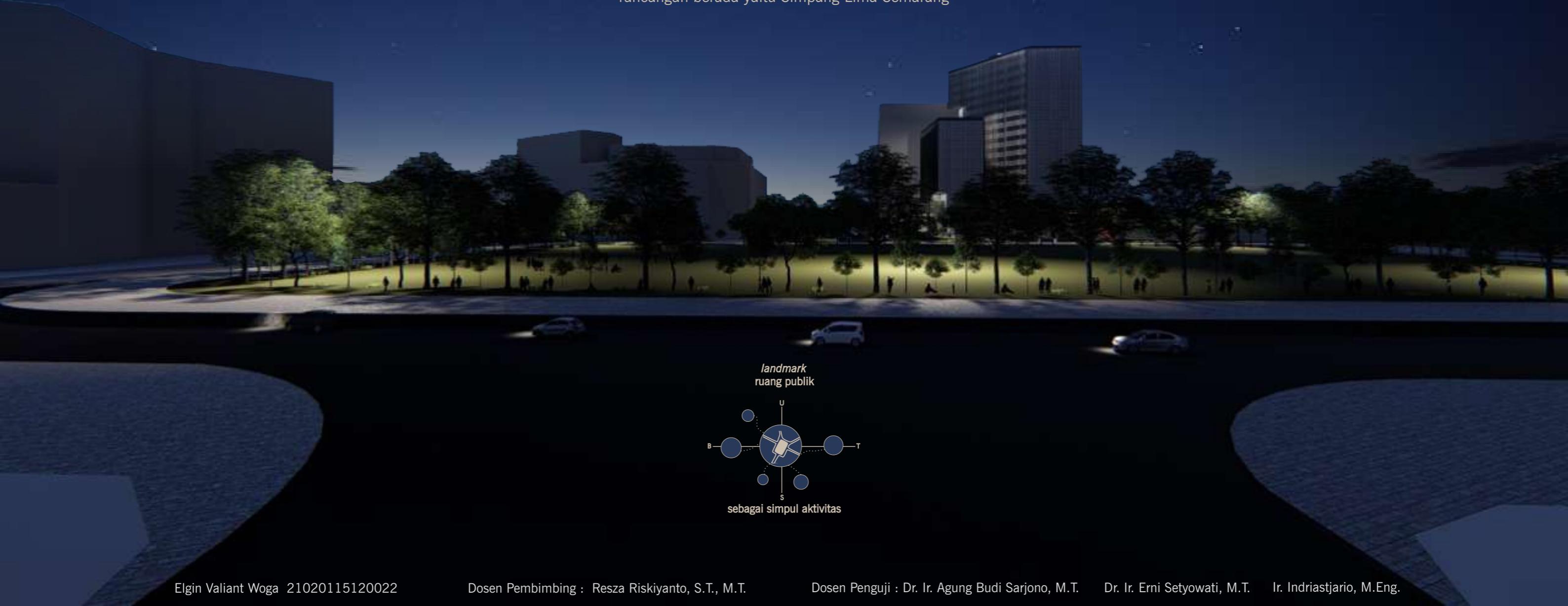


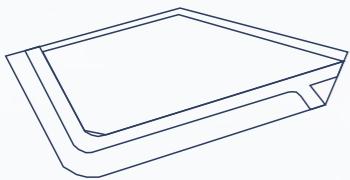


## S5. O.

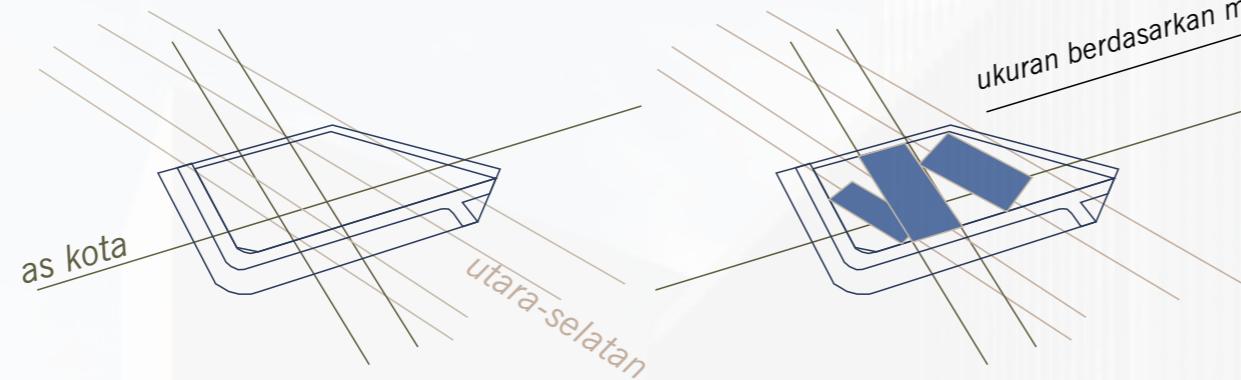
sebuah perancangan gedung tinggi bertipologi *office* di *tetenger* Kota Semarang dengan segala isu yang ada baik makro dan meso, berupaya untuk mengupayakan terjadinya simbiosis mutualisme antara rancangan dengan lingkungan sekitar dimana rancangan berada yaitu Simpang Lima Semarang



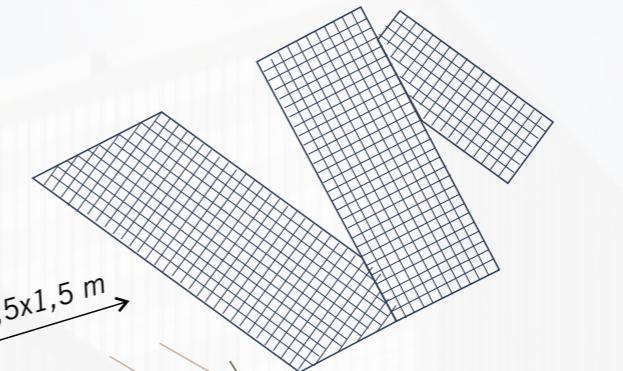
memaksimalkan KDB dengan penyesuaian terhadap *setback* keliling bangunan



