

Background :

Natural disasters occur frequently around the world. Internet of things (IoT) sensors can detect such events and initiate rescue actions. In existing IoT framework, data are transmitted to the remote cloud via wired connection for further analysis. Several issues remain to be addressed, including massive deployment effort, unavailability of vicinity communication infrastructure, data transfer over limited bandwidth, high latency in communication networks, and redundancy in disaster content.

Targets:

To develop a context-aware disaster mitigation system (CAMS) that utilizes mobile edge computing (MEC) and wireless mesh network powered by NerveNet. Specifically, the overall project goal can be divided into:

- GOAL 1 Edge-Level Disaster Detection**
- GOAL 2 Mesh-Network Database Synchronization**
- GOAL 3 Evacuation Route Strategy Optimization**

Speaker:

Ir. Ts. Dr. Tham Mau Luen
 Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR)
 Malaysia



Project Members :

Name	Institution	Name	Institution
Ir. Ts. Dr. Tham Mau Luen	UTAR, Malaysia	Dr. Yasunori Owada	NICT, Japan
Ir. Dr. Chang Yoong Choon	UTAR, Malaysia	Dr. Goshi Sato	NICT, Japan
Ts. Dr. Ezra Morris	UTAR, Malaysia	Mr. Hachihei Kurematsu	BHN Association/JTTA, Japan
Dr. Lee Ying Loong	UTAR, Malaysia	Mr. Nobuyuki Asai	Ready Affiliate Japan Co., Ltd, Japan
Mr. Lim Wei Sean	UTAR, Malaysia	Prof. Myint Myint Sein	UCSY, Myanmar
Mr. Teoh Han Wei	UTAR, Malaysia	Prof. Thin Lai Lai Thein	UCSY, Myanmar
Ir. Dr. Nordin Bin Ramli	MIMOS, Malaysia	Prof. Zin May Aye	UCSY, Myanmar
Dr. Tuan Ahmad Zahidi Tuan Abdul Rahman	MIMOS, Malaysia	Ms. Emmon Maw	UCSY, Myanmar
Mr. Sakda Sakorntanant	PIT, Thailand	Dr. Suvit Poomrittigul	PIT, Thailand

Project Duration :

1st April 2020 to 31st March 2023

Project Budget:

\$80,000

Project Activities: Final Expenditure

Item	Amount (USD)
Equipment	38,920
International Conference x 6	6,957
Journal x 2	4,471
Grand Total	50,348



Project Activities: Group Meeting

Date	Description	Venue
24 Apr 2020	Kickoff Meeting	WEB
8 May 2020	Project Meeting x 7	WEB
12 May 2020		
19 May 2020		
24 June 2020		
5 Mar 2021		
19 Jan 2022		
28 Oct 2022		
13 Dec 2022	Closing Meeting	UTAR and WEB



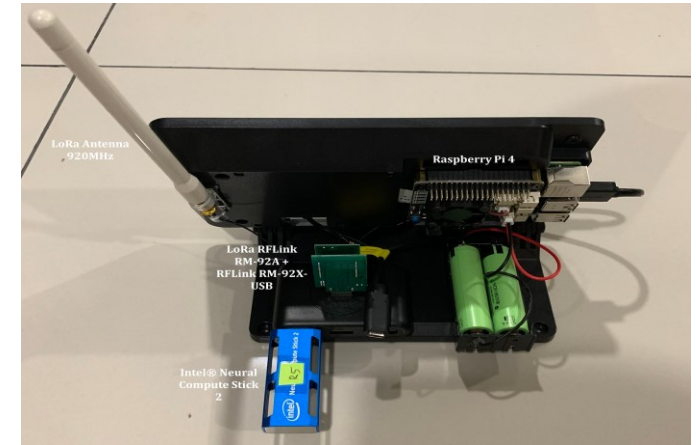
Project Activities: Testbed



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



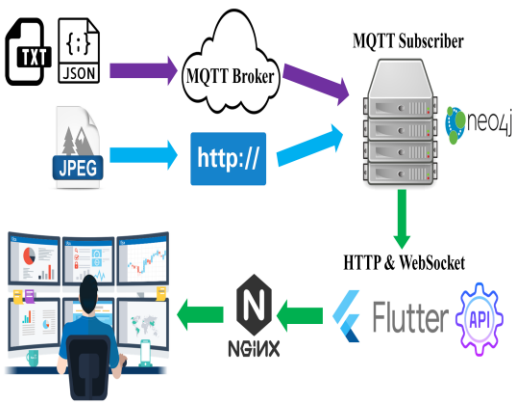
(e)



