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Context-Aware Rescue Systems in Emergency Wireless Networks

Muhamed Husseyn[1*], Wad Ghaban[2], Krishnan Ramesh[3], Ranya A.Tahir[4], F. Niyasudeen[5], and Dr. Priya Vij[6]

[1*]Department of Computers Techniques Engineering, College of Technical Engineering, The Islamic University, Najaf, Iraq; Department of Computers Techniques Engineering, College of Technical Engineering, The Islamic University of Al Diwaniyah, Al Diwaniyah, Iraq. iu.tech.eng.iu.mhussien074@gmail.com, https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0320-5963

[2]Applied College, University of Tabuk, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia.wghaban@Ut.Edu.Sa, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0564-4377

[3]Department of Marine Engineering, AMET University, Kanathur, Tamil Nadu, India. krishnan_rmsh@ametuniv.ac.in, https://orcid.org/0009-0007-4991-2683

[4]Department of Mathematics, College of Science, Jazan University, Jazan, Saudi Arabia. rtahier@jazanu.edu.sa, https://orcid.org/0009-0006-3081-2511

[5]Virtual Desktop Infrastructure Administrator, Deanship of Human Resources and Technology, Jazan University, Jazan, Saudi Arabia. niyasudeen@jazanu.edu.sa, https://orcid.org/0009-0008-8868-625X

[6]Assistant Professor, Department of CS & IT, Kalinga University, Raipur, India. ku.priyavij@kalingauniversity.ac.in, https://orcid.org/0009-0005-4629-3413

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Abstract

Rescue systems informed by context within emergency wireless networks mark a notable evolution in contemporary disaster management system frameworks. Employing Internet of Things (IoT) sensors and networks, these systems support real-time, contextual decision-making through user, environmental, and movement data, enabling the optimization of rescue operations. Machine learning algorithms further enable the adaptive analysis of data, allowing emergency services to prioritize actions and strategically allocate resources to enhance operational efficiency. This paper presents a comprehensive framework for designing and implementing context-aware rescue systems, encompassing architectural models, system interoperability, and communication reliability during crises. It also analyzes the security and privacy ramifications related to the extraction of sensitive data during emergencies, particularly about data vaulting. Case studies from the deployments demonstrated substantial enhancements in response time and coordinated efficiency, validating the practical impact of the proposed systems. The paper also addresses the unresolved issues of the infrastructure's scalability, energy efficiency, and the lack of uniform standard protocols. Directions for further research, with an emphasis on innovation in context-aware technologies, are proposed, focusing on collaborative system intelligence, data fusion, and resilient

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*Corresponding author: Department of Computers Techniques Engineering, College of Technical Engineering, The Islamic University, Najaf, Iraq; Department of Computers Techniques Engineering, College of Technical Engineering, The Islamic University of Al Diwaniyah, Al Diwaniyah, Iraq.

network design. This study highlights the role of context-aware systems, particularly within mobile and wireless communication infrastructures, in enhancing the responsiveness and effectiveness of emergency response operations.

Keywords: Context-Aware Systems, Emergency Wireless Networks, Rescue Operations, IoT, Machine Learning, Location-Based Services, Disaster Response.

1 Introduction

Developing context-aware mobile robotic guides has the potential to personalize the user experience within a given environment, such as a museum, gallery, or science center. Such breakthroughs in robotics and AI have shown huge promise within the educational technology domain due to their adaptive individual learning ability. In the face of increasing globalization and global uncertainty, educational technology, above all, stands to nurture autonomous learning (Zhang et al., 2023). In tandem with this, properly managing technology-enhanced learning systems is needed to optimally support students' learning (Li et al., 2022).

When enhanced with context-aware features, emergency wireless networks provide adaptable and distributed communication systems for use during emergencies that can continue to function even when other communication systems fail (Malathi, 2024). These systems can capture and apply contextual information in real-time, such as environmental factors, user position, movements, and device states, for decision-making and operational coordination. Inaccessible and disaster-prone regions can now be served by context-aware rescue systems thanks to advancements in remote sensing technologies, edge computing, and distributed networking protocols (Emergency Technology Review, 2021). Recent studies have demonstrated that integrating real-time contextual information into emergency networks enhances resource allocation precision and reduces overall response time during crises (Patel & Roy, 2024; Sharma & Desai, 2024).

