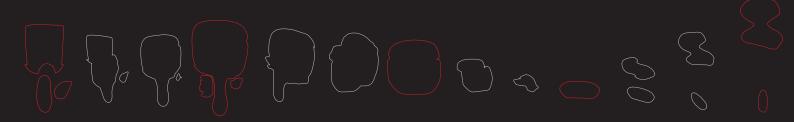


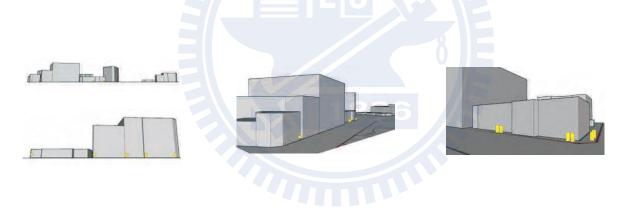
Walking on the pavement, Taiwanese pedestrians are used to those motorcycles. But from the international view point, it is a special scene. Motorcycles control the space of sidewalk. I started to get the sections of motorcycles to grab some clues that form the body of them. Then try to use those sections to become some now form that define the human space of cultural center in HsinChu. They are installations for people to sit, lay down and to chat with each other. Or it could be a billboard to show some information about HsinChu.

pedestrian motor pool





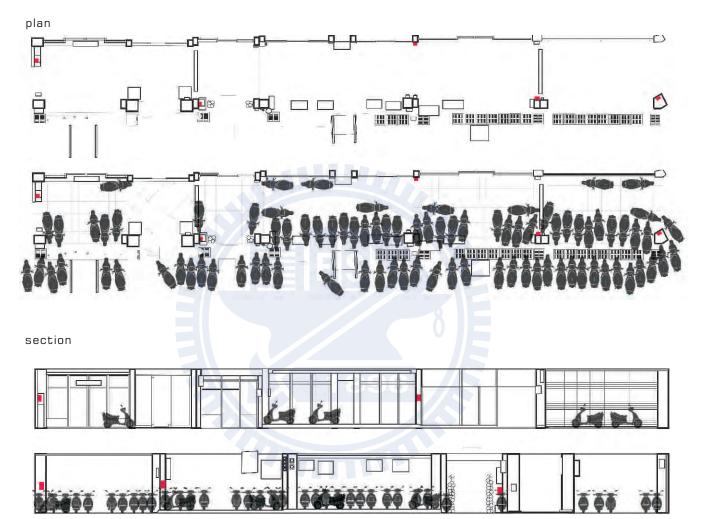
由使用手機者與公共電話招牌的疊合畫面去注意到林森路上多達十一支的公共電話 而去紀錄其面向與編號,想藉由觀察去找尋使用的小線索,曼延方式及使用頻率等

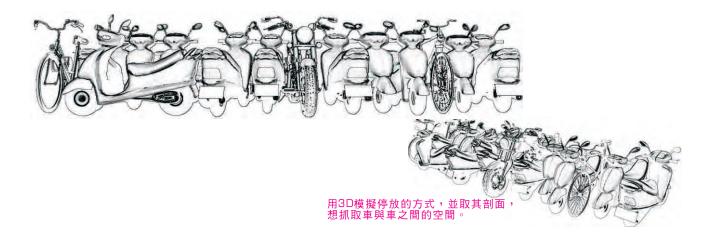




試圖描繪電話周遭的同時,發現了有強烈存在感的機車, 這也是台灣特有的街頭景象。



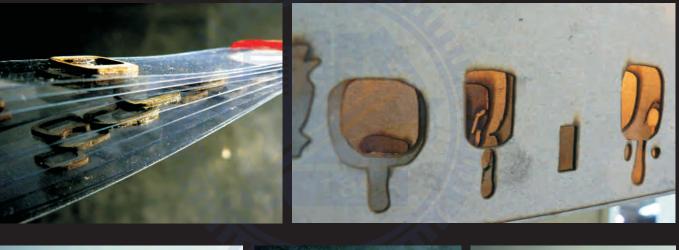




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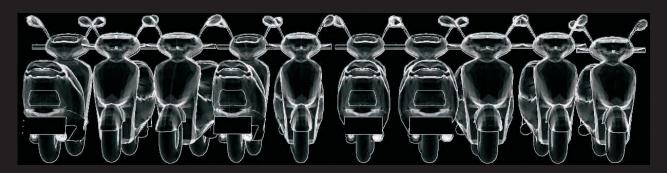
੦ੵੵੵਗ਼ੑੑੑੑੵੑਗ਼ੑੑੑ -0--0-







