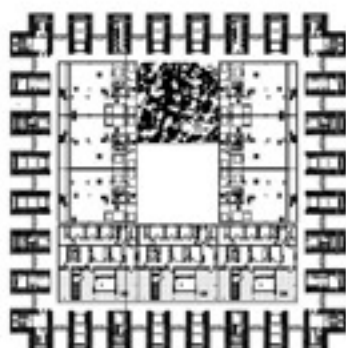


Spine 4



Spine 3

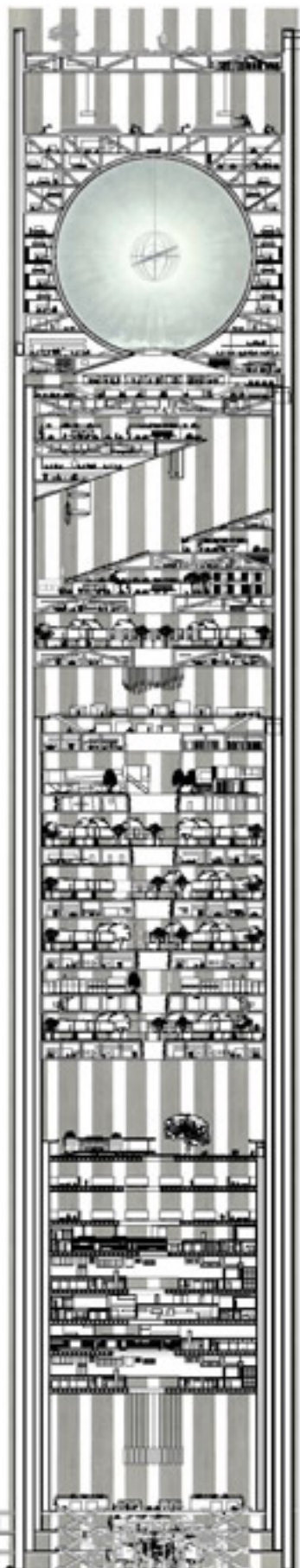


Spine 2



Spine 1

1:500





The classic model of skyscrapers provides its beneficiaries with a space-efficient building in a tall and a square. The same model is, however, also a source of many social ills: while the square, usually in steel, takes care of most lateral effects. Yet its empty structural steel is retained because the columns and the building's mass.

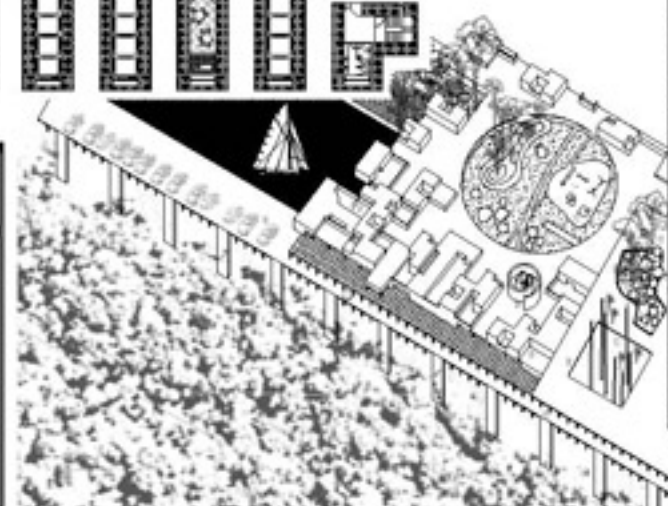
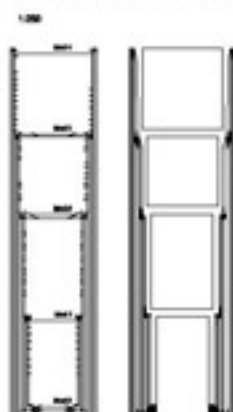
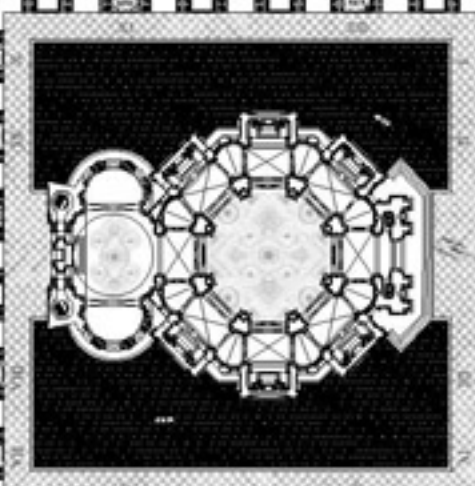
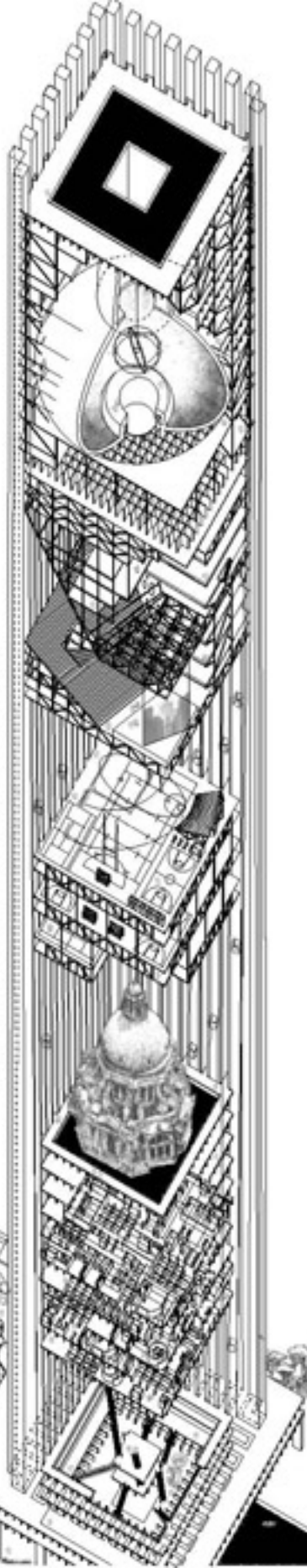
Urban designers gain momentum regardless of the mass remains while they lose it the rest of the year. On the other hand the steel used to create these towers is becoming a increasingly only because increasing mass remains.

