The Processes that shape our Weather and Climate



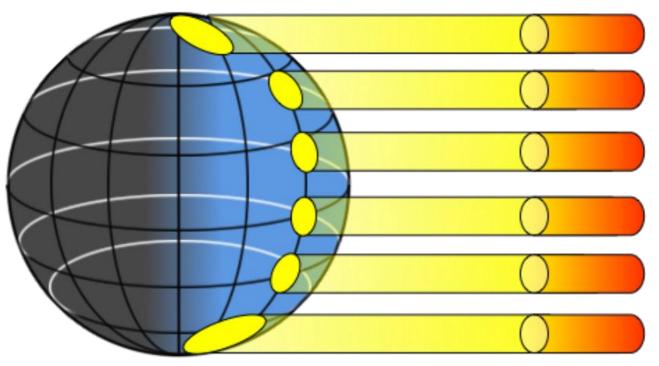
Geographical Association Talk, 8 October 2024 Donal Mullan, Queen's University Belfast

CCEA Unit AS 1: Physical Geography

3 (a) The processes that shape our weather and climate demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the global energy balance, including vertical and horizontal heat transfers in the atmosphere and the role of ocean currents; For (i) and (ii) study of global patterns of precipitation, surface temperature, pressure and winds

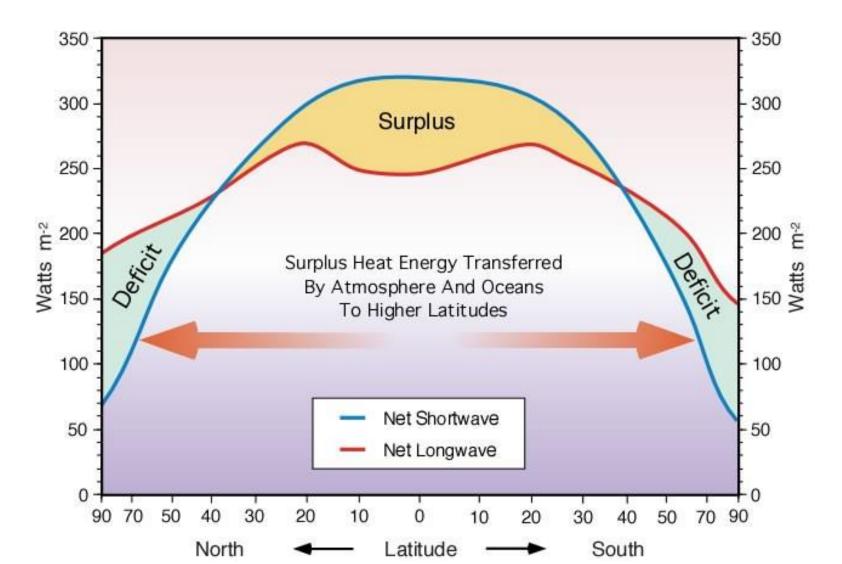
 (ii) demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the general circulation of the atmosphere, including surface pressure belts, winds, the tri-cellular model, jet streams and upper westerly winds (in relation to the pressure gradient and Coriolis forces); and 	
(iii) explain the factors that influence air temperature, including latitude, distance from the sea/continentality, altitude, ocean currents and seasonality.	For (iii) general reference to places for illustration purposes only

Why does Earth receive unequal heating?