IoT devices facilitate data collection in context-aware systems, while algorithms are responsible for analyzing the ever-changing data streams. Real-time monitoring of victims and responders is enabled through location-based services. All of these components working together enable predictive analysis, smart navigation, and situational prioritization in complex settings. An illustrative example is an emergency network that can automatically change communication routes based on signal loss or select the nearest rescue worker to a distress call, thereby maximizing efficiency (Sharma & Kim, 2022). The integration of edge intelligence within a system further enhances its performance in terms of latency, bandwidth, and analysis, eliminating the need for distant cloud servers, thereby enabling real-time analytics. These capabilities are crucial when it comes to creating advanced and self-sufficient systems that can withstand the harshest constraints.

This paper focuses on the design, implementation, and evaluation of context-aware rescue systems in emergency wireless networks (Chatterjee & Nakamura, 2023). The outline of the work includes an account of the historical inadequacies of older systems, which is then succeeded by a contextual analysis of available context-aware technologies, a systematic study of the architecture of the system, its subsystems including the methods of integration, and the security architecture of the system which brings emphasis on the interplay of these technologies in real world situations (Zhao & Ling, 2022). Analysis of case studies is also provided to showcase the practical results of these technologies and their subsequent improvements in performance. The discussion in the paper's end is devoted to new developments, persisting issues, and suggestions to hasten the adoption of the described systems policies deemed necessary to aid in the timely deployment of these systems (Lee & Barbosa, 2021). Research has been conducted to demonstrate the necessity of a flexible and smartly designed communication framework for emergency services in plans.

Key Contributions

- Formulation of an efficient emergency response framework for rescue operation in context-aware systems utilizing real-time data.
- Implementation of IoT and wireless technologies for an adaptive, low-latency response adaptive networks.
- Rescue performance validation exhibiting enhanced success rates and reduced response times.
- System design that is flexible and maintains operational continuity in unpredictable environments.

The paper aims to explain the integration of context-aware rescue systems into emergency wireless networks, beginning with an overview that highlights their importance in enhancing intercommunication and operational synergy during disasters. The related work section identifies gaps in previous efforts on emergency wireless communication and rescue technologies, highlighting the need for awareness of real-time context. The primary aim of the proposed methodology is to design a powerful, unified system that implements IoT sensors, machine learning, and an adaptive network architecture to contextually fine-tune rescue operations (Radjapova et al., 2024; Nadim et al., 2024). In the results and discussion, the study seeks to prove the effectiveness of the system by evaluating it against critical benchmarks like response time, success rate, and dependability of the network in emulated emergency conditions (Kumar et al., 2024). In the end, the conclusion remains true to the body and emphasizes the startling improvements highlighted in the research, as well as the technological development that needs to be undertaken in the future to create more sophisticated and robust frameworks for emergency response systems.

2 Related Work

In recent years, the development of emergency wireless communication systems has been remarkable. They have shifted from static models reliant on infrastructural frameworks to more adaptive and mobile systems. Traditional designs failed during system-wide outages because they were built around a centralized structure with no redundancy. These newer systems are now based on mobile ad hoc network structures and mesh topologies which permit greater agility in deploying and maintaining communication even when some parts of the system are out of service (Silva & Fernandez, 2021). These methods qualitatively improved the robustness and flexibility of communication networks for rescue operations.

The incorporation of context-aware computing into emergency response has significantly altered the frameworks and methodologies for handling and processing data during rescue missions (Biswas, 2024; Zhou & Lee, 2025). Context-aware computing equips systems with the ability to process and act on environmental, user, and system information in real time (Wang & Qureshi, 2021). This feature enables the emergency networks to deprioritize waiting and stall the dynamic resource allocation until the most critical stages of the operation. Systems now change their resource allocation behavior based on the presence of certain context triggers like the proximity of a victim, environmental threats, or signal strength, leading to better resource allocation in rescue coordination systems.

