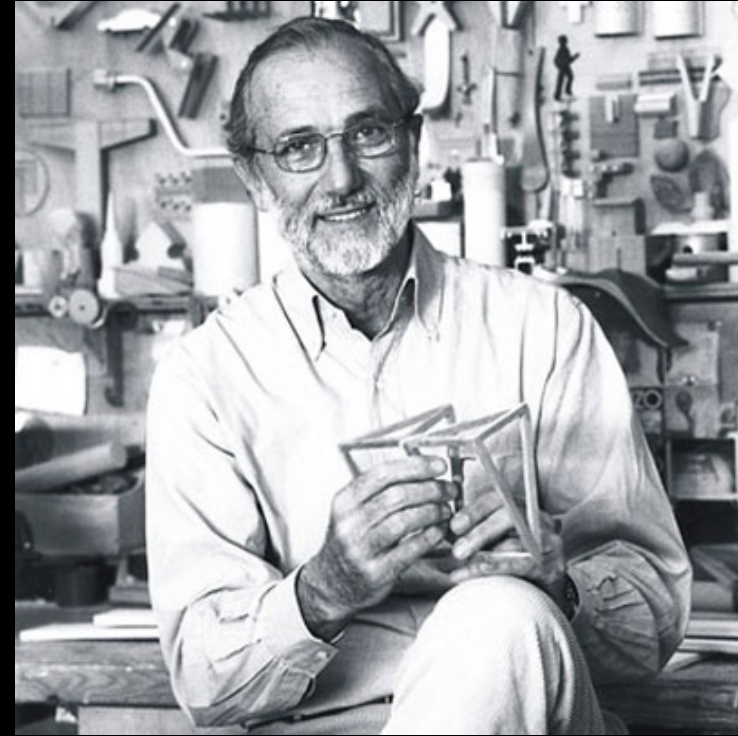




以Green Esthetic特徵檢視加州科學館

# Architect Introduction

- Renzo Piano was born into a family of builders in Genoa, Italy in 1937.
- His grandfather, his father, four uncles and brother were all contractors and Renzo Piano admits, Renzo Piano should have been one too, but instead chose architecture.
- Renzo Piano was studying at Milan Poitechnic Architecture School.
- During the time 1965-1970 Renzo Piano worked in office of Louis I. Kahn in Philadelphia.
- Richard Rogers and Piano worked together in Expo Project ,Italy.
- They enter the international competition for the Georges Pompidou Centre in Paris; they did and won.
- The Rano-Rogers collaboration remained 6 years; in 1977 Rogers moved his office from Paris to London.