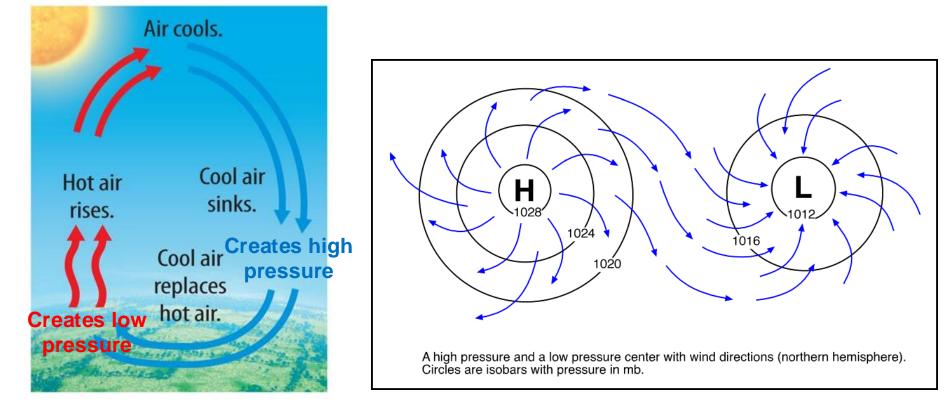


- Due to the curvature of the Earth
- Sun's rays have less distance to travel near the Equator and farther to travel closer to the poles
- Solar energy more concentrated near the Equator and more dispersed closer to the poles (beam spreading)

Global Radiation Balance

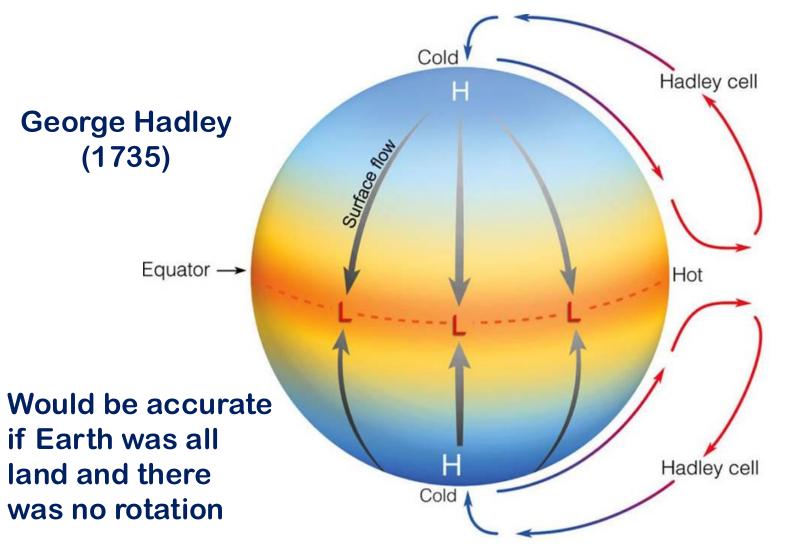


This causes Atmospheric Motion!



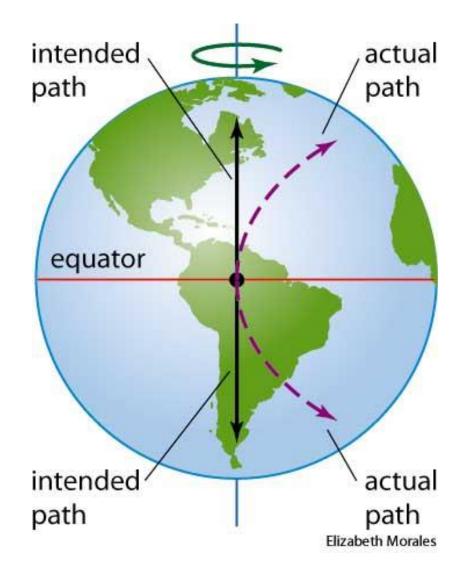
- Differences in temperature create differences in air pressure
- Differences in air pressure drive atmospheric motion (winds)
- Therefore, unequal heating of the Earth causes winds!

