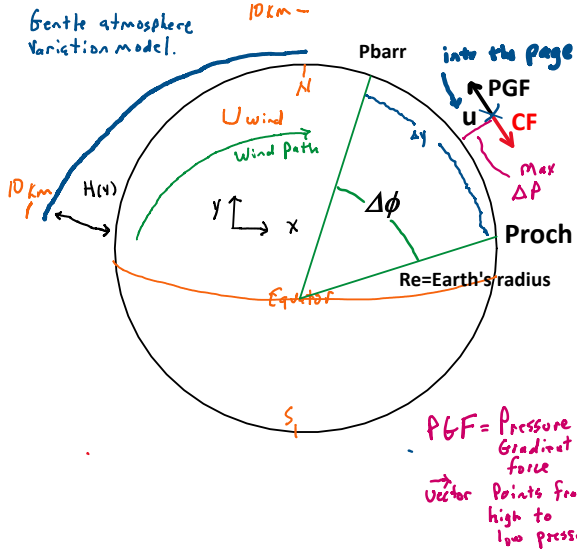




$P(z) \approx P_0 e^{-z/H}$. For $z = H$, $P(H) = \frac{P_0}{e} = \frac{P_0}{2.718}$. $H = \frac{R_0 \bar{T}}{g}$ $P(H) \approx \frac{1013.25}{2.718} = 373 \text{ mb}$
 $H = \text{Scale height of the atmosphere.}$



Force Balance in the y direction
 The pressure difference at altitude causes the air to move from the equatorial region to the polar regions. The Coriolis force causes the air to move to the right.
 When in balance,

$$\frac{\text{Pressure Gradient Force}}{\text{kg}} \left(-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dy} \right) = f u = \frac{\text{Coriolis Force}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{\rho f} \frac{dP}{dy}$$

$$f = 2\Omega \sin(\phi)$$

$$\Omega \approx \frac{2\pi \text{ radians}}{\text{day}} = \text{Angular rotation rate of the earth.}$$

$$\phi = \text{latitude}$$

$$f = \text{Coriolis Parameter}$$
 Find For Jan 31st 2025

$\Delta y = R_e \Delta \phi$ (radians)
 u is a westerly wind

Example

Density (kg m^{-3})	Coriolis Parameter (1/s)	dP (Pa)
0.48	1.00E-04	5240

Barrow Lat (deg)	Roch Lat (deg)	Re (m)	dy (m)
71.3	4.8	6.37E+06	7.39E+06

u (m/s)	u (knots)
15	29

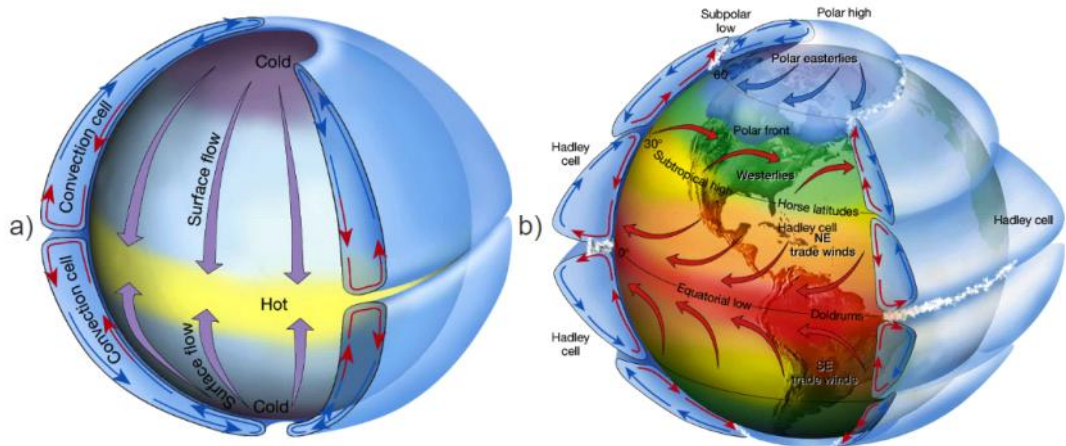


Image 2: Global atmospheric circulation cells a) without the Earth's rotation b) with the Earth's rotation (Images from www.ux1.eiu.edu/~cfjps/1400/circulation.html)

<https://www.rmets.org/metmatters/global-atmospheric-circulation>

