

# Zenith Woods



Environmental datasets such as temperature variations were analyzed and connected to AI-assisted design systems to explore adaptive architectural skins. Visualizations function as interfaces between climate data, AI-generated iterations, and design decisions, highlighting data-driven environmental responsiveness.

Theme |

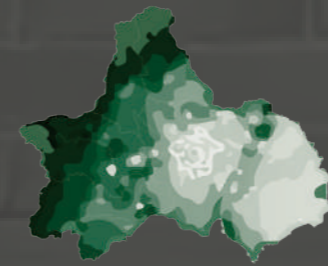
Environmental Data / AI Systems / Decision Visualization

## DATA INVESTIGATION

### Surface temperature in Chengdu |

Colour/°C

- 40-42
- 38-40
- 36-38
- 34-36
- 32-34
- 29-32
- 24-29
- 19-24
- 13-18
- 07-13
- 00-07



Chengdu 2022.8.05-8.20 LST



Chengdu 2022.8.05-8.20 LST

Use LST data from the USGS website

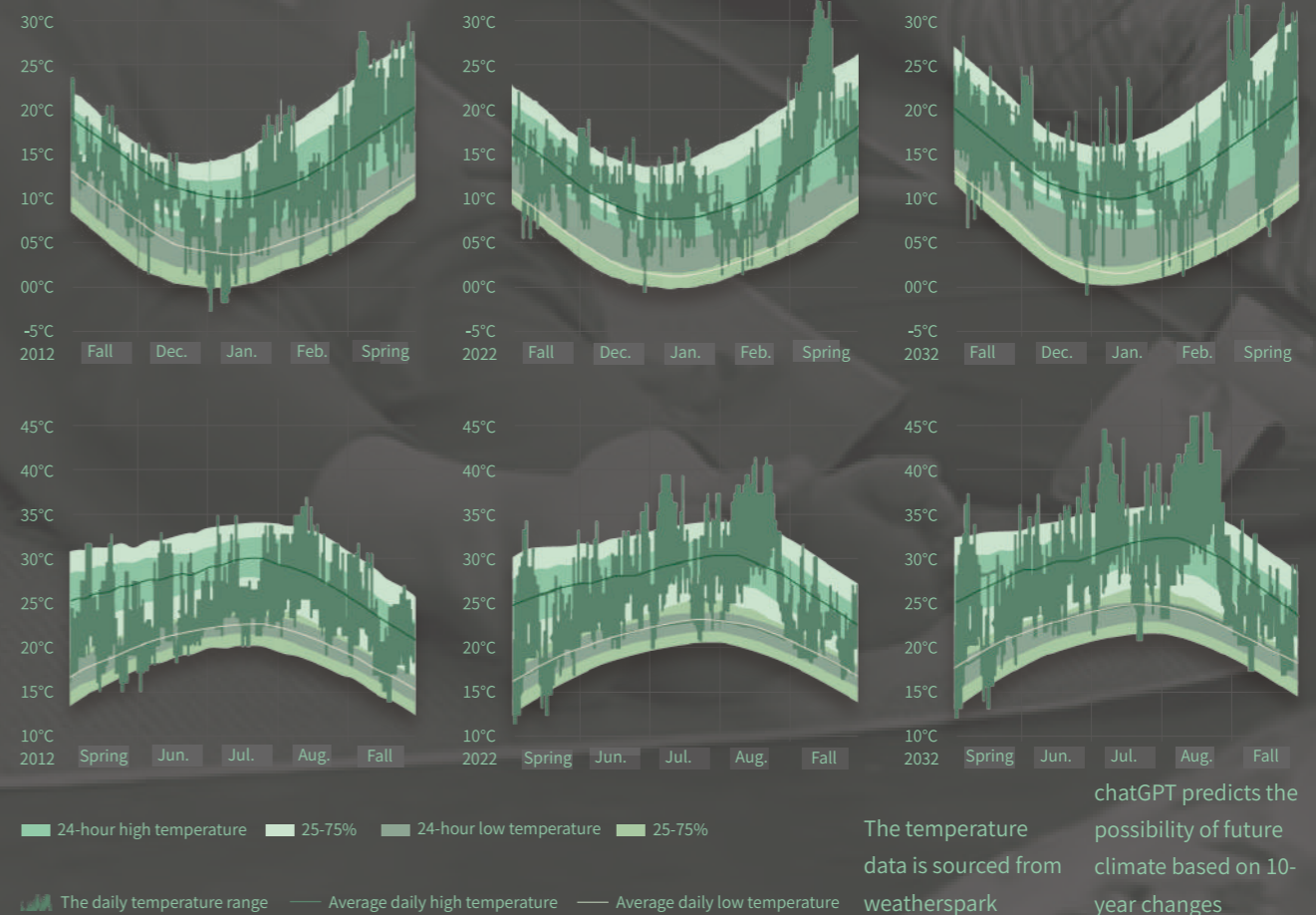
Calculate the data average using QGIS software

