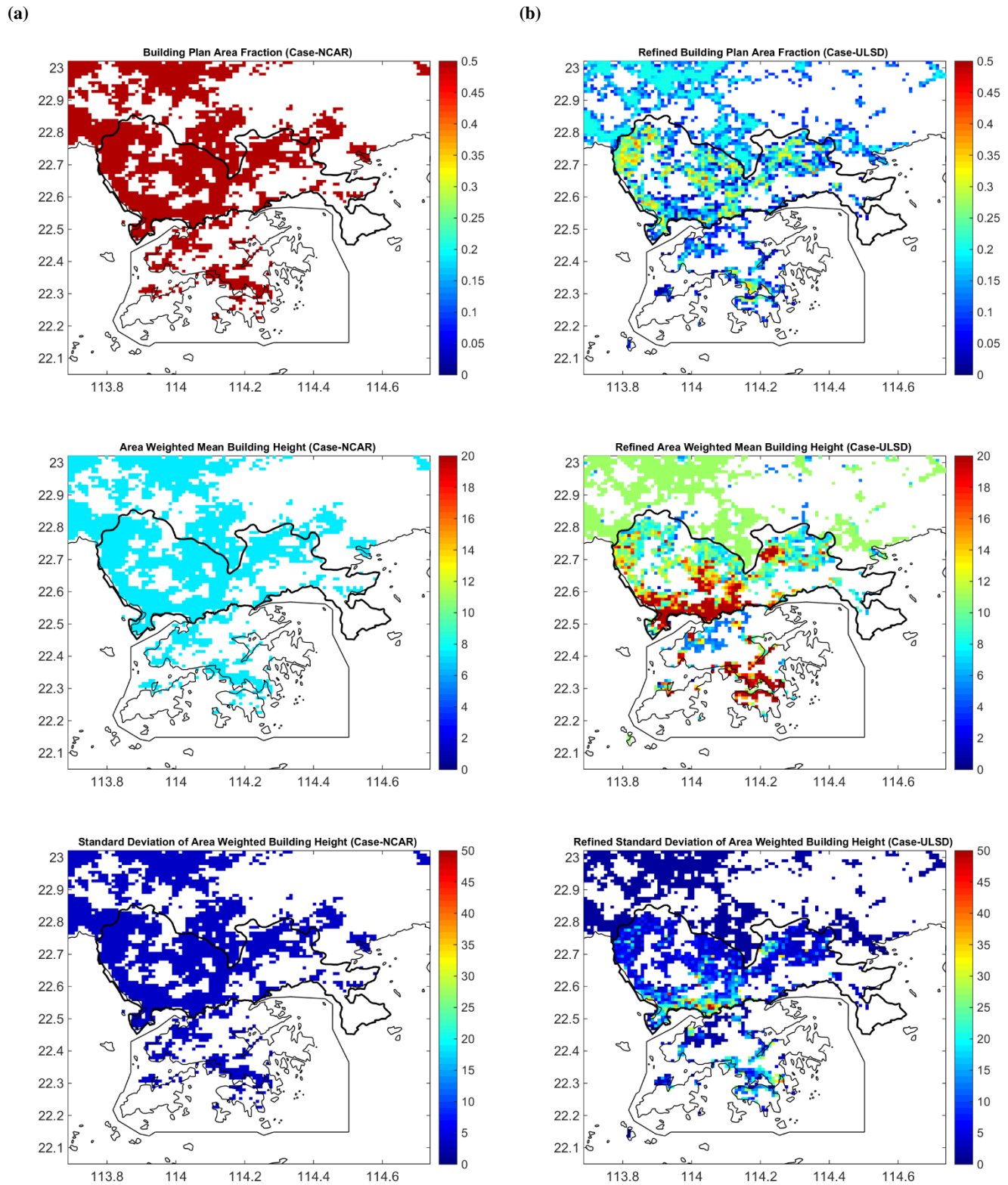
