



# Lecture-2

## Brief Introduction to Architecture

by

Dr. Himanshu Chawla

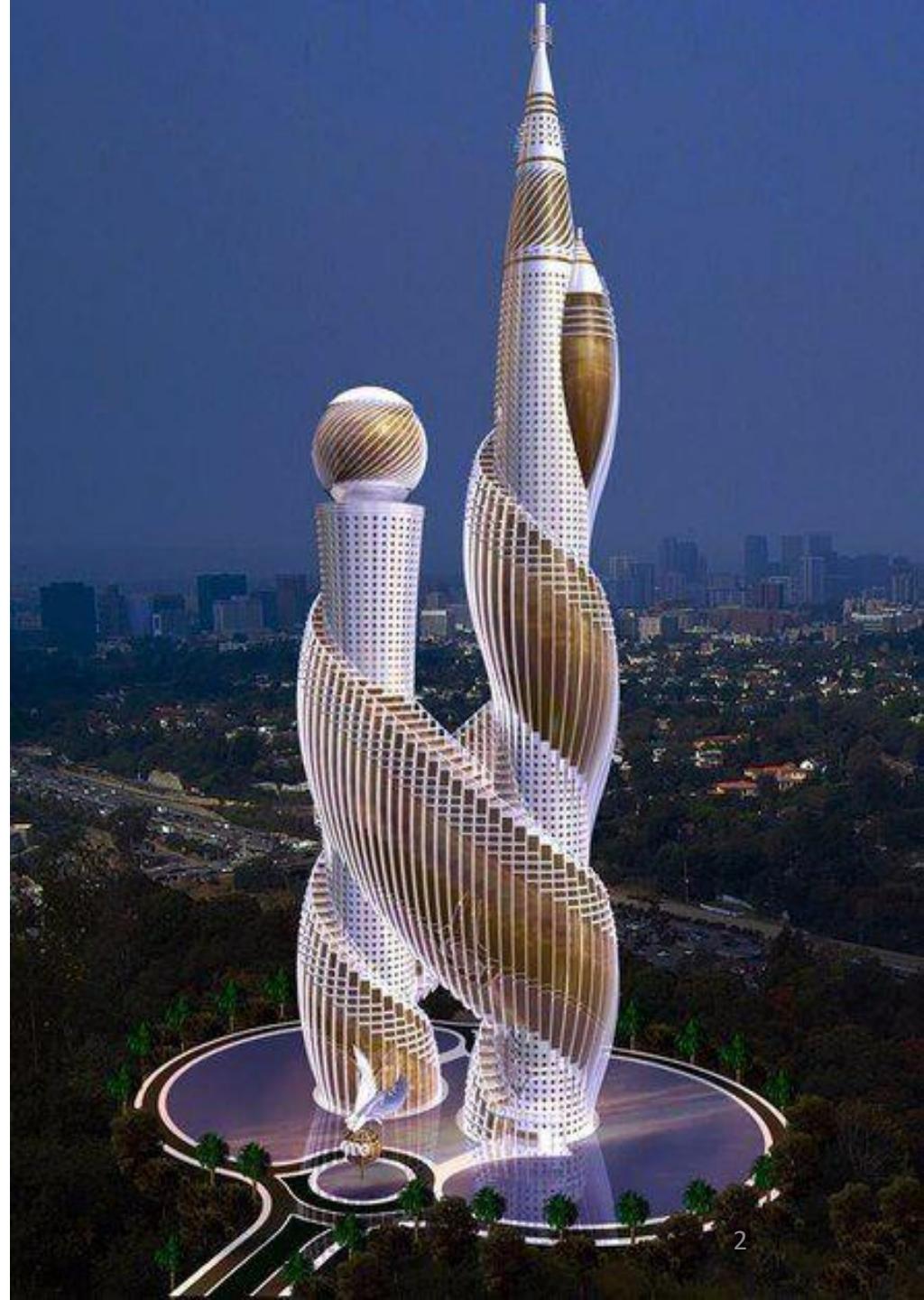
Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering Department,  
TIET, Patiala.

