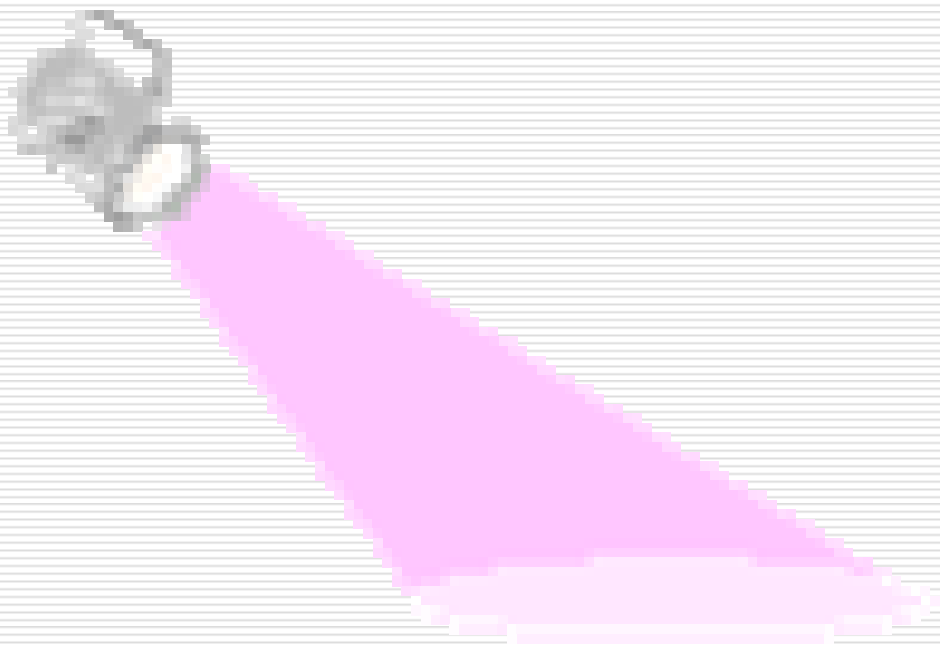


TWO DIMENSIONAL DESIGN

CHAPTER 10

CONCENTRATION

Dr. Hatem galal A Ibrahim







Definition

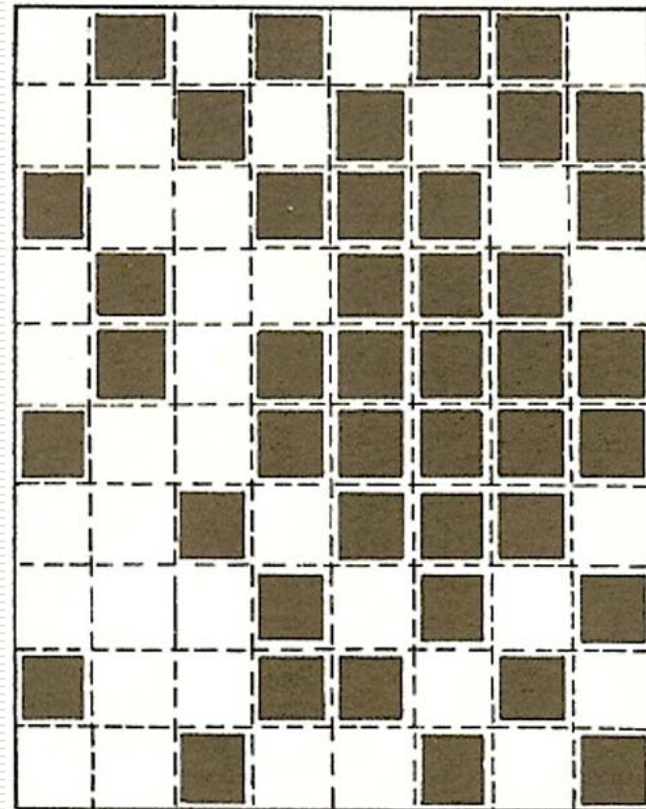
□ Concentration refers to a way of distribution of unit forms which may be thickly gathered in certain areas or thinly scattered in other areas of a design.

□ In our environment, the city is a typical example of concentration. Buildings and people crowd around the heart of every city, while they are gradually thinned down towards the outskirts.

