SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2024

TITLE PAGE

- **Problem Statement ID –** SIH1587
- **Organization:** AICTE, MIC-Student Innovation
- **Problem Statement Title -** Student Innovation
- **Theme –** Disaster Management
- **PS Category-** Software
- **Team ID -**
- **Team Name –** Ctrl+C/Ctrl+V

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IDEA TITLE

❖ Proposed Solution:

Our solution incorporates a unique **3-layer architecture**:

1. **Deep Learning Time Series Model:** Uses meteorological data for cloud burst prediction.
2. **Remote Sensing Satellite Imagery Model:** Applies deep learning to satellite images for cloud formation monitoring.
3. **Real-Time Data Collection Hardware:** Uses sensors for real-time environmental data to refine predictions.

This layered approach allows us to tackle cloud burst prediction from both ground-level sensor data and high-altitude satellite observations.

❖ Innovation & Uniqueness:

1. **Multi-Layered Data Fusion**: Integrates historical, real-time, and satellite data for precise predictions.
2. **Enhanced Accuracy & Early Warnings**: Combines imagery and real-time data for better risk management.
3. **Adaptive System**: Scales easily with new data sources and regions for evolving climate conditions.

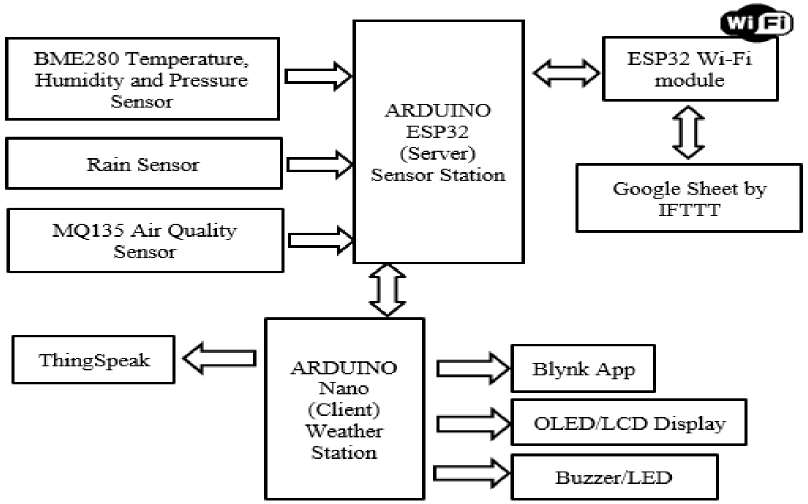

Fig 1: Arduino Server & Weather Station Setup

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TECHNICAL APPROACH

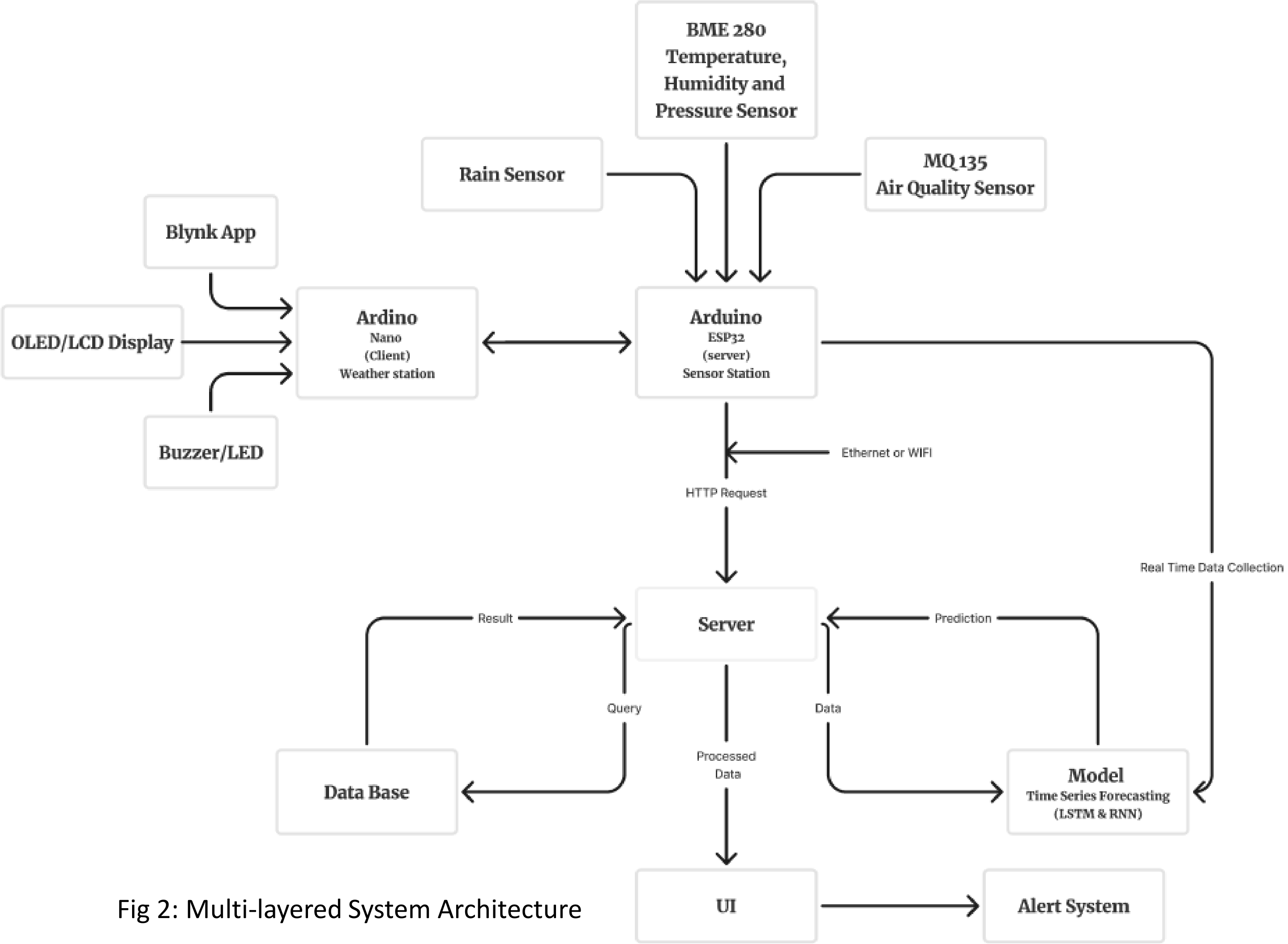

Fig 2: Multi-layered System Architecture

❖ Technology Stack:

1. **ML & DL Frameworks:**
   - TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras
   - Weights & Biases
   - OpenCV, Yolov5, spaCy
   - Pandas, scikit-learn, Matplotlib, Seaborn, Plotly
2. **DL Algorithms:** RNN, LSTM, & CNN
