

COMBINING NEURAL NETWORKS AND
GEOSTATISTICS FOR LANDSLIDE HAZARD
ASSESSMENT OF SAN SALVADOR
METROPOLITAN AREA, EL SALVADOR

COMBINANDO REDES NEURONALES Y
GEOESTADÍSTICA PARA EVALUACIÓN DE
DESLIZAMIENTOS DE TIERRA DE EL ÁREA
METROPOLITANA DE SAN SALVADOR, EL
SALVADOR

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Resumen

Esta contribución describe la creación de un modelo de evaluación de deslizamiento de tierra para San Salvador, departamento de El Salvador. El análisis inicio con la obtención de una foto área del MARN (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales) con un total de 939407 puntos georeferenciados con el fin de producir un inventario de deslizamiento. En esta evaluación de los deslizamientos se uso 4792 eventos previamente foto-interpretados y 7 factores condicionantes incluyendo: geomorfología, geología, precipitaciones máximas, aceleraciones sísmicas, pendiente del terreno, distancia a carretera y falla geológica. Redes Neuronales Artificiales (RNA) fueron usadas para la evaluación de la susceptibilidad a deslizamiento de tierra, logrando que más del 80 % de deslizamientos fueran apropiadamente clasificados usando un criterio dentro y fuera de la muestra con la que se estimaron los parámetros del modelo. Regresión Logística fue usada como base de comparación, obteniendo este modelo un rendimiento inferior que el de RNA con un porcentaje de correcta clasificación abajo del 70 %. Para completar el análisis se realizo la interpolación de puntos usando el método kriging proveniente del enfoque geoestadístico. Finalmente, los resultados muestran que es posible obtener un mapa de riesgo a deslizamiento de tierra, haciendo uso de una combinación de RNA y técnicas geoestadísticas con lo cual la presente investigación puede ayudar a la mitigación de deslizamientos de tierra en El Salvador.

Palabras clave: deslizamiento de tierra, evaluación de riesgo, El Salvador, RNA, geoestadística.

Abstract

This contribution describes the creation of a landslide hazard assessment model for San Salvador, department in El Salvador. The analysis started with an aerial photointerpretation from MARN (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador) with a total amount of 939407 georeferenced points to produce a landslide inventory. In this landslide assessment we have used 4792 events previously photo-interpretated and 7 conditioning factors including: geomorphology, geology, rainfall intensity, peak ground acceleration, slope angle, road and fault distance. Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) were applied for the assessment of susceptibility to landslides, achieving more than 80 % of landslide were properly classified using in-sample and out of sample criteria. Logistic regression was used as base of comparison, obtaining this model a performance lower than ANNs

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with a percentage of correct classification under 70 %. To complete the analysis we have performed interpolation of the points using kriging method from geostatistical approach. Finally, the results show that is possible to derive a landslide hazard map, making use of a combination of ANNs and geostatistical techniques wherewith the present study can help landslide mitigation in El Salvador.

Keywords: landslide, hazard assessment, El Salvador, ANN, geostatistics.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 62P12.

1. Introduction

El Salvador, one of the smallest and most crowded nations in Central America, extends in Pacific coast about 240 kilometers westward from the Gulf of Fonseca to the border with Guatemala (see Fig 1). El Salvador borders an active subduction boundary between Cocos and Caribbean plates located 30 km offshore. Therefore El Salvador is affected with high seismicity and volcanic activity related to this active boundary. There is two main sources of seismic activity, the upper interface thrust that coincides with the location of the recent volcanoes and the Benioff-Wadaty zones of subducted Cocos plate where deeper intraplate earthquakes occurs ([1]). Due this tectonic and volcanic activity El Salvador has rugged relief. The main ranges cross the country with a rough west-east trend, parallel to the coast, these are separated from each other by faults and grabens. These ranges present several highly active volcanoes. The surface geology in El Salvador is almost entirely volcanic, dominated by upper Tertiary to Holocene volcanic rocks, only sparse outcrops of sedimentary and plutonic crops are located in the northern ranges, in the border with Honduras ([2]). Some of the most recent volcanic layers are formed by poor consolidated ashes and tuffs highly erodible ([3]).

