Hellenic Rescue Team of Attica (HRTA)

Views and Experiences on the Use of Robotic Technologies in USAR operations



Humanitarian Networks & Partnership Weeks
5th May 2022





Hellenic Rescue Team of Attica – H.R.T.A



- Independent NGO, participate in field-specific & first-aid training, about 800 members in Attica
- Certified experts in various topics & environments (wilderness, urban, river, scuba, ...)
- Active since 2000, part of the Greek Civil Protection's general plan when needed, as well as internationally in large events in close collaboration with other H.R.T branches in Greece
- Respond in emergency/disaster events, medical first-responders in the scene, SAR missions, humanitarian aid & relief in disaster zones
- Provide training and medical/safety coverage, specialized or general-purpose, to the public



LAND SAR: Wilderness, non-urban (mountain, canyon/river, forest)



WATER SAR: Surface, underwater, shore (sea, large river, lake)



URBAN SAR: emergency response, disaster relief (earthquake, flood, fire, large-scale accidents)

Hellenic Rescue Team of Attica – H.R.T.A



- Participating in EU-funded R&D projects since 2016
- Primary role as domain expert (SAR), technology demonstration, field testing, dissemination in domain
- Already hosting large-scale field events in HRTA Training Center at Afidnes (Attica) since 2019
- Related large-scale missions in Attica disaster events, in flash floods (Mandra, 2017) and rapid wildfires (Mati, 2018), for SAR, missing persons, humanitarian aid











Intelligent Toolkit for Reconnaissance and assessmEnt in Perilous InciDents







- Current technologies / under development
- What is needed
- Future trends

Other common tasks (<u>not</u> covered here):

- Indoor positioning (redundant or fused)
- Chemical sensors (toxic gas, victim detection)
- Biometric & environmental sensors
- UxV area search & mapping
- (many more...)

