

01-1 // Design Problem

Our design proposal for the new Knoll Design Center +Offices consists of several courtyards aimed not only for the employees but also the public to enjoy such space for entertainment and networking. One of them is completely blocked by the three main buildings as well as huge screens and thus the amount of radiation getting onto the surface of the courtyard is in question. Since the site is located in the Hudson River on the west side of Manhattan in New York City which has distinct summer and winter seasons, we would like to have the minimum radiation in the courtyard during summer and the maximum radiation in winter.

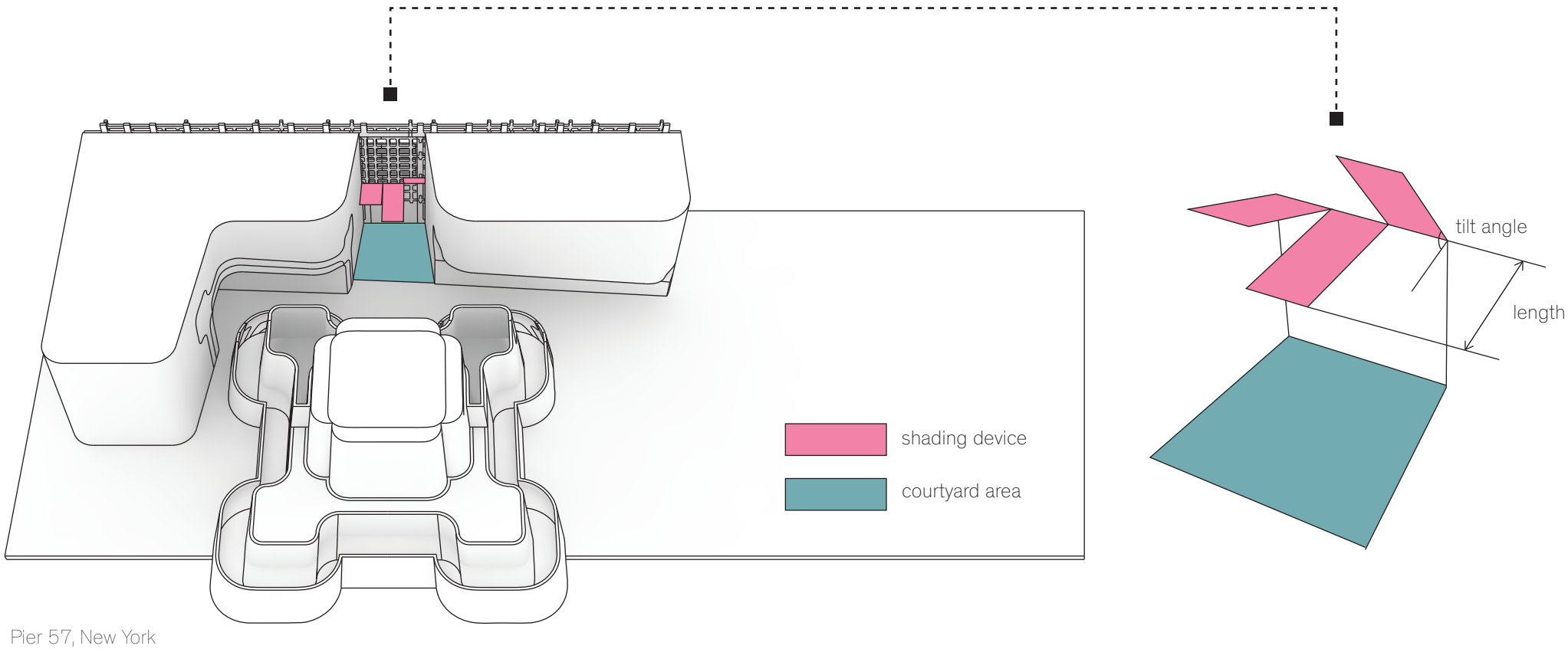
01-2 // Analytical Approach

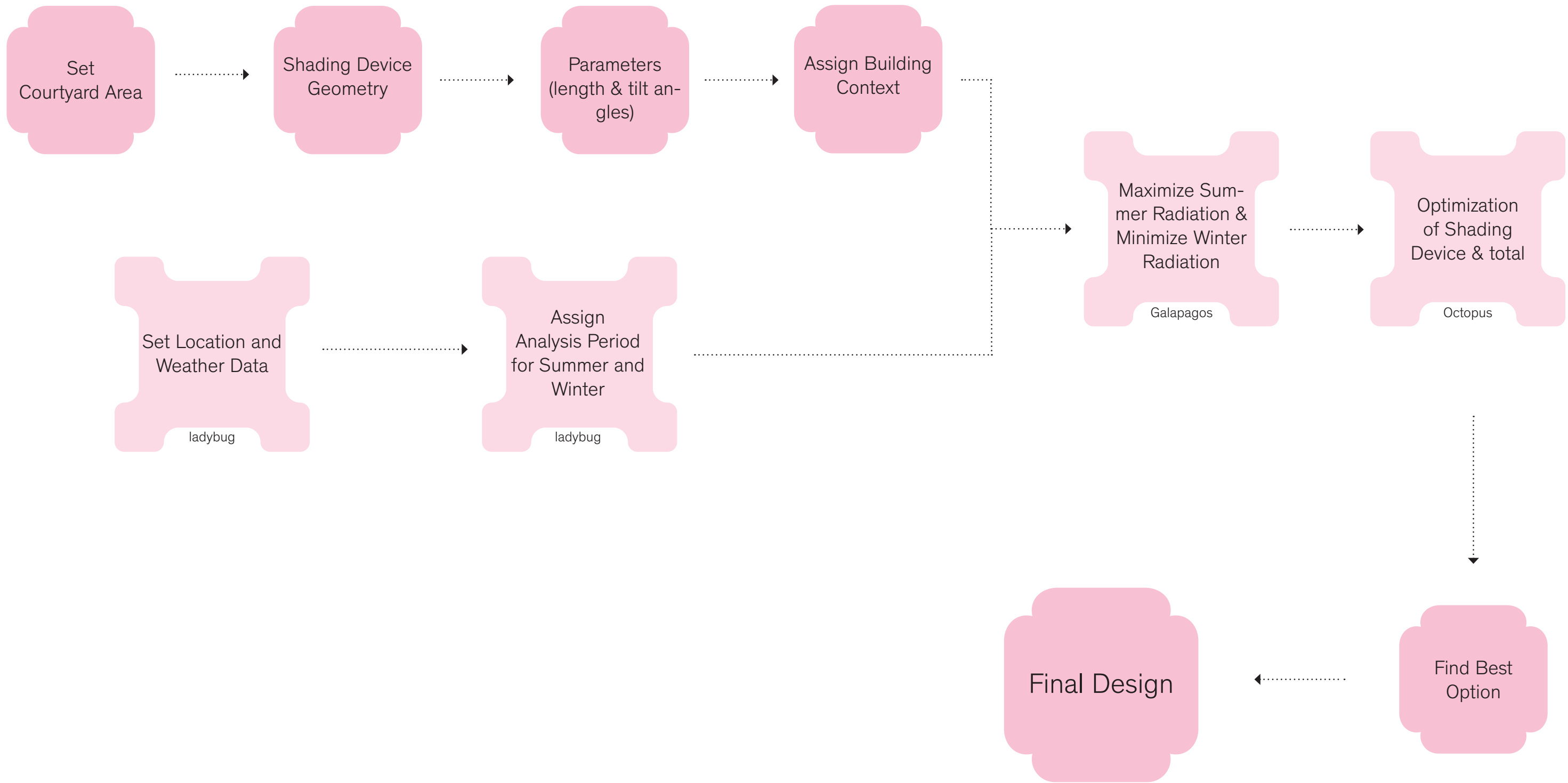
To solve the problem, we first assigned the area between the three buildings as the surface to be analyzed and determined the height of the shading device attached to the wall screen. In order to give more variation rather than single large shading device, we divided the shading device into 3 rectangular components and assigned different tilt angles. Since we wanted the courtyard surface to be analyzed in two different seasons, we first defined May to September as summer and December to March as winter and assigned them separately into Ladybug Analysis Period Tools.

