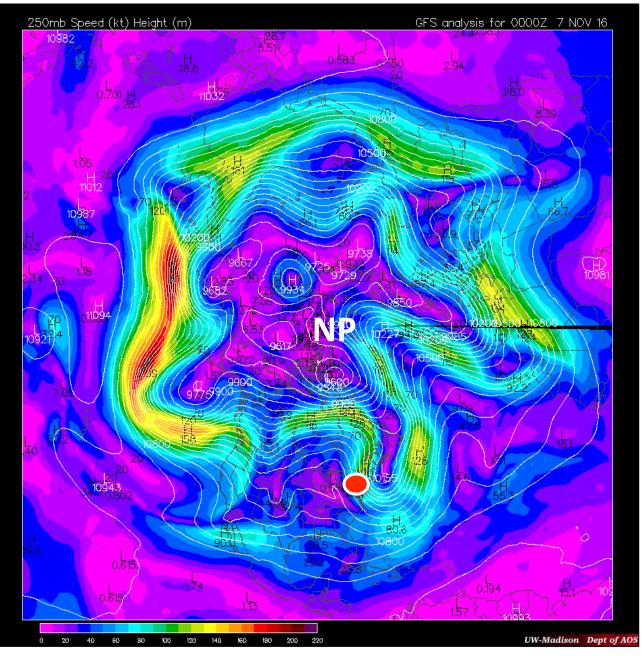


# Wind speed ~10 km above Earth's surface

7pm EST Nov. 6, 2016

Albany, NY

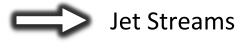
NP North Pole



**UW-Madison AOS** 

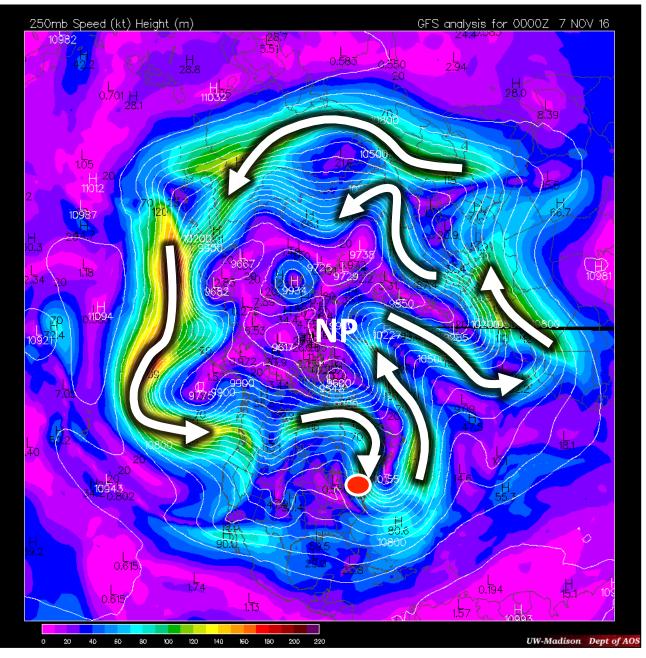
# Wind speed ~10 km above Earth's surface

7pm EST Nov. 6, 2016



Albany, NY

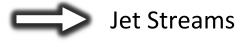
NP North Pole



**UW-Madison AOS** 

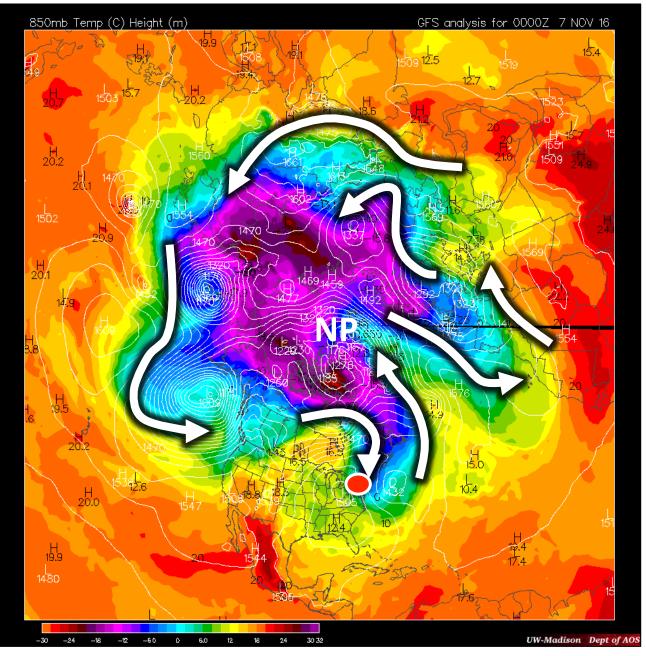
# Temperature ~1 km above Earth's surface

