

Using AI to detect and forecast snow avalanches

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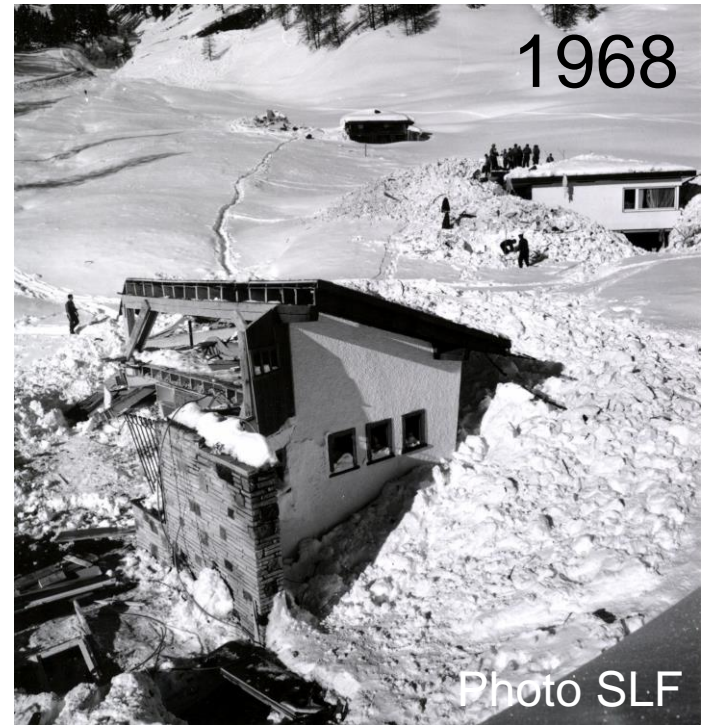


