



# IoT-Based Monitoring of Emergent Events For Wildland Fire Resilience

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## SPARx Cal Project: Prescribed Fire for Wildland Fire Resilience

--Interdisciplinary effort to address the risk of California's megafires

### Main Topics

Fire Behavior Modeling Air Quality Modeling Fire Ecology IT support system

**Prescribed fire:** a man-made fire consumes unnecessary fuels  
– prevent possible future destructive wildfires



**Escaped fire:** embers fly beyond the controlled perimeter and create unexpected wildfire

**Expectation:** reduce the threat of wildfires via prescribed fires

- Increase the efficiency within a short window of time
- IoT-based monitoring system for improving situational awareness
- Ensure safety – operation staff and neighboring residents

## Model-Driven Static Sensing Platform Deployment

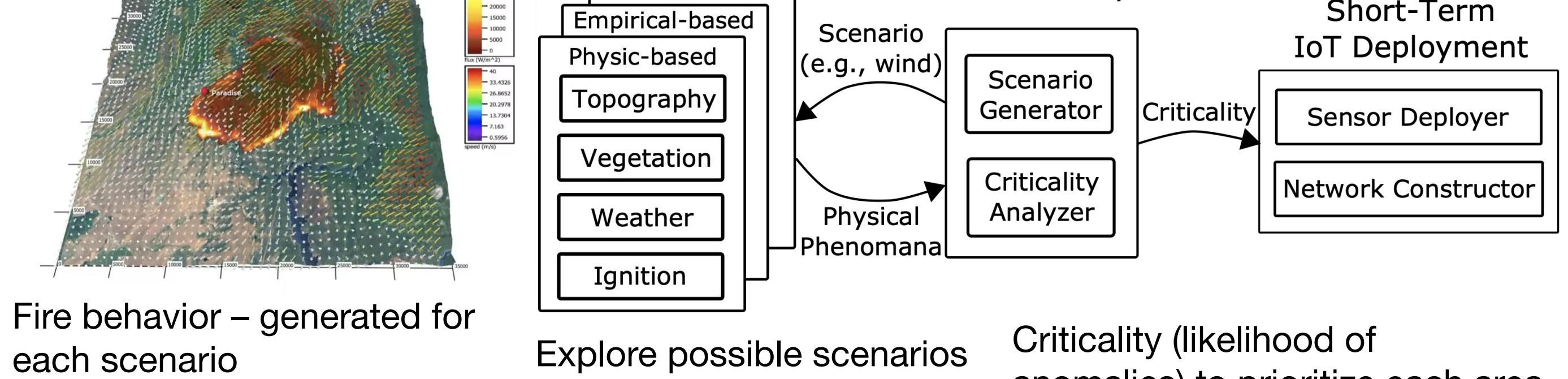
**Goal:** capture abnormal physical phenomena before it occurs

- Sensor deployment: capture physical phenomena and convert it to data
- Network construction: transmit the data to an edge server for analysis

**QuIC-IoT:** a framework for rapid IoT infrastructure deployment

- Integrate physics-inspired models to analyze physical phenomena

→ result to drive the deployment



Fire behavior – generated for each scenario

Explore possible scenarios

Criticality (likelihood of anomalies) to prioritize each area

**Benefit for prescribed fire operations**

- Near real-time monitoring rather than weather forecast
- Efficiency – reduce operation time (currently a day for a small burn)
- Safety – quick response to escaped fire

