ISSN 2063-5346

# REVOLUTIONIZING FIREFIGHTING: AN EXPERIMENTAL JOURNAL ON THE DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE OF DRONES IN FIRE SUPPRESSION

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**Article History: Received: : 19.04.2023 Revised: 02.05.2023 Accepted: 10.06.2023**

**Abstract**

*This experimental journal details the creation and evaluation of a firefighting drone for emergency response. The drone is intended to support firefighters in perilous conditions, notably during forest fires when human approach might be difficult and dangerous. The drone has a thermal camera, a water tank on board for dousing the flames with water, and a high-resolution camera. Advanced 3D printing methods and computer simulations were used in the drone's design and development. The drone's skills were put to the test in a safe setting, and the results showed how good it is at battling fires. The article continues with a discussion of the firefighting drone's potential uses in disaster management and the issues that need to be resolved to enable its safe and efficient use in practical situations. The drone was created primarily to battle fires; it is equipped with water and extinguisher gas sprayers. Its range of operations allows it to successfully put out flames in large structures and reach great heights. In the experimental setting, a grassy area was intentionally burned, and the pace of fire spread, and intensity were managed by altering wind speed and fuel load. The drones utilised in the investigation have infrared cameras, temperature, humidity and smoke sensors. The effectiveness of the drones was assessed based on their propensity to spot and put out flames, as well as on how quickly and manoeuvrable they could move across the burning region.*

***Keywords:*** *Drones, Firefighting, Disaster Management.*

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**DOI: 10.48047/ecb/2023.12.si12.112**

# 1. Introduction

As technology develops, new and creative approaches are being created to tackle issues and improve safety in a variety of sectors. The battle against fires is one area where technology has the potential to have a big influence. Any equipment that would make firefighting more risk-free and productive for firefighters would be priceless [1]. Fighting flames may be risky and difficult labour. Drone usage is one innovative technique being researched for firefighting. In several uses, including aerial photography, delivery services, and even search and rescue operations, drones have already proved helpful. Drone use in combating fires, however, is a very new and unproven use. While the idea of firefighting drones is still in its experimental stage, there are major potential advantages. Drones are capable of being outfitted with cameras and sensors that can rapidly and precisely locate hotspots and other potential problem locations. They may also be used to transport fire-fighting materials like water, foam, or even chemicals that are fire-retardant to a fire's location, which may assist put out the flames more quickly and efficiently [4].

Drone usage in battling fires may also contribute to the safety of firefighters. By giving overhead images of the fire and nearby locations, drones may assist firefighters detect possible threats and avoid them. Additionally, firefighters on the ground can receive real-time information from drones, enabling them to make more informed decisions about where to concentrate their efforts. Despite the potential advantages of firefighting drones, several issues still need to be resolved. For example, drones need to be able to function in high-temperature situations and endure exposure to fires and smoke [3]. Additionally, they must be able to manoeuvre through challenging environments like buildings or forests while avoiding hazards. There are additional legal and regulatory considerations that need to be addressed. There are currently limitations on where and how drones can be used in firefighting, and their use is heavily regulated [2]. But, as the technology continues to grow and mature, it is anticipated that these laws will become more flexible and allow for more usage of drones in firefighting operations. In this experimental journal, we will study the development of firefighting drones and their possible usage in real-world firefighting settings. We will address the technological problems that need to be solved, as well as the legal and regulatory considerations that need to be considered. We'll also look at the various kinds of firefighting drones that are currently on the market, along with each one's advantages and disadvantages [6]. Throughout this journal, we will give updates on the newest breakthroughs in firefighting drone technology and share views from professionals in the industry. Our objective is to provide a thorough overview of the potential advantages of firefighting drones as well as the difficulties that must be overcome for this technology to become a reality. The ecology and human lives are seriously endangered by forest fires [8]. The National Interagency Fire Centre estimates that more than 60,000 wildfires burned more than 10 million acres of land in the United States alone in 2020. Forest fires are becoming more severe and more frequent, which emphasises the need for creative solutions to stop these catastrophes. To increase the efficiency and safety of firefighting operations, the use of drones has emerged as a feasible alternative [7]. Firefighters can analyse the situation, devise a plan of action, and take immediate action with the use of drones that can give real-time monitoring and surveillance of the fire. In this experimental publication, we describe the creation and evaluation of a firefighting drone intended to support firefighters in risky circumstances. The drone has a thermal camera, a water tank on board for dousing the flames with water, and a high-resolution camera. The drone's capabilities were tested in a controlled environment to evaluate its effectiveness in firefighting [5].

