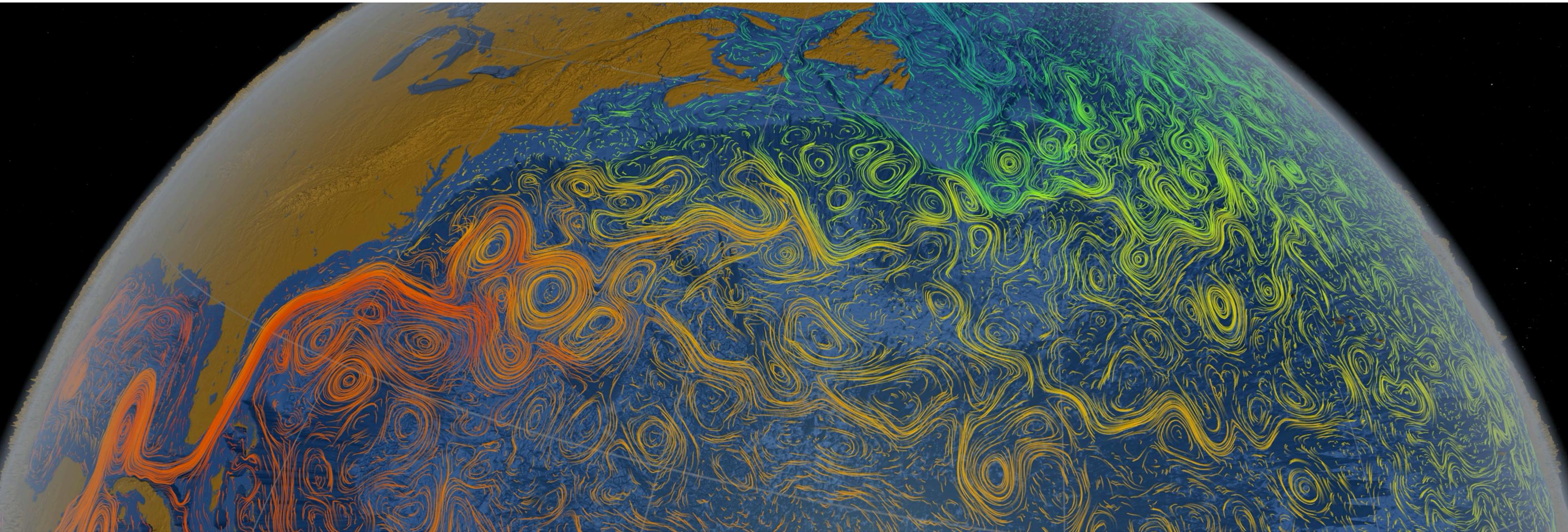




Australian  
National  
University

# 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

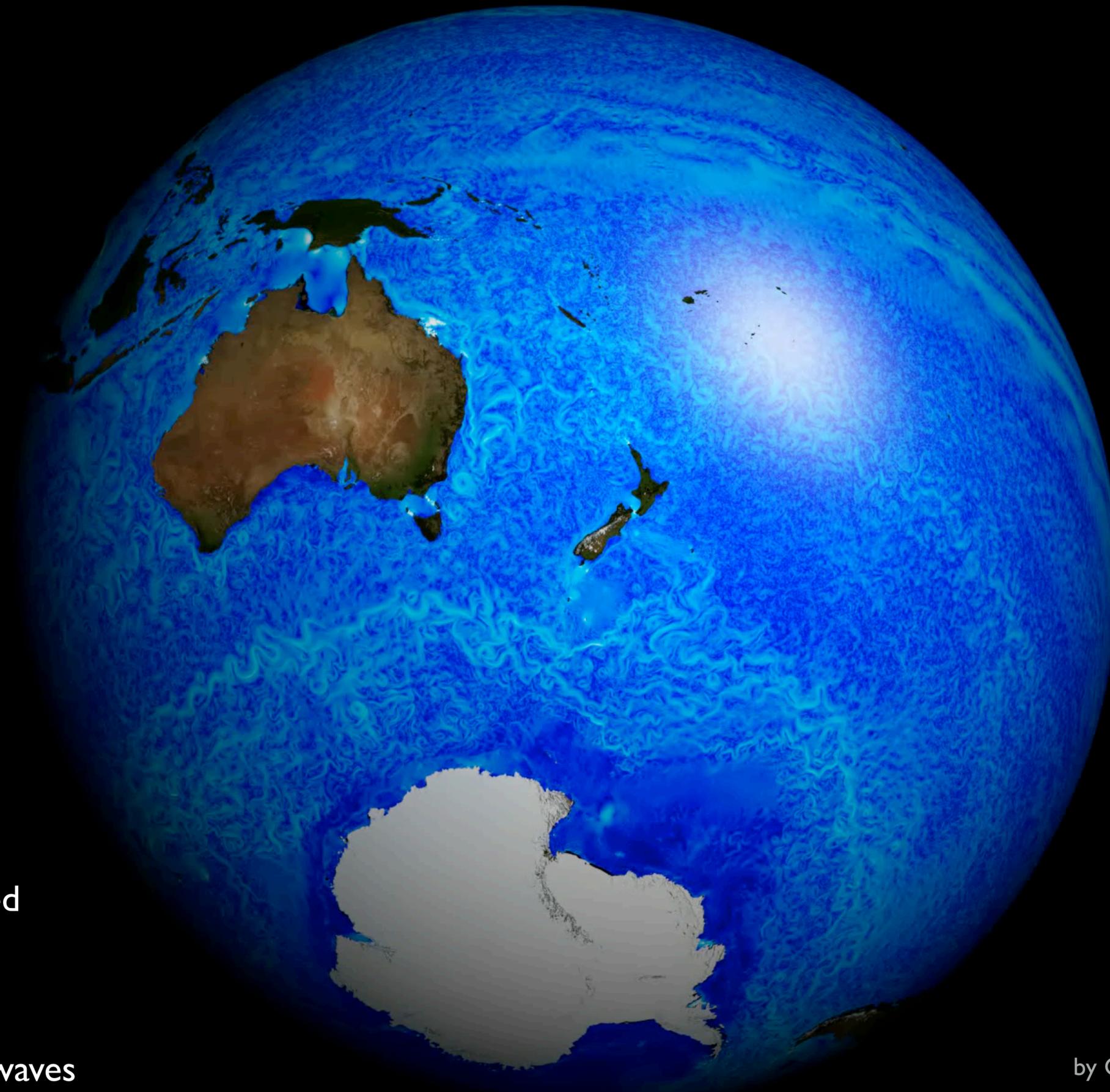
Credit: NASA/Goddard Space Flight  
Center Scientific Visualization Studio