因車體是最完整醒目的區塊,將其取出附於PVC板上,看能否界定出車與車間的關係 再依據板上的秩序用方框來描繪。



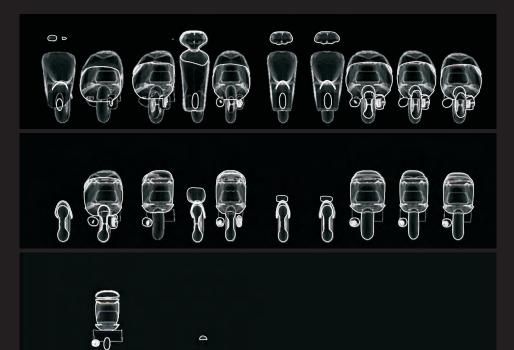
為簡化改以同一型式的機車排放整齊再切一次剖面







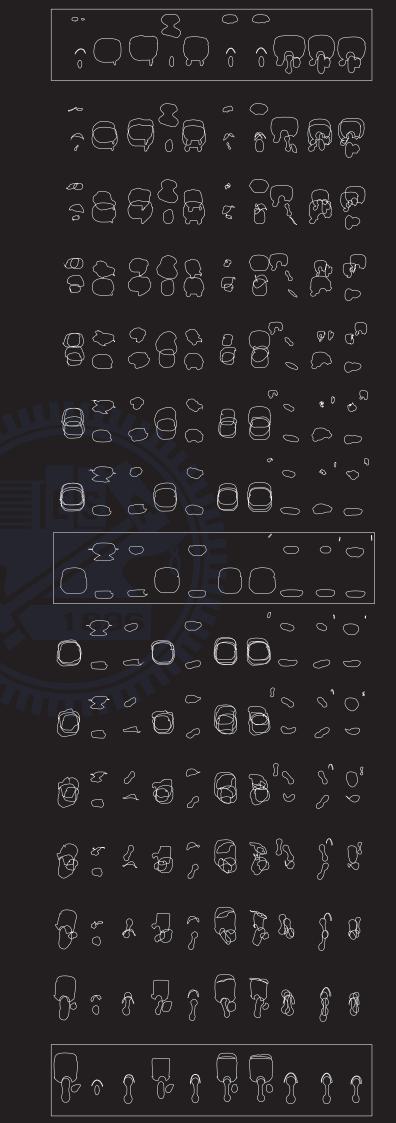


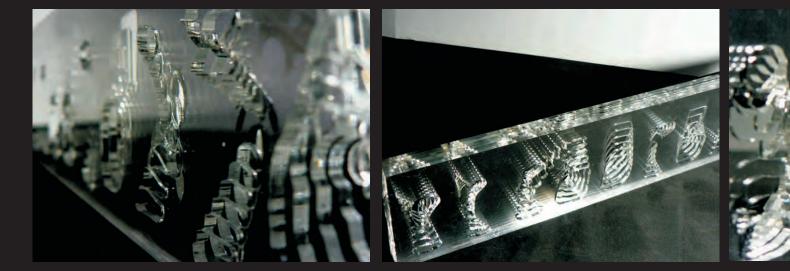


在七個剖面中擷取三個來當型變的基底。

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模擬機車的前後左右錯位







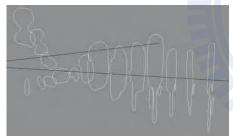








機車本身就有很多軟坐的方式,也許這些剖面弄出的型變就可以是簡單家具。



取出不同片段去loft出基本型再定義他的scale。



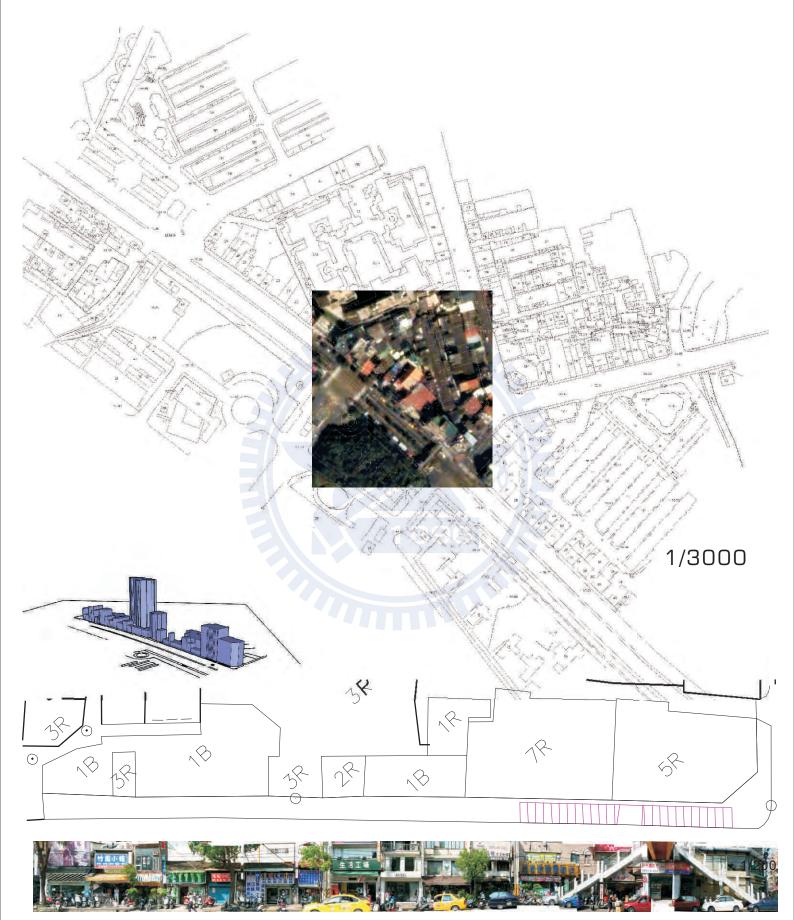








機車前端形成的告示光牌。



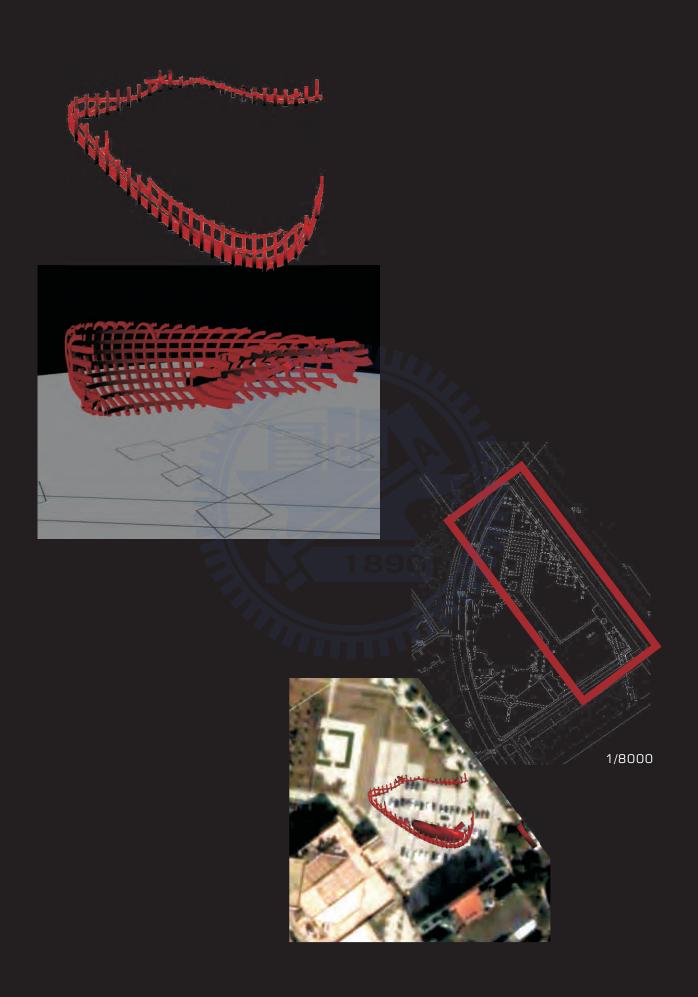
不適合的基地,光復路人行道,沒有騎樓會造成阻隔。

新竹市文化局演藝廳

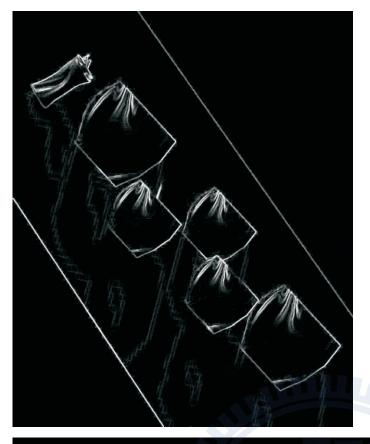




一個有多元活動的地方,用機車形成的各種家具再放回人行道去界定其界面,反變為人所使用的空間。







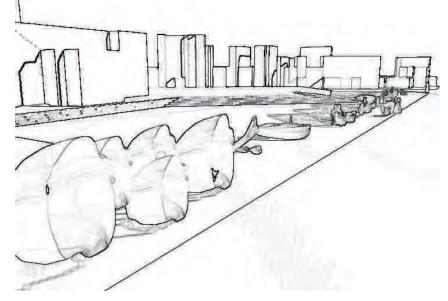














將樹木環進人所休憩的空間中,依原有的樹木及草皮來定位。





第三章 ial to make such a long visit - much more than expected at first- and we couldnt s in the world Jermie! Enjoy Madrid! . . . xperiences to share about her earlier travel ъ, , at all. Giargiar was polite, easy-going, y were surprised to see an oriental face hen came, Karen, Amber, Monica, Yang and Andy. . A m again before she goes back to Taiwan! e you looking for a bit of joy, or your life is so nice and nice athmosphere.... After that they are very kind, Claudio

Spiral Jetty - Robert Smithson

- •April 1970
- •Rozel Point, Great Salt Lake, Utah
- •mud, precipitated salt crystals, rocks, water
