







Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

Ε.Υ.Δ.Ε.Π. Ανταγωνιστικότητα - Επιχειρηματικότητα - Καινοτομία Πράξη: «Ελληνικό Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Παρακολούθησης, Πρόγνωσης και Τεχνολογίας των Θαλασσών και των Επιφανειακών Υδάτων»

Υποέργο 14: Δίκτυο Ανοιχτής Πληροφορίας Υδροσυστημάτων (Open Hydrosystem Information Network, OpenHi.net)

Πακέτο Εργασίας 1

Τεχνική παρακολούθηση υποέργου, συντονισμός με σχετιζόμενα υποέργα και δράσεις δημοσιότητας

Παραδοτέο 1.2

Δράσεις δημοσιότητας (εργασίες σε περιοδικά και συνέδρια)

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Περιγράφονται οι δράσεις διάχυσης και δημοσιότητας του υποέργου σε σχέση με την ανάπτυξη και προκαταρκτική λειτουργία του πληροφορικού συστήματος OpenHi.net. Οι δράσεις περιλαμβάνουν την ενημερωτική ημερίδα του υποέργου, τρεις δημοσιεύσεις σε διεθνή συνέδρια και δημοσίευση σε διεθνές έγκριτο επιστημονικό περιοδικό.

ABSTRACT

This report includes the description of dissemination and publicity actions of the sub-project regarding the development and preliminary operation of the OpenHi.net information system. The actions include the public information seminar of the sub-project, three publications in international conferences and a publication in an international peer reviewed scientific journal.

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1 Εισαγωγή

1.1 Αντικείμενο του τεύχους – Ιστορικό

Το «Δίκτυο Ανοιχτής Πληροφορίας Υδροσυστημάτων» (Open Hydrosystem Information Network, OpenHi.net) είναι μια ολοκληρωμένη πληροφοριακή υποδομή για τη συλλογή, διαχείριση και ελεύθερη διάχυση της υδρολογικής και περιβαλλοντικής πληροφορίας που αφορά στους επιφανειακούς υδατικούς πόρους της χώρας. Κύριοι στόχοι του είναι: (α) η καταγραφή και αξιολόγηση των υφιστάμενων υποδομών της χώρας (μετρητικά δίκτυα, βάσεις δεδομένων), στην κατεύθυνση ανάπτυξης ενός εθνικού δικτύου παρακολούθησης των υδρο-περιβαλλοντικών πληροφοριών για τα επιφανειακά υδροσυστήματα, (β) η οργάνωση των σχετιζόμενων γεωγραφικών και διαχειριστικών δεδομένων, (γ) η υλοποίηση του πληροφοριακού συστήματος, (δ) η ανάπτυξη έξυπνων τεχνολογιών χαμηλού κόστους για τη μέτρηση και τηλεμετάδοση των δεδομένων πραγματικού χρόνου, και (ε) η ένταξη στο σύστημα ώριμων μετρητικών υποδομών που διαχειρίζονται οι συνεργαζόμενοι φορείς.

Στην παρούσα έκθεση συνοψίζονται οι δράσεις διάχυσης και δημοσιότητας του Πακέτου Εργασίας 1, με τίτλο "Τεχνική παρακολούθηση υποέργου, συντονισμός με σχετιζόμενα υποέργα και δράσεις δημοσιότητας". Στην έκθεση περιγράφονται οι δράσεις και παρατίθενται οι σχετικές δημοσιεύσεις.

Η ομάδα εκπόνησης του παρόντος τεύχους είναι:

- Νίκος Μαμάσης, Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής ΕΜΠ
- Δημήτρης Κουτσογιάννης, Καθηγητής ΕΜΠ
- Ανδρέας Ευστρατιάδης, Δρ. Πολιτικός Μηχανικός, MSc, ΕΔΙΠ ΕΜΠ
- Αντώνης Κουκουβίνος, Τοπογράφος Μηχανικός ΕΜΠ, DEA

Επιστημονικός υπεύθυνος του έργου είναι ο Ν. Μαμάσης, Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής ΕΜΠ.

1.2 Διάρθρωση του τεύχους

Το τεύχος διαρθρώνεται, μαζί με την παρούσα εισαγωγή (Κεφάλαιο 1), σε τέσσερα κεφάλαια. Ειδικότερα:

Στο **Κεφάλαιο 2** περιγράφονται αναλυτικά οι δραστηριότητες δράσεις και διάχυσης με έμφαση στην χρονική τους αλληλουχία και τη συσχέτιση τους με το αντικείμενου του παρόντος υποέργου.

Στο **Κεφάλαιο 3** παρατίθενται οι παρουσιάσεις και τα πλήρη κείμενα όλων των δράσεων διάχυσης και των δημοσιεύσεων που αναφέρονται στο κεφάλαιο 2.

Στο Κεφάλαιο 4 παρατίθενται οι βιβλιογραφικές αναφορές του τεύχους.

2 Δράσεις διάχυσης και δημοσιότητας υποέργου

2.1 Παρουσιάσεις σε συνέδρια

Με στόχο την παράλληλη διάχυση των εργασιών και των αποτελεσμάτων του υποέργου κατά την εξέλιξη του, πραγματοποιήθηκαν συνολικά τρεις δημοσιεύσεις σε διεθνή επιστημονικά συνέδρια σε τρία συναπτά έτη. Οι δημοσιεύσεις πραγματοποιήθηκαν στα συνέδρια της European Geosciences Union (EGU 2019, EGU 2020 και EGU 2021) και ήταν προσανατολισμένες στην διάχυση των εργασιών και των αποτελεσμάτων του έργου με έμφαση κυρίως στην διεθνή επιστημονική κοινότητα. Περαιτέρω όμως, τα κείμενα των εργασιών αναρτήθηκαν με ελεύθερη-δημόσια πρόσβαση και στην ηλεκτρονική ιστοσελίδα της ερευνητικής ομάδας ITIA (www.itia.ntua.gr) ούτως ώστε να είναι διαθέσιμα και στο ευρύτερο κοινό του έργου.

Η ετήσια Γενική Συνέλευση της EGU (EGU General Assembly) της European Geosciences Union είναι το μεγαλύτερο ευρωπαϊκό γεγονός γεωεπιστήμων. Ενδεικτικά, στην τελευταία EGU General Assembly, το 2021, συμμετείχαν περισσότεροι από 18.000 επιστήμονες από όλο τον κόσμο. Οι συνεδρίες της συνάντησης καλύπτουν ένα ευρύ φάσμα θεμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της επιστήμης των υδατικών πόρων αλλά και πολλών άλλων κλάδων των γεωεπιστημών όπως της ηφαιστειολογίας, της πλανητικής εξερεύνησης, της εσωτερικής δομής της Γης, της ατμόσφαιρας, του κλίματος καθώς και της ενέργειας.

Η πρώτη δημοσίευση, παρουσιάστηκε τον Απρίλιο του 2019 στη Βιέννη της Αυστρίας, στο συνέδριο EGU General Assemby 2019 και είχε τίτλο Strategic plan for establishing a national-scale hydrometric network in Greece: challenges and perspectives [2]. Η παρουσίαση πραγματοποιήθηκε στην ενότητα GI2.4/AS5.2/CL5.17/ESSI2.5/HS1.1.5: Sensor systems for water and climate με την μορφή προφορικής παρουσίασης.

Η δεύτερη δημοσίευση, παρουσιάστηκε διαδικτυακά εξ αποστάσεως τον Μάιο του 2020, στο συνέδριο EGU General Assemby 2020 και είχε τίτλο Open Hydrosystem Information Network: Greece's new research infrastructure for water [1]. Η παρουσίαση πραγματοποιήθηκε στην ενότητα HS3.2: Innovative sensing techniques for water monitoring, modelling, and management: Satellites, gauges and citizens με την μορφή προφορικής παρουσίασης.

Τέλος, η τρίτη δημοσίευση, παρουσιάστηκε διαδικτυακά εξ αποστάσεως τον Απρίλιο του 2021, στο συνέδριο EGU General Assemby 2021 και είχε τίτλο OpenHiGis: A national geographic database for inland waters of Greece based on the INSPIRE Directive Hydrology Theme [4]. Η παρουσίαση πραγματοποιήθηκε στην ενότητα HS5.2.3 Water resources policy and management - systems solutions in an uncertain world, με την μορφή προφορικής παρουσίασης.

2.2 Ενημερωτική ημερίδα

Πέραν των ακαδημαϊκών δημοσιεύσεων, οι δράσεις δημοσιότητας του υποέργου περιλάμβαναν και παρουσίαση σε ανοιχτή ημερίδα προσανατολισμένη στην ενημέρωση του ευρύτερου κοινού του υποέργου, παράλληλα φυσικά με την επιστημονική κοινότητα. Συγκεκριμένα, πραγματοποιήθηκε παρουσίαση, εξειδικευμένη στο υποέργο, με τίτλο «Η επιφανειακή συνιστώσα της υποδομής: Δίκτυο Ανοιχτής Πληροφορίας Υδροσυστημάτων (OpenHi.net)».

Η ημερίδα πραγματοποιήθηκε στις 04/03/2021 μέσω τηλεσυνάντησης, δεδομένων των περιστάσεων αναφορικά με την πανδημία COVID-19. Η ημερίδα συμπλήρωσε την επιτυχημένη πρώτη συνάντηση του Ελληνικού Ολοκληρωμένου Συστήματος Παρακολούθησης, Πρόγνωσης και Τεχνολογίας των Θαλασσών και των Επιφανειακών Υδάτων -ΗΙΜΙΟΓοΤS η οποία αφορούσε τη συμπληρωματική συνιστώσα της υποδομής ΗΙΜΙΟΓοΤS σε σχέση με τα θαλάσσια συστήματα παρατήρησης και πρόγνωσης, καθώς και εγκαταστάσεις για δοκιμές θαλάσσιων κατασκευών.

Σκοπός της ημερίδας, ήταν η παρουσίαση των προϊόντων του OpenHi.net σε στοχευμένους χρήστες, η καταγραφή προτάσεων βελτίωσης των υφιστάμενων προϊόντων-υπηρεσιών αλλά και η διερεύνηση πιθανής ανάπτυξης νέων προϊόντων-υπηρεσιών. Την ημερίδα παρακολούθησαν περισσότεροι από 80 συμμετέχοντες από επαγγελματικούς κλάδους και δημόσιους φορείς (Υπουργεία, Περιφέρειες, Φορείς Διαχείρισης Υδάτινων πόρων, Ερευνητικά και Πανεπιστημιακά ιδρύματα) που σχετίζονται με τα επιφανειακά ύδατα της χώρας.

Η ημερίδα περιλάμβανε πέντε παρουσιάσεις. Αναλυτικά, οι παρουσιάσεις ήταν οι ακόλουθες: (i) «Συνοπτική παρουσίαση επιφανειακής συνιστώσας», Νίκος Μαμάσης (Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο),

- (ii) «Εγκατάσταση και λειτουργία δικτύου αυτόματων σταθμών ποιότητας υδάτων», Ηλίας Δημητρίου (Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλασσίων Ερευνών),
- (iii) «Το υδρομετρικό δίκτυο: εγκατάσταση, λειτουργία και υπηρεσίες», Κατερίνα Μάζη (Εθνικό Αστεροσκοπείο Αθηνών),
- (iv) «Εμπειρίες από τη λειτουργία δικτύου αγρομετεωρολογικών σταθμών στην Ήπειρο», Νικόλαος Μαλάμος και Ιωάννης Τσιρογιάννης (Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων) και
- (v) «Πληροφοριακό σύστημα Παρουσίαση της πλατφόρμας», Δημήτρης Καλογεράς (Ερευνητικό Πανεπιστημιακό Ινστιτούτο Συστημάτων Επικοινωνιών & Υπολογιστών) και Νίκος Μαμάσης (Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο).

Μετά την ολοκλήρωση των παρουσιάσεων ακολούθησε ανοιχτή συζήτηση σχετική με την αναβάθμιση των υπαρχόντων υπηρεσιών και τη διερεύνηση ανάπτυξης νέων με προστιθέμενη αξία με συντονιστή τον Αντώνη Κούση του Εθνικού Αστεροσκοπείου Αθηνών.

2.3 Δημοσίευση σε επιστημονικό περιοδικό

Ως τελική και συμπερασματική δράση δημοσιότητας του έργου, πραγματοποιήθηκε δημοσίευση στο διεθνές έγκριτο επιστημονικό περιοδικό Water με τίτλο OpenHi.net: A Synergistically Built, National-Scale Infrastructure for Monitoring the Surface Waters of Greece [3]. Το επιστημονικό περιοδικό Water είναι ανοιχτής πρόσβασης επιστημονικό περιοδικό του εκδοτικού οίκου MDPI (Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute), με έδρα την Ελβετία. Το περιοδικό πραγματεύεται θέματα υδατικής επιστήμης και τεχνολογίας, περιλαμβανομένης της διαχείρισης υδατικών πόρων και της οικολογίας και αναφέρεται στην βάση δεδομένων Scopus με Impact Factor: 3.103 (2020) και 5-Year Impact Factor: 3.229 (2020).

3 Πλήρη κείμενα δημοσιεύσεων και παρουσιάσεις δράσεων δημοσιότητας

3.1 Παρουσιάσεις σε διεθνή συνέδρια

3.1.1 European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2019





European Geosciences Union General Assembly
Vienna, Austria, 7-12 April 2019
GI2.4/AS5.2/CL5.17/ESSI2.5/HS1.1.5: Sensor systems for water and climate

Strategic plan for establishing a national-scale hydrometric network in Greece: challenges and perspectives

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(1) Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering, National Technical University of Athens
(2) Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens
(3) Institute of Marine Biological Resources & Inland Waters, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research

Presentation available online: www.itia.ntua.gr/1937/

Motivation: Status of hydrometric data in Greece

Overview of water monitoring infrastructure in Greece:

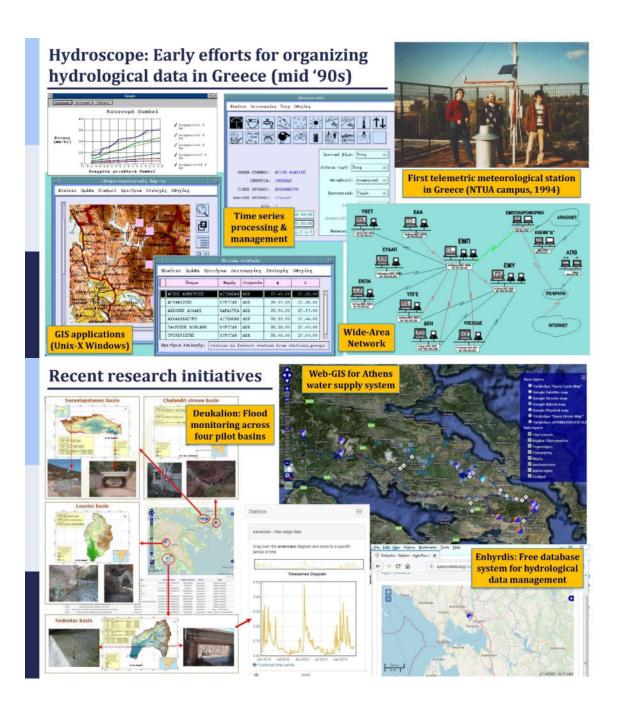
- Significant portion of hydrometric stations that are operated by public organizations are abandoned or not maintained efficiently;
- Data monitoring and management technologies are generally outdated;
- Many sections are not suitable for establishing reliable stage-discharge relationships or such data are missing, thus making impossible to extract flows on the basis of observed stage data;
- Access to raw observations is hard or impossible;

Encouraging exceptions:

- Few yet well-monitored stations, operated by the Public Power Corporation, in rivers associated with hydroelectric development;
- Increasing number of automatic monitoring systems, mostly developed within research initiatives, which are yet subject to the limited budget and duration of the associated projects;
- Recent establishment of a systematic monitoring program, focused to water quality characteristics of surface water bodies (not to flows), following the obligations imposed by the 2000/60/WFD.







