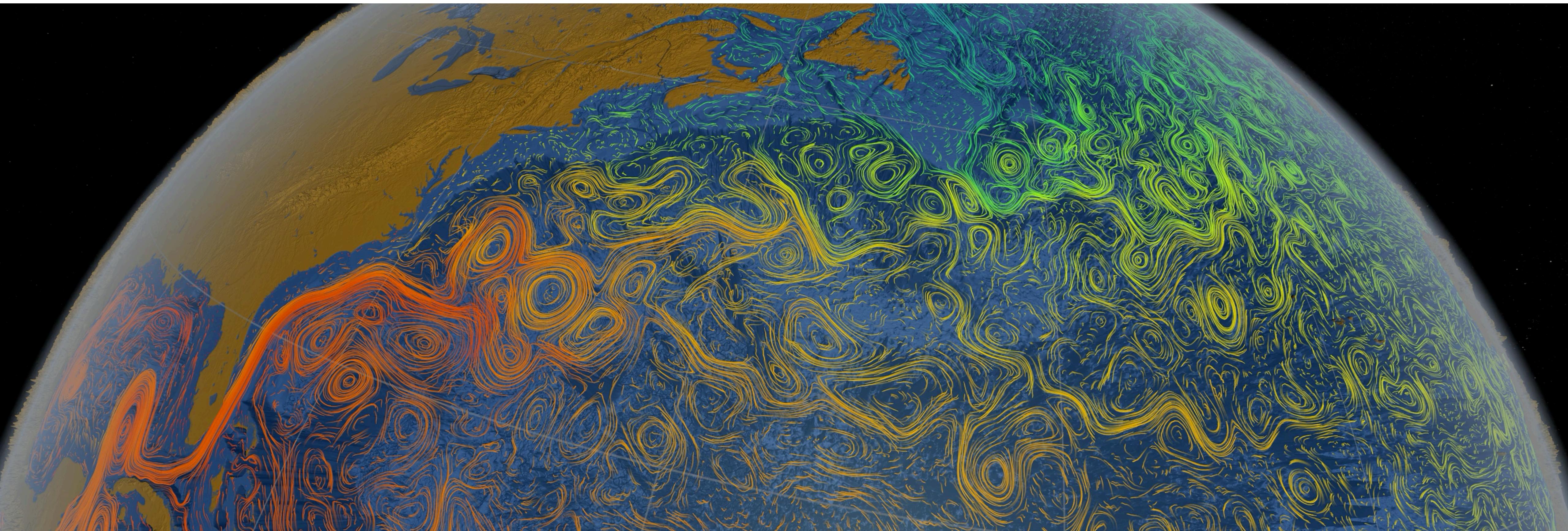




Australian
National
University

The ocean currents in a changing climate

Navid Constantinou



Remark: Not to be confused with Van Gogh's "Starry Night"

Sapphire Coast Symposium
14th August 2021

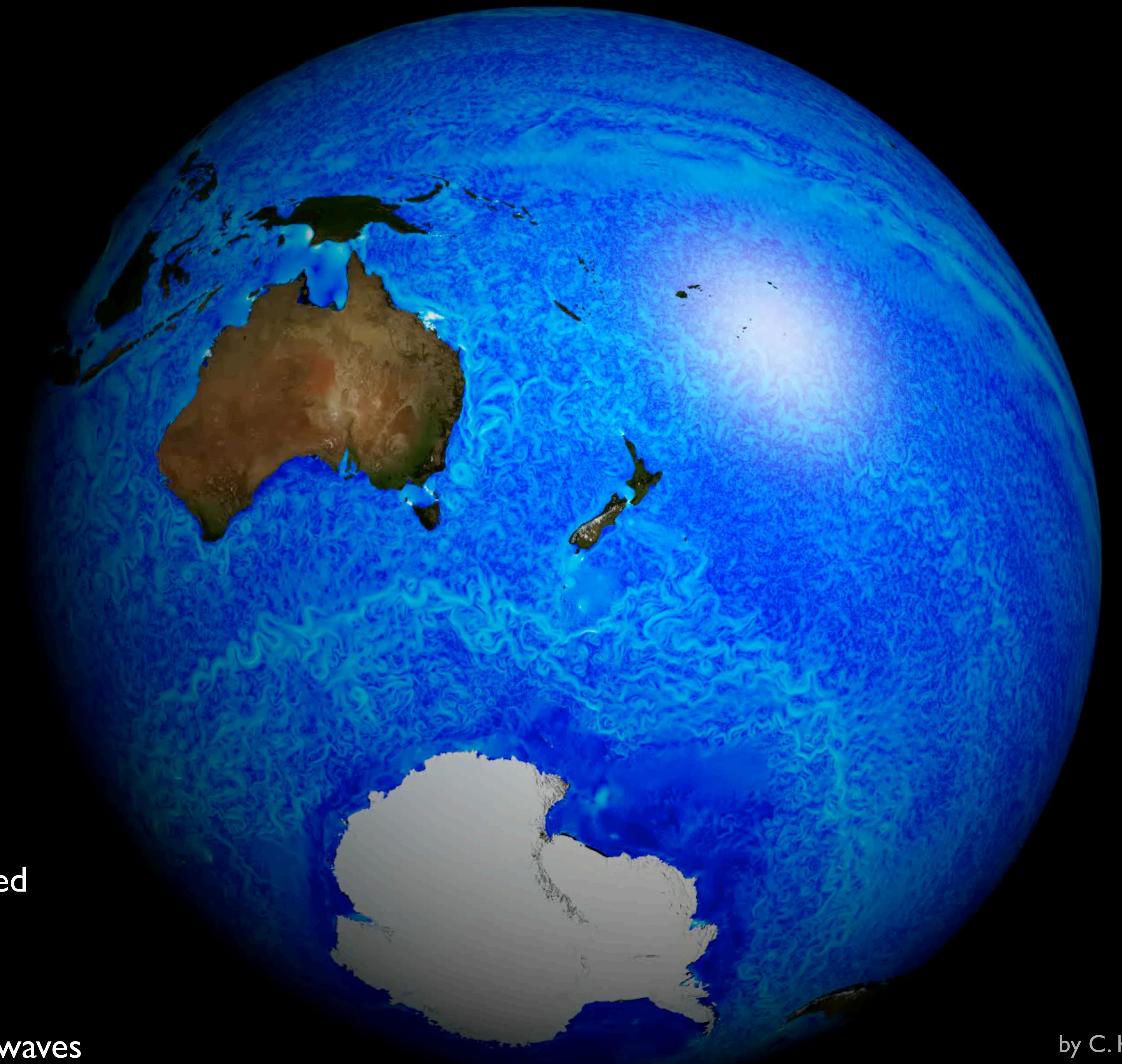
Credit: NASA/Goddard Space Flight
Center Scientific Visualization Studio

*“How inappropriate to call this planet
Earth, when clearly it is Ocean.”*

Arthur C. Clark



NASA JPL

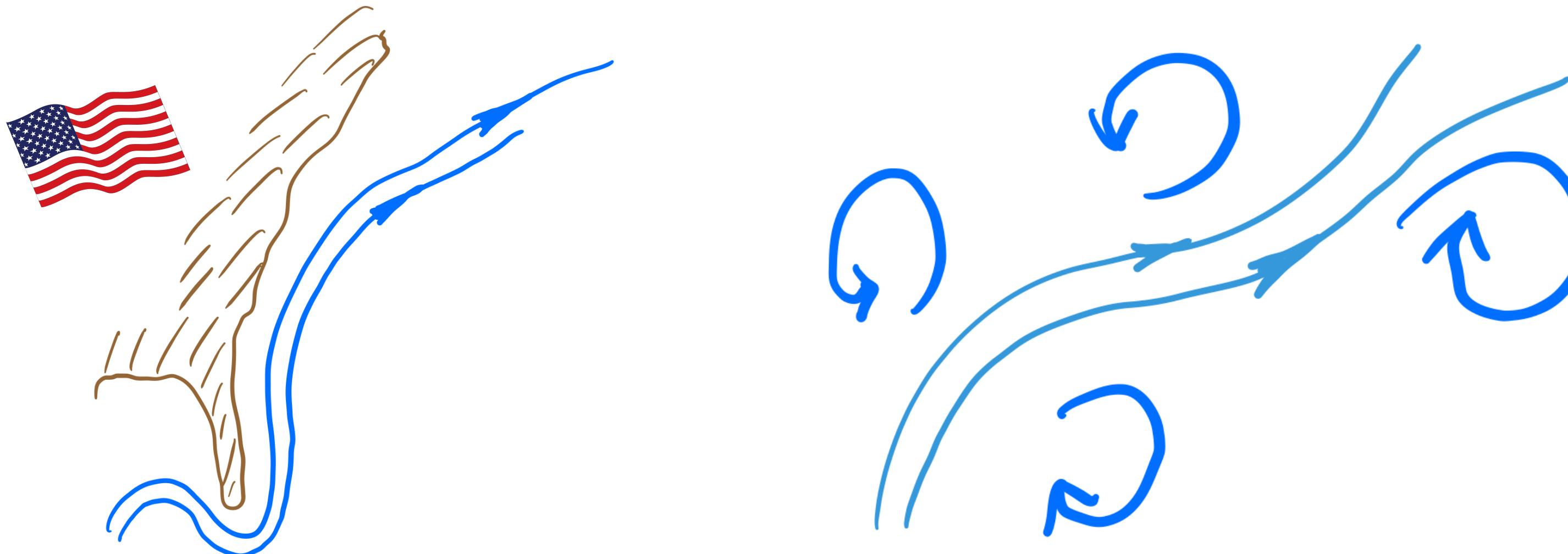


sea-surface current speed
from an extremely
high-resolution model

includes tides and resolves waves

by C. Henze and D. Menemenlis (NASA/JPL)

so, ocean circulation is definitely not boring...



