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Paper Authors

B.KAVITHA RANI,K.SRINIVAS

Jyothishmathi Institute of Technology & Science Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh, India

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APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK FOR RAINFALL PREDICTION

[1]B.KAVITHA RANI,[2]K.SRINIVAS
[1.2]Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Jyothishmathi Institute of Technology & Science
Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

In this examination, we create and test a nearby (precipitation) forecast framework dependent on artificial neural systems (ANNs). Our framework can naturally get meteorological information utilized for precipitation forecast from the Internet. Meteorological information from gear introduced at a neighborhood point is additionally shared among clients in our framework. An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) can be utilized to anticipate the conduct of such nonlinear frameworks. ANN has been effectively utilized by the greater part of the analysts in this field for the last a quarter century. This paper gives a review of accessible writing of certain philosophies utilized by various analysts to use ANN for precipitation expectation. Precipitation expectation is one of the most significant and testing task in the advanced world. All in all, atmosphere and precipitation are exceedingly non-straight and muddled marvels, which require propelled PC displaying and recreation for their exact expectation. An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) can be utilized to anticipate the conduct of such nonlinear frameworks.

1. INTRODUCTION

Precise expectation of (precipitation) is trying because of the intricacy of meteorological wonders. Precipitation is brought about by an assortment of meteorological conditions and the scientific model for it is nonlinear. Numerical climate expectation frameworks kept running by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) work on supercomputers, and depend on the strategy used to mimic conditions of meteorological wonders utilizing a mesoscale model and a neighborhood gauge model [1]. In any case, it is hard for clients as a rule to utilize supercomputers. Simultaneously, climate determining strategies dependent on neural systems (NNs) [2], [3], [4], [5], which are actualized on universally useful PCs, have been researched seriously as of late [6]. NNs can be connected for the distinguishing proof of nonlinear frameworks in different fields of building (specifically, our examination gathering has utilized NNs in oil designing and can be utilized for meteorological expectation of precipitation , the bearing of wind, its speed, precipitation spillovers and avalanches . Be that as it may, past research on nearby precipitation (climate) forecast in Japan has just been performed in a predetermined number of regions and terms.

Along these lines, in this paper, we build up a framework to anticipate nearby precipitation (and other climate important to yield harvests, and so on.) in view of NNs. In our framework, subjective meteorological information can be consequently acquired from the Internet and utilized for precipitation forecast. Additionally, information from gear introduced at a neighborhood point is utilized for increasingly exact nearby precipitation forecast at each point. On the off chance that meteorological information can be shared among clients by means of the Internet, the precision of precipitation forecast can be upgraded. In first phase of the examination, we check the viability of neighborhood precipitation expectation dependent on NNs utilizing meteorological information acquired from the Internet in Japan. Down to earth utilization of "huge information" on the Internet is a significant subject of research that has a wide assortment of uses. Additionally, huge information examination dependent on NNs has been considered seriously in different fields as of late. On the off chance that huge information can be effectively utilized in the proposed created framework, precipitation expectation can be rendered progressively precise, and our framework can henceforth be connected for the forecast of other meteorological marvels in related zones of research because of its blend with NNs.

As of late, urban territories in Japan have seen expanding measures of surprising neighborhood substantial precipitation at around 50–100 mm/h—called "guerrilla rainstorm"— because of the warmth island wonder and an unnatural weather change. It is hard to anticipate guerrilla rainstorms, which happen abruptly in summer evenings. They cause floods and carry traffic to a halt, which results in noteworthy affordable misfortune. The expectation of such precipitation is hence significant for calamity counteractive action. In this investigation, systems of precipitation in Japan and overwhelming summer evening precipitation in Tokyo are distinguished as NNs utilizing meteorological information acquired from the Internet. Over a significant time span meteorological information can be gotten from the site of the JMA. Our past paper gave an account of the expectation of substantial precipitation in summer evenings in Tokyo just as precipitation in Matsuyama, Sapporo, and Naha so as to the affirm viability of our technique dependent on just hitting quantities of precipitation day forecast. In this examination, the outcomes were assessed by and by based on an assessment technique created by the JMA so as to research the precision of the strategy. Besides, precipitation at 16 perception focuses (urban areas) over Japan was anticipated again so as to confirm both the exactness and all inclusiveness of the proposed framework in Japan. The expectation aftereffects of the proposed technique were contrasted with those of the JMA with assess the essential execution of our framework with suitable assessment files, and the forecast consequences of JMA

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could be fine objective and record an incentive for precipitation forecast tests in light of the fact that JMA gives the most solid climate estimate in Japan. (These outcomes are not for the most part thought about in light of the fact that the strategy and focus of forecast of the JMA were not quite the same as those of our own technique. JMA precipitation forecast dependent on physical reenactments on a supercomputer is expected for an enormous zone. Conversely, our expectation, which uses different sorts of information, is particular to nearby forecast that can't be secured by JMA expectation.)

