

A DISASTER DETECTION & RESPONSE SUPPORT SYSTEM

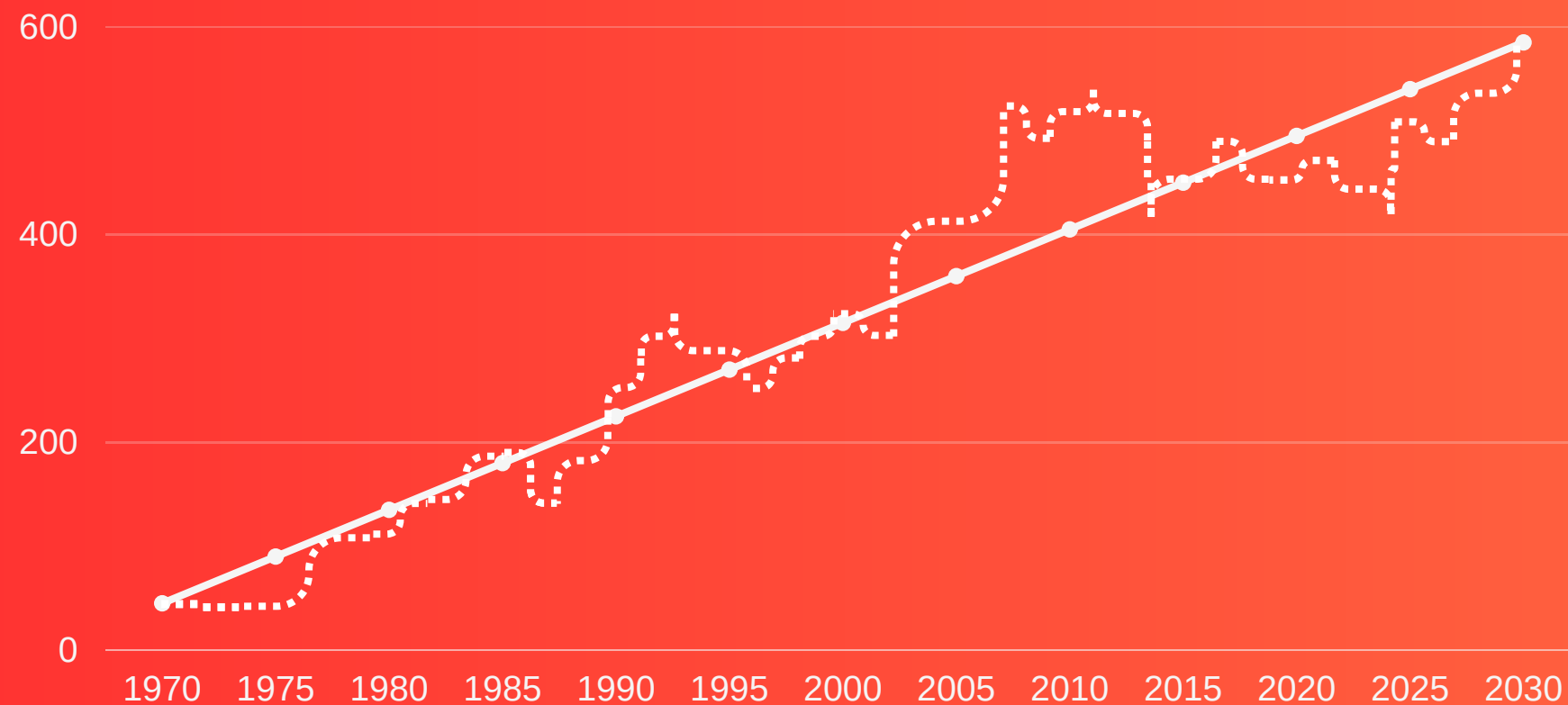
: THE COMBINATION OF EMBEDDED BOARDS AND SW

2023

GIRLS

IN ICT

OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION OF IDEAS



[Current Status and Forecast of Yearly Disaster Cases]

If current trends continue, the number of disasters per year globally may increase to 560 per year by 2030

