



# SEA LEVEL CHANGE IN THE LAST DECADE- WHAT DO WE UNDERSTAND?



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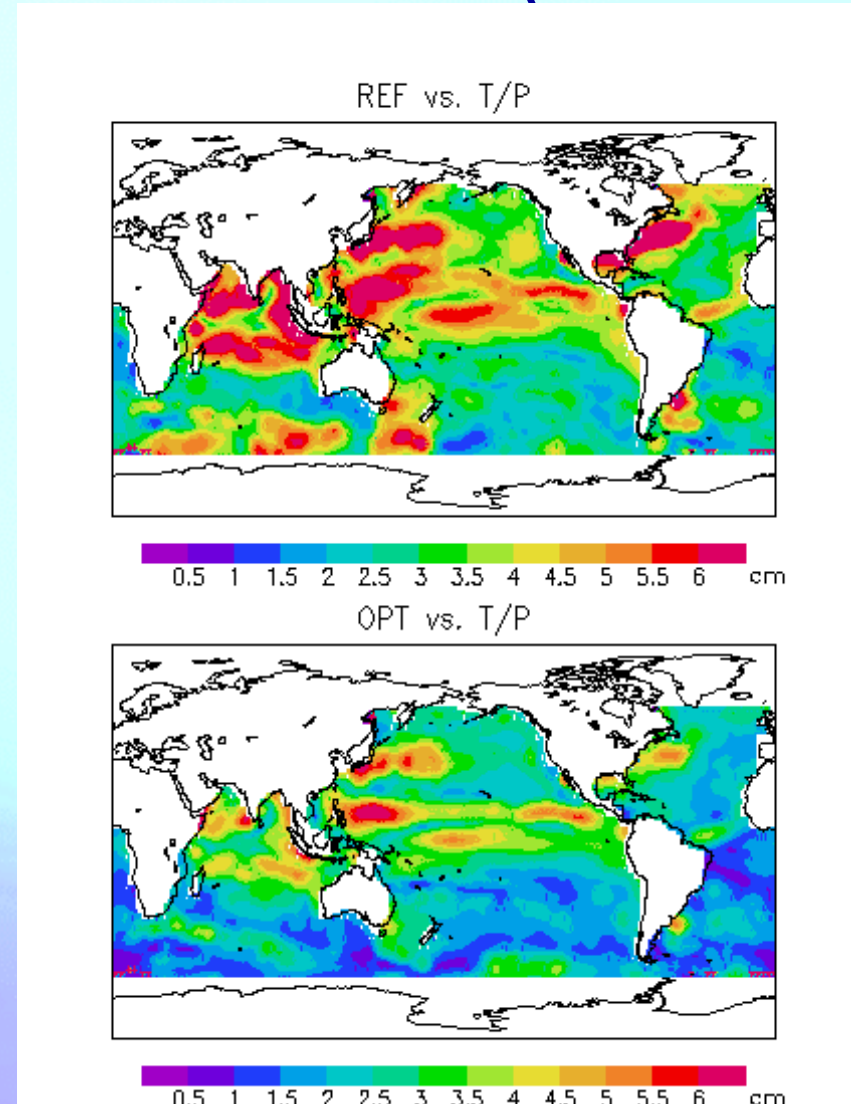




# sea level change 1993-2001

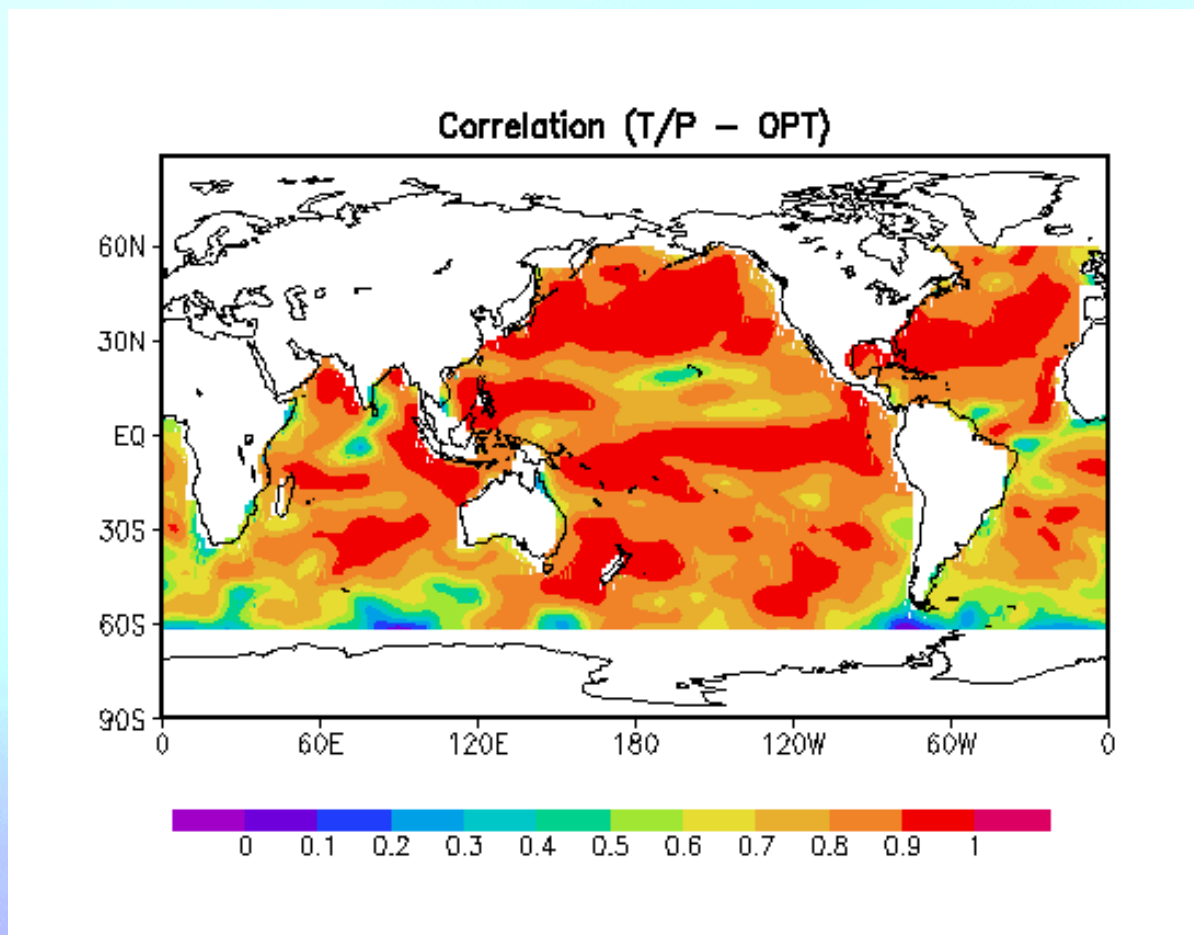
- Model: LSG ( $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$  in the horizontal, 23 vertical layers)
- Method: 4D VAR data assimilation
- As control parameters we use the model initial state and the model forcing (heat flux, P-E, wind-stress)
- Nine years (1993-2001) T/P data, Reynolds SST are assimilated into the model
- Additionally Levitus climatology, transports of heat and freshwater are used to constrained the model trajectory (but with low weights)

# RMS difference of SSA (model v.s. T/P data)



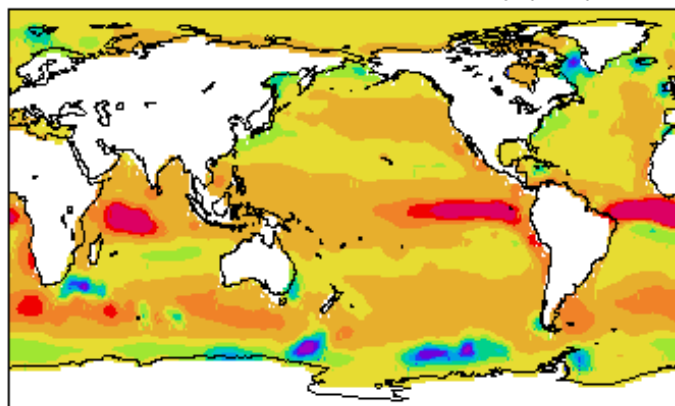


# SLA correlation (1993-2001)



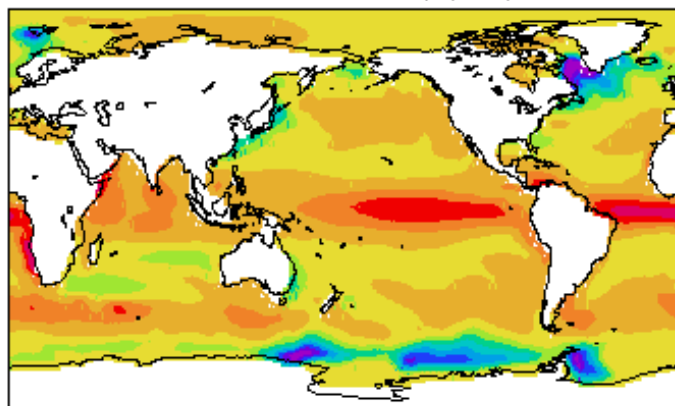
# heat and freshwater fluxes

MEAN OPTIMIZED HEATFLUX ( $W/m^2$ )



