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## The effects of ocean circulation on formation of the great ice ages

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Global Climate for the past One Million years has proven to be remarkably symmetrical, in both its temperature variation and temporal periodicity. Geological evidence for the periodicity became evident in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and certain in the mid-20<sup>th</sup>, when seabed cores were taken from all oceans in the world. Reconstruction of oceanic water levels added to the evidence of this confirmed symmetry. In the 1950s, Oceanographer Maurice Ewing, heading Columbia University's Lamont Earth Observatory, and Geologist William Donn, used seabed core evidence to aid in developing a theory of Ice ages and their causes. Ocean circulation, particularly over the passages on either side of Bear Island, was critical. The framework they proposed underwent a number of revisions and was not well understood. The brilliant Russian research conducted at the Vostok East Antarctica Ice Station helped in clarifying everything. Their Ice Core project was designed to penetrate into Lake Vostok. This huge lake was situated 3 kilometers under the ice and the 10-year effort yielded stunning results that included exposing Milankovitch signals within the symmetrical periodicity of temperature and CO<sub>2</sub>. A singular asymmetrical variation covering the most recent 10K years appears to disrupt the sequence, but there is a real likelihood that this pattern is not abnormal and a research proposal to resolve the discrepancy (and confirm the actual symmetry) will be offered. Magnetic effects, Piano Key evidence and Earth surface vs. core rotational aspects along with ocean currents are inclusively addressed.

### Biography

Tom Wismuller forecasted weather at Amsterdam's Royal Dutch Weather Bureau after studying Meteorology at NYU and Stanford. Selected for a future executive NASA internship, he worked throughout NASA and its Directorates before, during, and after the Moon Landings. He became Administration Director of the government operations at Pratt & Whitney and held Insurance Industry Executive and Board positions. The polynomial regression mathematics, algorithms or code, he personally produced after leaving NASA, is used by almost all climate scientists on the planet for analytical and modeling. He lectures worldwide on the SCIENCE/DATA needed to understand climate. In 2008, he was highlighted in the "50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of NASA" issue of AIAA's "Horizons" magazine. He was the meteorologist member of 2012's NASA 49 and NASA 41; Scientists, Astronauts, Engineers, and NASA Field Center Directors requesting improvements in NASA's handling of climate issues. He chaired "Water Day" in 2013 at UNESCO-IHE, the world's leading water research graduate center, and went on to chair the Oceanographic Section of the massive 2016 World Congress on Oceans in Qingdao, China.

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