

Developing a spatio-temporal model of risk management for earthquake life detection rescue team

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ABSTRACT: Crisis management is a time-critical and collaborative activity that requires rapid assessment and decision-making. This study aims to develop a framework to increase teamwork efficiency by spatio-temporal modeling of human group activities in geospatial information systems. For this purpose, time geography framework was extended with round-robin scheduling and then was integrated in geographic information system environment to manage human activities in a spatio-temporal framework. The proposed framework enjoys the graphical presentation of the tasks to be executed, as well as mathematical modeling of the complex interactions to be managed. To validate the proposed model, activities of an earthquake life-detection team in normal and suggested framework were simulated and assessed. An average improvement of 18.69 % (in time and the number of rescuers) was observed using the proposed framework. The suggested framework helps to resolve multidimensional problems in risk management.

Keywords: Crisis management; Geographic information system; Round-robin scheduling; Team activities; Time-geography

INTRODUCTION

Crisis activities like other human activities happen in a specific time and space. Therefore, the success of risk management depends highly on the optimization of time and space where the crisis occurs (Nouri *et al.*, 2010). Numerous researches have been proposed to model crisis activities; but most of them have examined the activities in isolation and put their emphasis on either space or time of a disaster or risk management (Alam *et al.*, 2006; Jaques, 2007; Mohammadi Roozbahani *et al.*, 2009). Any proper planning should then consider both dimensions for modeling and management of crisis activities that are now expanded quickly (Nouri *et al.*, 2008; Vafaeinezhad *et al.*, 2009). There exist several obstacles over widespread utilization of geographic information system (GIS) in crisis management activities (Zerger and Smith, 2003). These include; limited data and software interoperability (Vahidnia *et al.*, 2009), lack of mechanisms for immediate integration of real time geospatial data into the crisis management process (Ahmadian Marj *et al.*, 2009), difficult use of GIS

interfaces that force crisis managers to rely on GIS technicians to provide necessary information for same -and different- place group work. This research studies crisis activities in multidimensional framework of space and time in GIS environment. Since a team manager, observing his/her group activities in graphic representation (analog modeling) can make better decisions; the proposed framework uses analog presentations. However, in many cases, presenting crisis activities; due to the complex nature of communication; is impossible in analog modeling. Mathematical modeling is more helpful in analyzing such activities. Therefore, the proposed framework enjoys the advantages of analog, as well as mathematical modeling.

Hagerstrand (1970) suggested a framework that became popular as Time-Geography. The framework models human activities in space and time, and lets graphics to be shown on space-time axes (analog modeling). Based on this framework, two right-angled axes can be presented: X as the space and Y as the time of activity. Many researchers have been interested in the mentioned framework (Yu and Shaw, 2008), so

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that they applied it in several spatio-temporal human related models, such as: accessibility (Kwan, 1998; Miller, 1999a; Kwan and Weber, 2003; Neutens *et al.*, 2008; Schwanen *et al.*, 2008), human travel (Kwan, 2000; Laube *et al.*, 2007), transport demand modeling (Miller, 1999b; Wang and Cheng, 2001) or have extended the framework in mathematical manner (Miller, 2005). In addition, some other researchers have used the framework in case oriented problems such as deriving rules from activity diary data, measuring similarity between geospatial lifelines (Arentze *et al.*, 2001; Sinha and Mark, 2005). Even though, the framework has the potential to be used in various aspects of human modeling, but dynamic phenomena can hardly be presented on it. To overcome such a shortcoming, this study uses a mathematical model, round-robin scheduling, to extend time-geography for presenting dynamic phenomena. The suggested model can be implemented in GIS environment. Analytical capabilities of GIS are then exercised to manage the risks optimally. To demonstrate the validity of the proposed model, it is applied in the management of simulated life-detecting team and implemented in GIS environment. The study area was located in 36° 23' 30" geographical latitude and 59° 24' 26" longitude at 5 km distance of Mashhad-Shandiz road that covers 7 km². This research has been done in May 2009.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An extension of time-geography that considers dynamic phenomena for crisis teams' activities is presented in this section.