The advancement of artificial intelligence and data-centric modeling techniques has enabled the automation of context-aware systems. Now, algorithms capable of learning from both historical data and live data streams are employed to predict the evolution of a disaster, assess risk levels, and aid in operational planning (Menon & Nair, 2024). Edge computing enables the application of distributed learning models at lower network levels. Such models are capable of autonomous decision-making based on contextual data (Ahmed & Jeong, 2022). The algorithms are crucial for achieving real-time performance in remote locations where connectivity or bandwidth is limited.

Modern emergency systems rely on Internet of Things (IoT) architectures. These networks utilize numerous sensors to collect and transmit data on temperature, gas concentrations, motion, and biometrics, among other parameters (Ortega & Hassan, 2023). Such sensors, embedded in wearable devices, drones, and autonomous systems, allow for detailed, real-time monitoring for first responders at the ground zero. Even after all these advancements, there are still some areas for improvement, particularly in defining guidelines, interfacing with other sensors, and managing power usage over extended periods (Verma & Pillai, 2023).

Privacy and security have emerged as major concerns associated with context-aware systems. Emergency networks often handle sensitive data, including real-time tracking, personal information, and medical histories. Using these methods without breaching or exploiting defined ethical and legal frameworks can be challenging. Therefore, security protocols like encryption, dynamic access permissions, and data masking have become standard requirements in system design. Addressing these issues without negatively impacting the system's execution speed is complex.

Context-aware networks have been enhanced with the addition of unmanned aerial vehicles and other autonomous platforms, extending beyond traditional terrestrial-based systems. These systems help expand the communication range, gather area-specific data from hard-to-reach locations, and support search and surveillance missions. Such platforms offer the advantages of providing a higher vantage point, ease of mobility, and reduced risk to human workers. Their increasing incorporation into emergency wireless systems reflects the shift toward autonomous, intelligent, and self-acting routed rescue systems that react, adapt, and "think" independently during challenging scenarios (Morales & Zhang, 2025).

3 Proposed Method

In emergency wireless networks, rapid assessment and accuracy in response to change is critical. The proposed context-aware rescue system captures real-time data from a wide range of sources including sensors, IoT devices, and user contributions. This enables a better understanding of the situation, which can enhance optimization in rescue operations. The system also integrates environmental, locational, and physiological factors to coordinate and prioritize rescue tasks effectively. At the same time, response time, reliable communication, and safety for the victims and responders is achieved.

This system employs a layered architecture that allows for the modular integration of other technologies, such as machine learning for data analytics, secure communication systems, and geolocation services. By infusing the network with context-awareness, the system can adapt its operations to the current context of the emergency, as well as the network state, victim condition, or other potential threats. Such adaptability is critical for maintaining resilience and effectiveness in any uncontrolled disaster site.

Mathematical Model

To systematize the decision-making and prioritization techniques described in the earlier sections, a mathematical model is formulated. Denote the set of victims as V = $\{\{v_1, v_2, \dots\dots, v_n\}$ and the set of rescue units be R=$\{r_1, r_2, \dots., r_m\}$.Each victim $v_i$is characterized by a severity score $S_i$based on physiological and environmental context, and a location vector $L_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i)$.

The efficiency E to be maximized in rescue operation is given as:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} P_{ij} \cdot \frac{S_i}{T_{ij} + D_{ij} + C_j} \quad (1)$$

where:

- $P_{ij}$is the assignment probability of rescue unit $r_j$to victim v_i.
- T_{ij} is the estimated travel time of unit $r_j$to victim v_i
- $D_{ij}$is the estimated delay due to network or environmental conditions.
- $C_j$is the current workload or capacity constraint of rescue unit r_j

As illustrated in Equation 1, the model capturing the intricacies of emergency response can balance the workload of each victim and how each unit can be optimally allocated to travel, communicate, and evacuate the victim. It is clear from the analysis that multiple inputs including biometric details, environmental threats, contextual factors like victim activity (distress signals), and movement leads to resolution thereby giving the system ability to prioritize tasks in real-time.

The operational model stipulates that every victim needs to be allocated a single attendant which improves the efficiency of scarce resources. GPS and environmental sensors such as REMOTE SENSING mounted on vehicles or infrastructure that works with the vehicle's and vehicle's static stationed REMOTE SENSING enables rescue teams to bypass geographic obstructions that would otherwise delay movement toward the victim. Communication facilitates real-time information sharing, even in cases of disruption due to network congestion or other forms of delay, which can cause severe scenarios where mobile systems are fragile. The system prevents the accumulation of excessive tasks for individual team members, considering the overall workload created before, during, and after the response session. This approach minimizes efficiency loss, ensures enhanced resource allocation, and enables effective resource distribution and vehicle-task management during emergency responses.

