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China  
institute  
of interior  
design

year book  
of China  
interior  
design

# 中国室内设计 年刊

中国建筑学会室内设计分会

上  
卷





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2008



China  
institute  
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design

year book  
of China  
interior  
design

# 中国室内设计 年刊

公共建筑 public space  
酒店宾馆 hotels  
商业空间 business space  
住宅别墅 residential space

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# foreword

## 前言



2008-10-8

2008年对于中国是极不平凡的一年。从自然灾害的悲痛中走出来的中国人，举办了历史上最成功的一届奥运会。鸟巢、水立方、央视新大楼、T3航站楼、国家大剧院等等，一座座令世人震撼的建筑的崛起，勾勒出北京城新的天际线。开放、包容、与时俱进的中国人行进在一个改变、进步的时代。

国民经济的持续稳定发展为现代室内设计行业的发展带来广阔前景。改革开放至今，我国的室内设计经历了从无到有，从模仿到注重创新与人性化需求的过程。伴随着中国室内设计行业的发展，中国建筑学会室内设计分会也逐渐成长起来，多年来开展了广泛的学术和专业活动，为促进国内室内设计行业的发展做出了很大的努力。1997年，学会为室内设计行业创办了一本专业刊物——《中国室内设计年刊》。十一年来，《年刊》本着严谨、求实、创新的态度，为中国室内设计师搭建起一个展示和交流的平台，汇聚了中国当代室内设计高水平的设计师与设计作品，见证并总结着我国室内设计蓬勃发展、不断提高的历程。通过《年刊》，设计师可以相互借鉴经验、交流学习，同时，《年刊》也是国外同行了解我国室内设计行业趋势的窗口。

过去这十一年，《年刊》在一年一年地变化，影响力在逐渐扩大，希望在学会的带动之下，中国室内设计师能够把握当前大好形势，再接再厉，不断探索求新，倡导简约、生态设计，将中国室内设计行业推上一个新台阶。

周家斌

中国建筑学会室内设计分会副理事长兼秘书长。

2008 is a very unusual year to China. Chinese people who had just come out of the grief of a natural disaster, held the most successful Olympic Games in the history. Bird's Nest, Water Cube, the new CCTV Building, T3 Terminal Building, the National Grand Theater and so on, all the constructions were built one after another, shocked the whole world, and outlined Beijing's new skyline. Chinese people, who were open-minded, tolerant and advanced with times, marched in an era of changing and progressing.

The sustainable and steady development of the national economy brings the modern interior design industry a broad prospect. Since the reform and opening-up, the interior design industry in our country has experienced a process, in which it has grown from nothing to something, from imitation to innovation, and begins to focus on the needs of humanization. With the development of Chinese interior design industry, China Institute of Interior Design, which is a branch of Architectural Society of China, has grown up. It carried out a wide range of academic and professional activities, and has made great efforts to promote the domestic interior design industry over years. In 1997, the Institute set up a professional publication for the interior design industry — the annual "Design of China". For 11 years, "Design of China" has built a platform based on the attitudes of rigorous, realistic and innovative for the Chinese interior designers to display and exchange their works. It brought extraordinary interior designers and high-level design works together, witnessed and summed the flourishing development and constantly improvement of the interior design industry in China. Designers can learn from each other's experience and exchange their knowledge from the annual. At the same time, it is also a window for the foreign coteries to understand the trend of Chinese interior design industry.

In the past 11 years, "Design of China" has changed year after year, and its influence has been expanded. We wish that under the leadership of the China Institute of Interior Design, all the Chinese interior designer can take the current excellent situation, keep up the good work, keep on exploring and learning, advocate a simple and ecological design, and make the Chinese interior design industry reach a higher stage of development.

