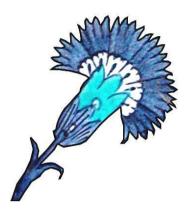
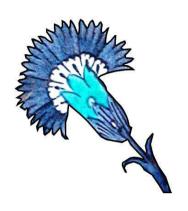
VIII. Système convergent : constructions Ottomanes



Mosquée Sokollu Mehmet Pacha, premier édifice à être décoré de majoliques d'Iznik.







Vue intérieure de la Mosquée Bleue et vase d'Iznik du musée des céramiques à Istanbul.



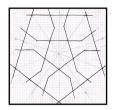


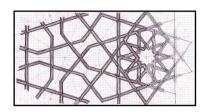


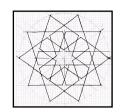


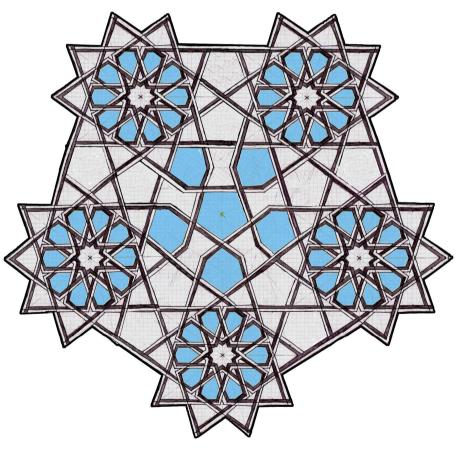
- Porte de la Muradeye de Bursa. Système convergent utilisant cinq sur-modules à dix gravitant autour d'un pentagone.