Serve as the average surface temperature under extreme temperatures

### Summary and Prediction |

The temperature changes in Chengdu show an obvious overall warming trend. Locally, there is a trend of even lower low - temperatures, with a two - level decrease. In the future, it may experience more frequent extreme weather events and an extended high - temperature season.

### 2012-2022-2032 Temperature changes in winter and summer |



The temperature data is sourced from weatherspark

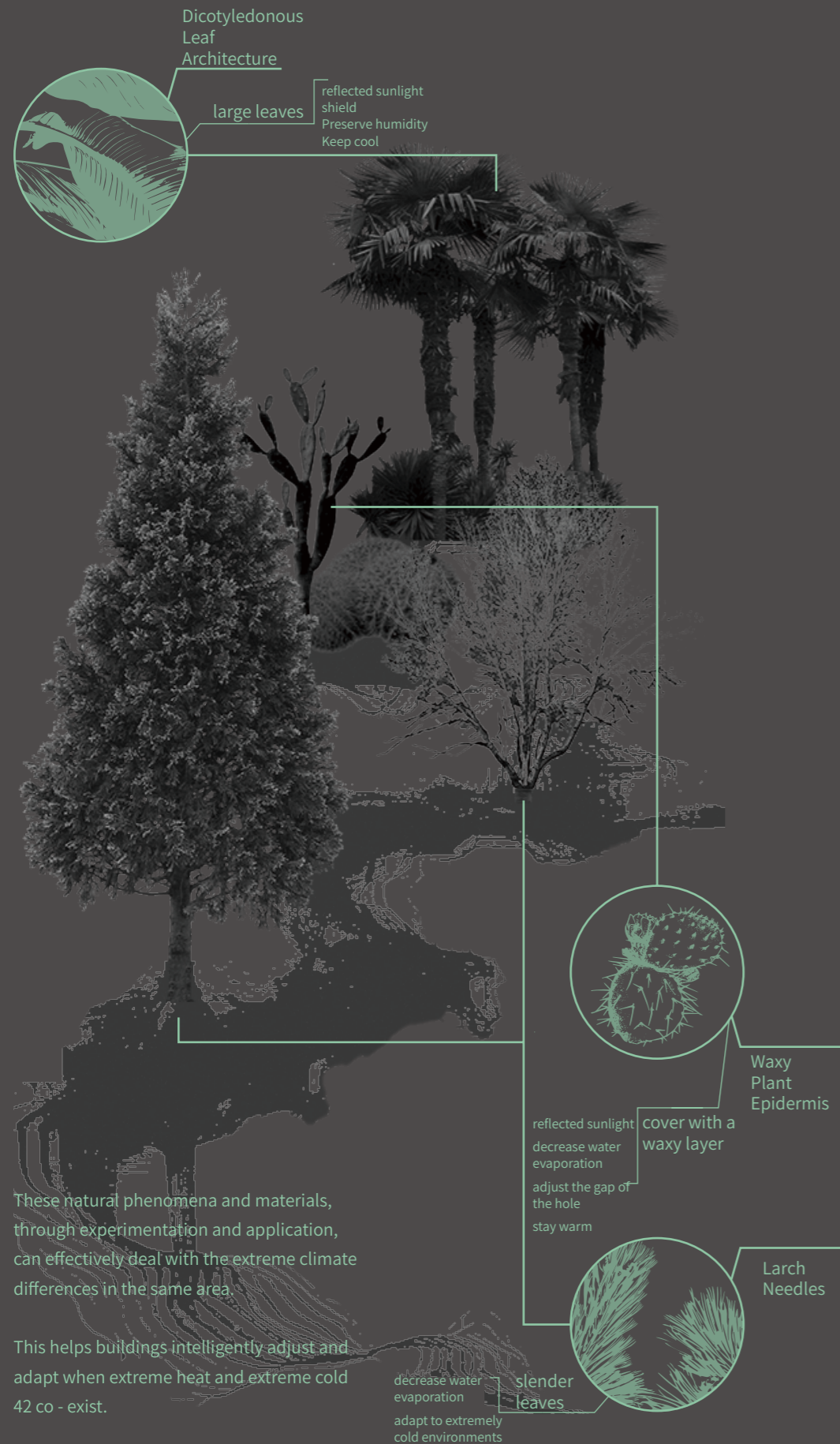
chatGPT predicts the possibility of future climate based on 10-year changes