Single-cell Circulation Model

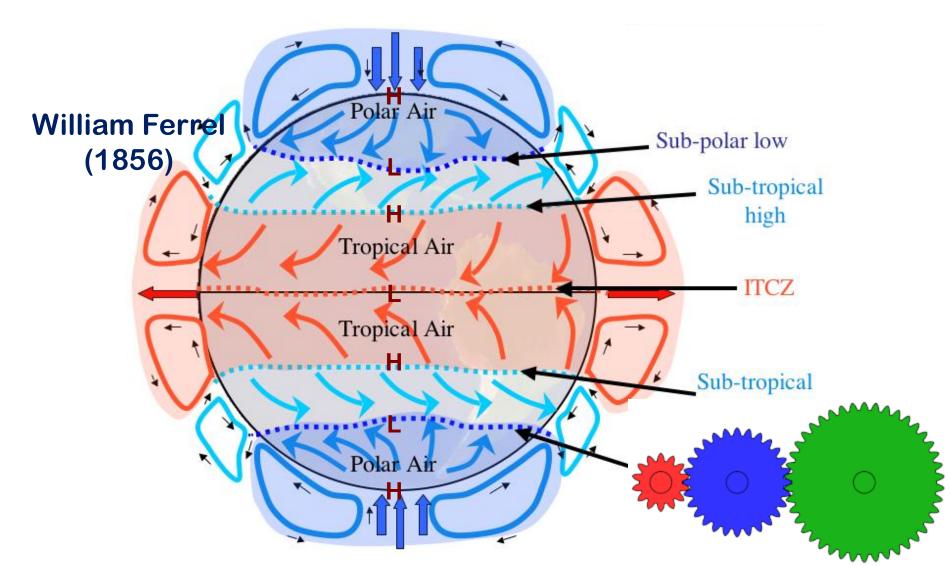


Coriolis Effect

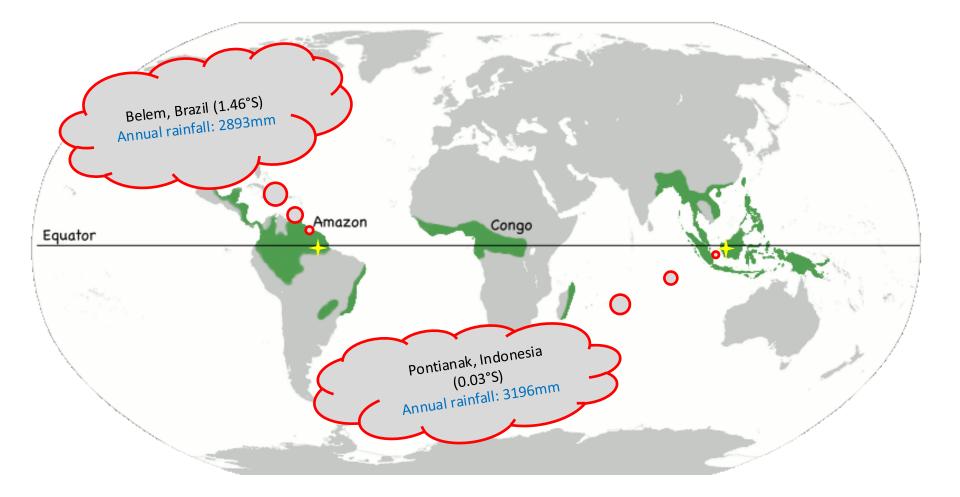
- But the Earth is ~ 71% ocean!
- And it rotates!
- Winds deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere
- Winds deflected to the left in the southern hemisphere



