

Results Acknowledgments

Vishal Mishra¹, Anuj Tiwari², Chandra Has Singh³, and Kamal Jain³

¹Affiliation not available

²Discovery Partner Institute, University of Illinois System, Chicago, IL 60606, USA

³Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, 247667, India

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EXPLAINABLE MACHINE LEARNING MODEL FOR PARAMETER INFLUENCE ASSESSMENT OF LANDSLIDES USING XGBOOST-SHAP



Vishal Mishra^{1,2}, Anuj Tiwari³, Chandra Has Singh¹, Kamal Jain¹

¹Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India ²GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Potsdam Germany

³Discovery Partners Institute, University of Illinois, USA

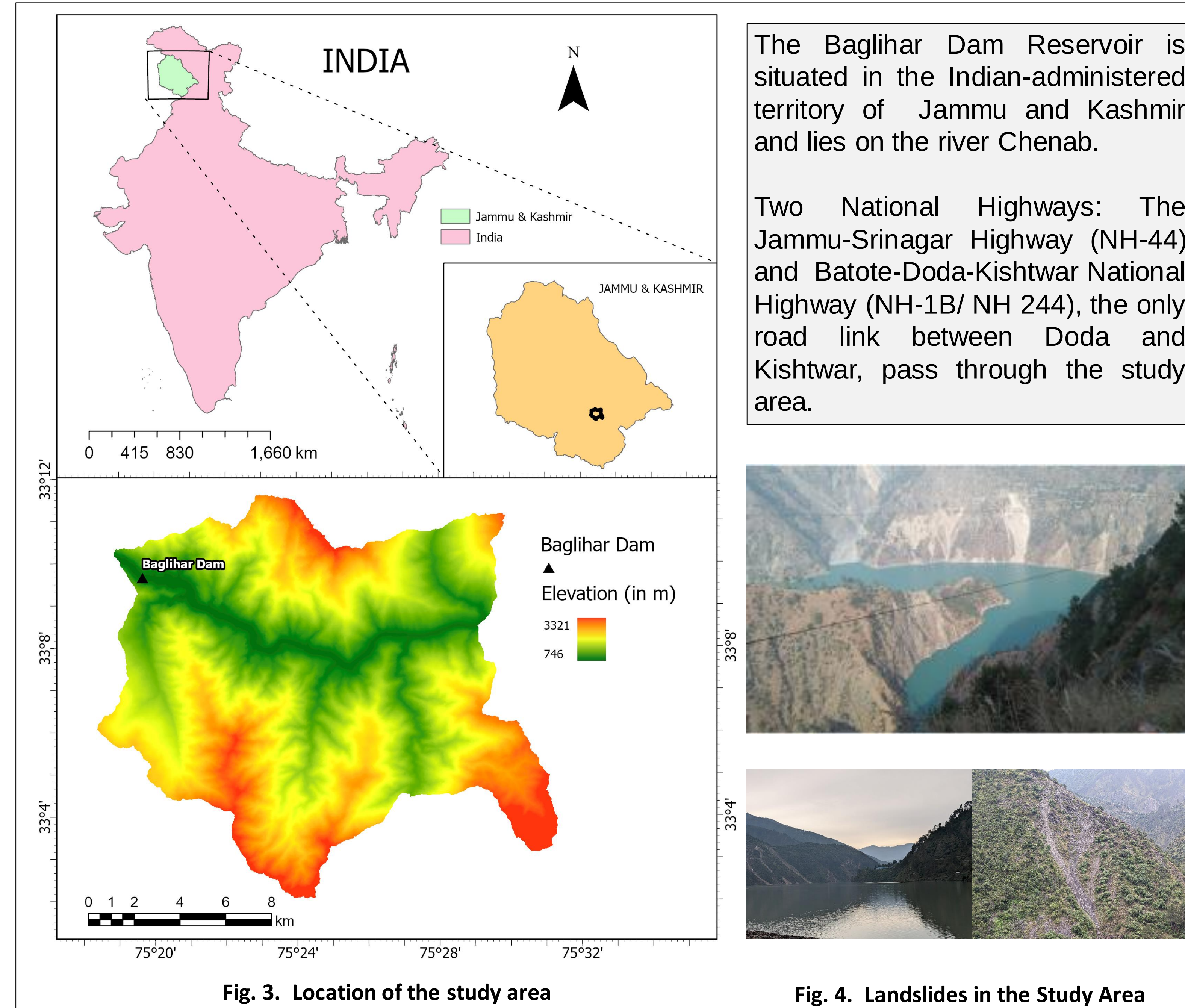
Background

