FloodHub;
An Integrated Near-Real-Time Flood Monitoring System in support of decision making

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BEYOND Center of Earth Observation Research & Satellite Remote Sensing

Project: SMURBS

The services of the BEYOND Center

24/7 Real-Time Forest Fire Monitoring service - Diachronic Burnt Scar Mapping (> 35 years)
- Fire Risk assessment (http://beyond-eocenter.eu/index.php/web-services/firehub)

Detection and diffusion of desert dust, dust, volcanic ash and toxic gases
(http://beyond-eocenter.eu/index.php/web-services/dusthub)

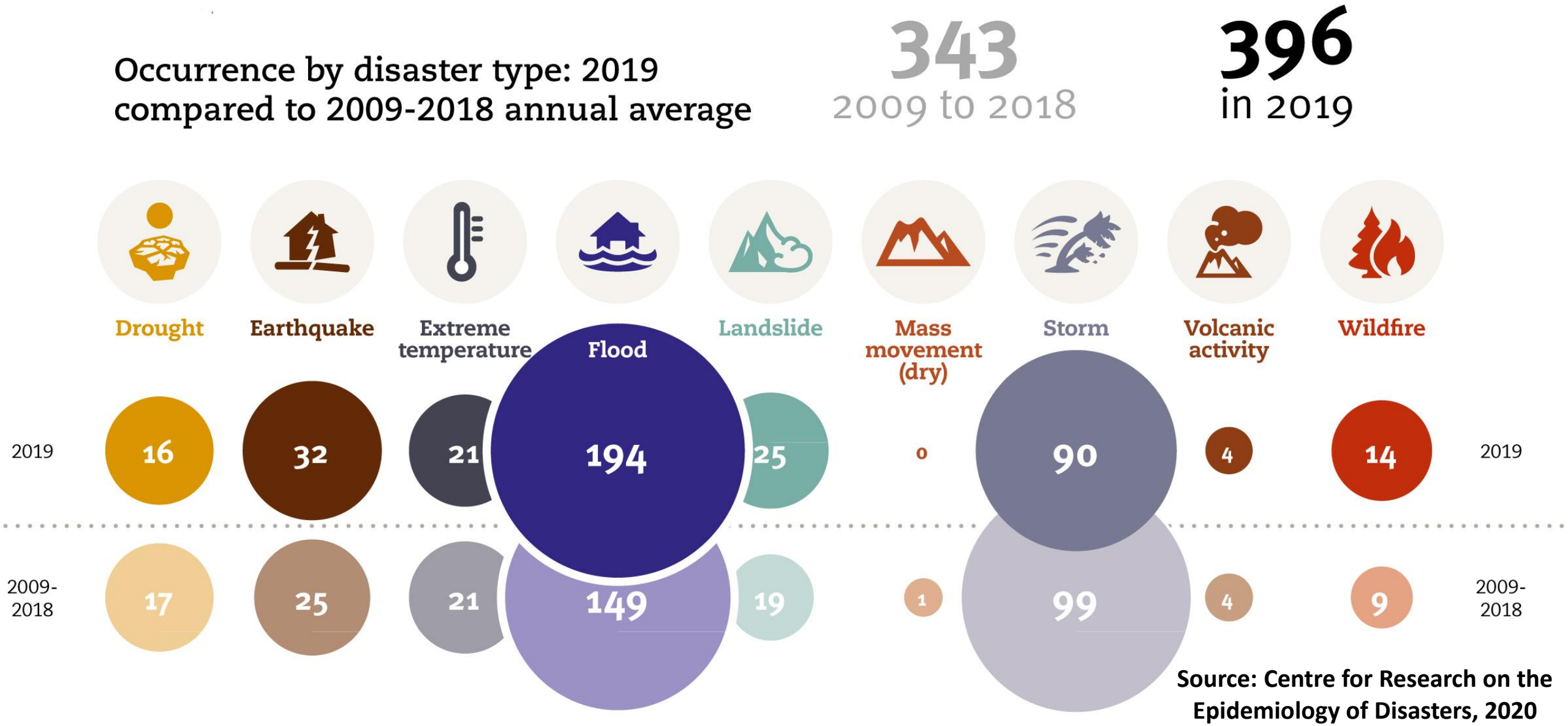
Early warning and monitoring of flood events - Diachronic Flood Extent Mapping
(http://beyond-eocenter.eu/index.php/web-services/floodhub)

Early warning and monitoring of geophysical disasters (earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions)
- Ground Displacement Mapping (http://beyond-eocenter.eu/index.php/web-services/geohub)

Solar Atlas Service - Solar Energy Nowcasting Service - Short-term Forecasting System
(http://beyond-eocenter.eu/index.php/web-services/solarhub)

Data Extraction Application for Regional Climate
(http://beyond-eocenter.eu/index.php/web-services/climahub)

Floods: the deadliest type of disaster, 43.5% of deaths in 2019 (CRED 2020)