Developing time-geography with scheduling

In spite of its graphical representation, time-geography framework has challenged with dynamic phenomena such as temporal resource allocations. In contrast, scheduling models are used for assigning resources dynamically (Lenzini *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, this research attempts to extend time-geography using scheduling. Hence, a new and dynamic model is presented for modeling activities in space and time. Scheduling can be divided into two categories: preemptive and non-preemptive (Silberschatz *et al.*, 2004). In preemptive system, when resources are delivered to a process, they cannot be redeemed while the process is done. Design and implementing of such system is simple, but it usually is a time-consuming task. Moreover, since human energy decreases by time,

particularly when working in rescue scenarios, such model loses its appropriateness in presenting crisis activities. In non-preemptive, a specific and fixed time (time slice) is determined for every process. The assigned time slice varies based on the type and difficulty of crisis team activities, as well as specific features of the place. This method is called time-sharing (Silberschatz *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, the method can be used as an appropriate technique to model crisis activities.

Criteria for scheduling time-geography

Before selecting a specific scheduling technique for developing time-geography, the effective factors must be defined as follows:

Fairness: All locations and points should receive equal and fair amount of resources.

Utilization-efficiency: All capabilities of the people should be considered.

Response time: The time needed to respond to activities should be minimized as much as possible.

Turn around: The time duration for doing activities in a particular place should be estimated from the beginning up to the end.

Priorities: Priorities should be determined automatically by the system or external resources as static or dynamic. Static priority does not change in time, thus, it is easier to handle. On the other hand, a dynamic priority changes due to environmental variations; for instance, a priority with a lower level may move into a higher one (Tanenbaum, 2001). Therefore, the scheduling algorithm for developing time-geography framework should apply non-preemptive method. Furthermore, it should improve the interaction between resources and processes, decrease expenses and consider fairness. It should also consider dynamic priorities and decrease system load.

Round-robin

Round-Robin scheduling model can appropriately address the above issues and as such, it was selected to extend time-geography. This model is a non-preemptive one, which would use a cross sectional technique for allocating time to all parts (Lenzini *et al.*, 2004; Rasmussen and Trick, 2008). Determining time slice varies based on locations. For instance, in places where more important activities should be done quickly, the time allocation should be shorter than other areas.



In this model, all processes are situated in a circling queue. If an activity does not finish in time, the allocated resource will be given to the next process. In other words, when the time slice finishes for a process or an activity, a new and fresh helper is replaced which increases efficiency (Fig. 1).

As Fig. 1 presents, all people that run an activity are kept in a circular queue (P_1 to P_n). In addition, a time interval is assigned to each person, called its time slice, which is allowed to run. The algorithm starts at the beginning of the list of person descriptor blocks (PDBs), giving each person in turn a chance when time slices become available. Since the system must have a reference to start the list and a reference to the current person, it can easily determine who runs next activity in the destruction area; it just follows the array or chain of PDBs. If the person is still running at the end of the time slice, the system is preempted and gives the task to another person. If the person blocks or finishes before elapsing the time slice, the person is released from the system and added to the end of the queue. Therefore, integrating time-geography and scheduling can solve

multidimensional problems in appropriate spaces and lead into results that are more real. The proposed model can be implemented in GIS due to its capabilities in data management and charts representing (Solaimani *et al.*, 2005; Alesheikh *et al.*, 2008; Zerrouqi *et al.*, 2008; Banerjee *et al.*, 2009; Tabesh *et al.*, 2010). In the following, the suggested model is assessed on the activities of an earthquake life-detection team.

Assessing the suggested model

Because of many countries suffer from earthquake and the importance of rescue, this research modeled and assessed the activities of life-detecting team.

