

Shanghai **Mixed-use High-rise**

FLUX TOWER

Master Project

College of Architecture

2012 Spring

Ross Wimer Studio

Lei Lei

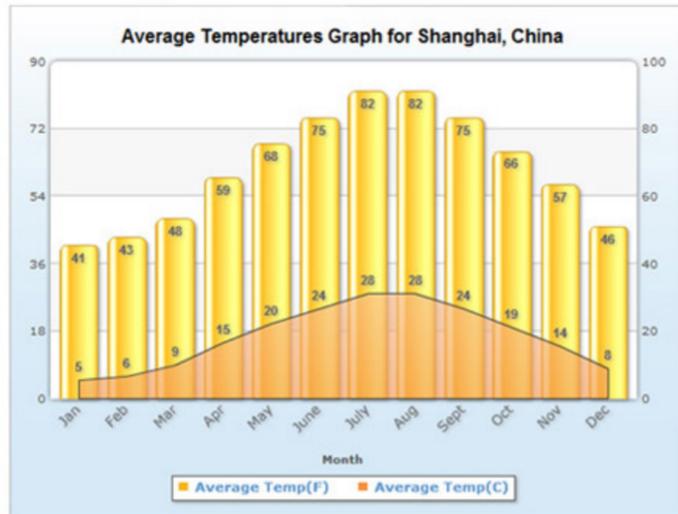
General Introduction

Shanghai sits on the Yangtze River Delta on China's eastern coast, and is roughly equidistant from Beijing and Hong Kong. The municipality as a whole consists of a peninsula between the Yangtze and Hangzhou Bay, mainland China's second-largest island Chongming, and a number of smaller islands. It is bordered on the north and west by Jiangsu Province, on the south by Zhejiang Province, and on the east by the East China Sea. The city proper is bisected by the Huangpu River, a tributary of the Yangtze. The historic center of the city, the Puxi area, is located on the western side of the Huangpu, while the newly developed Pudong, containing the central financial district Lujiazui, was developed on the eastern bank.

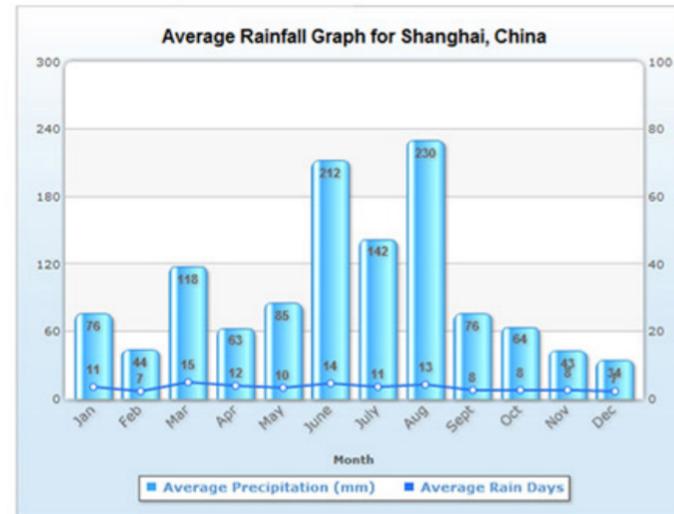


General Introduction

Annual Temperature



Annual Precipitation



Data Source: <http://www.chinaweatherguide.com>

Shanghai has a humid subtropical climate (Köppen Cfa) and experiences four distinct seasons. Winters are chilly and damp, and cold northwesterly winds from Siberia can cause nighttime temperatures to drop below freezing, although most years there are only one or two days of snowfall. Summers are hot and humid, with an average of 8.7 days exceeding 35 °C (95 °F) annually; occasional downpours or freak thunderstorms can be expected. The city is also susceptible to typhoons in summer and the beginning of autumn, none of which in recent years has caused considerable damage. The most pleasant seasons are Spring, although changeable and often rainy, and Autumn, which is generally sunny and dry. The city averages 4.2 °C (39.6 °F) in January and 27.9 °C (82.2 °F) in July, for an annual mean of 16.1 °C (61.0 °F). Shanghai experiences on average 1,878 hours of sunshine per year, with the hottest temperature ever recorded at 40.2 °C (104 °F), and the lowest at -12.1 °C (10 °F).

Temperature per Day (January 2000 - December 2008)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
5.4	7.0	11.3	16.6	21.3	25.2	[°C]
87	90	93	90	96	94	Data availability[%]

Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
29.8	28.9	25.3	20.4	14.2	8.1	[°C]
93	94	84	88	92	92	Data availability[%]

Averaged Value (January 2000 - December 2008) : 17.8 °C

Max. Temperature (January 2000 - December 2008)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
8.0	10.0	14.8	20.4	24.8	28.2	[°C]
93	93	96	91	98	97	Data availability[%]

Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
33.0	31.8	28.0	23.2	17.3	10.9	[°C]
98	96	90	96	97	95	Data availability[%]

Averaged Value (January 2000 - December 2008) : 20.9 °C

Min. Temperature (January 2000 - December 2008)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
2.7	3.9	7.6	12.9	17.8	22.3	[°C]
92	94	96	96	97	96	Data availability[%]

Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
26.6	26.1	22.7	17.6	11.0	5.1	[°C]
94	96	84	89	93	95	Data availability[%]

Averaged Value (January 2000 - December 2008) : 14.7 °C

Frost Days per Year (January 2000 - December 2008)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
7.4	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	[days]
92	94	96	96	97	96	Data availability[%]

Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	[days]
94	96	84	89	93	95	Data availability[%]

Averaged Value (January 2000 - December 2008) : 17.2 days

Every day in a year with the lowest temperature below freezing level (0°C / 32 °F) is called **frost day**.

Days with Precipitation > 0.1mm (January 2000 - December 2008)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
10.8	10.7	10.4	10.7	9.9	11.8	[days]
99	99	99	100	100	100	Data availability[%]

Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
10.6	11.4	9.4	7.5	8.5	8.8	[days]
99	99	98	98	99	99	Data availability[%]

Averaged Value (January 2000 - December 2008) : 120.4 days

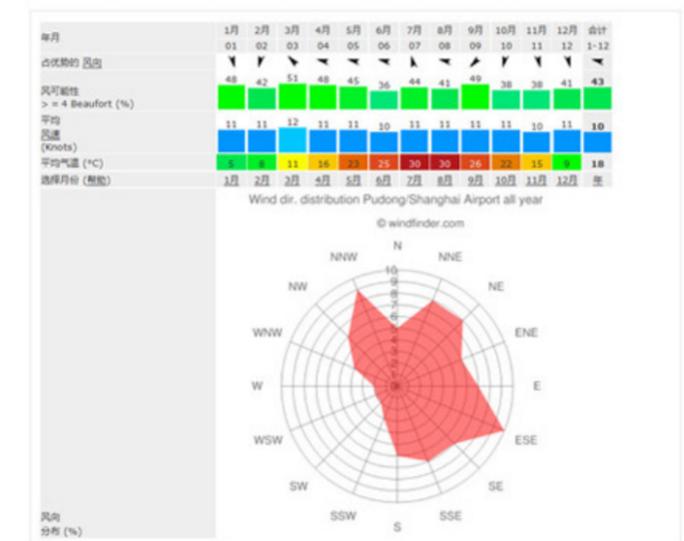
Wind-force per Day (January 2000 - December 2008)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
11.0	11.1	11.9	11.5	11.7	10.9	[kph]
100	100	100	99	100	99	Data availability[%]

Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
11.3	12.5	12.3	10.7	10.0	10.7	[kph]
99	99	99	98	99	99	Data availability[%]

Averaged Value (January 2000 - December 2008) : 11.3 kph

Wind Direction Distribution (2007-2011)



Data Source: <http://www.windfinder.com>

- Freeway
- Main street
- Street
- Train station
- Park / Green space
- School / Library
- Restaurant
- Commercial area
- Residential area

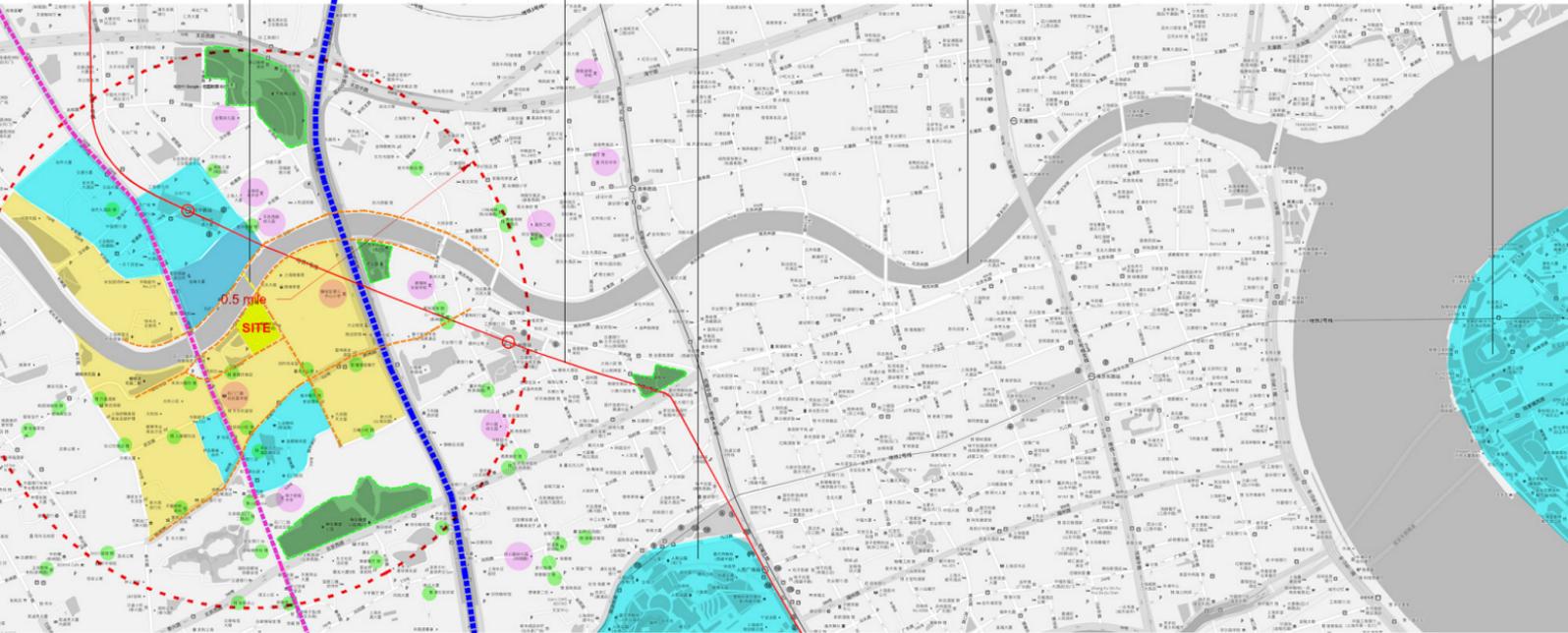
Proposed Pedestrian Bridge

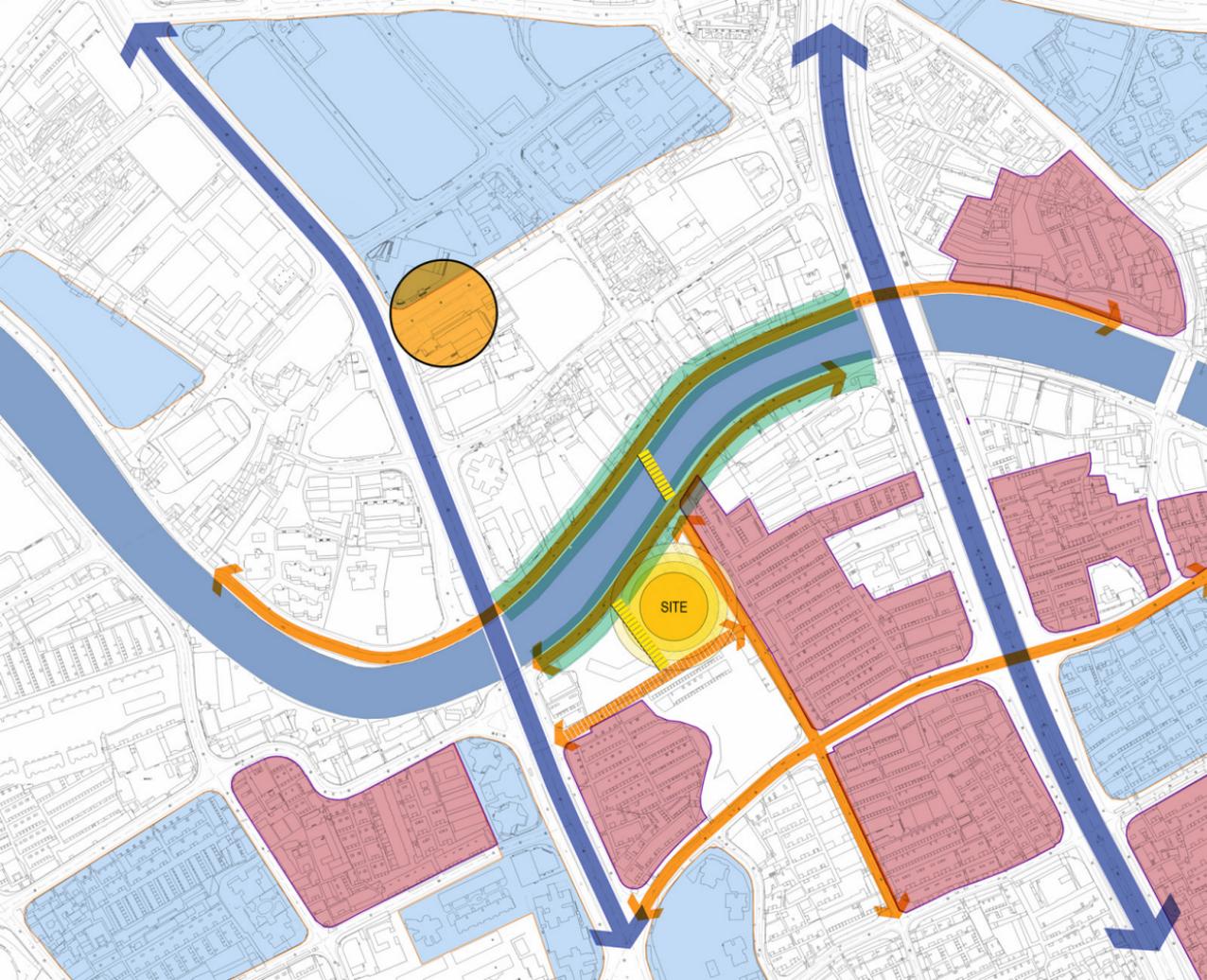
No.1 Line Train

Wu Song River

Pu Dong CBD

Shanghai Central



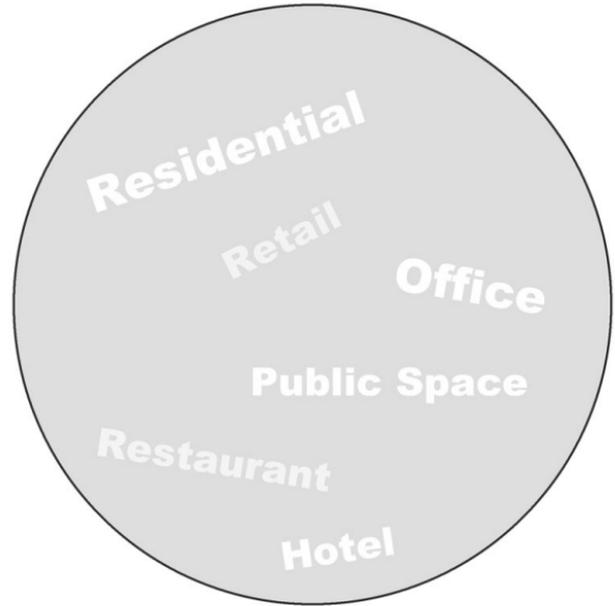
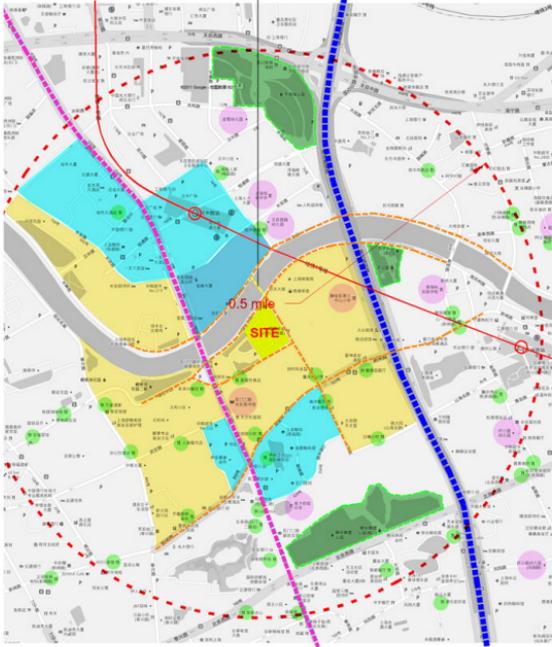


