

The DLR-ZKI Wildfire Monitoring System

September 14th, 2022

Online Veranstaltung „Copernicus Wald”, Thünen - Institut

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Wissen für Morgen





Greece, 2007

MODIS, 26th August 2007



0 50 100 km

A horizontal white scale bar with black markings at 0, 50, and 100 km.

Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, 2019

Landsat, 25th August 2019



Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, 2019

Landsat, 25th August 2019







Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, Feb. 2022

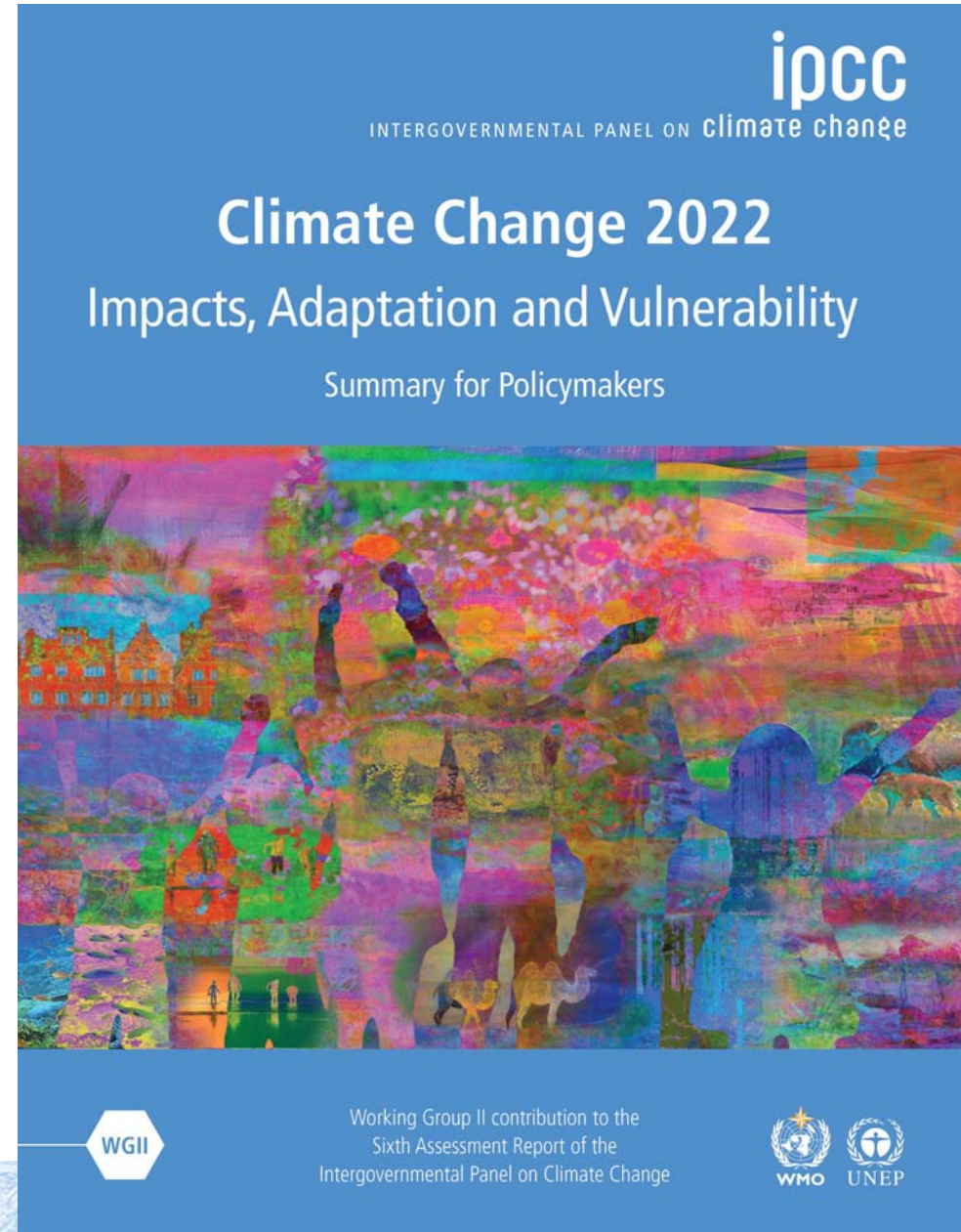
Increasing number of droughts, heat waves and wildfires

Increasing frequency:

- 400 year fires → 50 year fires

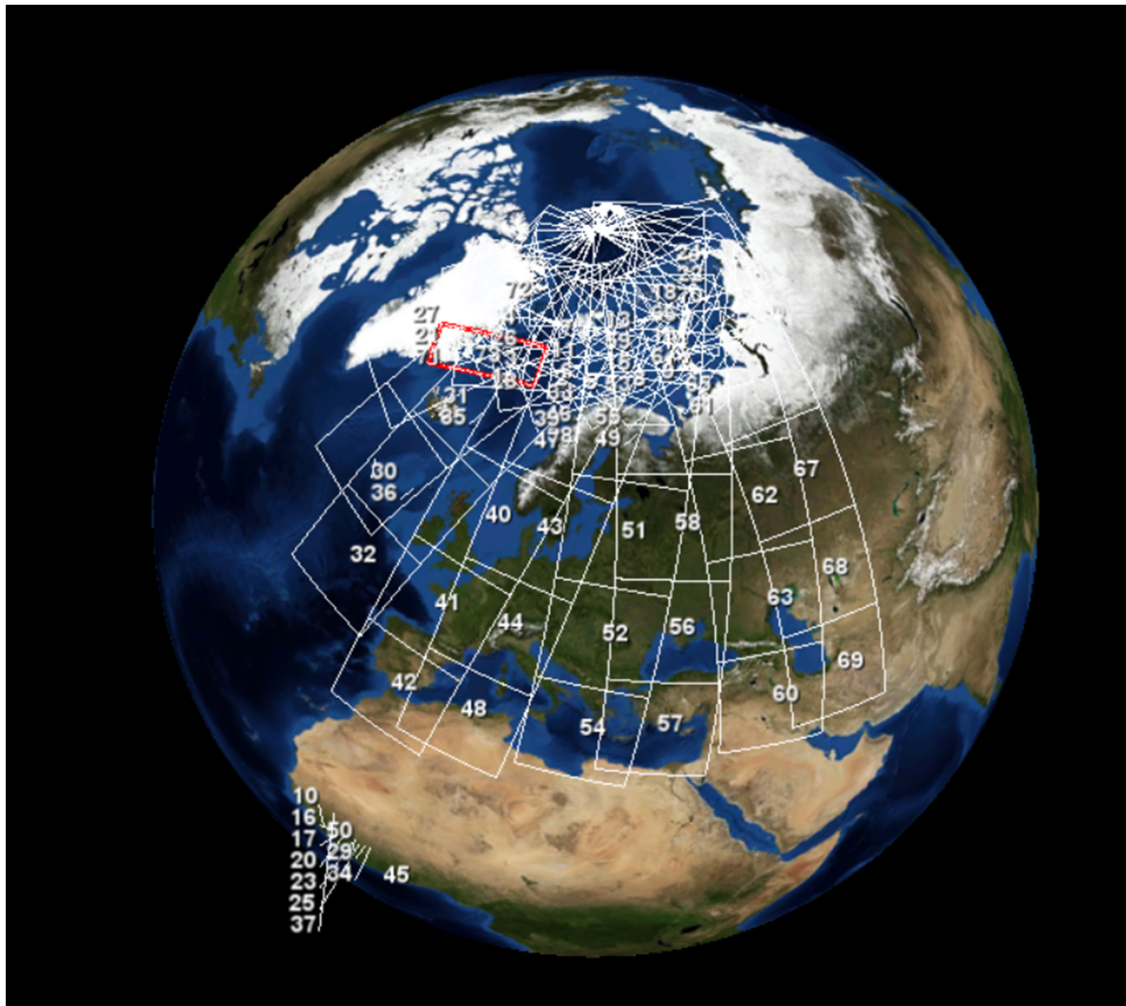
global annual fire suppression cost by the end of the century:

- RCP4.5: \$1 billion (60 % increase to 1980–2009)
- RCP8.5: \$1.9 billion (119 % increase to 1980-2009)



Dataset	Version	Sensor	Provider	AOI	Time range	Spat. Res.	Temp. Res.	Timeliness
ZKI Fire Monitoring	2.1.2	S3-OLCI	DLR-GZS	Europe	2016/04 – today	300m	daily	Hours
C3SBA	1.0	S3-OLCI	Copernicus CDS	Global	2017/01 – 2020/10	300m	daily	Months
MCD64A1	6.1	MODIS	NASA	Global	2000/11 – 2021-10	500m	daily	Months
EFFIS (semi-automatic)	--	MODIS (+)	Copernicus EMS, JRC	Europe (+)	2012 – today	250m (+)	daily	Hours/Days (office hours)
Fire.cci BA	5.1	MODIS	ESA	Global	2001/01 – 2020/12	250m	daily	Months/Years
Fire_cci LT BA	1.1	AVHRR	ESA	Global	1982/01 – 2018/12	5000m	daily	Months/Years
CGLSBA	3.0.1	S3-OLCI / S3-SLSTR	Copernicus Land / VITO	Global	2014/04 – 2021/03	300m	daily	Months





Acquisition segments of Sentinel-3 A/B (example for 2021-07-01)



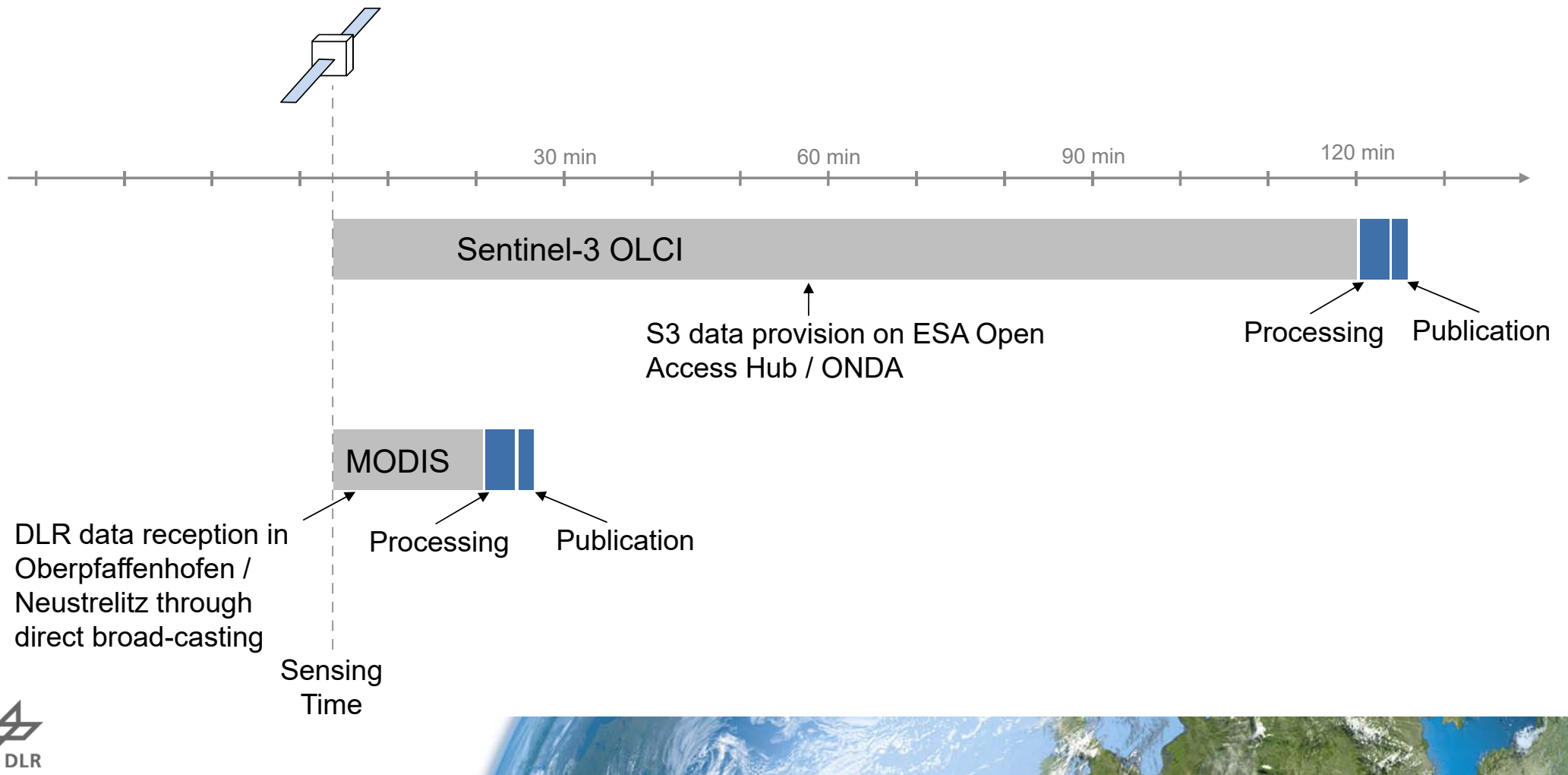
Sentinel-3

Sentinel-3 overpasses: Oberpfaffenhofen

	Morning	Afternoon
S3 A	~11.15	~19.30
S3 B	~12.00	~20.15



Timeliness



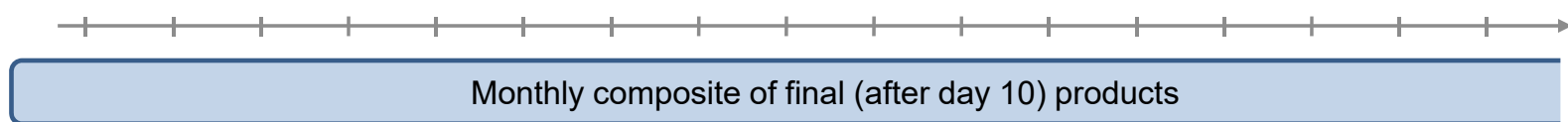
Products

Currently: Monitoring of Europe, 4 overpasses / day (summer time), Sentinel-3 A/B OLCI, 300 x 300m

