

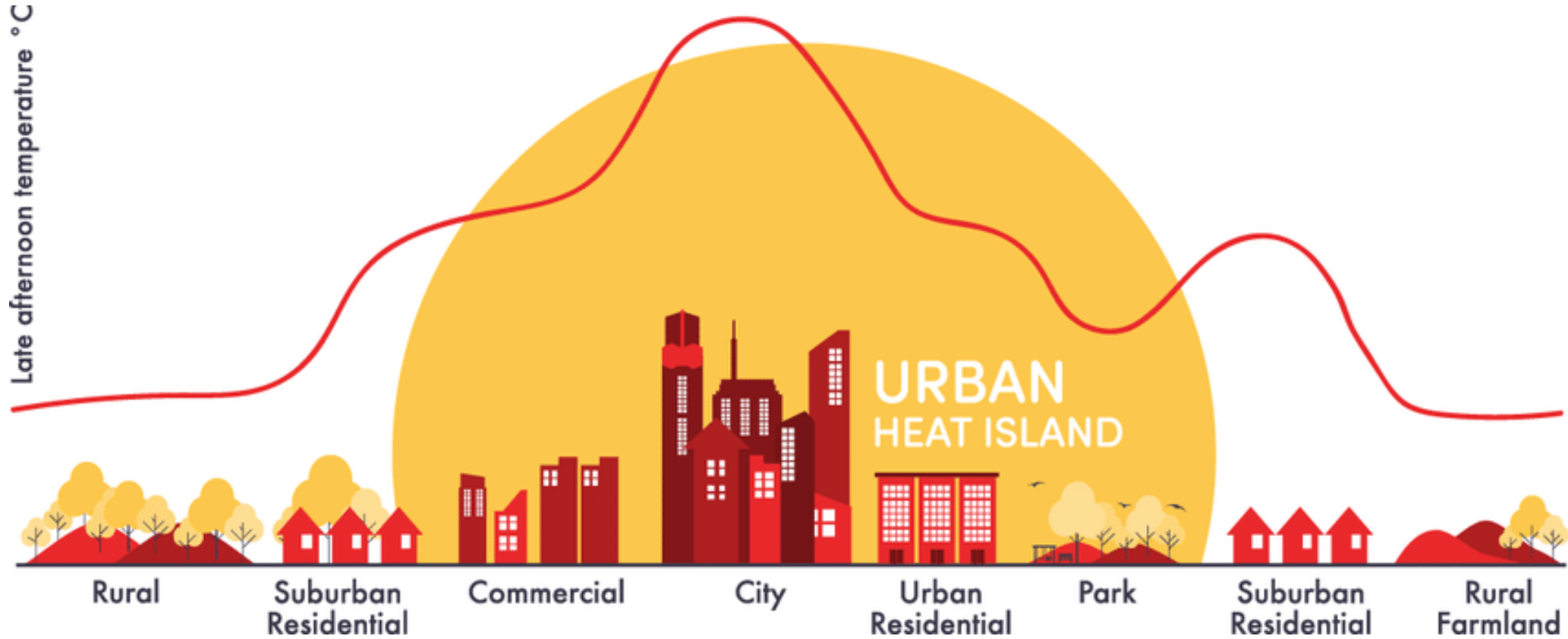
# Urban Climate Pattern :

Analysis of Urban Heat Islands



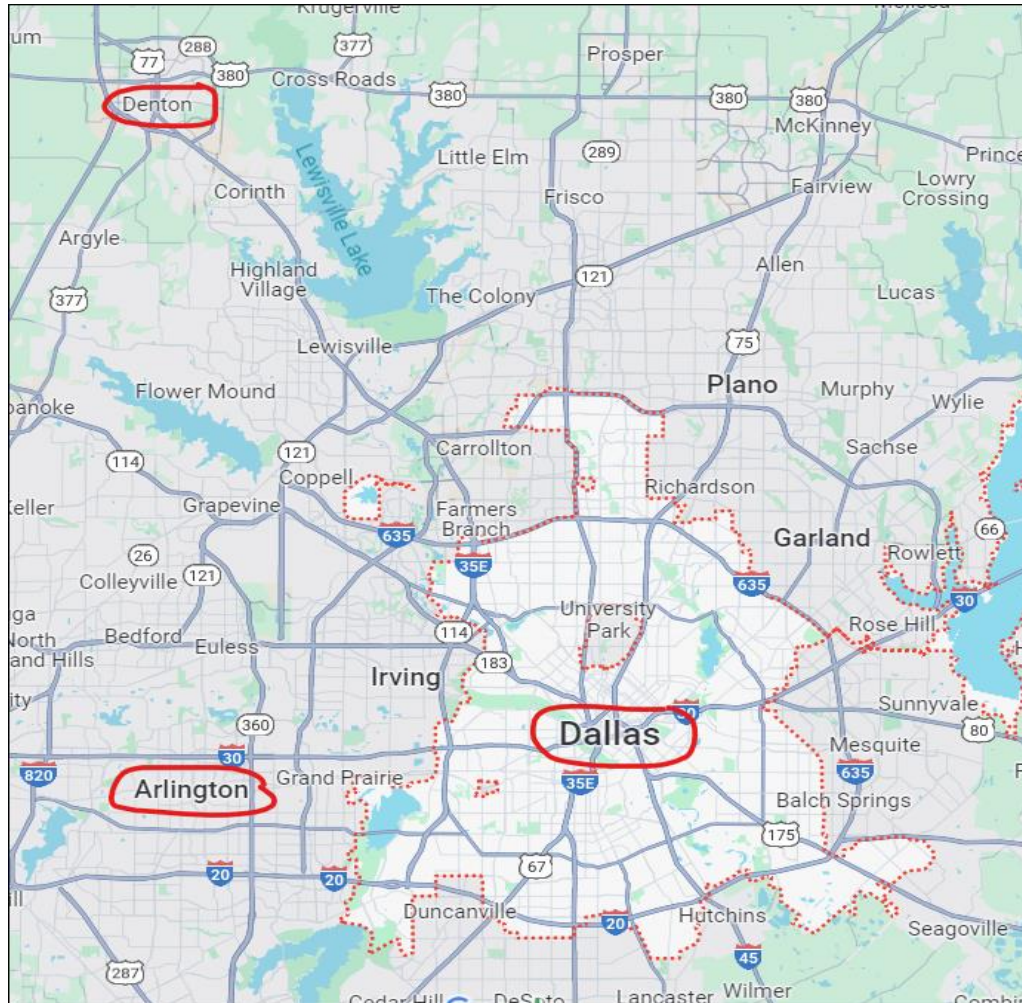
# URBAN HEAT ISLANDS

A UHI (“Urban Heat Island”) occurs when a city experiences much warmer temperatures than nearby rural areas.





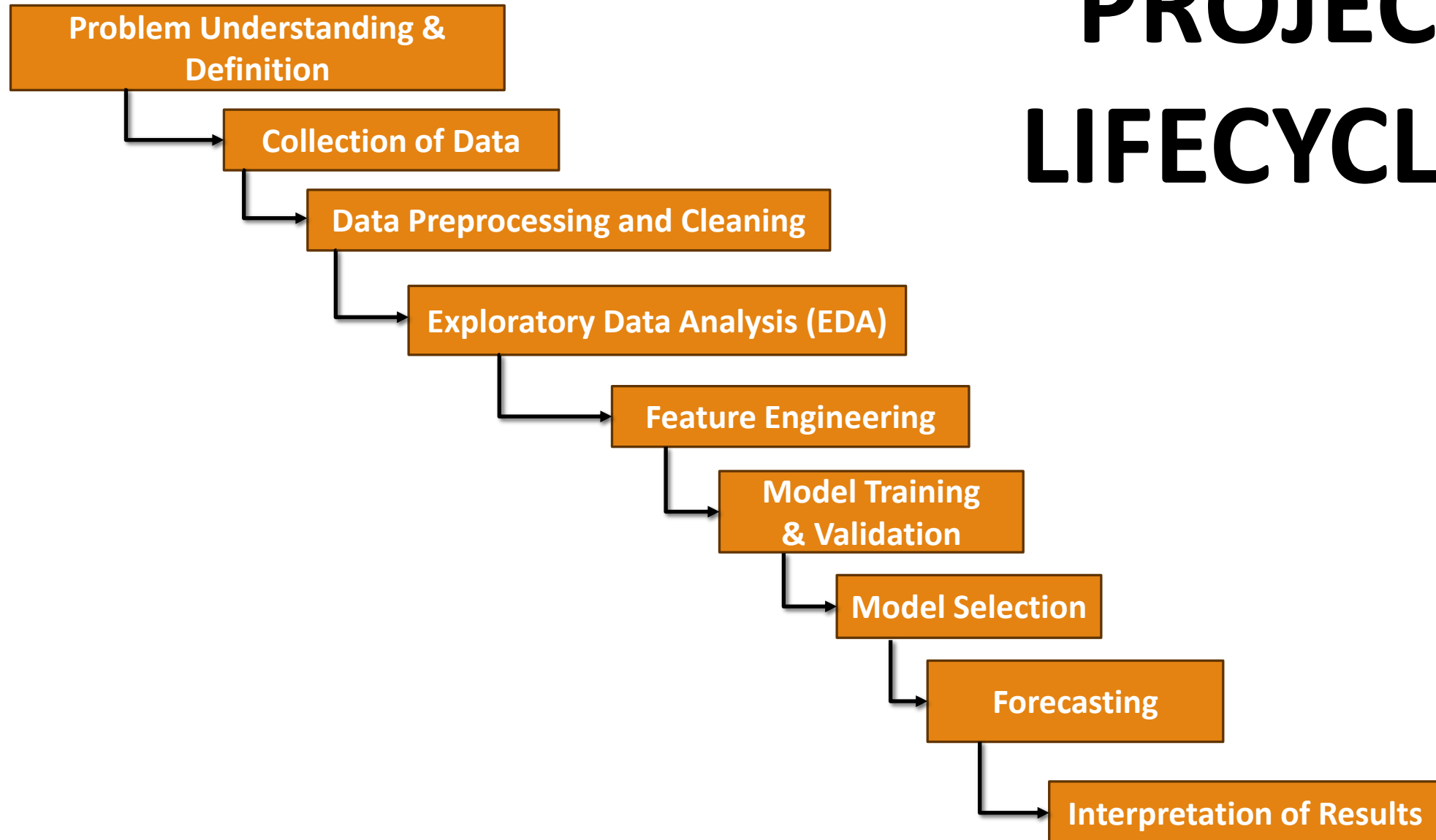
# 3 Cities for UHI Comparison



## Dallas vs. Arlington vs. Denton

Three datasets for the year 2022 were obtained from the National Centers for Environmental Information, then combined into one major dataset