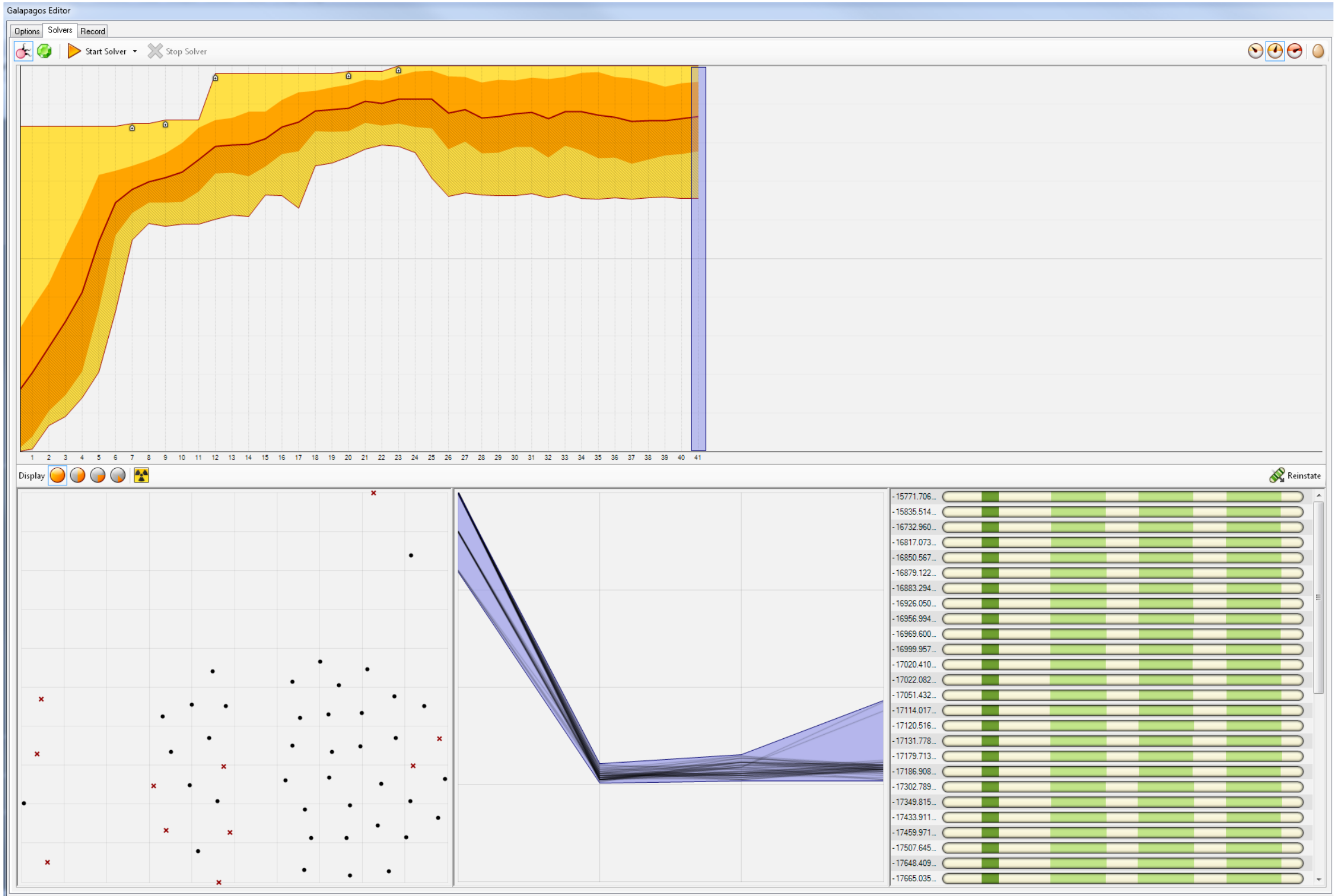
For the analysis tool, we first started with Galapagos to find the optimization values without considering the scale of the shading devices; and then we used Octopus to optimize both radiations and the area of shading device.

For Galapagos, we subtracted the total summer radiation from the total winter radiation and ran the analysis to get maximum fitness per the variations of four parameters (length and 3 tilt angles of the device).

For Octopus, we combined the subtracted value from Galapagos analysis and the total area of shading device and ran analysis.