(Email id: [himanshu.chawla@thapar.edu](mailto:himanshu.chawla@thapar.edu))

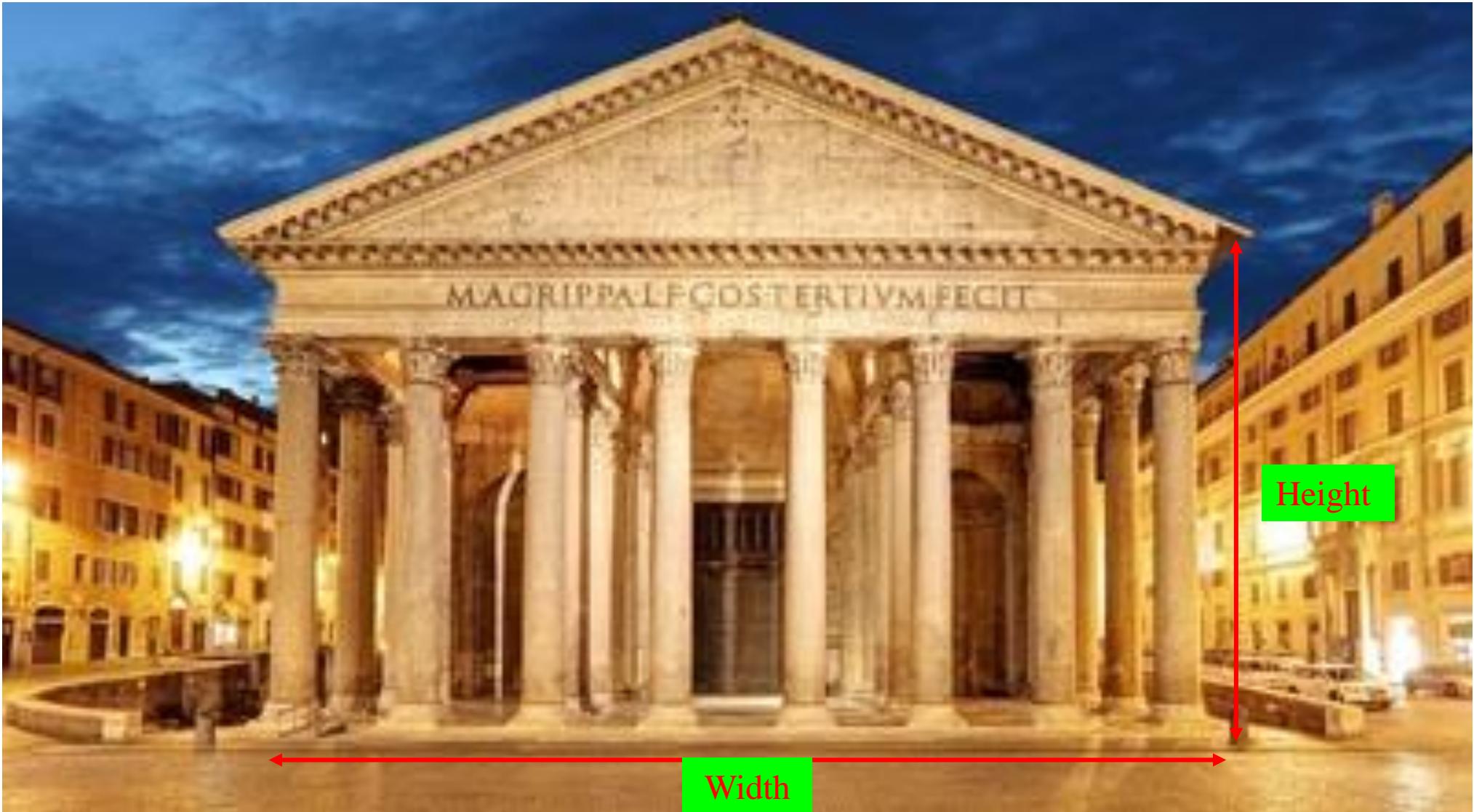


# Learning Objectives

- To understand how proportion contributes to good architecture.
- To learn how proportion is applied in ancient architecture and contemporary architecture.
- To apply appropriate proportion in different types of three-dimensional arts.
- Importance of scale in structures.



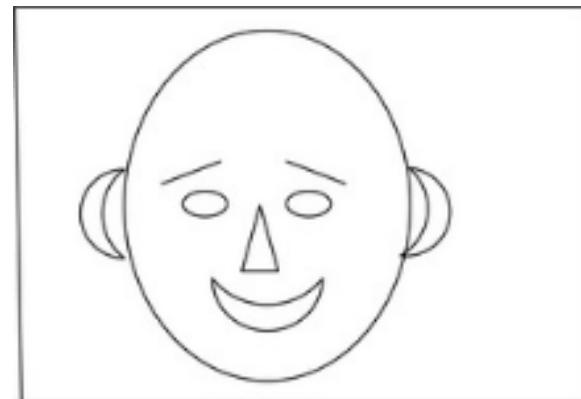
## How does the proportion of a building decided ?



# Proportion

**Proportion:** Proportion refers to the **relative size of parts of a whole** (elements within an object).

Proportion is the term used to describe the **relationship between two things of different size**. It provides guidelines for laying out useful spaces, for designing structural systems, and for creating an aesthetically pleasing environment.

