PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK ARSITEKTUR
Fakultas Teknik dan Ilmu Komputer
Universitas Komputer Indonesia

METODA PERANCANGAN ARSITEKTUR II

SEMESTER GENAP 2016/ 2017

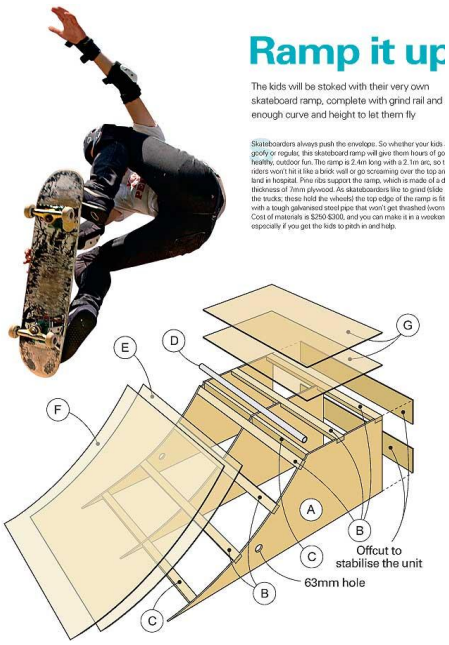
PERTEMUAN KEDUA + DUKUNGAN MULTIMEDIA + DISKUSI

PENDALAMAN DESAIN

- DESIGNING
- (DESAIN) ARSITEKTUR sebagai SISTEM
- ARSITEKTUR sebagai SISTEM

- **DESIGNING**

Design, creating an object's form and function. Design can involve making products, machines, and structures that serve their intended purpose and are pleasing to the eye as well. ***Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.***

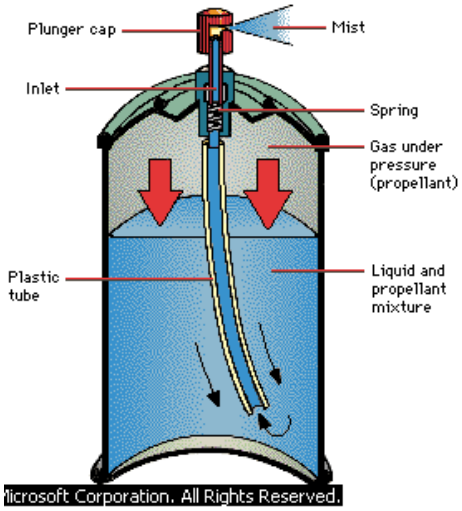


Esensi Desain:

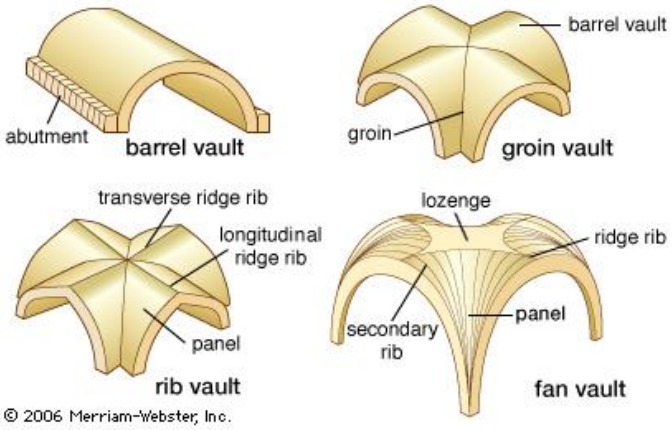
Rencana yang memiliki **tujuan**, ada proses **mencipta**, dengan kesadaran memasukkan unsur **estetika**.

