

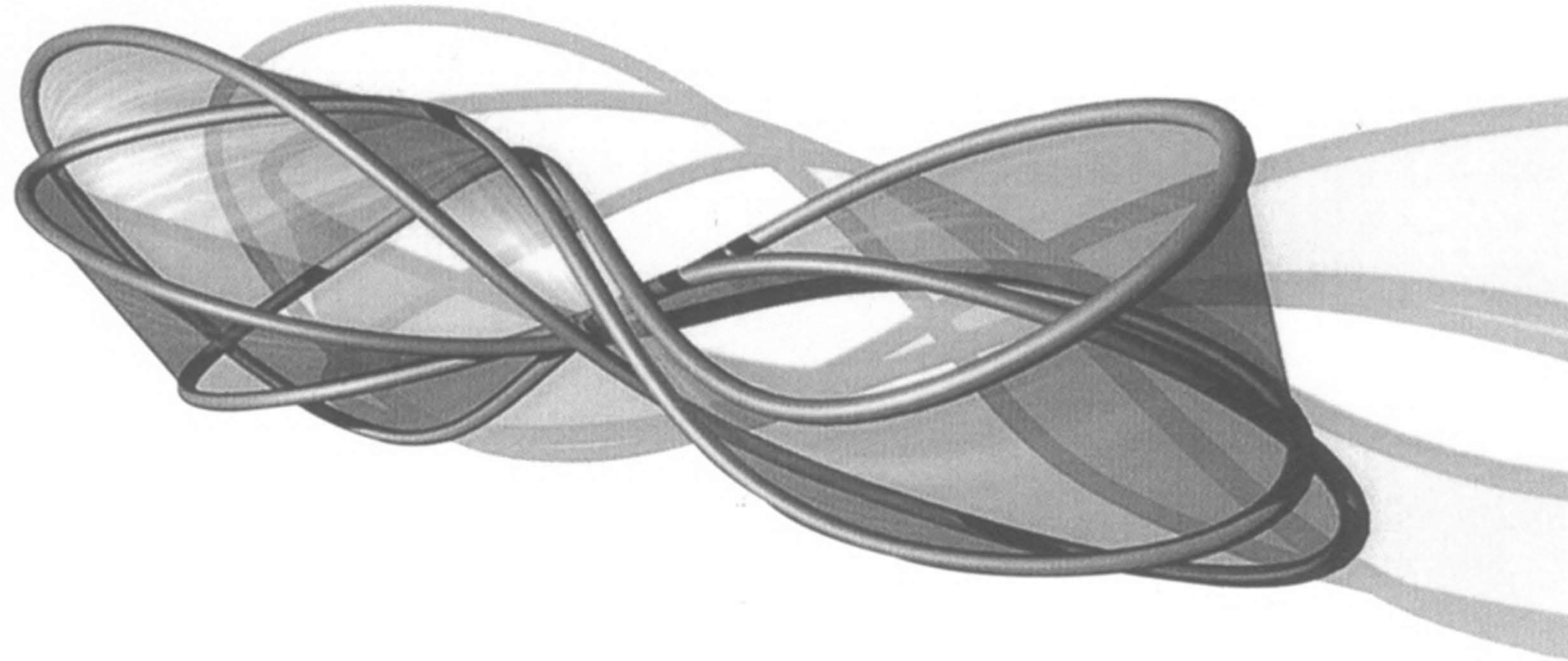
# ARCH 322 - Issues in Contemporary Architecture

## Panel 5 - Diagram(matic) Architecture

Burak Ağbulut | G. Doruk Atay | Ufuk Uğurlar

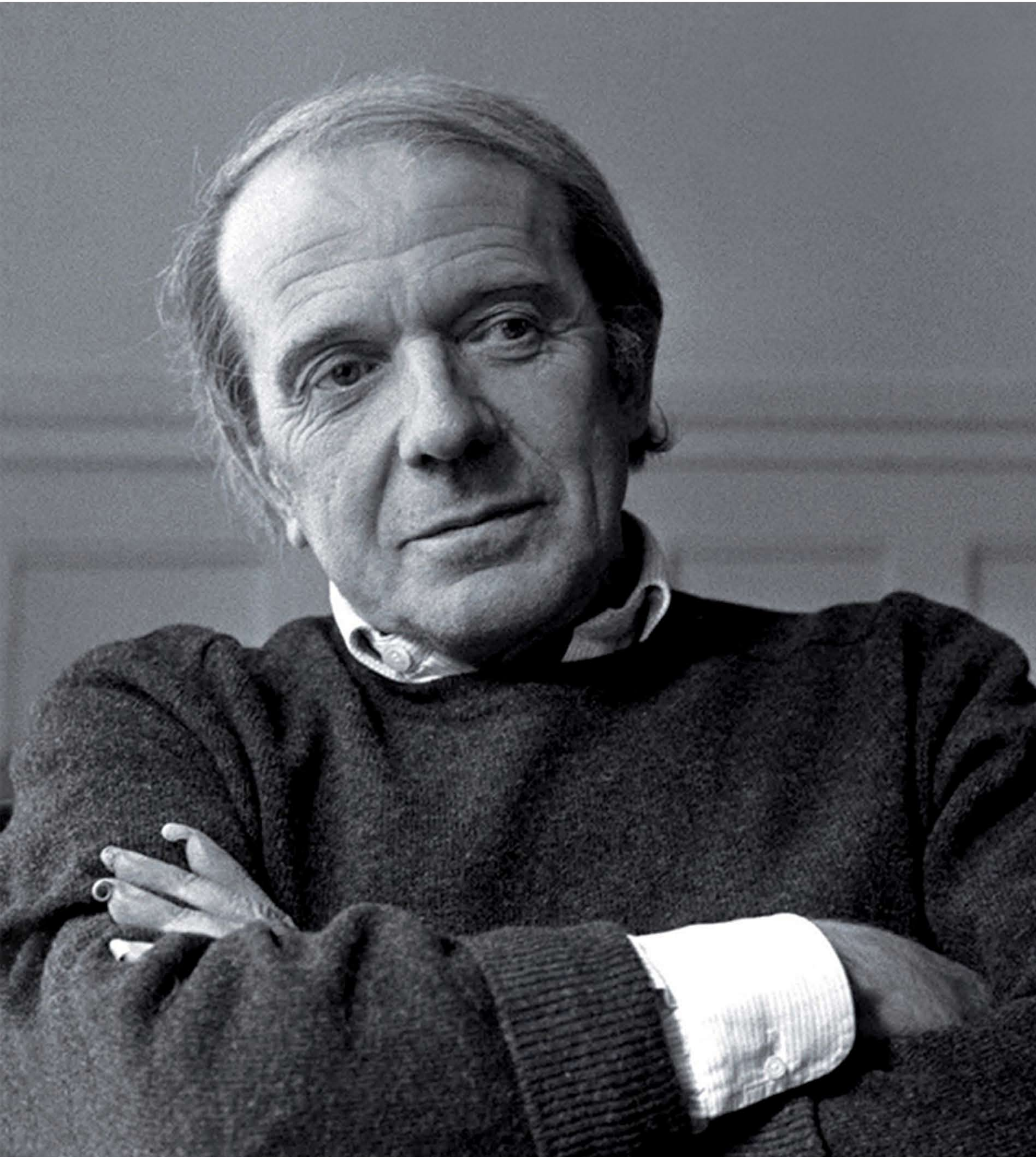
diagram.

dia-: "through, across"  
-graphein: "something written"  
-ma: "sketch in"





# Diagram



QUOTES from FOUCAULT by GILLES DELEUZE

The diagram is defined by him:

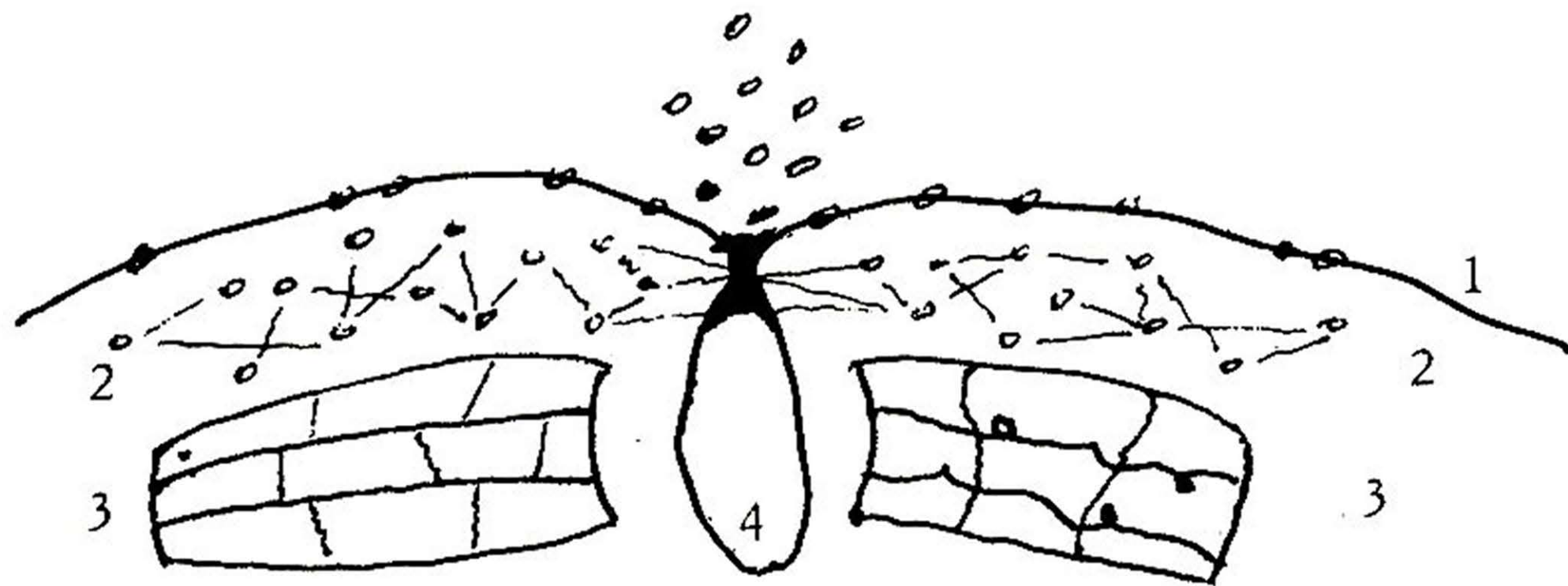
“... it is the presentation of the relations between forces unique to a particular formation; it is the distribution of the power to affect and the power to be affected; it is the mixing of non-formalized pure functions and unformed pure matter... it is a transmission or distribution of particular features.”

“...it is a diagram, that is to say a 'functioning, abstracted from any obstacle... or friction [and which] must be detached from any specific use'. The diagram is no longer an auditory or visual archive but a map, a cartography that is coextensive with the whole social field. It is an abstract machine. It is described by its informal functions and matter and in terms of form makes no distinction between content and expression, a discursive formation and a no-discursive formation. It is a machine that is almost blind and mute, even though it makes others see and speak.”



# Diagram In Architecture | Potential & Significance

## Michel Foucault's Diagram and the Topology of the Fold



1. Line of the outside

2. Strategic Zone

3. Strata

4. Fold (zone of subjectivation)

A number of objections to this definition of the diagram allow for a deeper understanding of its potential and significance:

1. How can a diagram claim to escape prior frames and patterns, if they exist alongside it and can therefore lay claim to it? For example, a drawing might claim to be contained strictly in its own world, but if it is surrounded by a wider general frame, why shouldn't that frame apply to it?

