Dynamic Adaptive Disaster Simulation: A Predictive Model of Emergency Behavior Using Cell Phone and GIS Data[1]

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CSSS 2010, Arizona State University, November 6, 2010

[1]The research presented in this paper is based in part upon work supported by the National Science Foundation, CISE/CNS-DDDAS, Award #0540348.

Outline

- Introduction
  - Motivation
  - Previous Work
  - Contributions
- Our approach
  - Modeling Process
  - Calibration
- Validation, Results, and Discussion
- Conclusions and Future Work

Why Model Populations?

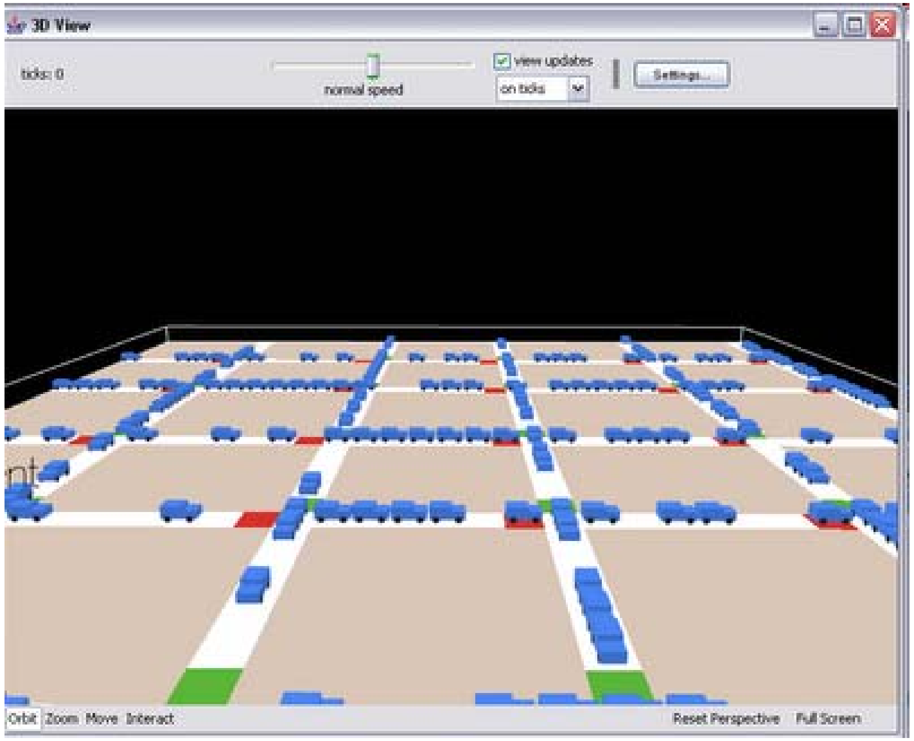
- Hurricane Katrina
  - **No comprehensive information on population movement**
    - **70,000 left in New Orleans**
  - **Resources distributed inefficiently**
    - **High ground areas (Superdome)**
    - **"fascinating phenomena"**

http://www.nerdylorrin.net/jerry/Katrina/KatrinaSuperdome.html

http://media.myfoxphilly.com/slideshows/katrina/1/lg/Fuel%20station%20damaged%20by%20Hurricane%20Katrina,%20Biloxi,%20Mississippi.htm

Existing Methods of Population Modeling

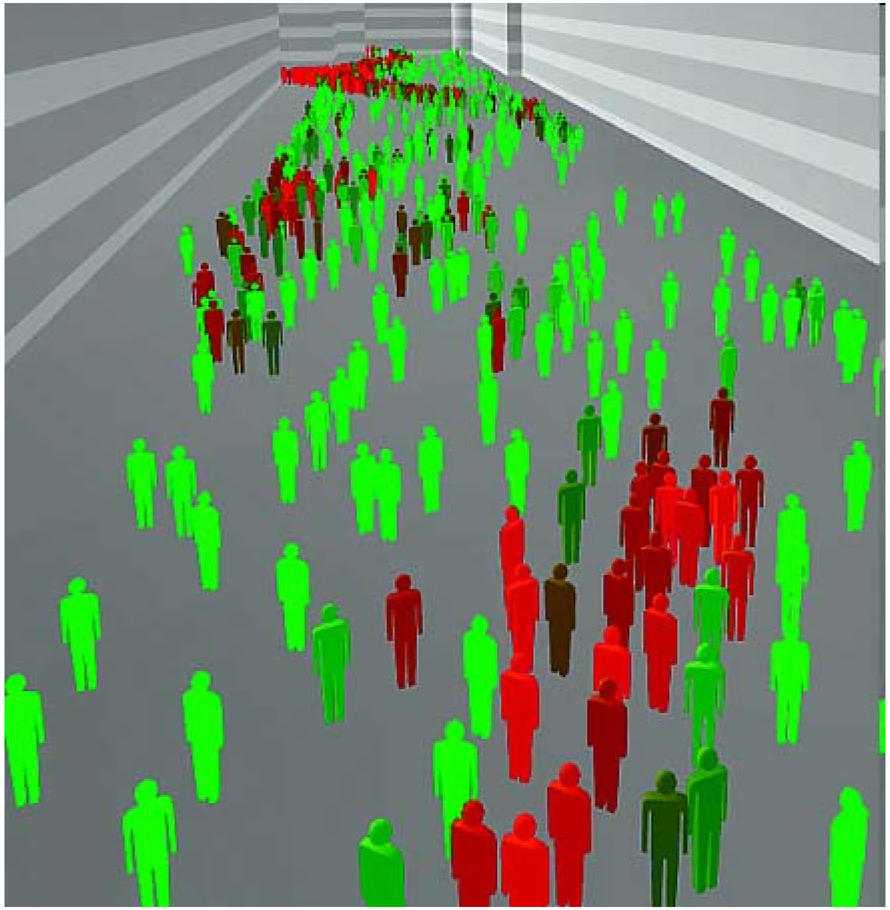
- ❑ **Agent-based modeling**
- ❑ **Flow/continuum-based modeling**



http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_pgrjV7xqqVY/R1mDQIMZqsI/AAAAAAAAAGM/MPBJzQl6DY4/s400/netlogo.gif

Treuille, A., Cooper, S., and Popovic, Z. (2006). Continuum crowds. ACM Transactions on Graphics, Vol. 25, Issue 3, pp. 1160-1168.