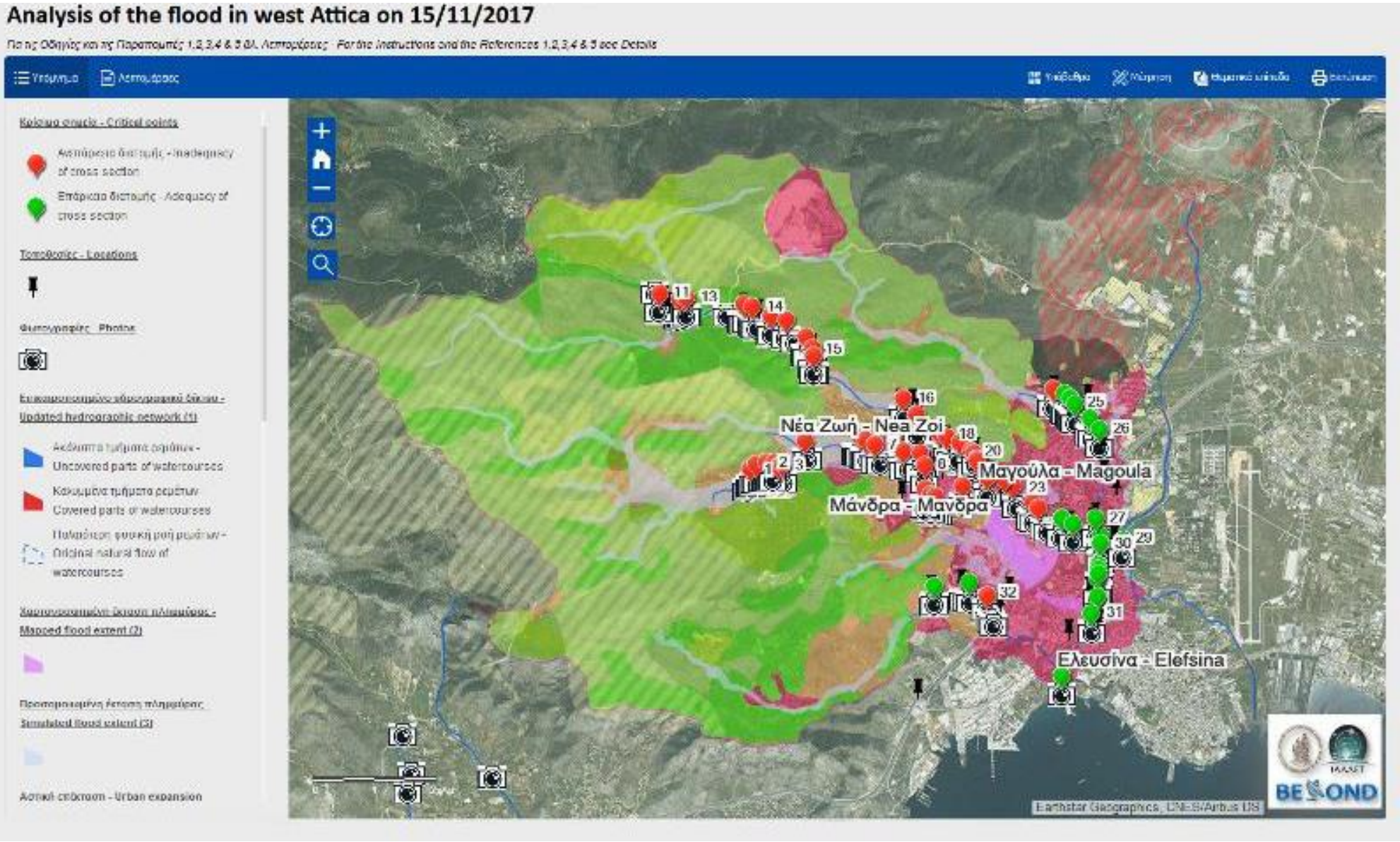


Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, 2020

Mandra flood 2017 (24 fatalities): Setup of an integrated web GIS platform

EuroGEO

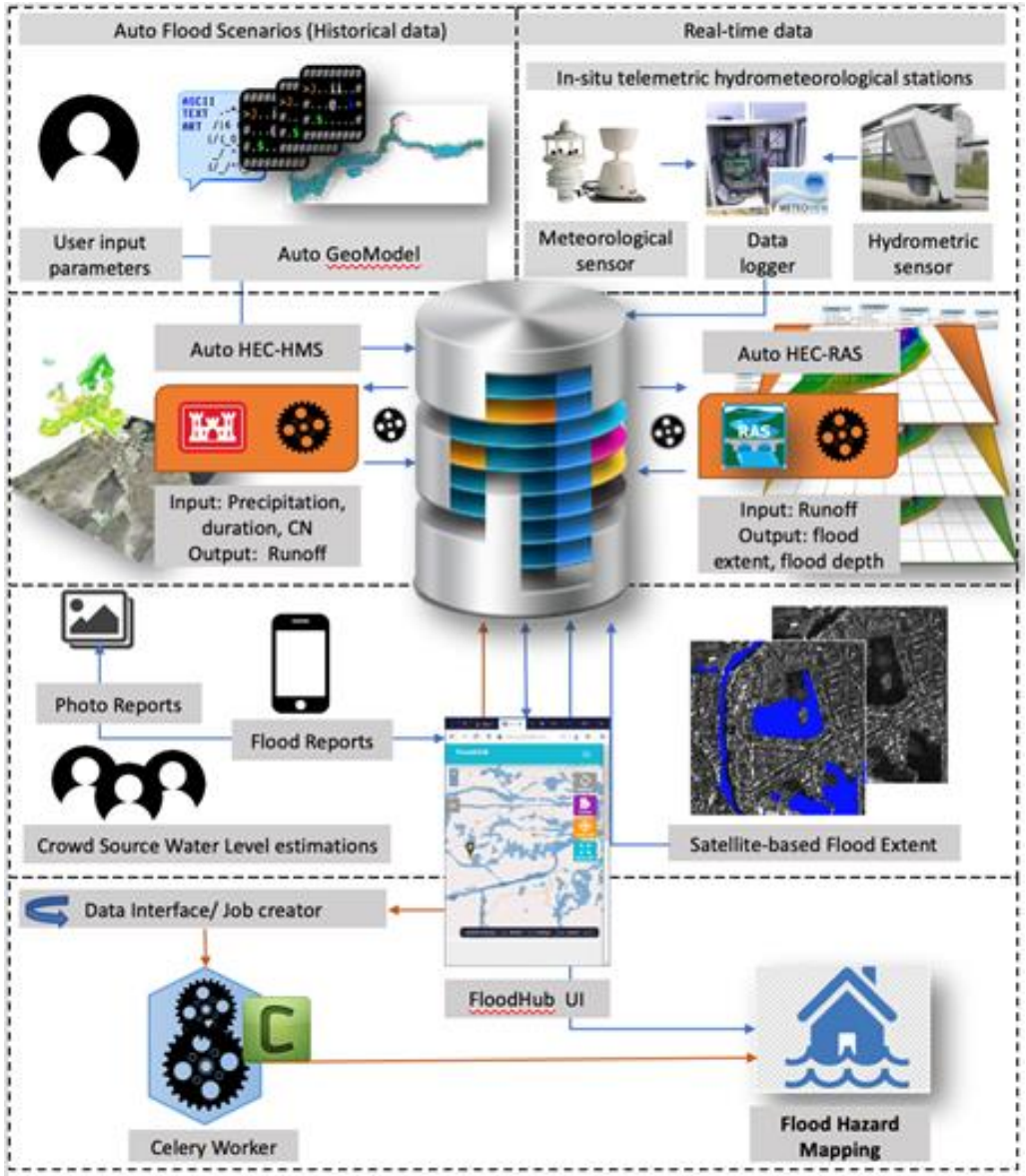
Disaster Resilience Action Group



Mandra 2020: Architecture of the operational FloodHUB system

An integrated near-real-time flood monitoring system:

- based on modeling, multi-source EO and crowdsourced data
- with a fully scalable and transferable modular architecture
- delivering a reliable operational awareness picture of the crisis every 5-15 minutes to all the relevant authorities

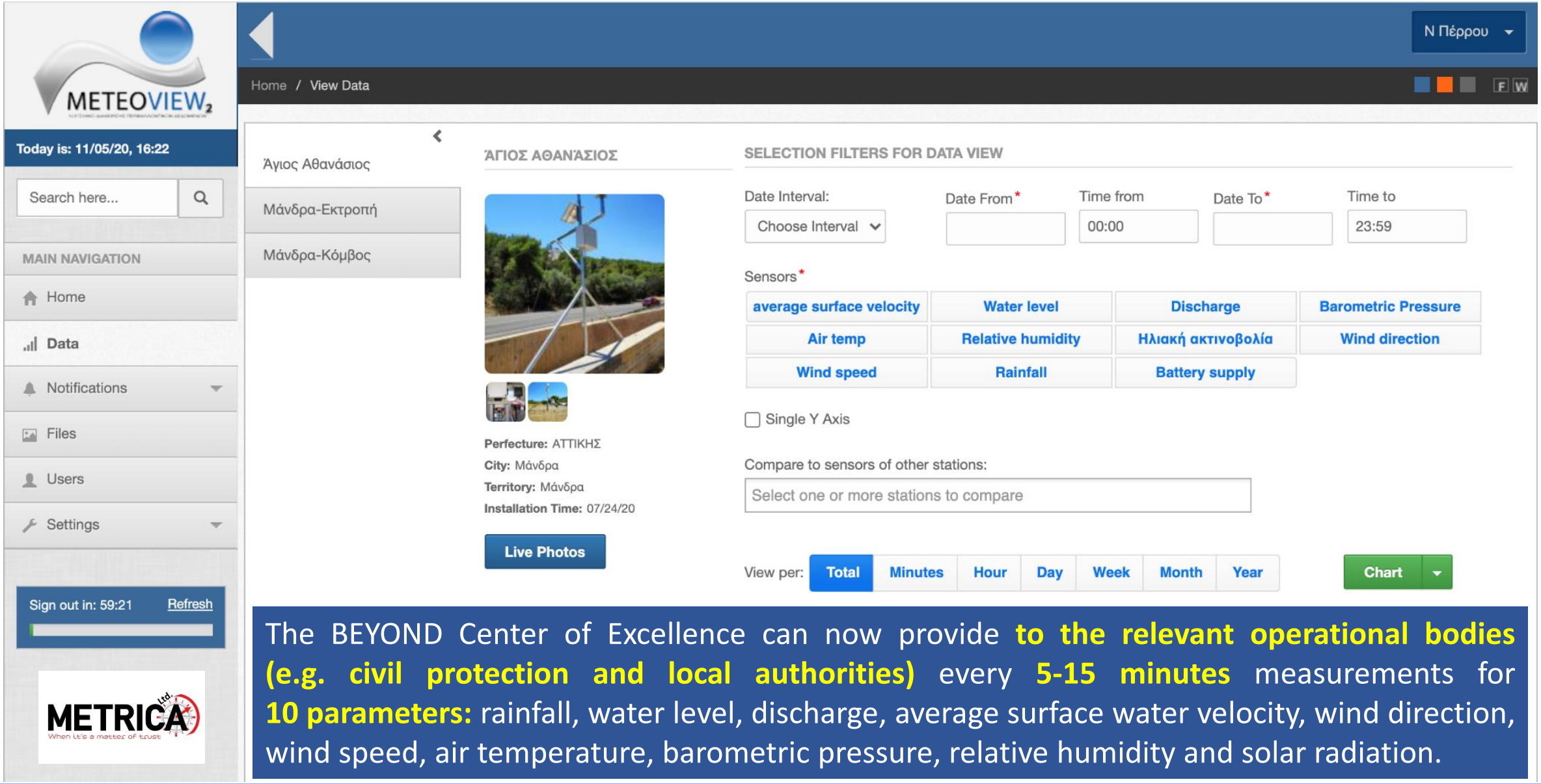


Near-real-time ingestion and assimilation of:

- hydrometeorological parameters measured at 3 in-situ telemetric stations (installed at 3 critical locations)
- satellite data (e.g. from high resolution Sentinels collected from the Hellenic Mirror Site)
- crowdsourced data (collected via the dedicated crowdsourcing platform).