$Y$  : An  $n \times 1$  observation vector  
 $X$  : An  $n \times (k + 1)$  dependent variable matrix  
 $\beta$  : A  $(k + 1) \times 1$  coefficient vector

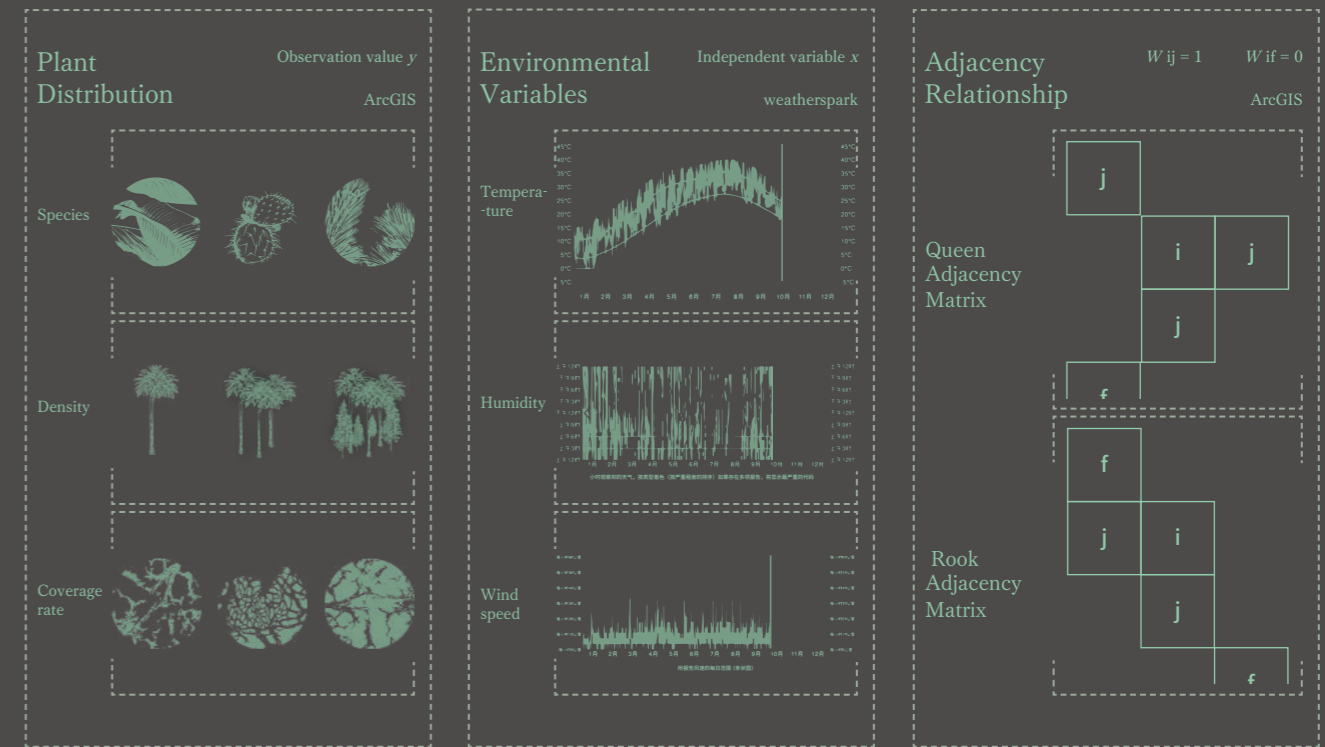
$I$  : The value of Moran's Index  
 $n$  : Total number of samples [Number of spatial units]  
 $W$  : Sum of all weights in the adjacency matrix

