








USING SWARMS OF DRONES FOR WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT

♥ MOTIVATION

- Since 1983 - 70,000 fires per year ([Climate Change Indicators: Wildfires | US EPA](#))
- This century - 5 million acres burn area per year - increasing trend
- Largest burn acreage in a year coincide with warmest years
- Increasing temperature -> Increasing wildfire burn area
- Since 1910 to 2015 - over 10 firefighters per year - increasing
- Hostile, unpredictable environment, difficult to access extent and rate of spread ([Applied Sciences | Free Full-Text | A Survey on Robotic Technologies for Forest Firefighting: Applying Drone Swarms to Improve Firefighters' Efficiency and Safety | HTML \(mdpi.com\)](#))
- Autonomous systems can be explored for assisting in fire management

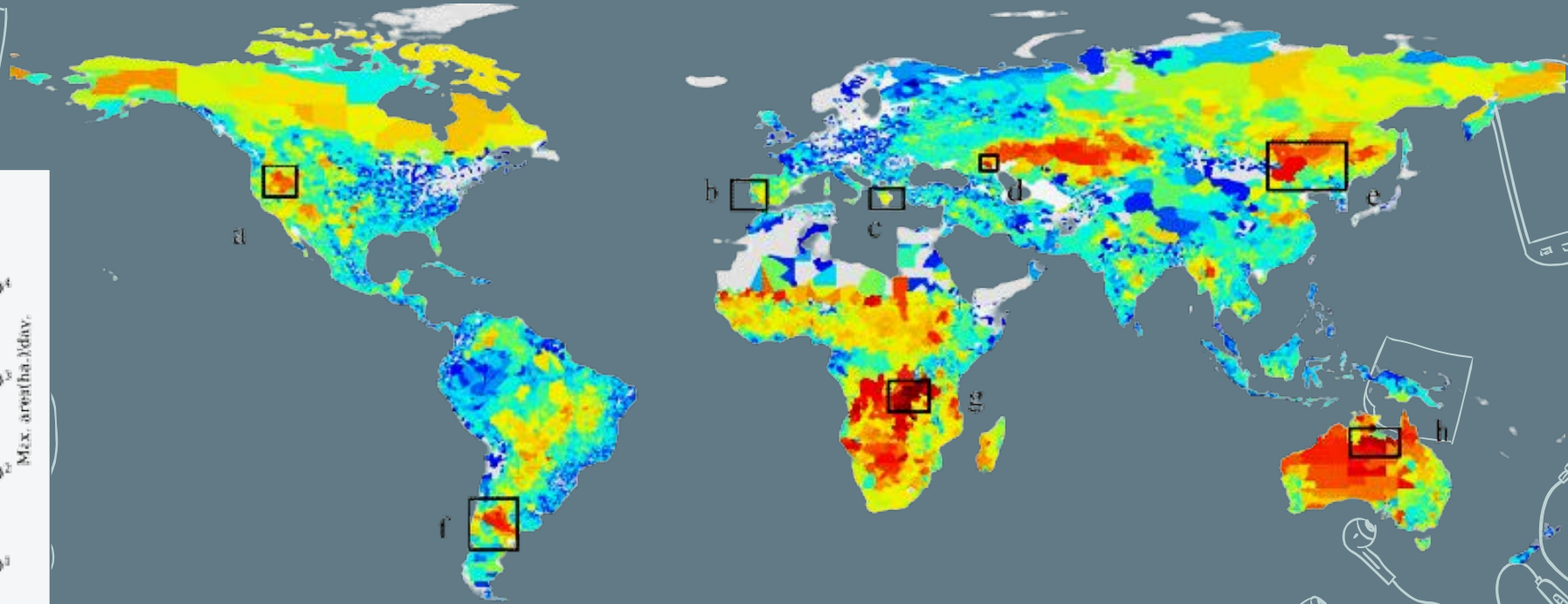


INTRODUCTION

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- Difference between multi-drone and swarm of drones - with definition of swarm of drones
 - How swarms of drones have been used till now for wildfire management activities? - include prevent, detect & extinguish
 - In addition to helping with tasks like forest surveillance, creating fire risk maps, spotting and monitoring wildfires, gathering information for a human decision-maker, supporting search and rescue operations, and situational awareness, UAVs have been used to set up reliable communications networks for emergency response.
 - Swarms of drones provide a system with distributed decision-making that is strong and resilient and can handle uncertainty, mistakes, and the failure or loss of a few non-essential units without endangering the mission as a whole.

