

**EVDA 621  
DESIGN THEORIES**

**CASE STUDY:SPACE**

Bin tian

**Herzog & De Meuron**

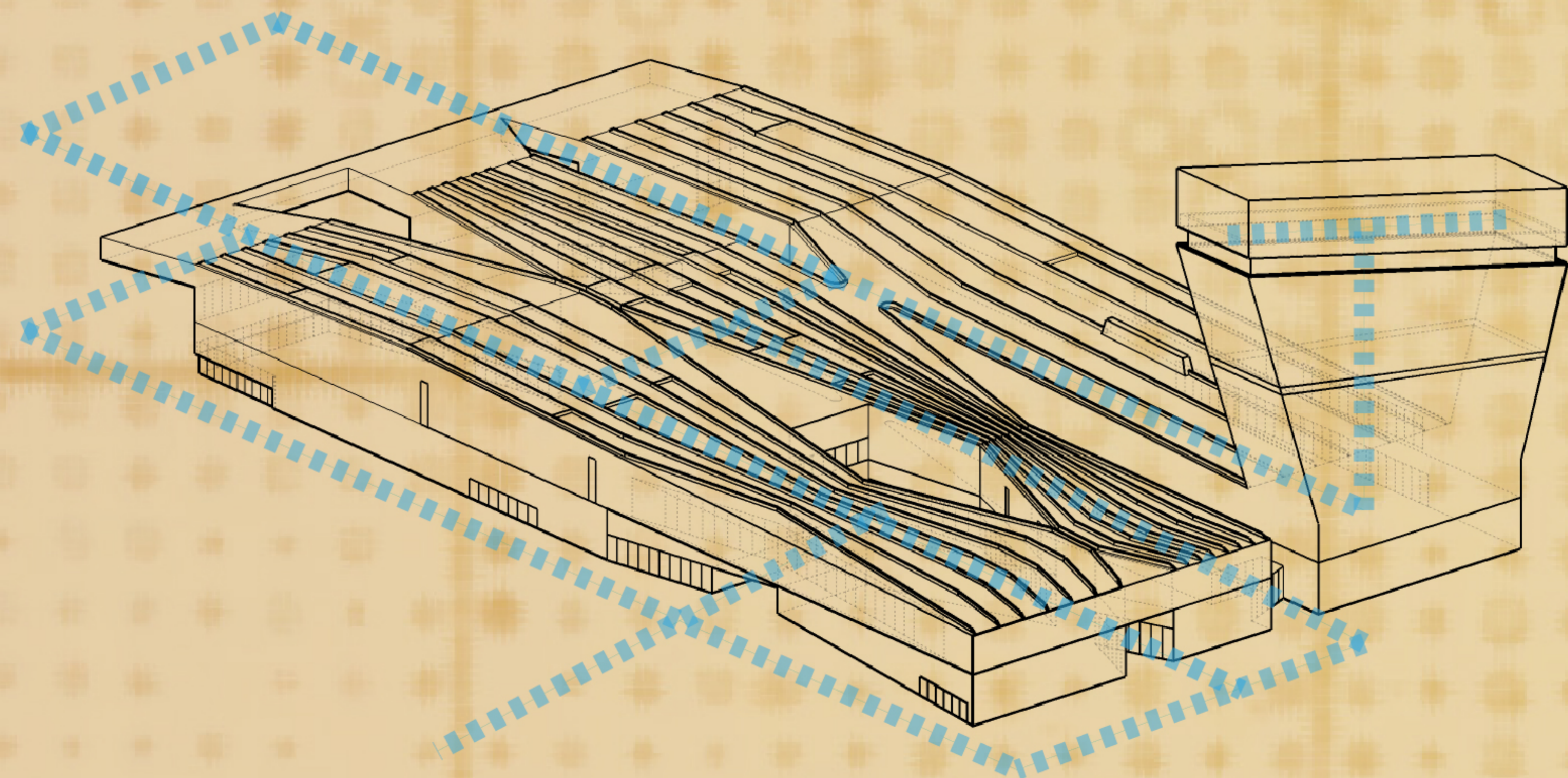
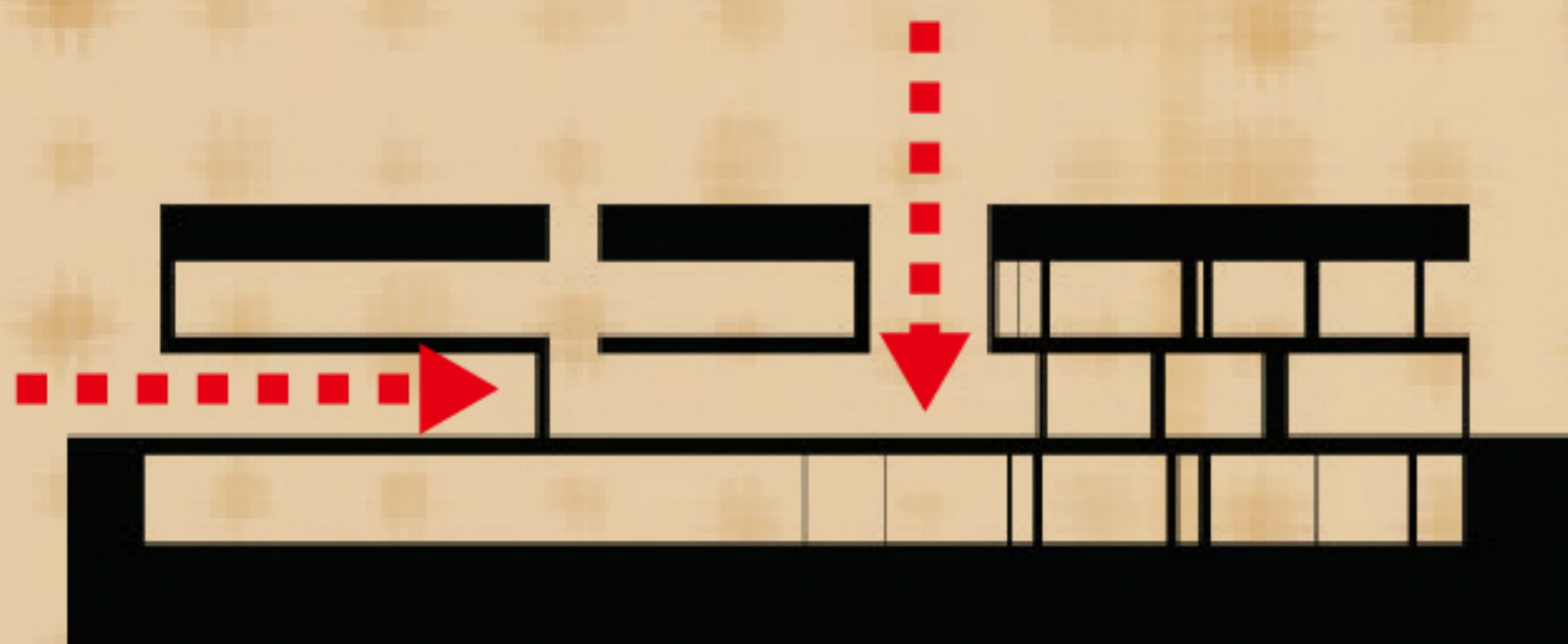