7pm EST Nov. 6, 2016



Albany, NY

NP North Pole



**UW-Madison AOS** 

#### **Building Blocks to Jet Stream "Discovery"**

#### Teisserenc de Bort (1902)

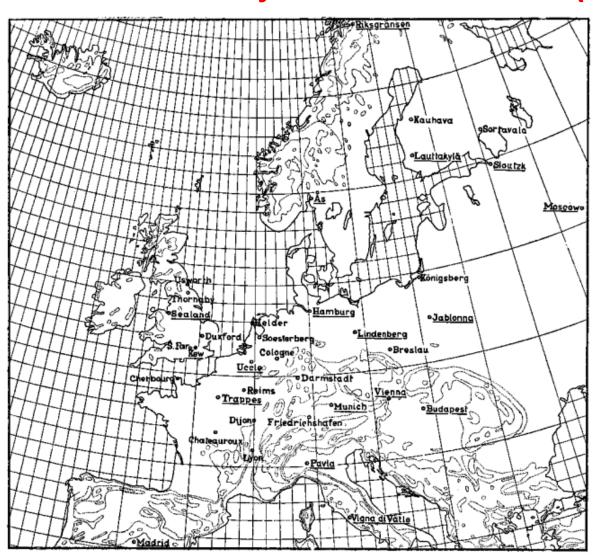
Discovery of the stratosphere

Temperature stops
decreasing when you get far
enough away from the Earth's
surface



## **Building Blocks to Jet Stream "Discovery"**

#### **Bjerknes and Palmén (1937)**



Coordinated
"swarm ascents"
at 18 different
locations across
Europe.

Reid Bryson and Bill Plumley – Weather Officers in the Pacific during World War II (1944) (Bryson 1994).



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Wasaburo Ooishi – observed and documented large climatological wind speeds over Japan (1926).



**Cliff Mass** 

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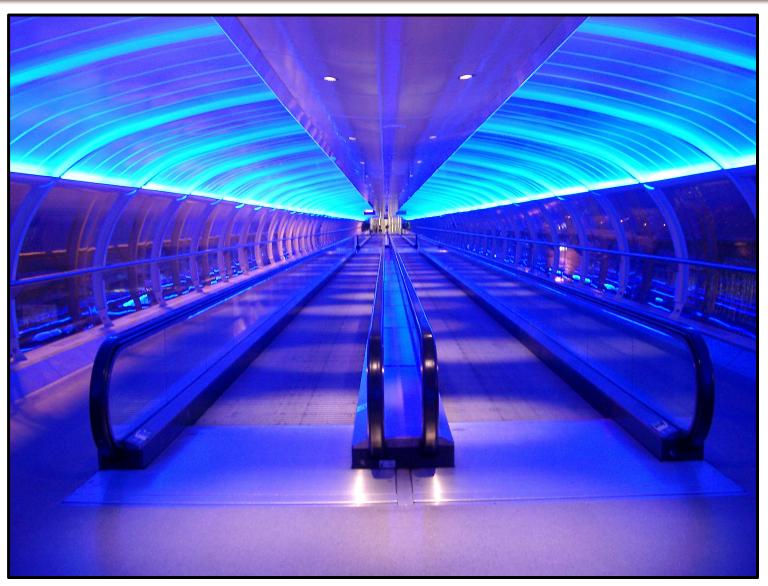
**MIT** 

Carl-Gustaf Rossby – First to refer to the phenomenon as the "jet stream" (1947).