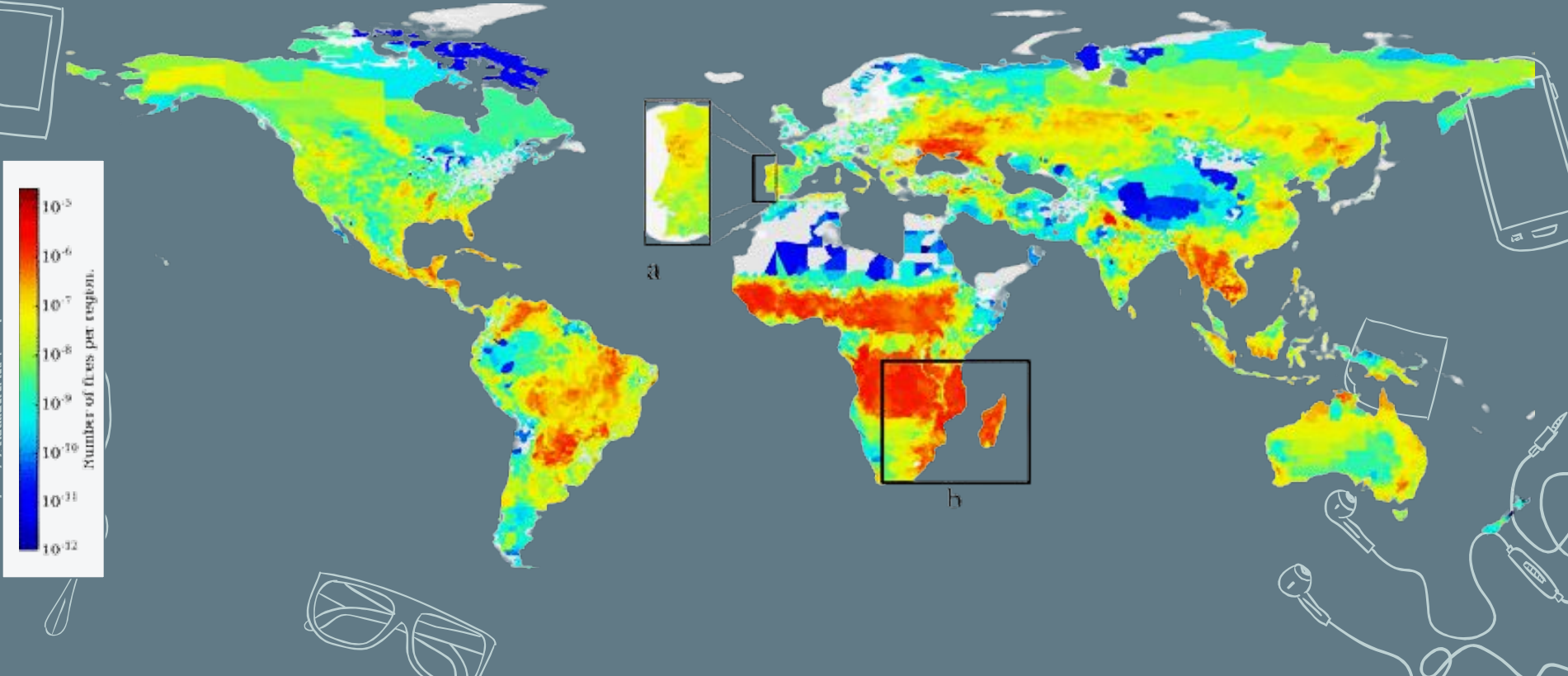


AVERAGE FIRE SPREAD PER REGION





WILDFIRE DISTRIBUTION





LARGEST FIRES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Rank	Name	Country	Area burned (km ²)	Deaths
1	2019–2020 Australian bushfire season	Australia	338,000	34+
2	2021 Russia wildfires ^{[3][4]}	Russia	200,000	0
3	2019 Siberia wildfires	Russia	43,000	0
4	2014 Northwest Territories fires	Canada	34,000	0
5	2009 Black Saturday bushfires	Australia	21,000	173
6	2020 California wildfires	United States	18,000	31
7	2010 Bolivia forest fires	Bolivia	15,000	0



Rank	Name	Country	Area burned (km ²)	Deaths
8	2011–2012 Australian bushfire season	Australia	14,000	0
9	2006–2007 Australian bushfire season	Australia	13,000	5
10	2017 British Columbia wildfires	Canada	12,000	0
11	2015 Russian wildfires	Russia	11,000	33
12	2012–2013 Australian bushfire season	Australia	9,000	4
13	2019 Amazon rainforest wildfires	Brazil, Bolivia , Paraguay , Peru	9,000	2



SWARM ALGORITHM

- Use of Particle Swarm Optimization
- Algorithm accommodated for dynamic search space
 - ◆ Erase memory
 - ◆ Randomly re-initialise memory



WILDLIFE CASUALTIES


- Bushfires rage across Australia from June 2019 to February 2020. New WWF research reveals that the toll on wildlife was around three times higher than an earlier study estimated.
- In total, 143 million mammals, 2.46 billion reptiles, 180 million birds, and 51 million frogs were harmed.

✔ PREVENT

- The acoustic sensors can also be used to prevent the wildfires
- Prevention interventions, aiming at reducing the potential causes of fire ignition, may consist of fire treatment: preventive silviculture techniques, prescribed fire, interventions on firebreaks, and access roads to the forest
- Sensing capacity based on weather sensors data (temperature, humidity, CO, or CO₂) are used to feed certain prediction model which in turn is processed, proving alerts for early detection or for analyzing the fire front evolution.







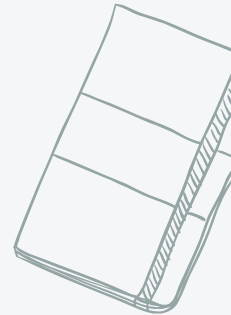
DETECTION/SURVEILLANCE

- 
- Search hotspot using temperature sensor
 - Use of acoustic sensors – a technique for continuously localising a moving acoustic source based on energy measurements for the purpose of detecting wildfires.
 - Computer vision





EXTINGUISH

- 
- Drones equipped with water refilling capability
 - Use of fire extinguishing balls by the swarm
 - ◆ Light weight, environment friendly
- 
- 
- 
- 



FUTURE

- Self-organising swarms of autonomous UAVs – notably unexplored
 - Further research and real time experiments needed
- Incorporate collisions avoidance algorithms
- Live demonstration



CONCLUSION

- Wildfire incidents and firemen casualties may increase as per trend
- Swarm of drones are potential autonomous firefighters
- Can assist in all aspects of fire management
 - ◆ Prevent
 - ◆ Detect / surveillance
 - ◆ Extinguish



THANKS

