Study of Outdoor Thermal Comfort in Old City Open Space. Case Study Semarang Old City

BIR Harsritanto, R Widiastuti... - Advanced Science ..., 2018 - ingentaconnect.com

Urban environment are developing and revitalising in each era. Open space is part of the urban environment. People have rights to access the open space everyday. There are two type of open space in Semarang old city that contain water surface (polder) and trees (taman srigunting). Among many factors in using open space is the thermal comfort. The purpose of this study is to examine those two old city open space related to thermal comfort factors. Thermal measurement, site observation and quessionaire survey were carried out. The ... $\stackrel{\frown}{x}$ Save $\stackrel{\nabla D}{\Sigma}$ Cite Cited by 5 Related articles All 2 versions

Showing the best result for this search. See all results

Google

Lihat halaman ini dalam bahasa: Indonesia

Terjemahkan Matikan untuk: Inggris Opsi ▼

Advanced Science Letters

ISSN 1936-6612 (Print) Ceased publication in 2019

VISIT PUBLICATION HOMEPAGE

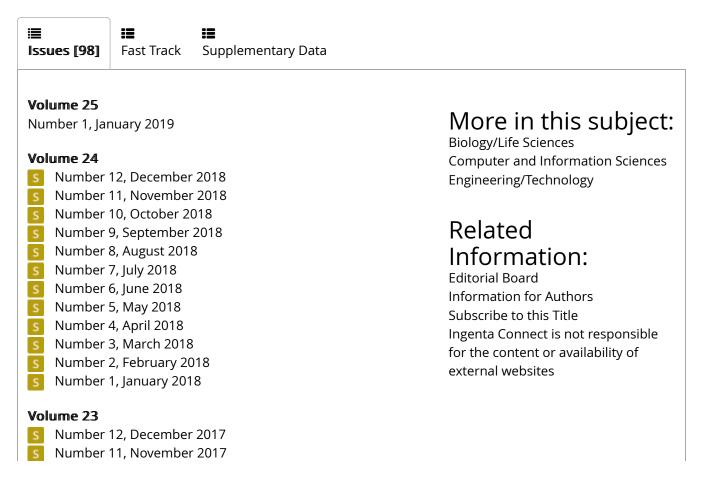




ADVANCED SCIENCE LETTERS is an international peer-reviewed journal with a very wide-ranging coverage, consolidates research activities in all areas of (1) Physical Sciences, (2) Biological Sciences, (3) Mathematical Sciences, (4) Engineering, (5) Computer and Information Sciences, and (6) Geosciences to publish original short communications, full research papers and timely brief (mini) reviews with authors photo and biography encompassing the basic and applied research and current developments in educational aspects of these scientific areas.

Publisher: American Scientific Publishers

98 Issues are available



Aims and Scope	
Editorial Board	Advanced Science Letters
Instructions for Authors	
Contact Information	ISSN: 1936-6612 (Print): EISSN: 1936-7317 (Online) Copyright © 2000-2022 American Scientific Publishers. All Rights Reserved.
Subscription Information	
Copyright Transfer Agreement	
Indexed/Abstracted	
Cover Library	EDITORIAL BOARD
Contents	EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



Professor Ahmad Umar Department of Chemistry, College of Science and Arts Promising Centre for Sensors and Electronic Devices (PCSED) Najran University, P.O. Box: 1988, Najran 11001, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Phone: +966-534-574-597 Fax: +966-7-5442-135 Email: <u>advsci.asp@gmail.com</u>

ASIAN EDITOR

Dr. Katsuhiko Ariga, PhD Advanced Materials Laboratory National Institute for Materials Science 1-1 Namiki, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, JAPAN

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Diederik Aerts (Quantum theory, Cognition, Evolution theory) Brussels Free University, Belgium.

Yakir Aharonov (Physics, Quantum Physics) School of Physics and Astronomy, Israel.

Peter C. Aichelburg (Gravitation) University of Vienna, Austria.

Jim Al-Khalili (Foundations of Physics, Nuclear Reaction Theory) University of Surrey, UK.

Jake Blanchard (Engineering Physics, Nuclear Engineering) University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA.

Simon Baron-Cohen (Cognitive Neuroscience) University of Cambridge, UK.

Franz X. Bogner (Cognitive Achievement) University of Bayreuth, Germany,

John Borneman (Anthropology) Princeton University, USA.