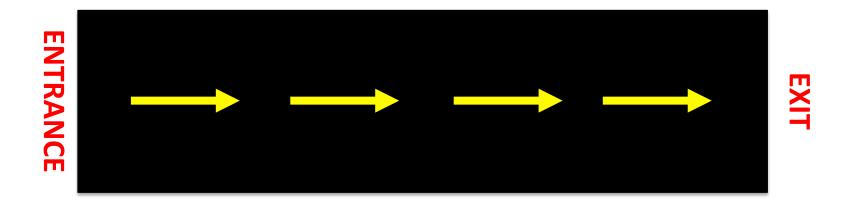
#### Characteristics of the Jet Stream

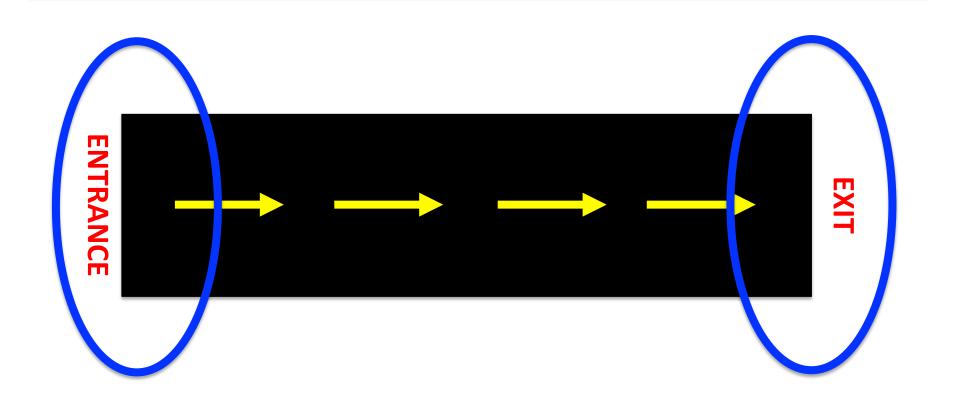
- 1) A nearly continuous band of strong wind speed that encircles the globe.
- 2) Located at the transition zone between the troposphere and stratosphere.

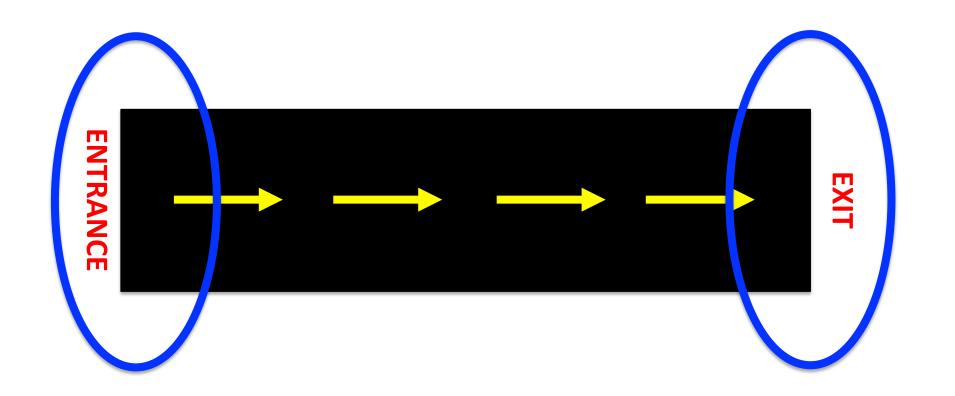
3) Sits above the location of cold and warm fronts at the surface.