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

*Arthur C. Clark*



NASA JPL

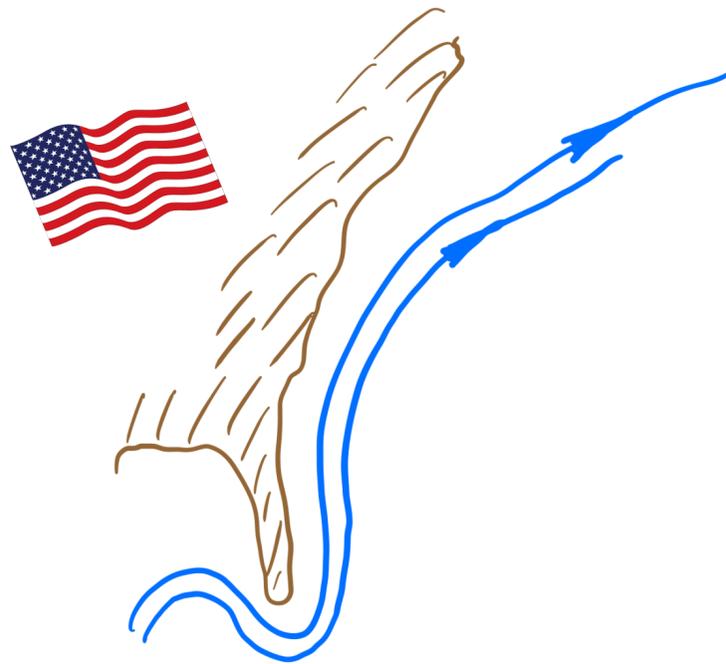


sea-surface current speed  
from an extremely  
high-resolution model

includes tides and resolves waves

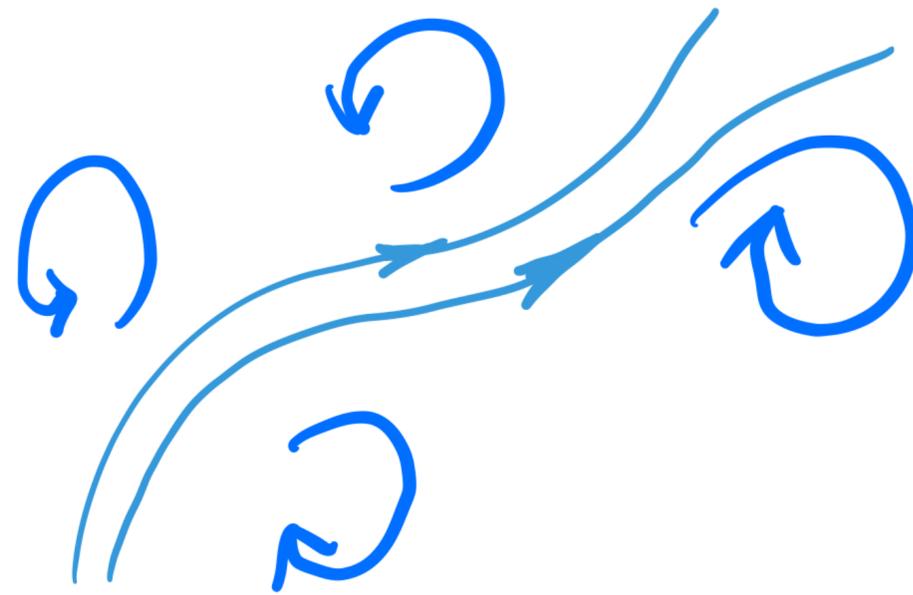
by C. Henze and D. Menemenlis (NASA/JPL)

so, ocean circulation is definitely not boring...



western  
boundary  
currents

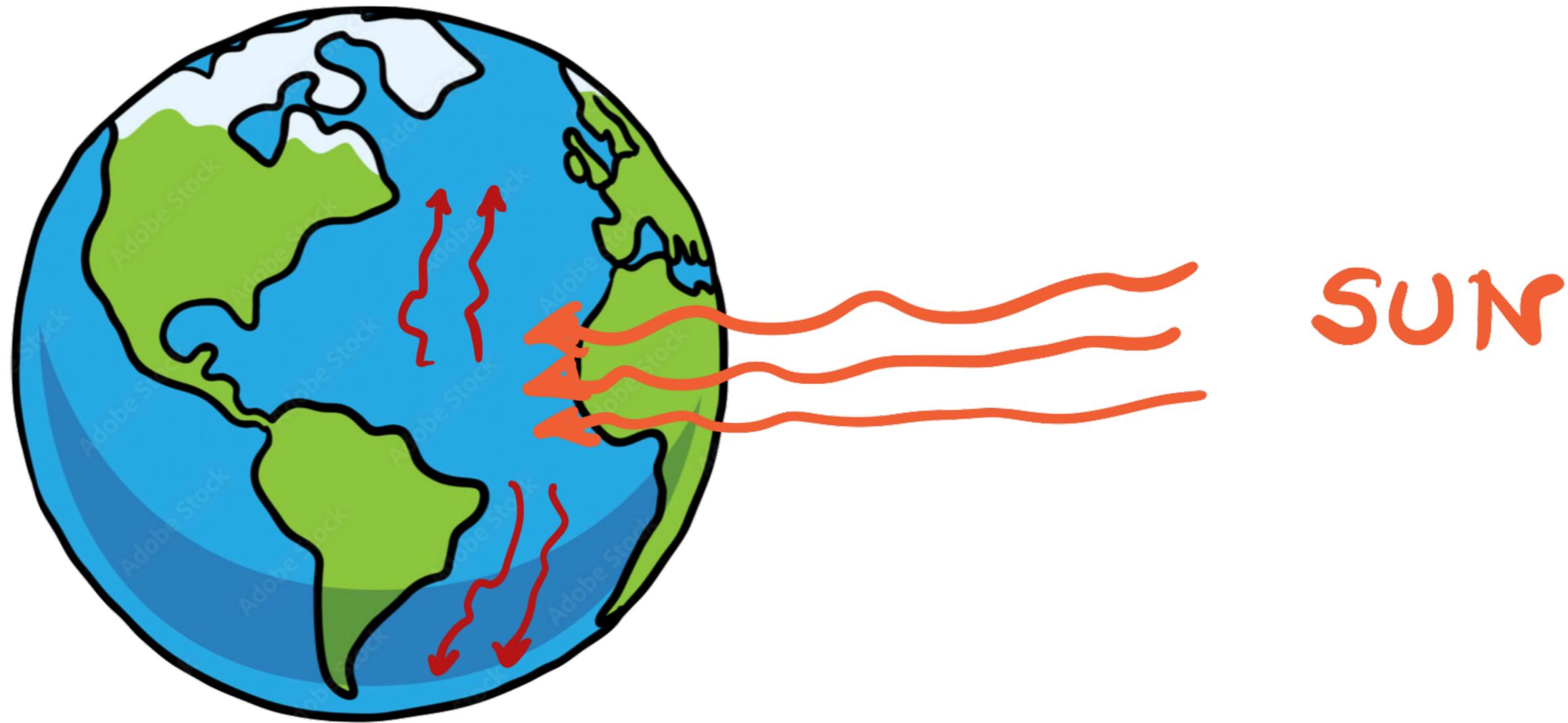
e.g., Gulf Stream



eddies

tides,  
waves,  
...

