Enhancing Ocean Internal Wave Parameter Extraction Using an Intelligent System

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received December 6, 2024

Revised December 21, 2024

Accepted January 6, 2025

Available online January 21, 2025

Keywords:

Intelligent system;

ocean internal wave;

propagation direction;

angled-line;

speed of wave

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the evolution and application of intelligent systems in extracting ocean internal wave parameters, with special emphasis on the advancements enabled by remote sensing technologies. It investigates historical development, their role in improving data accuracy, efficiency in measurement, challenges in current methodologies, and potential improvements for future systems. The study, using qualitative research methods such as literature reviews and case studies, highlights advancements in intelligent systems, especially in real-time data processing and algorithmic enhancements. Findings show that there is significant improvement in the accuracy of data and efficiency in measurement, which is driven by modern remote sensing technologies and adaptive algorithms. However, challenges persist in integrating diverse data sources and adapting to dynamic oceanographic conditions. This paper concludes with the proposal for the incorporation of machine learning techniques and the development of adaptive algorithms to solve the problems presented. This work contributes further to the knowledge of intelligent systems' transformative potential, especially in oceanographic studies, for parameter extraction of ocean internal waves.

Introduction

This paper examines the development and application of intelligent systems for extracting parameters of ocean internal waves in terms of advancements in the field of remote sensing technologies. The main research question investigated here focuses on how intelligence can improve the accuracy and efficiency of the extraction of parameters relevant to ocean internal waves. Five sub-research questions guide this inquiry: the evolution of intelligent systems for wave parameter extraction; the role of remote sensing toward data accuracy enhancement; influence of intelligent systems toward measurements efficiency; challenges in the state-of-the-art methodologies; and future improvements in new generation systems. The paper bases its methodology on qualitative and explores the historical evolution of intelligent systems and their applications to the oceanography field. The paper's structure includes a literature review, methodology exposition, findings presentation, and a final discussion on implications and future research directions.

Method

The current study explores the development and application of intelligent systems in ocean internal wave parameter extraction by using the qualitative research method. In this qualitative approach, it allows for a critical historical review that would show its impact on the methodologies applied today. Data collection is done through reviewing literature and case studies on intelligent systems in oceanography in terms of evolution and their applications. Data analysis was carried out through thematic analysis, identifying key themes and trends in the development of these systems. This approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the role and impact of intelligent systems in enhancing ocean wave parameter extraction.

2.Result & Discussion

The evolution and application of intelligent systems in oceanography, and to answer the sub-research questions: the evolution of intelligent systems for wave parameter extraction, the role of remote sensing in enhancing data accuracy, the impact of intelligent systems on measurement efficiency, challenges in current methodologies, and potential improvements in future systems. It talks about the related works: "Evolution of Intelligent Systems in Oceanography," "Remote Sensing and Data Accuracy," "Efficiency in Measurement through Intelligent Systems," "Challenges in Current Methodologies," and "Potential Improvements in Future Systems." Challenges include limited data accuracy, inefficiencies in current systems, and a need for more comprehensive methodologies. This paper aims to bridge these gaps by providing a qualitative analysis of intelligent systems and their impact on ocean wave parameter extraction.

- **Emergence of Intelligent Systems in Oceanography**

The initial research in intelligent systems has shown potential use in collecting marine data by automating simple processes. Many early works showed limitations, such as low adaptability and data processing capabilities. These have been advanced with better algorithms, enhancing data handling and analysis capabilities. Nonetheless, the integration of multiple sources of data was not effectively managed in these systems. Further advancements in the system have enhanced adaptability and real-time processing capabilities but still cannot cover the requirement for the proper integration of data.

- **Remote Sensing and Data Accuracy**

Initial studies used remote sensing technologies to achieve relatively coarse data granularity on oceans. Early attempts were carried out by collecting broad-spectrum data, which may often not be precise. There was significant advancement in sensor technologies, and modern remote sensing instruments provide higher resolution data with greater coverage. This also meant that consistency in accuracy during varied environmental conditions is challenging to attain. Current efforts stress calibration method refinement and incorporating multi-source data to strengthen reliability.

- **Efficiency in Measurement through Intelligent Systems**

The intelligent systems were conceived to simplify data collection process, but the early implementations are hindered by the less developed technology. With developing technology, these systems started producing more efficient data handling, avoiding manual input and processing for a longer time. Real-time data analysis has come into focus lately, which enhances efficiency in measurement. However, inefficiency still exists: in data processing speed and compatibility with existing methodologies.

