

Assessing Potential House Losses using PHOENIX RapidFire

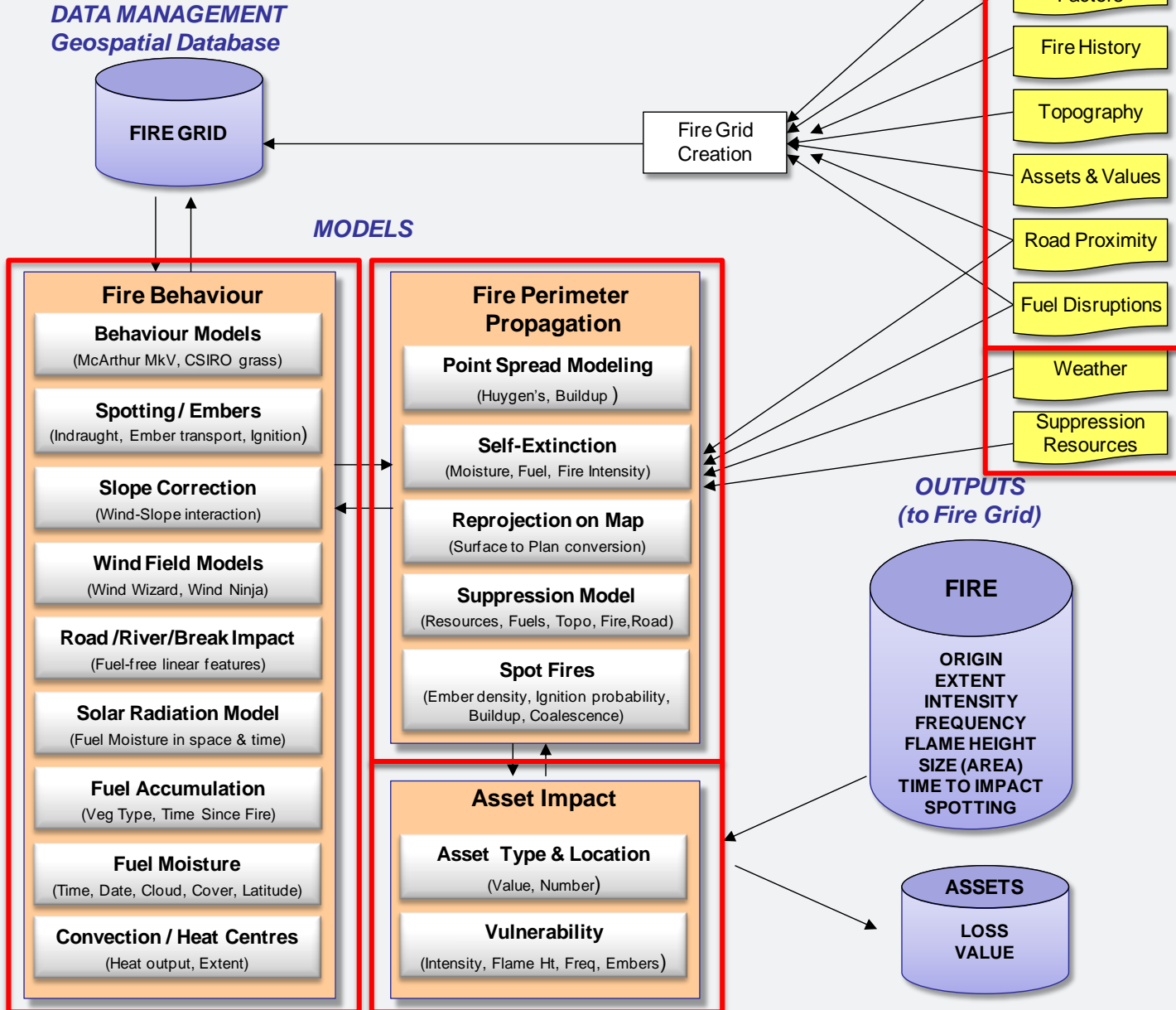
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Program: “Understanding Risk”

Project: “Fire Impact and Risk Evaluation - Decision Support Tool (FIRE-DST)”

