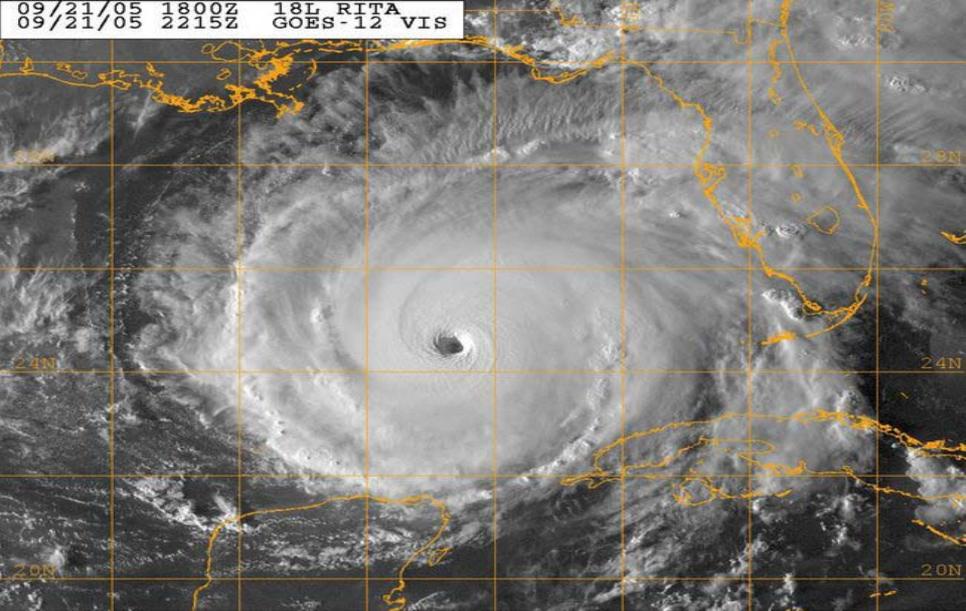
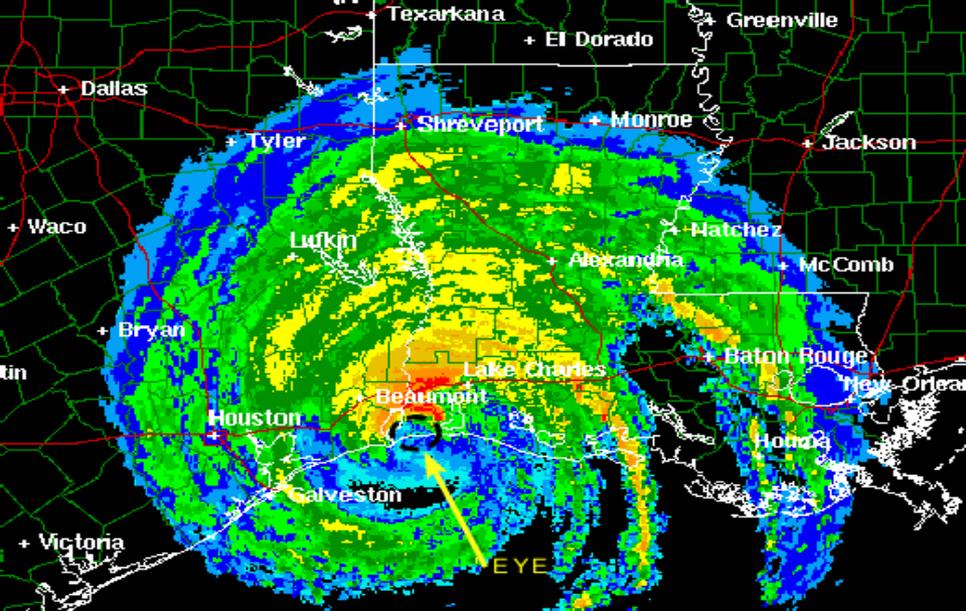
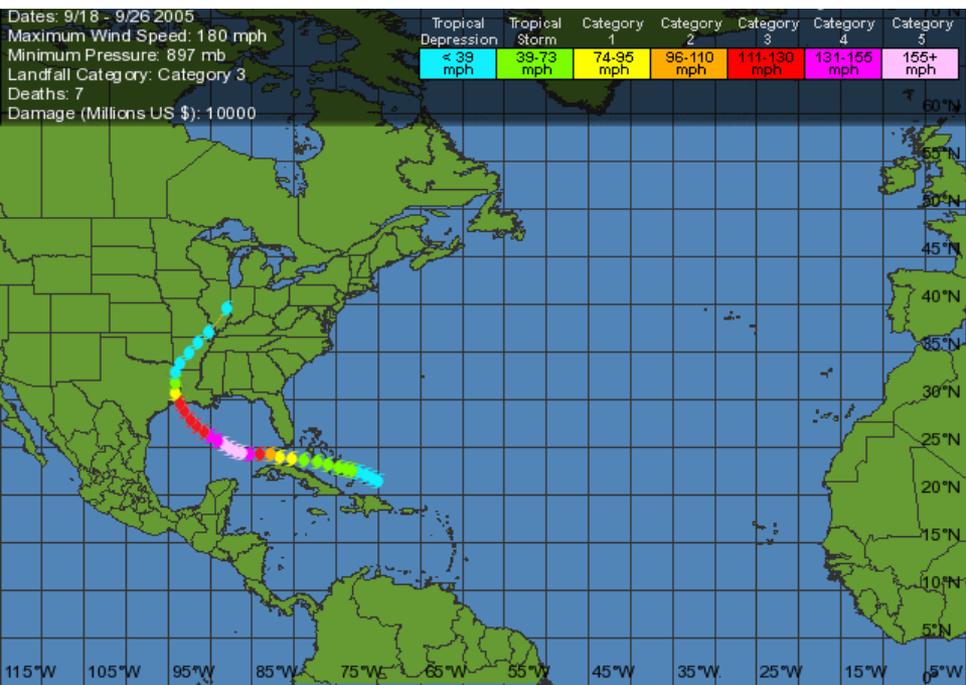


Hurricanes as Heat Engines

An aerial satellite-style photograph of a hurricane over the ocean. The hurricane's eye is visible as a dark, circular center surrounded by a dense ring of white clouds. The surrounding cloud structure is complex and spiraling. The ocean surface is a deep blue, and the surrounding landmasses are green. The title 'Hurricanes as Heat Engines' is overlaid in large, red, 3D-style text across the top half of the image.



