

# **Prediction of Rainfall-Generated Soil Erosion Processes** with Artificial Neural Networks and GIS

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#### **Agenda**

- Theoretical Background: Artificial Intelligence / Artificial Neural Networks
- Short Presentation of Developed Software advangeo® and of the Developed Extension advangeo® Erosion
- Description of Work Methodology:
  - Case Study: Risk Analysis Glashütte Flood Control Reservoir Catchment Area
    - Extensive Soil Erosion
    - Erosion Gullies
    - Soil Sliding / Creeping
- Further Case Studies
- Summary
- Information Sources: Booth / Webpage



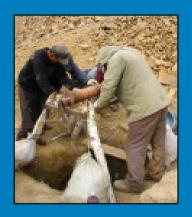






#### **Motivation**

#### Where are the deposits located?



Where does coal burn?

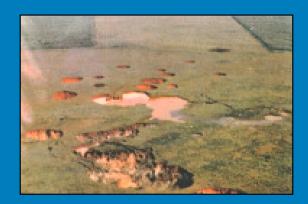


#### Where do forest pests spread?





Where are karst caves located?









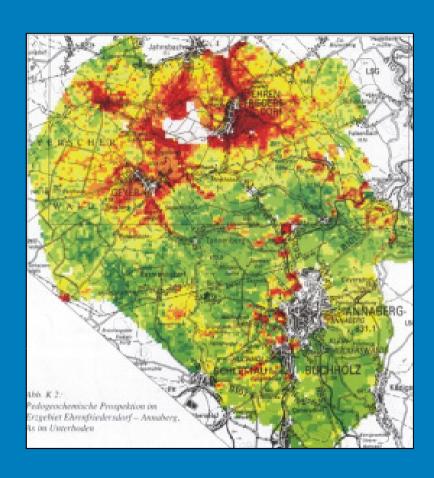


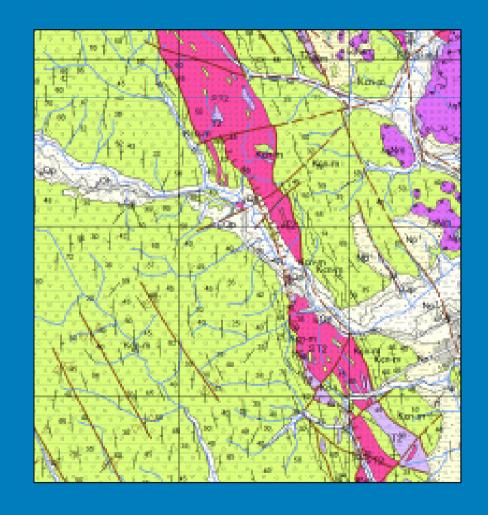


#### **Motivation**

#### Where is soil contaminated?

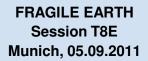
#### Where is a geological / pedological boundary?









