

Drone Lookout: Thermal Perimeter Surveillance Drone for Prescribed Burns



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Intro

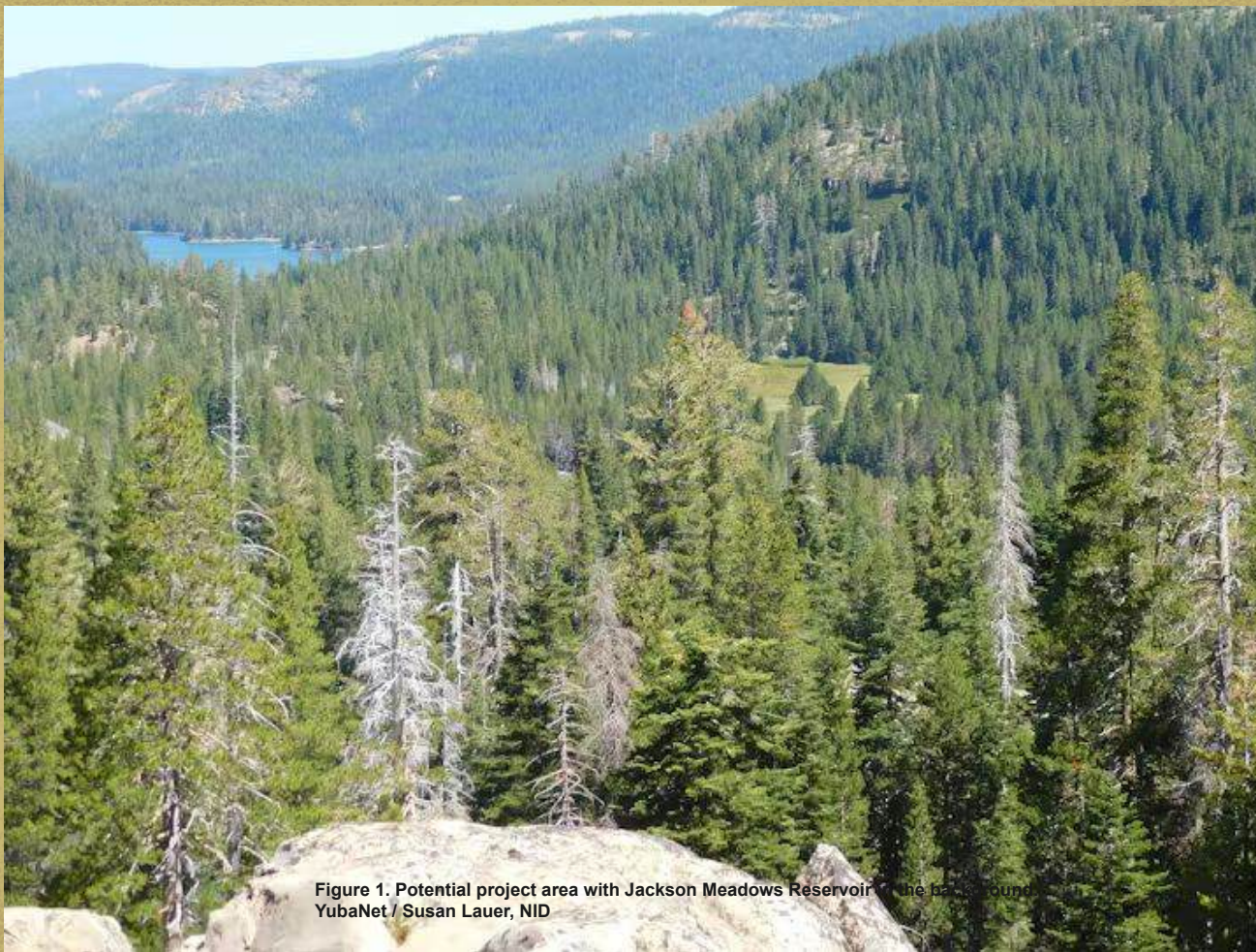


Figure 1. Potential project area with Jackson Meadows Reservoir in the background.
YubaNet / Susan Lauer, NID