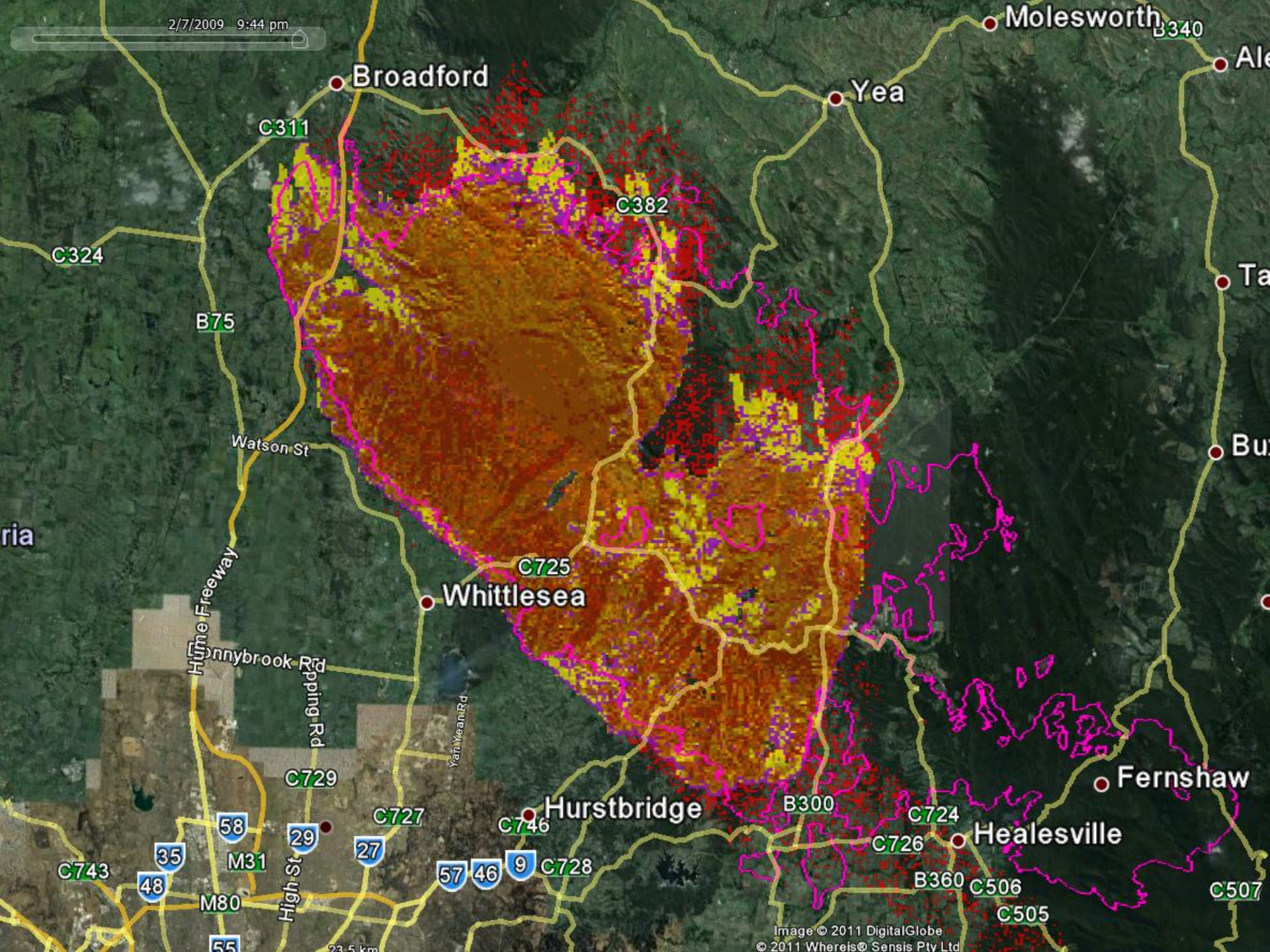
PHOENIX RapidFire



A deterministic, dynamic, continuous, empirical fire characterization model

- a) Deterministic** — combines mechanistic and empirical elements (not stochastic or physical)
- b) Dynamic** — inputs conditional on base fire behaviour conditions (not steady-state).
- c) Continuous** — fire spread is a continuous process calculated as perimeter point vectors (not discrete event or transition model, not CA).
- d) Empirical** — dynamics in model have been tuned to observed fire behaviour patterns over a range of wildfire situations

“Modelling is an abstraction of a complex reality in the simplest way that is adequate for the purpose.” (Mulligan, M. and Wainwright, J. (2004). Modelling and model building.)



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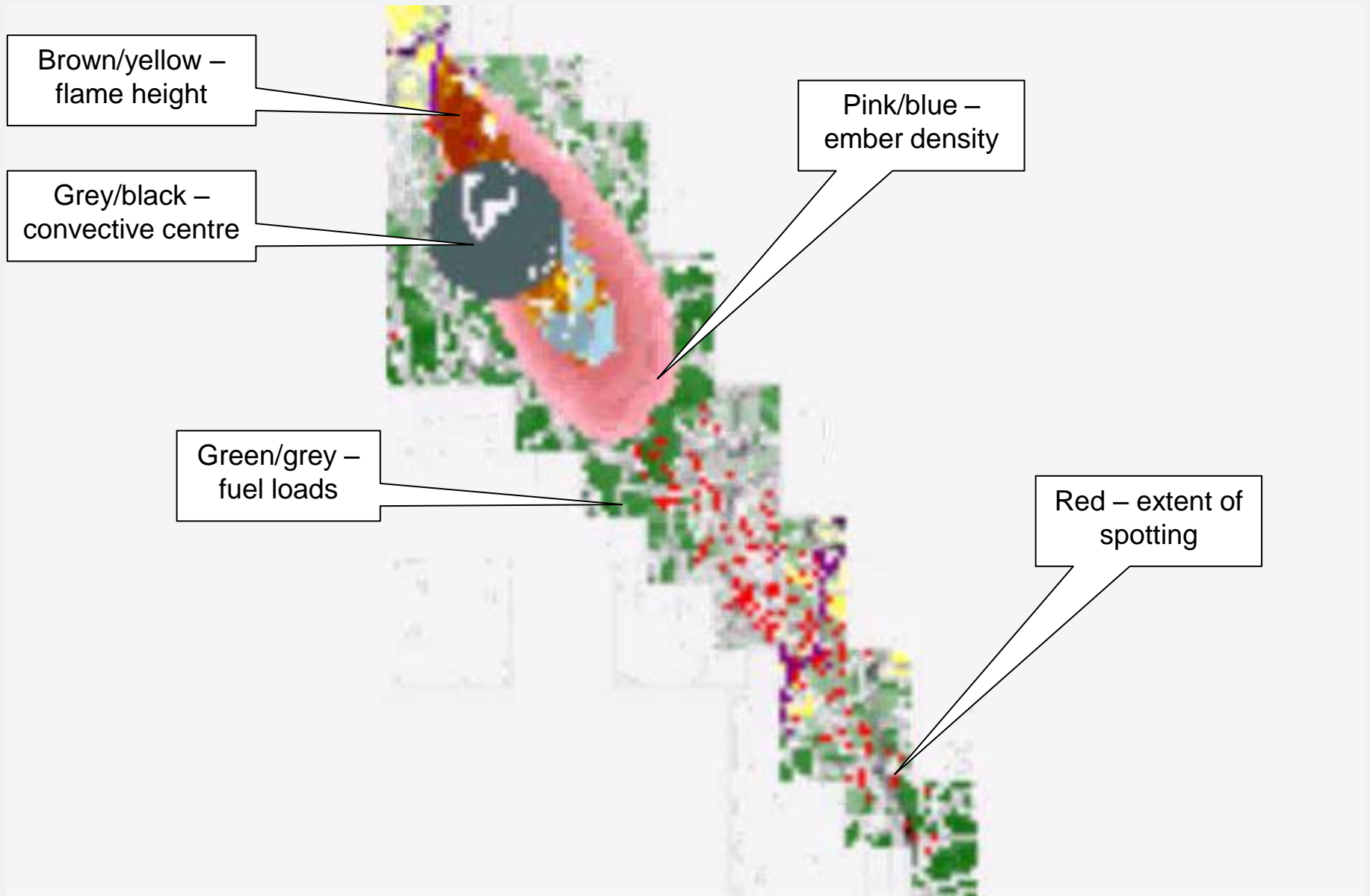
Pheasant Creek

