International Journal of ADVANCED RESEARCH & INNOVATIONS

Volume 15, Issue-5
May, 2025, P02
ISSN: 2319-9253

SATELLITE IMAGERY-BASED LANDSLIDE PREDICTION USING AI TECHNIQUES

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Abstract: This research explores the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) for flood forecasting through the use of satellite imagery. Landslides and other natural calamities have the potential to wreak havoc on communities and their infrastructure. The limits of typical prediction algorithms are caused by the difficult geographic conditions and the lack of data. Using CNNs and other deep learning and machine learning models, this research analyzes high-resolution satellite pictures for patterns and identifies potentially hazardous regions. Using AI improves prediction accuracy, streamlines real-time monitoring, and fortifies early warning systems. This research's findings show that landslide prevention and disaster response could benefit from geospatial analysis supplemented with artificial intelligence.

Keywords: Landslide Prediction, Satellite Imagery, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Disaster Management, Geospatial Analysis.

1. Introduction

The devastation caused by landslides is unparalleled by any other natural disaster. They kill a lot of people and ruin structures, which costs a hefty penny. Traditional methods of landslide prediction might not work in real time and might necessitate extensive geological calculations and fieldwork. One valuable method for examining and tracking changes in landforms across wide areas is satellite imagery, which has evolved because to powerful remote sensing systems. The accuracy and utility of landslide forecasts have been significantly enhanced by the creation of early warning systems and risk assessments, which were made possible by AI techniques such as deep machine learning and machine learning.

Artificial intelligence (AI) landslide prediction algorithms examine satellite data to determine terrain, plant cover, rainfall patterns, and soil composition, among other things. Finding patterns in huge datasets connected to historical landslides is achieved through the use of machine learning techniques including Support Vector Machines (SVMs), Decision Trees, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). These models outperform more conventional methods of monitoring because they can detect early signs of land instability. In addition, landslide vulnerability maps can be significantly improved with the application of deep learning technologies like RNNs and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs).

More accurate predictions, real-time monitoring, and reduced expenses are just a few of the benefits of using artificial intelligence (AI) to predict landslides from satellite data. Academic institutions, government agencies, and emergency management groups are utilizing AI-powered technology to reduce the risk of landslides. By integrating AI with GIS and cloud-based data processing, users can fast-track the decision-making process by seeing all potential outcomes. Thanks to advancements in AI, landslide prediction algorithms are becoming more precise and scalable. This will facilitate sustainable land management and disaster preparedness on a global scale.

2. Literature Review

Akosah, S., Gratchev, I., Kim, D.-H., & Ohn, S.-Y. (2024): This essay delves into the subject of landslide detection through the use of AI and remote sensing. The results demonstrate that landslide detection performance varies across several AI approaches, including hybrid models, deep learning, and machine

learning. Problems with accessing data, comprehending models, and combining remote sensing data with AI models are also discussed. In order to better landslide
prediction systems powered by artificial intelligence, the authors address the current knowledge gaps and provide recommendations.

Chen, T.H.K., Kincey, M.E., Rosser, N.J., & Seto, K.C. (2024): This research makes use of satellite imagery collected over a thirty-year period to investigate persistent landslides in the Himalayas. Identifying recurrent landslides using deep learning techniques can improve landslide evolution research. This research found that landslide risk estimates could be improved by integrating AI models with high-resolution satellite imagery. In order to build effective early warning systems for disaster-prone locations, the research stresses the need of long-term surveillance.

Nava, L., Carraro, E., Reyes-Carmona, C., et al. (2023): Combining deep learning algorithms with real-time tracking data, this research estimates the possible distance that landslides may travel. This research looks at potential landslide hotspots and evaluates the accuracy with which AI systems can foretell when the ground may shift. To enhance the precision of their forecasts, the researchers employ cutting-edge deep learning methods in conjunction with time-series analysis. Researchers found that local governments may benefit from early warning of impending landslides if they used AI to predict when and how much ground would collapse.

Zhang, X., Yu, W., Pun, M.O., & Shi, W. (2023): To research cross-domain landslide mapping, this research employs a new method of progressive representation learning that is prototype-guided and domain-aware. The research's solution to the problems with AI model implementation is to make the models more adaptable to different foreign settings. Remote sensing imagery is utilized extensively in the proposed methodology to enhance the precision of landslide detection. Based on the results, it seems that domain adaptation strategies have the potential to make AI models less biased and more suitable for usage in different nations.