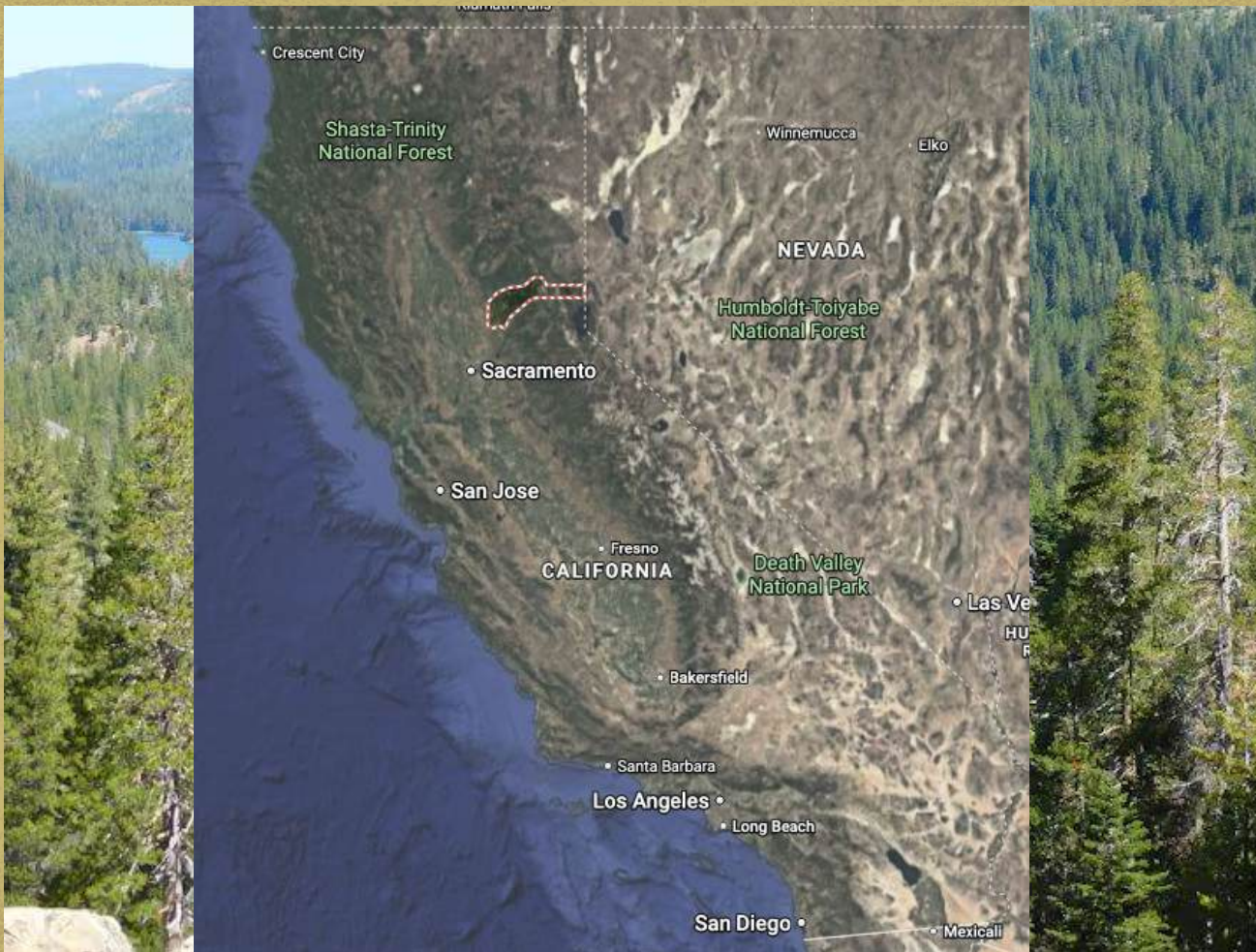