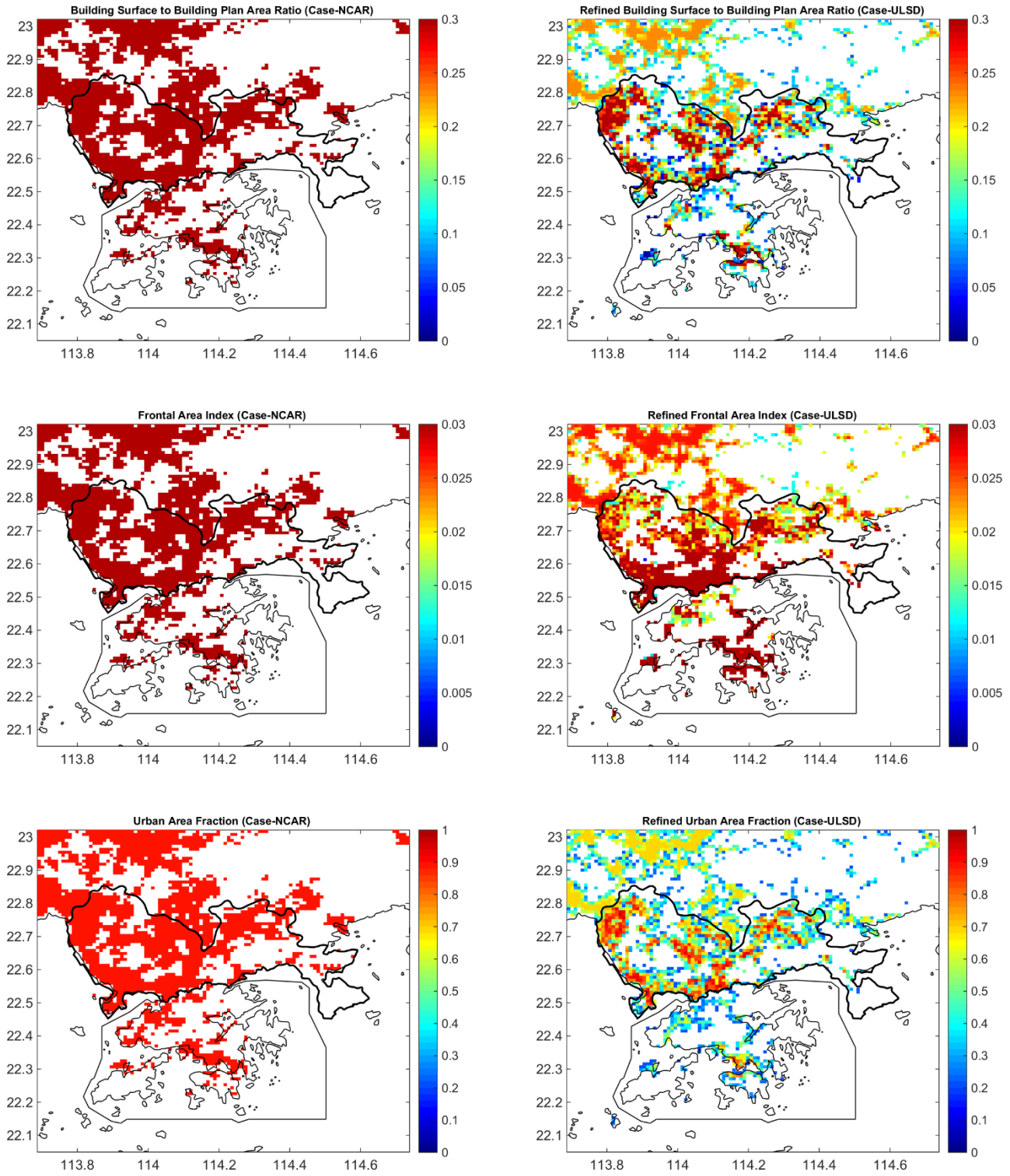