*a projected increase of 40% during the lifetime of the Sendal Framework by *UNDRR

Background of development

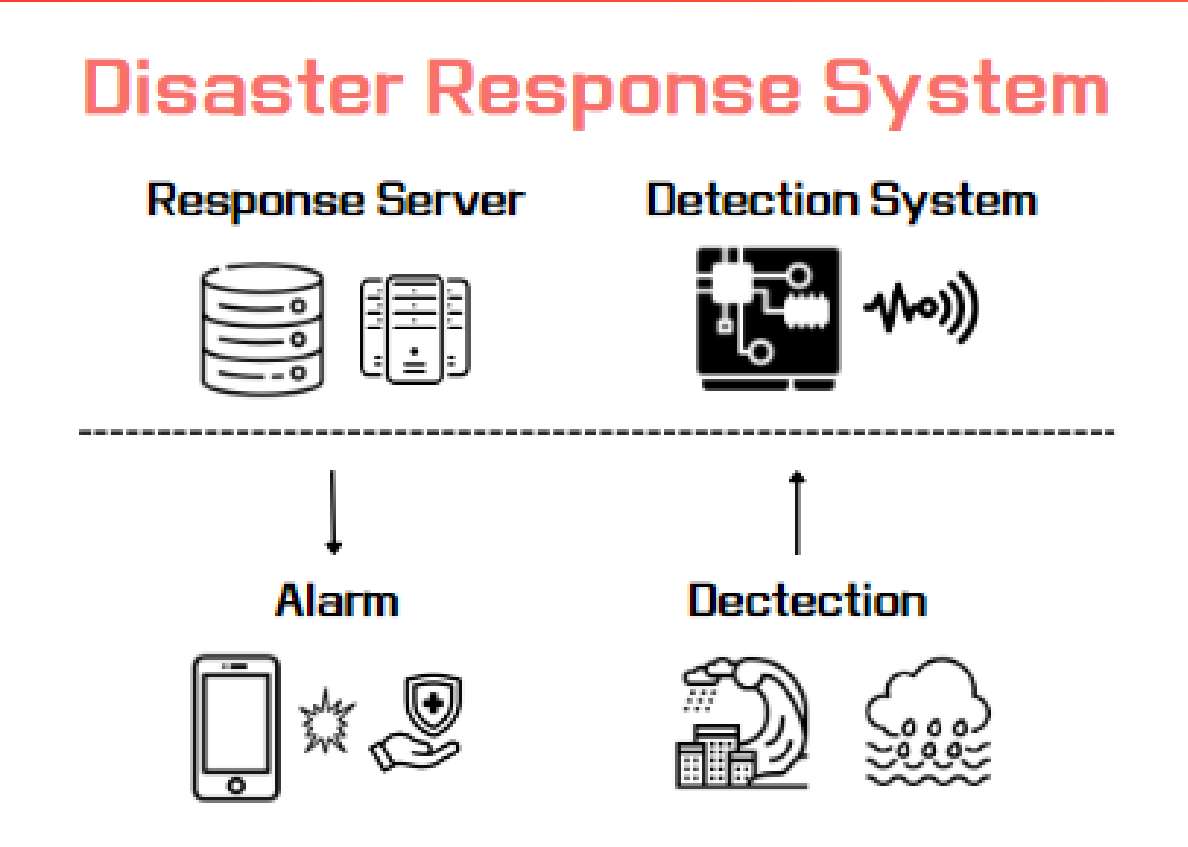
- announced by *UNDRR the number of disasters on Earth is increasing as the climate crisis becomes serious.
- As the Earth's climate deteriorates, the frequency of disasters increases, and accordingly, our team AdEco designed a

"disaster detection and response system"

Expectation effectiveness

- According to data from the SENDAI FRAMEWORK, 14 out of 195 countries have multiple risk early warning systems, and only 0.46% of the world has predictive systems.
- So by deploying this system in each country, we can make a world that's predicted by disasters

