



Training and capacity building



Shipboard training and research on joint cruises: Nov-Dec 2013, June 2014, August 2014 and November 2014



Bay of Bengal Upper Ocean Physics Workshop IISc Bengaluru July 9-21, 2014

Indian Institute of Science, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, National Institute of Ocean Technology, National Institute of Oceanography, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Space Applications Centre, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar

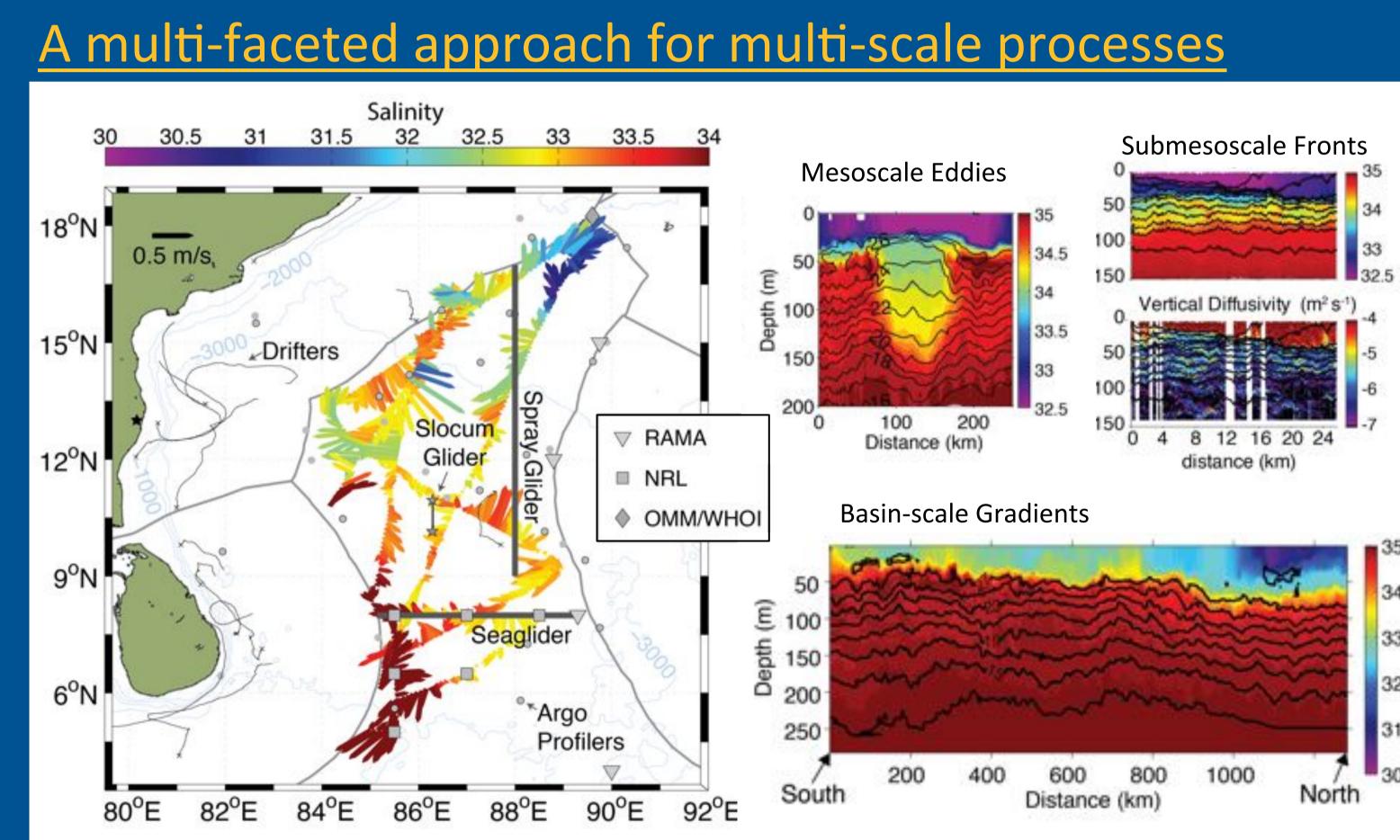


MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



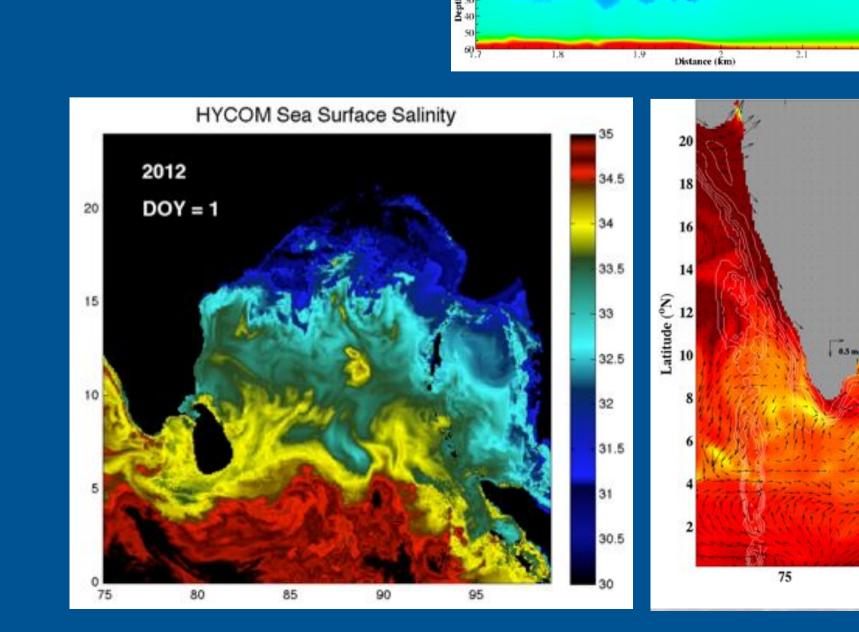
INDO – US collaborative Project ASIRI-OMM Air-Sea Interactions in the Northern Indian Ocean – Regional Initiative (ASIRI) **Ocean Mixing and Monsoons (OMM)**

