

CEOS WildFire Pilot

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Aim: to provide a comprehensive gap analysis for active-fire earth observation

'Supply' side analysis: Gap analysis of existing and future active fire monitoring systems **'Demand' side analysis:** who is using active fire products for management? What influences this?

Recommendations: Define user requirements, & how can we better coordinate global active fire monitoring?





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CEOS MIM Database



CEOS Missions, Instruments, Measurements (MIM) Database

- all historic, current & planned missions for CEOS member space agencies, annual updates
 - 1970s-2040s period
 - >650 missions, ~950 instruments (~450 distinct)
- First pass, liberal screening of all systems on orbit 2015-2045 that are potentially useful for fire detection or characterisation [N=~190 unique systems]
 - Detection ('hotspot' mapping): LWIR or MWIR or SWIR [≥2.2µm]
 - Characterisation (FRP, bispectral etc): MWIR and LWIR
- Second pass: manual checking with e.g. space agency websites, EOPortal, WMO OSCAR
 - **119 unique systems** (instrument/satellite combinations)
 - Types: SS-LEO=63, GEO=49, Other=7
- No private sector systems considered..
- Updated to reflect CEOS MIM Database in 2023

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CEOS MIM database: http://database.eohandbook.com/



Modelling Scenarios

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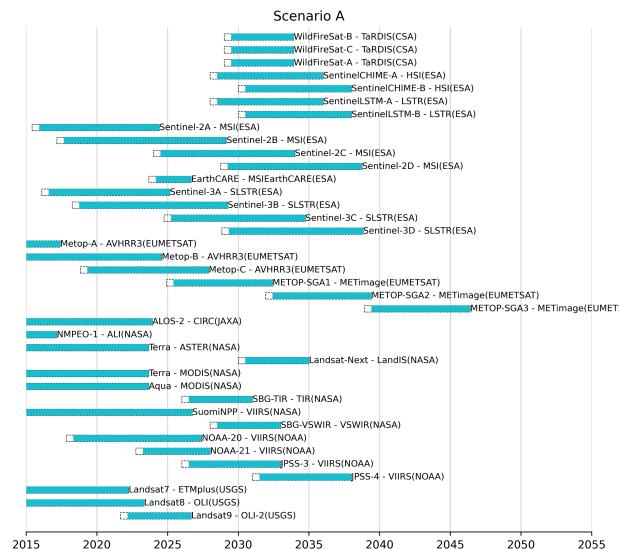
Four scenarios representing different combinations of:

 (1) Type of fire information (detection vs. characterisation)
 (2) fire product data availability – open, transparent?

Scenario	Satellite systems 'All' or 'characterization'?	Space agencies 'All' or 'FIRMS/GWIS' agencies?	Description	
A – 'BaU'	All missions capable of hotspots	FIRMS/GWIS	 Basic fire applications (detection/hotspots) current international cooperation levels 	
В	Only missions capable of characterization	FIRMS/GWIS	 Advanced fire applications (FRP, size, etc) current international cooperation levels 	Anticipated worst coverage
С	Only missions capable of characterization	All	 Advanced fire applications (FRP, size, etc) broad international cooperation levels 	
D	All missions capable of hotspots	All	 Basic fire applications (detection/hotspots), broad international cooperation levels 	Anticipated best coverage

