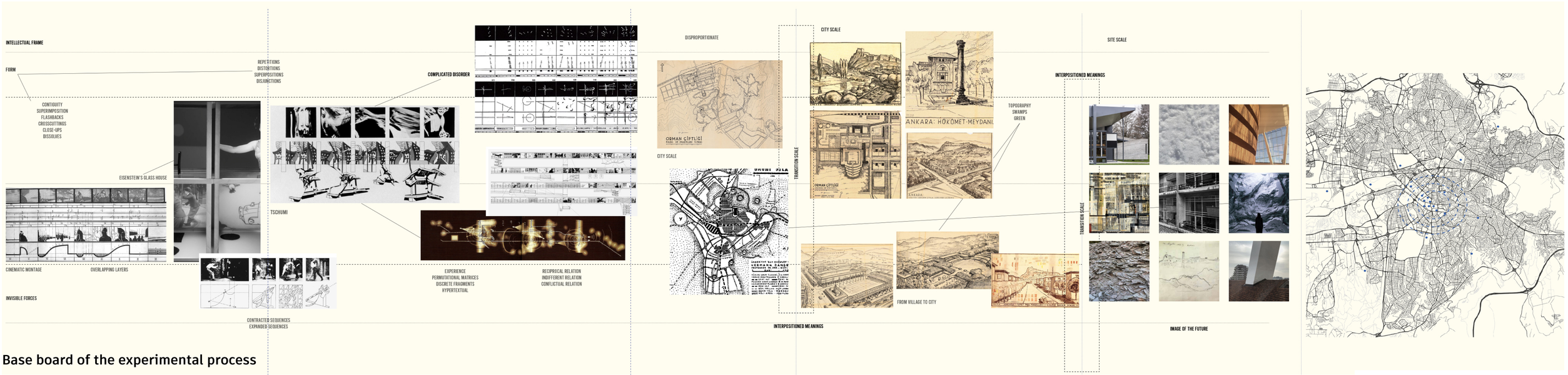
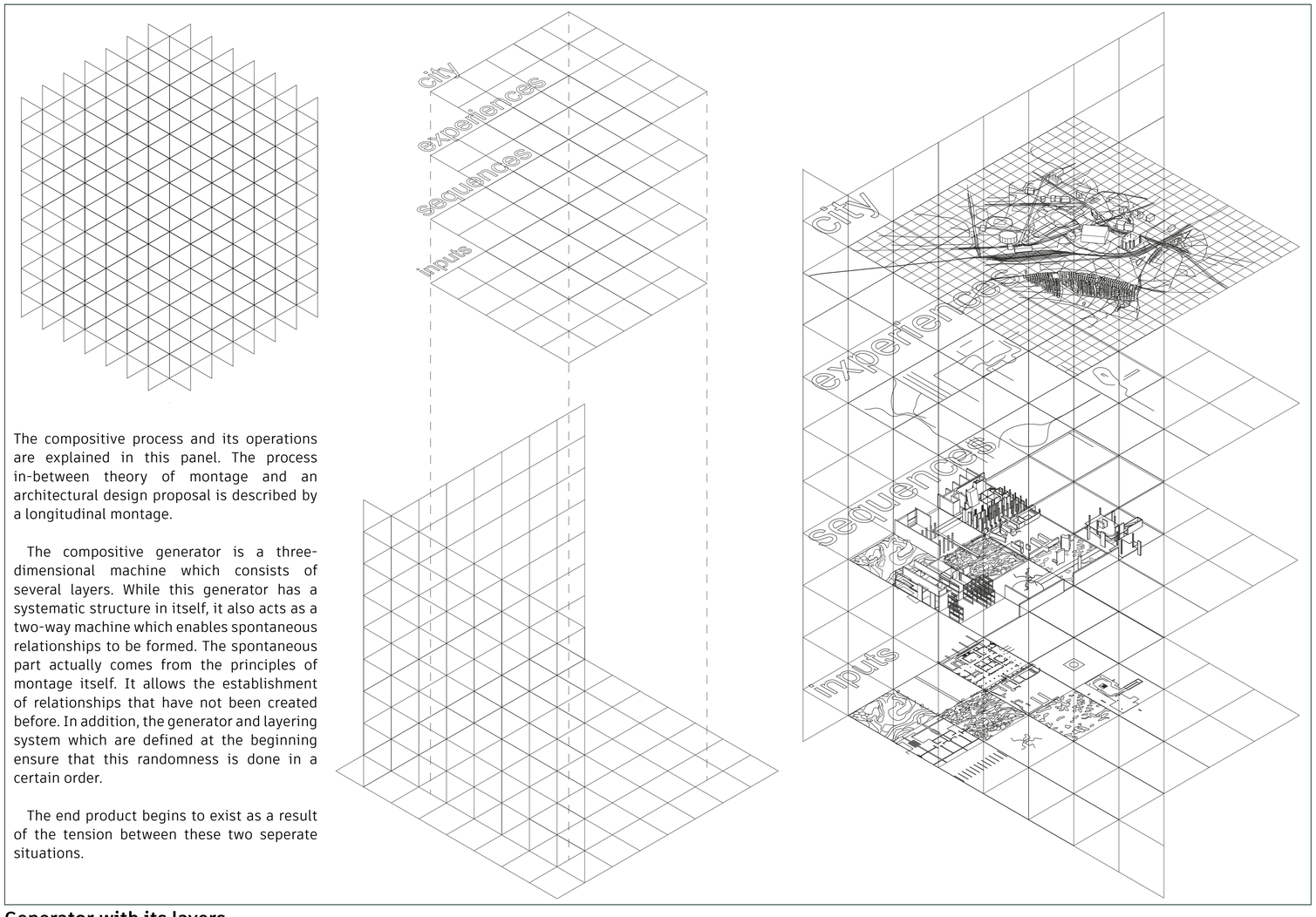


Base board of the experimental process

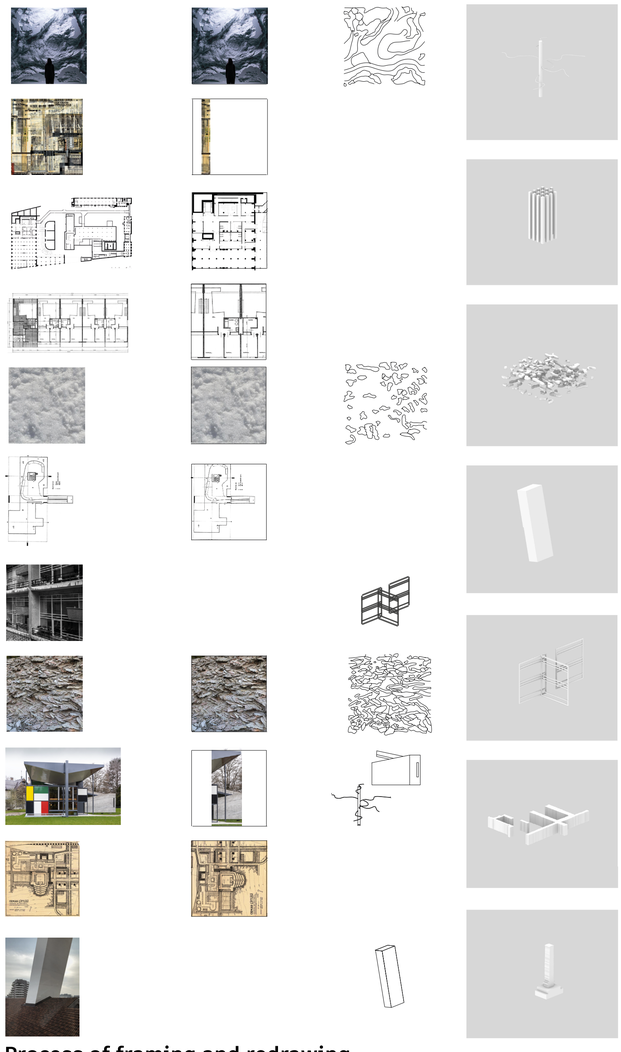


The compositive process and its operations are explained in this panel. The process in-between theory of montage and an architectural design proposal is described by a longitudinal montage.