3. **Server-Side Handling:** Python, Flask
4. **Hardware:**
   - Arduino (ESP32, Nano)
   - Sensors: DHT22, BMP180, LIDAR, Rain Gauge
5. **DB:** MySQL, PostgreSQL
6. **ML-Ops:**
   - Docker, Kubernetes
   - MLFlow, Data Version Control (DVC), Kubeflow, Terraform
7. **User Interface:** Next.js, Tailwind CSS
8. **Deployment:** AWS, GCP

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FEASIBILITY AND VIABILITY

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❖ Idea Feasibility:

1. **Proven Technologies**: Uses open-source framework and cost-effective hardware.
2. **Scalable & Adaptable**: LSTM and RNN handle large datasets with real-time inputs.
3. **Seamless Integration**: Cloud platforms ensure scalable and accessible deployment.
4. **Optimized for Remote Operations**: Low-power sensors and robust design ensure efficiency.

❖ Potential Challenges & Risks:

1. **Data Retrieval & Quality:** Processing large data can be computationally expensive and inconsistent.
2. **Hardware Maintenance:** Sensor calibration reliability in remote environments.
3. **Connectivity Issues**: Outages could interrupt data collection, especially in remote areas.
4. **Model Adaptability**: Performance may vary across different geographies and climates.
5. **Model Integrity, Reliability & Consistency:** Inconsistent data effects integration and other models.

❖ Strategies for Overcoming Challenges:

1. **Redundant Data Sources**: Multiple data sources ensures reliability.
2. **Robust Hardware Design**: Regular calibrations & durable sensor installation.
3. **Power Backup & Connectivity**: Alternative power sources & communication methods.
4. **Optimized Data Processing**: Use of data augmentation techniques to manage costs.
5. **Continuous Model Retraining**: Regular updates improve performances across regions.

