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Fire Detection with Image Processing

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Abstract: ***Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have yielded state-of-theart performance in image classification and other computer vision tasks. Their application in fire detection systems will substantially improve detection accuracy, which will eventually minimize fire disasters and reduce the ecological and social ramifications. However, the major concern with CNN-based fire detection systems is their implementation in realworld surveillance networks, due to their high memory and computational requirements for inference. In this paper, we propose an original, energy-friendly, and computationally efficient CNN architecture, inspired by the SqueezeNet architecture for fire detection, localization, and semantic understanding of the scene of the fire. It uses smaller convolutional kernels and contains no dense, fully connected layers, which helps keep the computational requirements to a minimum. Despite its low computational needs, the experimental results demonstrate that our proposed solution achieves accuracies that are comparable to other, more complex models, mainly due to its increased depth. Moreover, this paper shows how a tradeoff can be reached between fire detection accuracy and efficiency, by considering the specific characteristics of the problem of interest and the variety of fire data***
Keywords: Fire detection, CNN, Machine learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rate of forest fires reports have increased yearly due to human causes and dry climate. To avoid terrible disaster of fire, many detection techniques have been widely studied to apply in practice. Most of traditional method are based on sensors due to its low-cost and simple installation [1]–[3]. These systems are not applicable for using outdoor where energy of flame affected by fire materials and the burning process affected by environment that have potential cause of false alarms. Visual-based approach of image or video processing was shown to be more reliable method to detect the fire since the closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance systems are now available at many public places, can help capture the fire scenes. In order to detect fire from scenes of colour-videos, various schemes have been studied, mainly focus on the combination of static and dynamic characteristics of fire such as colour information, texture and motion orientation, etc. Colour-based detection methods mainly depend on chosen value of thresholds resulted in high false alarm rate; that need to be improved by extracting dynamic features of fire from sequence of images captured in video. However, those systems are still not practical to use in large scale and hard-to-reach regions like remote and wild forests, where the configuration and maintenance of the system are difficult tasks

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Year	Name	Description
2019	Research on Image Fire Detection Based on Support Vector Machine Author:Ke Chen,Yanying Cheng.	In order to detect and alarm early fire timely and effectively, traditional temperature and smoke fire detectors are vulnerable to environmental factors such as the height of monitoring space, air velocity, dust. An image fire detection algorithm based on support vector machine is proposed by studying the features of fire in digital image.

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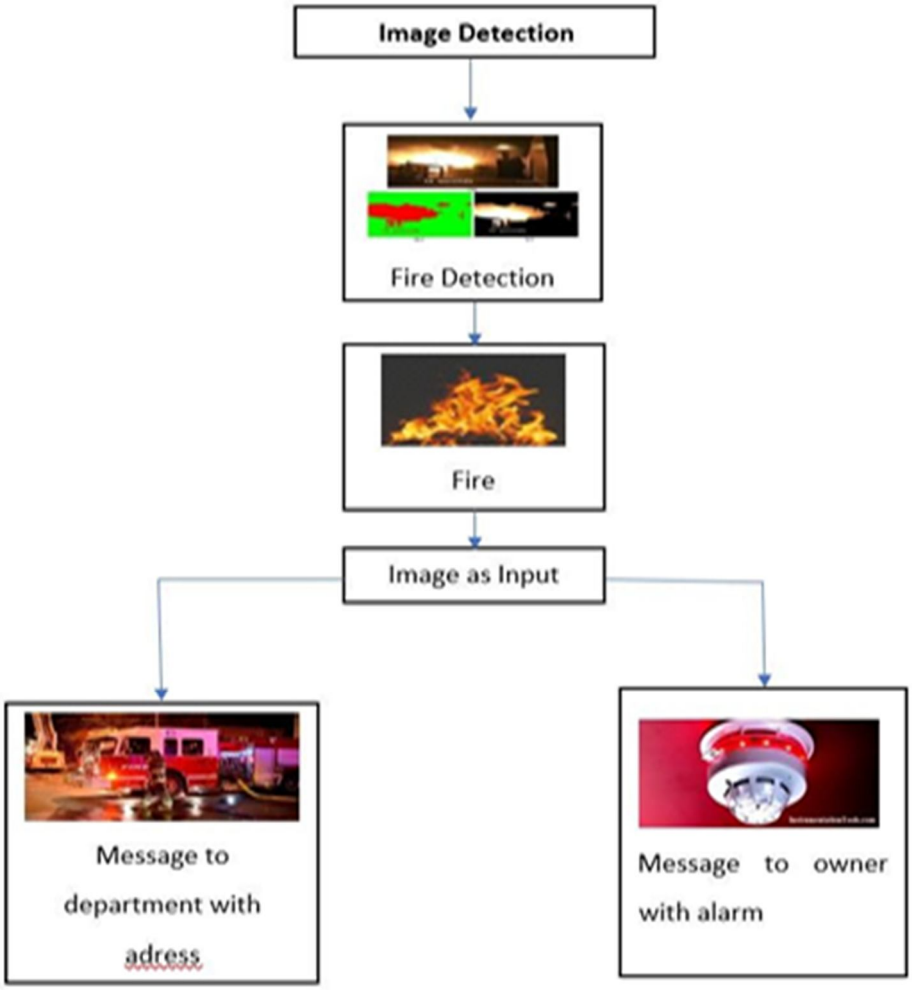
2018	Using Popular Object Detection Methods for Real Time Forest Fire Detection	In this paper, we focus on three problems that surrounded forest fire detection, real-time, early fire detection, and false detection. For the first time, we use classical objective detection methods to detect forest fire: Faster R-CNN, YOLO (tiny-yolo-voc, tiny-yolo-voc1, yolo-voc.2.0, and yolov3), and SSD, among them SSD has better real-time property, higher detection accuracy and early fire detection ability.