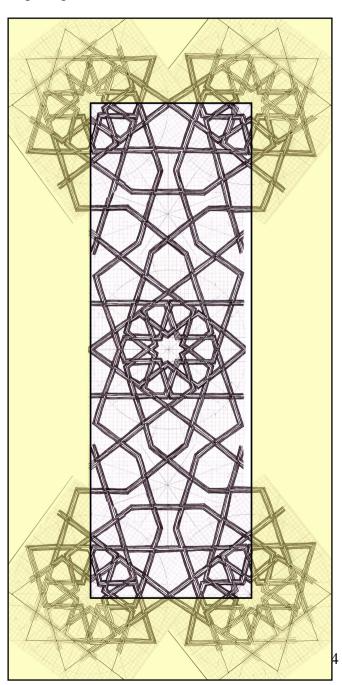


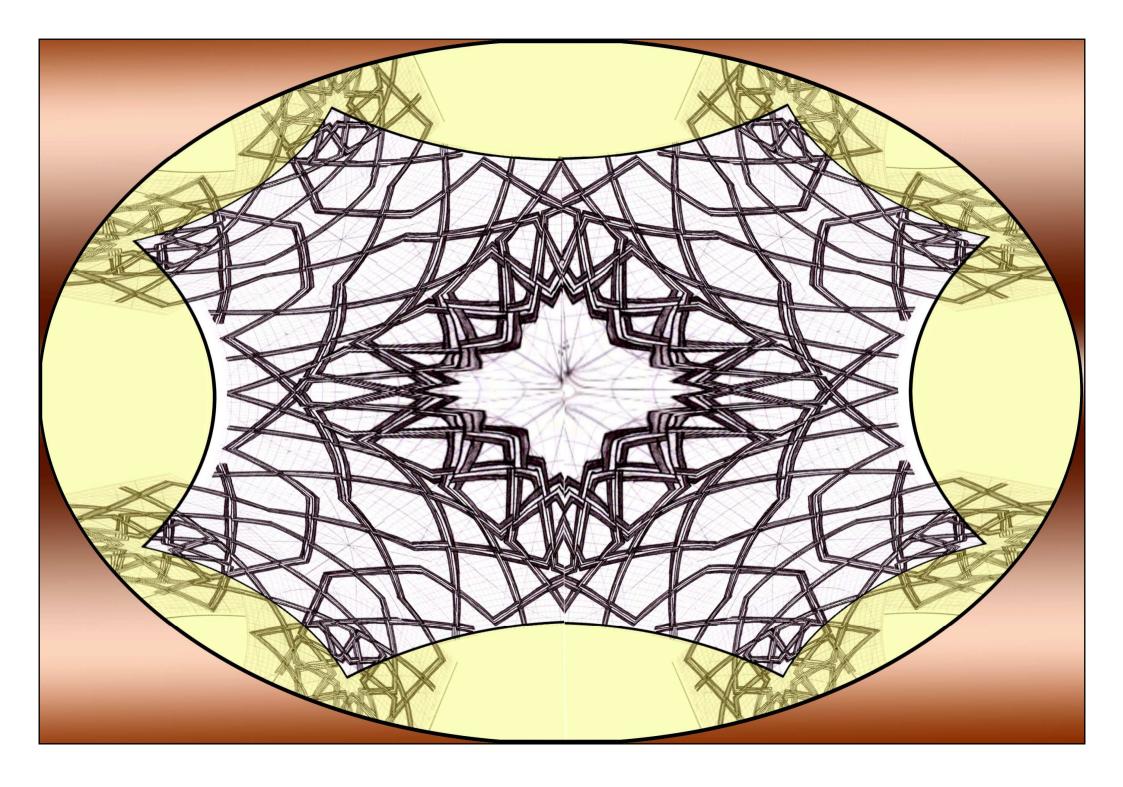


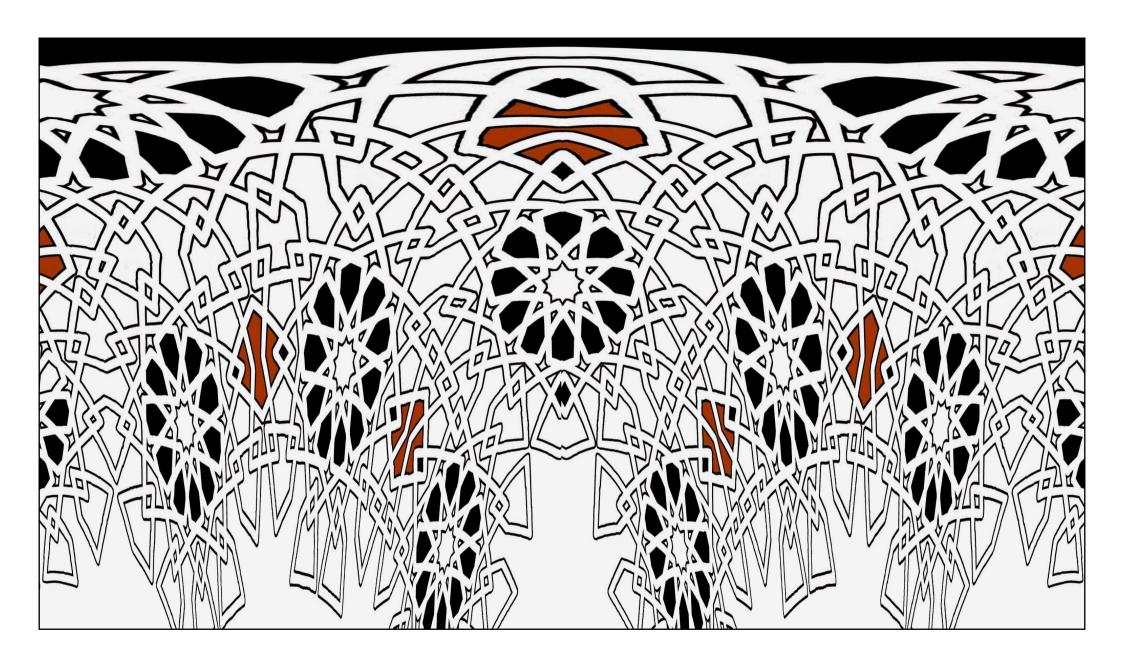




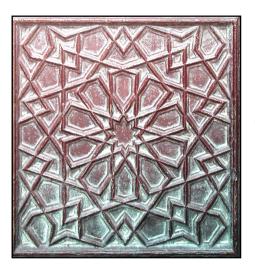


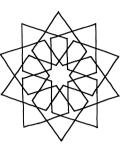


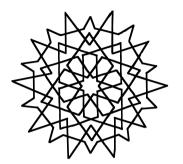


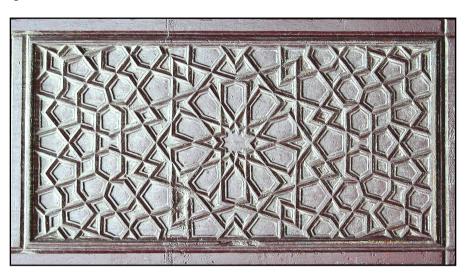


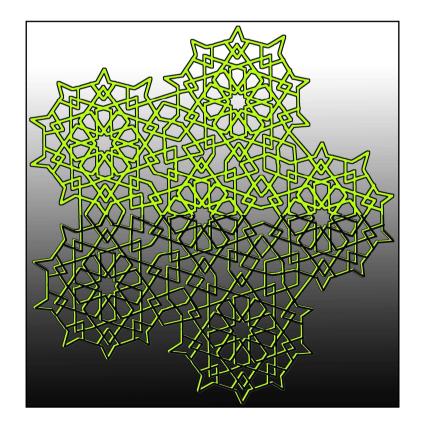
- Bas-reliefs taillés dans la pierre de la Mosquée Verte de Bursa. Pavage formé par un système convergent formé d'une composition de sur-modules à dix.