Challenges in Disaster Modeling

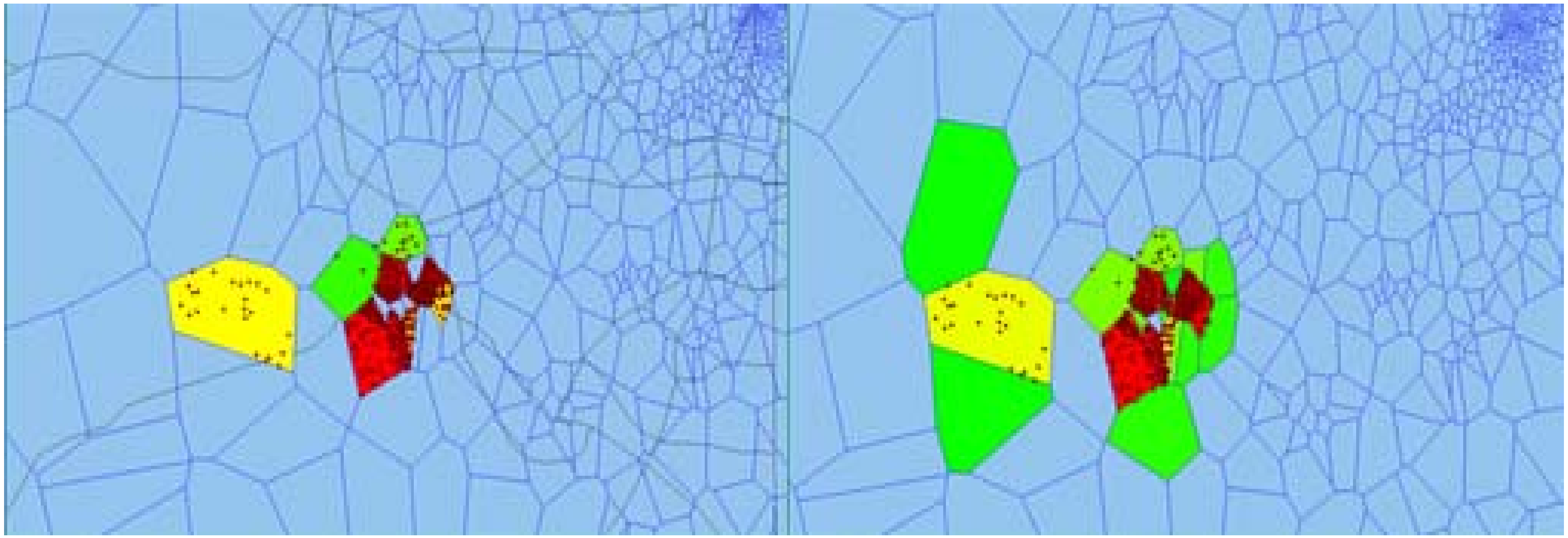


http://www.siemens.com/innovation/pool/de/Publikationen/Zeitschriften_pof/pof_herbst_2009/virt_real/personenstrom/pof209_virt_personen2.jpg

- Restricted to pre-programmed scenarios
- Based on speculations and assumptions
  - 25-40% difference in predicted evacuation times
- Online validation and data incorporation are difficult
- Dynamic Data-Driven Application Systems (DDDAS)
  - Better for real-time, adaptive predictions (Darema 2006)

The WIPER Project

- WIreless Phone-based Emergency Response System
  - Cell phones used as dynamic data source
- Simulation and Prediction
  - Pedestrian and vehicle agents
  - Basic movements: flee, flock, jam
- More work is needed (model complexity, adapt to scenarios)



Contributions

- Developed Dynamic Adaptive Disaster Simulation (DADS)
  - Proof-of-concept
  - DDDAS concepts
    - Adapts to specific scenarios
    - Continuously refines predictions
  - Can incorporate data
    - Geographic Information System (GIS)
    - Streaming real-time cell phone location data
    - Tested on synthetic cell phone data
  - Netlogo language and modeling environment, version 4.1.1
    - Used GIS extension

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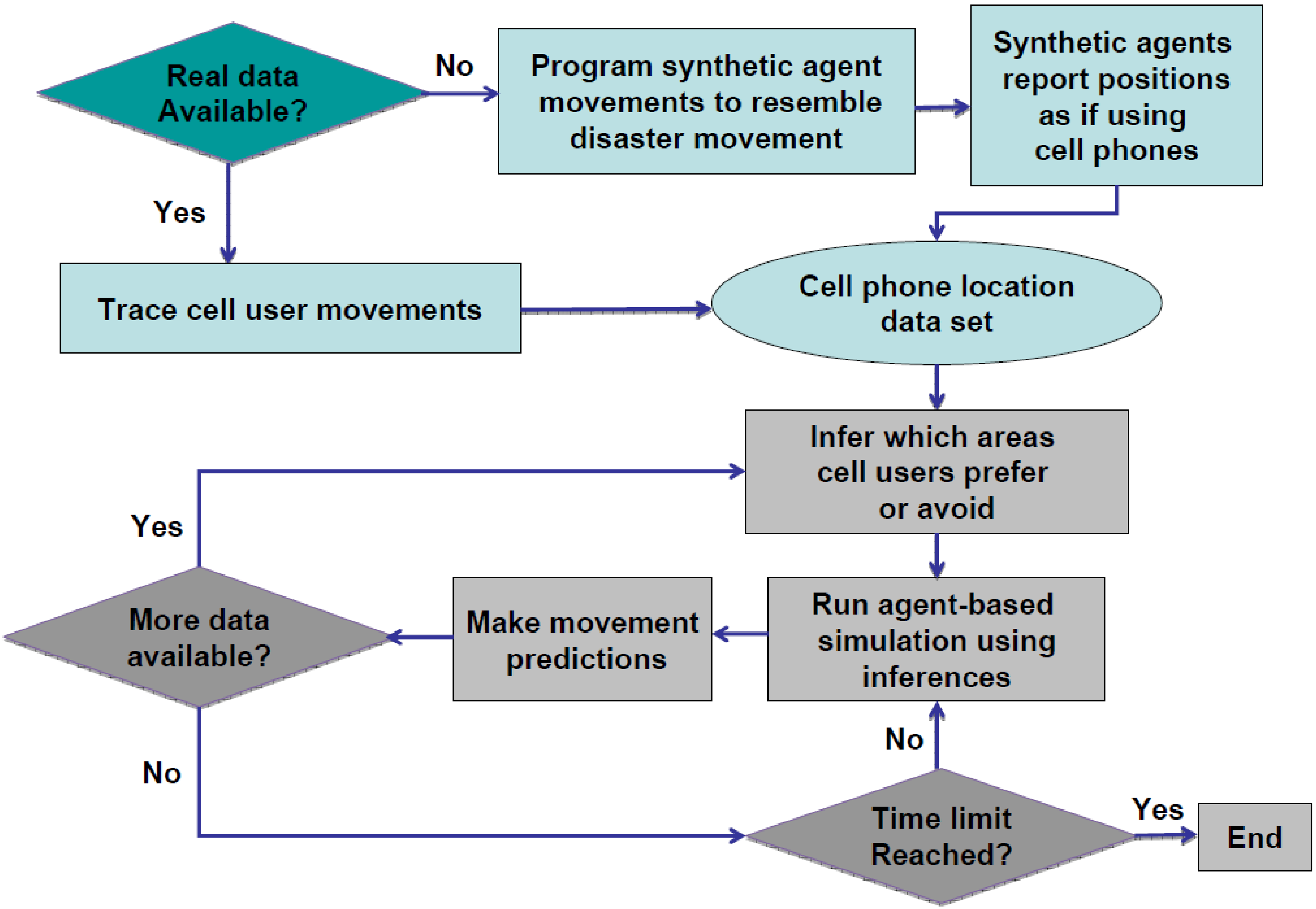
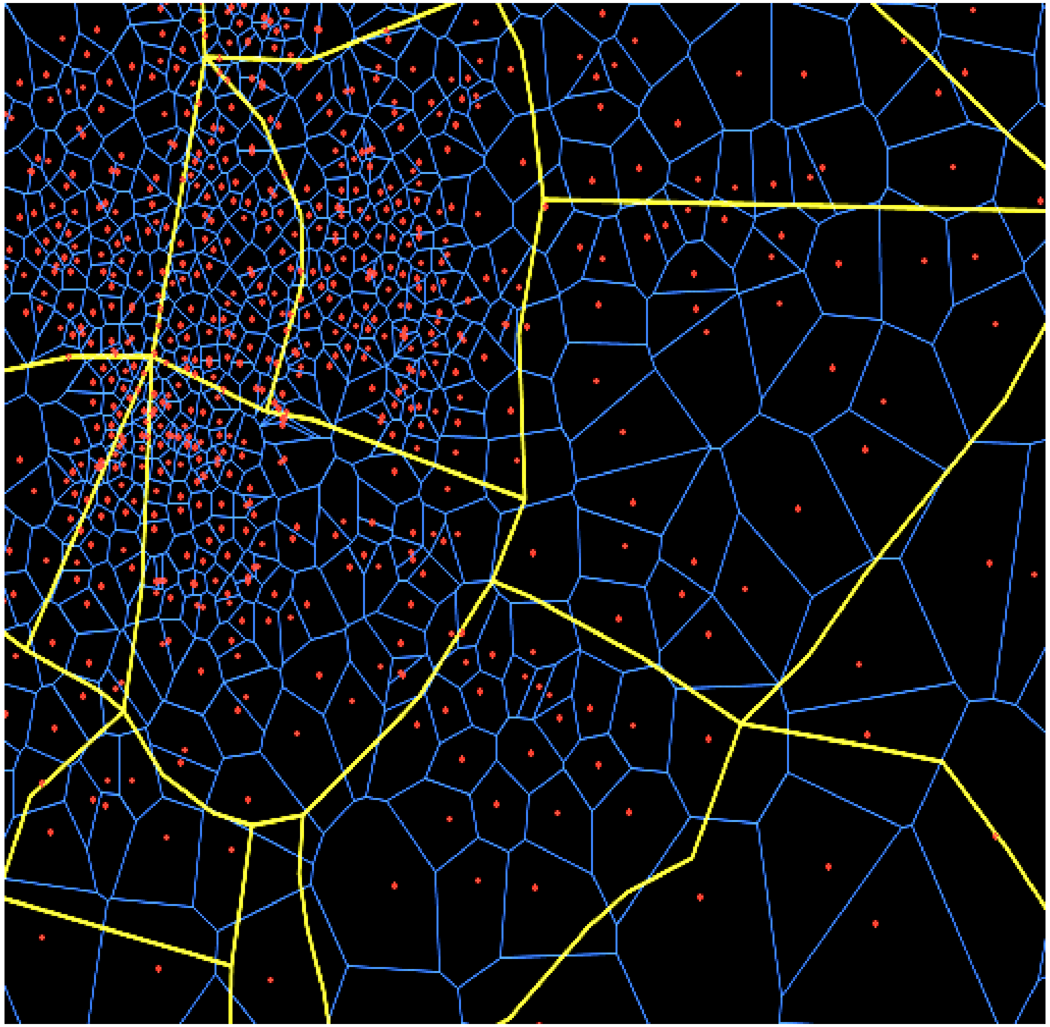
System Architecture