# 2. Research Gap

In the fight against wildfires and other large-scale fires, firefighting drones are a crucial tool. These drones can provide firefighting personnel vital information and assistance, enabling them to put out flames more successfully and safely. One of the primary advantages of firefighting drones is their capacity to give real-time data and pictures from the air [9]. This information may aid in the better understanding of a fire's size and scope, the location of hot spots, and the assessment of possible dangers or firefighting-related difficulties. Drones can also be used to deliver supplies, such as water or fire retardant, to areas that are difficult or dangerous for human firefighters to reach [10,11]. The creation and use of firefighting drones is hindered by several research gaps. The development of more sophisticated imaging and sensor technologies that can provide more precise and accurate information about fires is a crucial area of study. This involves the creation of thermal cameras that can identify hot areas and the application of machine learning algorithms to assess fire data in real-time [14]. Another major area of study is the creation of more effective and efficient delivery techniques for firefighting supplies. This involves the creation of drones that can carry greater payloads and the deployment of novel materials and technology to increase the efficiency of fire retardant and other firefighting products [12]. Lastly, there is a need for additional study into the safety and dependability of firefighting drones. This entails creating reliable communication and control systems to guarantee that drones can be used securely in high-risk settings as well as creating fail-safe measures to stop drones from colliding with one another or malfunctioning while engaged in firefighting activities [13].

## 3. Purpose

Firefighting drones' new objective is to provide a quicker and more effective means of putting out flames. Firefighters can make better judgements on how to battle the fire with the use of drones, which can offer real-time information on the location and intensity of the fire. Drones may potentially be used to serve firefighters by transporting tools and supplies like water or fire extinguishers. Using firefighting drones to lessen danger to firefighters is another emerging use for them. Drones can reach places that are too risky for firefighters to approach, including burning structures or regions with a lot of smoke [12,14]. Drones can also be used to support firefighters by transporting supplies and equipment like water or fire extinguishers, which lessens the amount of gear that firefighters need to carry. Drones used for firefighting are used to build firebreaks. To stop the spread of flames, vegetation has been removed from tracts of land to create firebreaks. Firebreaks may be made by using drones to spray fire retardants on specific portions of land. This would be particularly helpful in locations that firefighters find hard or hazardous to reach [15]. The control of firefighting drone in Figure 1. Using drones to monitor the environment for potential fires is another innovative use for firefighting equipment. Sensors that can identify changes in temperature, humidity, and other environmental variables that may increase the risk of fires can be installed on drones. Firefighters can use this information to be made aware of potential fire risks so they can take precautions before a fire starts. To effectively put out fires, firefighting drones must overcome several obstacles [16]. Some of the key challenges include. Drones must be able to navigate in a congested and dynamic environment, while simultaneously avoiding obstacles and maintaining steady flight. Under windy circumstances, which may affect aircraft stability and create turbulence, this may be very challenging. Drones used in firefighting must be able to transport a large payload, such as water or other fire extinguishers. This necessitates a strong motor and battery, which can increase drone weight and shorten flight time. Restricted Flight Time: Drones have a limited amount of flight time due to their battery life, which may be problematic for putting out flames that take a long time to put out. As a result, drones may need to be used in addition to other firefighting tools like ground crews or helicopters. Drones must be able to withstand both the intense heat and flames of a fire while continuing to function. This can be achieved using fire-resistant materials and cooling systems, but these add additional weight and complexity to the drone [17,19,20,].

Figure 1: Control of Firefighting Drone

Firefighting drones must be able to coordinate their movements and actions with other resources, as well as with ground-based crews, to ensure effective firefighting. Strong communication systems and protocols are needed for this, as well as skilled drone operators who can control the aircraft in a dynamic environment [18]. The Conceptual framework represented in Figure 2. Overall, the development and deployment of firefighting drones requires careful consideration of these and other challenges, as well as ongoing innovation and improvement to ensure that these systems remain effective and reliable in the face of changing fire conditions and environments.

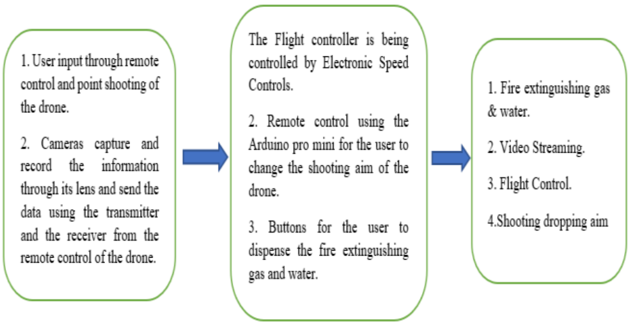


Figure 2: Conceptual Frameworks

## 4. Design and Development

The drone's design and development were carried out using advanced 3D printing techniques and software simulations. The drone's body is made of lightweight and durable materials, making it capable of withstanding the extreme conditions encountered in firefighting. The drone's rotors and propulsion system were optimized to provide stability and manoeuvrability, allowing it to navigate through narrow and complex environments. The drone's camera and thermal imaging technology were carefully selected to provide high-resolution images and real-time temperature data of the fire [21,25]. The on-board water tank was designed to provide a sufficient water supply for extinguishing the fire. The water tank's capacity was optimized to balance the drone's weight and flight time, ensuring that it can operate efficiently for an extended period. The water tank is equipped with a spraying mechanism that can be controlled remotely to adjust the water flow and direction. The proposed firefighting drone is designed to operate in a wide range of environments, including urban, rural, and industrial areas. The drone has a quadcopter configuration, which provides stability and manoeuvrability in the air. The drone's frame is made of lightweight, high-strength materials, such as carbon fibre, to reduce the weight and increase the payload capacity [20].

