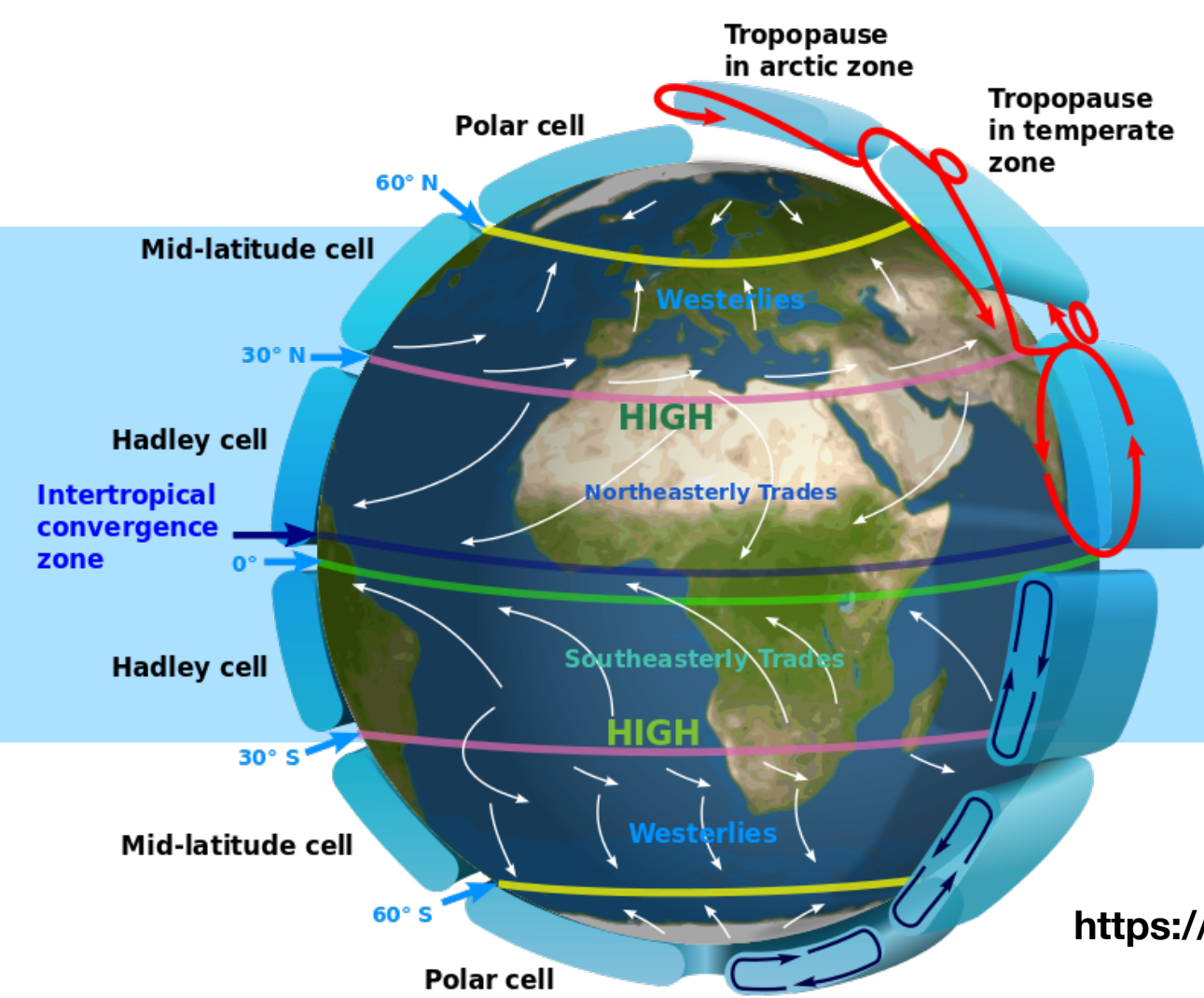
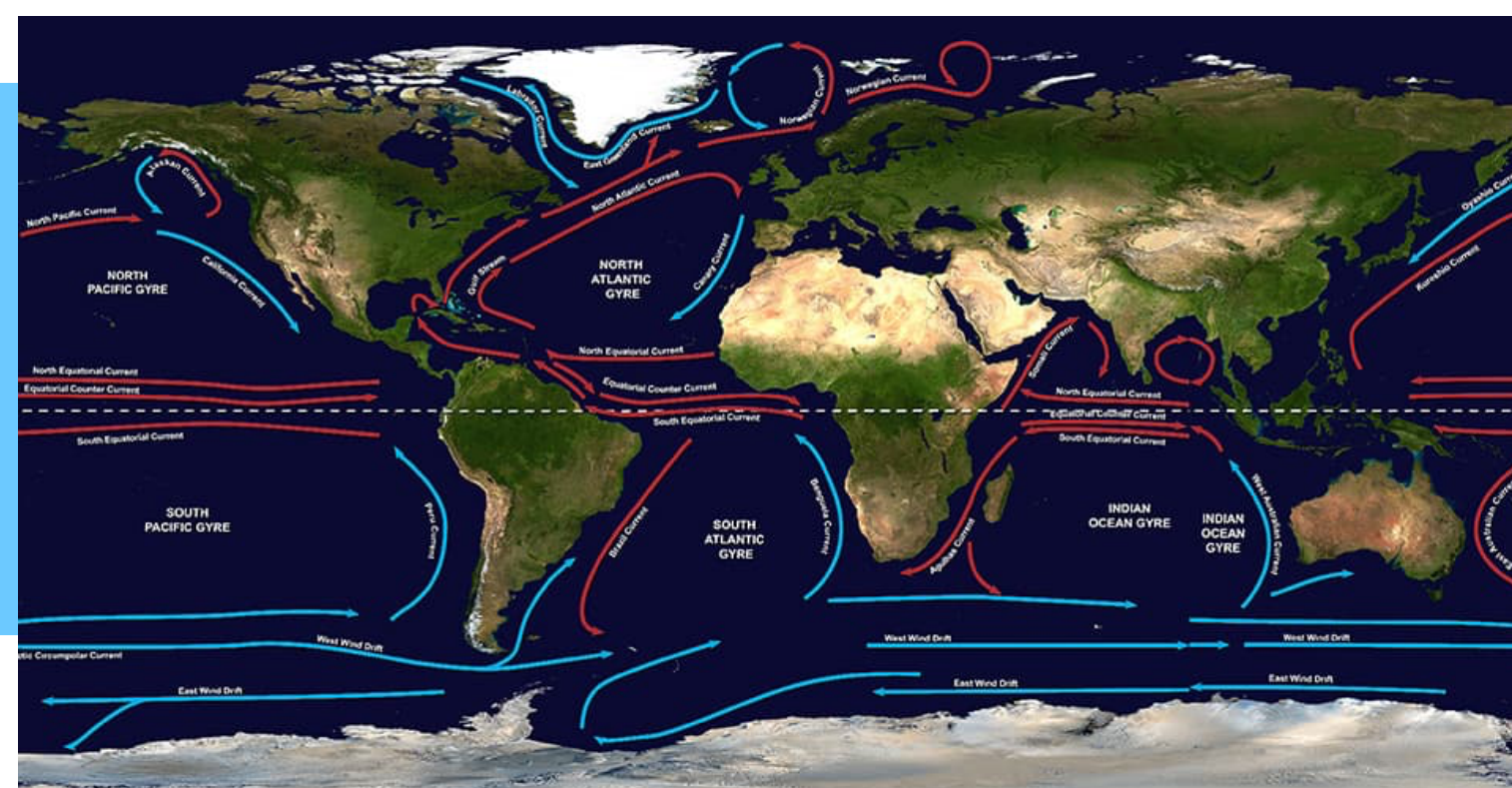


[ESS 15] Lecture 9: General circulation



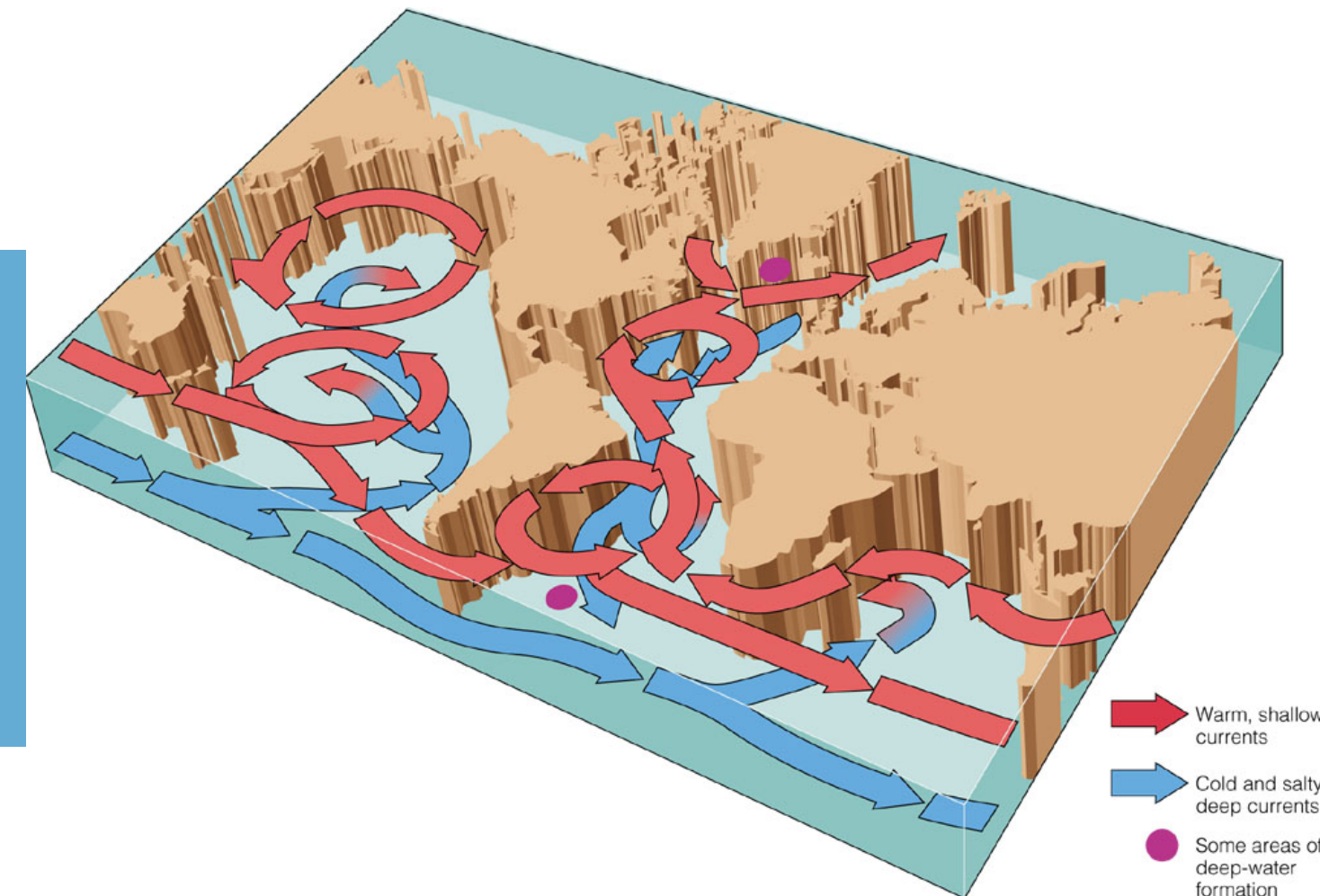
● Three-Cell Circulation in the Atmosphere

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmospheric_circulation



● Gyres in the Oceans

<https://www.quora.com/What-are-ocean-gyres-How-do-they-form-in-the-ocean-and-how-many-gyres-form-in-the-world-ocean>



● Thermohaline Circulation

Lecture 9: General circulation

Main Focus:

- ❑ Why do we need to know the circulation for the sake of understanding climate and global warming?**

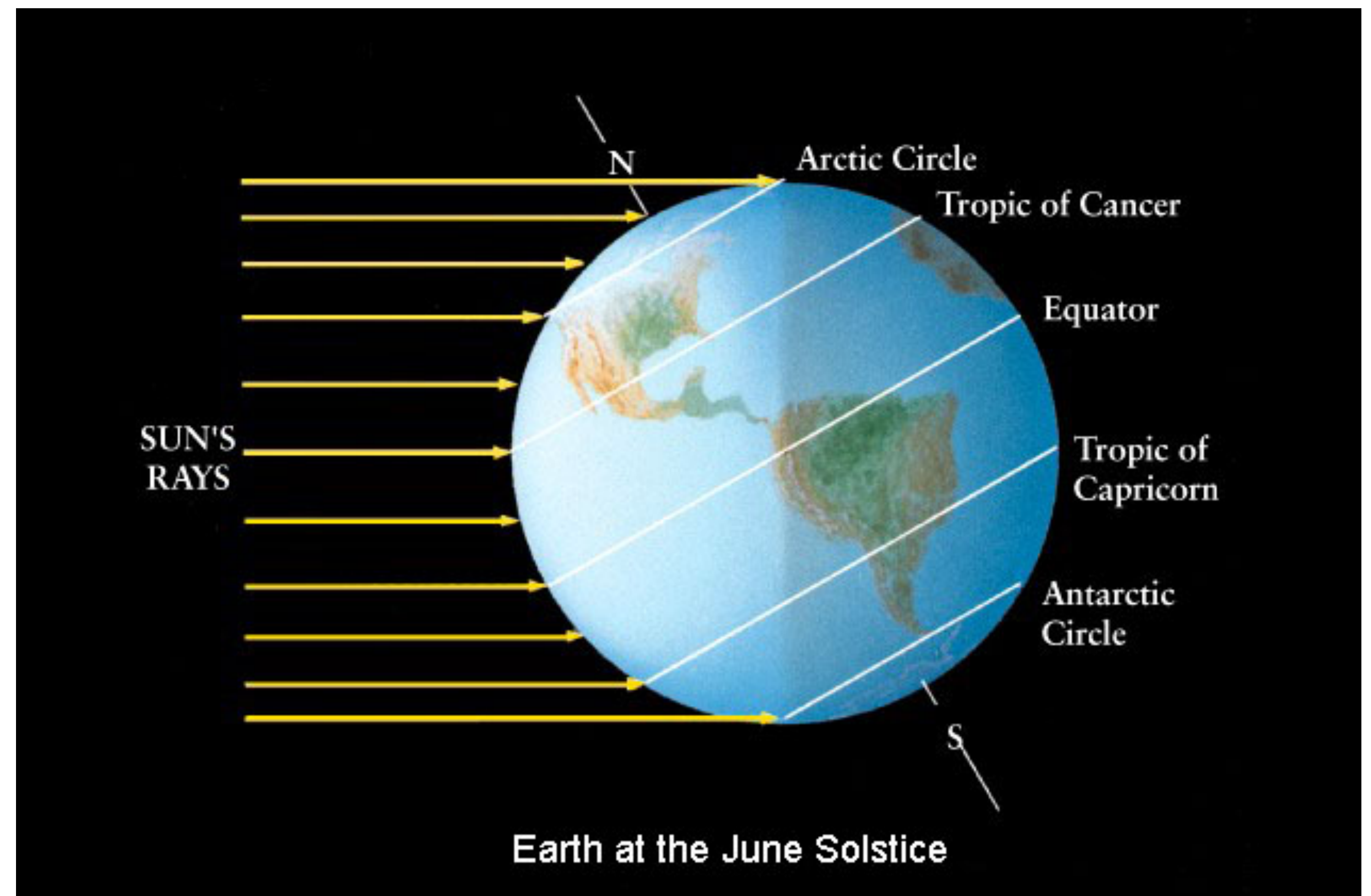
- ❑ What is atmospheric circulation? Ocean gyre? Thermohaline circulation?**

- ❑ How it works?**
 - **Coriolis**
 - **Temperature Difference**
 - **Pressure Gradient**
 - **Density**

□ Why we need to know the circulation for the sake of understanding climate and global warming?

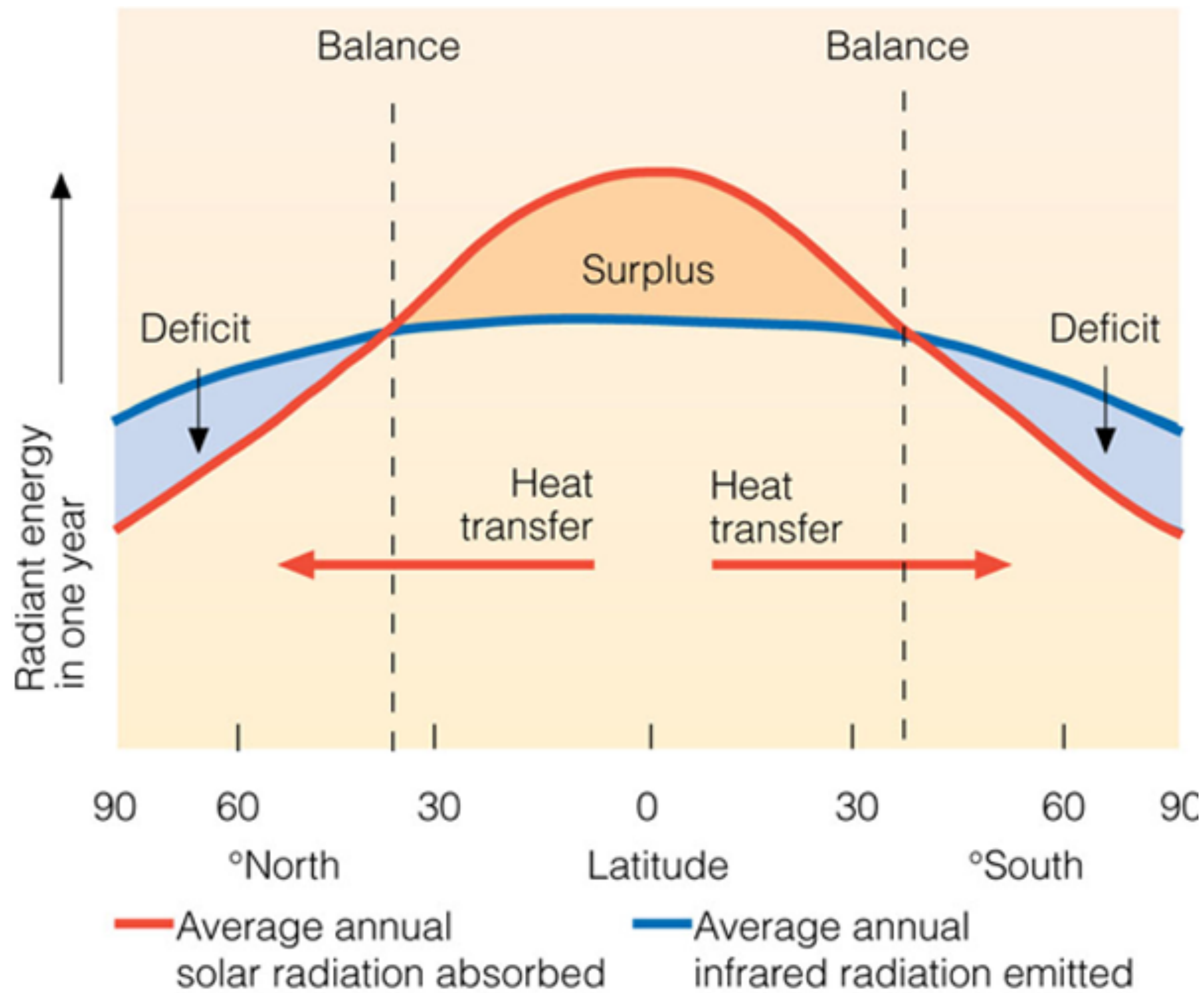


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7fd03fBRsuU>



In summary, the atmospheric circulation and oceanic circulation redistribute the heat to even out the temperature difference between the tropical region and polar region.

