



Collaborative, **C**omplex and **C**ritical
Decision-Support in **E**volving **C**risis

**TRIDEC – The ICT flagship project for
information management and software
architecture for crisis management**

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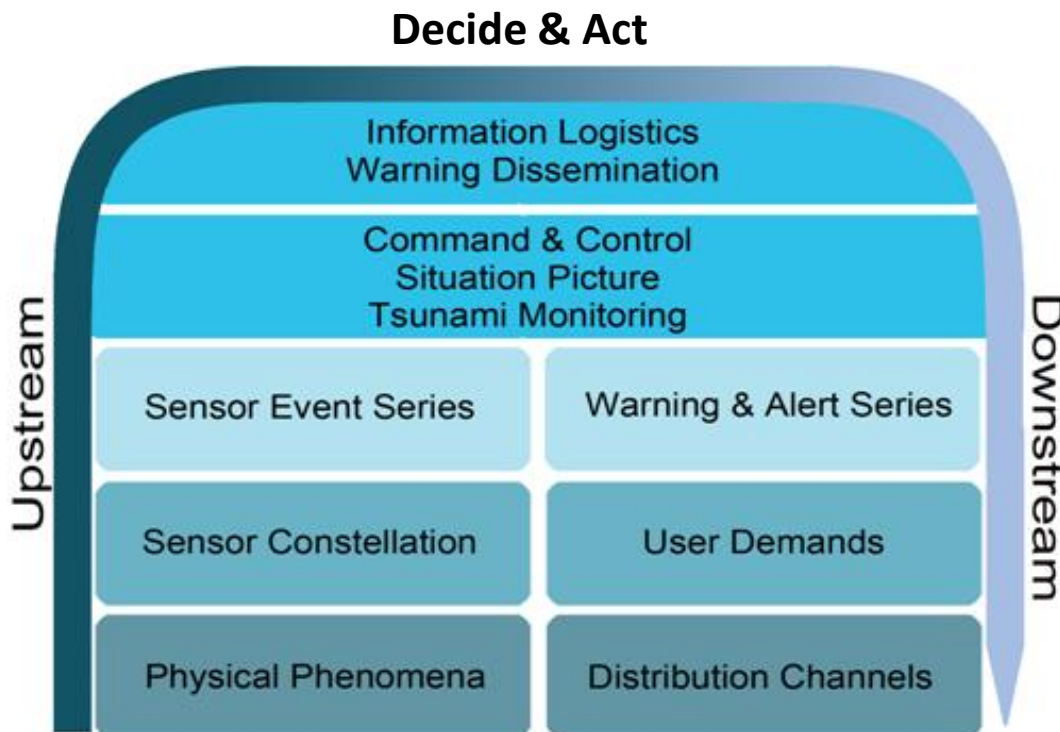
Challenge Crisis Management



- Dynamically increasing volumes and dimensionality of information
- Data from an increasing number of distributed sensor systems
- New types of sensors (Human Sensors, Unconventional Sensors)
- Role of Events in controlling activities of complex warning systems
- Cooperation of independent information system in collaborative complex tasks
- Integration of computer simulations for prognostic modelling (what-if calculations)
- Knowledge-base: dealing with context information, e.g. geographic data, and historical events/lessons learned