Year	Name	Description
2018	Automatic Fire and Smoke Detection Method for Surveillance Systems Based on Dilated CNNs Author name: Yakhyokhuja Valikhujaev 1 , Akmalbek Abdusalomov 1	The technologies underlying fire and smoke detection systems play a crucial role in ensuring and delivering optimal performance in modern surveillance environments. In fact, fire can cause significant damage to lives and properties. Considering that the majority of cities have already installed camera-monitoring systems, this encouraged us to take advantage of the availability of these systems to develop cost-effective vision detection methods.
2018	Fire Smoke Detection Based on Contextual Detection Author: Xuan Zhao,Hang Ji	Smoke detection based on automatic visual system has been applied to fire alarm in open spaces where traditional smoke detection system is not suitable for it. However, detecting the course of smoke posed great challenges for both systems. To address this problem, we propose a new method that combines contextaware framework with automatic visual smoke detection.

Year	Name	Description
2019	An improved multiscale fire detection method bades on convolution neural network. Author-Huang Hongu1,Kuang Ping1.	Fire is a major disaster in the world, and the fire detection system should accurately detect the fire in the shortest time to reduce economic loss and ecological damage.
2018	Prototype of Fire Symptom Detection System Author:- OxsyGiandi,Rivanarto Sarno abstract :One of smart home function is fire alert detection.	The symptom detection of fire in the house is important action to prevent the mass fire and save many things. This research applies the new system of fire detection using gas leak concentration to predict the explosion and fire earlier called fire predictor and the fire appearance detector.

III. METHODOLOGY

1) *Preprocessing:* The aim of pre-processing is an improvement of the image data that suppresses unwilling distortions or enhances some image features important for further processing, although geometric transformations of images (e.g. rotation, scaling, translation) are classified among pre-processing methods here since similar image resizing, converting images to grayscale, and image augmentation.
2) *Image Detection:* This section covers the detail of the proposed fire pixel classification algorithm. Figure shows the flow chart of the proposed algorithm. Rule based colour model approach has been followed due to its simplicity and effectiveness. For that, colour space RGB and YCbCr is chosen. For classification of a pixel to be fire we have identified seven rules. If a pixel satisfies these seven rules, we say that pixel belong to fire class. 2) Feature Extraction: Feature extraction refers to the process of transforming raw data into numerical features that can be processed while preserving the information in the original data set. It yields better results than applying machine learning directly to the raw data.
3) *Fire detection:* We took two sequential images from video frames. After applying basic two methods edge detection and colour detection we get probable area of fire pixel then we compare the RGB value to of frame1 to the frame 2 for corresponding pixel and if pixel value differs then motion detector will show motion and will give resultant output to the operator.
4) *Flow of execution:* When the fire is detect to the module, those image is gives to module as a input and when according to the input the by the use of multithreading one thread is gives to output with massage to Owner "Fire Detected……Fire Detected and beep signal with sound" and other and to Fire Extinguish Depart ment with Address "Emergency….Emergency and Address (Shanti Niwas near JSPM College, Narhe, Pune)".



IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

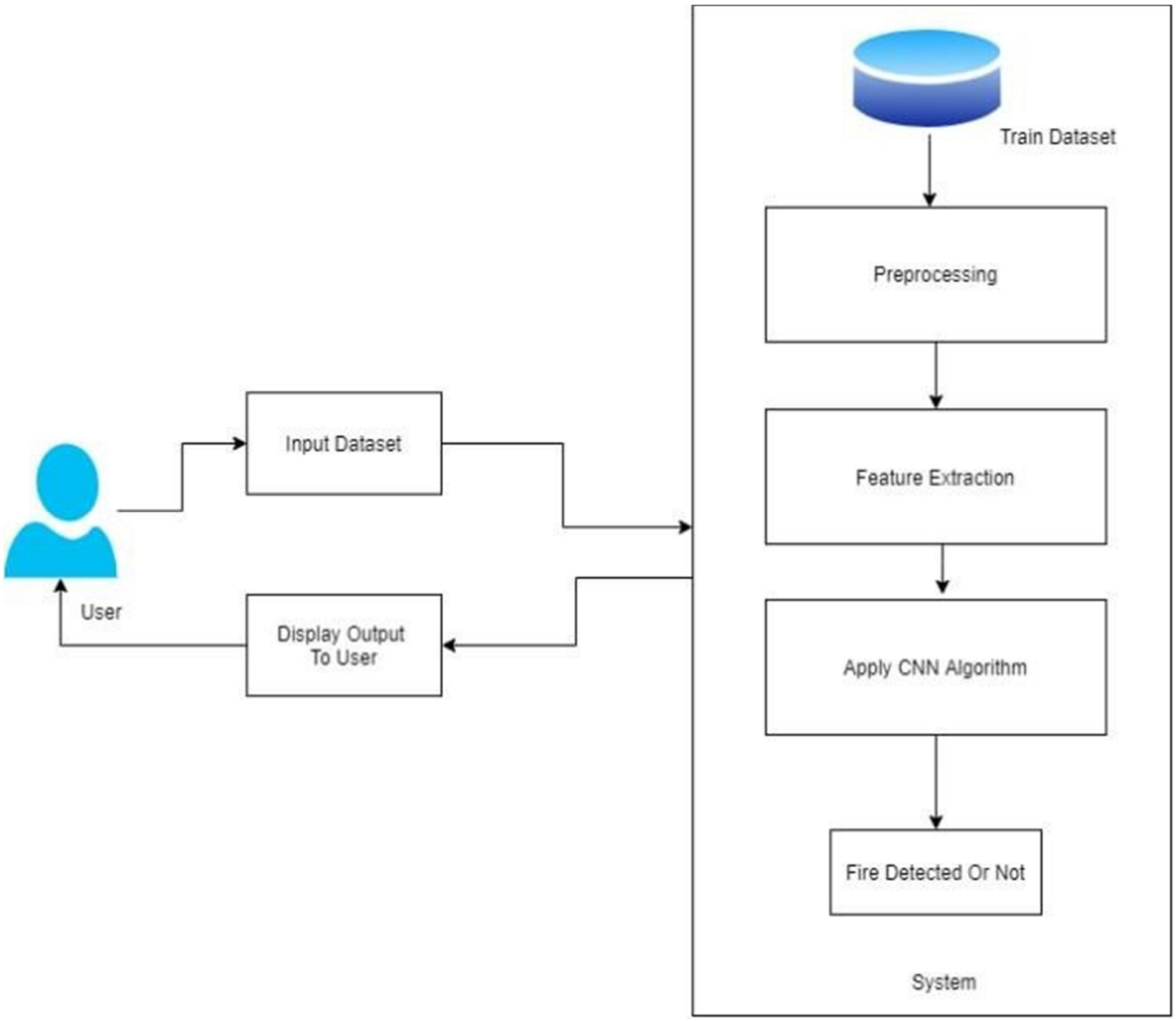


Fig. System Architecture

V. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

A. Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)

1) In deep learning a convolutional neural network (CNN) is a class of deep neural networks, most commonly applied to analyze visual imagery. Now when we think of a neural network we think about matrix multiplications but that is not the case with ConvNet. It uses a special technique called Convolution.

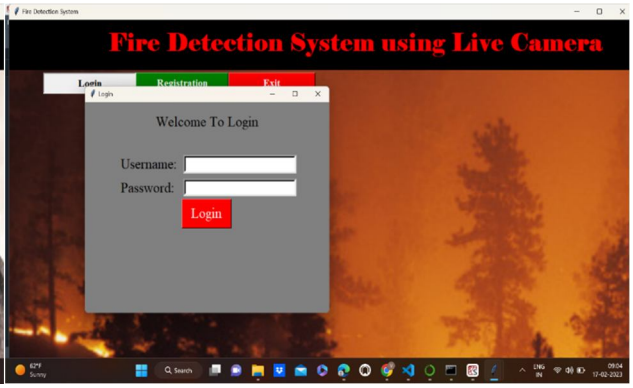
2) It has four steps:

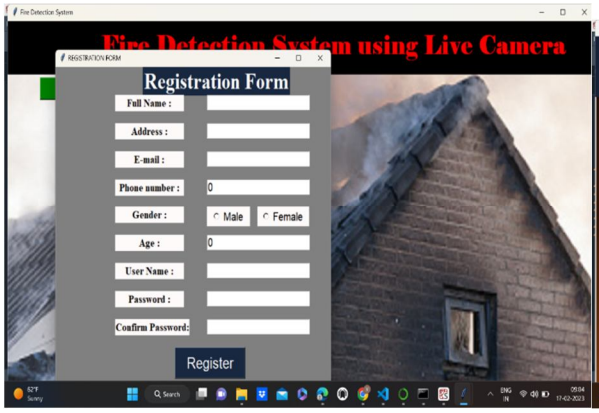
Convo 2D
Max Pooling
Flatten
Fully connected Network

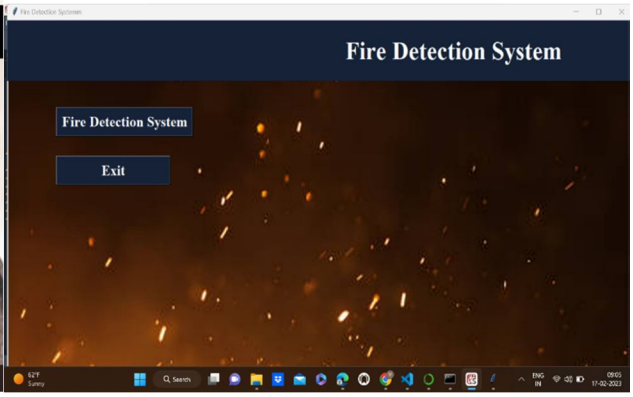
CNNs are used for image classification and recognition because of its high accuracy. The CNN follows a hierarchical model which works on building a network, like a funnel, and finally gives out a fully-connected layer where all the neurons are connected to each other and the output is processed

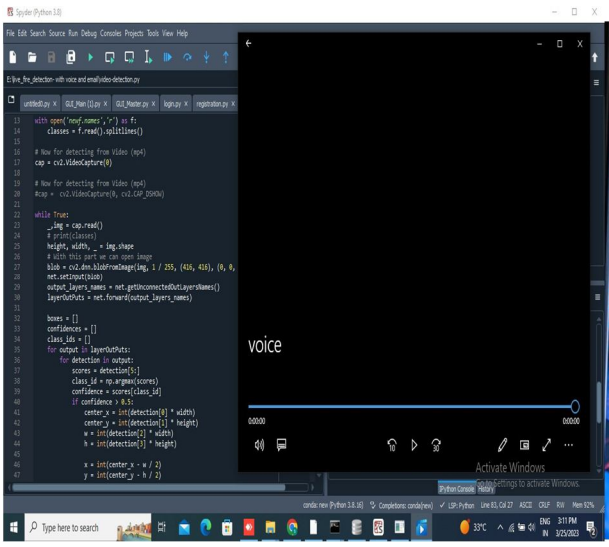
OutPut

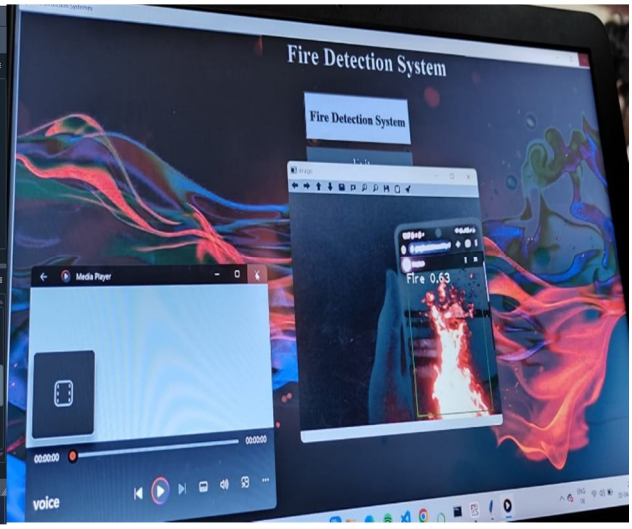












VI. CONCLUSION

In summary, an aerial based forest fire detection method has been examined through a large database of videos of forest fires of various scene conditions. To enhance the detection rate, at first the chromatic and motion features of forest fire are extracted and then corrected using rule to point out the fire area. Secondly, to overcome the challenge of heavy smoke that covers almost the fire, smoke is also extracted using our proposed algorithm. Our framework proves its robustness with high accuracy rate of detection and low false alarm rate in practical application of aerial forest fire surveillance.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The Project has been motivated by the desire a system that can detect fires and take appropriate action, without any human intervention.

