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PRINCIPLES OF SHAPING THE ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF HOTELS IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

The main factors influencing the architectural plan, volumetric and spatial solutions, composition, construction of buildings of medium-rise residential buildings under construction in the regions of Uzbekistan are the natural and climatic conditions. Along with factors such as socio-demographic, construction-technical-economic, solar radiation (direct, reflected and aggregate), air temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed, spelling and the nature of the surface layer, which have the greatest and most permanent impact on residential architecture, availability of water resources, ability to grow green crops, and other natural-climatic factors.

Keywords; The climate is hot, construction, Residential building

INTRODUCTION

Thus, the study of complex climatology (meteorology, actinometry, etc.) provides for the consideration in architecture of the interaction of a number of natural-geographical environmental complexes in residential architecture in the conditions of Uzbekistan. Significant development of climatic science in practical construction is not only in the relevant construction regulations ("QMQ 2.07.01.94 Residential buildings" "Urban planning". SHNQ 2.08.01-05 "Residential buildings" etc.), but also in a number of residential and urban planning This is reflected in the research aimed at developing methods for assessing the climatic conditions and improving the methods of zoning. TashZNIIEP, Institute of Rural Construction In assessing the climatic conditions of the regions of the Republic, the heating season is continuous and the average night speed is obtained as a result of positive winds. This method is based on the zoning of the regions of Uzbekistan, and on this basis, 4 regions are distinguished, which differ in the duration of the heating period. 1-45 leaves; II45-60 kun; Sh-90 and more days and IV -heating not available. In the design of housing in Uzbekistan in accordance with the requirements of modern urban planning in the typology of climate requires a comprehensive assessment of the natural environment 20 conditions and a unified approach to microclimate zoning of various villages and towns of the Republic. This method can be used mainly in dry hot climates to build low, medium, multi-storey residential buildings and structures, to fully organize the organization of urban planning, to establish the most precise typological and urban planning conditions necessary for design, rural and urban areas and individual architectural districts properties are determined. Zoning has the following structure: "zone, district, pre-district microdistrict". In the first stage of zoning, the boundaries of the zone are determined, the second is the boundaries of the district and the front of the district, and the third is the micro-zoning of urban areas and settlements.

Such a structure of zoning allows to define and establish the basics of natural climate typology in the formation and architectural design of residential buildings and the spatial composition of residential buildings and the whole city, from low-sized, medium, multi-storey residential

volumetric planning structure. The proposed method of architectural zoning of the territory of the Republic, proposed in this work, allows to study a set of natural climatic conditions, taking into account the climatic factors that determine the specific site of construction. The following stages of the study of local macro and microclimate conditions will give a clear idea of the climate transformation and its specification in its latitude, vertical cross-section and the size of the surface layer.

The quality assessment of the summer and winter period, obtained in dry hot climates, determines the interaction of man with the environment. The nature of the summer period is also associated with the continuation of the spring-autumn period. The winter period is closely related to the autumn-winter-spring periods. Anna is important in designing these two periods. All this determines the total number and types of rooms and their location in the overall planning of the apartment cell.

In turn, specification 21 of the local natural climatic conditions also determines the volumetric-structural structure of the building and the typology of urban planning. Physical and geographical conditions.

The climatic features of the territory of the republic are determined by its internal continental location and distance from the oceans, which are the main source of atmospheric moisture. The location of Uzbekistan in the northern latitude of 37-45 °, the relatively high altitude of the sun, determines the general characteristics of the climate. The subtropical climate of Uzbekistan is influenced by the complex reliefs of the Aral Sea, Kyzylkum and Karakum deserts, and the Tianshan and Pamir-Altai mountain ranges. Own iq varies at high depths. Its climate is strongly influenced by mountain systems located in and out of its territory.

The Tien Shan Dam in the southeast of the Republic resists the influx of cold dry continental air from the north and northeast to the south. Usually cold tables do not have much power. Therefore, even the relatively low Karatag peak and the Nurata peak in the center of the republic serve as a climate divider. Collected under the influence of different climates of Uzbekistan, different physical and geographical conditions and climate-creating factors, they can be divided into the following groups: plains, mountain ranges and foothills and intermountain depths.

1.Plain areas. The western and central parts of the republic consist of plains, where the Ustyurt Plateau, the Kyzylkum Desert and the Aral Sea are located. The plains of the republic are the valleys between the climatic factors - the Aral Sea, the Ustyurt area, the Kyzylkum, the Karakum and the deserts. The climate here is sharply continental, with cyclones and anticyclones from the north and southwest, and strong winds in the winter from the west, dry cold (January -15 °) and dusty summer in the summer (25-30 ° C)

2.Mountain areas. The mountainous regions of the republic belong to different systems of the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alay, and their foothills have entered the territory of Uzbekistan. Their high points, which are 5-6 thousand above sea level, are located outside the Republic.

3. Mountain foothills and intermediate depths.

Thus, on the basis of a complex of factors, four architectural and construction districts have identified the territory of the republic for rural and urban housing and urban planning purposes. 1. The northern region, with three subdistricts - 1A-Ustyurt, 1BOrolda oases and oases between 1V-deserts, is characterized by severe natural climatic conditions and dry air in

summer. 2.Southeast region, oases surrounded by two small districts-2A-mountains and deserts; Depths of 2B-mountain range are Fergana, Chirchik-Angren, Ortazarafshan regions, which are characterized by favorable natural-climatic conditions and normal humidity in summer. Z.Zanubi region, with three sub-regions - ZA-Kyzylkum, ZBchollar and ZV-Surkhandarya oasis, is characterized by complex natural climatic conditions and dry air in summer. 4. G-1A-Tyan-Shan and Gissar-Olatov mountain systems with three sub-districts, foothills, G-1B-Nurata and Turkestan ridges, foothills G-1V-Zarafshan, Boysuntov and others. The period is characterized by favorable natural climatic conditions and normal humidity of the external environment.

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