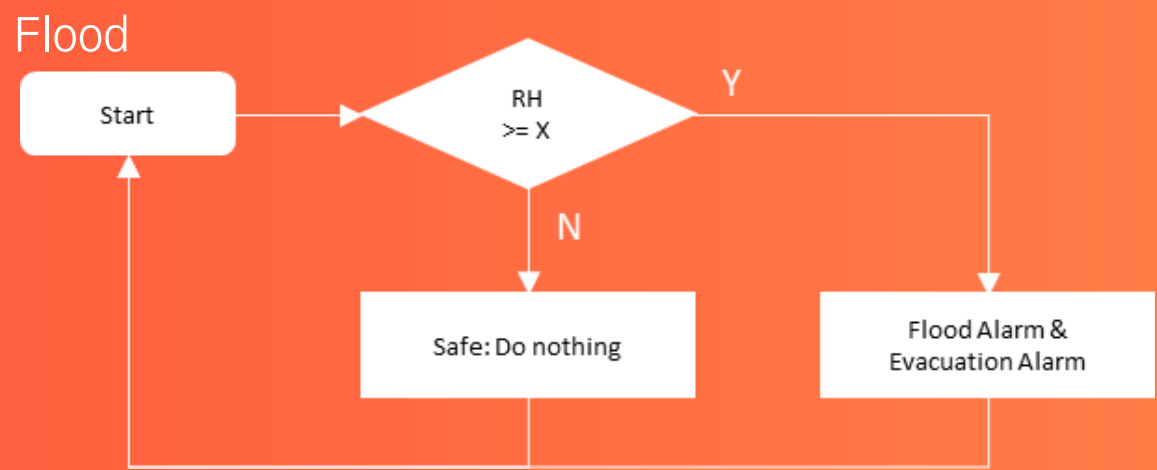
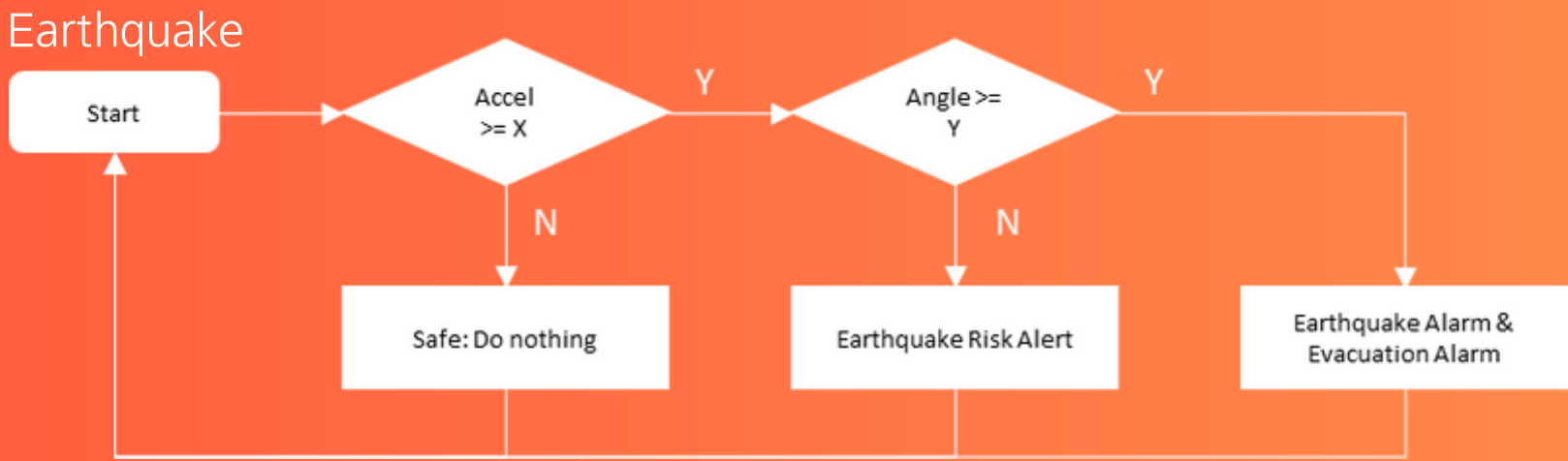