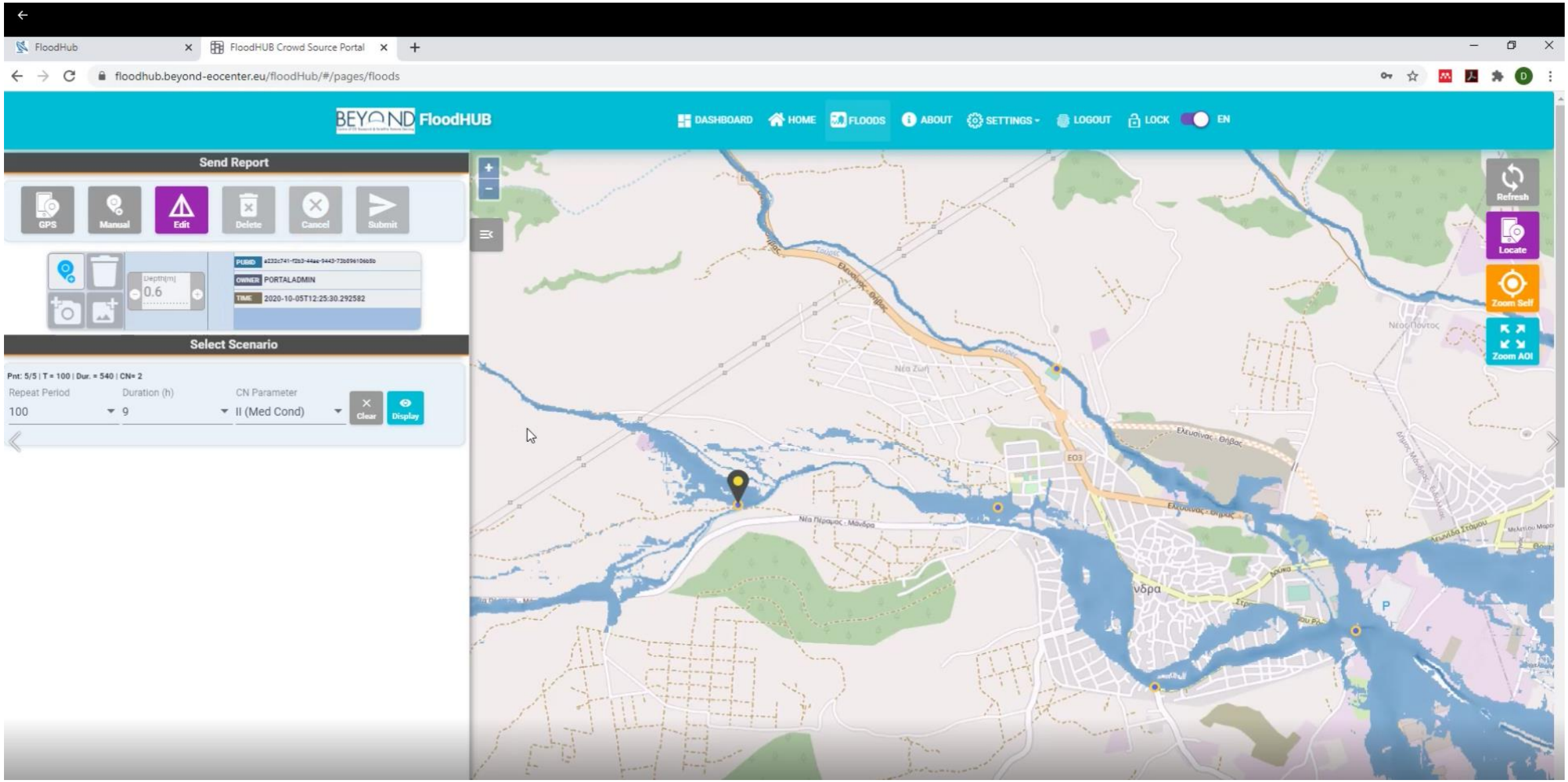
Procurement and installation of 3 telemetric hydrometeorological stations with co-funding by the Hellenic Petroleum S.A. and the SMURBS/ERA-PLANET project, in collaboration with the Attica Region

FloodHub web platform of the 3 telemetric hydrometeorological stations

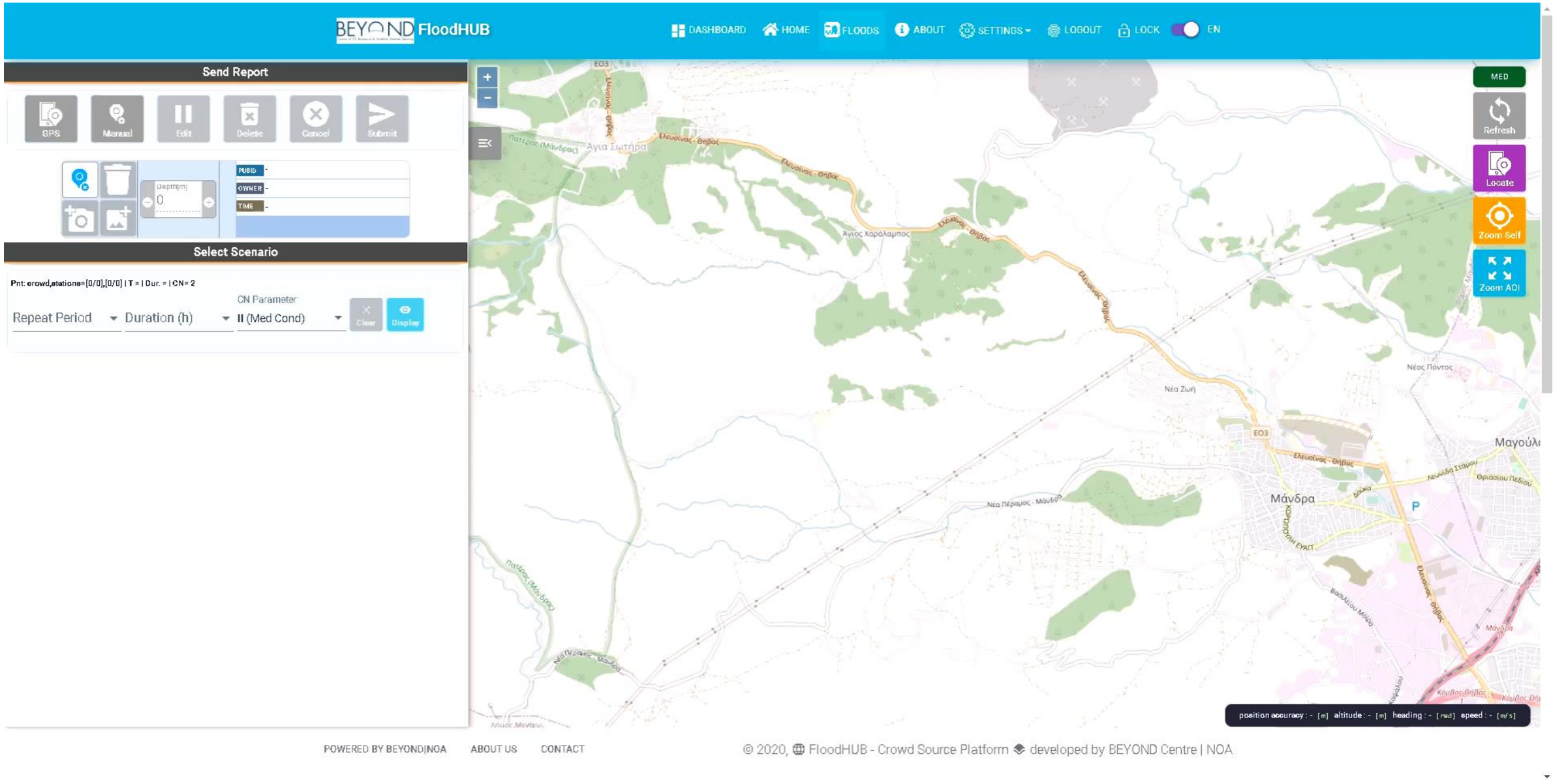


The BEYOND Center of Excellence can now provide **to the relevant operational bodies (e.g. civil protection and local authorities)** every **5-15 minutes** measurements for **10 parameters:** rainfall, water level, discharge, average surface water velocity, wind direction, wind speed, air temperature, barometric pressure, relative humidity and solar radiation.