Heat Redistribution



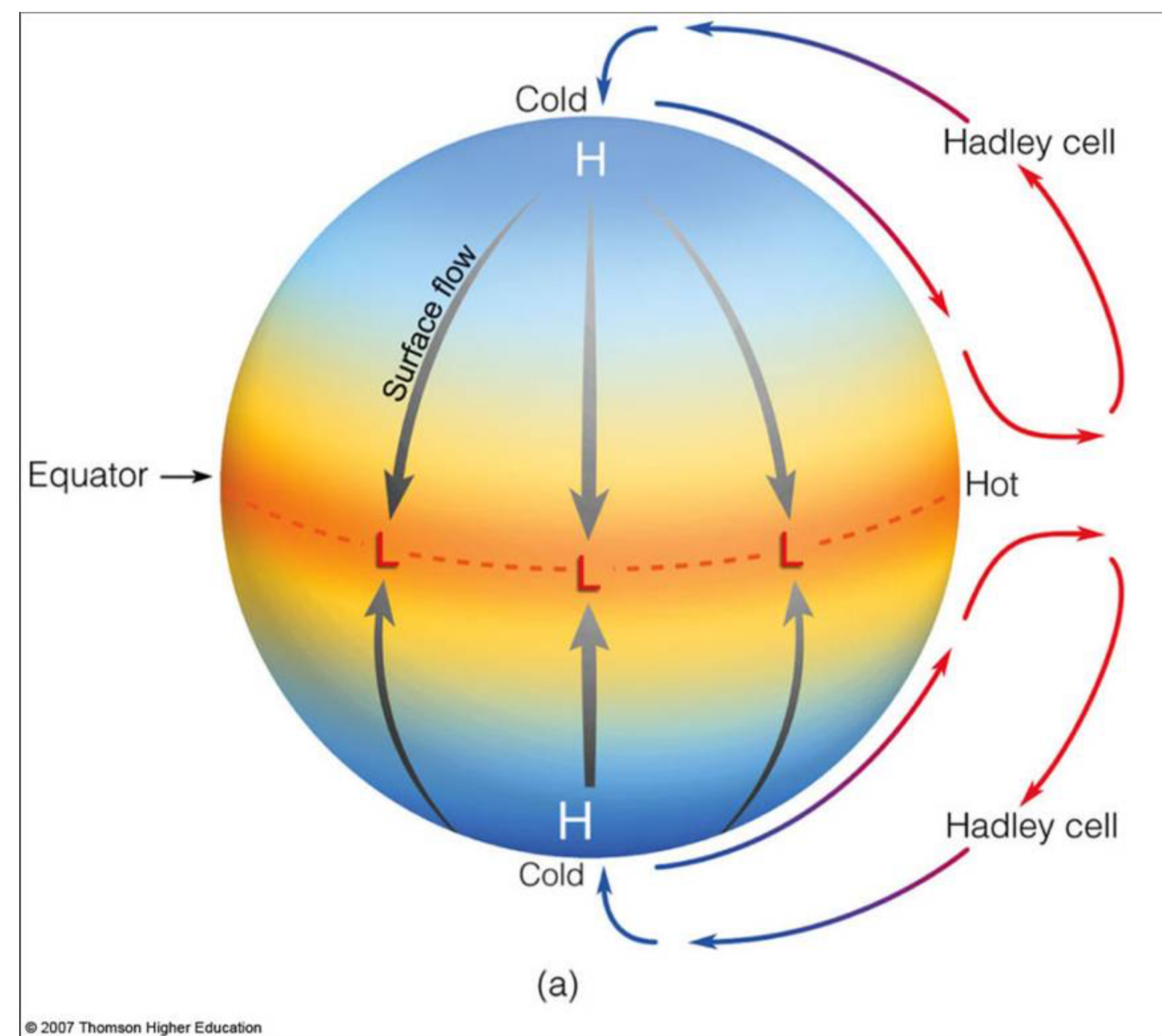
Atmospheric Circulation



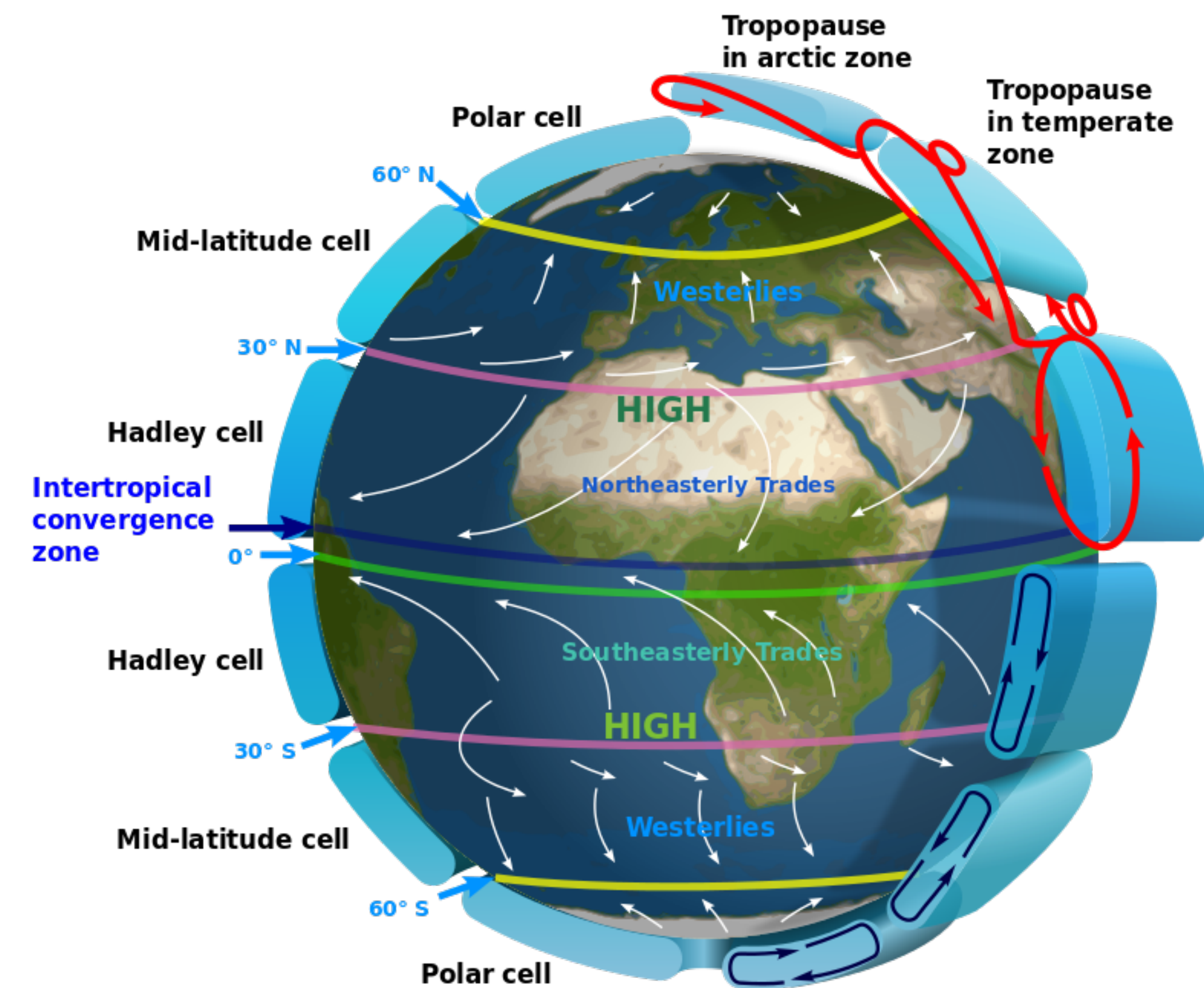
Temperature Difference

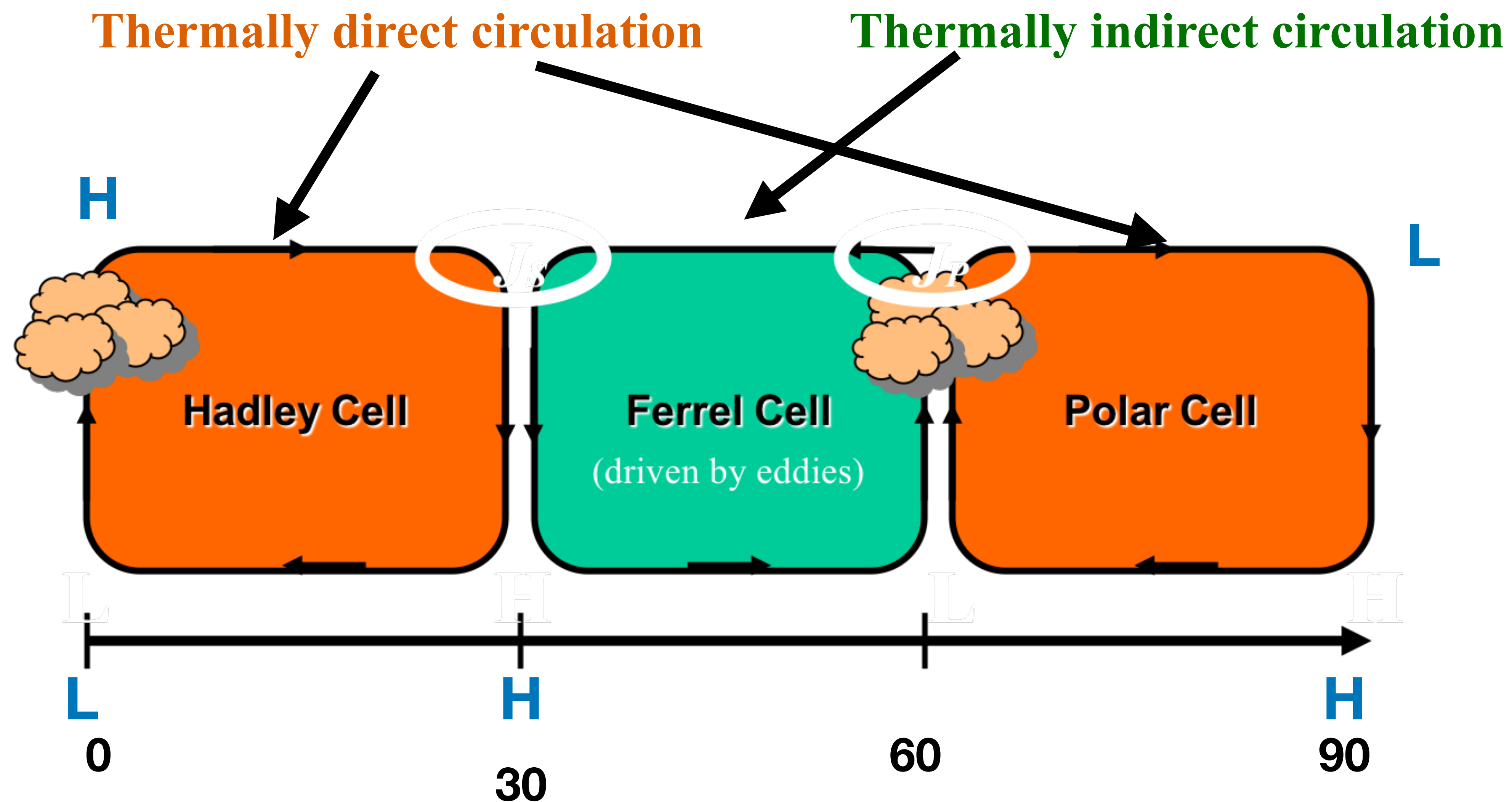
Temperature Difference + Rotation

One cell circulation model



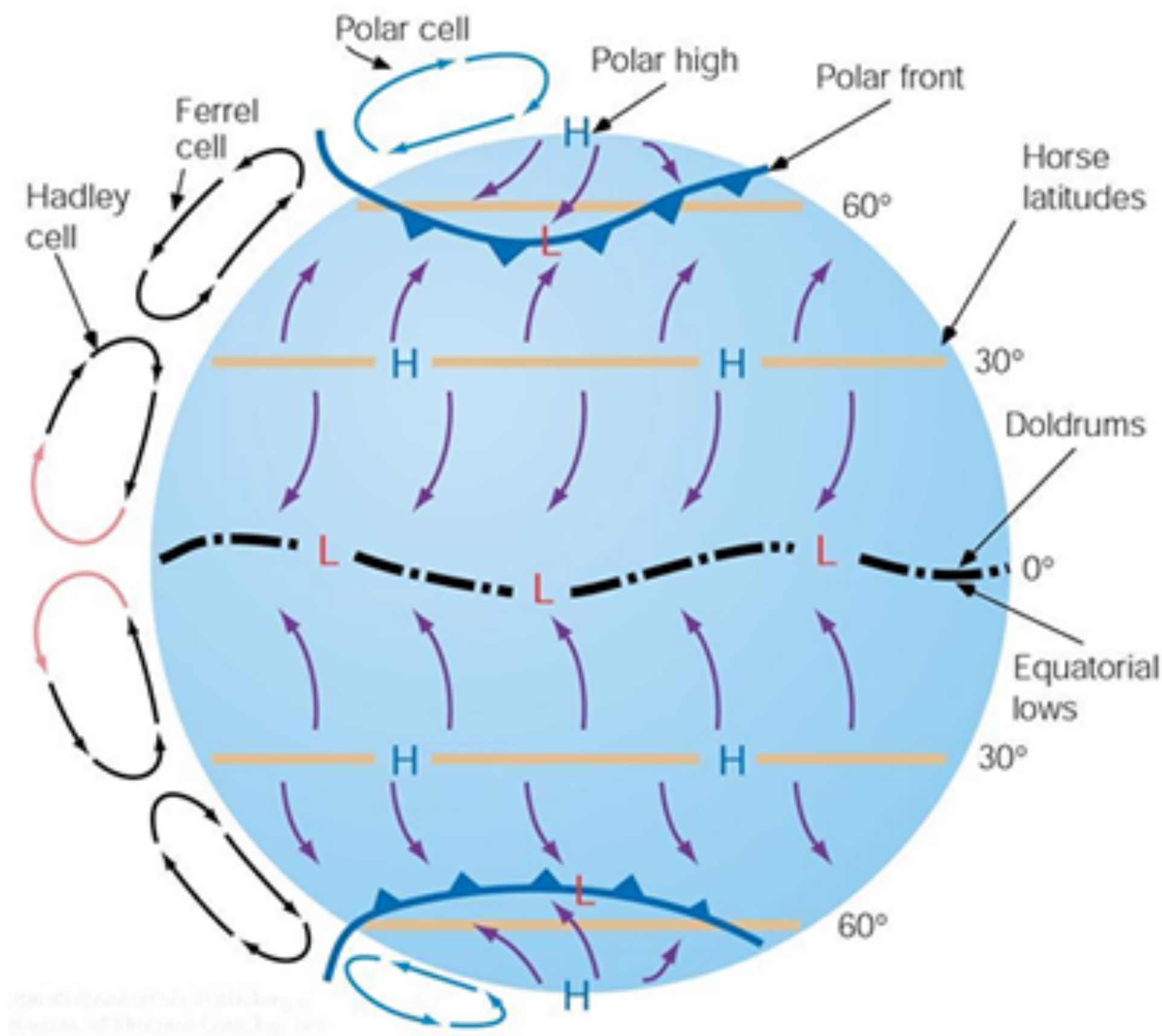
Three cell circulation model





- ◎ The first is the rotation of the earth on its axis.
- ◎ Another contributing factor is the radiative cooling of the upper most air as it travels pole-ward. This cooling causes the air to increase in density, which leads to sinking motion.

