

Article

Spatial Modelling of Urban Physical Vulnerability to Explosion Hazards Using GIS and Fuzzy MCDA

Yasser Ebrahimian Ghajari ^{1,*}, Ali Asghar Alesheikh ², Mahdi Modiri ¹, Reza Hosnavi ¹ and Morteza Abbasi ¹

¹ GIS Department, Malek Ashtar University of Technology, Tehran 15875-1774, Iran; mmodiri@ut.ac.ir (M.M.); hosnavi@mut.ac.ir (R.H.); mabbasi@mut.ac.ir (M.A.)

² GIS Department, Khaje Nasiroddin Toosi University of Technology, Tehran 19967-15433, Iran; alesheikh@kntu.ac.ir

* Correspondence: y.ebrahimian@nit.ac.ir; Tel.: +98-911-354-4095

Received: 6 May 2017; Accepted: 17 July 2017; Published: 19 July 2017

Abstract: Most of the world's population is concentrated in accumulated spaces in the form of cities, making the concept of urban planning a significant issue for consideration by decision makers. Urban vulnerability is a major issue which arises in urban management, and is simply defined as how vulnerable various structures in a city are to different hazards. Reducing urban vulnerability and enhancing resilience are considered to be essential steps towards achieving urban sustainability. To date, a vast body of literature has focused on investigating urban systems' vulnerabilities with regard to natural hazards. However, less attention has been paid to vulnerabilities resulting from man-made hazards. This study proposes to investigate the physical vulnerability of buildings in District 6 of Tehran, Iran, with respect to intentional explosion hazards. A total of 14 vulnerability criteria are identified according to the opinions of various experts, and standard maps for each of these criteria have been generated in a GIS environment. Ultimately, an ordered weighted averaging (OWA) technique was applied to generate vulnerability maps for different risk conditions. The results of the present study indicate that only about 25 percent of buildings in the study area have a low level of vulnerability under moderate risk conditions. Sensitivity analysis further illustrates the robustness of the results obtained. Finally, the paper concludes by arguing that local authorities must focus more on risk-reduction techniques in order to reduce physical vulnerability and achieve urban sustainability.

Keywords: urban sustainability; urban physical vulnerability; intentional explosion hazards; fuzzy set theory; multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA); geospatial information systems (GIS)

1. Introduction

The world population continues to shift to urban areas. Cities are loci of capital accumulation, economic growth, political power, social and cultural activities, and technological innovation [1]. This high level of concentration of resources and activities makes cities potentially vulnerable to a variety of natural and man-made risks and disasters. Identifying potential risks and developing mitigation plans to reduce urban vulnerability is critical for achieving urban sustainability and should be an integral part of urban planning and design [2,3]. Urban vulnerability can be defined as the extent of the damage that occurs to the components of a city. Urban vulnerability is a function of the severity and frequency of hazards, the sensitivity of the urban system, and the city's adaptive capacity [4]. In general, there are different types of vulnerability, and these can be divided into four main categories: physical, social, economic, and environmental [5]. Depending on the origin of the disaster, vulnerability can also be classified as either natural or man-made [6]. Among other things, what makes hazards major threats is the lack of preparedness to deal with them, so an effective way to deal with these hazards is to create and maintain preparedness [7]. One of the basic ways to create preparedness for hazards is by

improving awareness of the degree of vulnerability in different locations and areas of the city. This study aims to analyze the vulnerability of buildings, as major physical urban elements, to intentional explosions, which are a common form of man-made hazard. The vulnerability of the building stock in District 6 of Tehran is evaluated under different risk conditions, varying from the most optimistic to the most pessimistic scenario.

This study only considered the modelling of physical vulnerability to an explosion hazard (one of the man-made hazards). Among various physical components, only the vulnerability of buildings has been of interest in this research. Vulnerability is a function of several criteria; therefore, this study used a multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) model. MCDM or multiple-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) is a subdiscipline of operations research that explicitly evaluates multiple conflicting criteria in the decision-making process. MCDM is concerned with structuring and solving decision and planning problems involving multiple criteria [8]. The difficulty of the problem originates from the presence of more than one criterion.

However, many of the criteria related to vulnerability have a spatial nature, such that they are a function of the geographical positions of buildings. Hence, geospatial information systems (GIS) have a very high potential for storing, editing, and analyzing spatial data, and providing multiple applications for modelling vulnerability. Therefore, in this study, a combination of MCDM and GIS (GIS-based MCDM), as one of the most common models for vulnerability evaluation, is considered. Examples of spatial criteria include the distance from the facilities network and the distance from petrol pumps; these criteria and others are described in the criteria extraction section. According to the above description, the vulnerability of buildings is a function of their geographical position. Therefore, this study used spatial modelling for evaluating vulnerability.

Since many people may be living in the buildings, when they are damaged the population can be seriously affected. Such damage will also have many secondary consequences, including human loss and social and economic vulnerability. Although the purpose of this study is modelling physical vulnerability, the results can be used for modelling other types of vulnerability, (e.g., social, economic and environmental). For instance, based on the number of residents in each building, we can estimate the vulnerable population and the resulting human casualties.

GIS-based, multi-criteria decision analysis techniques have been used extensively to evaluate disaster risk, prioritize risks, and inform land-use planning. Studies employing such techniques are mainly focused on the vulnerability of cities to natural hazards such as floods and earthquakes [9–17]. Many investigations have been conducted regarding combining the GIS-MCDM models and fuzzy set theory [18–25]. Risk management is an integral part of urban crisis management [26] and many studies have been undertaken on the application of GIS in crisis management and modelling vulnerability in different risk conditions [27–33]. Risk management uses various different techniques and models; in this research, ordered weighted averaging (OWA) has been employed as one of the commonly-used aggregation operators. In recent years, there has been much progress in this area and many researchers have used the OWA operator [34–39].

As previously stated, use of certain techniques for estimating risks and losses related to man-made and technological hazards such as explosions and blast loads is limited (with respect to natural hazards). Arguing that it is important to enhance the blast resistance of civilian structures, Tadeballi and Mullen [40] proposed a model for risk assessment, damage analysis, and loss estimation. Their GIS model incorporates building data such as the type of structure, occupancy level, number of storeys, type of glazing, economic value of the building and its contents, and the maximum number of building occupants. Damage levels were quantified as low, moderate, or high. Once the degree of damage in a building due to a blast event was determined, the performance levels of the building were classified into levels for immediate occupancy, life safety, and collapse prevention. The loss due to a blast event was computed using a methodology similar to that used for seismic loss estimation. The premise was that the range of damage states which might occur due to a blast is similar to those which occur during earthquakes. The results of a simulation analysis conducted for buildings located at the University

of Mississippi were visualized in the GIS environment. The results of this type of simulation study can be used for blast-hazard mitigation. Kulawiak and Lubniewski [41] used a web-based GIS to spatially visualize the impact of a simulated blast on a railway station in Gdansk, Poland. Results indicated that this technique can reveal vulnerabilities in terms of the extent to which buildings and critical infrastructure can be damaged, and the costs and injuries that may occur. Ma and Cheng [42] developed a GIS-based quantitative risk analysis (QRA) model and simulated the potential damage to buildings as a result of a natural gas pipeline explosion. The process incorporated an assessment of the failure rates of integrated pipeline networks, a quantitative analysis model of accident consequences, and an assessment of individual and societal risks. Firstly, the failure rates of the pipeline network were calculated using empirical formulas influenced by parameters such as external interference, corrosion, construction defects, and ground movements. Secondly, the impacts of accidents due to gas leakage, diffusion, fires, and explosions were analyzed by calculating the area subject to instances of poisoning, burns, and death. Lastly, based on the previous analyses, individual risks and social risks were calculated. The potential damage was divided into four categories, i.e., minor damage, minor structural damage, major structural damage, and partial demolition. The proposed GIS-based QRA system proved to be promising for use in planning for urban risk management of gas pipeline networks on a macro-scale. By combining GIS index modelling and risk assessment methods, Armenakis and Nirupama [43] developed a spatial risk assessment method to estimate the spatial risks of hazards caused by a propane explosion. Their work investigated the propane explosion that occurred on the 10 August 2008 at 3:30 a.m. in a Toronto neighborhood, as a case study to estimate spatial risk in the neighborhood around the explosion site using a GIS-based approach. The total vulnerability was estimated based on social, physical, and economic vulnerabilities. This research demonstrated the utility of risk assessment using GIS techniques for prioritizing spatial risks and estimating the potential impacts based on proximity to the blast source. Integrating such techniques into land-use planning is essential for disaster risk reduction in urban areas. Matijosaitiene and Petriashvili [44], by investigating explosion-related terrorist events in different countries, concluded that terrorists' choice of targets was firmly based on a series of criteria. Therefore, the researchers identified these factors via questionnaires, and the most effective factors were identified using automatic regression analysis. The authors demonstrated that crime prevention through environmental design principles—such as minimizing vehicle access points to buildings, separating public and private domains, and ensuring that buildings with identical functions in a given area are highly distributed—can have a significant impact on whether a site is likely to be selected as a target for terrorist attacks.

On the other hand, research on the vulnerability of the built environment to blast and explosion is scarce in the Iranian context. Integrating GIS and analytic hierarchy process (AHP) techniques, Azizi et al. [45] evaluated the vulnerability of urban blocks in the 11th district of Tehran Municipality. Vulnerability was evaluated using 13 criteria. Ultimately, a vulnerability map was generated for the studied structural blocks, in which 8% of structural blocks had low vulnerability, 64% had medium vulnerability, and 28% had high vulnerability. Results also indicated that antiquity of structures and high structural density were the main factors inducing vulnerability in the buildings of Tehran's 11th district. This study was developed based on the hypothesis that vulnerability to air raids can be modelled in a similar way to vulnerability to earthquakes. Accordingly, no specific criterion relating to explosions was incorporated into the study. Other limitations of the study were that the model was developed based on certainty conditions (no inclusion of uncertainty factors) and there was no sensitivity analysis. Torabi and Mehdi Nezhad [46] modelled road network vulnerability (among other physical components of cities) in the 6th district of Tehran Municipality, Iran. The Delphi method was used for extraction of criteria, along with the IHWP method for allocating weights to the different criteria. After identifying 11 vulnerability criteria and their corresponding weights, criterion maps were combined using weighted linear combination (WLC) to generate a final vulnerability map. According to the vulnerability map, 8% of road networks were of low vulnerability, 55% had medium

vulnerability, and 37% were of high vulnerability. Similarly to the previous study, uncertainty was not considered during the modelling phase and model validation was not performed.

As can be understood from the above paragraphs, existing research is mainly focused on single-point blast events, with a special focus on critical infrastructures such as railways and street networks, and less attention has been paid to structures at a relatively large scale (for instance at a district level). Blast-hazard risk management and mitigation in urban areas warrants further investigation. The present study builds on existing research by demonstrating how GIS-based MCDA can be used to estimate vulnerability at the district level to intentional explosion hazards. Fuzzy sets theory is utilized to take account of uncertainty conditions in the decision-making process. Compared to existing research, this study uses a more comprehensive list of vulnerability criteria. In this study, vulnerability maps were generated for different risk conditions (varying from the most optimistic to the most pessimistic scenario). However, most existing studies produced only a single vulnerability map as output. The main advantage of modelling under different risk conditions is gaining knowledge about the minimum and maximum vulnerability of buildings. In fact, this information is essential for risk management which is an integral part of urban crisis management [26]. Therefore, the final outcome of this study is a series of vulnerability maps for addressing one of the needs of urban planners and managers in achieving sustainable development. In addition to vulnerability maps, the main causes of vulnerability and some solutions to the problem of reducing vulnerability are presented in this study. This is in contrast to most research which mainly focuses on producing vulnerability maps and pays less attention to the reasons behind vulnerabilities and approaches for alleviating these issues. The authors of the present study attempted mainly to identify vulnerability criteria and to weight them using experts' opinions. By identifying these criteria and their weights, vulnerability maps were generated using GIS and MCDM techniques for different risk conditions. A sensitivity analysis was finally performed as a means of validating the model.

The paper proceeds with a detailed description of the study area in Section 2, and the methodology and research framework in Section 3. The results of the study are presented and discussed in Section 4. The results of the sensitivity analysis are given in Section 5. The paper concludes with notes on the possible implications of the study and suggestions for future research.

