



# Structural Analysis & Design Software

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郑伟伟

技术支持  
德儒巴软件（上海）有限公司



张涛

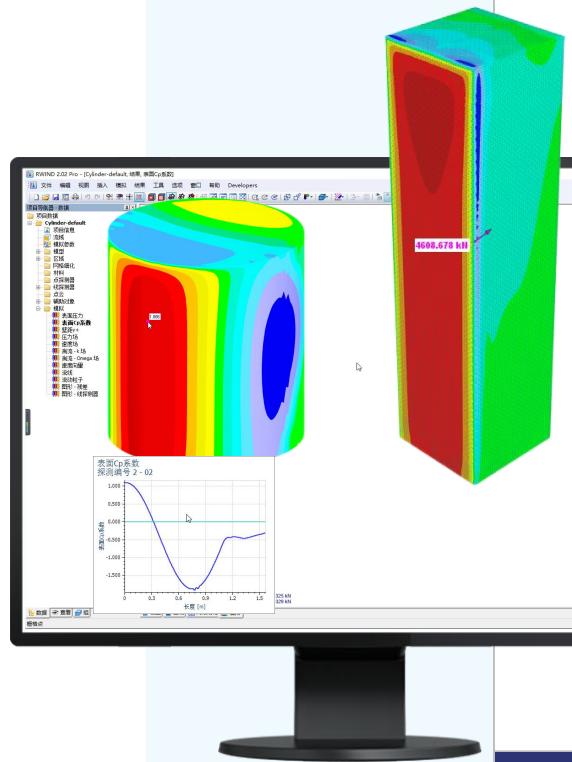
技术支持  
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# RWIND 2