# PROJECT LIFECYCLE



# Data Preprocessing and Cleaning

---

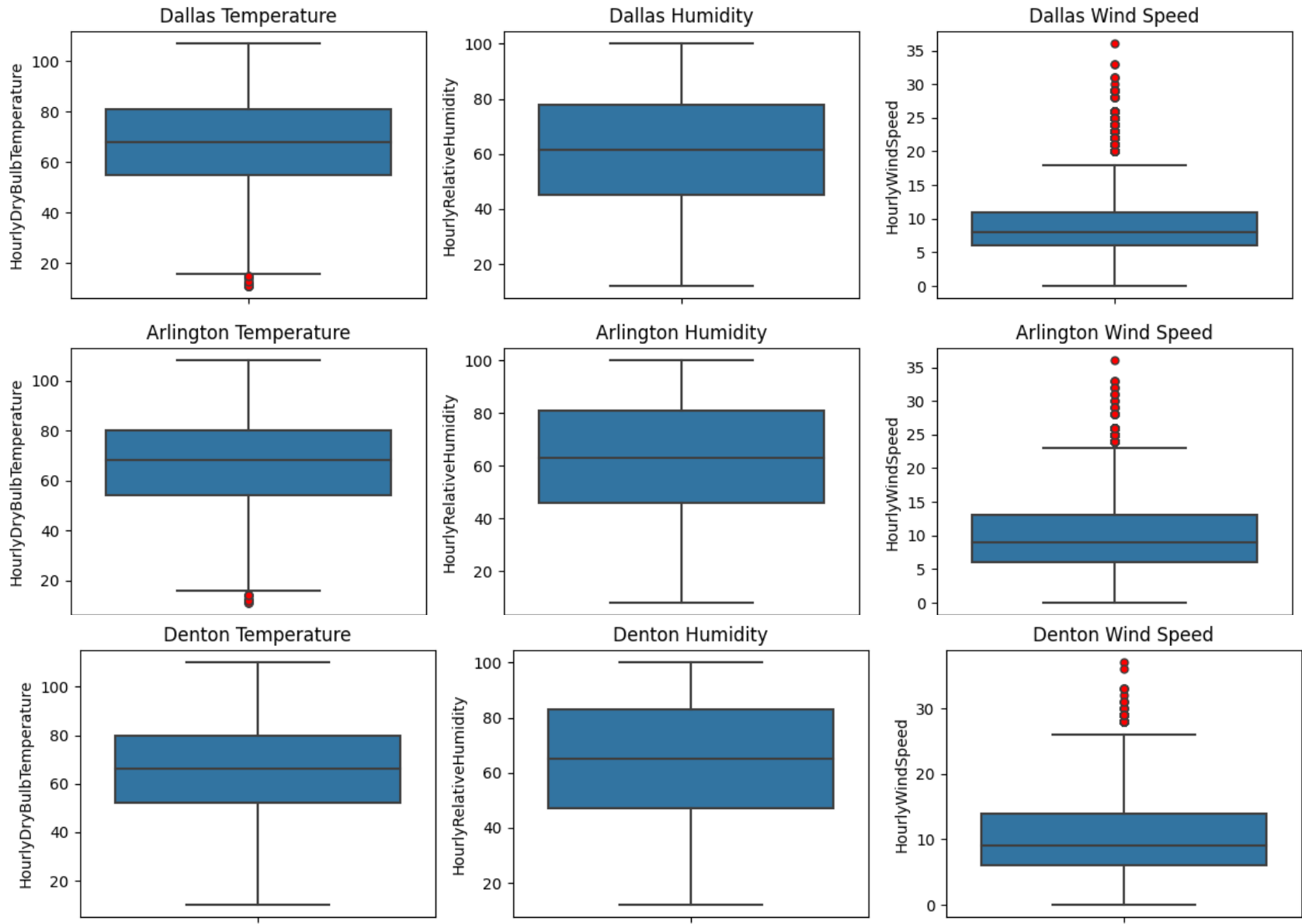
- Data Collection
- Data Cleaning
- Data Aggregation
- Missing Values Imputation
- Feature Extraction
- Data Standardization

# Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

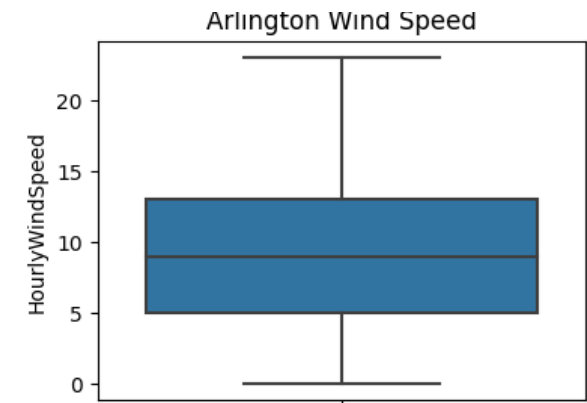
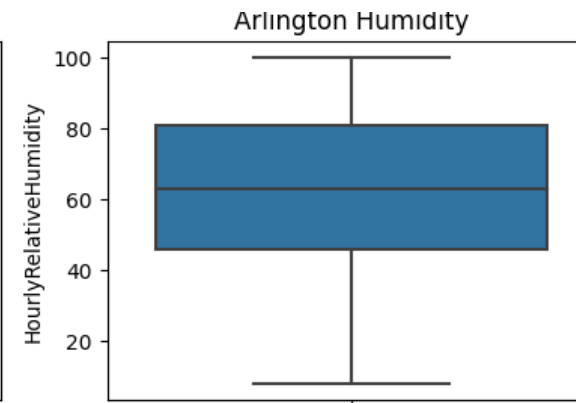
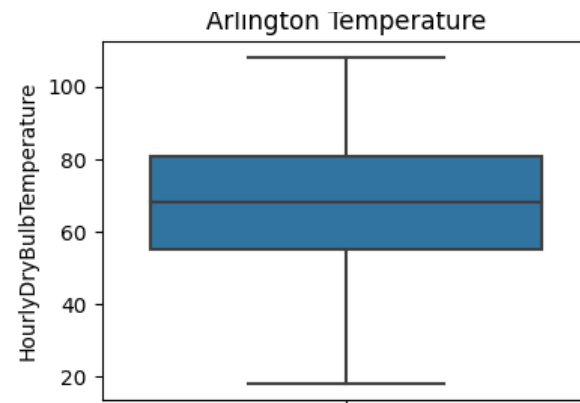
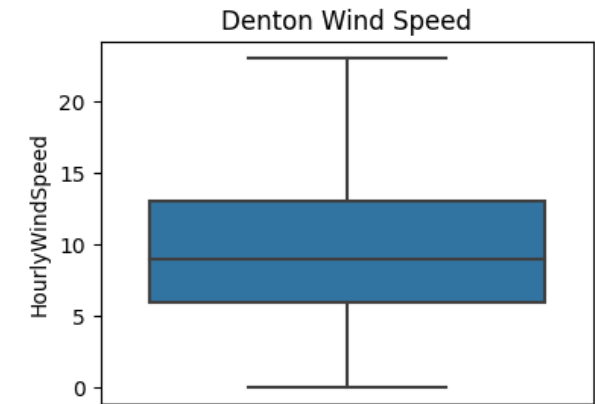
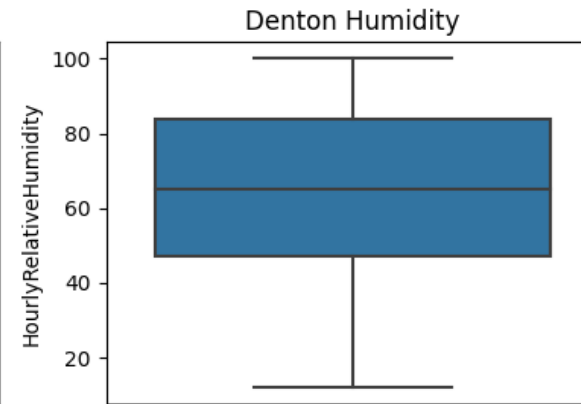
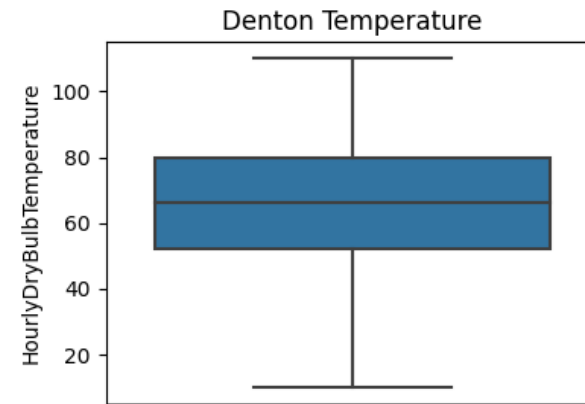
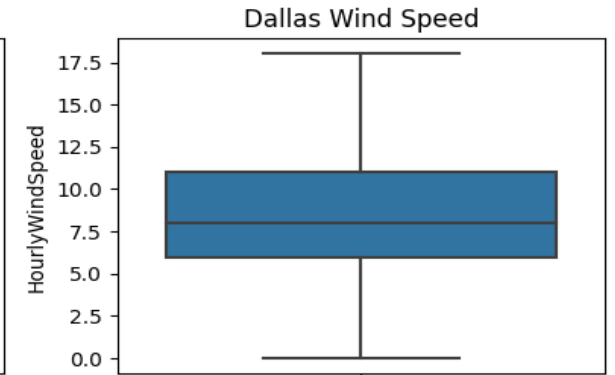
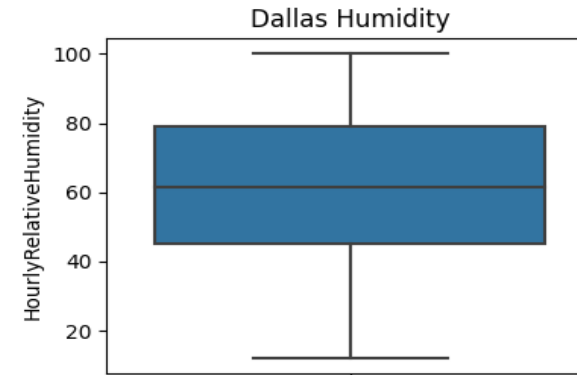
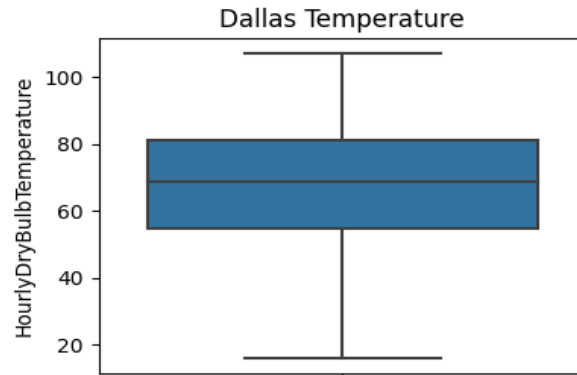
---

