



“Being the fire”

A CNN-Based Reinforcement Learning Method to Learn How Fires Behave Beyond the Limits of Physics-Based Empirical Models



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SCHOOL OF EARTH, ENERGY
& ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

The problem in 2020/21

4M

acres burnt

31

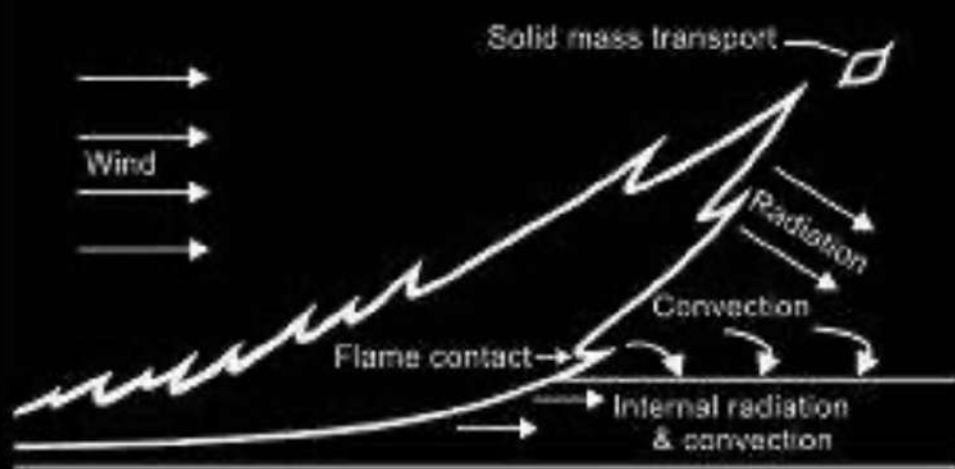
fatalities

\$10B

damages

Prediction | Mitigation | Evacuation | Insurance

All of this innovation depends on one model

$$R = \frac{I_R \xi (1 + \phi_w + \phi_s)}{\rho_b \epsilon Q_{ig}}$$


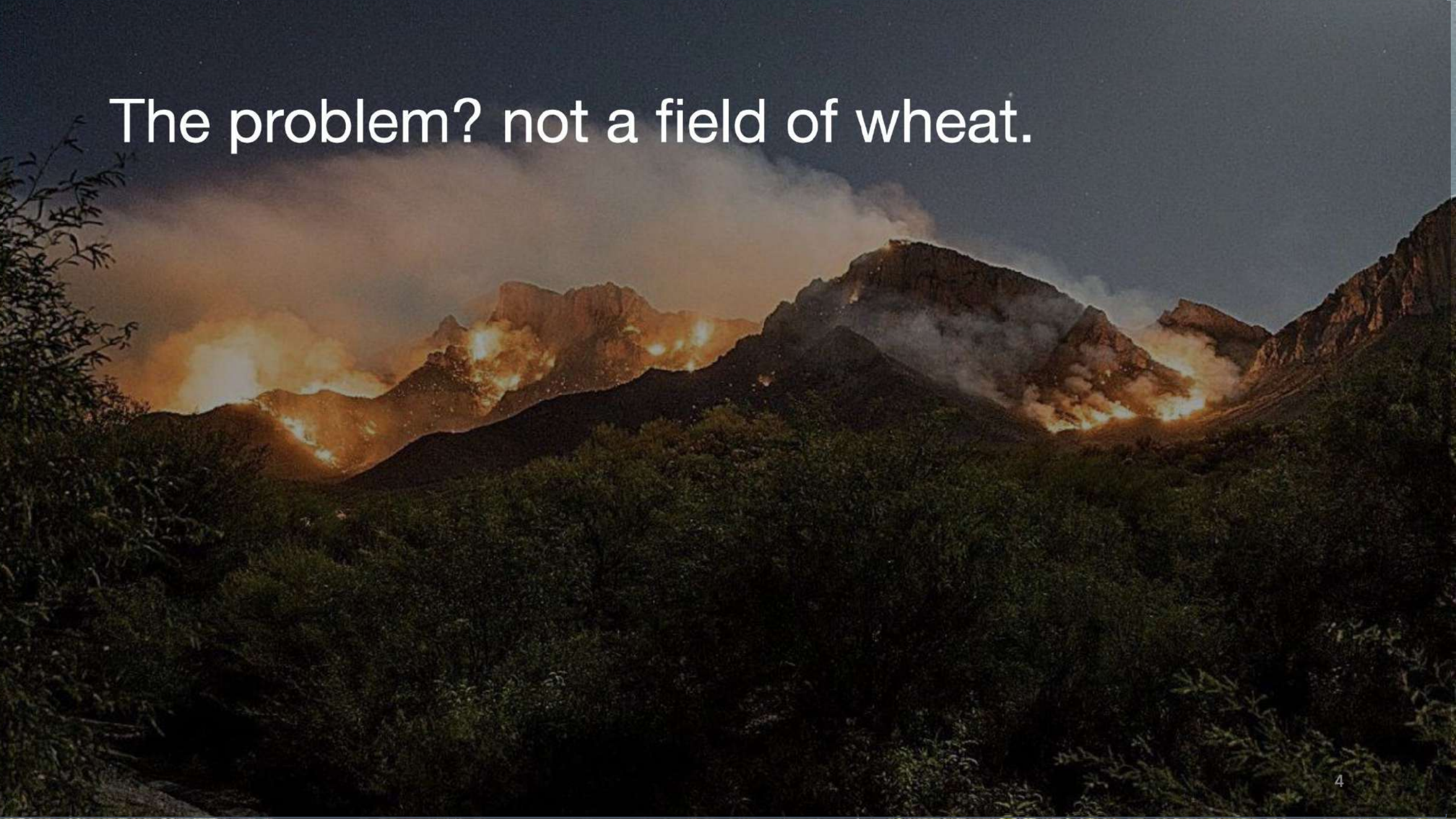
The diagram illustrates the heat and mass transfer processes at a fire front. It shows a fire front moving to the right, indicated by a wavy line. The fire front is divided into two regions: a preheated zone on the left and a flaming zone on the right. The flaming zone is further divided into a flame contact region and a solid mass transport region. The diagram shows the following processes:

- Wind:** Indicated by four horizontal arrows pointing to the right, representing the flow of air over the fire.
- Solid mass transport:** Indicated by a wavy line at the top of the flaming zone, representing the movement of solid material.
- Flame contact:** Indicated by a wavy line at the base of the flaming zone, representing the contact between the flame and the fuel.
- Internal radiation & convection:** Indicated by a wavy line at the base of the flaming zone, representing the heat transfer within the fire.
- Radiation:** Indicated by a wavy line at the top of the flaming zone, representing the heat transfer from the fire to the surroundings.
- Convection:** Indicated by a wavy line at the base of the flaming zone, representing the heat transfer from the fire to the surroundings.

“The model describes very well a fire burning in a field of wheat. As you get further away from that uniformity, the less accurate it becomes.”

Richard Rothermel

The problem? not a field of wheat.



Innovation 1: geolocalized wind speeds

Innovation 2: high resolution remote sensing

RapidEye
5m resolution
daily



vs.

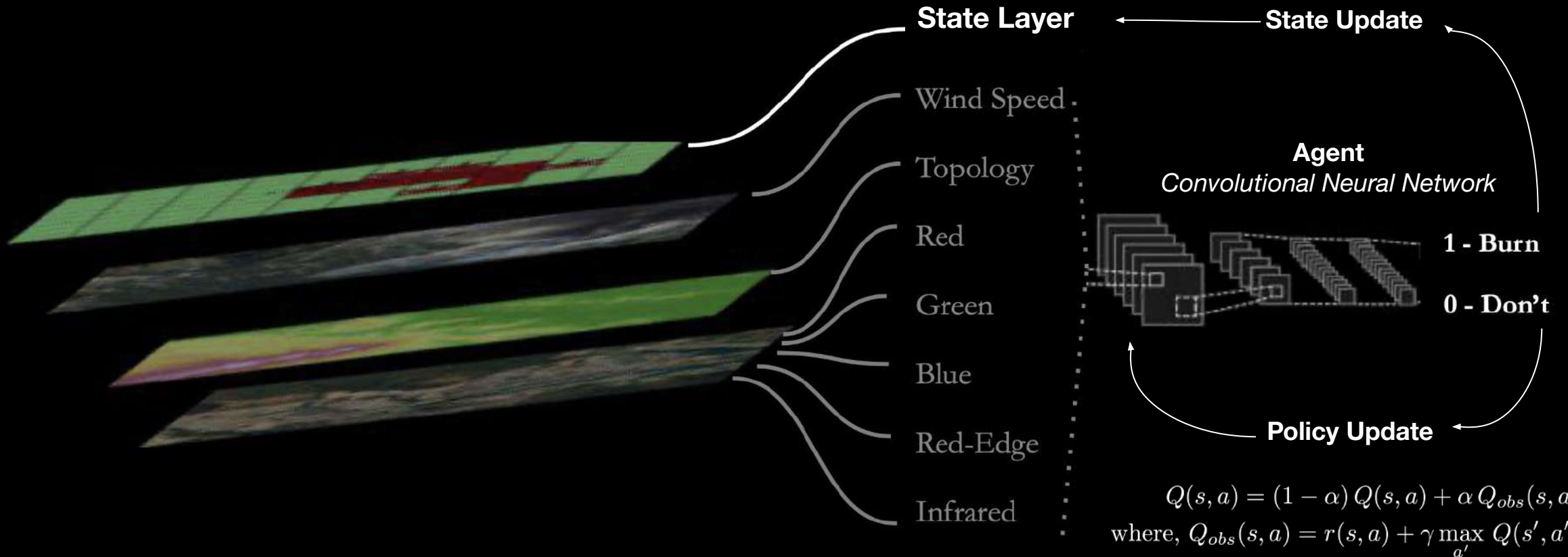
LandSat
30m resolution
every 8 Days



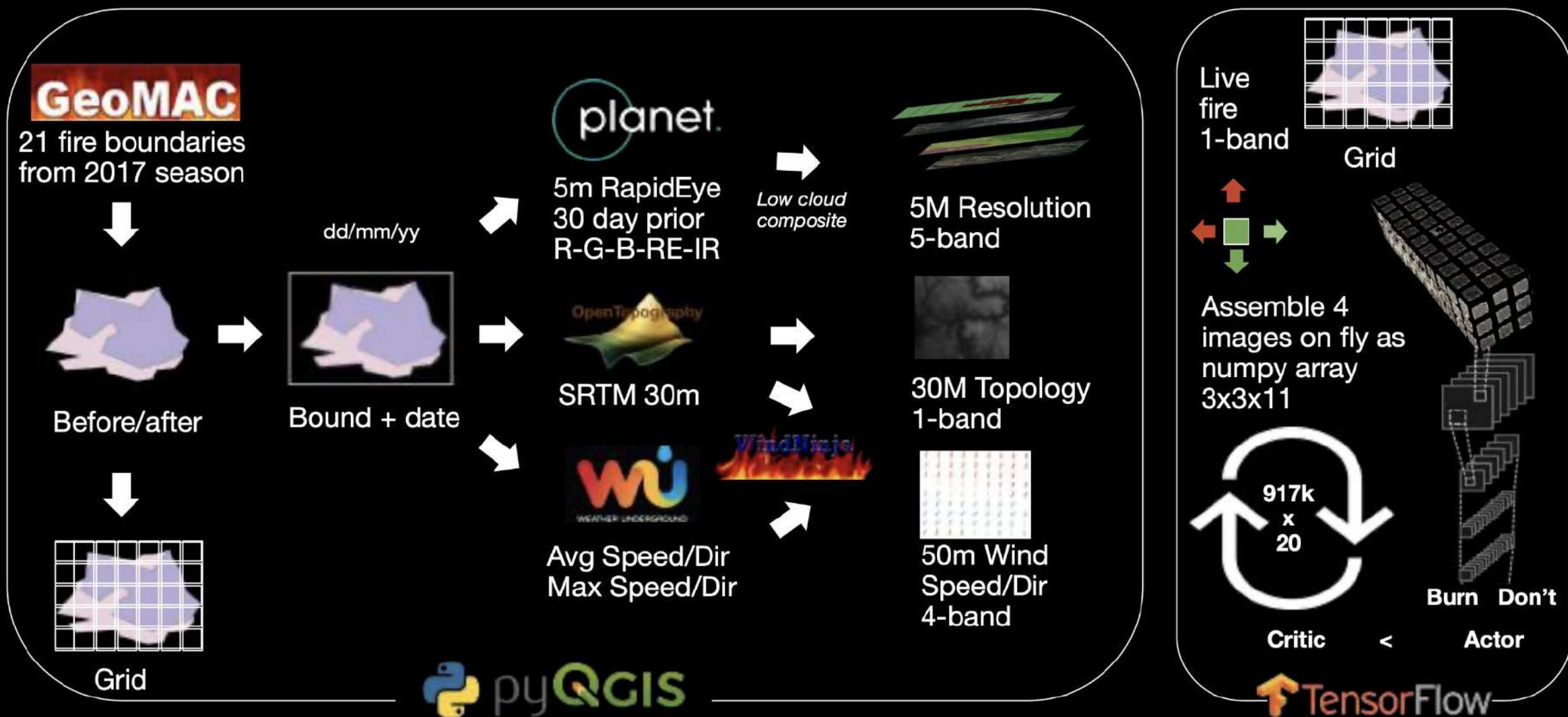
Innovation 3: ML-driven fire spread modeling



