Analysis of Environment Changes using Deep Learning-Based Time Series methods

Ajay Anand[1], Dr. Shashi Bhushan[2] Dr. Sudhaker Upadhyay[3]

PG Department of Mathmatics and Computer Science, Magadh University, Bodhgaya, India, 824234, 0000-0001-8403-3464

Dr. Shashi Bhushan, Assstant Profesor, AIIT, Amity University Patna, India. 801503, 0000-0003-4452-8563

Dr. Sudhaker Upadhyay, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Physics, K.L.S College Nawada, India, 805110, 0000-0002-3880-7315

For correspondence: Dr. Shashi Bhushan
Corresponding Author Email: shashi28jan@gmail.com.

Abstract – The challenges posed by weather alteration have been widely acknowledged as significant obstacles to conservation efforts. Recent research has demonstrated the feasibility of identifying the consequences of a changing climate on biological systems. As environmental change is a global problem demanding urgent attention, numerous studies have been conducted to explore this topic and develop strategies for adaptation. However, addressing the intricacies of environmental change necessitates the development of novel approaches. In recent years, Deep Learning (DL) techniques have gained popularity in various industries, including environmental change. This study aims to investigate the most commonly utilized DL techniques for combating and adapting to environmental change. Moreover, it aims to classify the most extensively studied mitigation and adaptation measures, with a particular focus on urban regions, utilizing DL techniques. The results indicate that the most widely employed DL approach is also the most effective in mitigating and adapting to environmental changes. Additionally, DL algorithms have been extensively utilized in geo-engineering and land surface temperature studies within the field of environment change mitigation and reworking. This work analyzes the significant influences of local environmental conditions and climate on various weather characteristics, encompassing temperature, humidity, clouds, and wind speed. The study utilizes weather data from Haryana, an Indian state, spanning from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2022. The findings reveal that the highest wind speeds in this region occur in the month of June, reaching approximately 9 km/h.

Keywords –Air, Environment, Temperature, Mitigation, Adaptation

1. Introduction

The Earth would suffer devastating impacts from environmental change that have become more severe and widespread, including storms, droughts, fires, and floods [1]1. The United Nations (2018) predicts that unless global “Greenhouse Gas (GHG)” emissions are drastically decreased during the next three decades [2]2. Environment change is a multifaceted issue with complex scientific underpinnings. There are two approaches to coping with environmental change such as mitigation (emissions reduction) and adaptation (planning for unavoidable results)34. It is critical to boost carbon sinks and reduce emissions from transportation; buildings, industry, energy networks, and land use to reduce GHG emissions5.The adaption strategies highlight the significance of resilience planning and disaster management in facing the consequences of environmental change. Several studies have been conducted throughout the globe on how to adapt to and lessen the effects of environmental change, but comprehensive success still does not look possible [6]6.Current environment science increasingly requires innovative research tools due to the varying tools and techniques utilized to gather huge quantities of environmental data that are beyond the human abilities and processing capability of modern environmental science. Advances in technology, model simulations, sensors, and observers have resulted in a deluge of environmental data [7]7.

The air temperature is analysed as a useful metric for measuring a variety of environmental and climatic factors, including energy and water balances, greenhouse effects, estimates of solar radiation, and pollution levels[8]8. Temperature changes in the atmosphere are influenced by a wide range of variables, environment, air flow, ocean currents, including location, wind, water, sunshine, flora, and topography. As a result, the nature of temperature change is nonlinear, unpredictable, and dynamic [9]9. Predicting changes in air temperature involves examining temperature time sequence statistics as a non-stationary, chaotic, chance procedure with a self-similar fractal construction. Predicting the environment in the air means making accurate predictions about how temperatures will fluctuate in the future by applying a predetermined prediction model to historical data on weather conditions and other variables. Predicting the weather is crucial for preventing environmental change which includes temperatures. Predicting the weather's temperature has been a major issue of discussion throughout the world in recent years[10,11]. Different technologies and their applications have been helpful when it comes to solving the issues of the cities of the future. DL and other Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications have gained traction as a powerful means of innovation in recent years[12,13].

As a field of AI, DL focuses on the development of algorithms that can sift through huge amounts of information in search of meaningful insights. It was a rapidly improving, very useful instrument for understanding intricate networks, mining massive data for insights, and projecting into the future[14]. Transportation management, urban planning, resource distribution, energy demand forecasting, food supply forecasting, air quality monitoring, and forecasting, etc. have all benefited from the use of DL methods[15].DL methods that learn high-level visualizations have developed performance since the mid-2000s[1617]. DL utilizes analytics to decide which strategies are most suited to increase accuracy. The use of DL to solve issues is becoming increasingly widespread, necessitating the development of better models[18]. DL algorithms can discover structural patterns in data to enhance prediction accuracy and eliminate the requirement for human involvement. DL is comprised of four stages: content, interpretation, development, and integration[19].The use of DL is still in its infancy stage in the field of environmental change mitigation and adaptation research. It is expected that in the next years, DL will become more popular in the field of study concerning the mitigation and adaptation of environmental change to some factors. The availability of ever-increasingly large data sources that are efficient in capturing nonlinear behaviour, adaptability, and flexibility when more data are given comes in the first place[20].

