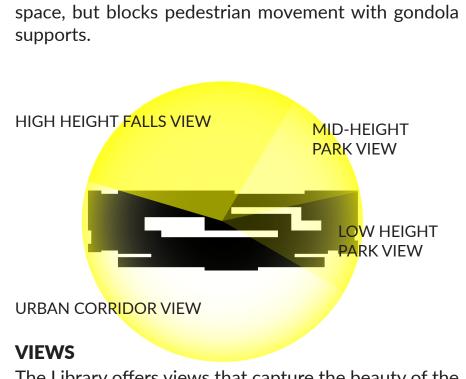


side of Washington state. The Spokane River flows from the mountains of Northern Idaho located to the East of the city. With a metropolitan area population of over 500,000, Spokane is the largest city between Seattle and Minneapolis. This population size allows for the city to accommodate a dense urban area as well as abundant natural beauty. The Spokane Public Library addresses both of these key Spokane characteristics.

After Spokane hosted the 1974 World's Expo, the Expo Site was converted to Riverfront Park, a 100 acre area at the center of the downtown core, connecting via islands to the either side of the Spokane River. The Spokane Public Library is located at the transition between the active downtown area and the green space offered by Riverfront Park. Pedestrian activity is highest along the south, corresponding to the entry corridor. Spokane Falls Sky Ride, to the north, maintains the park's green



The Library offers views that capture the beauty of the align with lower views along Riverfront Park and higher

skyline views toward the downtown area.

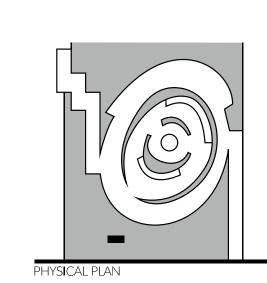
center of the city, connected to areas invaluable to its citizens. To the west, Spokane City Hall and the Mobius Science Center create strong educational and civic ties, while the library building acts as a bridge between Riverside Park to Huntington Park, connecting the

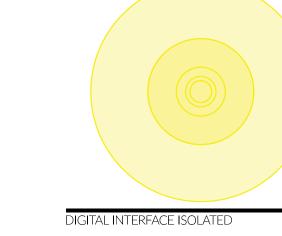
park area from upper Spokane Falls to Lower Spokane Falls. Typical of an urban area, parking is located to the north in a Spokane City-owned lot, and to the south in a public parking garage facility.

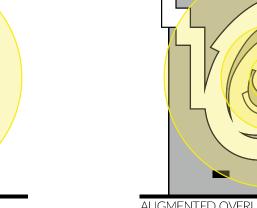
How can architecture create context and facilitate understanding of information presented in public libraries through both physical and digital media?

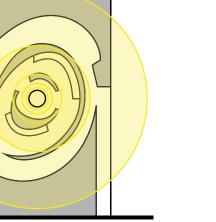
CASE STUDY INVESTIGATION In order to understand the ways that digital information can digital interfaces. The digital interface varied in material expression from inform physical space, architectural spaces with innovative screens and projectors to water, mobile devices, and wireless network study is an urban screen, such as the many that occupy Times Library utilizes digital interfaces in order to create connections between

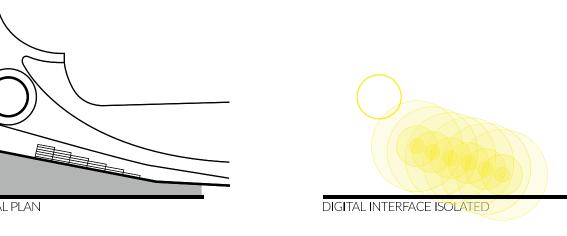
Square in New York City, the case studies included a variety of people, information, and the city.