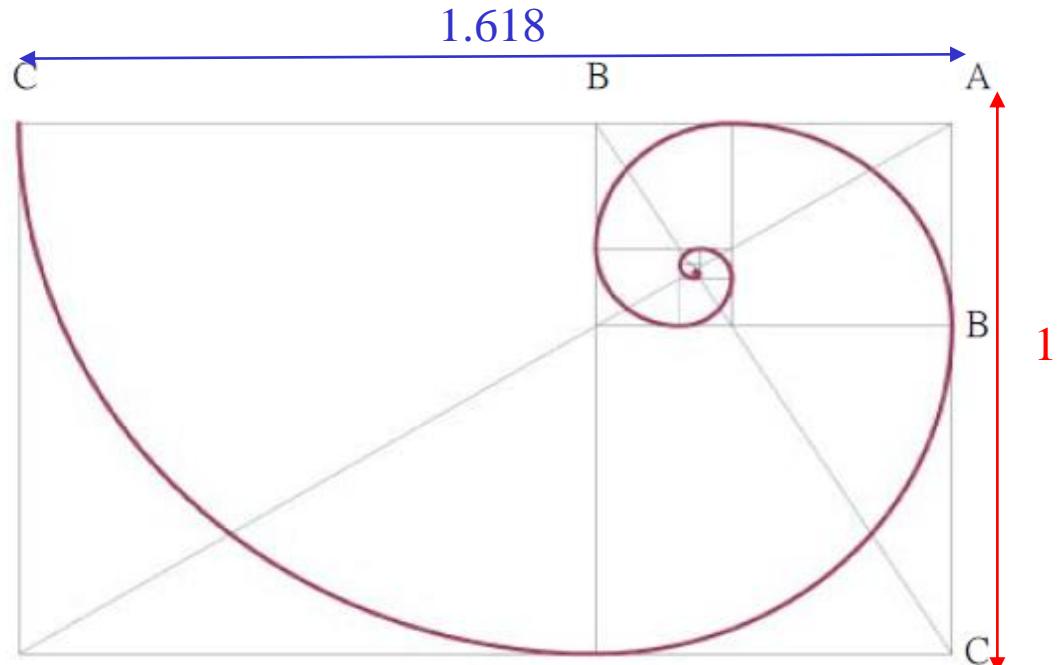


# The Golden Ratio in Art and Architecture

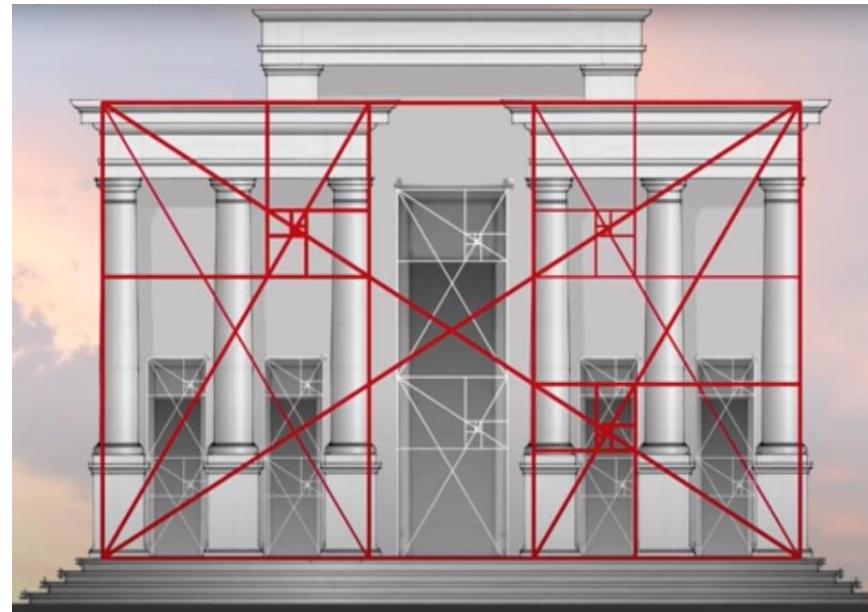
The golden ratio (also called the golden rectangle) is a proportioning system that governs the **relationship of smaller parts to the whole**. It has long been believed to produce some of the most **aesthetically pleasing shapes in nature**, and as such has been used in many works of art and architecture.

The ratio is  $AB:BC=BC:AC=1:1.618$ .

The ratio of width-to-length of each rectangle is  $1:1.618$ .