Chen, Y., Ming, D., Yu, J., et al. (2023): An FCN model for landslide detection driven by AI is presented in this research. A combination of susceptibility maps and satellite imagery allows scientists to pinpoint potential landslide zones. In an attempt to enhance detection accuracy, the FCN model automatically chooses critical components from satellite data. The research details how this AI approach helps disaster management firms get better at making predictions in real time while also decreasing the workload for human data processors.

Wang, X., Du, A., Hu, F., et al. (2023): This article suggests using a graph convolutional network (GCN) method to evaluate the likelihood of a land collapse. Improved landslide prediction accuracy is achieved by augmenting the AI model with data on dynamic deformation. This research lends credence to the idea that GCN-based models can be useful for illustrating the spatial relationships between landslides and ground movement. The research investigates the potential for improved early warning systems in landslide-prone regions to result from combining artificial intelligence models with geographic data.

Shahabi, H., Ahmadi, R., Alizadeh, M., et al. (2023): The objective of this research is to analyze the usefulness of several machine learning algorithms for landslide risk assessment in mountainous regions. Here we compare and contrast deep learning methods with decision trees, random forests, and SVMs. Researchers discovered that ensemble models, which incorporate many AI techniques, outperformed other models in predicting outcomes and identifying optimal AI algorithms across various scenarios.

Hussain, M.A., Chen, Z., Zheng, Y., et al. (2023): This research evaluates the accuracy of deep learning and machine learning models in predicting earthquake sites using data collected from remote sensing. Using measures such as recall, precision, and F1-score, the research makes conclusions about how well different AI models perform on massive datasets. The researchers highlight the importance of selecting a suitable training dataset and determining the optimal hyperparameters to improve the precision of AI-driven collapse predictions.

Peng, T., Chen, Y., & Chen, W. (2022): To simulate the likelihood of a land collapse, this research employs a functional tree classifier that employs a random subspace approach. The project's end aim is to develop an AI system that can predict landslides using data collected from satellites. Applying more effective feature selection techniques and classification algorithms can increase landslide susceptibility estimates, as shown in the research. The article also discusses possible applications in disaster management and urban development.

Mabdeh, A.N., Al-Fugara, A.K., Ahmadlou, M., et al. (2022): The probability of landslides in the Ajloun and Jerash governorates of Jordan was investigated in this work by means of ensemble models and genetic algorithms. In order to create AI algorithms that can predict landslides, the research used meteorological, topographical, and geographical data. The results demonstrate that genetic algorithms improve model performance by minimizing processing costs and optimizing feature selection. Using AI to evaluate nearby threats is the subject of this paper's extensive discussion.

Zeng, H., Zhu, Q., Ding, Y., et al. (2022): Predicting the probability of a collapse using graph neural networks (GNNs) is the topic of this article. The authors employ environmental consistency restrictions to provide more precise estimations. Based on these findings, GNNs seem to be a great tool for describing the complex spatial interactions between landforms and landslides. This research looks at ways that artificial intelligence can help with landslide risk assessment for policymakers by decreasing the number of false positives.

Prasad, P., Loveson, V.J., Das, S., & Chandra, P. (2021): The potential use of artificial intelligence (AI) in flood prediction in hilly regions of western India is explored in this research. In order to find the optimal method for avalanche prediction, the research evaluates various AI systems, including neural networks, decision trees, and support vector machines. The research demonstrates that AI models are much enhanced when geographical data and high-resolution satellite images are used. The results raise the possibility that avalanche prediction algorithms powered by artificial intelligence (AI) can substantially improve risk mitigation initiatives in regions prone to avalanches.

3. Existing System

These days, landslide forecasts are made using AI algorithms. These methods analyze topographical features, weather patterns, and soil types using satellite images, remote sensing data, and machine learning algorithms. In order to identify areas that could be at risk of landslides, AI systems analyze high-resolution satellite data from several sources, such as MODIS, Sentinel, and Landsat. These models can predict when landslides may occur by integrating historical landslide data with environmental variables such as slope gradient, vegetation density, and precipitation intensity. The ability of artificial intelligence (AI) to detect patterns that were overlooked by more conventional methods allows it to significantly enhance accuracy.