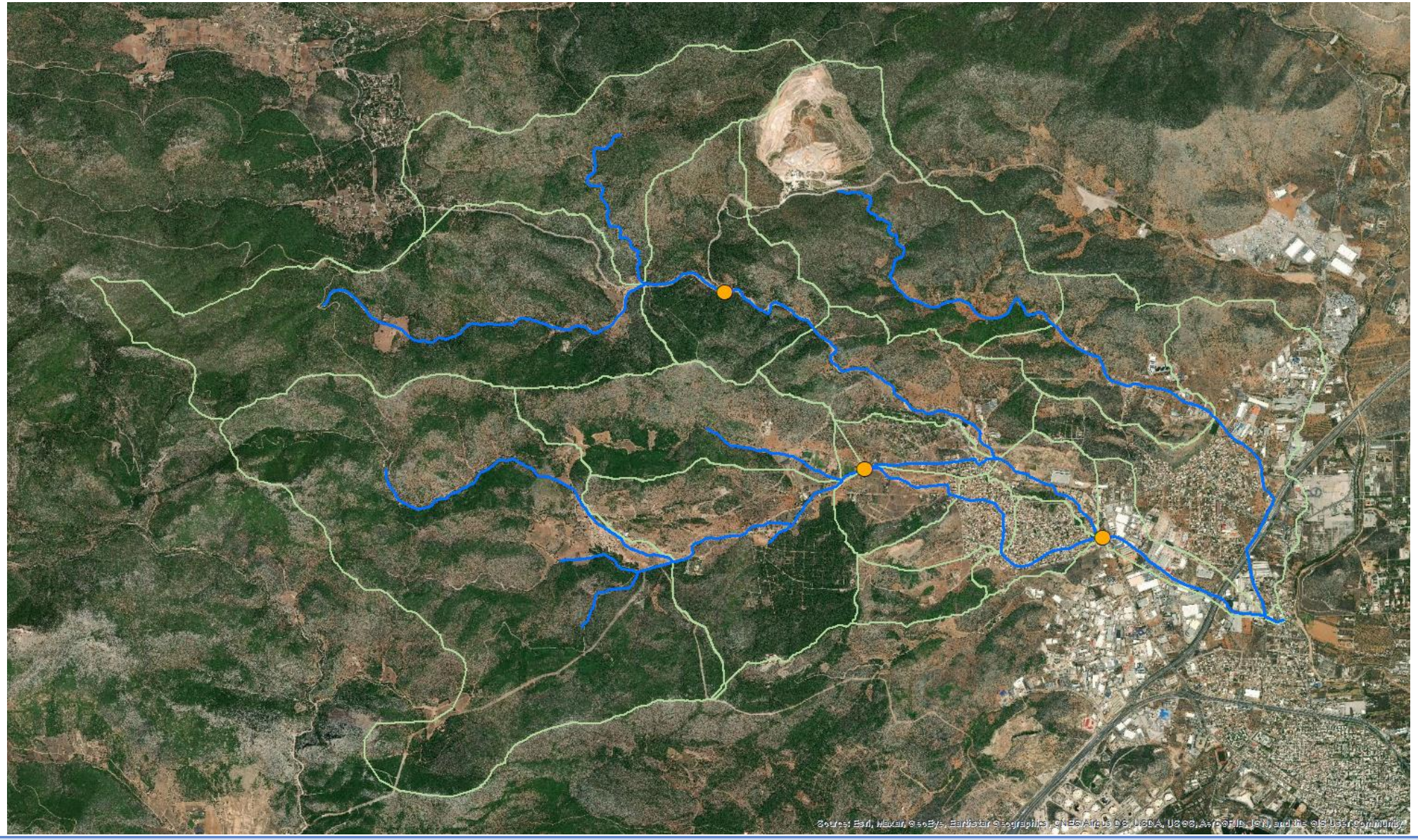
FloodHub real-time crowdsourcing platform for staff and volunteers



FloodHub integrated near-real-time flood monitoring system



FloodHub hydrologic & hydraulic simulation



RIVER BASIN
57 km^2

SUBBASINS
19

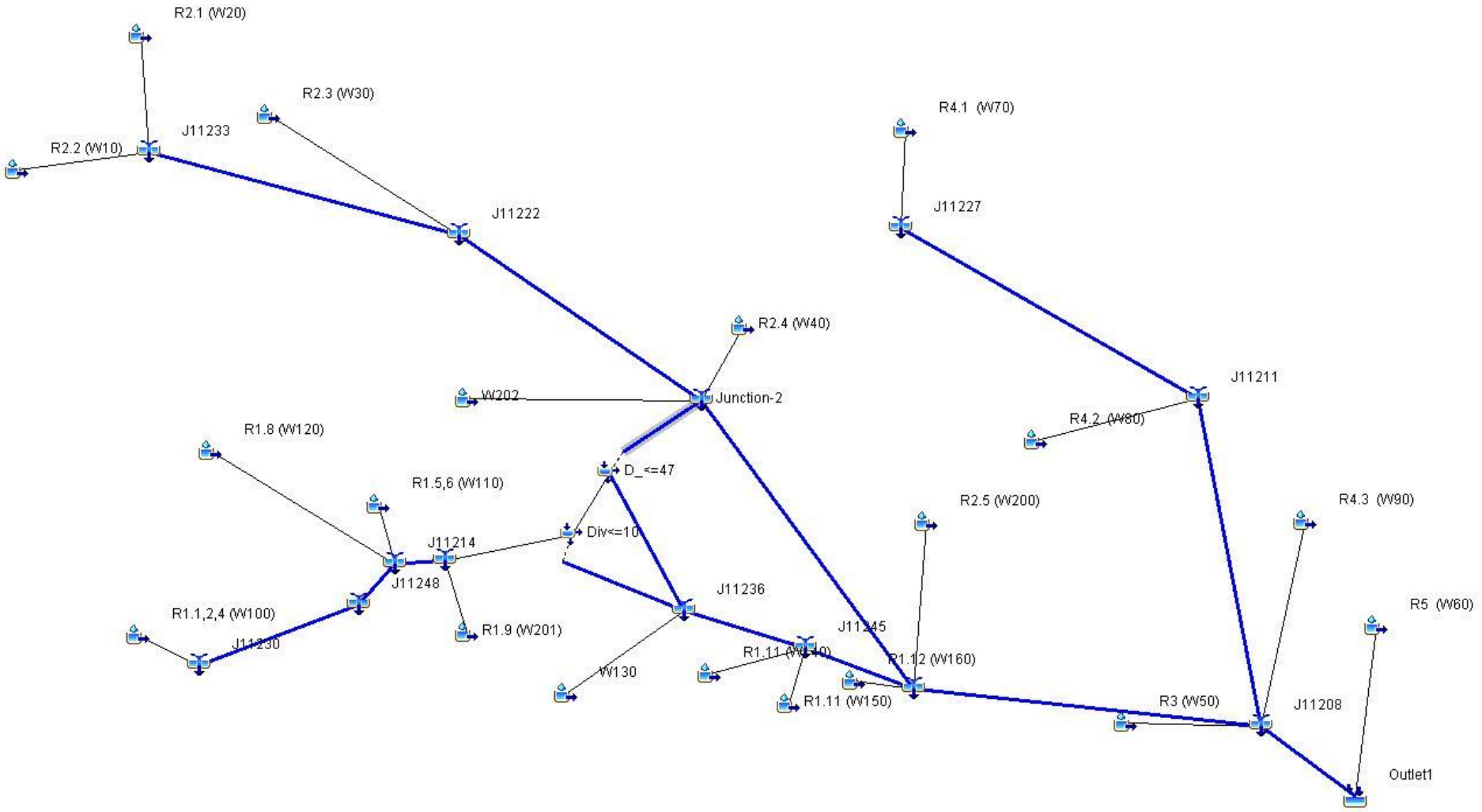
RAINFALL IDF CURVE
Koutsoyiannis & Baloutsos, 2000

$$i(d,T) = 40.6\,(T^{0.185} - 0.45)/(d + 0.189)^{0.796}$$

DISTRIBUTION
Worst profile method

TIME OF CONCENTRATION
Kirpich (SCS) method

FloodHub hydrologic & hydraulic simulation



HYDROLOGIC MODELING:
HEC-HMS
(free & open access)

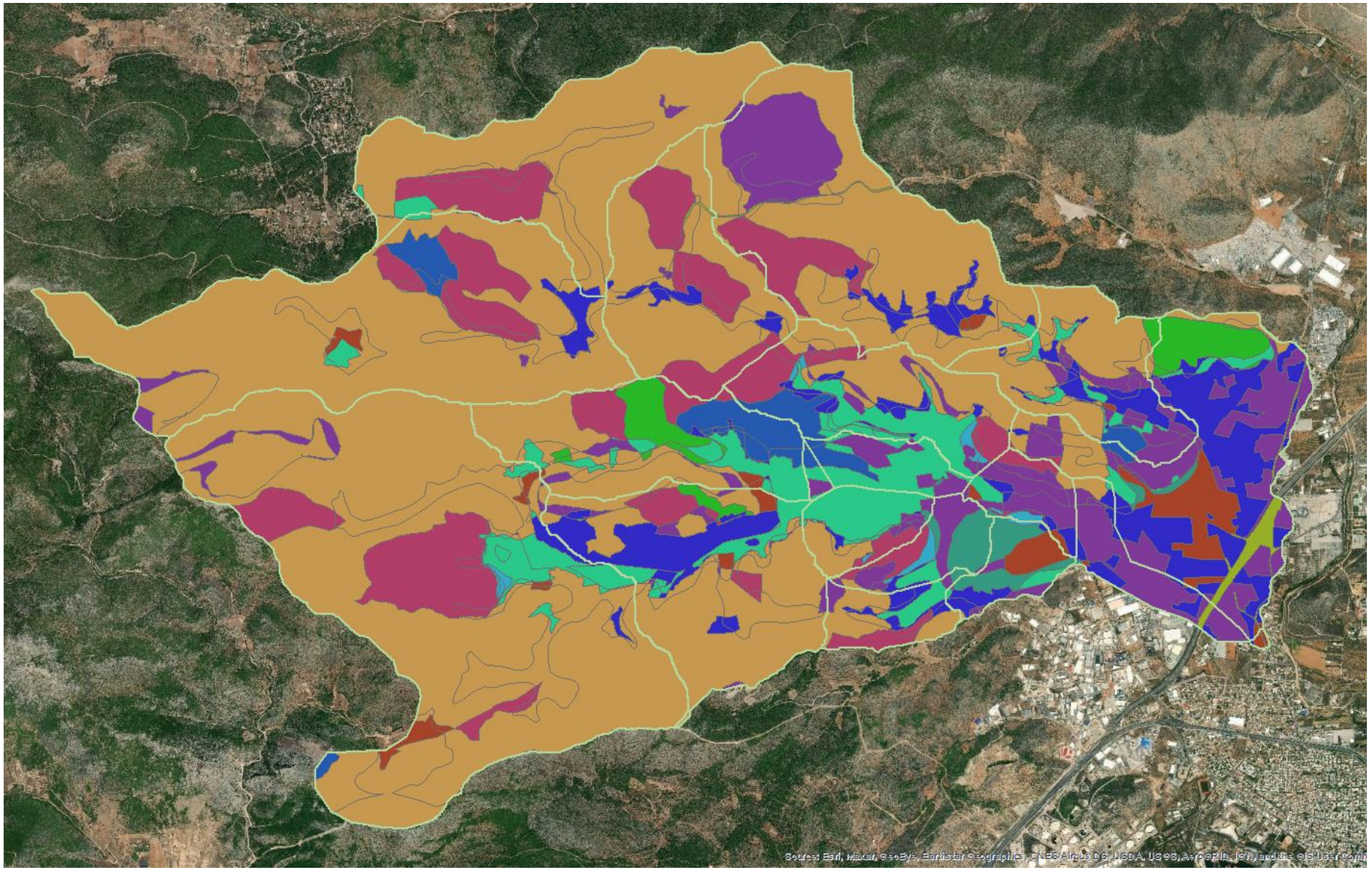
Input: rainfall data through HEC-DSS for various combinations of return periods T (years) and rainfall duration d (hours)