2. Study Area

District 6 of Tehran is located in the central part of the city. With an area of about 20 km² (3% of the total city area), it accommodates about 242,302 people (2.8% of the total city population) [47]. Figure 1 shows the study area, including the buildings and the main road networks. Descriptive information relating to the buildings (including the structure, age, height, and building density) can be seen in the form of criterion maps. The census information relating to District 6 is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Census information of study area.

Year	Total Population	Young (0–14)	Middle-Age (15–65)	Old (More Than 65)	Male/Female	Population Growth		Average Household Income
						Natural	Migration	
2016	242,302	51,174	175,717	15,411	116,188/126,114	1478	10,844	9260\$
2011	229,980	45,766	169,955	14,259	110,751/119,229	2729	7020	9010\$
2006	217,127	40,711	162,845	13,571	110,734/106,393	1211	1893	8490\$

The supplementary results obtained from the 2016 National Population and Housing Census, conducted by the Statistical Center of Iran, showed that for the population of Tehran in the last 10 years, migration was the main reason behind population growth. District 6 of Tehran, as one of the most populous districts of this city, is not an exception. Immigration has made a significant contribution to population growth in the district over the past 10 years. Saving the lives of humans should be the priority for urban officials and they should adopt some fundamental measures to reduce the vulnerability to a variety of hazards. This could be of special importance in this district of Tehran.

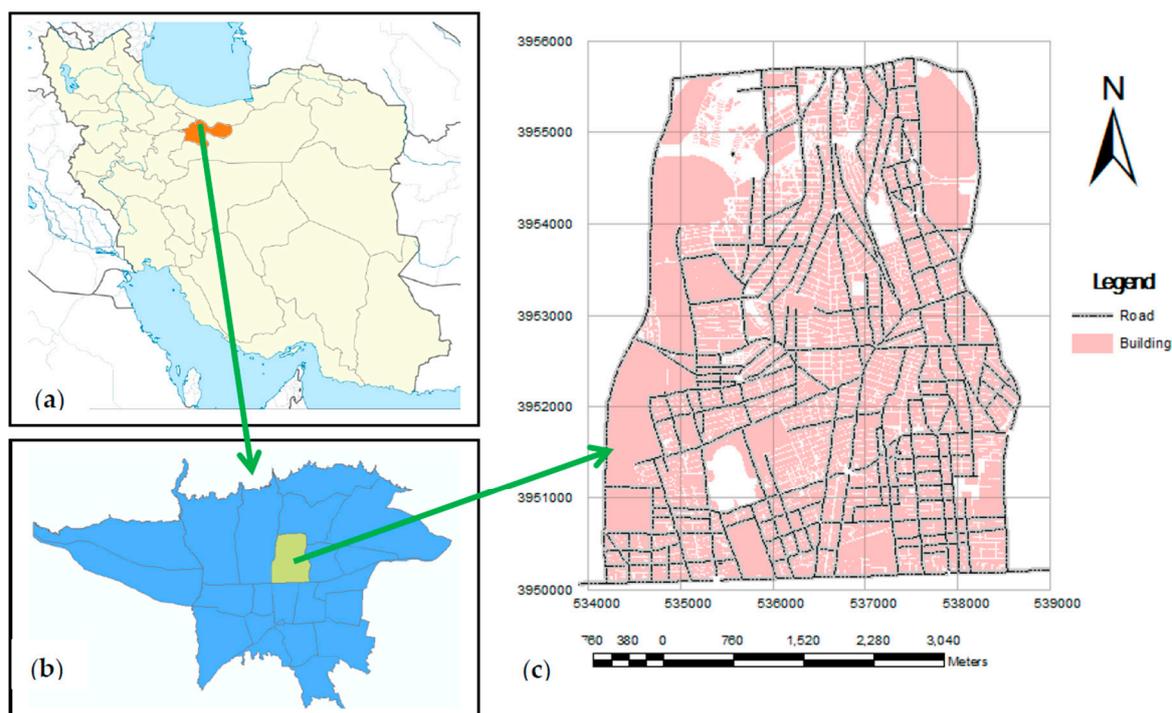


Figure 1. (a) Iran; (b) Tehran Municipality districts; (c) District 6 of Tehran (study area).

A wide range of critical facilities—including embassies, ministry buildings, company headquarters, institutions of higher education, hospitals, and public and private organizations—are located in the district. This makes District 6 particularly important in the context of local and national policy-making and any disaster occurring in this district could have far-reaching ramifications, both within and beyond its physical boundaries. A total number of 28,228 building parcels were identified and considered as alternatives in the multi-criteria evaluation (see Figure 1).

3. Methodology

There are several models for evaluating vulnerabilities that can be generally classified into the two categories of data-driven and knowledge-driven models [48]. In data-driven models, by analyzing the existing data, a vulnerability model can be developed. Therefore, such models are practicable when a history of the data related to vulnerability is available. The most widely used data-driven models and techniques are neural networks, fuzzy rule-based systems, and genetic algorithm-based modelling [49]. Among the most common data-driven vulnerability models are seismic vulnerability models, which benefit from the presence of numerous seismic centers in many parts of the world that continually monitor and record earthquakes. Therefore, a large database of earthquake information (such as location, time, and magnitude of earthquakes) is always available. Since a history of explosion data is not available in the study area, data-driven models have not been used in the present study.

On the other hand, knowledge-driven models are of special importance when there are not enough data available for modelling and a model is designed based on existing knowledge and experts' opinions. This type of model is therefore suitable for the present study. In the present research, physical vulnerability modelling of urban buildings with respect to explosion hazards is considered, with the assumption that explosion data (such as location, time, and vulnerability) are not available for the study area, and therefore, the modelling must be carried out using the knowledge and opinions of experts. Considering that vulnerability is a multi-criteria function, multi-criteria analysis models based on knowledge and experts' opinions are used in this research. The model was designed and developed according to the characteristics of the study area using experts' opinions. In addition, during the

design of the model, content from the National Building Regulations, which were considered to be the basis for designing and building the studied buildings, was used. The main concern of the researchers in this study was firstly to identify the criteria influencing the vulnerability of buildings with respect to explosion; secondly, to classify these criteria based on the degree of vulnerability; and thirdly, to consider the relative importance of the criteria to one another. By identifying the criteria and their weights, MCDM techniques were used to determine the final vulnerability. The purpose of this study was not to propose or develop a MCDM technique, but rather to use existing MCDM techniques to develop a vulnerability assessment model. MCDM models are generally divided into multi attribute decision making (MADM) and multi objective decision making (MODM) types [50]. The present study makes use of MADM models, since the alternatives relating to multi-criteria evaluation (of buildings) have been explicitly specified.

The overall research framework is illustrated in Figure 2. The first step in the modelling is the extraction of vulnerability criteria. Following this, standard criterion maps were generated and normalized. These standard maps were produced at a scale of 1:2000 (using existing urban cadastral maps at the same scale) and they illustrate the vulnerability of buildings in the study area against each of the vulnerability criteria.

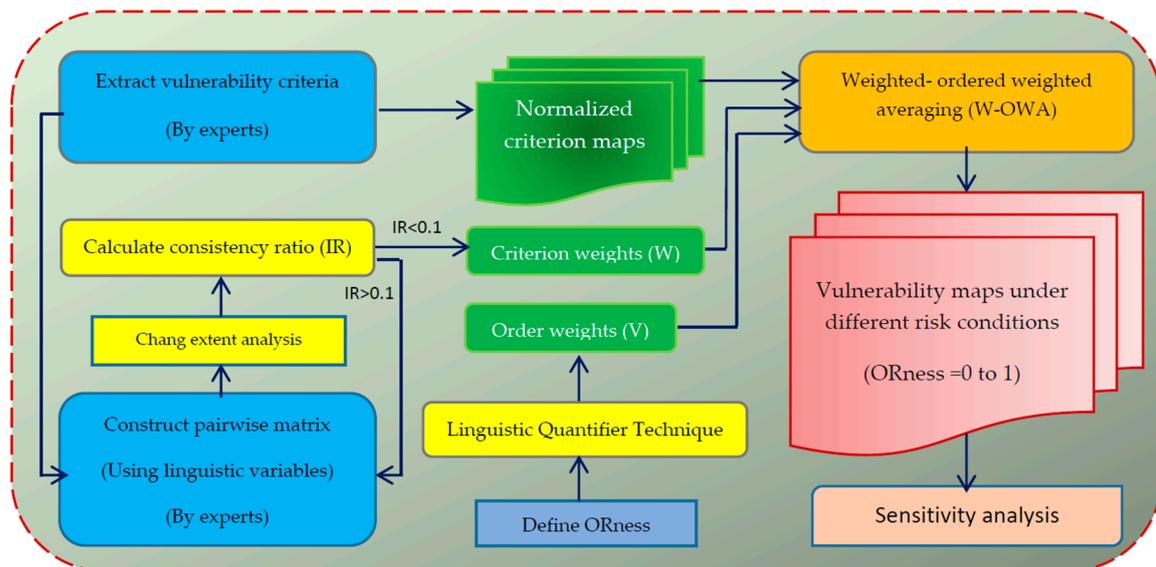


Figure 2. Diagram of the steps of the research.

This study identified various criteria and their relative importance with respect to one another by using experts' opinions. It is obvious that if a different set of experts had been used, the quantitative results may have differed slightly. Changes in the results could be owing to uncertainty in the experts' opinions, which, in turn, could be due to the use of the linguistic variables used to draw out those opinions. To manage such uncertainties, fuzzy sets theory was applied [22]. However, this also has some deficiencies, for instance, in terms of expressing the membership degree with a real number. To address this issue, type-2 fuzzy sets or intuitionistic fuzzy sets can be used [51].

Calculation of the weights of the criteria was performed by extracting the experts' opinions and conducting a pairwise comparison. A number of methods exist for assigning weights to criteria such as ranking, rating, pairwise comparison, and trade-off analysis [52]. Considering the large number of criteria in this study, it was not possible to compare all the criteria simultaneously. Therefore, their relative importance could only be found using pairwise comparison methods. One of the most popular weighting methods based on pairwise comparison is the AHP method. This study used the Chang extent analysis (CEA) method, which is a fuzzy analytic hierarchy process (fuzzy AHP). There are a number of reasons justifying the use of this method, including the low complexity of the structure of

the vulnerability criteria in this study and the high accuracy of the technique [53]. It is also possible to calculate the consistency ratio using this method. Another reason for using this method was the fact that it is able to simultaneously compare qualitative and quantitative criteria. In addition, the calculated weights in this method are no longer fuzzy numbers, and therefore do not need any further processing for defuzzification. Buckley's geometric averaging can be a suitable substitute for the CEA if trapezoidal fuzzy numbers are used instead of triangular fuzzy numbers [54]. If the criterion structure is more complex, the use of a fuzzy analytic network process (fuzzy ANP) is recommended.

Given the criteria and their weights, the vulnerability map can be generated by the weighted combination of criterion maps. There are several methods for providing a decision rule for combining criterion maps (such as WLC, TOPSIS, VIKOR, ELECTRE, PROMETHEE, DEMATEL, etc.). In this study, the OWA method has been used. The reason for using the OWA method is its ability to generate vulnerability maps under different risk conditions, while other existing methods can only produce a single vulnerability map. Generating vulnerability maps for different risk conditions can be beneficial in many applications of crisis management and urban planning in order to achieve sustainable development, which is also the main objective of this research.

Sensitivity analysis was used for validation and robustness-checking of results. Sensitivity analysis is an integral part of MCDM and is used in many models whose efficiency has been well confirmed [55]. Other methods, such as error propagation analysis and Monte Carlo simulation, can also be used instead of sensitivity analysis. All the steps and methods of the research are given in more detail below.

3.1. Expert Survey for Extracting Vulnerability Criteria

In this study, the vulnerability criteria were derived based on a literature review and on experts' opinions. Accordingly, a report of the previous studies was prepared by the authors and given to experts to evaluate, improve, and complete. All the selected experts had prior knowledge and experience related to the study theme. General information about the experts is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Information about the experts.

