



# AI FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE

SURP STUDENTS:

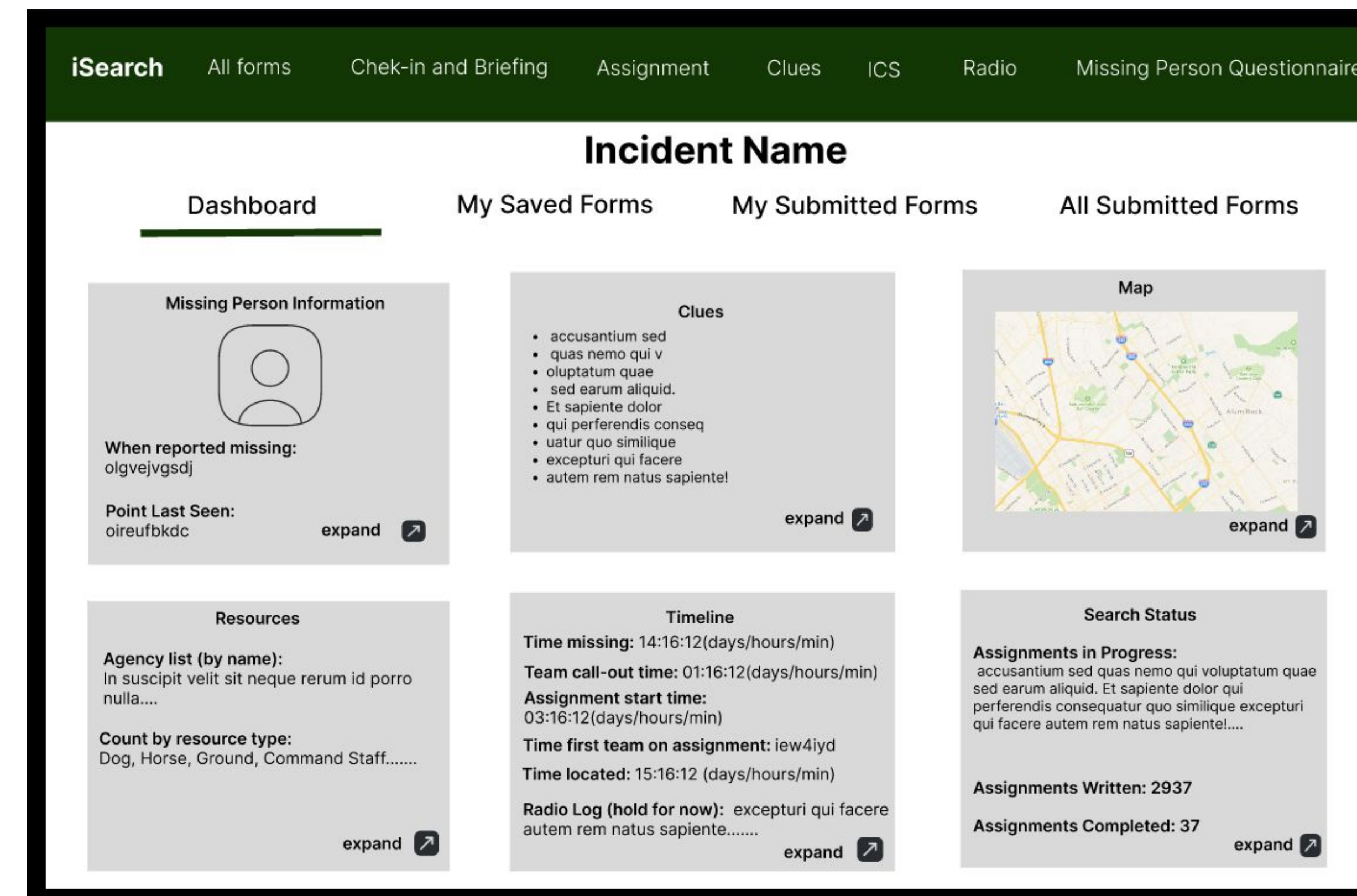
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## Background

- Search and Rescue (SAR) Incidents involve locating a missing person
- These missions require exceptional organization, sometimes with assistance from the local police department or other SAR groups.
- Currently, paper-based forms are the main organizational tool used to collect and represent information about the incident.
- SAR Coordinators must review all forms turned in at the Command Post before making decisions.
- Mainly focused on Bay Area Search and Rescue Council (BASARC) Forms and Incident Command System (ICS) Forms.