- **Existing Methodologies Problems**

Current methodologies for ocean wave parameter extraction face several challenges, including data inconsistency and limited adaptability. Early approaches often relied on manual data handling, which introduced errors and inefficiencies. Modern methodologies have improved through automation and algorithmic processing but still struggle with integrating diverse data sources. Recent studies highlight the need for more robust systems capable of adapting to varying oceanographic conditions and data types.

- **Potential Improvements in Future Systems**

Future developments in intelligent systems in oceanography are oriented along the lines of improving integration of data and processing capabilities. Preliminary suggestions were primarily on adaptive algorithms and real-time data processing. Current studies involve the integration of machine learning techniques to further develop refinement in data analysis and thus enhance predictive capabilities. However, these are still huge hurdles: seamless integration with the extant technologies and adaptability under different oceanographic conditions.

Findings

The expanded sub-research questions are answered through this study's findings using qualitative data from literature reviews and case studies. This paper deals with the evolution of intelligent systems for wave parameter extraction, the role of remote sensing in enhancing data accuracy, the impact of intelligent systems on measurement efficiency, the challenges of current methodologies, and the potential improvements in future systems. Some of the key findings include: "Advancements in Intelligent System Evolution," "Enhanced Data Accuracy through Remote Sensing," "Improved Measurement Efficiency," "Addressing Methodological Challenges," and "Proposed Future System Enhancements." The findings suggest that intelligent systems have really evolved with time to improve data accuracy and efficiency in measurement, thereby solving some methodological challenges. Nevertheless, there is still much improvement needed for these systems to be fully integrated into the existing technologies and increase adaptability. The study fills gaps in understanding the role of intelligent systems in oceanography, offering insights into their potential to revolutionize wave parameter extraction.

- **Advancements in Intelligent System Evolution**

The study identifies significant advancements in the evolution of intelligent systems, which have increased adaptability and real-time data processing capabilities. Qualitative data from case studies demonstrate how modern intelligent systems have integrated more complex algorithms, allowing for enhanced data analysis and processing. For example, recent systems have shown improved accuracy and efficiency in wave parameter extraction, challenging earlier limitations and showcasing their potential to revolutionize oceanographic studies.

- **Improved Data Accuracy through Remote Sensing**

The integration of advanced remote sensing technologies has greatly improved the accuracy of data in extracting ocean wave parameters. Studies of literature and case studies show how modern sensors offer better resolution and more reliable data for more accurate parameter extraction. For instance, satellite-based remote sensing instruments have made it possible to improve the

precision and scope of oceanographic data collection and address earlier issues of low data accuracy.

- **Efficiency in Measurement**

The findings indicate that intelligent systems have greatly increased the efficiency of measurements by making the data collection and its analysis take less time as well as effort. Qualitative data obtained from case studies clearly depict how these systems manage to simplify processes by auto- and real-time data processing. For example, recent sophisticated intelligent systems have achieved major reductions in manual input times and processing times and hence boosted the efficiency and reduced measurement methodology inefficiencies.

- **Resolution of Methodological Problems**

Current methods for ocean wave parameter extraction have identified issues, including inconsistencies in data and less flexibility. Qualitative analysis also shows how some of the mentioned issues have been solved using new algorithms and automation by the modern intelligent systems. Major challenges remain; this is in terms of combining heterogeneous sources of data and in being robust to changing oceanographic conditions. The conclusions suggest continued research and development toward robust methodology.

- **Proposed Future System Enhancements**

The research provides several improvements to be included in future intelligent systems that have better data integration and processing capabilities. Qualitative data from literature and case studies indicates the inclusion of machine learning techniques to improve the analysis of data and the predictive ability. The research also identifies the need to develop adaptive algorithms and real-time processing to address the current issues and to make the system more adaptive. These proposals would further revolutionize the methodologies for ocean wave parameter extraction.

3.Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the development and application of intelligent systems in ocean internal wave parameter extraction, highlighting their significant impact on data accuracy, measurement efficiency, and methodological robustness. The findings confirm that intelligent systems have evolved considerably, offering enhanced capabilities and addressing some challenges in existing methodologies. However, the study acknowledges limitations, particularly in integrating diverse data sources and ensuring system adaptability. Future research should focus on developing more robust systems incorporating machine learning and adaptive algorithms for further enhancement of data integration and processing capabilities. Through continued exploration and refinement of intelligent systems, this research contributes to advancements in oceanography and underscores the potential of such technologies to revolutionize wave parameter extraction.

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