Modeling Environment: GIS Space

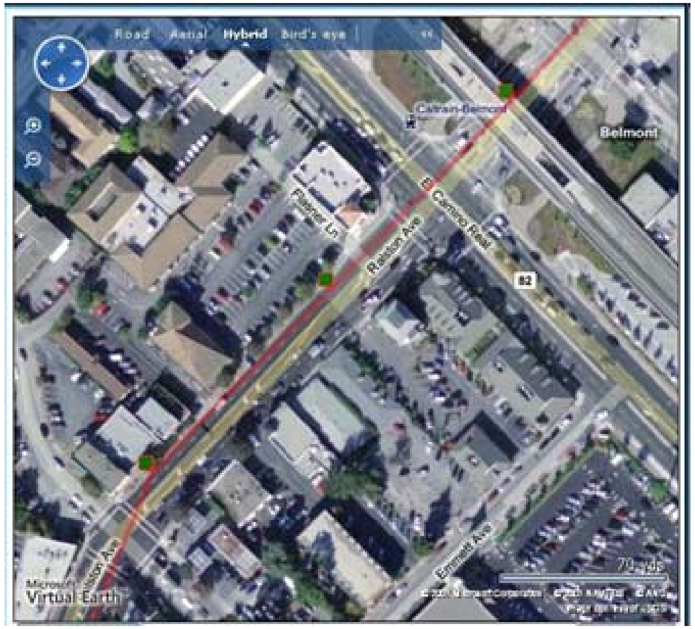
- Place names removed to maintain anonymity



Cell Phone Data

20070127	000400	@6f19d5	@fafd42	10004
20070127	000600	@69a50b	@fafd42	10004
20070127	000600	@31f919	@fafd42	10004
20070127	000700	@570f5c	@fafd42	10004
20070127	000700	@e940a6	@fafd42	10893
20070127	000800	@3e97cd	@fafd42	10343
20070127	000900	@a620f5	@fafd42	10005
20070127	000900	@687ae0	@fafd42	10011
20070127	001000	@2297d7	@fafd42	10011

- ❑ **Networks must be able to constantly track cell phones**
  - ➢ **Call Data Records (CDR)**
  - ➢ **Accuracy varies**
- ❑ **Phone-integrated GPS technology**

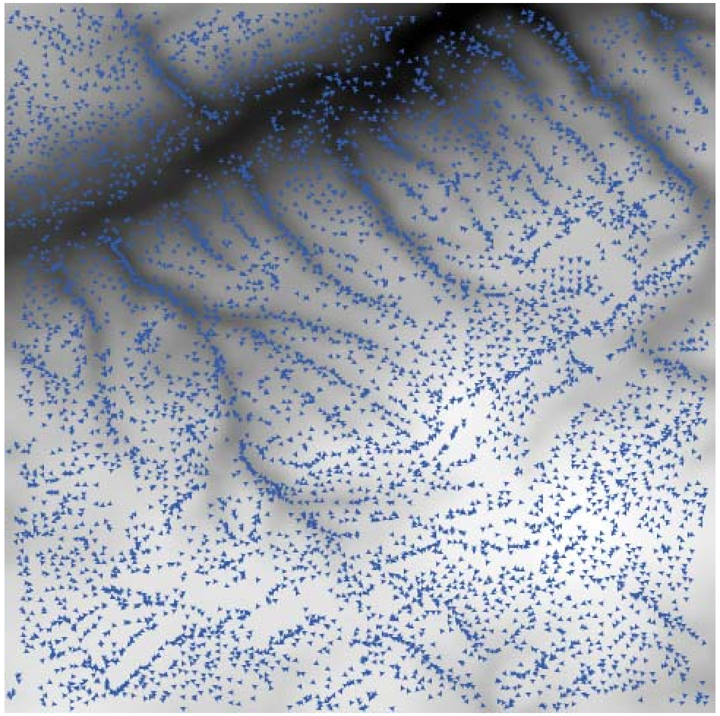


http://googlephonetracking.com/

http://tuberose.com/Graphics/cell%20tower.jpeg

Modeling Approach

- Dynamic Potential Fields or elevation fields (Park 2009)
  - Agents move from high to low potential
  - Conceptually portrayed as a terrain of varying elevations
  - Used for both synthetic data and DADS itself
- Use fluid-like agents (Helbing 2002)
- Example



Wilensky, U. (2006). NetLogo GIS Gradient Example. Center for Connected Learning and Computer-Based Modeling, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.