Improving rescue teams performance in space-time

To model the activities, a map of disaster area is generated as a preparatory step in rescue team operations. In this map, the area is divided into new, ordinary and old building structures. Therefore, it is possible to divide the area into high, medium and low destruction areas after the earthquake. Having determined the area for operation and the magnitude

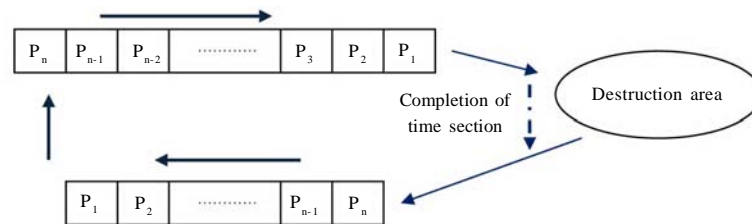


Fig. 1: Use of round-robin scheduling for extending time-geography

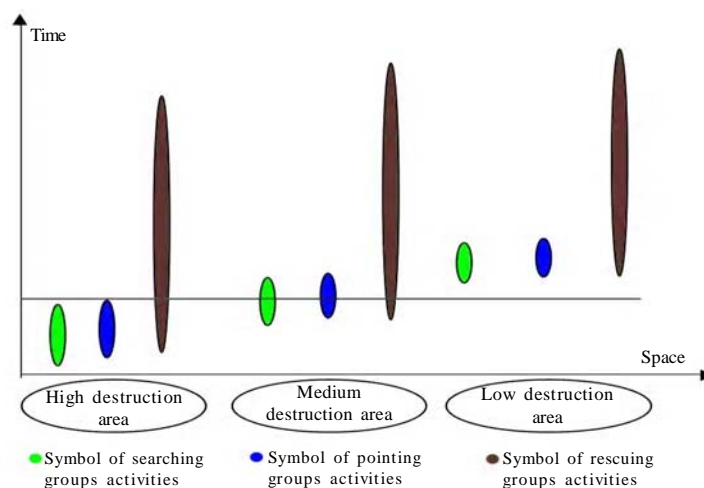


Fig. 2: Modeling of life-detecting activities in a way that their priorities can be set in all area



of destructions, the team activities; due to their importance and flexibility; should be examined and then shown on space-time axes in time-geography framework. Here, activities of life-detection team that can be divided into searching live people, pointing and rescuing people left under collapses (Schwab, 2003) are presented on space-time axis in a way that their priorities can be set (Fig. 2). In this model, activities are shown separately and the divisions on time axis are relative which entail the priority of each activity. In this model, each activity can have a number, as an identifier and an index as time priority, in order to code the model (from graphic form into pseudo code). In the given model, team arrangement is the task of a team moderator, which is quite familiar with groups' competence and capabilities. Using such a model, team works are facilitated not only on arranging members' activities in space and time, but also on transferring members within groups optimally. For instance, rescuing activities is a very cumbersome task, which requires a lot of energy. In this case, team director using the model and by drawing a line where meeting time axis in the desired time, can easily replace some members from other groups. The director can also arrange members in other low-energy activities shown above the line. This task can in turn increase team efficiency and rescue management. The horizontal line in the above figure indicates that if a member finishes his/her task, he/she can participate in other activities shown above the line depending on their physical status such as remaining energy, type of profession, training experience and the needs in the given area. Using the proposed model, higher efficiency can only be achieved when the action plan is predetermined and unexpected incidents are ignored. Moreover, team members are fixed and no one else can be added to teams. Although such configuration is feasible, it seems very restrictive in many real situations such as rescue works. The main reason is that the groups' members are not predetermined and as time passes, more members are added. If such assumptions are made, perturbation are inevitable. Round-Robin model can easily handle the situation by allocating a time variable to each member. The time variable should be varied based on the type of activities and the energy needed. Here, a fresh person replaces another as soon as his/her activity is accomplished and then the graphical model will change automatically. To increase adaptability, it is possible to use time-geography framework, as well as indexing each activity on space-time axes.

