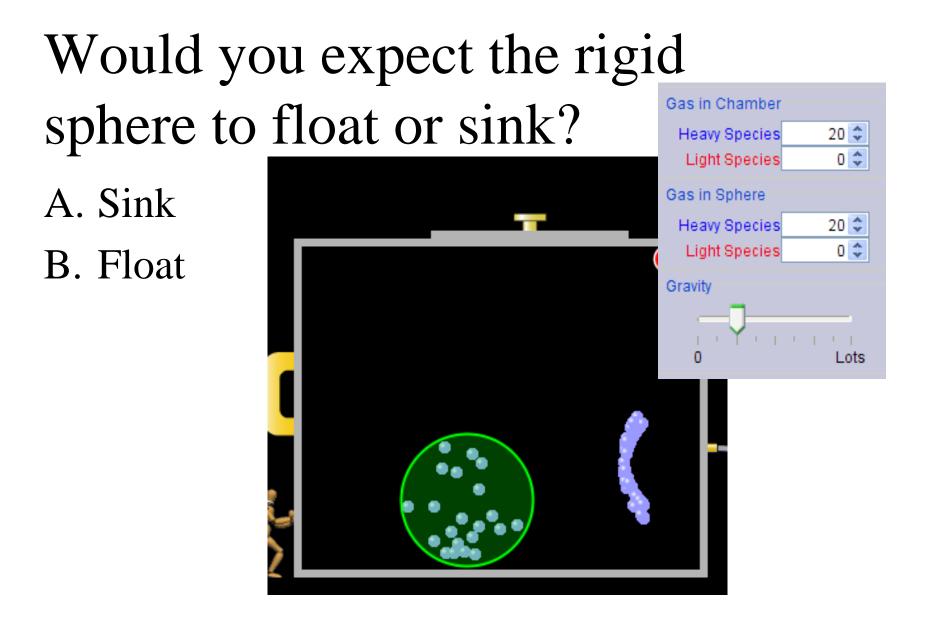
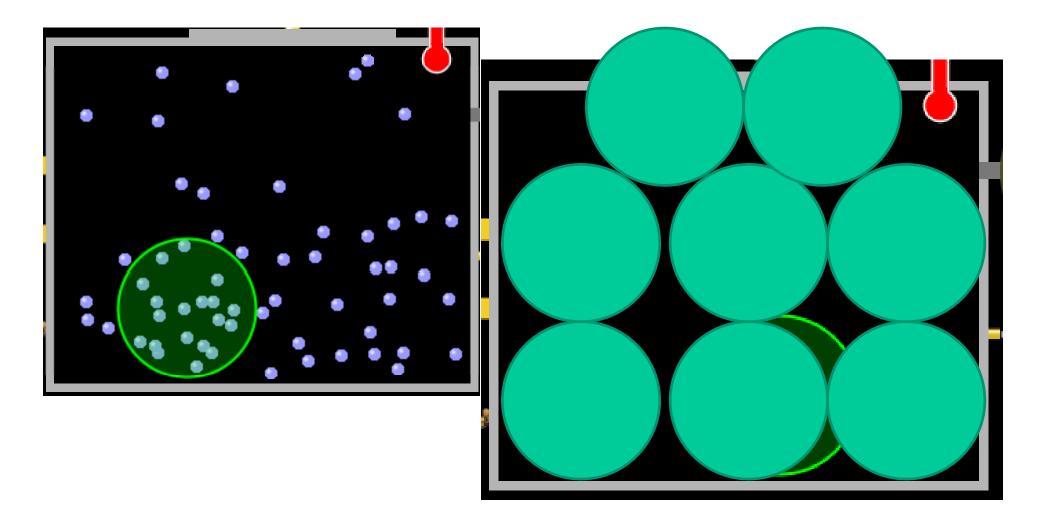
#### Balloon and Bouyancy

Learning Goals: Students will be able <u>on a</u> <u>molecular level</u> to

- 1. Explain why a rigid sphere would float or sink.
- 2. Determine what causes helium balloon to rise up or fall down in the box.
- 3. Describe the differences between the hot air balloon, rigid sphere, and helium balloon.
- 4. Explain why a hot air balloon has a heater.

