

panorama

万象当代建筑

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《未来建筑》杂志社 编
future arquitecturas s.l. 编

创新设计 Renovation

以及
MAXWAN + MS ARCHITEKTI 红色丘陵
RAFAEL DE LA-HOZ 雷普索尔校园
ARCEQUIPESLM 住宅

AND
MAXWAN + MS ARCHITEKTI WITH RED HILL RISE
RAFAEL DE LA-HOZ WITH CAMPUS REPSOL
ARCEQUIPE WITH HOUSE SLM

天津大学出版社
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“绿色生长”摩天大楼

为了容纳不断增长的城市人口，垂直增长城市发展模型应运而生，我们在这里推出一种适用于这种城市发展模型的垃圾回收装置。这意味着此回收装置可以设置在紧贴建筑天际线的位置。

这一解决方案要求一种适用于多种地理环境和地形条件的设计方案。考虑到上述要求，我们的设计应该能够应用于陆地上或者水中。树木是一种天然元素，适合于任何类型的地理环境。因此，“绿色生长”摩天大楼可以适用于世界任何地方。

这种设计方案根据对建筑所产生垃圾的分析、分离与储藏进行组织规划。根据再循环加工系统的排放量，把垃圾放置在不同楼层。顶层用来存放那些需要更大程度加工的垃圾。

该建筑将形成其自己的天然过滤器，以避免对环境造成不良影响。此设计使这种装置成为一个可持续垃圾管理系统。

我们是否应该对垃圾进行回收利用？

如果我们停下脚步，仔细思考一下世界各地大城市制造的垃圾量，我们会发现这些城市已经没有空间来设置垃圾回收装置了。此外，我们不知道这些垃圾最终将流向何处，因为我们很少关注这些长期积累下来的垃圾。

The “Grow to Green” skyscraper

To avoid the output of waste, here we propose a recycling plant adapted to the growth model of the city which absorbs the population growing vertically. This means that the recycling plants could be deployed within the neighborhoods following the buildings skyline.

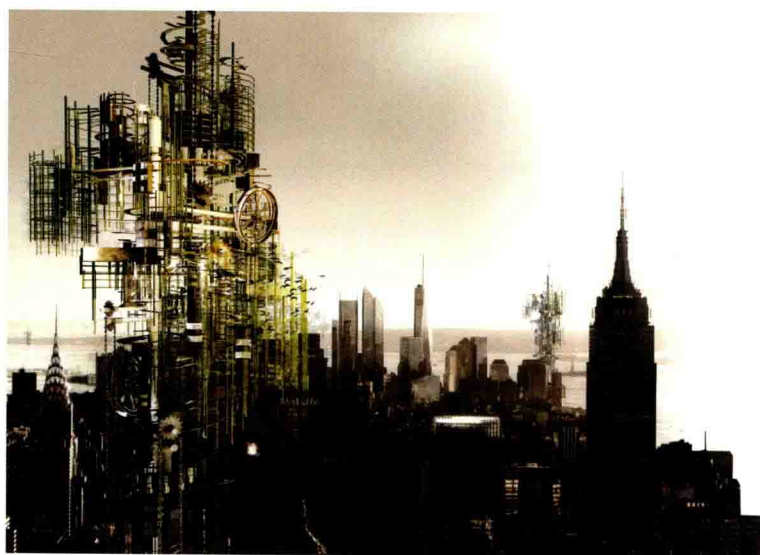
The solution to this problem requires a design adapted to multiple geographical locations and terrains. Due to the demand above our design can be deployed on land or water. The tree is a natural element that can be adapted to any kind of places. In this way the “Grow to Green” skyscraper could be adopted worldwide.

The design of the skyscraper is organized around the analysis, separation and storage of the waste arriving at it. The waste is placed in different floors according to the emissions produced by its recycling process. The highest floor would be reserved for the waste requiring the larger degree of processing.

The tower will generate its own natural filters to avoid impacting negatively the environment. This makes it a sustainable waste management system.

Should we recycle?

If we stop and think about the waste produced in the metropolitan areas around the world and realize the amounts as well, we conclude that there's no available space in the cities to deploy recycling plants. Furthermore, we are unaware of its destination because we don't physically observe the waste accumulated over time.



