

# Sensing and Big Data Analytics for Natural Disaster Management

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**Version 2.1**

# Big Data Analytics for Natural Disaster Management

- **Natural Disaster Management**
- NDM Concept and Objectives
- NDM Sensing
- Big NDM Data Analytics
- Horizon Europe R&D project TEMA

# Natural Disaster Management



***Natural Disaster Management (NDM)*** examples:

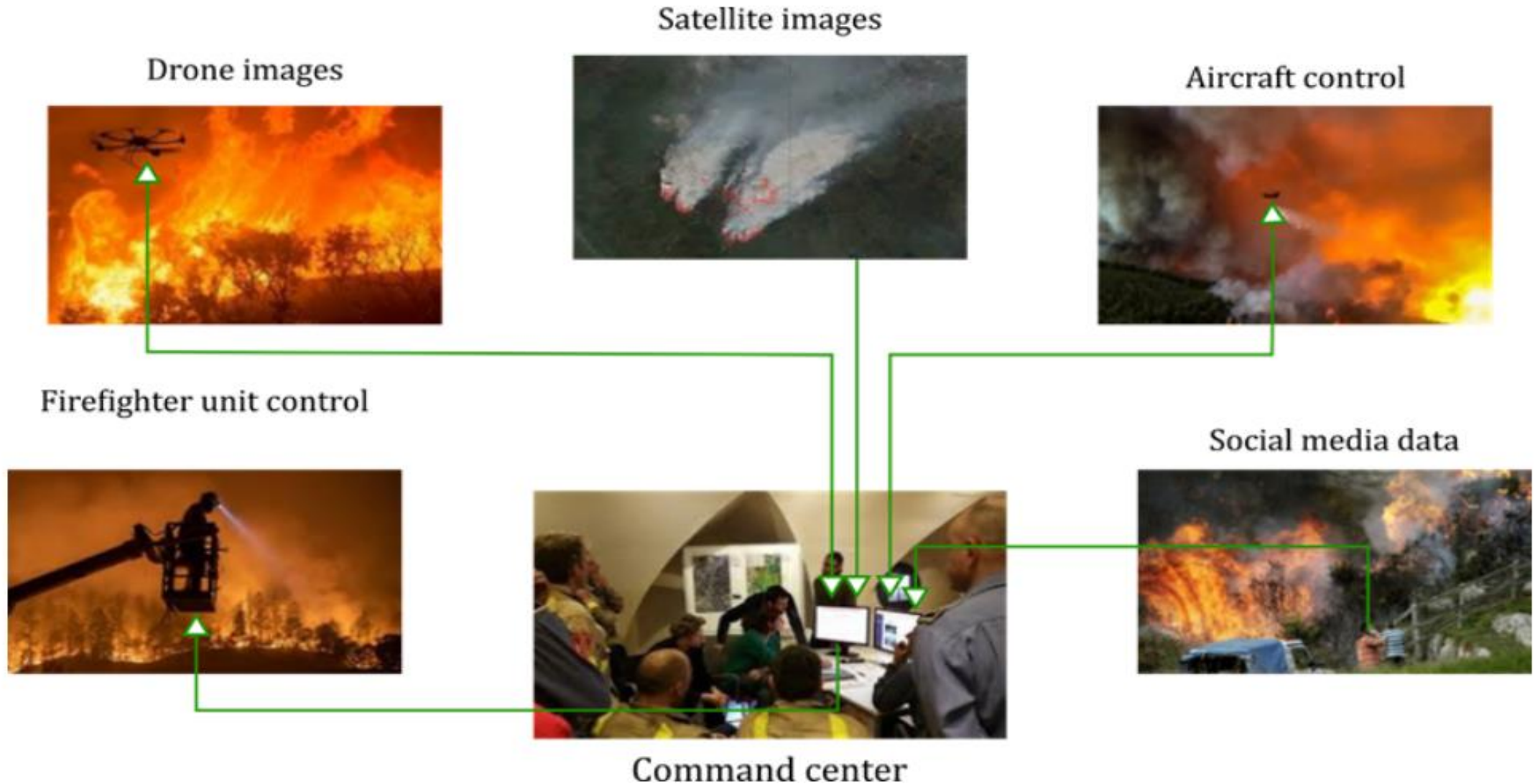
- forest fires, floods.

Big data issues in NDM:

- precise semantic mapping and phenomenon evolution predictions in ***real-time***.
- ***Heterogeneous extreme data sources:***
  - AI-capable autonomous devices and smart sensors at the edge
  - satellite images,
  - topographical data,
  - official meteorological data and predictions/warnings published in the Web
- ***Multilingual data***
  - geosocial media data (including text, image and videos).



# Natural Disaster Management

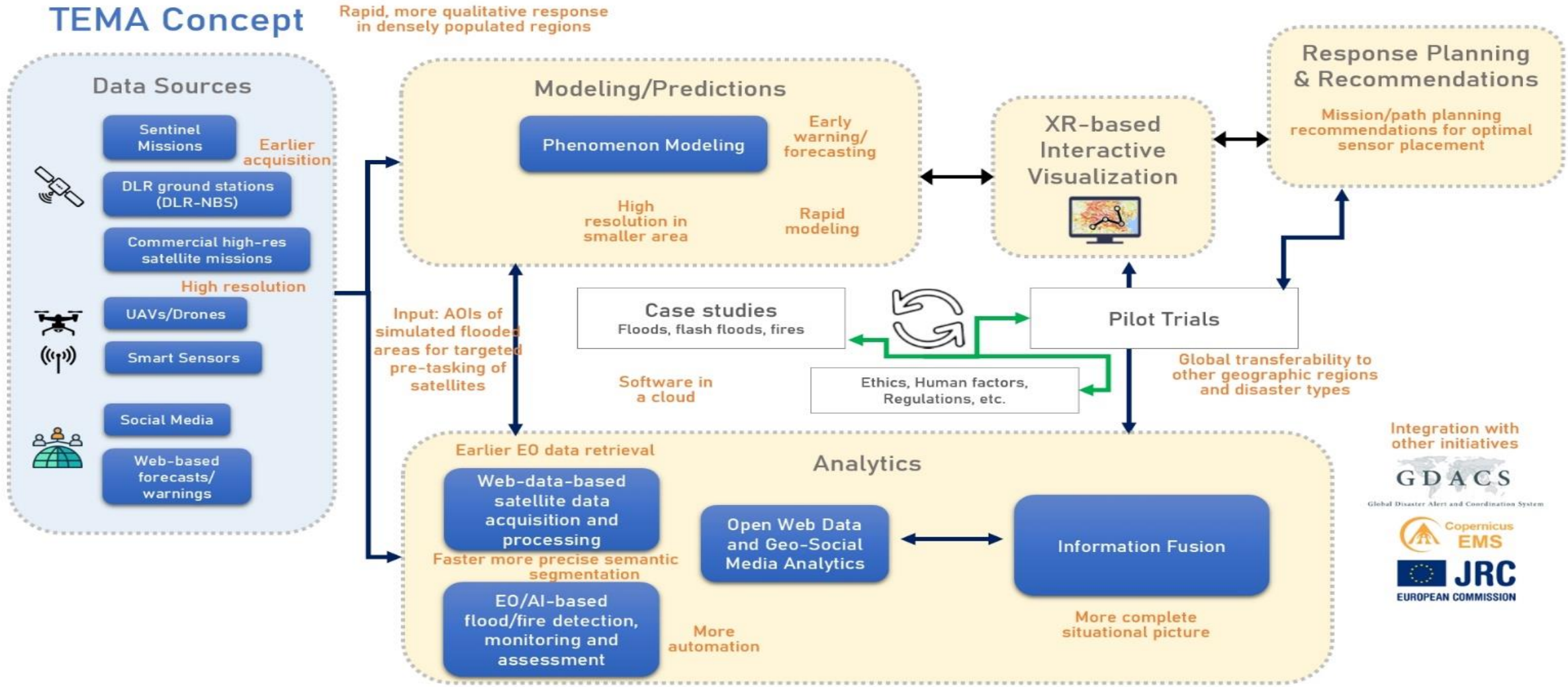


NDM Overview.