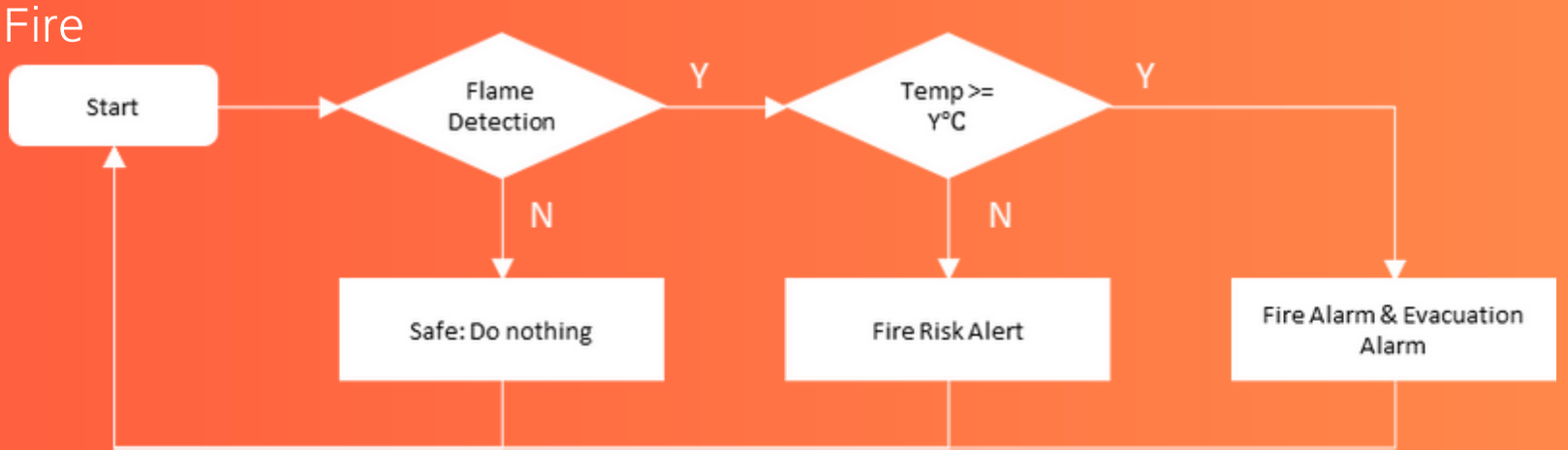
OVERVIEWS OF SYSTEM OPERATION