Practical assessment

In order to assess the proposed framework, a simulation - a real earthquake was not happened during the research period - is designed and executed. The study area is located in $36^{\circ} 23' 30''$ geographical latitude and $59^{\circ} 24' 26''$ longitudinal in 5 km distance of Mashhad-Shandiz road that covers 7 km². The area was divided into three classes: high, medium and low destruction locations. The area is delineated based on the assumed intensity of destruction. The participants are gathered in life-detecting team and their activities were thoroughly assessed. In such simulation, the life-detecting team includes two searchers, two pointers and four savers. In this rescue operation, as it was impossible to have real persons as victims, it was decided to have nine pets. Of these pets, five were placed in high destruction area, three in medium and one was put in low destruction area. This was performed in a way that no harm could threaten the pets and no one in life-detecting team knows where they are. In the first test, operation was accomplished in a normal way without considering the proposed model. Twenty four team members simultaneously began the rescue operation in the study areas. All activities were recorded including the type of activity, number of members needed, the beginning and ending time, the amount of time needed, the operation site and the distance every member took for each activity. In the second phase, the activities and arrangements were accomplished based on the suggested model. In this phase, the operations were started with eight persons and as time passes, four fresher ones were added to the teams. This is done to test the dynamic nature of the model. The data in the whole operation was accurately recorded to make a precise comparison possible (Tables 1 and 2).

The implementation of the framework was done in ArcGIS software environment to present the capability of the suggested model (Fig. 3).

In this simulation, software customization was achieved by ArcObject programming language. membership functions were defined to change the data of each class according to the model. In addition, loading operator was defined for transferring data to file. Life-detecting super class with searching, pointing and rescuing classes were also developed. The data of Tables 1 and 2 were loaded and the comparison based on the following two cases was made.



Table 1: Life-detecting operation normally

Type of activities	Number of members needed			Operation site			Beginning time			Ending time			The amount of time needed			Distance taken		
	Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Searching	2	2	2	Same priority (A)			7:00	7:00	7:00	8:30	8:10	8:00	1:30	1:10	1:00	Whole area	Whole area	Whole area
Pointing	2	2	2	A	A	A	7:00	7:00	7:00	8:30	8:10	8:00	1:30	1:10	1:00	Whole area	Whole area	Whole area
Rescuing pets under the collapse	4	4	4	A	A	A	7:00	7:00	7:00	13:30	12:00	10:30	6:30	5:00	3:30	Whole area	Whole area	Whole area
Total members	(24)																	

Table 2: Life-detecting operation using suggested model

Type of activities	Number of members needed			Operation site			Beginning time			Ending time			The amount of time needed			Distance taken		
	Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area			Destruction area		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Searching	2	With respect to the model and new members varied		First priority (A)	Second priority (B)	Third priority (C)	7:00	8:00	9:00	8:30	9:10	10:00	1:30	1:10	1:00	Whole area	Parts of area	Parts of area
Pointing	2			A	B	C	7:10	8:10	9:10	8:40	9:15	10:05	1:30	1:05	0:55	Whole area	Parts of area	Parts of area
Rescuing pets under the collapse	4	„	„	A	B	C	7:10	8:10	9:10	12:40	13:00	13:20	5:30	4:50	4:10	Whole area	Parts of area	Parts of area
Total members	(12)																	

