

Tsunami Evacuation Experience System Based on Multi-Agent Model using Smart Device

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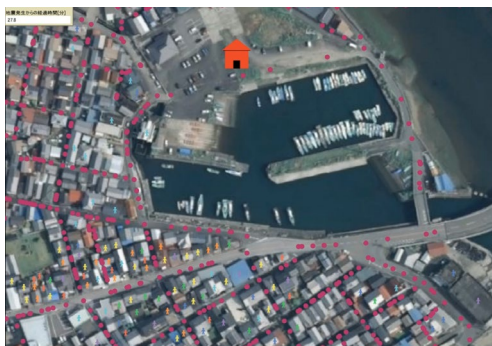
1. Introduction

2. Summary of system

3. Integrations of model

- ① Digital city model to display
- ② Result of Tsunami simulation
- ③ Result of evacuation simulation
- ④ Output to devices

4. Conclusion



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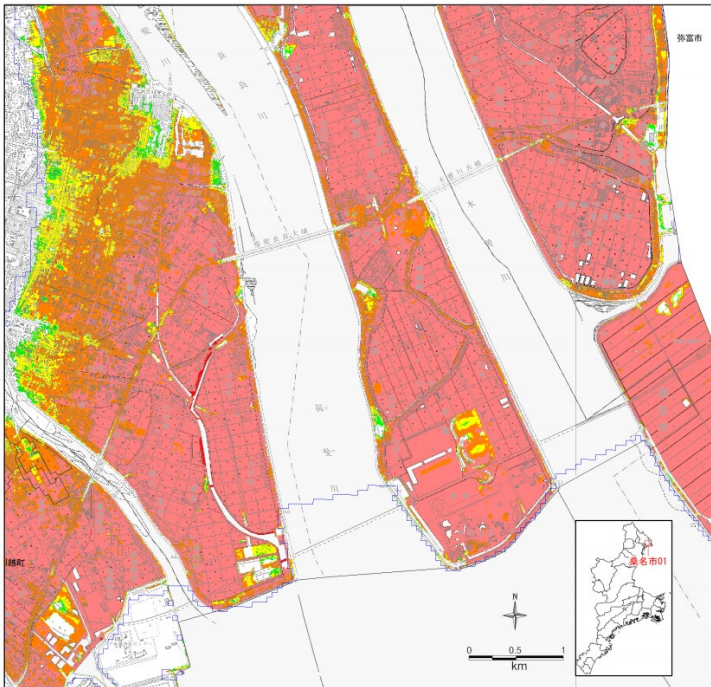
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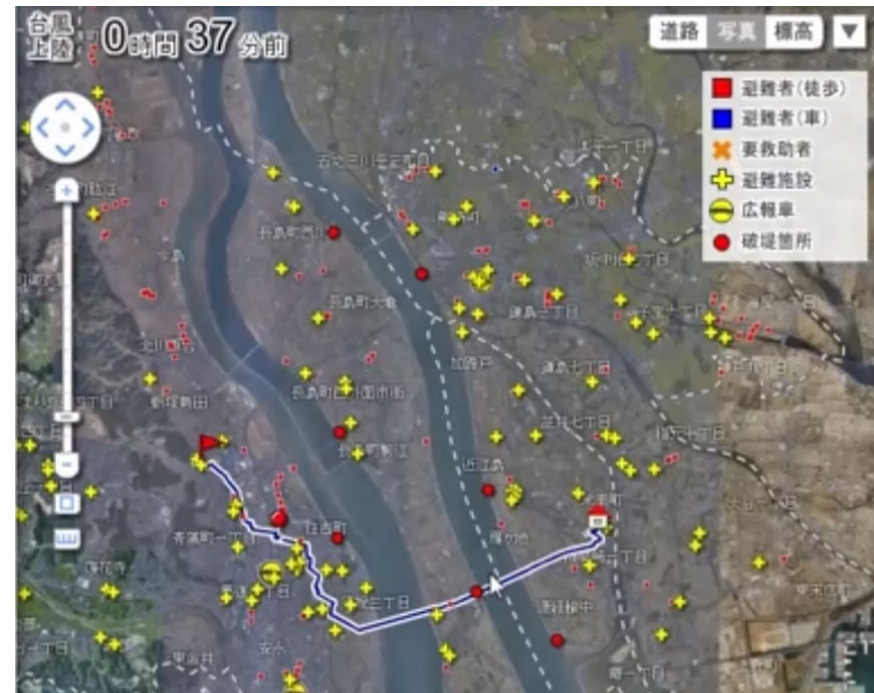


Hazard map has been made to raise disaster prevention awareness,
But ...**Cannot image Tsunami damage too much.**

Tsunami hazard map

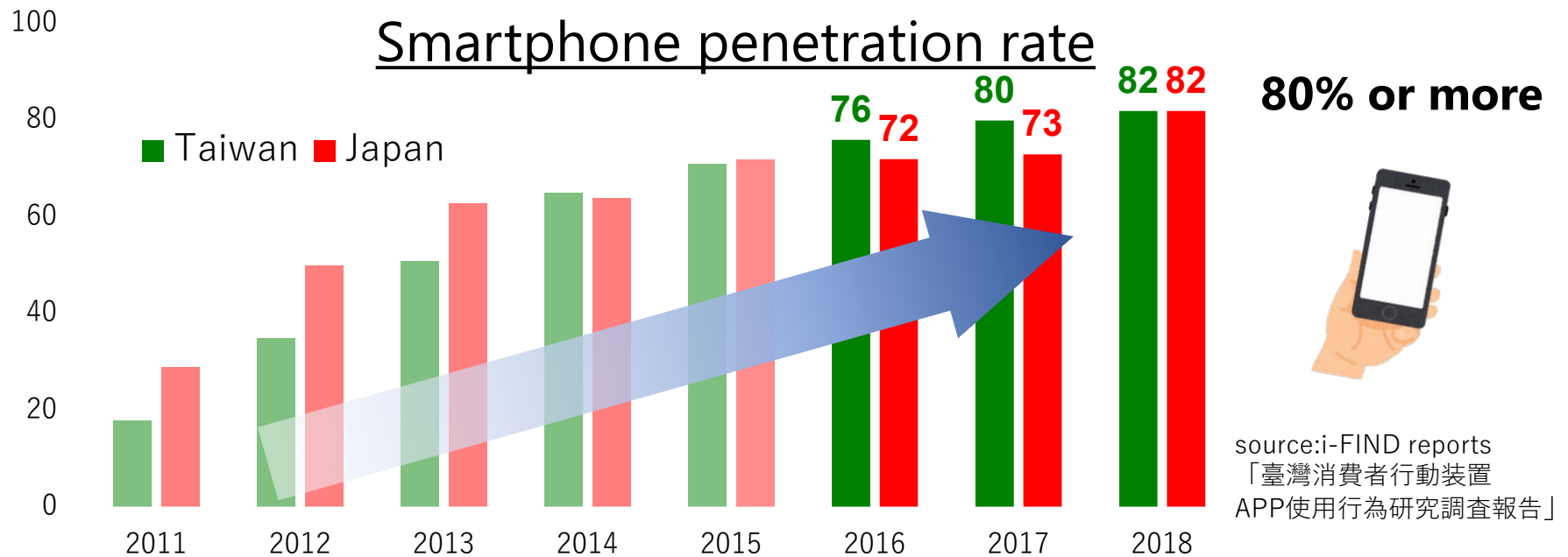


Static



Dynamic

Smartphone can be cited as familiar VR devices and their penetration rate goes up year by year.



Developed a useful system for the education for disaster mitigation by VR using smart device.

