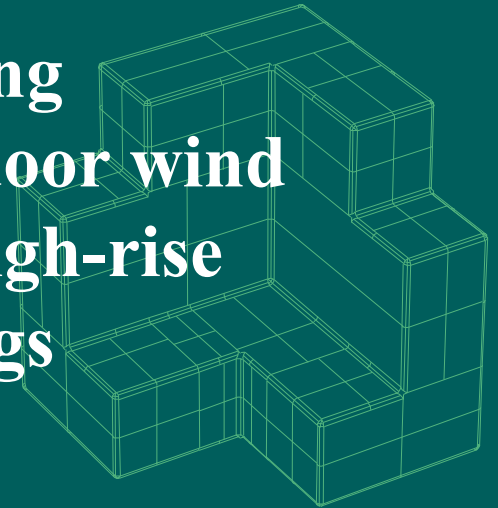


# Developing planning indicators for outdoor wind environments of high-rise residential buildings



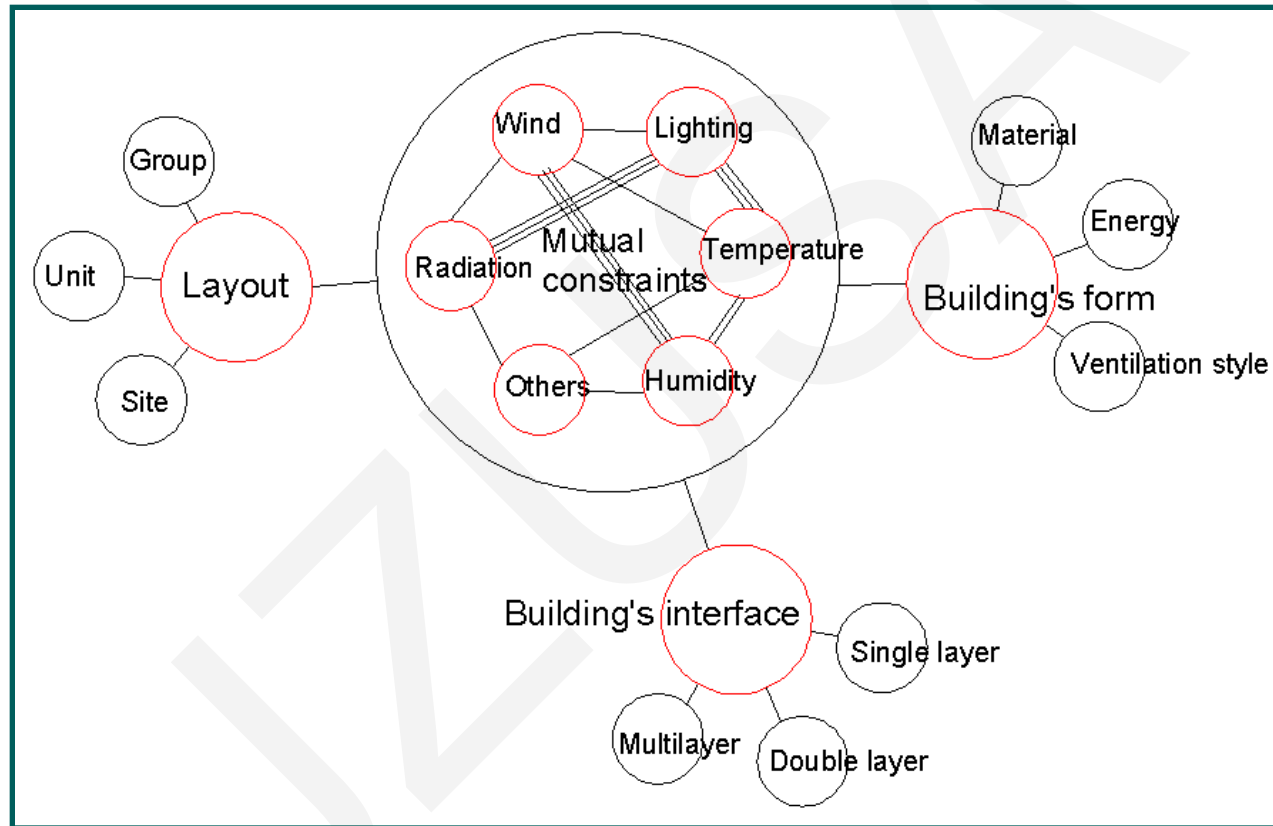
Xiao-yu YING

Key words:

Outdoor wind environment, Planning indicators, Building cluster layout, High-rise building

- ❖ **Cite this as:** Xiao-yu Ying, Grace Ding, Xiao-jun Hu, Yin-qi Zhang, 2016. Developing planning indicators for outdoor wind environments of high-rise residential buildings. *Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE A (Applied Physics & Engineering)*, 17(5):378-388. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1631/jzus.A1600026>

# Wind can be easiest influenced by design work



Among five indicators of environment, the indicator “wind” has the most close relation with architectural spatial factor, especially in outdoor environment.