It has been noted that the most reinforcing features of city building designs are their capacity to allow a variety of responses to an upward market stability. Yet, today's higher buildings give higher (though) the negative seems to work the other way around. Projects are more and more unstable and become more homogeneous.

If the services including the use of new tall buildings, under the possibility for comprehensive planning, it is possible to increase sustainability. If we should design steel in the early possibility of creating the "skin" of a building, should we not seriously attack the current notion of building height?

These skyscrapers are made as the steel structure. Their design includes the mass of the structure as its perimeter, to maintain a variety of conditions and reinforcing steel and urban fabric. The structure, being the percentage of opening provided by steel steel together, but given to regular returns that are likely to be relatively unresponsive.

With the tower now situated from the history of structure, such tower is less in height into the possibility of their site conditions and create the most diverse space. Water will be naturally used along for building to regulate the temperature differences in buildings, as plans will be responsive to general city needs.



breathing is hazardous to your health

proposal

The proposal is a response to the current state of air pollution in Mexico City, which is one of the most polluted cities in the world. The project aims to create a vertical green wall that can help to improve the air quality in the city. The wall is made of a porous, white material that allows air to pass through it. The wall is covered in a dense layer of plants, which can help to filter out pollutants from the air. The wall is also designed to be a source of oxygen for the city. The project is a response to the current state of air pollution in Mexico City, which is one of the most polluted cities in the world. The project aims to create a vertical green wall that can help to improve the air quality in the city. The wall is made of a porous, white material that allows air to pass through it. The wall is covered in a dense layer of plants, which can help to filter out pollutants from the air. The wall is also designed to be a source of oxygen for the city.

the daily pollution cycle

The daily pollution cycle in Mexico City is characterized by a high concentration of pollutants during the day, which is caused by the city's topography and the lack of wind. The pollution is most severe during the late afternoon and early morning hours, when the air is still and the temperature is high. The pollution is caused by a variety of sources, including cars, factories, and power plants. The pollution is a major health hazard for the people of Mexico City, and it is one of the reasons why the city is one of the most polluted cities in the world.

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geology & atmosphere

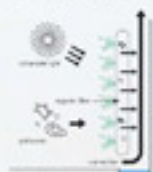
prevailing winds of Mexico City

The prevailing winds of Mexico City are the trade winds, which blow from the southwest. These winds are responsible for the city's high pollution levels, as they carry pollutants from the surrounding areas into the city. The trade winds are also responsible for the city's high humidity, which makes the pollution even more harmful to the people of Mexico City.



remediation technologies

Remediation technologies are used to clean up contaminated areas. There are several different types of remediation technologies, including phytoremediation, phytostabilization, and phytovolatilization. Each type of remediation technology has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of technology depends on the specific situation. Remediation technologies are an important part of environmental protection, and they can help to clean up contaminated areas and protect the environment for future generations.



phytoremediation

Phytoremediation is the use of plants to clean up contaminated soil. There are several different types of phytoremediation, including phytoextraction, phytostabilization, and phytovolatilization. Each type of phytoremediation has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of technology depends on the specific situation. Phytoremediation is a promising technology for cleaning up contaminated areas, and it can help to protect the environment for future generations.

phytostabilization

Phytostabilization is the use of plants to stabilize contaminated soil. There are several different types of phytostabilization, including phytostabilization by root growth, phytostabilization by root exudates, and phytostabilization by root litter. Each type of phytostabilization has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of technology depends on the specific situation. Phytostabilization is a promising technology for stabilizing contaminated soil, and it can help to protect the environment for future generations.



ethanol

Ethanol is a type of alcohol that is commonly used as a fuel. It is produced from the fermentation of crops such as corn and sugarcane. Ethanol is a renewable energy source, and it can help to reduce the amount of fossil fuels that are used for transportation. Ethanol is also a useful solvent, and it is used in a variety of different applications. Ethanol is a promising energy source, and it can help to protect the environment for future generations.

hydrogen

Hydrogen is a clean energy source that is produced from water. It is a promising energy source, and it can help to reduce the amount of fossil fuels that are used for transportation. Hydrogen is also a useful fuel, and it is used in a variety of different applications. Hydrogen is a promising energy source, and it can help to protect the environment for future generations.

notes

1. The proposed vertical green wall is a response to the current state of air pollution in Mexico City, which is one of the most polluted cities in the world. The project aims to create a vertical green wall that can help to improve the air quality in the city. The wall is made of a porous, white material that allows air to pass through it. The wall is covered in a dense layer of plants, which can help to filter out pollutants from the air. The wall is also designed to be a source of oxygen for the city. The project is a response to the current state of air pollution in Mexico City, which is one of the most polluted cities in the world. The project aims to create a vertical green wall that can help to improve the air quality in the city. The wall is made of a porous, white material that allows air to pass through it. The wall is covered in a dense layer of plants, which can help to filter out pollutants from the air. The wall is also designed to be a source of oxygen for the city.