Traditionally, many AI systems operate as "black boxes," meaning that they take in input data, process it in some way, and produce output, but it is not always clear how the output was derived. This can make it difficult for humans to understand how the AI system arrived at its conclusions and to trust its output.

Explainable AI for landslide susceptibility models is important for ensuring that the model's outputs are trustworthy, interpretable, and transparent, which can help improve the model's effectiveness and reliability.

It can also help to identify potential errors or biases in the model and to improve its performance.

Study Area



Results

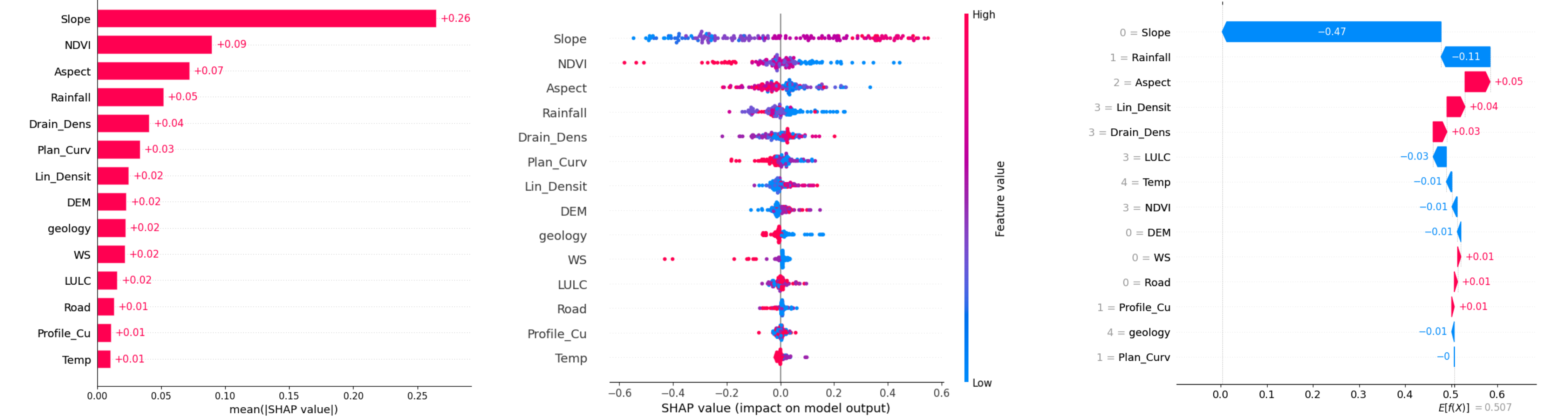


Fig. 6 (from left to right) influencing factors contribution ranking, Mean SHAP values, SHAP summary plot