## 典型结构风荷载

## 数值风洞结果与

## 规范结果对比



# 主要内容

01 Rwind2功能优势

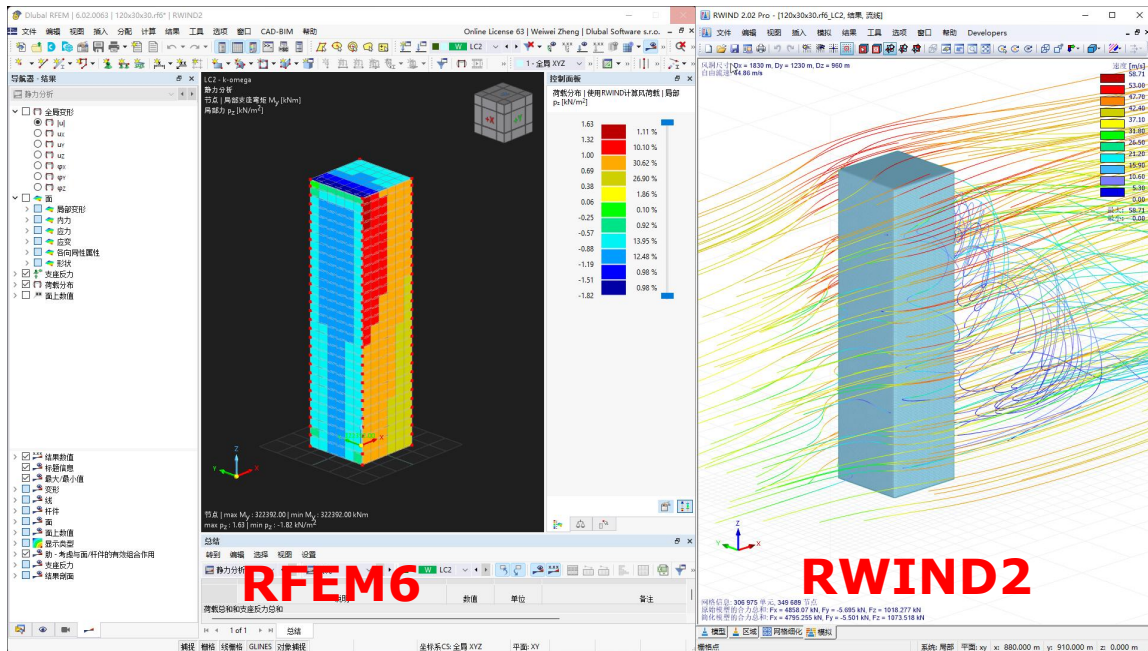
02 典型1：30x30x120长方体

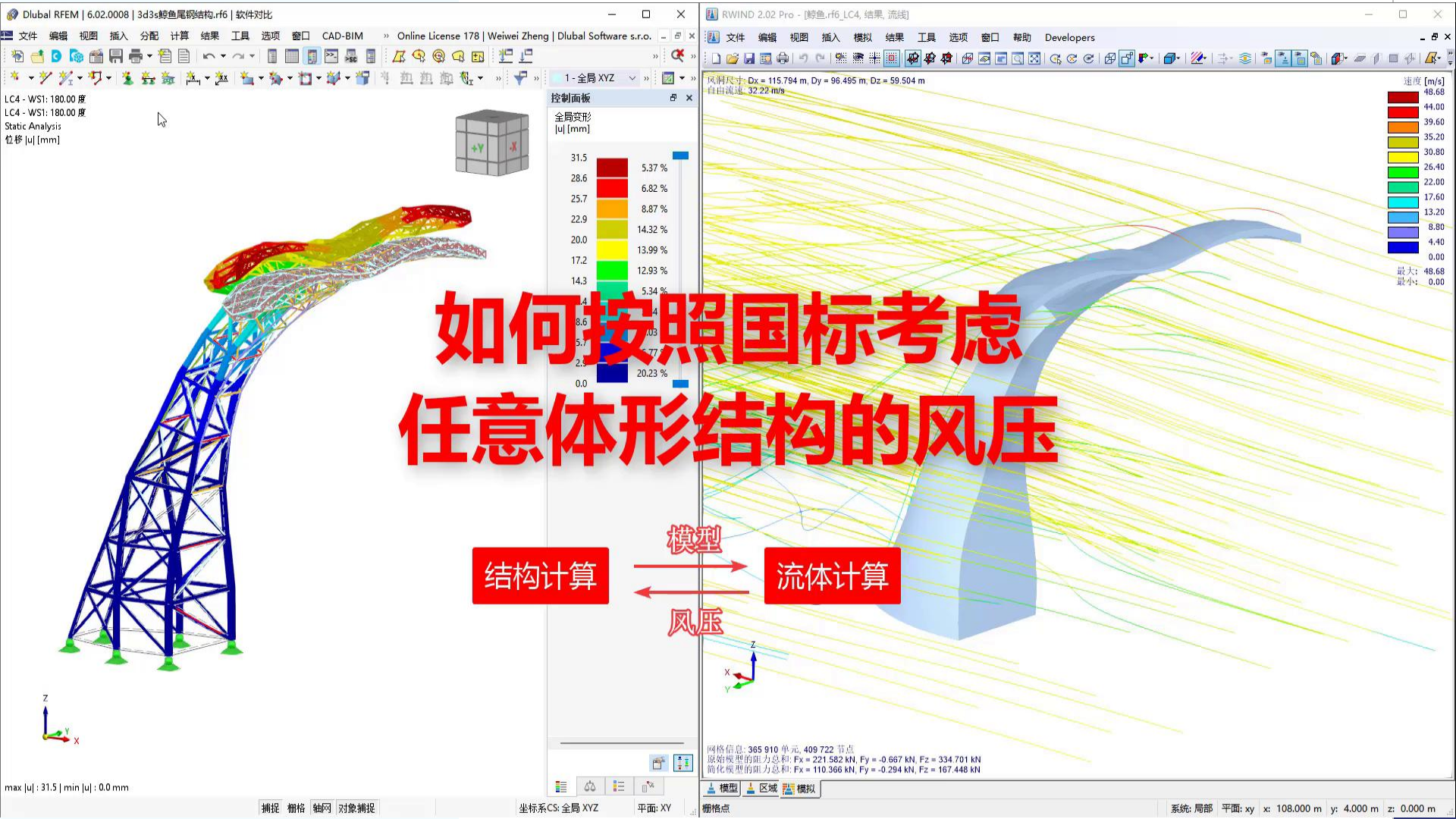
03 典型2：30x30圆柱体



# Rwind2功能优势

- 1.与RFEM5/6数据互通
- 2.参数简单，极易上手
- 3.面风压自动导回RFEM
- 4.显示结构总风阻
- 5.批量定义多角度工况
- 6.自定义统计分域





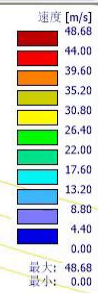
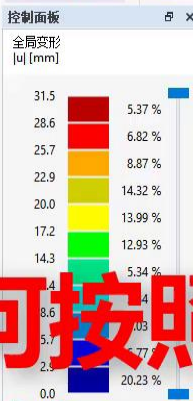
# 如何按照国标考虑任意体形结构的风压