Products

Machines



Structures



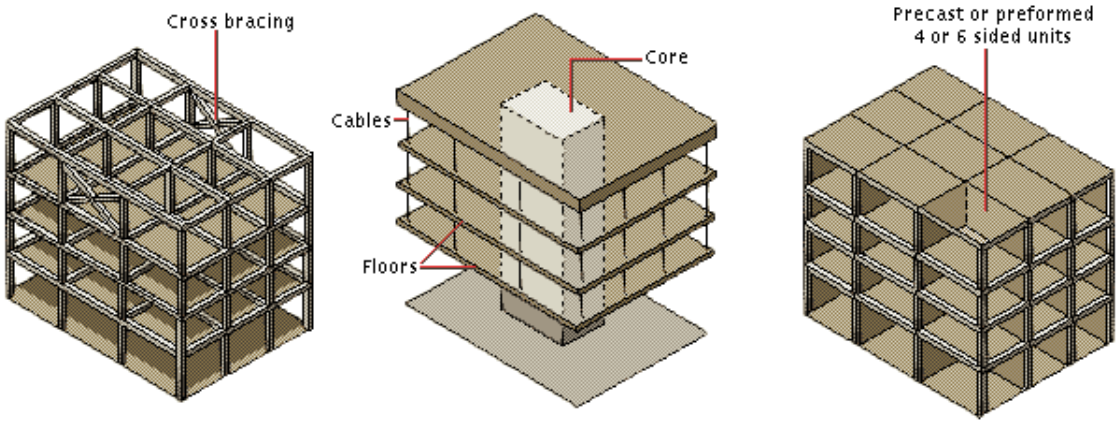
(DESAIN) ARSITEKTUR sebagai SISTEM

Apakah sistem itu? Sistem adalah suatu keseluruhan (*a whole*) yang terdiri atas atau terjadi dari bagian-bagian (sub-sub sistem) yang terkomposisi secara teratur (mengikuti order tertentu) dan berinteraksi satu sama lain secara teratur dan terus menerus untuk mencapai suatu tujuan. Contoh: Lihat contoh desain-desain di atas.

System, any collection of component elements that work together to perform a task. In computer science, system is used in a variety of contexts. A computer is a hardware system consisting of a microprocessor and allied chips and circuitry, plus an input device (keyboard, mouse, disk drive), an output device (monitor, disk drive), and any peripheral devices (printer, modem). Within this hardware system is an operating system, often called system software, which is an essential set of programs that manage hardware and data files and work with application programs. External to the computer, system also refers to any collection or combination of programs, procedures, data, and equipment utilized in processing information: an accounting system, a billing system, a database management system. "System." Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

Building Structures. *The framework for multistory buildings may be constructed in a number of ways, three of which are shown here. Skeleton framing (3a) involves a network of columns,*

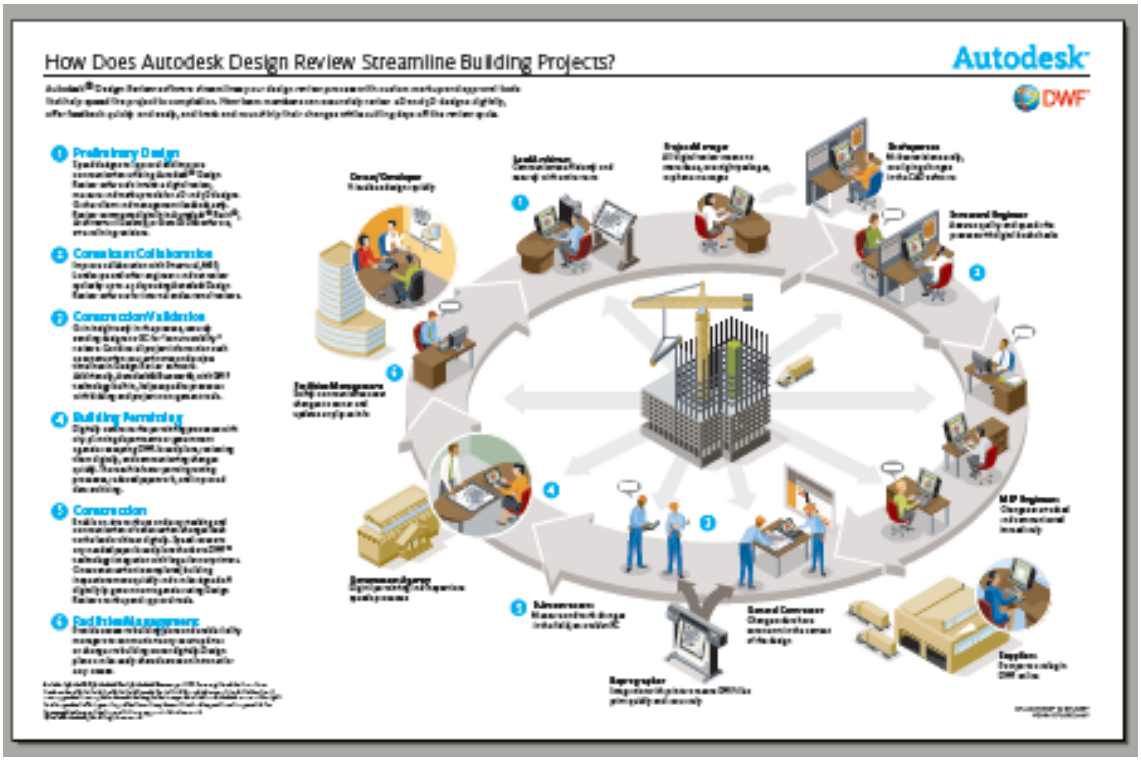
girders, and beams, interconnected to provide strength and stability. In the cable hung method (3b), all floors except for the ground floor are supported by a central utility core. Each floor is both connected to the core locally and attached to the roof framing at the top of the core by hanging cables. The stacking frame (3c) utilizes boxlike prefabricated units,