Kinglake Central

950 m

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CONVECTIVE CENTRES



STUDY DATA (HOUSES)

	Lost	Survived	Total	Pr(Loss)
Churchill	225	146	371	0.61
Kilmore	1751	1836	3587	0.49
Murrindindi	664	400	1064	0.62
Stawell	14	46	60	0.23
Total	2654	2428	5082	0.52

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

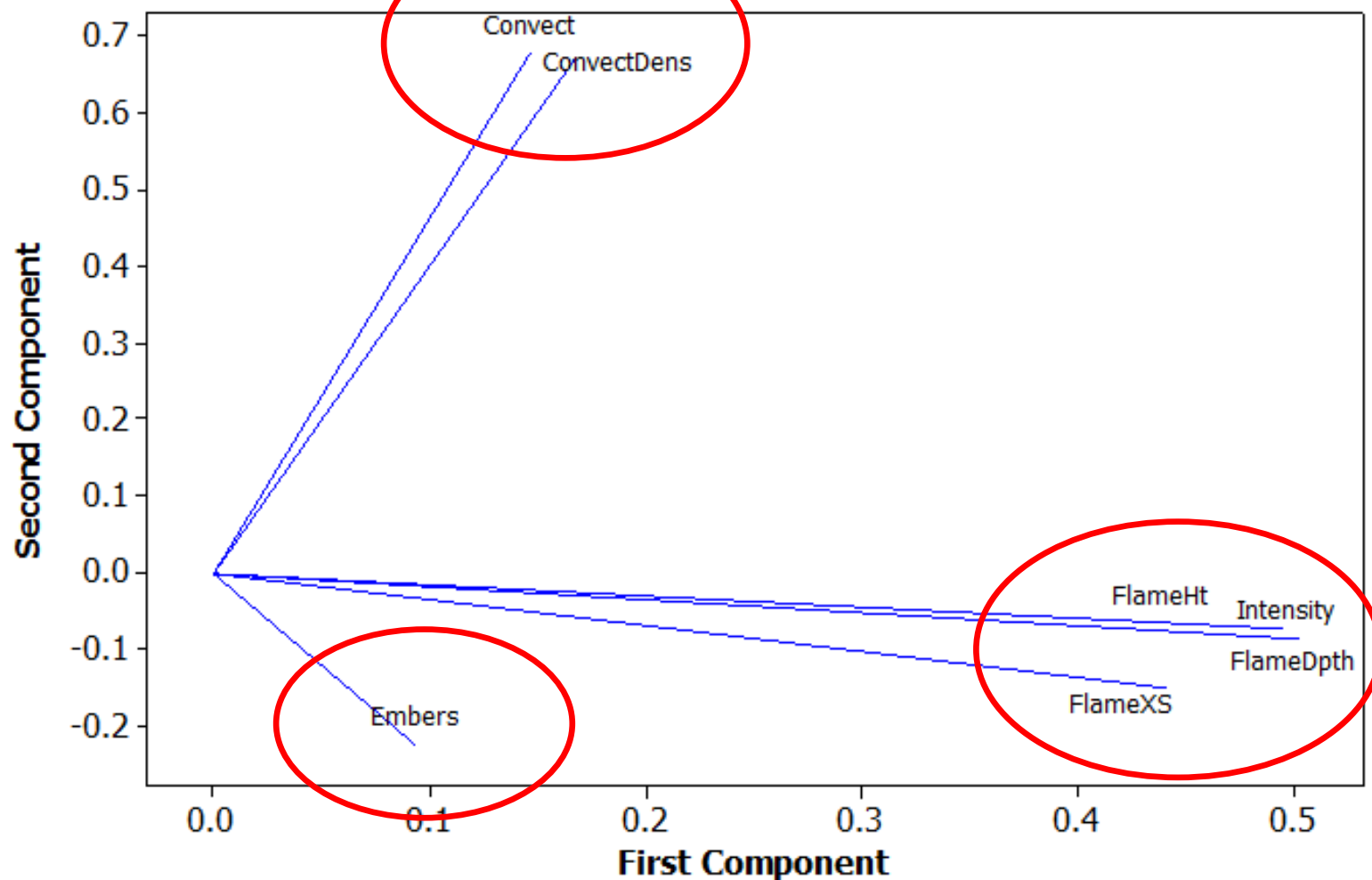


Figure 1. Principal Component Analysis of predicted fire variables for houses destroyed in the Kilmore East, Murrindindi and Churchill fires on Black Saturday 2009.

“FLAME HEIGHT”

