

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

Volume 2, Issue 1, June 2022

Texture Analysis of Smoke for A Review on Early Forest Fire Analysis

Abirami G¹, Reni Hena Helan R², Shalini K³, SnekhaSri V⁴, Subbulakshmi A⁵

Assistant Professor, Computer Science and Engineering^{1,2} Students, Computer Science and Engineering^{3,4,5} Dhanalakshmi College of Engineering, Chennai, India

Abstract: The environmental challenges facing the planet today haven't been greater or more complex. Global areas covered by forest and concrete woodlands are threatened by natural disasters that have increased considerably over the past decades, both in terms of frequency and magnitude. Large-scale fires are one of the most damaging natural hazards affecting global climate change and life around the world. To minimize their impact on people and nature, it is necessary to adopt effective methods of prevention, warning and response, strategically and closely coordinated. This paper presents an outline of optical remote sensing technologies used in early fire warning systems and supplies an in-depth survey on both flame and smoke detection algorithms employed by each technology. This project gives the prevention of using Temperature detector LM35 and Gas sensor. After the fire is detected, the device makes an alarm sound and automatically turns on the buzzer.

Keywords: Forest Fire, Gas Sensor, Arduino, GSM, Temperature Detector LM35 Sensor, IoT, Buzzer, Pump Motor, etc.

REFERENCES

- R. Baker, "Forest history: International studies on socioeconomic and forest ecosystem change," Forest Ecol. Manage., vol. 159, no. 3, p. 293, 2002, doi: 10.1016/S0378-1127(01)00441-8
- [2] L. Shu, X. Tian, and X. Kou, "The focus and progress on forest fire research," World Forestry Res., vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 37–40, 2003, doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-4241.2003.04.007
- [3] D. J. Rasbash, "Effects of fire on items which may have helped cause the fire," Fire Saf. J., vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 293–294, 1984, doi: 10.1016/0379-7112(84)90027-4.
- [4] A. Sekizawa, "Fire risk analysis: Its validity and potential for application in fire safety," presented at the 8th Int. Symp. Fire Saf. Sci., Beijing, China, Sep. 2005, pp. 85–100. http://www.iafss.org/publications/fss/8/85/view/fss_8-85.pdf
- [5] B. M. Wotton, D. L. Martell, and K. A. Logan, "Climate change and people-caused forest fire occurrence in Ontario," Climatic Change, vol. 60, pp. 275–295, Oct. 2003, doi: 10.1023/A.1026075919710.
- [6] J. Marchal, S. G. Cumming, and E. J. B. Mcintire, "Exploiting Poisson additivity to predict fire frequency from maps of fire weather and land cover in boreal forests of Québec, Canada," Ecography, vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 200–209, 2017, doi: 10.1111/ecog.01849.
- [7] M. P. Plucinski, W. L. Mccaw, J. S. Gould, and B. M. Wotton, "Predicting the number of daily human-caused bushfires to assist suppression planning in south-west Western Australia," Int. J. Wildland Fire, vol. 23, pp. 520– 531, Jul. 2014, doi: 10.1071/WF13090.
- [8] A. C. Alencar, L. A. Solórzano, and D. C. Nepstad, "Modeling Forest understory fires in an eastern Amazonian landscape," Ecol. Appl., vol. 14, pp. 139–149, Aug. 2014, doi: 10.1890/01-6029
- [9] M. G. Rollins, P. Morgan, and T. Swetnam, "Landscape-scale controls over 20th century fire occurrence in two large Rocky Mountain (USA) wilderness areas," Landscape Ecol., vol. 17, pp. 537–557, Aug. 2002, doi: 10.1023/A:1021584519109.]
- [10] J. P. Prestemon, M. L. Chas-Amil, J. M. Touza, and S. L. Goodrick, "Forecasting intentional wildfires using temporal and spatiotemporal autocorrelations," Int. J. Wildland Fire, vol. 21, pp. 743–754, Oct. 2012, doi: 10.1071/WF11049.