

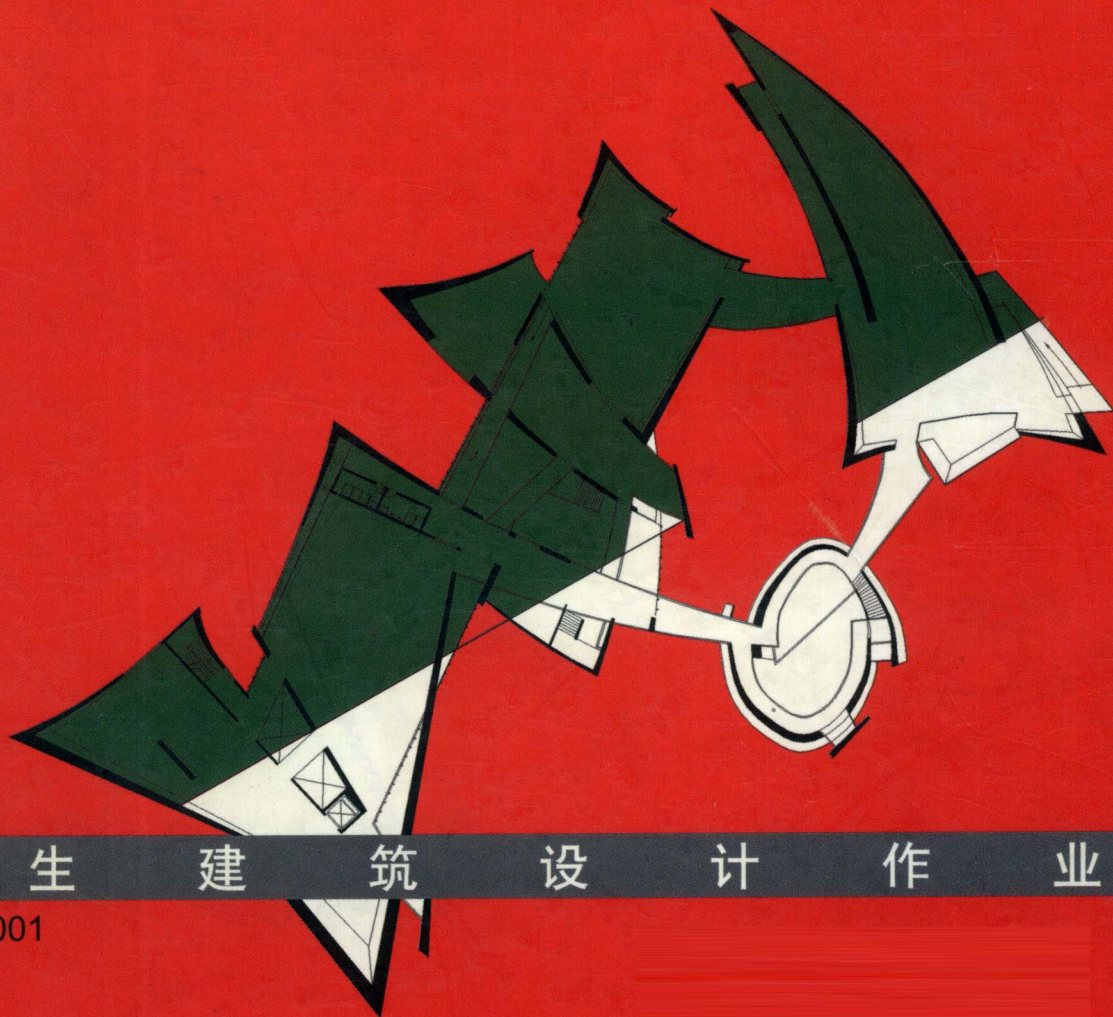
同济大学建筑城规学院 50 周年院庆纪念

同 济 大 学

学 生 建 筑 设 计 作 业 选

2000 - 2001

中国工业出版社



同济大学建筑城规学院50周年院庆纪念

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# 前言

## 缜思畅想——同济大学学生建筑设计作业选

同济大学建筑系是国内历史悠久、规模最大、学科方向最齐全的、著名的建筑系，建系至今已有50周年。1956年开始招收本学科的研究生，1981年建立建筑学博士点，1988年在全国各高校中最早建立建筑学博士后流动站。建筑系专业教师阵容强大，有中国工程院院士1位、中国科学院院士1位、教授30位、博士生导师20位、教师总数达110位；建筑专业教师留学进修的覆盖面广，有法国建筑科学院院士1名，美国建筑师协会（AIA）荣誉会员2名；聘有贝聿铭、黑川纪章等国际建筑大师作为我系名誉教授；与国外、境外知名高校国际联合教学规模大、合作深入、涉及学生人次多；拥有与本学科相关的专业实验室和教学实验室7个。在国内建筑系中处于领先地位，享有很高的国际知名度。目前在校本科学生750人，硕士研究生280人，博士研究生132人。