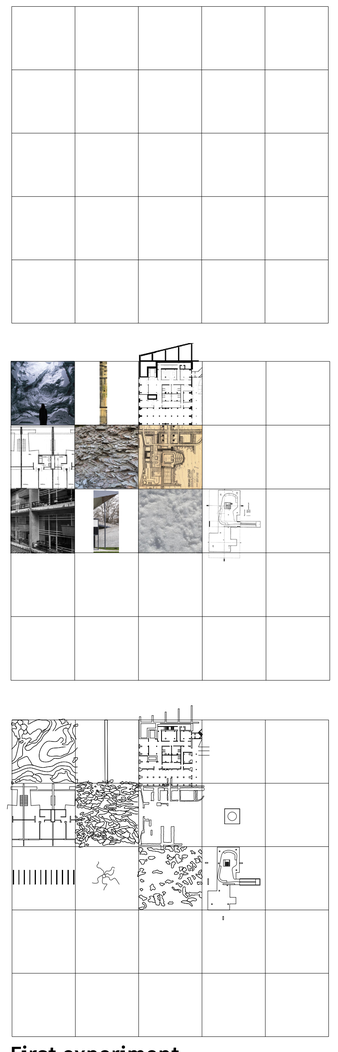
The compositive generator is a three-dimensional machine which consists of several layers. While this generator has a systematic structure in itself, it also acts as a two-way machine which enables spontaneous relationships to be formed. The spontaneous part actually comes from the principles of montage itself. It allows the establishment of relationships that have not been created before. In addition, the generator and layering system which are defined at the beginning ensure that this randomness is done in a certain order.

The end product begins to exist as a result of the tension between these two seperate situations.