Field of Study	Level of Education	Organization/Institute
Structural Engineering	PhD	NIT University
Structural Engineering	PhD student	KNTU University
Urban Planning	PhD	Tehran Municipality
Urban Planning	MSc	Tehran Municipality
Passive Defence	MSc	MUT University
Passive Defence	PhD student	Tehran University
Architectural Engineering	PhD	Shahid Beheshti University
Architectural Engineering	MSc	Tehran Municipality

In the extraction stage of the multi-criteria decision making, a number of principles have been followed. These principles are that the criteria used should be: complete, operational, decomposable, non-redundant, and minimal [55]. Finally, 14 vulnerability criteria were extracted, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Physical vulnerability criteria.

Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Levels				
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Degree of importance	Very low important	Low important	Important	Sensitive	Critical
Surface area of the site (m ²)	More than 500	400–500	300–400	200–300	Less than 200
Distance to petrol station (m)	More than 400	300–400	200–300	100–200	Less than 100
Distance to gas storage facilities (m)	More than 400	300–400	200–300	100–200	Less than 100
Distance to electrical facilities (m)	More than 300	225–300	150–225	75–150	Less than 75
Distance to water facilities (m)	More than 300	225–300	150–225	75–150	Less than 75
Distance to telecommunications facilities (m)	More than 300	225–300	150–225	75–150	Less than 75
Building density (%)	Less than 60	60–120	120–180	180–240	More than 240
Age of buildings (year)	Less than 5	5–15	15–25	25–35	More than 35
Width of pathways (m)	More than 40	25–40	12–25	6–12	Less than 6
Quality of buildings	New house	Under construction	Common	Restorable	Old house
Height of buildings (m)	Less than 6	6–15	15–30	30–45	More than 45
Construction materials	Concrete	Metal	Brick–Iron	Masonry	others
Number of adjacent buildings	0	1	2	3	More than 3

Since in most intentional man-made disasters the targets are predefined and prioritized, the “degree of importance” is the most important criterion. This criterion implies that the potential targets of intentional attacks are often prioritized according to their socio-economic and/or political importance. In this study, depending on their “degree of importance”, buildings are divided into five main categories, namely, critical, sensitive, important, of low importance, and of very low importance. Examples of facilities falling under each category are shown in Table 4. This classification has been made according to the stipulations of the national building regulations.

Table 4. Categorizing buildings based on their degree of importance.

Degree of Importance	Land Uses
Critical	Critical infrastructures, fire stations, petrol stations, water, electricity, gas and telecommunications facilities, large hospitals, military facilities (key buildings), ministries, central banks and key banks, and transport terminals.
Sensitive	Metro stations, important banks, very important administrative centers, important technical and engineering services, Sepah buildings, major commercial centers, important disciplinary centers, important hotels, doctors’ buildings, hospitals, and large clinics.
Important	Important administrative centers, fairly important military centers, important airline agencies, important warehouses, day markets, great universities, military bases, commercial complexes, factories, police buildings, important theatres, and important religious places.
Low Importance	Travel agencies, public parking, boarding houses, restaurants, government production centers, educational centers, car repair shops, photo shops, local religious centers, local technical and engineering services, medical centers, small universities, Sepah local offices, cultural centers, etc.
Very Low Importance	Uncultivated lands, pools, green spaces and parks, restaurants, government and non-profit schools with a small area, small pharmacies, cinemas and small cultural centers, embassies, gyms, neighborhood-scale commercial centers, hotels, etc.

3.2. Generating Criterion Maps

Criterion maps in this study are the maps indicating the vulnerability of buildings in the district against each vulnerability criterion (Figure 3). Each criterion map contains 28,228 building units generated from maps at a scale of 1:2000. Since the qualitative and quantitative criteria used in this study are measured on different scales, all the criterion maps were normalized, and the degree of vulnerability of buildings (against each criterion) is shown by a real number that falls within a fixed range between zero and one.

Various methods exist for normalizing vulnerability maps, for example, linear scale transformation, the value function approach, the utility function approach, the probabilistic approach, revised probabilistic and fuzzy set membership [55]. Given that no special function was used for the normalization of the data and also that no probabilistic methods were used for modelling in the present study, the method of linear scale transformation was used as the simplest normalization method. The min-max scaling method was used for the purpose of normalization via the following equation:

$$x'_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}} \quad (1)$$

For the purpose of illustration, the criterion maps are generated for five different degrees of vulnerability, ranging from 'very low' (0 to 0.2) to 'very high' (0.8 to 1). All maps were generated using ESRI's ArcGIS 10.3 software (Esri, Redland, CA, USA).

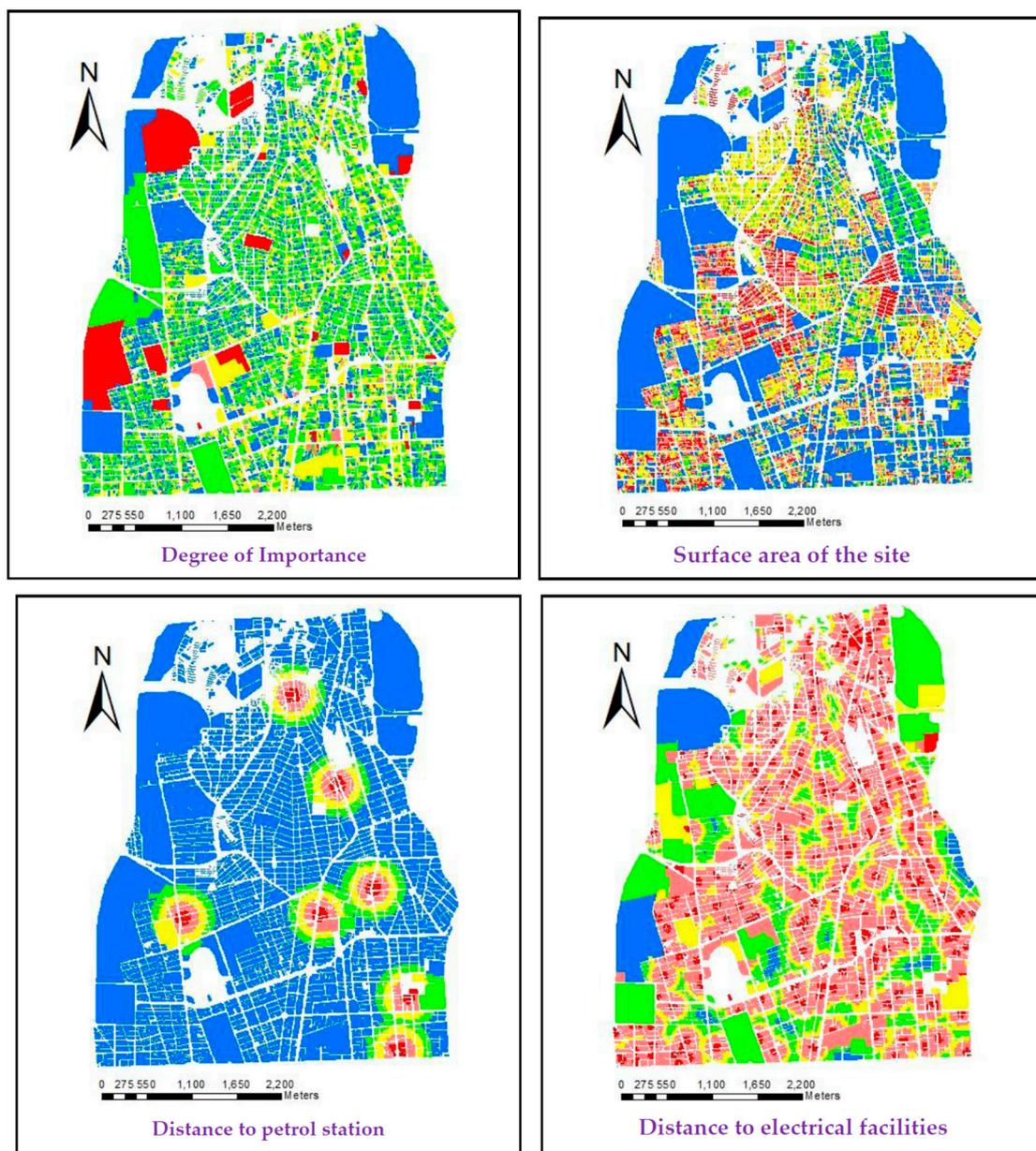


Figure 3. Cont.

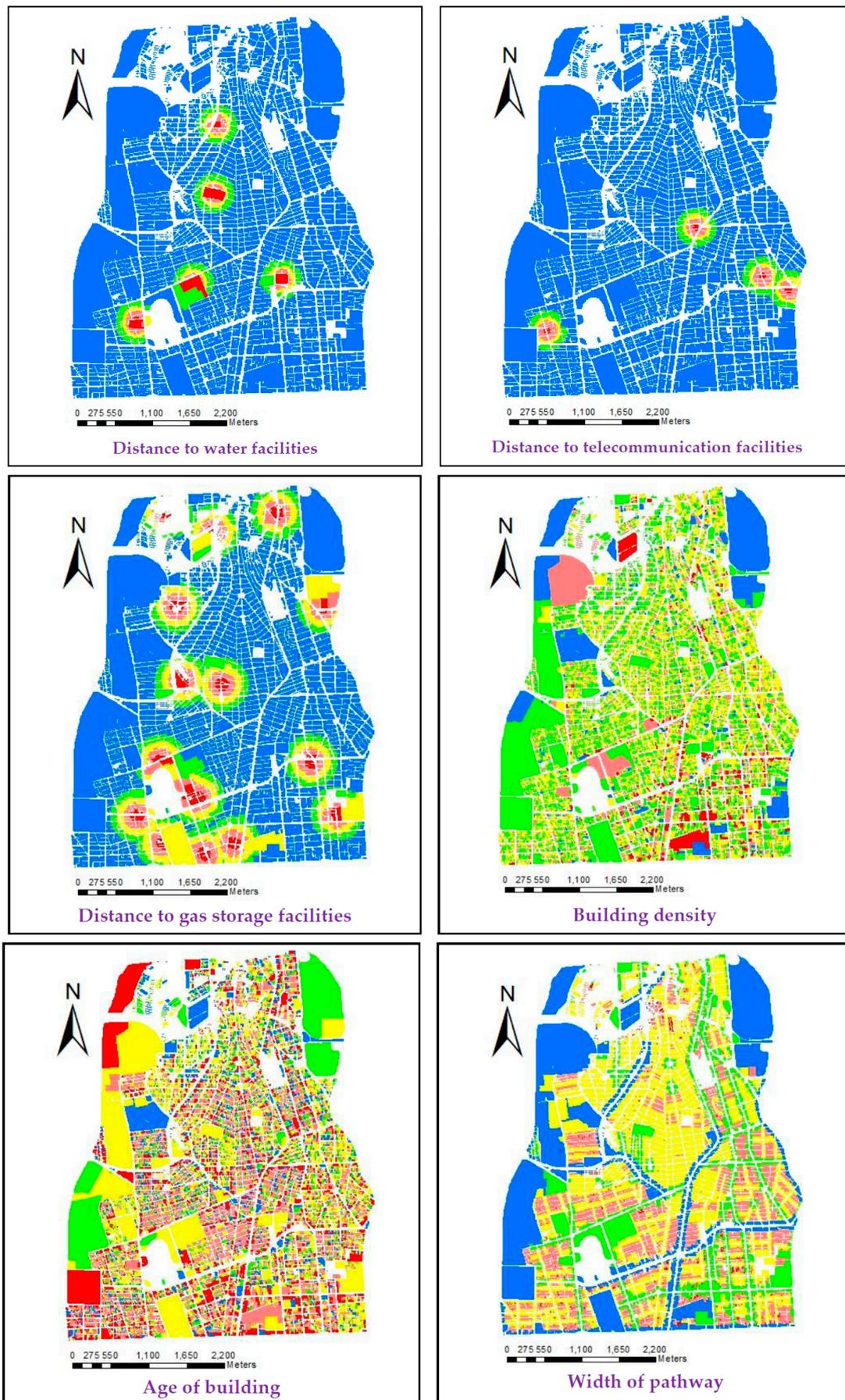


Figure 3. Cont.