SCS-CN (Curve Number) method for extracting the excess from the gross rainfall, and the unit hydrograph, for propagating the surface runoff to the basin outlet

Run: all scenarios

Output: flow hydrographs

FloodHub hydrologic & hydraulic simulation



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FloodHub hydrologic & hydraulic simulation

Antecedent Soil Moisture Conditions	T = 50 years	T = 100 years	T = 200 years	T = 500 years	T = 1000 years
CN I Dry conditions	T50 CNI D3	T100 CNI D3	T200 CNI D3	T500 CNI D3	T1000 CNI D3
	T50 CNI D6	T100 CNI D6	T200 CNI D6	T500 CNI D6	T1000 CNI D6
	T50 CNI D9	T100 CNI D9	T200 CNI D9	T500 CNI D9	T1000 CNI D9
CN II Average conditions	T50 CNII D3	T100 CNII D3	T200 CNII D3	T500 CNII D3	T1000 CNII D3
	T50 CNII D6	T100 CNII D6	T200 CNII D6	T500 CNII D6	T1000 CNII D6
	T50 CNII D9	T100 CNII D9	T200 CNII D9	T500 CNII D9	T1000 CNII D9
CN III Wet conditions	T50 CNIII D3	T100 CNIII D3	T200 CNIII D3	T500 CNIII D3	T1000 CNIII D3
	T50 CNIII D6	T100 CNIII D6	T200 CNIII D6	T500 CNIII D6	T1000 CNIII D6
	T50 CNIII D9	T100 CNIII D9	T200 CNIII D9	T500 CNIII D9	T1000 CNIII D9

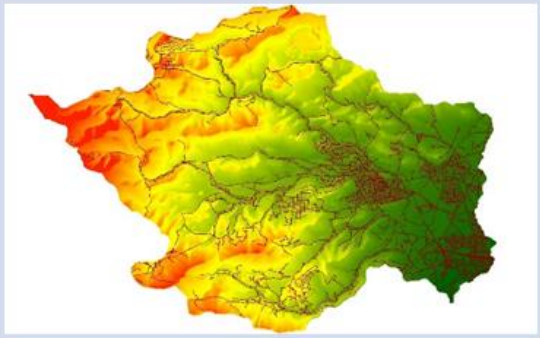
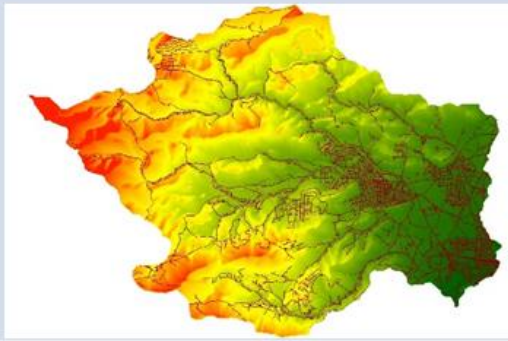
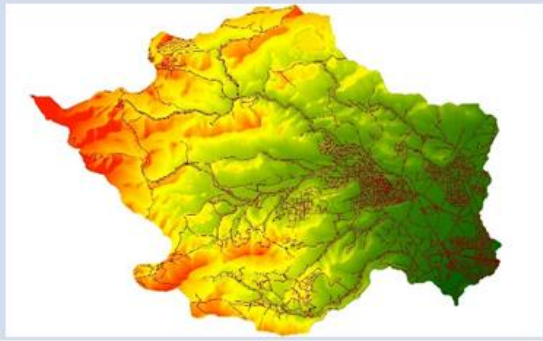
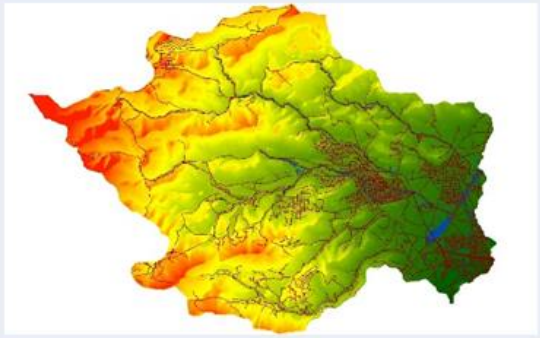
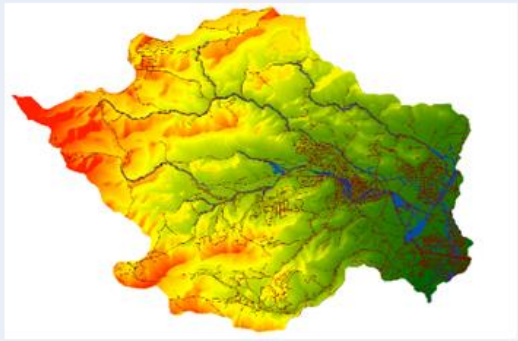
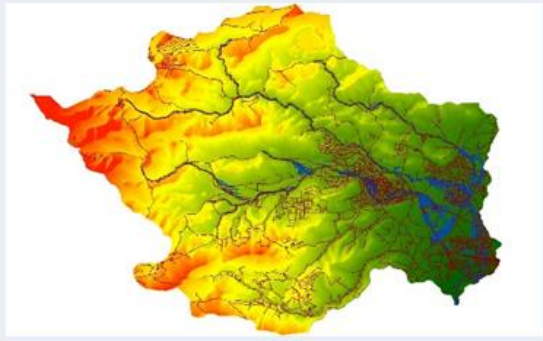
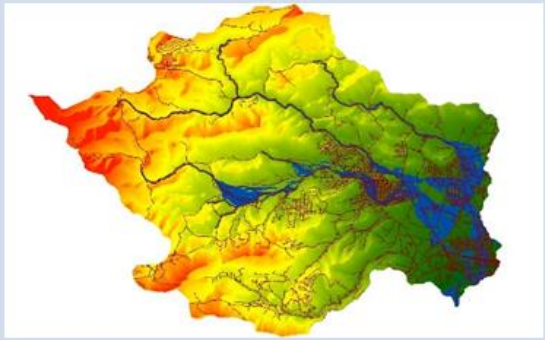
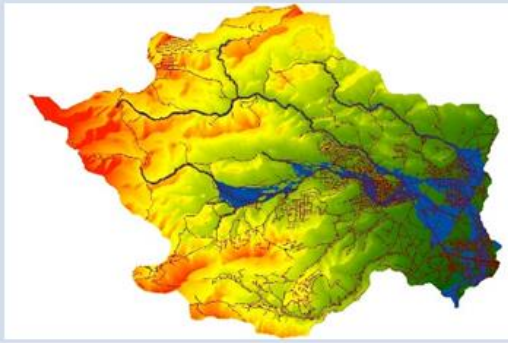
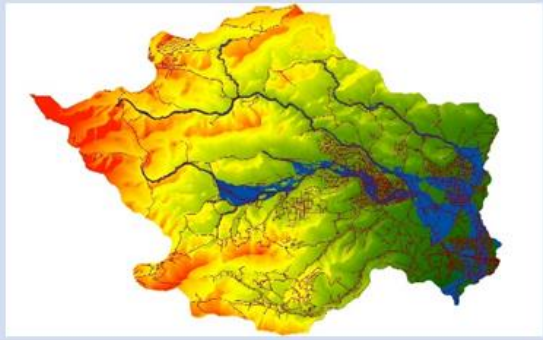
HYDRAULIC MODELING:
HEC-RAS
(free & open access)

Input:
* flow hydrographs for each stream of the hydrographic network
* banks and road network through breaklines
* DEM at 5m spatial resolution provided by the National Cadastre and Mapping Agency SA of Greece

