IMDIS 2016

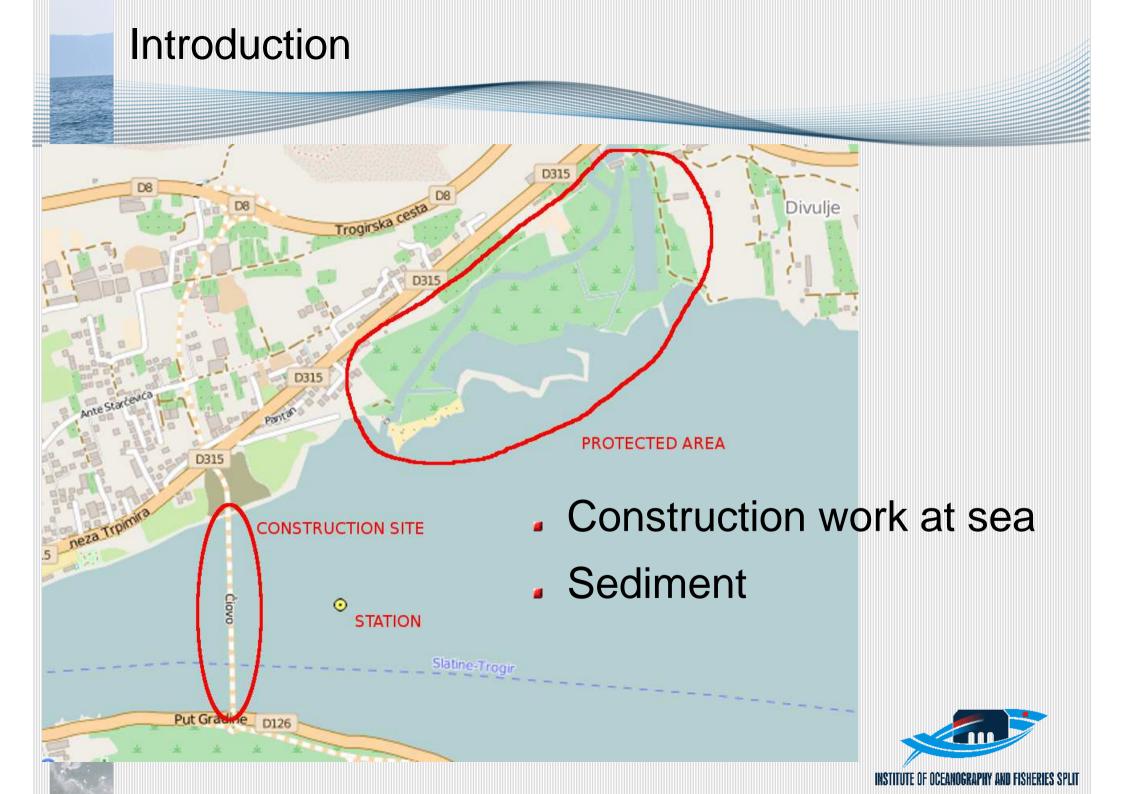
International conference on marine data and information systems ECS - Gdansk, Poland, October 15-17, 2016

Oceanographic system to control the impact of construction works in the sea in a sensitive coastal area - Case Study

