

## Challenges in Information Systems for Disaster Recovery and Response

Holger Kirchner, kirchner@ipsi.fraunhofer.de  
Thomas Risse, risse@ipsi.fraunhofer.de

**Freie Universität Berlin**  
**3. GI/ITG KuVS Fachgespräch**  
**Ortsbezogene Anwendungen und Dienste**

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### Overview



1. Motivation
2. User Requirements
3. Application Area:  
Disaster Recovery and Response
4. System Architecture  
Information Flow
5. Challenges
6. MIKoBOS
7. Mobile Test Lab
8. Innovations
9. Conclusion

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## 1. Motivation



The year 2005 was marked by weather-related natural catastrophes. Roughly half of all the loss events recorded were windstorms, with costs to be borne by the world's economies exceeding US\$ 185bn.

Munich Re has long been warning that increasing global warming will be accompanied by extraordinary weather related natural catastrophes and explaining why there is a likelihood of greater loss potentials. The company's fears were confirmed in 2005.

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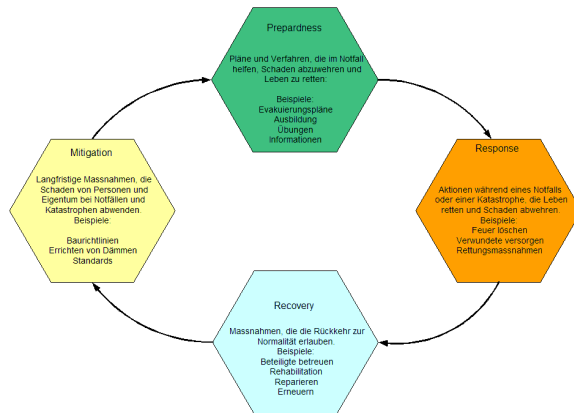
Quelle: [http://www.munichre.com/publications/302-04772\\_en.pdf](http://www.munichre.com/publications/302-04772_en.pdf)

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## E-Emergency Model



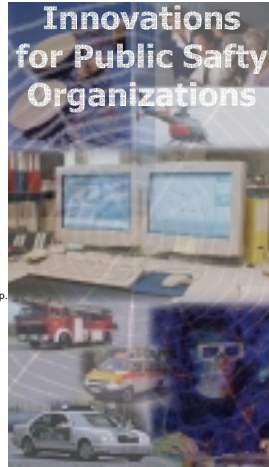
Phasenmodell des Notfallsystems



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## 1. Motivation



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### Disasters and Catastrophes

- ▶ Accidents
- ▶ Earthquakes
- ▶ Floods
- ▶ Terror attacks
- ▶ Diseases
- ▶ ...

Disaster recovery and response require a timely coordination of the emergency services

In a Large-Scale Emergency Response Operation many different units are involved:

- ▶ Fire Brigade 
- ▶ Police 
- ▶ Emergency Medical Services e.g. Red Cross 
- ▶ Technical Support Organizations e.g. THW (Technisches Hilfswerk) 
- ▶ Authorities at Local, Regional, National Level 

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## 2. User Requirements



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Study on disaster and emergency management systems:

- ▶ Integration and linking of information
- ▶ Availability of communication, redundancy of links
- ▶ Fast data access
- ▶ Timeliness and updating of information
- ▶ Standardization of information

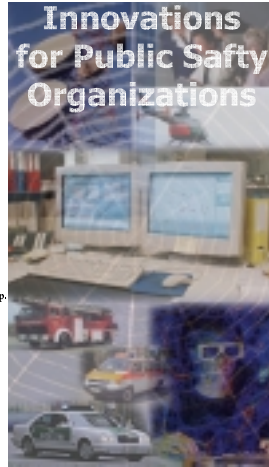
Coordinating and controlling an operation needs

- ▶ improved **Communication and Coordination** within and between Organizations by **digital technology**

Nickel, S., et al. (2002). Marktanalyse Katastrophen- und Notfallmanagementsysteme (in German), Fraunhofer Gesellschaft (eds.)