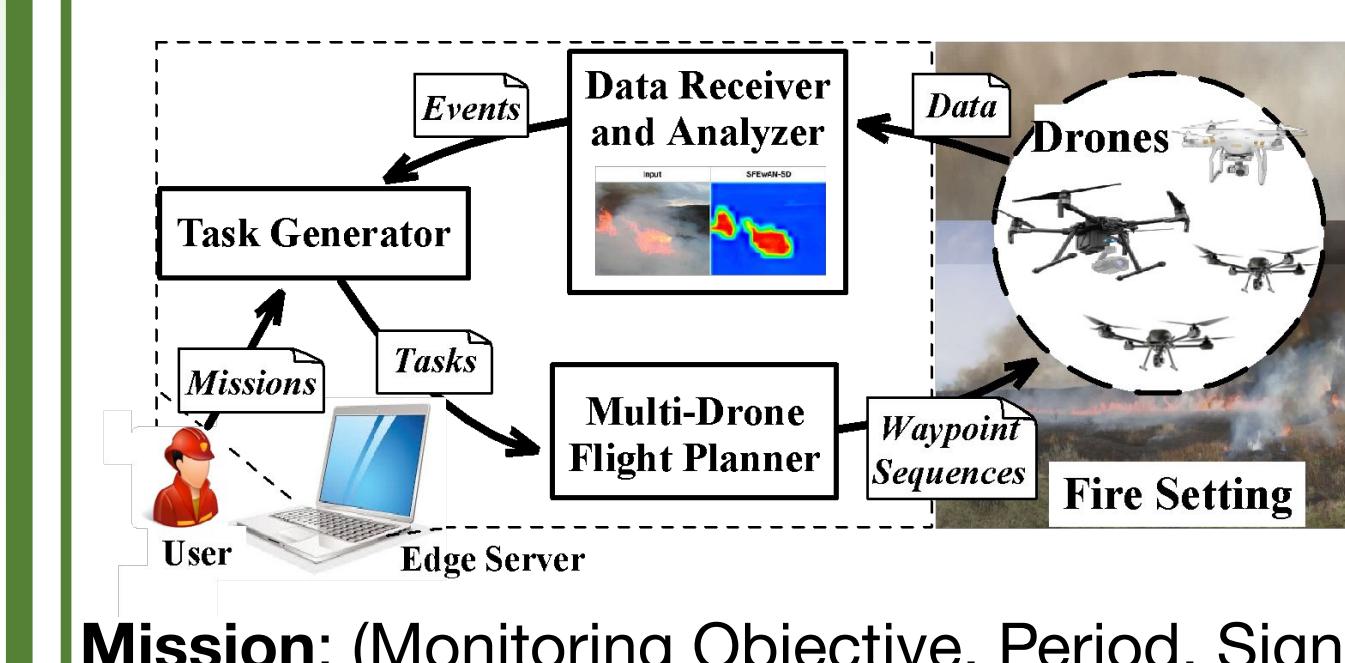
## Drone-assisted Monitoring of Emergent Events

**Goal:** use aerial sensing (drones) to gather real-time data for situational awareness in emergent and evolving events

**DOME:** a drone-based monitoring system for aerial sensing in fire settings

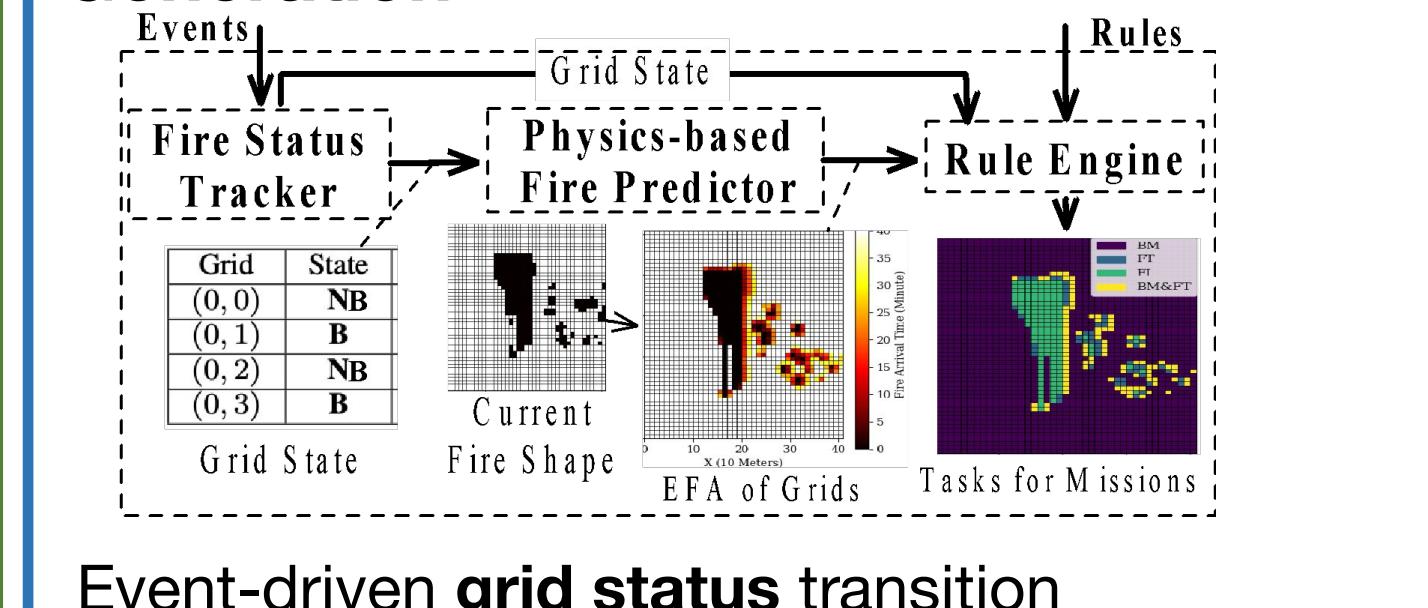
- Task Generation: generate tasks (temporal-spatial monitoring needs)
- Multi-drone flight planning: guide motion of drones to fulfill tasks