(f)

(a) NerveNet base station node. (b) NerveNet monitoring node (front view). (c) NerveNet monitoring node (rear view). (d) Long-range Wi-Fi adapter and antennas. (e) Building to bus transmission. (f) Setup inside bus.

UTAR KB Block
GPS coordinate
(3.03960, 101.79418)



Dashboard: UTARNET

Base Station Status: 3 (Green), 3 (Red)

Disaster Victim Reported: 3

name	detection_dt	registered_dt	disaster	count	action
GW	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	WILDFIRE	11	🟢
BaseStations	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	EARTHQUAKE	27	🟢
BaseStations	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	FLOOD	339	🟢
BaseStations	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	2023-02-15 20:12:30.690362	TORNADO	352	🟢
	2023-02-15	2023-02-15			



Project Activities: Invited Speakers

APAN52
INDONESIA • 02 - 06 August 2021

IoT Working Group

Context-Aware Disaster Mitigation using Mobile Edge Computing and Wireless Mesh Network

Ir. Ts. Dr. Mau-Luen THAM

5 Aug 2021

Ready Affiliate Japan Co., Ltd

NICT 情報通信研究機構
MIMOS
BHN

UTAR UNIVERSITI TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN

52nd Asia Pacific Advanced Network (APAN), 5 Aug 2021

Organized by: **IEEE**

Goal 2: Mesh-Network Database Synchronization

Never Die Network (NerveNet)

- **Network**
 - NerveNet uses Mesh Topology which provide resiliency to its network.
- **Simplicity**
 - The system is simple to deploy and includes useful services such as an in-built database synchronization mechanism.
- **Reliable**
 - Developed by Japan's NICT, NerveNet is built to be reliable and stable.

Tham Mau Luen

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Broadening Horizons Transforming Lives
觀智際維修 聯美新并重

IEEE Malaysia ComSoc/VTS Joint Chapter, 21 Oct 2021



The 3rd Symposium on Railway Infrastructure & Engineering, 13 Oct 2022



World BOSAI Forum 2023, 10-12 Mar 2023

Project Activities: Best Presentation Awards



R&D results (GOAL 1&2): Disaster Classification and Victim Detection using NerveNet Wi-Fi Mesh