结构计算

模型

流体计算

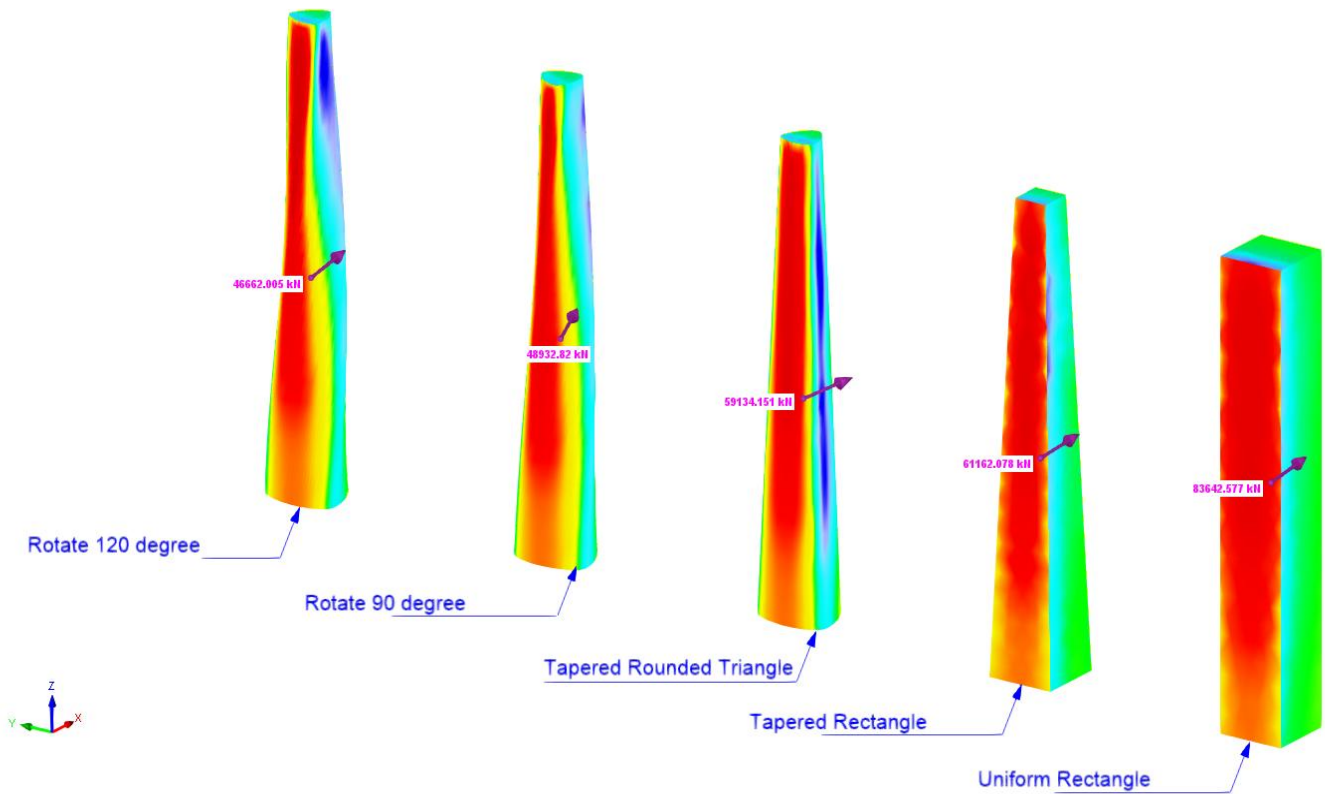
风压



网格信息: 365 910 单元, 409 722 节点  
原始模型的面力总和: Fx = 221.582 kN, Fy = -0.667 kN, Fz = 334.701 kN  
简化模型的面力总和: Fx = 110.366 kN, Fy = -0.294 kN, Fz = 167.448 kN



风洞尺寸: Dx = 5312.16 m, Dy = 4426.8 m, Dz = 2048.74 m  
自由流速: 48.23 m/s



网格信息: 234 907 单元, 271 706 节点  
原始模型的阻力总和: Fx = 293217.291 kN, Fy = 3542.895 kN, Fz = 30898.854 kN  
简化模型的阻力总和: Fx = 295145.977 kN, Fy = 3224.648 kN, Fz = 35483.235 kN