### System Design & System Semantics



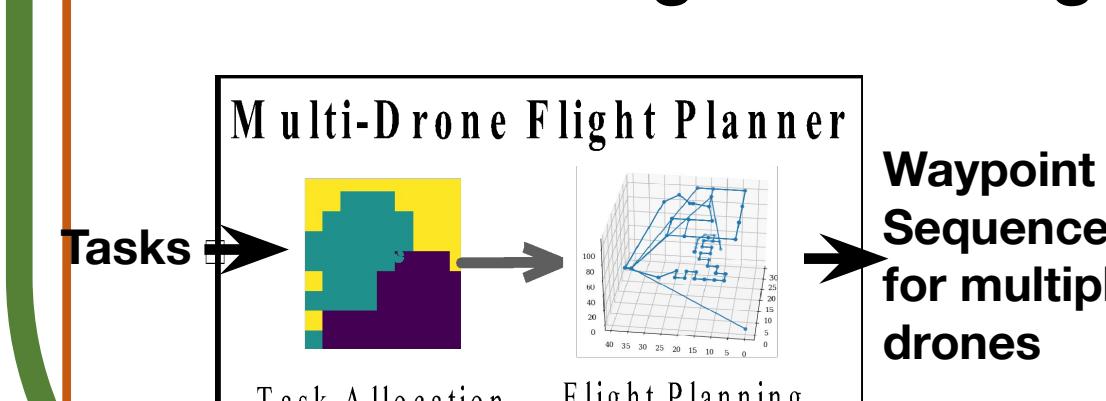
**Mission:** (Monitoring Objective, Period, Significance)  
**Event:** (Object Status, Location, Time)  
**Task:** (Mission, Location, Start time, End time)

### Physics-inspired Rule-based Task Generation



**Event-driven grid status transition**  
**FARSITE** predicts fire arrival time of each grid  
**Production rules** are used generate tasks