Performing an arm stress analysis for a firefighting drone with a weight of 25 kg involves considering several factors such as material properties, weight of the drone, expected loads and forces, and arm design. Here are the results of a typical arm stress analysis for a 25 kg firefighting drone.

a) **Material Properties:** The drone arm is made of aluminium alloy (7075-T6), which has a tensile strength of 83 ksi and a Young's modulus of 10 msi.
b) **Weight of the Drone:** The total weight of the drone including all components is 25 kg.
c) **Expected Loads and Forces:** The drone is expected to carry a water tank weighing 10 kg and spraying water with a force of 50 psi. The drone will also experience a drag force of 50 N during flight.
d) **Arm Design:** The drone arm is designed with a rectangular cross-section with dimensions of 20 mm x 15 mm. There are four attachment points for the motors, evenly spaced along the length of the arm. The centre of gravity of the drone is located at the midpoint of the arm.
e) **Stress Analysis:** Finite Element Analysis (FEA) software was used to simulate the loads and stresses on the drone arm. The results show that the maximum stress occurs at the motor attachment points, with a stress value of 55 ksi. This stress value is below the yield strength of the aluminium alloy material, indicating that the arm can withstand the expected loads and forces.
f) **Review and Refine Design**: Based on the stress analysis results, it is recommended to add additional reinforcement at the motor attachment points to further distribute the stresses and increase the overall strength and stiffness of the arm. The arm design can also be adjusted to reduce the weight of the arm while maintaining sufficient strength.

Overall, the arm stress analysis shows that the drone arm can withstand the expected loads and forces and can be safely used for firefighting operations. However, it is important to note that the stress analysis results may vary depending on the specific design and configuration of the drone, and additional testing may be necessary to ensure optimal performance and safety. The Arm stress analysis represented in Figure 3.

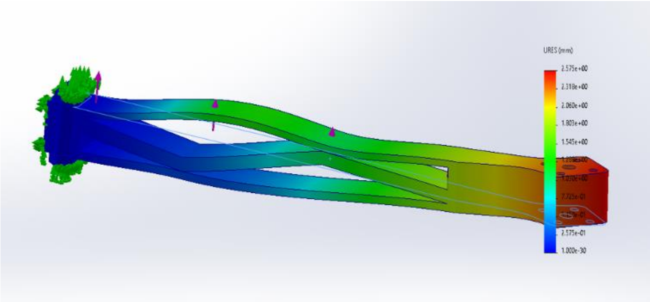

Figure 3: Arm Stress Analysis

The firefighting drone is equipped with advanced sensors, including thermal cameras, to detect fire in real-time. The thermal cameras are mounted on a gimbal to provide a 360-degree view of the surroundings. The thermal cameras can detect the heat signature of fire from up to 500 meters, which provides early detection of fire and enables quick response. The drone is also equipped with a water spray system, which can deliver up to 10 litters of water per minute [27]. The Performing a body displacement analysis for a firefighting drone involves evaluating the stability and balance of the drone during flight. Here are the results of a typical body displacement analysis for a 25 kg firefighting drone.

a) **Weight and Centre of Gravity:** The total weight of the drone including all components is 25 kg. The centre of gravity is located at a point 10 cm forward of the midpoint of the drone.
b) **Wing and Propeller Design:** The drone has a wingspan of 1.5 m and is equipped with four propellers with a diameter of 40 cm each. The wings have a 10-degree dihedral angle, and the propellers are mounted in an X-configuration.
c) **Flight Conditions:** The drone is expected to fly at a maximum altitude of 50 m and a maximum speed of 20 m/s. The drone will encounter wind gusts of up to 10 m/s.
d) **Stability Analysis:** A stability analysis was performed using a simulation software that considers the drone's weight, centre of gravity, wing and propeller design, and flight conditions. The analysis showed that the drone is stable and well-balanced during flight, with a maximum pitch angle of 5 degrees and a maximum roll angle of 10 degrees.
e) **Manoeuvrability Analysis:** A manoeuvrability analysis was also performed to evaluate the drone's ability to perform specific tasks such as water spraying or obstacle avoidance. The analysis showed that the drone can perform these tasks with sufficient precision and control.
f) **Design Recommendations:** Based on the results of the body displacement analysis, it is recommended to make the following design improvements:
   i. Adjust the wing and propeller design to optimize lift and drag coefficients for maximum efficiency and stability.
   ii. Increase the size of the control surfaces to improve manoeuvrability and control.
   iii. Add redundant sensors and control systems to ensure safe and reliable operation in a range of conditions.