Current technologies / Under development: <u>UxV</u>

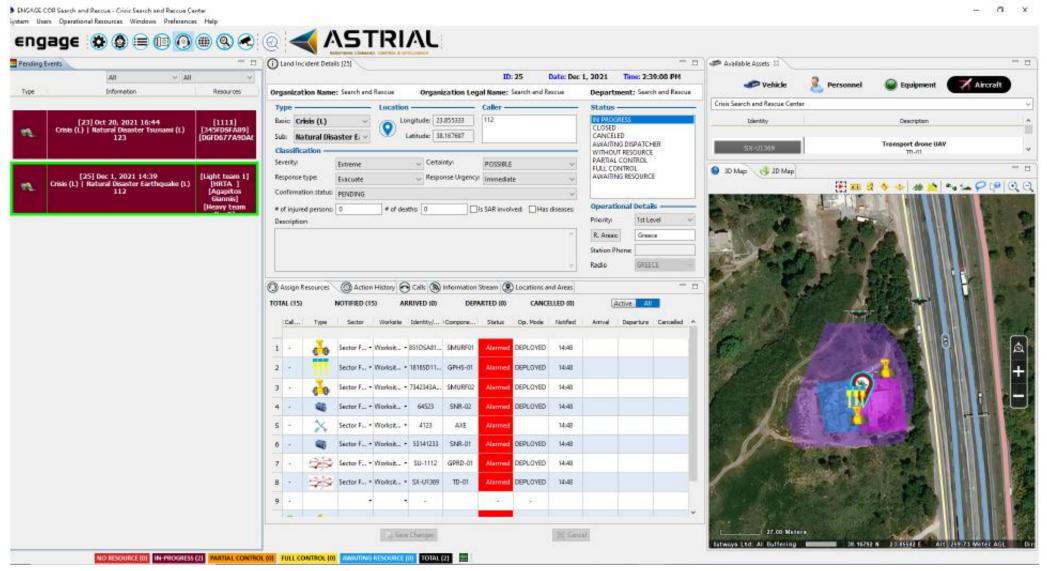




Credits: CURSOR project

Current technologies / Under development: COP





Credits: CURSOR project

Current technologies / Under development: <u>ARV</u>





What is needed: Remote Sensing





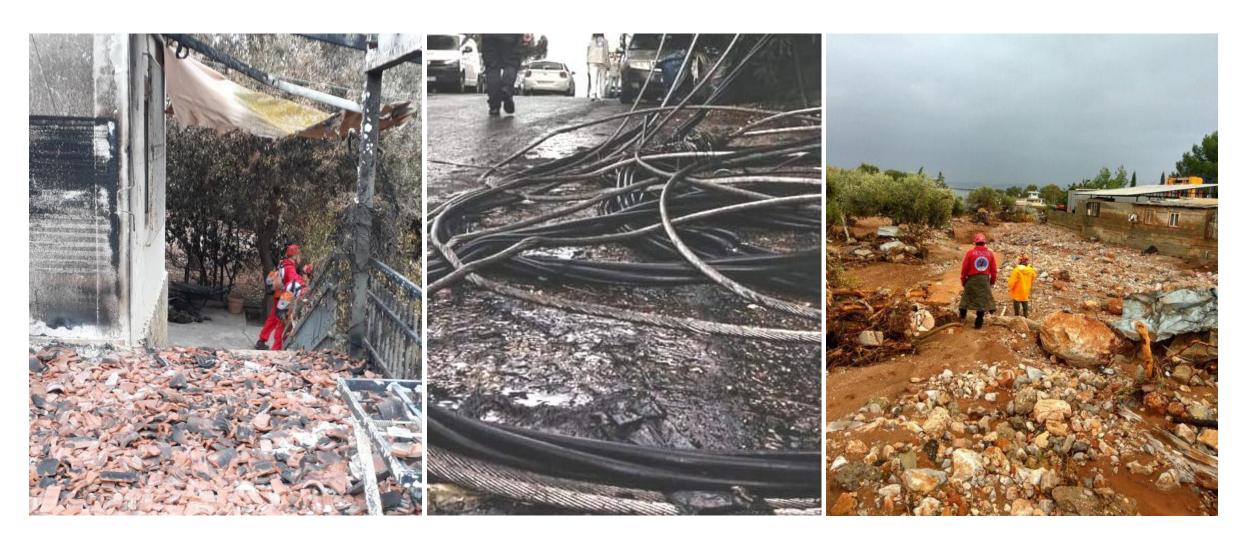
What is needed: Quick & Safe Access





What is needed: Team localization & hazard mapping



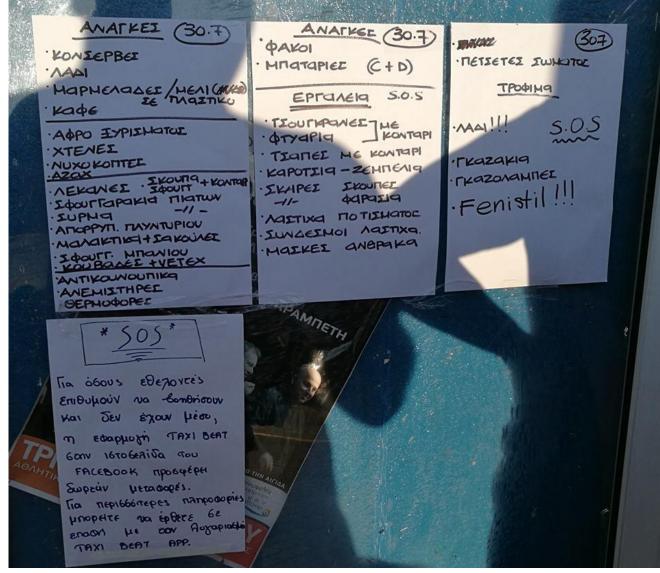


What is needed: Last-mile gap & self-organization





Type text message



Future trends: Live event monitoring (floods)