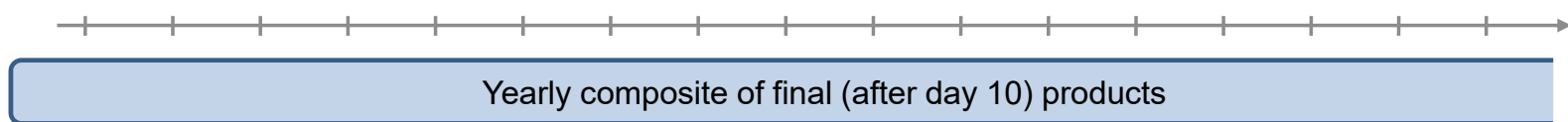
Daily /
Incremental



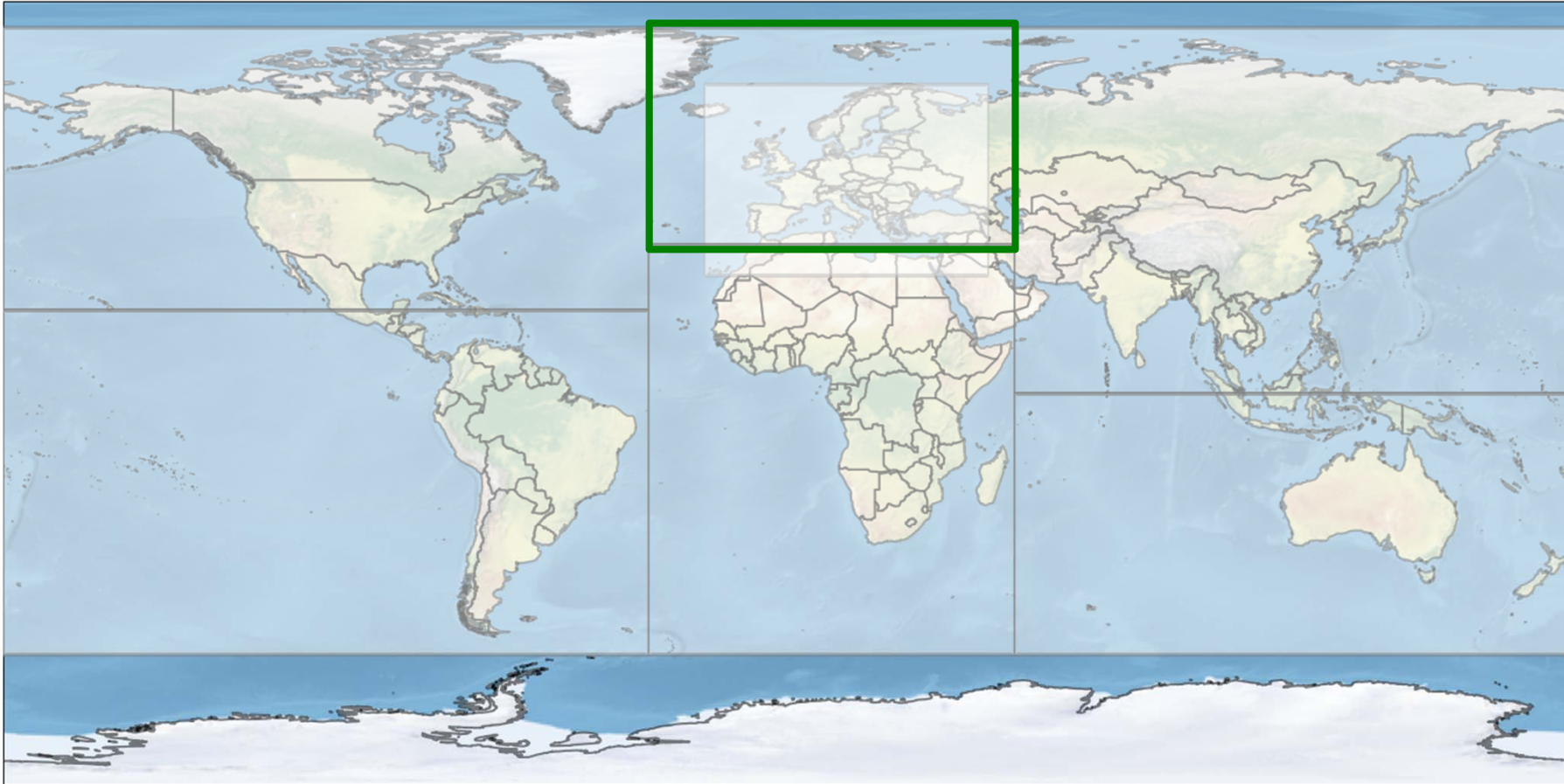
Monthly



Yearly

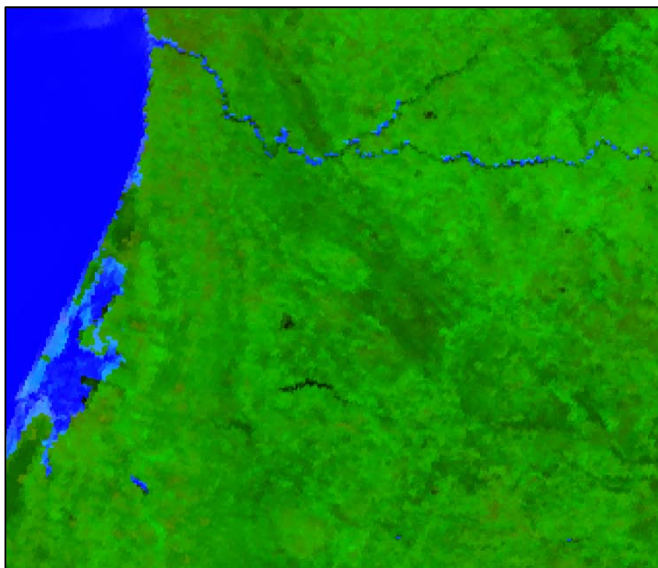


Monitoring area

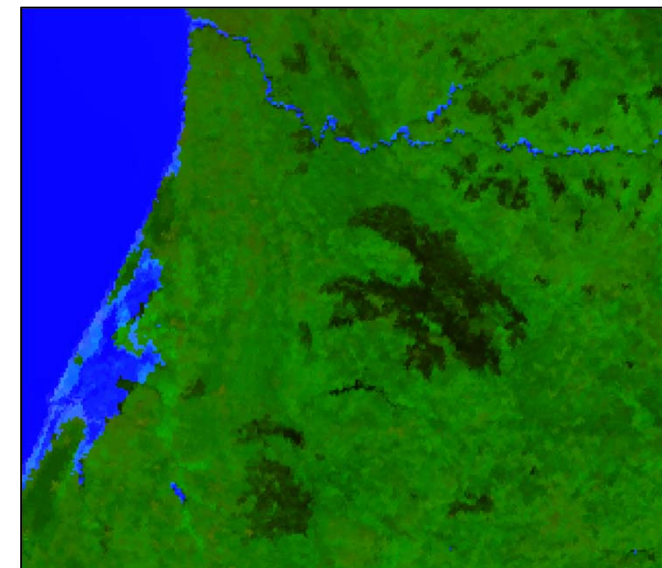
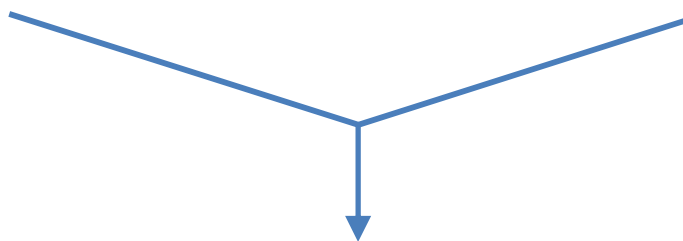