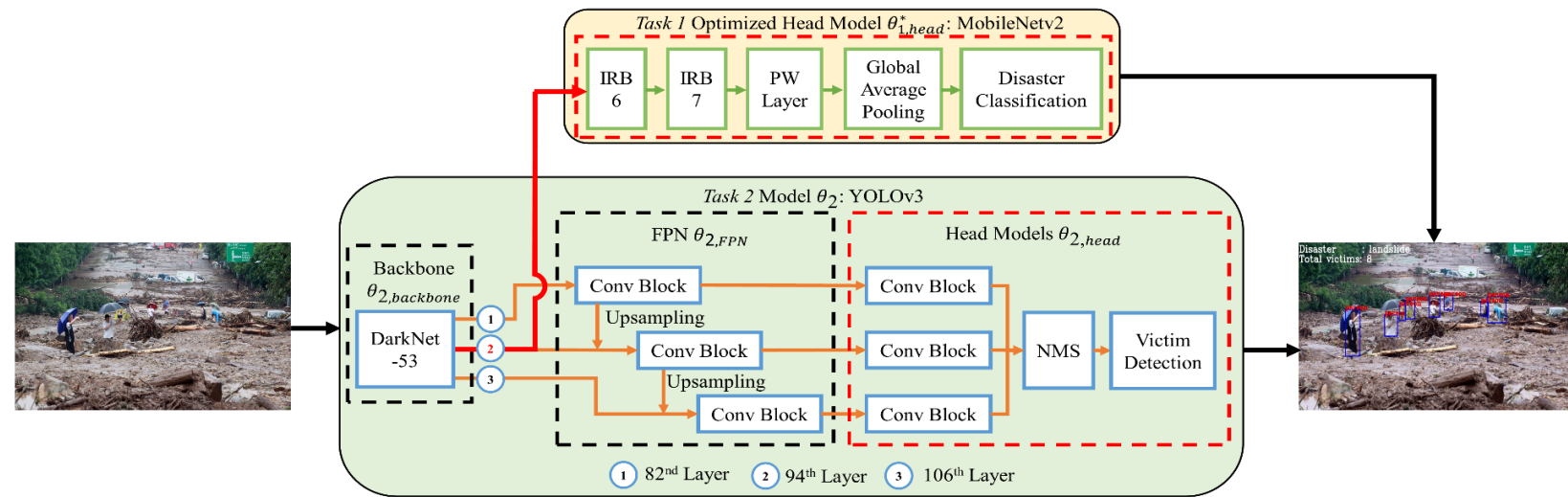


TABLE 11. Model inference speed (FPS) before and after model optimization via OpenVINO toolkit.

Hardware	Framework	Data Format	FPS
GPU	TensorFlow GPU	FP32	20.31
CPU1	TensorFlow CPU	FP32	6.55
CPU1	OpenVINO IR Format	FP16	9.37
NCS2 on CPU1	OpenVINO IR Format without NMS	FP16	2.50
NCS2 on RP4	OpenVINO IR Format without NMS	FP16	1.80
NCS2 on RP4 (Conventional Approach)	OpenVINO IR Format without NMS	FP16	1.52
CPU1	OpenVINO IR Format	INT8	16.46



(a)



(b)

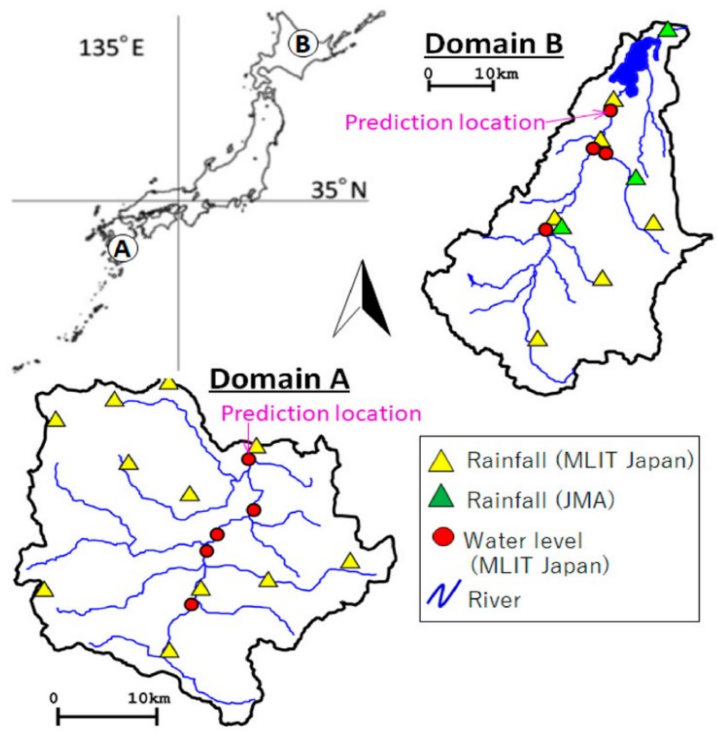
Power Measurement. (a) Idle time. (b) Execution time.

```

pi@raspberrypi: ~/Documents/rpi_mtl_project
File Edit Tabs Help
File "ie_api.pyx", line 337, in opencv.inference_engine.ie_api.IECore.read_network
Exception: Path to the model model/rpi_float/saved_model.xml doesn't exist or it's a directory
pi@raspberrypi:~/Documents/rpi_mtl_project $ python3 detect_video.py --model model/rpi_float16/saved_model.xml --input sample_images/demo_video.mp4 --device MYRIAD
[ INFO ] Creating Inference Engine
[ INFO ] Reading the network: model/rpi_float16/saved_model.xml
[ INFO ] Configuring input and output blobs
dict_keys(['StatefulPartitionedCall/yolov3/disaster_head/reshape_1/Reshape', 'StatefulPartitionedCall/yolov3/yolo_nms/Max', 'StatefulPartitionedCall/yolov3/yolo_nms/Reshape_9'])
[ INFO ] Loading the model to the plugin
pi@raspberrypi:~/Documents/rpi_mtl_project $ python3 detect_video.py --model model/rpi_float16/saved_model.xml --input sample_images/demo_video.mp4 --device MYRIAD
[ INFO ] Creating Inference Engine
[ INFO ] Reading the network: model/rpi_float16/saved_model.xml
[ INFO ] Configuring input and output blobs
dict_keys(['StatefulPartitionedCall/yolov3/disaster_head/reshape_1/Reshape', 'StatefulPartitionedCall/yolov3/yolo_nms/Max', 'StatefulPartitionedCall/yolov3/yolo_nms/Reshape_9'])
[ INFO ] Loading the model to the plugin
E: [global] [ 153228] [python3] XLink_sem_wait:94 XLink_sem_inc(sem) method call failed with an error: -1
E: [global] [ 153228] [python3] XLinkResetRemote:257 can't wait dispatcherClosedSem
pi@raspberrypi:~/Documents/rpi_mtl_project $

