

Bernard Tschumi's Research on ‘Event Architecture’ and Its Design Strategy

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ABSTRACT. *This paper is based on Bernard Tschumi's personal architectural events and his personal architectural ideas, which are to re-examine the responsibility of architectural art and strengthen the expression of construction team culture. First of all, an overview of event architecture is given.*

KEYWORDS: *Bernard tschumi, Event architecture, The design strategy*

1. Introduction

“There is no building without events, actions and functions,” tschumi mentions more than once in his practice and in his book *The Concept of Architecture: Red is Not Just a Color*. A building, space, movement and event consists of a mix of the building, and is the relations of equality between them, is the same important role in the construction, function and form his opposition between hierarchy and causal relationship between them, because it is the function of the building so it must be in the form of the show[1], this view tschumi disagree, tschumi think this mechanical thinking frame, often ignore the truth of life, especially in our modern city life there are so many differences among them, which is why modern buildings lack of fun, very boring,[2] He believed that the two could influence each other, and the form could also determine the function, while the function could also determine the form. Tschumi believed that architecture should be full of fun, and the fun of architecture lies in the movement of people in the middle and the events in it. In this way, architecture has a characteristic -- narrative.

2. The Design of the Bernard Kumi Event Building

2.1 *Planning and Alienation*

Because “events - space” was put forward, in the modern architecture about the functional form of grades of the cause and effect, the doctrine was broken by tschumi, tschumi, points out that city and the most important factors in the construction is not only the physical form and the space form, the events also affect it is rather large, but also to dominate the city construction. Tschumi believes that the

relationship between event, form and space is very complex, and different event patterns can appear in one space at the same time. He is a large number of practical architectural examples to prove how separation, displacement and dislocation affect the relationship between building types and functions, which is the “event” advocated by Tschumi.[3]

How to inspire the role of events in architecture, its most important strategy is “alienation”, which isolates architectural plans from architectural Spaces so that they are not connected to each other. In the same way, Tschumi believes that this distance should exist between the building and the plan, creating the phenomenon that the mall is not like a mall, the park is not like a park, and the theater is not like a theater.

There are two main ways to achieve the effect of “alienation”, one is the proper deviation of the planning and function of the building from the expected spatial form. Secondly, some abstract mediators are used to create a sense of distance between buildings and functions. The latter approach is embodied in la Villette Park, where the grid between the red buildings known as “folies” ACTS as an intermediary. Tschumi, on the other hand, developed a series of concepts to recombine space and plan, which were divided into three types: overplan, hybrid plan and anti-plan. Starting with La Raite Park, Tschumi has been implementing his theory and strategy of “event-space” in his subsequent design practice.

2.2 Hybridization Plan

Hybridization is a displacement technique between form and function, a specific functional space and type that serves another function, such as pole vaulting in a church, which Tschumi calls “transvestitism.”

In the project design of The Fulong bus and train exchange station in Lausanne, Switzerland, the entry point of the whole design is how to transform the planned space, and Tschumi did not deal with it in the usual way. Conventionally, the building should be located on a flat valley floor. Tschumi extended the design concept from the typical local structure, “bridge”, and designed four “habitable Bridges”. [4]These four “Bridges” are not only the product of functionalism, but also the relationship between space, type and plan created by Tschumi through the traditional connotation of Bridges. These Bridges are the passageways connecting the old industrial areas at the bottom of the valley with the lifts, stairs and escalators of historic buildings above. The function of commercial life is reflected in the form of the bridge, and the traditional traffic function of the bridge is replaced, making the bridge an unexpected element in urban events.



Fig.1 Habitable “Bridge”

2.3 Crossover Plan

It is not known whether the two plans and functional content can be combined together to combine their respective space types. This is the crossover plan.

