

SOSeas: An assessment tool for predicting the dynamic risk of drowning on beaches



EGU2020-18033

OS4.7 – The Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)

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Javier F. Bárcena,
Javier García-Alba*,
Felipe Fernández,
Javier Costas-Veiga,
Marcos Mecías,
María Luisa Sámano,
David Szpilman and
Andrés García



The problem in numbers

→ **360,000 annual deaths from drowning all around the world (WHO, 2018)**

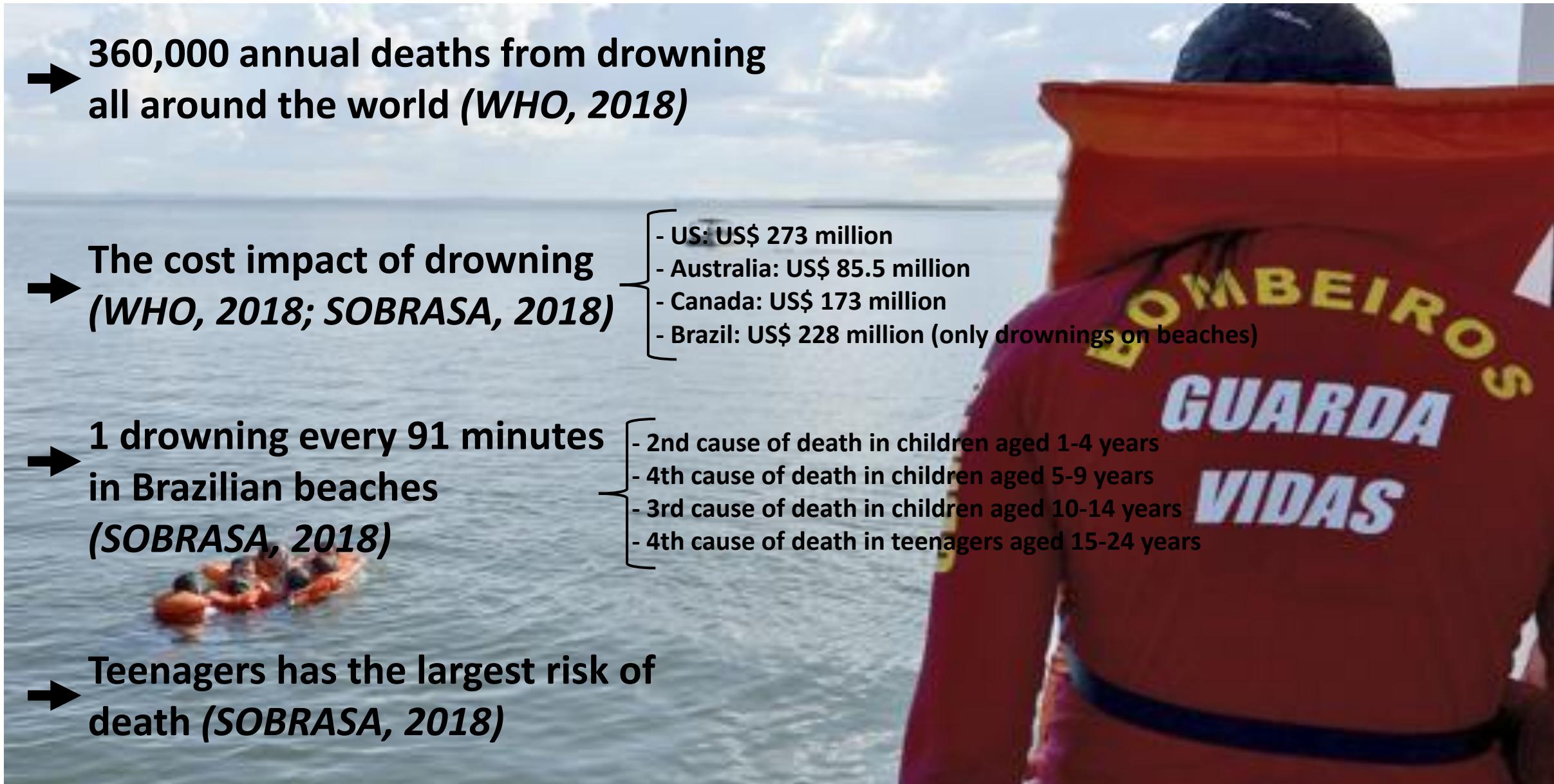
→ **The cost impact of drowning (WHO, 2018; SOBRASA, 2018)**

- US: US\$ 273 million
- Australia: US\$ 85.5 million
- Canada: US\$ 173 million
- Brazil: US\$ 228 million (only drownings on beaches)

