

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### VOLUME IV. METEOROLOGICAL CALCULUS: PRESSURE AND WIND

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS . . . . .	<i>page xvii</i>
<i>Chapter I. THE LAWS OF ATMOSPHERIC MOTION . . . . .</i>	<i>page 1</i>
Newton's laws of motion.	
The conception of force.	
The recognised forces: gravity, centrifugal force, pressure, convection, capillarity, diffusive forces: viscosity and turbulence, friction.	
Conservation of mass and energy.	
Conservation of momentum, linear and angular.	
The law of diffusion.	
Viscosity.	
Turbulence, eddies, vortices and stream-line motion.	
The law of dynamical similarity.	
Example from gravity-waves and ripples.	
Working-models of the atmosphere.	
Note on dimensional equations.	
The dimension of temperature.	
Motion under balanced forces.	
Isobaric motion and isentropic motion.	
Limiting velocity.	
The dynamic indicator: wind-force or wind-speed.	
The forces on plates.	
Skin-friction.	
The forces on spheres.	
Anemometers.	
Examples of wind-records.	
Statement of the problem of dynamical meteorology.	
<i>Chapter II. THE GENERAL EQUATIONS OF MOTION OF A PARCEL OF AIR IN THE FREE ATMOSPHERE SUBJECT TO THE FORCES INCIDENTAL TO GRAVITY AND FRICTION . . . . .</i>	<i>page 37</i>
The quantities involved and the mode of expression: Note on symbols. Richardson's form, Ferrel's form, Bigelow's form.	
The evolution of the equations.	
Polar co-ordinates.	
Modifications for a rotating earth.	
Vertical and horizontal co-ordinates.	
Expression in terms of motion along or perpendicular to the earth's surface.	
Application to a parcel of air.	
The equation of continuity.	

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

The evolution of the equations ( <i>cont.</i> )	
The expression of the forces: pressure, the frictional forces.	
An examination of the several terms: gravity, gravitational attraction and weight; the effect of the earth's rotation on horizontal motion.	
The order of magnitude of the several terms: the Skipper's Guide.	
Equations of motion of a rigid solid.	
The vitality of spin.	
The approach by the doctrine of energy.	
The application of the equations.	
The classics of meteorological calculus.	
Halley to Helmholtz.	
Helmholtz: Stratification of the atmosphere.	
Helmholtz: Atmospheric billows.	
Frictional effects.	
Exner's <i>Dynamische Meteorologie</i> .	
The calculus of isallobars.	
The contribution of mathematical analysis	
The computation of the gradient-wind.	
Measure of the geostrophic wind.	
 <i>Chapter III. THE FOOT OF THE ATMOSPHERIC STRUCTURE</i>	 <i>page 87</i>
The determination of pressure-gradient and wind.	
The law of isobaric motion.	
The strophic balance.	
The difficulties of measurement.	
The equivalents of the Beaufort scale.	
The surface-wind and the geostrophic wind at sea-level.	
Geostrophic wind-roses.	
The relation of the surface-wind to the gradient over the sea.	
Some peculiarities of surface-isobars.	
Pressure-distribution at sea-level and wind at the 500-metre level.	
Irregularities at the coast line.	
The "refraction" of isobars.	
 <i>Chapter IV. THE CALCULUS OF SURFACE TURBULENCE</i>	 <i>page 121</i>
The variation of wind with height in the surface layers.	
At the anemometer.	
Above the anemometer.	
The theory of eddy-motion in the atmosphere.	
G. I. Taylor's analysis.	
The spiral of turbulence.	
 <i>Chapter V. GUSTINESS AND CLOUD-SHEETS</i>	 <i>page 143</i>
The gustiness of the anemometer ribbon.	
The relation of turbulence to the formation of clouds.	
Föhn and chinook winds.	
Eddies and the general turbulence of the atmosphere.	
The analysis of air-motion.	
Squalls.	

