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硕士学位论文

福州传统"多进天井式"民居风环境研究

Research on the Wind Environment of Multipatio Traditional Dwellings in Fuzhou

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传统民居是我国建筑体系中一个重要的组成部分,是在我国古代"天人合一"哲学思想影响下形成的产物。由于我国幅员辽阔,在不同的气候和地理分区会形成风格迥异的民居类型,具体的民居类型如陕北的窑洞,闽南的土楼,广东的骑楼,北京的四合院等,这些民居在建筑形式,建筑材料和建造工艺上都不尽相同。近些年来,随着建筑与生态、能源技术的结合越来越紧密,不少学者也开始运用现代的研究方法去解读传统民居,并去重新认识和继承传统民居中所蕴含的生态智慧。其中合理的自然通风设计就是传统民居在气候适应性方面的表现,本文正是以此为研究核心展开研究。

本文以福州"多进天井式"民居为研究对象,先从风水理论的角度和现代通风理论的角度讨论了天井调节民居微气候的原理,对福州地区的该类型民居进行普查,从普查结果中选取出保存状况良好的民居作为重点研究案例,进行实地调研和测绘,以天井的面宽进深比作为特征量进行重点记录,通过大量的数据收集和回归统计,获得天井的理想面宽进深比,以此作为条件,选取出用于CFD模拟的案例。在模拟案例的现场选取多个检测点,对其风环境进行实测,用于与初步的CFD模拟结果进行对比,依据实测结果与模拟结果的误差率分析CFD模拟的准确性,并以此为依据调整CFD模拟的参数设置,以保证模拟结果的可靠性。在确定CFD模拟的参数设置后,将模拟案例的天井面宽进深比作为实验变量,建立多组几何形式不同的天井模型用以进行风环境模拟。通过对模拟结果的分析和对比,从具体数据中总结和归纳出天井的几何形式特征与建筑自然通风之间的定量关系。最后将"多进天井式"民居的自然通风设计中获得的经验与当代的绿色建筑设计相结合,探讨当代通风技术与传统通风技术中相关部分的更新以及应用。

本论文通过研究发现"多进天井式"民居的自然通风效果与天井大小之间并不存在线性关系,同时,"多进天井式"民居实际的天井尺寸是围绕一个特定的进深面宽比值进行设计的,使其在自然通风方面更加适应所处的自然环境。

关键词: "多进天井式"民居; 风环境; CFD模拟;

Abstract

Chinese traditional dwellings are an important part of our country's architectural system. It is the product formed under the influence of the philosophical thought of ancient Chinese "unity of heaven and man". Due to the vast territory of China, in different climate and geographical division formed the east, west, south and north different styles of dwelling types, such as Shanxi cave, Fujian Earth Building, Guangdong Qilou, Beijing Quadrangle. The architectural form, building materials and construction technology of them are not the same. In recent years, with the combination of architectural design and ecology, energy technology, many scholars have begun to use modern science and technology to interpret the traditional dwellings, and re-understanding and inherited the ecological wisdom of traditional dwellings. The reasonable design of natural ventilation is one of the characteristics of climate adaptability in traditional dwelling, it is also the core to study in this paper.

This paper discusses the method and principle of the patio on regulating the microclimate of traditional dwellings from the perspective of geomantic theory and modern ventilation theory. This paper takes the traditional dwellings in Fuzhou as the research object, and conducts a census of them. It chooses the well-preserved traditional dwellings as research case from the census results. The basic dimensions of the patio are recorded, and the ratio of the patio is taken as the characteristic quantity. The ideal spatial morphology of patio is obtained by the regression statistics of a large number of data. Then take it as the conditions to choose the case for CFD simulation. Select multiple testing points at the simulation case, compares the simulation results in the testing points with the field measured results, based on the error rate of measured results and simulation results to analysis the accuracy of CFD simulation, in turn, adjust the parameter

settings of simulation, to ensure the reliability of simulation results. After the parameters of the simulation are set, the patio's ratio of the simulated case is taken as the experimental variable, and several well models with different geometrical shapes are established for the wind environment simulation. Based on the analysis and comparison of the simulation results, the quantitative relationship between the geometric characteristics of the patio and the wind environment is summarized and summarized from the quantified data. Finally, the experience obtained from residential ventilation design is combined with contemporary ecological architecture design to explore the relevant modern updating and application of traditional methods.

The results of this study show that there is no linear relationship between the ventilation effect of the dwelling and the size of the patio. Among them, the best ventilation effect of the experimental group was the model whose patio width and depth ratio are closest to the one of regression statistics. It confirms that in the long process of construction, the residential building has "adaptability" to the natural environment.

Keywords: Multi-patio traditional dwellings; Wind environment; CFD simulation

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