Tschumi embodied this concept in the Project of the National Library of Paris. The National Library of Paris is required to design a new form of library, which will not only bring digitization, technology and management to the traditional library, but also solve the contradiction between academic research and public use. [5]Tschumi trying to on the design of the library under the combination embodies the function of the conflict and incompatibility factors produced by the “events” : building the form is a huge cube present, there is a horseshoe loop around the inside of the loop to the flow of the stream of people and objects (secretary as well as the flow of media) organization together, the top exhibition hall is made up of the loop, the roof became a 400 m standard track, the library is the basic design idea of introduces the concept of sports, visitors and readers in the track of activities constitute the various time and place of the communication. Tschumi thus challenges the monumentality of traditional library architecture.



Fig.2 National Library in Paris, France

2.4 Anti-Plan

This is A kind of combining two or more plan A strategy means, in A space go up to the layout of the “pollution” (contaminate) B of space layout, extracted from the contradiction of the two new types of plan.

The competition for The Kyoto railway station in Japan is a giant hybrid of complex functional forms, with a floor space of more than 250,000 square meters, ten times the size of the site. On this basis, a series of questions are raised about the project. [6]”How do the two different functions and activities positively interact?” “, “If the past and the future are juxtaposed, how does it affect the life of the calendar in a constructive and enjoyable way? “, “How do small scale tatami MATS and giant scale forms bring new pleasure to contemporary cities? Through these problems to analyze the social situation at that time, the design scheme proposed to take different grid organization mode as the design element to echo the grid of Kyoto city. In the proposed block, there is a cultural center, a conference center, two parking lots, two shopping malls and two hotels. 9m of the streets in each block must be set aside. Then the strip lot in each area is subdivided, and 3m should be left between each strip lot to serve as the lighting area. The new city will be highly unified to avoid the slab buildings cutting off the connection between the new city and the old city, and keep the north-south axis open all the time.

The aerial frame, which Tschumi calls a planned extractor, arranges the most “event-like” functions and activities within it, including churches, theaters, museums and recreational venues. The supporting vertical tower has elevators that connect the

lower blocks. In addition to the high-density planning content, the “air frame” will also give Kyoto a heterogeneous landmark role, which is generally prominent in the landscape of temples and machuya. Although it is huge, it does not give the traditional city a sense of oppression.

3. Architectural Design of Bernard Tschumi Event

Event architecture emphasizes the subjective experience activities and the formation process of sequence of events in the architectural space. Emphasize the importance of people in architecture, and re-examine the events bursting out of people in architecture under the acceptance of various experiences. In society most of the people and the architect, the building construction goal is very clear, each building before birth should have his characteristics and function, and the buildings were built later, most of them will become the appearance of people think, if people demand for building that is the case, the architect and can play any role in the building? Anyone can make such a copy of the building, but in a different form. In Bernard Tschumi's view, people's behavior in architecture, whether consciously or unconsciously, has a purpose. Architectural activity, like any other movement, also has a purpose. In the traditional concept, people pay attention to the achievement of architecture, and it is a deep-rooted thought that how architecture will be presented when it is built.

Compared with Koolhaas and Eisenman in the same period, Koolhaas focuses on the front end of the transformation of architectural theory, Eisenman focuses on the semantic expression of architectural philosophy, while Tschumi emphasizes more on concepts. Architectural concepts generated in the process of connecting architectural space are also elaborated by other disciplines. For Koolhaas, who likes to solve architectural problems with infective methods, and Eisenman, who likes practical service and theory, Tschumi is a rational and pragmatic architect. Interested in literature, film, philosophy and sociology to try to find a way to break through the traditional architectural system, aware of a problem, in the process of transformation, the society has uncertainty.

4. Conclusion

From the perspective of architectural development, our concept has changed with the event of architecture. From the general trend, event architecture pays more attention to the connection between people and space, and pays attention to people's experience and feeling in space. In the past, architecture was regarded as an objective and constant existence without subjective initiative. However, if people can see the narration with architecture from the perspective of events, then architecture will be regarded as an existence that can communicate with people, constantly developing and changing, and a process of continuous growth of architecture.

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