- •coil 1500' long and 15' wide
- •Great Serpent Mound -Pre-Columbian Indian monument -Southwestern Ohio

Site / Non-Site

- •Site
- 在特定的戶外空間
- 運用現地材料
- (含鹽量 海藻、細菌)
- Inaccessibility
 - -Photo

–Film

Entropy (a condition that is moving toward a gradual equilibrium)

•非線性現象

- •大自然的幾何學
- •維度、尺度、結構
 - 分數維度 尺度無關性

 - 自我模仿性
 - 有限區域的無限結構
 - 隱含一種整體性 - 觀察手段的相對結果
 - 非線性動力過程的結果

•Levy Curve



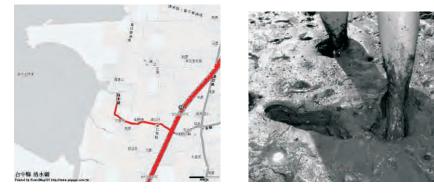


Location

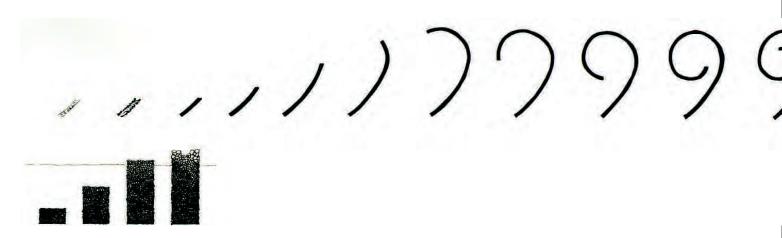
台中。高美濕地



Visit Neglect V.S. Treasure

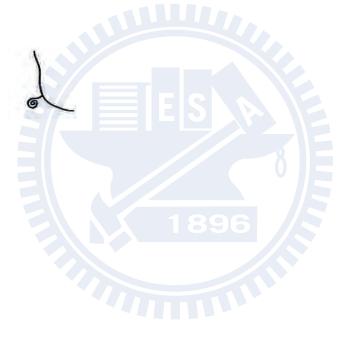


七月



Micro V.S. Macro <Scale>

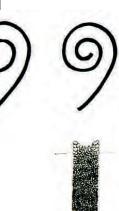




Direction V.S. Entropy < Equilibrium >



Natural









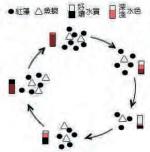


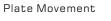






Red alga V.S.Color





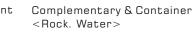
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Work V.S. Environment <Height>

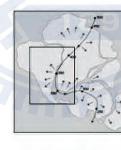






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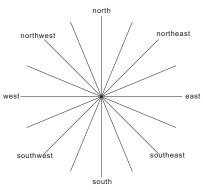




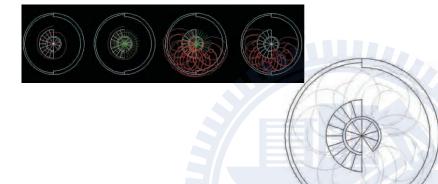


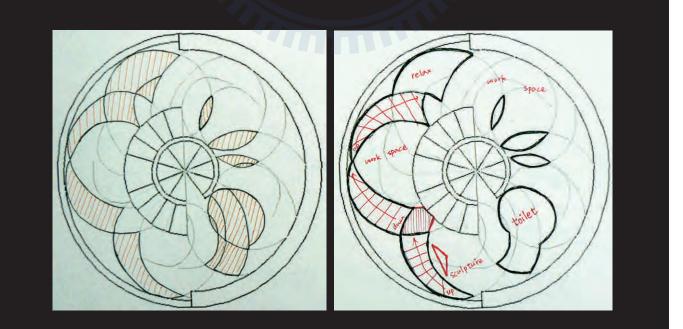


2nd floor west

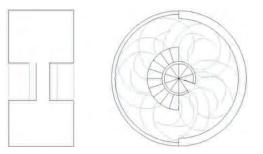


south by west southwest by south southwest by west west by south west west by north northwest by west northwest by north north by west by:

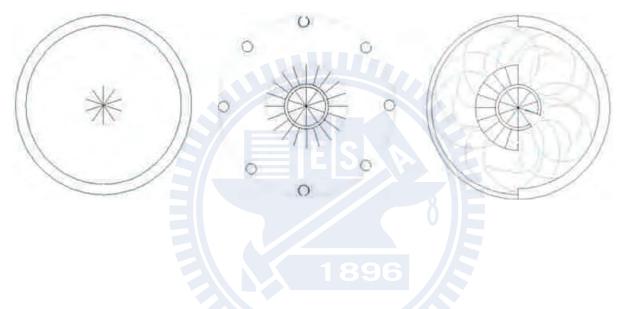




Path



Complementary



In this project we have to do some research about the landscape artist, Robert Smithson. One of his important concepts is Site & Non-site. The main idea of his creation is to remind people somewhere that was forgotten. He wants to bring people back again. We must choose one of his great work and a site to be our new concept then design a gallery for his work.

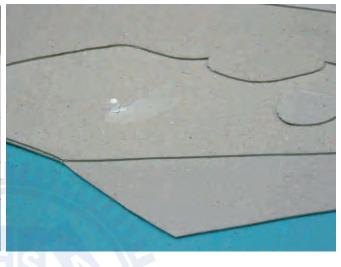
My choice is his most famous work, spiral jetty. It changes by time, human and nature which exactly matches Smithson's thinking. The site I chose is a wetland. An important issue on wetland is environmental protection. How to find the balance between human and nature is a big problem. My design concept included the film that has the same name as spiral jetty. It gave me the direction of 2nd floor.



ROBERT SMITHSON / JAMES COHAN GALLERY









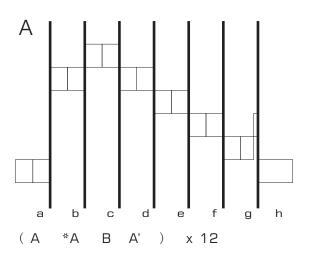


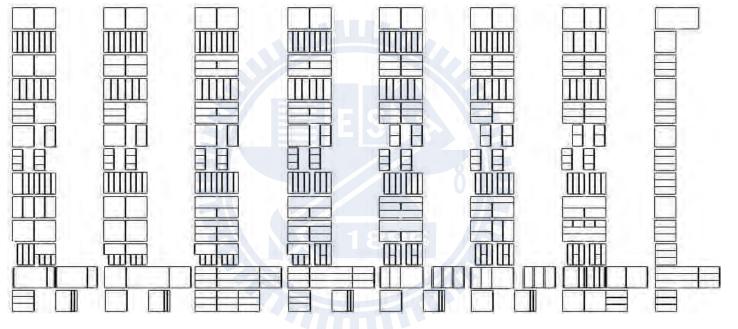
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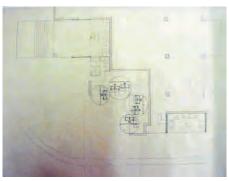
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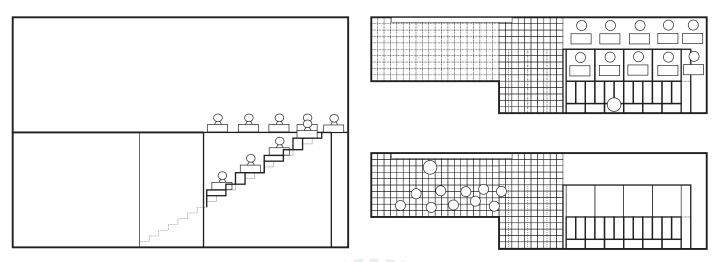




Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman is well-known as Twinkle, twinkle little stars. This variations was created by Mozart. From the notes I found every part has some relation to each other. The tone were similar but the rhythm were different. Use this character, I draw the diagram above to describe the relationship between every part of the song.



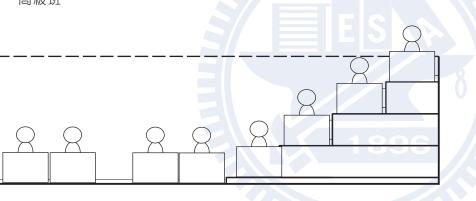


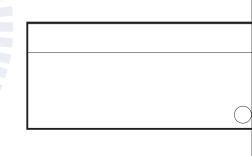




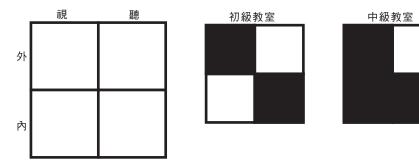
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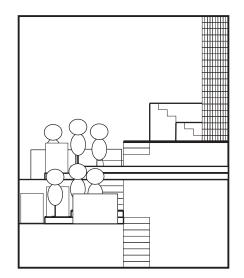