Burned Area Mapping – Change Detection approach

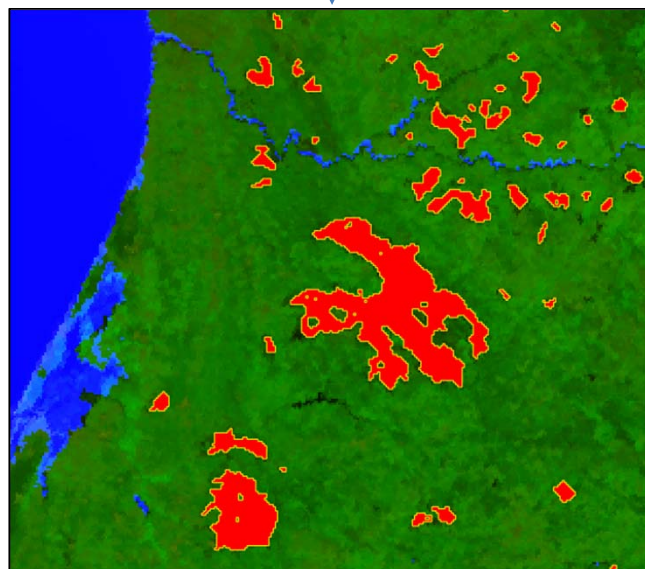
Example: Northern Portugal, August 2016



Pre scene (red/NIR), Sentinel-3
OLCI, 26.7.2016

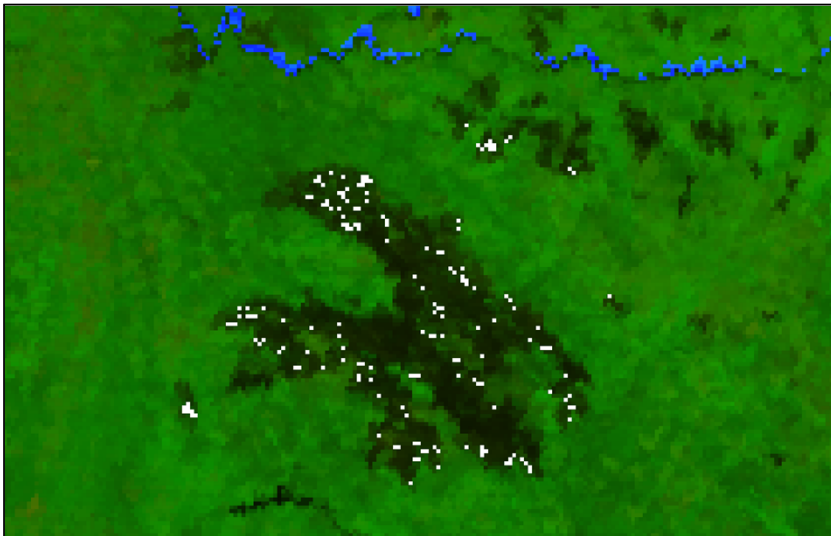


Post scene (red/NIR), Sentinel-3
OLCI, 6.9.2016

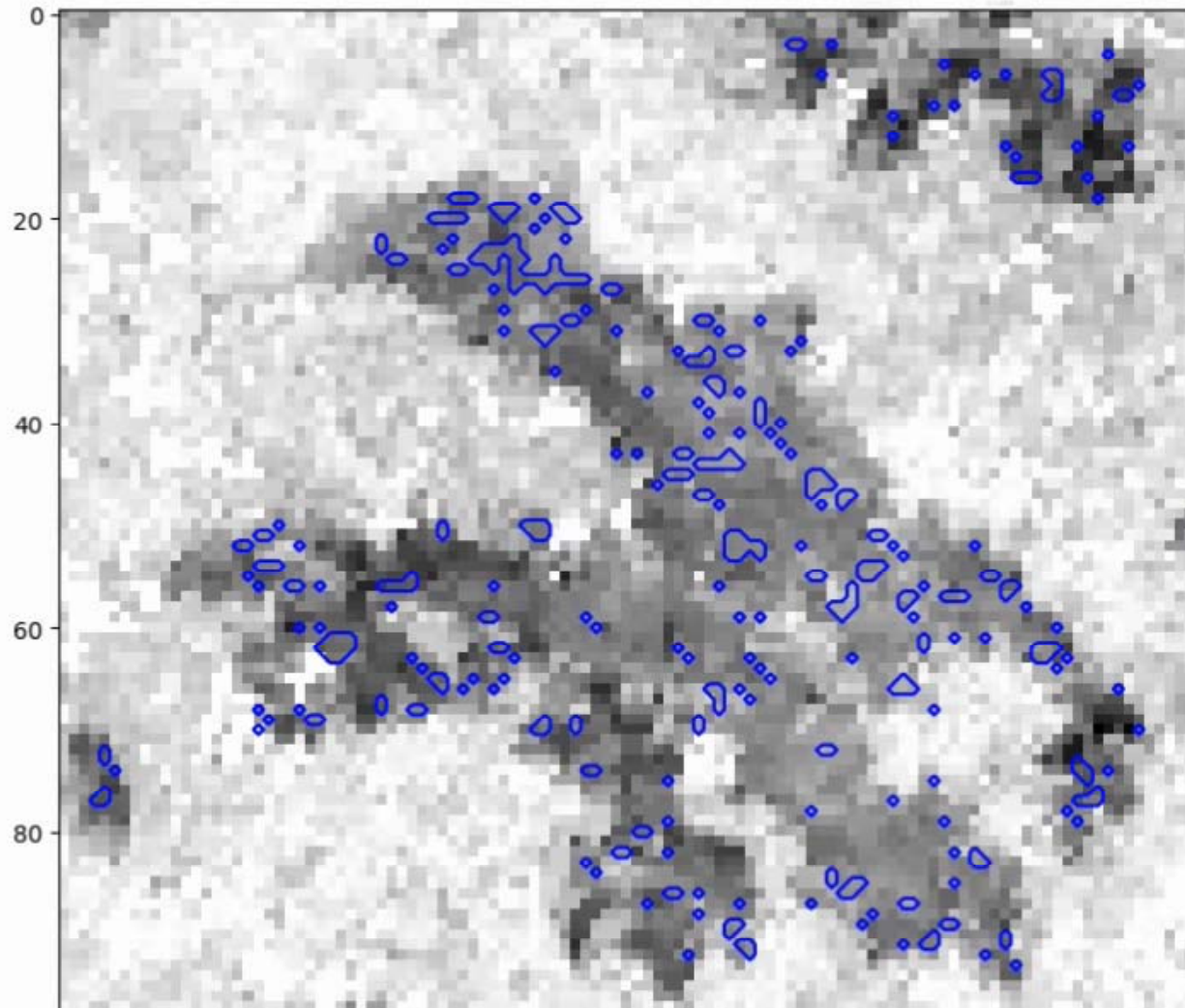


Final
mapping
result

Extraction methodology: Morphological snakes (Active Contour Level Sets)

