

Wind Systems

Ch. 8: Global Scale Winds

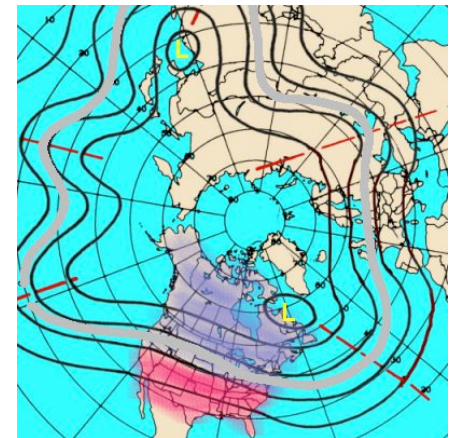
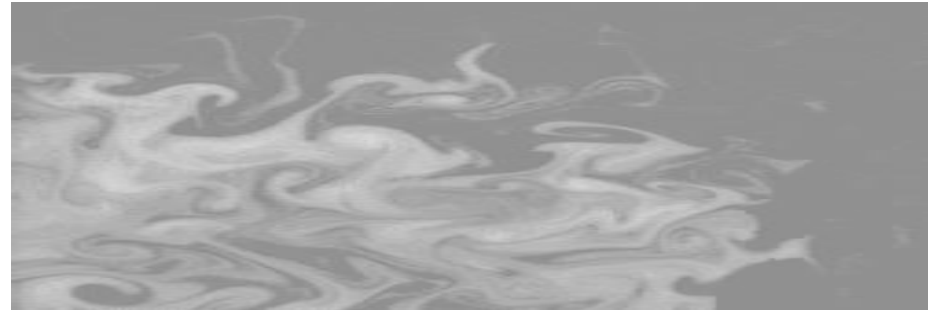
- **Size Scales of Weather and Winds**
- **Circulation Cells—The General Circulation**
- **Surface Wind Patterns**
- **Semi-permanent Highs, Lows**
- **Upper-air Westerlies**
- **Jet Streams, Rossby Waves**

Ch. 8: Wind Systems

- **Monsoon Circulations**
- **Chinook and Santa Ana Winds**
- **Sea and Land Breezes**
- **Mountain and Valley Breezes**
- **El Niño/La Niña**

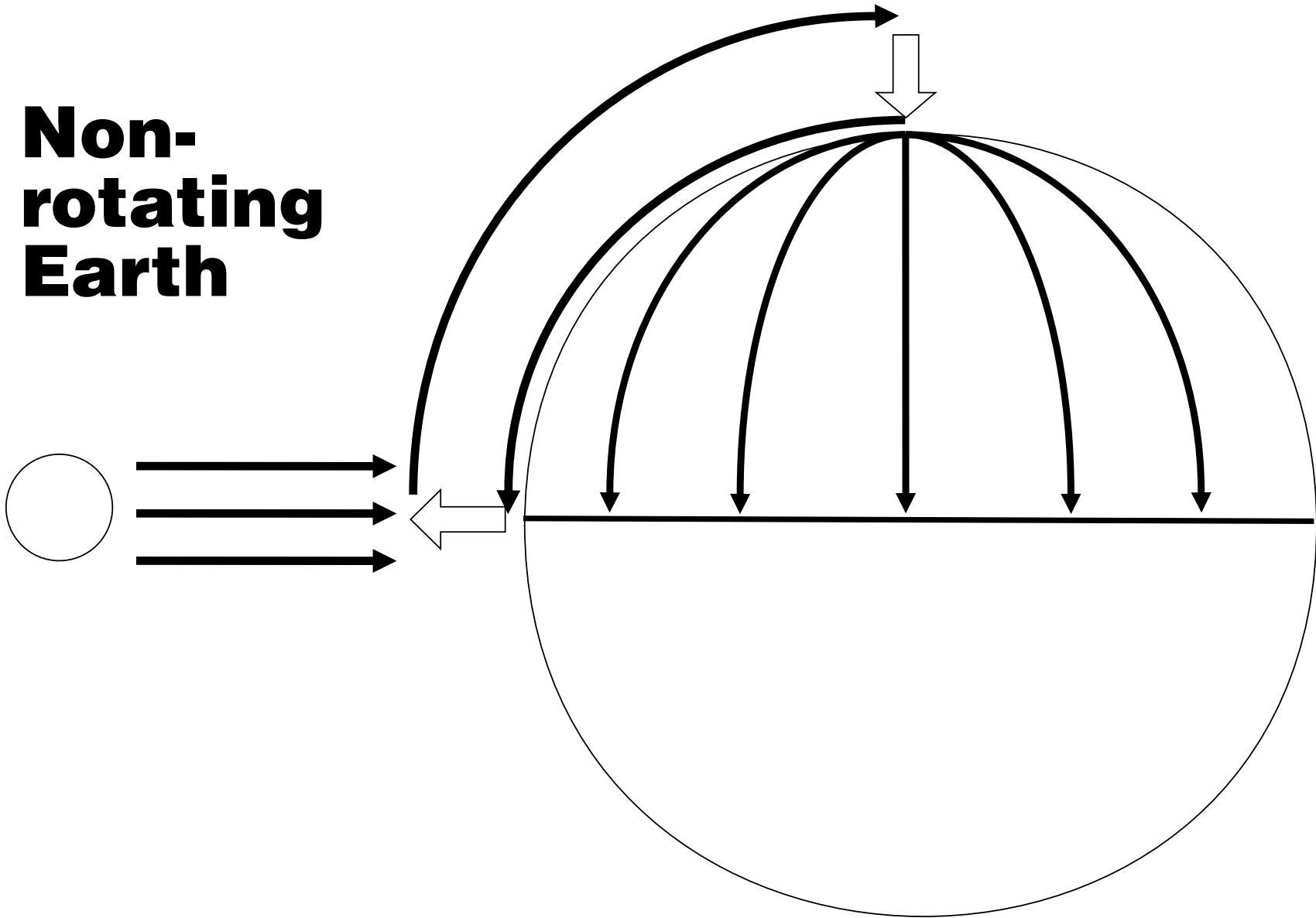
Size Scales

- **Microscale**
 - **Less than about 1 km**
- **Mesoscale**
 - **Up to about 100 km**
- **Synoptic-scale**
 - **Up to about 10,000 km**
- **Global-scale**
 - **Planetary-size**

