430 中心塔

focus Terra

• 展览塔的施工、布景及展览建筑
• 瑞士苏黎世联邦理工学院地球科学系
• 瑞士，苏黎世， 2009年

◦ Construction of exhibition tower, scenography and exhibition architecture
◦ Department of Earth Sciences — Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich
◦ Zurich, Switzerland, 2009

瑞士苏黎世联邦理工学院（ETH）地球科学系所在建筑有一个显著的特点：两段完全不同的施工阶段。在1912年至1916年建造的核心部分是当年设计师古斯塔夫·高尔整个校区城市建筑理念的一部分。在20世纪60年代期间， 这幢历史建筑被瑞士设计师阿尔弗雷德·罗特进行了扩建。近期的翻修是IttenBrechbühl建筑事务所为了分离，并加强高尔与罗特二人相异的设计世界所进行的尝试。该栋建筑的焦点和主要引人之处是高尔设计的宽敞的中庭。

这座三层高的展览塔被颇具挑衅意味地放置在新翻修的中庭内。作为一个独立的形式，这座展示塔明显地从周围的建筑设计中脱颖而出。但同时，在四周历史背景的映衬下，它又创造了令人激动的新与旧之间的对话。

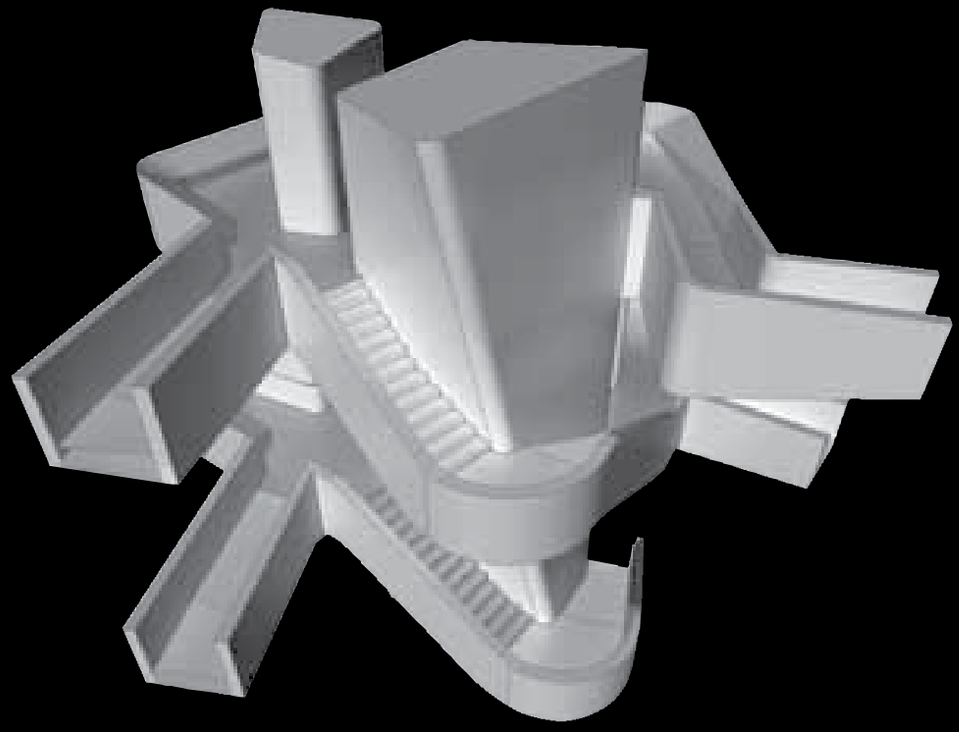
有机构造的垂直展台们向上延伸到空中，逐渐变细的结构不禁让人联想到火山的形式。被垂直展台穿透的两个楼层之间存在着奇妙的设计角度，它们看起来似乎已被构造力扭转。通过这样的设计，动态的塔体将自己从室内中庭中释放出来。中心塔的开放式构造允许了空间中各种不同视角的存在。雕塑式扭曲的楼梯实现了现有教学区的各楼层的直接联系，从而成为了这栋建筑内部公众流动的重要部分。

这个展览的结构顺序模仿了地球的结构。在第一层，“地球的动态”解说了地球内部的现象。再向上一层，“地球的宝藏”展示了该系矿物收藏中珍贵的矿石与宝石。在最上面的一层，“地球的档案”主要展示了沉积物和化石的形成以及地球气象历史。就这样一步步地，展览从地球的内部过渡到地球的表面。