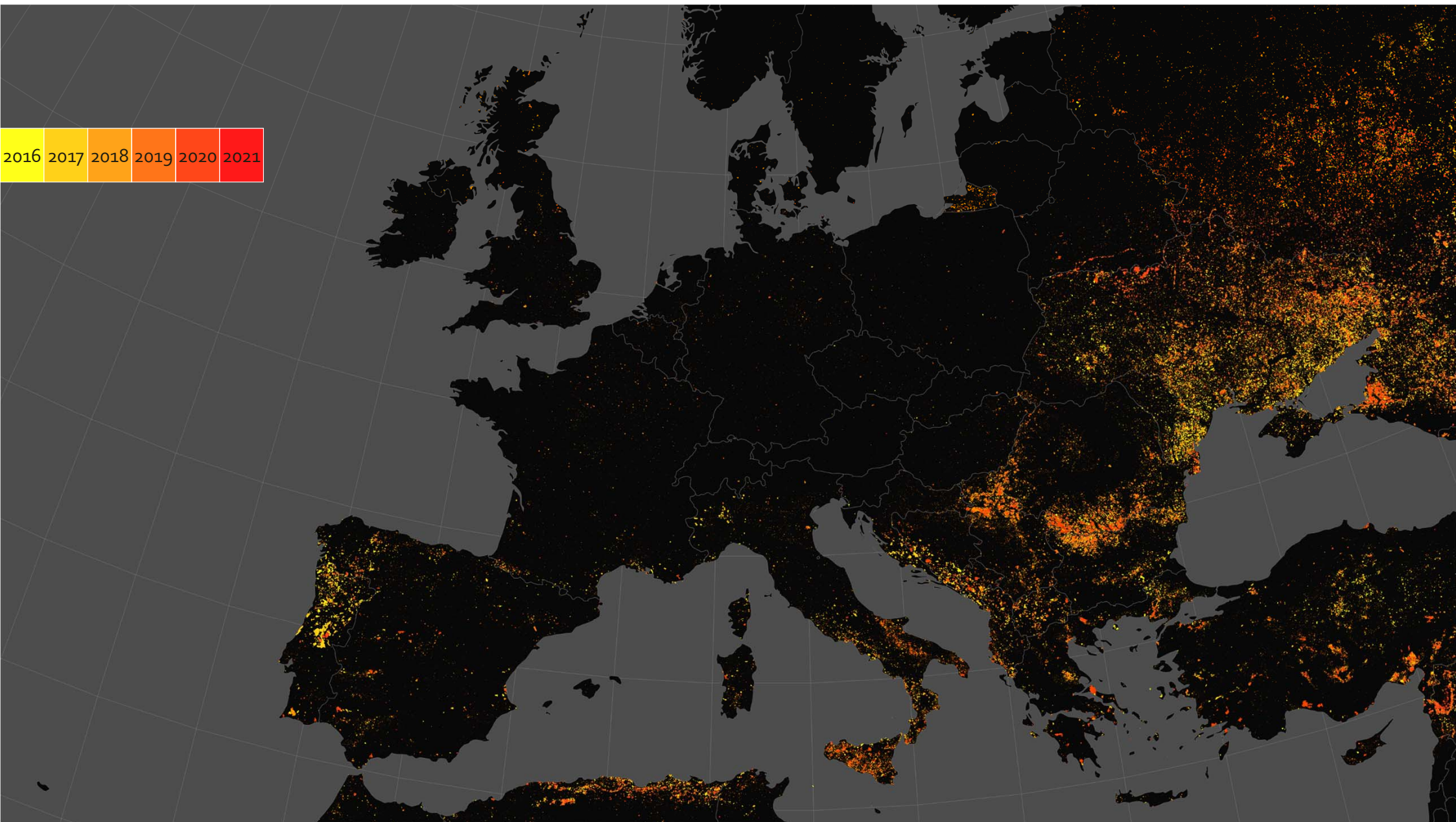


Sentinel-3 (OLCI) cutout showing a burnt area in northern Portugal, August 2016 (white: Active Fire locations)



Animation showing the growing of the active contour





Brandflächen Monitoring

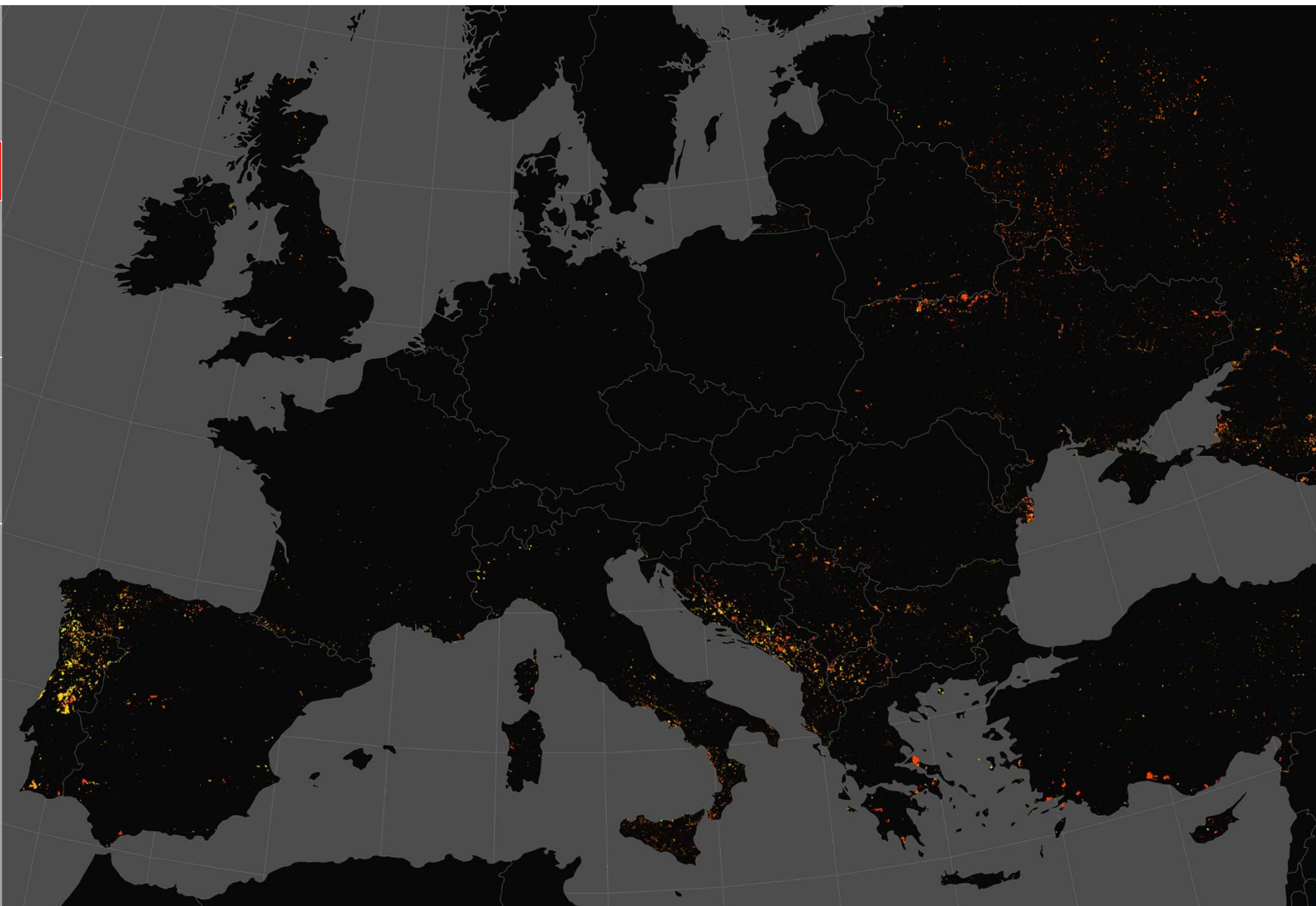
2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