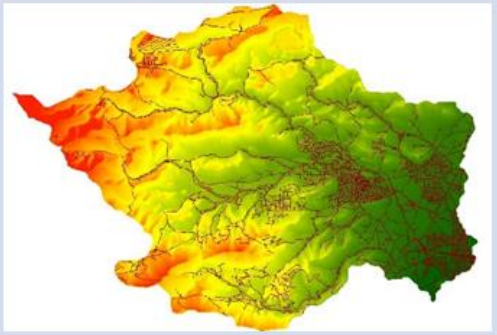
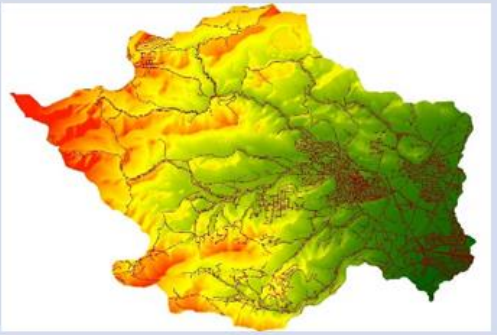
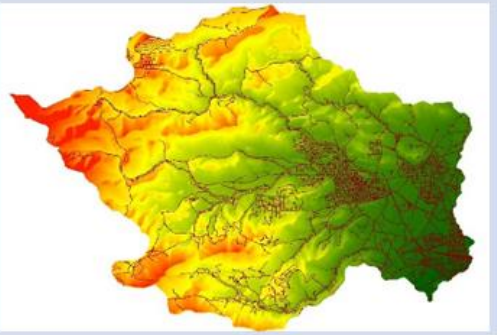
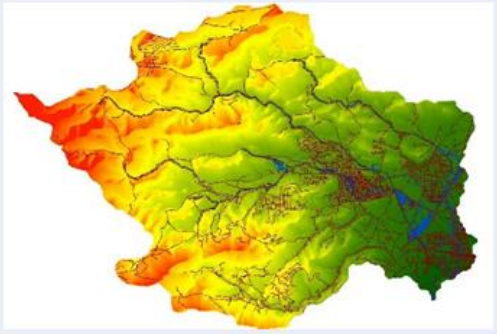
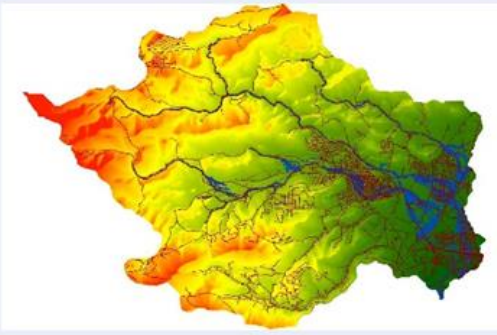
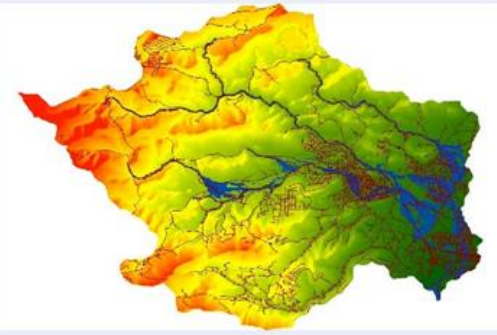
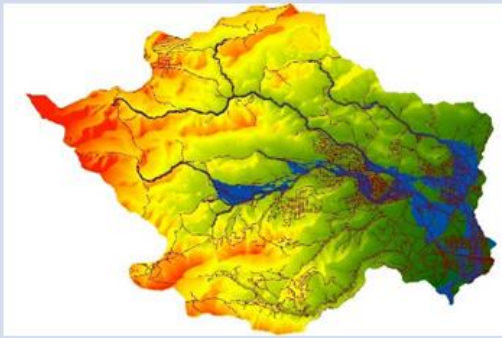
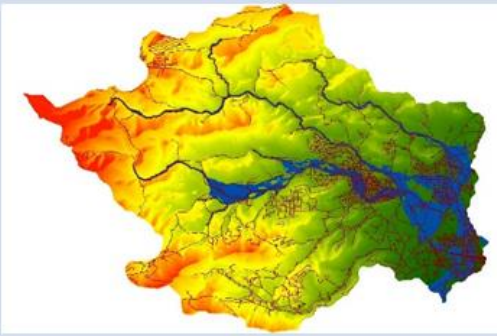
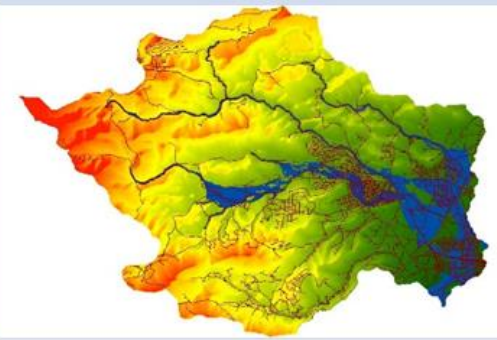
Run: All scenarios at 10m spatial resolution (2D mesh)

Output: flood extent

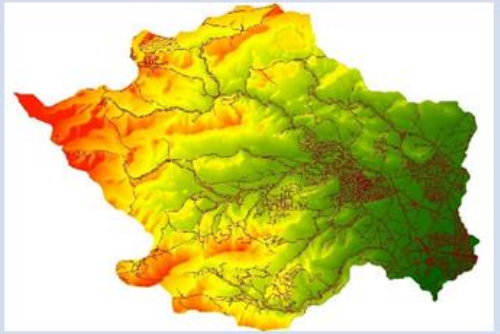
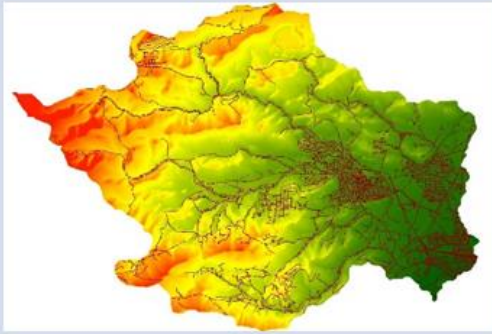
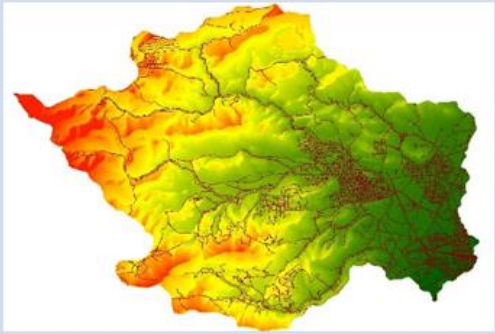
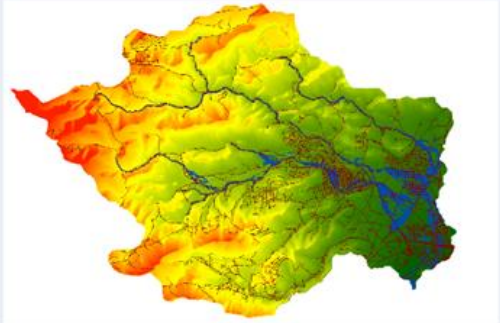
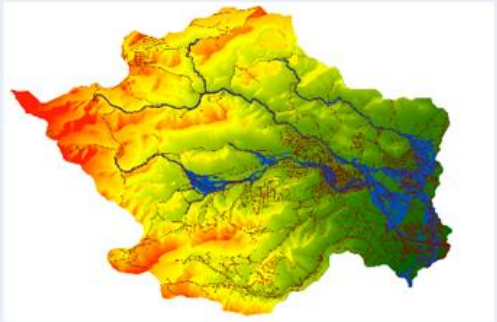
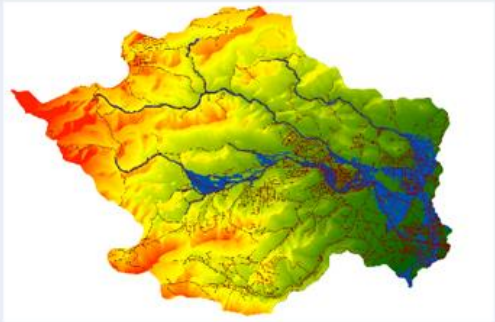
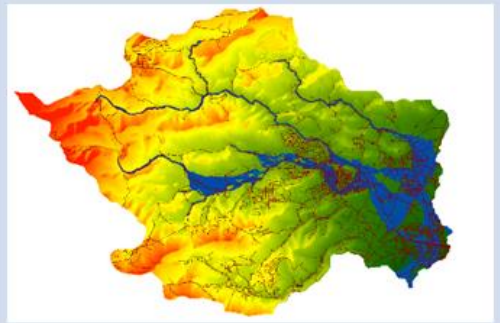
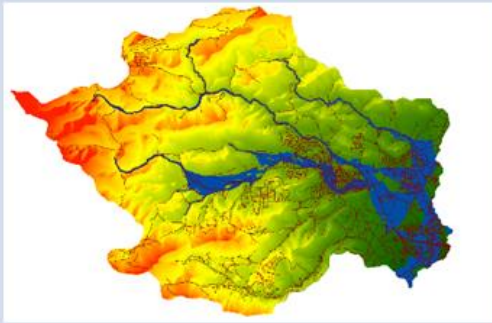
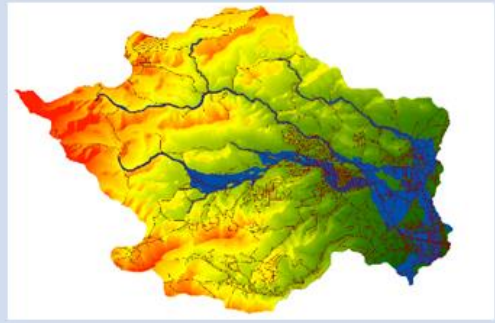
Flood mapping results for T = 50 years