John Casti (Complexity Science) Internationales Institut für Angewandte Systemanalyse, Austria.

Masud Chaichian (High Energy Physics, String Theory) University of Helsink, Finland.

Sergey V. Chervon(Gravitation, Cosmology, Astrophysics) Ulyanovsk State Pedagogical University, Russia

Kevin Davey (Philosophy of Science) University of Chicago, Chicago, USA.

Tania Dey (Colloids/Polymers/Nanohybrids) Canada.

Roland Eils (Bioinformatics) Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Heidelberg, Germany.

Thomas Görnitz (Quantum theory, Cosmology) University of Frankfurt, Germany.

Bert Gordijn (Nanoethics, Neuroethics, Bioethics) Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Ji-Huan He (Textile Engineering, Functional Materials) Soochow University, Suzhou, China.

Nongyue He (Biosensors/Biomaterials) China.

Irving P. Herman (Materials and Solid State Physics) Columbia University, USA.

Dipankar Home (Foundations of Quantum Mechanics) Bose Institute, Kolkata, India.

Jucundus Jacobeit (Climate, Global Change Ecology) University of Augsburg, Germany.

Yuriy A. Knirel (Bioorganic Chemistry) N. D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry, Russia.

Arthur Konnerth (Neurophysiology, Molecular Mechanisms) University of Munich, Germany.



Lihat halaman ini dalam bahasa: Indonesia

Terjemahkan Matikan untuk: Inggris Opsi ▼

Advanced Science Letters

ISSN 1936-6612 (Print) Ceased publication in 2019





ADVANCED SCIENCE LETTERS is an international peer-reviewed journal with a very wide-ranging coverage, consolidates research activities in all areas of (1) Physical Sciences, (2) Biological Sciences, (3) Mathematical Sciences, (4) Engineering, (5) Computer and Information Sciences, and (6) Geosciences to publish original short communications, full research papers and timely brief (mini) reviews with authors photo and biography encompassing the basic and applied research and current developments in educational aspects of these scientific areas.

Publisher: American Scientific Publishers

More about this publication?

Volume 24, Number 12, December 2018

i≣ Contents Supplementary Data

research-article

 Selected Peer-Reviewed Articles from the International Conference on Engineering Application, Physics and Sciences (ICEAPS2017), Johor Bahru, Malaysia, 26–27 October, 2017
pp. 9023-9025(3)
Authors: Supriyono; Siswanto, Waluyo Adi; Darmawan, Agung Setyo; Utomo, Wahyu Mulyo; Supriyono, Heru; Setiawan, Wisnu; Solikin, Mochamad; Ulinuha, Agus; Prasetyo, Hari; Purnama, Herry

Vibration Analysis of Steam Turbine Blade: A Finite Element

Analysis pp. 9026-9030(5) **Authors:** *Amini, Kourosh; Heidari, Milad*

The Experimental Investigation of Injector Research: A Review pp. 9031-9036(6)



RESEARCH ARTICLE



Copyright © 2018 American Scientific Publishers All rights reserved Printed in the United States of America Advanced Science Letters Vol. 24, 9548–9551, 2018

Study of Outdoor Thermal Comfort in Old City Open Space. Case Study Semarang Old City

Bangun I. R. Harsritanto^{1,*}, Ratih Widiastuti², and Hana Faza Surya Rusyda³

¹Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia ²Architectural Design, Vocational School, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia ³Magister of Architecture, Engineering Faculty, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

Urban environment are developing and revitalising in each era. Open space is part of the urban environment. People have rights to access the open space everyday. There are two type of open space in Semarang old city that contain water surface (polder) and trees (taman srigunting). Among many factors in using open space is the thermal comfort. The purpose of this study is to examine those two old city open space related to thermal comfort factors. Thermal measurement, site observation and quessionaire survey were carried out. The results of this study show that the thermal comfort criteria roles in using open space and the type of open space surface effect thermal factors. This study can provide the understanding of people toward outdoor thermal comfort between area contain with water surface or trees.

Keywords: Old City, Open Space, Outdoor Thermal Comfort.

IP: 127.0.0.1 On: Tue, 30 Aug 2022 03:57:21 Copyright: American Scientific Publishers Delivered by Ingenta

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban environments are consisting of many kind of places such as squares, green spaces, or parks that can provide environmental, ecological, social and economic benefits to cities and are indispensable for healthy urban living.^{1–3}

To improve the quality of the outdoor environment and attract more people to use the space is the ultimate goal for urban space design.^{4,5} The influence that urban design parameters can have on the microclimate of open spaces has been studied in many different urban contexts and climates.

