



"...much more than nautical charts..."

2 sea-trials from March to May

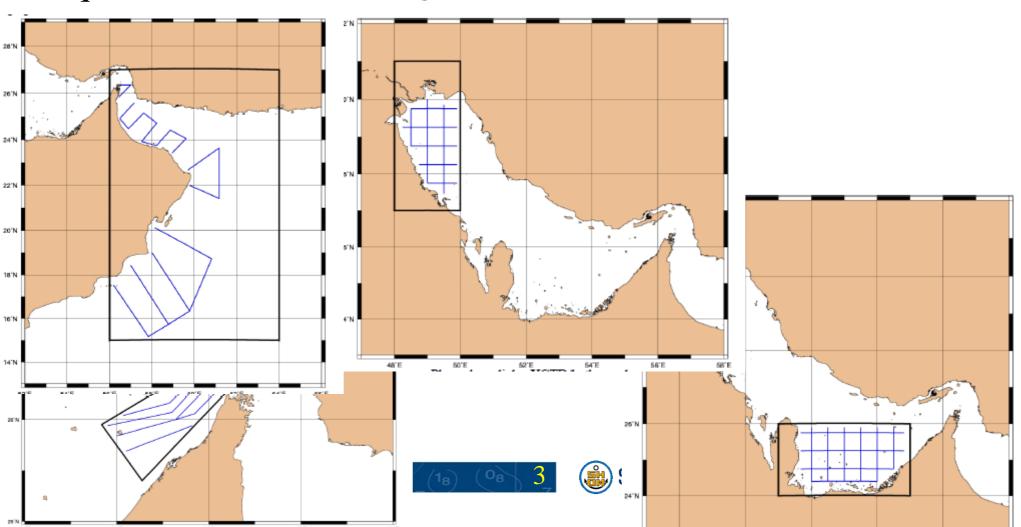
PHYSINDIEN'14:

- Oceanographic sea-trial
- 2 legs :
 - Leg 1: March Arabian sea Gulf of Oman Strait of Hormuz
 - Leg 2: May the Gulf

GAP'14:

Hydrographic sea-trial – April / May – the Gulf

UNCLOS Marine Scientific Request prepared in June 2013 Sent in July 2013 through diplomatic channels to: Iraq, Iran, Koweit, KSA, Qatar, Sultanate of Oman, UAE



Surveys by hydrographic and oceanographic vessel Beautemps-Beaupré





Scientific equipments



> Description of the instrumentation

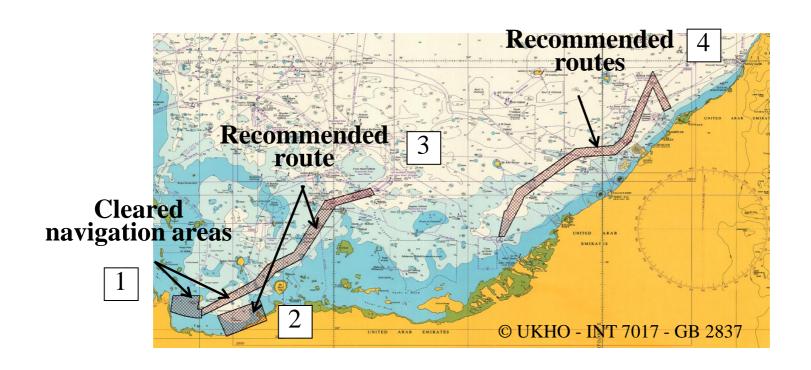
Type of data collected	Acquisition type	Systems
Bathymetry	Along shiptrack	Multibeam and singlebeam echo sounders
Geophysical measurements	Along shiptrack or on land	Sea gravimeter Portable land gravimeter Magnetometer
Sedimentology	Along shiptrack or station	Sub-bottom profiler Sediment sampling device Divers
Current measurements	Along shiptrack or moorings	ADCP 38 and 150 kHz Current profiler

> Description of the instrumentation

Type of data collected	Acquisition type	Systems
Tide	Moorings	Pressure tide gauges
Hydrology	Along shiptrack or on land	Expandable bathytermographs Sound velocity profiler Hull mounted celerimeter Thermosalinometer CTD-LADCP probe
Weather measurements	Along shiptrack or on land	Onboard weather station Weather station to measure atmospheric pression
Geodesy	On land	Topography