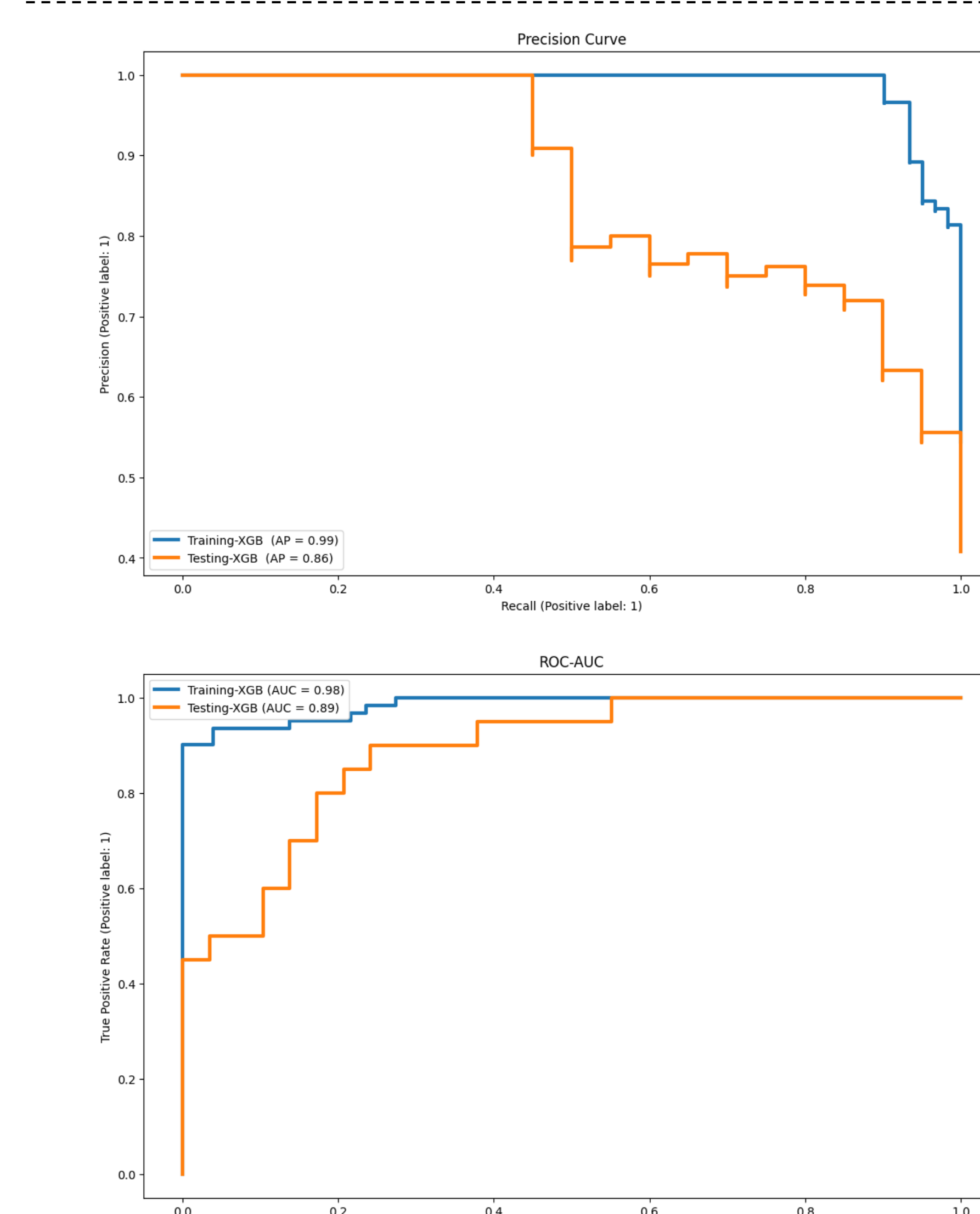


Figure 8. Precision-Recall (top) and ROC-AUC curves (bottom) derived

Fig. 7. SHAP for Landslide Points

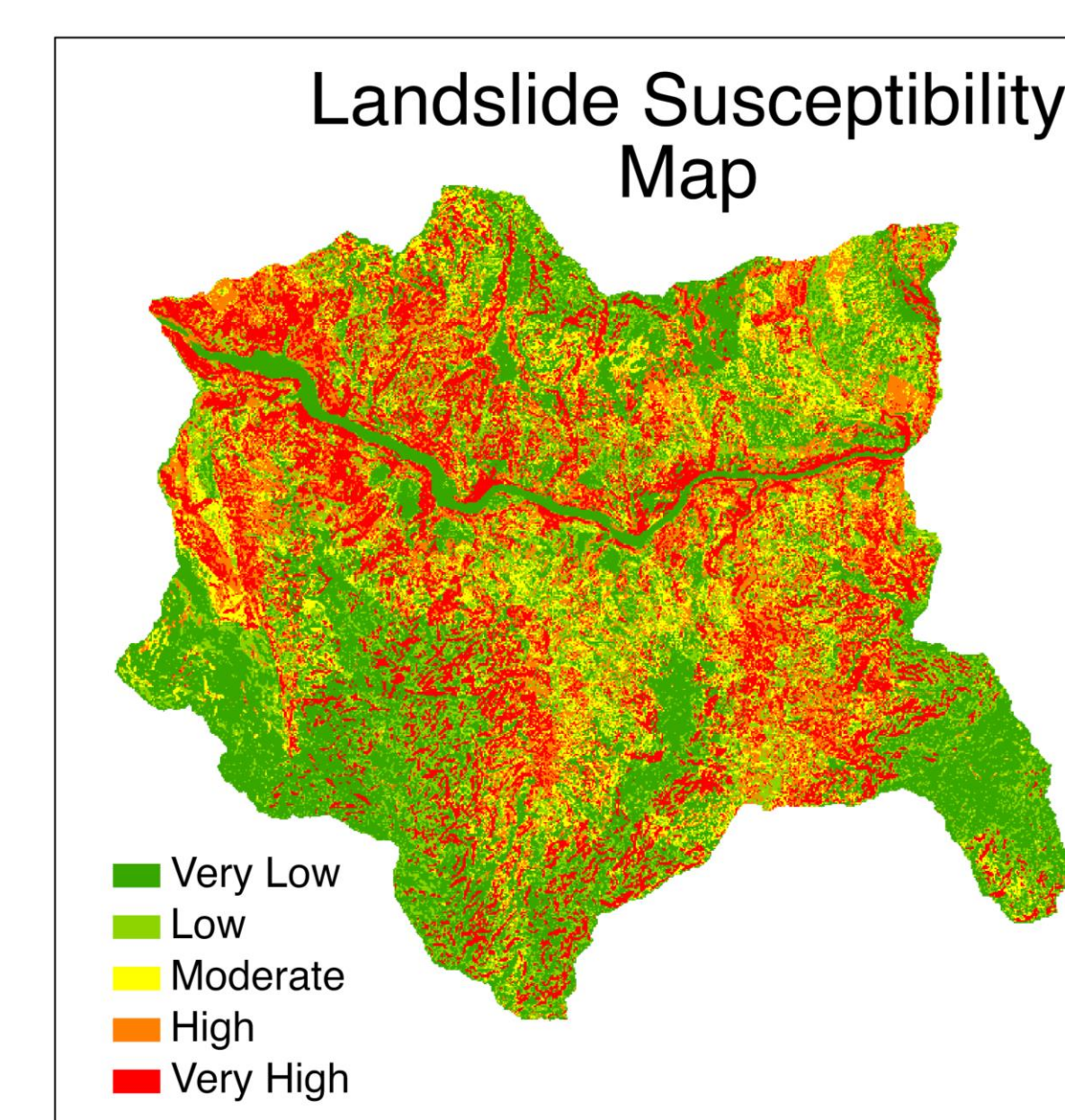


Fig. 10. Landslide Susceptibility Map

Conclusions

- The XGBoost model was able to predict the probability of landslide occurrence well
- The SHAP-XGBoost model-based integrated explanatory framework can quantify the importance and contribution values of factors