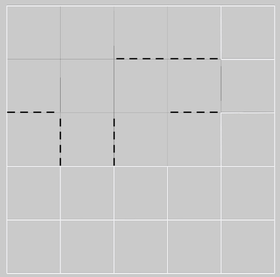
Generator with its layers



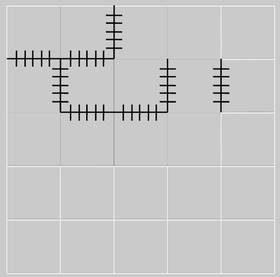
Process of framing and redrawing



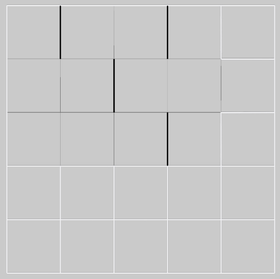
First experiment



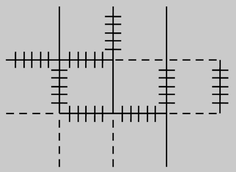
1- Visual Relationship

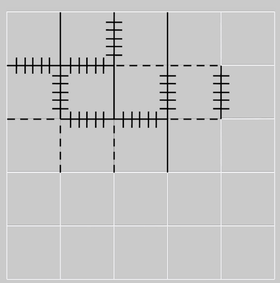


2- Physical Relationship

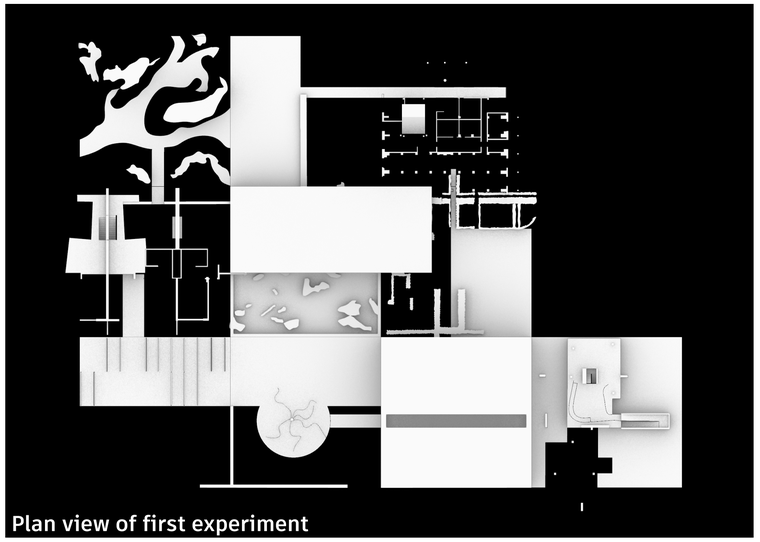


3- No Relationship

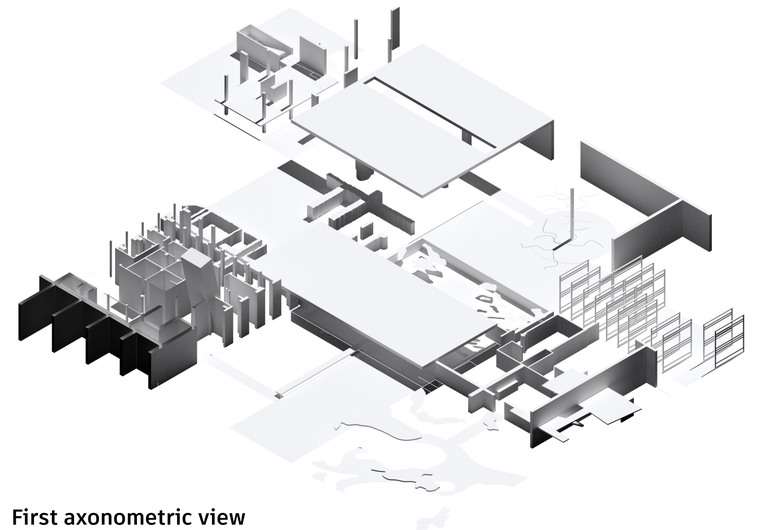




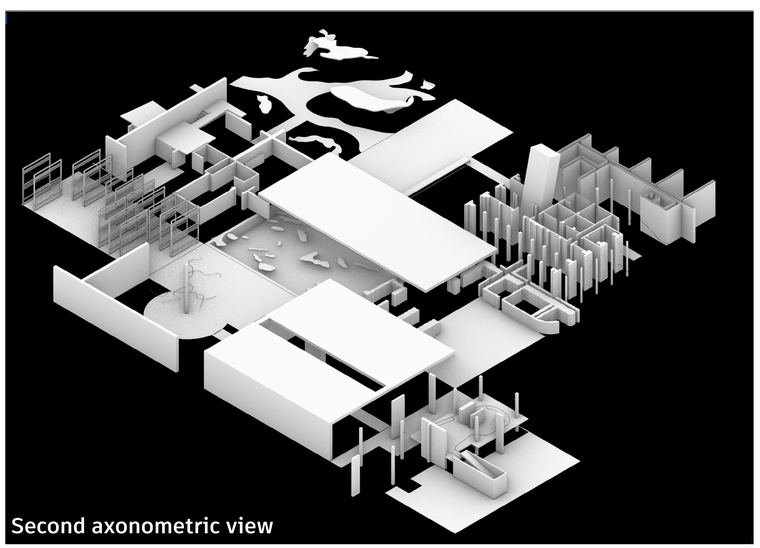
Intersection of Different Types



Plan view of first experiment



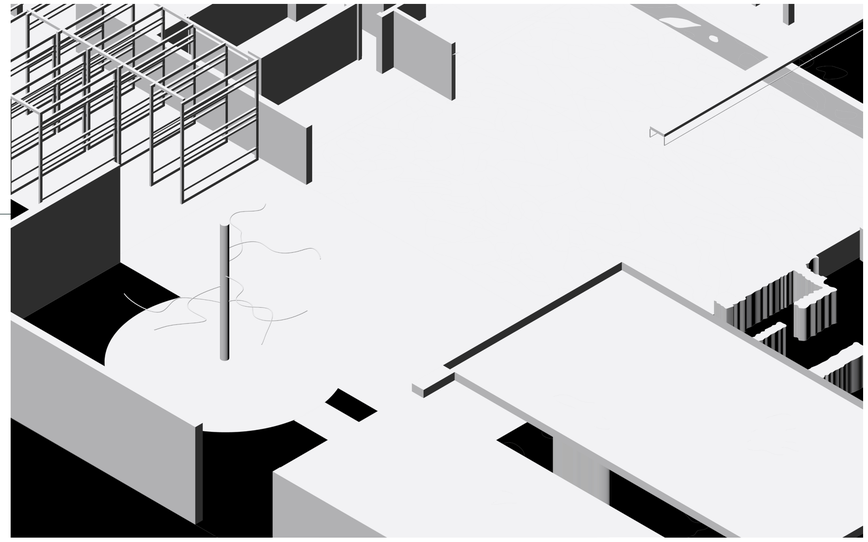
First axonometric view



Second axonometric view

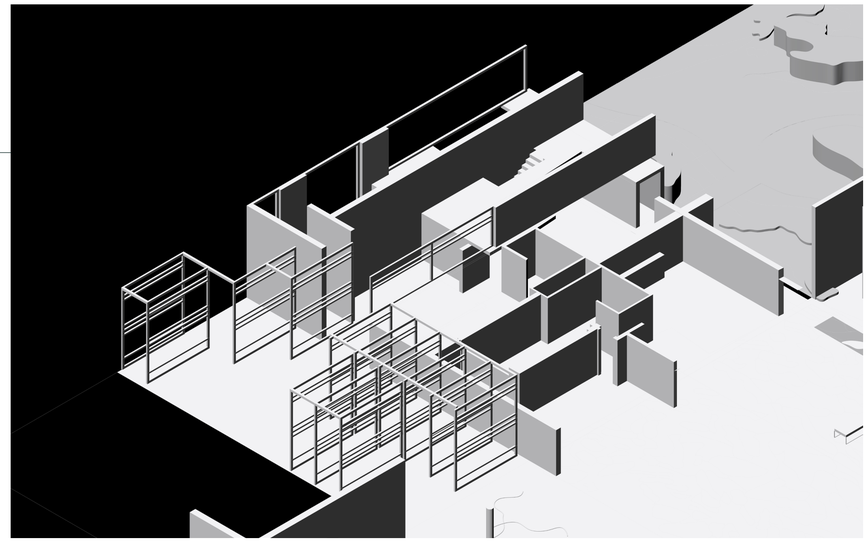
1