# Supplementary Material

## S1 Comparisons in the urban morphology indicators



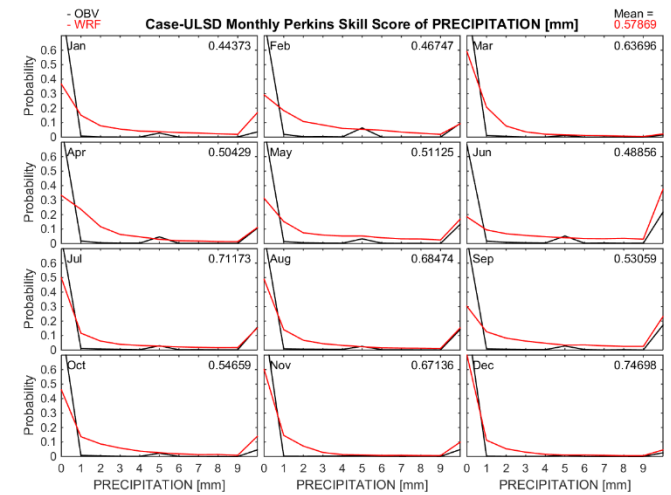
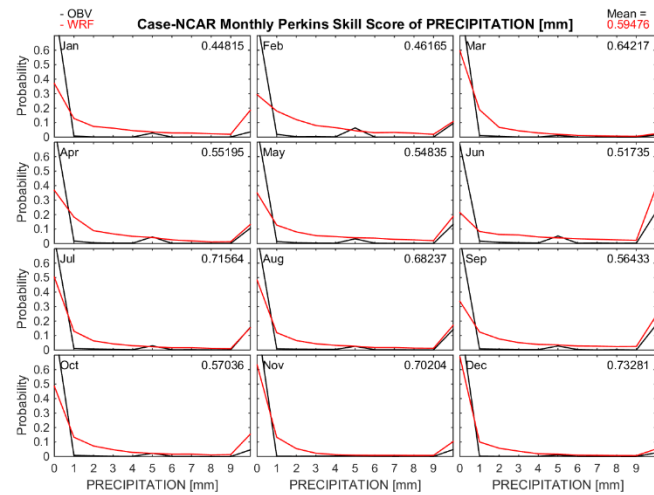
