

# 室内气流组织分析报告

筑绿未来

设计编号：2025-AA-BB



工程地点：福州

建设单位：xxxx 工程建设有限公司

设计单位：xxxx 建筑设计研究院有限公司

设计人：

校对人：

审定人：

报告日期：2025年12月06日

采用软件：建筑通风 Vent2025  
软件版本：20250505(PLUS)  
正版授权码：T19505920388  
研发单位：北京绿建软件股份有限公司



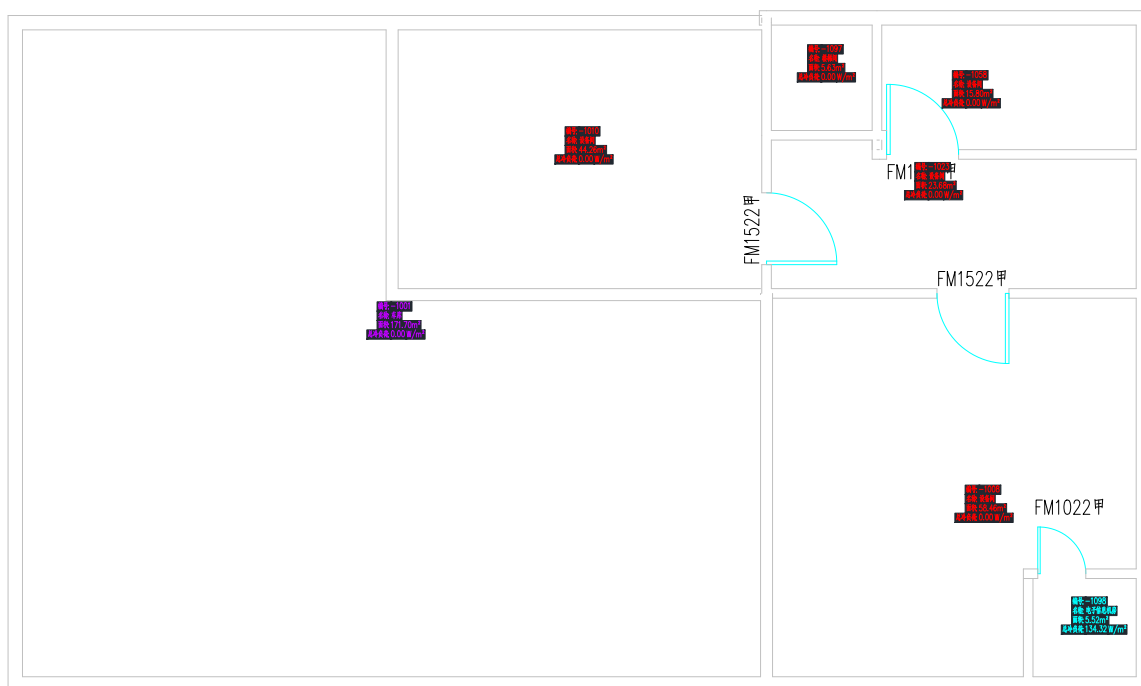
**绿建斯维尔**  
绿色建筑专家

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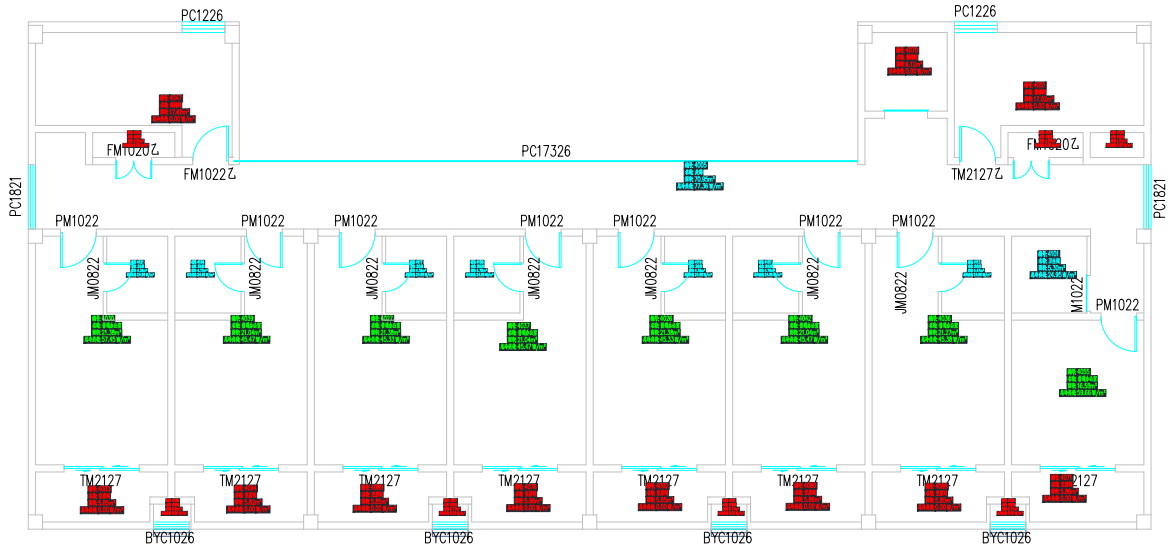
# 1 项目概况

## 1.1 平面图

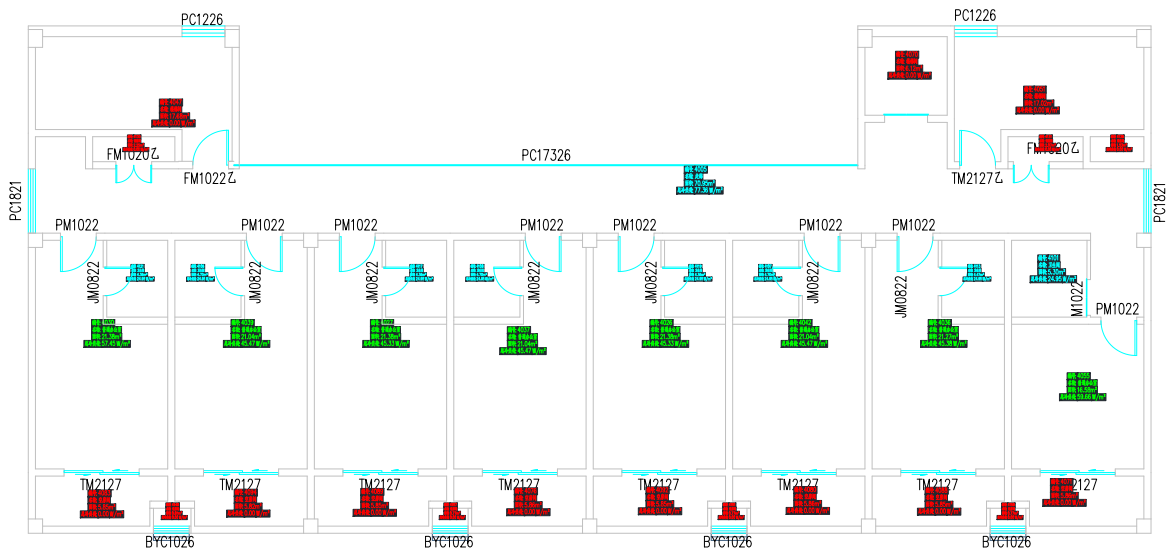


-1 层平面

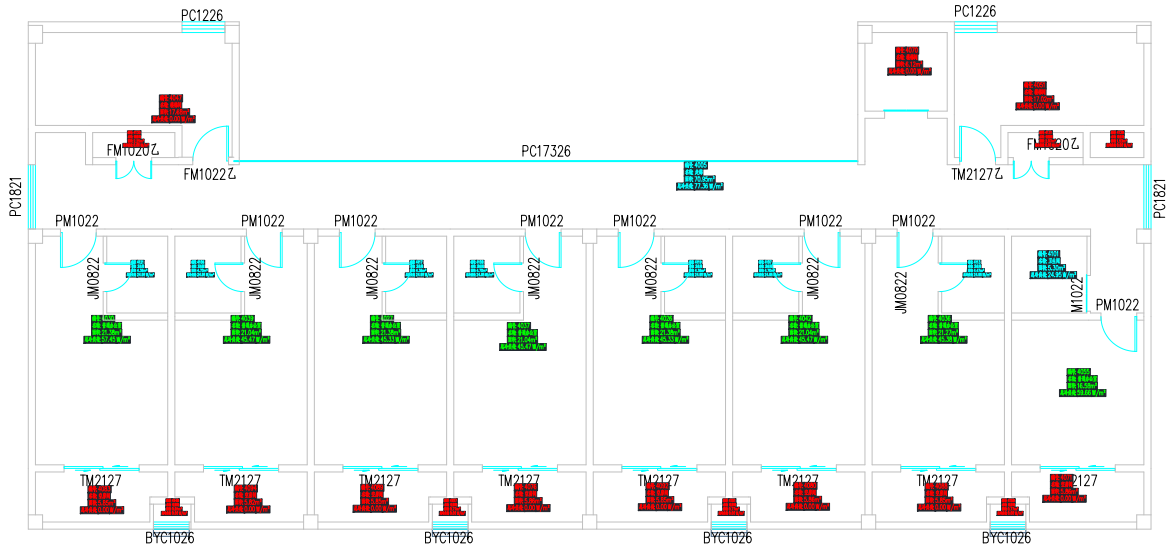




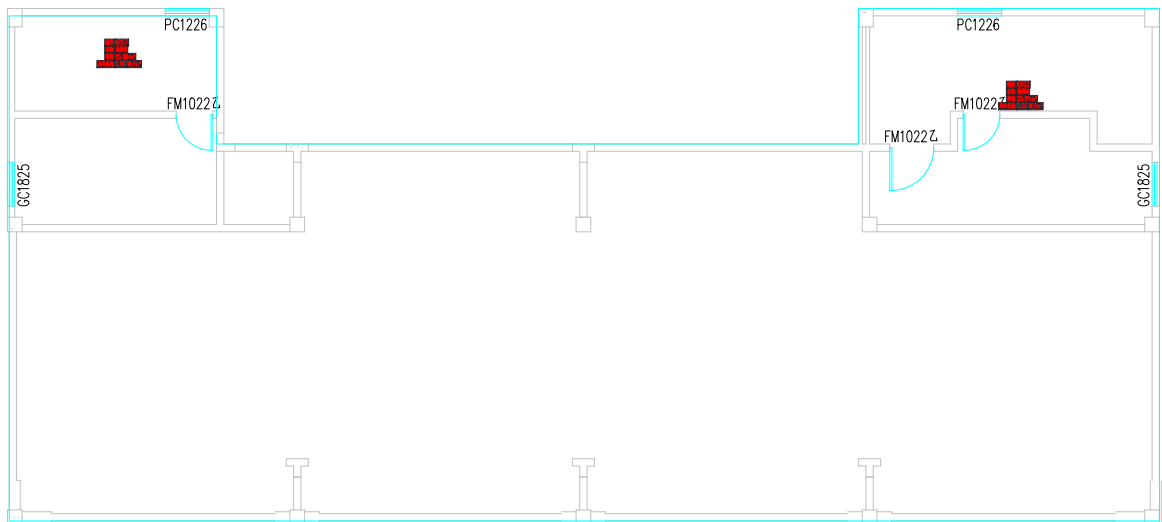
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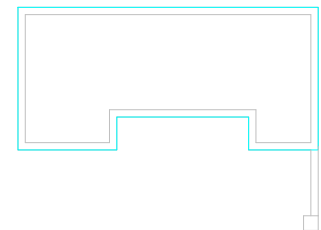
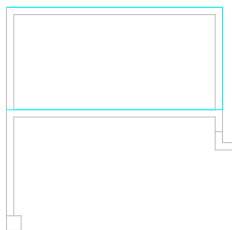
4层平面



