

What goes up ...

Forget birthday parties, some balloons are destined for something greater. Scientists have launched weather balloons to monitor air conditions for more than a century. In the 1930s, the National Weather Service began attaching radiosondes (battery-powered instruments) to the balloons to keep tabs on the atmosphere. At dozens of sites nationwide, balloons are simultaneously launched twice daily. Here, a look at a launch at the National Weather Service's Baltimore-Washington Weather Forecast Office in Sterling. — $Kris\ Coronado$

BALLOON

A **balloon** is inflated with helium 30 minutes to an hour before it launches at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. When full, the balloon is about five feet tall, says Christopher Strong, a warning coordination meteorologist. It can reach 100,000 feet into the stratosphere and stretch to 35 feet across during flight, because of the change in pressure.



RADIOSONDE

Attached to the balloon at the end of 100 feet of string and housed in plastic foam ("so it's nice and light," Strong says) is a radiosonde that records weather data during the balloon's ascent.

A sensor, pictured above, in the radiosonde measures humidity. A global-positioning system device, added a few years ago, tracks winds by calculating how much wind it would take to blow the balloon between any two points in its flight.





SENSOR

A metal wire temperature

sensor attached to the radiosonde "uses electrical resistance to figure out how warm and cold it is,"
Strong says. Another sensor in the radiosonde measures barometric pressure, and a radio beacon continuously transmits data.

A parachute deploys as a balloon descends to Earth at 300 feet per minute. On tranquil days, a balloon might land near the station; on windy days it can reach the Delmarva Peninsula — and, once or twice, the White House lawn, Strong says.

* SMART TIP Radiosondes come with a baggie, so if someone finds one, he or she can return it to the National Weather Service.