Concentration of Unit Forms in Formal Structures

Frequent absences

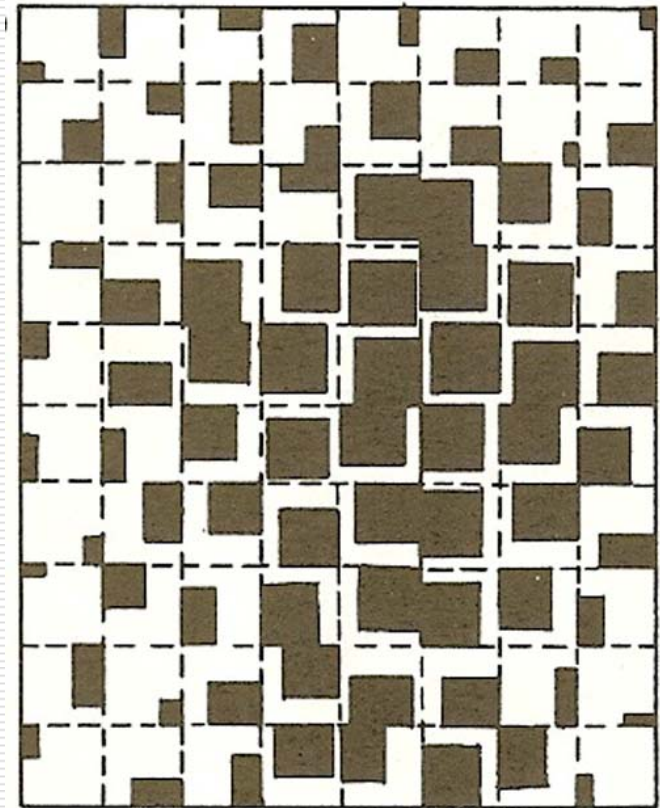
- Thus frequent absences can result in uneven distribution of unit forms, leading to concentration in certain places in a design.
- The pattern of absences can be irregular or quite regular, depending on how much regularity the designer chooses to maintain in the design.



Concentration of Unit Forms in Formal Structures

Positional changes

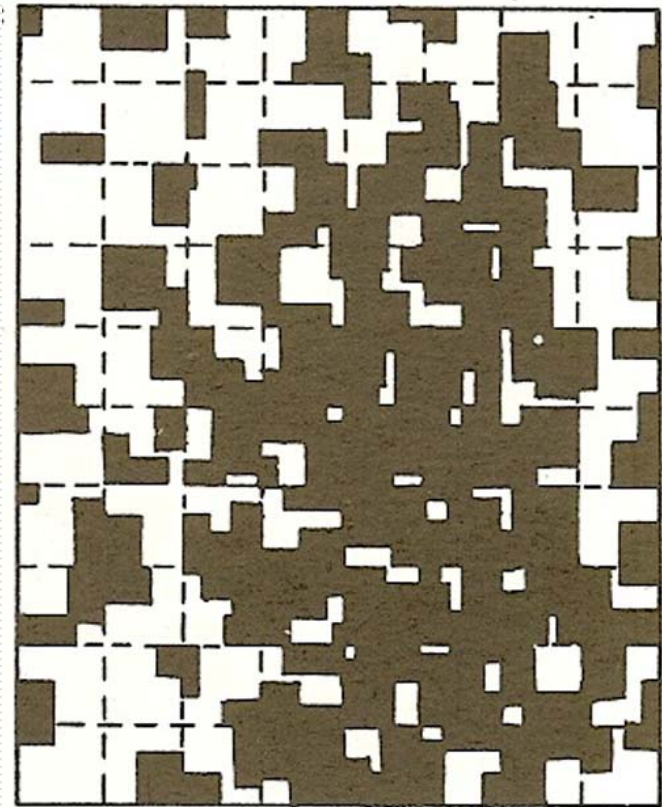
- Positional changes of unit forms inside active structural subdivisions can increase or decrease the proportion of occupied space as against unoccupied space.
- The effect of concentration occurs when there is more occupied space in one area surrounded by more unoccupied space in other areas.



Concentration of Unit Forms in Formal Structures

Quantitative changes

- In this way actual quantitative changes can be made with some structural subdivisions containing one or none, others containing two or more unit forms.
- The effect of concentration can be achieved, but the structural subdivisions should be active, otherwise the structure would show no effect at all in the final design.



Concentration of Unit Forms in Formal Structures

- When there is more than just one kind of unit form in a design, concentration of one kind and dispersion of another (or others) can produce effects of dominance and emphasis.
- In concentration, each visual or relational element can be considered separately. For instance, in a repetition structure the unit forms can be repetitive in all elements except color, which may be distributed concentratively.