Different ways to look at a hurricane



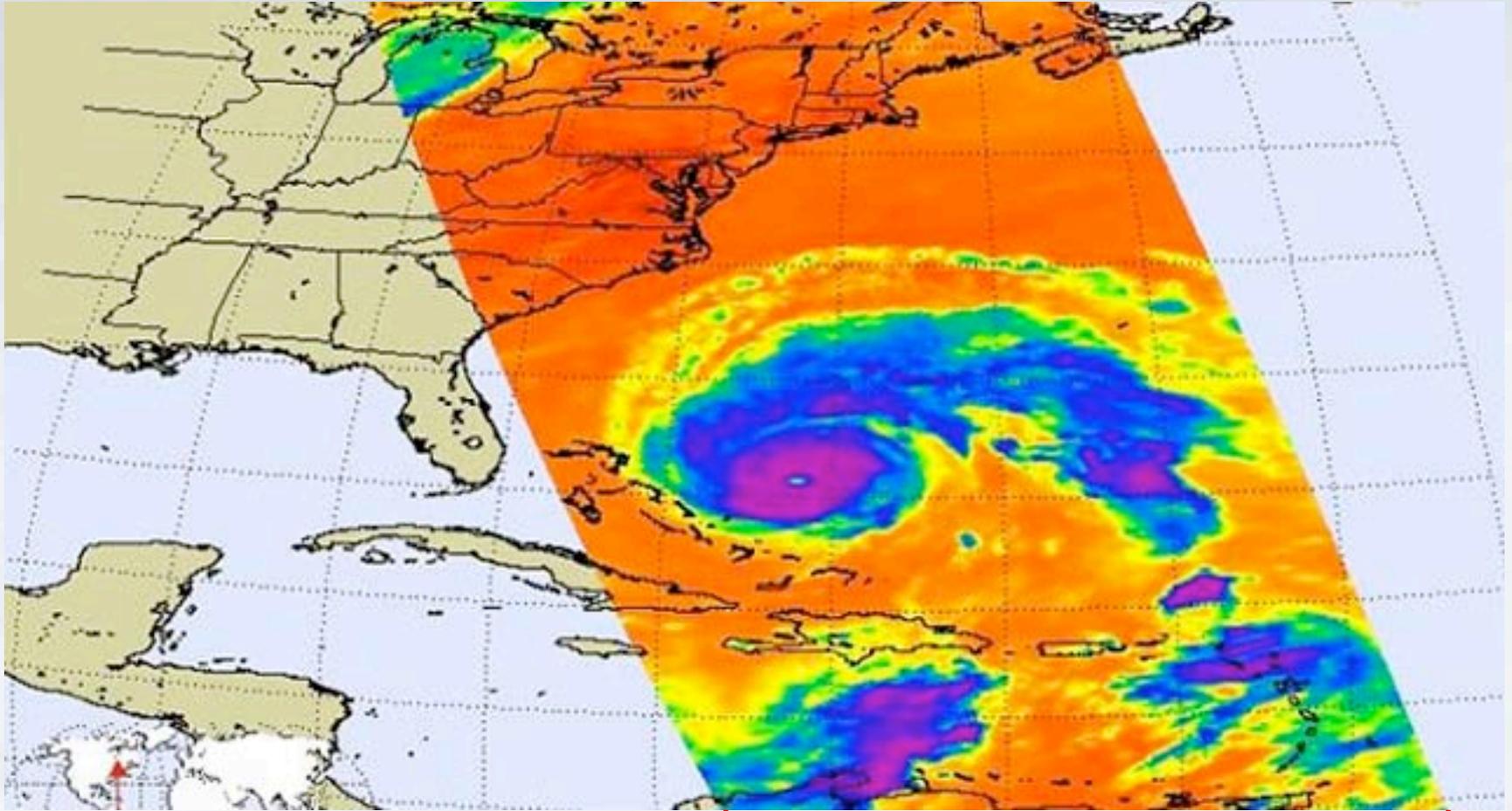
A satellite image of a hurricane over the ocean, showing a clear eye and spiral cloud bands. The text "What do you know about hurricanes?" is overlaid in red, bold, sans-serif font with a drop shadow.