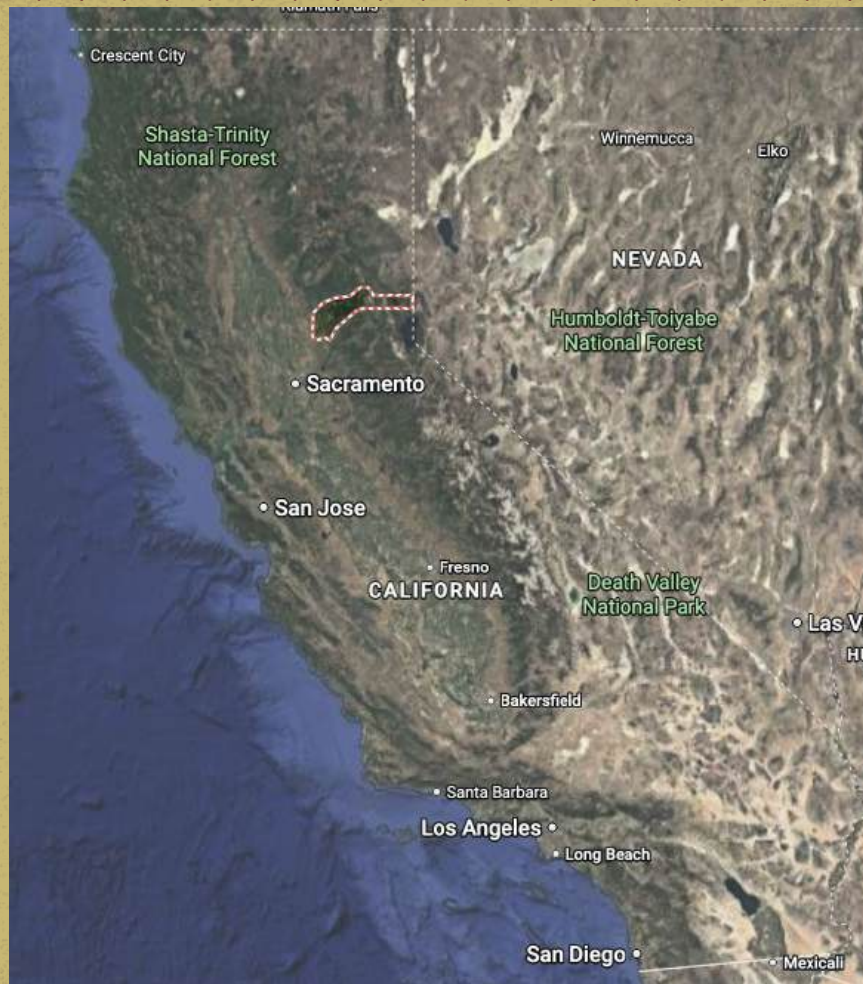




