

LITERATURE SURVEY

SNO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	DETIALS OF THE PAPER	OBJECTIVE	METHODOLOGY USED	TAKE AWAY
1.	Land Surface Temperature retrieval using HJ-1B/IRS data and analysis of its effect	2013 IEEE	To monitor pollution, ecosystem destruction and natural disaster on large-scale dynamically and around the clock	Generalized signal and channel alogrithm and parameter acquisition	In this paper, the generalized single-channel algorithm is utilized to achieve the LST from HJ-1B/IRS.
2.	Study on Risk assessment model of urban Drought in Hilly Area of Central Sichuan Basin	2009 IEEE	It represents a model of risk assessment of urban drought which integrates hazard, exposure, vulnerability and emergency response and recovery capability	Three methods are : Natural disaster index method Weighted comprehensive evaluation method Analytic Hierarchy Process	In this paper it is used for mathematical model for the drought risk assessment and then use this model to calculate the intensity of drought risk of Nanchong city in Hilly Area of Central Sichuan Basin from different perspective.
3.	Urban Damage Detection Using Decorrelation of SAR Interferometric Data	2002 IEEE	It indicates a fact that the building damage causes the interferometric decorrelation.	It can be detected using interferometric decorrelation of ERS and JERS-1 SAR data.	In this paper, we progress in the study for quantitative discussion of the degree of decorrelation and the

					case of JERS-1 SAR interferometric data pairs to detect the damaged area by the earthquakes.
4.	Quantifying change after natural disasters to estimate infrastructure damage with mobile phone data	2018 IEEE	It indicates that how mobility patterns are changing, in the post disaster time-frame, is crucial in order to settle rescue centers and send help to the most affected areas	In this section,we describe the approach taken to work with aggregated CDR data	In this paper,we analyzed the relationship between the reach score changes and the damage index of the earthquake in urban areas, and it showed that the correlation was negative on the day after the natural disaster
5.	Spatio–Temporal Analysis for Understanding the Traffic Demand After the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake Using Mobile Usage Data	2018 IEEE	It mainly focuses on the effect of natural disasters on the population density transition	Analytical procedure and Spatial statistic methods are used.	In this paper ,we analysis that by using the scICA and regression analysis captures the major travel demand patterns using the population density before the earthquake.
6.	Degree of network damage: A measurement for intensity of network damage	2014 IEEE	To define degree of network damage (DND), a measurement used to classify the effect of a destructive event on network infrastructures, human, and traffic flows	A five-scale degree of network damage is developed to indicate the impact of disaster events on networks. We combine two network metrics to determine the degree of network damage from the perspective of an ISP.	In this paper, we focus on a practical problem of providing an uniform criterion for accessing the impact of disasters on the network.