



[About](#)

[Academics](#)

[Research](#)

[News](#)

[Giving](#)

[Events](#)

# News

[Prospective Students](#)

[Current](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[In the News](#)

[Events Calendar](#)

[Publications](#)

[News](#)

[2007](#)

[2006](#)

[2005](#)

[2004](#)

[2003](#)

[Photo Galleries](#)

[Home](#) > [News & Publications](#) > [News](#) > [2007](#) > Computer Science Thesis Helps Train Firefighters

## Computer Science Thesis Helps Train Firefighters

Viterbi AI project under CREATE auspices speeds simulations

May 25, 2007 —



Schurr

A former Viterbi School computer science graduate student now has his PhD, and the development as a way to train firefighters and other responders to fight conflagrations.

Viterbi School artificial intelligence expert Milind Tambe and Nathan Schurr (PhD) are now being; working directly with the L.A. County Fire Department as it evolved, making it more and useful.

The idea was to speed up and make more useful a training simulation. The LAFD had been doing drills working by hand, but without sophisticated computer tools provided by Tambe and Schurr. DEFACTO. In one room, a B-team of veteran firefighters would make up a disaster scenario where trainees would decide where to send equipment and how to respond. They looked at a map,

The system meant that dozens of top personnel would be tied up for hours. Mobilizing the organizational effort that it was necessary to bring as many trainees as possible into the system so that many that each individual received little experience. "It's so costly to have large experts," said Roemer.

DEFACTO totally changed the situation. The B-Team was completely replaced by an artificial intelligence system. Instead of a committee of firefighters, DEFACTO had multiple artificial intelligences, "agents."

The agents created disaster scenarios, vivid ones, with images and maps. Individual agents controlled the system,



USC in flames: AI agents create scenarios for conflagrations, then help trainees fight the fictional fires on real city landscapes, such as this view of the University Park campus.

making their own decisions and learning quickly from their own mistakes.

And instead of crude diagrams or pictures, the disaster was visible to trainees in full "Omnipresent viewer" system. The advantages are clear, according to the fire department. "It's a lot more controlled. You can see if you're heading toward a mistake much more

And agents also worked with trainees proposing responses. Trainees could also gauge reaction scenarios against ones proposed by the system's teams of artificial agents. "We gave responsibility for strategy to the agents in the system. The agent committees, from the human interaction."

Why? Schurr said that extensive and repeated work with the system responding to many small illustrated a curious pattern. Humans did better than small committees of artificial agents, better than larger committees, even when the course the agents' proposed was not the best. "The interaction between the human and the agents resulted in a compromise plan. "Even wrong decisions were better," Schurr said.



**Tambe**

Grad students Janusz Mareck and J.P. Lewis also participated, along with Paul Scerif.

While CREATE is now focusing exclusively on risk analysis, rather than response, it is still under development at the University of Maryland, building on the insights. Los Angeles is looking forward to the next crop. "It really tests your decision making," Roemer said.