ESFRI "Hellenic Integrated Marine Inland water Observing, Forecasting and offshore Technology System"

- Launched in January 2018 (three-year preparatory phase; full RI duration seven years)
- Host Institute: Hellenic Centre of Marine Research
- Partners: 6 academic and 3 research institutes
- Included in the National Roadmap for Research Infrastructures (2014)
- Comprises **two district research infrastructures**, for marine and inland (surface) waters, respectively:
 - Hellenic Integrated Marine Observing and Forecasting System (HIMOFS)
 - Open Hydrosystem Information Network (OpenHi.net)
- Web page: http://imbriw.hcmr.gr/en/himiofots/

Overall concept of HIMIOFoTS: Open research network, providing free access to monitoring infrastructure and data

Hellenic Integrated Marine and In Observing, Forecasting and offsh System (HIMIOFoTS)

Greek Roadmap for Research Infrastructures

The Hallands Integrated Manne Intend value Observing. Forecasting and officing in Estationogy System intelligence mouspass integrates appressiones in Mannes colorisation and forecasting systems, coastal monitoring, an inconsistent Hydro-Environments. Mannes seems and an extra machine systems and a ventral mach Mannes seed-based beautify for being and marker deplicency does water multimustorisations. The

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National Assessment or Records School or Land

Open Hydrosystem Information Network (OpenHi.net)

Key research tasks:

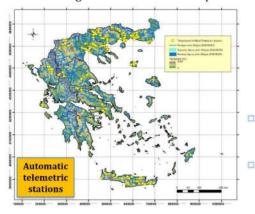
- Recording and evaluation of existing gauging infrastructure;
- Elaboration of strategic plan for establishing a national monitoring network for quantitative and qualitative characteristics of surface water bodies;
- Organization of associated spatial and operational data;
- Configuration of a topologically consistent hydrographic network at the national scale;
- Development of a web-platform for data processing and management;
- Development of smart, low-cost hydrometric and telemetric technologies;
- Installation of pilot stations (including third-party stations) and their integration to OpenHi.net;

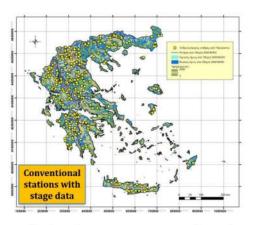
OpenHi.net consortium:

- Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering, National Technical University of Athens
- Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens
- □ Institute of Marine Biological Resources & Inland Waters, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research
- □ Institute of Communication & Computer Systems, National Technical University of Athens
- Department of Agricultural Technology, Technological Educational Institute of Epirus

Geodatabase of monitoring sites

- Listing of all state and private organizations involved with monitoring and management of water quantity and quality (personal contacts and surveys);
- Listing of hydrometric stations, including abandoned monitoring sites and stations with sparse data;





- Extraction of a short list comprising stations located across the main hydrographic network of Greece (as defined within 2000/60/WFD);
- Organization of key station data in a web-GIS, also establishing consistency with the topological model of the **national hydrographic network**.

Evaluation approach

Stations of high priority:

- Stations in operation & under systematic supervision;
- Automatic telemetric stations;
- Stations installed at hydraulically suitable sites;
- Stations with long and reliable data;
- Stations of historical interest;
- Stations located in areas under hydrological and environmental stresses (e.g., flood prone zones);

Evaluation criteria:

- River section geometry and hydraulic properties;
- Instruments (technology, age, maintenance);
- Length and quality of observed data;
- Frequency and reliability of flow measurements;
- Accessibility and telecommunication facilities;
- Risk exposure to natural disasters and vandalisms;



Examples of station evaluation



Sarakina bridge @ Peneios river

- Two hydrometric stations, established in 1950 and 1966, by different authorities, equipped with conventional instruments;
- Inappropriate hydraulic conditions (meandering river, separated flow, unstable section due to sediment deposits);
- Historical stage data contains shifts and gaps, estimated flows at daily basis are little reliable;
- Controls the upper course of Peneios (1070 out of 9500 km²);
- Recommendation: important station, to be upgraded and transferred downstream, in a more appropriate site

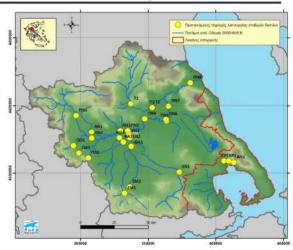


Anthili bridge @ Spercheios river

- Recently installed automatic telemetric station, measuring water level and quality characteristics (temperature, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, pH, salinity) at 15-min intervals;
- Good hydraulic conditions (lined, stable, relatively narrow section);
- Easily accessible (adjacent to the national road network);
- Controls significant portion of runoff produced by the river basin;
 - **Recommendation**: to be included in the national monitoring network (station data are available via the OpenHi.net platform)

Strategic planning towards a national monitoring network

- Identification of high-priority sites for installing automatic monitoring stations;
- Hierarchical multicriteria approach, aiming to cover all major water bodies of Greece (rivers, lakes, reservoirs), as well as smaller rivers of specific interest (e.g., urban rivers);
- The national hydrometric network will include existing stations (to be upgraded, if necessary) and new sites, to be equipped with modern monitoring infrastructure;
- Site-selection is indicative, since the exact allocation of (new) stations will require detailed technical studies and in situ visits (this task is planned for a next phase of RI);
- In its full extent, the national network will comprise 250-300 operational stations, to be integrated within OpenHi.net.



Recommended sites for strategic development of telemetric hydro-environmental monitoring stations across Thessaly

Hydro-telemetry networks of surface water: Instrumentation, smart technologies, installation & operation

Main goals

- Establishment of a new hydro-telemetric network in Peloponnese and in the Attica region (around Athens), in the context of pilot studies.
- Field campaign for systematic measurement of water level and velocity in streams using in combination a variety of instruments: current meters for point measurements at the cross section where the water level is measured, surface velocity radars and video simultaneously at the same location, in order to produce discharge rating curves for the specific locations.
- Development and application of low cost technologies with telemetry
 New instrumentation: equipped with self-build and assembled hardware, with appropriate software, combining a water level sensor with an optical recorder (camera), temperature sensor, telecom and datalogging units, at about 1/3 the cost of equivalent commercial units.
- Development of a combined water and hydro-mechanical or hydraulic calculation method for assessing the discharge in a stream

 Development of a new scientifically validated method for estimating the discharge in a stream/river through water level measurement and measurement of surface velocity only. This method will allow estimating water discharge without performing costly, time consuming and often impossible (due to relief and conditions in

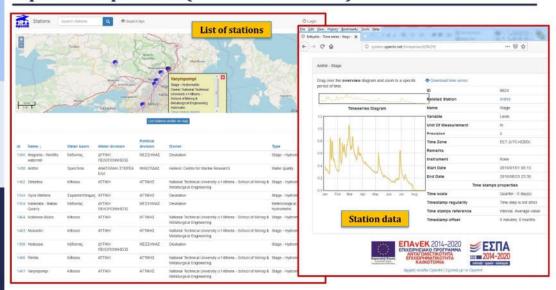
the river bed: high flow, high level) classical measurements of the field velocity with the current meter.

From surface velocity to discharge

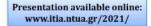
Since the deterministic velocity profile is unknown, **we treat the velocity and the geometry as random variables**. Then, by assigning a probability distribution function to each one of them, we find that the velocity distribution is *close-to-Gaussian* for a *uniform* sampling distribution of the geometry. Therefore, the velocity profile over the depth is close to a square-logarithmic expression (rather than a logarithmic one, as in the case of the model of von Karman). Applying the above within a **stochastic-deterministic framework** one can estimate the river discharge (with a better than **10% accuracy**) by measuring only the surface velocity, for example, with a hand-held radar velocimeter.



OpenHi.net platform (under construction)



3.1.2 European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2020









European Geosciences Union General Assembly, Online, 4-8 May 2020 HS3.2: Innovative sensing techniques for water monitoring, modelling, and management: Satellites, gauges and citizens

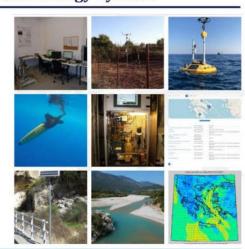
Open Hydrosystem Information Network: Greece's new research infrastructure for water

Andreas Efstratiadis⁽¹⁾, Nikos Mamassis⁽¹⁾, Antonis Koukouvinos⁽¹⁾, Demetris Koutsoyiannis⁽¹⁾, Katerina Mazi⁽²⁾, Antonis Koussis⁽²⁾, Spyridon Lykoudis⁽²⁾, Elias Dimitriou⁽³⁾, Nikos Malamos⁽⁴⁾, Antonis Christofides⁽⁵⁾, and Demetris Kalogeras⁽⁵⁾

(1) Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering, National Technical University of Athens; (2) Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens; (3) Institute of Marine Biological Resources & Inland Waters, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research; (4) Department of Agriculture, University of Patras; (5) Institute of Communication and Computer Systems, National Technical University of Athens

Broader infrastructure: "Hellenic Integrated Marine Inland water Observing, Forecasting and offshore Technology System"

- Large scale research infrastructure for national waters
- Launched in January 2018 (preparatory phase)
- □ Host Institute: Hellenic Centre of Marine Research
- Partners: 6 academic and 3 research institutes
- Included in the National Roadmap for Research Infrastructures (2014)
- Comprises **two district research infrastructures**, for marine and inland (surface) waters, respectively:
 - Hellenic Integrated Marine Observing and Forecasting System (HIMOFS)
 - Open Hydrosystem Information Network (OpenHi.net)
- □ Web page: https://www.himiofots.gr/en



Overall concept: Open research network, providing free access to monitoring infrastructure and data

Open Hydrosystem Information Network (OpenHi.net)

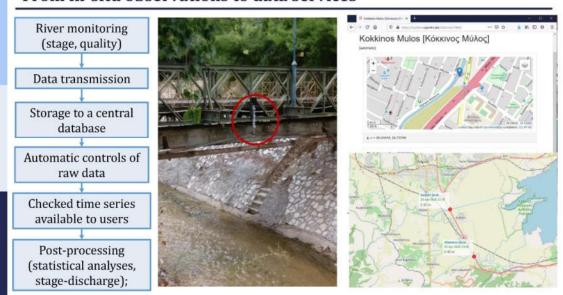
Key research tasks:

- Recording and evaluation of existing gauging infrastructure over Greece;
- Elaboration of strategic plan for establishing a national monitoring network for quantitative and qualitative characteristics of surface water bodies;
- Organization of associated spatial and operational data;
- Configuration of a topologically consistent hydrographic network at the national scale;
- Development of a web-platform for data processing and management;
- Development of smart, low-cost hydrometric and telemetric technologies;
- Installation of pilot stations (including third-party stations) and their integration to OpenHi.net;

OpenHi.net consortium:

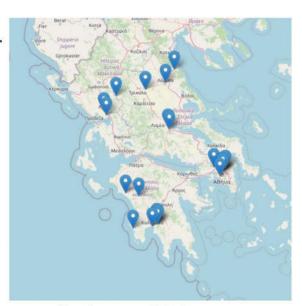
- Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering, National Technical University of Athens
- Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens
- □ Institute of Marine Biological Resources & Inland Waters, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research
- Institute of Communication & Computer Systems, National Technical University of Athens
- □ Department of Agricultural Technology, University of Ioannina

From in-situ observations to data services

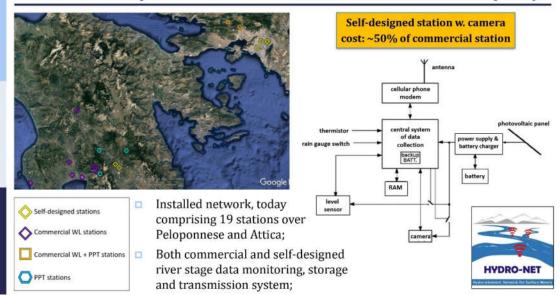


Monitoring stations

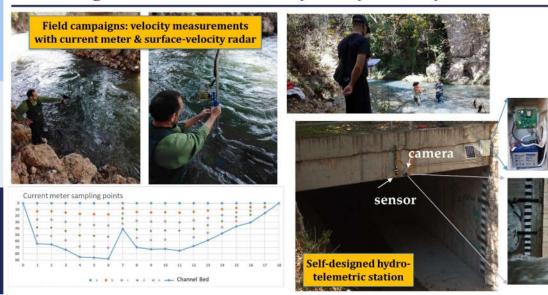
- Today status: ~30 telemetric stations in operation, across nine river basins;
- All stations are equipped with automatic stage recorders;
- At 8 stations, additional data related with water quality are also provided (pH, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, salinity, electrical conductivity);
- Typical time interval of data transmission: 10 or 15 min.
- Stations are developed and hosted by:
 - Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, NOA;
 - Institute of Marine Biological Resources & Inland Waters, HCMR;
 - Third-parties, uploading their data (the system offers free accessibility);



HYDRO-NET: Hydro-telemetric network for surface waters (NOA)

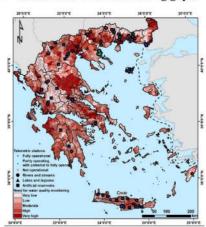


Technological advances in telemetry and hydrometry



Network of water quality monitoring stations (HCMR)

- Assessment of W/Q monitoring needs and existing infrastructure;
- Identification of monitoring gaps;









Calibration and quality control of W/Q monitoring stations

- Regular field visits for sensor cleaning and calibration;
- In-situ portable device measurements and quality control;

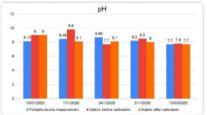






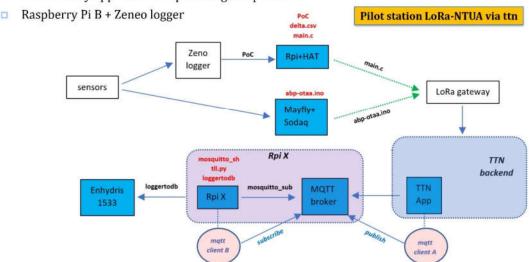


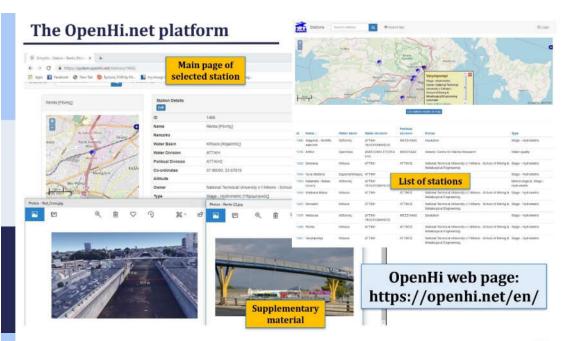




Further advances in data transmission: LoRa (Long Range) WAN

Evolutionary approach – keep existing components





Backbone software: Enhydris

- Enhydris is developed by NTUA in the last 10 years;
- Free software, available under the GNU AGPL v3 or later;
- Multilingual, small and extensible;
- The core functionality is just a database of stations and their time series; in OpenHi we are developing three add-on applications (*autoprocess, synoptic, openhigis*);
- Enhydris stores timeseries data in TimescaleDB, a modern PostgreSQL add-on that enables fast querying and aggregation of time series data.
- Other technologies that Enhydris is using are **Python**, **Django**, **pandas**, and **PostGIS**.







