**Ideation Phase**

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

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| Date | 12 OCTOBER 2022 |
| Team ID | PNT2022TMID37801 |
| Project Name | Project – Natural Disaster Intensity Analysis and Classification Using Artificial Intelligence |
| Maximum Marks | 2 Marks |

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| SNO | TITLE OF  THE PAPER | DETIALS  OF THE  PAPER | OBJECTIVE | METHODOLOGY USED | TAKE AWAY |
| 1. | Land Surface Temperature  retrieval using HJ1B/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 acquistion | In this paper, the generalized singlechannel 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 |

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|  |  |  |  |  | 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 timeframe, 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. |