Figure 2. Fall forest floor. NPS / Billy Flynn.



• Crescent City

Shasta-Trinity
National Forest

Winnemucca

Elko

NEVADA

Humboldt-Toiyabe
National Forest

• Sacramento

• San Jose

• Fresno

CALIFORNIA

Death Valley
National Park

• Las Vegas

HU
R

• Bakersfield

• Santa Barbara

Los Angeles •

• Long Beach

San Diego •

• Mexicali



Figure 3. Diana Almendariz sets fire to a redbud pile. Alysha Beck / UC Davis

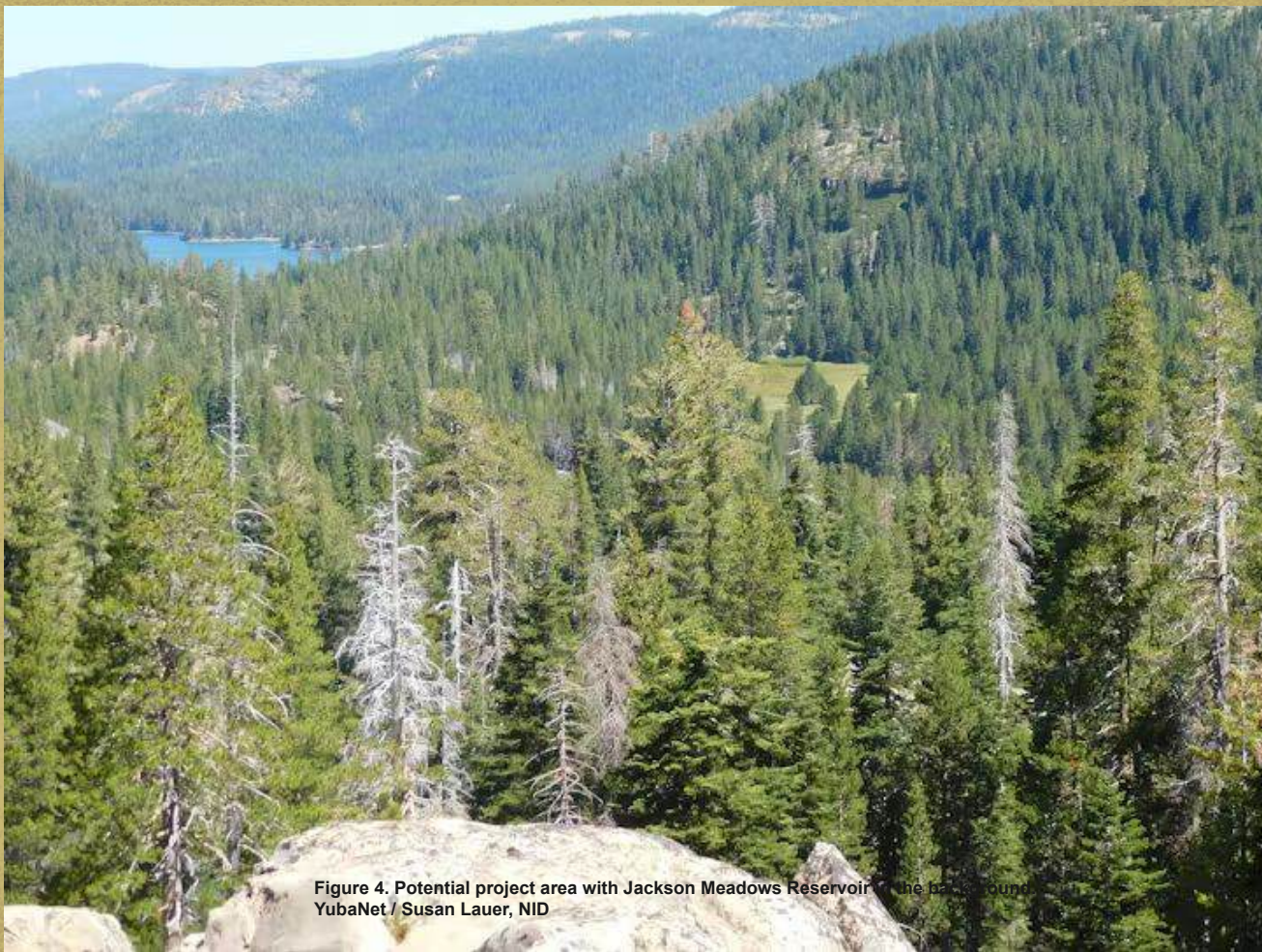


Figure 4. Potential project area with Jackson Meadows Reservoir in the background.
YubaNet / Susan Lauer, NID



Figure 5. Broadcast Burn 1. Image courtesy of Terra Fuego Resource Foundation.



Figure 6. Broadcast Burn 2. Image courtesy of Terra Fuego Resource Foundation.



Figure 7. Broadcast Burn 3. Image courtesy of Terra Fuego Resource Foundation.



Prescribed Burning

Land management strategy that applies controlled fire to meet an ecosystem's management goals





Research Question

Is it possible to develop a low-cost hexacopter with thermal vision and perimeter surveillance capabilities for applications in prescribed burning?



My Use Case



Figure 8. Sample Burn Perimeter. Image courtesy of Terra Fuego Resource Foundation.



Currently Available Alternatives

- **IGNIS II Aerial Ignition System**
 - **Full-stack wildland prescribed fire solution**
 - **Ignition**
 - **Autonomous perimeter tracking**
 - **Flame management**
 - **\$90,000**

My Use Case



Figure 1. Nighttime Smoke Plume. Image courtesy of Terra Fuego Resource Foundation.