编辑栏 - 模拟

编辑器

- 编辑模型
- 编辑区域
- 编辑模拟

模拟

- 模拟参数...
- 删除结果

结果 - 表面数量

P Cp

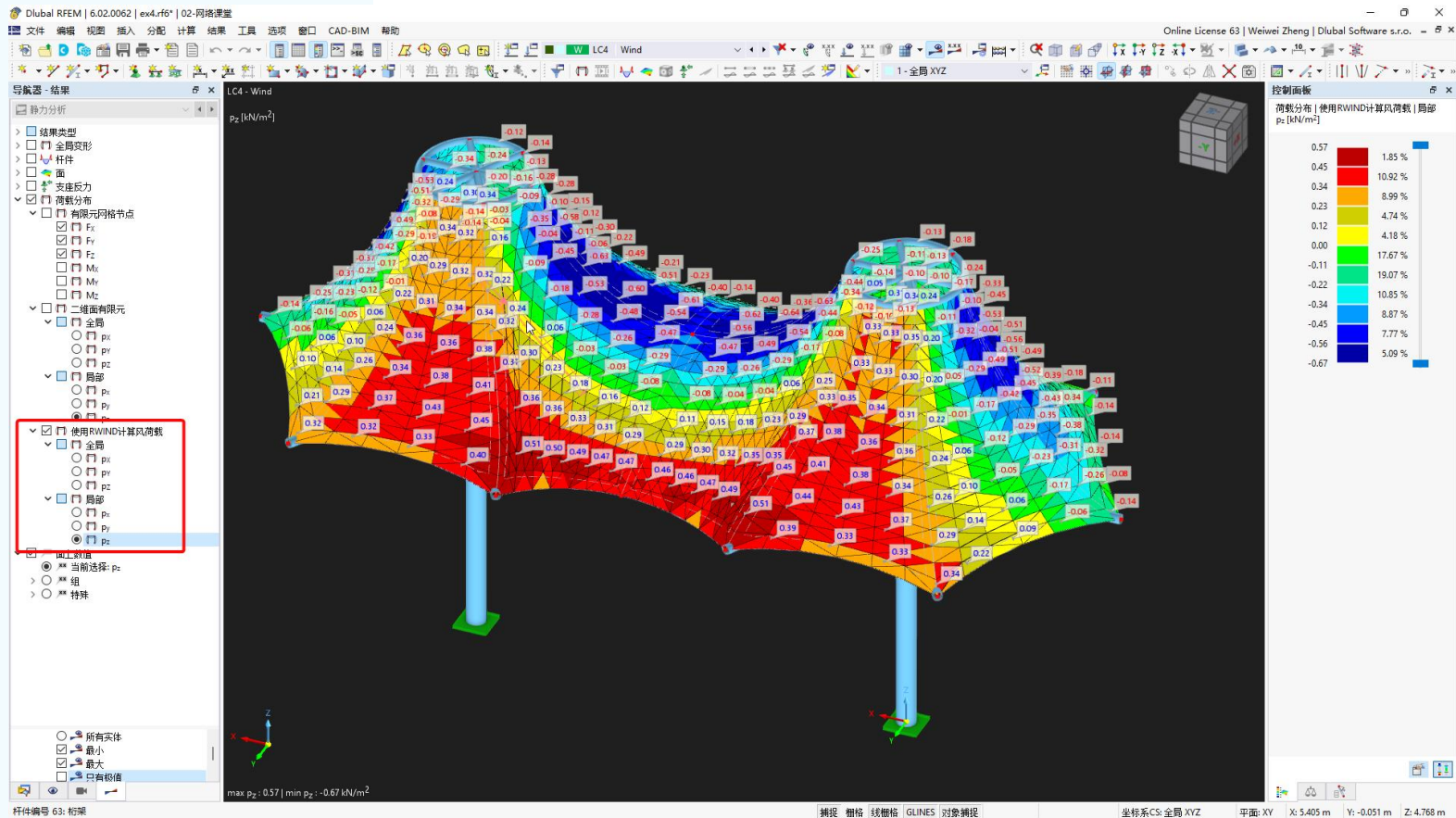
结果 - 流场数量

P V k E

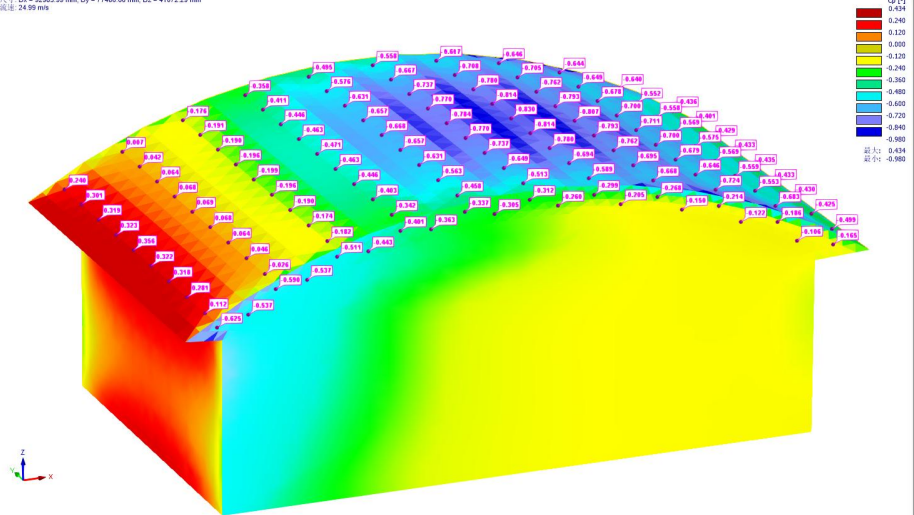
结果 - 其他选项

显示选项

- 计算网格的结果
- 显示阻力

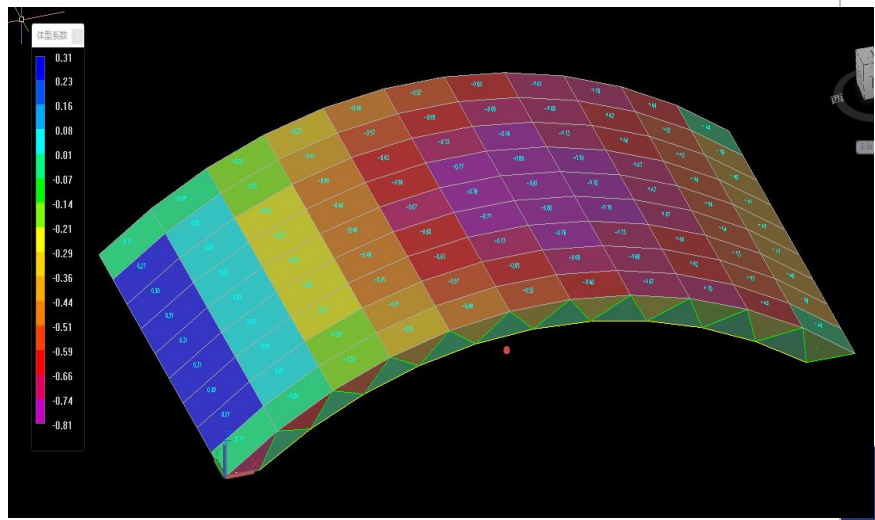


Rwind自动导回的风压分布