- 1. Summary Statistics**
- 2. Box Plots**
- 3. Temperature plots**
- 4. Histograms and Distributions**
- 5. Correlation Analysis**
- 6. Temporal Comparison**

# 2. Box Plots: Outlier detection

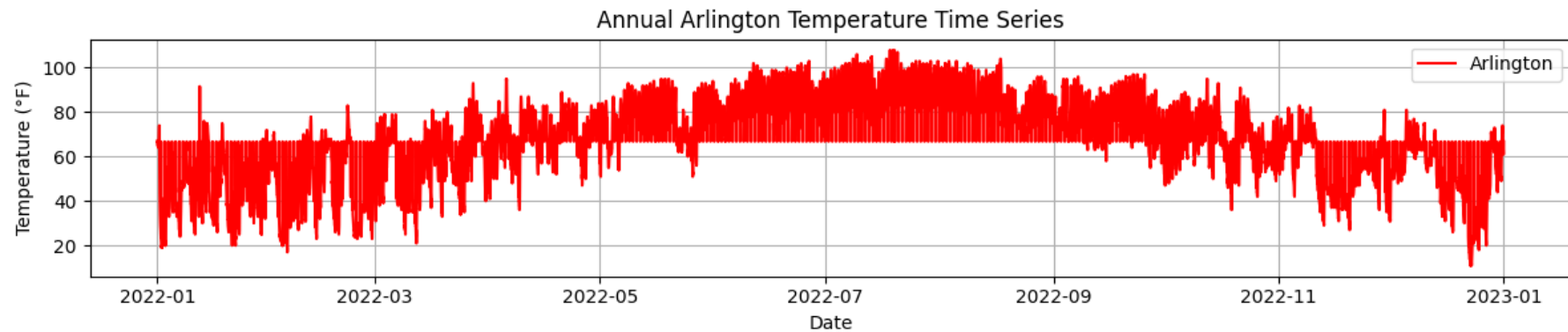
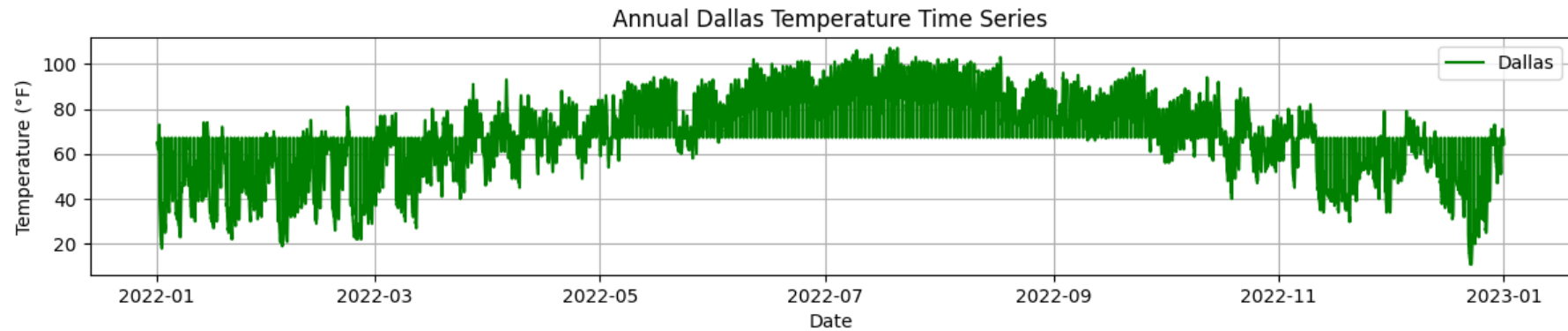
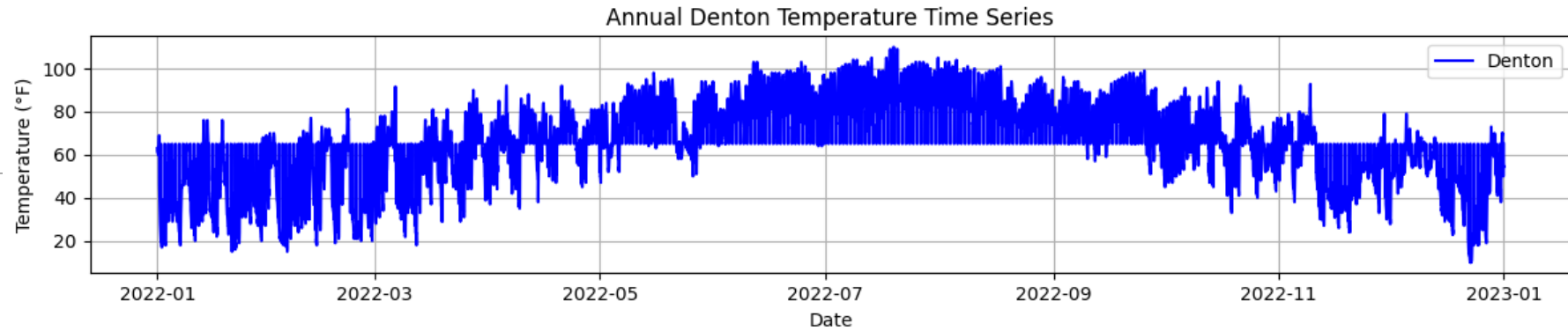


# AFTER CLEANING

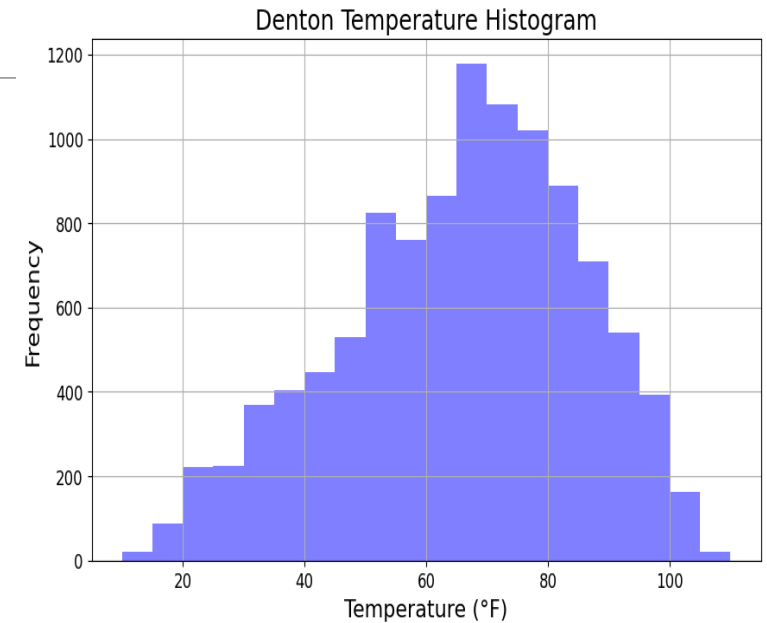
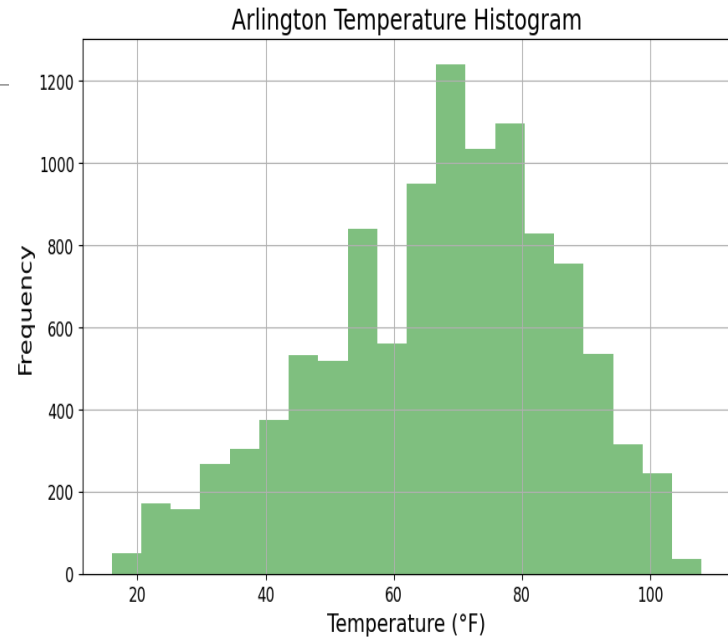
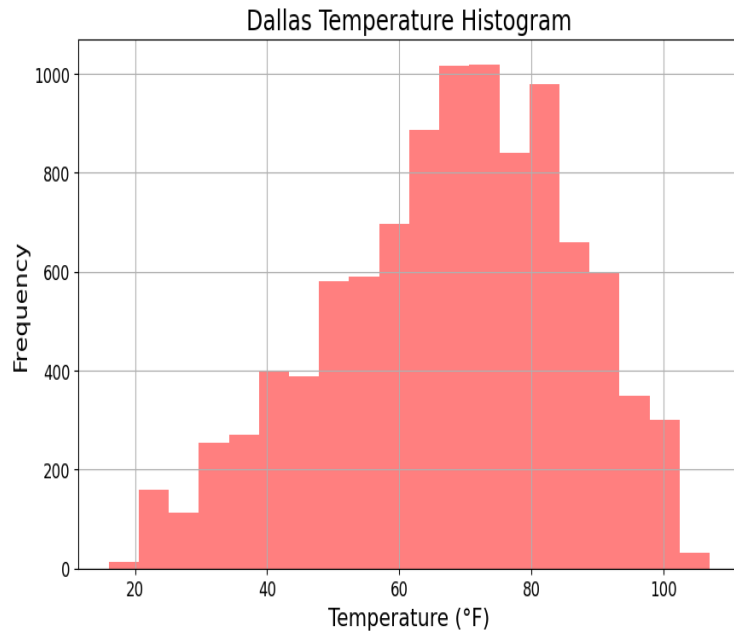