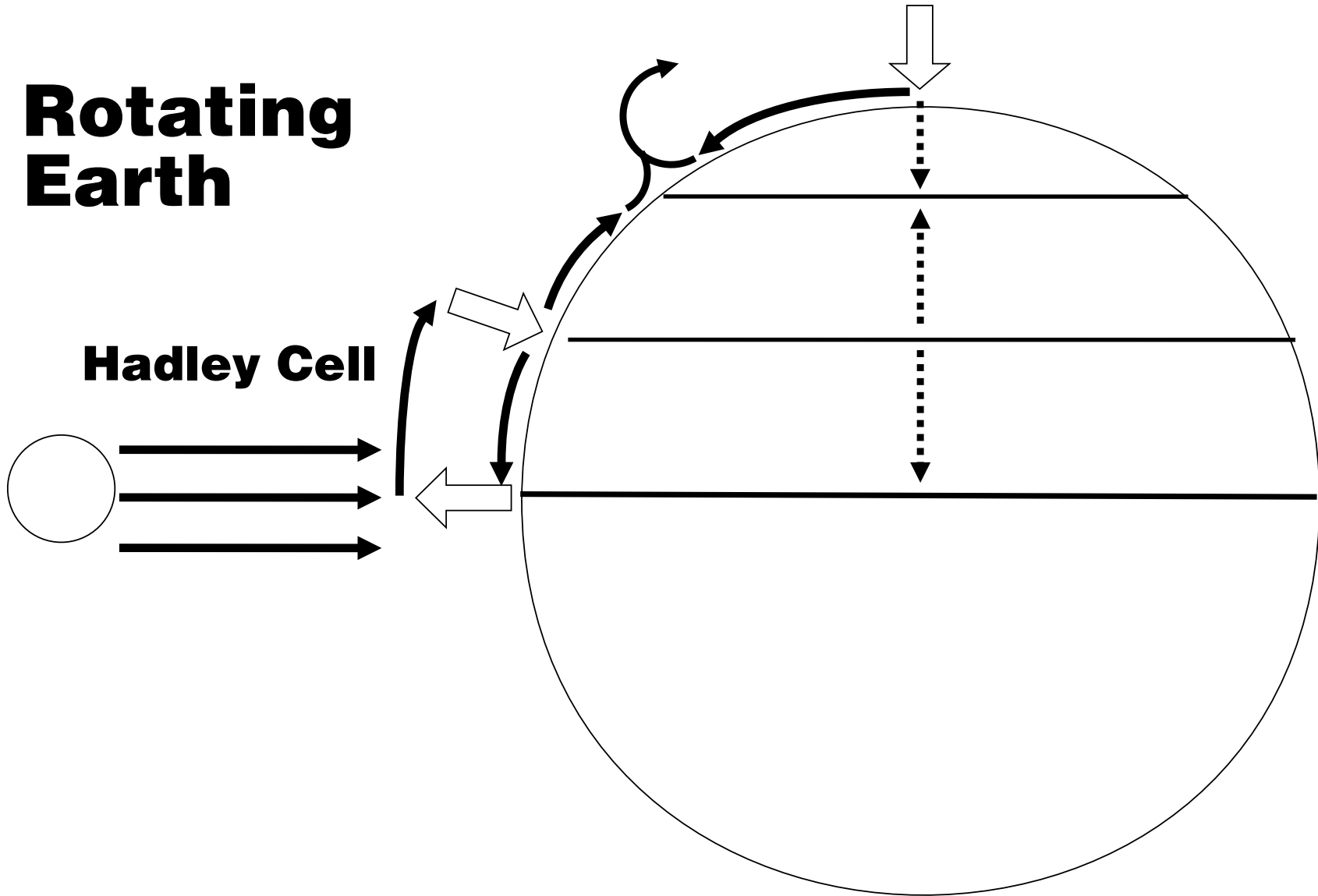


The General Circulation

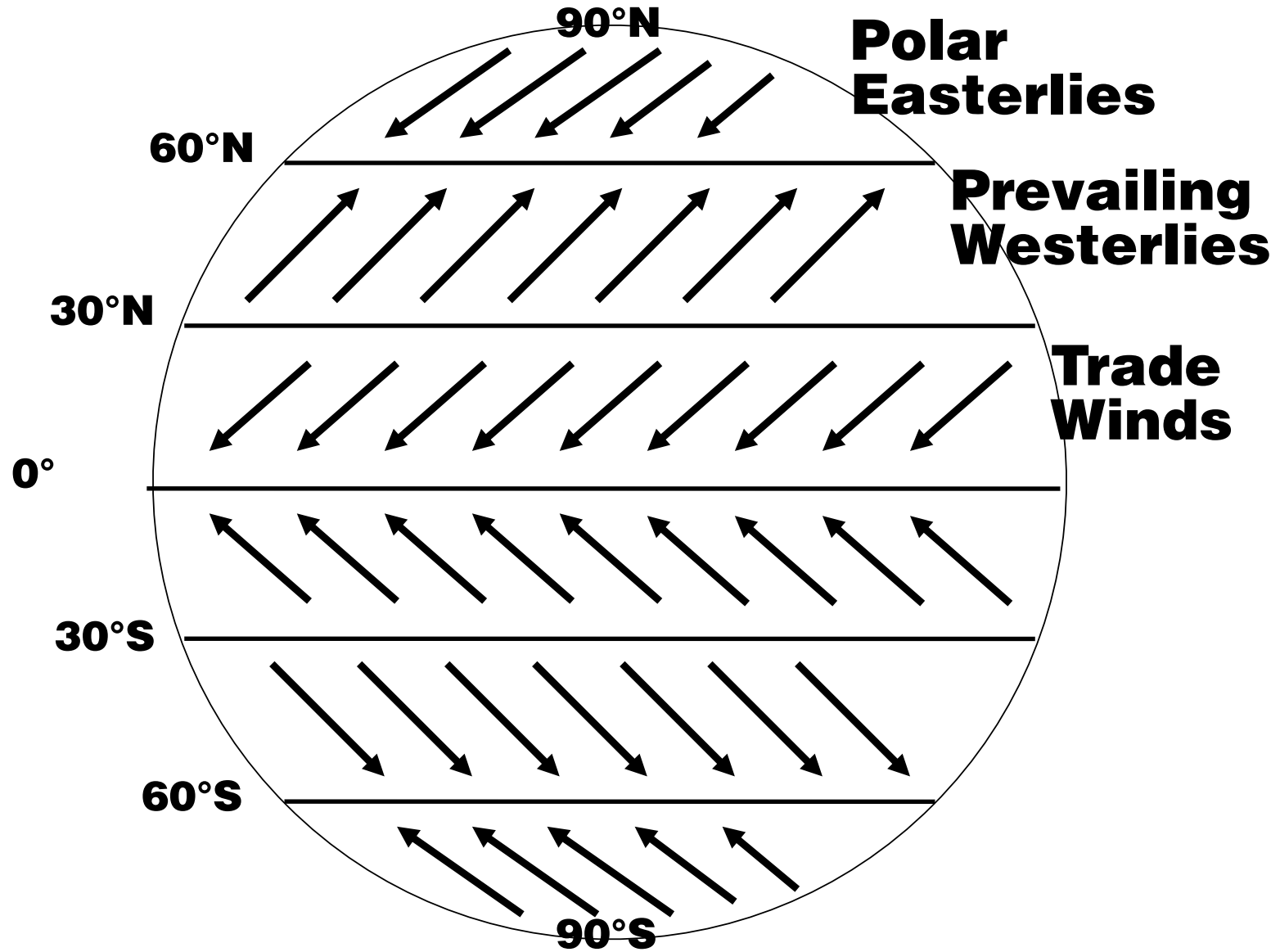
Non-rotating Earth



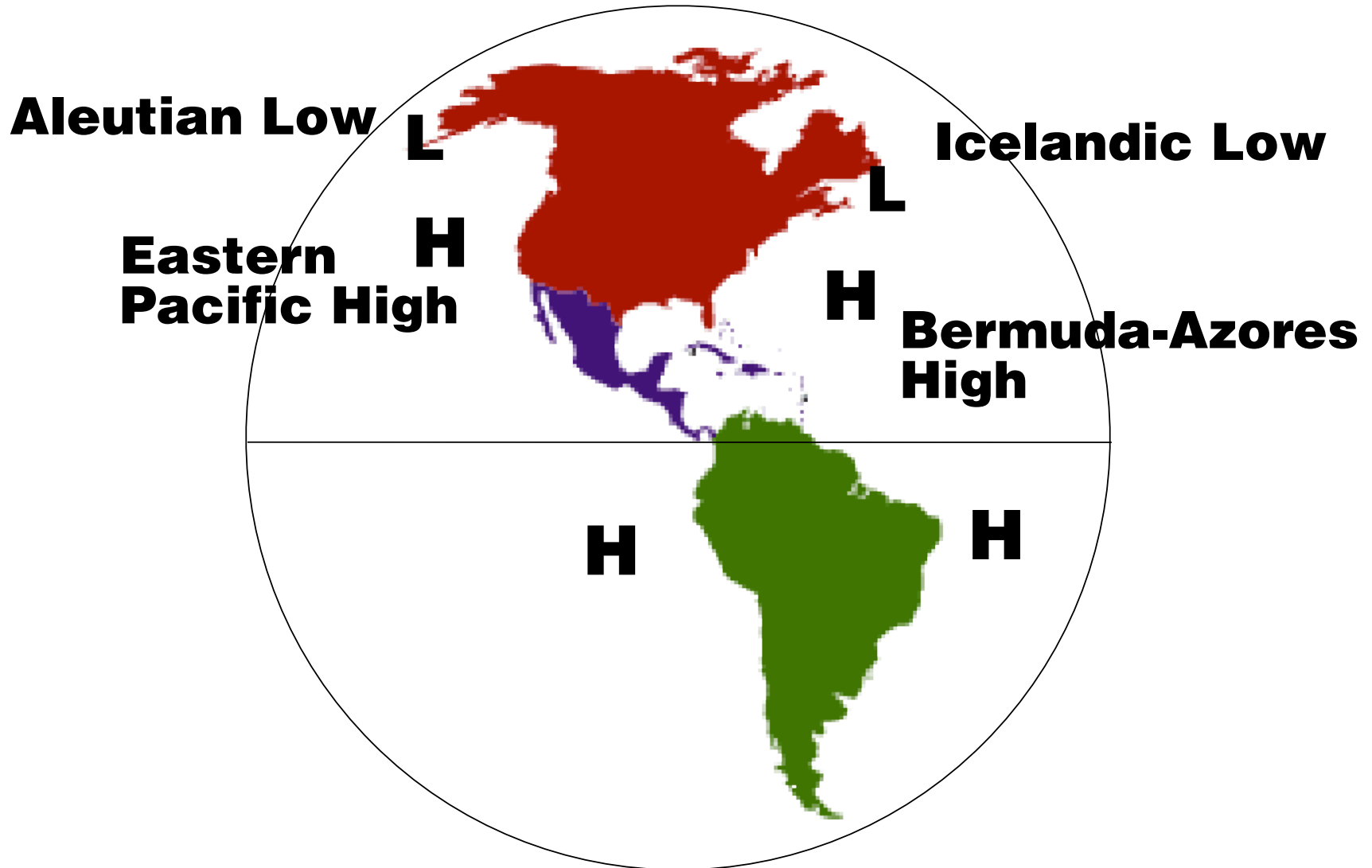
The General Circulation

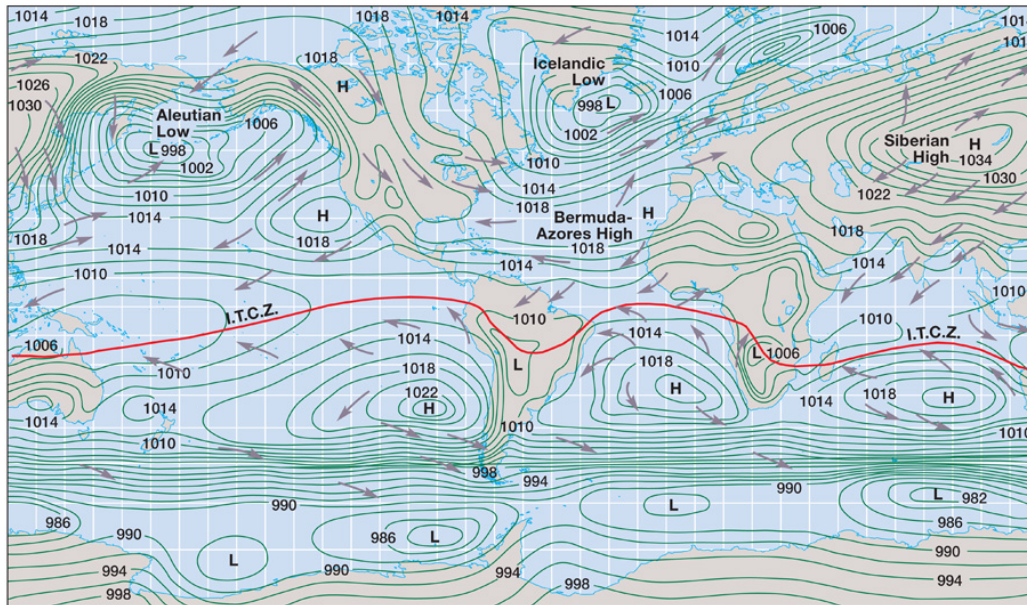


GC Surface Winds