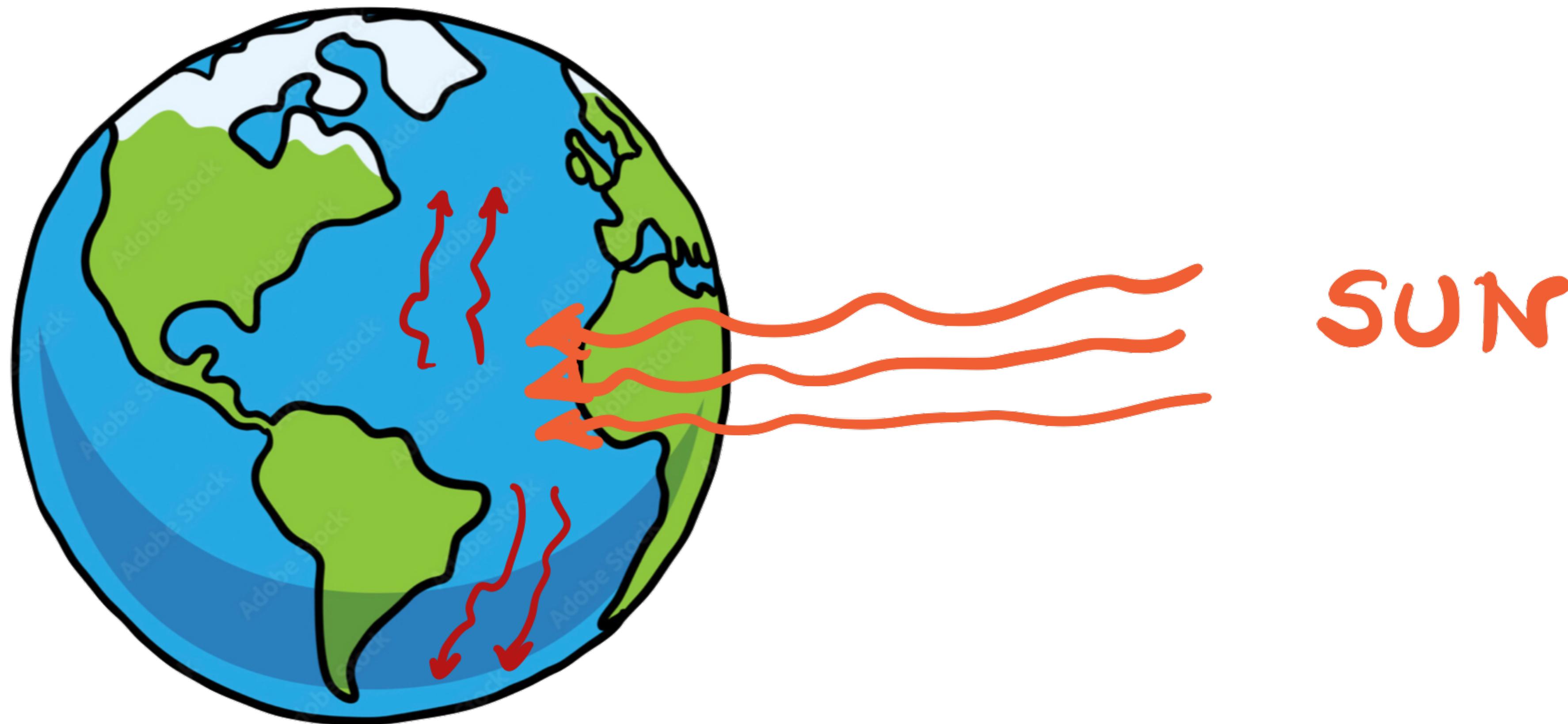
western
boundary
currents

e.g., Gulf Stream

eddies

tides,
waves,
...

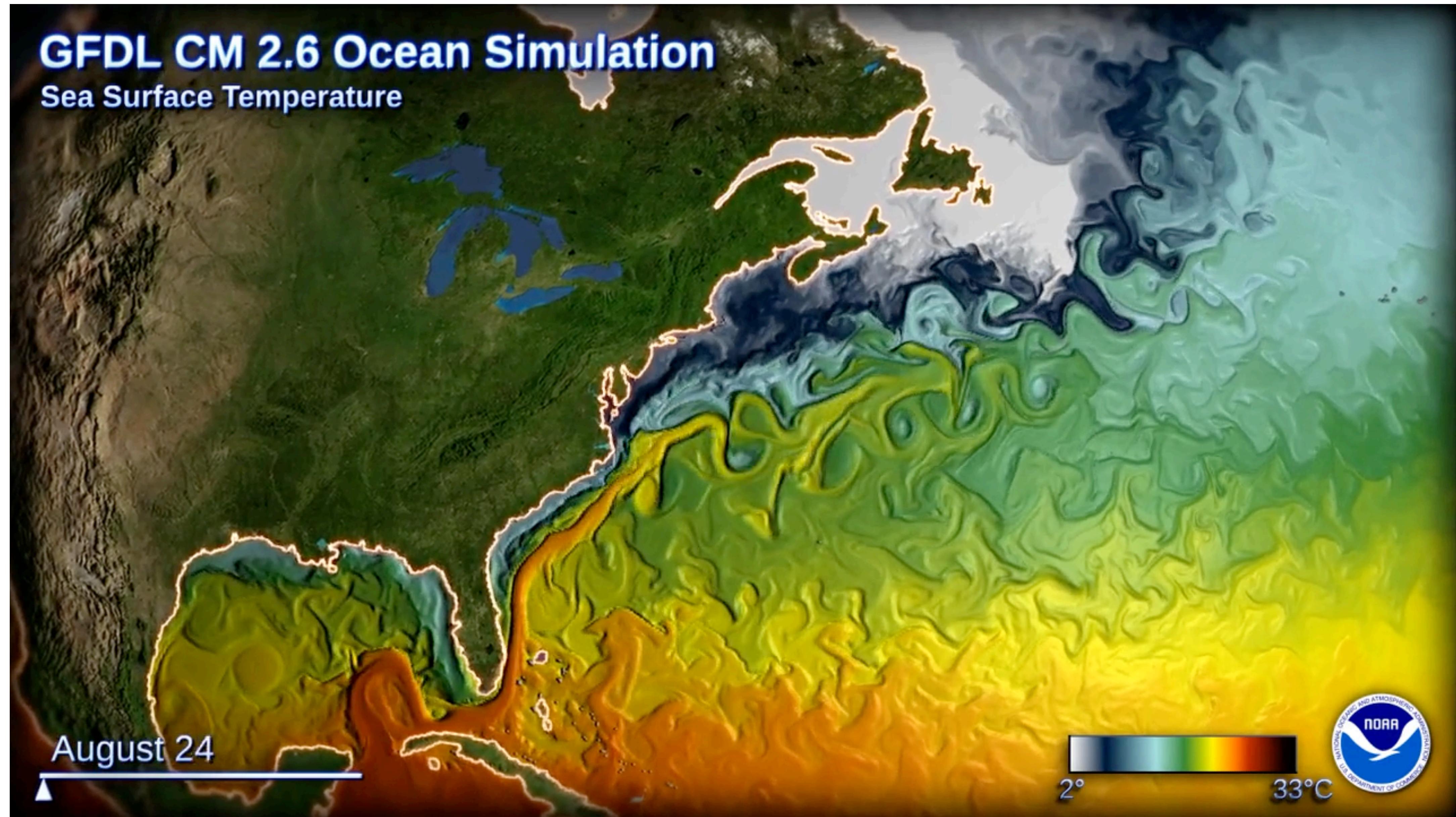
why is there ocean (or atmosphere) circulation?