# Big Data Analytics for Natural Disaster Management

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# NDM Concept and Objectives

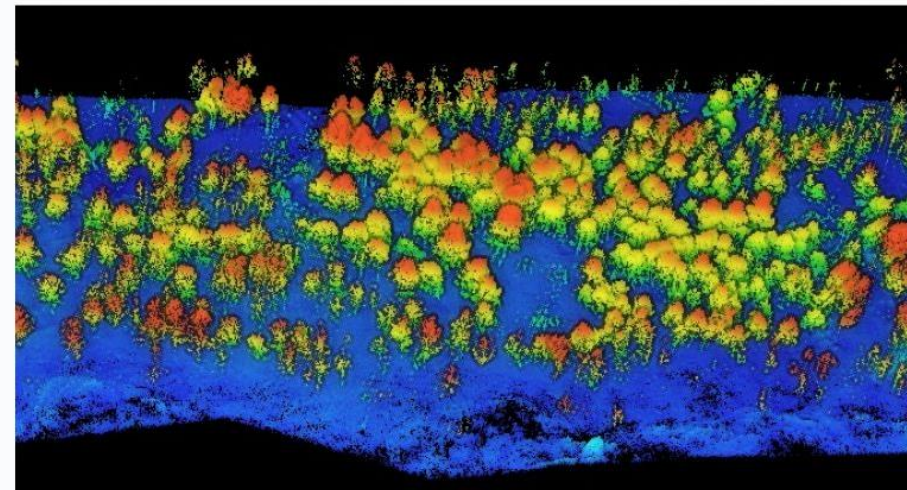




# NDM Concept and Objectives



Z. Jiao *et al.*, "A Deep Learning Based Forest Fire Detection Approach Using UAV and YOLOv3," *2019 1st International Conference on Industrial Artificial Intelligence (IAI)*, 2019, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/ICIAI.2019.8850815.



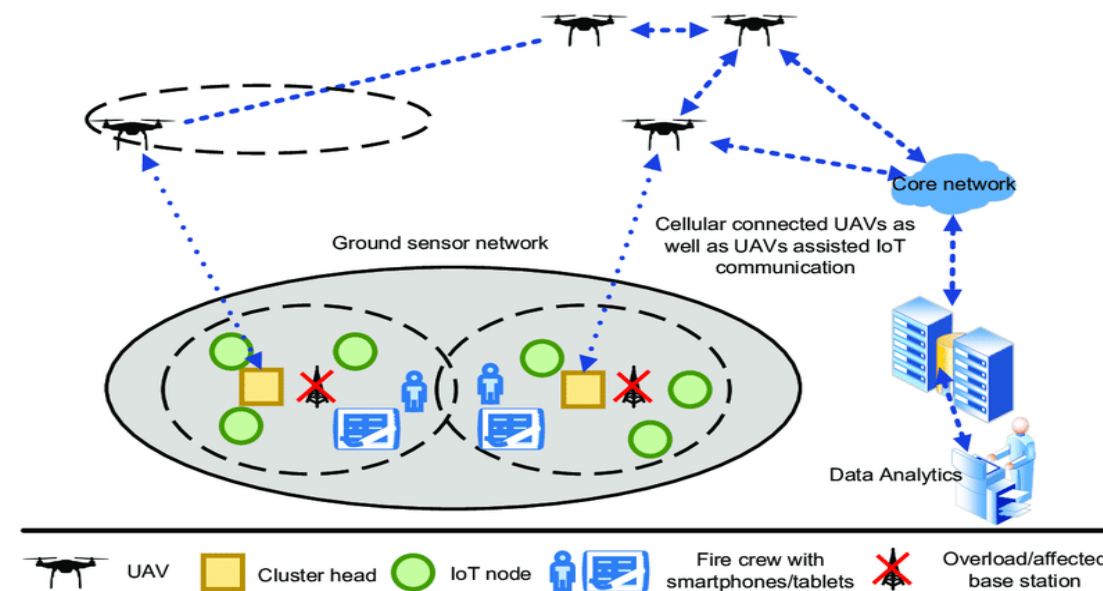
<https://mediaenviron.org/article/13466-flood-from-above-disaster-mediation-and-drone-humanitarianism>

NEWS

## Predicting Fire Risk with UAV Lidar

<https://www.gim-international.com/content/news/predicting-fire-risk-with-uav-lidar>

# NDM Concept and Objectives



Sun H, Dai X, Shou W, Wang J, Ruan X. An Efficient Decision Support System for Flood Inundation Management Using Intermittent Remote-Sensing Data. *Remote Sensing*. 2021; 13(14):2818. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13142818>

Ejaz, Waleed & Azam, Muhammad Awais & Saadat, Salman & Iqbal, Farkhund & Hannan, Abdul. (2019). Unmanned Aerial Vehicles enabled IoT Platform for Disaster Management. *Energies*. 12. 10.3390/en12142706.

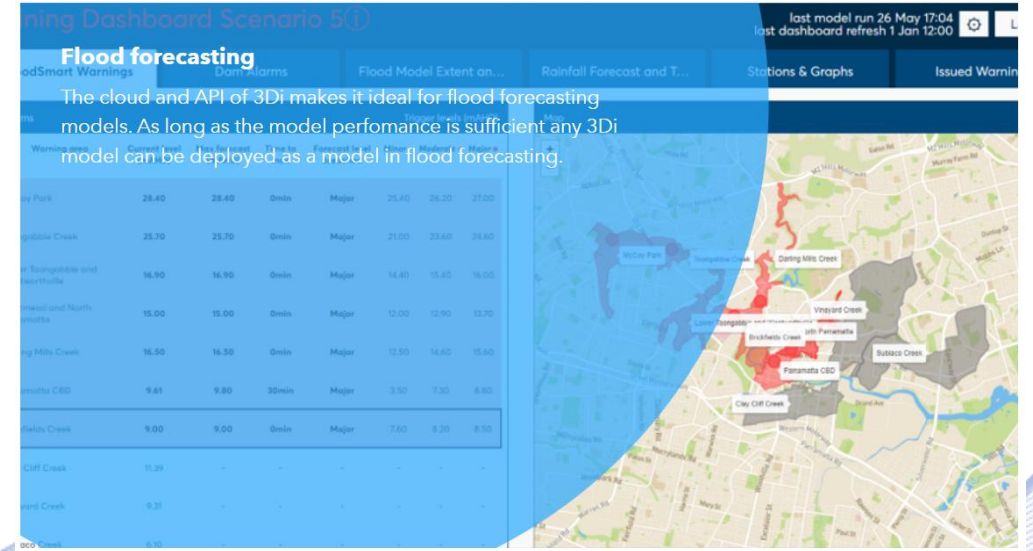
NDM predictions and decision-making.