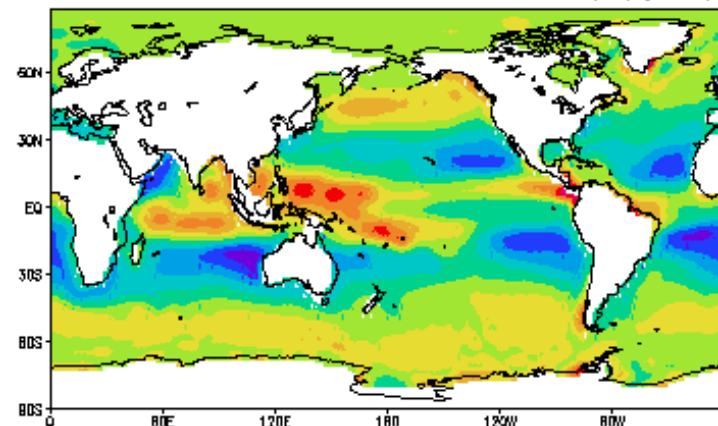
-175 -150 -125 -100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75

MEAN HEATFLUX ( $W/m^2$ )



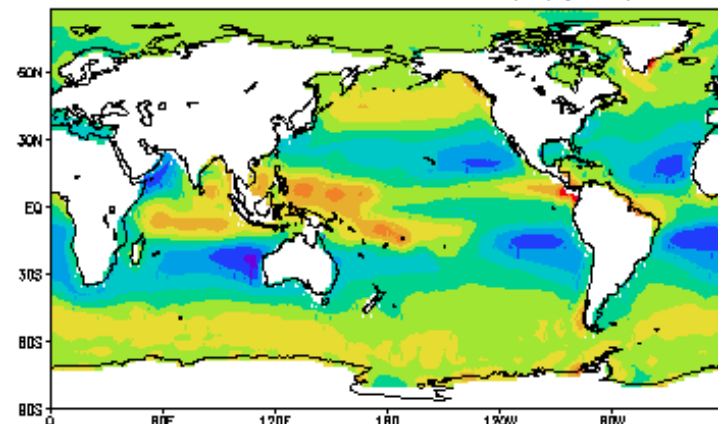
-175 -150 -125 -100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75

MEAN OPTIMIZED FRESHWATER FLUX (m/year)



-2.5 -2 -1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5

MEAN FRESHWATER FLUX (m/year)



-2.5 -2 -1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5



## local sea level changes due to:

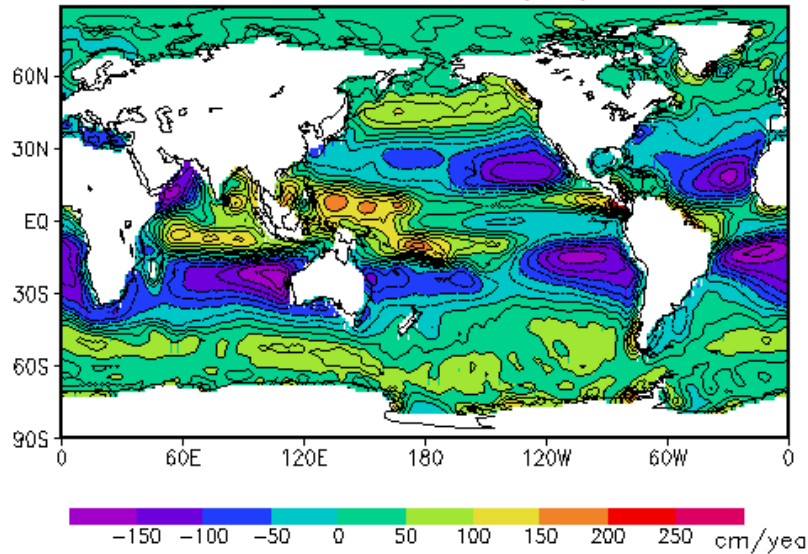
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \zeta &= P - E \\ &+ \nabla \cdot \int_{-H}^{\zeta} \vec{v} dz \\ &+ A_h \Delta \zeta \\ &+ \int_{-H}^{\zeta} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial T} \bigg|_{S,p} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} T dz \\ &+ \int_{-H}^{\zeta} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial S} \bigg|_{T,p} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} S dz \end{aligned}$$

- freshwater flux
- divergence
- sub grid gravity waves
- thermosteric
- halosteric

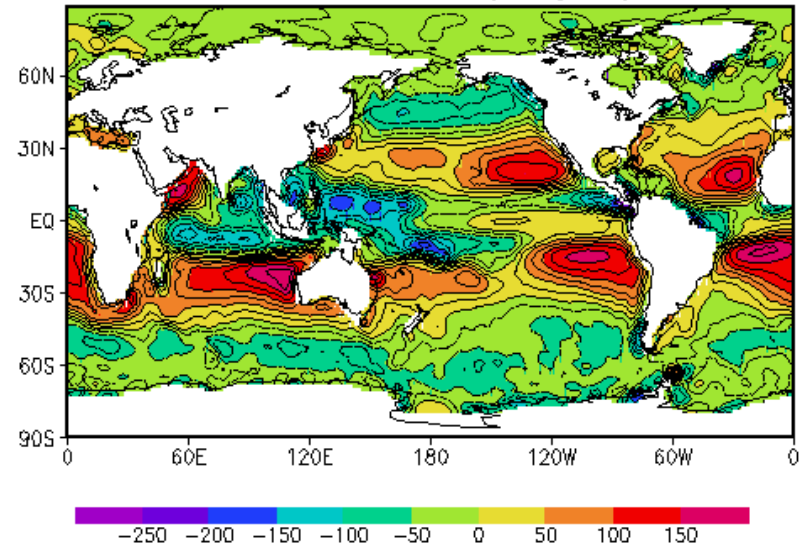


# divergence (almost) compensates P-E

Sea Level Variations (P-E)

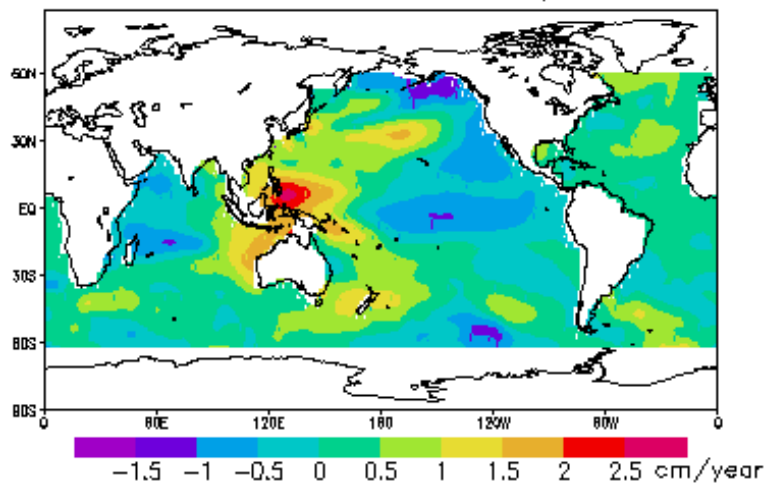


Sea Level Variations (divergence)

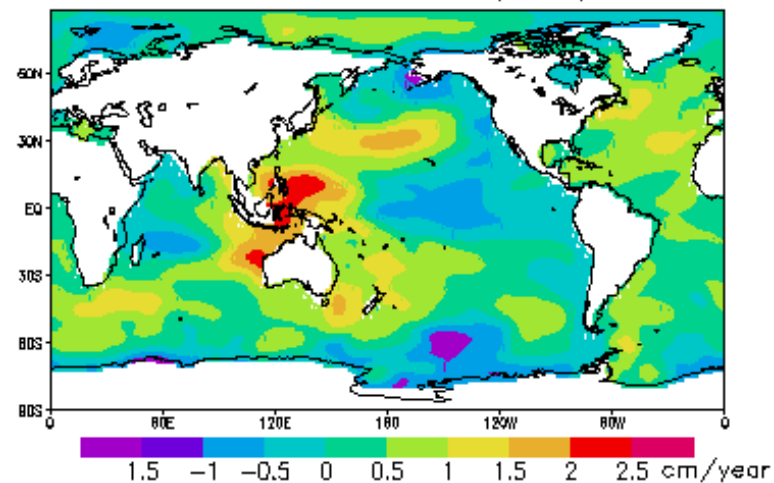


Local linear trend (1993–2001)