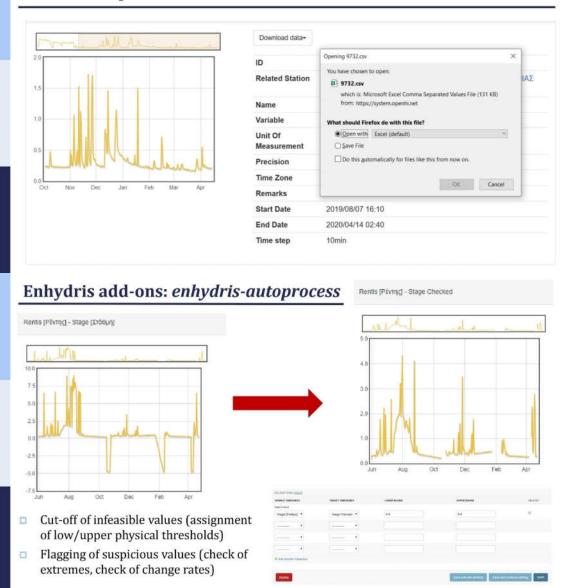


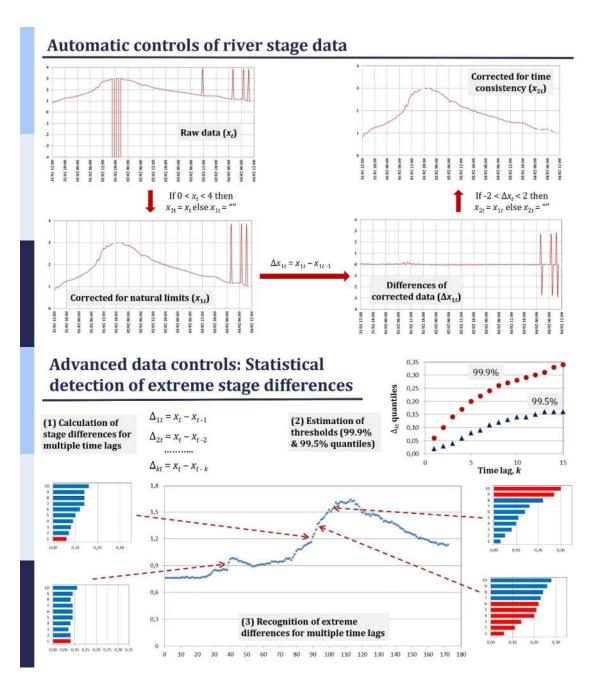




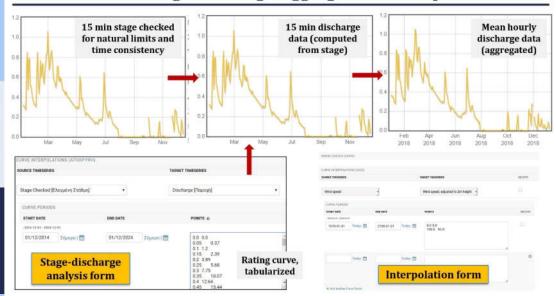


Enhydris main functionalities: Time series visualization and download options



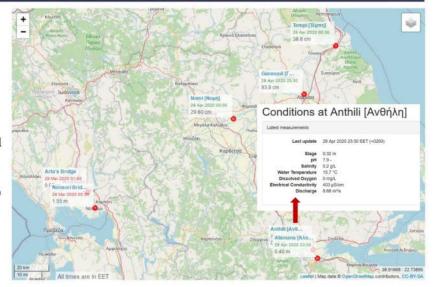


Processed data: stage-discharge, aggregations, interpolations

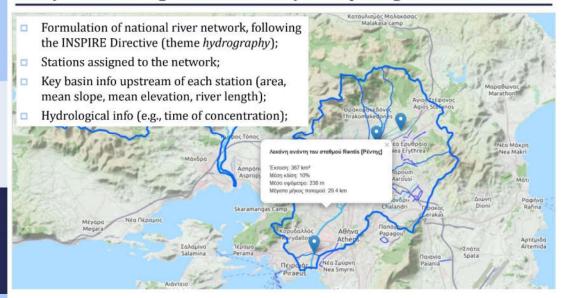


Enhydris add-on applications: enhydris-synoptic

- Dynamic map, showing current observations for each selected variable (almost in real-time);
- Highlighting of too low and too high values, based on pre-defined thresholds;
- To be evolved into a notification system.

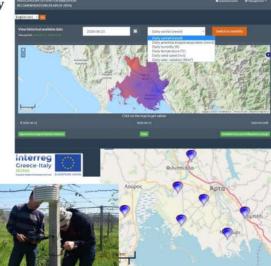


Enhydris add-on geodatabase: enhydris-openhigis



Operational apps: DSS for optimal irrigation scheduling in Arta

- The Enydris platform supports a participatory system for irrigation management (IRMA), which is operational since 2013;
- It covers an area of 400 km², including 6 land reclamation organizations, that operate large scale irrigation networks;
- Unique open and free to use online DDS for optimal irrigation scheduling in Greece;
- It uses real-time agrometeorological data from seven stations, which are available at: https://system.irrigation-management.eu;
- It provides irrigation advices, based on historical data and weather forecasts (http://arta.interregir2ma.eu).
- Evaluation of results using conventional soil moisture sensors that are deployed across several pilot fields.



European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2021 3.1.3

OpenHiGis: A national geographic database for inland waters of Greece based on the INSPIRE Directive Hydrology Theme

Ino Papageorgaki, Antonis Koukouvinos, and Nikos Mamassis National Technical University of Athens, Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering, Athens, Greece ino@central.ntua.gr

OpenHi.net in the context of HIMIOFoTS

HIMIOFOTS -Hellenic Integrated Marine Inland water Observing, Forecasting and offshore Technology System- is a national greek infrastructure for marine and inland waters (https://www.himiofots.gr)

OpenHi.net -Open Hydrosystem Information Network- is an information infrastructure for the collection, management and dissemination of hydrologic information related to inland waters in Greece (https://openhi.net/).

OpenHi.net is mainly oriented to collect and manage river and lake stage data.

Input data

- the European Digital Elevation Model (Copernicus, EU-DEM version 1.1), with spatial resolution of 25 m, is selected for extracting hypsometric information an upslope contribution area threshold equal to 10 km2 (proposed by the EU 2000/60/EC Directive).
- · hydrographic network, lakes and reservoirs from the implementation of EU 2000/60/EC Directive,
- · hydrographic network from the implementation of EU 2007/60/EC
- · OpenStreetMap hydrographic network and
- · hydrographic networks from various scanned maps at scales around 1:50000



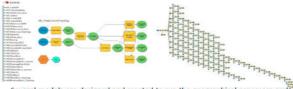


OpenHiGis: The GIS component of OpenHi.net

The OpenHiGis is the GIS component of the OpenHi.net with main goal to Collect, query, analyze and offer data relevant to hydrologic-geographic information.



Models for hydrologic analysis



Several models are designed and created to run the geographical processes and perform attribute calculations.

Geographic Database

Geographic data are essential to link river flow data to the upstream basin's hydrologic characteristics.

The geographic database design and implementation are based on the Data Specification on Hydrography, Technical Guideline specified by the Directive 2007/2/EC (INSPIRE Directive).



OpenHiGis Data and Services

Watercourses: segment's length, segment's slope, geographical name and stream order.

Lakes and reservoirs: area, elevation and geographical name. Basins (river basins, drainage basins, basins upstream metering stations): area, mean elevation, mean slope, basin order, main watercourse length and slope, mean CN.

Web Map Services (WMS) and Web Feature Services (WFS), are provided to access, query and download the geographic data (https://system.openhi.net/cgibin/mapserv?map=/opt/enhydris-openhi/enhydrisopenhigis/mapserver/openhigis.map).

A geodata search capability is also provided, to find watercourses and lakes through their name and zoom to their boundary.

3.2 Ενημερωτική ημερίδα (4/3/2021)



Η επιφανειακή συνιστώσα της υποδομής: Δίκτυο Ανοιχτής Πληροφορίας Υδροσυστημάτων (OpenHi.net)

Συνοπτική παρουσίαση επιφανειακής συνιστώσας

Νίκος Μαμάσης (Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο)

Εγκατάσταση και λειτουργία δικτύου αυτόματων σταθμών ποιότητας υδάτων

Ηλίας Δημητρίου (Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλασσίων Ερευνών)

Το υδρομετρικό δίκτυο: εγκατάσταση, λειτουργία και υπηρεσίες

Κατερίνα Μάζη (Εθνικό Αστεροσκοπείο Αθηνών)

Εμπειρίες από τη λειτουργία δικτύου αγρομετεωρολογικών σταθμών στην Ήπειρο

Νικόλαος Μαλάμος και Ιωάννης Τσιρογιάννης (Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων)

Πληροφοριακό σύστημα-Παρουσίαση της πλατφόρμας

Δημήτρης Καλογεράς (Ερευνητικό Πανεπιστημιακό Ινστιτούτο Συστημάτων Επικοινωνιών & Υπολογιστών) και

Νίκος Μαμάσης (Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο)

Ανοιχτή συζήτηση:

Αναβάθμιση των υπαρχόντων υπηρεσιών και διερεύνηση ανάπτυξης νέων με προστιθέμενη αξία Συντονιστής: Αντώνης Κούσης (Εθνικό Αστεροσκοπείο Αθηνών)











https://www.himiofots.gr/

































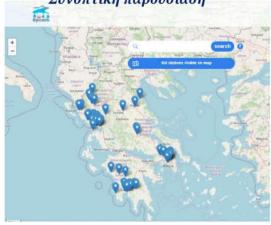


Ελληνικό Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Παρακολούθησης, Πρόγνωσης και Τεχνολογίας Θαλασσών και Επιφανειακών Υδάτων (ΗΙΜΙΟΓοΤS)

Ημερίδα παρουσίασης του συστήματος, 4 Μαρτίου 2021

Δίκτυο Ανοιχτής Πληροφορίας Υδροσυστημάτων (OpenHi.net) Συνοπτική παρουσίαση







Νίκος Μαμάσης, Σχολή Πολιτικών Μηχανικών, Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο

Η σημασία των υδρολογικών δεδομένων

Κατηγορίες παραμέτρων

Πιλοτικά δίκτυα

Παράμετροι ποιότητας επιφανειακών νερών (θερμοκρασία, αγωγιμότητα, pH, διαλυμένο οξυγόνο)	Η μέτρησή τους είναι καίρια για την παρακολούθηση και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος		
Ποσοτικές παράμετροι επιφανειακών νερών (στάθμη ποταμών-λιμνών, παροχή ποταμών, αποθέματα ταμιευτήρων)	Ανεκτίμητη πληροφορία για το σχεδιασμό και διαχείριση υδραυλικών έργων (φράγματα, υδροηλεκτρικά, αντιπλημμυρικά)		
Ατμοσφαιρικές παράμετροι (βροχόπτωση, θερμοκρασία, υγρασία, ταχύτητα ανέμου, ηλιακή ακτινοβολία)	Η μέτρηση τους υποστηρίζει μια σειρά από εφαρμογές (εκτίμηση εξάτμισης, παραγωγή ενέργειας από ΑΠΕ, παρακολούθηση κλίματος)		
Εδαφικές παράμετροι (θερμοκρασία, εδάφους)	Η παρακολούθησή τους συμβάλλει στη βελτιστοποίηση της γεωργικής παραγωγής		

1. Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλάσσιων Ερευνών

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

 Εθνικό Αστεροσκοπείο Αθηνών Ινστιτούτο Ερευνών Περιβάλλοντος
 Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης

3. Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων Τμήμα Γεωπονίας

Ιστορικό διαχείρισης της υδρολογικής πληροφορίας

Πριν τη δεκαετία 1990

Λειτουργία συμβατικών σταθμών με ταινίες

	AEH	ΥΠΕΧΩΔΕ	YHITE	EMY	EAA
Βροχογράφοι	7 d	7 d	7 d	1 d	1 d
Σταθμηγράφοι	7 d	7 d	7 d		
Θερμογράφοι	7 d	7 d	7 d	7.d	7 d
Υγρογράφοι	7 d	7 d	7 d	7 d	7 d
Ηλιογράφοι	1 d	7 d	1 d	1 d	1 d
Εξατμισιγράφοι		7 d	7 d		1 d
Ανεμογράφοι		7 d	7 d	15 d	7 d
Βαρογράφοι				7 d	
Ακτινογράφοι				7 d	7 d
Δροσογράφοι				7 d	







Ιστορικό διαχείρισης της υδρολογικής πληροφορίας

Δεκαετία 1990

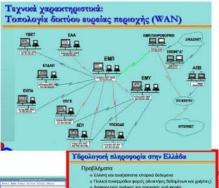
Εγκατάσταση των πρώτων αυτόματων τηλεμετρικών σταθμών





Ψηφιοποίηση και οργάνωση της υπάρχουσας υδρολογικής πληροφορίας

ΥΔΡΟΣΚΟΠΙΟ: Δημιουργία Εθνικής Τράπεζας Υδρολογικής και Μετεωρολογικής Πληροφορίας





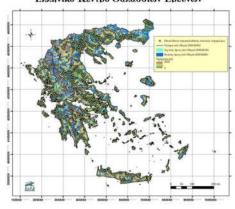
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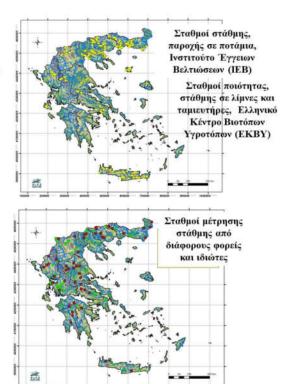
Ιστορικό διαχείρισης της υδρολογικής πληροφορίας

Υδρολογικά δεδομένα τον 21° αιώνα

Εγκατάσταση δικτύων αυτόματων σταθμών από διάφορους φορείς (καταγραφή στα πλαίσια του έργου)

Σταθμοί ποιότητας και στάθμης σε ποτάμια Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλασσίων Ερευνών





Σκοπιμότητα της υποδομής

Υποδομή που θα συγκεντρώσει υπάρχοντα μετρητικά 🚡 δίκτυα, ώστε να προσφέρει αξιόπιστες πληροφορίες για την **ποιότητα** και **ποσότητα** των επιφανειακών υδάτων της χώρας σε διάφορες κατηγορίες χρηστών:

- περιβαλλοντικούς φορείς
- ερευνητές
- μελετητές υδραυλικών έργων
- ευρύ κοινό



- Οι ιστορικές μετρήσεις είναι καθοριστικής σημασίας για την κατασκευή υδραυλικών και ενεργειακών έργων καθώς και για την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος.
- Η παρακολούθηση των μεταβλητών σε πραγματικό χρόνο είναι καθοριστική για τη λειτουργία συστημάτων προειδοποίησης
- Η ενσωμάτωση υπαρχόντων δικτύων στην υποδομή είναι μια ευκαιρία για την ορθολογικότερη διαχείριση και διάχυση της σημαντικής αυτής πληροφορίας

Οι υπηρεσίες και τα προϊόντα που προσφέρει το σύστημα είναι ελεύθερες. Για το σκοπό αυτό είναι απαραίτητη η εξασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του πληροφοριακού συστήματος και των μετρητικών υποδομών που αναπτύχθηκαν στα πλαίσια του έργου.

