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Development of XAI Based Model for Prediction of Heavy Impact Rain Using Satellite Data Using Machine Learning

Dr. Ajay B. Gadicha, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Rampuri Campus, Amravati, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

This paper develops an Explainable AI (XAI) model to predict heavy rainfall using satellite data. Forecasting significant rainfall occurrences is crucial for alleviating the detrimental impacts of severe weather phenomena, including floods, landslides, and infrastructure damage. Traditional weather forecasting models, although effective, often lack the fine resolution and adaptability needed for precise predictions, especially in localized areas. Moreover, many machine learning (ML) models, though promising in their predictive power, operate as "black boxes," providing limited interpretability of the underlying processes that lead to predictions. This poses challenges when stakeholders, such as meteorologists, disaster management agencies, and policymakers, require clear explanations to trust and act upon the predictions. This seminar explores the development of a novel Explainable AI (XAI)-based model designed to predict heavy impact rain events using satellite data in conjunction with machine learning techniques. The model leverages a comprehensive array of satellite observations, including atmospheric parameters (e.g., temperature, humidity, pressure), cloud properties (e.g., cloud density, type, and altitude), and surface conditions (e.g., sea surface temperature, vegetation indices). These factors are included into sophisticated machine learning algorithms, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), to elucidate spatial-temporal correlations essential for predicting rainfall events. This work's primary contribution is the application of XAI techniques to demystify the decision-making process of the ML models. By utilizing methods such as SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations), LIME (Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations), and attention mechanisms, the approach delivers not only great accuracy in forecasting heavy rainfall but also interpretable insights into the principal elements influencing the predictions. For instance, XAI techniques can emphasize the significance of specific cloud forms, humidity levels, or temperature gradients in forecasting extreme rain events, enabling experts to understand why and how certain weather phenomena are likely to occur.

Keywords: - SHAP, LIME, XAI

I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing frequency of heavy rainfall events poses serious risks, making accurate prediction essential for disaster management. Traditional models often lack precision and transparency. This paper develops an Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) model using satellite data to predict heavy rainfall. The model utilizes machine learning techniques such as CNNs and RNNs to capture intricate weather patterns. The XAI component ensures transparency, improving both accuracy and trust in the model's predictions for practical disaster management use.

Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) addresses this difficulty by facilitating the creation of systems that forecast severe events with high precision while also delivering transparent, interpretable insights into the determinants of those predictions. In this seminar, we explore the development of an XAI-based model for predicting heavy impact rain events using satellite data, with a focus on making the prediction process more transparent and interpretable for end-users.

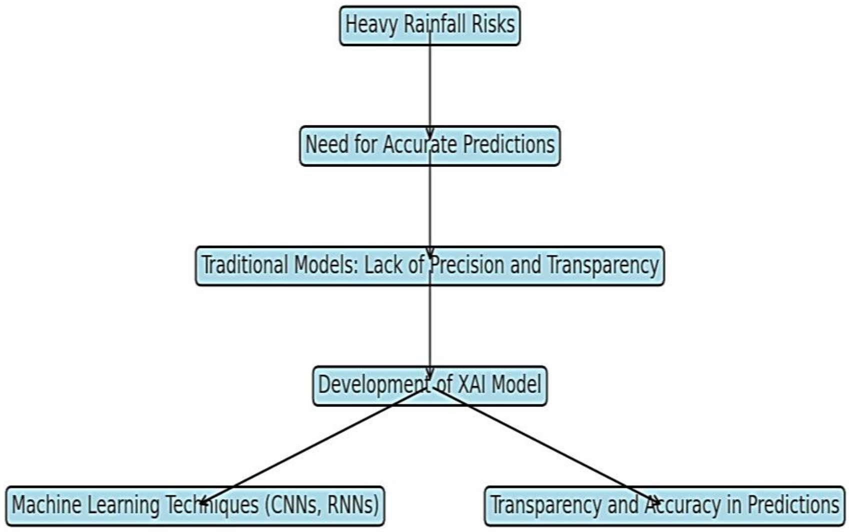

Figure 1: Development of XAI Model

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Márquez-Mijares, M., Pérez-Alarcón, A., & Batista-Leyva, A. J. (2023): This paper introduces *RainAI*, a model that uses 2D U-Net with residual networks and Swin transformers for precipitation nowcasting from satellite data. The approach improves short-term rain forecasts by combining advanced deep learning techniques. It focuses on enhancing spatial resolution and capturing critical weather features in real-time.

Li, Y., Dong, H., Fang, Z., Weyn, J., & Luferenko, P. (2022): This study presents a super-resolution method using 3D U-Nets and EarthFormers to predict rainfall from satellite images. The model integrates multi-band satellite data and emphasizes probabilistic forecasting techniques. The use of EarthFormers significantly improves accuracy, particularly in localized rain prediction.

Kumar, S., & Singh, R. (2022): The authors explore a CNN-LSTM hybrid model to improve rainfall forecasting accuracy using satellite data. CNNs capture spatial weather patterns, while LSTMs handle temporal dependencies. This hybrid approach enhances prediction capabilities, particularly for severe meteorological phenomena such as intense precipitation.

