

ABSTRACT

The number of urban population from year to year has increased rapidly. The city government is required to be able to apply the concept of smart city that can help the citizens of the city to improve the quality of their lives. One of the components of smart city is smart building. Implementing the concept of smart building in Indonesia is very important because the level of urbanization in Indonesia is more than the average of urbanization in Southeast Asia and Asia, besides the negative impact of the operation of the building such as the enormous energy consumption and the resulting gas emissions will greatly affect the survival of a city, convenience and productivity.

Bandung which is famous with the Flower City currently has a population of about 2.5 million and has the second largest number of building projects after Surabaya. Bandung is also one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia that are highly hunted by national and international tourists. This is very demanding efforts of Bandung city government to be able to make arrangements and management of the building well. Luckily at this time Bandung has a leader with an architectural background, Ridwan Kamil has a very big concern on the readiness of Bandung to be a smart city, supported by creative human resources, and able to make various innovations and breakthroughs to make the city more intelligent, connected effectively and efficiently.

This study aims to find the dimensions and indicators to measure the smart building by making confirmation of the dimensions of Building Automation System, Building Control System, Energy Management System, Safety & Security Management System, Enterprise Management System, IT Network Connectivity and Green Building Construction .

This research is qualitative research with explorative method. Data collection was conducted through literature studies confirmed through focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews to 23 respondents selected from government, business player, expert and customer or smart building users. The interview period was conducted for six months between December 2016 until May 2017.

This study yielded 7 dimensions and 19 initial indicators based on the results of literature study and after confirmation of all respondents through FGD and in-depth interview there are 3 inputs of new indicators which the authors add in the results of this research, so the authors propose 7 dimensions and 22 standard indicators which can be used to measure smart building.

Keywords: Smart City, Smart Building, Building Management, Energy Efficiency