Semarang old city as one of populars tourism area in Semarang city. This area also can be called little Netherland since it is having Europe style in urban design which still preserved and conservated in proper. Beside, this area is vital constituents of the urban environment, hosting functions and activities that are essential to the character of a city.

The Semarang old city is having two open space which designed in different purpose and type.⁶ Its public open spaces can be identified as communal spaces that attracted many people to come.

The first one is Polder Tawang, which built in ex bus terminal and functioned as retention pools to solve the flood problems in Old city area. Thus Polder Tawang is becoming big ponds to keep the water in the area before unleashed to the Java Sea. The second one is Srigunting Park which located in the middle of the old city of Semarang. This park was part of the Blenduk Church. However this park has it position as main the communal space in the area and attracts many street vendors to trade around it.

The Polder and Srigunting are now become the main communal open space with their own character at old city of Semarang. Furthermore as open space which being functioned by people, this communal space also provide many features such as seating groups, playing tools, etc.

There is strong public interest in the quality of open urban spaces and it is acknowledged that they can contribute to the quality of life within cities, or contrarily enhance isolation and social exclusion.

This relates to the physical (i.e., microclimate, thermal, visual and acoustic, urban morphology, etc.) as well as social environment. Therefore, in order to increase use of outdoor space and revitalize cities, the environmental conditions imposed on people using these spaces, have to be equally considered.⁷

At Semarang old city, there are place which contains a large of watersurface area (Polder Tawang) and trees area (Taman Srigunting). Among many factors in using these open space, there is the outdoor thermal comfort which later on will be studied in this article.

The microclimate is determined also by thermal properties materials and can be evaluated in order to foresee suitable

1936-6612/2018/24/9548/004

doi:10.1166/asl.2018.13072

^{*}Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Copyright © 2018 American Scientific Publishers All rights reserved Printed in the United States of America Advanced Science Letters Vol. 24, 9405–9409, 2018

Distant Work: Essence and Perspective of Legal Regulation in Ukraine

Svitlana Vyshnovetska¹, Yuriy Pyvovar^{2,*}, and Khrystyna Kmetyk¹

¹Department of Civil Law and Trial, National Aviation University, Kyiv 03058, Ukraine ²Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law, National Aviation University, Kyiv 03058, Ukraine

In the result of transition to the information-oriented society, the transformation of labour relations takes place, including the appearance of the distant forms of employment. The absence in the Ukrainian legislation of the "distant work" legal institution does not ensure the legality of the distant labour relations, using labour and making business. Thus, the attention of the authors is focused on defining the legal nature of distant work. Based on the analysis of opinions of the scientists on legislation of the USA, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the European Union and some other countries, the concept of separation of "distance work" and "home work" is developed. The progressive foreign experience of keeping a single state register of employers who create and provide jobs for the distant work and "distant workers" and its implementation in Ukraine are supported. The authors propose to enshrine in Ukrainian legislation the definition of distant work as a form of organizing the labour process and a type of employment based on removal of the workplace from the place of location of the employer, performed in special working time regime using information and communication technologies as the basis of organizational connections. On: Tue, 30 Aug 2022 04:06:41

Keywords: Distant Work, Home Work, Telework, Ukrainian Labour Law.

1. INTRODUCTION

Research of the distant work as a legal category and the mechanism of legal regulation of this form of atypical employment it exceptional value in nowadays complex social and economic conditions of Ukraine's development.

The basis of division of employment into standard and nonstandard is peculiarity of the labour process organizing acquiring various forms. In scientific literature non-standard employment is defined as "he activity of citizens based on such legal relations in which there is no or modified one of the essential features of traditional labour legal relations: personal, organizational orproprietary,"¹ "labour activity of employees of a certain classification group determined or not prohibited by the effective legislation of Ukraine, however, its peculiarity of organizing the working hours regime, workplace and working conditions does not conform to the standard rules and requires special mechanism of legal regulation and organizational and economic ensuring."²

Creation of new information technologies led to the emergence of innovative forms of employment. Simultaneously, the modern state of economy is in contradiction with legal regulation of work, since the effective labour legislation of Ukraine practically does not reflect new forms of population employment. In Ukraine the distant work requires proper legal regulation. At present this form of atypical employment is not fixed at the legislative level, in the draft of the Labour Code of Ukraine this problem is generally ignored, the legal status of employees working distantly is not defined.

