Pengaruh Strategi Koefisien Dasar Bangunan dan Koefisien Dasar Hijau Terhadap Iklim Mikro dan Kenyamanan Termal di Lahan Rumah Perkotaan (Studi Kasus: Rumah Hunian di Limo, Depok) = The Strategic Effect of Building Base Coefficient and Green Base Coefficient on Microclimate and Thermal Comfort in Urban House Land (Case Study: Residential House in Limo Depok)

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Abstrak

Laporan Panel Antarpemerintah untuk Perubahan Iklim (IPCC) dan World Meteorological Organization (WMO) memperkirakan kenaikan suhu global akan mencapai ambang kritis 1,5 derajat celsius yang berdampak luas bagi kesehatan, ketahanan pangan, pengelolaan air dan lingkungan. Seluruh negara didorong mengantisipasi, memitigasi, dan beradaptasi terhadap perubahan iklim di tingkat lokal, regional, nasional, global. Melalui National Determined Contribution (NDC) dan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) perlu kolaborasi antara Tujuan 11) kota dan permukiman yang berkelanjutan, dan Tujuan 13) penanganan perubahan iklim. Pemahaman urban energy balance, microclimate, thermal comfort, dan home comfort terhadap konteks perkotaan (a biological analogy, the image of the city, the garden city, the sustainable city) harus responsif terhadap perubahan iklim. Bagaimana hubungan modifikasi iklim mikro dengan tingkat kenyamanan termal pada rumah perkotaan? Apa dampak strategi KDB dan KDH terhadap modifikasi iklim mikro dan tingkat kenyamanan termal pada rumah perkotaan? Bagaimana peran pemerintah, swasta dan masyarakat dalam pengaturan KDB dan KDH pada rumah perkotaan? Melalui simulasi pemodelan iklim (Envi-met), instrumen penelitian berupa variabel temperatur udara (T), kelembaban (RH), dan kecepatan angin (V), untuk menilai iklim mikro dan kenyamanan termal (MRT), akan melihat efektivitas strategi KDB dan KDH secara berimbang pada lahan rumah perkotaan, dengan studi kasus rumah hunian di Limo, Depok. Penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi langkah awal menciptakan iklim mikro dan kenyamanan termal kota yang responsif terhadap perubahan iklim.
.....The report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) estimates that global temperature rise will reach a critical threshold of 1.5 degrees Celsius with broad implications for health, food security, water management and the environment. All countries are encouraged to anticipate, mitigate and adapt to climate change at the local, regional, national and global levels. Through the National Determined Contribution (NDC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), collaboration is needed between Goal 11) sustainable cities and settlements, and Goal 13) tackling climate change. The understanding of urban energy balance, microclimate, thermal comfort, and home comfort in the urban context (a biological analogy, the image of the city, the garden city, the sustainable city) must be responsive to climate change. What is the relationship between microclimate modification and the level of thermal comfort in urban homes? What is the impact of the BCR and GBC strategies on microclimate modification and the level of thermal comfort in urban homes? What are the roles of the government, the private sector and the community in managing BCR and GBC in urban homes? Through climate modeling simulations (Envi-met), research instruments in the form of air temperature (T), humidity (RH), and wind speed (V) variables, to assess the microclimate and thermal comfort (MRT), will

see the effectiveness of the BCR and GBC strategies in a balanced way on urban residential land, with a residential house case study in Limo, Depok. This research is expected to be the first step in creating a city's microclimate and thermal comfort that is responsive to climate change.