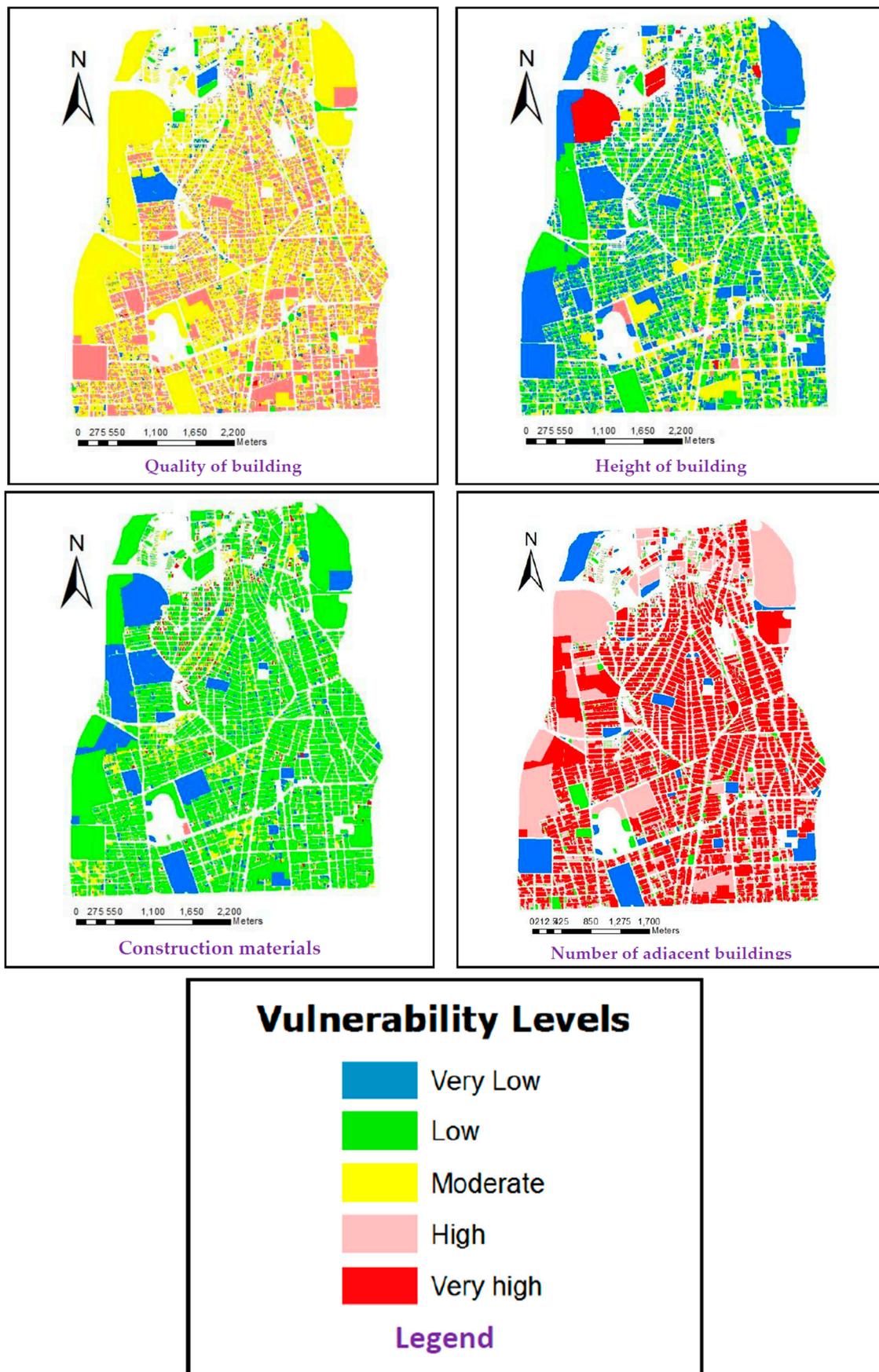


Figure 3. Criterion maps of vulnerability.

3.3. Weighting Criteria

In this study, pairwise comparison of the criteria using the experts’ opinions is used for assigning weights (Table 6). As a result of using this method, uncertainties associated with the subjective judgements of the experts are involved and should be considered in the calculations. The experts used linguistic variables for pairwise comparison of criteria and for expressing their preference for (the importance of) one criterion over another, and this procedure is associated with uncertainties. The uncertainties caused by linguistic variables are handled using fuzzy logic [22]. As mentioned, in this study Chang’s extent analysis, which is one type of fuzzy analytical hierarchy process (AHP) method, is used.

The linguistic variables and their corresponding triangular fuzzy numbers are shown in Table 5. In Table 6, which shows the matrix of pairwise comparisons, verbal variables are shown with numbers from $\tilde{1}$ to $\tilde{9}$ in order to save space.

Table 5. Linguistic variables, pairwise comparison numbers, and their equivalent triangular fuzzy numbers [56].

Linguistic Variable	Fuzzy Number	Inverse Fuzzy Number	Triangular Fuzzy Number	Inverse Triangular Fuzzy Number
Equal importance	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{1}$	(1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1)
Intermediate importance	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	(1, 2, 3)	(1/3, 1/2, 1)
Low importance	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	(2, 3, 4)	(1/4, 1/3, 1/2)
Intermediate importance	$\tilde{4}$	$\tilde{4}^{-1}$	(3, 4, 5)	(1/5, 1/4, 1/3)
Medium importance	$\tilde{5}$	$\tilde{5}^{-1}$	(4, 5, 6)	(1/6, 1/5, 1/4)
Intermediate importance	$\tilde{6}$	$\tilde{6}^{-1}$	(5, 6, 7)	(1/7, 1/6, 1/5)
High importance	$\tilde{7}$	$\tilde{7}^{-1}$	(6, 7, 8)	(1/8, 1/7, 1/6)
Intermediate importance	$\tilde{8}$	$\tilde{8}^{-1}$	(7, 8, 9)	(1/9, 1/8, 1/7)
Extremely high importance	$\tilde{9}$	$\tilde{9}^{-1}$	(9, 9, 9)	(1/9, 1/9, 1/9)

According to Wang et al. [57], Chang’s extent analysis, whose final outputs are the relative weights of criteria, has five basic steps as follows:

Step 1: Formation of a pairwise comparison matrix with triangular fuzzy numbers ($M_{n \times n}$) (where n is the number of criteria)

$$\tilde{M}_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{m}_{11} & \dots & \tilde{m}_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{m}_{n1} & \dots & \tilde{m}_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (l_{11}, m_{11}, u_{11}) & \dots & (l_{1n}, m_{1n}, u_{1n}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (l_{n1}, m_{n1}, u_{n1}) & \dots & (l_{nn}, m_{nn}, u_{nn}) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Step 2: Calculating the fuzzy synthetic geometric mean of each criterion using the following equation for (\tilde{S}_i) (where i and j are the number of rows and columns, respectively)

$$\tilde{S}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} \otimes \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} \right]^{-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n l_{ij}, \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij}, \sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} \right]^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij}}, \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij}}, \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n l_{ij}} \right) \quad (5)$$

In Chang's extent analysis, if two triangular numbers $\tilde{M}_1 = (l_1, m_1, u_1)$ and $\tilde{M}_2 = (l_2, m_2, u_2)$ are considered, mathematical operators are defined as

$$M_1 + M_2 = (l_1 + l_2, m_1 + m_2, u_1 + u_2) \quad (6)$$

$$M_1 \times M_2 = (l_1 \times l_2, m_1 \times m_2, u_1 \times u_2) \quad (7)$$

$$M_1^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{m_1}, \frac{1}{l_1}\right), M_2^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{u_2}, \frac{1}{m_2}, \frac{1}{l_2}\right) \quad (8)$$

It should be noted that the product of two triangular fuzzy numbers or the reverse of a triangular fuzzy number is not a triangular fuzzy number. These equations show an approximation of the actual product of two triangular fuzzy numbers and the inverse of a triangular fuzzy number. Thus, \tilde{S}_i will be calculated as

$$\tilde{S}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} \otimes \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} \right]^{-1} = \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n l_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij}}, \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij}}, \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n l_{ij}} \right) \quad (9)$$

Step 3: Calculating the magnitudes or priorities of \tilde{S}_i with respect to each other ($V(\tilde{M}_i \geq \tilde{M}_j)$), according to the equation

$$V(\tilde{M}_i \geq \tilde{M}_j) = \text{Sup}_{y \geq x} [\min(\mu_{\tilde{M}_1}(x), \mu_{\tilde{M}_2}(y))] \quad (10)$$

This value is obtained for triangular fuzzy numbers from the equation

$$\mu(d) = V(\tilde{M}_i \geq \tilde{M}_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & m_i \geq m_j \\ 0 & l_j \geq u_i \\ \frac{u_j - l_i}{(u_j - m_j) - (m_i - l_i)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

In this equation, d represents the coordinates of the highest point of intersection between $\mu_{\tilde{M}_1}$ and $\mu_{\tilde{M}_2}$ as shown in Figure 4 and its value is derived from the equation

$$\text{hgt}(\tilde{M}_i \cap \tilde{M}_j) = \frac{u_j - l_i}{(u_j - m_j) - (m_i - l_i)} \quad (12)$$

Step 4: Calculating the magnitude of each \tilde{S}_i compared to \tilde{S}_i , that can be calculated for k fuzzy numbers through the equation

$$V(\tilde{M} \geq \tilde{M}_1, \tilde{M}_2, \dots, \tilde{M}_k) = \min V(M \geq M_i) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k \quad (13)$$

The weight vector is obtained using the equation

$$W' = (w'_1, w'_2, \dots, w'_n)^T = (d'(A_1), d'(A_2), \dots, d'(A_n))^T \quad (14)$$

where $d'(A_i) = \min V(S_i \geq S_k) \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n; k \neq i$

Table 6. Fuzzy pairwise matrix of vulnerability criteria.

	Degree of Importance	Surface Area of the Site	Distance to Gas Station	Height of Buildings	Number of Adjacent	Distance to Gas Storage	Building Density	Distance to Electrical	Quality of Buildings	Distance to Water	Age of Buildings	Construction Materials	Distance to Telecommunications	Width of Pathways
Degree of importance	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{4}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{9}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{5}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$
Surface area of the site	$\tilde{4}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$
Distance to gas station	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{8}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{4}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$
Height of buildings	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{7}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{4}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$
Number of Adjacent	$\tilde{9}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{8}^{-1}$	$\tilde{7}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{7}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{6}^{-1}$	$\tilde{6}^{-1}$	$\tilde{5}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{4}^{-1}$	$\tilde{5}^{-1}$	$\tilde{8}^{-1}$
Distance to gas storage	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{7}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{4}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$
Building density	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$
Distance to electrical	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{6}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$
Quality of buildings	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{6}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$
Distance to water	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{5}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$
Age of buildings	$\tilde{5}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{4}^{-1}$	$\tilde{4}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{4}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{4}^{-1}$
Construction materials	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}^{-1}$	$\tilde{4}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$
Distance to Telecommunications	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{5}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}$
Width of pathways	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{8}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{3}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{4}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}^{-1}$	$\tilde{1}$
Weights	0.149	0.034	0.11	0.071	0.017	0.107	0.042	0.095	0.063	0.092	0.023	0.042	0.084	0.071

Consistency Ratio = 0.039.

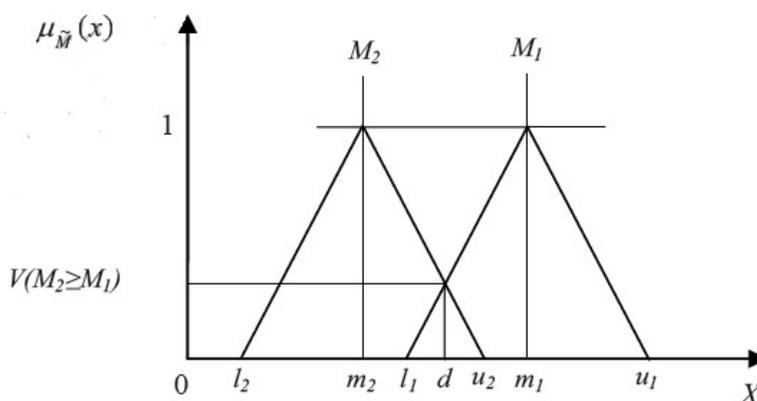


Figure 4. Calculation of the magnitudes of two fuzzy numbers compared to each other.