→ **1 drowning every 91 minutes in Brazilian beaches (SOBRASA, 2018)**

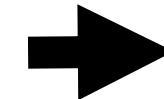
- 2nd cause of death in children aged 1-4 years
- 4th cause of death in children aged 5-9 years
- 3rd cause of death in children aged 10-14 years
- 4th cause of death in teenagers aged 15-24 years

→ **Teenagers has the largest risk of death (SOBRASA, 2018)**



Numerical forecasting background

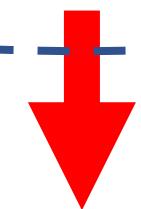
Classical projects to obtain electronic flag



Process based models:

- *High computational resources*
- *Not easy scalable to cover new areas*
- *Not valid to give a quick response*

*“ensuring healthy lives and
promoting the well-being at all ages”*



**SOSeas? → Dynamic risk on beaches using
CMEMS data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)**

General overview

10 años de I+D+i para un desarrollo sostenible

The problem...



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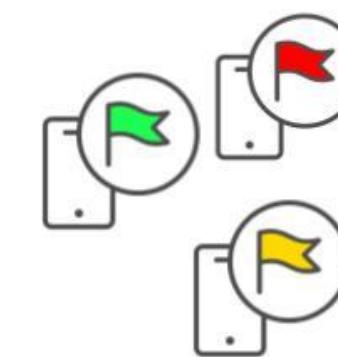
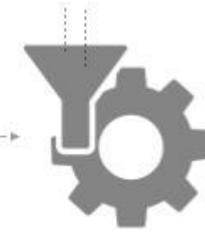
the Solution...



Historical Data
(CMEMS Product + drowning events)

Artificial Neural Network
(ANN)

CMEMS Products
(Nowcast & Forecast)

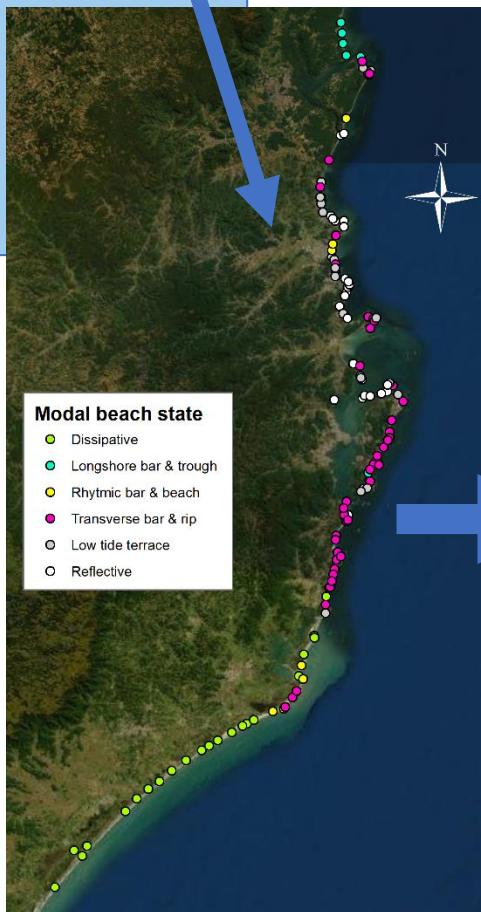


Tailored information
for end users
(Beach users and lifeguards)





Source: Google maps



Source: Nomadsurfers.com

Study site

The problem...



the Solution...



Santa Catarina: 139 coastal beaches

Drowning and Flags events

Brazilian Life Saving Society (SOBRASA)

