

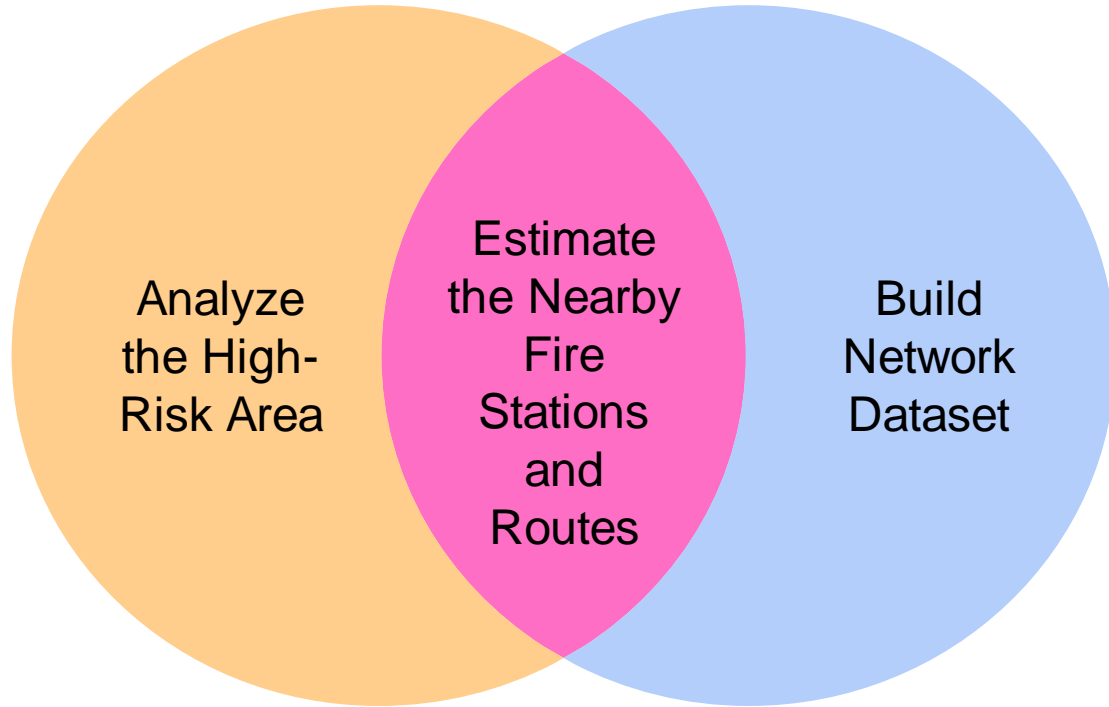
Integrated Assessment of Flooding Risk Factors and Optimal Rescue Routes

Tzu Yu Ma

Problem

The study area was focusing on the southern part of Taiwan, an area prone to frequent flooding, especially during the approach of typhoons. This often results in damage to roads, bridges, and buildings. My objective is to determine safe and efficient routes for rescue teams, fire stations, to reach the affected areas and facilitate timely assistance.