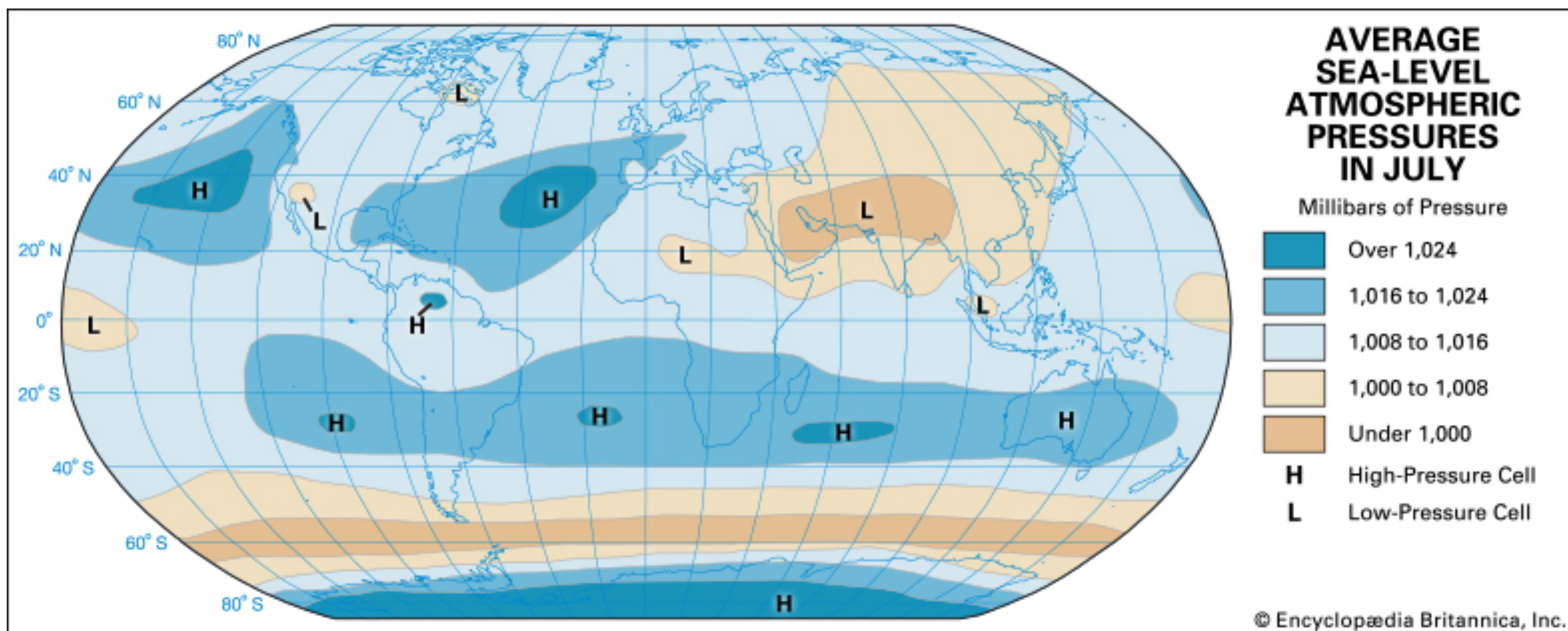
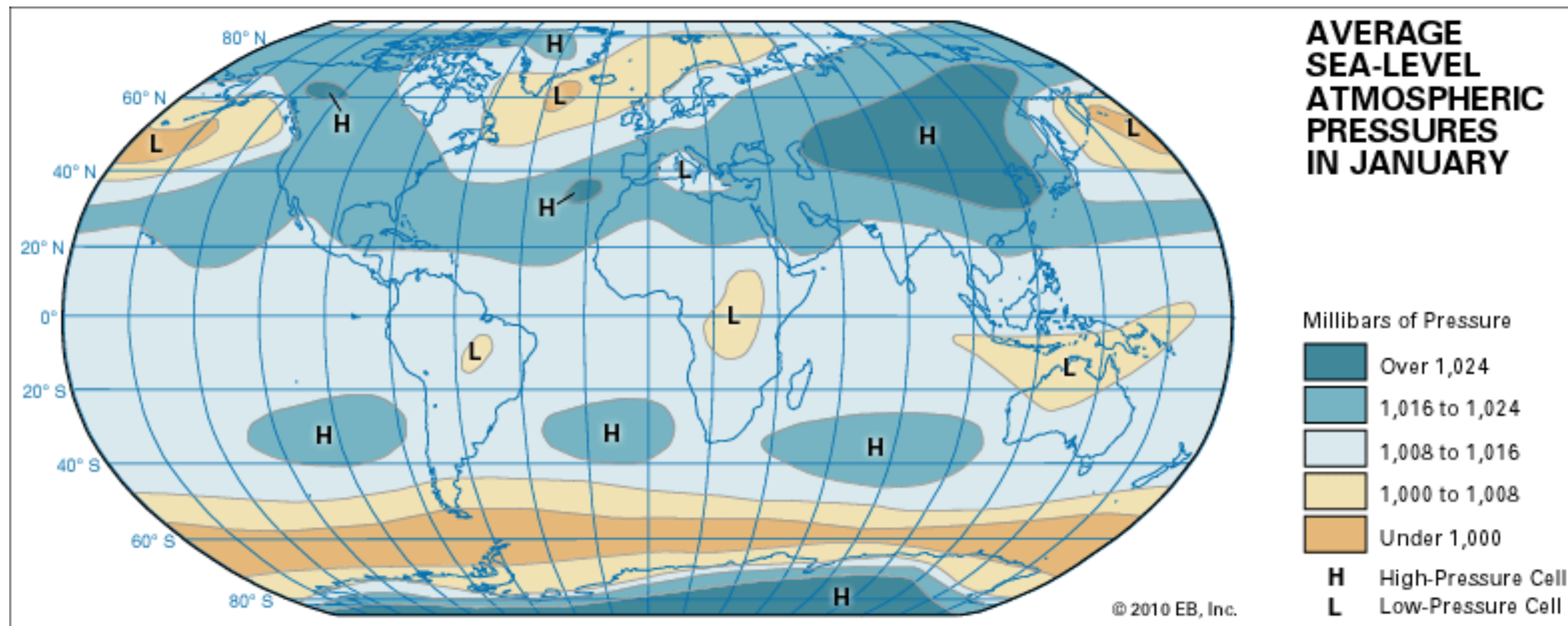
Is the Three-Cell Model Realistic?

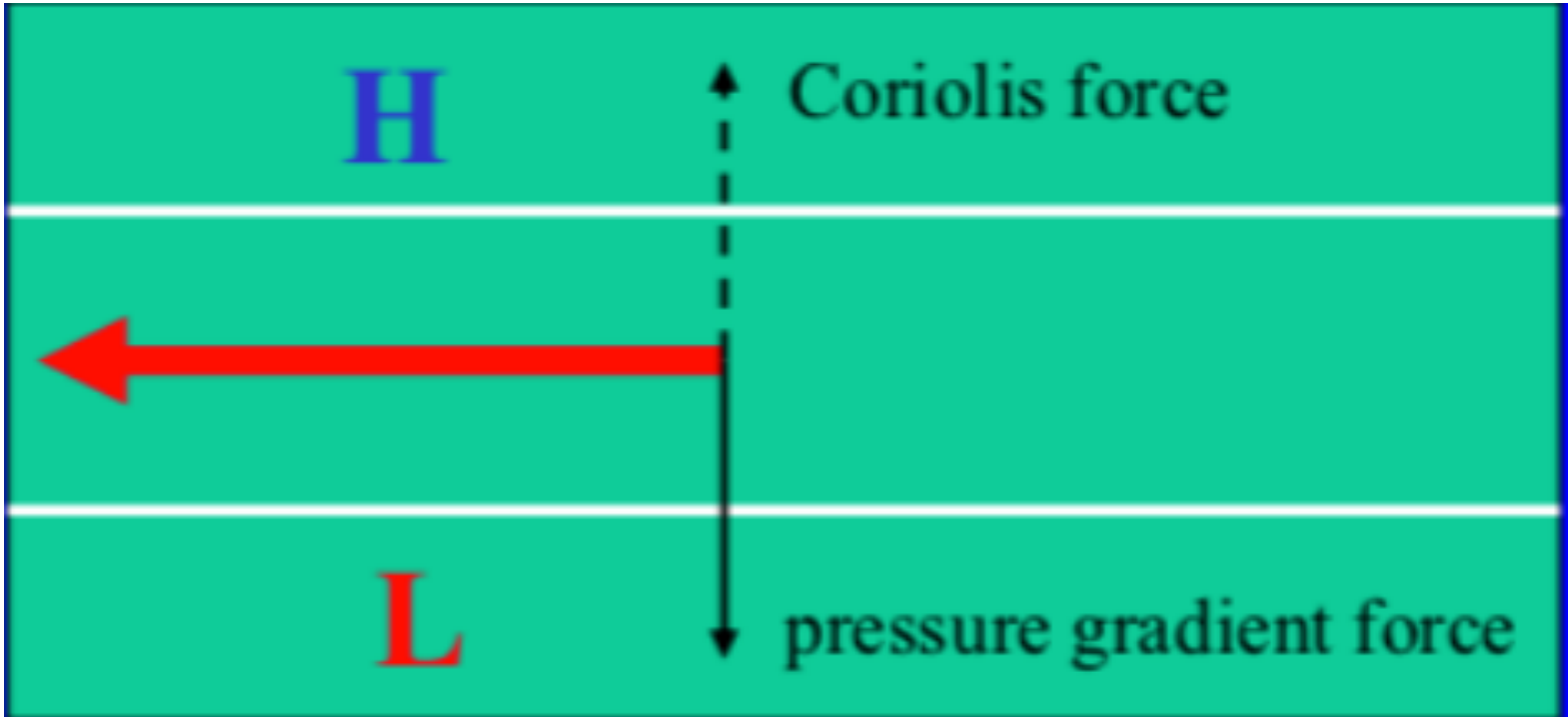
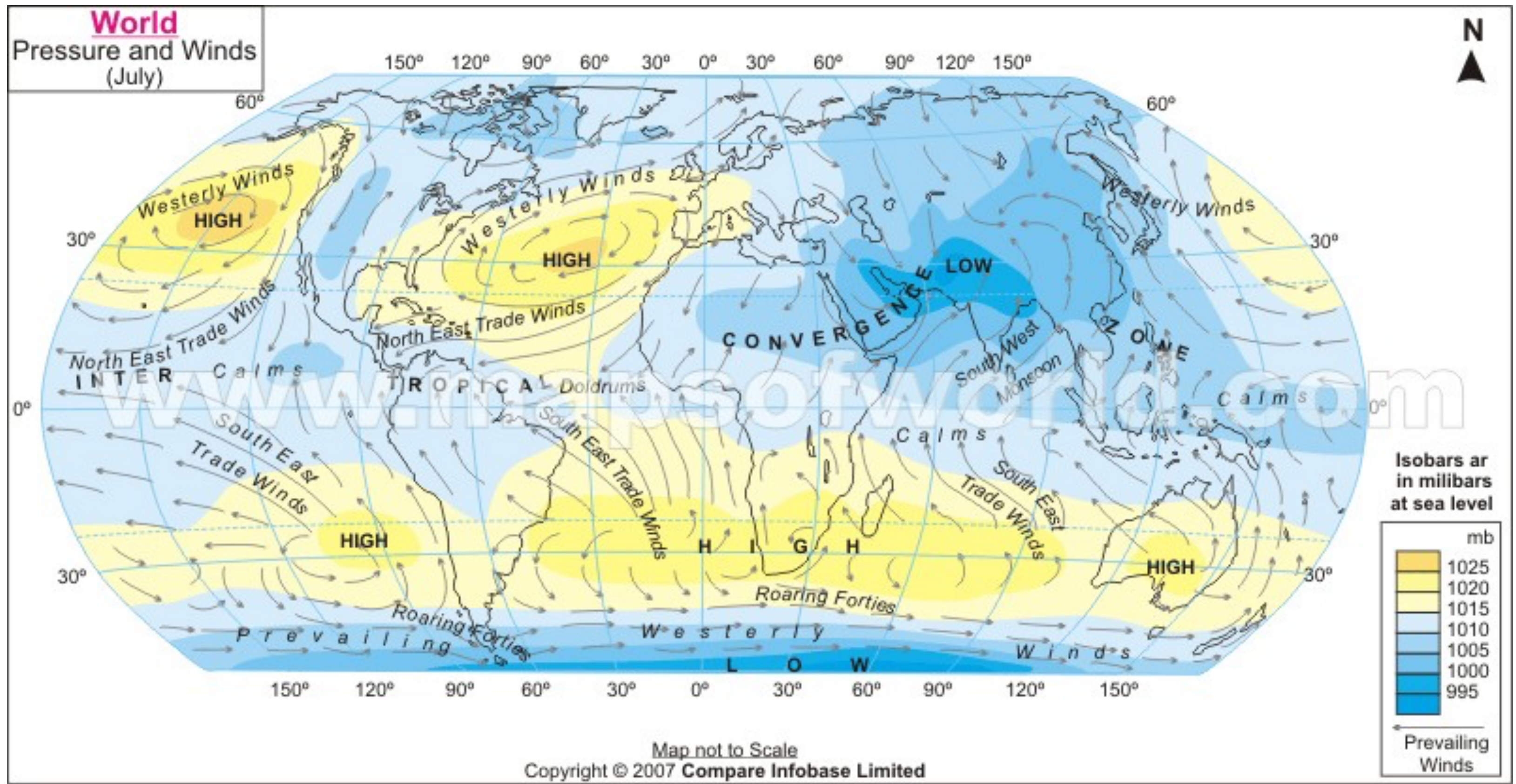


Yes and No!

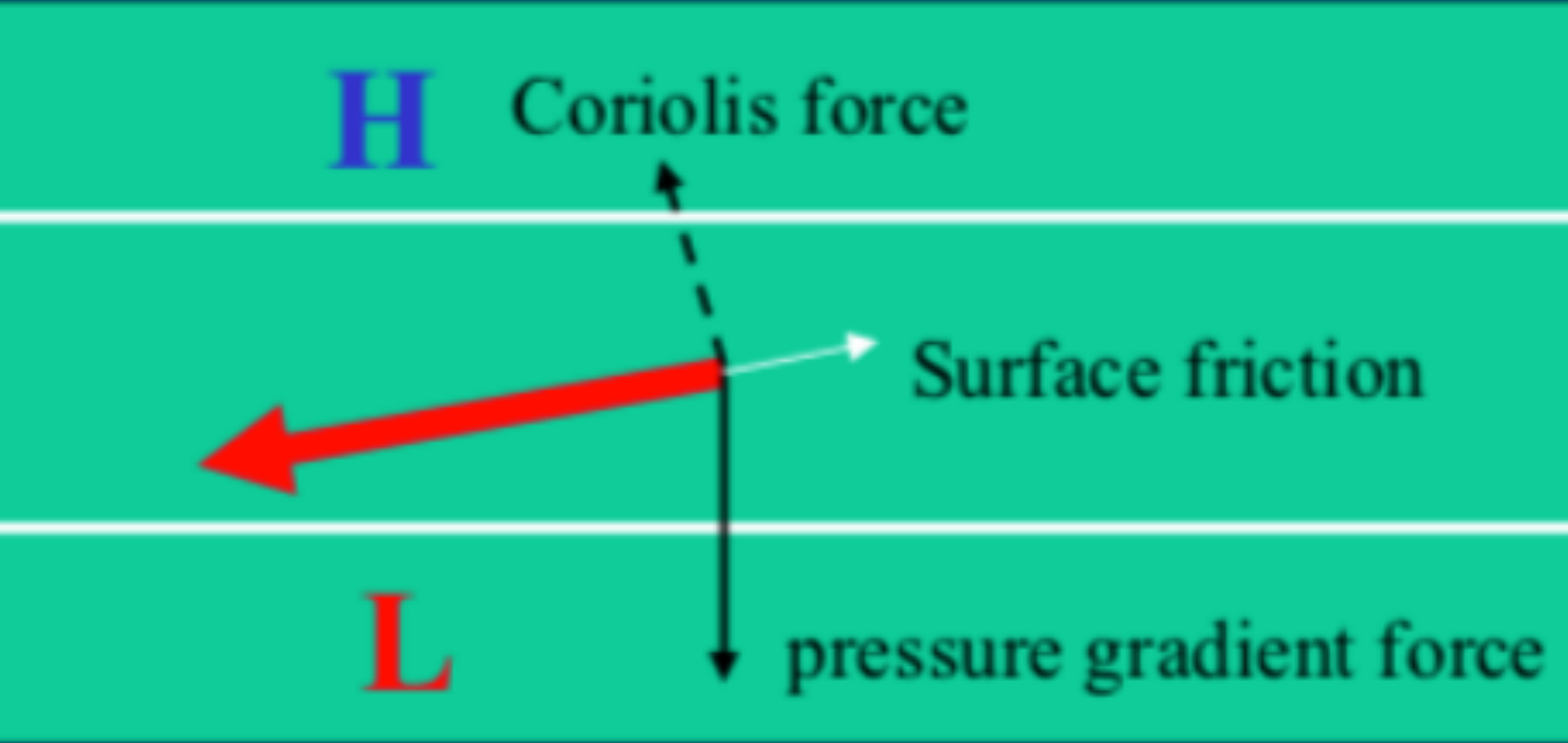
- Yes:** the three-cell model explains reasonably well the surface wind distribution in the atmosphere.
- No:** the three-cell model can not explain the circulation pattern accurately (Due to sea-land contrast and topography)