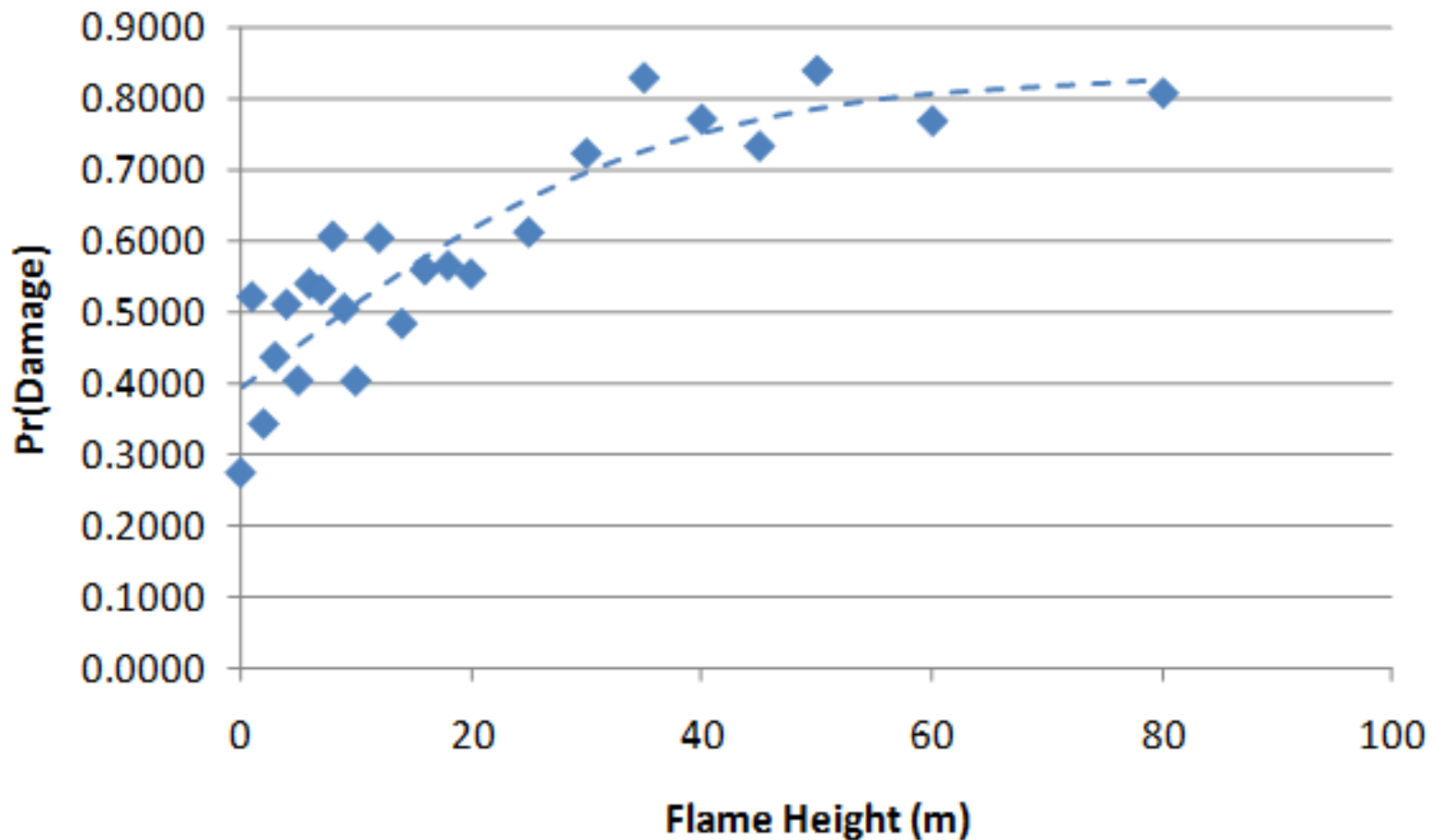


Figure 2. Probability of house loss when associated with predicted flame height.

Model	R value
$\text{Pr(Loss)} = 0.8348 / (1 + 1.10667 * \text{EXP}(-0.05726 * \text{FlameHt}))$	0.896

“FLAME XS AREA”

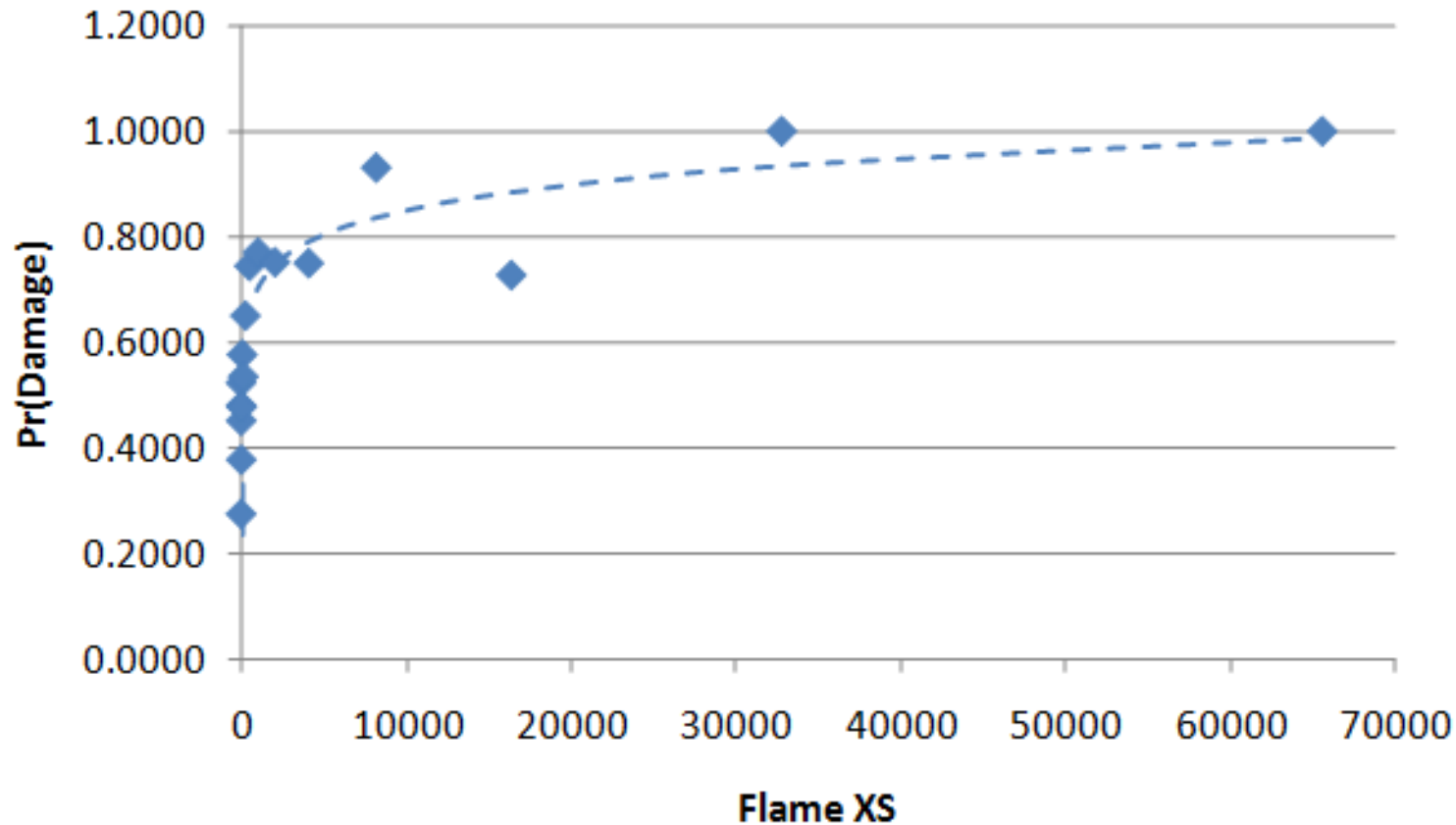


Figure 3. Probability of house loss associated with predicted flame cross-sectional area.