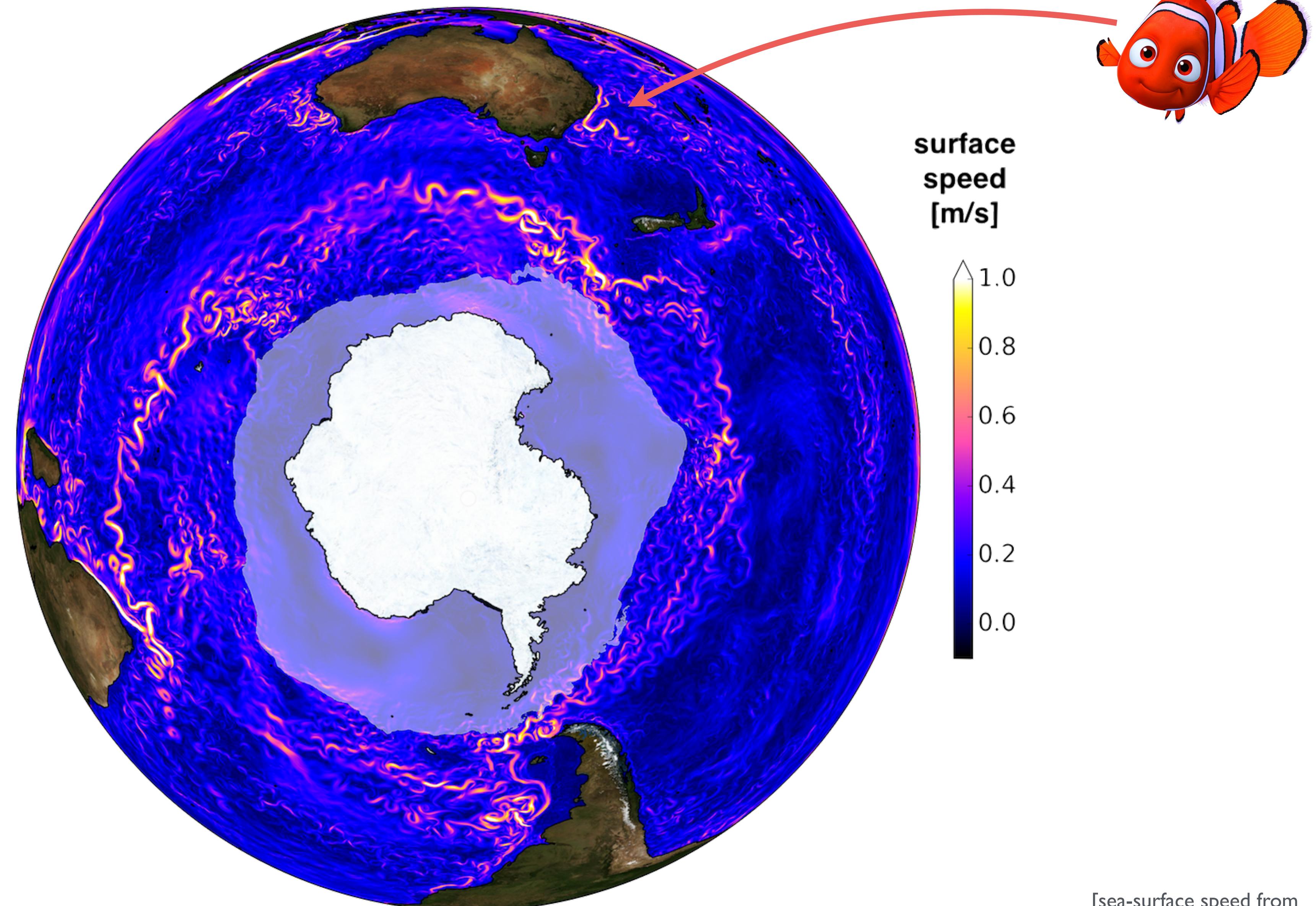
sun heats the tropics...

...ocean & atmosphere carry some of the heat to the poles

major features of ocean circulation



Southern Hemisphere ocean features



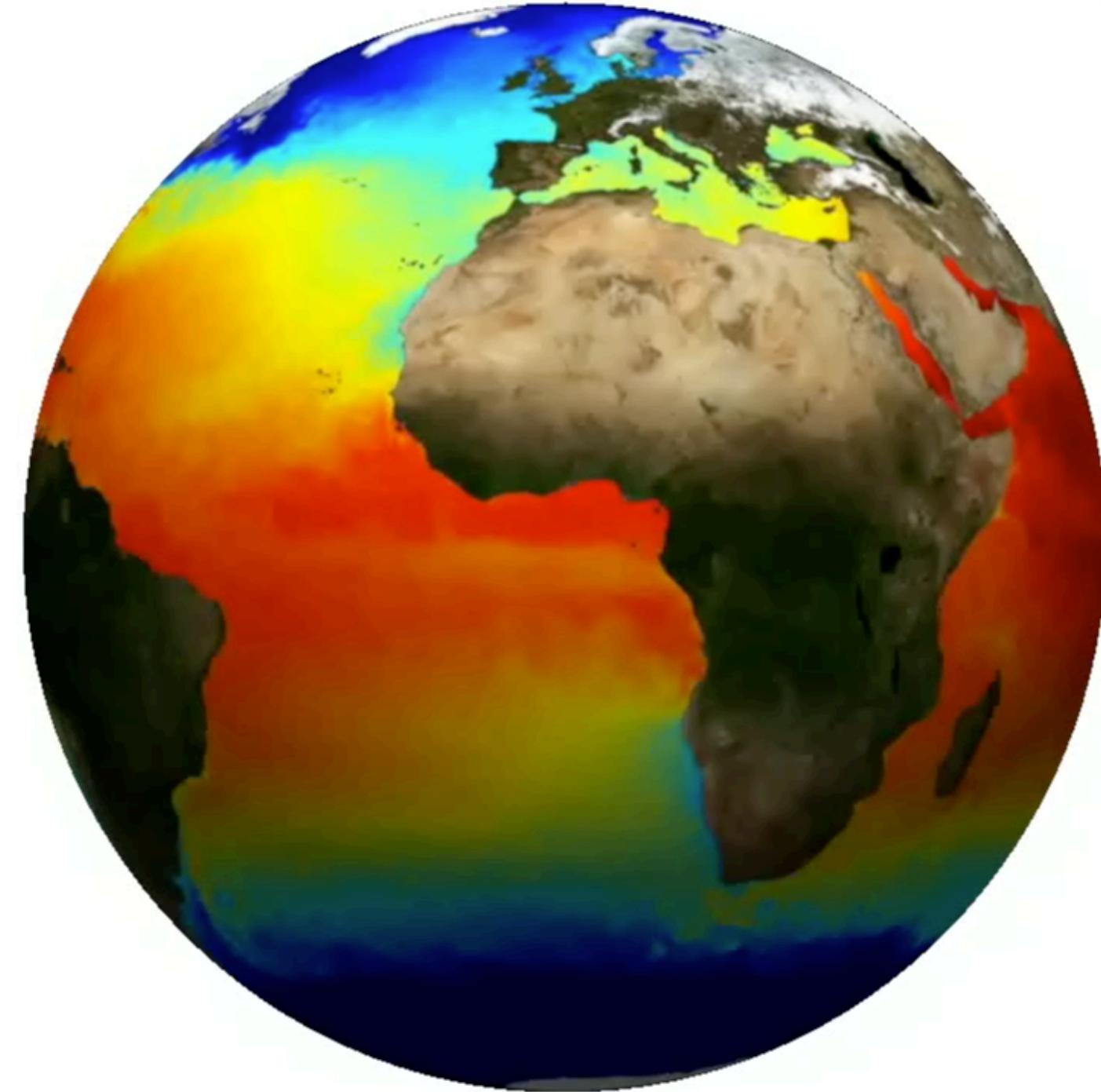
[sea-surface speed from Australia's ACCESS-OM2 sea-ice-ocean model]

how do we study the ocean?

observe the real world
seek for patterns/underlying phenomena
discover unknown processes



Observations



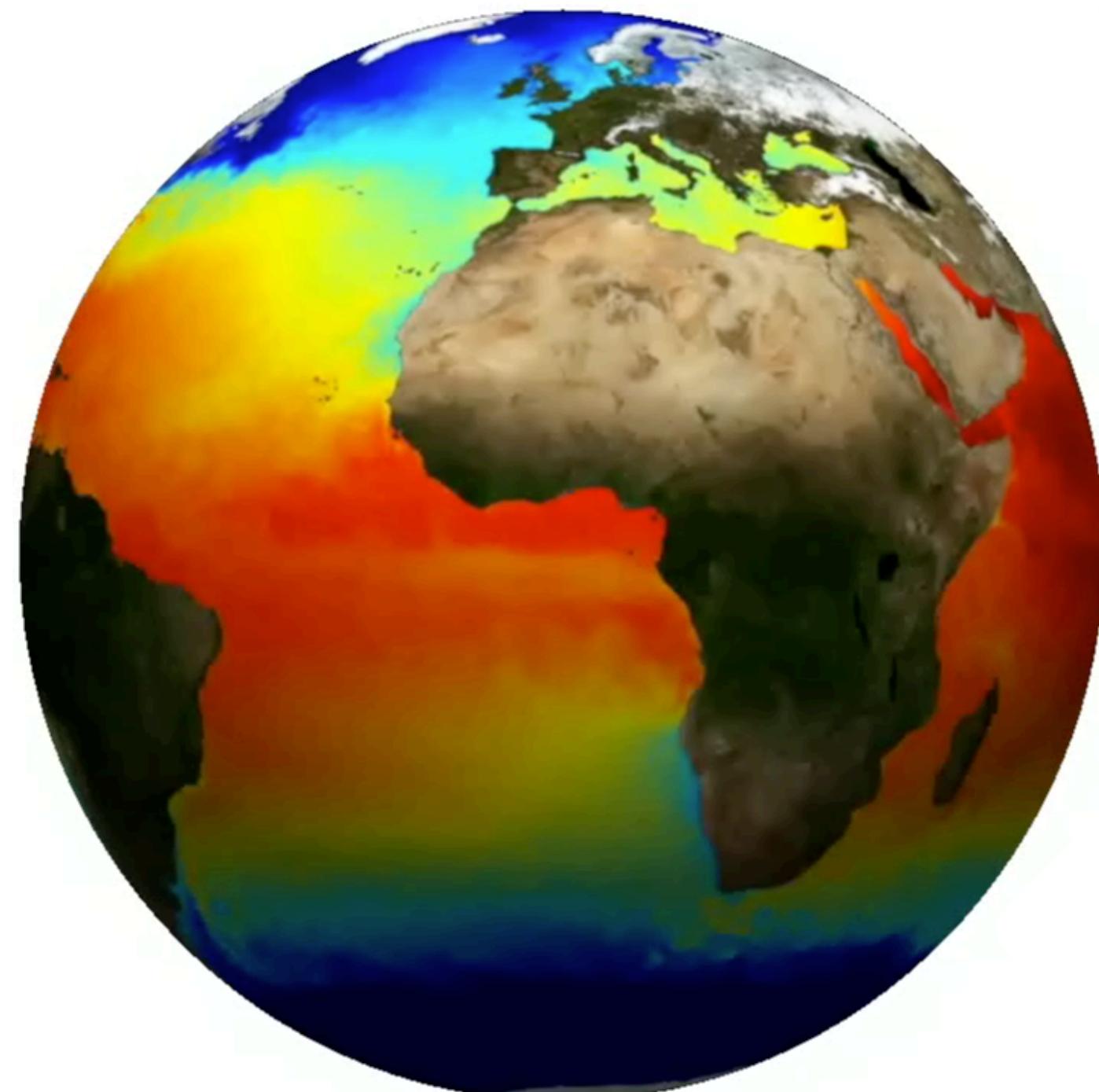
[NASA's Goddard
Space Flight Center]