Snow avalanches



Photos: SLF / Alec van Herwijnen

Snow avalanches



Avalanche recipe



- Steep slope
- Snow
- Trigger

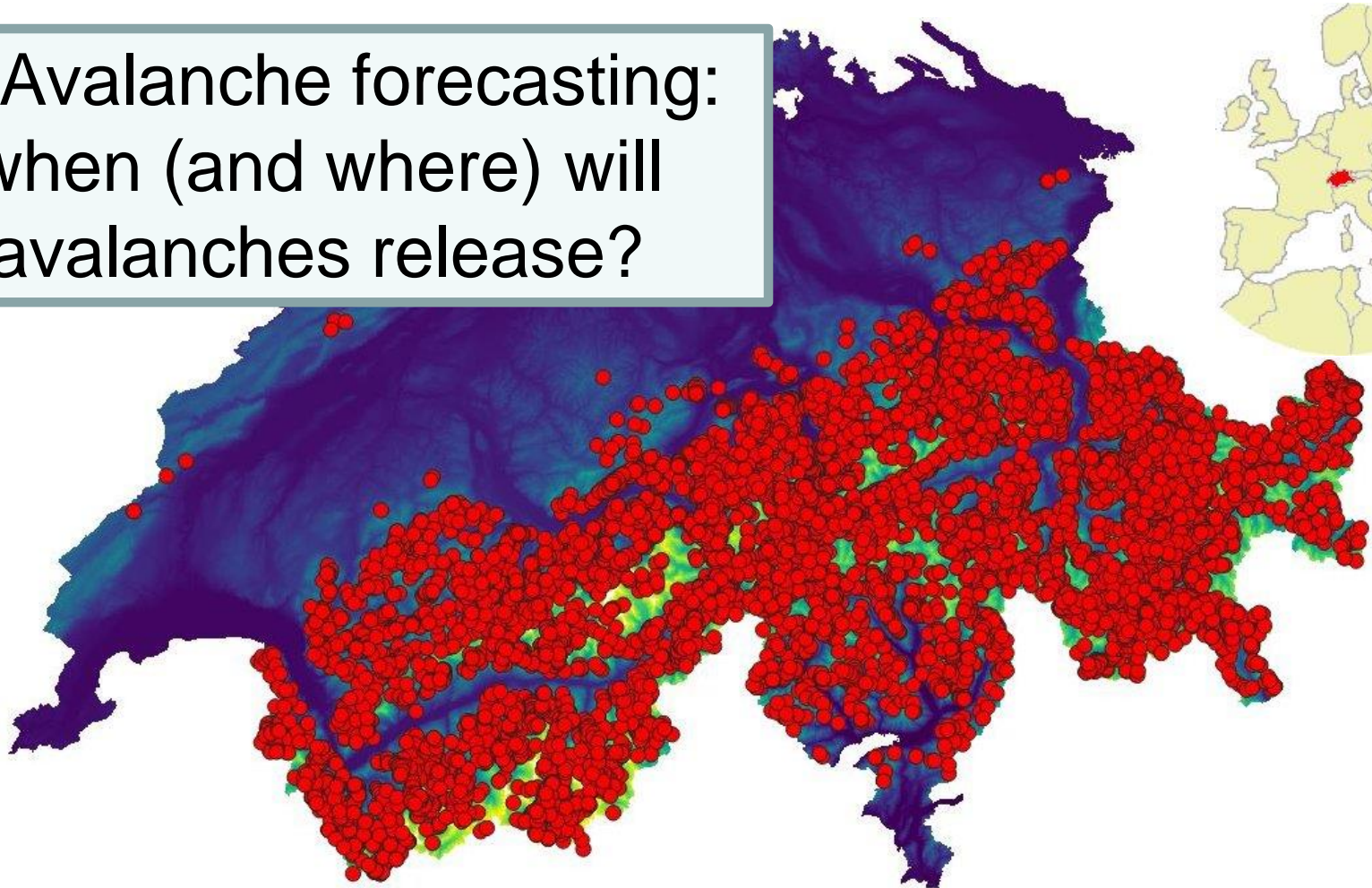


→ Any place that has mountains and snow

Snow avalanches in Switzerland

- Destructive snow avalanches last 50 years

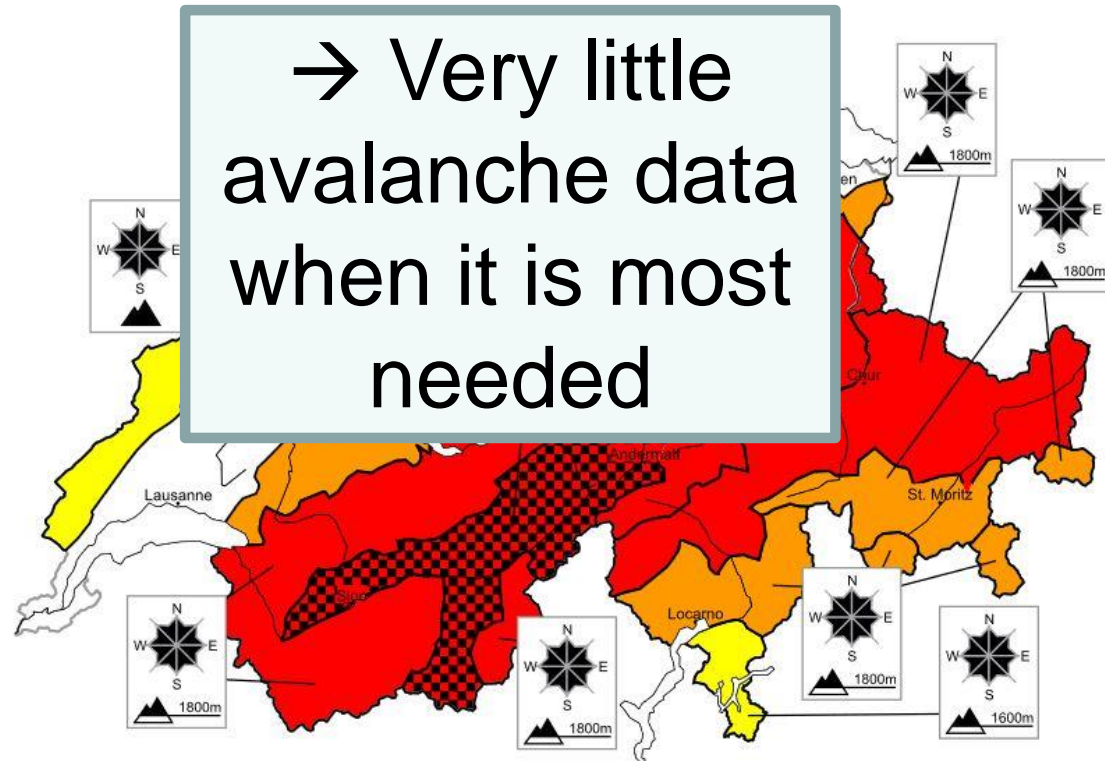
→ Avalanche forecasting:
when (and where) will
avalanches release?



