

# PREDICTING HOTSPOT INTENSITIES

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# INTRODUCTION



Indonesia's Forest Fires



Haze

# MOTIVATION



Brightness  
data



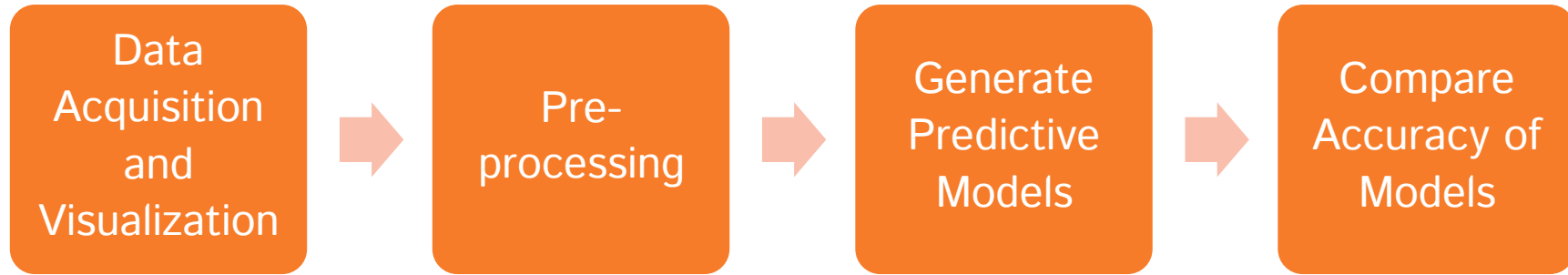
Prevent fires  
from escalating



Deploy  
firefighting teams

Can we predict **how intense a fire will be** based on  
**where it starts** and **how bright the fire burns?**

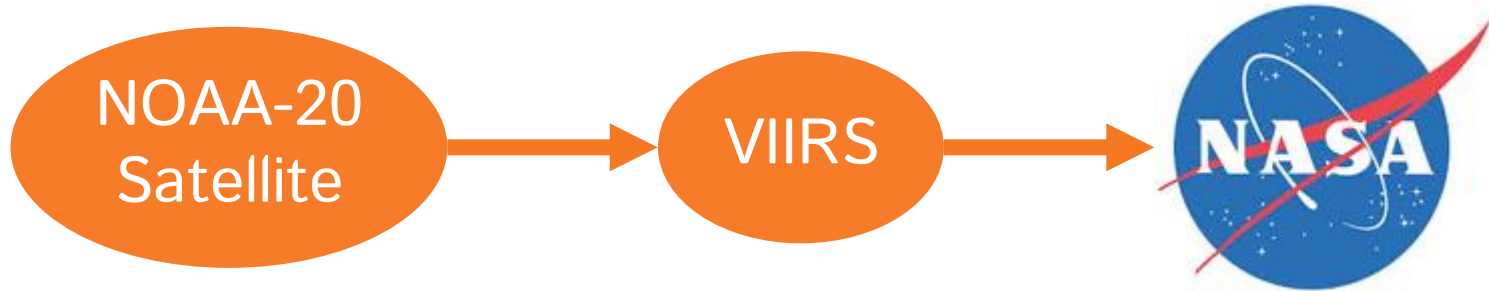
# PROPOSED SOLUTION



To predict **Fire Radiative Power (FRP)**  
from location and brightness data.

# PROPOSED SOLUTION

## Data Acquisition

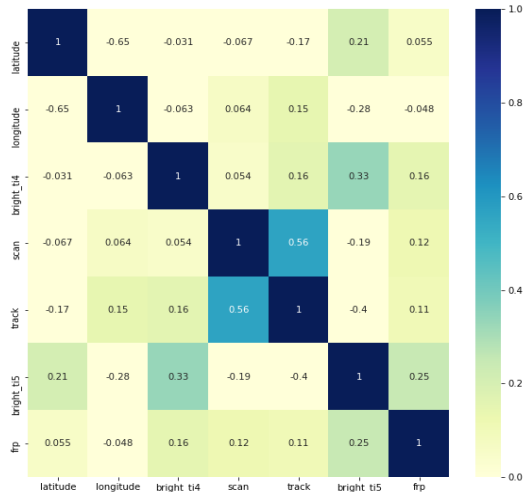


Data extracted from NASA's Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS).