The Concentration Structure

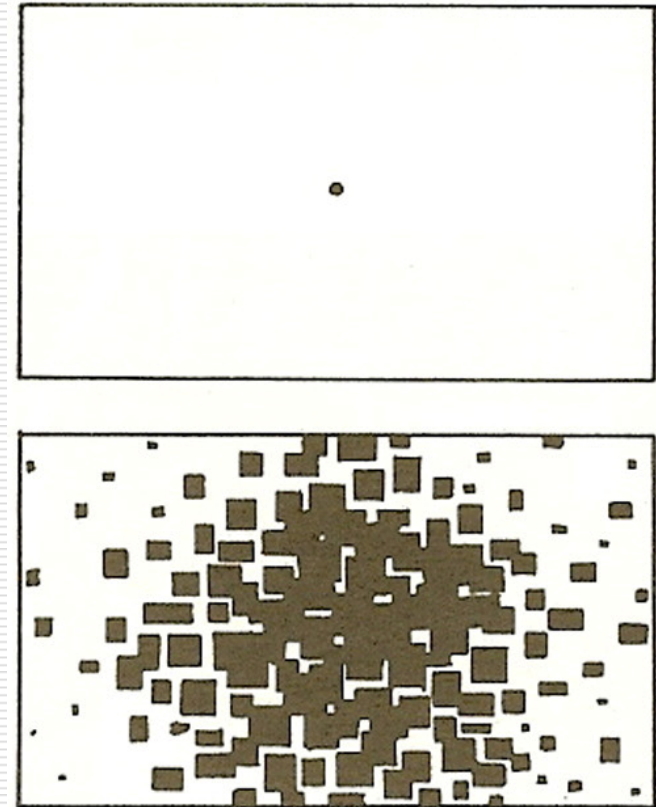
- ❑ When a formal structure is not used, unit forms can be freely organized to achieve the effect of concentration.
- ❑ This produces a concentration structure which is entirely informal.
- ❑ Sometimes a formal structure may be used just to provide some guidelines for the distribution of unit forms.
- ❑ Concentration structures of this kind can be said to be semi-formal.

a. Concentration towards a point

□ This means that the unit forms crowd around a pre-established conceptual point in a design.

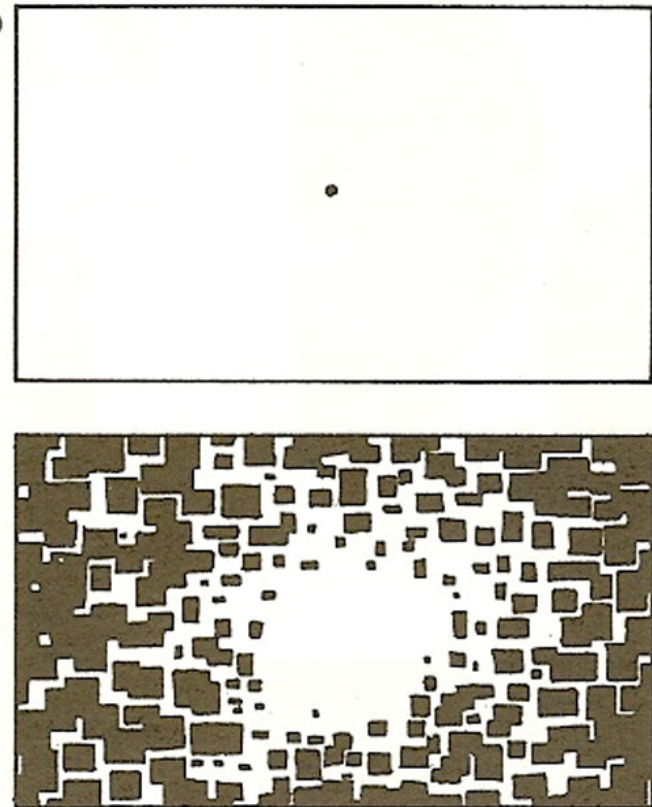
□ The density reaches the maximum where the point lies and gradually thins down in surrounding areas.

□ The effect is a sort of informal radiation.