Background





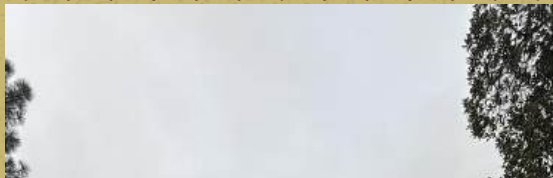


Figure 9. Pile burn site. Image courtesy of Terra Fuego Resource Foundation.



Design Process

Hardware Stack: Components

9 Key Components:

1. Frame
2. Flight Controller (FC) — the brain
3. Motors
4. Electronic Speed Controllers (ESCs)
5. Propellers
6. Battery
7. Power Distribution Board (PDB)
8. RC Receiver
9. Compute / payload (everything mission-specific)



Hardware Stack: Total Weight

Component	Weight
Tarot 680 Pro frame	728g
Motors × 6 (SunnySky X3508S)	~600g
ESCs × 6 (60A BLHeli32)	~132g
Props × 6 (T-Motor 13×4,4)	~90g
Pixhawk 6C + PM07	~120g
Battery (Zeee 6S 8000mAh)	~744g
Pi 5 + cooler	~55g
Thermal (Lepton + PureThermal)	~9g
RunCam Spotter V2	~28g
AKK VTX + SiK radio	~20g
HDMI-AV converter + cables	~35g
GPS + wiring/misc	~80g
Total AUW	~3,705g

Hardware Stack: Motor Selection

- Slower motor → can swing larger props → more efficient (generates more thrust)
- 8,400 RPM at full throttle = ~1,300 thrust/motor
- 6 motors × 1,300g = ~7,800g total thrust
- Actual T:W achieved: 7,800 / 3,705 ≈ 2.06:1 ✓



Hardware Stack: Battery Selection

- 22.2V nominal (matches motor/ESC voltage rating)
- 8,000mAh — larger capacity, but weighs ~1kg. (~25% of total AUW)
- Estimated flight time: ~24 minutes
- Bigger battery → more flight time
- More weight → higher throttle → faster discharge



Software Stack: Raspberry Pi 5

- Extendable
- Provides USB-A connection for thermal camera
- Able to run dronekit and connect to Pixhawk (flight controller)
- OpenCV and NumPy



Software Stack: SiK Telemetry Module

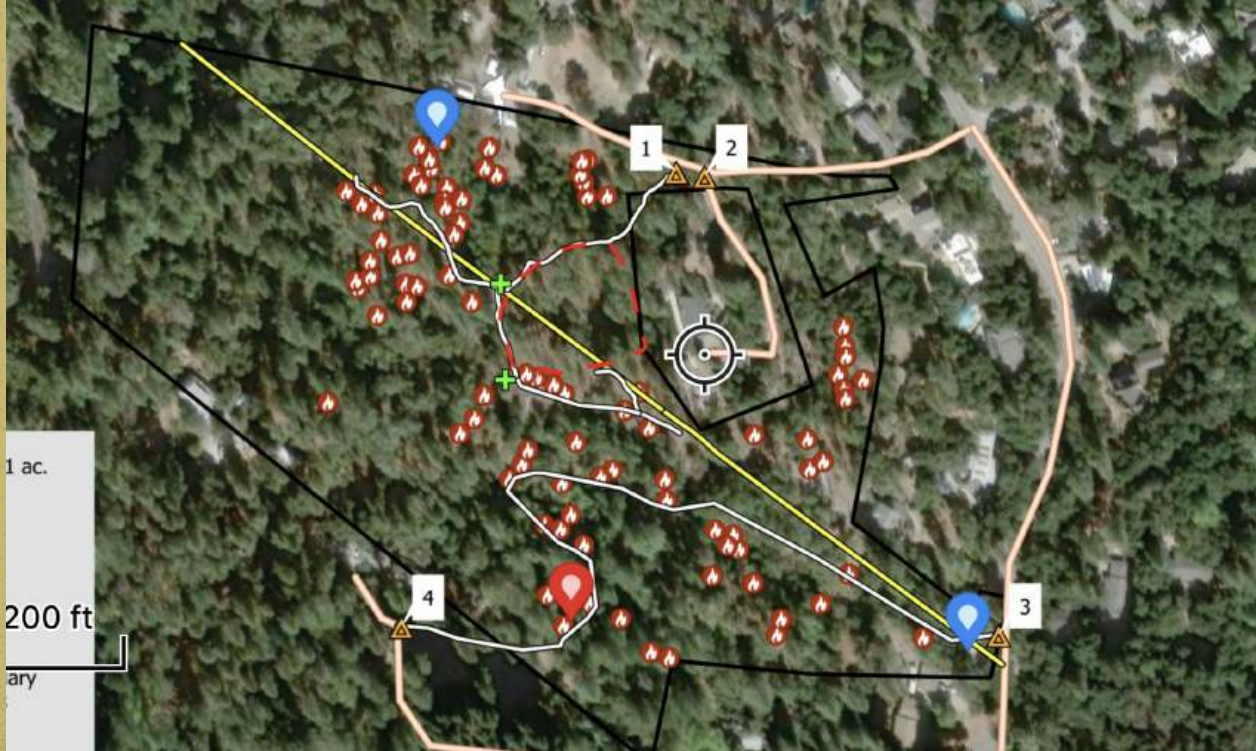
- Transmits flight controller and GPS info via radio waves
- Interfaces with Mission Planner