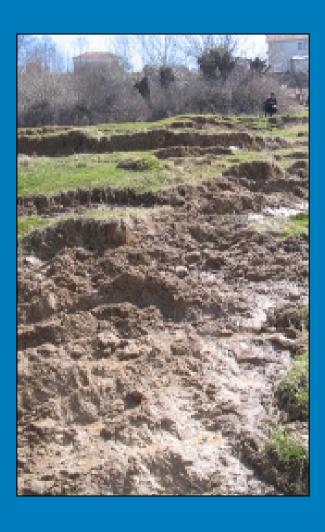




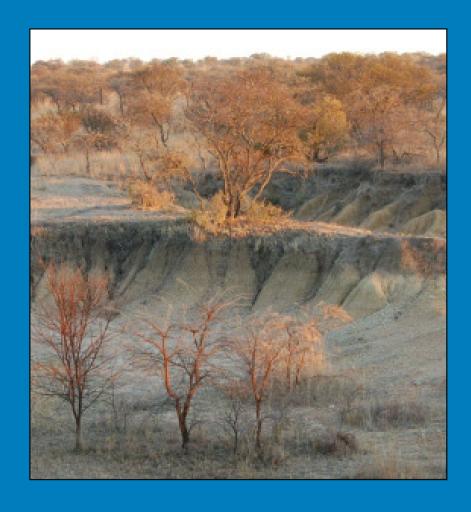


#### **Motivation**

#### Where do hillside slides occur?



#### Where do erosion gullies form?



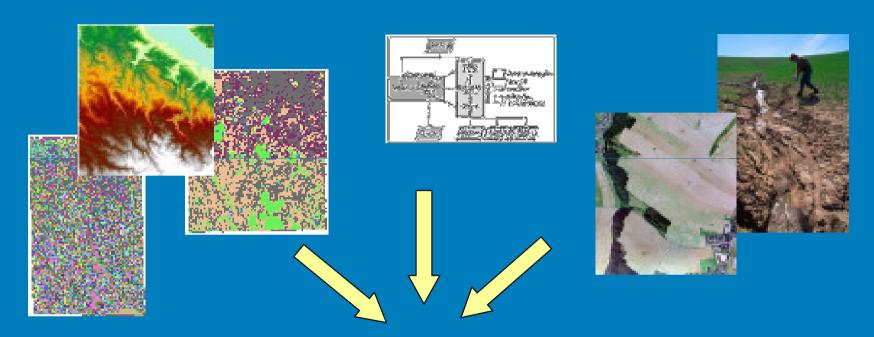








#### **Predictive Mapping:** Traditional Approach

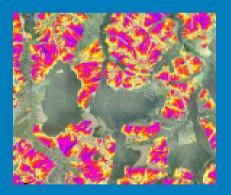


Traditional prediction methods are based mainly on the expert's knowledge / experience supported by modern information technology





Data Analysis and Interpretation



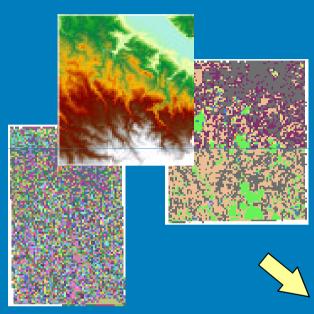


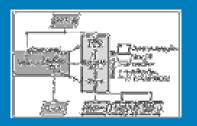






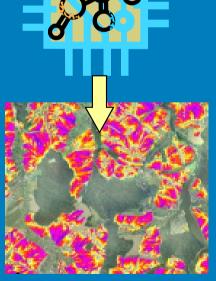
### Predictive Mapping: Modern Approach Using Artificial Intelligence







The artificial neuronal network "replaces" the experts empirical data analysis



**Pre-Processing** 



Validation

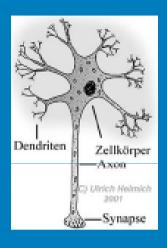








#### **Definition:** Artificial Neural Networks

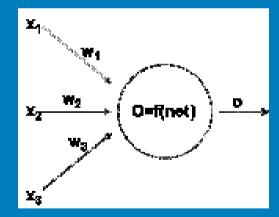


#### **Modell: Neuron Cell**

- Functionality as a biological neural system
- · Consists of artificial neuron cells
- Simulation of biological processes of neurons by use of suitable mathematical operations
- In most cases layer-like configuration of the neurons

#### The Neuron Cell as a Processor

- Connection between the neurons by weights w
  - Enforce or reduce the level of the input information
  - Are directed, can be trained
- Input signals
  - Re-computed to a single input information: the propagation function
- Output signals
  - Activation function computes the output status of a neuron (often used: Sigmoid function)