## 导入 3D3S

## Rwind 局部结果





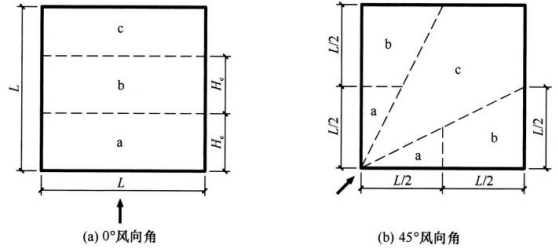
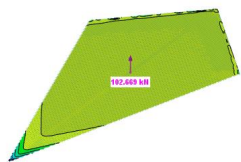
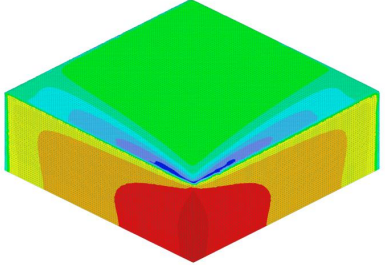
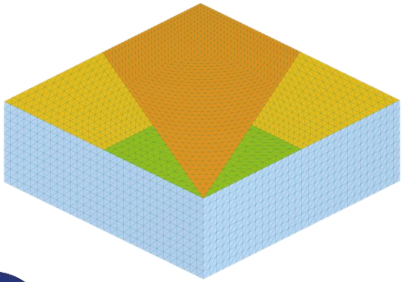
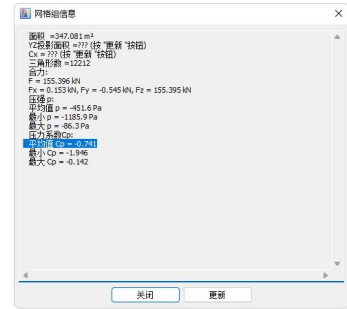
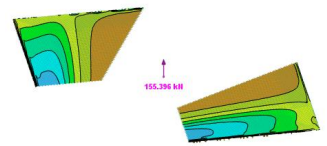
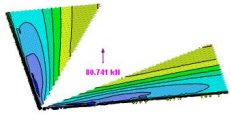


