

# **Dominant Wave Height Estimation Based on Spectral Analysis for Coastal Erosion Monitoring System in Real Time**

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18<sup>th</sup> iSAI-NLP-AIoT

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# Background

- ❑ 10% of world's population lives in coastal areas less than 10 meters above sea level and 40% lives within 10 km of the coast.
- ❑ 70% of sandy beaches are retreating.
- ❑ Thailand has a coastline of around 3,000 km long, and many communities along the shores experience the **coastal erosion** problem.

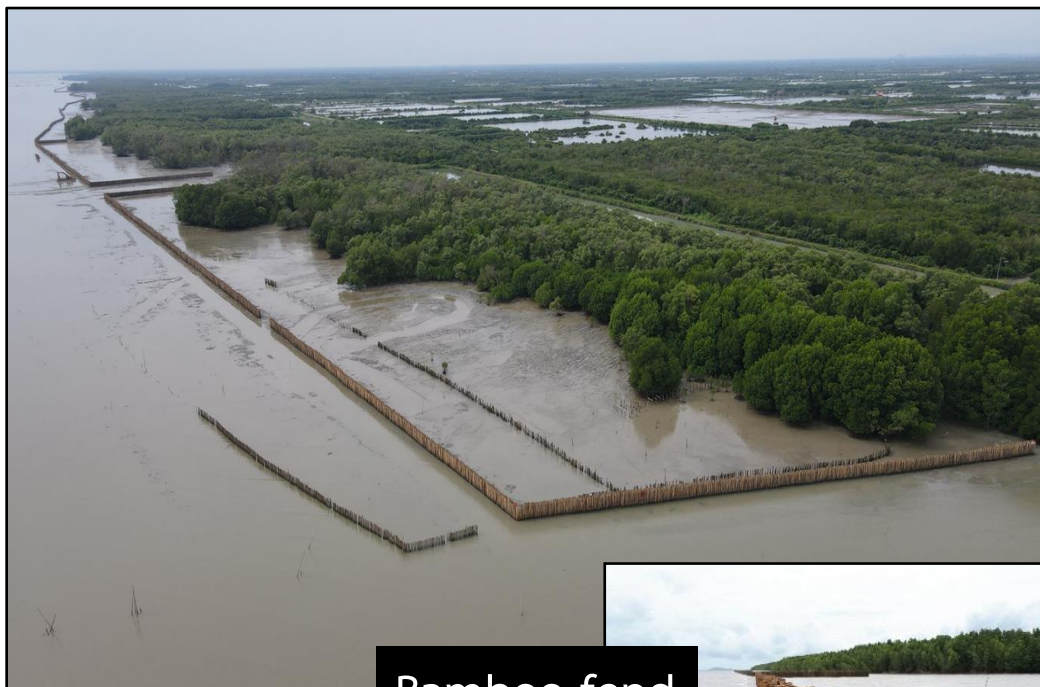
# Coastal Erosion

- ❑ Loss or displacement of land along the coastline due to the action of wind, wave, currents, tides, wind-driven water, waterborne ice, runoff of surface waters, storm, groundwater seepage, etc.
- ❑ Breaking waves release their **energy**, creating turbulent water. The turbulence disturbs the bottom sediments, and the moving water of the broken wave can then move those sediments.

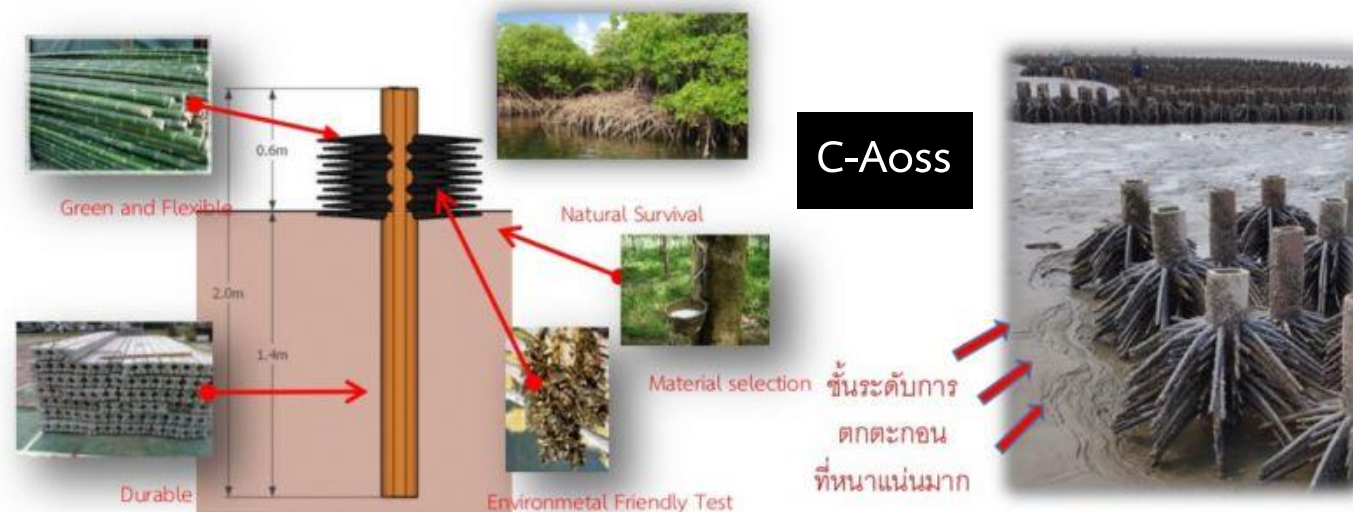
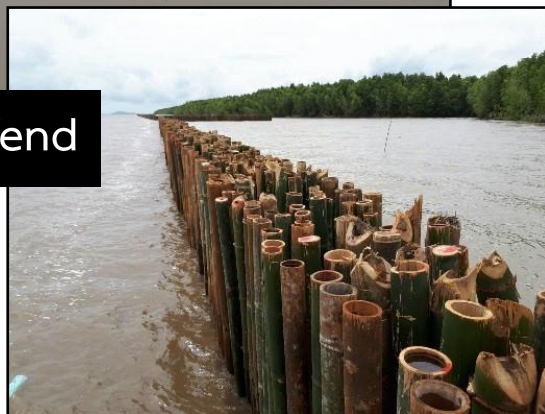




