

SAFE-NET: A Computing Platform for Public Safety Applications

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1. INTRODUCTION

There are increasing calls for developing <u>descriptive</u>, <u>predictive</u>, and <u>prescriptive</u> analytical tools using <u>big data</u> to enable informed and optimal decision making for public safety applications.

These tools provide necessary intelligence and decision support capabilities including:

- Estimation of missing information
- Incident state prediction

- Evaluation of response scheme alternatives to determine the optimal strategies

2. OBJECTIVES

This research aims at accelerating public safety innovation through the development of SAFE-NET.

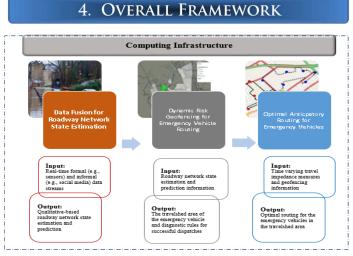
SAFE-NET is a novel computational platform to support efficient and safe dynamic mobilization of resources and personnel for emergency response.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

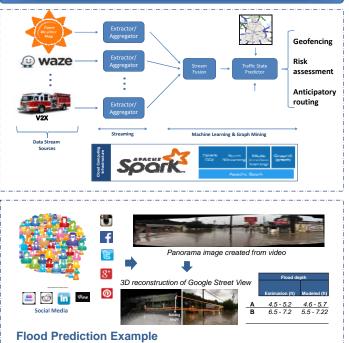
Q1: What data sources can be fused, and how can this fusion process be efficiently performed to provide accurate estimation of the time-varying roadway network conditions?

Q2: What is the travelshed area (geofencing) for emergency vehicle routing, and how can the temp-spatial risk in this travelshed area be quantified?

Q3: What is the most optimal route for an emergency vehicle taking into consideration the tradeoff between speed and safety requirements of the emergency vehicle dispatching process?

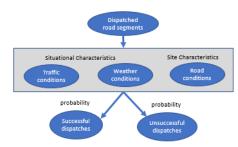


5. MULTI-SOURCE DATA FUSION



6. DYNAMIC GEOFENCING & RISK ASSESSMENT

Dynamically fence out high-risk street segments from dispatch routing at a given time.



Conceptual framework for applying data mining (e.g. classification and regression techniques - CART) to elicit rules of site and situational characteristics for successful and unsuccessful dispatches on road segments.

7. DISTRIBUTED ROUTING Algorithm

- We present a novel algorithm which integrates the network decomposition and link augmentation techniques.
- The algorithm uses parallelization techniques to expedite the computational time.

Step1: Original Network

Step2: Partitioned Network

Step 3: g SP within each sub-







Step 4: Boundary to boundary SP computation





travelshed are