

Machine Learning Meets Climate Action: Innovations in Eco-friendly Technologies

Citation: Sidra Sidra. "Machine Learning Meets Climate Action: Innovations in Eco-friendly Technologies". Clareus Scientific Science and Engineering 2.6 (2025): 28-30.

Sidra Sidra*

Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

***Corresponding Author:** Sidra Sidra, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China.

Article Type: Conceptual Paper

Received: May 29, 2025

Published: July 12, 2025



Copyright: © 2025 Sidra Sidra. Licensee Clareus Scientific Publications. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license.

The Intersection of AI and Environmental Sustainability

Since climate change is growing in impact worldwide, the world needs novel, flexible and smart answers right now. In this situation, more industries are using machine learning (ML) as a key resource to fight the decline of the environment too. Using huge datasets, finding detailed patterns and predicting trends, ML is providing useful support for climate projects and eco-friendly developments in science and engineering [3]. Increasing efficiency in energy, overseeing deforestation and estimating unfriendly weather events are all being improved with machine learning.

Enhancing Renewable Energy Systems Through Predictive Analytics

Using machine learning in renewable energy is promising. Solar, wind and hydroelectric power systems collect lots of data that can be used to boost efficiency, reduce losses and strengthen reliability in the grid. We now use ML models to project how much energy renewables can produce, based on weather history, readings from sensors and environmental facts [6]. Thanks to these predictions, utility providers can add more renewable energy to the grid, reduce their use of fossil fuels and lower emissions [4]. Also, innovations in algorithms improve the positioning and management of these devices to reduce their effect on the environment and increase their energy output.

Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Food Production

Shifting weather, spoiling soil and an increase in pests make climate change threaten the food supply around the world. Machine learning gives farmers ways to make their agricultural systems resilient and adaptable [1]. Using advanced ML systems such platforms collect data from satellite pictures, test soil and examine crop growth to help farmers decide on irrigation, adding fertilizer and harvest schedules [5]. Not only do these systems help farms work more efficiently, but they also consume far less water, fewer chemicals and release much less greenhouse gas than typical farming methods. Moreover, scientists are developing models that let farmers know when pests or diseases will appear so they can act quickly and avoid big losses using fewer pesticides.

Urban Sustainability and Intelligent Infrastructure

Since cities make up most of the world's carbon emissions, making cities sustainable is crucial to climate action. Machine learning is helping to redesign cities into areas that are both smarter and greener [2]. With the support of ML, intelligent transportation systems assist in lessening traffic jams,

reducing gas consumption and making more people switch to electric transportation using smart routing and predictions for demand. ML is utilized in smart buildings to supervise the HVAC system, resulting in both lowered power use and fewer costs for the building's operation. Improvements in waste management thanks to computer vision and anomaly detection play a part in helping cities become cleaner and more sustainable.

Environmental Monitoring and Conservation Efforts

As well as being used in industry and construction, machine learning is improving the methods we use to watch over and defend nature. When remote sensing data are processed with ML, scientists are able to follow changes in forests, ocean temperatures and levels of biodiversity on a larger scale than ever before [7]. As an example, audio-trained deep learning models help recognize the calls of different wildlife which helps to preserve them. In addition, satellite image analysis using CNNs helps detect when logging, poaching and pollution take place in real time. Thanks to these, policymakers and conservationists can take steps to help save endangered areas and stop the loss of biodiversity.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations in Green AI

Even though machine learning has great potential, it is still challenging to use it in the environmental field. Numerous researchers are concerned about the amount of energy required to train large-scale machine learning models [8]. Because more accurate and complex models are now in demand, data center energy use climbs which, quite possible, cancels out some of their positive effects on the environment. So, focusing on improving "Green AI" is now a major research goal. Making sure data privacy, unbiased algorithms and equal access to climate technology are respected will help ensure that all those affected by environmental change receive the support they need.

Looking Ahead: The Future of Machine Learning in Climate Innovation

The combination of machine learning and efforts to address climate change indicates a new way we think about sustainability challenges. When data becomes more extensive and algorithms get more advanced, there will be room for greater innovation in eco-friendly technologies. Exchange of ideas and efforts between experts in data science, engineering, decision making and the environment is required to find solutions that work and care about the community. Investing in AI research, supporting its development and fostering education are necessary for governments and companies to benefit from AI in environmental and social aspects of life. Fundamentally, machine learning helps fuel efforts to turn the world toward global environmental conservation through the use of fewer resources.

References

1. Alharbi T, et al. "Integrated and Fire Spiking Neuron Model for Improved Wind Speed Forecasting". International Journal of Energy Research 1 (2025).
2. Chen F, et al. "Breathing in danger: Understanding the multifaceted impact of air pollution on health impacts". Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 280 (2024).
3. Eichler S and C Guernsey. "The Wheel Loader of Tomorrow: Proof-of-Concept Vehicle & Learnings from Full-Electric Drivetrain Conversion". VDI Berichte 2022.2402 (2022): 185-198.
4. Farag WA. "Virtual multiphase flow meter for high gas/oil ratios and water-cut reservoirs via ensemble machine learning". Experimental and Computational Multiphase Flow 7.1 (2025): 133-148.
5. Liu J, et al. "Comparative Analysis on Policy Frameworks of High-Altitude Mineral Resource Management: Implications for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)". Sustainability (Switzerland) 16.23 (2024).
6. Raman R, et al. "Innovations and barriers in sustainable and green finance for advancing sustainable development goals". Frontiers in Environmental Science 12 (2024).
7. Randhawa S, et al. "Paved or unpaved? A deep learning derived road surface global dataset from mapillary street-view imagery". ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing 223 (2025): 362-374.

8. Usman M., et al. "Investigation of a novel heat extraction configuration for boosting photovoltaic panel efficiency". Case Studies in Thermal Engineering 70 (2025).