# Countermeasure



Bamboo fend



Breakwater

Image Source: DMCR, NSTDA

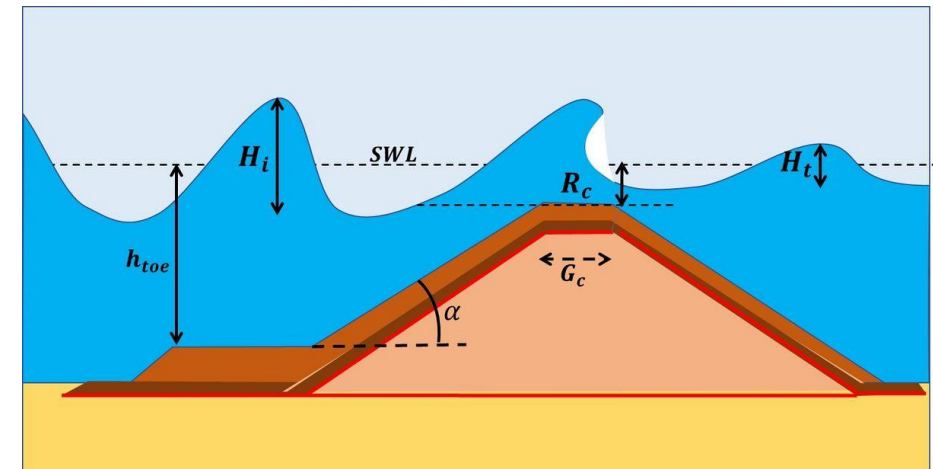


# Wave Transmission Coefficient

Wave transmission over a submerged breakwater at Mandara beach, Alexandria (Egypt). The yellow arrows indicate the location of rip currents.



Image Source: coastalwiki.org

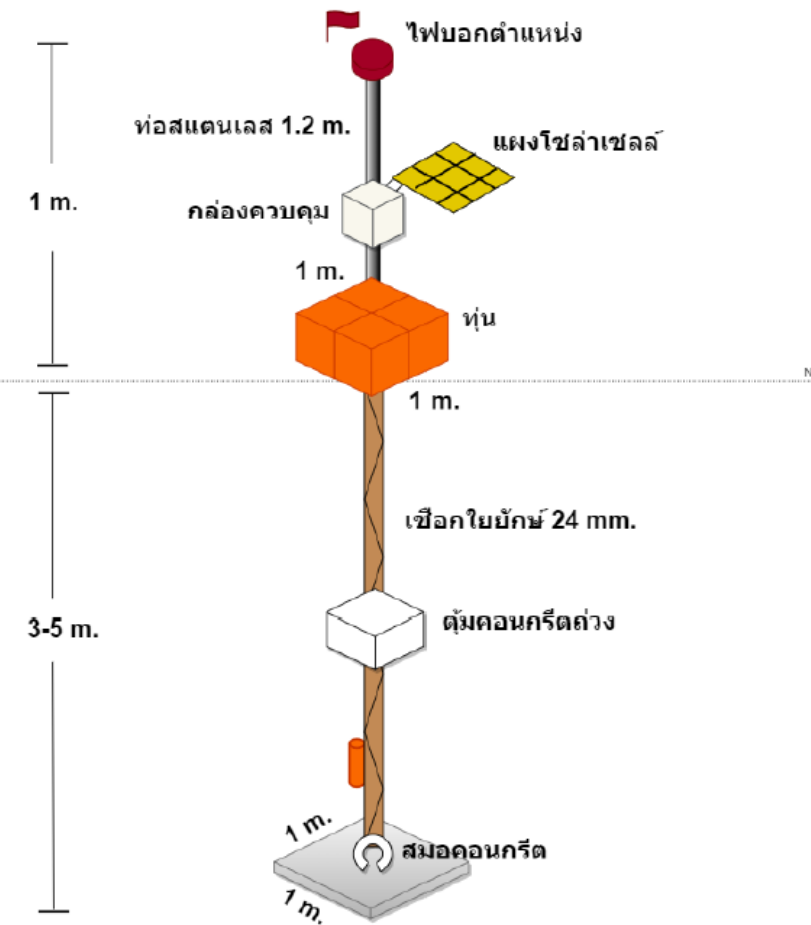
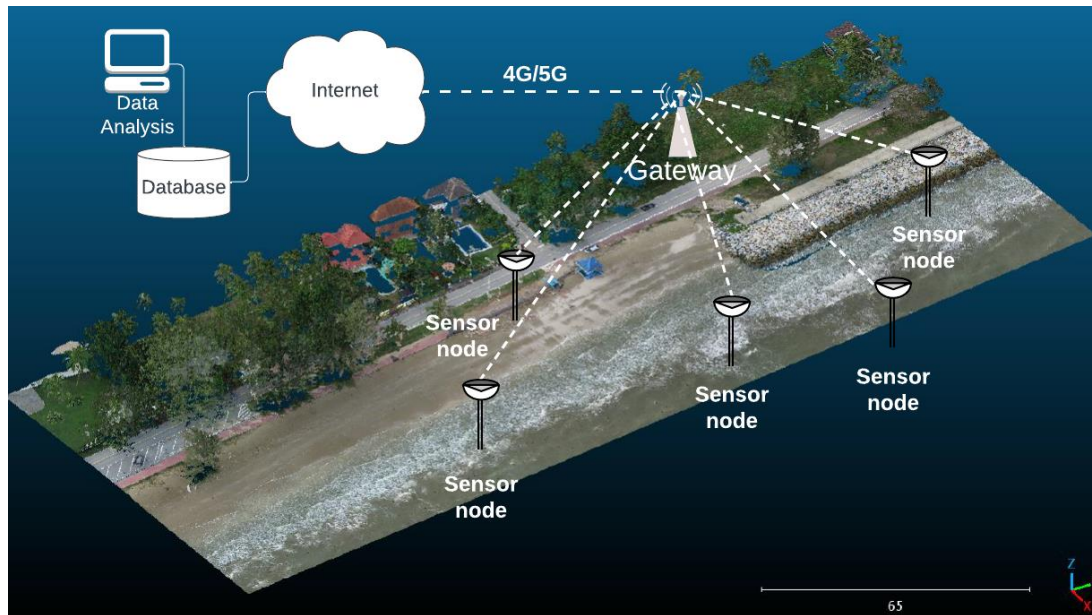