An Initial Approach for Information Management in Tsunami Early Warning



- **Upstream**

- Sensor data
- Context information
- Dynamic evaluation and filtering

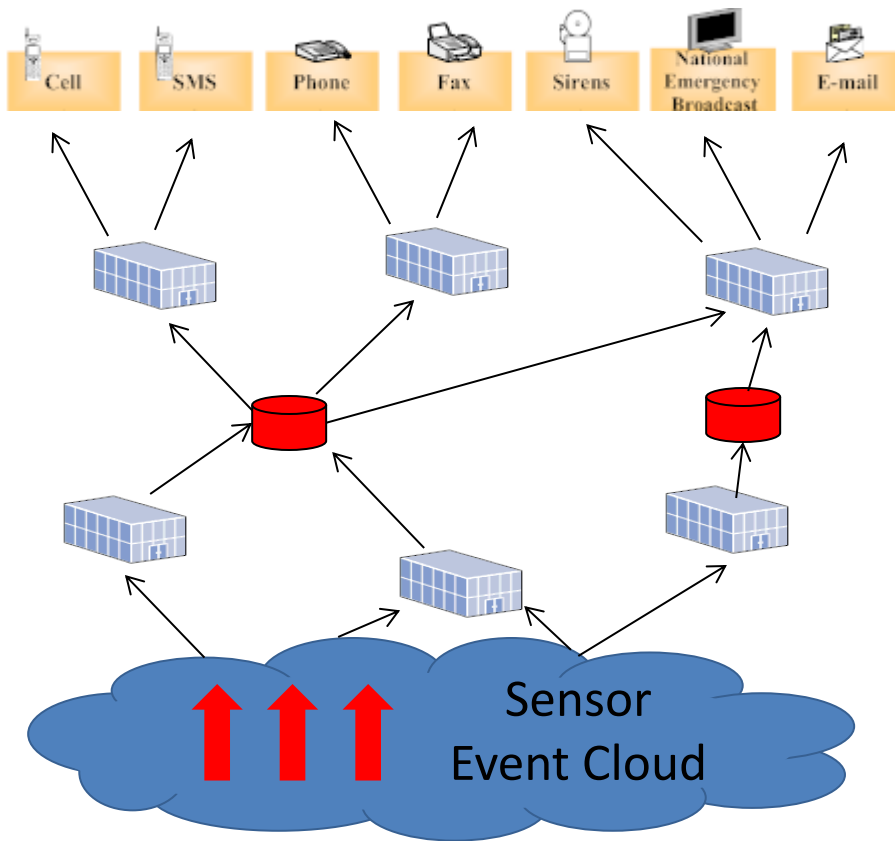
- **Decide & Act**

- Decisions based on data and context information
- Validation of alternatives
- Initiation of warning activities

- **Downstream**

- Preparation of Warning messages based on target group parameters
- Multi-channel dissemination of messages
- Control of actuators

