



## 1.Context

Weather forecasting in urban environments is a complex task because of the highly heterogeneous nature of the urban structure. Nevertheless, many issues are inherent to urban meteorology, such as thermal comfort or energy consumption.

State-of-the-art meteorological models at hectometric resolution, like the Meso-NH research model [1], can provide accurate urban meteorology forecasts thanks to the urban schemes like TEB [2]. However, such simulations require great computing power due to its complexity. Statistical downscaling techniques are machine learning methods enabling the estimation of fine resolution fields from one or several low resolution fields. While enabling fine estimation of urban weather, these methods can significantly reduce computational costs compared to hectometric simulations.

## 2.Goal

Given large scale simulations at coarse resolution, build an Artificial Intelligence downscaling emulator providing the 2 meters temperature at hectometric resolution.

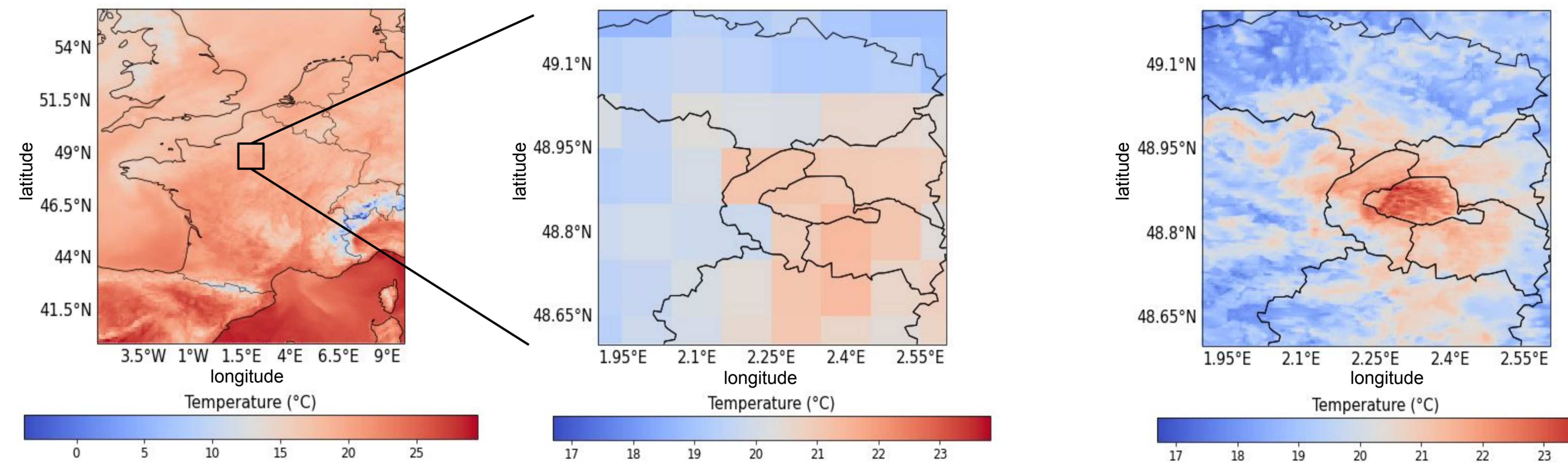
## 3.Input for downscaling

### GLOBAL MODEL : ARPEGE [3] (5km)

NWF deployed operationally at Météo France.

### HECTOMETRIC MODEL : Meso-NH [1] (300m)

T2m simulations from ARPEGE (left panels) and Meso-NH (right panel), 3rd august 2022, 05:00 UTC



**Dataset:** Hourly 2 meters temperature (T2m) fields from ARPEGE and Meso-NH simulations during August 2022 over Paris region.

## 4.Training strategy

### PREDICTORS

Global model T2m Time indicator

### TARGET

Hectometric model T2m

T2m at 300m resolution

Estimation by **Vector Generalized Additive Models (VGAM)** [4].