# Location

**Project Title:** The New California Academy of Sciences

**City:** San Francisco

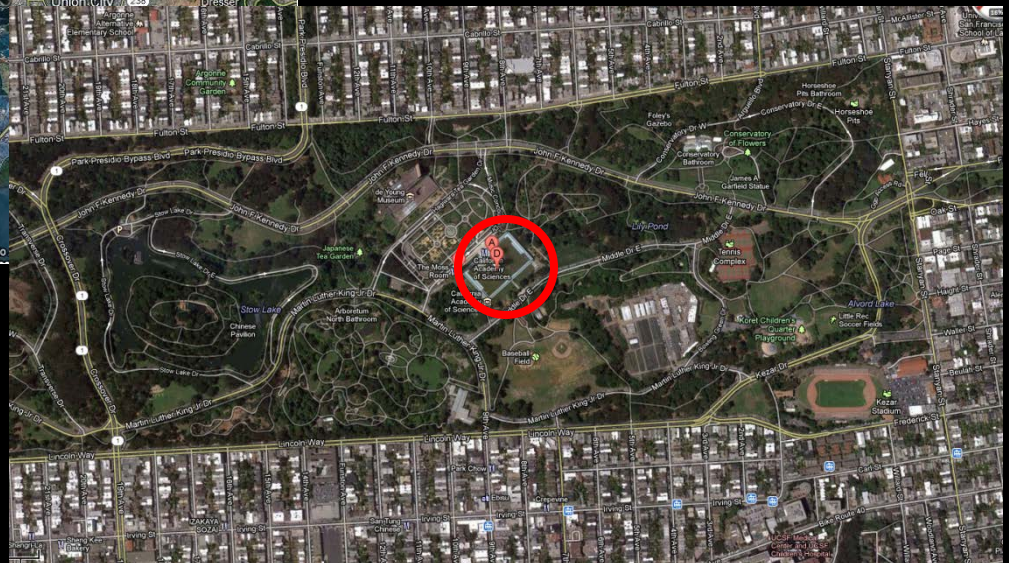
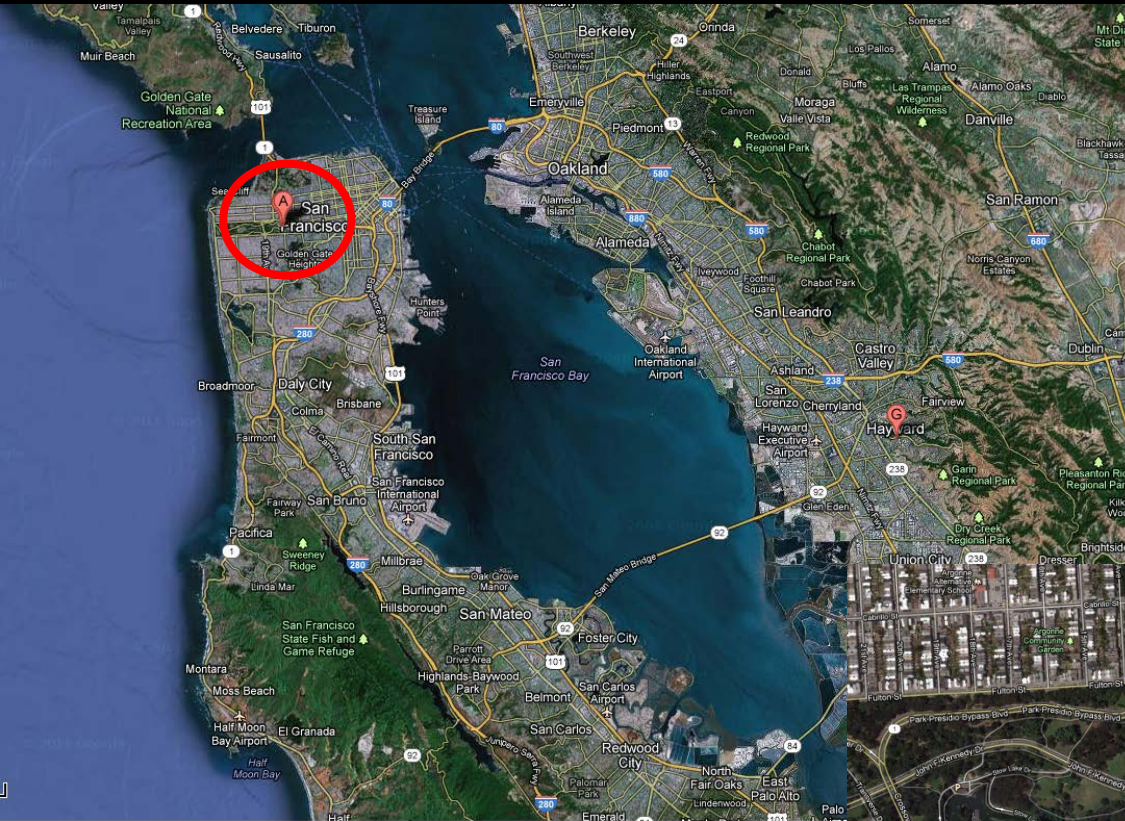
**Country:** United States

**Type:** Architecture (education)

**Status of planning:** Final design stage/construction started

**Status of formal:** permission approved

**Start of construction:** September 2005



# Concept

When he appeared for the competition of California academy of science he was only with a green color sketch pen.