GAP-2014 - Objectives

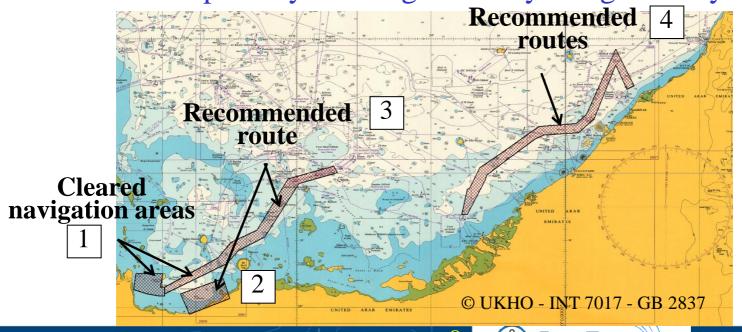
Bathymetry for safety of navigation Main assets: Multibeam echo sounders / side-scan sonars





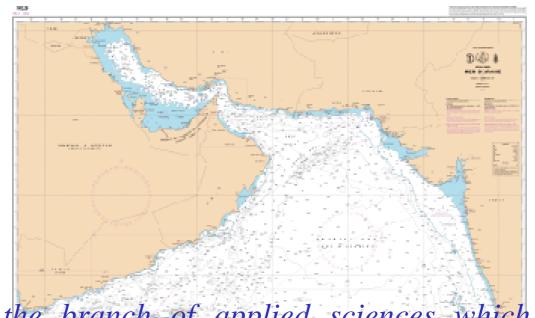
GAP-2014 - Deliverables

- Cruise report to UAE within 6 months after the end of the seatrial
- Processed hydro-oceanographic data on numerical storage devices
 - Raw / Intermediate processed data immediately at the end of the sea trial
 - Processed data not later than one year after the sea-trial
 - Relevant maritime safety information for publication into Notice to mariners to the primary charting authority designated by UAE (UKHO?)





Ocean modelling, development and validation of an oceanographic forecasting system for the NW Indian ocean



"Hydrography is the branch of applied sciences which deals with the ...description of the physical features of oceans, ... as well as with the prediction of their change over time, ...in support of all other marine activities, including economic development, security and defence, scientific research, and environmental protection".

8 10



On going developments on the Indian ocean forecasting model The HYCOM choice

HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model

HYCOM is developed by an important international consortium:

- ✓ USA: NRL, RSMAS (Miami), COAPS (Tallahassee), NOAA,
- ✓ Europe : NERSC (Norway), DMI (Denmark), IH (Portugal), SHOM.

HYCOM is particularly adapted to:

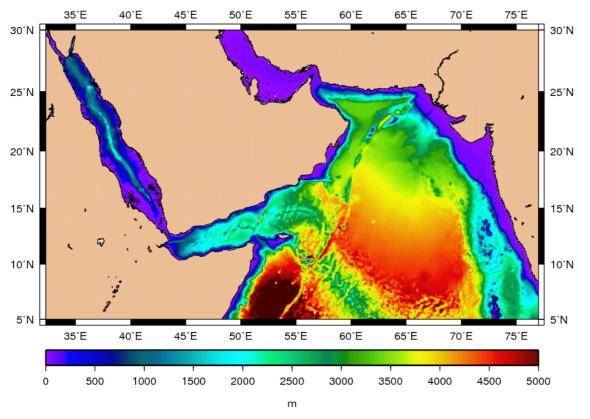
- ✓ strong bathymetric gradients,
- ✓ strong density gradients.





On going developments on the Indian ocean forecasting model

Horizontal resolution: 5 km Vertical resolution: 40 layers



Instantaneous outputs

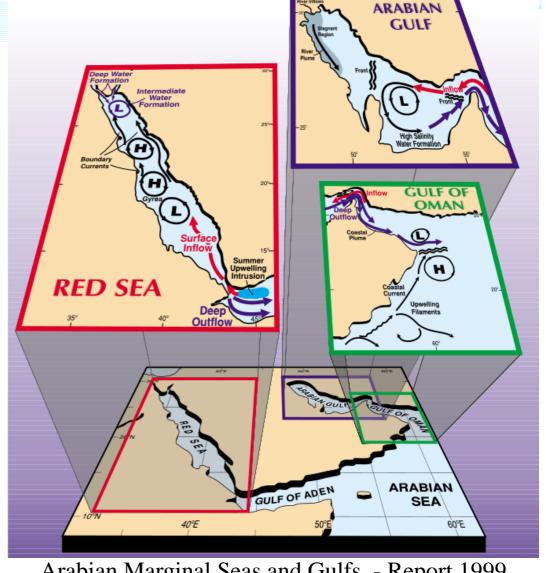
For each parameter, user can choose the temporal frequency and the area of the output