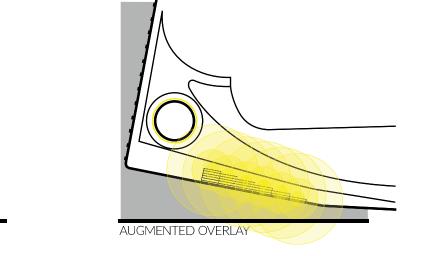




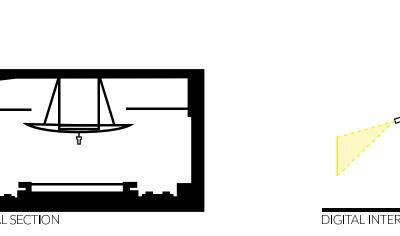


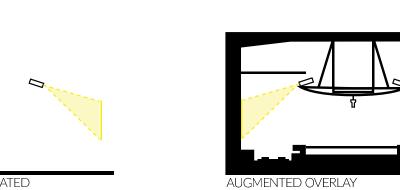
2 Create flexible spaces that can adapt to accommodate a variety of ways to connect people to information and each other.

3 Within the flexible spaces, maintain a connection between people, information, and the city.



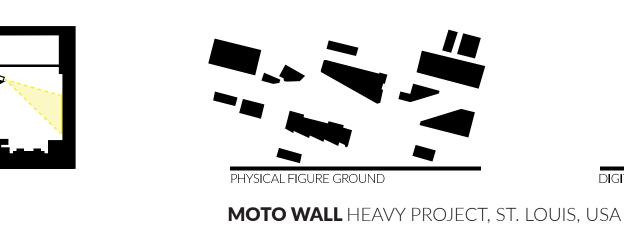
1 Create architecture that shares physical space along a spectrum of spaces that connect people, information and places in a variety of ways (global networks such as the internet, local networks such as sight lines) in order to reveal the impacts of different types of connections.