### 3. Variation of the temperature

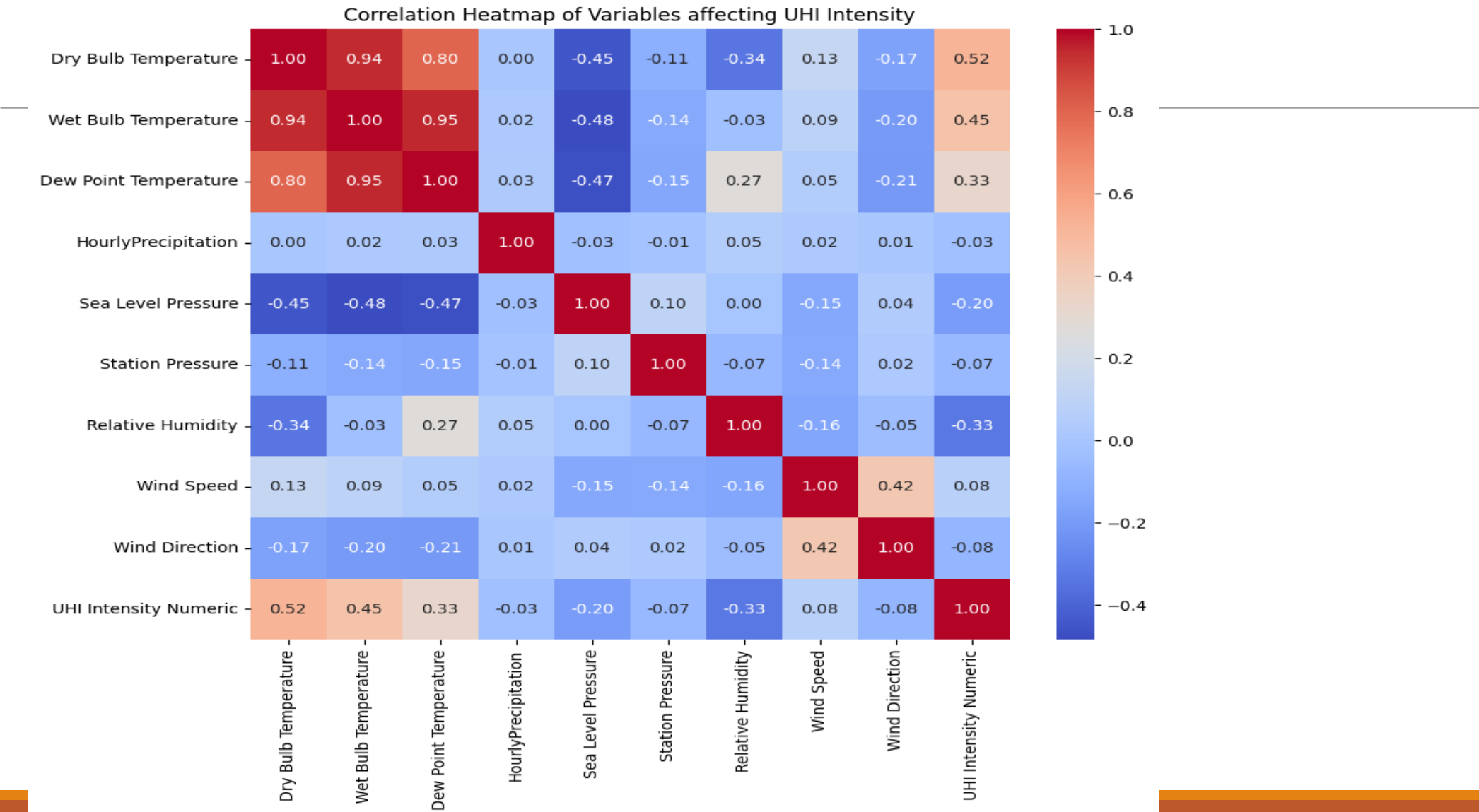


# 4. Histograms and Distributions:

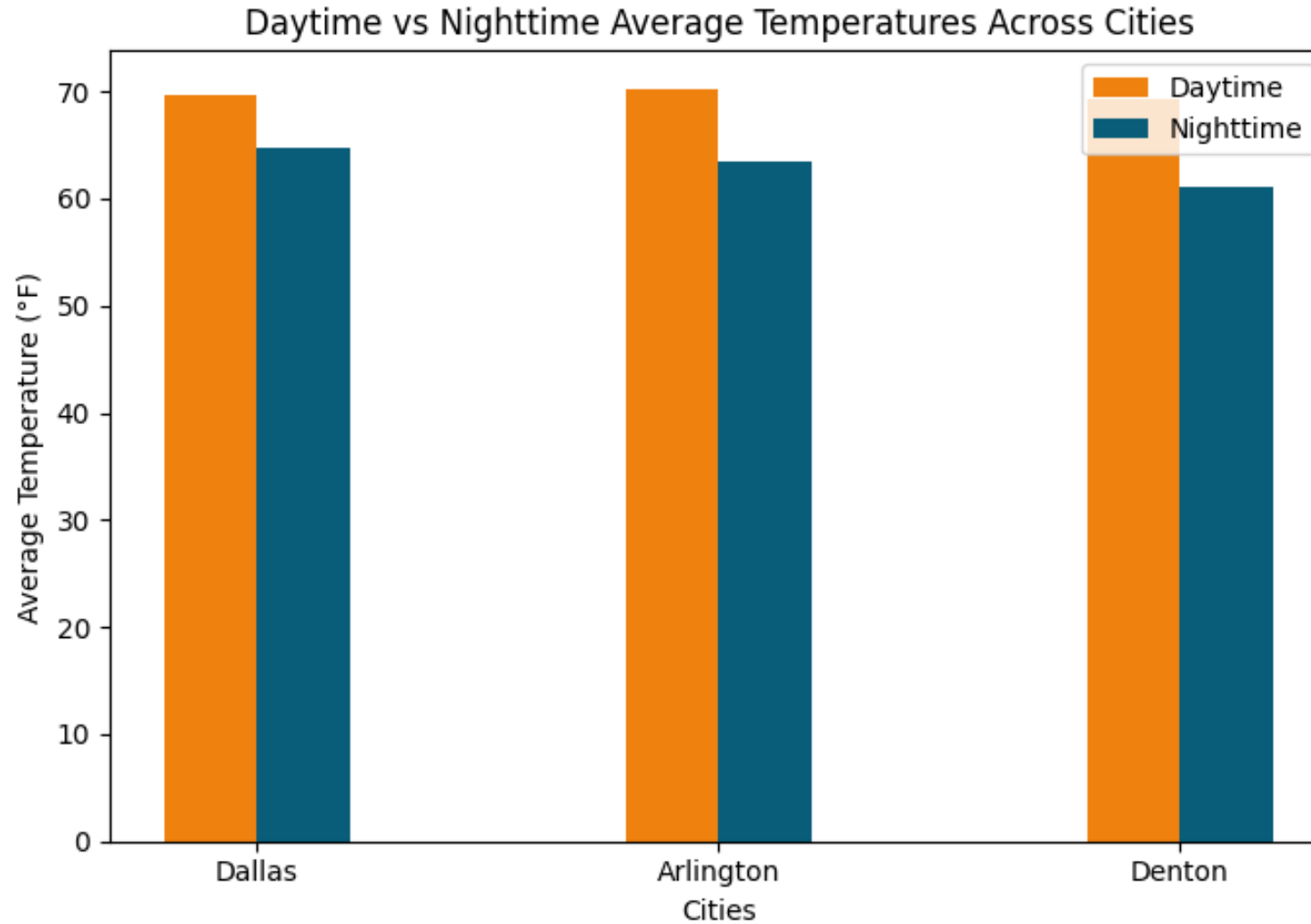


In all three cities, the **negative skew** suggests that there are **occasional periods of cooler** temperatures that pull the distribution's tail to the left. This indicates the overall temperature range can be quite **high**, there are **fewer instances of extremely low** temperatures compared to the higher temperatures.