### Multi-Drone Flight Planning

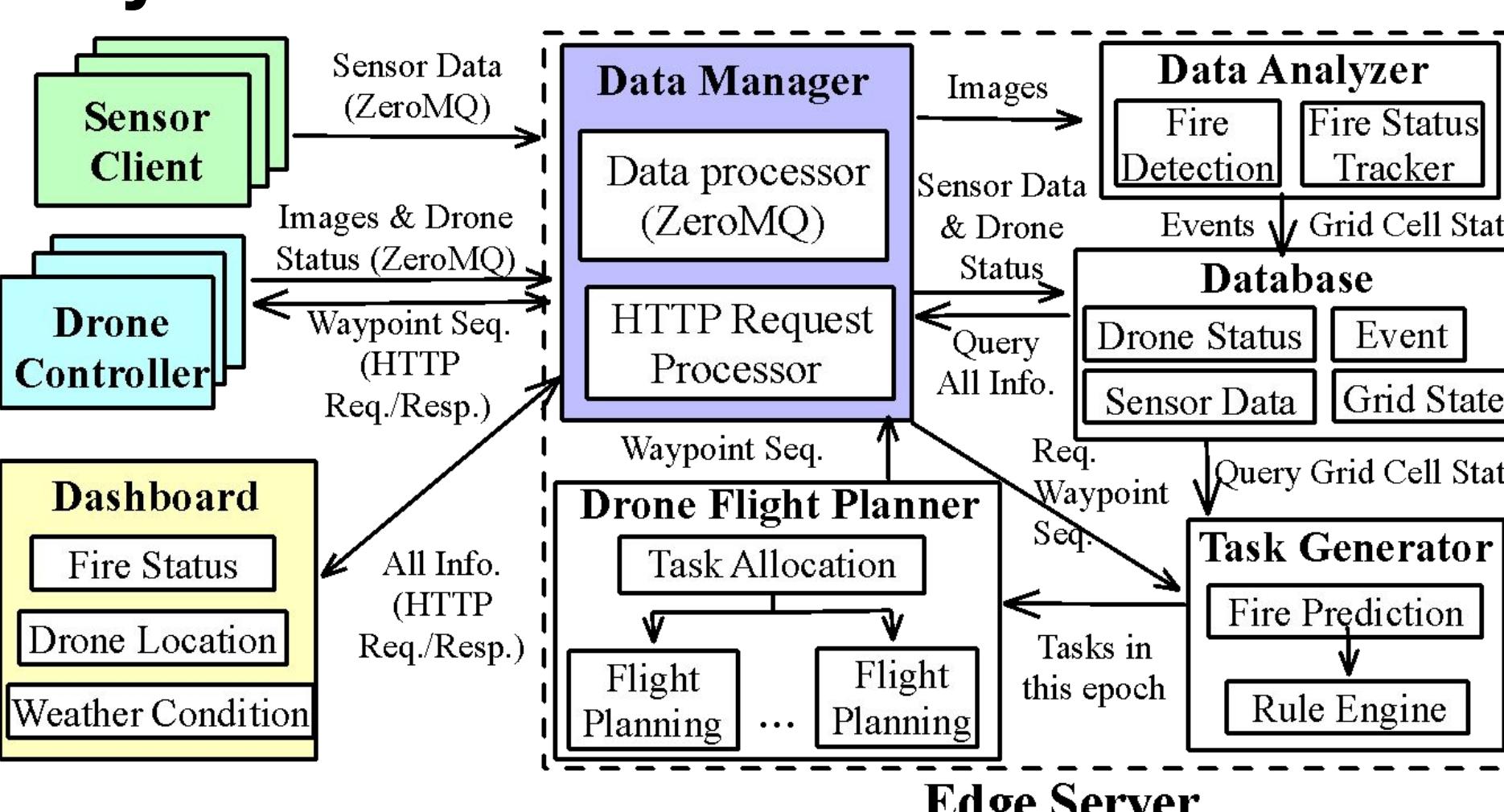


**Task allocation:** assign each task to a specific drone  
**Flight Planning:** each drone computes a waypoint sequence to fulfill its assigned tasks

- Special concerns:**
- Drone heterogeneity (sensing and networking capabilities)
  - Diverse monitoring and sensing needs
  - Coverage vs data quality
  - Disconnected network (**store-and-upload data**)

## Demo: Implementation of IoT-based Monitoring System for Monitoring Wildland Fires

### System Overview



A prototype of IoT-based system developed in a lab-based testbed supports in-situ and mobile sensing for monitoring in fire settings

### In-situ sensor data collection

- Sensors periodically collect and transmit data to the edge server via Wi-Fi
- Sensors are attached on Raspberry Pis running Scale-Client for processing raw data
- ZeroMQ is used for publishing all sensing data
- A data manager subscribes to all sensing data and stores them in a database

