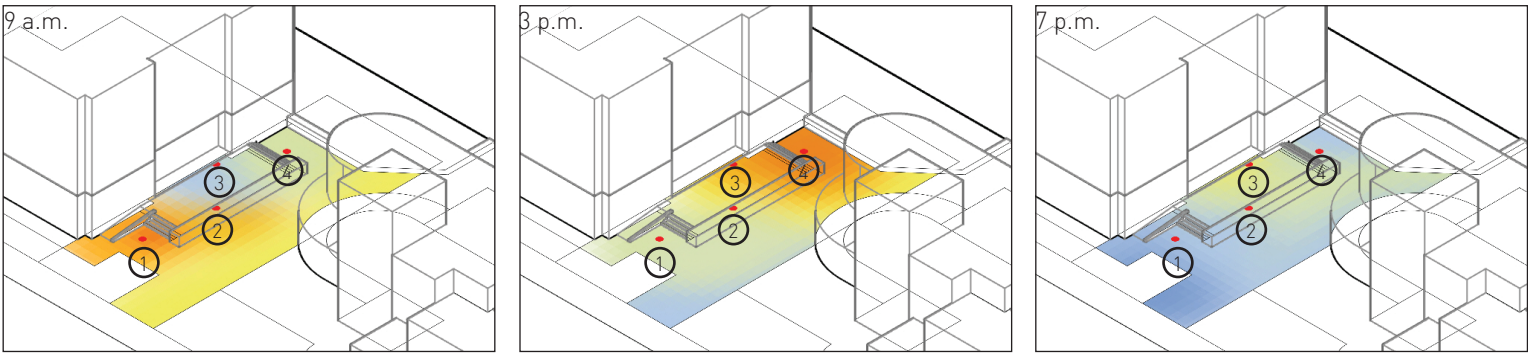
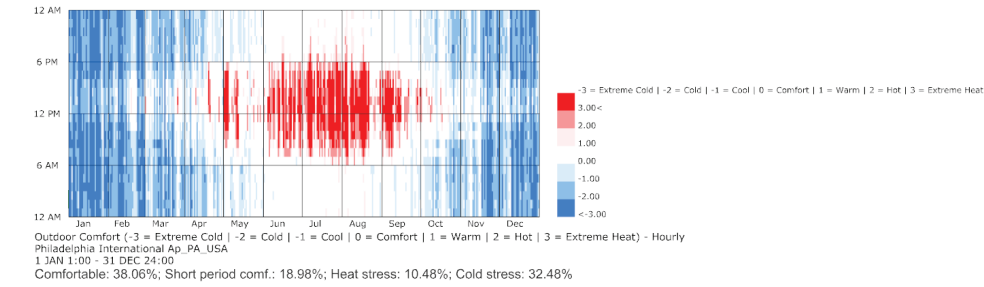


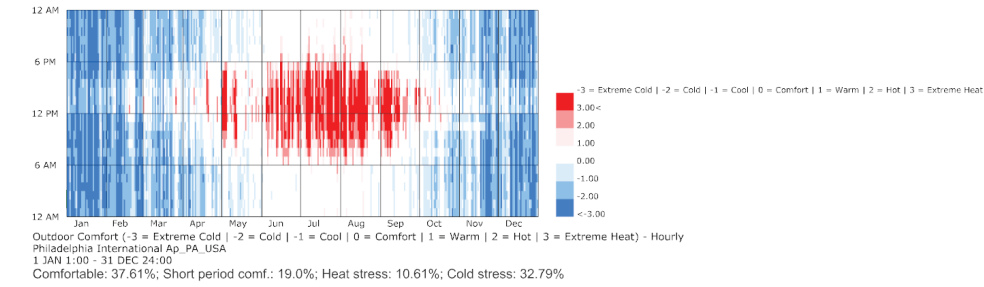
Location & Original Data -



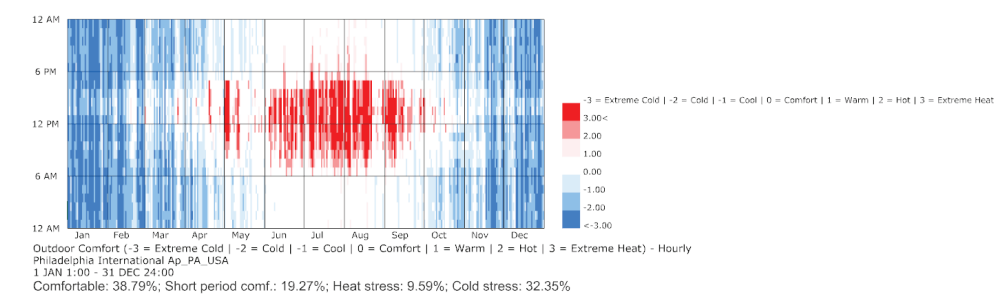
Location 1



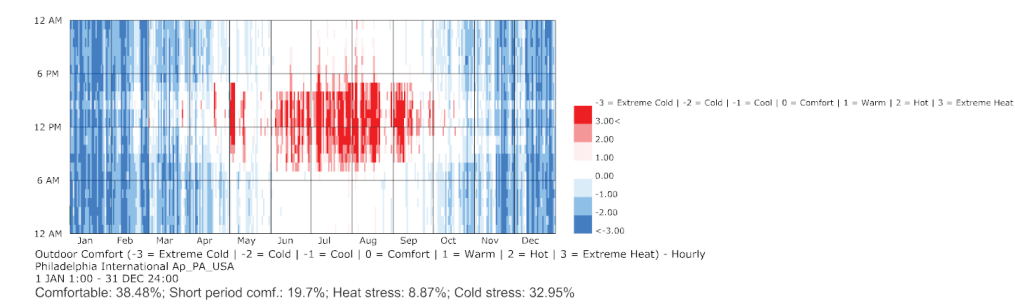
Location 2



Location 3



Location 4



1. What was your thinking process to find the best location?
2. What is the difference between the best and the worst locations?
3. What are the effective parameters that makes the best location perform better than other spots?
4. What are the main limitations of the current simulation method for your study?

1. Setting up the building context, then choose 4 different spots to run the outdoor comfort calculation. By importing the Philadelphia epw file, we could get four graphics that have slightly different comfort numbers.

2. From the comfort numbers we could see that location 2 is the worst location and 3 is the best location. The differences between the two spots are the heat stress. In cold stress, there is basically no difference.

3. The best location has the lowest heat stress, which means it has better shading conditions. The other spots are mostly in open air which might be overheated during summer. Therefore, in annual maps, other spots have more heat stress.

4. The limitations are the artificial climate or the micro-climate effects and people's preference. The spot 3 close to the front door which means it might be affected more by the building, like the cool air from the indoor. By studying the Philadelphia, we cannot tell the artificial climate effects.

The other reason is the people's preference. For the people working inside, they get out of the building to get some fresh air. Therefore, they might want to stay a little far from the building and under the sun. We cannot put it at the best comfort spot and ignore the reason why people want to stay outdoors.