Avalanche forecasting

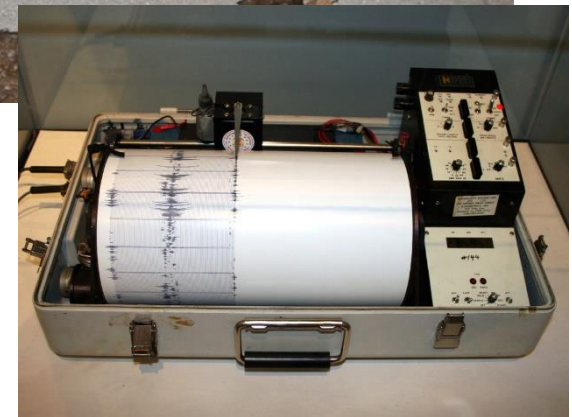
To warn the public about the avalanche danger level requires data on:

- Weather
- Snow stratigraphy
- Avalanches



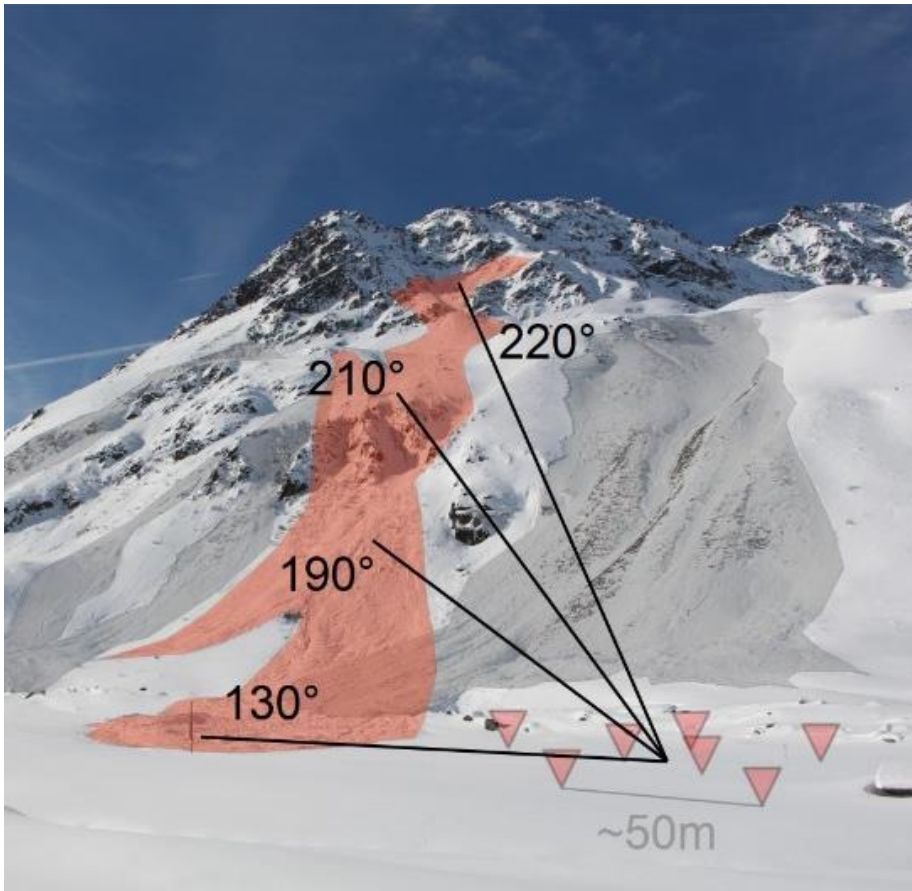
Remote avalanche detection

- Seismic monitoring systems

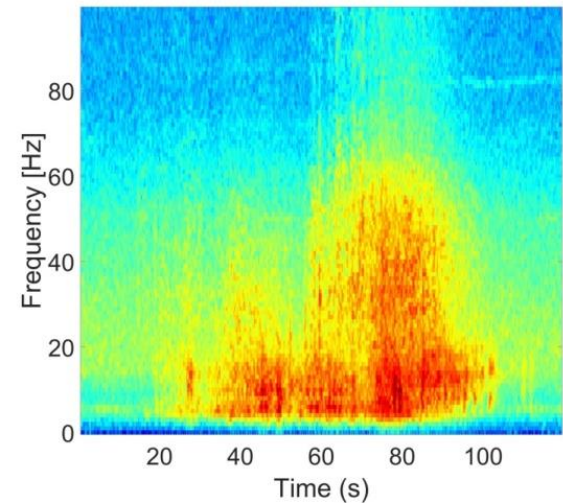
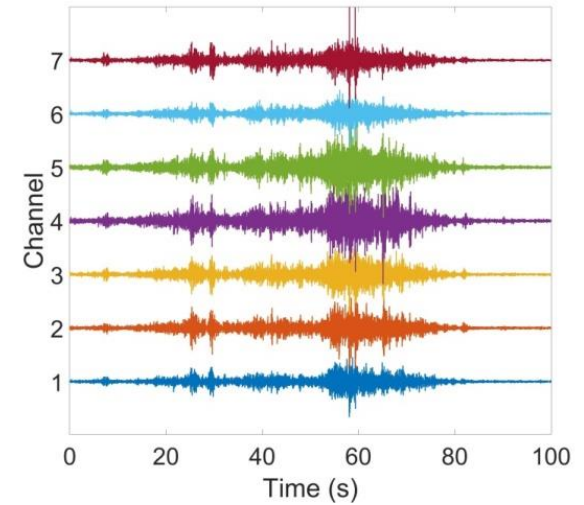