This has seen the official establishment of environment change adaptation as a distinct discipline with the release of its own dedicated ISO standard in 2019[21]. In its 2018 special report, the "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)" stressed the need of taking early action to limit warming and temperature increases to 1.5°C. Last but not least, huge firms like Google are showing a growing willingness to apply their DL expertise to environment-related concerns[22]. Since more and more research is being conducted at the confluence of DL and environment variation mitigation and adaptation, it is important to present an overview of the relevant discoveries[23]. These models use statistical assessments of past data to predict the likelihood of an upcoming weather phenomenon[24]. There is a wide variety of systems and factors that work together to create varying air temperatures. Predicting lengthy time series of daily or hourly temperatures using statistical techniques is problematic due to the difficulty of capturing dynamic temperature changes, which leads to inaccurate predictions. DL techniques have been used to predict the future direction of the air temperature[25]. It is limit the quantity of input and prevents the CNN's gradient disappearance, a CNN, another DL approach, delivers the output of its convolution layers to a pooling layer, where meaningful information is selected and filtered. An RNN, another kind of DL system makes predictions about the weather based on a sequence of inputs from interconnected neural units. Another DL technique, Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) uses the summation of data from the world to provide accurate and efficient short-term temperature predictions[26].

2. Literature Review

This paper highlights earlier work that was done on the time series analysis for environmental changes.

Ladi, Tahmineh, et al. [27][27] stated that the changes in the climate are a worldwide problem that needs quick attention. The topic of climate change and how to adapt to it has been the subject of several essays. However, innovative approaches are needed to investigate the nuances of weather change and develop more practical and efficient strategies for familiarising to and justifying the belongings of this phenomenon. This study determines to examine the most widely used DL techniques for combating and adapting to climate change. Another objective is to identify the most widely-studied forms of mitigation and adaptation strategies across all geographic regions, with a focus on urban settings. The “Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)” ML method is utilized with topic modelling and word frequency analysis to achieve this. According to the findings, the Artificial Neural Network is the most often used ML method for dealing with the effects of weather change and adapting to them. In addition, the application of ML and DL algorithms has been particularly widespread in the study of geo-engineering and land surface temperature as they pertain to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Sharma, Gitika,et al. [28][28] studied that the significance of reference evapotranspiration in water-use planning is without dispute. It needs to be able to accurately predict ET0 so that we don't waste water by either over- or under-irrigating if we want to maximize agricultural output and wisely manage our water resources. However, the calculation of ET0 still presents the greatest difficulty in underdeveloped nations where climatic records are scarce. The lack of climate data is another major focus of the research, which is many input arrangements of weather limitations have been utilized to examine the bare least of limits needed to represent the ET0 process. The climatic data from two Indian stations are used to inform the suggested models. Maximum and lowest temperatures, wind speed at 2 meters, relative humidity, sunlight hours, vapour pressure, and solar radiation are all included for the years 2003-2015 at the Ludhiana station and 2000-2016 at the Amritsar station. The accuracy of the model is evaluated and sensitivity analysis is carried out using a variety of performance criteria. It has been found that the two most important pieces of information for calculating ET0 are temperature and radiation. Existing empirical models based on temperature and radiation, such as Hargreaves, Ritchie, and Makkink are used to evaluate the suggested hybrid models. According to the results of the comparison, CNN-LSTM and Conv-LSTM are superior to the baseline models. Conv-LSTM also outperforms the competition for ET0 estimate.

Inapakurthi, Ravi Kiran,et al. [29][29]analyzed the dynamic patterns of 15 external factors, such as airborne particulate matter and toxic air pollutants, captured by using RNNs and networks. It offers an innovative evolutionary approach for neural architecture search that strikes a balance between correctness and intricacy through multi-objective optimization. This approach not only creates top-notch deep-RNNs but also guarantees that the activation function and reduced back propagation length are both determined at the same time. The effectiveness of RNNs was compared between many-to-one and many-to-many architectures, and the latter was shown to be superior. The results are then compared to those obtained using LSTMs, with an overall accuracy of 85.612% to 99.56%. Multi-variable modelling is presented as a way to further reduce this mistake. It provided sufficient statistical evidence for the hypothesis that methane, non-methane hydrocarbons, carbon mono oxide, and total hydrocarbons affect rain pH (which had the lowest univariate modelling accuracy of all the variables studied), leading to an increase in modeling accuracy from 98.97% to 99.23%. The general nature of these models means they are used in a wide variety of contexts, including helping politicians make better choices and reducing climate change.