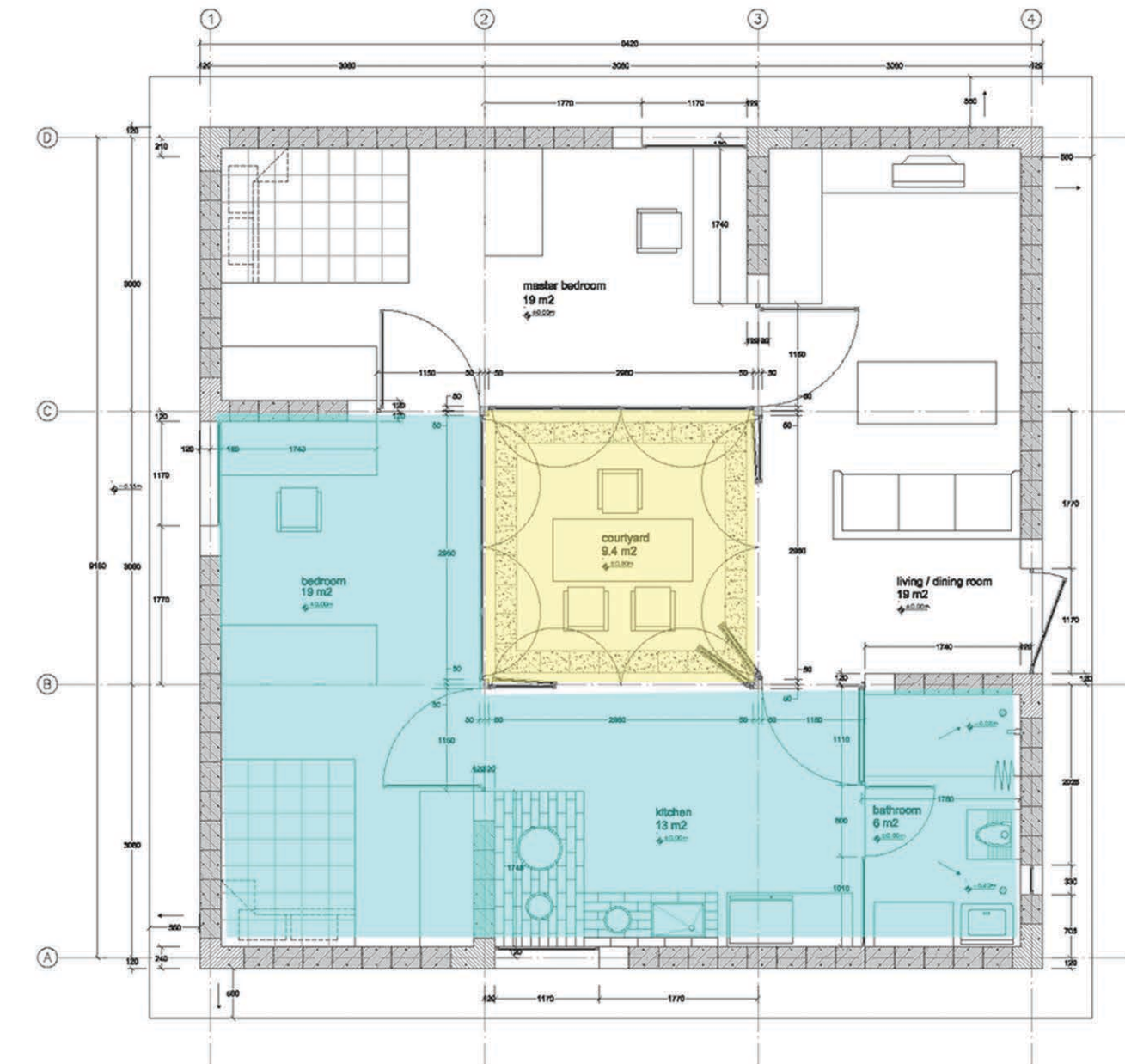
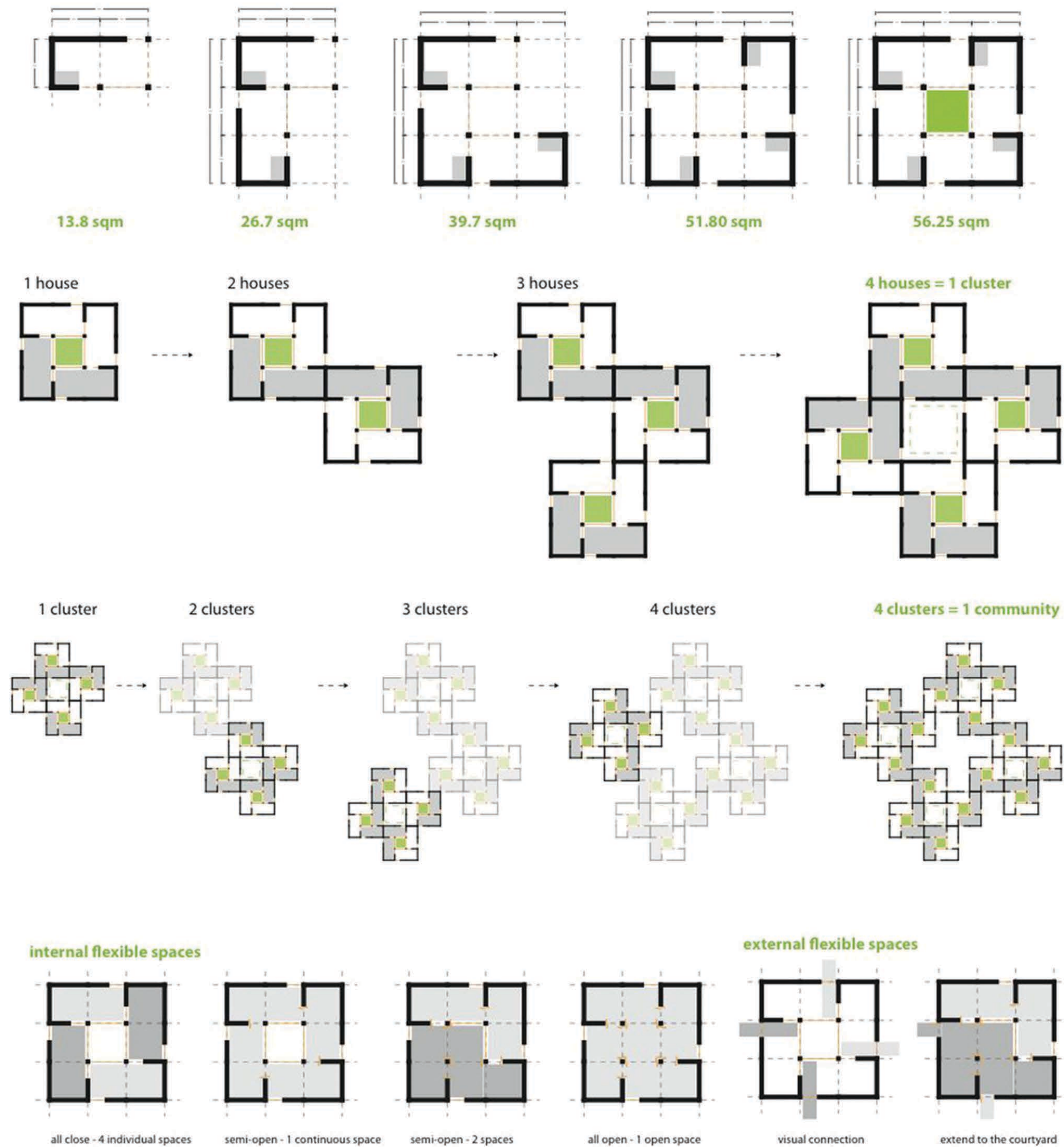
2. If a diagram must represent already known entities such as objects, subjects, borders, aims and ideas, how can it avoid being subjected to the scales and forms that apply to them? For example, if the diagram contains well understood objects, then don't scientific laws pertaining to the object also apply in the diagram?

3. Once a diagram has been given, why can't we discover its patterns and thereby generalise from them, not only for how a particular diagram works but also for others of similar form? While a diagram might introduce new movements, once these are understood they can be assigned permanent, what is a diagram (for a sign)? · 53 or semi-permanent, pattern through rational deduction, or inductively.



# 1K House - Pinwheel House | Ying chee Chui

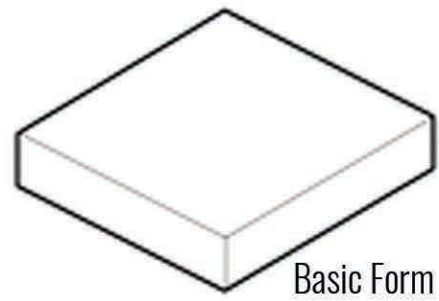
Mian yang, Sichuan, China, built, 2010



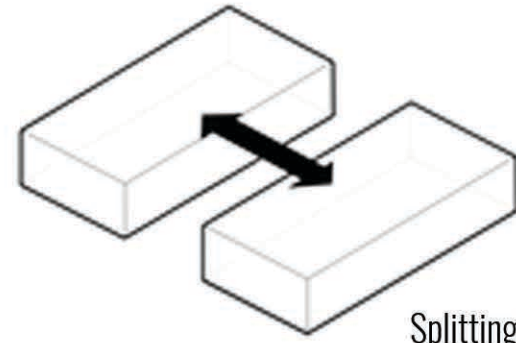


# Naman Villa | MIA Design Studio

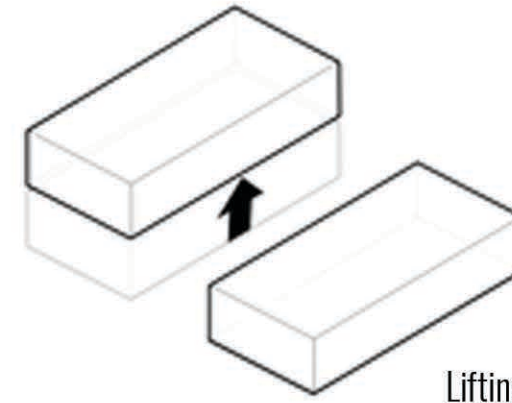
Da Nang, Vietnam, built, 2015



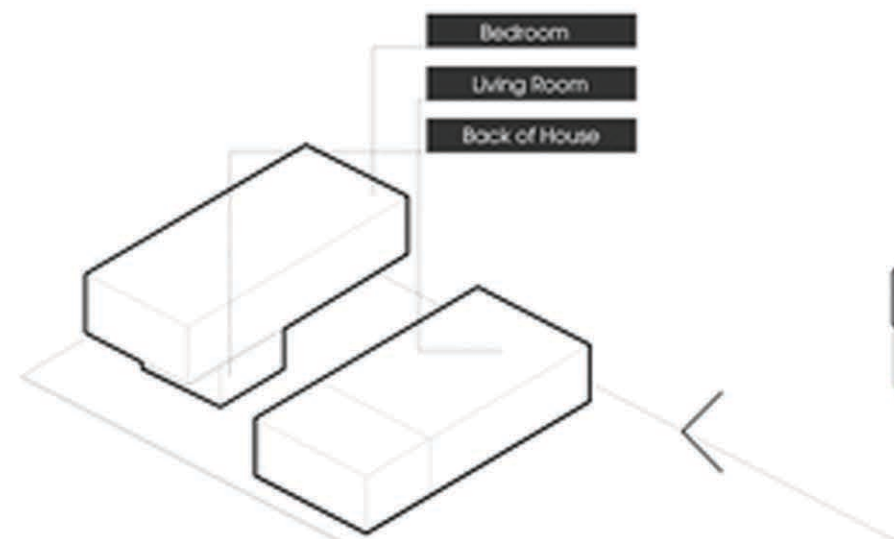
Basic Form



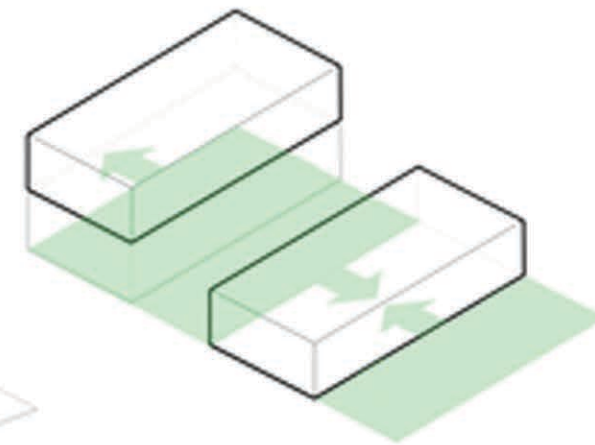
Splitting



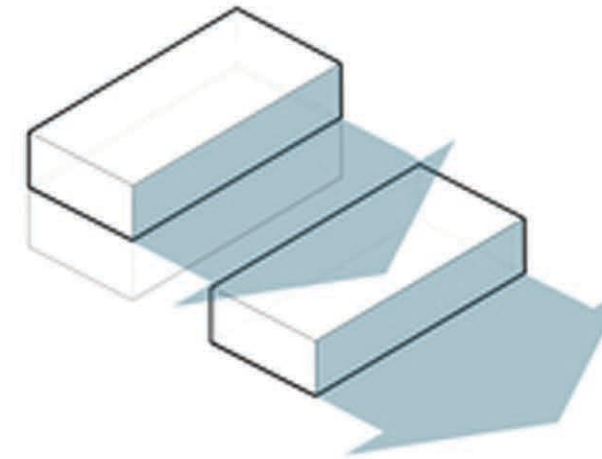
Lifting



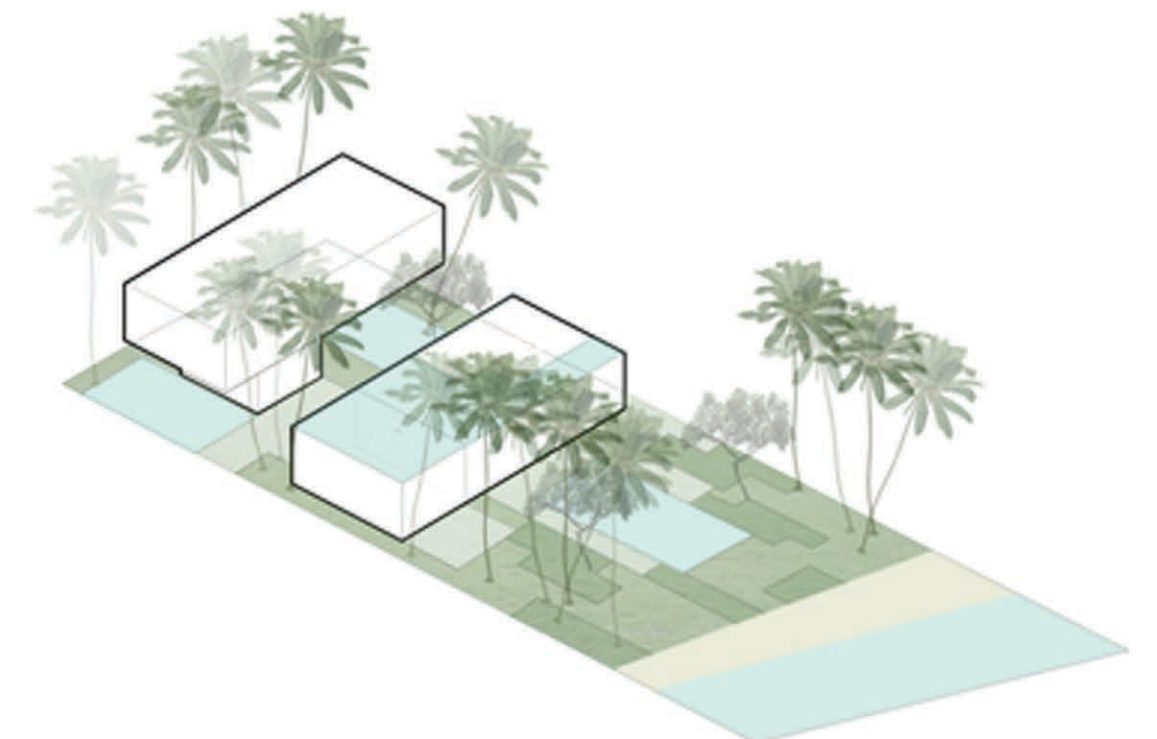
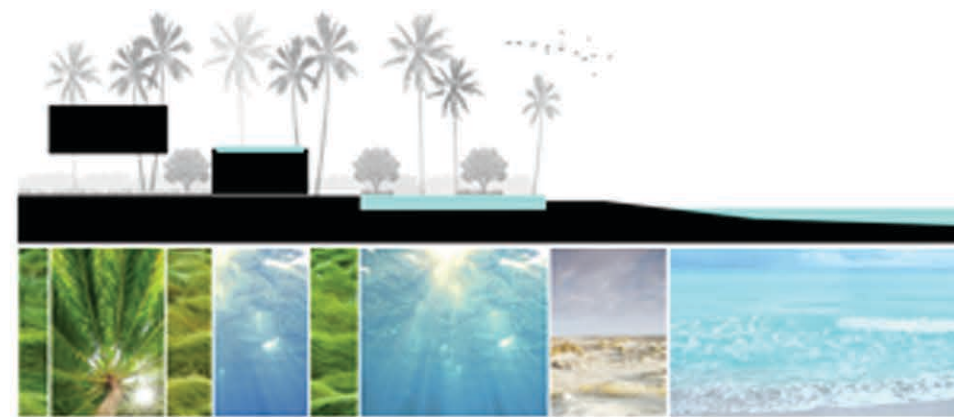
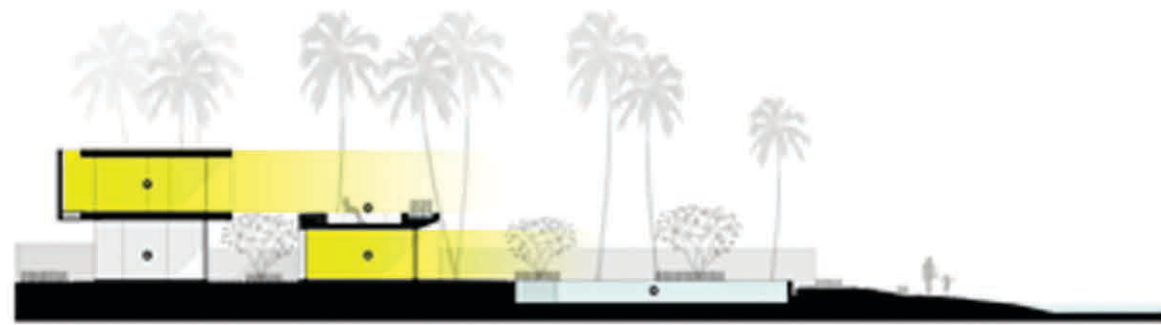
Spreading Green