- Li Nong
- High-rise Group
- Major Traffic
- Minor Traffic
- Train Station
- Circulation Proposal
- Riverside Development

SPACE PROGRAM

- Freeway
- Main street
- School / Library
- Restaurant

Proposed Pedestrian Bridge



Old ----- **New**

General ----- **High end**

MIXED

Functions

Users

Activities

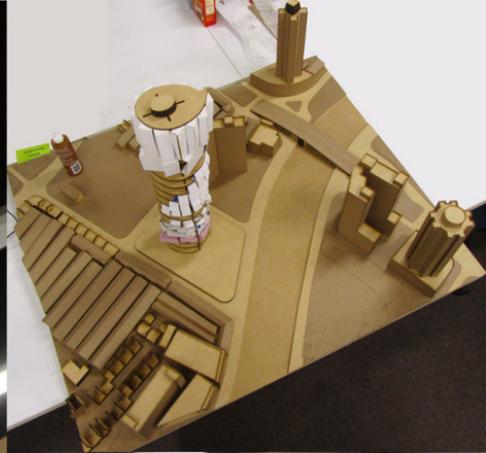
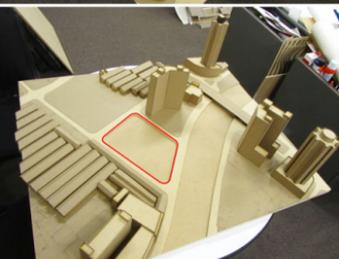
SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Classes

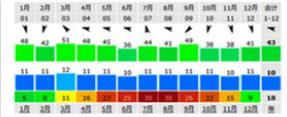
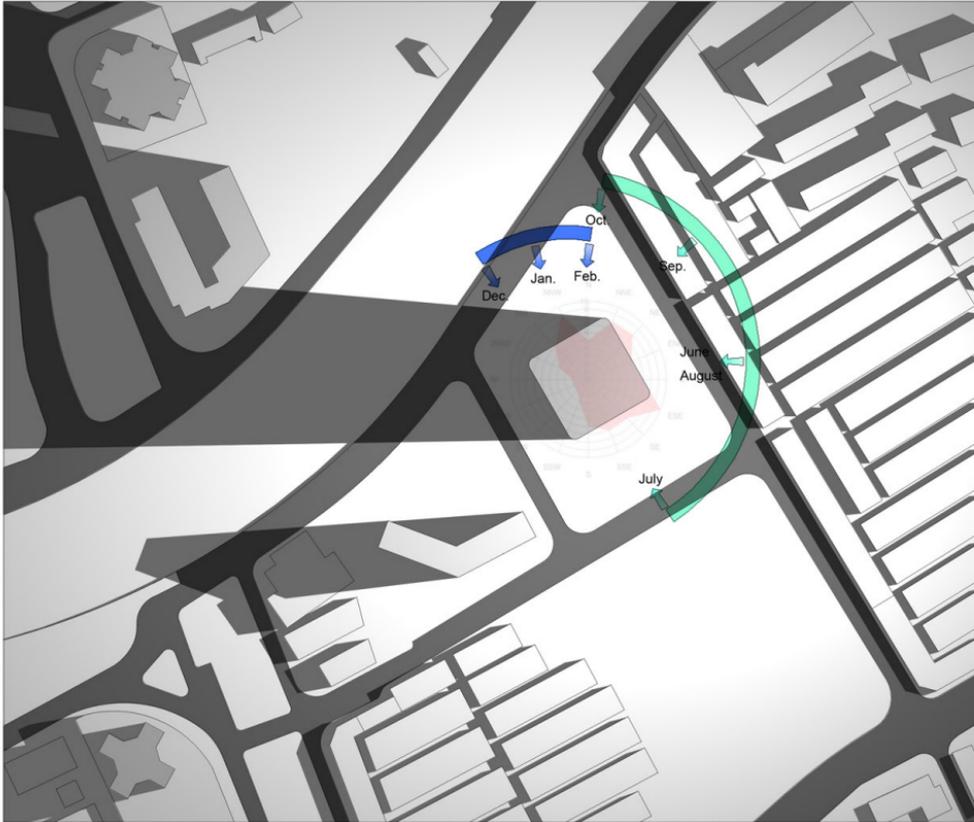
Interaction

Complementation

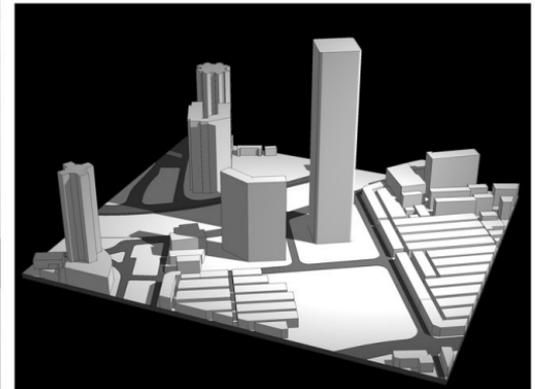
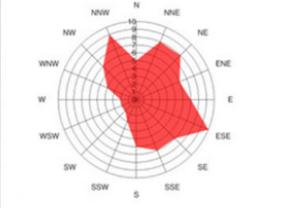


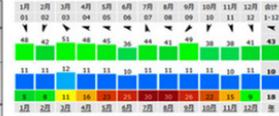
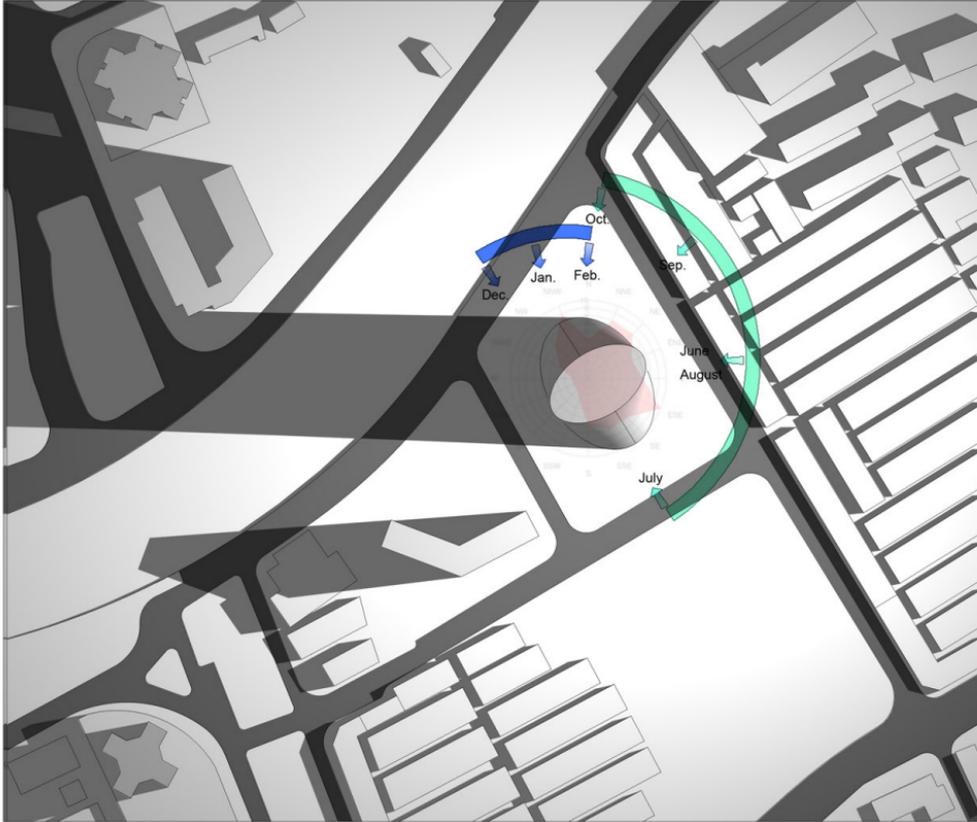


FORM FINDING

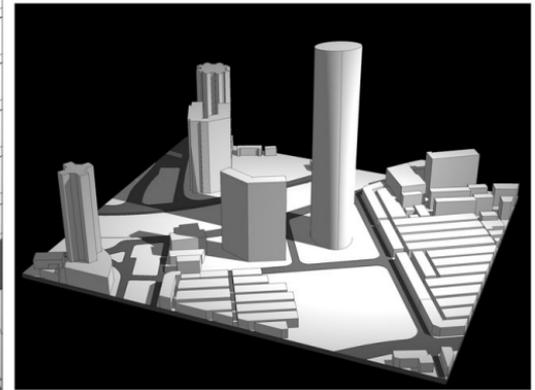
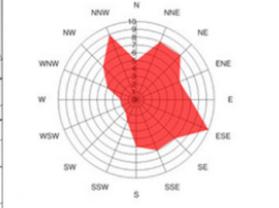


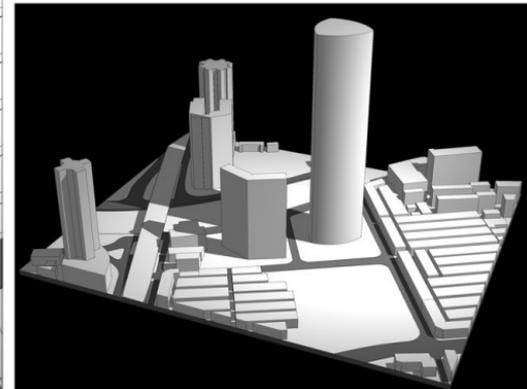
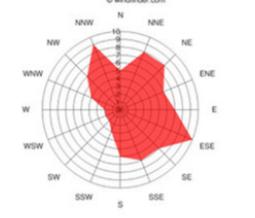
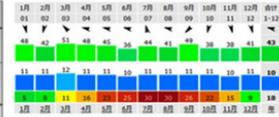
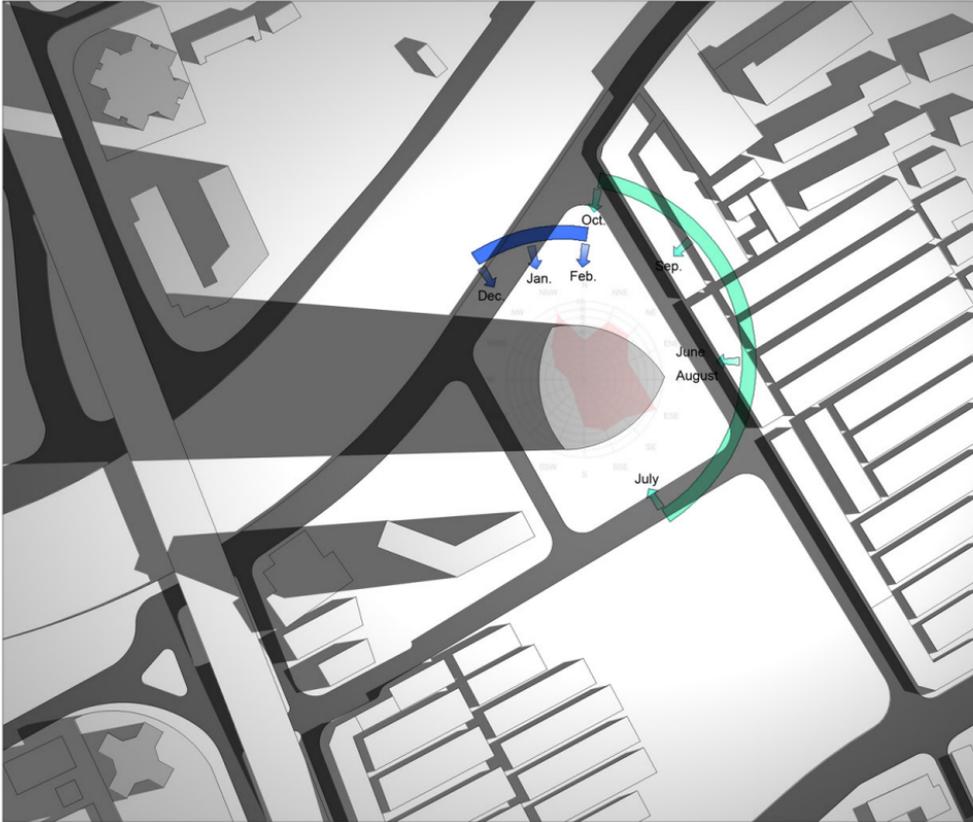
Wind dir. distribution Pudong Shanghai Airport all year
© windfinder.com