<http://sobrasa.org>

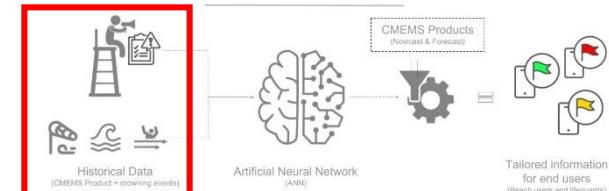
CORPO DE BOMBEIROS MILITAR DE SANTA CATARINA REGISTRO DE OCORRÊNCIAS							
1. DADOS GERAIS							
Data:	Hora:	:	Município:	Praia/Posto:			
2. TIPO DE OCORRÊNCIA							
Arrastamento	Afogamento	() Grau 1	() Grau 2	() Grau 3	() Grau 4	() Grau 5	() Grau 6
2.1 DADOS COMPLEMENTARES DE OCORRÊNCIA (Exclusivo para afogamento)							
Afogamento com recuperação em água salgada	Afogamento seguido de morte em água salgada						
Afogamento com recuperação em água doce	Afogamento seguido de morte em água doce						
3. DADOS DOS GUARDA-VIDAS QUE ATENDERAM A OCORRÊNCIA							
Mtcl/CPF	Nome	Mtcl/CPF	Nome				
1		3					
2		4					
4. DADOS DA VÍTIMA							
Nome:		Idade:		Sexo:			
Endereço:							
Município:		Estado:		País:			
4.1 Familiaridade com a Praia							
a Visitante Ocasional	b Turista	c Morador	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
4.2 Tipo de Usuário							
a Banhistas	b Surfista	c Outro	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
4.3 Habilidade de Natação							
a Não foi possível determinar	b Não sabe nadar	c Sabe nadar pouco	d Sabe nadar bem	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
4.4 A vítima estava sob influência de:							
a Álcool	b Outras drogas	c Não estava sob influência de drogas	d Não foi possível determinar	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
4.5 Comportamento da vítima							
a Manteve-se calma	b Descontroleou-se	c Inconsciente ou desmaiada	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
4.6 Lesões associadas ao acidente							
a Sem lesões	b Choque Térmico	c Cortes	d Parada Respiratória	e Câimbras	f Outras		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
4.7 Abordagem							
a Vítima atendeu a orientação do GV	b Vítima tentou agarrar o GV	c	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5 Dados do Resgate							
5.1 O atendimento foi realizado							
a Dentro da área patrulhada	b Fora da área patrulhada	c	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5.2 Equipamento empregado no Resgate							
a Nadadeiras e Lancha	b Life-Belt f Boia	c Prancha g Helicóptero	d Jet-ski h Outros	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5.3 Local de ocorrência do acidente							
a Antes da zona de arrebatamento	b Na zona de arrebatamento	c Depois da zona de arrebatamento	d No Costão	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5.4 Distância do seu Posto							
a metros (À esquerda do Posto)	b metros (À direita do posto)	c	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5.5 Bandeira de sinalização no Posto							
a Verde	b Amarela	c Vermelha	d Não Havia	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5.6 Sinalização no local do acidente							
a Bandeira vermelha de local perigoso	b Bandeira vermelha e fita zebra	c Placa	d Outra sinalização	e Sem sinalização	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5.7 Perigos Associados ao acidente							
a Corrente de retorno (boca de mar)	b Correntes longitudinais (rio de praia)	c Desembocadura de rios ou riacho	d Próximo a estruturas rígidas	e Proximidade de costões rochosos	f Outros		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
5.8 Vítima conduzida por							
a Helicóptero	b Veículo do CBMSC	c Ambulância de outros órgãos	d Outros veículos	e Não conduzida	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6 Dados da Praia							
6.1 Céu							
a Límpio	b Com nuvens	c Nublado	d Chuvisco	e Ausente	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.2 Intensidade do Vento							
a Fraco	b Moderado	c Forte	d Muito Forte	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.3 Direção do Vento							
a Leste	b Nordeste	c Noroeste	d Norte	e Oeste	f Sudeste	g Sudoeste	h Sul
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
6.4 Altura da onda							
a 0 a 0,5 metros	b 0,51 a 1,00 metros	c 1,01 a 1,50 metros	d 1,51 a 2,00 metros	e Acima de 2,00 metros	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.5 Tipo de Arrebatamento							
a Caixote	b Deslizante	c Sem arrebatamento	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.6 Tipo de Corrente Presente							
a Sem corrente	b De retorno (rip)	c Longitudinal para a direita	d Longitudinal para a esquerda	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.7 Intensidade da Corrente							
a Praça	b Moderada	c Forte	d Não havia	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.8 Forma da Praia							
a Praia rasa (sem Banco)	b Praia Intermediária (Fundo irregular)	c Praia de tombo	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.9 Temperatura da água (°C)							
(temperatura real verificada no momento da ocorrência)							
a	b Não verificado	c	d	e	f		
a	b	c	d	e	f		
6.10 Quantidade de pessoas por Km/linear							
a Até 500 pessoas	b 501 a 1000 pessoas	c 1001 a 1500 pessoas	d 1501 a 2000 pessoas	e 2001 a 2500 pessoas	f 2501 a 3000 pessoas	g 3001 a 3500 pessoas	H Acima de 3500 pessoas
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Guarda-vidas que Preencheu a ficha							
Possui histórico da ocorrência							
Sim (no verso)	Não						

Historical data

The problem...



the Solution...