5层平面

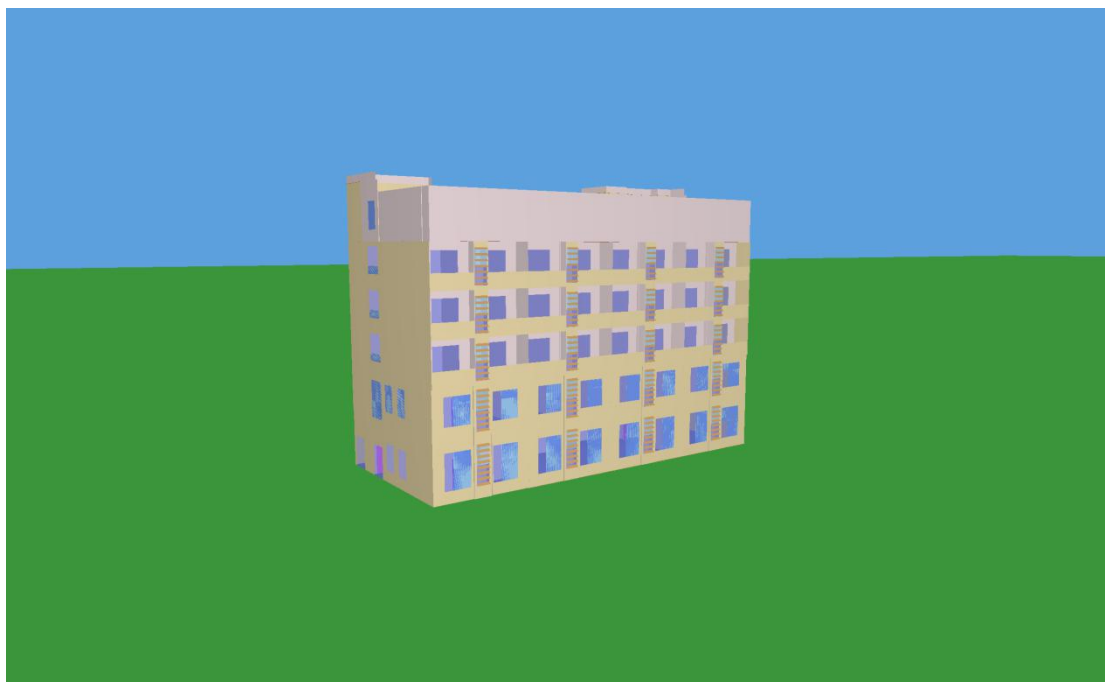


6层平面



## 7层平面

### 1.2 三维视图



## 2 计算依据

本项目主要参照资料为：

1. 《绿色建筑评价标准》GB/T 50378-2019（2024年版）
2. 《绿色建筑评价技术细则》
3. 《建筑通风效果测试与评价标准》JGJ/T 309—2013
4. 委托方提供的总平面图、建筑专业设计图纸、设计效果图等图纸资料

### 3 参考标准

室内气流组织评价的主要依据为《绿色建筑评价标准》GB/T 50378-2019 (2024 年版)

中控制项 5.1.2 条，具体要求如下：

5.1.2 应采取措施避免厨房、餐厅、打印复印室、卫生间、地下车库等区域的空气和污染物串通到其他空间；应防止厨房、卫生间的排气倒灌。

### 4 技术措施

本项目采用了如下技术措施避免室内气流组织合理，防止污染物串通：

无

### 5 计算方法

本项目首先采用 CFD 计算得出室内流速分布和气流方向，从整体上展示室内风速和气流组织，为室内优化设计提供依据。

#### 5.1 CFD 计算原理

##### 5.1.1 湍流模型

湍流模型反映了流体流动的状态，在流体力学数值模拟中，不同的流体流动应该选择适合的湍流模型才会最大限度模拟出真实的流场数值。本项目依据《绿色建筑评价技术细则》推荐的标准 k- $\epsilon$  湍流模型进行室内流场计算。下表为几种工程流体中常见湍流模型适用性：

表 1 常用湍流模型适用范围

常用湍流模型	特点和适用工况
standard k- $\epsilon$ 模型	简单的工业流场和热交换模拟，无较大压力梯度、分离、强曲率流，适用于初始的参数研究
RNG k- $\epsilon$ 模型	适合包括快速应变的复杂剪切流、中等旋涡流动、局部转捩流如边界层分离、钝体尾迹涡、大角度失速、房间通风、室外空气流动
realizable k- $\epsilon$ 模型	旋转流动、强逆压梯度的边界层流动、流动分离和二次流，类似于 RNG

## 5.1.2 边界条件

**进风窗口：**采用压强边界条件；

**排风窗口：**采用压强边界条件。

## 5.1.3 求解计算

### 1. 数学模型

本项目采用 CFD（计算流体力学）方法对风场进行求解，即在所分析的计算域内建立流体流动的质量守恒、动量守恒和能量守恒建立数学控制方程，其一般形式如下所示：

$$\frac{\partial(\rho\phi)}{\partial t} + \text{div}(\rho U\phi) = \text{div}(\Gamma_{\phi} \text{grad}\phi) + S_{\phi}$$

该式中的 $\phi$ 可以是速度、湍流动能、湍流耗散率以及温度等物理量，参照下表

表 5.1- 1 计算流体力学的控制方程

名称	变量	$\Gamma_{\phi}$	$S_{\phi}$
连续性方程	1	0	0
x 速度	u	$\mu_{eff} = \mu + \mu_t$	$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x})$
y 速度	v	$\mu_{eff} = \mu + \mu_t$	$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y})$
z 速度	w	$\mu_{eff} = \mu + \mu_t$	$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mu_{eff} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}) - \rho g$
湍流动能	k	$\alpha_k \mu_{eff}$	$G_k + G_B - \rho \varepsilon$
湍流耗散	$\varepsilon$	$\alpha_{\varepsilon} \mu_{eff}$	$C_{1\varepsilon} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} (G_k + C_{3\varepsilon} G_B) - C_{2\varepsilon} \rho \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} - R_{\varepsilon}$
温度	T	$\frac{\mu}{Pr} + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_t}$	$S_T$

上表中的常数如下：

$$G_k = \mu_t S^2 \qquad S = \sqrt{2S_{ij}S_{ij}} \qquad S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \qquad G_B = \beta_T g \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu_t = \rho C_{\mu} \frac{k^2}{\varepsilon} \qquad C_{\mu} = 0.0845 \qquad C_{2\varepsilon} = 1.68 \qquad C_{3\varepsilon} = \tanh \left[ \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + w^2}} \right]$$

$$\sigma_T = 0.85 \qquad \sigma_C = 0.7$$

$\alpha_k = \alpha_\varepsilon$  由  $\left| \frac{\alpha - 1.3929}{\alpha_0 - 1.3929} \right|^{0.6321} \left| \frac{\alpha + 2.3929}{\alpha_0 + 2.3929} \right|^{0.3679} = \frac{\mu}{\mu_{eff}}$  计算。其中  $\alpha_0 = 1.0$