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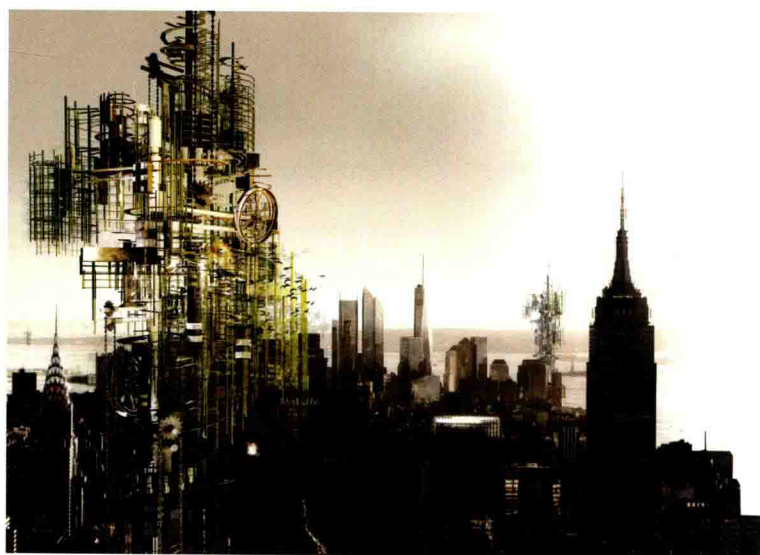
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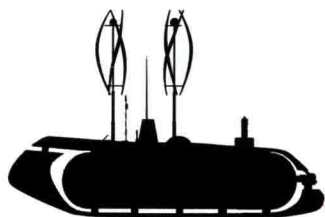
“遥控”：空间环绕艺术工作室 安东·马库斯·帕辛格

实验建筑、原型设计与美术

Remote-controlled: studio for space-encompassing artistic research

Anton Markus Pasing

Experimental architecture, prototype design & fine arts



NANOQ 1.0 (移动媒体——中央居住单元) NANOQ 1.0 (MOBILE MEDIA—CENTRIC HABITATION)

NANOQ 1.0是一个移动媒体——中央居住和工作单元，它能够在极恶劣气候条件下工作，尤其是类似北极这样的寒冷地区。它可以为人们提供生活帮助，并且拥有可再生能源供应、废物回收和通信系统。它可以移动并漂浮在水上，可以为3人提供15天或为6人提供8天的生命保障。

系统信息

能源系统(存储):

可再生氢/氧动力供电系统

发电:

由光伏发电机和燃料电池供电的竖轴式风力涡轮机

能量存储

带有氢气和氧气罐的压力电解装置

构造:

表皮(外壳): 碳纤维板

隔热装置: 真空隔热系统

支撑结构: 铝

双层地板(技术装置)

人造毛皮外壳(可选)

应急系统:

气体供热系统

柴油机

为3人提供15天生命保障

重量:

基础设备: 920千克

总设备(不包括链条传动装置): 1 480千克

工作温度: -40°C至10°C

模块化系统

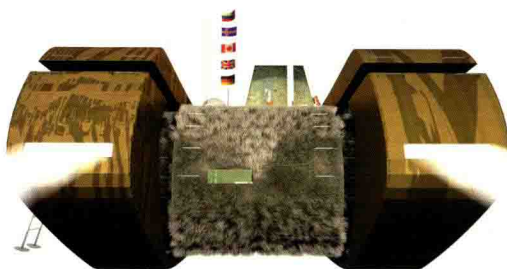
牵引和驱动装置:

狗拉雪橇/履带式雪地车/直升机/链条传动装置

85千米/小时风速下稳定运行

漂浮能力:

两种情况下均可漂浮(最小和最大)



NANOQ 1.0 is a Mobile Media—centric habitation and work unit, which has to work under extreme weather conditions, especially in cold areas as the Arctic. It gives living support and has renewable energy supply, waste recycling and communication systems. It is able to move, swim and serve a life support for 3 people for 15 days, or 6 people for 8 days.

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Energy System (Storage):

renewable powered hydrogen/oxygen electricity supply

Energy Production:

vertical axis wind turbine supported by photovoltaic generators and fuel cell;

energy storage;

pressure electrolyser with hydrogen;

and oxygen gas tanks

Construction:

skins (cleading): carbon fiber plates;

thermal insulation: vacuum insulation system;

supporting structure: aluminium;

double floor (technical installations);

artificial fur as bodyshell (alternative)

Emergency Systems:

gas heating system;

diesel engine;

life support for 3 people for up to 15 days;