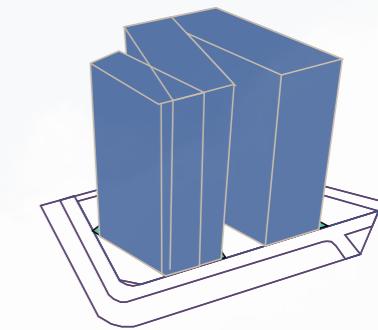
pertimbangan aspek EDGE dengan orientasi utama ke utara, namun juga mempertimbangkan aspek *urban* kawasan sekitar



perletakkan tiga massa simetris dengan menyesuaikan tapak dan axis



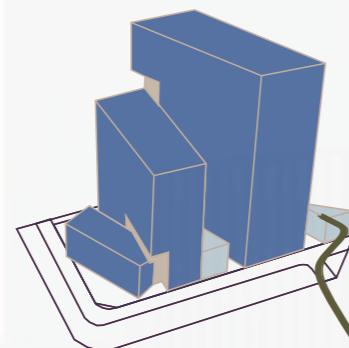
pertimbangan aspek fungsi dengan memaksimalkan KLB dan ketinggian



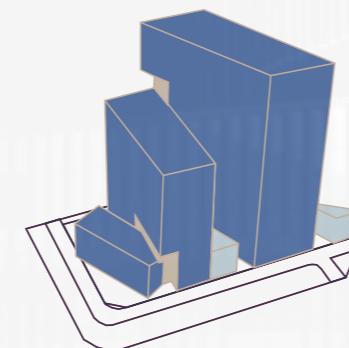
*massing*

*shaped*

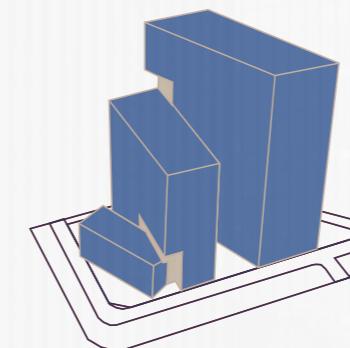
penambahan *slide* sebagai fitur atraktif yang membangun *citizen awareness*



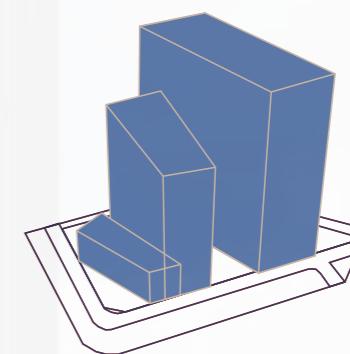
penambahan fungsi bangunan lain di dasar sebagai *base* dalam proporsi keseluruhan



menciptakan kesan 'terpotong' pada pertemuan antar massa bangunan

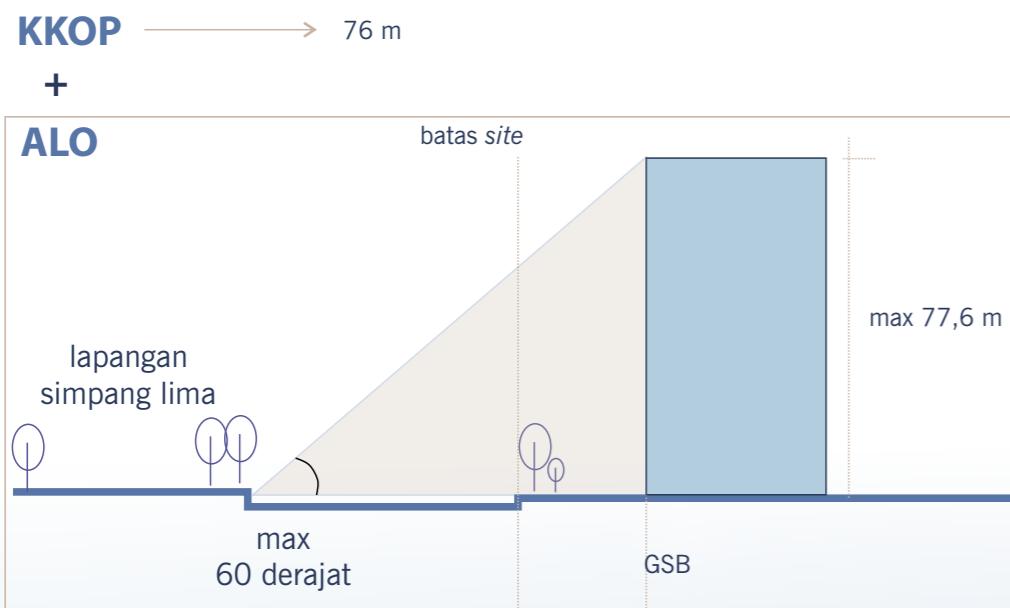


pertimbangan aspek keserasian lingkungan (posisi *hook*)