Transmitted wave

$$K_t = \frac{H_t}{H_i}$$

Incoming wave

# WSN









# Objective

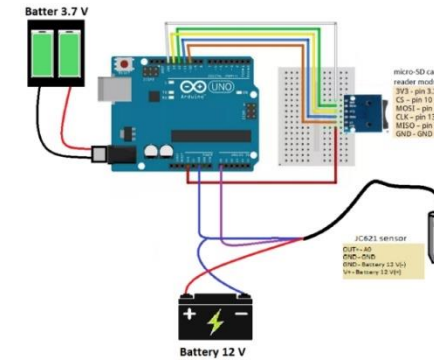
- ❑ To develop a sensor node that monitors the water surface level in real-time or near-real-time and to estimate the dominant wave height (spectral wave height) from time series data



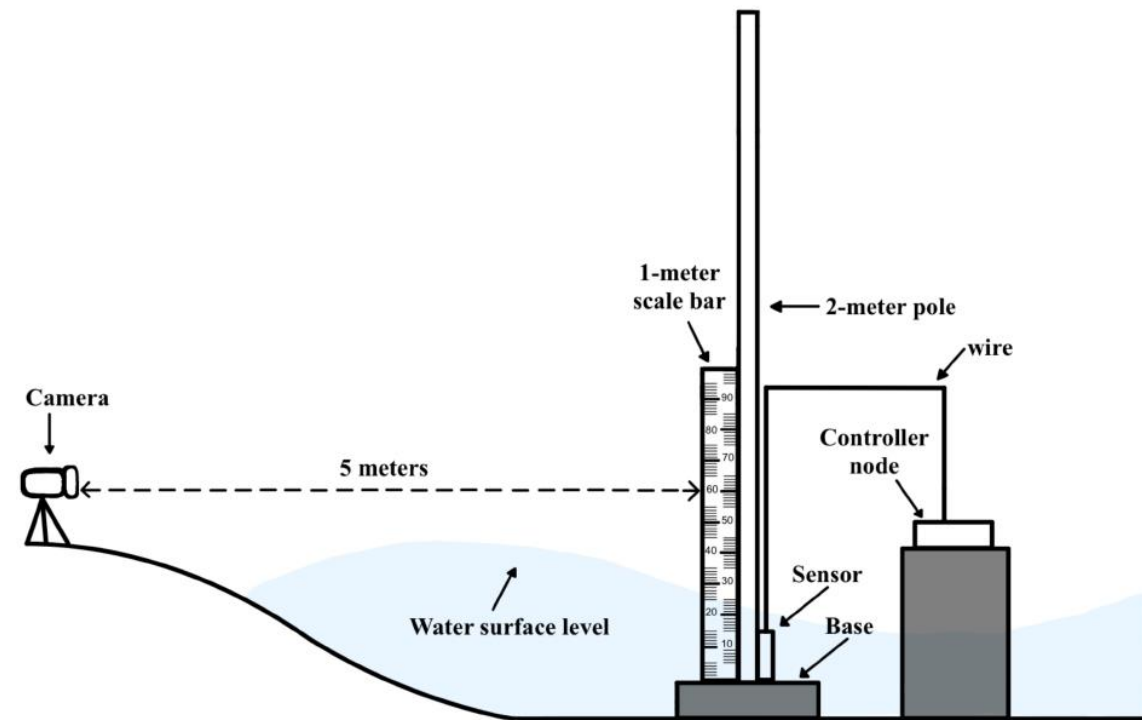


# Data Collection

- ❑ 29 June 2023, @Khao-Sam-Roi-Yot national park, Pachuapkhirikhun province
- ❑ Sampling = 28 Hz (i.e., 1,680 datapoints/minute)
- ❑ 35-minute time series (segmented into 35 1-minute time series)
- ❑ VDO frame rate = 25 frames/second

