AI Based Environmental Monitoring System for Disaster Prediction.

Dr.C.A.Manjare,Siddharth Hukire,Aditya Kalbande,Prasad Gite
*Professor, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering,
Jayawantrao Sawant College of Engineering, Hadapsar, Pune, Maharashtra, India
UG Students, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering,
Jayawantrao Sawant College of Engineering, Hadapsar, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract—In recent years, the frequency and intensity of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, and forest fires have significantly increased due to climate change and environmental degradation. These disasters often strike without sufficient warning, leading to severe loss of life, property, and environmental balance. To overcome these challenges, this project proposes an AI- based Environmental Monitoring System for Disaster Prediction that integrates Internet of Things (IoT) sensors with Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms to enable real-time data monitoring and predictive analysis**.**

The system employs a network of IoT sensors to collect environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, air pressure, soil moisture, vibration, and gas levels from different locations. The gathered data is transmitted to a cloud-based platform, where it undergoes preprocessing and feature extraction. Machine learning models then analyze the data to detect unusual patterns and predict the probability of upcoming disasters. By comparing current readings with historical datasets, the AI engine provides accurate early warnings with minimal false alarms.

A user-friendly dashboard and mobile application are developed to visualize live environmental data and deliver automated alerts to authorities and local communities, enabling rapid decision-making and disaster preparedness. The proposed system is scalable, cost-effective, and adaptable to various environmental conditions. This integration of IoT and AI not only enhances disaster prediction accuracy but also contributes to building a smart, sustainable, and resilient environment capable of mitigating disaster impacts through intelligent forecasting and timely intervention.

A web-based dashboard and mobile application are developed to display live environmental readings, analytics, and alert notifications for authorities and the public. The system ensures scalability, low cost, and adaptability to different environmental conditions. This integration of IoT and AI not only improves the precision of disaster forecasting but also supports sustainable environmental management, quick response planning, and effective resource allocation. Ultimately, the project contributes to the vision of a smart, safe, and resilient environment capable of mitigating disaster impacts through proactive and intelligent prediction systems.

The findings of this study show that artificial intelligence (AI) could completely change environmental monitoring and disaster prediction. So the performance of AI models such as SVMs, Random Forest, CNN, and Q Learning versus conventional techniques was evaluated in terms of greater accuracy, more profitable efficiency at par with traditional techniques, and considerable timeliness

.INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, and forest fires have become increasingly frequent due to climate change and environmental degradation. These disasters cause severe damage to human life, infrastructure, and ecosystems. One of the major challenges in disaster management is the lack of accurate and timely prediction systems. Traditional methods of monitoring environmental conditions are often manual, time-consuming, and limited in scope, making them less effective in providing early warnings.

With the rapid advancement in technology, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT) have emerged as powerful tools for developing smart and efficient monitoring systems. AI enables machines to analyze large amounts of data and identify hidden patterns, while IoT facilitates real-time data collection through interconnected devices and sensors. By combining these technologies, it is the possible to design an intelligent system capable of predicting disasters at an early stage.

This project presents an AI-based environmental monitoring system designed for disaster prediction. The system utilizes various environmental sensors to collect real-time data such as temperature, humidity, gas levels, and water levels. These parameters play a crucial role in identifying abnormal environmental conditions that may lead to disasters. For example, a sudden rise in water level can indicate potential flooding, while changes in temperature and gas levels may signal forest fires or industrial hazards.

In addition to sensor data, the system incorporates satellite images to analyze large-scale environmental changes. Satellite imagery helps in monitoring geographical features, weather patterns, vegetation, and land conditions, which are essential for accurate disaster prediction. AI algorithms process both sensor data and satellite images to detect patterns and anomalies, improving the reliability and accuracy of predictions.

The collected data is transmitted to a cloud-based platform and visualized using the Ubidots web Interface This platform provides real-time dashboards, graphs, and alerts, enabling users to monitor environmental conditions remotely from anywhere. Authorities and disaster management teams can use this information to take timely preventive actions and minimize damage.

