



High Performance Wireless Research and Education Network  
*A Wireless Safety and Education Network for Society and Science*  
<http://hpwren.ucsd.edu/>



# Outline

1. Multi-Hazard Networks
2. HPWREN
3. AlertTahoe
4. Future Opportunities

# Multi-Hazard

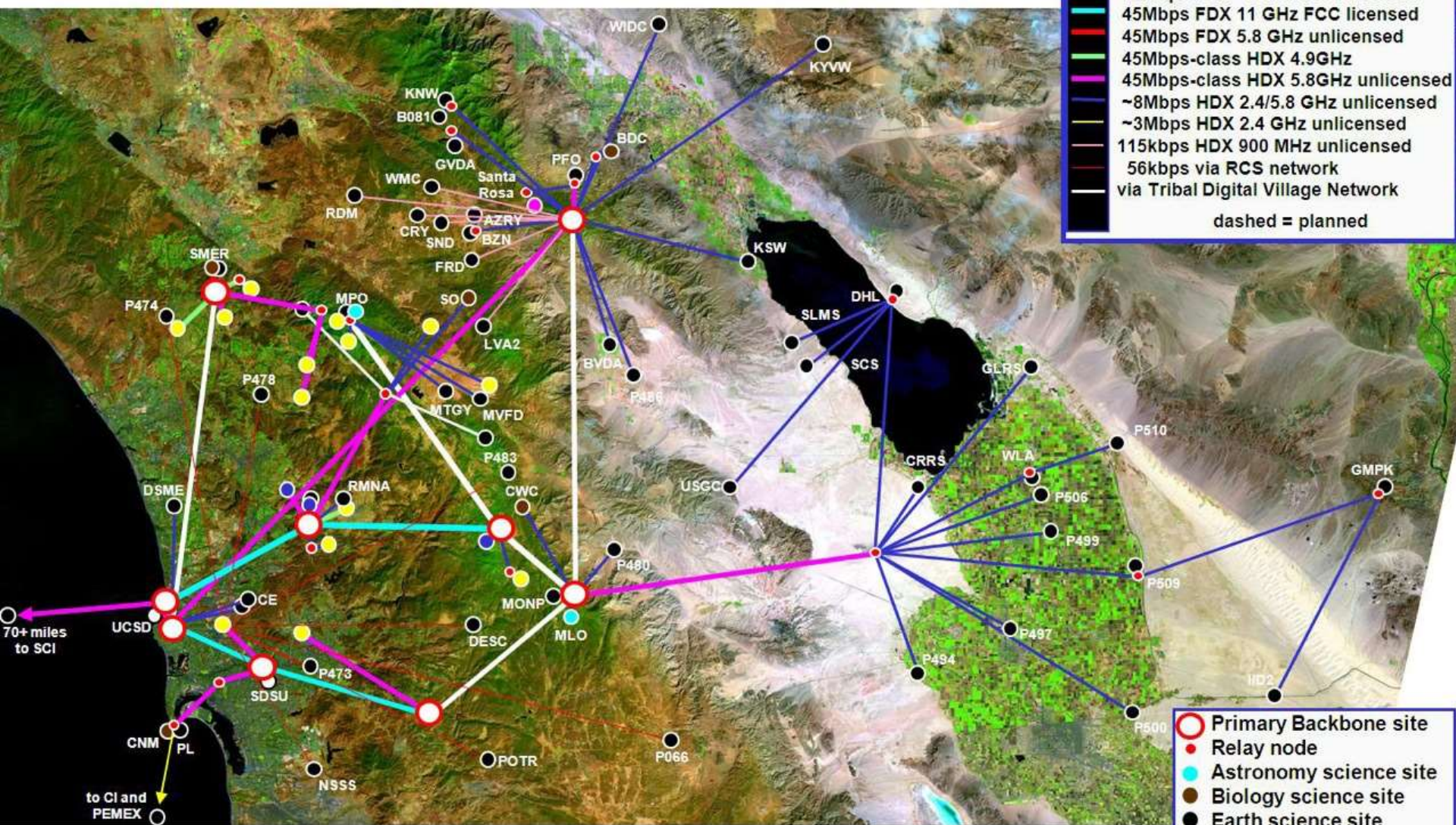
## Networks

Environmental Sensor  
Networks

- Sensors in remote sites
- Communications
  - Internet accessible
- Real time
- Research networks
  - High quality data
- Public Safety networks
  - Reliable



# HPWREN topology – January 2015



- 155Mbps FDX 6 GHz FCC licensed
  - 155Mbps FDX 11 GHz FCC licensed
  - 45Mbps FDX 6 GHz FCC licensed
  - 45Mbps FDX 11 GHz FCC licensed
  - 45Mbps FDX 5.8 GHz unlicensed
  - 45Mbps-class HDX 4.9GHz
  - 45Mbps-class HDX 5.8GHz unlicensed
  - ~8Mbps HDX 2.4/5.8 GHz unlicensed
  - ~3Mbps HDX 2.4 GHz unlicensed
  - 115kbps HDX 900 MHz unlicensed
  - 56kbps via RCS network
  - via Tribal Digital Village Network
- dashed = planned

- Primary Backbone site
- Relay node
- Astronomy science site
- Biology science site
- Earth science site
- University site
- Researcher location
- Native American site
- Public Safety site

← approximately 50 miles: →

Note: locations are approximate

# HPWREN Background

- Started in 2000 under National Science Foundation grant
- Largest stakeholders
  - Caltech - Mt Palomar Observatory
  - San Diego County fire fighting agencies
  - San Diego Gas and Electric
  - San Diego State University
  - Seismic Warning Systems, Inc.
  - UC San Diego
    - San Diego Supercomputer Center
    - California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology
    - Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- Shared resources
  - CalFire
  - San Diego Sheriff



# HPWREN Background

- Started in 2000 under National Science Foundation grant
- Major stakeholders
- Shared resources



# HPWREN Real Time Camera Imagery

- Fire detection
- Fire monitoring
- Fire perimeter mapping
- First used on the 2002 Pines fire in San Diego County
- Used on all major San Diego county wildfires since then
- Youtube animation videos posted for
  - 2003 Cedar Fire
  - 2006 Horse Fire
  - 2007 Harris and Witch Creek Fires
  - 2013 Chariot, DeLuz, Lyons, Mountain, and Silver Fires
  - 2014 Banner, Bernardo, Highway, Poinsettia, and Tomahawk Fires



# 14 May 2014: 9 Simultaneous Active Fires in San Diego County



## San Diego County Red Mountain Fire Cameras

- Southeast (left) “Highway” Fire
- Southwest (center rear) “Poinsettia” Fire
- West (right) “Tomahawk” Fire