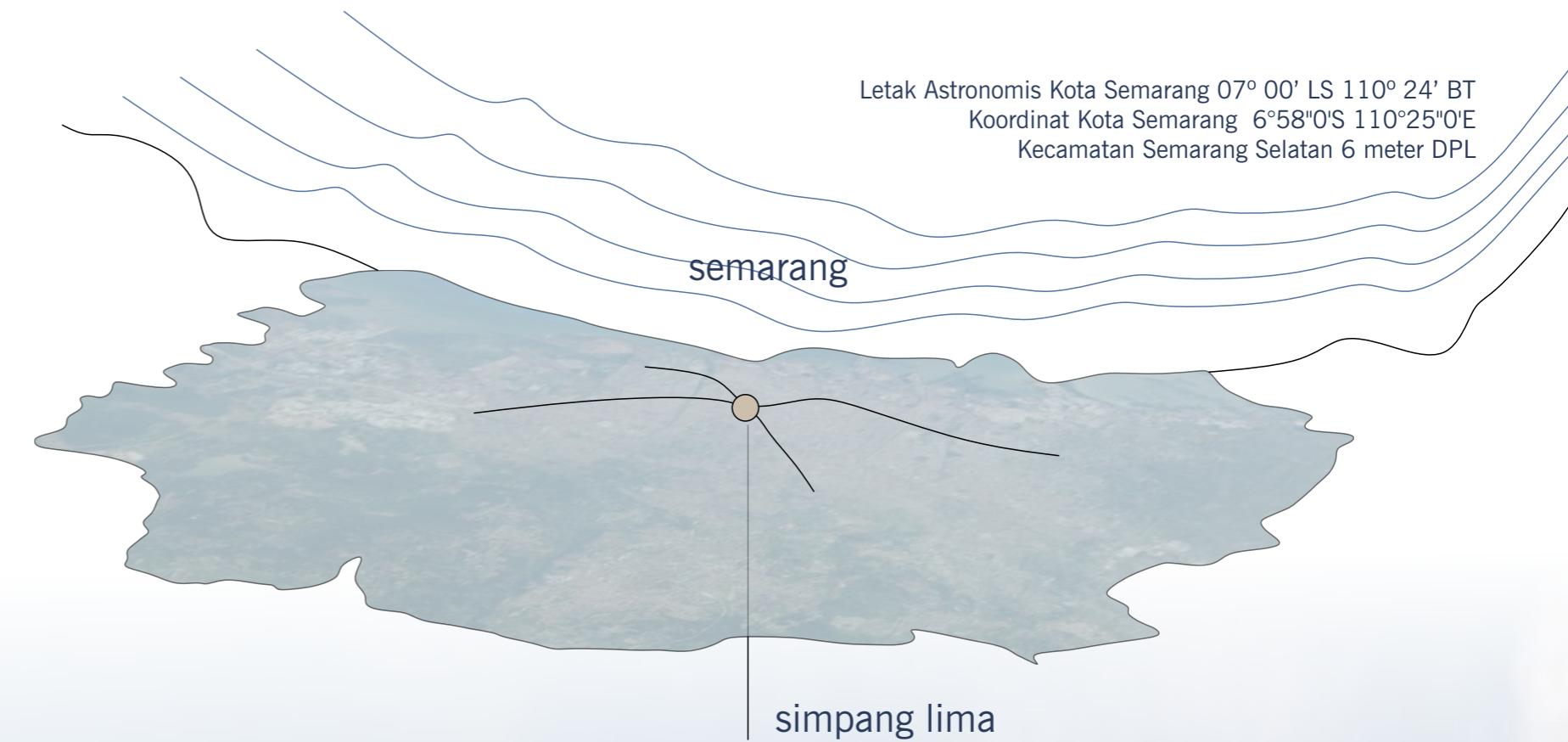


## batas ketinggian

sumber : Dinas Tata Ruang Kota Semarang



Letak Astronomis Kota Semarang  $07^{\circ} 00'$  LS  $110^{\circ} 24'$  BT  
Koordinat Kota Semarang  $6^{\circ} 58' 0"S$   $110^{\circ} 25' 0"E$   
Kecamatan Semarang Selatan 6 meter DPL

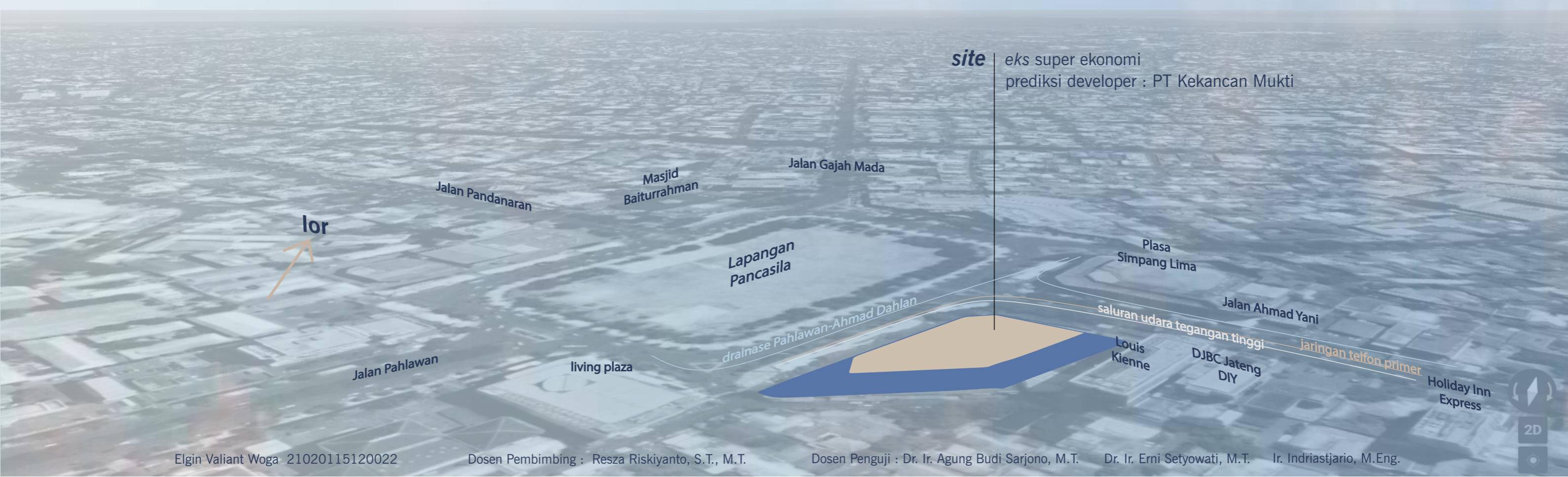


Dasar : Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 29 Tahun 2006, RTRW  
Kota Semarang 2011-2031, RDTRK Kota Semarang 2000-2010

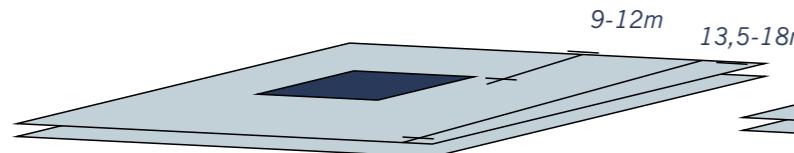
KDB 80% = 3.968 m<sup>2</sup>  
KLB 7,2 = 35.712 m<sup>2</sup>  
maksimal lapis = KKOP dan sudut 60°  
GSB 29 meter

RTA 20% = 992 m<sup>2</sup>  
dispensasi 30% RTA = 297,6 m<sup>2</sup>  
KDH = 694,4 m<sup>2</sup>

Fungsi : Perdagangan dan Jasa  
Letak : BWK I (Jalan Ahmad Yani sebagai jalan arteri sekunder)



- A glass to core dimension of 9–12m allows room for cellular office space or open plan plus circulation and storage.
- A glass to glass dimension of 13.5–18m allows two or three zones of office, circulation and support space.



plate

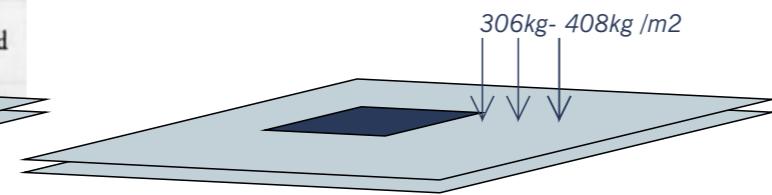
Metric Handbook Fifth Edition

modules

Building Type Basics for Office Building A. Eugene Kohn

Typical planning modules	
United States	5 ft (1.5 m) module now the standard, although older buildings typically have smaller modules
Japan	1.6 m and 1.8 m (5' 3" and 5' 11")
Europe and Asia	1.2 m (3' 11"), and 1.5 m (5' 0")

