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Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Address Climate Change

T. Charith Kumar[1]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation
Vaddeswaram, A.P, India

U. Sandeep[2]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation
Vaddeswaram, A.P, India

T. Sushma Nagasri[3]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation
Vaddeswaram, A.P, India

P. Sai Kumar[4]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation
Vaddeswaram, A.P, India

K. Swathi[5]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation
Vaddeswaram, A.P, India

Abstract:- The paper explores how AI-enabled utilizing data analytics and machine learning methodologies enables deeper insights into the intricate patterns and behaviors of climate dynamics by analysing amounts of various data, integrating information from various origins, like satellite imagery, and the sensory data is processed to reveal meaningful insights for better understanding and informed actions. These can inform any policy decisions and facilitate more targeted interventions to mitigate the impacts of the climate conditions. The work discussed here in this research provided sources focuses on leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to address climate change challenges.

Studies emphasize AI-driven strategies for climate change adaptation and including predicting various changes in the environment, and changes in the weather patterns. The research highlights the importance of weather conditions, and change in the weather patterns, and in developing effective AI-powered climate change in the adaptation strategies. And accordingly, these studies shows how effectively different AI and ML models like LSTM, ANN, CNN in improving the climate predictions and understanding the weather. AI and ML technologies in enhancing the changes in the weather, mitigation.

Keywords:- *Climate Prediction, Weather Events, Climate Change, Weather Forecasting, Machine Learning techniques, Weather Patterns, AI-driven Strategies, Climate Data Analysis.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Severe weather patterns, increasing ocean levels, and disruptions in nature. It's important to find ways to mitigate drastic weather fluctuations and employ energy more efficiently to protect our forests and Generating more polished alternatives using different phrasing to do things, so we don't make our home too uncomfortable for everyone. When we use things like cars, factories, and power plants, we often use fossil fuels like gas, coal, and oil. These releases a lot of carbon dioxide (CO2) into the air which forms a layer by trapping the heat and making it warmer. Combining all these elements is akin to turning up the temperature in our home, and it's becoming a big problem. The Earth is getting too warm, causing things such as severe weather, elevated sea levels, and disturbances in natural ecosystems.

Scientists are trying to understand the Earth's weather and climate. Technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) can be part of such measures: Assisting in mitigating climate change, they also aid in addressing various environmental concerns. AI can assist in the identification of areas that are high at risk of climate change and It predicts the weather conditions .AI can predict future climate changes and help find solutions to problems like pollution or extreme weather .So, in simple terms, this paper explains how AI and climate researchers team up. These appliance plays a key role in climate-related tasks. AI's capability to swiftly analyse vast amounts of climate data aids in identifying trends and comprehending how our climate is evolving Similar to a weather forecaster predicting future conditions, AI can forecast climate changes, enabling us to prepare for events like storms or heat waves.

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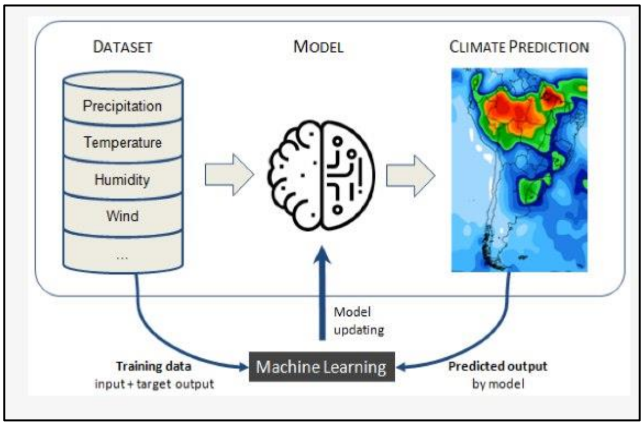

Fig 1 The Schematic Representation of a Machine Learning Process for Climate Prediction.

Furthermore, AI functions as a wise advisor by offering intelligent suggestions on pollution reduction or adapting to changes, guiding the formulation of effective climate policies. As references from the several research paper and article we came to know that there are some limitations faced during the process.