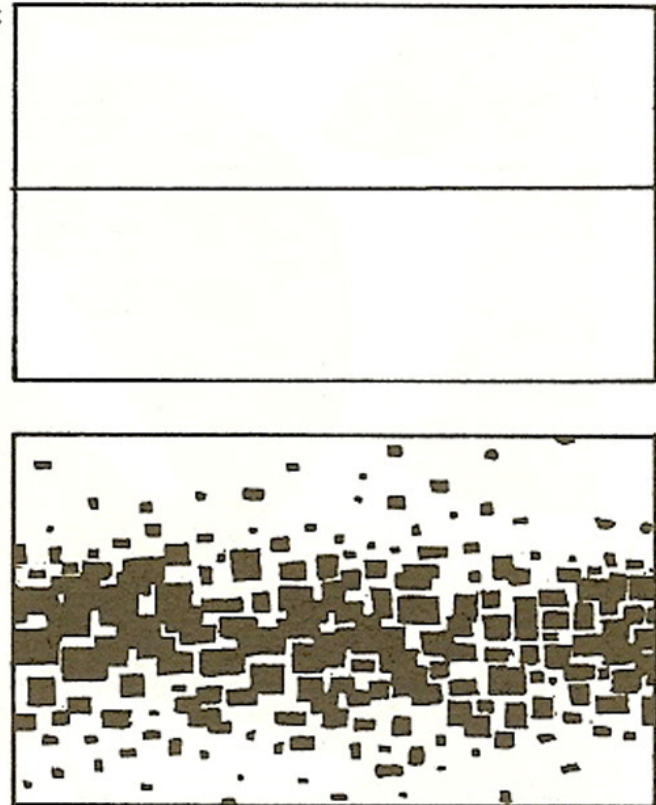
b. Concentration away from a point

This is the reverse of (a) with blankness or extreme scantiness in the immediate areas surrounding the conceptual point.



c. Concentration towards a line

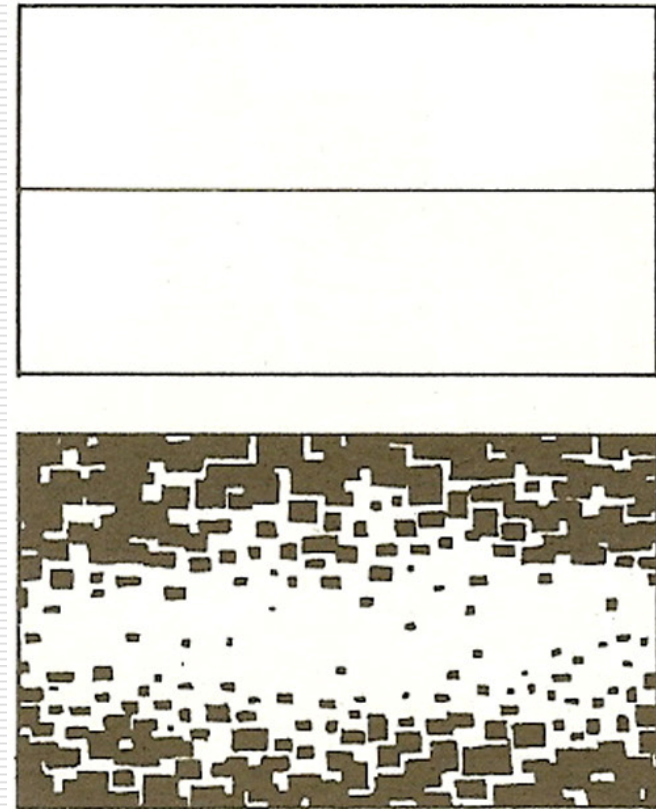
- ❑ This means that the unit forms crowd around a pre-established conceptual line in a design.
- ❑ Maximum density occurs along the line.
- ❑ The line can be straight or of any simple shape. When more than one pre-established line is used, they may be structural lines of a formal structure.



d. Concentration away from a line

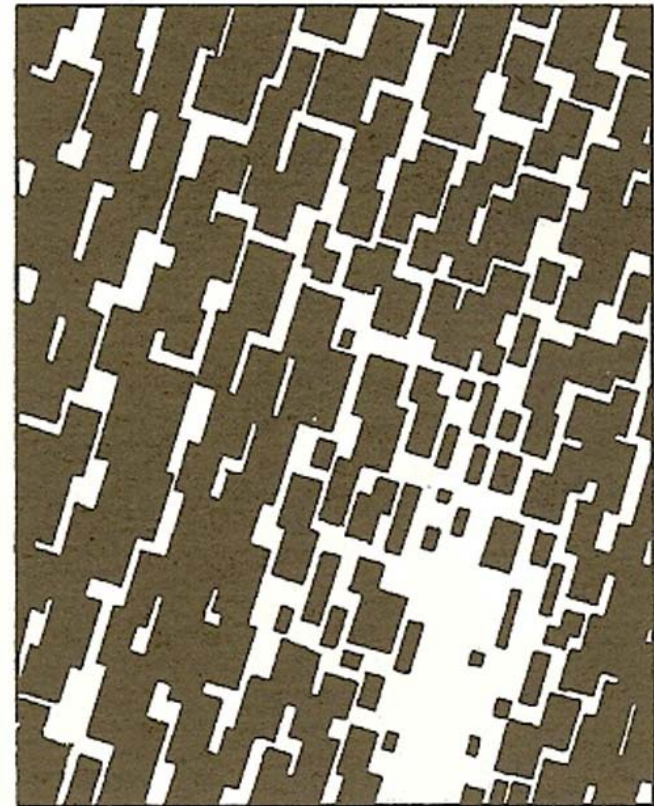
□ This is the reverse of (c).