Patel, A., & Kothari, M. (2021): This research presents an Explainable AI (XAI) framework for forecasting precipitation occurrences by integrating data from satellites with deep learning models. It focuses on using SHAP and LIME to explain predictions, making the models transparent and interpretable. This improves decision-making for meteorologists and disaster management teams.

Weyn, J., Subramanian, A., & Ten Hoeve, J. E. (2020): The authors examine multiple deep learning methodologies for precipitation nowcasting utilizing satellite data. The paper compares different models such as CNNs, LSTMs, and hybrid architectures, evaluating their performance in short-term rain prediction. It highlights the trade-offs between accuracy and computational efficiency.

Wang, L., & Zhang, F. (2019): This paper discusses the use of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for forecasting extreme weather events, with a focus on rainfall prediction. The study shows how RNNs handle both spatial and temporal dependencies in satellite data, improving accuracy over traditional models. It also suggests ways to fine-tune RNNs for better performance.

Han, X., & Huo, C. (2023): The authors investigate the use of SHAP and LIME to explain machine learning predictions in meteorological models, specifically for rainfall. The present case study illustrates how various explainable strategies improve the transparency of intricate models such as CNNs and LSTMs. Their approach helps users understand which weather variables contribute most to the predictions.

III. METHODOLOGY

The development of the Explainable AI (XAI) model for predicting heavy rainfall events follows a systematic approach, as illustrated in the flowchart:

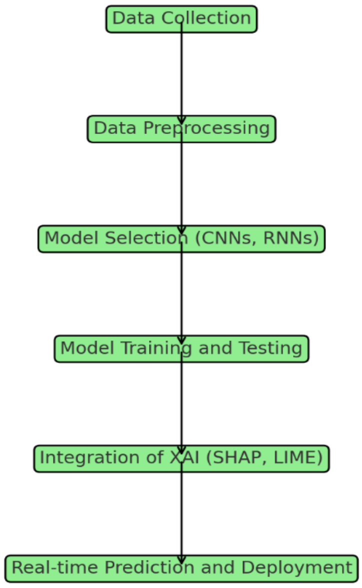

Figure 2: Proposed Idea

1. Data Collection**:** The procedure commences with the collection of historical satellite data that records essential atmospheric parameters, including cloud density, humidity, wind patterns, and other meteorological characteristics vital for rainfall prediction.
2. Data Preprocessing**:** The collected data undergoes cleaning and transformation. During this step, any missing or inconsistent data is handled, and relevant features are extracted to prepare a set of data for training machine learning algorithms.
3. Model Selection (CNNs, RNNs): The paper employs Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to analyze spatial characteristics of the atmospheric data and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), particularly Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, to capture temporal dependencies. These systems are selected for their capacity to efficiently process extensive satellite data.
4. Model Training and Testing: The models are trained on historical labeled data, learning to predict heavy rainfall events based on the extracted features. The dataset is split into training and testing subsets to evaluate the model's performance. The model's accuracy, precision, and recall are assessed during this phase.
5. Integration of XAI (SHAP, LIME): Explainable AI techniques such as SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations) are integrated into the model. These techniques provide transparency by explaining how the machine learning models make predictions, allowing for better understanding and trust in the decision-making process.
6. Real-Time Prediction and Deployment: After successful training and validation, the model is deployed for real-time heavy rainfall prediction. The use of XAI guarantees that predictions are both precise and comprehensible, rendering the model applicable for practical use, particularly in disaster management and meteorology.

