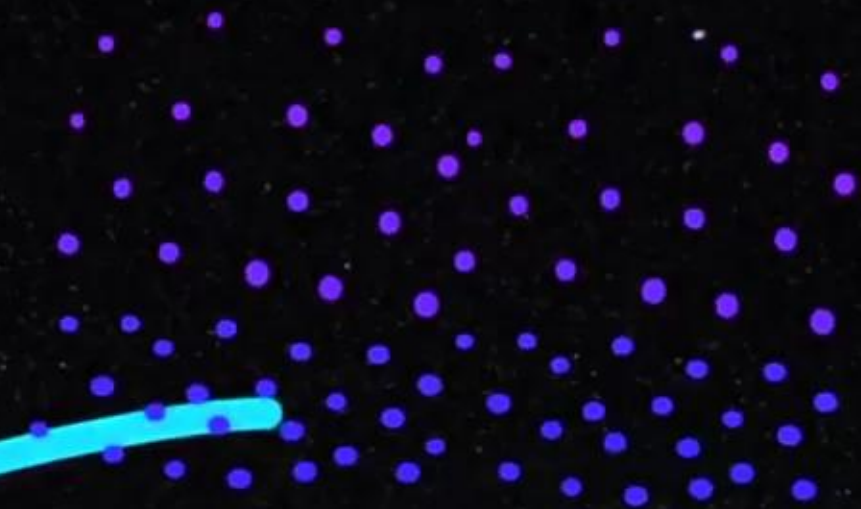




-83°C

-88°C

gravity pulls denser air downhill



1

00:00:00,010 --> 00:00:04,020

What we're seeing are temperatures that

2

00:00:04,040 --> 00:00:08,060

start off quite cold and then when the sky clears

3

00:00:08,080 --> 00:00:12,100

they drop fairly rapidly.

4

00:00:12,120 --> 00:00:16,150

If that conditions persists for a few days, the ground chills, gets quite cold

5

00:00:16,170 --> 00:00:20,180

The ground itself is radiating

6

00:00:20,200 --> 00:00:24,210

away the heat into space, into clear space.

7

00:00:24,230 --> 00:00:28,250

And by getting very cold on the surface, you chill the atmosphere

8

00:00:28,270 --> 00:00:32,280

that's next to this very cold snow.

9

00:00:32,300 --> 00:00:36,300

This lower layer that's getting very cold under the clear sky conditions is denser and it starts

10

00:00:36,320 --> 00:00:40,330

to slide down this huge dome of Antarctica.

11

00:00:40,350 --> 00:00:44,360

What you need is a place where that air is actually caught

12

00:00:44,380 --> 00:00:48,400

and held for a while. So by causing the

13

00:00:48,420 --> 00:00:52,440

air flow to be stationary for an extended period, you get