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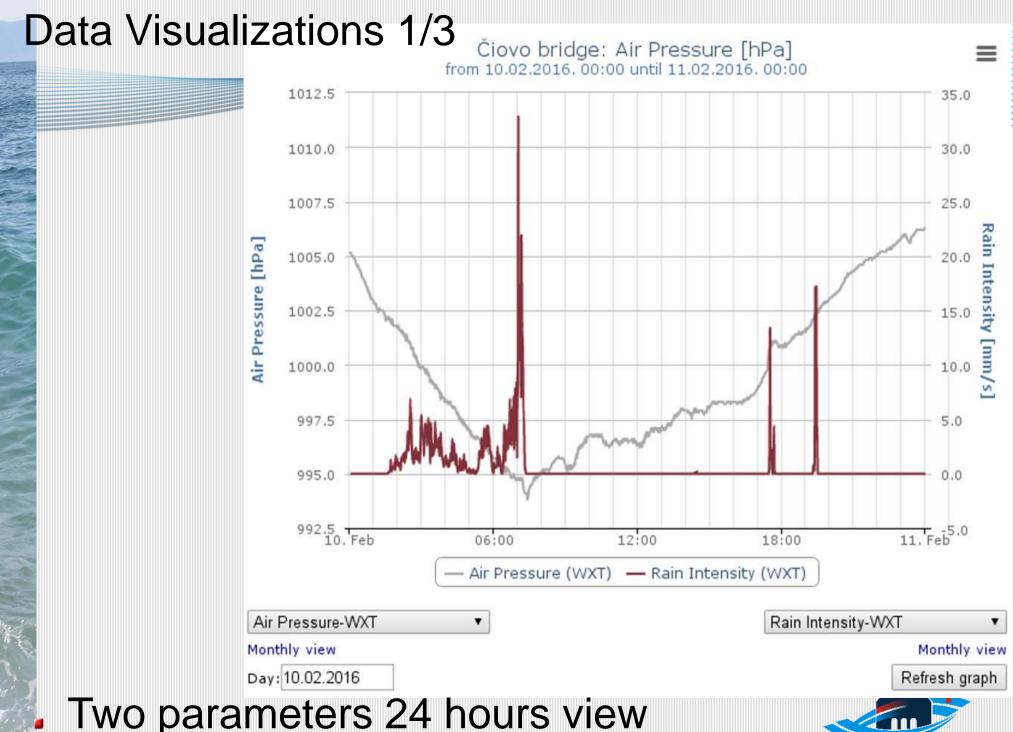
Station and Data Transfer

- Embedded linux with GPRS
- Meteo sensor
- Sea currents sensor
- One minute measurements and sending interval
- Sending using FTP

Note:

biweekly control of biochemical parameters at 6 stations





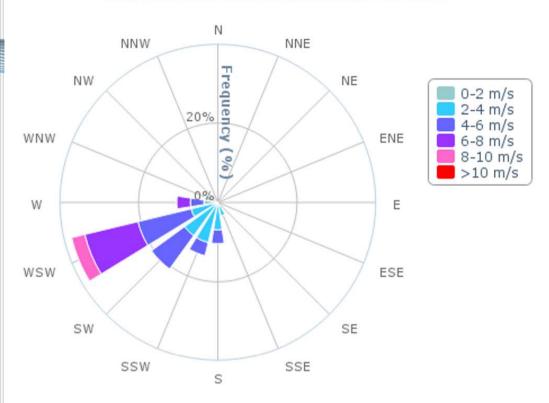
Two parameters 24 hours view



Data Visualizations 2/3

Wind rose and basic statistics

Čiovo bridge: Wind rose from 10.02.2016. 07:00 until 10.02.2016. 07:30



Direction	0-2 m/s	2-4 m/s	4-6 m/s	6-8 m/s	8-10 m/s	>10 m/s	Total
NNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0
ENE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Е	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSE	0	3.45	0	0	0	0	3.45
S	0	6.90	3.45	0	0	0	10.35
SSW	0	10.34	3.45	0	0	0	13.79
SW	0	10.34	10.34	0	0	0	20.68
WSW	0	6.90	13.79	13.79	3.45	0	37.93
W	3.45	0	3.45	3.45	0	0	10.35
WNW	3.45	0	0	0	0	0	3.45
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6.90	37.93	34.48	17.24	3.45	0.00	%