Drowning database contains 52.712 records from January 2001 to May 2019

Flags database contains 79.487 records from November 2016 to July 2019

Metocean conditions

- ERA 5 – C3S → Wind
- GLOBAL_REANALYSIS_PHY_001_030 (CMEMS) → Currents
- TPXO → Water Level
- GLOBAL_REANALYSIS_WAV_001_032 → Waves

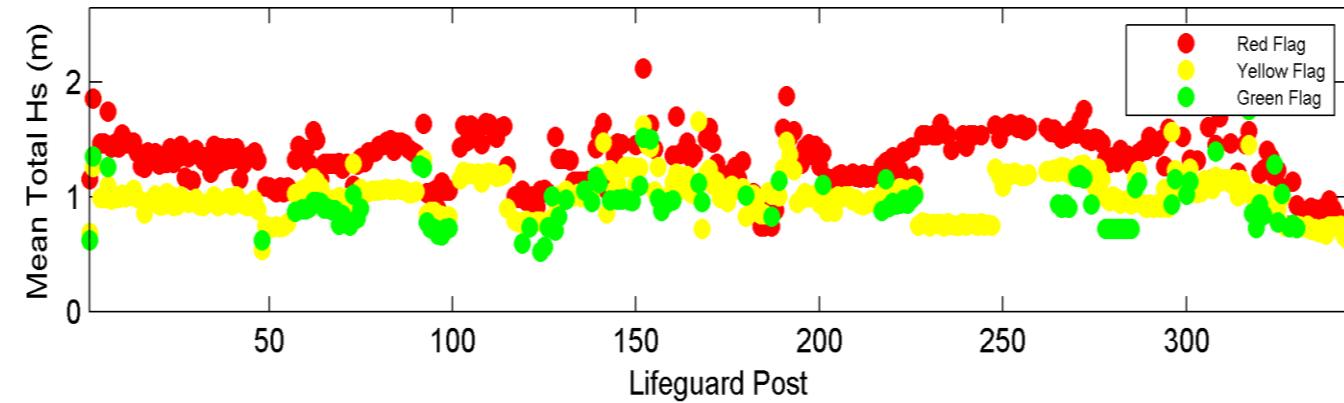
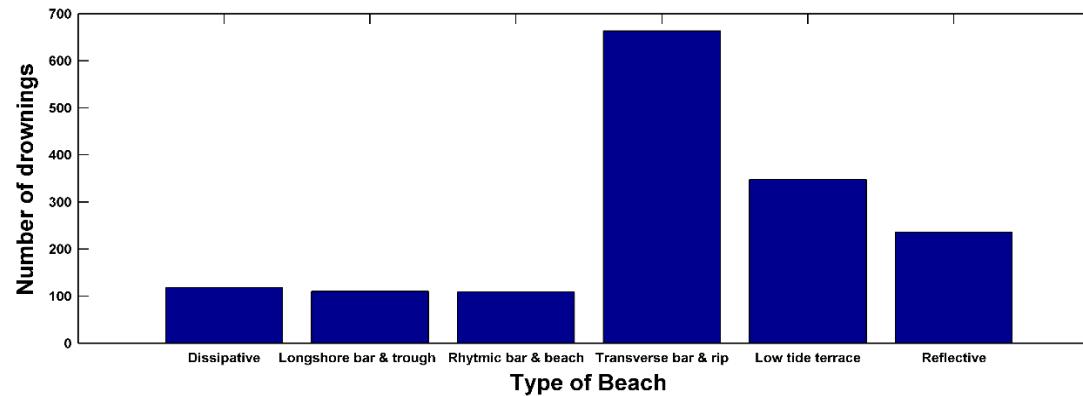
Cross-cutting analysis

Beach characterization

$$\Omega = \frac{H_b}{W_s \cdot T}$$

$$RTT = \frac{M}{H_b}$$

Modal state	Percentage of Santa Catarina's beaches
Dissipative	17.05 %
Longshore bar & trough	4.66 %
Rhythmic bar & beach	5.43 %
Transverse bar & rip	34.1 %
Low tide terrace	18.6 %
Reflective	20.16 %

