# An Analysis of Wordsworth’s Poetry from the Perspective of Ecology基于生态角度的华兹华斯的诗歌探析

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**摘要：**华兹华斯是19世纪英国浪漫主义诗人的代表，湖畔诗人的重要成员，被称为“桂冠诗人”。他敬畏自然，一生创作出了大量的抒情诗来歌颂自然。其诗歌理论动摇了英国古典主义诗学的统治，有力地推动了英国诗歌的革新和浪漫主义运动的发展。生态视角理论是一个开放的体系，它融合了不同的理论和概念。华兹华斯诗歌中传达出不同于人类中心主义的生态思想，其认为人类要尊重自然，在求得自身生存和发展的同时，应当遵循自然生态规律和生态法则，实现人类社会与自然环境的和谐发展。

本论文共三个章节：第一章介绍华兹华斯的家庭与社会背景以及对其重点作品的解读。第二章阐述华兹华斯诗歌中所体现的生态意识，从生态批评意识、生态伦理意识和生态美学意识三个方面探讨他对自然的向往和追求，对工业革命的批判和厌恶。第三章分析华兹华斯生态意识形成的原因，一方面是深受卢梭“回归自然”意识的影响，认为自然能给予人精神的慰藉，使其提出了人与自然和谐相处的思想；另一方面是由于自身的脆弱敏感，大自然是作者阴暗童年生活中最好的礼物，将自然的价值体现在诗歌之中。对华兹华斯诗歌生态意识的分析，符合当代追求的人与自然和谐共生的自然理念，对于构建和谐社会具有重要启发。

**关键词:** 华兹华斯；诗歌；生态意识；自然

**Abstract：**Wordsworth is the representative of the English romantic poet in the 19th century and an important member of the lakeside poets, known as the “Poet Laureate”. He revered nature and produced a large number of lyrical poems to celebrate it. His theory of poetry shook the reign of English classical poetics and gave a strong impetus to the innovation of English poetry and the development of the Romantic Movement. Ecological perspective theory is an open system that incorporates different theories and concepts. Different from anthropocentrism, Wordsworth’s poetry conveys an ecological thought which believes that human beings should respect nature, and while seeking their own survival and development, they should follow the ecological laws of nature to realize the harmonious development of human society and the natural environment.

This thesis consists of three chapters: the first chapter introduces Wordsworth’s family and social background and the interpretation of important works. The second chapter expounds the ecological consciousness of his poetry, which mainly includes three aspects: ecological criticism consciousness, ecological ethics consciousness and ecological aesthetic consciousness. It discusses his yearning for nature and his disgust of the industrial revolution. The third chapter analyzes the reasons for the formation of his ecological consciousness. On the one hand, caused by Rousseau’s consciousness of “returning to nature”, he thinks that nature can give people spiritual comfort, and puts forward the idea of harmonious coexistence between man and nature. On the other hand, his vulnerability becomes the internal cause. Nature is the best gift in the author’s dark childhood and therefore he embodies the value of nature in poetry. Through the analysis of Wordsworth’s ecological consciousness, it has important inspiration for us to build a harmonious society in the future.

**Key Words:** Wordsworth; poetry; ecological consciousness; nature

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Introduction

Wordsworth is a leading figure of the English lakeside poets and the founder of English Romantic poetry. As one of the most important English poets since the Renaissance, his poetry is rich in subject matter and philosophy, and has attracted the attention of Chinese and Western scholars for more than a century. He loved nature and was known as a “nature poet”. His poems usually depict the ordinary daily life in the countryside as the main theme, and he disliked the capitalist urban civilization and cold money relations.

In recent years, many scholars have studied his poetic works from different perspectives. In Romantic Ecology: Wordsworth and the Environmental Tradition, Jonathan Bate, a leading British eco-critic, first used the term “eco-criticism” and called it “literary eco-criticism”, dedicated to the study of Romantic poets and their work on nature in order to restore the between culture and nature. The publication of this work marked the beginning of eco-criticism in England.

