Convolutional Neural Nets for Flood Detection

CPSC-393

Introduction

- Annually there is approximately \$17 Billion in flood damage
- Over the next three decades the cost of flood damage is on pace to rise of 26%



Current State of the Art Solutions

- Seeking image data
 - Easy to attain
 - Easy to interpret
- Satellite, drone images
- For satellite data
 - U-Net (a type of Fully Convolutional Network)
 - Mask R-CNNs (pixel-wise prediction)



Insurance Uses

Can survey areas determining whether or not there was flood



Humanitarian Uses

Can help direct limited Federal Aid to the area most affected by natural disasters

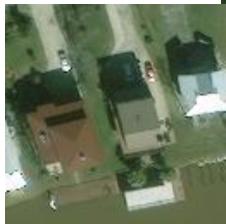
Data Processing

- Building Damage Annotation on Post-Hurricane Satellite Imagery Based on Convolutional Neural Networks (Cao and Choe, 2020)
- Satellite images of Houston, TX buildings
- Damaged (data from volunteers) and undamaged
- One building per image
- Removed any images with
 - Clouds
 - Blacked-out portions

Data Info

- 10,000 training images around size 128x128
 - 5,000 damage
 - 5,000 no damage
- 2,000 validation images
 - 1,000 damage
 - o 1,000 no damage
- 2,000 test images
 - 1,000 damage
 - o 1,000 no damage





Our Model

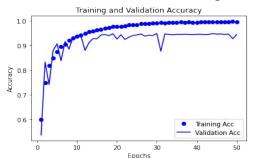
Our Models



Convolutional Neural Neural Neural Net Model

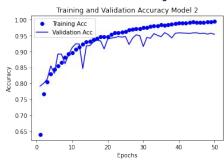
- Final Relu Sigmoid Activation
- Binary_Cross Entropy Loss
 - ACC Metric