$w_{ij}$  : The value of the adjacency relationship between spatial unit  $i$  and spatial unit  $j$   
 $e_i, e_j$  : Residuals of spatial units  $i$  and  $j$   
 $\bar{e}$  : Mean value of residuals

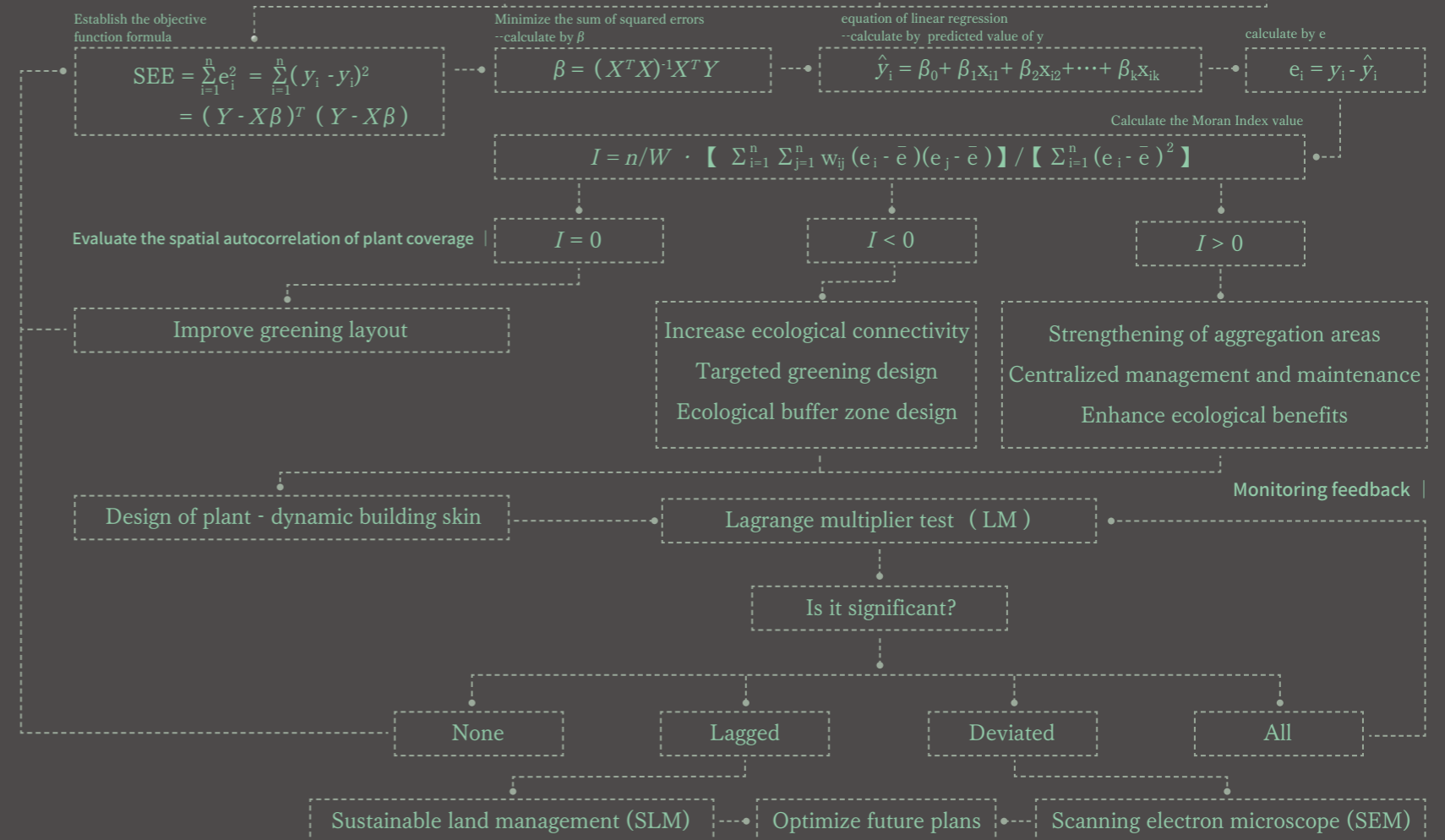
Plant Characteristics |



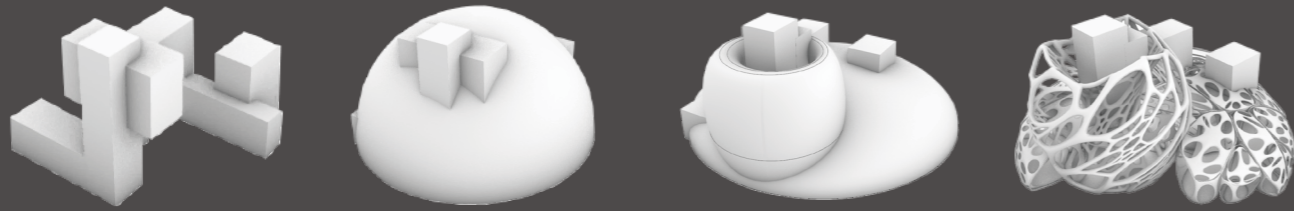