Weight:

basic unit: 920 kg;

full unit (without chain drive): 1,480 kg;

operation between +10 & -40 degrees Celsius;

modularity of systems

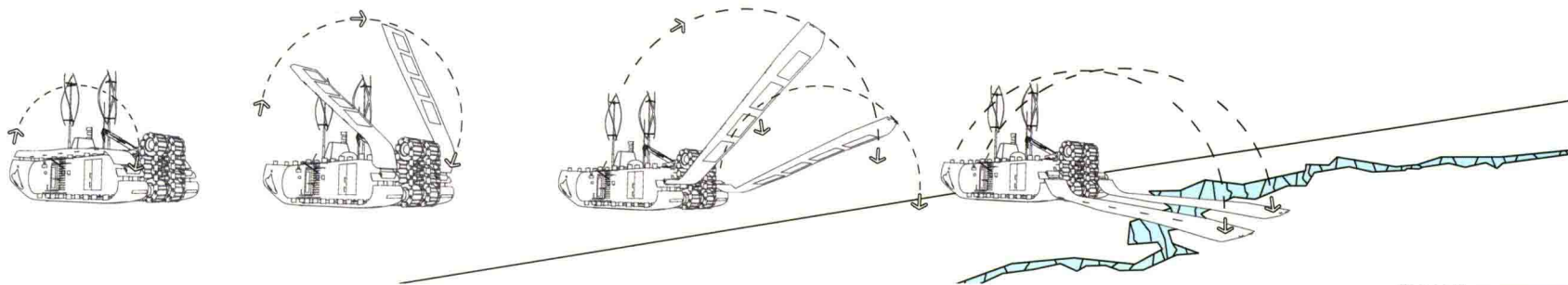
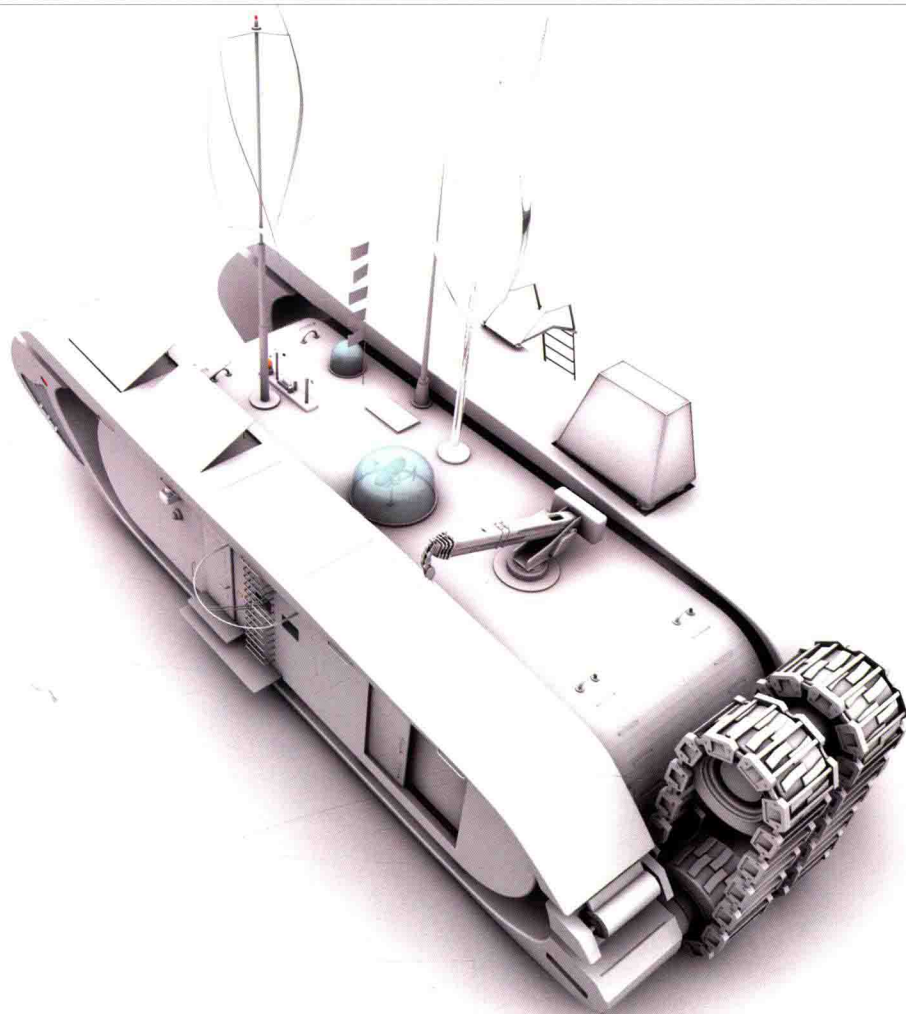
Towable & Drivable:

dog sled/snow cat/helicopter/chain drive;

stable operation with winds up to 85 km/hr

Buoyancy:

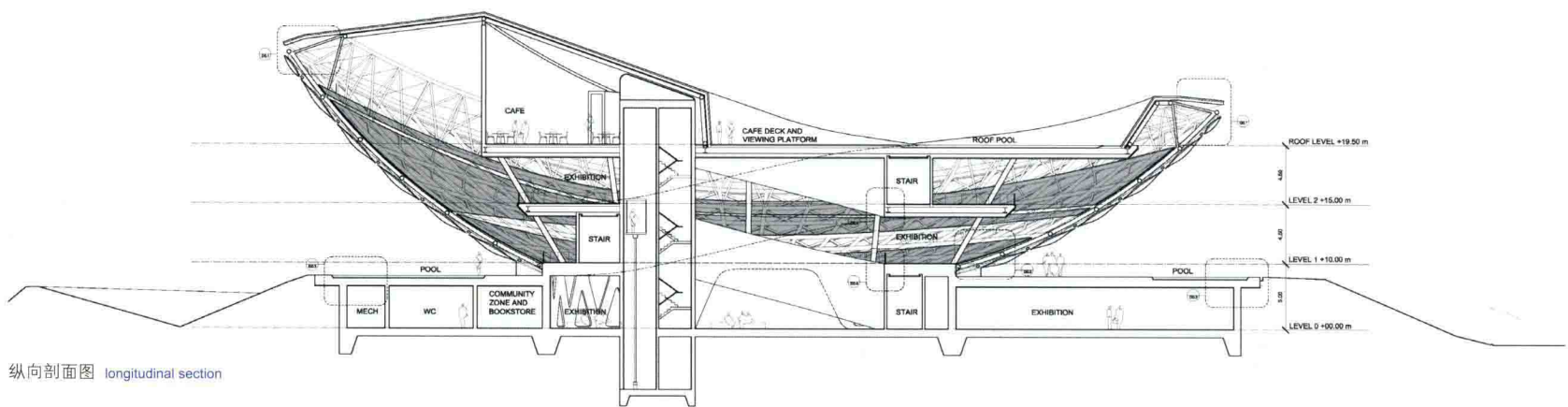
able to swim in both versions (minimal & maximal)



