

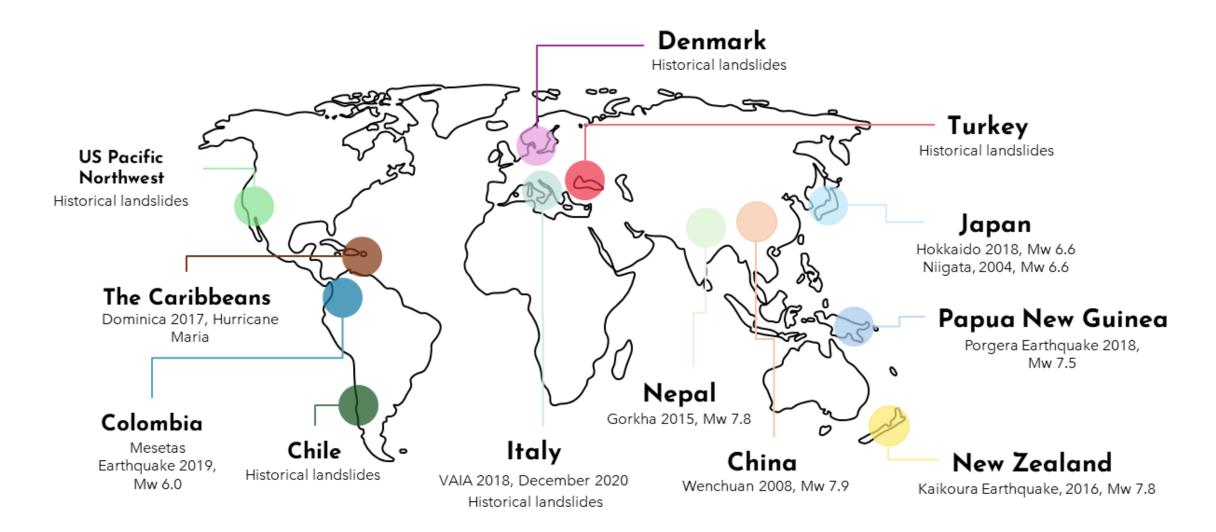
Content

- 1. Post-disaster mapping, why it is needed, what are the limitations
- 2. Multi-temporal maps and explainability
- 3. Adding info on mechanics and typology
- 4. Adding info on kinematic zones and volumes
- 5. Extracting info from time series (InSAR)

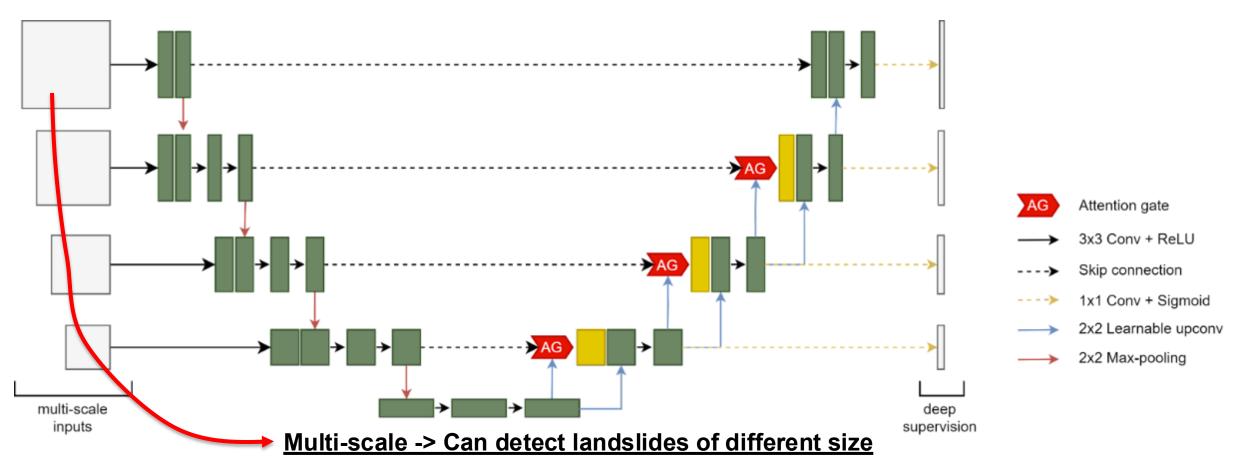
Post-disaster Gaps for Landslides

- 1. State-of-the-art methods (based on AI) provide affected areas with segmentation No info on type of process or sub-process
- 2. After main trigger (weather related or EQK) we have multiple activations (10⁴) and each one becomes a local residual risk source
- 3. Precursors are lost after trigger?
- 4. How to fine tune 10⁴ numerical simulations for short-term postevent risk scenarios?