The screenshot shows the ArduPilot Mission Planner software. The main window displays a satellite map of a suburban neighborhood with a flight plan overlaid. The flight plan consists of 10 waypoints forming a rectangular path around a central park area. The waypoints are numbered 1 through 10. The interface includes a top menu bar with options like DATA, PLAN, SETUP, CONING, SIMULATION, and HELP. On the right, there's a sidebar with various settings and a list of waypoints. At the bottom, a table displays the details of the waypoints, including their ID, name, type, and coordinates.

General	Waypoint	Delay	Alt	Radius	Zone	Setting	Heading	Altitude	Speed	Height	Dist	AZ
0	1	0	0	0	100	Relative	15	902762.240	4138211.245	0.0	0.0	81.3
0	2	0	0	0	100	Relative	32	902872.848	4138228.165	0.0	0.0	81.4
0	3	0	0	0	100	Relative	01	902775.836	4138276.367	0.0	0.0	81.5
0	4	0	0	0	100	Relative	02	902732.257	4138268.347	0.0	0.0	81.6

Software Stack: Avenza Maps



Assembly Process

Phase 1 — Mechanical and Power System



Phase 2 — Flight Electronics and Compute



Phase 3 — Thermal Video Chain

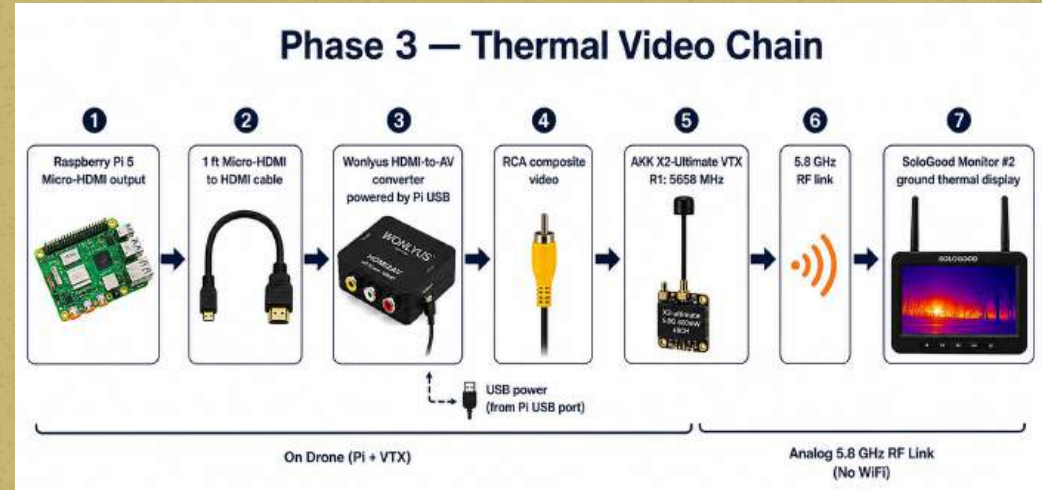


Figure 10. Thermal video chain diagram. Image generated with OpenAI Codex, 15 May 2026.