# NDM Concept and Objectives



TSYL Wildfire Analyst®



Forecasting Dashboard Scenario 5(1)  
last model run 26 May 17:04  
last dashboard refresh 1 Jan 12:00

### Flood forecasting

The cloud and API of 3Di makes it ideal for flood forecasting models. As long as the model performance is sufficient any 3Di model can be deployed as a model in flood forecasting.

NS 3Di ® Flood forecasting

Simulation and visualization.

# NDM Concept and Objectives



## *NDM Tasks*

### Requirements/Specifications

#### **Trustworthy federated analytics**

- *Trustworthy AI*
- *Visual data analysis and remote sensing*
- *Geosocial media and news analysis*
- *Federated analytics on an edge-to-cloud continuum*

#### **Predictions and decision-making**

- *Decision support service for remote sensing*
- *Information fusion*
- *NDM phenomenon modeling*
- *Automated response recommendations*

#### **Simulation and visualization**

- *Digital Twin*
- *Geovisual analytics*
- *Interactive visualization*

#### **Integration and validation**

- *HW/SW integration*
- *Pilot trials*

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# Monocular images

- A single monocular image does not convey depth information.
- But it can detect points at any range.



# Stereo imaging

- Two cameras in known locations.
- Calibrated cameras.
- Stereo images can create a disparity (depth) map.
- Their range (in m) is limited, when high accuracy is desired.

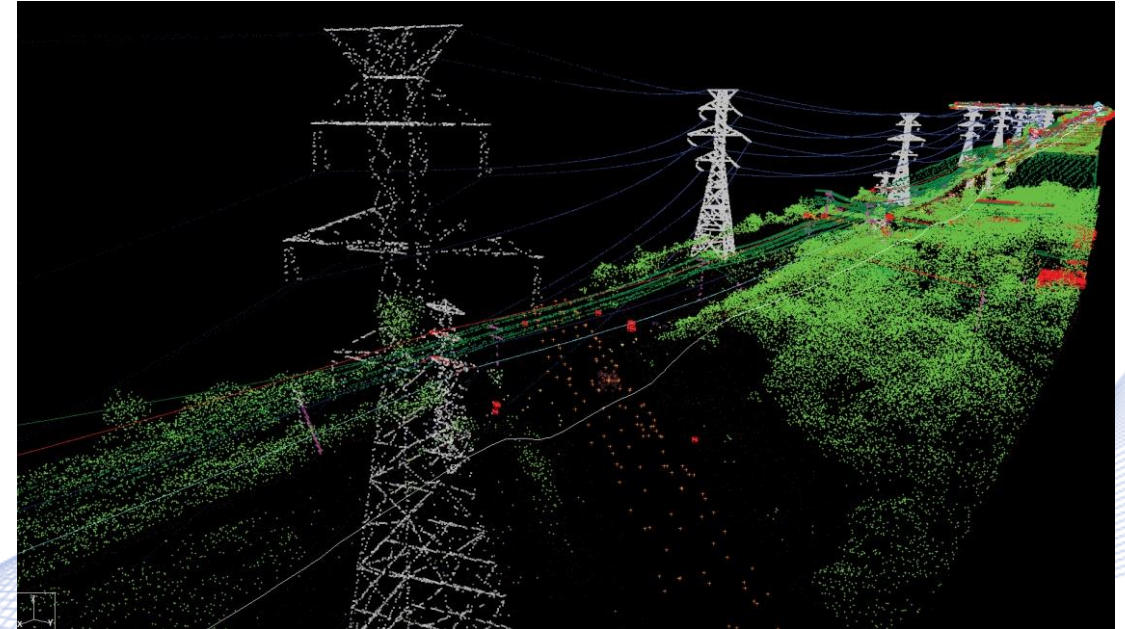


Stereo image pair of a forest road.



# Lidars

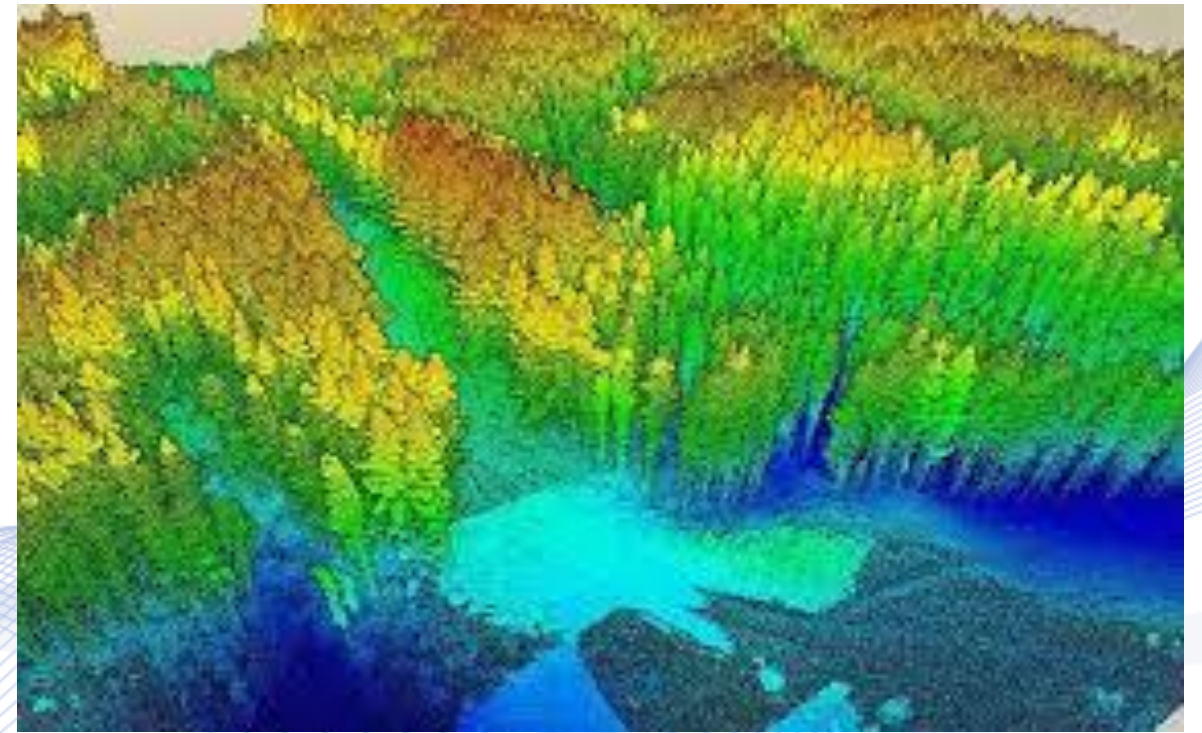
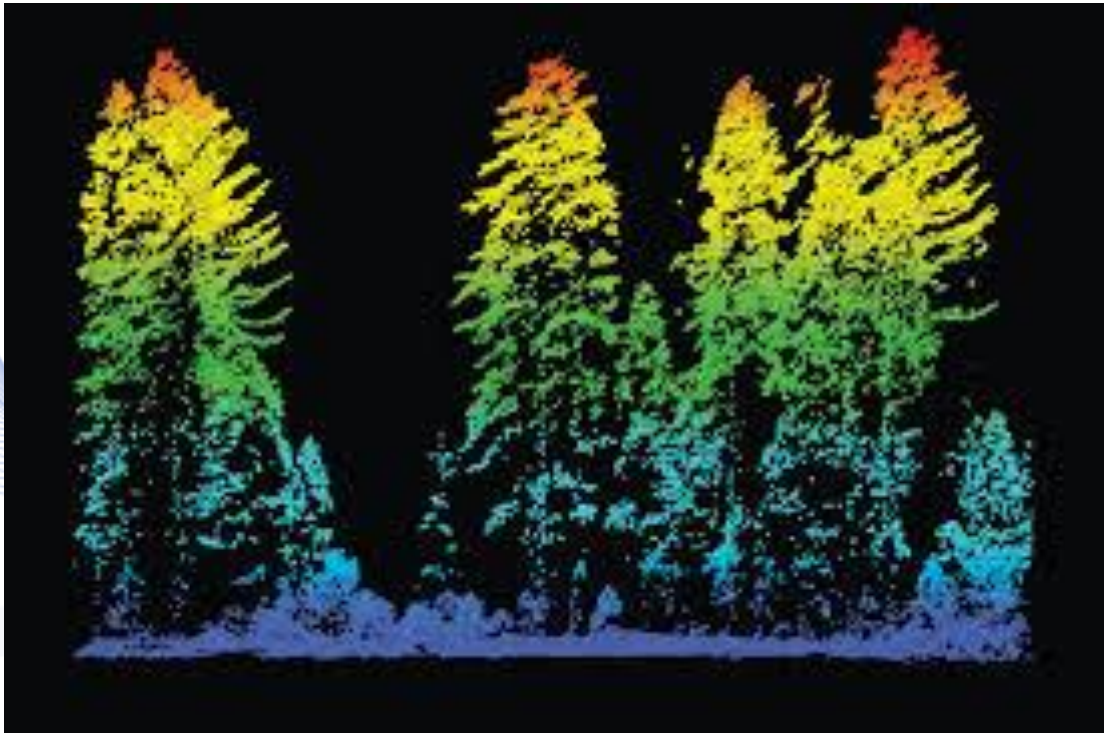
- Lidar measures the distance to a target by illuminating the target with laser light and measuring the reflected light with a sensor.
- Differences in laser return times and wavelengths can then be used to make digital 3D representations of the target.