In the first example, visual relation is created by a big public space in the border of two adjacent squares. Two squares flow into each other completely. Square with a tree and square with a linear platform start to work together in a visual manner because of the open space in-between two of them. Therefore, activities can be done together or they can be seperate but visually connected.



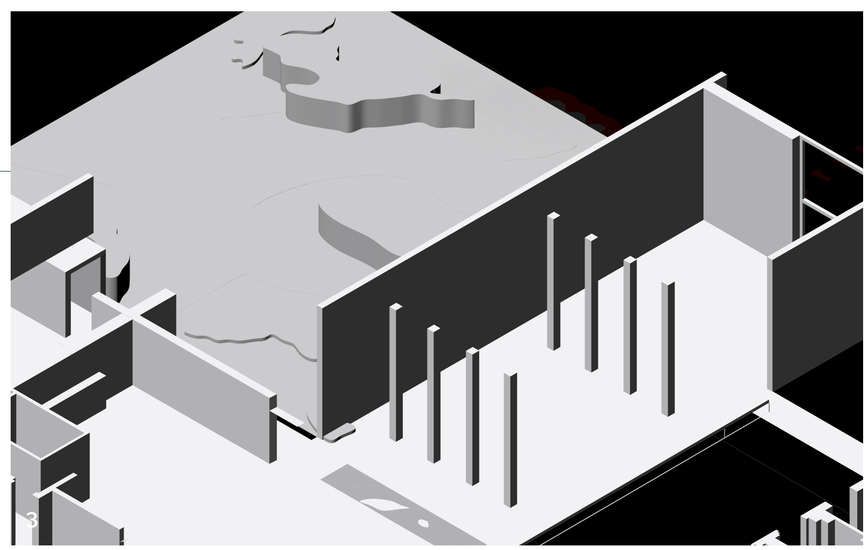
2

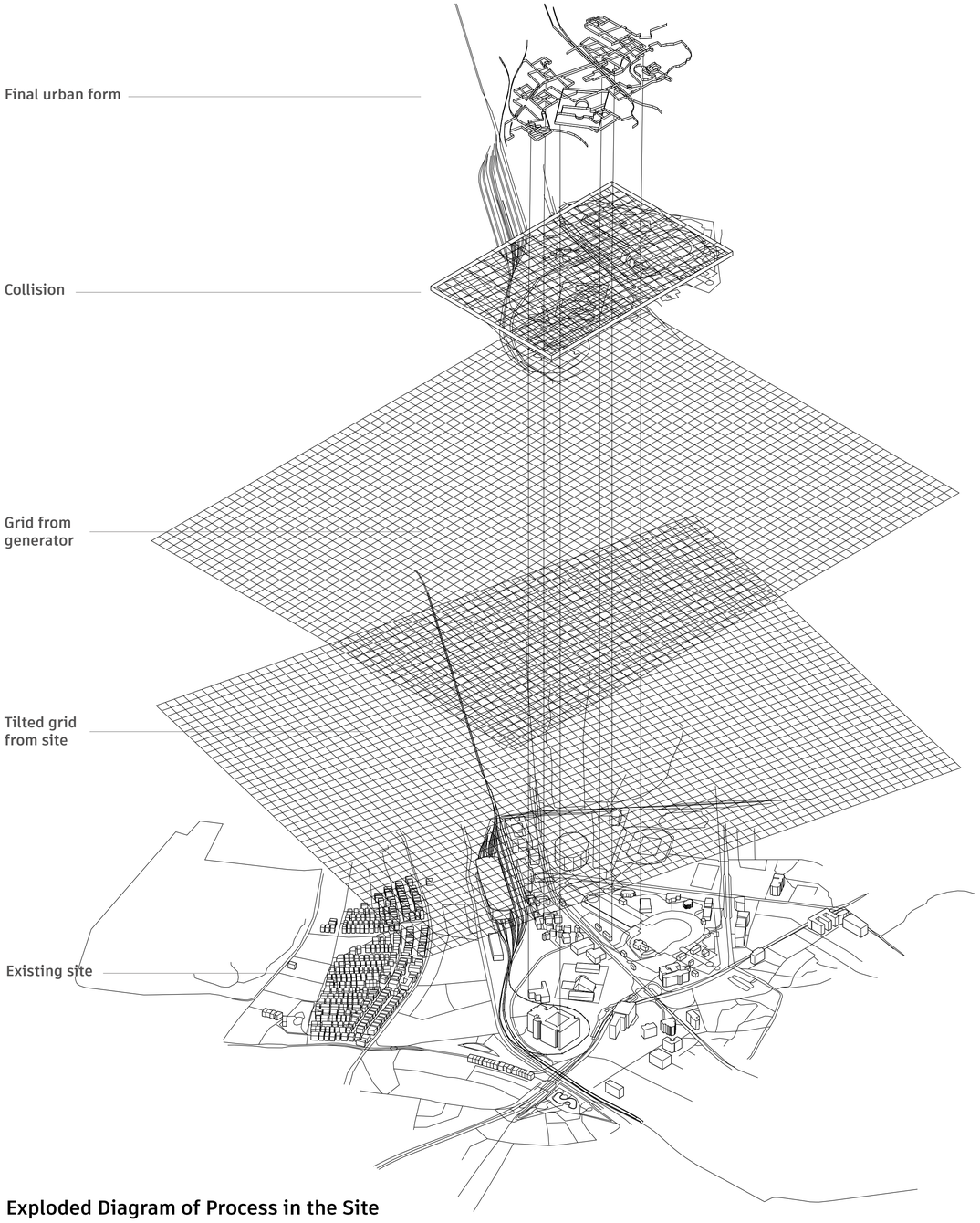
In the second example, it is seen that the structural linear frames extend beyond their own squares and begin to exist in the adjacent square as well. This is the type of physical relationship established between two adjacent squares. The line of the ''grid'' disappears and turns into an abstract element which produces a relationship.