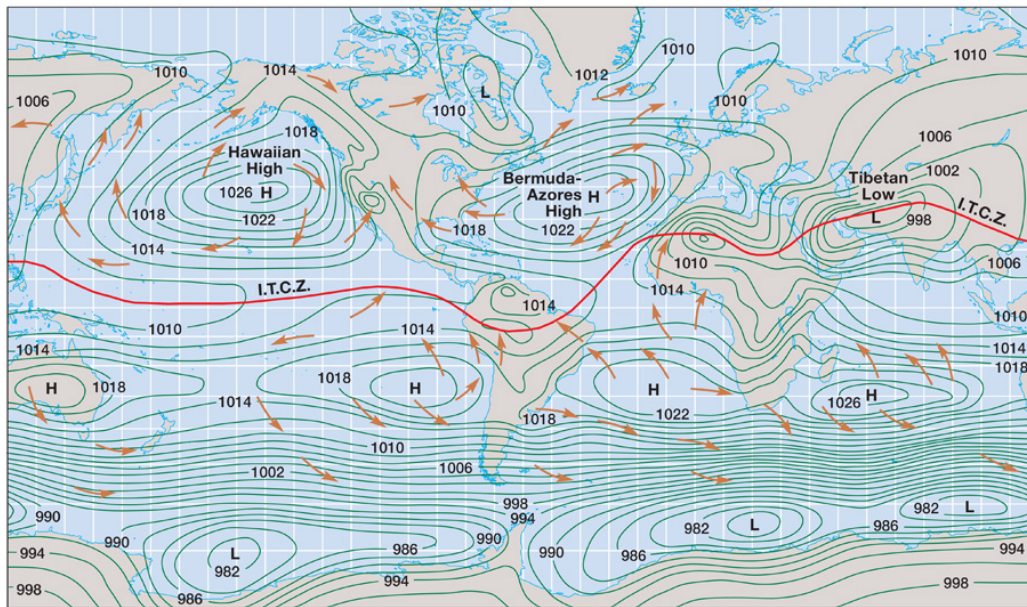


Surface Pressure Distribution





(a) January



(b) July

Upper-Level Westerlies

z

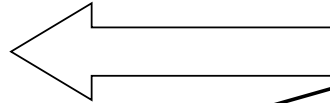
A vertical axis labeled 'z' with an upward-pointing arrow, indicating height or altitude.