+Land-Ocean Temperature Contrast+ Seasonality

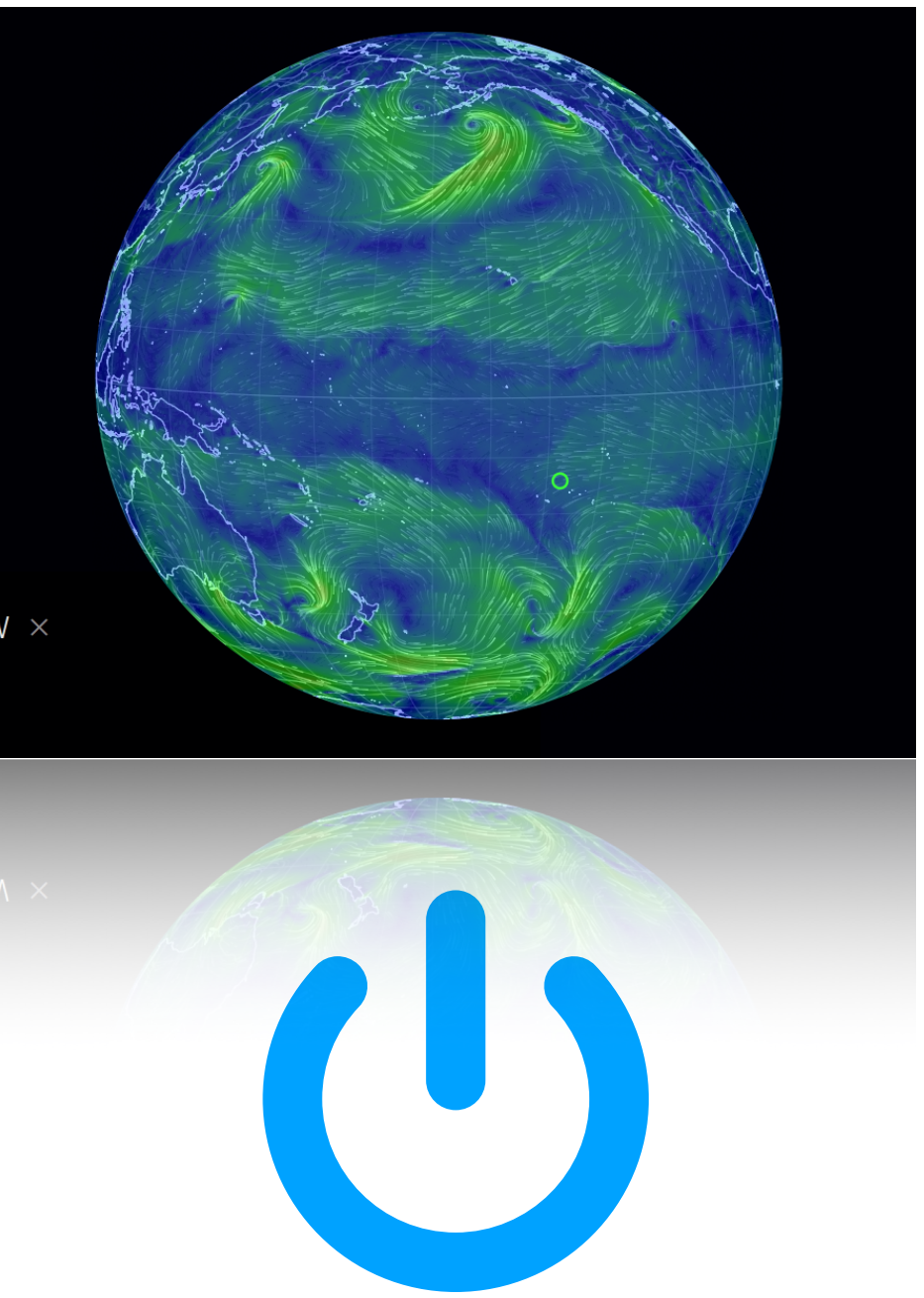
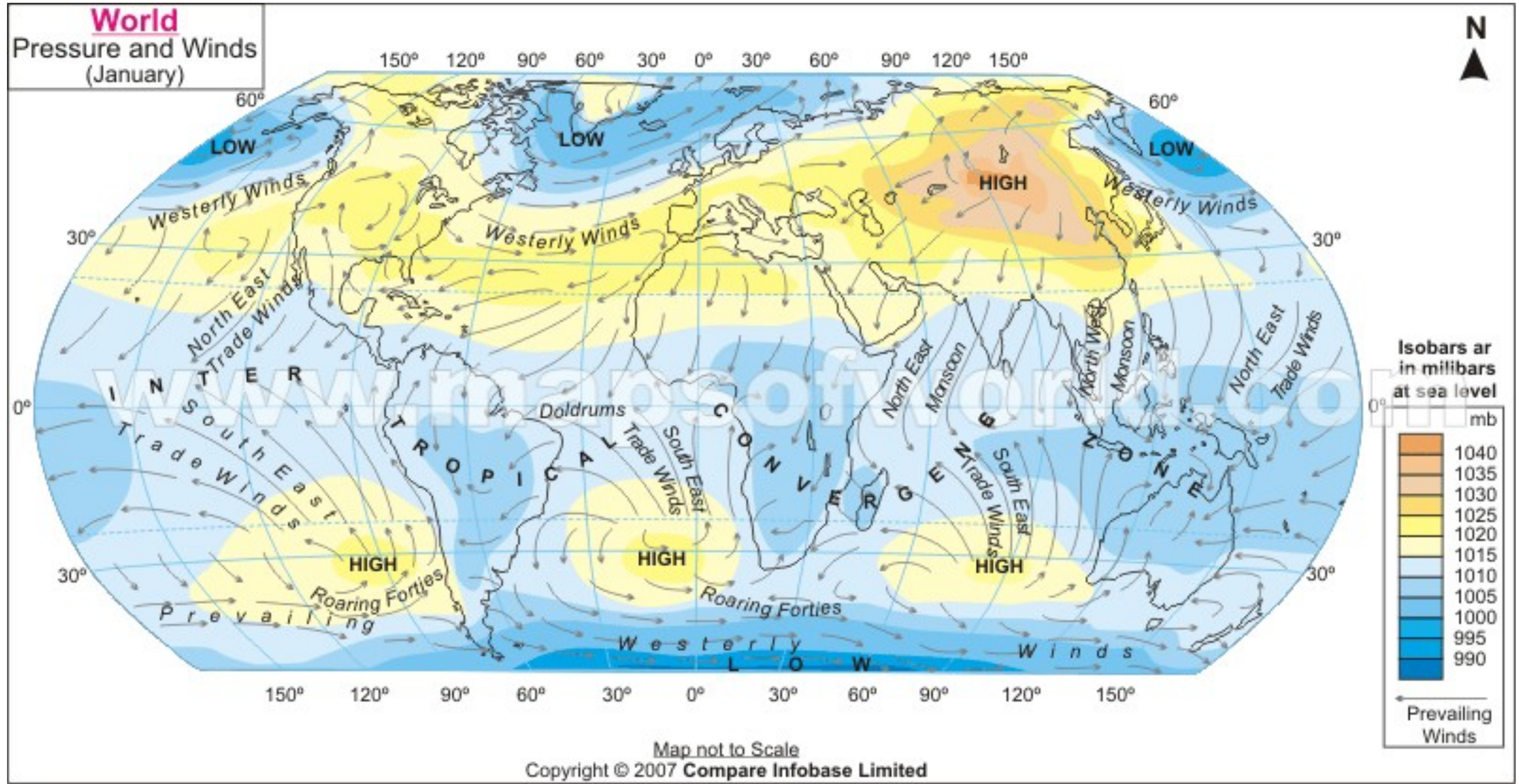




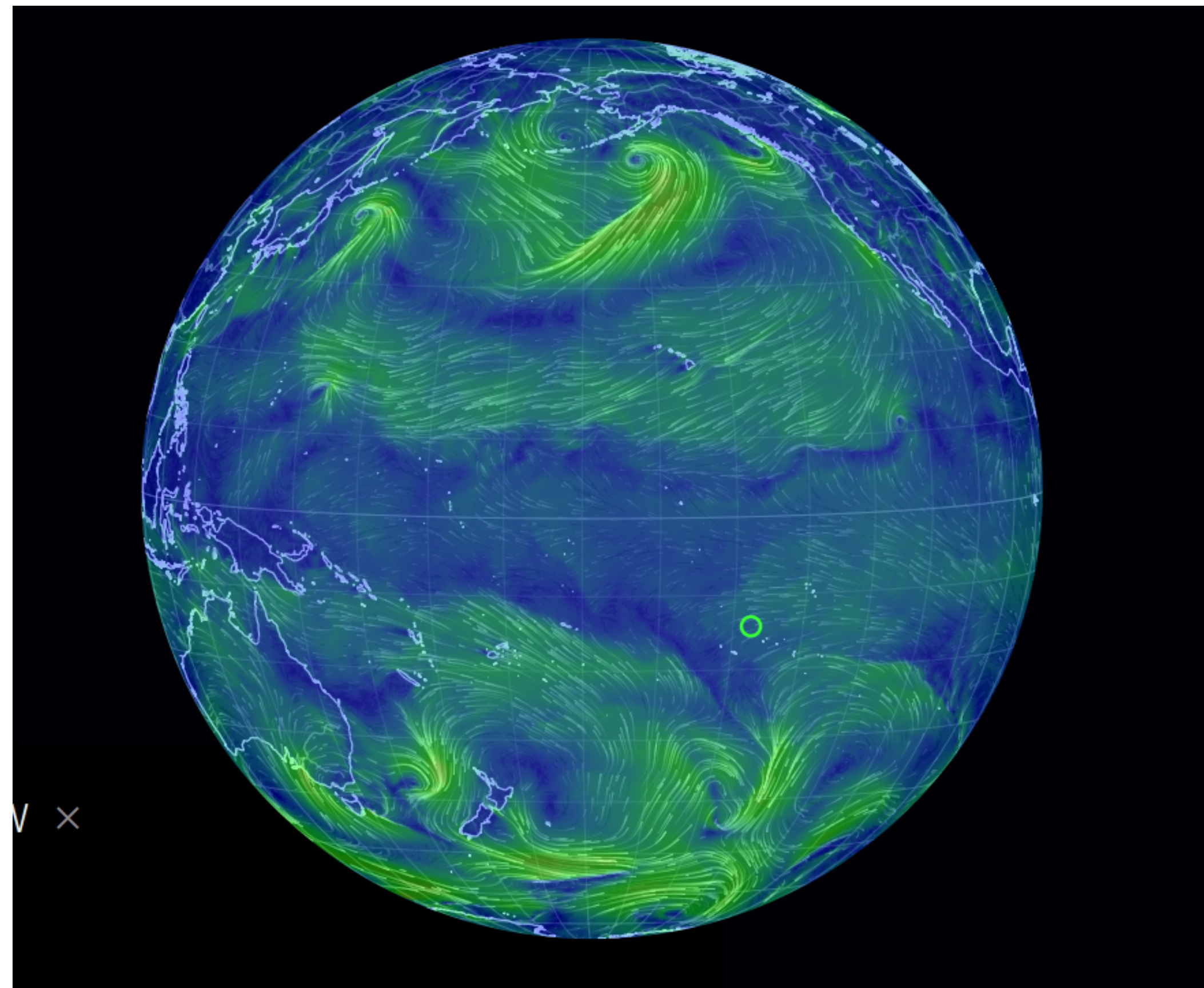
Geostrophic Balance



+ friction



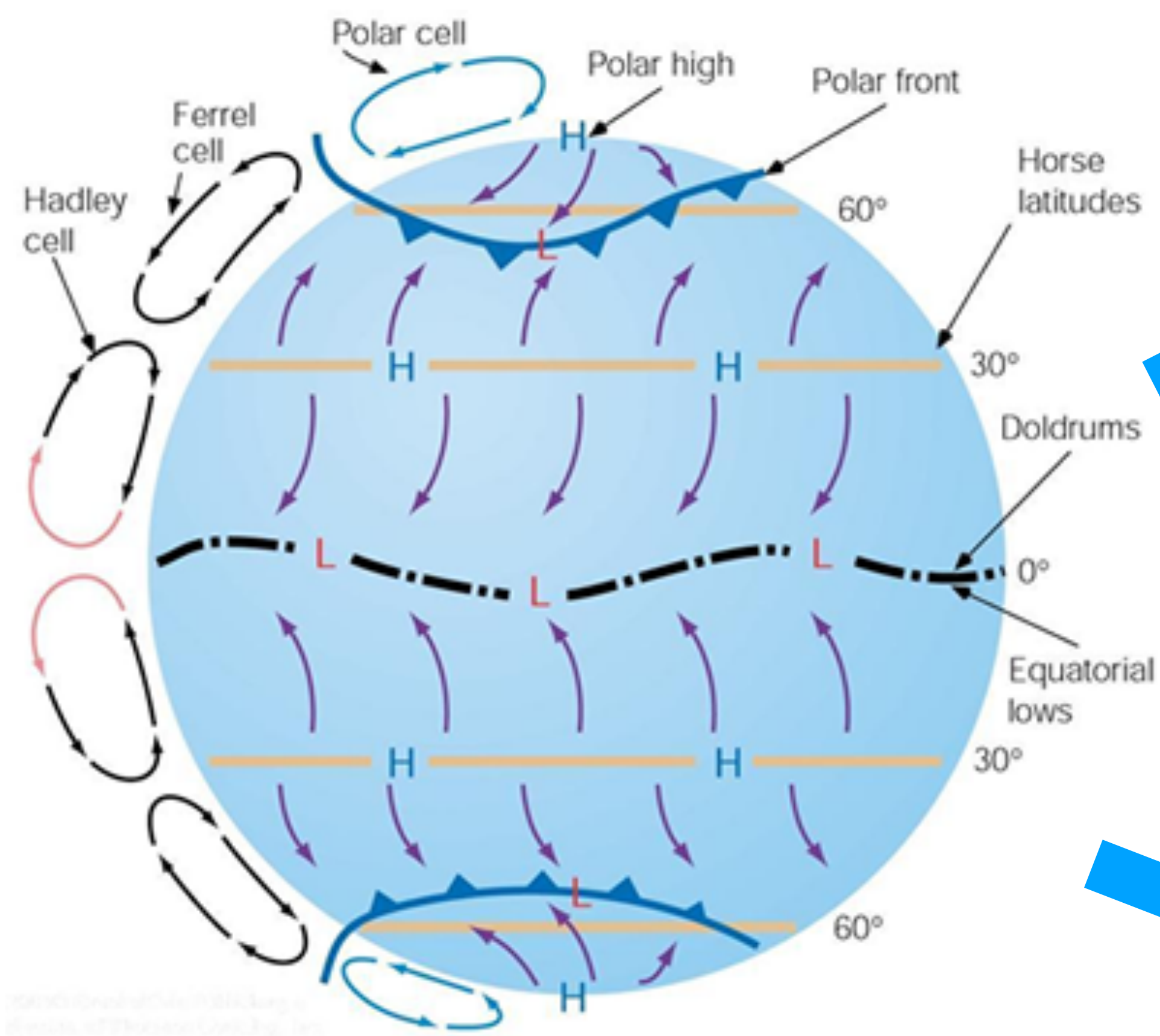
❑ What is atmospheric circulation? Or Wind



<https://earth.nullschool.net>

Atmosphere and Ocean

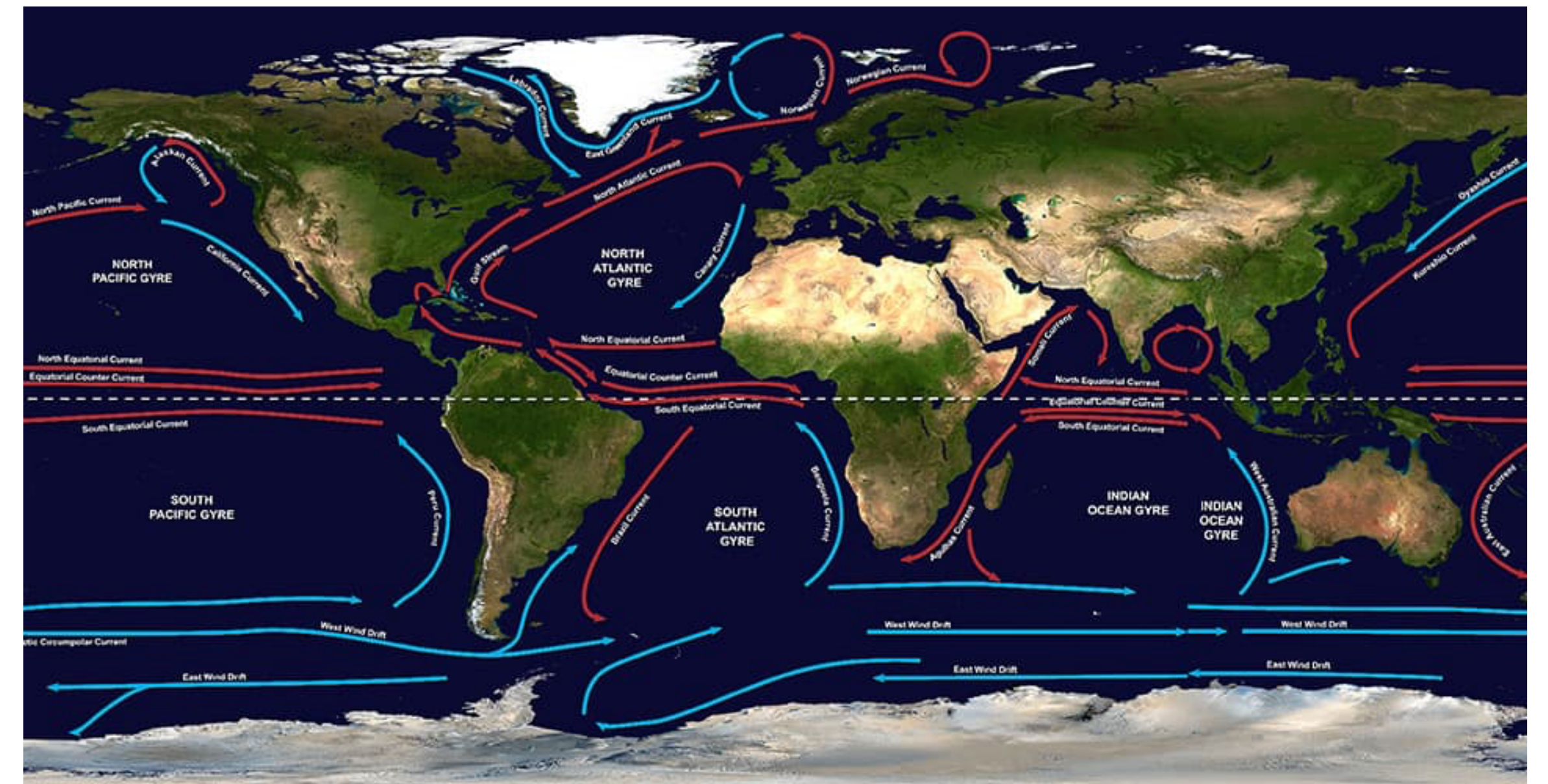
Q : How can the atmosphere affect the ocean circulation?