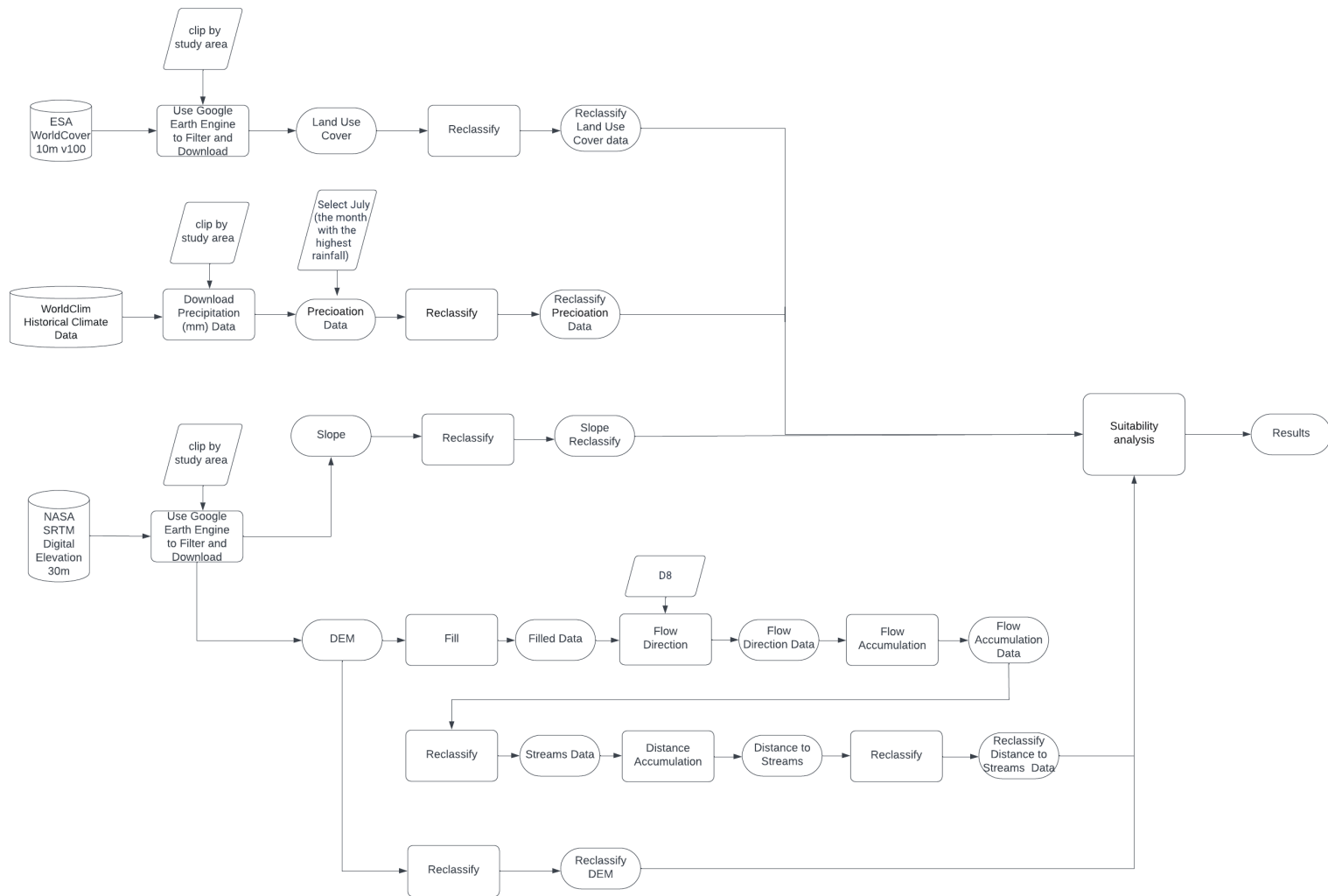
Problem Statement



Method

Necessary Data:

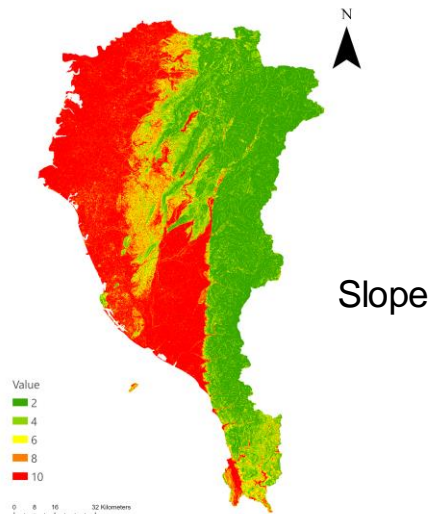
LULC
Precipitation
Slope
DEM
Distance to stream



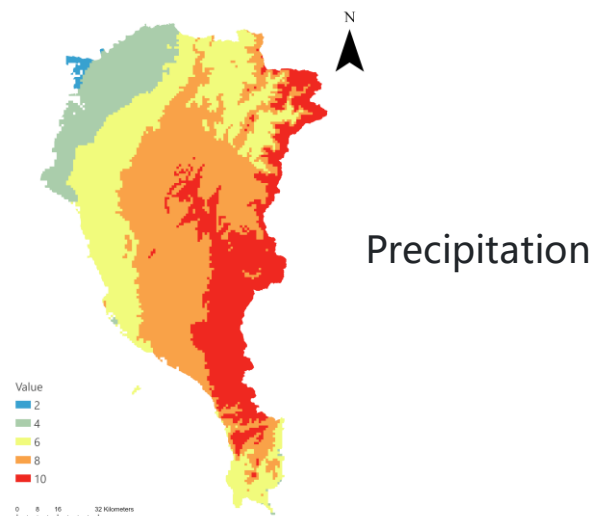
Method cont.