- Dynamic data; near real-time (3h delay)
- Dataset available: 24h/48h/**7 days**

# PROPOSED SOLUTION

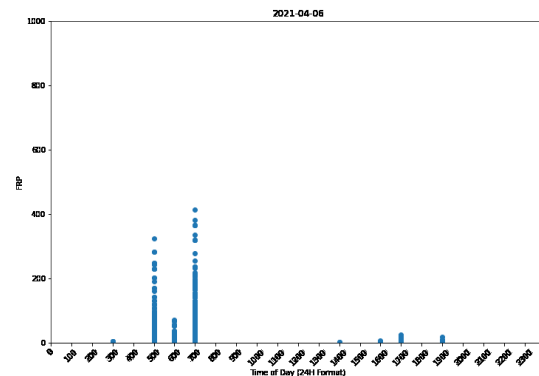
## Data Visualisation



**Seaborn**  
Correlation  
Matrix, Scatter  
Plot



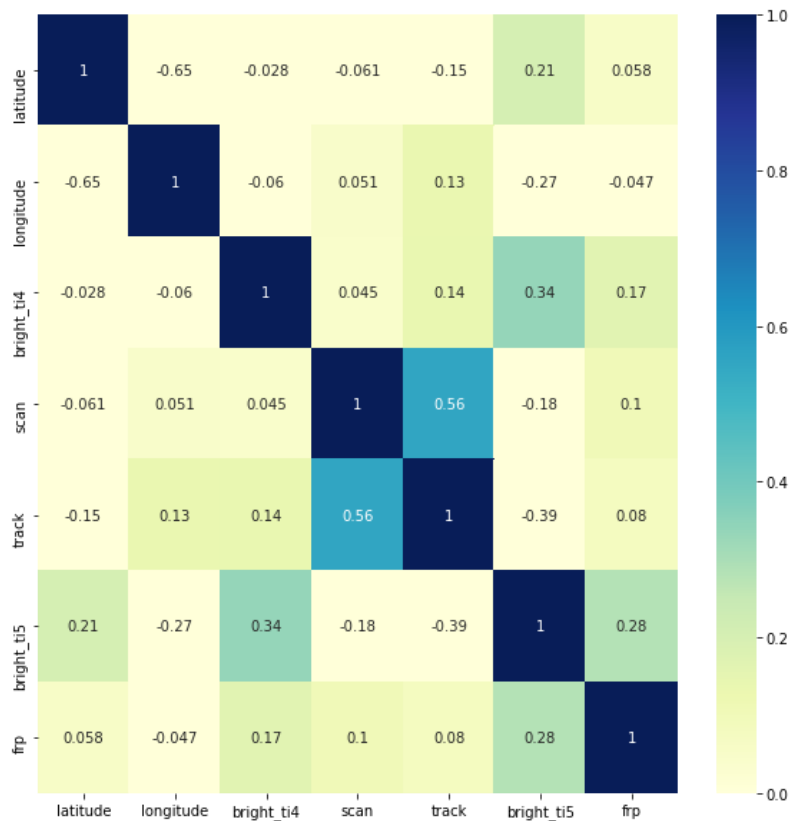
**Plotly**  
Time-Series



**Matplotlib**  
Time-Series  
(Hourly)

# PROPOSED SOLUTION

## Data Visualisation



### Correlation Matrix

- Observed correlation between Brightness and FRP
- Observed correlation between scan and track (related to satellite movement)



