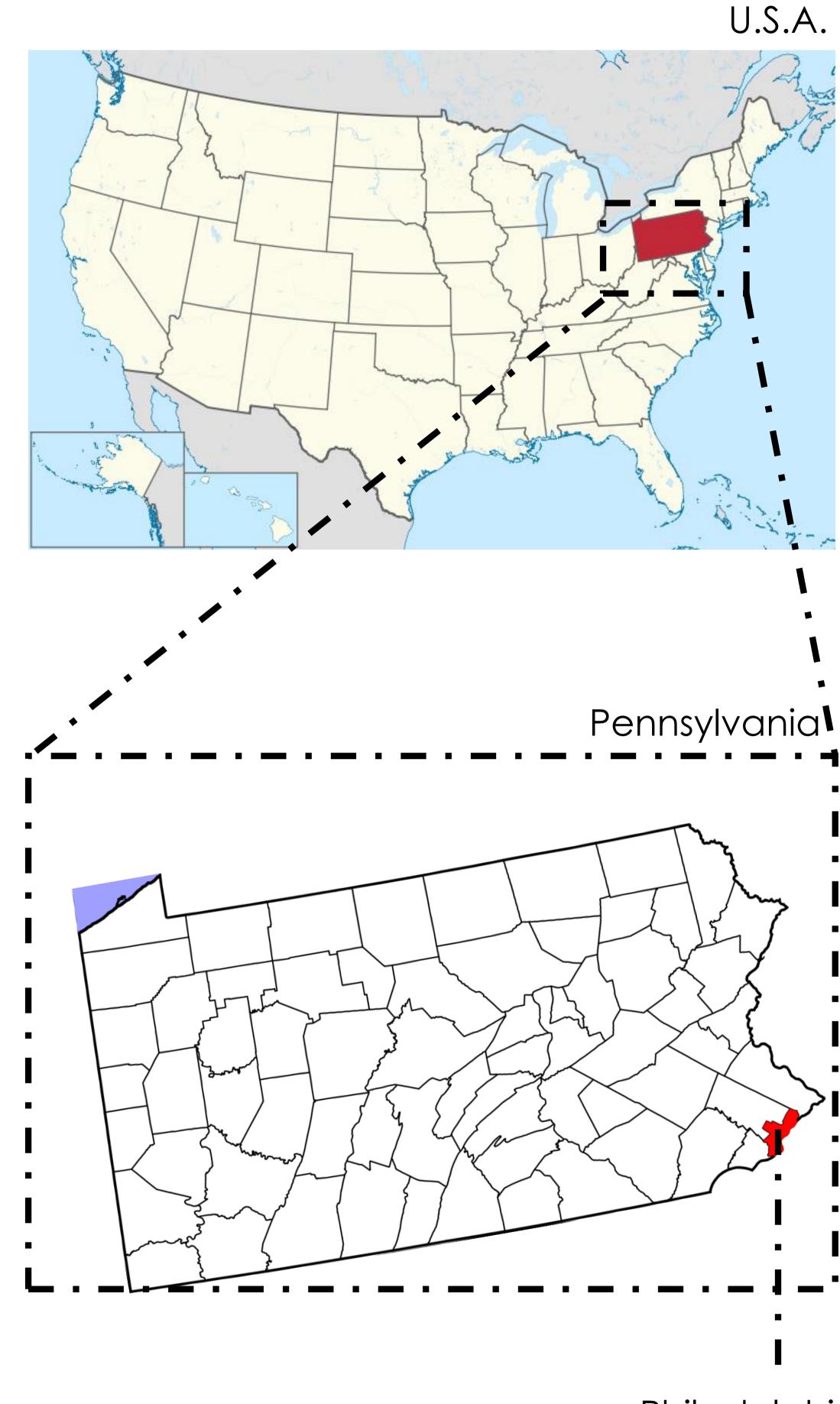
Climate Analysis Report

Building Performance Simulation

Guide : Mostapha Sadeghipour Roudsari

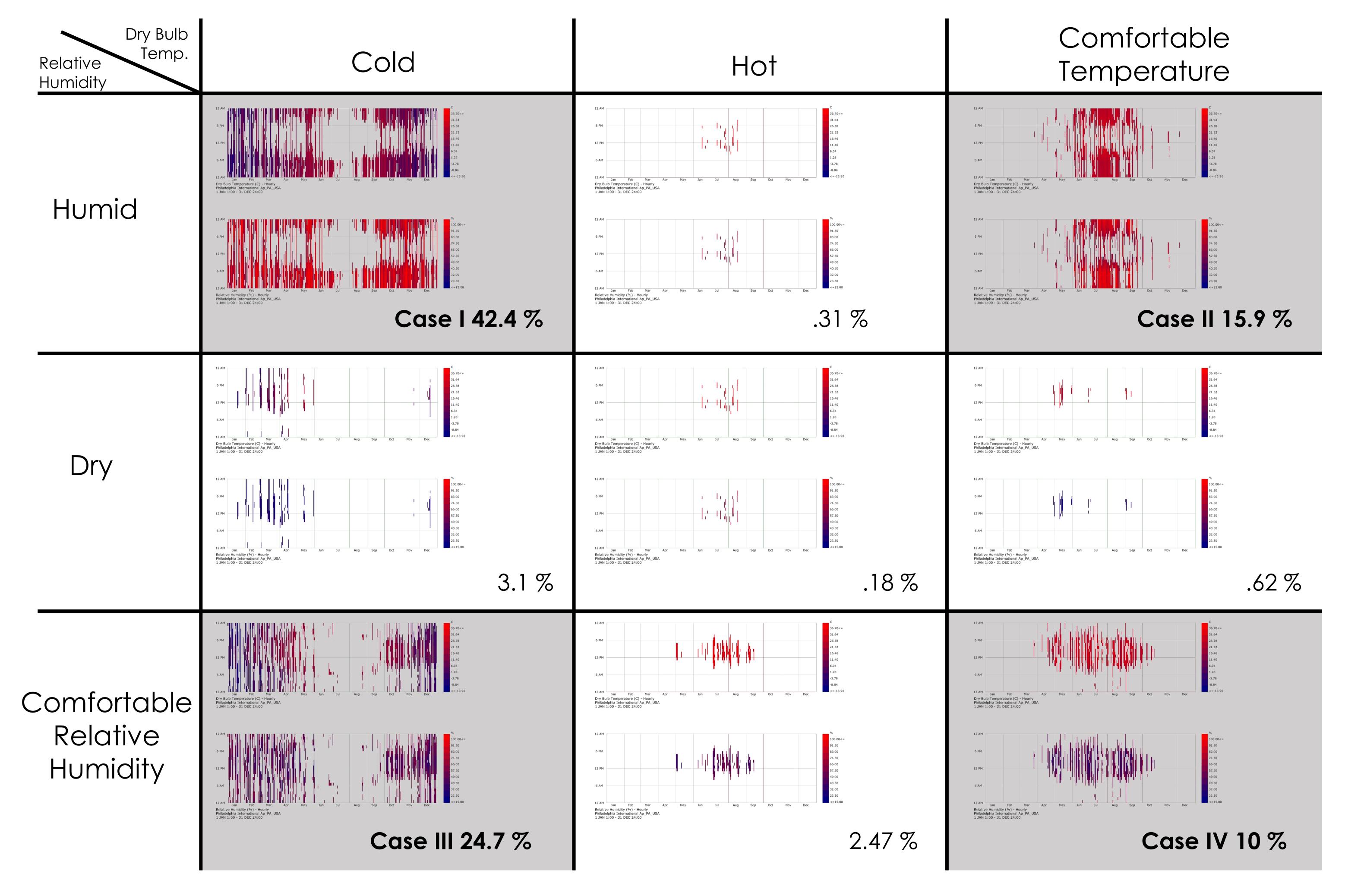