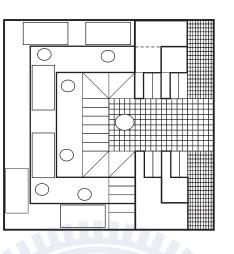


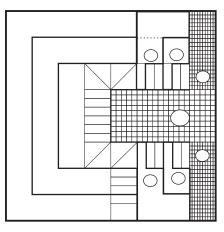
對內表演場

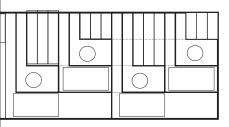


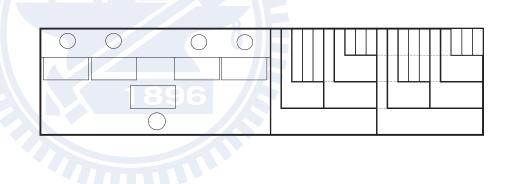










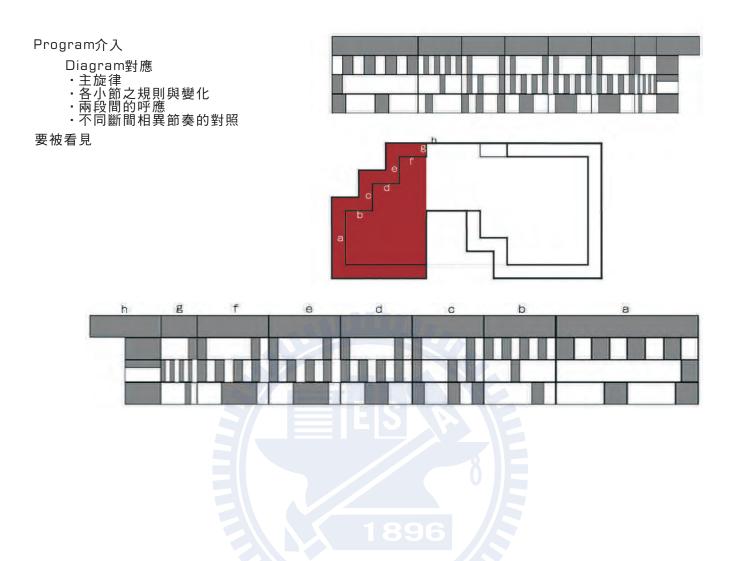




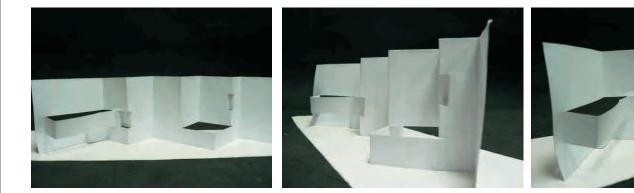
對外表演場



Xylophone is the instrument I chose for the music hall. It is not only a percussion instrument but also has tones. Therefore I think it is a ideal instrument for children. It can strengthen the feeling of rhythm for young children and can learn melody by older ones. Besides, the different length of the keys correspond to vision. Different seat arrangement can fit their requirement and also the program. People can see and hear the best part of this teaching program. It will be an attraction to people who pass by.



















We're extremely fortunate not to know precisely the kind of world we live.-W. Szymborska 我們何其幸運 無法確知 我們活在什麼樣的世界-辛波絲卡

Jimmy uses writing and pictures to lead people into the imaginary world successfully. Take "The Sound of Colors - A Journey of Imagination" as script, the musical drama became a fad or vogue. Various scenes relate to different stories.

蜃場

展示橱窗區

車站!!!!!

沈澱交流區

Let characters to appear again in new stories is one of his design trick. Therefore we leave the plot aside and carry the structure of The Sound of Colors into the underground passage in this design. Find out scenes in Jimmy's work to arrange different exits according to their properties. Looking foreword to bringing the discarded underground passage new



FIRST STOP

The stream of people come and go in the carriage. During this <mark>short encounter</mark>, people have their own stories and keep taking place in the enclose environment. Would you like to join them to have daydreams?

> 我開始練習從一個陌生的小站出發 前往另一個陌生的小站 如果所有的地下鐵都連成一個世界 是不是可以帶我到任何想去的地方

090



SECOND STOP

How long haven't you expect for something? Will there be any surprise happened near by? Every door of the elevator is a showcase. Some are open and some are close. You can guess what's the next.

不斷地坐錯車 並一再下錯車 常常不知道自己在哪裡 要去什麼地方





Elevator Gallery





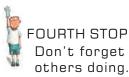
禮品店 >>

幾米以更純熟的圖像與意念,再一次讓我們因生命中的「錯置」,體會現實的殘酷與 幸福的易逝。生命中,不斷的有人離開或進入。 於是,看見的,看不見了;記住的,遺忘了。 生命中,不斷的有得到和失落。 於是,看不見的,看見了;遺忘的,記住了。 然而,看不見的,是不是就等於不存在? 記住的,是不是永遠不會消失?

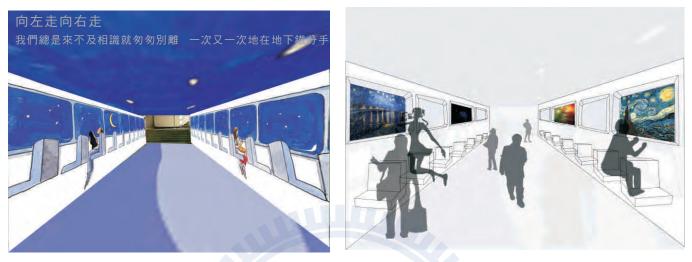
幾米的畫<mark>筆,再次畫出了</mark>變幻無常的<mark>美麗。</mark>

THIRD STOP

It is important to have a shop in the theme park. Not only a kind of sell skill but also can fulfill one's desire and motivate people to come. MoonForget is the first book that published products related to the images in the story. The warm and fragrant scene can make people feel that they can rely on this place. It's a spot that suitable for stay as well.



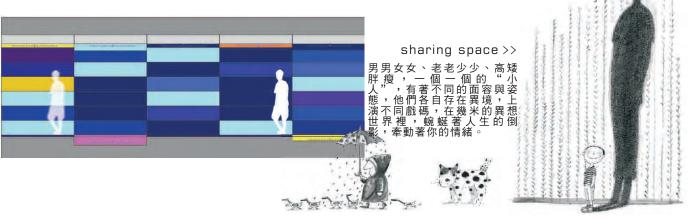
Don't forget to relax on time! Have a stay here to see what others doing. Why they are in a hurry? Why they look so sad? Do they have something worth to have a big smile?