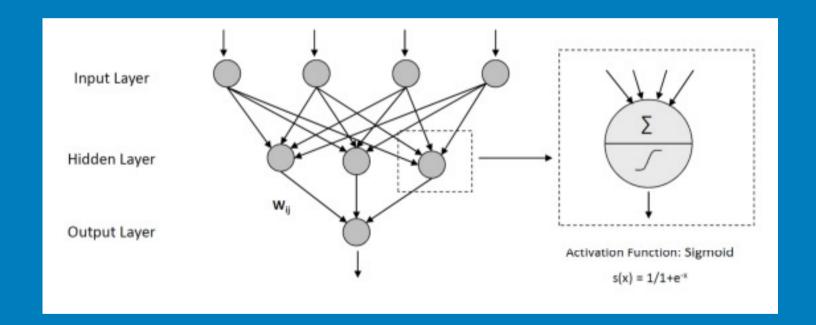




### **Principle Setup of Artificial Neural Networks**

#### **Network Topology: MLP (Multi Layer Perceptron)**

- Set-up of neurons in layers
- Direction and degree of connections
- Amount of hidden layers and neurons







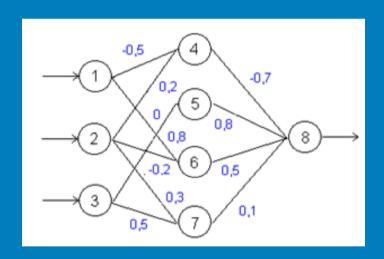


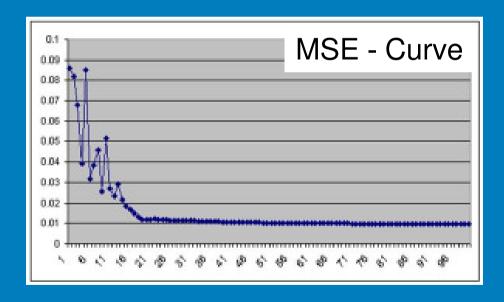


#### **Training of Artificial Neural Networks**

#### **Learning Algorithm: Back-Propagation**

- Repeated input of training data
- Modification of weights w
- Reduces error between expected and actual output of the network













#### **Advantages / Disadvantages of Artificial Neural Networks**

#### **Advantages:**

- learnable: learning from examples
- generalization: able to solve similar problems that have not been trained yet
- universal: prediction, classification, pattern recognition
- able to analyze complex, non-linear relationships
- fault-tolerant against noisy data (e.g. face recognition)
- quick

#### Additional characteristics:

- choice of topology and training algorithm
- **black box system**: evaluation of weight of parameters





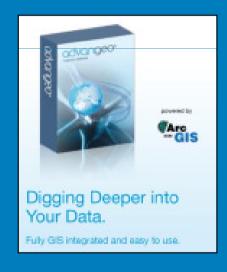




#### Software: advangeo

- Easy Access to Methods of Artificial Intelligence for Spatial Prediction
- **Documentation** of Working Steps
- Capture and Management of **Metadata** for Geodata
- Tools for Data Pre-Processing, Post-Processing and Cartographic Presentation
- Integration into Standard ESRI ArcGIS-Software