T = 50 years	d = 3 hours	d = 6 hours	d = 9 hours
CN I Dry conditions			
CN II Average conditions			
CN III Wet conditions			

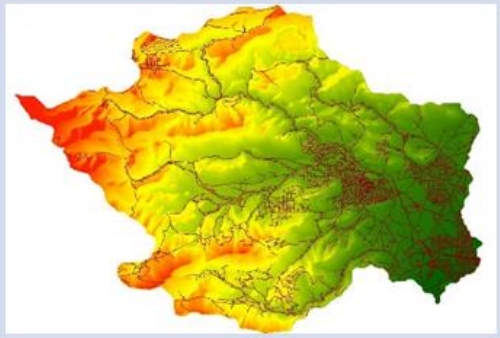
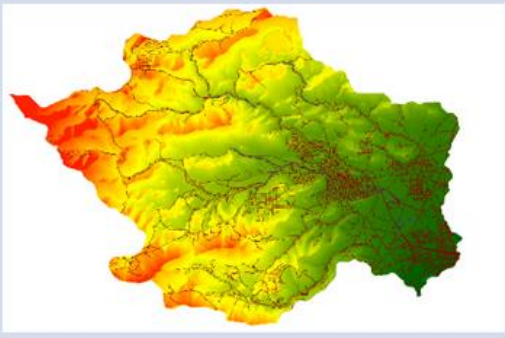
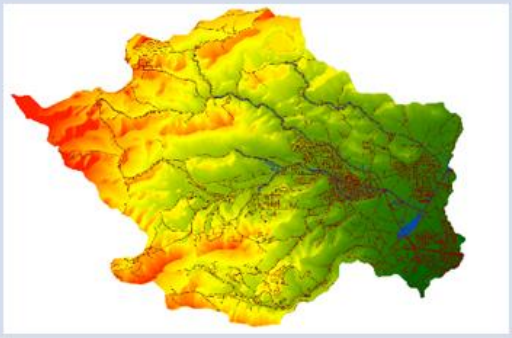
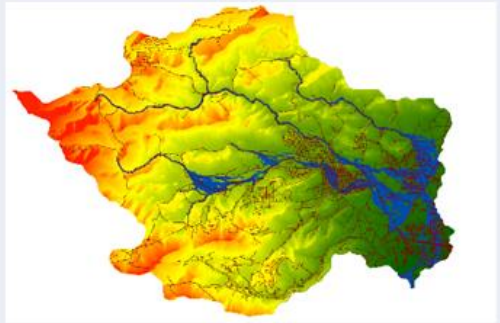
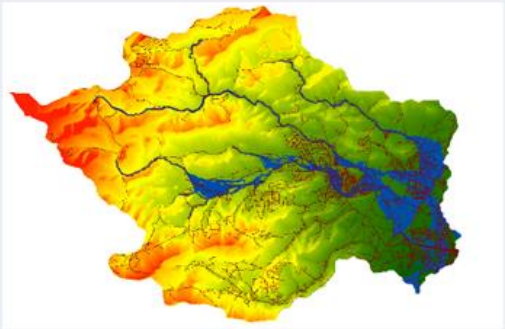
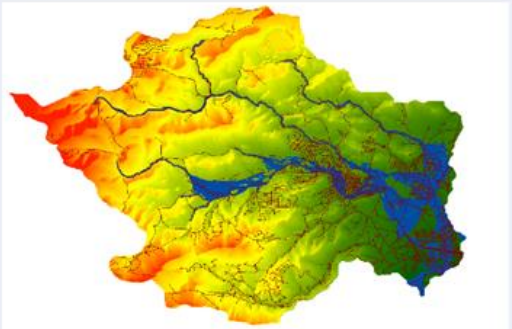
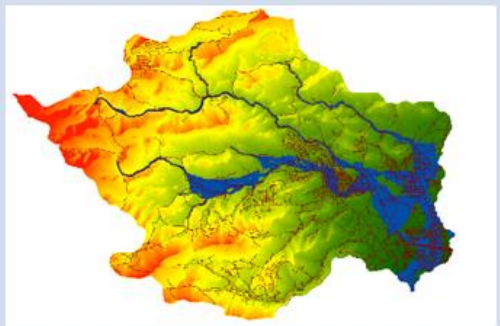
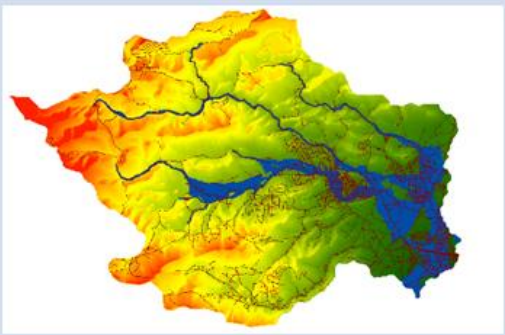
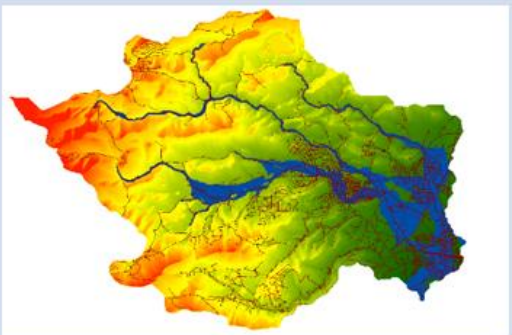
Flood mapping results for T = 100 years

T = 100 years	d = 3 hours	d = 6 hours	d = 9 hours
CN I Dry conditions			
CN II Average conditions			
CN III Wet conditions			

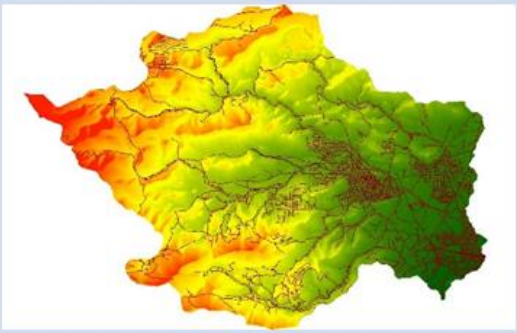
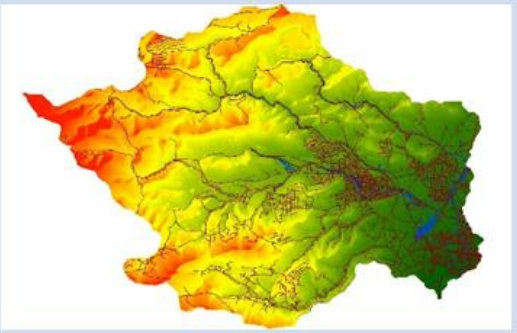
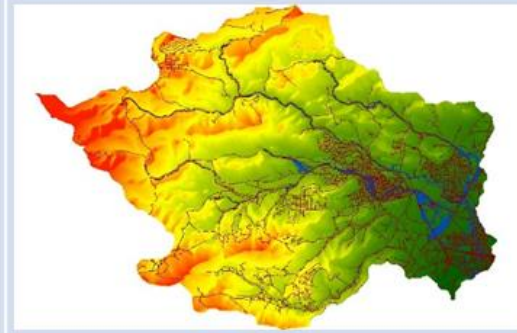
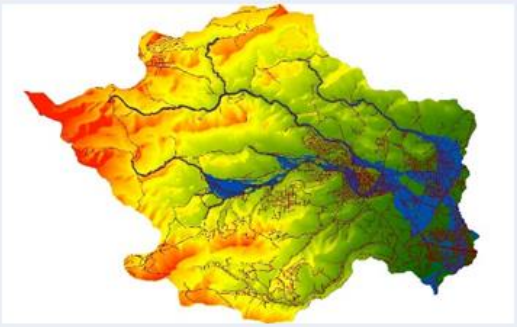
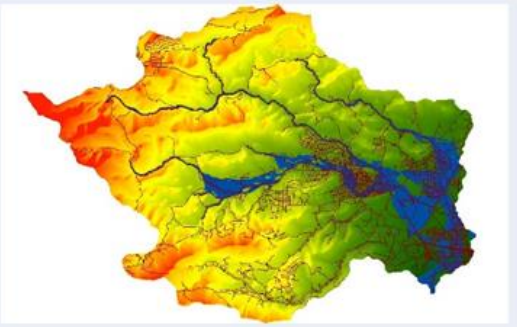
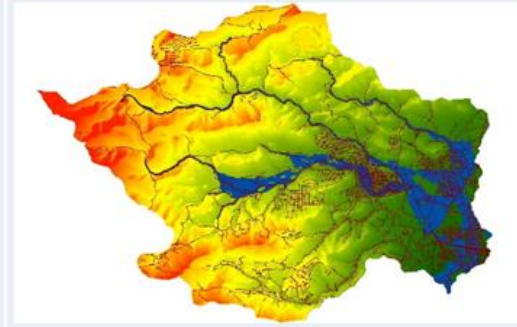
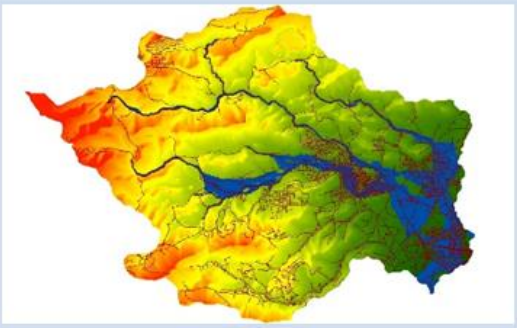
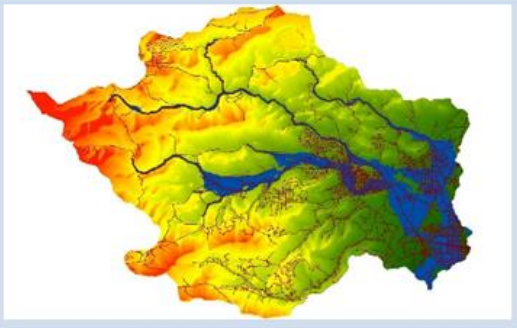
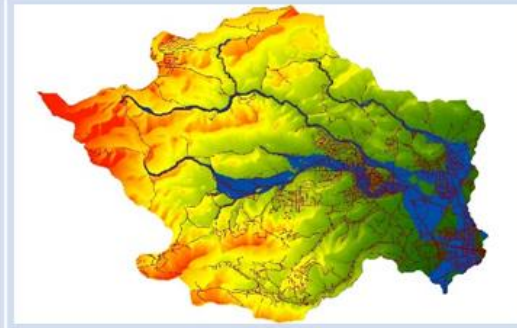
Flood mapping results for T = 200 years