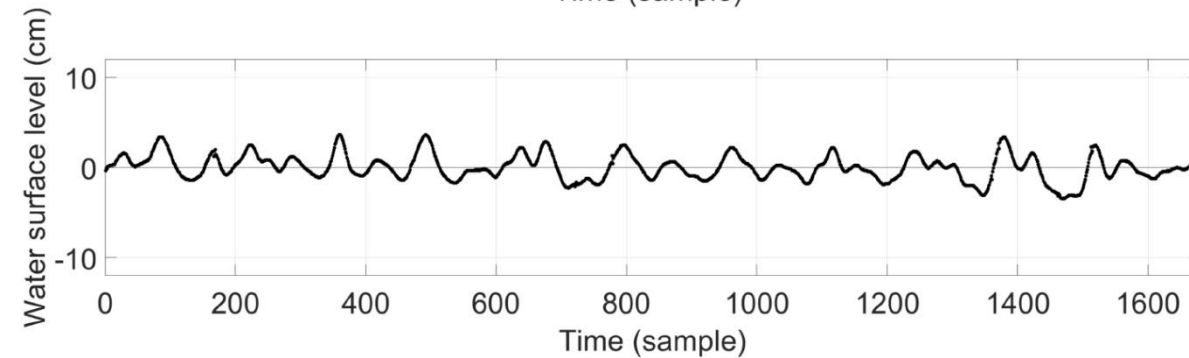
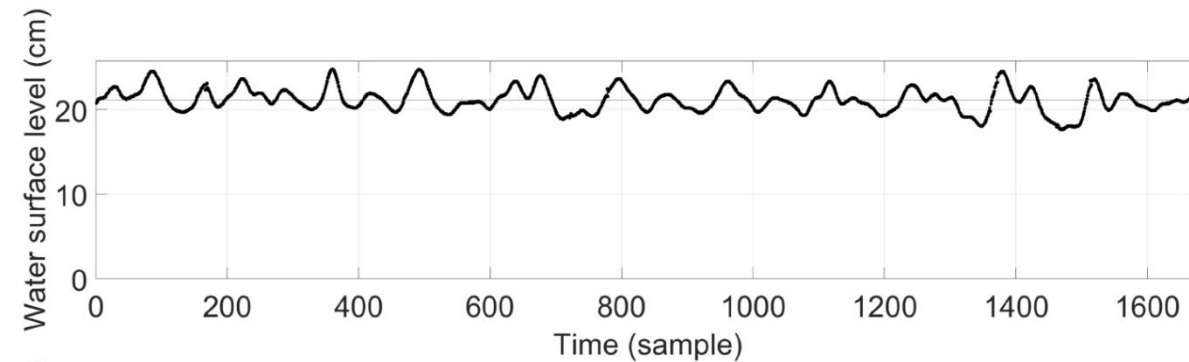
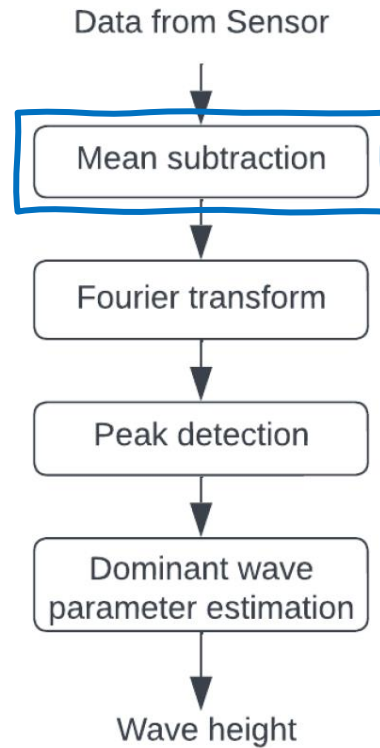