Implementing Modeling Approach

- Elevation field represented as matrix (Wilensky 2006)
  - Each element represents a patch of ground
  - Convolve the matrix with kernels:

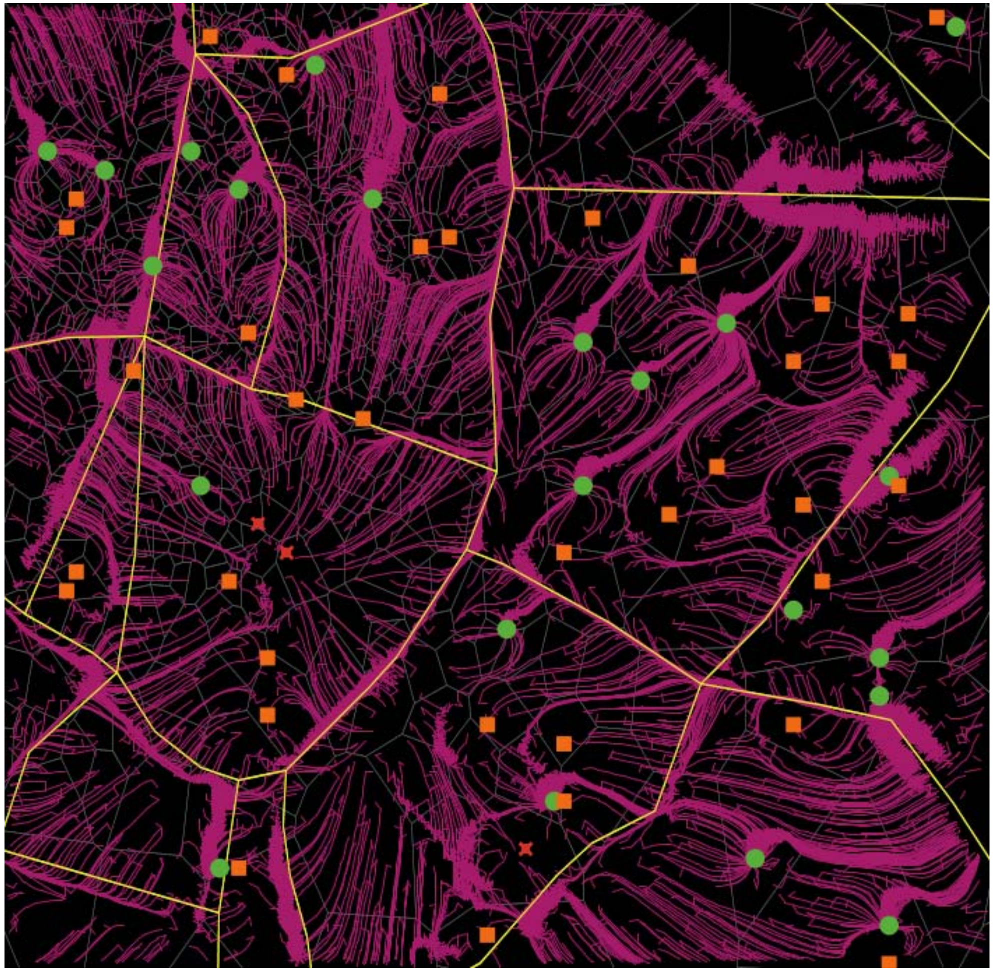
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (1) \qquad\qquad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (2)$$

  - For each of two gradient matrices:
    - Calculate aspect: $a(x, y) = \arctan(y/x)$
  - Done in Netlogo, with GIS Extension

- Agents continuously set headings to match aspect of patch

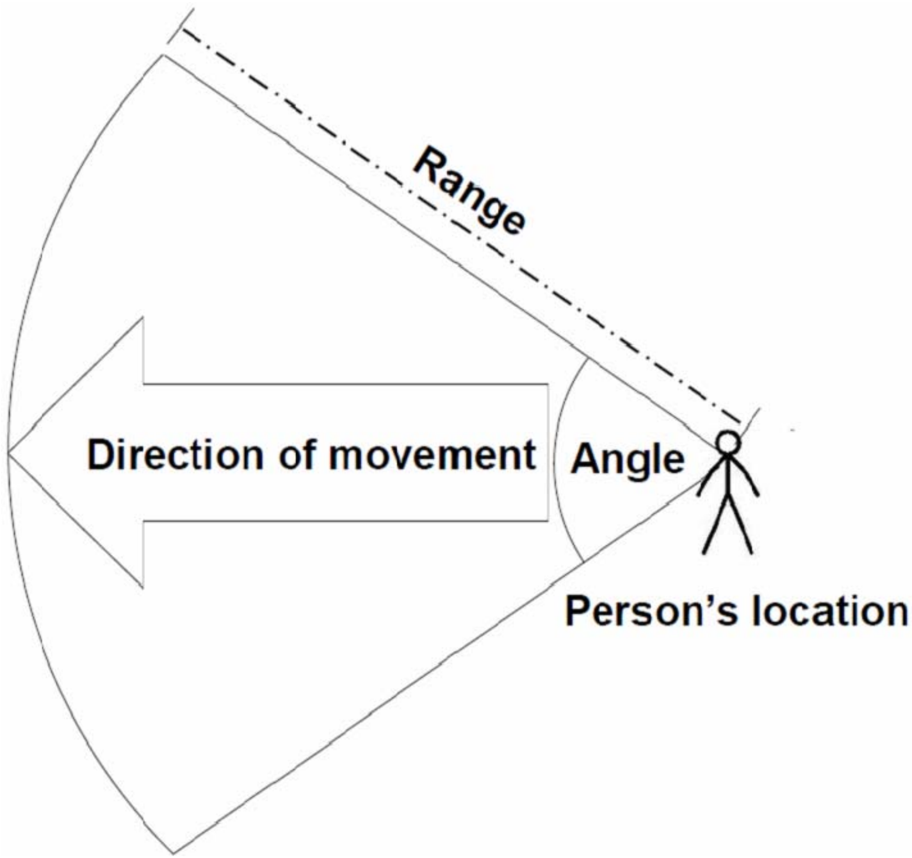
Generating Synthetic Data

- Synthetic elevation field
  - Types of regions in a scenario
    - Disaster (fixed)
    - Dangerous (random)
    - Safe (random)
    - Roads (fixed)
- 3200+ synthetic agents
  - Realistic pedestrian speeds
- Random scenarios
  - Example