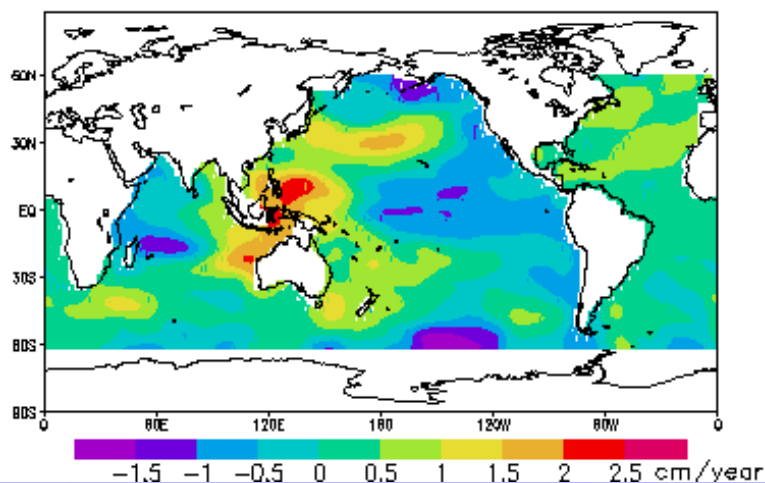
Sea Level Variations – T/P



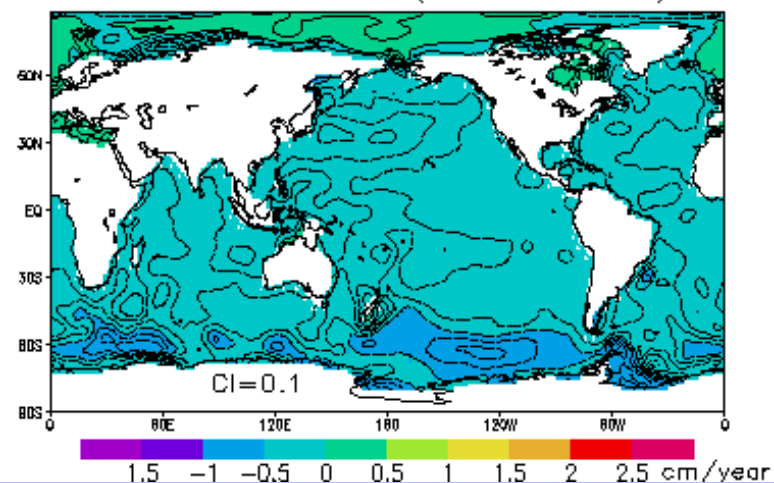
Sea Level Variations (steric)



Sea Level Variations – OPT



Sea Level Variations (total non-steric)







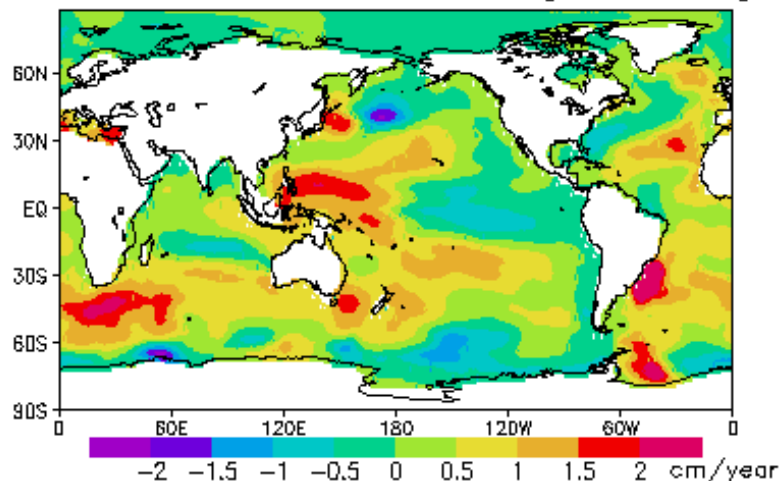
# steric sea level trends



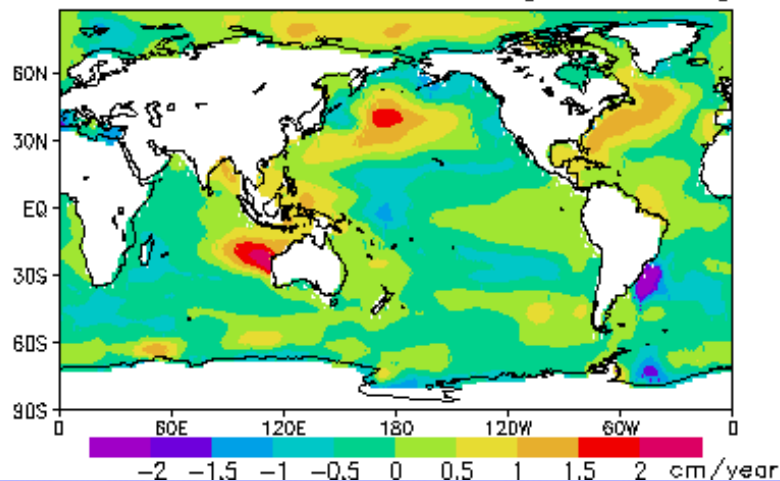
## full depth

## upper 512 m

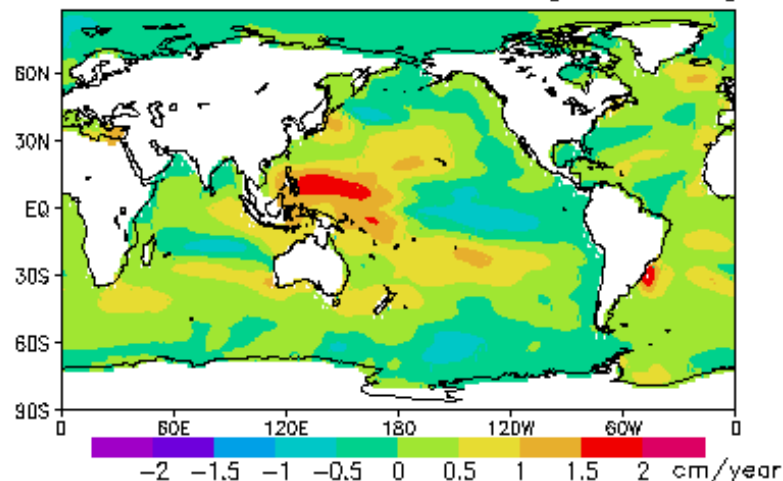
Local linear trend (1993–2001)  
thermohaline sea level variations [zeta-bottom]



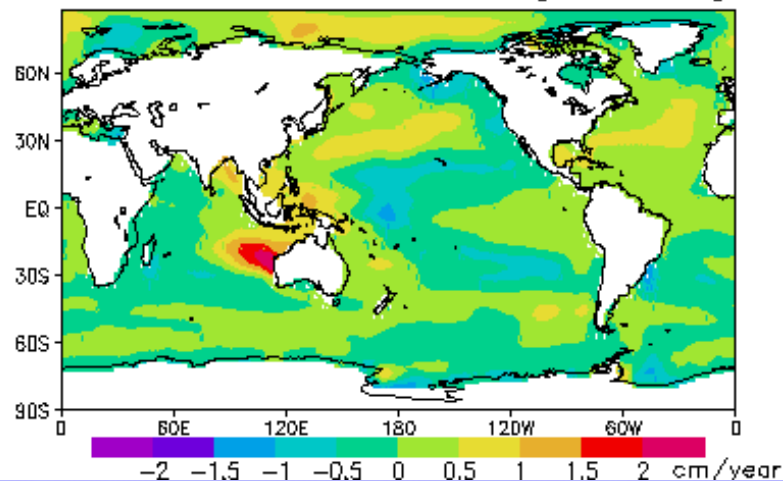
halosteric sea level variations [zeta-bottom]



Local linear trend (1993–2001)  
thermohaline sea level variations [zeta-512.5]



halosteric sea level variations [zeta-512.5]