Expending View



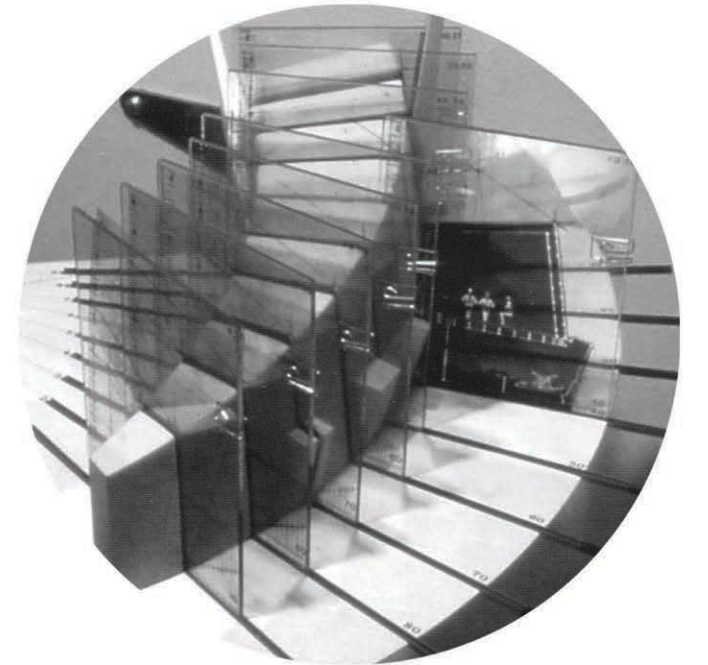
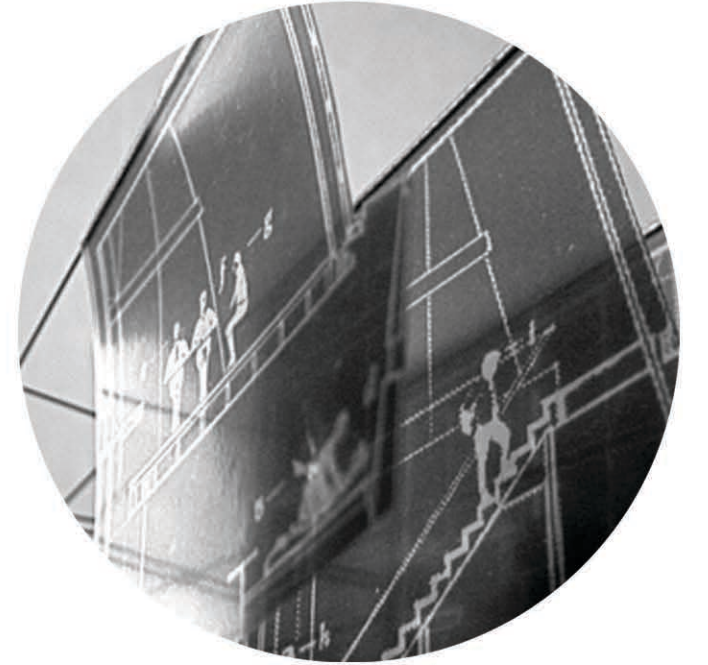
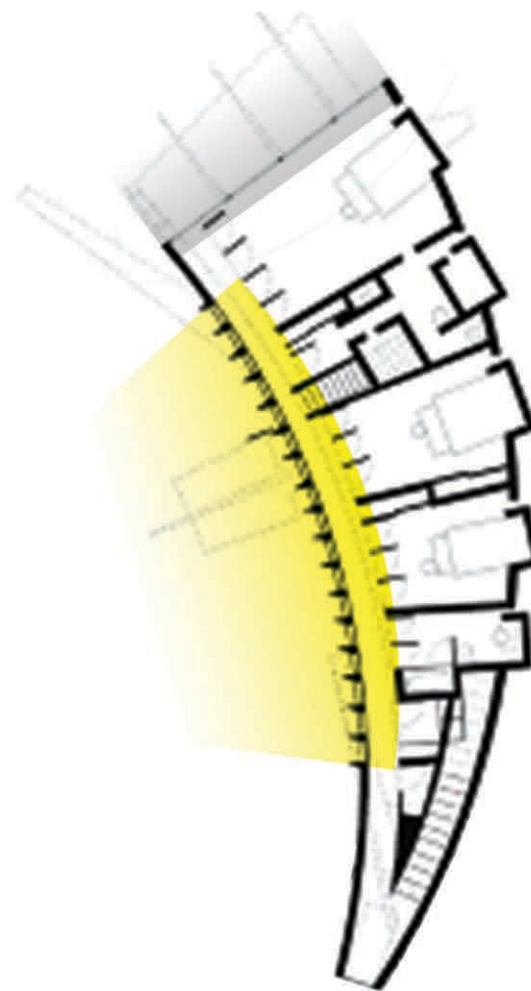
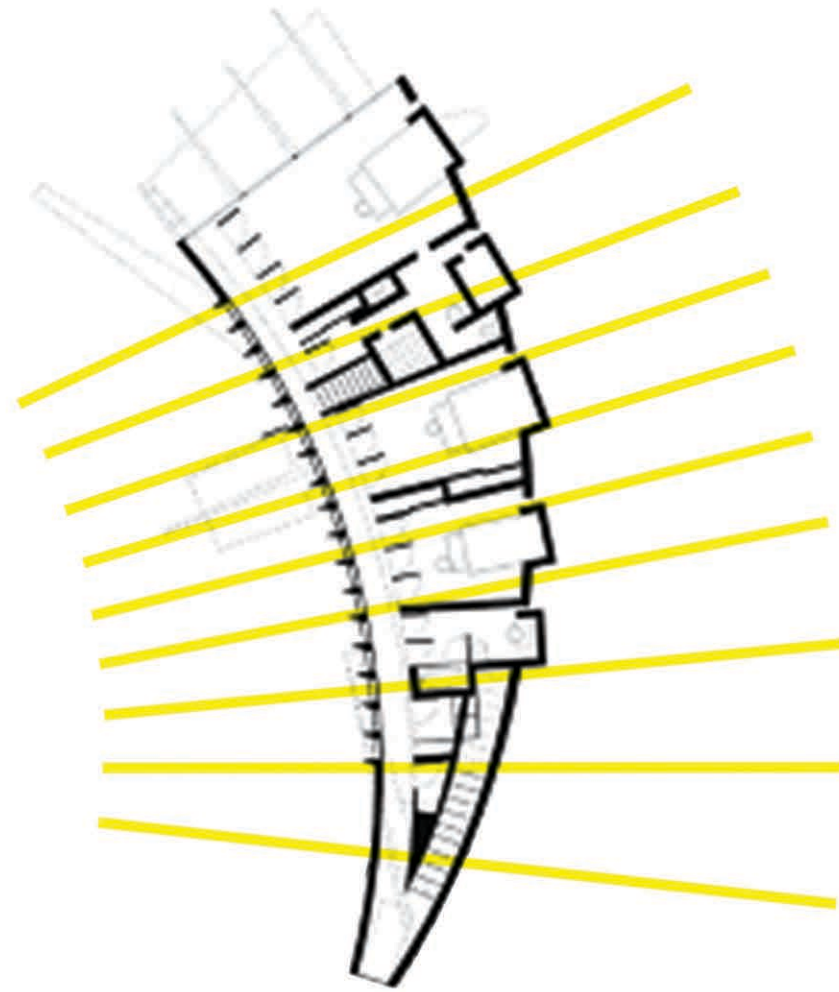
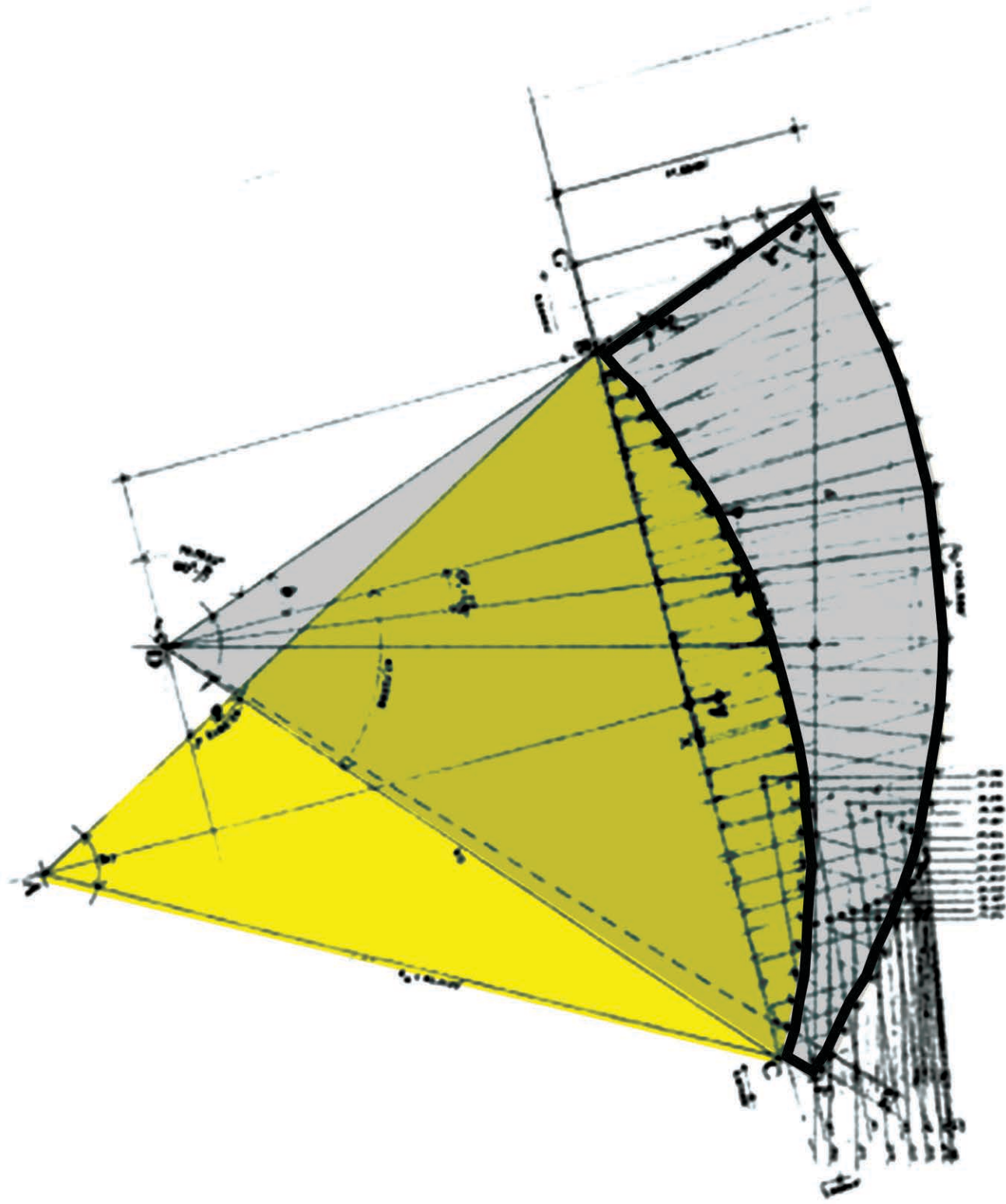
Functional Program





# Slow House | Diller + Scofidio

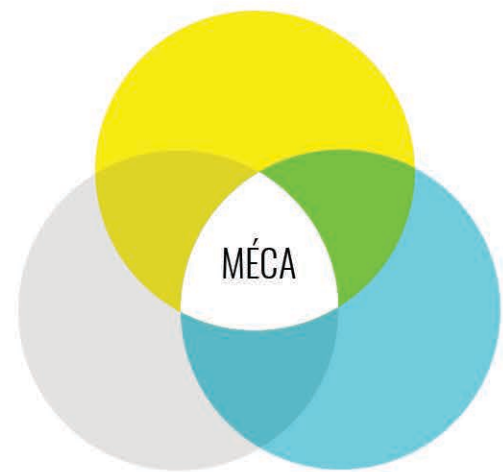
Long Island, New York, unbuilt, 1990



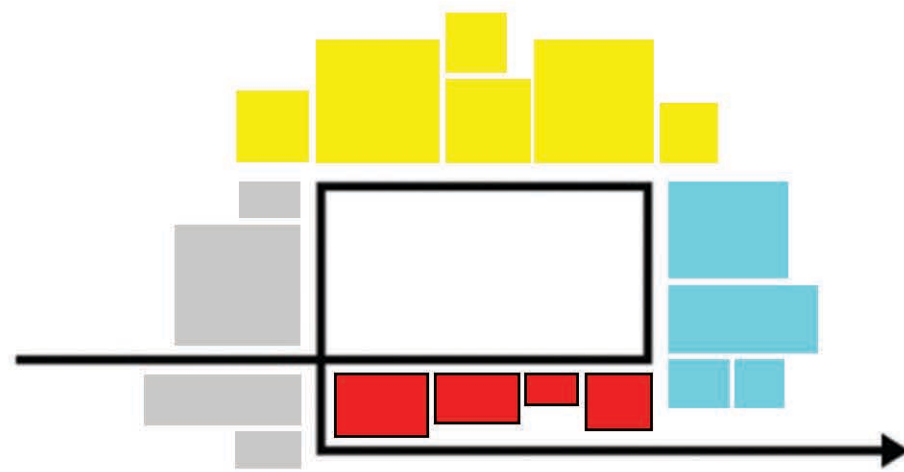


# MÉCA | BIG

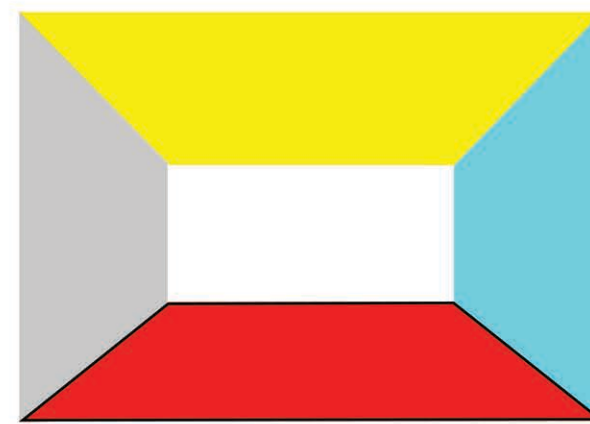
Bordeaux, France, competition, under construction, 2012



