

Atrium Lobbies: Concept in Hotels

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Abstract: *The demand of atriums to building developers, designers, and inhabitants has given them current prominence. Atriums were common in ancient Roman dwellings. These enormous open areas with skylights inside of buildings give interiors a feeling of openness and natural light. The impluvium, marble cartibulum, and domestic safe could all be found in the atrium, which served as the opulent dwellings' central courtyard in ancient Rome. Thanks to improvements in the glass and iron industries, which made it possible for horizontal glazing and weather protection, modern atriums first appeared in the 19th century. The Federation Square Atrium in Melbourne, the vast glass-ceilinged areas of the Opryland Hotel in Nashville, and the imposing Leeza SOHO in Beijing are notable examples of modern atriums. The largest atrium in terms of volume is found at the Luxor Hotel in Las Vegas. John Portman, an architect and developer, popularized atriums in hotels by converting lobbies into sociable, welcoming places that provided guests with a break and architectural delight. Hotel atrium lobbies are praised for their lavish decor, copious amounts of natural light, and immersive aesthetics. They effectively utilize available space, provide a variety of amenities, encourage social contact, and instill a sense of security. They elevate the total stay and redefine the guest experience with their sensory appeal and fascinating views.*

Keywords: Architecture, Lobby, Atrium, Modern Lobby, Trends.

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