Machine learning techniques like Support Vector Machines, Random Forest classifiers, and Convolutional Neural Networks are necessary for landslide prediction using satellite images. In order to teach the algorithms, we employ labelled datasets that contain information about past landslides and the environmental variables that contributed to their occurrence. By automatically extracting information from high-resolution pictures, deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), make it possible to identify areas prone to landslides. By integrating real-time data processing into AI-driven prediction models, early warning systems are enhanced and crucial information is furnished for catastrophe prevention and mitigation efforts.

Despite advancements, the current system continues to struggle with data accessibility, processing complexity, and cloud cover that obstructs satellite photography. The availability of high-quality training datasets is a barrier to widespread use of AI models. In addition, dependable processing systems and efficient algorithms are necessary for integrating real-time data from several satellite sources. Ongoing initiatives to enhance AI-based landslide prediction include making better and faster predictions through the use of HPC and strengthening the models' robustness with data from several sources.

- **Remote Sensing Data Collection:** Landslide forecasting relies heavily on satellite imagery due of the wealth of information it provides on topography, vegetation, and soil moisture. To monitor environmental changes and identify potential landslide triggers, spacecraft with high-resolution imaging capabilities, such as MODIS, Landsat, and Sentinel, can be utilized.
- **Feature Extraction & Preprocessing:** Artificial intelligence algorithms may be able to identify the key factors that cause landslides after collecting satellite images. Variations in terrain, gradient angle, precipitation patterns, vegetation cover, and soil qualities are all part of this category. The data is prepared for analysis after preprocessing has cleaned and improved it.
- **Machine Learning Models;** Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and other deep learning architectures, as well as regular forest and support vector machines (SVMs), are used by AI systems. These models can predict potential dangers by looking at historical landslide events in relation to environmental variables.
- **Geospatial Analysis & GIS Integration:** By superimposing various data layers, such as topography, soil composition, and weather patterns, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can ascertain whether regions are susceptible to landslides. Using GIS, decision-makers can identify high-risk areas and perform hazard assessments in real-time.

- **Early Warning & Decision Support:** When the probability of landslides rises over predetermined thresholds, individuals are notified by automated early warning systems powered by artificial intelligence. These technologies aid disaster management teams in saving lives and minimizing damage by offering predictive insights that enable early evacuations and risk mitigation techniques.

4. Proposed System

The proposed method enhances the accuracy of landslide forecasts by utilizing state-of-the-art AI technology in conjunction with real-time satellite images. In contrast to existing systems that depend on dormant data, our system constantly gathers and processes high-resolution images from satellites such as Sentinel-1, Landsat, and MODIS. Improves the accuracy of landslide risk assessment by detecting ground deformations, precipitation patterns, and vegetation changes using optical imaging and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR).

Deep learning models powered by artificial intelligence (DLAI) that look at geographical and temporal data to make better predictions are CNNs and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. Upon receiving new data or new information on previous landslides, these algorithms immediately update the risk assessments. The real-time linkage with GIS also makes unsafe places more visible, which may help decision-makers find them more easily.

The proposed framework also includes an automated early warning system that notifies authorities and communities when avalanche danger levels reach critical levels. We will use data collected in real-time from sensors to train machine learning models to make better predictions. In order to lessen financial losses, infrastructure damage, and casualties, this approach promotes proactive disaster management.

- **Real-Time Monitoring –** Timely notifications regarding landslides and environmental changes are delivered through the analysis of real-time satellite data by artificial intelligence applications.
- **Higher Prediction Accuracy –** Advanced machine learning algorithms enhance forecast accuracy by considering many risk indicators, including vegetation, rainfall, and topography.
- **Cost-Effective & Scalable –** One scalable solution in big and remote areas is satellite-based forecasting, which eliminates the need for significant field surveys.
- **Early Warning & Disaster Preparedness –** Because communities and government can respond swiftly to automated warnings, landslides are less devastating.
- **Geospatial Visualization & Decision Support –** Interactive risk mapping, made possible by GIS technologies, improves disaster management planning and resource allocation.

5. Implementation

Modules:

Service Provider

The Service Provider must possess a current account and password in order to gain access to this section. After login in, he can do a lot of things, like administer tests, provide training, and look at data sets. Evaluate the bar charts representing the accuracy in training and testing. It is critical to ensure that the results of the training and assessment are accurate. It is possible to use the anticipated datasets to investigate the Type Ratio for Identified Landslides. Determine how many individuals may potentially reach the same landslip prediction type ratio in their absence.