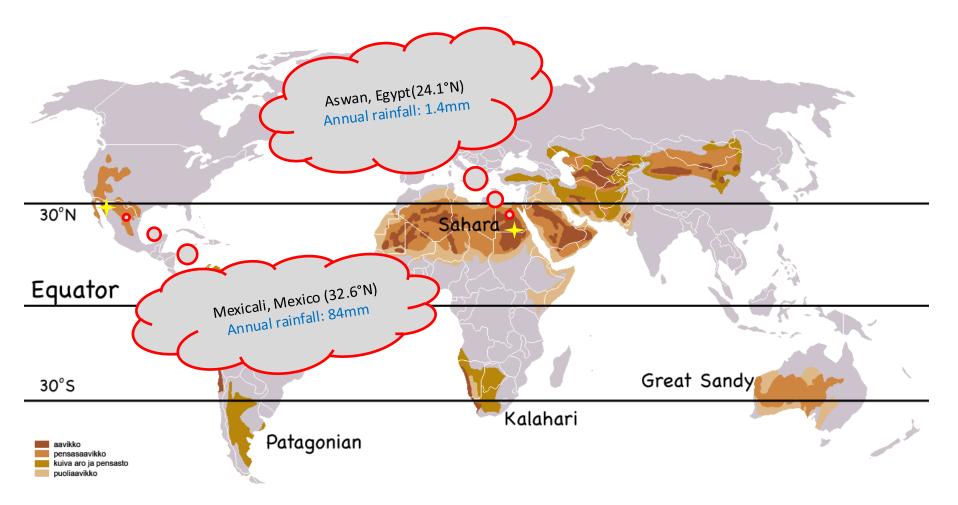
Three-cell Circulation Model



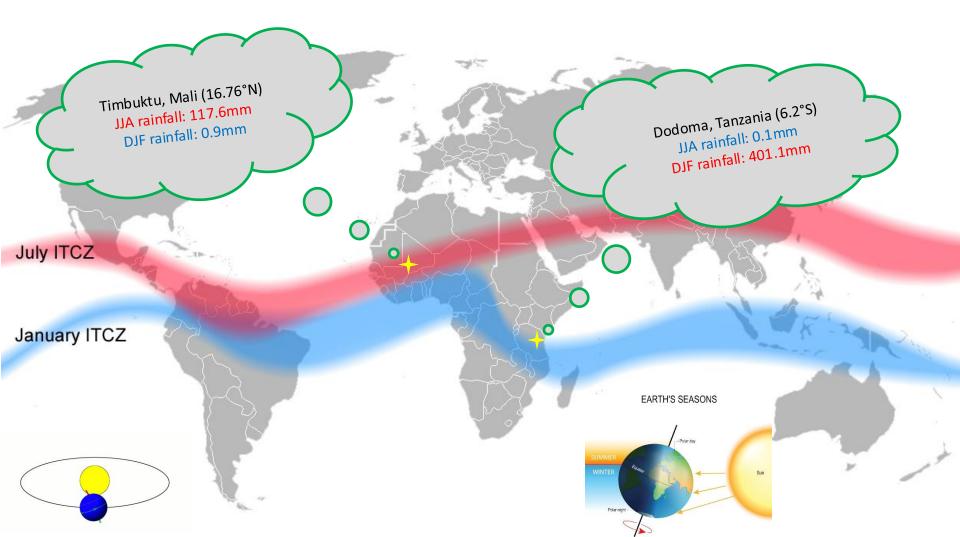
Explains the geography of rainforests



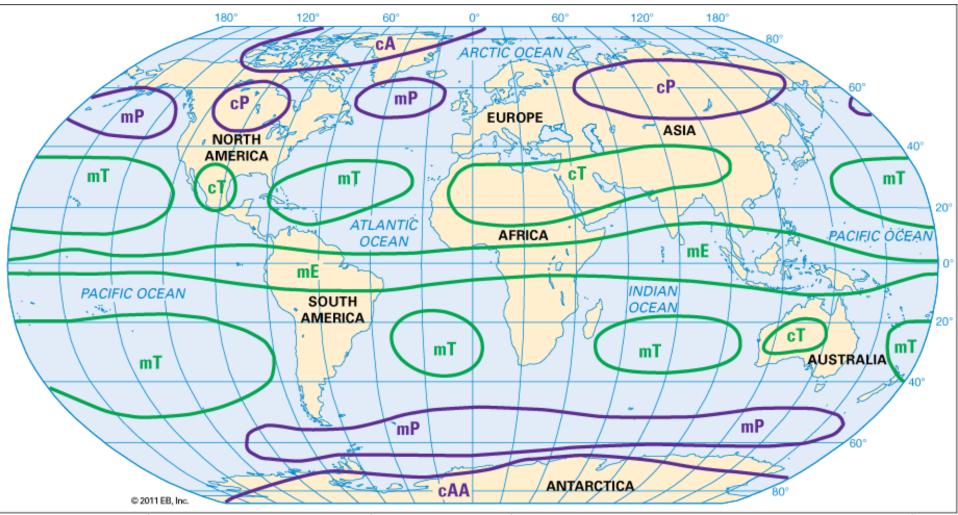
Explains the geography of deserts



Shifting Pressure Patterns

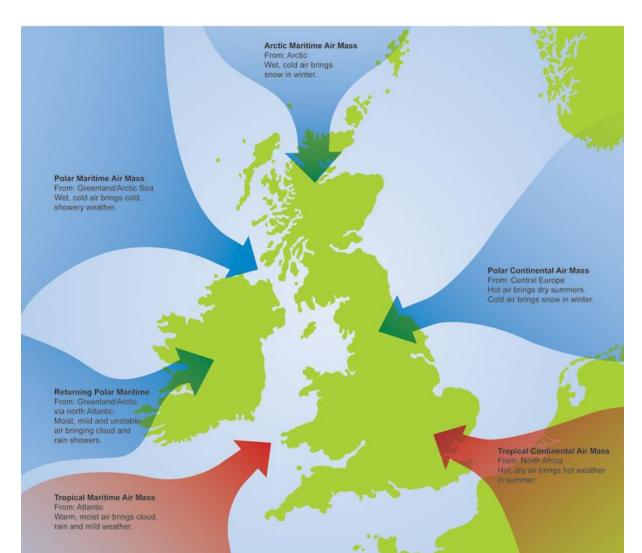