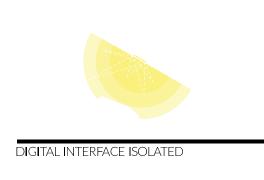


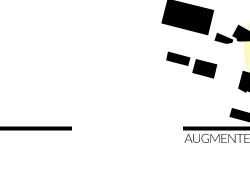


11 RESTROOM EAST

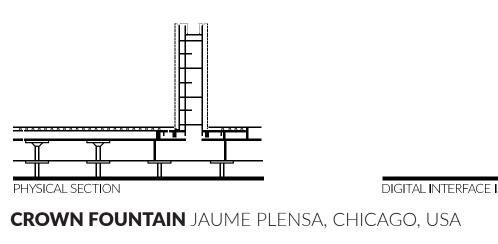
12 MECHANICAL

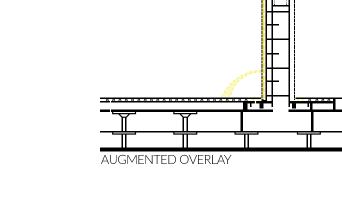


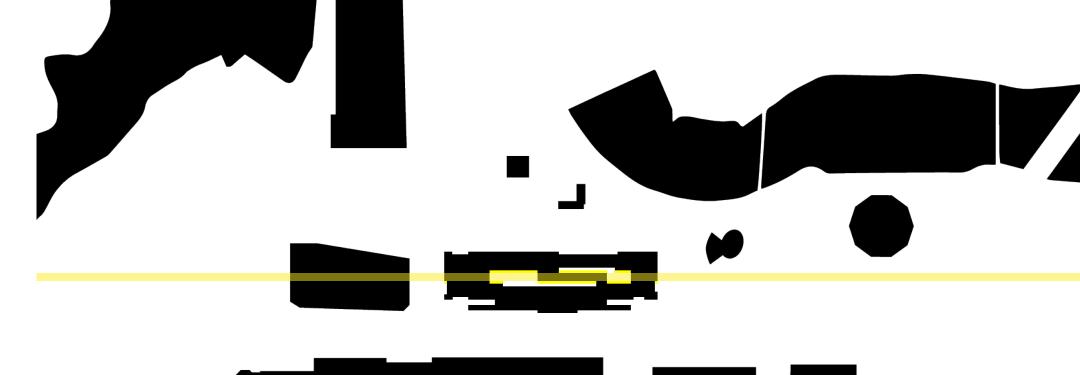






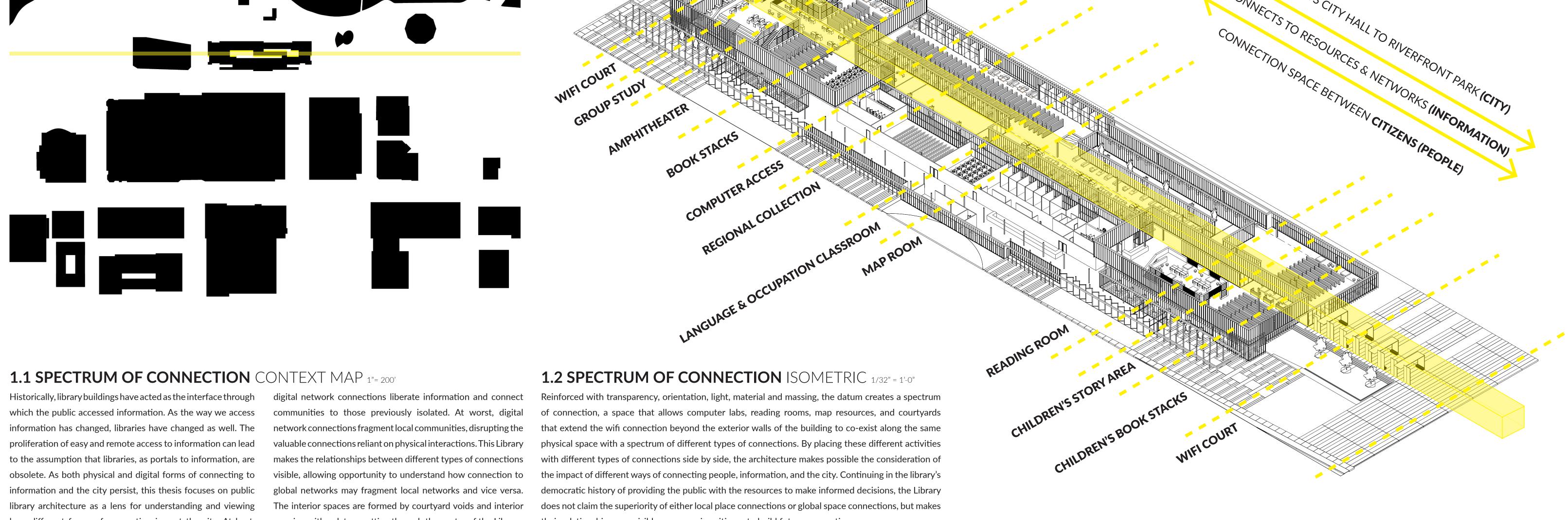




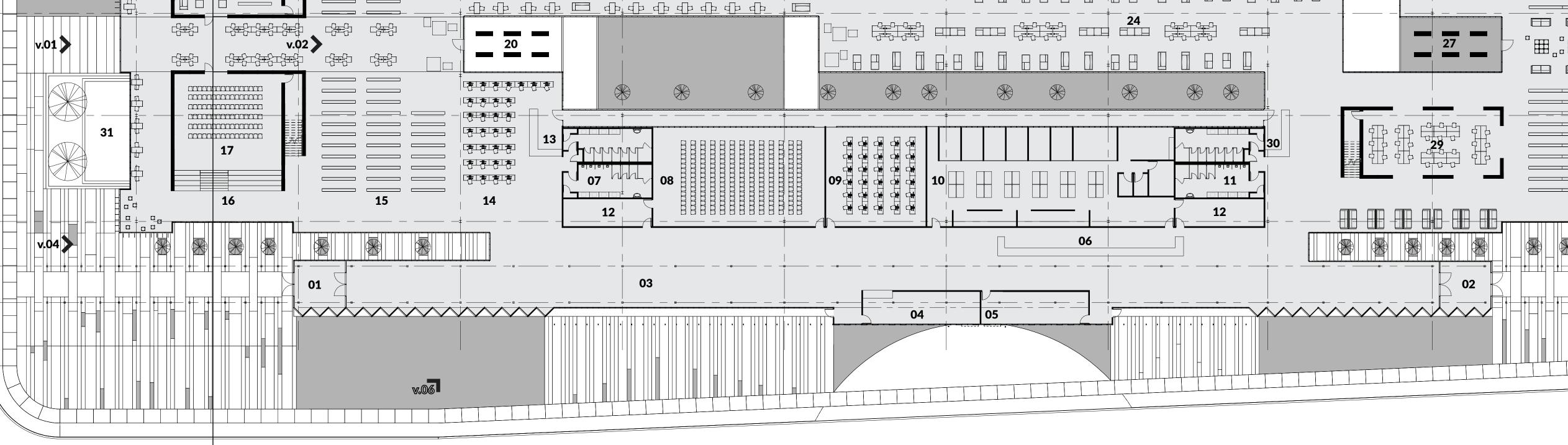


1.1 SPECTRUM OF CONNECTION CONTEXT MAP 1"= 200'

which the public accessed information. As the way we access communities to those previously isolated. At worst, digital of connection, a space that allows computer labs, reading rooms, map resources, and courtyards information has changed, libraries have changed as well. The network connections fragment local communities, disrupting the that extend the wifi connection beyond the exterior walls of the building to co-exist along the same proliferation of easy and remote access to information can lead valuable connections reliant on physical interactions. This Library physical space with a spectrum of different types of connections. By placing these different activities to the assumption that libraries, as portals to information, are makes the relationships between different types of connections with different types of connections side by side, the architecture makes possible the consideration of obsolete. As both physical and digital forms of connecting to visible, allowing opportunity to understand how connection to the impact of different ways of connecting people, information, and the city. Continuing in the library's information and the city persist, this thesis focuses on public global networks may fragment local networks and vice versa. democratic history of providing the public with the resources to make informed decisions, the Library library architecture as a lens for understanding and viewing The interior spaces are formed by courtyard voids and interior does not claim the superiority of either local place connections or global space connections, but makes how different forms of connection impact the city. At best, massing with a datum cutting through the center of the Library. their relationship more visible, empowering citizens to build future connections.



