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Deep Learning - Driven Change Detection Framework For Pre And Post Flood Impact Analysis

Mrs. K. Senbagam [1] , Dhanush S [2] , Gopinathan S[3], Dilli Babu K [4]
[1] Assistant Professor Department of Computer Science and Engineering Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering and Technology.
[2,3,4] Department of Computer Science and Engineering Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering and Technology

Abstract- — Flooding is one of the most severe natural hazards, leading to significant losses in human life, infrastructure, and economic resources, particularly in flood-prone regions such as India. Rapid and reliable identification of inundated areas is essential for effective disaster response, mitigation planning, and resource allocation. Conventional flood mapping techniques are often labor-intensive, time-consuming, and limited by environmental constraints. In particular, optical satellite imagery is highly affected by cloud cover and poor visibility during extreme weather conditions. To address these limitations, this study proposes an automated flood assessment framework utilizing satellite-based remote sensing data. The approach primarily leverages Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imagery, which enables consistent data acquisition irrespective of weather conditions or illumination. The proposed framework integrates image preprocessing, change detection, and region extraction techniques to identify flood-affected areas by analyzing temporal variations between pre-event and post-event images. The system is designed to efficiently highlight newly formed water bodies and quantify flood impact through statistical and visual outputs. A web-based interface is incorporated to enhance accessibility and interpretation of results. Experimental observations demonstrate that the proposed method provides reliable flood detection across diverse terrains, including urban and vegetation-covered regions. This work contributes toward developing a scalable and efficient solution for large-scale flood monitoring, supporting timely decision-making and improving disaster management strategies.

Keywords— Flood Detection, Remote Sensing, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), Image Processing, Change Detection, Disaster Management, Satellite Imagery

I. INTRODUCTION

Floods represent one of the most destructive natural disasters, significantly impacting human life, infrastructure, agriculture, and economic stability. In recent years, the intensity and frequency of flood events have increased due to climate variability and unplanned urban expansion, particularly in flood-prone regions such as India. Rapid identification of inundated areas is therefore essential for effective disaster response, damage assessment, and long-term planning. Conventional flood assessment techniques, including ground surveys and manual inspections, are often inefficient for large-scale disasters. These approaches require considerable time, manpower, and resources, making them unsuitable for real-time emergency situations. In contrast, remote sensing technologies provide a practical and

scalable alternative by enabling continuous monitoring of large geographic areas with improved spatial and temporal resolution. Optical satellite imagery has been widely used for environmental monitoring; however, its application in flood detection is limited by atmospheric conditions such as cloud cover, heavy rainfall, and low illumination. These limitations are particularly critical during flood events, where visibility is often compromised. To overcome these challenges, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) has emerged as a reliable solution due to its ability to capture data independent of weather conditions and daylight availability.

SAR-based flood detection relies on the principle that water surfaces typically produce low backscatter signals, making flooded regions distinguishable from surrounding terrain. Despite its advantages, SAR imagery presents challenges such as speckle noise, geometric distortions, and complex scattering effects caused by urban structures, vegetation, and terrain variations. These factors can reduce the accuracy of traditional flood detection methods.

Existing approaches for flood mapping using SAR data primarily involve threshold-based techniques, rule-based segmentation, and classical machine learning models. While these methods are relatively simple, they often lack robustness and fail to adapt to diverse environmental conditions. Their performance is highly dependent on manually defined parameters and may not generalize well across different geographic regions.

Recent advancements in deep learning have introduced more effective solutions for image analysis tasks. Models based on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have demonstrated strong capabilities in feature extraction and semantic segmentation. Architectures such as U-Net and encoder–decoder frameworks have been successfully applied to remote sensing applications. However, many of these models are primarily optimized for optical imagery and may not fully address the unique characteristics of SAR data.

In this context, the proposed system focuses on developing an efficient and automated flood detection framework using satellite imagery. The approach combines image preprocessing, change detection techniques, and spatial analysis to identify flooded regions by comparing pre-event and post-event data. The system is designed to handle SAR imagery effectively while minimizing noise and improving detection accuracy.
Additionally, a web-based interface is integrated to provide intuitive visualization and easy access to flood analysis results. This enables users to interpret flood impact through maps, graphical outputs, and statistical summaries. The overall objective is to create a reliable, scalable, and user-friendly system that supports timely decision-making in disaster management scenarios.