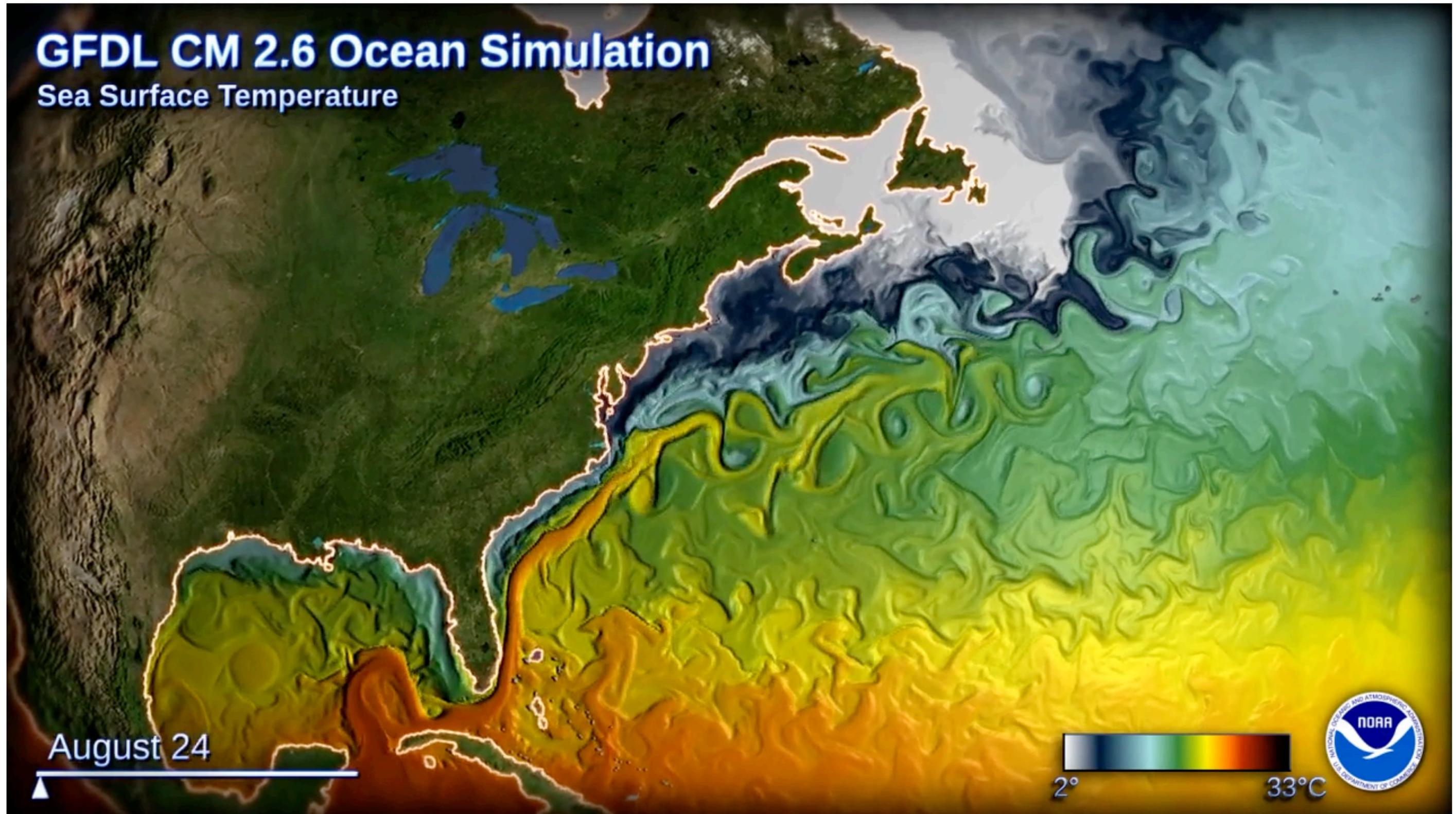
why is there ocean (or atmosphere) circulation?



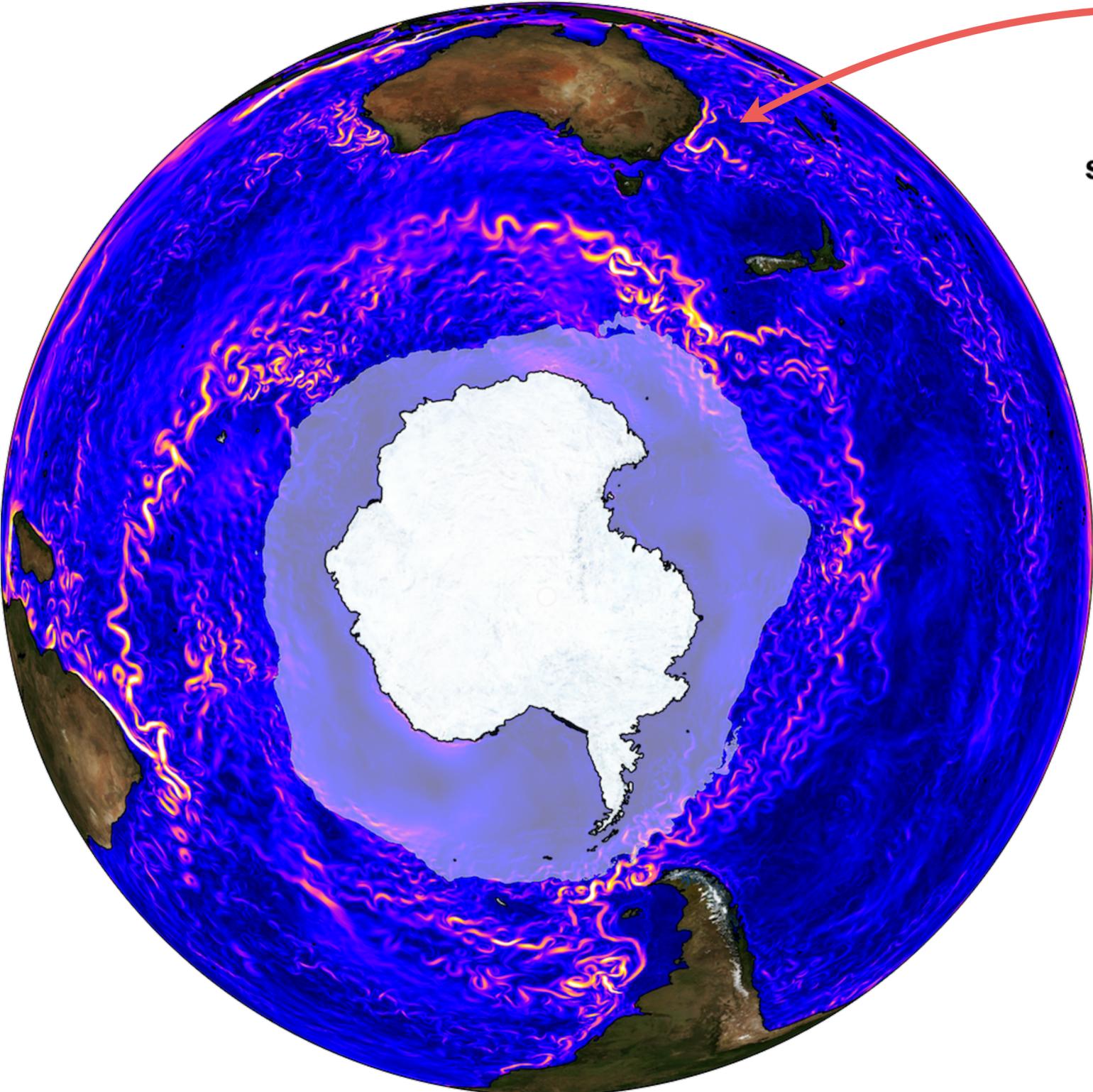
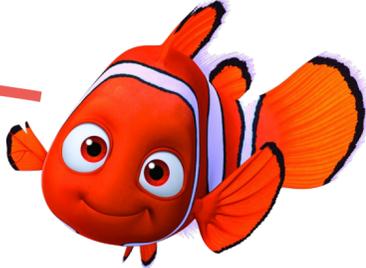
sun heats the tropics...

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

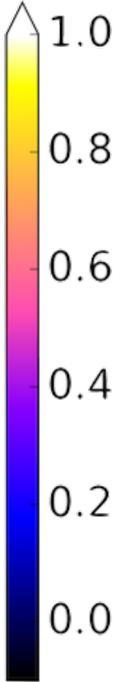
# major features of ocean circulation



# Southern Hemisphere ocean features



surface speed [m/s]