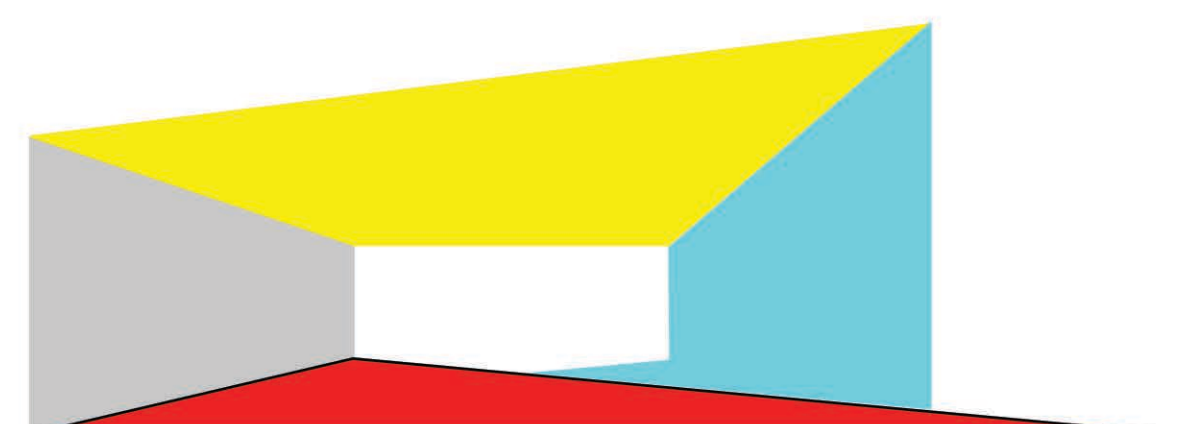
THREE INSTITUTIONS - ONE BUILDING



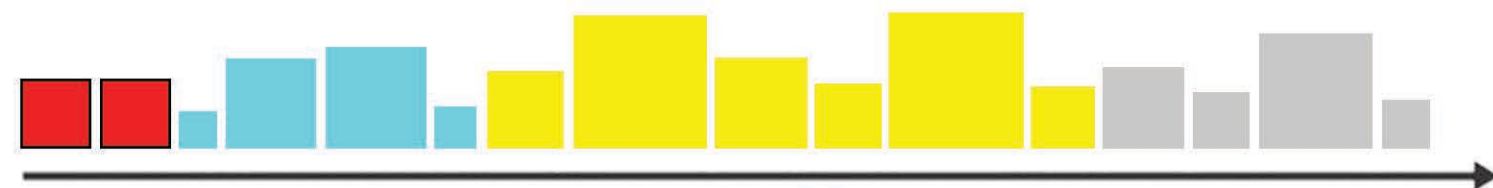
LOOP



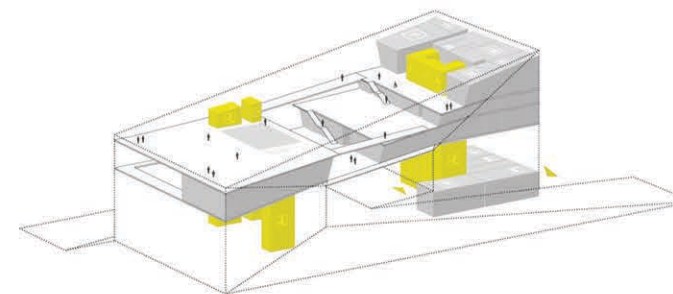
URBAN ROOM



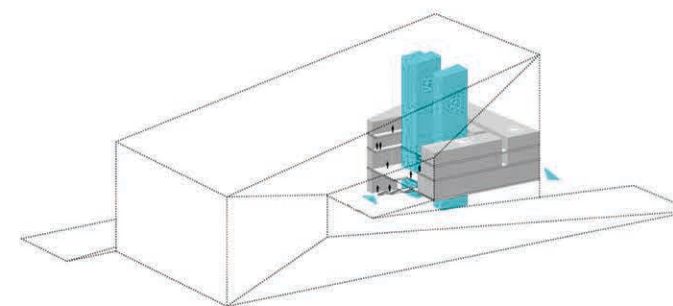
CONTINUOUS PROMENADE



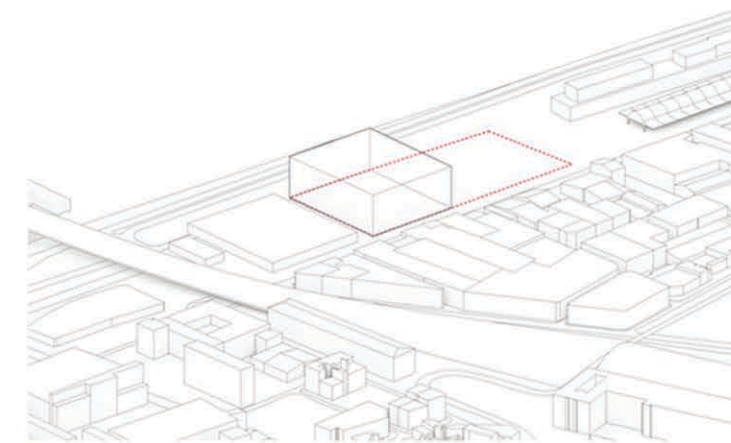
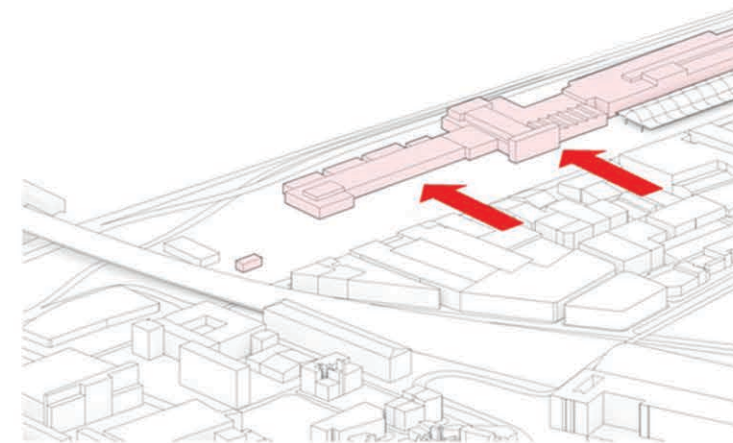
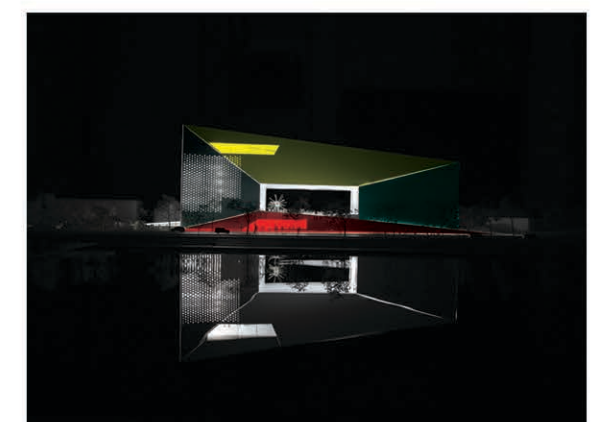
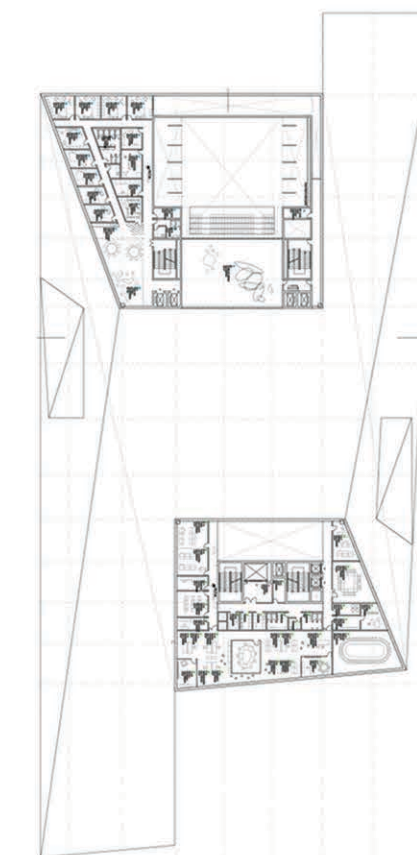
LINEAR ORGANIZATION



Circulation Diagram

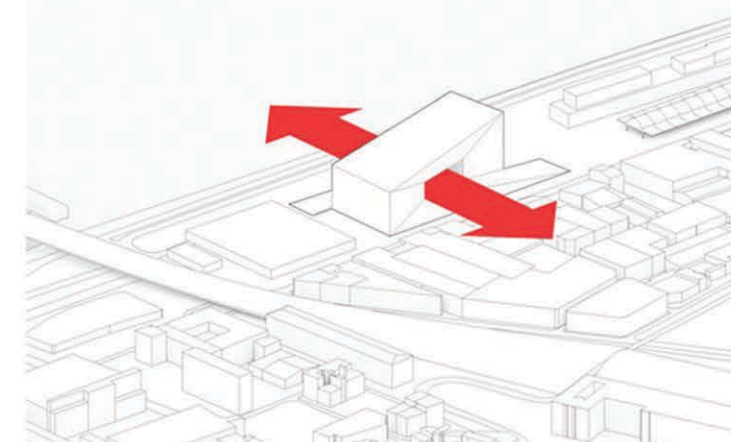
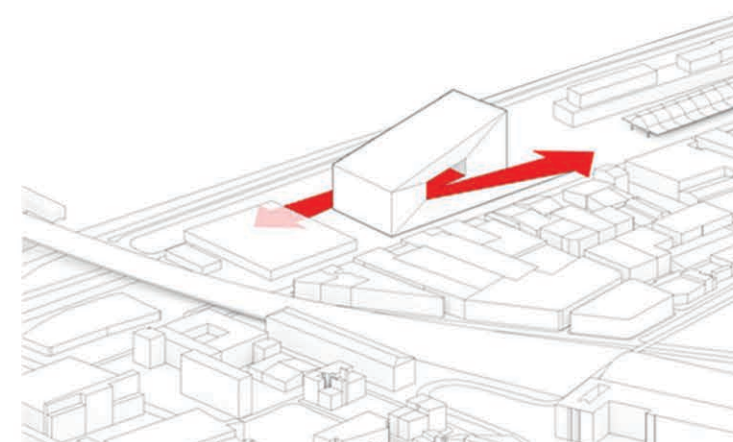


Circulation Diagram



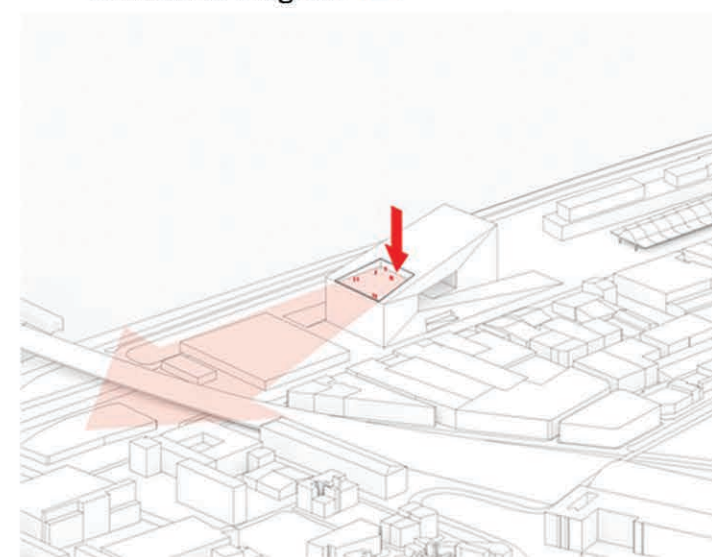
Basic volume on site

Buildings to be demolished

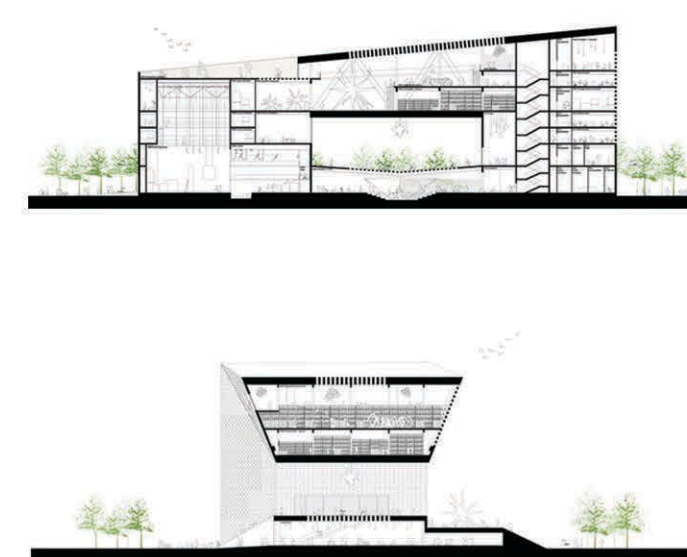


Passage through the building

Continuity of the linear promenade



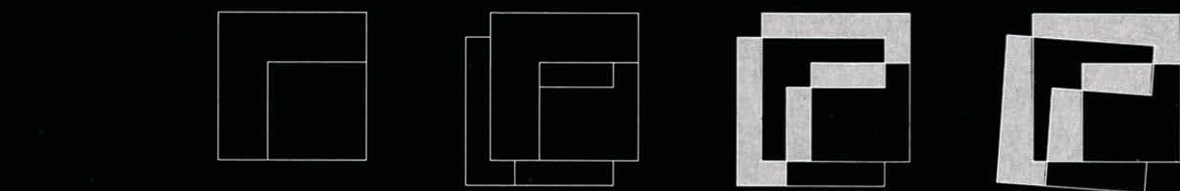
Panoramic rooftop terrace over the Bordeaux skyline