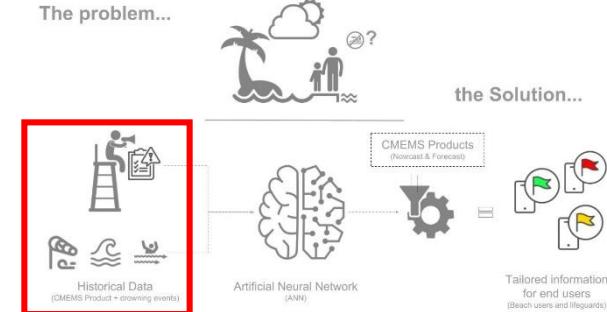


Cross analysis:
Beach type-
Forcings-Flags

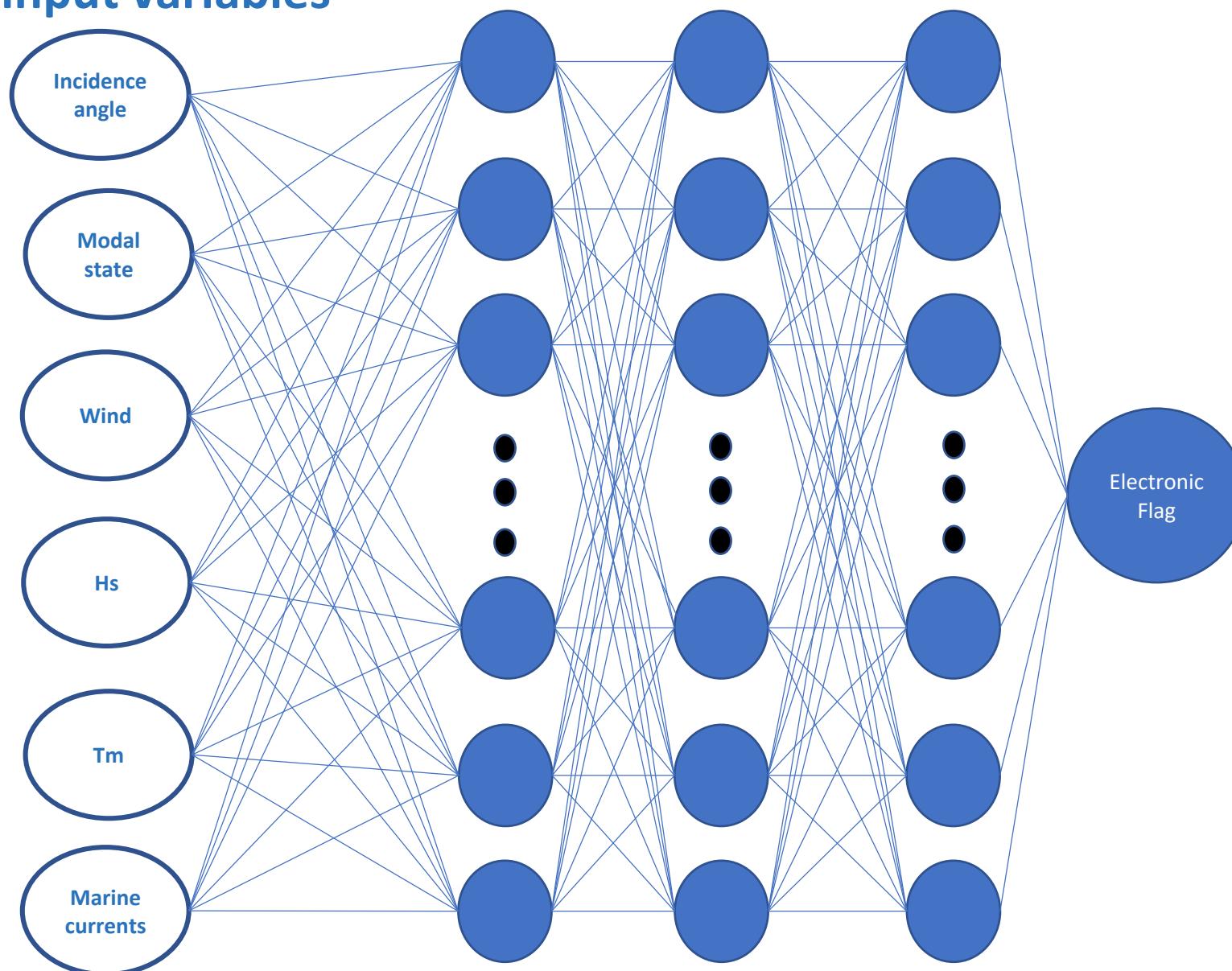
Non-linear correlation
higher than linear
correlation between
variables

→ ANN

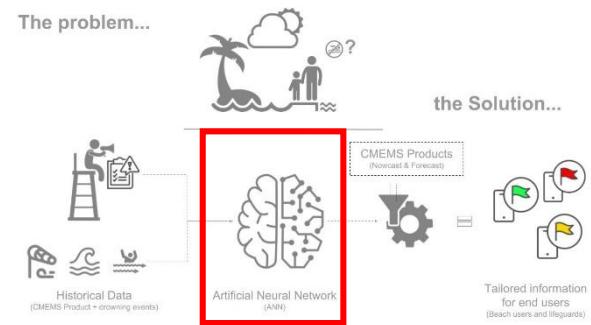
- Hs
- Tm
- Incidence wave angle
- Wind
- Marine Current
- Beach modal state



