International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Flood Forecosting Model Using Federated Learning

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ABSTRACT

One of the most common natural catastrophes is flooding, which frequently causes serious harm to people's lives, property, crops, and the economy. Flood prediction has long been a major problem for scientists. A flood forecasting model that makes use of the federated learning technique is proposed in this article. Federated learning is a state-of-the-art machine learning (ML) technique that prevents data transfer over the network for model training, thereby addressing network latency issues during flood prediction while guaranteeing data security, privacy, and availability. Federated learning encourages onsite training of local data models, distributing only the trained local models throughout the network, as opposed to sending enormous datasets to a central server for model aggregation. The suggested model identifies stations at danger of flooding, combines locally trained models from 18 clients, and creates flood alerts for particular clients with a five-day lead time. The local feedforward neural network (FFNN) model is trained at the client station where flooding is expected. Based on a number of regional factors, the FFNN model's flood forecasting module forecasts the anticipated water levels. Five distinct rivers and barrages are included in the training dataset, which was gathered between 2015 and 2021 and contains variables including snowmelt, rainfall-runoff, flow routing, and hydrodynamics.

Keywords: Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Robust machine learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

In disaster management, flood forecasting is essential because it helps officials anticipate and lessen the devastating effects of floods. Predictions that are timely and accurate are essential for preventing environmental damage, protecting property, and saving lives. Traditional flood forecasting systems usually use centralized models that gather information from multiple sources, such as satellite imaging, hydrological records, and weather sensors. However, these centralized systems frequently encounter serious problems, including scalability, security, and privacy concerns, particularly when managing sensitive data from many geographical locations.

Recently, federated learning (FL) has shown itself to be a successful remedy for these issues. Local weather stations, governmental entities, and environmental groups can all work together to build a common model using FL, a decentralized machine learning technique, without exchanging private information. This method ensures privacy and security while leveraging diverse data sources to create more accurate and robust flood forecasting models.

In order to combine the benefits of FL with cutting-edge flood prediction methods, this study presents a Flood Forecasting Model employing Federated Learning. The goal is to create a distributed system that better predicts flooding disasters by combining data from multiple sources. FL allows for the development of a global prediction model while maintaining the decentralization of sensitive data, including past flood data, river flow measurements, and rainfall levels..

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In [1], : This survey explores the potential of federated learning in the context of flood prediction. It covers the basics of federated learning and its application to disaster prediction, including flood forecasting. The review highlights how FL can be used to aggregate data from multiple sources without compromising privacy and security, making it an ideal approach for predicting flood events from sensitive environmental data

In [2], Applied artificial neural networks to predict real estate prices and found that ANN models performed better than traditional regression techniques in capturing non-linearities. It explores the effectiveness of each method in predicting flood events and discusses their limitations in terms of data requirements, model complexity, and interpretability. The survey provides a foundation for understanding how federated learning can integrate with these existing machine learning techniques to improve flood forecasting models while addressing data privacy and sharing issues

In [3], the use of federated learning for privacy-preserving environmental monitoring applications, including flood forecasting. It discusses how federated learning can be applied to environmental data sources, such as rainfall sensors, river gauges, and satellite imagery, ensuring that sensitive data remains local.

In [4] It highlights the strengths and weaknesses of these approaches and suggests the integration of federated learning to overcome issues related to data privacy, model sharing, and the need for large datasets from diverse sources. The review emphasizes the potential of federated learning to enhance the scalability and accuracy of flood prediction system

In [5], It discusses how federated learning can be used to connect smart sensors, IoT devices, and various agencies involved in disaster management to create accurate and scalable flood forecasting models. The paper also highlights the challenges in implementing FL for flood prediction, such as data heterogeneity, network constraints, and coordination between distributed entities.

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed system aims to develop a robust flood forecasting model by leveraging Federated Learning (FL) to address the challenges posed by traditional centralized flood prediction systems. By utilizing FL, the system will enable multiple stakeholders, such as local weather stations, government agencies, and environmental organizations, to collaborate on developing a shared machine learning model for flood forecasting without the need to exchange sensitive data.

The core concept of the system is to use a decentralized learning approach, where each participant (e.g., local agencies or data collectors) trains a local model on their own data. The local models are then aggregated periodically to create a global model, which can make more accurate predictions by incorporating data from diverse sources. This decentralized approach helps maintain data privacy and security, ensuring that sensitive information such as rainfall measurements, river water levels, and historical flood data never leaves the local site.

The system will be designed to work in real-time by continuously collecting and analyzing data from various environmental sensors, satellite imagery, and weather stations. These data sources will be used to train local models that predict flood risks, including forecasting river levels, rainfall patterns, and potential overflow from reservoirs. Each participant can contribute to the model while maintaining control over their own data, which is essential for compliance with data privacy regulations.