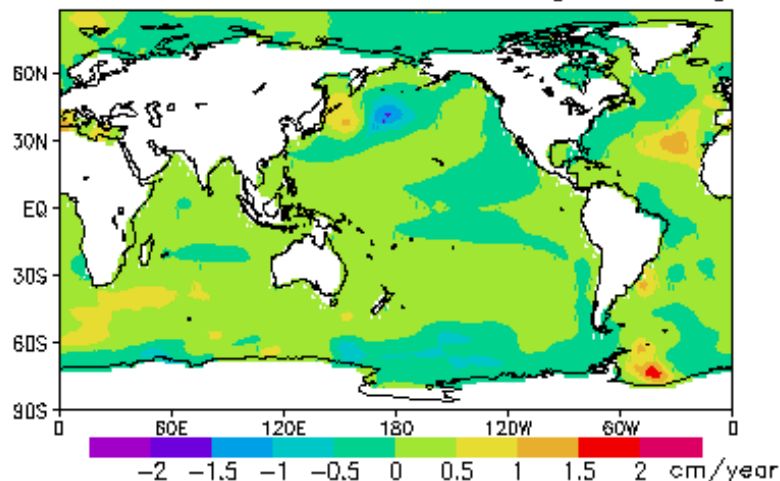
# steric sea level trends



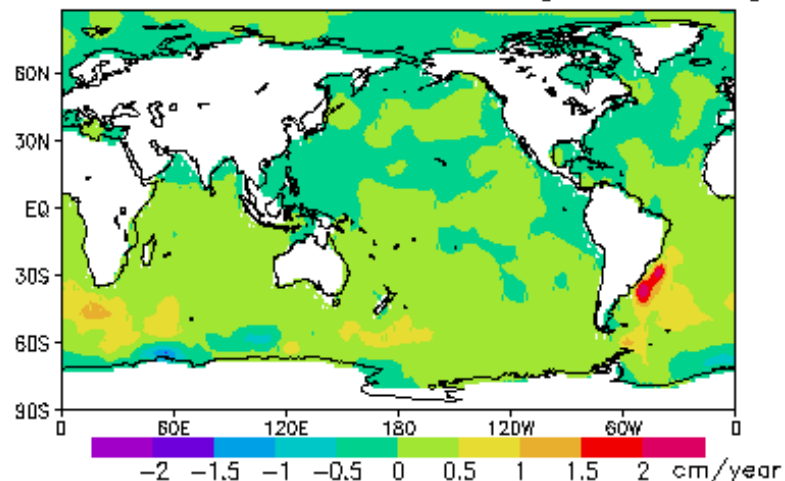
## 512 m-2250 m

## 2250 m-bottom

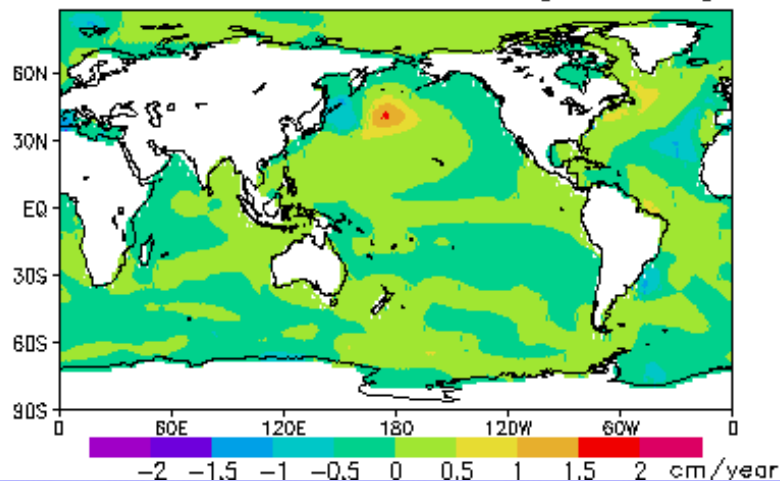
Local linear trend (1993–2001)  
thermohaline sea level variations [512–2250]



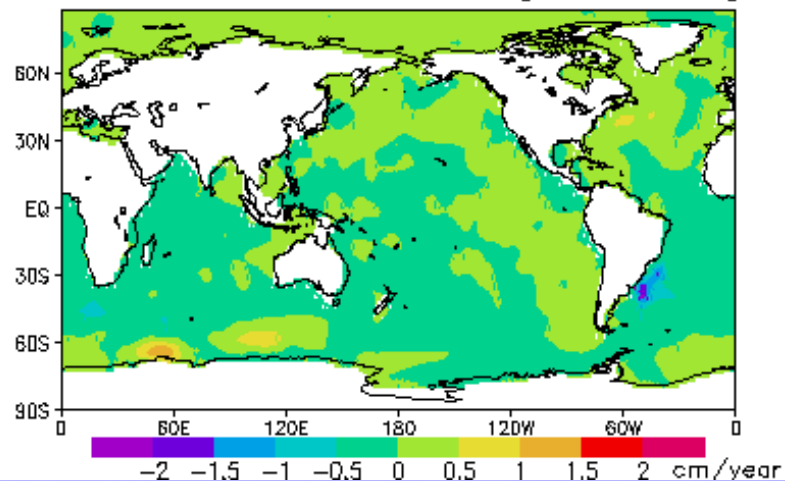
Local linear trend (1993–2001)  
thermohaline sea level variations [2250–bottom]



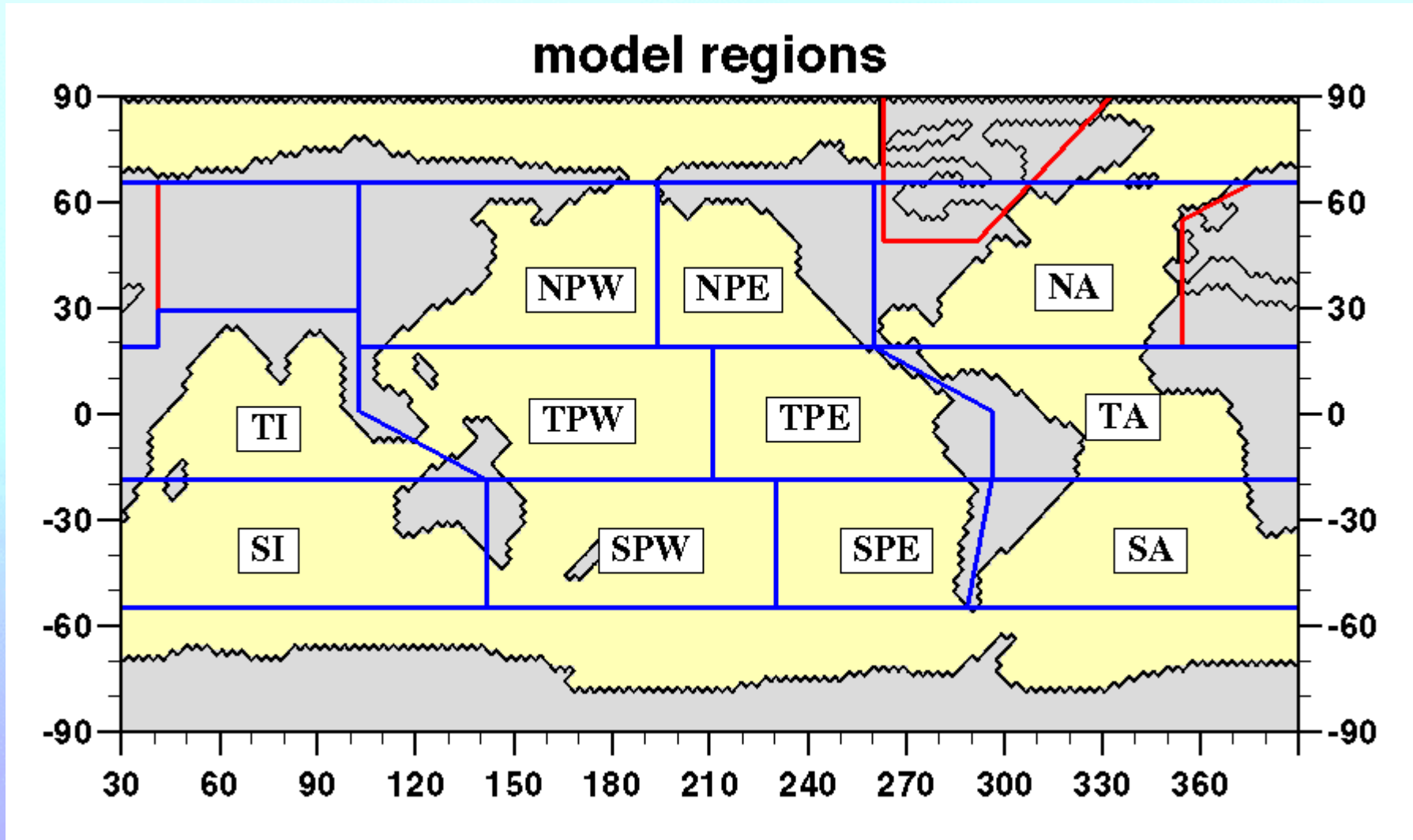
halosteric sea level variations [512–2250]



halosteric sea level variations [2250–bottom]