# PROPOSED SOLUTION

Data Visualisation

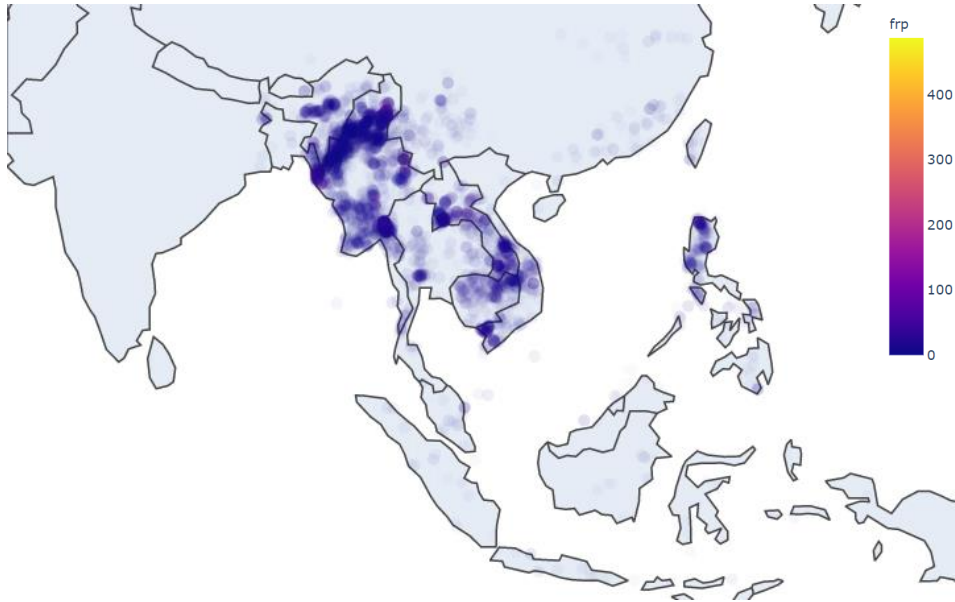


## Time-Series Plot

- Plot of FRP values for **every satellite recording**
- Observed repeated/segmented data

# PROPOSED SOLUTION

## Data Visualisation

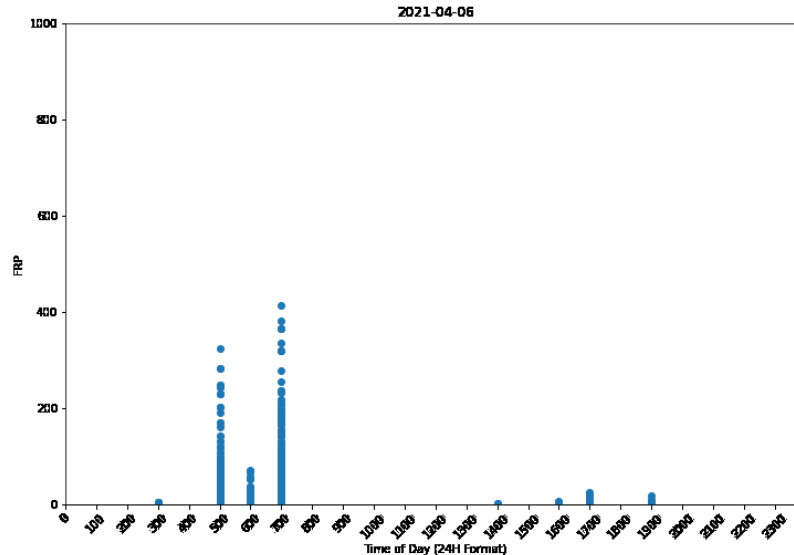


### Time-Series Plot

- Plot of FRP values animated **over every day**
- Observed concentration of fire data in same region

# PROPOSED SOLUTION

## Data Visualisation



### Time-Series Plot

- Plot of FRP values for **every hour, animated over every day**
- Observed peaks at certain times of day