Training datasets must incorporate diversity



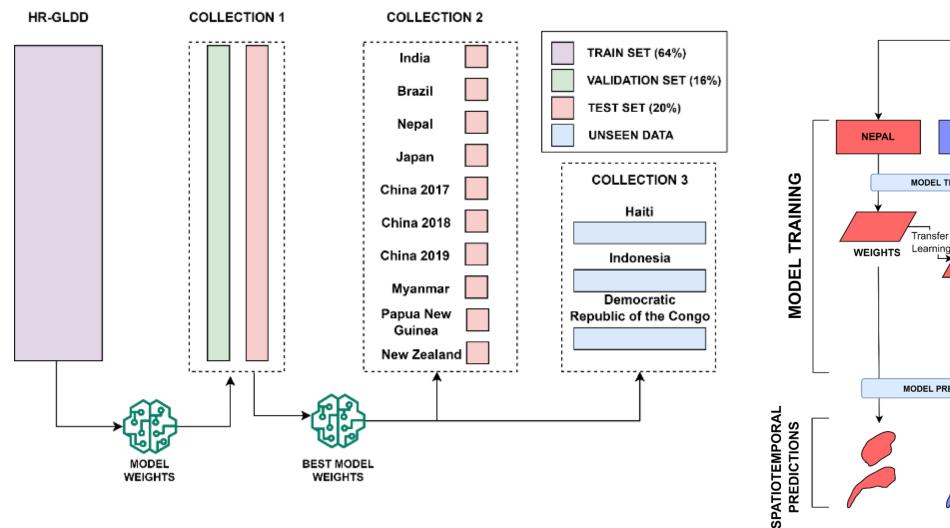
Detection must be scale-independent

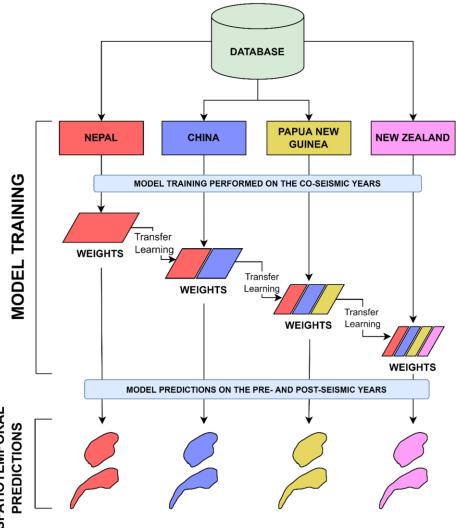


Bhuyan et al., 2023 – GISSc. Rem. Sens.

Attention Deep Supervision Multi-Scale U-Net

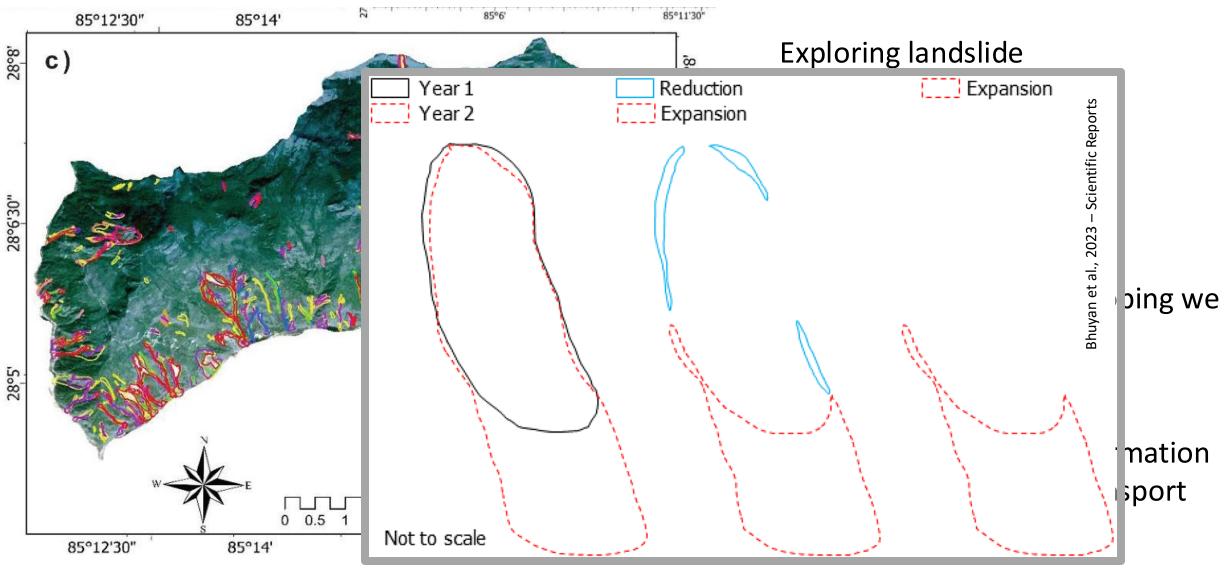
Data Leakage Avoidance and Incremental Training