II. CHALLENGES OCCURRED

➢ *Data Dependency:*

AI heavily relies on the data it's trained on. If the data is incomplete or biased, the AI's predictions and suggestions may be skewed or inaccurate, potentially leading to misguided climate policies.

- *Incompleteness:*

Climate data collection can be sparse, especially in the developing regions. Missing data can lead to biases in the model and inaccurate predictions.

- *Bias:*

If the training data is biased towards certain weather patterns or regions, the AI model might lack the capability to reliably forecast future changes in other areas or under unforeseen circumstances.

➢ *Resource Intensiveness:*

AI solutions, particularly deep learning models, can be computationally expensive and require substantial resources. This might present obstacles to widespread acceptance especially in regions with limited technological infrastructure.

- *Accessibility:*

Resource-limited regions may not have the infrastructure to run these models, hindering widespread adoption of AI-based climate prediction tools.

- *Sustainability:*

The high energy consumption of training this models raise apprehensions regarding their environmental impact.

➢ *Uncertainty in Predictions:*

AI models may struggle with uncertainties inherent in climate systems. Climate is influenced by numerous variables, and predicting complex interactions accurately can be challenging, leading to uncertainties in long-term forecasts.

- *Complex Interactions:*

Capturing the intricate interplay between variables like ocean currents, atmospheric circulation, and human activity within climate models is a major challenge.

- *Long-Term Forecasts :*

Predicting climate changes decades into the future becomes increasingly unreliable due to the accumulation of uncertainties over time.

These challenges highlight the need for:

✓ *Improved Data Collection:*

Expanding global climate collection efforts, particularly in underrepresented regions, is crucial.

✓ *Data Bias Detection and Correction:*

Techniques to identify and mitigate biases in climate datasets are indispensable for ensuring the reliability of AI models.

✓ *More Efficient AI Algorithms:*

Developing more efficient AI algorithms that require less computational power can address resource limitations.

✓ *Uncertainty Quantification:*

AI models should be able to quantify the level of uncertainty associated with their predictions, allowing for a more understanding of potential climate futures.

By addressing these challenges, AI can become a powerful tool for Enhancing climate predictions to inform efficient mitigation and adaptation strategies.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] AI-enable Adjusting to a warming world by using less water, planting smart, building strong, planning for emergencies, and working together. involve expert oversight and interpretation to ensure effective and ethical use. Projects Deltares in the Netherlands employs AI to model sea level increase impacts on coastal infrastructure, combining leveraging machine learning with large datasets to forecast future climate changes Ethical considerations, transparency, inclusivity, and bias mitigation are crucial in developing AI- powered different areas can adapt to climate change by using smarter protections of all. Jain, H., Dhupper, R., Shrivastava, A. et al. AI- enabled strategies for climate change adaptation: protecting communities, infrastructure, and businesses from the impacts of climate change. Compu Train Sci. 3, 25 (2023).

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[2] The paper discusses the use of LSTM for climate prediction, weather forecasting, Additionally, they utilize AI for other time series forecasting tasks, highlighting its effectiveness in capturing long-term dependencies in sequential data. explores the accuracy and Algorithms employed for analyzing time series datasets forecasting of environmental variables. The study focuses on forecasting snow cover, temperature, and normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) in the Himachal Pradesh region using ANN and LSTM(Long Short Term Memory) models. ANN, specifically a Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP), is employed to learn complex patterns in structured data, while LSTM, a type of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), is utilized for its ability to capture long-term dependencies in time series data. The research compares the effectiveness of ANN and LSTM models. Haq, M.A., Ahmed, A., Khan, I. et al. Analysis of environmental factors using AI and ML methods. Sci Rep 12, 13267 (2022).

