COURSE OUTLINE

(1) GENERAL

SCHOOL	SCIENCES				
ACADEMIC UNIT	PHYSICS				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE				
COURSE CODE	403		SEMESTER	7	
COURSE TITLE	DYNAMICAL METEOROLOGY				
INDEPENDENT TEACHI if credits are awarded for separate co lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If th whole of the course, give the weekly teach	ING ACTIVITIES omponents of the course, e.g. he credits are awarded for the ching hours and the total credits		WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS		CREDITS
			4		4
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).					
COURSE TYPE general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development	Special background, specialised general knowledge				
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	GENERAL METEOROLOGY (401)				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	Greek				
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	Yes				
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	http://www.physics.uoi.gr/seci/courses.html#3				

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

The course provides the student advanced knowledge for an in-depth understanding of the laws governing atmospheric movements. The students are familiar with the main principles and phenomena of the Atmosphere as these have been taught in General Meteorology. For the 'quantitative' support of the theory, mathematical techniques, which have been taught the early years of his/her studies, are applied. Especially, after the successful completion of the course, the student will

- have understood the difference of the thermodynamics of the atmosphere from the classical thermodynamics.
- have understood the meaning of the vertical and adiabatic lapse rate and their differences, thus being able to understand the mechanisms of rain and thunderstorm.
- know what forces cause the movement of an air mass and in which cases they are balanced so that the mass moves without acceleration.
- can perceive the difference between the streamlines of the wind field and the trajectories of the air masses and to support it with the solution of the differential equations.
- have realized that the pressure systems are three-dimensional formations and

knows what determines their position and intensity in height.

General Competences Taking into consideration the general competences that Supplement and appear below), at which of the following	the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma g does the course aim?
Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology Adapting to new situations Decision-making Working independently Team work Working in an international environment Working in an interdisciplinary environment Production of new research ideas	Project planning and management Respect for difference and multiculturalism Respect for the natural environment Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues Criticism and self-criticism Production of free, creative and inductive thinking Others

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology Working independently

Team work

Production of free, creative and inductive thinking Working in an interdisciplinary environment Respect for the natural environment

(3) SYLLABUS

Thermodynamics of dry and moist air. Hydrostatics and vertical stability-instability. Basic equations of motion and applications to special types of flow. Trajectories and Streamlines. Continuity equation. Circulation and vorticity. The thermal wind. Temperature advection. Vertical structure of pressure systems.

(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	Face-to-face		
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students	Students are referred to websites of meteorological maps for information and they also use special maps for exercises.		
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload	
The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.	Lectures	39	
	Tutorials	13	
	Study of bibliography	26	
	Exercises	19	
	Exams	3	
The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non- directed study according to the principles of			

the ECTS			
	Course total	150	
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION Description of the evaluation procedure	Examinations at the end of the semester		
Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.			

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

• ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ ΣΤΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ

Δ. Μεταξάς, Α. Μπαρτζώκας

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AN INTRODUCTION TO DYNAMIC METEOROLOGY

J.R. Holton

International Geophysics Series, Volume 88 (Ed. Dmowska R., Holton J.R., Rossby H.T.) Elsevier, Academic Press, New York (1979)

• DYNAMICAL METEOROLOGY – An Introductory Selection Edited by B.W. Atkinson

Methuen, London and New York (1981)