The proposed system aims to provide a cost-effective, scalable, and efficient solution for disaster prediction and environmental monitoring. By integrating AI, IoT sensors, and satellite data, it enhances decision making capabilities and reduces response time during critical situations. Ultimately, this 7 system contributes to improving public safety, protecting natural resources, and building a more resilient and disaster prepared society

.OVERVIEW

The proposed project, AI-based Environmental Monitoring System for Disaster Prediction, is highly relevant in today's world where natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and cyclones are increasing due to climate change and environmental imbalance. Traditional monitoring systems are often slow, manual, and lack real-time decision-making capabilities. Hence, there is a strong need for intelligent systems that can predict disasters early and reduce their impact.

With the advancement of recent technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and Cloud Computing, disaster prediction systems have become more efficient, accurate, and reliable. This project integrates these modern technologies to create a smart and automated environmental monitoring system.

The system uses IoT technology to collect real-time environmental data through sensors. The ADXL345 is used to detect vibrations and movements, which is particularly useful for landslide detection. The Arduino Uno acts as the main controller that reads sensor data, while the ESP32 provides wireless communication to send the data to the cloud.

The project also incorporates Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning algorithms such as Random Forest, SVM, CNN, and LSTM. These algorithms analyze both real-time sensor data and satellite images to detect patterns and predict disasters. For example, Random Forest and LSTM are used for flood prediction, SVM and vibration analysis for landslides, and CNN is used for analyzing satellite images for 14 cyclone detection

Another important aspect of the project is the use of cloud computing platforms for data storage and visualization. The collected data is displayed on the Ubidots platform, which provides real-time dashboards, graphical analysis, and alert systems. This allows users and authorities to monitor environmental conditions remotely and take immediate action when necessary

The integration of IoT, AI, satellite data, and cloud platforms makes this project a modern and scalable solution for disaster management. It improves prediction accuracy, reduces response time, and enhances decision-making capabilities. The system can be further expanded to include additional sensors, advanced algorithms, and mobile applications for wider implementation.

The proposed system is designed as a real-time intelligent environmental monitoring framework that continuously observes critical environmental parameters and processes them using modern computational techniques. The main objective is not only to collect data but also to interpret it in a meaningful way so that potential disasters can be predicted before they occur. This transforms the system from a simple monitoring setup into a predictive and preventive disaster management system

Methodology

The architecture of the system is built in multiple layers, each responsible for a specific function such as data acquisition, data transmission, processing, analysis, and visualization. This layered approach ensures modularity, scalability, and easy maintenance of the system.

1. Data Acquisition Layer (Sensor Layer) :- The first layer consists of physical sensors and microcontrollers responsible for collecting real-world environmental data. The system uses the ADXL345, which plays a crucial role in detecting motion, vibration, and tilt. These parameters are extremely important for identifying early signs of landslides or ground instability. Even small variations in vibration patterns can indicate structural or geological disturbances.
2. Data Transmission Layer (Communication Layer) :- Once data is collected, it must be transmitted to a central system for further processing. This is achieved using the ESP32 module. ESP32 plays a significant role in enabling wireless communication 15 between the hardware system and cloud platform. The ESP32 sends real-time sensor data over Wi-Fi to cloud servers. This eliminates the need for wired communication and allows remote monitoring of environmental conditions from any location. The use of IoT- based communication ensures low latency and continuous data streaming, which is essential for real-time disaster prediction systems. This layer is crucial because any delay in data transmission can affect the accuracy of predictions. Therefore, ESP32 ensures fast, reliable, and secure data transfer.
3. Data Processing and AI Layer :- This is the most important layer of the system, where raw data is transformed into meaningful insights using Artificial Intelligence techniques. The system uses Python as the main programming language for data processing and machine learning implementation. Python is preferred due to its rich ecosystem of libraries and ease of integration with AI models. The data collected from sensors and satellite images is cleaned, normalized, and analyzed using machine learning algorithms.
4. Cloud and Visualization Layer After processing, the analyzed data is sent to a cloud platform for visualization and monitoring. The system uses Ubidots, which is a powerful IoT cloud platform designed for real-time data visualization. Ubidots provides Real-time dashboards , Graphical representation of sensor data , Alert and notification systems
,Remote access through web or mobile This layer ensures that users, administrators, and disaster management authorities can monitor environmental conditions from anywhere in the world. It plays a crucial role in decision-making and emergency response.
5. .System Workflow The complete working of the system follows a structured flow:
   I. Sensors detect environmental parameters continuously
   II. Arduino Uno collects and processes raw sensor data
   III. ESP32 transmits data to cloud platform
   IV. Python-based AI system analyzes data using ML algorithms
   V. Predictions are generated for floods, landslides, or cyclones
   VI. Results are displayed on Ubidots dashboard
   VII. Alerts are generated in case of abnormal conditions