Acknowledgments

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Methodology

Landslide Susceptibility Modeling has been done using XGBoost model

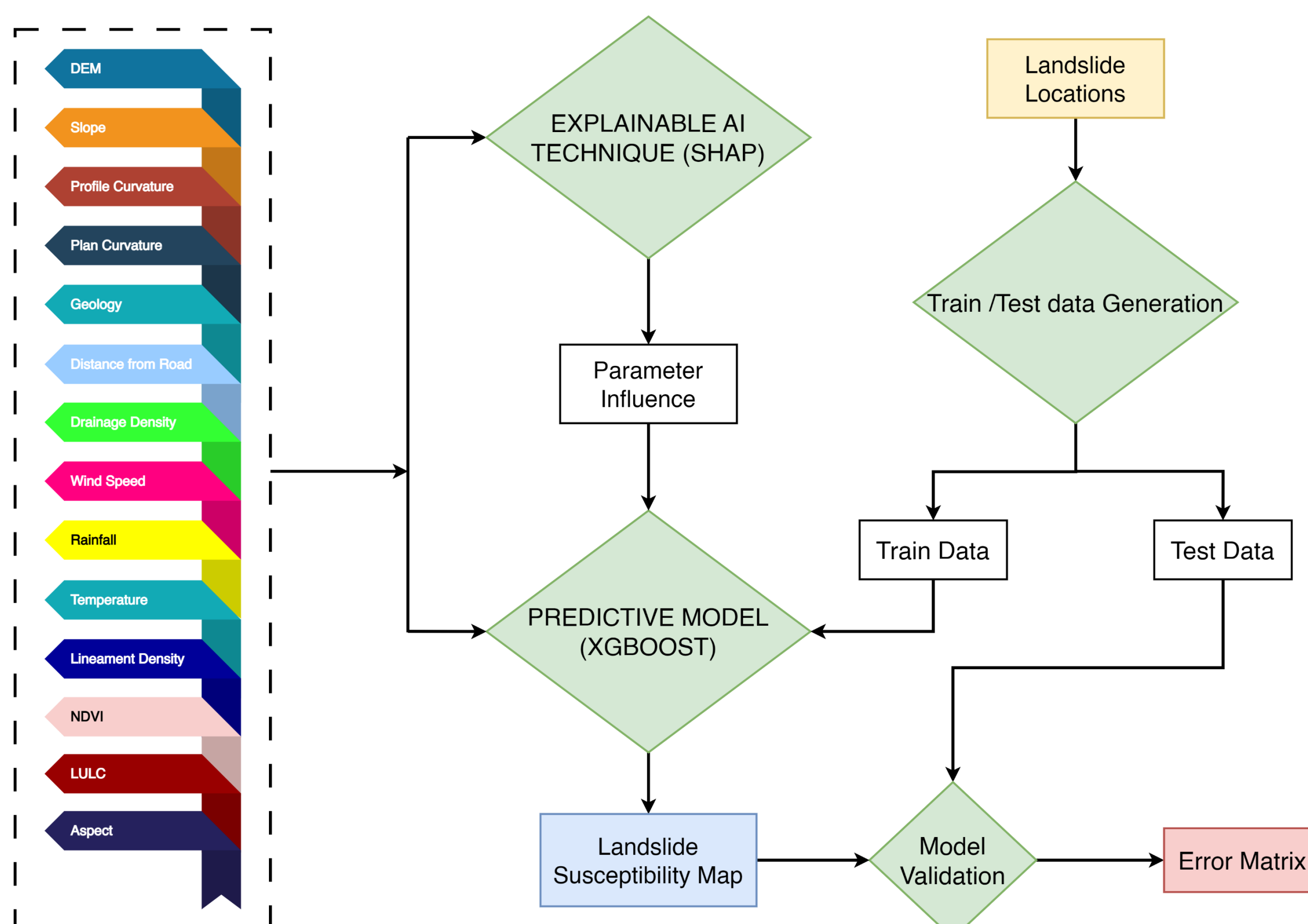


Fig. 2. Methodology Adopted for Processing

Data Used

14 types of Landslide Influencing factors were used.

Landslide Inventory was developed from the Geological Survey of India inventory and studying Google Earth.

ALOS 12.5 m DEM was used as the source for elevation and its derivatives.

76 landslide incidences and 76 no incidences were used to train the network.

The Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) satellite data, Landsat NDVI, etc., were extracted using Google Earth Engine for estimating the daily precipitation over the study area.