Global Air Masses



c = continental; m = maritime; P = polar; T = tropical; A = Arctic; AA = Antarctic; E = Equatorial

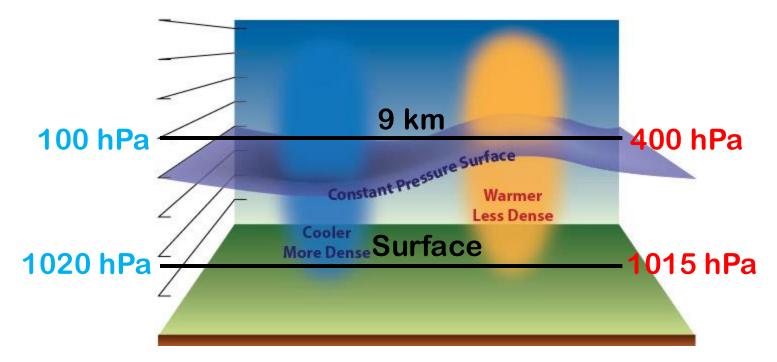
Air Masses affecting UK & Ireland



Surface winds right now!

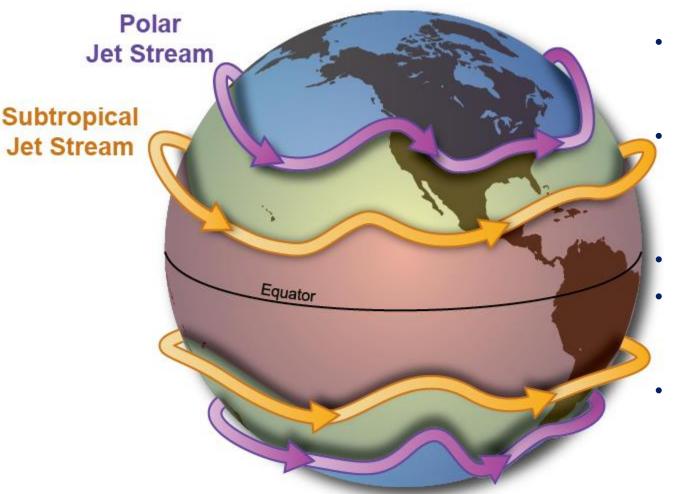
earth

Wind speeds are much faster higher up!