Exact data on precipitation is basic for the arranging and the executives of water assets and furthermore critical for repository activity and flooding anticipation. Moreover, precipitation impacts traffic, sewer frameworks and other human exercises in the urban regions. By and by, precipitation is one of the most intricate and troublesome components of the hydrology cycle to comprehend and to display because of the multifaceted nature of the environmental procedures that produce precipitation and the gigantic scope of variety over a wide scope of scales both in reality. In this way, exact precipitation expectation is probably the best test in operational hydrology, regardless of numerous advances in climate anticipating in late decades. Precipitation means yields; and harvest implies life. Precipitation forecast is firmly identified with horticulture area, which contributes essentially to the economy of the country.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Soo-yeon, Sharad, Byunggu and Dong proposed CART and C4.5 to foresee precipitation. To effectively perform precipitation forecast, the possibility of downpour is first decided. At that point, hourly precipitation expectation is performed just if there is any opportunity of downpour. 13 factors are considered, they are wind heading, wind speed, wind blast, open air mugginess, outside temperature, vanishing, sun based radiation, wind chill, dew point, weight height, cloud base, air thickness, vapor weight. The proposed model would be helpful for anticipating the opportunity of downpour and evaluating hourly precipitation in any land locales time-effectively. Truck anticipated precisely 99.2% and C4.5 anticipated precisely 99.3%. Furthermore, the normal forecast exactness of assessing hourly precipitation with CART and C4.5 are 92.8% and 93.4% correspondingly. Truck and C4.5 both have high exactness and are productive calculation.

Liu, Tian, Wang consolidated Gray hypothesis with Markov chain to set up precipitation expectation model. The Prediction depends on precipitation grade. The Gray GM (1,1) model and changed Markov chain to improve expectation precision of the precipitation. The Model is poor fit for irregular and unstable information arrangement. In light of this the expectation precision is low. Be that as it may, the Markov chain can depict arbitrary change and dynamic framework. It is for the most part dependent on the progress

likelihood between the various conditions of the subjects to surmise the system's future advancement. The model gives another approach to foresee the unpredictable arbitrary articles.

Nizar and Sanjay proposed a board of fake neural system based model with wavelet disintegration for expectation of month to month precipitation by virtue of the previous occasions of precipitation information. Wavelet change is being utilized for extraction of rough and detail coefficient of the precipitation information arrangement. The coefficients got from wavelet decay are utilized alongside ANN for learning and information extraction forms. After wavelet disintegration of precipitation time arrangement, a multilayer discernment with two shrouded layer is discovered ideal for inexact coefficient expectation. Further engaged time slack intermittent system with gamma memory is discovered ideal for expectation of detail coefficients. In this way a panel of two diverse ANN arrangements is proposed for solid precipitation forecast. The exactness anticipated for the precipitation model is sensible.

James, Bavy and Tharam proposed Improved Naïve Bayes Classifier (INBC) method and investigates the utilization of hereditary calculations (GAs) for determination of a subset of information includes in characterization issues. The INBC contrasts and hereditary calculation with normal order or general arrangement (GA-AC, GA-C), C4.5 with pruning, and INBC with relative recurrence or beginning likelihood thickness (INBCRF, INBF-IPD) on the genuine meteorological information in Hong Kong. As indicated by the presentation, two plans is manufactured plan I utilizes all essential information parameters for precipitation forecast and plan II utilizes the ideal subset of information factors which are chosen by a GA. As per the outcomes anticipated INBC accomplished 90% precision rate on the downpour/no-downpour characterization issues. INBC strategy likewise achieved sensible execution on precipitation forecast with three-level profundity (Depth3) and five-level profundity (Depth5) which are around 65%-70%.

Jareanpon, Pensuwon, Frank and Davey proposed Adaptive outspread premise work (RBF) neural system mode with an uncommonly planned Genetical calculation to acquire the ideal model parameters. Versatile RBF system model is utilized for precipitation gauging of one year ahead of time. The calculation utilizes a hereditary calculation to decide an ideal incentive for the width (spread factor) of the shrouded units. The system develops by iteratively including one concealed hub at each preparation age until the most extreme presentation accomplishes. The quantity of concealed neurons which are reasonable is gotten naturally. The advantages of GA to improve the versatile RBF system speak to a generally excellent model for the expectation of precipitation.