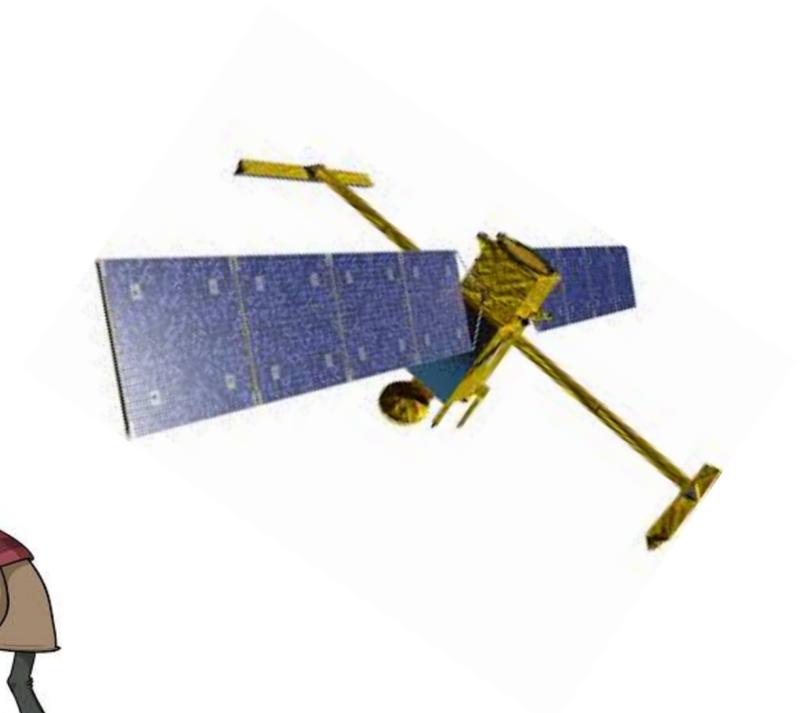
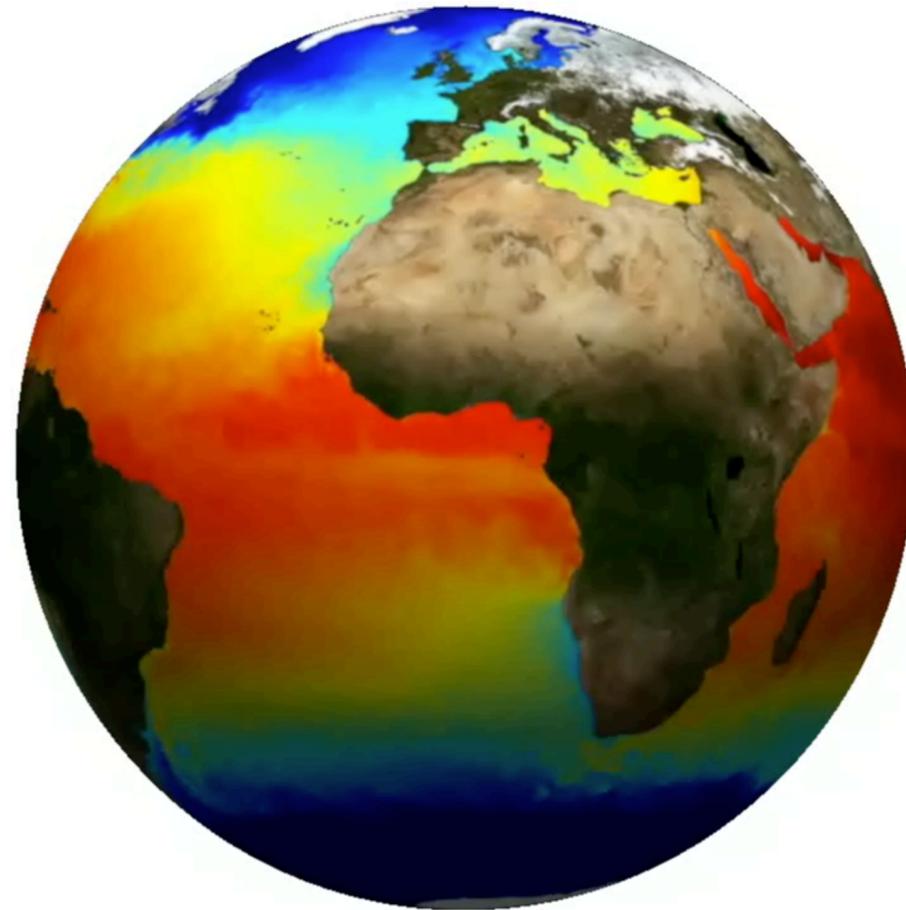
[sea-surface speed from Australia's ACCESS-OM2 sea-ice-ocean model]

# how do we study the ocean?

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



## Observations



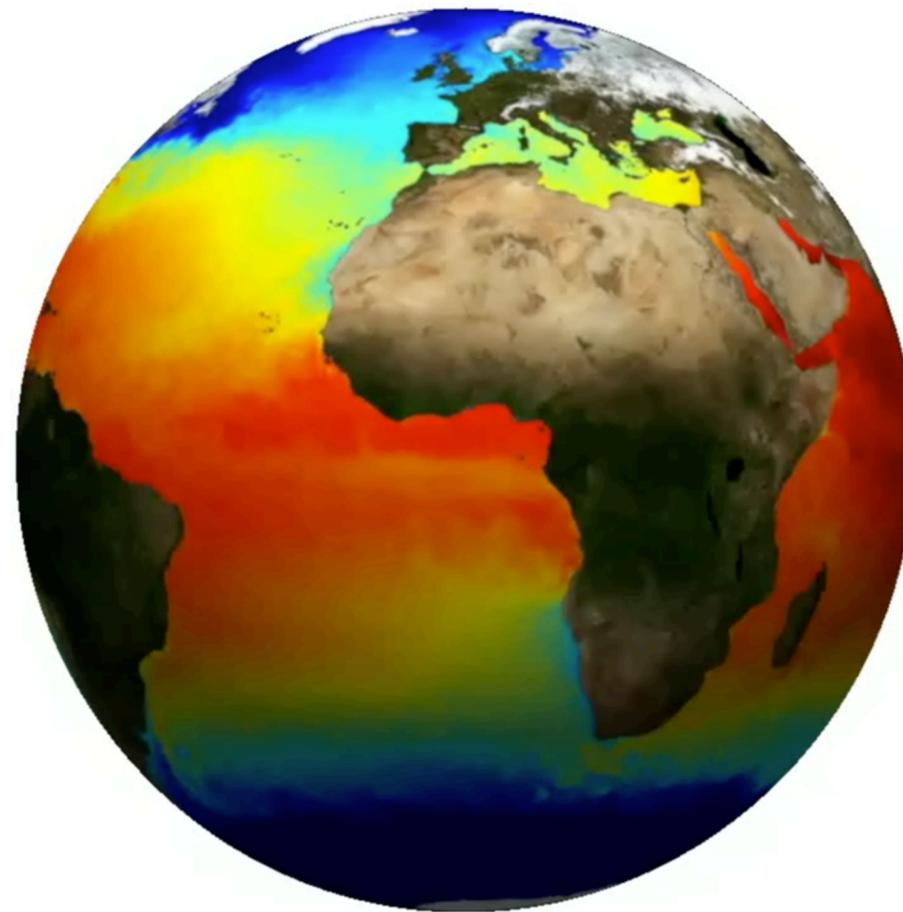
[NASA's Goddard  
Space Flight Center]