# DATA PRE-PROCESSING

## Reformatting Features & Processing The Dataset

### One Hot Encoding (OHE)

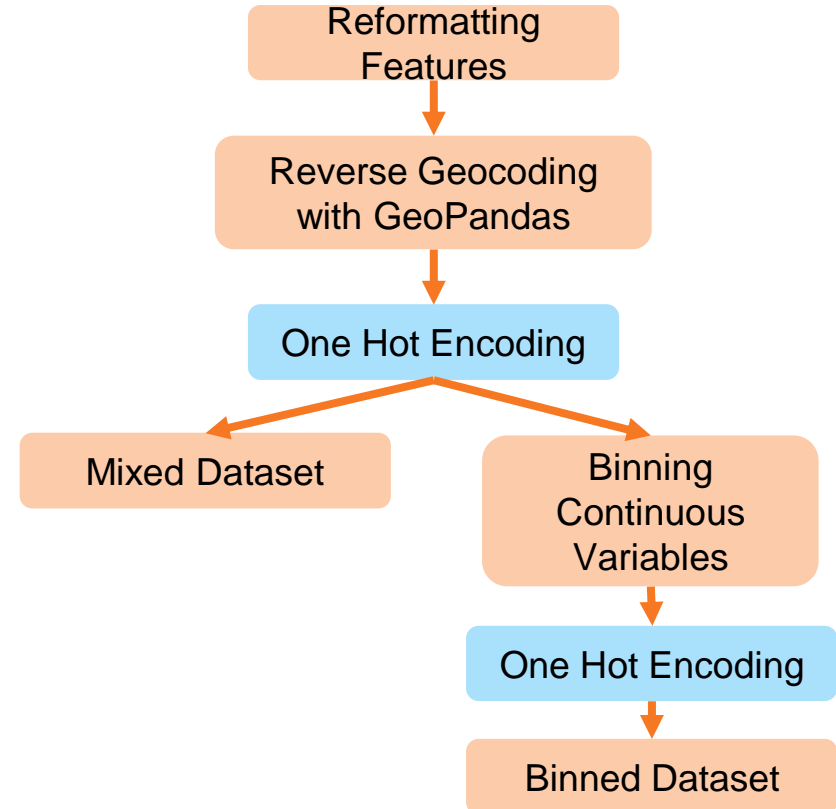
#### Confidence

Confidence\_low  
Confidence\_nominal  
Confidence\_high

#### Daynight

Daynight\_D  
Daynight\_N

Values produced: 0,1



# DATA PRE-PROCESSING

## Reformatting Features & Processing The Dataset

### Dataset #1 – Conversion of Location to Binary Values

continent	name
Oceania	Papua New Guinea
Oceania	Papua New Guinea
Oceania	Papua New Guinea
Asia	Philippines
Asia	Philippines

OHE

...	name_Indonesia	name_Laos	name_Malaysia	name_Myanmar	name_Nepal	name_Papua New Guinea	name_Philippines	name_Taiwan	name_Thailand	name_Vietnam
...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

### Dataset #2 – Conversion of Continuous Values to Binary Values

bright_ti4	scan	track	acq_time	bright_ti5
330.7	0.43	0.38	33000.0	293.1
328.9	0.53	0.50	33000.0	289.9
326.2	0.52	0.50	33000.0	287.4
335.1	0.41	0.37	51200.0	298.4
336.0	0.41	0.37	51200.0	298.0

OHE

bright_ti4_bright_ti4_100p	bright_ti4_bright_ti4_20p	bright_ti4_bright_ti4_40p	bright_ti4_bright_ti4_60p	bright_ti4_bright_ti4_80p	scan_scan_100p	scan_scan_...
0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