IV. WORKING OF APPLICATION

3.1 Data Flow

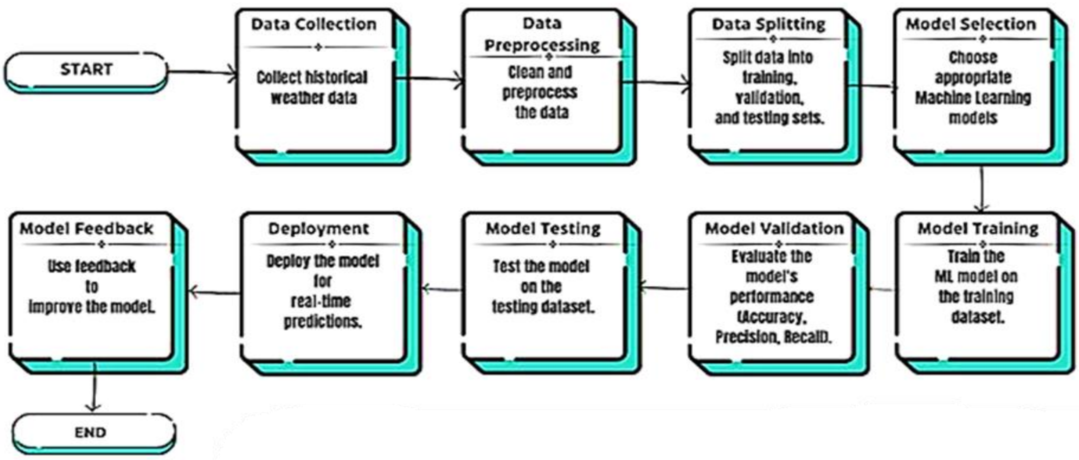

Figure 3: Implementation of ML for Rain Prediction

1. Data Collection: The process begins with collecting historical weather data, including key atmospheric variables including moisture content, temperature, wind velocity, cloud coverage, and satellite imagery. This phase is essential since it establishes the basis of the prediction model.
2. Data Preprocessing: Once the data is collected, it is cleaned and preprocessed to ensure quality and consistency. This entails managing absent data, converting unprocessed data into functional features, normalizing or scaling the data, and preparing it for further analytical phases.
3. Data Splitting: The preprocessed data is then split into three subsets: training, validation, and testing datasets. This ensures that the model can learn from the training set, while the validation and testing sets are employed to examine the model's performance and prevent overfitting.
4. Model Selection: At this juncture, suitable machine learning methods are chosen according to the characteristics of the data and the specific situation at hand. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) can be utilized for their capacity to manage spatial and temporal characteristics in the data.
5. Model Training: The chosen model undergoes training using the training dataset. This approach entails supplying the model with data and modifying its internal parameters to discern patterns and correlations linked to significant rainfall occurrences.
6. Model Validation: Throughout the training process, the model undergoes continuous validation utilizing the validation dataset. Essential performance indicators including as precision, accuracy, and recall are evaluated to ascertain the model's effective learning and to make adjustment if required.
7. Model Testing: Once training is complete, the model is tested on the testing dataset to assess its final performance. The testing data is unseen during training, providing an unbiased evaluation of how the model will perform in real-world scenarios.
8. Deployment: After successful testing, the model is deployed for real-time prediction of rain events. It can now make forecasts based on incoming satellite and weather data
9. Model Feedback: Continuous feedback is gathered from the model’s performance in real-time applications. If necessary, adjustments are made to improve the model over time, either by retraining it with new data or optimizing its parameters.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the Explainable AI (XAI) model for predicting heavy rainfall using satellite data can be divided into several key steps:

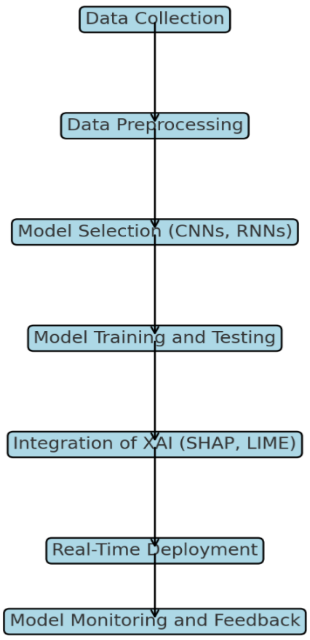

Figure 4: steps involved in implementation

1. Data Collection: The paper begins by gathering large-scale satellite data, including key meteorological variables such as cloud density, humidity, temperature, and wind patterns. This data is sourced from satellite systems like NASA's Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission, which provides high-resolution precipitation data.
2. Data Preprocessing: The raw data is cleaned and processed to handle missing values and to transform it into a format suitable for model training. Important features are extracted from the satellite data, including spatial and Temporal elements are essential for forecasting precipitation events.
3. Model Selection: The study utilizes machine learning designs, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for spatial feature extraction and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) or Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTMs) for

temporal dependency capture. These systems are selected for their capacity to manage the high-dimensional and sequential characteristics of satellite data.

4. Model Training and Testing: The systems are trained using marked historical data; our aim is to discover trends linked to severe rainfall. Three separate types of data are used to assess the efficacy of the model: instruction, verification, and testing. The model's prediction skills are evaluated using performance metrics like as reliability, precision, recollection, and mean squared error (MSE).
5. Integration of Explainable AI (XAI): To enhance transparency, XAI methods like SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations) are integrated. These techniques help to explain the model's predictions, providing insights into which variables (e.g., cloud-top height, humidity) contribute the most to the forecasted rain events.
6. Real-Time Deployment: Once trained, the model is deployed for real-time predictions. It can continuously process incoming satellite data to predict heavy rainfall events, providing timely forecasts for disaster management and mitigation efforts.
7. Model Monitoring and Feedback: The efficacy of the implemented model is assessed in practical applications. Feedback from these predictions is utilized to regularly revise and retrain the system, so enabling ongoing enhancement and precision in forecasts.

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper demonstrates the effectiveness of Explainable AI (XAI) in accurately predicting heavy rainfall using satellite data. By leveraging CNNs and RNNs, the model captures important spatial and temporal patterns, while XAI methods like SHAP and LIME ensure transparency and interpretability of predictions. The model's real-time deployment and continuous feedback loop enable timely and reliable forecasts, improving disaster preparedness. In summary, the XAI-based model enhances both accuracy and trust in rainfall predictions, making it a valuable tool for meteorology and risk management.

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