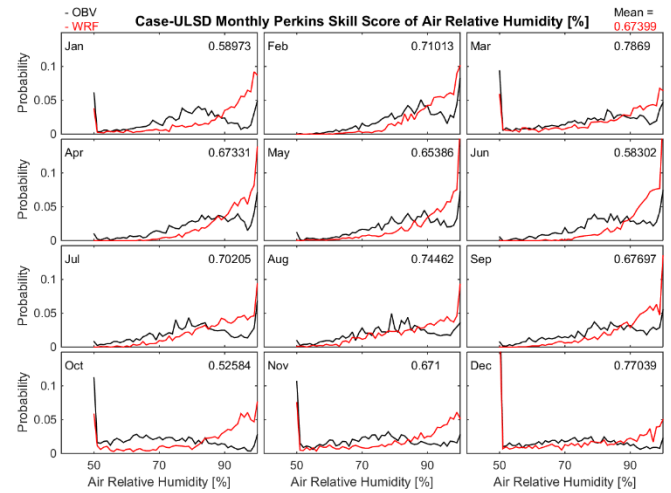
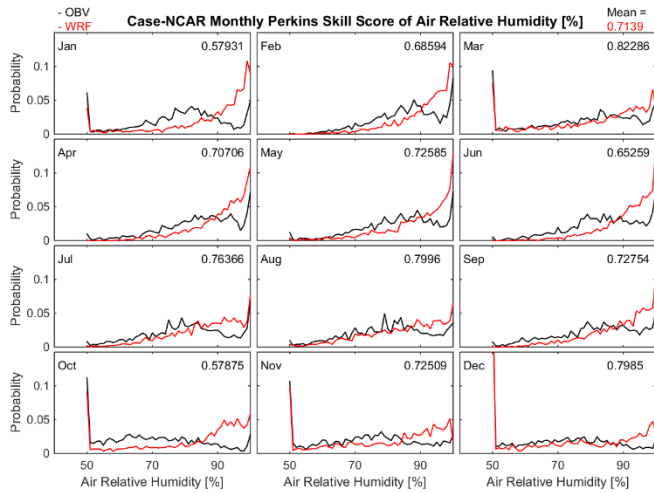
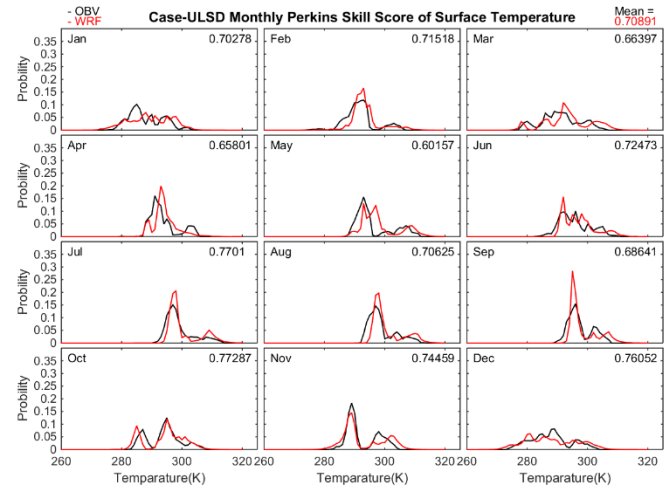
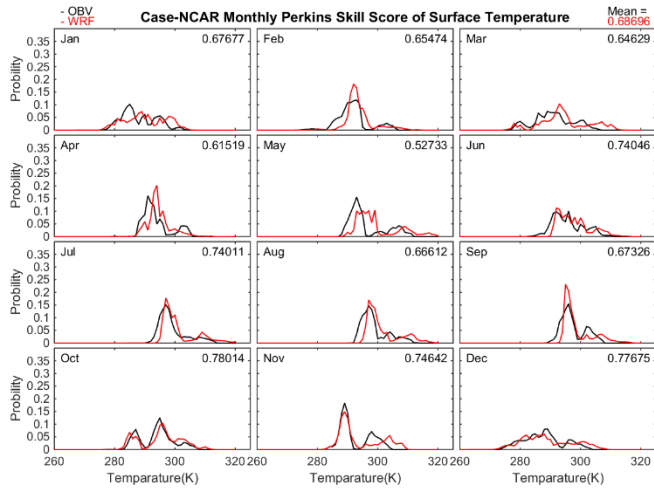


