

Tokyo Institute of Technology

ARCHITECTURAL MAP



Auditorium
1955, design Y. Taniguchi



Midorigaoka Station
2013, design K. Yasuda ; structure T. Takeuchi



Main Building
1935



Administration Bureau No. 1
1967, design K. Seike, Retrofitted in 2009



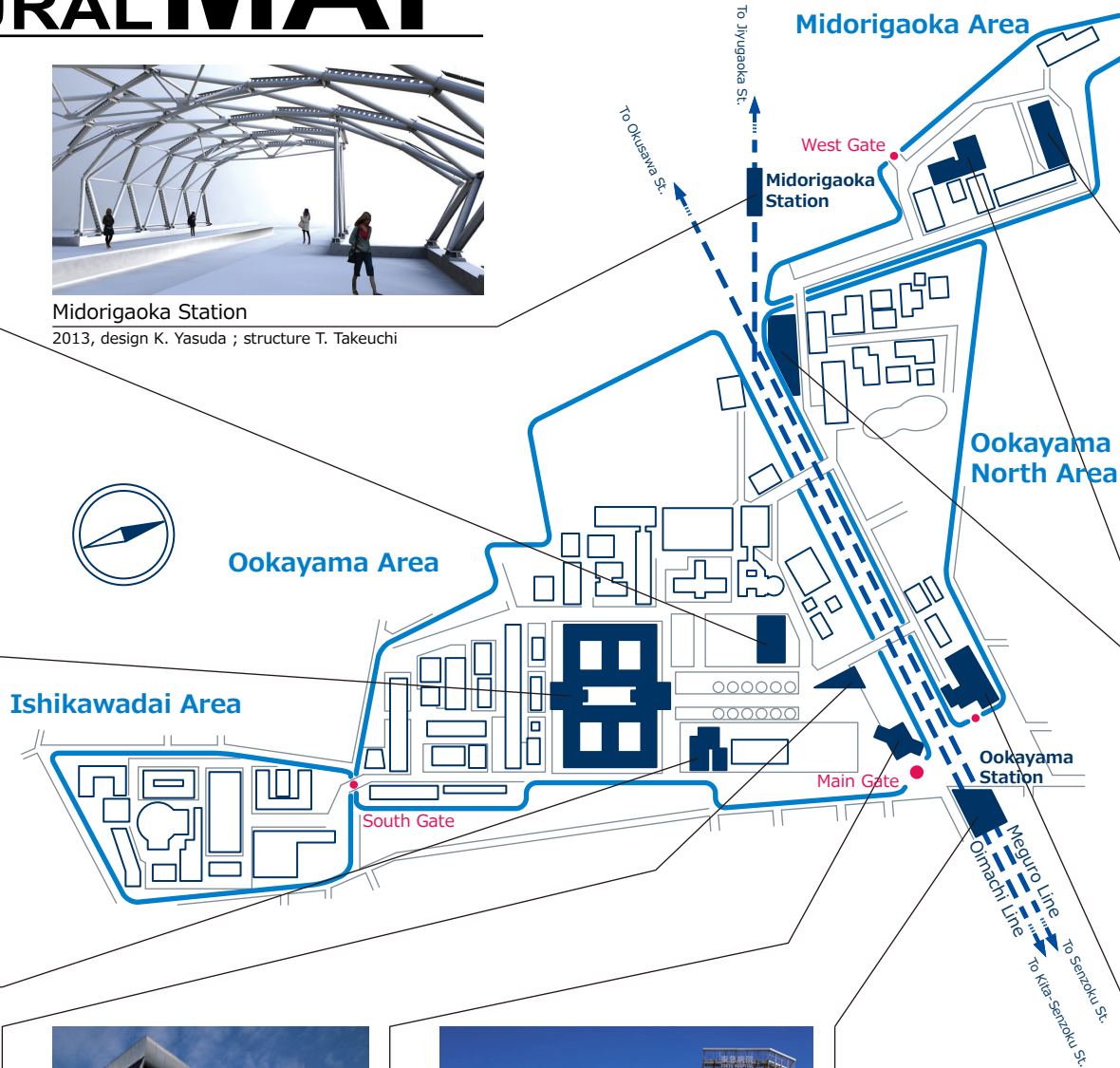
Institute Library
2011, design K. Yasuda and AXS Satow Inc.; structure T. Takeuchi



Centennial Hall
1987, design K. Shinohara; structure T. Kimura and A. Wada



Tokyu Hospital above Ookayama St.
2007, design K. Yasuda



Midorigaoka Bldg. No.1
1967, Retrofitted in 2006, design K. Yasuda ; structure T. Takeuchi



Green Material Innovation Building
Under Construction, design S. Okuyama ; structure T. Takeuchi



Green Hills Building No.1
2011, design Y. Tsukamoto and Nihon Sekkei, Inc.; structure T. Takeuchi; building services M. Ihara



Tokyo Tech Front
2009, design K. Sakamoto; structure Nikken Sekkei, Ltd.