Upper-Level Westerlies

z

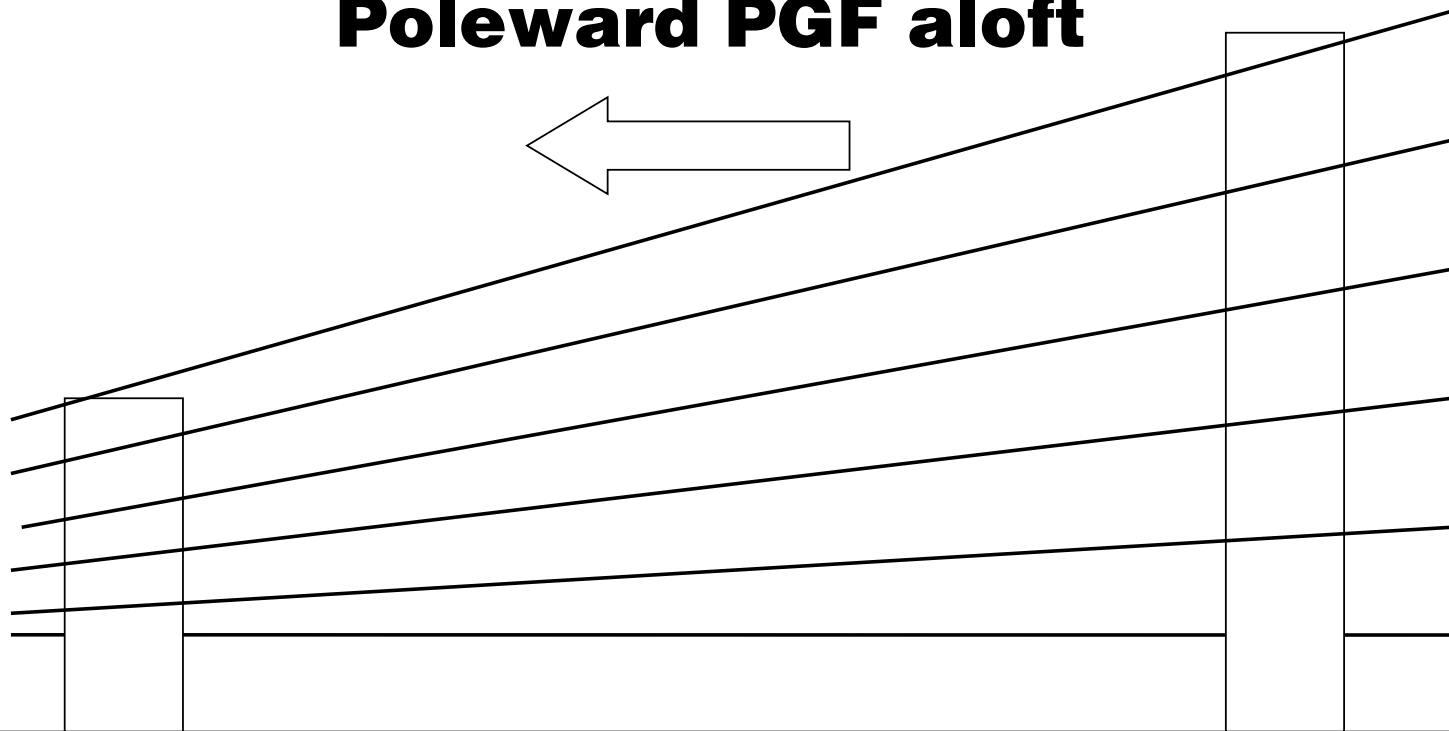


Poleward PGF aloft



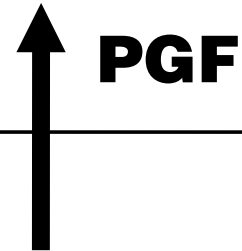
Cold Pole

Warm Tropics





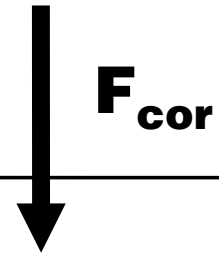
North Pole



PGF



V_g



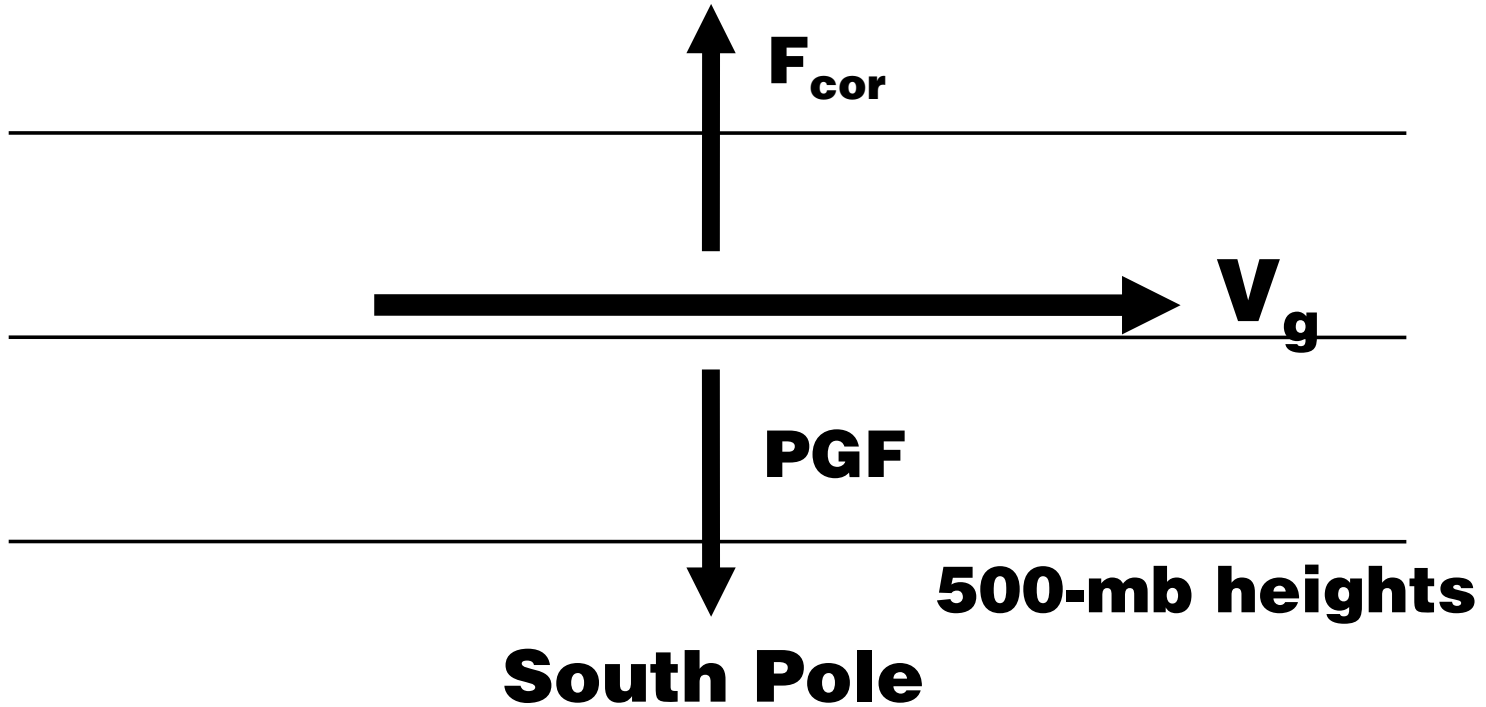
F_{cor}

500-mb heights

Equator

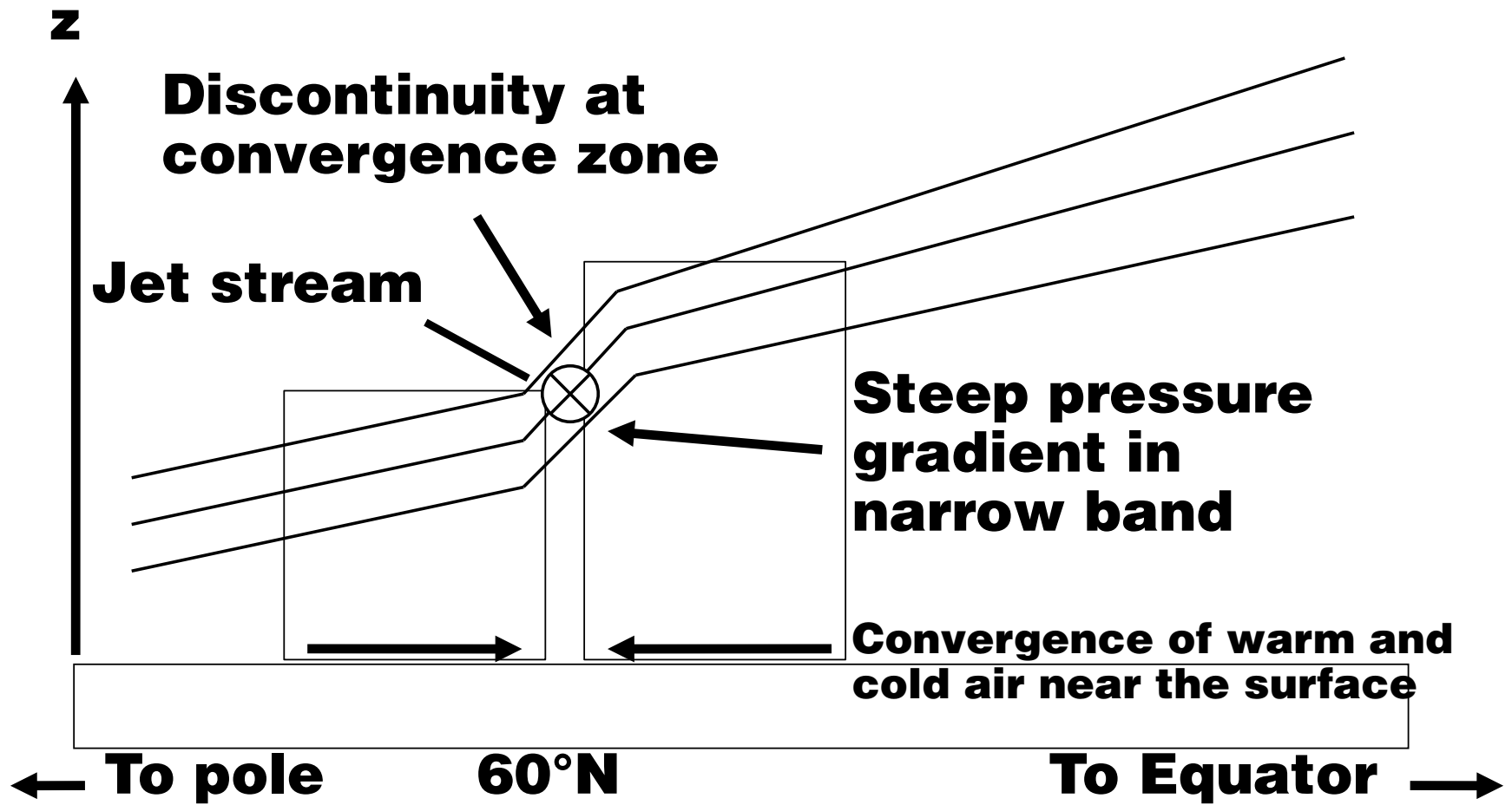


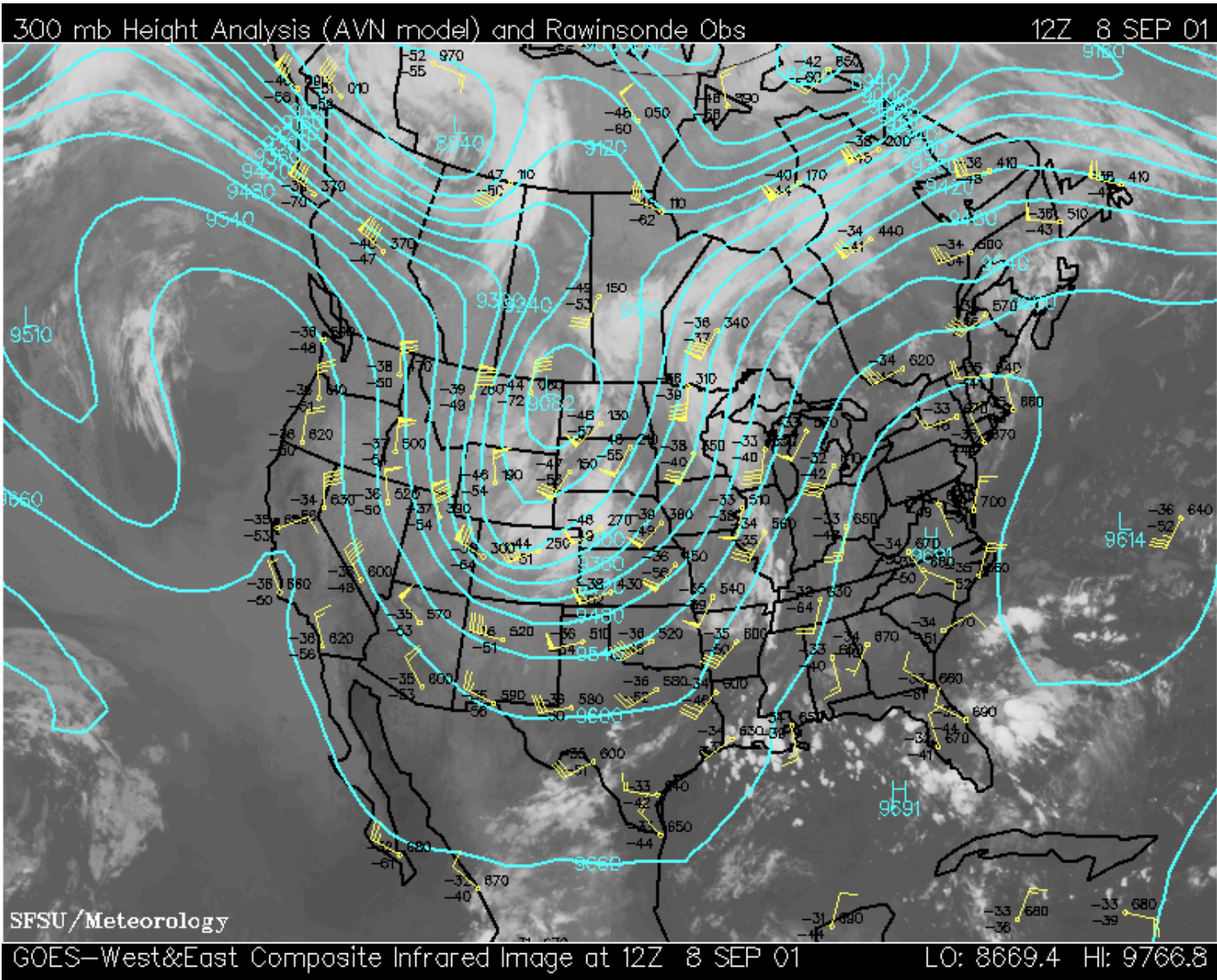