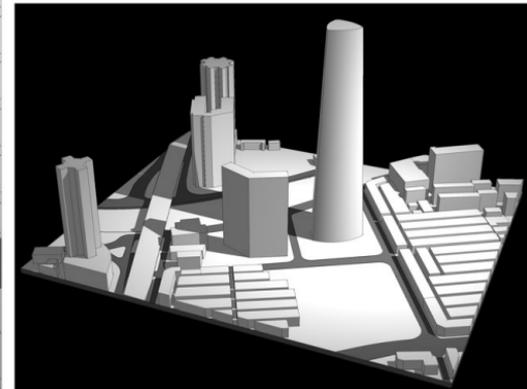
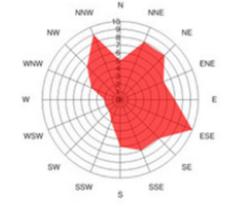
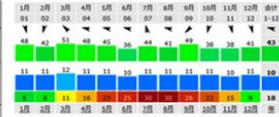
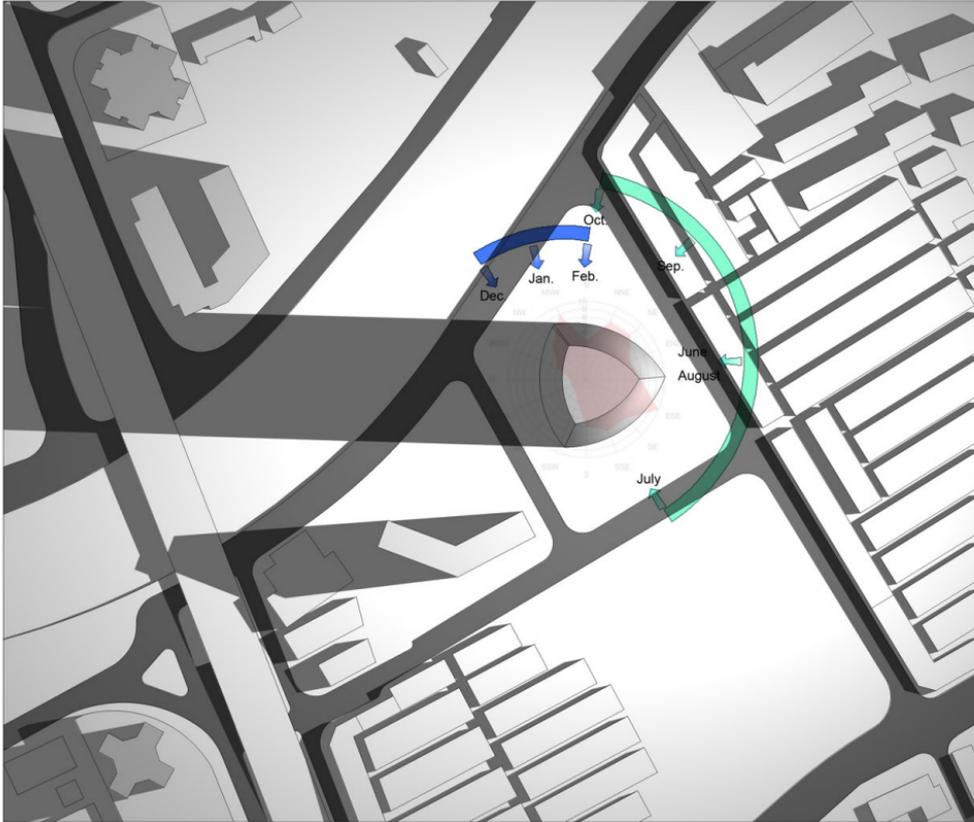




Wind dir. distribution Pudong Shanghai Airport all year
© windfinder.com







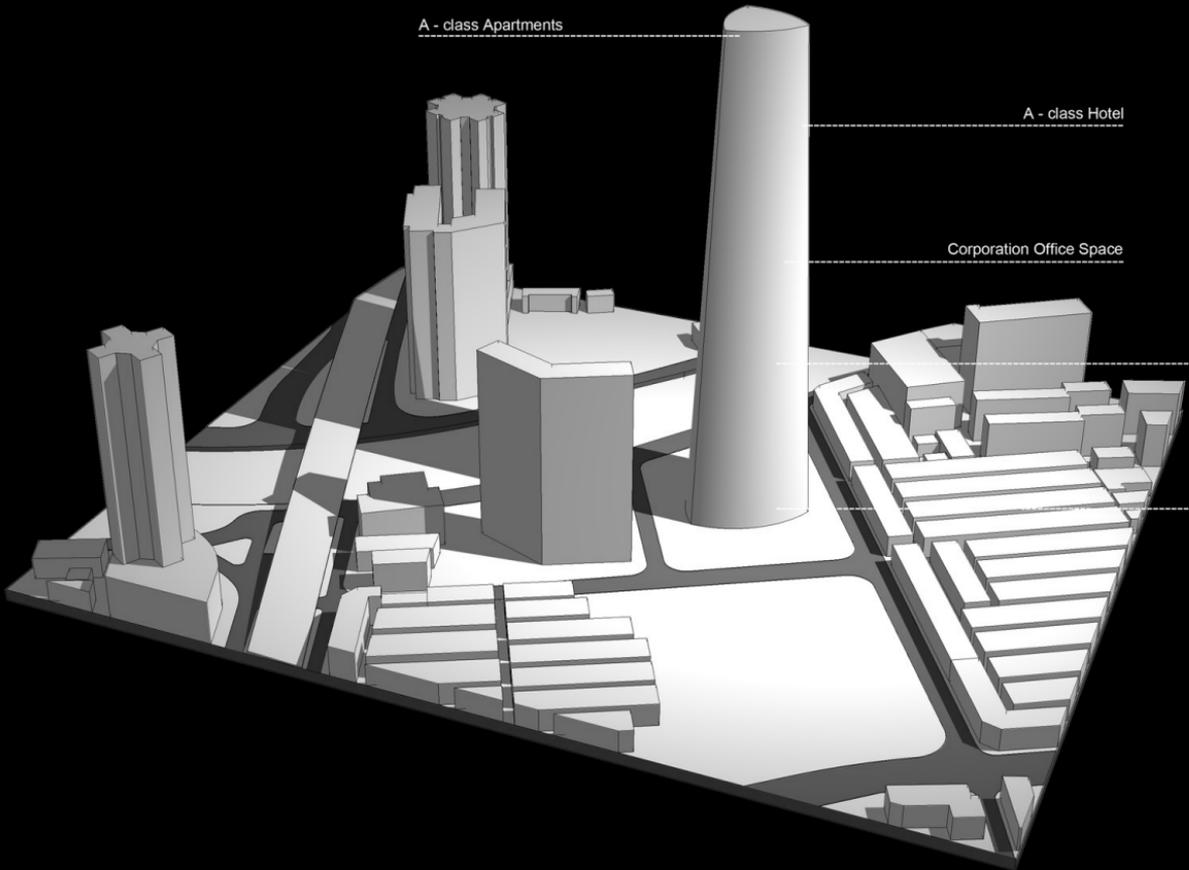
A - class Apartments

A - class Hotel

Corporation Office Space

Apartments & Small business

Commercial



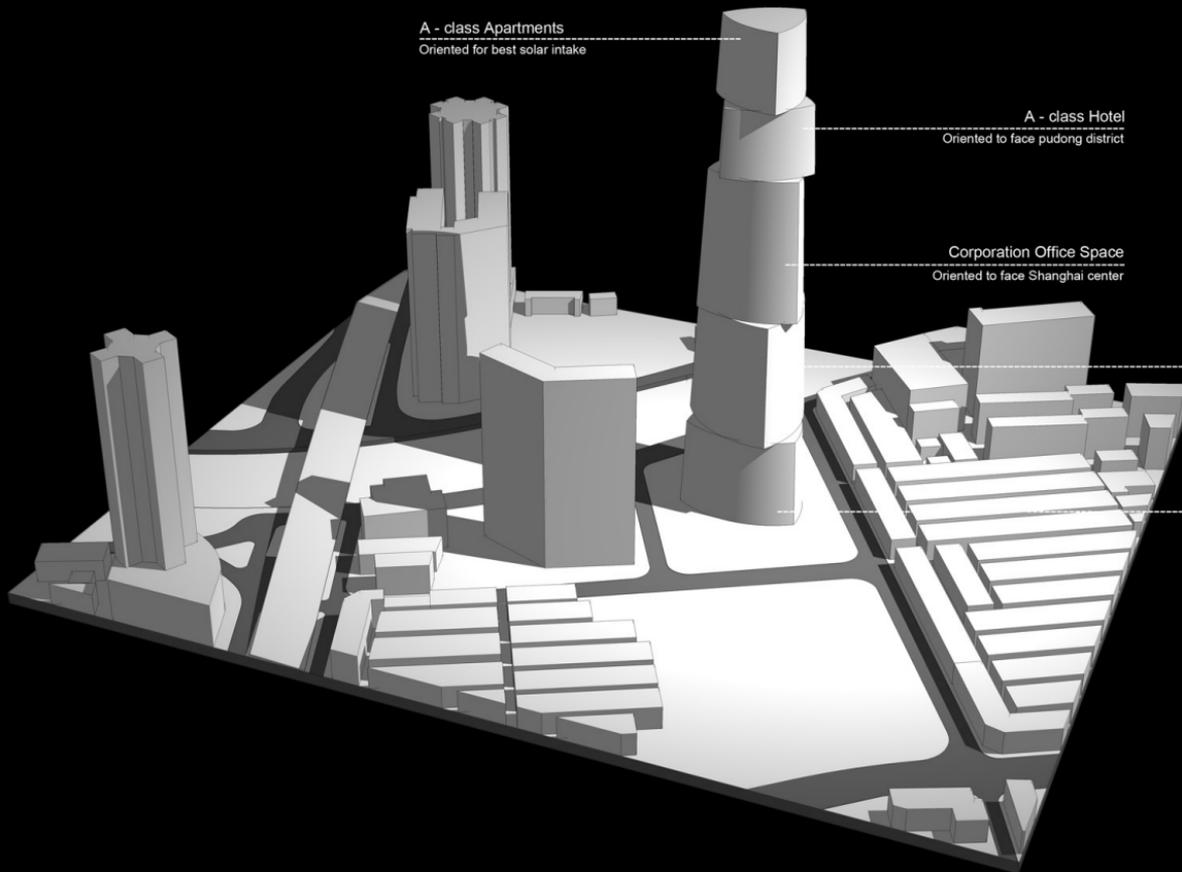
A - class Apartments
Oriented for best solar intake

A - class Hotel
Oriented to face pudong district

Corporation Office Space
Oriented to face Shanghai center

Apartments & Small business
Centered between old Li Nong groups

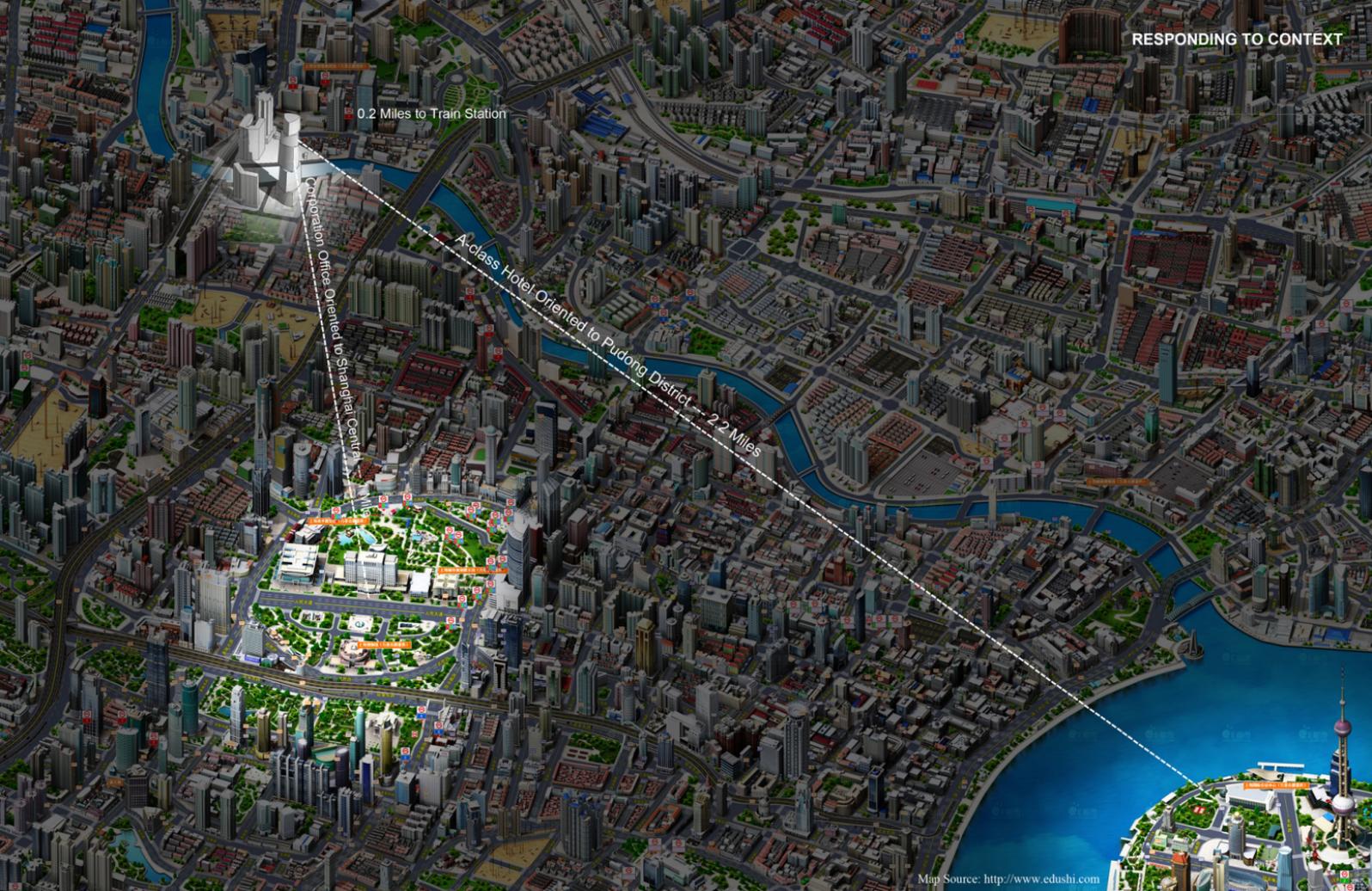
Commercial
Facing south-east summer wind

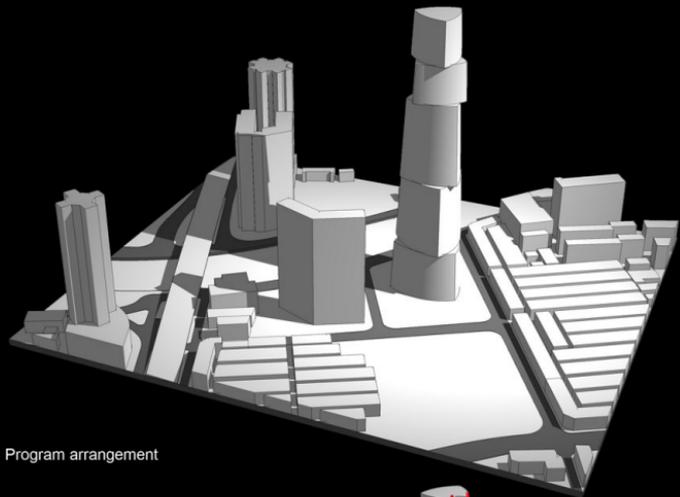


0.2 Miles to Train Station

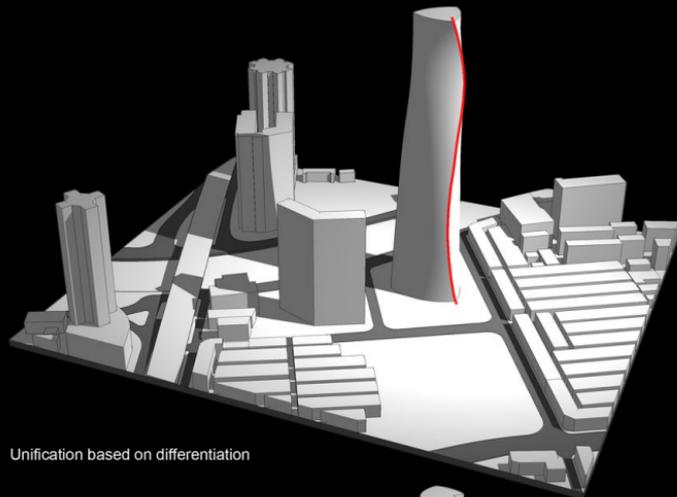
Cooperation Office Oriented to Shanghai Central