Step 5: At this stage, the calculated weights should be normalized using the equation

$$w_i = \frac{w'_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w'_i} \tag{15}$$

It should be noted that one of the most important steps in AHP and fuzzy AHP is calculating the consistency ratio of the pairwise comparison matrix. This rate is also calculated in this study. Various methods have been proposed for calculating the consistency ratio in fuzzy AHP. One method is defuzzification of pairwise comparison matrix elements using one of the available methods and calculation of the consistency ratio with the classic method [58]. In this case, a consistency ratio lower than 0.1 shows acceptable pairwise comparison with respect to the experts, (i.e., the experts’ opinions have acceptable consistency with each other) [59]. Various methods have been presented for defuzzification of fuzzy numbers. In this study, defuzzification of the center of gravity has been used. The best non-fuzzy performance (BNP) for a triangular fuzzy number $\tilde{M} = (l, m, u)$ is achieved by a defuzzification process using the center of gravity, calculated using the equation [60]

$$BNP = l + \frac{(u - l) + (m - l)}{3} \tag{16}$$

After defuzzification of the pair-wise comparison matrix (M), the consistency ratio can be calculated. Initially, using Equations (17) and (18), the eigenvector (λ) of the pairwise matrix is calculated.

$$|M - \lambda I| = 0 \tag{17}$$

$$(M - \lambda_{\max} I) \times W = 0 \tag{18}$$

By identifying the eigenvector and using its maximum value (λ_{\max}), the consistency index and the consistency ratio can be determined using Equations (19) and (20).

$$CI = \frac{\lambda_{\max} - n}{n - 1} \tag{19}$$

$$CR = \frac{CI}{R.I} \tag{20}$$

where n is the number of criteria, i.e., 14. Table 7 gives the RI (random index) for different values of n .

Table 7. Values of the random index (RI) [61].

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
R.I	0	0	0.58	0.9	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.57	1.58

All calculations in this research have been performed using MATLAB 8.1 (MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA) and Microsoft Excel software (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA). The final weights of criteria are shown in Table 6. Moreover, a consistency ratio of 0.039 is obtained, indicating acceptable consistency of the experts' opinions.

3.4. Combination of Criterion Maps

When the generation of criterion maps is completed, a suitable decision rule should be used to combine the maps and develop the eventual vulnerability map. Weighted linear combination (WLC) is the simplest combination operator which functions under moderate risk conditions (neutral conditions) and provides the maximum balance between the criteria [36]. However, since the objective here is to generate different vulnerability maps under different risk conditions, weighted-ordered weighted averaging (W-OWA) is used for combining the criterion maps. The W-OWA method involves using two types of weights: 'criterion weights' which were calculated in the previous section and 'order weights' which are exclusive to the OWA operator [62]. The main difference between criterion weights (w) and order weights (v) is that the former weights are identical for all the features available in a given layer, (i.e., buildings in this study), while the latter vary for different features that exist in a given layer. Criterion maps are obtained by pairwise comparison between the criteria and remain constant under different risk conditions. However, order weights vary depending on the risk-taking or risk-avoiding behavior of the decision maker [63]. Therefore, it is the order weights which lead to the generation of different vulnerability maps under different risk conditions. These two types of weights (criterion and order) sum to unity as shown by the equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1, w \in [0, 1]^n, \sum_{i=1}^n v_i = 1, v \in [0, 1]^n \quad (21)$$

In Equation (17), n indicates the number of criteria, i.e., 14 in this study. In the following sections, the OWA operator, methods for calculating the ordered weight vector and the W-OWA operator are explained.

3.4.1. OWA Operator

OWA was introduced by Yager in 1988. It is an aggregation operator F with a weighting vector (v), such that the following equation holds for the components of an input dataset $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ [64]:

$$F_v(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \cdot b_i, x \in I^n \quad (22)$$

where b_i is the i -th largest value in the dataset X that is sorted in a descending order and V_i is the i -th element of the ordered weight vector of the OWA operator. Two characteristics are used for explaining the behavior of the OWA operators: (1) the degree of ORness (or risk-taking) and (2) the extent of trade-offs between the criteria. The degree of ORness shows the position of the OWA operator between AND (min) and OR (max) operators. This degree is used to understand how much emphasis is put on higher (better) or lower (worse) values of a set of criteria by decision makers. In other words, it is used

to understand the extent to which decision makers tend to be optimistic or pessimistic. The degree of ORness is defined using the equation [64]

$$ORness = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (n-i) \cdot v_i, 0 \leq ORness \leq 1 \quad (23)$$

Higher values of ORness indicate that the decision maker is more risk-taking or optimistic and lower values mean that the decision maker is more pessimistic or risk-avoiding. Generally, ORness values higher than 0.5 imply that the decision maker tends to be optimistic or a risk taker, an ORness value equal to 0.5 indicates the neutrality of the decision maker and ORness values lower than 0.5 mean that the decision maker tends to be pessimistic or a risk avoider. The closer the behavior of the OWA operator is to that of the OR (or max) operator, the closer is its ORness to unity. However, if the behavior of this operator is closer to that of the AND (or min) operator, its ORness is closer to zero. Therefore, considering $V_* = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 1)^T$ as the weight vector of the AND operator, $V^* = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ as the weight vector of the OR operator and $V_A = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n})$ as the weight vector of the weighted linear combination (WLC) operator, we obtain

$$ORness(V_*) = 0, ORness(V^*) = 1, ORness(V_A) = 0.5 \quad (24)$$

ORness can also be calculated as $ANDness = 1 - ORness$.

The degree of trade-off between the criteria is the second characteristic associated with the OWA operator. Trade-off refers to the interaction between the criteria and the extent to which they affect one another. It can be defined using the equation [64]

$$trade-off = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - \frac{1}{n})^2}, 0 \leq trade-off \leq 1 \quad (25)$$

A broad range of trade-off and risk conditions can be identified regarding the two main attributes of the OWA operator. A vulnerability map can also be produced for each of these two characteristics. As Figure 5 shows, this wide range is situated within a triangular decision strategy space (Figure 5).

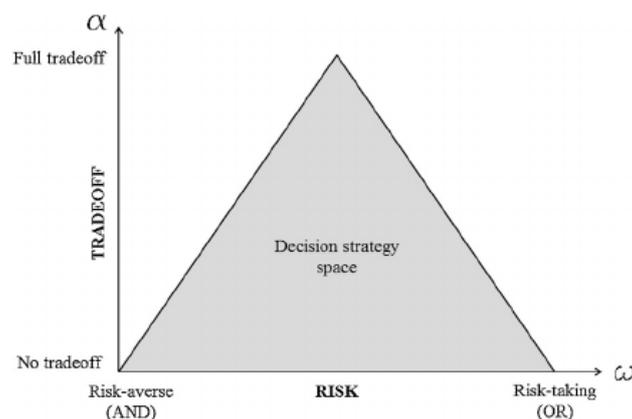


Figure 5. The decision strategy space showing relation between trade-off and risk [65].

As can be seen in Figure 5, minimum risk without balance, maximum risk without trade-off, and average risk and maximum trade-off correspond to the AND operator, the OR operator, and the weighted linear combination (WLC) operator, respectively. Therefore, various operators can be generated between the two operators (AND operator and OR operator).

3.4.2. Calculation of Weight Vector of the OWA Operator

When defining the OWA operators, it is essential to calculate the weight vector (V). Different methods exist for calculating the weight of an OWA operator. Calculation using linguistic quantifiers is used in this paper [66]

$$V_i = Q\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - Q\left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right), i = 1, \dots, n \tag{26}$$

where, i is the criterion number, n is number of criteria, and Q is a linguistic quantifier that reflects the concept of the fuzzy maximum and is used to calculate the ordered weight vector [66]

$$Q(r) = r^\alpha, \alpha > 0 \tag{27}$$

Note that, as shown in the equation below, Q is closely related to the level of optimism [66]

$$ORness(v) = \int_0^1 Q(r)dr = \int_0^1 r^\alpha dr = \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \tag{28}$$

If $\alpha > 1$, then $ORness(v) < 0.5$. This indicates that the decision maker is risk-avoider or pessimistic. If $\alpha = 1$, then $ORness(v) = 0.5$, indicating the neutrality of the decision maker and if $\alpha < 1$, then $ORness(v) > 0.5$, indicating that the decision maker tends to be a risk-taker or optimistic. Since various levels of optimism exist, a broad range of risk conditions between the AND and OR operators can be defined. For each risk condition, vulnerability under the most pessimistic scenario (AND), the most optimistic scenario (OR), and an infinite number of other scenarios that lie between these two is examined. Linguistic quantifiers and corresponding α parameter and ORness degree are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Linguistic quantifiers and corresponding α parameter and ORness degree [67].

Quantifier	At Least One	Few	Some	Half	Many	Most	All
α	0.0001	0.1	0.5	1	2	10	∞
ORness	1	0.9	0.66	0.5	0.33	0.09	0
Operator	OR			WLC			AND

A broad range of risk scenarios, with different optimism levels can be identified between the AND operator and the OR operator. In addition, vulnerability related to each of these risk scenarios can be evaluated under the most pessimistic scenario (AND), the most optimistic scenario (OR), and an infinite number of other scenarios between these two.

3.4.3. W-OWA Operator

In a multi-criteria analysis, each criterion carries a weight. These weights are called criterion weights and are identical for all features of a specific layer. In the W-OWA operator, in addition to ordered weights which are associated with the OWA operator, criterion weights are employed for aggregation purposes [68].

$$W - OWA_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{w_i \cdot v_j}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \cdot v_j} \right) \cdot z_{ij} \tag{29}$$

where the order $z_{i1} \geq z_{i2} \geq \dots \geq z_{in}$ is obtained by arranging the values of each alternative (building) for each of the criteria and w_j is the criterion weight arranged following the order of z_{ij} values. As mentioned earlier, the ordered weight vector can be produced using different methods, including the

method associated with the linguistic quantifiers explained in the previous section. In this method, proposed by Yager, criterion weights can be used for generating ordered weights using the equation [68]

$$v_j = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^j w_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_k} \right)^\alpha - \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{j-1} w_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_k} \right)^\alpha \quad (30)$$

Considering the above equations and under the condition $\sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1$, we obtain the equation

$$W - OWA_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^j w_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_k} \right)^\alpha - \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{j-1} w_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_k} \right)^\alpha \right) \cdot z_{ij} \quad (31)$$

4. Results and Discussions

The OWA operator mentioned in the previous sections can be used to generate vulnerability maps for different risk conditions (ranging from the most pessimistic to the most optimistic). These vulnerability maps are illustrated in Figure 6. The maps present five different categories of vulnerability, namely, 'very low', 'low', 'moderate', 'high', and 'very high'.

As can be seen in Figure 6, in the most optimistic scenario, more than 50% of the buildings exhibit very low levels of vulnerability. Under the most pessimistic scenario, about 90% of the buildings are very highly vulnerable. The statistical analysis of vulnerability under different scenarios (conditions) is presented in Figure 7.

According to Figure 7, when ORness = 0 (indicating the most optimistic scenario) approximately 48, 2, 21, 23, and 6% are categorized as having 'very low', 'low', 'moderate', 'high', and 'very high' vulnerability respectively. A simpler presentation of these results can be found in Table 9. It can be observed that under the most pessimistic scenario, only a few buildings exhibit low levels of vulnerability and 11% and 89% of the buildings are categorized as having 'high' and 'very high' vulnerability.

As is expected, the higher the degree of optimism of the decision taker, the lower the vulnerability level (value) calculated for the buildings should be. The degree of optimism is, in fact, an indication of the extent of proximity between the OWA and OR operators. As the degree of optimism increases gradually, the number of buildings categorized as 'very low' vulnerability increases and the number of those categorized as 'very high' vulnerability declines. Detailed statistical information about the vulnerability of buildings under different degrees of optimism is shown in Figure 7. As vulnerability carries a negative connotation, the most optimistic condition is indicative of a scenario where vulnerability is at its minimum level. Conversely, the most pessimistic condition occurs when vulnerability is at its maximum level.