Προσφερόμενες υπηρεσίες

Παρακολούθηση μεταβλητών-ανάκτηση δεδομένων

Παρακολούθηση σε πραγματικό χρόνο των ποσοτικών και ποιοτικών παραμέτρων νερού στους σταθμούς μέτρησης

Ανάκτηση πρωτογενών, επεξεργασμένων και παράγωγων χρονοσειρών



Τελευταία

Προσφερόμενες υπηρεσίες

Ανάκτηση γεωγραφικών δεδομένων

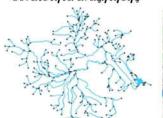
Ανάκτηση δευτερογενών γεωγραφικών δεδομένων

Τα επίπεδα γεωγραφικής πληροφορίας ακολουθούν την οδηγία <u>Inspire</u>

- Επιφανειακά ύδατα
- Κύρια υδατορεύματα
- Λίμνες, ταμιευτήρες
- Λεκάνες απορροής
- Λεκάνες απορροής ανάντη σταθμών μέτρησης
- Υδρογραφικό δίκτυο
- Κόμβοι υδρογραφικού δικτύου

Το σύστημα προσφέρει υπηρεσίες θέασης (Web Map Services, WMS) και ανάκτησης (Web Feature Services, WFS) των δεδομένων, σύμφωνα με το Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)

Υδρογραφικό δίκτυο με τοπολογία και δυνατότητα αναζήτησης





Παράμετροι λεκανών απορροής (έκταση, κλίση, χρόνος συγκέντρωσης)



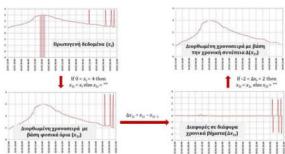
Προσφερόμενες υπηρεσίες

Ενσωμάτωση νέων σταθμών στο σύστημα

Εφαρμογές διαχείρισης σταθμών

Εφαρμογές αυτόματης διόρθωσης δεδομένων





Εφαρμογές παραγωγής δευτερογενών δεδομένων (χρονική ολοκλήρωση, παροχή από στάθμη)

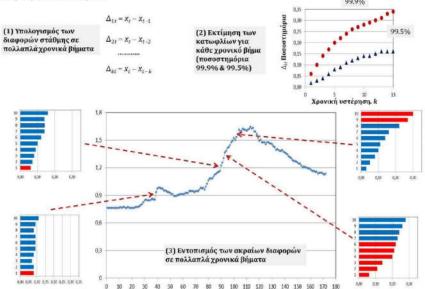




Προσφερόμενες υπηρεσίες

Δημιουργία ειδοποιήσεων

- Ελεγχος σε σχέση με καθορισμένο κατώφλι (η τιμή είναι μεγαλύτερη ή μικρότερη)
- Ελεγχος διαφοράς τρέχουσας τιμής με προηγούμενα χρονικά βήματα σε σχέση με καθορισμένα κατώφλια

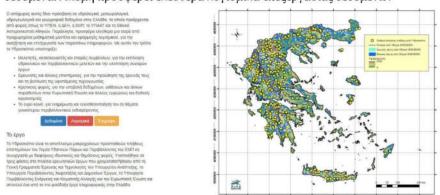


Συμπληρωματικότητα με άλλες υποδομές.

Ειδική Γραμματεία Υδάτων, Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας

Υδροσκόπιο, http://www.hydroscope.gr/

Δίνει πρόσβαση σε υδρολογικά, μετεωρολογικά, υδρογεωλογικά και γεωγραφικά δεδομένα. Ακόμη προσφέρει ελεύθερα λογισμικά επεξεργασίας δεδομένων



Όμβριες καμπύλες της Ελλάδας, https://floods.ypeka.gr/

Εξισώσεις όμβριων καμπυλών σε 676 θέσεις που καταρτίστηκαν στο πλαίσιο εφαρμογής της Οδηγίας 2007/60/ΕΚ.

Πιλοτικά δίκτυα της υποδομής



- Ελληνικού Κέντρου Θαλασσίων Ερευνών (ΕΛΚΕΘΕ)
- Εθνικού Αστεροσκοπείου Αθηνών (EAA)
- Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων
- Περιφέρειας Ηπείρου
- Μεταλλειολόγων ΕΜΠ



ΕΛΚΕΘΕ

Περιφέρεια Ηπείρου

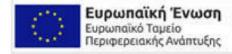


Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων



Μεταλλειολόγοι ΕΜΠ















https://openhi.net/





















Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

HIMIOFoTS

Ανάπτυξη και συντήρηση ολοκληρωμένων συστημάτων παρακολούθησης περιβαλλοντικών παραμέτρων

Συλλογή δεδομένων και ανάπτυξη μαθηματικών εργαλείων για τον έλεγχο ποιότητας και την δημοσιοποίηση των δεδομένων

«Ελληνικό Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Παρακολούθησης, Πρόγνωσης και Τεχνολογίας των Θαλασσών και των Επιφανειακών Υδάτων (Hellenic Integrated Marine and Inland Water Observing, Forecasting and Offshore Technology System, HIMIOFoTS)»

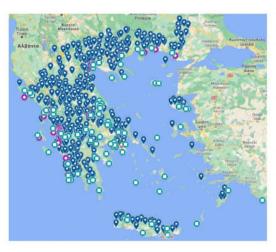


ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Παρακολούθηση Υδάτων στην Ελλάδα (ποιότητα)

Δίκτυο σταθμών παρακολούθησης – Οδηγία Πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα (2012 – σήμερα)



Πλεονεκτήματα:

- Πυκνό δίκτυο σταθμών (490 στα ποτάμια)
- Καταγράφονται πολλά στοιχεία ποιότητας (φυσικοχημικά, ουσίες προτεραιότητας, ιχθυοπανίδα, μακροασπόνδυλα, διάτομα, μακρόφυτα)
- Πληροφορία για τις ρυπαντικές πιέσεις – σχεδιασμό μέτρων

Μειονεκτήματα:

- Εποχιακή καταγραφή δεδομένων
- Διαθεσιμότητα δεδομένων μετά από 1 και πλέον έτος
- Χαμηλή επιχειρησιακή δυνατότητα για την αντιμετώπιση καταστροφών/ ατυχημάτων



Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Παρακολούθηση Υδάτων στην Ελλάδα (ποιότητα)

Αυτόματοι σταθμοί παρακολούθησης ποιότητας και ποσότητας υδάτων



Πλεονεκτήματα:

- Πολύ συχνές μετρήσεις σε σχεδόν πραγματικό χρόνο
- Δημιουργία χρονοσειρών
- Υψηλή επιχειρησιακή δυνατότητα για την αντιμετώπιση καταστροφών/ ατυχημάτων

Μειονεκτήματα:

- Αραιό χωρικά δίκτυο
- Καταγράφονται λίγες μεταβλητές ποιότητας (κυρίως φυσικοχημικά)
- Όχι επαρκής πληροφορία για τις ρυπαντικές πιέσεις
- Κόστος αγοράς και συντήρησης

Επομένως ???



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Ανάγκες Παρακολούθησης και Σχεδιασμός Δικτύου

1. Κατάρτιση και αξιολόγηση υπαρχόντων δικτύων παρακολούθησης περιβαλλοντικών παραμέτρων

Κατάρτιση ερωτηματολογίου και διανομή σε αρμόδιους φορείς

2. **Αξιολόγηση αναγκών αναβάθμισης και επέκτασης δικτύου** παρακολούθησης περιβαλλοντικών παραμέτρων

≻Εντοπισμός περιοχών με μεγάλες πιέσεις και ελλιπή παρακολούθηση των υδάτων άρα με μεγάλη ανάγκη ποιοτικής παρακολούθησης

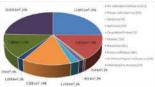




Πολυκριτηριακή Ανάλυση με Στάθμιση των Πιέσεων

Ανάπτυξη θεματικών χαρτών για κάθε είδος πίεσης και απόδοση συντελεστή βαρύτητας (ανά υπολεκάνη)

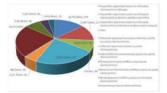
Αγροτική Δραστηριότητα (από CLC 2012)



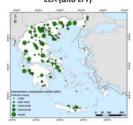
Βιομηχανία (από ΓΓΒ)



Υδρογεωλογική Δομή (από Χάρτη Ελλάδας)



ΕΕΛ (από ΕΓΥ)



Προστατευόμενες περιοχές (από ΕΟΠ)



Τεχνικά Έργα (από ΕΕΜΦ, ΥΠΑΑΤ και ΡΑΕ)

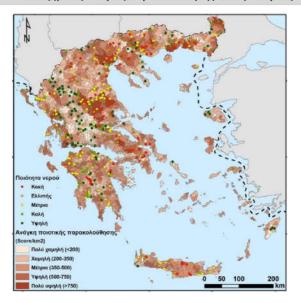




ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

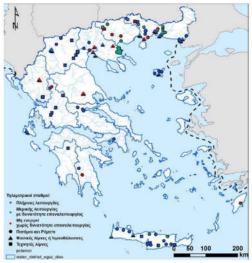
Αυξημένες Ανάγκες Παρακολούθησης και Υφιστάμενη Ποιότητα Υδάτων



Ποιότητα: Ως προς N-NO $_3$ (2012-2015)



Καταγραφή Υφιστάμενων Τηλεμετρικών Σταθμών και Δικτύων



Πλήρως ενεργοί (κατ' ελάχιστον στάθμη, DO, T, EC, pH): ΕΛΚΕΘΕ, ΔΕΗ, ΕΛΓΟ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑ, ΦΔ Νέστου, ΦΔ Έβρου, Διαβαλκανικό Κέντρο Περιβάλλοντος, Περιφέρειες Κρήτης & Δυτ. Μακεδονίας

Μερικής λειτουργίας (αντικατάσταση ή συντήρηση μέρους μόνο των αισθητήρων τους και/ή υπάρχει υποδομή για τοποθέτηση οργάνων): Νέστος, Ροδόπη, Στρυμόνας, Ελλ. Χρυσός/Χαλκιδική

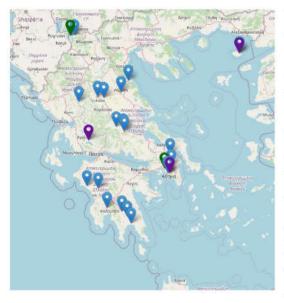
Μη λειτουργικοί σήμερα (έχουν καταγράψει αυτόματα στο παρελθόν): Βόρεια Ελλάδα (Νέστος, Στρυμόνας, Λουδίας), Κεντρική και Δυτική Ελλάδα (Αχελώος στη Μεσοχώρα, λίμνη Κάρλα και λίμνη Παμβώτιδα), Νότια Ελλάδα (Ευρώτας)



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Το τηλεμετρικό δίκτυο του ΙΘΑΒΙΠΕΥ σήμερα



River	Site Name	Started from	
Spercheios	Alamana	3/7/2014	
Spercheios	Anthili	4/7/2014	
Spercheios	Loutra Ypatis	27/11/2019	
Acheloos	Mesochora	29/7/2016	
Pinios	Giannouli	25/8/2019	
Pinios	Nomi	26/8/2019	
Pinios	Tempi	25/8/2019	
Alfeios	Aspra Spitia	1/8/2019	
Alfeios	Epitalio	1/8/2019	
Pamisos	Agios Floros	25/9/2020	
Evrotas	Vrontamas	21/7/2020	
Evrotas	Leimonas	21/7/2020	
Kifissos	Kifissos MD	8/7/2020	
Kifissos	Kifissos EKV	15/7/2020	
Pikrodafni	Pikrodafni	1/10/2019	
Asopos	Chalkoutsi	3/7/2020	
Lithaios	Trikala	21/11/2019	
Ag. Germanos (Prespes)	Ag. Germanos	13/7/2020	





Εγκατάσταση σταθμού







ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Εγκατεστημένος Σταθμός





In situ Aqua Troll 400





Parameter	Accuraccy	Range	Resolution
Water level	Typical ±0.1% FS @ 15° C; ±0.3% FS max. from 0 to 50° C	76 m	±0.01% FS or better
Electrical Conductivity	Typical $\pm 0.5\% + 1$ μ S/cm; $\pm 1\%$ max.	5 to 100,000 μS/cm	0.1 μS/cm
Dissolved Oxygen	±0.1 mg/L from 0 to 20 mg/L; ±2% of reading from 20-60 mg/L	0-60 mg/L	0.01 mg/L
pН	±0.1 pH unit from 0 to 12 pH units	0 to 14 pH units	0.01 pH unit
Temperature	±0.1° C	-5 to 50° C (23 to 122° F)'	0.01° C or better

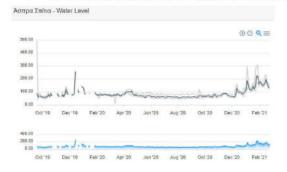


ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Δημοσιοποίηση αποτελεσμάτων https://system.openhi.net/

- Καταγραφή κάθε ώρα και αυτόματη αποστολή στην υποδομή του Himiofots
- Μετρούμενες παράμετροι και σημασία τους:
- > Στάθμη: Πλημμύρες-Ξηρασίες
- Τ: καθορίζει τις χημικές αντιδράσεις στο νερό
- pH: αποδεκτό εύρος για πόσιμο νερό, ανοχή υδρόβιων οργανισμών
- EC: καταλληλότητα νερού για άρδευση
- DO: επιβίωση οργανισμών, φωτοσύνθεση, διαθεσιμότητα θρεπτικών



ID	
Related Station	Ασπρα Σπίπα
Name	Water Level
Variable	Stage
Unit Of Measurement	cm
Precision	2
Time Zone	EET (UTC+0200
Remarks	
Start Date	2019/08/01 14 3
End Date	2021/02/25 02:0



Έλεγχος ποιότητας και δημοσιοποίησης των περιβαλλοντικών δεδομένων

Έλεγχος αληθοφάνειας ή αξιοπιστίας (plausibility tests)

Εφαρμόζεται αυτόματα σε κάθε παρατήρηση με κριτήριο "επιτυχία/αποτυχία" ("pass/fail") βάσει προκαθορισμένου επιτρεπόμενου εύρους και μεταβλητότητας των δεδομένων

• Επισήμανση τιμών

Χρησιμοποιούνται συγκεκριμένες σημαίες (flags) για κάθε τύπο πιθανού λάθους

• Γραφική απεικόνιση

Τελική απόφαση διατήρησης/απομάκρυνσης τιμών βάσει εμπειρίας και ανεξάρτητων εσωτερικών ελέγχων



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Φυσικοχημικές παράμετροι αυτόματης καταγραφής στα ελληνικά ποτάμια και επιτρεπόμενα όρια

		Απόλυτο	κριτήριο	Ελαστικό	κριτήριο
Παράμετρος	Μονάδα Μέτρησης	Min	Max	Min	Max
Θερμοκρασία	(°C)	-10	50	0	30
Αγωγιμότητα	(μS/cm)	0	80000	30	5000
рН	(-)	0	14	5	10
DO	(%)	0	180	20	100
DO	(mg/l)	0	20	4	11
TDS	(mg/I)	0	4000	15	2500
Αλατότητα	(ppt)	0	60	0	37
Θολερότητα	(NTU)	0	10000	0	100





Μέθοδοι ελέγχου ποιότητας των δεδομένων του ΙΘΑΒΙΠΕΥ

Πρόβλημα	Έλεγχος Αξιοπιστίας	Τύπος δεδομένων	Υπολογισμός
Κενή μέτρηση Πολλαπλές κενές μετρήσεις	Null test Gap test	Ελλείποντα δεδομένα (missing data) ή Μεγάλο διάστημα ελλειπόντων δεδομένων	κενές εγγραφές στη χρονοσειρά
Αποκλίνουσες τιμές	Range test	Ακραίες τιμές	ελαστικά όρια
Ακραίες τιμές	Extreme value test	Ακραίες τιμές	2.5% μικρότερων τιμών και 2.5% μεγαλύτερων τιμών της χρονοσειράς
Ακραίες διαφορές τιμών	Extreme difference test	Ακραίες διαφορές	2.5% μικρότερων τιμών απόλυτων διαφορών και 2.5% μεγαλύτερων τιμών απόλυτων διαφορών
Εμμένουσες τιμές	Stuck value test	Διαφορές διαδοχικών ζευγών τιμών	Μηδενική μεταβολή τελευταίων 48 (ή 96) καταγραφών

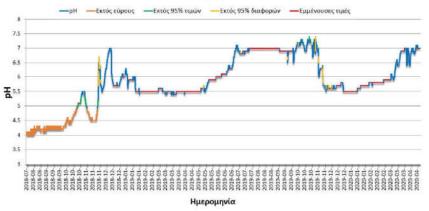


ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

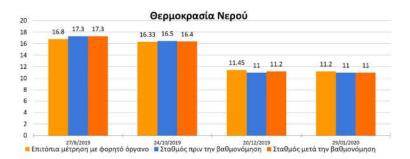
Γραφική απεικόνιση - pH

Μεσοχώρα - pH





Συντήρηση των σταθμών του δικτύου – Έλεγχος καλής λειτουργίας με επιτόπιες μετρήσεις



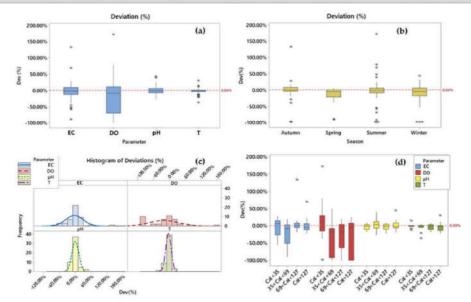
	Θερμοκρασία Νεροι	ΰ
Ημερομηνία	Σταθμός πριν την βαθμονόμηση	Σταθμός μετά την βαθμονόμηση
27/8/2019	-2.98%	-2.98%
24/10/2019	-1.04%	-0.43%
20/12/2019	3.93%	2.18%
29/1/2020	1.79%	1.79%



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Συντήρηση των σταθμών του δικτύου – Έλεγχος καλής λειτουργίας με επιτόπιες μετρήσεις

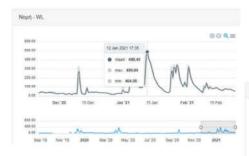






Υπηρεσίες που μπορούν να αναπτυχθούν

https://system.openhi.net/



Δυνατότητα έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης?