3

In the third example, there is no relation between two adjacent squares neither physically or visually. There is a wall on top of the grid line which seperates left and right square into two different parts of the composition. Therefore, the grid line is converted into a structural wall. In this case, two different parts are formed as outside and inside.





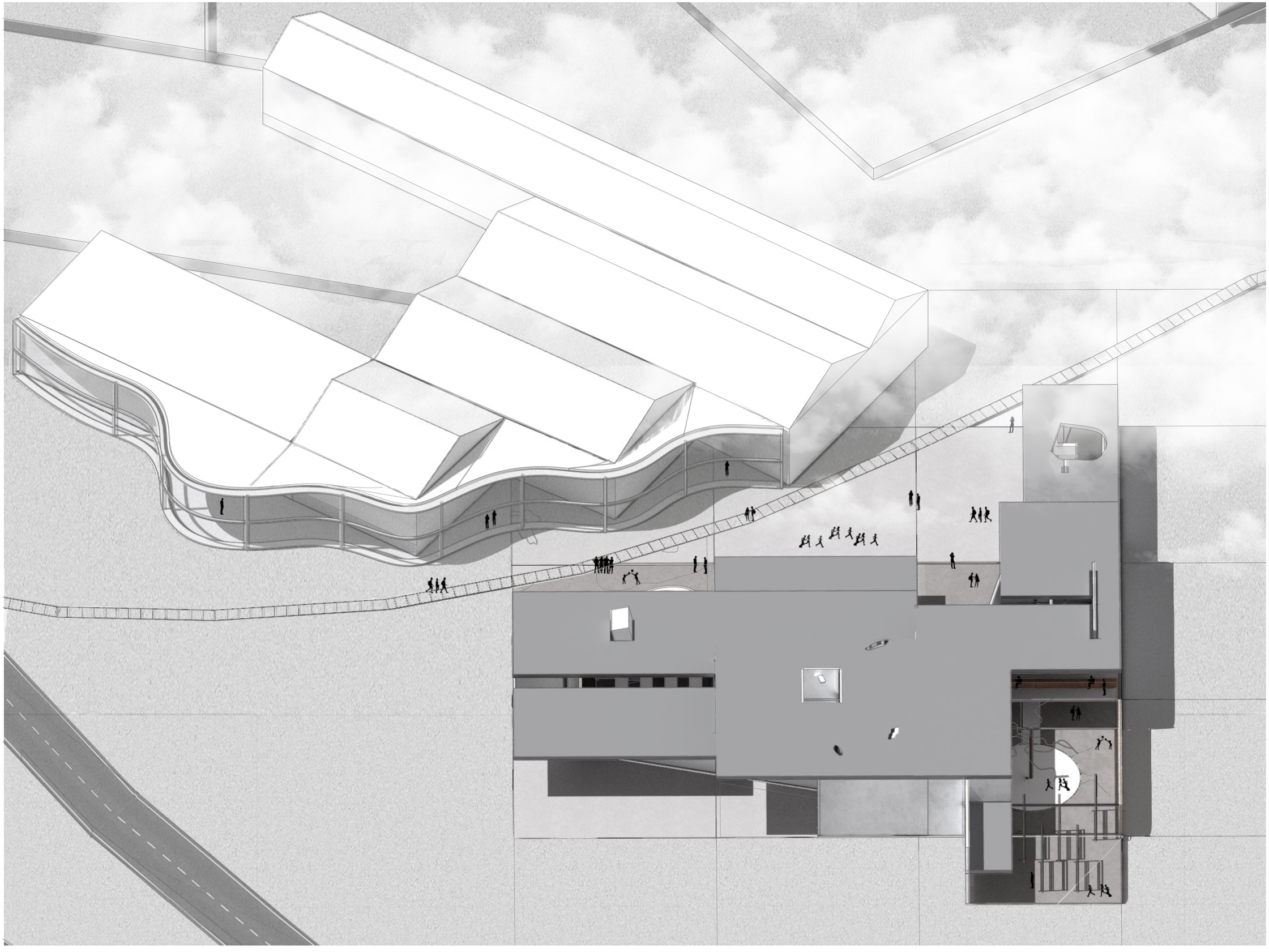
Exploded Diagram of Process in the Site

Existing lines

Grid

Collision

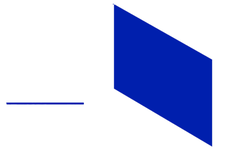
Masterplan 1/1500



Parallel View of the Building

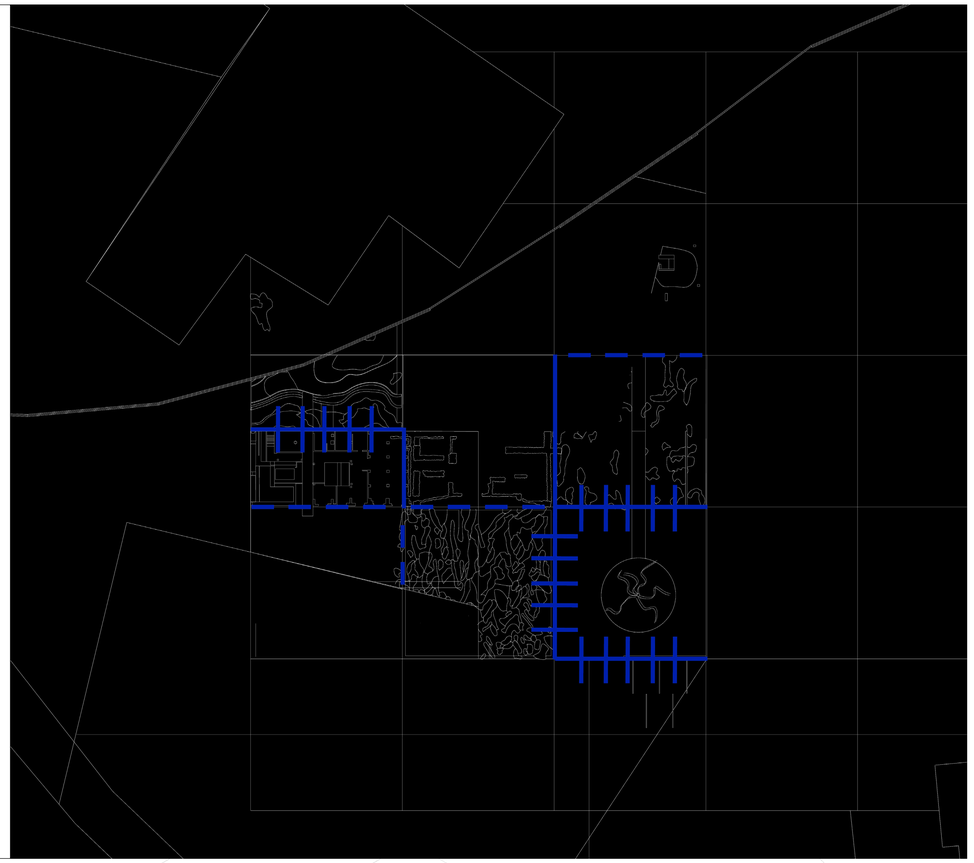
1- Visual Relationship

2- Physical Relationship

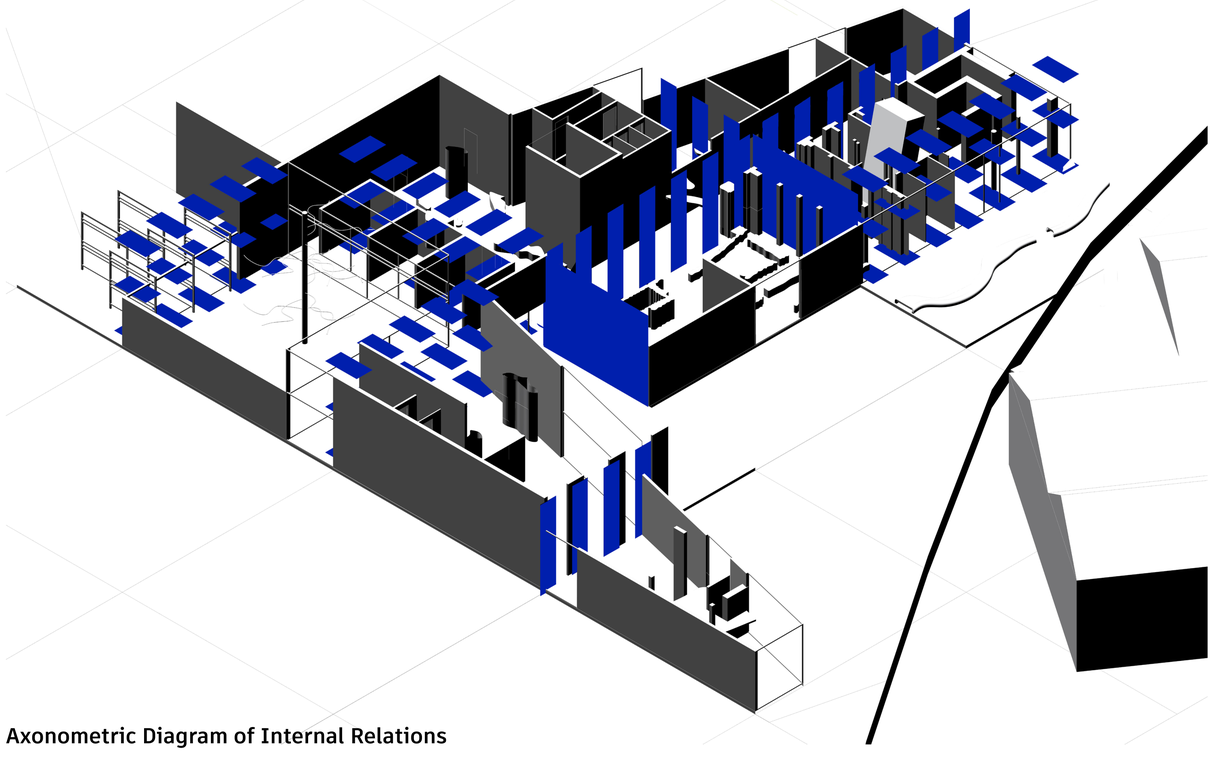


3- No Relationship

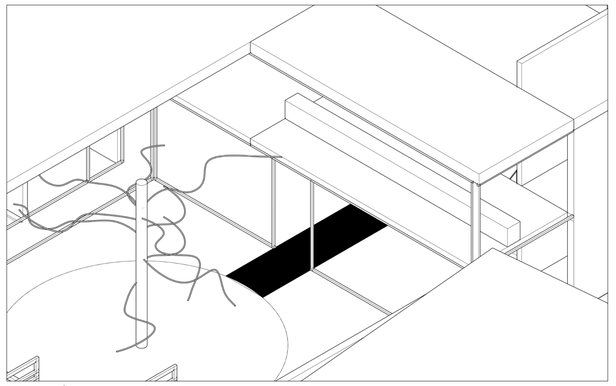
Relation Types



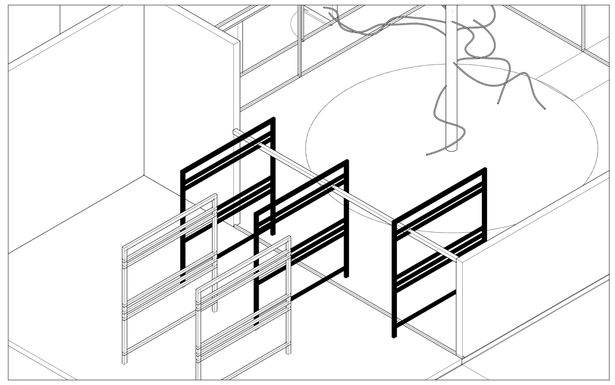
Plan Diagram of Internal Relations



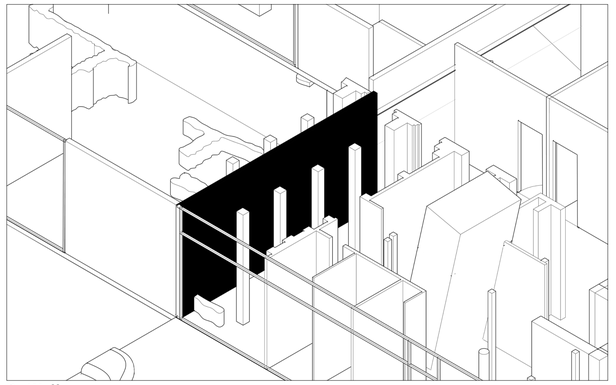
Axonometric Diagram of Internal Relations