Throughout the year the country experiences a tropical climate with two seasons, a dry season (November to April) and wet season (May - October). The climate of El Salvador is generally warm. In the dry season there is very less rainfall but during rainy seasons heavy showers take place. El Salvador's interior regions remain dry throughout the year. Periodically El Salvador is affected by tropical storms and occasionally by hurricanes.

Like in other parts of Central America, landslides in El Salvador constitute an important natural hazard due to prevailing steep terrain covered with poor consolidated volcanic materials and the frequent occurrence of extreme precipitation events and intense earthquakes. This problem is exacerbated by the extreme deforestation and the consequent high level of rates of erosion. Poverty, overpopulation and uncontrolled urbanization

that characterizes the Salvadoran human settlements converts El Salvador in a country with high landslide risks. One example of this high risk is the devastating effect of the Las Colinas landslide triggered by a major earthquake (Mw 7.6) occurred on January of the 13, 2001 in Santa Tecla, a major city located close to San Salvador the Salvadoran capital ([4]). A huge amount of soil mass (about 200,000 m³) was thrown off the rim of El Balsamo range and flushed many houses and produced more than 500 deaths. Together with this event this earthquake triggered several landslides along the country, especially in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (MASS) ([5]). Other example is the large number of heavy-rainfall induced landslides occurred during Hurricane Mitch on October and November 1998 ([6]).

Due to the above it is necessary to implement mechanisms that allow us to quantify the hazard of a given geographic area to landslides, usually this is done with development of susceptibility maps which present in a graphical way the zones more susceptible to landslides and represent a practical tool for urban planning. It was proposed an Artificial Neural Network model (ANN) which are a family of statistical learning models inspired by biological neural networks. The model proposed is used to estimate the susceptibility to landslide. From the results obtained by the model, a map was derived using kriging which is a method of interpolation spatial from the geostatistical approach.

2. Brief State of Art

Since the pioneering work ([7]), several mathematics and statistics models have been proposed to model landslide susceptibility: deterministic models ([8], [9] and [10]), probabilistic models ([11], [12] and [13]).

It has been used popular classification models such as logistic regression ([14] and [15] and [16]), neural networks ([18],[19], [20]) and [21] and support vector machine ([22] and [23]).

According to ([24]) the magnitude of a possible slide is difficult to foresee as it depends on the magnitude of the triggering event and the environmental conditions (e.g., height of water table) at the moment of the event. Because of these complex relationships between the dependent variable and causal factors, and since that neural networks are particularly useful for detect complex non-linear relationships in large datasets, that is why this kind of model was chosen, despite the disadvantages such as greater computational burden and proneness to overfitting.

