CHAPTER VII: FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The survey carried out only for the two days of satellite passing for specified latitude and longitude which are taken as the reference points for the estimation. With the different sets of inputs of various dates, it could be able to train the values and predict the unknown values as a future prediction. A comparative study of the soft computing techniques with possible outcomes of various techniques was also attempted and the results were obtained in due course.

As already mentioned, the limitations of the image caption in the cloudy environment cannot able to produce the actual values. The previous year values of the same location in the same specification can be used to train and predict the unknown datasets, which need not be the exact but the nearing values which can be utilized for better prediction. The important advantage in this estimation of the oceanic parameters, the significant wave heights are not directly obtained from the satellite of the present ocean satellites. The Oceansat3 which is to be launched in the forthcoming years may pave the way to derive the parameters instantly. Wherever data of information is incomplete or missing, at that point of time the back propagation method will help us in getting the correct solution. The interpretation about the data classification, the decision is carried out by the output of the back propagation method. It is also a straightforward method of reducing the errors in case of predictions.
In the evaluation of significant wave height still more methods can be adapted to understand rough weather and fair weather and evolve suitable error corrections accordingly. In the direction of inferring the ocean parameters and their roles in the prediction of weather climate, ocean surface observations are obtained for diverse and useful information through satellite images. It is worth of utilizing the surface observations to work out the various error corrections so as to approach the perfection in assessing the heights of the waves.

Estimation of the significant wave height table can be prepared with other supporting parameters in one stretch. The larger waves in a storm cause the most erosion on a beach; if the nature of the waves is known in advance the precautionary work can be done more effectively. Altimeter data are also used to compute significant wave heights and wind velocity. Those parameters are obtained by analyzing the shape and intensity of the altimeter radar beam reflected from the sea surface.

The one third of the wave’s estimation is not only utilized by the port authorities but also utilized to the society living in the coastal area. The prediction of any calamities in advance may help in warning them to escape easily from the disaster. A feedback and a report can be obtained from the people who are using the data profile and further modifications and changes can be adopted now and then.