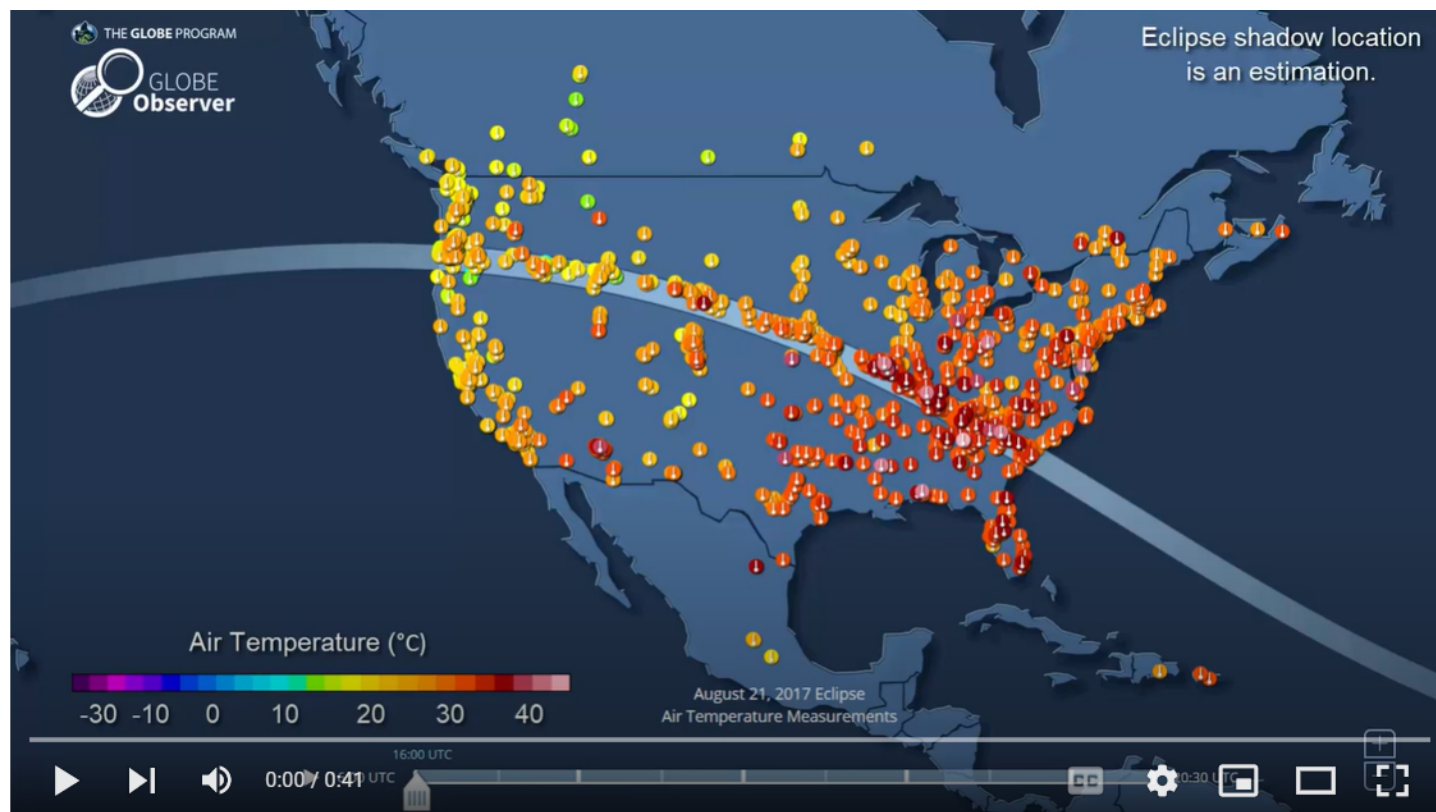


My NASA Data - Mini Lesson/Activity

How Does a Solar Eclipse Affect Air Temperature?



Student Directions

Remember to never look directly at the Sun without proper safety equipment.

Materials Required:

Use one of the following options for answering questions.

- How does a Total Solar Eclipse Affect Air Temperature? [Google Doc](#)
- OR
- How does a Total Solar Eclipse Affect Air Temperature? [PDF](#)