1. Tokyo Tech Front (2009, design K. Sakamoto; structure Nikken Sekkei, Ltd.) Tokyo Tech Front is an alumni center, and the reception facility of Tokyo Tech, welcoming visitors through a high-louvered arcade. The south ramp will join a bridge (*future construction*), connecting with the main campus via the so-called Royal Blue Hall. The north façade of the building overlooks the Tokyu O-okayama Station transport hub and plaza, with its underground bike storage.

2. Centennial Hall (1987, design K. Shinohara; structure T. Kimura and A. Wada) The building is one of the representative works by Professor Shinohara. It has been said that the semi-cylinder surmounting the hall designates the Main Building (*and Mt. Fuji*) at one end and the former Kuramae campus at the other. Currently, the Centennial Hall serves as a museum of Tokyo Tech's research achievements, including models of other works by the late Professor Shinohara.

3. Institute Library (2011, design K. Yasuda and AXS Satow Inc.; structure T. Takeuchi) Replacing an older aboveground structure, the new library is mainly subterranean. (Sunlight reaches the reference and reading rooms via a dry-area of precast concrete.) Popularly referred to as “The Cheese Cake”, an impressive elongated triangular prism (study center) rises on massive V-shaped piers. The Institute Library received a Good Design Award in 2011.

4. Promenade (2005, design K. Yasuda) The promenade scheme was developed to help maintain Tokyo Tech's celebrated 50-year-old cherry trees, using a new composite deck material. During cherry blossom viewing season, the promenade attracts numerous visitors.

5. Administrative Building No.1 (1967, design K. Seike) This is a well-known representative work by the late Professor Seike. The concrete louver-and-piloti design has made this Administration Bureau a unique and iconic element on campus. The façade of profilit™ glass (U-shaped profiled glass) and exposed concrete blends harmoniously, as does the energy-dissipation bracing applied by Professor Takeuchi in his 2009 retrofit.

6. Main Building (1935) In a neo-Romanesque idiom (*Rundbogenstil*) and believed to have been designed by Professors Taniguchi and Futami, this was the first major campus structure built after TiTech's relocation from Kuramae to O-okayama following the Great Kanto Earthquake. The massive yet elegant structure is composed of concrete-encased steel beams and columns, and it is rumored that the building would not collapse—even if overturned. Today it houses the General Research and Education Center.

7. Seventy Anniversary Auditorium (1955, design Y. Taniguchi) The building is a good example of postwar Japanese modernism using materials available at the time and is regarded as a characteristic work by Professor Taniguchi. The façade displays exposed concrete

members with brick infill. The natural lighting through its terra cotta voids is both remarkable and sensitive.

8. Green Hills Building No.1 (2011, design Y. Tsukamoto and Nihon Sekkei, Inc.; structure T. Takeuchi; building services M. Ihara) Green Hills Building No. 1 (Environmental Energy Innovation Building) is equipped with 4,560 solar panels on the south and west façades, as well as atop the roof. Together with an array of fuel cells, these produce 750 KW of electricity. (The CO₂ emissions are 62% lower than from a comparable building without solar panels.) The panels on the south wall are separated from the building by an inclined gap that reduces both heat load and railway noise, while creating a dynamic cathedral-like void space. The building earned a Good Design Award in 2012.

9. Retrofit: Midorigaoka Building No.1 (1967, retrofit 2005, K. Yasuda and T. Takeuchi) Seismic performance of Midorigaoka Building No.1 had proved insufficient by revised Japanese code standards. Therefore, it was retrofitted using an “Integrated Façade” that has not only improved seismic performance but also greatly enhances appearance and environmental sustainability of this home to the Department of Architecture and Building Engineering. The superior retrofit scheme received a Good Design Award Gold Prize in 2007.