Yasrab, Robail, et al. [30][30] stated that plant phenotyping includes the quantitative analysis of anatomical, biochemical, and physiological characteristics. Phenotyping experiments may be slowed down by the lengthy durations of a plant's natural development cycles. The use of DL in plant phenotyping research has a lot of potential for automating and solving important problems in the field. High-throughput phenotyping that relies on machine learning (ML) can alleviate the phenotyping backlog and speed up phenomic research's experimental cycles. This is to examine the efficacy of deep networks in predicting the future development of plants by creating separation disguises of their root and shoot schemes. An existing generative adversarial prediction network is adapted for use in this setting. It provides benchmark data on two publicly available plant datasets, including one from Arabidopsis thaliana and one from Brassica rapa (Komatsuna). Strong presentation and the capacity of the suggested approaches to match expert footnote are shown in the experiments. The suggested technique is easily adapted to fit a variety of plant species and mutations via transfer learning and domain adaptation.

Nath, Pritthijit,et al. [31][31] stated that air pollution control has risen in significance during the last several decades. Several statistical and DL approaches have been developed, that has been put into practice to reliably predict long-term changes in pollution levels. Governments throughout the world rely heavily on long-term pollution trend forecasts because they aid in the creation of effective environmental regulations. Long-term contamination tendencies for PM2.5 and PM10, and the two main relevant types of Particulate Matter (PM) are compared and contrasted in this work using a variety of statistical and DL techniques. Using time-series analytic approaches, It uses a number of statistical methods to analyse the underlying patterns in data on pollution levels collected by government-operated monitoring stations in Kolkata. Season Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA), Holt-Winters, and Auto-Regressive (AR), were shown to be more effective than Ml algorithms including stacked, bi-directional, convolution LSTM networks, and auto-encode.

Alibaba, Khadijeh,et al. [32][32] stated the several successful applications of DL to the creation of decision support systems in a variety of fields. There is motivation to use it in other crucial areas like agriculture. Total agricultural energy consumption includes inputs such as manures, power, substances, humanoid labor, and water. Crop management, Food security, forecasting harvesting, irrigation timing, and storage labor needs all rely heavily on accurate yield projections. Therefore, it is possible to lessen energy use by predicting product yield. The purposes of analyzing time-series data like agricultural datasets and two DL models have been developed such as LSTM and gated recurrent units. The models predict the final yield based on past data like as weather, irrigation schedules, and soil moisture levels. Tomato and potato yields in Portugal were used to investigate the viability of this method. The model predicted yield with an MSE of 0.017 to 0.039 by taking into account the nonlinear connection between irrigation volume, soil water content, and climatic data. We compared the Bidirectional LSTMs test results to those of the most popular DL technique, the Convolutional Neural Network, and to those of other ML methods, such as the Multi-Layer Perceptions model and Random Forest Regression. The bidirectional LSTM was the most successful model with an R2 between 0.97 and 0.99. According to the findings, the LSTM model performs better in terms of accuracy when applied to agricultural data. When compared to other models, the CNN model performed admirably well. As a result, the DL model's capacity to forecast season-end harvests is rather impressive.

Lee, Daeeop,et al. [33][33]analyzedthe most important stage in developing and implementing effective climate change strategies for water resource development and management is conducting a rainfall-runoff study. In this regard, while numerous researchers have created and tested many physical models, simulating spatiotemporal runoff still requires a complicated grid-based parameterization that takes into account weather, landscape, land use, and geology statistics. Insufficient statistics excellence and amount, incorrect limits, and inadequate model structures can contribute to the uncertainty of physical rainfall-runoff models. The “Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE)” values for the two models throughout the verification period (2006-2007) indicated that the LSTM model was more accurate, with NSE = 0.99, while the SWAT model was at 0.84, indicating poor repeatability at Kratie position. Both scenarios and models failed to reveal a statistically significant trend in the runoff projection for the Kratie station throughout the 2008-2100 timeframe. Both models, however, indicated that the annual mean flow rate was more variable under the RCP 8.5 scenario than under the RCP 4.5 scenario. According to time-series changes, these results verify the superior repeatability of the LSTM runoff prediction over that of the SWAT model when modelling runoff differences. The LSTM model is a practical method for large-scale hydrologic modeming when only runoff time series are obtainable because of its ability to provide reliable estimates from little information.

Mishra, Sambeet,et al. [34][34] studied Five different DL systems, each bolstered by one of three distinct types of data pre-processing, are compared for their ability to make both short-term and long-term multimodal forecasts. The secondary goal of this study is to provide a methodology for selecting an appropriate paradigm to use and prioritising relevant considerations. For starters, this research helps by contrasting and contrasting a number of state-of-the-art DL models for cross forecasting. DL has recently seen an uptick in interest due to its versatility and effectiveness on both quantitative and textual datasets. Deep Feed Forward (DFF), Deep Convolution Network (DCN), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), Attention Mechanism (AM), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) are the five models studied here. Second, it explains a new method of employing discrete wavelet compression and fast Fourier conversion to turn the time series dataset into an input signal and reassemble the model predictions. Models are evaluated in a number of ways, including by contrasting how they function on a data set transformed using wavelet or fast Fourier transforms to how they function without those transformations. The results of the models are also extensively reported, providing the reader a snapshot of the variety of models that may be used for either long- or short-term forecasting. The findings indicate that the Focus and DCN modeling perform best with Deconvolution or FFT signals, while other approaches perform better with no information pre-processing.