图 A.0.1 方形平面平屋盖的屋面分区

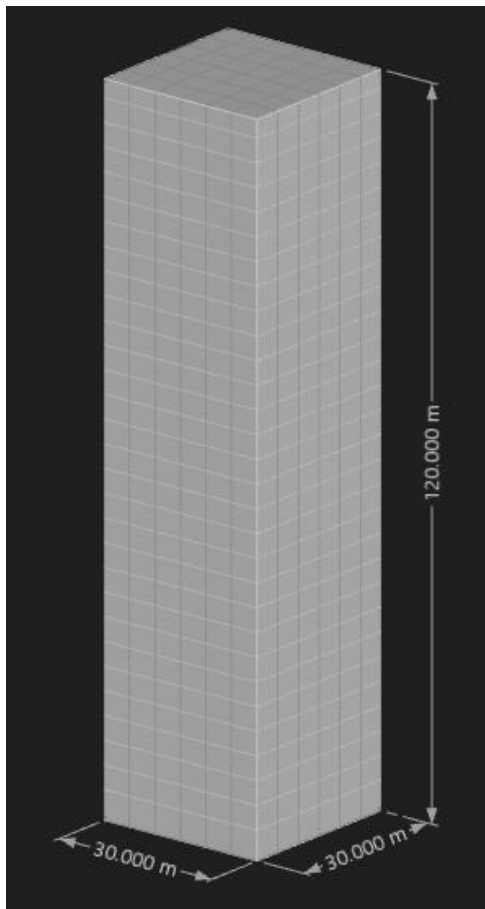
表 A.0.1 方形屋面屋盖风荷载体型系数

风向角	屋面分区		
	a	b	c
0°	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3
45°	-1.5	-0.8	-0.4



自定义统计分区





## 案例1:

尺寸: 30x30x120立方体

层高: 首层5m, 2~29层4m, 30层3m

## 风参数:

基本风压:  $0.6 \text{Kn/m}^2$

场地类别: B类

案例来源: 《结构抗风分析原理及应用》P43



基本风压 $w_0=0.6$						
楼层	标高	A	$\mu_s$	$\mu_{zi}$	$F_i$	$M_i$
30	120	45	1.3	2.11	73.97	8876.520008
29	117	120	1.3	2.09	195.76	22904.3235
28	113	120	1.3	2.07	193.73	21891.61619
27	109	120	1.3	2.05	191.65	20889.60827
26	105	120	1.3	2.02	189.51	19898.57322
25	101	120	1.3	2.00	187.31	18918.80212
24	97	120	1.3	1.98	185.06	17950.60553
23	93	120	1.3	1.95	182.73	16994.3157
22	89	120	1.3	1.93	180.34	16050.28903
21	85	120	1.3	1.90	177.87	15118.90897
20	81	120	1.3	1.87	175.32	14200.5895
19	77	120	1.3	1.84	172.67	13295.77911
18	73	120	1.3	1.82	169.93	12404.96567
17	69	120	1.3	1.79	167.08	11528.68218
16	65	120	1.3	1.75	164.12	10667.51378
15	61	120	1.3	1.72	161.02	9822.106397
14	57	120	1.3	1.69	157.78	8993.177414
13	53	120	1.3	1.65	154.37	8181.529096
12	49	120	1.3	1.61	150.78	7388.065767
11	45	120	1.3	1.57	146.97	6613.816125
10	41	120	1.3	1.53	142.93	5859.962846
9	37	120	1.3	1.48	138.59	5127.882793
8	33	120	1.3	1.43	133.92	4419.203192
7	29	120	1.3	1.38	128.82	3735.882823
6	25	120	1.3	1.32	123.21	3080.334358
5	21	120	1.3	1.25	116.93	2455.6187
4	17	120	1.3	1.17	109.75	1865.77576
3	13	120	1.3	1.08	101.26	1316.443446
2	9	120	1.3	0.97	90.69	816.1897022
1	5	135	1.3	0.81	85.53	427.6508867
					<b>4549.61</b>	<b>311694.73</b>
					基底剪力	倾覆弯矩