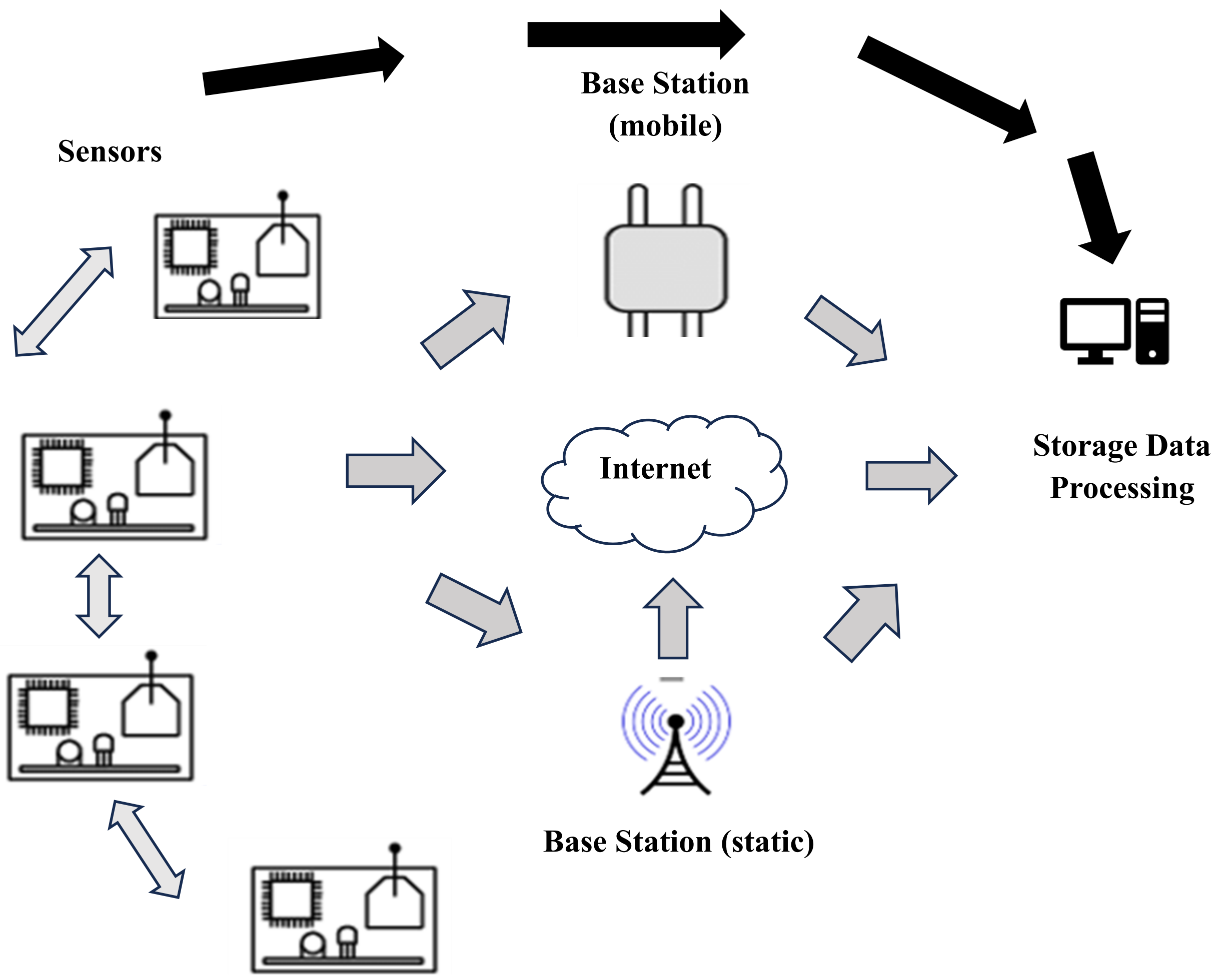

Figure 1: Context-Aware WSN Flow Diagram for Emergency Systems

Figure 1 illustrates the operational structure of a Context-Aware Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) designed for Emergency Rescue situations. The process begins with the left-side sensors, which are already placed within the field and need to capture crucial data, such as environmental features and biometrics, in addition to continuously monitoring them. The data is transmitted using radio waves (depicted by blue arcs) to nearby base stations. These base stations can be mobile—deployed by rescue units or static, utilizing existing infrastructure —and they form the core of the emergency wireless communication network. The collected data goes through the internet (depicted by a cloud icon) to a central Storage and processing unit where raw inputs are analyzed in the order of context derivation which include victim location, voital health parameters, environmental