# Wind can evaluate different scale of design work



Wind environment evaluation is a efficient way to **evaluate different scale** of design works, such as city planning, building group's layout or spacing of buildings.



**Site :city planning**



**Group:building group's layout**



**Unit:spacing of building**

**Big scale**

**Middle scale**

**Small scale**



- Ying, X.Y., Zhu, W., Hokao, K. et al., 2013. **Numerical research of layout effect on wind environment around high-rise buildings.** Architectural Science Review,56(4):272-278.
- Ying X.Y., Zhu, W., Hokao, K. et al.,2015. **Numerical research on building ventilation space in the layouts of residential area.** Lowland Technology International,16(2):117-124.

# The meaning of this study: A bridge



Building density and layout are directly associated with urban canyon geometry and orientation, which have significant impacts on Urban Heat Island intensity.

On the other hand, building's layout is the most interesting topic to architects and urban designers and the study results could be readily apprehended and referenced in their practice. (Q. Chen, 2003)

Studies on building's layout factors with the wind environment necessitate joint efforts from architecture, engineering, meteorology and other disciplines. (C. Allocca, 2006)

**Environment  
engineering**

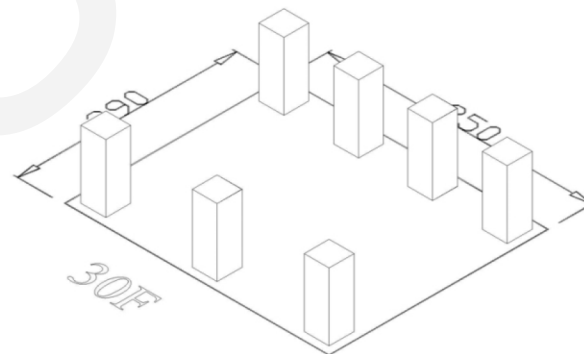
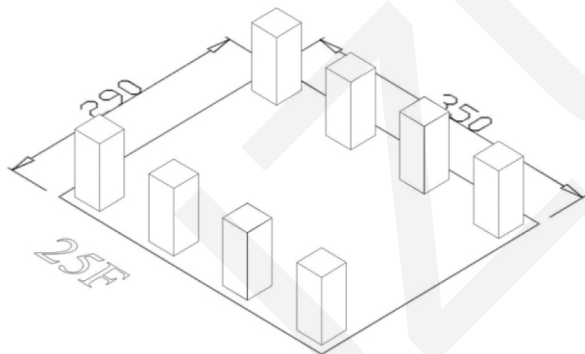
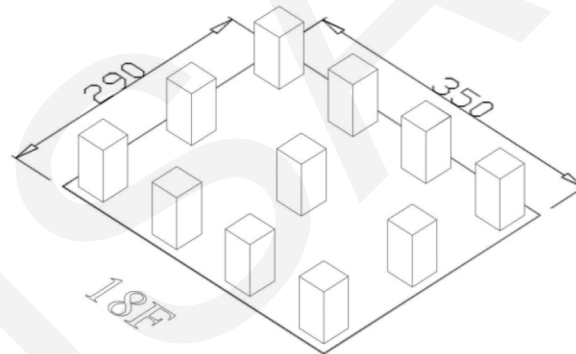
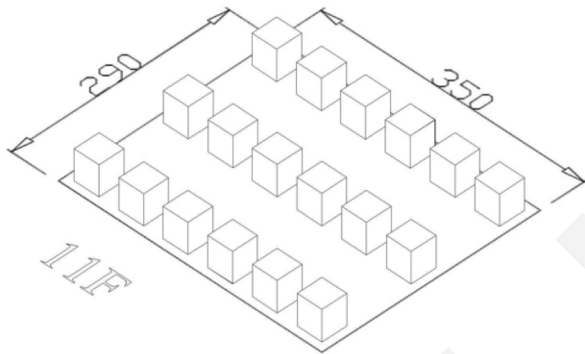