Flame cross-sectional area (m ²)	$\text{Pr}(\text{Loss}) = 0.40935 * \text{FlameXS}^{0.0793}$	0.935
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“EMBER DENSITY”

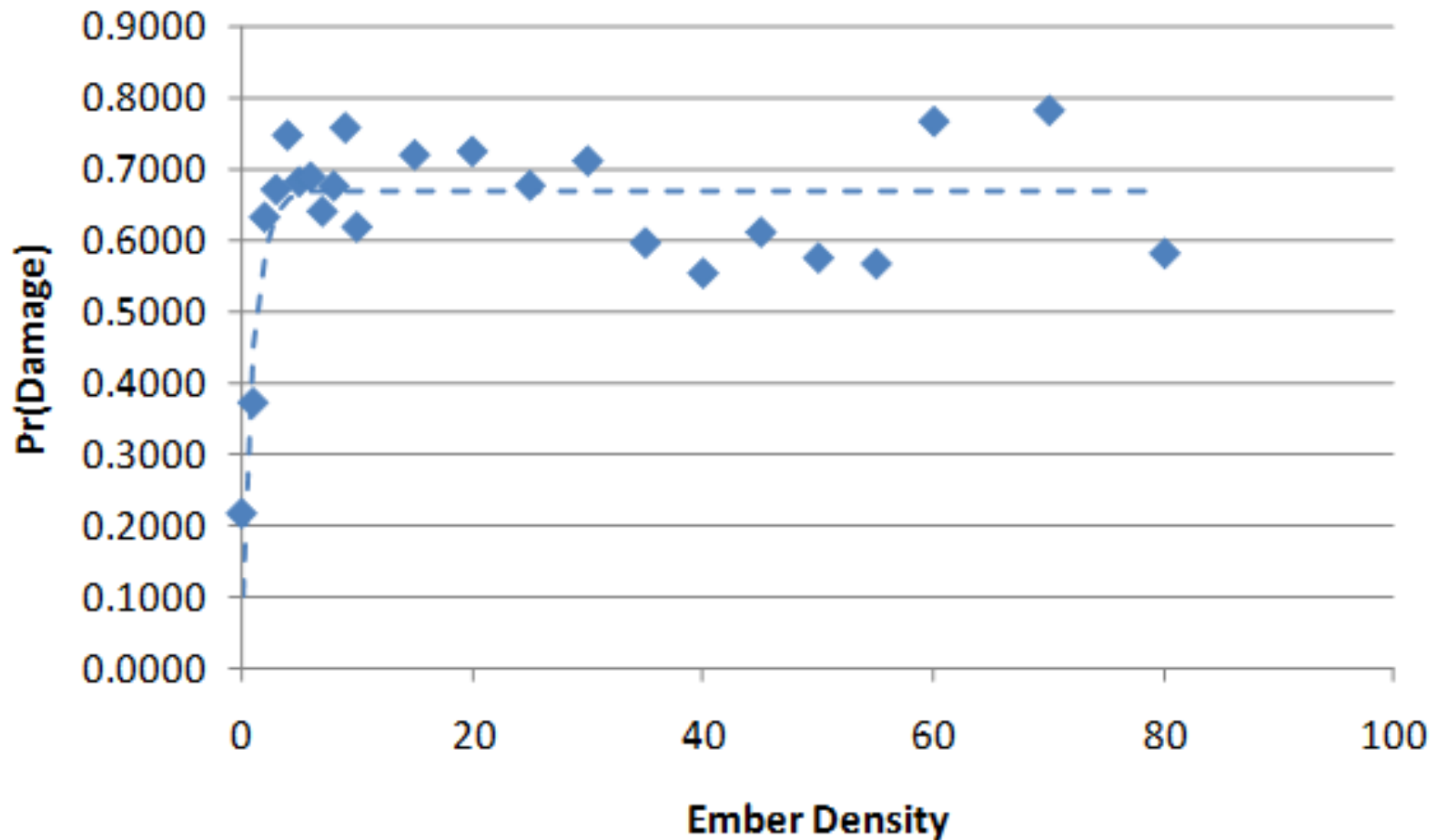


Figure 4. Probability of house loss associated with predicted ember density.

Ember density (#/m ²)	$\text{Pr}(\text{Loss}) = 0.5715 \cdot (1.1747 - \text{EXP}(-0.9513 \cdot \text{Ember}))$	0.907
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"FIRELINE INTENSITY"