[http://eijournal.com/print/articles/understanding-the-benefits-of-lidar-data?doing\\_wp\\_cron=1517767340.6914100646972656250000](http://eijournal.com/print/articles/understanding-the-benefits-of-lidar-data?doing_wp_cron=1517767340.6914100646972656250000)



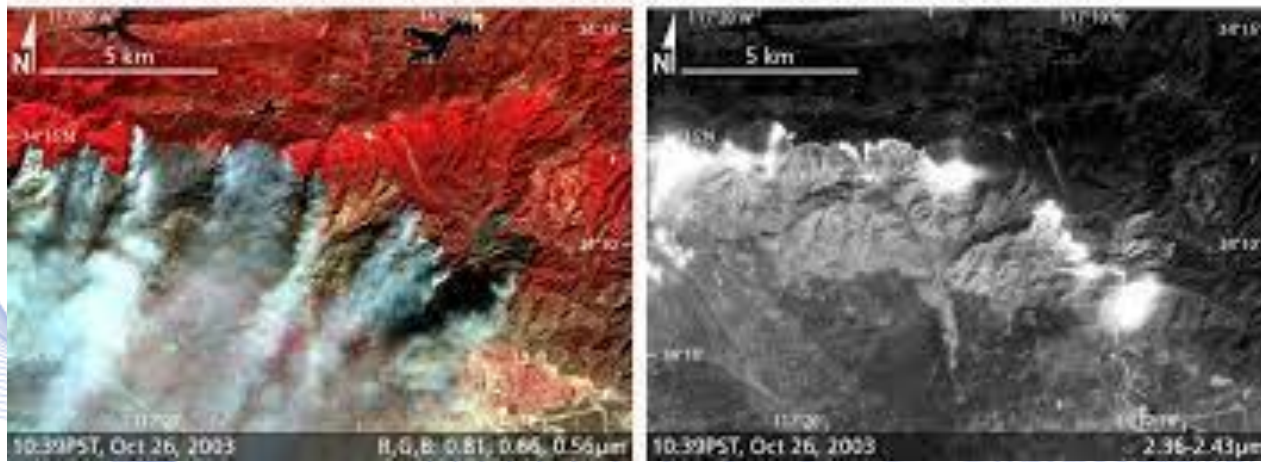
# Lidars



Lidars and forest imaging.

# IR measurement and imaging

INFRARED IMAGES REVEAL FIRE BELOW SMOKE AND CLOUDS



IR imaging of forest fires.



# Lidar smoke detection

It detects smoke instead of fire.

- Remote 3D monitoring.
- Area with ~5 km radius.
- Spatial resolution 15 meters, temporal resolution 5 minutes.



Lidar smoke detector.



# Meteorological Sensors

- ***Wind sensors*** determine the wind speed, direction and temperature.
  - Temperature range: [-20°C, +70°C].
  - Altitudes up to 4000m.
  - Lightweight, low power design.
- ***Temperature sensors.***
- ***Humidity sensors.***



UAV Wind sensor.

# Drones for ND observation

- External hardware can be attached to drones (e.g., PEC, XR cameras).
- ***Optimal sensor placement.***
- Obstacle Detection technologies.
- SDK for high-level UAV control.
- IP45 ISO Protection level for flight resilience.



# Drones for ND observation

## *UAV Sensors*

DJI ZENMUSE H20T and Gimbal.

- Visual Camera: 23x zoom, 20 Mpx, Focal Length (FL): 7-120 mm.
  - Video: 3840x2160(px) @ 30 fps
  - Images: 5184x3888(px)
- Wide angle camera: 12 Mpx, FL 24mm.
- Radiometric Thermal Camera: 640x512px, FL: 13.5 mm, 30Hz
- Laser RangeFinder: 1200m Range.





# Autonomous Fire Fighting Drones



BEHA M1-AT



Autonomous flight.

10 tons payload capability.

Possible drone fleet operation.

'Triple box-wing' configuration which allows it to takeoff and land in a very short time.