Equator



Upper-level winds are generally west-to-east, both hemispheres

Jet Stream

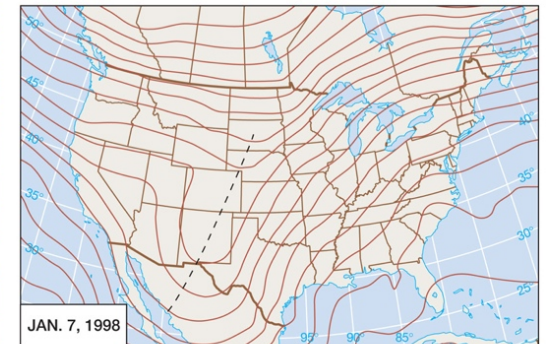
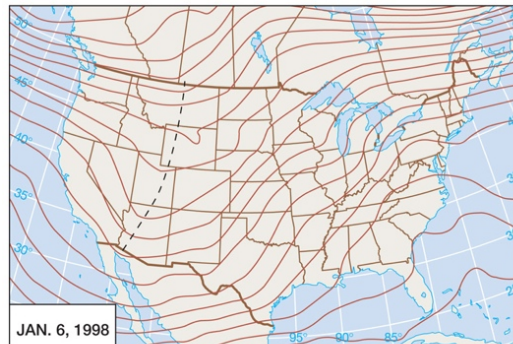
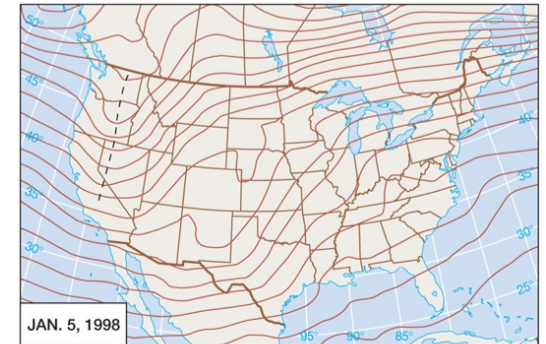
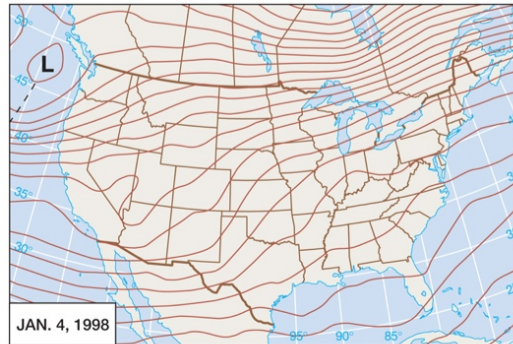




Rossby Waves

- **“Long waves”**

→ **Global scale:
large
wavelength
waves in
upper-level
westerlies,
going around
either pole**

