Geophysical Research Abstracts
Vol. 13, EGU2011-298, 2011
EGU General Assembly 2011

Explanations for Temperature Increases in the Northern and Southern Atlantic Ocean are Proposed

Salvatore A. Cimorelli (1) and Charles Samuels (2)
(1) United States (galaxy110@cs.com), (2) Energetic Technologies

Primarily, consider some background hypotheses in the first paragraph:
Three Types of mechanisms for Stellar Origin, Formation and Evolution are hypothesized. The first type (A) is well known; whereas, the other two (B&C) are new and proposed herein. The type A process, the presently universally accepted process, consists of
the three phases of gravitation, followed by accretion, followed by fragmentation. In a Type B process, a star originates as an expanded, modified, category 3 Black Hole (BH) [1], with none or little help from gravitation/accretion, that begins to radiate, and continues to grow into a star. In a Type C process, a star would originate from a combination of the mechanisms described above for Type B and A. This
mechanism, Type C, is perhaps the most common type. This type starts as an expanded, modified, category 3 BH inside of a gas and dust cloud. This then serves as the nucleus that starts the subsequent gravitation/accretion process; however, it greatly accelerates the accretion/formation process as in a standard Type A process. This
mechanism could then explain how some super-cluster complexes, which have been estimated would take 40 to 60 billion years to form, can occur in a universe of a much younger age, i.e. 13.7 billion years. Also, consider that the ratio of the surface area to volume is greater in a relatively smaller sphere; which would cause that smaller body of limited energy to cool off/down, faster; however to continue to grow.

A suggested sequence to explain why the Northern (South Greenland) and Southern Regions of the Atlantic Ocean are getting warmer is proposed:
As the earth grows, two things occur, among others [1]. It is hypothesized the earth is expanding, circumferentially, about 3 cm per year at the equator (1 cm in the Atlantic, and 2 cm in the Pacific), rather than just 1 cm at the center of the Atlantic, as is commonly
accepted.
The earth may be expanding at an even greater rate, longitudinally (north and south), throughout the Pacific Ocean. The dozens/hundreds of horizontal (latitudinal) ridges/trenches, better known to some as stress relief cracks, in the Pacific Ocean (and Indian Ocean, etc.) Floor/Bed (over 30 prominent in the North and over 40 in the South) could be showing the effects of this. The most prominent, active stress relief crack, as it elongates, is helping and continuing to form the Hawaiian Islands. The movement north of the western coast of North America, is speculated to be a result of this oceanic longitudinal expansion. This effect is measurable in the northern hemisphere at the San Andreas Fault; and the effects are prominent in the earthquakes, especially on the western coast of South America, in the southern hemisphere. It is realized that fundamental tectonic plate movement also explains this very well; however it does not explain the driving forces, involved.
If indeed, all of this is occurring, the masses, at each of the poles, would, be moving toward a latitude with a greater angle relative to the equator while simultaneously, its distance to the equator remains constant. That is, the masses, at each of the poles, seem to move toward the Atlantic Ocean.
As the angle of a surface to a hot body is reduced, especially
from above 60 degrees to below 60 degrees, noticeable effects occur. The end result would be for land masses, such as southern Greenland, to be at more southerly latitudes, facing the Sun at a lesser angle and absorbing more heat; thus explaining why it may be experiencing some global warming. Similarly, large ice masses in the northern coast of Antarctica, in the Atlantic Ocean, may also be moving toward more northerly latitudes, facing the Sun at a lesser angle, causing it to become warmer; and thus explaining why some glaciers are breaking off of the Antarctica, only on the Atlantic side.

[1] A Hypothesis for the Origin and Evolution of Stars and Planets, Including Earth, which asks, 'Was the Earth Once a Small Bright Star?' by S. A. Cimorelli and Dr. C. Samuels, American Geophysical Union, in Washington, DC, May 31, 2002.