Zhou Jiabin

October 8th, 2008





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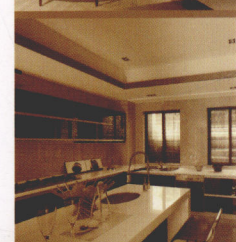
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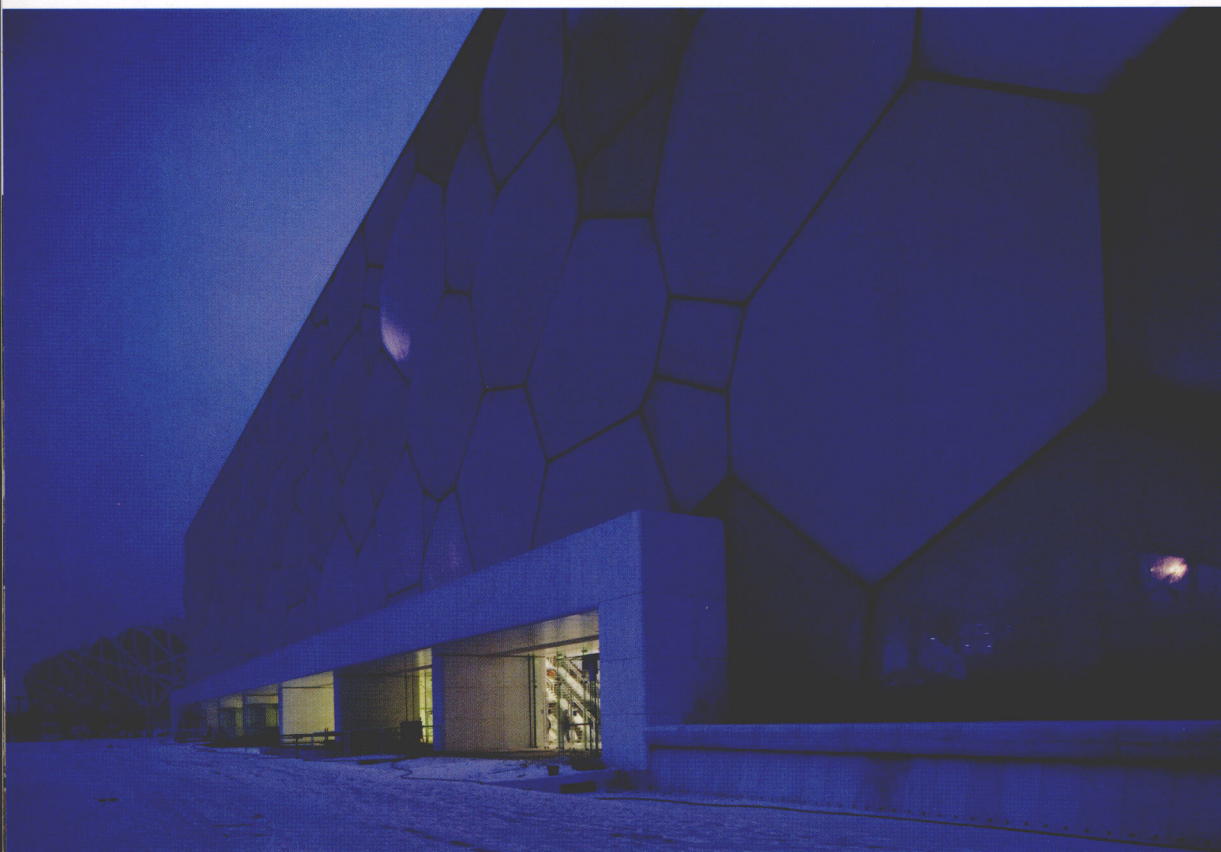
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## 国家游泳中心（水立方） National Aquatic Center (Water Cube)

设计单位: CCDI设计集团 / 合作设计: PTW事务所、ARUP事务所 / 项目地址: 北京奥林匹克公园内 / 项目面积: 87000m<sup>2</sup> / 主要材料: ETFE膜、钢架、混凝土 / 设计时间: 2003年 / 竣工时间: 2008年  
Design Company: China Construction Design International (CCDI) / Cooperative Design: PTW Architects, ARUP Architects / Project Location: Beijing Olympic Park / Project Area: 87000m<sup>2</sup> / Main Materials: ETFE film, steel frame, cement concrete / Design Time: 2003 / Completion Time: 2008

这是一个关于水的建筑，水是建筑的生命。

水与建筑不再是一种装饰手段，而成为一种深刻的建筑材料 de-materialize（“解材”）解构建筑本身，从而实现一种无边界、可变、虚幻缥缈的意境。水在泡沫形态下的微观分子结构经过数学理论的推演，被放大为建筑体的有机空间网架结构，从而成为了建筑本身。这个关于水的建筑将给人们带来一切与水有关的美和快乐。