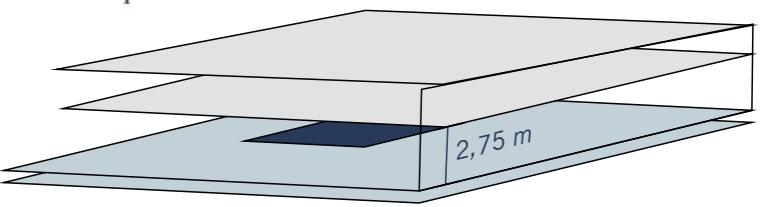
- The BCO recommends 2.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>, with hardened areas for extra weight of up to 7 kN/m<sup>2</sup>, but says that institutions demand ranges of 3 to 4kN/m<sup>2</sup>.



floor loading

Metric Handbook Fifth Edition

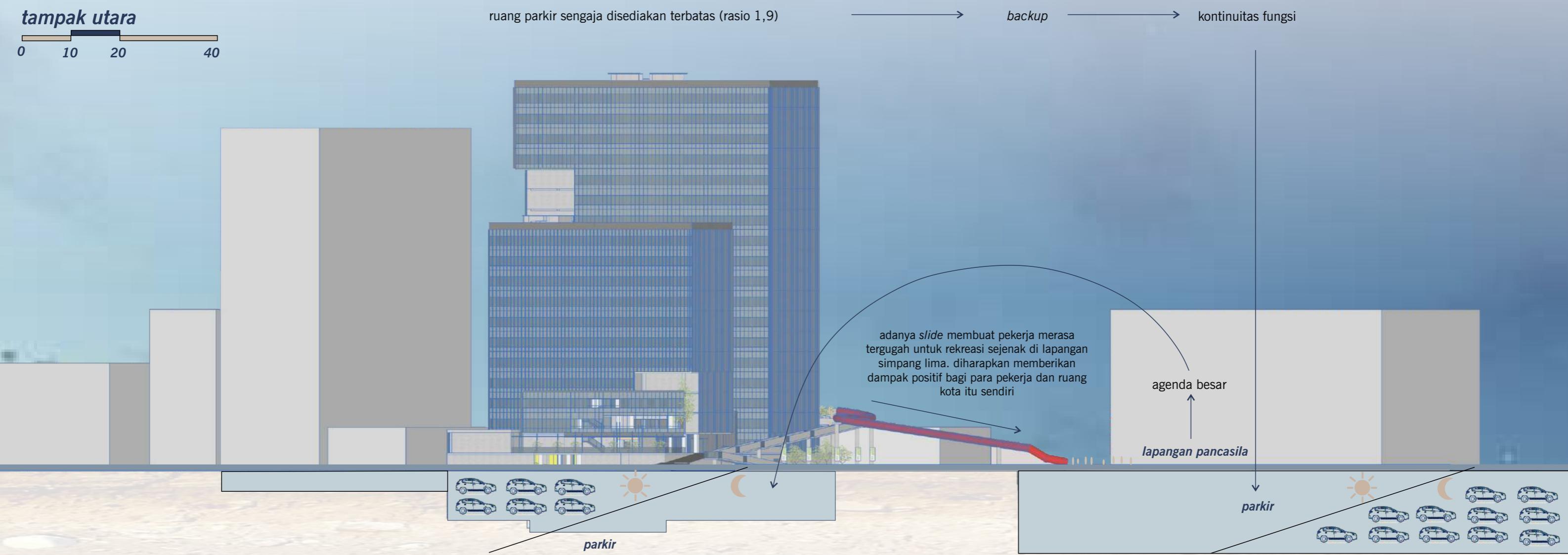
- Floor to floor heights of 4–4.5m provide more flexibility as well as visual comfort. However, a typical height of 2.75m from finished floor level to underside of ceiling is still considered good practice.

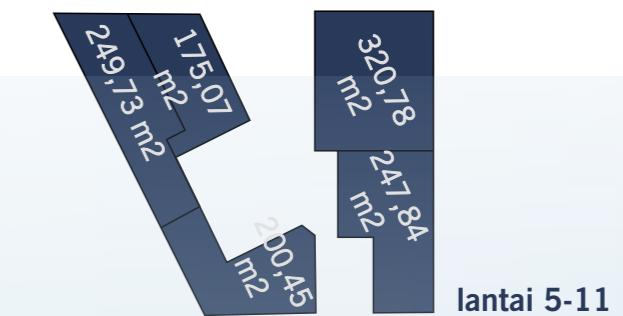
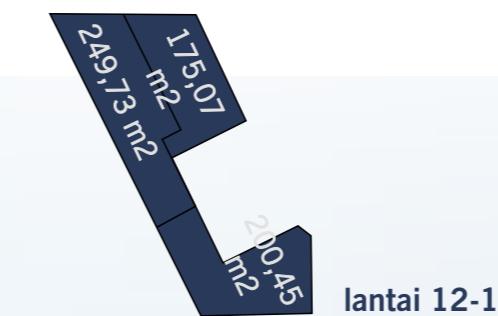
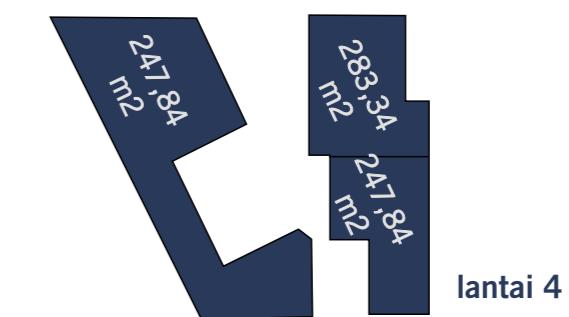
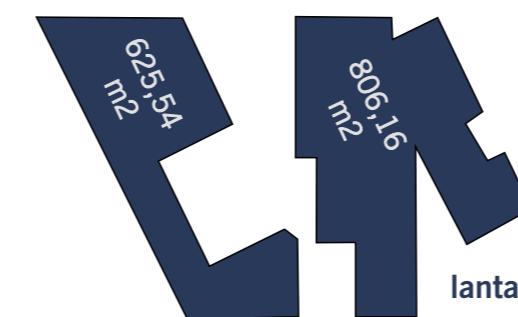
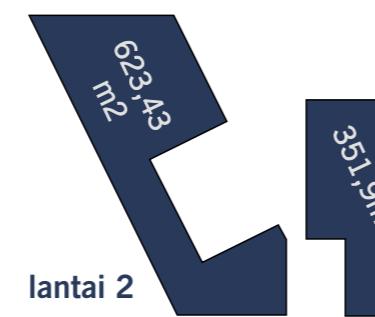
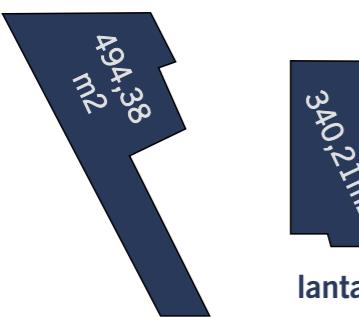