多年来同济大学在建筑学各学科方向上与建筑教育上取得很大成绩。20世纪60年代，冯纪忠教授提出“建筑空间理论”，在当时中国建筑理论界和建筑教育界有很大的影响。改革开放后，同济大学建筑专业的教学与上海和全国的建设事业同步发展。目前本学科的主要研究集中于以下九个方向：建筑思维与设计方法、大型公共建筑与智能空间、建筑保护与历史建筑更新、城市设计与都市更新、建筑群落与聚构形态研究、数字技术与建筑设计、人居科学与住宅设计、高新技术与建筑创作、建筑理论与评论等。这些研究方向的共同特点是：观念上强调全球化的视野与本土化的特色并重；方法上强调当代新技术与传统研究的融合；定位上强调学科优势与地区优势相结合。已经形成一个依托大都市，服务大都市的全国最典型的都市建筑学科群。

同济大学建筑系的教学风格，以兼收并蓄和求新务实为特色。当年老一辈的教授既有中国自己培养的人才，又有很多从德国、奥地利、法国、美国、苏联、波兰等国家留学归来的学者，教师的学缘背景包括了我国所有重要的建筑院系，形成了流派纷呈、活跃开放的教学传统。在今天上海建设大发展的背景下，同济大学建筑系的教学一方面结合实践，一方面加强与国外知名大学和建筑师的合作，形成了自己开放、宽容与多元化的“海派”特色。

这本《同济大学学生建筑设计作业选》选取了近三年来一年级到五年级本科生的近百件学生作业。既有建筑设计与城市设计方案，也有平面构成、空间构成、色彩构成等形象创作训练作业，还有陶艺工艺美术作业，形式多样。

这本《同济大学学生建筑设计作业选》是基于2001年5月25~30日在上海美术馆举办的“同济大学学生建筑设计作业展览”而编写的，这次展览是同济大学建筑与城市规划学院第一次以公



形式向社会展示我们的教学成果，也是国内第一次公开的建筑系学生作业展览。当时布展不按教学过程为次序，而以学生作品罗列，因此显得生动活泼，观者甚众，取得了很好的社会反响。参展作品的遴选不是为了涵盖全部的教学环节，而是强调展现学生在学习过程中表现出来的创造激情、艺术追求和思维灵感。选择这样的遴选标准和布展策略，其实反映了我院建筑教师们多年来对建筑教学内容与教学方法的探索，对建筑本体的讨论和思考。上海的都市建设蓬勃发展，给学校教学提供了良好的实践氛围，更重要的是提供了权衡教学方向、教学内容、教学方法和教学质量的真实的、实际的尺度。近三年我院建筑系在设计课全面推行教师出题挂牌，学生自由选题、选老师的做法，释放了教师在教学活动中的主动性，促进教师进一步思考应该如何在教学内容和教学方法上，把注意力更集中于建筑的本体。

因此，在讨论将展览内容结集出版应该起什么书名时，便有教师提出用《Tectonic在同济》这个书名，以反映同济建筑教学的特点。这个书名有特色，很醒目，但有的老师不同意，认为过于炒作了；但也有的老师坚持这个词的重要性。如果我们认为同济的建筑教学有特点的话，这个词的确反映了我们多年来的特点。当然现在用的书名显然更合适一些，“缜思畅想”是冯纪忠教授为展览的题词，冯纪忠教授是建立同济大学建筑系最早的几位教授之一，长期致力于建筑教育的研究。“缜思畅想”表达了同济大学建筑系的传统。

建筑设计既是工程技术，又是艺术创作。近年城市建筑蓬勃发展的氛围，给我们的老师、同学提出了更高的要求，在这样的条件下，就更应当鼓励师生加强对艺术性和创造性的追求。就像“缜思畅想”所表达的那样，帮助学生富有灵感的想象与严密的工程技术训练相互转化，抓住设计思维和操作过程中的本体，这也就是同济大学建筑系建筑教育的主要目的，“缜思畅想”四个字已定为同济大学建筑系的系训。