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## Observations

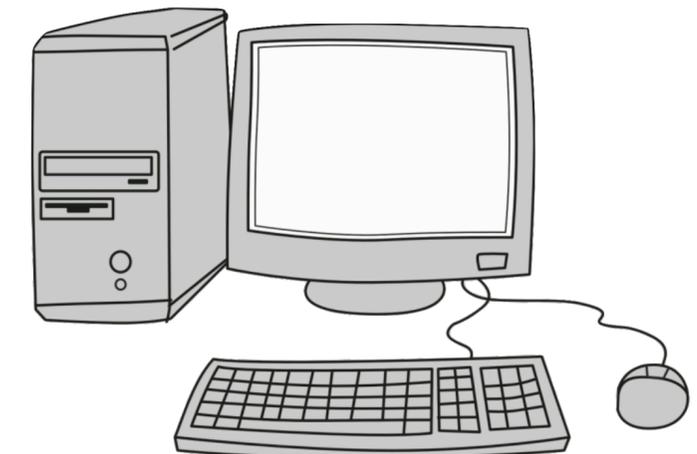


[NASA's Goddard  
Space Flight Center]



model and simulate "reality"  
predict future  
look for patterns/correlations

## Simulation

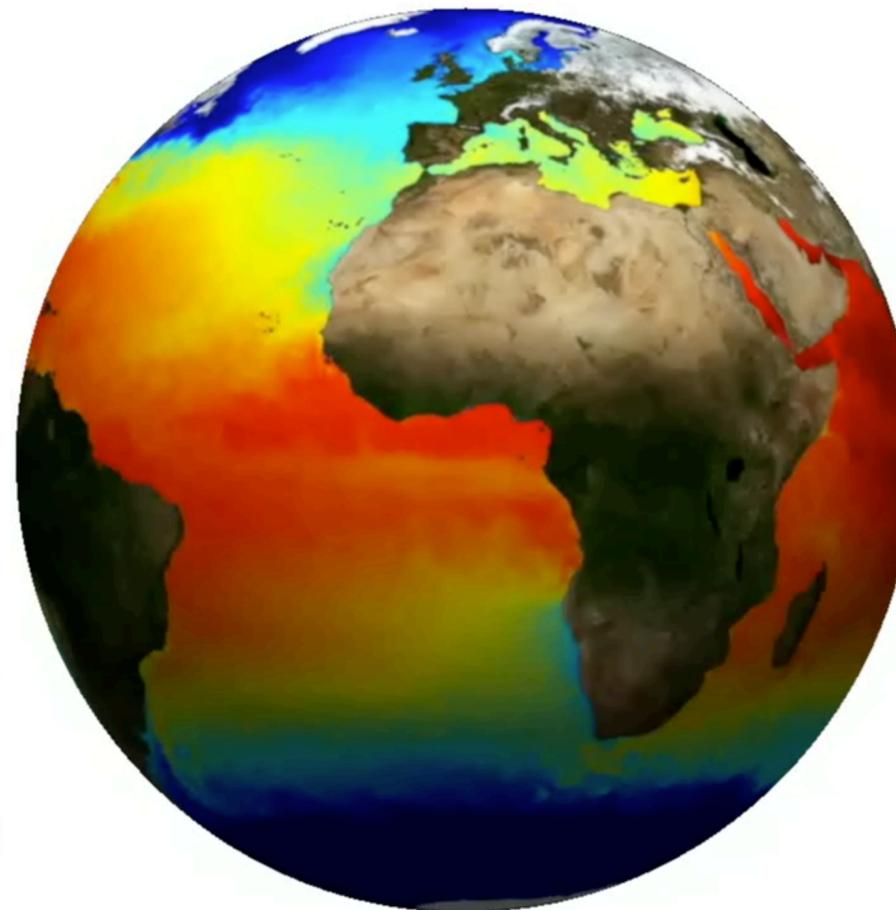


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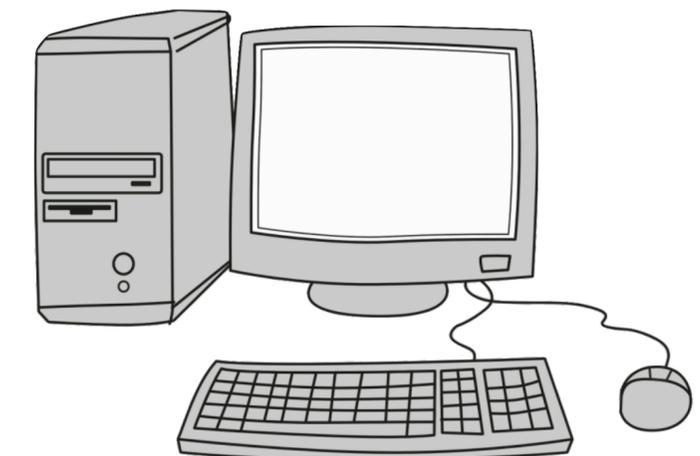


## Observations



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

## Simulation



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

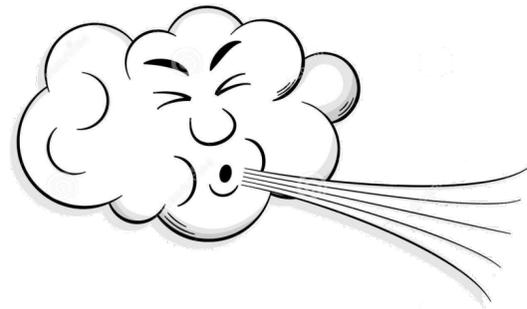
## Theory



start from dynamical laws  
predict consequences  
understand phenomena

[NASA's Goddard  
Space Flight Center]

# what drives the ocean circulation?



winds

( $\approx$ Sun)

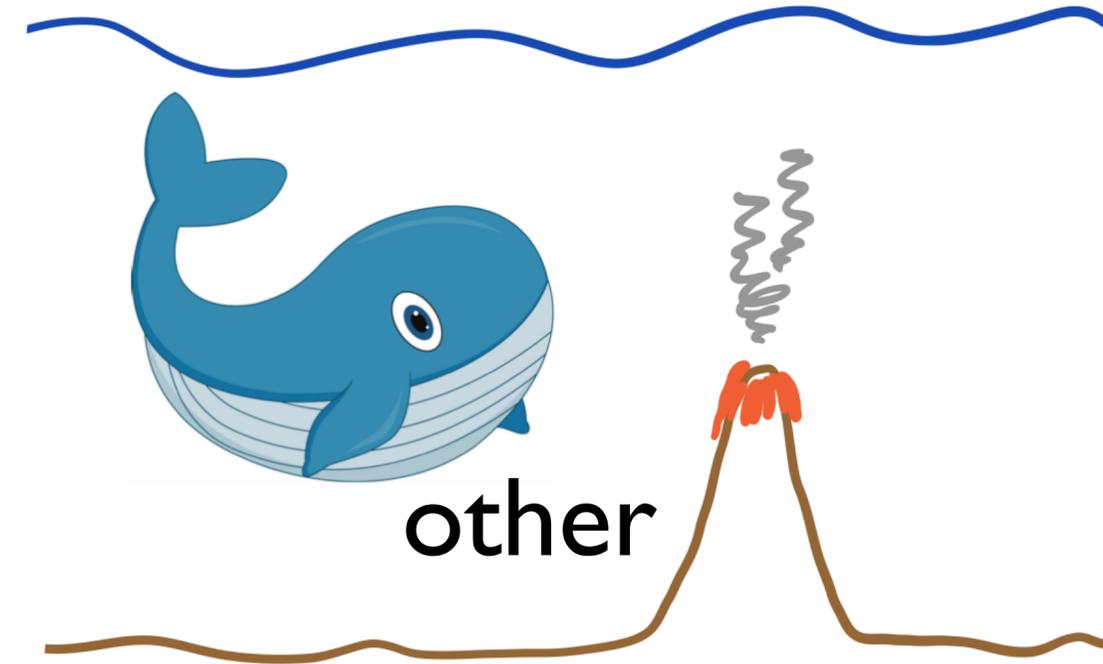
89-90%



tides

( $\approx$ Moon)