II. DATA AND METHODS

This study presents an automated framework for flood detection and water body extraction using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imagery combined with data-driven learning techniques. SAR data is particularly suitable for flood monitoring due to its ability to acquire images independent of weather conditions and illumination. Unlike optical sensors, SAR effectively captures surface characteristics during heavy rainfall and cloud cover, making it highly reliable for disaster scenarios. Flooded regions typically exhibit low backscatter intensity in SAR images, enabling clear differentiation from surrounding land surfaces.

To enhance detection accuracy, multi-temporal Sentinel-1 SAR data is utilized. The framework integrates preprocessing, feature enhancement, model-based segmentation, and post-analysis into a unified pipeline for efficient flood assessment.

A. System Workflow

The overall workflow begins with the acquisition of Sentinel-1 SAR images representing pre-flood and post-flood conditions. The collected data undergoes several preprocessing steps to ensure consistency and reduce noise artifacts. After preprocessing, feature enhancement techniques are applied to improve the separability between water and non-water regions. Enhanced feature representations are then combined to form a multi-channel input dataset. This dataset is divided into training, validation, and testing subsets to support model development and evaluation. A segmentation-based model is trained to identify flooded regions, and the resulting outputs are further analyzed to estimate flood extent and visualize spatial changes.

B. Study Area Consideration

To validate the effectiveness of the proposed approach, a flood-prone region with significant seasonal variability is selected. Such areas typically experience dynamic changes in water extent due to rainfall, river discharge, and terrain conditions. These characteristics provide a suitable environment for evaluating the robustness of flood detection techniques under real-world conditions.

C. Dataset Description

Multi-temporal Sentinel-1 SAR data is employed to capture variations before and after flood events. Ground Range Detected (GRD) products acquired in Interferometric Wide Swath (IW) mode are used due to their balanced spatial resolution and wide coverage. The dataset is carefully selected to ensure temporal continuity and minimal data gaps, enabling accurate tracking of flood progression and recession.

D. Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing is a critical step to enhance the quality and usability of SAR imagery. The raw data is processed using standard remote sensing tools to ensure radiometric and geometric consistency. The preprocessing pipeline includes:

- Orbit correction for accurate geolocation
- Thermal noise removal to eliminate sensor-induced artifacts
- Radiometric calibration to standardize pixel values
- Speckle noise filtering to reduce granular noise
- Terrain correction for spatial alignment
- Image clipping and mosaicking for region-specific analysis

These steps ensure that the input data is clean, consistent, and suitable for further processing.

To further improve feature representation, transformations such as logarithmic scaling are applied to enhance image contrast. Additionally, dimensionality reduction techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) are used to extract meaningful features and suppress redundant information.

E. Dataset Preparation and Labeling

For supervised learning, labeled datasets are required to distinguish between flooded and non-flooded regions. A semi-automated labeling approach is adopted to improve efficiency while maintaining accuracy. Initial water masks are generated using backscatter-based indices derived from SAR data.

Threshold-based segmentation is applied to obtain preliminary labels. However, due to possible misclassification caused by terrain shadows, vegetation, and urban structures, manual refinement is performed. This hybrid labeling strategy ensures reliable ground truth data for training the model.

F. Model Design and Training

The flood detection model is designed using a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture suitable for image segmentation tasks. The architecture follows an encoder–decoder structure, where:

- The encoder extracts hierarchical features from input images
- The decoder reconstructs spatial information to generate segmentation masks

To improve performance, multi-scale feature extraction is incorporated, allowing the model to capture both large flood regions and fine water details. Additionally, attention mechanisms are used to emphasize relevant features and suppress background noise.

The model is implemented using a deep learning framework such as PyTorch. Training is performed using a binary classification objective, where pixels are classified as either water or non-water. The optimization process is carried out using adaptive gradient-based methods to ensure stable convergence.

G. Performance Evaluation

The effectiveness of the proposed system is evaluated using multiple quantitative metrics to ensure comprehensive assessment. These include:

- Overall Accuracy – Measures overall classification correctness
- Precision – Indicates reliability of detected flooded regions
- Recall – Measures the ability to detect actual flooded areas
- F1-Score – Balances precision and recall
- Intersection over Union (IoU) – Evaluates segmentation quality

Among these, IoU is particularly important for assessing the model's ability to accurately capture flood boundaries. The combination of these metrics provides a reliable evaluation of system performance across different scenarios.

III. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

This section presents the experimental evaluation of the proposed flood detection framework, including dataset preparation, model training, comparative analysis, and performance assessment. The primary objective of these experiments is to evaluate the capability of the system in accurately identifying water bodies from SAR imagery and its robustness across diverse environmental conditions.