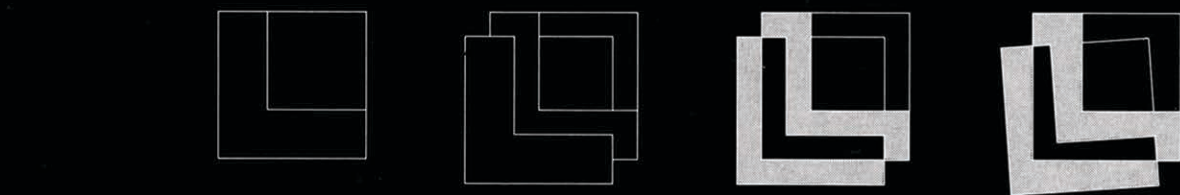


# Guardiola House | Eisenman Architects

Cadiz, Spain, unbuilt, 1988



PLAN



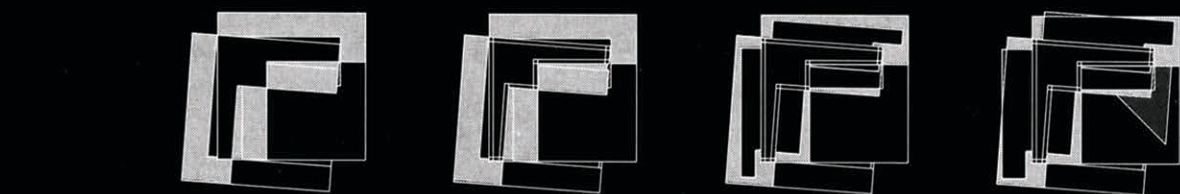
ELEVATION

1 DISPLACEMENT

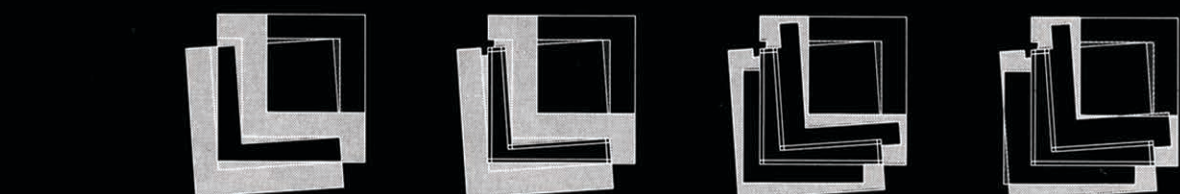
2 INTERSECTION

3 SOLIDS WITH VOIDED INTERSECTION

4 ROTATION



PLAN



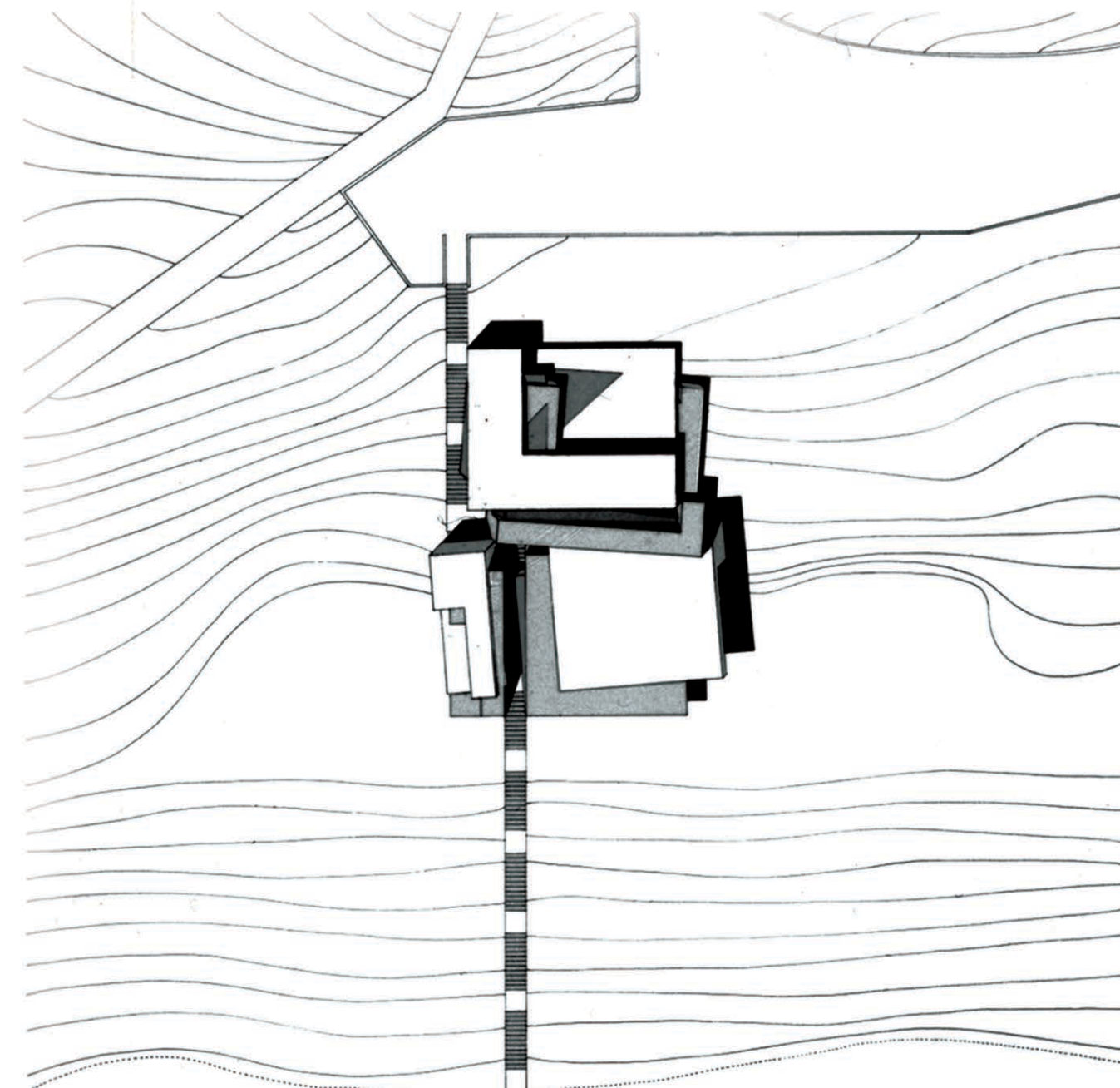
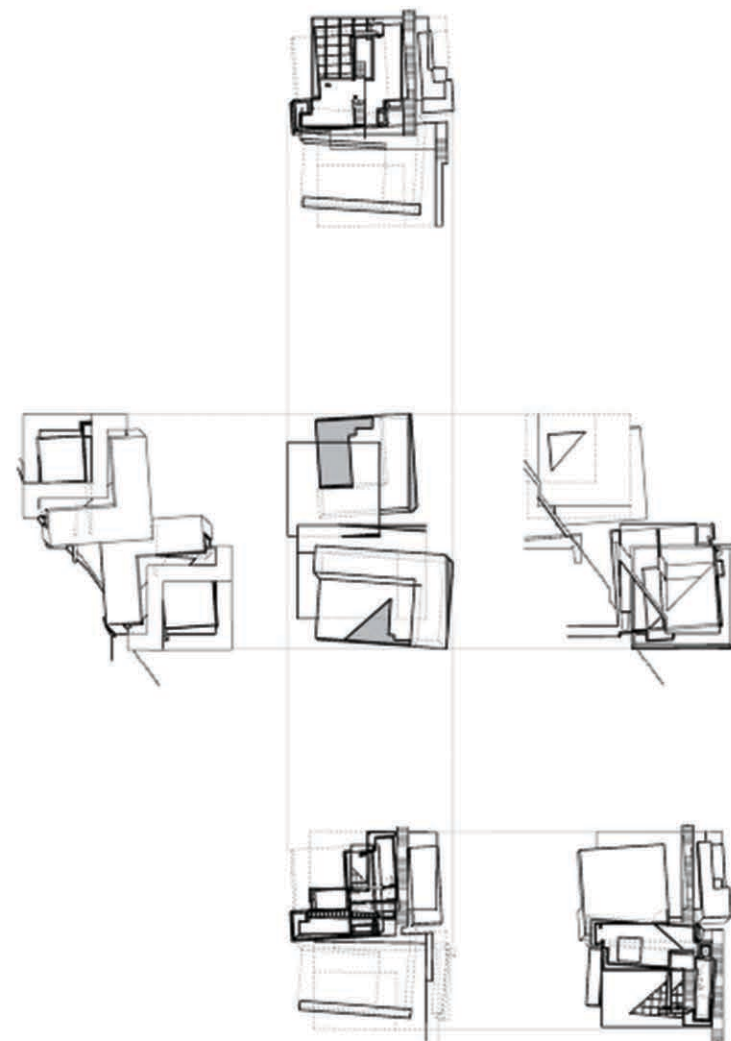
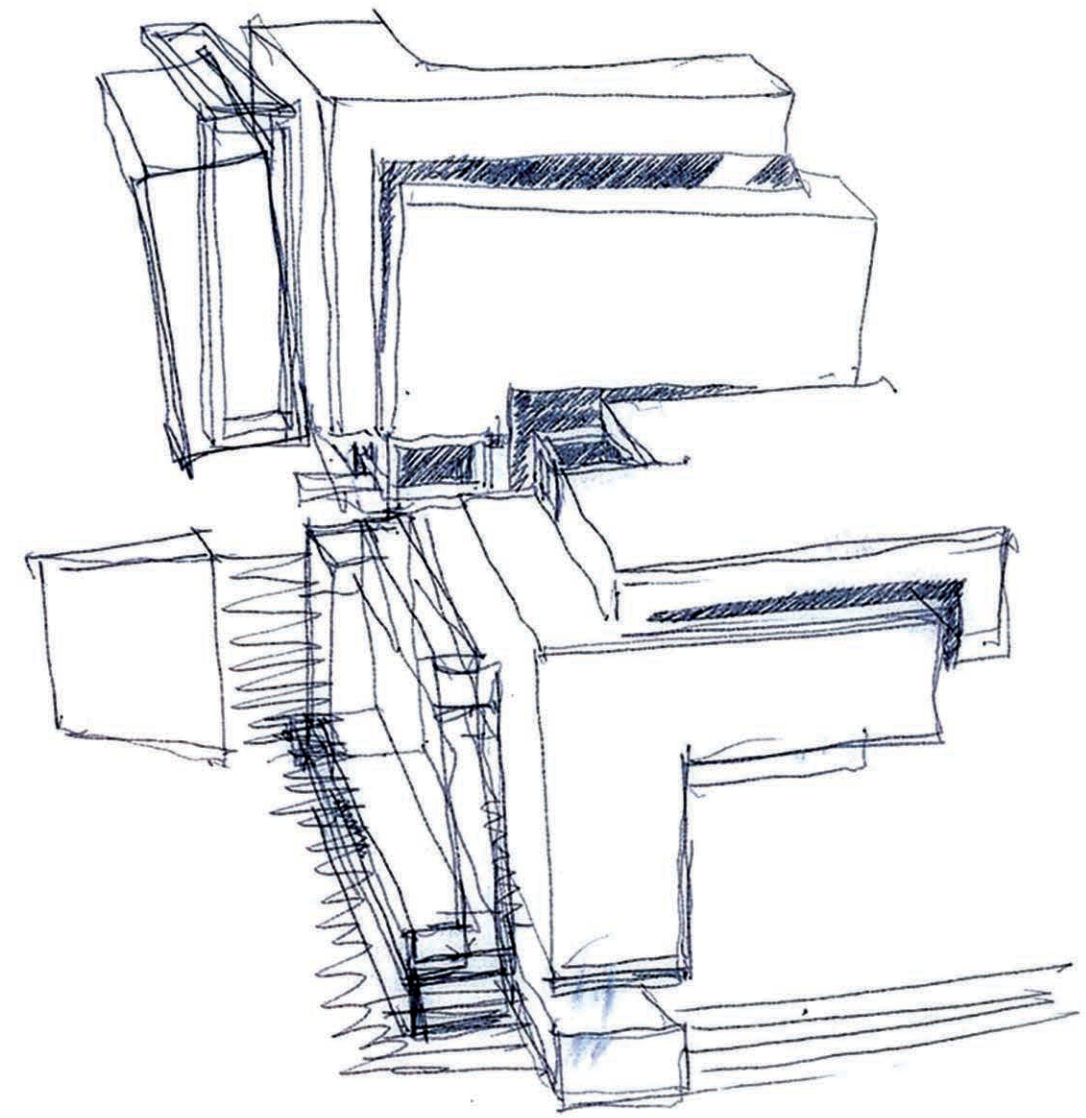
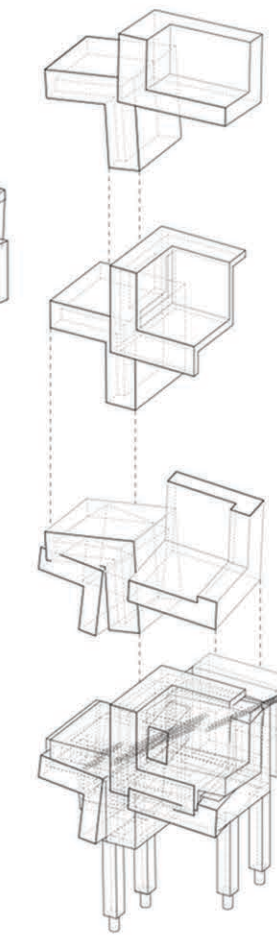
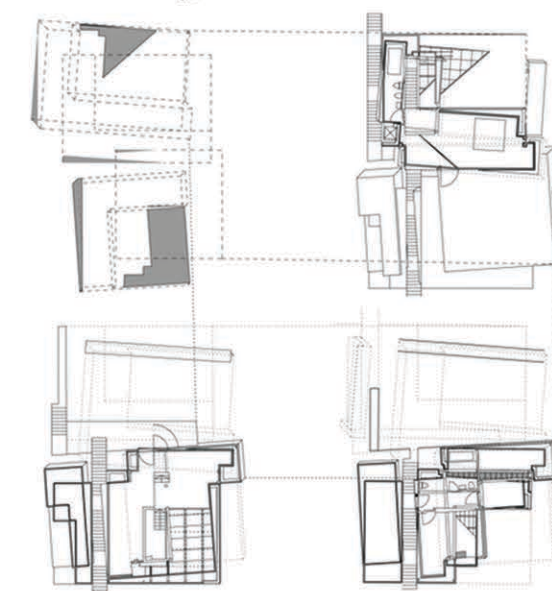
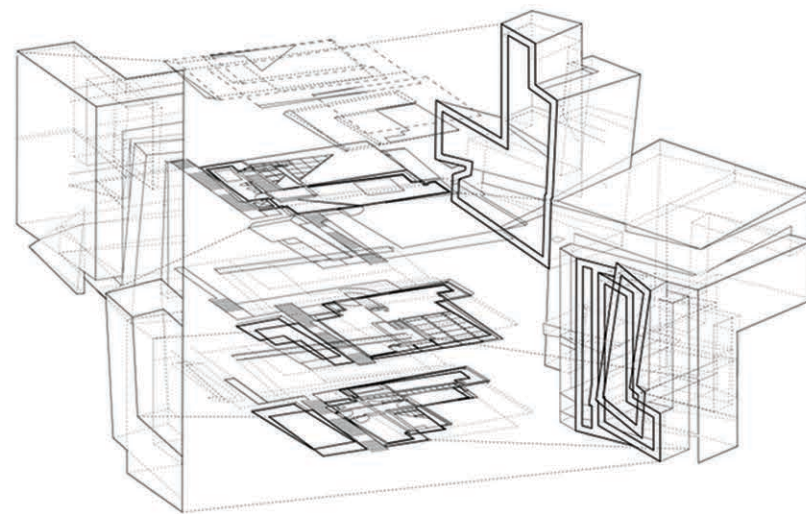
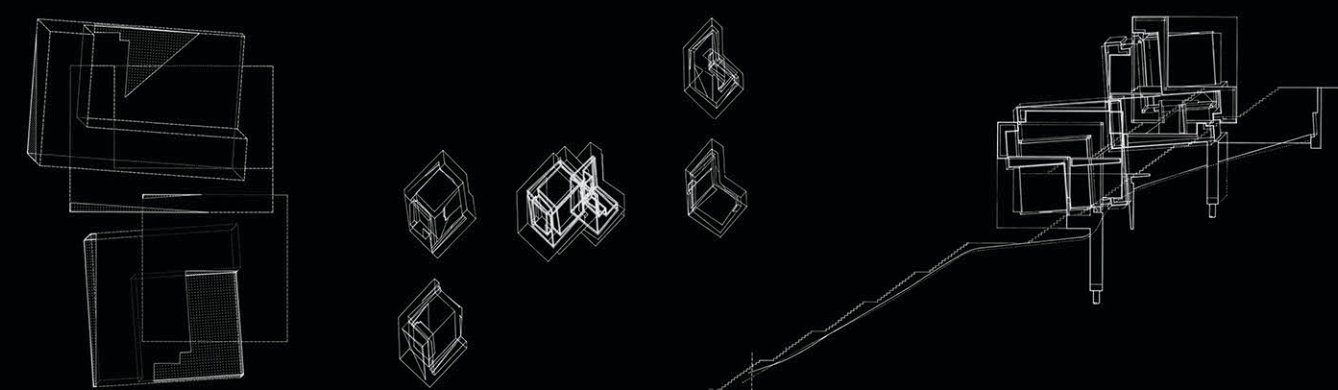
ELEVATION