3a. Skeleton frame **3b. Cable hung** **3c. Stacking**

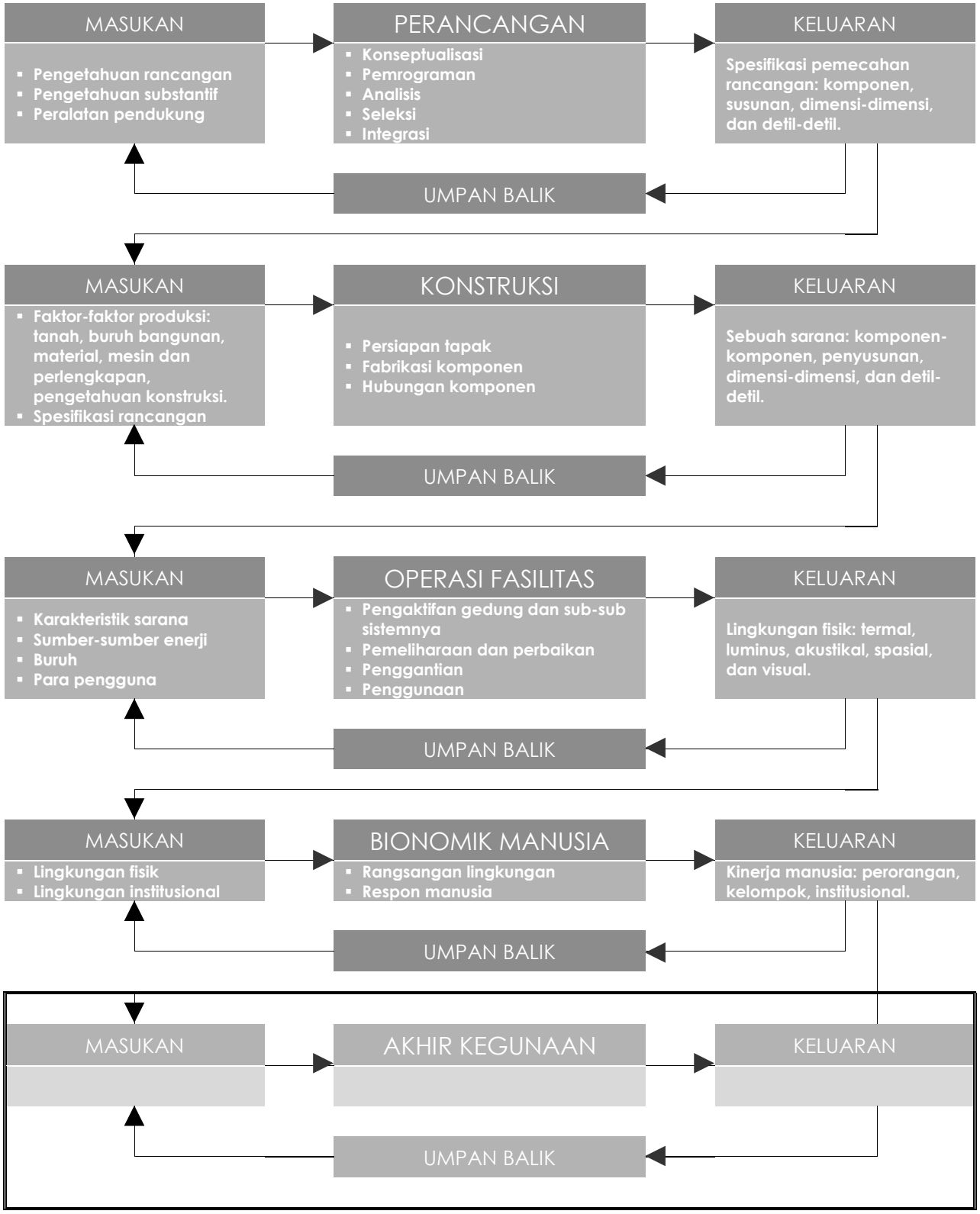
constructed off-site. Cranes lift the individual units into place, after which they are fastened together to create a sturdy framework. "Building Structures" Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