Campos-Taberner, Manuel,et al. [35][35]stated that applications reaching from stricture estimate to picture classification and difference discovery has benefited greatly from the use of DL approaches, which have shown exceptional results. It improved interpretability of projections is an absolute need when it comes to applications that deal with the administration of public funds or the compliance of policies. The purpose of this research is to get a more in-depth comprehension of anRNN for land use categorization that is based on the Sentinel-2 time series within the framework of the European Union's “Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)”. It is possible to discuss the importance of predictors throughout the classification process, which ultimately results in a deeper comprehension of the way the network behaves. The characteristics gleaned from the summer purchases were the ones that carried the greatest weight in terms of chronological information. These findings contribute to the understanding of models that are utilized for decision-making in the CAP to achieve the “European Green Deal (EGD)”, which was designed to combat climate change, protect biodiversity and ecosystems, and ensure that farmers receive a fair economic return on their investments.

Huang, Yu, et al. [36][36] stated that the widespread adoption of using ML to analyse climatic phenomena remains in its infancy. There is the question of whether or not well-trained human brains can learn a flexible model, and whether or not any important uses will result from such training. This research used three different machine learning strategies: a "Reservoir Computer" (RC), a "Backpropagation-Based Artificial Neural Network" (BP ANN), and a long short-term memory (LSTM) technique. Both factors could be employed to actually clarify and recreate the other, since their relationship is linear. The "Convergent Cross Mapping (CCM)" causation indicator is then offered for deciding what factors should be used for restoration and which for an interpretation. The CCM index of NHSAT pass with TSAT is strong, however the Correlation analysis for average "Tropical Surface Air Temperature (TSAT)" is low (0.08). (0.70). Statistical evidence also suggests that called electronic may be used to successfully create TSAT from NHSAT. The findings of this work may have an impact on how machine learning techniques are used in the future, particularly with regards to climatological reconstructions, parametric methods, and forecasting studies.

Jung, Dae-Hyun, et al. [37][37] stated that Green roofs allow for the cultivation of plants in regulated environments, but they need careful management to achieve optimal growth parameters. A research was conducted to find the best strategy for forecasting changes in greenhouses warmth, moisture, and CO2 levels using DL-based neural networks such as "ArtificialNeural Network(ANN)", "Non - linear Vector auto regression Independent variable Model (NARX)", and RNN-LSTM. Forecasting performance was assessed for intervals of 5 to 30 minutes using the time-based approach, and reliability steadily declined as forecast time increased. After 30 minutes of training, RNN-LSTM remained the top model across all variables, with an R2 of 0.96 for heat, 0.80 for moisture, and 0.81 for Concentration of co2. This study's results suggest that simulations based on deep learning might be employed in the regulation of greenhouse emissions.

3. Physical and Environmental Conditions of Haryana

Haryana is located at 29.0588° N and 76.0856° E latitude. Its northern latitude ranges from 27º37' to 30º35'15" while its eastern longitude ranges from 74º28' to 77º36'.Haryana has over 44,212 square kilometers of land[38]. Haryana is mostly made up of five distinct kinds of soil: 43% fine soil, 42.96% coarse loamy soil, 57.59% fine loamy soil, 16.21% sandy soil, 17.51% inhabited land, and just 0.02% water body mask. Haryana is a semi-arid area with a hot and dry climate. The month of May typically has the greatest average high temperature, at 42 degrees Celsius. Because of the arid climate, the relative humidity ranges between 20% and 60% every month. Mornings continue to have considerable humidity[39]. In the winter, the average relative humidity in the morning can approach 97%.The current precipitation condition is not ideal because Haryana is one of the driest regions in India, which is obtaining just around 219 millimeters per year. Haryana has more than 300 sunny days each year. On average, the months of October through April see more than 70% of the year's total sunlight hours. Sunlight is present for more than 8 hours daily in February through May and September through December[40]. More than 70% of the annual sunlight occurs during these months. However, cloudiness during the rainy season and fog in the winter results in just 6–7 hours of sunlight each day throughout January, July, August, and

December. The typical monthly wind speed in this area is between 5 and 10 kilometers per hour. In December, January, and February, the area is hit by chilly north-western winds. Southerly, south-easterly, westerly, and north-westerly winds predominate. During May and June, the south-westerly wind is hot and dry. The wind is just above 25 kilometers per hour at times during the year[41].

4. Results

Results are also presented with actual weather conditions in Haryana, which were estimated using environmental data collected from the area between the years 2012 and 2022.