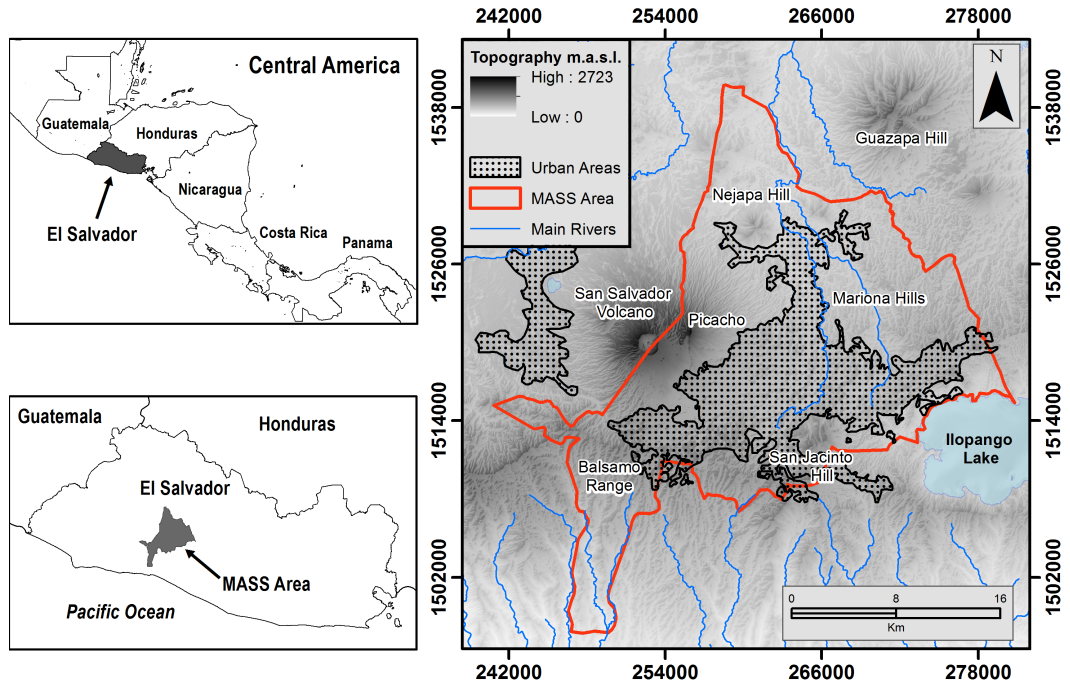


Figure 1: Maps from El Salvador

3. Study area

The Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (MASS), is formed by 14 municipalities among them there is San Salvador, the capital of the country. It has 587 km² and according to the most recent census ([25]) it has 1,566,629 inhabitants with a density of population of 2669 hab/km². According to geography MASS is extended over a flat erosional surface (650-760 m a.s.l.), gently sloping to the east towards Ilopango Caldera also known as Ilopango Lake. MASS is bordered to the south by the Balsamo Range and San Jacinto Hill, to the west by San Salvador volcano and with Mariona Hills (refer to Fig 1). Human settlement is not only restricted to the plain, but spreads up to surrounding heights and volcano flanks.

All rocks exposed in MASS have volcanic origin and consists of intercalated primary and reworked deposits from Late Tertiary to Holocene age ([26]). The younger ones are known as Tierra Blanca pyroclastic ash deposits and forms a relative continuous layer in majority of MASS with an average thickness of 4 m ([26]). These are deposits derived mainly from Ilopango caldera eruptions where they present more than 50 m of thickness ([26]). Tierra Blanca soils is highly susceptible to erosion, one of the most common dangerous effects of the erosion in this area are landslides during

heavy rainfall and earthquake ground shaking ([26]). ([27]) identifies high and moderate erosion hazard in majority of MASS area. The more recent layer Tierra Blanca, known as Tierra Blanca Joven (TBJ) ([28]) present very poor geotechnical properties, especially when there is an increment of soil moisture (i.e. during rainy seasons), which results in high instability susceptibility ([29] and [30]). Several incised rivers and ravines cross MASS area, due the large erosion rates of the area, natural slopes of these watercourses are often close to vertical and can reach highs of more than 10 m. Taking into account this property of volcanic soils, usually vertical slopes are cut to urban and road construction. As ([3]) identify in Central America, although such slopes may remain stable for years, they may become unstable, abruptly and totally under the action of heavy rainfall or seismic shaking. ([28]) carry out a detailed description of this process in TBJ, where these instabilities are very common. In study area fault trends are characterized by steep dip angles (650-900). The main fault system is characterized by an east-west trend; this trend is responsible of the steep northern slope of the El Balsamo Range. The secondary systems are with north, northwest and northeast trends offset the main fault system and are more active in the present tectonic setting ([26]). However, all the mentioned fault families appear active. Thus the several fault systems have developed at different times, but been repeatedly activated ([31]). Finally there are also several ringlike faults that can be related to subsurface collapse due to volcanic tectonic subsidence ([26]). Last eruption of San Salvador volcano was 1917. The majority of the magma's total volume (97%) extruded from several vents in the Northwest flank of the volcano, outside of MASS. However a fraction of MASS is located under the proximal volcanic hazard zone according to ([34]). In the steep slopes San Salvador volcano, especially of Picacho, the highest peak of the volcano, located in the eastern side present a high lahar hazard that threats MASS ([33]). On the other hand one of the most destructive eruption in in the world was 430 A.D. TBJ eruption produced by the Ilopango Caldera. According to ([32]), that eruption produced total devastation in whole MASS area.

4. Landslide inventory and data sources of input variables

The Landslide inventory was developed by MARN and it was conducted in two stages. The first was carried out, based on fieldwork after the 2001 earthquakes in El Salvador. The last stage is complete with a visual inventory of places where there were landslides in visible satellite image

IRSC (India) sensor of the same year.

from photographic analysis on the study area, using aerial photo from MARN which is presented in the Figure ??, where white areas represent regions of landslide occurrence which were processed using the software ILWIS.

