



NHK Osaka Broadcasting Center and Osaka Museum of History

NHK大阪广播中心和大阪历史博物馆

业主 NHK 大阪广播中心、大阪历史博物馆

建设时间 1995~2001

建设地点 日本大阪

建筑设计 美国佩里·克拉克·佩里建筑事务所

建筑面积 13 000m²





由NHK大阪广播中心可以俯瞰两个重要的历史遗迹：大阪城公园和难波宫遗址。该广播中心，即日本公共广播公司大阪运营部与大阪历史博物馆之间由一个顶棚高达115英尺，面积为2万平方英尺的球形玻璃大中庭连接。

玻璃中庭是一个宽敞的公共空间，可以举办各种活动并作为博物馆、电视演播室和音乐厅的共用入口大堂。从难波宫遗址出土的考古样品也在此陈列。中庭同时也给两个大楼增添了光亮度 and 开放感。

广播中心是一栋18层的塔楼，平面为矩形，与街道对齐并与基地平行，成为整个街区中最为坚实、稳重的元素。塔楼基本上是直线形形体，有一外立面微微向外弯曲呈弧形，面向中庭和博物馆。塔楼弧形外立面为金属和轻度反射性玻璃外墙，与花岗岩石材外墙的博物馆相互映衬。塔顶是一个直升机停机坪，大楼由此形成一个独特的轮廓线。

塔楼在垂直方向上分布着多媒体演播室和办公室。下面6层拥有一个可容纳1 400席座位的多功能音乐厅，用于现场直播和录音。服务功能均在大楼的另一端。这样的结构配置创造了最大的实用面积和功能空间，成就了演播室大而开放的空间。

相比塔楼，13层高的博物馆大楼显得更有活力。大楼从邻街两侧成角度地形成两个弧面，外墙由多种石材构成，在颜色上与塔楼石材外立面相似，并构成一定的图案。由于馆内陈列和存放的需要，墙体多为不透明的实墙面。两条竖向的方格窗定义了面向塔楼的外立面。玻璃幕墙强调了大楼的主体，并让阳光洒进了楼梯和电梯厅。





博物馆拥有难波宫遗址考古中心及讲述大阪历史的常设展示馆。还有一整层专门用来巡回展出，此外还设有一个讲堂和若干体验室。考古资源中心包含为考古学家和历史学家提供的研究设备、贮藏室、管理办公室和与所挖掘遗址同规模的仿建品。参观者也能通过图书馆和信息站查阅博物馆的资源。建筑内设有一整层的地下一层停车场。楼梯和电梯位于镜像形建筑的任一端，从而为大楼中央的展示厅提供了高大开敞的空间。