如果  $\mu \ll \mu_{eff}$ , 则  $\alpha_k = \alpha_\varepsilon \approx 1.393$

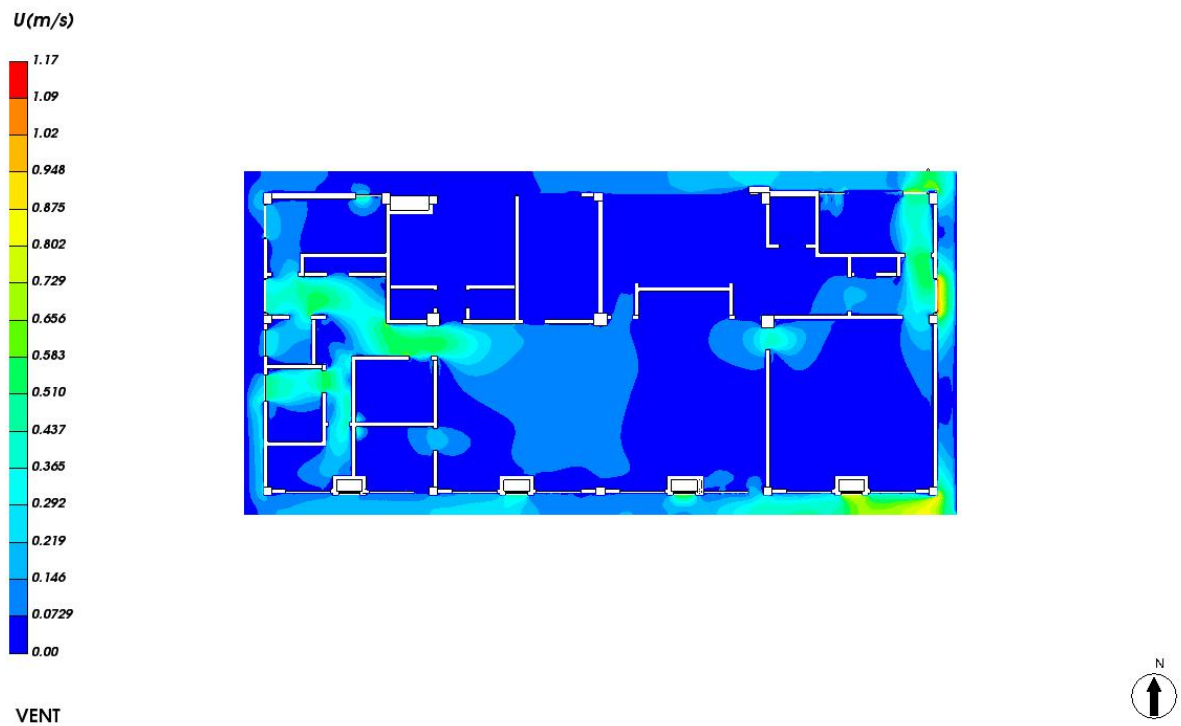
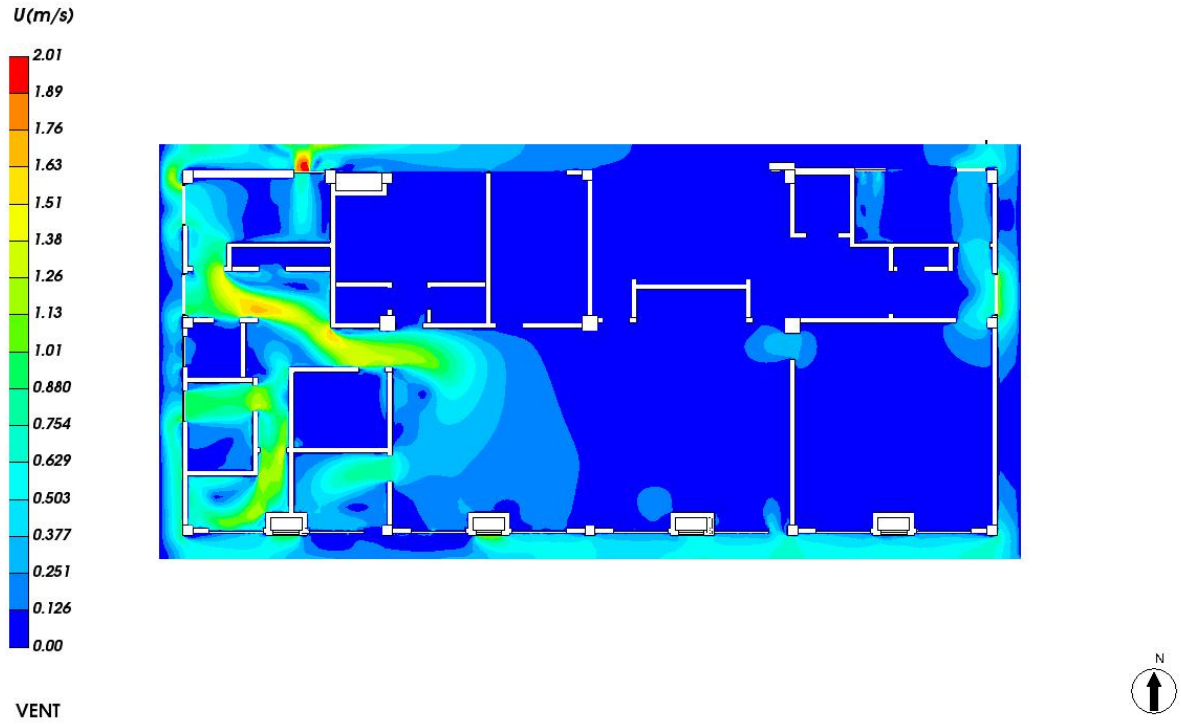
$R_\varepsilon = \frac{C_\mu \rho \eta^3 (1 - \frac{\eta}{\eta_0})}{(1 + \beta \eta^3)} \times \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k}$ , 其中  $\eta = \frac{Sk}{\varepsilon}$ ,  $\eta_0 = 4.38$ ,  $\beta = 0.012$

## 2. 差分格式

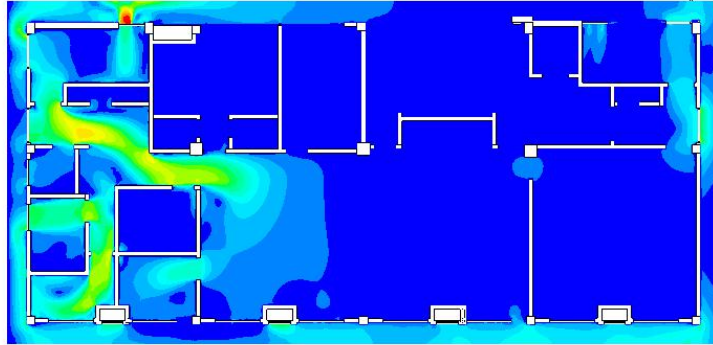
本项目采用二阶迎风格式对方程进行离散,二阶迎风格式的准确性可满足一般流体模拟计算的要求。

## 6 结果分析

### 6.1 室内速度场分布



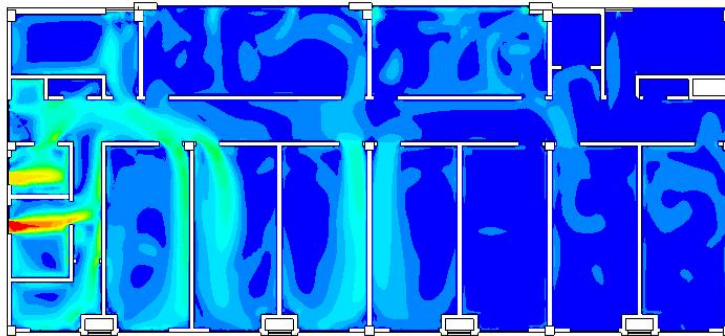
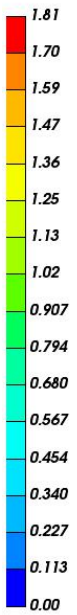
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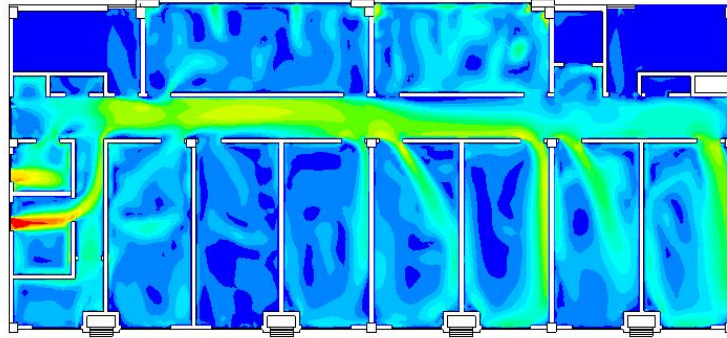
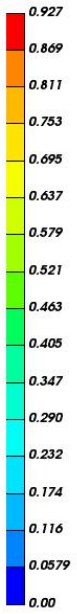
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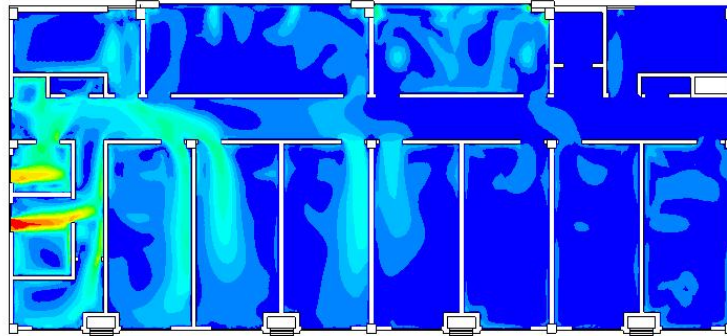
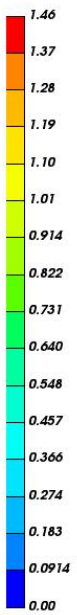


