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# Evaluating Wildfire Simulators using Historical Fire Data

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# AUSTRALIS Wildfire Simulator

- predicts wildfire spread using fuel, weather, topography and rate-of-spread data
- allows predicted location of fire perimeters to be communicated via email, SMS and maps on web enabled mobile devices
- rapidly generates detailed future fire location
- Performance: 10km x 10km at 100m resolution (~7000 cells) in ~30s





- Wildfires occur 12 months of the year in W. Australia, from Northern tropical savannah to S.W. temperate forest and (mostly) arid scrub.
- AUSTRALIS now used for all major fires in Western Australia.



# Validation

- Validation is necessary to:
  - test simulation algorithms and software
  - improve Fire Behaviour Models
  - increase confidence in simulator results
  - Validate by simulating as many historical fires as possible where good data is available
  - Challenge : sourcing high quality data from previous extreme fires

### Simulator System Overview







# Fire Spread by Propagation Delay

- each cell has approximately 10 neighbours
- rate of spread calculated using fuel type, moisture, wind speed and direction
- distance and direction to each neighbour determines ignition time of neighbour from most recently ignited cell





# Spread over Landscape with wind from SE

- each cell in one of three states: *unburnt, burning* or *burnt*
- ignition changes the state of unburnt cells to burning
- when cell ignited, ignition of each of its unburnt neighbours is calculated and scheduled
- burnt cells cannot be re-ignited





### **Discrete Event Simulation**



## **Australis Simulator Demonstration**







































































































# Data sets required prior to operation

Pre-loaded:

- topographic maps
- vegetation maps
- fuel load maps
- rate-of-spread model for each vegetation type

#### For specific fires:

- current and forecast weather downloaded automatically from Bureau of Meteorology
- ignition locations and time of ignition (or current fire perimeter) entered manually into GIS

# AUSTRALIS Simulator: validation using historical fires



Mt Cooke fire simulation with different fuel ages resulting from previous fuel reduction burns

(base map by Lachie McCaw Dept of Parks & Wildlife, WA)



Slide 35

# Same scenario with no previous fuel reduction



Mt Cooke fire simulation assuming all areas have 15 year old fuel



# Validation Technique





Overview of fire-spread simulator validation technique



# Simulating the Boorabbin Fire, WA

- Fire progression perimeters reconstructed at high spatial and temporal resolution<sup>A</sup>
- Simulation inputs obtained from coronial reports into meteorological conditions<sup>B</sup> and fire development chronology<sup>A</sup>
- Simulations used to investigate the accuracy of *rate-of-spread meters*, the effect of *length-to-breadth ratios* and *key sources of inaccuracy* (e.g. wind direction and vegetation map)
- Four phases were independently simulated: 1, 2, 3A and 3B

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Goldfields Fire 13 (Boorabbin Fire): Fire Development Chronology, GHD Pty Ltd, P. de Mar (2008)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> Meteorological aspects of the Boorabbin fire: 28 December 2007 – 8 January 2008, Bureau of Meteorology (2008)

# Spatial extent of the Boorabbin Fire (28-30 December 2007)



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Geo-referenced perimeters of the Boorabbin fire supplied by the Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC) and P. de Mar (GHD Pty Ltd)

# **Vegetation communities**





#### Eucalypt woodland (predominantly Salmon gum)

#### Sand-plain heath

Note: non-continuous fuels

# Meteorological conditions at Southern Cross AWS (~75 km W)



	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3A	Phase 3B
Time (WDT; UTC+9)	1200–2400	1100–1900	1100-2000	2000–2400
Date	28 December 2007	29 December 2007	30 December 2007	30 December 2007
Area burned <sup>A</sup> (ha)	2,200	1,950	10,000	3,700
Meteorological conditions <sup>B</sup>				
Temperature (°C)	19–37 (31)	25–35 (32)	38–43 (42)	20–38 (28)
Relative humidity (%)	19–58 (30)	18–36 (24)	4–11 (7)	9–68 (41)
Wind speed (km $h^{-1}$ )	18–39 (27)	19–24 (21)	22–44 (34)	26–48 (37)
Fire weather severity <sup>B</sup>				
Fire Danger Index (FDI)	28	20	104	47
Fire Danger Rating (EDR)	Very High	High	I Evtreme+	Extreme
Source: <sup>A</sup> (de Mar 2008); <sup>B</sup> Souther	rn Cross AWS (Bureau of Metec	prology 2008)		



### Final fire perimeters for each phase



Final fire perimeters estimated by the reconstruction report (shaded) and simulated by AUSTRALIS (black line) at the end of each phase. The agreement statistic kappa is given for each phase, which takes into account agreement between intermediate estimated and simulated fire perimeters (not shown). Spread underpredictions in Phase 2 and 3a marked Y are due to vegetation mapping inaccuracies; spread over-prediction in Phase 3b (marked Z) is due to weather data inaccuracy.

# Accuracy of simulated perimeters (Phases 1 & 2)





# Accuracy of simulated perimeters (Phases 3A & 3B)



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# Correcting for inaccuracy in wind direction



Wind direction					
Time (WDT)	Wind direction (°)				
	Observed at S. Cross AWS <sup>A</sup>	Inferred from reconstruction <sup>B</sup>			
2000	219	215			
2030	210	180			
2100	185	180			
2200	182	180			
2300	174	174			
2359	172	172			

<sup>A</sup> (Bureau of Meteorology 2008) <sup>B</sup> (de Mar 2008)

Wind direction	Accuracy (K)
Observed	0.56
Inferred	0.66





## Sensitivity Analysis

Simulation parameters and models	Baseline value/model	Sensitivity analysis range
Cell grid		
Cell size (m)	50	50, 100, 250, 500, 750 5 randomly generated grids at each size.
Meteorological variables		
Wind speed measured at 10 m (km/h)	Southern Cross AWS (U10)	$U10 \pm 5$ , $U10 \pm 10$ , $U10 \pm 15$ , $U10 \pm 20$
Wind direction (°)	As above (WD)	WD ± 5, WD ± 10, WD ± 15
Temperature (°C)	As above (T)	T ± 5, T ± 10, T ± 15
Relative Humidity (%)	As above (RH)	RH ± 5, RH ± 10, RH ± 15
Fuel variables		
PCS of elevated fuel layer (0–4)	1.5	1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4
Fire behaviour models		
Fire behaviour model for heath vegetation	HE	HE, MH1, MH2, MH3, SH, HG

Simulation parameters varied in sensitivity analysis simulations and the series of parameter values examined for each. Abbreviations are as follows. AWS – automatic weather station; U10 – 10 m wind speed recorded at the Southern Cross AWS; WD – wind direction (degrees clockwise from North); WS – wind speed (kilometres per hour); T – temperature (degrees Celsius); RH – relative humidity (percentage); PCS – percentage cover score; HE – semi-arid heath model (Cruz et al. 2010); MH1 – mallee heath (McCaw 1997); MH2, MH3 – semiarid mallee heath (Cruz et al. 2010); SH – shrubland (Catchpole et al. 1998); HG - (Burrows et al. 2009).



# Conclusions

Validation of fire prediction simulators requires detailed data on the following:

- Fireground weather
- Fireground fuel types and fuel loads
- Location of ignition
- Mapping of fire perimeters at regular time intervals
- Fire behaviour models needed for more fuel types, fuel structures and for extreme fire conditions

Validation is time consuming and costly, but is necessary if simulation technology is to be increasingly used.