VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI

EAST WEST INSTITUTION OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF MCA

Seminar

On

RAINFALL ESTIMATION INTEGRATING HETEROGENEOUS DATA SOURCES USING MACHINE LEARNING

PRESENTED BY :

Bharathkumar M S

1EW22MC011

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF:

Mrs. Shwethashri K

Assistant Professor

MCA, EWIT

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INTRODUCTION

It is challenging to accurately estimate rainfall at individual locations in classify to condense the risks posed by severe rainfall events like floods and landslides. Typically, rain gauges (RGs), which are dense sensor networks, are used to directly measure the intensity of precipitation at these locations. Most of the time, these estimates are made by using spatial insertion techniques to look at the precipitation field over the whole area of interest. nevertheless, these procedure are computationally intensive and necessitate the inclusion of additional information to enhance the estimation of the variable of interest at unknown points.

The proposed method is less computationally demanding than interpolation methods. It allows for the integration of various data sources by leveraging the high quantitative accuracy of rain gauges (RGs) and the spatial pattern recognition capabilities of radars and satellites.

By addressing these objectives, the project seeks to improve the precision of rainfall estimates, thereby contributing to better decision-making in weather forecasting, agricultural planning, and disaster management. The combination of device wisdom techniques in rainfall estimation represents a significant step forward in harnessing technology to solve complex environmental challenges

LITERATURE SURVEY

Existing System:

The study in [12] utilizes a probabilistic ensemble approach, integrating data from rain gauges and radar, despite its primary aim being run-off analysis. It employs an ensemble paradigm and subsequently uses a mixing procedure to choose a single spillover hydrograph from the outputs of various overflow hydrologic models. The exploratory results indicate that these hydrologic models are accurate and can significantly enhance decision-making in flood forecasting and advance warning systems.

The final model, which represents an ensemble of possible fields that are dependent on the observations, can be explained using a Bayesian predictive distribution that measures the uncertainty caused by the data sampling from the station network. An examination of a real-life case study in the European Alps demonstrates the method's ability to accurately predict a hydrological partitioning of the region.

Drawbacks of the Existing System:

- The system is not implemented hierarchical probabilistic ensemble classifier (HPEC) for rainfall prediction.
- The system is implemented artificial neural networks (ANNs) as a forecasting method in which prediction is not accurate.

Proposed System:

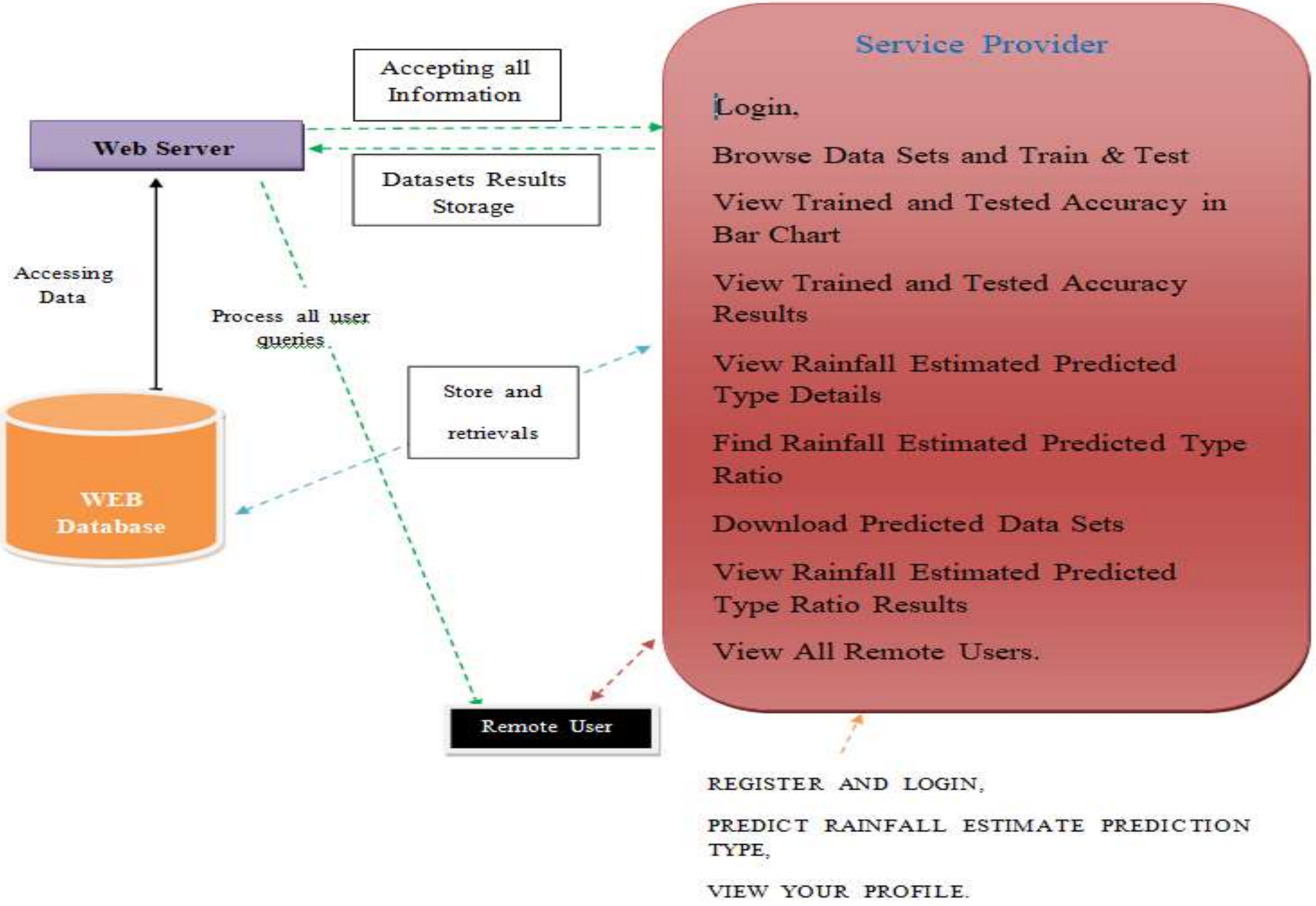
Our method works well in real-world situations, like when a Department of Civil Protection (DCP) officer has to look at how much rain falls in a certain area that could cause flooding or landslides. The DCP's real data on Calabria, a region in the south of Italy, serve as the source for the experimental evaluation. Due to its complex orography and high degree of climate variability, Calabria makes an excellent testing ground. The following is a summary of our contributions.