10%



other

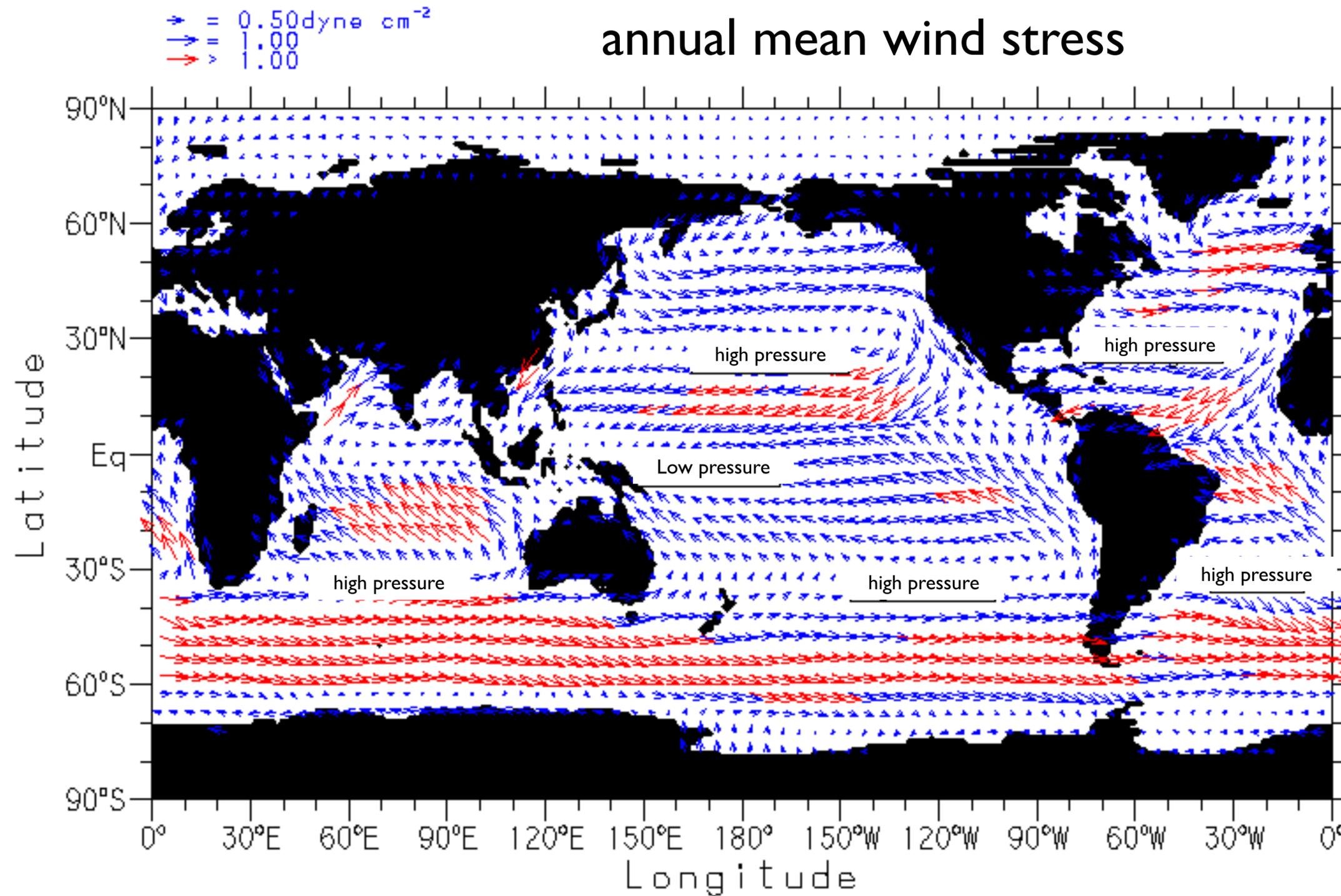
Surface heating

Geothermal heating  
(volcanoes at bottom of ocean)

Whales moving around?