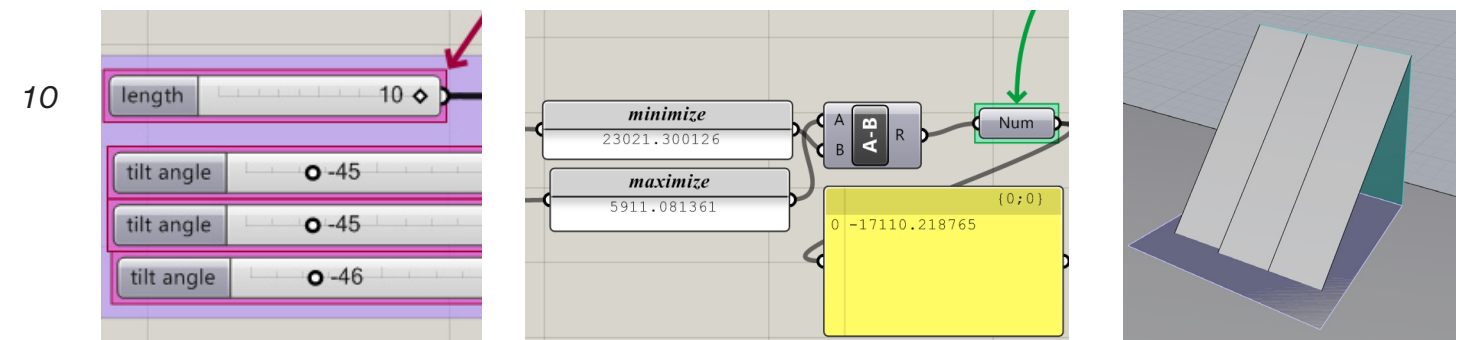
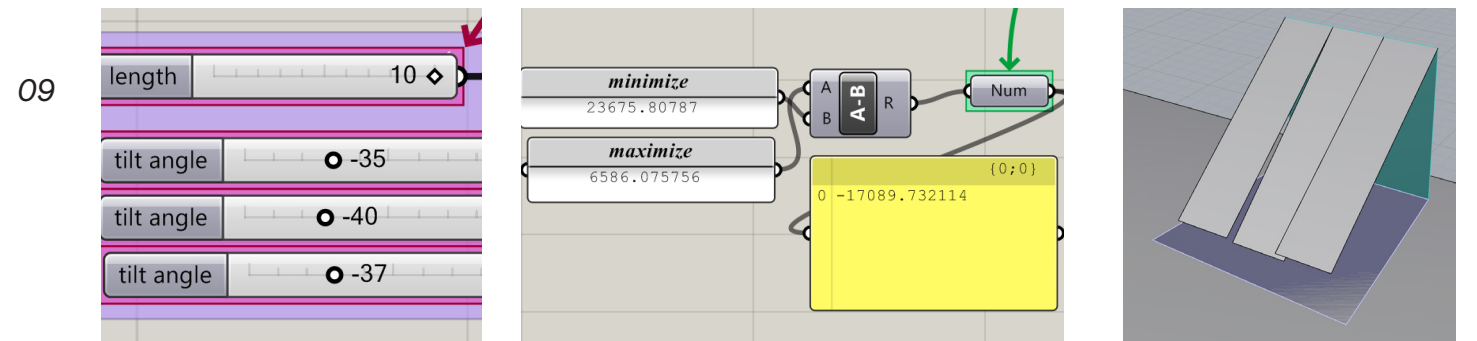
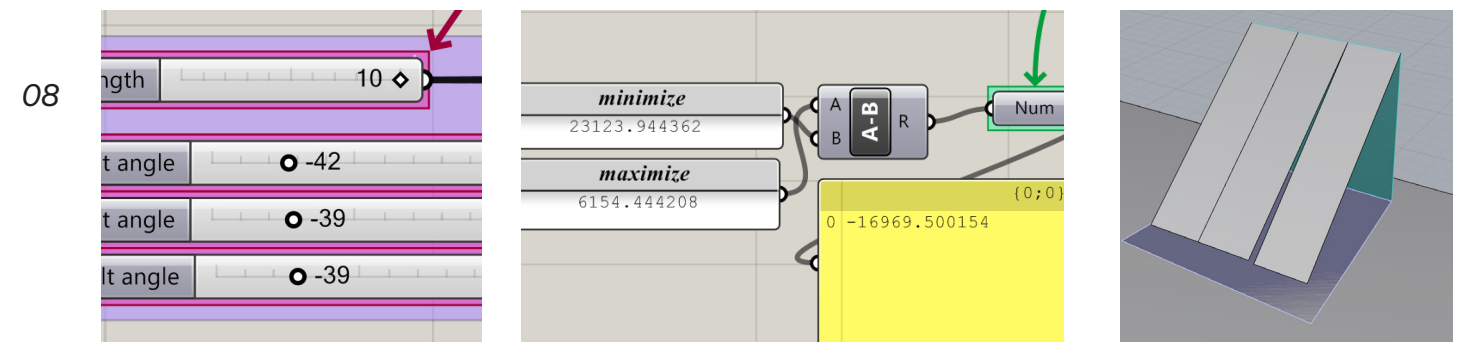
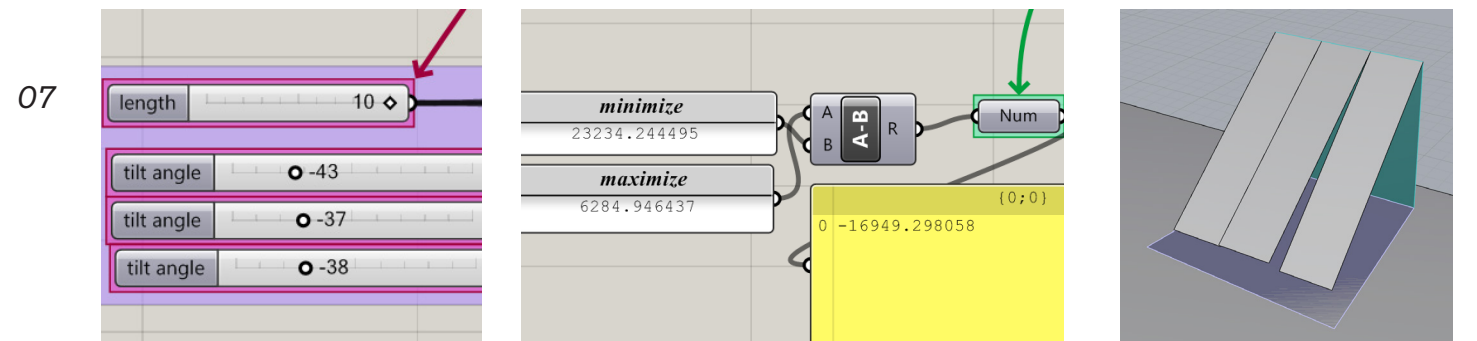
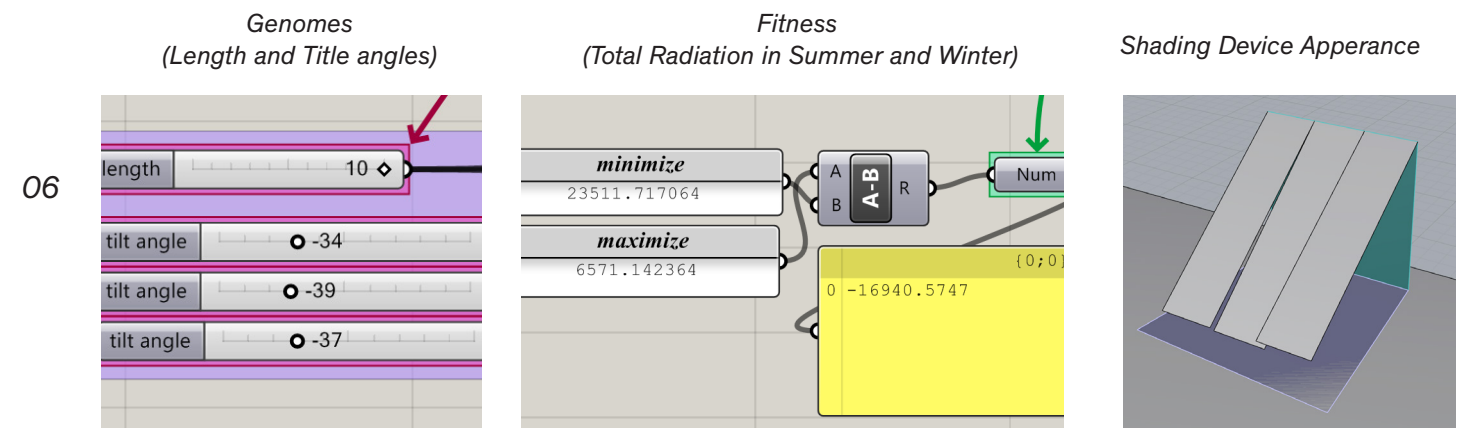