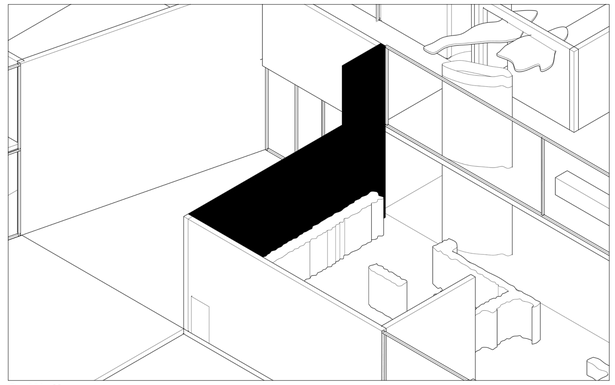
2- Continuous path



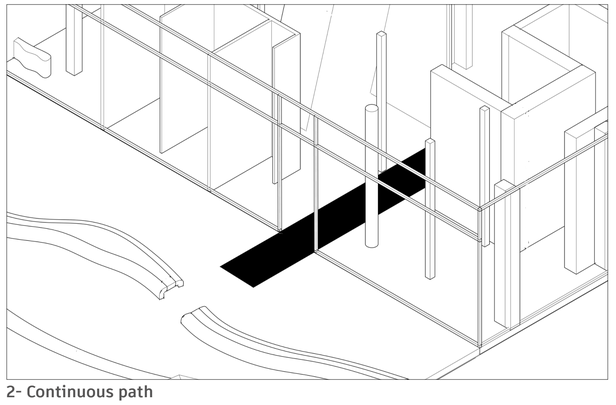
2- Common frames



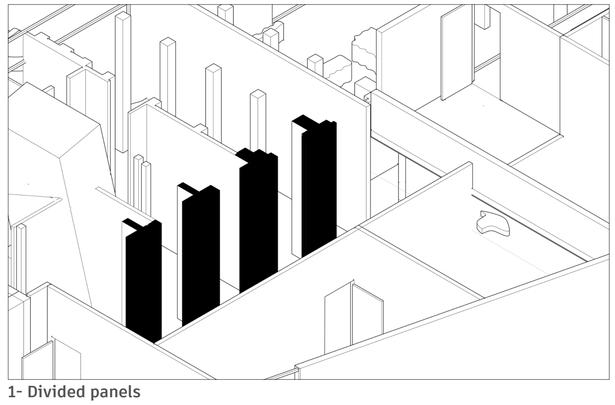
3- Wall



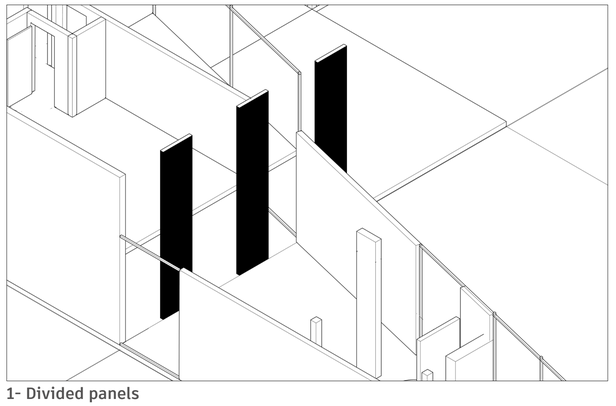
3- Wall



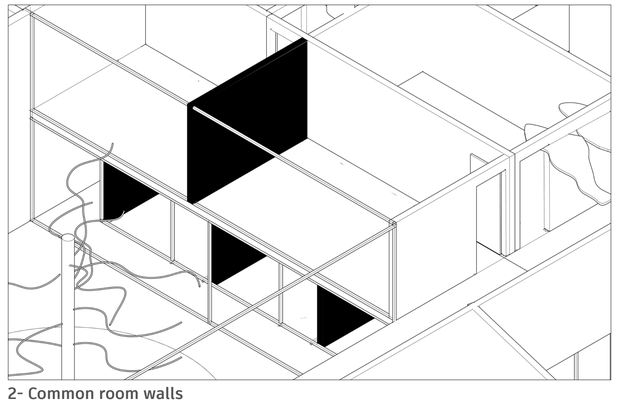