5 DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN SOLID AND VOID

6 TRACE AND FRAME DEFINITION

7 IMPRINTING SOLIDS

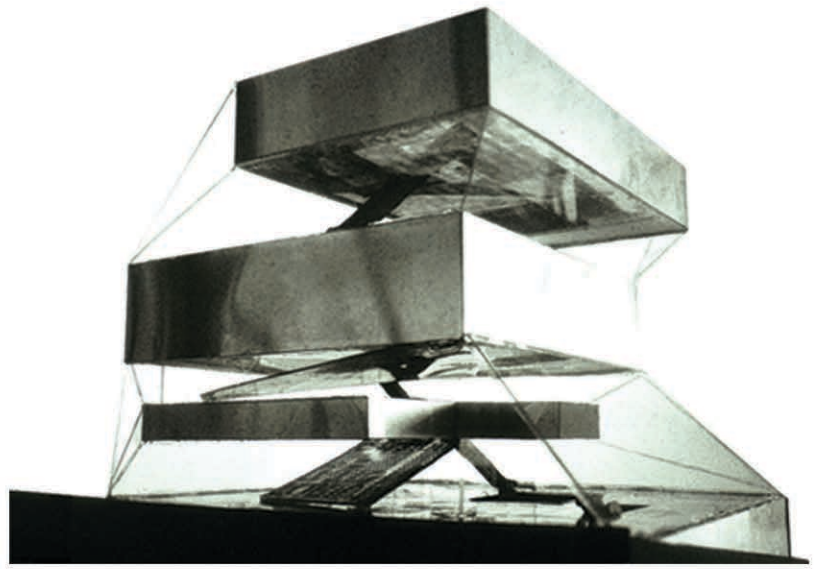
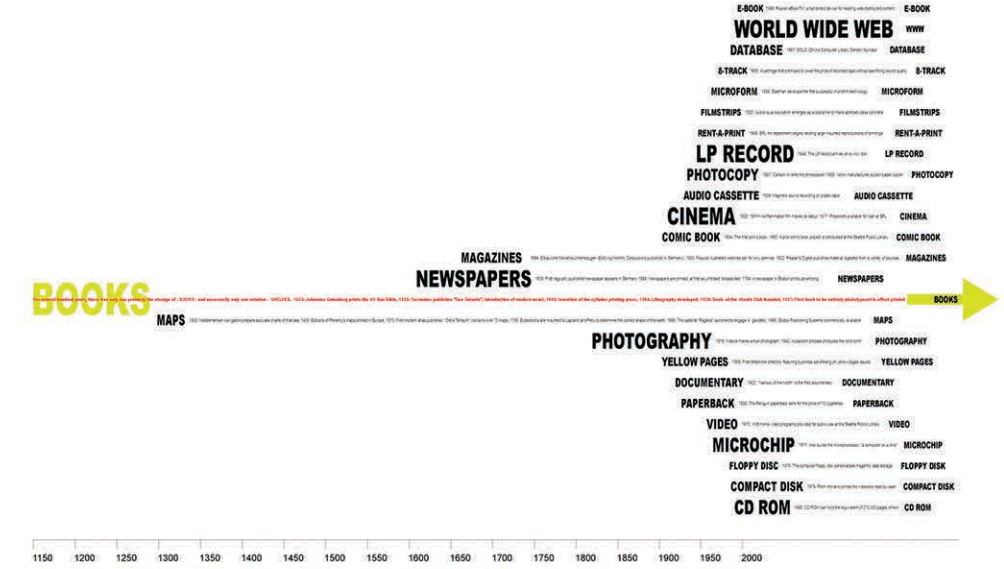
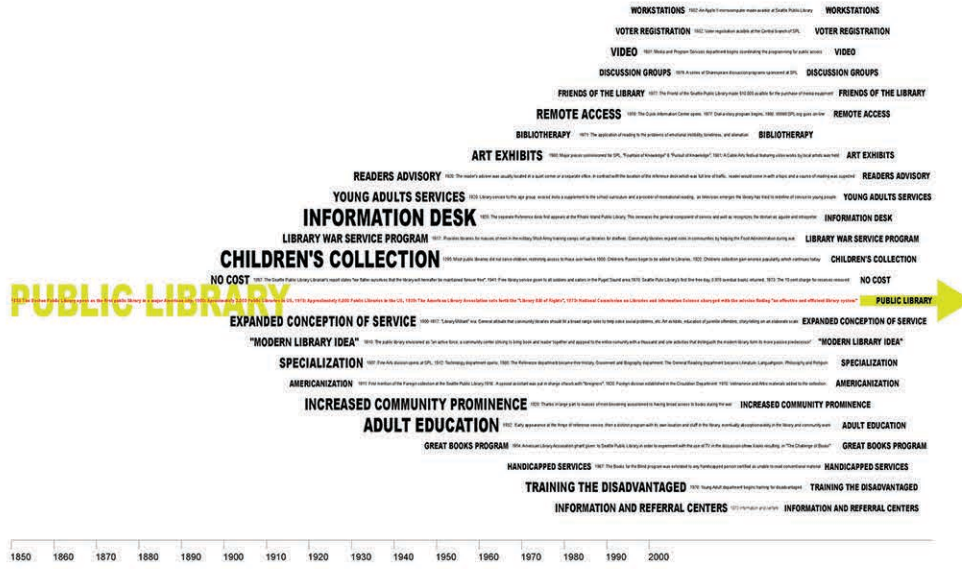
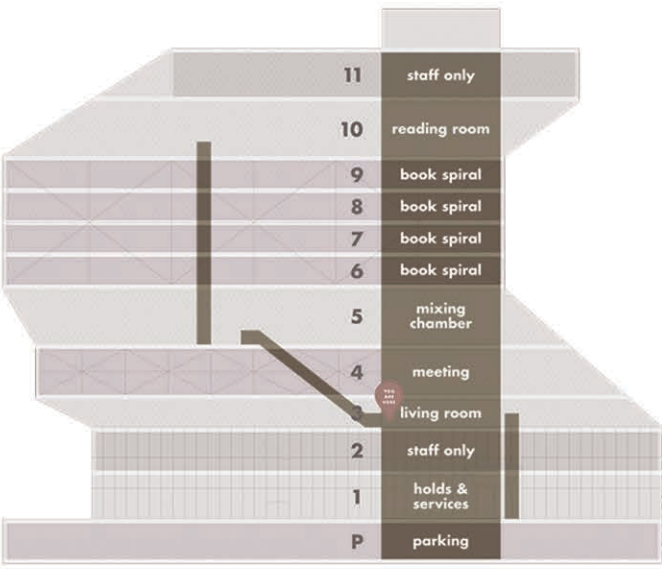
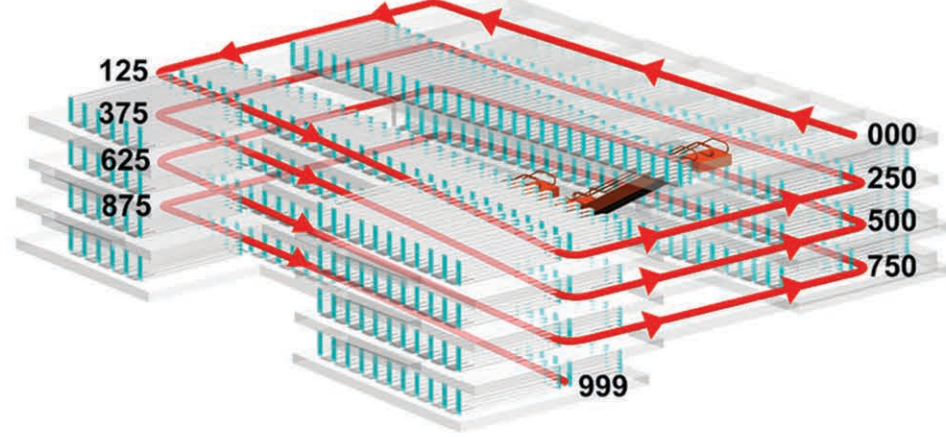
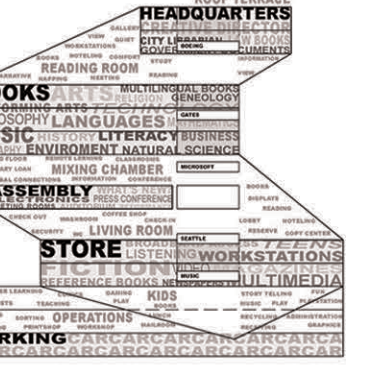
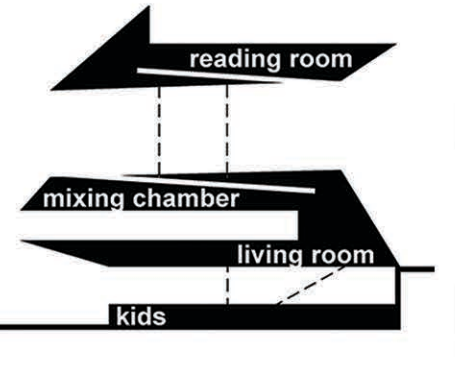
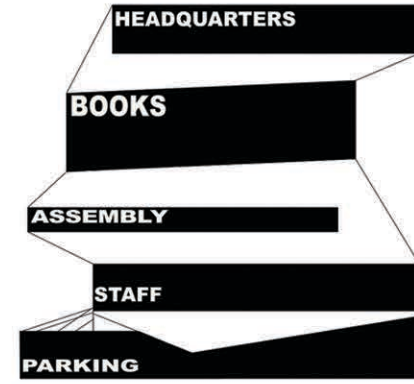
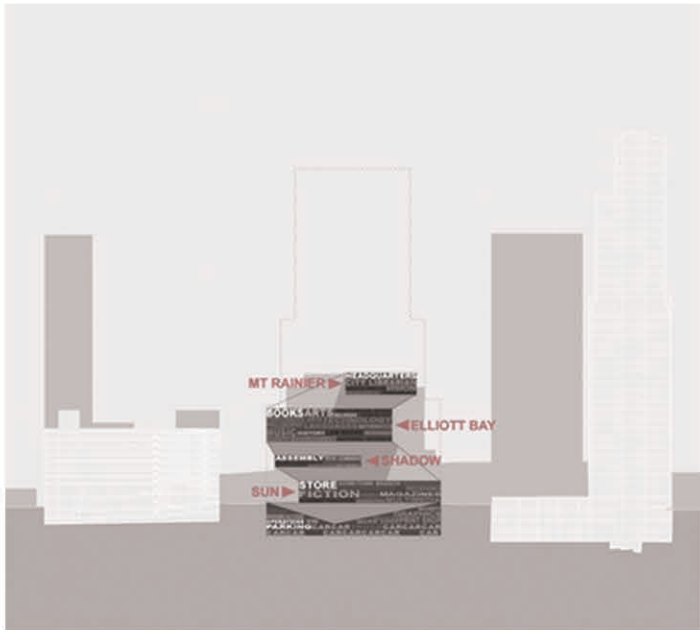
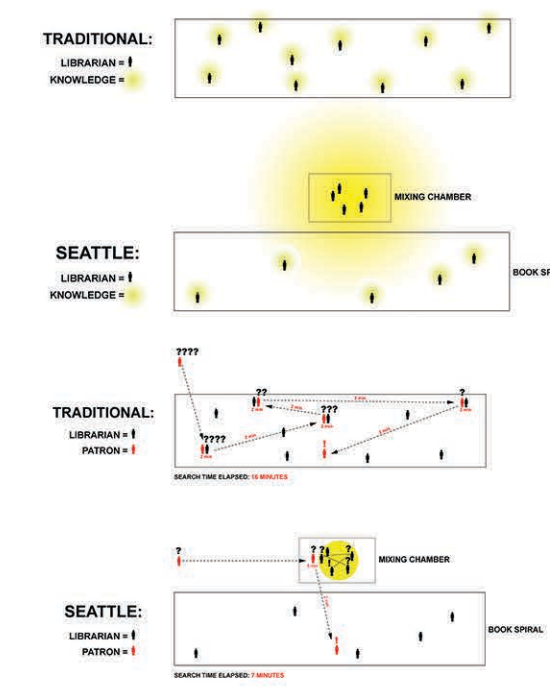
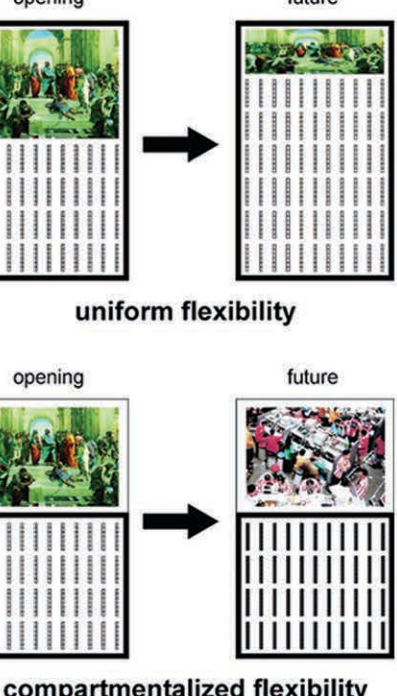
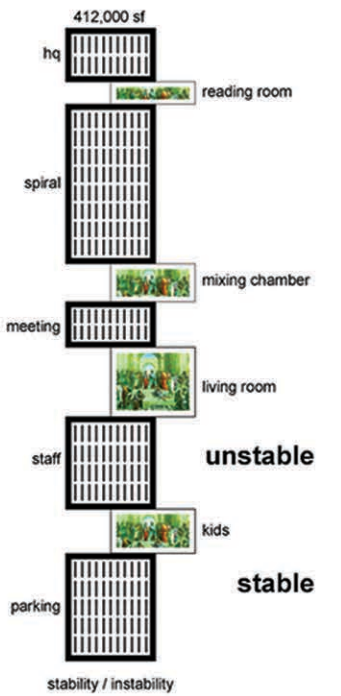
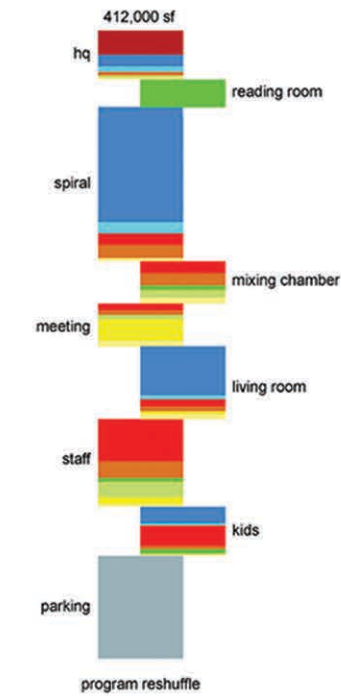
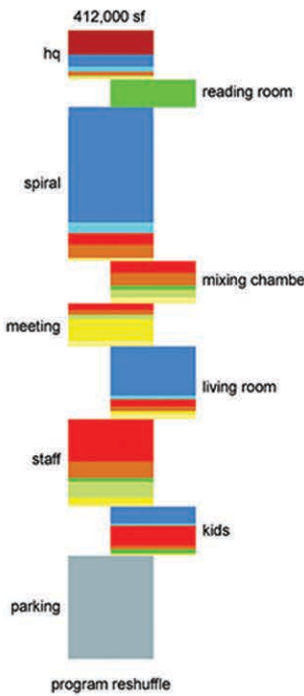
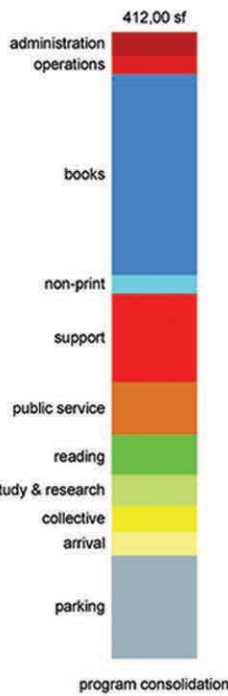
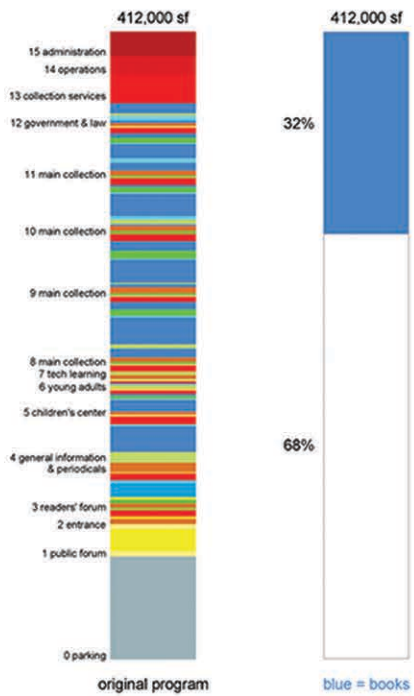
8 IMPRINTING THROUGH SURFACE