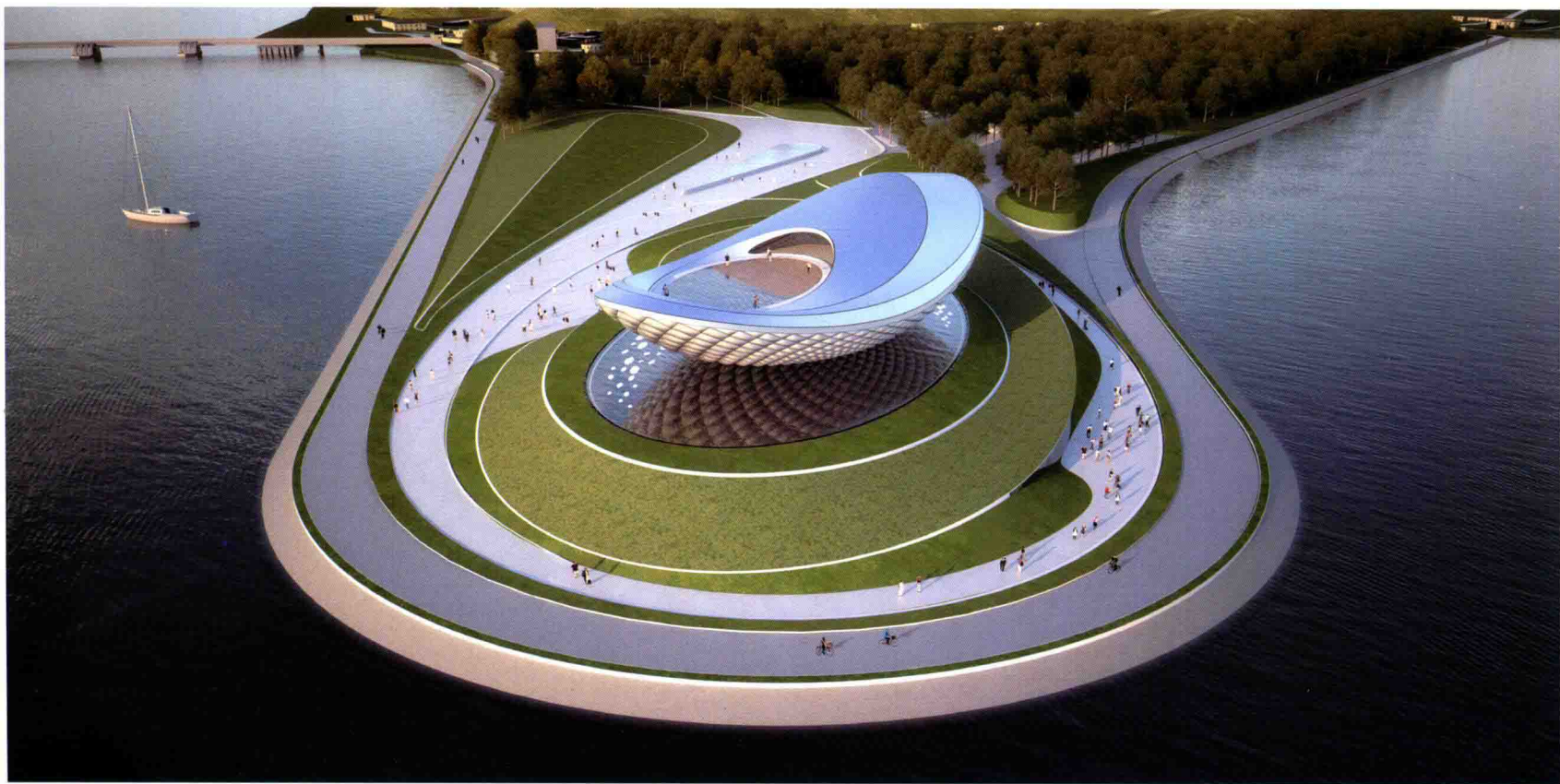
营救过程 rescue process



焦点 ZOOM



纵向剖面图 longitudinal section




Asymptote Architecture

"The ARC—River Culture Multimedia Theater Pavilion", Daegu, Korea
 "ARC——河流文化多媒体大剧院", 大邱, 韩国

ARC大剧院采用大胆的曲线造型，位于一个伸入河面的半岛上，四周拥有壮丽的自然景观。建筑的独特造型使其成为整个环境中的焦点。

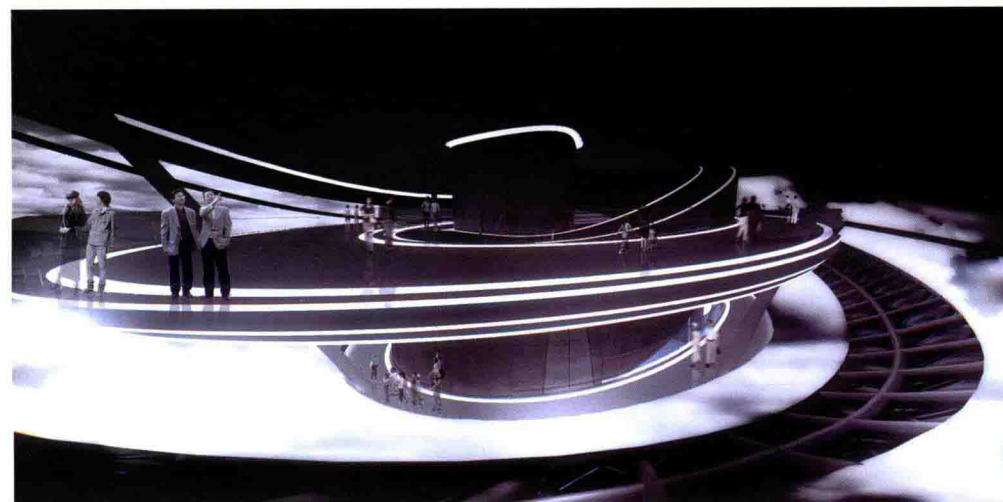
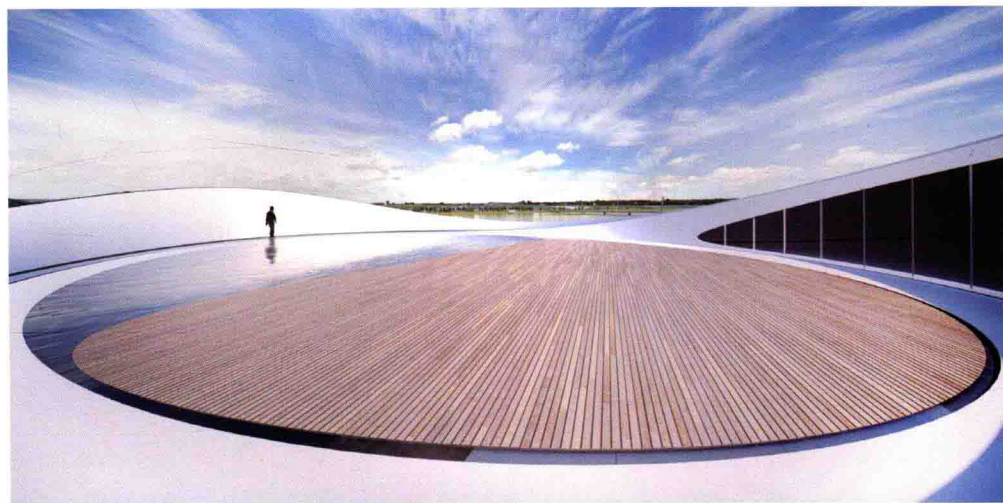
The bold curved form of the ARC is located on a peninsula that juts into the river and surrounded by an awe-inspiring natural environment. The building is a strong focal point set against a stunning panoramic landscape.