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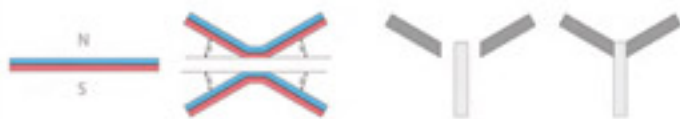
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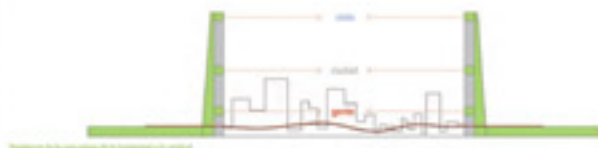
PAISAJE ARQUITECTÓNICO

Paño verde. Traslucido en un contexto arquitectónico urbano, la tierra emerge combinada en geometría. Abierta para un entrelazamiento dinámico que favorezca el intercambio generativo, vincula a los interiores urbanos verticales y horizontales.

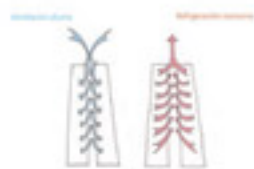
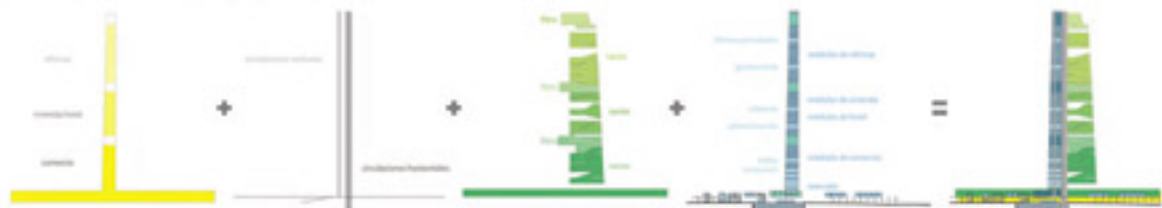


Modelo conceptual a lo largo del eje vertical para lograr grandes fachadas hacia el norte y el sur, desde el punto para el interior arquitectónico del ático.

Modelos conceptuales que abren la relación espacial pública y privada de la ciudad y el paisaje.



En este edificio cada una de las plantas comparte una gran experiencia y espacio compartido arquitectónico. El ático que conecta los niveles superiores de una estructura horizontal de tierra, se eleva sobre un nivel de base al interior, lo vincula al exterior y ofrece un espacio de reunión que integra el intercambio de la naturaleza y de la ciudad en estos dos niveles de alto.



Modelos de integración de diferentes experiencias arquitectónicas que se relacionan con el entorno urbano.



El uso común centralizado en el espacio de acceso central de la zona de integración.

El acceso común centralizado y compartido del uso cotidiano desde la zona de integración.

Exposición de aproximación al edificio y edificio integrado en un espacio que proporciona agua que alimenta a las especies y la vegetación.

La presencia urbana verticalizada que se relaciona con el entorno y el entorno urbano.

La presencia de control solar y las aguas verticales en los fachadas orientadas que ayudan a la vida urbana que permiten la integración de la naturaleza por parte de usuarios.



Modelo de la integración visual de la ciudad

Dos puertas que abaten hacia la ciudad dejando entrar la **naturaleza expandida** a través de una **ciclo pista**

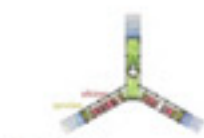


puerta norte, escarpada

Conectar el paisaje urbano de la ciudad y su estructura formal con el sistema de transporte público para promover la salud.



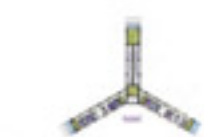
Antes de empezar una planta de edificios se debe considerar el espacio público existente. Si se trata de un edificio en un área de ciudad existente, los factores a tener en cuenta son: la estructura urbana, el espacio público existente y el paisaje urbano, así como la integración de nuevos edificios con el paisaje urbano y el espacio público existente.



Planta tipo de edificios



Planta tipo de edificios



Planta tipo de edificios



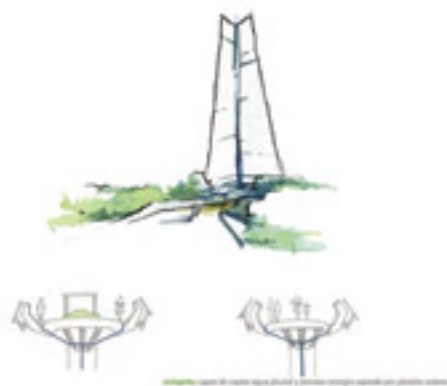
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El espacio público de la ciudad debe ser considerado como un elemento clave del paisaje urbano.



Planta tipo de edificios



que recorre la ciudad fomentando la reflexión.

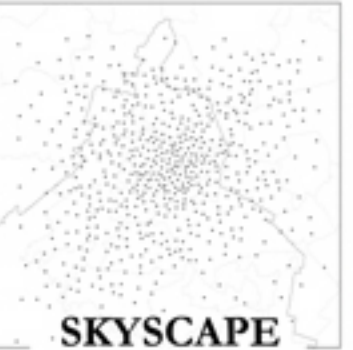


Planta tipo de edificios



Mexico City's air has gone from among the world's cleanest to among the dirtiest in the span of a generation. The average visibility of some 100 km in 1940s is down to about 1.5 km. Levels of almost any pollutant now regularly break international standards by two to three times. Mexico City's lower atmospheric oxygen levels at its high altitude cause incomplete fuel combustion in engines and higher emissions of carbon monoxide and other compounds. Intense sunlight turns these into higher than normal smog levels. The basin's geographical situation also restricts the free circulation of winds.