ALGORITHM

Step 1: Start the System

Power ON ESP32 and initialize all sensors Step

2: Sensor Initialization

Initialize ADXL345 Accelerometer Module

Step 3: Data Acquisition

Continuously read X, Y, Z axis values from ADXL345 Step

4: Preprocessing (Edge Processing in ESP32)

Filter noise using moving average

Normalize sensor values

Compare with predefined threshold limits

Step 5: Condition Checking

If values are within safe range → continue monitoring

If abnormal vibration/tilt detected → trigger warning state

Step 6: Data Transmission

Send processed sensor data from ESP32 Development Board to cloud server

Upload data to IoT platform (Ubidots)

Step 7: Satellite Image Processing

Fetch satellite images of monitored region

Apply AI/ML model for:

Flood detection (water spread analysis)

Earthquake detection (terrain change)

Cyclone detection (cloud pattern analysis)

Step 8: Alert Generation

If risk is HIGH

Send SMS / mobile notification

Trigger buzzer/alarm

Update dashboard alert

Step 10: Display Output

Show real-time graphs on IoT dashboard

Display risk level and location status

Step 11: Repeat Process

Loop continuously for real-time monitoring

Flowchart

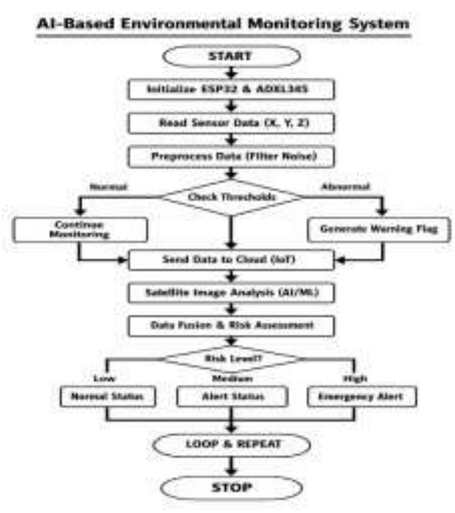


Fig 1 : Flowchart of System

ESP32 microcontroller and the ADXL345 sensor. The ESP32 controls the whole system, while the ADXL345 sensor detects movement, vibration, and environmental changes along the X, Y, and Z directions. These devices collect real-time data from the surroundings.

After starting the system, the sensor reads the environmental data continuously. Sometimes the collected data may contain unwanted signals or errors called noise. Therefore, the next step is data preprocessing, where filters are used to remove noise and make the data more accurate. Clean and accurate data helps the system make better decisions and improve disaster prediction.

Once the data is processed, the system checks whether the sensor values are within safe limits or not. This step is called threshold checking. If the values are normal, the system continues regular monitoring. If the values cross the safe limit, the system treats the condition as abnormal and generates a warning flag. This warning may indicate possible disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, or other environmental problems.

The collected data is then sent to the cloud using IoT technology. Cloud storage allows the data to be monitored and accessed from anywhere through the internet. Along with sensor data, the system also performs satellite image analysis using AI and Machine Learning techniques. Satellite images help observe environmental changes over large areas, such as floods, storms, forest fires, or land movements. AI analyzes these images and detects patterns that may indicate future disasters.

After this, the system combines both sensor data and satellite analysis results in a process called data fusion and risk assessment. This helps improve the accuracy of disaster prediction. The system then decides the risk level as low, medium, or high. If the risk is low, the system shows a normal status, meaning everything is safe. If the risk is medium, the system generates an alert status to warn people about possible danger. If the risk is high, the system sends an emergency alert so that immediate action can be taken to protect people and property.