同济大学建筑城规学院建筑系主任

莫天伟

2002年2月



## Foreword

### METICULOUS PONDERING AND CREATIVE THINKING

#### —SELECTED DESIGN WORKS BY ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS OF TONGJI UNIVERSITY

The 50-year-old Architecture Department of Tongji University has the longest history, the largest size and the most comprehensive courses among all architectural departments in China. It started to offer Master's degree programs in architecture as early as in 1956. Doctoral programs were introduced in 1981 and a postdoctoral mobile station which was the first of its kind in China, was established in 1988. The department is well-known for its rich expertise and facilities. There are a total of a hundred and ten teachers in the department, including two academicians from China Engineering Academy and China Science Academy, thirty professors and twenty doctoral student tutors. Teachers who have been abroad on research or visiting programs went to different countries, among them there is one academician of France Architecture Academy and two honorary fellows of the American Institute Architects. Internationally renowned architects such as I. M. Pei and Kisho Kurokawa have been employed as honorary professors by the department. The department possesses seven specialized and teaching laboratories and runs comprehensive joint international programs with leading universities from other countries which attract a large number of students. It plays a leading role among architecture departments of universities in China and enjoys a high reputation both at home and abroad. At present there is an enrollment of 750 undergraduate students, 280 Master's degree students and 132 PhD students in the department.

Tongji University has made remarkable achievements in research and teaching in the field of architecture for many years. In the sixties of last century, Prof. Jizhong Feng advocated Architectural Space Theory which had a great influence upon both architectural academic research and on architectural teaching in China. Since the economic reform in China, the teaching of architectural programs at Tongji University has been developing in pace with the construction undertakings in Shanghai and China. At present studies on architecture are focused on the subjects in the following nine fields: architectural thinking and design methodology, large public buildings and intelligent space, the protection and restoration of historic buildings, urban renewal and design, architectural complex and mega-structure, digital technology and architectural design, human settlement science and housing design, high technology and architectural creation, and architectural theory and review. All of these studies feature a parallel emphasis on globalization and localization conceptually, on new technology and cultural tradition methodologically. As based in Shanghai, and serving the metropolis the department has integrated the advantages both in the course of study and in locations and has established the most typical of group of courses of study for metropolitan architectural studies in the country.

The department is characteristic of openness, practicality and innovation. In the earlier years, it embraced professors who were educated in China and those who returned to China from Germany, Austria, France, America, the former Soviet Union and Poland upon completing their studies abroad. With the diverse academic backgrounds of the faculty members as well as through some practical works and cooperation with world class universities and architects, the teaching in the department has developed a characteristic of openness, tolerance and diversity which is also the characteristic of the city Shanghai. The architecture course is mainly devoted to provide education to students who are mainly to become registered architects and interior designers, and are expected to be of versatile and composite type and capable to take jobs in a range of professions and to be competent for advanced technical and management work in design and planning in medium-size and big cities. The programs run by the department are popular with employers throughout China, for the graduates meet the urgent need of the country very well in its economic construction.

The «Selected Design works by Architectural Students of Tongji University» is a fine collection of nearly a hundred design made



in recent three years by students ranging from the first to fifth year undergraduates. A wide variety of works are on display including architectural and urban design projects, basic training like graphic design, spatial and color compositions and studies ceramic crafts.

The collection is based on an "Exhibition of Design Works by Architectural Students of Tongji University" held between 25th and 30th May 2001 in Shanghai Art Gallery. It was the first time for College of Architecture & Urban Planning, Tongji University to display their achievements in teaching to the public. The exhibition was also the first public display of students' design works in architecture in China. The exhibition was arranged in a lively way without following the teaching process, which caused a sensation in the public and attracted a huge number of visitors. The works on display were selected not to demonstrate the teaching process, but to reveal the students' passion for creativity, pursuit of art and inspiration in thinking. The adoption of such selection criteria and exhibition strategy reflected the efforts made by teachers in exploring the contents and methodology in architectural teaching as well as the discussions and thoughts on the subject of architecture proper. The urban construction in Shanghai is booming, which provides the teaching an ideal atmosphere for practice. More importantly, it helps establish a real and realistic caliber for assessing teaching in terms of its orientations, contents, methods and quality. In recent three years, the department has given students the freedom to choose teachers as well as the topics that are provided by teachers with respect to the requirement of the design course. This way of course offering has encouraged teachers to take more initiatives in teaching the design course and to concentrate more on the subject of architecture itself with respect to teaching contents and methods.

It did not come as a surprise that the name of "Tectonic in Tongji University" was proposed to reflect the characteristics of architecture teaching at Tongji University in a discussion about a proper name for the publication of the displayed works. Smart and appealing as the name appeared to be, some teachers held that such a name could sound too pretentious. The current name of "Meticulous pondering and Creative Thinking" has been agreed to be appropriate for a selection of designs by architectural students, for it well catches the teaching tradition at Architecture Department, Tongji University. It was Professor Jizhong Feng who was invited to write an inscription for the Exhibition. He was one of the few professors who established the department and has devoted himself to the studies in architecture for decades.

