

An intensified conception of underground urbanization in Baku

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ABSTRACT

Underground space has continuously transformed into an important open zone for thickly built urban regions. It can improve the urban condition by alleviating weight from the surface, giving extra space to underground segment water[1] and human, the open transport improving air quality, leaving logically green areas in the downtown zone unsullied and diminishing divisions by better assembly of limits and profitable use of room. There is a prerequisite for the inexorably intentional approach to manage the structure and examination of nature of underground spaces, so an unrivaled nature of underground spaces can be gotten. Key perspectives that could affect underground space arrangement include: transparency and closest incorporating; heading and the way finding; spatial degrees; contact with the outside world; typical and phony lighting; materials and tints; hullabaloo level; and air quality.

Key words: urban, Underground Space, Shelter, International Tunneling, utilization

INTRODUCTION

It can possibly improve the urban condition by soothing weight from the surface, giving additional room to underground section water and human, the open transport improving air quality, leaving increasingly green zones in the downtown area flawless and lessening separations by better convergence of capacities and proficient utilization of room. [2] There is a requirement for progressively efficient ways to deal with the structure and evaluation of nature of underground spaces so a superior nature of underground spaces can be gotten. Since 2008 the greater part of the total populace lives in urban areas and the total populace is required to increment to around 10 billion individuals throughout the following four decades. These populace changes achieve new requests on the capacities a city must give and on the format of the city, and call for constant improvement in manageable and asset productive urban advancement [3] This paper proposes a methodology for a steady evaluation of these elements so that in future it very well may be coordinated into a choice emotionally supportive network that can help show the issue in existing underground spaces and offer help to engineers structuring new underground spaces. Here Baku capital of the republic of Azerbaijan is chosen as contextual investigation