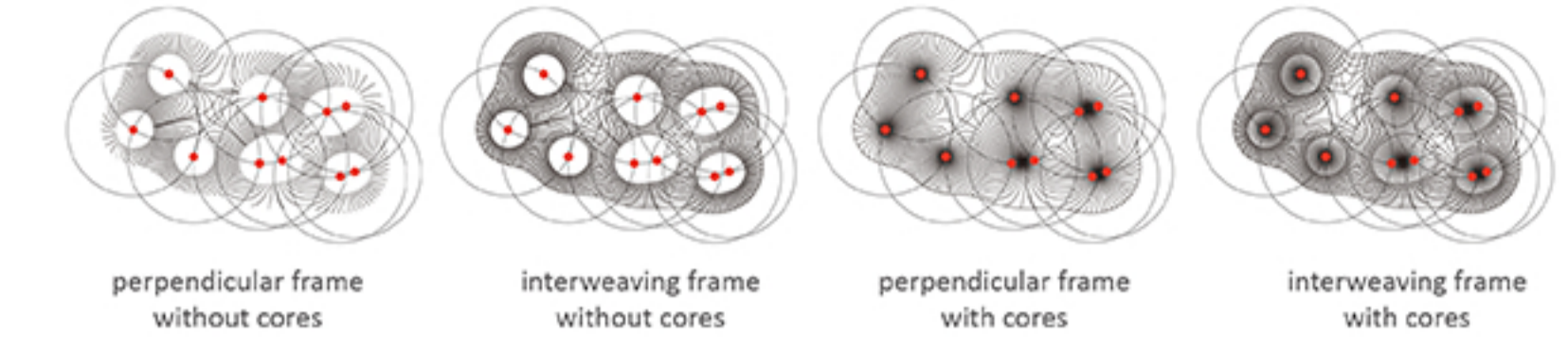
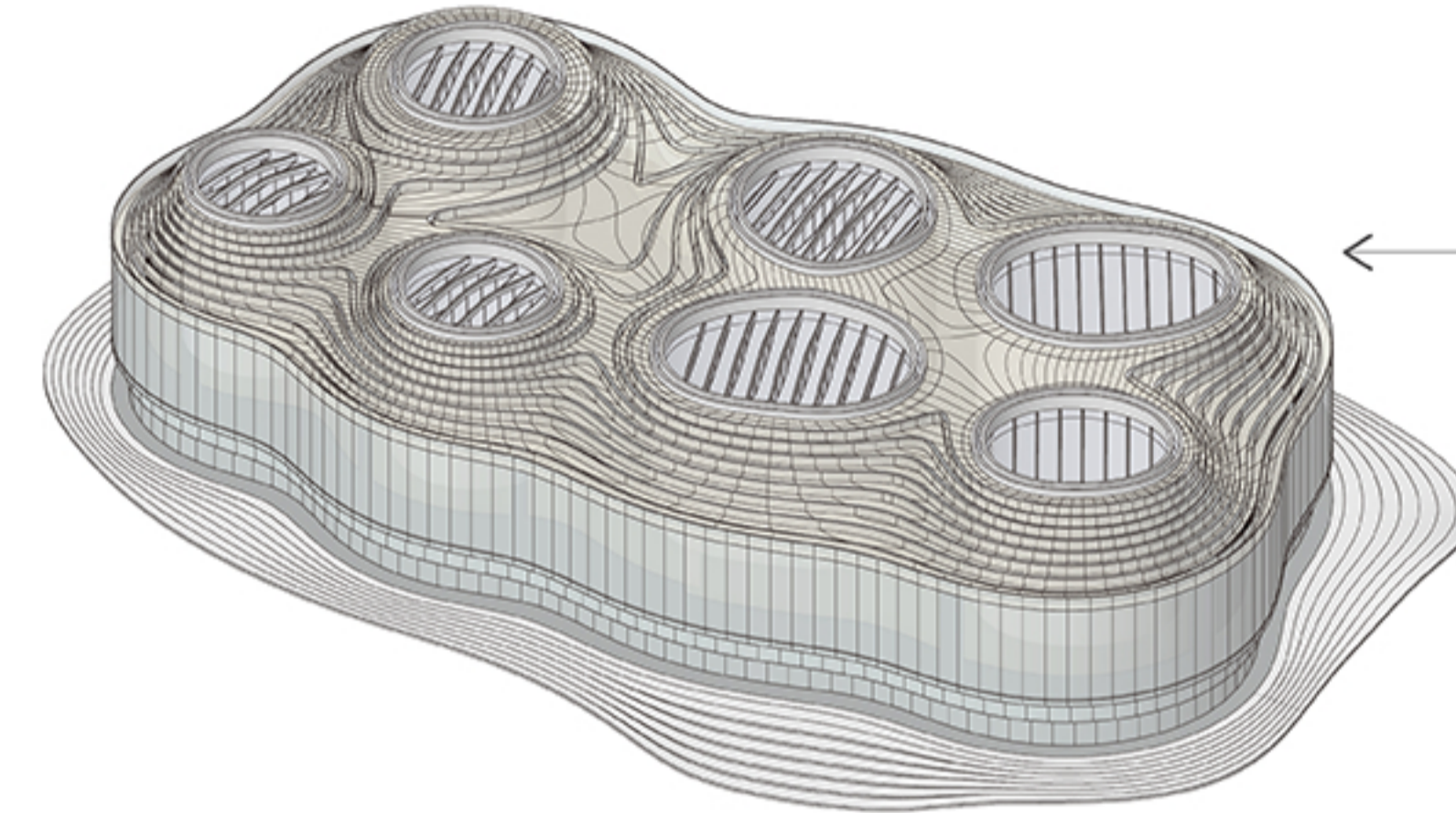