A-class Hotel Oriented to Pudong District --- 2.2 Miles





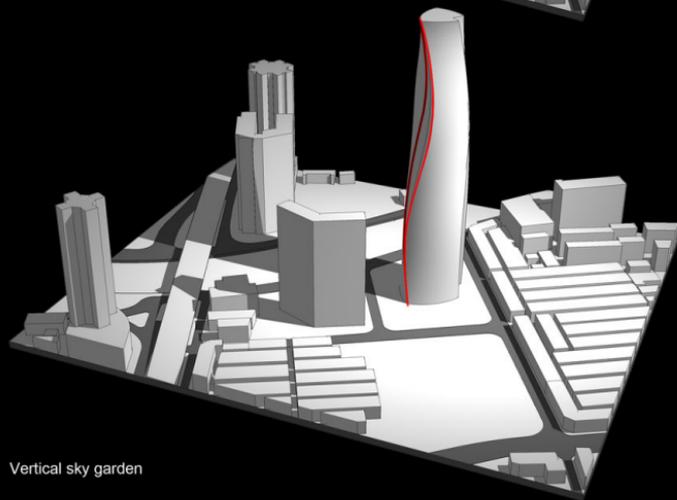
Program arrangement



Unification based on differentiation



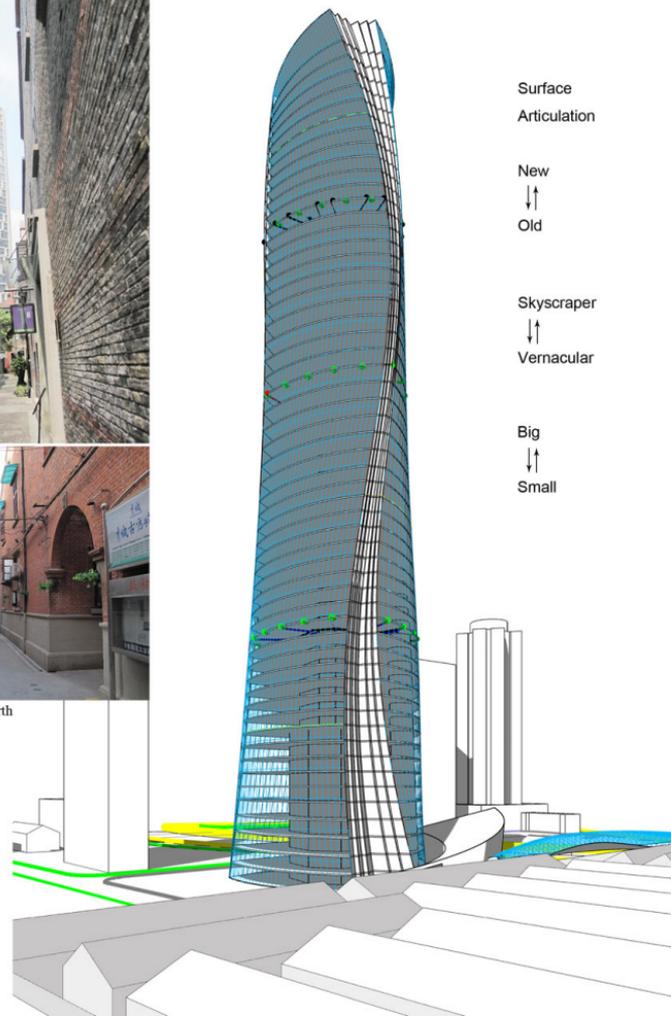
Recessing towards old neighborhood



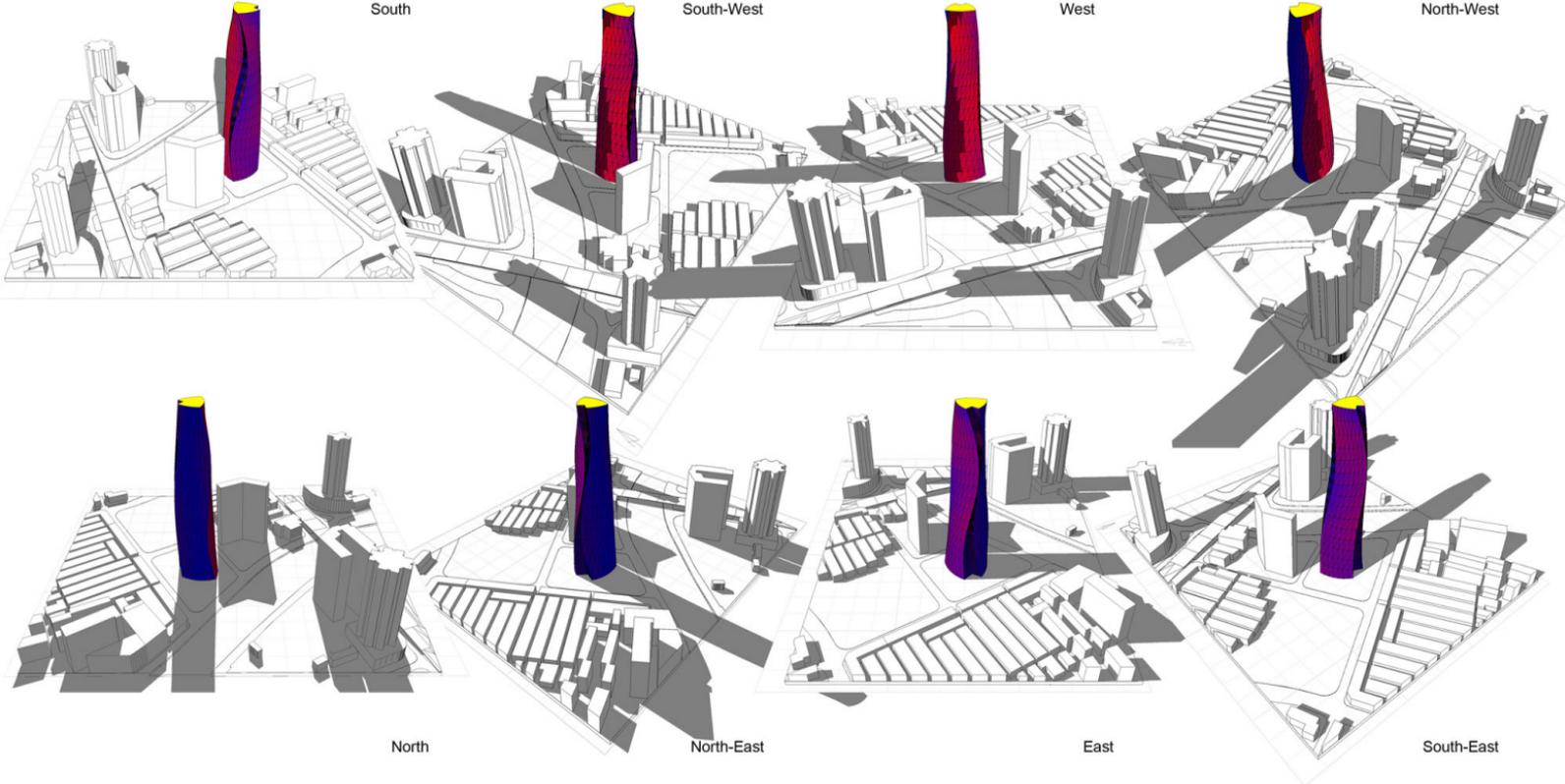
Vertical sky garden



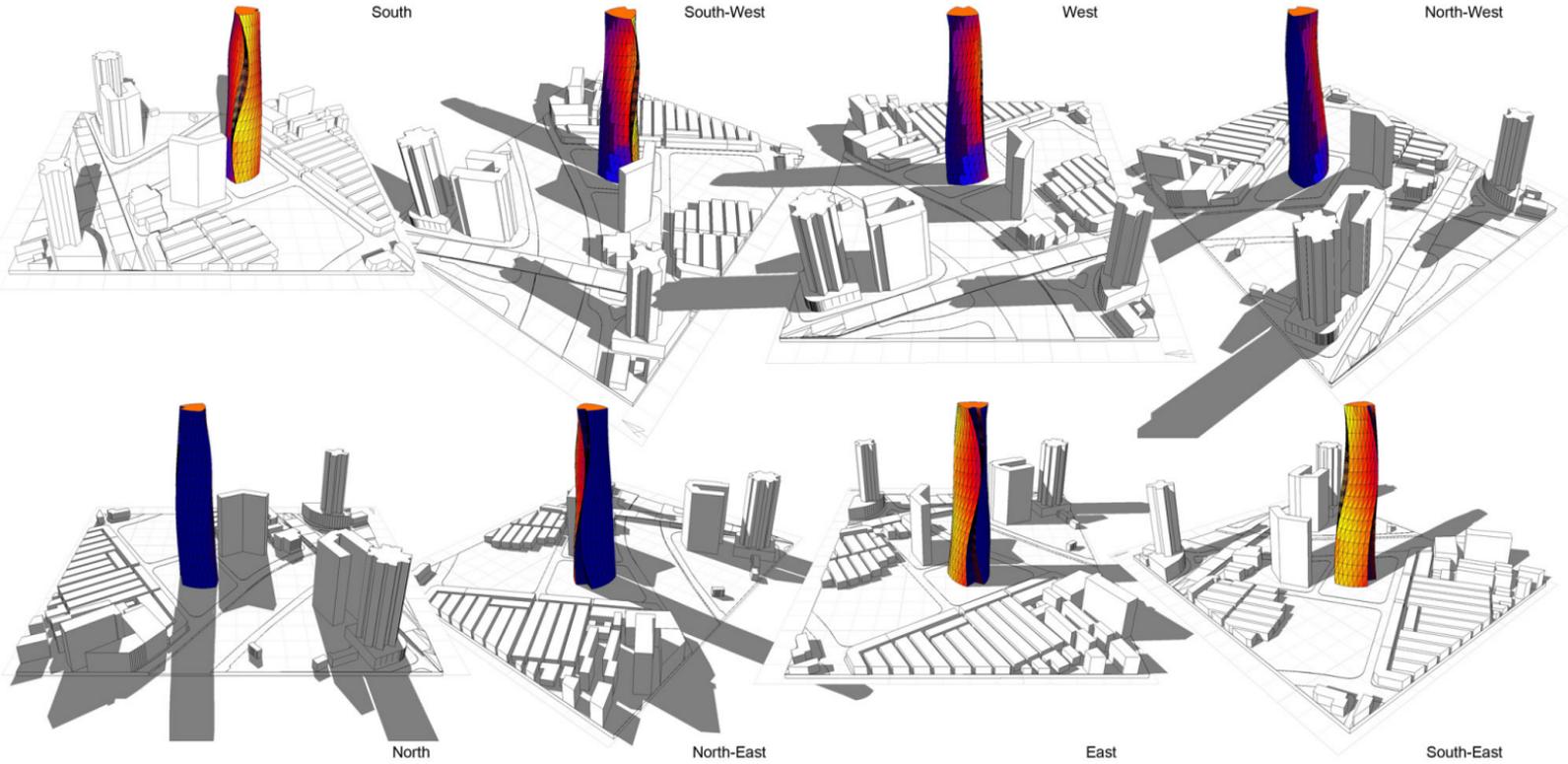
Photos Source: www.google.earth



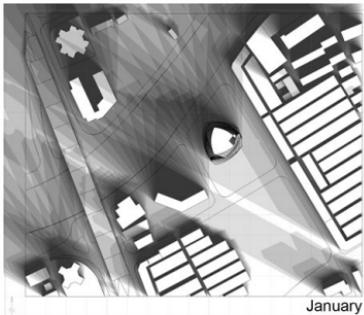
Summer Solar Radiation



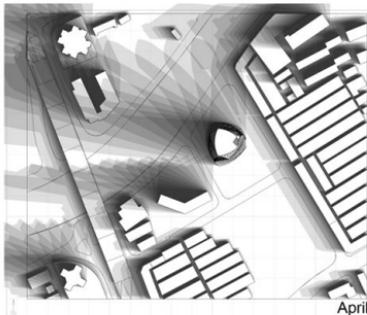
Winter Solar Radiation



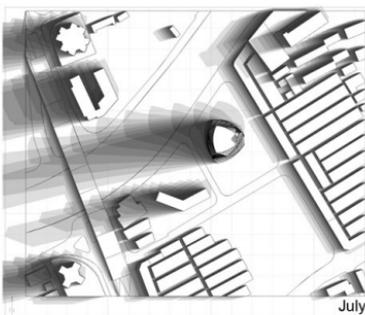
RESPONDING TO SUNLIGHT



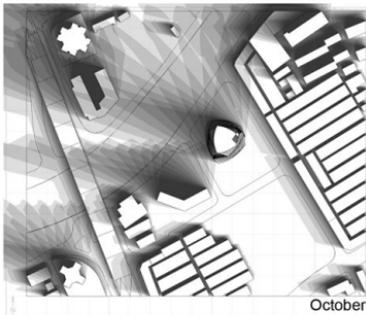
January



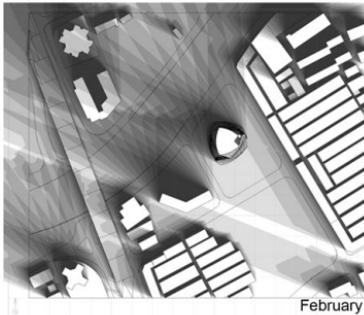
April



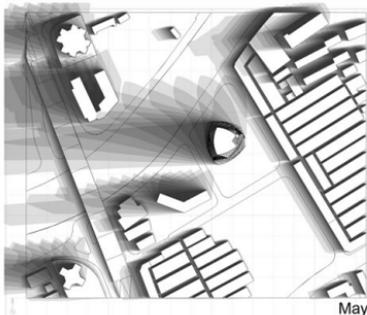
July



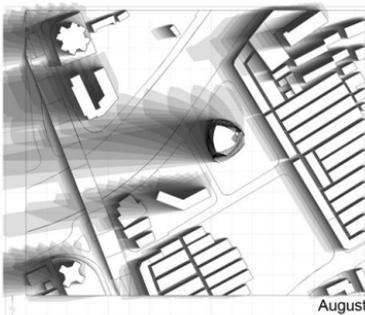
October



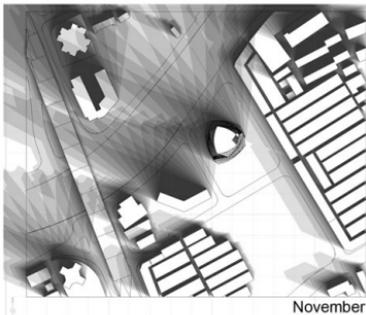
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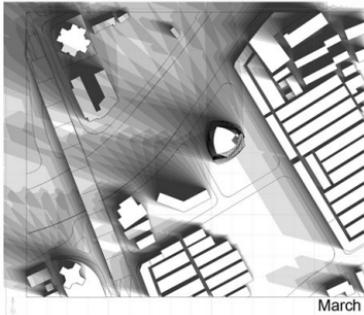
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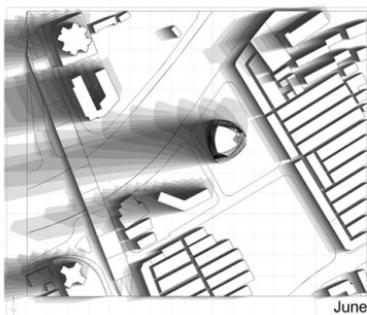
August