floor to ceiling

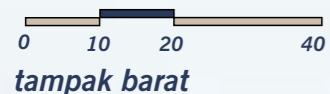
Metric Handbook Fifth Edition

## how it works

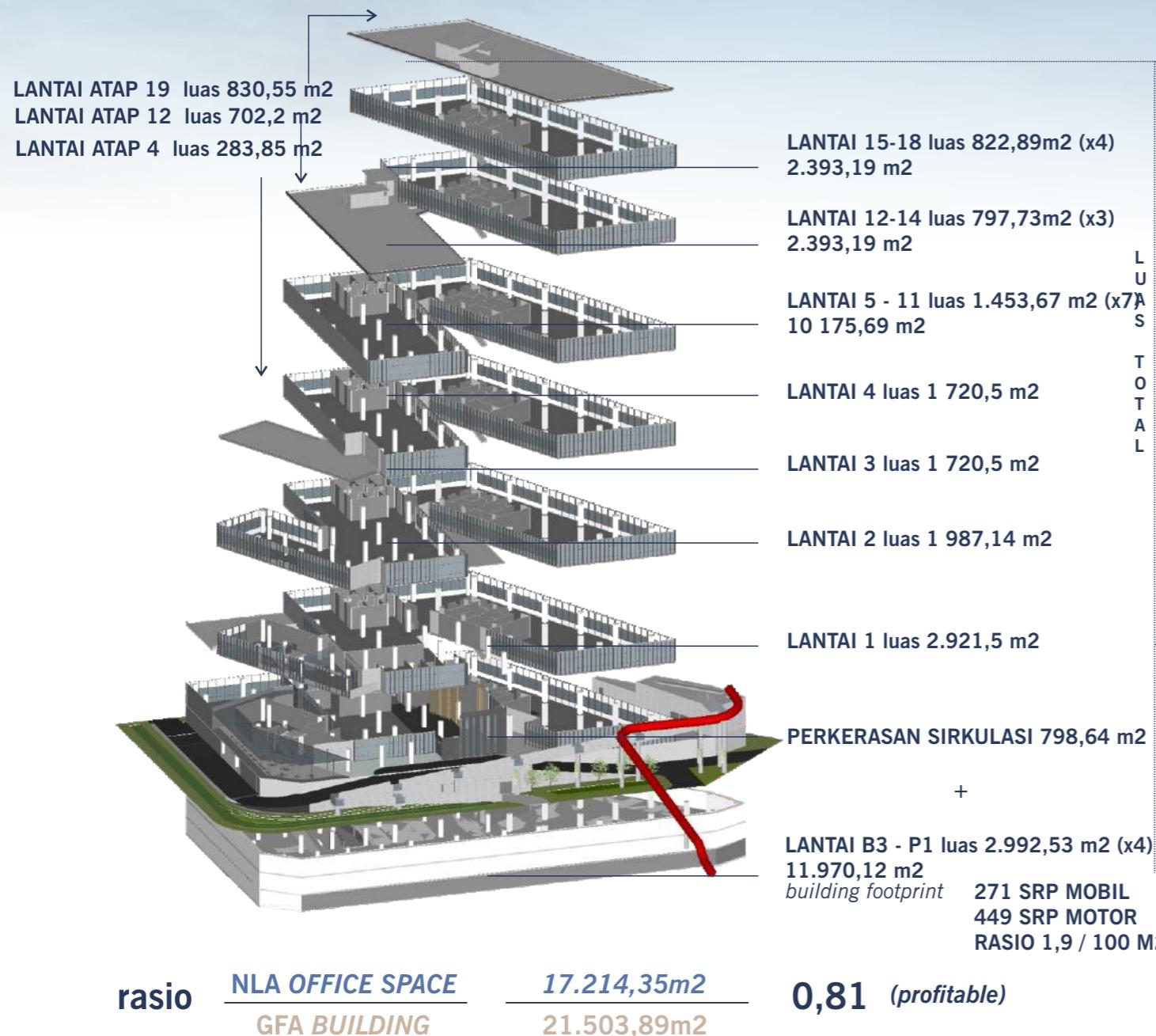




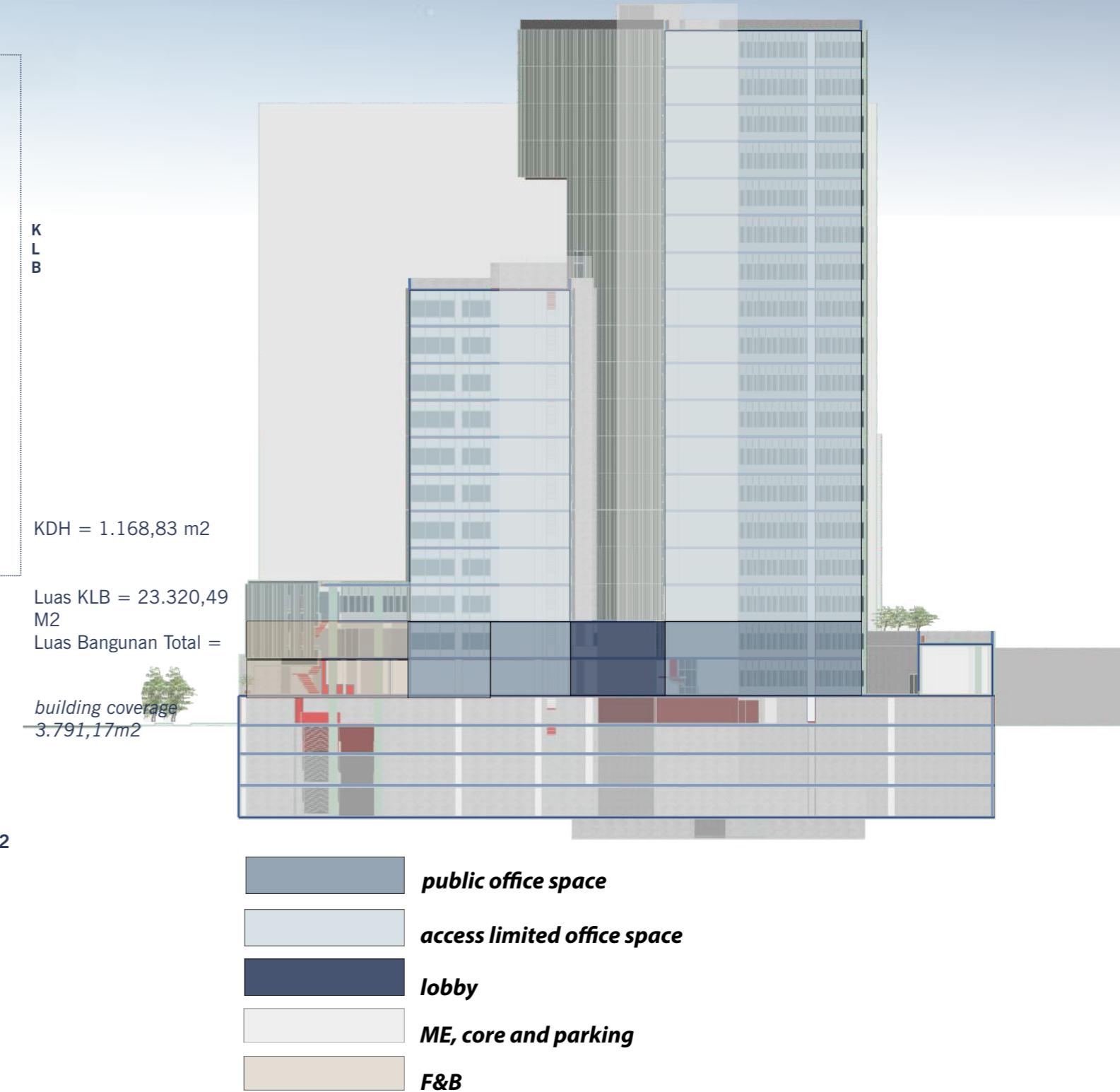
### ● Luas NLA office space



eksploda.

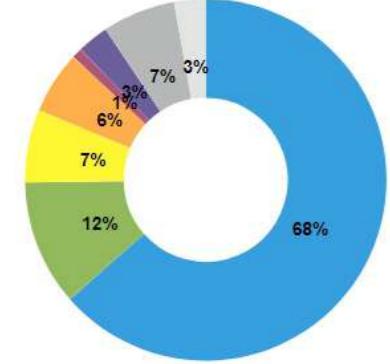


zoning

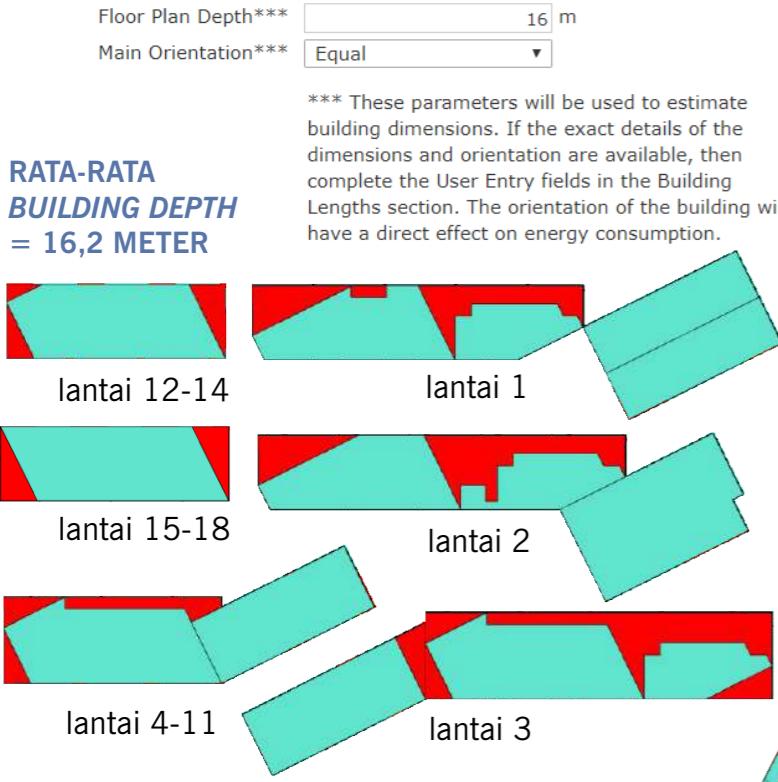


## E.D.G.E.

## passive design saving



## BUILDING DEPTH



Energy: 1.84%

## RESULT FOR DESIGN

## BUILDING DATA

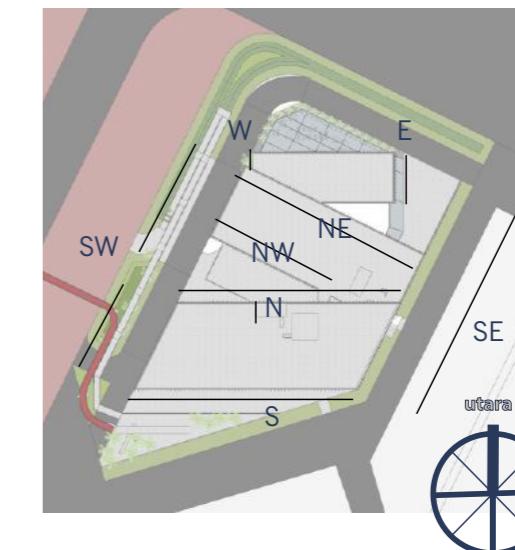
	Default	User Entry
Occupancy Density	10	10 m <sup>2</sup> /Perso
Operational Hours	10	Hours/Da
Working Days	5	Days/Wek
Holidays	12	20 Days/Yea

	Default	User Entry
Open Plan Office	13,050	14,631 m <sup>2</sup>
Private/Closed Office	1,976	2,582 m <sup>2</sup>
Corridors	1,438	m <sup>2</sup>
Conference Rooms	1,223	0 m <sup>2</sup>
Lobby	1,653	218 m <sup>2</sup>
Bathrooms	578	m <sup>2</sup>
M&E Rooms, Store **		1,479 m <sup>2</sup>
Food Court	578	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Gross Internal Area</b>		21,504 m <sup>2</sup>

\*\*The M&E Rooms, Store field is equal to the remaining space required to total the gross internal area excluding car parking.

dihasilkan dari proses perancangan dalam proses perancangan dan preseden NLA office space yang direncanakan sebesar 17.314 m<sup>2</sup>. Dengan rasio antara closed dan open plan sebesar 85% : 15%