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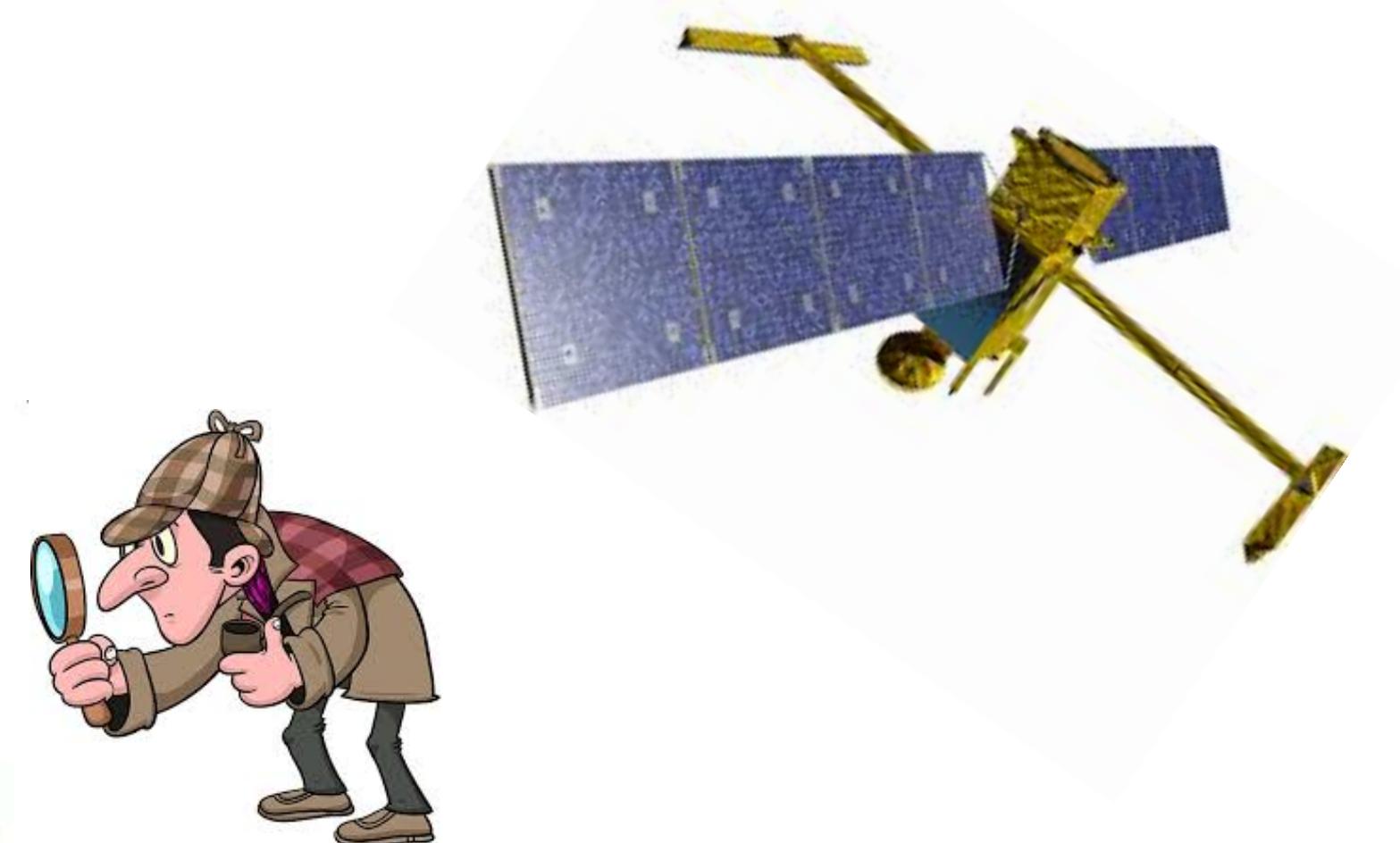


Observations

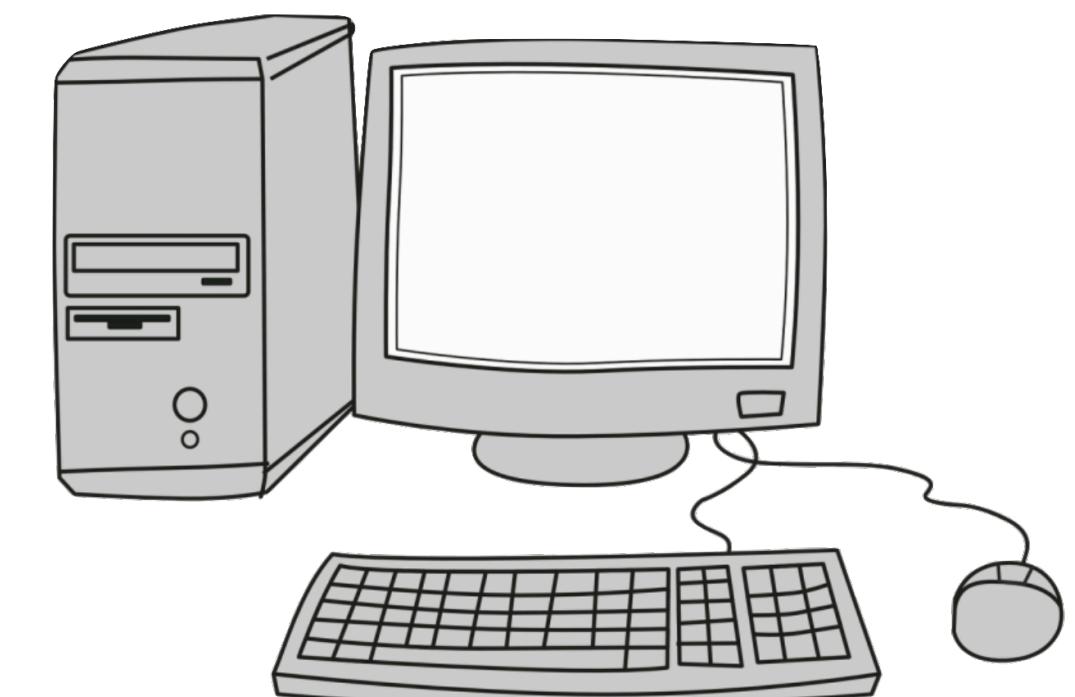


[NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center]

Simulation



model and simulate “reality”
predict future
look for patterns/correlations



how do we study the ocean?

observe the real world
seek for patterns/underlying phenomena
discover unknown processes

