- In the past, watching towers and satellite photos were used to detect fires. Satellites gather photographs and relay them to the monitoring authority, who determines whether or not a fire is presently based on the images.
- But given the possibility that the fire had spread to such huge areas and caused such damage, this approach was extraordinarily slow.
- significant damage before the rescue crew arrived.
- The watching tower method required a man to always be present, who would watch the area and report if there was a fire. This approach was also delayed because the fire might already have moved into the interior areas of the forest by the time the man learned about it.
- Given that some regions, particularly forest areas, are vast, it is nearly impossible to place a man in every area of the forest from where they can monitor the forest area.
- As a result, both these methods—watching towers and satellite images—failed to identify fire as soon as feasible to lessen the damage it caused. Issues in detecting fires
- As mentioned, the main issues with fire detection were two:
- The edge is set, and if the worth is greater than the edge, the object is deemed to be a fire; otherwise, it is not.
- As a result, numerous researchers eliminated this issue by utilizing machine learning approaches.
- Nodes are connected using cables in traditional systems.
- Cables were primarily copper. However, copper wire is expensive or the cable may be defective
- in the middle.
- This problem has been solved by wireless sensor networks.
- So as technology advances, researchers find efficient ways to detect wildfires using a wireless sensor network. Fires can be identified by transporting sensor nodes to forest areas. Lit about the fire.
- Conveying sensor hubs in the timberland regions means placing sensors in every part of the forest and mostly in the prone areas where the risk of 9 catching fire is more. With the use of wireless sensor networks, now it is easy to detect fire in large areas as soon as possible.