

# Wildfire Detector



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# Solution

In order to combat wildfires: Deploy autonomous drones with fire detection capabilities to enhance early identification and situational awareness.

## Key Advantages:

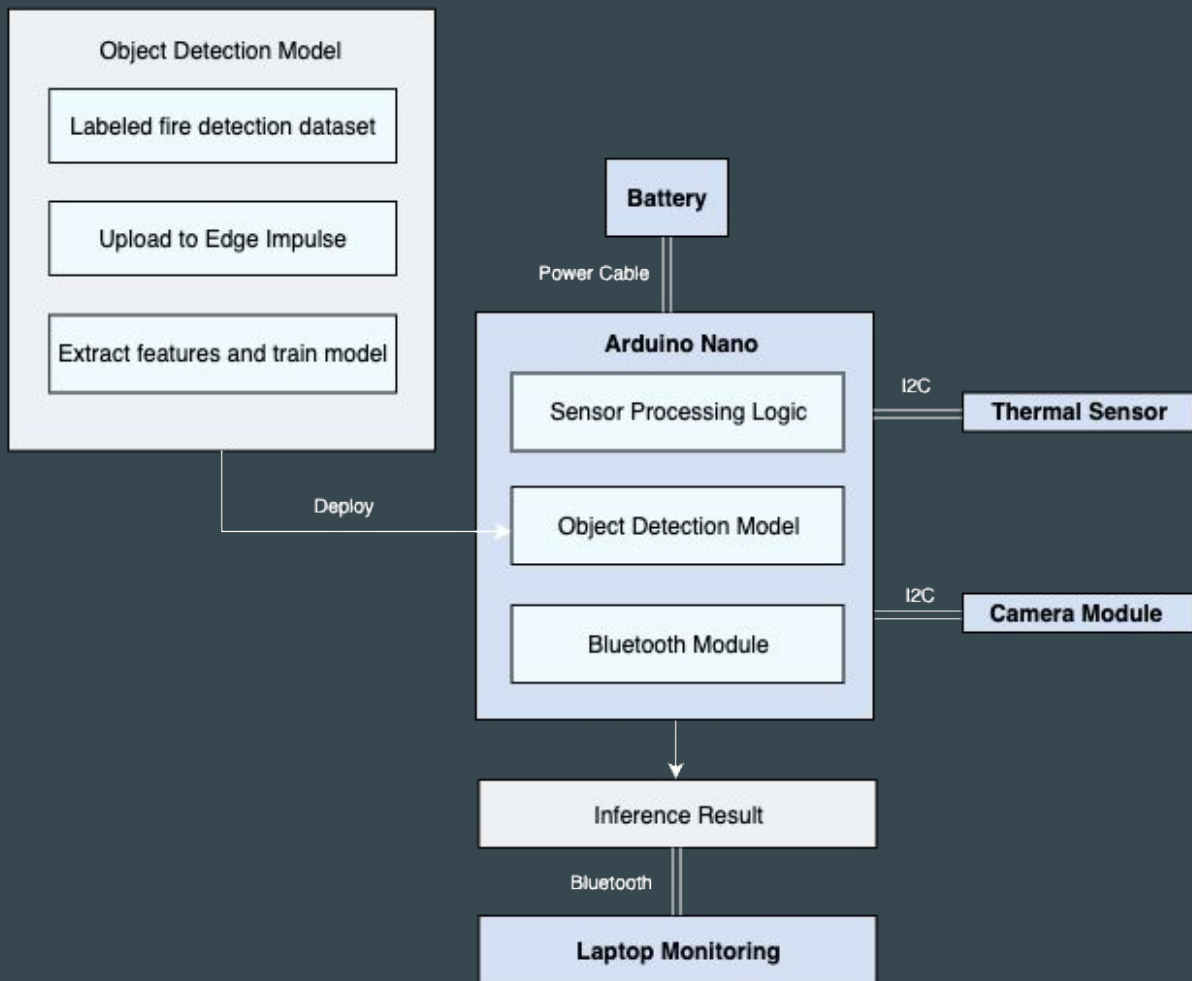
- **Overcome Terrain Barriers:** Drones can navigate rugged, inaccessible regions where ground sensors or cameras are ineffective.
- **Enhanced Detection Resolution:** Flying at lower altitudes provides higher-fidelity imagery for machine-learning-based fire recognition.
- **Smoke Adaptability:** Drones can operate beneath or around dense smoke plumes from active fires to identify new ignition points nearby.