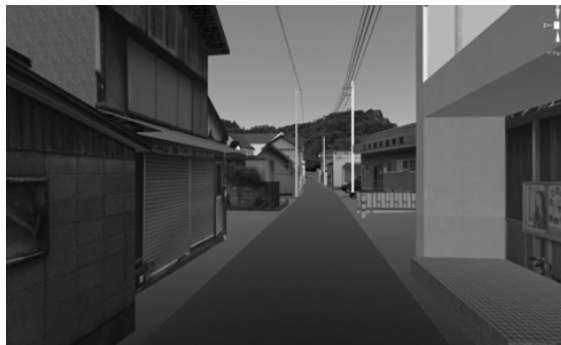
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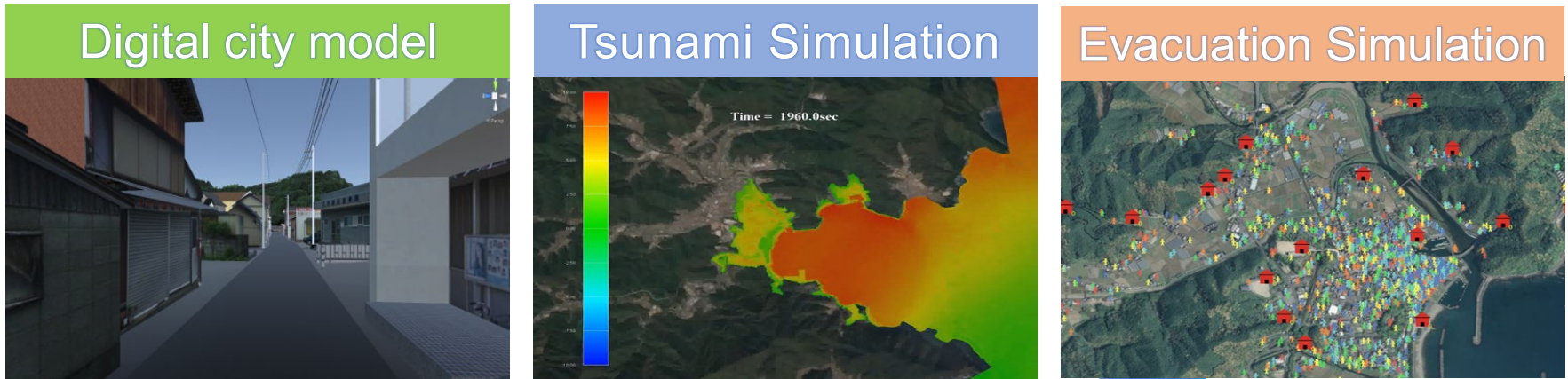
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2. SUMMARY OF SYSTEM



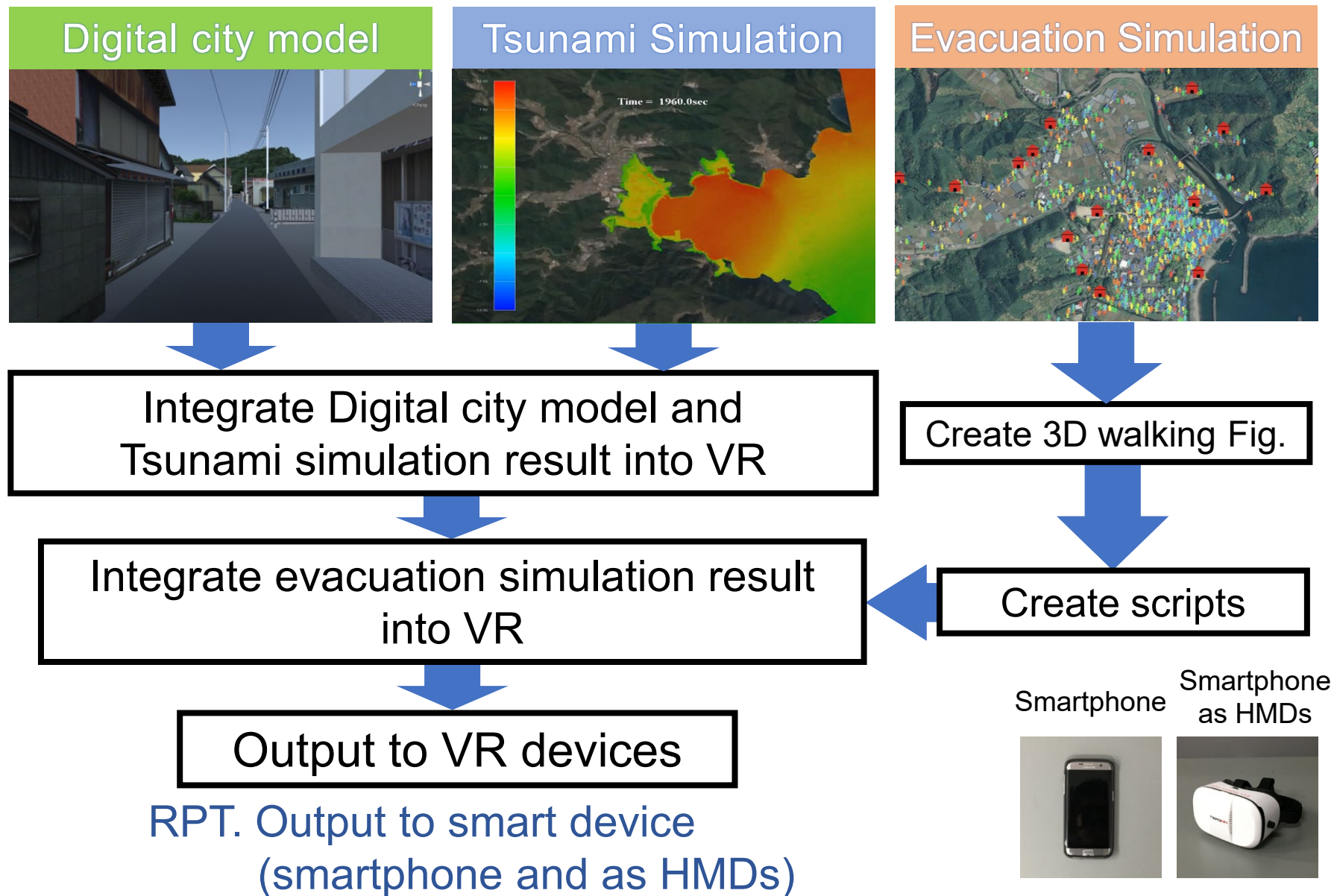
Integrate



Using Unity* ,integrate results and models into VR
*Unity is a cross-platform 3D content creation engine

Output

Smartphone	Smartphone as HMDs	PC-Powered HMDs	water tank as Evacuation Training Equipment	immersive VR environment HoloStage
				



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● Low Resolution (Large area)

Paste Satellite images to terrain model using publicly available data



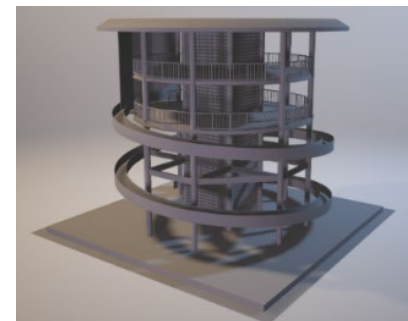
● Medium Resolution (Medium area)

Reconstruct 3D shape by SfM/MVS taken with UAV



● High Resolution (narrow area)