Data Preparation |



Ecological Analysis Intervention in Plant - dynamic Building Skin |



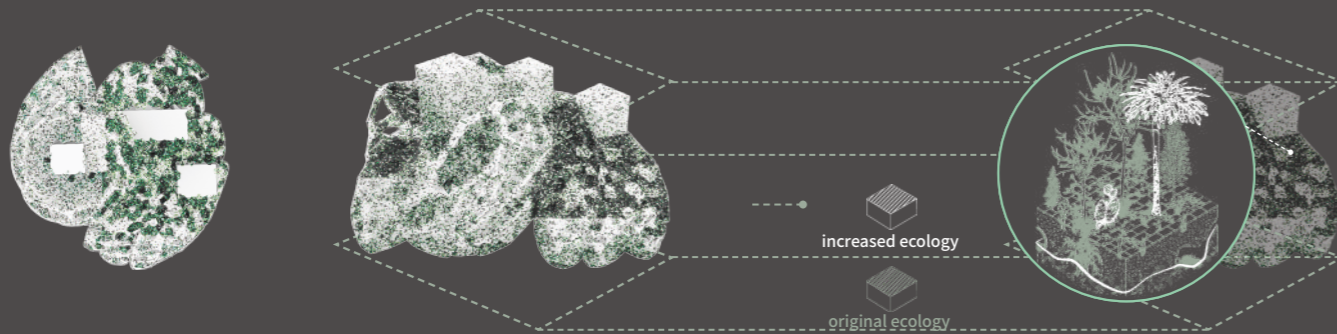
Construction of Dynamic Building Facades



Adaptive Layout of Plants

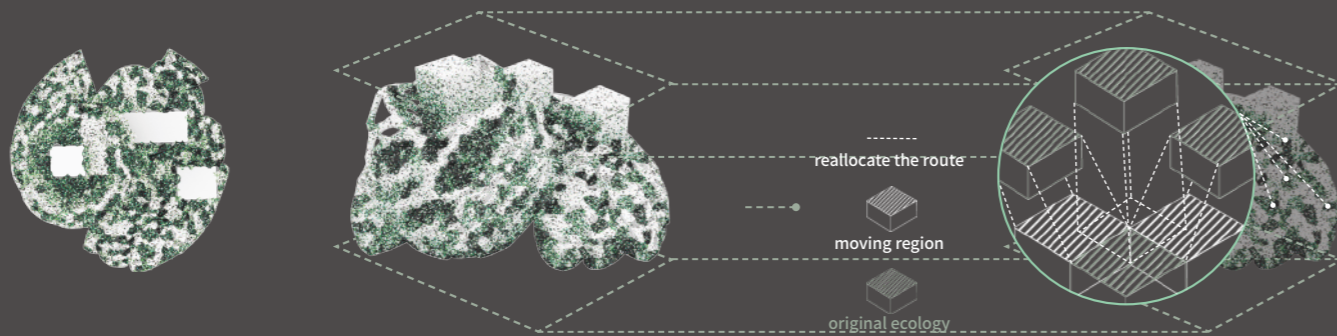
$I > 0$  Positive Autocorrelation: Regional Aggregation