- Less obstacles higher up in the atmosphere
- Huge differences in air pressure with height
- Differences highest between warm and cold air
- Creates huge pressure gradient force

This explains the Jet Streams



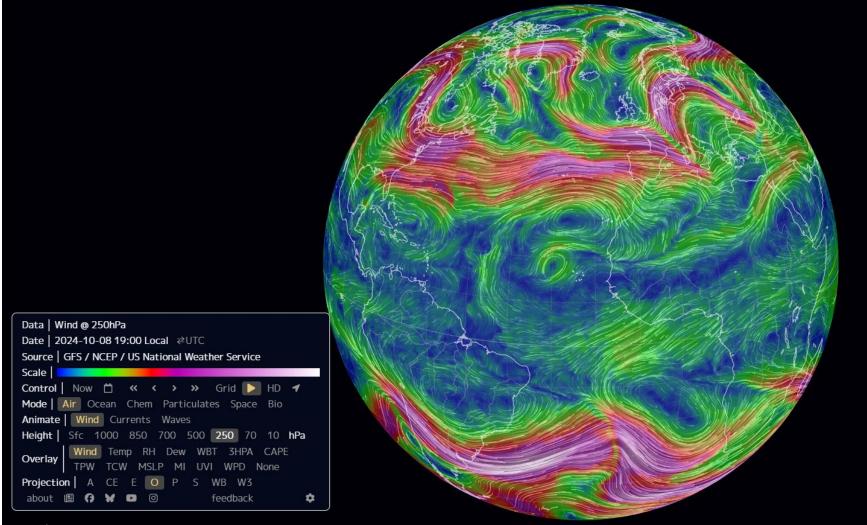
- Core of strong winds 5-7 miles high, blowing W to E
 - Strongest in winter with higher temp. contrast between Equator and poles
 - Wind speeds 275 mph
 - Meandering pattern based on land/ocean temperature contrast
- Steers weather
 systems and controls
 weather at the surface

They strongly influence our weather

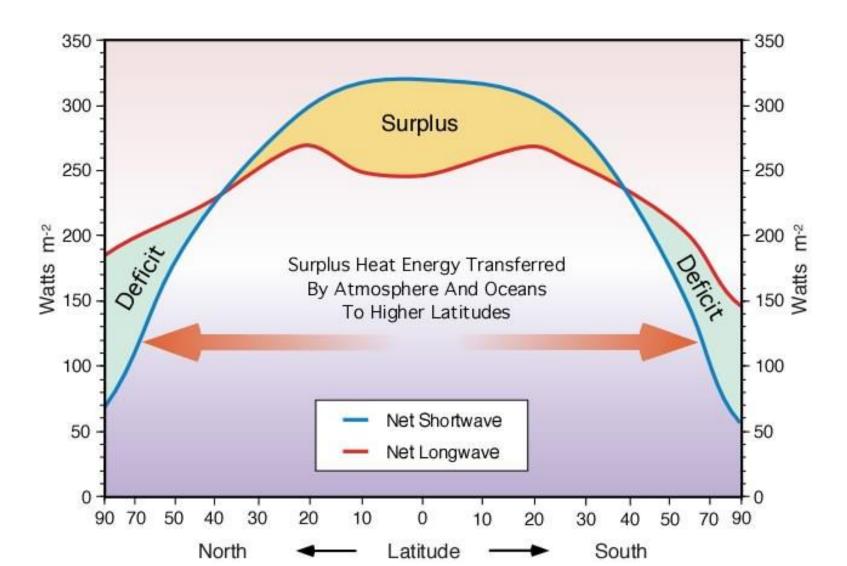


- Normally moves N of UK/Ireland in summer due to tilt of the Earth's axis and warm air reaching higher latitudes
- Sometimes it sits stuck in the same place, bringing frequent and repeated depressions and wet weather