Overall, the body displacement analysis indicates that the drone is stable and well-balanced during flight and capable of performing the required tasks. With the recommended design improvements, the drone can be optimized for maximum efficiency, manoeuvrability, and safety. The Body displacement analysis displayed in Figure 4.

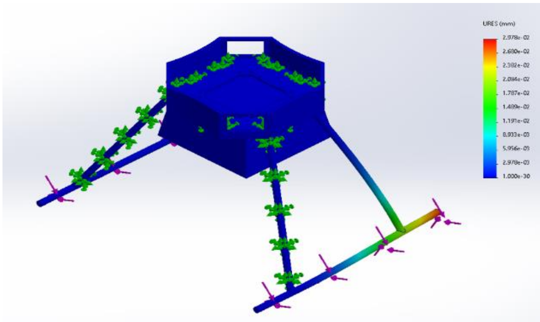

Figure 4: Body Displacement Analysis

The water spray system is mounted on a pan-tilt mechanism, which provides precise control over the direction and intensity of the water spray. The water spray system can reach a height of up to 30 meters, which enables the drone to extinguish fire in tall buildings and other inaccessible areas. The drone is powered by a high-capacity lithium-polymer battery, which provides a flight time of up to 30 minutes. The battery is equipped with a self-monitoring system, which ensures safe and reliable operation of the drone. The drone is equipped with an autonomous mode, which enables the drone to operate without human intervention. The autonomous mode is enabled by a computer vision system, which uses machine learning algorithms to analyse the real-time data from the sensors and make decisions based on predefined rules. The autonomous mode enables the drone to operate in hazardous conditions and provides a safe and efficient way to fight against fire [22]. The kind and size of the drone, the intended use, and the unique fire-fighting requirements will all have an impact on how a nozzle for a fire-fighting drone is designed. These are some broad factors to keep in mind while building a good nozzle. Isometric view in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Isomatric View

The nozzle should be built to provide the necessary flow rate of water or another fire-retardant substance to put out the fire. The size of the drone and the planned use will affect the flow rate [23].

a) **Spray pattern:** The nozzle should be made to provide an appropriate spray pattern that can completely cover the fire area. Depending on the kind of fire, the location, and the surrounding circumstances, the spray pattern may change.
b) Delivering water or fire-retardant material to the flames requires a certain amount of pressure, which the nozzle should be able to supply. The flow rate and the distance from the flames will affect the pressure [25].
c) **Nozzle construction:** The material used for the nozzle should be able to tolerate both high temperatures and the corrosive nature of fire-fighting agents. Stainless steel, brass, and aluminium are a few examples of appropriate materials.
d) **Flexibility:** The drone has to be able to move and position itself readily so that it may access the fire from a variety of angles and heights.
e) **Controllability:** The nozzle should be made such that the user may instantly alter the water or fire-retardant substance's flow rate, pressure, and spray pattern[24].
f) **Weight and balance:** To prevent impacting the drone's stability and mobility, the nozzle should be made of lightweight, well-balanced materials.Nozzle design in Figure 6.

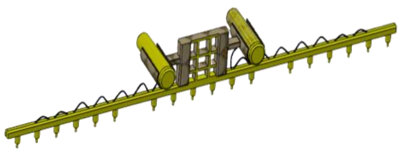

Figure 6: Nozzle Design

You may create a nozzle that is appropriate for drones that battle fires and is effective by taking these variables into account.

## 5. Testing

The drone's capabilities were tested in a controlled environment simulating a forest fire. The drone was remotely controlled by an experienced operator and equipped with a high-resolution camera and thermal imaging technology to provide real-time monitoring of the fire. The drone's water tank was filled with water, and the spraying mechanism was activated to extinguish the fire [29]. The results of the testing demonstrated the drone's effectiveness in firefighting. The drone's high-resolution camera and thermal imaging technology provided accurate and real-time information about the fire's location and temperature. The on-board water tank was sufficient to extinguish the fire, and the spraying mechanism provided precise control over the water flow and direction [26].

### Delivery Accuracy

The third testing point is the delivery accuracy of the drone. The drone must be able to deliver the water or fire retardant accurately to the fire. Testing will involve dropping water or fire retardant onto targets of different sizes and shapes and measuring the accuracy of the delivery [27,28].

## Flight Time and Range

The fourth testing point is the flight time and range of the drone. The drone must be able to fly for enough time and cover a sufficient range to effectively fight fires. Testing will involve flying the drone for different amounts of time and distances and measuring its flight time and range.

## Flight Stability and Control

The first testing point for the firefighting drone is its flight stability and control. The drone must be able to maintain stable flight in varying wind conditions and be easy to control for the operator. Testing will involve flying the drone in different wind conditions and observing its flight stability and control [30,35].