# Mountain Fire near Idyllwild - July 2013

5.131115 Toro Peak West, <http://hpwren.ucsd.edu>



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# AlertTahoe

Access to Leverage Emergency information in Real Time

Multi-purpose, Integrated Hazard Platform



**Fire**



**Earthquake**

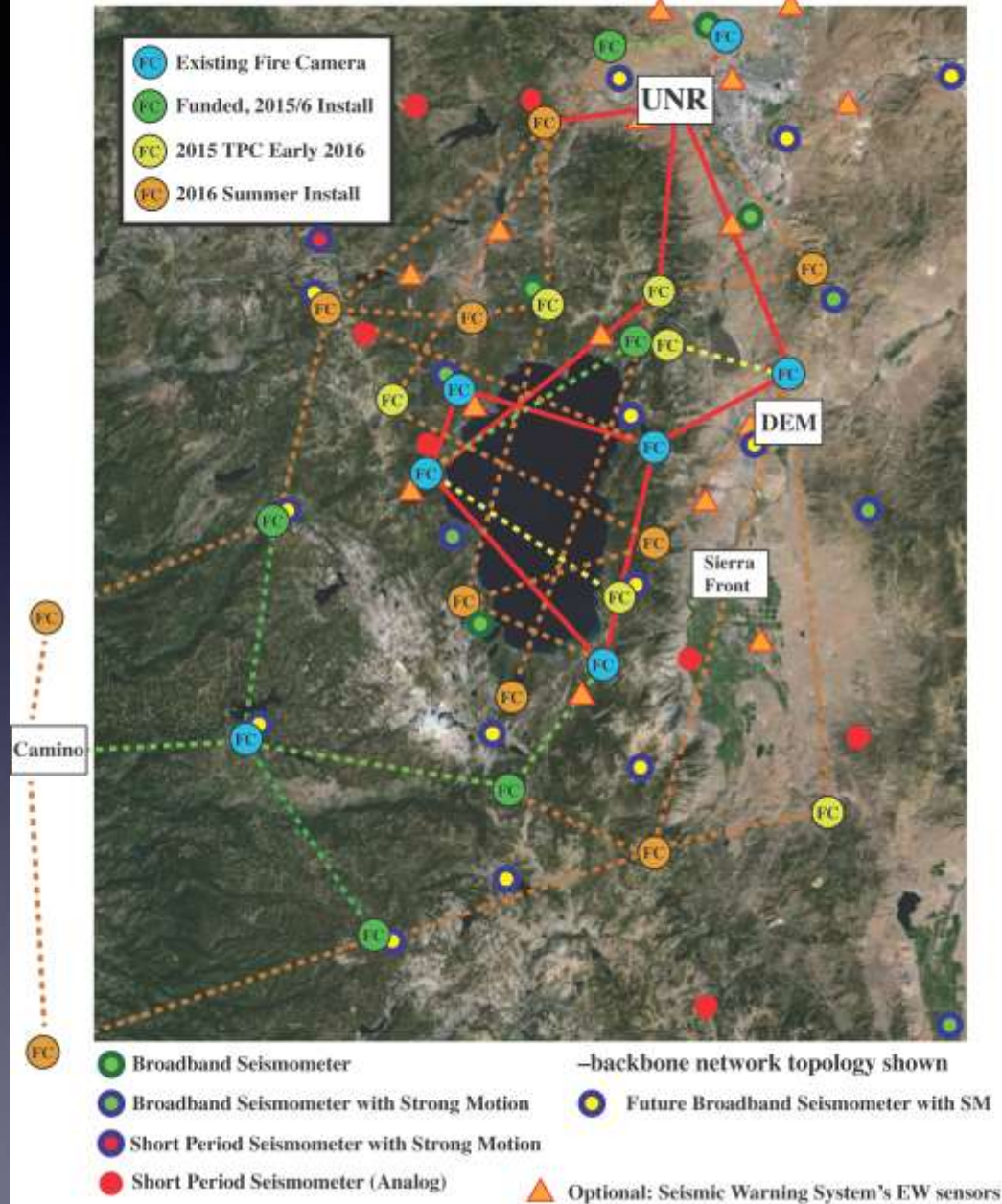


**Flood**

...it's the network and scalable!

AlertTahoe

### AlertTahoe Seismic & Fire Camera Network Topology



Multi-Hazard

# Cold Springs Fire, Nevada, August 15th, 2015—2nd night



#progress

Nevada Seismological Laboratory  
Mackay School of Earth Sciences & Engineering  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO.

# Tahoe Fire Cameras

ALERT(Tahoe) Wildfires Earthquakes Map About DONATE!

Current View

Axis: Heavenly Az: 159.7 Y: -52.10 Yr: -6.78 Z: 1.0 PPF: Fast Stopped Burning Stopped Temp: 95.0 F 89.6 2015/06/20 21:11:07.05

Loaflet | Map data © 2014 OpenStreetMap contributors, Imagery © 2014 MapQuest

BLM Camera Sites | Alert Camera Sites

Heavenly Ski Area California Tahoe Conservancy Snow Valley Peak Homewood Ski Area McClellan Peak

Nevada Seismological Laboratory, © 2014,  
Mackay School of Earth Sciences & Engineering  
College of Science

Nevada Seismological Laboratory  
1664 N Virginia Street  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Reno, Nevada, USA 89557

EX ASPERIS MCMXXIV

- Twitter public interface
- Proxy web interface
- Time-lapse interface ✓
- Lightning strike overlay ✓
- Machine vision, auto detect
- “10 gig E” web interface ✓
- Cloud-based, scalability
- Fire lat, long positioning ✓