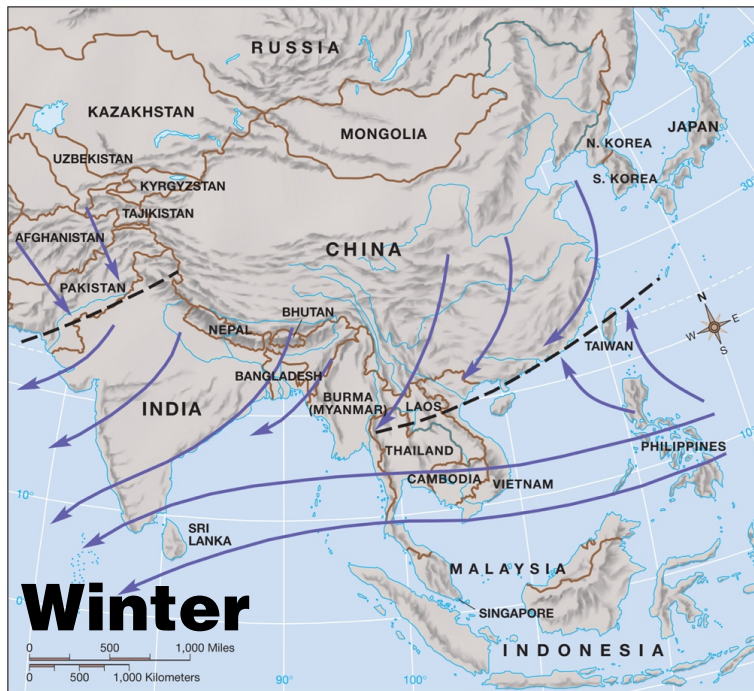


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→ **Propagate very
slowly**

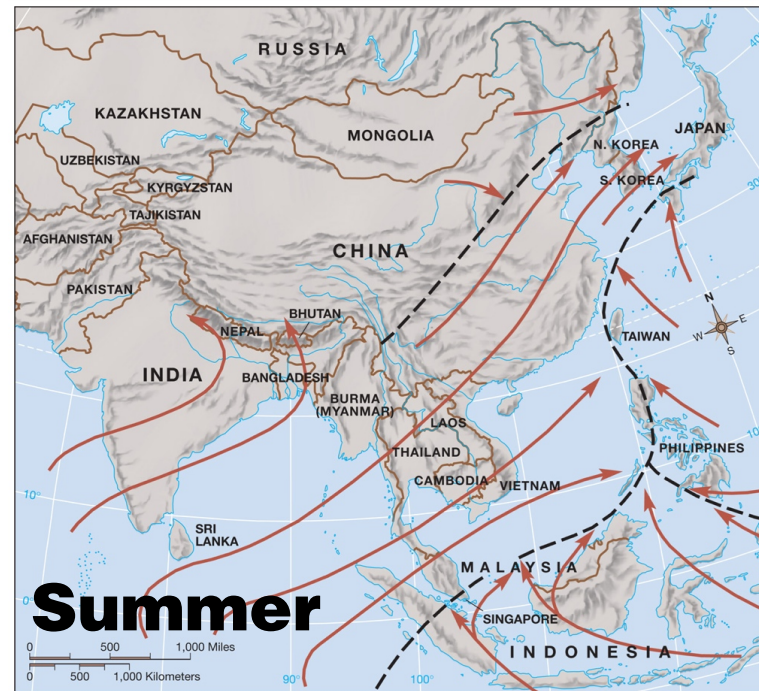
Monsoon Circulation

- **Synoptic-scale thermally driven circulation**
- **Large size scale — longer cycle time — flips seasonally instead of daily**



(a)

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(b)

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Chinook Wind

In Europe/Asia: Foehn Wind

**Latent heat
release
warms the
rising air**

**Dry adiabatic
compression**

**Compression heat
+
Condensation heat**

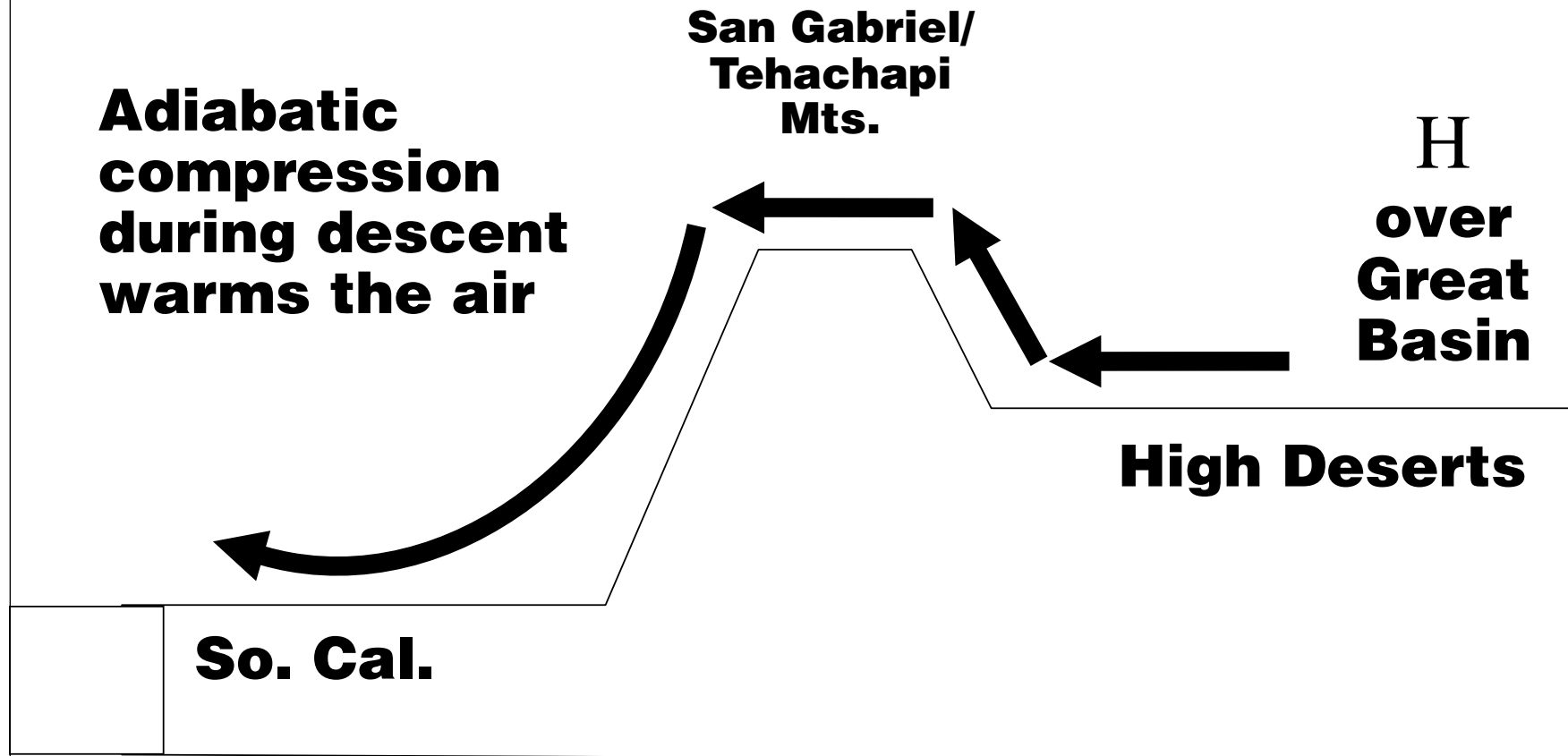
Hot, dry!

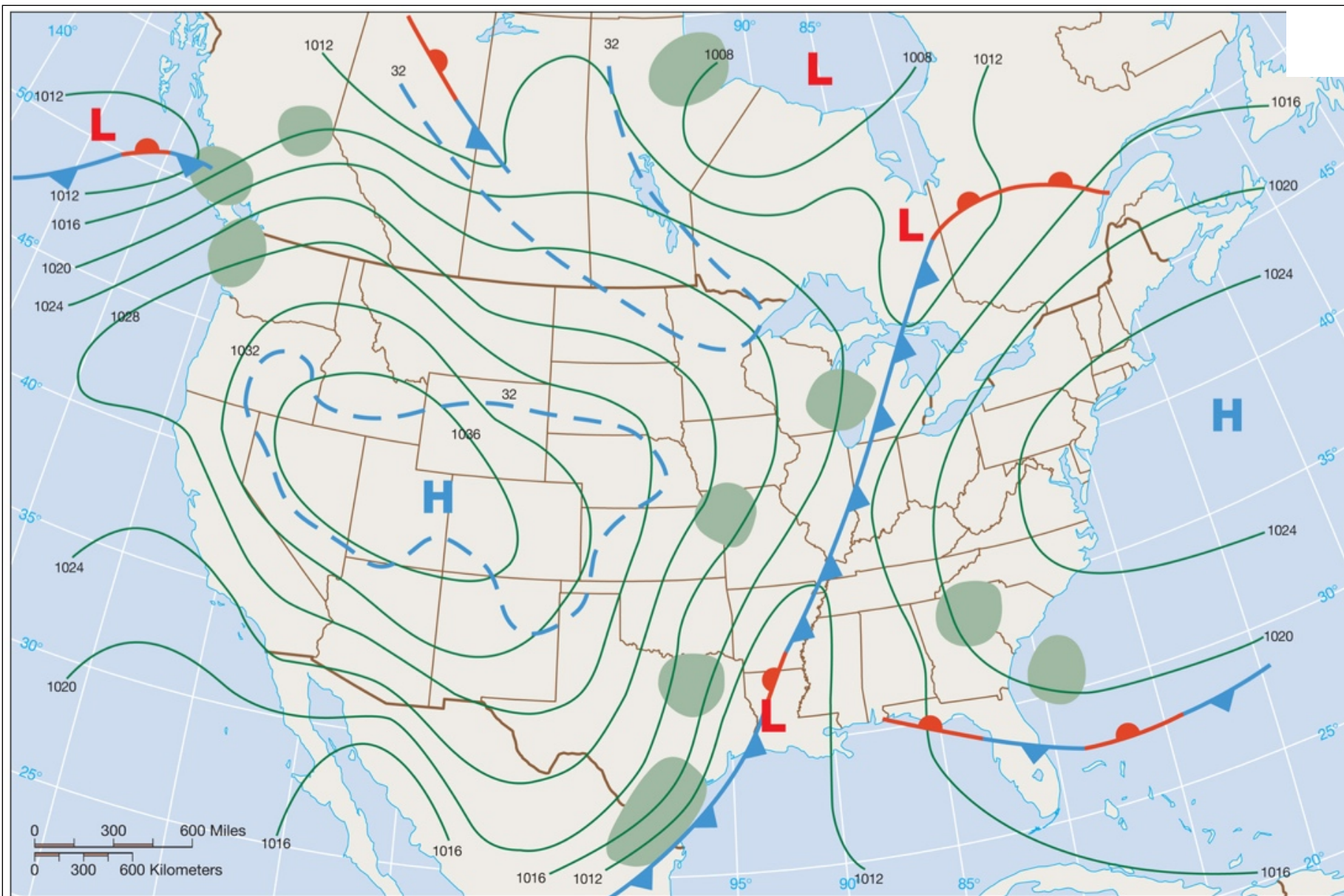
**Condensed water
precipitates out
on windward side**