1) Implementation in a satellite to detect the accendently fire happens in the forest.

2) For further accuracy use of Neural Networks for decision making can be made and GSM module can also be implemented for sending SMS to nearby fire station in case of severe fire. Water sprinklers can also be incorporated. By research and analysis, the efficiency of the proposed Fire detection system can be increased. The margin of false alarms can be reduced even further by developing algorithms to eliminate the detection of red coloured cloth as fire. By proper analysis, suitable location height and length for camera installment can be decided, in order to remove blind-spot areas.

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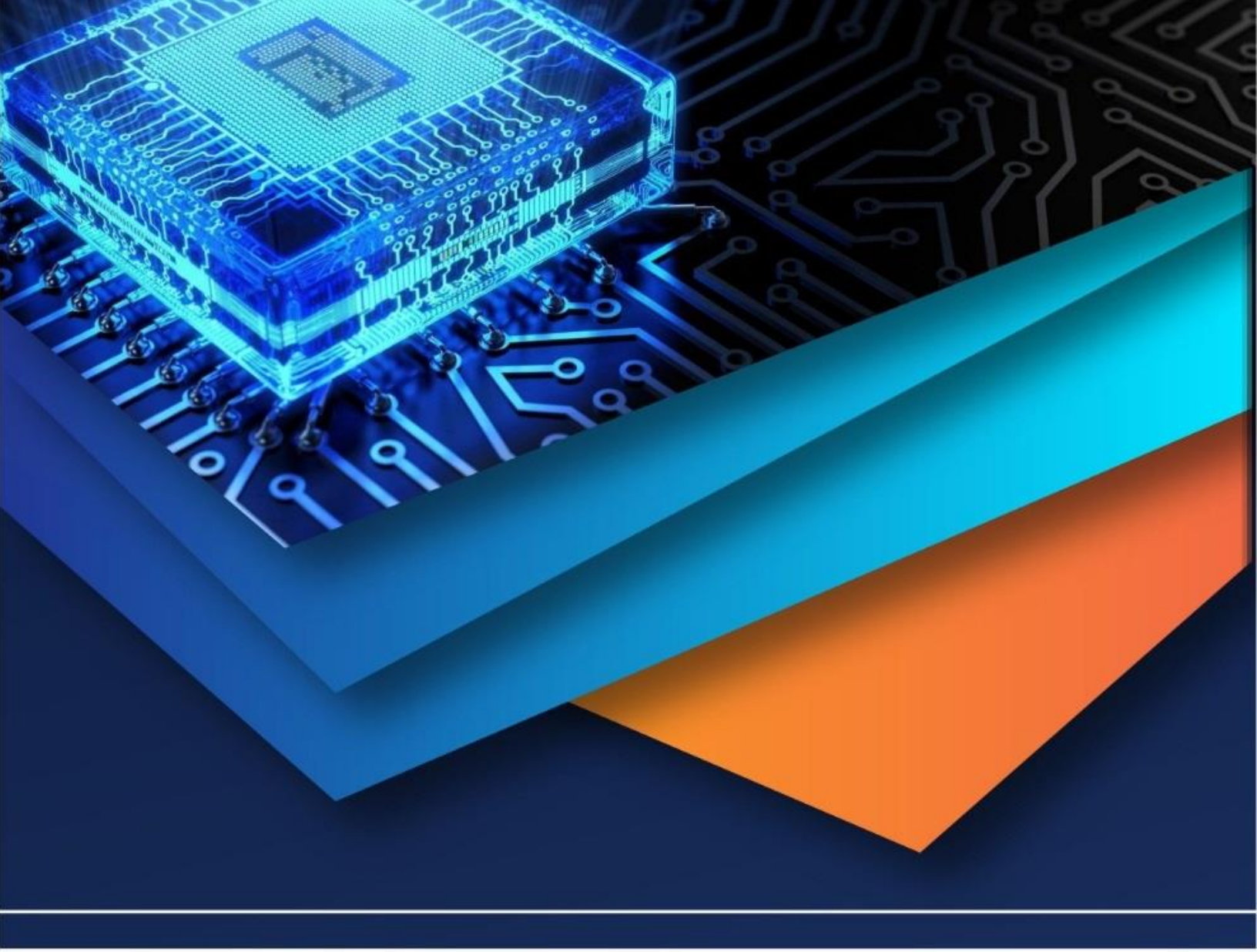
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