Categorical input variables



ANN development



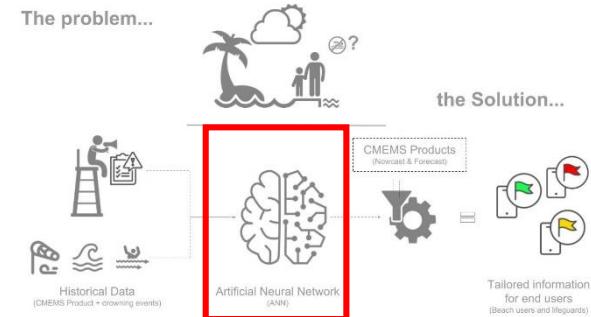
TensorFlow

pandas

NumPy

SciPy.org

ANN results



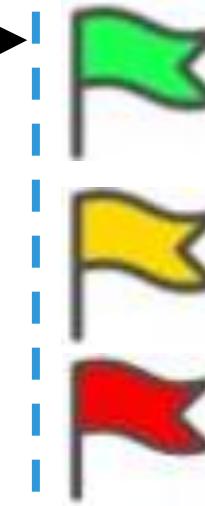
Input training data

Hs
Tm
Incidence angle
Beach modal state
Wind
Marine currents

ANN
(deep learning)

Results

(Electronic Flag)



BIAS score: 1.03

Hit rate: 0.87

Success index: 0.81

Contingency table

		Observed Exceedances		Predicted yes
Predicted Exceedances	yes	no		
	Hits	False alarms		
no	Misses	Correct negatives	Predicted no	Predicted no
	Observed yes	Observed no	Total	

Error metrics

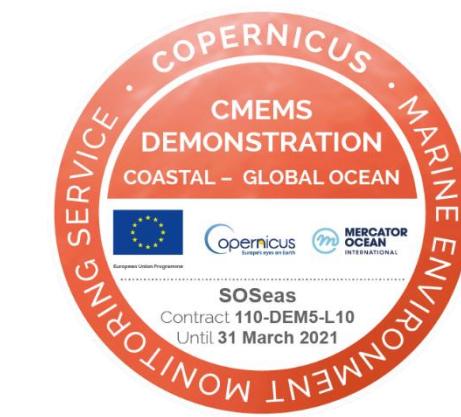
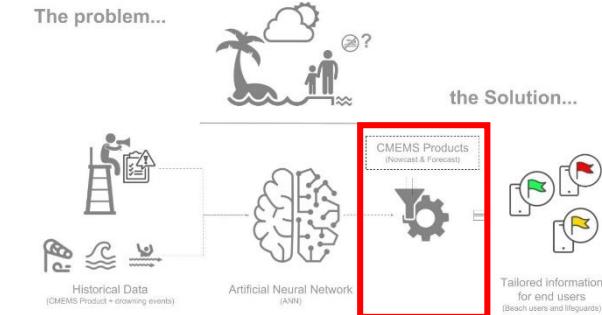
Metric	Formula	Range of values	Ideal value	Notes
Bias score (frequency bias)	$\frac{\text{Hits} + \text{False alarms}}{\text{Hits} + \text{Misses}}$	0-∞	1	Indicates if the model tends to under-(<1) or over- (>1) estimate.
Hit rate (Probability of detection)	$\frac{\text{Hits}}{\text{Hits} + \text{Misses}}$	0-1	1	Sensitive to hits but ignores false alarms. Good for rare events.
Success index	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\text{Hits}}{\text{Hits} + \text{Misses}} + \frac{\text{Correct negatives}}{\text{Total}} \right]$	0-1	1	Weights equally the ability of the model to correctly detect occurrences and non-occurrences of events.

