## 2024\_0807

* 工作计划：
  + 【需实操】补充影响因素。
    - FAR（容积率）
    - 土地覆盖比例
    - 补充1
      * 风速、SVF、树冠覆盖率
    - 补充2\*
      * 人流量、交通量
    - 参考文献：
      * Do water bodies play an important role in the relationship between urban form and land surface temperature?
      * Large urban parks summertime cool and wet island intensity and its influencing factors in Beijing, China
      * Influence of a large urban park on the local urban thermal environment
      * Influence of urban form on the cooling effect of a small urban river
      * Research on the relationship between urban morphology and air temperature based on mobile measurement: A case study in Wuhan, China
      * Summer thermal comfort of pedestrians in diverse urban settings: A mobile study
    - 建筑高度的影响：高建筑夜间增温，白天降温
      * 参考：The effect of urban 2D and 3D morphology on air temperature in residential neighborhoods
      * 参考：How do urban buildings impact summer air temperature? The effects of building configurations in space and time
  + 预设相关性结果——温湿度
    - BCR
    - BH
    - VEG的影响：前300米较强，之后稳定在中低水平
    - DIS的影响：前300米逐渐减弱
  + 预设相关性结果——降温指标
    - SW/ASP
  + 【需实操】调整三个热环境指标的升降幅度
    - 参考文献
      * Large urban parks summertime cool and wet island intensity and its influencing factors in Beijing, China：温度影响-3度左右，湿度影响10%左右（夏季夜间）
      * Impact of urban park’s tree, grass and waterbody on microclimate in hot summer days: A case study of Olympic Park in Beijing, China：温度影响-1度左右，湿度影响3%左右（夏季）
      * 本研究初步设置：温度影响-1.5度左右，湿度影响-5%左右
      * 需后期调整
  + 调整数值-基于影响因素
    - 考虑数据波动
* 步骤整理
  + 基于TP,RH调整
    - 0-100
    - 100-200
    - 200-300
    - 300-500
  + 基于DI调整
  + 基于time2调整
  + 其它补充：
    - 树冠覆盖率、修改植被密度、风速\*、SVF\*
    - \*缓冲区大小调整