OO Models 1 Conv + Pool Layer

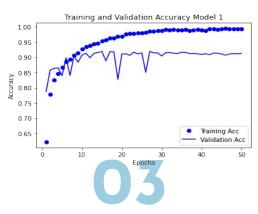


02

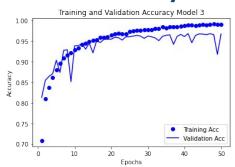
5 Hidden Layers



O] 5x5 Window

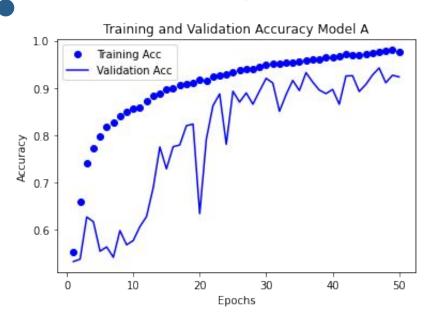


7 Hidden Layers

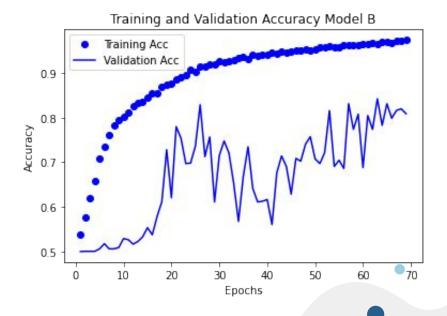


Model A and Model B

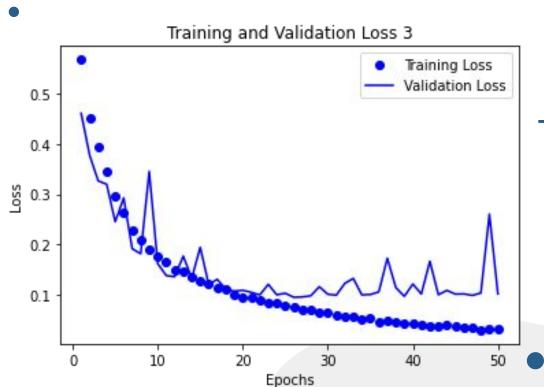
0.25 Dropout



0.50 Dropout



Model 3



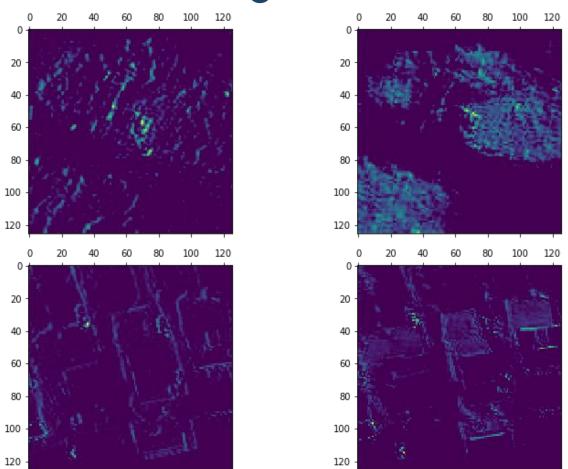
Testing Loss: 0.067

Training Loss: 0.032

Testing Accuracy

98.0%

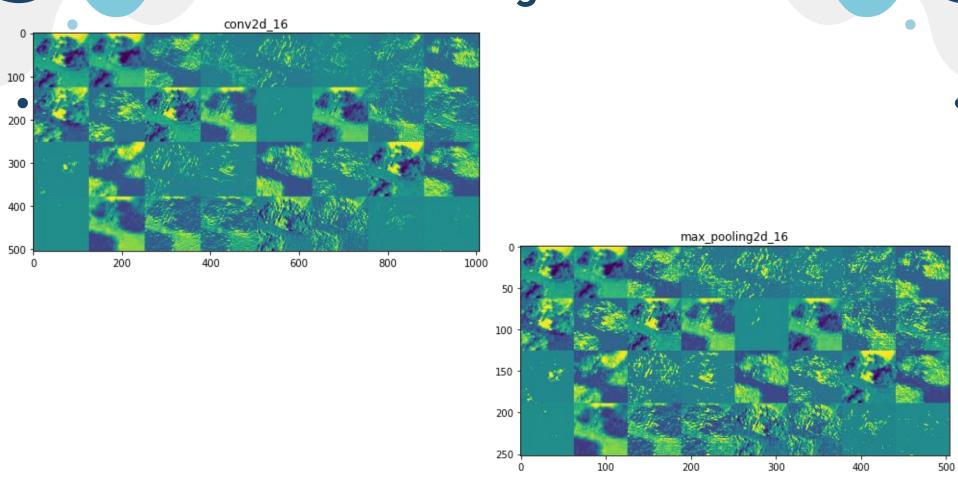
Visualizing the Model



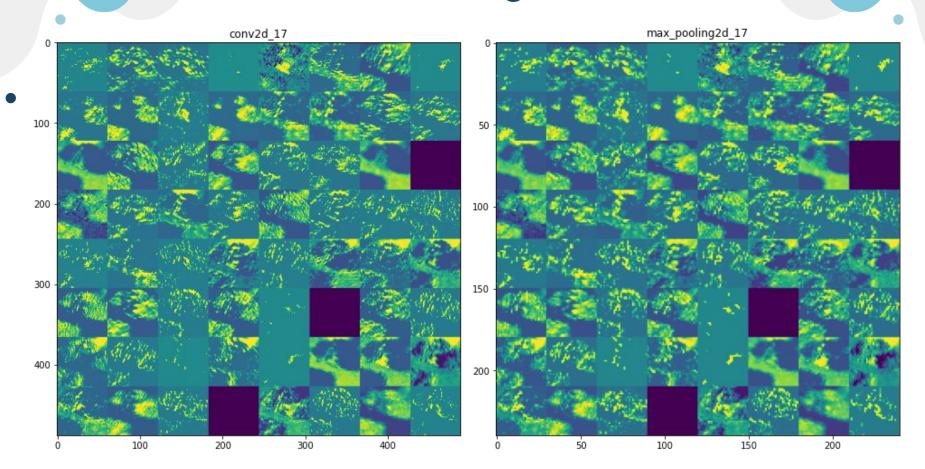
Damage



Damage

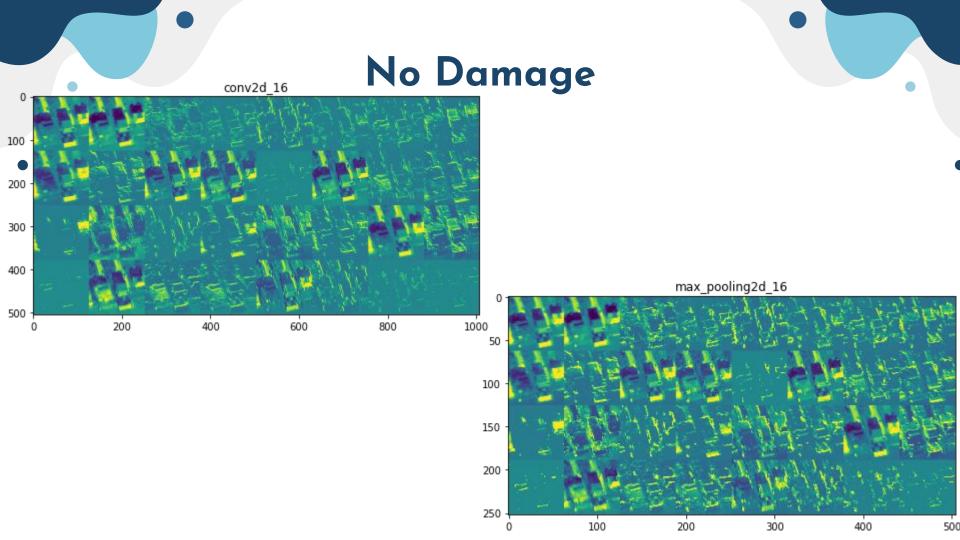


Damage

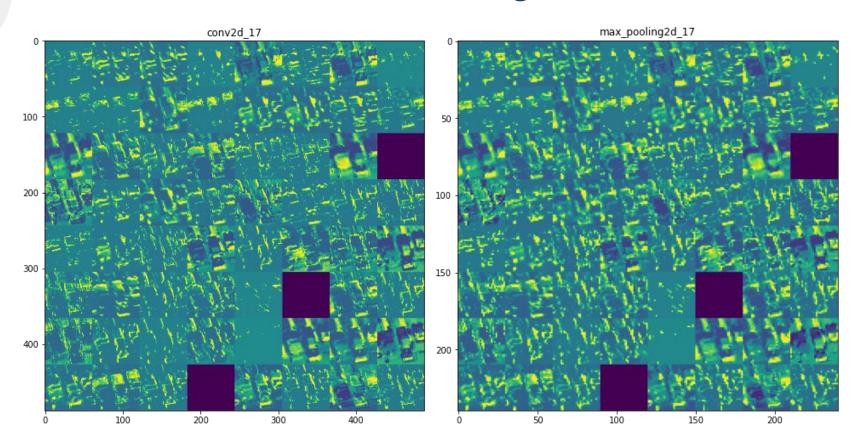


No Damage





No Damage



Model Architecture

```
3x3 Convolution Layer
Max Pool
3x3 Convolution Layer
 Max Pool
 3x3 Convolution Layer
                             Sigmoid
  Max Pool
   Flatten
   Relu Dense
```

Improving Our Project

- More regularization
- Testing unbalanced data
- Seeking more
 understanding of feature
 maps



Real World Applications



Global Implications

Recognizing flood damage around the world



Post Disaster Response

Where flooding damage exists



Current Disaster

ResponseWhere current flooding

Where current flooding is



Deployable Uses

Real time detection of flooding and damage

Our Model in the Real World

- Currently trained on Houston satellite images
- Other climates/terrains are susceptible to flooding
- This model recognizes Houston buildings and terrain
- Other terrain and architecture?

Application Problems



- Time to gather data
- Appropriately cleaning data
- Obtaining consistent data
 - Satellite, drone, etc.

Sources

- https://www.scientificamerican.com/ar ticle/new-maps-show-us-flood-damage -rising-26-percent-in-next-30-years/
- https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-e urope-61325769
- https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-p acific/half-million-face-flood-evacuatio n-sydney-braces-more-heavy-rains-202 2-03-02/
- https://www.npr.org/2021/07/25/1020
 342822/flooding-continues-to-devastat
 e-zhengzhou-city-in-central-china

- https://ieee-dataport.org/open-access/det ecting-damaged-buildings-post-hurricanesatellite-imagery-based-customized
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1807.01688.pdf
- https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.33 89/frai.2020.534696/full

Thanks

Do you have any questions? ntrivedi@chapman.edu

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