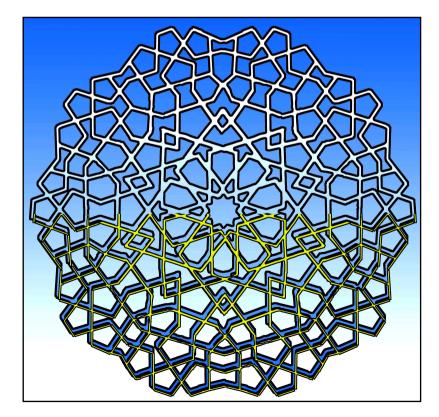






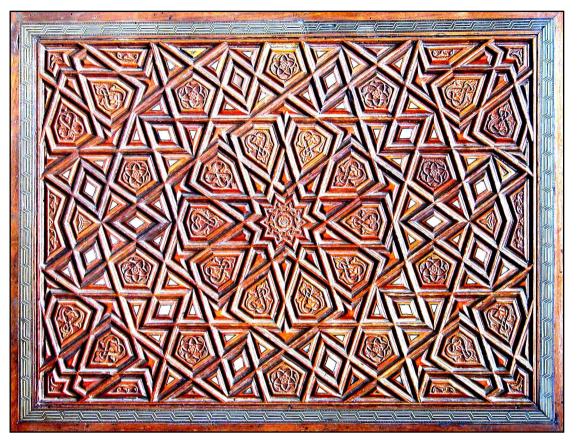


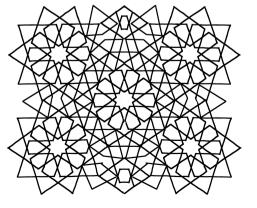




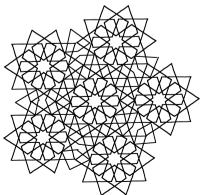


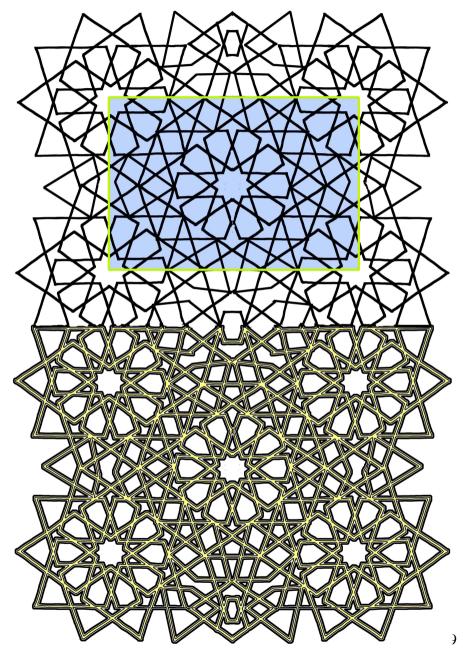
- Panneau de porte de la mosquée Rüstem Pacha à Istanbul.
- Composition de sur-modules à dix.