Remote User

All told, this module contains n individuals. Registration must be completed prior to commencing any procedures. Once a person has registered, their details will be saved in our database. After signing up, all he needs to do to access his account is input the accepted login details. During check-in, users have a lot of options, like reviewing their profile, creating an account, and selecting the type of landslip forecast they want.

6. Results

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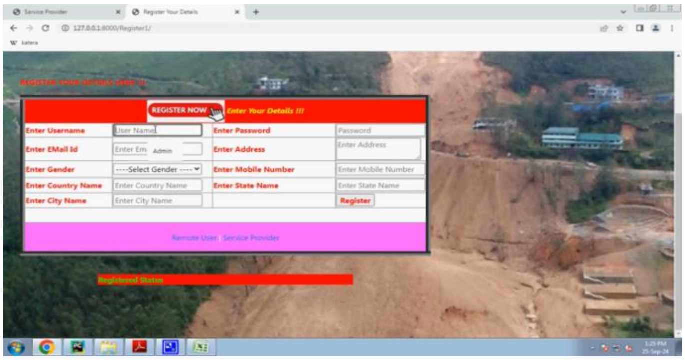

Figure 1: User Registration Page

Figure 2: Detected Landslides Prediction Type Ratio

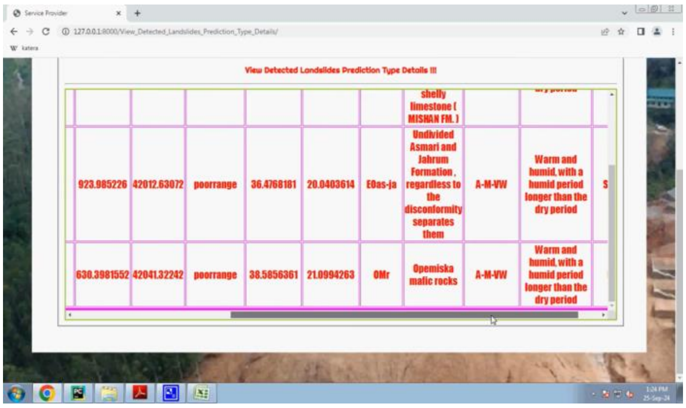

Figure 3: Detected Landslides Prediction Type Details

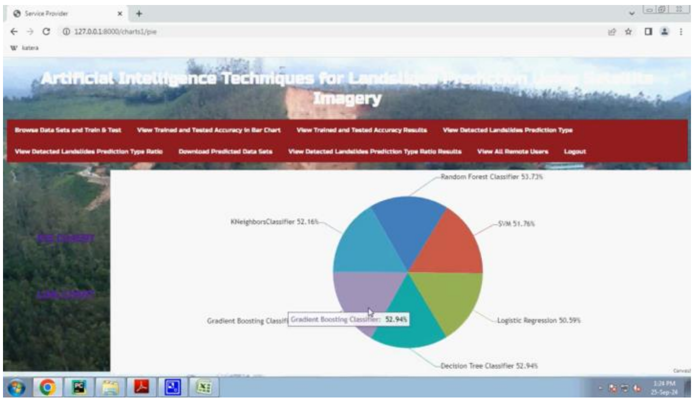

Figure 4: Detected Landslides Prediction in Pie Chart

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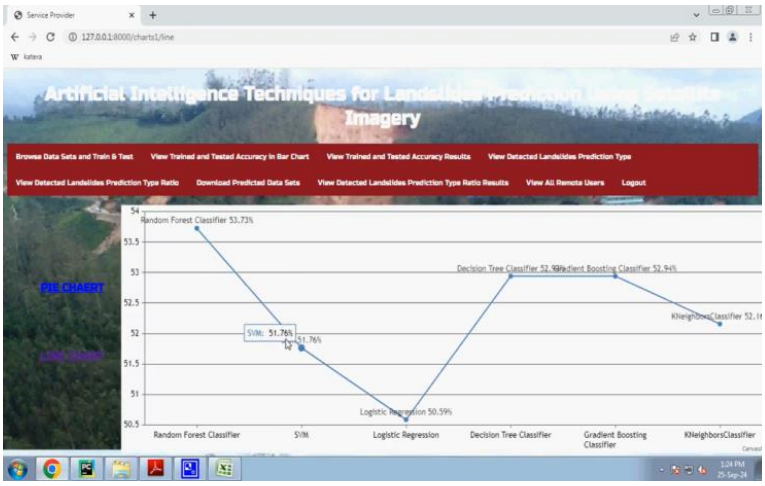