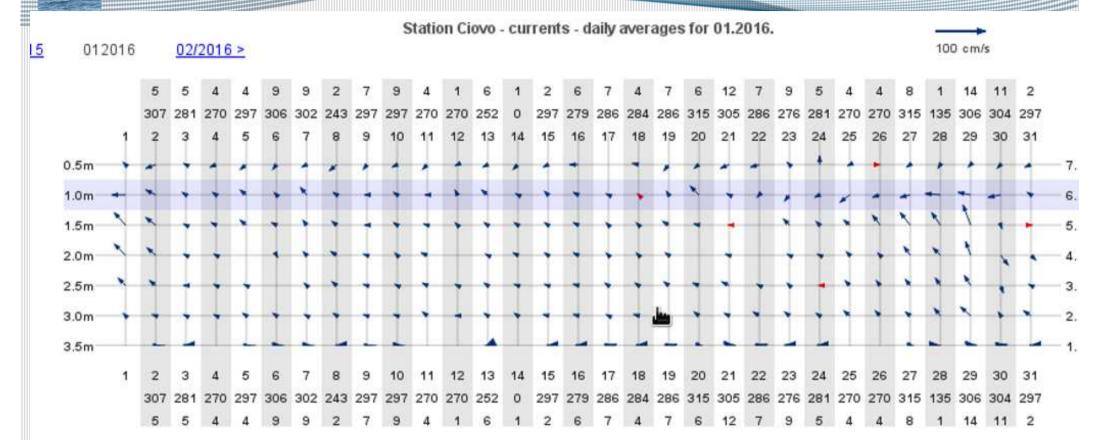
Day: 10.02.2016

Refresh graph

*Click on legend to disable/enable wind class

hide background map

Data Visualizations 3/3



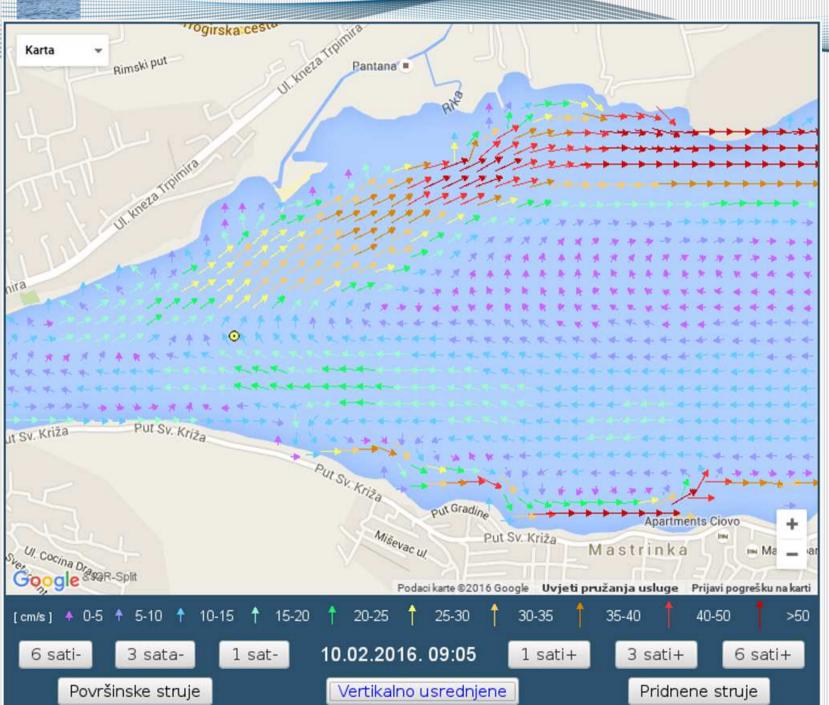
Show all cells (levels)