As mentioned, one of the main purposes of this study is modelling vulnerability under different risk conditions. The main advantage of modelling under different risk conditions (from the most optimistic to the most pessimistic) is gaining knowledge about the minimum and maximum vulnerability of buildings. In fact, this information is needed for risk management which is an integral part of urban crisis management [26]. In contrast to the related works previously mentioned, the present study has the benefit of producing multiple vulnerability maps for various risk conditions.

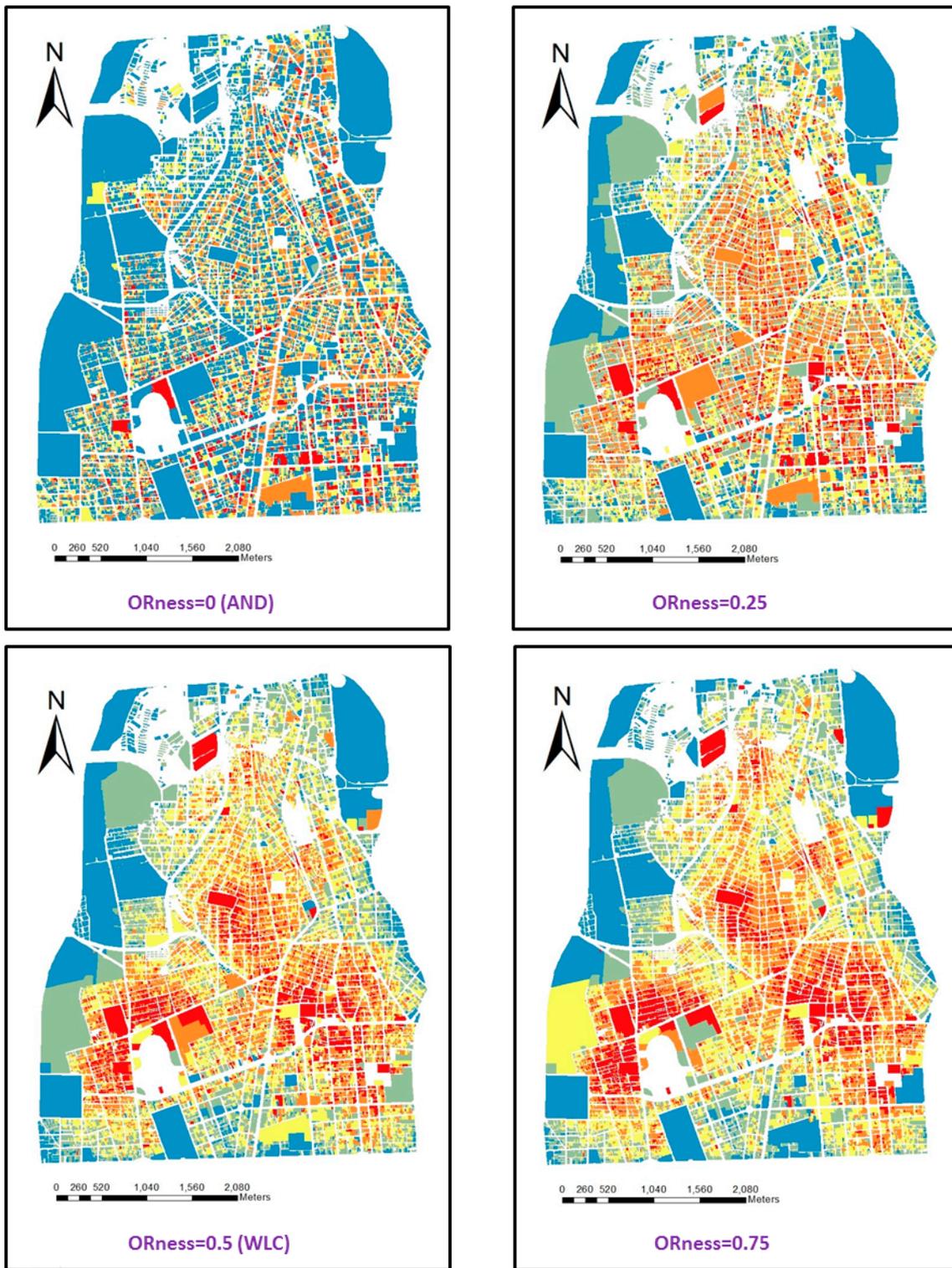


Figure 6. Cont.

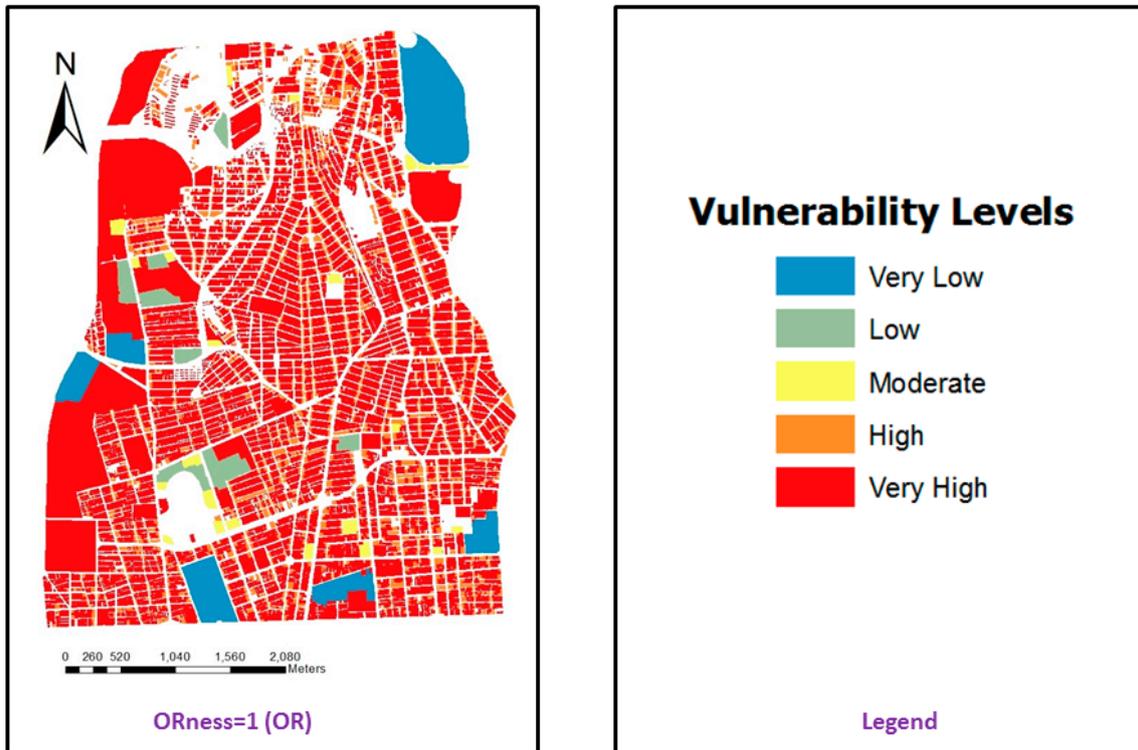


Figure 6. Vulnerability maps under different risk conditions.

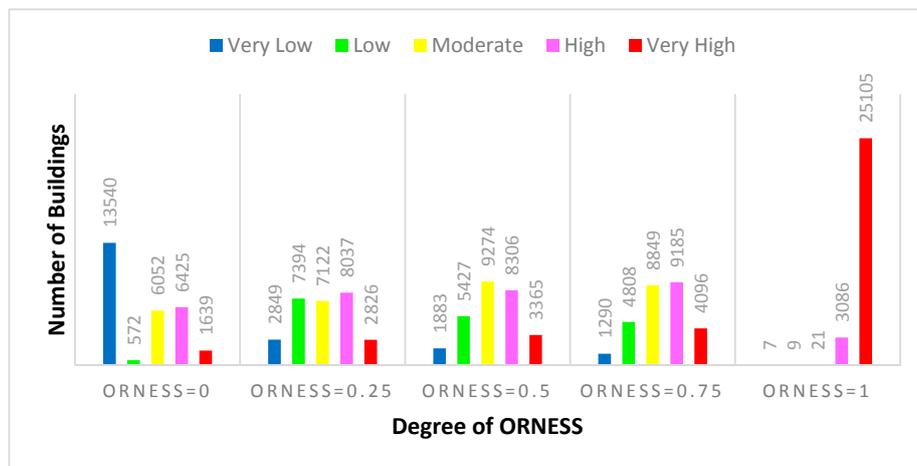


Figure 7. Statistical analysis of vulnerability under various risk conditions.

Vulnerability maps, in both the optimistic (maximum risk) and pessimistic (minimum risk) views, are of special importance for managers and urban planners. Vulnerability maps in the pessimistic view (minimum risk) show the worst or maximum vulnerability of buildings in the city and therefore the planners know that the condition will not be aggravated, and they assume that if they act based on these maps, the vulnerability can be reduced and adequate measures can be adopted to protect the city against the hazards. On the other hand, in some cases, adequate measures may not be adopted to reduce the vulnerability and achieve the ideal state, but nevertheless minimum actions are needed to reduce vulnerability. Vulnerability maps developed based on the optimistic viewpoint show the minimum urban vulnerability. As mentioned, the model developed in this study can prepare maps for different degrees of risk (between maximum and minimum). The choice of risk degree depends on the approach followed by city managers and planners.

Table 9. Criteria weights resulting from sensitivity analysis of the 'degree of importance' criterion

	Degree of Importance	Surface Area of the Site	Distance to Petrol Station	Height of Buildings	Number of Adjacent Buildings	Distance to Gas Storage Facilities	Building Density	Distance to Electrical Facilities	Quality of Buildings	Distance to Water Facilities	Age of Buildings	Construction Materials	Distance to Telecommunications Facilities	Width of Pathways
Primary Weights	0.1497	0.0340	0.1100	0.0705	0.0174	0.1062	0.0417	0.0954	0.0627	0.0918	0.0232	0.0418	0.0842	0.0714
Increase 10%	0.1647	0.0334	0.1081	0.0693	0.0171	0.1043	0.0410	0.0937	0.0616	0.0902	0.0228	0.0411	0.0827	0.0701
Decrease 10%	0.1347	0.0346	0.1119	0.0717	0.0177	0.1081	0.0424	0.0971	0.0638	0.0934	0.0236	0.0425	0.0857	0.0727

Obviously, the desired risk preparation can only be achieved if the most pessimistic conditions are used as a basis for planning and decision-making, and if proper measures are taken to minimize the degree of vulnerability. The fact that, under the most pessimistic scenario, about 90% of buildings in District 6 are highly vulnerable, should serve as a strong warning to the local authorities that reducing vulnerability should be high on their agenda and urgent preparation and mitigation measures should be taken in order to minimize potential losses.

Even under the most optimistic scenario, about 50% of buildings exhibit moderate or higher levels of vulnerability and this is a clear indication of the urgent need for reducing physical vulnerability in the study area. Providing strategies and action plans for reducing vulnerability is beyond the scope of this paper. Here, the main intention is to raise awareness about the existing condition through generating maps that illustrate vulnerability under different risk conditions.

The high level of physical vulnerability in the district can be explained by the presence of critical facilities such as embassies and ministry buildings, high building density (higher than the average density of the city), high rates of canopy closure (height to width ratio), and the relatively high age of the building stock (over 50% of the buildings were built more than 25 years ago). However, it should be noted that similar results have also been achieved by other researchers, for instance Azizi et al. [45], although less attention has been paid to reducing vulnerability, which is among the issues investigated in the present study. A more detailed look at the results reveals that the southern, and especially the south-eastern, parts of the district are relatively more vulnerable than the other parts. This is mainly because critical facilities such as the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Petroleum; the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development; and the Ministry of Industry, Mining, and Trade are located in this part of the district. In addition, this part of the district features higher density levels and older buildings.

Due to the high vulnerability of buildings in District 6 of Tehran, it is necessary for the authorities to consider basic measures to reduce the vulnerability. Given the high concentration of important centers in this area, decentralization is needed and applications of critical importance must be transferred to areas with less vulnerability. In addition, owing to the high building density in the study area, it is necessary for the municipality to reconsider the regulations relating to construction and building permits. The other essential measure is retrofitting of old buildings, especially the oldest of these.