□ with blankness or extreme scantiness in the immediate area of the line.



e. Free concentration

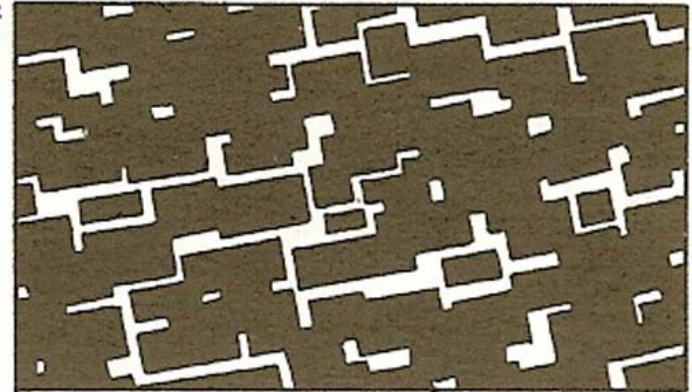
- This means that the unit forms are grouped freely with varying density and scantiness in the design.
- Organization is completely informal here and it should be carefully handled.



f. Over-concentration

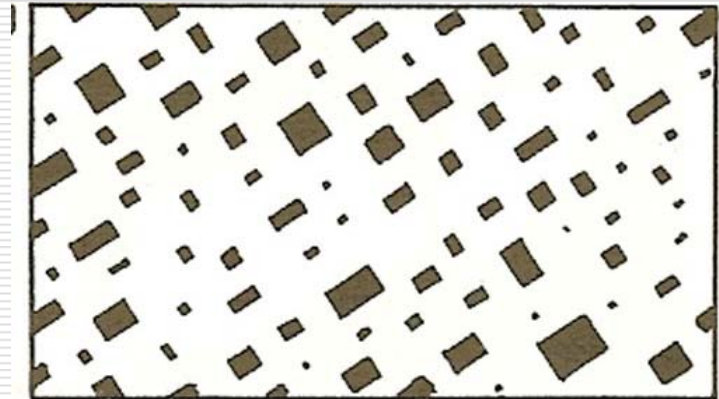
□ This means that the unit forms are grouped densely over the entire design, or over a rather wide area of the design, with or without gradual transition at the edges.

□ If the unit forms are of similar size and grouped quite evenly (balanced), the result of over-concentration can become a similarity structure.