中国人的宇宙观及其以方为界的王国：在不知天地四方各有多远的时代，中国人将自己定位于宇宙的中心，以与中心等距的“方”来界定自己身外的领域，以赋予未知世界一种抽象的秩序，从而建立一种有序的和諧。

“面南背北，位尊九五；普天之下，莫非王土；金木水火，土为五行；天苍野茫，唯吾中央。”在同样的宇宙观指导下，中国人相信自己足下的土地就是世界的中心，并以此定义和命名了自己的国家中国。

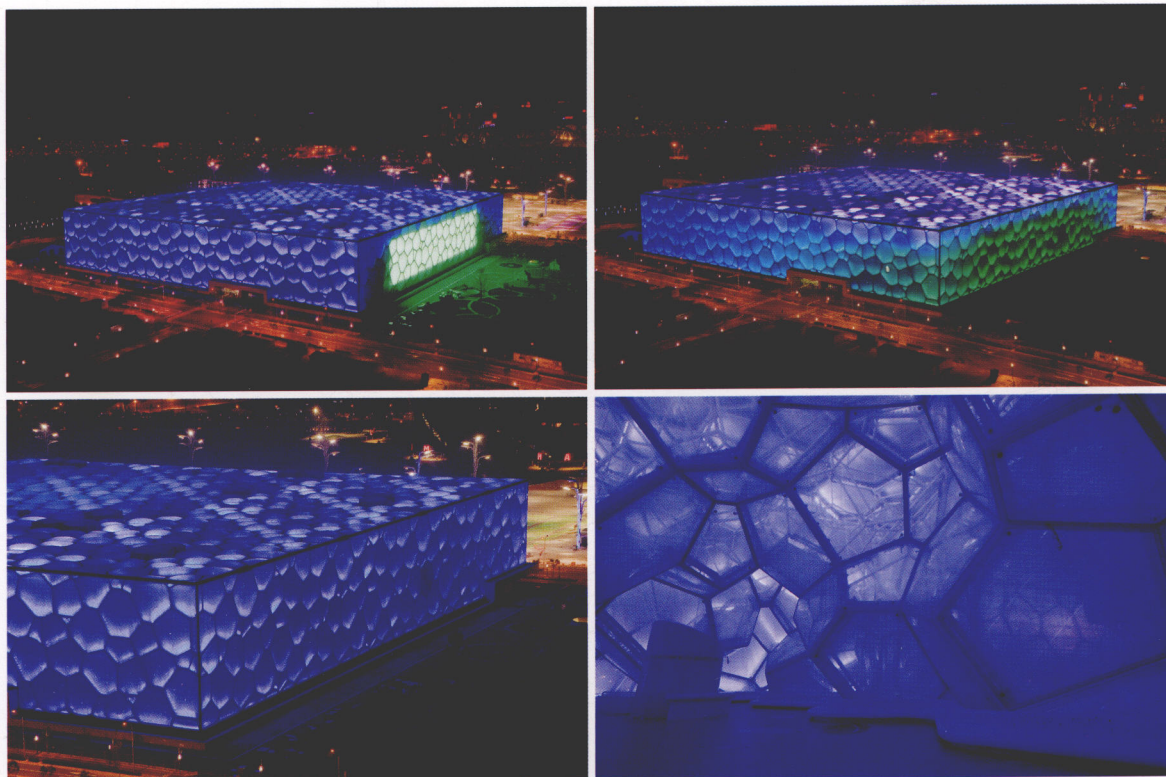
水与方的交集，水立方，成为国家游泳中心的雏形，她在奥林匹克公园中与国家体育场遥相对应，相互定义，相得益彰。她内在的智慧和宁静的美为其南面的北顶娘娘庙提供了一个含蓄的背景，为其北面的系列建筑群设立了一个容易遵循的序列的开始。

轻灵、宁静、具有诗意的氛围，融会了中国的传统文化和现代科技。一个正方体，简洁明快又富有神秘感，这就是北京 2008 年奥运会场馆国家游泳中心——水立方。

“水立方”位于北京奥林匹克公园内，与中轴线另一侧的国家体育场遥相呼应，相得益彰，以和谐的面貌把主场区的气氛推向了高潮。其功能完全满足 2008 年奥运会中游泳、跳水、花样游泳、水球等赛事的要求，可容纳坐席 1.7 万个，且易于赛后运营。赛后它将成为北京最大的、具有国际先进水平的多功能游泳、运动、健身、休闲中心，成为奥林匹克运动留给北京的宝贵遗产和北京城市建设的新亮点。