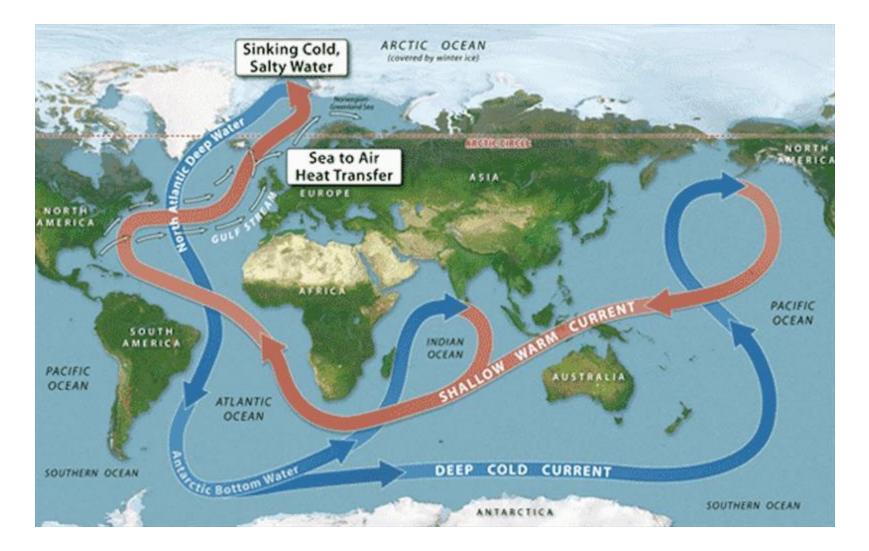
Jet Streams right now!