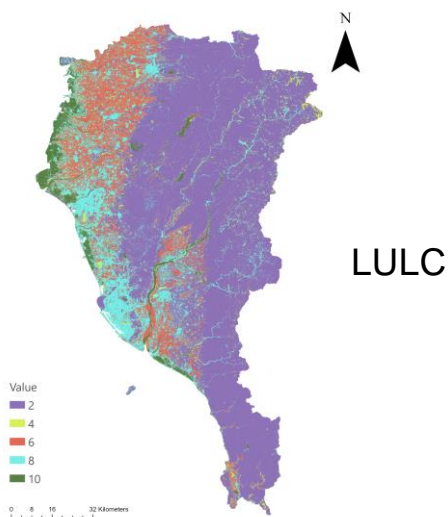
Study Area



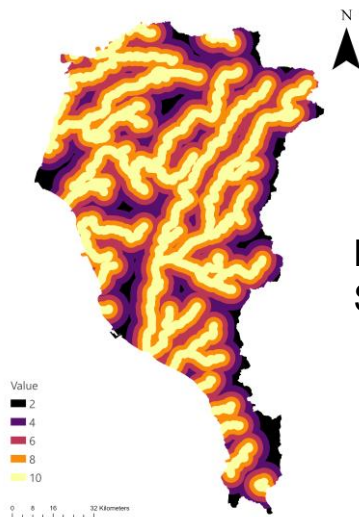
Slope



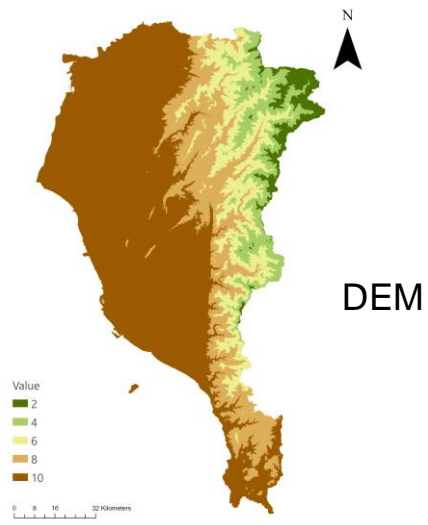
Precipitation



LULC



Distance to
Streams



DEM

Method cont.

Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

- a multi-criteria decision analysis method developed by Thomas L. Saaty in the 1980s.
- Hierarchical Structure
- Pairwise Comparison Matrix
- Calculate the Consistency Ratio (CR):

If CR is less than or equal to 0.1, the consistency is considered acceptable.

If CR is greater than 0.1, it indicates a lack of consistency, and adjustments may be needed.

Numeric Scale	Definition
1	Equal Importance
3	Moderate Importance
5	Strong Importance
7	Very Strong Importance
9	Extreme Importance
2,4,6,8	Intermediate Values
Reciprocal of 1~9	Inverse Comparison

	Slope	DEM	Distance to river	LULC	Precipitation
Slope	1	1/2	1/4	1/3	1/7
DEM	2	1	1/5	1/2	1/6
Distance to river	4	5	1	5	1/3
LULC	3	2	1/5	1	1/5
Precipitation	7	6	3	5	1

Method cont.

	Slope	DEM	Distance to river	LULC	Precipitation		\bar{w}_i	w_i			
Slope	1	0.5	0.25	0.333333	0.1428571		0.005952381	0.358871	0.04941	C.I	0.067425
DEM	2	1	0.2	0.5	0.1666667		0.033333333	0.506496	0.069735	C.R.	0.060201
Distance to river	4	5	1	5	0.3333333		33.33333333	2.016396	0.277621		
LULC	3	2	0.2	1	0.2		0.24	0.751696	0.103495		
Precipitation	7	6	3	5	1		630	3.629678	0.49974		
								1			
AW	Slope	DEM	Distance to river	LULC	Precipitation	aw		aw/w			
	Slope	0.04941	0.034868	0.069405	0.034498	0.0713914	0.259572213	1.050689			
	DEM	0.09882	0.069735	0.055524	0.051747	0.08329	0.359116326	1.029944			
	Distance to river	0.19764	0.348676	0.277621	0.517473	0.1665799	1.507989074	1.086367			
	LULC	0.14823	0.13947	0.055524	0.103495	0.099948	0.546666681	1.056415			
	Precipitation	0.345869	0.418411	0.832862	0.517473	0.4997398	2.614354773	1.046286			
						λ_{\max}	5.269702				

Weights:

Slope 0.049

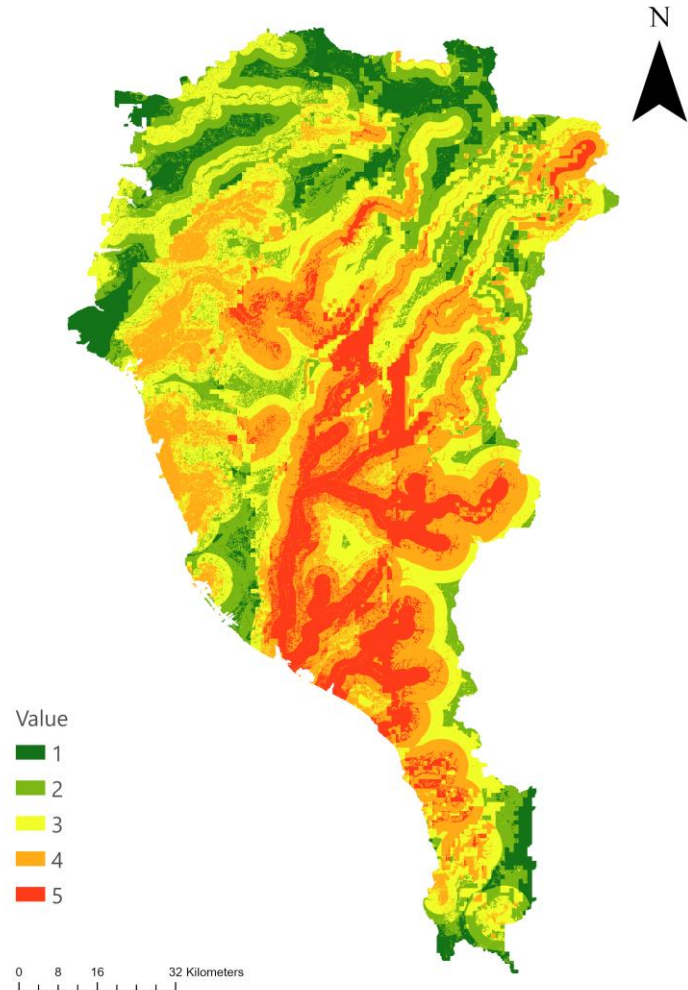
DEM 0.070

Distance to river 0.278

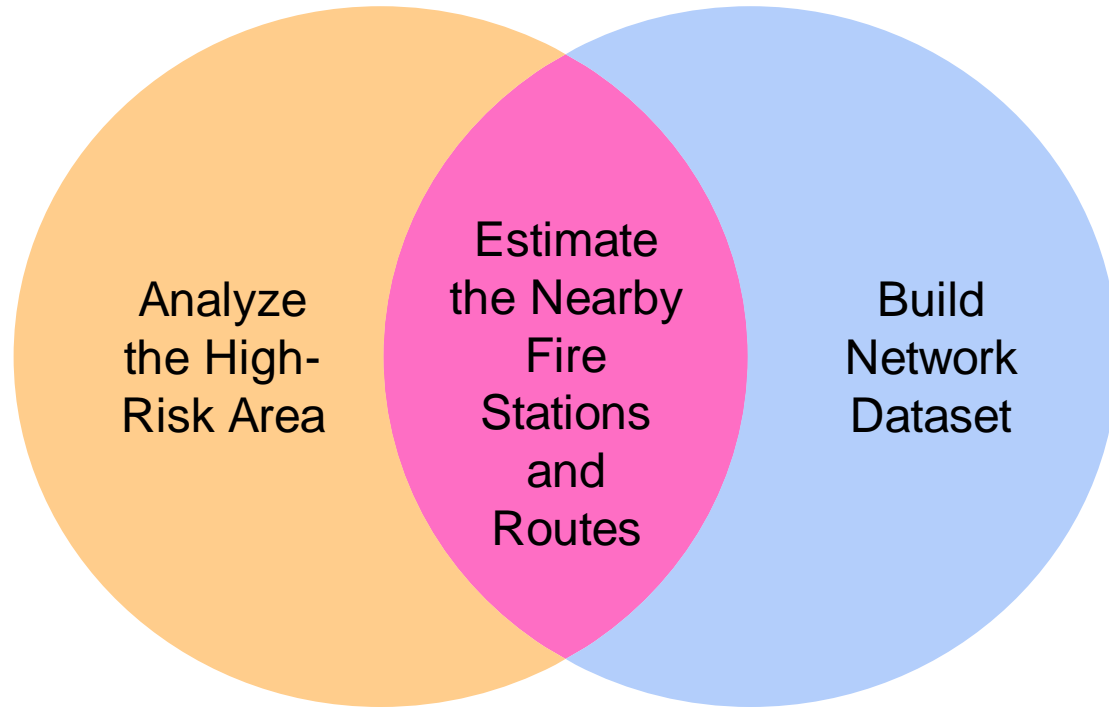
LULC 0.103

Precipitation 0.500

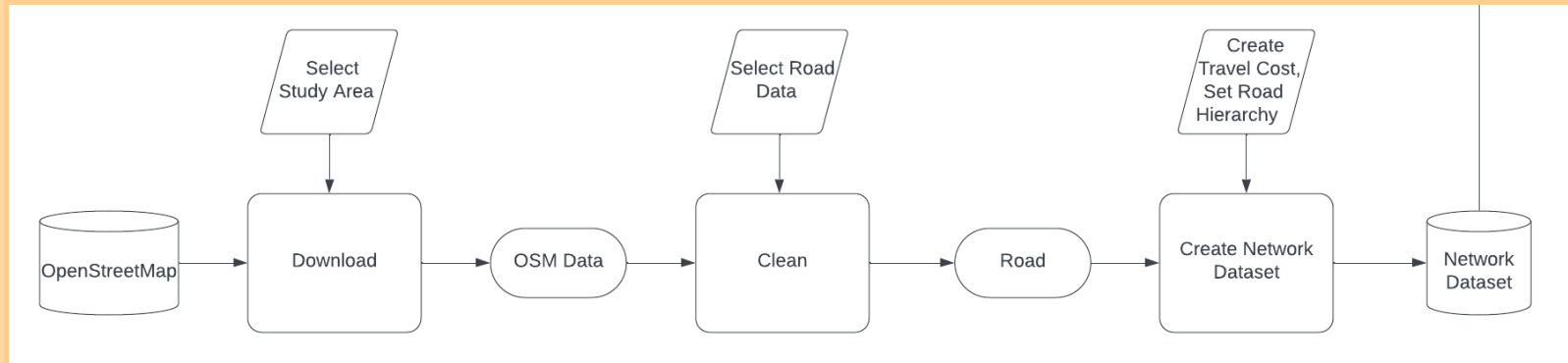
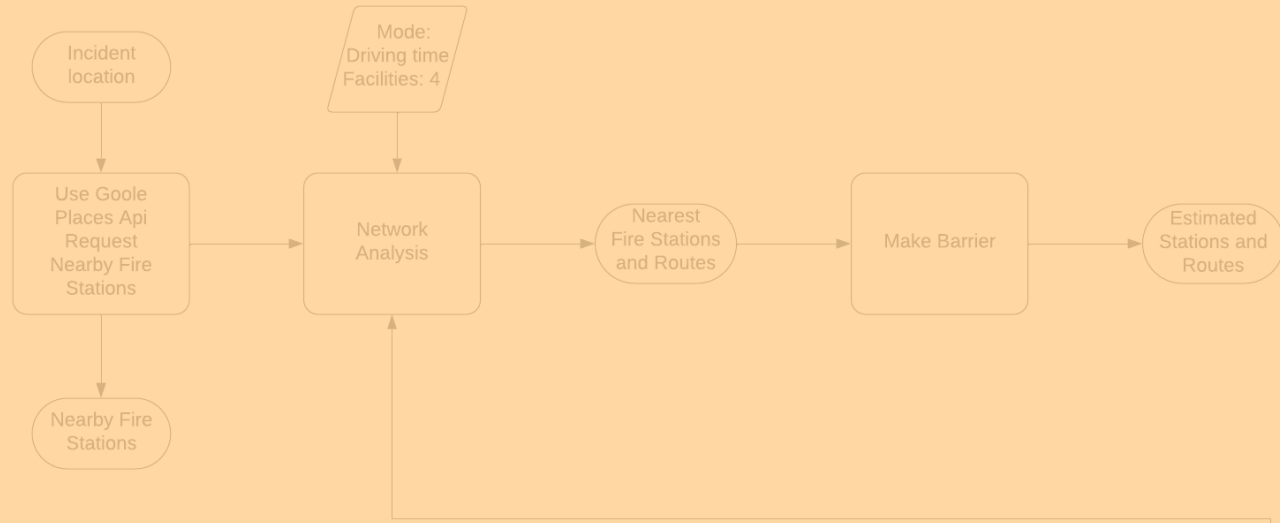
$C.R. = 0.060201261$



Problem Statement



Method cont.



Method cont.

- OpenRouteService: Not supported in the study area
- Google routes API: Have avoid options - Tolls, Highways, Ferries, and Indoor, but not support avoiding specific restricted areas
- Leaflet: The interface is not very user-friendly
- ArcGIS REST APIs: count credits
- Use OpenStreetMap data to build Network Dataset

Method cont.

oneway
F
F
F
B
B
B
F
F

Travel ModesCostsRestrictionsDescriptorsTime ZoneHierarchy

⚠ Network Dataset is used by network layers in opened maps.

These are the available restriction attributes of the network dataset.

Restriction	Usage
New Restriction	Prohibited

Properties

Name

New Restriction

Usage Type

Prohibited

Parameters

Evaluators

Source	Type	Prohibited
Edges		
osm_road (Along)	Field Script	!oneway!
osm_road (Against)	Same as Along	!oneway!
<Default>	Constant	False
Junctions		
Driving3_Junctions	Same as Default	False
<Default>	Constant	False
Turns		
<Default>	Constant	False

Method cont.

F_ELVE	T_ELVE
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
2	2
3	3


Sources Vertical Connectivity Group Connectivity

⚠ Network Dataset is used by network layers in opened maps.

Policy: Elevation Fields

Establish vertical connectivity where end points of source features share these three values: x, y, and elevation field value.