The diagram illustrates the Chinook wind effect. On the left, air is shown rising up a slope. As it rises, it cools and forms clouds with rain falling from them. On the right, the air descends down the slope. As it descends, it is compressed and warms significantly. Arrows indicate the direction of air flow and the resulting temperature changes.

Santa Ana Wind





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Thermally Driven Winds: Sea and Land Breezes

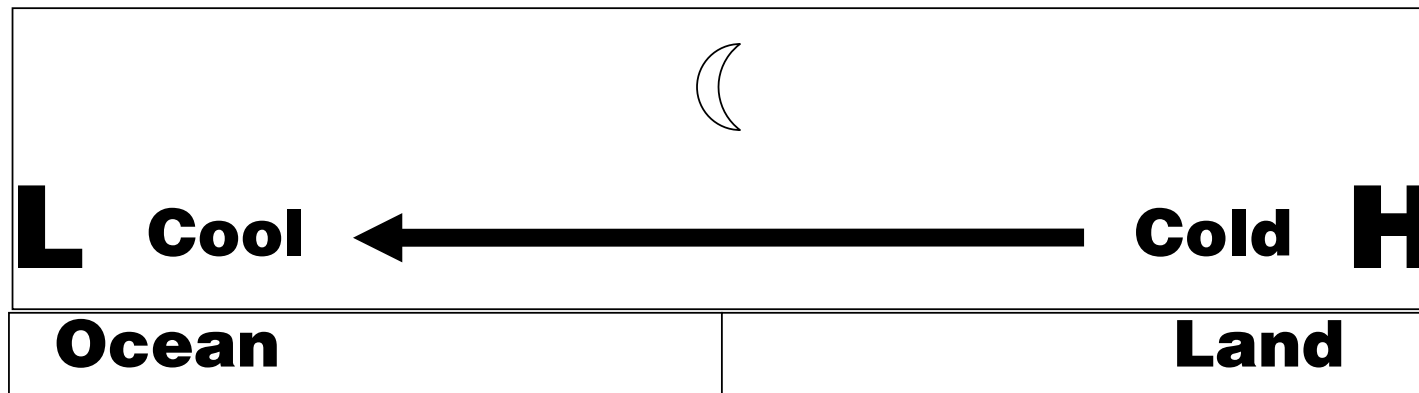
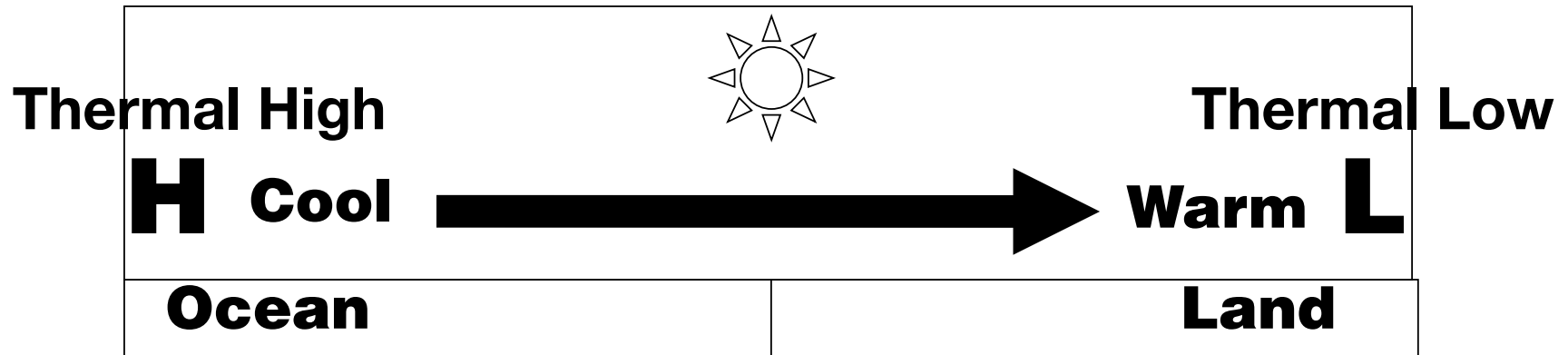


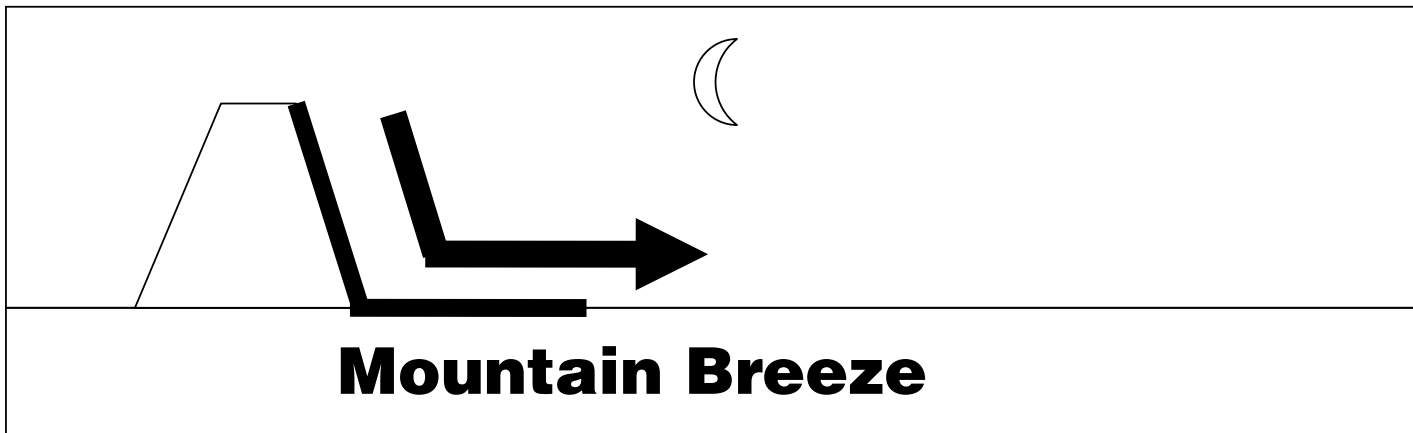
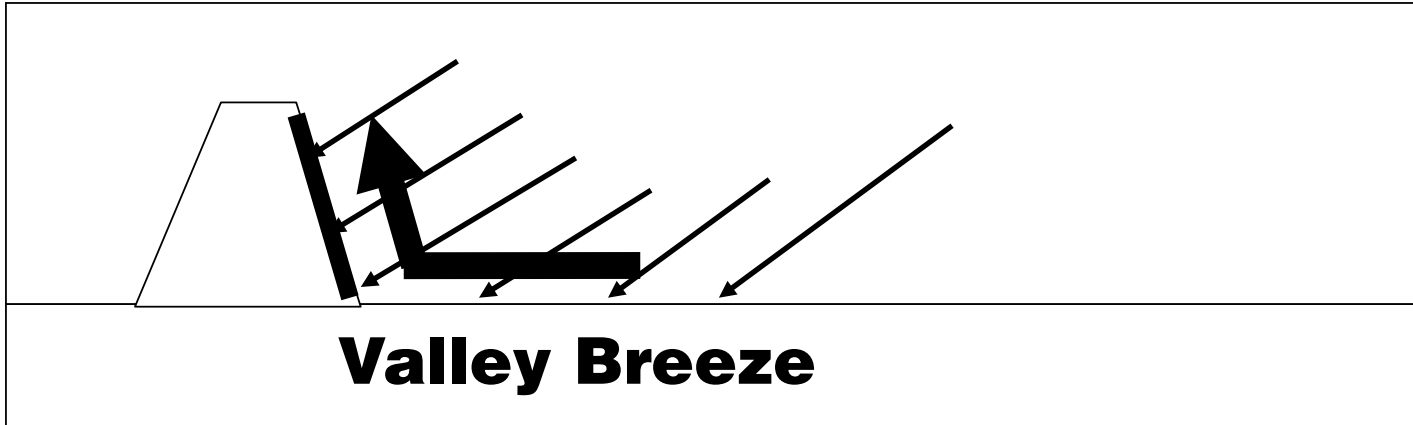
TABLE 8-1 Average Wind Speed and Direction—Los Angeles, CA