Architectural design is both an engineering technology and a creative art. The rapid development of Shanghai advances higher requirements to both teachers and students, which in turn inspires them in their pursuit of artistry and creativity. As suggested by the inscription of "Meticulous Pondering and Creative Thinking", the education provided by the Architecture Department, Tongji University aims at helping students to achieve mutual transformation between creative thinking and strict training in engineering technology, to catch the noumenon in design thinking and operation process. "Meticulous Pondering and Creative Thinking" has been set as the departmental motto at the Architecture Department, Tongji University.

Tianwei Mo

Head of Architecture Department

College of Architecture & Urban Planning Tongji University



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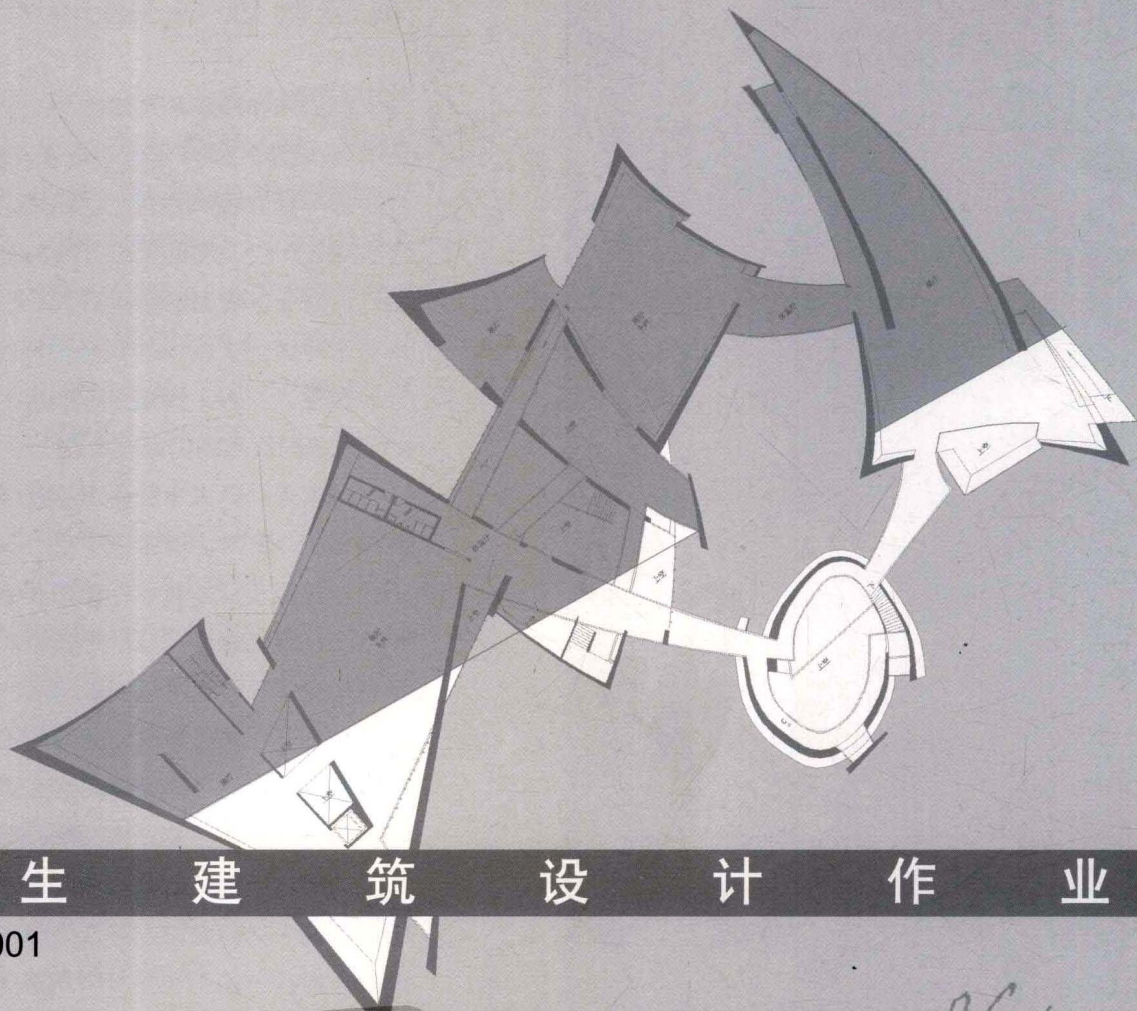
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同 济 大 学

