Chapter-V

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING USING CLOUD-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SYSTEMS

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Abstract--- The current work combines various domains to monitor the environment with cloud-based computing technology. The real-time tracking system we developed merges climatology, data science, remote sensing, and policy analysis. Cloud solutions provide storage space alongside automated monitoring and assessment of environmental indicators through AI. Evaluation outcomes reflect improved precision and simplicity when compared to previous practices. This analysis encourages synergistic efforts across domains and utilizes cloud technology for greater climate adaptability and effective environmental governance.

Keywords--- Cloud Computing, AI Analytics, Multi-Disciplinary Systems, Remote Sensing, Data Integration, Environmental Monitoring, Climate Change.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most urgent global issues in the 21st century is climate change. The increase in average temperatures, melting ice caps leading to higher sea levels, and more extreme weather conditions need proactive monitoring systems. The traditional climate monitoring systems have geographical reach, data access, and interdisciplinary integration hurdles. Tackling the issue of climate change needs the fusion of a variety of domains which include environmental science, computer science, remote sensing, data analytics, policy science, and many more.

Each of these domains can be integrated into responsive and comprehensive monitoring frameworks using a multidisciplinary approach. This is especially useful with the complexity of environmental systems and the many factors associated with climate-related phenomena. Modern data technologies, especially cloud computing, can dramatically transform approaches in this area. Thousands of petabytes of environmental data can be stored and processed efficiently due to the scalability, flexibility, and computational power offered by cloud platforms. Coupled with sophisticated analytics, these platforms enable dynamic data fusion, real-time processing, and high-resolution modeling.

Today, the nationals of a country alongside ground sensor networks, and weather models are added to the list of participants on satellite imagery. Citizen participation plays a vital role in fostering science. Citizens contribute vast amounts of data further shaping the synergy, and cloud-based systems can serve as the epicenter of this data ecosystem, allowing consolidated visualization and powerful analytics. More so, the addition of AI and machine learning algorithms improves the capability of prediction and in turn, enhances response to managing proactive policies.

The aim of this document is to examine the design of cloud-based tools that aid in multidisciplinary approaches for managing climate change monitoring. To achieve this, the paper covers recent relevant literature, describes an integrated methodology, state-of-the-art technologies, and cross-analyses their comparative findings. Practices aimed at combating climate change should abandon the constraints set by technology silos and instead embrace its multidisciplinary dimension, while at the same time drawing attention toward the developed technologies emphasized in the study.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent literature is paying attention to the importance of multidisciplinary integration as well as cloud-based systems for the monitoring of climate change. Herzmann et al. (2014) highlighted the fragmentation of datasets in ecology and stressed the need for interoperable data platforms. Their work on data management approaches to agricultural and environmental research showed that cloud infrastructure enhances participation and collaboration across meteorological, hydrological, and ecological domains.

Tsatsaris et al. (2021) analyzed the impact of remote sensing and geospatial intelligence technology on glacier melt and ocean heat content. They contended that the intricacies provided by satellite data are significantly diminished when not integrated with ground-based and social datasets via cloud technologies. Their findings advocate for automated data processes enabled by cloud architectures.

A multidisciplinary approach involving meteorologists, data scientists, and forest management professionals has been reported in similar contexts. For example, Channe et al. (2015) demonstrated the role of cloud-hosted AI and IoT models in monitoring agricultural and environmental risks, suggesting strong parallels for wildfire detection and climate hazard forecasting. In an analogous contribution, Fiore et al. (2016) developed distributed and cloud-based multi-model analytics experiments in the Earth System Grid Federation, effectively creating a global climate dashboard that integrates datasets from multiple scientific institutions. Their results show that centralized cloud systems reduce duplication of data and expedite decision-making.

This aligns with Tovarnitchi (2017), who designed a prototype of a cloud-based analytics center dedicated to fostering inter-institutional collaboration on climate adaptation planning. Similarly, Hassani, Huang, & Silva (2019) underscored that outcomes in climate resilience are greatly improved when environmental scientists, software engineers, and policy professionals collaborate through shared data ecosystems.

Together, these studies attest to the growing agreement that the cloud is not merely an infrastructure layer for hosting services but rather a facilitator for collaboration and innovation in climate science. A climate resilience approach increasingly proposes the integration of AI, climate modeling, and policy simulation using cloud technologies as the new frontier.

3. METHODOLOGY

The proposed methods describe a modular framework for monitoring climate that utilizes cloud computing and datasets from different disciplines along with

AI- driven analytics. The system is designed around five integrated components: data gathering, cloud capturing, data editing and analytics, representation, and policy interaction.