[3] AI and ML techniques alongside traditional physical models to enhance the accuracy of seasonal forecasts, particularly for critical climate parameters like monsoon rainfall. By integrating historical data and key climate drivers like ENSO and IOD, Climate models can guide smarter adaptation: from future-proof farms to flood-ready cities and personal eco-actions, predictions compared to conventional methods. The study showcases the effectiveness of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) models in predicting All India Monsoon Rainfall (AISMR). The algorithms include linear regression, ARIMA, SARIMA, Long Short-Term Memory, SVR, XGBoost, and CNN Models.The research compares performance of these models using different datasets: historical AISMR alone, historical AISMR with the Niño3.4 index, and historical AISMR with the Niño3.4 index and categorical Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) data. The models are well trained on datasets incorporating additional climate drivers like Niño3.4 and IOD outperform those trained solely on historical AISMR data. Specifically, the LSTM model stands out as the best performing model, demonstrating higher accuracy and lower error rates compared to other models. Narang, U., Juneja, K., Upadhyaya, P. et al. Artificial intelligence predicts normal rainfall in 2023. Sci Rep 14, 1495 (2024).

[4] AI methods like Shapley Additive explanations (SHAP) crack the code on future risks, guiding smarter ways to adapt and emphasizes the influence of key variables such as the North Atlantic Oscillation index on accurate prediction. Additionally, it discusses the relevance of performance metrics like accuracy, F1 score, and Heidke skill score (HSS) in evaluating model performance. . The accuracy is evaluated using two key metrics: accuracy and F1 score. The F1 score, especially useful for imbalanced class distributions, was found to be 0.26 for Lisbon and 0.24 for Munich due to the class imbalance within the dataset. The investigation necessitated accuracy assessment for every class. be at least 50%. Additionally, the best-performing models were assessed using the Heidke skill score (HSS), which ranges from -∞ to 1, indicates zero below the value that a random forecast performs better than the trained model, while an HSS of 1 signifies a perfect forecast. Felsche, E. and Ludwig, R.: Powerful computer models analyze massive climate data sets (large ensemble simulations). This analysis helps predict future droughts, allowing for smarter adaptation strategies. Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 21, 3679–3691.

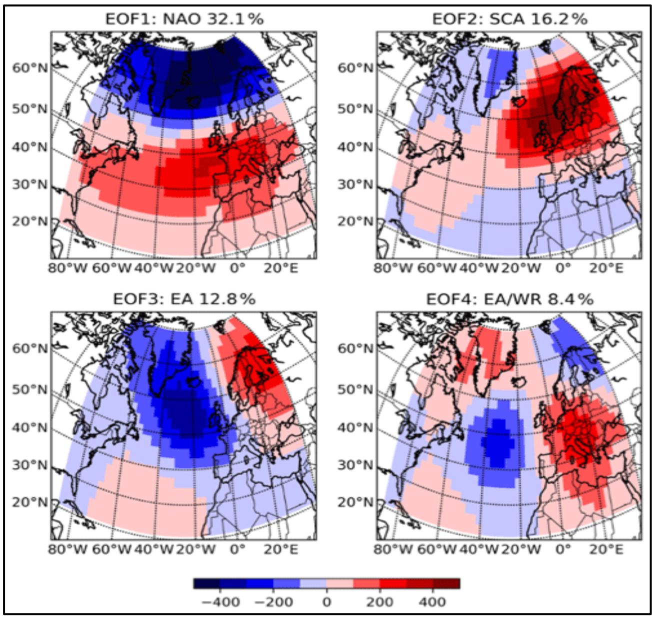

Fig 2 First four leading eigenfunctions the level of the sea and pressure in CanESM2. Percentage of variance the mode is displayed a top the panels. Cal orthogonal functions (EOFs)(Dawson,2016). The leading modes of the PCA corresponding to NAO, SCA, EA and EAWR derived from the CanEsm2 dataset in Fig 2

[5] Decision tress and neural networks the algorithms optimize non-linear regression, where deep leaning using dimensional models. The methods accuracy is dependent on some characteristics and extensive iteration to determine the optimal architecture. ML architectures like random forests (RF), gradient- boosted decision trees, and Support vector machines are commonly utilized, each carrying its own advantages and disadvantages. Recent studies focus on ML for parametrization and emulation of sub grid-scale processes, such as radiative transfer, with examples like Chevallier et al. (1998) training NNs to represent radiative transfer budgets efficiently. Additionally, researchers are exploring uncertainty quantification and capturing extremes in ML models for weather and climate applications. The essence of machine learning lies in the automation involved in training models, where complex Models of the Earth's require a blend of architectures and algorithms to emulate components effectively. de Burgh-Day, C. O. and Leeuwen burg, T.: Machine Learning for numerical weather and climate modelling: a review, EGU sphere