# Autonomous Fire Fighting Vehicles



<https://www.popsci.com/technology/estonian-firefighting-robot/>



# Big Data Analytics for Natural Disaster Management

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# Big NDM Data Analytics

## *Underlying DNN and CV technologies*

- Object detection
- Region segmentation

## *NDM cases*

- Fire detection/segmentation
- Flood detection/segmentation

# Big NDM Data Analytics

## ***Social Media Analytics***

- Geosocial analytics
- Semantic topic extraction
- Text sentiment analysis

## ***Fast NDM Data Analytics***

- DNN acceleration



# Big NDM Data Analytics

## ***Trustworthy NDM Data Analytics***

- DNN robustness
- Privacy protection
- DNN Explainability

## ***Other NDM Data Analytics Issues***

- Information fusion
- Visualization tools

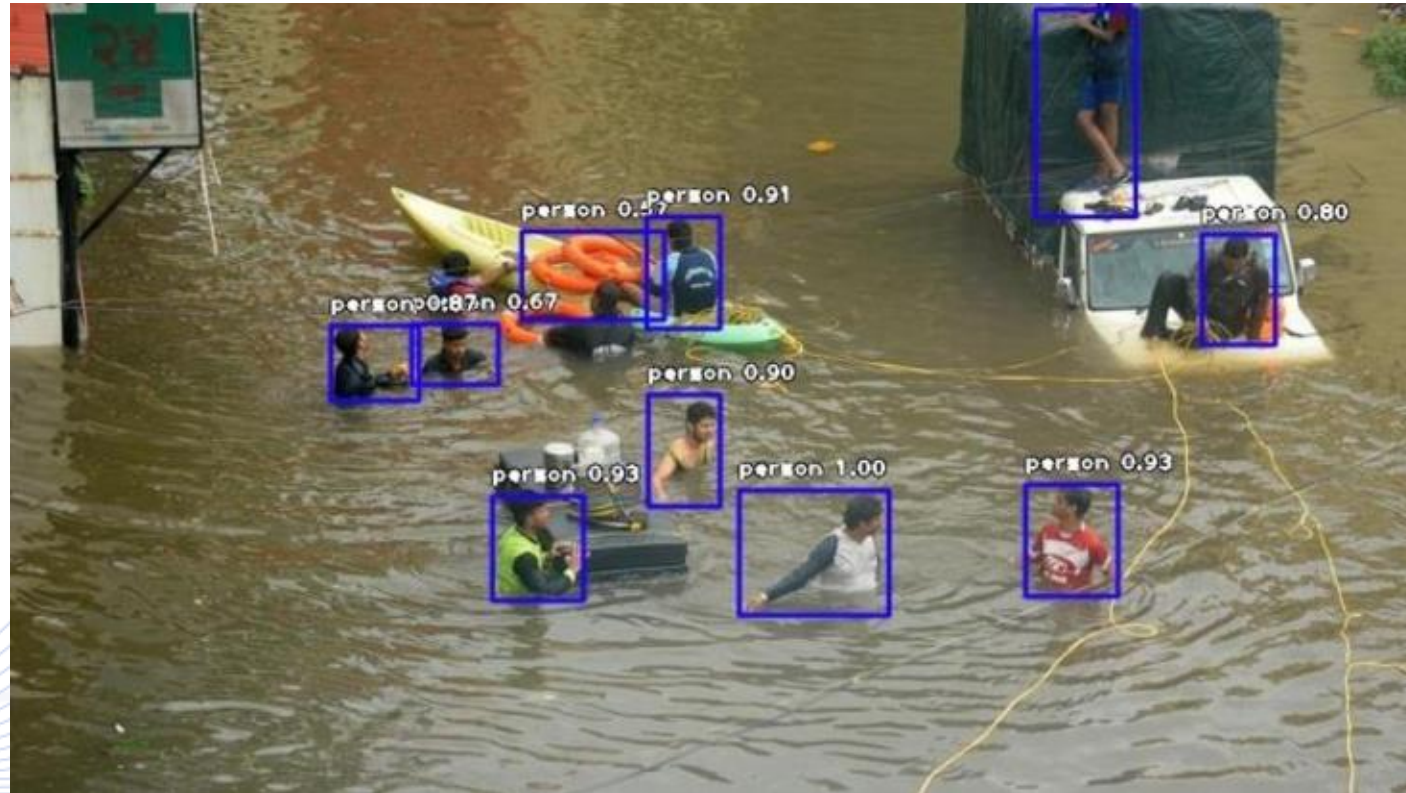
# Object Detection

## ***Object detection and tracking.***

- Periodical object detection followed by object tracking.
- Tracking is much faster than DNN object detection.
- Problems due to occlusion, self-occlusion or clutter.



# Person Detection



Person detection in a flooded area.



# Image Segmentation

Crowd detection, segmentation and tracking.



Segmentation of a crowd area.

# Image Segmentation

Flooded and burnt area segmentation.



Segmentation of a flooded area.

This video is from the flood in Mandra, Attica region, Greece (2017).

## *Why new Mean Average Precision?*

- Fire is an object with no fixed shape, leading e.g., to over/mis-segmentation.
- In this scenario, classical Mean Average Precision is not a good detection performance measure.
- The proposed new Mean Average Precision uses the ***Intersection over Union*** (IoU) of all predicted and all all ground truths bounding boxes.



Fire region bounding box predictions.



# Fire Detection

- Training Dataset:  
31.000 images(over 15.000 annotated fire images).
- Trained object detection architectures:  
CNNs as backbone (ResNet50).  
Transformers as backbone (Visual Transformers - ViT).

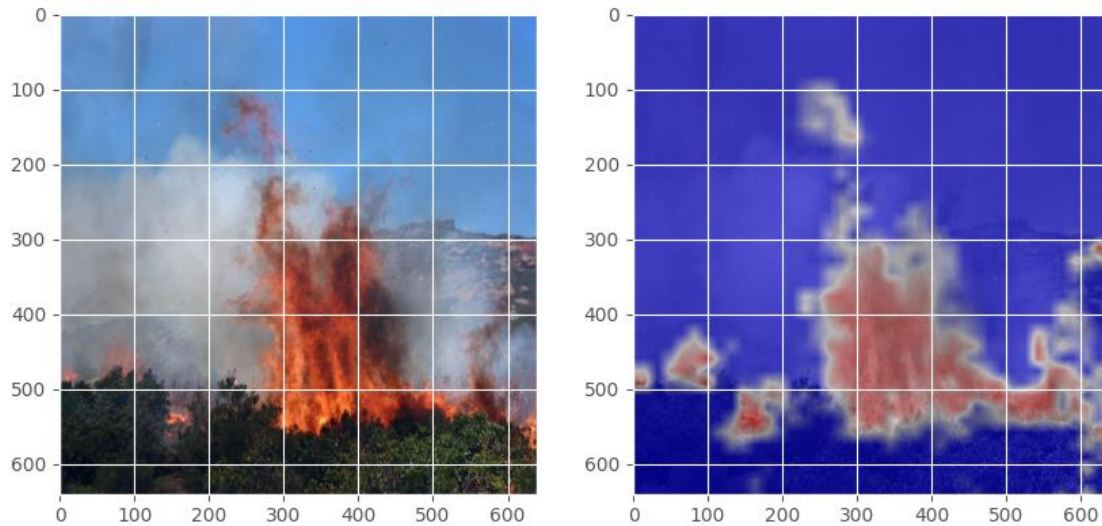


Results on a new Mean Average Precision  
(IoU threshold = 0.5).

| CNN   | ViT   |
|-------|-------|
| 89.97 | 87.66 |

# Fire Detection

***Improved Visual Transformers as backbones for fire detection tasks.***



A vector embedding mechanism adds more weight on the corresponding 'fire' vectors of the ViT output.

