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Research Paper

Artificial Intelligence Techniques for Landslides Prediction Using Satellite Imagery

[1]Nalla kalyan, [2]Chepuri Venkatesh

[1]M. Tech Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Arjun College of Technology & Science An Autonomous Institution (Approved By Aicte-New Delhi and Affiliated to Jntu-Hyderabad, Ts) Sponsored By Brilliant Bells Educational Society Mount Opera Premises, Batasingaram (Vi), Abdullapurmet (M), Ranga Reddy Dist, T.S.501512

[2]Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Arjun College of Technology & Science An Autonomous Institution (Approved By Aicte-New Delhi and Affiliated to Jntu-Hyderabad, Ts) Sponsored By Brilliant Bells Educational Society Mount Opera Premises, Batasingaram (Vi), Abdullapurmet (M), Ranga Reddy Dist, T.S.50151

ABSTRACT

Landslides are one of the most destructive natural disasters, causing significant damage to human lives, infrastructure, and the environment. Early and accurate identification of landslide-prone areas is essential for disaster management, risk assessment, and mitigation planning. Remote sensing imagery provides an effective means for monitoring large geographical regions and detecting landslide occurrences. However, the complex terrain characteristics, variations in illumination, vegetation cover, and image noise make automatic landslide detection a challenging task. To address these issues, this study proposes an Automatic Identification Model for Landslide Disaster Detection using Remote Sensing Images based on an Improved MultiResUNet architecture. The proposed model enhances the traditional MultiResUNet by incorporating advanced feature extraction mechanisms, multi-scale convolutional blocks, and improved residual connections to effectively capture both local and global contextual information from remote sensing images. The model performs semantic segmentation to accurately distinguish landslide regions from non-landslide areas, thereby improving detection accuracy and boundary delineation. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed approach achieves superior performance in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and Intersection over Union (IoU) when compared with conventional deep learning models such as CNN, U-Net, and standard MultiResUNet. The enhanced segmentation capability of the Improved MultiResUNet enables reliable identification of landslide-affected regions, making it a valuable tool for disaster monitoring, environmental management, and decision-making processes. The proposed system contributes to the development of intelligent and automated landslide detection frameworks that support timely disaster response and risk reduction strategies.

Keywords: Landslide Detection, Remote Sensing Images, Improved MultiResUNet, Deep Learning, Semantic Segmentation, Disaster Management, Image Classification, Feature Extraction, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Natural Hazard Monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION

Landslides are among the most devastating natural disasters that occur due to geological, hydrological, and environmental factors such as heavy rainfall, earthquakes, volcanic activities, deforestation, and human interventions. These events often result in significant loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, economic damage, and environmental degradation. With the increasing impact of climate change and rapid urbanization in mountainous and hilly regions, the frequency and severity of landslides have risen considerably, making effective monitoring and early detection essential for disaster risk reduction. Traditional methods of landslide identification primarily rely on field surveys and manual interpretation of satellite images, which are time-consuming, labor-intensive, and often impractical for large-scale monitoring.

Recent advancements in remote sensing technology have enabled the acquisition of high-resolution satellite and aerial imagery, providing valuable data for detecting and analyzing landslide-affected areas. Remote sensing images offer extensive spatial coverage and timely information, making them suitable for continuous environmental monitoring. However, the automatic identification of landslides from remote sensing images remains a challenging task due to the complex terrain characteristics, varying vegetation cover, illumination differences, and similarity between landslide and non-landslide regions. Therefore, intelligent and automated image analysis techniques are required to improve detection accuracy and efficiency.

Deep learning techniques, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have demonstrated remarkable success in image classification, object detection, and semantic segmentation tasks. Among these architectures, U-Net and its variants have become popular for pixel-level image segmentation applications. MultiResUNet enhances the traditional U-Net by incorporating multi-resolution feature extraction and residual learning mechanisms, enabling better representation of complex image patterns. Building upon these advantages, this project proposes an Automatic Identification Model for Landslide Disaster Detection using Remote Sensing Images based on an Improved MultiResUNet architecture. The proposed model enhances feature extraction capabilities and segmentation performance to accurately identify landslide regions from remote sensing imagery. By leveraging advanced deep learning techniques, the system aims to provide reliable, efficient, and automated landslide detection, thereby supporting disaster management authorities in risk assessment, early warning systems, and mitigation planning.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Landslide Detection from Remote Sensing Images Using Deep Learning