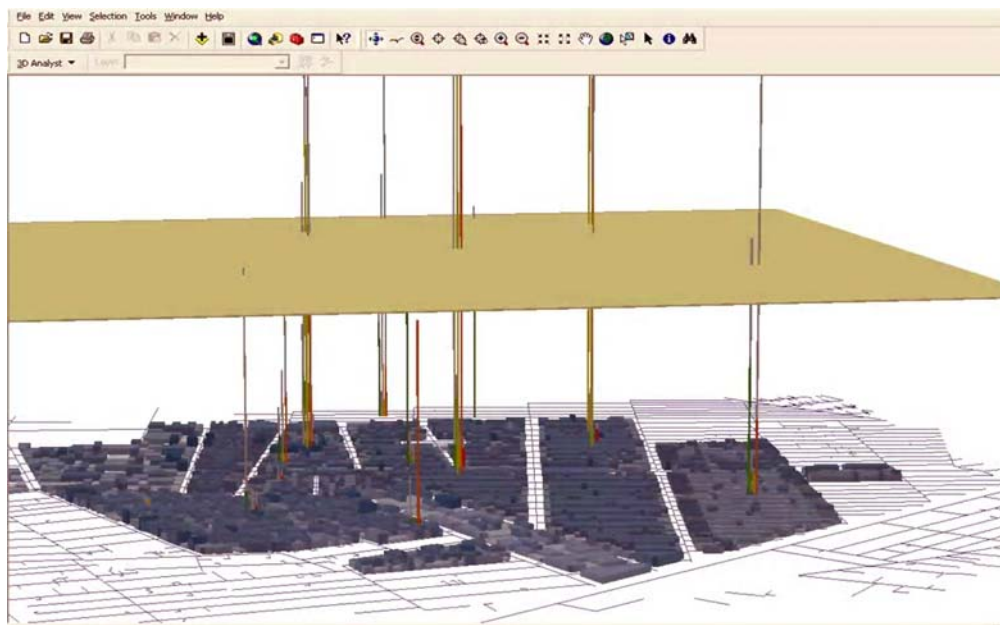


Fig. 3: Implementation of the suggested model in ArcGIS environment to present the capability of the suggested model



Table 3: The results of the first test

Situation	Fixed members								
Groups	Searching group (SG)			Pointing group (PG)			Rescuing group (RG)		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Normal method	40	48	52	40	48	52	25	34	39
Suggested method	45	52.5	59	45	54	62	37	44	53

Table 4: The result of the second test

Situation	Changing members								
Groups	Searching group (SG)			Pointing group (PG)			Rescuing group (RG)		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Normal method	42	49	50	42	50	49	24	33	37
Suggested method	53	59	65	84	93	97	55	63	70

Table 5: Final result determination

Situation	Fixed members			Changing members		
Groups	SG (%)	PG (%)	RG (%)	SG (%)	PG (%)	RG (%)
Average of normal method operations in all area	46.66	46.66	32.66	47.00	47.00	31.33
Average of suggested method operations in all area	52.16	53.66	44.66	59.00	91.33	62.66
Improved percentage	5.50	7.00	12.00	12.00	44.33	31.33
Improving in each situation		8.16			29.22	
Total improvement					18.69	

Case 1: Each team started its activity by fixed number of members. Due to the tiredness and work condition, the members operation and their output decreased after a while. Table 3 clearly presents the results of a fixed time rescuing. It also presents the comparison between the normal procedure and the suggested fixed –time method presented in this study. In a normal working procedure, rescuers start their works without any predefined plan and in a perturbation manner. The normal method demonstrated confusion that leads to mismanagement. The table clearly presents the effectiveness of the proposed method. The value of each cell is a function of time and persons needed for accomplishing a task.

Case 2: In this case, the number of members can change and the manager can add up fresh members, hence flexibility is achieved. Table 4 presents the results of this test. It demonstrates the efficiency of the proposed framework.

Considering the assessments, it is clear that the suggested model improves performance in all situations that ranges from 8.16 %, to 29.22 %. The average improvement is calculated as 18.69 %, Table 5 reveals the analogy of teams operations on the zone.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The occurrence of earthquake threatens many countries in the world. Man has no role in this occurrence but his integrated treatment can reduce suffering and improve the condition. The challenge, however, is to consider time and space simultaneously in modeling rescue operation. Various studies have been performed to manage rescue works but most of them put their emphasis on either space or time of a disaster. For solving the challenges, in the present study, rescue activities in life-detecting teams were modeled in a new and spatio-temporal framework with the aid of round-robin scheduling, time-geography and GIS capabilities. Two scenarios were planned to assess the results of the suggested model. They were; fixed members with no time constraint and variable members with no time limitation. The statistical analyses of the results indicated that the efficiency can be increased applying the suggested model.

CONCLUSION

Crisis activities usually occur in space and time. Therefore, to manage the human activities and interactions optimally, two aspects of space and time should be considered simultaneously. This study



presents a new, multidimensional and dynamic framework to increase teamwork efficiency by spatio-temporal modeling of human group activities in crisis management. To do so, human group activities are modeled based on the vertical bars of time-geography framework in space and time. A round-robin scheduling is then used to extend time-geography to manage human activities in a dynamic framework that can be implemented in GIS environment. The suggested model was assessed based on a simulated life-detecting scenario. Software is then developed through ArcObject programming in ArcGIS environment. The statistical abstract of the results showed that the suggested model increased the efficiency up to 18.69 % in average contrasting with normal methods used by current rescue teams. Future researchers can develop the model through space-time prism and region connection calculus (RCC), which adds the prediction and mathematical human relations to the model.

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