Improved new Mean Average Precision.

| CNN   | ViT   | Weighted ViT |
|-------|-------|--------------|
| 89.97 | 87.66 | 92.05        |

# Fire Segmentation

## Segmentation Architectures

| MODELS            | MEAN IoU |
|-------------------|----------|
| BiseNet           | 0.9140   |
| BiseNet-Resnet101 | 0.86989  |
| PID-Net           | 0.91408  |



New fire segmentation evaluation metrics accounting for:

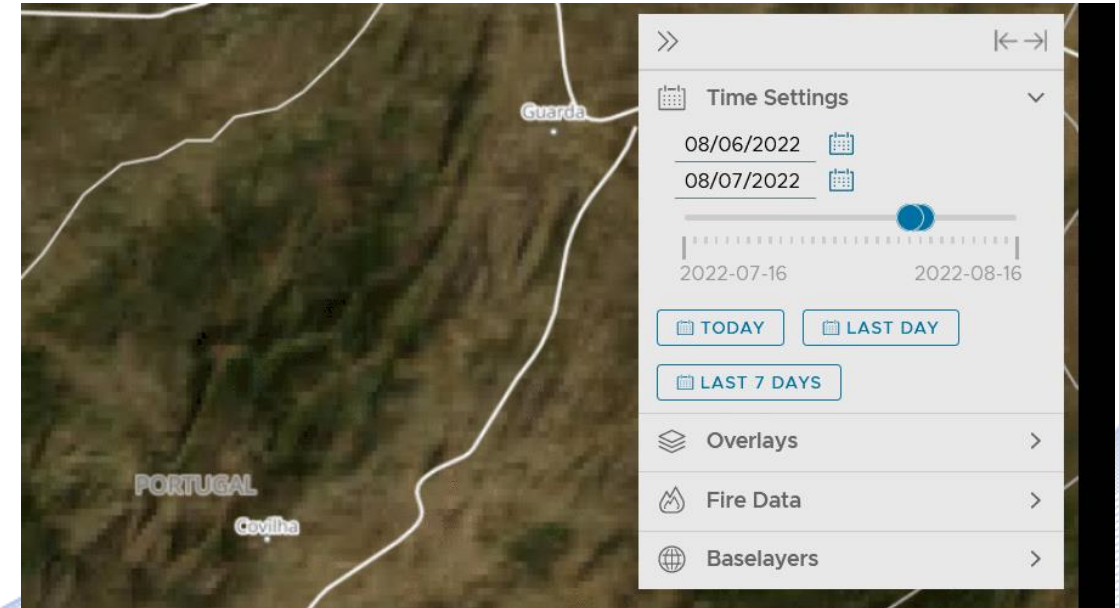
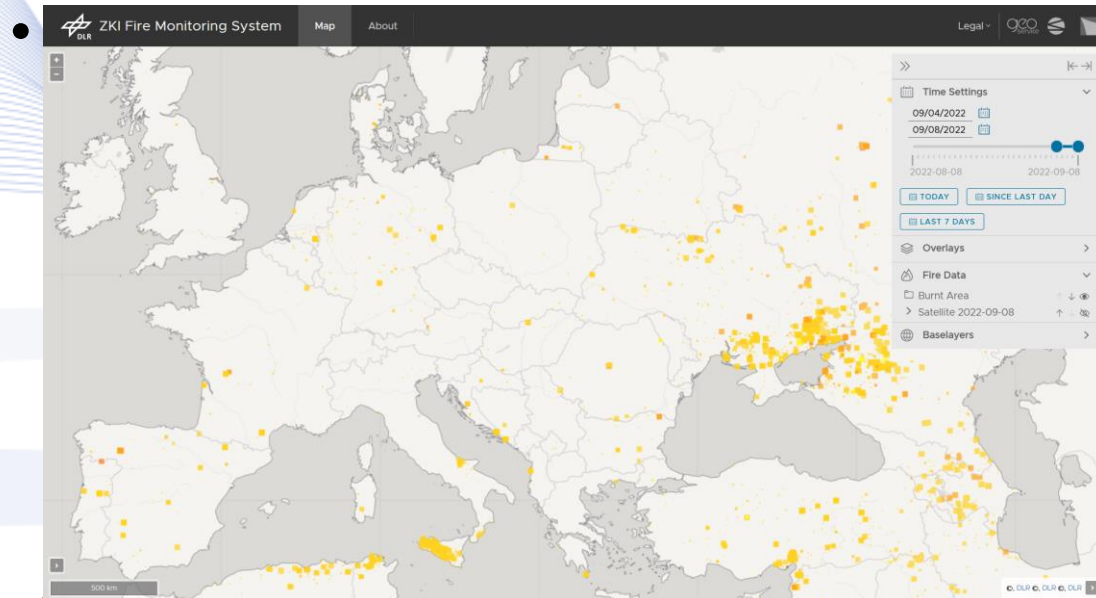
1. The number of fire hot-spots in a frame.
2. The distance between the fire hot-spots.
3. The spread of the fire.



# Burnt area monitoring

## *Near real-time burnt area monitoring*

- Burnt area monitoring system in satellite images.
- It allows overview of current wildfire activity throughout Europe: <https://services.zki.dlr.de/fire>



Zoom region: Huge wildfire in Portugal over several consecutive days (August 2022).

# Georegistration



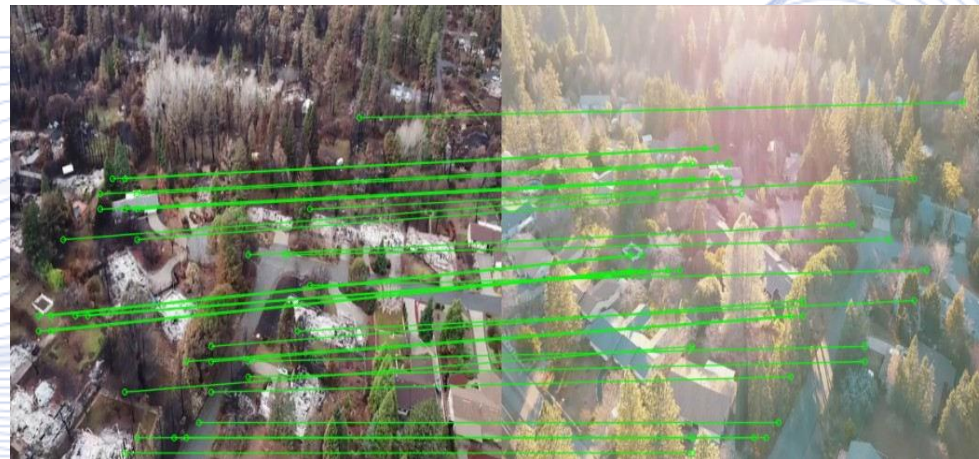
Geovisual analytics refers to the ***analytical reasoning with visual geospatial information***.

- Geospatial data include location information on Earth surface.
- Disaster area images/videos must be geolocalized on:
  - Orthophotomaps
  - Geolocalized pre-event images and videos.
- ***Georegistration***
  - Visual place recognition DNNs can be used to retrieve a ***pre-event image*** from a database, given a ***post-event image***.
  - RANSAC can find patch correspondences between the two such images.
  - Then the centers of these patches are given as prompts to a region segmentation algorithm to acquire a ***region similarity map***.