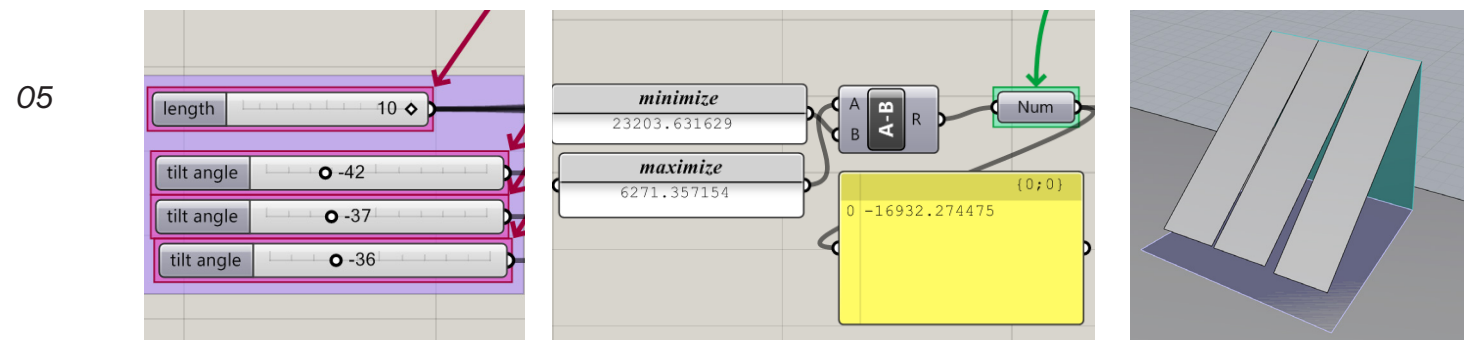
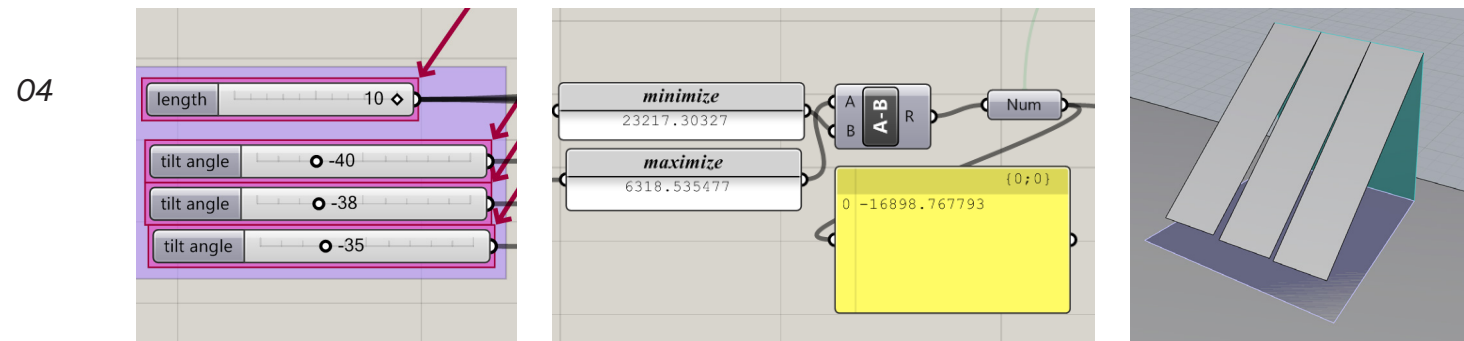
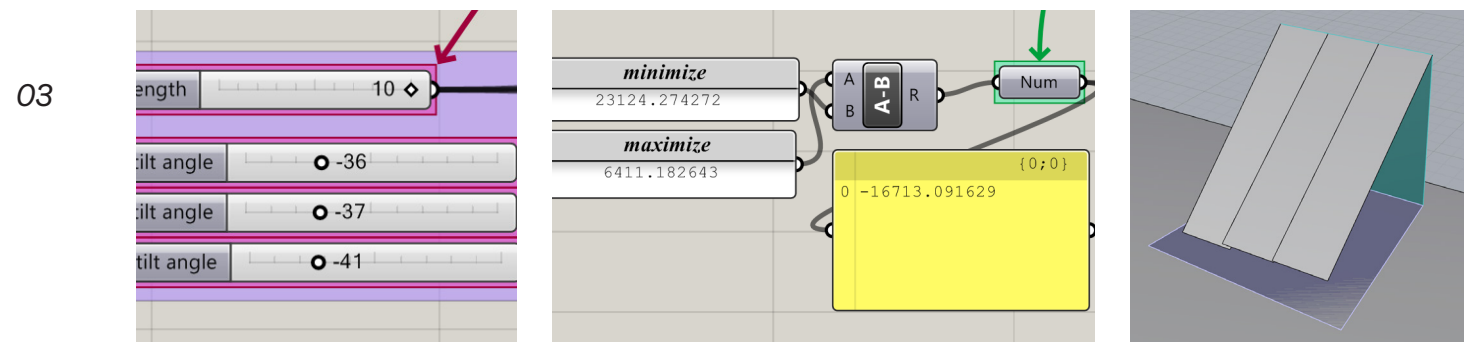
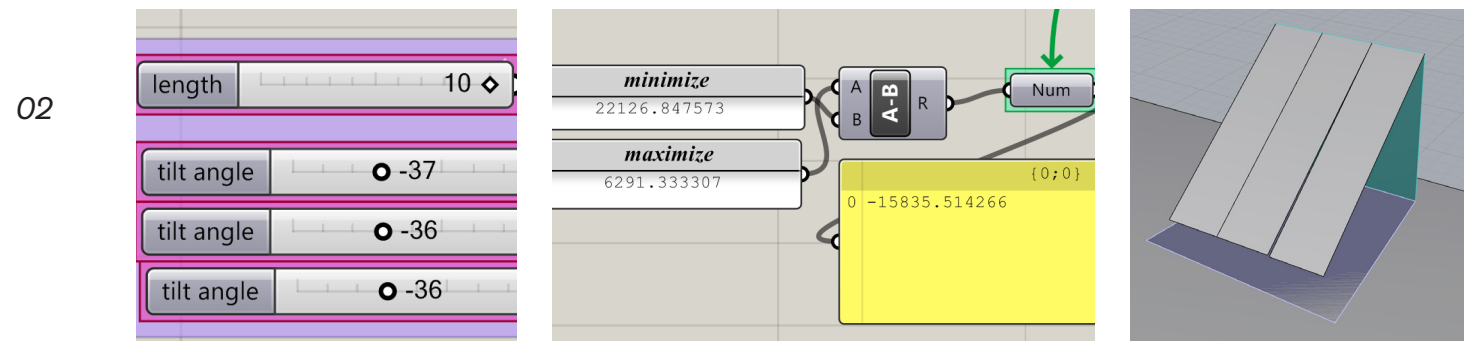
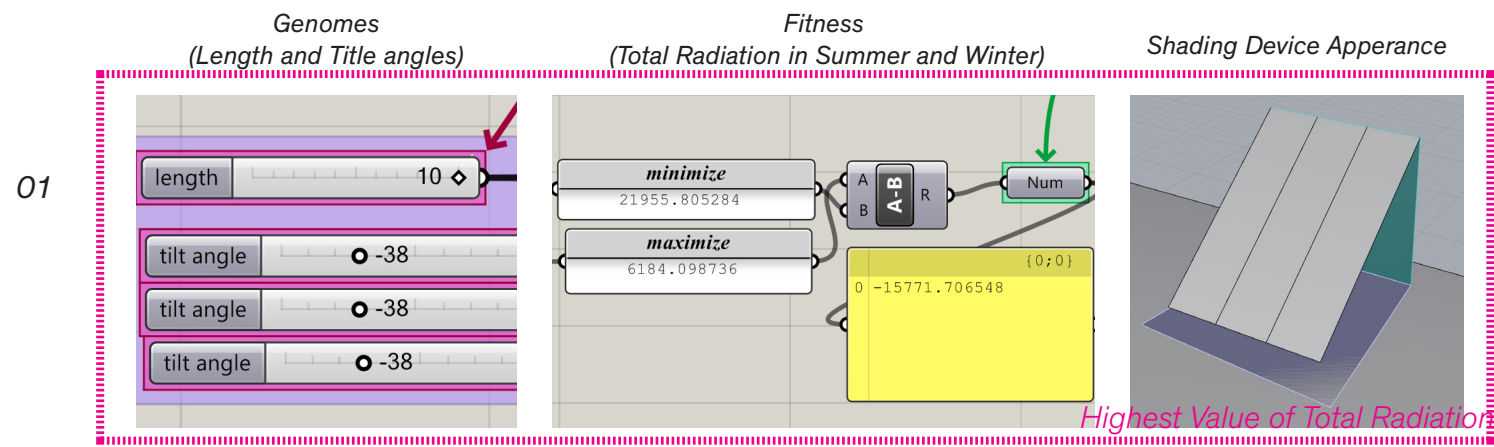