方形是中国古代城市建筑最基本的形态，它体现的是中国文化中以纲常伦理为代表的社会生活规则。





中国传统的哲学催生了“水立方”的概念设计，而这个方盒子又能够很好地体现国家游泳中心的多功能要求。于是，传统文化与建筑功能就这样实现了完美的结合。

国家游泳馆水立方与国家体育馆鸟巢之间的相对关系形成了地与天，水与火，内敛与放射，诗意与震撼，可变得情绪与强烈的性格之间的对话。与鸟巢的兴奋、激动、力量感、阳刚气息不同的是，水立方宁静、祥和、带着迷人的感情色彩，她的轻灵并且具有诗意的氛围会随着人的情绪、赛事以及季节的变化而变化。

在中国文化里，水是一种重要的自然元素，并激发人们欢乐的情绪。设计师在设计时针对各个年龄层次的人，探寻“水”可以提供的各种娱乐方式，从而开发出水的各种不同的用途，这种设计理念就被称作“水立方”。设计师们希望它能激发人们的灵感和热情，丰富人们的生活，并为人们提供一个记忆的载体。

为了体现这一理念，设计师将水的概念深化，不仅利用水的装饰作用，还利用其独特的微观结构。基于“泡沫”理论的设计灵感，设计师为“方盒子”包裹上了一层建筑外皮，上面布满了酷似水分子结构的几何形状；通过表面覆盖的四氟乙烯（ETFE）透明膜赋予了建筑冰晶状的外貌，使其具有独特的视觉效果和感受，轮廓和外观因此变得柔和，水的神韵在建筑中得到了完美的体现。“水立方”还体现了诸多科技和环保特点：自然通风的合理组织、循环水系统的合理开发和高科技建筑材料的广泛应用，这些都为游泳中心增添了更多的时代气息。泳池也应用了许多创新设计，如把室外空气引入池水表面、带孔的终点池岸、视觉和声音出发信号等，这将使水立方的比赛池成为协助世界上游泳选手能够游得最快的泳池。

It is a building about water, the life of buildings.

Water and architecture are no longer means of decoration, but rather, materials that stand to de-materialize the construction itself and achieve an effect of being boundless, changeable and surrealistic. The bubble shape of water's molecular structure is precisely calculated and magnified into organic spaces that form a latticed frame structure with the building itself. This building of water aims bring people a sense of beauty and happiness related to water.

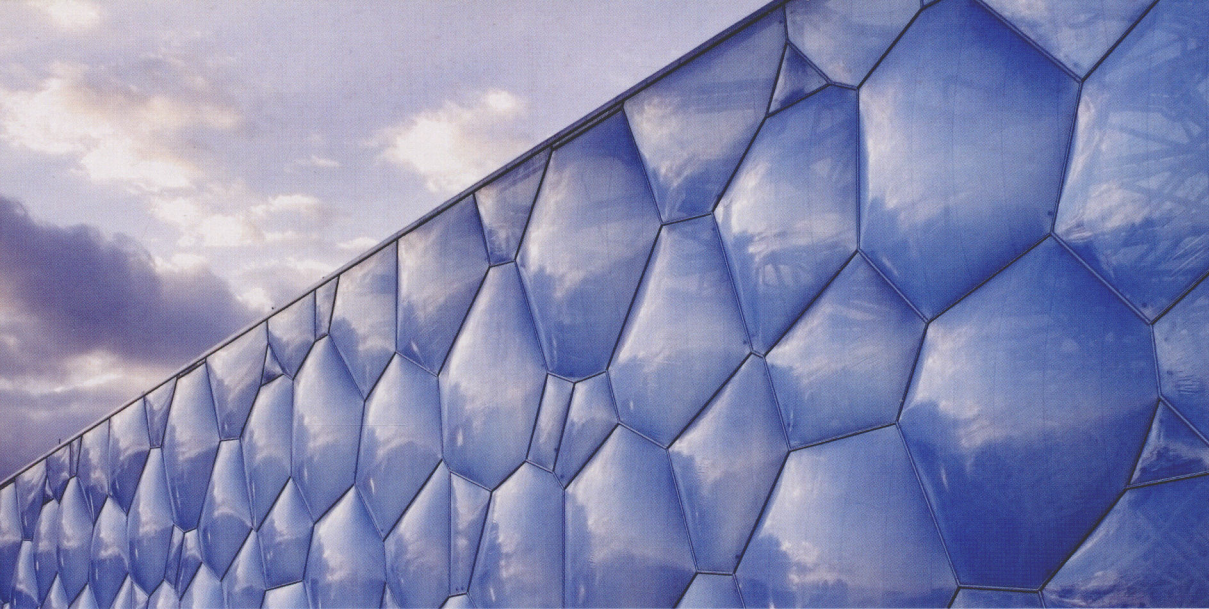
Traditionally the Chinese outlook of the world centers upon a kingdom founded on the square earth. Back in those days when the scale of earth and sky was still unknown, the Chinese people pinpointed themselves at the center of the universe, where they defined their location by the matrix extending from the center and identified the unknown world with an abstract order so as to establish well-organized harmony.