学 生 建 筑 设 计 作 业 选

2000 - 2001

杨 镇 旭  
辛 巳 年 月 日



# 解字重构

## Word Creation

### 教 学 阶 段

二年级第一学期

### 教 学 目 的

1. 拆解常用的字为零碎的要素;
2. 组合要素重构新的形象, 这过程就是练习一种设计方法。

### 设 计 内 容

我们的祖先从自然界中的天文地貌、动物植物的形象上, 抽象简化为象形的图(字), 再以象形字作符号(部首), 用拼形、指事、回忆等方法不断地构成了新字。作业要求你学习一下祖先从具体物中抽象出符号, 再用符号来思考并创造新的形象的方法, 以折散汉字的笔划要素, 用自己的意愿, 重建一个新字。

### 成 果 要 求

结构似字的新形象

### 时 间 安 排

1 周 (4 学时)

### 指 导 教 师

郑孝正 李兴无 徐 甘 戴 烈 朱晓明 黄一如 李 湏 周 芃

### 设 计 综 评

一种是纯粹的抽象构图, 如杨舟的字。一种是有意味的新字, 如高峰的狗尾草, 牡丹与心愿。大多数的学生造的新字或多或少均有意味, 这反映了汉字的文化心理的潜在影响。



玳 玳 玳 匠  
玳 玳 玳 毡  
玳 玳 玳 脚  
玳 玳 玳 玳



# 色彩采集

## Colors Collection And Composition

### 教 学 阶 段

一年级第二学期

### 教 学 目 的

1. 通过色彩采集练习, 掌握色彩分析方法;
2. 训练色彩构成能力。

### 设 计 内 容

采集一组配置协调的色彩列(风景、蝴蝶、花卉等自然色彩记录或绘画照片等), 细致分析并归纳各色组成比例(包括不同色相、彩度、明度), 并列出自百分比表, 依据这些色彩列的比例, 作一具体色彩列性格特征的色彩构成。

### 成 果 要 求

选用150mm×150mm的原稿, 采用水粉颜料在水彩纸上绘制色彩列以及一幅150mm×150mm大小的色彩构成, 上述内容按附图要求粘贴在360mm×250mm的白卡纸上, 骨骼明确, 基本形简洁, 色彩对比准确, 同时较好地反映原图特征。

### 时 间 安 排

1周 绘制(4学时)