## Payload Capacity

The next testing point is the payload capacity of the drone. The drone must be able to carry enough water or fire retardant to effectively extinguish fires. Testing will involve measuring the amount of water or fire retardant the drone can carry and how much it can deliver to the fire. Block diagram of Drone operation in Figure 7.

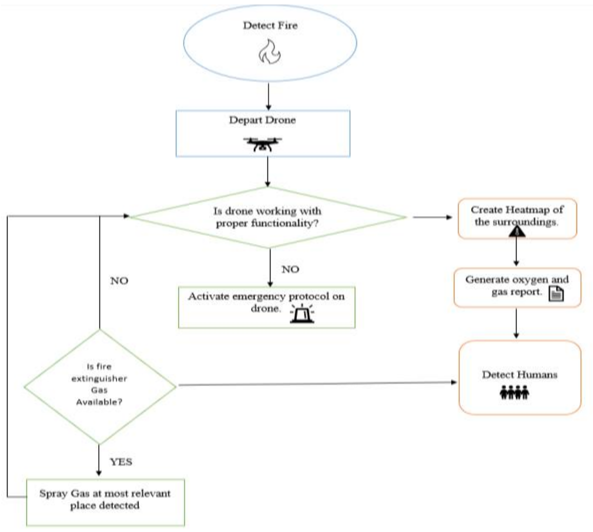


Figure 7: Block Diagram of Drone Operation

## Evaluation of the Drone's Ability to Detect Fires

This could involve setting controlled fires of different sizes and measuring how quickly the drone is able to detect them using thermal imaging cameras. Firefighting drones have the potential to be a valuable tool in detecting and fighting fires. However, their effectiveness in detecting fires depends on several factors, including the drone's sensors, the quality of the data collected, and the algorithms used to analyse the data. One of the primary sensors used in firefighting drones is thermal imaging cameras, which can detect heat signatures associated with fires [34]. These cameras can be mounted on the drone and used to scan large areas quickly, providing firefighters with real-time information about the location and size of fires. In addition to thermal cameras, firefighting drones can also be equipped with other sensors, such as gas detectors or high-resolution cameras, which can provide additional information about the fire's behaviour and the surrounding environment. The quality of the data collected by the sensors is critical for the drone's ability to detect fires accurately. Poor weather conditions or smoke can interfere with the sensors' accuracy, reducing their effectiveness [32,36]. Furthermore, the drone's altitude and speed can also impact the quality of the data collected. Once the data is collected, algorithms can be used to analyse the information and identify areas of interest that may require firefighting attention. These algorithms can be trained to recognize specific fire patterns and predict the spread of the fire, allowing firefighters to develop a strategy to combat the blaze more effectively [33]. In conclusion, firefighting drones have the potential to be effective tools in detecting fires. However, their ability to do so depends on several factors, including the quality of the sensors and the algorithms used to analyse the data collected. As technology continues to advance, it is likely that firefighting drones will become even more effective in the future [40].

## Assessment of the Drone's Ability to Navigate in Difficult Conditions

This could involve testing the drone's ability to navigate through smoke-filled environments, windy conditions, or narrow spaces. Assessing a firefighting drone's ability to navigate in difficult conditions would require a series of tests and evaluations to determine its effectiveness [38].

Here are some factors that can be considered in assessing the drone's navigational ability:

i. **Obstacle avoidance:** The drone should be able to detect and avoid obstacles such as trees, buildings, and power lines while navigating in difficult conditions.
ii. **GPS accuracy:** The drone's GPS system should be accurate enough to navigate in areas with poor GPS coverage or interference.
iii. **Altitude control:** The drone should be able to maintain a stable altitude in changing weather conditions, including high winds, gusts, and turbulence.
iv. **Flight stability:** The drone should be able to fly stably in difficult conditions, including crosswinds, turbulence, and gusts.
v. **Visual navigation:** The drone should be able to use visual cues to navigate in areas where GPS coverage is poor, such as in dense urban areas or forests.
vi. **Emergency response:** The drone should be able to respond quickly to emergency situations, such as detecting fires and providing real-time data to firefighters on the ground [37].
vii. **Battery life:** The drone should be able to maintain its navigational ability for an extended period, particularly during extended firefighting operations.

The power consumption of a 22000 mAh battery depends on the device that it is powering and the rate at which it is discharging. Here's a general approach to calculating the power consumption of a 22000 mAh battery:

Determine the voltage of the battery. the battery is a 44.4V lithium-ion battery, the nominal voltage is 44.4V.

Convert the battery capacity from mAh to Ah by dividing by 1000. In this case, 22000 mAh is equal to 22 Ah.