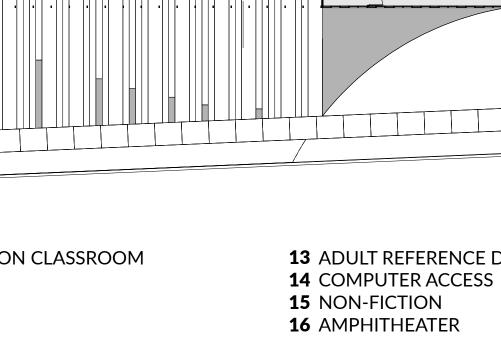


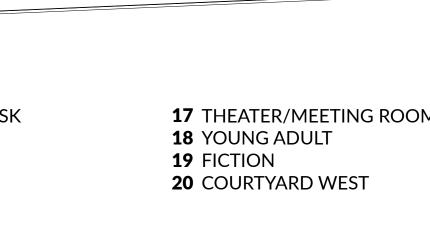


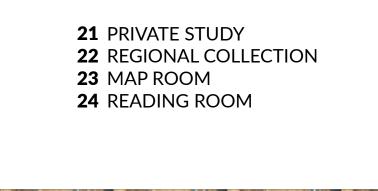
06 MAIN REFERENCE DESK

08 AUDITORIUM/MEETING ROOM

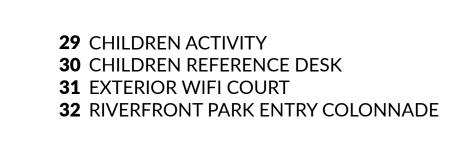