Figure 5: Detected Landslides Prediction in Line Chart

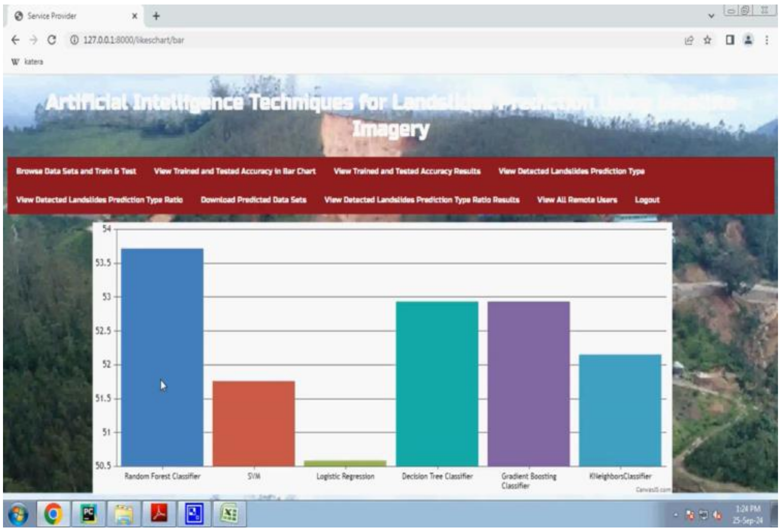

Figure 6: Detected Landslides Prediction in Bar Chart

Figure 7: Datasets Trained and Tested Results

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ISSN: 2319-9253

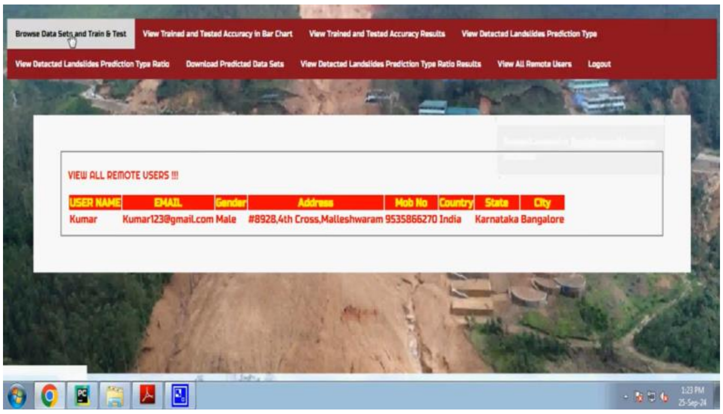

Figure 8: All Users Page

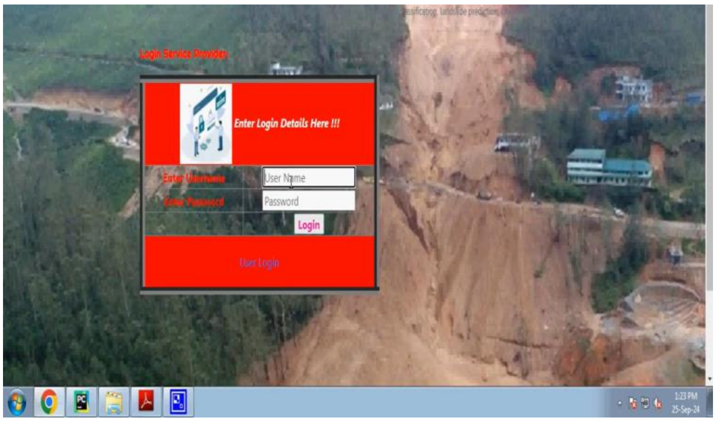

Figure 9: Service Provider Login Page

Figure 10: User Login Page

7. Conclusion

The use of satellite data in conjunction with AI-driven landslide prediction considerably improves catastrophe preparedness and risk reduction. This approach enhances prediction accuracy and facilitates early identification of potential landslides by combining real-time remote sensing data with advanced machine learning algorithms. Geographic information systems (GIS) provide for better risk assessment and decision-making by producing detailed risk maps.

With the advancement of satellite technology and artificial intelligence (AI), landslide prediction systems will become more precise and efficient. A lower chance of deaths and infrastructure damage can be achieved by the use of automated early warning systems, which rapidly send out alerts. This innovative method is necessary to strengthen disaster resilience and protect at-risk populations from landslide damage.

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