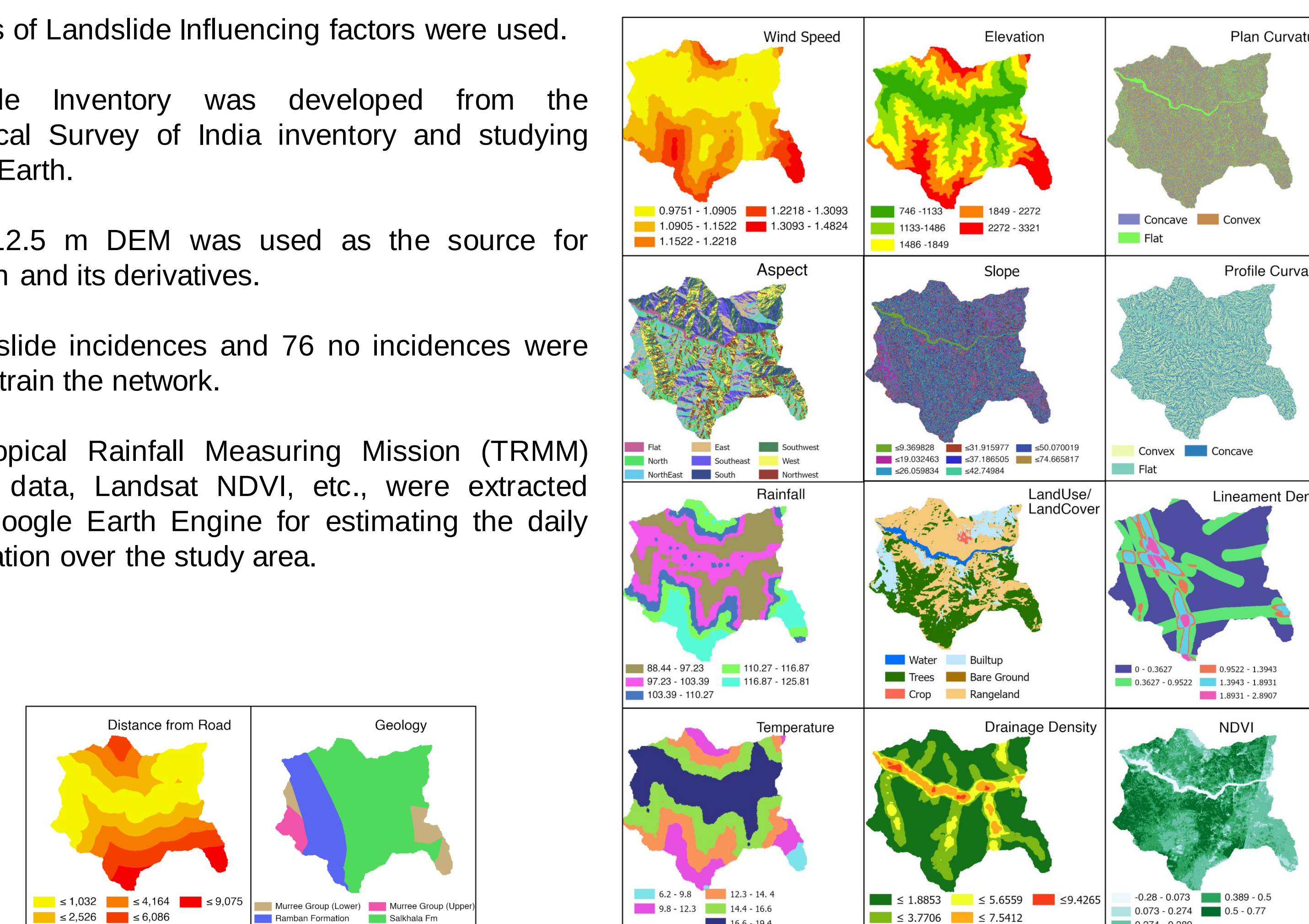


Fig. 5. Different Landslide Influencing Factors

Fig. 9. Different Performance Assessment Metrics