**Architecture  
design**

# Take floor area ratio=2 as an example

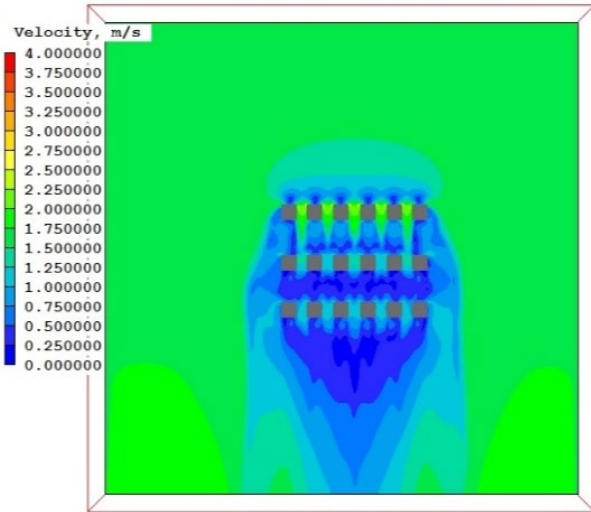


When floor area ratio=2.0, four possible distribution of high-rise buildings.

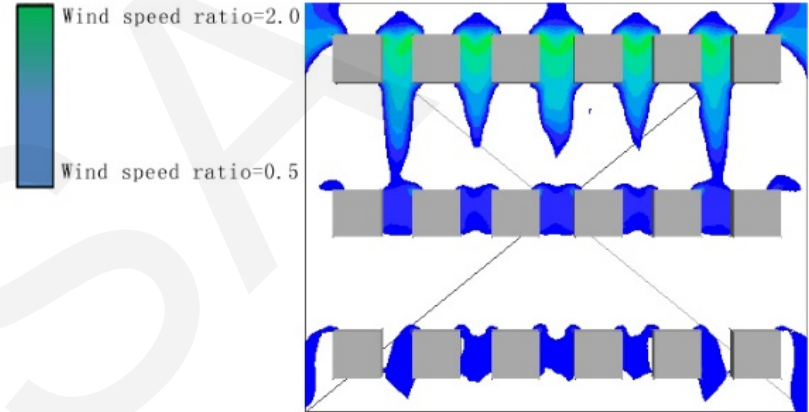


What is the relationship between the floor area ratio, the building density and the building height ?

# Method



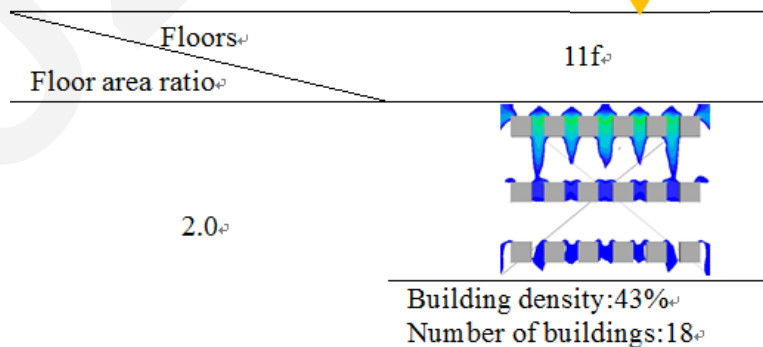
By masking areas with uncomfortable wind speed ratios, we could clearly identify the comfort zones of different layouts and make comparisons



Wind velocity distribution in a simulation result (layout 2.0-11f)