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### 3. Application Area: Disaster Recovery and Response



#### Characteristics

- ▶ Not predictable
- ▶ Information provision in realtime
- ▶ No precise planning
- ▶ No infrastructure

#### Each disaster/catastrophe is unique

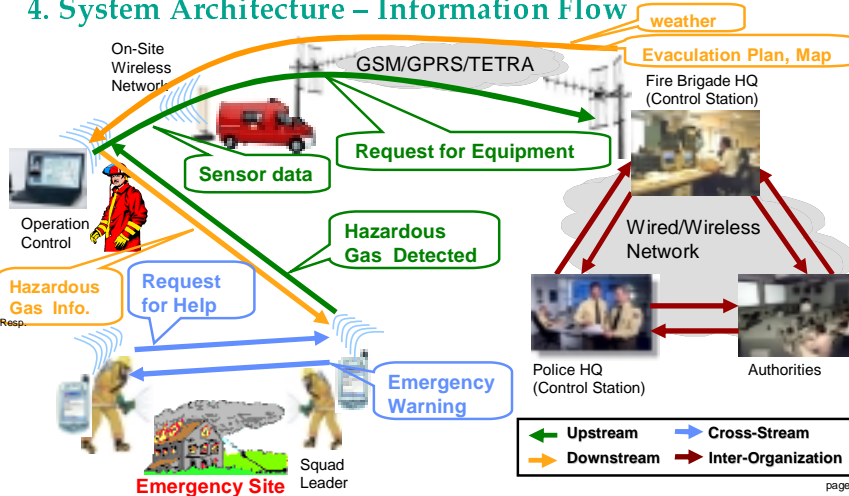
- ▶ Situation
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Resources

#### Success and efficiency depends on a few aspects

- ▶ up-to-date information being propagated up and downstream efficiently
- ▶ effective resource management
- ▶ well-organized cooperation and coordination between the different services

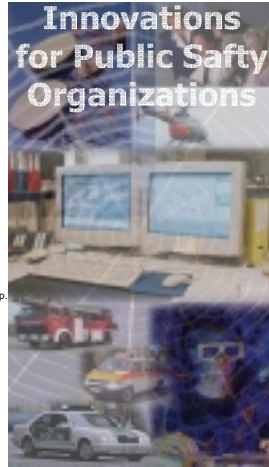
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### 4. System Architecture – Information Flow



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## 5. Challenges (some selected)



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### Networking

- ▶ robust communications at WAN, LAN, PAN, and BAN

### Configuration

- ▶ Auto / Self configuration
- ▶ Configuration of devices
- ▶ Discovery of services

### Data Management

- ▶ Reliability
- ▶ Performance

### Resource Scheduling

### Positioning

### Security

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## 5. Challenges – Configuration



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### Actors:

- ▶ Stationary (Fire Brigade HQ, Police HQ)
- ▶ Semi-mobile (Operation control)
- ▶ Mobile (frontline personnel, e.g. fire fighters)

### Topics:

- ▶ Auto / Self configuration
  - Actors needs to be integrated
  - Resource conflicts (use multiple links)
- ▶ Configuration of devices
  - Integration and sync. of devices
- ▶ Discovery of services
  - Access services on demand (hazard-DB)

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## 5. Challenges – Data Management



### Motivation:

- ▶ unreliable communication environments
- ▶ low data transmission rates at some level
- ▶ different processing and storage capabilities of the devices

### Challenges:

- ▶ Reliability (complete information)
- ▶ Performance (fast information provision and access)
- ▶ Bandwidth varies -> data must be transformed, de/aggregated -> flexible data structures

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## 6. MIKoBOS Functions – data transfer down stream

**Command Control/HQ**

**Operation Control (TEL)**

← Upstream      → Cross-Stream

→ Downstream      → Inter-Organization

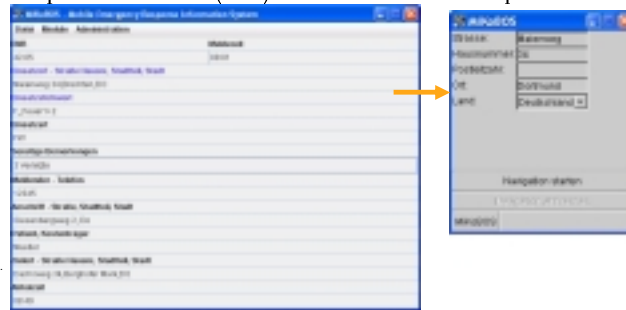
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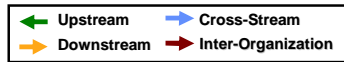
## 6. MIKoBOS Functions