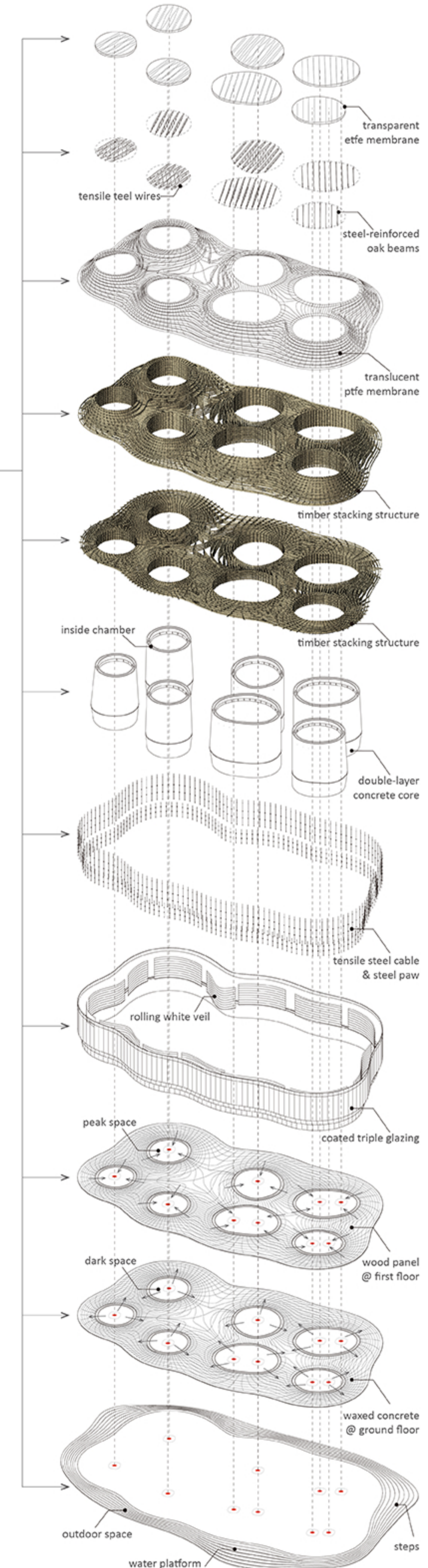
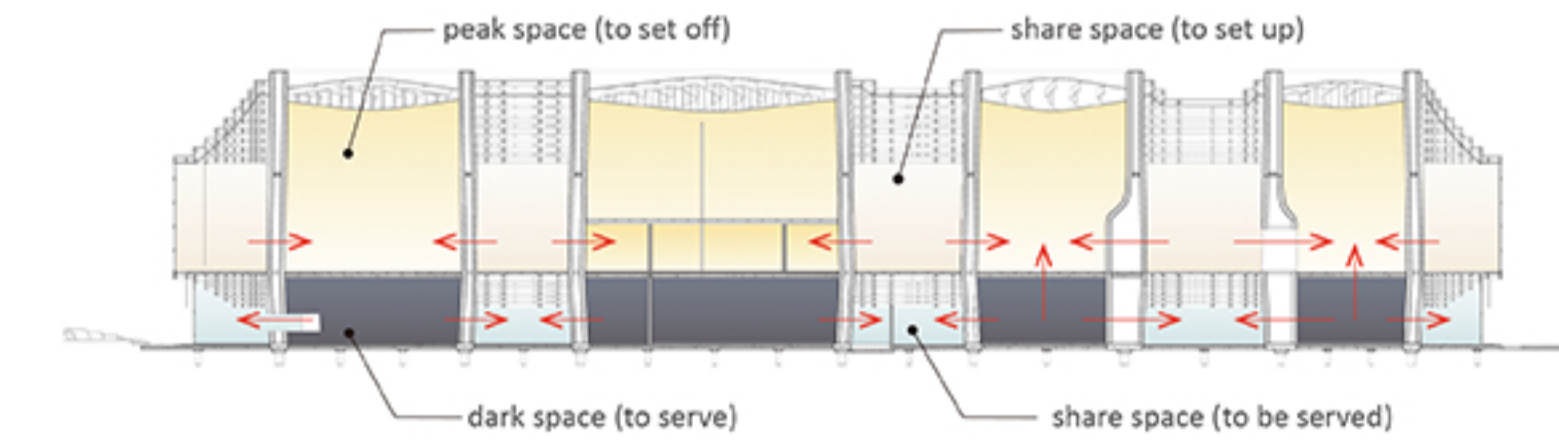
The selected option would be best adapted to the local environment and required functional program among these experimental tests. It has an excellent potential to integrate the program, structure, circulation, form and space in terms of scale, size, distance, rhythm, number of cores, etc.