In China, his poetic works have been widely noticed, and domestic scholars have praised Wordsworth’s nature depiction and view of nature in his poetry, and have made certain innovations and expansions on his ecological view of nature. Wang (2008) discusses Wordsworth’s pursuit of “poetical dwelling” as the ideal state of human existence, calling him a great poet and a pioneer of the ideal of ecological civilization. Liu (2017) explores the ecological aesthetics that permeate Wordsworth’s poems, teaching that humans should live in harmony with nature from a moral perspective. Xiang (2018) proposes a new research direction, attempting to interpret Wordsworth’s nature poetry from a spiritual-ecological perspective, discover the ecological consciousness contained behind his poetry, and interpret the art in Wordsworth’s poetry.

Previous research provides a great deal of material for this paper to study Wordsworth from an ecological perspective, which plays a crucial role and is very useful. But they mainly argue from the perspectives of eco-criticism and ecological ethics, and seldom interpret the ecological consciousness of Wordsworth’s poetry from multiple perspectives. Therefore, this paper attempts to explore Wordsworth’s deep love for nature from the perspective of his representative poems and the poet’s personal experience and social background, and affirms his outstanding contribution to English Romantic literature. What’s more, it analyzes the reasons for the formation of ecological consciousness, starting from the formation and concrete embodiment of various theories of Wordsworth’s ecological outlook, and to make some strong suggestions as possible on how to deal with the relationship between human beings and nature in the light of the real situation. In the face of the increasingly serious ecological and natural problems, an in-depth understanding of Wordsworth’s ecological outlook will help us to be closer to nature and love nature in our daily lives, and to treat nature and its flowers and trees with care, so as to make the world a more harmonious and beautiful place.

1. William Wordsworth

1.1 Life Story

Wordsworth (1770-1850) was an English Romantic poet. He was born in a quiet country town in Cumberland County, England, with beautiful scenery. The beautiful nature of his hometown nurtured Wordsworth’s deep love of nature and became his inspiration in his literary works. In his eyes, every movement of flowers and trees is full of vitality and vigor, which can give people solace and reliance on the soul. Therefore, most of his poems are simple, natural and fresh in style.

When Wordsworth was eight years old, his mother died of illness. Under the guardianship of relatives, he and his brother were sent to a boarding school a few dozen miles away from home a year later. During his time at the school, Wordsworth had already shown a talent for poetry. The school’s principal, who also loved to write poetry, appreciated Wordsworth’s talent for poetry and was the catalyst for Wordsworth’s path to poetry.

In 1787 Wordsworth entered Cambridge University and in 1790 he traveled around the European continent. His enthusiasm for the French Revolution led him to travel to France twice in 1791, where he felt that the revolution had saved people in dire straits. In France, he met his first love, a young girl from a royalist family, and they lived together and had a child. But his love did not get a good harvest. On the one hand, the war between England and France may have isolated the two lovers. On the other hand, it may have been due to Wordsworth’s subjective reasons that he left his pregnant lover, saying that he was going to England to raise money. But running to Paris to experience the French revolution and his attempts to earn money with his fledgling book of poems show his immaturity and impulsive naivety. So the separation from his first love was an inevitable end. The following year he returned to London and published his first book of poems. He originally sympathized with the French revolution, but changed his attitude after the outbreak of the Anglo-French War when he thought the French themselves had become oppressors. In 1795 he moved to the country with his sister after receiving an inheritance from a deceased friend at a time of financial hardship. In the same year he met Coleridge, who became a close friend, and in 1798 he co-authored a collection of poems, Lyrical Ballads, which he described as an experiment in trying to express the sentiment of poetry through the spoken language of the lower and middle classes. The best of them were his The Tintern Abbey and Coleridge’s “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”. 1800 the collection was republished, and he wrote a preface emphasizing that the poems were closer to nature and more realistic in the life and language of the country peasants. The collection and preface had little impact at the time, but were later considered a turning point in the history of English poetry and ushered in the Romantic era. 1798-1799, the brother and sister went to Germany with Coleridge for a short stay, where he wrote the poem Lucy as a group and began writing the long poem Prelude. He wrote the poem Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood in 1802-1804, visited Scotland in 1803, met the writer Scott, and wrote poems such as The Solitary Reaper. In 1807, he published two volumes of poetry, including Determination and Independence, 1802 and most of his best sonnets. His most important poem, Prelude, was completed in 1805 and later revised. It was not published until his death in 1850, and became his most representative work.

