

NATURAL DISASTER		NATURAL DISASTER	
<p>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</p> <p>People aware from the disaster by technology use of AI</p>	CS	<p>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood researchers have detected biases in numerical weather predictions (NWP) of precipitation in Japan, which can be ascribed to the smooth topography that is intrinsic in such algorithms. Rather than producing a higher resolution NWP (which is computationally costly), these experts have turned to AI to correct these biases and produce a more accurate flood prediction¹². 	CC
		<p>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</p> <p>Solution: Artificial intelligence can enhance our ability to manage natural disasters.</p> <p>PROS : A recent success is the emergence of new (and novel use of traditional) data collection methods. Such networks have proven successful for flood and avalanche monitoring.</p> <p>CONS: People developing the AI-based algorithms and people intended to implement them. Cost high</p>	AS
<p>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</p> <p>In Some areas , don't have that knowledge it occurs series problem Disaster can be caused by naturally occurring events such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods, and wildfires.</p>	J&P	<p>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There do, however, seem to be certain basic requirements that should be met when training and testing an AI-based algorithm. However, no clear guidelines or standards exist to support researchers/developers and those evaluating or implementing the end products (e.g., policy-makers/governments, individuals/consumers, and humanitarian organizations). 	RC
		<p>7. BEHAVIOUR</p> <p>Satellite-derived imagery has long been used for Earth observations. It is now being used in innovative ways. Global luminescence (i.e., nightlights) is being used by scientists to derive quantitative information about flood exposure and, with AI, can improve probabilistic scenarios of flood exposure.</p>	BE
<p>3. TRIGGERS</p> <p>People know the seriousness , more and more use this technology ,concerns advertisements of our application, and hearing feedback from their friends, neighbors the customer will get motivated to use our application.</p>	TR	<p>10. YOUR SOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These AI-based algorithms are developed by geoscience or machine learning experts in an academic setting (university or research institute) in order to advance the scientific understanding of a natural hazard. Throughout the lifetime of a research project, from funding acquisition to dissemination of outcomes, interaction with stakeholders and end users (including governmental emergency management agencies and humanitarian organizations) is often limited. 	SL
<p>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</p> <p>Before doesn't know about the application and disasters occur serious problems.</p> <p>After ,people aware from the disasters and evacuate from place to place.</p>	EM	<p>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</p> <p>8.1 OFFLINE</p> <p>When heavy climate internet does not help with the people</p> <p>8.2 OFFLINE</p> <p>Global Navigation Satellite System data with AI, scientists have been able to predict tsunami amplitudes without characterizing the triggering earthquake; avoiding issues such as magnitude saturation, which is common in seismic-based detection systems</p>	CH

Define CS, fit into CC

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

Identify strong TR & EM

Explore AS, differentiate

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

Extract online & offline CH of BE