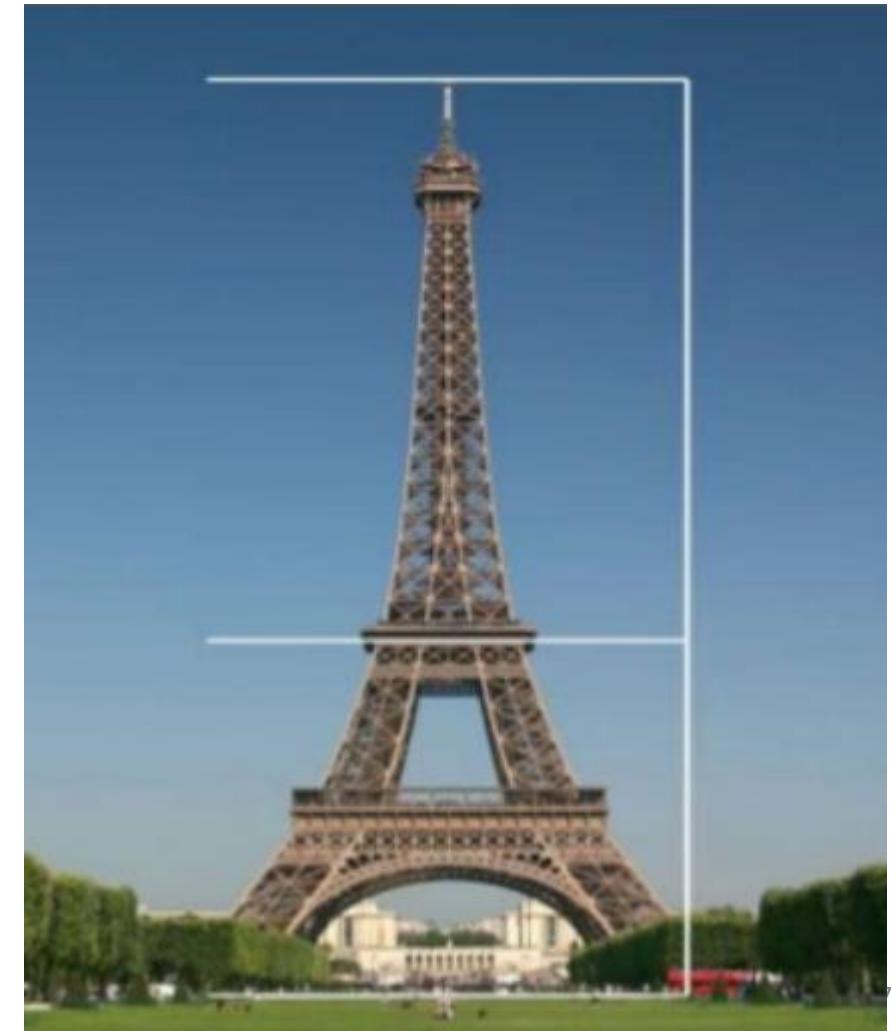
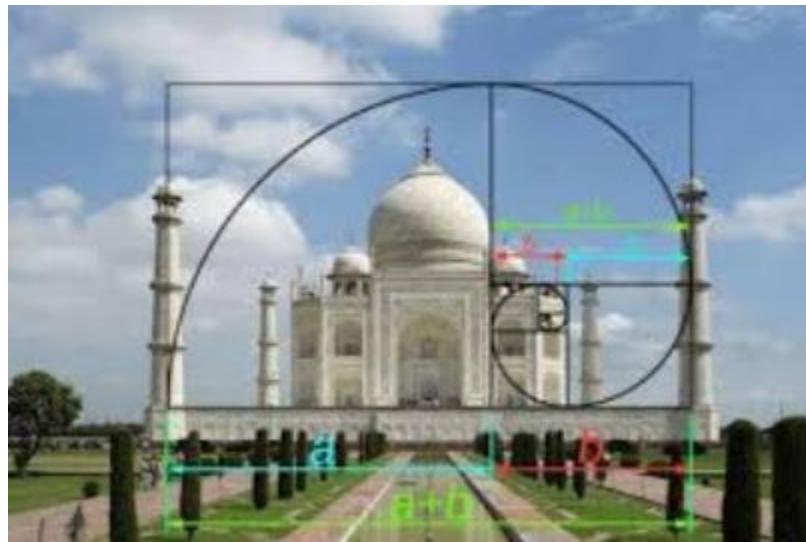