# Target Users

- Public Agencies such as:
  - National Interagency Fire Center
  - U.S. Forest Service
  - California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (currently handling 7855 wildfires)
- Critical infrastructure operators such as:
  - Pacific Gas & Electric
- Large private landowners such as:
  - Owners of large vineyards/wineries
  - Owners of large ranches

# BLERP - Why Use Embedded ML

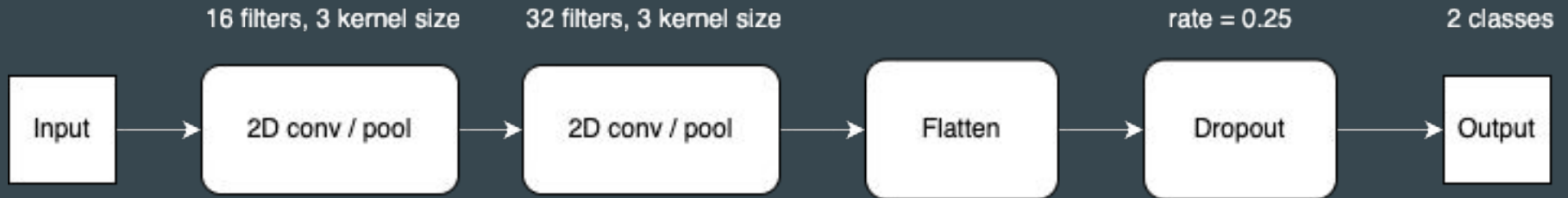
- **Bandwidth** - Using Embedded ML will decrease the amount of data that needs to be sent remotely, increasing effectiveness of network bandwidth.
- **Latency** - Doing inference on the drone itself decreases the latency of detecting fires.
- **Economics** - Operating locally also decreases costs of doing computation on the cloud.
- **Reliability** - Fire detection is not dependent on good network connection making local operations more reliable.
- **Privacy** - Local operation reduces exposure of data (photos) which should be private.



# Components

- Initial ML Model & Algorithm
  - Edge Impulse custom model (FOMO based CNN). Optimizations: int8 quantization, preprocessing data, pruning
- Dataset
  - Primary implementation includes a combination of Kaggle datasets.
- Feature extraction
  - Automatically learned from edge impulse; color features (RGB). Post MVP: texture, thermal gradients
- Hardware
  - Arduino Nicla Vision, STM32Lo, Thermal Imaging Camera.

# Convolutional Neural Network Architecture



# Classifier Metrics

- Model framework chosen:  
Edge Impulse Classifier



ACCURACY  
92.13%

## Metrics for Classifier

METRIC	VALUE
Area under ROC Curve <a href="#">?</a>	0.88
Weighted average Precision <a href="#">?</a>	0.94
Weighted average Recall <a href="#">?</a>	0.94
Weighted average F1 score <a href="#">?</a>	0.94

## Confusion matrix

	FIRE	NONE	UNCERTAIN
FIRE	69.6%	17.4%	13.0%
NONE	1.0%	97.1%	1.9%
F1 SCORE	0.80	0.97	

RAW DATA

21

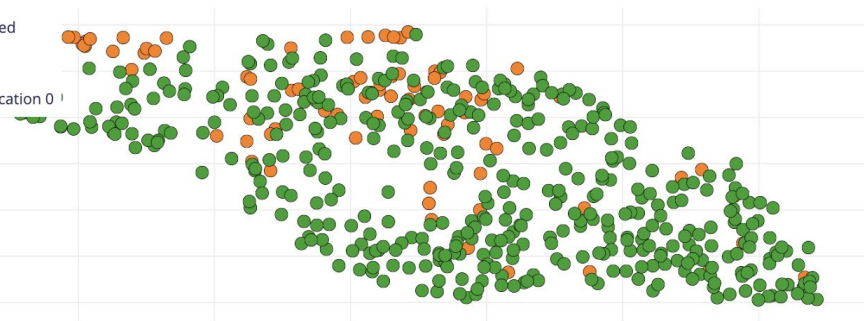


Raw features [?](#)

0x60506, 0x50405, 0x60607, 0x70505, 0x70505, 0x70607, 0x70605, 0x80604, 0x90505, 0xb0306, 0xf0506, 0x...