Furthermore, the municipality has poor control over construction activities in the district, passive defence principles are not appropriately taken into account and building regulations are often contravened. These have all contributed to the high levels of physical vulnerability in the district and should therefore be considered as major shortcomings that need to be addressed in the future.

5. Sensitivity Analysis

Evaluating the reliability of the results is an essential step of a multi-criteria decision analysis. Different sources of error may impact the ultimate output of the models, (i.e., alternative rankings). One of the most common techniques used for evaluating the results of multi-criteria decision-making models (MCDM) is sensitivity analysis. Sensitivity analysis is conducted to ensure the overall reliability and accuracy of the model. Generally, it refers to evaluating the degree to which the model outputs have been influenced by input variables [69]. In MCDM, sensitivity analysis is carried out by examining how changing the weights and values of the criteria affects the final rankings. In other words, the degree of variation in the final outputs of the model (fixed results) is examined [70]. Criterion maps are assigned based on expert opinions. Since this process involves a certain degree of subjectivity, it is possible that some errors occur. If changing the criteria weights does not result in significant changes in the final outputs, it can be concluded that the model outputs are accurate and reliable. To conduct a sensitivity analysis, a $\pm 10\%$ change was applied to the weights of the criteria. For the sum of the weights to remain equal to one, when the weight of a given criterion is changed, the weights of the rest should

also be adjusted. The results of making changes to the weight of the 'degree of importance' criterion are shown in Tables 10–12.

Table 10. Statistical analysis of vulnerability under various risk conditions with primary weights

Primary Weights	ORness = 0	ORness = 0.25	ORness = 0.5	ORness = 0.75	ORness = 1
Very Low	48%	10%	7%	4.5%	0%
Low	2%	26%	19%	17%	0%
Moderate	21%	25.5%	33%	31.5%	0%
High	23%	28.5%	29%	32.5%	11%
Very High	6%	10%	12%	14.5%	89%

Table 11. Statistical analysis of vulnerability under various risk conditions after increasing weight of 'degree of importance'.

Increasing Weight	ORness = 0	ORness = 0.25	ORness = 0.5	ORness = 0.75	ORness = 1
Very Low	48%	10%	7%	5%	0%
Low	2%	26%	20%	17%	0%
Moderate	21%	25%	33%	32%	0%
High	23%	29%	29%	32.5%	11%
Very High	6%	10%	11%	13.5%	89%

Table 12. Statistical analysis of vulnerability under various risk conditions after decreasing weight of 'degree of importance'.

Increasing Weight	ORness = 0	ORness = 0.25	ORness = 0.5	ORness = 0.75	ORness = 1
Very Low	48%	10.5%	7%	4.5%	0%
Low	2%	26.5%	19%	16.5%	0%
Moderate	21%	26%	31%	30.5%	0%
High	23%	28%	30%	32.5%	11%
Very High	6%	9%	13%	16%	89%

The results of the sensitivity analysis show that no significant changes in the model outputs can be seen under the most optimistic and most pessimistic conditions. Some changes can be observed under the neutral condition (ORness = 0.5). However, these are not statistically significant (about 1%). For the other criteria, changing the weights resulted in even less significant changes in the overall results of the model. This indicates the robustness and reliability of the model outputs.

6. Conclusions and Future Suggestions

As mentioned earlier, one of the main objectives of urban planning is to protect the city against a variety of hazards. One of the ways to protect the city against hazards is preparedness. One type of information necessary for this preparedness is awareness of the degree of city vulnerability to these hazards. In this study, the vulnerability maps could provide this awareness under different risk conditions and scenarios. It is very important that the governor, city council, and other authorities are aware of the city under their management, and by using vulnerability maps, they can adopt good policies toward ensuring a safe and sustainable city.

Vulnerability analysis is essential for enhancing the capacity of communities to plan and prepare for disruptive events. This study evaluated the physical vulnerability of buildings in District 6 of Tehran to intentional disruptions. The vulnerability maps produced in this study can be used to identify those areas that are in need of improvement and to prioritize allocation of the limited management resources. The maps can also be used for other purposes such as site planning, land-use planning and determining the optimum per-capita land-use standards. As the city is constantly changing, new plans with different applications can lead to increasing or decreasing vulnerability. Before deciding to

implement a plan, by using a vulnerability model (like the one developed in this study), the impact of the plan on increasing or decreasing the city's vulnerability can be determined; this can then influence the decision of the authorities regarding implementation, non-implementation, or changes in the project. In addition to the applications mentioned, physical vulnerability maps can be used in the vulnerability assessment of social, economic and environmental aspects. For example, by identifying the demographics of residents of each building at risk, the best place for building a shelter can be determined.

Results of the vulnerability analysis indicate that, even in the most optimistic scenario (minimum risk), about 50% of the buildings in the district are highly vulnerable to potential risk. Obviously, if optimal preparation for disaster risks reduction is to be provided, the most pessimistic scenario (highest risk) should be taken into account. Urban planning with the most pessimistic scenario in mind is vital for minimizing risk and achieving a safe building environment.

The case study area is located in the center of the city and hosts a wide array of critical facilities such as ministry buildings, embassies, public/private enterprises, etc. Therefore, appropriate measures need to be taken to minimize its physical vulnerability as much as possible. Principles of passive design can guide planners and local authorities on how to develop strategies for reducing physical vulnerability and improving disaster resilience in the district. Some specific strategies that can be applied are as follows: raising awareness of urban authorities of the extent of physical vulnerability and developing integrated management strategies for reducing urban vulnerability, improving control over construction activities and enhancing enforcement of building regulations, preventing building construction above the approved floor-area ratios, revitalizing decaying urban neighborhoods, improving the quality of street and pedestrian networks, (e.g., connectivity, accessibility, etc.), providing open spaces that can be used as shelters, and reducing the concentration of critical facilities in the district. Providing details about such strategies is beyond the scope of this study but should be prioritized in future research.

Research on modelling the vulnerability of buildings to intentional attacks (explosions) is still scarce and the issue warrants further investigation. It is suggested that other elements of the built environment, such as street networks and critical infrastructure, should also be included in future modelling studies. Furthermore, socio-economic and environmental dimensions of vulnerability to explosion-related risks are also important and should be considered in future research. Since criteria extraction, one of the most essential steps of the research, is conducted based on expert opinions, group decision-making techniques can be utilized for reducing subjectivity/uncertainty and achieving better and more realistic results. Further research is needed for better understanding of the uncertainty involved in multi-criteria decision-making processes. For instance, over the past decades major developments have occurred in the field of fuzzy logic, and new concepts such as type-2 fuzzy sets and intuitionistic fuzzy sets have been introduced. These new developments can be employed in order to further reduce uncertainties involved in the decision-making process.

Acknowledgments: Data needed for conducting this study were provided by District 6 of Tehran Municipality. We appreciate the support from the officials of District 6 of Tehran Municipality. We would also like to thank all experts and interview respondents who generously provided us with the information necessary for conducting this study.

Author Contributions: The research was designed by Y.E.Q., A.A.A., and M.M. The methodology was developed by Y.E.Q., R.H., and M.A. Data collection and analysis was carried out by Y.E.Q. and A.A.A. The work on extracting vulnerability criteria was coordinated by Y.E.Q. Modelling and computational analyses were conducted by Y.E.Q. Y.E.Q. wrote the draft version with contributions from A.A.A. and R.H. All authors contributed to revising the manuscript and approving the final draft.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Parnell, S. Defining a global urban development agenda. *World Dev.* **2016**, *78*, 529–540. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Li, Y.; Zhang, X.; Zhao, X.; Ma, S.; Cao, H.; Cao, J. Assessing spatial vulnerability from rapid urbanization to inform coastal urban regional planning. *Ocean Coast. Manag.* **2016**, *123*, 53–65. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Sharifi, A. A critical review of selected tools for assessing community resilience. *Ecol. Indic.* **2016**, *69*, 629–647. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Brooks, N. *Vulnerability, Risk and Adaptation: A Conceptual Framework*; Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research: Norwich, UK, 2003; Volume 38, pp. 1–16.
- Ahsan, M.N.; Warner, J. The socioeconomic vulnerability index: A pragmatic approach for assessing climate change led risks—A case study in the south-western coastal Bangladesh. *Int. J. Dis. Risk Reduct.* **2014**, *8*, 32–49. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Sennewald, C.A.; Baillie, C. Crisis Management. In *Effective Security Management*, 6th ed.; Butterworth-Heinemann: Oxford, UK, 2016; Volume 19, pp. 189–195.
- Rahman, N.; Ansary, M.A.; Islam, I. GIS based mapping of vulnerability to earthquake and fire hazard in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. *Int. J. Dis. Risk Reduct.* **2015**, *13*, 291–300. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Köksalan, M.M.; Wallenius, J.; Zionts, S. *Multiple Criteria Decision Making: From Early History to the 21st Century*; World Scientific: 5 Toh Tuck Link, Singapore, 2011.
- Rezaie, F.; Panahi, M. GIS modeling of seismic vulnerability of residential fabrics considering geotechnical, structural, social and physical distance indicators in Tehran using multi-criteria decision-making techniques. *Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci.* **2015**, *15*, 461–474. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Moradi, M.; Delavar, M.R.; Moshiri, B. A GIS-based multi-criteria analysis model for earthquake vulnerability assessment using Choquet integral and game theory. *Nat. Hazards* **2017**, *87*, 1377–1398. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Lin, L.; Hu, C.; Wu, Z. Assessment of Flood Hazard Based on Underlying Surface Change by Using GIS and Analytic Hierarchy Process. In *International Conference on Geo-Informatics in Resource Management and Sustainable Ecosystems*; Springer: Hong Kong, China, 18–20 November 2016.
- Kermanshah, A.; Derrible, S. A geographical and multi-criteria vulnerability assessment of transportation networks against extreme earthquakes. *Reliab. Eng. Syst. Saf.* **2016**, *153*, 39–49. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Nguyen, T.T.; Verdoodt, A.; Tran, V.Y.; Delbecque, N.; Tran, T.C.; Van Ranst, E. Design of a GIS and multi-criteria based land evaluation procedure for sustainable land-use planning at the regional level. *Agric. Ecosyst. Environ.* **2015**, *200*, 1–11. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Banica, A.; Rosu, L.; Muntele, I.; Grozavu, A. Towards Urban Resilience: A Multi-Criteria Analysis of Seismic Vulnerability in Iasi City (Romania). *Sustainability* **2017**, *9*, 270. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Ndiaye, M.; Traore, V.; Toure, M.; Sambou, A.; Diaw, A.; Beye, A. Detection and Ranking of Vulnerable Areas to Urban Flooding Using GIS and ASMC (Spatial Analysis multicriteria): A Case Study in Dakar, Senegal. *Int. J. Adv. Eng. Manag. Sci.* **2016**, *2*, 1270–1277.
- Rahmati, O.; Zeinivand, H.; Besharat, M. Flood hazard zoning in Yasooj region, Iran, using GIS and multi-criteria decision analysis. *Geomat. Nat. Hazards Risk* **2016**, *7*, 1000–1017. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Hashemi, M.; Alesheikh, A.A. A GIS-based earthquake damage assessment and settlement methodology. *Soil Dyn. Earthq. Eng.* **2011**, *31*, 1607–1617. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Çetinkaya, C.; Özceylan, E.; Erbaş, M.; Kabak, M. GIS-based fuzzy MCDA approach for siting refugee camp: A case study for southeastern Turkey. *Int. J. Dis. Risk Reduct.* **2016**, *18*, 218–231. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Araya-Muñoz, D.; Metzger, M.; Stuart, N.; Wilson, A.; Carvajal, D. A spatial fuzzy logic approach to urban multi-hazard impact assessment in Concepción, Chile. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2017**, *576*, 508–519. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
- Tahri, M.; Maanan, M.; Hakdaoui, M. Using Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process multicriteria and Geographical information system for coastal vulnerability analysis in Morocco: The case of Mohammedia. *Prog. Phys. Geogr.* **2016**. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Tahri, M.; Maanan, M.; Maanan, M.; Bouksim, H.; Hakdaoui, M. Using Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process multi-criteria and automatic computation to analyse coastal vulnerability. *Prog. Phys. Geogr.* **2017**, *41*, 268–285. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Sadrykia, M.; Delavar, M.R.; Zare, M. A GIS-Based Fuzzy Decision Making Model for Seismic Vulnerability Assessment in Areas with Incomplete Data. *ISPRS Int. J. Geo-Inf.* **2017**, *6*, 119. [[CrossRef](#)]