Disaster location | Dangerous location | Safe location | Road

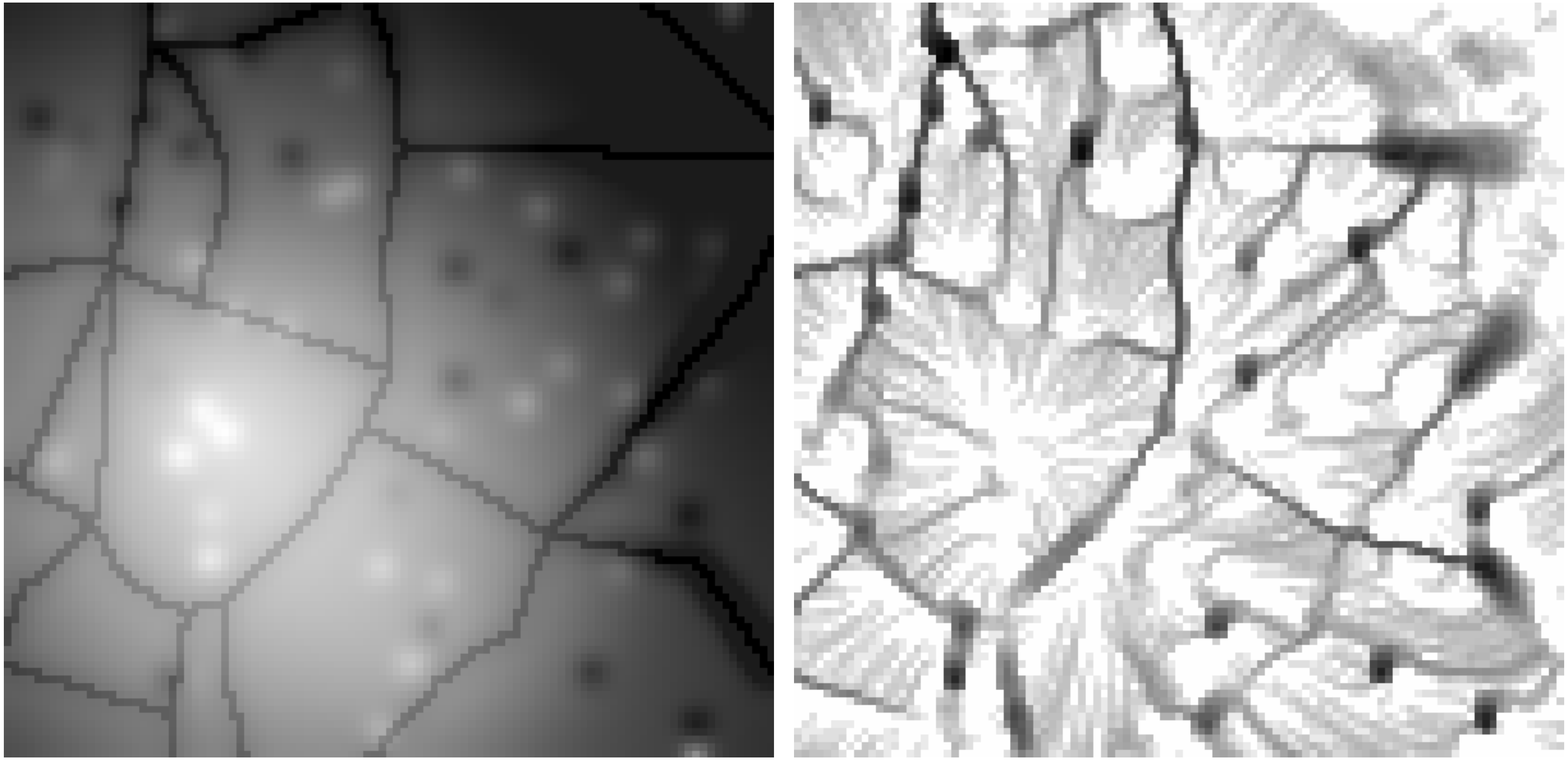
Conducting Inference on Data



- Uses "vision cone" (Torrens 2007)
- Used as "cone of inference"
  - Patches inside the cone are inferred to be attractive
    - When a synthetic agent moves, decrease predictive elevation of patches
    - Generate a field of predictive elevations
  - DADS predictive agents move on predictive elevation field
    - Represent prediction of future locations of cell phone users
  - Example

Conducting Inference on Data (cont.)

- Problem becomes that of “reconstructing” a reasonable predictive elevation field
  - Must accurately capture factors influencing movement



Summary of Methods

- Generate synthetic elevation field
  - Synthetic agents move on it to produce synthetic data
- Conduct inference as location data streams in
  - Generate predictive elevation field
- Predictive agents move on predictive field
  - Represent predictions of population movement
  - Example

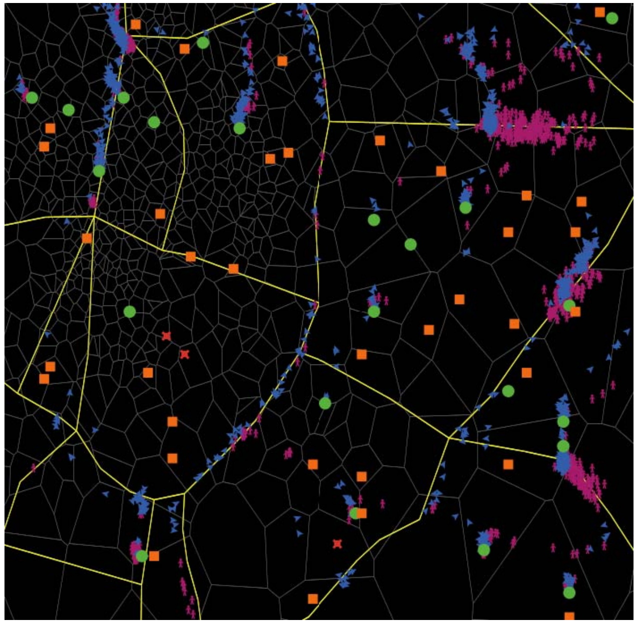
Measuring Simulation Quality

- Manhattan distance metric (Schoenharl 2008)
  - Compare synthetic vs. predictive agents

$$d(\overline{p},\overline{q}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |p_i - q_i|, \quad \text{where} \quad \overline{p} = (p_1, p_2, ..., p_n), \ \overline{q} = (q_1, q_2, ..., q_n) \qquad (3)$$

    - p_i and q_i represent numbers of each agent type at each cell tower

- Smaller Manhattan distance = closer simulation



Experimental Setup and Results

- ❑ **Identified optimal values for vision cone angle and range**
- ❑ **Multi-resolution approach**
  - ➢ **Coarse, then finer parameter sweeps**
  - ➢ **Compared predictions of all possible parameter pairs**
    - ◆ **Evaluated in three random scenarios**