Convert from 2D image (ex.photo/drawing) to 3D shape using CAD



3. INTEGRATIONS OF MODEL ①DIGITAL CITY MODEL TO DISPLAY ¹¹



3. INTEGRATIONS OF MODEL ①DIGITAL CITY MODEL TO DISPLAY ¹²



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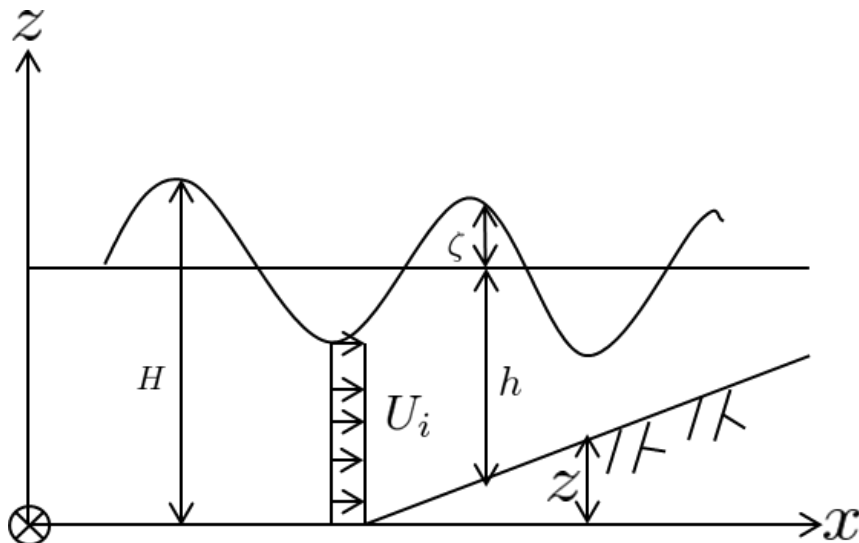
Governing Equations

● Shallow Water Equation

$$\frac{\partial(U_i H)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(U_j U_i H)}{\partial x_j} + \nu_e \frac{\partial^2(U_i H)}{\partial x_j^2} + \frac{gn^2 U_i \sqrt{U_j U_j}}{H^{\frac{1}{3}}} + gH \frac{\partial(H + z)}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

● Continuity Equation

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(U_i H)}{\partial x_i} = 0$$



H : Total water depth

h : Static water depth

g : Acceleration of gravity

z : The height of ground

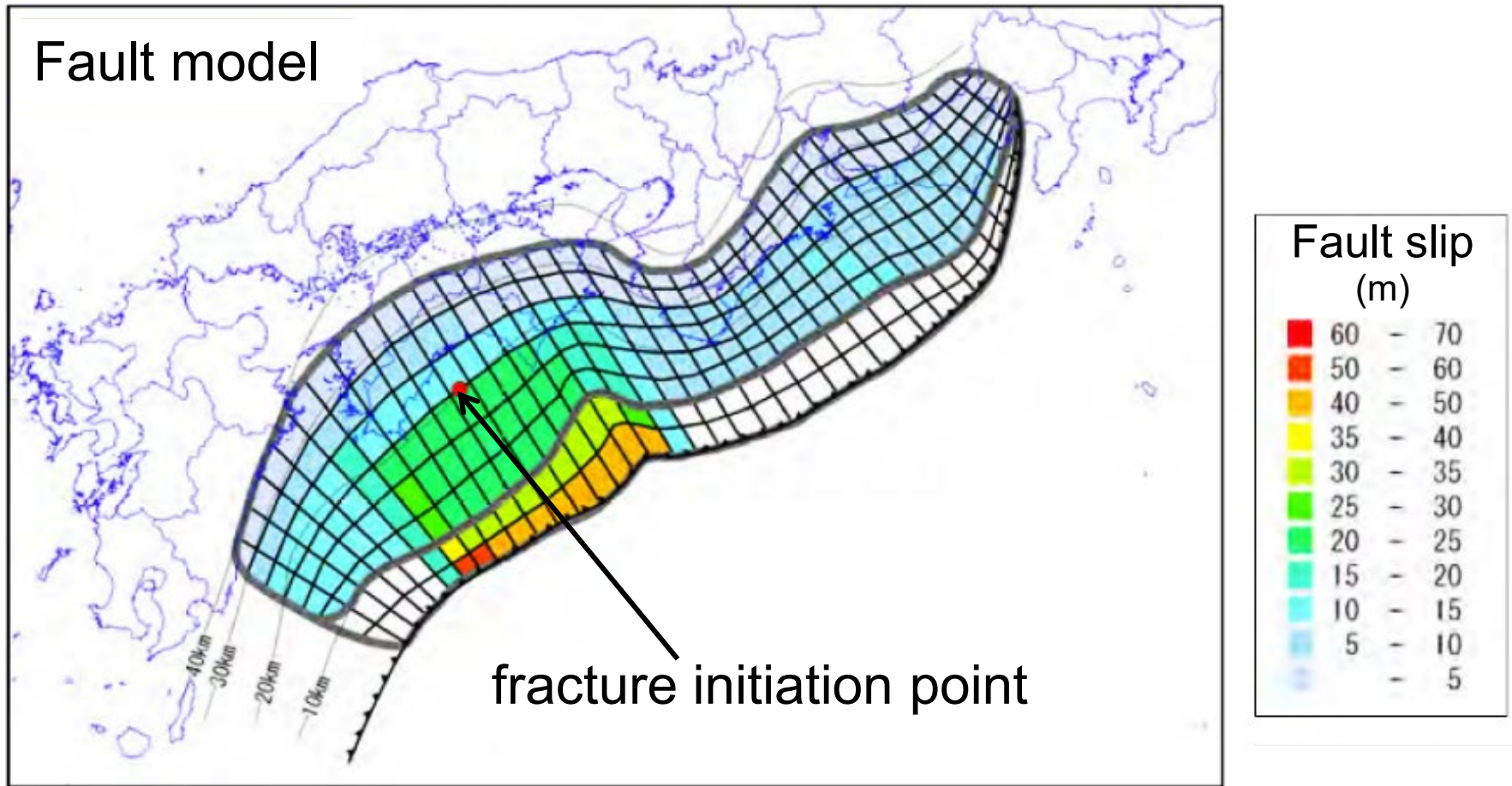
U_i : Mean velocity (U_1, U_2, \dots)

ν_e : Eddy viscosity coefficient

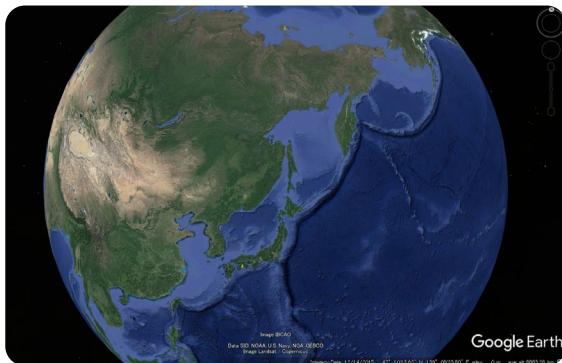
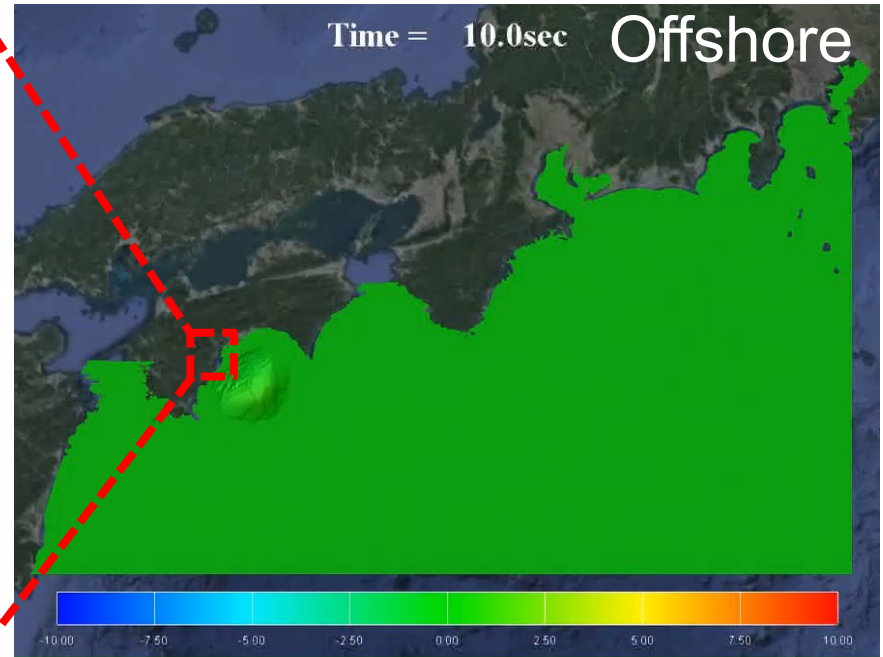
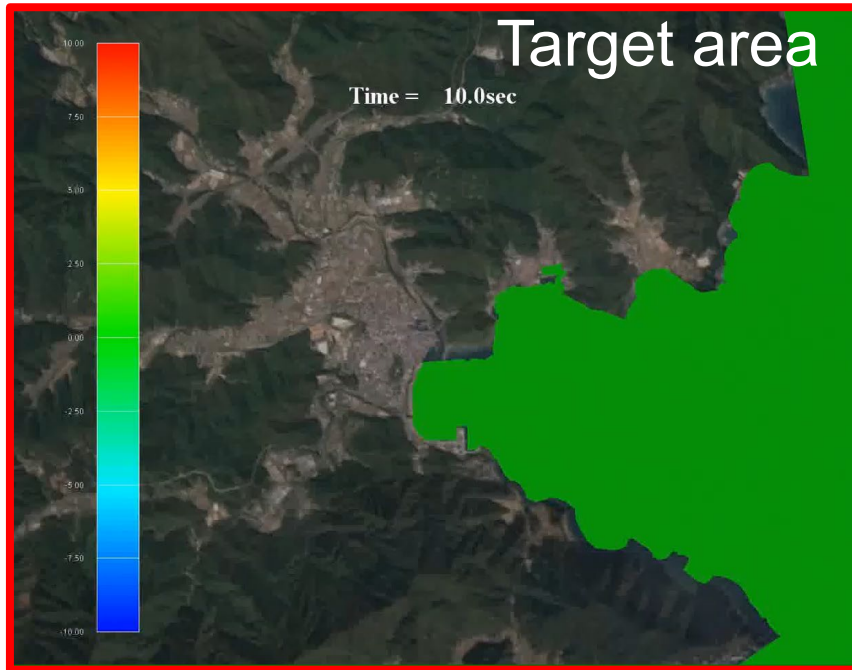
n : Manning's Roughness Coefficient