# Experimental Setup

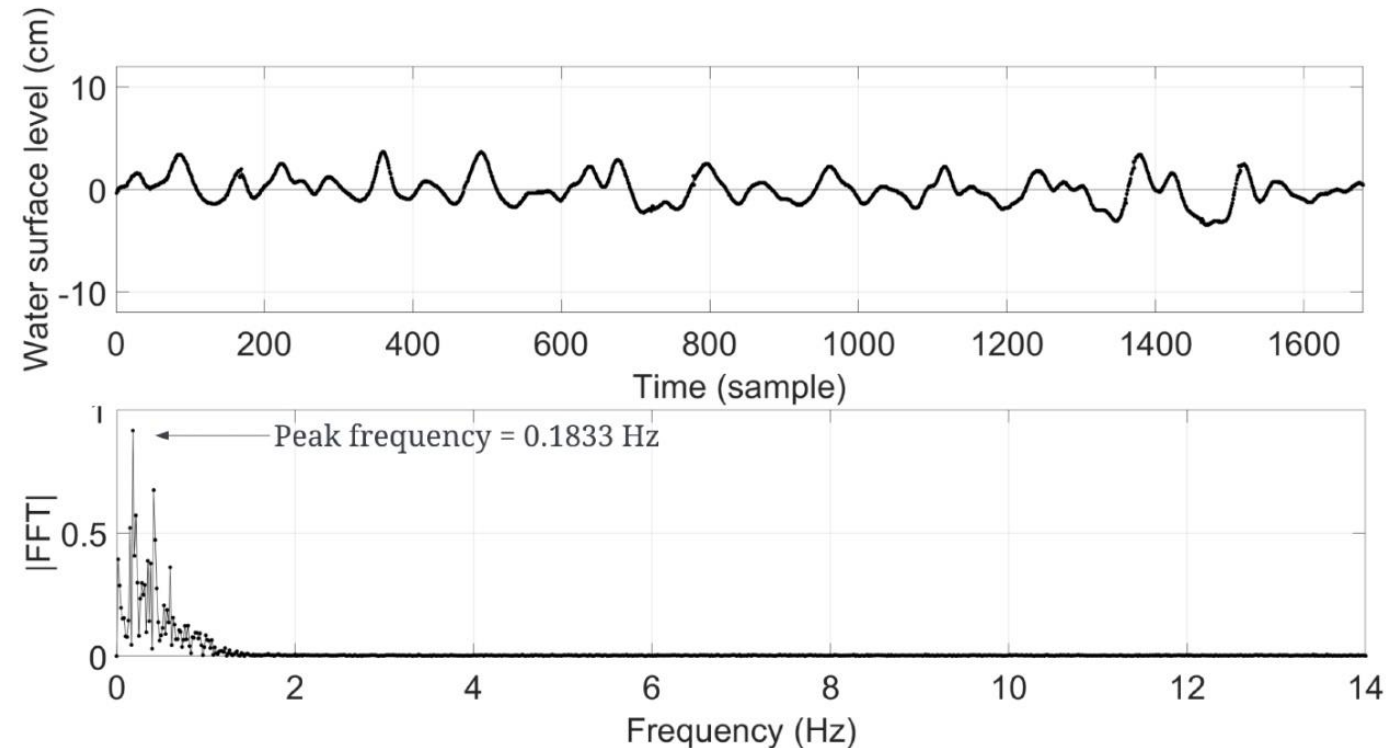
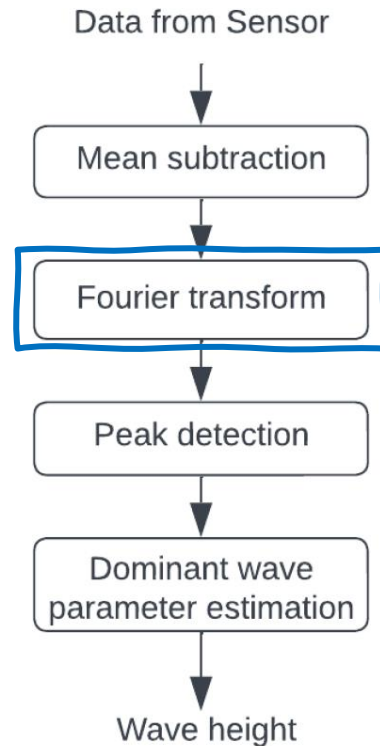




# Proposed Method

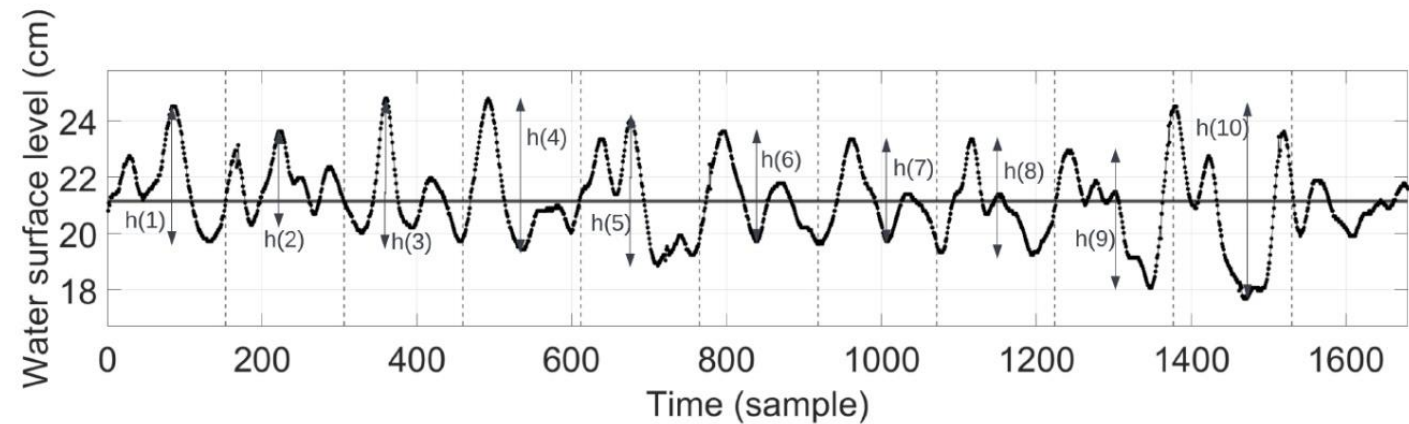
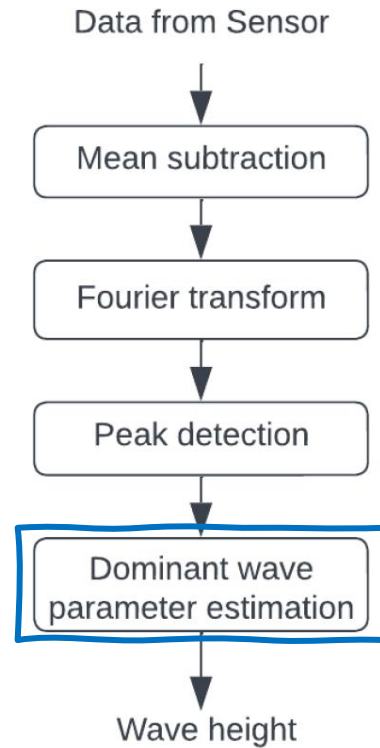