07 RESTROOM WEST

















02 EAST ENTRY

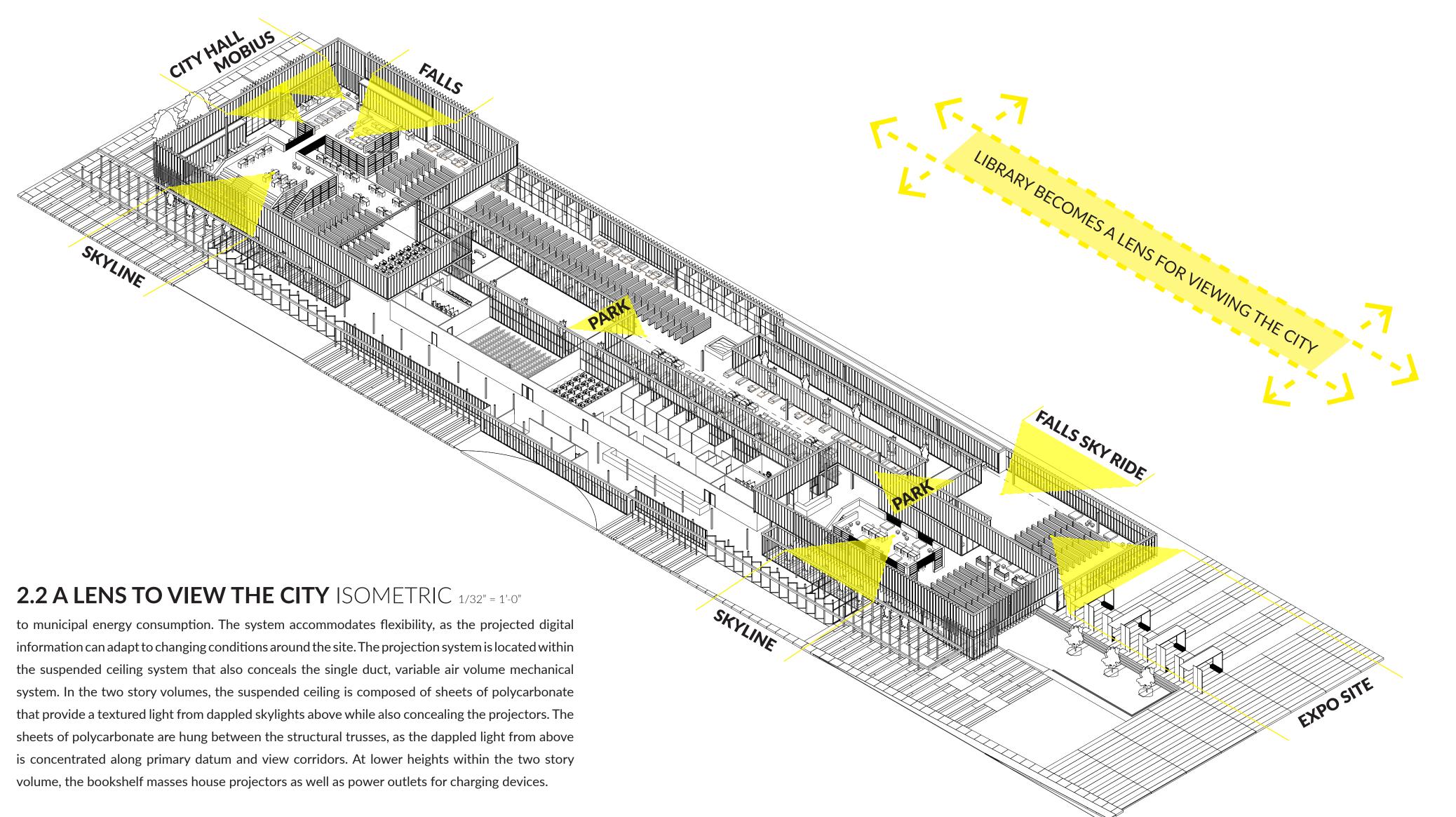


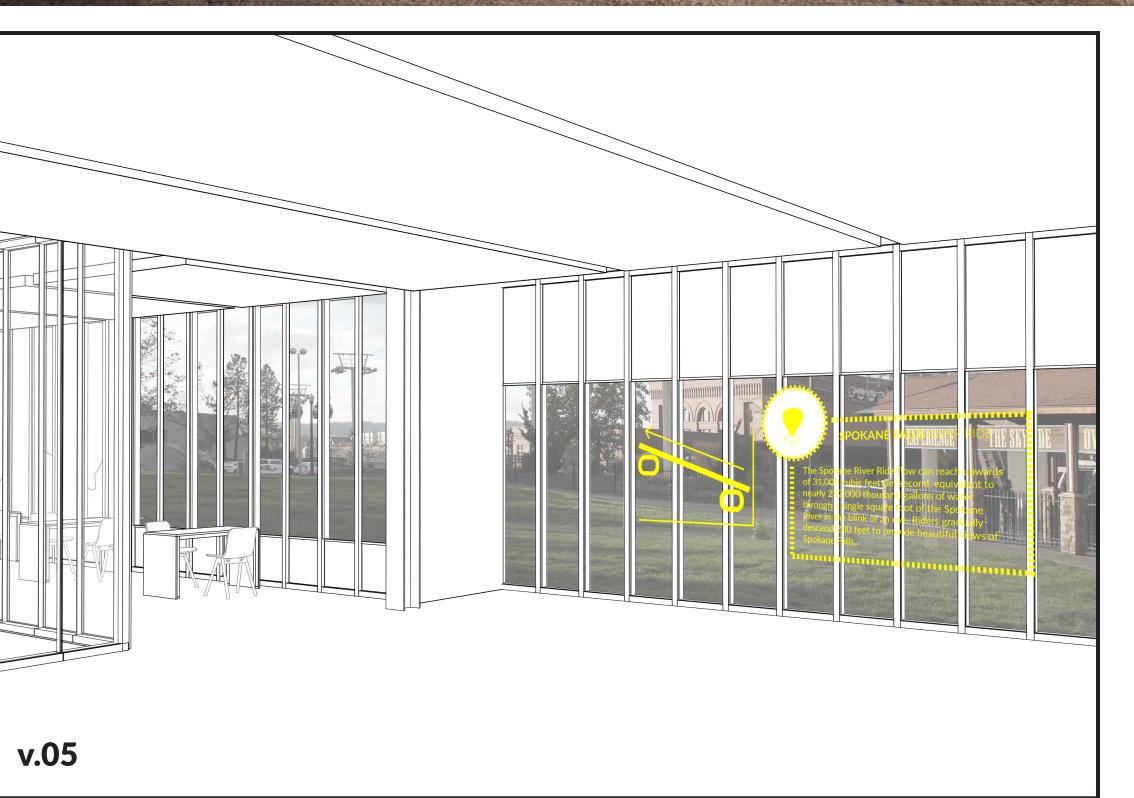


2.1 A LENS TO VIEW THE CITY MAP

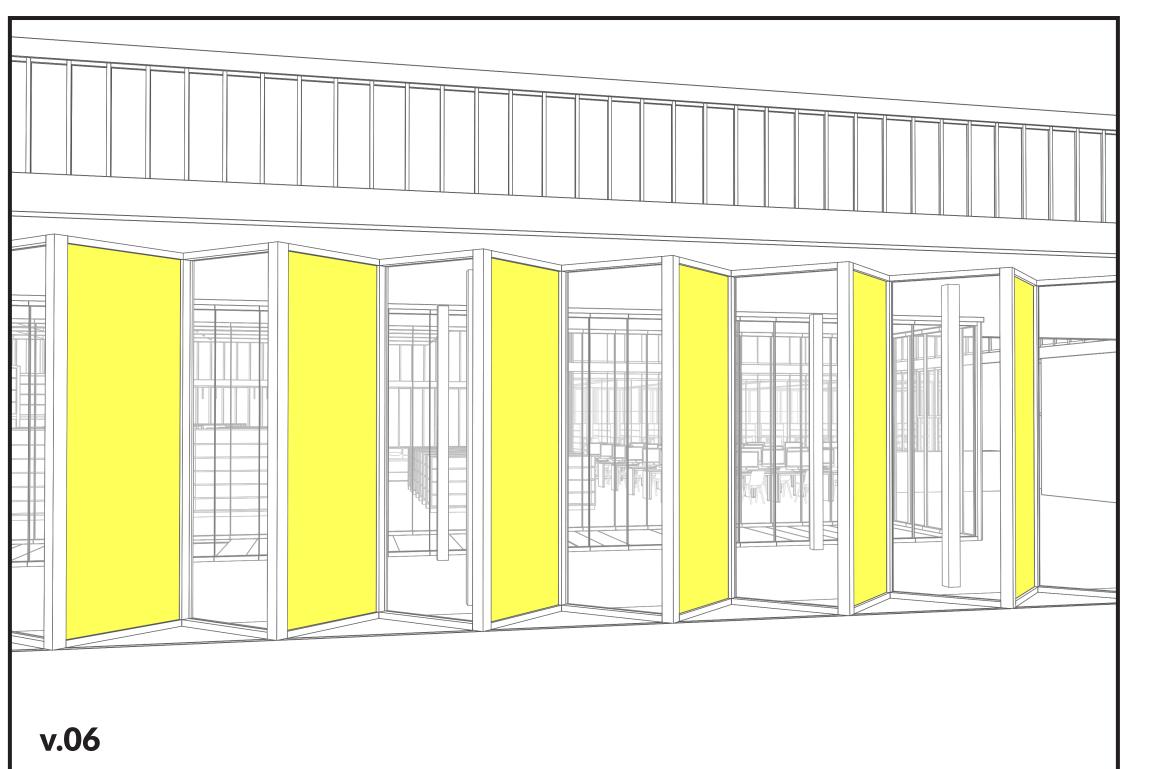
B SECTION 3/32" = 1'-0"