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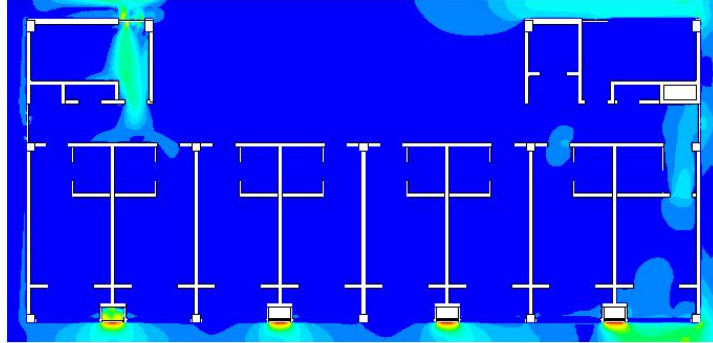
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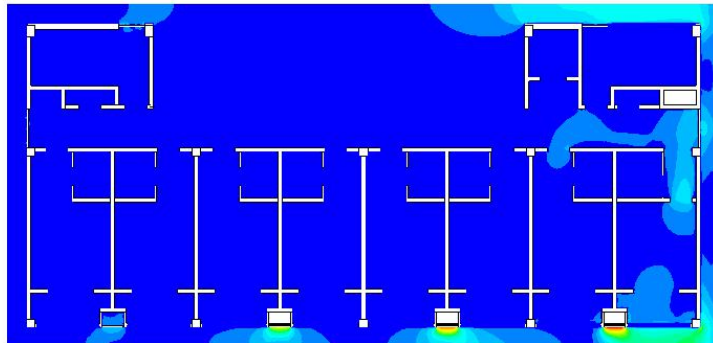
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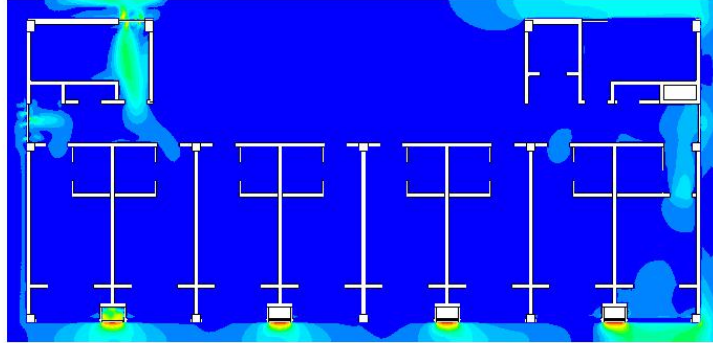
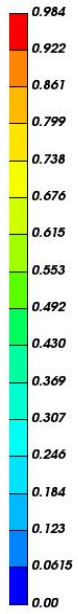
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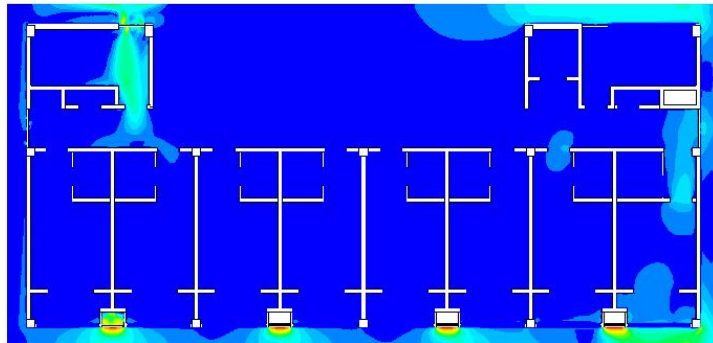
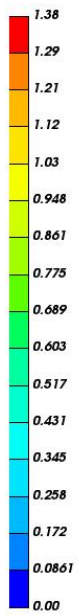
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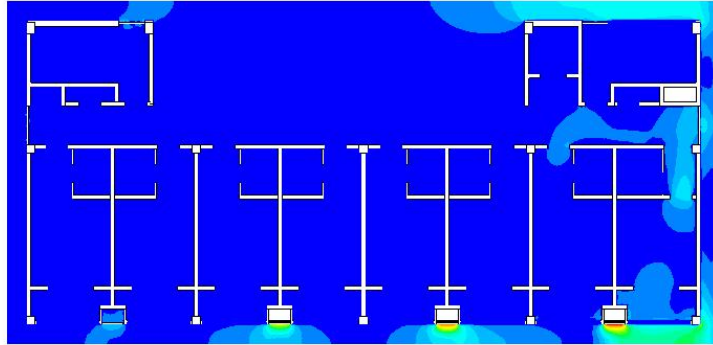
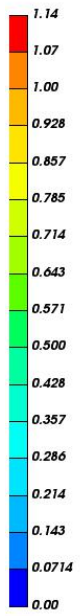
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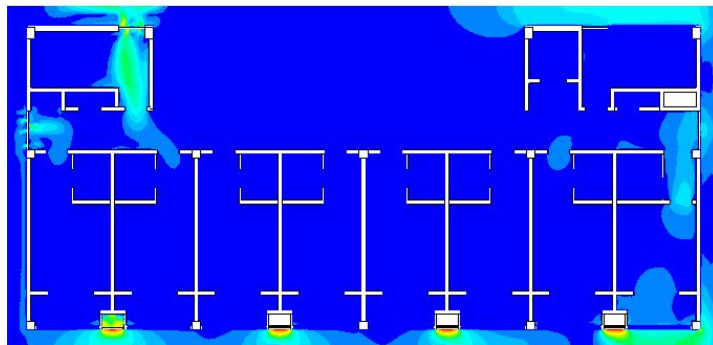
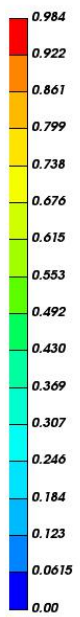
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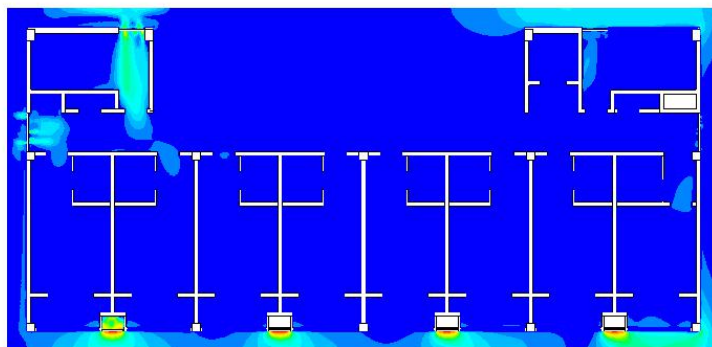
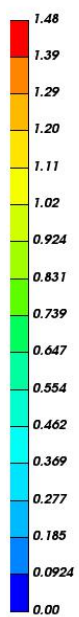
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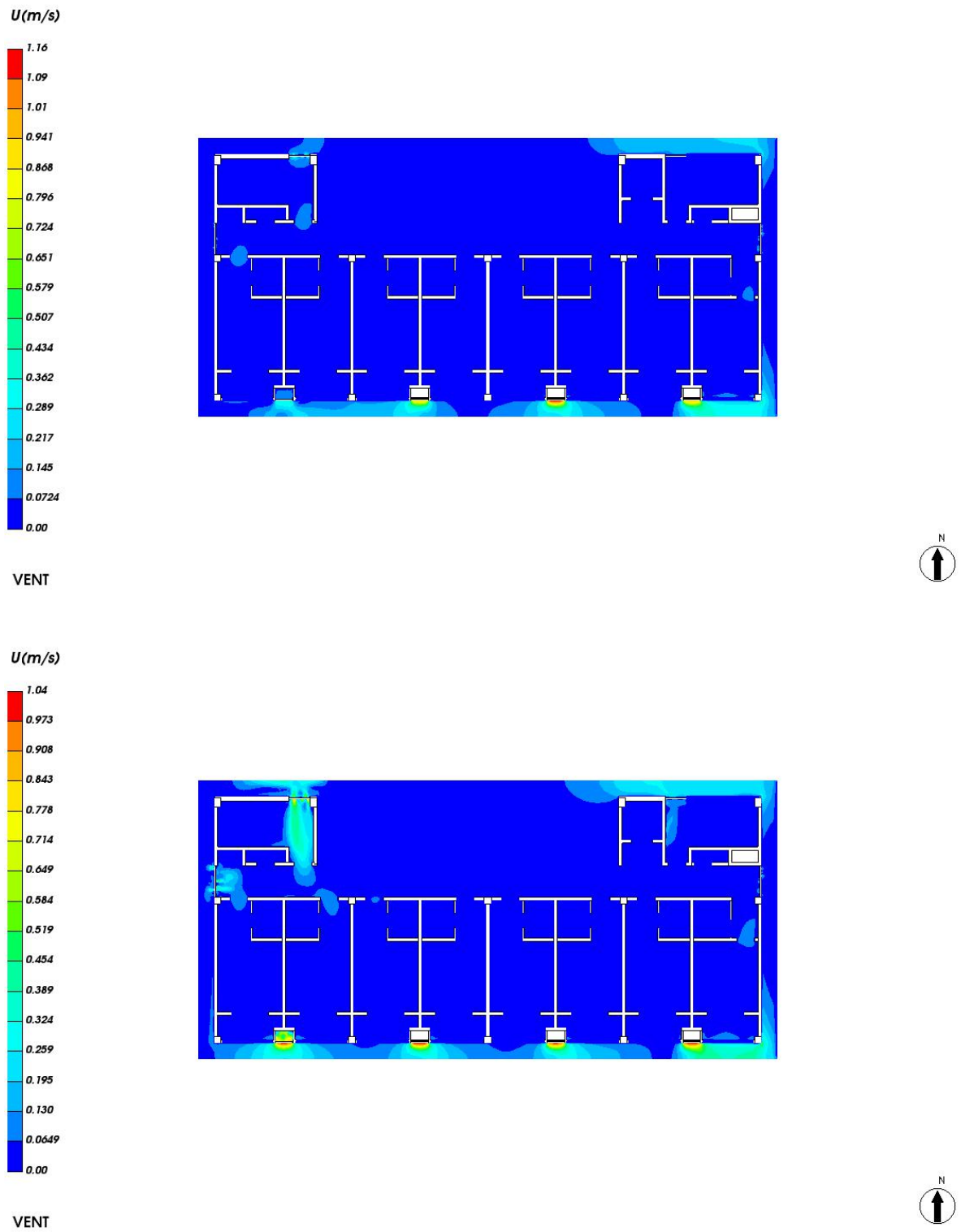
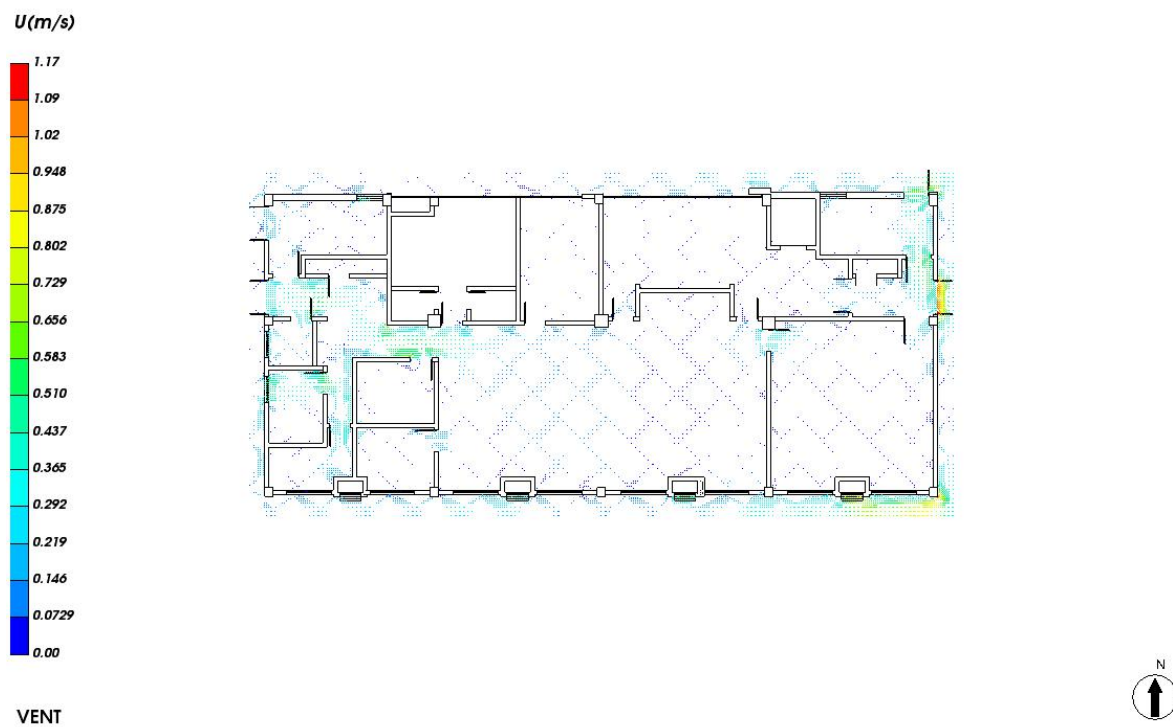
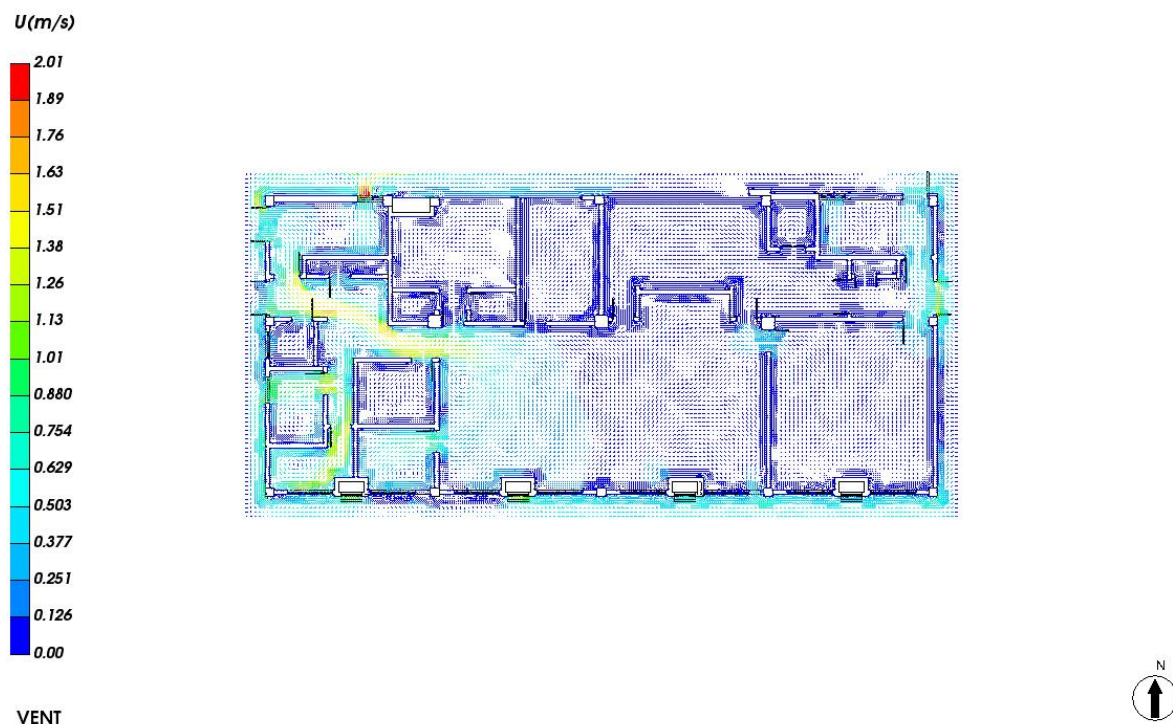
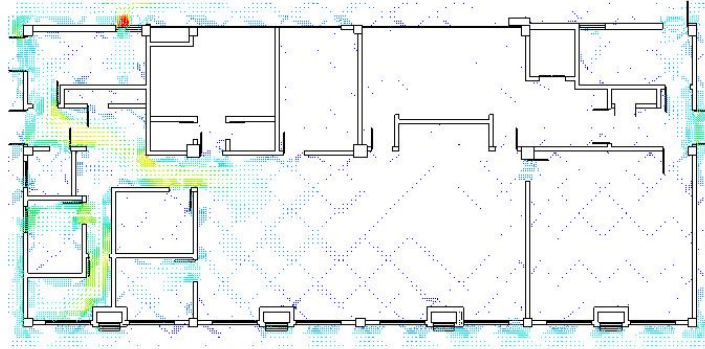