Αιχμή πλημμυρικού γεγονότος:

Τρίκαλα: 12/01/2021, 17:35 Τέμπη: 14/01/2021, 10:49 'ταξίδι' 40 ωρών περίπου

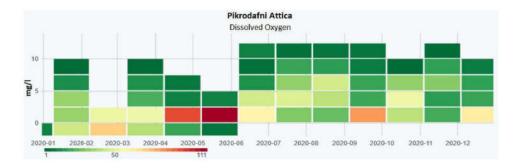


hcmr

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

Ινστιτούτο Θαλάσσιων Βιολογικών Πόρων & Εσωτερικών Υδάτων

Υπηρεσίες που μπορούν να αναπτυχθούν - Επόμενα βήματα



- Οδηγός συντήρησης και λειτουργίας δικτύου παρακολούθησης ποταμών
- Επέκταση του δικτύου με νέους σταθμούς





Συμπεράσματα

- Το κόστος κτήσης και συντήρησης δικτύων αυτόματων σταθμών έχει μειωθεί σημαντικά σε σχέση με το παρελθόν αλλά παραμένει υψηλό
- Οι αυτόματοι σταθμοί σε συνδυασμό με εποχιακές μετρήσεις θρεπτικών, μετάλλων και βιολογικών παραμέτρων μπορούν να δώσουν ολοκληρωμένη εικόνα της ποιότητας των υδάτων
- Η παρακολούθηση σε πραγματικό χρόνο εντοπίζει έγκαιρα την έναρξη του φαινομένου ρύπανσης ενημερώνοντας τους ενδιαφερόμενους για περαιτέρω λήψη μέτρων
- Η βιωσιμότητα ενός δικτύου αυτόματων σταθμών εξαρτάται από την επιχειρησιακή δυνατότητα του φορέα διαχειριστή – ένταξη σε ευρύτερα επιχειρησιακά δίκτυα/υποδομές
- Υπάρχει ανάγκη για περαιτέρω ανάπτυξη δικτύων αυτόματων σταθμών κατανόηση διεργασιών στα ποτάμια και προστασία δημόσιας υγείας













https://openhi.net/

























Ε.Υ.Δ.Ε.Π. Ανταγωνιστικότητα - Επιχειρηματικότητα - Καινοτομία Πράξη: «Ελληνικό Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Παρακολούθησης, Πρόγνωσης και Τεχνολογίας των Θαλασσών και των Επιφανειακών Υδάτων» - HIMIOFOTS



Υδρο-Τηλεμετρικά Δίκτυα Επιφανειακών Υδάτων: οργανομετρία, έξυπνες τεχνολογίες, εγκατάσταση και λειτουργία - HYDRO-NET









Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

ΟΜΑΔΑ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ HYDRO-NET

ІЕПВА/ЕАА

Κατερίνα Μάζη, Υδρογεωλόγος, ΕΛΕ Β', ΕΥ Δημήτρης Κατσάνος, Μετεωρολόγος, ΕΛΕ Β' Βασίλης Ψυλόγλου, Μετεωρολόγος, Ερευνητής Β' Ευάγγελος Ρόζος, Υδρολόγος, Ερευνητής Γ' Νίκος Κάππος, ΤΕ Μηχανολόγος Θεοδώρα Κοπανιά, ΕΤΕ ΙΕΠΒΑ Αθανάσιος Μαρούσης, Δρ. Μηχανικός Η/Υ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΣ

Αντώνης Κούσης, Υδρολόγος & Μηχ. Υδατ. Πόρων, Ομότιμος Ερευνητής

ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΙ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΤΕΣ

Σπυρίδων Λυκούδης, Δρ. Φυσικός Περιβάλλοντος, ΕΛΣΤΑΤ Γεώργιος Βιταντζάκης, Ηλεκτρονικός Ιωάννης Κωλέτσης, Δρ. Μετεωρολόγος Παναγιώτης Δημητριάδης, Δρ. Υδρολόγος

















ΥΔΡΟ - ΤΗΛΕΜΕΤΡΙΚΟ ΔΙΚΤΥΟ

Συντήρηση, αναβάθμιση και επέκταση υδρομετρικού δικτύου του ΕΑΑ σε Αττική και Πελοπόννησο

ΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΤΥΠΙΕΣ

Ανάπτυξη και εφαρμογή *έξυπνων* τεχνολογιών χαμηλού κόστους υδρομετρήσεων με τηλεμετάδοση

Κατασκευάστηκαν και εγκαταστάθηκαν και τα <u>έξι πρωτότυπα υδρο-τηλεμετρικά</u> συστήματα σε ισάριθμες διατομές ποταμών σε Αττική και Λακωνία

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΙΑ

Ανάπτυξη συνδυαστικής μεθόδου υδρομετρήσεων και υδρομηχανικού ή υδραυλικού υπολογισμού για την εκτίμηση της παροχής υδατορρεύματος

Η μέθοδος αυτή επιτρέπει την εκτίμηση παροχής υδατορρεύματος χωρίς τις δαπανηρές, χρονοβόρες και πολλές φορές αδύνατες, λόγω επικινδυνότητας, κλασικές μετρήσεις του πεδίου των ταχυτήτων με μυλίσκο σε υδατόρρευμα.











TELEFLEUR: Telematics-Assisted Handling of Flood Emergencies In Urban Areas, 13η Γενική Δ/νση της ΕΕ, Ιανουάριος 1998 – Δεκέμβριος 2000 - Βαθμονόμηση του υδρολογικού μοντέλου ΤΕLESIM και εφαρμογή αυτού για την προσομοίωση των πλημμυρικών απορροών του Κηφισού στο Λεκανοπέδιο Αττικής δημιουργία και ενημέρωση της υδρολογικής Βάσης Δεδομένων για την Αθήνα.

ΔΕΥΚΑΛΙΩΝ: Εκτίμηση πλημμυρικών ροών στην Ελλάδα σε συνθήκες υδροκλιματικής μεταβλητότητας: Ανάπτυξη φυσικά εδραιωμένου εννοιολογικούπιθανοτικού πλαισίου και υπολογιστικών εργαλείων (3/2011 – 7/2014).









Σταθμοί στην Μεσσηνία



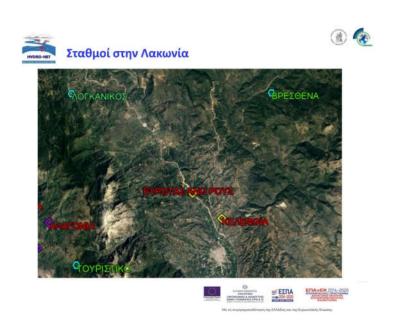






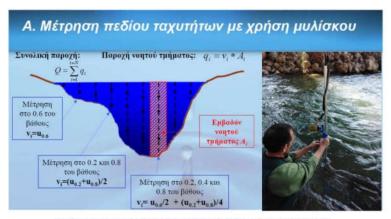




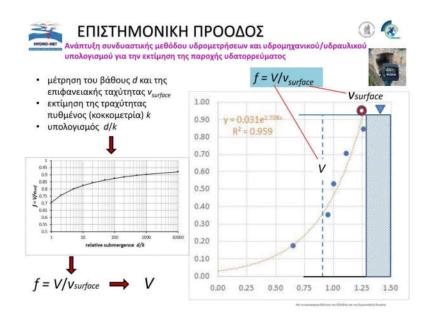








Κανόνας του 1 στις υδρομετρήσεις: βάθος ροής (m) x ταχύτητα (m/sec) < 1 !!!



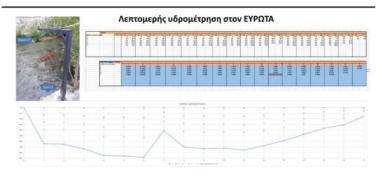


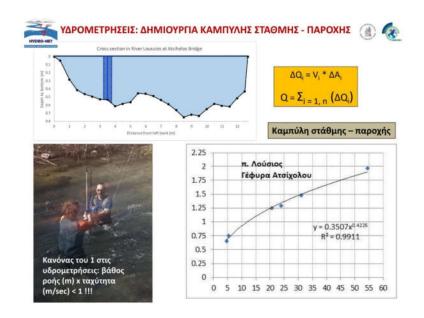
ΥΔΡΟΜΕΤΡΗΣΕΙΣ



- Συστηματικές υδρομετρήσεις για να παραχθούν καμπύλες στάθμης-παροχής
- Υδρομετρήσεις με μυλίσκο και επιφανειακής ταχύτητας με radar χειρός (SVR) ή με οπτικές μεθόδους











Τηλε-υδρομετρικοί σταθμοί ιδίας κατασκευής: οικονομικότεροι στην κατασκευή και λειτουργία και με πρόσθετες δυνατότητες από τους εμπορικούς (και σύνδεση με κάμερα)



Μέτρηση, αποθήκευση και τηλεμετάδοση δεδομένων & φωτογραφιών προς ιστοσελίδα σε τακτά διαστήματα, προγραμματισμός εξ

Αισθητήρες

- Μέτρηση στάθμης υδάτων (αισθητήρας υπερήχων για μέτρηση αποστάσεων) ή πολυαισθητήρας (διερεύνηση)
- Θερμοκρασία (διόρθωση)
- Βροχόμετρο
- Ψηφιακή κάμερα φωτογραφίες με κάποιο κριτήριο (π.χ. υπέρβαση κατωφλίου)

Αυτόνομη λειτουργία

- Χαμηλή ενεργειακή κατανάλωση
 Τροφοδοσία από Φ/Β στοιχείο και
- Επαναφορτιζόμενη μπαταρία.





Χαρακτηριστικά & κόστος αυτόματων τηλε-υδρομετρικών σταθμών (2018)

Σταθμός ιδίας κατασκευής

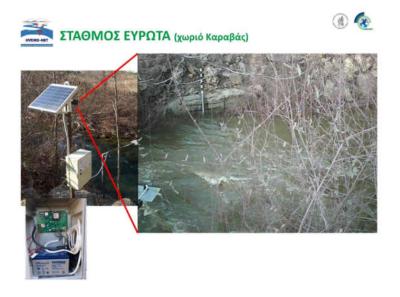
- Αισθητήρας στάθμης dbi6 του οίκου Pulsar (860 €)
- Firmware & Software
- Κάμερα 0.3Mpx ZM-CAM30-FST-I (160 €)
- Θερμόμετρο 10ΚΩ (probe inox) Thermometrics
- **Αποθήκευση μετρήσεων** Φ/Β πάνελ 10W σε ιστό, και modem GSM/GPRS, ηλεκτρονικό σύστημα (πλακέτα) ΝΟΑ-ΡΕΟ3, μπαταρία VRLA 12V/12Ah τοποθετημένα εντός στεγανού ασφαλιζόμενου κουτιού

Κόστος ≈1540 €

Εμπορικός σταθμός

- Αισθητήρας μέτρησης στάθμης SR50AT του οίκου Campbell Scientific Ltd. (1490 €) Μονάδα συλλογής και καταγραφής δεδομένων
- (datalogger) CR300, του οίκου Campbell Scientific Ltd. με λογισμικό προγραμματισμού και επικοινωνίας PC200W (1934 €)
- Modem M100/3G της εταιρείας Maestro Wireless Solutions Ltd (280 €)
- GPRS συμβατά με τους datalogger καλώδια για σύνδεση με το καταγραφικό
- Εξωτερική κεραία με καλώδιο Ερμάρια τύπου ΑRIA 43 (186 €)
- Φ/Β πάνελ PHAESUN 20W (124 €)
- Επαναφορτιζόμενες μπαταρίες 12V/7Ah τύπου SLA01207 (18.6 €)

Κόστος ≈ 3000 €















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Εμπειρίες από τη λειτουργία δικτύου αγρομετεωρολογικών σταθμών στην Ήπειρο

Νικόλαος Μαλάμος 1 και Ιωάννης Λ. Τσιρογιάννης 2

 1 Τμήμα Γεωπονίας, Παν. Πατρών, 2 Τμήμα Γεωπονίας, Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων



Αισθητήρες (όργανα)

- Όλοι οι σταθμοί είναι τηλεμετρικοί, βασισμένοι στην τεχνολογία της ADCON Telemetry, Austria
- Περιλαμβάνουν αισθητήρες:
 - Θερμοκρασίας αέρα
 - Σχετικής υγρασίας
 - Ηλιακής ακτινοβολίας
 - Ταχύτητας και διεύθυνσης ανέμου
 - Βροχόπτωσης
- Οι 6 σταθμοί που βρίσκονται στην Πεδιάδα της Άρτας περιλαμβάνουν επιπλέον αισθητήρες υγρασίας και θερμοκρασίας εδάφους



Δεδομένα διαθέσιμα εδώ:
https://system.irrigation-management.eu
και στην διαδικτυακή πλατφόρμα
επιφανειακών υδάτων:
https://system.openhi.net

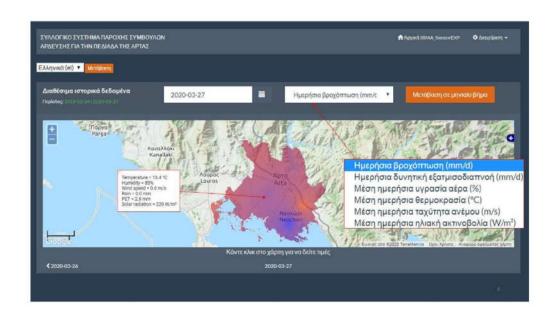


Συλλογικό Σύστημα Παροχής Συμβουλών Άρδευσης για την Πεδιάδα της Άρτας

- Καλύπτεται από 7 αγρομετεωρολογικούς σταθμούς, οι οποίοι παρέχουν δεδομένα στο Συλλογικό Σύστημα Παροχής Συμβούλων Άρδευσης που έχει αναπτυχθεί
- Το σύστημα συμβάλει στη βέλτιστη διαχείριση του νερού άρδευσης μέσω παροχής συγκεκριμένων συμβουλών άρδευσης τόσο όσον αφορά την ποσότητα αλλά και το χρόνο εφαρμογής

https://arta.interregir2ma.eu





Μοντέλα με βάση FAO και χρήση δεδομένων καιρού, καλλιέργειας, εδάφους και αρδευτικού