```

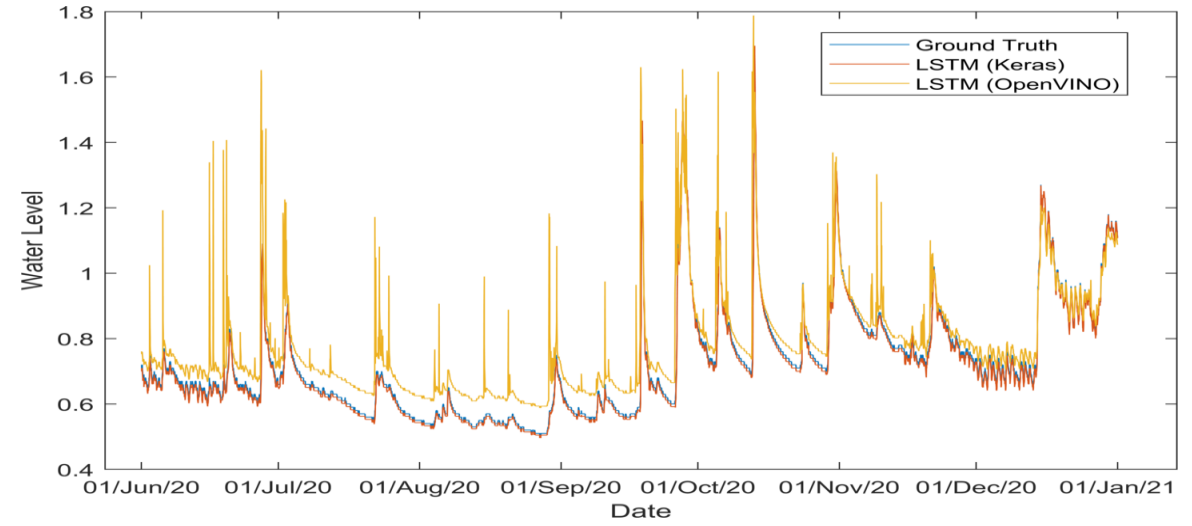

R&D results (GOAL 1&2): Flood Forecasting using Edge AI and NerveNet LoRa Mesh



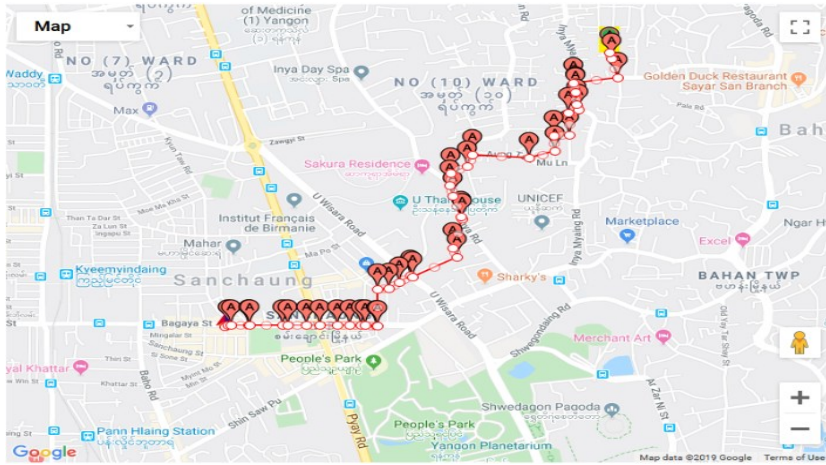
Abashiri River watershed [8], located northeast of Hokkaido, Japan.

TABLE I. TRAINING AND TESTING PERIOD FOR THE DATASET