Result 1

Results from this study show that DL techniques contribute to 11.8% of all land surface temperature adaptation studies. The forest planning, species distribution, and natural hazards model are frequent issues in the environment change reworking field with roughly 10% incidence for every. Land cover/use change, soil workability, and mainstreaming environment policy are also common themes in discussions of environment change adaptation (8.2% of the time each); biogeoclimatic bionetworks and normal reserve preservation (7.1%); agricultural productivity (5.9%); susceptibility and pliability (4.7%); urban policy (3.5%); and energy policy (3.5%). Figure 1 shows the common environment change adaptation topics during 2013–2022 which is the public number of the research paper as given below:

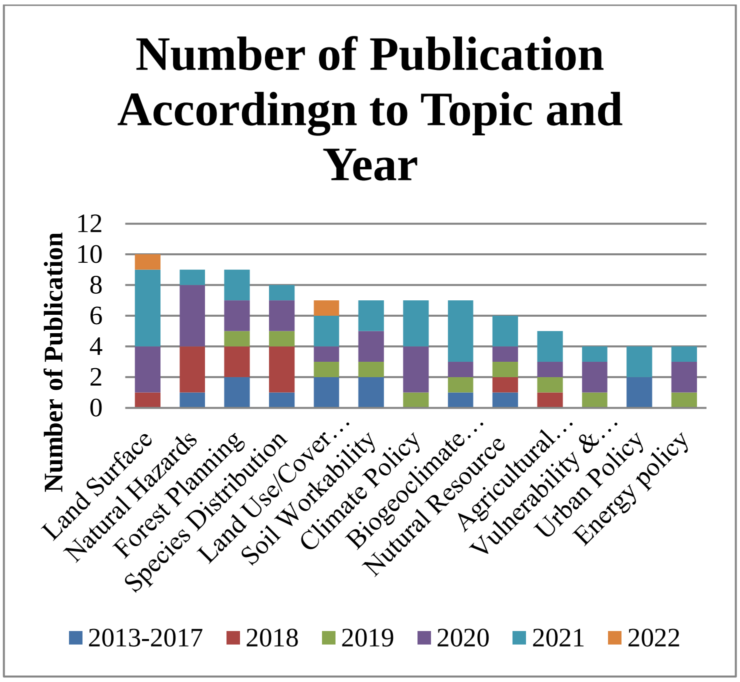

Figure 1. Common environment change adaptation topics during 2013–2022.

Result 2

Surface temperature, environmental assets, ongoing monitoring habitats, and agricultural productivity were the most often covered subjects in published works in 2021. In 2022, though, publications focusing on energy policy and natural catastrophes were the most common. In the field of climate change adaptation, the LDA may be used to learn about 16 different settings, words, and percentages of topic recurrence, as shown in the figure below. In the realm of climate change adaptation, the most often addressed problems are bioengineering technologies (21.4 percent) and soil organic carbon stock (19.7 percent). The highest number of articles on environmental mitigation, in the year 2022, with the themes of carbon storage, urban governance, sustainable sources, carbon capture and storage, and habitat appropriateness being the most often discussed.Figure2 shows the common environment change mitigation topics during 2013–2022 which is the public number of the research paper as given below:

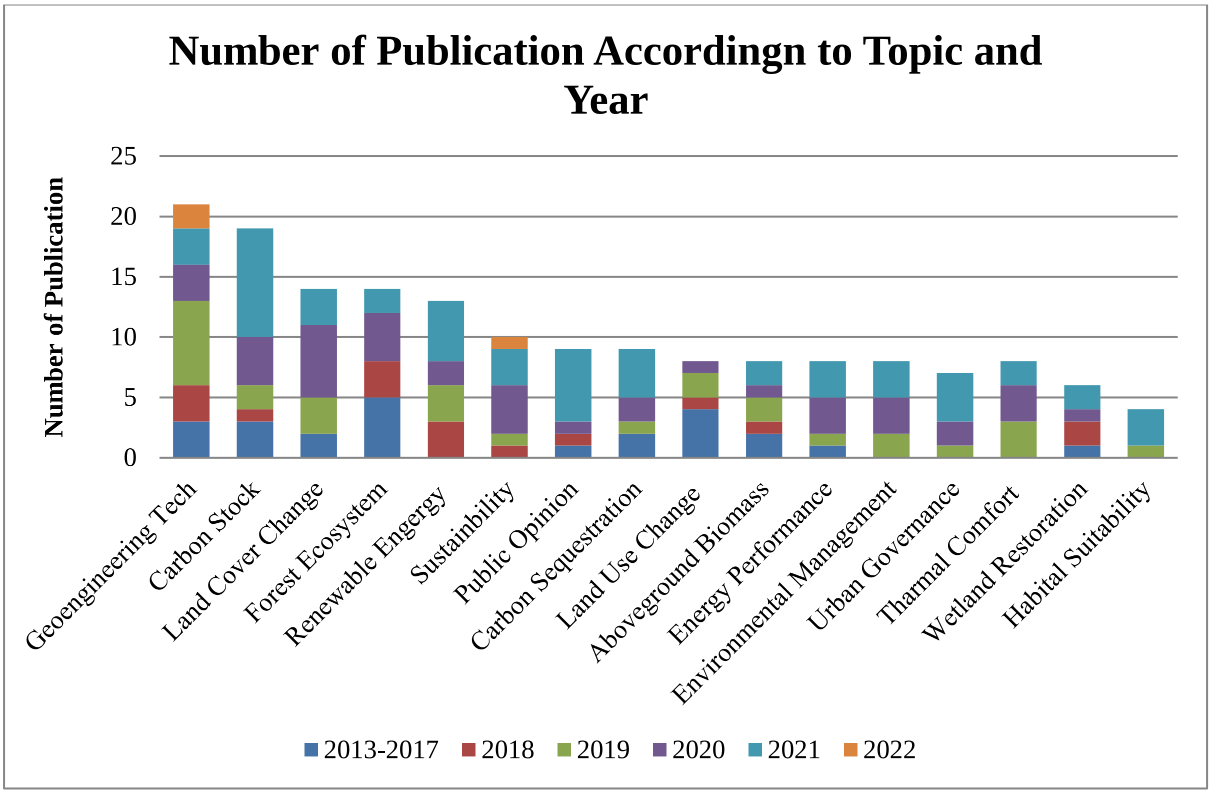

Figure 2. Common environment change mitigation topics during 2013–2022.

Result 3

The temperature of the air has negative temperature coefficients. This indicates that as the temperature rises, both the output power and the voltage of the temperature will continue to decrease. It is important to keep in mind that the temperature of the air is at least 30 degrees Celsius higher than the temperature of the surrounding environment. This figure describes the temperatures for each month. The month of May records the highest temperature of 42 degrees Celsius, while January records the lowest temperature of 20 degrees Celsius. Figure 3 displays the monthly averages of the highest daily temperatures recorded in Haryana throughout the months.

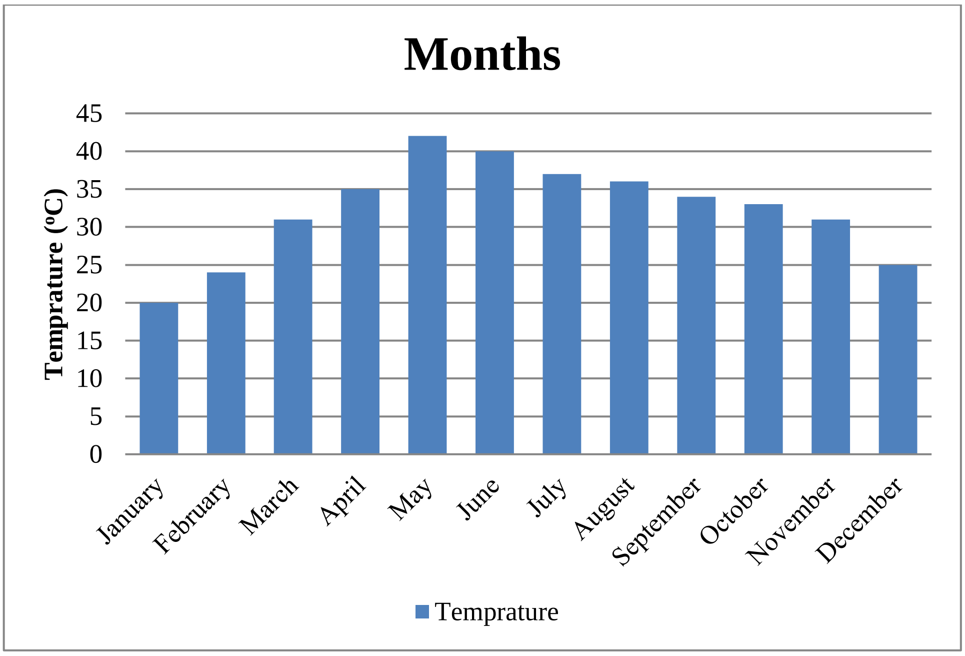

Figure 3. Average monthly maximum temperature.

Result 4

When the relative humidity is close to the saturation point and the humidity level is too high, a thin layer of water vapours can develop on the air temperature as a result of the humidity. Humidity degrades air temperature inclusion unhurriedly with the period. Humidity has also an influence on wind speed which decreases wind speed. On the other hand, the efficiency of air temperature is improved when there is an adequate measure of humidity. During the hottest parts of the day, the temperature of the air here drops because of the high humidity. The months of January have the greatest morning relative humidity, which is 98%, while May has the lowest humidity, which is 62%.The highest evening relative humidity is 66% humidity in August and the lowest humidity is 33% in May. Figure 4 shows the average monthly relative humidity in the morning and evening as given below:

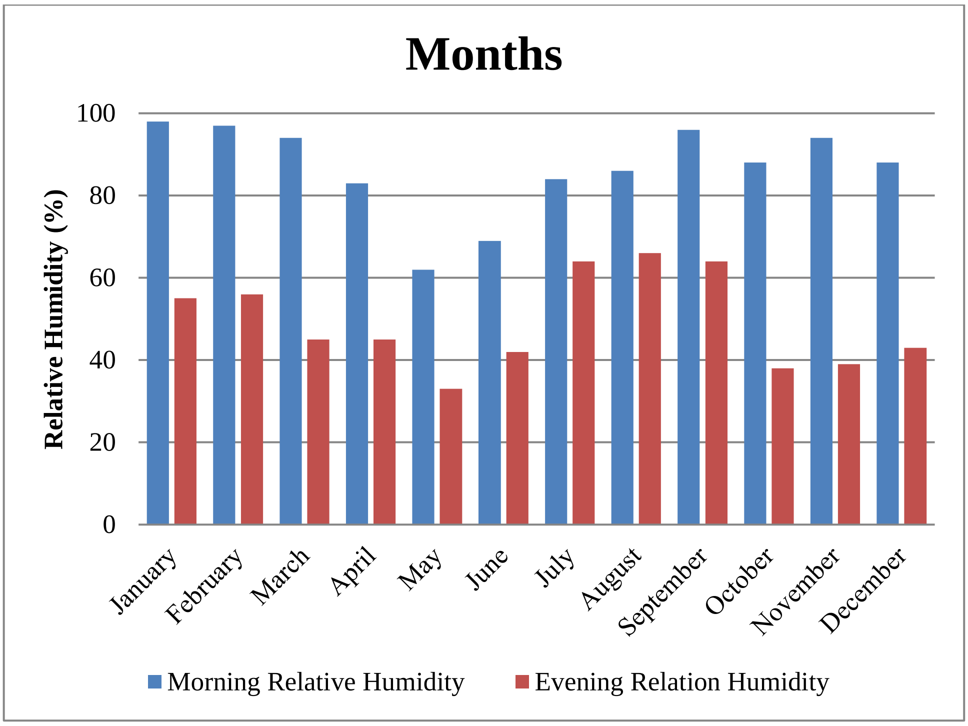

Figure 4. Average monthly relative humidity in the morning and evening

Result 5

Reflection of the air temperature is caused by clouds as well as by fog. It indicates that clouds or fog have caused a decrease in the air temperature falling on the air. In general, the output of a cloudy or foggy day is the same as that of a perfect bright day within a range of 5% to 25%. Following the fundamental global categories, there are a total of ten different classes of clouds, and clouds are also subdivided into a total of fourteen fundamental forms. In a similar approach, fog is also categorized according to its density and the amount of fog it contains. The output of the air temperature will be variable depending on the kind of clouding that is present at certain periods of the day. On the other hand, the output of air temperature will change at various times of the day even if the clouding condition remains the same. The highest clouds/fog is 4.6 Hrs. in July and the lowest clouds/fog is 0.8 Hrs. in October. Figure 5 shows the average non-sunny hours or clouds/fog hours recorded daily during the daytime in each month at Haryana as given below:

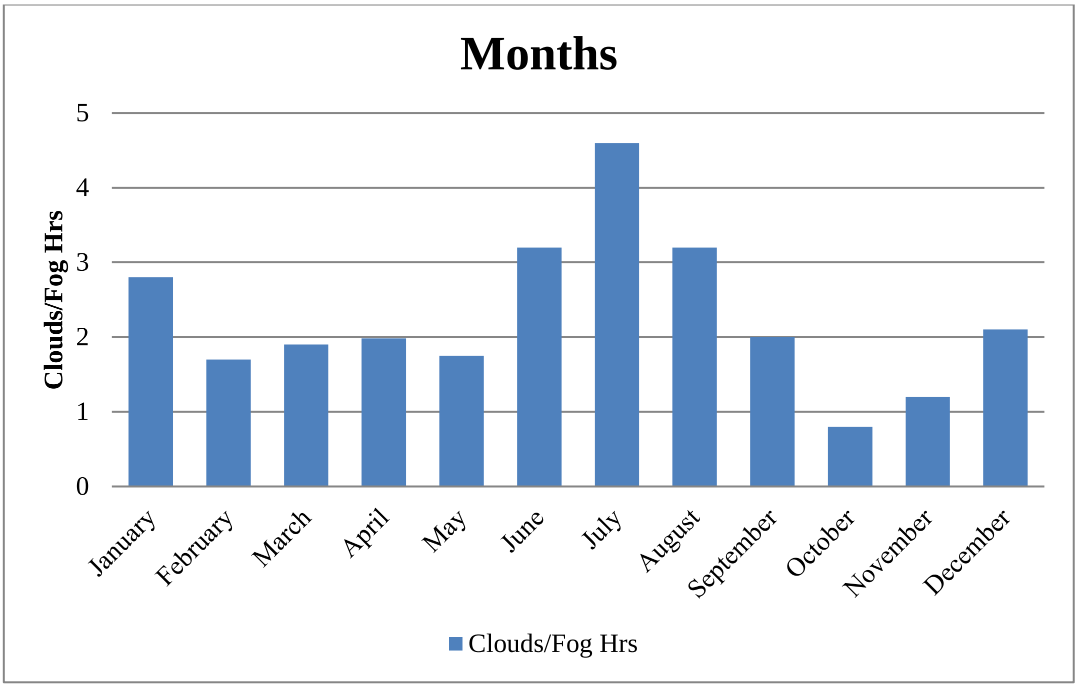

Figure 5. Average monthly clouds/fog hours during daytime

Result 6

It concludes in their studies using an isolated experimental setup that the efficiency of air temperature decreases somewhat with increased wind velocity. Wind speed has been observed to have a relatively favourable influence on module efficiency. The position, course, and air velocity all play a role in determining whether or not the impacts of airspeed are favourable or unfavourable. Wind helps to increase module efficiency in hot, dry areas like Haryana. When the wind speed exceeds a certain threshold, dust starts to collect on the panel's surface, resulting in a dust storm. As a result, high-velocity winds are appropriate in semi-arid areas, where solar panels are most beneficial. The highest wind speed is 9 Km/h in June and the lowest wind speed is 1 Km/h in November. Figure 6 depicts the average wind speed measured in Haryana for every month as given below:

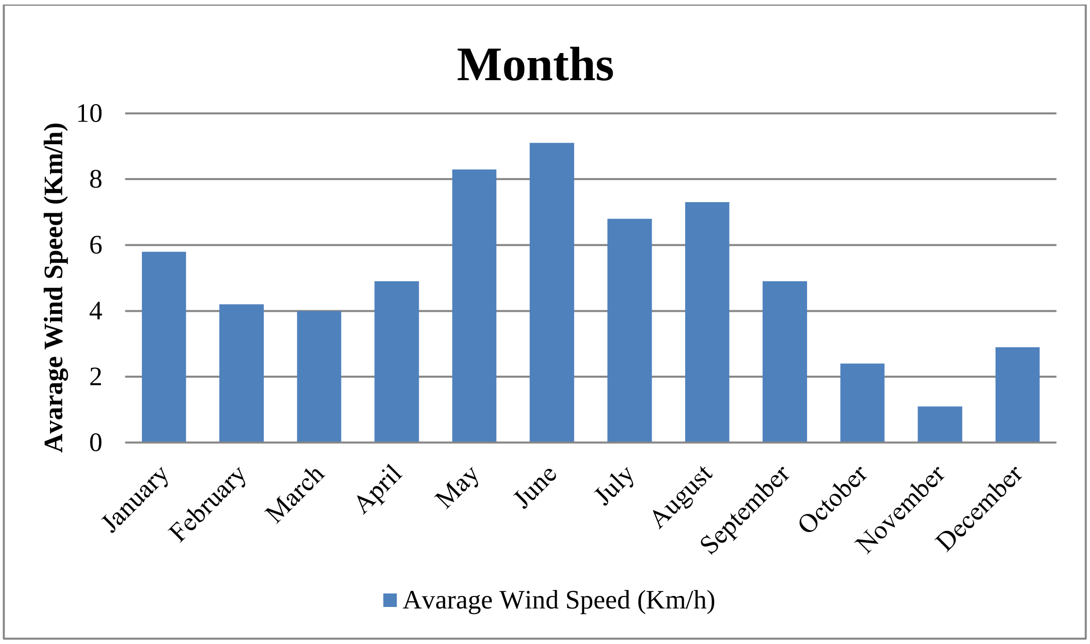

Figure 6. Average wind Speed

5. Conclusion

There has been a rise in the use of DL techniques in environmental change studies. One possible explanation is that DL methods can provide a robust and accurate prediction of the environment of the increasing importance of environmental change issues. The purpose of this work was to compile research on the use of DL approaches in environment change mitigation and adaptation. There are many DL approaches, and to utilize them effectively would need a great deal of knowledge and training. However, researchers from a variety of disciplines are already acquainted with some of the most popular DL techniques. The authors of this publication also want to identify the dominant DL approaches used to date in the study of environmental change and its adaptations. This research identified the most significant sectors of environment change mitigation and adaptation that have made more use of DL methods everywhere and specifically in Haryana. In the literature section, many authors identify the most widely-studied forms of mitigation and adaptation strategies across all geographic regions, with a focus on the Haryana location. When the air is delayed by moisture, all of the effects that are linked to wind direction become clear in the data table. In the results, the section's highest wind speed is 9 Km/h in June, and Temperatures as high as 42 degrees Celsius are recorded during May, while January sees temperatures as low as 20 degrees Celsius.

In Future work, several sensors work together and one of them measures the temperature of the air surface temperature sensor and a surface moisture sensor round out the set. Plans include integrating Facebook's Prophet Method into an algorithm for neural networks in multi-sensor suite data collected from cruel estuarine environments.

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