Teacher note: If you are going to use the simulation to demonstrate, remember that Reset only clears the box of particles, it does not change any settings.

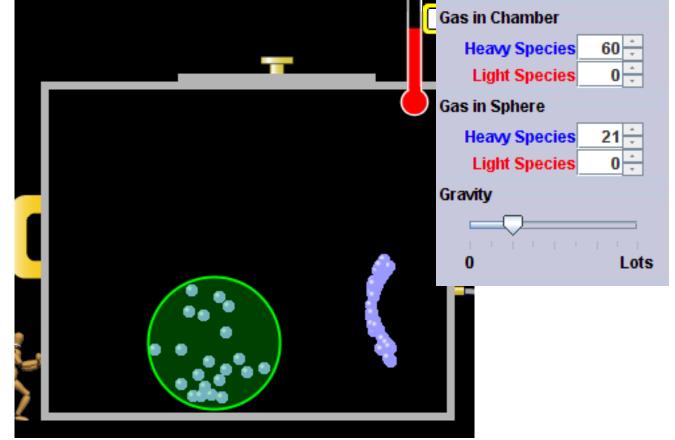


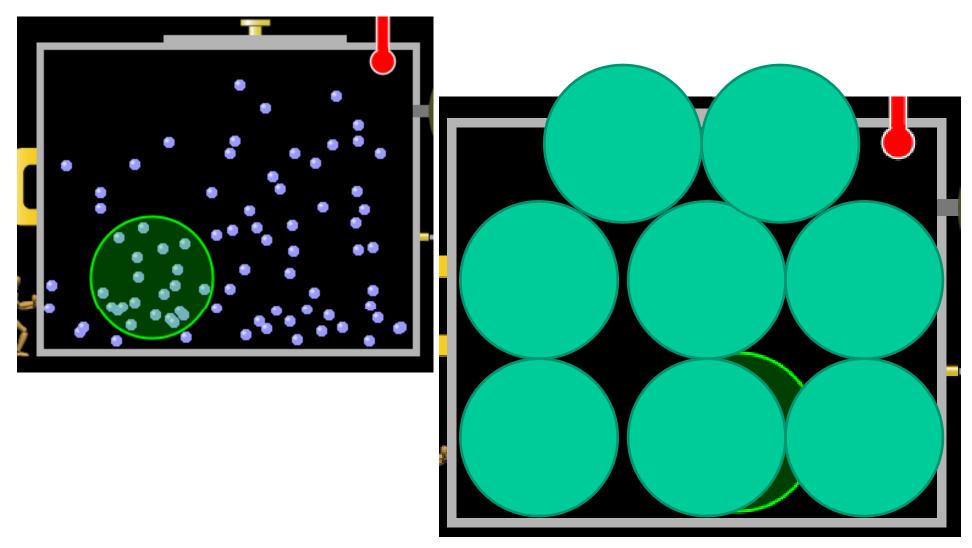


The container is about 8 times larger so the density is much greater in the sphere