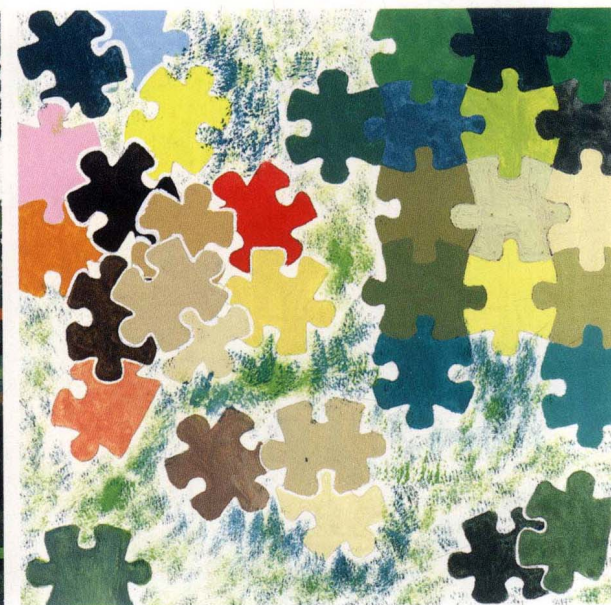
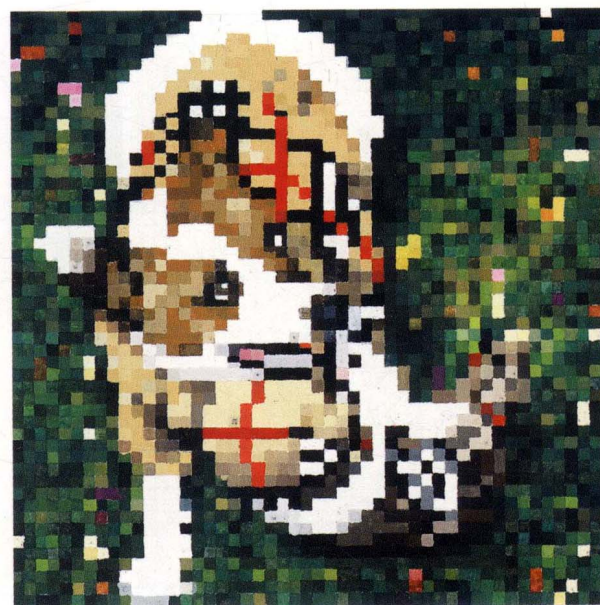
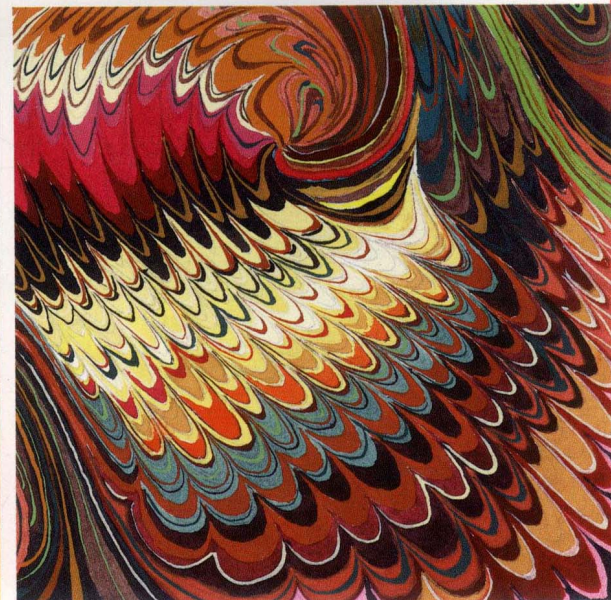
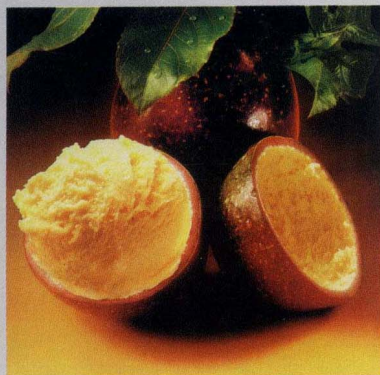
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郑孝正 李兴无 徐 甘 戴 烈 朱晓明 黄一如 李 湏 周 芃

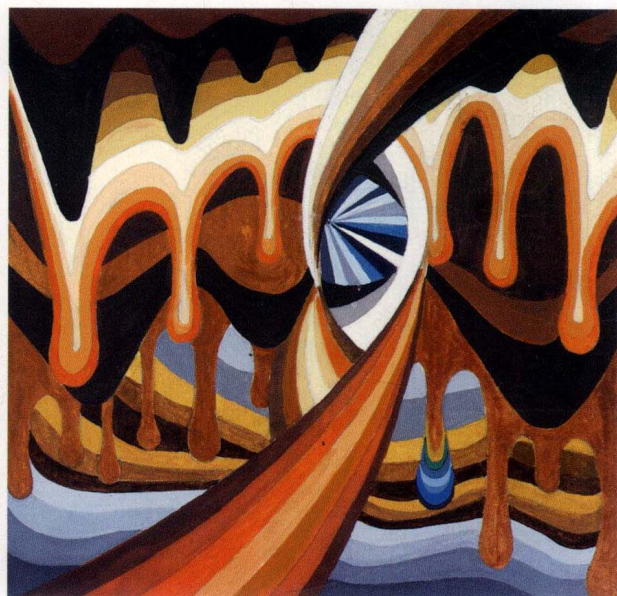
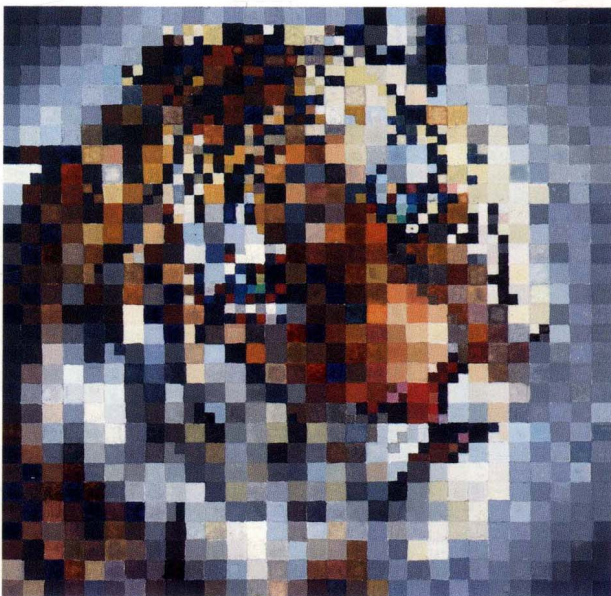
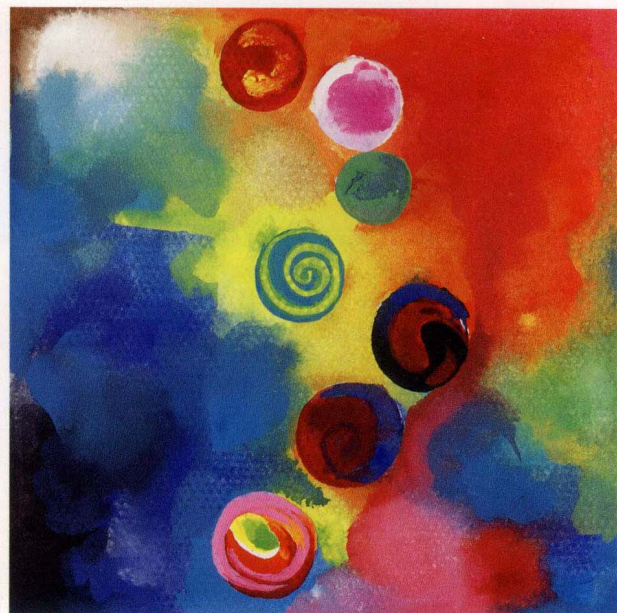
### 设 计 综 评