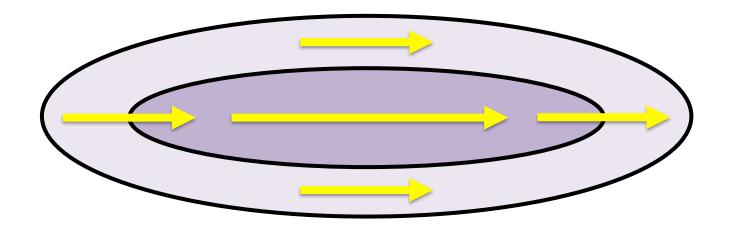
Photoeverywhere.co.uk



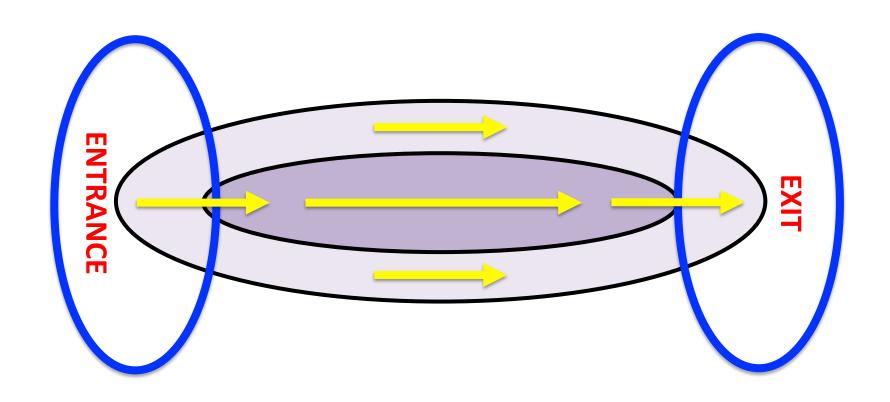


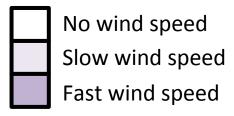


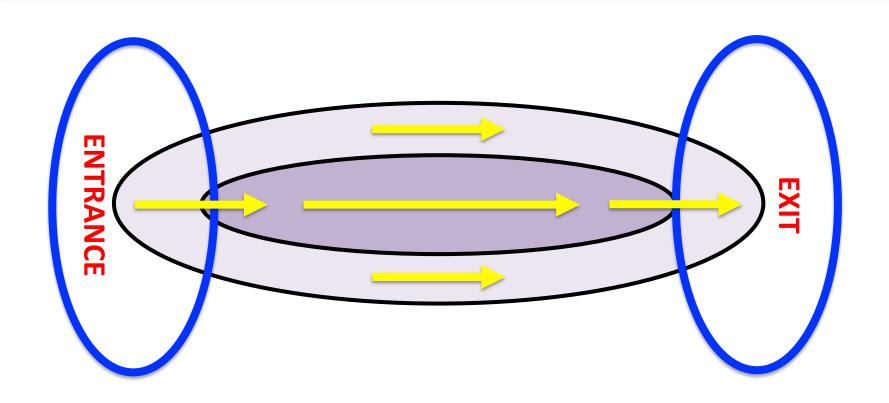
Areas where there is an acceleration or deceleration are important for generating clumsiness