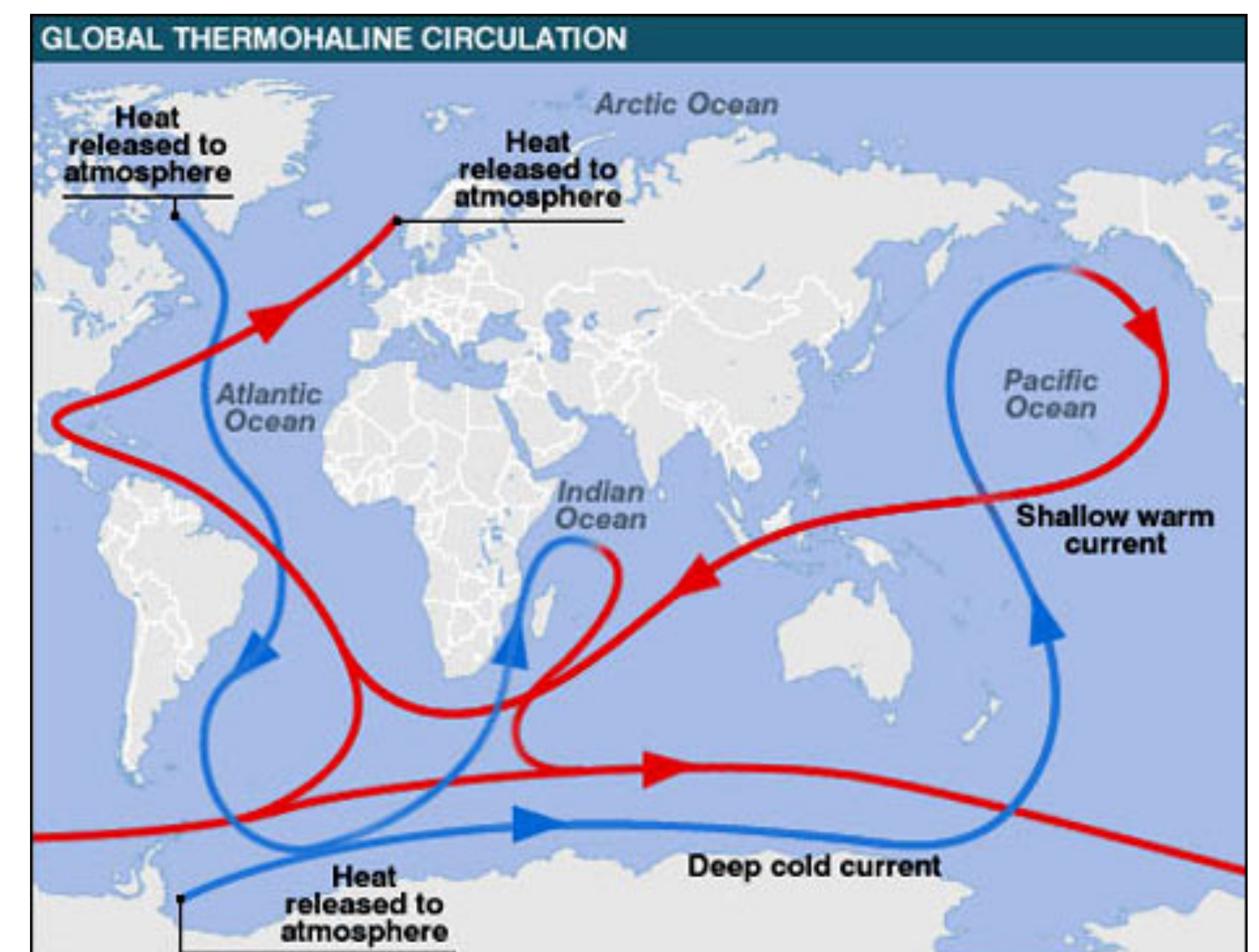
Wind

Salinity

Wind-driven Circulation _ Gyre



Thermohaline Circulation



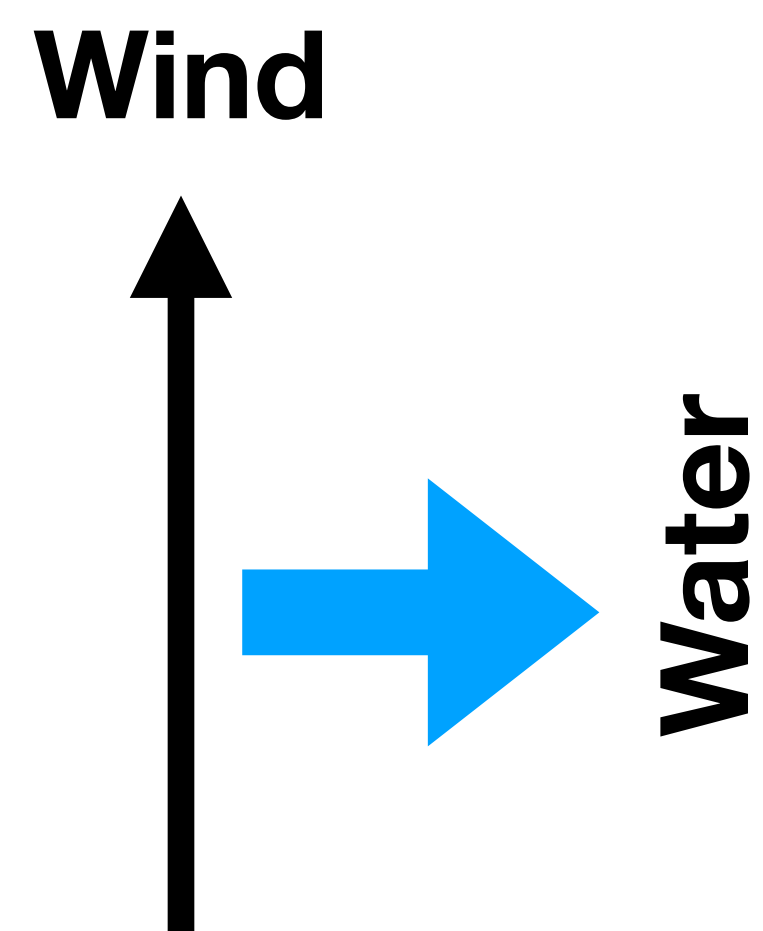
Wind --> Ekman Transport

Ekman Spiral

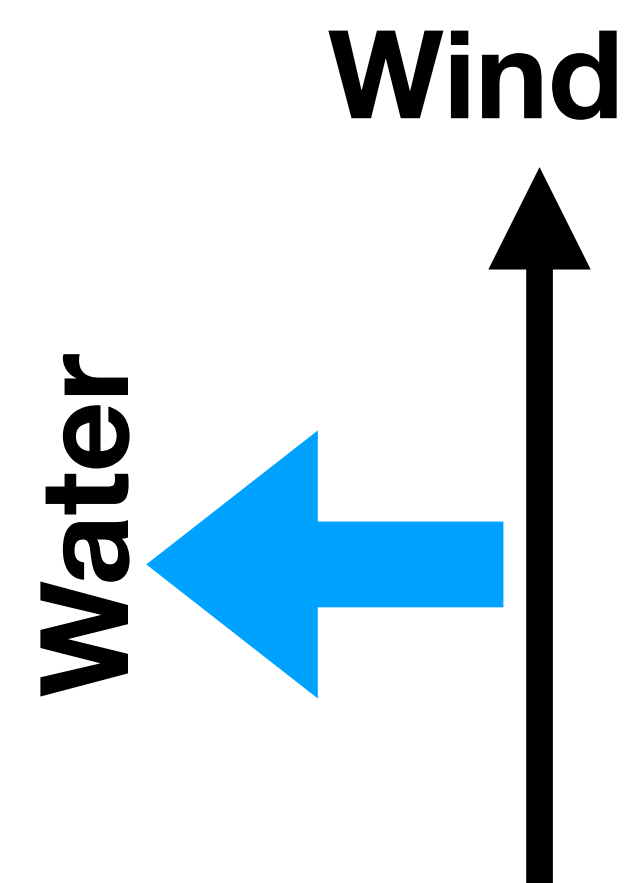
each moving layer is deflected to the right of the overlying layer's movement; hence, the direction of water movement changes with increasing depth.

Ekman Transport

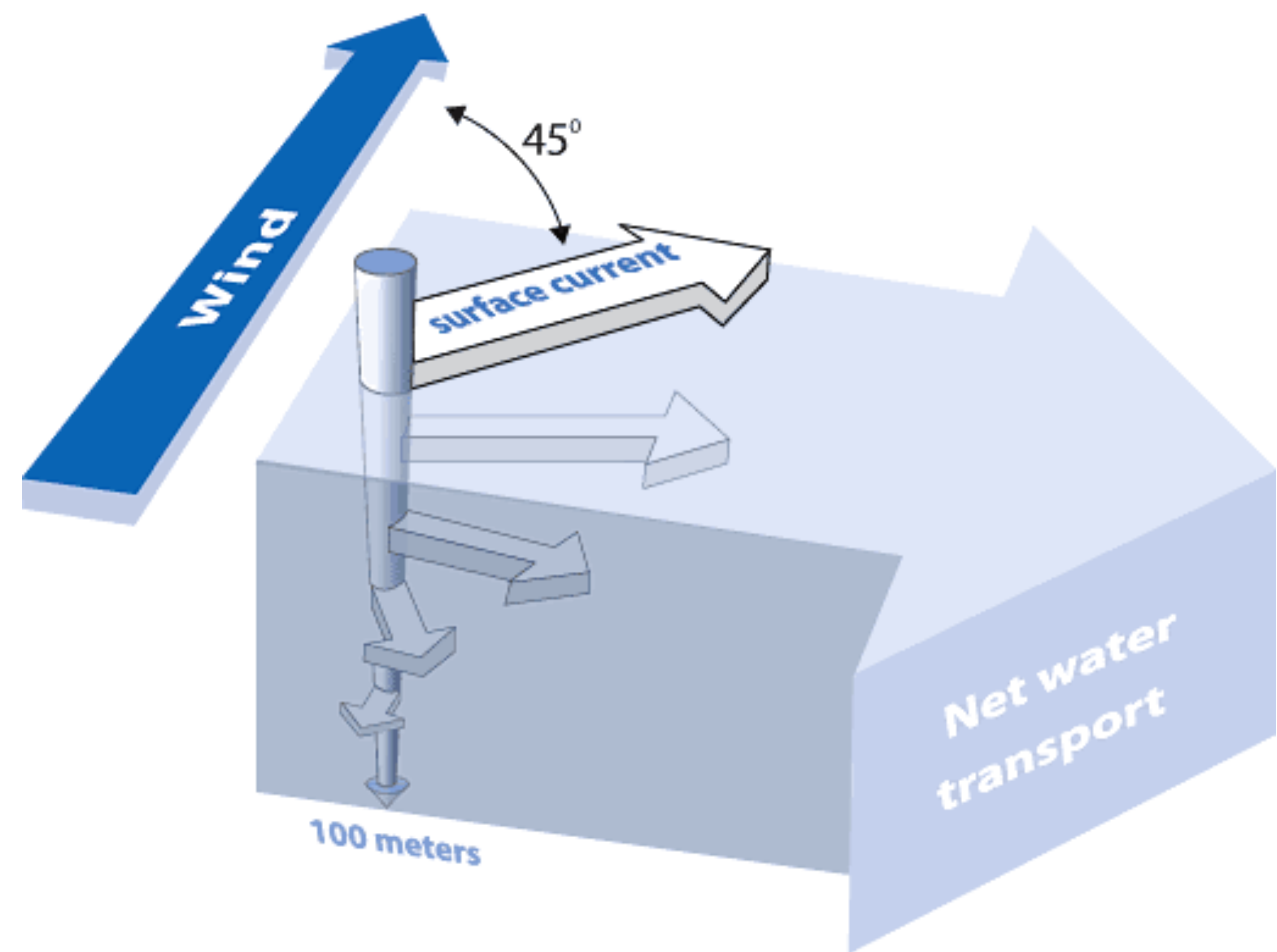
Average flow of the water throughout out the spiral is 90 to the right/left of the surface wind in the northern/southern hemisphere



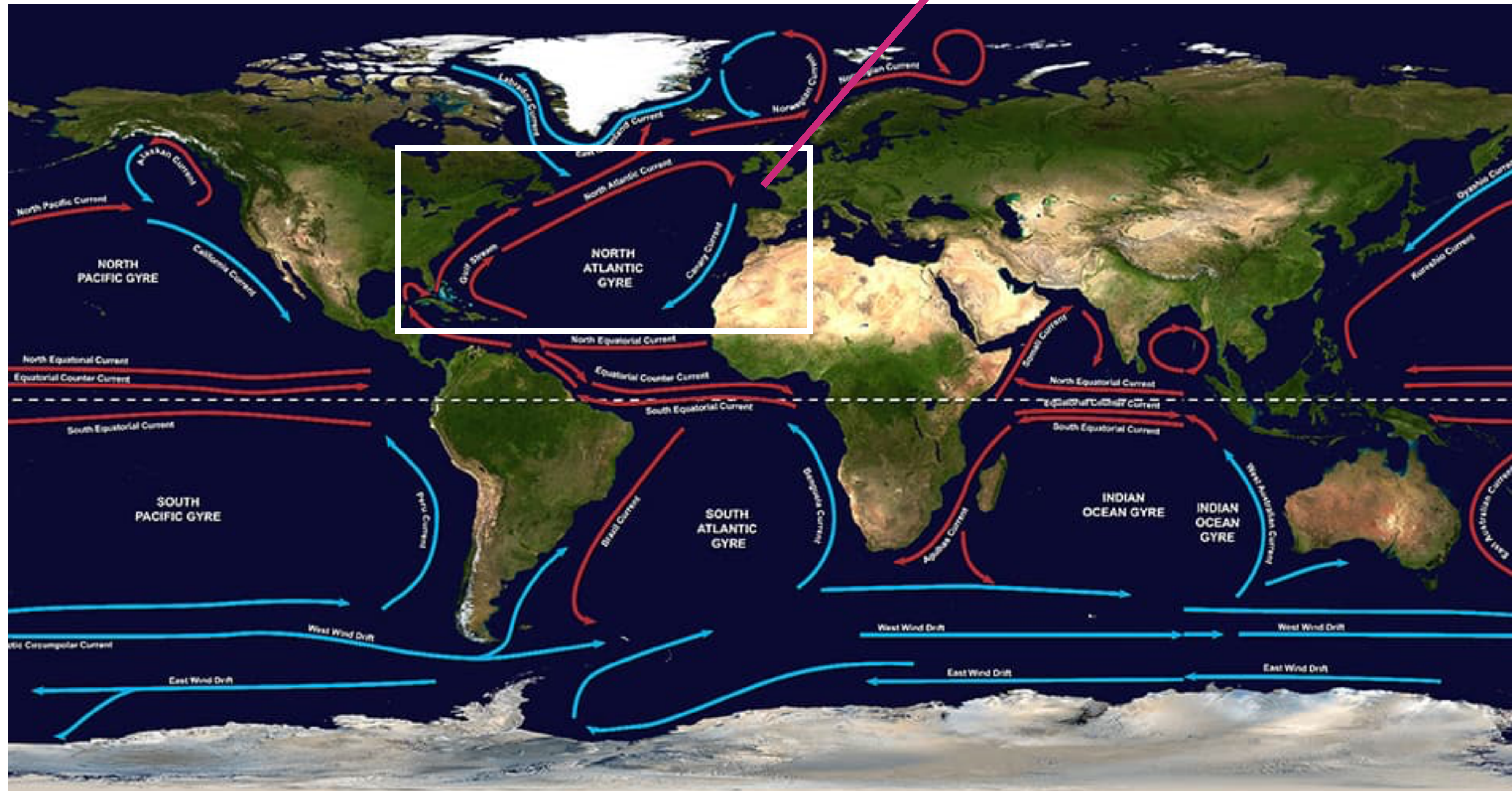
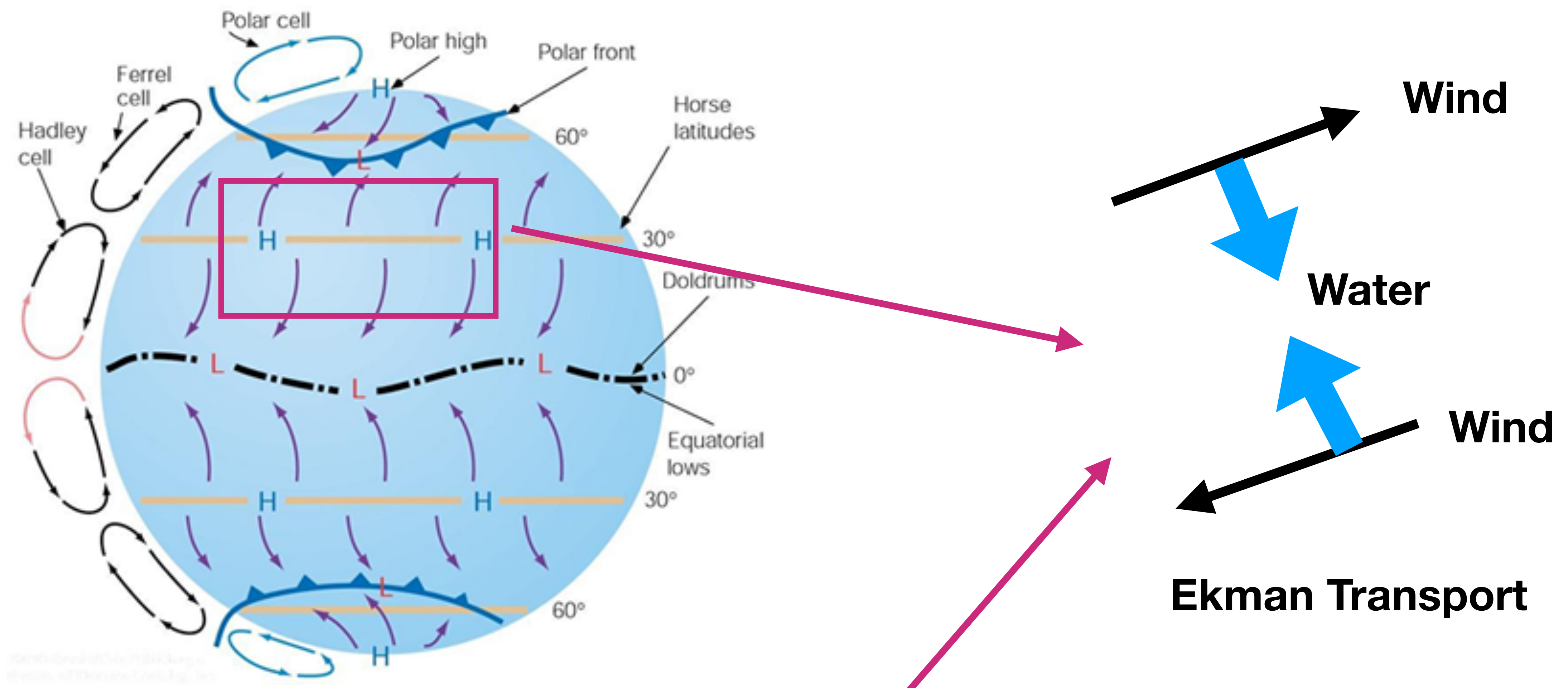
NH



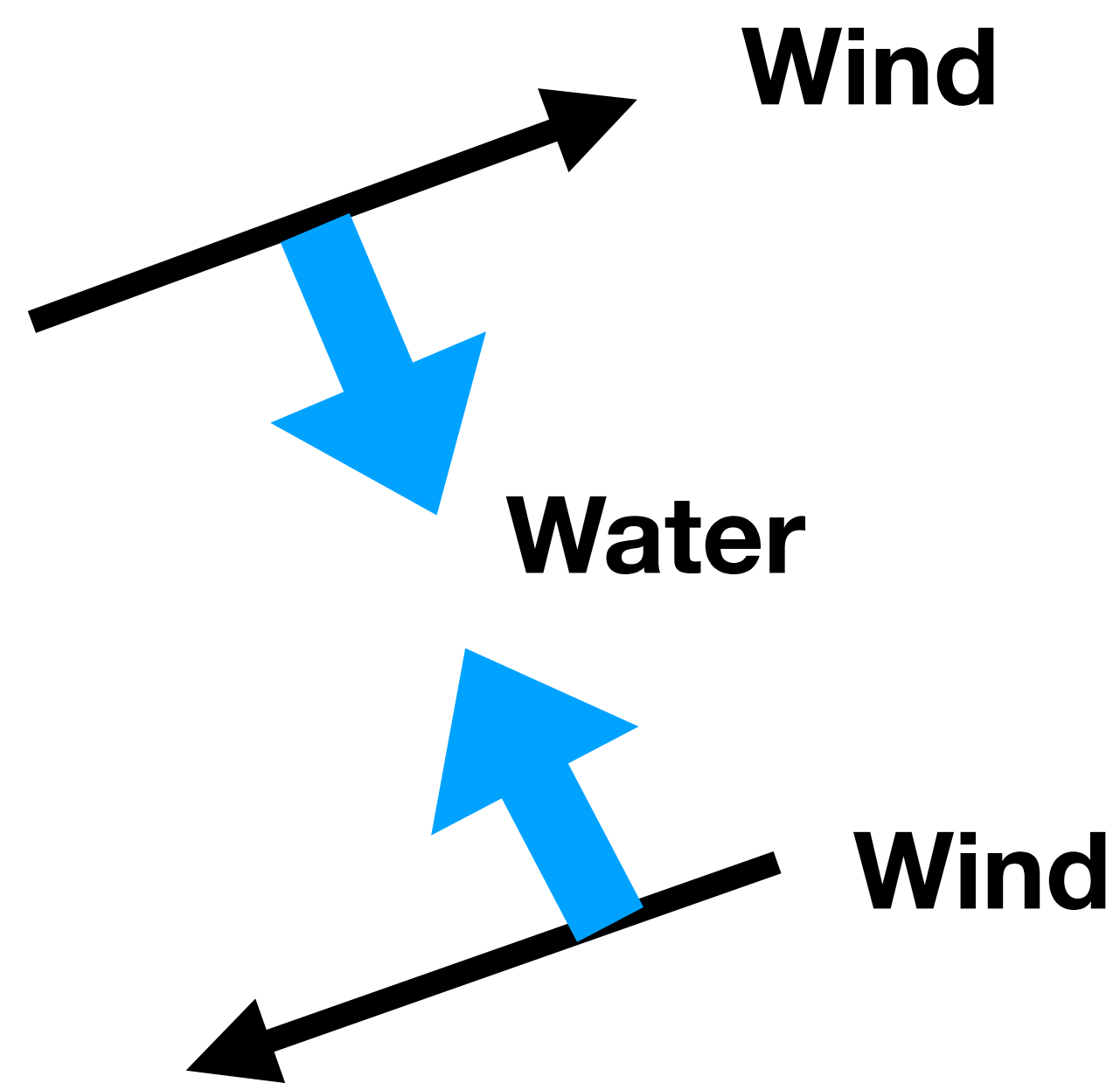
SH



<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/education/kits/currents/05currents4.html>