Sea currents



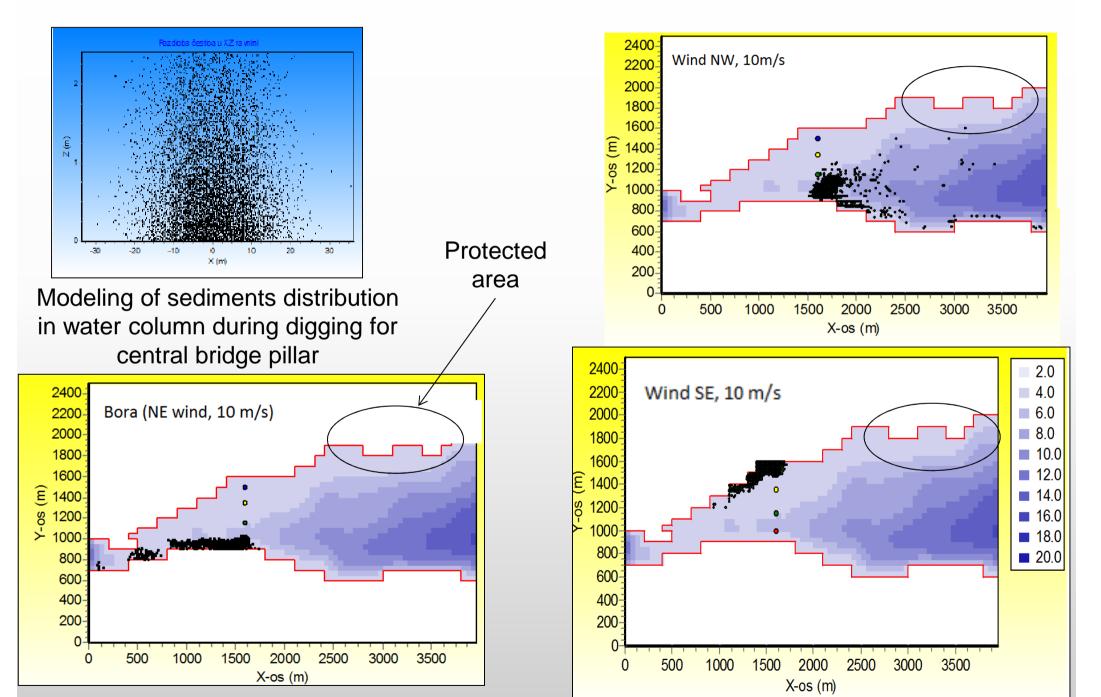
Numerical Modeling (Experimental)



- ROMS model, station data
- PARTRACK modelsediments distribution



Influence of winds and currents on of sediment particles movements after 1 hour (PARTRACK model)



Data validation

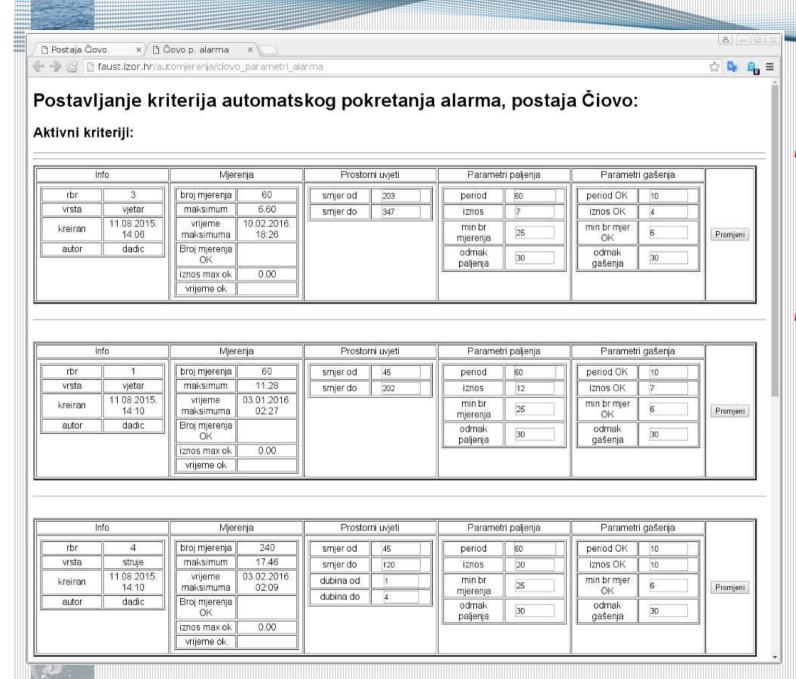
Automatically by database:

- broad ranges (min, max, std)
- gradient: in space and time
- parameters data comparison
- measuring data and model results comparison

Control of red alarm switch on/switch off

- predefined number of acceptable speed and direction of wind and currents
- Predefined number of over speed values of wind and currents
- Delay in red alarm switch on/switch off