FIFTH STOP

A passage between two parts of the underground passage. Make it dark and with some decorated light. Slow down your step, try to find out some answers to you life.



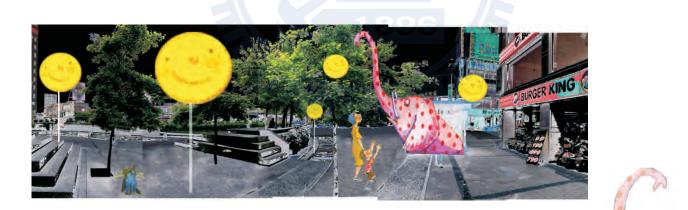


車站 >>

失樂園是一個地方,一種心境,一種色彩。幾米在《失樂園》裡 創造了數十位小朋友,以各種獨特的方式為受傷心發聲。這些角 色中,有的害羞寂寞,有的世故早熟,有的遺失了童年,有的終日 尋求不可知的答案……他們天真的話語表達了我們內心曾有的困惑,所有不被理解的情緒,在失樂園裡都得到了撫慰。如果我們 安靜傾聽,就可以感受到失樂園裡溫柔的光,看到彩虹以微笑的姿 勢出現。

SIXTH STOP

Is there anyone waiting for you at the exit of the passage? After you go out of this underground passage system, reality is waiting for you. Taxies and buses, all kind of stores and all the businessmen. Face the truth!



攤販 >>

《照相本子》,幾米是攝影師、主人翁、配角以及佈景,他是誰不 重要,重要的是他玩得很高興,這種高興揉合了許多種記憶元素, 歡樂的、憂愁的、哀傷的...但這些記憶經過翻轉進入書中,我們 看到的已經不是幾米直接的記憶,而是經過轉折後的動人,而這動 人的畫面又揉合了我們自己的記憶,歡樂的、憂愁的、哀傷 的...《照相本子》請慢慢讀它,用你自己的記憶語言。

我們為什麼工作?為了捕捉流星,為了一份等待孤寂的美麗?你如 何介紹自己?樹頂哲學家,消費者,還是夾縫人?你最討厭的事是 什麼?你的夢想在何處?……



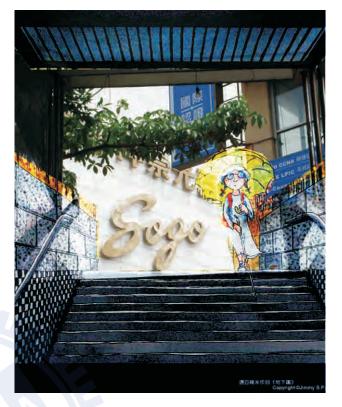
照相本子 / 履歷表 這一站是終點 還是另一個起點

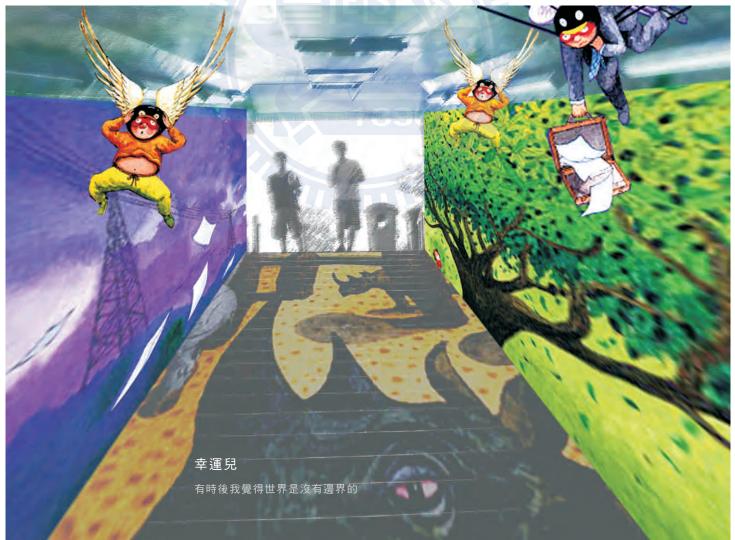
馬路 >>

董事長從小就是個幸運兒,他什麼都有,而且都是最好的。 董事長聰明過人,事事都被要求第一,他從來也沒讓人失望過。董事長又帥 又能幹,父母優雅開明,太太美麗賢淑,兒女乖巧可愛。許多人一輩子辛苦 追尋的夢想,董事長都輕易擁有。人人都喜歡董事長。董事長的一切都讓人 既羨慕又忌妒,但更讓人受不了的是,有一天,上蒼忽然賜給他一個神奇的 禮物……

🖥 ЕІСНТН ЅТОР

Do I have a wonderful life? Is it important that how others think about me? Make sure what I really want. Be happy every day. :)





BACKCASTING John Holmberg

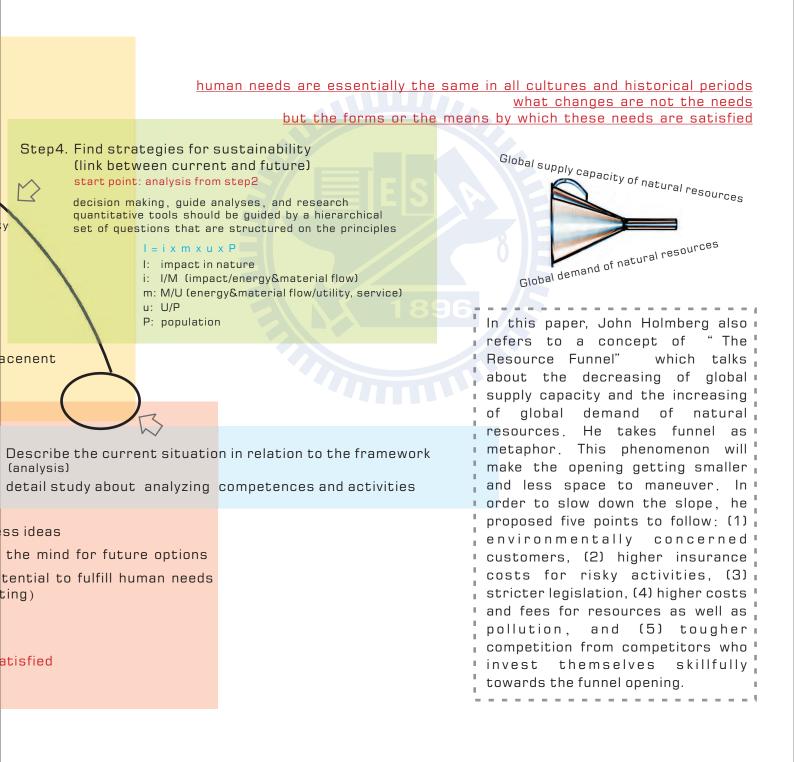
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C ک FUTURE