To change this, we propose an air purifying system for the whole smoggy Mexico City. It is comprised of 2000 cleaning cells floating above the urban area of Mexico City. Each cell receives the polluted air through its surface made of HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Arresting) filter, and expels purified air at its four corners back to the sky. 2000 pieces of them working for one circle of ten days, they are able to circulate all the air above the Mexico basin. Embedded radar within each cell guides its journey in the sky to create different patterns from location to location, time to time.

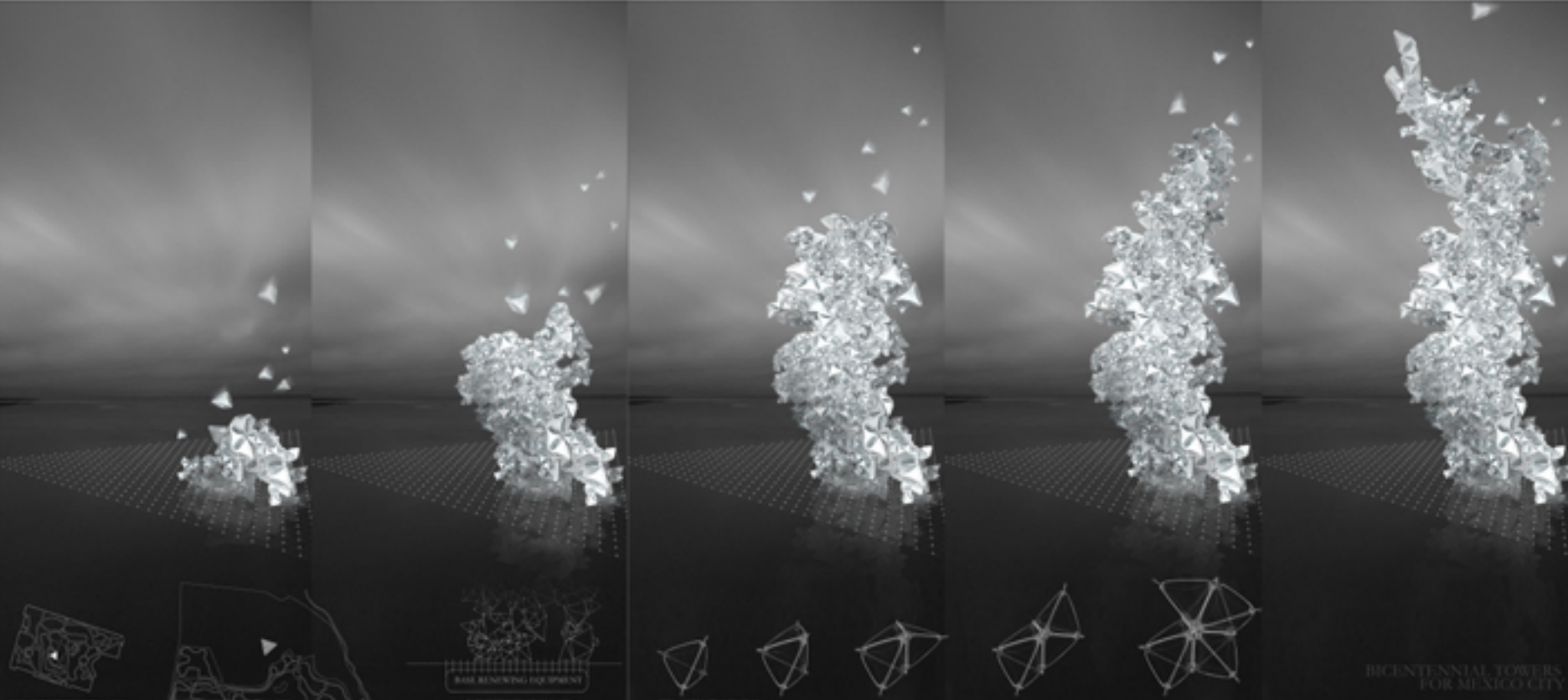


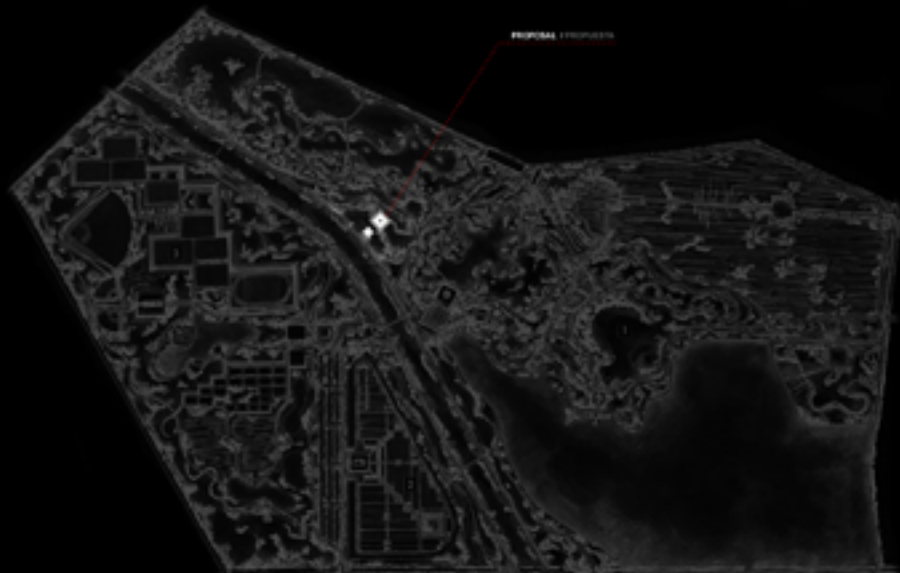
One in every ten days, the cell lands on its base on the lake at Xerocanoe park or Xochimilco park where the cell regenerates itself by connecting to the renewing equipment at the bottom of the base under the water through the skeletons of the aggregated cells. These two alive skyscrapers are constantly changing as the cell flies in and out.