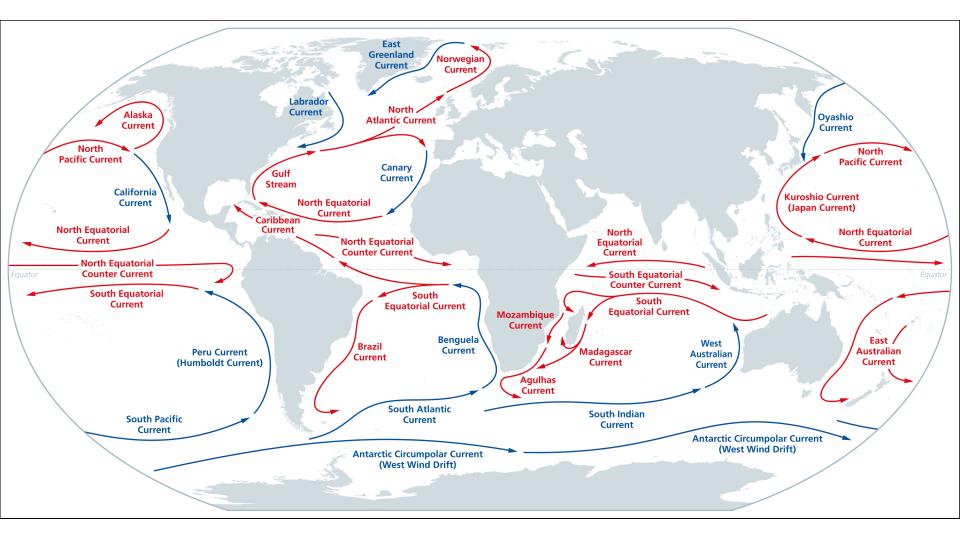
Recap: Global Radiation Balance

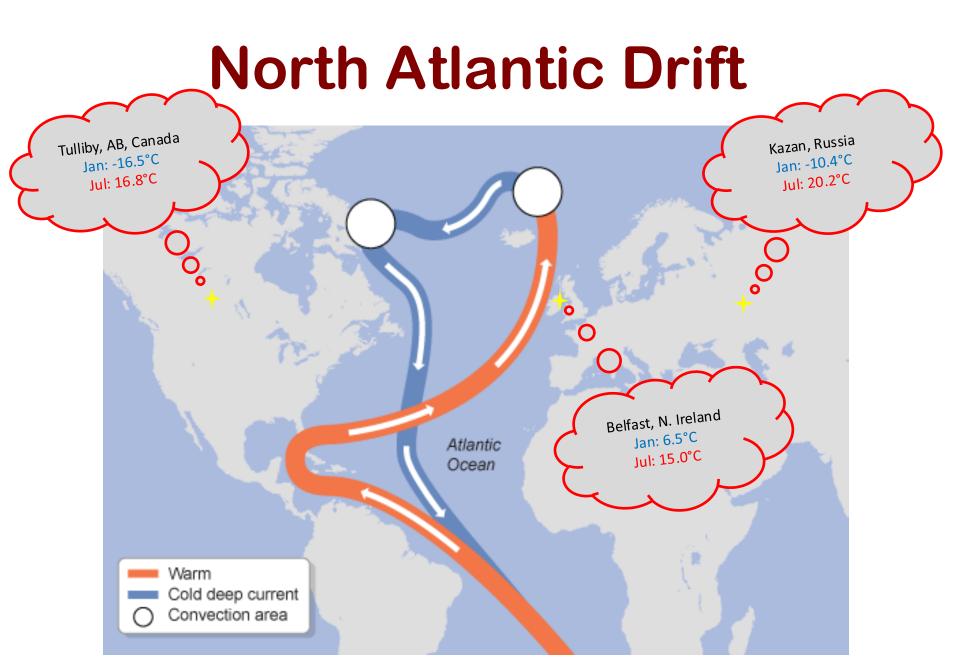


Ocean Currents



Ocean Currents





Useful Resources



Global circulation

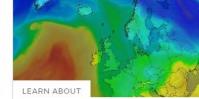
patterns

LEARN ABOUT

Explore

Polar Vortex

Explore



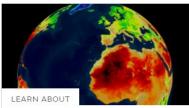
Air masses

Explore

LEARN ABOUT

Albedo

Explore



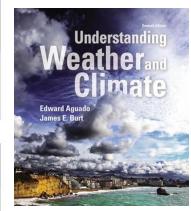
Weather fronts

Explore

LEARN ABOUT

Explore

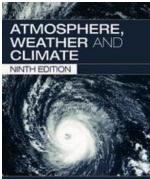
Zone (ITCZ)



Weather, Climate

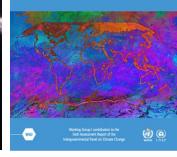
Human Perspectives

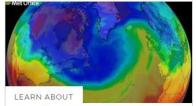
and Climate Change



ROGER G. BARRY AND RICHARD J. CHORLEY

> ipcc retrecoverse to a construct on climate chance Climate Change 2021 The Physical Science Basis

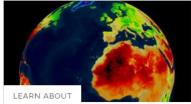








Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO)

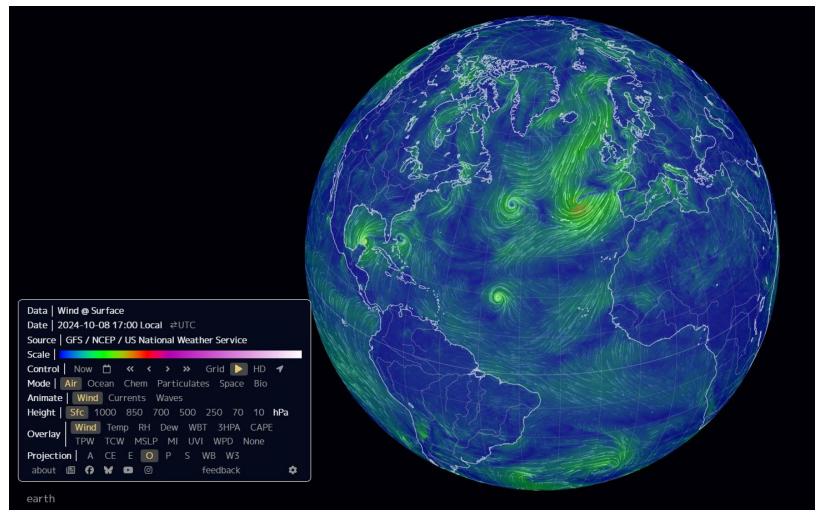


Intertropical Convergence

What is the Madden-Julian Oscillation?

https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/weather/atmosphere

Useful Resources



https://earth.nullschool.net/