

柳州奇石博物馆，广西，中国

Liuzhou Suiseki Museum, Guangxi, China, 2012

建筑设计：张华

Architect: ZHANG Hua



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在建筑空间形体塑造上，将平面的矩形进行挤压斜切成平行四边形，在 X 与 Y 的二维方向上运用拓扑学中的同胚变化原理将之分为 12 份，同时这 12 份之间带有分形几何的无规则相似的特点并兼具放射自相似的特征，之后再平面撕裂如同作地球的板块运动。三维中的 Z 轴变化开始进入其中。板块本身作 S 形的高低变化，块体之间呈有规律的相同变化，同时在两个对立的方向上做相同又相反的自相似变化，板块从东南一侧起由曲到折，高度上从西南到东北由高至低作曲线变化。两股反向的力各自推动一端向对面作着自相似仿射变化，相邻的单元即相似又有各自的变化，随着单元的增多，原有的特征变化慢慢消失而又不不断增加新的变化。建筑体型呈现为前曲后折，山水一体的和谐变化。中国的山水文化中，高山流水是一种阴阳和合的世界观、哲学观和美学观。高山流水是世界万物的两面性的表现。浊者为地，轻者为天的所谓天地合一。这种

高山流水的思想也是我们在自然界可以大量观察到的现象。除了喀斯特地貌，广西来宾的纹石由于石质的软硬不均，在湍急的流水冲击下表面的花纹也会有流形的变化。这种水纹是石头在万年的水流冲刷下形成的特殊纹理，我称之为凝固的水。换个外在条件，高温下的熔岩也会呈现为液体状。这种高温下的特殊液体在温度的突然变化下刹那间凝固而成的形状会依然呈现水的特征，充满流动感。上述种种变化在几何上均属于拓扑变换或分形变化。□

项目信息/Credits and Data

设计团队/Design Team: 王倩, 黄南北, 孙晴雯, 翟相涛, 李倩, 国青/WANG Qian, HUANG Nanbei, SUN Qingwen, ZHAI Xiangtao, LI Qian, GUO Qing

用地面积/Site Area: 20,000m²

建筑面积/Floor Area: 13,500m²

摄影/Photos: 陈溯/CHEN Su

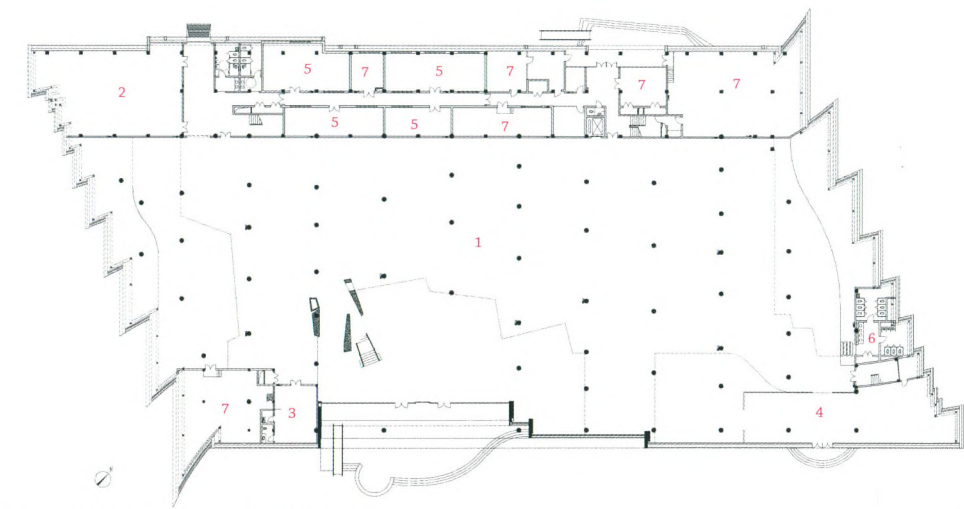


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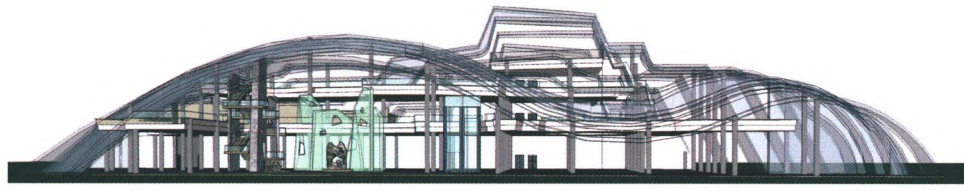
1 外景/Exterior view

2 内景/Interior view

On the architectural space and shape design, first, the rectangular plane is distorted in "X" and "Y" dimension into a parallelogram which is divided to 12 parts by S-shaped curves, these 12 parts have self-similar characteristics; Second, after tearing the plane, the z axis entered. Each part is extruded vertical along a S shape, the movement of each part participate with the other parts and the macroeconomic effects, lowering gently in height from the southwest to the northeast. At last, two different kind of force were exerted on the two end of this building, so at last, the building is curved in one elevation and linear in the opposite one, which is a rejection of water and mountain in nature landscape. We have become accustomed that round and rectangular shapes cannot co-exist, but in this building curvilinear and straight lines are no longer set in contrast like in Euclidean geometry, but become a Integrate under series of topological nonlinear transformation. I call it "manifold", a movement variation from beginning to end and filled with two or more different forms in one body, the body is not a result but a process, continuous changes from linear to non-linear geometric composition, with both topological and fractal characteristics.□



- 1-展厅/Showroom
- 2-礼堂/Auditorium
- 3-接待处/Reception hall
- 4-礼品商店/Souvenir
- 5-储藏室/Storeroom
- 6-卫生间/Toilet
- 7-设备间/Equipment room



- 3 平面/Plan
- 4 剖面/Section
- 5 外景/Exterior view