Structure of disaster response system

Disaster list to be detected and sensors to be used

	Fire	Flood	Earthquake	Typhoon
Sensors	Flame detection sensor & Temperature sensor	Humidity detection sensor	Acceleration sensor & Gyro sensor	Wind speed detection sensor

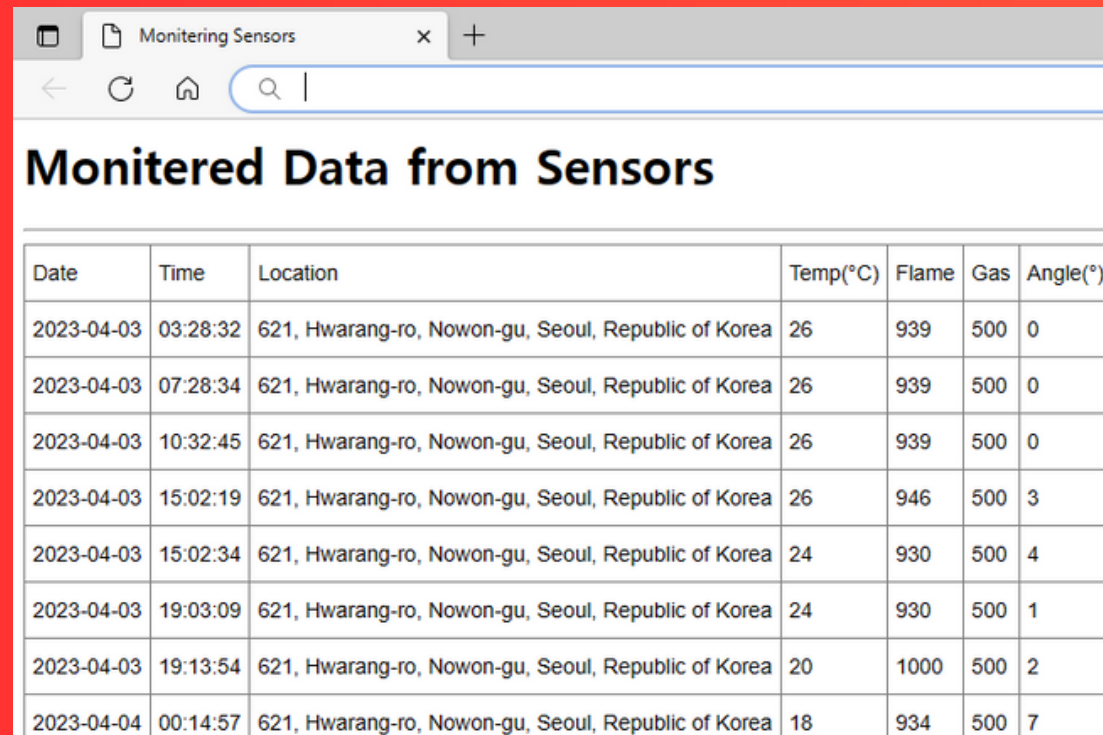


Typhoon
= Same with Flood detection Algorithm



SYSTEM USER INTERFACE

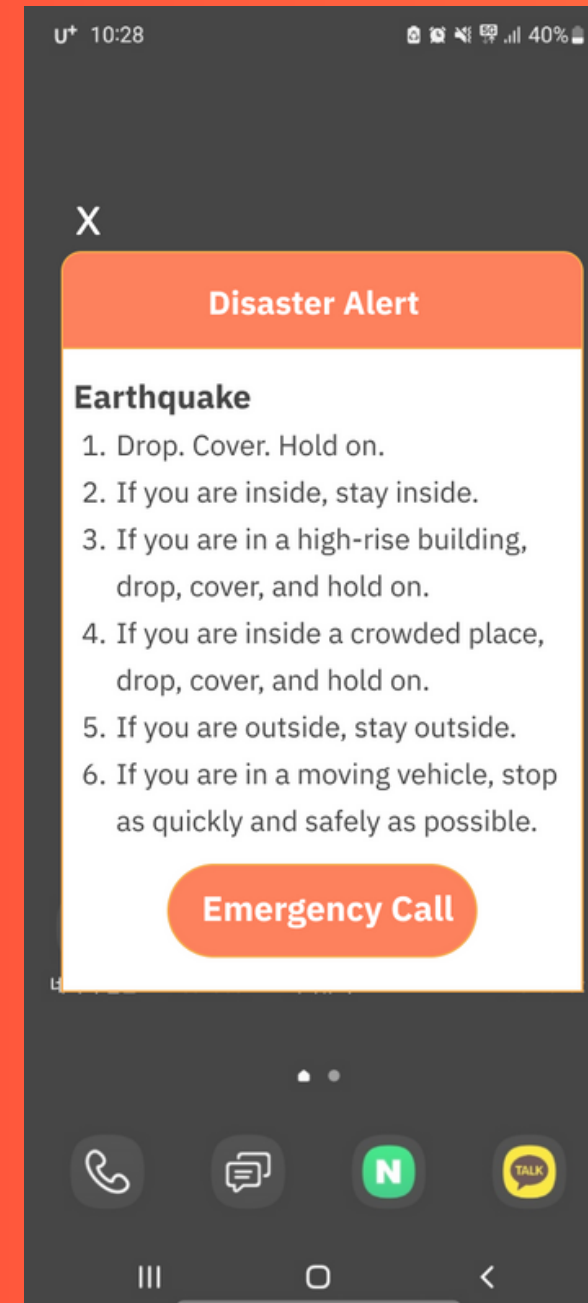
Monitoring page for administrators



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Monitoring Sensors'. Below the browser window, there is a table titled 'Monitered Data from Sensors'. The table has seven columns: Date, Time, Location, Temp(°C), Flame, Gas, and Angle(°). It contains ten rows of data, all from April 3rd and 4th, 2023, at the location '621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea'. The data shows varying temperature, flame, gas, and angle readings over time.