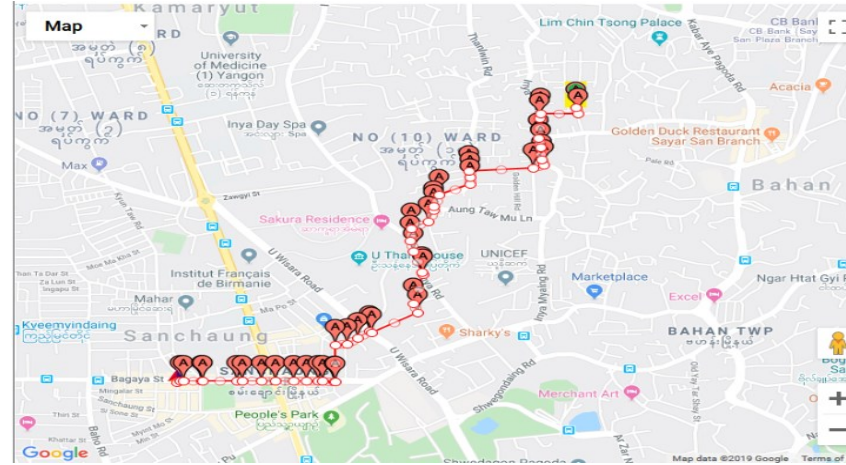
Dataset	Training	Test
Hongou (Jan 2019 to Dec 2020)	Jan 2019 to May 2020	Jun 2020 to Dec 2020



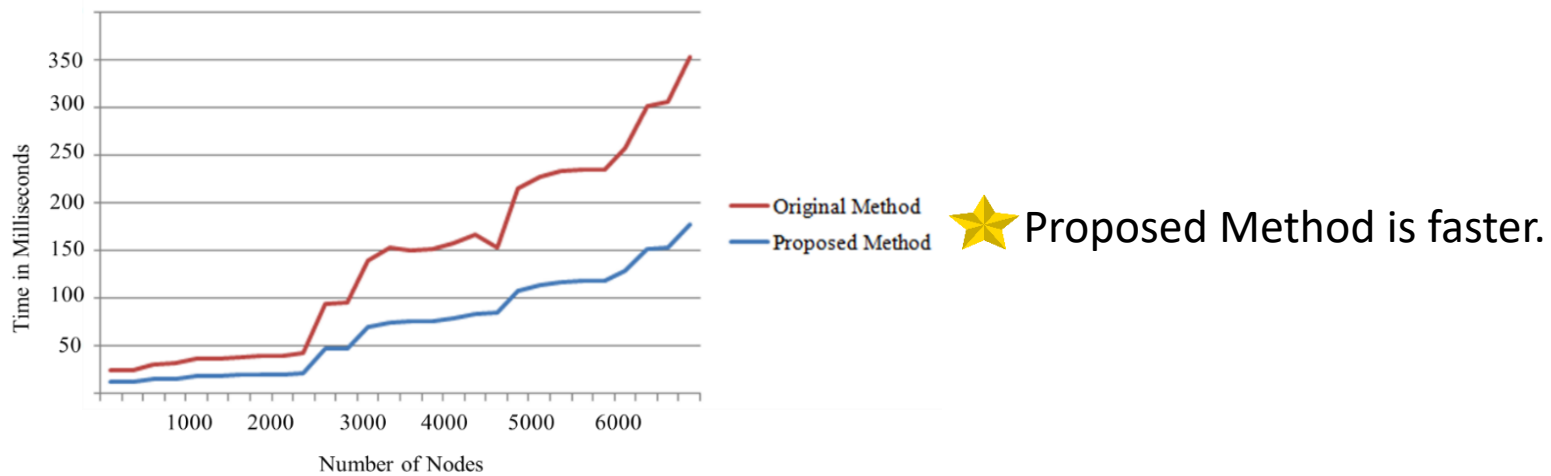
R&D results (GOAL 3): Evacuation Route Strategy Optimization