Πιλοτικοί / Επιδεικτικοί αγροί

- Αξιολόγηση λειτουργίας με χρήση συμβατικών αισθητήρων σε πιλοτικούς / πειραματικούς αγρούς
- Αξιοποίηση των αγρών αυτών για επίδειξη του συστήματος











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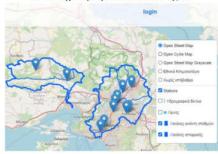






Ελληνικό Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Παρακολούθησης, Πρόγνωσης και Τεχνολογίας Θαλασσών και Επιφανειακών Υδάτων (HIMIOFoTS) Ημερίδα παρουσίασης του συστήματος, 4 Μαρτίου 2021

Δίκτυο Ανοιχτής Πληροφορίας Υδροσυστημάτων (OpenHi.net) Το πληροφοριακό σύστημα



Δημήτρης Καλογεράς Ερευνητικό Πανεπιστημιακό Ινστιτούτο Συστημάτων Επικοινωνιών & Υπολογιστών Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο

Συνιστώσες Openhi

Ενυδρίς- Enhydris https://github.com/openmeteo/enhydris/
 Ορισμός Συνεργαζόμενων Φορέων (π.χ. ΕΛΚΕΘΕ, ΕΑΑ)
 Πρόσβαση -- Εξουσιοδότηση Χρηστών - login
 ΣΥΣΧΕΤΙΣΗ ΧΡΗΣΤΩΝ/ΦΟΡΕΩΝ ΜΕ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΥΣ



- Openhigis Γεωγραφικά δεδομένα
- Logger2db

ΑΥΤΟΜΑΤΗ εισαγωγή δεδομένων από σταθμούς Ενυδρίς- Web-API API για λήψη δεδομένων OpenMeteo- HTimeSeries Παράγωγες Σειρές Timeseries (Pandas)

- Synoptic Τελευταία δεδομένα
- Autoprocess

ΑΥΤΟΜΑΤΗ ΕΠΕΞΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ εισερχόμενων χρονοσειρών ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΧΡΟΝΟΣΕΙΡΩΝ (έλεγχοι και συναθροίσεις)



Αυτόνομοι Σταθμοί χαμηλής κατανάλωσης- LoRA

- Χρήση πρωτοκόλλου LoRA για μεταφορά δεδομένων
- LORAWAN σε logger2db
- Ενεργειακή αυτονομία
- Ελάχιστη αυτονομία 5 χρόνια



- Θερμοκρασία ±0.2 °C (typical)
- Σχετική υγρασία ±1.8 %RH @ 25 °C
- Hysteresis ±1 %
- Dew point / Frost point (calculated)
- Ηλιακή Ακτινοβολία 5 % της συνολικής ημερήσιας
- Ατμοσφαιρική πίεση ±1.5hPa @25°C (750...1100 hPa)
- Βροχή
- Αισθητήρας CO2

Ανοιχτότητα



- Πηγαίος Κώδικας, Δημόσιο αποθετήριο, github
- Ανοικτά Δεδομένα (Ν. 4305/14) κ Εγκύκλιος https://diavgeia.gov.gr/doc/ΩΩΡΜΧ-ΜΒΛ
- εξ ορισμού ανοικτή διάθεση (open by default) για ΟΛΑ ΤΑ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΗ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΣΗ ΤΟΥΣ
 - εκτός από τα προσωπικά (GDPR),
 - εμπορικά και δεδομένα ασφάλειας
- Τα δεδομένα φυσικών φαινόμενων ΔΕΝ είναι ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΑ
- ΑΝΟΙΚΤΑ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΑ: Προϋπόθεση για την οικονομία έντασης γνώσης



Αειφορία -Βιωσιμότητα



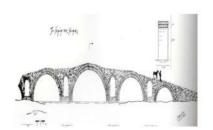








- Ελεύθερο Λογισμικό βασισμένο σε ανοικτό ΣΥΝΤΗΡΟΥΜΕΝΟ λογικό
- Ανοικτό λογισμικό > 0 κόστος χρήσης
- Ανοικτό λογισμικό **=** ενσωμάτωση νέων χαρακτηριστικών βασισμένο στη συνεισφορά
- Ανοικτό λογισμικό δεν είναι αειφόρο ΧΩΡΙΣ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ
- RIS3 Greece → Εθνικές Υποδομές ΧΩΡΙΣ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ











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Υποδομές και συνέργεια

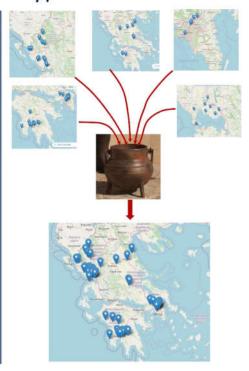
Stone Soup

Παραμύθι που υπάρχει σε διάφορες εκδοχές, στην μεσαιωνική παράδοση πολλών χωρών της Ευρώπης και της Ασίας. Παραπέμπει στη σημασία της:

- συνέργειας των πολλών
- γύρω από μια αρχική υποδομή (στο παραμύθι είναι συμβολική)
- χρησιμοποιώντας υπάρχοντες πόρους
- σε συνθήκες οικονομικής ένδειας
- για την επίτευξη κοινωνικά ωφέλιμου στόχου



Άγαλμα μοναχού στην Almeirim της Πορτογαλίας. Κρατάει πέτρα για σούπα



3.3 Δημοσίευση σε επιστημονικό περιοδικό





Article

OpenHi.net: A Synergistically Built, National-Scale Infrastructure for Monitoring the Surface Waters of Greece

Nikos Mamassis 1,*, Katerina Mazi 2, Elias Dimitriou 3, Demetris Kalogeras 4, Nikolaos Malamos 5, Spyridon Lykoudis 2, Antonis Koukouvinos 1, Ioannis Tsirogiannis 6, Ino Papageorgaki 1, Anastasios Papadopoulos 3, Yiannis Panagopoulos 3, Demetris Koutsoyiannis 1, Antonis Christofides 1, Andreas Efstratiadis 1, Georgios Vitantzakis 2, Nikos Kappos 2, Dimitrios Katsanos 2, Basil Psiloglou 2, Evangelos Rozos 2, Theodora Kopania 2, Ioannis Koletsis 2 and Antonis D. Koussis 2

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- Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens, 15236 Athens, Greece; kmazi@noa.gr (K.M.); slykoud@yahoo.com (S.L.); gv@acomelectronics.com (G.V.); kappos@noa.gr (N.K.); katsanos@noa.gr (D.K.); bill@noa.gr; erozos@noa.gr (B.P.), kopania@noa.gr (T.K); koletsis@noa.gr (I.K.); akoussis@noa.gr (A.D.K.)
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- Institute of Communication and Computer Systems, National Technical University of Athens, 15780 Athens, Greece; D.Kalogeras@noc.ntua.gr
- Department of Agriculture, University of Patras, 26504 Rio, Greece; nmalamos@upatras.gr
- 6 Department of Agriculture, University of Ioannina, 45110 Ioannina, Greece; itsirog@uoi.gr
- * Correspondence: nikos@itia.ntua.gr

Abstract: The large-scale surface-water monitoring infrastructure for Greece Open Hydrosystem Information Network (Openhi.net) is presented in this paper. Openhi.net provides free access to water data, incorporating existing networks that manage their own databases. In its pilot phase, Openhi.net operates three telemetric networks for monitoring the quantity and the quality of surface waters, as well as meteorological and soil variables. Aspiring members must also offer their data for public access. A web-platform was developed for on-line visualization, processing and managing telemetric data. A notification system was also designed and implemented for inspecting the current values of variables. The platform is built upon the web 2.0 technology that exploits the ever-increasing capabilities of browsers to handle dynamic data as a time series. A GIS component offers web-services relevant to geo-information for water bodies. Accessing, querying and downloading geographical data for watercourses (segment length, slope, name, stream order) and for water basins (area, mean elevation, mean slope, basin order, slope, mean CN-curve number) are provided by Web Map Services and Web Feature Services. A new method for estimating the streamflow from measurements of the surface velocity has been advanced as well to reduce hardware expenditures, a low-cost 'prototype' hydro-telemetry system (at about half the cost of a comparable commercial system) was designed, constructed and installed at six monitoring stations of Openhi.net.

Keywords: observation networks; low-cost solutions; surface water monitoring; discharge estimation; open access

Citation: Mamassis, N.; Mazi, K.; Dimitriou, E.; Kalogeras, D.; Malamos, N.; Lykoudis, S.; Koukouvinos, A.; Tsirogiannis, I.; Papageorgaki, I.; Panagopoulos, Y.; et al. OpenHi.net: A Synergistically Built, National-Scale Infrastructure for Monitoring the Surface Waters of Greece. Water 2021, 13, 2779. https:// doi.org/10.3390/w13192779

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1. Introduction

"Good-quality" hydro-data (precipitation, stream- and groundwater flow, and quality) are essential for water resources planning, management and decision-making, for hydrological and hydraulic applications and services, as well as in hydrological research.

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www.mdpi.com/journal/water

Water 2021, 13, 2779

These purposes are served to society's maximum benefit when the water data are managed properly and are freely available (cf. Resolution 25, WMO Cg-XIII, 1999). Advances in data science (databases-DB, geographical information systems-GIS, web services) and in observational technologies (e-monitoring) allow data systems to be more agile and responsive to the needs for efficient and effective data sharing and service delivery [1].

A recent survey on hydrologic measurements and observations, conducted by the International Association of Hydrological Sciences [2] showed that the hydrological community considers maintaining the monitoring networks as the main challenge and that using advanced technology entails high maintenance costs and access to trained staff and resources. Such difficulties have caused observations to decrease consistently since the 1980s, while most research groups cannot afford costly monitoring equipment. Hydrologists have confronted the above challenges by designing, developing and deploying their own sensors, taking advantage of open source controllers such as Arduino (https://www.arduino.cc, accessed on 28 September 2021) [3]. These experiences motivated us to explore building certain of our equipment, also including off-the shelf components, in order to develop low-cost, easily accessible, and tailored sensors.

This work describes the establishing of the hydrological information network Open Hydrosystem Information Network (Openhi.net) for the surface waters of Greece. Openhi.net aims to enhance the sustainability of water resources and associated ecosystems, and their climate resilience, as well as to contribute to flood hazard reduction. Since the 1950s, streamflow in Greece has been monitored by the Public Power Corporation, which has been systematically gauging the main rivers in mountainous areas for the hydroelectric power plant design and operation, and by the Ministries of Public Works and of Agriculture as a part of their water resources development, flood protection and land reclamation activities. These entities have also established an extensive network of meteorological stations, comprising mainly conventional rainfall gauges for daily observations. The National Meteorological Service and (recently) the National Observatory of Athens collect finely resolved data extending across the spectrum of meteorological variables. Finally, the Institute of Geology & Mineral Exploration of Greece (supervised by the Ministry for Development) monitors the groundwater resources.

Until the 1990s, the hydrological and meteorological data were collected by conventional means. The continuously recording instruments used paper charts; hence, regular replacing (daily, weekly etc.) of that paper was required. In the 1990s, various public entities (municipalities, prefectures, institutes) installed automatic telemetric stations, mainly for collecting meteorological data. During the same period, the evolution of informatics led to digitizing older conventional data and providing them through the ubiquitous internet. Hydroscope [4,5] was the first attempt at unifying the fragmented hydro-meteorological information landscape. It created a national data base (DB); however, that effort was only partially successful. Today Hydroscope is maintained statically by the Special Secretariat for Water, Ministry of Environment and Energy. One lesson learned was that data from various sources that did not follow a common model could not be harmonized; thus, ground truth could not be ascertained. Consequently, Hydroscope was not perceived as a success in federated data acquisition. Today, several telemetric networks are in operation, collecting surface-water information independently from each other at the local to the regional scale.

Open Hydrosystem Information Network (*Openhi.net*) was created to remedy such shortcomings: it is a large-scale infrastructure for collecting, processing and storing data on the surface waters of Greece, serving applied, research and operational needs [6]. The tenet underlying *Openhi.net* is openness, free access to data and monitoring infrastructure. Paramount in this work is that partners develop and manage their own DBs, but according to common agreed-upon standards, and provide data to a common, publicly accessible DB; therefore, aspiring partners must also agree to offer their data for public access. In its pilot phase *Openhi.net* operates a small number of stations in few river basins, but it is

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envisioned as a precursor of a national hydro-data infrastructure for the surface waters of Greece. The observed variables fall in four areas: (1) water quantity: river-lake stage and streamflow; (2) water quality: temperature, pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen; (3) meteo-variables: temperature, rainfall, wind speed, relative humidity and solar radiation; and (4) soil variables: temperature and soil moisture.

Openhi.net includes (a) a web-platform, for visualizing, processing and managing telemetric data; (b) three pilot telemetric networks, installed for monitoring quantity and quality of surface waters, as well as meteorological and soil variables; and (c) a GIS component offering web-services relevant to geo-information for water bodies (topologically consistent hydrographic network, lakes, reservoirs etc.). Openhi.net also (i) fosters the development of smart, low-cost hydrometric and data transmission technologies, (ii) evaluates the existing gauging infrastructure, and (iii) supports the development of a strategic plan for establishing a national monitoring network. In our connected world, pooling multiple data sources allows researchers and practitioners to come together in creative ways, enhances data understanding and results in broadly applicable insights.

Openhi.net aims to bring together existing networks and to provide reliable information on the country's surface waters to various users, such as water resources professionals, environmental agencies, researchers and the public. The visibility of the project is important, as inter alia: (a) historical measurements are critical for the management of water resources, for the design of hydraulic and renewable energy projects, for climatic assessments and for agricultural management; (b) real-time observations are crucial for the operation of early warning systems; and (c) incorporation of existing networks into the infrastructure gives the opportunity for more effective management and dissemination of this important information.

The *OpenHi.net* was developed by the cooperation of Universities and Research Institutes that are involved in the measurement of hydrometeorological variables. Currently the *OpenHi.net* consortium consists of the following partner organizations:

- Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering (DWREE), National Technical University of Athens (NTUA):
- Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens (NOA);
- Institute of Marine Biological Resources & Inland Waters, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR):
- Institute of Communication & Computer Systems (ICCS) of NTUA;
- Department of Agriculture, University of Ioannina (UnIo).

NTUA (DWREE and ICSS) designed the functionality of the system, developed the web platform and database, and performed its pilot operation; NOA created the water-quantity monitoring infrastructure and collected streamflow data (instrumentation, hydrometric campaigns, new discharge estimation method); HCMR created the water-quality monitoring infrastructure and collected data on relevant variables; and Unlo created the infrastructure for collecting meteorological data and soil variables.

In the following, the paper presents, in Section 2, the IT aspects of OpenHi.net, i.e., the architecture of the web platform and the GIS component, with their provided services. Section 3, System Demonstration, describes the three networks mentioned above. Section 4, Applications, includes certain system facilities, and technological (hydro-telemetric station) and hydraulic research (discharge estimation method from surface velocity observations) results. The paper closes with Section 5, Conclusions.