# Proportioning of Structures Using Golden Ratio



Golden ratio (golden rectangle) gives aesthetically pleasing shapes

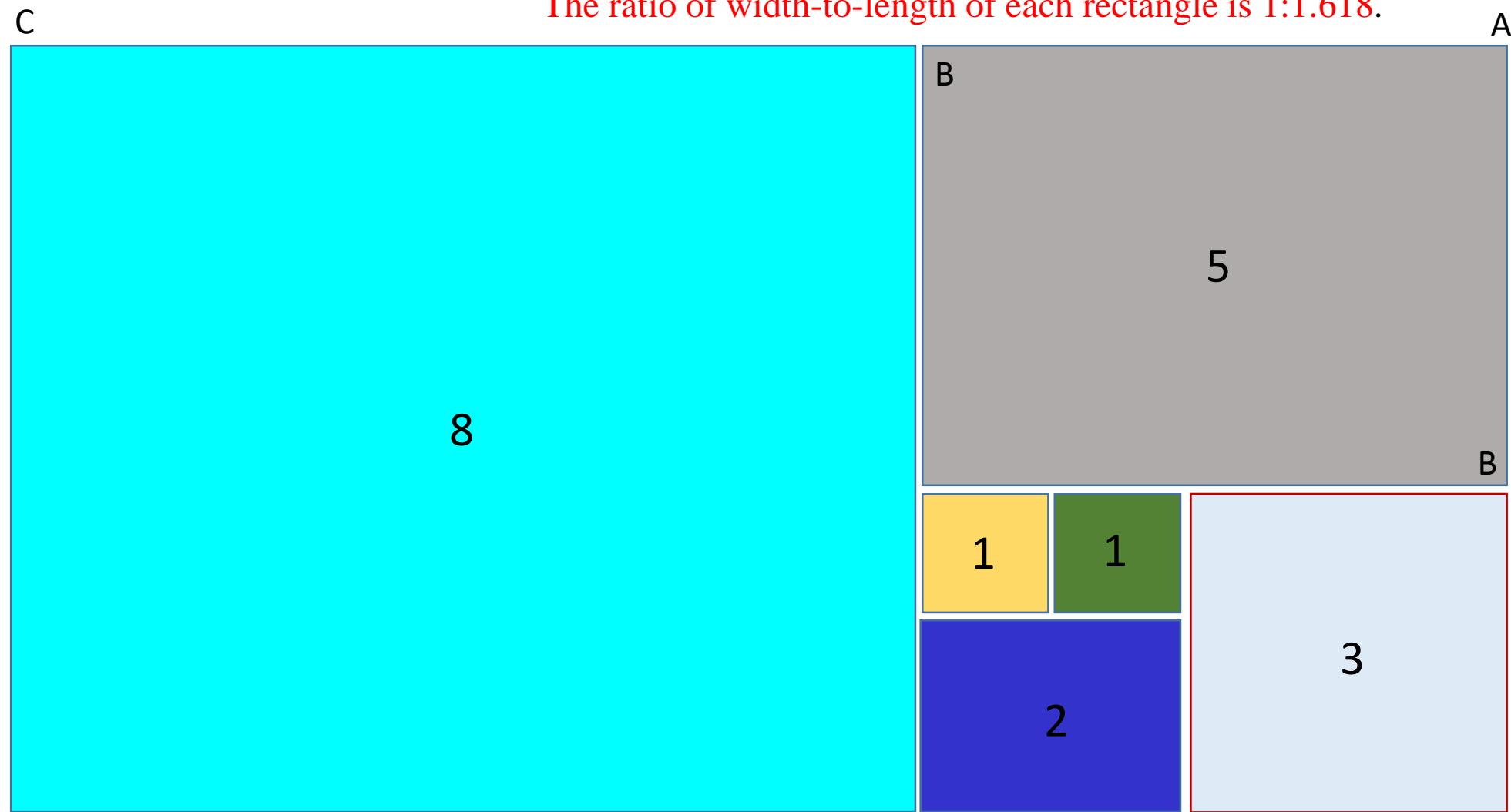
# Examples of Structures Made with Golden Ratio



# How the Golden Rectangle was made?

The ratio is AB:BC=BC:AC=1:1.618.

The ratio of width-to-length of each rectangle is 1:1.618.



Fibonacci Sequence  
(Nature's Code )