# North Tahoe CTC Site



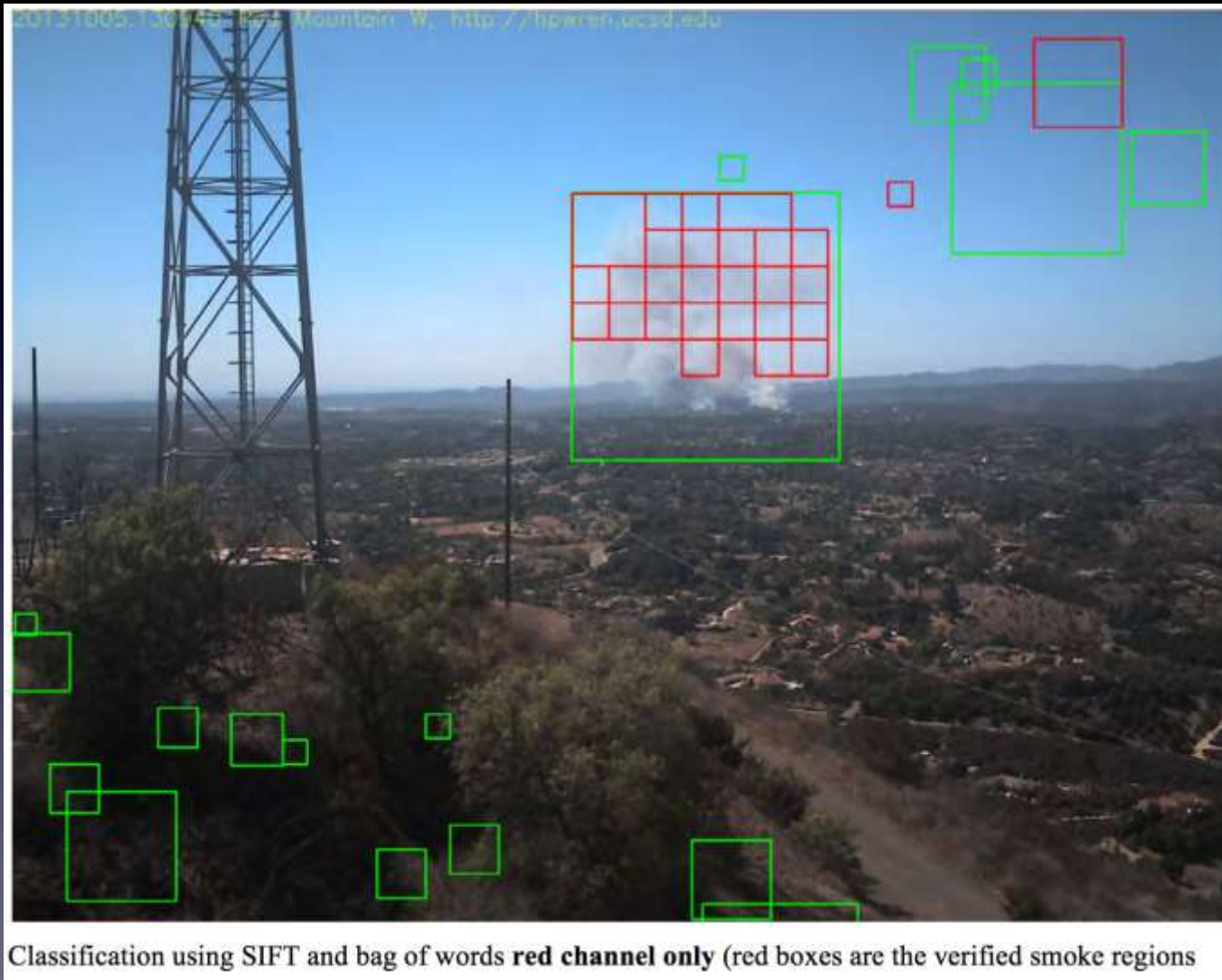
Solar Only Camera/  
Seismometer Site

King Fire Sept. 17th, 2014

Near-IR band



Machine Vision Algorithm underway, Raul Rojas (UNR), Carl Pennypacker (LBL)



–pipeline implementation, planned 2017-18

Mountain Fire – SoCal

# Callaghan Peak, August 10th, 2015



Nevada Seismological Laboratory  
Mackay School of Earth Sciences & Engineering  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

## BLM Wildland Cameras

### BLM Cameras Current View



Axis=Callaghan Az:210.4 X:+62.01 Y:+1.27 Z:4.5 PTZ: © 2015 Nevada Seismo Lab 2015:08:10 16:08:04.81

Leaflet | Map data © 2014 OpenStreetMap contributors, Imagery © 2014 MapQuest

### BLM Camera Sites | Alert Camera Sites



Midas Peak



Jacks Peak



Callaghan Peak



Fairview Peak



# *Towards an Integrated Cyberinfrastructure for Scalable Data-Driven Monitoring, Dynamic Prediction and Resilience of Wildfires*



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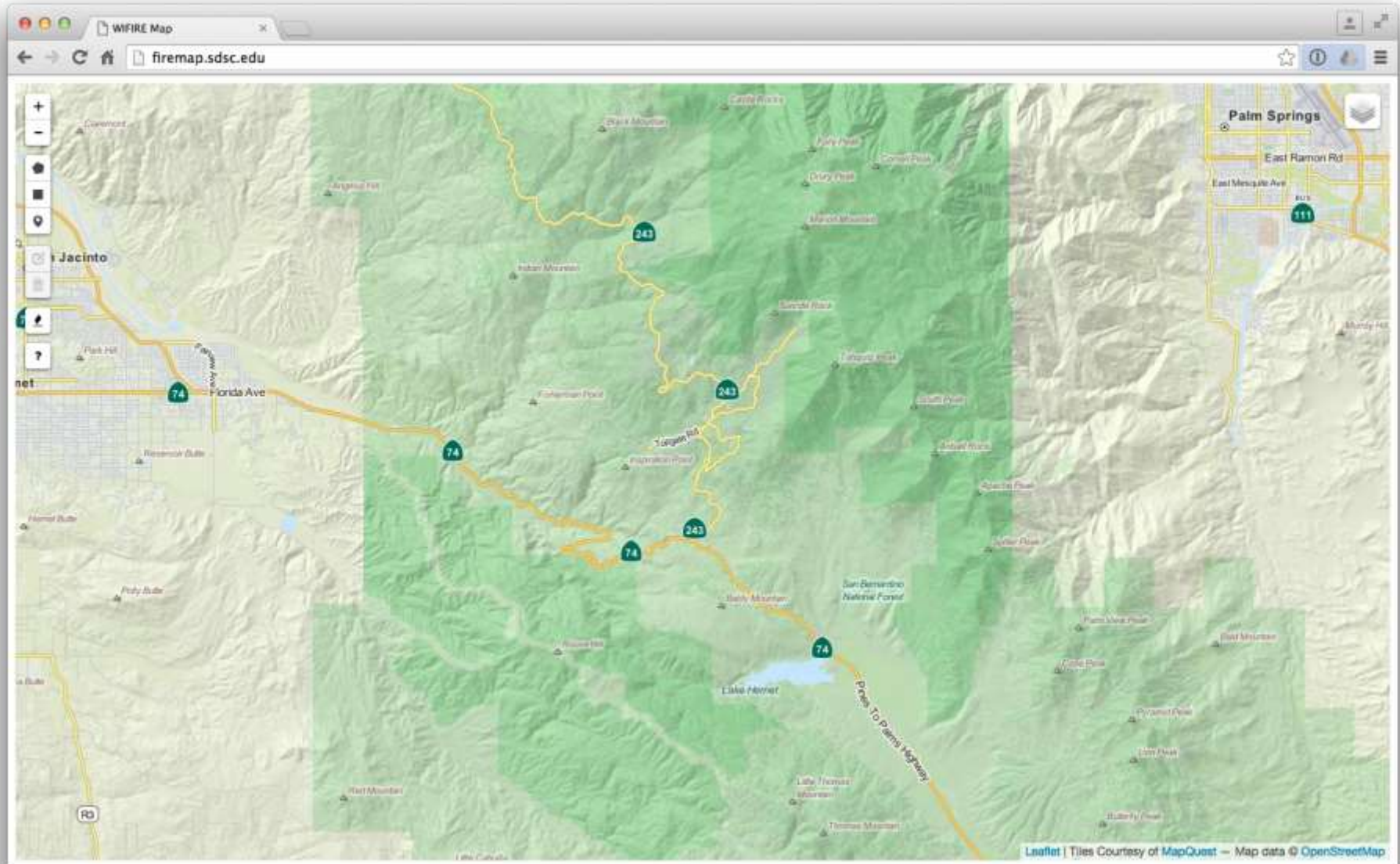


# Use Case: Fire Growth

- *Goal:* Simulate fire growth in southern California
- Run FARSITE and Firefly
- Inputs:
  - Landscape (topography, fuel, etc.)
  - Weather (wind, temperature, humidity, etc.)
  - Ignition perimeter
- Outputs:
  - Fire perimeters
  - Intensity, flame length, spread rate, etc.