Best angle: 45°

Best range: 200m

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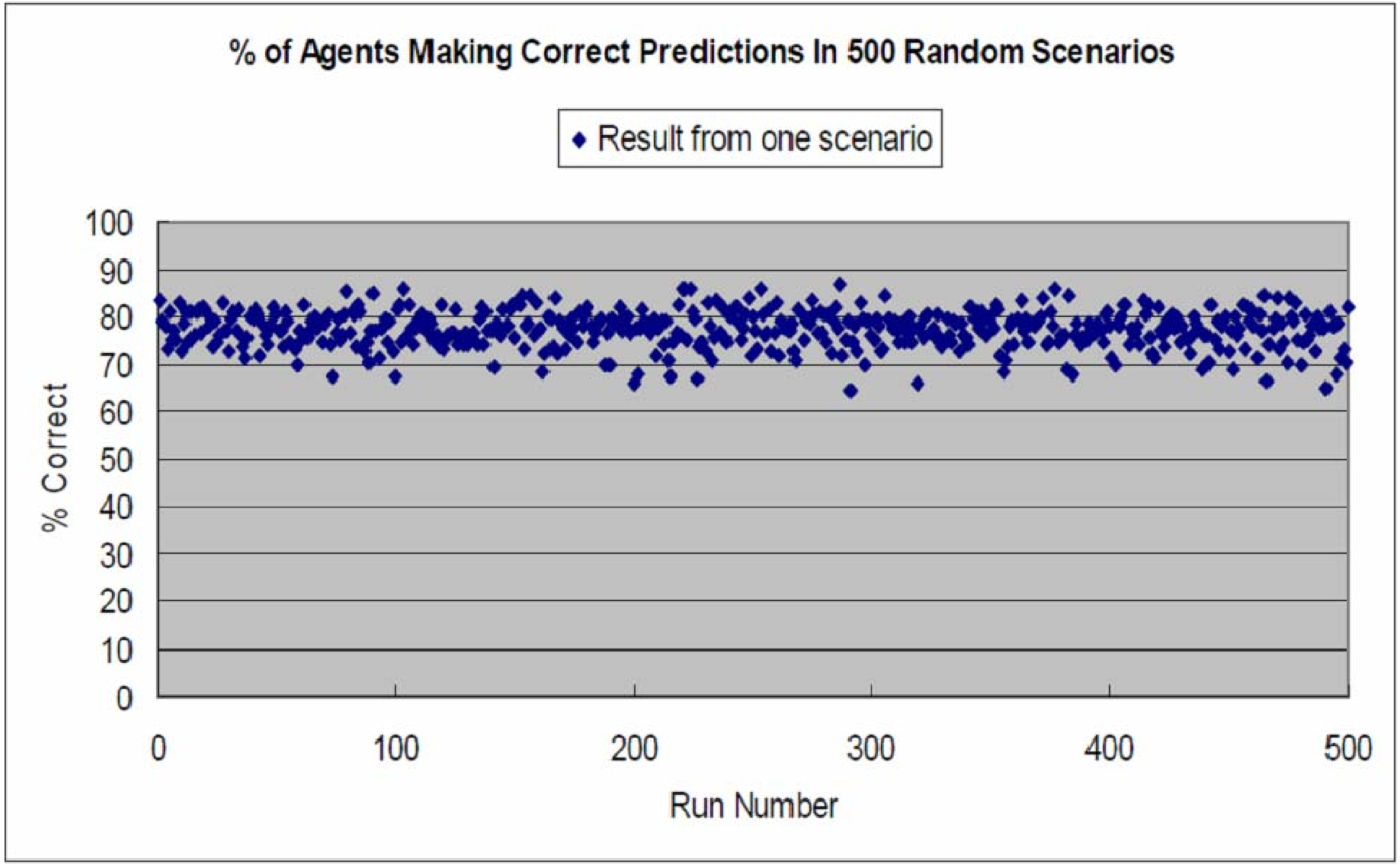
Internal Validation

- 500 runs; measured final predictions (75 minutes in advance)
  - Different randomly generated scenario each time



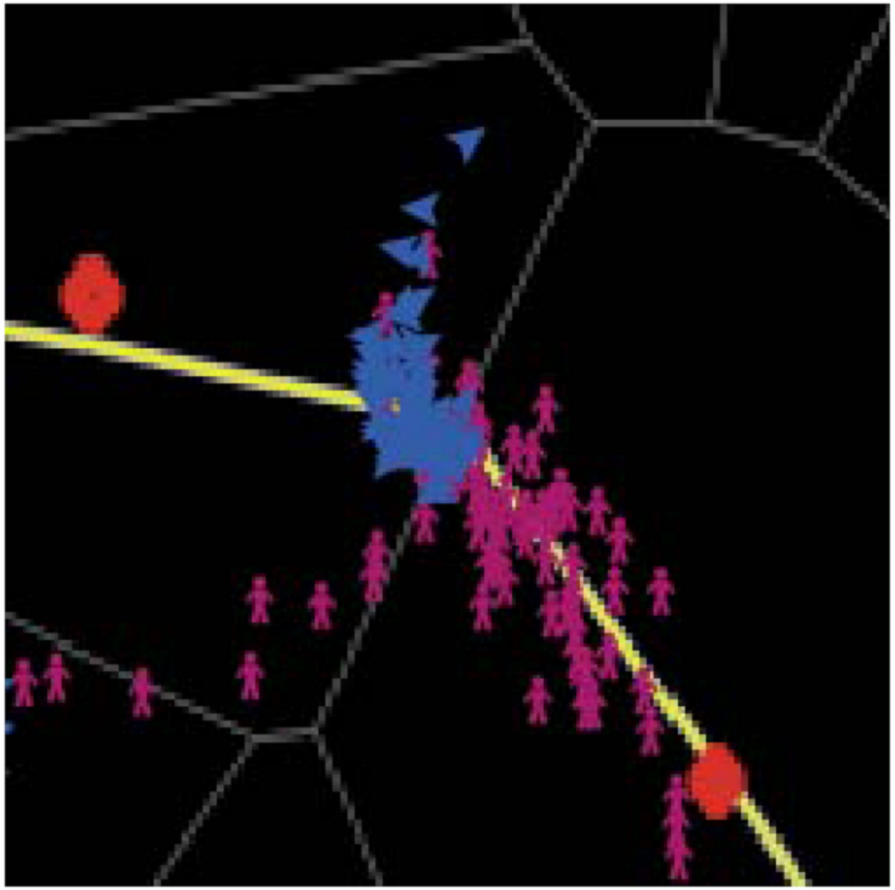
- Mean correct percentage: 77.30%; standard deviation: 3.87%

Predictive Validation

- An average of 77.30% of predictive agents made correct predictions, 75 minutes in advance