The constant transition between the aggregated skyscraper state and the scattering skyscape state of the 2000 air cleaning cells creates a unique, poetic and ever-changing spectacle for the new Mexico City to come.



We propose a "Skyscape" - "Skyscraper" phenomenon for Mexico City to celebrate the bicentenary of Mexico's independence. "Skyscape" refers to the scattering state of 2000 air cleaning cells floating above the urban area of Mexico City, whose mission is to purify the smoggy sky and to form poetic spectacles for people to see from anywhere in the city below. "Skyscraper" refers to the aggregated state of the 2000 air cleaning cells landed at their bases in Xerocanoe Park and Xochimilco Park, where the cells renew themselves through the connection to the base before their next sky trip.





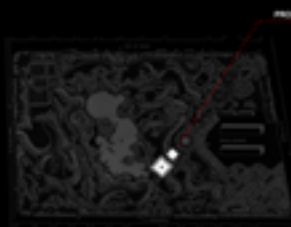
THE LOCATION OF THE TOWER IS DETERMINED BY THE VISIBILITY ABOVE THE PARK, THE ACCESSIBILITY FROM THE EXISTING SUBWAY STATION AND THE LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICE. IN ADDITION, THE PROPOSAL IS BASED ON MOVING THE SITE, ALTERING ONLY THE MINIMAL AREA POSSIBLE TO PRESERVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE PARK.

EL UBICACIÓN DEL TORRE ES DETERMINADO POR LA VISIBILIDAD SOBRE EL PARQUE, LA ACCESIBILIDAD DESDE LA EXISTENTE ESTACIÓN DE SUBTERRANEO Y EL OFICINA PÚBLICA LOCAL. ADICIONALMENTE, EL PROYECTO SE BASA EN MOVER EL SITIO, ALTERANDO SÓLO EL ÁREA MÍNIMA POSIBLE DE PRESERVAR LA INTEGRIDAD DEL PARQUE.



AERIAL VIEW / PLANTA DE CONJUNTO
RODRIQUEZ PARK / PARQUE RODRIQUEZ

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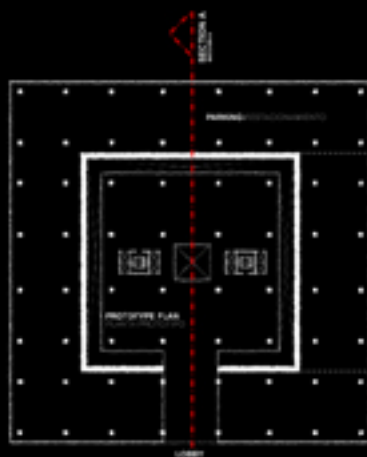


PROPOSAL FOOTPRINT



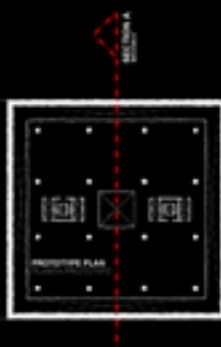
AERIAL VIEW / PLANTA DE CONJUNTO
RODRIQUEZ PARK / PARQUE RODRIQUEZ

0 10 20 30 40 50



FLOATING FLOOR PLAN / PLANTA DE NIVEL FLOTANTE

0 10 20 30 40 50



PROTOTYPE PLAN / PLANTA PROTOTIPO

0 10 20 30 40 50



YEAR 2008 / AÑO 2008
XOCHIMILCO PARK / PARQUE XOCHIMILCO

DESCRIPTION
THE INVERTED TOWERS ARE A STATEMENT OF THE GRANITE SINKING OF MEXICO CITY'S GROUND LEVEL. THE EXPOSED AREA ON THE PARK'S SURFACE, IS THE EQUIVALENT TO THE GRAVING SINCE THAT THE SITE HAS SUNKEN THREE METERS PER YEAR.

OUR EXISTENCE, OUR PURPOSE, IS TO RESPECT THE NATURAL GRADE OF BOTH PARKS, BY MAKING OUR INTERVENTION IN THE SITE MINIMAL, ONLY PRESENTING TWO SIGNIFICANT SUBTRACTIONS, THE BUILDING AND THE REVERSED PLAZA.

THE TOWERS ARE A MARK OF TIME AND IN TIME, THE ENTIRE BODY WILL REVEAL ITSELF AS THE HEAVY PASSES BY, AND THE SINKING OF THE CITY BECOMES MORE CRITICAL, AND IT IS EVENTUALLY UNCOVERED.

YEAR 2028 / AÑO 2028
XOCHIMILCO PARK / PARQUE XOCHIMILCO

DESCRIPTION
LAS TORRES INVERTIDAS, SON UNA MANIFESTACIÓN, UNA DENUNCIA, DEL DEBILITADO FUNDAMENTO DEL SUELO EN LA CIUDAD DE MEXICO. EL AREA EXPOSITA EN LA SUPERFICIE, ES EQUIVALENTE AL FUNDAMENTO GRANITO, QUE HA SUFRIDO EL TERMINO, EN CADA DECENIO, DE UN METRO.

EL OBJETIVO DE RESPECTAR LA NATURZA NATURAL, DE AMBOS PARQUES, SE CUMPLE AL HACER MINIMA LA INTERVENCIÓN SOBRE EL TERMINO, HACIENDO DOS SUBTRACCIONES IMPORTANTES, EL EDIFICIO Y LA PLAZA REVERSA.