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

xv

<i>Chapter VI.</i>	KINEMATICS OF THE LIMB AND TRUNK . . . . .	<i>page</i> 161
	Variation of wind with height in the upper air disclosed by pilot-balloons.	
	The variations of vertical velocity of pilot-balloons.	
	Two theodolites at Aberdeen.	
	2500 to 7500 metres.	
	Above 7500 metres.	
	Winds in the stratosphere.	
	New data and the mode of presentation.	
	Dynamics and the pilot-balloon.	
<i>Chapter VII.</i>	ATMOSPHERIC CALCULUS—TEMPERATURE AND WIND	<i>page</i> 193
	The computation of gradients from the winds.	
<i>Chapter VIII.</i>	GRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ATMOSPHERIC MOTION	<i>page</i> 207
	Synchronous charts of horizontal motion in the free air.	
	The reciprocity of wind and pressure in the upper air.	
	<i>Afflatus, dissipati.</i>	
	Graphic methods of computation.	
	Kinematics of the surface air.	
	Atmospheric equilibrium and motion.	
	Slope-effect on the tephigram.	
	Gliding in the lower atmosphere.	
<i>Chapter IX.</i>	CURVED ISOBARS . . . . .	<i>page</i> 231
	Spin in small circles.	
	Rotation with translation.	
<i>Chapter X.</i>	REVOLVING FLUID IN THE ATMOSPHERE . . . . .	<i>page</i> 250
	Conventional cyclones and anticyclones.	
	Dynamics of revolving fluid.	
	Experiments on the development of spin.	
	Revolving fluid in actual cyclones.	
	Four anemograph records.	
	The distribution of pressure.	
	Comparison of theory and observation.	
	The evidence of the barogram.	
	Horizontal motion and vertical disturbance.	
<i>Chapter XI.</i>	HYPOTHESES AND REALITIES ABOUT ADVECTIVE AND DIVERGENT REGIONS . . . . .	<i>page</i> 282
	The motion of air and the movement of depressions.	
	Advective regions.	
	Meteorological tradition—a change of front.	
	The kinematics of air-masses.	
	The diagram of origin.	
	The ascent of the air of the warm front.	
	The convection at the squall-line.	
	Cyclones and air-masses.	

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theories of cyclonic motion.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The underlying theory of discontinuity.</li> <li>Margules—the energy of storms.</li> <li>Bjerknes—the dynamics of the circular vortex.</li> <li>The energy of the circulation.</li> <li>Discontinuity in practice.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Divective regions.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anticyclones and the strophic balance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The displacement of mass by velocity.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The initial stages of a cyclonic depression.</li> <li>The development of the circular from the linear form.</li> <li>Displacement by convection.</li> <li>The disposal of the débris.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Return to tradition.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relation of spin to environment.</li> <li>The structure of a developed cyclone.</li> <li>The travel of cyclonic depressions.</li> <li>The travel of secondaries.</li> <li>Stationary cyclones.</li> <li>Loci of origin.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<i>Chapter XII. RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE . . . . .</i>	<i>page 319</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looking back—some comments on scientific progress.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparative meteorology.</li> <li>A revision of the articles.</li> <li>The physical processes of weather.</li> <li>Terminology.</li> <li>Units.</li> <li>Meteorological calculus: Pressure and wind.</li> <li>Weather-mapping.</li> <li>Mean values once more.</li> <li>Beyond the weather-map.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A farewell view of the atmospheric circulation.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relation of the hemispheres.</li> <li>Air in cold storage over the continents.</li> <li>Harmony and syncopation of the atmospheric sequence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Processes which cause winds.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The earth's rotation.</li> <li>Slope-effect of radiation.</li> <li>Upward convection of wet air.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The evidence of the motion.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary system.</li> <li>The underworld.</li> <li>Secondaries.</li> <li>Occlusion.</li> <li>Katabatic winds in the isentropic surface.</li> <li>Corrugations in the isentropic surface.</li> <li>The relative motion.</li> <li>The southern hemisphere.</li> <li>The elusive vortex.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<i>OUR MYSTERIOUS ATMOSPHERE.</i>	
<i>Index to Volume IV . . . . .</i>	<i>page 347</i>
The Drama of the Atmosphere, <i>Dramatis personae</i>	
Summary of the contents of the four volumes . . . . .	<i>page i</i>