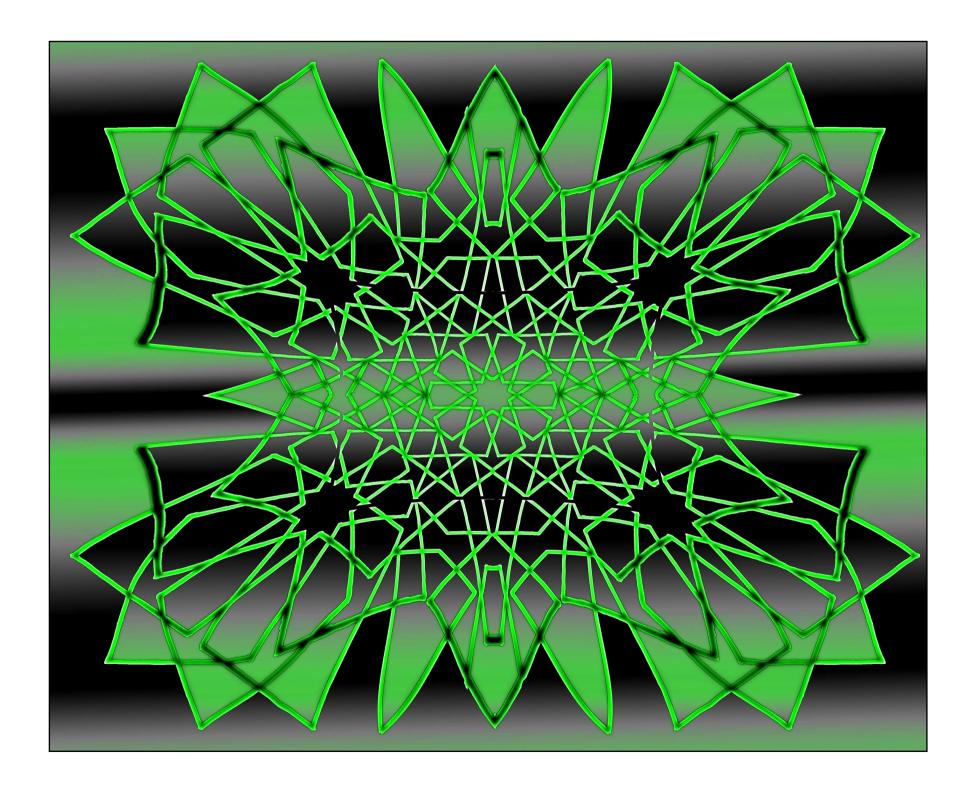




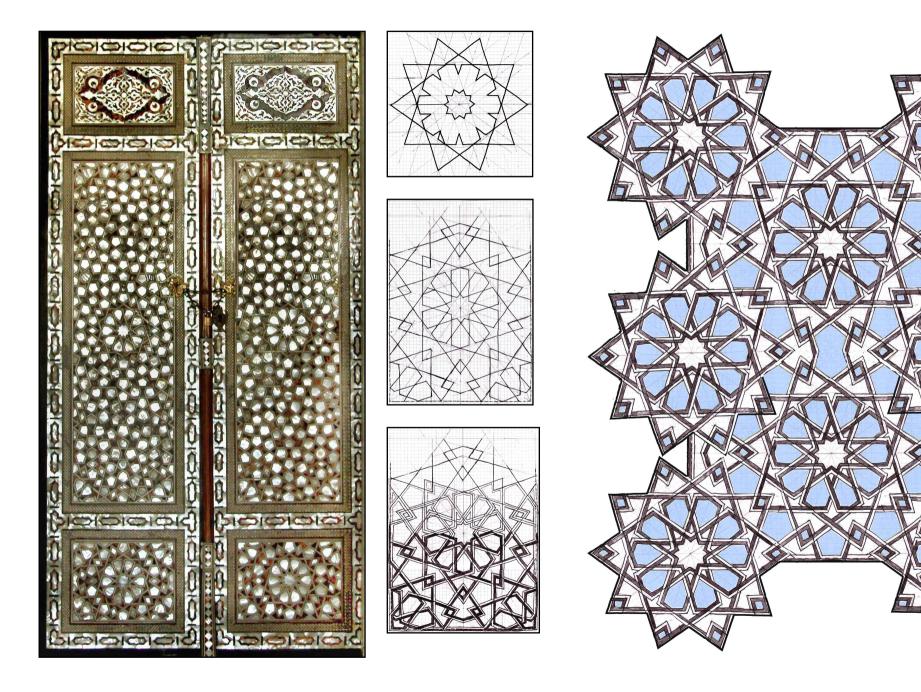
Différentes combinaisons du même sur-module.