> Submitted by : Mansi Dhanuka



Philadelphia 39°57'N 75°10'W

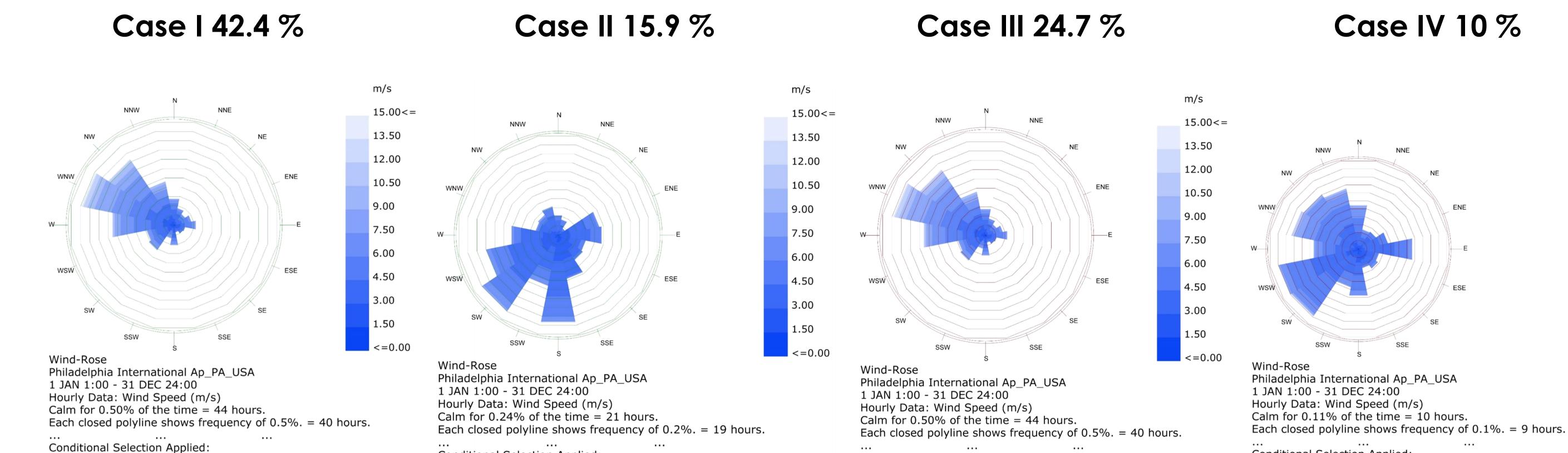
Weather Station: Philadelphia International Airport