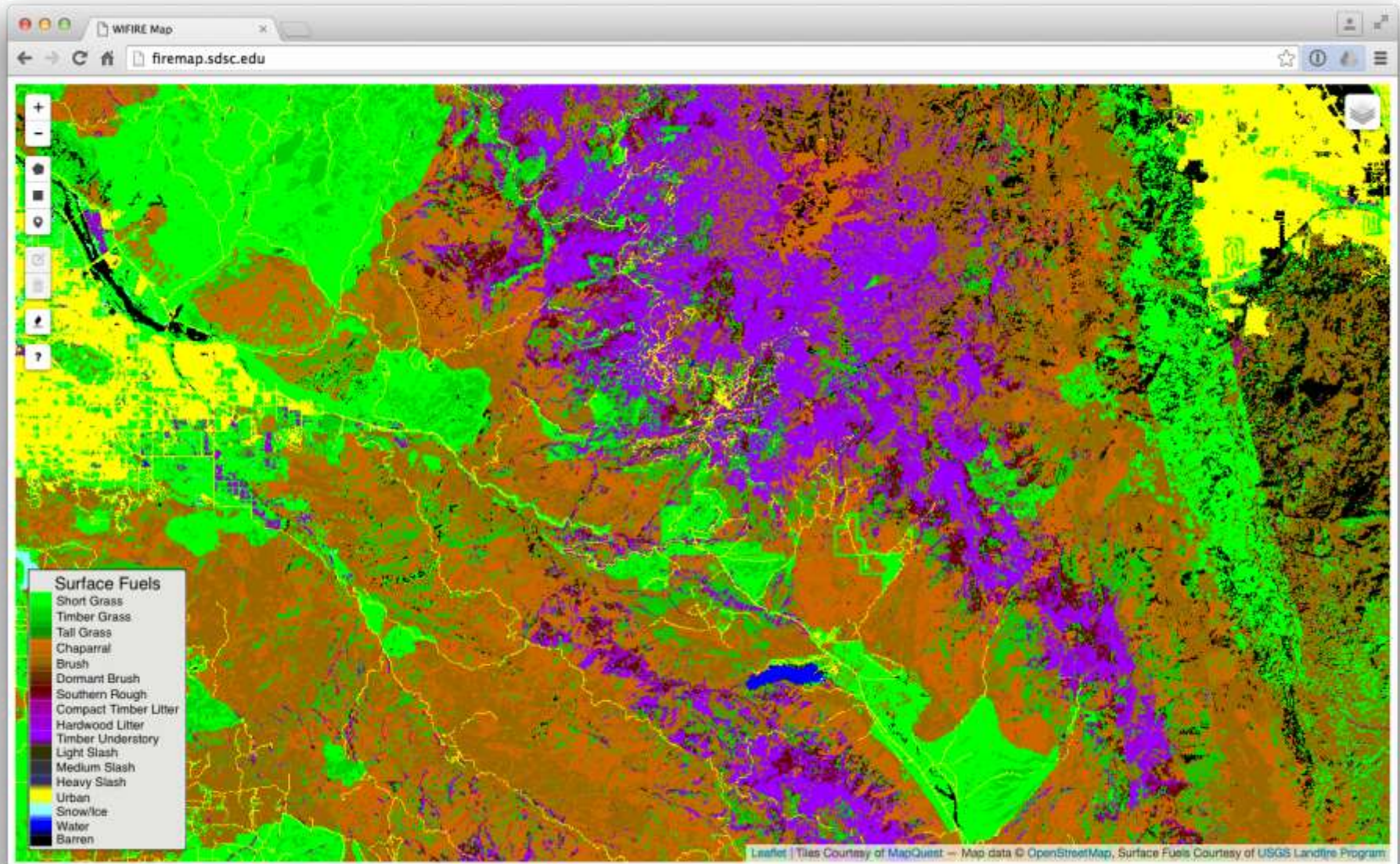
# Use Case: Fire Growth



WIFIRE is funded by  
NSF 1331615



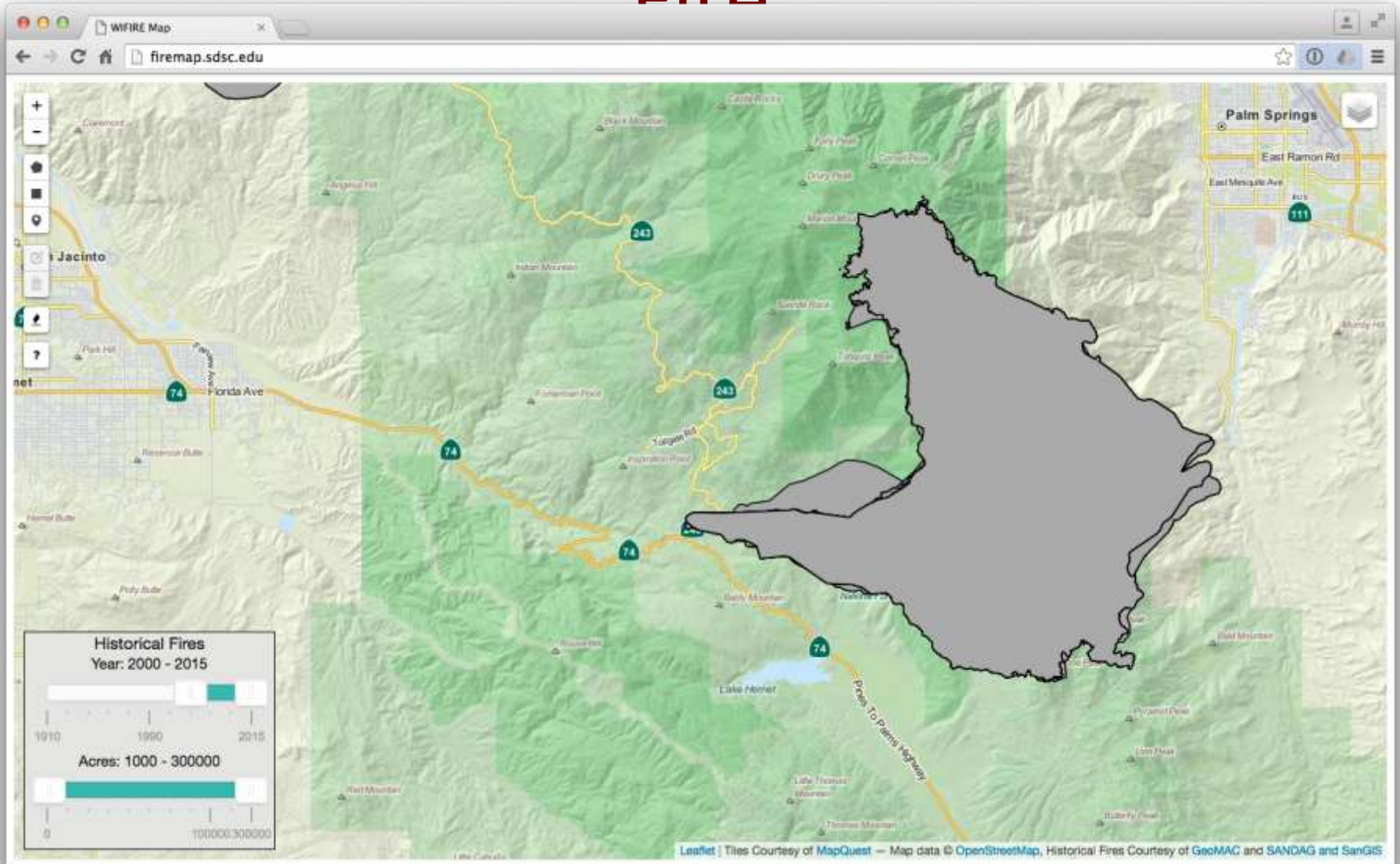
# Surface Fuels



WIFIRE is funded by  
NSF 1331615



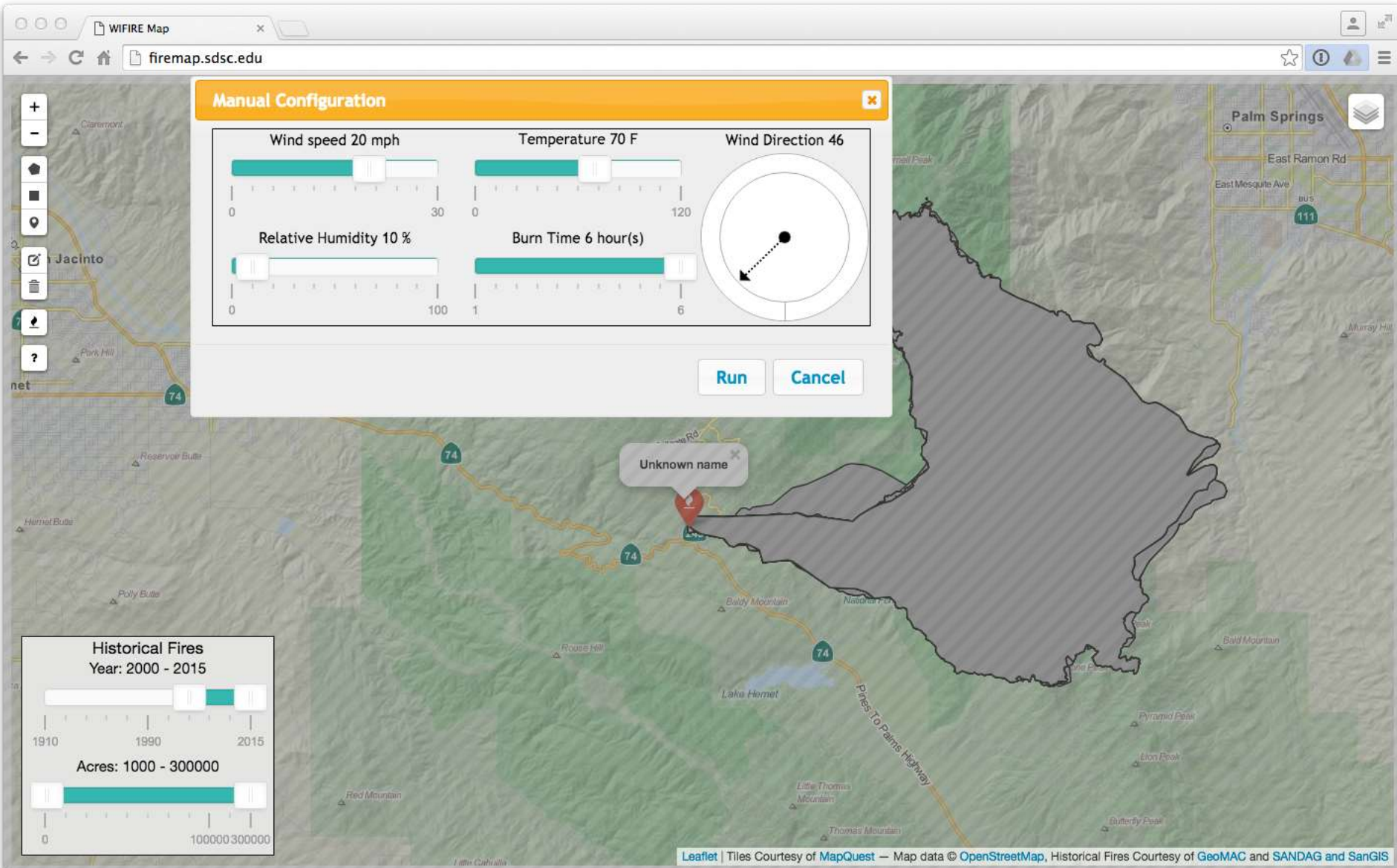
# Historical Fires - 2015 Mountain Fire



WIFIRE is funded by  
NSF 1331615



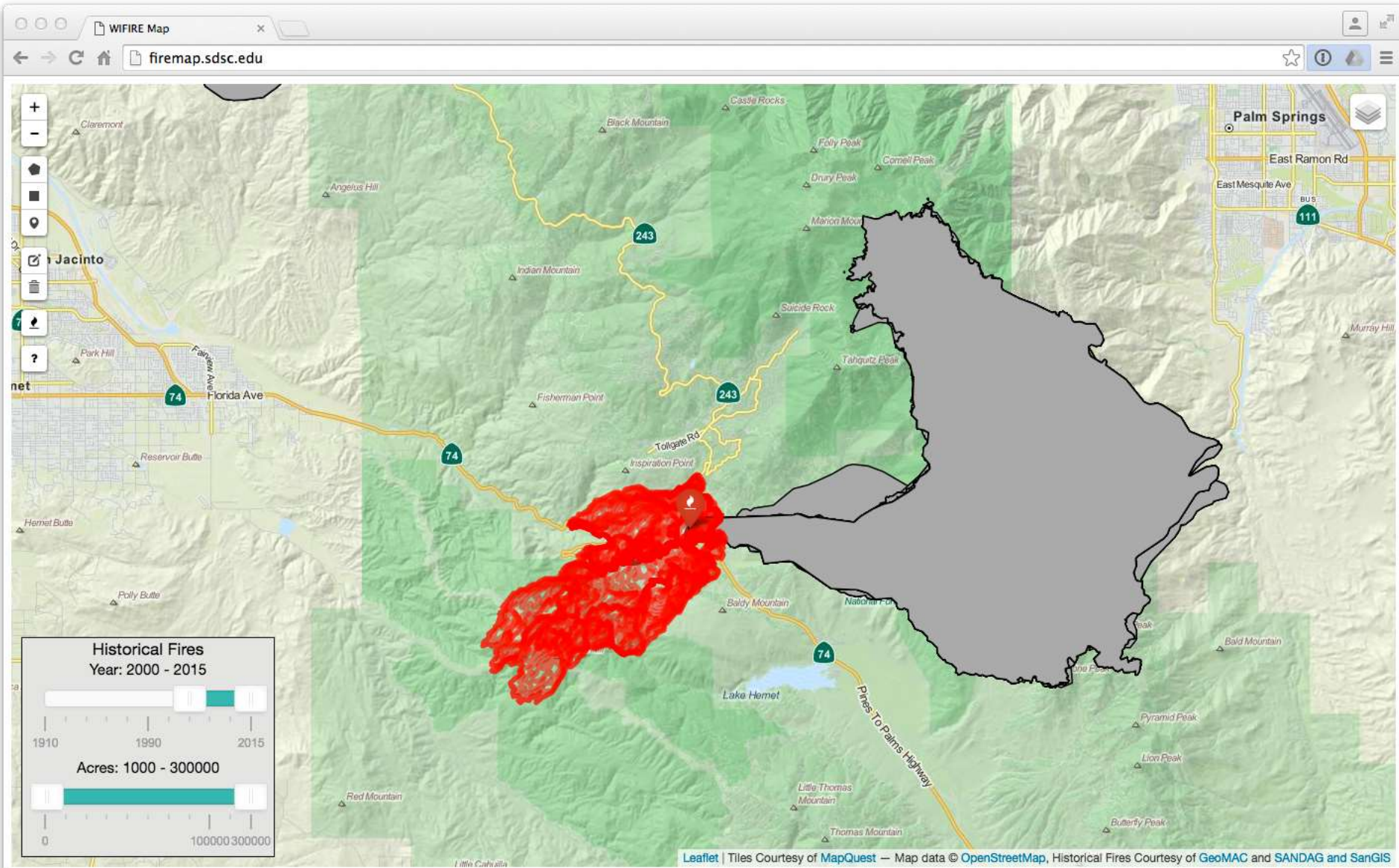
# Santa Ana Condition Parameters



WIFIRE is funded by  
NSF 1331615



# Fire Growth Model- 6 Hour Burn



WIFIRE is funded by  
NSF 1331615



# Santa Margarita River - December 28, 2004





# Santa Margarita River - February 25, 2003



# Multi-Hazard Networks

- Foundation is the network, not the sensor
- Microwave and fiber based communications
- Can attach any type of IP enabled sensor
- Greater bandwidth relative to cellular
  - requirement for fire camera networks
- Wide spread failure not associated with catastrophic events (i.e. cellular), or fiber damage
- Scalable, user determines failover paths