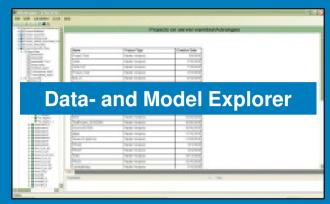


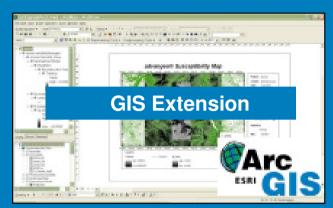


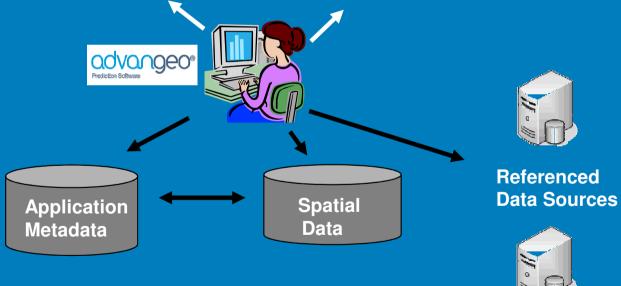


### **Software Components**











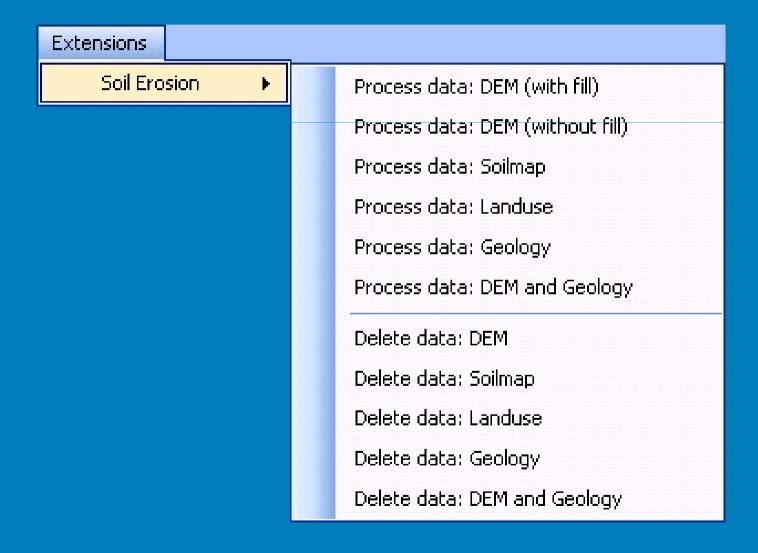






### advangeo: Erosion Extension with Pre-Processing Tools

#### Soil Erosion Toolbar: Overview













Glashütte Flood Control Reservoir Catchment Area



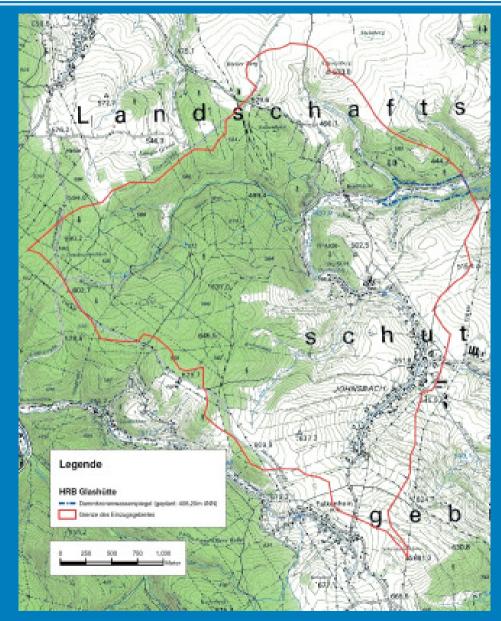
















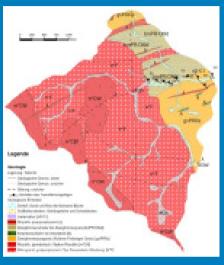


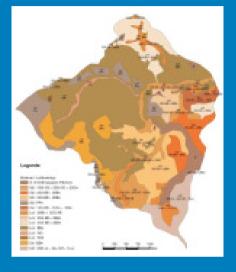


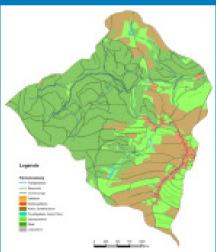




# **Available Knowledge and Input Data**





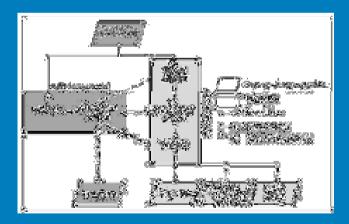