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2. Open Hydrosystem Information Network (Openhi.net)

2.1. Web Service

The system offers services that are related to the management of monitoring stations and the retrieval of hydrological and Geographical data. The main services offered by the platform are:

- A dynamic map showing in near-real-time observations for each selected variable;
- Retrieval of raw and processed time series;
- Retrieval of geographical data and water basin processed parameters (area, slope, time of concentration etc.);
- Integration of new stations in the system, which includes applications for station management, data correction and time series process.

Figure 1a presents the dynamic map for real time observations. The temperature of the river water, at a certain time, is depicted for three stations. The green color of the data at the stations Nomi and Giannouli denotes that observations are in real time. The red color of the data in the station Tempi means that the measurement is outdated.



Figure 1. (a) Dynamic map for real-time observations. (b) Application for retrieval of raw and processed data.

Figure 1b presents the application for retrieval of raw and processed time series of river discharge. The user can view, in a diagram, raw or aggregated (hourly, daily) discharge data from Anthili station. In addition, the user can download the selected time series in various formats.

Geographical information is essential for several environmental applications. The system offers web-services related to hydrological-geographical data for hydrographic network, lakes and reservoirs, river water basins and basins upstream of monitoring stations at the national level. The user can access, query and download the geographic data through the *Openhi.net* platform. The application for handling geographical data is presented in Figure 2.

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Figure 2. Application for geographical data handling.

In Figure 2, certain features of the application are depicted. For a selected water basin, its boundaries and the processed parameters (area, slope, mean altitude etc.) appear in a window. The application supports several base maps (Open Street, Google etc.) and offers geographical data (stations, rivers, water basins etc.). A geodata search capability is also provided for reading the geographical names stored in the database and zooming to the relevant boundary.

2.2. Platform Design

The proposed platform is built upon the successful web 2.0 technology [7] that currently prevails on all online platforms, mainly due to the ever-increasing capabilities of browsers that can consume not only plane static pages but also dynamic data, and in our case, time series. The proposed platform is built around the well-known architectural <code>Model-View-Controller</code> pattern [8] for web applications, Figure 3.

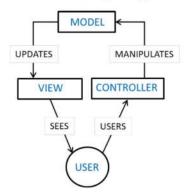


Figure 3. Typical Model-View-Controller development pattern for web applications (adapted from [8].

This pattern places a separation between the User Interface, i.e., the *View* component and the *Controller* component. The *Model* represents data and the rules that govern access

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to and updates of this data. In enterprise software, a model often serves as a software approximation of a real-world process. The platform considers stations, instruments, administrators and time series as objects (classes, in the modelling terminology) with associated attributes. The View renders the contents of a Model and specifies exactly how the model data should be presented. When the model data change, the View must update its presentation as needed. The Controller translates the user's interactions with the view into actions that the model will perform. In this web 2.0 application, they appear as GET and POST HTTP request (HTTP POST). The Controller implements the required business logic for implementing actions imposed by end-users or administrators. For instance, a typical workflow action is the elimination of "improper" time series values extending beyond the rational dynamic range of a value.

As this platform constitutes a national infrastructure with multiple stakeholders, it is important to: (a) model the workflow relations originating from a contributing memberorganization and their own set of stations and (b) automatically process raw data to quality checked time series. In a sense, there are multiple administrators, each one corresponding to an affiliated member organization. In this initial phase of the project, NOA, HCMR, NTUA and UoI are the contributing members of this common infrastructure. Initially, a member organization instantiates a new station with its equipment, within the web 2.0 platform. Afterward, the member administrator initiates data quality control or an aggregation process across selected time series data. This means that the platform can generate derivative quality-checked time series, in contrast to the original "dirty" raw data.

Older implementations [5] incorporated a file-based approach, where time series data were stored in flat files and only metadata were stored in a relational DB. Such a scheme did not allow for value-related queries across an area, as for instance, what was the one-hour aggregated rainfall depth in a river basin? The proposed system accommodates a data persistence layer that incorporates a time series and a GIS DB. This allows time-interval related data handling of stored values as well as related spatial and geographic data. The implemented system utilizes TimeScaleDB, a well-known open source Postgress extension for column-oriented data, where the main row information is time and columns represent the different time series values.

2.3. GIS Component

The geographical database design and implementation adopts the "Data Specification on Hydrography—Technical Guidelines" of the Directive 2007/2/EC [9]. Data stored in the database are following the INSPIRE scheme, according to which watercourses, standing waters, drainage basins and river basins are the basic elements to specify surface waters. Additionally, watercourse links and watercourse nodes have to be created to enforce the network connectivity and topology. For each physical water abovementioned elements, the INSPIRE Directive proposes tables and relative fields, for example concerning watercourses length, slope, stream order etc., to be implemented.

Elevations are extracted from the European Digital Elevation Model at 25 m resolution. Extraction (before editing) of a primary watercourse line is performed through the EU-DEM, by applying an upslope 10-km² contributing-area threshold, following Directive 2000/60/ECC. Other main data sources used are: (a) hydrographic network, lakes and reservoirs from implementation of the Directive 2000/60/ECC, (b) hydrographic network from the implementation of the Directive 2007/60/EC, (c) hydrographic network from OpenStreetMap (publicly available), and (d) hydrographic networks from scanned maps at the scale ~1:50,000. Several models are designed and created to run the geographical processes and to perform attribute calculations. Watercourse extraction from the filled EU-DEM, hydrographic network definition and river basin delineation are certain primary processes in the geomorphologic attributes' calculation.

Stored attributes of watercourses are segment length and slope, geographical name and stream order. Geographical names are collected using the above-mentioned four

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sources, applying a buffer of 150 m; the stream order follows the Strahler method. Attributes stored for lakes and reservoirs are area, elevation and geographical name. Area is calculated at the elevation given by the EU-DEM. Several attributes stored for basins such as: area, mean elevation, slope, river length, etc. The average filled EU-DEM value and average slope value (in percent rise) are stored as mean elevation and mean slope of the basin. The curve number of a basin is related with the runoff coefficient and was computed according to an empirical formula developed by NTUA [10]. Strahler order is used to define the watercourse order based on a hierarchy of tributaries. The group of segments that constitutes the main watercourse is used to calculate the length and slope of the main watercourse. A hydrographic network has been also created from the watercourse's links and nodes as a way to quantify the stream network connectivity. For each watercourse link, the start and end nodes are recorded in the watercourse link attribute table. The whole procedure is based on the relevant INSPIRE design specifications shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4. (a) Physical representation of elements; (b) database and relations for the hydro network model (adapted from [9]).

Elements (watercourse node, watercourse link, watercourse link sequence) are referred to a hydro-model as specified from the INSPIRE Directive. Elements such as wastewater treatment plans are not part of the network schema. A physical representation of elements is depicted in Figure 4a, while the relative unified modeling language diagram is presented in Figure 4b. Spatial relationships between features (watercourses, basins, nodes) are defined using relevant and validated topological rules of hydrology. A toolbox with several models was created to perform the geographical processes and to run calculations of spatial and geomorphological attributes, Figure 5.

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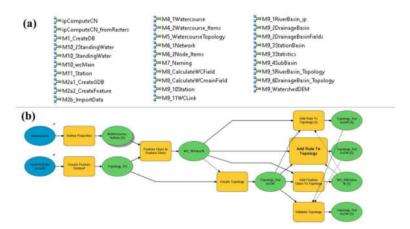


Figure 5. The OpenHiGis toolbox with the (a) list of containing models; (b) watercourse topology model of OpenHi.tbx.

Such models (Figure 5a) are: (1) watercourse extraction, (2) hydrographic network definition, (3) river basin delineation, (4) creation of an INSPIRE based geo-DB, (5) data import from various sources and data export to the geo-DB, (6) a naming model, to give name to each segment of the watercourse using the names from the four aforementioned hydrographic networks, and (7) a basin's mean curve number calculation. The procedures of watercourse topology model are depicted in Figure 5b. All the modeling procedures and output datasets are considered at the scale of 1:50,000. The ArcGIS Model Builder environment is used as the main spatial analysis tool and final editing is performed with the QGIS software. Furthermore, QGIS is used to make the connection to the ArcGIS geodatabase and to transfer the data to PostGIS (Postgres). Finally, the MapServer software is used for publishing the data to the web to access, query and download the geographic data.

3. Demonstration of the System

3.1. Introduction

Figure 6a shows the rivers, lakes and water districts of Greece. The positions of the stations of three pilot networks that were installed in the framework of the project are depicted in Figure 6b. HCMR operates the water-quality monitoring network that extends mainly across the Thessaly and Eastern Peloponnese water districts, while NOA operates the water-quantity monitoring network located in Attica, Central and Western Peloponnese water districts. Finally, UnIo operates the network for collecting meteorological data and soil related variables in the Epirus water district.

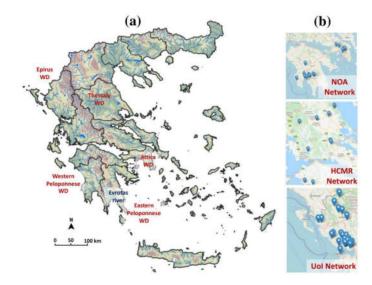


Figure 6. (a) Rivers, lakes and water districts of Greece, (b) pilot networks of NOA, HCMR, and Unio.

3.2. Water Quality Pilot Network

The Institute of Marine Biological Resources and Inland Waters of HCMR has surveyed the existing network of automatic water quality stations in Greek rivers, and by applying a GIS-based multi-criteria decision analysis, has identified the monitoring needs, along with the priority areas, for the installation and operation of new automatic telemetric stations [11]. Thus far, eight stations have been established that measure water stage and four physicochemical characteristics of water: pH, temperature, electrical conductivity, and dissolved oxygen. These characteristics are directly measurable through a single instrument assembly, with the respective sensors attached to it [12]. The stations are installed under bridges; power for the instrumentation and the telemetry, via GSM networks, is supplied through a solar panel [13].

Conversely, these four physicochemical quantities are all important for the biogeochemical characteristics of surface water ecosystems [14]. Water temperature controls the rate of chemical reactions and the biological activity affecting fish growth and reproduction [15]. The pH of water is controlled by chemical reactions that produce or consume hydrogen ions; there are pH standards for drinking water [16], while deviations from the allowable range due to pollution can damage animals and plants that live in water. The pH is measured with a hydrogen-ion electrode. The electrical conductivity of water, expressed in microsiemens per centimeter (μ S/cm), is a measure of the ability of electric current to pass through water, increases with the concentrations of dissolved ions and is considered a key variable to determine the suitability of water for irrigation. Finally, DO, typically ranging from 2 to 10 mg/L, is important for the survival of aquatic organisms, bacterial activity, photosynthesis and availability of nutrients [14].

The real-time monitoring of the above variables can thus reveal the starting point of a pollution event and can subsequently affect (a) the decisions of water management authorities regarding drinking and irrigation water, (b) the required adjustments of water treatment strategies, and (c) the suitability of a water body for recreational use, or possible actions against adverse effects on aquatic life. Moreover, these common physicochemical

characteristics can be used as surrogates for many other constituents in water including salinity, sediment, bacteria and nutrients or can be associated with them through regression analyses to further facilitate the evaluation of water quality [14,17].

Our experience with the stations operation and data received thus far provides evidence that in most of the installed instruments the pH and dissolved oxygen sensors require increased maintenance and quality checks compared to the more reliable sensors of water stage, temperature and electrical conductivity. It seems that, for periods of several months without sensor calibration, the specific conditions at the installation sites, biofouling and a river's sedimentation regime largely determine the level of a sensor's deviation from proper functioning.

3.3. The Hydrometric Network

Hydronet is a pilot streamflow monitoring network established and operated by the Institute for Environmental Research and Sustainable Development of the National Observatory of Athens (NOA) within the "Hydronet" project (2018 2021) Hydro-Telemetric Network of Surface Waters: Gauging instruments, smart technologies, installation and operation [18]. Hydronet aspires to establish time series of high-quality data for water resources management and for risk assessment of hydrological extremes, as well as for water-use planning and hydraulic infrastructures design. Sixteen stations are currently in operation (ten commercial and six designed and constructed by NOA), six in Attica, seven in the Western Peloponnese and three in Eastern Peloponnese water districts.

In the past, NOA has installed and operated two hydro-telemetric networks in four of the above-mentioned basins (TELEFLEUR, 1998-2001; DEUCALION, 2011-2014). That acquired experience has been useful in the design, installation, operation and maintenance of Hydronet. The selection of basins has been prioritized based on relevant socio-economic and environmental assets and land use (inter alia, the safety of the population in floodareas). Population density and economic (industrial/tourism/transportation) are relevant for selecting the basins of Kifissos (Athens) and Sarantapotamos in Attica water district and the basins of Nedon, Selas, and Pamissos in Western Peloponnese water district. Agricultural activities are important mainly in Evrotas basin (Eastern Peloponnese water district), but also in the upstream reaches of the Nedon, Selas, and Pamissos streams in Messinia; the pristine river Loussios (Western Peloponnese water district) is monitored mainly for ecological reasons. Severe floods (also flash floods) have occurred in Attica, particularly in Kifissos river basin [19,20], and parts of the city of Kalamata were inundated by the overflows of Nedon in the past. Criteria considered in designing Hydronet, to ensure its economically viable, long-term operation, included also the available financial resources, the stations' proximity to NOA (for reduced travel time and costs) and their deployment in geographically adjacent areas (for efficient field campaigns and station maintenance).

Hydraulic suitability criteria were applied in the selection of monitoring sites. The cross-sections, natural or constructed, had to be well-formed—stable and relatively narrow, ideally at bridges—and easily accessible for observations in field campaigns (setup of rating curves; see "Discharge determination from surface-velocities"), with conventional current meters and/or modern flow metering devices (ADCP or hand-held radar). The monitoring stations are equipped with water level sensor, modem, thermometer (air) and rain gauge (in some). Measurements of the water stage are taken every 10 min and the data are sent to NOA's Hydronet server for automatic processing (quality control) and storage and then forwarded to Openhi.net. The operating status of the stations is monitored automatically from Hydronet's server, twice a day. Data quality control is along similar lines and procedures used in HCMR's water quality network; therefore, it will not be elaborated here. To ascertain resilience against vandalism, the equipment is installed out of sight, or in difficult-to-reach places, preferably under a bridge, but far from the water and debris, to avoid destruction during floods. Solar panels, receiving enough

sunlight, keep a station's battery recharged and telecommunications working, thus ensuring continuous operation of an unattended hydro-telemetric station.

3.4. The Agrometeorological Network

Modern irrigation management techniques require extensive data concerning the soil, plant, and atmosphere continuum in fine spatial and temporal scales. The objective of those techniques is to estimate the water available for the irrigation of plants. Drivers are rainfall and evapotranspiration representing the water supply and water removal, respectively. A new method was presented [21] for estimating the irrigation water requirements and for irrigation scheduling based on agro-meteorological data, with site-specific crop and soil-water data for the plain of Arta in Epirus region (https://irmasys.eu/, released in 2015 and since then operational, accessed on 12 July 2021). This system utilizes information from a network of 18 telemetric agro-meteorological stations that were installed during the last six years by the University of Ioannina in eight plains in the Epirus water district with significant agricultural productivity, i.e., Ioannina, Arta, Preveza, Thesprotiko, Kanalaki, Kestrini, Kalpaki and Konitsa. These stations were installed according to WMO and FAO requirements [22].

The network of stations across the region of Epirus is depicted in Figure 6b. The objective was to cover as many land reclamation organizations as possible. All stations have modular design, to support different types of sensors. At each station are installed sensors for wind speed and wind direction, rainfall, air temperature, relative humidity and solar radiation. Six stations are equipped with additional sensors for soil moisture and soil temperature at three different depths. Data are transmitted by UHF or GPRS to the communications center and are freely provided in near-real time by the *Openhi.net* online time series database: (https://system.openhi.net, accessed on 30 September 2021). This network of agrometeorological stations constitutes valuable infrastructure for the water district of Epirus, providing near-real time data for most of the cultivated areas [23, 24].