Nowcast and forecast

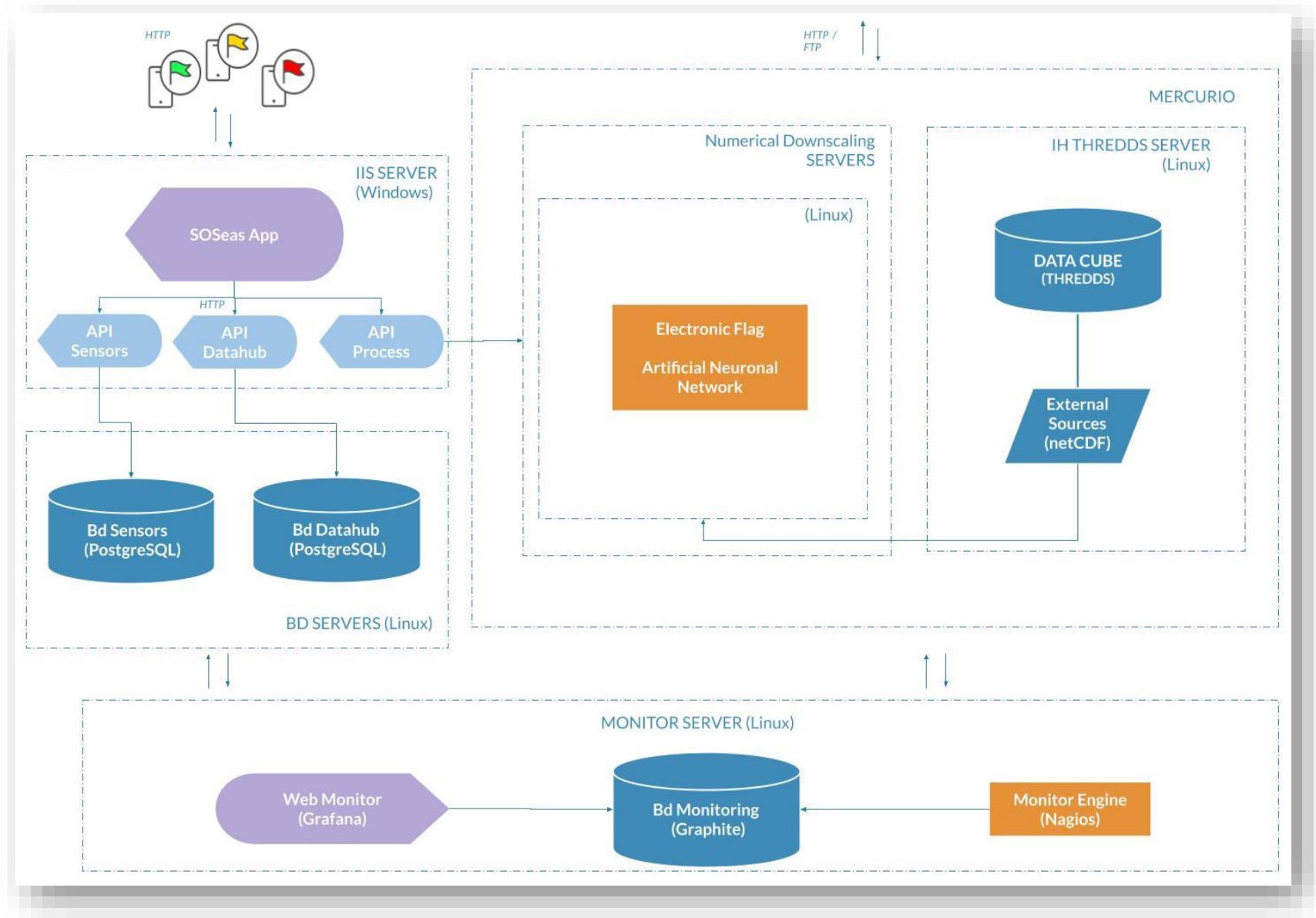
Forecast metocean variables		
Type	Variables	Product – Provider
Waves	Significant total weight Hs	GLOBAL_ANALYSIS_FORECAST_WAV_001_02 7 – CMEMS
	Mean wave period Tm	
	Direction of waves	
Water level	Water level variation	GLOBAL_ANALYSIS_FORECAST_PHY_001_02 4 – CMEMS
Currents	Magnitude of marine currents	

And also...

Forecast metocean variables		
Type	Variables	Product – Provider
Wind	Magnitude of wind velocity	Global Forecast System (GFS) – NOAA
	Direction of winds	