# Proposed Method (cont'd)

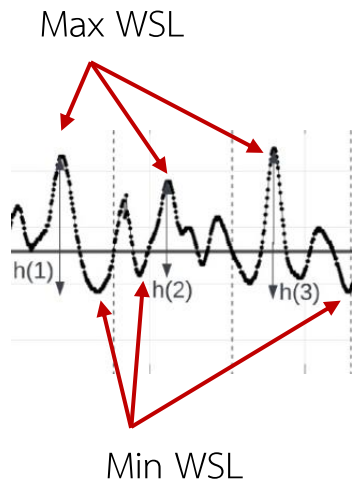




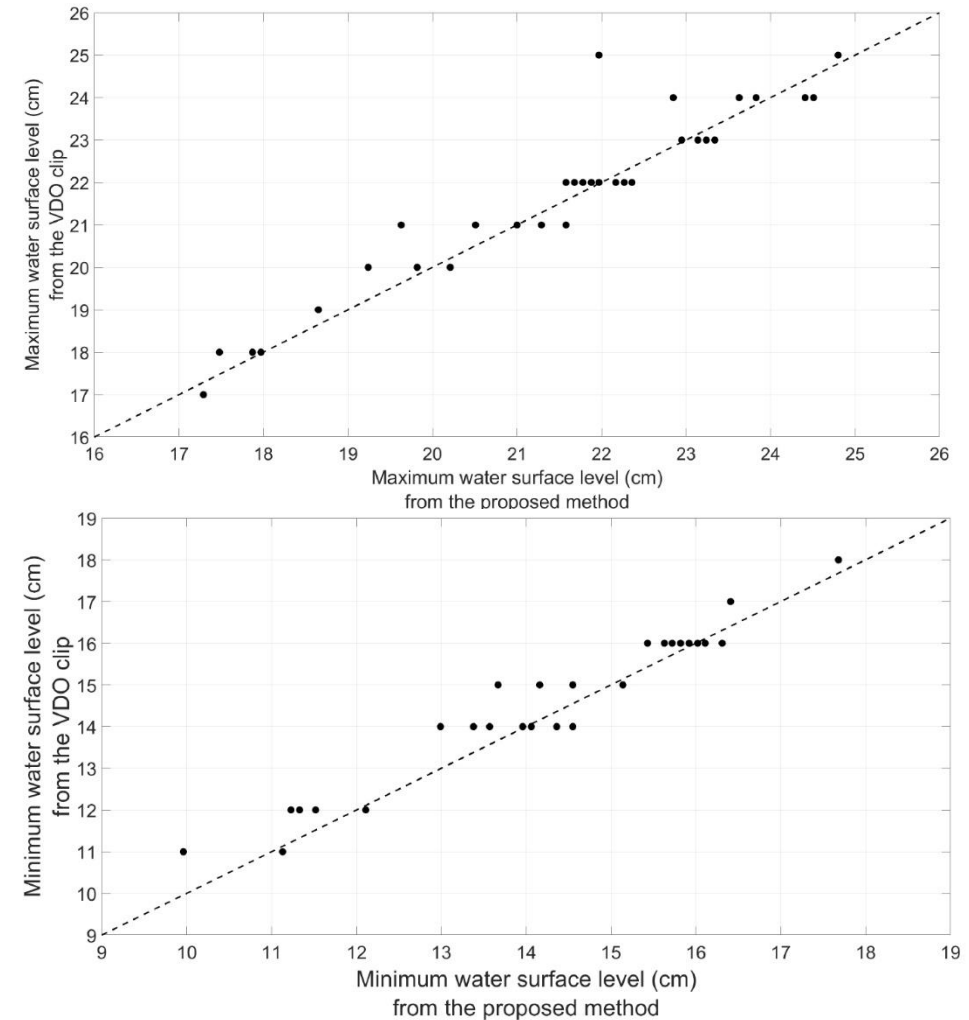
# Proposed Method (cont'd)