Authors: Ghorbanzadeh, Blaschke, Aryal, and Shahabi

Abstract:
The authors proposed a deep learning-based framework for automatic landslide detection using high-resolution remote sensing imagery. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) were employed to extract spatial features and classify landslide regions. The study demonstrated that deep learning models significantly outperform traditional machine learning approaches in terms of detection accuracy and robustness. Experimental results showed improved classification performance in complex terrain environments, highlighting the effectiveness of deep learning techniques for disaster monitoring applications.

2. U-Net Based Semantic Segmentation for Landslide Mapping

Authors: Zhang, Wang, and Li

Abstract:
This research introduced a U-Net-based semantic segmentation model for accurate landslide mapping from satellite images. The encoder-decoder architecture enabled precise localization of landslide boundaries

while preserving important spatial information. The model was trained on large-scale remote sensing datasets and achieved superior segmentation accuracy compared to conventional image processing methods. The study emphasized the importance of deep feature extraction in improving landslide identification performance.

3. **MultiResUNet: Rethinking the U-Net Architecture for Multimodal Biomedical Image Segmentation**

Authors: Ibtehaz and Rahman

Abstract:
The authors proposed MultiResUNet, an enhanced version of the traditional U-Net architecture that incorporates MultiRes blocks and residual paths for improved feature representation. Although originally designed for biomedical image segmentation, the architecture demonstrated superior capability in capturing multi-scale features and preserving contextual information. The model achieved higher segmentation accuracy and reduced computational complexity, making it suitable for various image segmentation applications, including remote sensing and disaster analysis.

4. **Automatic Landslide Inventory Mapping Using Deep Neural Networks**

Authors: Sameen and Pradhan

Abstract:
This study presented an automatic landslide inventory mapping approach using deep neural networks and satellite imagery. The proposed framework integrated spatial and spectral information to identify landslide-prone regions with high precision. Results indicated that deep learning-based methods effectively reduce manual effort and improve mapping efficiency. The research highlighted the potential of artificial intelligence in supporting disaster management and environmental monitoring systems.