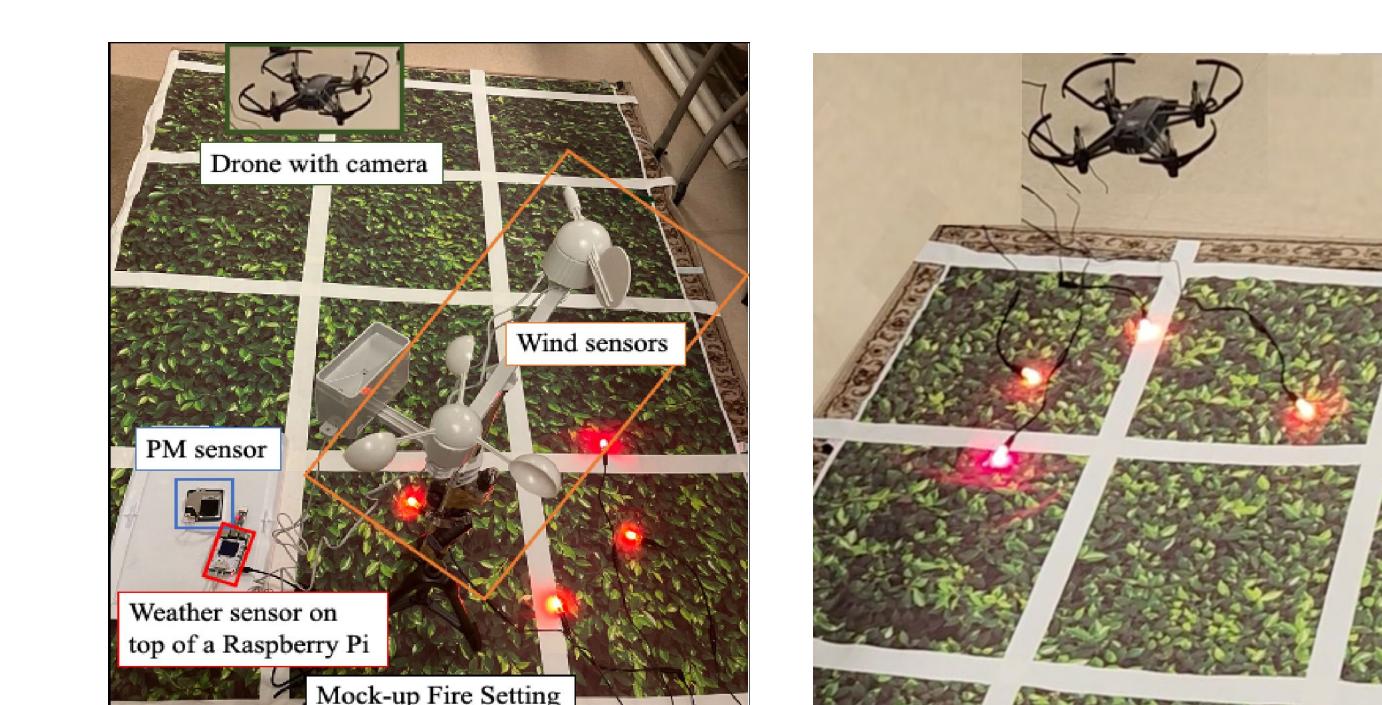
### Drone-based mobile sensing

- A drone controller guides each drone to fly by following a predefined waypoint sequence
- Images captured at each waypoint are transmitted to the server via Wi-Fi using ZeroMQ
- A data analyzer processes the received images for fire detection
- A drone flight planner generates waypoint sequence based on fire status and rules

### Dashboard

- HTML-based website retrieves information periodically through HTTP request
- Illustrate weather information and fire status
- Demonstrate each drone's waypoint sequence, real-time location, captured images
- Interface for user to specify monitoring requirements (missions) for drones