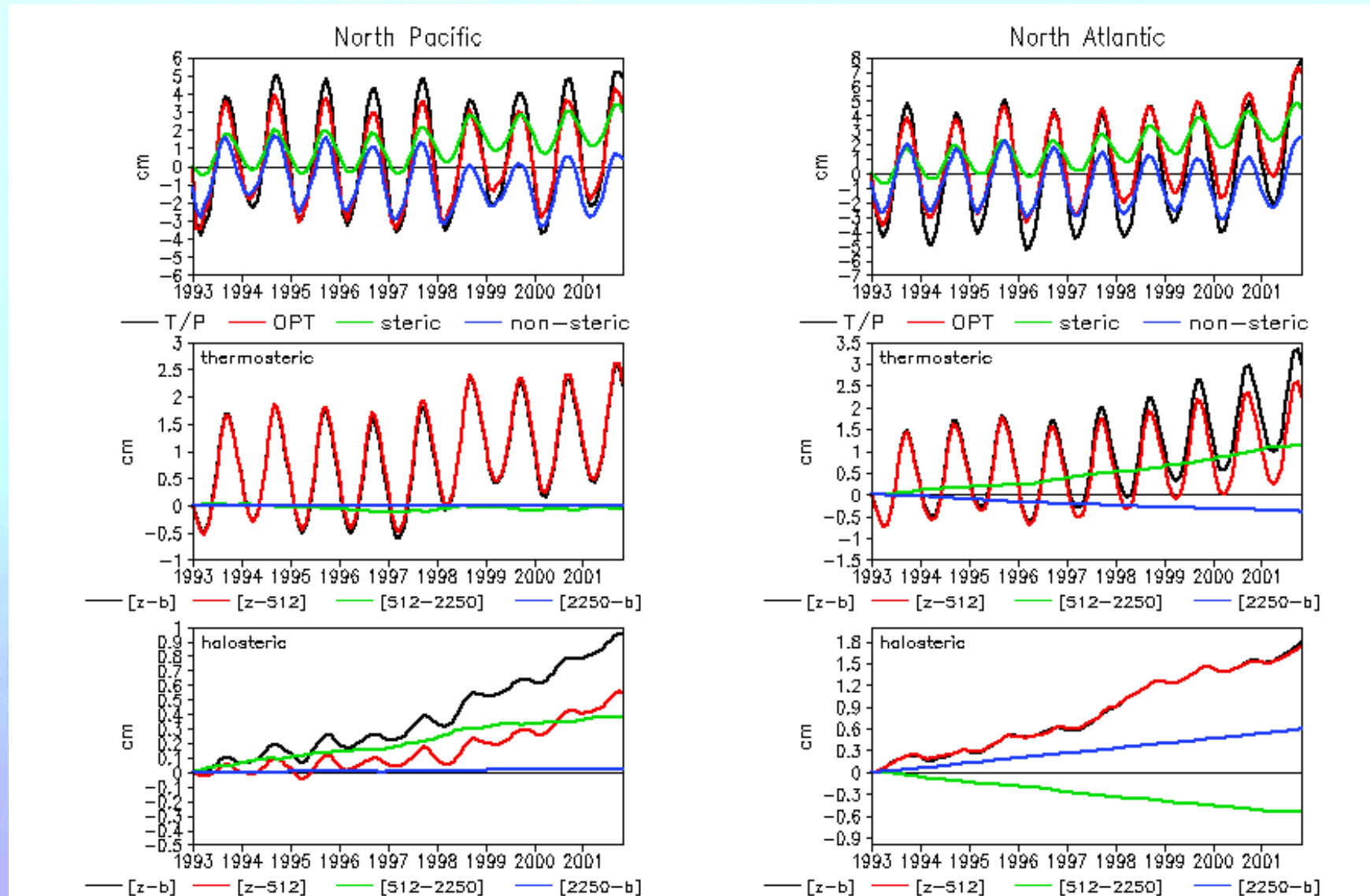


# model regions



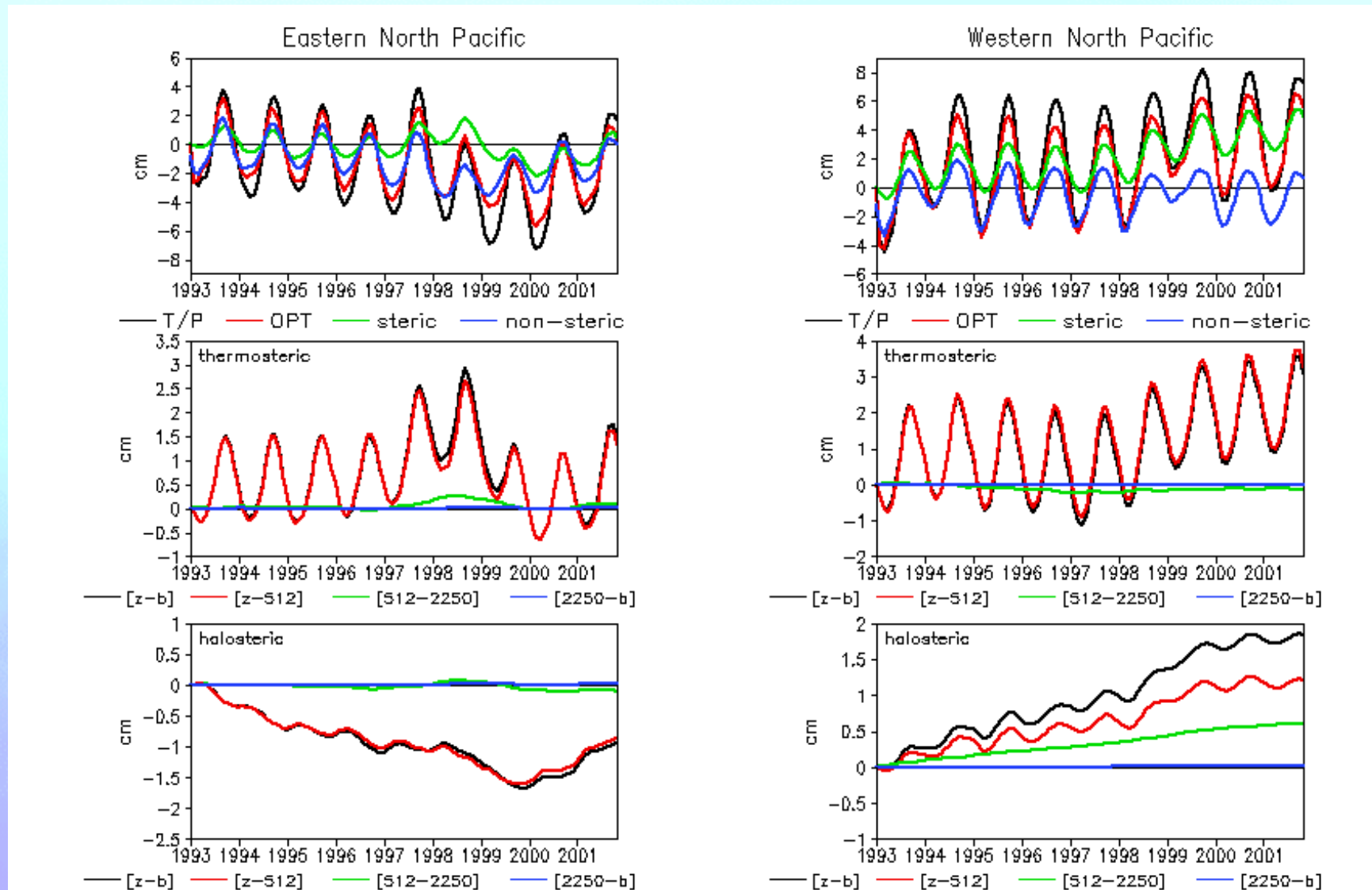


# North Pacific and Atlantic

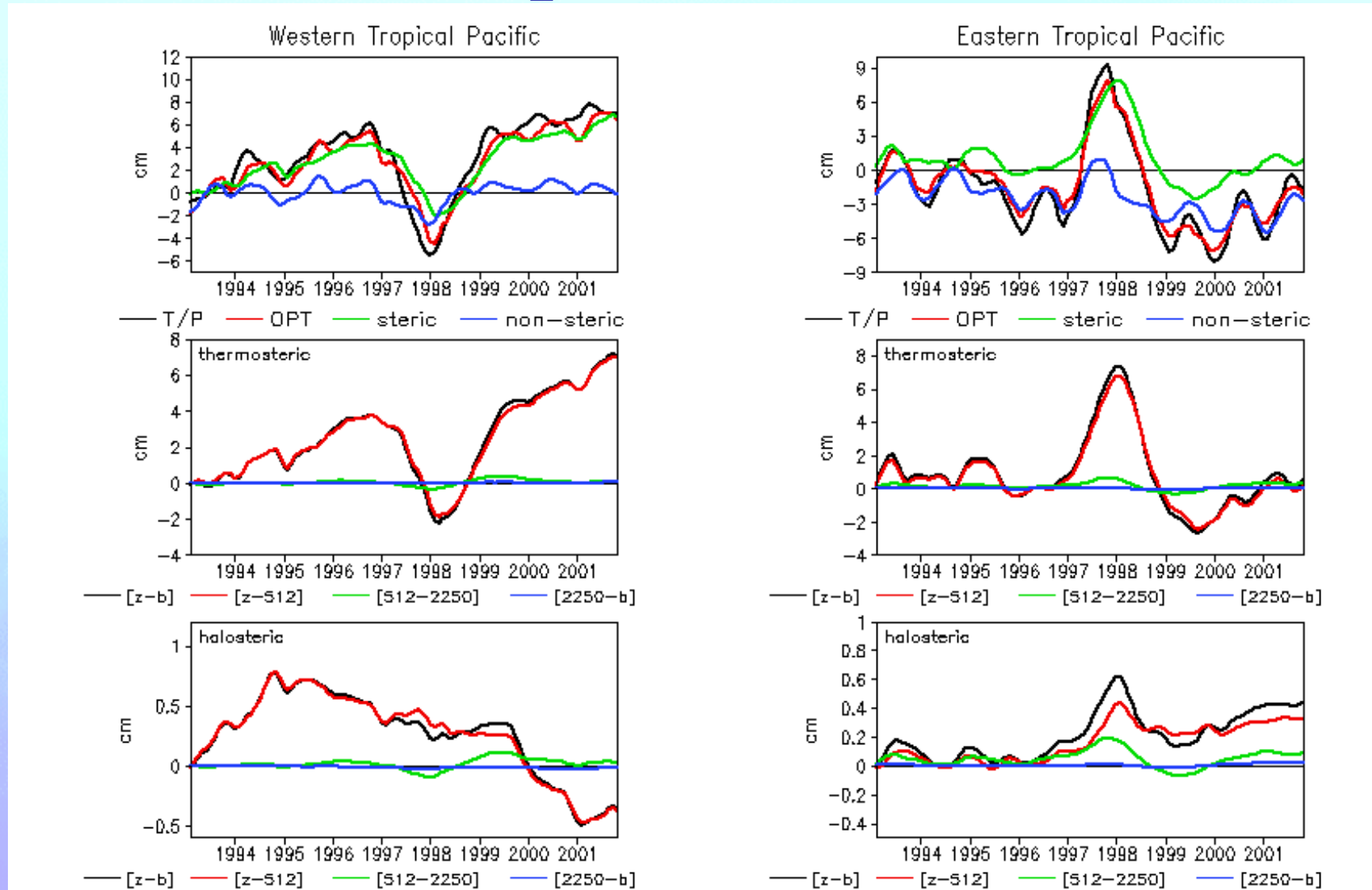




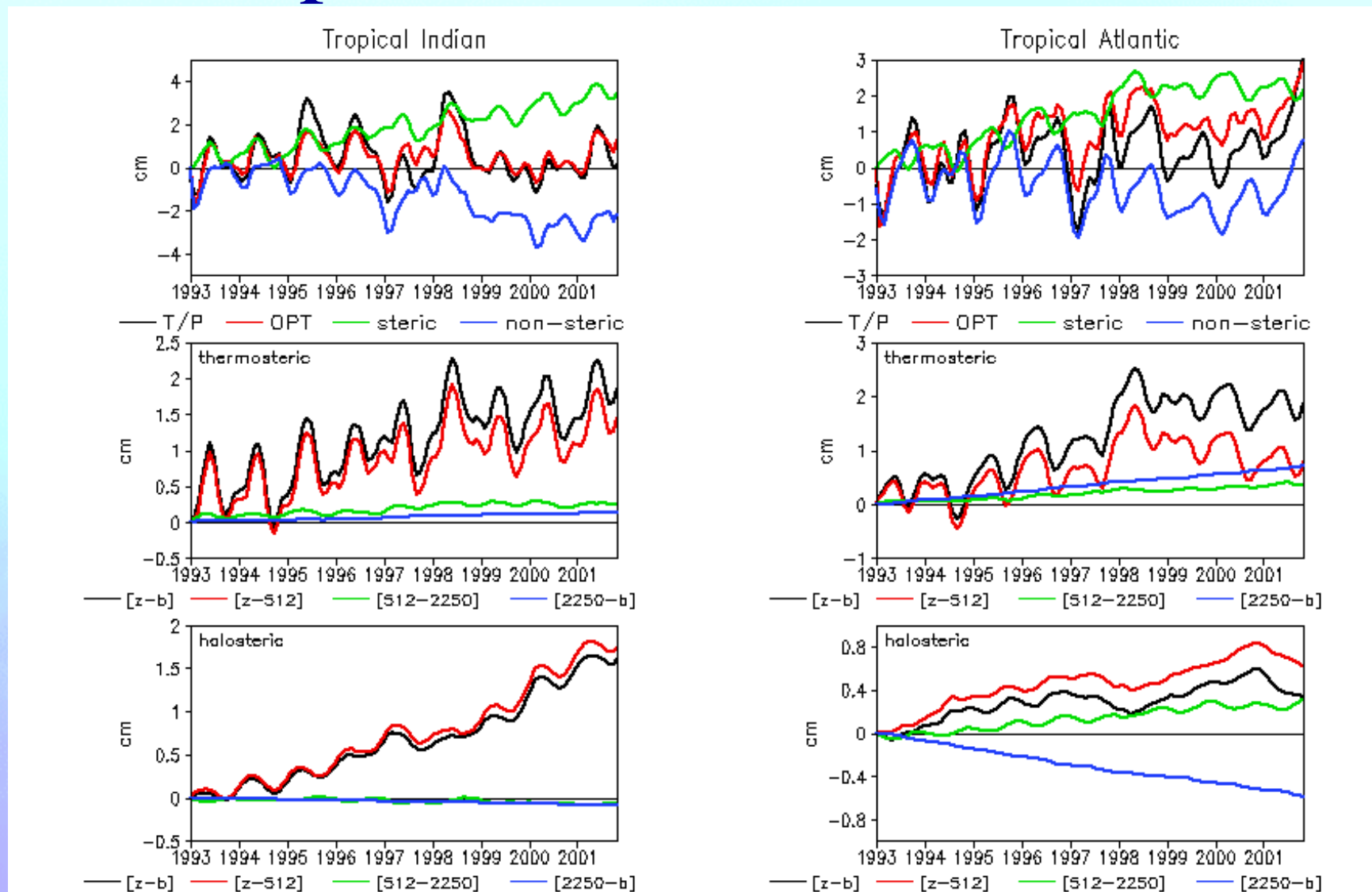
# Northern and Western Pacific



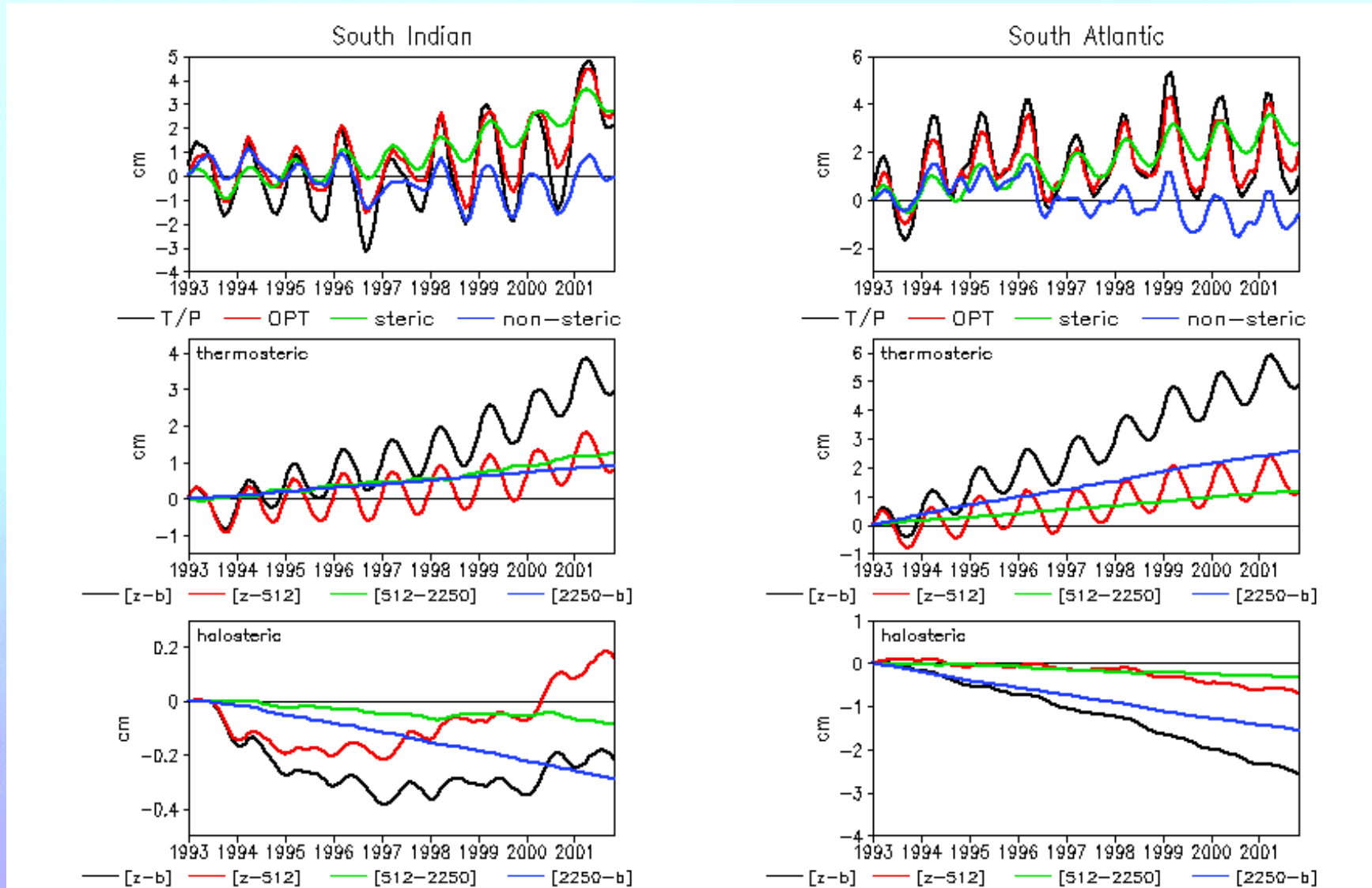