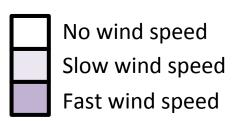


No wind speed
Slow wind speed
Fast wind speed

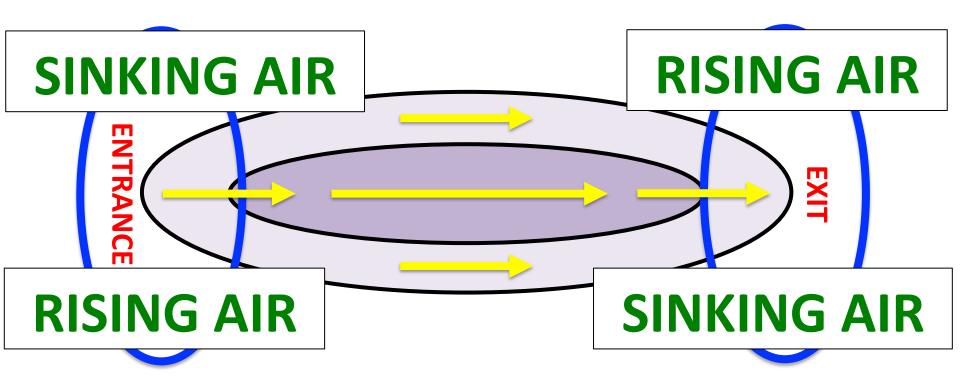


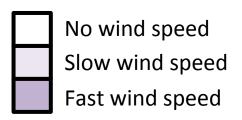




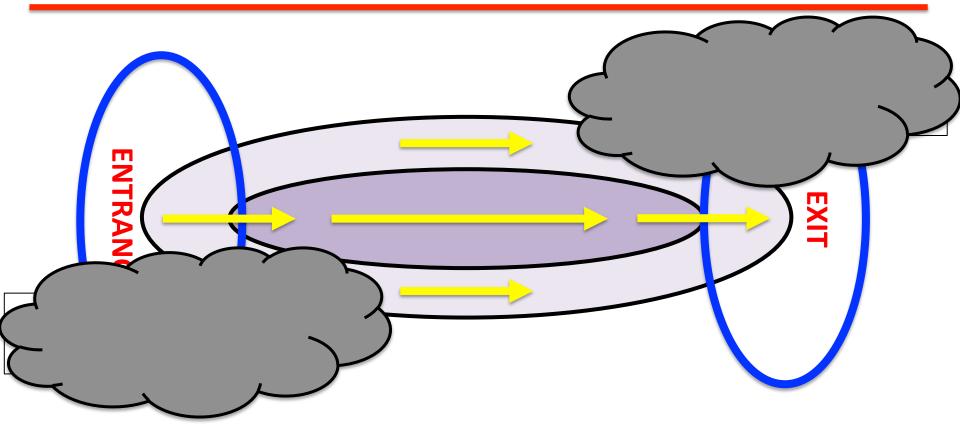


Areas where the wind is accelerating or decelerating are important for generating weather





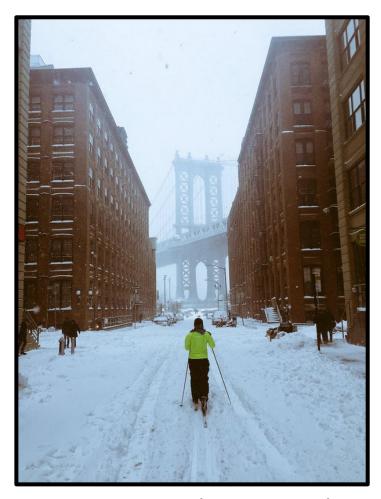
Areas where the wind is accelerating or decelerating are important for generating weather



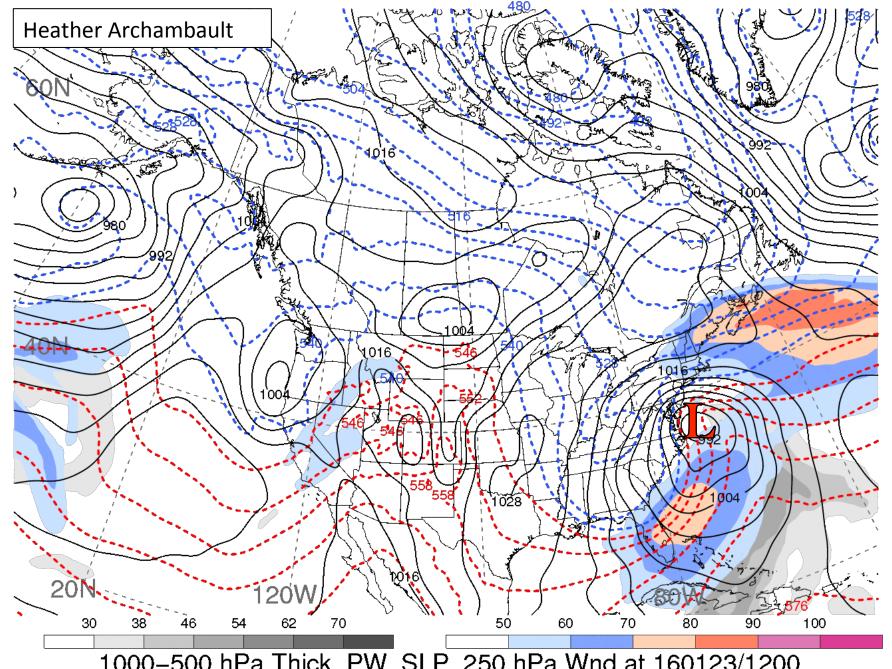
No wind speed
Slow wind speed
Fast wind speed

Areas where the wind is accelerating or decelerating are important for generating weather