Future trends: Live event monitoring (fires)



Future trends: Access routes assessment



IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, VOL. 21, NO. 3, MARCH 202

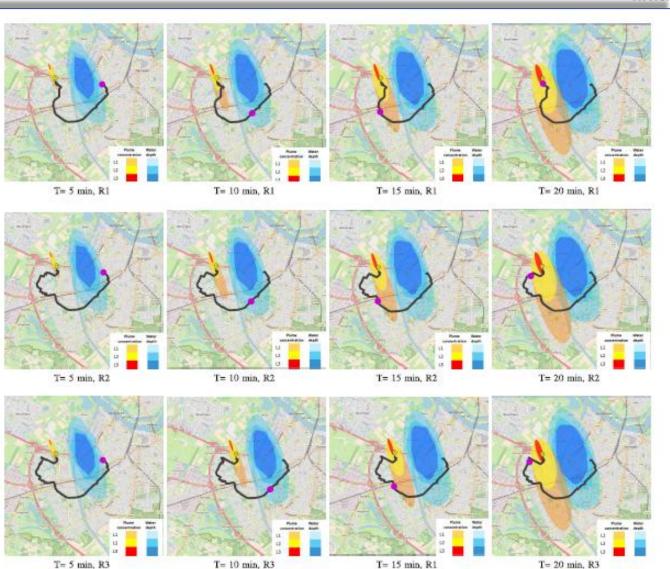
Safe Route Determination for First Responders in the Presence of Moving Obstacles

Zhiyong Wang[®] and Sisi Zlatanova[®]

Abstract—Determining safe and fast routes for first responders is an important issue in a disaster response. Especially when different types of disasters (e.g., toxic plumes, fires, and floods) occur and affect transportation networks simultaneously, special routing strategies (e.g., detour) would be needed to ensure the safety for responders. On the other hand, after disasters happen, a quick response time is required, and the responders should move as fast as possible and even go through certain obstacles to reach the disaster sites to deliver emergency services. In this paper, we study path planning through moving obstacles, taking into account the influence of obstacles on the status of road networks and the speed of rescue vehicles. A set of algorithms is proposed to deal with not only geometries but also the properties of moving obstacles to support route generation. Based on the Dijkstra algorithm, a new routing algorithm is designed and developed, which aims at minimizing the risk while constraining the travel time of routes. We validate our approach with a set of experiments on some navigation cases. The experimental results show the promise of the algorithm in the generation of feasible and safe routes for first responders to pass through moving obstacles.

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for disaster situations, they rely only on the real-time information of roads and do not consider the predicted information of obstacles (e.g., position, shape, and properties of obstacle in the near future), which could undermine the feasibility their route plans and even endanger rescuers when they move through certain types of obstacles. Therefore, there is a great necessity for new approaches to provide responders with safe routes that guide them in the road networks considering the moving obstacles. Another issue is that the response time after disasters happen is critical. For example, in many countrie (e.g., the Netherlands and Australia), the responders have to reach incident sites within a time limit after emergencies occur [7]. Although in some cases conversely avoiding moving obstacles would ensure the safety of responders, they lose their time needed for their rescue missions. As responders car have some protective equipment that prevents them from being harmed by hazards, they can pass through some obstacle within certain rick levels to facilitate the disaster response