### Operation Control (TEL)

### Squad Leader



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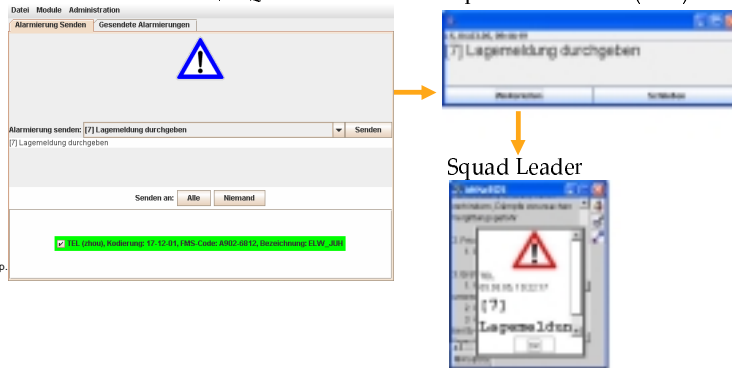
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## 6. MIKoBOS Functions – transfer FMS messages

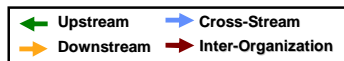
### Command Control/HQ

### Operation Control (TEL)

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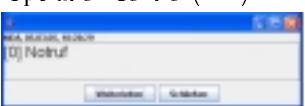
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Mobiles Informations- und  
Kommunikationssystem für  
BOS


## 6. MIKoBOS Functions – transfer FMS messages


Squad Leader

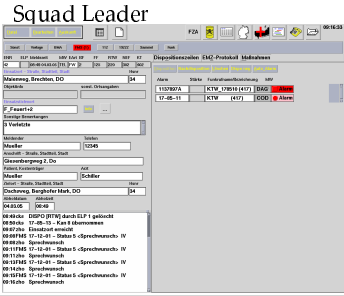


Operation Control (TEL)










← Upstream
→ Cross-Stream

↗ Downstream
↘ Inter-Organization

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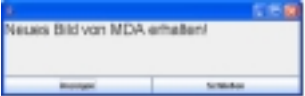
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## 6. MIKoBOS Functions – transfer photos


Squad Leader

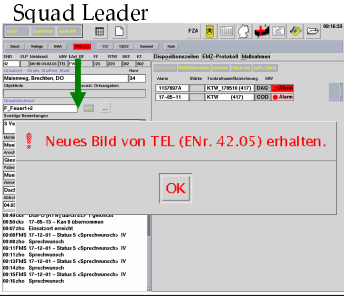


Operation Control (TEL)










← Upstream
→ Cross-Stream

↗ Downstream
↘ Inter-Organization

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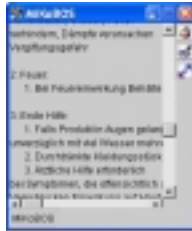


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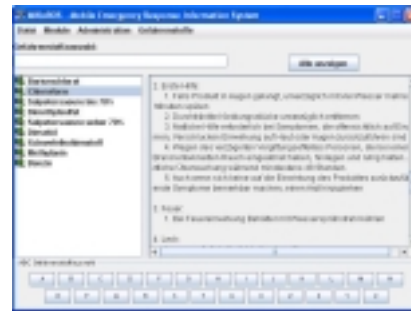


## 6. MIKoBOS Functions – hazard-DB access

Squad Leader

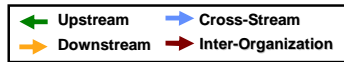


Operation Control (TEL)



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## 8. Outlook/Innovations



- ▶ Location/context-based service discovery
- ▶ Database management: "flying elephants"
- ▶ Distributed data storage based on grid computing and peer2peer/p-grid (Bnode)
- ▶ Proactive information provision (Preloading, Prefetching and caching/hoarding)
- ▶ Indoor positioning (using auto init/setup)

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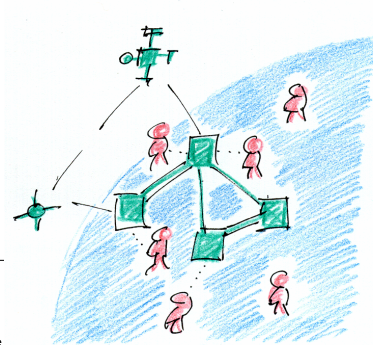
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## 9. Conclusion

### MIKoBOS Integrated communication and information system

- ▶ To develop an IS for Disaster Recovery and Response several IT research disciplines need to work together
- ▶ Information flow (up-, down-, cross stream, inter-org)
- ▶ Research areas (challenges)
  - *Networking*
  - **Configuration**
  - **Data Management**
  - *Resource Scheduling*
  - *Positioning*
  - *Security*



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Thank you very much for your attention!

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