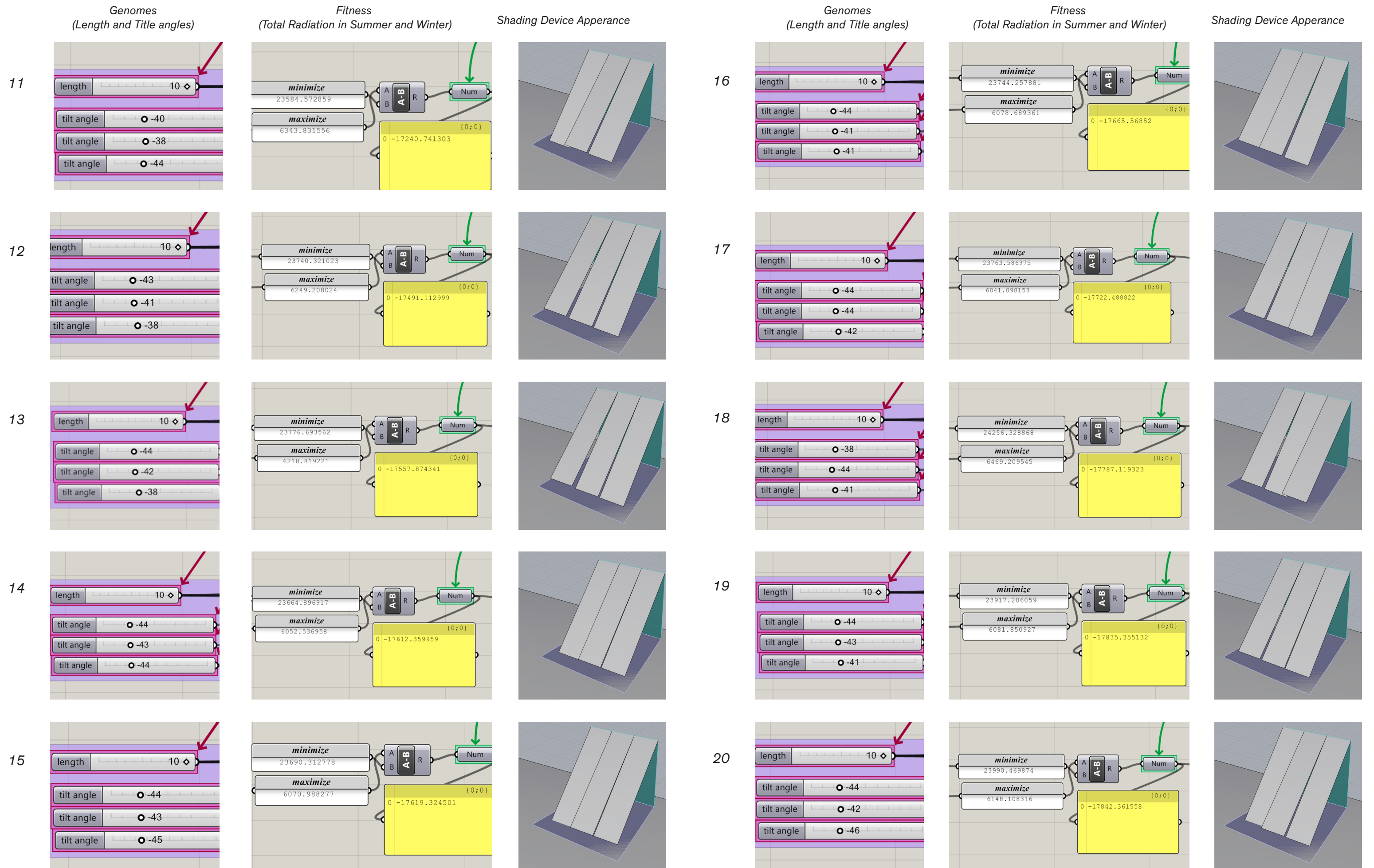


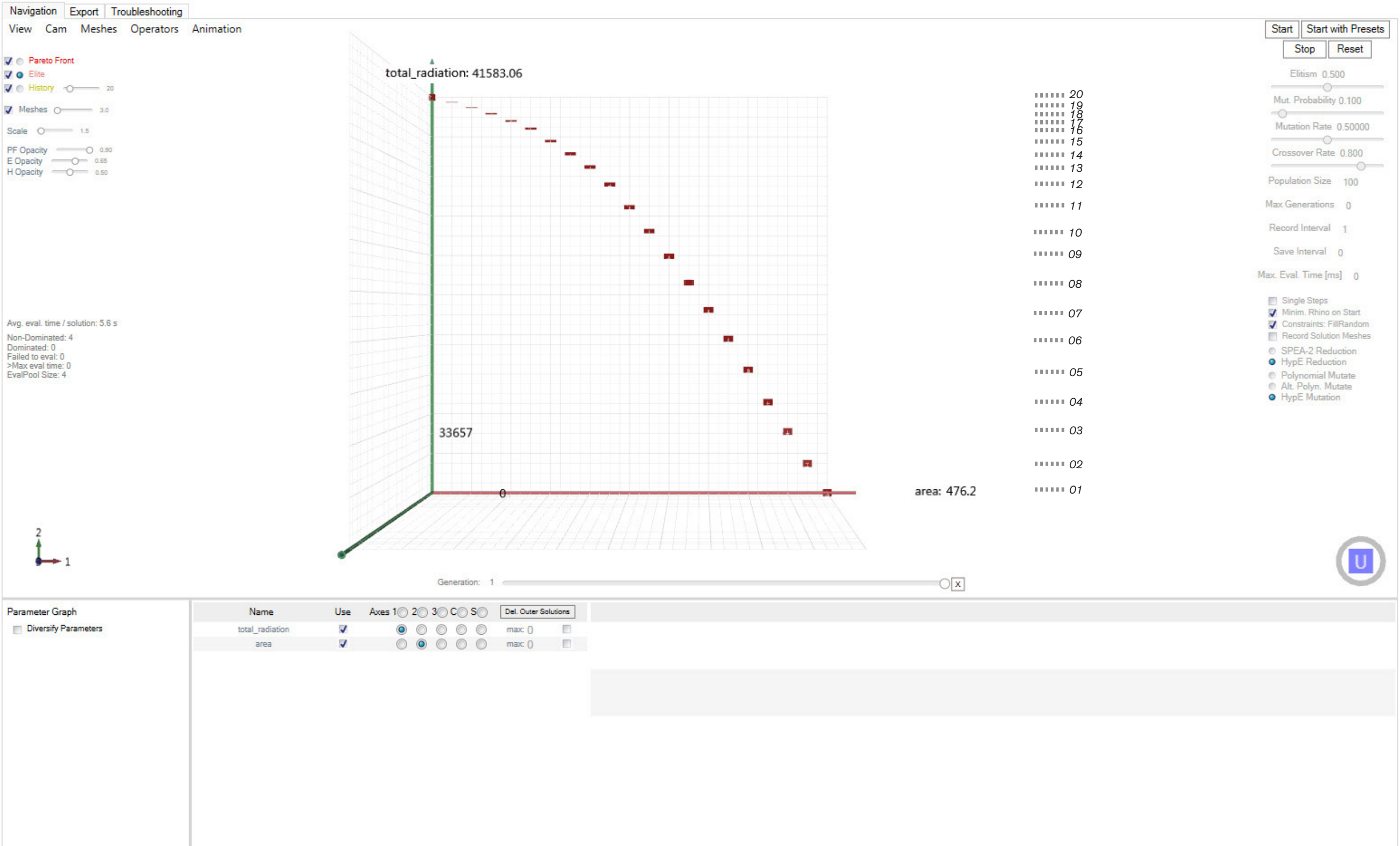
Final Result of Galapagos

As we can see from the results of Galapagos analysis, the process continues until it provides the optimized value, for our case, the maximum radiation in winter - minimum radiation in summer. However, as the area of shading devices was not taken into account during Galapagos optimization, at the maximum value, the genomes or the values of length and tilt angle does not change in great deal. Thus we concluded that we need to use run Octopus to achieve optimization of total radiation in two different seasons and the total area of shading devices.