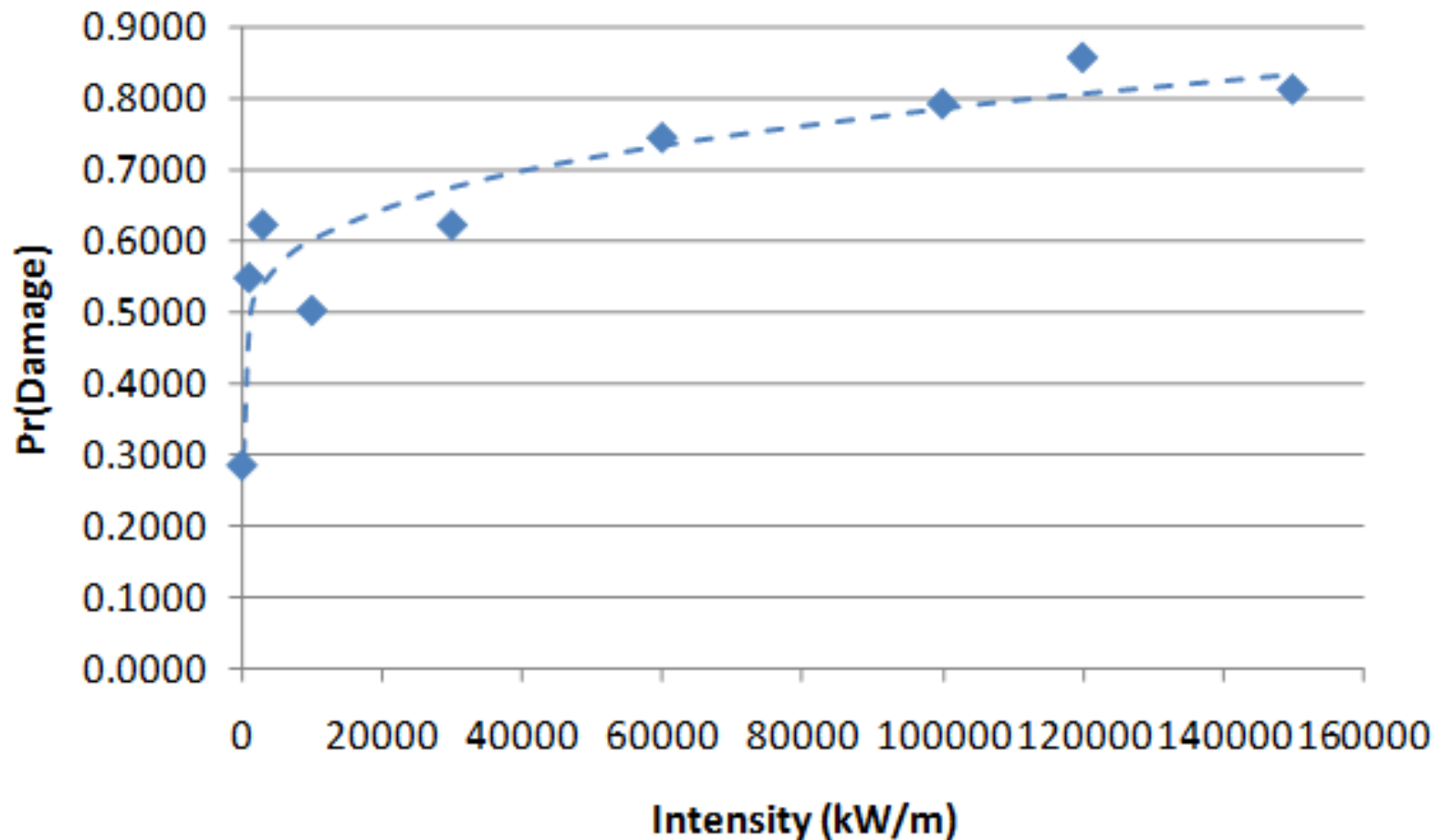


Figure 5. Probability of house loss associated with predicted fireline intensity.

Fireline Intensity (kW/m)	$Pr(Loss) = 1/(4.5278 - 1.7366 * Intensity^{0.05456})$	0.952
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"CONVECTIVE STRENGTH"