**What do you know
about hurricanes?**

Factors that Influence Hurricane Formation

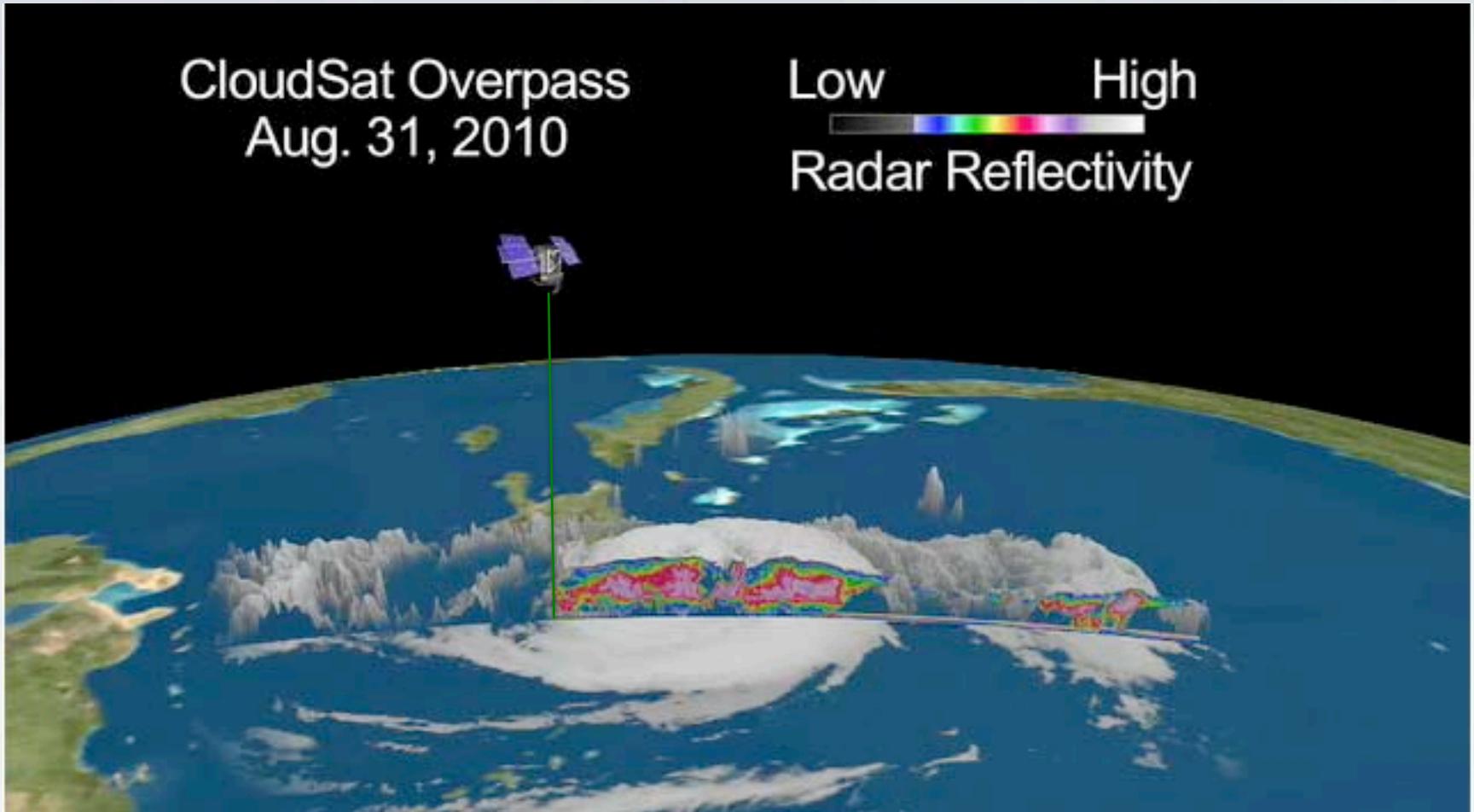
- **Warm Sea Surface Temperature**
- **Rapid cooling of air as it rises**
- **Rotation in a low pressure system**
- **Available moisture**

How do we Study Hurricanes at NASA?



Satellite swath

How do we Study Hurricanes at NASA?



An aerial photograph of the ocean surface, showing a vast expanse of water with numerous white-capped waves. The waves are scattered across the frame, creating a textured, white-and-blue pattern. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a sunny day.

**Lets take a closer look at Sea Surface
Temperature**

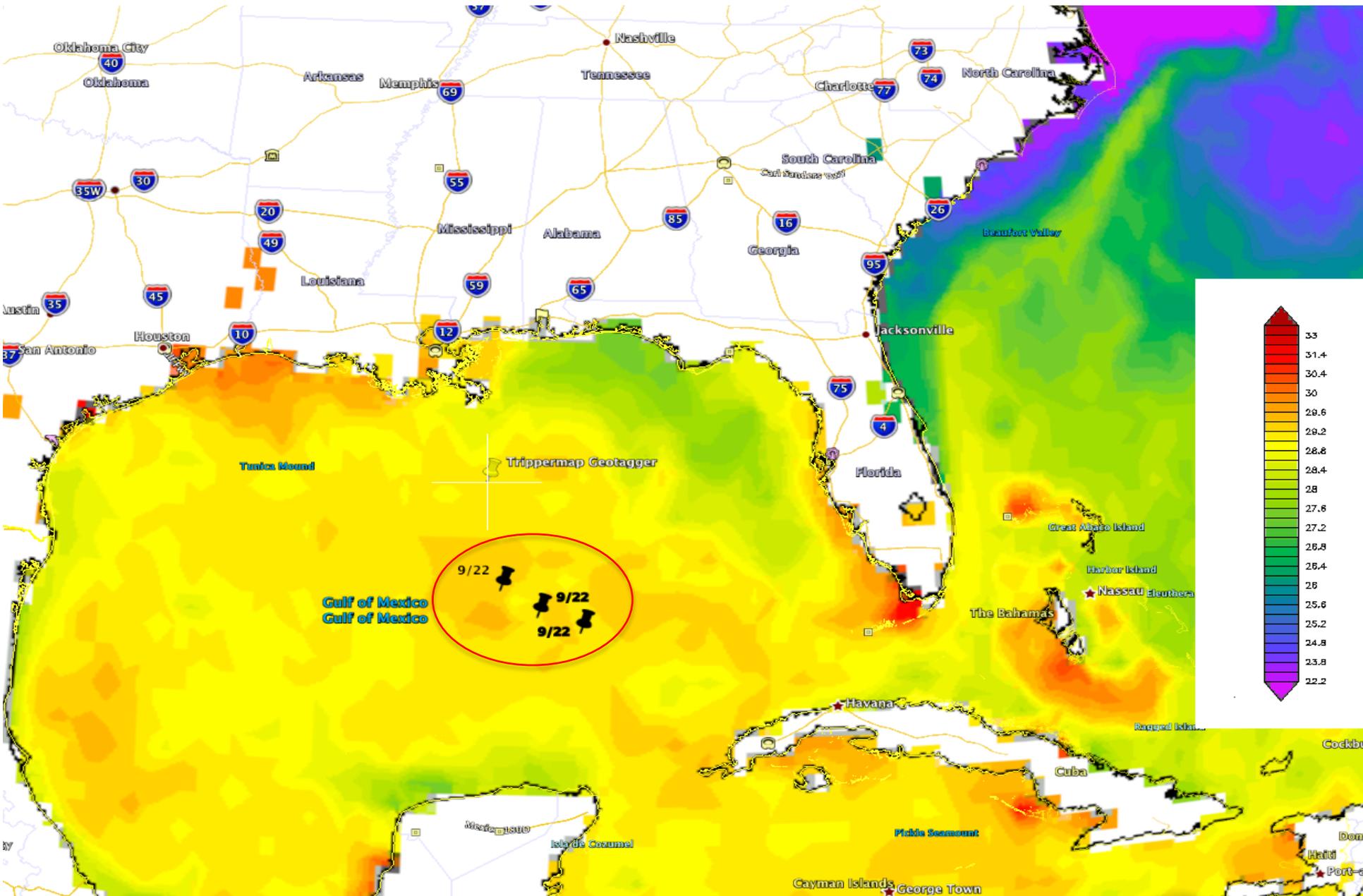
What to look for:

- Changing sea surface temperatures as shown in the color plots to follow
- Length of time it took for the water temperature to change (is there a delay or is there a sudden change in temperature?)

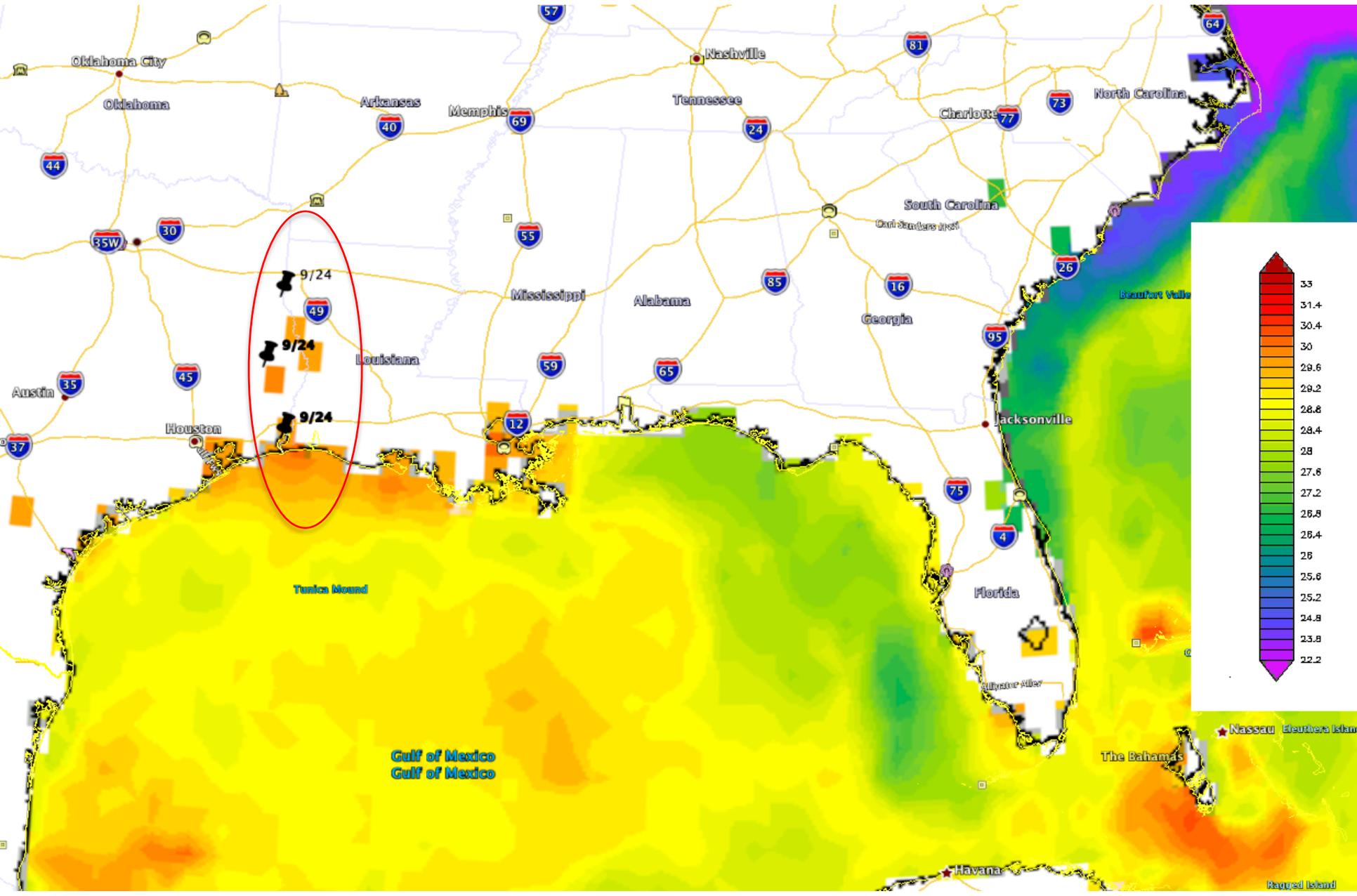
Some Background Information:

The passage of a hurricane causes a large transfer of heat between the ocean surface and the atmosphere. It also causes surface waters to diverge, bringing cooler water from below to the surface (upwelling). These effects are so large that they can be seen by a drop in sea surface temperature (SST) in satellite data observations along the path of the storm. The cooler water conditions may last for a week or longer after the storm.