2- Continuous path



1- Divided panels

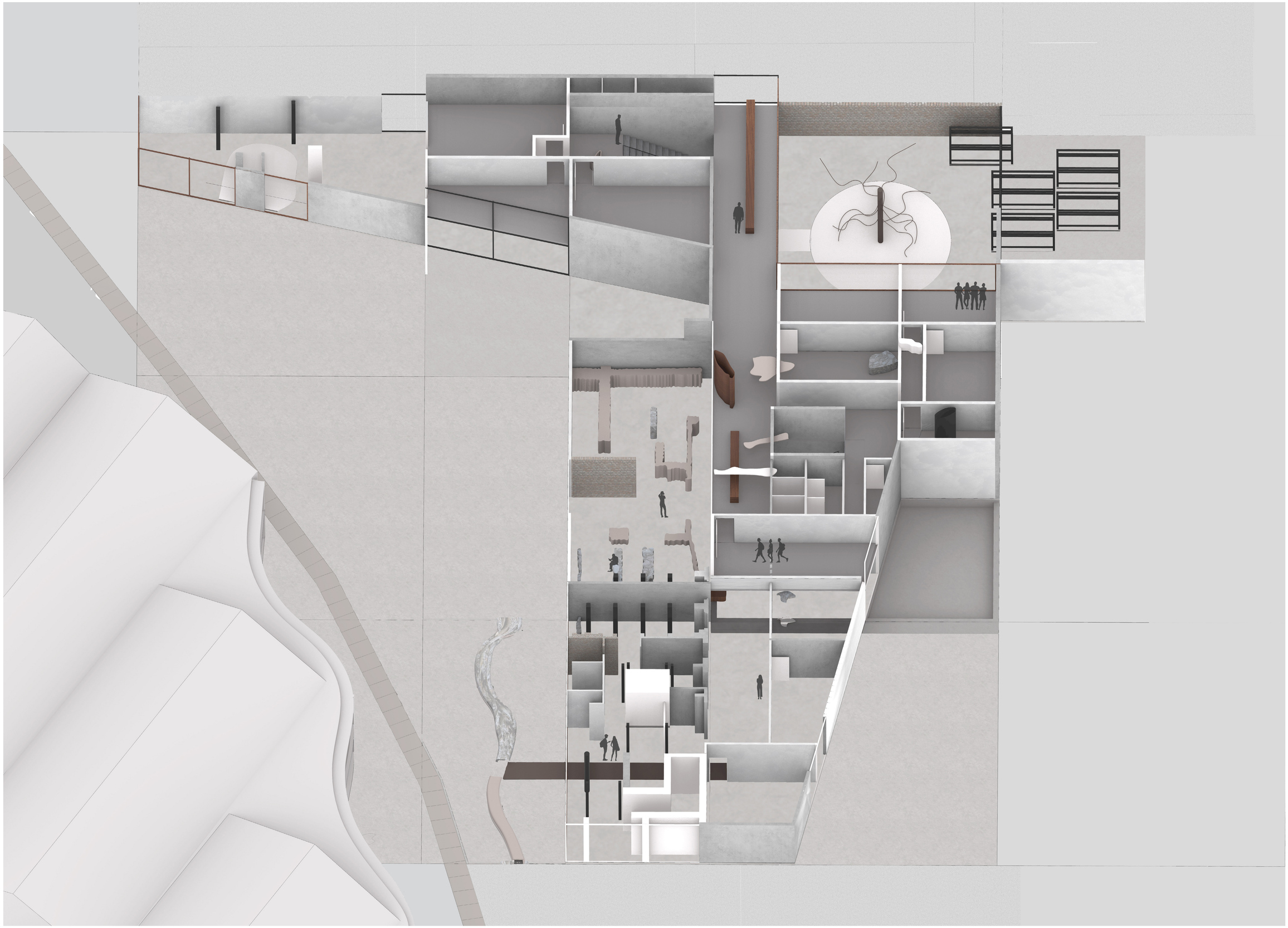


1- Divided panels

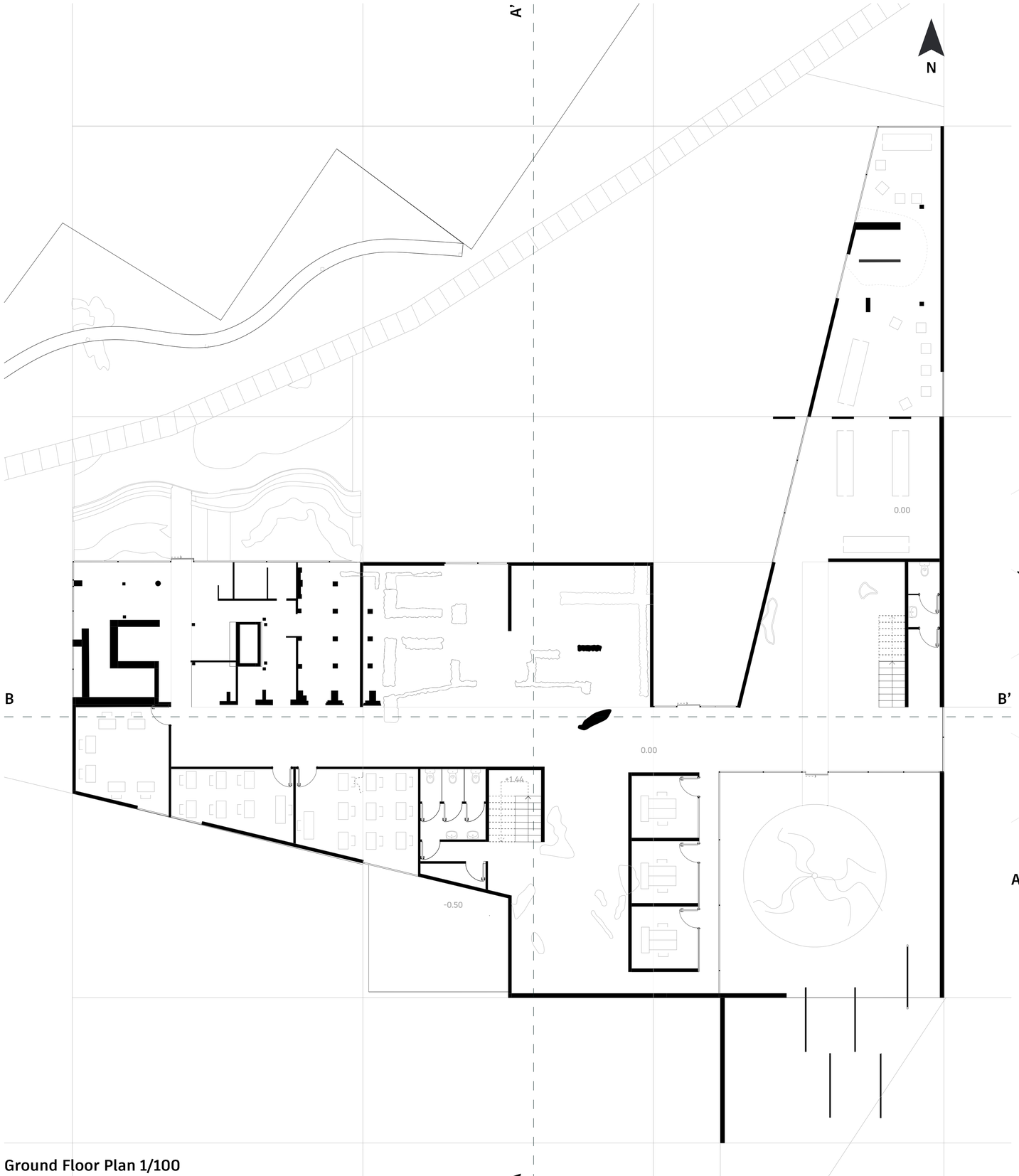


2- Common room walls

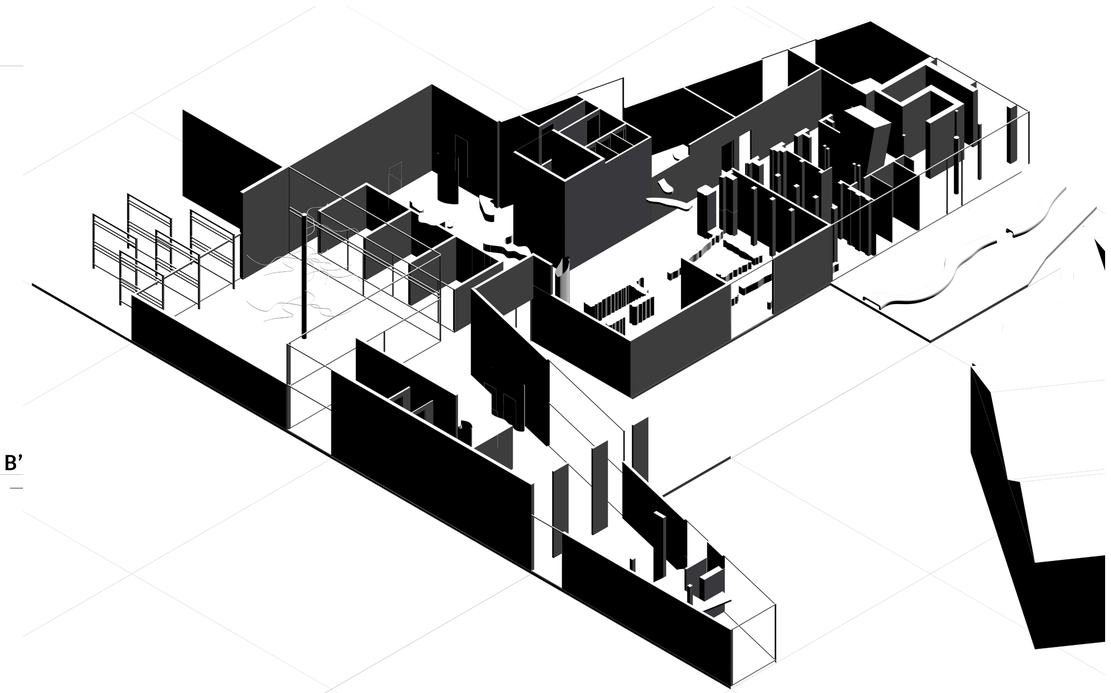
Example Axonometric Diagrams with Different Elements