Date	Time	Location	Temp(°C)	Flame	Gas	Angle(°)
2023-04-03	03:28:32	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	26	939	500	0
2023-04-03	07:28:34	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	26	939	500	0
2023-04-03	10:32:45	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	26	939	500	0
2023-04-03	15:02:19	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	26	946	500	3
2023-04-03	15:02:34	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	24	930	500	4
2023-04-03	19:03:09	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	24	930	500	1
2023-04-03	19:13:54	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	20	1000	500	2
2023-04-04	00:14:57	621, Hwarang-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	18	934	500	7

Disaster Alert for users



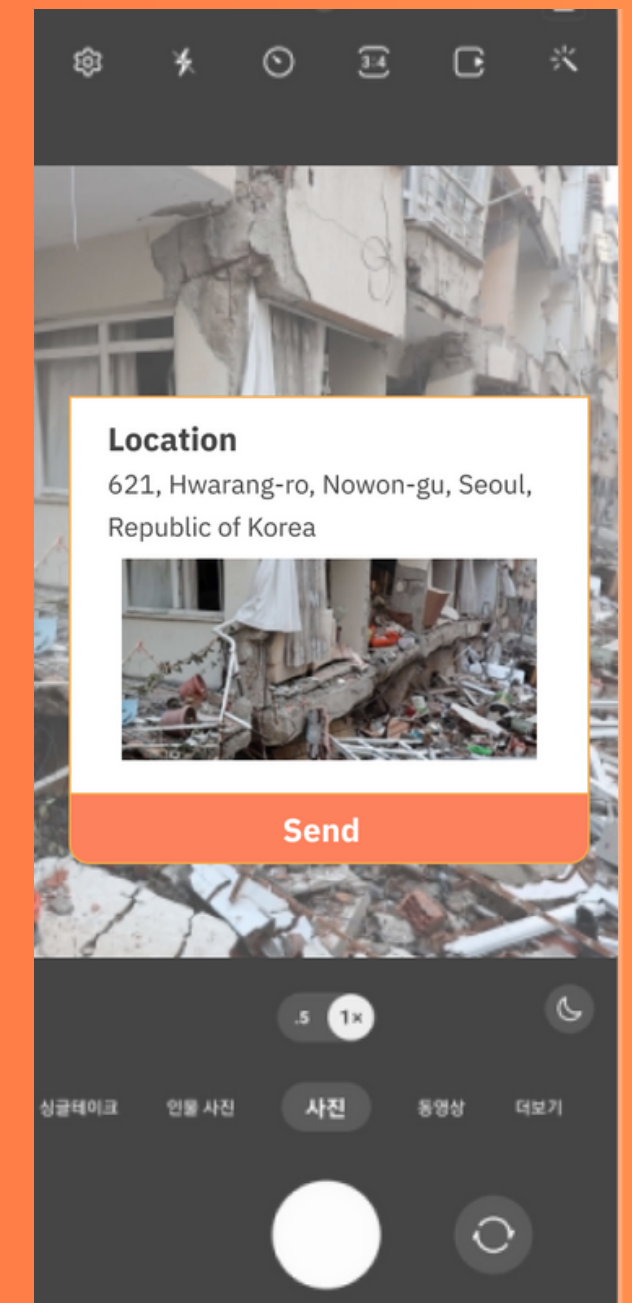
In the event of a disaster, each embedded sensor detects it and sends a notification to the connected user's mobile phone.



When user click the Emergency Call button, it connects to the camera and allows users to report disaster immediately, and location is also linked through GPS to enhance reporting efficiency



Emergency call with GPS



Flame sensor

Acceleration sensor

Temperature sensor

Wind Speed sensor

Gyro sensor

Humidity sensor

Sensor Schematic Diagram