John Holmberg, an Assistant Professor at the Department of Physical Resource Theory at Chalmers University of Technology, set up four steps and four principles to achieve sustainable future. His theory is based on this framework and backcasting. Because of the complexity and the dynamics of ecosystems and climate in relation to societal activity, he thinks nonoverlapping principles that cover all aspects including lithospheric material, substances produced in society, manipulation and harvesting of funds and flows within the ecosphere, and the internal society metabolism and the production of services to humans are necessary. These principles make different fields cooperate to discuss about. sustainable system not focus on what they disagree on. PRINCIPLES Step1. Define a framework for sustainability (guiding) starting point: sustainable future Dissipative use of scarce metals and fossil fuels Dissipative use of persistent compounds foreign to nature and naturally occurring compounds that are already increasing in concentration in the ecosphere Manipulation and over-harvesting causing reduced production capacity and reduce biodiversit - Wasting of resources in relation to meeting human needs depend on substances, recipient, the critical concentrations are different (2) molecules and nuclides the quality of final deposits can be integrated into the natural cycles or deposited into the lithosphere (3) fertile areas, thickness and quality of soils, fresh water biodiversity isn't systematically deteriorated by over-harvesting, mismanagement, displ (4) reduced resource flows per utility improved means of dealing with social issues(equity, fairness, population growth) Step2. Step3. Envisage a future situation (based on step1 and step2) step1: restrictions+possibilities step2: information • thinking in broad terms can help open the mind to new options -> new product or new busine • avoid a static view, free the mind of restrictions set by present circumstances and open • the product aims to deliver a service of a set of service, which in turn might have the po according to core values (not financial gain or expediency) and purpose (reasons for exis • profit is like oxygen: necessary for life, but not the point human needs are essentially the same in all cultures and historical periods what changes are not the needs but the forms or the means by which these needs are s rough idea \rightarrow find cost-effective and resource-efficient solutions





BACKCASTING John Holmberg

At the beginning of this course, I felt like some kind of religion telling us that we must belie little impractical. "Sustainable development" is similar to a GOD. But after I read literatures of them for discussion. Backcasting is a well-organized research with explicit frame and steps. I Many researches about sustainable development mentioned with reference to "human needs".

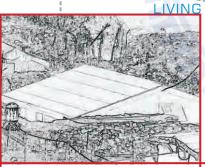
When I was thinking about this question, an experience runs into my mind. It's a trip to a secluded township within Taiwan. There are some traditional houses for visiting. The purpose of building that kind of houses and the materials they used were very clearly. Although it is not comfortable for living, I can see the simplest way to fulfill human needs. As time goes on, all of we change a lot. Many things that people never heard before become necessarily. Maybe looking backward is a good way to seek rules for constructing future frame.





Underground Houses in LanYu

LanYu, a small island of Taiwan, was separated from main land by sea. Due to its geographic location, it is an underdeveloped township which is entirely different from capital city, Taipei. It has natural landscape and keeps aboriginal culture very well. The traditional houses in LanYu can be divided into three parts - living, working and relaxing. How genial it is! This is my first impression on it. But after making a visit to the houses and going deep into the reason why they built houses



The main mass under-ground is for living. It's very short, wet and hot. While entering the houses, they must bend down and pass through doors which look like windows. They even can't stand up in the houses. The only reason for such kind of design is just to avoid the damage from typhoon.



Working space is on the ground. Due to extremely uncomfortable structure of main building, they have to work outside. There's no toilet or bathroom inside either w h i c h c a u s e s m a n y inconveniences especially in dark nights or cold days.



The third part of the house is the roughest but the most comfortable one. It is composed of three stones. That's all. It looks like a decorative part of the house but may be indispensable. This is how they get in touch with nature and enjoy fresh air. What's the definition of "basic demand" might play an important role on sustainable topic.



FUTURE



ve in sustainabilily or the planet will go to the devil. Too much introduction to this topic makes it a s for seminar 1, it becomes interesting especially for some theoretical researches. So I choose one think it is a good foundation for moving to sustainable future. But it proposed some questions merely. I just wonder how to define basic demands.





pillar

requirement of human needs. (1) Space for living (2) Avoid damage from typhoon (3) Space for working (4) Space for relaxing The only decoration is the bones from the captives. They are proud of it and display on the roof.

> The materials have not many extra works. They just tied them together and used only two pillars in the center of the house for supporting.

From traditional houses, we can see the humblest

People in LanYu are changing their way of living now. More and more tourists crowd into this pure place. In the cause of satisfying foreigners, more and more "normal" buildings were constructed for visitors and themselves.

- They start to use concrete or other materials that are stronger to support higher buildings.
- The aborigine characteristics are vanishing.
- What we should do is to analyze the elements of their traditional houses.
- How to improve it with original materials?
- I believe that we can construct future frame by the elements draw out from traditional one.
- And the elements undoubtedly are the simplest.
- We are consuming the resources that ancestors reserved for us.
- How could they save so many resources is an important thing
- that we should learn.

This method to determine the basic demands in different regions might be executable can fit in the theory, too.