ζ : Wave elevation

● Initial condition for Tsunami



Tsunami simulation Result



Target Area :
Kure, Nakatosato-town,
Kochi Prefecture, Japan

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Target

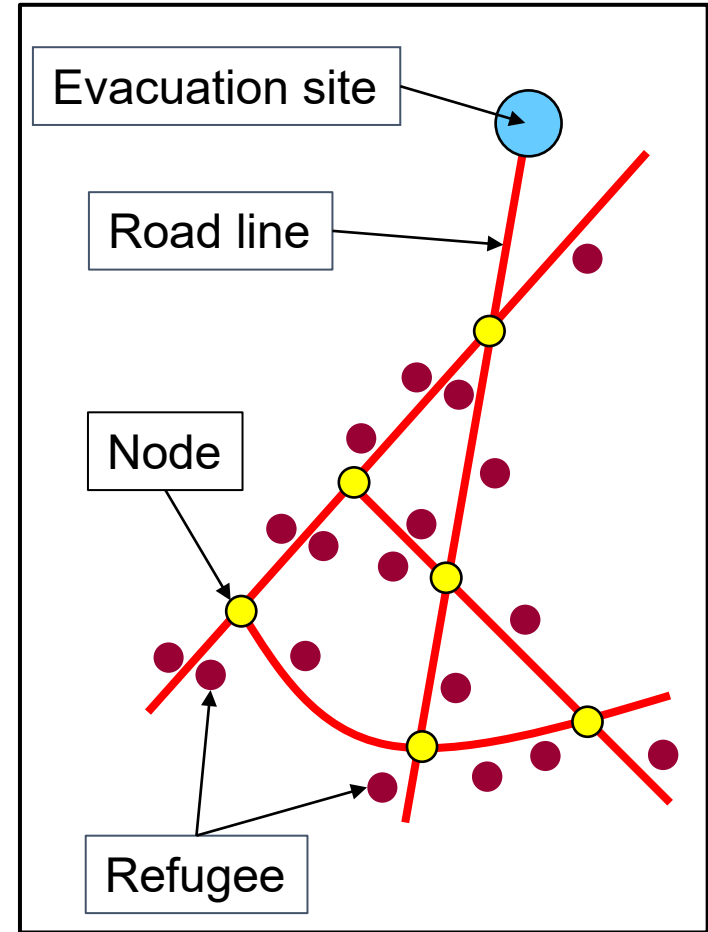
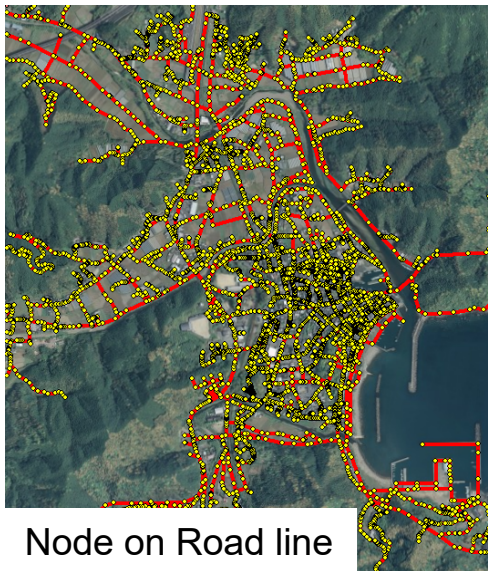
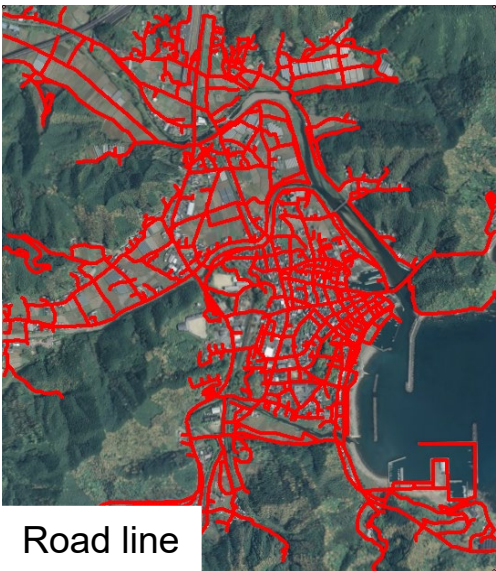
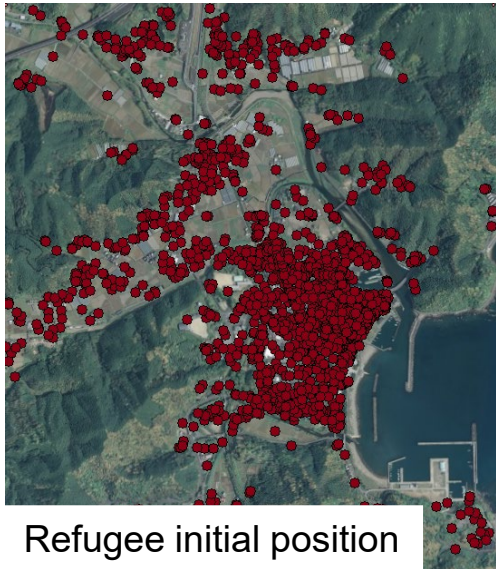
Area : Kure, Nakatosa-town,
Kochi Prefecture, Japan
Refugee : 3,526 (household),
Evacuation site : 26

Method

Multi-agent Simulation (MAS) Considering...