## BUILDING ORIENTATION



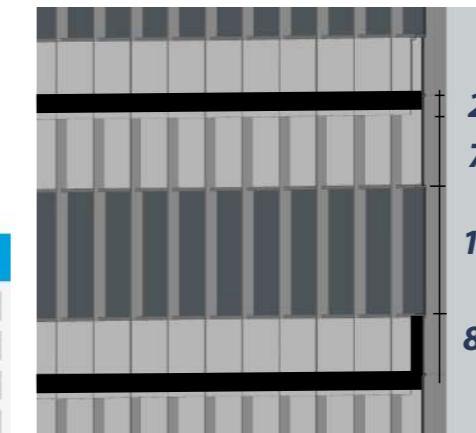
	Building Lengths	Default	User Entry
North	16.0	47	m
South	16.0	47	m
East	16.0	11	m
West	16.0	7	m
Northeast	16.0	42	m
Northwest	16.0	46	m
Southeast	16.0	47	m
Southwest	16.0	26	m

## energy saving

## WINDOW WALL TO RATIO

OFE01 - Reduced Window-to-Wall Ratio Calculator

Orientation	Wall Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) Example: 120	Glazing Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) Example: 60	Ratio in %
North	2637.00	705.00	26.73
South	3539.00	1466.00	41.42
East	81.00	18.00	22.22
West	57.00	20.00	35.09
Northeast	1655.00	690.00	41.69
Northwest	2229.00	41.00	1.84
Southeast	1893.00	743.00	39.25
Southwest	952.00	440.00	46.22
Total	13,043.00	4,123.00	



Energy: 17.21%

OFE01\*  Reduced Window to Wall Ratio - WWR of 31.62%

North	26.73 %
South	41.42 %
East	22.22 %
West	35.09 %
Northeast	41.69 %
Northwest	1.84 %
Southeast	39.25 %
Southwest	46.22 %

Upload Document(s) | Calculator



desain glazing typical pada bangunan ini. digunakan pada ruang kantor. namun pada beberapa bagian ada desain bukaan yang tidak typical utamanya pada ruang food and beverage dan juga lobby

tampak

## energy saving

## AASF

detail side fin sebagai instrumen pembayang bukaan pada glazing gedung. side fin ini memiliki struktur yang menyatu dengan curtain wall yang menggunakan sistem stick. semua glazing gedung memiliki rasio 1 dengan side fin yang ada.

Energy: 20.17%

OFE04  External Shading Devices - Annual Average Shading Factor (AASF) of 0.23

AASF 0.23

Type 1	North	705	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.23
Type 2	Northeast	691	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.22
Type 3	South	1456	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.23
Type 4	Southeast	743	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.23
Type 5	Southwest	440	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.21
Type 6	Northwest	905	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.2
Type 7	East	18	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.18
Type 8	West	20	Vertical Overhang	Dv=W1 (window overhang depth>window width)	0.18

## VRF SYSTEM

Energy: 24.28%

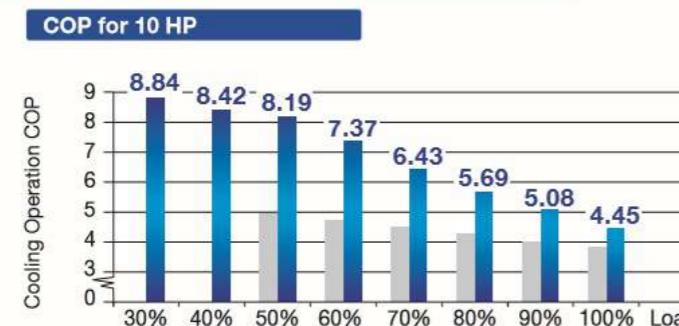
OFE11\*  Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) System - COP of 4.45

COP 4.45

## UNIT VRV 10 HP COP 4,45

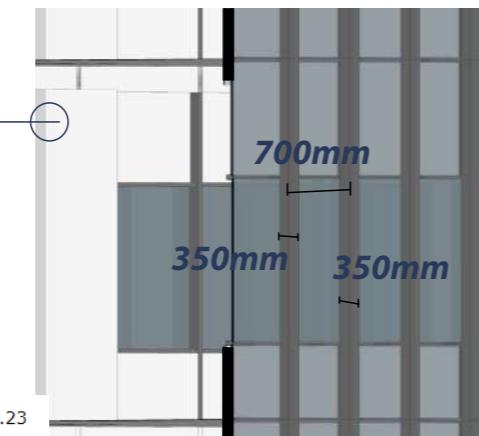
sistem penghawaan gedung menggunakan sistem VRV dari Daikin dengan jenis VRV X yang lebih hemat energi dibanding tipe sejenis lainnya. diagram penghawaan gedung terlampir.

## Higher Coefficient of Performance (COP)



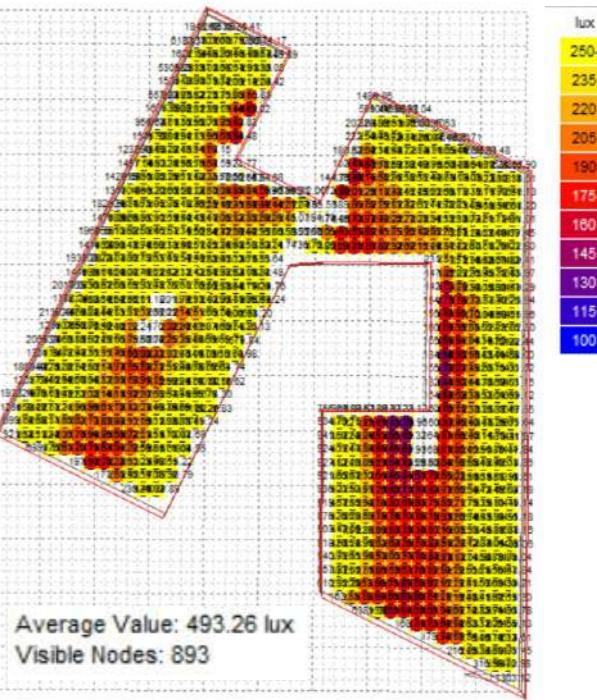
Annual power consumption  
20%\* lower

- \* Simulation conditions :
  - Location : Bangkok, Thailand
  - System : VRV system (10 HP) x 1
  - Indoor unit (2 HP Return Flow with Sensing type) x 5
  - Operation time : 8:00-20:00 5 days/week
  - Outdoor units :
  - New model : RXUQ10A (VRV X series)
  - Conventional model : RXQ10T (VRV IV)
  - VRV IV (RXQ10T)
  - VRV X
- \*Cooling operation conditions: indoor temp. of 27°CDB, 19°CWB, and outdoor temp. of 35°CDB.