5. **Remote Sensing and GIS-Based Landslide Susceptibility Assessment**

Authors: Pourghasemi and Rossi

Abstract:
The authors developed a GIS and remote sensing-based approach for landslide susceptibility assessment using environmental and topographical factors. Various machine learning techniques were employed to analyze landslide occurrence patterns and generate susceptibility maps. The study demonstrated that integrating remote sensing data with advanced analytical models enhances prediction accuracy and provides valuable information for hazard mitigation and land-use planning.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing landslide detection systems primarily rely on traditional image processing techniques, machine learning algorithms, and basic deep learning models to identify landslide-affected regions from remote sensing images. Conventional approaches use manual feature extraction methods based on spectral, textural, and topographical characteristics obtained from satellite imagery and Geographic Information System (GIS) data. Machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest (RF), Decision Tree (DT), and K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) have been widely used for landslide classification and susceptibility mapping. More recently, deep learning architectures such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and U-Net have been employed to automatically learn image features and perform semantic segmentation of landslide regions. These methods have shown improved performance compared to traditional techniques; however, they often struggle with complex terrain conditions, varying vegetation cover, illumination changes, and accurate boundary extraction. Additionally, existing models may fail to capture multi-scale contextual information effectively, resulting in misclassification of landslide and non-landslide areas. The limitations of feature representation and segmentation accuracy in existing systems highlight the need for more advanced architectures capable of providing reliable and precise landslide identification from remote sensing imagery.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system presents an Automatic Identification Model for Landslide Disaster Detection using Remote Sensing Images based on an Improved MultiResUNet architecture. The system utilizes high-resolution remote sensing images as input and employs advanced deep learning techniques to automatically detect and segment landslide-affected regions with high accuracy. The Improved MultiResUNet enhances the traditional MultiResUNet framework by incorporating optimized multi-resolution convolutional blocks, improved residual connections, and efficient feature fusion mechanisms to capture both fine-grained and large-scale contextual information. During the training process, the model learns complex spatial patterns and terrain characteristics associated with landslides from labeled remote sensing datasets. The semantic segmentation approach enables pixel-level classification, allowing precise delineation of landslide boundaries while minimizing false detections. The proposed system effectively handles challenges such as varying terrain conditions, vegetation coverage, illumination differences, and image noise. By improving feature extraction and segmentation capabilities, the model achieves better accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and Intersection over Union (IoU) compared to existing CNN, U-Net, and standard MultiResUNet models. The automated detection process reduces manual effort and supports real-time disaster monitoring, risk assessment, and decision-making for effective landslide disaster management and mitigation.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed Automatic Identification Model for Landslide Disaster Detection using Remote Sensing Images based on Improved MultiResUNet consists of several stages that work together to accurately identify landslide-affected regions from remote sensing imagery. Initially, remote sensing images are collected from satellite or aerial platforms and used as the input dataset. During the preprocessing stage, the images undergo resizing, normalization, noise removal, and data augmentation to improve image quality and enhance model performance. The preprocessed images are then fed into the Improved MultiResUNet architecture, which comprises an encoder, bottleneck, and decoder structure. The encoder extracts hierarchical features from the input images using MultiRes blocks and residual connections, while max-pooling operations reduce the spatial dimensions and capture high-level semantic information. The bottleneck layer learns the most discriminative features of landslide regions. The decoder reconstructs the segmented output by progressively increasing the image resolution through up-sampling operations and combining feature maps from the encoder via skip connections. These skip connections help preserve important spatial information and improve segmentation accuracy. Finally, a sigmoid activation function generates a pixel-level landslide segmentation map, distinguishing landslide and non-landslide areas. The detected landslide regions are further refined through post-processing techniques to improve boundary accuracy. The model is trained using labeled datasets and optimized with suitable loss functions and optimization algorithms. The performance of the system is evaluated using metrics such as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Intersection over Union (IoU), demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed Improved MultiResUNet model for automated landslide disaster identification.