"Facing the south and off against the north, a good position is thus formed; all lands are under heaven; earth takes the five places in the top five in life, namely, gold, wood, water, fire, earth; the center leads the whole world". Guided by the same world outlook, the Chinese people believed that the center of the world was soil underfoot, and by this very definition, they named their own country "Zhong Guo" (means the Middle Kingdom).

Water Cube, the essence of water and cube, has thus become the prototype of the National Aquatic Center, overlooking the National Stadium in the Olympic Park. The two define each other and bring the best out of each other. The wisdom and tranquility embodied in the Water Cube have provided a subtle background for the North Top Temple of Goddess to the south and have paved a way for the orderly construction of the building cluster to the north.

In a soft, serene and idyllic way the Chinese traditional culture is fused into modern technology.





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A cube, simple, lucid and full of mystery, is called "Water Cube", the National Aquatic Center for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

The Water Cube, located within the Olympic Park, responds with the National Stadium on the other side of the axis. They appear together in harmony and bring the atmosphere in the main area to its climax. The venue can accommodate 2008 Olympic events like swimming, diving, synchronized swimming and water polo with 17,000 audiences. After the Games, it can be easily run and converted into a swimming, sports, body-building and leisure center, the biggest and most advanced of its kind. It will become one of the precious legacies that the Olympic Games left for Beijing and one of the bright spots that the urban construction has created.

"Cube" is one of the essential shapes of architecture in ancient Chinese cities and an embodiment of social codes represented by the moral principles in the Chinese culture. The traditional designing philosophy gave birth to the concept of "water cube", which can meet the demand for the National Aquatic Center's Multi-function. In this way, traditional culture and the architectural functions are perfectly combined.

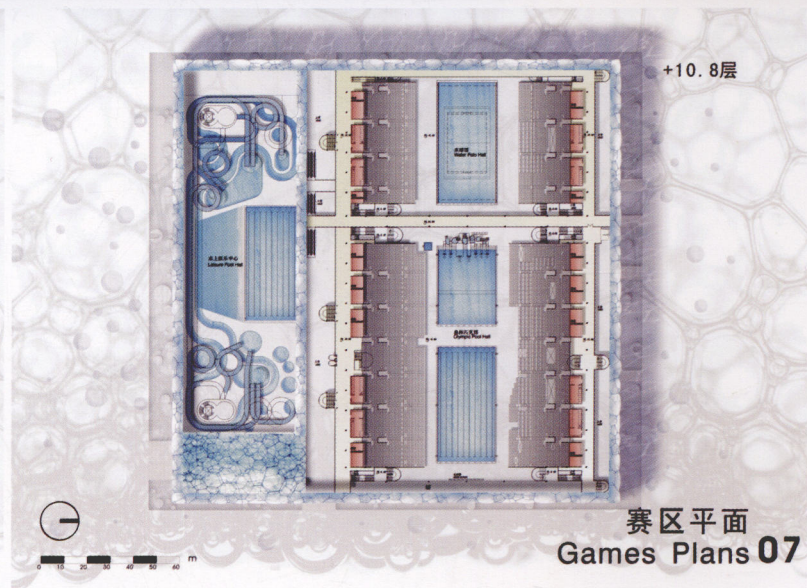
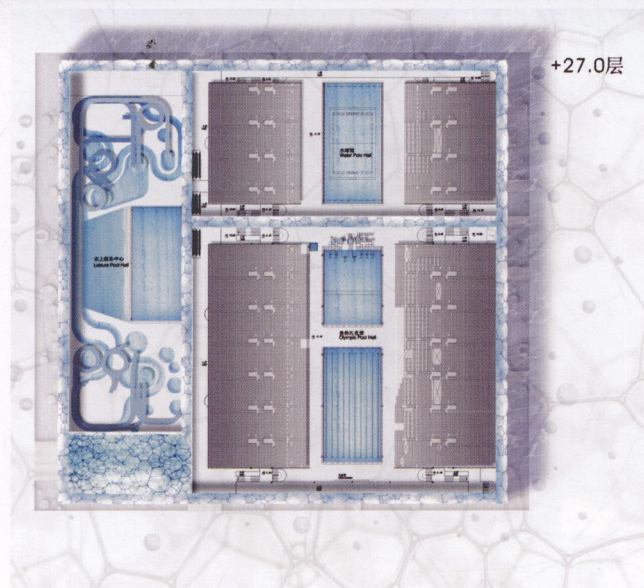
The correlations between the National Aquatic Center and the National Stadium form the correspondences between earth and sky, water and fire, convergence and irradiation, poetry and shock, changeable emotions and strong personalities. In contrast to the excitement, exaltation, power and muscularity of the Bird's Nest conveys, the Water Cube is tranquil, peaceful, charming and sentimental. The poetic atmosphere it creates changes with different emotions, events and seasons.