LAS TORRES SON UNA MARCA DEL TIEMPO Y EN EL TIEMPO, SU VOLUNTAD, SEA COMO ANTES, COMENZAN A REVELAR A TRAVÉS EL FUNDAMENTO DE TIERRA QUE HA SUFRIDO, HASTA DESGARRARSE POR COMPLETO.



YEAR 2008 / AÑO 2008
TEOYUACAN PARK / PARQUE TEOYUACAN



YEAR 2042 / AÑO 2042
TEOYUACAN PARK / PARQUE TEOYUACAN



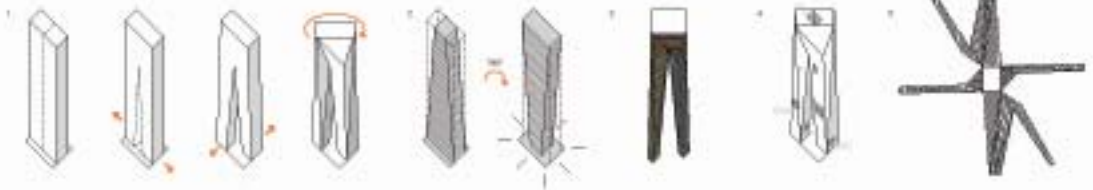
MEX : 2 = 1



Los Hornos Bicentenario

The design of the + Horns Bicentenario – a complex in the idea of creating a vertical and equilateral form (see page 22) 2 = 1

The design process followed a linear path from a simple idea to a complex form. The design process followed a linear path from a simple idea to a complex form. The design process followed a linear path from a simple idea to a complex form.



1. Idea
The design process followed a linear path from a simple idea to a complex form. The design process followed a linear path from a simple idea to a complex form.

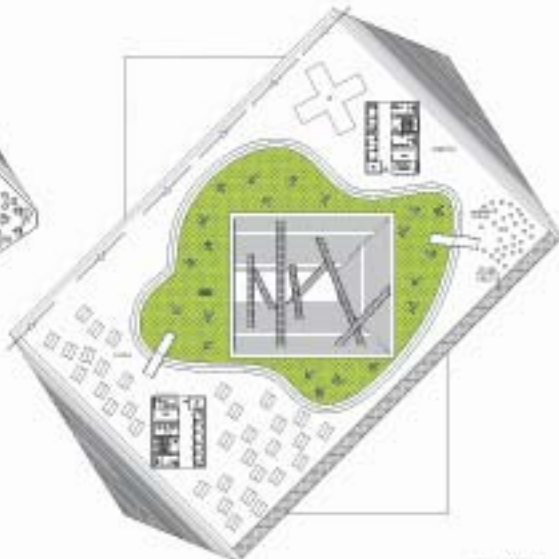
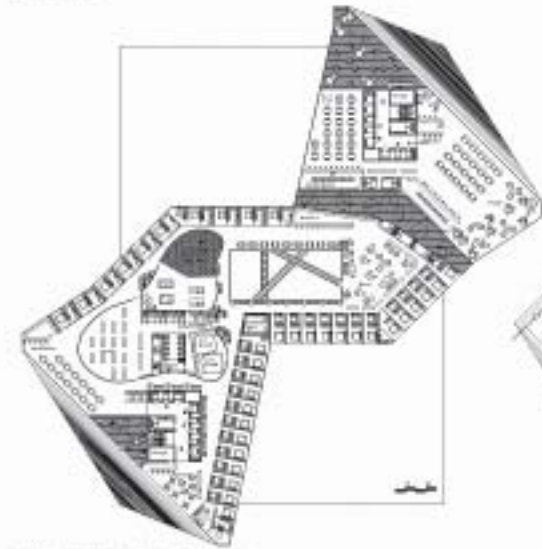
2. Materiality
The form offers generous spatial volume, the form and the form is designed to maximize the use of the space.

3. Program
Each leg of the tower is designed to provide for a specific program, the form and the form is designed to maximize the use of the space.

4. Ecology
The tower offers large openings providing natural ventilation and light. The form and the form is designed to maximize the use of the space.

5. Structure & Support
The tower offers large openings providing natural ventilation and light. The form and the form is designed to maximize the use of the space.

- 1. Conceptual form
- 2. Materiality
- 3. Program
- 4. Ecology
- 5. Structure & Support



