LITERATURE SURVEY

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| **S.**  **No** | **Paper** | **Author** | Year | Methods and Algorithm | **Abstract** | **Accuracy** |
| 1 | Natural Disasters Intensity Analysis and Classification Based n Multi-Layered Deep Convolutional Neural Network | Muhammad Aamir, Tariq Ali, Muhammad Irfan, Ahmad Shaf, Muhammad Zeesham Azam, Adam Glowacz, Frantisek Brumercik, Witold Glowacz, Samar Alqhtani and Salfur Rahman | 2021 | Multilayered deep convolutional neural network method consists of two blocks of a convolutional neural network. The first block detects a natural disaster occurring and the second one defines the intensity type of the natural disaster. | Natural disasters not only disturb the human ecological system but also destroy the properties and critical infrastructures of human societies and even lead to permanent change in the ecosystem. | 99.92% |
| 2 | Multimodal deep learning based on multiple correspondence analysis for disaster management | Samira Pouyanfar, YudongTao,Halman Tian, Shu-Ching Cheni, Mei- Ling Shyu. | 2019 | Deep networks including a temporal audio model and a spado- temporal visual model are presented to analyze the audio- visual modalities in video clips effectively.  Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) algorithm which canb siders the4 correlations between data modalities and final classes. | The fast and explosive growth of digital data in social media and world wide web has led to numerous opportunities and research activities in multimedia big data. Among them disaster management application have attracted alots of attention in recent years due to its impacts on society and government. | 73% |
| 3 | Research on the identification mnethod for the forest fire based on deep learning | Zhaochun Liu, Kai Zhang b, Chenyang Wang a, Siyu Huang | 2020 | The forest fire image recognition method proposed in this paper can obtain higher recognition rate and lower false alarm rate after training with fewer algorithms.  HOG+ Adaboost,CNN+SVM | There exist some problem s of traditional forest fire recognition technology, such as the complex background forest fire images, the weak generalization ability of the image recognition and the low accurancy, which will lead to false alarm or missing alarm. | 97.6% |
| 4. | A Deep Learning Framework for the Detection of Tropical Cyclones From Satelite Images | K.S.S. Sai Srujan. Sayali R.K. Kulkami, Kshitij Alwadhi, Navya Jain, Hariprasad Kodamana, S. Sandeep, and Viju O. John | 2022 | An automated TC detection from satellite images based On a novel deep learning technique. In this study. We propose a multistaged deep learning framework for the detection of TCs , including ,  1) A detector- Mask region convolutional neural network(R.CNN);  2)a wind sopeed filter, and  3)a classifier- convolutional neural network (CNN) | Tropical cyclones are the most destructive weather system that form over the tropical oceans with 90 storms forming globally every year. The timely detection and tracking of TCs are important for advance warning to the affected regions. | 86.55% |
| 5. | Earthquake risk assessment in NE India using deep learning and geospatial analysis | Rtiranjan Jena a , Biswajeet Pradhan, Sambit Prasanajit, Naik d, Abdullah M. Aamri | 2021 | Convolutional neural network(CNN) model for earthquake probability assessment inm NE India. The process of convolutional neural network(CNN) were described mathemeticaly to explain parameter lerning. The description was portrayed using the artificial neural network(ANN) technique | Earthquake prediction is currently the most crucial task required for the probability , hazard, risk mapping, and mitigation purposes. Earthquake prediction attract the researches’ attention both attention from both academia and industries. | 94% |