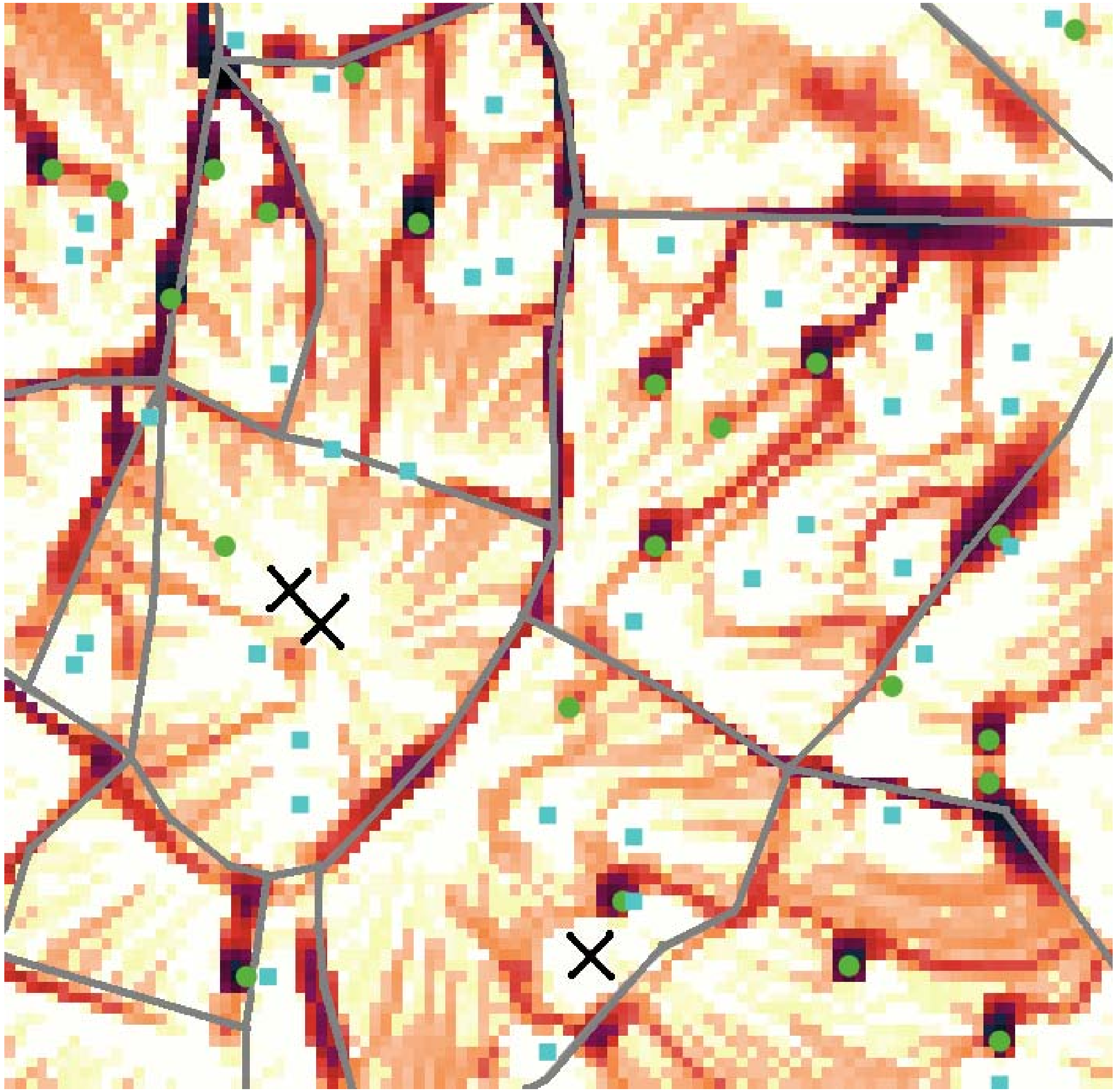
- Disadvantage of quantitative validation
  - Predictions are only correct if in the correct serving cell

- Qualitative validation is necessary

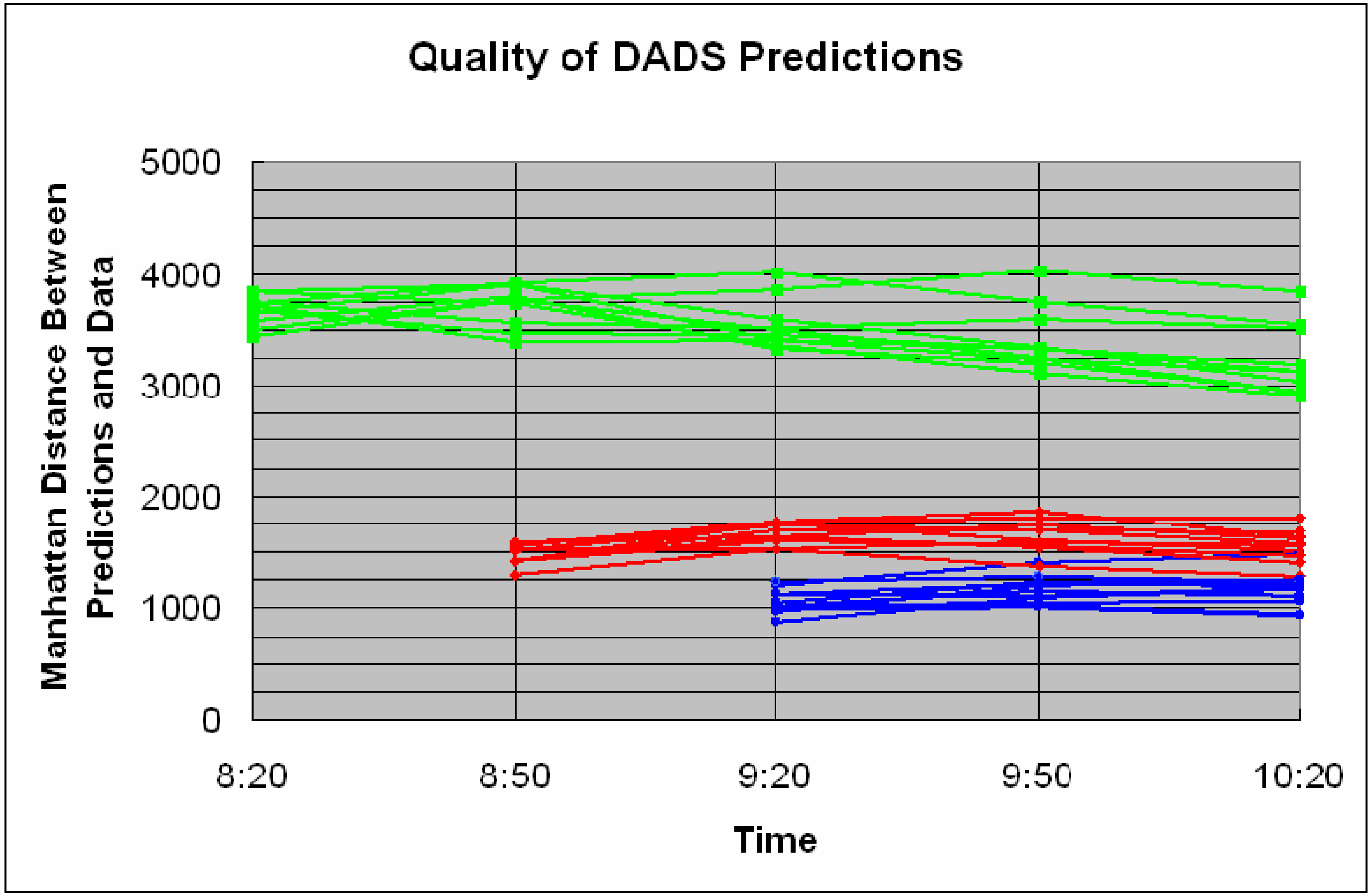


Qualitative Predictive Validation

- Dangerous location
- Safe location
- Disaster location
- Road



Ability to Improve Predictions



- Predictions of population locations at 10:20 a.m.
  - Green lines: at 8:05, red lines: at 8:35, blue lines: at 9:05

Discussion

- Assumptions— "a model is only as good as the assumptions on which it is based"
  - Homogeneous agents
  - No crowd dynamics
  - Synthetic data
  - No restrictions on agent vision or movement

http://blog.creativecurator.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/cctv-fire.jpg