In 1843, after the death of the former Poet Laureate Southey, the young Queen Victoria awarded

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# 浅析老旧街区的街道景观改造设计——以开封西司街改造设计为例

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**摘 要：**随着城镇化的到来，城市的更新速度不断加快，城市街道景观逐渐出现同质化的现象，因此对老旧街道景观的改造迫在眉睫。在老旧街区的街道景观改造项目中， 人们为了迎合高楼大厦，任意的去拆除或改建构筑物，使该项目地的文化元素逐渐丢失， 缺少了原有的特色。该街区还承担着交通、居住、娱乐等多种功能，是人们进行文化交 流的重要场所，因此，对于老旧街区的街道景观改造项目中应该进行适当的保留。这种 有文化特色的城市街道与其它普通的街道相比，保护的原则与方法也不一样。街道交通 也应进行更加系统的规划，使交通性能更加通畅、合理。本文主要对街道中现有的建筑、配套设施和绿化等情况进行调查研究，并根据现存问题进行一系列解决措施，改善旧城 区人们的生活质量，且通过改造对当地的文化进行传承与保留。

**关键词 ：**老旧街区；街道景观；改造保留

**Abstract:** With the arrival of urbanization, the speed of urban renewal is accelerating, and the urban street landscape gradually appears the phenomenon of homogenization, so the transformation of the old street landscape is imminent. In the renovation project of street landscape in old blocks, people arbitrarily demolish or rebuild structures in order to cater for the high-rise buildings, which gradually loses the cultural elements of the site and lacks the original characteristics.This block also bears a variety of functions such as traffic, living, entertainment and so on, and is an important place for people to carry out cultural exchanges. Therefore, it should be properly preserved in the street landscape reconstruction project of the old block. Compared with other ordinary streets, the preservation principles and methods of this kind of city streets with cultural characteristics are different. Street traffic should also be more systematic planning, so that the traffic performance is more smooth and reasonable.This paper mainly investigates and studies the existing buildings, supporting facilities and greening in the streets, and takes a series of solutions according to the existing problems to improve the quality of life of people in the old city, and inherits and preserves the local culture through transformation.

**Key Words:** The old community, Street landscape, Remodel and preserve

1. 引言

1.1 研究的背景及意义

1.1.1 研究的背景

城市中的老旧街区承载着这座城市的历史，是城市中历史文化积淀最多的地方。随 着社会在不断地进步发展，人们的生活需求也日益增加，老旧街区已难以满足人们的需 求，城市街道中多方面都需要进行改造。老旧街区的街道景观改造设计是一个开放空间 的设计，既要考虑到当地的文化因素又要考虑到当地的自然环境的影响。但那些建立了 很久的历史街区也逐渐出现了不同的问题。其中包含交通系统拥堵、公共设施不够完善、道路铺装破损等一系列问题，除此之外，居民们还根据自己的需要任意的改变周围的环 境，毫不考虑形式与规范。除去美感而言，其中还不乏扩建的违规建筑。加之人行道的 非法占据，当地居民的随意改造，垃圾的污染，这些因素的出现共同造成街道的不断混 乱。针对这些问题，人们迫切的需要进行环境的改善，创造出符合新时代要求的舒适空 间。在满足人们物质生活的同时也要提高人们对精神生活的追求。

2.2.1 街道景观

街道景观是城市景观的集中体现，对于城市的发展具有重要作用。街道的边界主要 是周边建筑，它连接着人们居住、休闲、工作、娱乐等空间，是我们的生活场所。鲁道 夫斯基曾在《人的街道》中说过：“街道是母体，是城市的房间，是丰沃的土壤，也是 培育的温床”[1]。街道景观是人们认识一个城市最直观的媒介，应该表现出城市的特色。在空间属性上，街道是三维的一种展现、周围有建筑、更具空间感（如图 2-1），而道路周围则较为空旷，视野范围也更大（如图 2-2）。街道景观在一定意义上是一个区域所呈现出的景象，能给人带来视觉效果的直观感受。通常情况下，人们总是习惯性的通 过城市的街道景观来认识和定义这座城市的风格，街道是城市形象的载体，是大家初次 了解这个城市的第一印象。街道与街边绿地、社区公园、或者城市广场有机结合起来， 会缩短出行线路距离，并对多种功能区进行联系。使功能区的多功能需求得到丰富，街 道景观也更有内容性。在现在的社会发展中，街道形象和城市风貌将成为城市竞争中提 高城市吸引力和竞争力的重要因素之一。