Event Processing Network

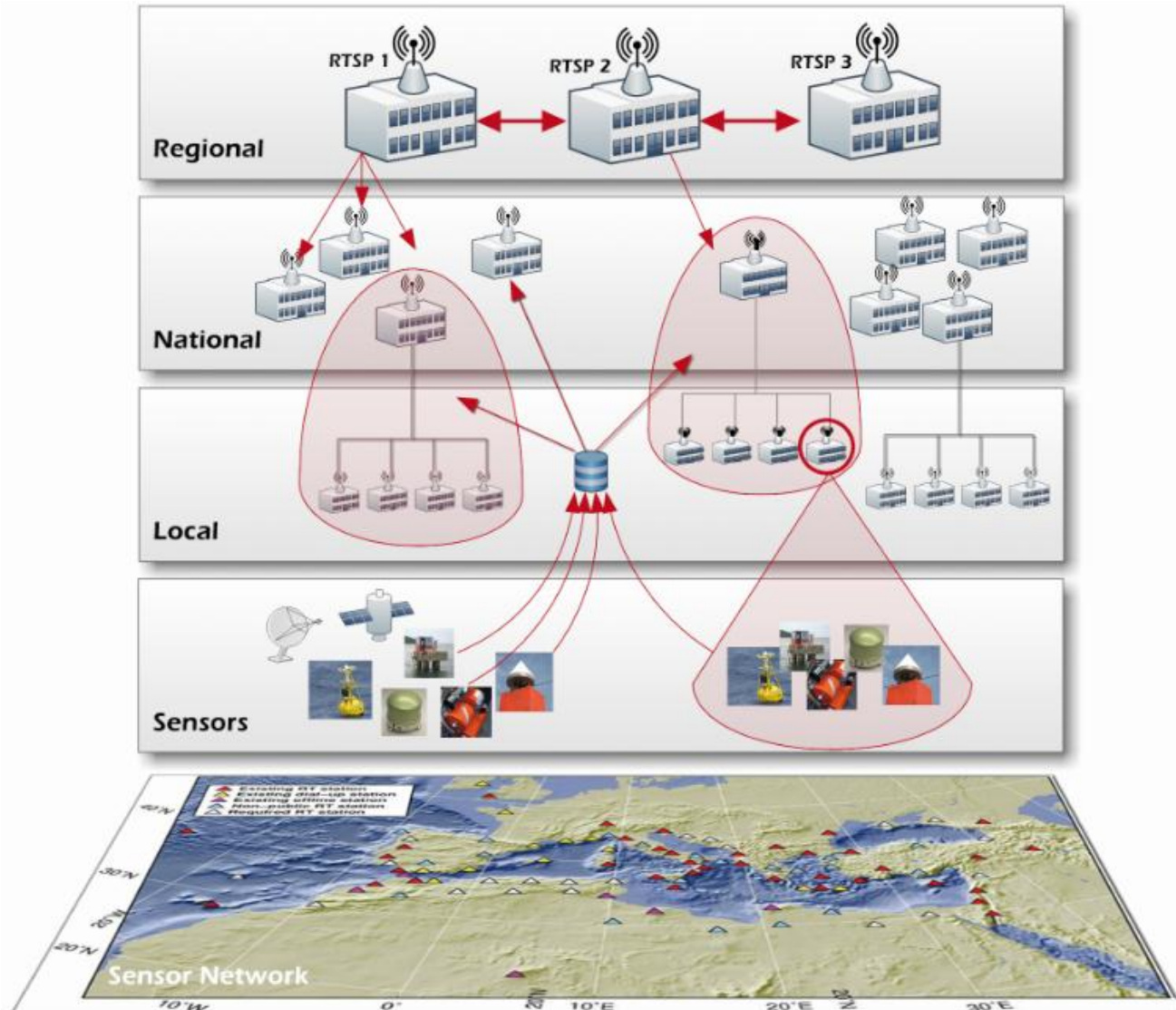


- Connection and collaboration of components via buffers (channels)
 - Sensor systems to warning centre
 - Warning centre to warning centre
 - e.g. National to local warning centre

- Buffers dedicated to special themes (topics)
 - Sensor events
 - National warning messages
 - Specific messages for defined regions
 - Redundancy

- Components/Systems responsible for their reaction
 - Very loosely coupled systems
 - Standardisation of sensor events

Result: System-of-Systems Approach for Tsunami Early Warning



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Key Objectives



TRIDEC focuses on new technologies for real-time intelligent information management in collaborative, complex critical decision processes in Earth management

- Key Objectives:
 - A **communication infrastructure of interoperable services** for the **intelligent management of dynamically increasing volumes and dimensionality of information**.
 - A **robust and scalable service platform** supporting the integration and utilisation of existing and- growing resources such as sensor systems, geo-information repositories, simulation-, and data-fusion-tools.
 - A **knowledge-based service framework** for context information and intelligent information management with flexible orchestration of system resources.
 - An **adaptive framework for collaborative decision making** with the support of complex business processes and workflows.

Demonstration in two real scenarios: **Tsunami Early Warning System** (Natural Crisis Management) and **Drilling Operations** (Industrial Subsurface Development).

TRIDEC References

- NEAMWave 2012 Tsunami Exercise Drill
 - North East Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea
 - 18 national Tsunami warning organisations participating
 - Two independent TRIDEC installations participated



TRIDEC References

- **IRM Global Risk Award 2013**



- Competitors:
 - Intel,
 - SAP,
 - Parsons Brinkeroff,
 - Nest Investment Holdings,



- System Architectures
 - Reference Architecture including patterns and best practices
 - Integration of heterogeneous decoupled systems
- Event Processing
 - From signals to relevant information for decisions
 - Interdisciplinary exchange of real-time data
- Contributions to e-Infrastructure
 - Free and Open Source Software components
 - Construction of a repository for scientific exploitation
 - Processing as services of a scientific cloud

Early warning systems for tsunamis and other natural hazards

Wednesday, April 10

13:30 – 17:15 hours

Room G8



- Integration of heterogeneous sensor systems
- Application of unconventional sensors for situation assessment and damage estimation, e.g. blogs, smartphone apps, and low cost mobile airborne sensors
- Process design of standard operational procedures in warning centres
- Integration of simulation systems for forecasting of processes as well as systematic testing of warning systems
- Message-based coordination of activities of warning centres in a system-of-systems environment, e.g. based on the Common Alerting Protocol (OASIS)
- Concepts of and best practices for the operation of complex multinational warning systems, e.g. utilisation of service level agreements (SLA) and IT Infrastructure Library procedures (ITIL).