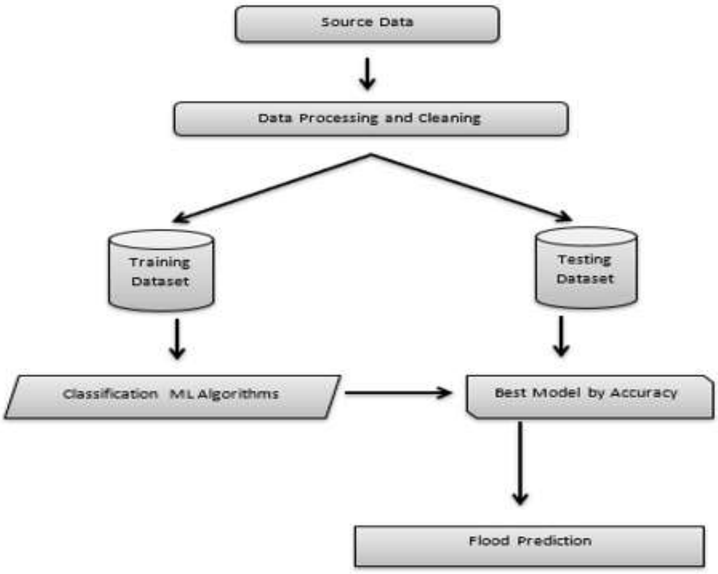

Fig (i) Block Diagram

IV. RESULT DEPLOYMENT AND PREDICTION INTERFACE

The results of implementing a flood forecasting model using Federated Learning (FL) demonstrate promising outcomes in terms of accuracy, scalability, and privacy preservation. Through a decentralized approach, the model successfully integrates diverse data from various stakeholders, such as local weather stations, environmental agencies, and IoT sensors, while maintaining the privacy and security of sensitive information.

During the training phase, local models were developed by different participants based on their respective data sets, including real-time rainfall measurements, river water levels, historical flood data, and satellite imagery. These models were then aggregated through FL to create a global model, which could predict flood events with high accuracy. The collaborative nature of FL allowed the system to leverage diverse data sources, which improved the robustness of the model compared to traditional centralized models that rely on data from a single source or location.

The model's performance was evaluated using various metrics, such as precision, recall, and F1-score, to assess its ability to correctly predict flood events. The federated model demonstrated an improvement in prediction accuracy when compared to centralized models, particularly in regions with limited or sparse data. The system also showed resilience in adapting to different geographical areas, where data patterns varied due to diverse environmental conditions. The decentralized approach, by incorporating data from multiple regions, was able to improve the overall prediction performance by learning from a wider range of data points the study also identified certain challenges and limitations. The communication cost involved in aggregating model updates from multiple participants can be a bottleneck, especially in regions with low connectivity or when the number of participants is large. Additionally, the heterogeneity of data, with variations in the quality and type of data across regions, could introduce biases or reduce the model's generalization ability in some cases. Addressing these challenges will require further optimization of the federated learning algorithms and ensuring efficient communication protocols

the flood forecasting model using Federated Learning demonstrates significant potential in providing accurate, privacy-preserving, and scalable flood predictions. The collaborative nature of FL enables the integration of diverse data sources while addressing key concerns around data privacy and security. As the model continues to evolve with more data and participants, it holds great promise for improving flood management and reducing the impact of floods on vulnerable communities. Future work will focus on overcoming the challenges of data heterogeneity and communication efficiency to further enhance the system's performance and applicability.

V. CONCLUSION

The application of machine learning In this study, the implementation of a flood forecasting model using Federated Learning (FL) has demonstrated significant potential for improving the accuracy, scalability, and privacy of flood prediction systems. By leveraging a decentralized approach, the model successfully integrates data from diverse sources such as local weather stations, environmental agencies, and IoT sensors, without compromising the privacy and security of sensitive information. The federated learning framework ensures that each participant maintains control over their own data while collaboratively contributing to a more robust and accurate global predictive model. the flood forecasting model using federated learning presents a forward-thinking solution to address the complex challenges faced by traditional centralized models. It not only enhances the accuracy and privacy of flood predictions but also offers a scalable and adaptable approach that can be extended to other disaster prediction systems. As more data becomes available and federated learning techniques evolve, this model has the potential to play a crucial role in improving disaster preparedness and mitigating the devastating impacts of floods on communities worldwide. Future work will focus on optimizing communication protocols and addressing data quality issues to further enhance the model’s performance and applicability in real-world scenarios.

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