 图 2-1 街道景观 图片来源：百度网 图 2-2 街道景观 图片来源：百度网

2.3 街道景观改造

“改造”这个词在字典中的解释为：在原有的事物上进行变更或者修改，改变旧的，建立新的，使适合人们新的需求。但是对于街道而言，街道景观改造一方面是对于 破旧的、损坏严重的、影响到人们生活的地方以及影响美观或者与整体空间无法融合的 地方进行更新，还应该对能够体现地域特色的，以及有文化内涵的地方进行保留，这才 称为街道改造。现在的老旧街道景观改造大致可分为三种形式：首先，是以获得经济效 益为准则，忽略其他因素。其次，是城市住宅区街道景观的改造，这种形式的改造以保 护为主，重视环境给人的生活带来的影响。最后，是对历史遗留文化景观的改造，这种 改造形式逐渐增加，体现了人们对于历史文化的尊重，以及提升精神文化的追求和向往。因此，在老旧街区的街道景观改造过程中，对城市的评价不只是在建筑时间的久远、也 不是生活环境的新旧程度上，而是看其中的历史文化价值。针对街道景观改造，首先要 规划交通系统的轴线，完善城市配套服务设施。其次要对环境质量进行整治、提高空气 质量、减少噪音、控制废水废物的排放。最后要调整城市的功能区，合理规划布局，注 意生活区和商业区之间的关系。

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1.3. 苗族刺绣图案在国潮男装设计中应用的研究方法

文献研究法：通过线下查阅资料和线上查阅中国知网等文献数据库，对相关资料数据进行阅读和整理。相关资料搜集涵盖苗族的历史文化、苗族刺绣的理论研究、苗族刺绣应与于男装的案例。通过对文献的研究，从中总结苗绣的文化价值、审美价值、应用价值，寻求出与国潮男装更好的设计结合点。

实物观察法：针对苗族刺绣图案元素，深入黔东南地区苗寨进行苗绣的实物考察，深入的了解到苗绣图案的种类、色彩以及苗绣的各种绣法。

对比论证法：通过对比不同苗族刺绣刺绣图案在男装色彩、款式、面料及装饰设计中的运用，来解释说明不同的刺绣图案对男装是具有不同的效果。

实践论证法：本论文通过多次实践，了解传统苗族刺绣图案应该如何运用到国潮男装设计中，进行实验与探究，使其达到苗族刺绣图案与国潮男装完美融合。

2. 苗族刺绣图案的概述

2.1 苗族刺绣图案的文化内涵

苗族刺绣图案是苗族服饰中最重要的装饰手段，具有历史文化悠久、色彩绚丽、图案丰富多变等特点，并且具有极高的审美价值。在苗族刺绣图案中，每一个刺绣图案都代表着一个故事，都蕴含着深厚的苗族文化，寄托着千千万万的苗族人民对自然的崇拜、故乡的怀念以及对美好生活的向往。

2.2 苗族刺绣图案的分类及特点

2.2.1 按苗族刺绣图案的题材分类

在19世纪中叶之前，苗族没有属于自己本民族的文字，聪明的苗民们就在服饰图案中找到了属于自己的特殊“文字”。在长期受到历史文化、地域环境等条件因素的影响下，逐渐创作出具有与自然、人文、历史、图腾相结合的苗族刺绣图案。

自然主题：在对自然图案的运用过程中，动物图案运用的最为频繁，其次是植物图案。通过调查研究：动物类主题图案是苗族服饰中运用最多的图案，其种类多种多样、造型丰富。主要包括蝴蝶、牛、狗、锦鸡、虎、鹿、鸭、青、蛙、羊等，不同的动物图案则代表着不同的寓意，如表2-1、2-2 所示：

表2-1 苗族刺绣动物图案寓意

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **序号** | **动物** | **寓意** |
| 1 | 锦鸡 | 代表苗族女性的勤劳、美丽 |
| 2 | 龙 | 代表着种族和谐 |
| 3 | 鸟 | 代表着繁衍子孙 |
| 4 | 鱼 | 代表着爱情，也是求孕的符号 |
| 5 | 蝴蝶 | 象征生命美丽的衍化，也寓意着多子多福 |