Finally, the system repeats the monitoring process continuously in a loop for real-time monitoring and disaster prediction. This AI-based monitoring system helps in detecting environmental problems early, reducing damage, and improving public safety through fast and accurate alerts.

Implementation

The diagram shows the working process of an AI-Based Environmental Monitoring System used for disaster prediction and environmental safety monitoring. This system uses sensors, IoT, cloud technology, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to continuously observe environmental conditions and provide early warnings during dangerous situations. The process starts with the initialization of the

The proposed AI-Based Environmental Monitoring System for Disaster Prediction was implemented using an ESP32 microcontroller, ADXL345 accelerometer sensor, satellite image analysis, and the Ubidots cloud platform. The ESP32 acted as the main processing and communication unit because of its built-in Wi-Fi capability and efficient performance in IoT applications. The ADXL345 sensor was connected to the ESP32 using the I2C communication protocol to detect vibrations, sudden movements, and abnormal environmental changes that may indicate disasters such as earthquakes or landslides.

The sensor continuously collected real-time motion and environmental data. The ESP32 processed the sensor readings and transmitted the data to the Ubidots cloud platform through Wi-Fi. Ubidots was used for real-time data visualization, monitoring, and alert generation. The cloud dashboard displayed live sensor values, graphs, and status indicators, which helped in observing environmental conditions remotely from any location.

In addition to sensor-based monitoring, satellite images were used to analyze large-scale environmental conditions such as floods, forest fires, and land changes. Image processing and artificial intelligence techniques were applied to extract useful information from the satellite images. The collected sensor data and satellite image data were combined to improve the accuracy of disaster prediction.

The software implementation was carried out using Arduino IDE for programming the ESP32 and Python for AI model development and image analysis. Machine learning algorithms were trained using historical environmental data and satellite image datasets. The AI model analyzed both real-time sensor readings and satellite observations to identify abnormal conditions and predict possible disasters at an early stage.

The working process of the system involved collecting data from the ADXL345 sensor, transmitting the data to the Ubidots cloud platform, analyzing satellite images, and processing the information through the AI prediction model. Whenever abnormal environmental activity was detected, the system generated warning alerts through the cloud dashboard for early disaster notification.

The implemented system successfully provided real-time environmental monitoring, cloud-based visualization, and efficient disaster prediction using IoT sensors, satellite imagery, artificial intelligence, and the Ubidots cloud platform.

Results

The proposed AI-Based Environmental Monitoring System for Disaster Prediction was successfully implemented and tested using the ESP32 microcontroller, ADXL345 accelerometer sensor, satellite image analysis, and the Ubidots cloud platform. The system continuously monitored vibration and motion data in real time and transmitted the collected values to the cloud dashboard through Wi-Fi communication.

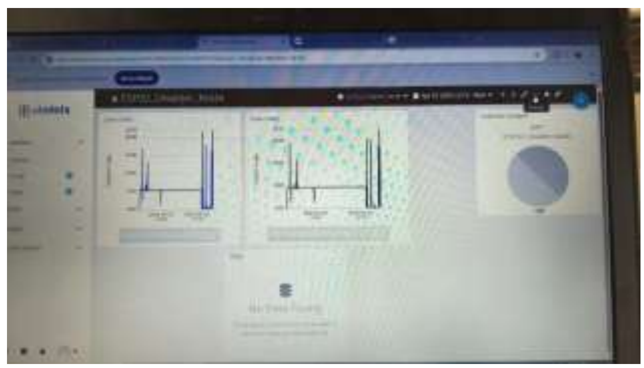
The obtained results were visualized on the Ubidots cloud platform using line charts and indicator widgets. The dashboard displayed real-time sensor readings and graphical analysis of environmental changes. During testing, the ADXL345 sensor detected different vibration levels and sudden movements accurately. The generated graphs showed variations in sensor values whenever abnormal motion or vibration occurred.

The cloud platform successfully stored and displayed the sensor data continuously, which helped in monitoring environmental conditions remotely. Alert indicators were also implemented to notify users whenever the sensor values crossed predefined threshold levels. This feature is useful for providing early disaster warnings and reducing response time during emergency situations.