g. Deconcentration

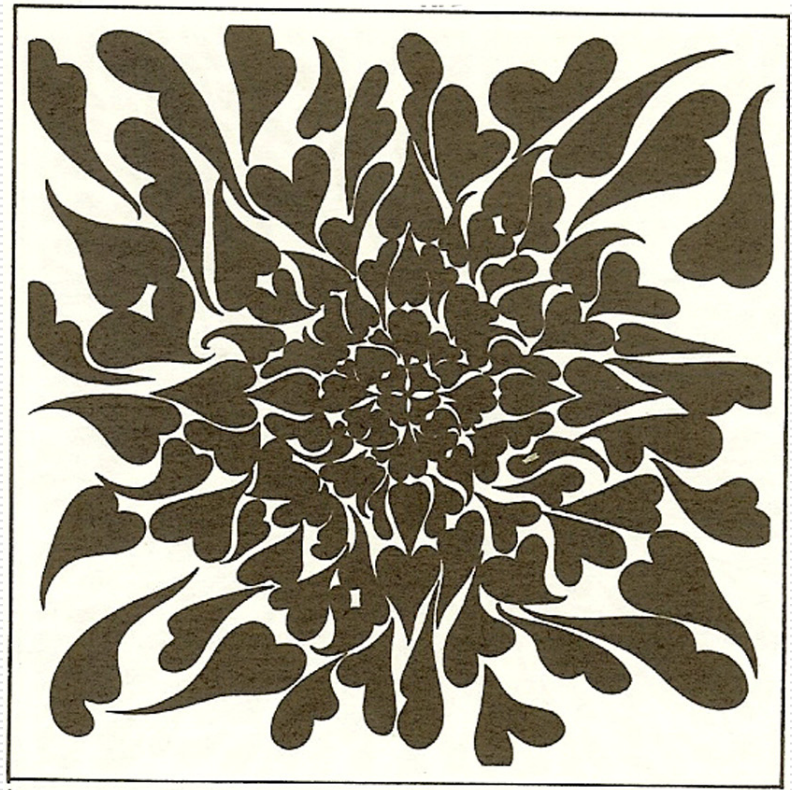
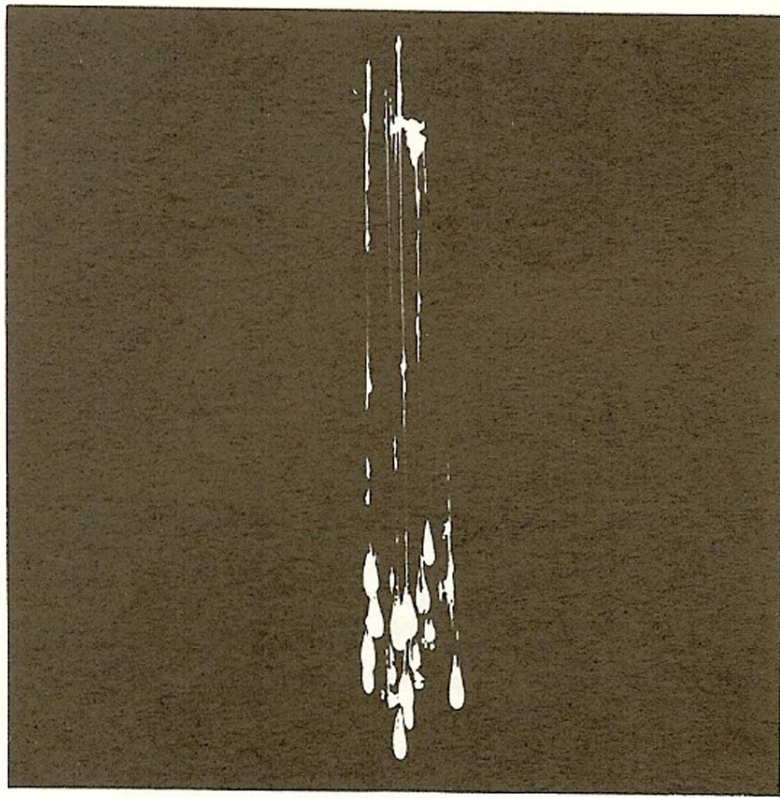
□ This is the reverse of (f). Here the unit forms never get concentrated in any place, but are thinly scattered over the entire design, or over a rather wide area.