# Experimental Results



Time series	Video Clip				Proposed Method					
	$L_{max}$ (cm)	$L_{min}$ (cm)	$H_p$ (cm)	$N$	$L_{max}$ (cm)	$L_{min}$ (cm)	$H_{max}$ (cm)	$H_{av}$ (cm)	$H_p$ (cm)	$N$
1	25.00	18.00	7.00	10	24.80	17.68	6.83	4.87	7.12	10
2	24.00	16.00	8.00	7	24.51	15.82	6.54	3.33	8.69	24
3	24.00	16.00	8.00	12	24.41	15.82	7.72	5.80	8.59	12
4	23.00	16.00	7.00	6	23.24	16.02	7.22	3.93	7.22	24
5	24.00	16.00	8.00	8	24.41	16.31	8.10	4.96	8.10	12
6	23.00	16.00	7.00	9	23.14	15.63	7.12	5.29	7.51	14
7	23.00	16.00	7.00	5	23.34	15.92	6.84	3.32	7.42	24
8	22.00	16.00	6.00	8	21.58	16.02	5.56	3.07	5.56	28
9	22.00	14.00	8.00	8	22.36	14.36	7.42	5.44	8.00	14
10	22.00	14.00	8.00	7	21.88	14.06	6.45	4.45	7.82	14
11	20.00	14.00	6.00	7	19.82	13.96	5.86	3.84	5.86	12
12	20.00	14.00	6.00	5	20.21	13.57	6.05	3.38	6.64	24
13	21.00	14.00	7.00	5	20.51	14.06	5.67	3.78	6.45	15
14	21.00	14.00	7.00	6	21.00	14.55	4.59	3.13	6.45	25
15	22.00	16.00	6.00	5	21.78	15.63	5.86	3.46	6.15	21
16	23.00	16.00	7.00	8	22.95	15.92	6.15	3.70	7.03	28
17	24.00	16.00	8.00	9	23.63	15.43	7.42	4.14	8.20	12
18	22.00	16.00	6.00	9	22.27	15.92	6.15	3.82	6.35	15
19	21.00	16.00	5.00	7	21.58	15.43	5.08	2.92	6.15	30
20	21.00	15.00	6.00	9	21.00	14.16	5.47	3.98	6.84	10
21	21.00	14.00	7.00	7	21.29	13.57	7.23	3.87	7.72	17
22	22.00	14.00	8.00	11	21.68	13.38	8.30	5.05	8.30	14
23	22.00	15.00	7.00	9	21.88	14.55	6.84	4.36	7.33	16
24	22.00	16.00	6.00	12	21.97	15.72	5.17	4.03	6.25	10
25	22.00	15.00	7.00	7	22.17	15.14	7.03	3.52	7.03	16
26	24.00	16.00	8.00	8	23.83	16.11	7.52	3.51	7.72	25
27	24.00	17.00	7.00	8	22.85	16.41	5.56	3.36	6.44	24
28	25.00	15.00	10.00	9	21.97	13.67	8.30	3.60	8.30	26
29	21.00	14.00	7.00	13	19.63	12.99	6.45	4.14	6.64	14
30	20.00	12.00	8.00	8	19.24	12.11	6.54	4.90	7.13	12
31	19.00	12.00	7.00	9	18.65	11.23	7.42	4.69	7.42	12
32	18.00	11.00	7.00	9	17.97	11.13	6.55	3.66	6.84	30
33	18.00	11.00	7.00	9	17.48	9.96	6.74	4.55	7.52	14
34	18.00	12.00	6.00	10	17.87	11.52	6.25	3.36	6.35	28
35	17.00	12.00	5.00	7	17.29	11.33	5.57	4.06	5.96	12





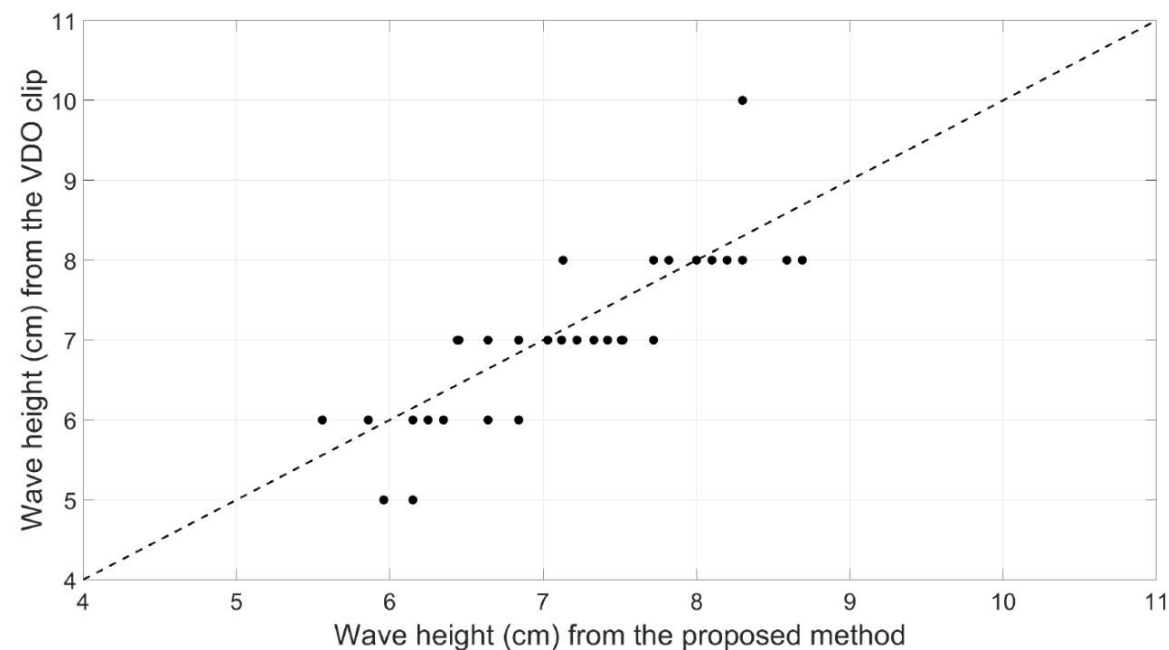
# Experimental Results (cont'd)