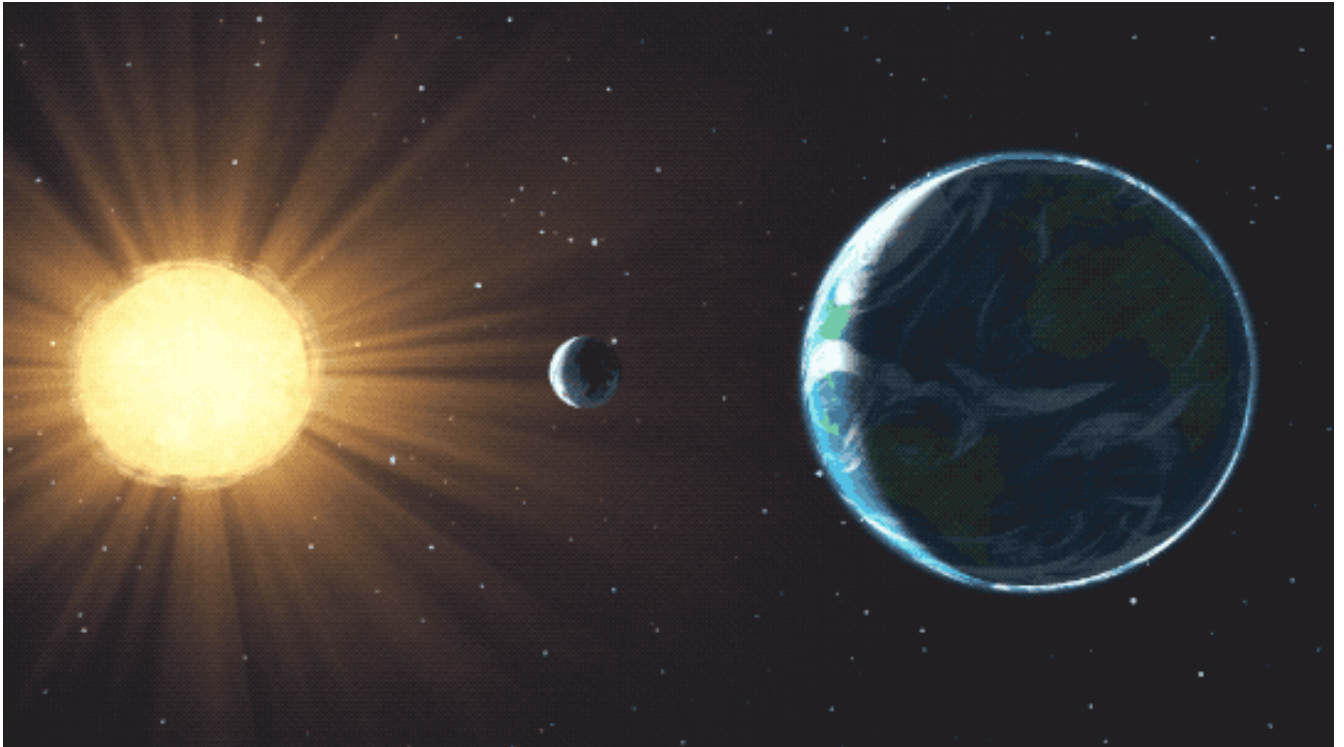
Introduction:

Everyone has experienced the cool relief provided by shadows and clouds on a hot summer day. You may have even done experiments that measure the difference in temperature between direct sunlight and shadows created by trees or other objects. How would a solar eclipse affect air temperature?

Steps:

1. **Examine:** Here is a diagram showing how the Moon's shadow hits Earth. Locations on Earth that are in the darkest part of the shadow, known as the umbra, experience a total solar eclipse. Locations on Earth that are in the lighter parts of the shadow, known as the penumbra, experience a partial solar eclipse.

This animated diagram is not to scale. Nothing in the diagram is the correct scale. It is designed to emphasize the umbra and penumbra.



[Solar Eclipse Visualization](#)

[A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, casting a shadow over parts of Earth and blocking the face of the Sun, Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.](#)

<https://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/inline-images/Eclipse%20Shadow.png>

2. **Watch:** The GLOBE Air Temperature with Eclipse Shadow 2017 visualization shows how the Moon's shadow affects air temperature. This shows a total solar eclipse that was in the continental United States. It was on August 21, 2017. As the umbra passes overhead, the temperature drops by several degrees. The air temperature data presented in this animation were collected by citizen scientists in The GLOBE Program. See [GLOBE Observer Eclipse Data](#) for the full data record.

In the visualization, the partial solar eclipse is represented by the light gray, outer circle (penumbra). Areas in the penumbra experienced a partial solar eclipse. It hit the west coast of the continental US at approximately 10:00 am Pacific Standard Time.

The dark, inner circle is the umbra. It represents the total solar eclipse. It reached Oregon approximately 15 minutes later. The Moon's shadow took approximately four hours to traverse the continental US.

[Video: GLOBE Air Temperature with Eclipse Shadow 2017](#)

Video

GLOBE Air Temperature with Eclipse Shadow 2017 |

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1NsClv1Du4> | Source: The GLOBE Implementation Office

1. Analyze:

1. Approximately how many degrees does air temperature drop during the eclipse? Hint: look at the legend for the temperatures for the colors.
 1. In the penumbra?
 2. In the umbra?
2. Do locations experiencing the total solar eclipse have greater temperature variations than locations experiencing the partial solar eclipse?
3. Aside from the Moon's shadow, what other variables would affect the air temperature during this four-hour period?

2. Make a prediction: How might plants and animals behave during a total solar eclipse?



This product is supported by the NASA Heliophysics Education Activation Team (NASA HEAT), part of NASA's Science Activation portfolio.

Sources:

1. *Types / About.* (n.d.). NASA Solar System Exploration. Retrieved February 5, 2023, from <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/eclipses/about-eclipses/types/>

2. *GLOBE Observer Quick Data Viz - 5 Min Intervals with Eclipse Shadow*. (2022, February 28). NASA Solar System Exploration. Retrieved February 5, 2023, from <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/resources/2693/globe-observer-quick-data-v...>

Teachers, these mini lessons/student activities are perfect "warm up" tasks that can be used as a hook, bell ringer, exit slip, etc. They take less than a class period to complete. Learn more on the "[My NASA Data What are Mini Lessons?](#)" page.

Teachers who are interested in receiving the answer key, please complete the [Teacher Key Request and Verification Form](#). We verify that requestors are teachers prior to sending access to the answer keys as we've had many students try to pass as teachers to gain access.

My NASA Data Visualization Tool

- [Earth System Data Explorer](#)