# Georegistration

***Burnt region georegistration.***





# Georegistration

## *Burnt region georegistration.*



Burnt region, pre-fire image, and their similarity map.

# Flood Segmentation

Supervised DNN training on a flood dataset:

- ***CNN – I2I*** uses ***Bisenet*** as main branch, and a generator network as an auxiliary neural branch.
  - **Result: 87.65 % mIoU** at the validation set.
- ***PSPNet (Pyramid Scene Parsing)*** with *Resnet50* as backbone.
  - **Result: 87.5 % mIoU** at the validation set.
- Test DNN ability to generalize on unknown target domains (different regions, different sceneries).



# Flood Segmentation



Flood in Emilia-Romagna, Italy (May 2023), (**81.84% mIoU**).



# Object Detection and Tracking in Floods

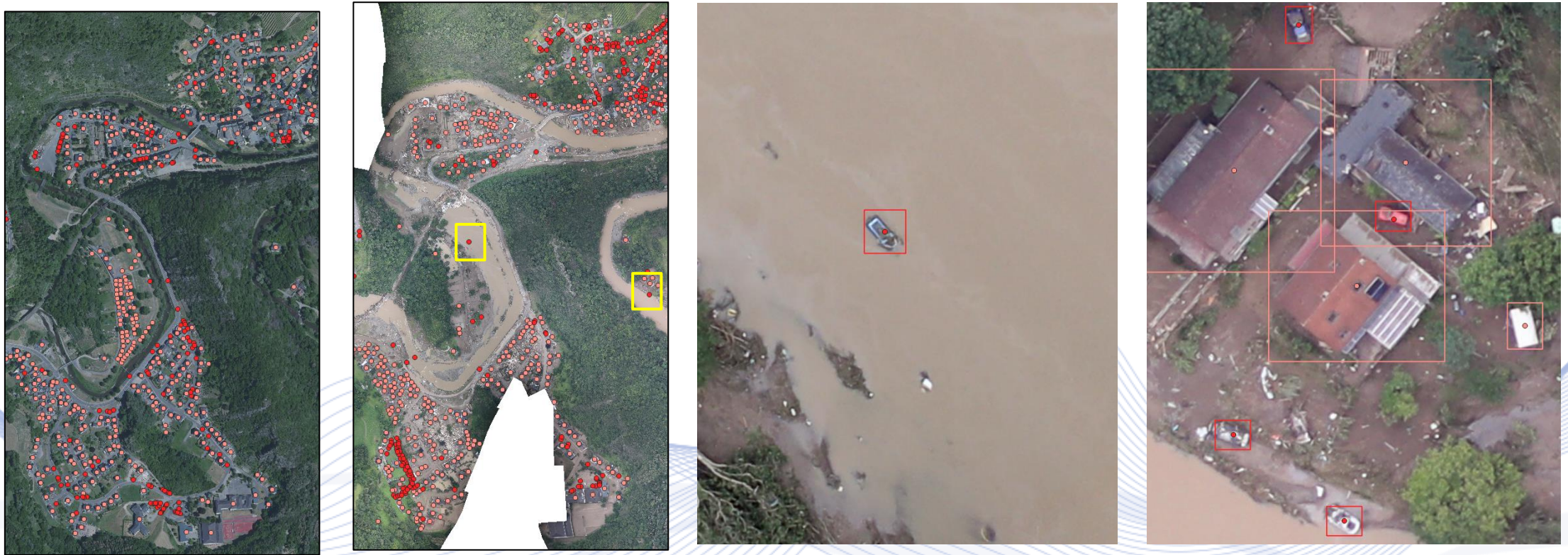
DNN models, pretrained on COCO dataset were used to detect classes of interest (***cars, persons***) that may be in danger).



YOLOv6 4.0 small version in person, car detection in Thessaly floods, Greece (September 2023).



# Flood mapping



● Buildings ● Vehicles

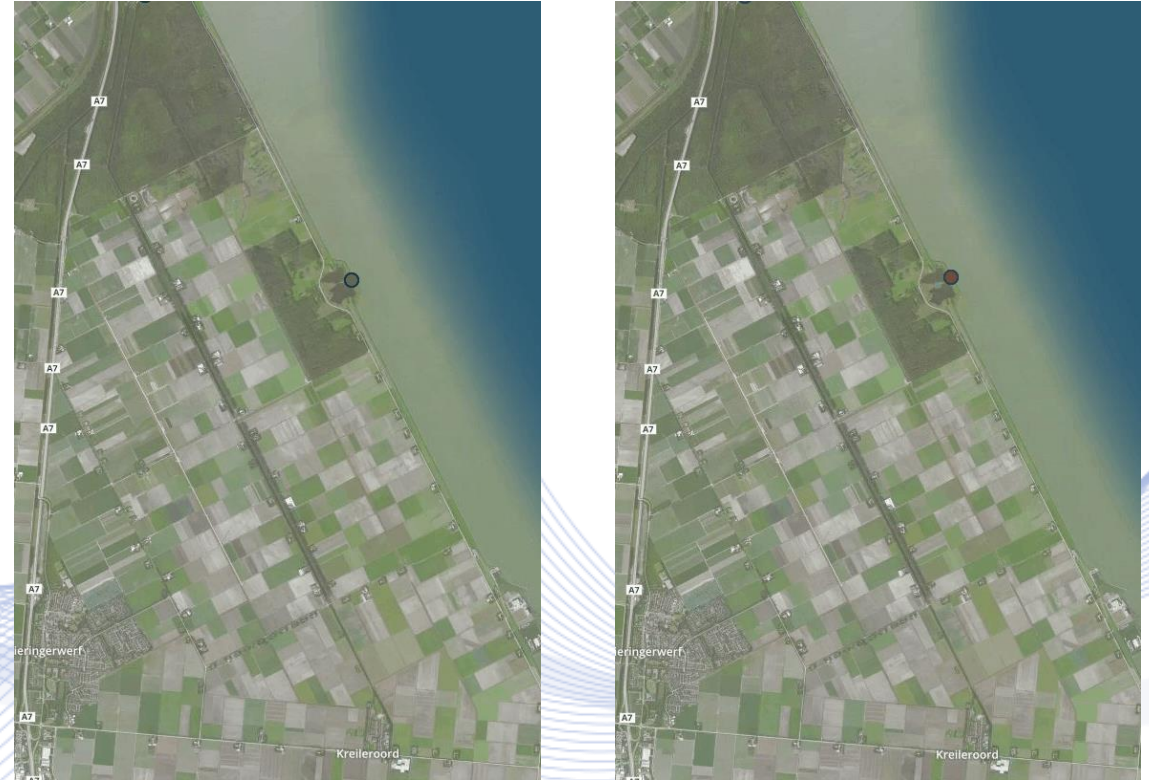
Flood mapping using satellite and aerial images.



# Flood Modeling - prediction

## *Hydrodynamic simulation software*

- Flood modelling in urban-suburban areas.
- Projection of results in a 2D map.