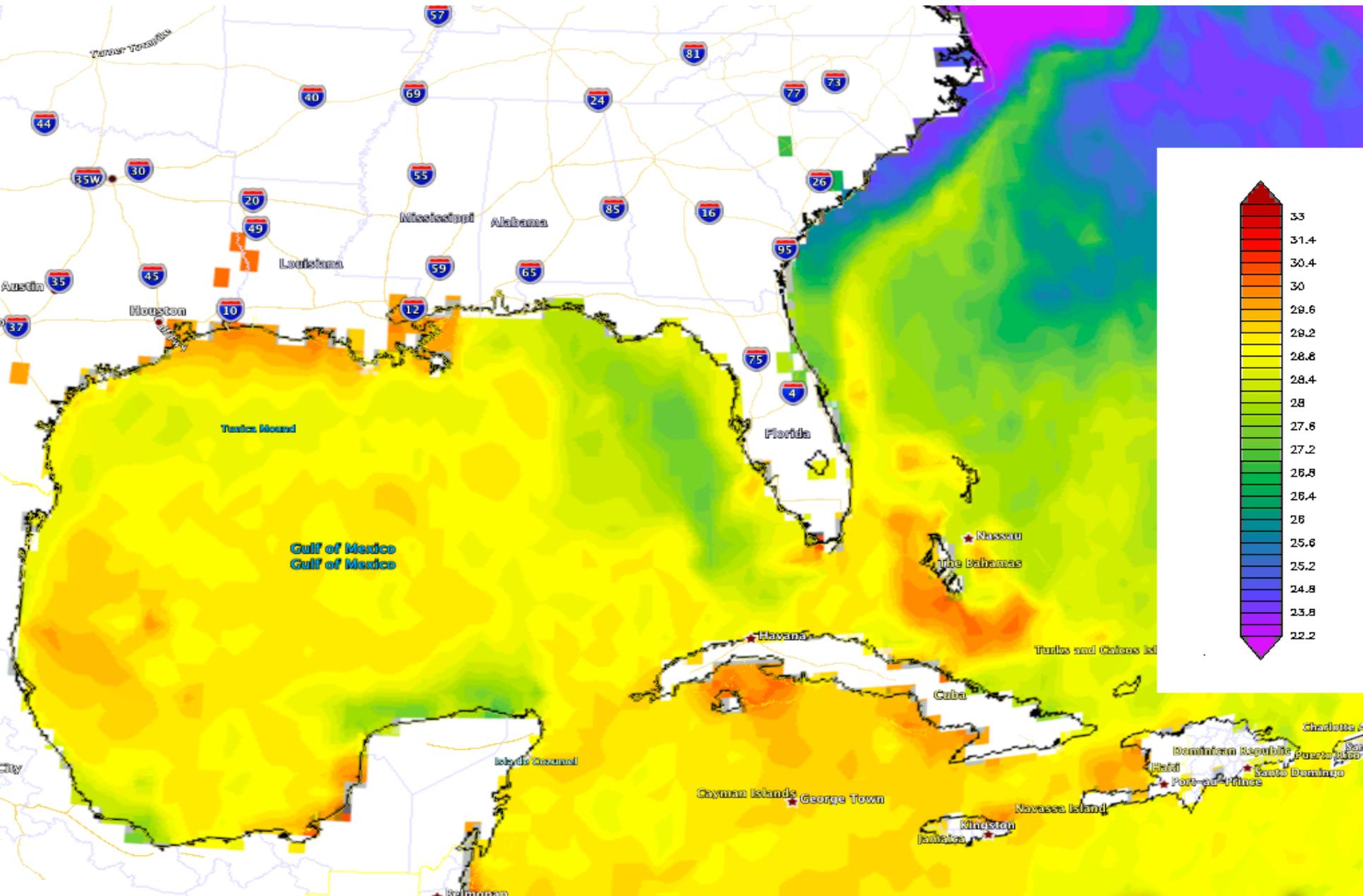
September 22, 2005



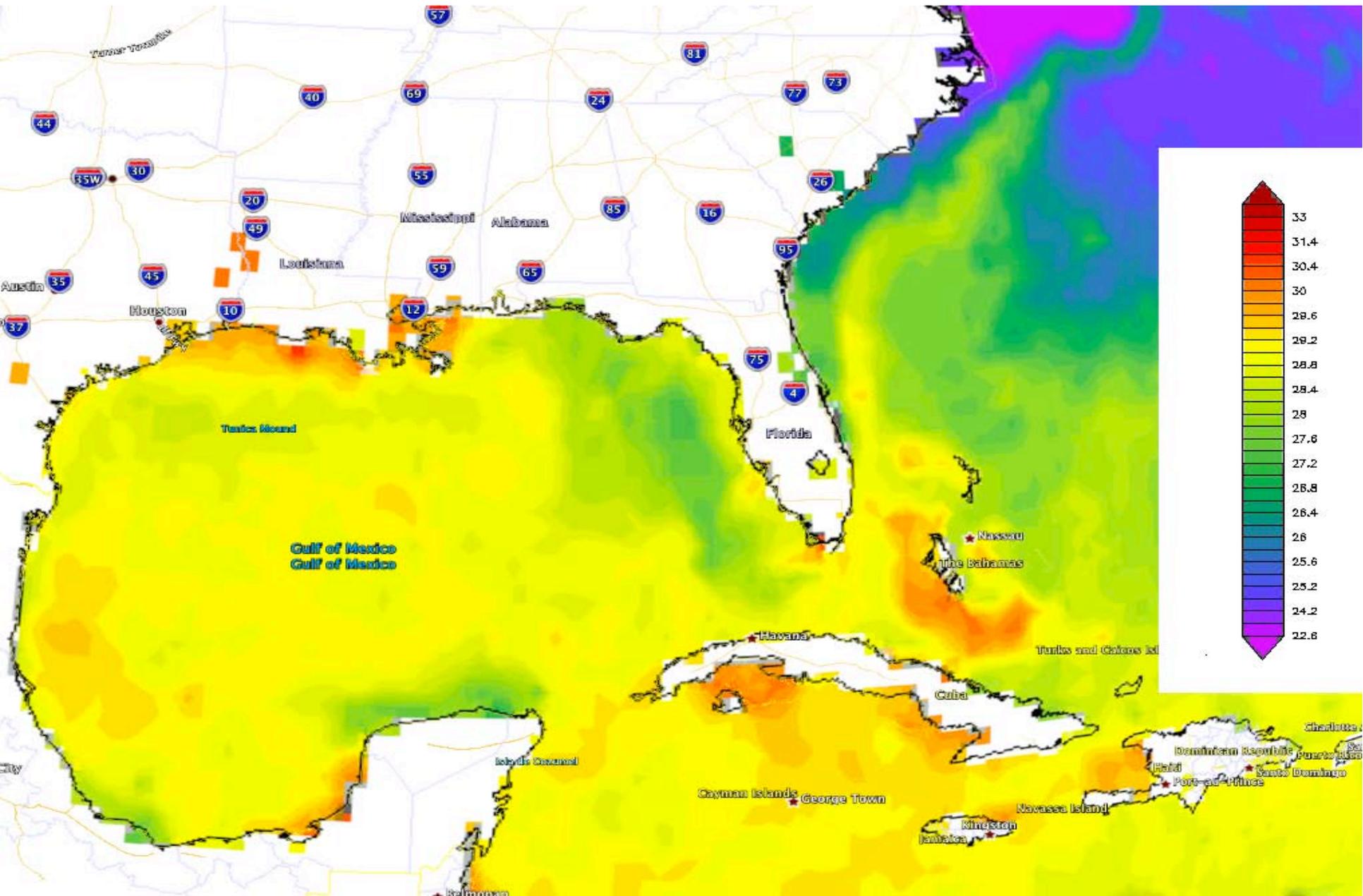
September 24, 2005



September 27, 2005



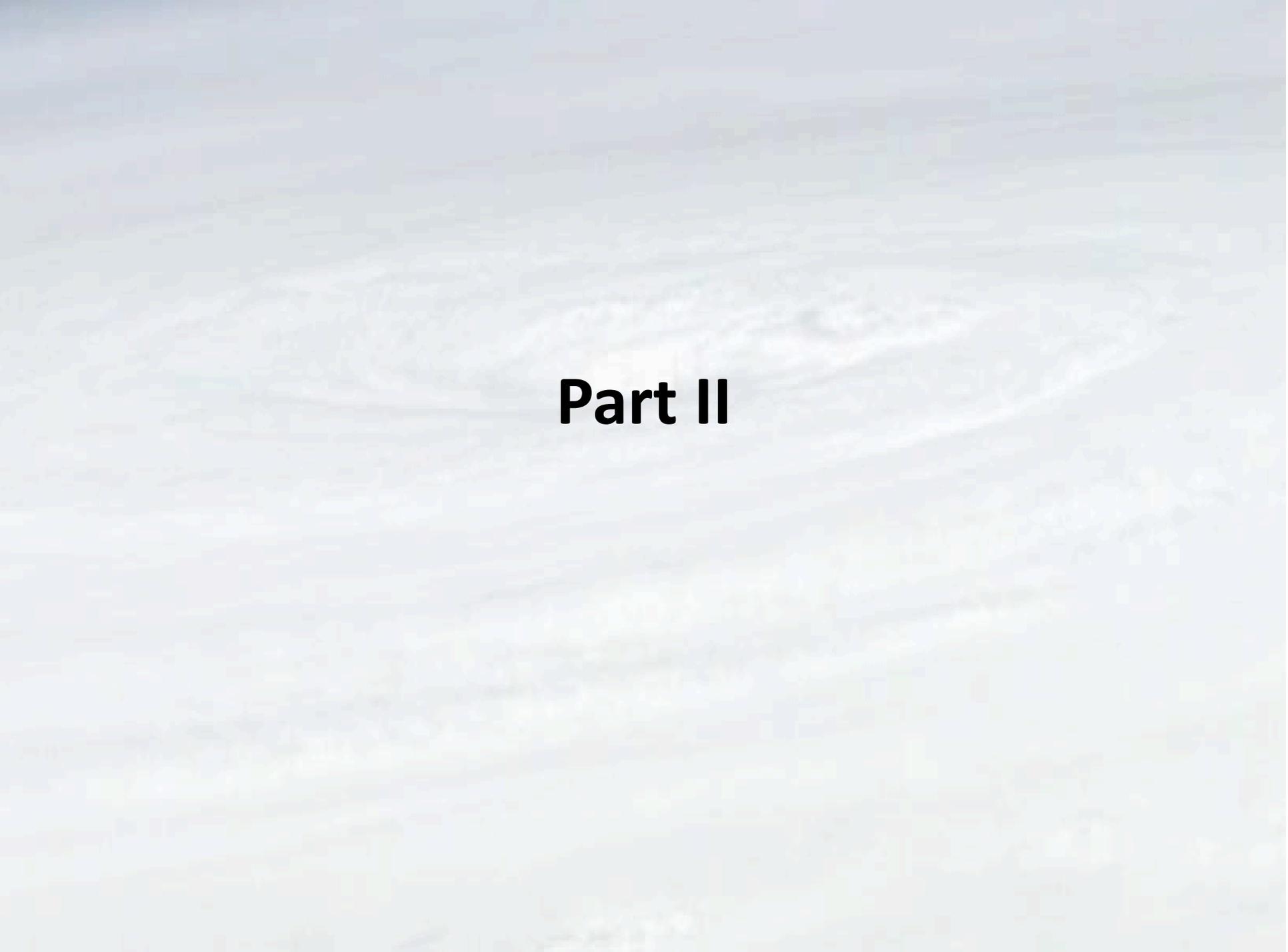
September 28, 2005





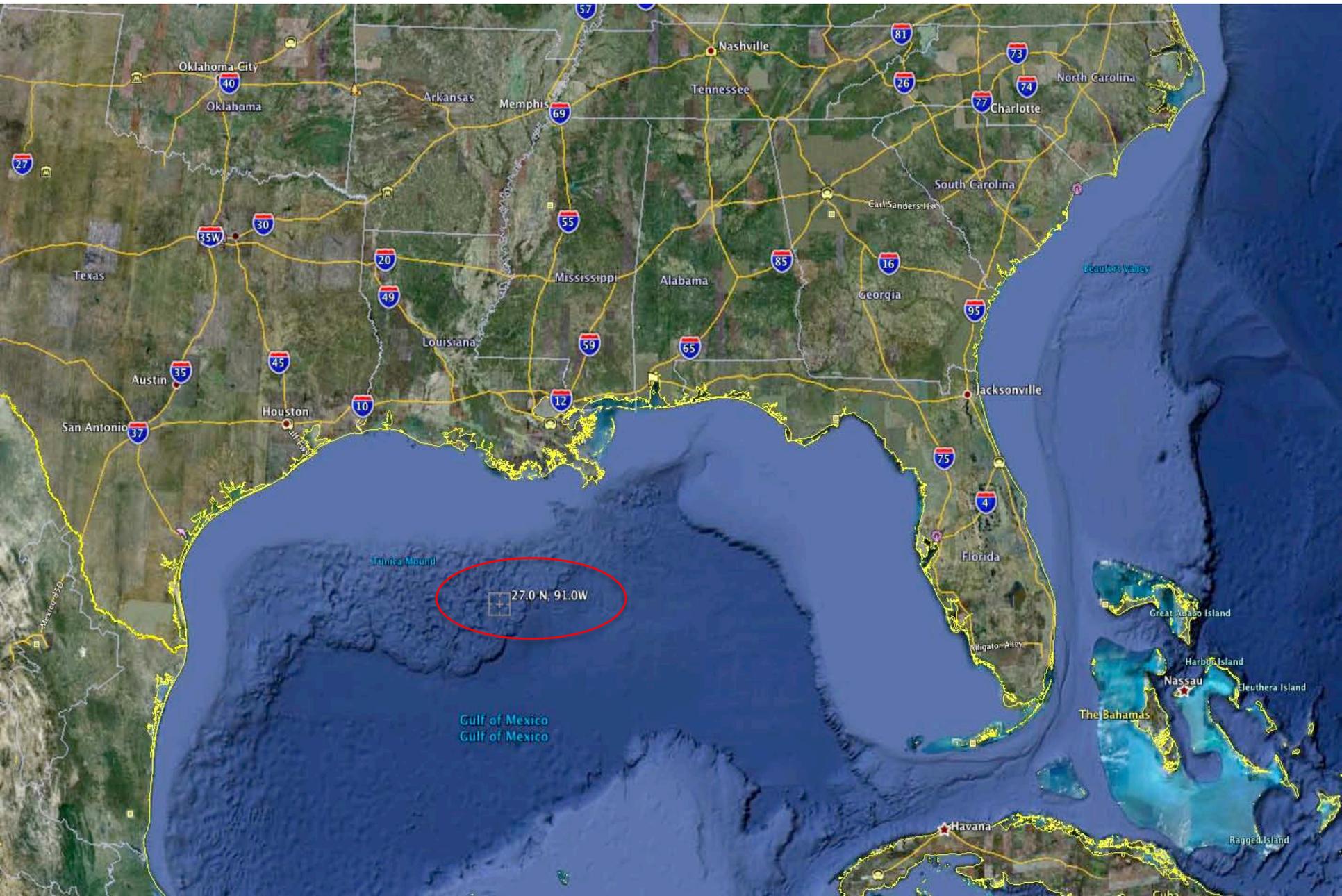
Questions

1. Did you see any evidence of lowered sea surface temperature in the data maps?
1. Did you notice any delay between the hurricane passage and the effect on SST?

An aerial photograph of a vast, arid landscape. The terrain is a mix of light brown and tan colors, suggesting sand and dry earth. A prominent feature is a large, roughly circular depression or crater in the upper-middle section of the image. The depression has a slightly darker, more textured interior, possibly due to shadows or different soil composition. The overall scene is desolate and open, with no visible structures or vegetation.