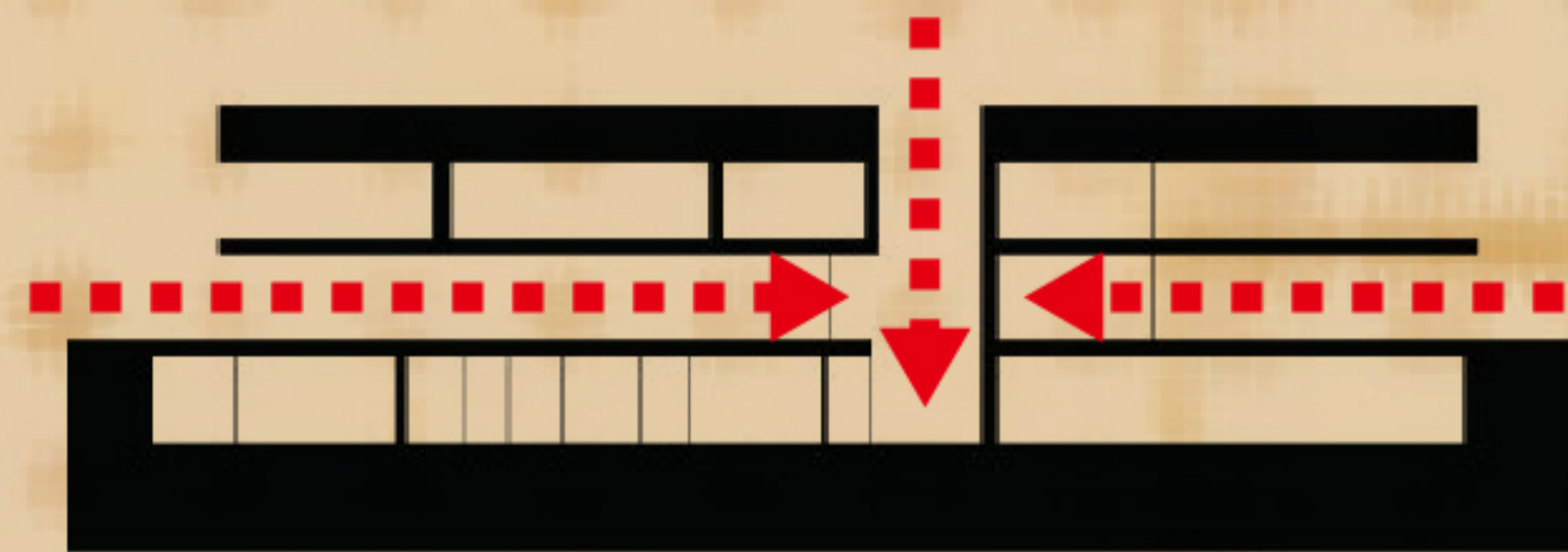
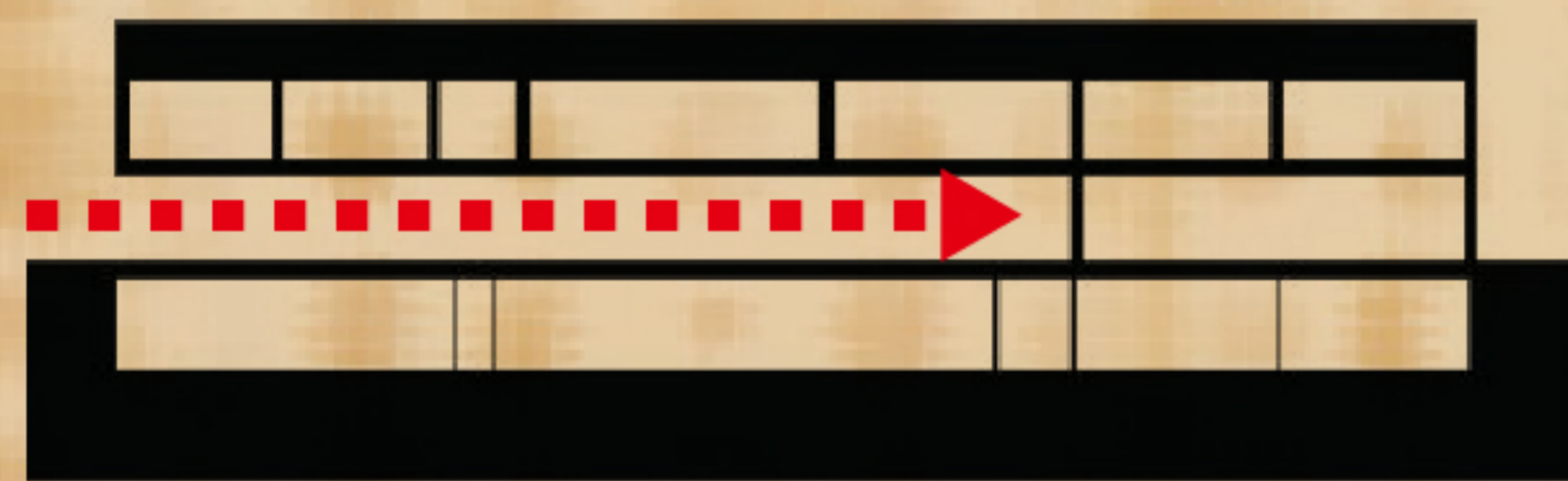