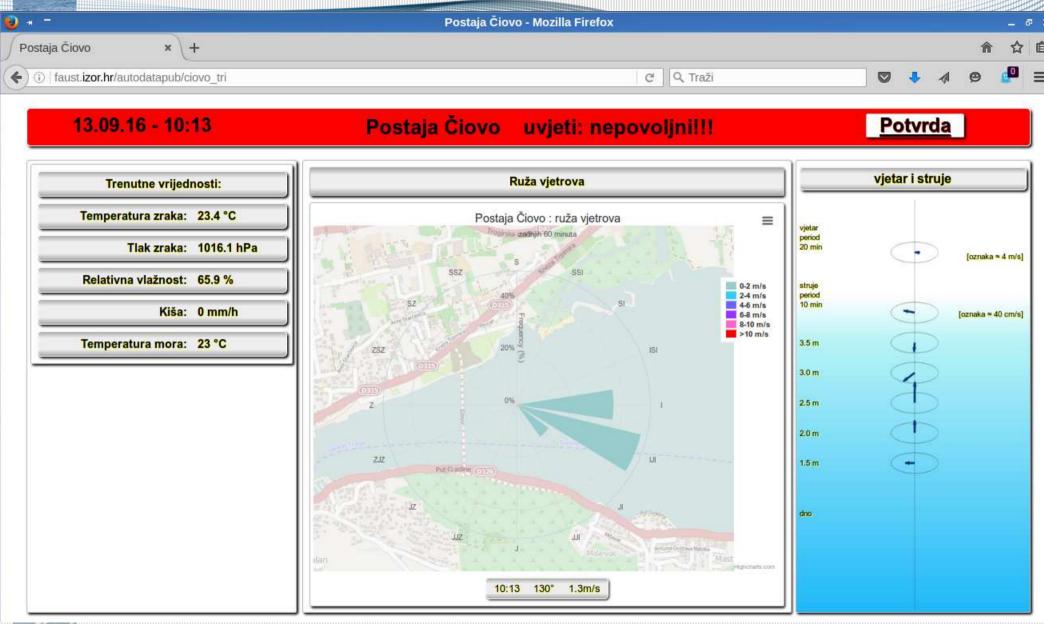
Data Processing



- Loading process (crontab)
- Wind and sea currents criteria

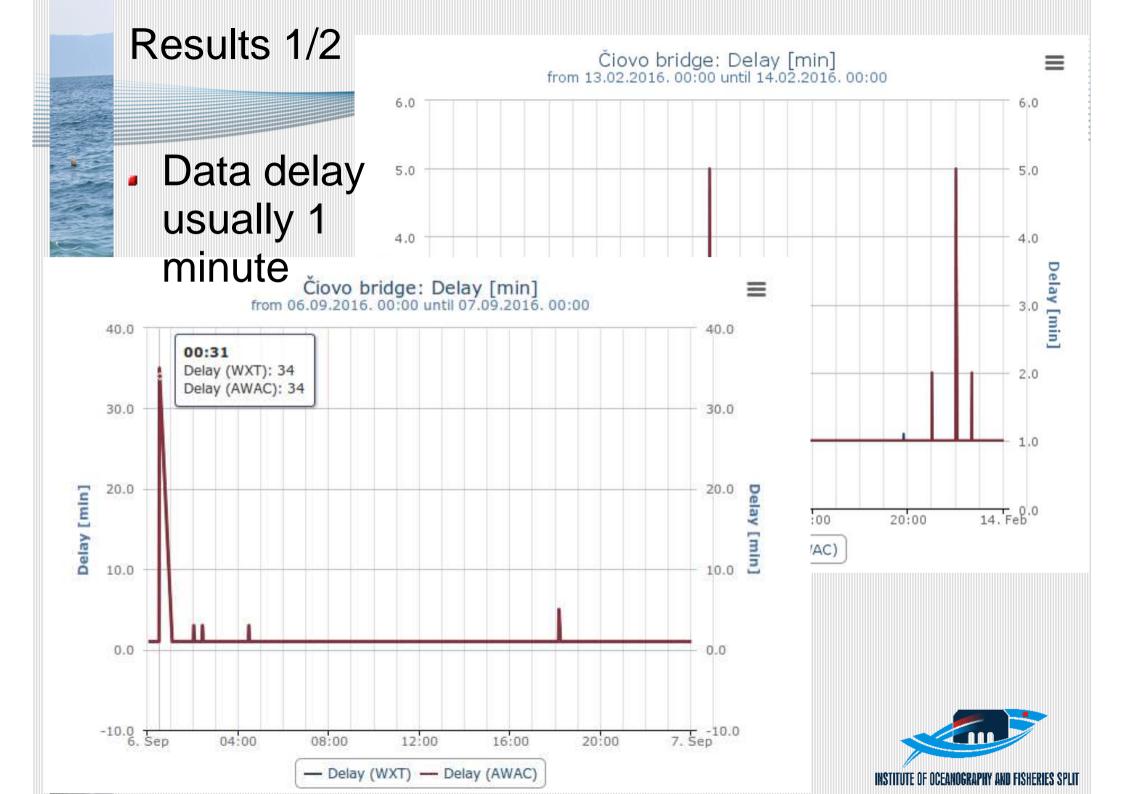


Alarm Notification









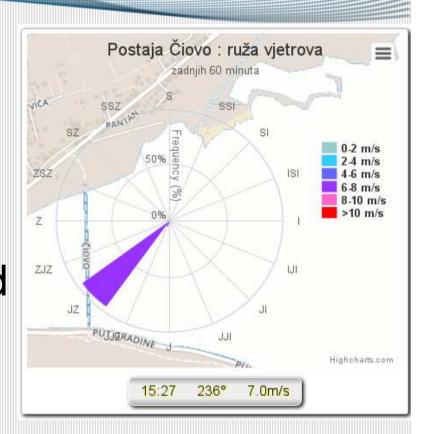
Results 2/2 (Statistics)

- From 24.07.2015. until 11.10.2016. (445 days) measurement percentage is 99,93% (number of measurements / number of minutes * 100)
- Average time from measurement to transferred and processed data is 1.4 minutes. There was 640325 measurements.
- Standard delay is one minute, and standard delay because of station restart (once a day) is six minutes.



Red alarm Statistics

- In 445 days there was total 466 alarms
- Average alarm duration is 87.97 minutes