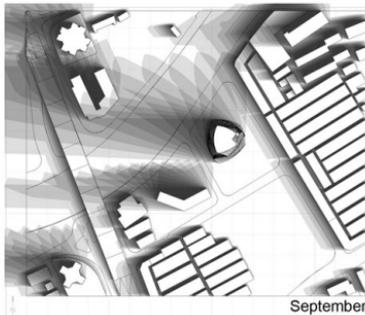
November



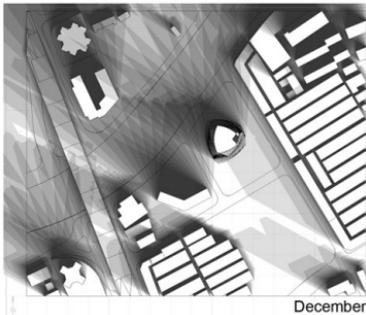
March



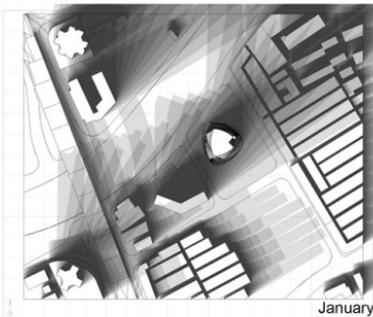
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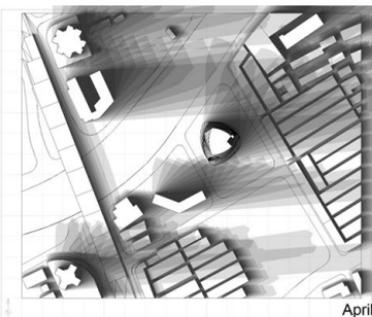
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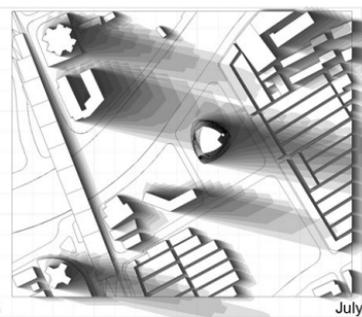
December



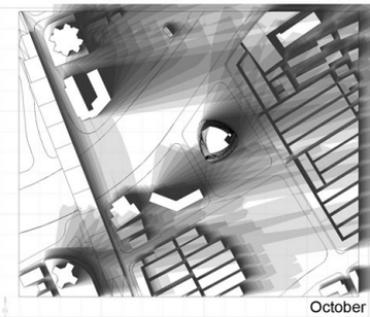
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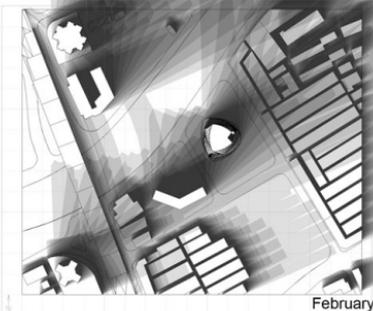
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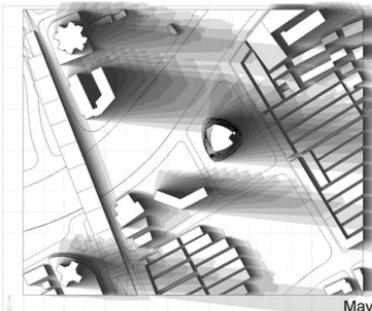
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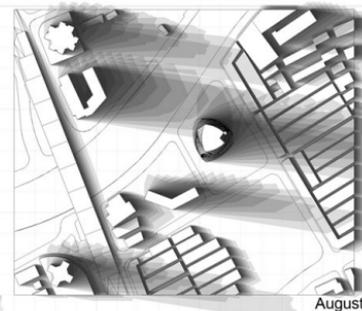
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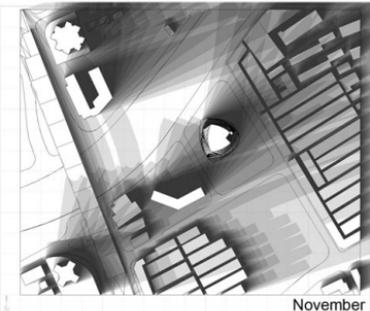
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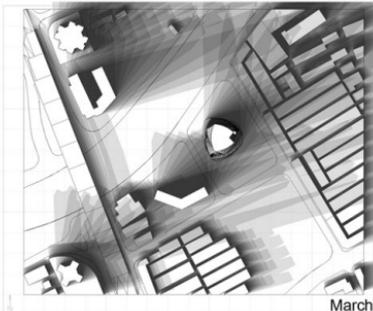
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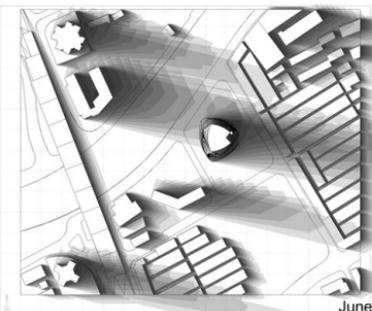
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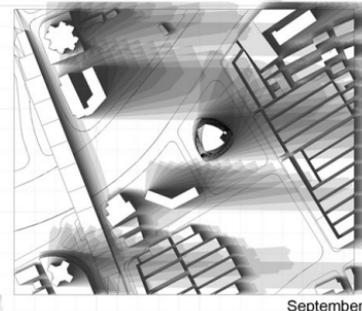
November



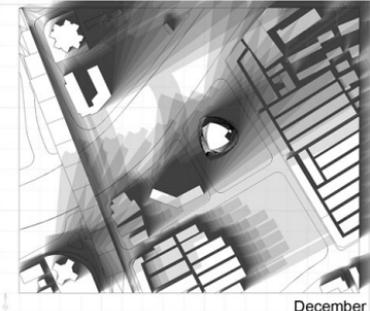
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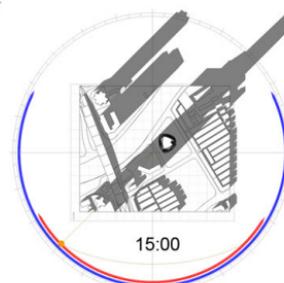
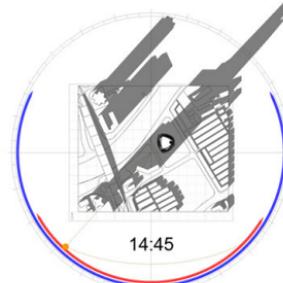
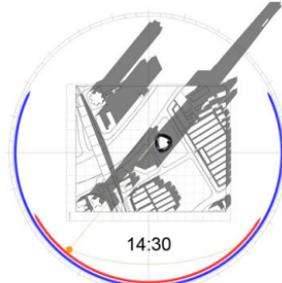
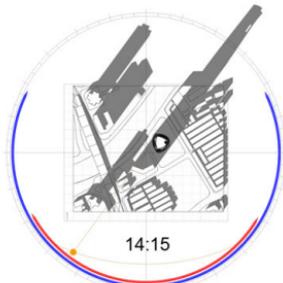
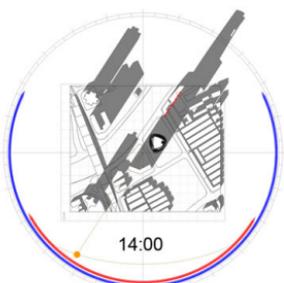
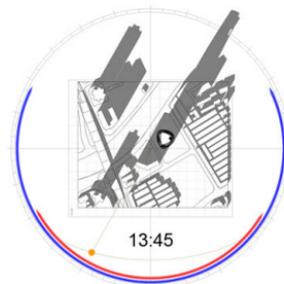
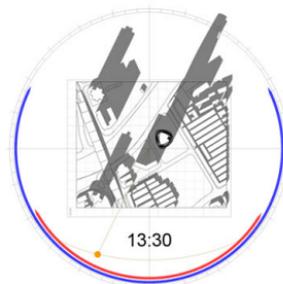
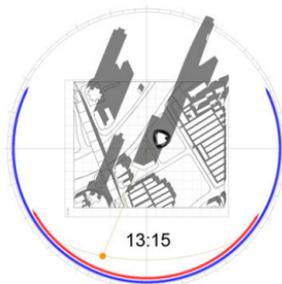
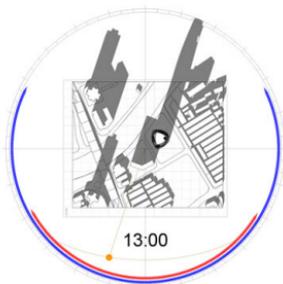
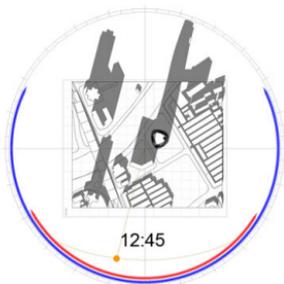
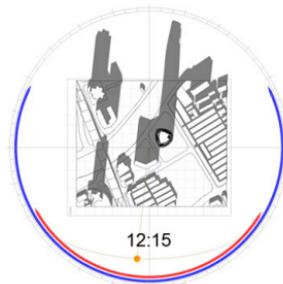
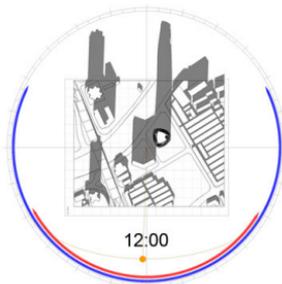
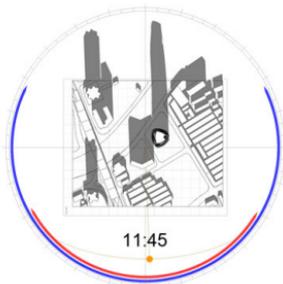
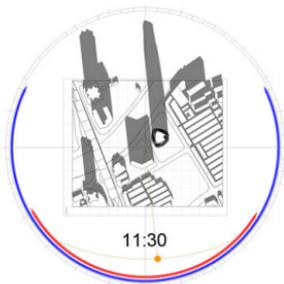
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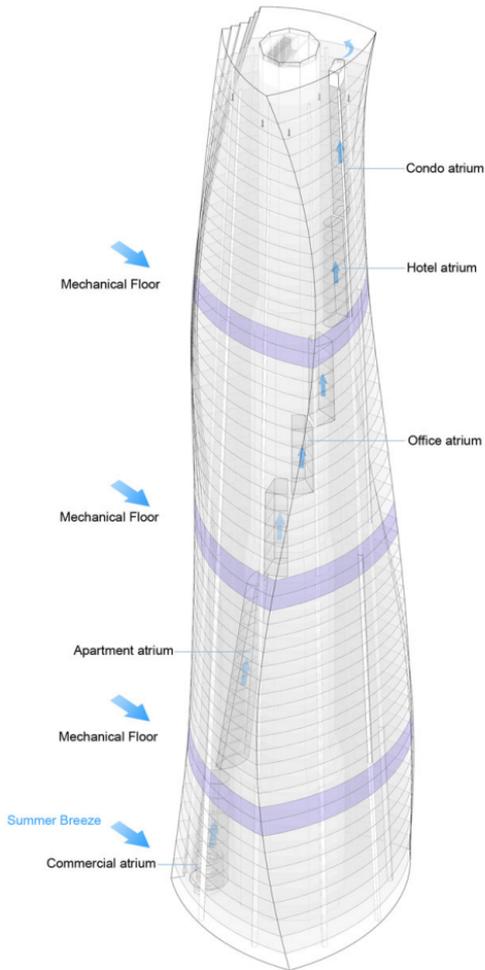
September