这项训练, 其过程无疑是十分有趣的。三个组成部分: 首先是来自个人对色彩的感觉而选一幅实景或照片, 然后作数字化分析以确定画面的色彩配比关系, 最后依据这项分析结果, 重组色彩构成画面。从感性——理性——感性+理性, 这正是建筑设计的基础条件。

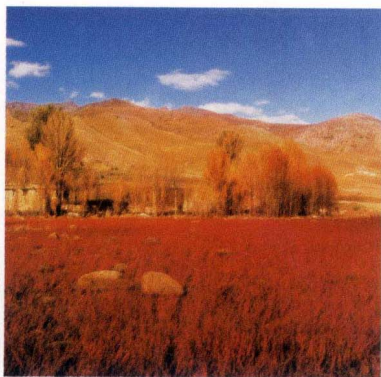
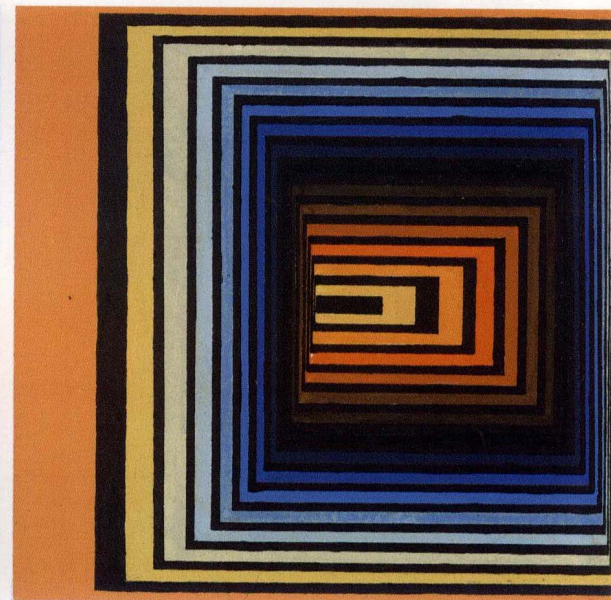














# 色彩音乐构成

Composition With Colors, Interpreting A Music

## 教 学 阶 段

二年级第一学期

## 教 学 目 的

利用“通感”丰富想象力,增强创造力。

## 设 计 内 容

钱钟书说:“在日常经验里,视觉、听觉、嗅觉、味觉往往可以彼此打通或交流……颜色似乎会有温度,声音似乎会有形象,冷热似乎会有重量,气味似乎会有体质。”——这就是“通感”。

作业要求学生用耳、用眼、更要用心静静地去听音乐,渐入佳境。在里边多呆一会,然后出来,用色彩重写你的贝多芬、肖邦、二泉映月、梁祝与苏轼牧羊……了解通感的奥秘有利于创作,但关键还在于人的自觉性,通感多了,想象力就丰富,创造力就增强。

## 成 果 要 求

用色彩去表达内心对音乐的感觉。

## 时 间 安 排

2周(8学时)