图 6-1 室内速度分布

## 6.2 室内风速矢量图



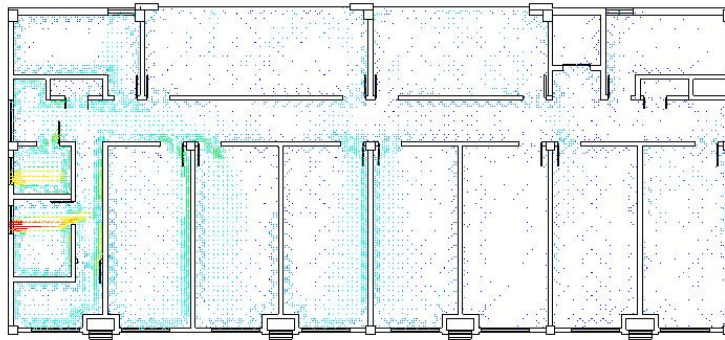
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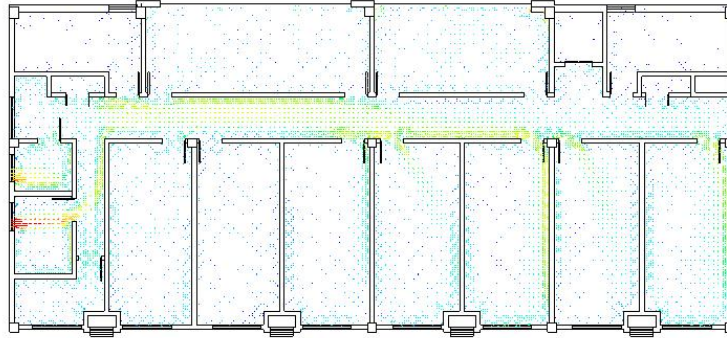
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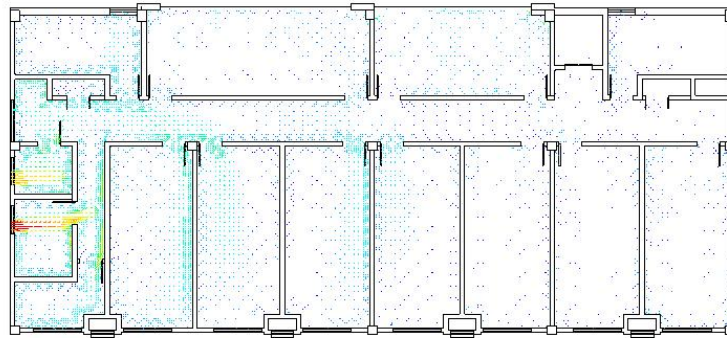
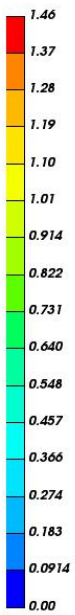