[8] The accuracy and algorithms used in predicting weather patterns. Powerful image-like analysis (CNNs) excels at recognizing and predicting repeating weather patterns over 5 days. With enough data (1000+ samples), accuracy tops 90% for both tasks. The accuracy of prediction weakly scales with The lead days number exhibits non-linear variation to the size of the training set. Testing

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different brain-inspired computer models (CNNs) for weather pattern recognition. A more complex model (CNN4) performed better than a simpler one (CNN2). CNN4 achieved over 93% accuracy in both summer and winter re-identification tasks. This means the model excelled at recognizing repeating weather patterns. With an accuracy margin of ±0.2%, the results were highly consistent. This paves the way for more precise weather forecasting. Powerful image-like analysis (CNNs) excels at recognizing and predicting repeating weather patterns over 5 days, With enough data (1000+ samples), accuracy tops 90% for both tasks. Chattopadhyay, A., Hassanzadeh, P. & Pasha, S. Predicting clustered weather patterns: A test case for applications of convolutional neural networks to spatio-temporal climate data. Sci Rep 10, 1317 (2020).

[10] The future of machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) to aid the research of change of climate. Machine learning unlocks hidden insights from climate data and simulations. This empowers smarter predictions and adaptation strategies and to reduce inter-ESM uncertainty. ML and AI can be used to understand and capitalize on existing data and simulations, and to reduce inter-ESM uncertainty. Among the techniques employed are Artificial Neural Networks (ANN),Convolutional Neural Network(CNN), and others Gaussian Process (GP) Regression, and others. AI smarts analyse climate data, pinpointing risks and guiding better adaptation. Machine learning muscles power climate solutions, from smarter farms to flood-ready cities. Published 22 November 2019 • © 2019 The Author(s). Published by IOP Publishing Ltd. This study analyses 500 recent scientific articles exploring how machine learning is revolutionizing climate and weather prediction. The article highlights the most common topics of interest in the abstracts, including photovoltaic and wind energy, atmospheric physics and processes, parametrizations, extreme events, and climate change. It also identifies the most examined meteorological fields (wind, precipitation, temperature, pressure, and radiation) and methods (Deep Learning, Random Forest, XGBoost ,ANN and SVM) in these topics. Meteorological fields in NWP studies, such as wind, precipitation, temperature, air pressure, and radiation, and the most used methods, involves ANN and Deep machine learning methods used in weather forecasting and climate analysis, exploring its applications and future possibilities. Chris Huntingford1, Elizabeth S Jeffers2, Michael BBonsall2, HannahM Christensen3 and Hui Yang1,5.

[7] evaluates the accuracy and the models predicts the microclimate variations. Northern Italian researchers used advanced neural networks to predict local temperature and humidity changes. The models underwent training using global climate data (ERA5).and local weather station measurements (ARPA). Researchers evaluated model accuracy with metrics like mean error (MAE) - but for temperature, a "goodness of fit" score (R^2) is more important. This is because temperature naturally fluctuates daily, so capturing the overall trend matters more than pinpointing exact values. The research also addressed the black-box nature of neural networks by proposing a method to interpret the significance of input variables on the output. Local weather data yielded the most accurate microclimate predictions, but global data (ERA5) served as a good alternative when local data was missing. This means we can still make informed predictions even in areas with limited weather stations. This research underscores the potential for advanced neural networks in predicting microclimate variations with high accuracy. By combing global and local data sources and employing interpretable models, researchers can provide valuable insights into local climate dynamics, enabling better-informed decision-making in various sectors such as agriculture, urban planning, and disater management.] Zanchi, M., Zapperi, S. & La Porta, C.A.M.(2023).