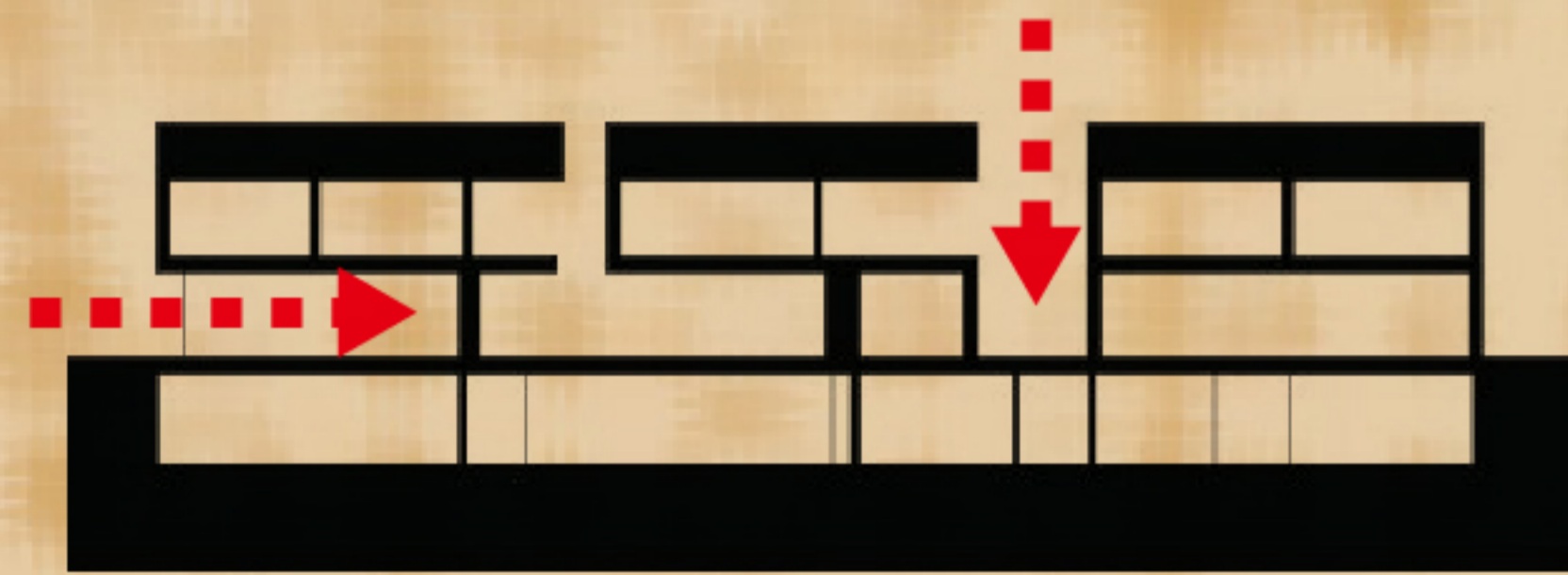
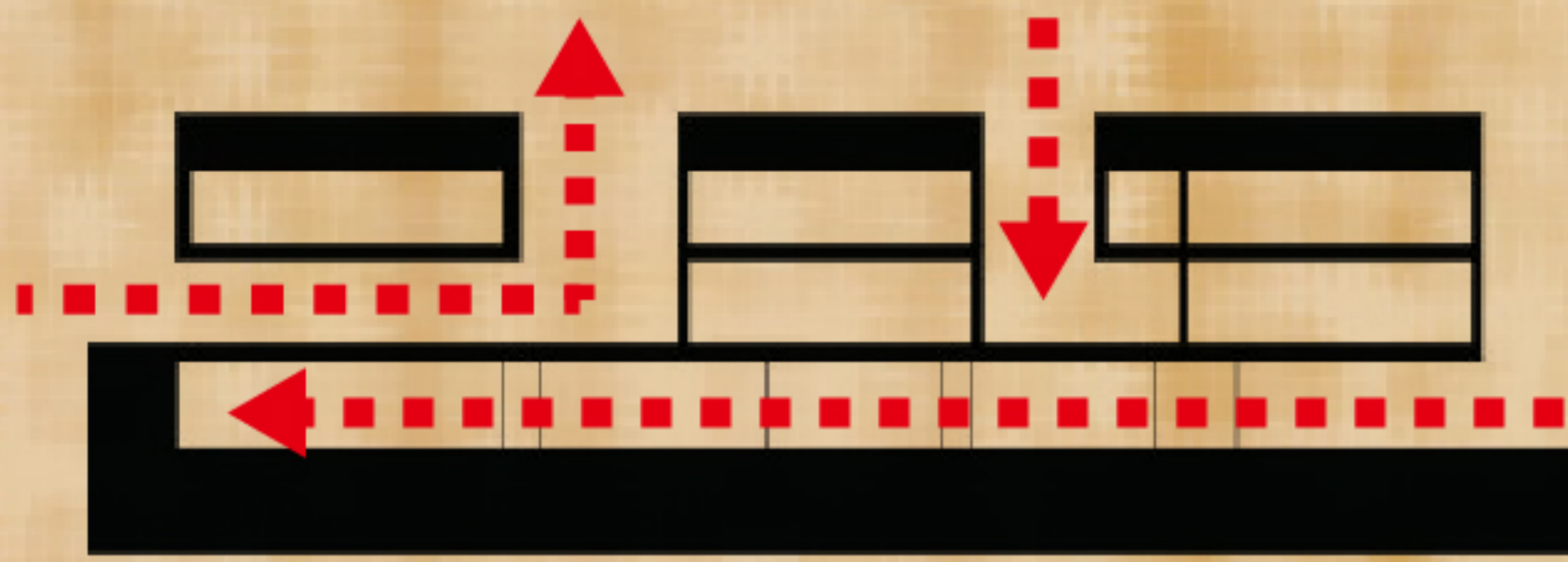
**De Young Museum**