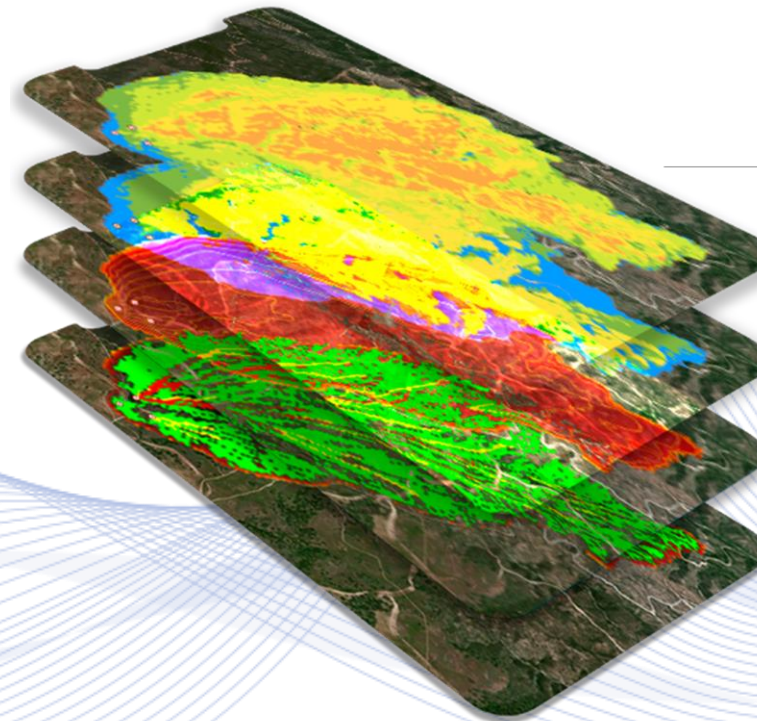
<https://3diwatermanagement.com/learn/publications/>



# Forest fire modeling

Simulation of the **wildfire spread and behavior** in space and time.

- Effect of meteorological factors and forest modeling.
- Real-time analysis of wildfire behavior.
- Decision making for suppression activities, resource allocation and population evacuation.



## FIRE BEHAVIOUR OUTPUTS LAYERS

RATE OF SPREAD

FIRELINE INTENSITY

ARRIVAL TIME

FIRE PATH

OTHERS: FLAME LENGTH

Wildfire Analyst® FireSim.

# Big Data Analytics for Natural Disaster Management

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# TEMA project



**Acronym:** TEMA

**Call:** RIA, HORIZON-CL4-2022-DATA-01

**Grant agreement number:** 101093003

**Duration:** 01/12/2022 - 30/11/2026

**Total Project Funding:** 11,340,223.50 €

**Funding for AUTH (coordinator):** 1,381,875.00 €



# TEMA Consortium



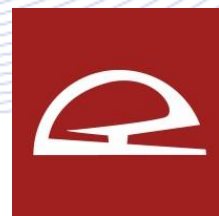
- 19 Partners all over Europe
- AUTH is the coordinator



Nelen & Schuurmans



Kajaani kaupunki



Fraunhofer



## Machine Learning

## Computer Vision

## Multimedia & Social Media

## Computer Graphics

- Computer Vision*
  - Semantic image/video analysis
  - Multi-view & stereoscopic image/video analysis
- Machine Learning*
  - Deep Learning & Neural Networks
  - Kernel Machines
  - Embedded AI for Robotics
- Multimedia & Social Media*
  - Semantic Multimedia & Social Media Analysis
  - Multimedia Protection and Forensics
  - Intelligent Cinematography
- Computer Graphics*

# AUTH/AIIA Lab



## Statistics

- ❑ 1250+ papers in academic conferences and journals
- ❑ 50 book chapters
- ❑ 11 books
- ❑ 34500+ citations (source: Google Scholar)

## Personnel

- ❑ 5 Faculty Members
- ❑ 3 Post-Docs
- ❑ 20+ researchers

## Leader in SIMAR Tasks

- ❑ WP4: Intelligent Support of Workers
- ❑ T4.1 Artificial Intelligence system to reduce inspector workload and level of stress
- ❑ T5.2 Worker Support Functionalities Integration

## Overall: 75 RTD projects (EU and national)

- ❑ TEMA, Trusted Extremely Precise Mapping and Prediction for Emergency Management, HE (Coordinator), (ongoing)
- ❑ SIMAR, Safe Inspection and Maintenance supporting workers with modular robots, Artificial intelligence, and augmented Reality, HE, (ongoing)
- ❑ AI4EUROPE, An AI-On-Demand Platform to support research excellence in Europe, HE, (ongoing)
- ❑ AERIAL-CORE, Aerial Cognitive integrated multi-task Robotic system with Extended operation range and safety, H2020. (ongoing)
- ❑ AI4Media, A Centre of Excellence delivering next generation AI Research and Training at the service of Media, Society and Democracy, H2020. (ongoing)
- ❑ MULTIDRONE, Autonomous UAV fleet for outdoor media production, (Coordinator), H2020



Prof. Ioannis Pitas



Dr. Christos Papaioannidis



# R&D cooperation opportunities in AIIA Lab



- **Many open Postdoc, PhD, MSc research positions.**
- International AI Doctoral Academy (AIDA)
  - **Short young researcher visits.**

# International AI Doctoral Academy (AIDA)

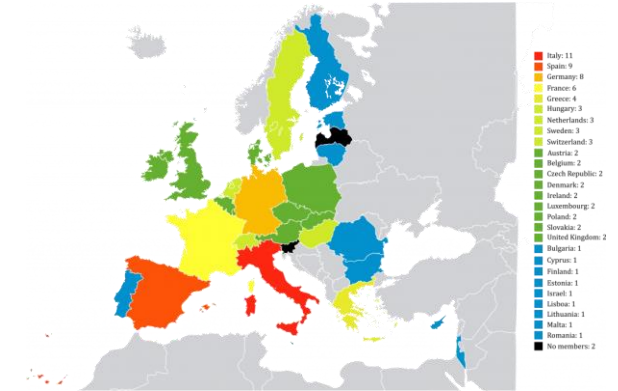


Excellence in AI PhD research and education.

## Membership:

78 members (59 AI Universities, and R&D centers, companies).

Geographical coverage of almost the entire Europe.



## Operation highlights:

- **AIDA Lecturers:** 128 .
- **AIDA Students:** 201 (186 PhD and 15 Post Docs).
- **Junior fellows exchange program:** 74 applications, 60 completed, 12 in progress, 2 scheduled for next period.
- **AIDA courses:** 60 delivered courses in total (2020-2023), 15 planned ones .
- **AIDA courses** have attracted a total of **1,800+ participants** .
- **AIDA email list registrants:** 806+.
- **37 Lectures** in AI Excellence Lecture Series attracting ~127 attendees on average.
- **144 AIDA AI educational resources.**
- **22 AIDA educational material curators** (15 from AI4Media).

# Acknowledgements



- This lecture has received funding from the European Union's European Union Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement 101093003 (TEMA).
- ***Several TEMA partners, notably USE, DLR and KEMEA, provided material that was incorporated in this presentation.***
- This lecture reflects only the authors' views. The European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.



# Q & A

**Thank you very much for your attention!**

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