Remote avalanche detection

- Seismic monitoring systems

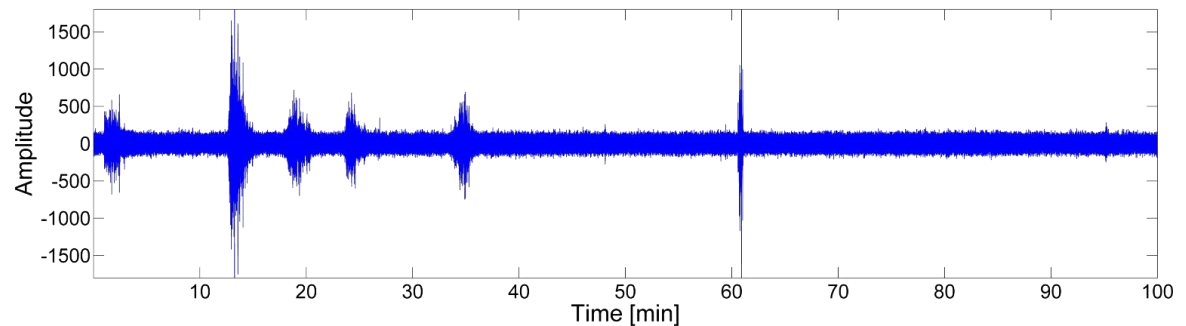
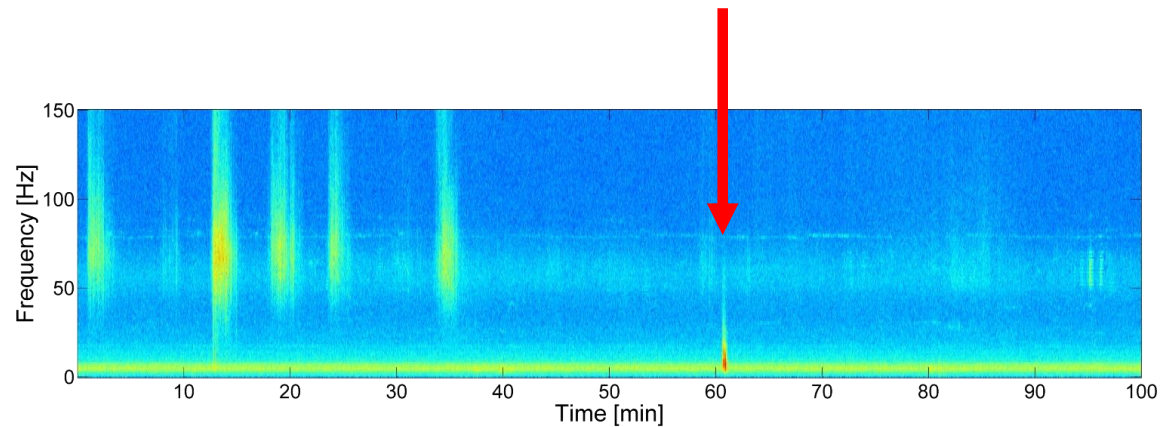
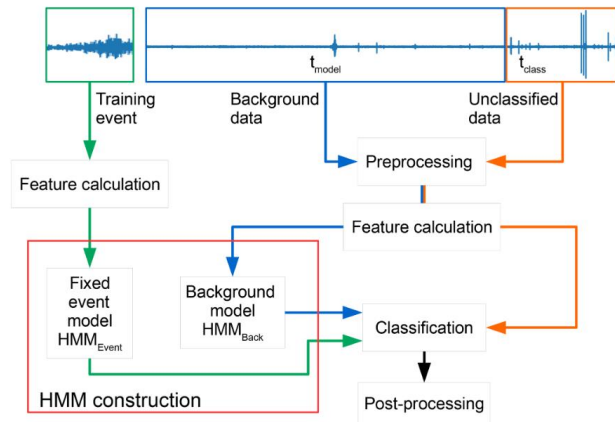