Data Source : TMY3



The above table suggests the dominant climatic condition in Philadelphia is Cold and Humid , therefore the design strategies would be governed by these.

Wind rose Diagrams



Conditional Selection Applied:

and Relative Humidity >= 60

20 <= Dry Bulb Temperature <= 30

1428.0 hours of total 8760.0 hours (16.30%).

Radiation rose Diagrams

Case I 42.4 %

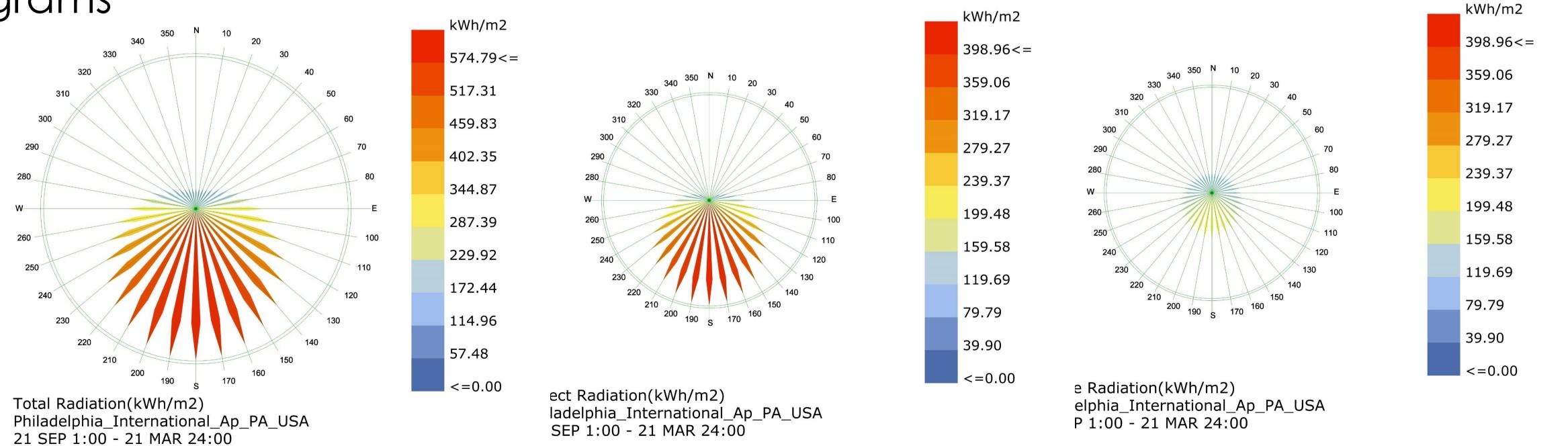
8

20 >= Dry Bulb Temperature

and 30 <= Relative Humidity <= 60

2170.0 hours of total 8760.0 hours (24.77%).

Case III 24.7 %



Conditional Selection Applied:

20 >= Dry Bulb Temperature

and 30 <= Relative Humidity <= 60

2170.0 hours of total 8760.0 hours (24.77%).

15.00<=

13.50

12.00

10.50

9.00

7.50

6.00

4.50

3.00

1.50

Conditional Selection Applied:

20 <= Dry Bulb Temperature <= 30

885.0 hours of total 8760.0 hours (10.10%).

and 30 <= Relative Humidity <= 60

<=0.00

Strategy I

As seen in the table Philadelphia is below comfortable temperature for 67% of the year therefore the air temperature needs to be increased, a common strategy to do this passively is to incorporate solar heat gains with high thermal mass materials.

Orientation: South Facing Building

Strategy II

As seen in Case I and Case III the temperature is low, therefore wind to be blocked from Northwest Direction.

For Case II the temperature is comfortable but humidity is high, therefore natural ventilation to be enhanced from Southwest Direction.

When Humidity is too high it can be decreased with the use of desiccants.