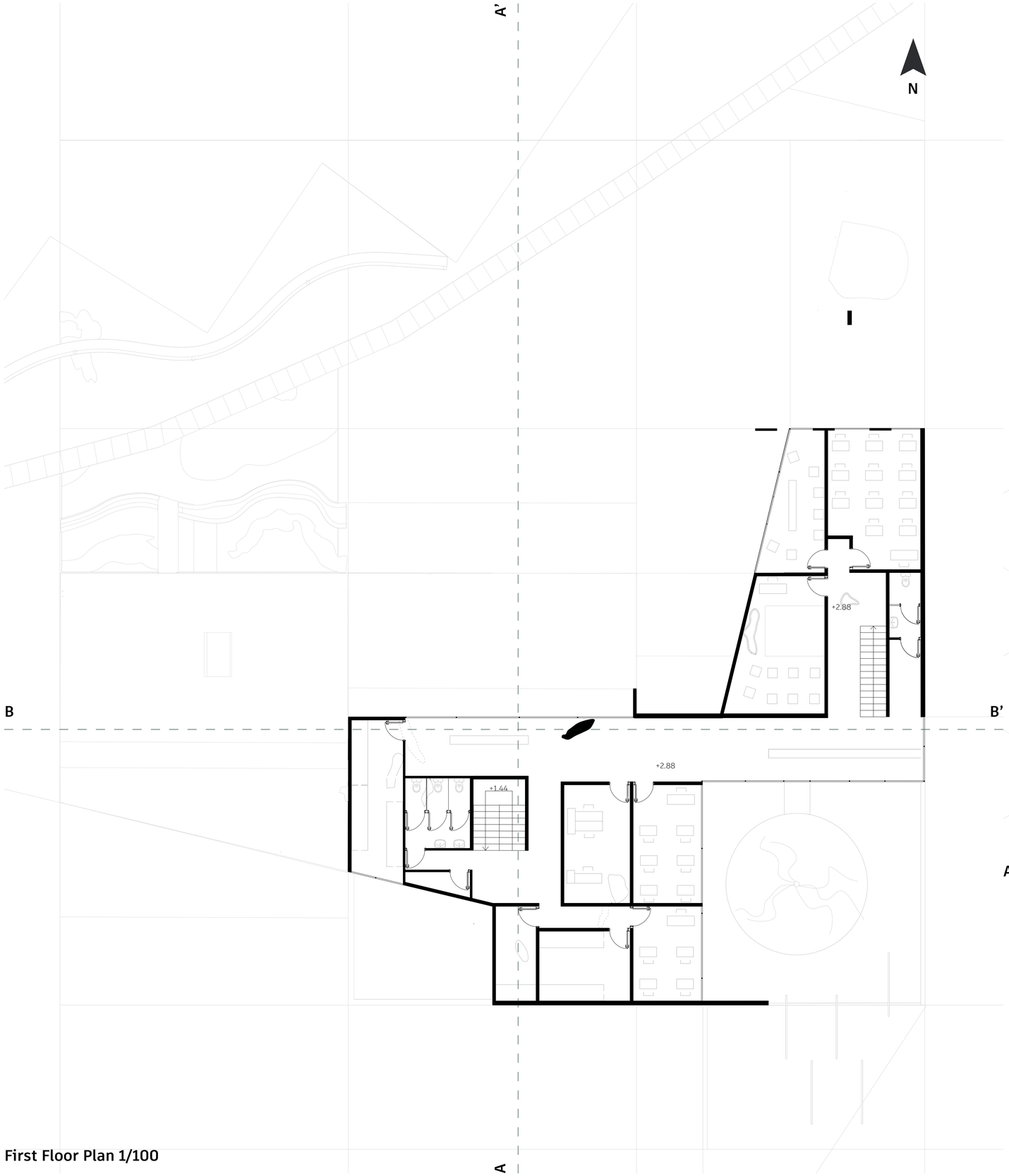
Parallel View of Inside



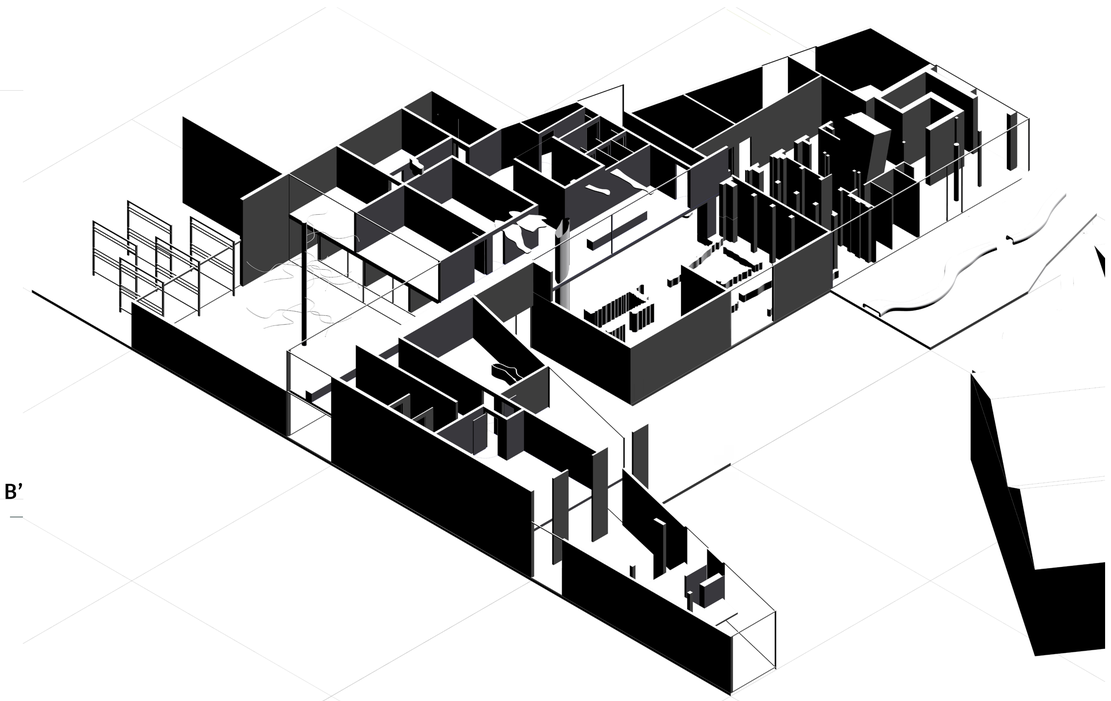
Ground Floor Plan 1/100



Axonometric Diagram of Ground Floor

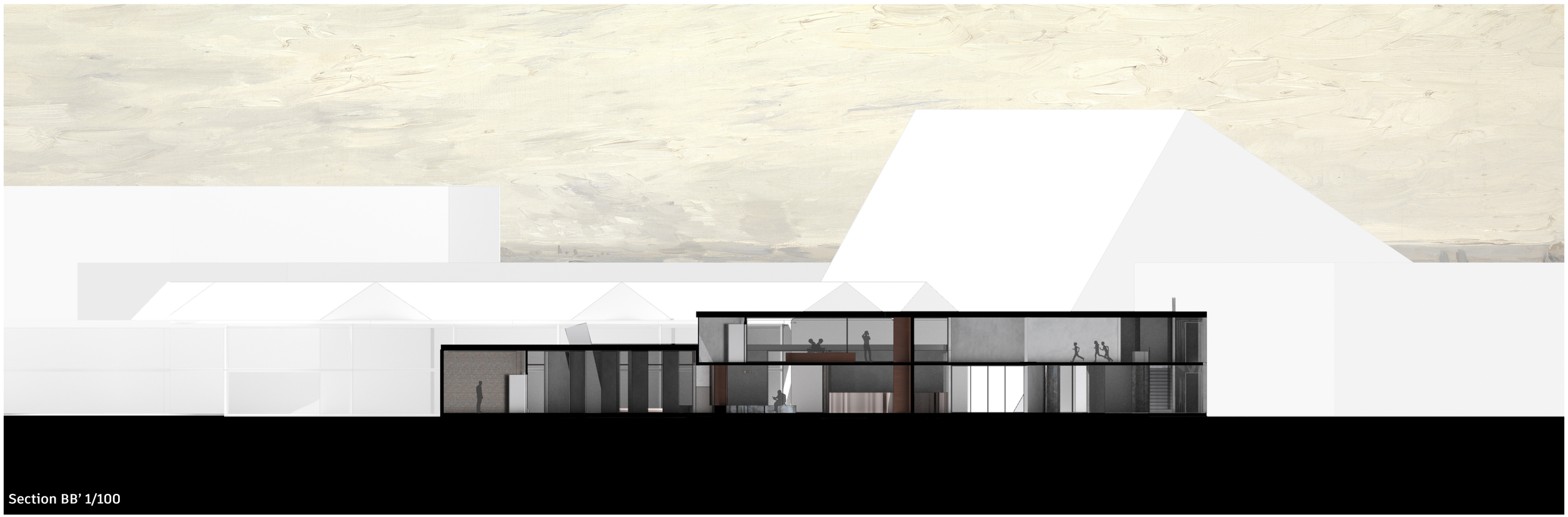


First Floor Plan 1/100



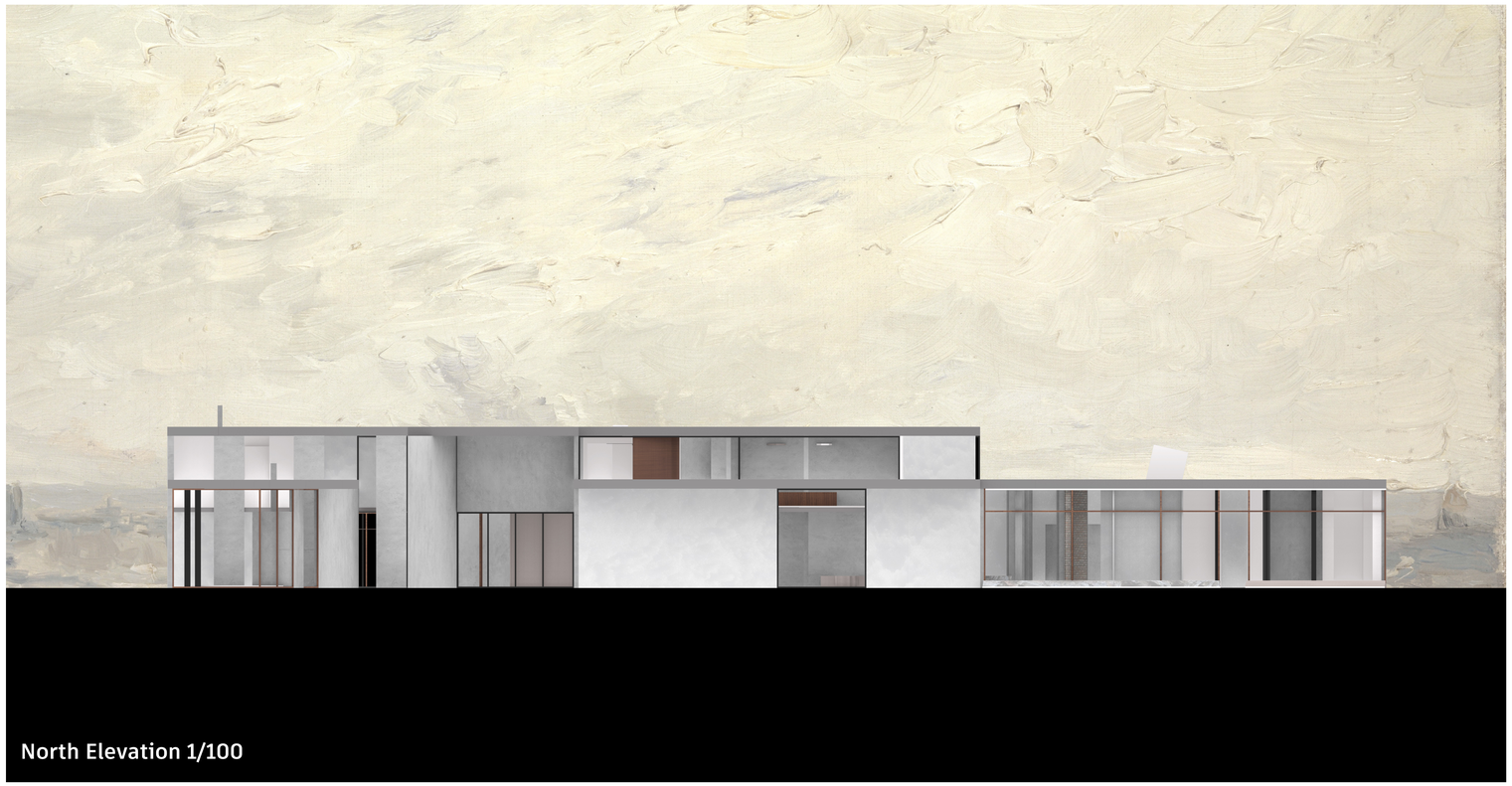
Axonometric Diagram of First Floor

Section AA' 1/100



Section BB' 1/100

South Elevation 1/100



North Elevation 1/100

Outer courtyard

Main foyer

Exhibition space with inner courtyard

Entrance