### Forest Fire Analytics EECS 4414 - Information Networks (Fall 2020)

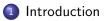
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# Outline

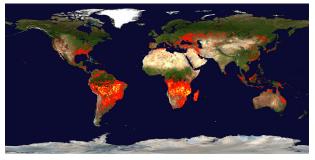


- 2 Problem Definition
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Experiments and Results
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- 6 Conclusions



## Introduction

#### • Forest fire - A growing problem world widely



- Irreversible environmental and socio-economic damages
- Need for more accurate fire simulation & efficient fire control

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### Introduction

Research focus:

- Fire propagation modelling based on topographical and weather conditions
- Forest fire simulation
- Forest fire control strategies



## Problem Definition

#### Problem 1

Given an area, construct the lattice network G and integrate elevation, slope, aspect and wind conditions into the network through linear threshold model.

#### Problem 2

Given a lattice network, simulate wildfire propagation in the network.

#### Problem 3

Propose fire prevention strategies to decrease the total damage caused by fire.

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Methodology			

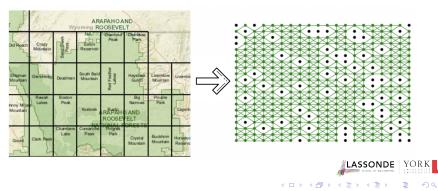
## Framework





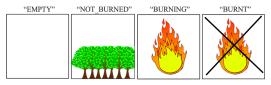
### Dataset

- The Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado
- Lattice network:  $30m \times 30m$  grid forest
- Each grid includes: elevation, slope and aspect.



### Network Construction: a lattice network G(N, E)

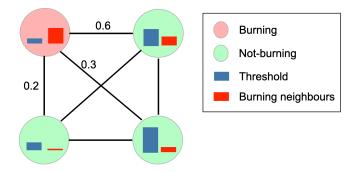
- N: set of nodes terrain patches
- E: set of edges between nodes neighboring forests
  - (Forest) Node's states:



•  $\rho$ : the forest density of the network



#### Network Construction - Linear Threshold Model:



Thresholds  $\theta$ : determined by elevation, slope and aspect Weights  $\beta$ : determined by wind and distance



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### Topographic Influences on Forest Fire Behavior - Slope:

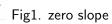




Fig2. low slope



#### Fig3. medium slope

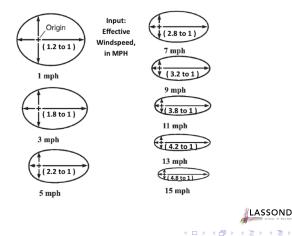


Fig4. high slope



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Weather Influences on Forest Fire Behavior - Wind:





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(Mathematical) model of features in node threshold & edge weight:

Symbol	Nomenclature	Formula
$\phi_s$	slope coefficient	$5.275(\tan \phi)^2$
ξ	elevation coefficient	$\frac{1}{1 + \ln(\max\{he^{-6}, 1\})}$
α	aspect coefficient	$1 + \ln(\max\{he^{-6}, 1\})$ (See <b>Table 2</b> )
$\phi_w$	wind speed	$\gamma \cos \tau$
δ	node Euclidean distance	$\sqrt{\Delta^2 x + \Delta^2 y}$



### Fire Prevention (removal of edges strategies):

- Strategy 1: Using the Girvan-Newman (GN) algorithm:
  - removing edges with the highest betweenness scores
  - isolating communities of forests
  - limitation: location
- Strategy 2: Using the GN with extension (FIGHTER):
  - neighborhood-based Edge-Removal approach
  - takes into consideration the location of where edges are being pruned previously

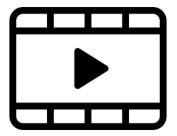
# Algorithms

- INCINERATE: Fire Simulation Algorithm
  - **INPUT**: The Graph G(N, E)
  - **OUTPUT**: The resultant forest graph after fire propagation simulation according to the LT model
- FIGHTER: Fire Prevention Algorithm
  - **INPUT**: Graph G(N, E), K number of edges to remove, and threshold  $\lambda$
  - **OUTPUT**: *E'*, the edges removed based on betweenness centrality and local neighborhood

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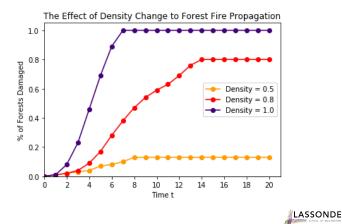
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• Fire Propagation Simulator (INCINERATE)





#### Different values of the forest density $\rho$ :





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#### Effect of slope, elevation and wind on forest fire damages:

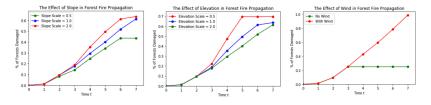


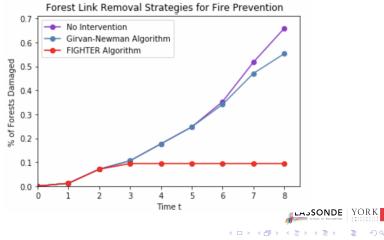
Figure: Slope

Figure: Elevation

Figure: Wind



#### Result of different prevention strategies:



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## Conclusion

- We constructed the network by modelling features such as elevation, slope and aspect through linear threshold model.
- We simulated fire propagation in networks.
- We designed and implemented the prevention strategy and the strategy outperformed than Girvan-Newman.
- Possible future work could be including other factors that affect fire propagate and other prevention strategies.



## Image Sources:

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Conclusions

### Thank You!

Questions?