23. Panahi, M.; Rezaie, F.; Meshkani, S. Seismic vulnerability assessment of school buildings in Tehran city based on AHP and GIS. *Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci.* **2014**, *14*, 969–979. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Radmehr, A.; Araghinejad, S. Flood vulnerability analysis by fuzzy spatial multi criteria decision making. *Water Resour. Manag.* **2015**, *29*, 4427–4445. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Kamali, M.; Alesheikh, A.A.; Khodaparast, Z.; Hosseinniakani, S.M.; Borazjani, S.A. Application of Delphi-AHP and Fuzzy-GIS Approaches for Site Selection of Large Extractive Industrial Units in Iran. *J. Settl. Spat. Plan.* **2015**, *6*, 9.
26. Cervelli, E.; Micheletti, S.; Rigillo, M. Proactive Risk Management and Integrated Knowledge for the Governance of Urban Systems: Urban Vulnerability in the Case of Gran Santo Domingo. *Procedia Soc. Behav. Sci.* **2016**, *223*, 750–757. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Sarkar, S.; Parihar, S.M.; Dutta, A. Fuzzy risk assessment modelling of East Kolkata Wetland Area: A remote sensing and GIS based approach. *Environ. Model. Softw.* **2016**, *75*, 105–118. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Pornasodoro, K.P.; Silva, L.; Munárriz, M.; Estepa, B.; Capaque, C. Flood Risk of Metro Manila Barangays: A GIS Based Risk Assessment Using Multi-Criteria Techniques. *J. Urban Reg. Plan.* **2014**, *1*, 51–72.
29. Nejad, A.R.V.; Esmaeili, S.; Aghamohammadi, H. Earthquake risk modeling using GIS for urban buildings, case study: Tehran municipality, district 3. *Adv. Nat. Appl. Sci.* **2015**, *9*, 36–43.
30. Khamespanah, F.; Delavar, M.R.; Moradi, M.; Sheikhan, H. A GIS-based multi-criteria evaluation framework for uncertainty reduction in earthquake disaster management using granular computing. *Geod. Cartogr.* **2016**, *42*, 58–68. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Zhao, M.; Liu, X. Reprint of: Regional risk assessment for urban major hazards based on GIS geoprocessing to improve public safety. *Saf. Sci.* **2016**, *87*, 18–24. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Ouma, Y.O.; Tateishi, R. Urban flood vulnerability and risk mapping using integrated multi-parametric AHP and GIS: Methodological overview and case study assessment. *Water* **2014**, *6*, 1515–1545. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Armaş, I.; Răduľian, M. Spatial multi-criteria risk assessment of earthquakes from Bucharest, Romania. In *Earthquake Hazard Impact and Urban Planning*; Springer: New York, NY, USA, 2014; pp. 127–149.
34. Moradi, M.; Delavar, M.R.; Moshiri, B. A GIS-based multi-criteria decision-making approach for seismic vulnerability assessment using quantifier-guided OWA operator: A case study of Tehran, Iran. *Ann. GIS* **2015**, *21*, 209–222. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Xiao, Y.; Yi, S.; Tang, Z. Integrated flood hazard assessment based on spatial ordered weighted averaging method considering spatial heterogeneity of risk preference. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2017**, *599*, 1034. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
36. Mokarram, M.; Hojati, M. Using ordered weight averaging (OWA) aggregation for multi-criteria soil fertility evaluation by GIS (case study: Southeast Iran). *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2017**, *132*, 1–13. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Veronesi, F.; Schito, J.; Grassi, S.; Raubal, M. Automatic selection of weights for GIS-based multicriteria decision analysis: Site selection of transmission towers as a case study. *Appl. Geogr.* **2017**, *83*, 78–85. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Feizizadeh, B.; Kienberger, S. Spatially explicit sensitivity and uncertainty analysis for multicriteria-based vulnerability assessment. *J. Environ. Plan. Manag.* **2017**. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Stelzenmüller, V.; Gimpel, A.; Gopnik, M.; Gee, K. Aquaculture Site-Selection and Marine Spatial Planning: The Roles of GIS-Based Tools and Models. In *Aquaculture Perspective of Multi-Use Sites in the Open Ocean*; Springer: New York, NY, USA, 2017; pp. 131–148.
40. Tadepalli, T.; Mullen, C.L. Simplified blast simulation procedure for hazard mitigation planning. In *Structures Under Shock and Impact IX*; WIT Press: Southampton, UK, 2006; Volume 87, pp. 55–63.
41. Kulawiak, M.; Lubniewski, Z.; Bikonis, K.; Stepnowski, A. Geographical Information System for Analysis of Critical Infrastructures and their Hazards due to Terrorism, Man-Originated Catastrophes and Natural Disasters for the City of Gdansk. In *Proceedings of the Information Fusion and Geographic Information Systems*, Berlin, Germany, 17–20 May 2009; pp. 251–262.
42. Ma, L.; Cheng, L.; Li, M.C. Quantitative risk analysis of urban natural gas pipeline networks using geographical information systems. *J. Loss Prev. Process Ind.* **2013**, *26*, 1183–1192. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Armenakis, C.; Nirupama, N. Estimating spatial disaster risk in urban environments. *Geomat. Nat. Hazards Risk* **2013**, *4*, 289–298. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Matijosaitiene, I.; Petriashvili, A. Urban Planning and Design for Terrorism Resilient Cities. *J. Sustain. Archit. Civ. Eng.* **2017**, *18*, 27–38. [[CrossRef](#)]

45. Azizi, M.M.; Bornafar, M. Assessing Urban Vulnerability Due to Air Attacks: District 1 of Region 11 of Tehran Municipality. *J. Adv. Def. Sci. Technol.* **2012**, *3*, 127–137.
46. Torabi, K.; Mahdinezhad, A. Investigating the Vulnerability of Street Networks Against Air Rids Using IHWP and GIS (6th Zone of Tehran). *J. Adv. Def. Sci. Technol.* **2012**, *3*, 295–303.
47. Amini Hosseini, K.; Hosseini, M.; Izadkhah, Y.; Mansouri, B.; Shaw, T. Main challenges on community-based approaches in earthquake risk reduction: Case study of Tehran, Iran. *Int. J. Dis. Risk Reduct.* **2014**, *8*, 114–124. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Som, S.K.; Dasarwar, P.; Mohan, M.; Hindayar, J.N.; Kumar, N.T.; Chowdhuri, S.N.; Darmwal, G.S.; Singh, H. Comparing seismic susceptibility models of the Himalayan terrain. *J. Sci.* **2016**, *20*, 827–863. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Solomatine, D.; See, L.M.; Abrahart, R.J. Data-Driven Modelling: Concepts, Approaches and Experiences. In *Practical Hydroinformatics: Computational Intelligence and Technological Developments in Water Applications*; Abrahart, R.J., See, L.M., Solomatine, D.P., Eds.; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2008; pp. 17–30.
50. Tzeng, G.H.; Huang, J.J. *Multiple Attribute Decision Making: Methods and Applications*; Taylor & Francis: Oxfordshire, UK, 2011.
51. Rodríguez, R.M.; Martínez, L.; Herrera, F.; Torra, V. A Review of Hesitant Fuzzy Sets: Quantitative and Qualitative Extensions. In *Fuzzy Logic in Its 50th Year*; Springer: New York, NY, USA, 2016; pp. 109–128.
52. Coelho, L.M.G.; Lange, L.C.; Coelho, H.M. Multi-criteria decision making to support waste management: A critical review of current practices and methods. *Waste Manag. Res.* **2017**, *35*, 3–28. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
53. Chen, J.-F.; Hsieh, H.-N.; Do, Q.H. Evaluating teaching performance based on fuzzy AHP and comprehensive evaluation approach. *Appl. Soft Comput.* **2015**, *28*, 100–108. [[CrossRef](#)]
54. Firoozi, M.A.; Goodarzi, M.; Shirali, R. Assessment and Potential Survey of Lands in Khuzestan Province Using the Buckley Geometric Mean Model and Geographic Information System (GIS). *Open J. Geol.* **2017**, *7*, 234. [[CrossRef](#)]
55. Malczewski, J.; Rinner, C. *Multicriteria Decision Analysis in Geographic Information Science*; Springer: New York, NY, USA, 2015.
56. Feizizadeh, B.; Shadman R., M.; Jankowski, P.; Blaschke, T. A GIS-based extended fuzzy multi-criteria evaluation for landslide susceptibility mapping. *Comput. Geosci.* **2014**, *73*, 208–221. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
57. Wang, Y.-M.; Luo, Y.; Hua, Z. On the extent analysis method for fuzzy AHP and its applications. *Eur. J. Oper. Res.* **2008**, *186*, 735–747. [[CrossRef](#)]
58. Mosadeghi, R.; Warnken, J.; Tomlinson, R.; Mirfenderesk, H. Comparison of Fuzzy-AHP and AHP in a spatial multi-criteria decision making model for urban land-use planning. *Comput. Environ. Urban Syst.* **2015**, *49*, 54–65. [[CrossRef](#)]
59. Saaty, T.L. A scaling method for priorities in hierarchical structures. *J. Math. Psychol.* **1977**, *15*, 234–281. [[CrossRef](#)]
60. Yuan, X.-H.; Liu, Z.-L.; Stanley Lee, E. Center-of-gravity fuzzy systems based on normal fuzzy implications. *Comput. Math. Appl.* **2011**, *61*, 2879–2898. [[CrossRef](#)]
61. Saaty, T.L. How to make a decision: The analytic hierarchy process. *Interfaces* **1994**, *24*, 19–43. [[CrossRef](#)]
62. Boroushaki, S.; Malczewski, J. Using the fuzzy majority approach for GIS-based multicriteria group decision-making. *Comput. Geosci.* **2010**, *36*, 302–312. [[CrossRef](#)]
63. Malczewski, J. Ordered weighted averaging with fuzzy quantifiers: GIS-based multicriteria evaluation for land-use suitability analysis. *Int. J. Appl. Earth Obs. Geoinf.* **2006**, *8*, 270–277. [[CrossRef](#)]
64. Yager, R.R. On ordered weighted averaging aggregation operators in multicriteria decisionmaking. *IEEE Trans. Syst. Man Cybern.* **1988**, *18*, 183–190. [[CrossRef](#)]
65. Rahman, M.A.; Rusteberg, B.; Gogu, R.C.; Lobo Ferreira, J.P.; Sauter, M. A new spatial multi-criteria decision support tool for site selection for implementation of managed aquifer recharge. *J. Environ. Manag.* **2012**, *99*, 61–75. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
66. Yager, R.R. Quantifier guided aggregation using OWA operators. *Int. J. Intell. Syst.* **1996**, *11*, 49–73. [[CrossRef](#)]
67. Bobillo, F.; Straccia, U. Aggregation operators for fuzzy ontologies. *Appl. Soft Comput.* **2013**, *13*, 3816–3830. [[CrossRef](#)]
68. Boroushaki, S.; Malczewski, J. Implementing an extension of the analytical hierarchy process using ordered weighted averaging operators with fuzzy quantifiers in ArcGIS. *Comput. Geosci.* **2008**, *34*, 399–410. [[CrossRef](#)]

69. Eldrandaly, K.A. Exploring multi-criteria decision strategies in GIS with linguistic quantifiers: An extension of the analytical network process using ordered weighted averaging operators. *Int. J. Geogr. Inf. Sci.* **2013**, *27*, 2455–2482. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Chen, Y.; Yu, J.; Khan, S. Spatial sensitivity analysis of multi-criteria weights in GIS-based land suitability evaluation. *Environ. Model. Softw.* **2010**, *25*, 1582–1591. [[CrossRef](#)]



© 2017 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).