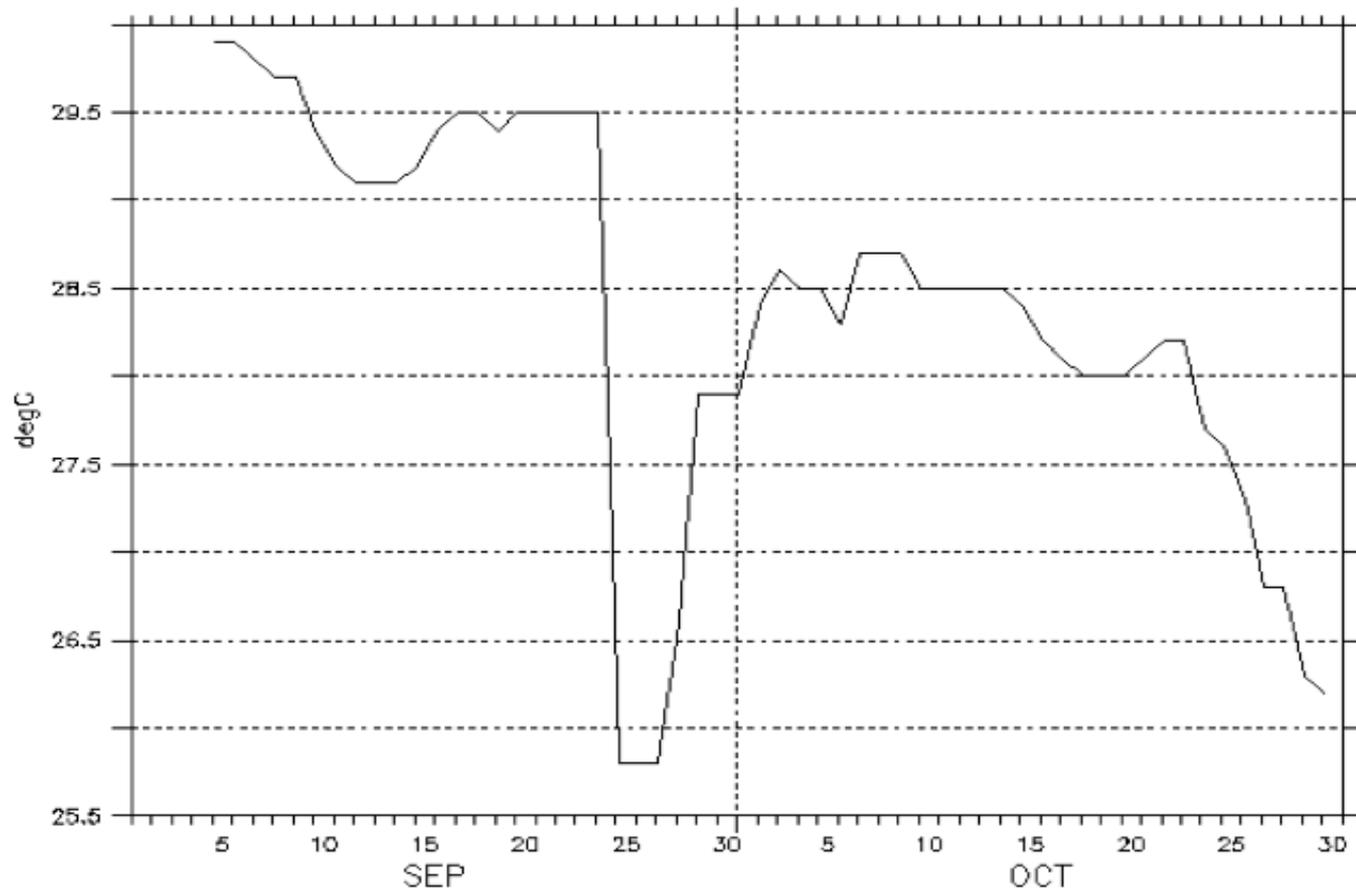
Part II

Lets look at a time series plot for a spot along Rita's path (Sept 1- Oct 30)



LONGITUDE : 90W(-90)
LATITUDE : 27N
YEAR : 2005

DATA SET: mcsst_daily_050601_051130.des

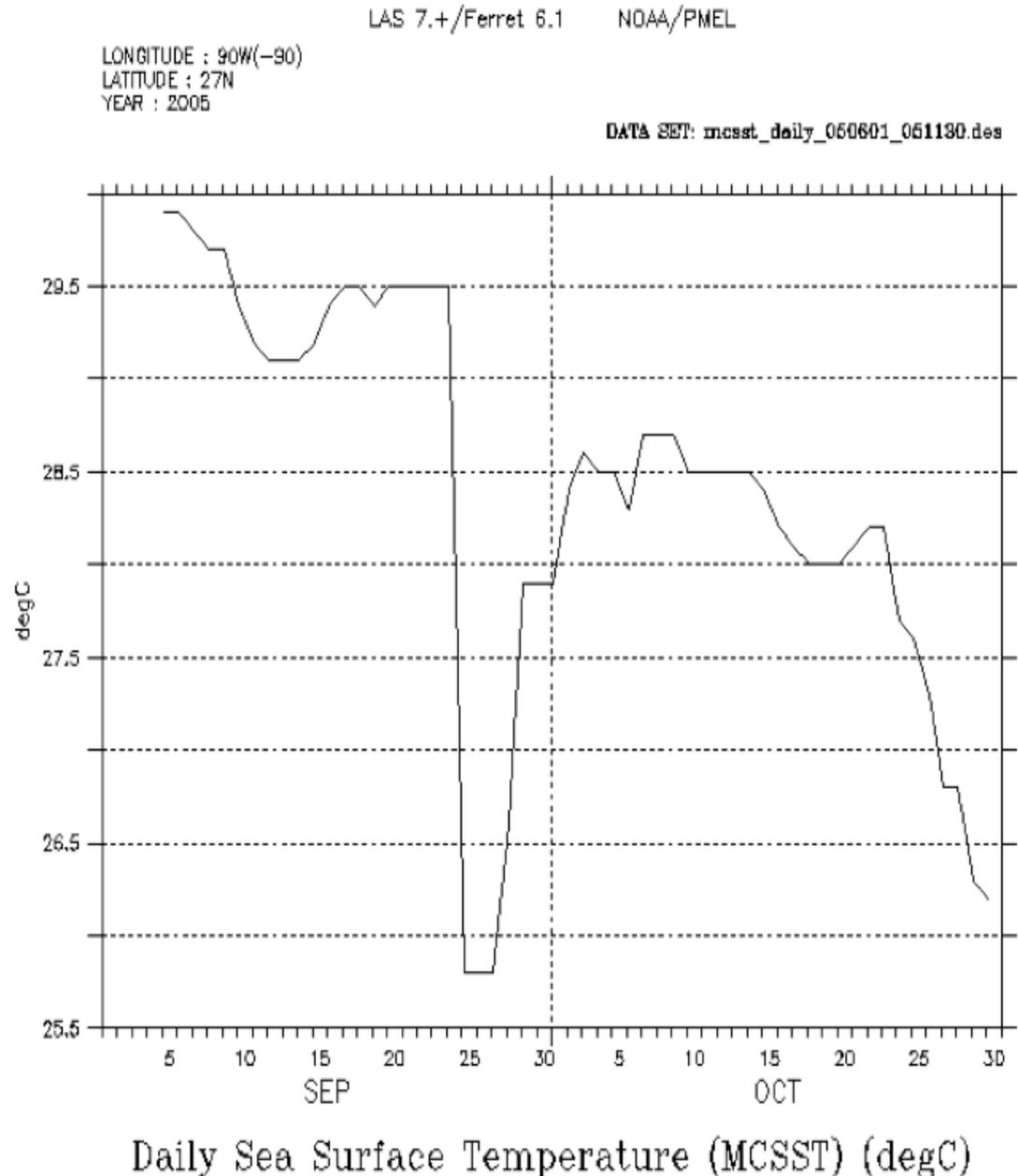


Daily Sea Surface Temperature (MCSST) (degC)

Questions:

-Examine the line plot of sea surface temperature for your selected location

1. Can you see the effect on the temperature in your line plot after the hurricane passed?
1. How long did it take for the SST to return to the previous temperature?





Questions

What conclusions can you make about how hurricanes extract heat energy from the ocean?

A Quick Wrap-up

- As hurricanes move across the water they consume energy in the form of heat from the surface of the water.
- There is a lag time after the hurricane moves past and the drop in SST
- After the drop in SST there will be a normal rebound back to normal seasonal temperatures

**Are there any
Questions?**

For more information on how you can use real NASA satellite data – for lesson plans, science project ideas and much more – visit the MY NASA DATA website:

<http://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/>