Name	Elevation Field
▼ Edges	
osm_road (From Node)	F_ZLEV
osm_road (To Node)	T_ZLEV



Method cont.

fclass	Hierarchy
primary	2
primary	2
tertiary	2
residential	3
residential	3
residential	3
motorway_link	1
trunk	2

Travel Modes


Costs

Restrictions

Descriptors

Time Zone

Hierarchy

 Network Dataset is used by network layers in opened maps.

☒ Add Hierarchy Attribute


▼ Ranges



Primary Roads: 1 -

Secondary Roads: 2 -

Local Roads: ≥ 3

▼ Evaluators


 Constant value 0 is not a positive integer. In a well-classified hierarchy, the roads assigned a larger hierarchy numeric value, representing local roads, should be more common than roads assigned a smaller hierarchy numeric value, such as 1, which are instead limited access highways. Consider setting your default evaluator to the largest hierarchy numeric value on your network dataset.: <Edge Default>

	Source	Type	Value
▼ Edges			
	osm_road (Along)	Field Script	!Hierarchy!
	osm_road (Against)	Same as Along	!Hierarchy!
	<Default>	Constant	0


Method cont.

maxspeed	TF_MINUTES	FT_MINUTES	Length
60	1.527289	1.527289	1.527289
50	0.696022	0.696022	0.580018
50	0.392203	0.392203	0.326836
50	0.551853	0.551853	0.459878
50	0.548047	0.548047	0.456706
50	1.239145	1.239145	1.032621
50	0.329317	0.329317	0.274431
50	12.319811	12.319811	10.266509


[Travel Modes](#) | [Costs](#) | [Restrictions](#) | [Descriptors](#) | [Time Zone](#) | [Hierarchy](#)

 Network Dataset is used by network layers in opened maps.

These are the available cost attributes of the network dataset.


 **Cost**

Units


▼  Time


oneway

Minutes


 TravelTime


Minutes

▼  Distance

 Length

Kilometers

 Used By Travel Modes: New Travel Mode

 Used By Directions

Properties

Name

TravelTime

Units


Minutes

Data Type

double

Parameters

Evaluators

 Source

Type

Value

▼ Edges

osm_road (Along)

Field Script

!FT_MINUTES!

osm_road (Against)

Field Script

!TF_MINUTES!