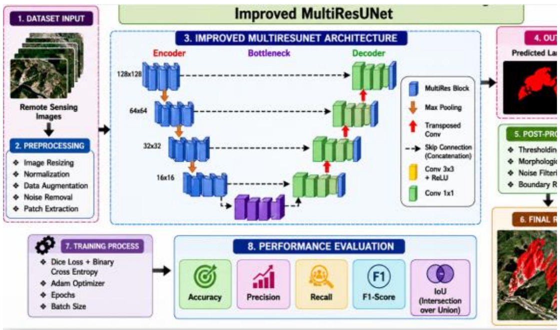

Fig 5.1: System Architecture

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

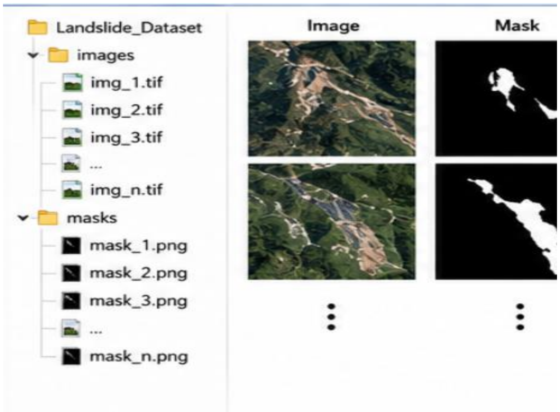

Fig 6.1: Dataset Preperation

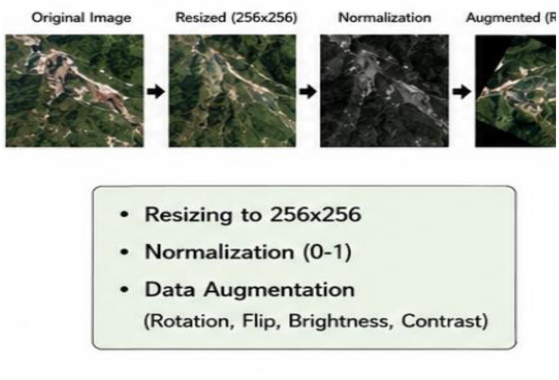

Fig 6.2: Preprocessing

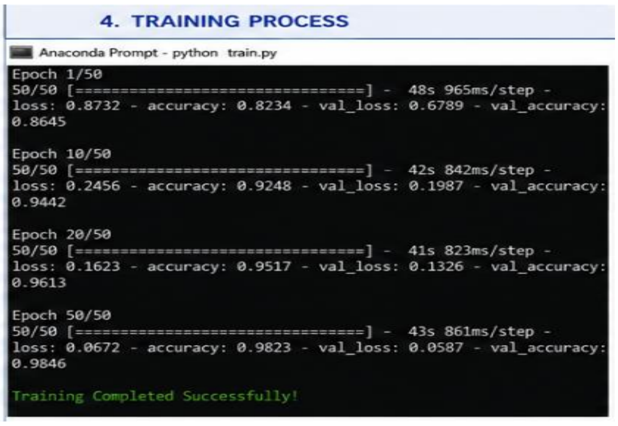

Fig 6.3: Training

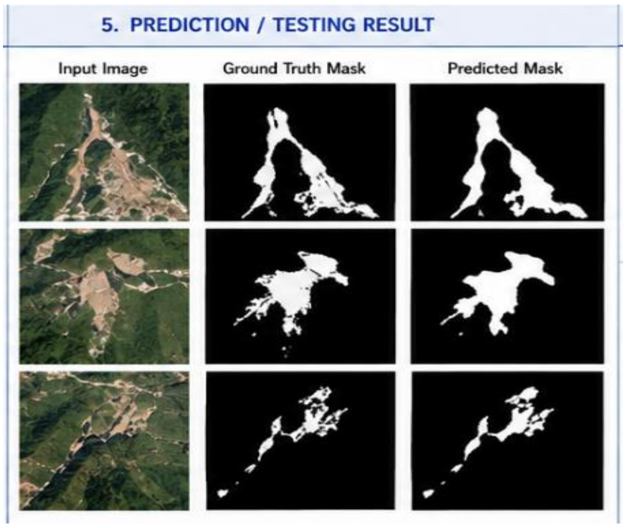

Fig 6.4: Results

VII. CONCLUSION

The proposed Automatic Identification Model for Landslide Disaster Detection using Remote Sensing Images based on Improved MultiResUNet provides an efficient and reliable approach for automatically identifying landslide-affected regions from remote sensing imagery. By integrating advanced deep learning techniques with enhanced multi-resolution feature extraction and residual learning mechanisms, the model effectively captures both local and global contextual information required for accurate landslide segmentation. The proposed system overcomes many limitations of traditional machine learning and conventional image processing methods by reducing manual intervention and improving detection accuracy. Experimental evaluation demonstrates superior performance in terms of Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Intersection over Union (IoU) compared to existing approaches. Furthermore, the system effectively handles challenges such as complex terrain conditions, varying vegetation cover, illumination changes, and image noise. The automated detection capability of the Improved MultiResUNet model makes it a valuable tool for disaster monitoring, hazard assessment, and emergency response planning. Therefore, the proposed framework contributes significantly to enhancing landslide disaster management and supports timely decision-making for minimizing the impact of natural hazards on human life and infrastructure.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of the proposed Automatic Identification Model for Landslide Disaster Detection using Remote Sensing Images based on Improved MultiResUNet lies in enhancing its accuracy, scalability, and real-time monitoring capabilities. Future research can focus on integrating multi-source geospatial data such as LiDAR, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), Digital Elevation Models (DEM), and meteorological information to improve landslide detection and susceptibility analysis. The model can be further enhanced by incorporating advanced deep learning techniques such as attention mechanisms, transformer-based architectures, and hybrid models to capture more complex spatial and temporal patterns. Additionally, the system can be extended to support real-time landslide monitoring using drone imagery and satellite data streams, enabling faster disaster response and early warning systems. Cloud-based deployment and Internet of Things (IoT) integration can facilitate large-scale monitoring of vulnerable regions. Furthermore, the proposed framework can be adapted for detecting and analyzing other natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, wildfires, and soil erosion. These advancements will contribute to the development of intelligent disaster management systems that provide more accurate predictions, timely alerts, and effective risk mitigation strategies for safeguarding lives, property, and the environment.

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