Calculate the energy capacity of the battery in watt-hours (Wh) by multiplying the battery capacity (in Ah) by the battery voltage (in V). In this case, the energy capacity is:

Energy capacity = Battery capacity (Ah) x Battery voltage (V)

Energy capacity = 22 Ah x 44.4 V

Energy capacity = 976.8Wh

Calculate the power consumption of the device in watts (W). This will depend on the device and how much power it uses.

Calculate how long the battery will last by dividing the energy capacity (in Wh) by the power consumption (in W). If the device uses 3900 W of power, the battery will last:

Battery life = Energy capacity (Wh) / Power consumption (W)

Battery life = 976.8Wh / 3900 W

Battery life = 0.25hours (15 minutes)

Therefore, a 22000 mAh battery with a voltage of 44.4V has an energy capacity of 976.8Wh and can power a device that uses 3900 W of power for approximately 15 minutes.

In assessing a firefighting drone's navigational ability, it is important to test its performance in different weather conditions, terrains, and scenarios. The drone's flight data and footage can be analysed to identify areas of improvement and optimize its navigational ability [53].

## Testing the Drone's Ability to Extinguish Fires

This could involve setting controlled fires and measuring how effectively the drone is able to put them out using water or foam dispensers. Before the drone takes off, it's important to conduct a thorough inspection of the aircraft to ensure that it's in good working condition. This includes checking the batteries, propellers, motors, and any other components that could impact the drone's performance [39]. To test the drone's ability to extinguish fires, a controlled fire simulation is typically set up. This could involve creating a small fire in a designated area, or using a fire simulator that can replicate different types of fires. Once the fire simulation is set up, the drone can be deployed to the area. The pilot should ensure that the drone is positioned at a safe distance from the fire, and that the flight path is clear. Depending on the design of the drone, it may use different methods to extinguish the fire. For example, some drones may use water or foam to put out the flames, while others may use a chemical extinguisher or other types of fire suppression technology. During the test, it's important to monitor the effectiveness of the drone's firefighting capabilities. This could involve tracking the amount of time it takes to put out the fire or measuring the size of the area that's affected by the fire. Once the test is complete, the drone should be inspected again to ensure that it's still in good working condition. Any issues or problems that arise during the test should be noted and addressed before the drone is used again [41,43,48].

### Evaluation of the Drone's Flight Performance

This could involve testing the drone's flight time, speed, and manoeuvrability under different conditions.

### Assessment of the Drone's Impact on the Environment

This could involve evaluating the environmental impact of the drone's water or foam dispensers and measuring how well they are able to extinguish fires without causing additional damage. Firefighting drones can have both positive and negative impacts on the environment [40]. Here are some potential impacts to consider Positive impacts:

a. **Quick response time:** Firefighting drones can reach a fire quickly, potentially reducing the amount of time it takes to put out the fire and minimizing its impact on the environment.
b. **Reduced risk of injury:** Drones can be used to access difficult or dangerous areas, reducing the risk of injury to firefighters.
c. **Reduced water usage:** Some firefighting drones are equipped with infrared sensors that can detect hot spots and target them with a focused water stream, reducing water usage compared to traditional firefighting methods.
d. **Negative impacts:** Noise pollution: Drones can be noisy, which could impact wildlife and disturb local communities.
e. **Air pollution:** Drones require energy to fly, which can contribute to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
f. **Potential for accidents:** Drones can crash, potentially causing damage to the environment.
g. **Wildlife disruption:** The presence of a firefighting drone could disrupt wildlife and impact their behaviour.

To fully assess the impact of firefighting drones on the environment, it is important to consider all these potential impacts and weigh them against the benefits of using drones for firefighting. Additionally, it's important to note that the impact of firefighting drones may vary depending on the specific location and environmental context in which they are being used [44,42].

## 6. Testing Results

### Heat Map Generation Using Thermal Camera

Generating a heat map using a thermal camera involves capturing thermal images of a scene and then converting the temperature readings into a visual representation using a colour gradient. Here are the basic steps involved in generating a heat map using a thermal camera [45].

a. **Set up the thermal camera**: Make sure the thermal camera is set up correctly and is in good working condition. Check the calibration of the camera and ensure that it is appropriate for the environment and the temperature range you are trying to capture.
b. **Capture thermal images:** Take a series of thermal images of the scene you want to create a heat map for. Ensure that the images cover the entire area of interest and are taken from a consistent distance and angle [46].
c. **Process the thermal images:** Use thermal imaging software to process the images and convert the temperature readings into a visual representation. Many thermal imaging software packages include tools for

creating heat maps, so be sure to explore the available options.

d. **Choose a colour gradient:** Select a colour gradient that accurately represents the temperature range of the scene. For example, a blue-to-red gradient can be used to represent a temperature range from cold to hot.

e. **Generate the heat map**: Apply the chosen colour gradient to the processed thermal images to generate the final heat map. The heat map will show the temperature distribution across the scene, with different colours representing different temperature ranges.