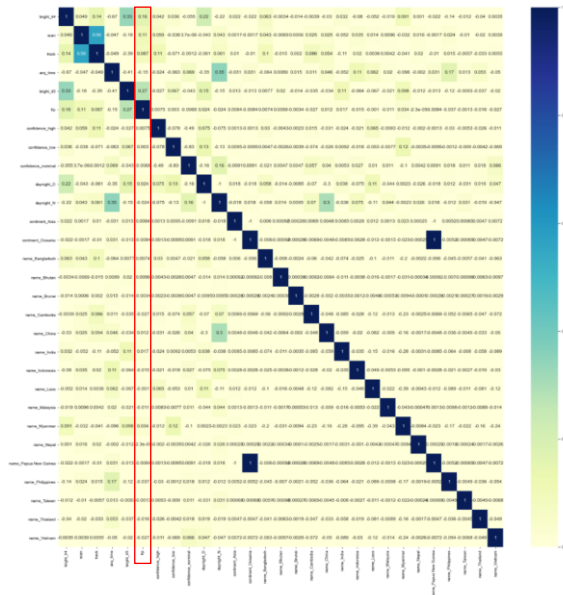
# DATA PRE-PROCESSING

## Feature Selection

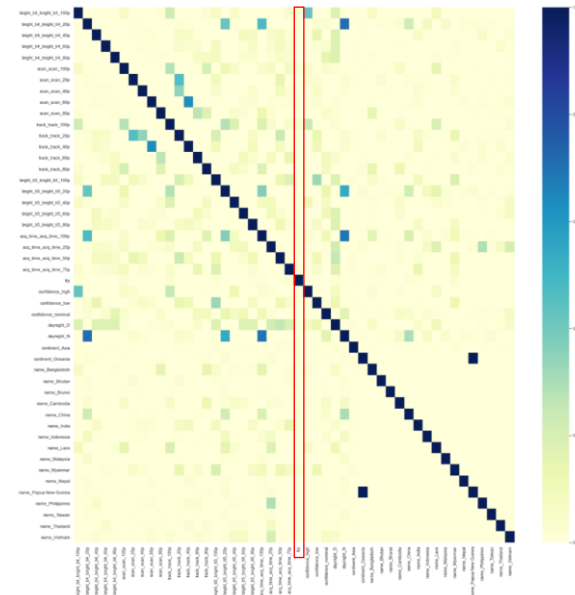
### Correlation Matrix + Heatmap

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
def standardize(df):
    # create a scaler object
    std_scaler = StandardScaler()
    # fit and transform the data
    return pd.DataFrame(std_scaler.fit_transform(df), columns=df.columns)
```

### Continuous + Binary Values



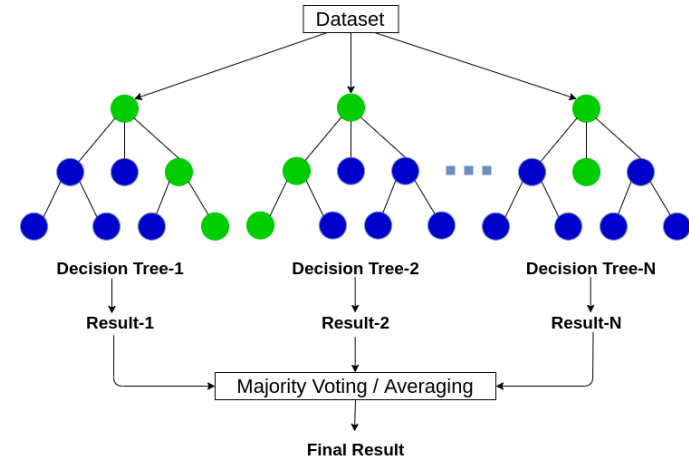
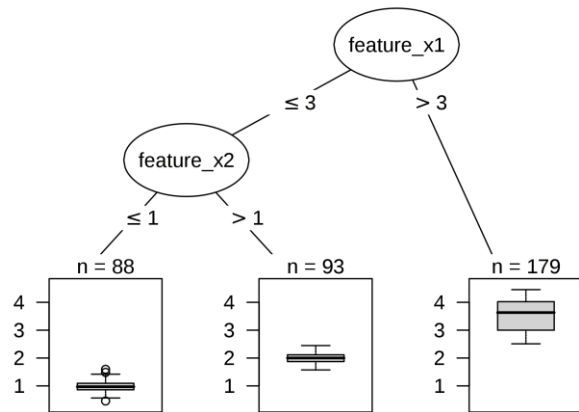
### Binary Values



# DATA PRE-PROCESSING

## Feature Selection

### Random Forest Feature Selection Model



The top 3 factors correlating to the Fire Radiative Power are bright\_ti5\_bright\_ti5\_40p, bright\_ti5\_bright\_ti5\_80p, bright\_ti4\_bright\_ti4\_20p