5 **Figure S1: Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 a and b) building plan area fraction, area weighted mean building height, standard deviation of area weighted mean building height, building surface to building plan area ratio, frontal area index, and urban area fraction.**

**S2 Comparisons in the PSS monthly variations of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and wind speed**

(a)

(b)



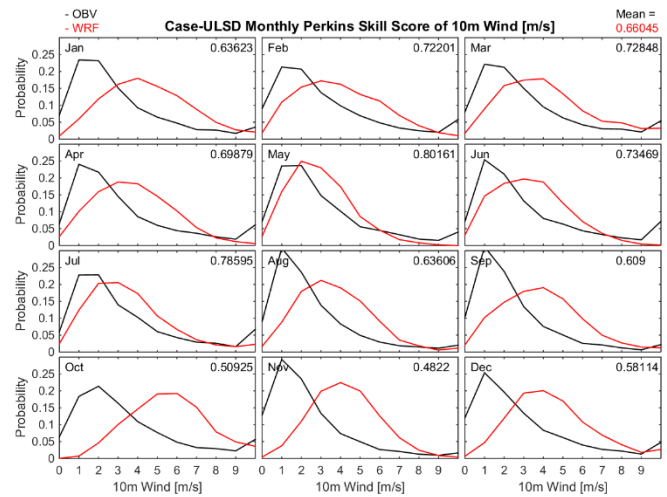
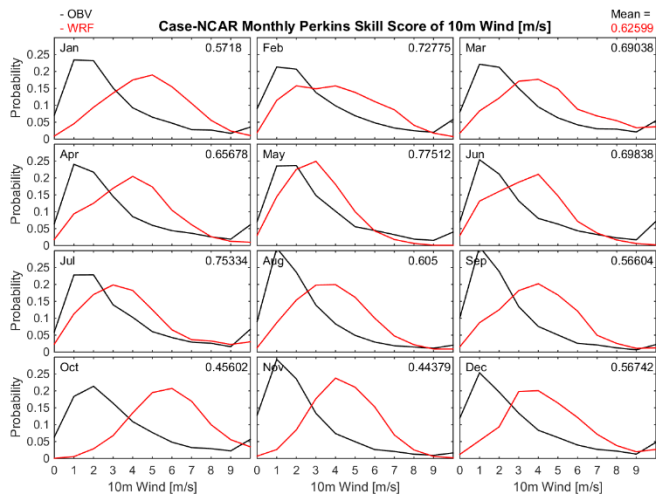
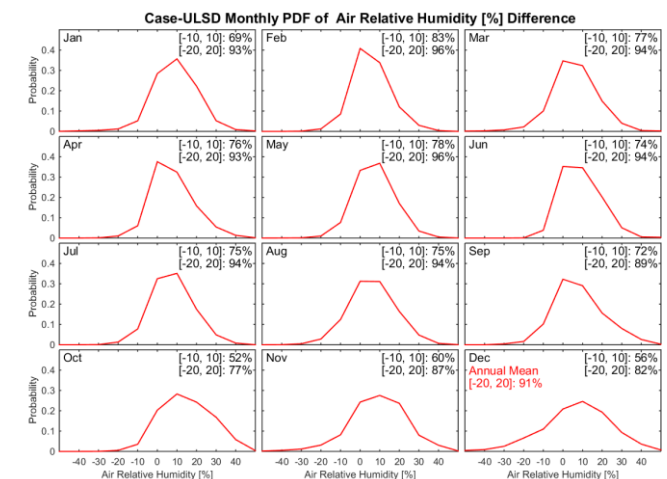
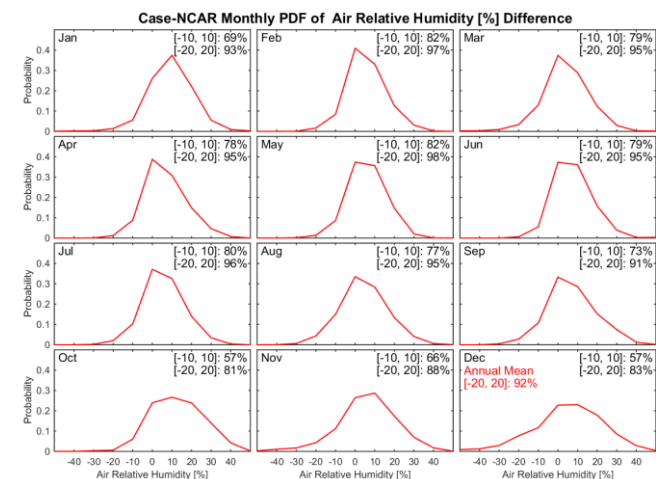
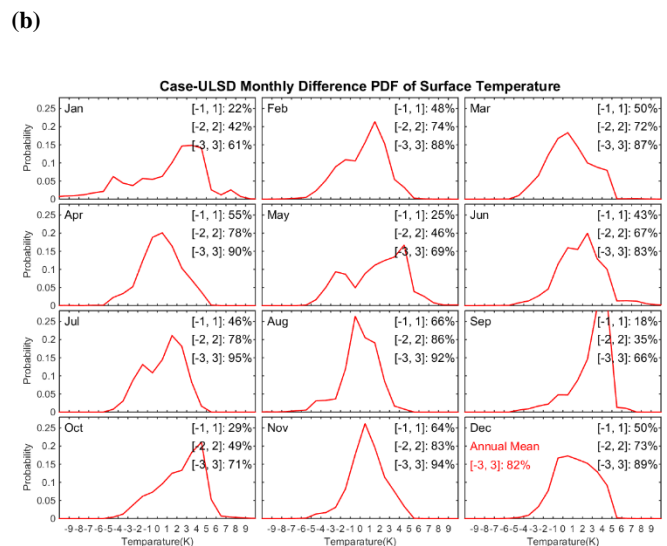
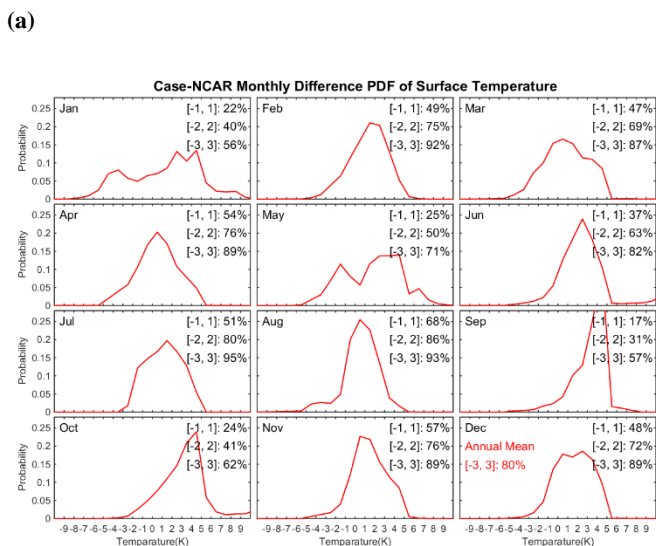