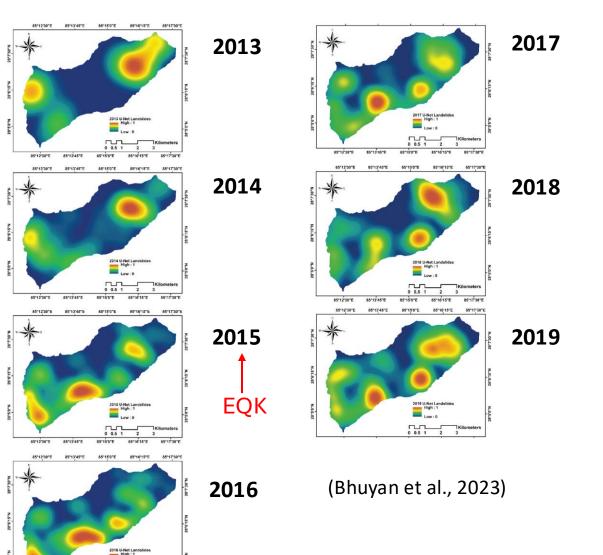
Bhuyan et al., 2023 – Scientific Reports

Adding multi-temporal information



(Bhuyan et al., 2023, GISSc. Rem.Sens.)

Adding multi-temporal information and Explainability

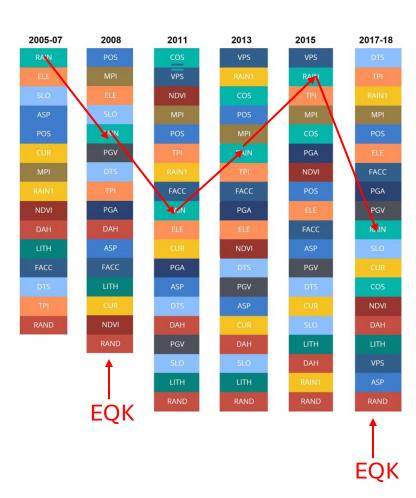


Gorka Earthquake of 2015 (Nepal)

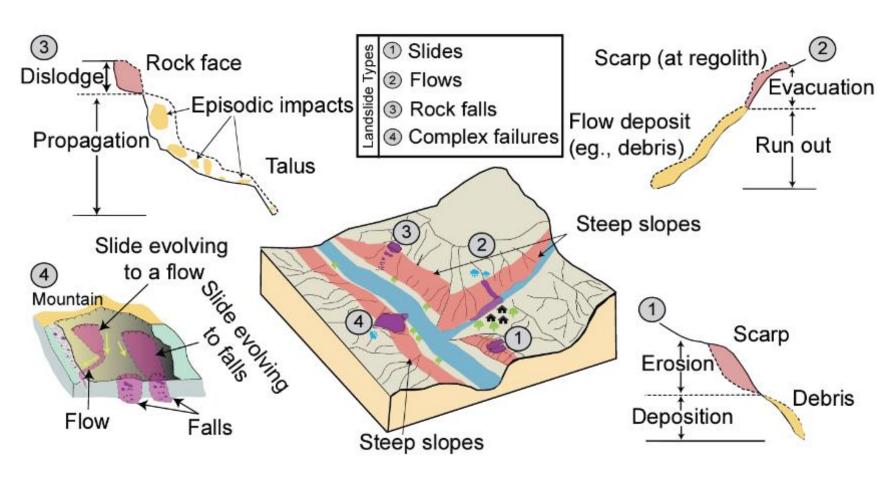
Landslide activation density before and after the EQK (2013-2019)

Possibility to understand and follow postearthquake slope dynamics patterns and explaining parameter importance