Once that the white areas were georeferenced, a percentage of 0.5% of the total points georeferenced shows landslide occurrence. In addition to the landslide information the following data sources of input variables was given by MARN:

1. **Geomorphology:** refers to landforms that result from lithospheric dynamics of geographic area.
2. **Slope:** derived from digital elevation model MARN
3. **Geology:** Description of the geology of the area from the map German Geological Mission (scale 1:100,000).
4. **Rainfall intensity:** Maximum rainfall recorded in the geographical area.
5. **Peak ground acceleration:** Maximum ground acceleration expressed in Gal for a return period of 500 years, this is the least that has detailed information. This information was obtained from RSIS II project.
6. **Road distance:** Distance in kilometers to the nearest road.
7. **Fault distance:** Distance in kilometers to the nearest fault. This information was obtained from German Geological Mission (scale 1:100,000).

5. Artificial Neural Network model for discrete choice

The logistic regression is a special case of neural network whose output variable is discrete, logistic regression represents a neural network with a neuron in the hidden layer. The following adaptation of a multilayered feed-forward artificial neural network known as MLP (Multilayer Perceptron) may be used for modeling binary classification model, where x' s are the observed values in the input variables, w' s and λ' s are the parameters of the model, p_i is the predicting probability for a network with k^* input characteristics and j^* neurons:

$$n_{j,i} = w_{j,0} + \sum_{k=1}^{k^*} w_{j,k} x_{k,i} \quad (1)$$

$$N_{j,i} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-n_{j,i}}} \quad (2)$$

$$p_i = \sum_{j=1}^{j^*} \lambda_j N_{j,i} \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{j^*} \lambda_j = 1, \lambda_j \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

In the context of the research problem p_i and the number k^* represent probability of landslide occurrence and the number of input variables or causes associated with landslide occurrence respectively.

Before estimating the parameters of the neural network model, it is necessary standardize the input variables. In particular for classification problems is more suitable to scale inputs to $[-1, 1]$ rather than $[0, 1]$ ([37]). The following scaling was applied to each input variable:

$$x_{k,i}^* = \frac{x_{k,i} - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (5)$$

Where μ and σ is respectively the mean and the standard deviation for the i th input variable applied to the k th case.

The method used for estimating the parameters of the model was an Hybrid Method ([36]): Firstly heuristic genetic algorithm using a package developed in the R statistical software specifically developed for this purpose, was used to obtain a good estimation of the parameters of the model.

The R package can be accessed from the following web address:

<https://goo.gl/PHaaG2>

Once a good estimate was obtained, this was occupied as the initial values for the conjugate gradient method implemented in the `optim` function of the R statistical software, to obtain a better estimation of the parameters of the model.

6. Spatial Prediction

In standard statistical problems, correlation can be estimated from a scatterplot, when several data pairs x, y are available. The spatial correlation between two observations of a variable $z(s)$ at locations s_1 and s_2

cannot be estimated, as only a single pair is available. To estimate spatial correlation from observational data, we therefore need to make stationarity assumptions before we can make any progress. One commonly used form of stationarity is intrinsic stationarity, which assumes that the process that generated the samples is a random function $Z(s)$ composed of a mean and residual:

$$Z(s) = \mu + \delta(s) \quad (6)$$

with a constant mean

$$E(Z(s)) = \mu \quad (7)$$

and a variogram defined as

$$\lambda(h) = \frac{1}{2} E (Z(s) - Z(s+h))^2 \quad (8)$$

Ordinary kriging in terms of the covariance function

The predictor assumption is

$$\hat{Z}(s_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i Z(s_i) \quad (9)$$

It is a weighted average of the sample values, and $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$ to ensure unbiasedness. The w_i 's are the weights that will be estimated.

Kriging minimizes the mean squared error of prediction

$$\min \sigma_e^2 = E \left[Z(s_0) - \hat{Z}(s_0) \right]^2 \quad (10)$$

In order to make spatial predictions using ordinary kriging, an R script was developed which can be accessed in the following web address:

7. Results

The data were randomly divided into three sub-samples, the first was used for the estimation of the parameters of the neural network (training set), the second was used for choosing the model with more generalization capability (validation set) and the last was used to evaluate how well the model generalize outside of the data set used for estimation (test set).