(a)



(b)



(c)

The optimal route between the Fire Department and incident location. (a) Original modified Dijkstra's algorithm. (b) Modified Dijkstra's Algorithm (c) Runtime Complexity.

Scientific Contribution:

Presentations at International Conferences:

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), MIMOS Berhad (MIMOS), University of Computer Studies, Yangon (UCSY), Pathumwan Institute of Technology (PIT)

No:	Paper title:	Author names	Affiliation	Conference name:	The date of the conference	The venue of the conference
1.	Effective Evacuation Route Strategy for Emergency Vehicles	Myint Myint Sein ¹ , K-zin Phy ¹ , Mau-Luen Tham ² , Yasunori Owada ³ , Nordin Bin Ramli ⁴ , Suvit Poomrittigul ⁵	¹ UCSY, ² UTAR, ³ NICT, ⁴ MIMOS, ⁵ PIT	2021 IEEE 10th Global Conference on Consumer Electronics (GCCE)	12-15/10/2021	Kyoto, Japan
2.	Joint Disaster Classification and Victim Detection using Multi-Task Learning	Mau-Luen Tham ¹ , Yi Jie Wong ¹ , Kwan Ban Hoe ¹ , Yasunori Owada ² , Myint Myint Sein ³ , Yoong Choon Chang ¹	¹ UTAR, ² NICT, ³ UCSY	2021 IEEE 12th Annual Ubiquitous Computing, Electronics & Mobile Communication Conference (UEMCON)	01-04/12/2021	New York, USA
3.	Efficient Device-Edge Inference for Disaster Classification	Nathaniel Tan Sze Yang ¹ , Mau-Luen Tham ¹ , Sing Yee Chua ¹ , Ying Loong Lee ¹ , Yasunori Owada ² , Suvit Poomrittigul ³	¹ UTAR, ² NICT, ³ PIT	2022 Thirteenth International Conference on Ubiquitous and Future Networks (ICUFN)	05-08/07/2022	Barcelona, Spain

Scientific Contribution:

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Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), MIMOS Berhad (MIMOS), University of Computer Studies, Yangon (UCSY), Pathumwan Institute of Technology (PIT)

No:	Paper title:	Author names	Affiliation	Conference name:	The date of the conference	The venue of the conference
4.	Artificial Intelligence of Things (AIoT) for Disaster Monitoring using Wireless Mesh Network	Mau-Luen Tham ¹ , Yi Jie Wong ¹ , Kwan Ban Hoe ¹ , Xin Hao Ng ¹ , Yasunori Owada ²	¹ UTAR, ² NICT	2023 The 6th International Conference on Software Engineering and Information Management (ICSIM)	31/01/2023-02/02/2023	Palmerston North, New Zealand
5.	Flood Forecasting using Edge AI and LoRa Mesh Network	Mau-Luen Tham ¹ , Xin Hao Ng ¹ , Rong Chuan Leong ¹ , Yasunori Owada ²	¹ UTAR, ² NICT	12th International Conference on Industrial Technology and Management (ICITM)	16-18/02/2023	Cambridge, United Kingdom
6.	Performance Study of Disaster-Resilient Mesh Networking using NerveNet Wi-Fi and LoRa	Mau-Luen Tham ¹ , Chee Hong Lean ¹ , Wei Sean Lim ¹ , Rong Chuan Leong ¹ , Yasunori Owada ² , Myint Myint Sein ³	¹ UTAR, ² NICT, ³ UCSY	2023 6th Conference on Cloud and Internet of Things (CIoT)	20-23/03/2023	Lisbon, Portugal