# Seattle Central Library | OMA + LMN

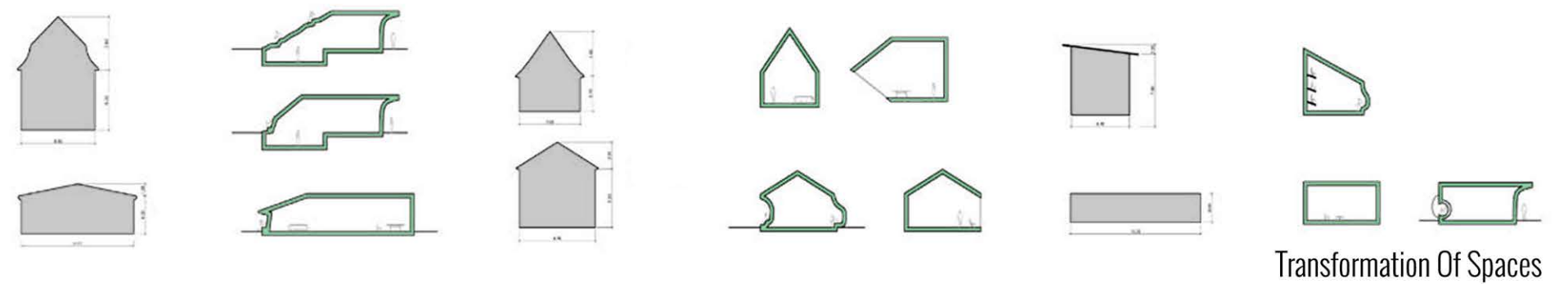
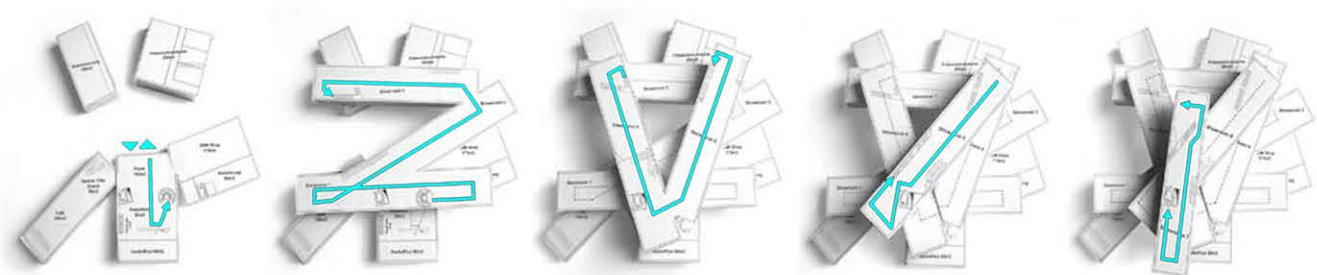
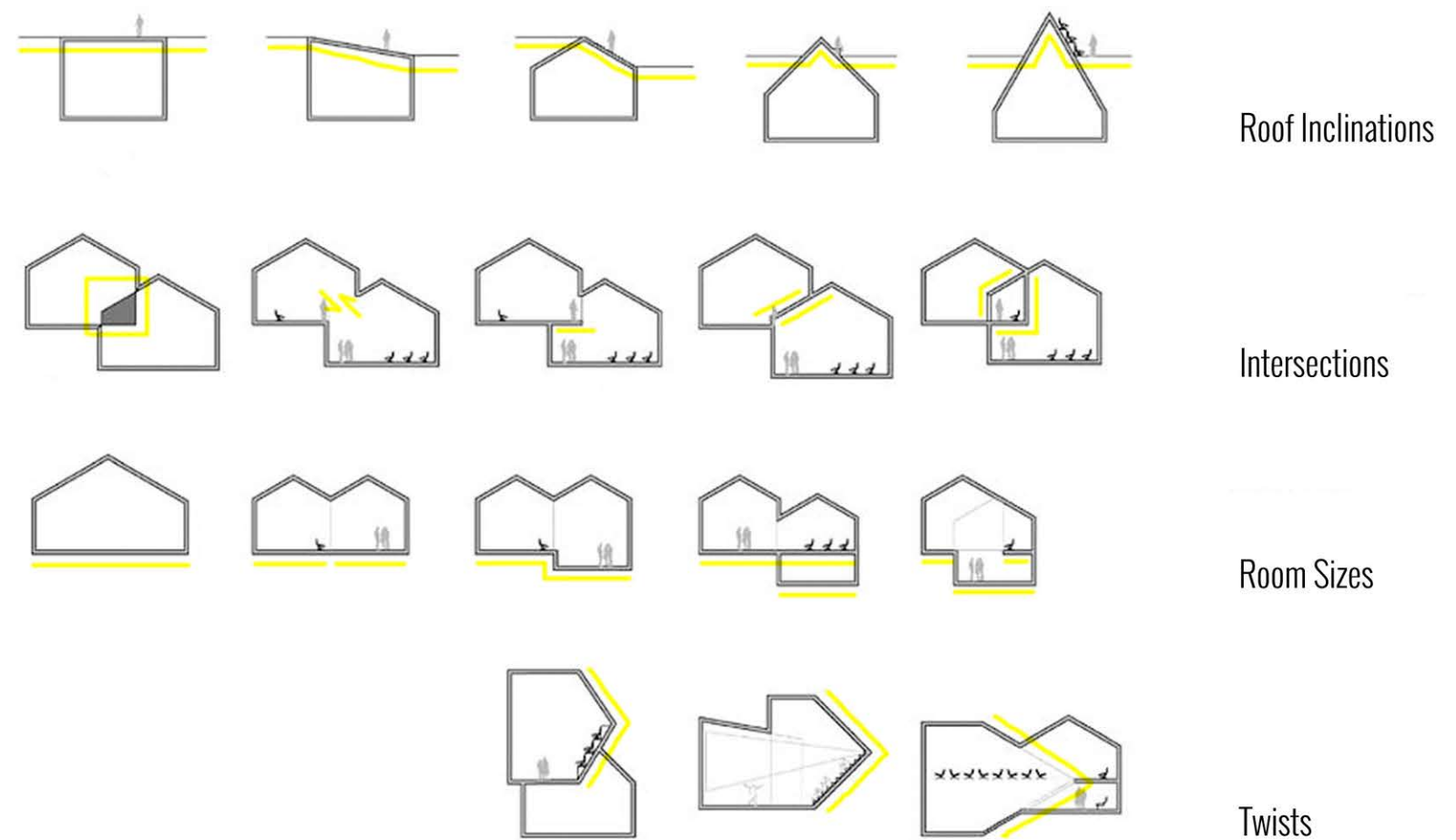
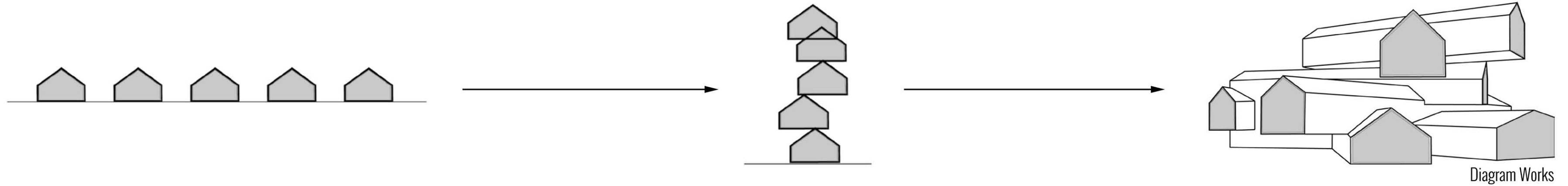
Seattle, Washington, built, 2004