## □ MAE

- 0.41 cm (maximum water surface level)
- 0.39 cm (minimum water surface level)
- 0.45 cm (dominant wave height)

## □ Correlation coefficient

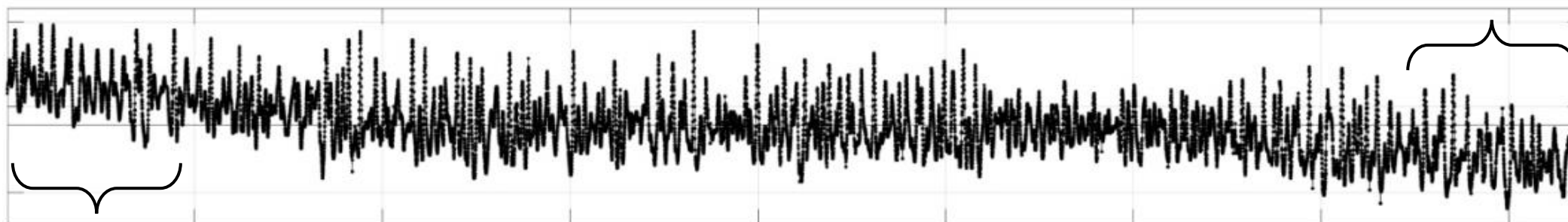
- 0.95 (maximum water surface level)
- 0.97 (minimum water surface level)
- 0.83 (dominant wave height)



# Discussion

- ❑ Sampling rate (Can it be reduced?)
- ❑ Analysis period (frequency resolution vs tidal effect)

$\bar{L}_{T,r}$   
 $r$  samples



$r$  samples  
 $\bar{L}_{H,r}$

$$\Delta_r = |\bar{L}_{H,r} - \bar{L}_{T,r}|$$

$$\Delta_{140,1-\min} = 0.93 \text{ cm}$$

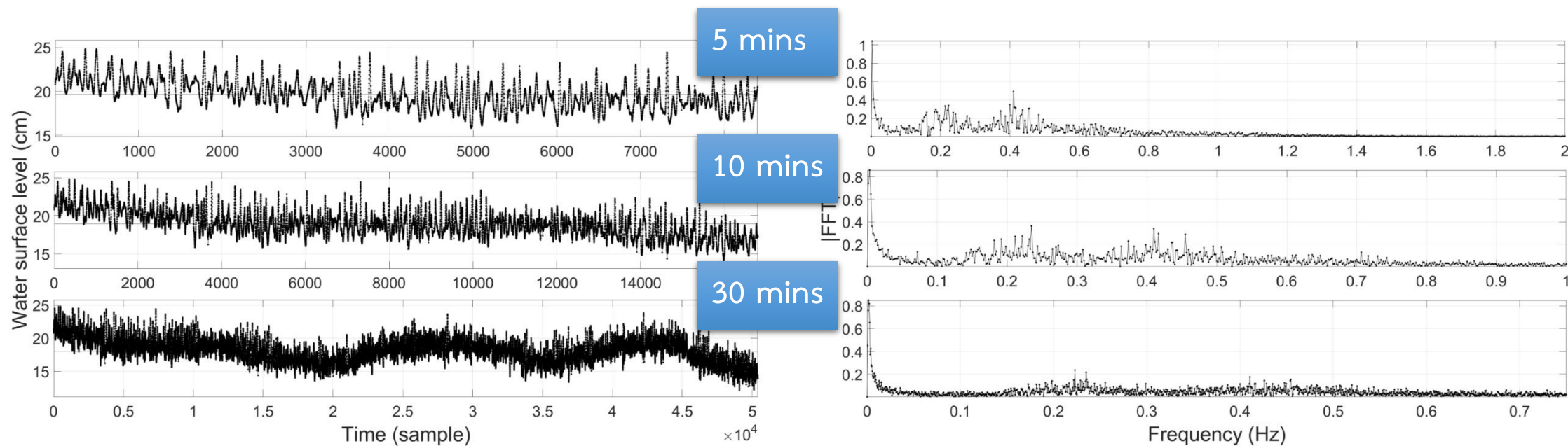
$$\Delta_{140,5-\min} = 2.78 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Delta_{140,10-\min} = 4.91 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Delta_{140,30-\min} = 7.02 \text{ cm}$$



# Discussion (cont'd)



# Summary

- ❑ **Issue:** Coastal erosion, breakwater's efficacy (wave transmission coefficient)
- ❑ **Aim:** Real-time (or near-real-time) method for estimating dominant wave height from time-series data obtained from a pressure sensor
- ❑ **Method:** Spectral analysis (Fourier transform)
- ❑ **Data:** 29 June 2023, Prachuapkhirikhan Province, 35-min time series, 28 Hz sampling
- ❑ **Result:** MAE = 0.45,  $\rho = 0.83$  (comparing between the estimator and VDO record)



# THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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