In the Chinese culture, water is an important natural element, a source of inspiration to happiness. The design was made in connection with means of recreation that water has to offer to people of different age groups and a range of different usages of "water" was explored. Such a concept of design is known as "water cube". It is the designers' hope that it can ignite people's inspiration and passion, enrich people's lives and create an object that memories can stay with. In distilling this very idea, designers went beyond the definition of water, which not only serves as a means of decoration but also presents a unique microscopic structure. Based on the inspiration stemmed from the "bubble" theory, designers wrapped up the square box in an architectural coat consisting of geometrical objects that resemble water molecules. In the process, a transparent ETFE (tetrafluoroethylene) coating is applied to the surface, lending a crystal appearance to the structure so that its visual effect is rendered uniquely and its exterior softer. The charm and magic of water are thus perfectly revealed. The Water Cube is highlighted by a number of technological and environmental protection characters: natural ventilation rationally structured, the development of circulating water system and the wide use of high-tech building materials, all of which add the tempo of the times to the swimming center. Innovative designs are also applied to the swimming pool, where fresh air from the outside is channeled to the pool surface, the finish end of the pool is rendered porous and signals are sent by video and audio devices. All of these are designed to assist swimmers across the world to make best records, and with all of these, the pool can claim itself to be the very best of its kind in the world.









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- 02-平面图
- 03-大厅
- 04-大厅









01 02 03

01-外立面  
02-立面细部  
03-外立面

## 五棵松篮球馆 Wukesong Indoor Stadium

设计单位：北京市建筑设计研究院 / 设计师：胡越、顾永辉、邵方晴 / 项目地址：北京五棵松 / 项目面积：63000m<sup>2</sup> / 设计时间：2003年4月至2005年6月 / 竣工时间：2008年1月  
Design Company: Beijing Institute of Architectural Design and Research / Designers: Hu Yue, Gu Yonghui, Tai Fangqing / Project Location: Wukesong, Beijing / Project Area: 63000m<sup>2</sup> / Design Time: April 2003—June 2005 / Completion Time: January 2008

五棵松奥运篮球中心体型为130m×130m×37.36m的方形体，坐落在一个10m深的矩形下沉广场中。体育馆南面有一个热身场赛后可举行非正式小型体育赛事，其屋顶为观众从南侧室外广场进入首层观众休息大厅的入口通道。另外，体育馆东、西、北三面设有大桥，观众可直接通过大桥从室外进入首层观众休息大厅。观众休息大厅共两层，设有大量的餐饮售卖及卫生间，观众可由这两层休息大厅分别进入比赛大厅的下层看台和上层看台，比赛大厅以红色为主色调，气氛热烈。在两层看台之间设有赞助商包厢及包厢独立的看台，配备餐饮服务。