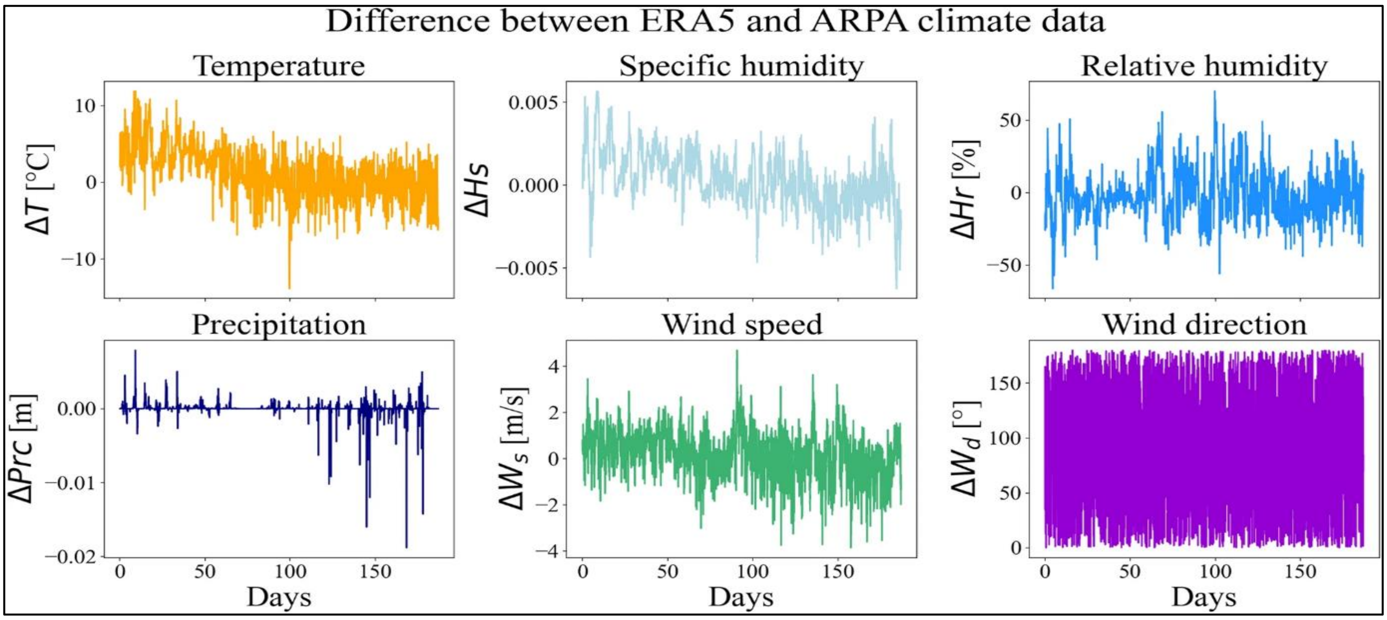

Fig 3 The Figure Shows the Difference between the ERA5 Database and the ARPA Station Recordings [7] Marco Zanchi Article Number: 21062 (2023)

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[6] approach using a CNN Model to analyze extreme precipitation sensitivity to climate change. By training the CNN on precipitation data from 10,000 stations, This research pinpoints how heavily extreme rainfall will be affected by climate change across vast regions. It covers North America, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, revealing detailed variations in these impacts. The research aims to address the challenges posed by limited and heterogeneous observational records in studying extreme precipitation changes with climate warming. Researchers trained machine learning models on a massive dataset (10,000 stations) to predict extreme rainfall events. The models analyze how these events will be impacted by rising global temperatures across different regions. Modeling to analyze extreme precipitation sensitivity to climate change. A special AI regional vulnerabilities to future downpours Another example is a DL model that was used to predict extreme precipitation events in the United State. Trained on past weather, this powerful model predicts extreme rainfall events with impressive accuracy. This allows for early warnings and better preparedness for downpours. Model(CNN) analyzed rainfall data from 4 continents to map how extreme weather will vary with raising temperatures. This helps us understand the DL models in climate change predictions are more accurate to predict the climate events. This research not only addresses challenges related to limited observational records but also facilitates early warnings and enhances preparedness for extreme weather events, contributing to improved resilience in the face of climate change. Bodeker, G.E.(2023).