A. Feature Representation and Dataset Preparation

Following preprocessing of the Sentinel-1 SAR imagery, advanced feature enhancement techniques were applied to improve the separability between flooded and non-flooded regions. Dimensionality reduction using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was employed to extract dominant texture patterns while minimizing noise components inherent in SAR data. In addition, logarithmic transformation (decibel scaling) was used to enhance image contrast, enabling clearer distinction of water surfaces.

The enhanced features were combined into a multi-channel dataset, forming a richer representation of the input data. This approach improved the model's ability to learn discriminative patterns associated with flood regions. The dataset included samples from various geographical environments such as river basins, urban areas, agricultural land, wetlands, and mountainous regions. This diversity ensured that the model could generalize effectively across different terrains. The data was systematically divided into training, validation, and testing subsets to support supervised learning and unbiased evaluation.

B. Model Training and Validation

The proposed model was implemented using a deep learning framework and trained to perform pixel-level classification of water and non-water regions. Given the binary nature of the task, an appropriate loss function was used to guide the optimization process. Adaptive optimization techniques were applied to ensure stable convergence during training. Throughout the training phase, both training and validation losses were monitored to evaluate learning progress and prevent overfitting. A consistent decrease in loss values and improvement in validation accuracy indicated that the model was effectively capturing relevant features from the SAR data. Upon completion of training, the model was evaluated on unseen test data. The results demonstrated strong performance in identifying both large flooded regions and finer structures such as narrow water channels, indicating the model's capability in handling varying spatial scales.

C. Comparative Performance Analysis

To assess the effectiveness of the proposed approach, it was compared with several conventional and modern methods used for flood mapping. Traditional techniques such as clustering and statistical classifiers were considered as baseline approaches, along with established deep learning segmentation models. The comparative analysis revealed that deep learning-based methods significantly outperform traditional approaches in terms of accuracy and robustness. While classical methods struggled in complex scenarios such as urban landscapes and vegetated areas, the proposed model demonstrated improved consistency and reliability. In comparison with existing deep learning models, the proposed framework achieved superior performance in accurately delineating flood boundaries and reducing misclassification in challenging regions. This improvement can be attributed to enhanced feature representation and the ability to capture spatial dependencies effectively.

D. Quantitative Evaluation

The performance of the system was evaluated using standard metrics commonly used in image segmentation tasks. These metrics include Overall Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, and Intersection over Union (IoU). The results indicate that the proposed model achieves high overall accuracy, reflecting its effectiveness in correctly classifying most pixels. High precision values demonstrate a reduced rate of false detections, while strong recall values indicate the model's ability to identify actual flooded regions effectively. The IoU and F1-score further validate the model's capability in accurately capturing flood boundaries and maintaining segmentation quality. Compared to baseline methods, the proposed system consistently achieved higher scores across all evaluation metrics, confirming its reliability for practical applications.

E. Flood Mapping Results

The trained model was applied to multi-temporal SAR datasets to analyze flood dynamics over time. The generated flood maps clearly illustrated the spatial expansion and contraction of water bodies during different stages of flooding. During peak flood conditions, a significant increase in water coverage was observed, followed by gradual reduction as water levels receded. The system was able to accurately capture these temporal variations, demonstrating its effectiveness in monitoring flood progression. By integrating pre-event and post-event imagery, the framework successfully distinguished newly flooded regions from permanent water bodies. This capability is particularly valuable for disaster response, enabling quick identification of affected areas and supporting efficient resource allocation.

F. Discussion

The experimental findings highlight the effectiveness of the proposed flood detection framework in handling SAR-based

imagery. The integration of enhanced feature extraction, multi-scale analysis, and advanced learning techniques contributes significantly to improved detection accuracy. The system performs well across diverse environmental conditions, including urban regions, vegetation-covered areas, and complex terrain. Its ability to generalize across different scenarios makes it suitable for large-scale deployment. However, certain limitations were observed in regions with highly complex backscatter patterns, such as dense vegetation and steep topography, where minor misclassification may occur. These challenges are inherent to SAR data and can be addressed through further model refinement and integration of additional data sources. Overall, the proposed approach demonstrates strong potential as a reliable and scalable solution for flood monitoring and disaster management.

IV. DISCUSSION

The experimental evaluation demonstrates that the proposed flood detection framework effectively utilizes SAR imagery for identifying inundated regions across diverse environmental conditions. By incorporating advanced feature extraction strategies, multi-scale analysis, and attention-based learning mechanisms, the system addresses several shortcomings associated with conventional flood mapping approaches. The enhanced representation of spatial features enables more reliable discrimination between water and non-water regions, even in complex terrains.