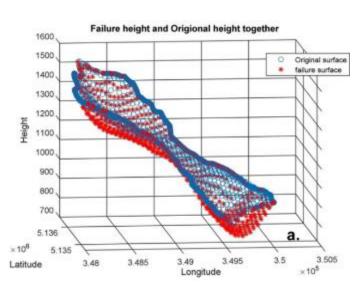
XAI Parameter ranking with time



Adding information on the type of failure mechanism



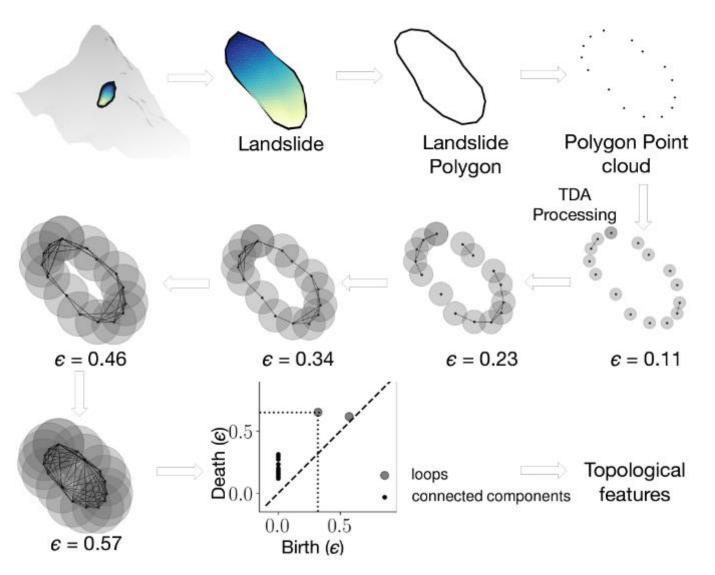
Landslide 3D shape may reveal failure mechanism



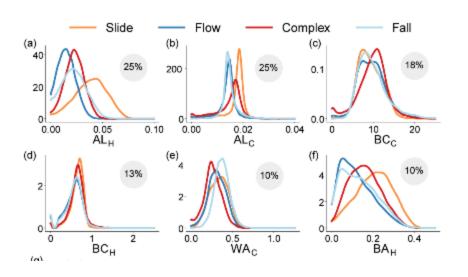
Prajapati and Jaboyedoff, 2022

(Bhuyan et al., 2024 – Nature Communication)

Adding information on the type of failure mechanism

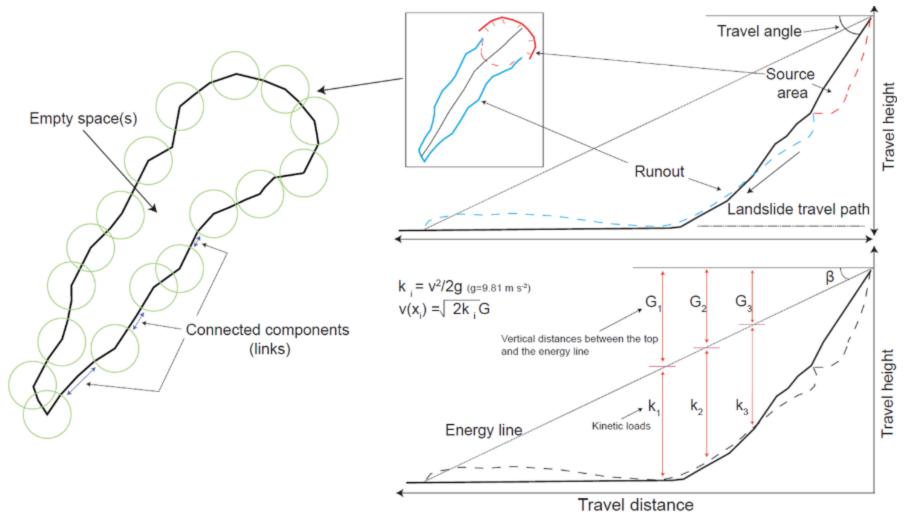


Detection of Failure Mechanism with AI-driven Topological Analysis (AIDTA)

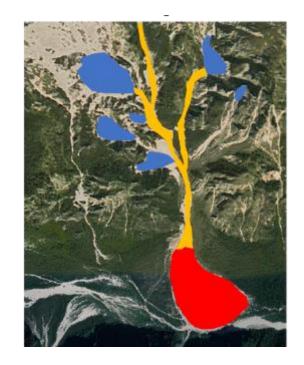


(Bhuyan et al., 2024 – Nature Communication)