# Tropical Pacific



# Tropical Indian and Atlantic

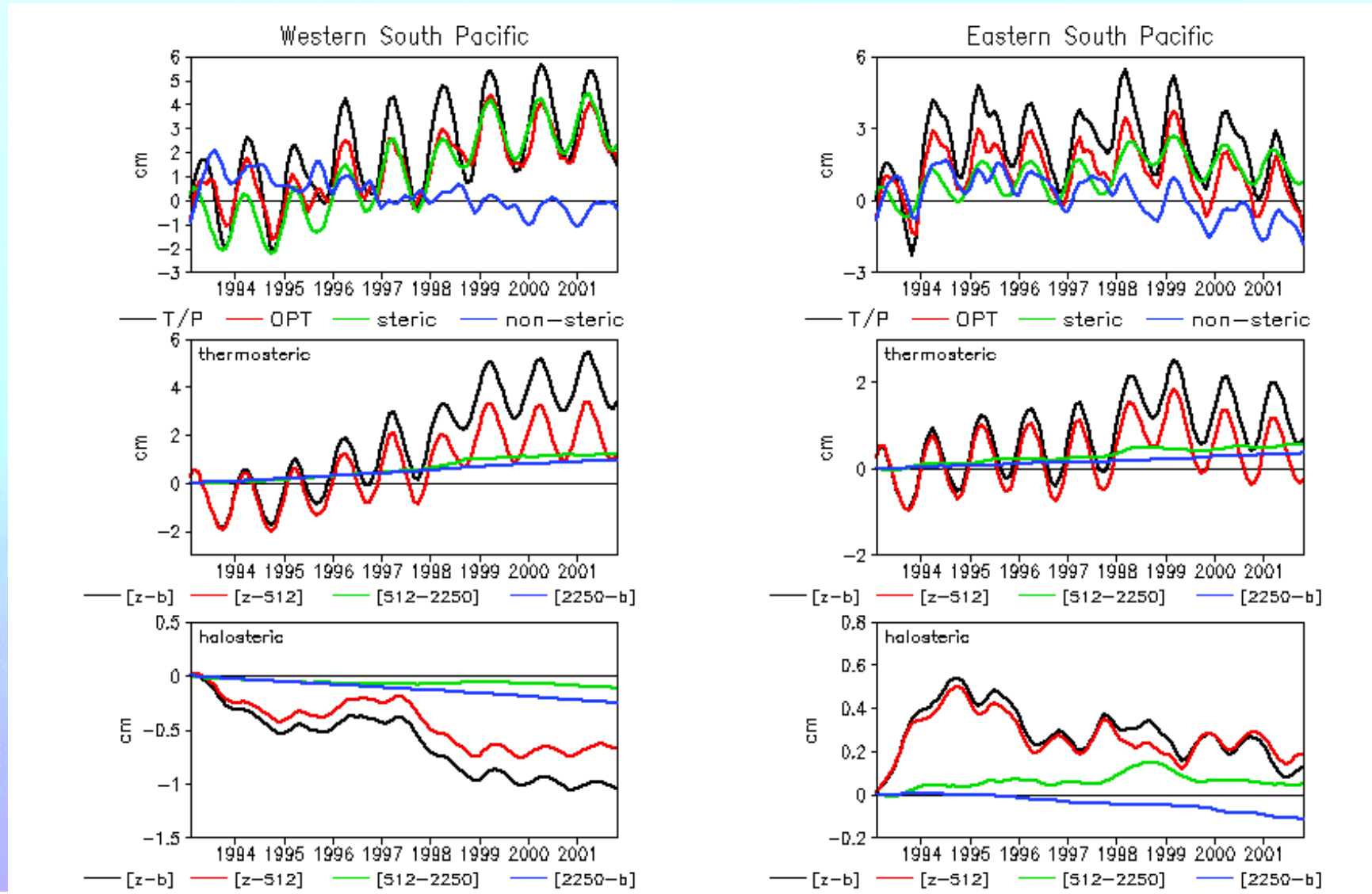


# South Indian and Atlantic



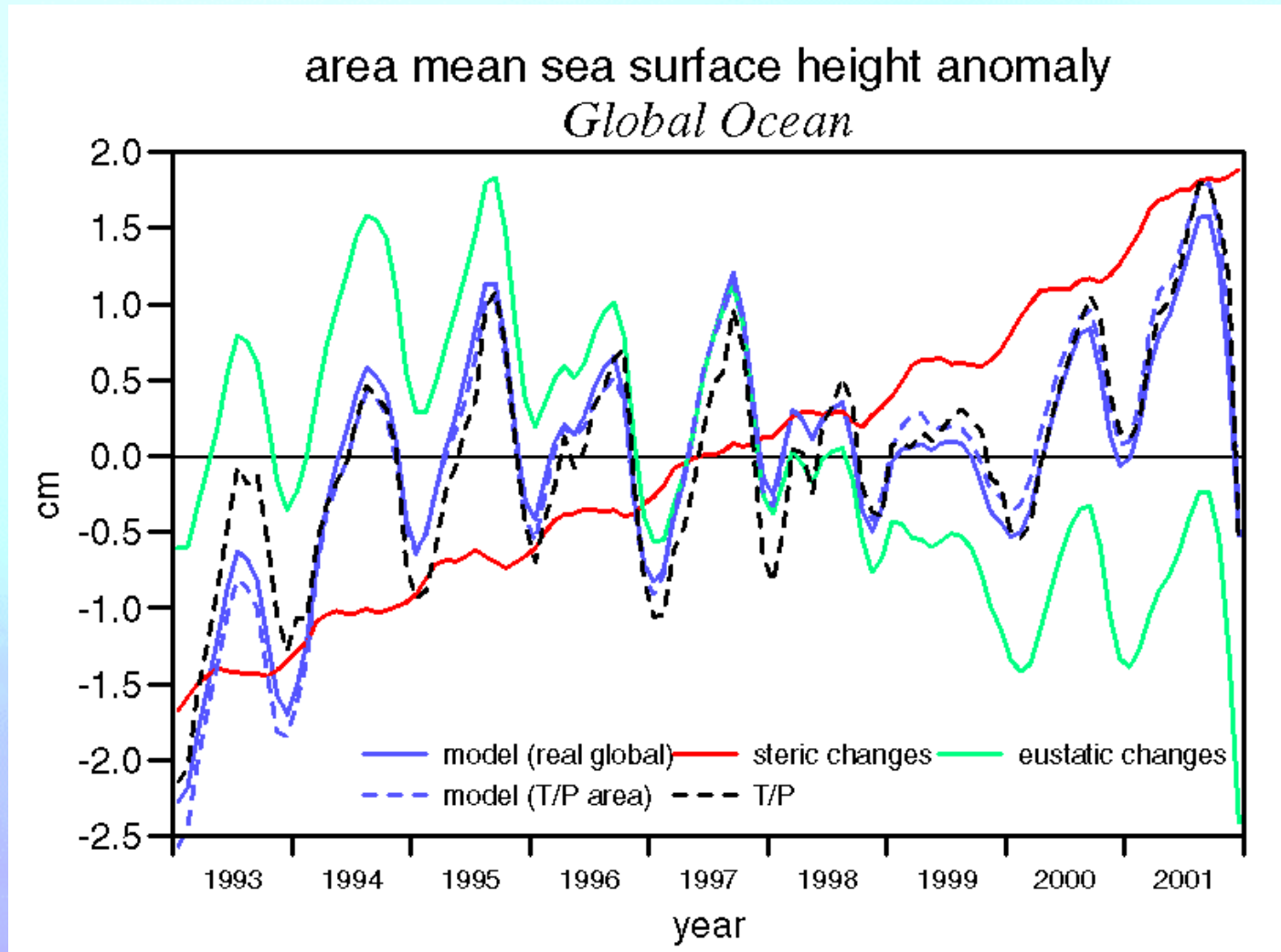


# South Pacific



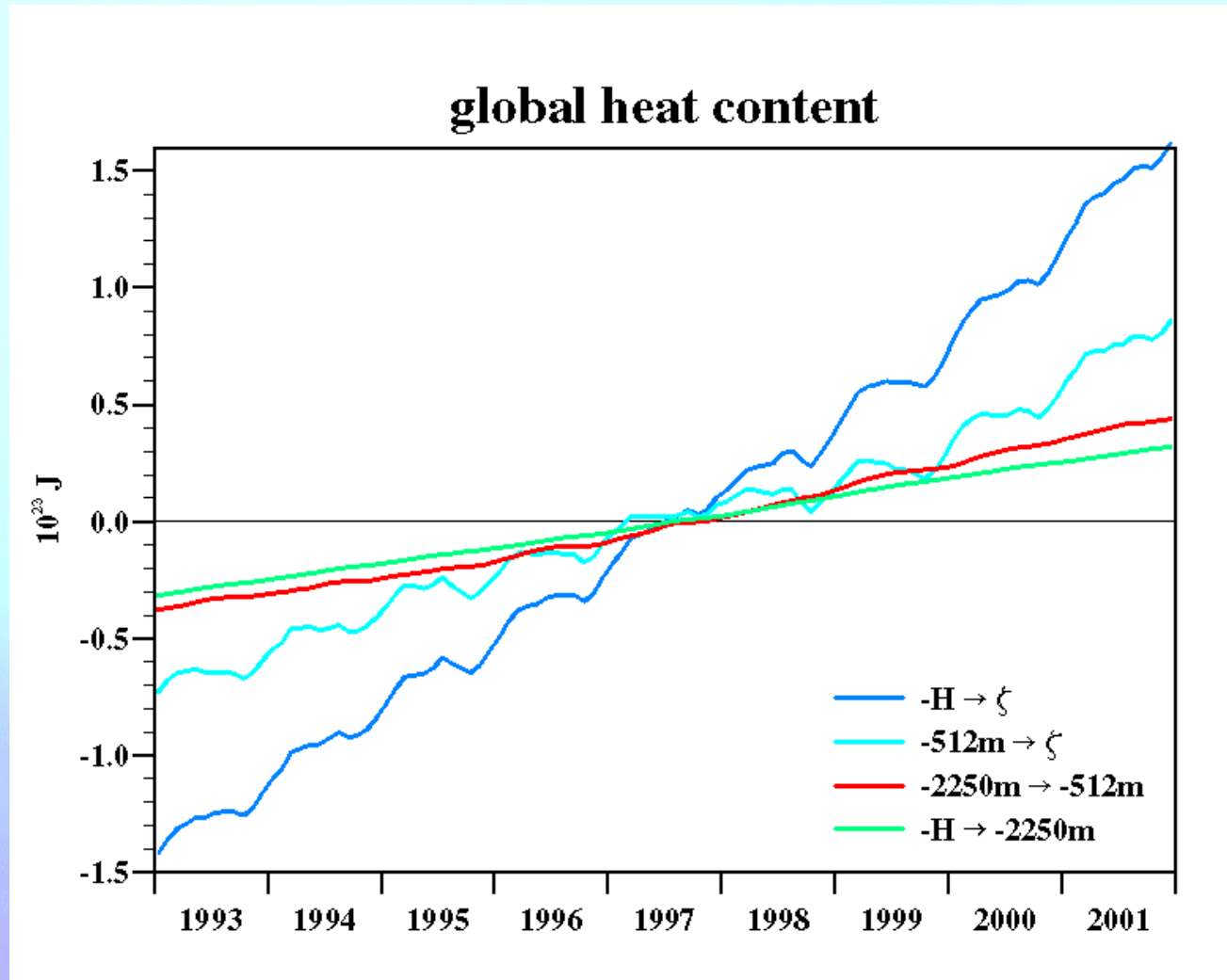


# temporal evolution of area mean sea level





# Global heat content

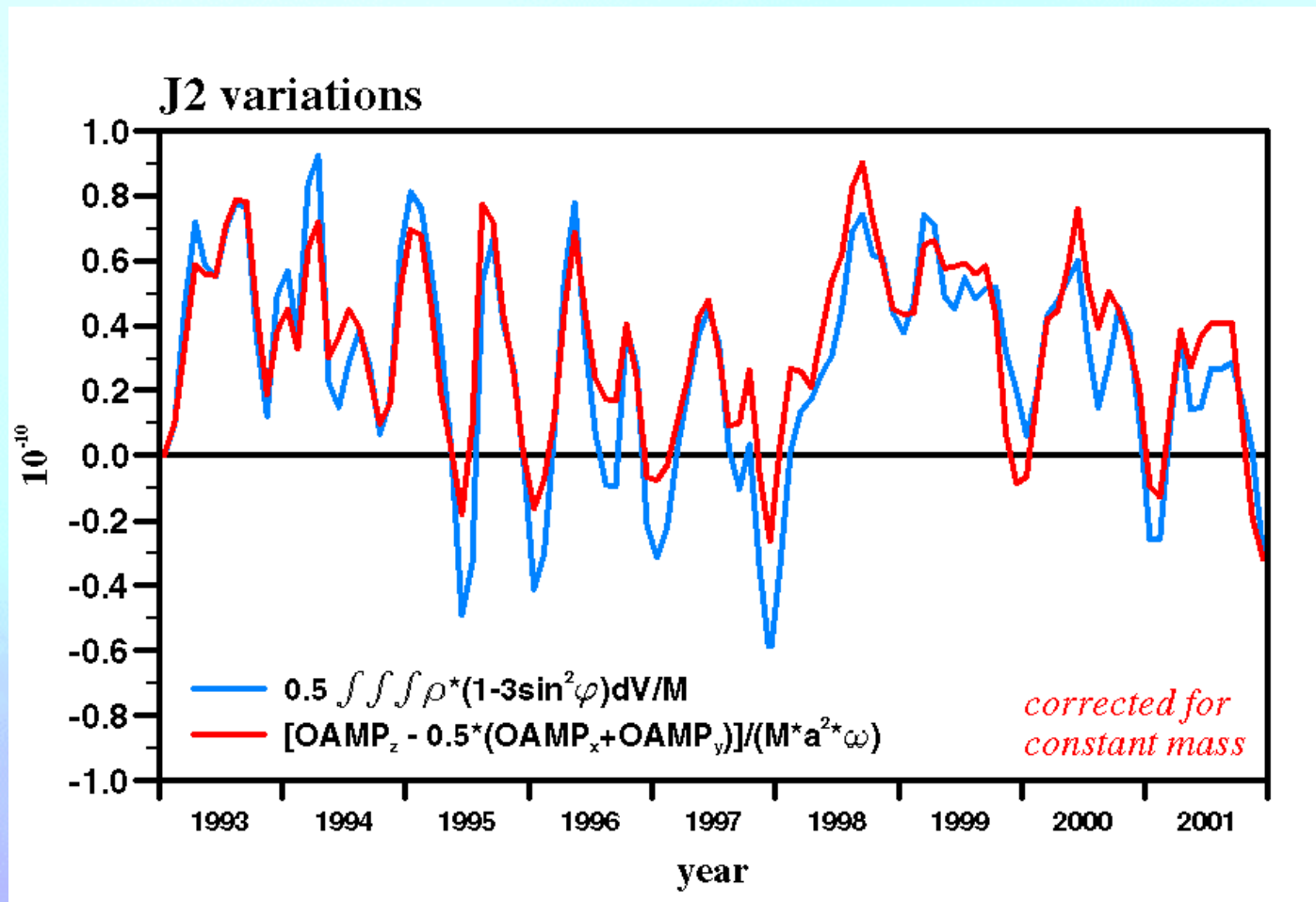