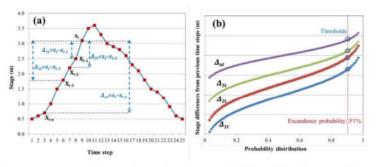


Figure 7. Examination of time evolution of river stage: (a) calculation of the differences of the current value from previous values and (b) definition of thresholds.

4. Applications

4.1. Surveillance of Environmental Parameters

The knowledge of the evolution of environmental quantities in real-time and in space is important for flood and environmental protection. Several surveillance techniques for detecting or predicting relevant extreme values have been developed and incorporated in various early warning systems [25,26]. In the Openhi.net platform specific applications were developed to monitor the evolution of quantities over time, by

examining consecutive values of time series but also in space by examining their time series at different geographical locations.

For time series "surveillance", two distinct notification applications were designed and implemented in the platform. The first application inspects whether the current value of a variable is greater/lower than a given threshold. The second application concerns the evolution of the variable and examines the differences of current value from values at previous time steps. Consider the river stage time series in Figure 7a. For the current stage x_t are calculated:

- (a) the differences of the current value from previous values for multiple (1...n) time lags $\Delta_{1t} = x_t x_{t-1}$, $\Delta_{2t} = x_t x_{t-2}$, ... $\Delta_{nt} = x_t x_{t-n}$ (Figure 7a) and
- (b) the probability distributions (empirical or theoretical for a particular model) of differences for various time lags Δ_{1t} , Δ_{2t} , ... Δ_{mt} . The thresholds for each time lag are calculated according to a probably defined exceedance (Figure 7b).

The thresholds are stored for each time series, and in case they are exceeded, the system triggers a notification to predefined recipients.

Surveillance of variables such as dissolved oxygen, pH and water temperature is essential to detect rapidly environmental disasters. Conversely, river stage and discharge surveillance are important to flood protection.

Furthermore, the monitoring of time series in space is critical, for example, information on a rapidly rising stage upstream can provide useful flood mitigation services by increasing the reaction time downstream. The space–time evolution of the Pinios river stage, at three stations along the river during a flood event, is depicted in Figure 8.

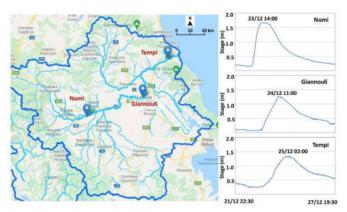


Figure 8. Space-time evolution of Pinios river stage.

The analysis of the recorded stages in Pinios river during major flood events reveals considerable travel times of the flood peak from the upstream station Nomi to the intermediate station Giannouli and the downstream station Tempi. In the flood event of 22–26 December 2019 that is presented in Figure 8, the travel time of flood peak between the two upstream stations is 21 h and between the two downstream stations about 15 h. Although the formation and propagation of the flood wave depends on the magnitude and spatio-temporal pattern of the rainfall, these time lags are long enough to provide downstream communities with the time needed for adequate preparation.

4.2. Data Quality Control Algorithms and Assessment of the Operation of Stations

4.2.1. Surface Water Quantity

Proper site selection and installation of the hydrometric instruments, along with regular site inspection and sensor maintenance, are crucial for obtaining data of good quality. Inspections and maintenance of hydrometric stations may occur several times per year, as automated data collection is usually complemented by flow measuring campaigns; a minimum of two visits per year is required to check the condition of and remap a stream cross-section—an influential factor for stage measurements.

The raw data of the sensors are offloaded to a server at 10 min intervals, treated for missing and/or duplicate records, quality checked, flagged, and subsequently uploaded on the *Openhi.net* DB. Our sensors measure stage by a remote sensing technique; therefore, they may be influenced by various interferences leading to faulty measurements. Telecommunication may also cause errors, as the stations may be located in remote areas with poor cellular network coverage.

The data are checked initially for physical plausibility according to the sensor specifications and the physical characteristics of the river cross-section ("range-test"). Then, the data are checked for abrupt changes compared to their respective moving averages over time-windows specifically selected for each basin typology, according to the experience gained from the Telefleur and Deucalion projects. No modifications are made to the raw data (except for negative stage values that are set to zero and missing values set to –99), to allow application of a different quality control scheme, if desired by the potential user. Instead, all values are quality-flagged, according to the four-digit scheme presented in Table 1, where each test affects a certain digit of the flag below; these flags should be considered as inseparable from a datum itself.

Table 1. Quality tests applied on the stage data recorded by NOA's automatic stations.

Problem	Reliability Check	Type of Data	Definition	Quality Flag				
				1	2	3	4	Status
stage unrecognized by the datalogger	Missing code test	missing value	stage = -6999	-9	9	9	9	NA *
obstacle interference	Range test	negative value (not missing)	-6999 < stage < 0	1				A **
maximum stage exceeded	Range test	extreme values	Stage < maxStage	2				A
none		normal values	All other cases	0				A
missing signal quality	Missing code test	missing value	Signal = -6999		9			NA
too low or too high signal quality	Range test	extreme values	Signal <= 0 signal >= 300		1 3			NA
none	Range test	optimal signal quality acceptable signal quality	152 <= signal <= 210 210 <= signal <= 300		0 7			A
too low or too high signal quality	no test	unacceptable values	2nd Flag digit = 1 or 3			8		NA
Less than 18 data points	no test	normal values				7		A
abrupt change	Moving average test	normal values	Δstage *** > maxΔstage			1		W ****
none	Moving average test	normal values	Δstage *** <= maxΔstage			0		Α

NA *: not acceptable; A **: acceptable; Δstage ***: stage—stage3h MovingAverage; W ****: acceptable with warning.

Tests based on signal quality are not applied to all data, since certain sensors do not provide such output. Air temperature and rainfall also undergo similar quality control procedures and are quality flagged.

4.2.2. Surface Water Quality

Ensuring good data quality of the automatic monitoring network of surface waters begins before the data are recorded, through proper station site survey, systematic site maintenance, and rigorous and regular sensor calibration. Using similar instruments and instrument configurations throughout the network also facilitates comparing data values from sensor to sensor objectively, allowing for efficient troubleshooting. Site visits at each station occur at least twice per year, when onsite measurements with a portable instrument are compared directly with a station's measurements. Thus far, deviations of the latter from reference standards have been lowest for temperature and highest for dissolved oxygen, since temperature is measured by simple and stable sensors, recording accurately under any type of environment, while dissolved oxygen sensors are affected strongly by biofouling and suspended sediment deposition. From ~50 comparisons of insitu measurements and station records in 2019 and 2020, the mean deviations for all variables indicated that the stations tended to underestimate slightly the true values. Mean deviations were negative for all sites, with the lowest (<1%) for temperature and the highest (20%) for dissolved oxygen. A seasonal analysis has also shown that the variability of percentage deviations for all variables among the four seasons did not differ considerably [13].

The raw time series data from the sensors are offloaded to a server at intervals ranging from 10 min to 1 h, and subsequently uploaded in the *Openhi.net* time series database. As raw data may include erroneous sensor readings due to various reasons, subsequent reliability checks are applied, yielding quality-checked derivative time series. Initially, algorithmic plausibility tests are applied to observations with pass/fail criteria based on allowable value ranges and variability, to detect possibly erroneous values. In a second stage, suspicious values are flagged and examined graphically to determine whether they represent extreme natural phenomena and should be kept in the data series without labels or are of poor quality and must remain flagged.

A range-based test verifies that an observation is within a predetermined range, i.e., that it falls within certain minimum and maximum values. Variability is examined by step and persistence tests. Step tests typically evaluate the change in magnitude between sequential observations and flag values as implausible if this change exceeds a preset maximum value or is lower than a preset minimum one. A persistence test assesses whether multiple consecutive observations vary minimally with time, indicating a possible technical problem. The quality control checks implemented in the water-quality monitoring network in rivers are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Quality tests applied to the data recorded by the HCMR automatic stations.

Problem	Reliability Check	Type of Data	Definition
empty record	Null test	missing data or long period	laava ampty racards
multiple empty records	Gap test	with missing data	leave empty records
implausible values	Range test	extreme values	min-max preset limits
extreme values (within plausible range of observation)	Extreme value test	extreme values	2.5% smallest & 2.5% largest observations
extreme differences of values (within plausible range of observations)	Extreme difference test	differences (absolute) of consecutive pairs of values	2.5% smallest & 2.5% largest consecutive absolute differences of the observations

persistent values		consecutive differences	Zero-change of the last 48 1-h
(within plausible range of	Stuck value test	(absolute) of two	or 96 (half-hour) recorded
observations)		consecutive values	values

4.3. Development of an Inexpensive Hydro-Telemetric Station

To reduce expenditures for hydrometric equipment, a prototype hydro-telemetry system was designed and constructed. That system combines custom-built firmware and intelligent sensing technologies with telecommunication at low cost, about 50% of the price of a comparable commercial station. This prototype, Figure 9, is equipped with an ultrasonic sensor for measuring stage, an air thermometer, a GPRS modem, a camera and a data logger (it can also receive input from a rain gauge) and is powered by a solar panel; data and photos are transmitted to NOA's server via mobile internet. The system's additional advantages are flexibility in programming, low maintenance cost, and the ability to extend its capabilities with additional sensors (e.g., it is already compatible with water quality sensors and a video camera). Six stations have been produced and have been installed at stream-sites in Attica and in Evrotas, Laconia.

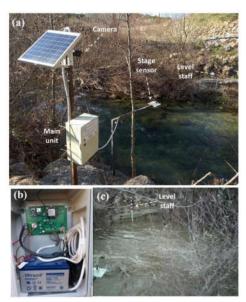


Figure 9. (a) Station equipped with main unit, ultrasound stage sensor, air temperature probe, solar panel, VGA camera, antenna and conventional level staff, (b) box containing the station's main unit, (c) shot taken automatically by the VGA camera.

A typical station installation (Figure 9a) comprises the main unit, a water level ultrasound sensor (dbi6), a temperature sensor with thermistor (10 KQ @ 25 °C), a VGA camera, a solar panel, an antenna, and a level staff serving as the scale for identifying the water level directly from the picture. Measurements and pictures are programmed to be taken every 10 min; the data are sent to NOA's Hydronet server at the same time intervals. The main unit of the station is a board that includes a microcontroller, a GPRS modem with multiband antenna, a sim card, a memory card, serial communication ports, ports for connecting a rain gauge (not shown) and a temperature probe. The board is ready to accept inputs from additional sensors (if needed) such as a multi-parameter water quality

sensor. The water-tight station box (Figure 9b) houses the main board, the rechargeable battery VRLA 12 V/12 Ah, cables and connection terminals. Figure 9c shows a picture of the river taken automatically by the station's camera, also informing on the general conditions prevailing in the stream, e.g., regarding debris and vegetation, as well as on whether the water level is closer to the sensor than the minimum distance for valid measurement.

4.4. Discharge Estimation in Open Channels from Surface Velocity Measurements

The discharge through a cross-section of a stream is estimated indirectly for operational purposes, by converting observed stages h to flows Q via rating curves Q(h). Rating curves at monitoring stations are established, in principle, by measuring and integrating the velocity field over a cross-section of known bathymetry for a range of flows. However, there are practical issues involved. Point-sampling of the velocity field with a current meter is tedious and often dangerous (prohibitive in high flows). Conversely, an Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP), which measures velocities based on the frequency shift of a transmitted signal scattered back to the transceiver from particles in the water, is too expensive for routine use in small streams that may be additionally difficult to access. Velocities can also be measured with a portable ADCP by wading in the stream, but the hydrographer is again exposed to risks at high flows.

The alternative of estimating the mean velocity V as a fraction f_v of the surface velocity v_{surf} , $V = f_v v_{surf}$, has thus gained attention, due to its safe and low-cost operations; image velocimetry [27] and hand-held radar allow conducting such observations safely and rapidly. Discharge estimation from surface velocities would be particularly useful in the study of small basins often encountered in many places along the northern rim of the Mediterranean, e.g., in parts of Greece or in Liguria region, Italy, where the steep terrain and short response times cause dangerous floods. However, applying the *rule of thumb V* = $0.86v_{surf}$ allows estimating the flow only roughly. By hydraulic reasoning, a constant f_v is an approximation. The study of the variation of the foration ascertains that for depends on the spread of the velocities about their mean, expressed by the momentum distribution factor $\beta = E[v^2]/V^2$ that relates to the coefficient of variation $C_v = (\text{standard deviation})$ σ)/(mean $\mu = V$) = (β − 1)^{1/2} [28]. The small range of f_v (for 0 ≤ C_v ≤ 0.39, 1 ≤ β ≤ 1.15 in turbulent streamflows) contains the errors in estimating the flow rate; thus, a maximumentropy based method was developed in which $f_{v}(\beta)$, with β estimated from the macrogeometry and the bed roughness (\$\beta\$ is larger for rough, irregular and compact crosssections and smaller for smooth, regular and wide cross-sections). Testing that method in two shallow streams (depth/width ≈ 1/15) in the Peloponnese, Greece, it was found capable of determining the discharge within $\pm 5\%$; applying the rule of thumb $V = 0.86v_{\text{surf}}$ in one of the streams resulted in a ~17% error. To further support a hydrographer's judgement, we are currently studying the underpinnings of the f_{ℓ} -ratio hydromechanically (results to be reported in a future publication).

5. Conclusions

The federated approach of data acquisition and storage, with free-access provision, exemplified by the pilot Openhi.net demonstrated its feasibility; it also set a standard for data collection and management in Greece. This may motivate other surface-water telemetric monitoring networks operating independently in Greece to follow and ultimately become stakeholders in a national infrastructure. Through that infrastructure, a synergy among networks would provide effective management and dissemination of the information, but also efficient design of the future network.

The pilot operation of Openhi.net has confirmed that maintaining the monitoring networks is the main challenge and that using advanced technology entails high maintenance costs and access to trained staff and resources (opinion expressed by the hydrological community in a recent survey on hydrologic measurements and observations [2]. We dealt successfully with the second challenge by designing,

developing, constructing and deploying a custom, low-cost, telemetric stream-stage monitoring station (at about 50% of the cost of a commercial-equivalent).

The OpenHi.net platform permits the incorporation of geographic information to the study of the environmental processes. Access to processed geographical data supports the retrieved hydrological measurements, in order to describe the tempo-spatial behavior of variables. The geographical data set that was created at the national level includes "standardized" hypsometric and hydrographic information for water basins of Greece. Emphasis was given to the development of a reliable elevation model and a river layer with nodes that includes network connectivity. Exploiting the developed infrastructure, users can supplement hydrological time series with relevant water basin characteristics that are essential for environmental applications.

The variety of environmental variables, the amount of data included in the system and the architecture of the platform triggered scientific research in specific issues. Research results were incorporated in specific applications that assist environmental data manipulation and management. The pilot use of features such as data quality control, notification system and discharge estimation module verified their feasibility in water resources management platforms.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition

ADCP Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler

DB Data Base

DEM Digital Elevation Model

DWREE Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
GIS Geographical Information System
GPRS modem General Packet Radio Service modem
GSM Global System for Mobile Communications
HCMR Hellenic Centre for Marine Research

ICCS Institute of Communication & Computer Systems

NOA National Observatory of Athens
NTUA National Technical University of Athens
Openhi.net Open Hydrosystem Information Network
QGIS Quantum Geographical Information System

Unlo University of Ioannina
VGA camera Video Graphics Array camera
VRLA Valve Regulated Lead Acid
WMO World Meteorological Organization

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