Separating kinematic zones

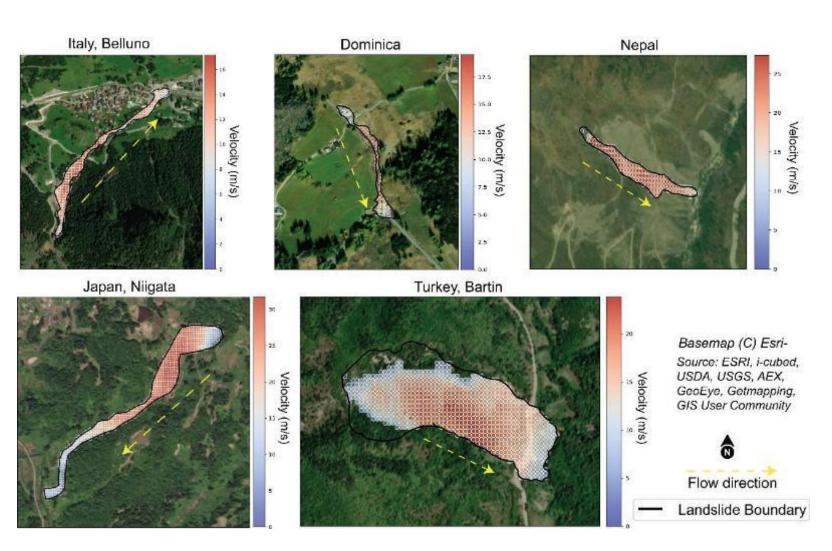


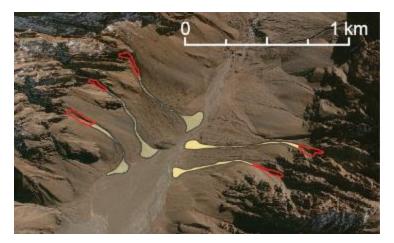
Separation of Kinematic Zones with Physics-Informed Machine Learning (PIML) and Topological 3D Analysis

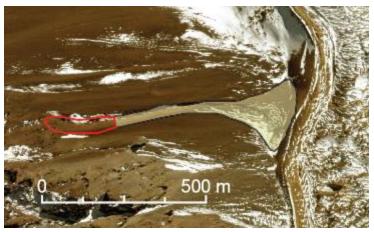


Bhuyan et al. (Eng. Geol. 2025)