解：

一、规范方法

1. 各层平均风力计算

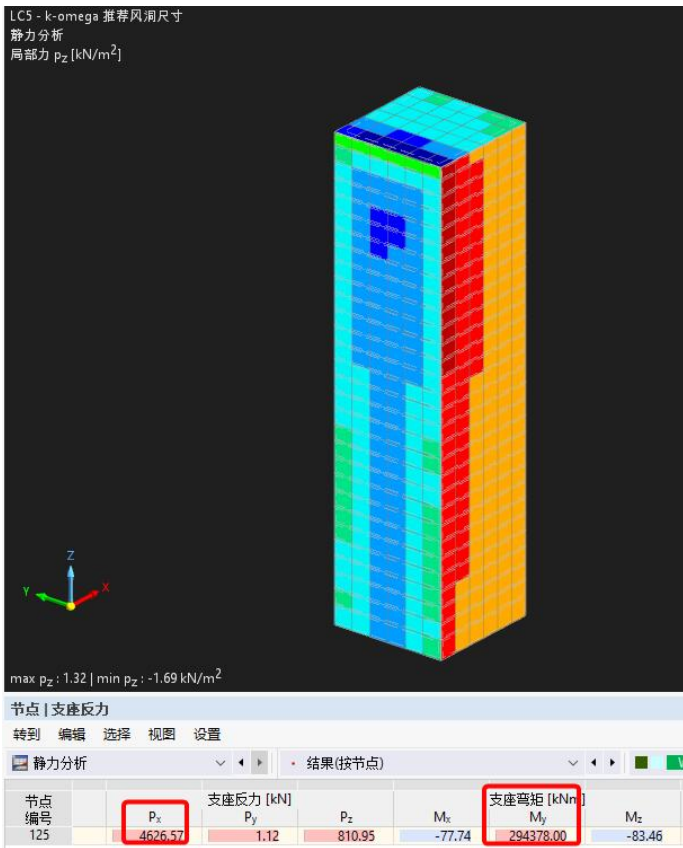
$$P_i = \mu_s \mu_{zi} w_0 A_i$$

$$= 1.3 \times \mu_{zi} \times 0.60 \times A_i$$

$$\mu_z^B = 1.000 \left( \frac{z}{10} \right)^{0.30}$$

## 规范结果





规范结果:  $V=4550$   $M=311695$

### 基底剪力与湍流模型和风洞尺寸的关系

		风洞尺寸	
		默认	推荐
湍流模型	$k-\epsilon$	5615 (+23%)	5134 (+12%)
	$k-\omega$	4940 (+9%)	4626 (+2%)

### 倾覆弯矩与湍流模型和风洞尺寸的关系

		风洞尺寸	
		默认	推荐
湍流模型	$k-\epsilon$	378656 (+21%)	342434 (10%)
	$k-\omega$	322392 (+3%)	294378 (-6%)



基本 风洞模拟 风洞

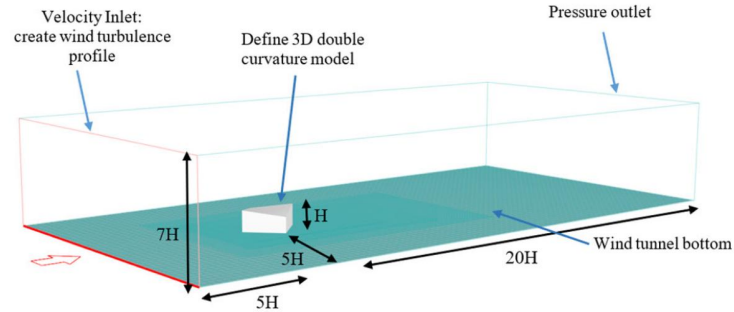
风洞尺寸

深度			
d-	2.489 [-]	74.656 [m]	
d	1.000 [-]	30.000 [m]	
d+	5.807 [-]	174.198 [m]	
$\Sigma_d$	9.295 [-]	278.855 [m]	
宽度			
w-	3.373 [-]	101.190 [m]	
w	1.000 [-]	30.000 [m]	
w+	3.373 [-]	101.190 [m]	
$\Sigma_w$	7.746 [-]	232.379 [m]	
高度			
h	1.000 [-]	30.000 [m]	
h+	3.373 [-]	101.190 [m]	
$\Sigma_h$	4.373 [-]	131.190 [m]	

风洞的尺寸是近似值，可以在 RWIND 中调整。

The diagram shows a 3D perspective of a rectangular wind tunnel. A central model is placed on the bottom surface. Dimensions are labeled: d- (distance from left wall to model), d (model length), d+ (distance from model to right wall), w- (distance from front wall to model), w (model width), w+ (distance from model to back wall), h (model height), h+ (distance from model top to top ceiling), and  $\Sigma_d$ ,  $\Sigma_w$ ,  $\Sigma_h$  (total distances). A vertical velocity profile  $V_z$  is shown on the left side.