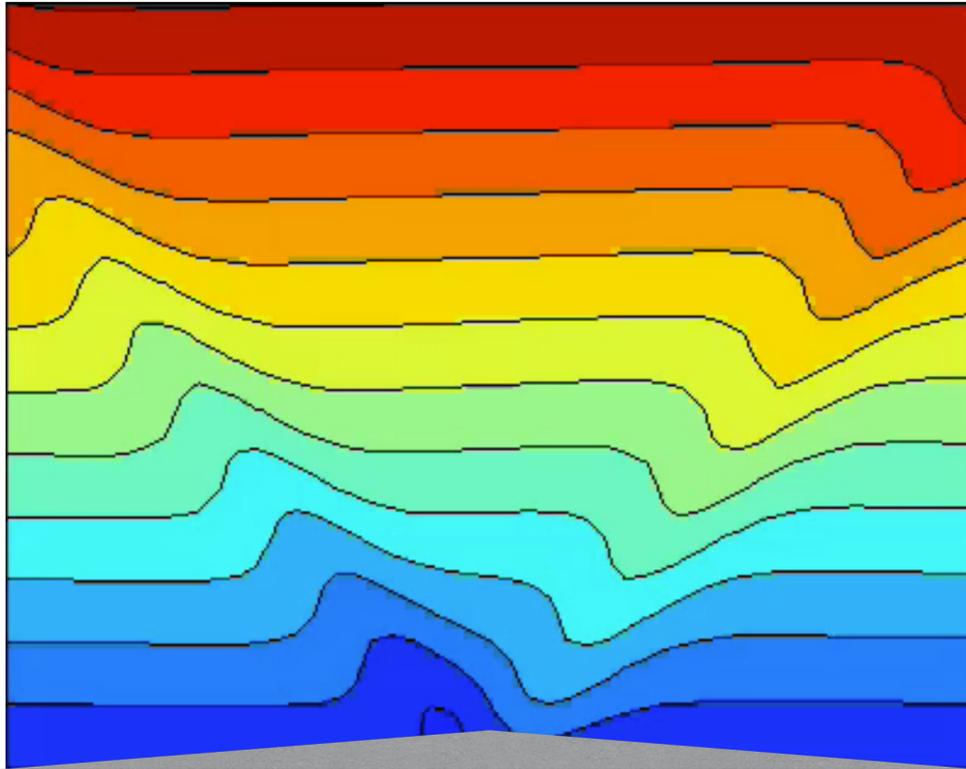
$\sim$ 1%

# winds act on the surface of the ocean

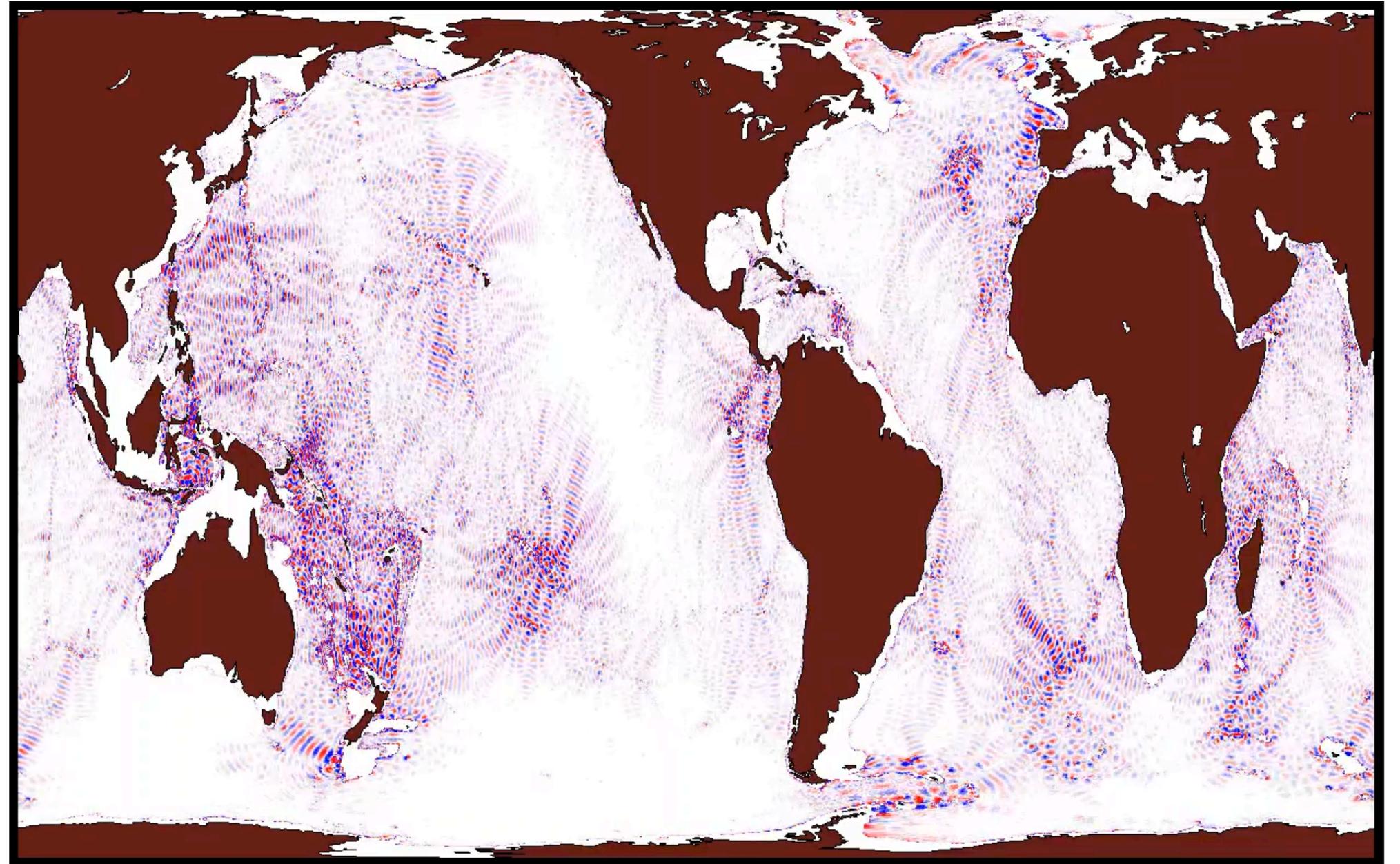


# how tides lead to ocean motions?

tidal oscillation



a mountain at the bottom of the ocean

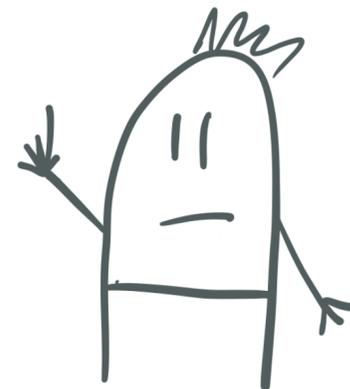


Credit:Arbic et al., (2010), *Ocean Modelling*.

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

*Bill O’Reilly*

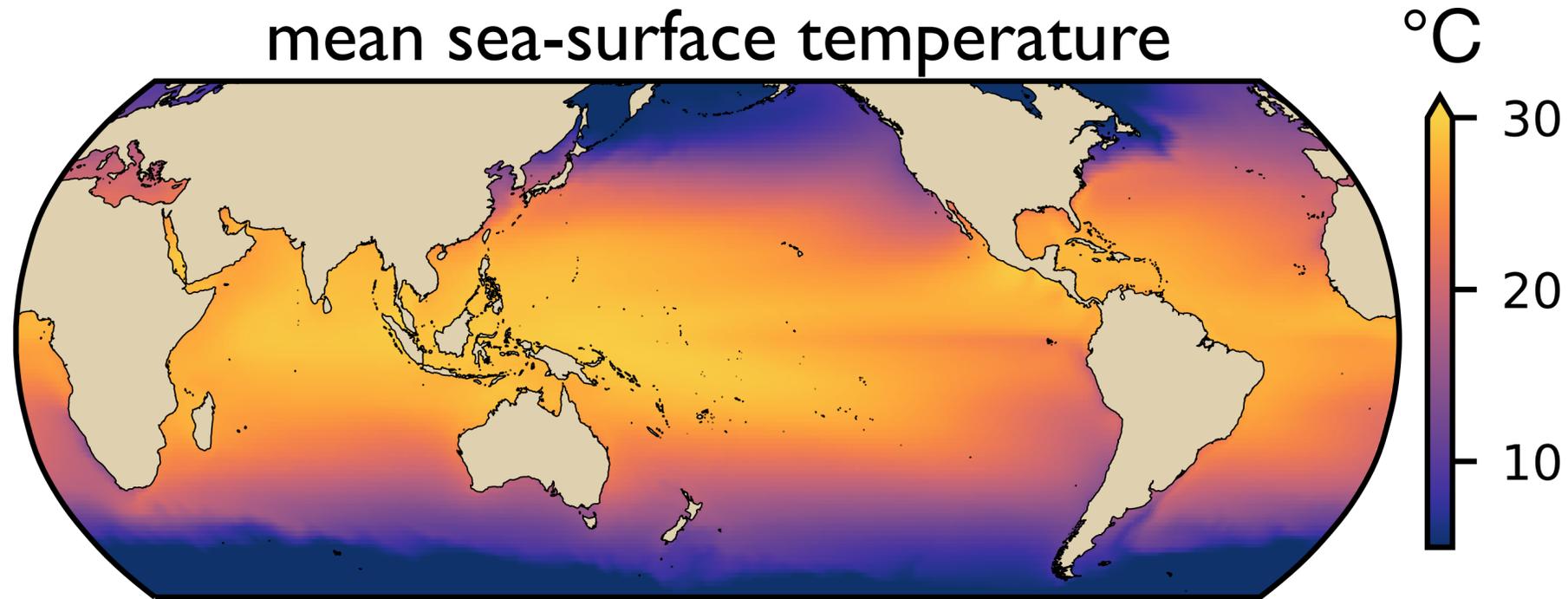
hm.. he probably meant  
“I personally can’t  
explain that.”



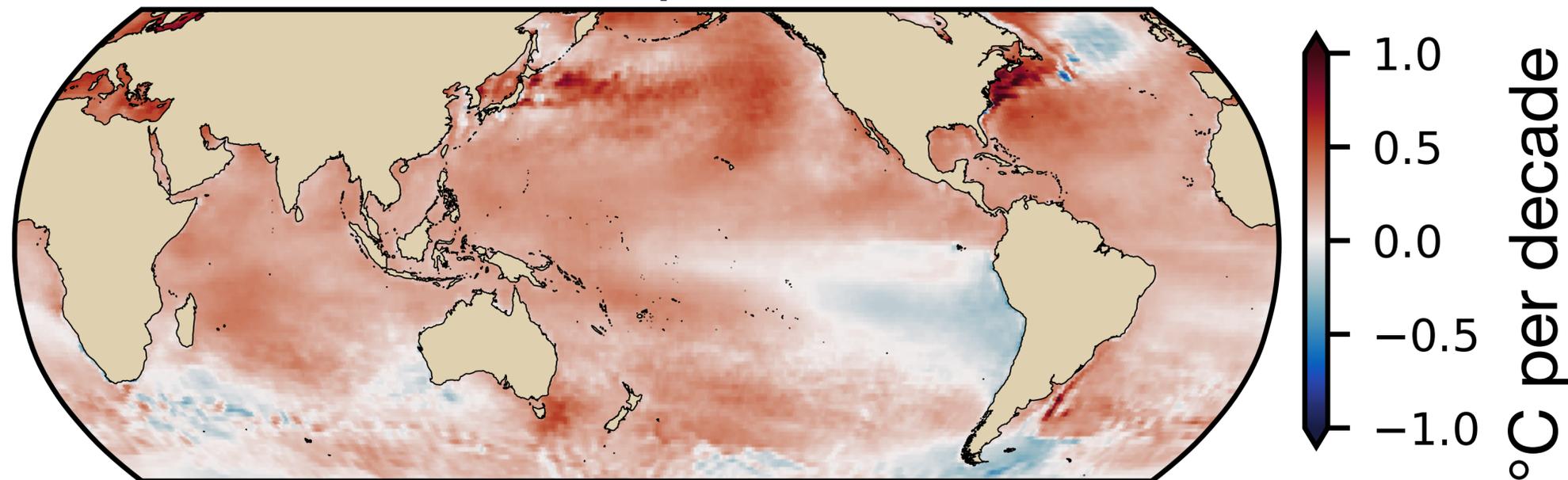
*How have the oceans been changing  
over the last 30 years?*