The purpose of the article is to determine the legal nature of the distant work and its main features, disclose approaches to delimitation of the concepts of "distant work" and "home work" for the appropriate legal regulation of this form of atypical employment.

2. PRIMARY RESEARCH

Abroad they separate the following forms of atypical employment: work under conditions of part-time work; fixed-term or short-time; work at home; remote work (telework, e-work); eWork3; self-employment; pseudo-self-employment; temporaryagency.

First of all, it is necessary to analyse the concept and separate the distant work peculiarities. In scientific literature there is a statement of the identity of such concepts as "distant work," "remote work," "home work," "telework."

Under Article 115 of the Lithuanian Labour Code, a remote work contract may establish that the employee will perform his/her labour function or part of his/her labour function in places

```
*Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.
```

Adv. Sci. Lett. Vol. 24, No. 12, 2018

1936-6612/2018/24/9405/005

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Copyright © 2018 American Scientific Publishers All rights reserved Printed in the United States of America Advanced Science Letters Vol. 24, 9316–9319, 2018

Moderated Mediation of Innovation Between Total Quality Management (TQM) and Business Performance

Ang Wei Shan¹, Mohd Fauzi Ahmad^{1,*}, Shiau Wei Chan¹, Nik Hisyamudin Muhd Nor², Filouz Bin Hashim³, Mohd Fahrul Hassan², and Nor Aida Abdul Rahman⁴

¹Faculty of Technology Management and Business, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, 86400 Parit Raja, Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia

²Faculty of Mechanical, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, 86400 Parit Raja, Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia ³Faculty of Account, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Segamat, Johor, Malaysia ⁴Aviation Management Department, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

In this paper, the relationships among TQM practices, business performance, mediator variable of Innovation and moderator variable of ownership are examined. Despite attention is being paid to TQM practices, the determination on ownership as moderator among TQM, business performance and innovation has become another essential topic for practitioners and researchers. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to identify the relationship between TQM practices, innovation, business performance and ownership. This paper investigate the effect of proposed moderator role of ownership namely locally-owned company and foreign-owned company; and innovation as mediator between the relationship of TQM and business performance. This proposed model attempt to determine the effect of moderated mediation between TQM practices and business performance. Hence, the firm can enhance TQM implementation effectiveness, and maintain a higher business performance. Consequently, the SEM-PLS (Structural Equation Modelling-Partial Least Squares Structural) is employed to evaluate the relationship among TQM, business performance with the effect of moderated mediation in establishing a new TQM model.

Keywords: Total Quality Management (TQM), Moderator, Ownership, Business Performance, Moderator, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM).

1. INTRODUCTION

This study investigate the type of ownership on TQM practices, innovation and business performance in Malaysia Electrical and Electronic (E&E) industries.^{1,2} E&E industry is acted as one of the main contributors in Malaysian economic to remain competitive in the global market by implementing TQM practices effectiveness.³ Thus, quality is essential to create a competitive edge. The comparison of quality management system between Japanese's ownership company in Malaysia practices quality approaches that are different from the others non-Japanese firms in term of the culture.⁴ The workplace culture in Japanese company is different are due to two ways communication between management and operation level.⁴ Therefore, all hidden problems can be detected quickly when there are two ways communication between the employees in the management level and operational level. This can easily acknowledge the problem that they might not aware.

9316 Adv. Sci. Lett. Vol. 24, No. 12, 2018

On the other hands, TQM and innovation can be considered as a main factor to obtain a greater competitive advantage.^{5–7} However, local-owned E&E industry in Malaysia are less capable to compete with foreign competitor in term of production quality.⁸ Local-owned companies E&E companies such as Pensonic, MEC and Elba are still unable to achieve a desirable quality in the market.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Total Quality Management (TQM)

In the 1980s, Japanese companies implement TQM and made a significant improvement and overtook US dominated industries such as consumer electronics, automobiles and machine tools.^{9,10} American began to employ quality principle from Japan to increase their competition performance through accomplishing the quality standards on customer requirement.¹¹ During this timeframe, TQM had become world-wide topic that all companies in the world found that the necessity to have a good

1936-6612/2018/24/9316/004

^{*}Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.