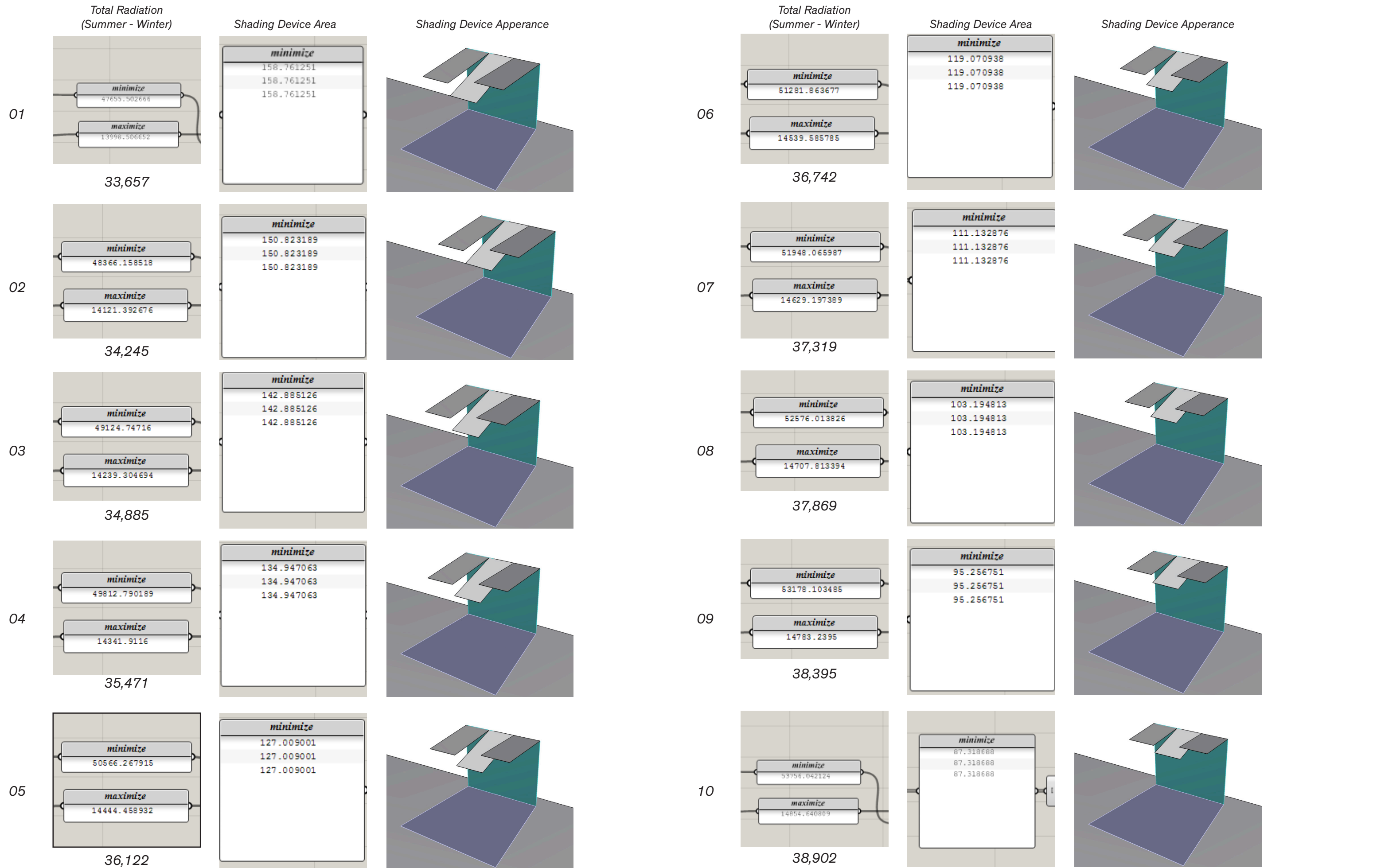




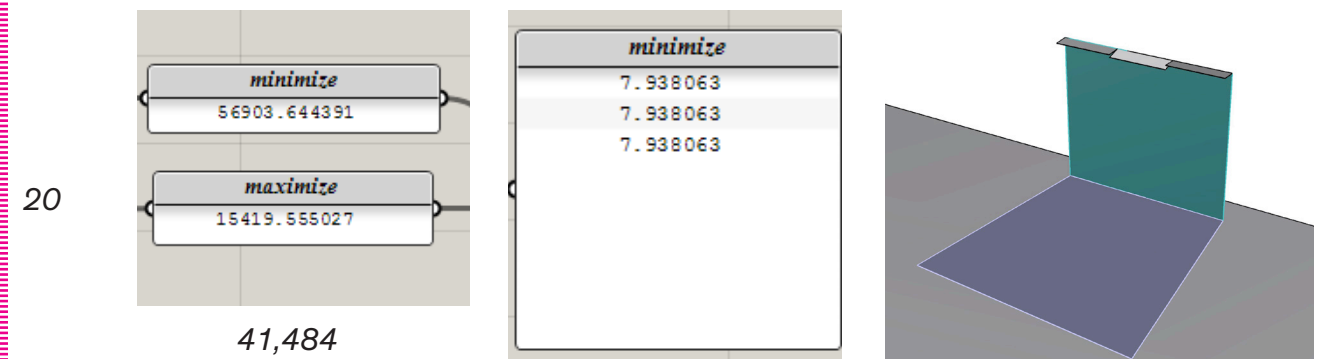
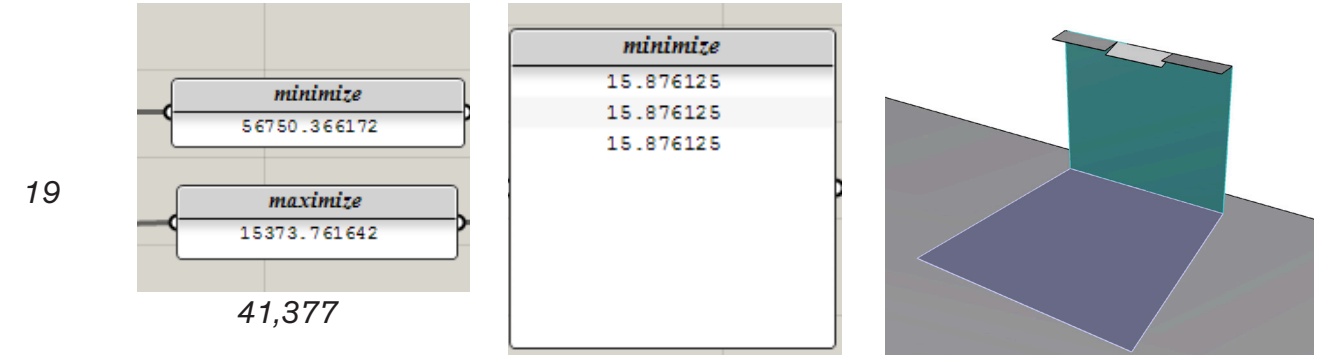
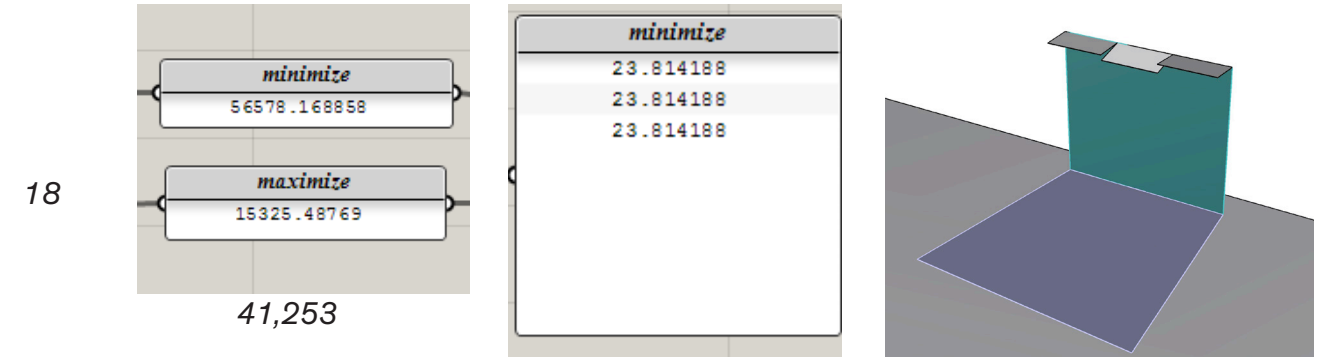
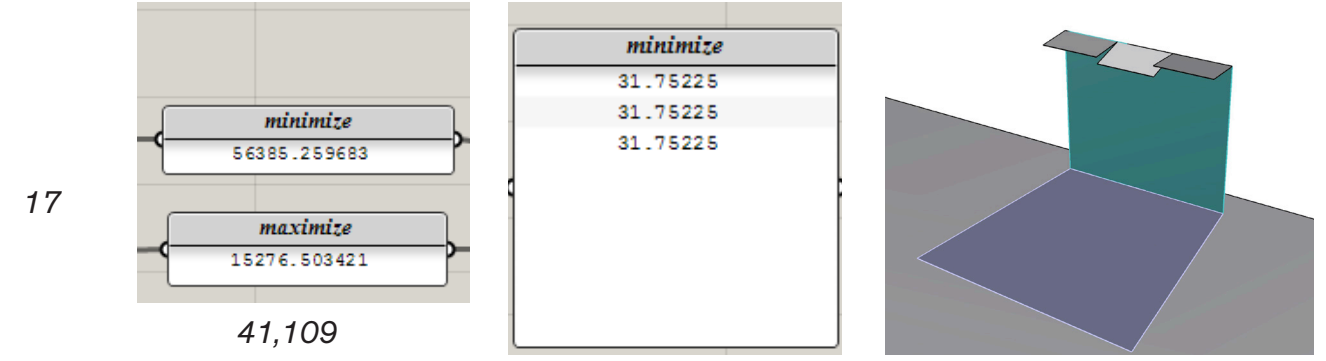
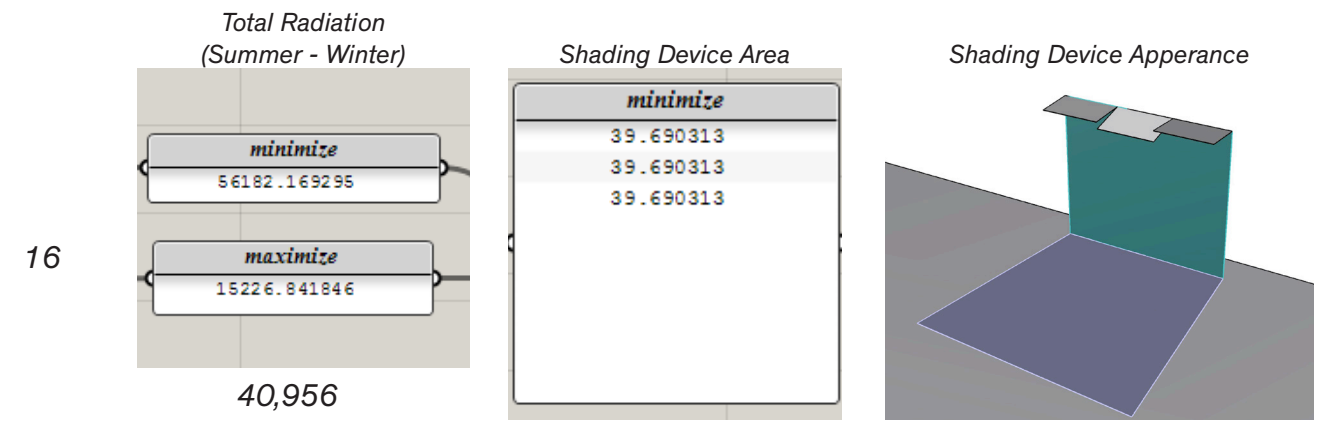
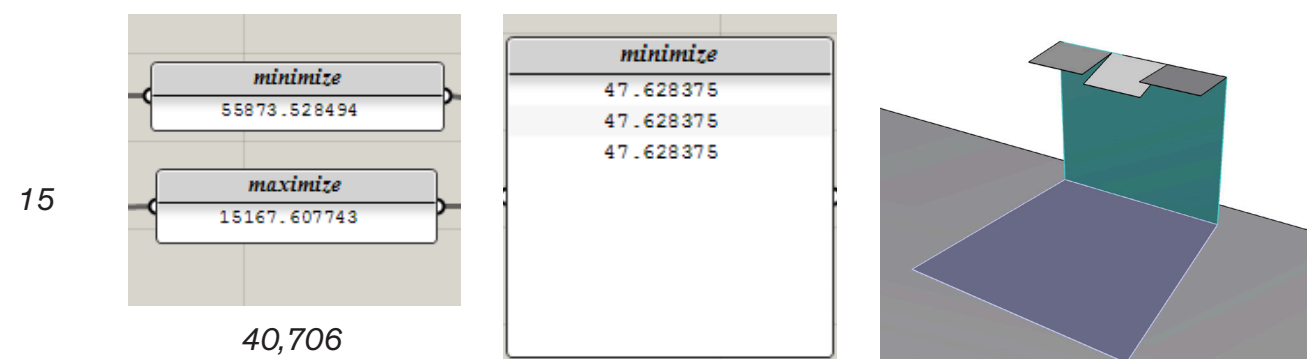