Increase ecological functions



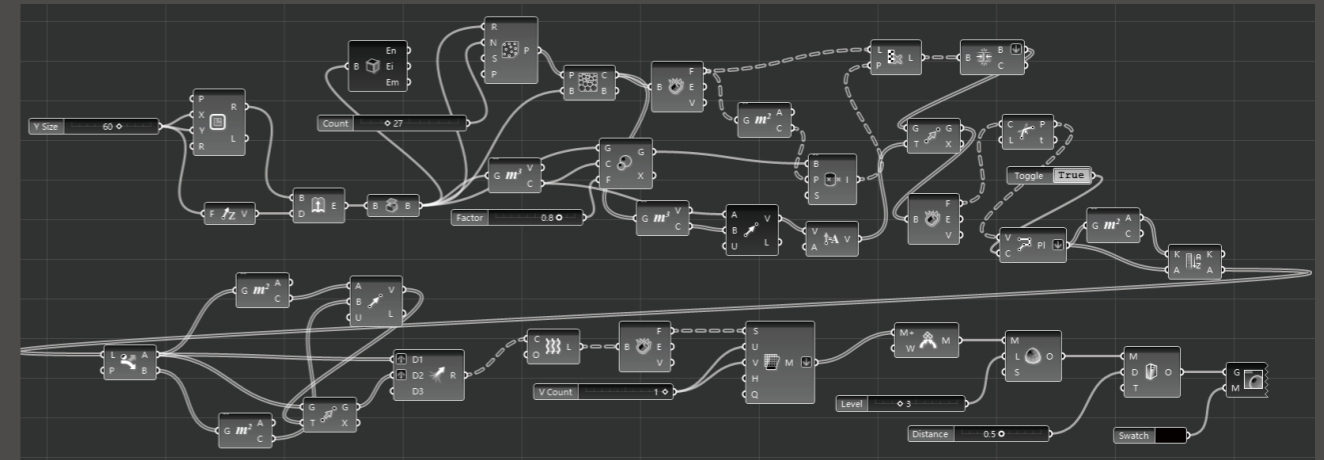
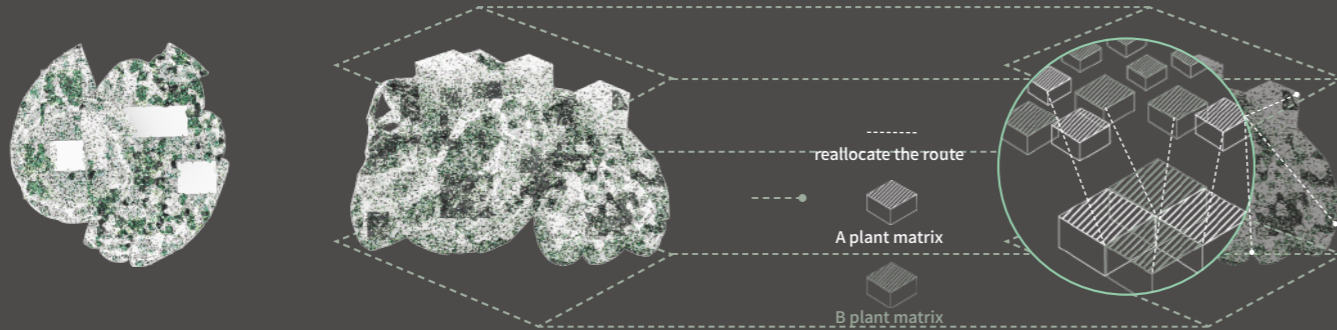
$I < 0$  Negative Autocorrelation: Alternating Distribution

Reduce ecological islands. Implement targeted ecological allocation



$I = 0$  No Autocorrelation: Random Distribution

Re - evaluate. Re - layout



Dynamic Regulation and Flow

```
python
import pandas as pd
# 读取CSV文件
data = pd.read_csv('sensor_data.csv')

# 删除缺失值
data = data.dropna()
# 填充缺失值
data = data.fillna(data.mean())

# 计算平均值、最大值、最小值
mean_value = data['temperature'].mean()
max_value = data['temperature'].max()

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
X = data['humidity']
y = data['temperature']
model = LinearRegression().fit(X, y)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# 高折线图
plt.plot(data['time'], data['temperature'])
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('temperature')
plt.show()

# 热力图
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True)
plt.show()
```

Average temperature

Heat value

Precipitation

Intelligent control

Local details |