Figure S2: PSS of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and 10-meters wind of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 a and b).

S3 Comparisons in the PDFD monthly variations of surface temperature, and relative humidity, precipitation, and wind

5 speed



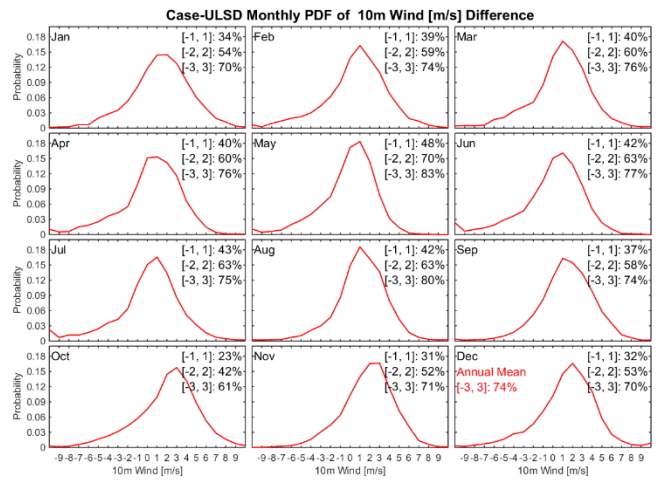
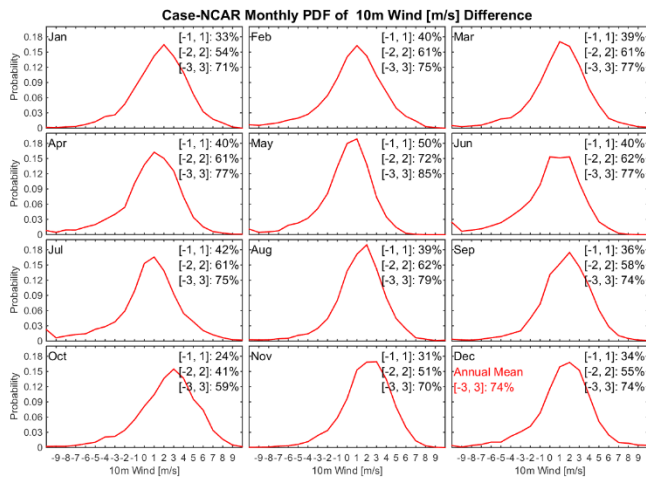
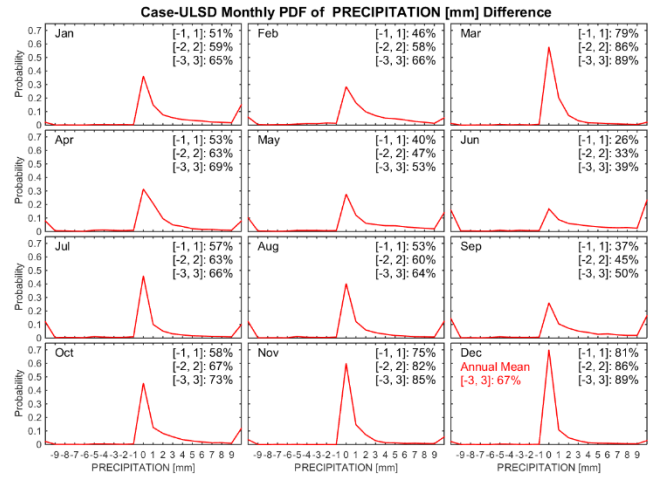
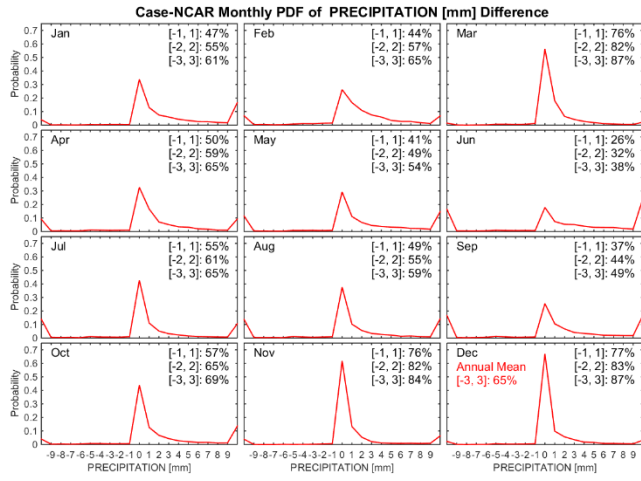
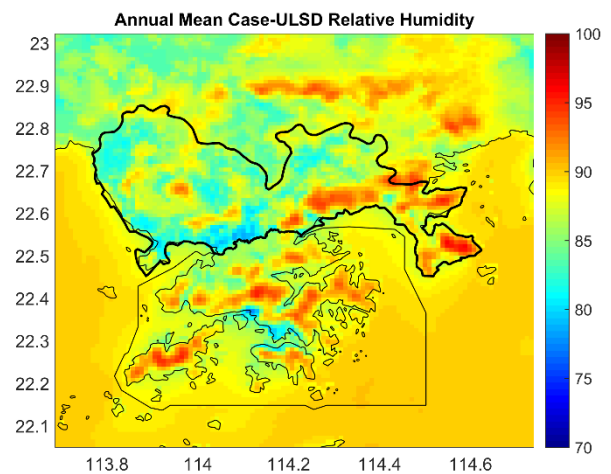
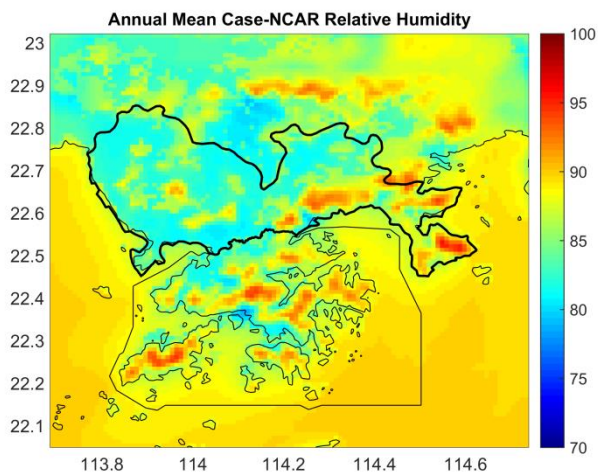


Figure S3: PDF of the difference of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and 10-meters wind of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 a and b).