Future trends: Body part detection & assessment





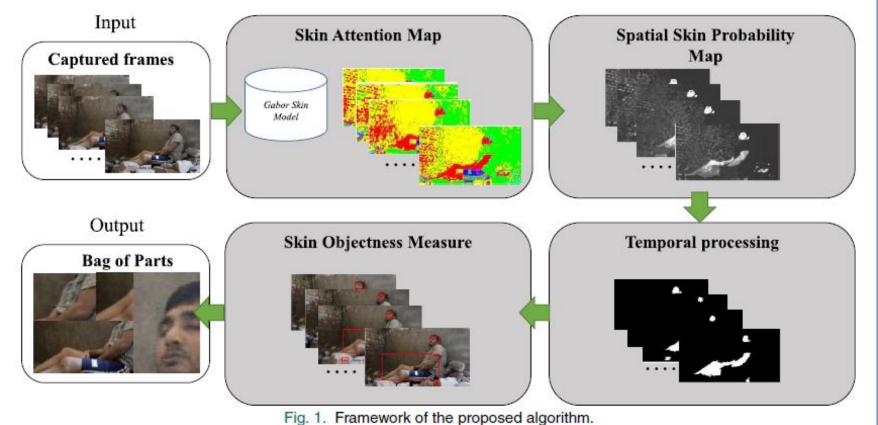
Sensors Council

Data-Driven Skin Detection in Cluttered Search and Rescue Environments

Yogeshwar Singh Dadwhal^o, Student Member, IEEE, Satish Kumar, Member, IEEE, and H. K. Sardana[®], Member, IEEE

Abstract—Locating human victims in cluttered urban search and rescue (USAR) environments is still a challenge. In this paper, we present an approach to generate skin objectness windows to assist human rescuers. We introduce the term skin objectness to denote the task of extracting windows in the scene with a high probability of skin presence for locating victims. Unlike naïve skin segmentation approaches. the presented algorithm accounts for both color and spatial information to extract regions of interest and at the same time, rejects the background clutter. We use temporal information of the video sequence to make the skin objectness windows more reliable. To selectively boost skin regions, the RGB skin pixels are transformed to Gabor space to generate a transformation matrix. The matrix is used to generate skin Further, the Bayesian inference and temporal cues from previo It has real-time applications in image retrieval, action class demonstrates quantitative and qualitative results on a disast proposed method in cluttered environments.

Index Terms—Distinctiveness, Gabor filters, color image a



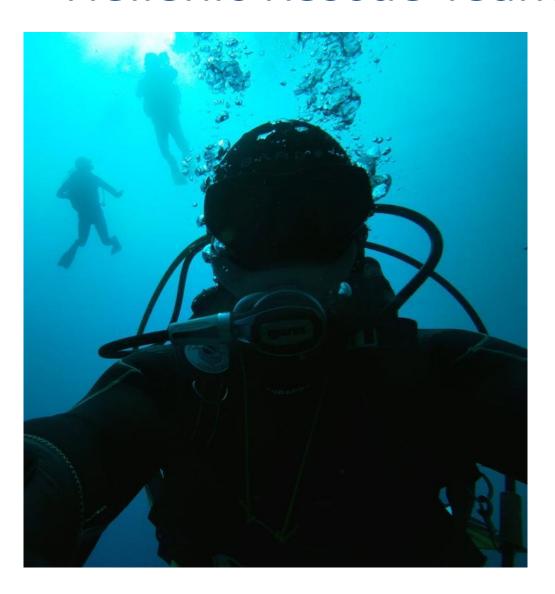
Moving forward

- First Responder safety enhancement
- Situational awareness, hazards, area mapping
- Rapid-deployment scout team
- Adapt & solve e.g. USAR evacuation via sea
- Live forecasting of local weather conditions
- Accurate localization inside disaster area
- Missing/found persons registry & tracking
- Open standards & interoperability for tools
- Forensic tools in the field for non-experts
- Underwater voice/data communications
- "Prepare for the unexpected"





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Related paper:

S. Chrysanthopoulos, T. Kapetanakis, G. Chaidemenos, S. Vernardos, H. Georgiou, C. Rossi (2021). "Emergency response in recent urban/suburban disaster events in Attica: Technology gaps, limitations and lessons learned" 17th ISCRAM Conference, Track 14: Technologies for First Responders (ISCRAM 2021), 23-26 May 2021 @ Blacksburg, VA, USA. (Best Practitioners Paper / Murray Turoff Award) – https://zenodo.org/record/4495196



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