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) = \dots$$

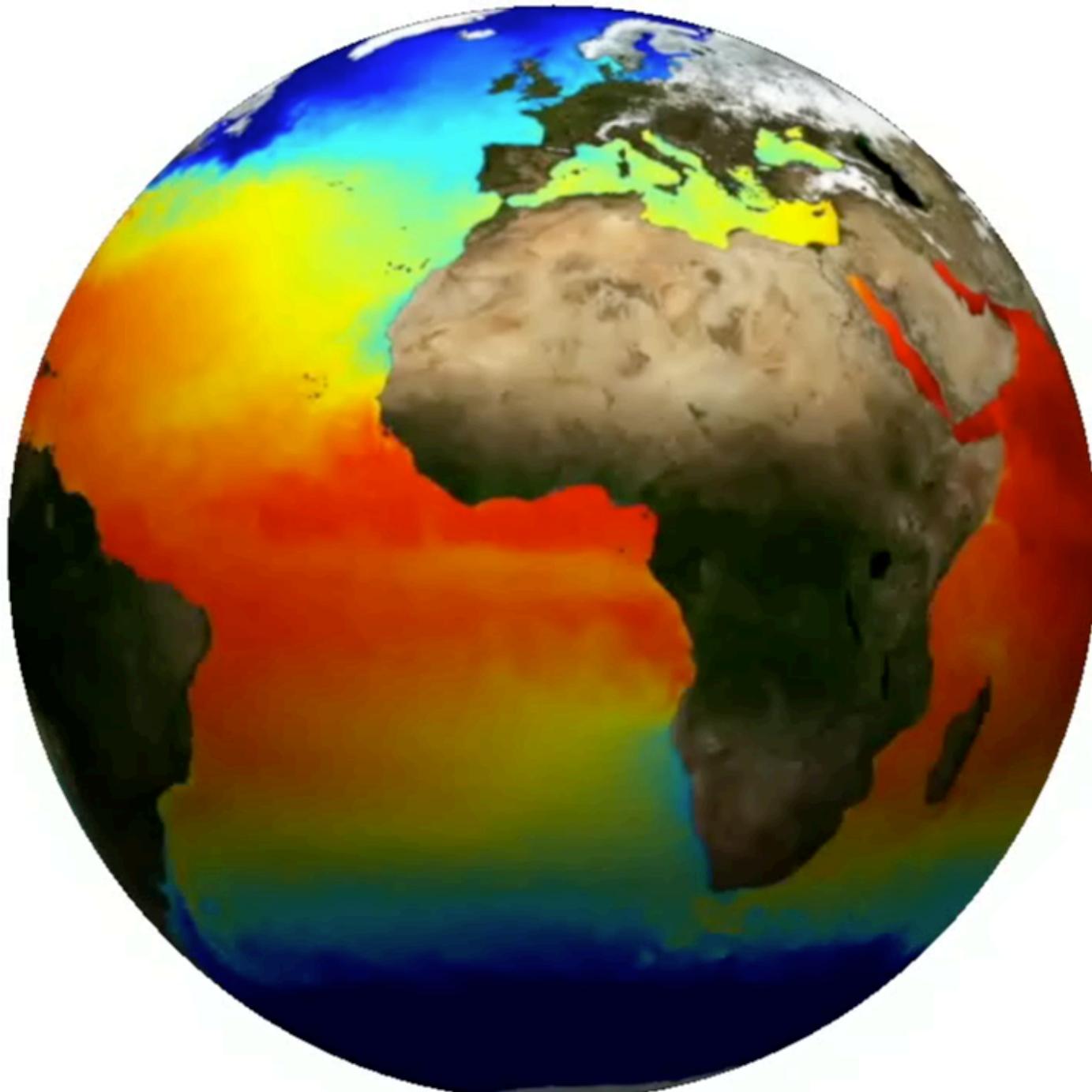


start from dynamical laws
predict consequences
understand phenomena

Theory



Observations

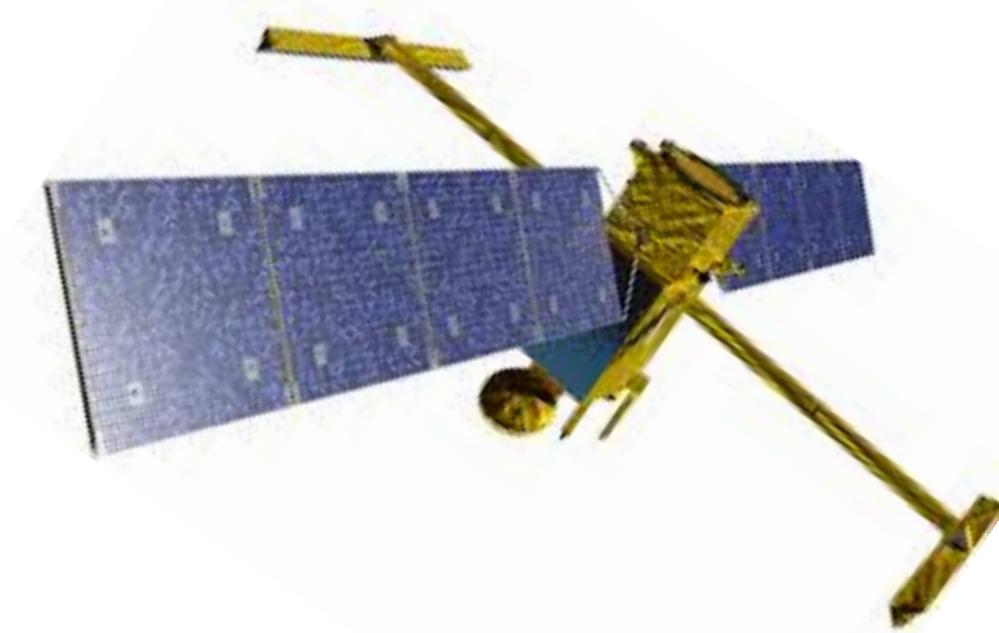
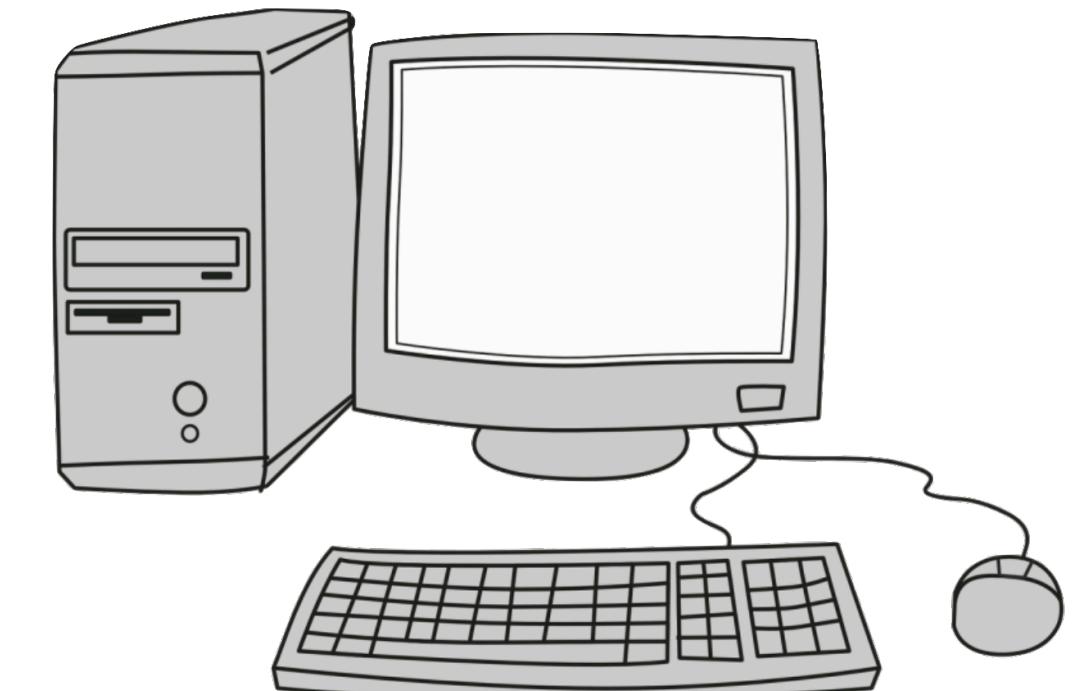


[NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center]

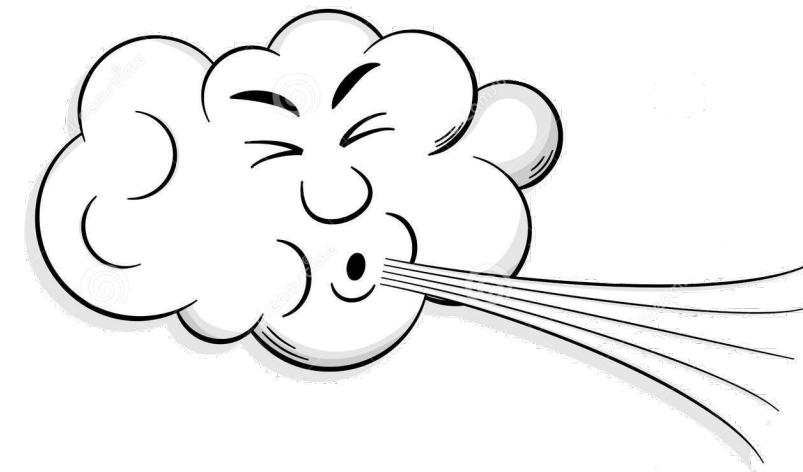
Simulation



model and simulate “reality”
predict future
look for patterns/correlations



what drives the ocean circulation?



winds

(≈Sun)