5 S4 Comparisons in the spatial distribution of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and wind speed



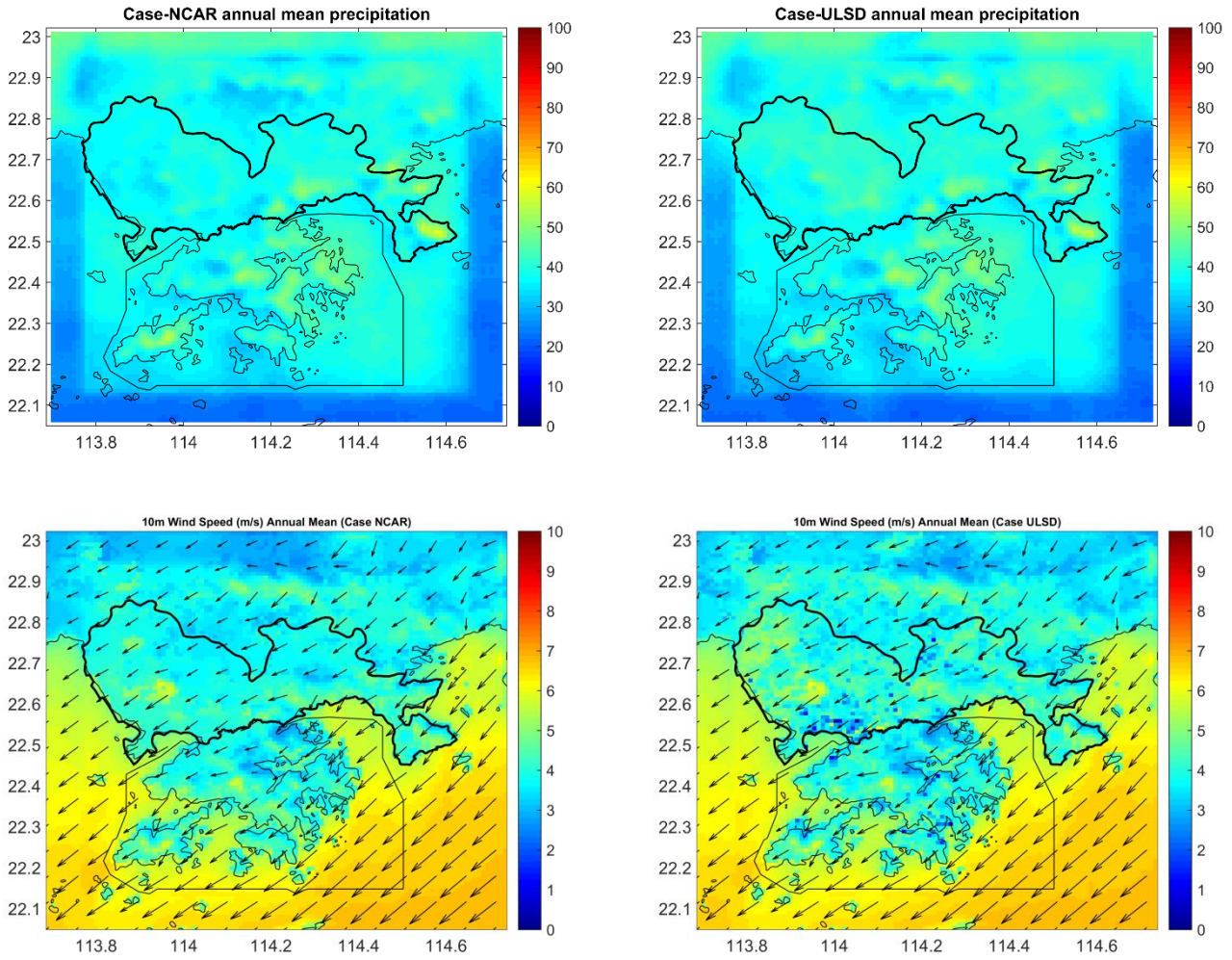


Figure S4: Spatial distribution of relative humidity, precipitation, and 10-meters wind of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b).