LEO Scenarios A & B





• FIRM/GWIS affiliated agencies

Scenario A

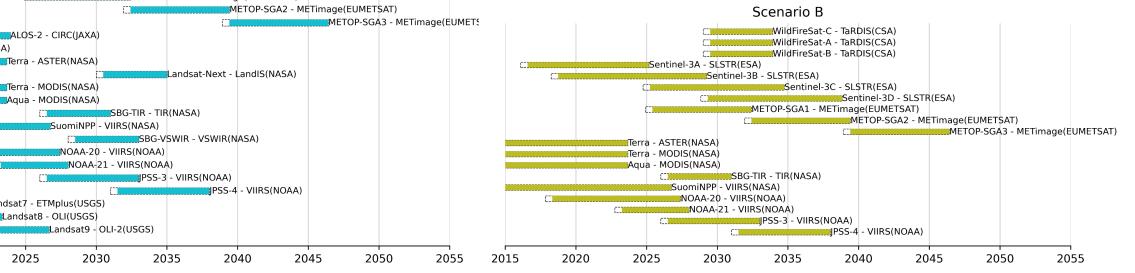
Fire hotspot detection

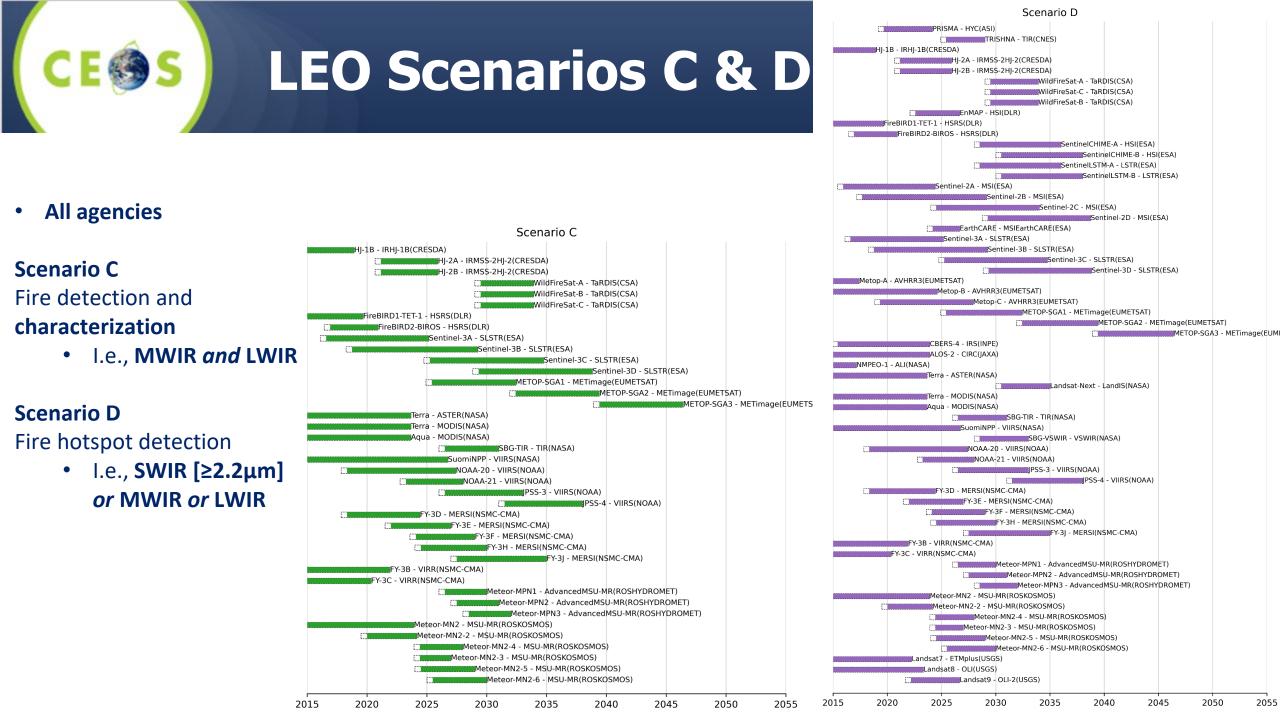
• I.e., SWIR [≥2.2μm] or MWIR or LWIR

Scenario B

Fire detection and characterization

• I.e., MWIR and LWIR

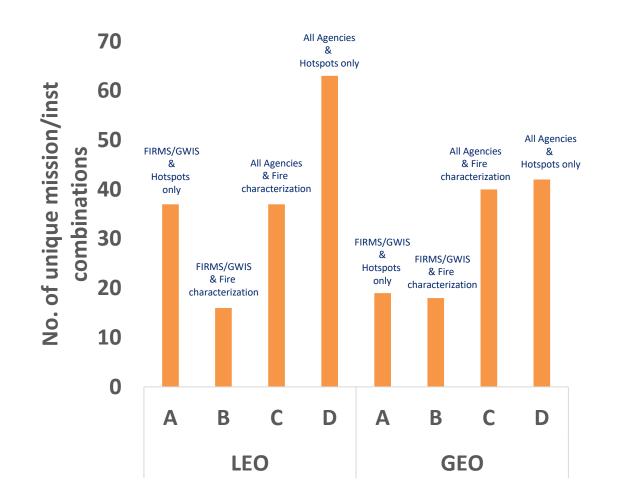




Scenario summary

In terms of **raw numbers** of AF capable EO missions:

- FIRMS/GWIS capability only represents approx. half of global capability, both for LEO and GEO (cf. Scenarios A and D)
- For LEO, few missions are capable of fire characterization. Making all agency missions easily available would more than double this
 - (cf. Scenarios LEO B and C)
- Conclusion: better global cooperation would vastly improve active fire monitoring, without committing to any new missions beyond already on orbit/planned





STK modelling

Research Question 1: How does global future EO *active fire* monitoring *capacity change*?