五棵松篮球馆十分注重奥运会的三大理念，在条件成熟的情况下，采用新技术、新工艺、新材料，着重体现“绿色奥运、科技奥运、人文奥运”的宗旨。

下沉广场的设计实现了普通观众从室外平台进入比赛大厅的构想，简化了步行人员路线，方便了残疾人，与人流形成立体分流。比赛大厅室内中央悬挂的斗形屏系统是目前国内唯一的全彩高清LED显示系统，能帮助观众更加舒适清晰地观看比赛。馆内配有完善方便的残疾人设施，充分体现了人文关怀。采用中国原创的纳米清洁技术解决复杂玻璃幕墙清洗和保洁问题。消防采用性能化设计，通过控制火源和提高消防设施标准等方式来保障建筑着火时观众的安全。

体育馆的高大空间导致其屋盖结构跨度为120m×120m，采用双向正交的钢桁架体系，整个屋盖结构支撑在周边的20棵柱子上。在桁架与支撑柱之间采用有弹簧限位的单向滑动支座来平衡由于温度变化和地震作用产生的屋盖结构与支撑柱子之间的相互作用，效果很好。

体育馆比赛大厅的空调系统采用阶梯座椅下送风口。空调新风系统设置间接冷媒式热回收系统，降低了系统能耗。通过地板辐射供暖系统来解决观众休息厅的室内大空间采暖问题。雨水利用工程合理地利用雨水资源，缓解北京市水资源短缺的问题；同时利用清洁能源，采用太阳能光伏发电系统，并采用节能型电气产品。

As a quadrate structure with a volume of 130m×130m×37.36m, Wukesong Indoor Stadium is situated in a 10m deep rectangular sinking square. There is a match-up playground in its





south for holding informal and small-scale sports events. The roof there is actually an entryway for the audience to go from the outdoor square at the southern side to the resting hall for the audience at the first floor. Besides, the bridges are respectively arranged at three sides of the stadium, which enables the audience to directly go from the outdoor to the resting hall at the first floor through bridges. There are two floors in the resting hall for audience selling abundant food and having toilets. With the aid of the resting hall having two floors, the audience can respectively get access to the upper stand and lower in the competition hall. The competition hall is mainly in red and thus has a fierce atmosphere for competition. Between the stands respectively at two floors, there are stands in the boxes for sponsors and independent boxes with the dining services provided.

Wukesong Indoor Stadium pays much attention to the three concepts of Olympic Games. Under mature conditions, the new technologies, technics and materials are adopted to put emphasis on embodying the tenet of Green Olympic, Hi-tech Olympic and People's Olympic.

The design of sinking square realizes the conception where the common audience is able to go from the outdoor flat ground to the competition hall and simplify the flowing lines for walkers. What's more, for the convenience of the disabled, the cubic distributaries are shaped for the special stream of people. In the indoor center of competition hall, the hung hopper-type screen system is the unique full-color high-definition LED display system which helps the audience to watch competitions more suitably and clearly. In the hall, the perfected and convenient facilities are installed for the disabled, which fully embody the humanistic care. The nanometer technology for the convenience of cleaning, which is originally created by China, is adopted to solve the problem about cleaning the complex glass curtain walls. The performance based design is adopted for fire control to satisfy the safety evacuation of the audience when the building is on fire by means of controlling the fire sources and improving the fire-fighting standard for fire control.

The high and large space in the stadium results in the span of 120m×120m in the roofing structure. The bidirectional and orthogonal steel truss system is adopted as well. The whole roofing structure is supported by twenty pillars around. Between the trusses and supporting pillars, the single-way sliding support saddle with its position controlled by a spring is used to balance the interaction between the roofing structure and supporting pillars, which arises from the temperature shift and earthquake action. It has a pretty good effect.

As for the air-conditioning system in the competition hall of stadium, the supply-air outlets are installed under the ladder seats. The fresh air system of air conditioner sets a heat recovery system by indirect refrigerant. As a result, the system's energy consumption is reduced. The heating problem in such large indoor space in the resting hall for audience is solved by utilizing the floor radiation heating system. As for the rain-floor utilizing engineering, the rain resources are reasonably utilized to relieve the shortage of water resources in Beijing. Meanwhile, the clean energy is used. Besides, both of the solar photovoltaic technology system and energy-saving electrical products are utilized.





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|    |    | 08-观众坐席 |    |
|    |    | 09-赛场   |    |