- **Route selection**
distance / elevation / water's edge / majority synching bias/
avoiding flooded path
- **Walking speed**
by age / gradient / crowding / fatigue
- **Determine by damage**
- **Shelter capacity**

● Input data for evacuation analysis



Input data from public data

Judgement of refugee's route

$$S = \frac{a}{s^\alpha} - \frac{b}{z^\beta} - \frac{c}{w^\gamma} - \frac{d}{t^\delta}$$

Utility

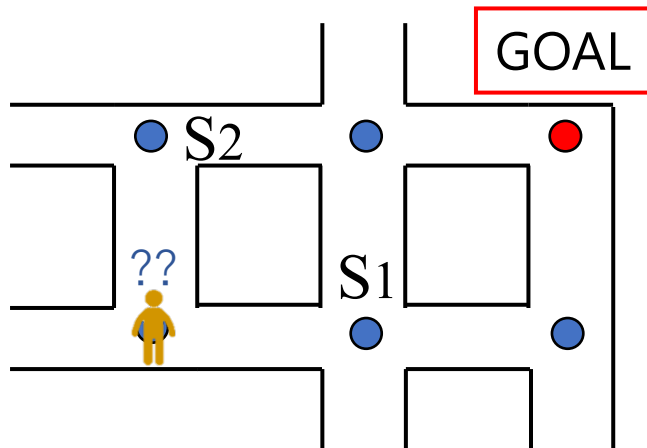
Distance from evacuation

elevation

Distance from Water's front

majority synching bias

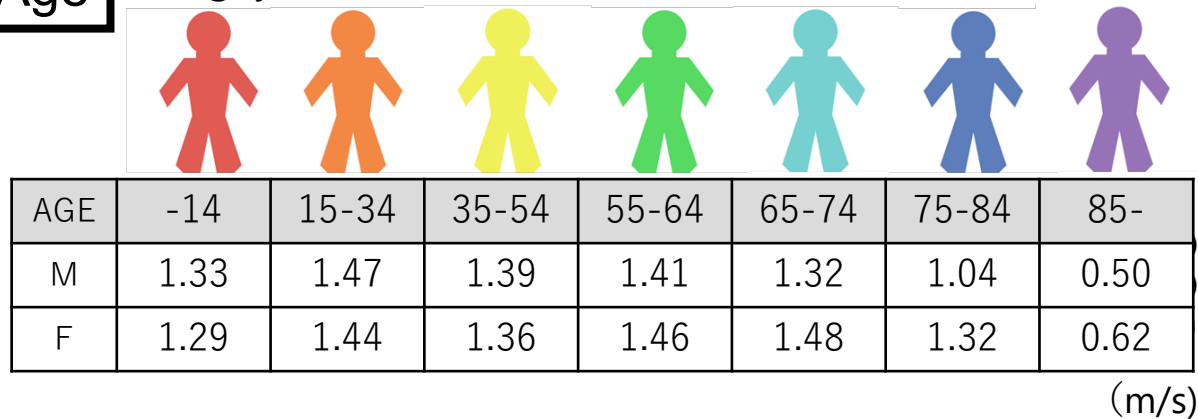
S : Utility (Judge larger S)
 a, b, c, d : weighting coefficient
 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$: weighting coefficient of distance
 s : distance from evacuation site
 z : elevation
 w : distance from water's front
 t : number of people



Each node has Each S
 If $S1 > S2$, Refugee Move to $S1$

Speed by Age

S.Kagaya, et al. (2011)



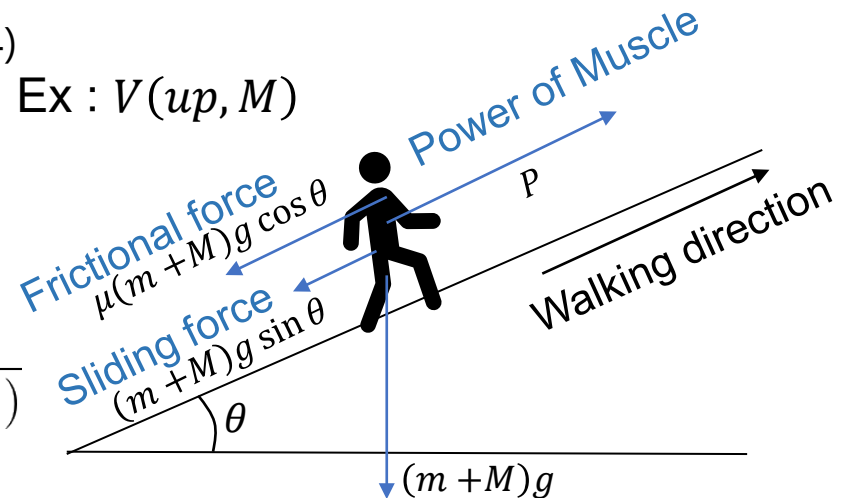
Speed by Gradient

A.Morimoto, et al. (2004)

Ex : $V(up, M)$

$$V(up, M) = \frac{P}{(m + M)g(\mu \times \cos\theta + \sin\theta)}$$

$$V(down, M) = \frac{P}{(m + M)g(\mu \times \cos\theta - \sin\theta)}$$



P : Power of Muscle, m : Body weight, M : Load,
 g : Gravity acceleration, μ : coefficient of friction, θ : Gradient

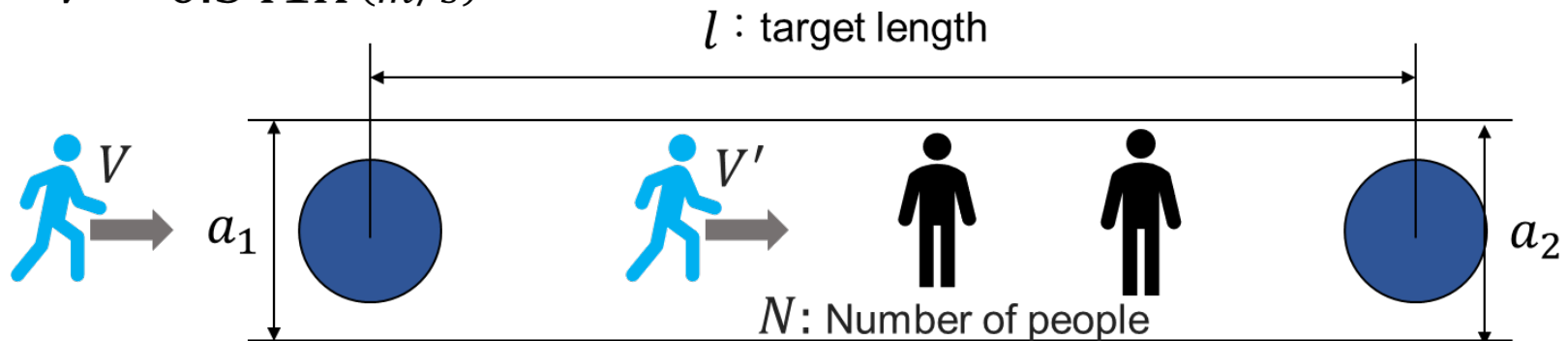
Speed by Crowding

J.Fruin, et al. (1974)

$$K = \frac{N}{\{(a_1 + a_2) \times l \div 2\}} \quad (\text{Number of people / m})$$

$$V' = V - 0.341K \text{ (m/s)}$$

K : Density, a_1, a_2 : Road width
 N : Number of people
 V : Walking speed
 V' : New walking speed



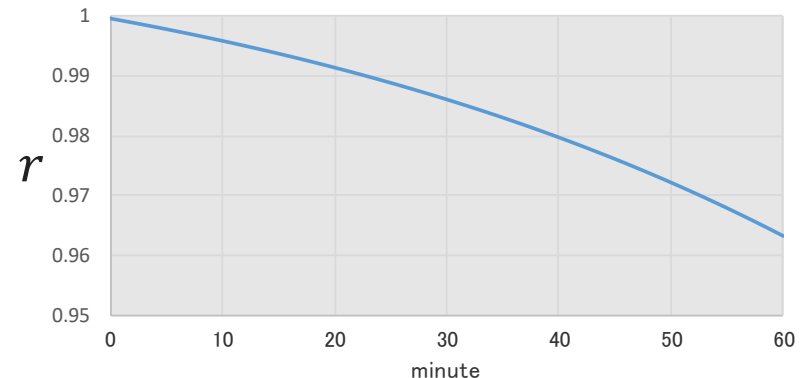
Speed ratio by Fatigue

T.Katada, et al. (2013)