T = 200 years	d = 3 hours	d = 6 hours	d = 9 hours
CN I Dry conditions			
CN II Average conditions			
CN III Wet conditions			

Flood mapping results for T = 500 years

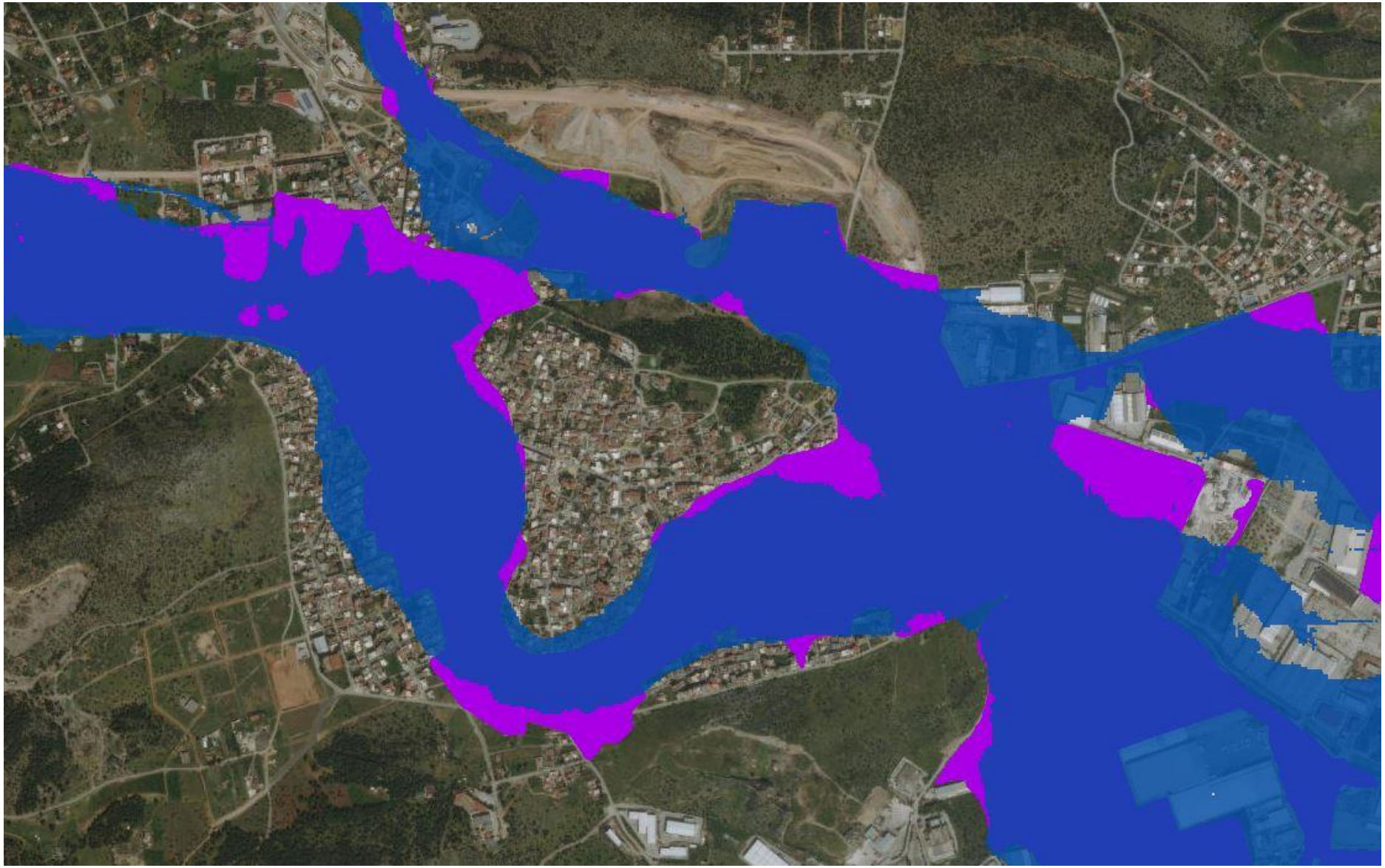
T = 500 years	d = 3 hours	d = 6 hours	d = 9 hours
CN I Dry conditions			
CN II Average conditions			
CN III Wet conditions			

Flood mapping results for T = 1000 years

T = 1000 years	d = 3 hours	d = 6 hours	d = 9 hours
CN I Dry conditions			
CN II Average conditions			
CN III Wet conditions			

Mandra flood 2017: FloodHub modelling (blue) vs EO mapping (pink)

Blue: Simulation of flood scenario T1000 CNIII d6



Pink: VHR satellite-based mapping (Meteoview)

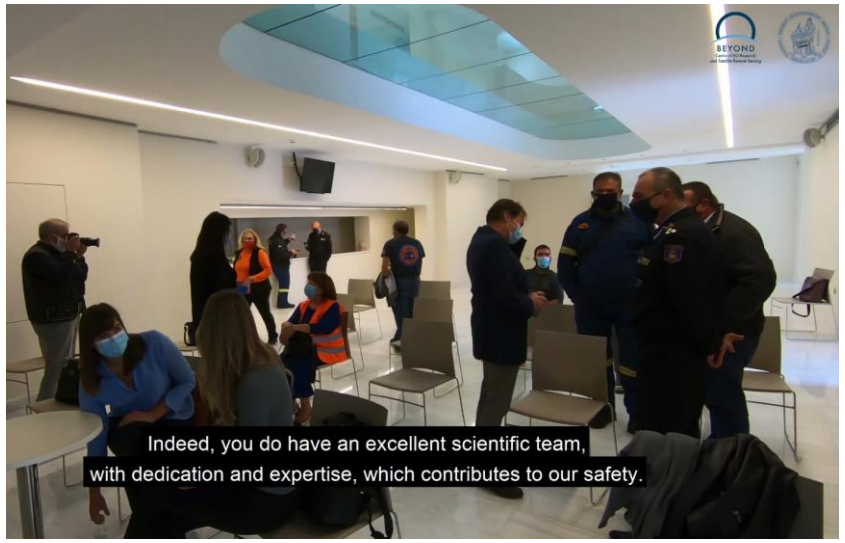
FloodHUB system in support of the decision makers

In line with the requirements for the implementation of the:

- ✓ **EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC "on the assessment and management of flood risks"**
- ✓ **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**
- ✓ **UN SDGs:**

- ✓ **GEO's Societal Benefit Areas:**
  - Disaster Resilience
  - Sustainable Urban Development
  - Water Resources Management
  - Public Health Surveillance
  - Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture
  - Infrastructure and Transportation Management

Stakeholders' engagement in the operational FloodHUB system



Media interest in the operational FloodHUB system

The BEYOND Center of EO Research & Satellite Remote Sensing

Thank you for your attention! **http://beyond-eocenter.eu** **alexiatsouni@noa.gr**

GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

Copernicus

SMURBS ERA-PLANET | GEOSSENTIAL ERA-PLANET | iGOSP ERA-PLANET | iCUPE ERA-PLANET

Annual Meeting: 3-4 December 2020