Data: DEM, Soil Map, Landuse, Geology





**Knowledge:** Aerial Images, Field Observations



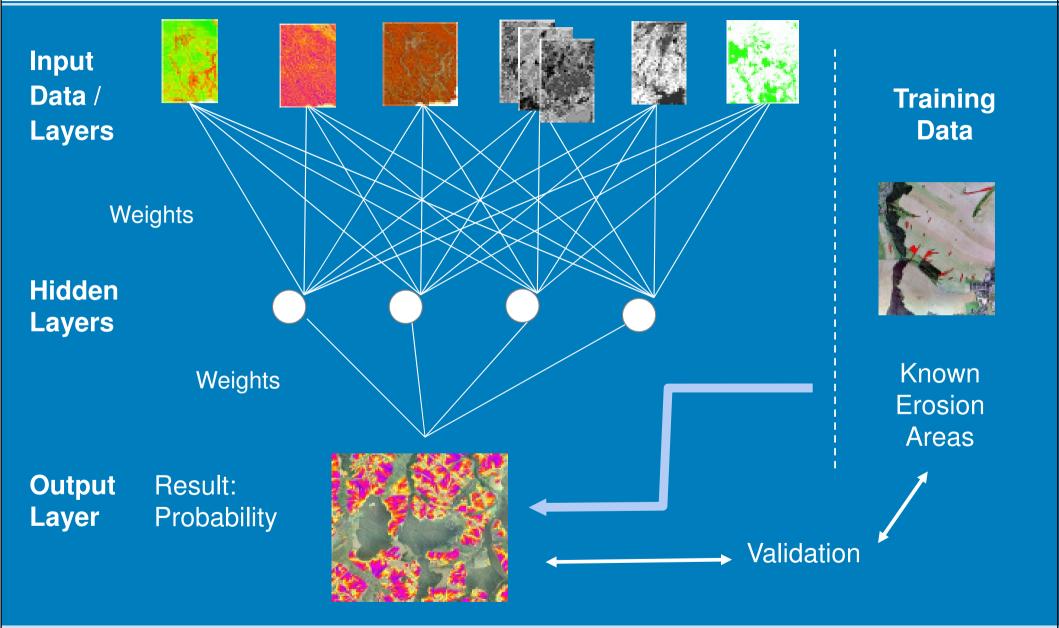
Knowledge: Analytical Models



















#### Probability Modelling Workflow 1: Extensive Soil Erosion

#### **Input Data**

#### Elevation Model and its Derivates:

- Slope
- Flow accumulation



#### Soil:

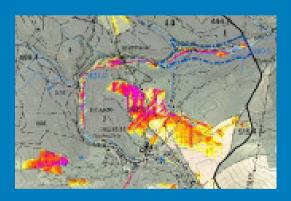
- Clay
- Silt
- Sand
- Fine skeleton
- Coarse skeleton

#### Landuse

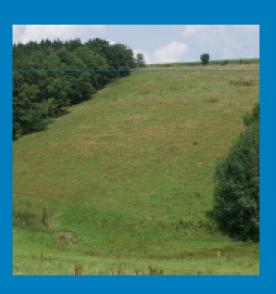
- Grassland
- Open area without vegetation
- Cropland
- Urban / industrial areas