## Image

- classified
- fire
- none
- classification 0

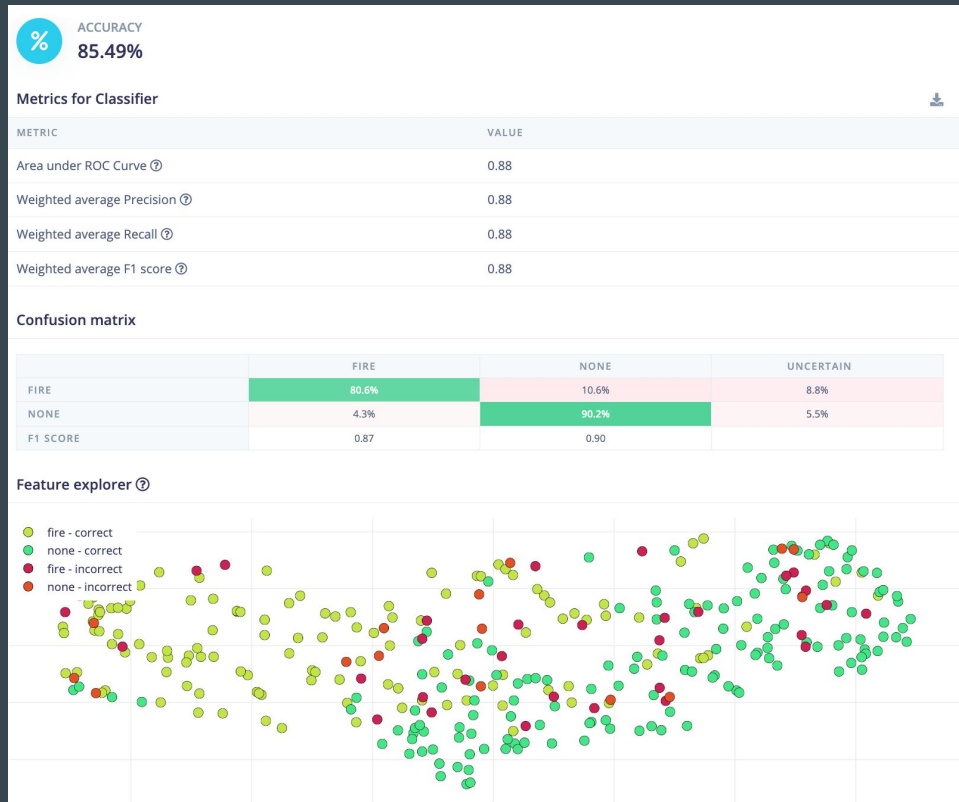
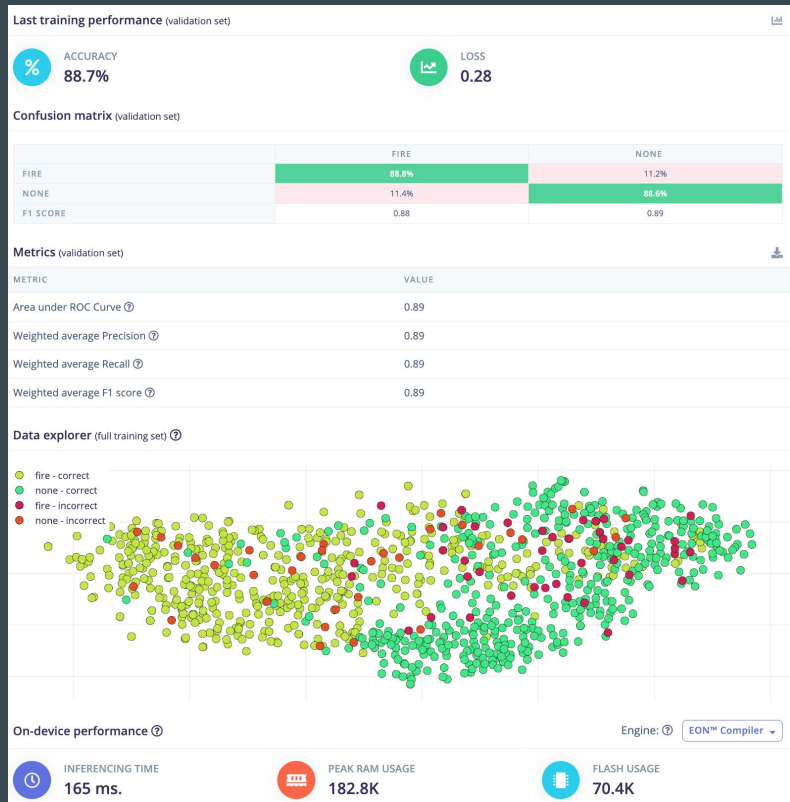


Processed features [?](#)

0.0235, 0.0196, 0.0235, 0.0196, 0.0157, 0.0196, 0.0235, 0.0235, 0.0275, 0.0275, 0.0196, 0.0196, 0.027...