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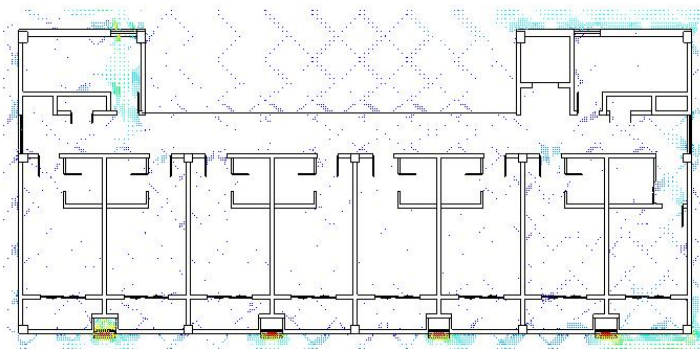
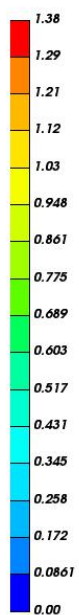
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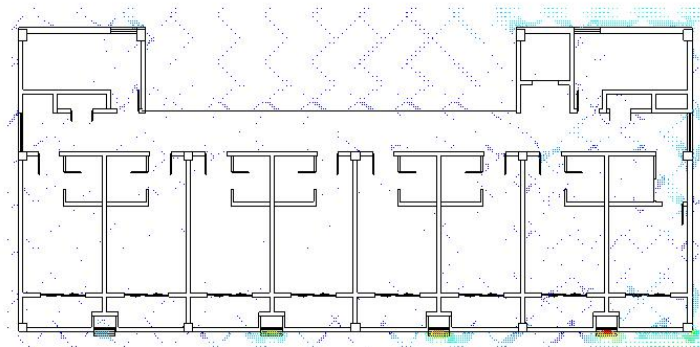
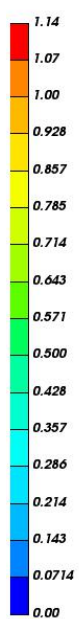
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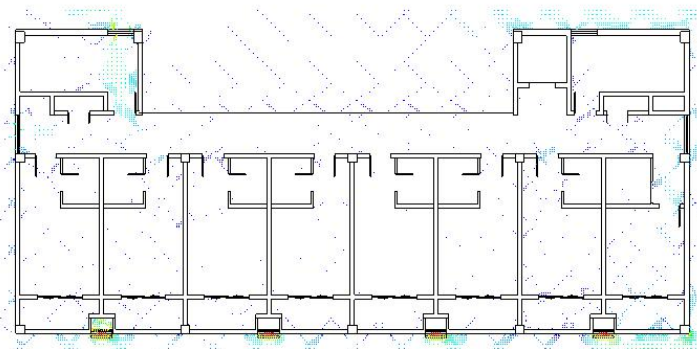
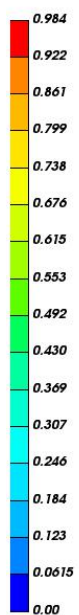
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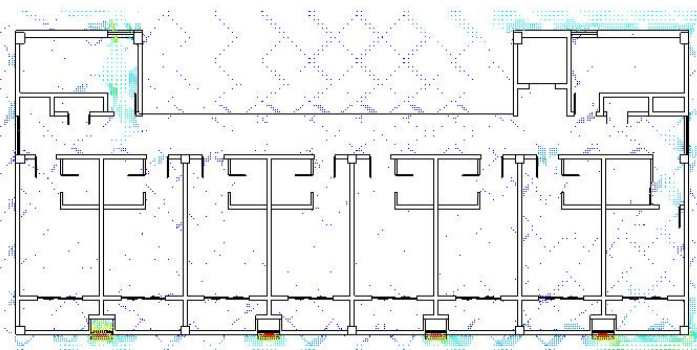
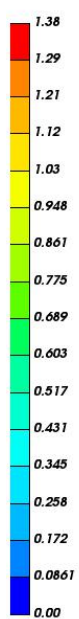
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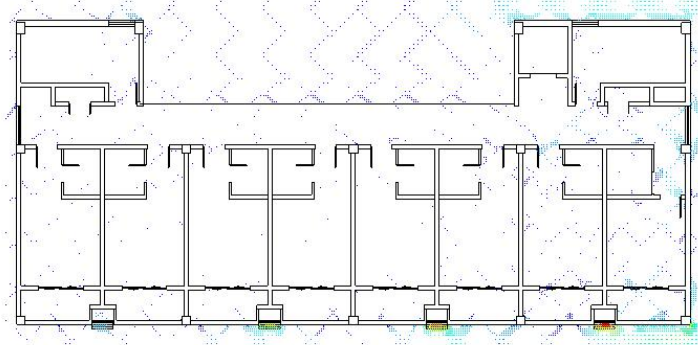
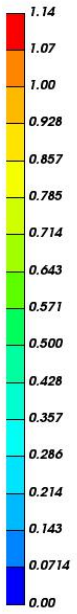
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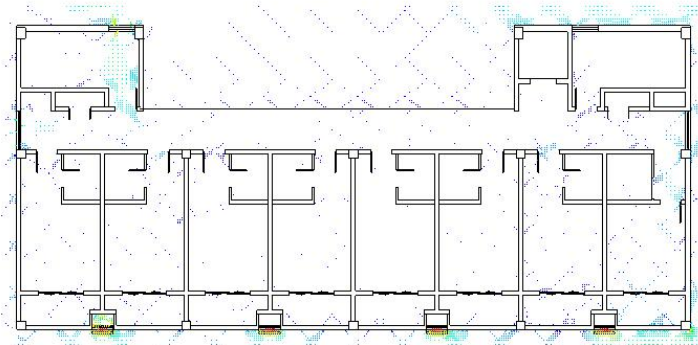
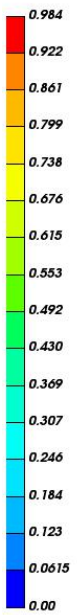
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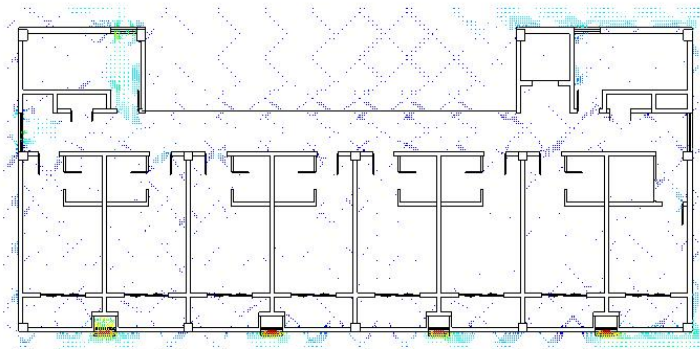
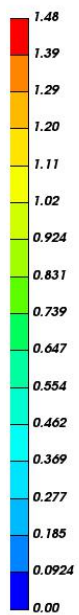
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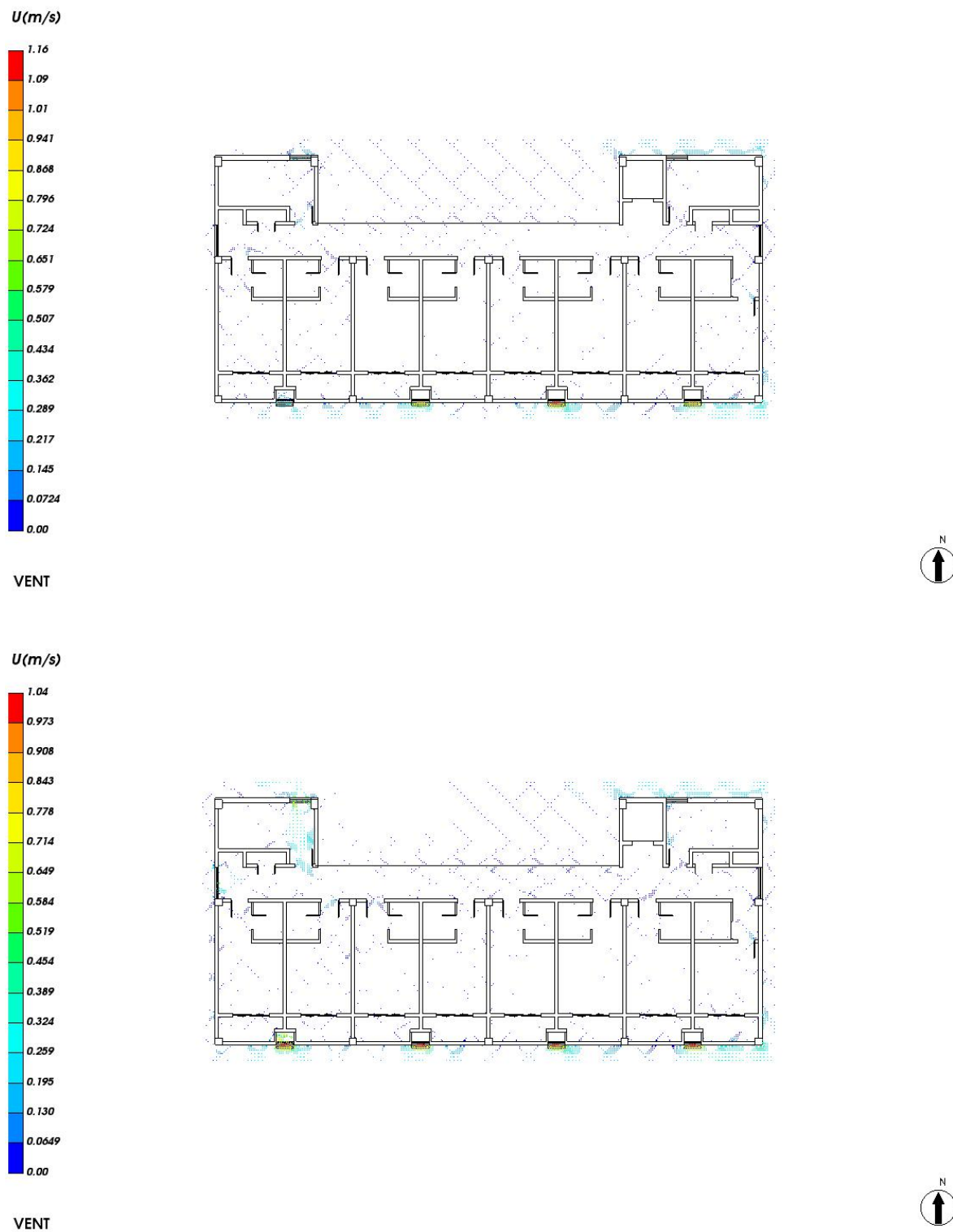
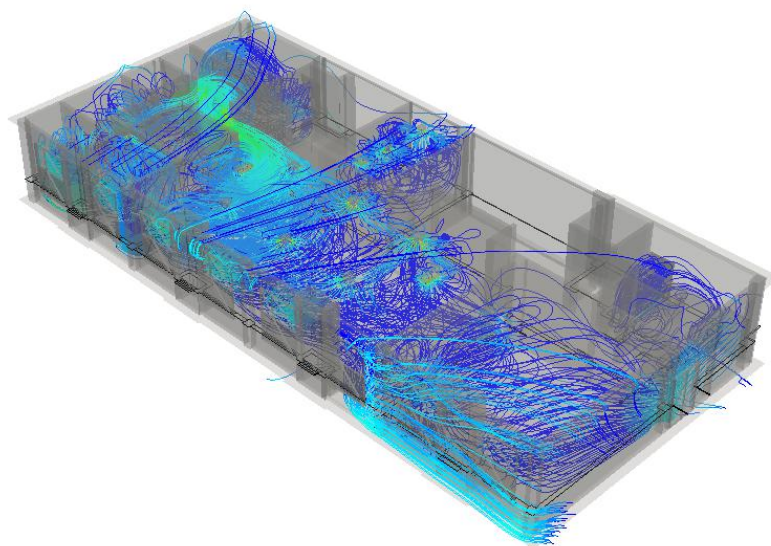
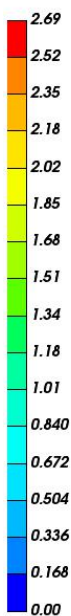


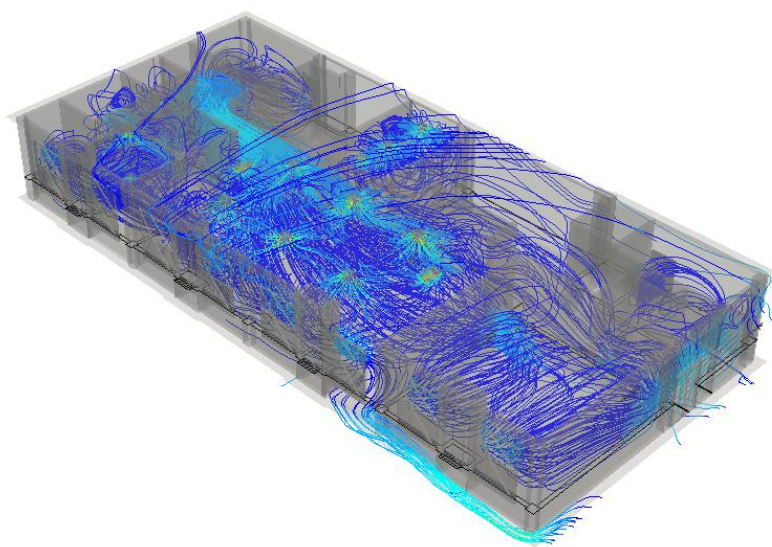
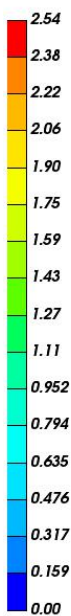
图 6-2 室内风速矢量图