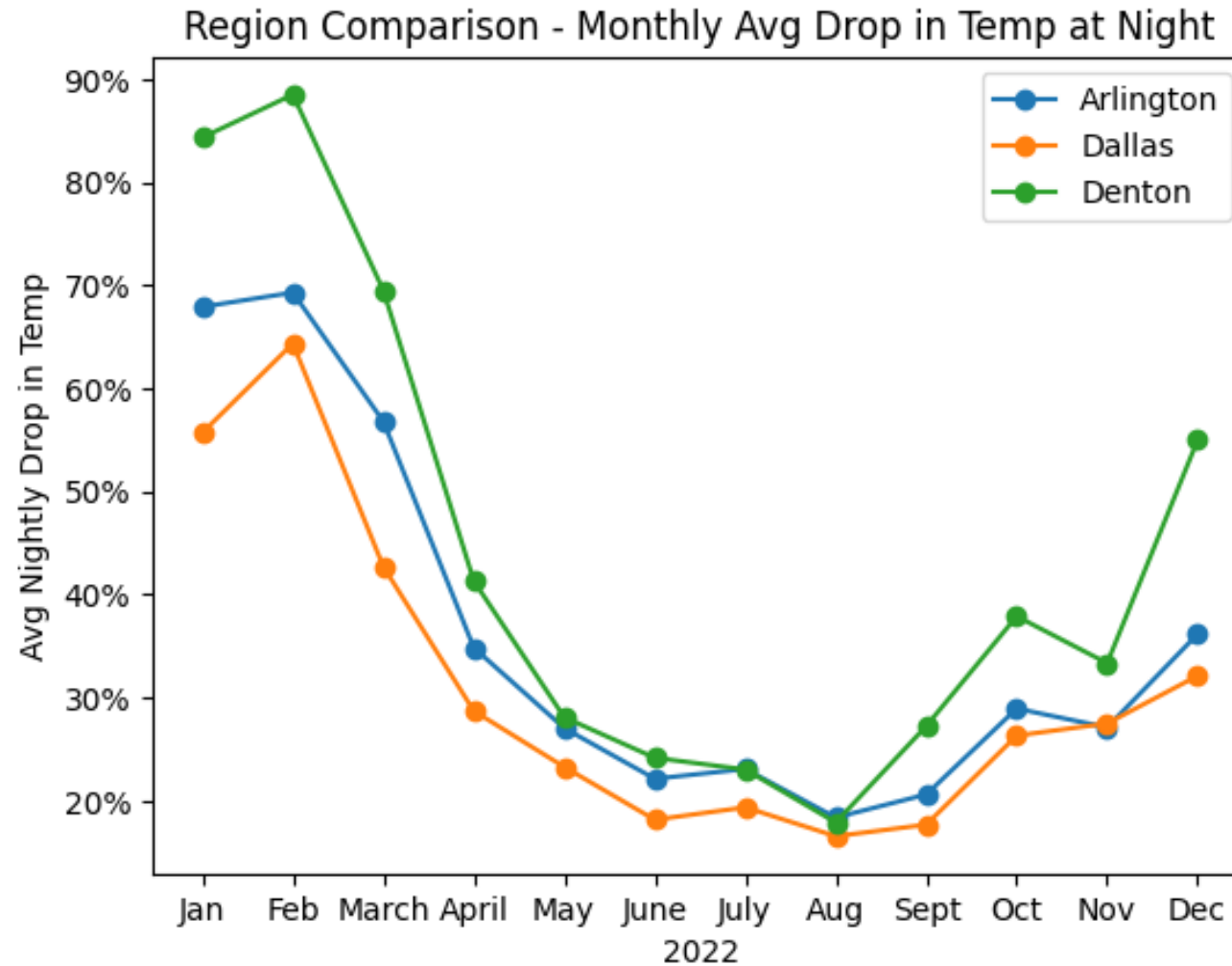
# 5. Correlation Analysis



## 6. Temperature difference based on different times of the day



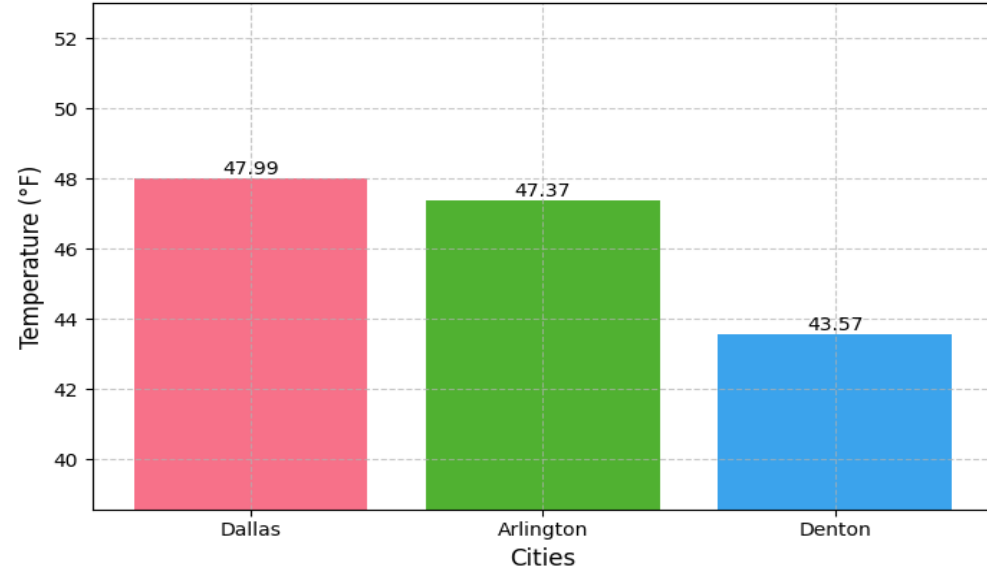
## 7. Region Comparison - Monthly Avg Drop in Temp at Night