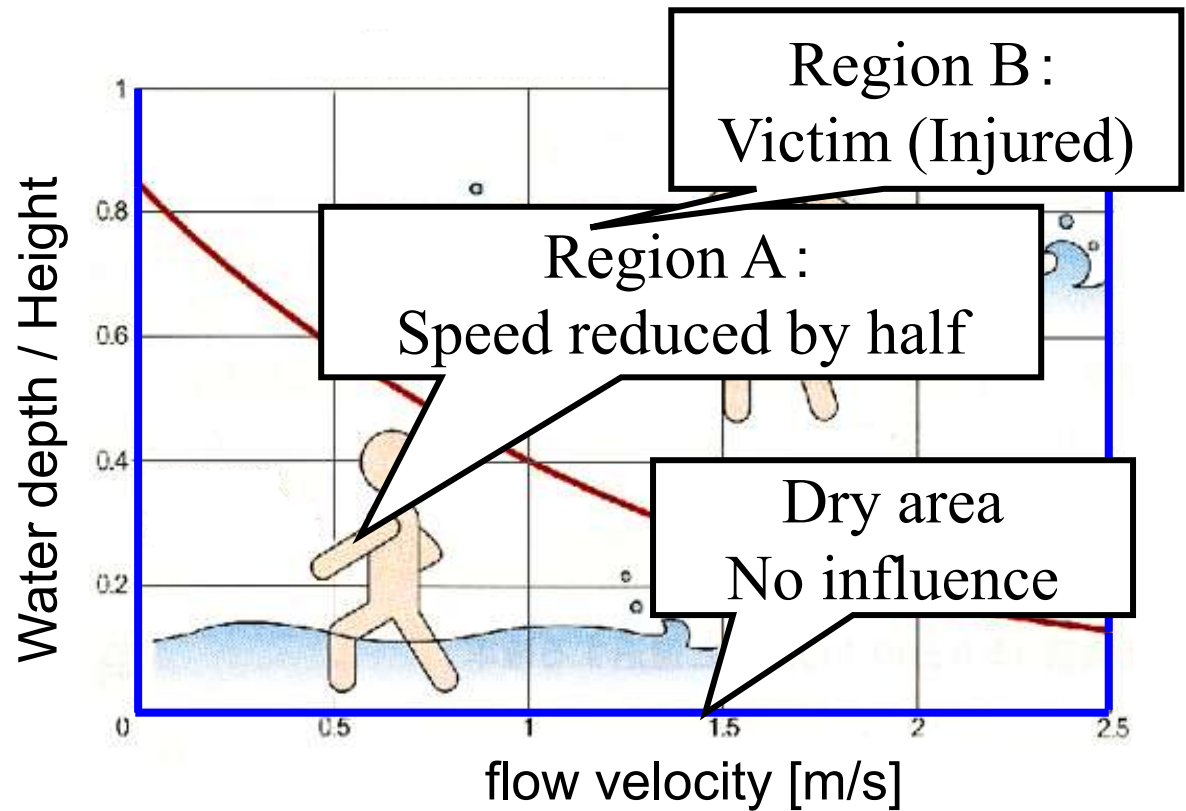
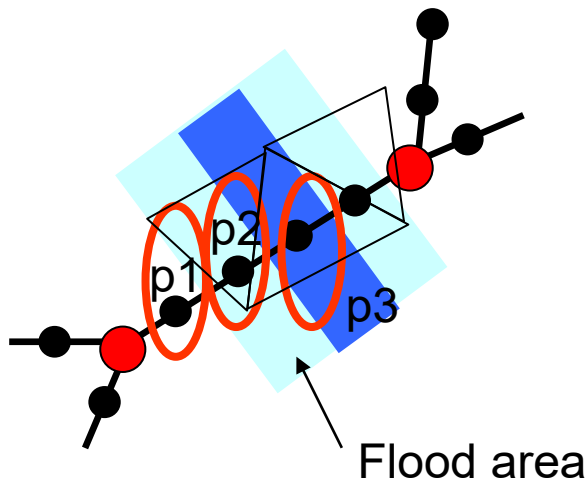
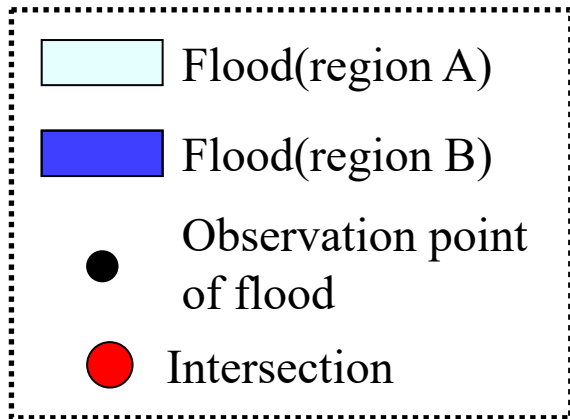
$$r = \frac{1}{\{0.982 + \exp(1.12t - 4)\}}$$

r : Coefficient of fatigue speed, t : Passed time (hour)

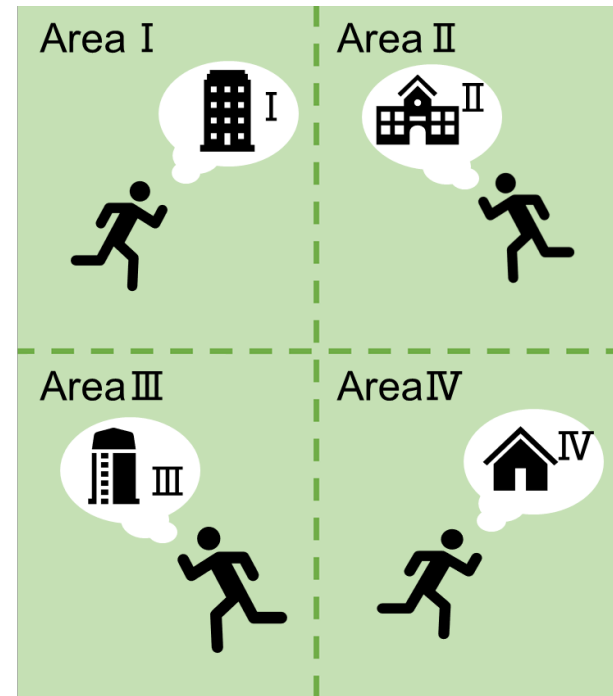
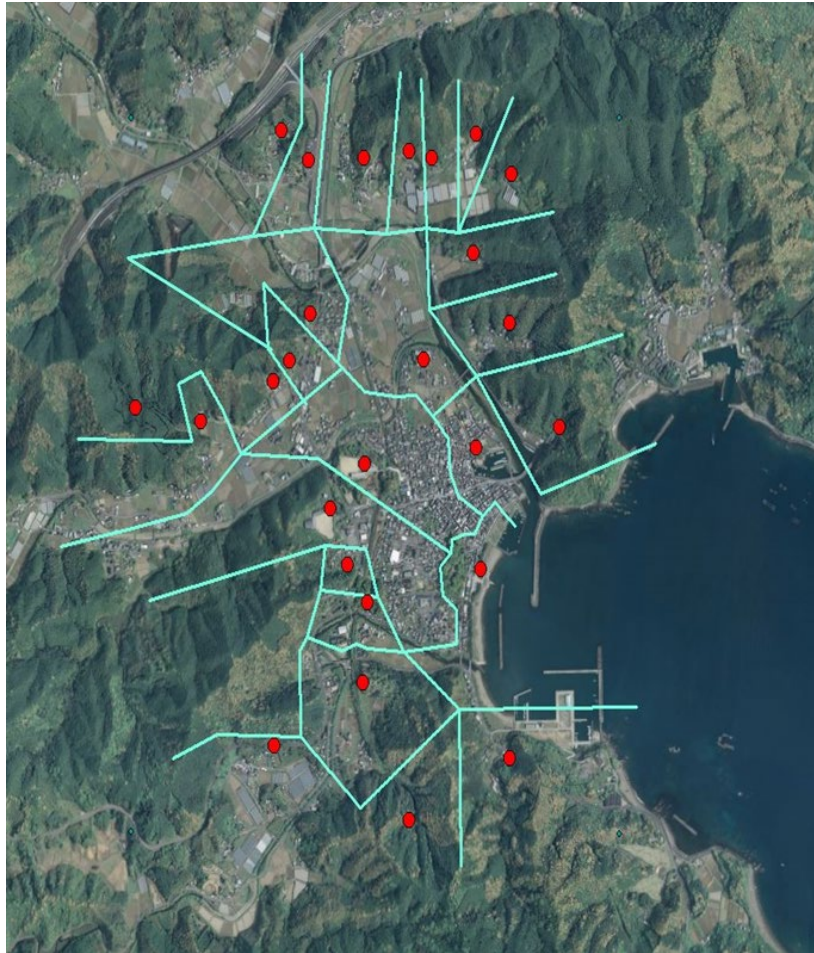
Fatigue speed drop by time change