（译/美国佩里·克拉克·佩里建筑事务所，校/朱晓琳）

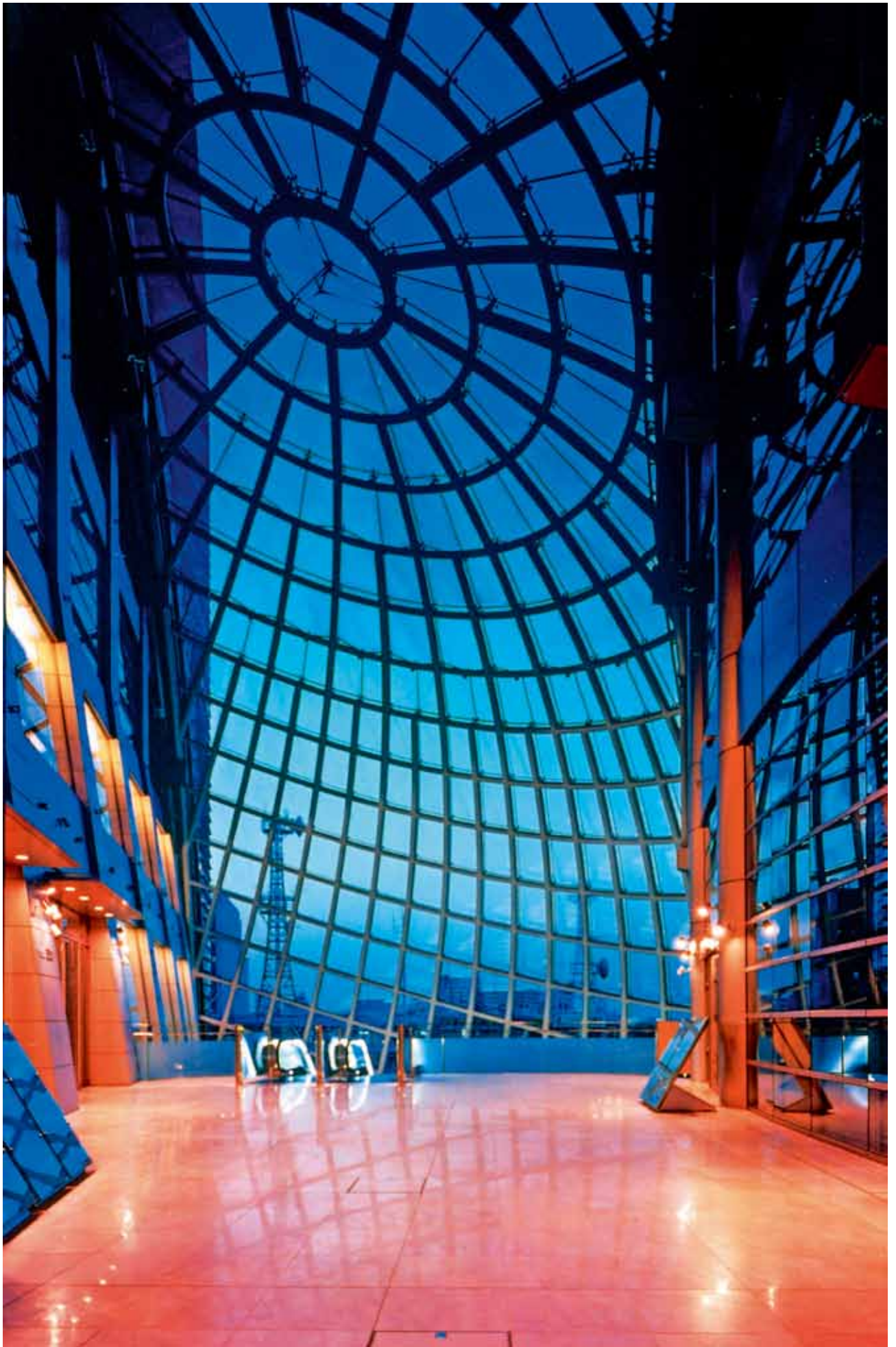
The NHK Osaka Broadcasting Center overlooks two important historical sites: the Osaka Castle Park and the ruins of Naniwanomiya Palace. The broadcasting center, the Osaka operations of Japan's public broadcasting corporation, is connected to the Osaka Museum of History by a 20,000-square-foot spherical glass atrium with a ceiling that soars to 115 feet.

Joining the two buildings, the atrium is generously-sized public space that hosts events and serves as shared entrance hall for the museum, the television studios and a concert hall. Archeological specimens from the Naniwanomiya Palace are also displayed here. The atrium also adds a sense of light and openness to the two mostly opaque buildings.

The 18-story broadcasting center tower, rectangular in plan, is aligned with the streets parallel to the site. It is the most solid, static element of the composition. The tower is largely rectilinear in form with one gently curving facade that faces outward, toward the atrium and the museum. The tower's curving facade is clad in metal and lightly reflective glass, in contrast to the granite-clad museum. At the crown of the building is a helipad, giving the building its distinctive silhouette. The tower is comprised of a series of vertically stacked multimedia studios and offices. The lower six floors incorporate a 1,400-seat multipurpose concert hall for live broadcasts and recordings. Service cores are at opposite ends of the building. This configuration creates the greatest amount of usable, functional space at the center of the building and allows for large, open floors for broadcasting.

Compared to the tower, the 13-story museum building is more dynamic in its orientation, its two curved sides angled from the adjacent street. The building is clad in multiple types of stone, in colors similar to that of the stone facades of the tower, arranged in a pattern. Due to the display and storage requirements of the galleries, the walls are mostly opaque. Two vertical lines of punched windows mark the side of the building facing the towers. A glass curtain wall highlights the prow of the building, bringing light into the stairwells and elevators.







The museum contains a full-scale recreation of the Naniwanomiya Palace and permanent exhibits on Osaka history. A full floor is dedicated to traveling exhibits and another contains a lecture hall and training rooms. The museum also includes research facilities for archaeologists and historians, storage spaces, administrative offices and a full-sized replica of an excavation site. A library and information terminals also gives visitors access to the museum's resources. One level of parking is located below grade. Stairs and elevators are located either end of the lens-shaped building, creating large open spaces for the displays at the center of the building. **AT**