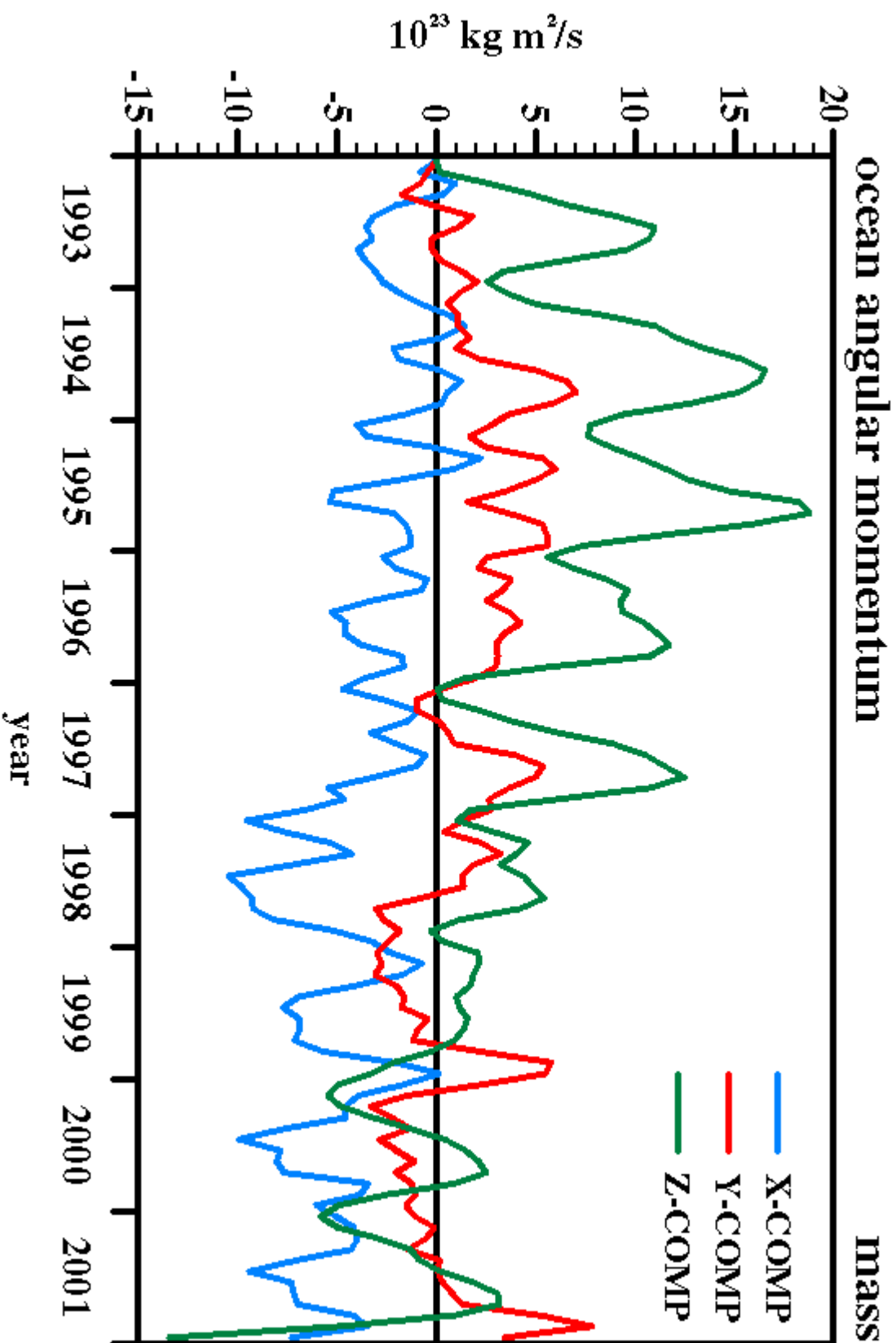


## conclusions

- We obtained an optimal dynamic ocean evolution for 1993 to 2001 using 4D-VAR data assimilation.
- The correlation between the model and T/P SSA is significantly improved in the constrained model.
- The analysis reveals a large regional variability of the local sea level trends.
- The model trend is a combination of steric sea level rise (mostly in the upper layers) and eustatic sea level fall.
- The warming seems very strong, additional data are needed to constrain the total ocean mass.  
( such as OAM, J2, GRACE etc.)

# J2 variations







# Good News