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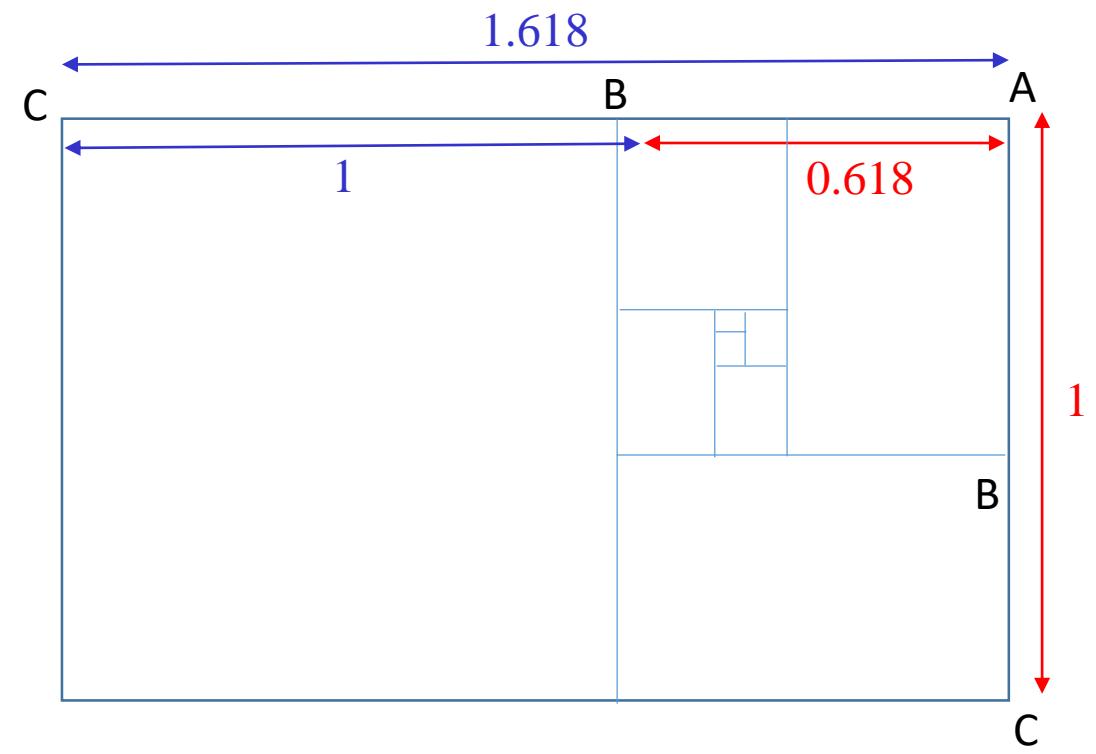
Dr. Himanshu Chawla

# How the Golden Rectangle was made?

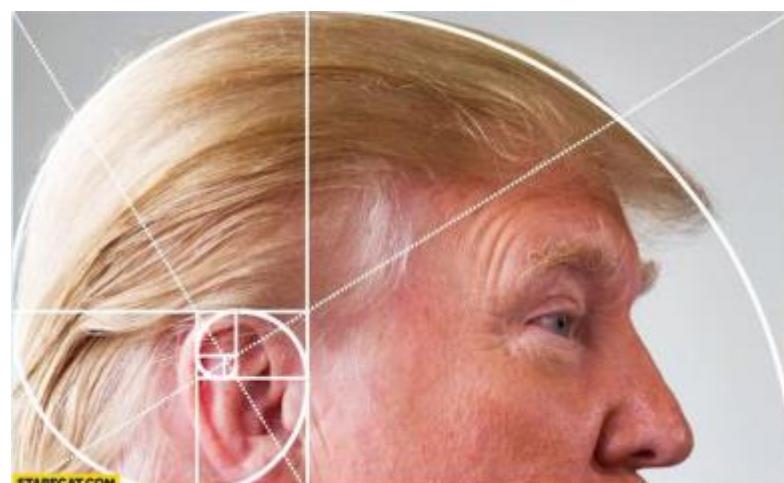
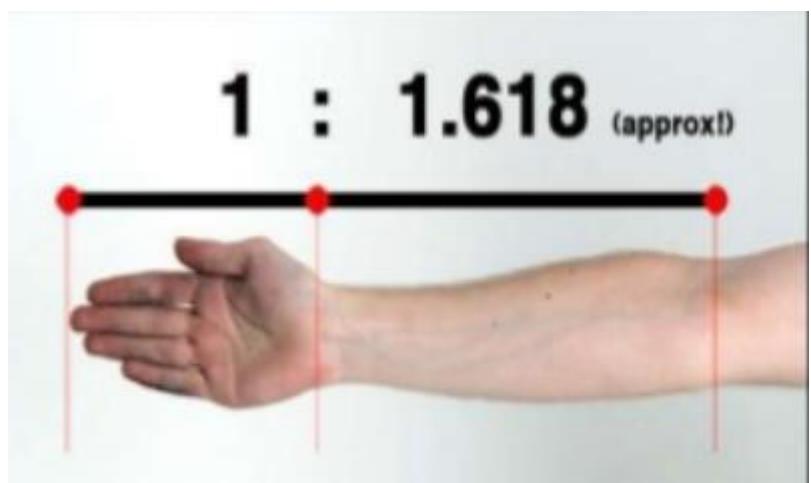
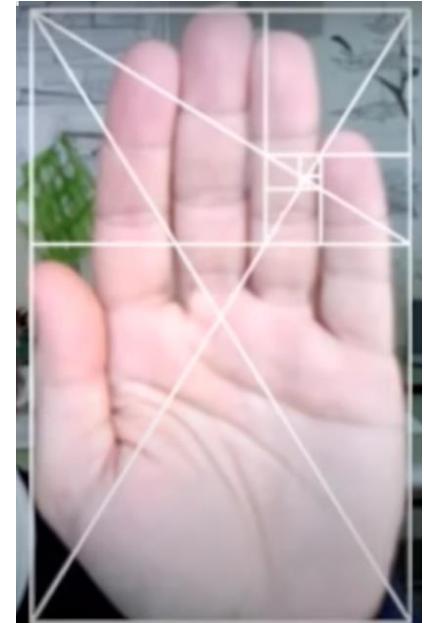
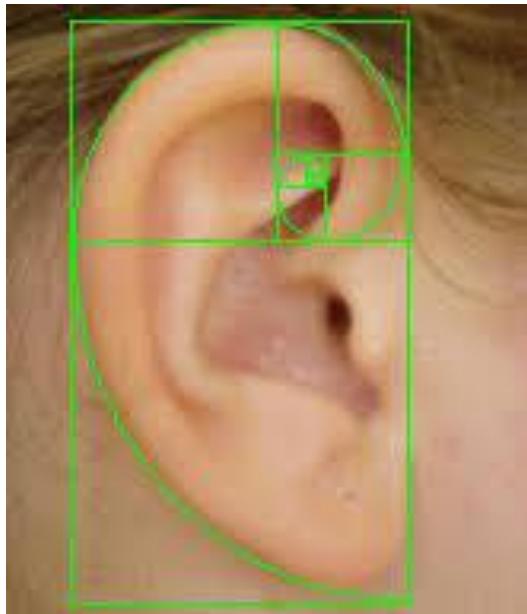
Fibonacci Sequence	
1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144...	
1/1 = 1	
2/1 = 2	
3/2 = 1.5	
5/3 = 1.666666666666666666666666666666	
8/5 = 1.6	
13/8 = 1.625	
21/13 = 1.6153846	
34/21 = 1.6190476	
55/34 = 1.617647	$\Phi = 1.618$
89/55 = 1.6181818181818181818	

