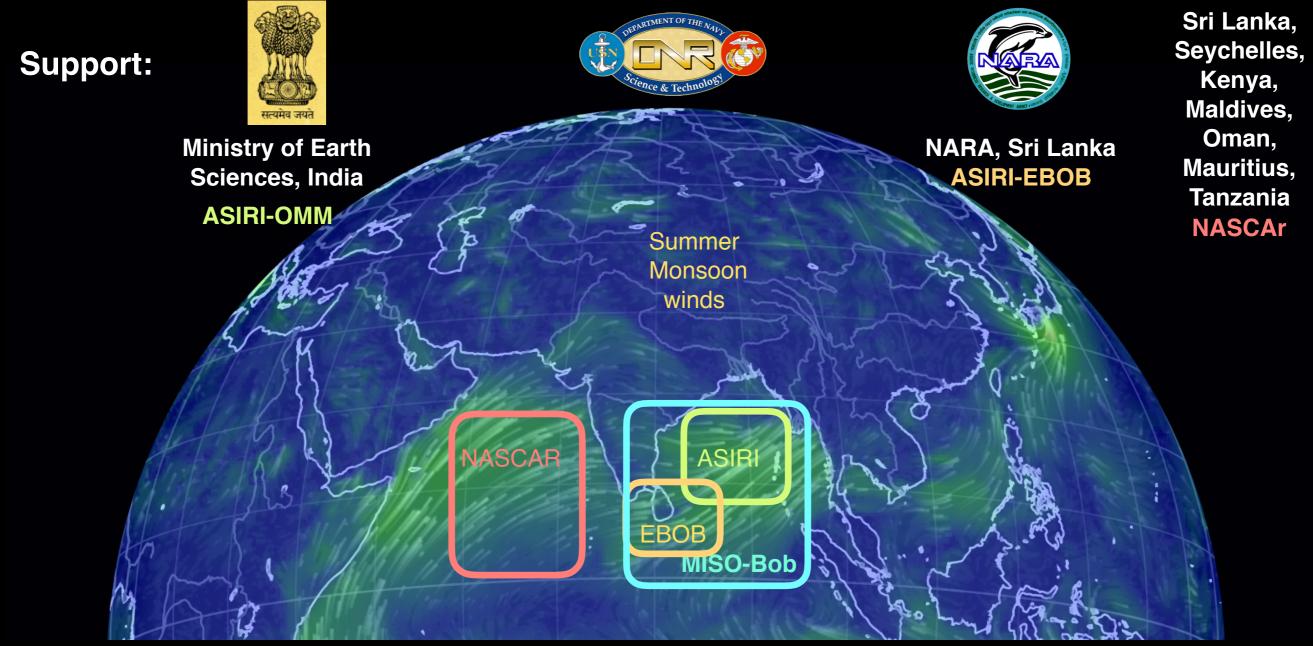
Results, status and plans for recent Bay of Bengal and northwestern Indian Ocean physical oceanographic process studies

On behalf of all the ASIRI, EBOB, NASCAR and potential MISO-Bob PIs

Amit Tandon (University of Massachusetts Dartmouth) Eric D'Asaro (University of Washington)



earth.nullschool.net

Motivation for ASIRI

- Almost a third of the world's population depends on the South Asian Monsoon for water
- Climate models have difficulty in predicting the monsoons, particularly their sub-seasonal variability (active/break periods).
- The ocean supplies heat and moisture for the monsoon.
 Role of oceans is important, but in coupled models SST is too low.
- Upper ocean structure, physical processes, and air-sea interaction affect the SST.
- The Bay of Bengal is strongly affected by freshwater from the monsoons. How does this modify oceanic processes?

Partnerships Motivated by Common Scientific Interests

Improve Monsoon forecasts

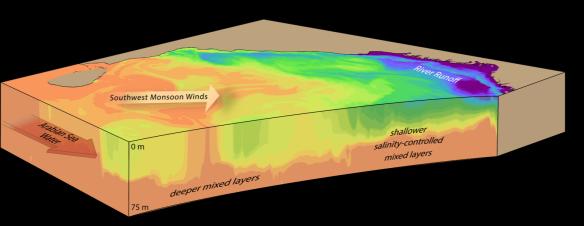
- -Air-sea interaction
- -Ocean Mixing
- Extreme weather events
- Improving predictive capabilities, navigation and safety of ships at sea