# Training Data Known Areas with Extensive Soil Erosion





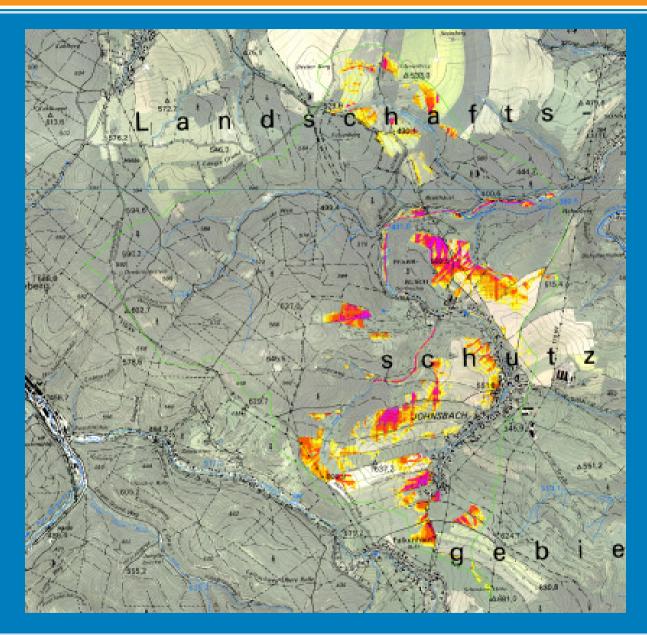


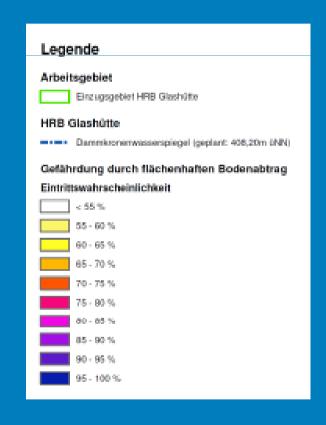






# Probability Modelling Results 1: Extensive Soil Erosion













# Probability Modelling Workflow 2: Erosion Gullies

#### **Input Data**

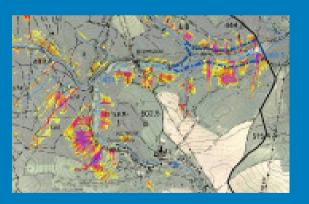
#### Elevation Model and its Derivates:

- Slope
- Flow accumulation









# **Training Data**Known Areas with Erosion Gullies





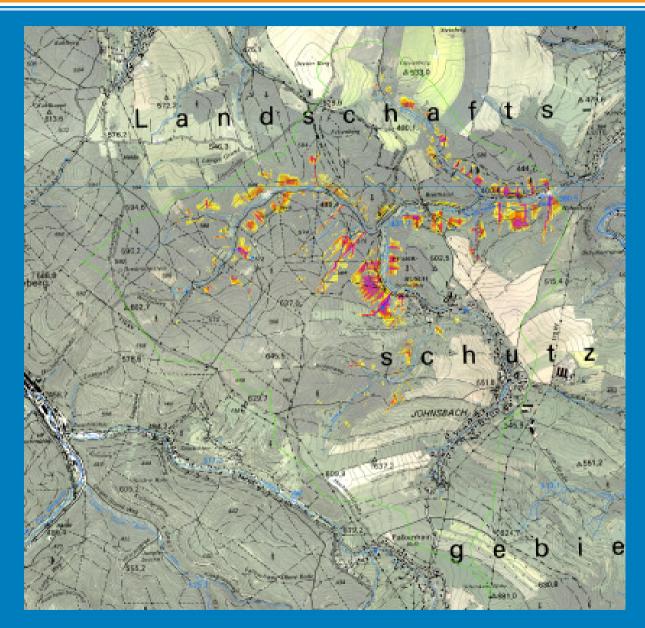








# Probability Modelling Results 2: Erosion Gullies













# Probability Modelling Workflow 3: Soil Sliding / Creeping

#### **Input Data**

#### Elevation Model and its Derivates:

- Slope
- Exposition N/S
- Exposition W/E



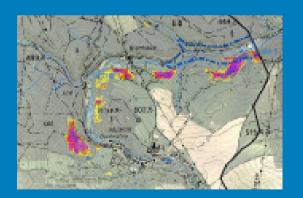


#### Geology:

- Dip angle
- Dip direction N/S
- Dip direction W/E







#### **Training Data** Known Areas with Soil Creeping





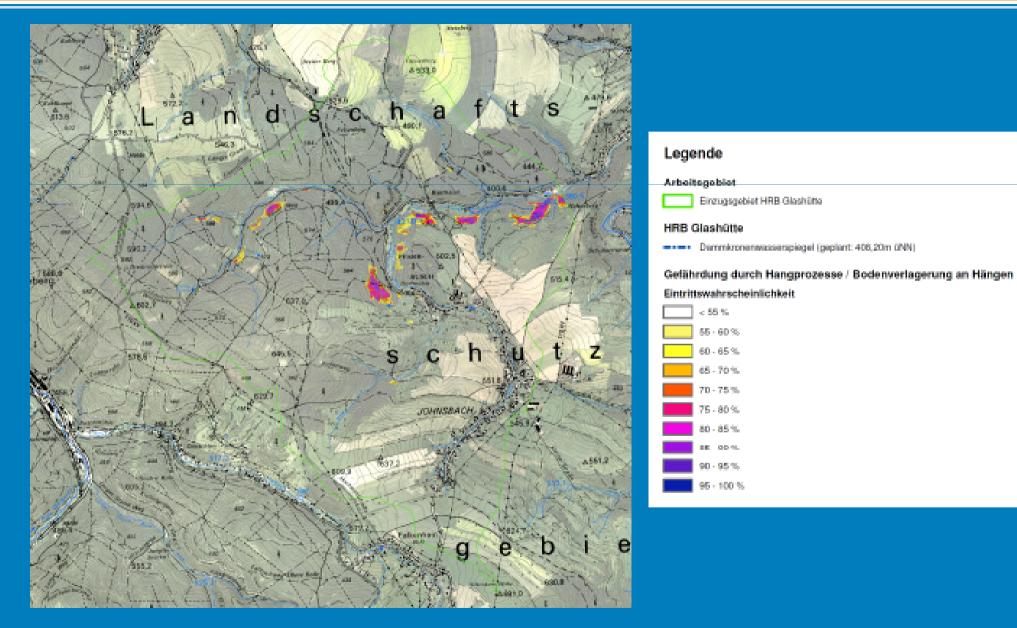








# Probability Modelling Results 3: Soil Sliding / Creeping





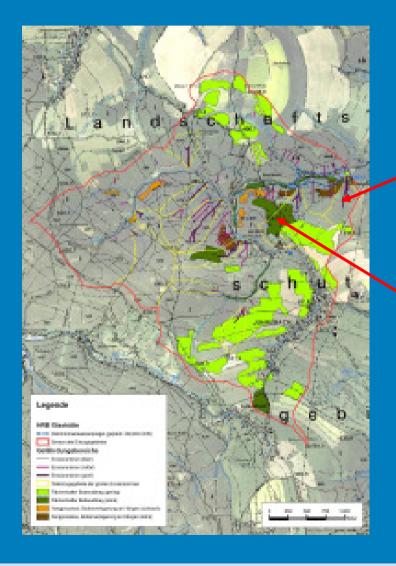








#### **Delineation of Endangered Areas and Recommendation of Prevention Measures**





**Bolder barriers** against erosion gullies



Stone ridges against extensive soil erosion

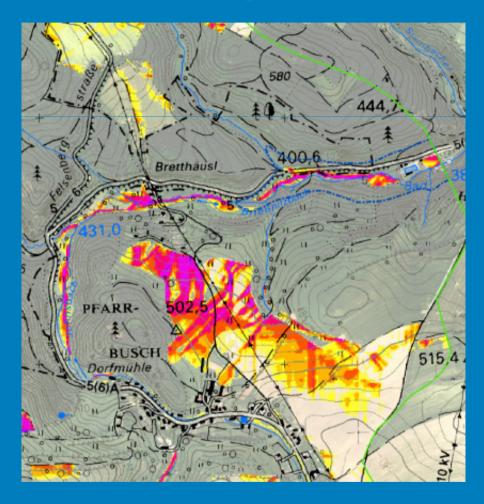


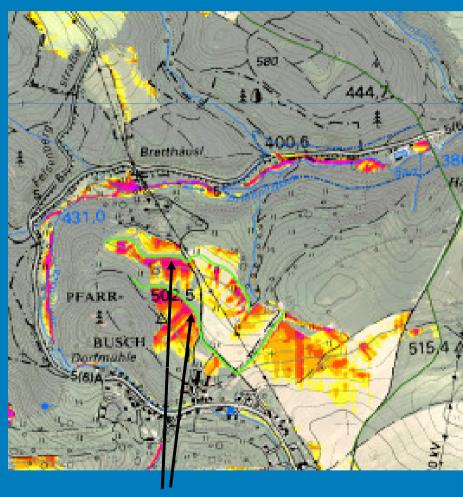






### **Modeling of Recommended Prevention Measures**





Stone ridges against extensive soil erosion



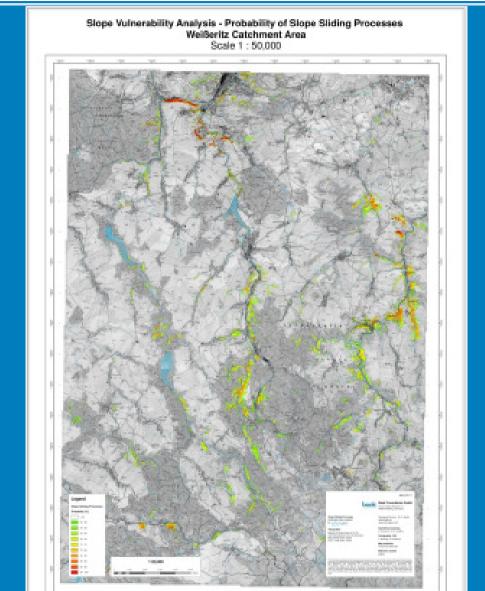








# Model Application: Weißeritz Catchment Area













#### **Further Case Studies**

- Soil Creeping, Formation of Erosion Gullies: Freital / Germany (2009)
- Extensive Soil Erosion: Weißeritz Catchment (2008)
- Erosion Gullies: Limpopo Area / South Africa (2009)
- Coal Fires: China (TUBAF, 2010)