昨天汪仔被上百公斤的箱子壓到手抽不出來 儘管我在旁邊努力想推開箱子救他 箱子卻毫無動靜

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百中裡面出血了現在只要碰到就痛 ~"~ 時我昨天還是唯一的目擊者還這麼不小心 計上還有零零散散的刮傷.淤青 5并帶處了一大拇指摩擦到會痛 或指上禮拜被垃圾桶打到血流不止 \\指有一小塊皮不知道怎麼弄掉的 =. =\\ 正手也有刮傷。 □ 腳是被飛出的鍵修刮傷還撞淤青

好虚..... 該開始設計作業了 明天會被批的很惨吧. eager一定會說搬工廠不是理由 日晷我們的英口電了



2師教完集成後,除了禮拜三趕設計作業,之後每天都花二、四個, 昨天信和還對我們說最近是不是比較閒沒啥遇到我們的人,大冤 到工廠去了,看似簡單把木頭貼在一起的集成,沒想到要花這麼多 近具先暫時固定縱向,拿水洗掉多餘的白膠,用夾具固定樓面後素, 再洗另一面的白膠,整個過程其實還蠻費力的,真感謝夾具不夠, 「然可能會有人野心大,想一次完成,那應該會累到翻過要吧。

÷.,

AL SEAST

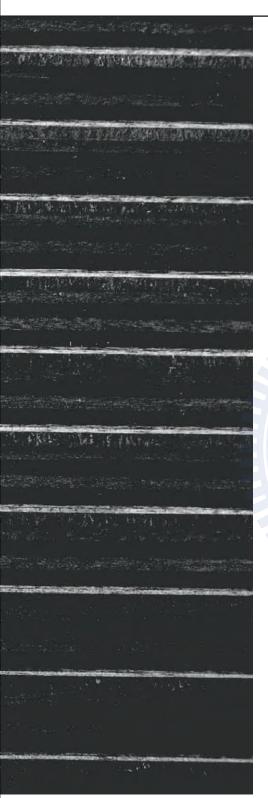
Seat of the star of the seat of the

把集成的木<mark>明</mark>做成椅子,原來是椅子不是桌子,才把簡單零件處理完,還沒到組 時間,原本預計要做的工廠隔間也延緩了,老師叫我們有空要把椅子們完成或者 整個是建文學多窩在工廠很久囉,不知道是不是初學者所以動作都這麼慢。今天 I木頭機具的橡皮帶也被燒斷,老師說第一次遇到這樣的,我們的機器壽都愛感。 「才開用沒多久就需要好好整頓一番,希望建構工廠的費用足夠。

兩公尺還發出了慘叫

這次的工作是先上第一層漆 木頭的透明漆和鐵料的防鏽紅丹漆 調好的透明漆裝進噴槍中 竟然不是乖乖的霧狀噴出 而是有細絲大量冒出 勾在鐵絲漫超像蜘蛛網 整個弄得髒亏亏 運人也是 後天放棄 法大响 大阪 橋橋的漆釀我很貴的牛仔褲和球鞋都變了色 更可怕的是在距離人友大多遠的冷氣濾網在不知不覺中被發散過去的漆也變了色

我看到的時候真是傻眼 跑去問原本冷氣的濾網就是橘色的嗎 answer:NO! mygod... 那整個地下室到底滿溢多少漆





































對第一屆的MArch1而言

進入建築所後所上大量有三夜的搬運整理,完成

機具的學習使用,所上的 是採取最穩定的方式大量 我們工作到深夜的起始點

集成桌椅的練習,用角錄 ,卡好的桌椅老師說這頭 老師代我們轉往需要的。

工作桌、評圖板、布告# 偷偷向原有的工作桌學習 看似簡單又粗糙的評圖# 伴隨強力膠的工程出現頭

最後一宗大型訂單則是 工三工四間廣場的工程 噴的防鏽漆染紅了最深 適當長度,木板也要裁 長的魚讓焊接的人出現囑 · 一切都是嶄新的,新的制度,新的環境,甚至是新的設備,

采 購 的 工 廠 機 具 就 這 麼 交 付 到 我 們 手 中 , 搬 遷 工 廠 與 架 構 的 重 責 大 任 也 跟 著 下 來 , 期 初 三 天 7 一 個 可 說 是 屬 於 我 們 的 地 方 , 又 或 是 該 說 我 們 屬 於 這 個 地 方 ?

勺不 夠 還 到 淡 大 借 用 彎 管 機 製 作 椅 子 , 從 一 開 始 參 觀 的 興 奮 感 , 到 五 花 八 門 的 想 法 , 最 後 還 量 生 產 , 對 於 一 根 根 的 圓 管 又 切 又 磨 又 彎 , 甚 至 踩 在 上 面 跳 阿 跳 , 靠 人 力 變 形 , 這 只 是 後 續 ^{占 。}

鐵連接兩 片 木 板 時 發 現 了 卡 接 的 學 問 , 螺 絲 要 銲 哪 一 邊 , 怎 麼 讓 表 面 漂 亮 而 隱 藏 工 作 的 痕 跡 頁 西 可 以 賣 到 上 萬 元 , 原 來 從 我 們 手 中 出 生 小 小 的 一 個 家 具 有 如 是 的 身 價 , 集 成 的 木 板 也 讓 L 手 中 , 我 們 真 的 是 在 一 個 有 生 產 力 的 工 廠 製 造 可 用 的 東 西 , 這 感 覺 浮 上 心 頭 。

闡, 一項項的需求漸漸浮現,我們的、所上的、學校的。 習, 做出三個神似的產品。 反設計上卻需要大量討論,要能推,要能翻,要能釘圖,什麼該捨什麼該取 頁量的症狀,原來強力膠還真是毒品的一種。

を自學校。

需製作二十套左右的桌椅,鴨子與魚就此誕生。空下設計課的兩個禮拜在工廠生活,在門口 愿的冷氣出風口,很毒的作業。如何固定我們自以為帥氣的桌子也是一項難題,將鐵片切成 Л,每一張桌子都是獨一無二的,上漆時立起還真像漆彈場。發揮交大建築所free form特 圓傷症狀,我們,完成了。