**Training set:** 25 days.

**Test set:** 5 days

## 6.Perspectives

### DATA SET

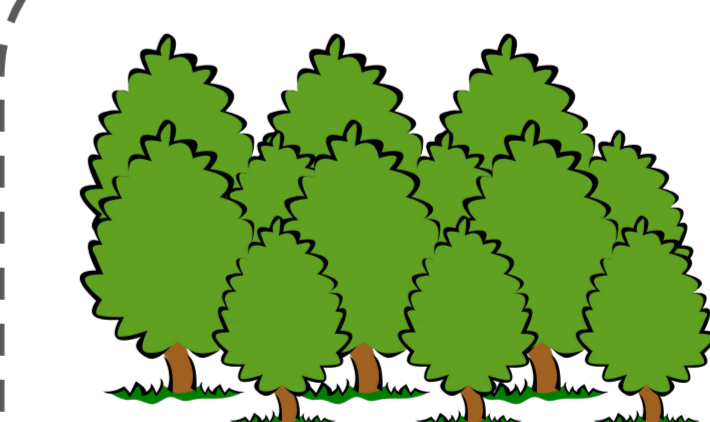
Extend temporally the data set : one year of ARPEGE and Meso-NH simulations.

### ADD PREDICTORS

Test the prediction when adding other meteorological variables: humidity, solar radiation, wind direction/speed...

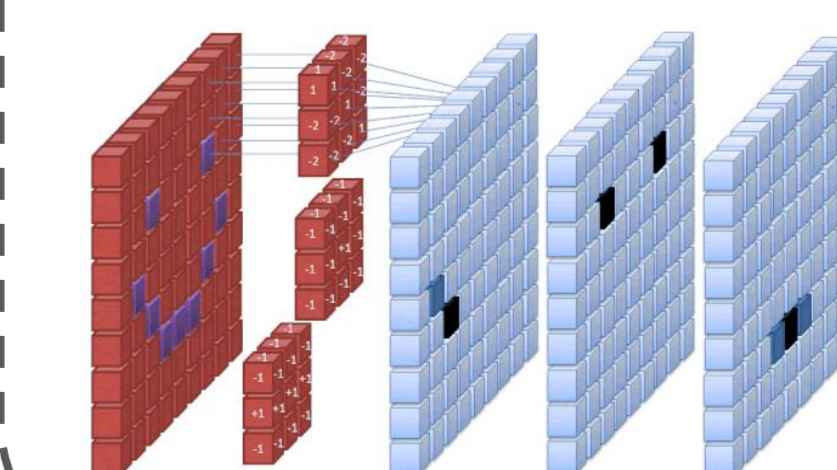
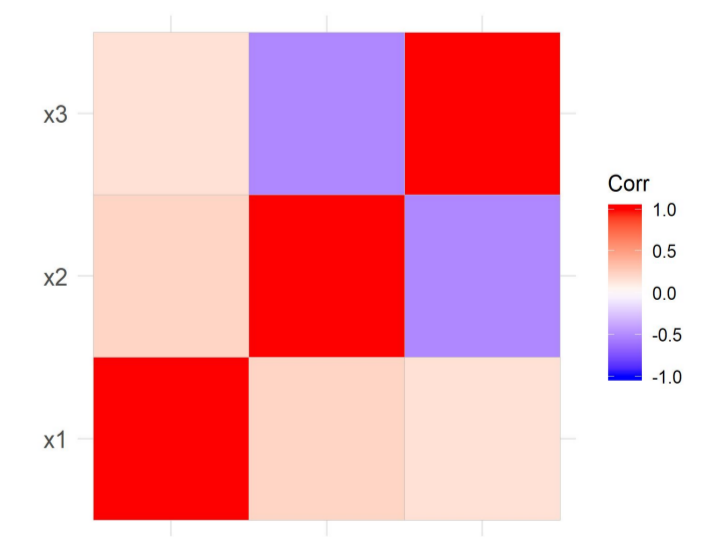
**Explore the emulation of other meteorological variables.**