Collaborating on establishing a legacy of ocean observations, models, human and technological capacity for improved cyclone and intraseasonal monsoon forecasts

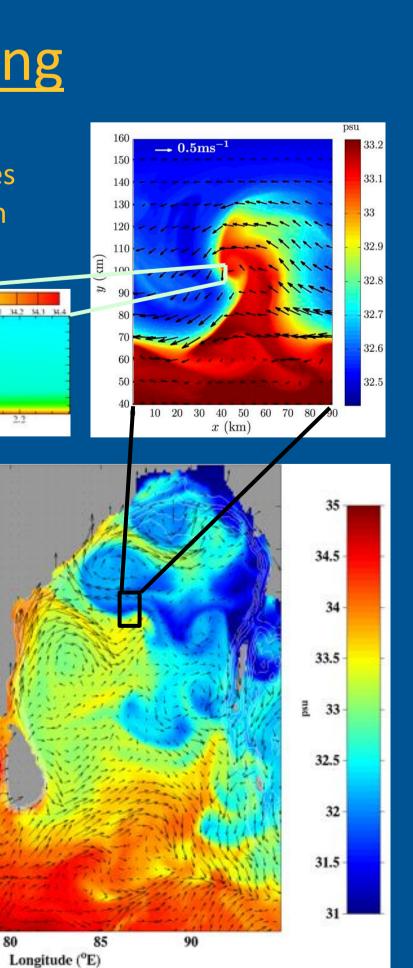


Multi-scale Ocean Modeling

MODELING: HYCOM (lower left) and regional NCOM (lower right) ocean model snapshots. Salinity (in color) makes eddies visible. Process models (right) and LES, (below) explore much finer resolution sub-mesoscale processes.





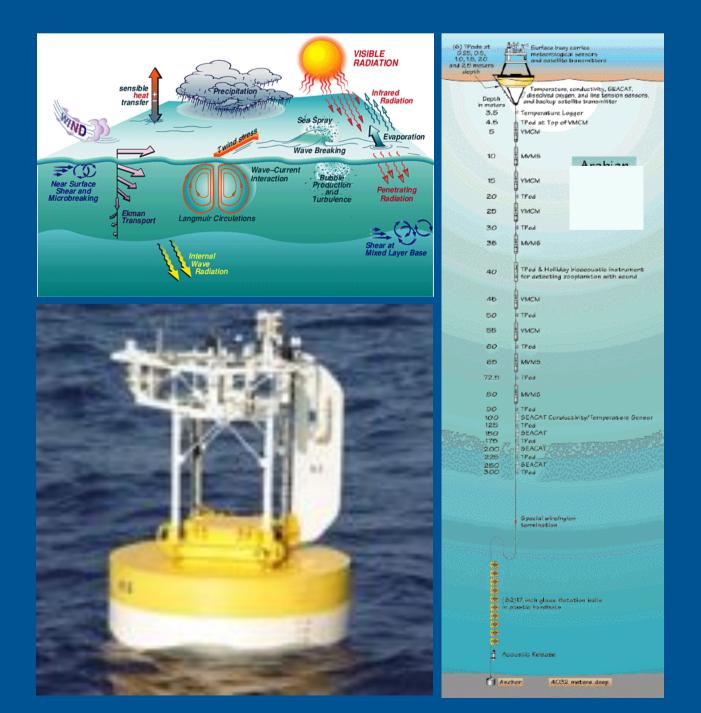


Far left: Salinity and velocity data collected during the 2013 Pilot. Map shows ship track and observational assets, many highlighted below. Subpanels: Salinity sections at different scales highlighting some of the physical features of the Bay of Bengal.

Observational Tools



Long term endurance gliders Spray (left) and Seaglider (right) measure subsurface temperature and salinity structure.



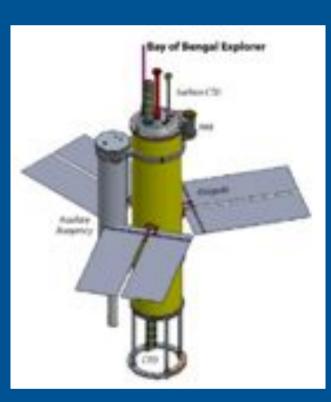
Air-sea flux mooring measures air-sea exchange of heat, momentum, and freshwater and temperature, salinity, and velocity in the ocean.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, Oregon State University, University of Washington, University of Notre Dame, Colorado State University, Columbia University, University of Miami, University of Alaska, US Naval Research Laboratory





Lagrangian float follows density or pressure level while taking measurement and is remote programmab





Turbulent notions are being measured from moorings, CTD rosettes, and autonomous profilers using



Lagrangian drifters measure near-surface ocean currents, atmospheric pressure, sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity

Slocum turbulence glider measures microstructure shear and mixing.



Surface wavedriven wirewalker measures temperature, salinity, currents and optical variables at cm scale resolution