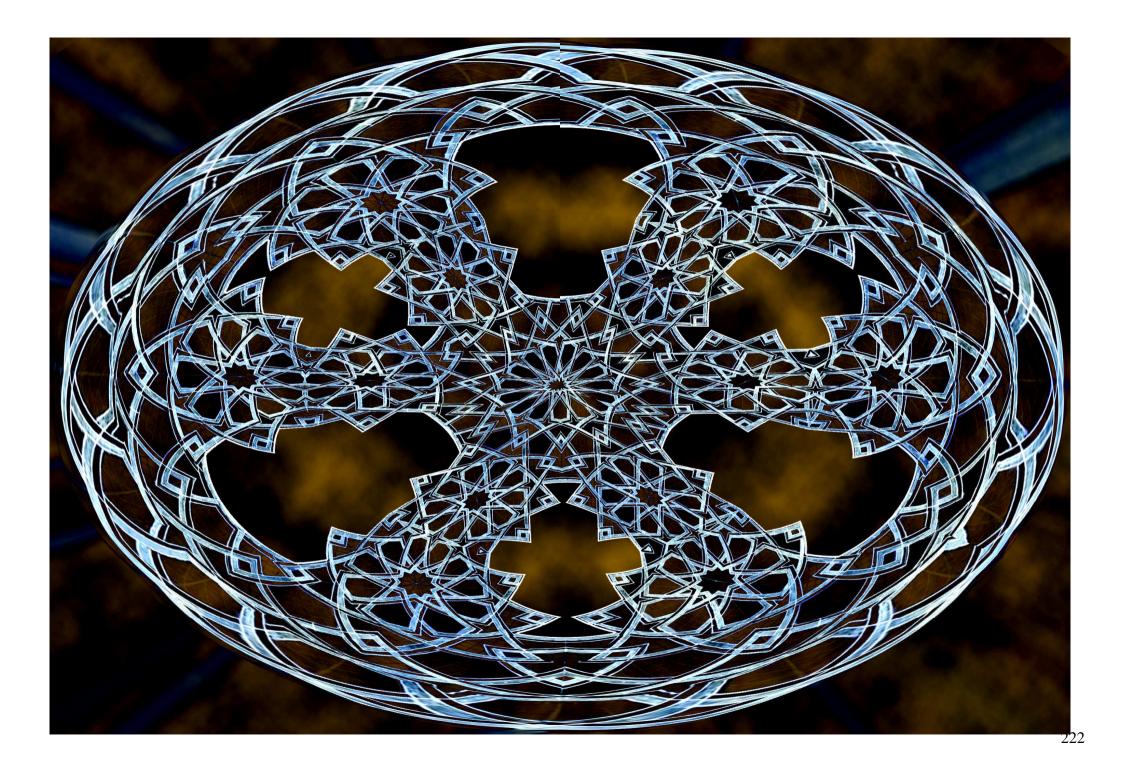




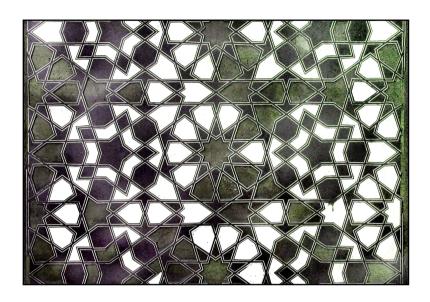


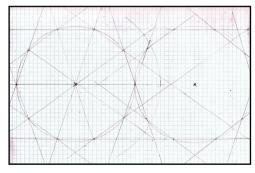
- Porte incrustée d'ivoire du palais des Sultans Ottomans de Topkapi.
- Association de sur-modules à dix.

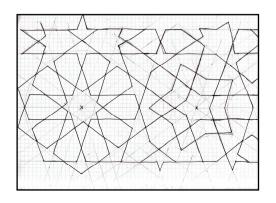


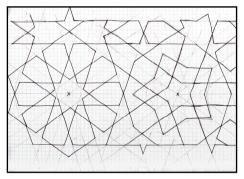


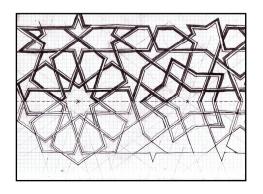
- Porte incrustée de nacre du mausolée de Soliman le Magnifique près de la mosquée Süleymaniye.
- Utilisation de deux types de sur-modules, chacun étant inscrit dans un décagone.