### 6.3 流线图

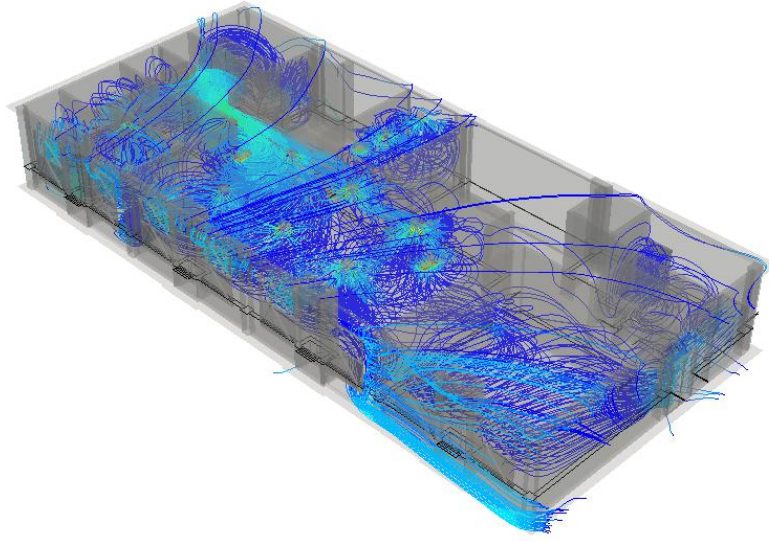
U(m/s)



U(m/s)

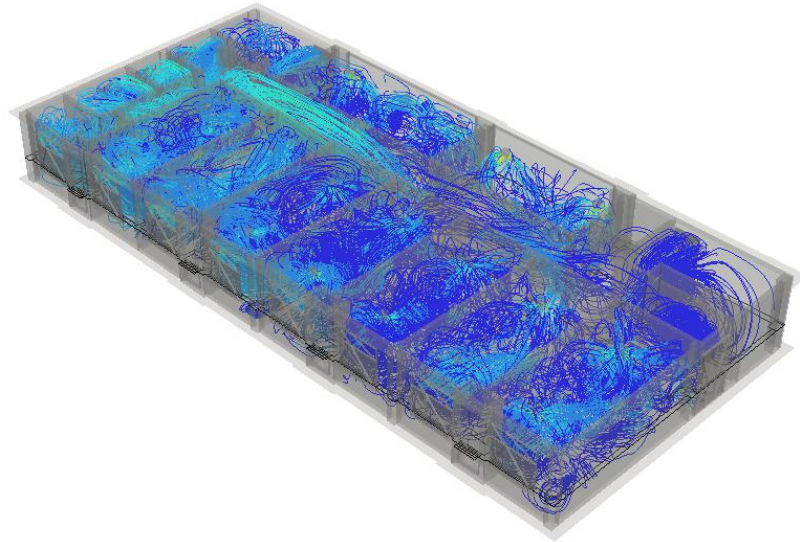
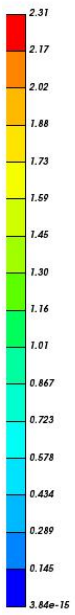


U(m/s)



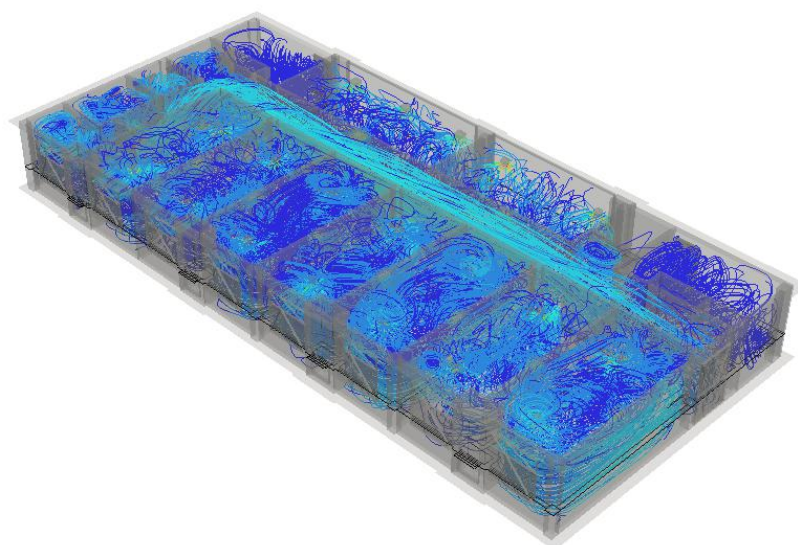
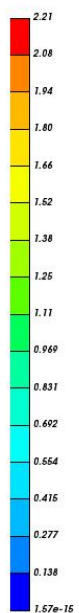
VENT

U(m/s)



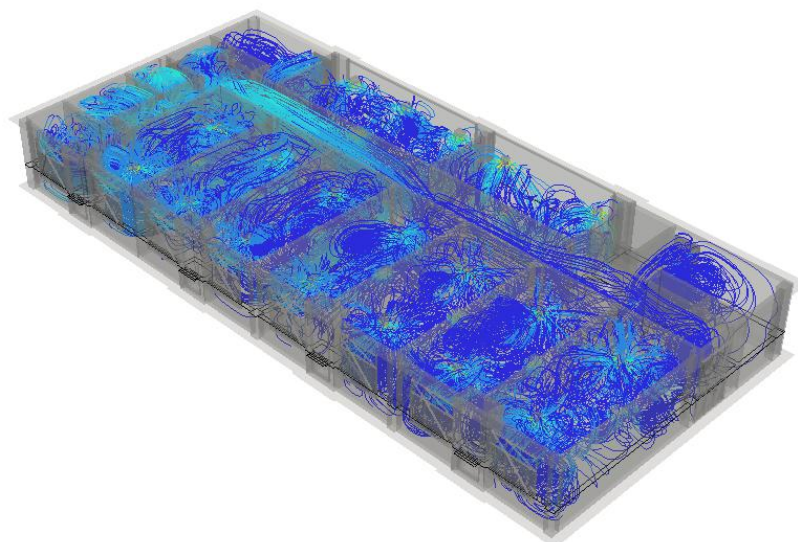
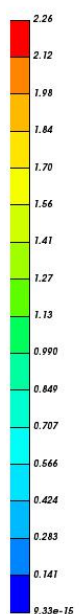
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U(m/s)



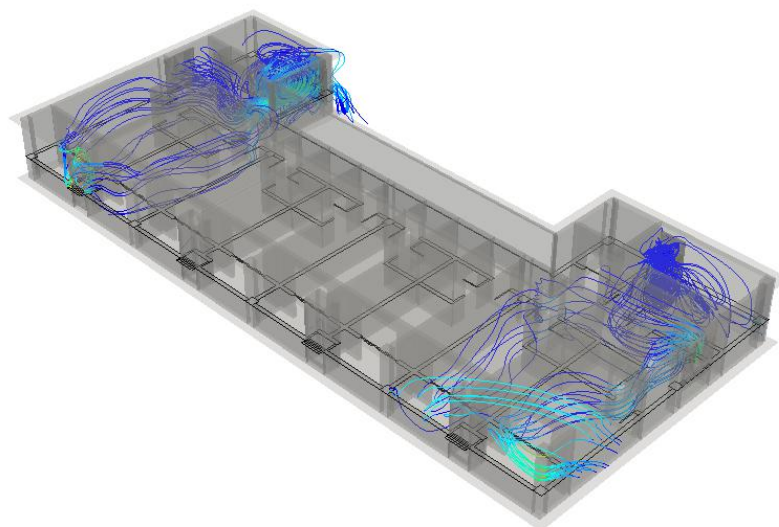
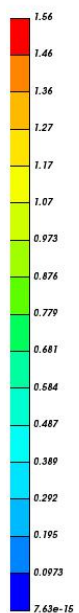
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U(m/s)