India specific interests:

Modern oceanographic instrumentation Capacity Building

New Delhi 2011





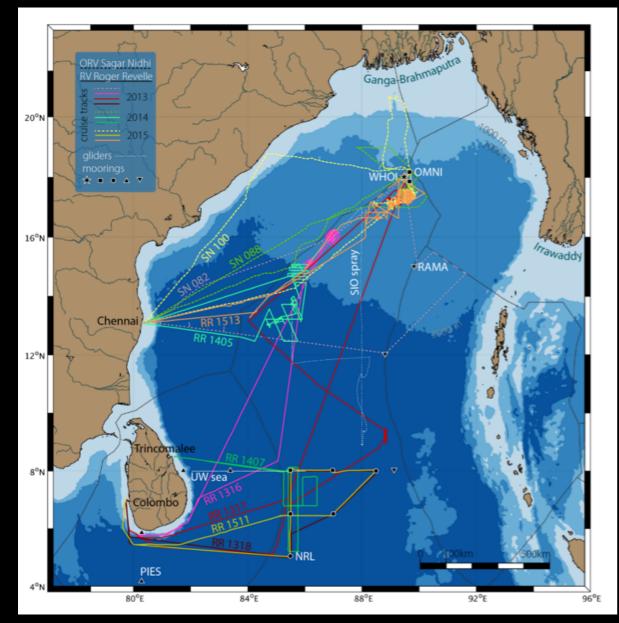
Sri Lankan specific interests:

Coastal, regional to openocean oceanography Fisheries Capacity Building

Colombo 2012



ASIRI-OMM: Highlights of USA-India Joint Field work 2013-2015





- Combined field efforts including multiple joint cruise operations (2013,2014,2015)
- R/V Revelle port calls to India
- Scientific exchange: meetings, workshops, ships
- Capacity building and training: summer schools, student exchange, targeted efforts
- Joint publications



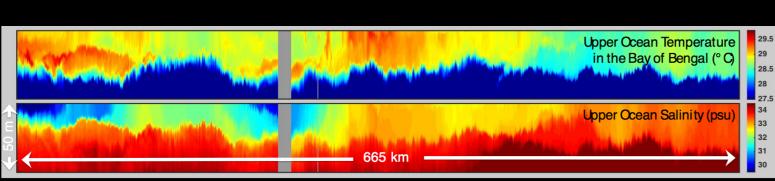


Bay of Bengal: From Monsoons to Mixing

Results

ASIRI-OMM: Air-Sea interaction from annual cycles to cyclones

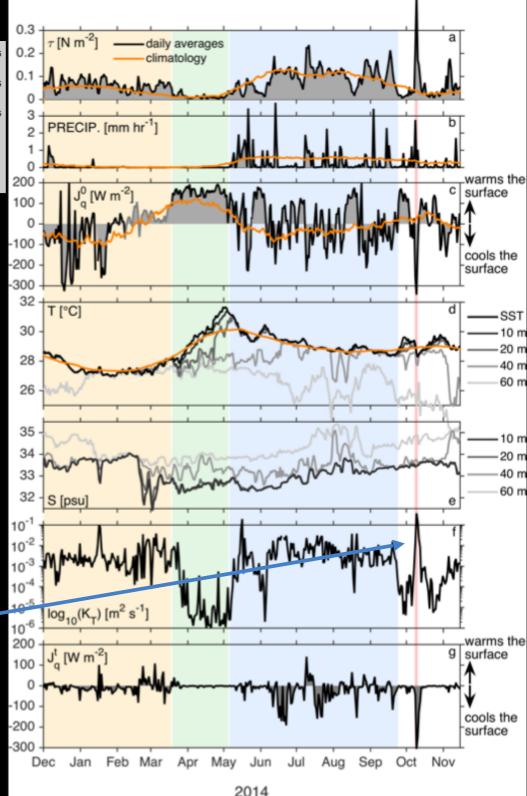
Warner et al. 2016



- Complex sub-surface structure with fronts
- Annual air-sea interaction and mixing
- Measured cyclone during ASIRI







Results ASIRI-EBOB: New data sets revealed boundary currents around Sri Lanka

South of Sri Lanka is a choke point for the northern Indian Ocean circulation (between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal)