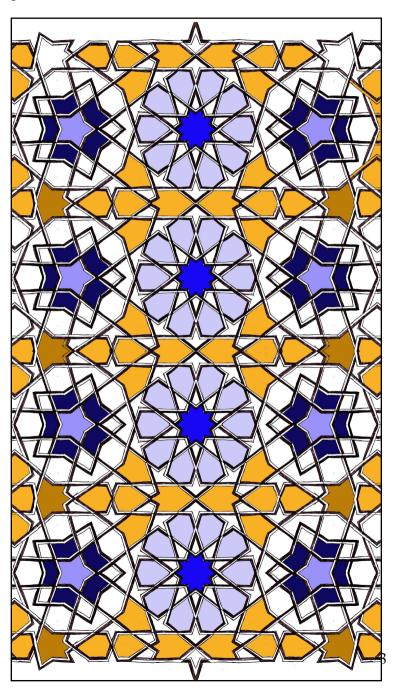






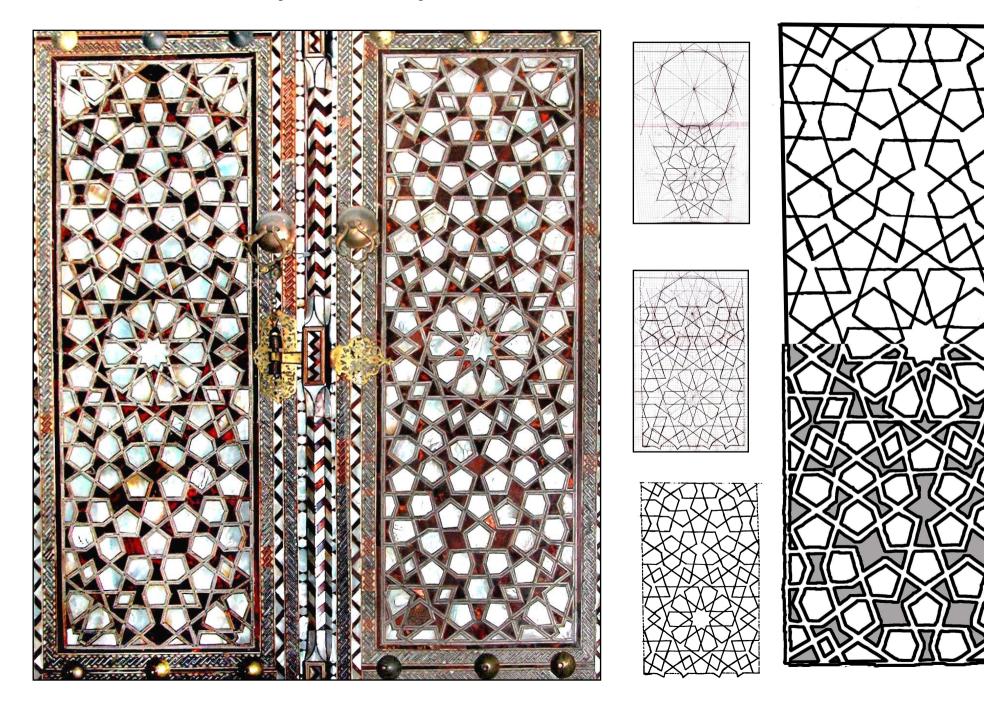


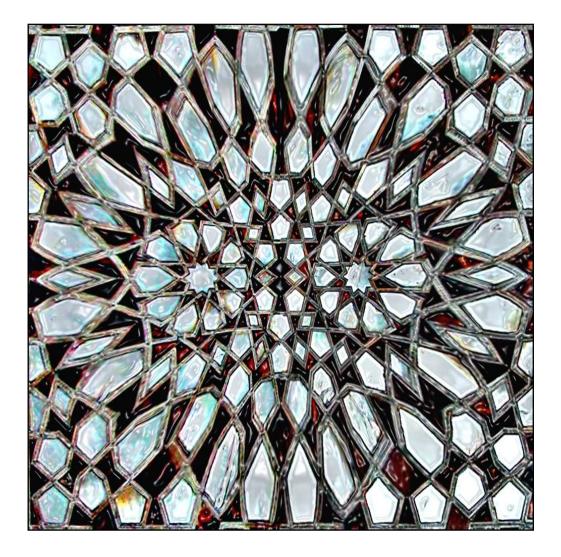


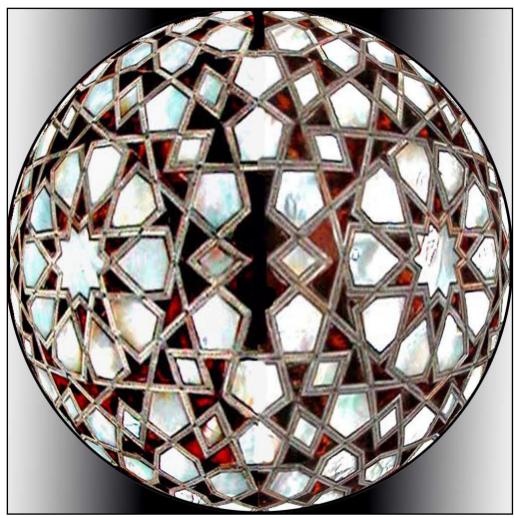




- Porte incrustée d'os et d'ivoire du Harem de Topkapi.
- Composition de deux décagones, l'un convexe avec une étoile à dix branches et l'autre concave.

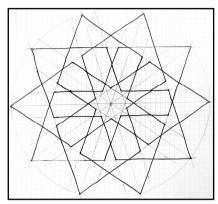


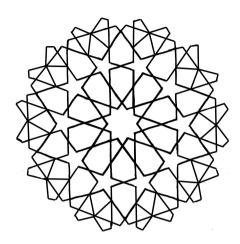


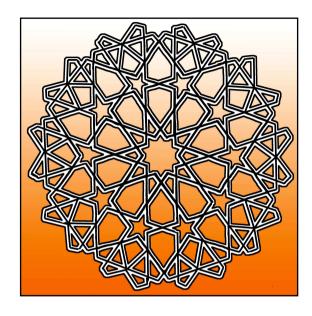


- Harem de Topkapi.
- Pavage formé par un ensemble de sur-module à dix, chacun constitué par une couronne de pentagones étoilés.