(PROSES) ARSITEKTUR sebagai SISTEM

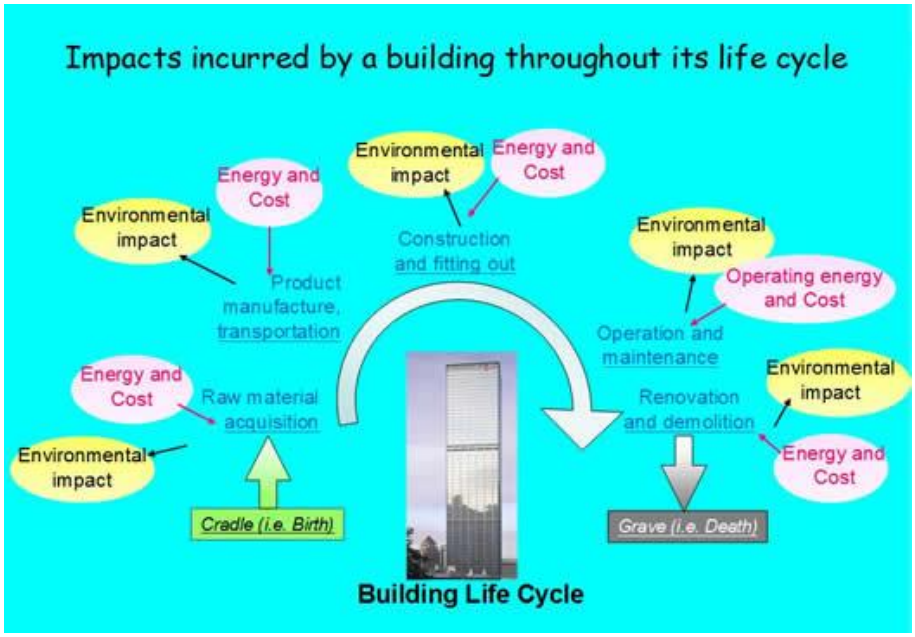


Streamlining = Efisiensi Proses Arsitektur

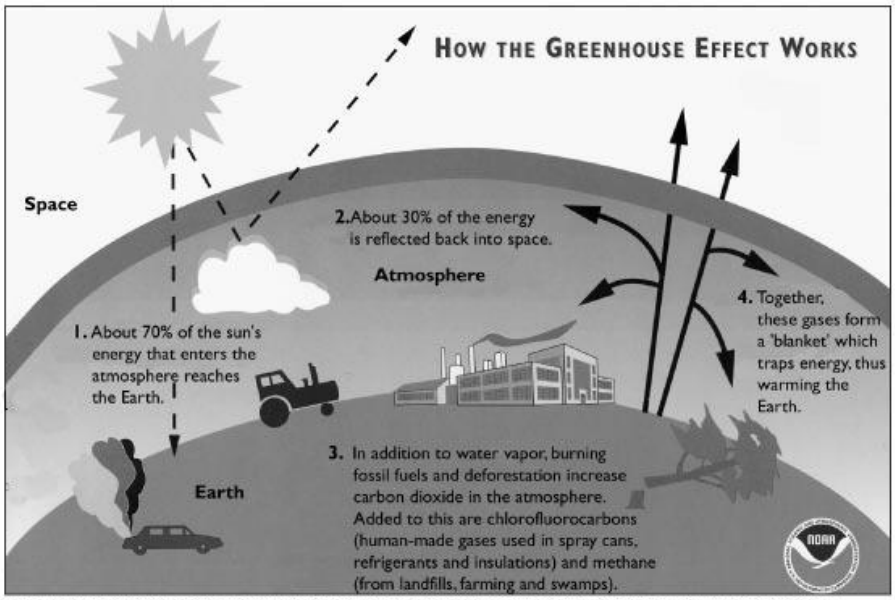
Di era kiwari efisiensi tidak saja dilakukan terhadap (Desain) Arsitektur sebagai sistem secara mandiri namun harus dilakukan pula terhadap (Proses) Arsitektur sebagai sistem.



Sistem Arsitektur Atau Arsitektur Sebagai Sistem
Sumber: *Handler, A. Benjamin (1970),* ***System Approach To Architecture****, New York: American Elsevier Publishing, Company, Inc.*



(Proses) Arsitektur (*building*) sebagai sistem.



Many scientists believe that human activity is altering the composition of the atmosphere by increasing the concentration of greenhouse gases. It is important to remember that the greenhouse effect is what keeps Earth warm enough to be habitable. The current concern is directed at an "enhanced" greenhouse effect, one that would put more heat-absorbing gases into the atmosphere and thereby increase global temperatures. The enhanced greenhouse effect has been linked to human activities that result in increased greenhouse gas emissions. Source: World Resources Institute, "Changing Climate: A Guide to the Greenhouse Effect"

Efek gas rumah kaca yang berlebihan merupakan dampak atau akibat dari beberapa kegiatan, salah satunya adalah tidak mempertimbangkan (proses) arsitektur (*building*) sebagai sistem.

UNIKOM – Bandung 2017