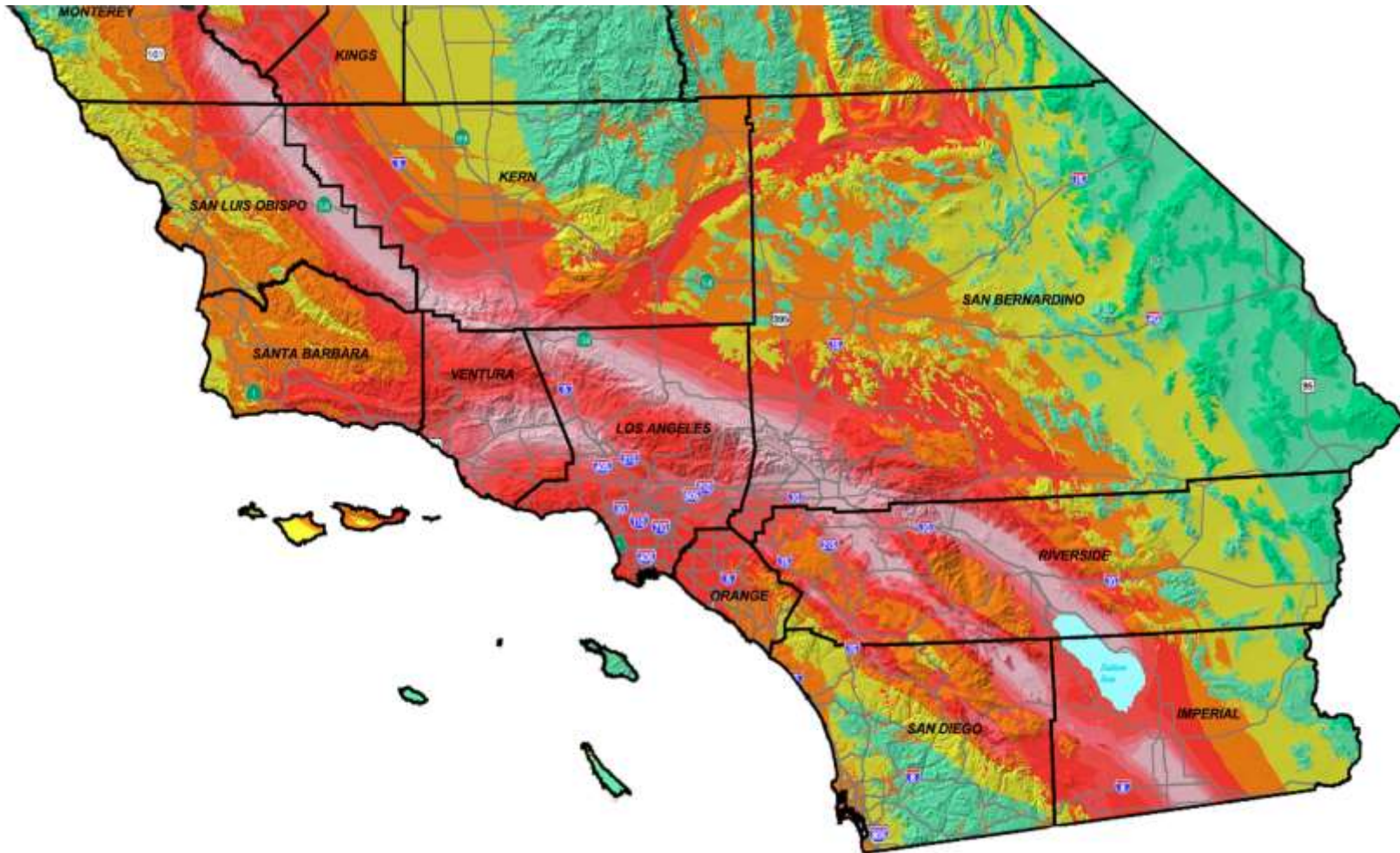
## Biology/Ecology sciences



# Mount Laguna sensor instrumentation



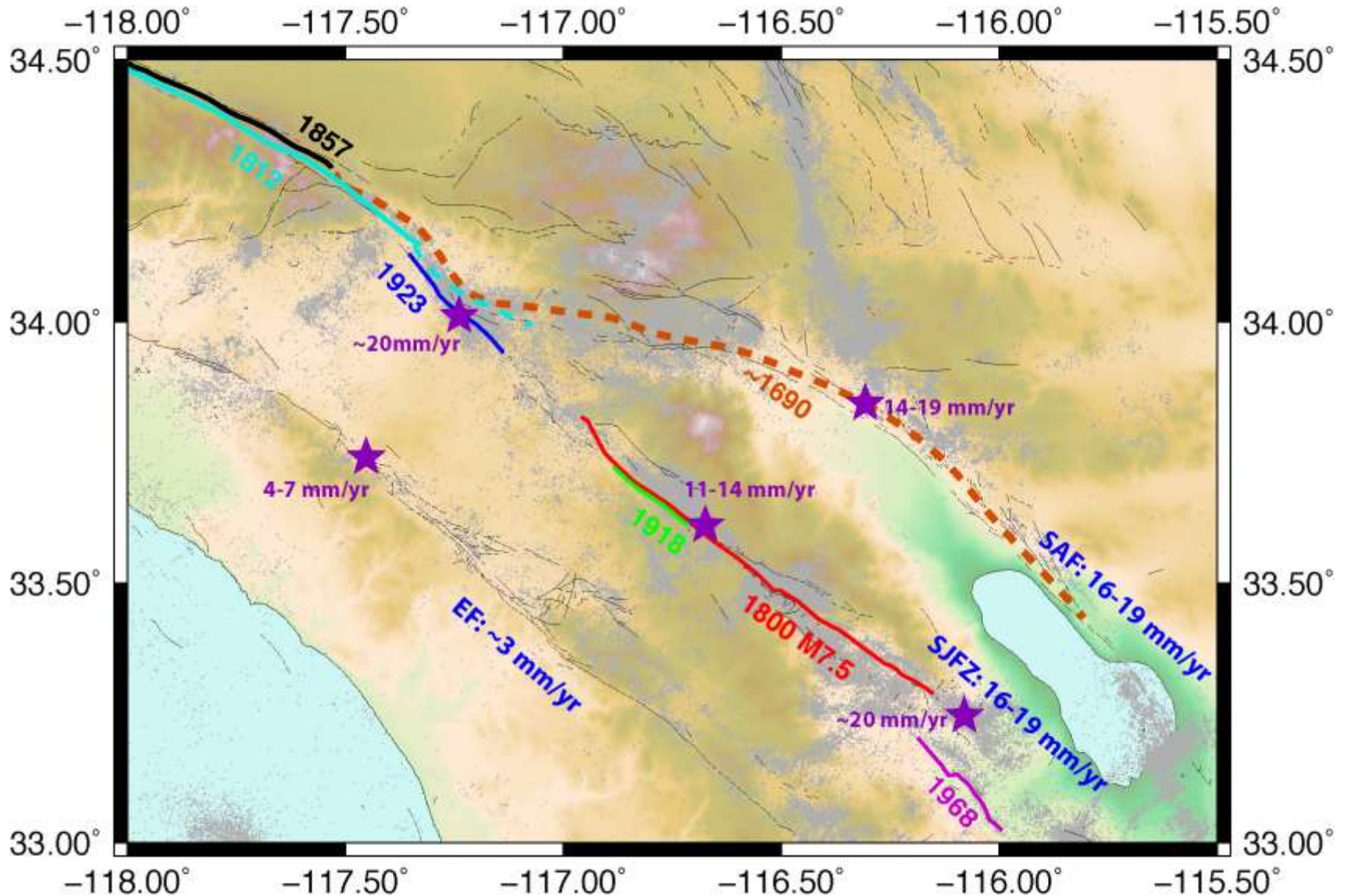
# Potential for Significant Ground Shaking