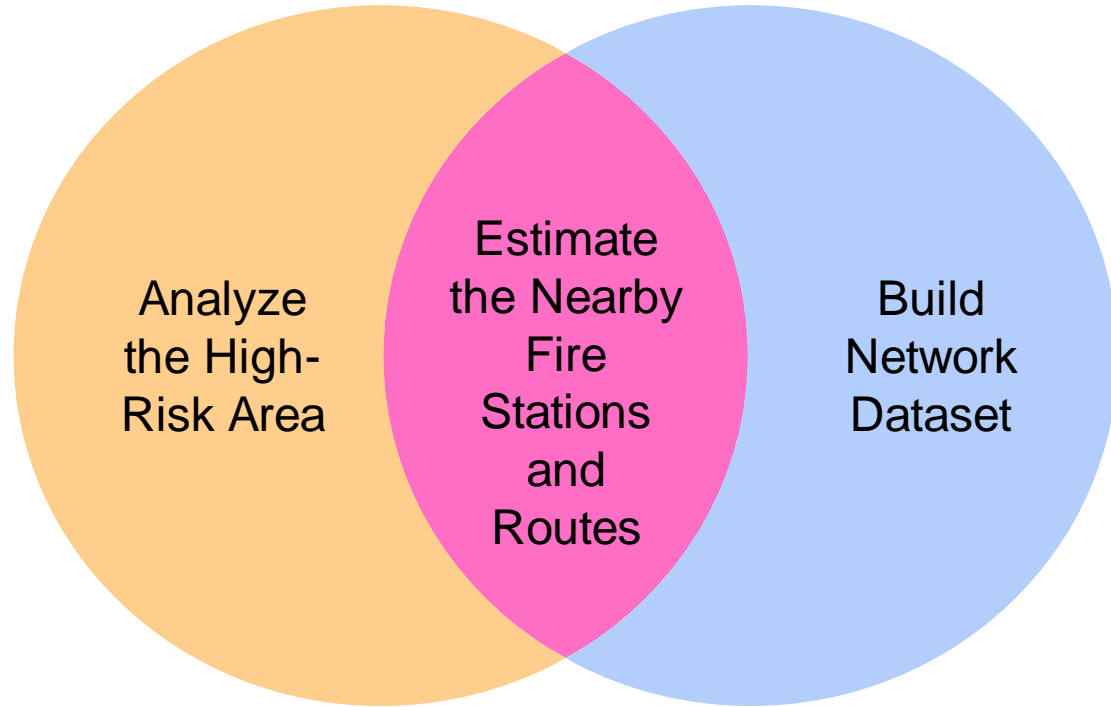
<Default>

Constant

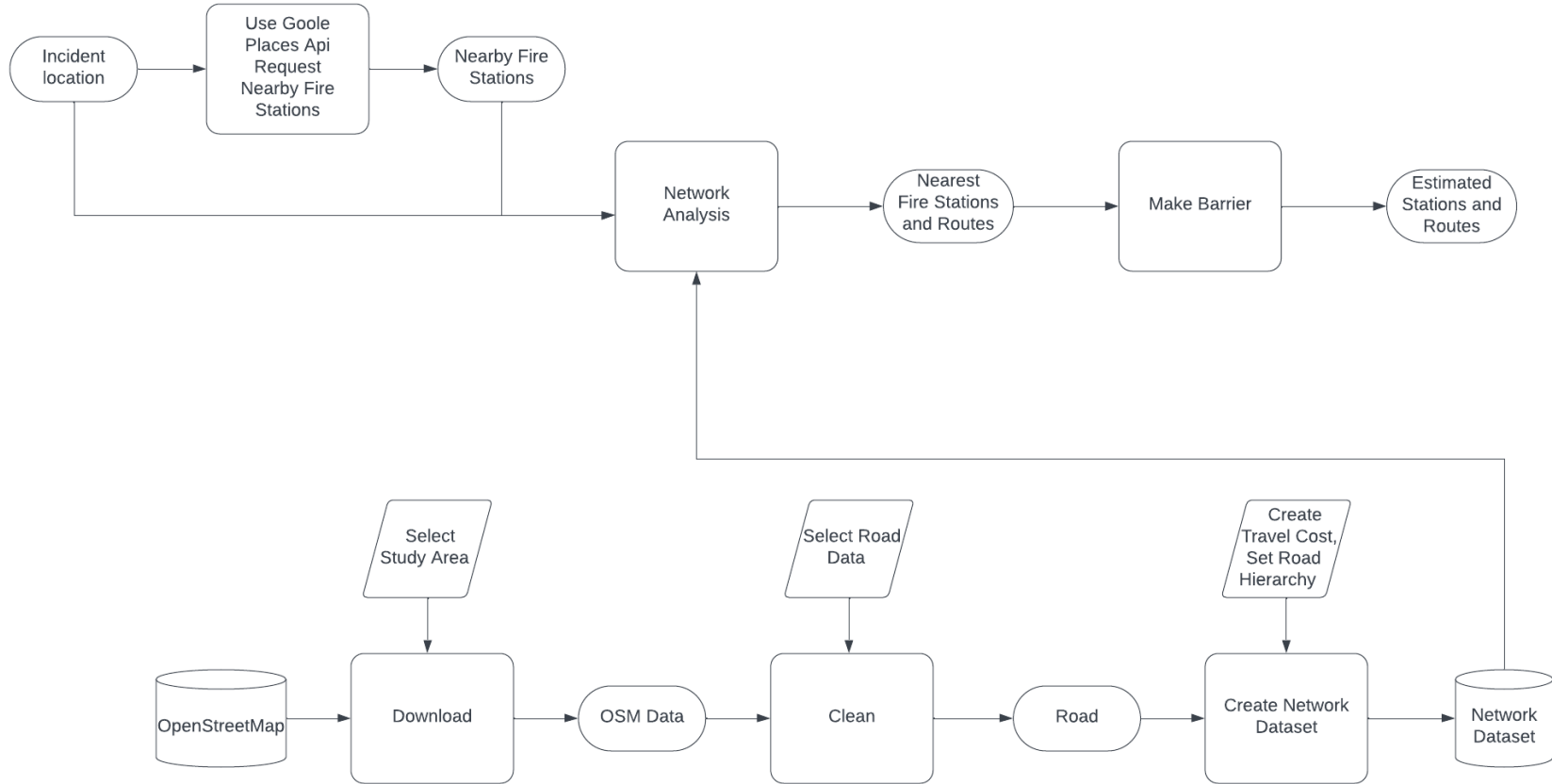
0

▼ Junctions

Problem Statement



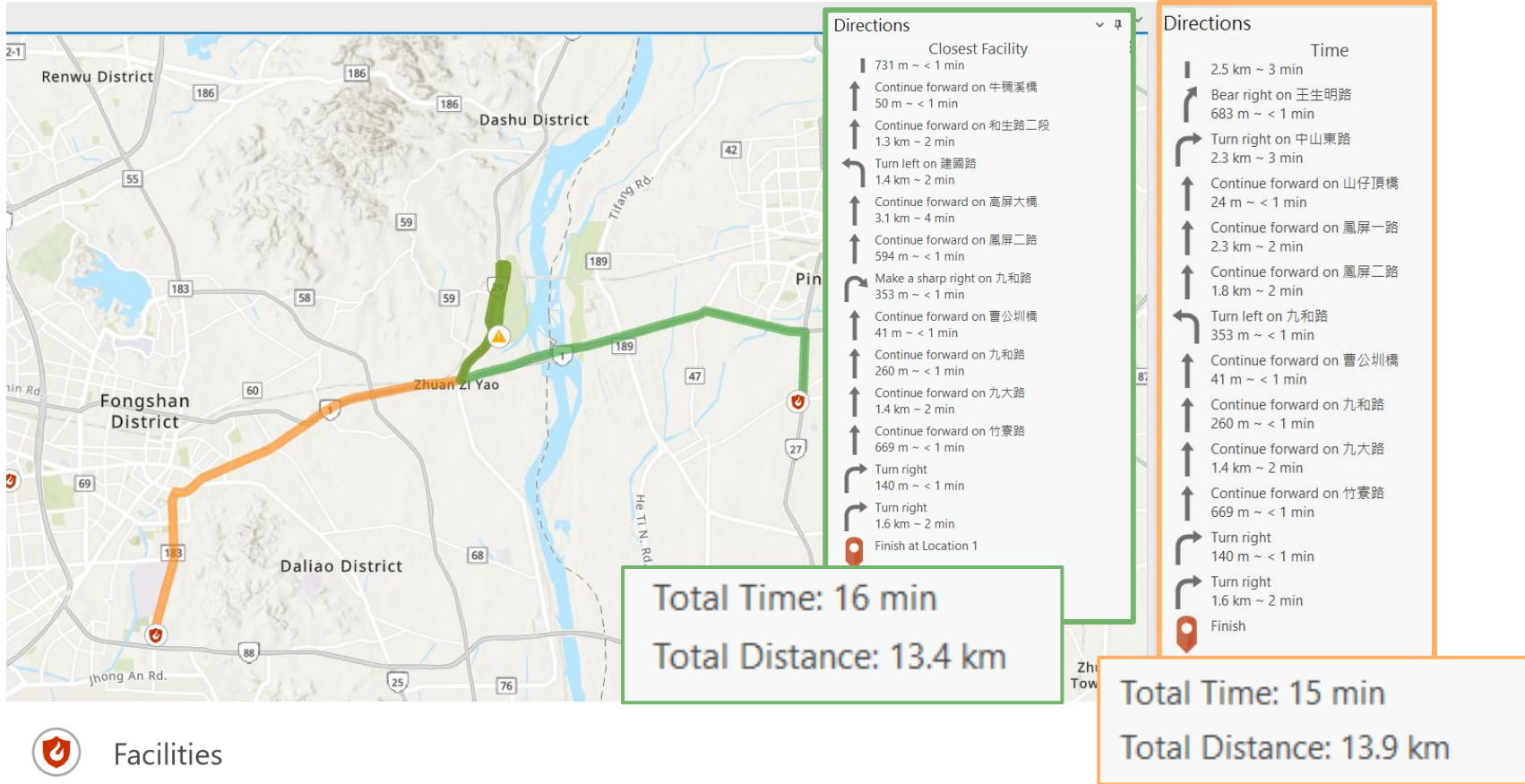
Method cont.



Result

Distance

Time Cost



Result cont.



On August 27, 2000, due to the influence of Typhoon Bilis and subsequent heavy rainfall, the piers of the Gao-Ping River Bridge were washed away by the creek.

Result cont.



ArcGIS Network

Total Time: 16 min
Total Distance: 13.4 km

Total Distance: 10.6 km

Discussion & Conclusion

- Using different modes (Travel or Time) may yield different results.
- Incorporate more factors for analyzing high-risk areas, and extend to cover various types of disasters.
- The current network dataset requires additional information to improve its accuracy. Considering factors like lifetime traffic patterns can contribute to a more precise representation.
- Creating a road network dataset is a complex task. What is the better approach? Rely on the current network dataset but depend on another company, or create our own network dataset but need to work hard on comprehensive setting?

References

ESRI. (n.d.). How Flow Accumulation works | Documentation. <https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/tool-reference/spatial-analyst/how-flow-accumulation-works.htm>

Yon Sugiarto, Perdinan, Tri Atmaja and Shalsa Nurhasanah, “Evaluation of the Use of Data Reanalysis for Climate Regionalization” IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, October 2017

Xianjun Qi, Mucong Zhou, “Integrated energy service demand evaluation based on AHP and entropy weight method”, ICEEB 2020

ESRI. (n.d.). Create a network dataset | Documentation. <https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/analysis/networks/how-to-create-a-usable-network-dataset.htm>