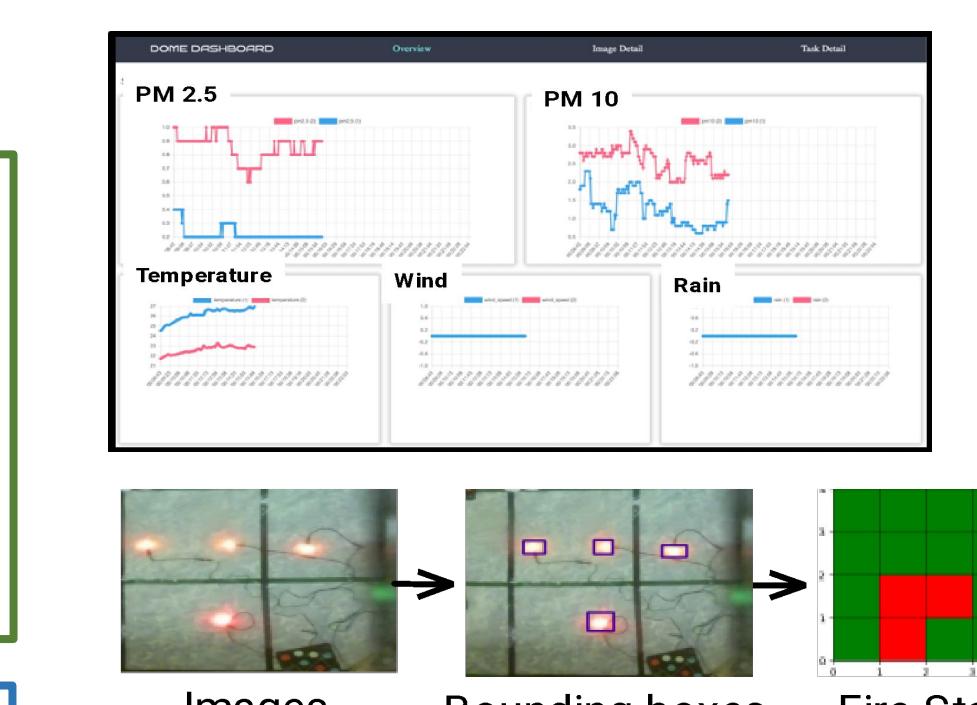
### Demo Overview



### Mock-Up Fire Setting

- 6 × 8 ft plane with LED lights (mock fires)
- Sensors capturing wind speed, temperature, humidity, and PM 2.5 and 10
- A DJI Tello drone with a top-down RGB camera

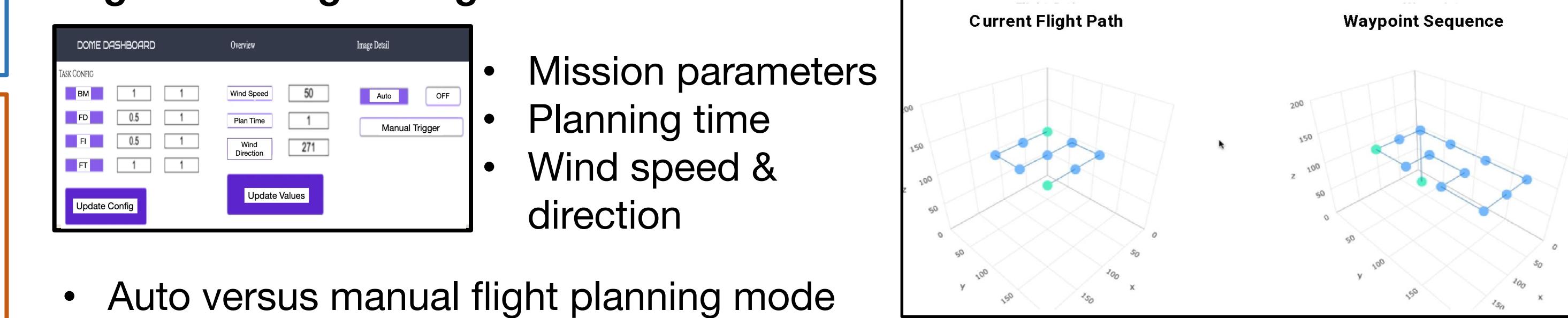
### Weather Data Collection



### Fire Status Tracking & Task Generation

- Illustration of live images
- Fire spot locations and grid-based fire status
- Fire prediction result (EFA)
- Auto-generated tasks based on rules