主体结构的密闭不透光内部空间提供了巨大的多媒体环境

The darkened and hermetic interior of the main structure houses an immense multimedia environment

建筑的地上可见部分位于一片人工景观中，而入口位于下方隐藏的展览馆处。

While the visible portion of the building sits atop an artificially formed landscape, the exhibition gallery concealed below is the space through which the visitors enter.



容器式建筑外观

A vessel shaped form



醒目的外观

Sensitive

Maxwan + MS architekti
 "Red Hill Rise", Prague, Czech Republic
 "红色丘陵", 布拉格, 捷克

红色丘陵项目位于一个地铁站的上方，是一个集办公与零售于一体的多功能建筑，地处连接布拉格机场和历史城市中心的主干道上。

周边区域缺少 公共空间

建筑师的设计理念是将建筑分割成多个体块，在体块之间插入景观元素和公共空间。

Red Hill Rise, a mixed-use building on top of a metro station, consists of offices and retail, located along one of the major spine roads connecting airport and historical city centre of Prague.

The architects came up with the idea of "breaking-up" the building volume and inserting landscape and public space in between.

*There is a lack of
public space in
the neighborhood*



从公共空间到私人空间

From public to private space



平面图 plan

Yoav Messer Architects

"EMC—East Mediterranean College", Tel Aviv, Israel
“东地中海学院”，特拉维夫，以色列

该项目包括一个能够容纳200名学生的校园。校园的一部分是寄宿学校，为来自世界各地的学生们配备了必要的住宿设施。

The project contains an educational campus for 200 students. Part of the campus is a boarding school with all the facilities needed to accommodate students from all over the world.

设计风格简约、空间灵活多变

The design language is simple and the spaces are flexible

建筑师的设计理念是对现有场地条件进行现代化阐释，如建筑物的位置、建筑类型、环境气候以及文化等。

The architects aimed to give a modern interpretation to the spirit of the existing place: the position of the buildings, building type, climate and culture.



GDS Architects (Pasadena) & GDSK (Seoul)
 "Jinshui Science & Technology Park", Jinshui District, Zhengzhou,
 Henan, China
 "金水科技园区", 金水区, 郑州, 河南, 中国

该开发项目旨在打造一个独特的地标性建筑，使其能够吸引外国投资，同时建造能够推动科技创新和产品开发的必要基础设施。

该项目将利用水景来扩大开放式绿化空间，使该项目看上去就像湖中的一个绿色小岛。塔楼外部采用低辐射玻璃和室内水平遮阳棚组成的双层表面。

一个真正的多功能开发项目，形成一个集生活、工作和娱乐于一体的环境

The proposed development seeks to provide an iconic landmark facility that is able to attract foreign investment while creating the necessary infrastructure that will drive technology innovation and product development.

A true mixed-use development fosters a live, work and play environment

The project will maximize green open space with water features resulting in the project appearing to be a green island oasis within a lake. The tower skin itself is currently envisioned as a double skin facade with low-e glass and internal horizontal sunshades.

“群体” 理念

A "cluster" concept