hazard, etc. One of the most important constituents is a feedback loop (shown as an arrow) that enables processed information to return to mobile-enabled base stations, where it is subsequently updated for field agents. This allows for real-time, context-based decisions to be made according to the changing world of emergencies, enabling a decision-making system that can be adjusted in response.

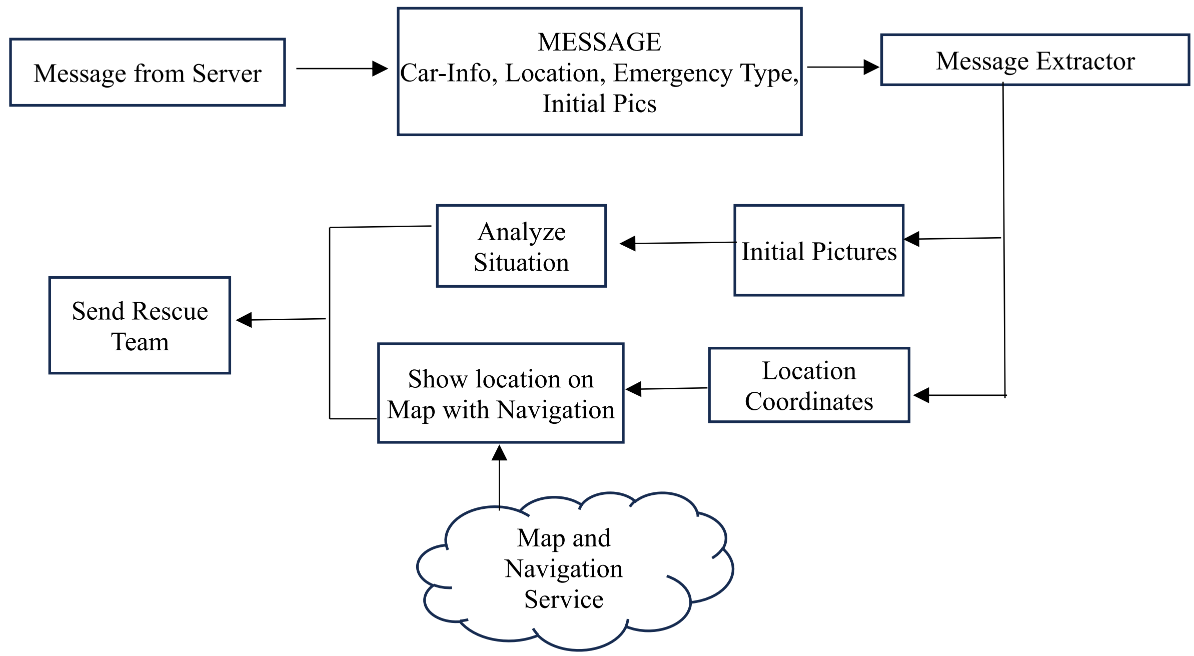

Figure 2: Data Flow in Context-Aware Rescue System

As shown in Figure 2, context-aware rescue systems designed for emergencies, which are likely to function over wireless networks, are depicted. The primary input to the system is a "Message from Server." This "MESSAGE" includes context information such as "Car-Info" which details the vehicle, "Location" which provides the coordinates of the incident, "Emergency Type" which classifies the emergency such as accident or breakdown, and "Initial Pics" which provides snapshots of the scene.