He made a conceptual sketch of roof which represent the topography of San Francisco



He tried to keep the building Low profile and then he made the Green Roofs.



# Transparency

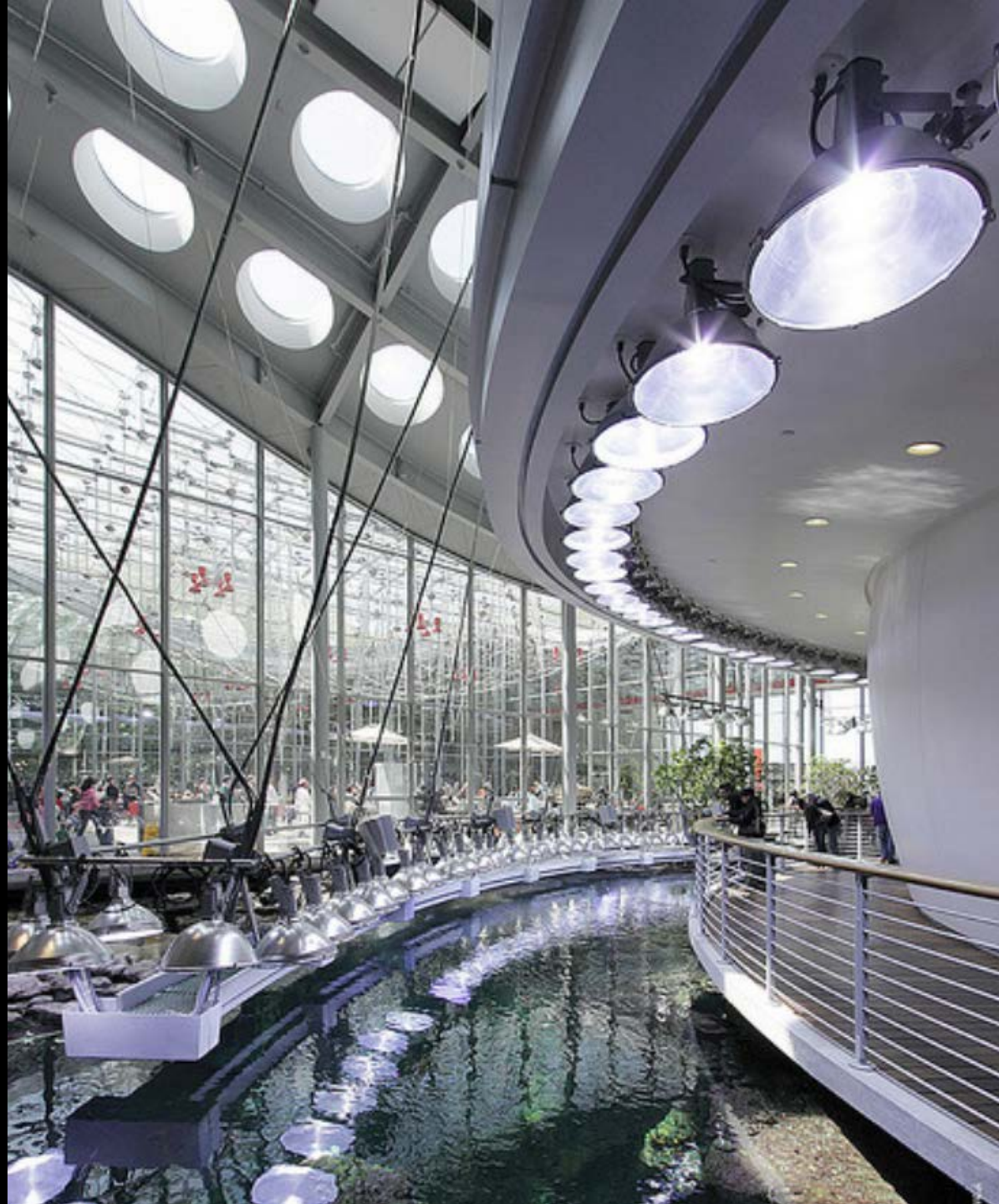


To create the sense of continuity  
between outside and inside