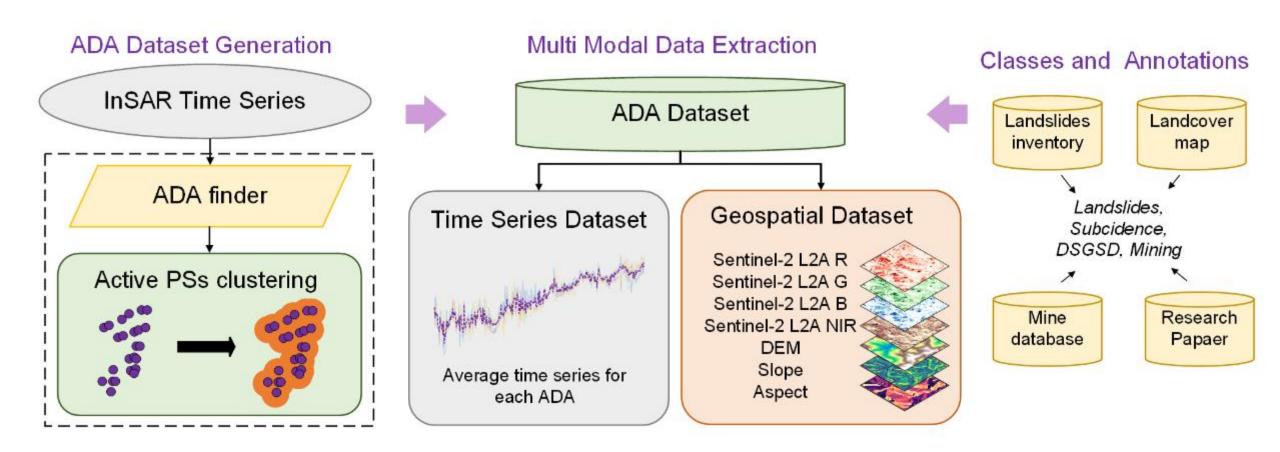
Separating kinematic zones





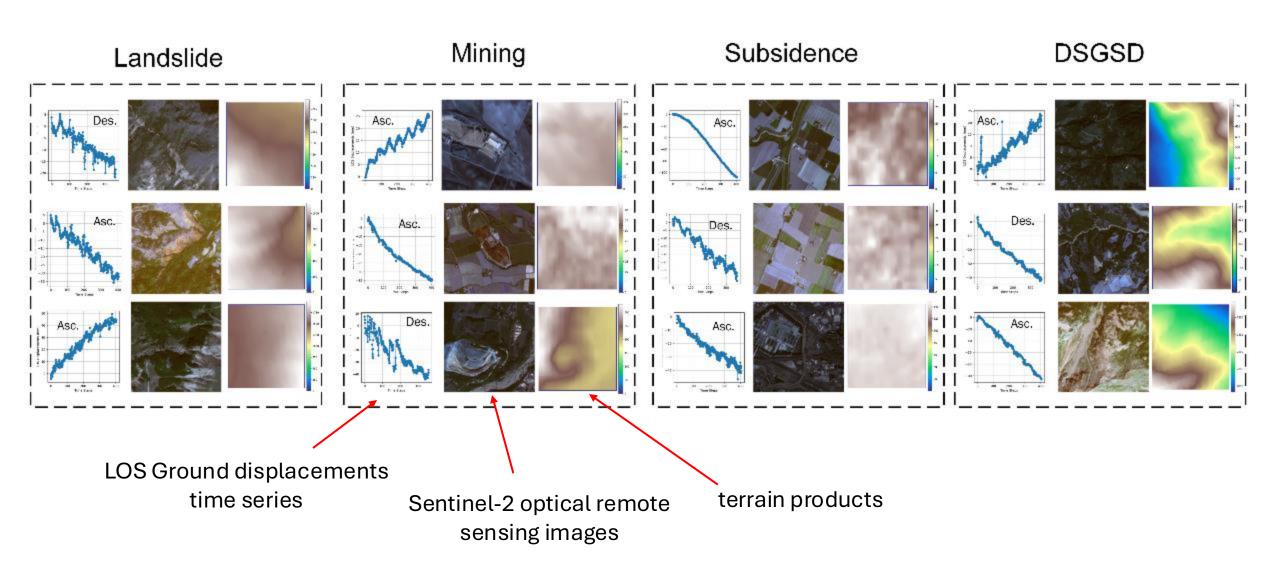


Exploiting displacement time series

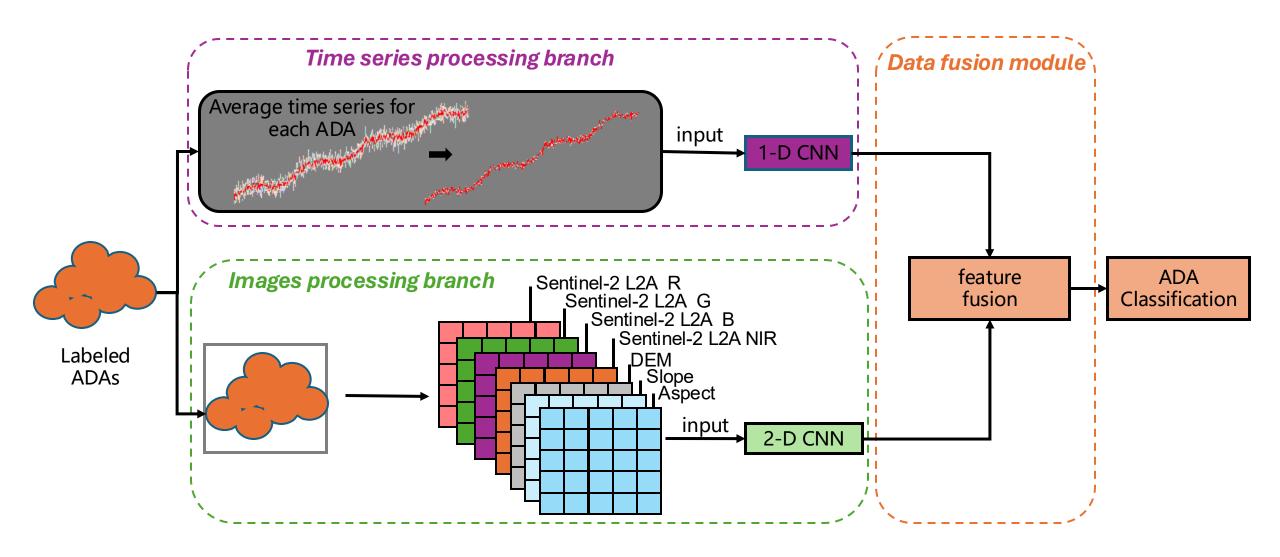


ADA Tools and ADA detection method from Barra et al. 2017 and Navarro et al. 2020.