Relationship between flow velocity, water depth and refugee's status



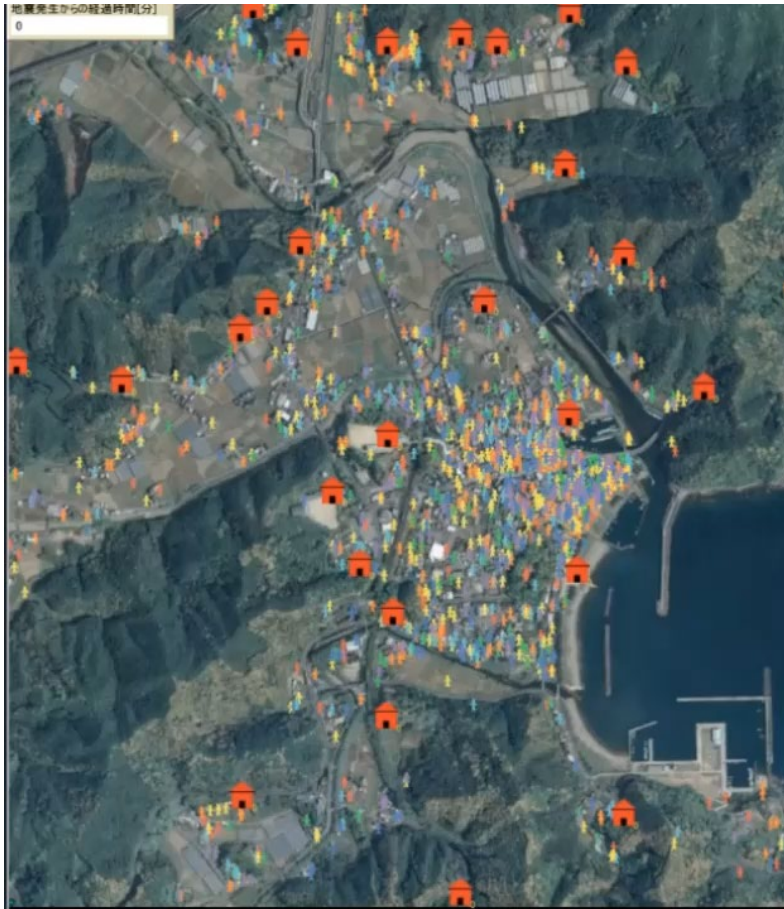
Suga, et al. (2000)



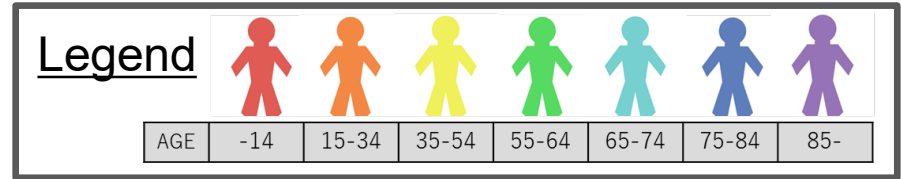
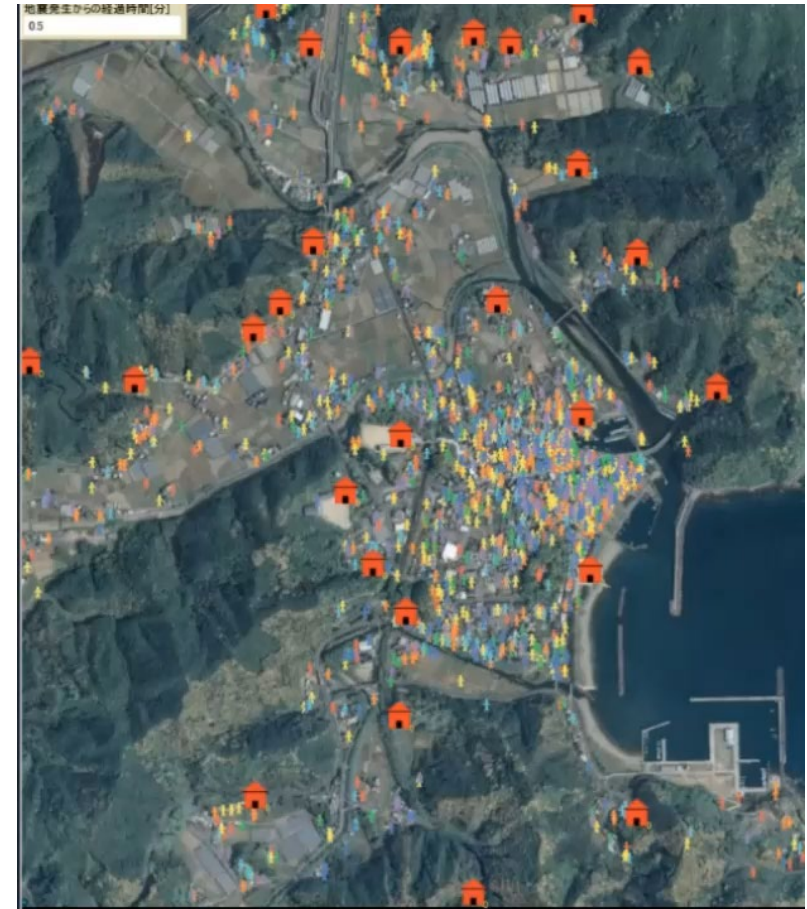
Set up initial shelter as not to exceed the capacity of the shelter using Voronoi division.