## Dashboard



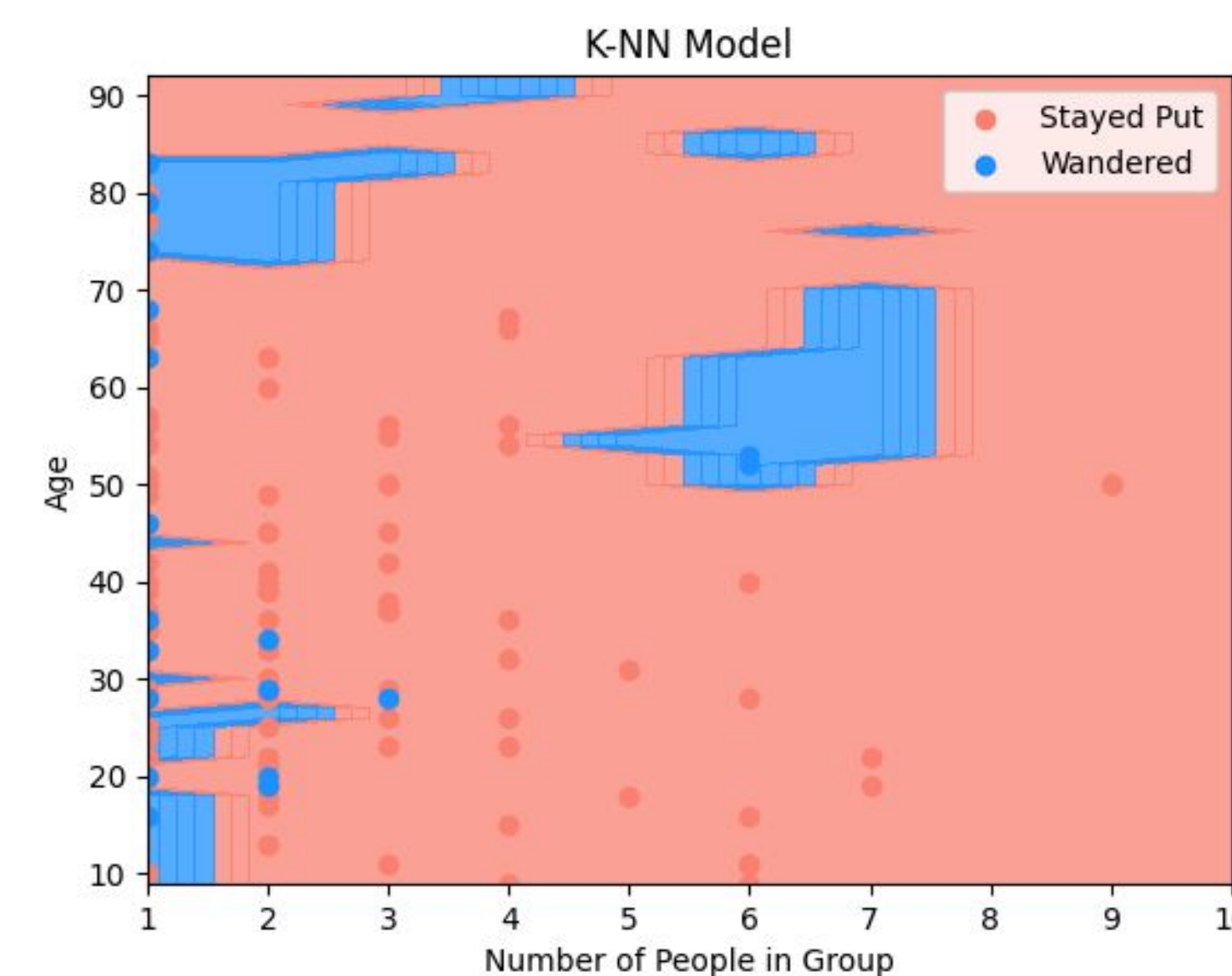
## Results

- Dashboard
  - Visualization of clue locations
  - Data populated using querying highlighting key details in the incident to the command post.
- Behavioral insights
  - Data set confirms Koester's findings and expert insight about dementia as a commonly found mental condition amongst missing person
- Population insights
  - Correlation age ↔ group size
- Knowledge Repository Structure
  - Core ontology based on domain expertise and datasets
  - RDF triples now establish relationships from IDs to all other data properties
  - Foundation for generating SPARQL queries to filter RDF triples is complete
- Integration of historic data sets
  - ISRID2/3 (Bob Koester)

## Goal/Motivation

- Our main goal is to improve the overall efficiency of an incident.
  - Cloud-based application for data collection and analysis
  - Integrate a semantic search into the application to show connections in a search
  - Build a Search and Rescue Ontology
  - Create a system that can provide advice based on a knowledge repository of previous searches
  - Explore further applications of AI in SAR
    - Location Prediction