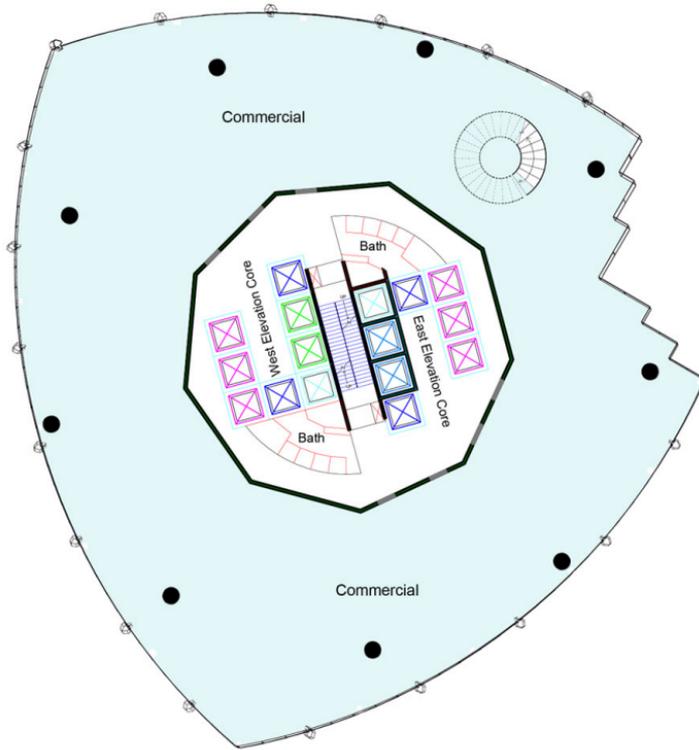
December



Shadow Study of Winter Solstice For Necessary Sunlight Hour



PLANS / SECTION



Typical plan - Commercial Floor

Floor Area - 2100 Sq Meters

Floor Height - 4.2 Meters

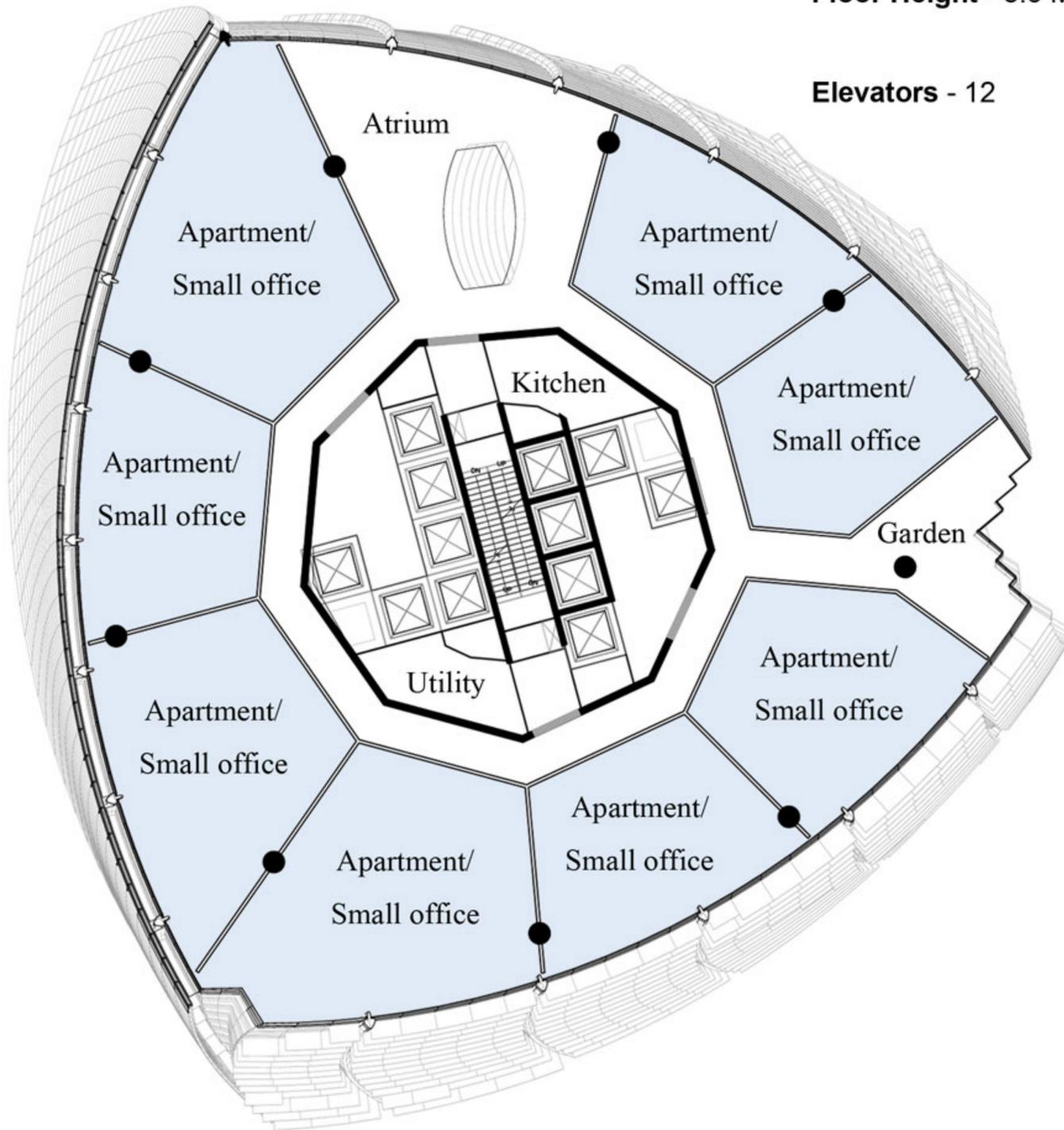
Elevators - 16

Typical plan - Apartment Floor

Floor Area - 1700 Sq Meters

Floor Height - 3.6 Meters

Elevators - 12

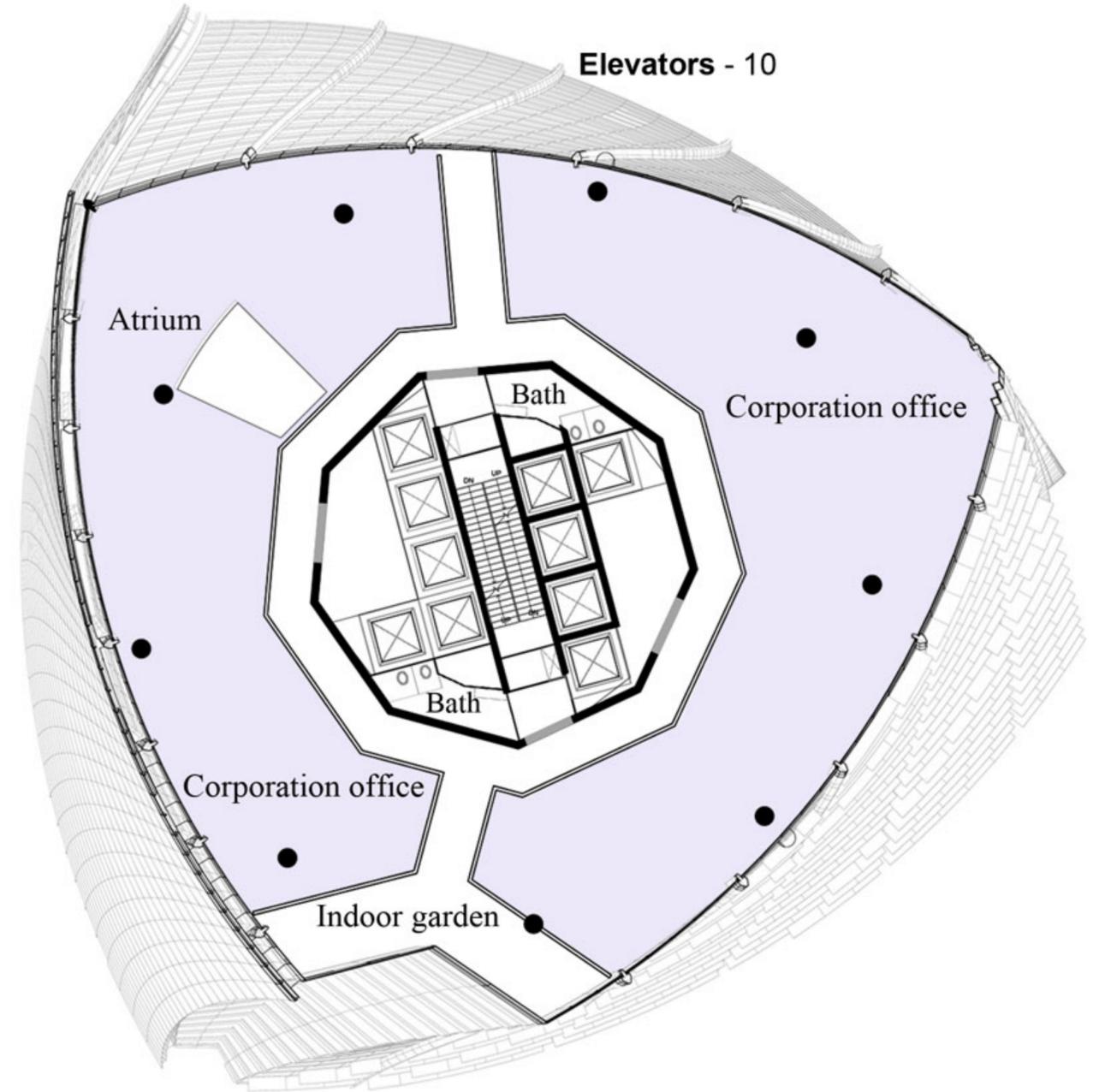


Typical plan - Office Floor

Floor Area - 1300 Sq Meters

Floor Height - 4.2 Meters

Elevators - 10

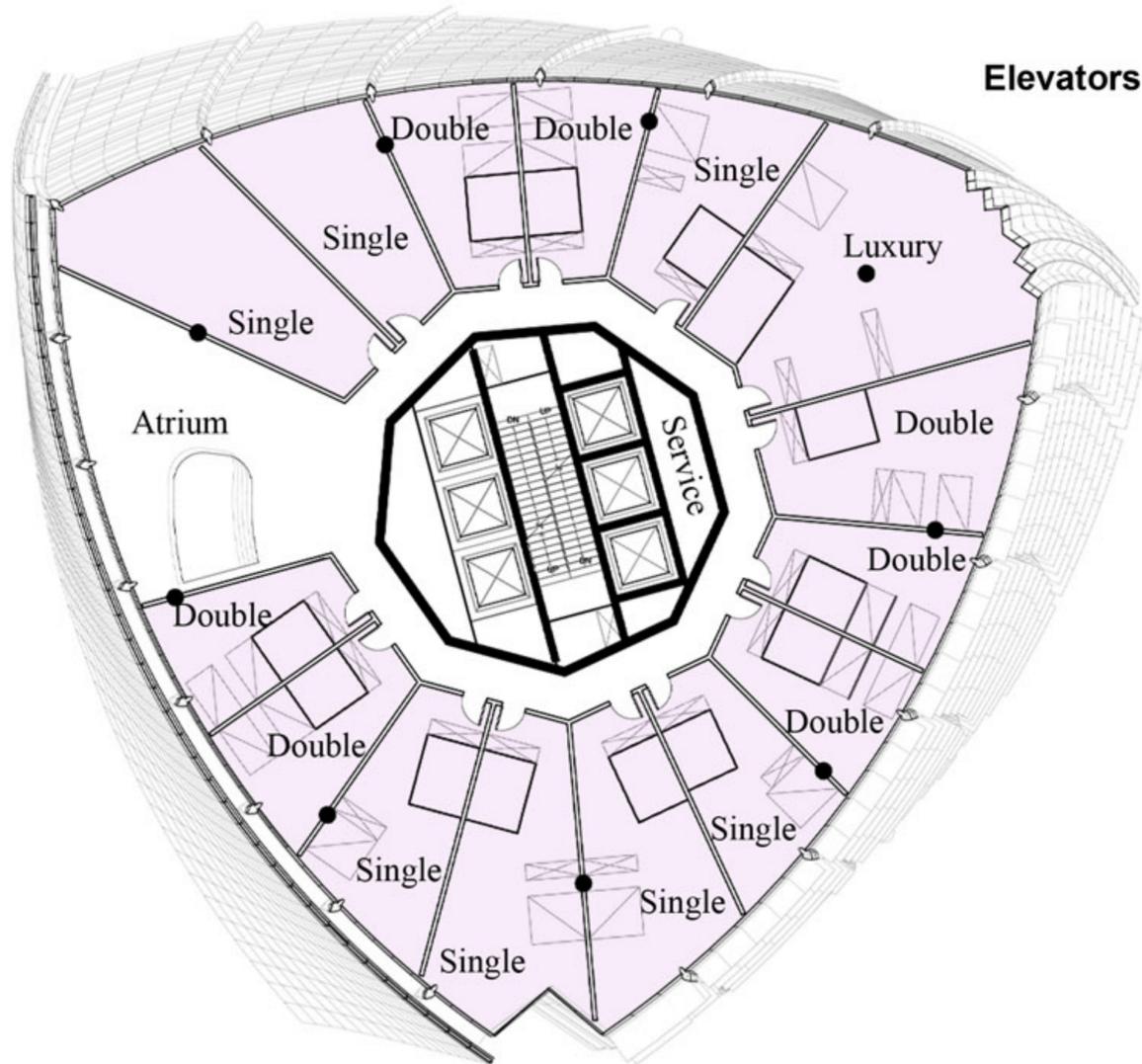


Typical plan - Hotel Floor

Floor Area - 1000 Sq Meters

Floor Height - 3.6 Meters

Elevators - 6

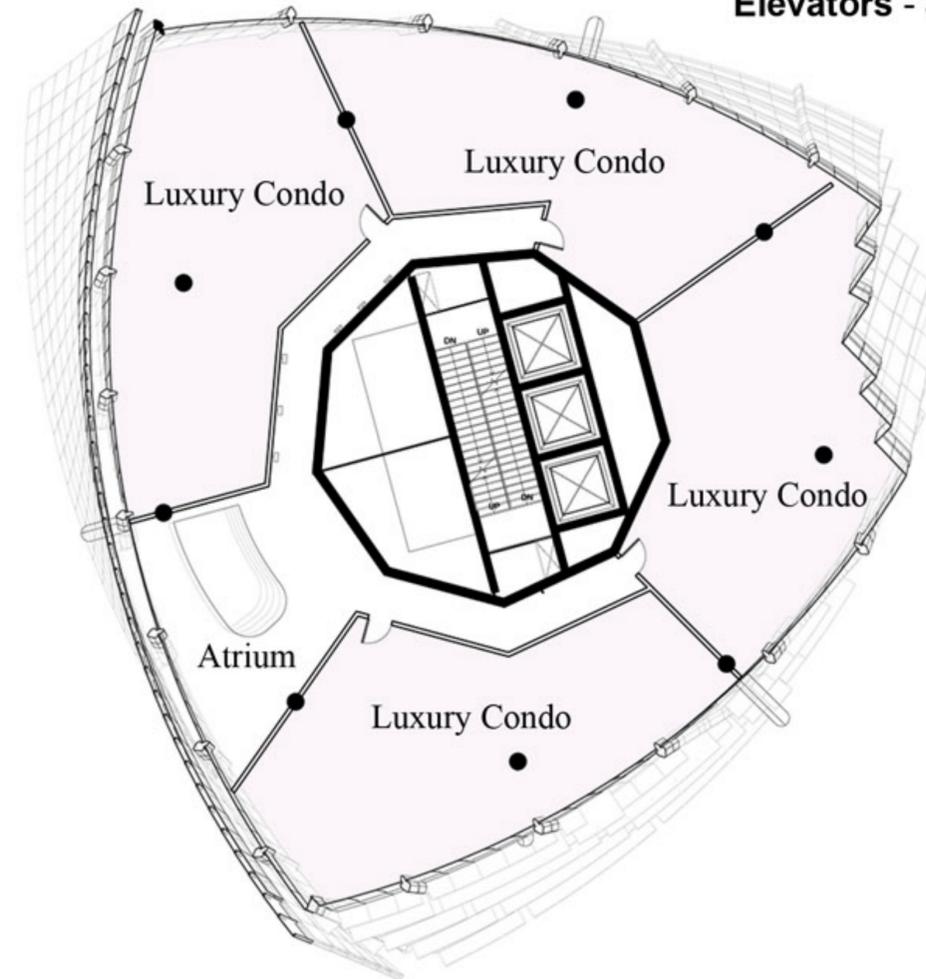


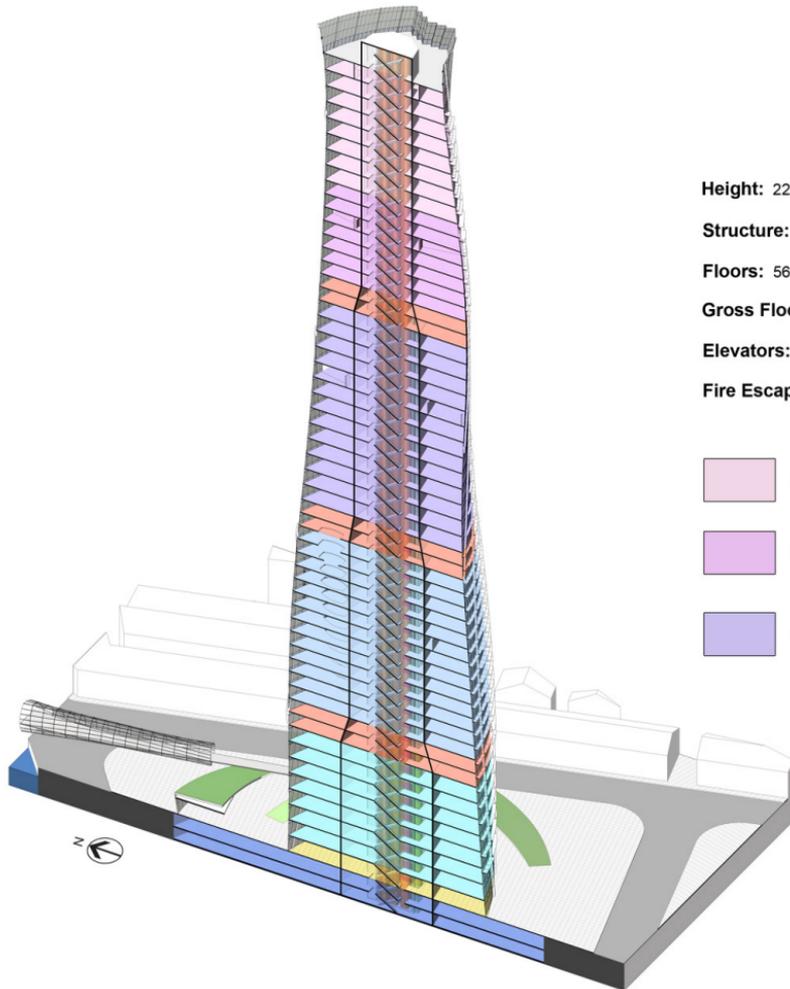
Typical plan - Condo Floor

Floor Area - 780 Sq Meters

Floor Height - 4.2 Meters

Elevators - 3





Height: 226 Meters

Structure: Steel + Reinforce Concrete

Floors: 56

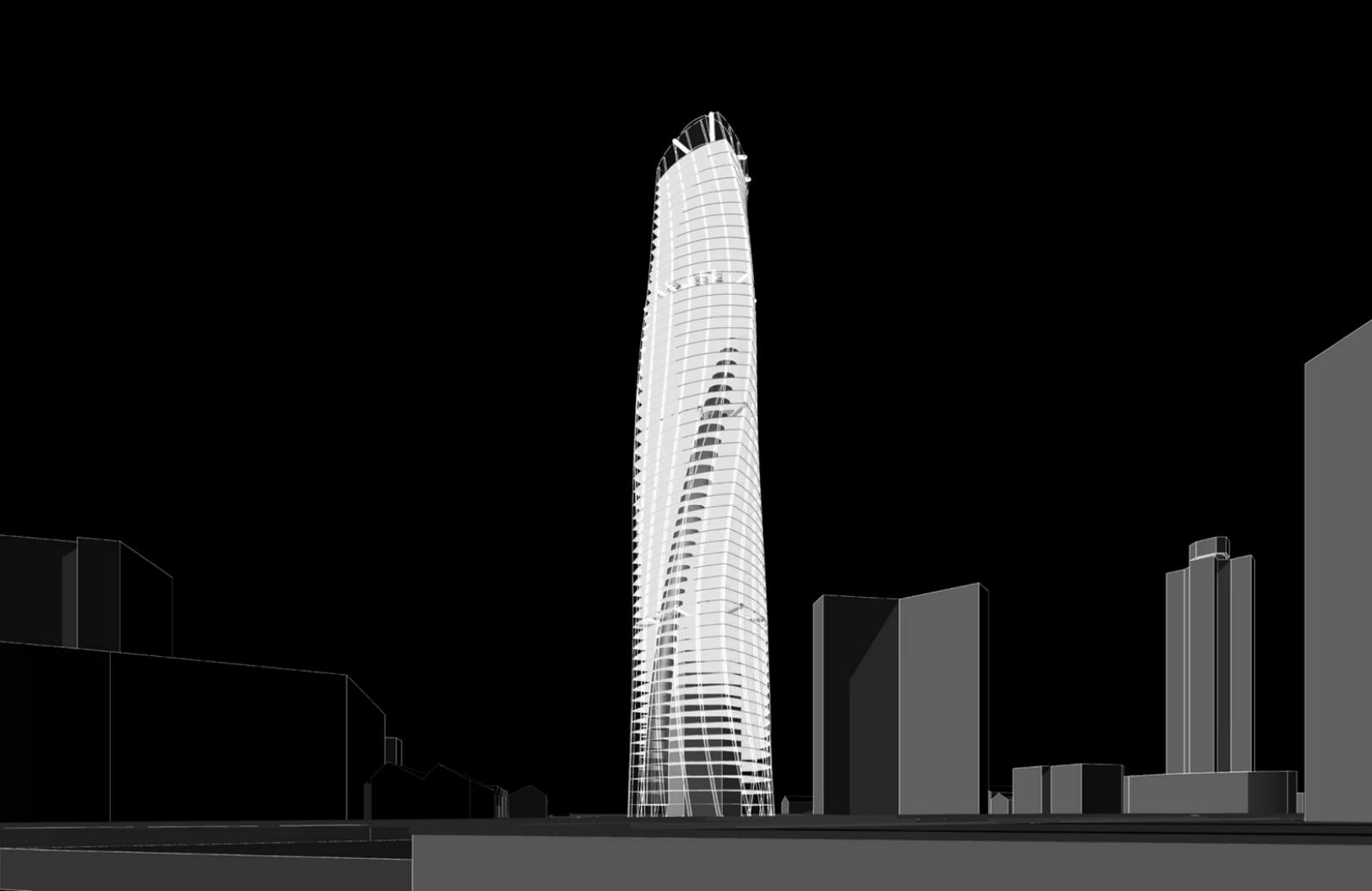
Gross Floor Area: 75000 Sq Meter

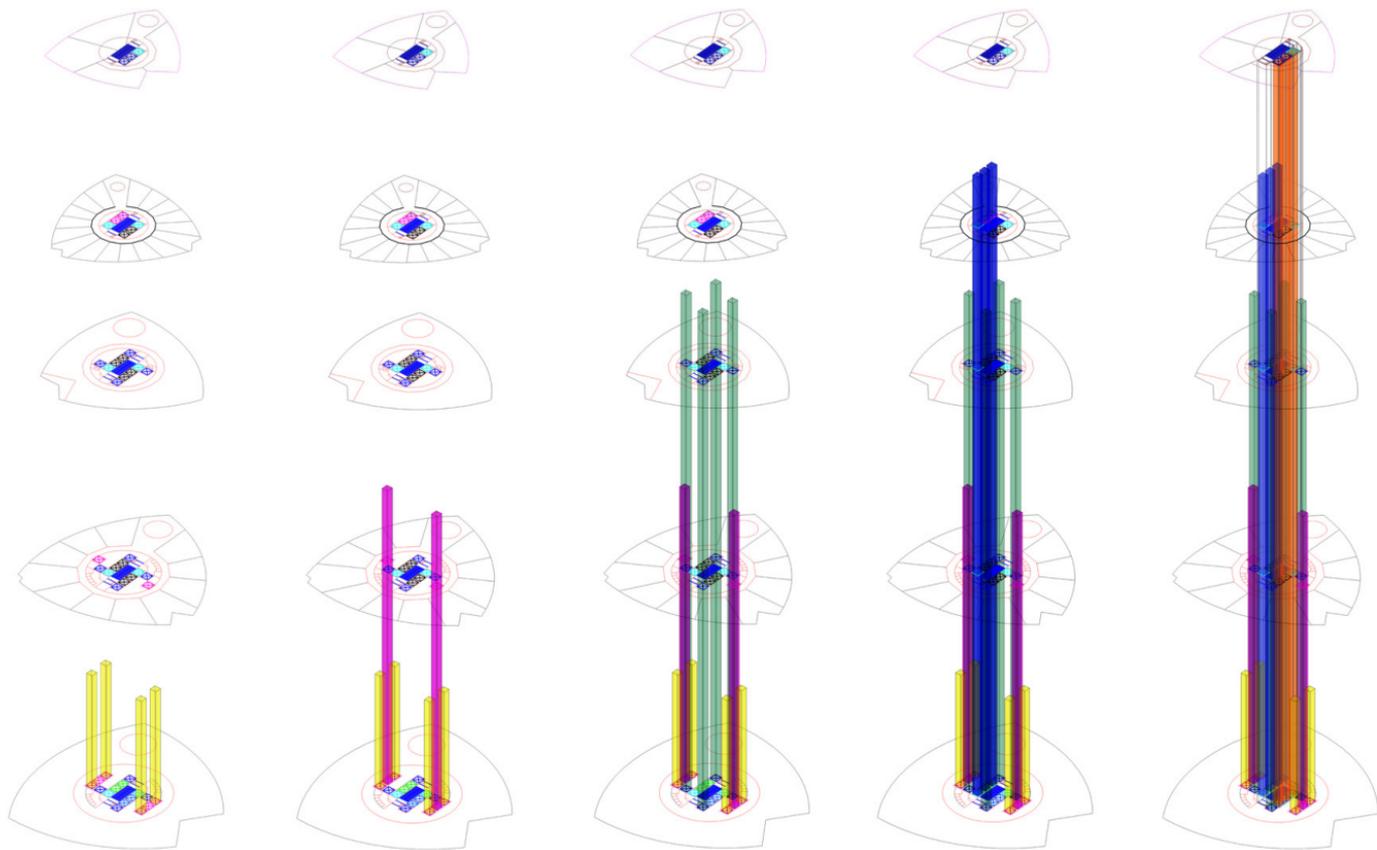
Elevators: 15

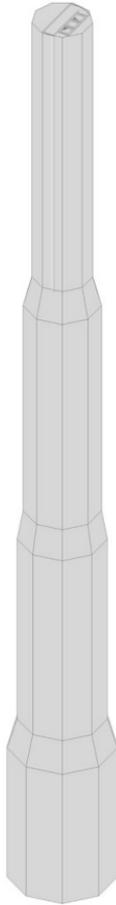