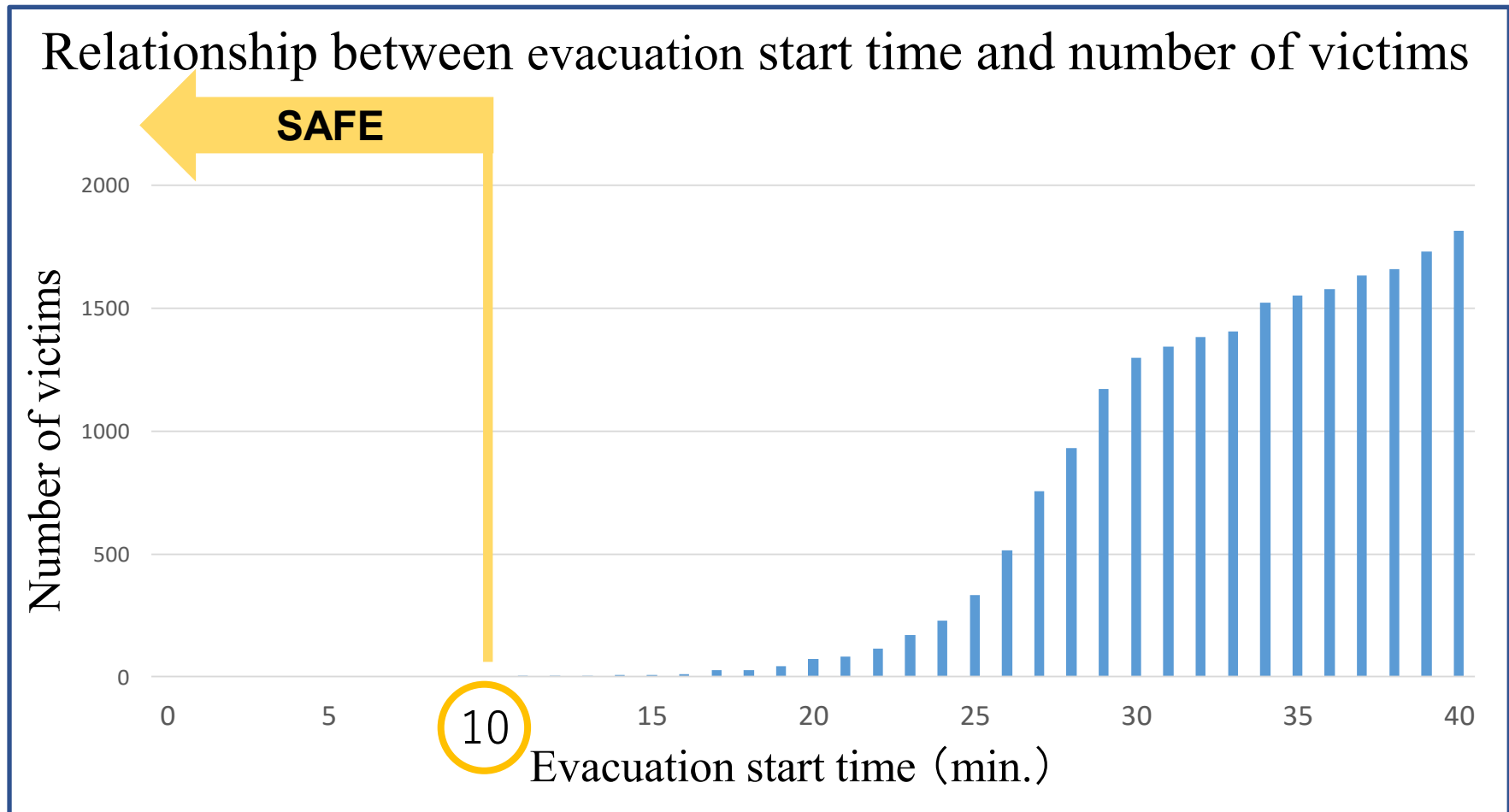
● Evacuation Result Evacuation starts...

10 min after Earthquake



30 min after Earthquake





It is safe if you start evacuation within 10 minutes after the earthquake.

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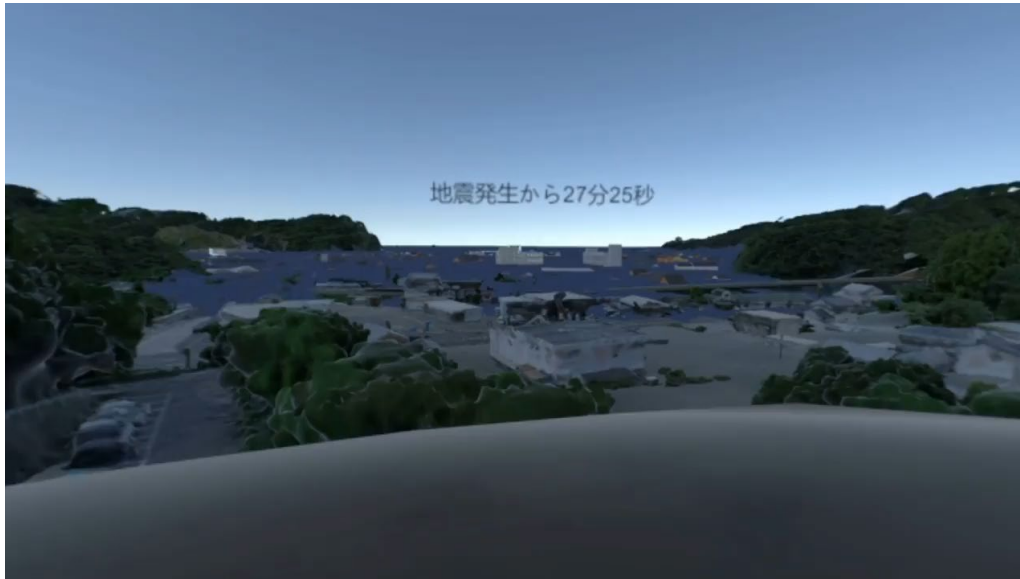
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● Animation of refugee's viewpoint



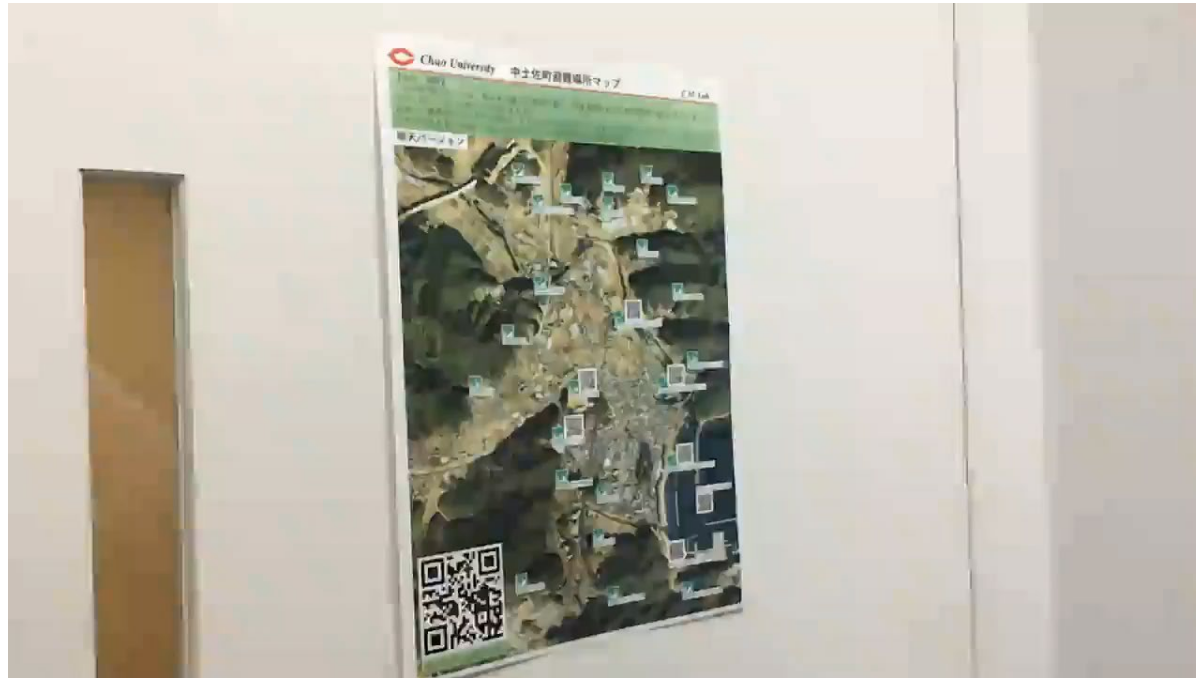
View from Evacuation Site



View from Evacuating
(Swallowed up by Tsunami)



How to use of the present system



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Developed a useful system for the education for disaster mitigation by VR using smart device.

- Developed a highly applicable evacuation simulation method using multi-agent model
- Integrated the digital city model, Tsunami / Evacuation simulation result on Unity
- Developed a system to experience using smart devices

Future work

- Improve the applicability of evacuation simulation
- Enhance the reality of VR

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION.