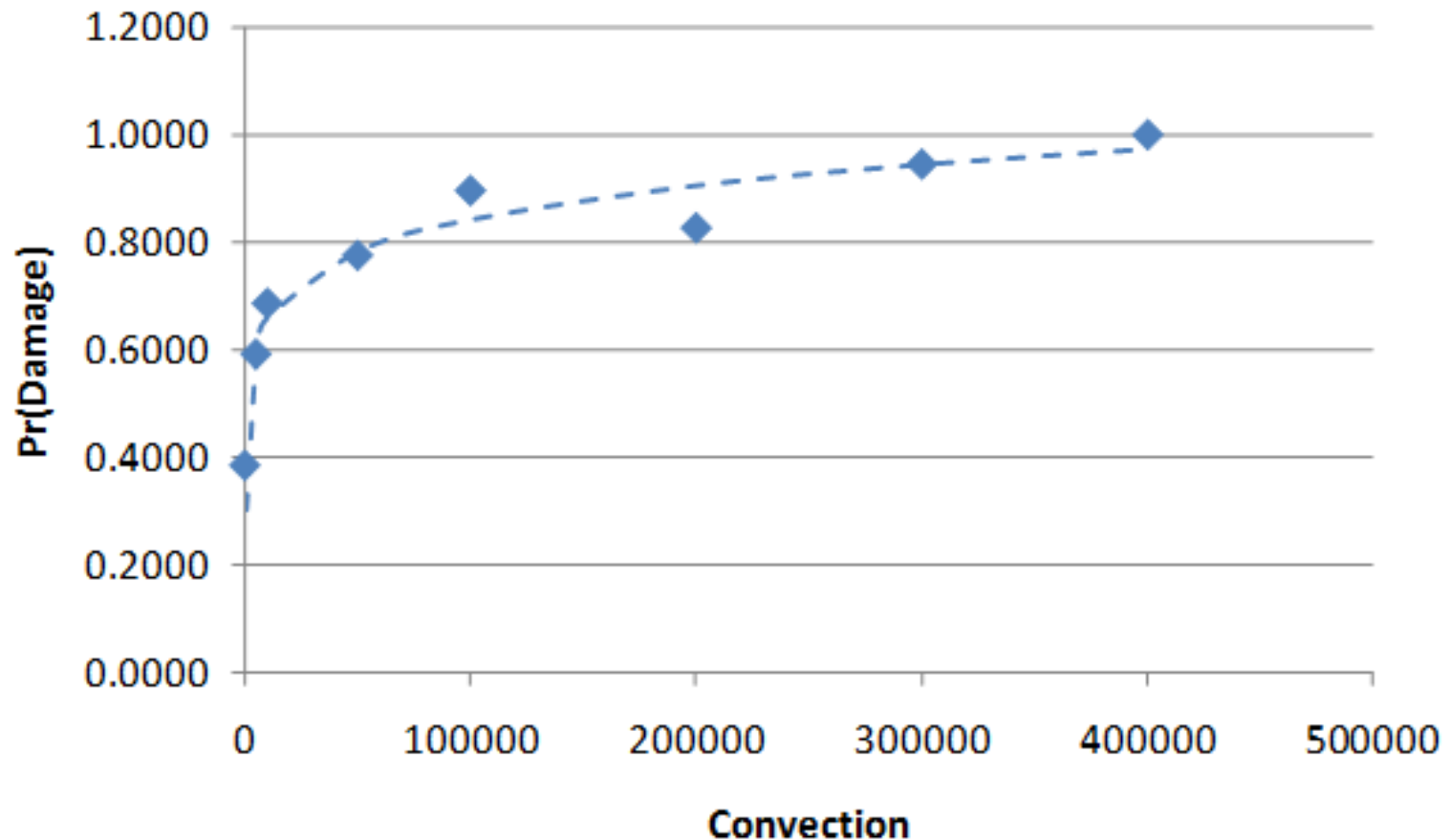
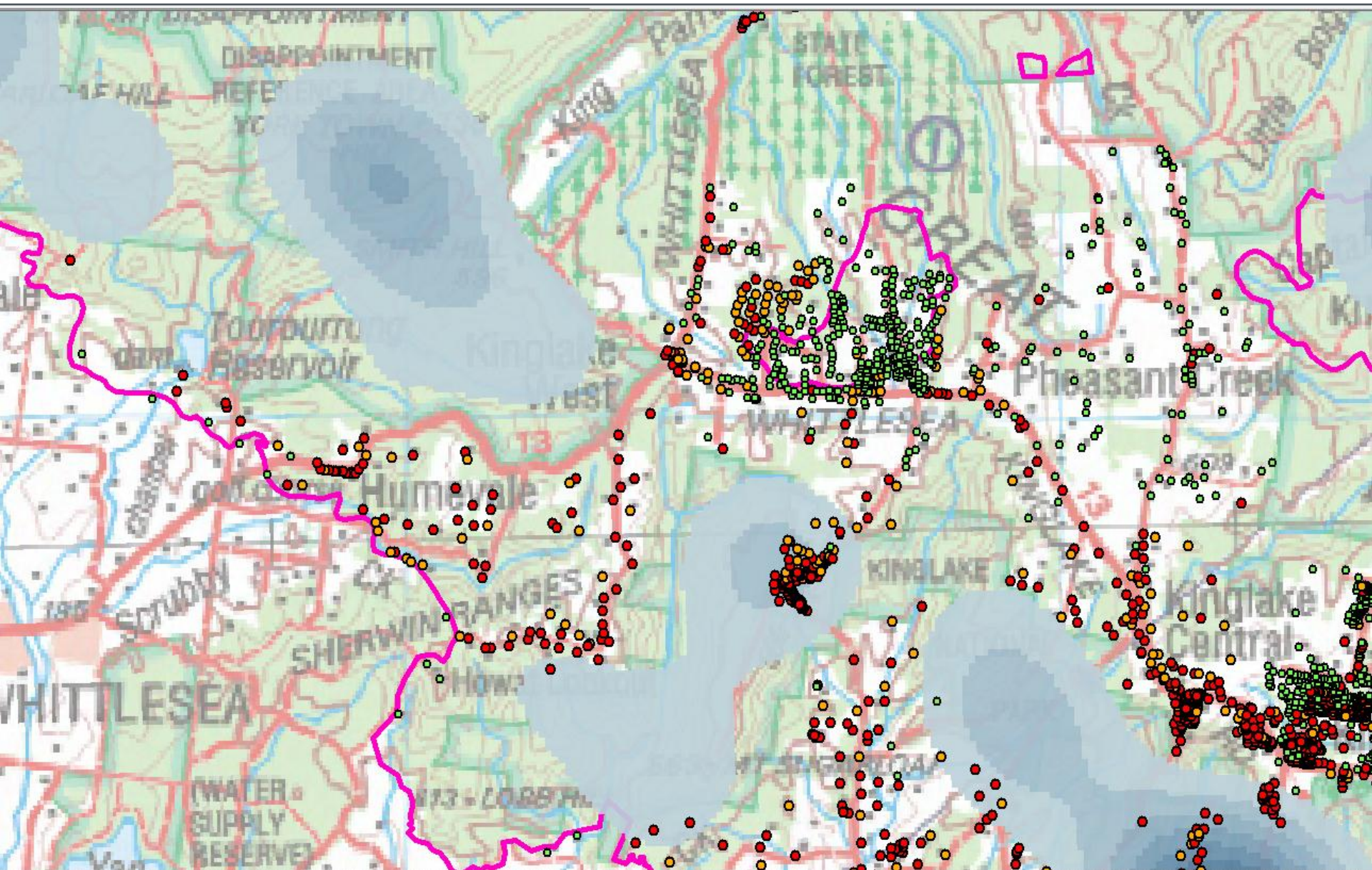


Figure 6. Probability of house loss associated with predicted convective strength.

Convection	$\text{Pr(Loss)} = 0.2543 * (\text{Convect} + 5.6966)^{0.104}$	0.981
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“CONVECTIVE DENSITY”



"CONVECTIVE DENSITY"