Heck et al., 2019



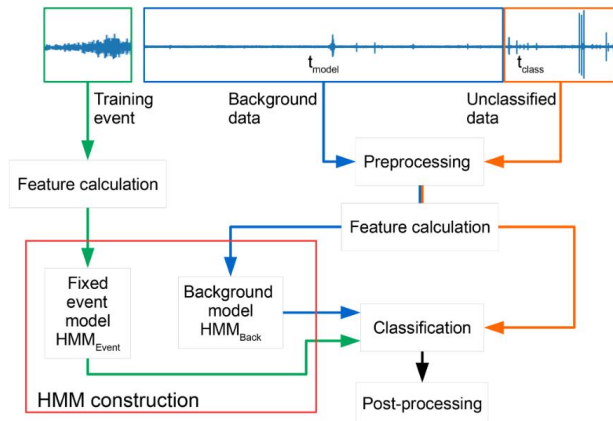
Automatic avalanche detection

- Supervised machine learning to automatically find signals generated by avalanches

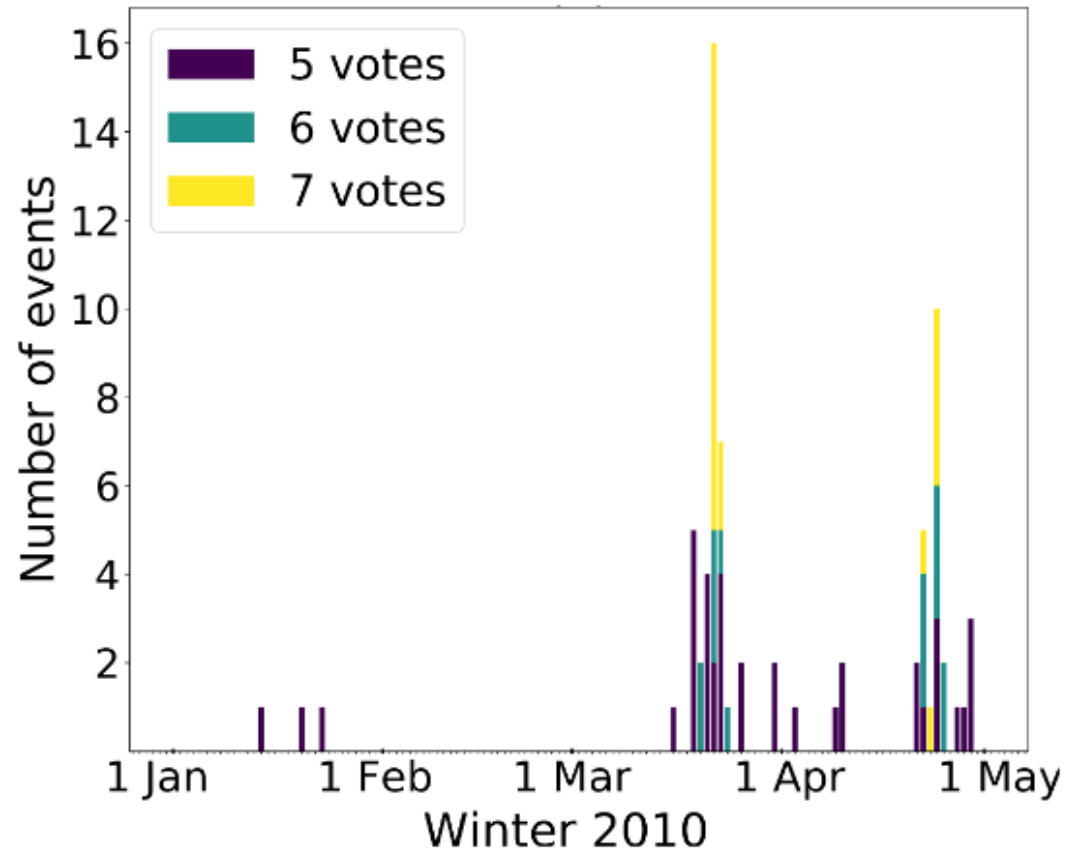


Automatic avalanche detection

- Supervised machine learning to automatically find signals generated by avalanches