## Would you expect the rigid sphere to float or sink?

A. SinkB. Float

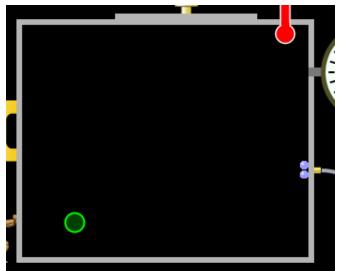


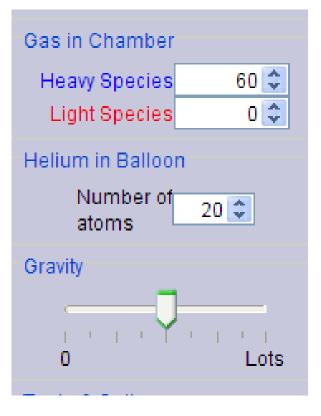


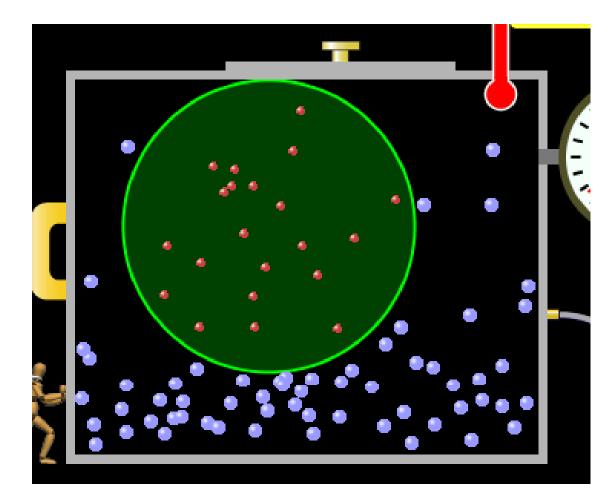
The container density would be about 60/8 = 7.5 and 20/1 because the box is about 8 times larger. The more dense sphere would sink

# What will the hydrogen balloon do?

- A. Expand and float
- B. Expand and sink
- C. Stay the same size and float
- D. Stay the same size and sink

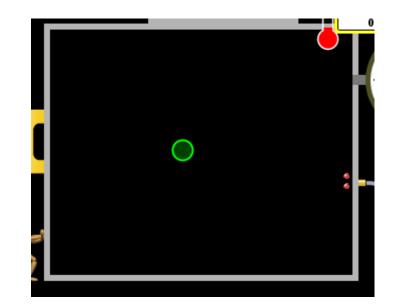


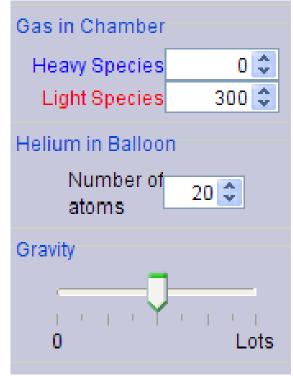


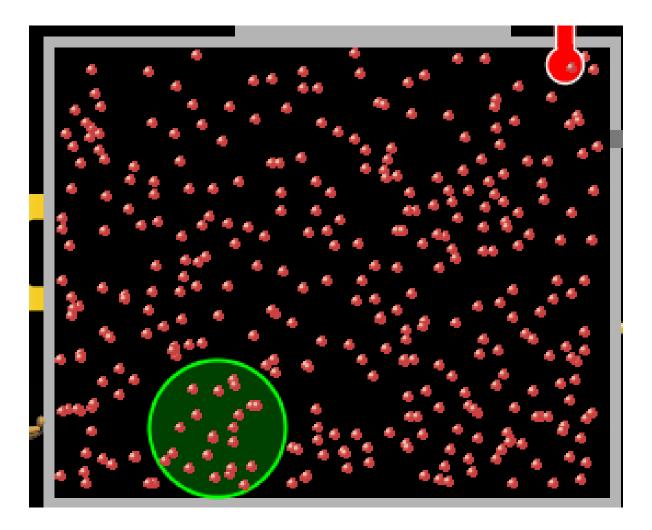


### What will the hydrogen balloon do?

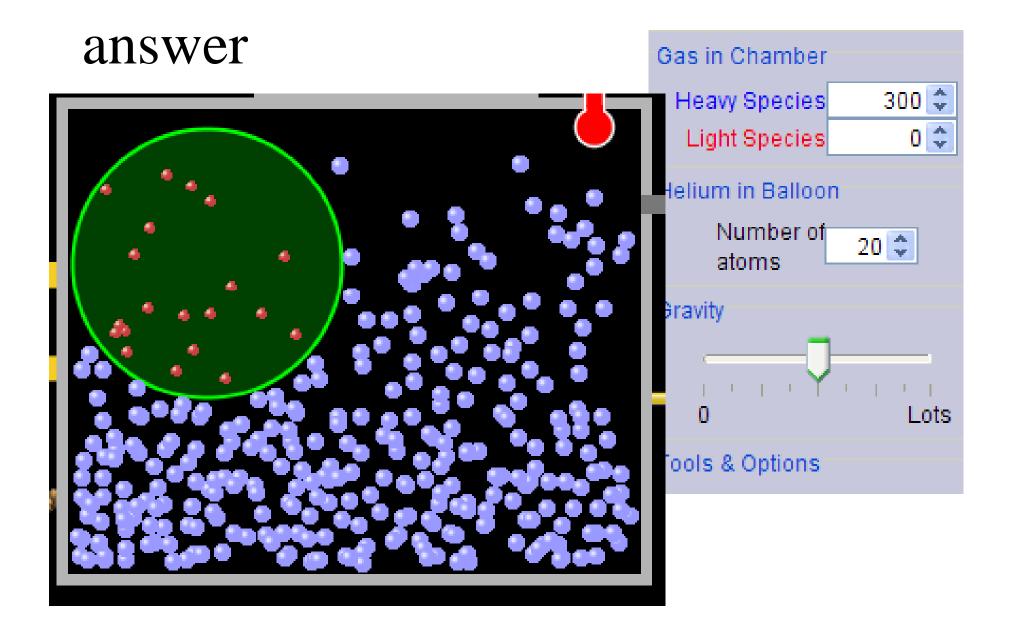
- A. Expand and float
- B. Expand and sink
- C. Stay the same size and float
- D. Stay the same size and sink