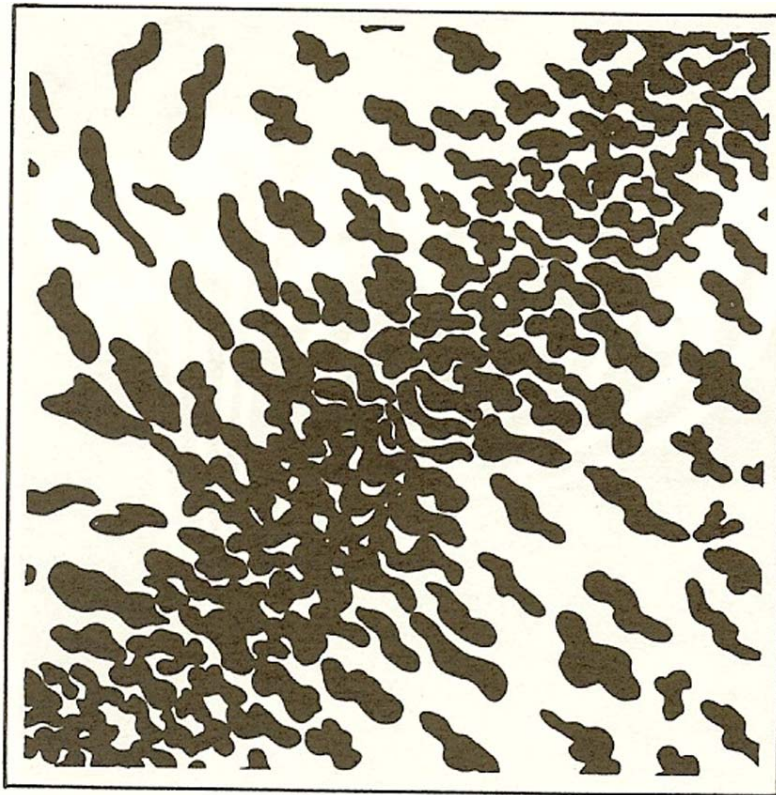
Unit Forms in Concentration Structures

- ❑ The effect of concentration is better achieved if all the unit forms are of relatively small size so that a large quantity of them can be used to build up the density desired at suitable places.
- ❑ Size thus becomes the first element to be considered and shape only secondary. If the size of unit forms is generally large and its variation covers a wide range, the result may be a contrast structure rather than a concentration structure.
- ❑ The shapes of the unit forms do not have to be all of one kind. Two or more kinds can be used.

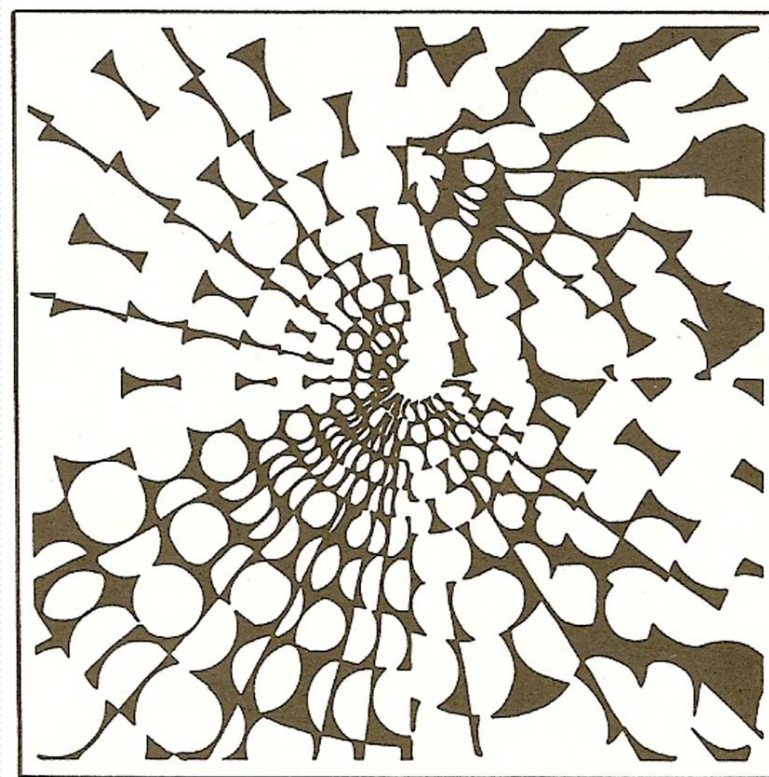
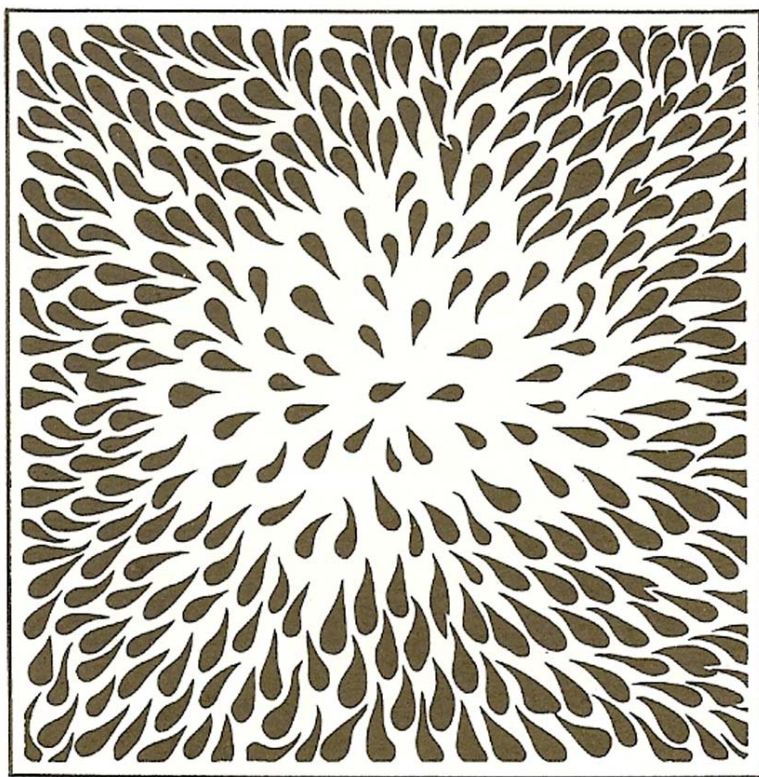
Exercises