Bathymetry (GEBCO and a few SHOM data)



Ocean processes:

- ✓ Mesoscale (~10 km) circulation,
- ✓ Mixing layer dynamics,
- ✓ Deep outflows and surface inflows (Red Sea and the Gulf),
- ✓ Up wellings,
- ✓ High density water formation (the Gulf),
- ✓ Thermal fronts.

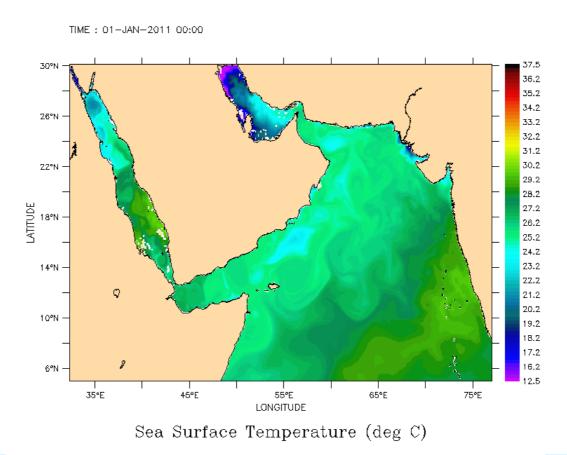


Arabian Marginal Seas and Gulfs - Report 1999



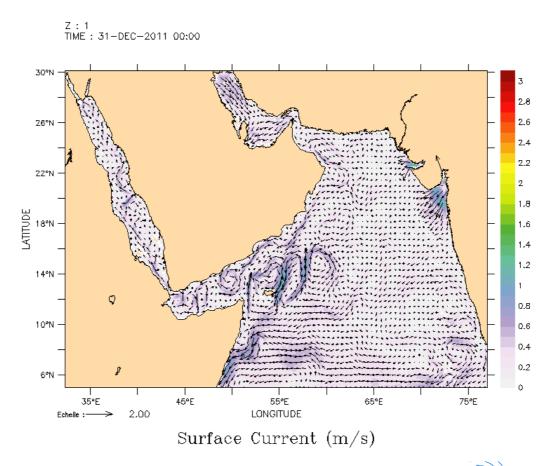
First outputs of the Indian ocean forecasting model

Sea surface temperature temporal evolution (a picture / day)



First outputs of the Indian ocean forecasting model

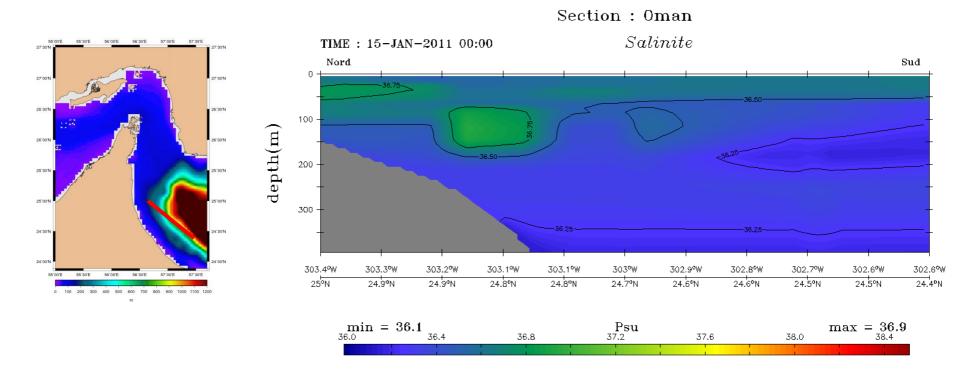
Sea surface current temporal evolution (a picture / day)



First outputs of the Indian ocean forecasting model

The Gulf water outflow

Salinity temporal evolution (a picture / day) along a vertical section in the Oman Gulf from the 2011/01/15 to the 2011/12/11