To create the sense  
of vibration of light



# Lower Level : Aquarium

Plan



Philippine Coral Reef



Amazon Flooded Forest



Water Planet



Northern California Coast



African Hall



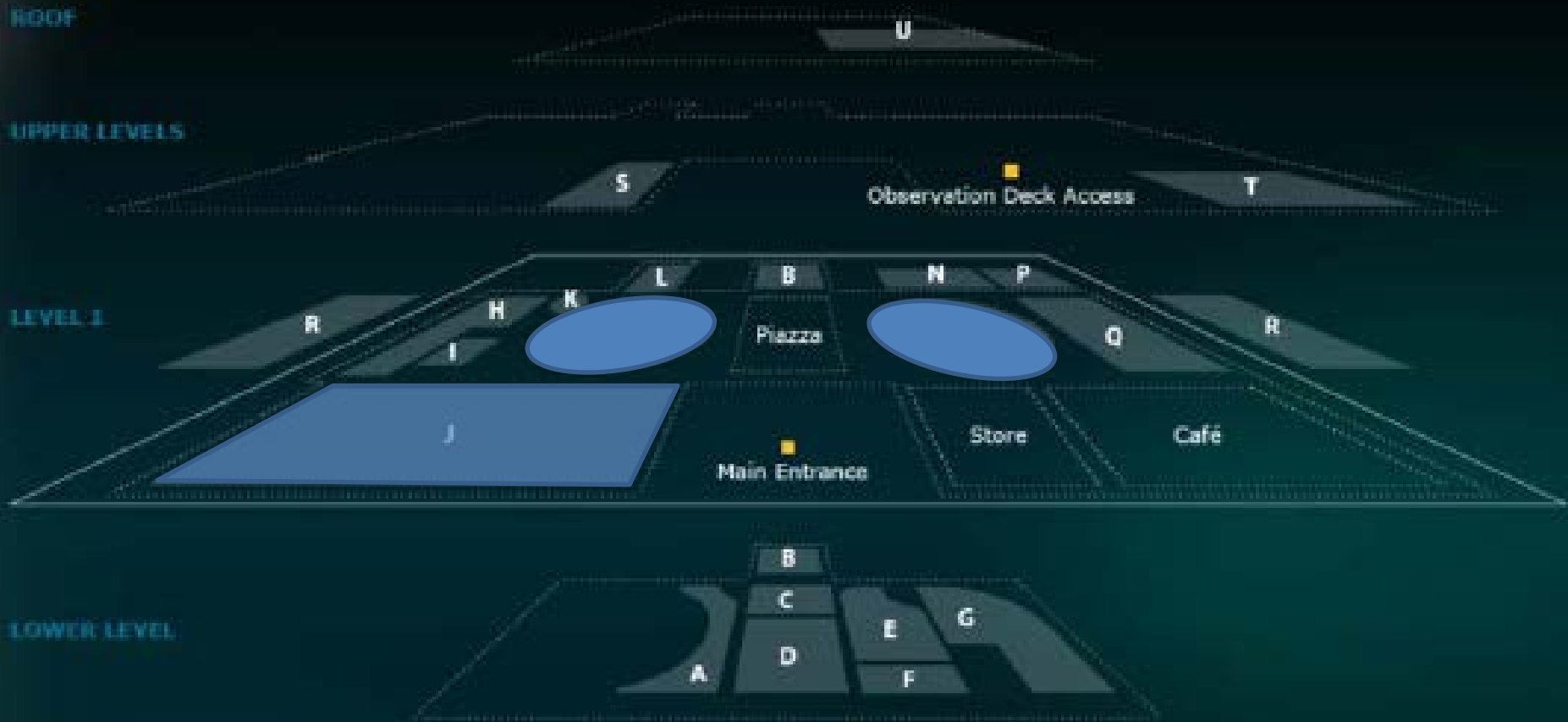
Planetarium



Rainforest



Plan

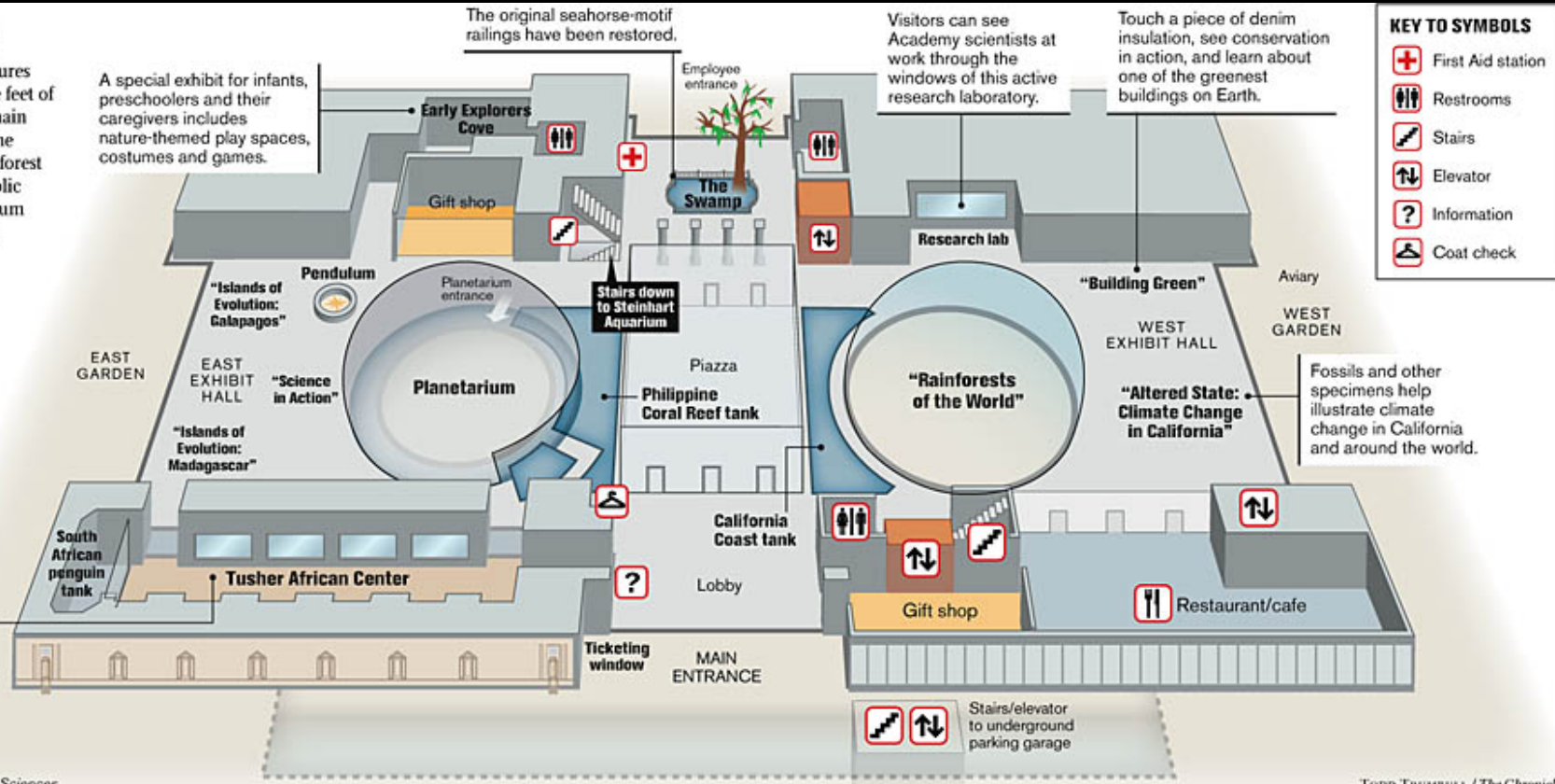


# Ground Level Plan

## GROUND LEVEL

The rebuilt Academy features more than 100,000 square feet of exhibit space. From the main level, visitors can access the planetarium, piazza, rain forest and most of the other public exhibits; Steinhart Aquarium is located one level down.