## 默认尺寸



## 推荐尺寸





## 规范算法1- $\mu_z$ 取最大值:

$$w_k = \beta_z \mu_s \mu_z w_0 = 1.0 * 0.5 * \left(\frac{30}{10}\right)^{0.3} * 0.6 = 0.42 \text{ kn/m}^2$$

$$F = w_k * A = 0.42 * 30 * 30 = 378 \text{ kn}$$

## 规范算法2- $\mu_z$ 按变高度:

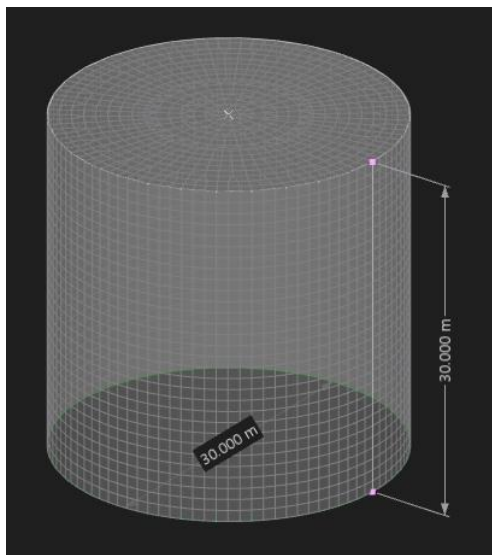
## 案例2:

尺寸: 30x30圆柱体

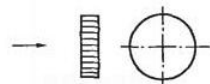
## 风参数:

基本风压: 0.6Knm<sup>2</sup>

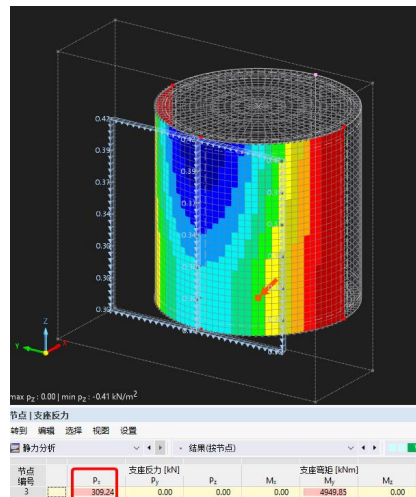
场地类别: B类



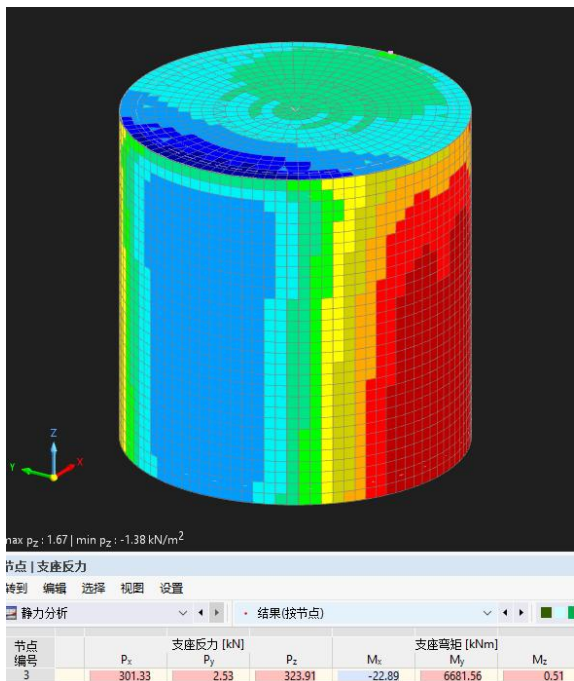
(b) 整体计算时的体型系数



$\mu_s w_0 d^2$	表面情况	$H/d \geq 25$	$H/d = 7$	$H/d = 1$
$\geq 0.015$	$\Delta \approx 0$	0.6	0.5	0.5
	$\Delta = 0.02d$	0.9	0.8	0.7
	$\Delta = 0.08d$	1.2	1.0	0.8
$\leq 0.002$		1.2	0.8	0.7



F=309kn



对比基准规范结果:  
 算法1:  $V=378$  kn  
 算法2:  $V=309$  kn

基底剪力与湍流模型和风洞尺寸的关系

		风洞尺寸	
		默认	推荐
湍流模型	$k-\epsilon$	420 (+11%, +36%)	372 (-1.6%, +20%)
	$k-\omega$	319 (-16%, +3.2)	301 (-20%, -2.6%)

结论:

- 1.采用 $k-\epsilon$ 湍流模型与规范算法1接近
- 2.采用 $k-\omega$ 湍流模型与规范算法2接近
- 3.默认风洞尺寸偏保守, 且计算速度快, 适合工程设计使用



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