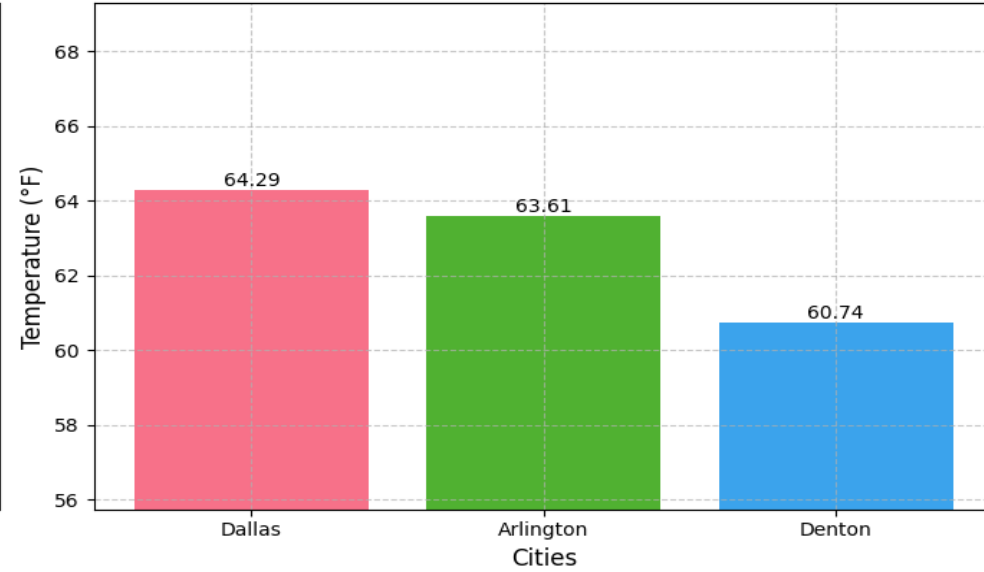


## Comparative Night-Time Temperatures in Different Seasons

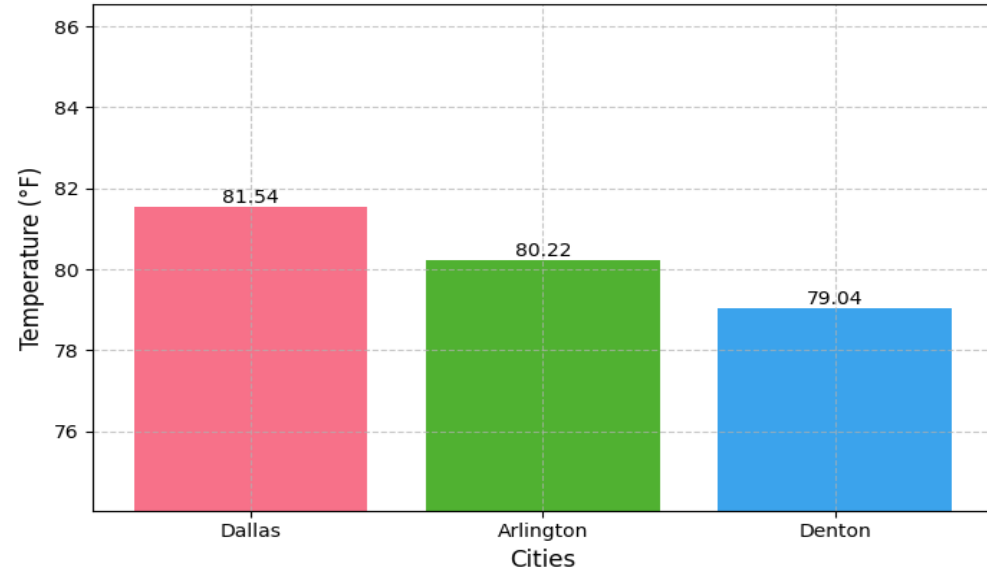
### Winter Night-Time Temperatures



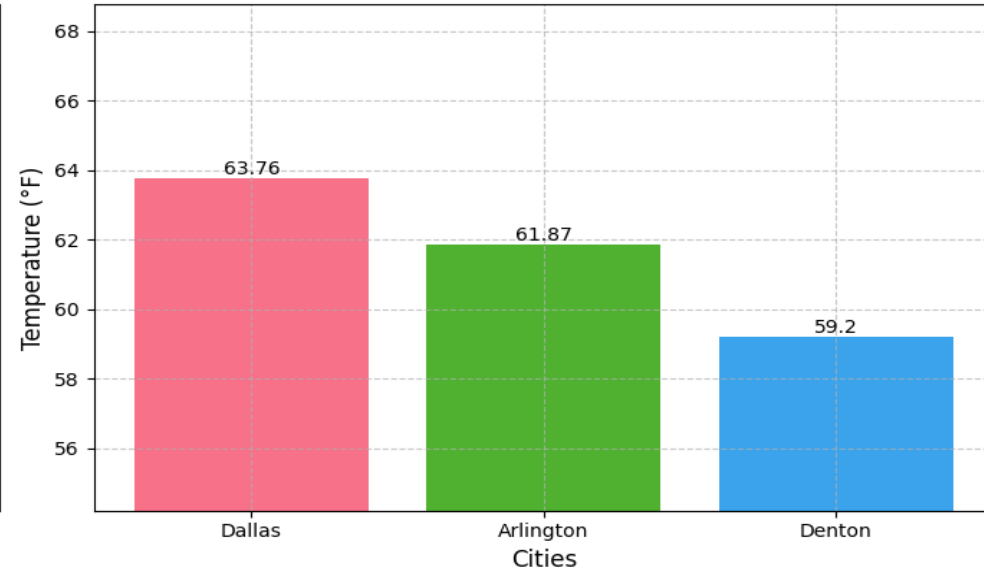
### Spring Night-Time Temperatures



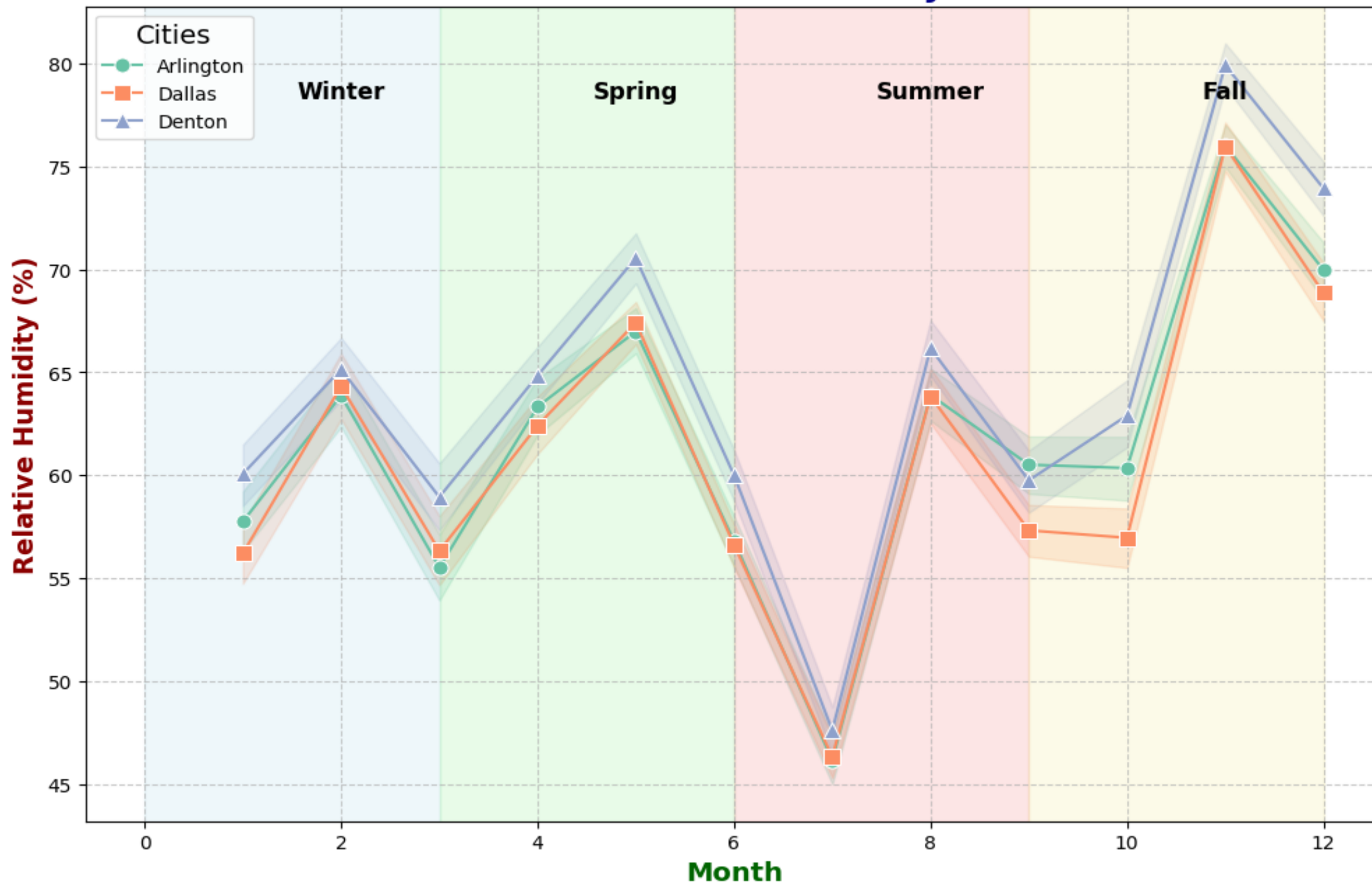
### Summer Night-Time Temperatures



### Fall Night-Time Temperatures



# Seasonal Variation of Relative Humidity in Different Cities

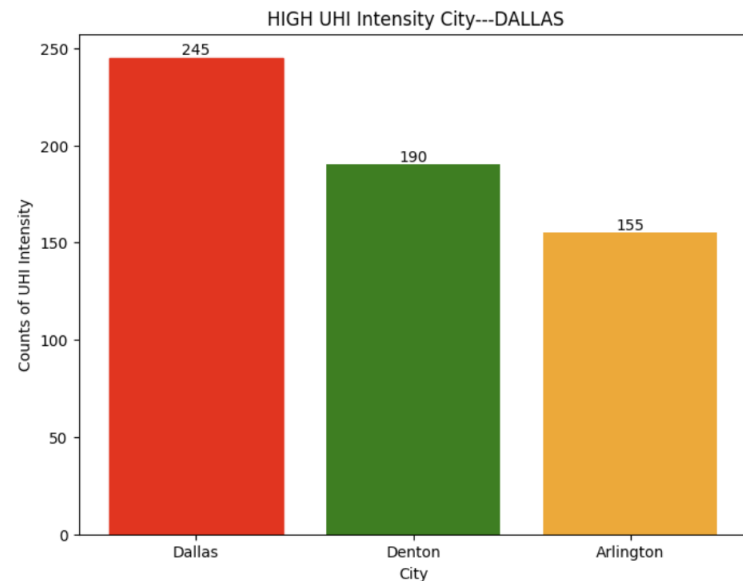


# Feature Engineering

**RECAP:** This project aims to study and analyze climatological data for **Dallas, Arlington, and Denton**, categorizing them based on an “Urban Heat Island” (UHI) Intensity scale. The goal is to understand the microclimatic effects of urbanization in different settings and **classify UHI intensity levels**. The project will focus on three key aspects:

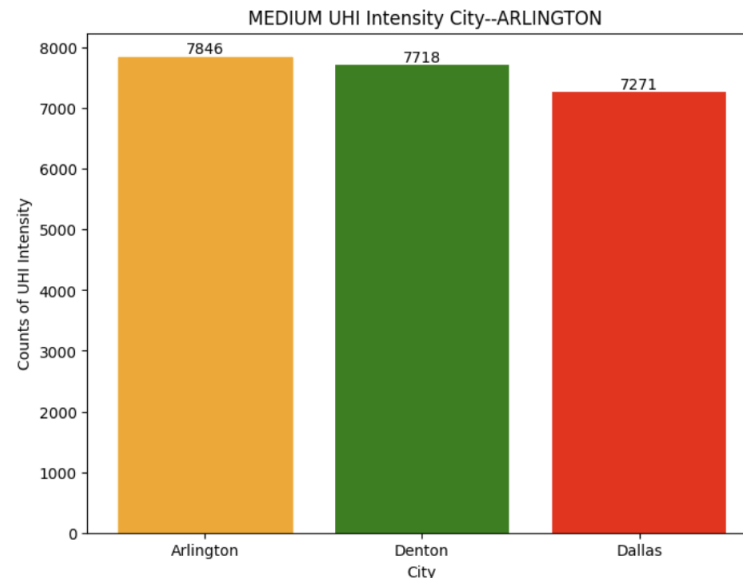
## 1. Dallas (Significant City):

- Analyzing UHI in a major **metropolitan** area with **large** population density.
- Considering factors such as pollution, land use, and climate to determine UHI intensity.



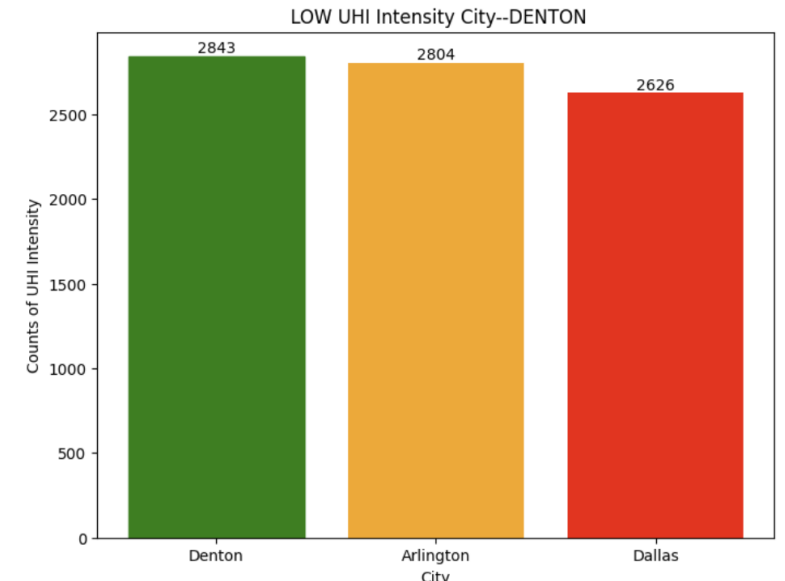
## 2. Arlington (Suburban Town):

- Evaluating UHI in a **suburban** setting with **moderate** population density.



## 3. Denton (Rural City):

- Examining UHI in a **rural** city with **lower** population density.
- Considering factors like **reduced pollution** and different land use patterns.