The ratio is AB:BC=BC:AC=1:1.618.

The ratio of width-to-length of each rectangle is 1:1.618.



# Proportioning of Human Parts

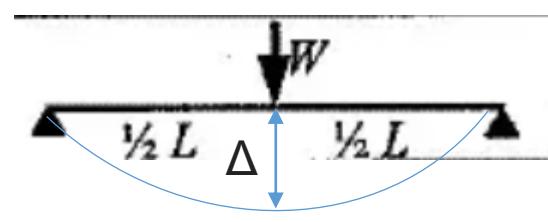


# Proportioning of Structural Elements

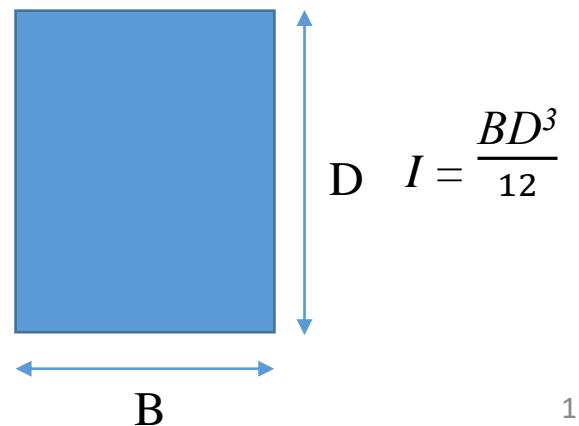
Structural members (beams, columns, etc.) are also proportioned based on their functional requirements and strength limitations.

- Usually, a beam has significantly more depth proportionally to its width. This allows it to span greater distances and support more weight.
- A column has low cross-section dimensions as compared to the length.

Both of these structural elements offer cues on the size and proportions of the spaces they occupy.



$$\Delta = \frac{WL^3}{48EI}$$

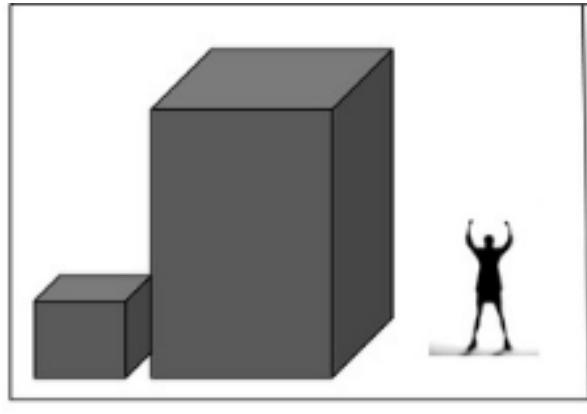


$$I = \frac{BD^3}{12}$$

# Scale

**Scale:** Scale refers to the size of an object (a whole) in relationship to another object or standard.

- Scale refers to the relationship between two or more objects, one that has a commonly known size.
- In most cases, the size of objects is compared to our own human scale.