Challenges and Surprises

1. Working with AI:

- a. Confidently lies
- b. Doesn't have access to some websites (amazon and youtube)
- c. Context Rot

2. Shady Suppliers and Shipping:

- a. Slow response time
- b. Ghosted
- c. Extremely slow parts delivery

3. Tariffs:

- a. \$300-\$400 additional costs due to tariffs

Outcomes

1. Steady thermal camera stream
2. Steady RunCam camera stream
3. Motor test successful
4. Telemetry tests successful
5. Flight test successful
6. Stayed within budget
7. Stayed within weight limits





Limitations

1. Stationary cameras
2. Manual fire recognition
3. Manual Avenza Updates
4. Short battery life



Next Steps

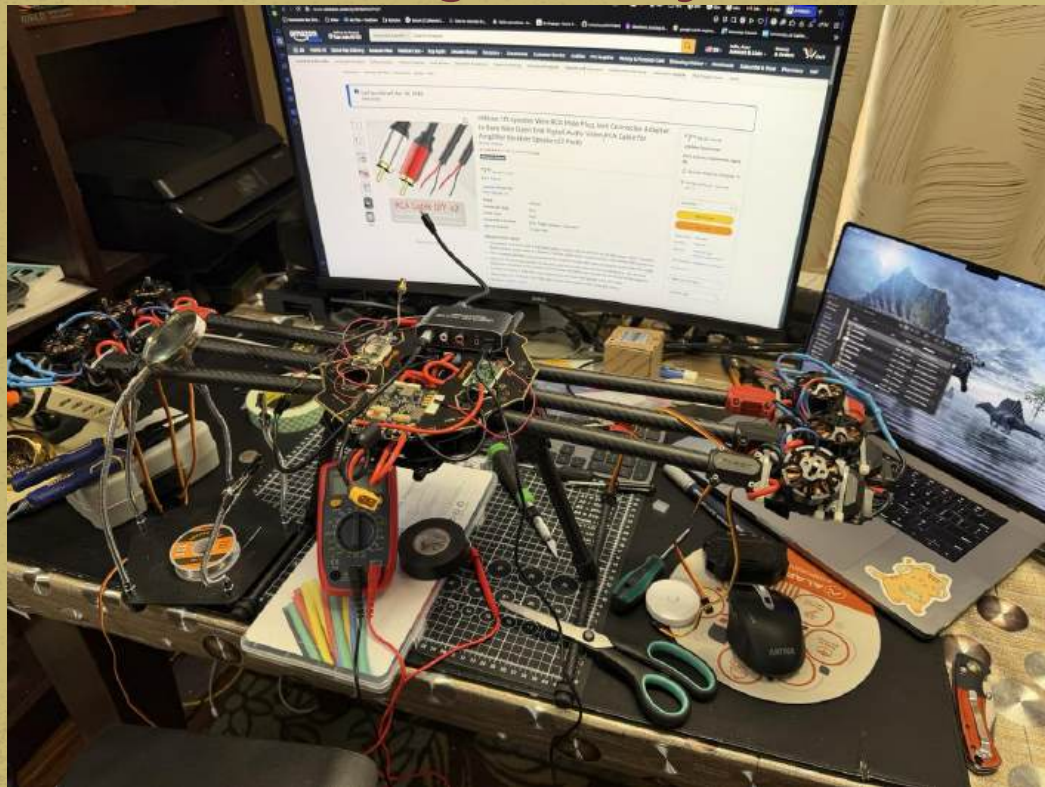
1. Install gimbal based cameras
 2. AI-based fire detection
 3. Live Avenza Updates
 4. Extend battery life
 5. Larger frame (Tarot T810)
- 

Pros

Good real world experience



Do something with your hands



Talk to genuine people



Cons

1. Time
2. Space:
3. Money:
 - a. Parts cost ~\$2.5k



Bibliography

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Blog

Thank You!



GitHub