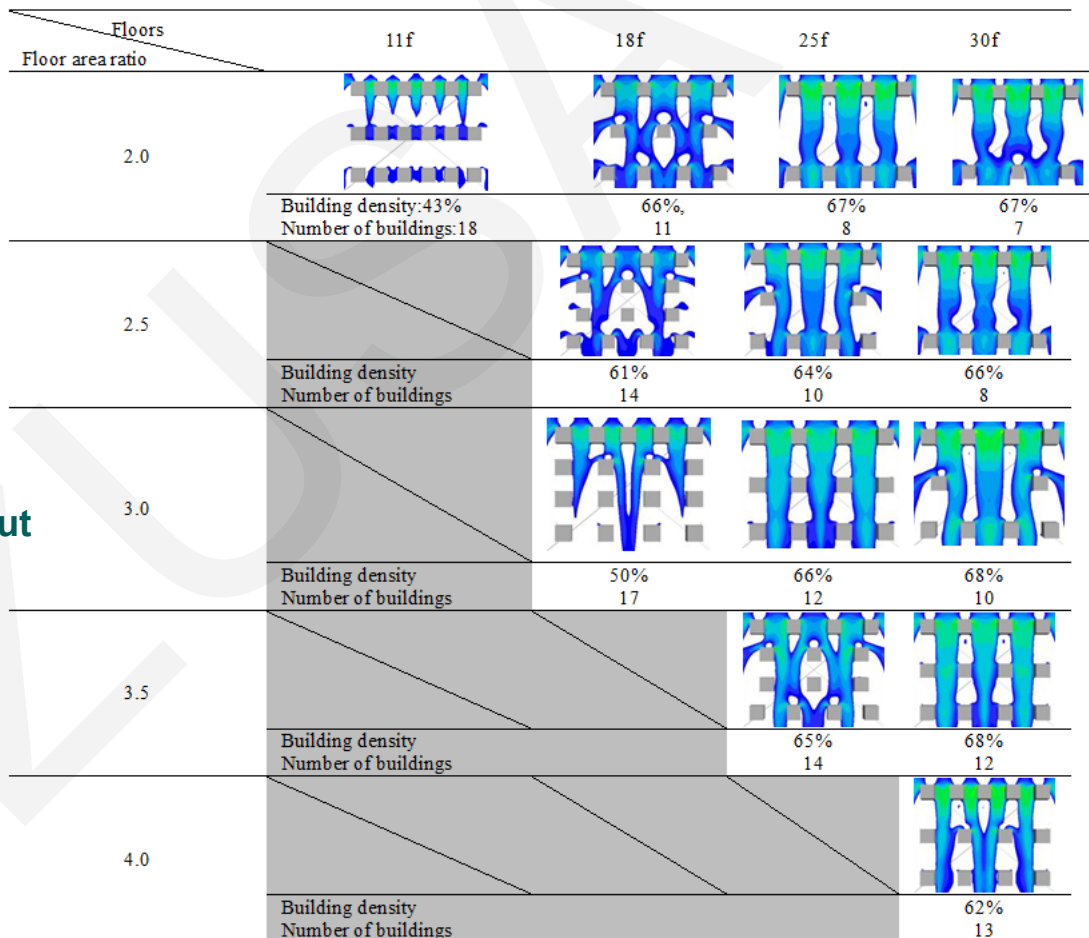
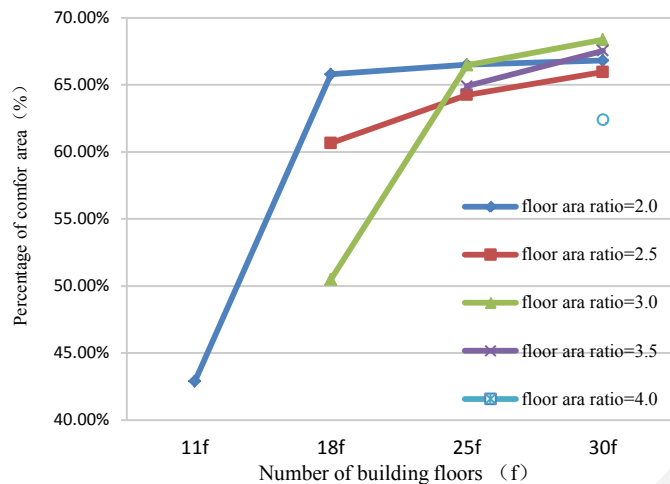
Areas with a comfortable wind speed ratio between 0.5 and 2.0 (layout 2.0-11f)

Using the histogram plot tool in Photoshop CS (a graphic software program), the percentage of the area in the comfort zone can be calculated





## Proportion of comfort zone in thirteen possible layouts



A cell with a diagonal strikethrough means this layout cannot meet the requirements of fire prevention or sunlight spacing.

Percentage of comfort area in each layout

# Conclusions



The study disproves the **common belief** in the practice that: a lower floor area ratio means fewer buildings and therefore greater external comfort.

## Conclusion

**In fact** the higher the building, the greater is the outdoor comfort wind zone for pedestrians. However, the increment in comfort area is limited to buildings extending from 25 to 30 levels.

## limitation

One limitation of this study is that the assessment did not take account of the buildings around the site which can greatly influence the wind environment and external comfort. In particular the number of storeys in these buildings may be a major factor affecting the external environment.

In addition, the plans of all the buildings were square in this study. However, in practice there are various plan forms.