# MODEL SELECTION

**Model 1: Decision Tree Classifier**

**Model 2: XGBoost Classifier**

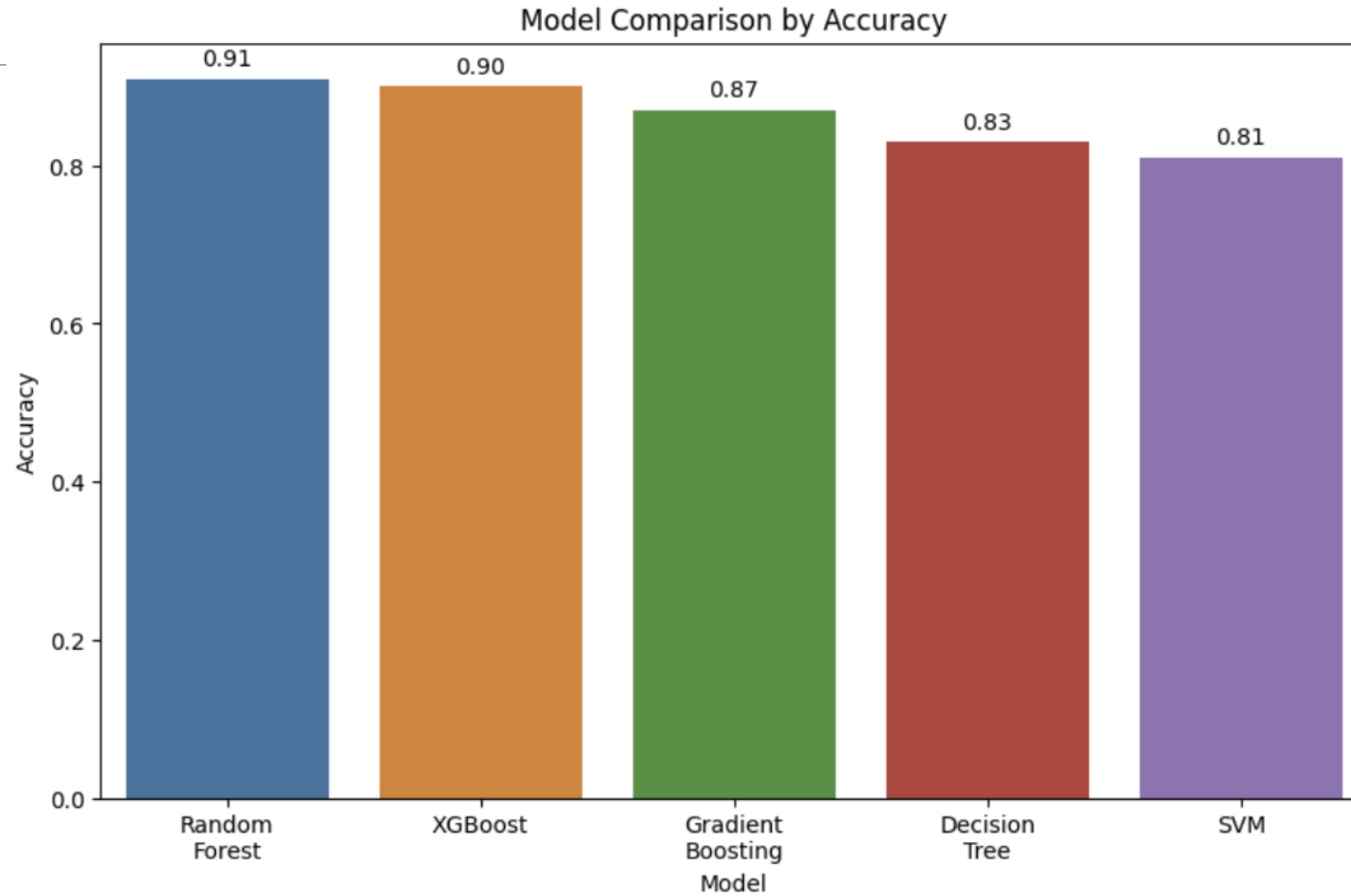
**Model 3: Gradient Boost Classifier**

**Model 4: SVM Classifier**

**Model 5: Random Forest Classifier**

# Model Training & Validation

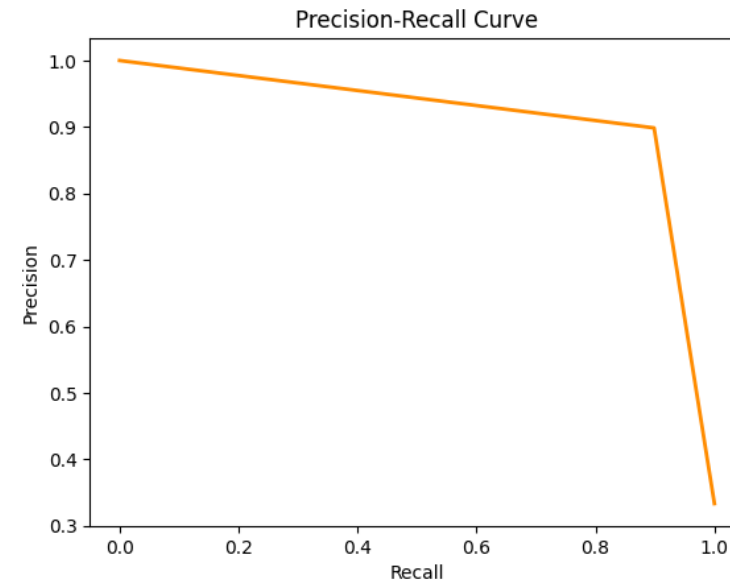
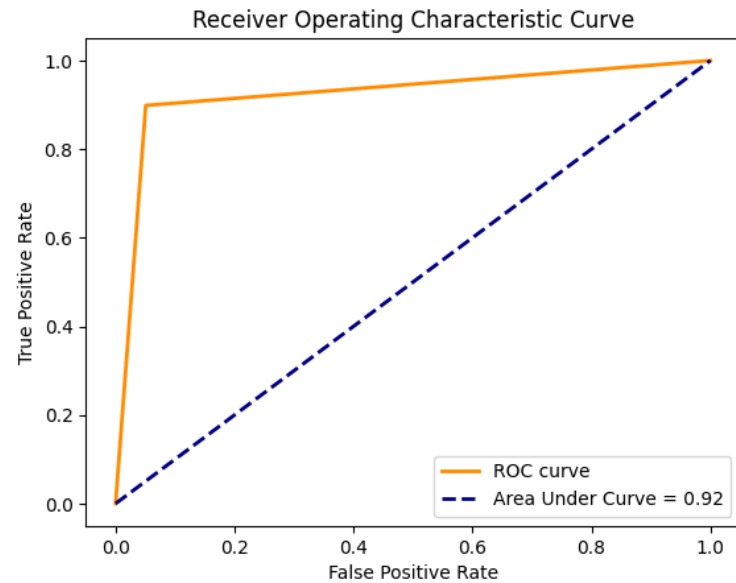
## Final Model – Random Forest