- Alarm was on (works should be stop) 6.4% of total time
- 86% of alarms are caused by sea currents and rest of 14% is caused by winds





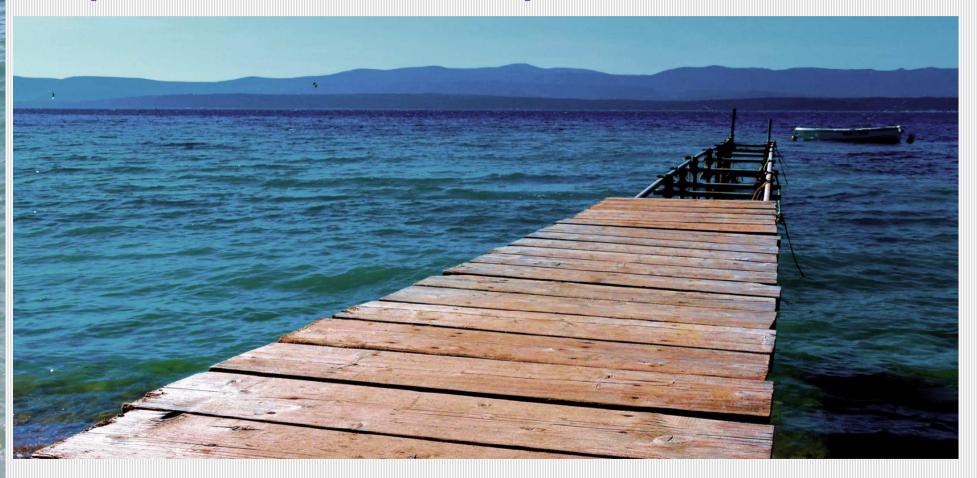
Conclusions

Regular and on-line measurements with data assimilation into numerical models can:

- help in protection of ecologically important area located in vicinity of construction work in the sea
- many important alerts can be issued: meteo-tsunami alerts, big wave alerts etc
- system like this can be used for beaches monitoring (fecal and other pollutants spreading) and for informing wide public about conditions at the sea (turism, fisheries and safety at the sea)



Http://faust.izor.hr/autodatapub/coastal_station



Thank you for attention!