African Hall from the original museum is restored as Tusher African Center, with 21 dioramas. Restorations showcase gorillas, zebras, leopards and lions in natural habitats. A live colony of African penguins is at the far end of the hall.



Source: California Academy of Sciences

TODD TRUMBULL / The Chronicle

## Academy Gardens



## Climate Change

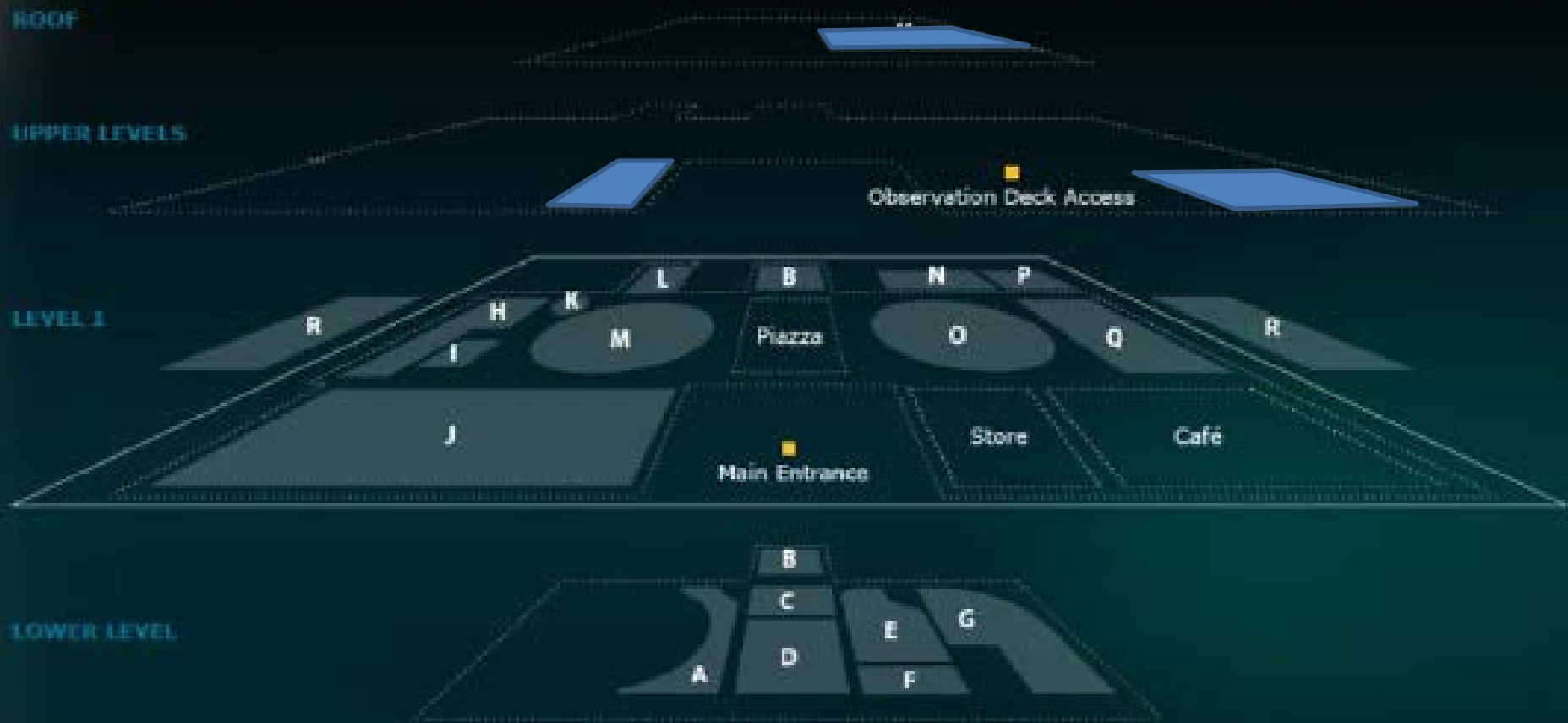


## Plan

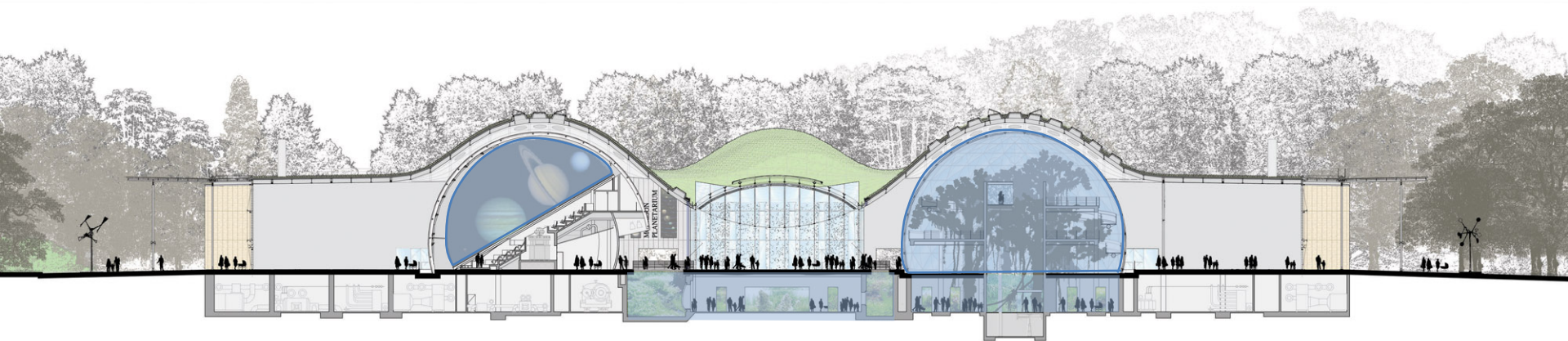
- Islands of Evolution
- Research Labs
- Early Explorers Cove
- Pendulam



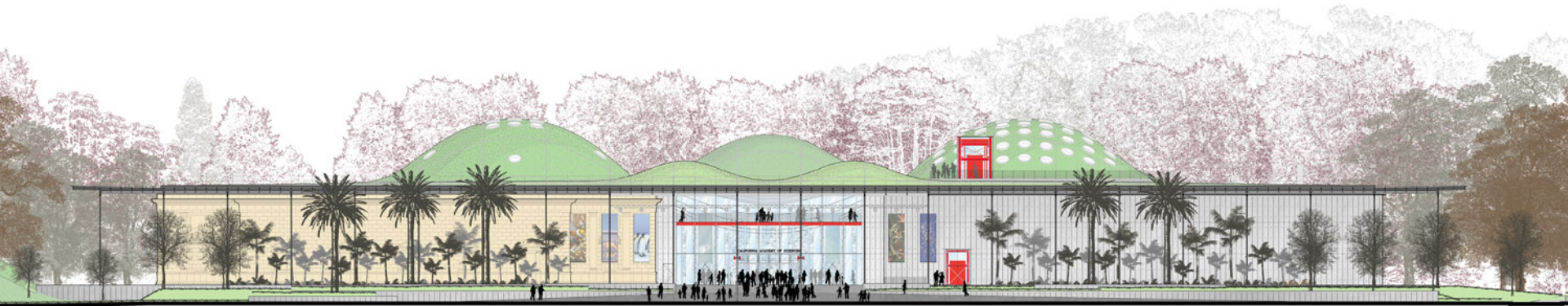
- Forum : Auditorium for lectures
- Naturalist Center