案都蕴含着不同的含义，如：三角几何形代表走过的山、条形长纹代表跨过的河、不同宽度的色条代表黄河和长江以及迁徙的路。这些自然事物也体现着苗族人民对大自然的崇拜与热爱之情，传递出人与自然万物要和谐共生的意识，寄托着他们对美好生活的向往。

表2-3 苗族刺绣几何图案

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **序号** | **图案类型** | **图片** | **序号** | **图案类型** | **图片** |
| 1 | 三角形 | 001wPMO6zy7iOoKFCyA10&690 | 6 | 菱形 | 001wPMO6zy7iOovTlct11&690 |
| 2 | 方形 | 001wPMO6zy7iOoOKFkDd3&690001wPMO6zy7iOoOKFkDd3&690 | 7 | 螺纹形 | 001wPMO6zy7iOoyuHN53f&690001wPMO6zy7iOoyuHN53f&690 |
| 3 | 圆形 | 001wPMO6zy7iOo02I0u3e&690 (1) | 8 | #形 | src=http___5b0988e595225.cdn.sohucs.com_images_20170924_927b7994b62748d6b98ddcf79c913246.jpeg&refer=http___5b0988e595225.cdn.sohucs |

5.3 设计要素分析与阐述

在本次毕业设计与调研的过程中，我们分别从款式、面料、色彩和银饰等方面中汲取灵感并进行元素提取与运用。同时将大量的传统苗族刺绣图案元素融入国潮男装当中，使传统文化元素与现代潮流元素相结合，赋予了系列服装民族、潮流和时尚的力量。



图5-11 服装效果图 图片来源：自制

图5-12的款式上整体比较倾向于成衣化，廓形整体上呈现H型。上衣为左右不对称设计（袖子、领子、下摆）的大衣，下身则搭配为类似于收口的萝卜裤。色彩整体呈现为红黄两个色系，在上衣的胸口、左下摆、背后等位置装饰苗族刺绣图案和苗族银饰点缀，同时再搭配上刺绣图案的拎包配饰，整套服装给人一种简约、干练的男装风格，同时又不失时尚和民族元素。



图5-12 《五光“拾”色》成衣展示 图片来源：自制

己的充电电缆。疏散标志灯安装在过道和商店内，疏散标志间距小于 20m，安装高度满足商场照明设计要求[3]。

该项目是一个中高层建筑，其中应急照明，消防电梯和其他消防设备以及乘客电梯均由双电源供电，用于一级负荷。正常运行由 10kV 变压器供电，在紧急情况下，由柴油发电机供电。三级负荷是普通照明，空调，自动扶梯，普通插座等，无特殊电源要求。

2.2 负荷分类及要求

根据电源可靠性要求以及电源中断对人身安全和经济损失的影响，将负载进行相应的分类，并将负荷分为三个级别。分类标准如表 2-1 所示：

表 2-1 负荷分级相关规定

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **负荷等级** | **要求** |
| 一级负荷 | 不能中断供电，中断供电将会导致经济遭受重大影响，从而引起重要用电单位无正常工作 |
| 二级负荷 | 中断供电会影响人们的日常生活，工厂停运 |
| 三级负荷 | 不像一、二级的负荷会导致重大损失，如中小型企业、民用建筑用电 |

一级负荷是非常重要的场所，所以要求供电电源间能灵活切换。电源必须有两个以及以上的电源来满足供电要求，即双电源，其目标是当一个电源产生系统故障时， 其余电源不会同时损坏。同时也应当设置应急电源。

二级负荷由两条线路供电，既可以在变压器故障或共线故障时不间断供电，也可以在停电后迅速恢复。

三级负荷对电源没有特别规定。常常使用单回路电源。对于应急照明和疏散标志，可以采用蓄电电池作为后备用电，配电设备上要设置明显的标志[5]。

该项目是一个中高层建筑，其中应急照明，消防电梯和其他消防设备以及乘客电梯均由双电源供电，用于一级负荷。正常运行由 10kV 变压器供电，在紧急情况下，由柴油发电机供电。三级负荷是普通照明，空调，自动扶梯，普通插座等，没有特殊供电电源的要求[6]。