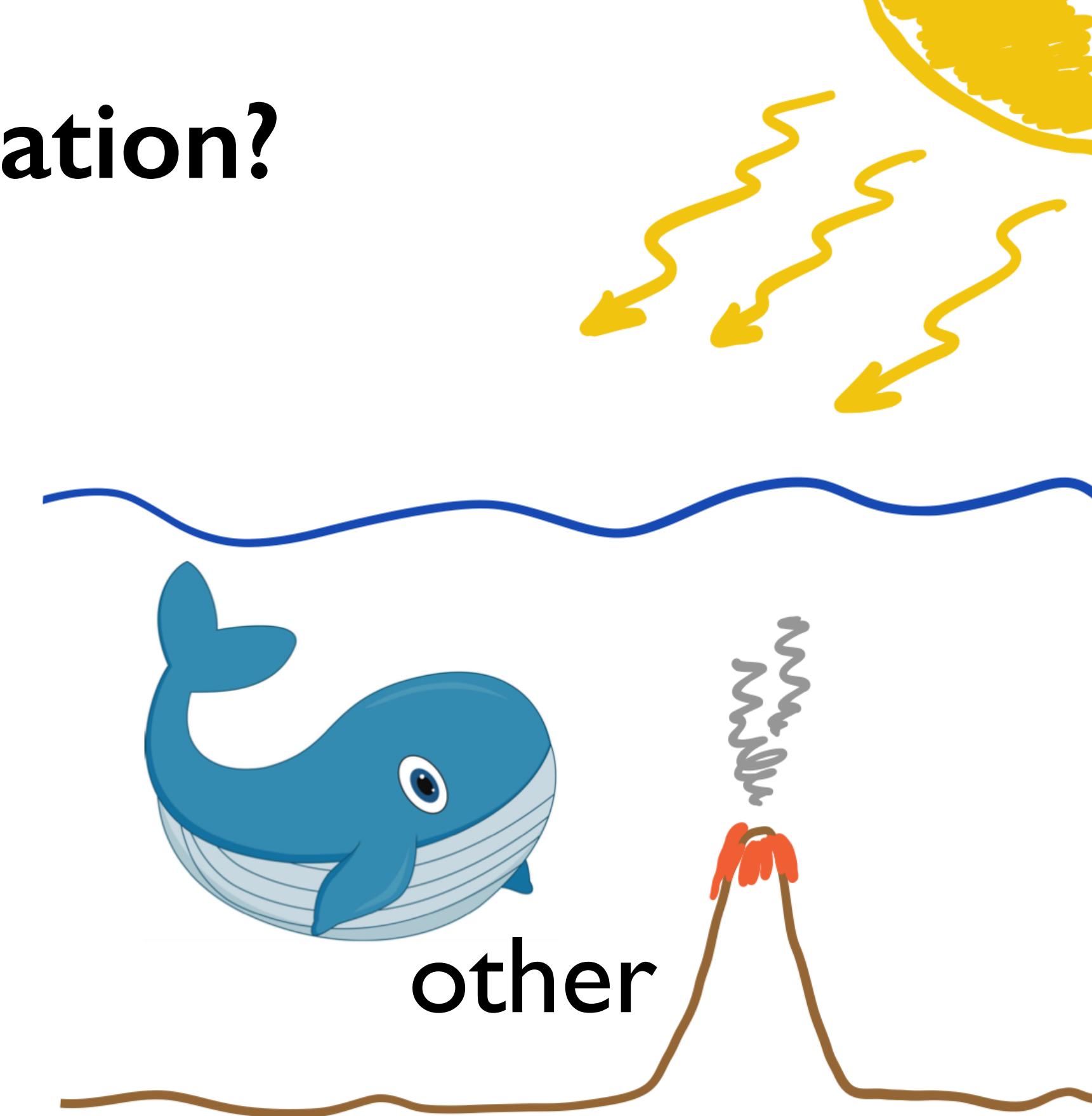
89-90%



tides

(≈Moon)

10%



other

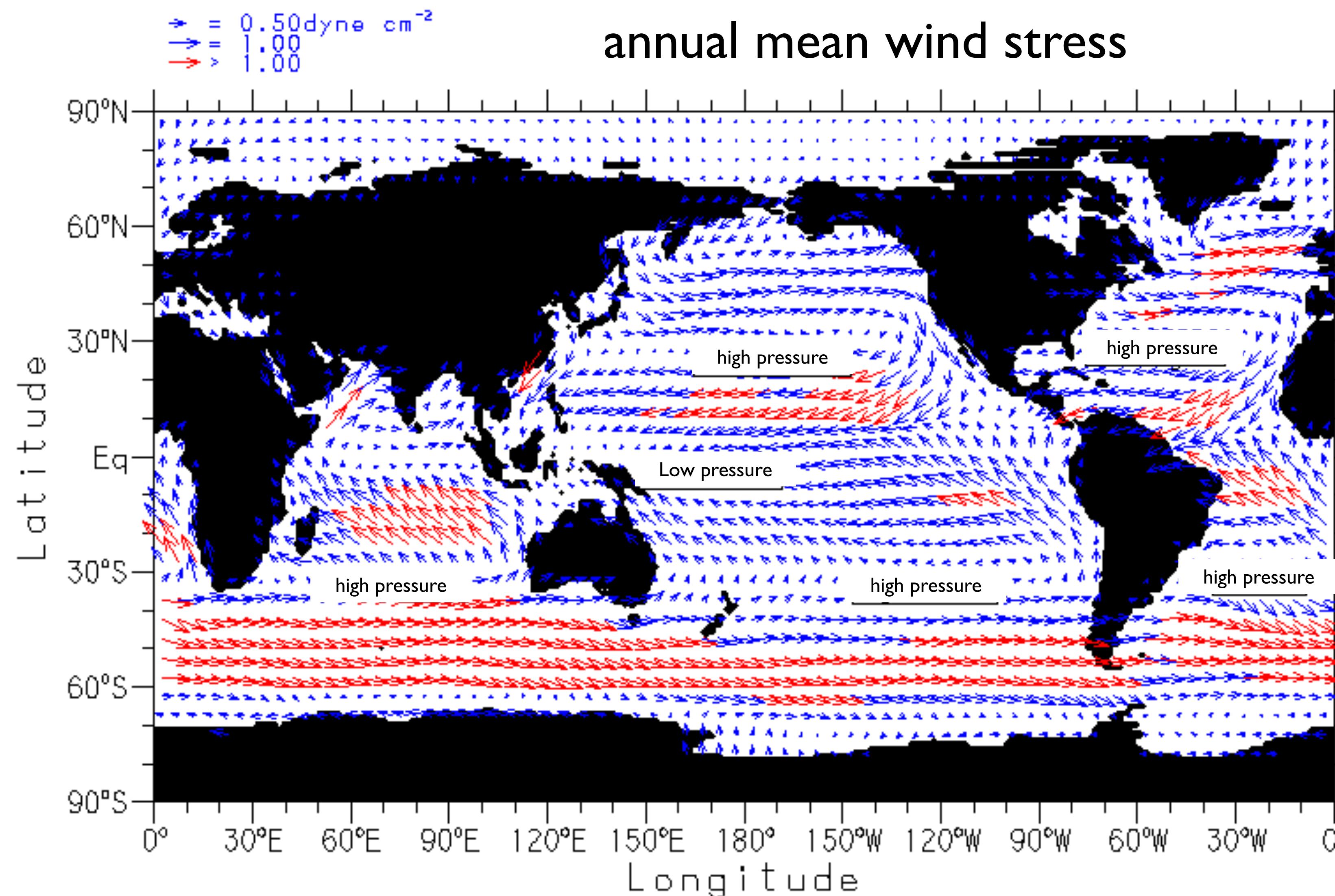
Surface heating

Geothermal heating
(volcanoes at bottom of ocean)

Whales moving around?