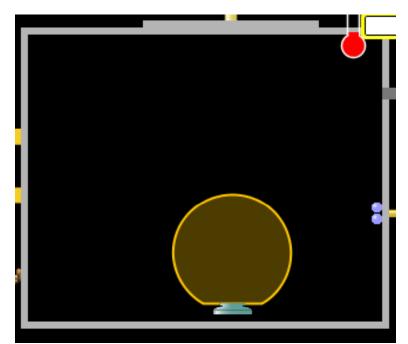


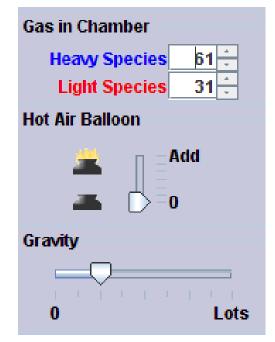
Discussion: Would the results be different if the outside molecules were the heavier species?

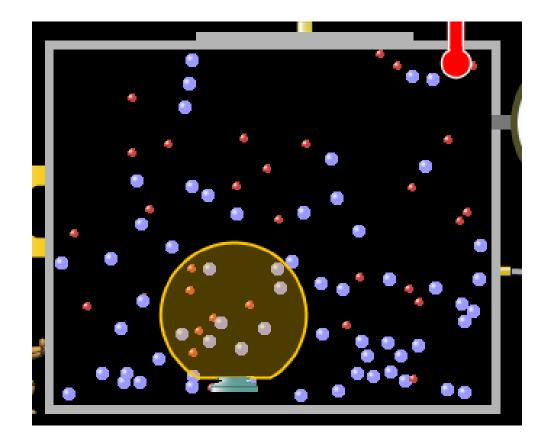


Would you expect the hot air balloon to float or sink?

A.Sink B.Float

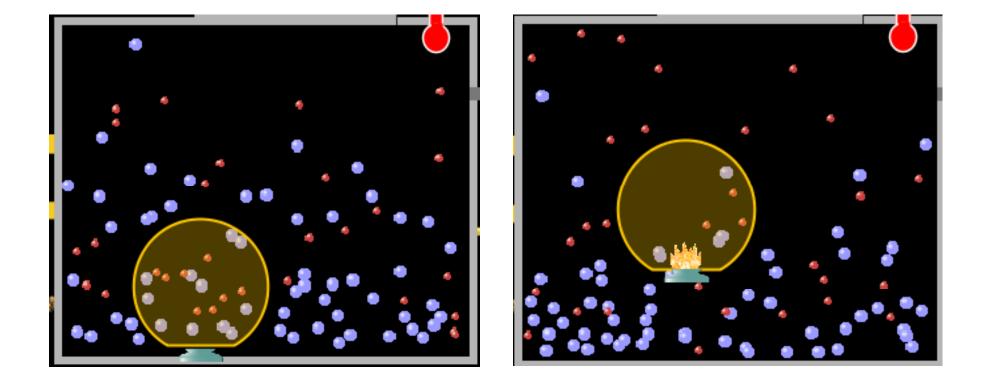






Discussion: Would there be a molecular combination that would allow the balloon to float?

### Why did the hot air balloon float after the heater was used?



Discussion question