Scientific Contribution:

Published Journal Papers:

No:	Paper title:	Author names (*indicate Corresponding Author)	Affiliation	Journal name:	The publisher of the Journal	The volume number and Pages
1.	An Optimized Multi-Task Learning Model for Disaster Classification and Victim Detection in Federated Learning Environments	Yi Jie Wong ¹ , Mau-Luen Tham ^{1*} , Kwan Ban Hoe ¹ , Ezra Morris Abraham ¹ , Yasunori Owada ²	¹ UTAR, ² NICT	IEEE Access (Q2 & IF 3.847)	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	vol. 10, pp. 115930 – 115944 <u>doi:</u> 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3218655
2.	FedDdrl: Federated Double Deep Reinforcement Learning for Heterogeneous IoT with Adaptive Early Client Termination and Local Epoch Adjustment	Yi Jie Wong ¹ , Mau-Luen Tham ^{1*} , Kwan Ban Hoe ¹ , Yasunori Owada ²	¹ UTAR, ² NICT	Sensors (Q2 & IF 3.847)	MDPI	vol. 23, no. 5 <u>doi:</u> 10.3390/s23052494
3.	Mobility-Aware Resource Allocation in IoRT network for Post-Disaster Communications with Parameterized Reinforcement Learning	Homayun Kabir ¹ , Mau-Luen Tham ^{1*} , Yoong Choon Chang ¹ , Chee-Onn Chow ² , Yasunori Owada ³	¹ UTAR, ² UM, ³ NICT	Sensors (Q2 & IF 3.847)	MDPI	vol. 23, no. 14 <u>doi:</u> 10.3390/s23146448



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13 April 2023

Malaysia

PROPOSED INCLUSION OF NEW USE CASE TO APT REPORT ON LOCAL-AREA RESILIENT INFORMATION SHARING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

In the Expert Group on Disaster Risk Management and Relief System (EG DRMR) of ASTAP Working Group Network and System (WG NS), an ATP report, entitled “APT Report on local-area resilient information sharing and communication systems,” has been discussing since ASTAP-33, June 2021. In this report, editorial efforts are being made by NICT. In the latest draft shown below, some systems including “NerveNet” have been described.

ASTAP-34/TMP-22

Draft of APT Report on local-area resilient information sharing and communication systems
https://www.apr.int/sites/default/files/2022/04/ASTAP-34-TMP-22_LocalAreaResilientSystem_EG_DRMRS-20220421.docx



Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia has collaborated with NICT in using NerveNet for disaster monitoring. Thus, Malaysia would like to include a new use case of NerveNet to Section 5.1.3.4 of the APT report.

Proposed text:

5.1.3.4. Disaster Monitoring using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and NerveNet

When disaster events happen, an efficient rescue operation requires the detected disaster type and number of victims. A straightforward approach would be deploying two single-task AI models that perform the disaster classification and victim detection separately, as shown in Figure 5-6(a). Such approach is ill-suited for IoT applications due to high memory footprint and computing power. A better solution would be using a multi-task learning (MTL) model, as displayed in Figure 5-6(b). The advantages of using the MTL model are listed in Figure 5-6(c).

Contact: Mau Luen Tham
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

Email: thamml@utar.edu.my

Conclusions:

Goal 1:

- A multi-task learning (MTL) model that performs joint disaster classification and victim detection has been developed.
- The model can be run in Raspberry Pi 4 with low power consumption.