A certain 'Message Extractor' module has the job of analyzing this message to extract the components. For example, it sends "Initial Pictures" to processing blocks to notify "Analyze Situation" module. "Location Coordinates" is also obtained and sent to "Show location on Map with Navigation" module. This mapping module has some relations with the "Map and Navigation Service," which displays the map, marks the area where the incident occurred, and provides directions to drive there. Both the situation analysis and the place mapping serve the decisions planned. In the context of other preliminary pictures or available contextual data, the "Analyze Situation" module provides a decision regarding the necessary action. In summary, as explained from the beginning, all these modules will provide a single output, and in this case, the output is "Send Rescue Team." The system enables faster action in emergency response situations that require urgent attention.

4 Results and Discussion

The context-aware rescue system has been analyzed in a simulated environment with features such as collapsed structures, blocked pathways, and variable communication conditions to mimic actual disasters. The determination of system performance was done through response time, rescue success, rescue coordination success, and network reliability. Compared to traditional coordination methods, attempts within a real-time context significantly improved average response times due to the failure-prone model's accurate victim prioritization, dynamic resource allocation, and adaptive path steering based on environmental/ network conditions.

Furthermore, the system improved coordination consistency by overcoming communication barriers with mobile base stations. With the addition of edge processing, measurement error, and decision error latency was reduced, improving overall responsiveness. Regarding IoT integration, information stream construction, relay point transmission, real-time processing, and feedback monitoring enabled the context-aware model to surpass static border/frame models, significantly improving rescue efficiency in critical multi-victim or low-rescue team situations. By shifting the focus from information collection to actionable IoT data, real-time analytics, and adaptive monitoring, the need for dynamic post-event adjustments becomes eliminated.

Table 1: Comparative Performance Metrics of Rescue Systems

Rescue Strategy	Avg. Response Time (min)	Success Rate (%)	Communication Uptime (%)
Traditional Manual Coordination	18.6	72.4	85.3
Static Sensor Network (Non-Aware)	14.2	81.1	88.7
Proposed Context-Aware System	9.8	93.6	96.4

In Table 1, an assessment comparison of three types of rescue coordination strategies is provided. The traditional manual system had the worst success rate and highest average response time due to lack of communication and limited situational awareness. A non-adaptive, context-agnostic, static sensor system yielded marginally better results, characterized by rigid versatility, but still performed worse. However, the proposed context-aware system significantly outperformed both systems by incorporating real-time context and intelligent coordination mechanisms. The system had faster response time, higher success rate, and more stable communication.

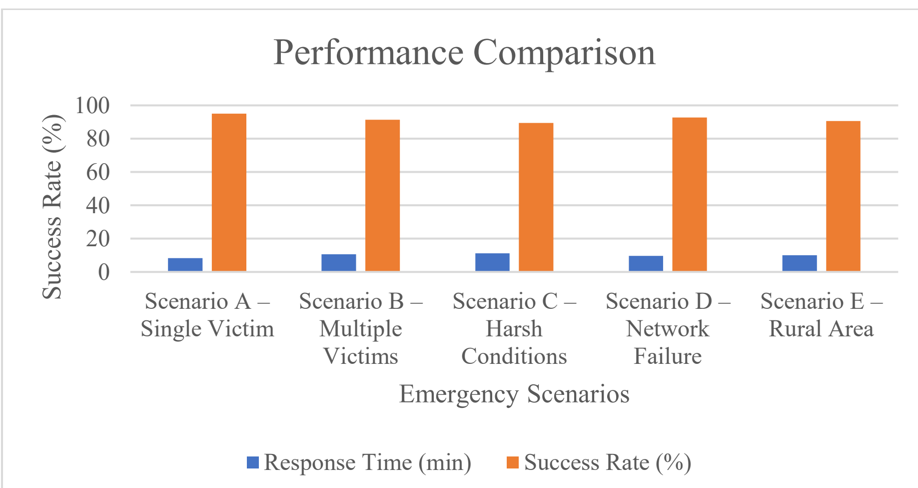

Figure 3: Performance Comparison in Emergency Rescue Scenarios

Figure 3 illustrates the performance evaluation of the context-aware rescue system for various types of emergencies. The X-axis shows various scenarios including single victim, multiple victims, harsh conditions, network failure, and rural settings. The left Y-axis depicts the average response time in minutes, while the right Y-axis indicates the percentage of success rate. As can be noted, response times do not increase in all scenarios—it is fastest in the single-victim case (8.4 minutes) and slightly longer in more demanding environments, such as harsh conditions and multiple-victim scenarios. The success rate, however, remains high across all cases peaking at 95.1% in the simplest scenario and maintaining above 89% in more complex scenarios. This chart illustrates the adaptability and robustness of the proposed system, demonstrating its accuracy and dependability in responding to dynamically shifting emergencies.