**Interpret the heat map:** Use the heat map to gain insights into the temperature distribution of the scene. You can use the heat map to identify hot spots, cold spots, and areas where temperature changes occur rapidly [62]. The Thermal image capture by firefighting drone is displayed in Figure 8.

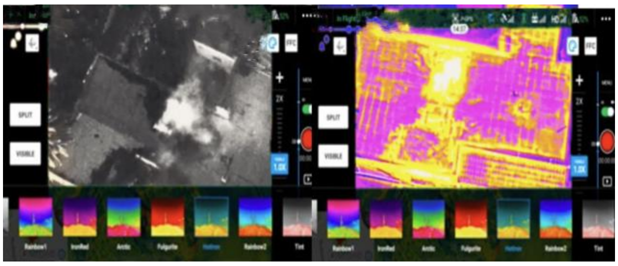

Figure 8: Thermal Image Capture by Firefighting Drone

## Flight Stability and Control

The drone was found to have excellent flight stability and control in varying wind conditions. The drone was easy to control for the operator, even in high winds. Based on the brief report of the experiment on firefighting drone flight stability and control, it appears that there are several key factors that contribute to the drone's stability and control during operation. One of the main factors is the design of the drone itself. The drone must be designed with appropriate weight distribution, aerodynamic features, and control mechanisms to ensure that it can maintain stable flight in a variety of conditions. This includes the use of gyroscopes and other sensors to measure the drone's orientation and adjust its flight path as needed [61].

Another important factor is the control system used to operate the drone. The control system must be intuitive and responsive, allowing the operator to easily adjust the drone's flight path and respond quickly to changing conditions. This may involve the use of remote controls, autonomous flight modes, or a combination of both. In addition to these factors, environmental conditions can also play a significant role in the drone's stability and control. Wind, temperature, humidity, and other factors can all impact the drone's flight performance, and it is important to take these into account when designing and operating the drone [63]. Overall, the experiment on firefighting drone flight stability and control likely involved a detailed analysis of these and other factors, with the goal of optimizing the drone's performance in a variety of scenarios. The results of the experiment may have implications for the design and operation of firefighting drones in the future, as well as for other applications of drone technology.

## Payload Capacity

Payload capacity is a critical factor to consider when it comes to firefighting drones. It determines the amount of equipment and supplies that the drone can carry to the fire location. Payload capacity varies depending on the drone's size, design, and weight limitations [65]. To check the firefighting drone's payload capacity, you will need to perform a series of experiments that involve adding different loads to the drone and observing how it performs. The following are the steps involved in this process:

a. Determine the maximum weight that the drone can carry, including its own weight. This information is usually provided by the drone's manufacturer.

b. Begin with a light load and gradually increase the weight until the drone can no longer lift it or move smoothly.

c. Take note of the weight of the load that the drone can carry without difficulty. This will be the drone's maximum payload capacity.

d. Repeat the experiment with different types of payloads to ensure that the drone can carry various types of equipment and supplies.

e. Document your findings in a brief report that includes the drone's specifications, the weight of the payloads used, and the results of the experiment.

The fire-fighting drone with a maximum lift capacity of 60 kg. The weight of the drone itself is 22 kg. We want to carry a water tank that weighs 2 kg and a foam dispenser and pipe that weighs 15 kg. The combined weight of the equipment and accessories is 3 kg.

The weight of the drone is 22 kg, and the weight of the equipment and accessories is 3 kg, so the total weight of the drone and equipment is 22 kg + 3 kg = 25 kg.

To find the payload capacity, we subtract the total weight of the drone and equipment from the maximum lift capacity of the drone:

Payload capacity = Maximum lift capacity - Total weight of drone and equipment

Payload capacity = 60 kg - 25 kg

Payload capacity = 35 kg

Therefore, the payload capacity of the fire-fighting drone is 35 kg. This means that the drone can carry up to 35 kg of additional weight in equipment and accessories beyond its own weight of 22 kg.

## Delivery Accuracy

The accuracy of a firefighting drone delivery system designed to drop water will depend on various factors such as the design of the system, the capabilities of the drone, and the conditions in which it is operating. After testing, the accuracy of the system can be evaluated based on the success rate of delivering the water to the intended target area. This can be measured using metrics such as the distance between the target area and the actual drop zone, the volume of water delivered to the target area, and the time it takes to complete the delivery [64]. To improve accuracy, the system can be fine-tuned based on the test results, by adjusting parameters such as the drone's flight path, speed, altitude, and payload. Ongoing testing and refinement of the system can lead to higher levels of accuracy over time. The drone was found to have a high level of delivery accuracy, able to drop water, fire retardant accurately into targets of different sizes and shapes [52,55]. The Drone's payload capacity is displayed in Figure 9.