# Training and Test results





# Thermal Camera Concept and Integration

If (thermal\_max > 45°C) Then If (CNN fire\_prob > 0.60) → TRUE FIRE

```
PRED fire 0.07422 none 0.92578
PRED fire 0.02734 none 0.97266
PRED fire 0.02344 none 0.97656
PRED fire 0.01172 none 0.98828
PRED fire 0.03125 none 0.96875
PRED fire 0.05859 none 0.94141
PRED fire 0.01953 none 0.98047
PRED fire 0.01953 none 0.98047
PRED fire 0.01953 none 0.98047
PRED fire 0.01953 none 0.98047
PRED fire 0.02344 none 0.97656
PRED fire 0.01953 none 0.98047
PRED fire 0.01953 none 0.98047
PRED fire 0.02344 none 0.97656
PRED fire 0.02734 none 0.97266
PRED fire 0.02734 none 0.97266
PRED fire 0.02344 none 0.97656
```

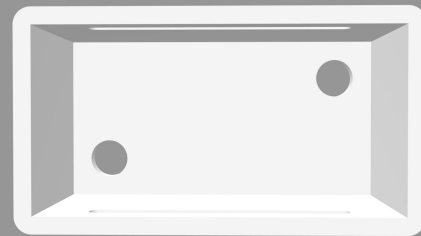
RGB + thermal double verification system

Thermal detects heat signature  
CNN detects visual structure to confirm a fire

# Payload Case

- 4 x 2 x 1.5 inch case
- Holes for thermal and rgb cameras
- Slits for strap to attach to drone

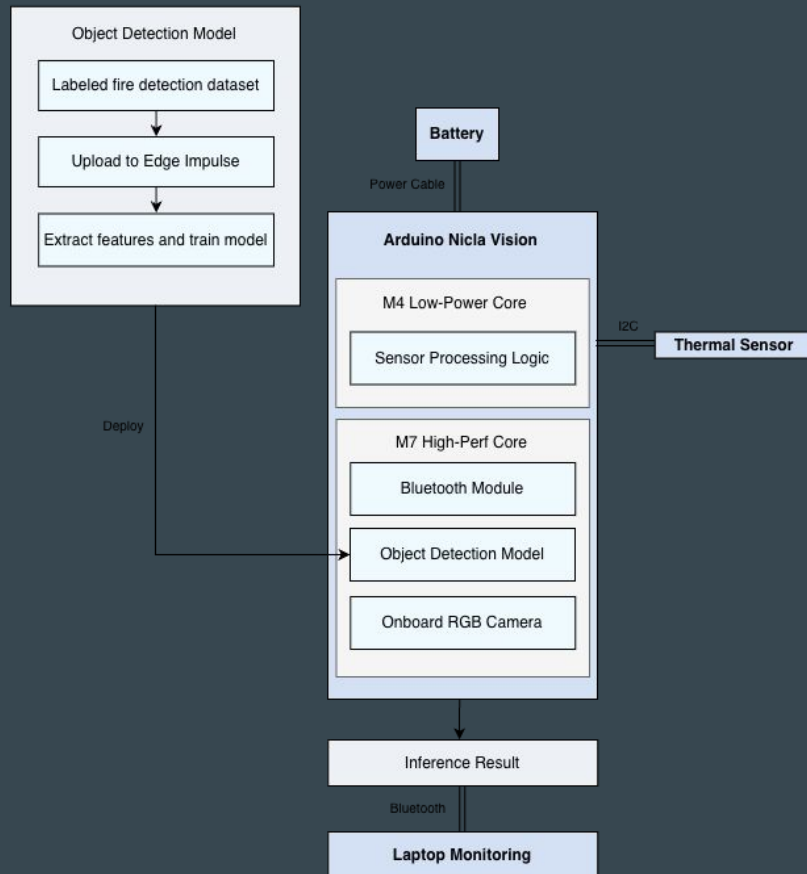
60% Accuracy  
final product  
interpretation  
by GPT



