

学校编码: 10384  
学 号: 25220141151747

分类号 \_\_\_\_\_ 密级 \_\_\_\_\_  
UDC \_\_\_\_\_

厦门大学

硕士 学位 论文

夏热冬暖地区不同平面类型的中小学教  
学楼通风模拟研究

Simulation Study on Ventilation of Primary and Middle  
School Teaching Buildings with Different Plan Types in Hot  
Summer and Warm Winter Area

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专业名称: 建筑技术科学

论文提交日期: 2017 年 4 月

论文答辩日期: 2017 年 5 月

学位授予日期: 2017 年 6 月

答辩委员会主席: \_\_\_\_\_

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2017 年 6 月

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## 摘要

近些年来，中小学教学楼的通风越来越受到重视，尤其在夏热冬暖地区。作为师生学习工作的场所，教学楼的通风与他们的身心健康，学习生活密切相关。

本文旨在研究不同平面形式的教学楼，各自不同的通风特点。选取厦门做为夏热冬暖地区典型城市，以 CFD 模拟软件作为主要的研究工具，利用 CFD 模拟的方法进行研究，最终得出某些规律性以指导建筑设计。

经过研究本文发现，首先“一”型教学楼在一定的风向范围内，越靠近来流风方向的房间，通风越好，而且，单廊式空间通风效果远好于双廊式，合空间通风效果好于分空间。

其次，关于“L”型教学楼，由于拐角处不通透，绝大多数通风角度下，拐角处房间通风较差，但是某些特定角度下由于风受到阻碍，从而在房间两侧产生压差，拐角处房间通风反而会变得较好。除此之外，不同比例的体型具有不同的通风特点，而且随着长翼部分的增大，建筑可以在更大范围的通风角度下达到较好的通风效果。

“T”型教学楼由于拐角处通透，因此两侧的风压情况会有不同于“L”型教学楼的特点，所以通风特点与“L”型不同。整体来说，通风最好的房间一般位于长翼与短翼远离拐角的尽端位置。而通风最差的房间一般位于角落附近，通风的好坏主要取决于房间两侧的压力差。

最后，本文的研究成果可以帮助建筑师在设计教学楼时根据通风效果合理安排教室的位置，以及综合考虑教学楼建筑的朝向，将通风要求高的房间放在教学楼通风较好的位置，通风要求低的房间放置在通风较差的位置，例如楼梯间，储物间等，在满足功能性要求的同时，进而更加理性的进行设计工作。

关键词：教学楼平面；CFD 模拟；通风

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## ABSTRACT

In recent years, the ventilation of primary and secondary school buildings has been paid more and more attention, especially in hot summer and warm areas. As a place where teachers and students learn to work, the ventilation of the teaching building is closely related to their physical and mental health, learning and life.

This paper aims to study the different plans of teaching buildings, and learn their different ventilation characteristics. In this paper, CFD simulation software is used as the main research tool.

After the study, it found that the "—" type of teaching building will be the more close to the direction of the flow of the room, the better ventilation in a certain range of wind direction. Moreover single corridor space ventilation is much better than the double corridor, and the together-space is much better than the sub-space in ventilation.

Secondly, in the "L" type of teaching building, as the corner is not transparent, the corner of the room ventilation is poor in the most ventilation angle. But in some specific angles as the wind is blocked, it results in pressure on both sides of the room. The corner of the room ventilation will become better. In addition, different proportions of the plan have different ventilation characteristics, and with the long wing part of the increase, the building can be in a wider range of ventilation angle to achieve better ventilation effect.

As the the corners of "T" type teaching building is transparent, so the ventilation situation is different with "L" type. Overall, the best ventilated rooms are generally located at the end of the long wing and short wing which is away from the corner. The worst ventilated room is usually located near the corner. The ventilation is mainly depends on the pressure on both sides of the room.

Finally, the results of this study can help architects in the design of teaching buildings based on the ventilation effect of reasonable arrangements for the location of the classroom. And they can also take the overall into consideration of the construction of teaching building orientation. According to this, we can also arrange the classroom position basing on the different ventilation requirements. Requirements of high room can be place in good ventilation place and requirements of low room can be placed in poorly ventilated position, such as staircase, storage room, etc. Therefore, the architects can be satisfied with the functional requirements at the same time, and then do more rational design work.

Keywords: Teaching Building Plan; CFD Simulation; Ventilation

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