Dingsheng, Yaming, Nan and Yufeng proposed the yearly normal extraordinary precipitation forecast model dependent on

BP system joined with stepwise discriminant technique and utilize Bayesian measurable strategy to further improve the network's speculation capacity and model expectation precision, however the general execution can be additionally improved, for example, to further improve the right proportion on discriminant examination. The test results approve the strategy and the expectation exactness is tasteful.

Nan and Dingsheng proposed BP system joined with stepwise relapse as determination strategy for information vectors is utilized to examine the yearly normal extraordinary precipitation forecast model. The Bayesian regularization strategy is additionally used to improve the network's speculation capacity. This proposed technique is adequately used to actualize to conjecture which is about the pattern of yearly normal extraordinary precipitation. The proposed model is to be sure legitimate and dependable by probing numerous years‟ day by day precipitation information of two locales in Yangtze River. Stepwise relapse model is utilized to choose free factors.

Jethangir and Onaiza proposed BP and learning vector Quantization (LVQ) is utilized for storm precipitation forecast. 45 years rainstorm precipitation information is utilized to prepare Neural Network and assess the exhibition of these models over a trial of 5 years from 2005-2009. The outcomes were contrasted and different straight relapses and measurable downscaling models, however the outcomes uncovers neural system has better execution as far as precision, and furthermore as far as more noteworthy lead time and fever required assets. LVQ is utilized for grouping. LVQ beats the issue that we may look in BP of having yield 1 for more than one yield neurons. This may raise potential issues. LVQ takes less preparing time than BP. Nonetheless, for our situation of rainstorm precipitation expectation just about a year ahead of time, preparing time distinction that was in seconds is unimportant.

3. ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

ANN is a computational model that is roused by the human cerebrum. ANN contains a major number of interconnected neurons, which generally work in parallel, and are all around organized. Classifications of neural systems are either single layer or multi-layer. Layer between info layer and yield layer is called as shrouded layer. A solitary layer feed forward (SLFF) neural system comprises one information layer whose hubs have loads doled out and one yield layer. A multilayer feed-forward (MLFF) neural system design can be created by including concealed layers in SLFF neural system.

1) Back-Propagation Neural Network:

BPNN is made of MLFF neural system which contains one information layer, shrouded layers and one yield layer. BPNN design with one shrouded layer is appeared in figure 1. A definitive objective of BPNN is to diminish the determined blunder acquired from the contrast between the determined yield and wanted yield of the neural system by changing the loads after

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every emphasis. So in BPNN, every data is proliferated in reverse heading until the determined blunder is exceptionally little or zero. There are three periods of BPNN preparing: (a) utilizing FFNN for preparing procedure of information. Change of loads and hubs are made in this stage, (b) to figure the blunder, and (c) adjustment of loads. ANN model has incredible capacity to learn by doing appropriate modification of these parameters for accomplishing the ideal yield. During the preparation procedure, this yield may fit to the information great, yet it might give poor outcomes during the testing procedure. This recommends the neural system may not sum up well.

This may be a result of overfitting or overtraining of information, which can be constrained by examining the mistake during preparing process and stopping the procedure when the blunder arrives at the very least edge regarding the testing set. Substitute alternative to cause the neural system to sum up enough is by doing little changes in the quantity of layers and neurons in the contributions, without changing the yield parts. In any case, best neural system design determination is a heuristic methodology. Arrangement is to keep the design of neural system moderately straightforward and little, since complex structures are considerably more inclined to overfitting.

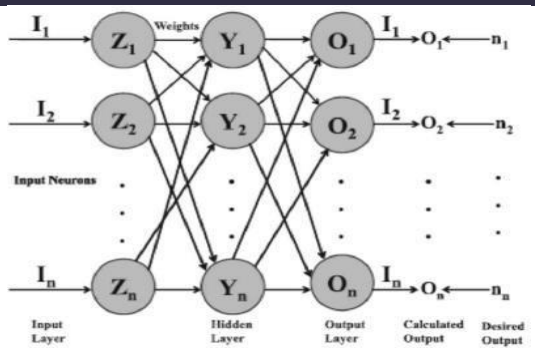

Fig. 1 A BPNN architecture with one hidden layer

2) Cascade Forward Back Propagation Network:

The CFBP system appeared in Figure 1 is one of the counterfeit neural system types, which is utilized for the expectation of new yield information. Every one of the layers in systems are associated with its past layer as well as associated with info. Data sources are given to each layer in system.

