Information Access Challenges: Data Fission Needs of the Field Expert

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Research Objective

- To increase the access to raw data for field experts who need timely low-level data for critical decision making.
 - Our goal is to develop a framework to:
 - acquire data from incident command systems
 - acquire low-level raw data (real-time and archived)
 - accommodate field experts who bring their own interpretations to a situation
 - bypass information overload.

Overview of Today's Presentation

Our focus is on the:

- Response phase for civil military operations
- Field expert data needs at the operational level
- Incident specific limitations (environmental)
- Information overload and balance
- Information fusion and data consolidation
- A data fission framework
- Conclusions and future research

Response Phase for Civil Military Operations

We utilize the definition of response as provided by FEMA which "includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs."

Field Expert Data Needs

- For critical decision making, field experts (lower echelon) responding from an affected area need:
 - incident details for situational awareness
 - a common operational picture (COP)
 - real-time incident data
 - archived raw data.

Incident Specific Limitations

- Field experts (lower echelon) responding from the field must navigate both:
 - environmental dimensions (terrain, weather, culture, resources) from the affected area where they are located
 - information communication technology (ICT) constraints (limited bandwidth, limited power, outages).

Information Overload and Balance

- Ackerman (2011) explains "The armed forces are overwhelmed by all the data its various sensors are sniffing out. They want a single data stream that combines drone video feeds, cell phone intercepts, and targeting radar."
 Utilizing raw data bypasses information
 - overload and also is agile when information technology resources are constrained.

Local Operating Picture-Constraints

- Critical resource needs at the individual level are two-fold:
 - Power (battery life) for necessary communication devices
 - Connectivity to network/Internet services for those same devices
- We use environmental data (climate, weather) as the starting point for our analysis for two reasons: 1) data is relevant and critical to both civil and military field experts in an affected area; 2) data is credible and unclassified.

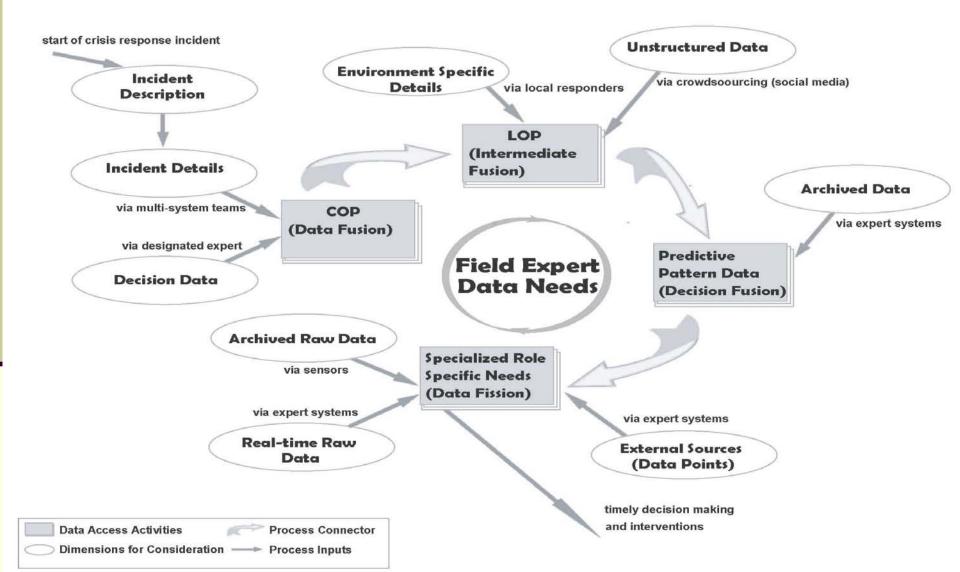
Nonmilitary Data in Times of Crisis

- The joint doctrine for the planning and conduct notes that civil-military operations (CMO, 2008):
 - Need to leverage more nonmilitary instruments of national power
 - Should entail a more holistic, and balanced strategy
 - (CMO, 2008)
 - Be accessible to those working in the seams of power and gaps in organizations, phases, and processes.
- The use of social media for recent disasters highlights the vital role of nonmilitary data.

Information Fusion – A Definition

- Information fusion is defined as an "information process that associates, correlates and combines data and information from single or multiple sensors or sources to achieve refined estimates of parameters, characteristics, incidents and behaviors" (Llinas et al. 2004; Kludas et al. 2008).
 - Information fusion is best represented in three levels named as follows: 1) data fusion;
 2) intermediate fusion; and 3) decision fusion.

Proposed Data Fission Framework



Conclusions and Future Research

- Work in progress seeks to define specific instances that align sensors with emergency management realtime data needs and archived environmental data.
- A two step approach that focuses on the role of the human use and real-time sensor data is proposed.
- A mathematical algorithm will be designed to support the data fission framework.
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