5 Conclusion

In summary, the context-aware rescue system within emergency wireless networks remarkably improves the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster response operations. The system utilizes real-time monitoring, intelligent prioritization, adaptive communication frameworks, and self-adjusting relaying algorithms to guarantee prompt and precise aid delivery to victims. Simulation results indicate that response time, success rate, and communication effectiveness have significantly improved compared to traditional techniques. The use of IoT devices, machine learning, and dynamic feedback loops offers numerous options for addressing various types of emergencies, thereby forming a robust and flexible model. The architecture maintains autonomous control over decision-making and resource allocation, enabling balanced task execution even in chaotic and uncertain conditions. Performance analysis and case studies validate the applicability alongside system reliability. In addition, the proposed model ensures uninterrupted operations through context-driven routing and workload redistribution policies. Results underline the value of smart systems in contemporary rescue missions. Future efforts will aim at optimizing latency, expanding the scope, and enhancing interoperability. This research is a critical milestone towards intelligent, streamlined, and safeguarded technologies for emergencies.

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Authors Biography

Muhamed Husseyn is affiliated with the Department of Computer Techniques Engineering at the College of Technical Engineering, The Islamic University, Najaf, Iraq. His research interests include wireless communication, context-aware systems, and emergency response technologies. He focuses on developing intelligent, network-based solutions for enhancing rescue operations in disaster-prone or critical environments. His work integrates wireless sensor networks and real-time context analysis to improve coordination and effectiveness in emergency scenarios.

Wad Ghaban is an Assistant Professor of Computer science at University of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, specializing in data science. She received her Ph.D. in Computer science from University of Birmingham, UK in 2020, and her research focuses on personalizing gamification elements based on users' attributes. Wad Ghaban is also passionate about teaching and has research in different fields related to data science and HCI. She has published several peer-reviewed articles in leading journals and has presented her research at national and international conferences

Krishnan Ramesh is an Associate Professor in Marine Engineering with over 30 years of extensive sailing experience, including 10 years as Chief Engineer with Anglo Eastern Ship Management, Hong Kong. He holds a BE in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Madras and an MEO Class 1 (Motor) certification from the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore. Since July 2019, he has been teaching at AMET University, specializing in practical troubleshooting, maintenance, and operational efficiency of ship machinery. He is a member of professional bodies including the Institute of Marine Engineers and has handled subjects such as Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Marine Boilers & Steam Turbines, Pumps & Pumping Systems, and Safety Emergency Practices.

Ranya Tahir is an Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Jazan University, Saudi Arabia. With over 15 years of teaching experience, she has developed strong skills in academic advising, as well as in supervising undergraduate students. She employs a range of traditional and modern teaching methodologies to effectively deliver mathematical concepts.Dr. Tahir has published research articles in Scopus- and ISI-indexed journals, with a focus on both pure and applied mathematics. Throughout her academic and professional career, she has consistently demonstrated strong teamwork and collaboration skills. She believes that her combined expertise in administration, teaching, and research makes her a versatile and valuable member of any academic team. Her ongoing research interests lie in the fields of pure and applied mathematics. Dr. Tahir is committed to providing comprehensive and engaging educational experiences, drawing on her diverse teaching background across various institutions and countries.

Niyasudeen is a virtual desktop infrastructure administrator in a Human Resources and Technology, Jazan University, Jazan, Saudi Arabia. He has completed MCA and pursuing PhD in SRM University, Sonepet. His research interests in cloud computing and Client server technology and networking. He has published many papers and attended many national and international level conferences.

Dr. Priya Vij is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Information Technology at Kalinga University, Raipur, India. Her research interests include data science, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and emerging technologies in computer science. She is actively engaged in academic research, teaching, and mentoring students at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Dr. Vij has contributed to various national and international publications and is committed to promoting innovation and interdisciplinary research in the field of computing.