# THE FORMAL LOGIC OF SPACE

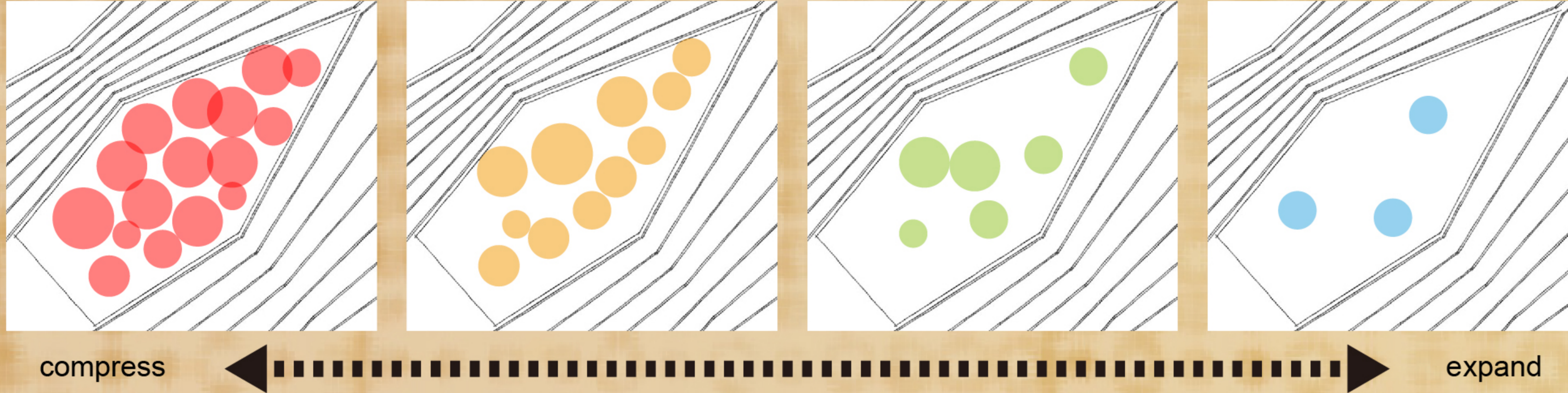
Pathways go through the museum from the park and allow pedestrians to weave in and out of the museum space along their route.