Alle verfügbaren
Sentinel 3A/3B Daten
prozessiert

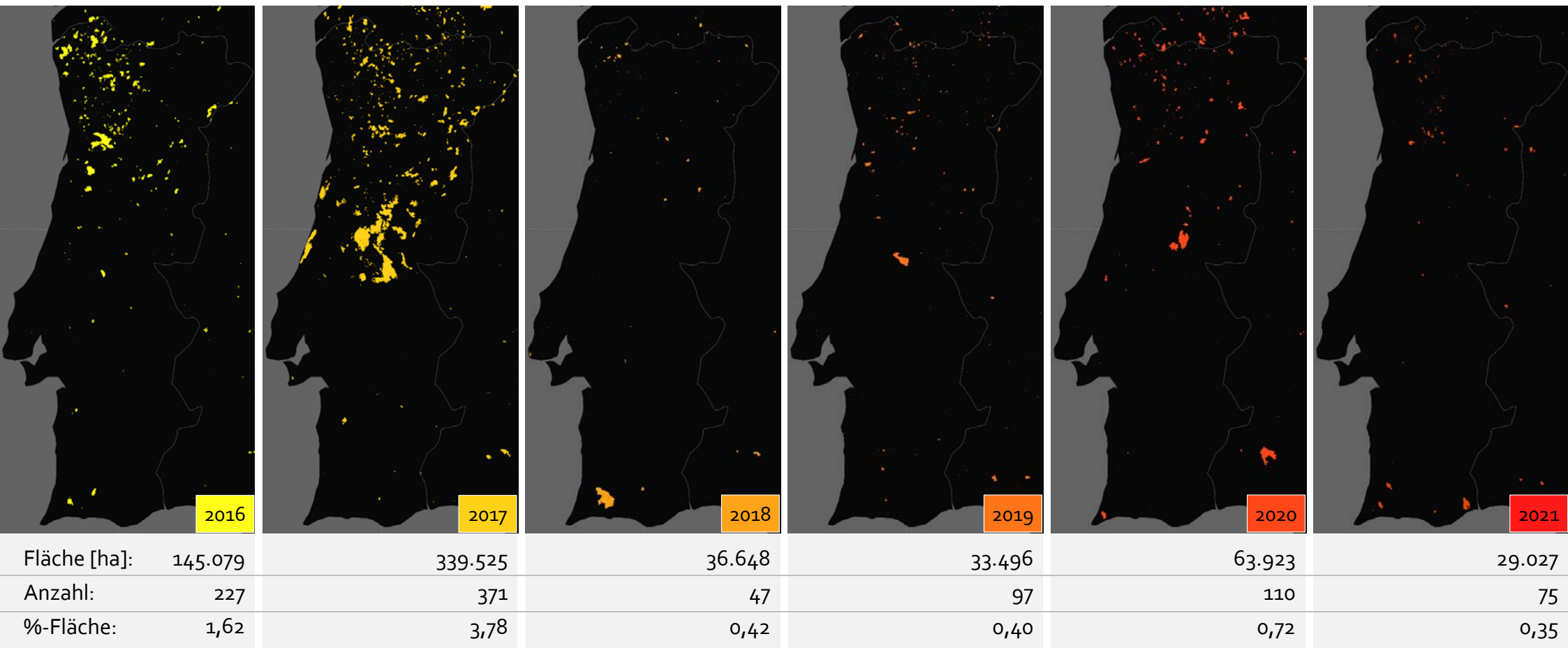
Ergebnisse über
EOC Geoservice
als Tages-, Monats-,
Jahres- Komposit

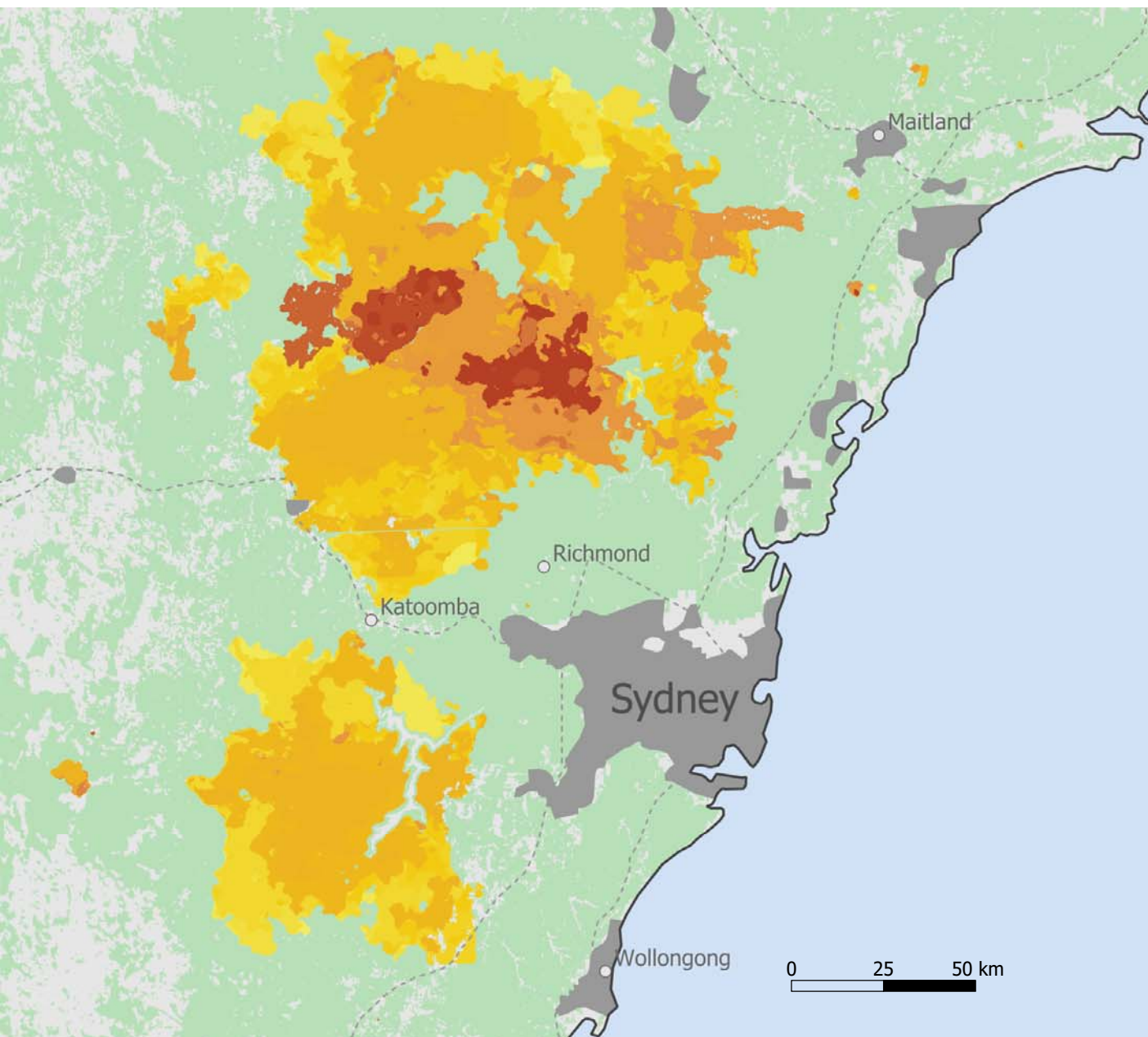
Brandflächen
(in mio. ha)

