

IT for Disaster Mitigation

Users access to the system using their own informationdevices through a Web browser, and they post disasterinformation (building-collapse, street-blockage, fire outbreak), and pictures.



Usage of Web Application System



Virtual Disaster by Simulation

| Experiment | Collapsed Buildings | Street Blockage | Fire outbreak | Burned down building |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 st | 6,942 (4.04%) | 3,194 (6.73%) | 74 (0.04%) | 19,914 (11.6%) |
| 2 nd | 6,985 (4.07%) | 3,323 (6.99%) | 74 (0.04%) | 13,724 (8.00%) |
| 3rd | 6,910 (4.03%) | 3,192 (6.72%) | 70 (0.04%) | 19,708 (11.5%) |
| 4 th | 7,069 (4.12%) | 3,280 (6.90%) | 84 (0.05%) | 17,928 (10.4%) |
| 5 th | 7,054 (4.11%) | 3,228 (6.79%) | 66 (0.04%) | 16,769 (9.77%) |
| Tokyo Metropolitan Government | 6,020 (3.51%) (Estimation | n of earthquake | 62 (0.04%) damage in Tok | 21,727 (12.7%) yo, 2012) |

Example of Information Collection



Example of Fire Spread Simulation



Example of Information Collection







- Spatial divergence between demanders and responders
 Advance arrangements (action rules) are not enough
- Support system for efficient and effective cooperation activities by adjusting the spatiotemporal distribution of demanders and responders



Objective Function for Optimal Assignment

Objective function for optimal assignment Minimize [Total travel-distance / time] Minimize [The longest distance / time of the worst case] Maximize [The number of evacuation success], etc.

 Options to be considered in evaluation function

 Attribute of Demander: Gender, age, degree of care required, disability grade, etc.

 Attribute of responder: Special skills, qualifications, the number of responders, etc.

 Urgency:
 Degree of injury, evacuation from fire, etc.

Technical Issues

- Formulation of problem and Method to solve
 Fuzzy c-means clustering & Genetic algorithm
- Compatibility and Urgency Priority for assignment and travel order
- Workload Differences
 Work assignment by multiple responders
- Validation/Evaluation
 Field experiments using Web app

Study Areas for Field Experiments



Field Experiment ① (LINE) Students



Field Experiment 2 (LINE) Young adults







Field Experiment of Workload Differences





Field Experiment of Workload Differences



Personal Work Log Data and ABM





Experiment assuming Normal Times



Summary and Conclusions (1)

- Web application system, which enables users to post, share, and utilize the disaster-information in real time through the cloud server
- Quantitatively demonstrated the high performance of Web application system for disaster-information collection, by performing the field experiment by local residents under the assumption of a devastating earthquake
- The system can be easily arranged or customized for other disasters (such as flood, typhoon, etc.) by slightly modifying its User Interface

Experiment assuming Disaster

Emergency response to injured people, safety confirmation, dangerous materials, etc.

 \Rightarrow Difficult to deal with troubles occurred at the same time \Rightarrow Optimal assignment of adequate person

Use of travel support app Time for situation grasp + optimal patrol: Approximately: 5 minutes



Current management Unknown who is in charge of where: Approximately 14 minutes



Summary and Conclusions (2)

- Discussed the problem of a limited number of responders traveling efficiently to a large number of demanders in the aftermath of a disaster for rescue/relief as a regional travel problem
- Upgraded Web application by incorporating the proposed solution (Travel Support App)
- Demonstrated that efficient regional travel can be achieved by Travel Support App by conducting field experiments
- Implementation of App for hotels enhancing the usefulness of App by using it in the normal times.