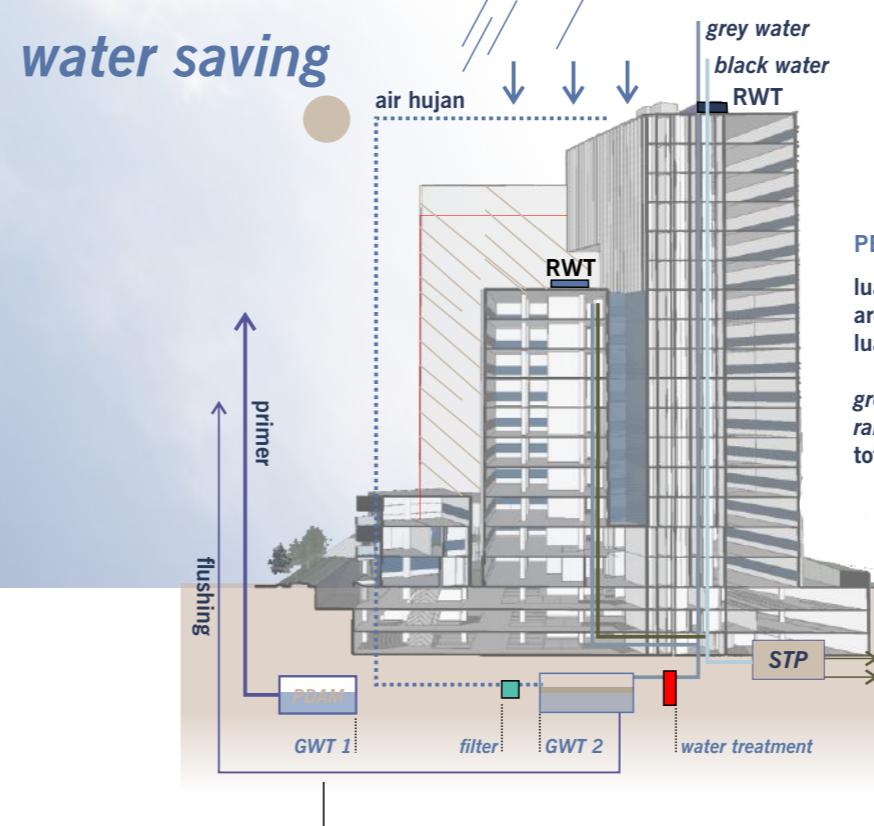


## ENERGY SAVING LIGHT BULBS

Energy: 34.11%

OFE24  Energy-Saving Light Bulbs - Internal Spaces[Upload Document\(s\)](#)

## water saving



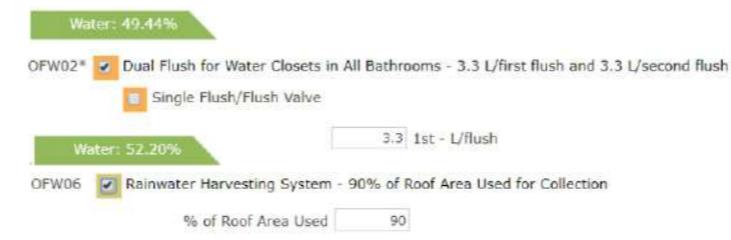
## PERHITUNGAN GWT 2

luas atap = 2.090 m<sup>2</sup>  
area tangkapan = 90%  
luas persentase = 1.881 m<sup>2</sup>

grey water / hari = 8.757 dm<sup>3</sup>  
rain water harvesting = 27.888 dm<sup>3</sup>  
total kebutuhan = 36.645 dm<sup>3</sup>



GWT 1 = VOLUME SEDIKITNYA SETARA GREYWATER  
KEBUTUHAN GWT 1 : 8.757 DM3  
PEMILIHAN TANGKI : 15.000 DM3



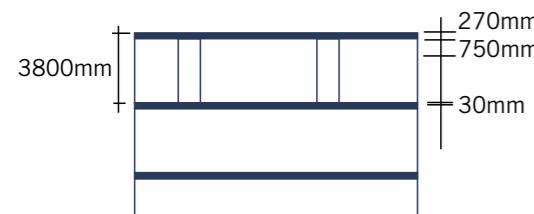
## materials saving

Materials: 30.51%					
Ref	Building Material	Improved Case Selection	Proportion %	Thickness	Steel Rebar
OFM01*	Floor Slabs	In-Situ Waffle Concrete Slab	100 %	270 mm	16 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
OFM02*	Roof Construction	Type 1 In-Situ Reinforced Concrete Slab	100 %	120 mm	6 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
OFM03*	External Walls	Type 1 Curtain Walling (Opaque Element)	87 %	160 mm	
		Type 2 Common Brick Wall with Internal & External Plaster	13 %	150 mm	

OFM04*	Internal Walls	Type 1 Common Brick Wall with Plaster on Both Sides	100 %	150 mm
OFM05*	Flooring	Type 1 Vinyl Flooring	85 %	
		Type 2 Finished Concrete Floor	15 %	
OFM06*	Window Frames	Type 1 UPVC	100 %	

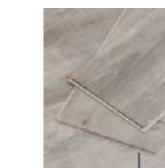
INTERNAL COMMON BRICK WALL  
DOUBLE PLASTER (100%)

EXTERNAL WALL COMMON BRICK WITH  
DOUBLE PLASTER 13%

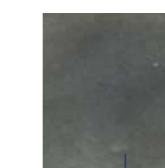


● **post tension flat slab**  
menyikapi konteks kota semarang  
dengan keterbatasan ijin  
ketinggian gedung

tebal 270mm  
bentang disarankan 7-9m  
rebar reinforcement 15,4 kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
(hemat 65%)

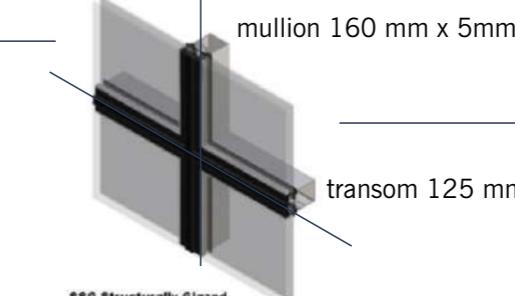


VINYL FLOORING  
AREA OFFICE SPACE  
LUAS : 17.214,6 M<sup>2</sup> DARI 21.505 M<sup>2</sup>  
PRESENTASE : 85%



CONCRETE FLOORING  
AREA F&B, KORIDOR, LOBBY,  
KAMAR MANDI  
LUAS : 2.245,35 M<sup>2</sup> DARI 21.505M<sup>2</sup>  
PRESENTASE : 15%

● curtain walling



side fin  
panjang 350 mm



kaca double panasap dark grey



*view from pedestrian way*



*the slide*



*nightshot*



*bagian F and B diperkirakan dapat beroperasi selama 24 jam sehingga gedung ini tetap membuat hidup suasana Simpang Lima meskipun aktivitas perkantoran telah usai*



*view from simpang lima*