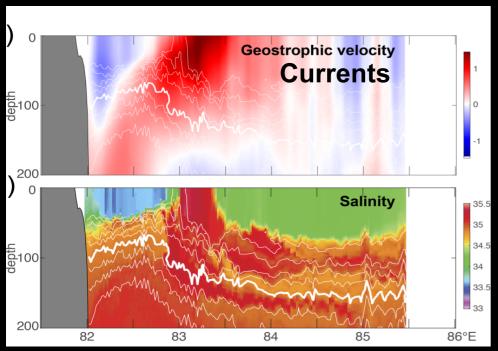
UW Gliders



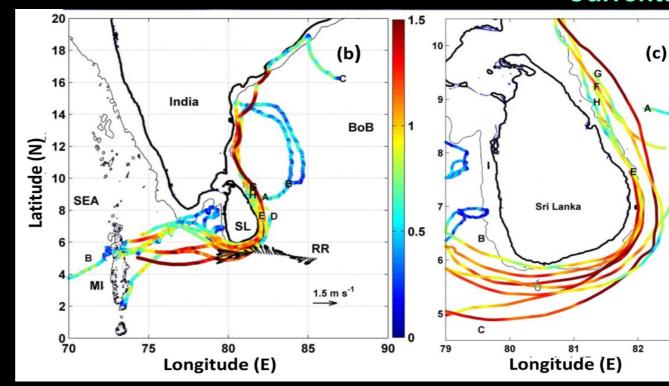
SIO **Drifters**

Currents

83



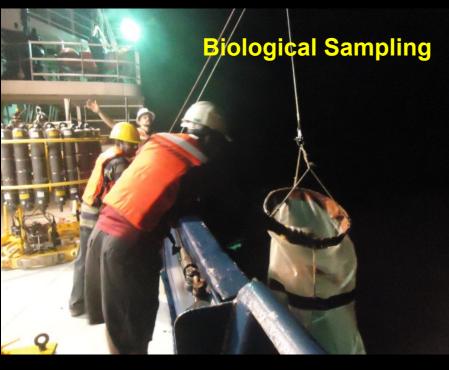
East of Sri Lanka



Surface

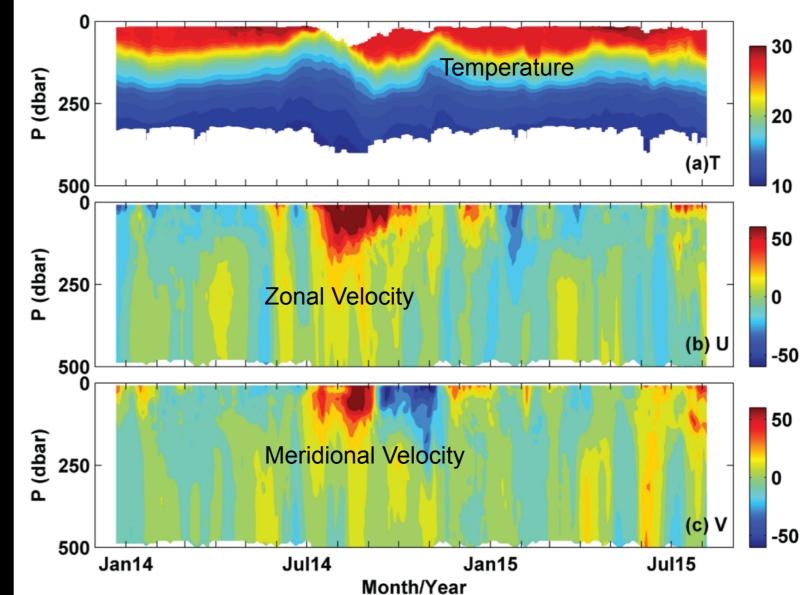
Results ASIRI-EBOB:New insights into the open ocean circulation



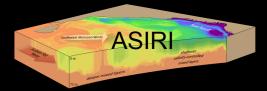


Sri Lankan scientists obtained valuable experience by participating open ocean observations in the R/V Roger Revelle.

Long-term observations of monsoon currents from deep moorings: large transports and subsurface pathways.



Capacity Building, Joint Analyses







Training workshops & Summer schools
 Training in advanced instrumentation, observations, & analysis
 Publications with Indian partners including Oceanography 2016 special issue on Bay of Bengal



Oceanography vo.30.00.1 me 200



Bay of Bengal: From Monsoons to Mixing