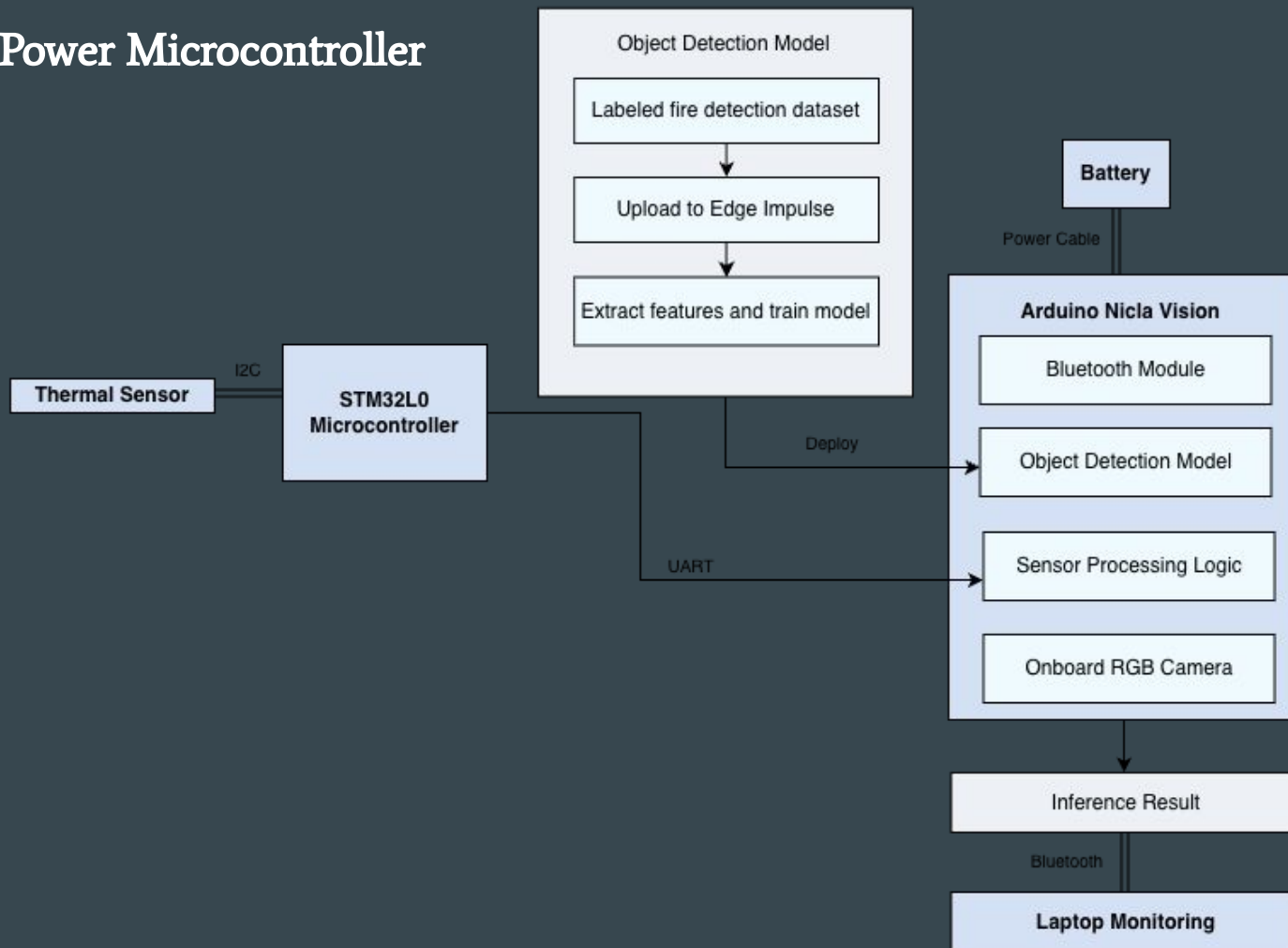
# Alternate Designs Explored

- Dual Core approach
- Smaller lightweight microcontroller approach
- Object detection model
- Temperature sensor

# Vision Dual Core



# Low Power Microcontroller



# Challenges

- Dual Core approach
  - M4 to M7 core's could not run simultaneously without manually editing binary file in region of memory
- Smaller lightweight microcontroller approach
  - MLX90640 is not supported on the STML031K6 because it requires 8KB of SRAM
- Communication between STM32 and Nicla Vision
  - UART Serial communication kept colliding with built in UART for USB
- Object detection model was too linear in results
  - Pivoted to classifier
- Temperature sensor
  - High enough reading to guarantee fire