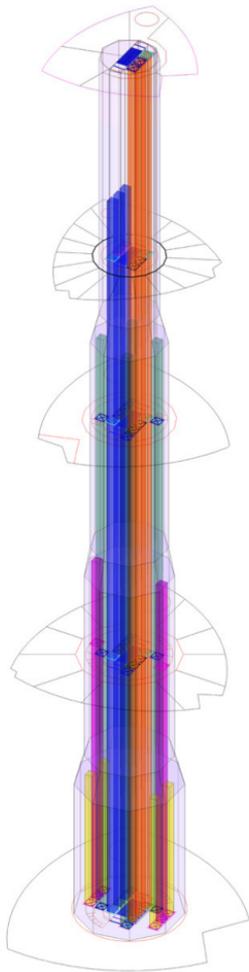
Fire Escape Stairs: 2

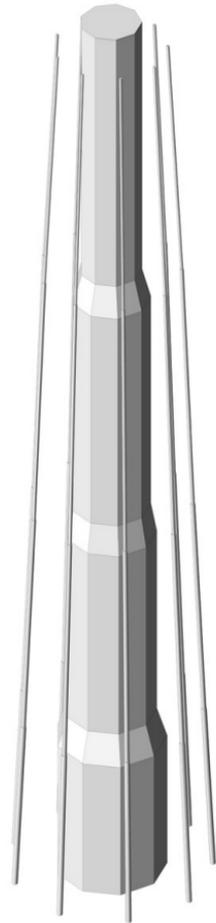
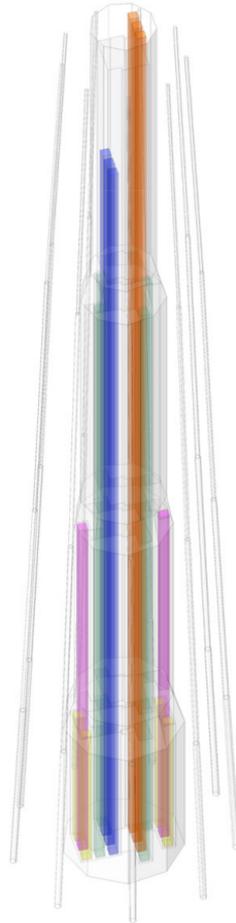
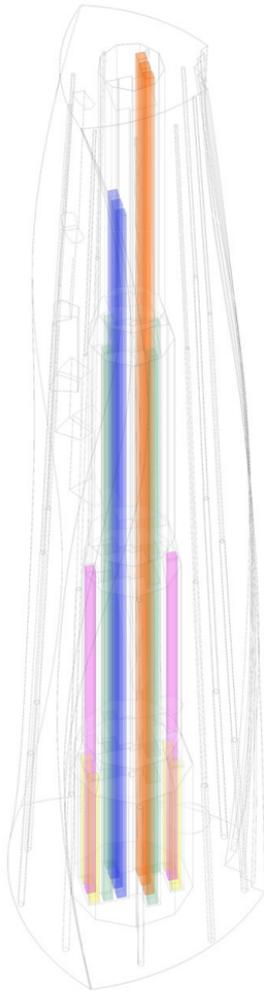
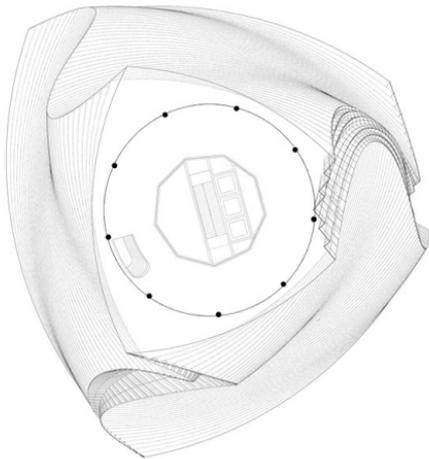
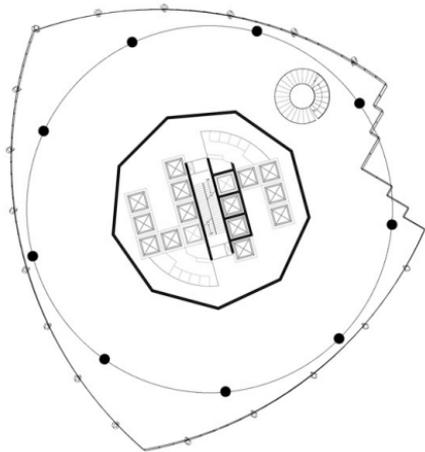
- A-Class Condo
- A-Class Hotel
- Apartment / Small Business
- Corporation Office
- Commercial
- Mechanical Floors

STRUCTURE



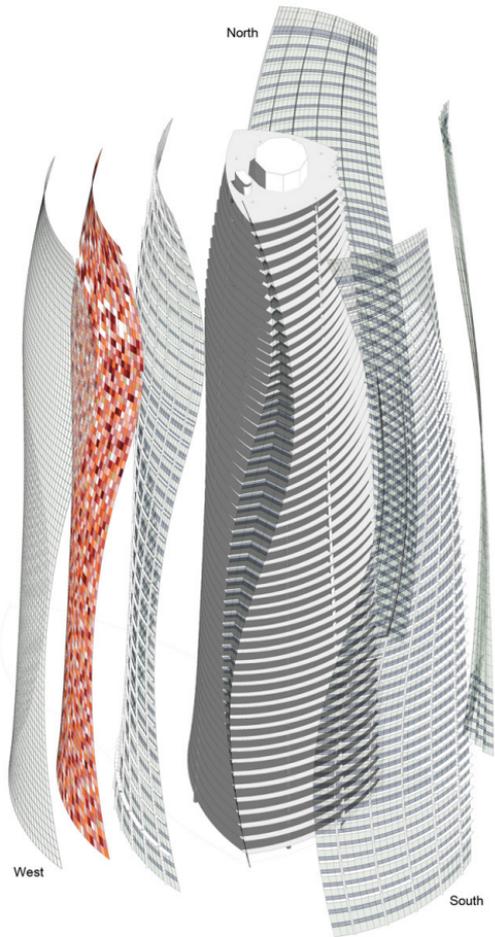






CORE + MEGA COLUMNS

SKIN



The skin design of the high-rise is mainly shaped by how the building is responding to solar radiation.

North facade receives the least sunlight throughout a year, thus no sun-shading device required, the principle for skin design is to encourage sunlight intake with max transparency.

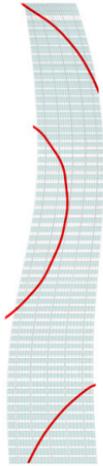
South facade receives seasonal solar radiations that varies in times, therefore sun-shading louvers are installed regarding various locations.

West facade has the most critical condition during summer, so double skin is needed for sun shading and natural ventilation.