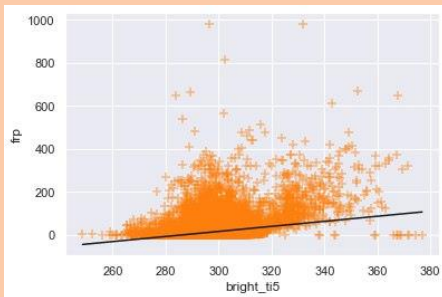


The top 3 factors correlating to the Fire Radiative Power are bright\_ti5, bright\_ti4, scan

# PREDICTIVE MODELLING

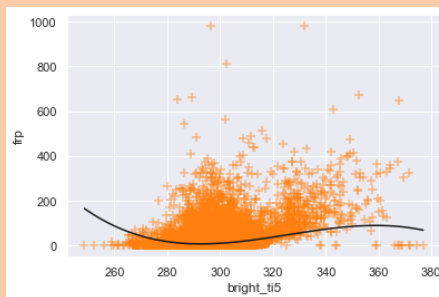
## Types of Models

### Linear Regression



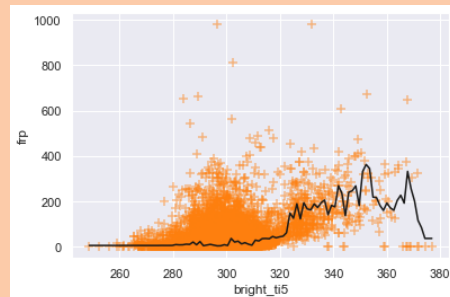
$$\begin{aligned} FRP &= \sum w_n x_n + w_0 \\ &= \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} \end{aligned}$$

### Poly Regression



$$\begin{aligned} FRP &= \Sigma(\Sigma w_{n,m..} x_n x_{m..})_d \\ &\quad + \Sigma w_n x_n + w_0 \end{aligned}$$

### Random Forest

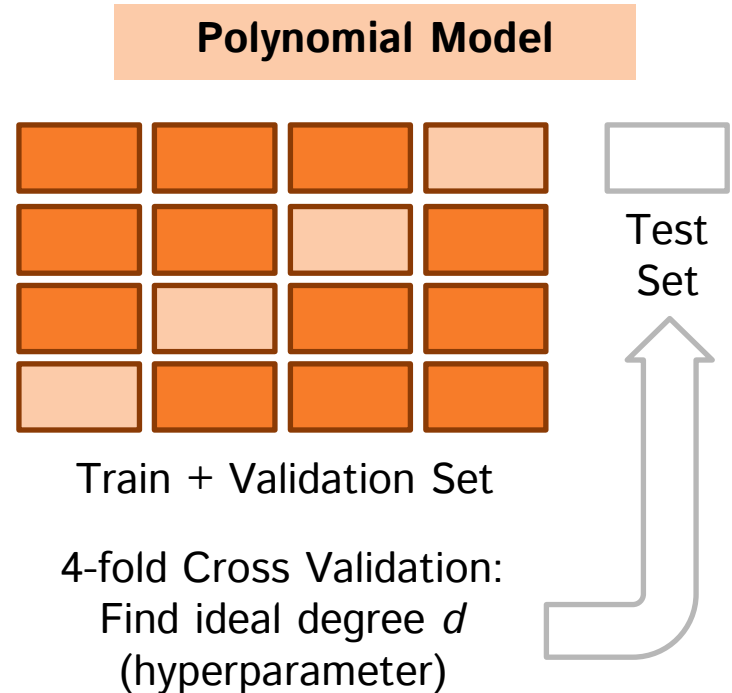
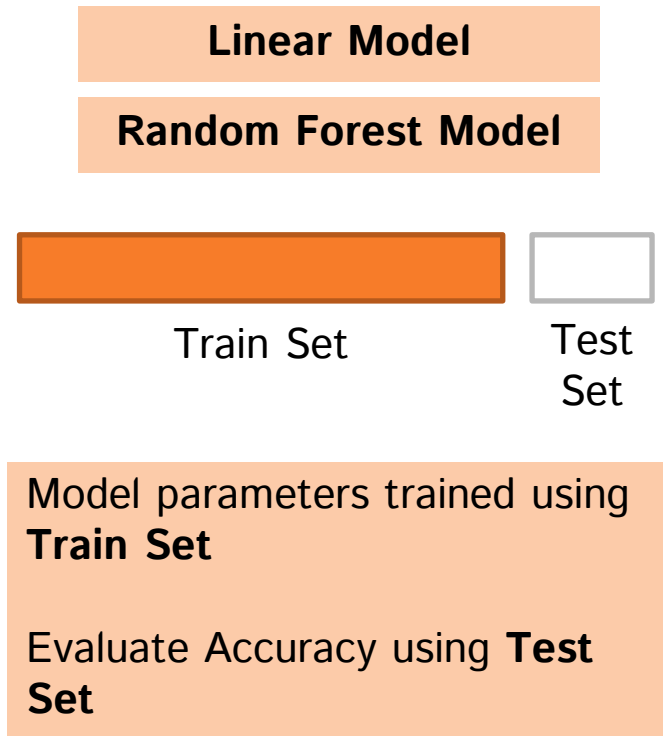