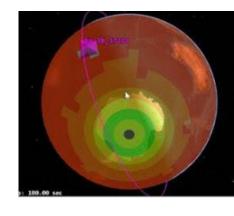
- 1) Revisit time analysis
- Aim: what is the revisit time for satellites capable of fire monitoring in different locations? How does it change over time?
 - i.e. how long do fire managers have to wait for satellite observations, in average and worst-case scenarios?

2) Coverage density analysis

- Aim: How does the average daily number of observations (weighted by GSD²) change spatially, and over time?
 - sensors with higher spatial resolution (lower GSD) are weighted higher due to providing more observations per unit area
- LEO STK modelling complete, data analysis nearly complete
- GEO modelling to do



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LEO revisit time analysis

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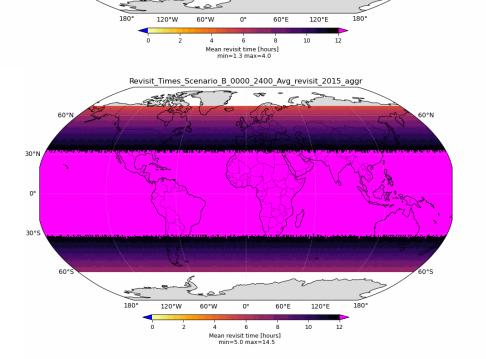
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Mean revisit time (2015 to >2035)

Poorer coverage:

- for characterization vs. detection only
- in (sub)tropics
- in later years (fewer missions planned yet)
- Scen. A global range: 1-5h
- Scen. B global range: 2.4-20h



Revisit Times Scenario A 0000 2400 Avg revisit 2015 agg

Scenario A: FIRMS agencies, detection only

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Scenario B: FIRMS agencies, detection & characterization

Note:

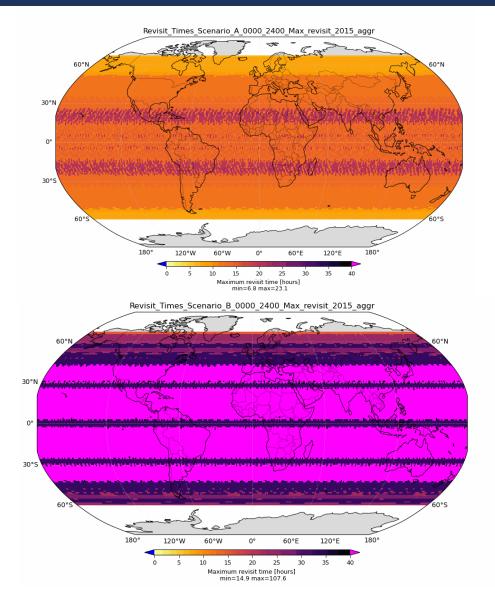
Coverage density analysis will likely show improving coverage over time

LEO revisit time analysis

Maximum revisit time (2015 to >2035)

Poorer coverage:

- for characterization vs. detection only
- in (sub)tropics
- in later years (fewer missions planned yet)
- Scen. A global range: 3.7 48h
- Scen. B global range: 6 >100h



Scenario A: FIRMS agencies, detection only

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Scenario B: FIRMS agencies, detection & characterization

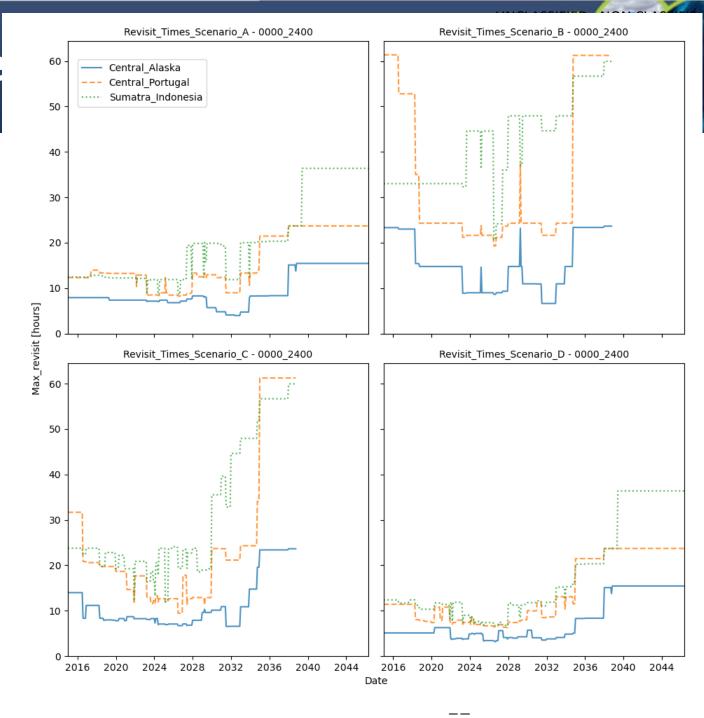
Note:

Coverage density analysis will likely show improving coverage over time

S LEO revisit time

Maximum revisit time

- Lower values = better
- More variable than mean revisit time
- critical for fire management reflects the 'worst case scenario' for data availability
- Has **implications for operational users** relating to **reliability** and **trust**







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Recommendations: Define user requirements, & how can we better coordinate global active fire monitoring? Investigating **capacity** of **end users** at country/regional levels through three complementary approaches:

Measuring historic use of active fire products: FIRMS/GWIS/EFFIS web traffic. Who, where, when, how much use? What drives use? (Hope et al., in review)

Global end user survey:

How is AF data used for by managers?

Barriers to use?

Bibliometric analysis:

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Where is research being done?

How involved are local stakeholders and operational users?

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Global end-user survey

- Surveyed 'fire managers' around the world (247 respondents)
 - GOFC-GOLD networks
 - FIRMS mailing list
 - Personal networks
- Widespread operational use (87%)
- High **trust** (73 %)
- Many (37 %) recent new users (<1.5 years)

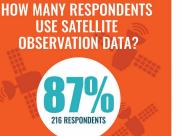
ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS & END USERS 247 REPONDENTS













Distrusted Somewhat Neutral Somewhat Trusted Distrusted Trusted



ANSWERED "UNKNOWN"

No. of respondents

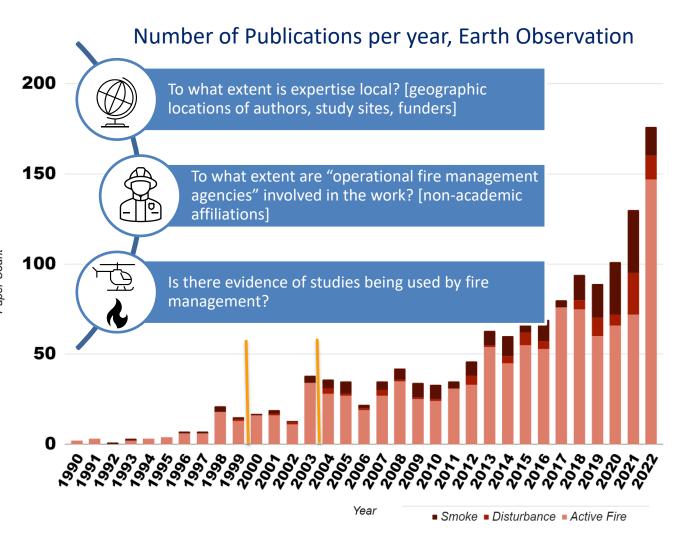
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	VERY UNFAMILIAR	UNFAMILIAR	SOMEWHAT Familiar	FAMILIAR	VERY Familiar	
MODIS	9	2	41	46	77	
Viirš	9	9	36	51	65	
LANDSAT	12	15	36	41	53	
SENTINÈL 2	17	21	43	38	50	
SENTINÉL 3	21	36	47	34	19	
<u>GEOSTATIÒNAR</u>	Y 26	35	28	29	36	



Knowledge production & availability

- <u>Bibliometric analysis</u> of academic studies to geographically assess levels of 'scientific expertise'.
- First pass: >7,250 publications meet our filter criteria.
- Second pass: 1,425 publications using EO for active fire"; focuses categorized as active fire; disturbance; or smoke
- Third pass: Classify/characterize papers
- Next steps: Normalizing results to country level to support further analyses







- **High use** of EO active fire systems into operational fire management workflows around the world, with **rapidly increasing uptake**
- Improved (and even business as usual) globally coverage with open, transparently produced, validated data products is not guaranteed going forward
- Better coordination and interoperability of existing and future missions could help
- Working on recommendations to CEOS in the next year. Intent to propose an **active fire focussed group** (CEOS hosted?) to **bridge this gap** between space agencies, product developers, and fire managers.
- Next steps: Wildfire Pilot 2 on prefire conditions lead by Marta Yebra