GRADUATE PORTFOLIO 2024

JANHAVI HINGE

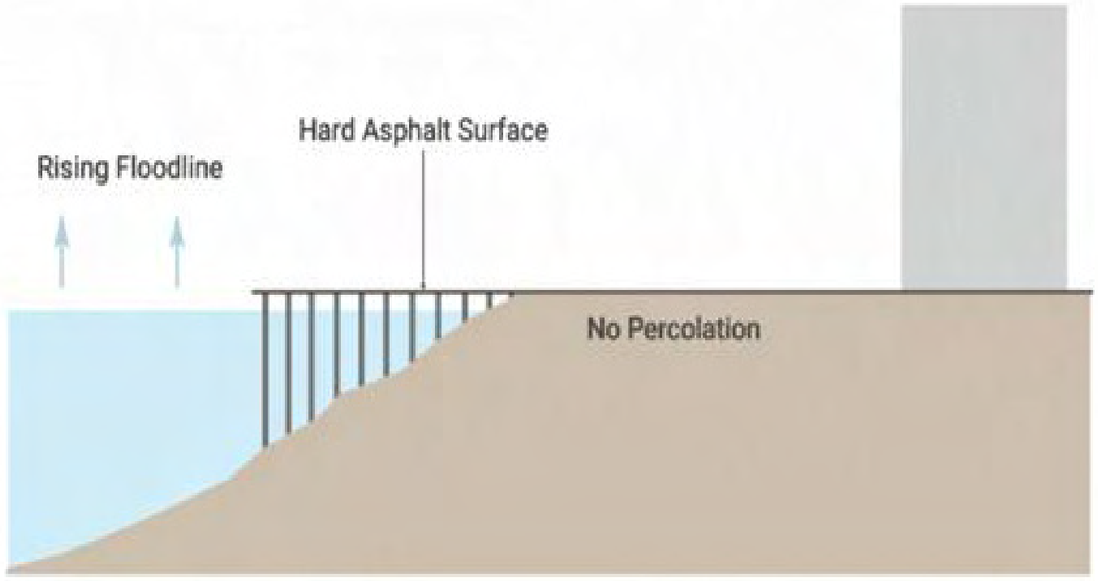
contents:

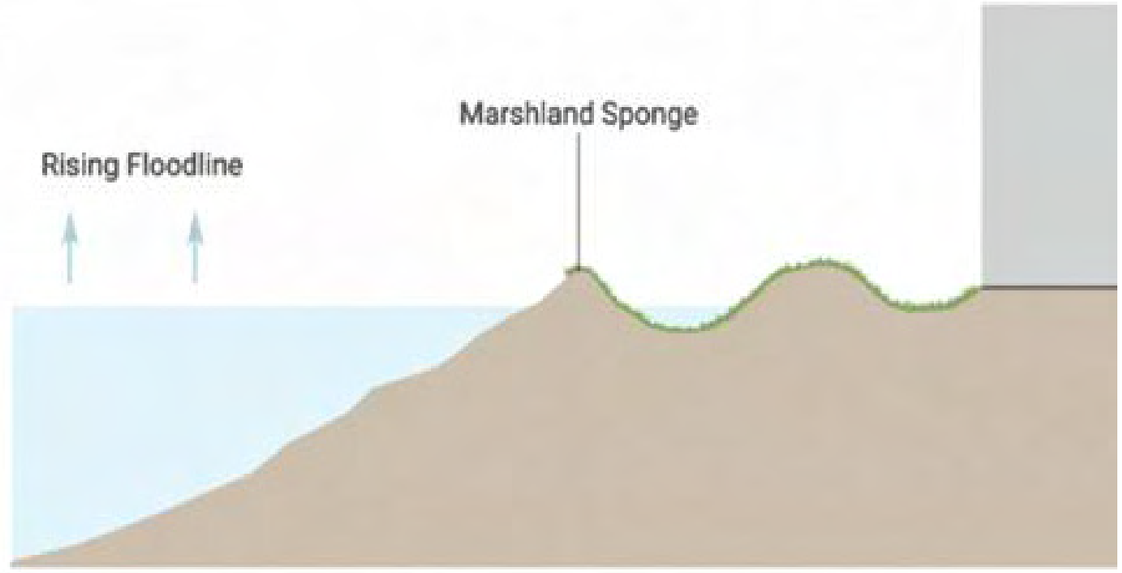
Projects:

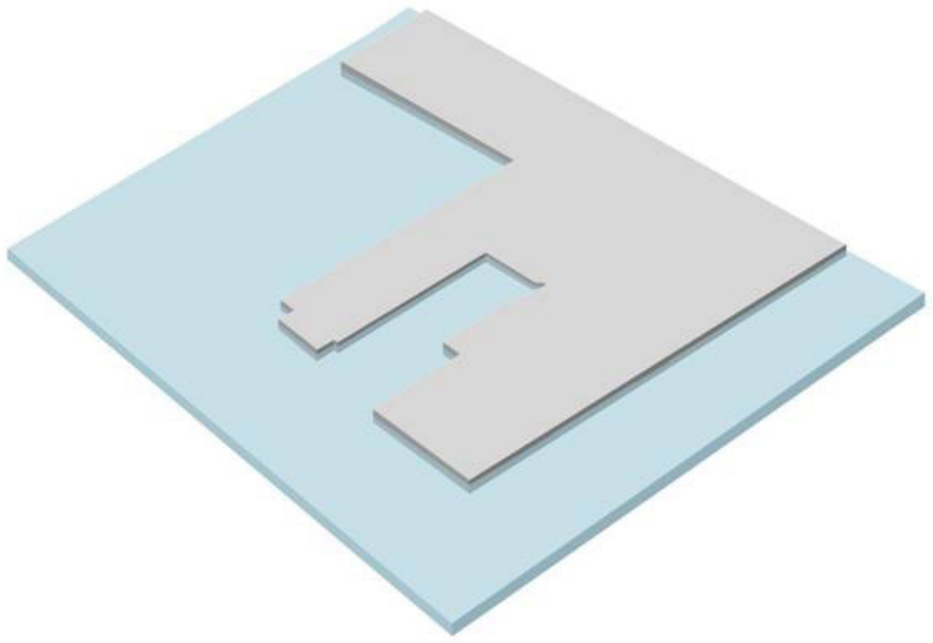
FINFING LEVELS
2024

Professor: Lurie Hawkinson

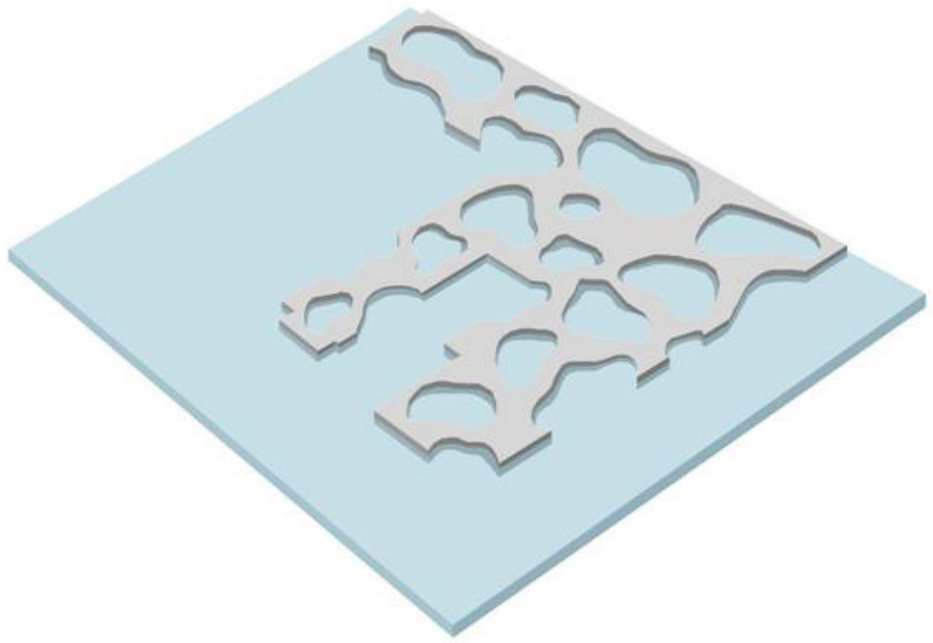
Team: Janhavi Hinge & Harshvardhan Jhaveri