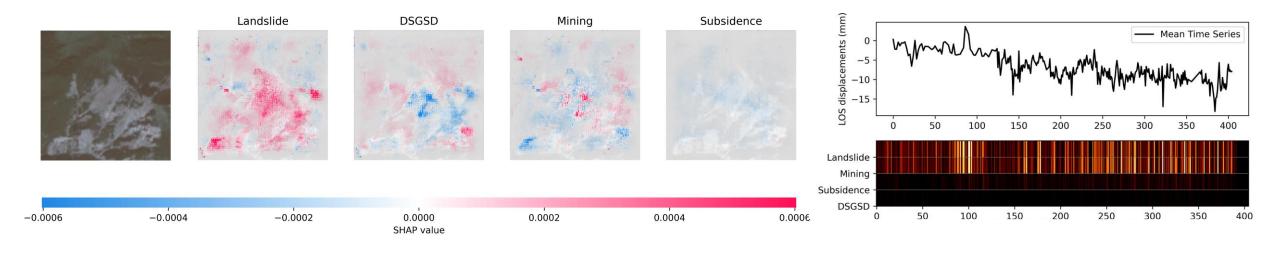
Typologies considered in the model



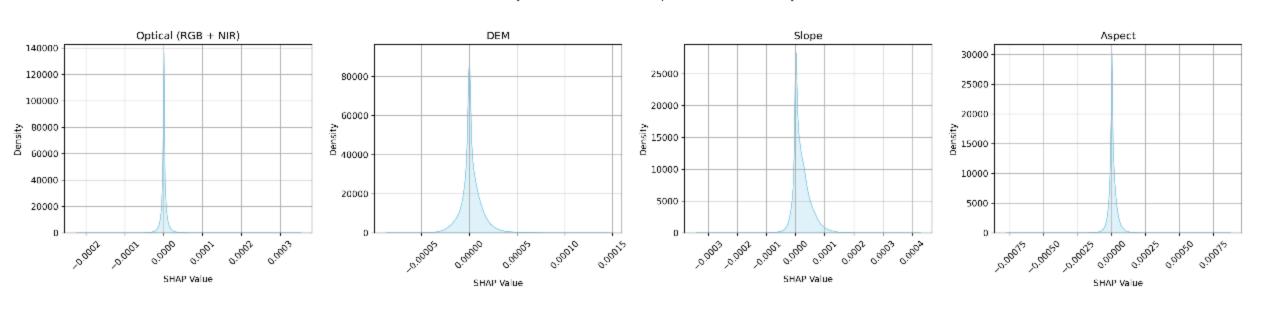
Time-Series/Image Al Processing



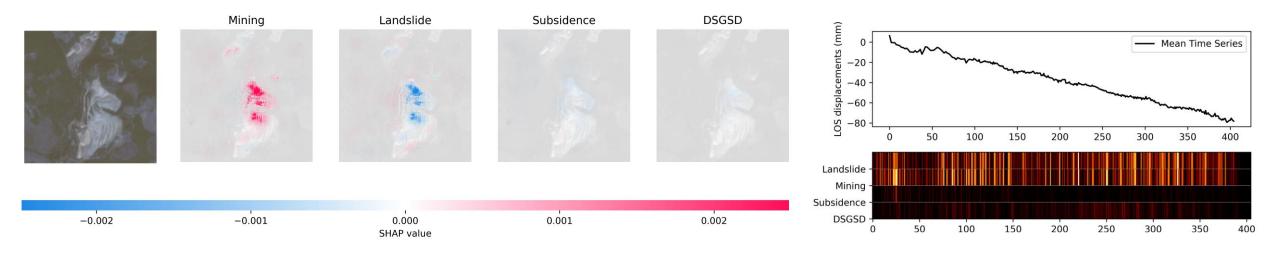
ADA_GLB_ID:11479 Ture Label: Landslide Predicted Label:Landslide Probability:0.9108



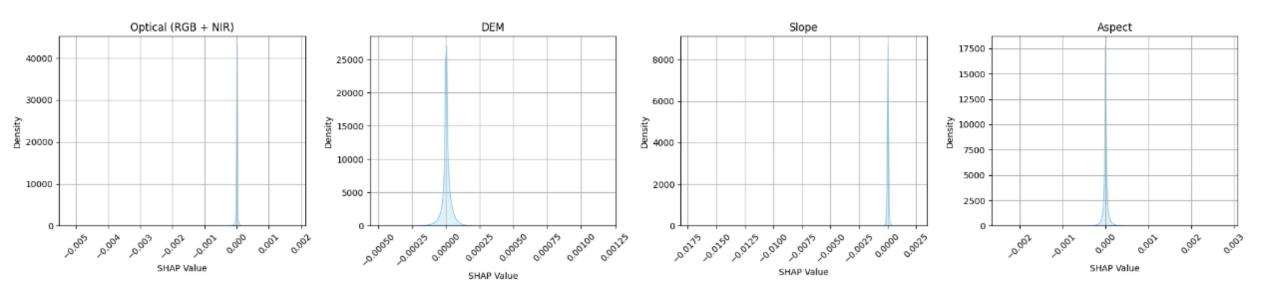
10 Correctly Classified Landslide Examples - SHAP Value Density



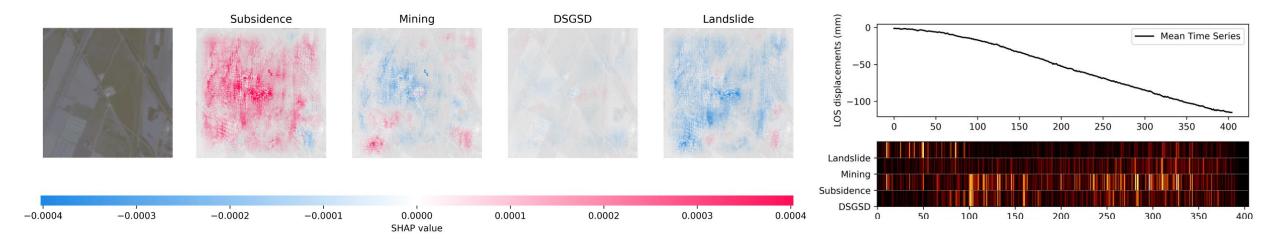
ADA_GLB_ID:81139 True Label: Mining Predicted Label: Mining Probability:0.9536