The museum exhibition spaces are made up of three interconnected and roughly parallel "fingers" that are separated by planted courtyards. Outdoor spaces and interior courtyards surround and penetrate the exhibit spaces. In his article "On the Integrative Program", Joshua M. Taron writes, "An integrative architecture concerns itself with exploiting weak boundaries between things, processes and practices for the purpose of maintaining the ability to make new architectural bodies and spaces" (Pg. 24). The ribbon windows of museum blur the boundaries between the interior and exterior spaces; the natural and artificial spaces or static and dynamic spaces.

The nine-story tower provides a vertical space compared with the horizontal exhibition spaces. The tower gives the visitor expansive views of the city skyline and bring pedestrians to tridimensional space than the plane space.



# SPACE AND TIME

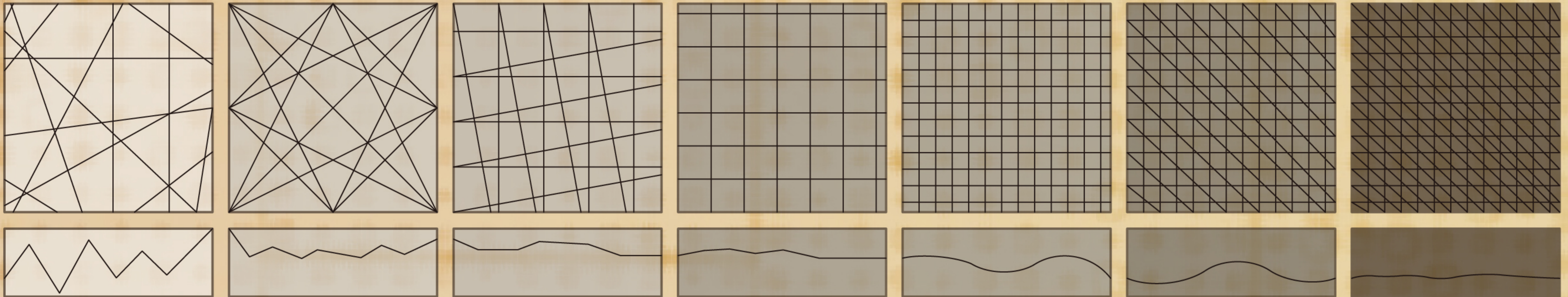


The space also evolves over time. The visitors in courtyards are increasing or decreasing with time changing and the space of courtyards are keep compressing or expanding at the same time. M. Castells indicated: "time and space cannot be understood independently of social action" (Pg.411). Space always varies and interacts with time.

The three planted courtyards and the west indentation entrance connect the natural environment with the artificial indoor space. The four opening space are not only the buffer area of visitor flow but also the container of time. Those spaces are phantasmagoric with intense shade that is dynamic with time changing every day. In the article "The Space of Flows", the author, M. Castells writes, "Indeed, space is crystallized time" (Pg.411). The courtyards indicate the time for the visitor with the exhibition context. The diagram showed the shade changes in the four spaces in one day.



# ARCHITECTURAL CONSEQUENCES (MATERIAL FORMATIONS)



Materiality is extraordinary important in understanding the features of the space. The diagrams examine the lightness, rigidity and density of floor (or slab) material properties to see how the architectural consequences of De Young Museum perform with stone, concrete and wood. The outdoor and indoor space, natural and artificial space, or static and dynamic spaces are clearly performed by the different floor (or slab) materials that have very strong directional attribute.

## REFERENCE

J. Taron, "On the Integrative Program", in integration through computation, proceedings of the 31st annual conference of the association for computer aided design in architecture (acadia)", ISBN 9781613645956 (414 pages) pp. 22-25

M. Castells, "The Space of Flows", in the Rise of the Network Society, John Wiley and Sons, 2009, ISBN 1405196866 (656 pages), pp. 376-378 & 410-428.