### EXPLORE OTHER TECHNIQUES



Random Forests

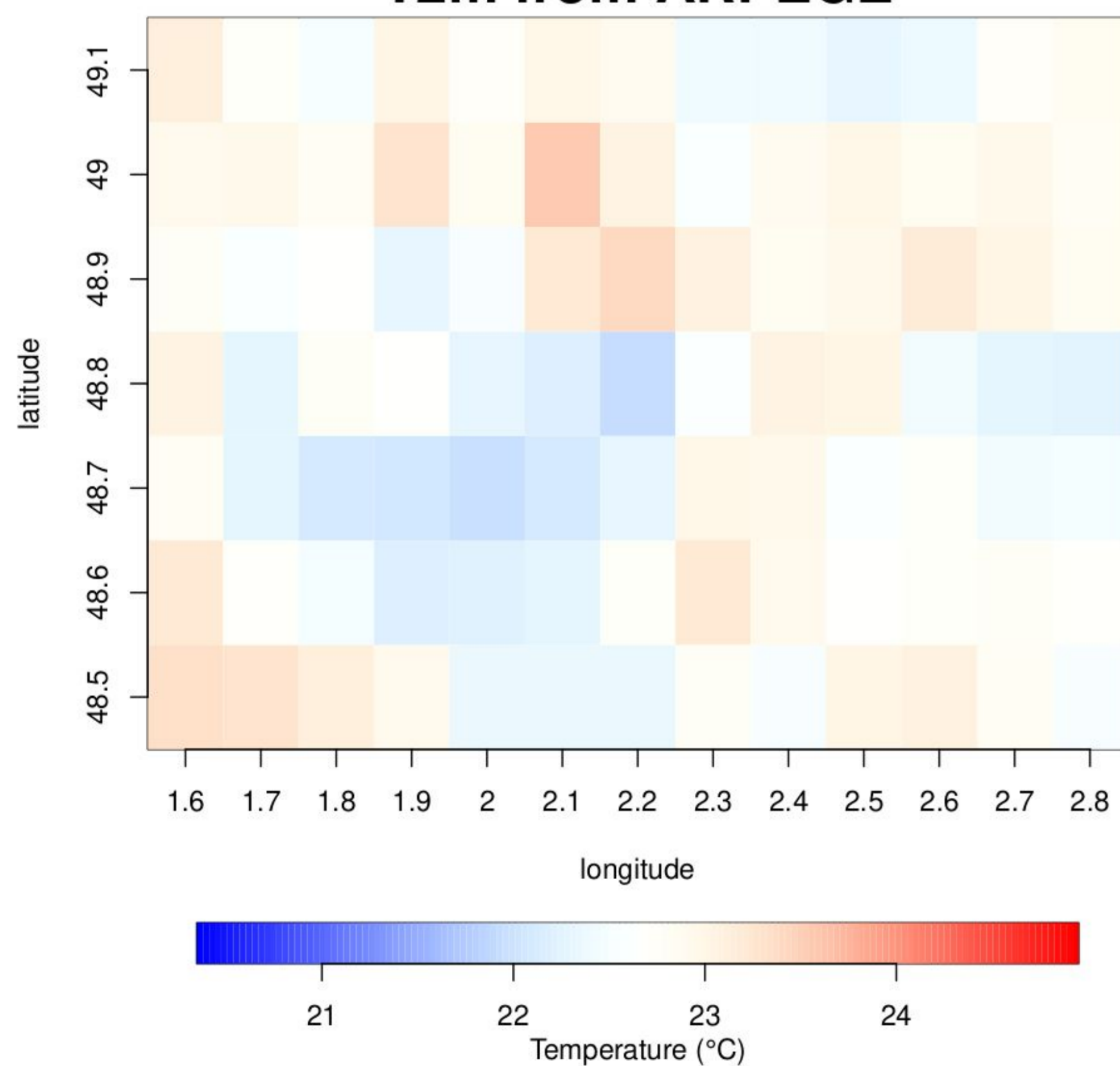
Canonical Correlation Analysis



Deep Learning: Convolutional Neural Networks

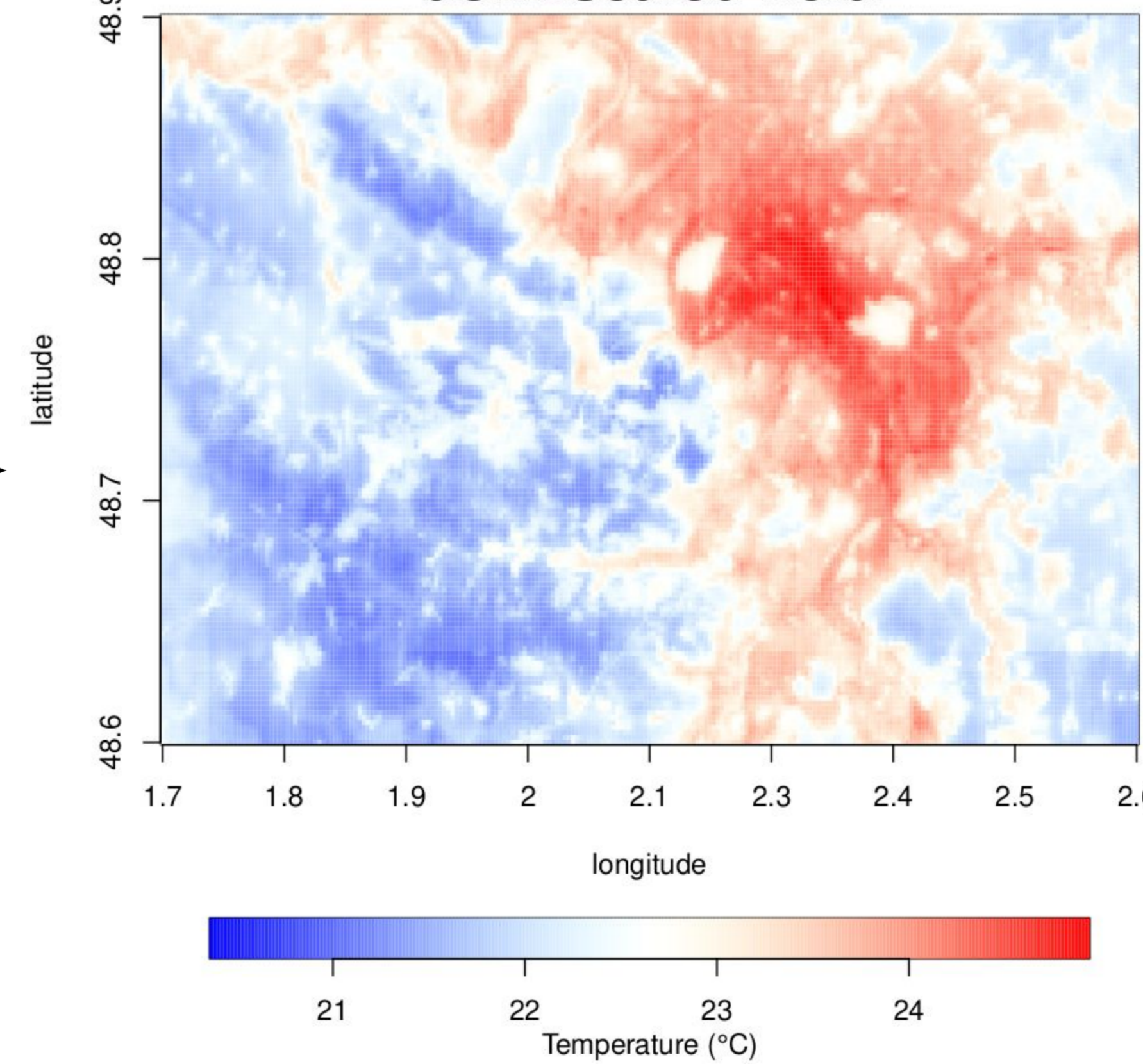
## 5.Downscaling results over test set

### Mean evening (18h–22h UTC) T2m from ARPEGE

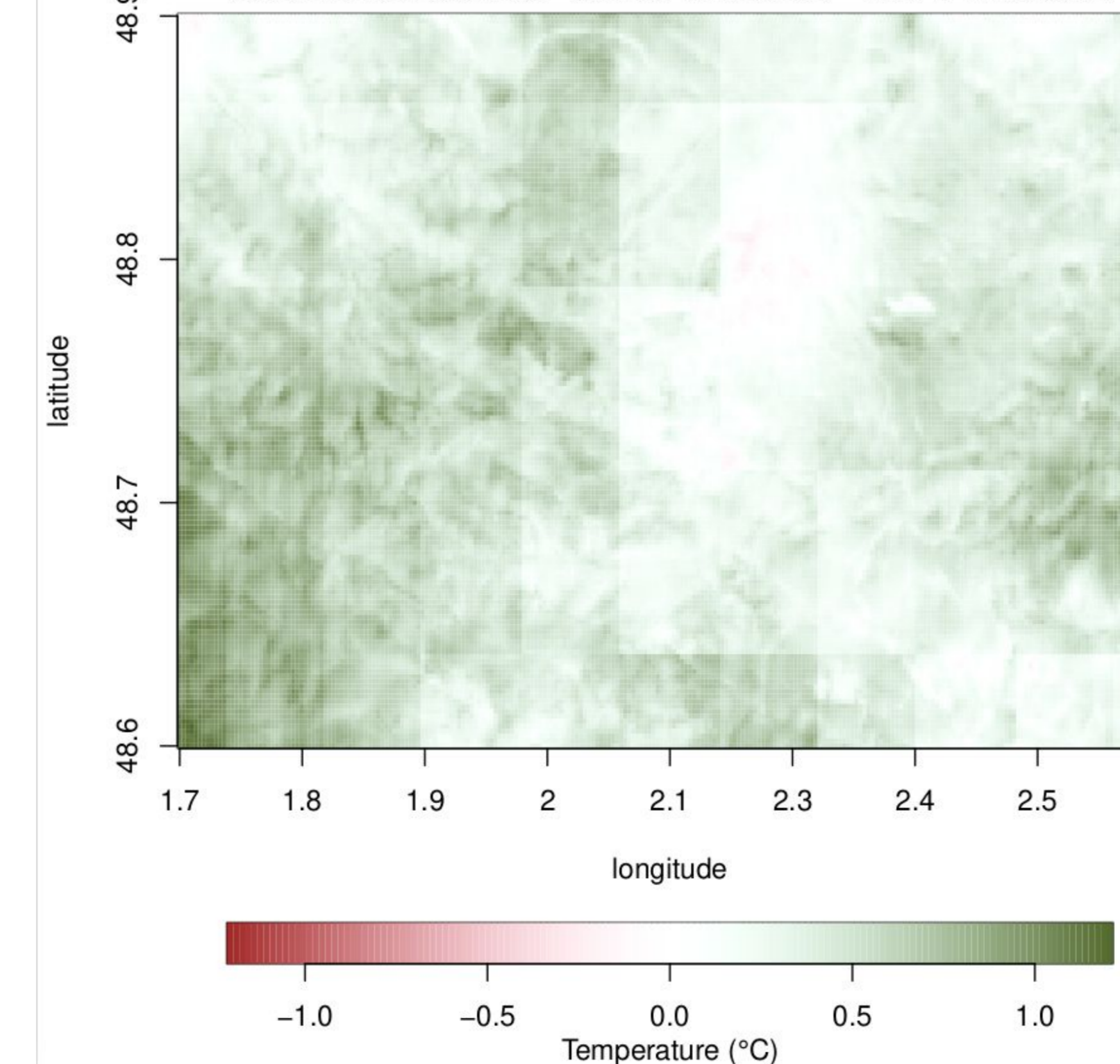


VGAM  
ARPEGE T2m + Time ind.

### Mean evening (18h–22h UTC) downscaled field



### Temperature difference between the downscaled and Meso–NH fields



### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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### REFERENCES

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- [3] Déqué M., Dreveton C., Braun A., Cariolle D. (1994) : The ARPEGE-IFS atmosphere model : a contribution to the French community climate modelling. Climate Dynamics 10:249-266. [4] Yee, T. and Moler, C. (2023). Vector Generalized Linear and Additive Models.