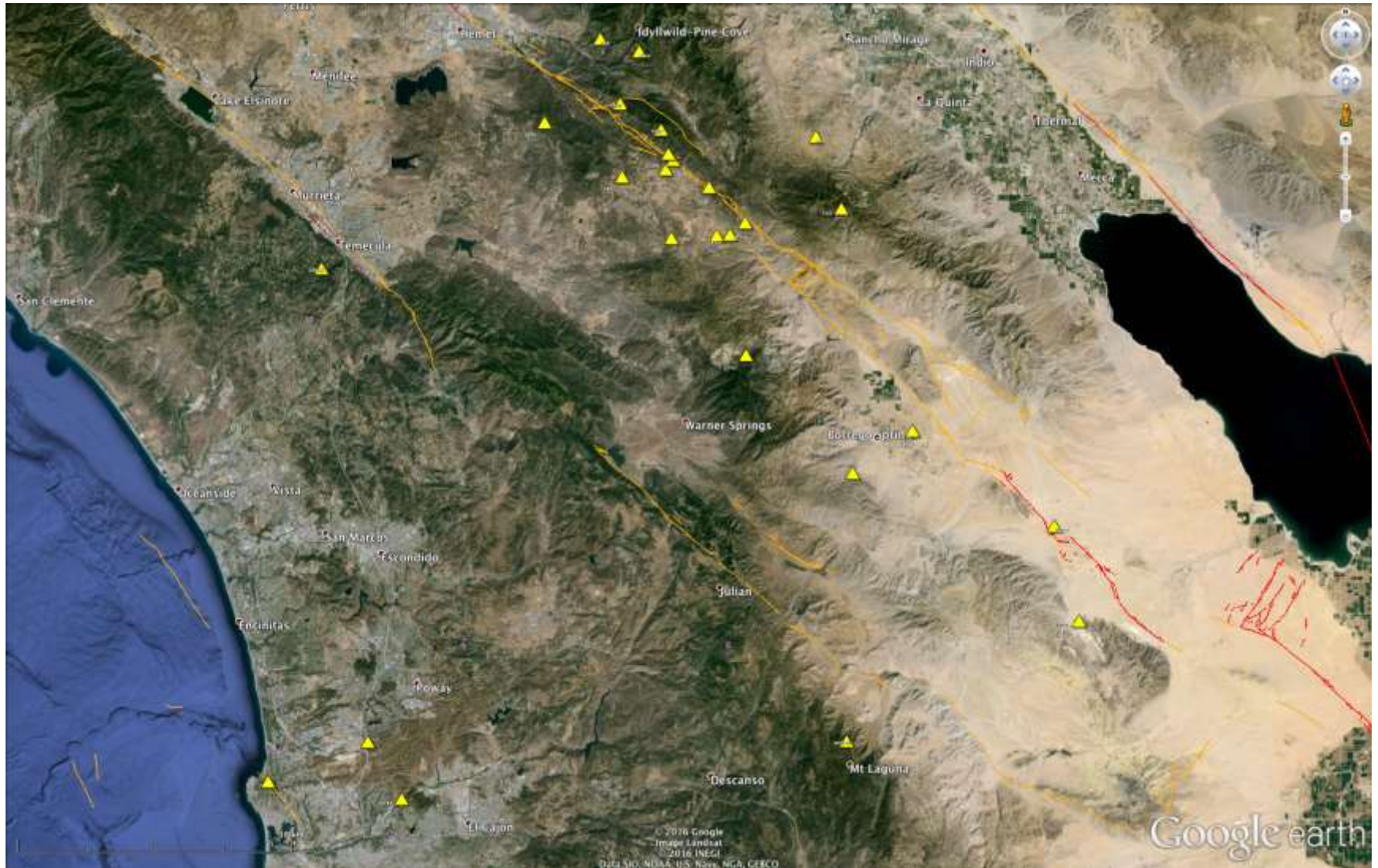
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# Southern California Major Surface Ruptures