In order to make the relationships between different of glazed curtain walls. Images are projected directly onto the to municipal energy consumption. The system accommodates flexibility, as the projected digital connections visible, the Spokane Public Library leverages glazing, displaying over the framed views. In this way, the digital information can adapt to changing conditions around the site. The projection system is located within digital media to create local connections. The architecture is and physical information are mutually beneficial. The digital the suspended ceiling system that also conceals the single duct, variable air volume mechanical organized to highlight the landmarks that surround the site, overlay augments the view with additional information, while system. In the two story volumes, the suspended ceiling is composed of sheets of polycarbonate offering views of Spokane City Hall, Mobius Science Center, the view itself provides appreciation of the information with that provide a textured light from dappled skylights above while also concealing the projectors. The Washington Water Power, Riverfront Park, Spokane Falls Sky realistic texture. As a highly visible system, the Library becomes sheets of polycarbonate are hung between the structural trusses, as the dappled light from above Ride, the previous 1974 World Expo site, and the Spokane a conduit for the local government to communicate valuable is concentrated along primary datum and view corridors. At lower heights within the two story skyline. The architecture frames these views with portions information to the public, ranging from voting information volume, the bookshelf masses house projectors as well as power outlets for charging devices.





2.3 A LENS TO VIEW THE CITY VIEW One can see the digital information overlay with the landmark visible beyond. The outward focus instantly contextualizes digital information. In this way, the Library communicates contextual information surrounding the architecture as well as providing information within the building walls. The augmented solution does not view digital and physical resources as oppositional, but marries digital and physical resources in a way that recognizes each type of resource's strength.



3.1 PUBLIC INTERFACE VIEW The public interface, located along the busy street to the south of the site, provides a canvas for communicating with the public. As seen in the right image, the sawtooth form is informed by the busy street, revealing new information and changing character as you move along the facade. The series of screens can accommodate textual information as well as art installations. On the interior, the sawtooth design provides

alcoves for seating along the entry colonnade.



3.2 PUBLIC INTERFACE MAP

The case study investigation revealed the importance of away become gradually more obscured. In this way, the facade the articulation of LED screens within the architectural length becomes an asset, revealing new information as one composition. The Spokane Public Library incorporates a series moves along the street. Anticipating the change of technology, of screens that along the south facade, breaking up the length the LED screens do not dominate any portion of the facade, so of the facade while complementing the busy activity along the that changes or technology modifications can be accommodated street. Organized in a sawtooth design, the screens change without large voids in the architectural composition. The screens character as one moves along the busy street. The screens act primarily as signage and way-finding, informing the public closer to the viewer fill the field of vision, while screens further while creating a vibrant public identity for the Library.