$$\begin{aligned} FRP &= \\ &\text{mean of } n \text{ (20) decision} \\ &\text{trees outputs} \end{aligned}$$

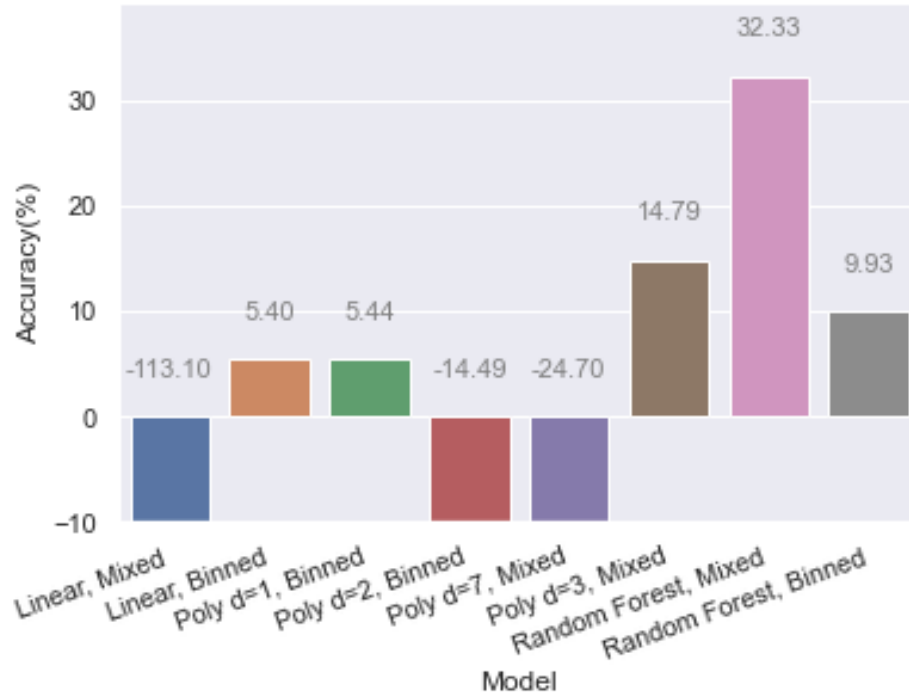


# PREDICTIVE MODELLING

## Train-Val-Test Split



# RESULTS AND ANALYSIS



$$\text{Accuracy} = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{|Error|}{|Actual|}$$

Random Forest Model captures the non-linear trends in the data  
(Best Accuracy: **33%**)

Conclusion: There is not much trend between location or brightness and FRP

# FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

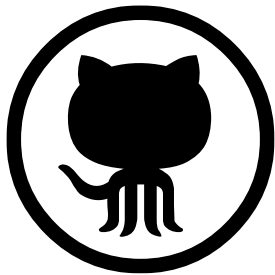
Find dataset with **better** features

Use more data over **longer** periods

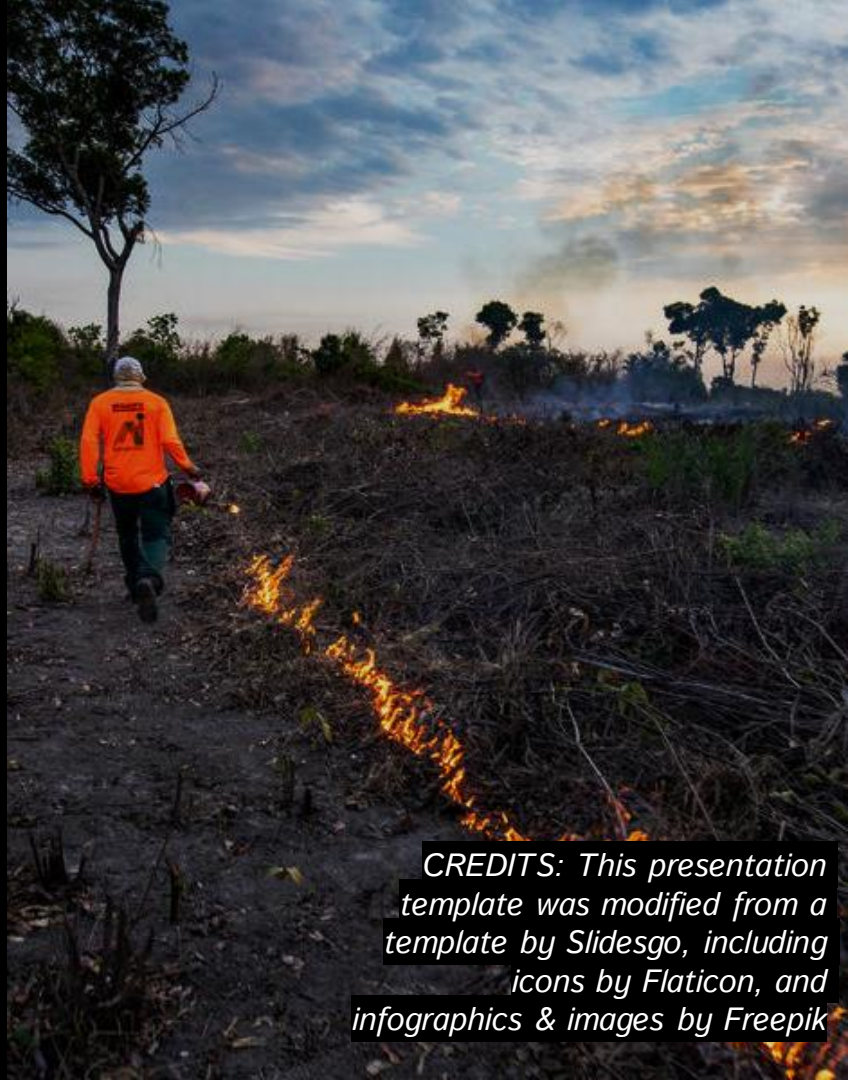
**Reduce the problem** into classifying high FRP values  
versus low FRP values

Identify locations of interest and analyse location  
characteristics **over a smaller area**

# THANK YOU!



This project is available on GitHub!  
Click on the logo to view it!



*CREDITS: This presentation  
template was modified from a  
template by Slidesgo, including  
icons by Flaticon, and  
infographics & images by Freepik*

# CONTRIBUTIONS

## **Symus**

Data Exploration  
Data Visualization  
Data Cleaning  
One Hot Encoding

## **Atticus**

Data Cleaning  
One Hot Encoding  
Feature Selection  
Contextual Knowledge  
and Analysis  
Formatting

## **Zeqing**

Creating Models  
Cross Validation  
Evaluating Model  
Accuracy