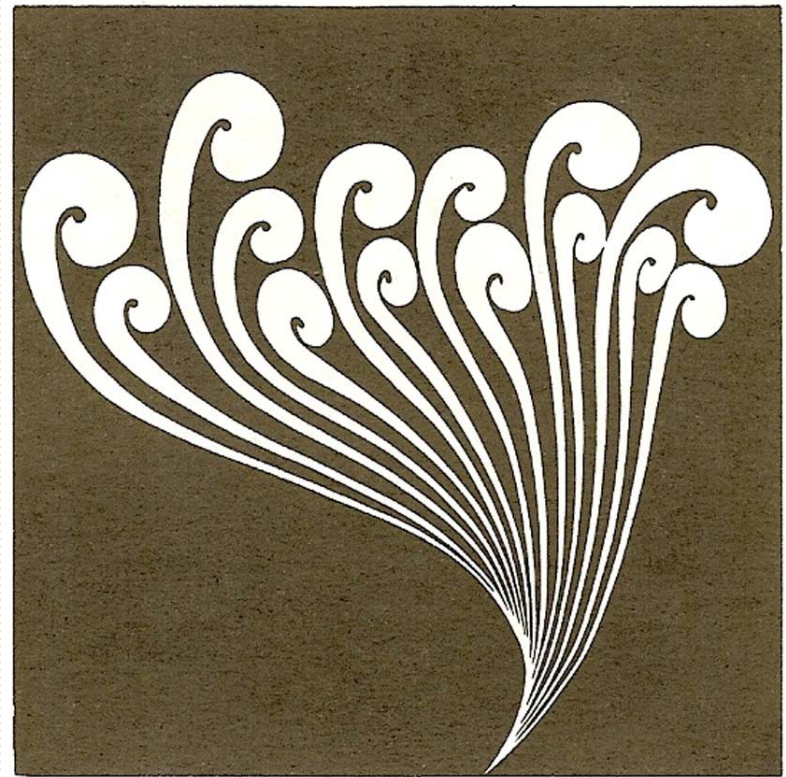
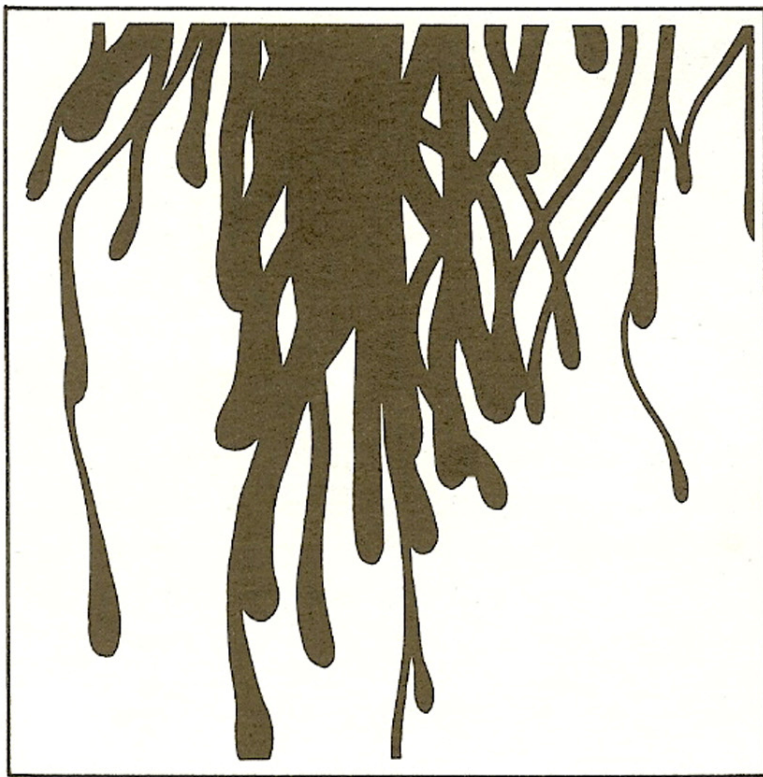
Exercises



Exercises



Exercises













تم بحمد الله