Satellite image analysis further improved the efficiency of the system by providing large-scale environmental observations. The integration of IoT sensor data with AI analysis and satellite imagery increased the prediction capability and reliability of the system.

The experimental results demonstrated that the proposed system can effectively monitor environmental conditions, detect abnormal activities, and provide real-time updates through the cloud dashboard. The system achieved reliable communication, fast data transmission, and efficient visualization of environmental parameters, making it suitable for disaster prediction and monitoring applications.

Fig 2 : The results obtained from the ADXL345 Accelerometer are visualized on the Ubidots Dashboard on X,Y,Z Axis



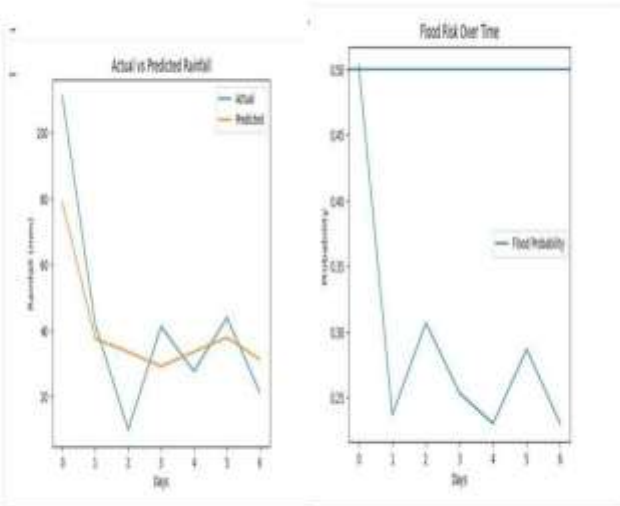


Fig 3: Result obtained through Satellite Images and ML Algorithm (For Flood/Landslide)

```
latest_features = X.iloc[[-1]]

proba = model.predict_proba(latest_features)

if len(model.classes_) == 2:
    idx = list(model.classes_).index(1)
    probability = proba[0][idx]
else:
    probability = 0.0  # fallback

print(f"Earthquake probability in next 7 days: {probability:.2f}")

Earthquake probability in next 7 days: 0.00
```

Fig 4: Result obtained through Satellite Images and ML Algorithm (For Earthquake)

```
new_data = pd.DataFrame([
    "latitude": [15.5],
    "longitude": [88.2],
    "wind_speed_mps": [22.8],
    "month": [10],
    "hour": [6]
])

new_data_scaled = scaler.transform(new_data)

prediction = model.predict(new_data_scaled)
probability = model.predict_proba(new_data_scaled)

print("Cyclone Prediction:", "YES" if prediction[0] == 1 else "NO")
print("Cyclone Probability:", probability[0][1])

Cyclone Prediction: YES
Cyclone Probability: 0.545
```

Fig 4: Result obtained through Satellite Images and ML Algorithm (For Cyclone)

CONCLUSION

The AI-Based Environmental Monitoring System for Disaster Prediction offers a proactive solution to the growing challenges posed by natural disasters in today's industrial and urban environments. By integrating real-time sensor data, satellite imagery, and advanced AI algorithms, the system enables accurate prediction of environmental hazards such as floods, earthquakes,landslides and cyclone. It not only ensures early warnings and rapid response but also enhances operational safety, protects critical infrastructure, and supports sustainable industrial practices

The system's ability to store historical data, perform predictive analytics, and provide real-time alerts makesit a valuable tool for industries, governments, and communities alike. Its scalability, remote deployment capability, and integration with smart city and IoT frameworks further highlight its potential to adapt to future technological and environmental advancements.

With continuous improvements in AI models, data analytics, and sensor technologies, this system has the potential to become an indispensable component of disaster management strategies. It empowers stakeholders to make informed decisions, reduce economic losses, save lives, and contribute to long-term resilience against environmental hazards.

In essence, this project demonstrates how the convergence of AI, and environmental monitoring can transform disaster prediction from a reactive to a proactive approach, paving the way for safer, smarter, and more resilient societies.

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