IV. METHODOLOGY

From table 1. It table show the results of Weather prediction models using the Long Short-Term Memory(LSTM), Convolutional Neural Network(CNN), Feedforward Neural Network(FNN) models. The table compares the performance of these three models based on four metrics: accuracy, precision, recall, and f1 score. Based on these we can consider which model is more accurate and can be used for future enhancements.

➢ *Accuracy:*

Is the overall proportion of correct predictions made by the model. In the table, all three models have an accuracy of approximately 97%.

➢ *Precision:*

Is the ration of true positive predictions to the total number of positive predictions. In the table, all three models have a precision of 98%.

➢ *Recall:*

Is the ratio of true positive predictions to the actual positive cases. In the table, all three models have a recall of 97%.

➢ *F1 Score:*

Is a harmonic mean between precision and recall. It provides a more balanced view of a model's performance than just using precision or recall alone. In the table, LSTM and CNN models have an F1 score of 98%, while the FNN model has an F1 score of 97%.

Table 1 A Concise Comparison of the Performance Metrics Across Different AI Algorithms for the Weather Prediction on a Dataset

Metrics	Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	Feedforward Neural Network (FNN)
Accuracy	**98.39%**	**97.03%**	**98.19%**
Recall	**98.14%**	**97.21%**	**96.62%**
Precision	**98.46%**	**98.74%**	**96.29%**
F1 Score	**98.80%**	**97.46%**	**97.44%**

From table 1. The LSTM and CNN models appear to perform almost identically, with a slight edge to the CNN model in terms of F1 score. The FNN model performs slightly lower than the other two models in all metrics. It is important to note that the performance of a model can vary depending on the specific weather prediction task and the dataset used to train the model.

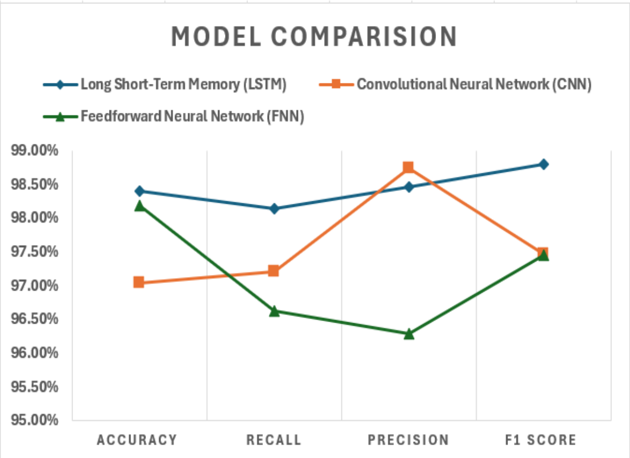

Fig 4 Performance Analysis of LSTM, CNN and FNN Algorithms for Weather Prediction.

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The metrics collectively offer a comprehensive understanding of the model outcomes. The Long Short-Term Memory(LSTM) demonstrates strong overall accuracy, precision, recall and an effective handling of positive and negative instances. Evaluation metrics are crucial for assessing the suitability of a model for specific tasks.

V. CONCLUSION

The research discussed in the article focuses on leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) to address climate change challenges. Various studies highlight the use of AI-enabled strategies for climate change adaptation, including predicting changes in the environment and weather patterns. AI and ML technologies play a crucial role in enhancing climate predictions, understanding weather changes, and guiding effective climate policies. However, the research also points out some limitations such as data dependency, resource intensiveness, and uncertainties in predictions. and develop effective adaptation strategies, but it also underscores the importance of addressing challenges like data quality, resource requirements, and prediction uncertainties to ensure the effectiveness and reliability of AI-powered climate interventions.

Form figure 4. for further future enhancements we can consider Long Short-Term Memory(LSTM). By addressing accuracy improvement, precision and recall, f1 score enhancement, model comparison and selection and potentially exploring advanced techniques in model optimization, data preprocessing, and the weather prediction models utilizing LSTM can be refined to provide more accurate, reliable, and efficient forecasts for climate-related tasks.

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