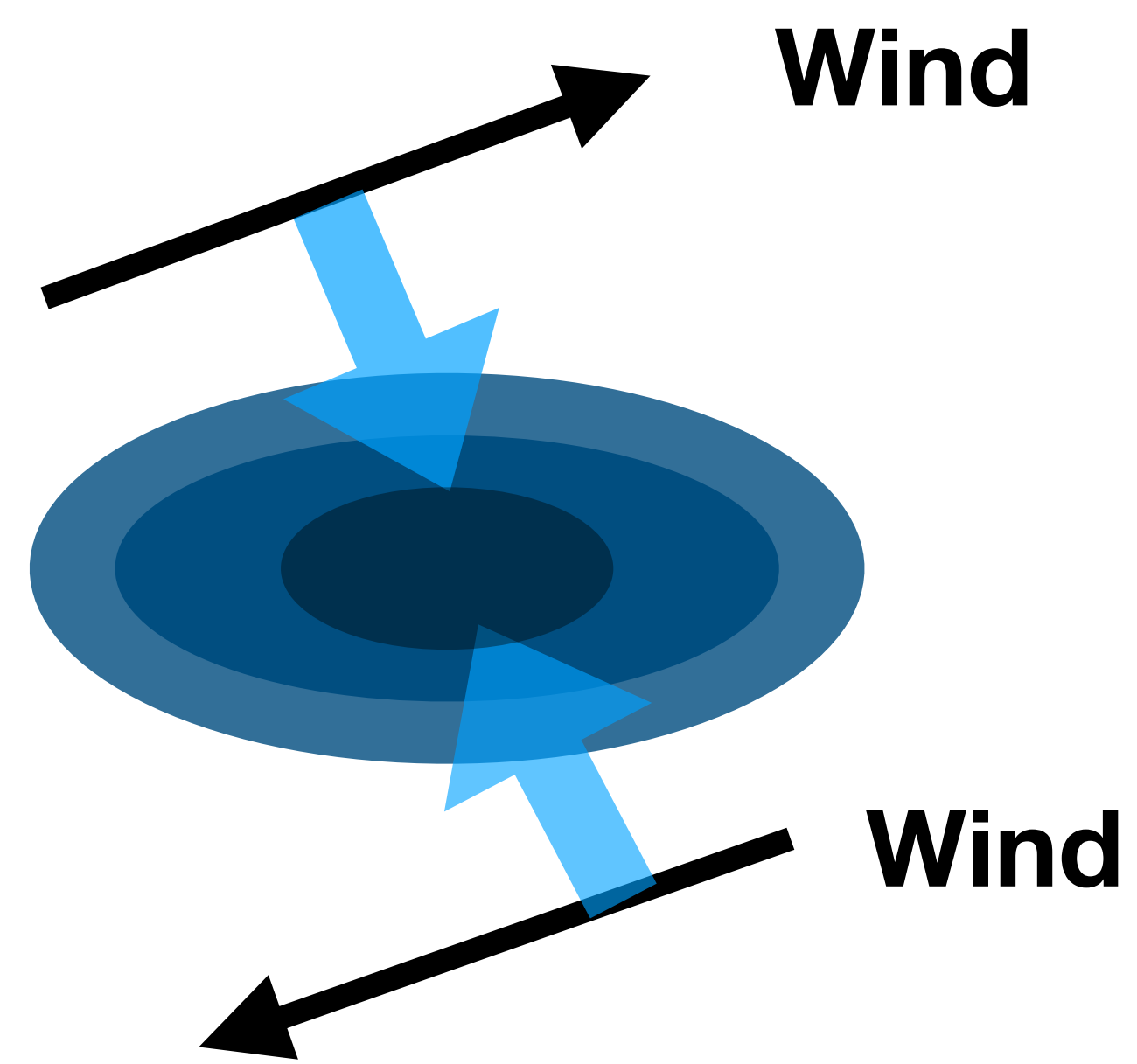


Step 1:



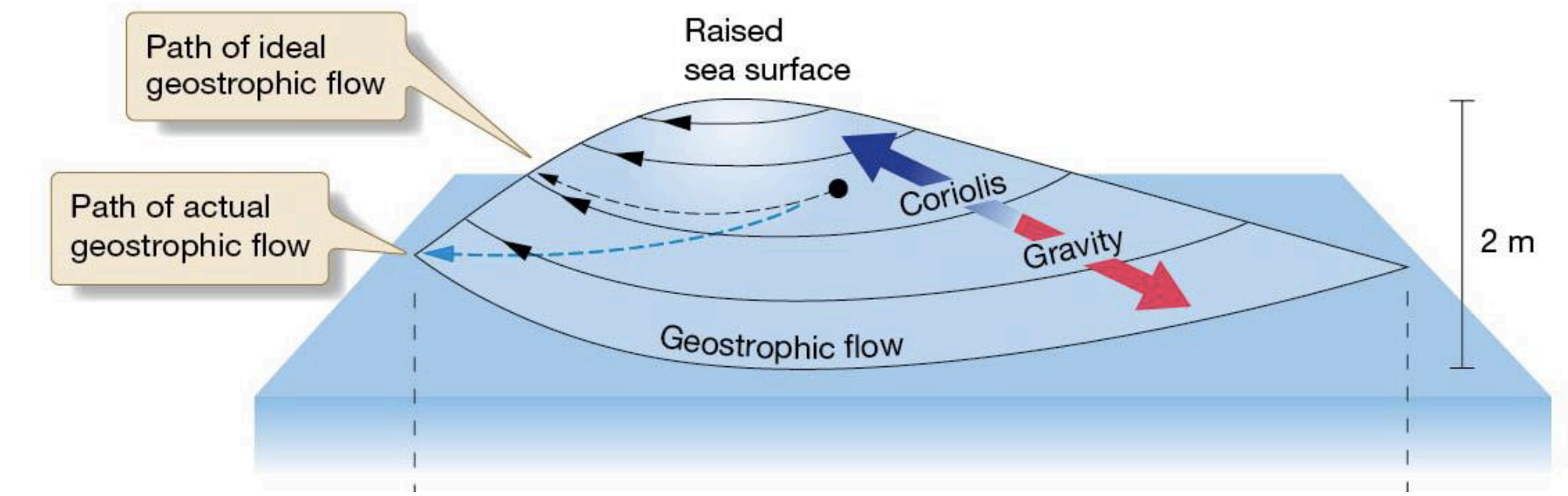
Ekman Transport

Step 2:



Ekman Transport

Northern Hemisphere Subtropical Gyre

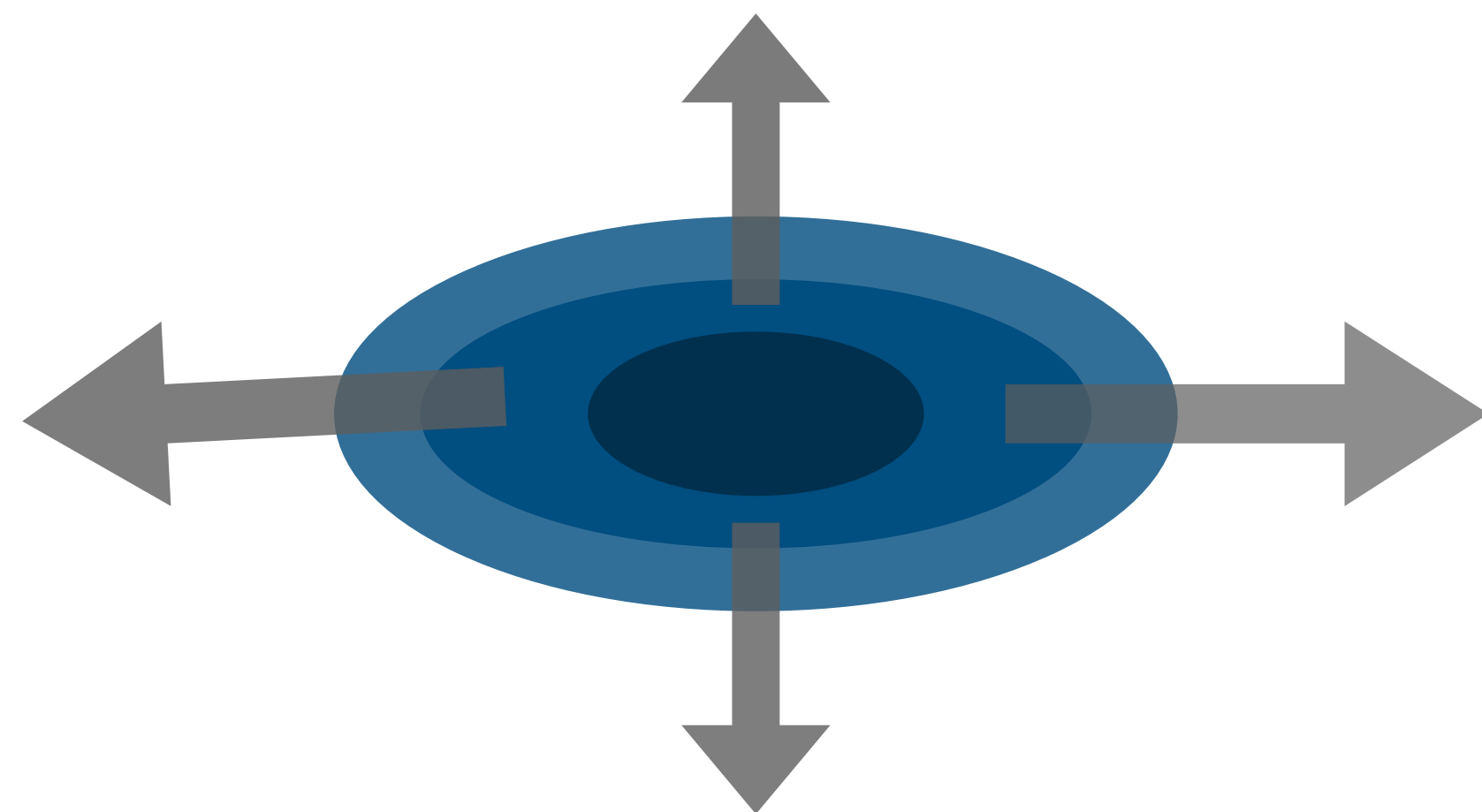


Pile up the water

High Pressure

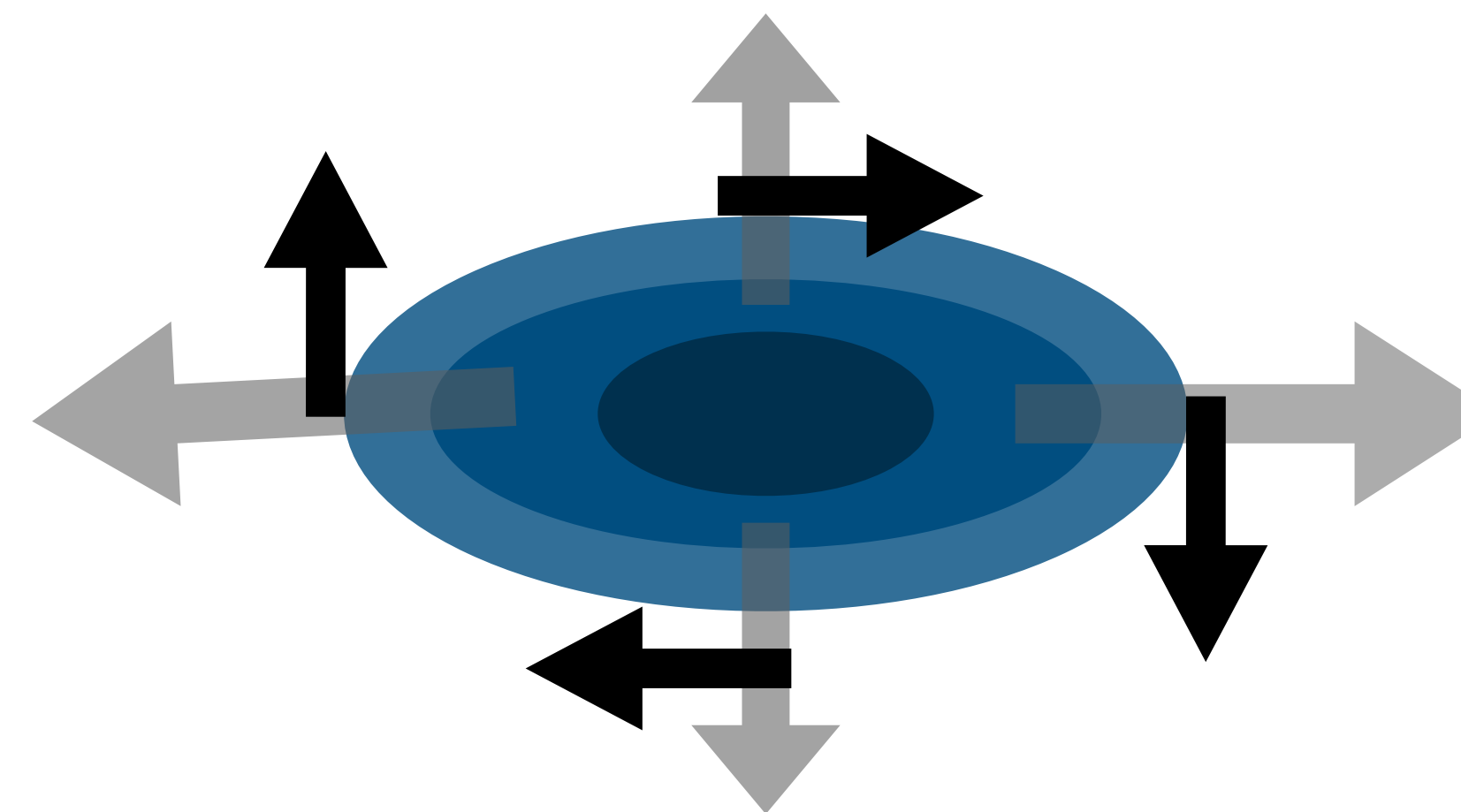
Step 3:

Pressure Gradient



Step 4:

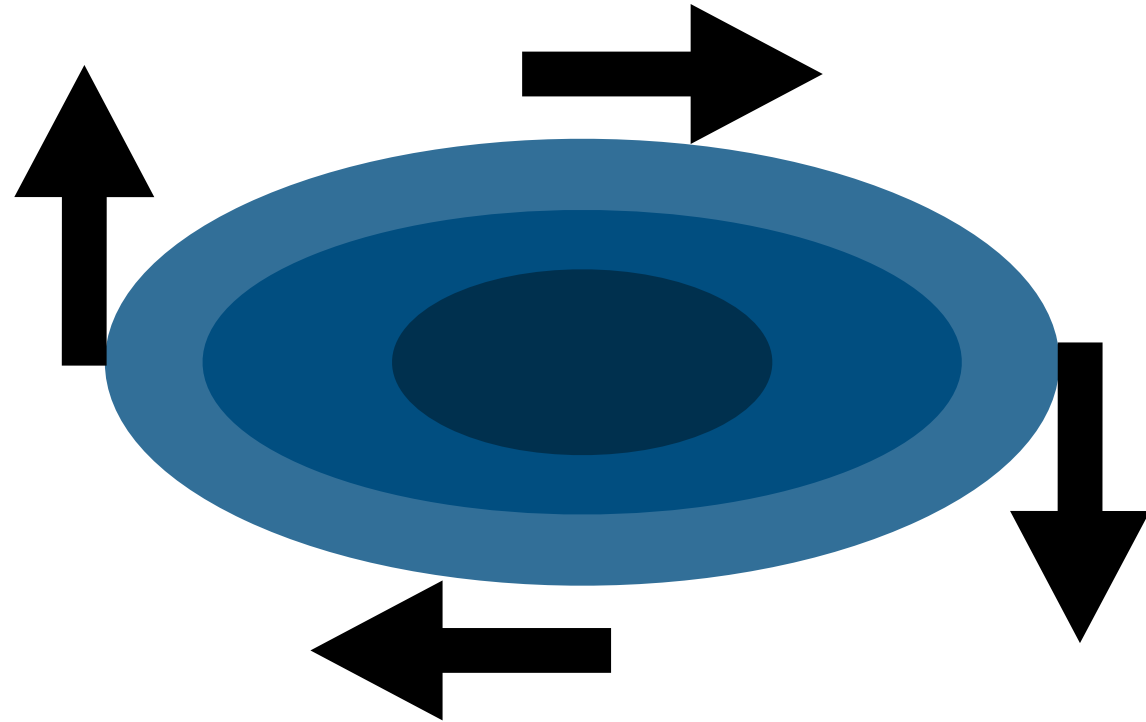
Pressure Gradient + Coriolis effect



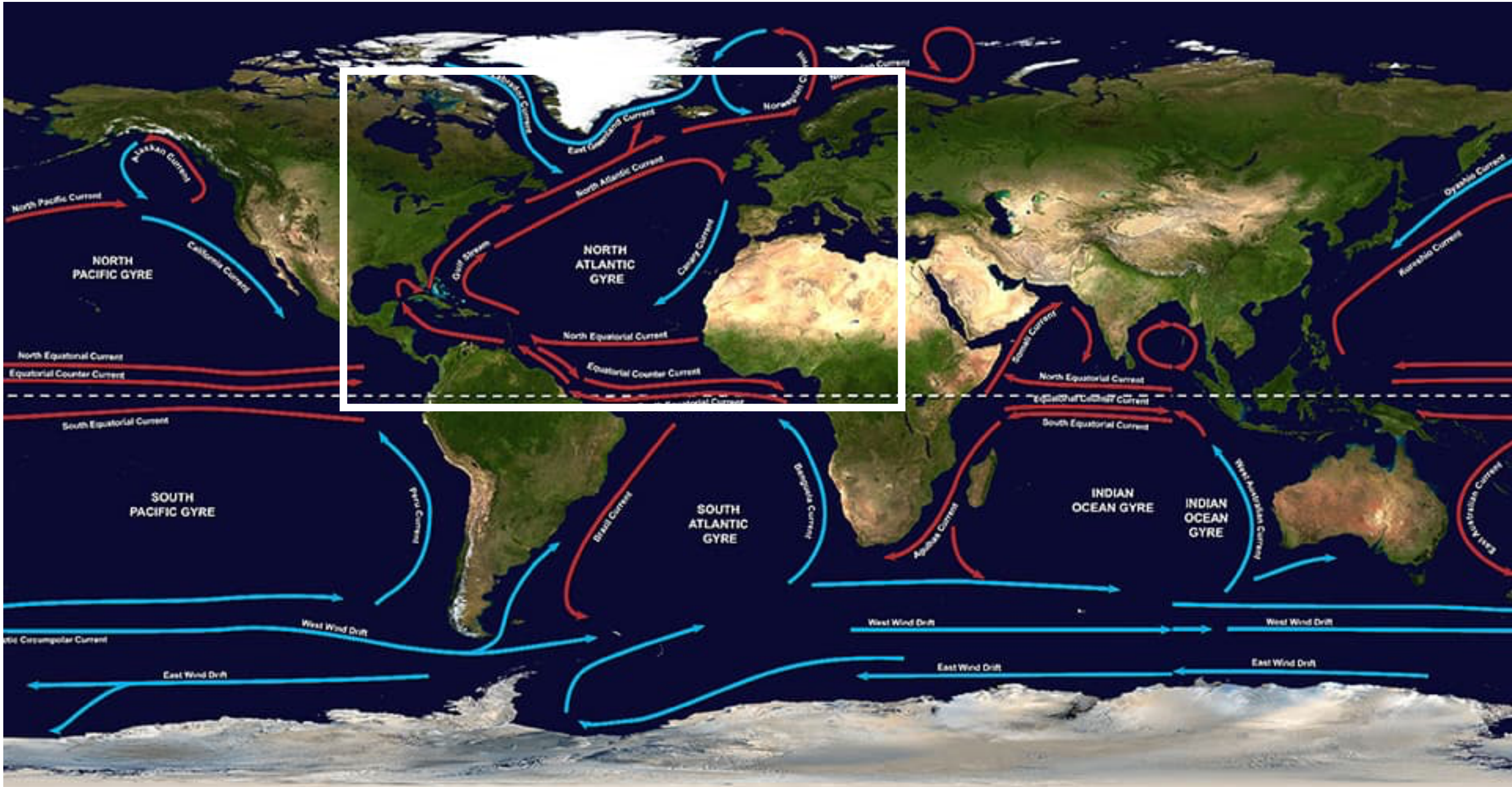
Clockwise

Northern Hemisphere

North Pacific Gyre

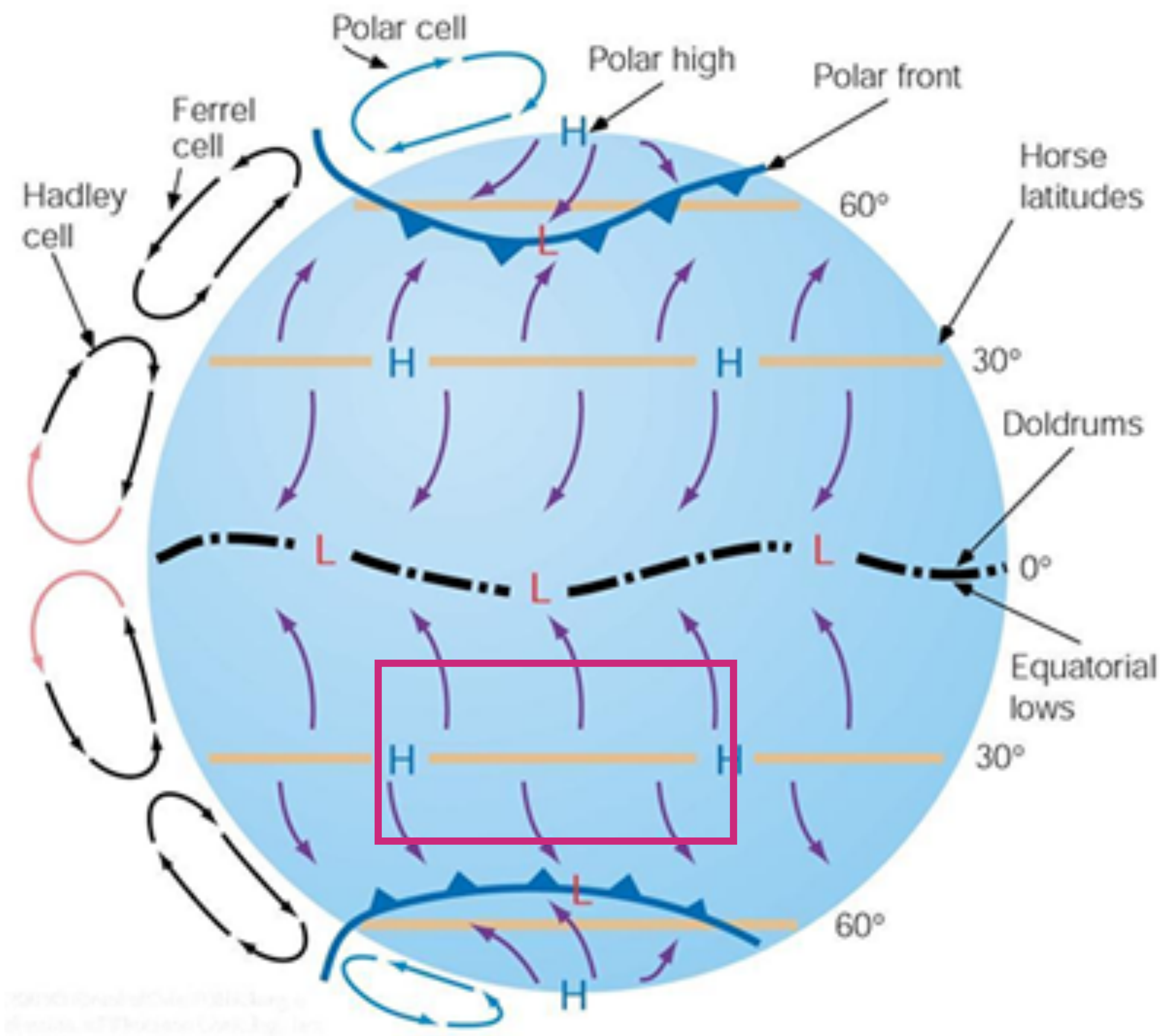


Clockwise



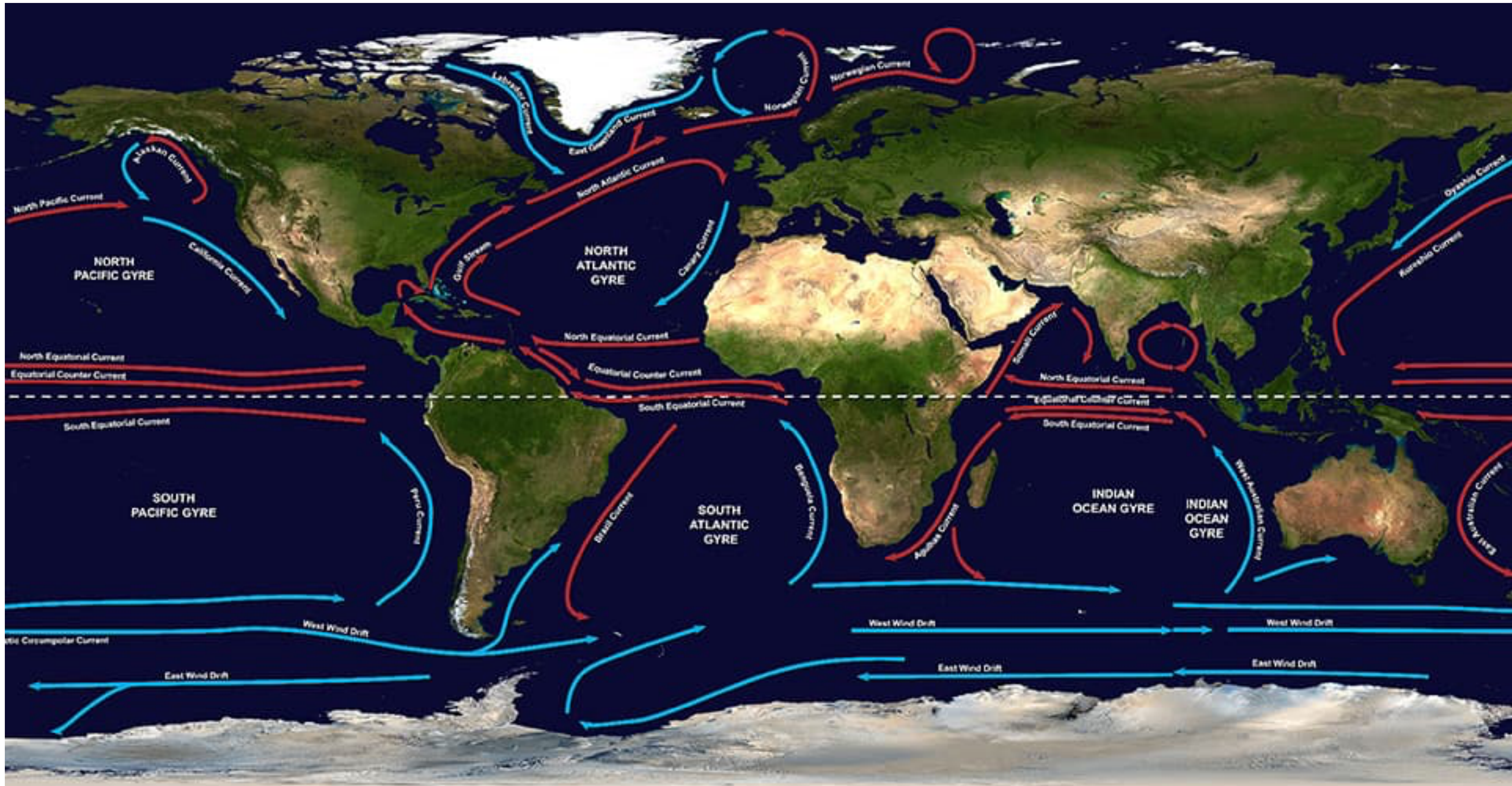
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-North-Pacific-Gyre-which-flows-clockwise-from-East-Asia-to-North-America-adapted_fig1_273509712

How about the the sub-tropical gyre in South Hemisphere?



- A. Clockwise**
- B. Counterclockwise**

Heat transport by the gyre



NASA | Perpetual Ocean

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCmTY0PKGDs>

Thermohaline Circulation

- ❑ Thermo → temperature
- ❑ Haline → salinity

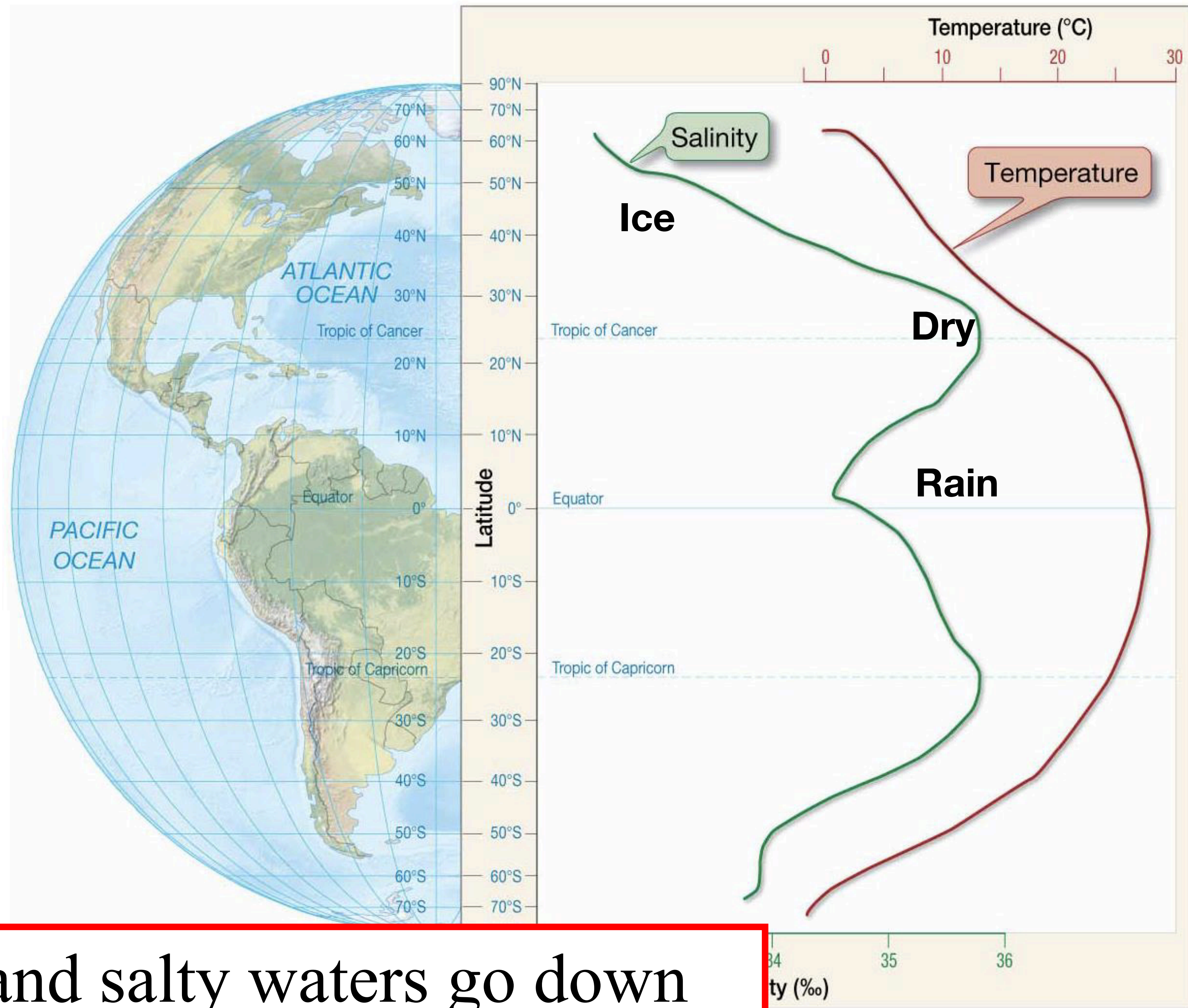
Density-Driven Circulation

Cold and salty waters go down
Warm and fresh waters go up



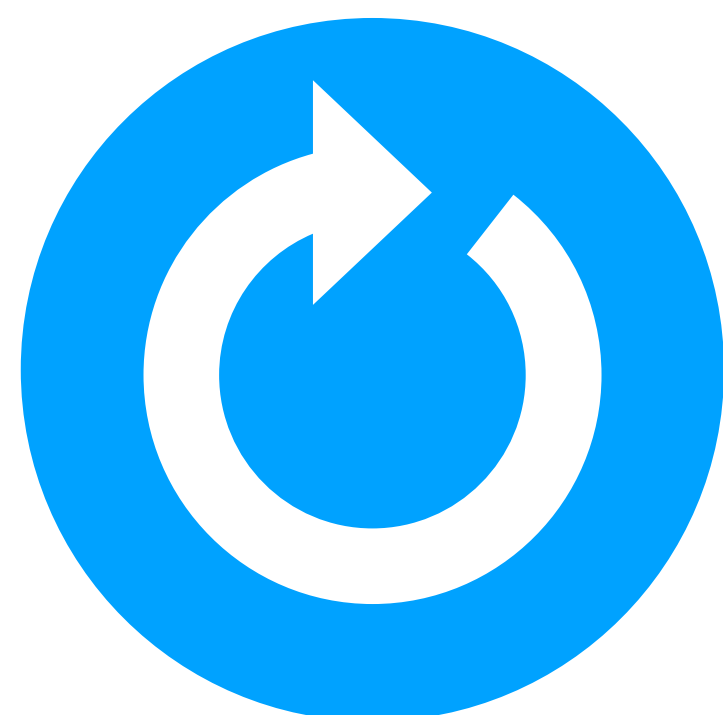
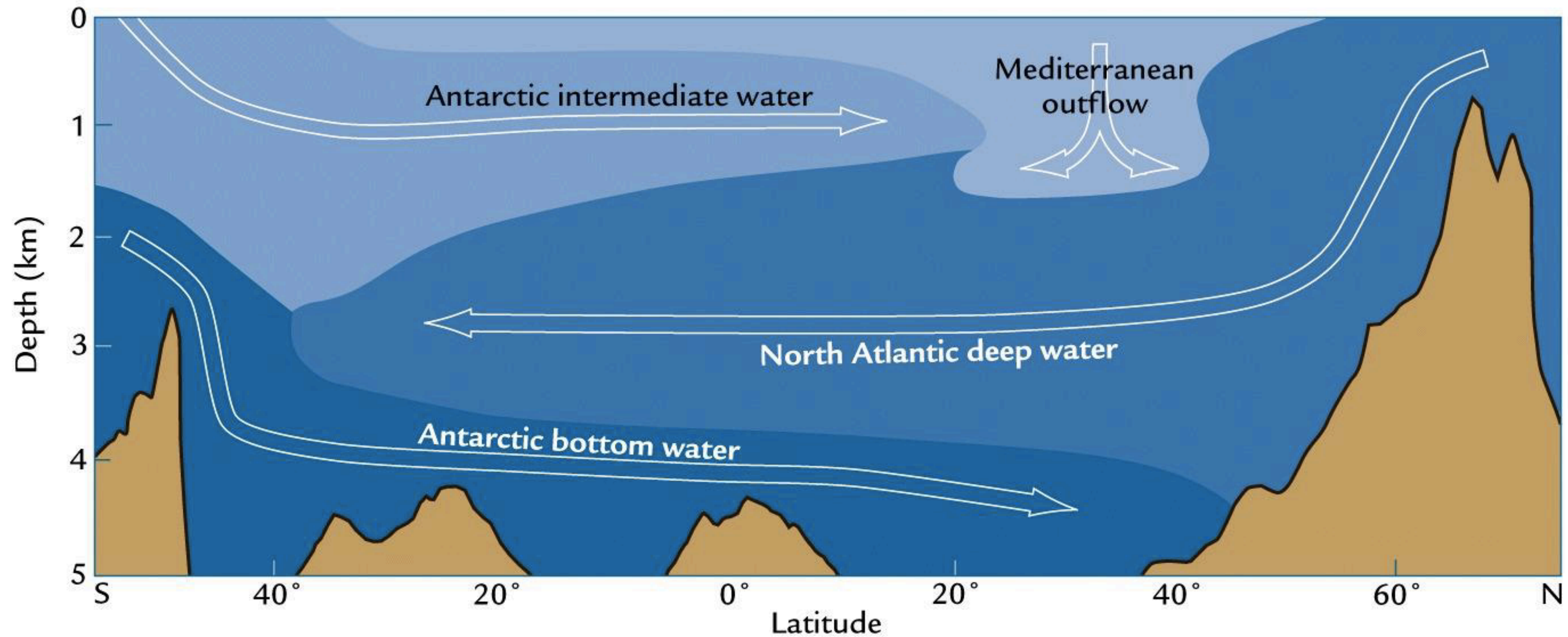
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EafneRiy1Is&index=18&t=0s&list=WL>

How did the 3 cell conceptual model affects the ocean salinity?