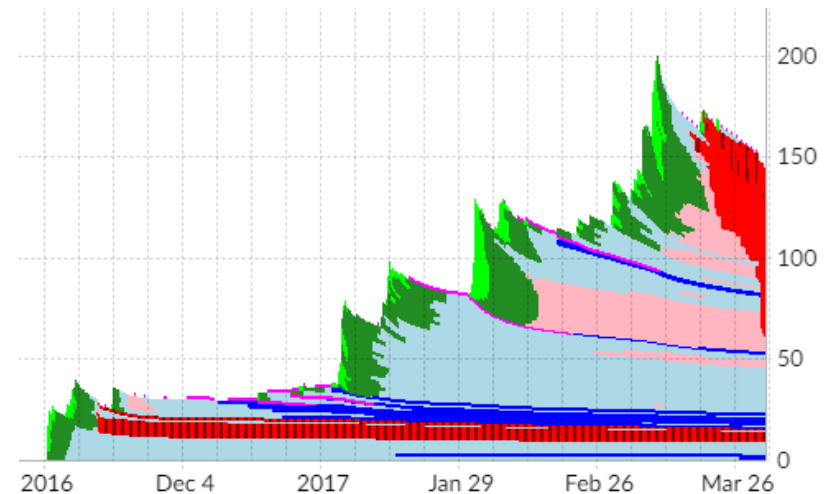
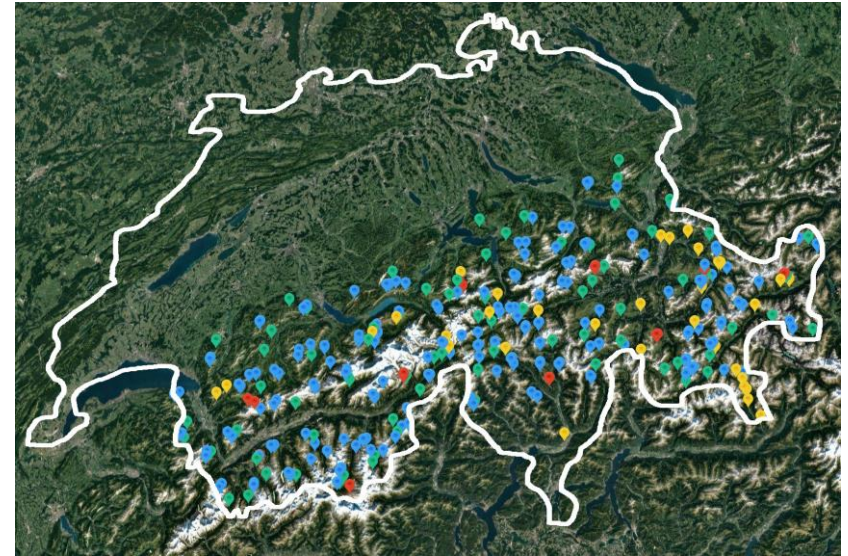


→ Accurate avalanche data potentially in real-time



Automatic weather stations

- Over 130 stations in the Swiss Alps (📍 📍)
- Real-time data
- Snowpack modelling



Automatic danger level prediction

Input data:

Weather data: air and surface temperature, wind speed,,...



SNOWPACK data: new snow, wind drift index, stability indexed...



Supervised machine learning:

Random Forest

Input data

→ Weather forecast data can be used as input data

Level 2

Level 3

Level 2

Voting Σ

Level 2



Output:

Danger scale

5. Very High



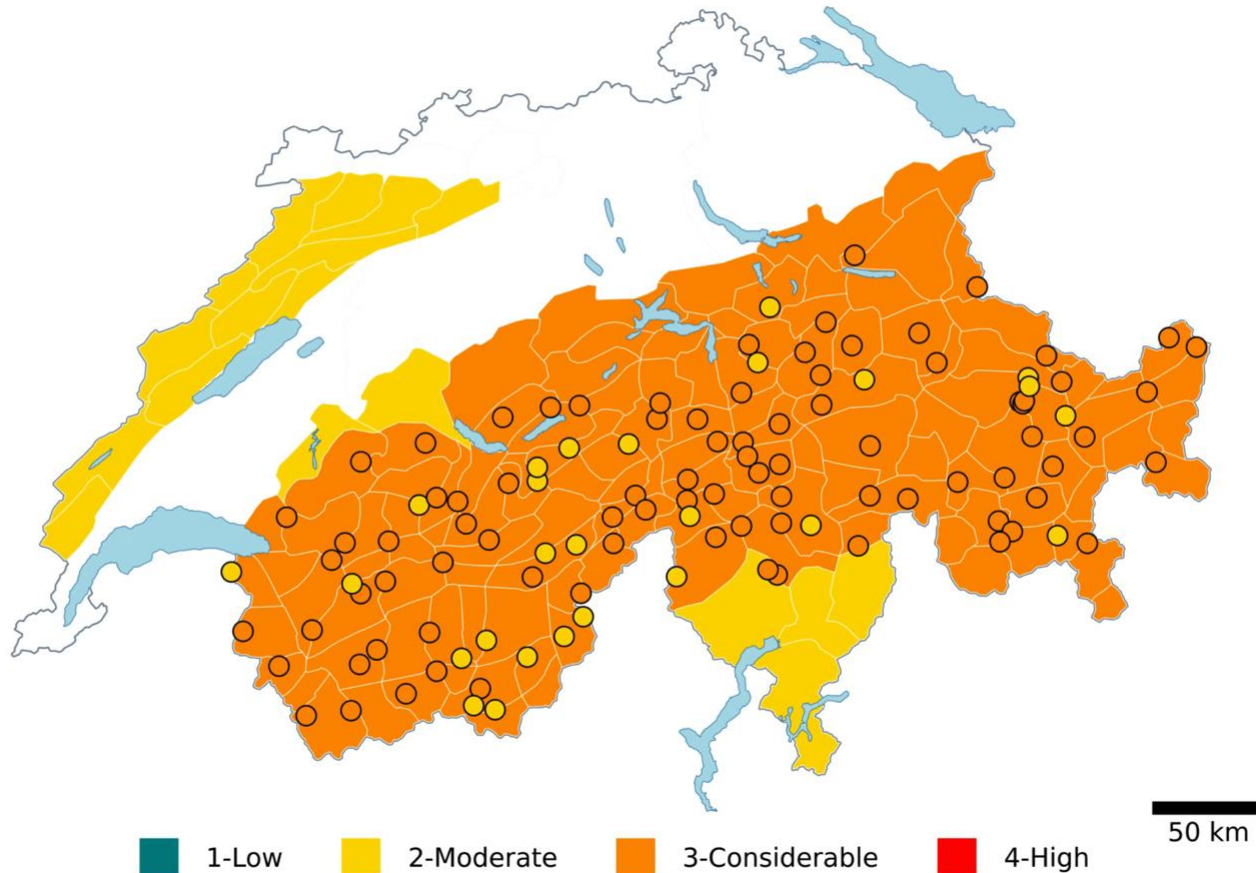
1. Low

Regional danger level

SNOWPACK: Danger level prediction

All weather stations in Switzerland

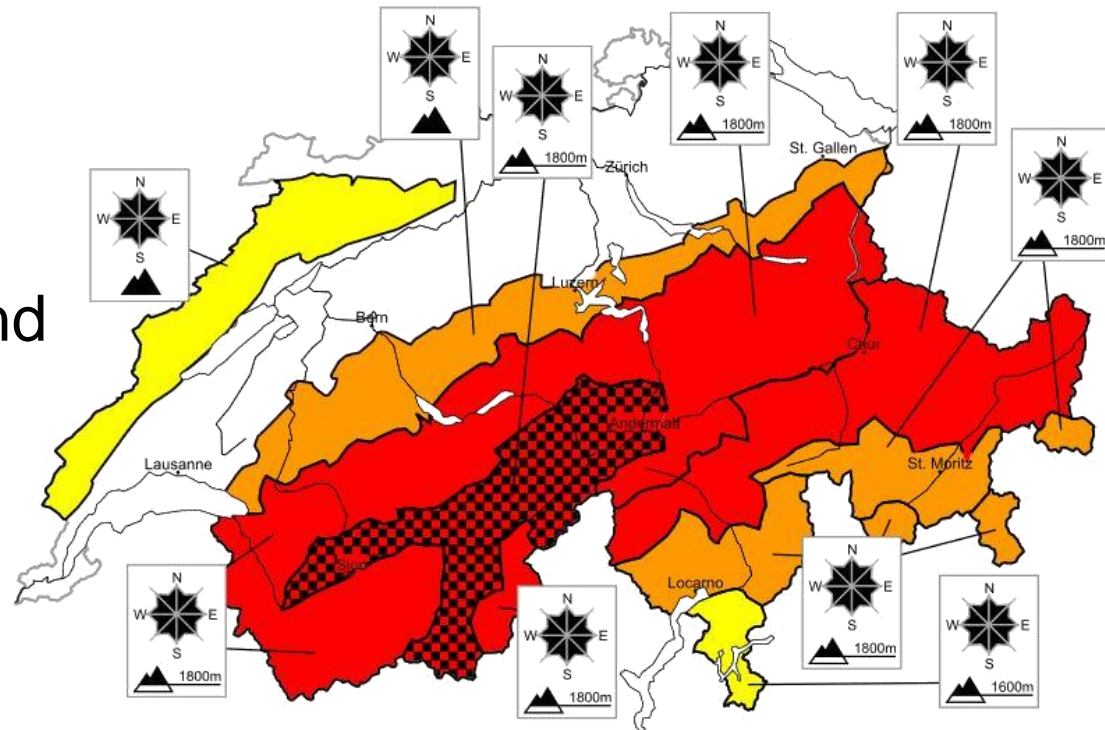
Forecast predictions on Thursday, 21 Jan 2021