## 指 导 教 师

郑孝正 李兴无 徐 甘 戴 烈 朱晓明 黄一如 李 湔 周 芃

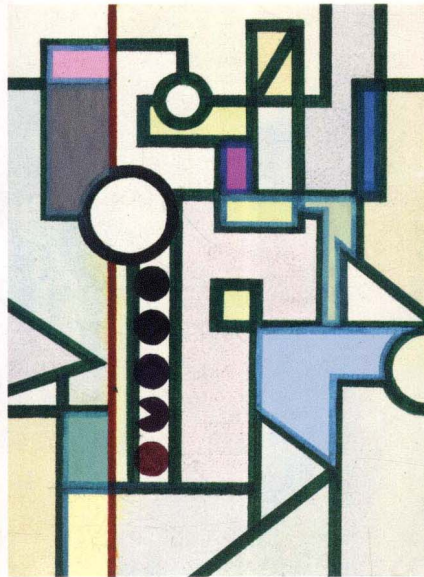
## 设 计 综 评

于洋的《义勇军进行曲》——崛起的金色长城形象表达了民族的不屈精神。翁晓龙的《渔舟唱晚》抒情而思绪万千。余澜的《葬礼进行曲》用色沉着,与悲壮的心情一致,扭动着的大红色与绿色的对比,反映了《梁祝》中逼婚的捶人心碎的强烈感觉。





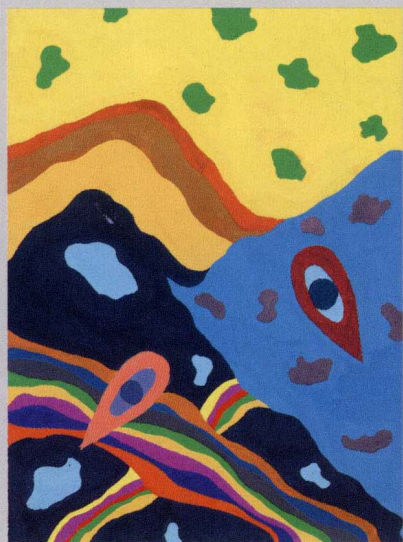
悲怆（贝多芬第十四交响曲）



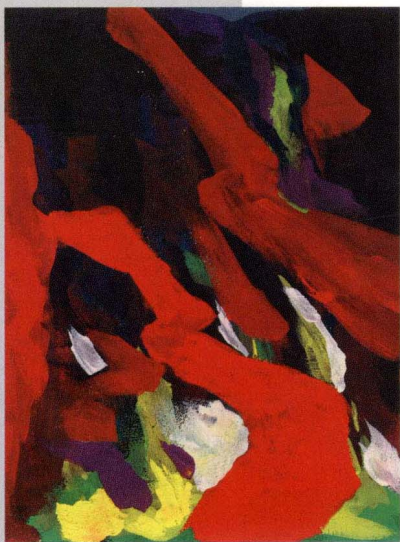
红色警戒线（电影音乐）



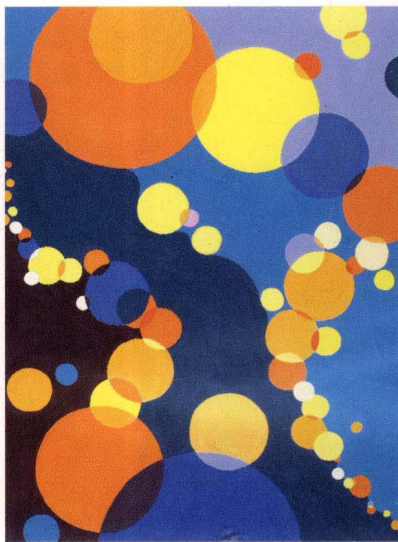
鱼舟唱晚（古筝）



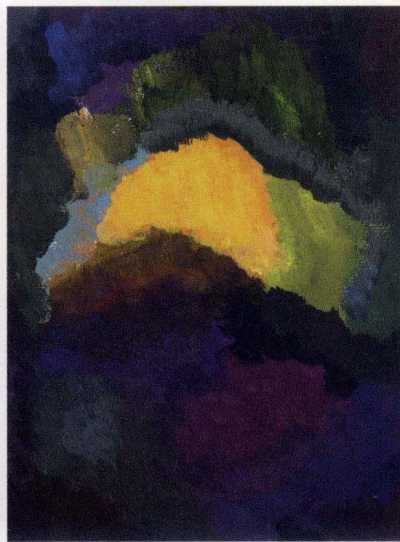
冬日幻想曲（柴科夫斯基第一交响曲）



《梁祝》- 遍婚



拨弦波尔卡（施特劳斯）



葬礼进行曲（肖邦）



蓝色多瑙河（施特劳斯）