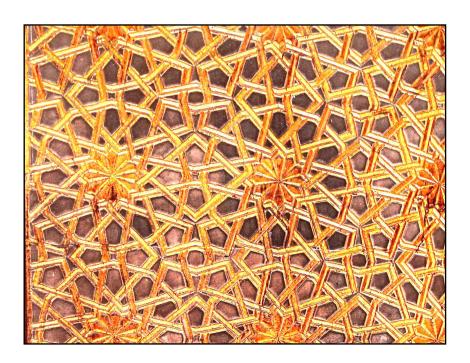


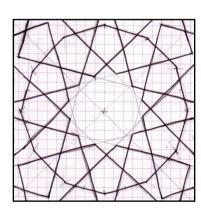


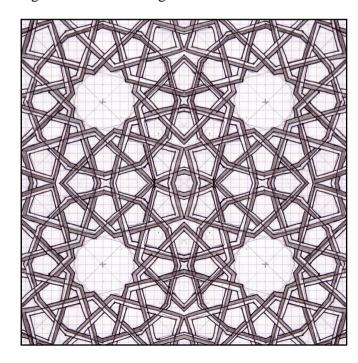


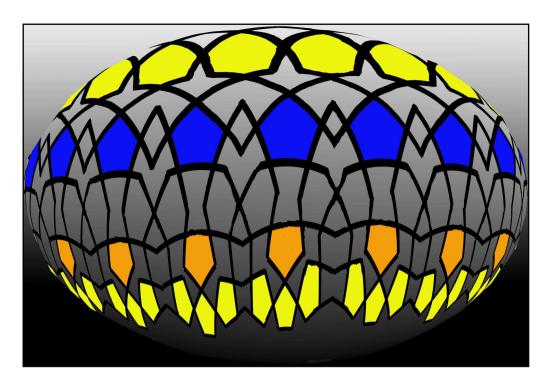


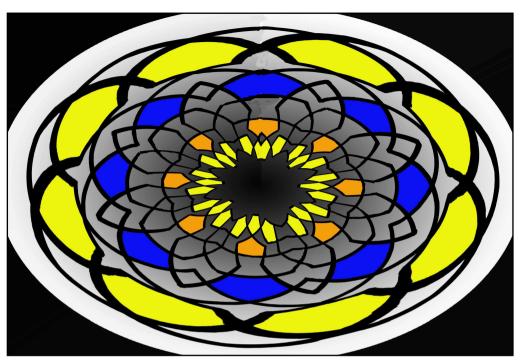
- Mihrab de Sainte Sophie.
- Assemblage de dodécagones convexes. L'étoile à douze centrale est formée par une couronne d'hexagones convexes irréguliers.