AI and avalanche forecasting

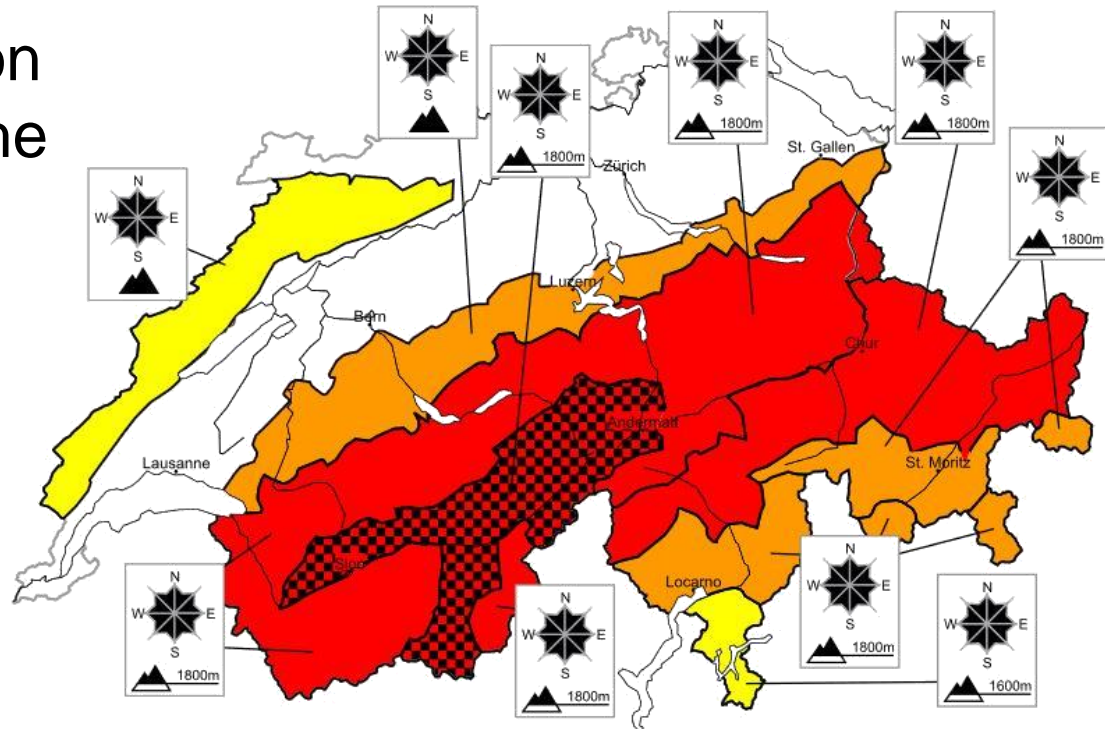
Machine learning will improve avalanche forecasting:

- Provide near real-time avalanche data
- Objective analysis of large data volumes
- Improve the spatial and temporal resolution of forecasting products



Challenges to implement AI in operational avalanche forecasting

- Data availability and reliability (data sparse areas)
- Reliable training data for avalanche detection systems and avalanche forecasting
- Extreme weather events are becoming more common



References

Latenser, M., & Ammann, W. J., 2001. Der Lawinenwinter 1951. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Forstwesen, 152(1), 25-35. <https://doi.org/10.3188/szf.2001.0025>

Heck, M., van Herwijnen, A., Hammer, C., Hobiger, M., Schweizer, J., & Fäh, D. (2019). Automatic detection of avalanches combining array classification and localization. Earth Surface Dynamics, 7(2), 491-503. <https://doi.org/10.5194/esurf-7-491-2019>

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Pérez-Guillén, C., Hendrick, M., Techel, F., van Herwijnen, A., Volpi, M., Tasko, O., Pérez-Cruz, F., Obozinski, G., and Schweizer, J., 2021. Data-driven automatic predictions of avalanche danger in Switzerland, EGU General Assembly 2021, online, 19–30 Apr 2021, EGU21-6154, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu21-6154>