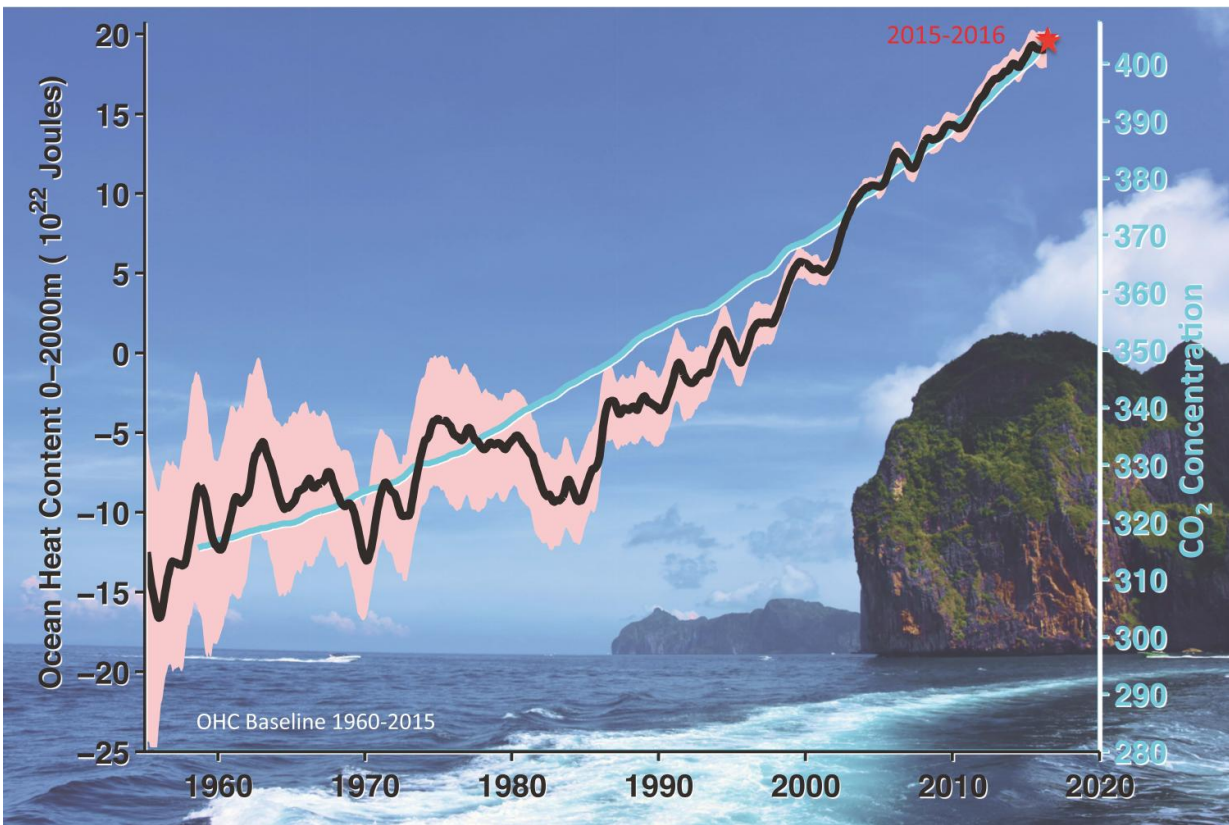


Ocean temperature as a vital sign revealing Earth's warming

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Ocean heat content (OHC) and CO₂ concentration measurements since 1950s. The black line represents ocean heating for the upper 2000 meters of ocean, and light red shading represents the 95 percent confidence interval. CO₂ concentration observed in Mauna Loa Observatory is displayed by light blue. Credit: Lijing Cheng

Human activities have released carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, and the result is an accumulation of heat in the Earth's climate system, commonly referred to as "global warming." But how fast is the Earth's warming? This is a key question for decision makers, scientists and the general public.

Previously, the global mean surface temperature has been widely used as a key metric of global warming. However, a new study published in AGU's [Eos](#) proposes a better way of measuring global warming: monitoring ocean heat [content](#) change and sea level rise. The authors come from a variety of international communities including China (Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences), the U.S. (NCAR, NOAA, and University of St. Thomas) and France (Mercator Ocean).

To determine how fast the Earth is accumulating heat, scientists focus on the Earth's energy imbalance (EEI)—the difference between incoming solar radiation and outgoing longwave (thermal) radiation. Increases in the EEI are directly attributable to human activities that increase [carbon dioxide](#) and other [greenhouse gases](#) in the atmosphere. Extra heat trapped by increasing greenhouse gases mainly ends up in the oceans (more than 90 percent is stored there). Hence, to measure global warming, scientists have to measure [ocean warming](#).

On the other hand, the amplitude of the global warming signal compared with natural variability (noise) defines how well a metric tracks global warming. This study shows that the temporal evolution of ocean heat content has a relatively high signal-to-noise ratio; therefore, it requires 3.9 years to separate the global [warming](#) trend from natural variability. Similarly, for sea level rise, 4.6 years are sufficient to detect the climate change signal. By contrast, owing to weather, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and other natural variability phenomena embedded in the global mean surface temperature record, scientists need at least 27 years

of data to detect a robust trend. An excellent example is the 1998-2013 period, when energy was redistributed within the Earth's system and the rise of global mean surface temperature slowed—sometimes call a "hiatus."

This study suggests that changes in ocean heat content, the dominant component of Earth's energy imbalance, should be a fundamental metric along with sea level rise. Based on the recent improvements of ocean monitoring technologies, especially after 2005 through autonomous floats called Argo, and advanced methodologies to reconstruct the historical ocean temperature record, scientists have been able to quantify ocean heat content changes back to 1960, even though there is a much sparser historical instrument record prior to 2005. Sea level rise is best known since 1993 when altimeters were first launched on satellites to enable sea level change observations to millimeter accuracy.

According to the most up-to-date estimates, the top 10 warmest years of the ocean (indicated by OHC change at upper 2000m) are all in the most recent decade after 2006, with 2015-2016 the warmest period among the past 77 years. The heat storage in the ocean amounts to an increase of 30.4×10^{22} Joules (J) since 1960, equal to a heating rate of 0.33 Watts per square meter (W m^{-2}) averaged over the entire Earth's surface— and 0.61 W m^{-2} after 1992. For comparison, the increase in ocean heat content observed since 1992 in the upper 2000 meters is about 2000 times the total net generation of electricity by U.S. utility companies in 2015.

It is evident that scientists and modelers who seek [global warming](#) signals should track how much heat the ocean stores at any given time, i.e. ocean heat content, as well as [sea level rise](#). Locally, in the deep tropics, [ocean](#) heat content directly relates to hurricane activity. Ocean [heat](#) content is a vital sign of our planet and informs societal decisions about adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

Provided by Chinese Academy of Sciences

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