Research Direction



Methods



Results - Quantitative Performance

CNN-Based RL, TD(0) Q-Learning



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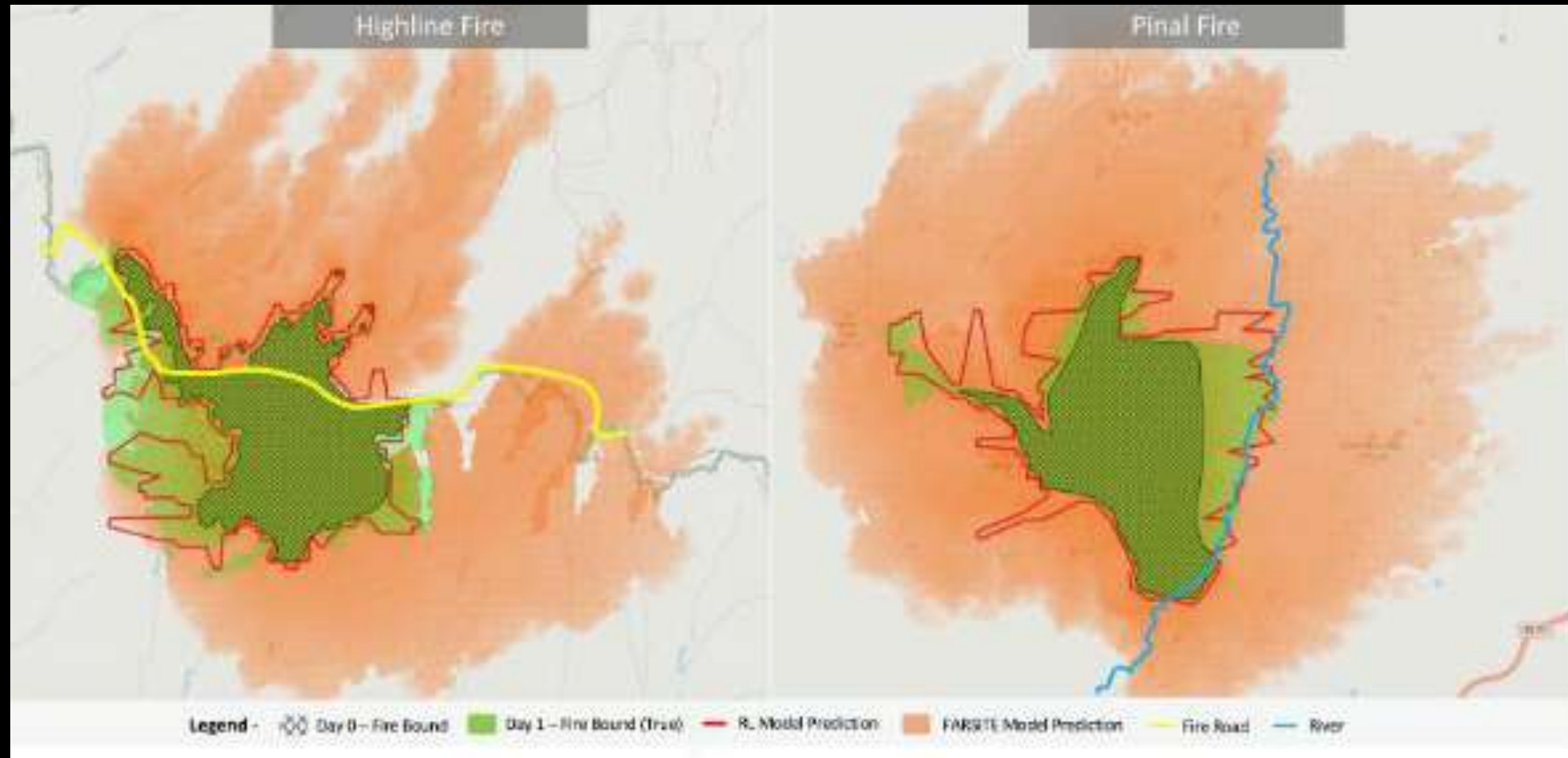
FARSITE Benchmark



Fire Name	Precision	Recall	F-1	Precision	Recall	F-1
Buck	.82	.78	.74	.64	.45	.44
Highline	.77	.69	.59	.62	.43	.39
Pinal	.84	.84	.81	.84	.20	.08
Sulfur	.78	.72	.64	.79	.73	.74

Weighted average F-1 of 0s and 1s in T=0 unburned sample area

Results - Qualitative Performance



Conclusions

- CNN-based RL is an important direction of research for fire spread modeling
 - Tail wind of improved data availability/resolution
 - Tail wind of ML research generally
 - Head wind of interpretability
- All methods will be challenged by reality of modeling a highly stochastic physical process
 - Existing methods performance below expectations
 - Consequences for downstream research

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