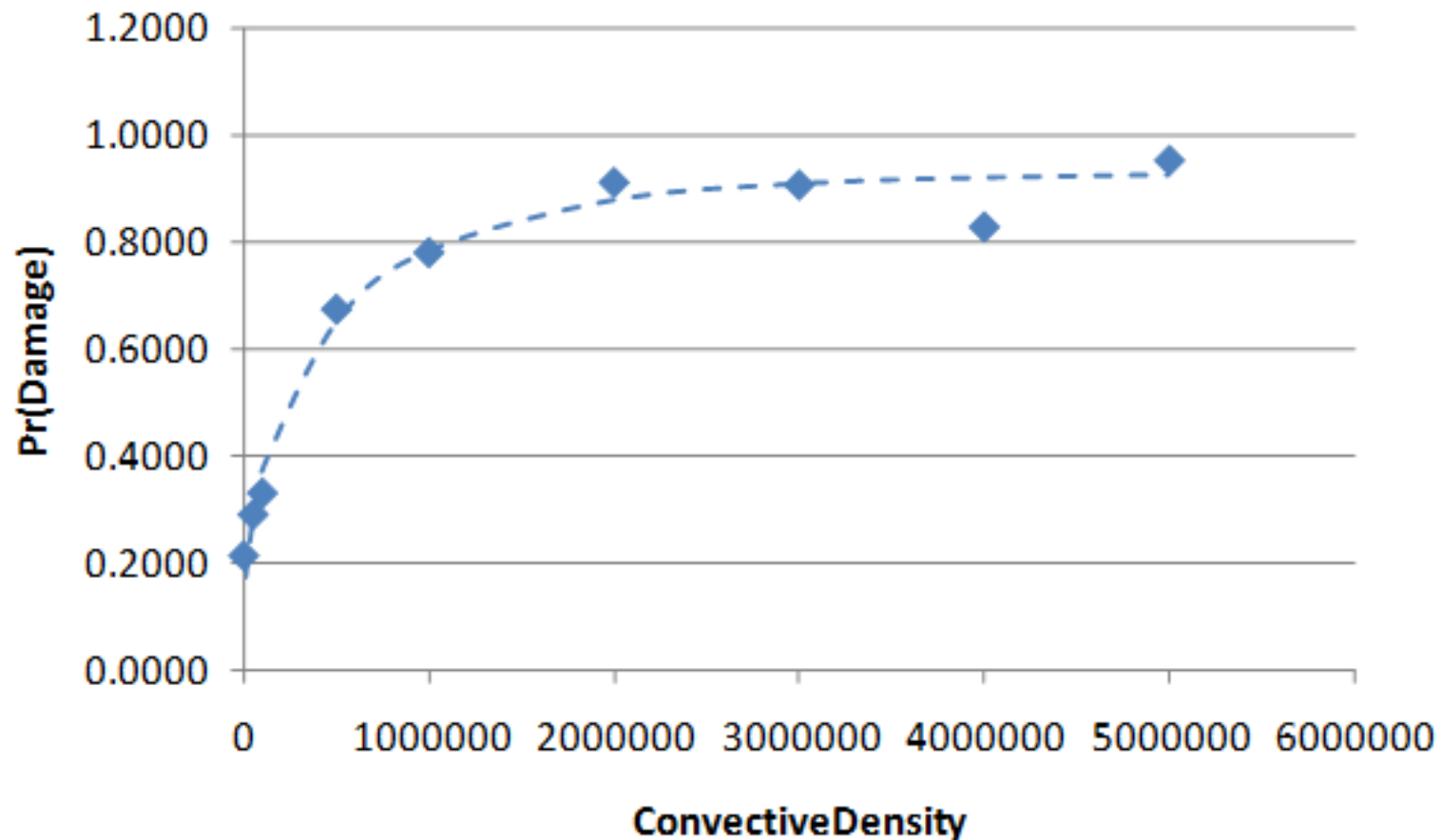


Figure 7. Probability of house loss associated with predicted convective strength smoothed over a 2000 m radius.

Convection Density

$\text{Pr}(\text{Loss}) = 0.9303 - 0.7554 * \text{EXP}(-0.0000926 * \text{ConvectDens}^{0.7085})$

0.989

50/50 THRESHOLDS

Table 2. 50% survival/loss threshold value for each fire parameter based on the line-of-best-fit regression lines in Table 1.

Fire Parameter	50/50 Survival Threshold Value
Flame height (m)	9 m
Flame cross-sectional area (m ²)	13 m ²
Ember density (#/m ²)	1.3 embers/m ²
Fireline Intensity (kW/m)	1,000 kW/m
Convection	700
Convection Density	220,000

Logistic equation 1.

$$\text{Pr(Loss)} = \frac{1 - \text{EXP}(0.63076 - 0.0000021 * \text{ConvectDens} - 0.0002662 * \text{FlameXS} - 0.01832 * \text{Embers})}{1 + \text{EXP}(0.63076 - 0.0000021 * \text{ConvectDens} - 0.0002662 * \text{FlameXS} - 0.01832 * \text{Embers})}$$

Somers D = 0.51

Logistic equation 2.

$$\text{Pr(Loss)} = \frac{1 - \text{EXP}(0.2894 - 0.000487 * \text{FlameXS} - 0.02003 * \text{Embers} - 0.0000157 * \text{Convect})}{1 + \text{EXP}(0.2894 - 0.000487 * \text{FlameXS} - 0.02003 * \text{Embers} - 0.0000157 * \text{Convect})}$$

Somers D = 0.42

FIRE BY FIRE PREDICTION

Table 2. Average probability of house loss predicted by each of the proposed models (Table 1 and Logistic equations) compared with the actual house status "Lost"/"Surv", subdivided by fire event.

FIRE	Logit1		Logit2		FlameXS		FlameHt	
	Lost	Surv	Lost	Surv	Lost	Surv	Lost	Surv
Churchill	0.59	0.46	0.58	0.50	0.52	0.35	0.53	0.48
Kilmore	0.61	0.45	0.58	0.49	0.53	0.41	0.58	0.49
Murrindindi	0.54	0.41	0.50	0.45	0.48	0.33	0.50	0.46
Stawell	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.44	0.51	0.47	0.44	0.44
Total	0.59	0.44	0.56	0.48	0.52	0.40	0.55	0.48

Actual

Pr(Loss)
0.61
0.49
0.62
0.23

EmberDens		Intensity		Convection		ConvectDens	
Lost	Surv	Lost	Surv	Lost	Surv	Lost	Surv
0.61	0.34	0.58	0.47	0.50	0.39	0.52	0.35
0.53	0.37	0.57	0.48	0.49	0.38	0.52	0.35
0.52	0.24	0.54	0.43	0.40	0.34	0.52	0.33
0.13	0.15	0.60	0.57	0.33	0.38	0.25	0.27
0.53	0.34	0.56	0.47	0.47	0.38	0.52	0.34

1. Fire characteristics modelled by PHOENIX RapidFire have provided a reasonable basis for predicting broad-level house loss statistics.
2. Modelled bushfire convective energy was a major factor in predicting house loss and this has not been included as a factor in previous house loss work even though the importance of wind damage has been noted.
3. Further work is needed to investigate the accuracy of “neighborhood” house loss predictions.
4. House design and maintenance, house-to-house ignition and the level of defense are important factors in house loss, but are not included in this approach.