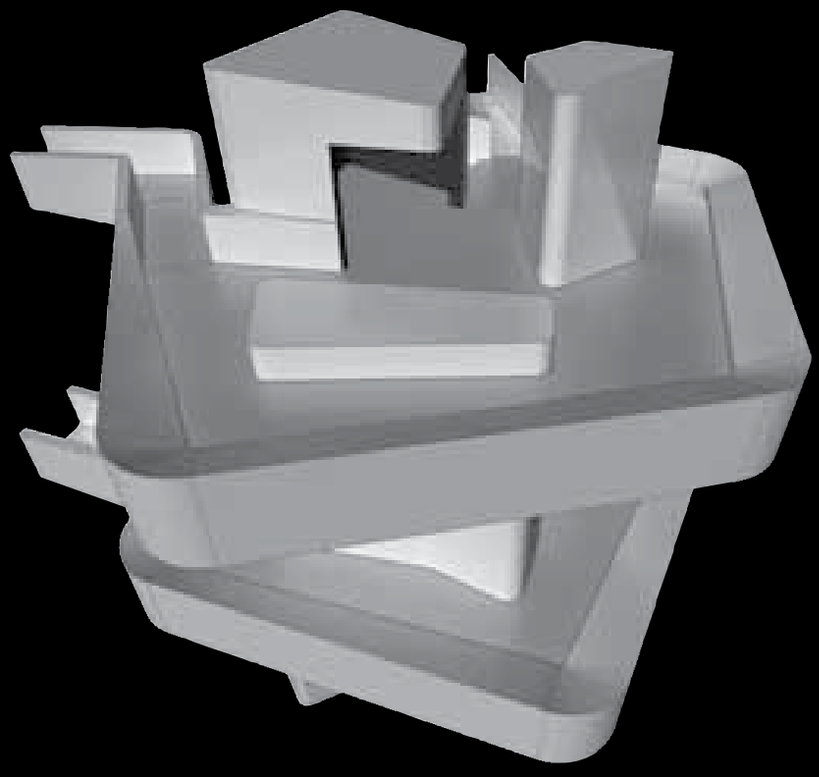
中心塔不但使更多的公众得以一览ETH珍贵的矿物收藏，它也是这栋教学楼的文化地标与引人前往的交汇点。展览将该系矿物与地质学的藏品和当前的学术研究有机的结合起来，架起了一座连接学术机构与公众的桥梁。同时，这些本将尘封于紧锁大门之后的藏品，数据和事实也由于中心塔的存在得以向外界展示。

The building that houses the ETH Earth Sciences department is characterized by two very different construction phases. The core was built from 1912 to 1916 by Gustav Gull as part of his urban architectural concept for the university district. In the 1960s the Swiss architect Alfred Roth then expanded the historical building. The recent renovation by the IttenBrechbühl architecture office is an attempt to break up and reinforce the different design universes of Gull and Roth. The building's point of focus and main attraction is the spacious atrium designed by Gull.
The three-story exhibition tower has been placed provocatively in the newly renovated courtyard. As an independent form the exhibition unit stands out distinctly from the surrounding architecture and in this historical setting creates an exciting dialogue between the old and new.
Organically shaped vertical showcases extend upwards into the air, their tapering bodies reminiscent of volcanic forms. They penetrate through two floor slabs that are angled towards one another in such a way that it appears as if tectonic forces had shifted them. In this way the dynamic body frees itself from the rigid cubature of the interior courtyard. The open room structure of the tower unit allows for a variety of perspectives into and through the space. The sculptural warped stairs of the tower create a direct link between the individual floors of the existing academic building and thus become an important part of the circulation of the public within the building.
The exhibition's structure is based on that of the earth. In the ground floor *Dynamics of the Earth* explains the phenomena of the earth's interior. One story up *Treasures of the Earth* shows the valuable minerals and gems of the department's mineralogical collection. On the top floor *Archives of the Earth* focuses on the formation of sediment and fossils as well as climate history. The exhibition thus begins inside the earth and works its way upwards to the planet's surface.
The exhibition *focus*Terra makes the ETH's prized mineralogical collection accessible to the greater public and represents a cultural landmark and attractive meeting point in the center of the university building. It brings together the historical mineralogical and geological collection with current research and thus creates a bridge between the academic institution and public. Objects, numbers and facts that would otherwise remain sealed behind closed doors are put on display.

楼梯弯曲的展览塔
Exhibition tower



展台围绕一圈的展览塔
Exhibition tower with wrap-around
banister display cases



↵ P.46:
地球的动态— 陨石
Dynamics of the Earth— meteorites

↵ P.47:
地球的宝藏 — 晶体
Treasures of the Earth— crystals

← P. 48/49:
地球的档案 — 沉积物
Archive of the Earth— sediments

• 结构里的那些凹槽和旋转的通道中展示有大量的物品。 内嵌式的媒体站向到访者提供了地球科学世界更多的资料。
◦ In deep niches and curving bands of display cases a wide range of items are presented. Built-in media stations provide further insights into the world of Earth Sciences.