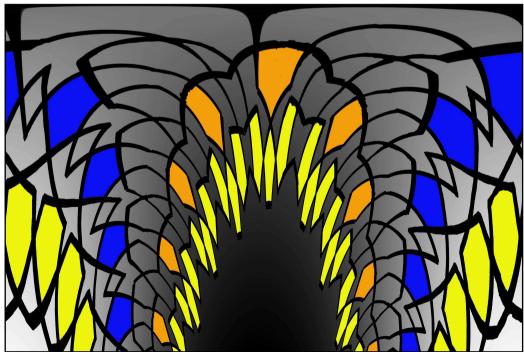


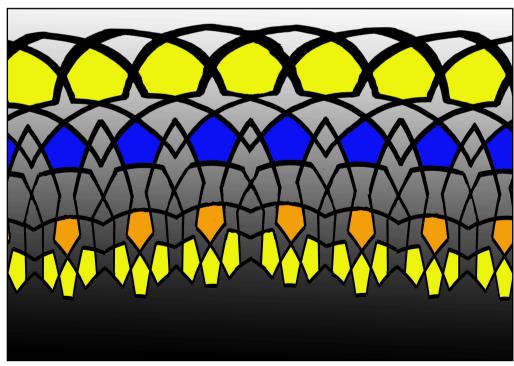




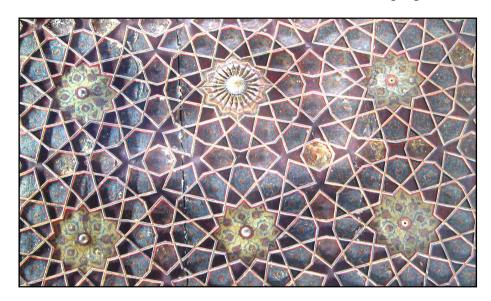


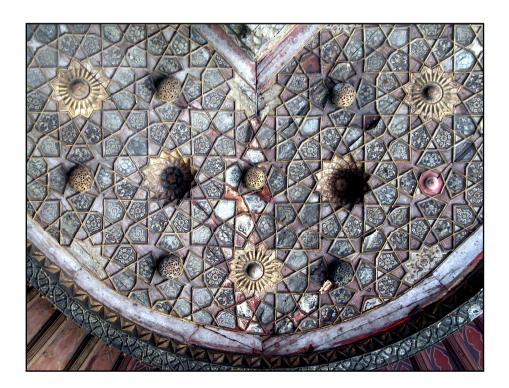


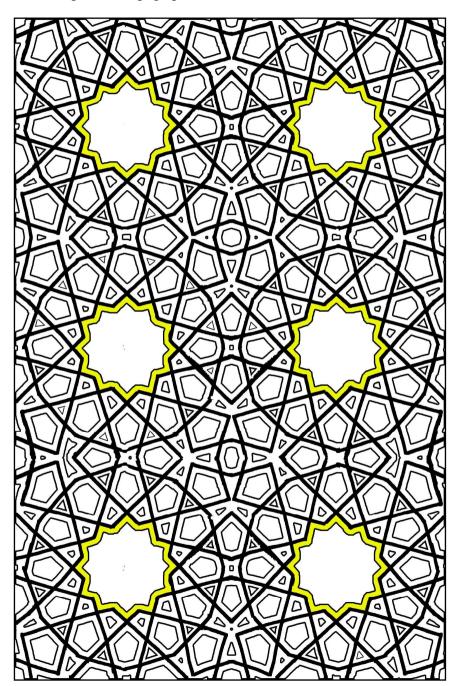


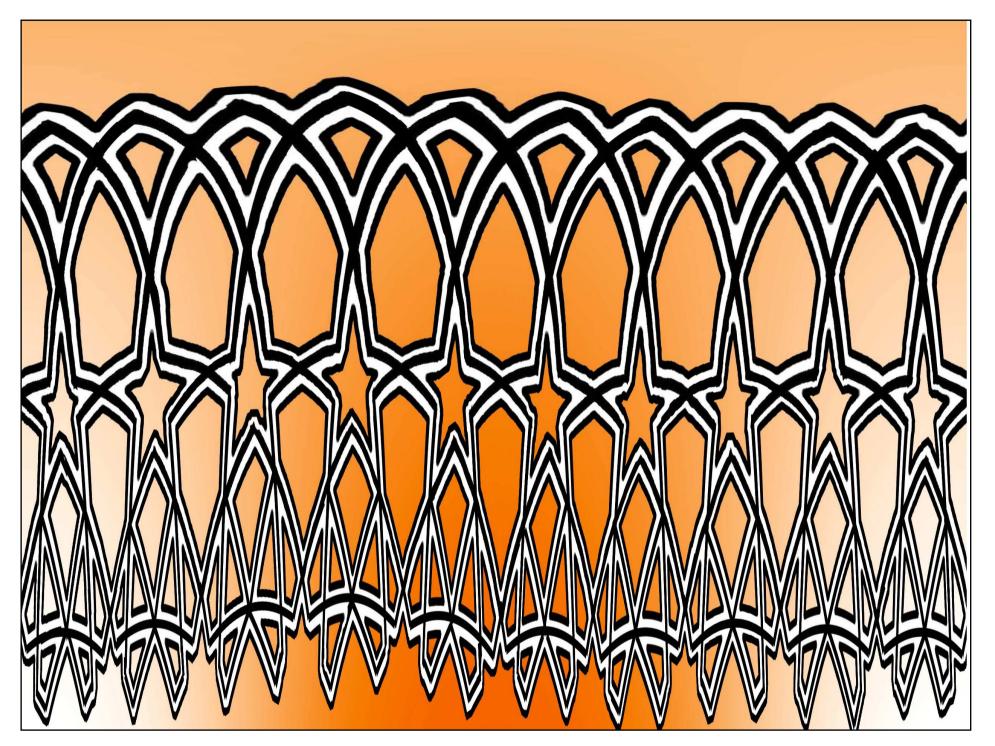


- Plafond d'auvent à la Muradeye de Bursa.
- C'est le même carré minimal que pour le mihrab de Sainte Sophie de la page précédente.









- Palais de Topkapi : triangle turc assurant la liaison de la coupole à la base carrée de la construction. Jalis en forme d'œil de bœuf de la cour intérieure.
- Pavage formé d'un dodécagone avec une étoile à douze en son centre.

