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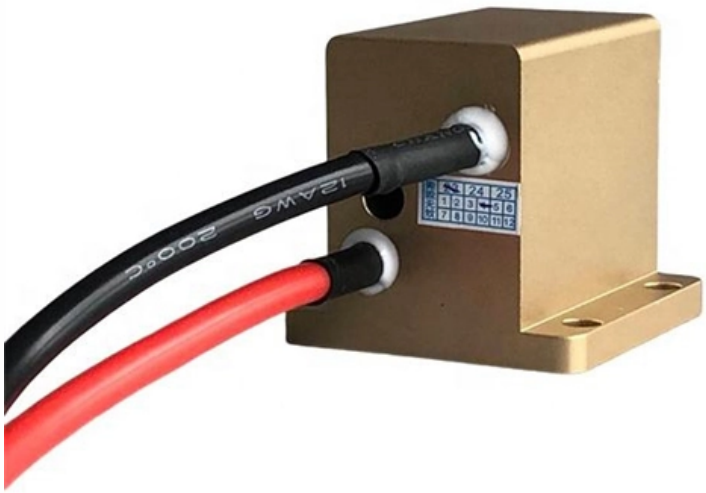
Vertical Somali divides electricity into strong and weak currents



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Overview

The connected western boundary current system in the Arabian Sea plays an important role in the exchange of heat, mass, and freshwater and their distribution.

Why the Somali Current Is Unusual: Reversal and Upwelling

The Somali Current reverses direction each year with the monsoons, driving upwelling and rich marine life in ways most ocean currents never do.

Why the Somali Current Is Unusual: Reversal and Upwelling

The summer phase of the Somali Current triggers one of the most intense coastal upwelling events in the world. As the current flows northward and the Great Whirl spins up, cold,

SOMALI CURRENT

Along the Somali coast, the reversals of winds and currents, known for many centuries, have been used by the Arabic traders for their navigation along the African coast and towards India.

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The three main monsoon circulation sections deal with the equatorial regime (Section 3), the Somali Current and western Arabian Sea (Section 4), and the Bay of Bengal, seasonally reversing monsoon

Schematic map of surface currents of the AS. The left

The mean current field exhibits the western boundary Somali Current, weak westward North Equatorial Current, weak West Indian Coastal Current. Besides

Persistence of Cold Wedges in the Somali Current System

Further insights into the developments in the Somali Current region between boreal summer and fall 2014 are provided by the drifter/altimetry/wind synthesis (Figure 3) that allows the computation of the

Why Is the Somali Current Unusual?

The Somali Current exhibits two distinct phases, defined by changes in direction and speed. During the northern summer (June to September), the current flows rapidly northeastward

Seasonal Cycle and Annual Reversal of the Somali Current in an Eddy

Unlike other strong western boundary currents, the Somali Current reverses seasonally; its reversal has been attributed to the seasonally reversing Indian monsoon wind. The Somali Current is important for

Persistence of Cold Wedges in the Somali Current System

The Somali Current system in the western Arabian Sea reverses seasonally with the South Asian Monsoon and is associated with localized upwelling cells or cold wedges during the

Monsoon response of the Somali Current and associated upwelling

In the early phase of the monsoon response, during May, with weak southerly winds off Somalia, a cross equatorial inertial current develops which turns offshore a few degrees north of the

A numerical studyof the Somali coastal undercurrents

The Somali Current, with a volume transport comparable to that of the Gulf Stream, changes direction with the monsoon winds. It flows north-eastward during the summer and southwestward in the winter

Somali Current

The Somali Current is a cold ocean boundary current that runs along the coast of Somalia and Oman in the Western Indian Ocean and is analogous to the Gulf

Basic electrical quantities: current, voltage, power

Explore the relationship between voltage and current in electrical circuits, understand resistance, and learn key concepts with Khan Academy's interactive resources.

Annihilation of the Somali upwelling system during

Somali upwelling system during northern summer is believed to be the largest upwelling region in the Indian Ocean and has motivated some of the early studies

Equatorial Dynamics Significantly Weakened the Southward Somali

Theoretical analysis and model simulations suggest that the exceptionally weak SSC circulation was primarily caused by abnormal wind forcing around the equator, associated with

Tidal current technologies

There are a number of different technologies for extracting energy from marine currents, including horizontal and vertical-axis turbines, as well as others such as venturis and oscillating foils.

A numerical studyof the Somali coastal undercurrents

While the Somali Current decays monotonically in the vertical during the summer monsoon, no deep-reaching boundary current exists during the winter. Rather, there are southward flows above and

Variability of the Somali Current and eddies during the southwest

Increased Ekman pumping during stronger SW monsoons strengthens coastal upwelling along the Somali coast. The Arabian Sea basin-wide anticyclonic circulation and presence of the GW

Somali Current

Southwestward current (Dec-Feb, Winter Monsoon): During the fall (Sep-Nov), with the strengthening northeast monsoon influencing it, the Somali Current gradually becomes weaker and slower.

The monsoon currents in the north Indian Ocean

The monsoon currents extend over the entire basin, from the Somali coast to the eastern Bay of Bengal. They do not, however, come into being, or decay, over this entire region at a given

The monsoon circulation of the Indian Ocean

The three main monsoon circulation sections deal with the equatorial regime (Section 3), the Somali Current and western Arabian Sea (Section 4), and the Bay of Bengal, seasonally

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