One of the notable outcomes of this study is the model's capability to detect both large-scale flooded areas and fine water structures such as narrow channels and small streams. This is particularly important in real-world flood scenarios, where minor water expansions often contribute significantly to overall flood impact but are frequently overlooked by traditional techniques. The integration of multi-scale feature processing allows the model to capture contextual information at varying resolutions, thereby improving segmentation performance across heterogeneous landscapes.

Comparative observations indicate that data-driven models provide superior performance when compared to traditional machine learning approaches. Conventional methods typically rely on manually engineered features and are sensitive to variations in terrain, noise, and illumination conditions. As a result, they often struggle in regions with vegetation cover, urban infrastructure, or terrain-induced distortions. In contrast, the proposed framework learns hierarchical feature representations directly from SAR data, enabling it to handle speckle noise and complex backscatter patterns more effectively. This advantage is particularly evident in challenging environments such as mountainous regions and densely vegetated floodplains.

The system also demonstrates strong capability in temporal flood analysis. By analyzing pre-event and post-event SAR images, it effectively captures the progression and recession of flood events. The generated water maps illustrate significant expansion of water coverage during peak flooding periods, followed by gradual reduction during recovery phases. Such temporal insights are valuable for understanding flood dynamics, assessing damage severity, and supporting decision-making processes in disaster management.

Despite its overall effectiveness, the system exhibits certain limitations. Minor classification errors are observed in areas characterized by complex scattering effects, including dense vegetation and steep terrain. In such cases, the backscatter response of water surfaces may resemble that of other low-reflectance features, leading to occasional misclassification. Additionally, the performance of the model is influenced by the quality of training data. Semi-automated labeling techniques, while efficient, may introduce minor inaccuracies that can affect model generalization.

Another constraint relates to the temporal resolution of SAR data. The revisit cycle of Sentinel-1 satellites may limit the availability of near real-time observations during rapidly evolving flood events. Although the system performs well for post-event and short-term analysis, integrating data from multiple satellite sources could enhance temporal coverage and improve monitoring frequency.

Overall, the results confirm that the proposed framework provides a robust and scalable solution for flood detection using SAR imagery. Its ability to operate under challenging environmental conditions, combined with improved accuracy and visualization capabilities, makes it suitable for large-scale flood monitoring and disaster management applications. Future enhancements focusing on multi-source data integration, improved labeling strategies, and real-time processing can further strengthen the system's performance and practical applicability.

V. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE WORK

This study presents an efficient framework for flood detection using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imagery combined with data-driven analysis techniques. The proposed approach demonstrates strong capability in identifying flood-affected regions under diverse environmental conditions, overcoming key limitations associated with traditional flood mapping methods. By leveraging SAR data, the system ensures reliable performance irrespective of weather conditions and illumination, making it highly suitable for real-world disaster scenarios.

The results highlight that the integration of advanced feature extraction and multi-scale analysis significantly improves the accuracy of flood mapping. The system effectively captures both large inundated areas and finer water structures, which are critical for precise flood assessment. Furthermore, the ability to analyze temporal changes between pre-flood and post-flood conditions provides valuable insights into flood progression and recovery patterns. These features enhance the practical usefulness of the system for disaster response, damage evaluation, and planning. Despite these advantages, certain challenges remain. The quality and availability of labeled SAR datasets play a crucial role in model performance. Semi-automated labeling methods, while efficient, may introduce minor inconsistencies, particularly in regions with complex terrain or dense vegetation. Additionally, inherent characteristics of SAR imagery such as speckle noise and irregular backscatter patterns can occasionally lead to misclassification. The temporal limitations of satellite data also restrict continuous monitoring during rapidly evolving flood events. Moreover, the computational requirements of advanced models may pose challenges for real-time deployment in resource-constrained environments.

Future work can address these limitations through several improvements. Integrating multi-source data, including additional SAR sensors and optical imagery, can enhance temporal coverage and improve detection robustness. Incorporating auxiliary data such as digital elevation models, land cover information, and hydrological parameters can further refine flood boundary detection and reduce classification errors. Developing lightweight and optimized models can support faster processing and enable near real-time flood monitoring.

Additionally, extending the framework to include predictive modeling and long-term change analysis can contribute to early warning systems and proactive disaster management. Exploring advanced learning strategies such as transfer learning and self-supervised learning may also reduce dependence on large labeled datasets. Overall, these enhancements can significantly improve the scalability, accuracy, and operational readiness of flood detection systems for practical applications.

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