

Research on Concept of greenery and technology in Interior Design of Residential houses

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Abstract: This article focused on Interior design of residential houses. The vast majority of these works focus on opaque Interior inspired by the climbing plants raised outside windows by residents, the present study proposed the design of greenery allows soft daylighting. One of the basic values of multi-family housing estates which were built in the second half of the 20th century was their green areas. It was assumed that open spaces would serve both recreational and health purposes. The energy-saving effect and climatic data were measured for test rooms with west-facing windows. Average temperatures in cities are generally higher than in surrounding areas (the 'heat-island' effect), because hard surfaces (such as roads and buildings) absorb more radiation from the sun and release it into the immediate environment. The density of built-up areas limits air exchange with the broader environment, trapping the heat in the city. The results indicated that the presence of green shading reduced the impact of solar radiation on the cooling energy consumption. Creativity is a critical attribute for interior designers, and nurturing creative problem-solving skills is one of the significant goals of higher education and technology using for solution.

1.Introduction: Interior design, by nature, involves the act of creation. Creative interior design makes our lives comfortable, enjoyable, rich, safe, healthy, efficient, and organized. It inspires us, transforms our lifestyles, and helps us realize the beauty of surrounding space and every day artifacts. The green spaces associated with the residence environment are inseparable from their social design. The beginnings of forming common gardens and recreational parks, directly belonging to the multifamily housing and used by its inhabitants. Technology has completely revolutionized business marketing. In the not-too-distant past, interior designers relied on a combination of ad space in local publications, a premium listing in the Yellow Pages, and buzz from word of mouth to get clients. The role of the interior designer has

expanded into turning traditional living spaces into high-tech homes. For interior design, there is little that affects our view and perception of a space more than light. 20 years ago, the most control you could have over domestic lighting systems was a rotary dimmer. Today, people can control the lighting situation from their phone, set automated timers on bedroom lights, and even manipulate natural light by insisting the blinds open at certain times.

2. Area, objective and Greenery façade: The area of research covered green spaces located in the space of multi-family housing complexes, Vegetation growing on a roof is called a green roof, and vegetation growing on the wall of the building is a green façade. It is possible that the height and organisation of the vegetation may be an indicator of how maintained a landscape is, since unkept grass is generally tall and may be perceived as messy.[1] A multifaceted comparison of the analysed sites was established as a research objective. The analytical work took into account the size, land development and equipment of the estate parks. An aspect that had been paid special attention to was the location of the discussed objects in the settlement structures.[2]

3. The Impact Of Modern Technology In Interior Design:

Entertainment is usually a must in many modern homes. Thanks to flat screen technology, [interior design](#) becomes easier. Television screens can easily fit on corners and even be mounted on walls. Speakers can be mounted on various sides of the wall to create a 3D sound effect, or simply placed on top of cabinets or other types of furniture.[4] Lastly, lighting is a very important aspect of [interior design](#). When placed at respective positions, lighting can enhance the appearance of home decor, furniture, art, electronic gadgets, and the like. Thankfully, modern designers can easily create computer simulations to experiment with different combinations of lighting.

There are different types of lighting fixture you can use in your modern home[4]. You can use dimmer switches to control the intensity of light that each fixture emits[fig.1]. Lighting can also be switched on and off automatically, or controlled using a remote. With 3D computer technology, designers can experiment with specific types of lighting to determine which lighting combinations work for your home. Modern technology really provides modern

homes with various enhancements. Computers, television screens, speakers, mobile devices, lighting, and the like can add variety to interior design. Unlike some types of home decor, they have other more useful functions.[5]



Figure 1: Application for security

4. Square and street greenery: In Polish urban planning of 40s and 50s of the 20th century it was a time to continue the idea of building a social settlement defined in the interwar period in Poland and shaping the space of a city modelled on Soviet experiences.[3] Both of these streams resulted in separate spatial layouts and architectural design of buildings. In the area of shaping green areas, however, they remained the same. Greenery areas were complementary to the built-up areas during that period, and their development was primarily meant to be a "beautifying" of the architectural space. In 1951 Temporary Urban Norms were introduced (this document was supplemented in 1953)[6]. These documents validated the existing classifications of green areas. At the same time, the greenery that divided new housing estates gained the status of new parks - the facilities were left to be built in the future[fig2]. The areas adjacent to the housing estates were divided into public and assigned buildings. For each group, their equipment was separated, which in practice was reduced to the implementation of the playground and the set of seats next to the building[fig3]. The difficult economic conditions of this period led to the treatment of public works as a priority - related to public spaces visible in the city environment. These actions repeatedly became a showcase and were a blind imitation of Soviet solutions that were subject to criticism in the late 1950s



Figure 2: Green façade



Figure 3: green complex

5. Housing Estate Park: The indicators and guidelines for the design of residential areas in cities in 1974 outside the Structural Housing Unit introduced the notion of a team of such units. This unit, consisting of three or four separate settlements, had a separate center and a program of post-primary services, among which the inter-district park (district) was sectioned off[7]. Its surface area was set at 3.8 m^2 / inhabitant and not less than 1.5 ha. The area where this space was located indicated the areas separating individual units and areas with different meanings, which was a continuation of the principles defined in the Athens Charter. These ideas remained in line with activities from 1960s when recreational areas began to utilize the areas which surrounded larger and larger housing estates[fig4]. In Bialystok in the late 1960s the implementation of the Przyjaźń Housing Estate and associated with it two Housing Estates (Housing Estates Młodych and Sady Antoniowskie) began[8]. Recreational areas of these units were realized as a common area, located outside their premises (separated by communication arteries). They were located in the basin of the Biała River in a place which, for geological and natural reasons, was useless for

construction purposes. In the 1980s, recreation areas in the Białostoczek Housing Estate were dissolved in an analogous way (Figure 8.). In both cases the district parks at the present moment remain poorly developed and represent a natural potential for revitalization[8].



Figure 4: Landscape of Complex area

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