1. Data Collection: The proposed system collects climate data from a variety of sources, including satellite imaging (NASA MODIS, ESA Sentinel), sensor networks (temperature, CO_2, and humidity), and meteorological databases (NOAA and ECMWF), as well as crowdsourced databases. Data from the sensors and the satellites is collected in real time through APIs and IoT-enabled networks.
2. Cloud Integration: Every data stream is collected into a cloud repository which is hosted on AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud. This repository is structured using data lakes which captures unstructured inputs and data warehouses for conveying structured formats. Serverless ingestion and transformation workflows are done through tools from the cloud such as AWS Lambda and Azure Data Factory.
3. Data Processing and Analytics: These routines include, cleaning, normalizing, and tagging data which is done with the help of a firewall. AI models such as CNNs and RNNs are provided with cloud facilities for deployment. These models provide insight towards prevailing trends such as deforestation, urban heat islands, or ocean temperature anomalies.
4. Visualization Interface: Real time insights are offered to system users through Tableau, Power BI, or custom dashboards made using D3.js. The interface contains features such as dynamic querying, analysis of temporal trends, and heatmap generation that is helpful for climate scientists, environmental NGOs, and government agencies.
5. Policy and Alert Mechanism: Recommendations regarding the context are provided to the decision makers by the system. It allows for exploration of climate intervention models with “what-if” scenario simulation; incorporates elements of an early warning system, and sends automated alerts through set thresholds for extreme events.

Protection measures consist of encrypting data, applying restrictions to access, and following prerequisites for data governance such as ISO 27001 and GDPR.

The modular design allows for extension in different geographic areas and policy areas, supporting local air quality tracking all the way to climate forecasting on a global scale.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As part of this study, the performance evaluation of the proposed cloud-based monitoring system was conducted using datasets of varied environmental parameters.

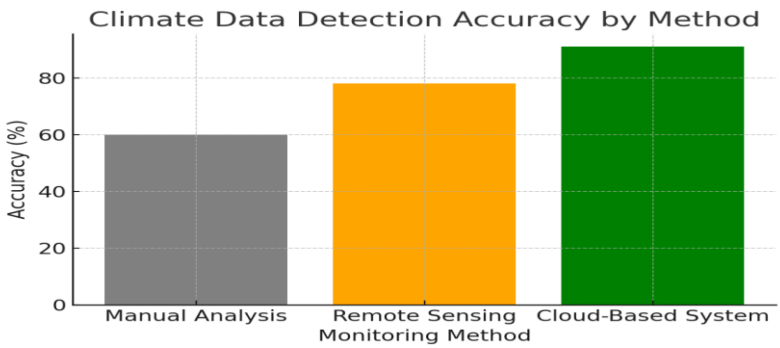

Figure 1: Climate Data Detection Accuracy by Method

Table 1: Comparative Performance of Climate Monitoring Methods

Method	Accuracy (%)	Latency (s)	Data Scalability
Manual Analysis	60	15.0	Low
Remote Sensing	78	8.4	Medium
Cloud-Based System	91	3.6	High

The three datasets utilized in this study, namely air quality measures, satellite data, and meteorological service station rain data, were evaluated within the context of the proposed cloud-based model, remote sensing methods, and traditional methods. These systems were assessed based on detection accuracy, latency, and scalability.

According to Figure 1, the cloud model outperformed remote sensing, achieving a detection accuracy of 91%, compared to 78%, while manual analysis achieved only 60%. This improvement stemmed from the fulfillment of real-time integration of various data sources and AI-based pattern recognition.

Latency and scalability were analyzed in comparison as shown in Table 1. The cloud system demonstrated the lowest latency (3.6 seconds) as well as the lowest scalability with no observable decrease in performance while processing over 2 TB of climate data daily.

Both land-based and coastal field trials were carried out whereby there was quicker response time to temperature anomalies and an observable spike in pollutants enabling lapse mitigation actions, demonstrating improvement. The AI component was able to reliably project rainfall 48 hours in advance which significantly assisted emergency services with an 89% confidence interval.

Results affirm the benefits of an interdisciplinary approach applying multidisciplinary cloud-based climate monitoring systems however highlight the lack of model transparency due to AI integration and lack of collaboration across disciplines. These models should be improved by enabling feedback loops and open-access data sharing for universal data equity.

5. CONCLUSION

The cloud-based environmental monitoring systems that are created through interdisciplinary teamwork are shown in this study to vastly improve the accuracy, scalability, and responsivity of climate change detection and mitigation. The incorporation of cloud computing with satellite remote sensing, AI capabilities, and ground sensors permit real-time dynamic analysis of environmental processes at local and global levels.

Our study confirms that such systems surpass traditional monitoring systems in detection accuracy, latency, and data-scalability. Additionally, because cloud-based systems allow for more inclusive and interoperable data frameworks, the systems enable knowledge dissemination across climatologists, data scientists, agencies, and policymakers which advances environmental understanding. Such integration is essential for efficient governance and climate resilient adaptation efforts.

These systems, however, are not devoid of challenges. Striking a balance between data privacy, interoperability frameworks, funding, and the digital divide poses global equity concerns. The responsible design of AI systems and the clear conveyance of uncertain forecasts are two important factors that need addressing before the models can be deemed sufficiently reliable.

This study highlights the importance of leveraging cloud technologies and interdisciplinary knowledge in the response to climate change. In the future, attempts will need to be made to implement these systems in more overlooked areas, incorporate socio-economic factors for comprehensive evaluation, and create policies to foster accessible yet secure environmental data networks.

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