To determine the number of neurons in the hidden layer was used the method of trial and error, starting with few neurons and increasing progressively the number of neurons in the hidden layer. Table 1 summarizes how well the models fit on the training, validation and test sets.

Table 1: Summary of classification accuracy on the training, validation and test sets for neural network models

Percentage score			
Número de neuronas	Train set	Validation set	Test set
2	0.7011	0.7020	0.7124
3	0.7206	0.7072	0.7401
4	0.7425	0.7197	0.7458
5	0.7601	0.7604	0.7740
6	0.7823	0.7704	0.7604
7	0.7853	0.7704	0.7763
8	0.7942	0.7865	0.7878
9	0.8009	0.7871	0.7901
10	0.8321	0.8132	0.8009
11	0.8194	0.7792	0.7542
12	0.8230	0.8006	0.8159
13	0.8408	0.8006	0.8031
14	0.8373	0.8017	0.8127
15	0.8517	0.8210	0.8247
16	0.8246	0.8017	0.8028
17	0.8543	0.8283	0.8246
18	0.8467	0.8022	0.8418
19	0.8341	0.7991	0.8274

The model with 17 neurons in the hidden layer was chosen, after that a logistic regression model was fitted as a basis of comparison. Table 2 presents the logistic regression fits, clearly the logistic regression's performance was lower than the worst neural network model.

Table 2: Summary of classification accuracy on the training, validation and test sets for logistic regression

Percentage score			
Model	Train set	Validation set	Test set
logistic regression	0.6710	0.6748	0.663

To generate the map of landslide hazards, the following steps were followed based on geostatistics methodology: Exploratory analysis, Variogram modelling and Spatial prediction using ordinary kriging and validation of this results.

In order to achieve the above steps a R scrit was developed which can be downloaded in the following address:

First of all one thousand fifty georeferenced point with their probability of occurrence which was calculated using neural network, were selected randomly for the map generation process leaving the others for validation of the model. The Exploratory analysis showed the presence of spatial correlation in the data, this was done making scatter plot of pairs $Z(s_i)$ and $Z(s_j)$, grouped according to their separation distance, also the data did not show the presence of anisotropic effect.

As regards the estimation of the variogram, the spherical, gaussian and exponential models were fitted but the validation of these models on data that were not taken into account in the process of estimating the variogram showed that the best model was the exponential, since that it showed a $R^2 = 0.42$ against $R^2 = 0.40$ and $R^2 = 0.39$ of the models spherical and gaussian respectively. With the exponential model were made spatial predictions on a grid of 1500×1500 and after that, the spatial predictions were imported to Geotiff raster format with the purpose of using this raster map in ArcGIS to generate the landslide hazard map for MASS.

8. Discussion and conclusions

A landslide hazard assessment study was carried out in Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (MASS). The study started with the construction of a landslide inventory and analysis of the causal factors related to the occurrences of landslide. The problem of modelling landslide generated by different causes is very complex and for this reason the study proved the efficacy of the neural network model with a percentage of correct classification around 80% against other models such as logistic regression with a percentage of correct classification under 70%.

In the process of estimating the weights of the model an heuristic technique was used to obtain a better solution after that a local search was used. It is better than use only backpropagation algorithm or another local search method to estimate weights since that when these are used there is a strong danger of getting stuck in a local minimum rather than a global minimum for a vector of weights.

The problem with the neural network approach is that is difficult to estimate the weights of the model due to intensive computation involved in the present study the estimation of a neural network model takes between 4 and 10 hours for this reason we could not assess the statistical significance of the input variables in the neural network processes using bootstrapping. For all of the above parallel computing must be used rather than serial computing in estimating weights of neural networks models.