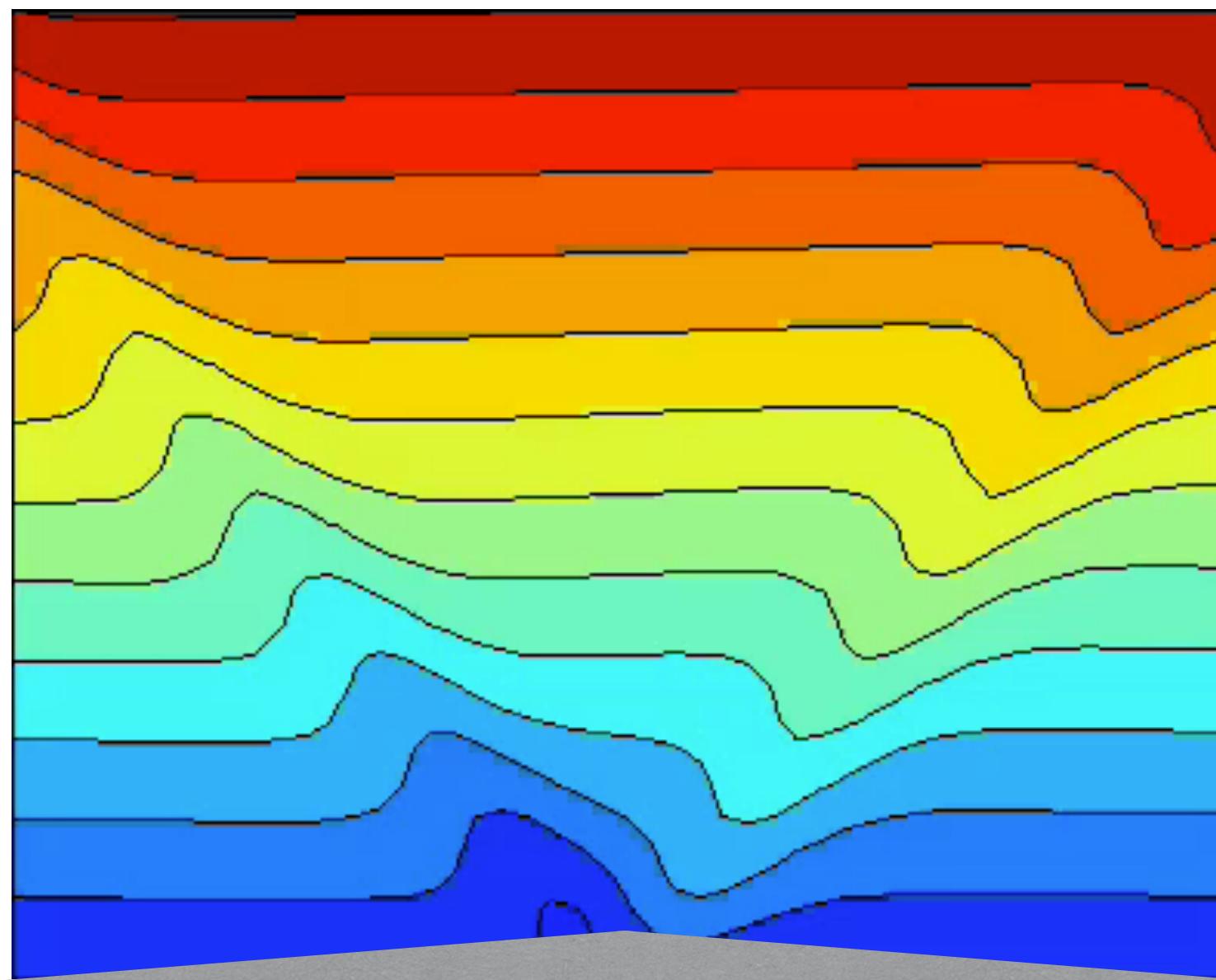
~1%

winds act on the surface of the ocean

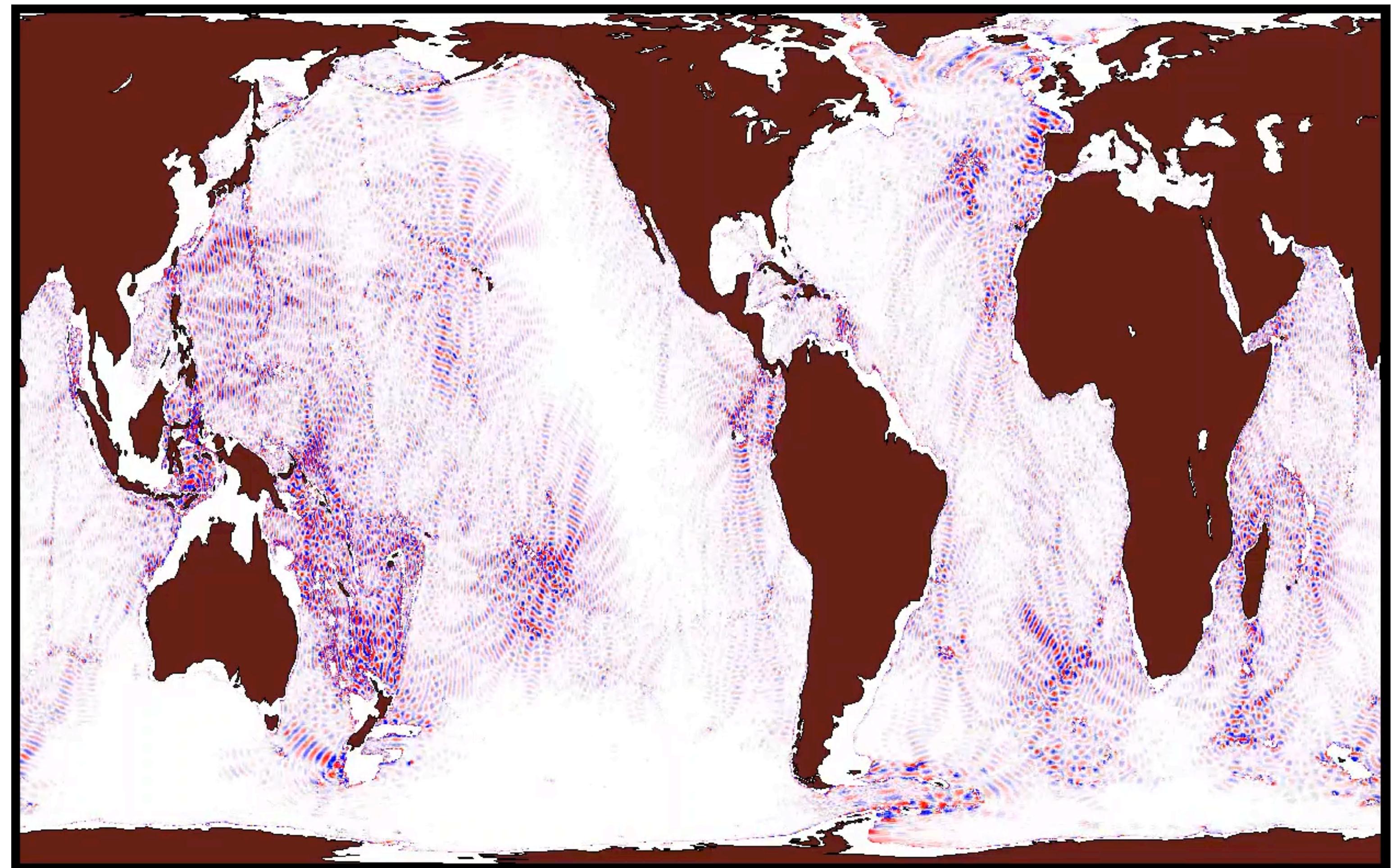


how tides lead to ocean motions?

tidal oscillation



a mountain at the
bottom of the ocean

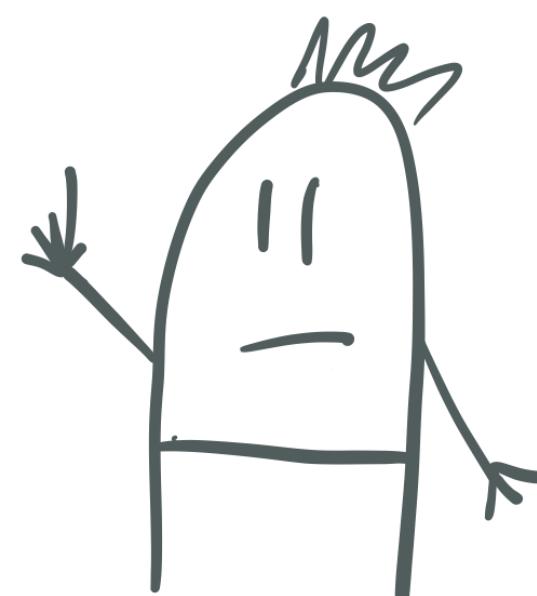


Credit:Arbic et al., (2010), Ocean Modelling.

*“Tide goes in, tide goes out.
We can’t explain that.”*

Bill O'Reilly

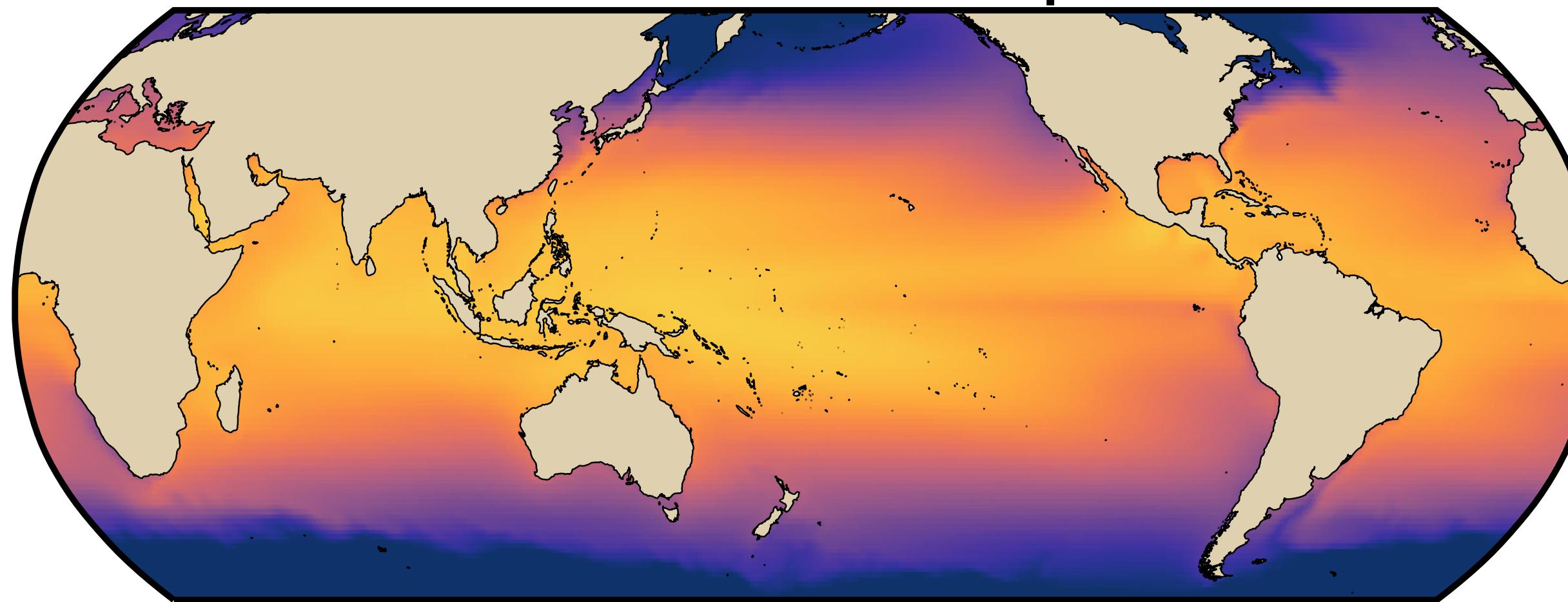
hm.. he probably meant
“I personally can't
explain that.”