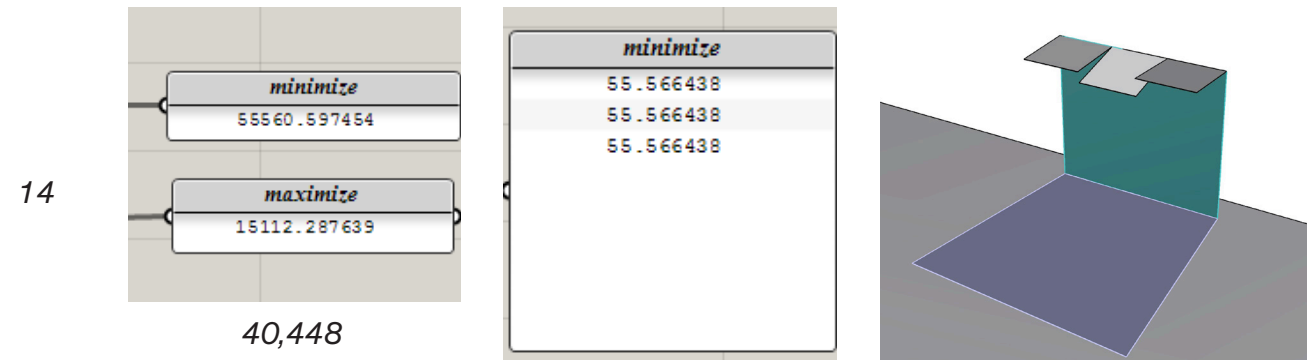
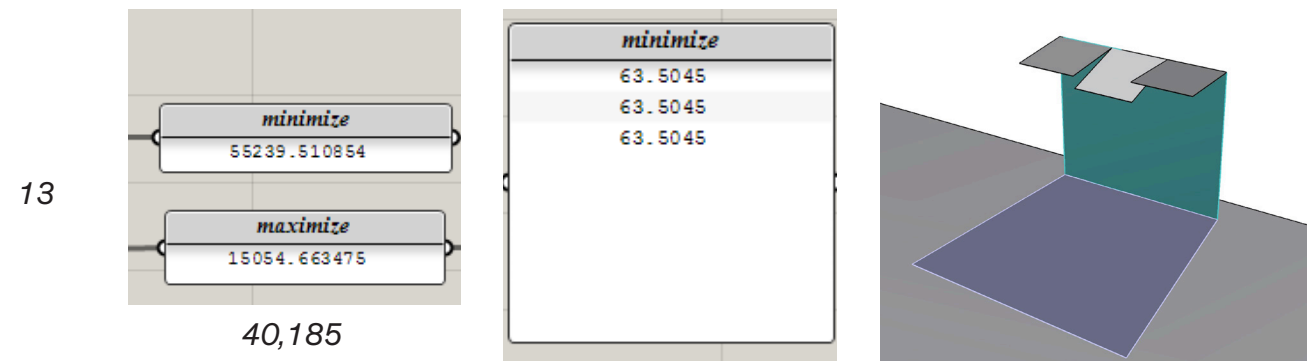
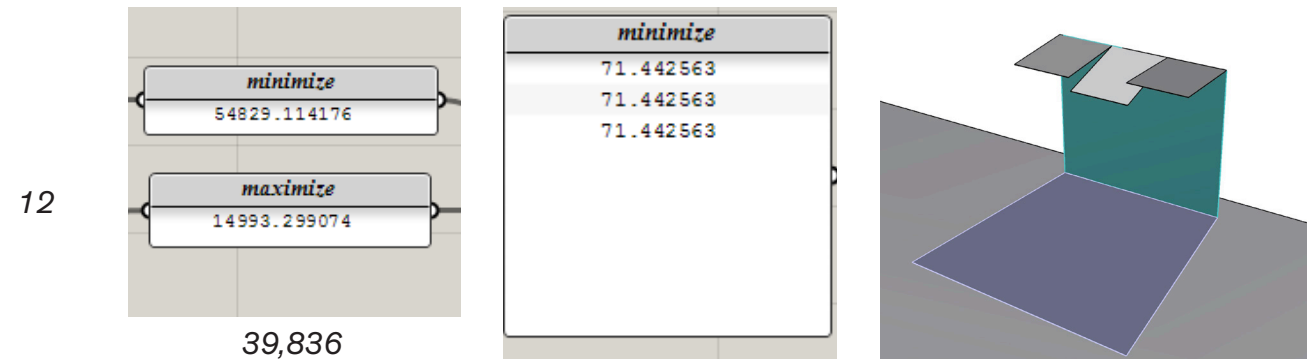
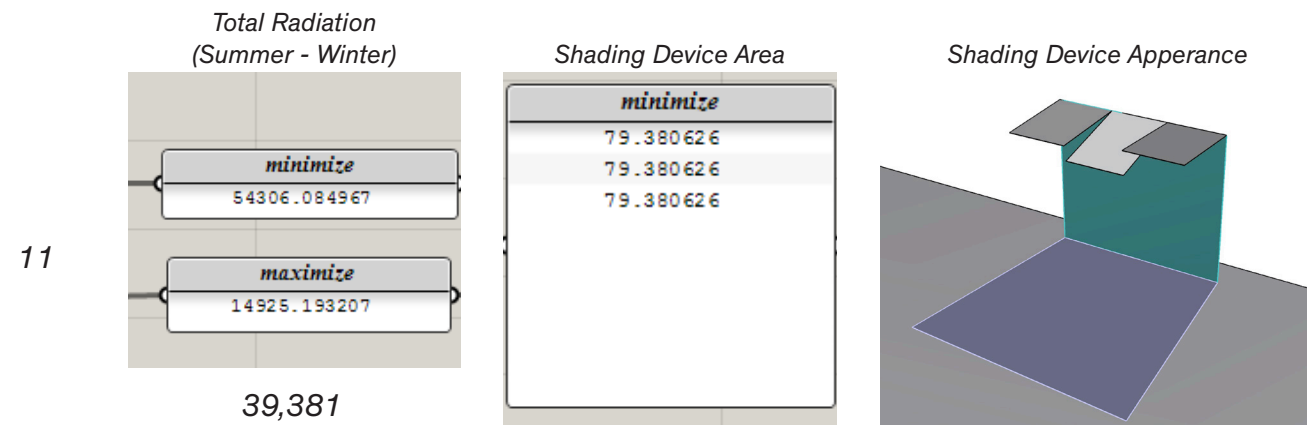


Final Result of Octopus

When shading device's area is decreasing, the total radiation (absolute value of “minimum radiation of Summer - maximum radiation of Winter”) is increasing. The best way to achieve our goal is to choose the highest value of total radiation. However, if there is another consideration, minimizing area of shading space, the best result could be on middle points of the graph, #9-12.







Highest Value of Total Radiation