MEX : 2 = 1



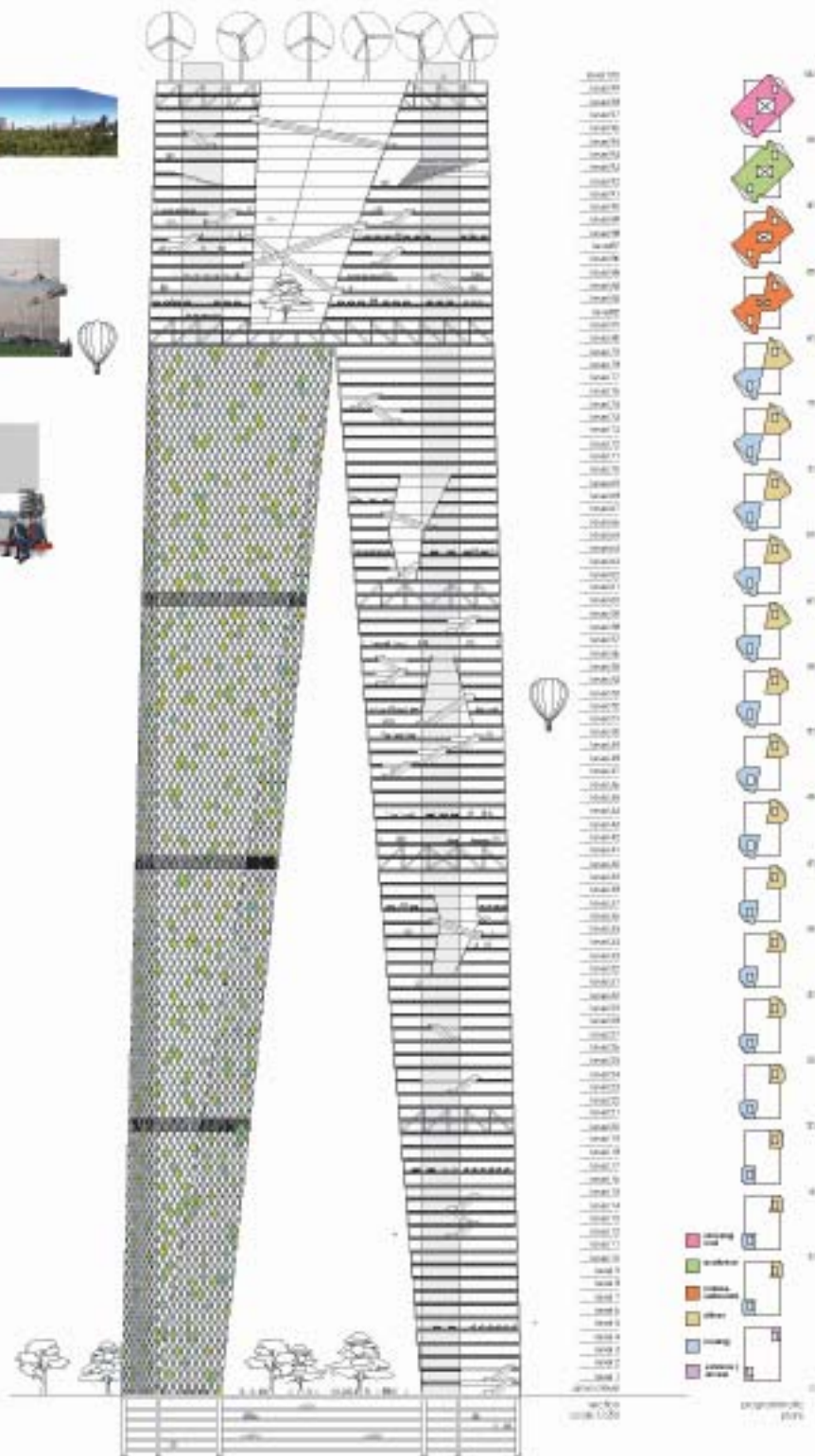
View from West



View from the East



View from the West





vivienda

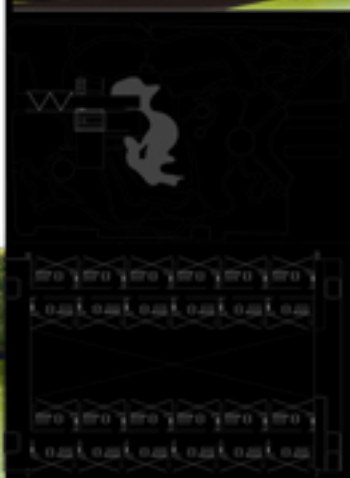
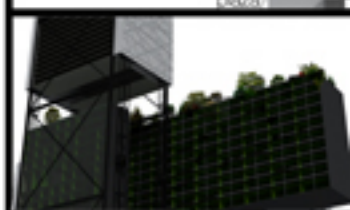
hotel