*How have the oceans been changing
over the last 30 years?*

ocean is getting warmer

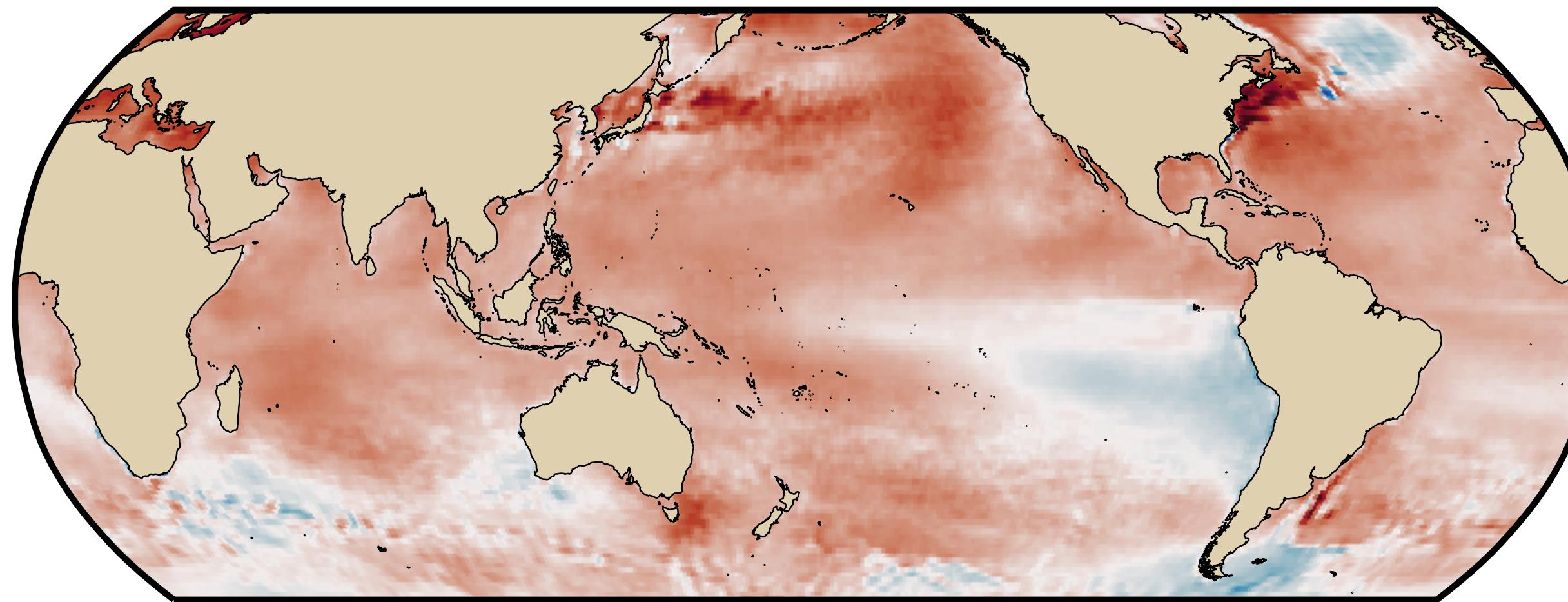
mean sea-surface temperature



°C

30
20
10

sea-surface temperature trends



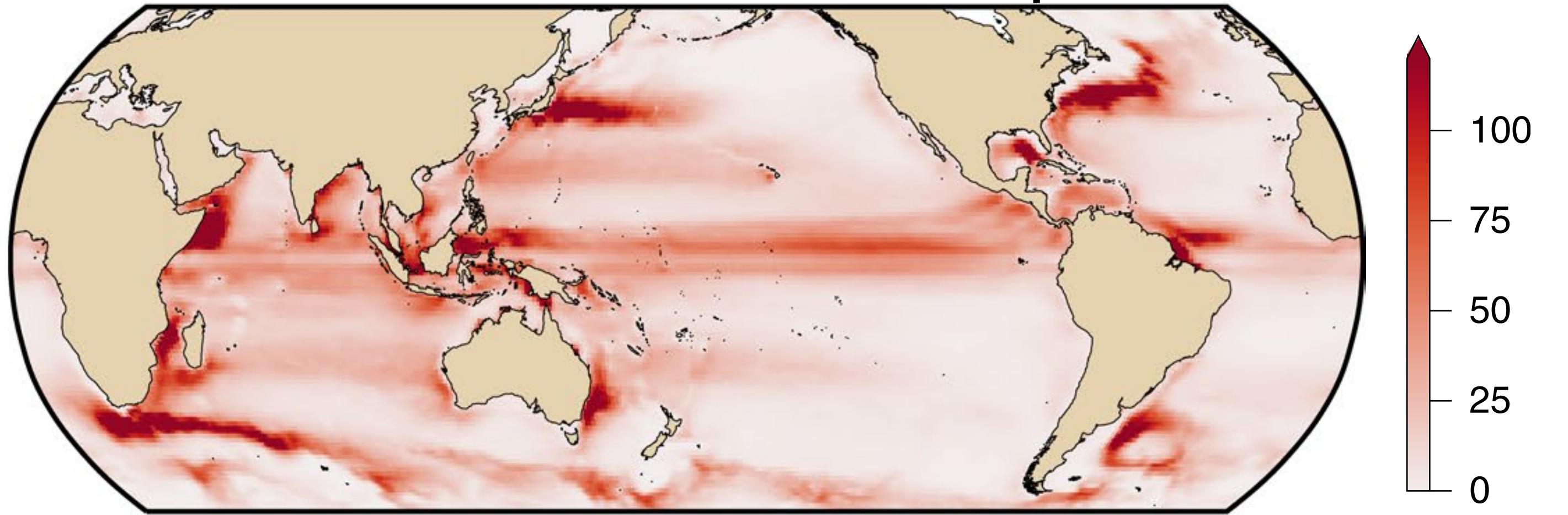
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0

°C per decade

global increase of around
0.1 degree per decade

are ocean currents speeding up?

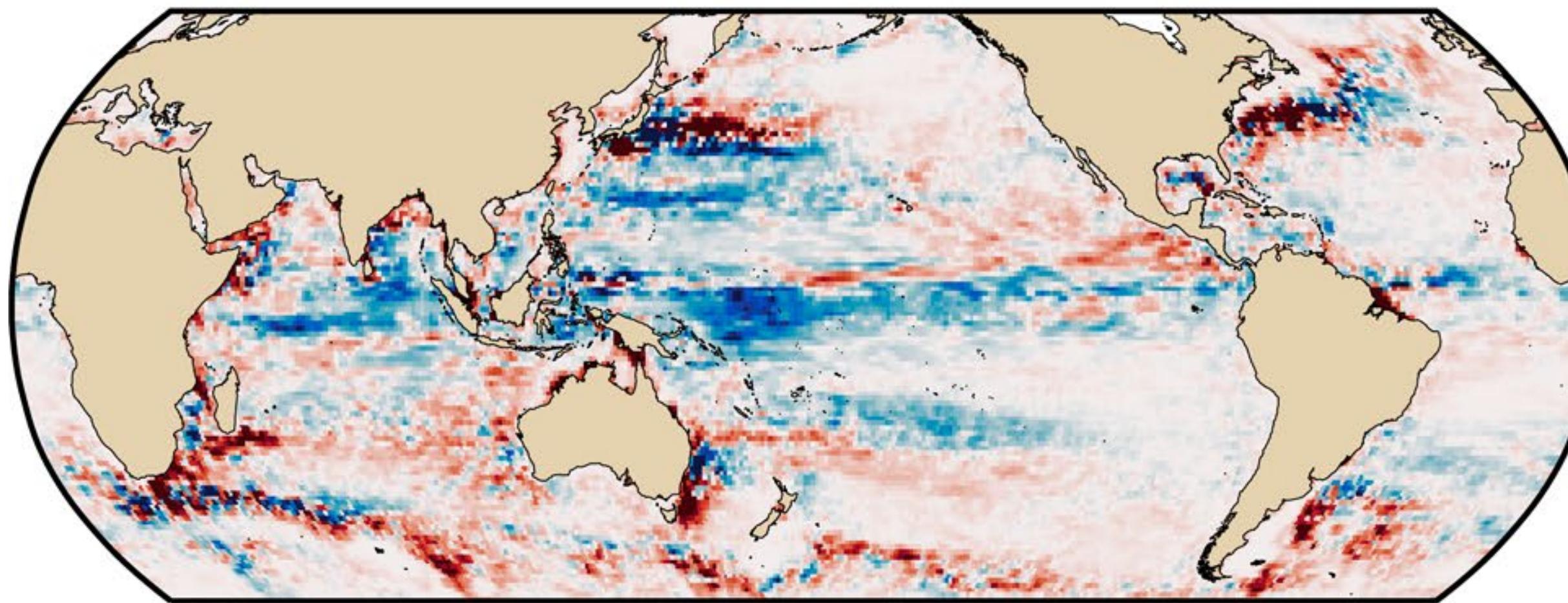
mean sea-surface currents “speed”



Joules per m^3

100
75
50
25
0

sea-surface currents “speed” trends



Joules per m^3
per decade

10
5
0
-5
-10

regions rich in eddies
are speeding up

read more @ The Conversation
<https://bit.ly/conversation2021>

Ocean captures ~90% of the CO₂ from atmosphere
and “stores” it in the abyss.

Changing oceans may induce:

- Ramifications on amount of CO₂ left in the atmosphere
- Changes in global and regional climate patterns

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We are hiring! 

Understanding climate is not that easy. We need help!!
Come join us — it's fun and it's also for a good cause!!
Positions are open.