Model validation

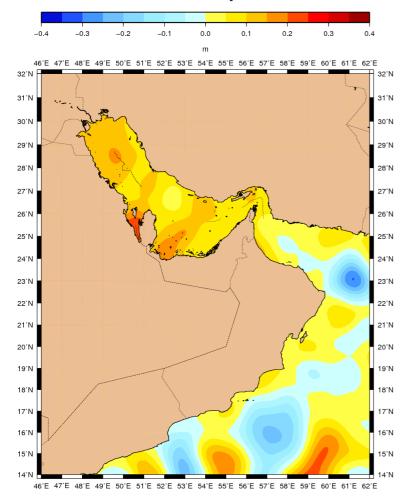
To validate and improve the Indian ocean forecasting model, assessment and analysis based on a direct comparison between model outputs and field observations are required

This validation is made using:

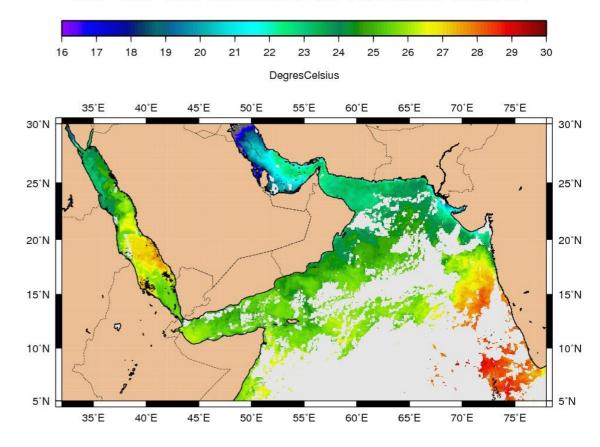
- ✓ satellite data → surface data
- ✓ in-situ data → data over the whole water column

Model validation – Satellite data

Sea level anomaly 131115

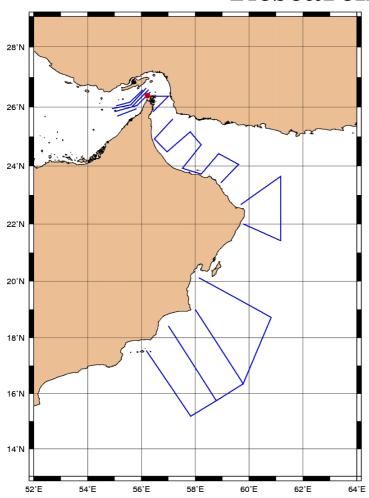


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Model validation – In-situ data Research oceanic cruises



March 2013 programme of work:

→ To carry out current and hydrology measurements along the Oman coast, in the Oman gulf and in the Strait of Hormuz to study mesoscale dynamics and the Gulf water outflow

Model validation – In-situ data Research oceanic cruises

The cruise consists of a network of measurements using various sensors:

- ✓ Current: ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler)
 - Vessel Mounted-ADCP (150 kHz and 38 kHz),
 - Lower-ADCP (300 kHz),
 - **ADCP mooring (470 kHz),** 056°13,5′ E; 26°22,8′ N
 - **Drifting buoys.**
- ✓ Hydrological: CTD (Conductivity Temperature Depth)
 - Expandable CTD (XCTD), Thermosalinometer,

 - Lowered CTD,
 - Towfish CTD (Seasoar).

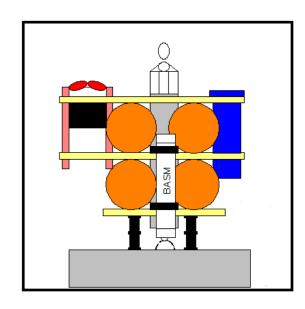
Model validation – In-situ data Research oceanic cruises



Towfish CTD (Seasoar)

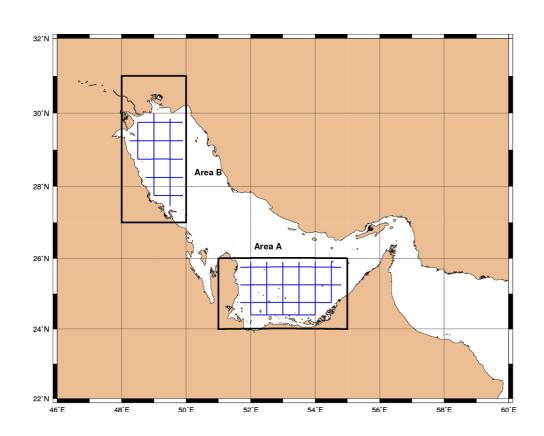


Drifting buoy



Sketch of the ADCP mooring

Model validation — In-situ data Research oceanic cruises



May 2013 programme of work:

→ To carry out current and hydrology measurements in the Gulf to study mixing layer dynamics and dense water formation

Model validation – In-situ data Research oceanic cruises

The cruise consists of a network of measurements using various sensors :

- ✓ Current : ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler)
 - Vessel Mounted-ADCP (150 kHz),
 - Lower-ADCP (300 kHz).