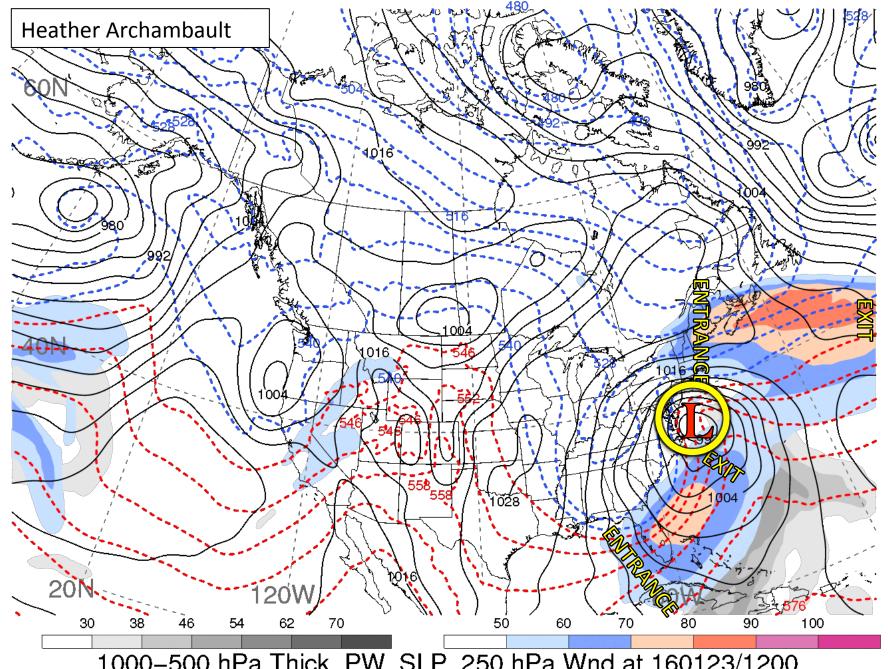
1) East Coast Snowstorms



Jamie Henn - Twitter



1000-500 hPa Thick, PW, SLP, 250 hPa Wnd at 160123/1200



1000-500 hPa Thick, PW, SLP, 250 hPa Wnd at 160123/1200

1) East Coast snowstorms

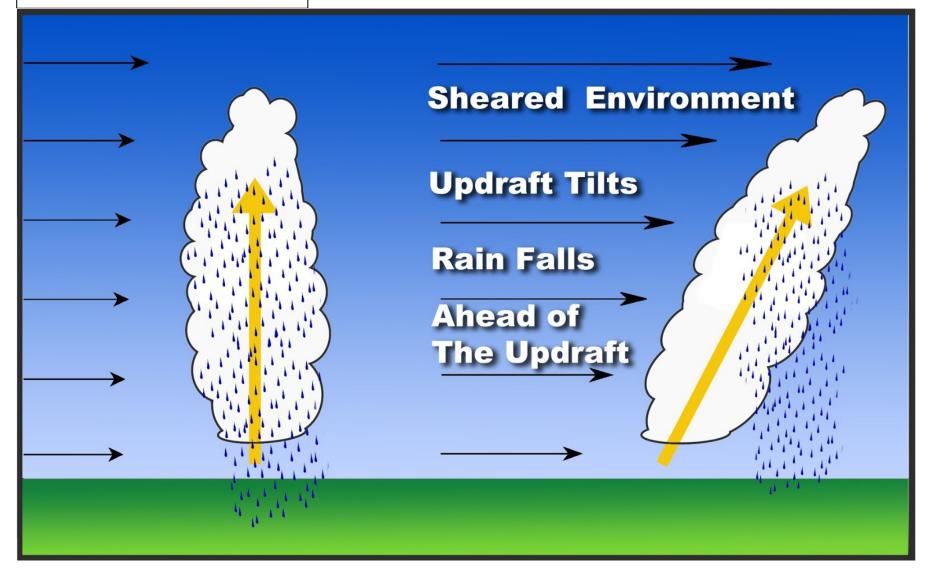
2) Severe weather

outbreaks

**Brandon Sanders** 



#### **National Weather Service**



1) East Coast snowstorms

2) Severe weather

outbreaks

3) Airplane turbulence



Delta