Jahr	Alle	Wald
2016	4,11	0,65
2017	5,16	1,32
2018	3,41	0,50
2019	4,87	0,89
2020	2,99	0,73
2021	3,67	0,94



Waldbrandflächen in Portugal seit 2016





Australian Wildfires 2019/2020

DLR Burnt Area Analysis, using
Copernicus Sentinel-3 OLCI data

Start date: 1st November 2019
End date: 19th January 2020
Sentinel-3 A/B tiles: 326

Legend:

-  Forest and Shrublands (ESA GlobCover, 2009)
-  Urban Areas (Natural Earth)
-  Major Roads (Natural Earth)

Burnt Area detected for the fires around Sydney:

12 764 km²
1.28 million ha
4 928 mile²



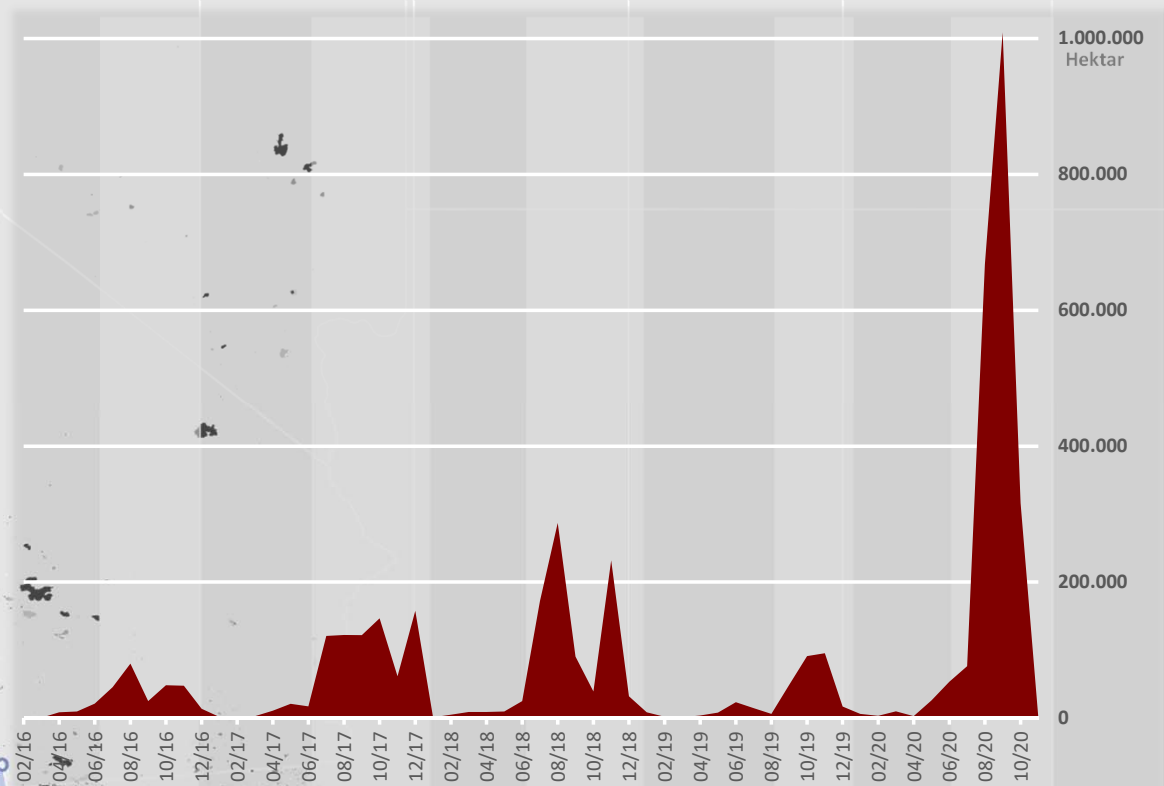
Map produced 20th January 2020 by ZKI@DLR.DE



BURNED AREA MONITORING USING SENTINEL-3

Analysis for California

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
in hectares	283.647	609.835	653.019	218.801	1.691.800	DLR
	220.457	458.120	587.712	124.728	n/a	NASA
	270.950	626.627	799.288	112.213	1.723.096	CalFire*



