Different Building Materials Influence on Comfort for Urban Outdoor Dining

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Motivation

It is well known that cities, especially in the summer, are "heat islands" experiencing higher temperatures than outlying rural areas. These high temperatures can cause heat stress in people, leading to a variety of adverse health effects. This study aims to understand how different building materials within a city influence the temperature and heat stress experienced by people.

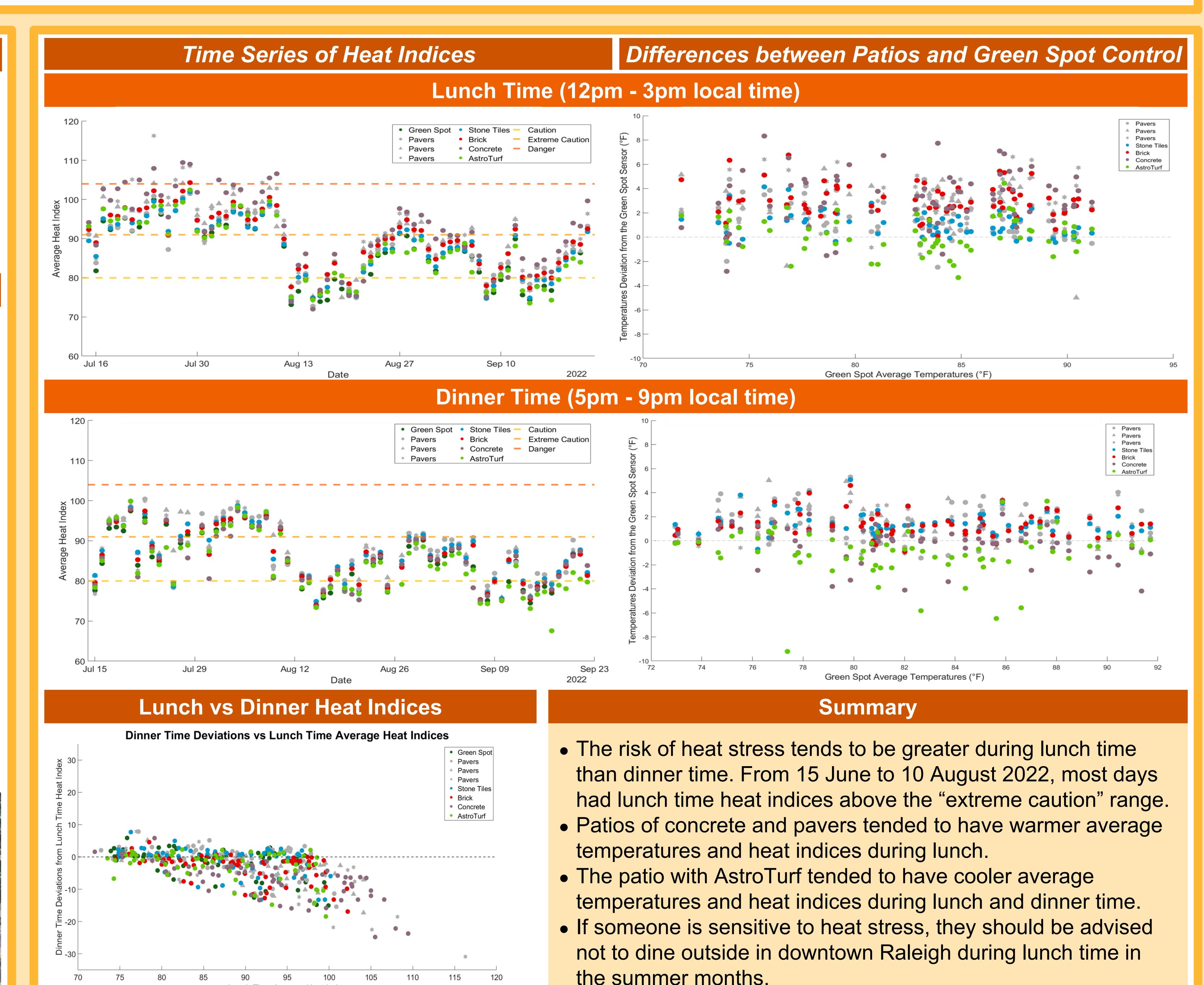
Methods

We deployed eight temperature and humidity sensors from July 15, 2022 to September 23, 2022. Seven sensors were deployed in patio eating areas across downtown Raleigh, NC. One sensor was deployed in greenery near a house in downtown to act as the "green spot" control. We focus on air temperatures and the heat index during lunch time (12pm - 3pm local time) and dinner time (5pm - 9pm local time) which correspond to peak times when people are outside in the downtown area. People start to feel heat stress when the air temperature is above 86 °F or the heat index (which combines air temperature and humidity) is above 91 °F. The patio locations include concrete pavers, stone tiles, red brick, concrete, and AstroTurf. We removed data that have obvious discrepancies related to watering of foliage near the sensor. The calculation of heat indices follows the National Weather Service (NWS) Heat Forecast Tools standard.

Map of Sensor Locations



Above: A map of downtown Raleigh with the sensor locations marked in orange red.



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