- To produce more precise estimates of rainfall events, three diverse data sources—RGs, radar, and Meteosat are combined.
- Different characterization strategies are looked at on a genuine case concerning Calabria, a southern district in Italy, and a various levelled probabilistic outfit approach is proposed.

Advantages of Proposed System:

- To address the issue of class unbalanced, the proposed system uses an under-sampling strategy and pre-processes raw data to make them suitable for analysis.
- The proposed framework fostered an Impact of Incorporating RG, Satellite, and Radar Estimations and are tried and prepared with a compelling ML Classifiers.

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



OBJECTIVE

- Create a Methodology Based on Device wisdom: Create a device wisdom framework that makes use of ensemble methods to accurately estimate the intensity of rainfall at locations where rain gauges are unavailable.
- Incorporate Heterogeneous Information Sources: Consolidate information from downpour checks with remote detecting estimations from radars and satellites to improve the exactness and spatial inclusion of precipitation gauges.
- Make the proposed method more suitable for real-time applications by ensuring that it is computationally less expensive than conventional spatial interpolation techniques.
- Evaluate and Compare Performance: Use real data from the Calabria region in Italy for experimental evaluations to compare the proposed method's performance to that of more established approaches like Kriging with External Drift (KED).

FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

We intend to validate the method in future work on a larger scale. time interval to take into account the effects of seasonal and annual variation, taking into account the possibility of building the flexible ensemble model incrementally using the new info. Additionally, we wish to assess the efficiency of the algorithm in highly localized heavy individual precipitation incidents, using time series analysis as well to examine the various features individual contributions. for Meteosat and radar. Additionally, incorporating device wisdom algorithms such as deep learning and ensemble methods can further refine predictive capabilities by identifying intricate patterns and relationships within the data. The integration of real-time data streams with historical datasets can improve the model's adaptability to changing climatic conditions, making it a robust tool for weather forecasting and water resource management. Collaboration with interdisciplinary experts and continuous updates based on cutting-edge research will ensure that the device wisdom models remain at the forefront of innovation, ultimately leading to more reliable and precise rainfall estimation.

CONCLUSION

It has been established a ML-based method for estimating the spatial rainfall field. To estimate rainfall in regions without RGs, this approach makes use of the spatial pattern recognition provided by radars and satellites and combines disparate data sources, such as radars, satellites, and RGs. After a phase of preprocessing is finished, a random uniform under sampling strategy is used, and the model is built, an HPEC lets the model estimate the severity of rainfall events. This social occasion relies upon two levels: in the essential level, a lot of RF classifiers are ready, while, in the ensuing level, a probabilistic metal specialist is used to solidify the evaluated probabilities given by the base classifiers according to a stacking planning. Exploratory results coordinated on certified data given by the Division of Normal Security show colossal overhauls in connection with Kriging with outside float, a generally used and particularly saw technique in the field of precipitation evaluation. More specifically, the outfit strategy distinguishes precipitation times more accurately.

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