

# Analysis of wave height status and surface winds using data taken during the R/V Mirai MR15-04 cruise

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## Abstract

This study investigated a relation between wave height status and surface winds using the observational data from MR1504 cruise from 15 November to 20 December 2015 and model output by WAVEWATCH III (Tolman 1997, 1999a, 2009). Understanding the relation between waves and surface winds is highly desirable as one of the important components of air-sea interaction processes, and is important for a climate early warning system to provide to ships on the sea lanes around the Maritime continent. We confirmed the low-height wave status (1-2 m) was observed near the western coast of Sumatra in association with small wind speeds and horizontal distributions of wave status from WAVEWATCH III analysis output was generally consistent with the observations. Such sea surface conditions could be highly correlated with diurnal convection from Sumatra and intraseasonal variation of convective activities. Specific wave status events will be presented to understand a part of the air-sea interaction processes during MR1504 cruise.