oficinas

escuela

comercio

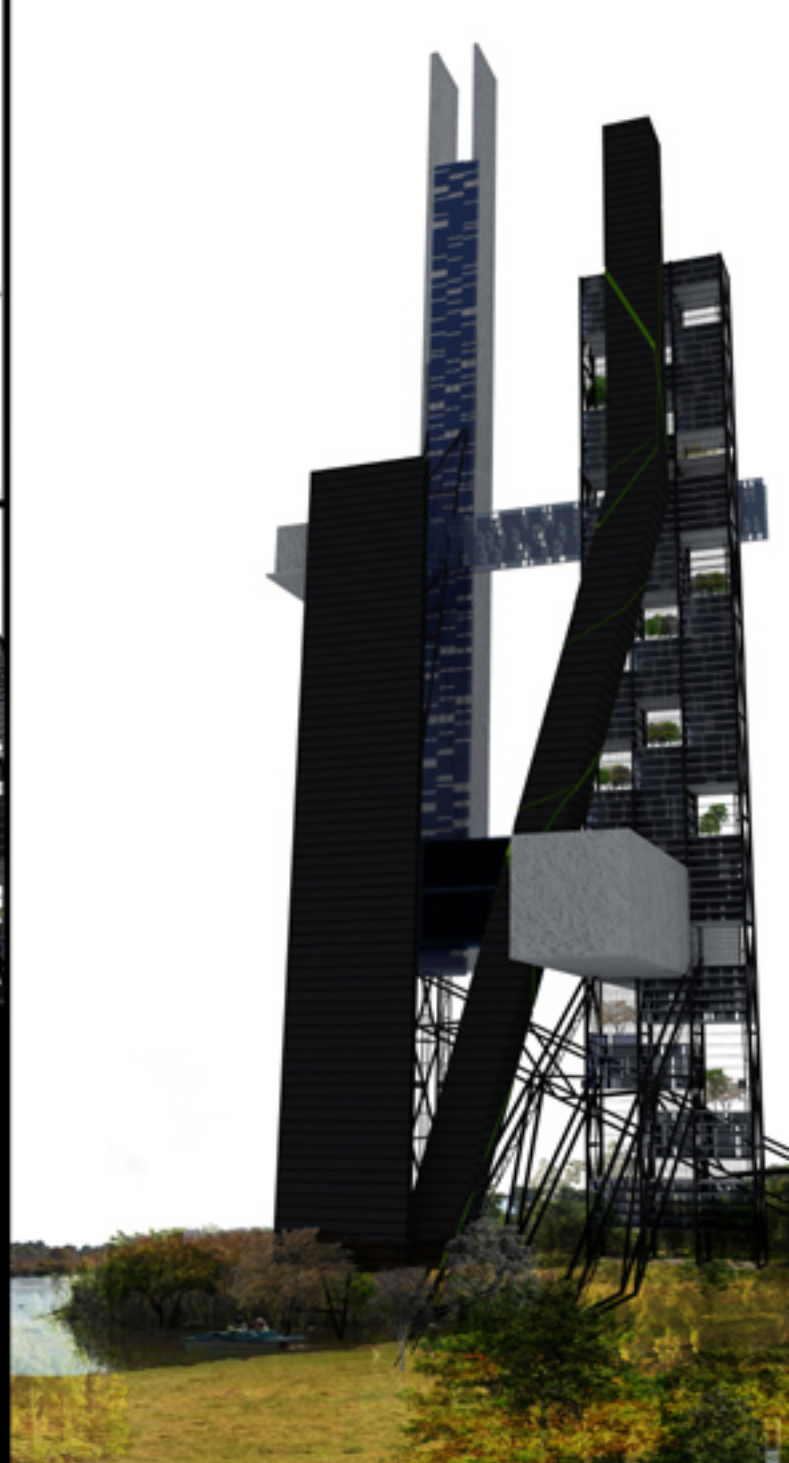
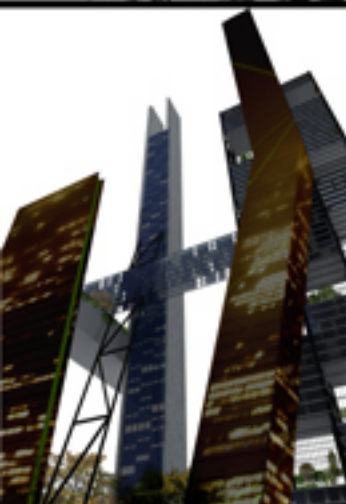
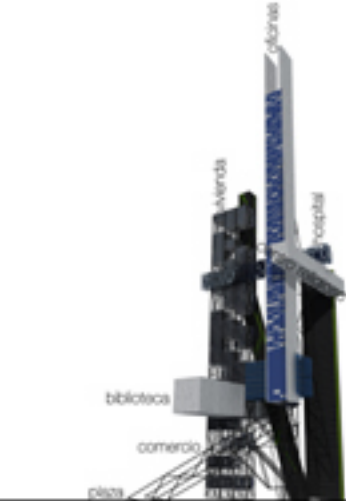
plaza



La primera torre se genera a partir de una estructura flexible adaptada para la aneación de módulos a largo plazo, la cual además de funcionar como elemento de soporte, permite la innovación tecnológica de la torre un sistema mecánico que hace posible el movimiento vertical de los módulos programáticos similar de las circulaciones, generando vistas diferentes en el transcurso del día y asimilando el movimiento de una metrópoli.


torre.1
tezozómoc





La segunda torre se destaca gracias a una reestructura que permite un dinamismo programático y formal mejor que la torre 1, gracias a una retícula tridimensional más fluida. Su fragmentación en tres partes responde al emplazamiento del edificio en medio de "tree" aparentes lagos, permitiendo las mejores vistas para cada elemento vertical del fasciados. Un edificio que demuestra su híbrido estructura al generar un juego de sólidos y vacíos con una fachada de columnas, soportes y túneles de viento que permiten el flujo del aire y generan las áreas verdes orgánicas.

torre 4
xochimilco



El campo nació del reconocimiento de la dualidad intrínseca en todo objeto humano. Por un lado, la realidad como acto consciente y por otro, parte producto de los impulsos inconscientes. En el campo, la deseada armonía del mundo se ve así mismo complementada entre formas que actúan en contraposición. La Torre Bicentenario es un símbolo de vida de desarrollo por 400 m de altura. El edificio concebido de nuevo formando una imagen perfecta y equitativa. El interior de la estructura vive de la complejidad natural cambiante a todo sistema gravitacional. La estructura de la torre está garantizada por una red de perfiles de 200 m de grosor de punta a espesores de 1,5 m y de 80 m de espesor, permitiendo liberar todo el espacio interior y ofrecer todo Bicentenario a la representación exterior. Cada nivel está detallado con una estructura interior particular que actúa como una rígora de 4 m de altura que elevamos sobre los 30 m de altura. La estructura interior de la Torre del Bicentenario es el símbolo urbano sobre el cambio del arte cultural en la naturaleza.



Parque Tecnológico de Aconcagua



Parque ecológico de Roshembo



Planta tipo - esc. 1:200



No. 75 - vivienda



No. 84 - sala de proyección



No. 100 - bar



No. 51 - comercio



No. 63 - restaurante



No. 68 - plaza



No. 34 - auditorio



No. 55 - recepción



No. 49 - vivienda



No. 20 - vivienda



No. 21 - galería



No. 28 - vivienda



No. 0 - hall
esc. 1:300



No. 14 - sala



No. 10 - comercio





del roof garden privato Toma Hochmeister e Toma Anagnostou



interior Toma Hochmeister e Toma Anagnostou