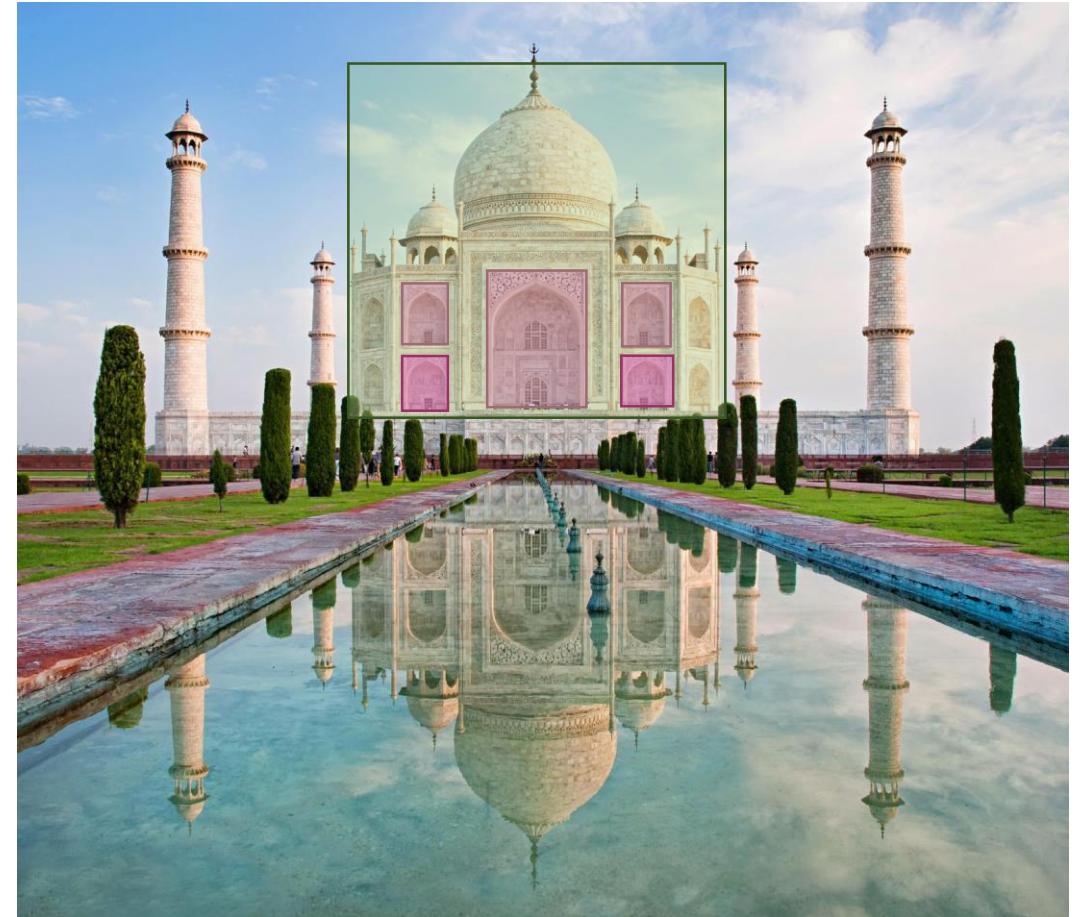


# Monumental Scale

- When the size of the object or a building gets increased than the actual size then it is termed as monumental scale.
- The scale is much bigger than human scale and generally used for public places where large crowds gather such places need to be constructed on monumental scale.
- This scale is also used for importance, domination and power.



**Rashtrapati Bhavan**



**Scale of Different Elements of Taj Mahal**

# Miniature Scale

- When the scale of the object is set in such a manner that the size of the object or building decreases from the actual size then it is termed as miniature scale.
- Architects use it for making plans and models.
- Some times smaller scale is used for examples kids playing house and other structures.



Children's playhouse



Caged home in Hong Kong

# Scale and Proportion

- Higher Scale and proportion is used for Emphasis
- Large scale can make for a very obvious focal point, or create visual emphasis.
- Scale and Proportion are closely tied to emphasis and focal point.



The big person in this painting is directly related to the importance of the subject.  
Example: A king, Jesus, or the Madonna would be bigger than surrounding people.

**THANKYOU**



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