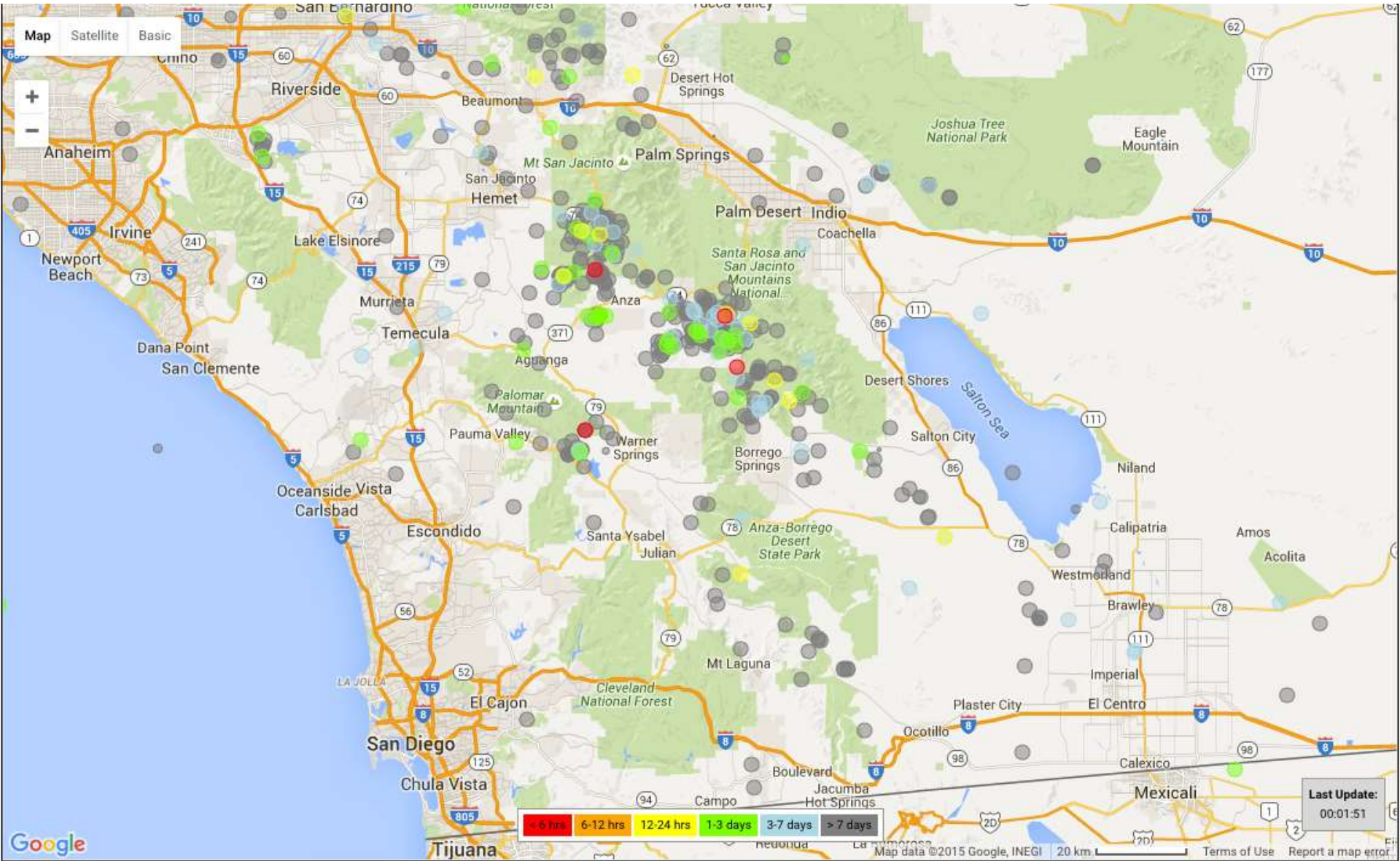


# ANZA Seismic Network



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Last Update:  
00:01:51



# Earthquake Early Warning Basics

1 In an earthquake, a rupturing fault sends out different types of waves. The fast-moving P-wave is first to arrive, but damage is caused by the slower S-waves and later-arriving surface waves.

2 Sensors detect the P-wave and immediately transmit data to an earthquake alert center where the location and size of the quake are determined and updated as more data become available.

3 A message from the alert center is immediately transmitted to your computer or mobile phone, which calculates the expected intensity and arrival time of shaking at your location.

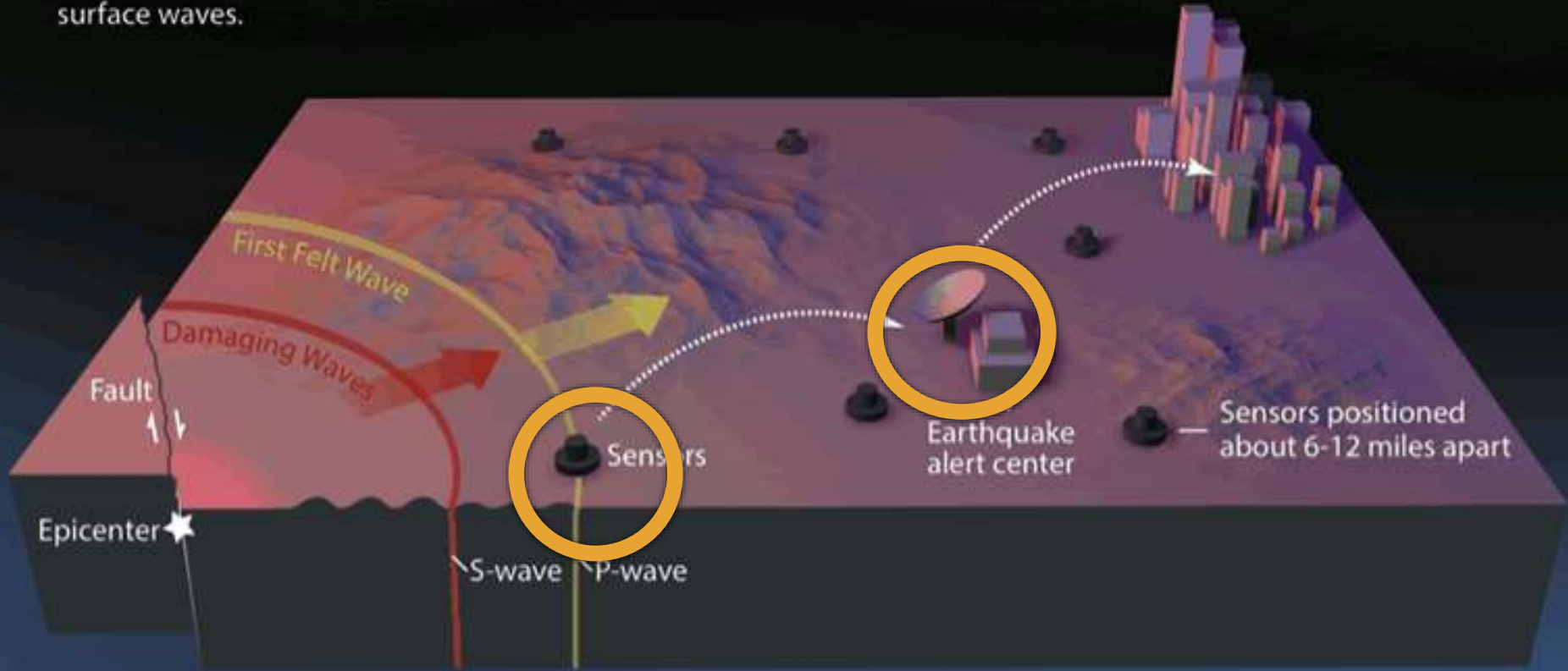


Image created by USGS

# Benefits of HPWREN and AlertTahoe

- Networking platform for multi-hazard sensor applications
  - Wild fires                      Cameras, met sensors
  - Extreme weather              Cameras, met sensors
  - Earthquakes                    Seismic sensors, GPS
- Provides early intel on fires
  - Allows faster and more effective response
    - Smaller fires
    - Better use of resources
    - Minimizes costs
  - Fire Detection algorithms ( UNR, UC Berkeley )
- National Weather Service uses cameras for daily/hourly weather updates
  - Extreme weather events
  - Smoke prediction
  - Health warnings
- Dedicated Secure Internet
- Chamber of Commerce mode
  - Views of weather and recreational areas
- Real-time public access to information
- Real-time aid in command decision making



# Path Forward

- Can Earthquake Early Warning/Alert Systems evolve from “one trick pony” networks standing guard for the generational event?
- Microwave-based Multi-Hazard Networks
  - have more constituents
  - lower overall costs to build/run due to sharing of infrastructure
  - are constantly tested
  - pay for themselves in a couple years (thanks to fire)
  - can attach any type of IP enabled sensor
  - access to remote environments
- Cellular technologies are still unproven during catastrophic events and have a poor performance in terms of blocks of downtime. Good for diversity, bad as core technology. Wide spread failure not associated with catastrophic events (i.e. cellular), or fiber damage





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