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Summary

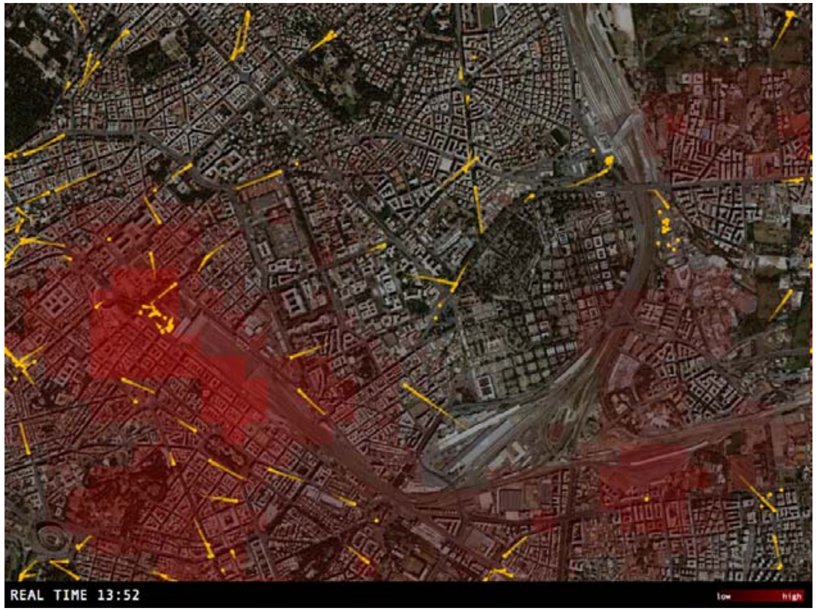
- DADS uses streaming cell phone location data to simulate and predict population movement in disasters
  - Makes use of emergent intelligence
  - Can analyze historical data
    - Study tool for past disasters
  - GPS will further increase utility
- Demonstrates DDDAS
  - Adapts to specific scenarios and constantly improves
- Validated on synthetic data
  - Predictively and internally valid
  - Provides useful inferences in situations like Katrina
    - Helpful in evacuations, even if disaster disables cell service

Future Work—DADS Itself

- Test on real cell phone location data
  - Allow for adjustment of data reception
    - DDDAS concept—sensor adjustment
- Further assess modeling techniques
- More sophisticated methods of parameterization
- Explore more ways to use cell phone data
  - Examine call volume, distribution, location, etc.

Future Work—Population Simulation

- Large-scale
  - Modeling citywide or global movement patterns in other situations
- Small-scale
  - Modeling individual behavior
  - Depicting movement and/or evacuation in a building
- Tool for study as well as prediction
- Ethical issues



http://thecityfix.com/files/2010/06/public_transport_rome.jpg

http://cdn.wn.com/pd/cd/97/038669f9ba7cf8fcc73da99f5699_grande.jpg

Thank you!

Questions?

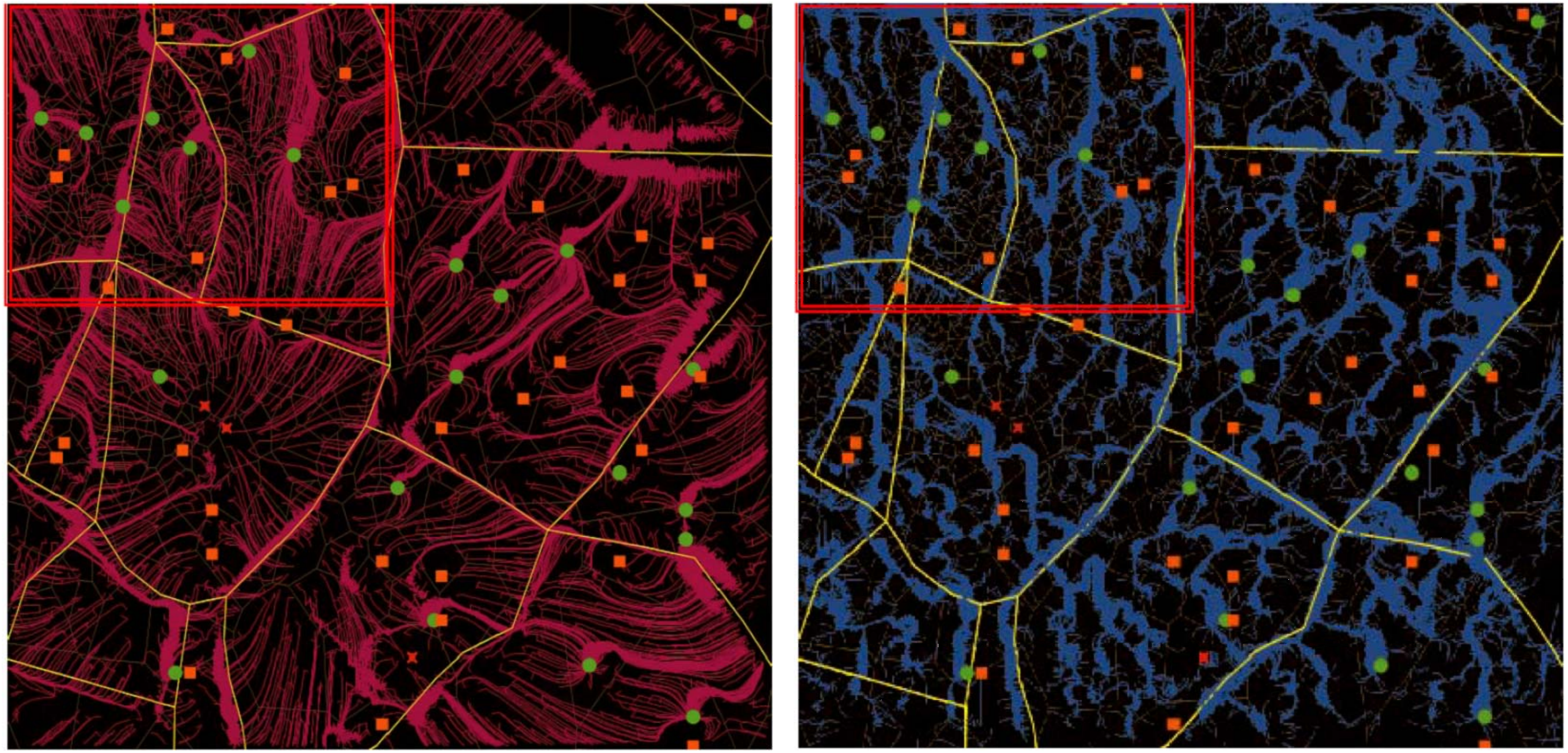
Additional Slides

Validation

- Verifies that a model “is a reasonably accurate representation of the real world” (Xiang et al.)
  - Internal Validation
    - Measures stability
  - Predictive Validation
    - Measures predictive accuracy

Qualitative Predictive Validation

- ❑ **Compare paths taken by synthetic/predictive agents**



Future Work—Adaptive Simulation

http://globalvoicesonline.org/2010/08/09/china-zhouqu-landslide-a-man-made-disaster/

- Simulations designed to adapt to streaming data
- Modeling landslides in China
  - Caused by dams, mining, and deforestation
- Better sensor networks enable this sort of technology
  - DADS is an example

Discussion

- DADS can improve situational awareness in situations like Hurricane Katrina
  - Adapts to different scenarios
  - Continuously improves predictions
  - Provides useful inferences
    - Helpful in evacuations, even if disaster disables cell service
- Uses cell phones as data source
  - Sensor network already in place
  - GPS will further increase utility
  - Can analyze historical data
    - Study tool for past disasters