2020
2019
2018
2017
2016

250 km

San Diego

Los Angeles

San Francisco

*CalFire (official statistics), see <https://www.fire.ca.gov/stats-events/>

<https://services.zki.dlr.de/fire>

>> <->

 Time Settings

09/04/2022 

09/08/2022 

2022-08-08 2022-09-08

 TODAY  SINCE LAST DAY

 LAST 7 DAYS

 Overlays

 Fire Data

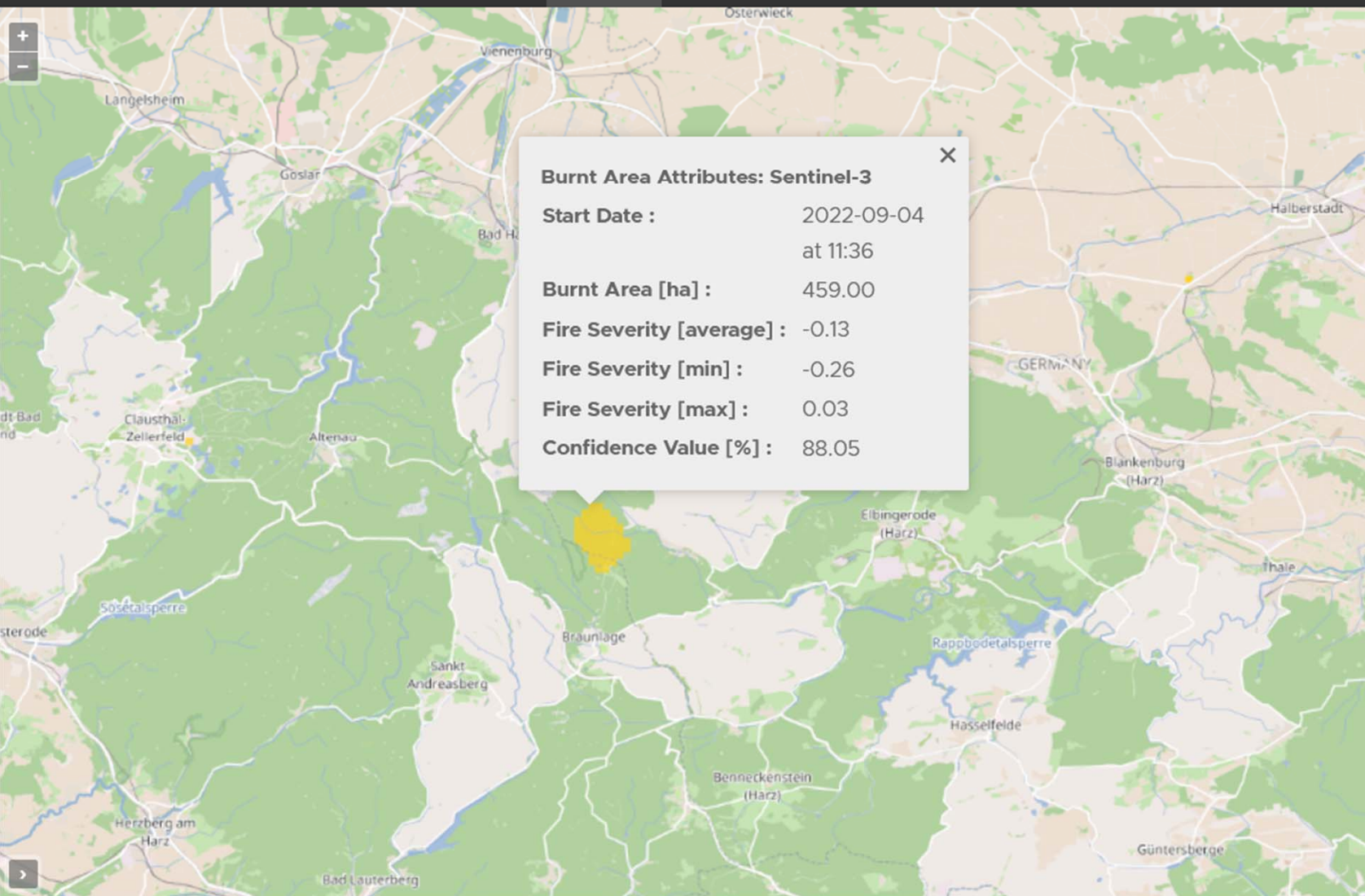
 Burnt Area

 Satellite 2022-09-08

 Baselayers

500 km

 DLR  DLR  DLR



5 km



09/07/2022



2022-08-07

2022-09-07

TODAY

SINCE LAST DAY

LAST 7 DAYS

Overlays

Settlement



Hillshade



Baselables



Litelables



Fire Data

Burnt Area



Satellite 2022-09-07



Baselayers

Satellite



Basemap



Litemap



Open Map Styles



WorldCover





UKIS Data Tutorial Application - Jupyter Notebook

<https://github.com/dlr-eoc/ukis-data-tutorials>



UKIS data-tutorials

Notebooks and collection of resources around the datasets we published on [EOC Geoservice](#).

Burnt Area Products

Daily, monthly and yearly burnt area products in the EOC Geoservice.

In [burntarea/analyze_data.ipynb](#) you can find some small example for how to get and use the products.

The [daily product](#) is based on a fully automated approach and provides the extents of burned areas two hours after the according scenes have been acquired by the Copernicus Sentinel-3 satellite. Additionally, attribute information about the severity of the fire as well as the exact detection time is included in the data. It is also possible to accurately track the evolution of each burnt area. The product is iteratively and automatically updated over a period of 10 days as new satellite data becomes available. This enables the continuous improvement of the accuracy of the derived extents by minimizing the influence of disturbing factors such as cloud cover. In addition to a daily product, the results are also available in summarized form as [monthly](#) and yearly [composites](#). While the information of the daily product is always kept for the last 50 days, the archived monthly products are available as early as April 2016, and the first yearly product as early as 2017. This time series allows deriving large-scale developments in terms of size of affected areas and severity. In total, approximately 100,000 satellite scenes from the Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) sensor on the Copernicus Sentinel-3 A/B satellites have been used for processing through the end of 2021. Via Web Map and Web Feature Services (WMS/WFS), the data can be easily integrated into existing projects and applications. The methodology for deriving fire areas has been scientifically [published](#), and an analysis of large fires on the Australian East Coast in 2019/20 based on the methodology is also [available](#).

[EOC News article](#).

Contributors 4

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Languages

-  Jupyter Notebook 100.0%



Technology transfer – cooperation with industry

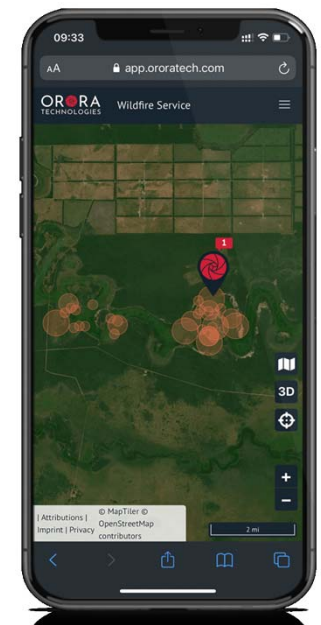
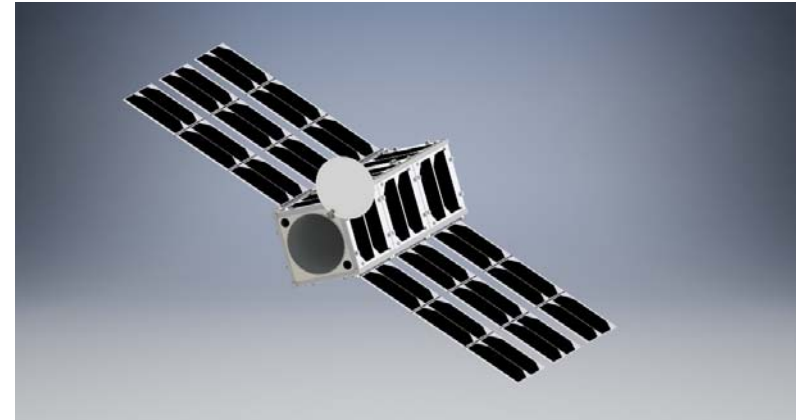
DLR is always interested in collaborating with companies

- Access to geodata and services
- Joint research and development projects



Technology transfer

- Project SERAFIM has started in May 2022, lead: OroraTech, Munich
- Funded by “Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Landesentwicklung und Energie (StMWi)”
- Aim to speed up fire detection times significantly by
 1. Launching a CubeSat constellation
 2. On-board processing



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