Here the process is not a straight top-down decision, but a recursive running of complex systematic operation with feedback from different fields, such as computation data, space, circulation, structure, form, expression, landscape, etc. The eventual result is not one-step or linear-process generated, but a whole synthetic integration of material operation.

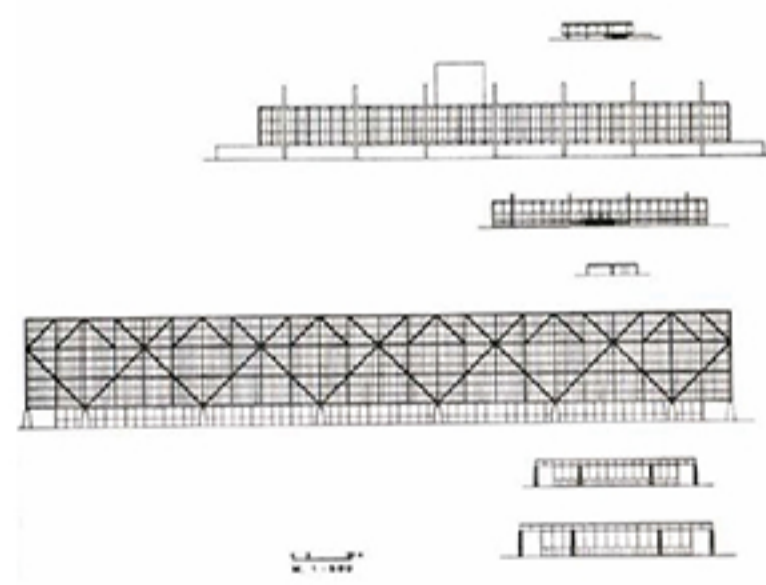


Sectional Program Logic:



Leaves from the field buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*). Arranged as a graded sequence from the bottom of the stem (lowest left) to the top (bottom right), the leaves appear as a continuous transformation of a form that is never fixed but is always in motion, the movement-form of metamorphosis.

Courtesy Ronald H. Brady. "The Idea in nature: Rereading Goethe's Organics," in *Goethe's way of Science: A phenomenology of Nature*, ed.



Office of Mies van der Rohe, Elevations for seven clear span building drawn to uniform scale: Farnsworth House, Plano; National Theater, Mannheim; S.R. Crown Hall, IIT; 50*50 House; Convention Hall, Chicago; Ron Bacardi Administration Building, Santiago, Cuba; New National Gallery, Berlin

Courtesy Canadian Center for Architecture. From Phyllis Lambert, "Mies Immersion," in *Mies in America* (Montreal: CCA, 2001) p.422

Devolution Loop

Analogical to the devolution of Leaves from the field buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and Mies' seven different projects, architectural generation is always in a devolutionary and recursive loop. Through a specific algorithm computation, we do not just design space and structure itself, but the formation of spaces and structures. The generic pool of differentiated forms and structures gives us a large spectrum of options, and by spatial optimization, we choose the best result from the pool for the next design phase. This kind of methodology and observation based on a scientific direction will help us to find the most useful, consistent, smooth space for the science center.