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IMPACT AND BENEFITS

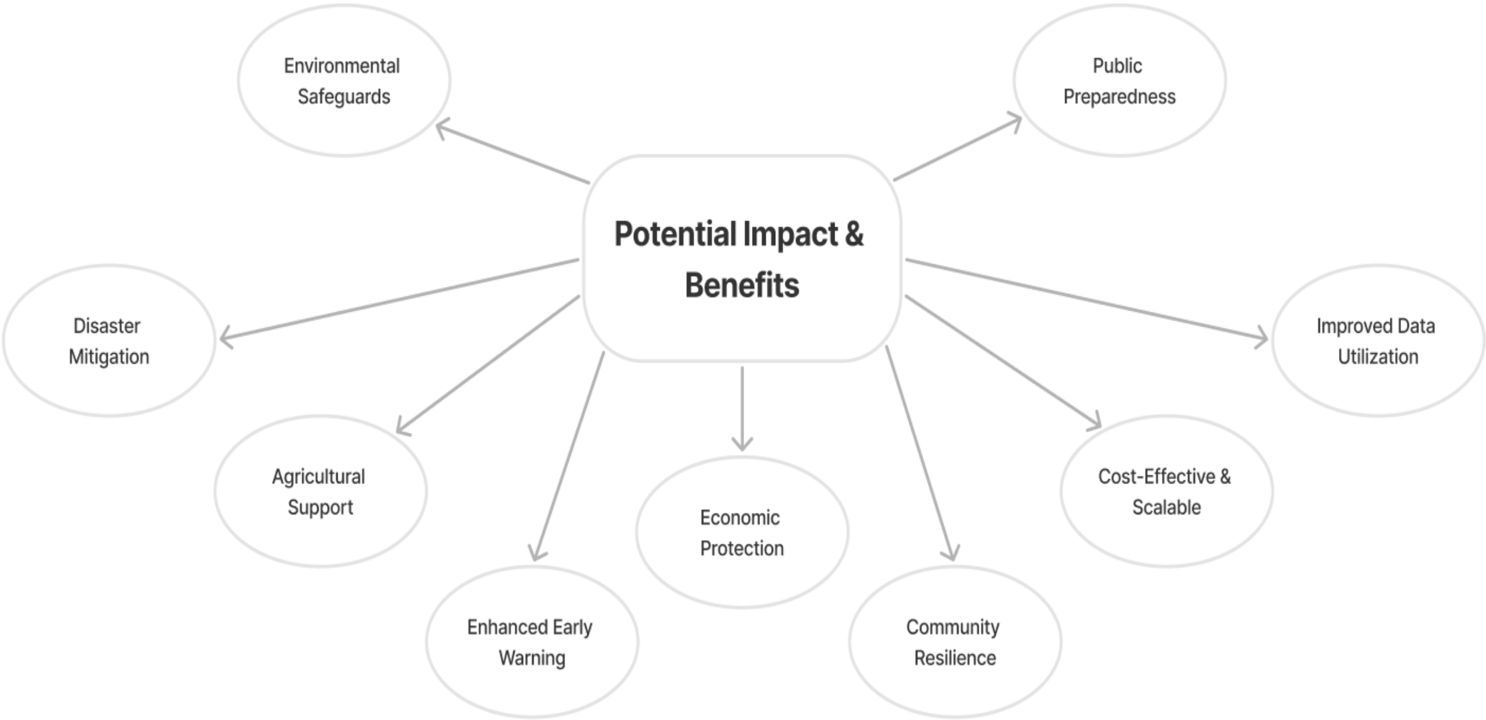

Fig 3: Flowchart showcasing Impacts & Benefits

❖ Use Cases:

1. **Disaster Management & Response:** Timely Evacuation Planning & Resource Allocation.
2. **Agricultural Support:** Crop & Livestock Protection, as well as Water Management for optimizing irrigation schedules and water usage.
3. **Infrastructure Protection:** Flood Control & Transportation (prevent accidents by closing roads which are at risk of landslides or floods).
4. **Public Safety & Awareness:** Mobile Alerts (push notifications) & Community Training for educating communities on disaster preparedness.
5. **Environmental Conservation:** Landslide Prevention & Wildlife Protection.
6. **Urban Planning:** Flood Mapping for designing better drainage systems & Resilient Design for construction of flood-resistant infrastructure.
7. **Insurance Sector:** Better Risk Assessment & Claim Processing with real-time post-disaster data.

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RESEARCH AND REFERENCES

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❖ Research Papers:

- **Arduino, G., Reggiani, P., & Todini, E.** (2005). Recent advances in flood forecasting and flood risk assessment. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 9(4), 280–284.
- **Srinivasan, J.** (2013). Predicting and managing extreme rainfall. Current Science, 105(1), 7–8.
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- **National Conference on Advancements in Computer Science and Engineering.** (2020). Rainstorm Prediction System. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering, and Technology (IJSRSET)*.

❖ Related Articles:

- **Wikipedia Weather forecasting - Modern methods:** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weather_forecasting#Modern_method
- **Arduino Block Diagram:** https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Project-block-diagram_fig1_345327830
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- https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02626667.2023.2235349