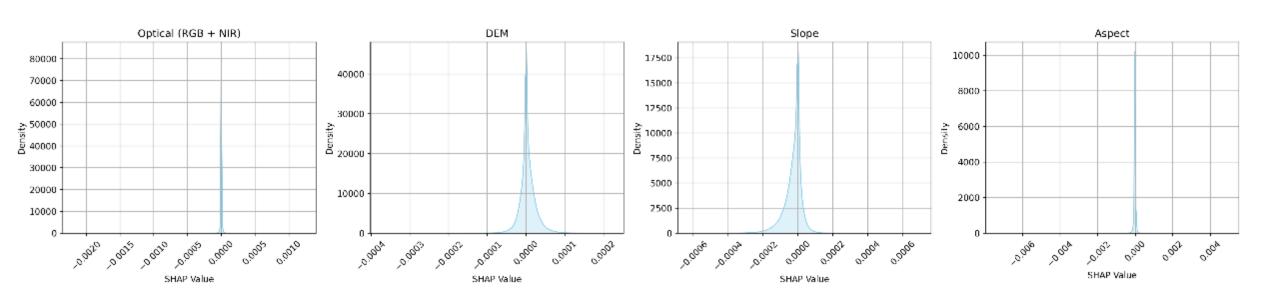
10 Correctly Classified Mining Examples - SHAP Value Density



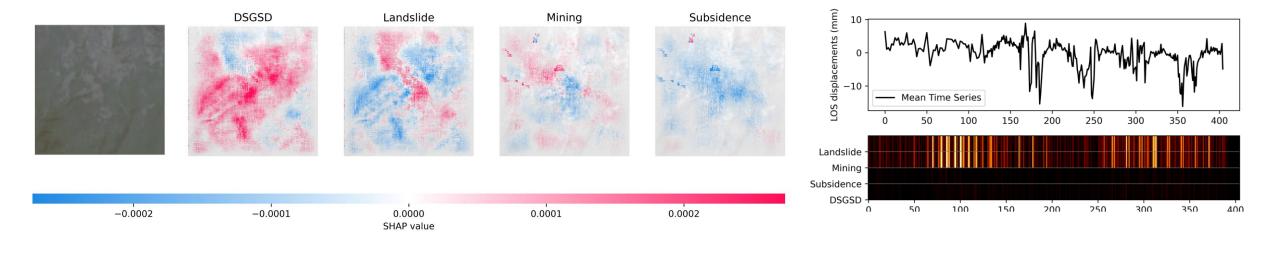
ADA_GLB_ID:18056 True Label: Subsidence Predicted Label:Subsidence Probability:0.9986



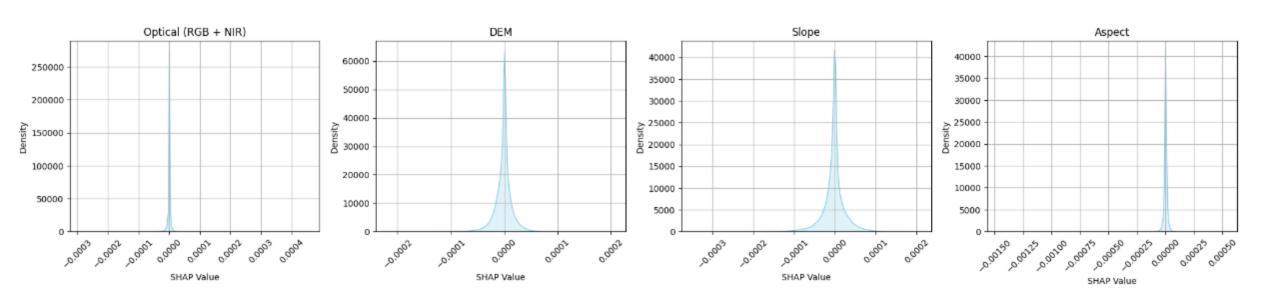
10 Correctly Classified Subsidence Examples - SHAP Value Density



ADA_GLB_ID:12417 True Label: DSGSD Predicted Label:DSGSD Probability:0.9710



10 Correctly Classified DSGSD Examples - SHAP Value Density



Deployment on Unseen Datasets at Large Scale