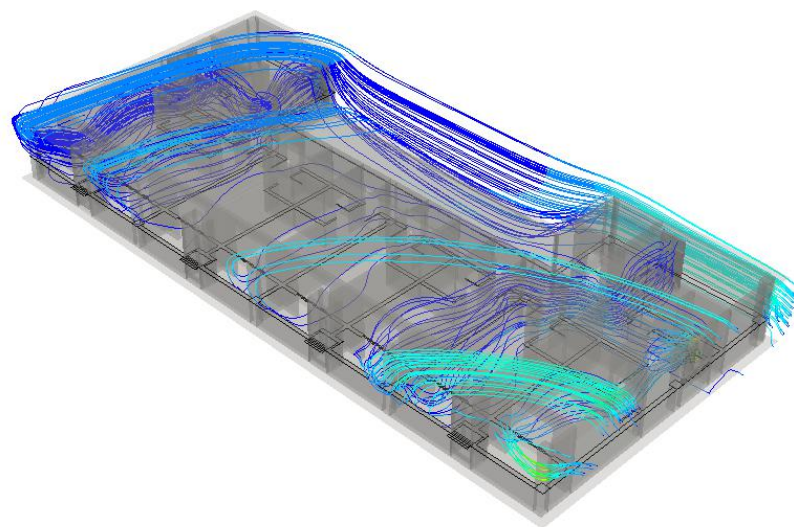
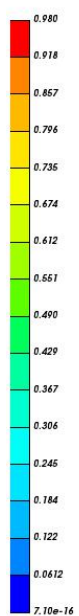
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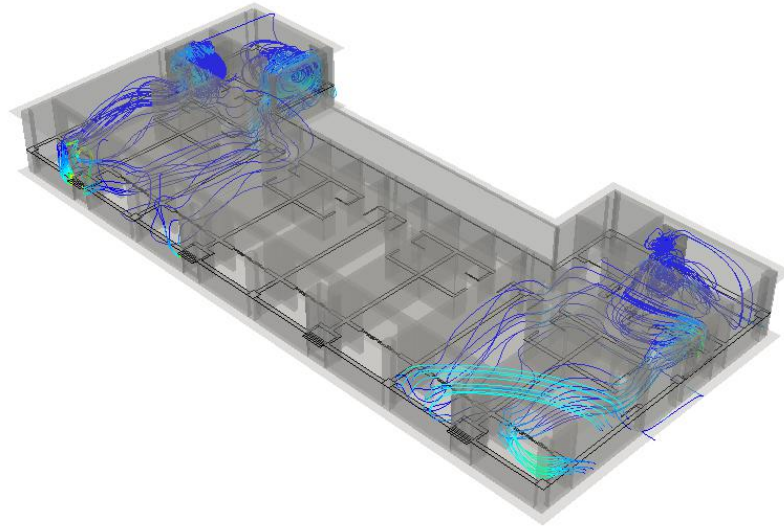
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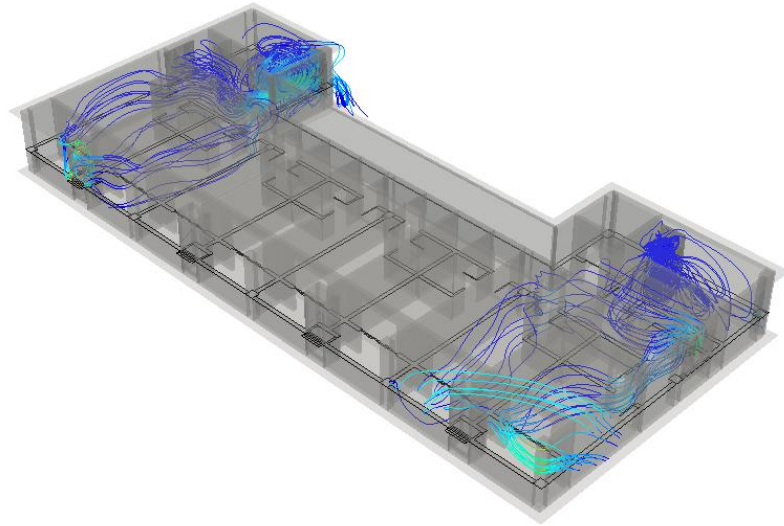
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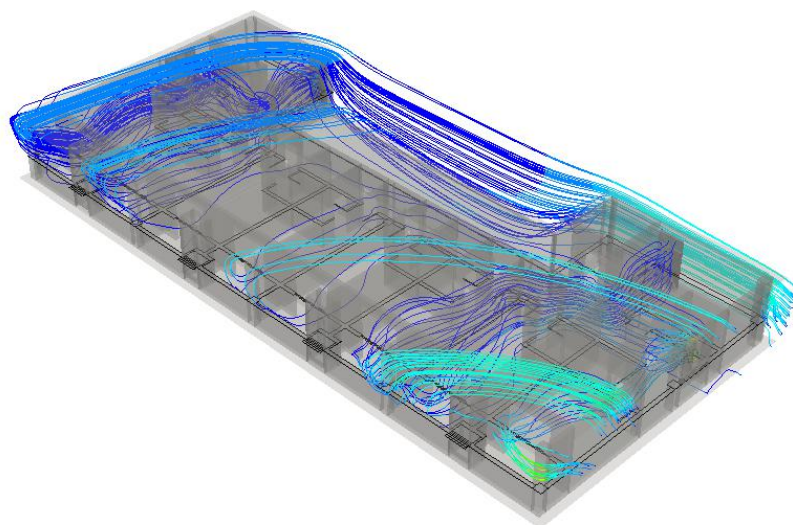
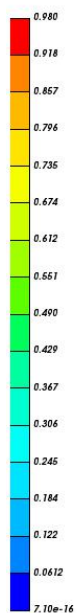
VENT

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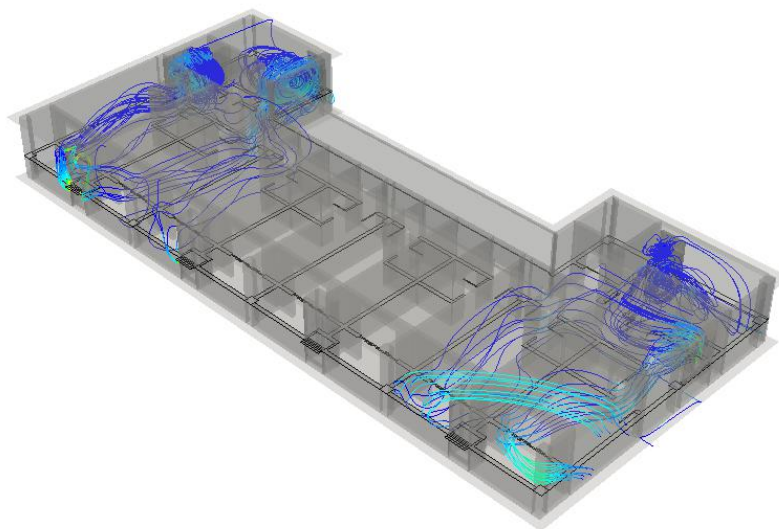
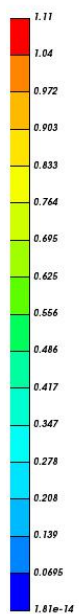
VENT

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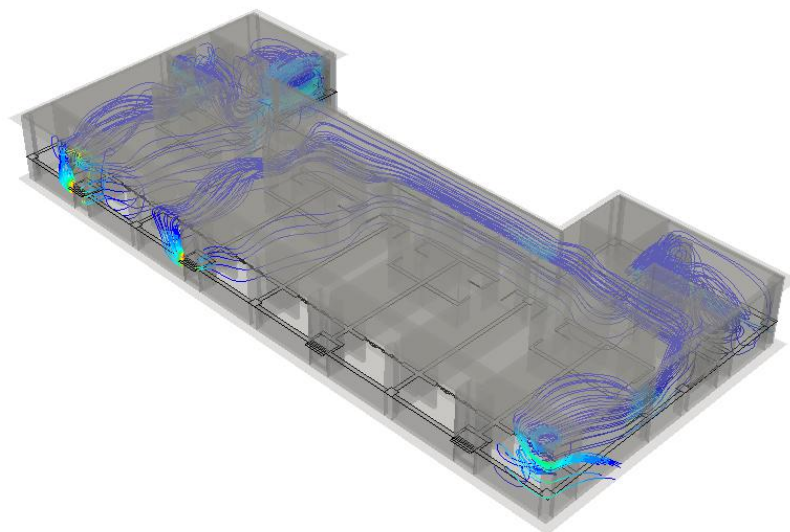
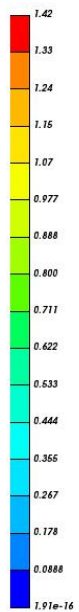
VENT

$U(m/s)$



VENT

$U(m/s)$



VENT

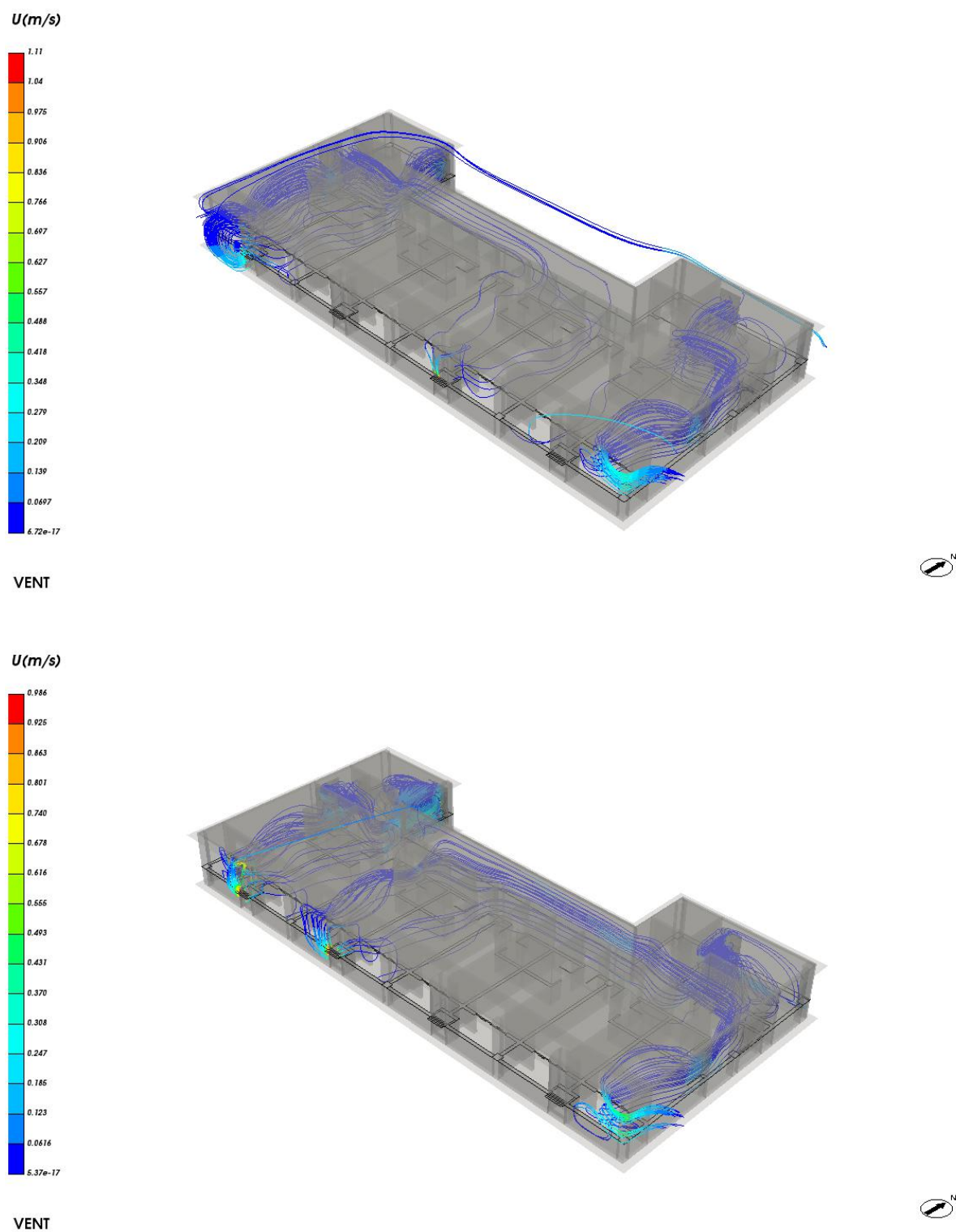


图 6-3 室内流线图

## 7 结论

该建筑参评房间所用技术措施合理，且通过 CFD 对室内进行气流组织分析，确认气流组织合理，满足绿标 5.1.2 的要求。