Building Skin Composition



Solar radiation analysis

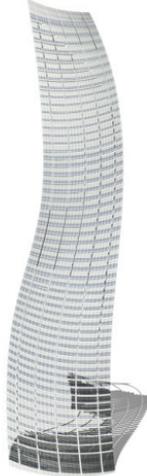


Generic curtain wall

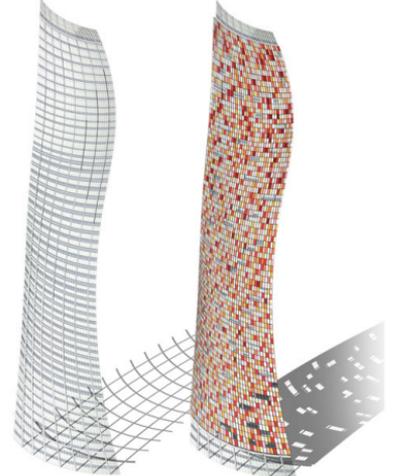


Sun shading devices

South Facade Development

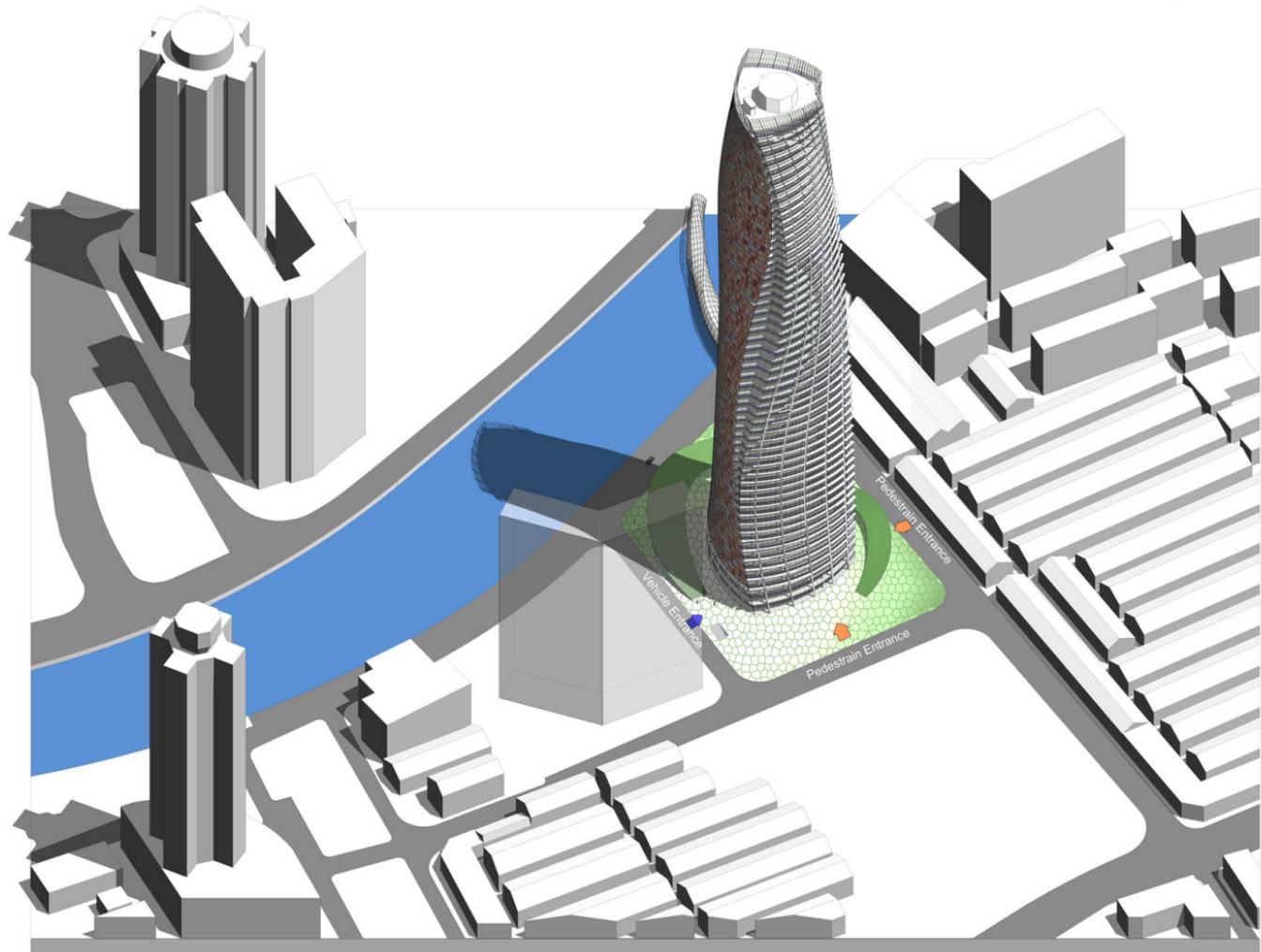


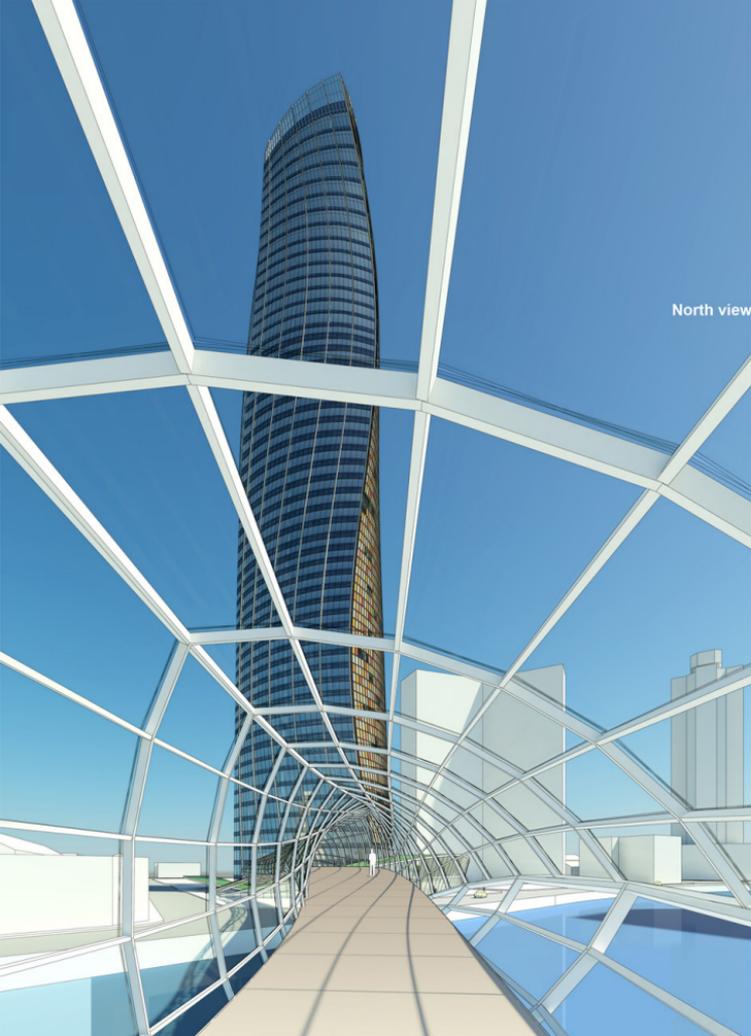
Solar radiation analysis



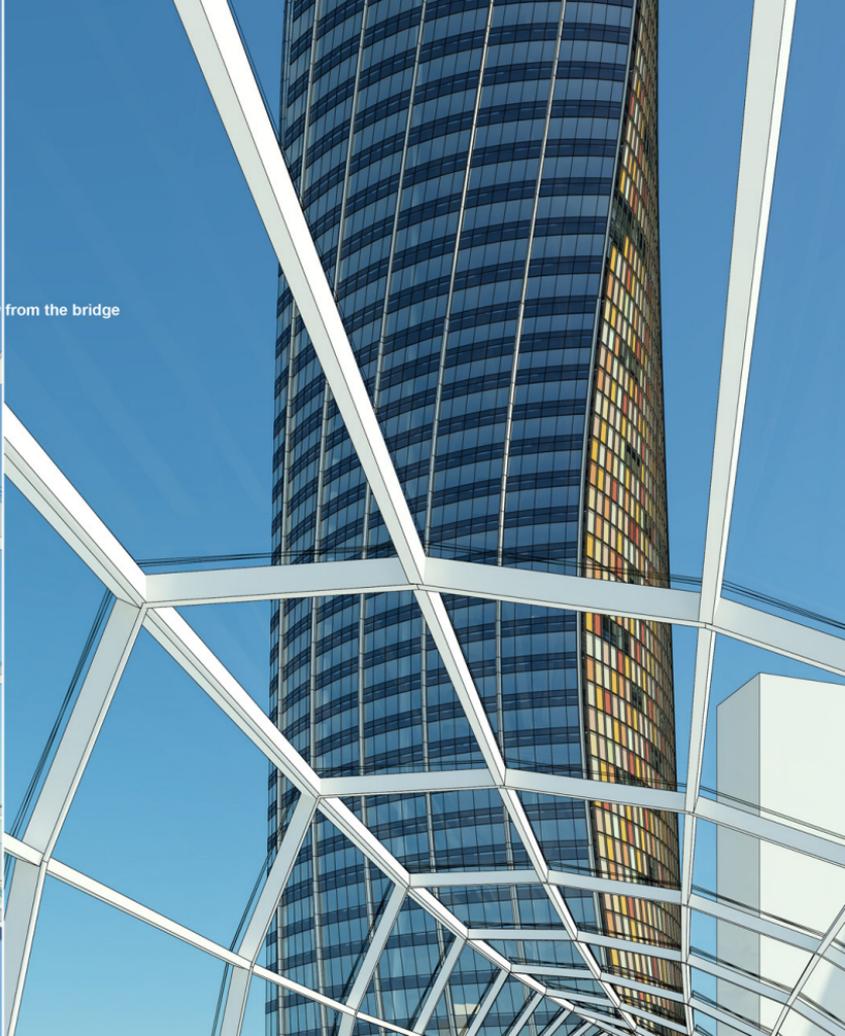
West Facade Development

ILLUSTRATION





North view from the bridge

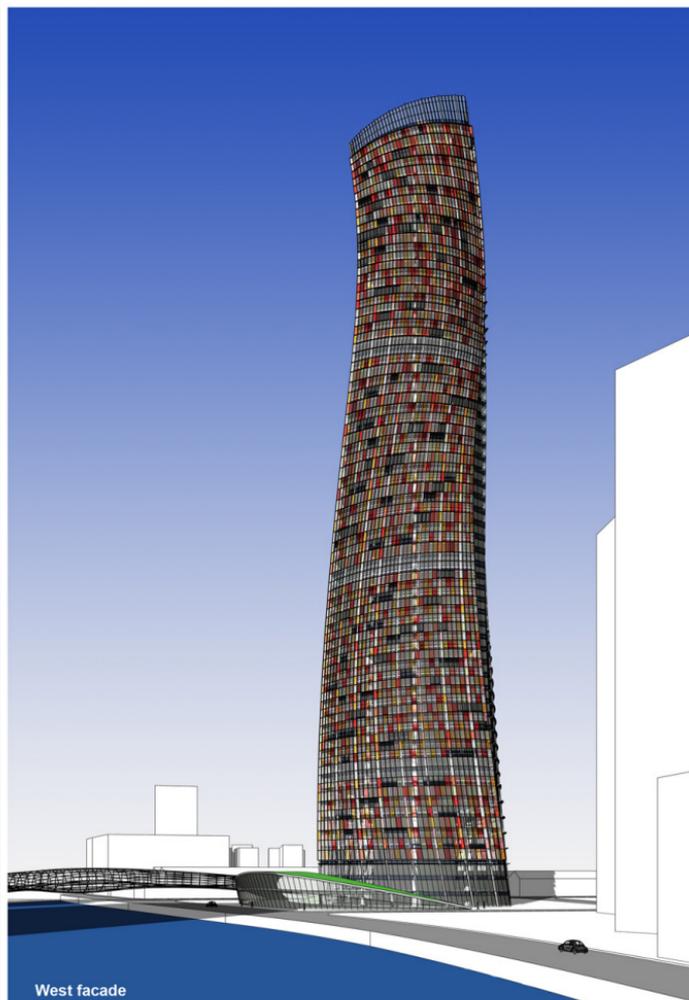




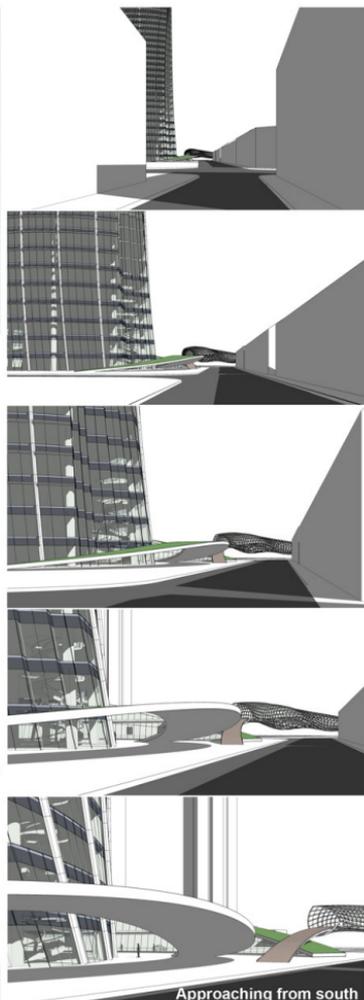
South-east entrance



Linong Alley

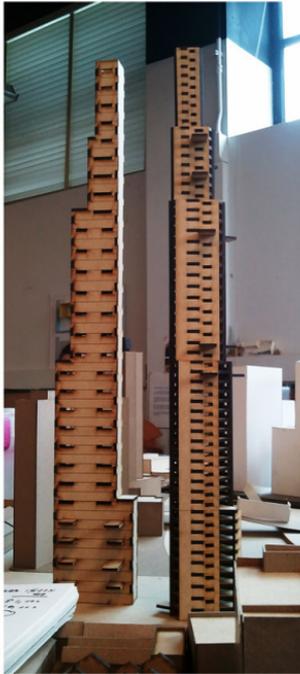


West facade

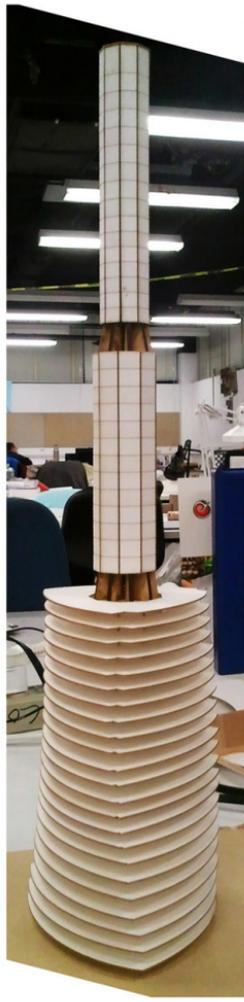


Approaching from south

MODELS

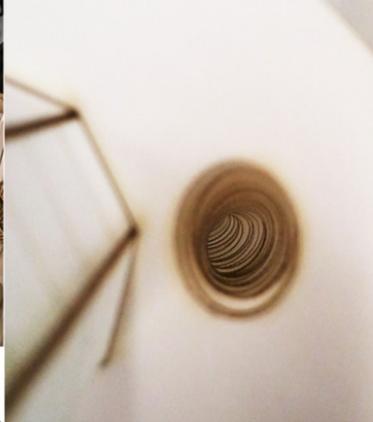


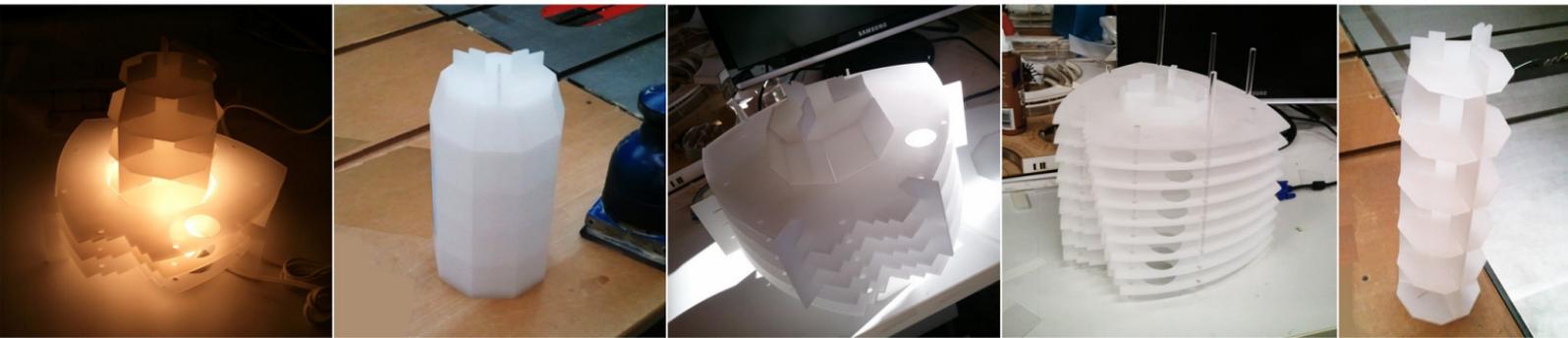
Building Core Evolution



Massing Model

Massing on Site





Building Sequence

