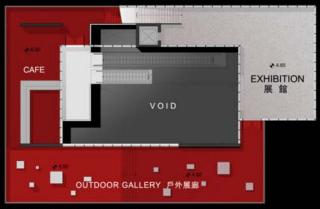
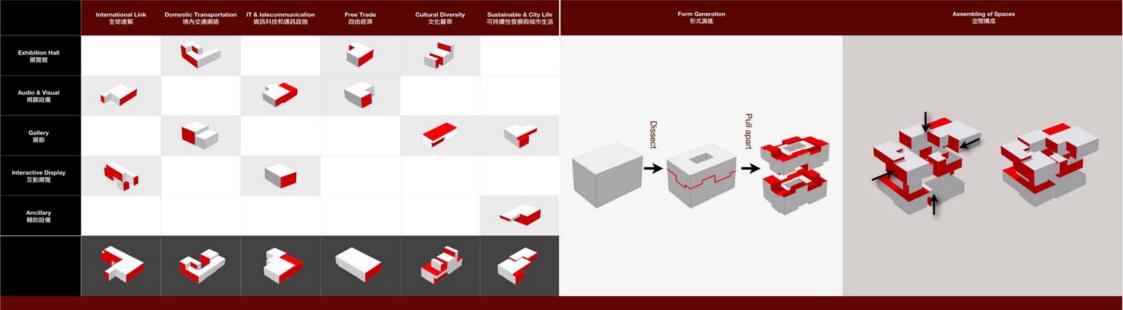


2/F PLAN 三層平面 1:200



1/F PLAN 二層平面 1:200





Matrix Hong Kong

HK is most characterized by relationships: international link/ infrastructure/ IT & telecommunication/ free trade.

The design of the pavilion expresses these invisible relationships through a matrix, in which inscribed programmes have no predetermined order and association amongst elements is free. Invisible lines running between events are manifested physically.

The diversified programmes for exhibition (multi-sensory/ interactive, real/ virtual, dynamic/ static) are juxtaposed in a compacted manner, thereby providing an experience of diversity and density.

Fast Experience - An escalator locates in the central atrium would bring visitors to the top floor. Visitors could have a preview of the exhibition through the atrium while traveling through the escalator.

Slow Experience - As visitors leave the escalator, they would descend through a spiral stair circumscribing the atrium and linking across all exhibits. These exhibits are contained in specific environments (indoor/ outdoor, big/ small, open/ enclosed, light/ dark).

Prefabricated modules of exhibition space with exhibits would be adopted to enhance the design of relationship between exhibits and their environment: a total design. Modules could be easily assembled on site. After the EXPO, the exhibition pavilion could be dismantled, transported back to HK and then reassembled for all HK citizens and tourists to visit.

無限城市 - 香港

香港的特點在於聯繫在她眾多的"關係":全球連繫、交通網絡、通訊網絡、自由經濟。

展館的設計用了"矩陣"的概念去表現這些無形的關係,存在於矩陣的事件/功能沒有預設的例序,而只有無限可能性的聯繫。

多樣化的展示空間 (多媒體 / 互動、真實 / 虛擬、動態 / 靜態) 被緊密地安置在一起, 提供一個混雜 及擁擠的體驗。

預覽:一條直達頂樓的電梯設於中庭。在乘梯途中,參觀者可以透過中庭預覽所有展品。

溜覽:離開電梯後,參觀者會經一條圍繞着中庭的旋轉樓梯往下慢步而去參觀所有展品。所有展示空間都是為其展品而特定設計。

展示空間及其展品會在工場內被整個預制,然後運送到博覽會場去裝嵌。當世博完結後,整個香港館可被解構,運回香港並再裝嵌,讓香港市民及遊客參觀。