The results obtained in the geostatistics methodology showed that the

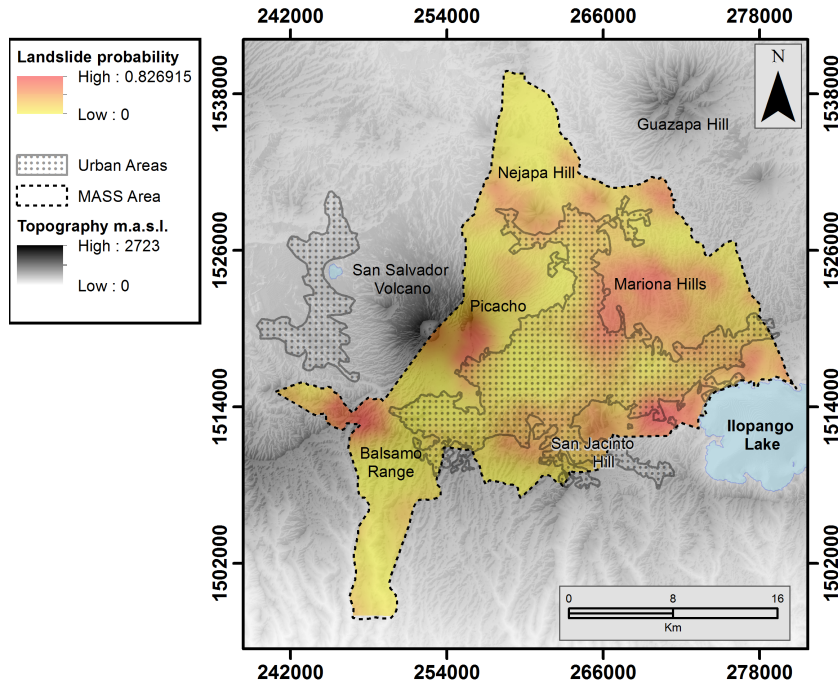


Figure 2: Landslide hazard map MASS

spatial the data satisfies the conditions for applying kriging method. Final map of landslide probability of occurrence (see Fig 2) generated by kriging method is the result of multidisciplinary work which implied an intense geological analysis (i.e. MARN inventory of more than 4000 landslides) together with the use of sophisticated statistical techniques. This landslide hazard map is a user-friendly tool to evaluate landslide risk in MASS and can be useful for many purposes such as territorial planning, prevention and landslide mitigation and so on.

High probability of landslide occurrence in Picacho slope implies very high risk due the proximity of urban areas and due the large volume of mobilized materials.([33]) identified in San Salvador volcano that lahars as voluminous as 2 million of m³ can affect large zones of urban areas. Southern areas of MASS also implies a high risk because large landslides, similar to Las Colinas landslide which involved a total volume of around 150,000 m³ ([4]), can occur in northern slope of Balsamo range and San Jacinto Hill affecting very crowded urban areas.

The present hazard landslide map is consistent with former landslide

hazard maps carried out in the region using approaches conceptually different. ([38]) presented a landslide hazard GIS map of MASS generated through bivariate statistical method considering several conditioning factors showing similar hazard areas. The only differences are located mainly in the Nejapa Hill, San Jacinto Hill where ([38]) identifies a slightly higher hazard and the area between San Jacinto Hill and Ilopango Lake where the former study presents a hazard slightly lower. As landslides are an erosional phenomenon, the highest probability areas of landslide occurrence coincides with the areas with highest hazard of erosion in the erosion hazard map of MASS proposed by ([27]). There are similarities with susceptibility hazard maps at national scale generated through logistic regression method ([16]), through artificial neural network method ([17]) and Mora-Vahrson method ([39]). However the high landslide areas are more extended in these national maps than the present study. These differences could be explained by the working scale, our map is more detailed because is at regional scale. Other possible explanation can be related to the data, present work was built using a more extended landslide catalog and more updated data (e.g. seismic hazard from [35]) than former works.

Rock falls were not included in the catalog; these were very common during 2001 earthquakes in El Balsamo Range ([5]). On the other hand, the MASS seismic microzonation of seismic site effects will improve the estimation of peak ground acceleration. The local geologic conditions are responsible for the modifications (amplification, frequency content and duration) experimented by seismic motions just before reaching the ground surface, additionally, the geometry of the ground surface also may produce amplification (topographic effects) ([40]). These effects can be important in soft soils close to incised rivers and also in San Salvador volcano, Balsamo ranges and hills. ([41]) identified an amplification factor of 1.3-1.4 in the Las Colinas failure area (Balsamo Ranges). All these variables can improve the predictive ability of the model and surely the likelihood of landslides.

9. Acknowledgment

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