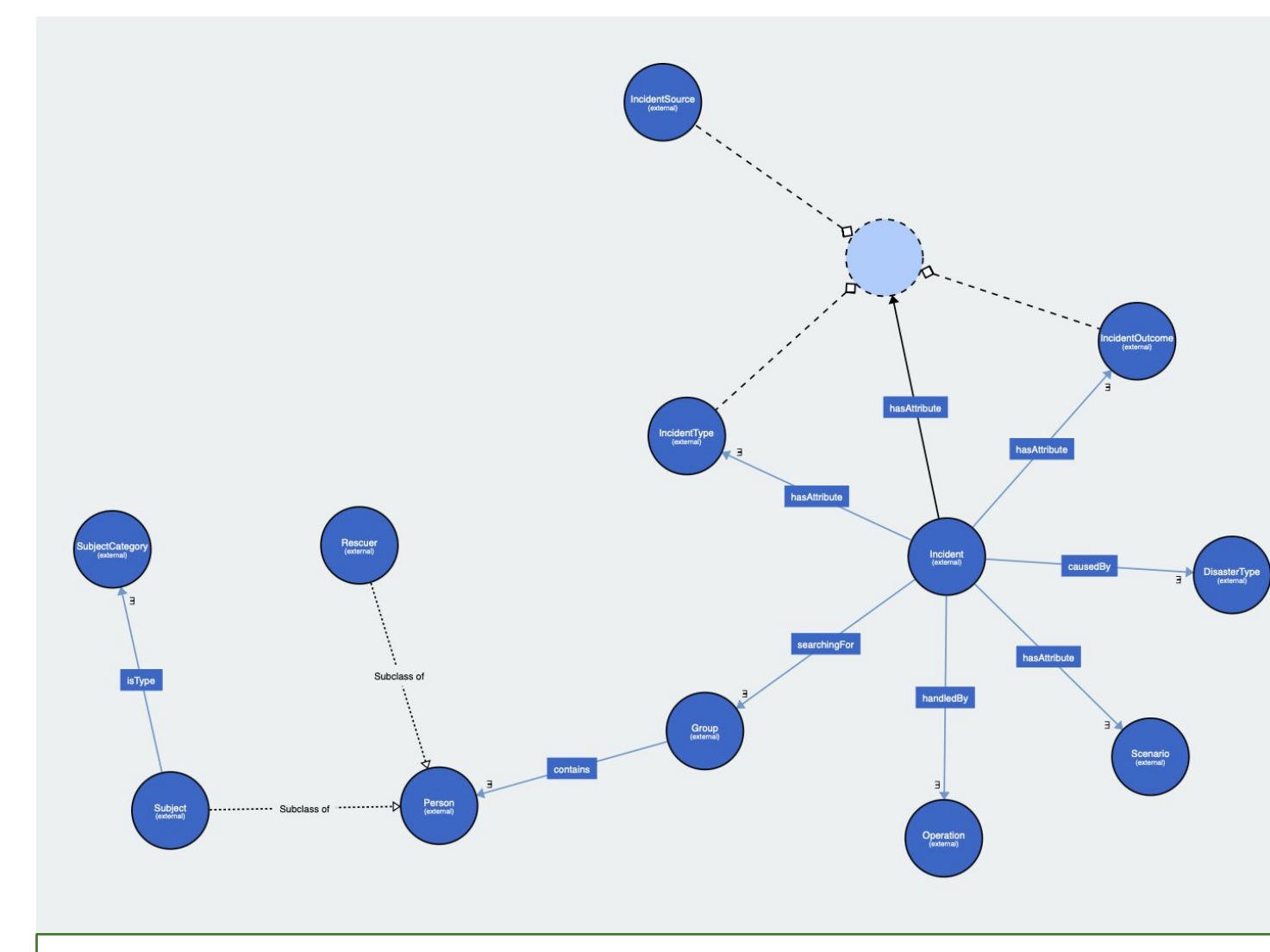
## Semantic Search and Machine Learning



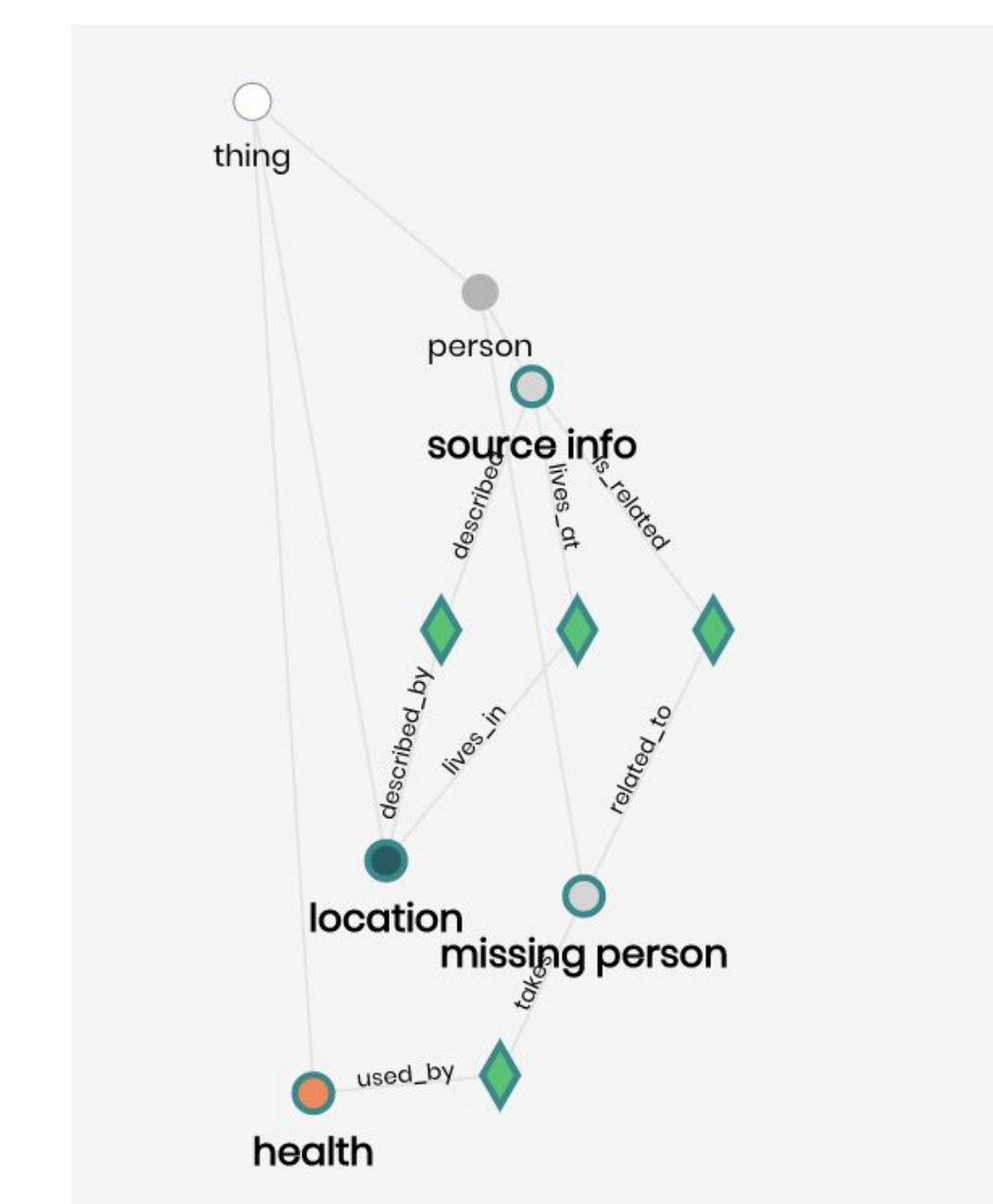
K-Nearest Neighbors Graph (Based off ISRID2 Dataset)

The K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model uncovers key insights about the relationship between age, group size, and wandering behavior when lost:

- Individuals aged 75-85, in groups of 1-3, show a higher tendency to wander, consistent with prior dementia-related findings.
- A novel classification occurs in the age group of 50-70, in groups of 5-7, where people tend to wander, prompting future research into the reasons behind this trend.



Ontology Graph (Created through the ISRID3 Data Standards)



Mock Up Relationship Model (Missing Person Questionnaire)

## Future Work

- Conduct usability tests based on mock searches
  - Improve navigation through website for mobile devices
- Expand ontology from datasets and domain expertise
  - Decide on ontology creation tools
- Explore usage of Probabilistic Reasoning methods
  - Assign values to the likelihood of finding missing person in specific areas
  - Decision-making mechanism through clustering of ISRID 2/3 data
- Complete integration of semantic search engine with main application
  - Assessment of different tools (MarkLogic, PoolParty, Elastic Search, Algolia)
- Incorporate more categories into clustering

## Acknowledgements

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- Gary Bloom, for his sponsorship of the project during the last two years.

## Front-end Team

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## Semantic Search Team

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Chris Young (SAR Expert)