# ocean is getting warmer

mean sea-surface temperature



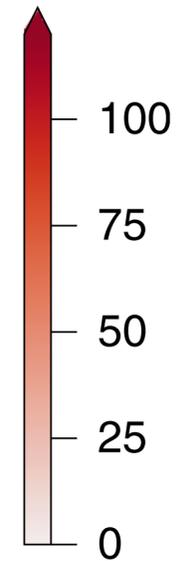
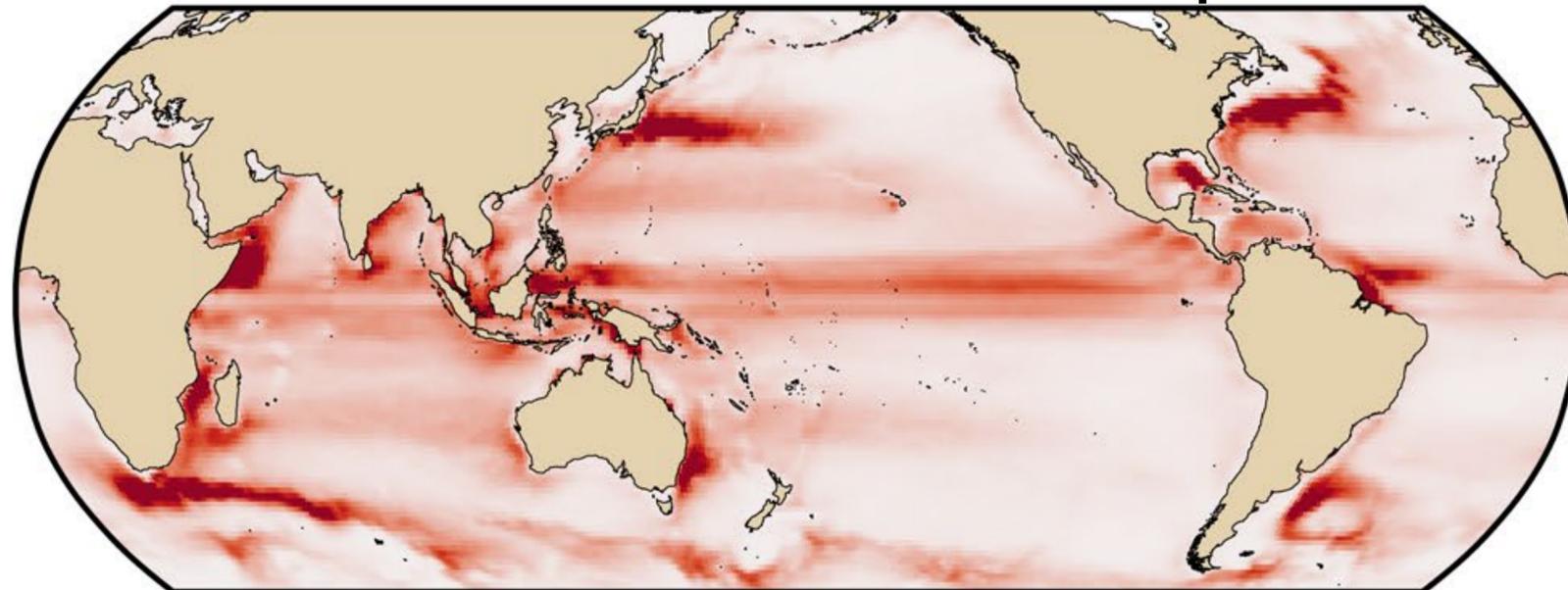
sea-surface temperature trends



global increase of around  
0.1 degree per decade

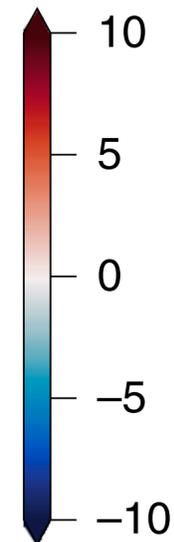
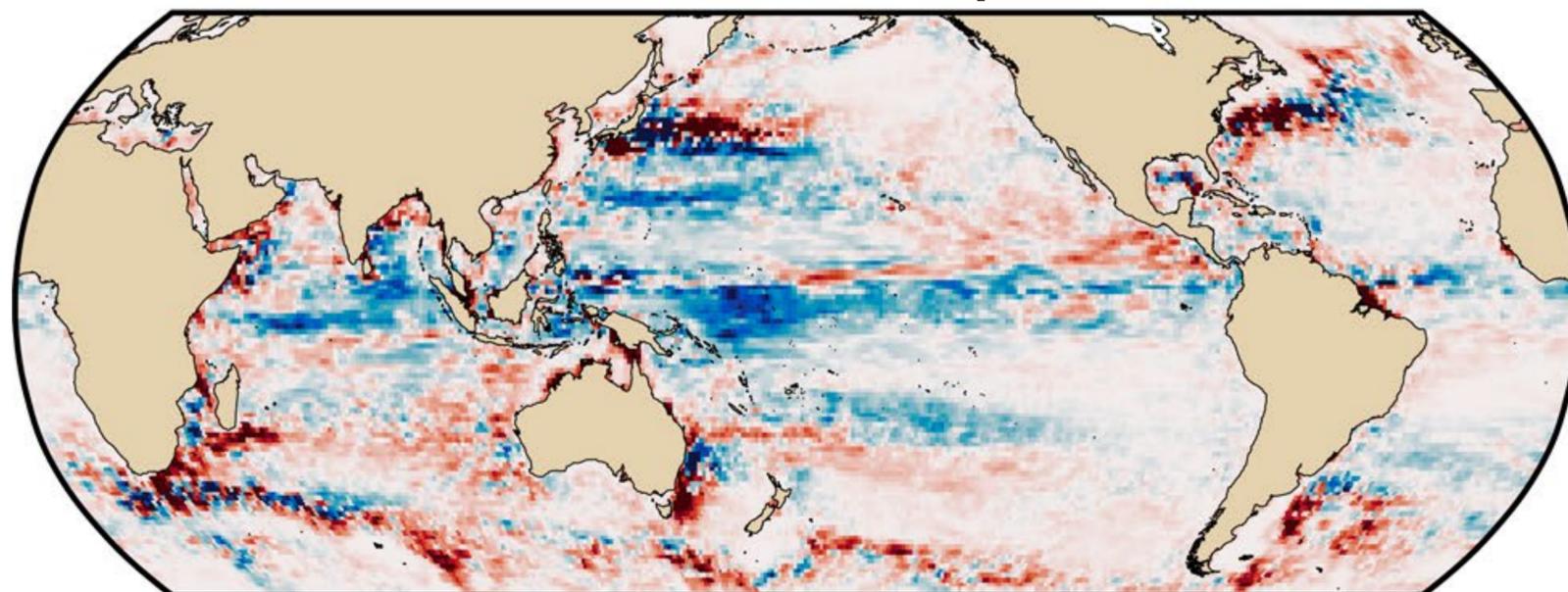
# are ocean currents speeding up?

mean sea-surface currents “speed”



Joules per m<sup>3</sup>

sea-surface currents “speed” trends



Joules per m<sup>3</sup>  
per decade

regions rich in eddies  
are speeding up

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

Ocean captures ~90% of the CO<sub>2</sub> from atmosphere and “stores” it in the abyss.

Changing oceans may induce:

- Ramifications on amount of CO<sub>2</sub> 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.