- ✓ Hydrological : CTD (Conductivity Temperature Depth)
 - Expandable CTD (XCTD),
 - Thermosalinometer,
 - Lowered CTD (2 kinds: the usual one and a « mini » probe for very shallow waters).

Model validation – In-situ data Research oceanic cruises







VM-ADCP (150 kHz)

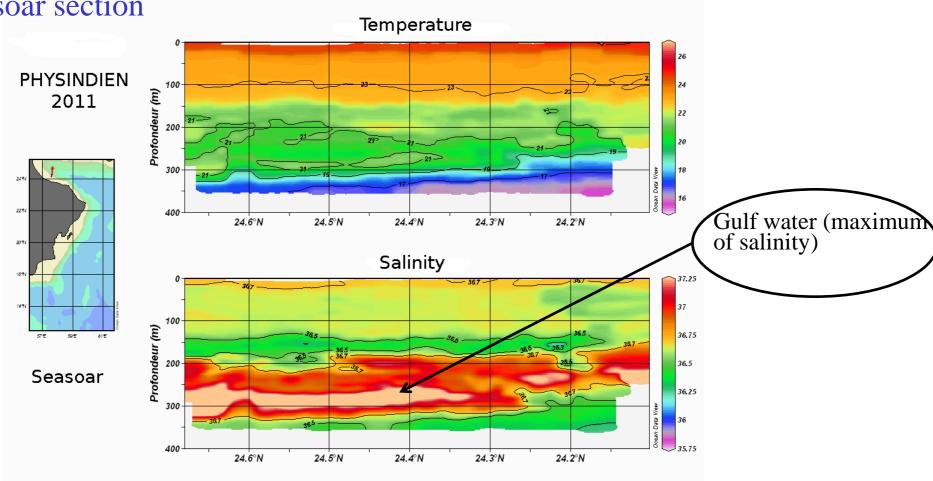
L-CTD L-ADCP

X-CTD



Model validation – In-situ data Research oceanic cruises





PHYSINDIEN 2014 - Deliverables

Cruise report (~ 1 year after the cruise)

- Measurement framework,
- Measurement area,
- Measurement conditions,
- Sensors, configuration (parameters set-ups),
- Issues.

Data

- Raw data (immediately after the cruise, on request),
 Processed data (~ 1 year after the cruise),
- Pictures (immediately after the cruise).



GAP 2014 & PHYSINDIEN 2014 – Planned port calls (tbc)

Salalah: 4-7 March

Muscat: 19-20 March

Abu Dhabi: 26-28 March

Doha: 13-15 April

Bahrain: 28-30 April

Abu Dhabi: 12-15 May

Muscat: 29 May-1 June

GAP 2014 & PHYSINDIEN 2014 - POCs

REQUEST FOR CONSENT FOR MARINE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN WATERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF

Date: 2013 July 1st

General.

1.1 Cruise name.

The cruise name is PHYSINDIEN2014

1.2 Sponsoring institution.

Name: Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM)

Address : Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM) – 13 rue du Chatellier

CS 92803 - 29228 BREST cedex 2 - France

Director : Ingénieur général de l'armement Bruno FRACHON

1.3 Scientist in charge of the project.

Name : Dr Stéphanie LOUAZEL

Address: SHOM/DOPS/HOM/REC, 13 rue du Chatellier CS 92803 29228 BREST cedex 2 – France

Director : Ingénieur général de l'armement Bruno FRACHON

Phone: (+33) 2 98 22 10 14 Mail: stephanie.louazel@shom.fr

Fax: +33) 2 98 22 18 64

1.4 French scientist in charge of conducting the work at sea.

Name: Dr Jean-Claude LE GAC

Address: BRCM de Brest – GOA – CC61 – 29240 Brest cedex 9 – France

Director : Ingénieur en chef de l'armement Jean-Claude LE GAC

Phone: (+33) 2 98 14 05 49 Mail: <u>jean-claude.le.gac@shom.fr</u>

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Questions?www.shom.fr