- Manganese Nodules Coverage Density: Clarion-Clipperton Zone / Pacific Ocean (BGR, 2010)
- Mineral Deposits / Occurrences Pb/Zn, Au, Cr: Kosovo (ICMM, 2003 2009)
- Mineral Deposits / Occurrence Au: Ghana (GSD, 2008)
- Regolith Classification: Burkina Faso (Universite Toulouse, 2010)
- Soil Contaminations in Urban Areas: Marienberg / Germany (LfULG, 2010)
- Spread of Forest Pests: Tharandter Wald / Germany (Sachsenforst, 2009)
- Soil Geochemistry: Brasil (TUBAF, 2011)
- Mineral Deposits / Occurrences Sn, W: Erzgebirge (TUBAF, 2011)









#### **Summary:** Application of Artificial Neural Netwroks

- Multiple applications of the developed methodology using artificial neural networks and GIS for the prediction of geo-hazard
- Currently in development:
  - Soil Parameter Regionalisation Model
  - Mineral Deposit Prediction Model
  - ArcGIS 10 Support
- → We look forward to your questions, suggestions and comments and hope for future knowledge sharing and collaboration!

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#### News

06 May 2011, 17th BEAK Symposium -We inform about management and accessibility of geoscientific 2D and 3D data and the modeling of geological advangeo® prediction software lets you dig deeper into your data and make more value of it by using artificial neural networks and GIS for the prediction of spatial events and phenomena like probability of geo-hazards or location of mineral deposits! When do you advangeo?