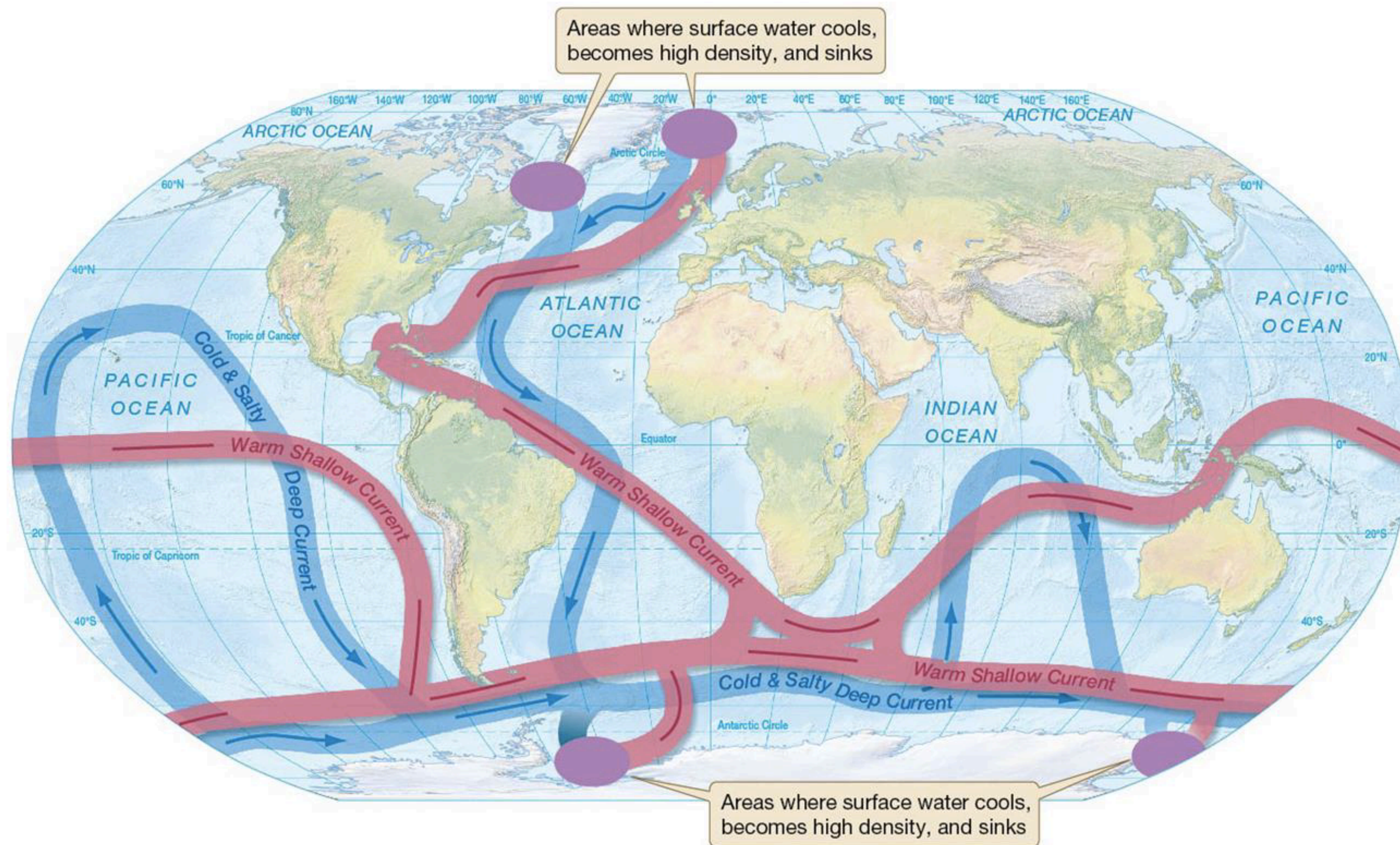
Cold and salty waters go down
Warm and fresh waters go up

Ocean Water Mass: Stratification



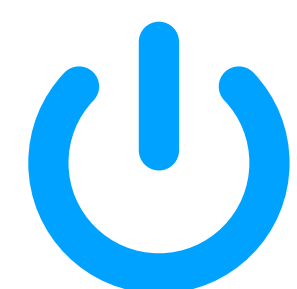
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bN7E6FCuMbY>

Thermohaline Conveyor Belt



© 2014 Pearson Education, Inc.

- ❑ Typical speed for deep ocean current: 0.03-0.06 km/hour.
- ❑ Antarctic Bottom Water takes some 250-1000 years to travel to North Atlantic and Pacific.

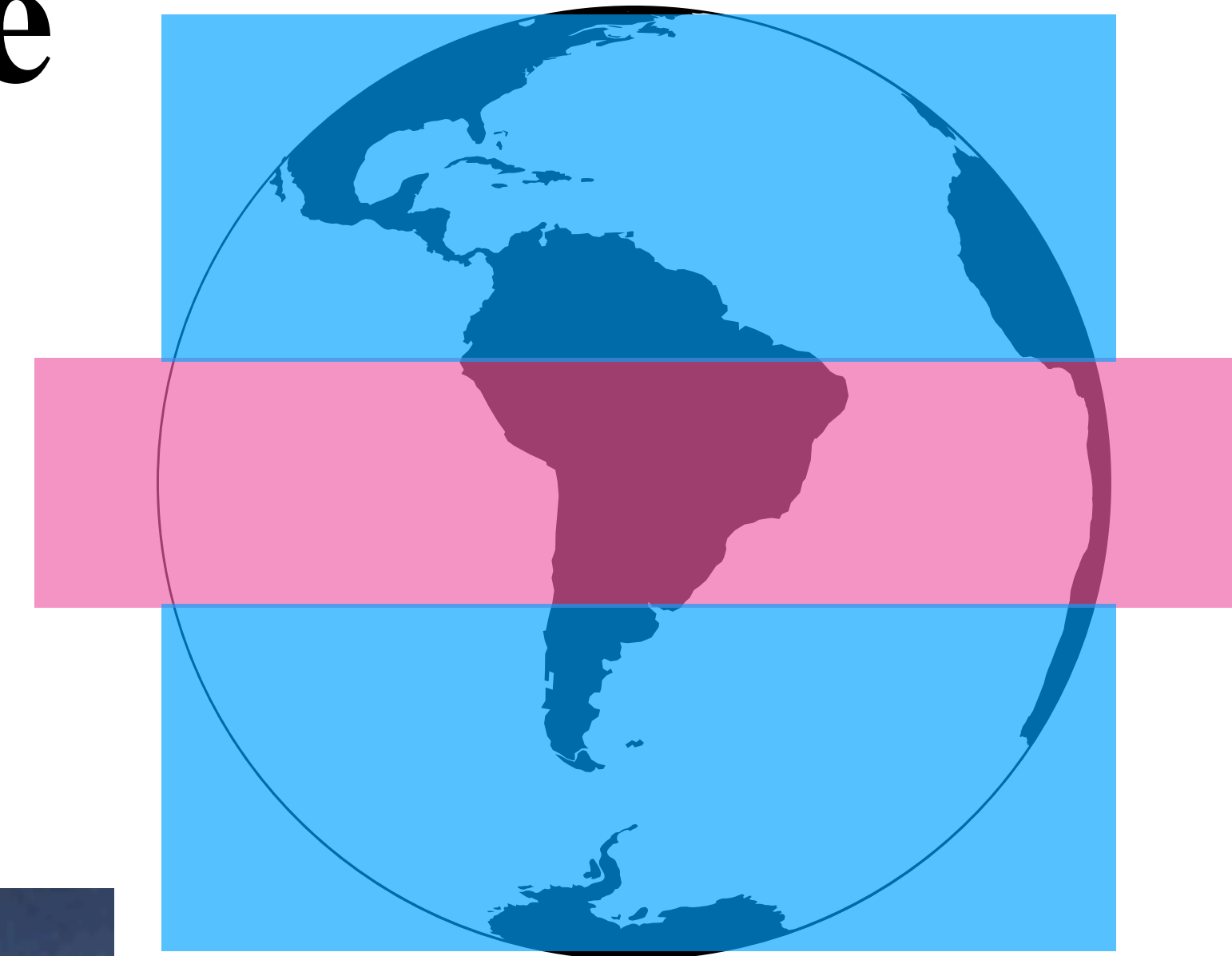


<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/3658>

It Takes ~1000 Years for Deep Ocean Waters to Travel Around...

- If we date a water parcel from the time that it leaves the surface and sink into the deep ocean.
- ➔ Then the youngest water is in the deep north Atlantic, and the oldest water is in the deep northern Pacific, where its age is estimated to be 1000 year .

What will happen if we slow down the thermohaline circulation?



Thermohaline circulation: Changes

Iceberg armadas from icesheets!!

Release freshwater into the North Atlantic



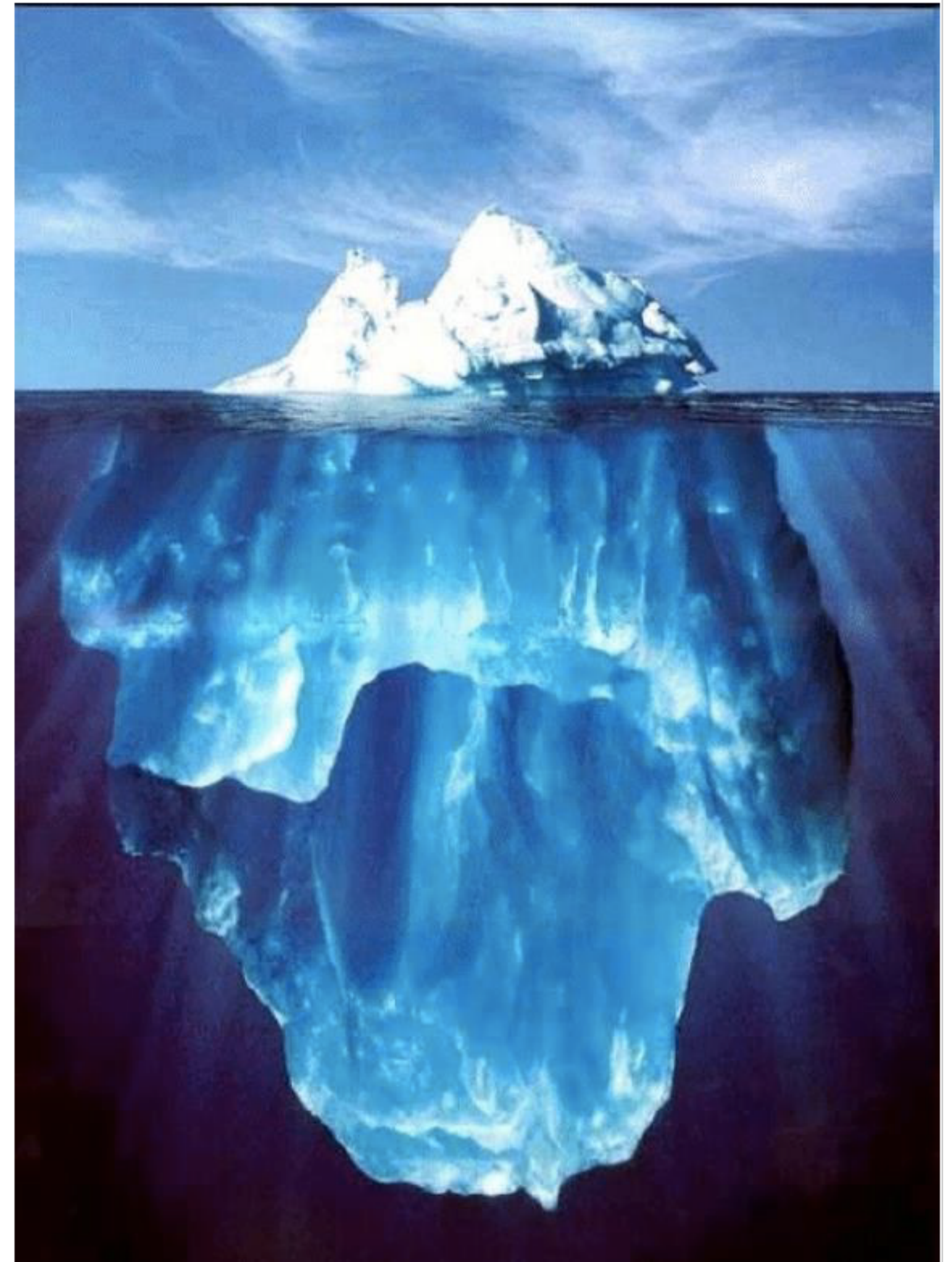
Reduces salinity of seawater



Reduces density so prevents water sinking

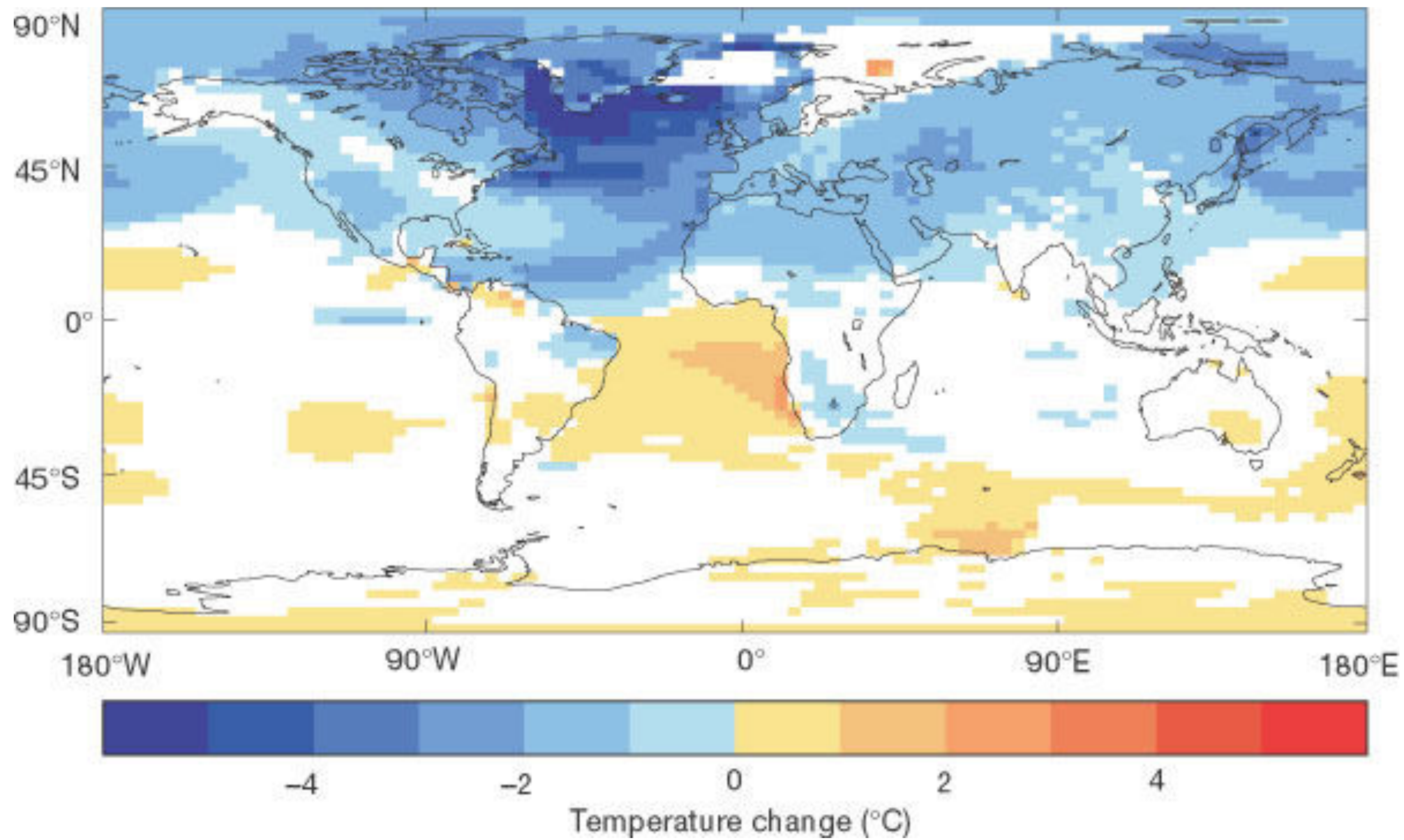


Warm surface water not pulled so far north
so temperatures fall around North Atlantic
Ocean





The day after tomorrow



Rahmstorf 2002 Nature

Lecture 9: General circulation

Main Focus:

- Why we need to know the circulation for the sake of understanding climate and global warming?**
- What is atmospheric circulation? Ocean gyre? Thermocline circulation?**
- How it works?**
 - **Coriolis**
 - **Temperature Difference**
 - **Pressure Gradient**
 - **Density**