Time (PST)	Winter		Spring		Summer		Fall	
	Dir	Speed (m/s)	Dir	Speed (m/s)	Dir	Speed (m/s)	Dir	Speed (m/s)
4 A.M.	ENE	1.0	E	0.5	WSW	0.4	ENE	0.6
10 A.M.	ENE	1.4	WSW	1.9	WSW	3.2	WSW	1.0
1 P.M.	WSW	2.5	WSW	5.3	WSW	5.5	WSW	4.5
4 P.M.	WSW	3.5	WSW	5.5	WSW	5.8	W	5.1
10 P.M.	NE	0.5	W	1.6	WSW	2.4	W	0.7
1 A.M.	ENE	1.0	—	0	WSW	1.0	NNE	0.2

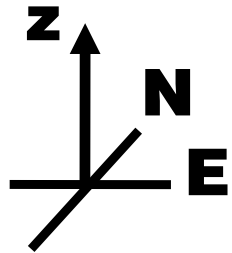
Source: California Air Resources Board.

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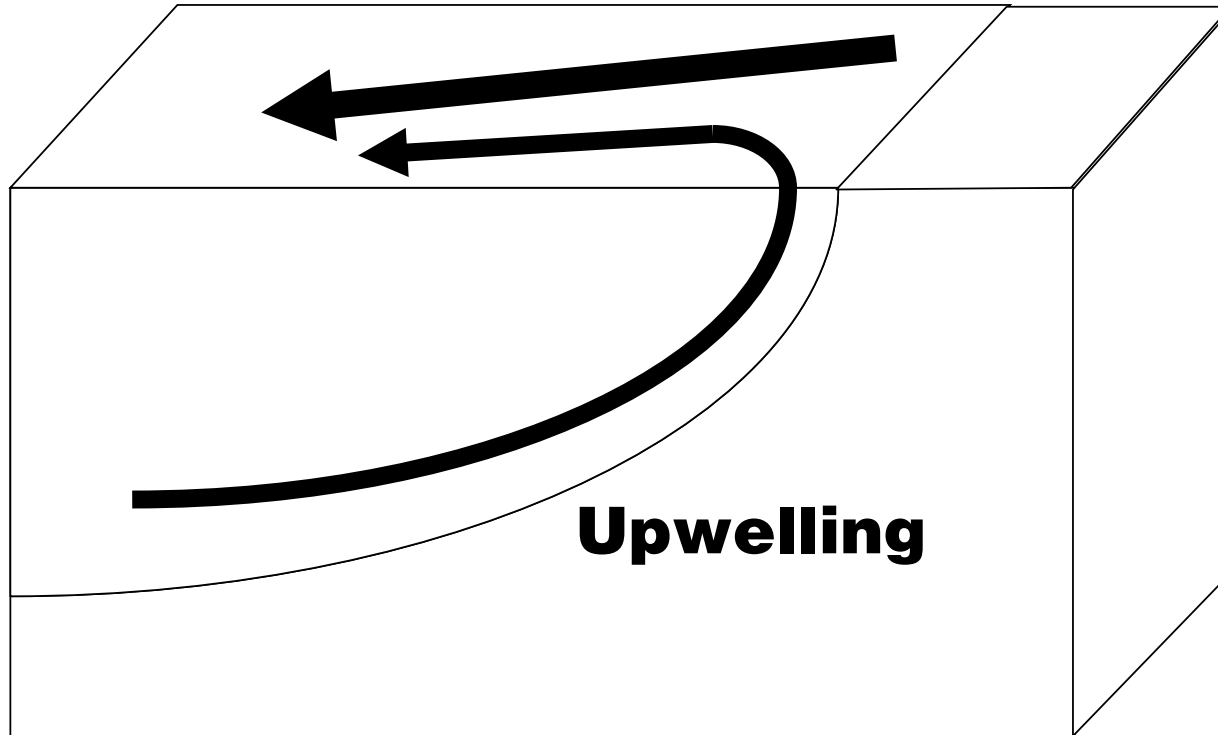
Mountain and Valley Breezes



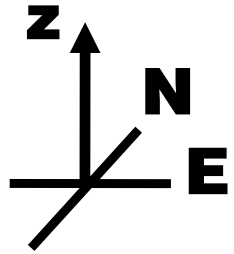
El Niño/Southern Oscillation



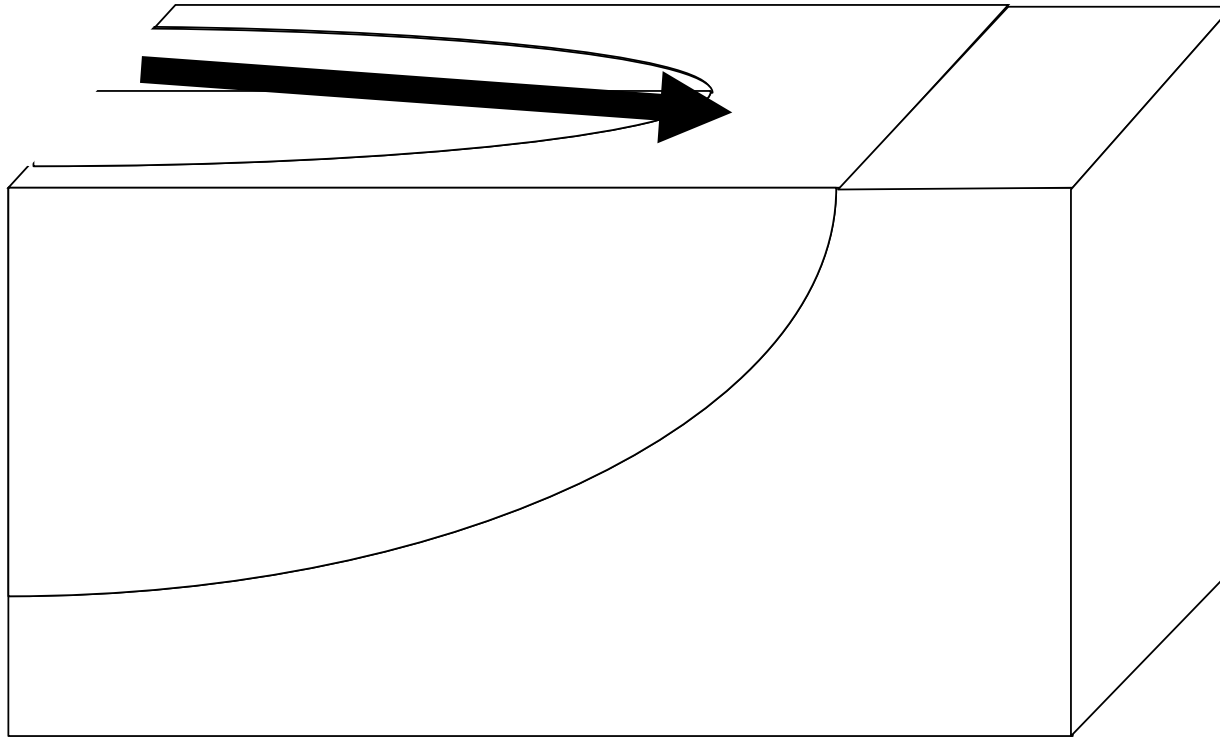
“Normal” Tradewind



El Niño/Southern Oscillation

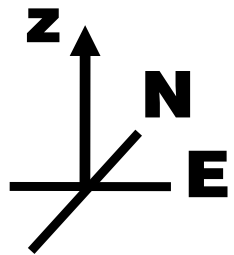


Reversed El Niño wind



Oscillation period: 3–7 years

La Niña: The Pendulum Swings Back



Strong Easterly Tradewind