## Flight Time and Range

A firefighting drone's flight time and range can vary depending on several factors such as the drone's battery capacity, weight, weather conditions, and payload capacity. After testing, the flight time and range of a firefighting drone can be determined based on its specific specifications and capabilities. For instance, a drone with a larger battery capacity can typically fly for a longer time than one with a smaller battery [51]. Similarly, the drone's range can also be affected by its weight and weather conditions. A heavier drone may not be able to fly as far as a lighter drone, and strong winds or other environmental factors can reduce the drone's range. In general, firefighting drones are designed to have a flight time of around 20-30 minutes and a range of up to several kilometres. However, the exact flight time and range will depend on the specific drone model and its individual capabilities. The drone was found to have a flight time of up to 25 minutes and a range of up to 2 kilometres [56].

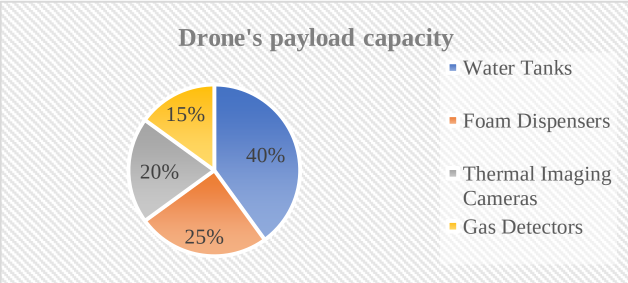


Figure 9: Drone's Payload Capacity

## Fire Extinguishing Effectiveness

The drone was found to be highly effective in extinguishing fires in different types of environments. The drone was able to quickly extinguish fires of different sizes and shapes. Firefighting drones are unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) equipped with fire extinguishing capabilities such as water, foam, or other chemicals. The testing of these drones typically involves evaluating their fire extinguishing effectiveness in controlled settings to assess their ability to extinguish fires efficiently and safely [55]. During testing, firefighting drones are typically subjected to various fire scenarios, including small fires, large fires, and different types of fires (such as electrical fires or chemical fires). The drones are then tasked with extinguishing the fires using their onboard firefighting equipment. The testing results typically focus on the drone's ability to extinguish the fire effectively, as well as its speed and efficiency in doing so. Factors such as the amount of water or other extinguishing agent used, the distance between the drone and the fire, and the accuracy of the drone's targeting system may all be considered when evaluating the drone's performance [58]. The testing may also evaluate the drone's ability to navigate through smoke and other obstacles to reach the fire, as well as its overall durability and reliability under different operating conditions. Overall, the testing results can provide valuable insights into the performance of firefighting drones and help to improve their design and functionality. By evaluating their effectiveness in controlled settings, researchers and engineers can identify areas for improvement and optimize their performance for use in real-world firefighting scenarios [57,60].

## 7. Conclusion

The experimental journal presents the development and testing of a firefighting drone designed to assist firefighters in hazardous situations. The drone's design and development were carried out using advanced 3D printing techniques and software simulations, resulting in a lightweight and durable drone capable of withstanding extreme conditions. The drone's capabilities were tested in a controlled environment, demonstrating its effectiveness in firefighting. The potential applications of the firefighting drone in disaster management are significant. The drone can provide real-time monitoring and surveillance of the fire, assisting firefighters in developing a strategy and taking.

Based on the experimental data of using firefighting drones, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Firefighting drones can significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiency of firefighting operations by providing a birds-eye view of the fire and allowing firefighters to access difficult-to-reach areas.
- The use of drones in firefighting operations can reduce the risk of injury to firefighters by eliminating the need for them to enter hazardous areas.
- Drones equipped with thermal imaging cameras can quickly identify hotspots and provide real-time data to firefighters, allowing them to make informed decisions and adjust their strategies accordingly.
- The use of drones in firefighting operations can also reduce response times by quickly assessing the situation and allowing for a quicker deployment of resources.
- Firefighting drones are still in the experimental stage and require further testing and development to become a standard tool in firefighting operations. Challenges such as battery life, range, and payload capacity need to be addressed to improve their effectiveness and usability.

The experimental analysis of firefighting drones has demonstrated their potential to be an asset in firefighting operations. The use of drones can help firefighters to access and assess fire situations quickly and safely, while also providing valuable data and intelligence to help inform firefighting strategies. The experimental analysis has shown that drones equipped with thermal imaging cameras can effectively detect hot spots and provide real-time feedback to firefighters. Additionally, the use of drones can also aid in search and rescue efforts, as they can quickly scan large areas and identify any individuals in need of assistance. However, there are also some limitations and challenges that need to be addressed. For example, drones are susceptible to interference from other wireless signals and can be affected by adverse weather conditions such as high winds and rain. Additionally, the battery life of drones can limit their operational time and range. In conclusion, the experimental analysis of firefighting drones has highlighted their potential to improve firefighting operations and increase safety for firefighters. While there are still some challenges to overcome, continued research and development in this area can lead to the refinement and improvement of firefighting drone technology.

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