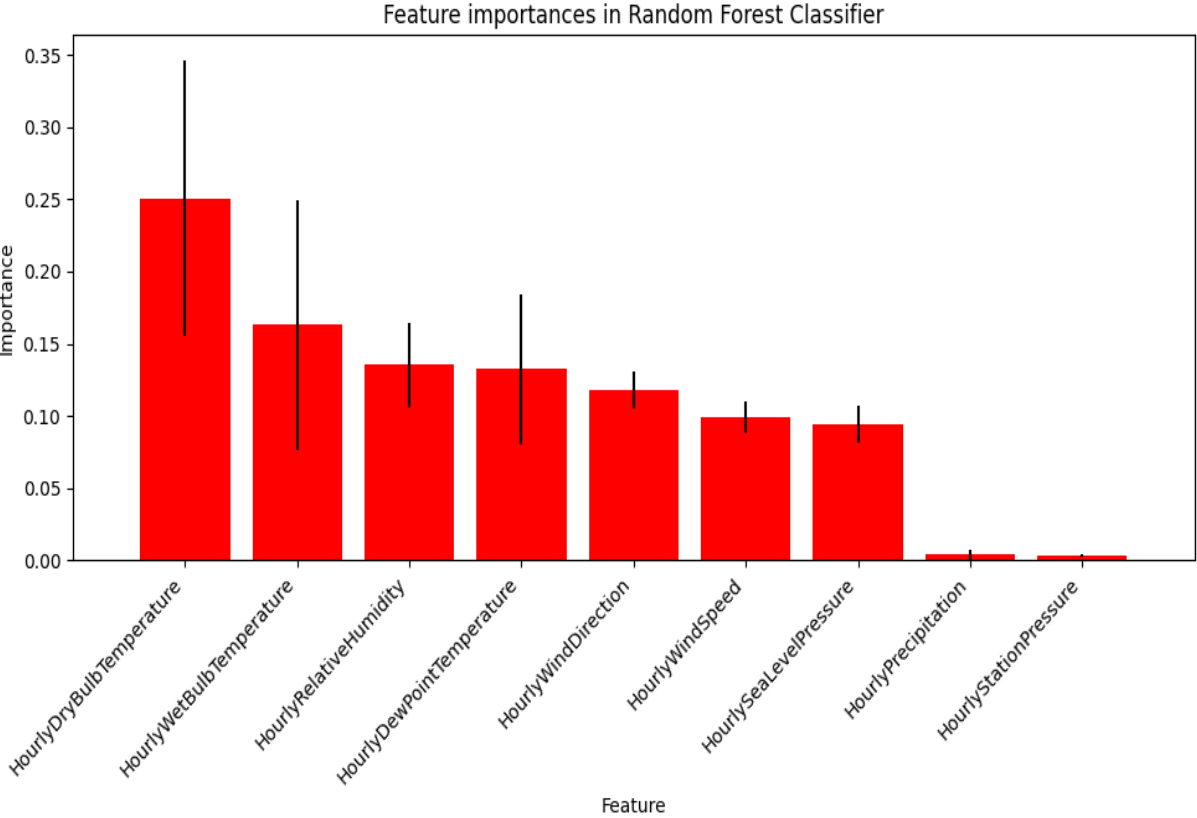


# ROC and Precision-Recall Curves for RF

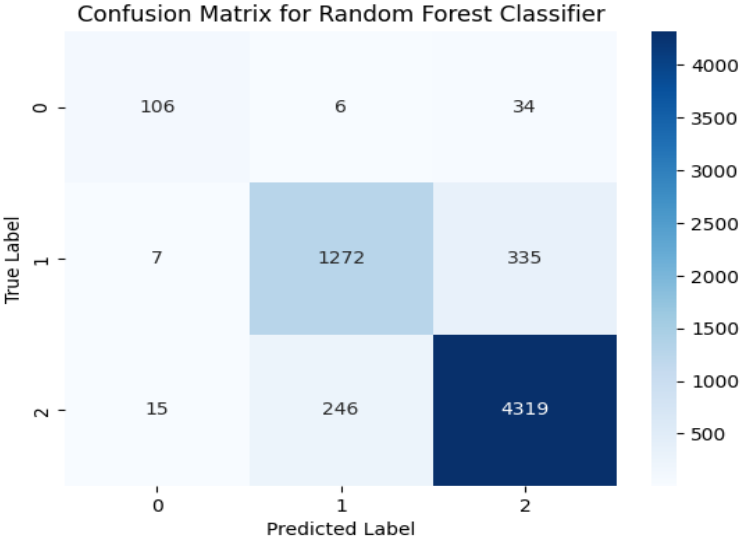
---



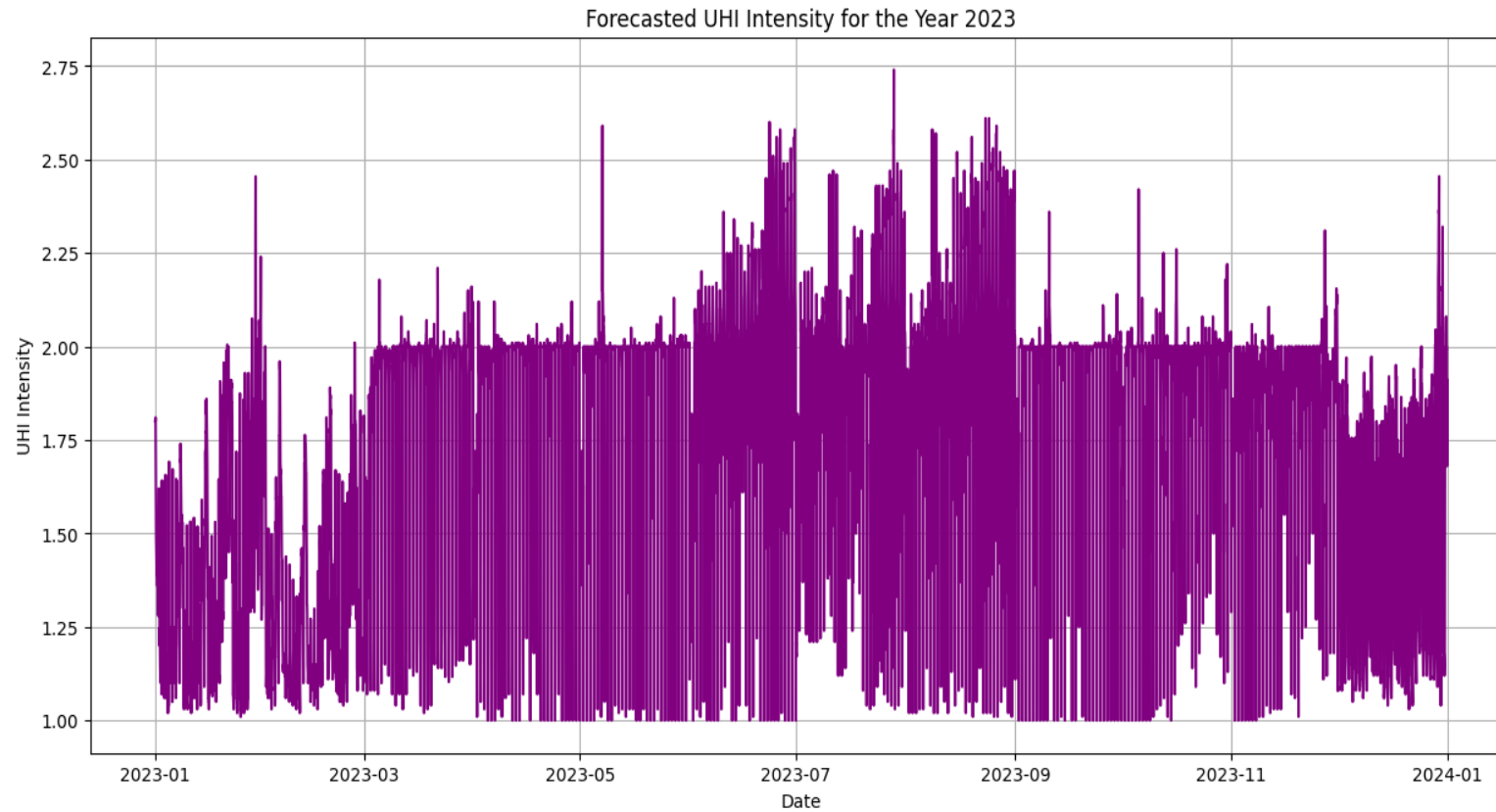
# Feature Importance from Random Forest



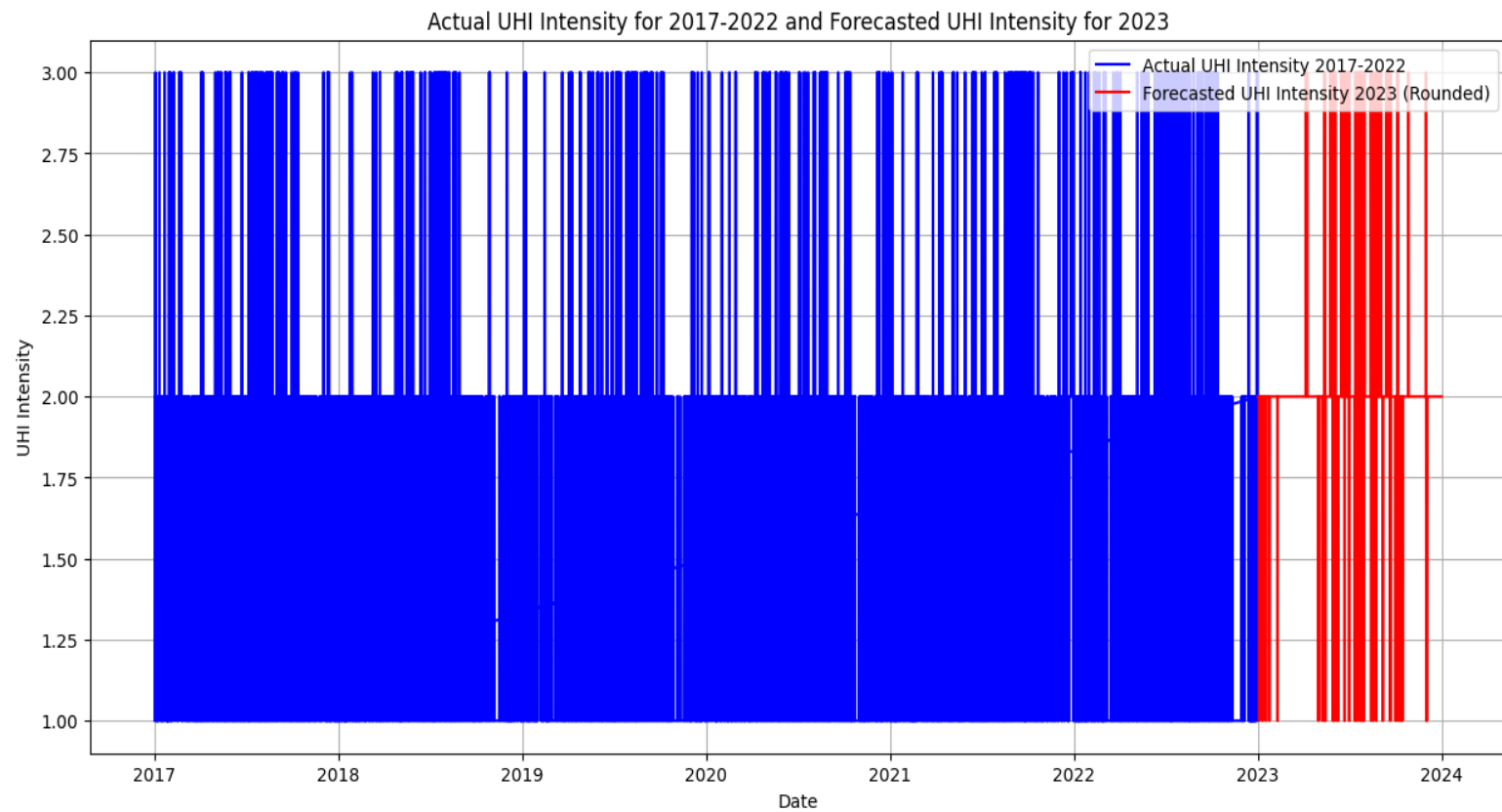
# Confusion Matrix for Random Forest Classifier



# TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

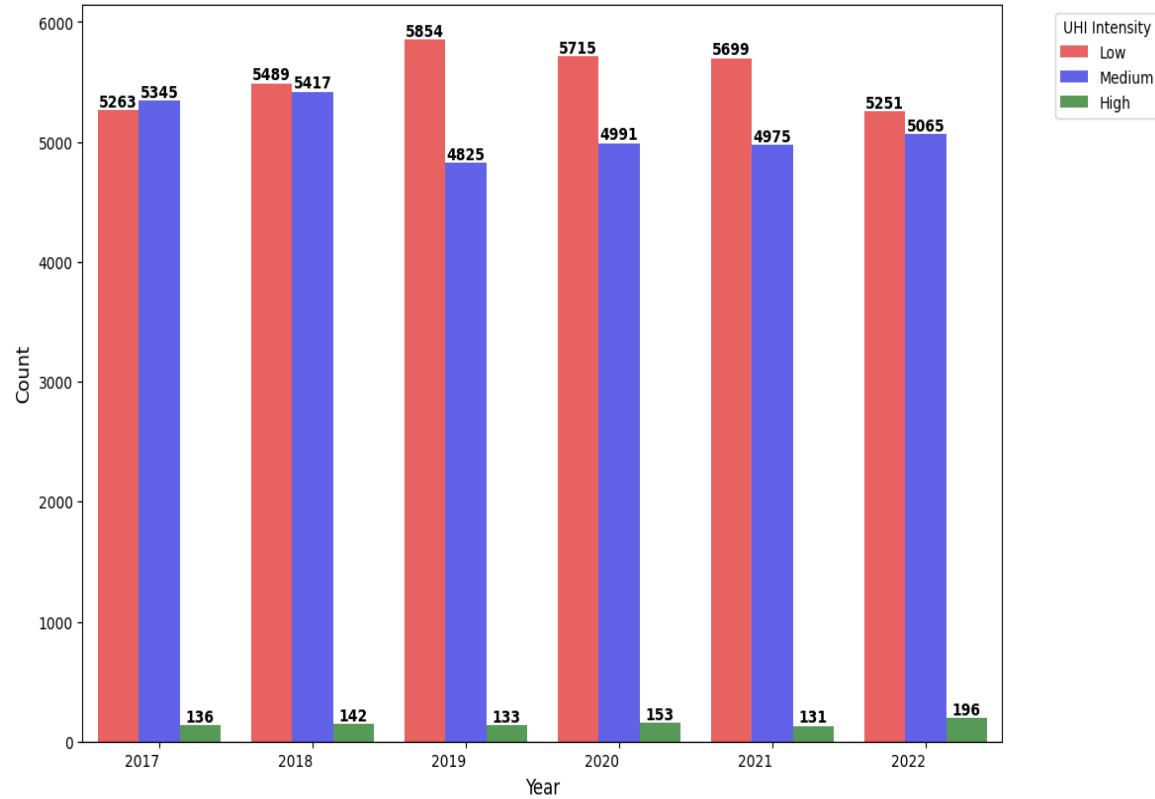


# FORECASTING

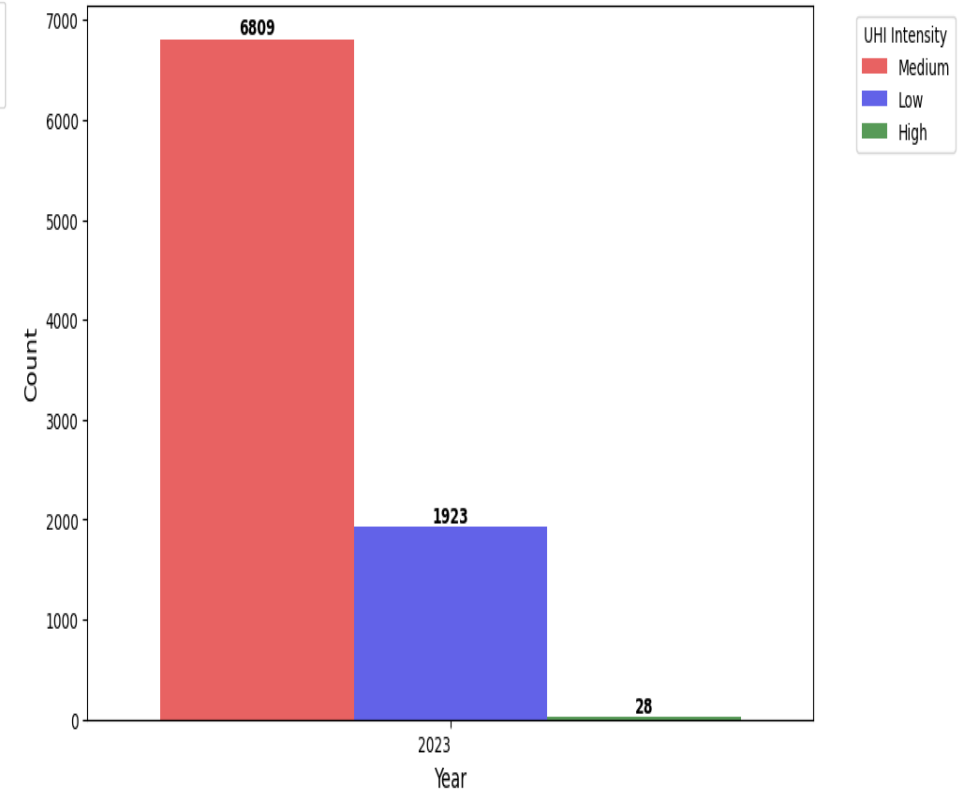


# COMPARISION

Count of Years for Different UHI Intensity Levels 2017-2022



Count of Years for Different UHI Intensity Levels - 2023





---

# CONCLUSION

A solid orange horizontal bar spanning the width of the slide at the bottom.