SOSeas Architecture



SOSeas App

10 años de I+D+i para un desarrollo sostenible

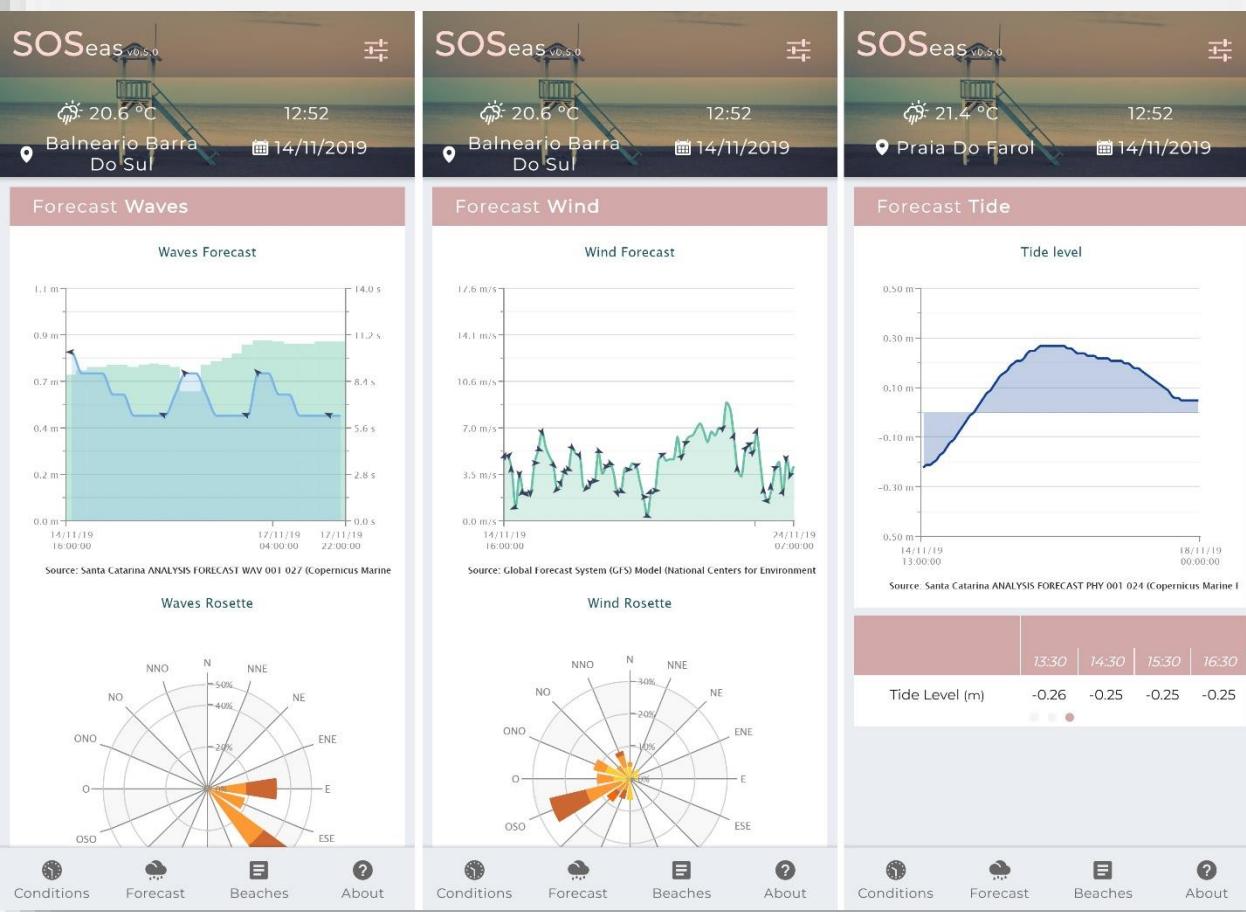
The SOSeas app displays real-time environmental data and forecasts for various coastal locations. The interface includes sections for Waves, Wind, Tide, and an Electronic Flag (indicating low risk). A search bar allows users to find specific locations.

- Location 1:** Mariscal, 22.2 °C, 12:52, 14/11/2019. Waves: 1.5 m, Wind: 8.6 m/s, Tide: -0.22 m. Electronic Flag: Low.
- Location 2:** Praia Do Farol, 21.4 °C, 12:52, 14/11/2019. Waves: 1.5 m, Wind: 8.6 m/s, Tide: -0.22 m. Electronic Flag: Low.
- Location 3:** Brava, 22.6 °C, 12:38, 14/11/2019. Waves: 1.5 m, Wind: 8.6 m/s, Tide: -0.22 m. Electronic Flag: Low.

The SOSeas Service is a product of the Environmental Hydraulics Institute (IH Cantabria) and the Centre of Research and Industrial Technology of Cantabria (CITICAN) developed under the project SOSeas with the aim of generating a solution that facilitates decision-making based on data from the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) to reduce drowning and accidents in aquatic spaces.

In IH Cantabria and CITICAN we assume no responsibility of whatever nature in respect of the use of the SOSeas Service, including but not limited to the accuracy or completeness of any information or facts contained therein.

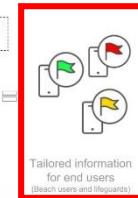
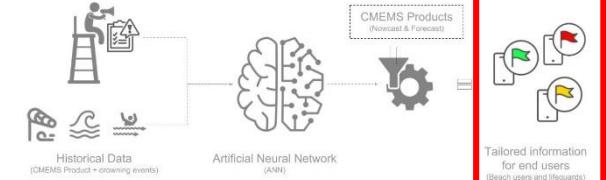
IH cantabria INSTITUTO DE HIDRAULICA ARTEFACTAL
CITICAN CENTRE DE INVESTIGACIONES Y TECNOLOGIA INDUSTRIAL DE CANTABRIA



The problem...



the Solution...



- A cross-reference analysis between historical flag events and metocean conditions (CMES Products) finding a non-linear relationship → Starting point of ANN application
- An ANN has been developed based on deep learning to predict electronic flag using CMES products.
- Operational system SOSeas has been released integrating the developed ANN and the metocean conditions (real time and forecasting CMEMS products) to provided tailored information about the dynamic risk on beaches based on electronic flag criteria
- SOSeas tool is available at Santa Catarina beaches (Brazil) and fully scalable to any worldwide beach

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Thank you for your attention



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@ihcantabria



garcijav@unican.es