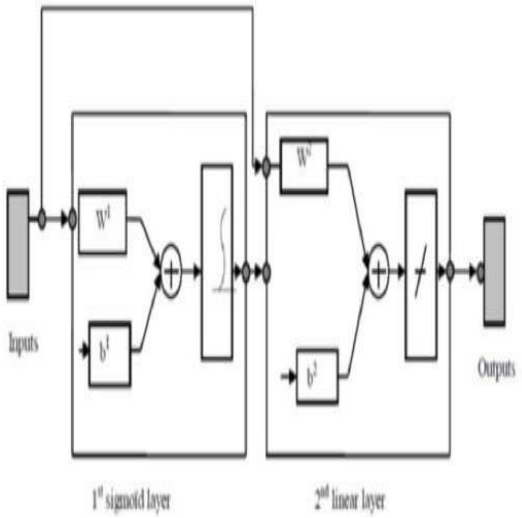

Fig. 2 Cascade Forward Back Propagation Network.

3) Layer Recurrent Network:

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In this sort of neural system, associations between units make a coordinated cycle. Not at all like other feedforward neural systems, RNNs can utilize their inner memory to process self-assertive successions of data sources. RNN are neural systems with a criticism circle. The past procedures of shrouded layer and useful yields are sustained again into the system as a major aspect of the contribution to the following concealed layer forms.

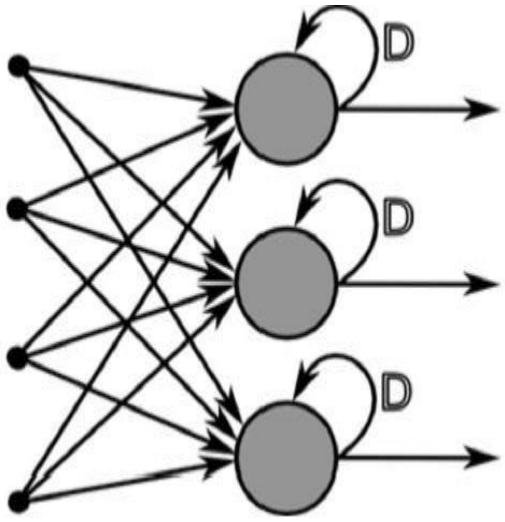

Fig. 3 Layer Recurrent neural Network

4. RAINFALL ESTIMATION METHOD

Precipitation is evaluated utilizing the accompanying strategies in every region.

• Zone 1 and Area 4: Two RBF neural systems are utilized, one for every region. The information sources are x and y directions of the area. The yield is the assessed precipitation. The Gaussian capacities are utilized as premise elements of the shrouded layer. Information focuses are not found to shape bunches, along these lines a Gaussian shrouded unit is set at every datum point. The smoothing parameter (s esteem for Gaussian) is good to go to 0.1. The quantity of premise capacities is equivalent to the quantity of watched information in every region. The design of the RBF neural system is 2-30-1 for territory 1 and 2-53-1 for zone 4.

• Area 2: Here we expect that the orographic impact exists. In this manner, we gauge the precipitation dependent on the height, not on the area. The condition of the straight relapse is $y = 0.269x - 8.1826$; where x is the height and y is the evaluated precipitation.

• Area 3: Here likewise the orographic impact is accepted to exist and we gauge the precipitation to be steady at 356.6. The evaluated precipitation esteems of areas 1 and 4 are found by limiting the aggregate of square blunder between the watched and the assessed precipitation utilizing forget about one cross approval. The forget about one cross approval mean square blunders of territories 1 and 4 are 208.6 and 603.2, individually. This forget about one cross approval mean square mistake worth is utilized on account of territories 1 and 4 as a proportion of the exactness of the anticipated worth.

CONCLUSION

This paper reports a point by point review on precipitation expectations utilizing distinctive neural system structures more than a quarter century. From the review it has been discovered that the vast majority of the scientists utilized back proliferation arrange for precipitation forecast and got huge outcomes. Anyway some restriction of those strategies has been found. The broad

references in help of the various advancements of ANN research furnished with the paper ought to be of incredible assistance to ANN analysts to precisely anticipate precipitation later on.

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