Goal 2:

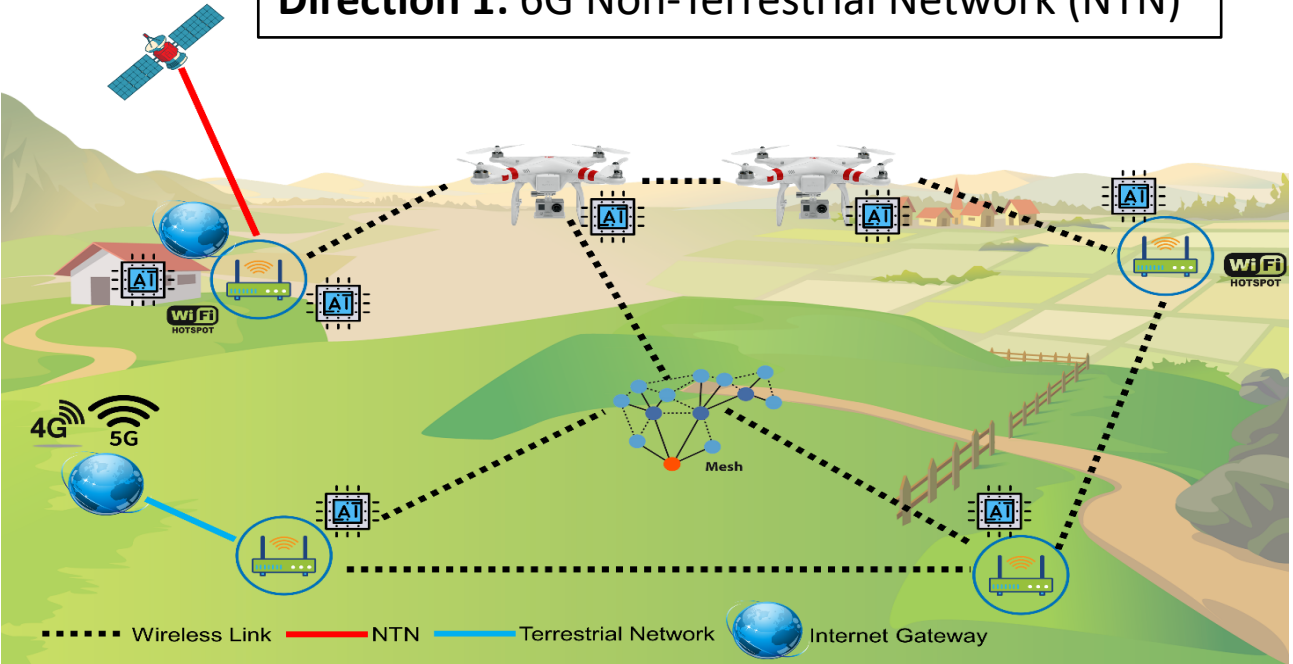
- The NerveNet Wi-Fi has been deployed to enable image synchronization.
- The NerveNet LoRa has been deployed to enable text synchronization.
- To allow nationwide monitoring and control, NerveDASH has been developed to visualize data collected from multiple regional mesh networks.

Goal 3:

- The estimation of effective emergency route strategy has been proposed for complexed road network of Yangon.
- The proposed work will help emergency rescue teams to reach the incident location in a short time save the lives and properties.

Future Directions:

Direction 1: 6G Non-Terrestrial Network (NTN)



Direction 2: Disaster Detection using Thermal Imaging



Empowering Non-Terrestrial Networks With Artificial Intelligence: A Survey

**AMJAD IQBAL^{1,2}, MAU-LUEN THAM¹, YI JIE WONG¹, (Graduate Student Member, IEEE),
 ALA'A AL-HABASHNA², GABRIEL WAINER², (Senior Member, IEEE),
 YONG XU ZHU³, (Senior Member, IEEE), AND TASOS DAGIUKLAS⁴**

¹Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Lee Kong Chian Faculty of Engineering and Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Sungai Long Campus, Selangor 43000, Malaysia
²Department of Systems and Computer Engineering, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada
³Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Warwick, CV4 8UW Coventry, U.K.
⁴Division of Computer Science and Informatics, School of Engineering, London South Bank University, SE1 0AA London, U.K.

Corresponding author: Mau-Luen Tham (thamml@utar.edu.my)

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