# Section



# Elevation



# History Remaining

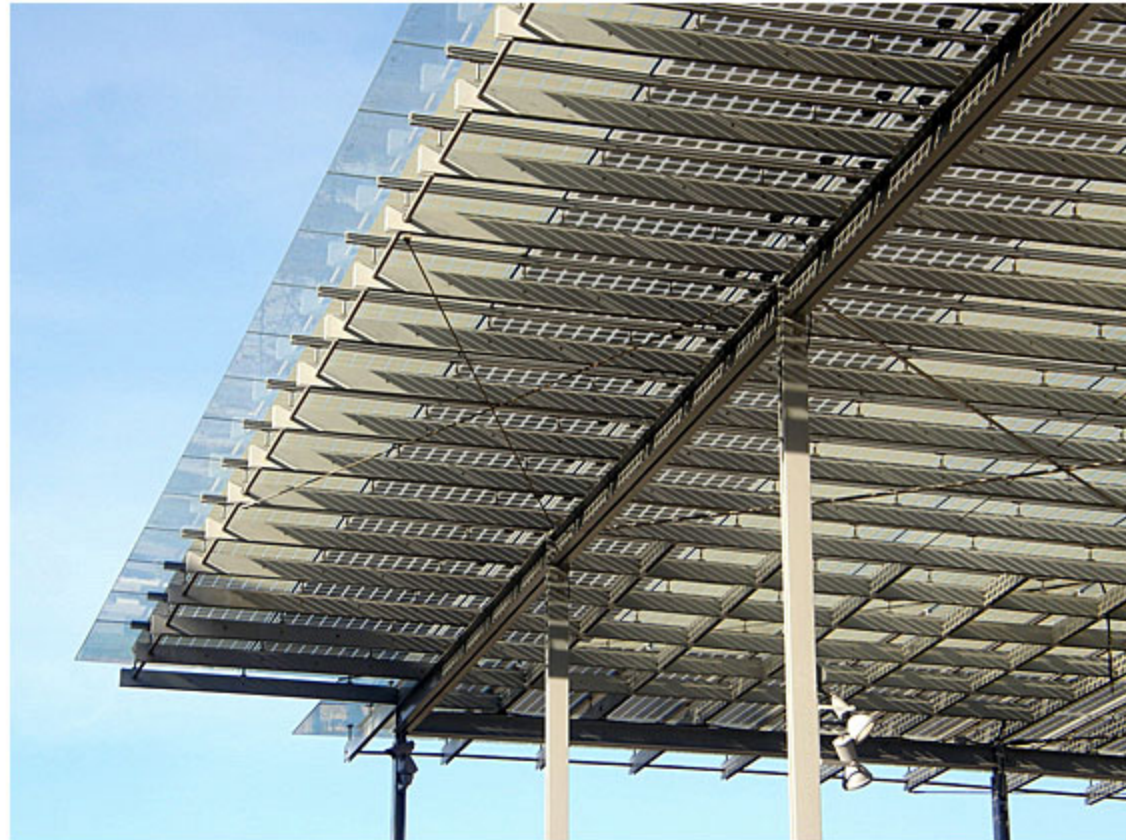


# Rainforest section



# Features of Building

# Solar Panels to Generate Energy





- Courtyard
- Natural Ventilation
- Spider Web used to make the Space Column Free





All the Steel used is 100% recycled



LEED Platinum certified Museum.

All the insulation provided in the building is by using Blue Denim Jeans.

Roof is planted with a species of native California plants.

Glass chosen in the project is of low iron content to maximize transparency.

Cutting the ground plane and lifting it up by 38 ft.





# 以Green Esthetic特徵檢視加州科學館

綠能建築 表皮	結構美學	適應性	地域性材 料
1.光伏發電外殼 2.植被屋頂		1.植被屋頂生態圈 2.熱感應天窗	1.使用可回收鐵材 2.牛仔碎布填充材 料