# VitraHaus | Herzog & de Meuron

Müllheimer Straße 59, 79576 Weil am Rhein, built, 2010

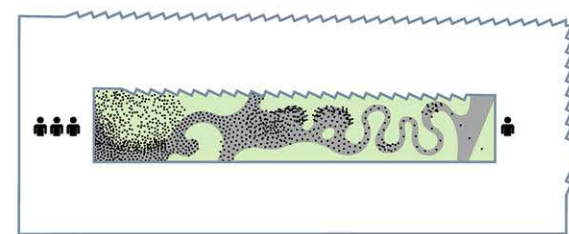
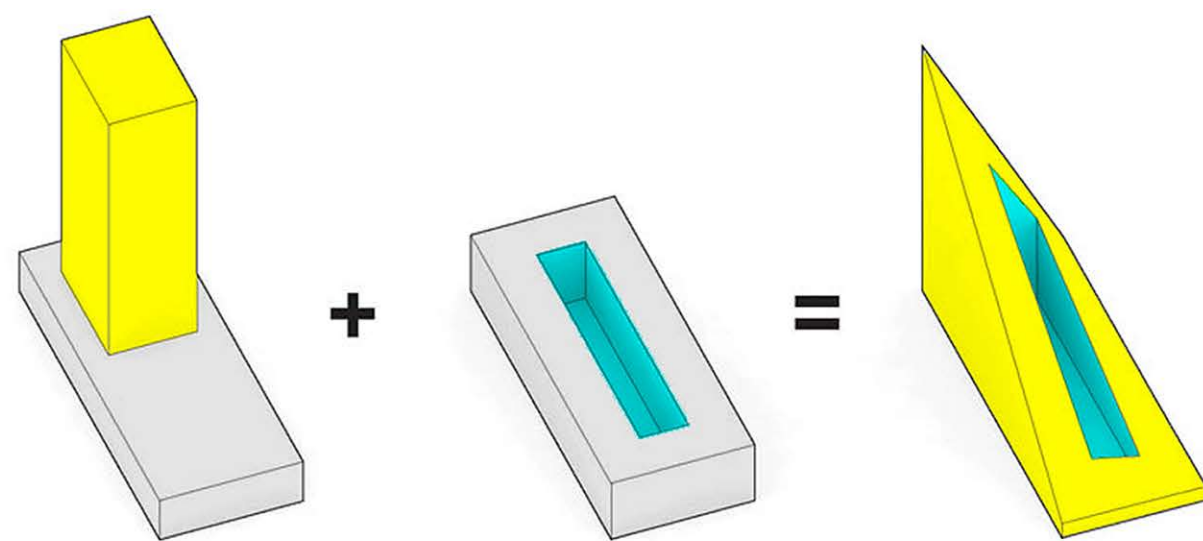
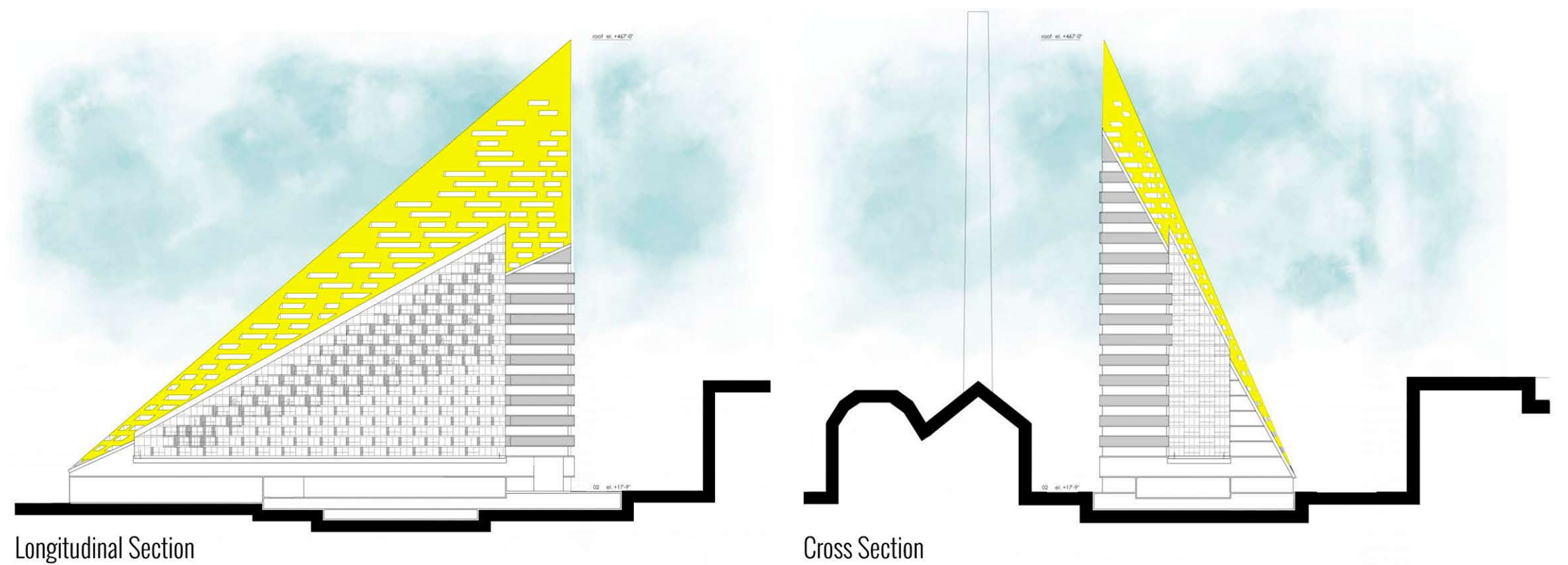
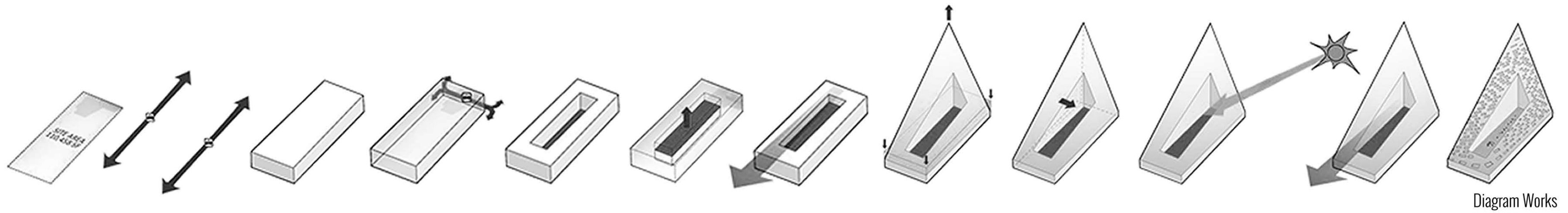


Two types of forms: the orthogonal-polygonal, as perceived from the exterior, and the organic, which produces a series of spatial surprises in the interior - a 'secret world' (in the words of Herzog & de Meuron) with a suggestive, almost labyrinthine character. On their path through the five stories, visitors traverse the Vitra Home cosmos, ultimately returning to their starting point.

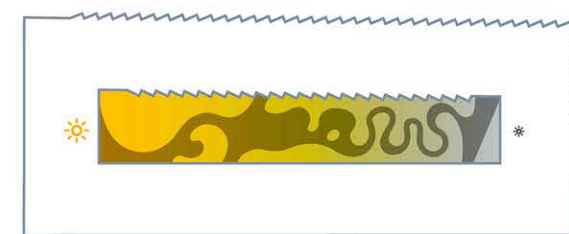


# VIA 57 West | BIG

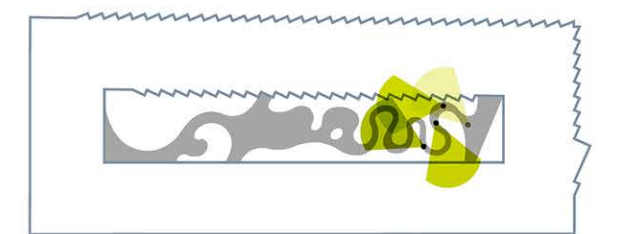
W 57th St, New York, built, 2016



Solitary To Social



Dark To Light



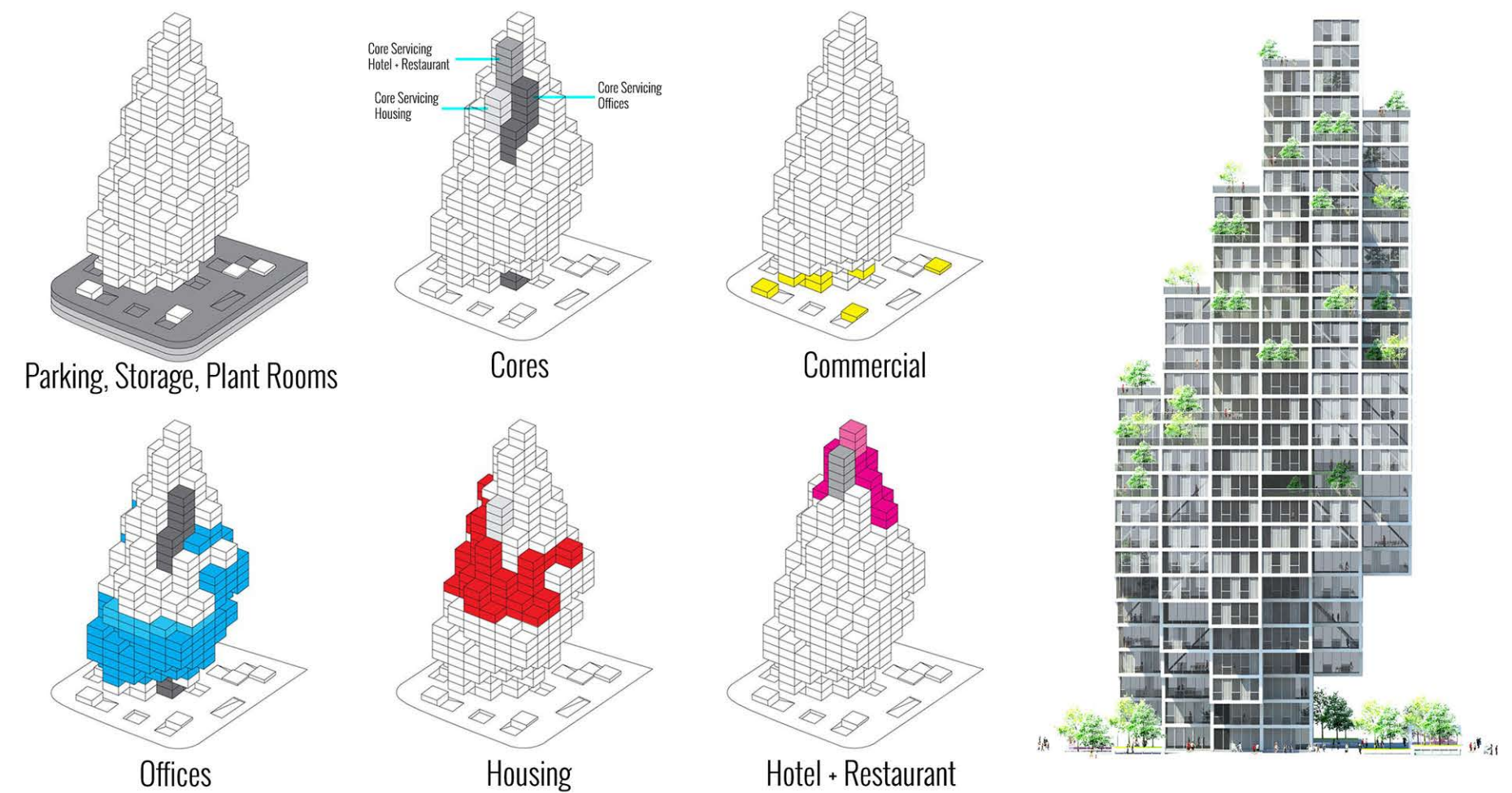
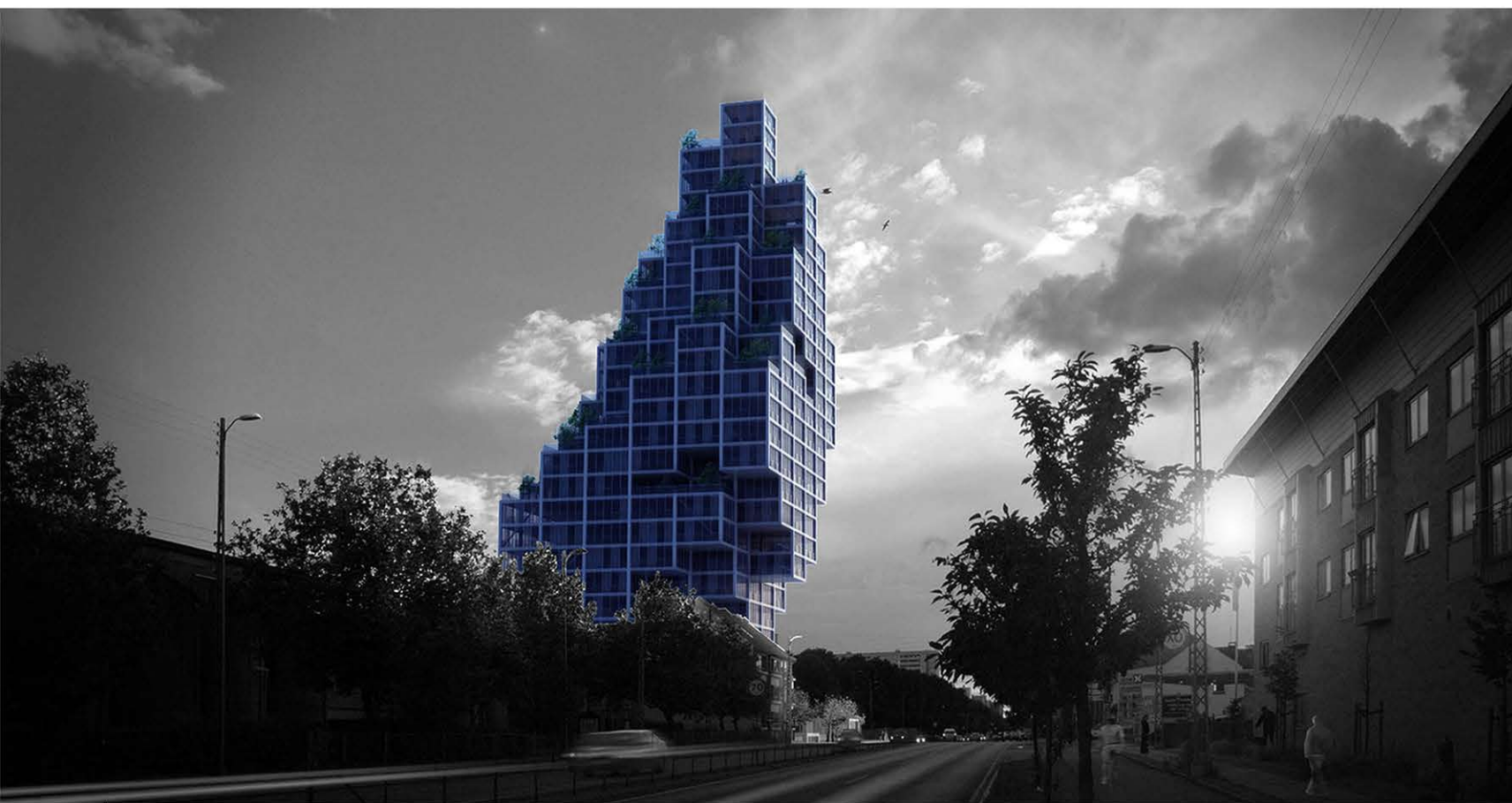
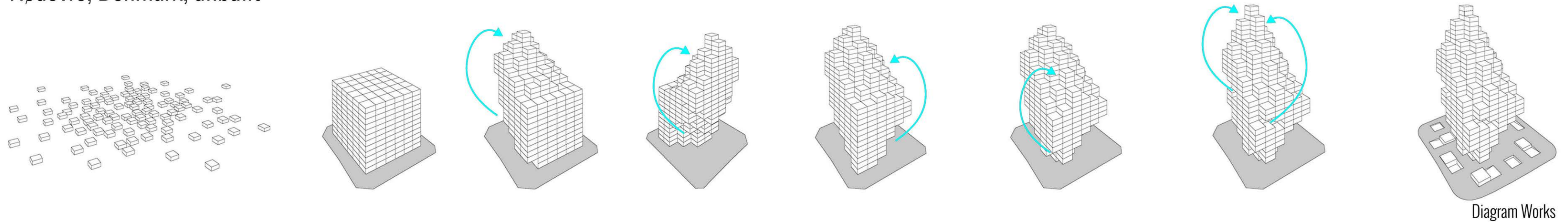
Constantly Shifting Views

VIA 57 West is a hybrid between the European perimeter block and a traditional Manhattan high-rise, combining the advantages of both: the compactness and efficiency of a courtyard building with the airiness and the expansive views of a skyscraper.



# Sky Village | MVRDV

Rødovre, Denmark, unbuilt



The skyscraper's shape reflects Copenhagen's historical spire and present day high-rise blending in the skyline of the city, it further combines the two distinctive typologies of Rødovre, the single family home and the skyscraper in a vertical village. Consideration of these local characteristics leads to Copenhagen's first contemporary high-rise.