### Flight Planning Configuration Interface

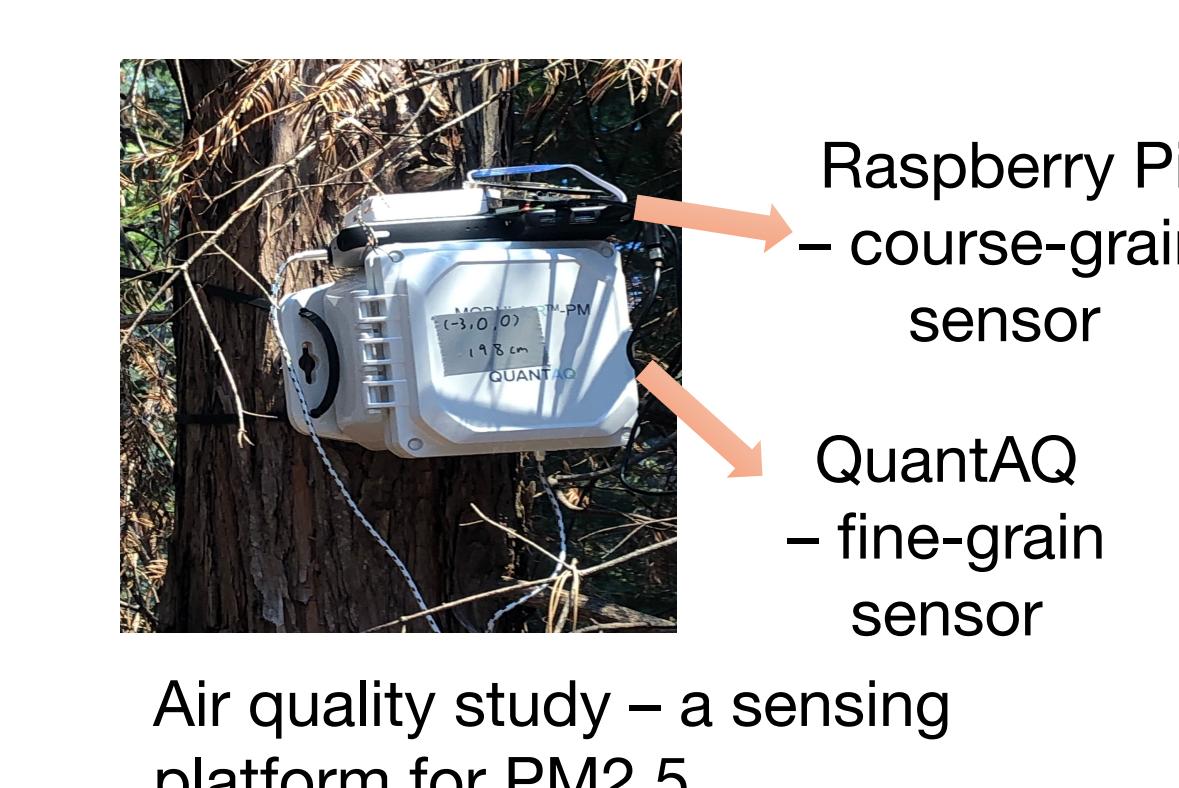


- Mission parameters
- Planning time
- Wind speed & direction
- Auto versus manual flight planning mode

## Our Experience in Real Prescribed Fires

- Participate several prescribed burns in the Blodgett Forest Research Station
- Flying diverse types of drones for collecting RGB, thermal, and multispectral imagery data
- Deploying sensors for monitoring weather conditions

### In-Situ Sensing



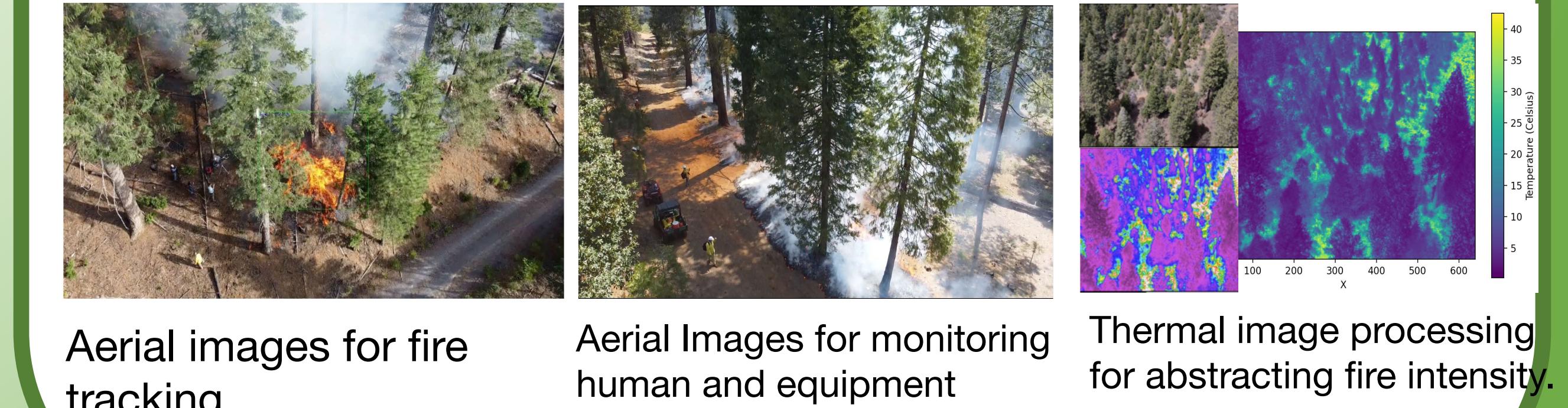
Air quality study – a sensing platform for PM2.5

### Mobile Sensing



Raspberry Pi: on-board data proxy handling network disconnection

### Captured Images & Image Processing



Aerial images for fire tracking

Aerial Images for monitoring human and equipment

Thermal image processing for abstracting fire intensity.