2.3 负荷计算的步骤

在所有商场的设计中负荷计算是不可短缺的步骤，它是供配电系统设计、维护管理的重要依据。因此选择合适的负荷计算方法在设计中非常重要。工程设计中需要对负荷做比较准确的计算，来选择正确的导线、电缆、开关电器及电气设备，需要系数法、估算法、二项式法和单位指标法等方法是中大型建筑常用的负荷计算方法。

需要系数法是我们平时计算中经常用到的，该方法是通过利用电气设备的功率来进行负荷计算的一种方法。该方法简单直观，具有广泛的应用范围。适用于设施数量多，功率差异小的电气设备组的负荷计算，特别适用于供配电室变压器容量选择的计算。

1.用电设备组的计算负荷公式如下：



tan





其中： 为用电设备组的设备功率之和；设备的需要系数；功率因数角。

2.多组用电设备组的计算负荷公式如下：









是多组用电设备或多条干线的总视在计算负荷；是总的计算电流； 是有功同时系数；是无功同时系数。



单位指标法：

适用于电气设备的数量和功率未知的情况。下面为计算公式：

 （2-3）

a为需要系数；N为单位数量；为安装功率。

根据计算功率；功率因数；求得用电设备组的电流：

 (2-4)

2.4 本工程计算负荷

该项目的设计需要根据表2-2数据进行分析。商店中的常规照明设备和插座已保留。设备的数量和功率未知。单位指标法用于预留照明的计算；有关紧急照明，请参阅照明平面。知道了灯的功率和数量，并且灯的数量很大，因此使用需求系数法来计算负载更为合适。因此，本项目选取需求系数法和单位指标法计算负荷。

表 2-2 用电设备所需要的参数

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **用电设备名称** | **需要系数** | **功率密度** | **功率因数** |  |
| 库房照明 | 0.7~0.8 | 8 | 0.85 | 0.62 |
| 电梯 | 1 | / | 0.5~0.6（交流） | 1.33~1.73 |
| 商场应急照明 | 1 | / | 0.8 | 0.75 |
| 商店的大厅照明 | 0.9 | 12~19 | 0.85 | 0.62 |
| 专用配电房照明 | 0.4~0.6 | 8 | 0.9 | 0.48 |
| 其于动力装置 | 1 | / | 0.8 | 0.75 |

按照表2-2和表2-3中的相关数据，进行计算以下设备负荷。以购物中心一楼的一般照明为例进行计算。配电箱的数量由楼层平面图及商铺照明可知，除预留量外的安装功率为 68kW，由公式（2-1）计算照明负荷：

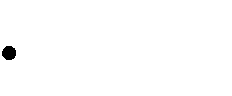
*P*c1  *K*d *P*e1  68 0.9  61kW

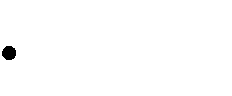
*Q*c  *P*c1 tan**  61 0.62  37.82kvar





而卖场等普通照明预留，卖场面积为，单位指标采用用于计算预留插座和照明，此时估算的剩余照明如下：

*P*N Σ  * N*  212530  64kW

*P*c2  *K*d *P*N Σ  64 0.9  58kW

一楼普通照明的总有功计算负荷如下：

*P*c  *P*c1  *P*c2  61 58  119kW  120kW





由此，可以在一楼安装一个配电箱1AL，计算出的功率为120kW，满足配电要求。

同理可计算出其他各层照明类负荷数据，如表2-3所示：

表 2-3 照明负荷计算表

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **配电箱** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -1AL | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5.7 |
| 1AL | 0.8 | 0.9 | 68 | 61 | 64 | 58 | 120 | 227 |
| 2AL | 0.8 | 0.9 | 30 | 27 | 95 | 86 | 115 | 218 |
| 3AL | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 120 | 108 | 110 | 208 |
| 4AL | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 100 | 100 | 190 |

其他动力设备的计算数据由《供配电系统》可知，设备台数小于等于3台，对于负载计算，可以通过直接添加设备功率来获得数据，而无需考虑所需的系数。以购物中心的屋顶消防电梯为例：

*P*c 20kW

*Q*c *P*ctan**200.6212.4kvar