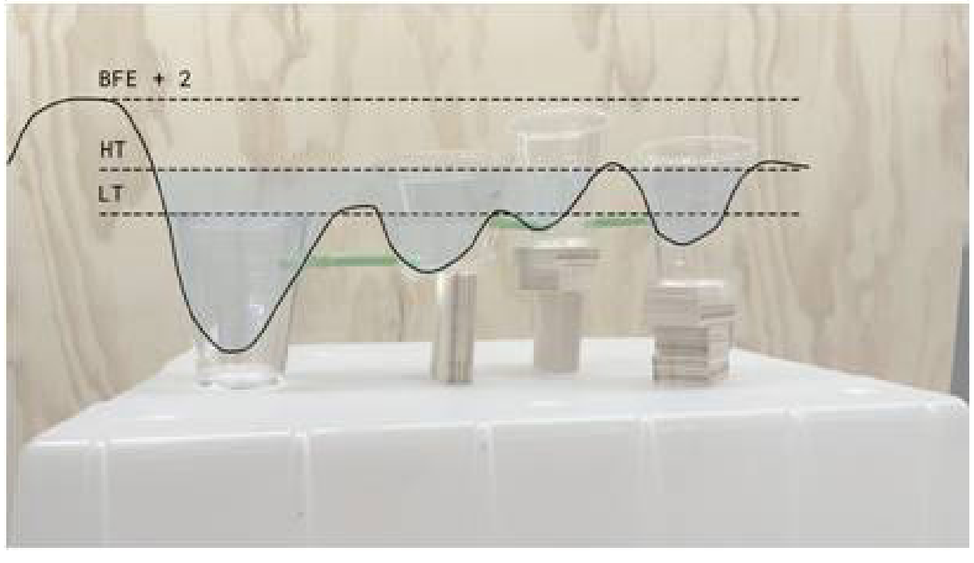
EXISTING CONDITION OF SITE



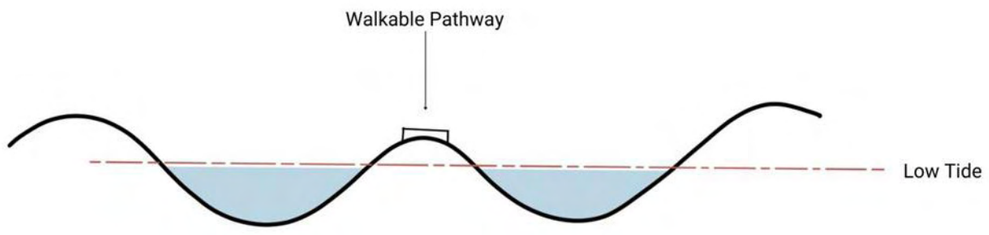
PROPOSED TOPOLOGY OF SITE TO RESIST FLOOD DAMAGE

Experiment stating water maintains state of equilibrium

Translating the experiment to the design concept and the mechanism of site strategies.



Topology and accessibilty of site dictated by the high and low tide levels of the sea.



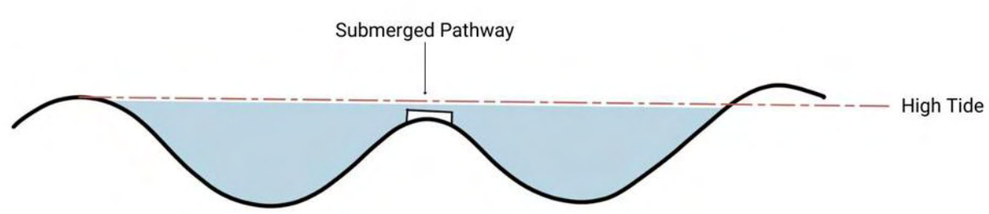
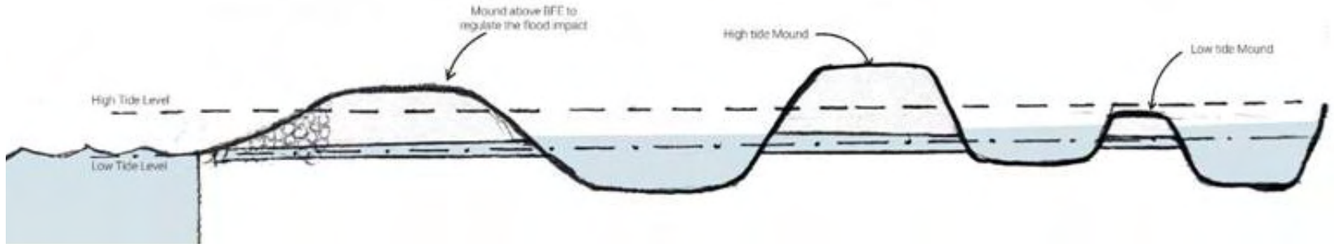
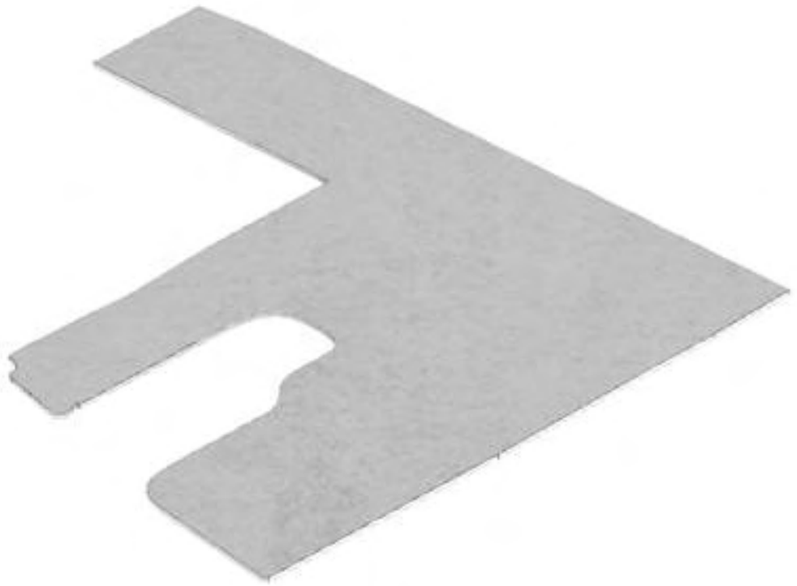


Diagram showing how vhange in water level will change the accessibility and toplogy of the site.



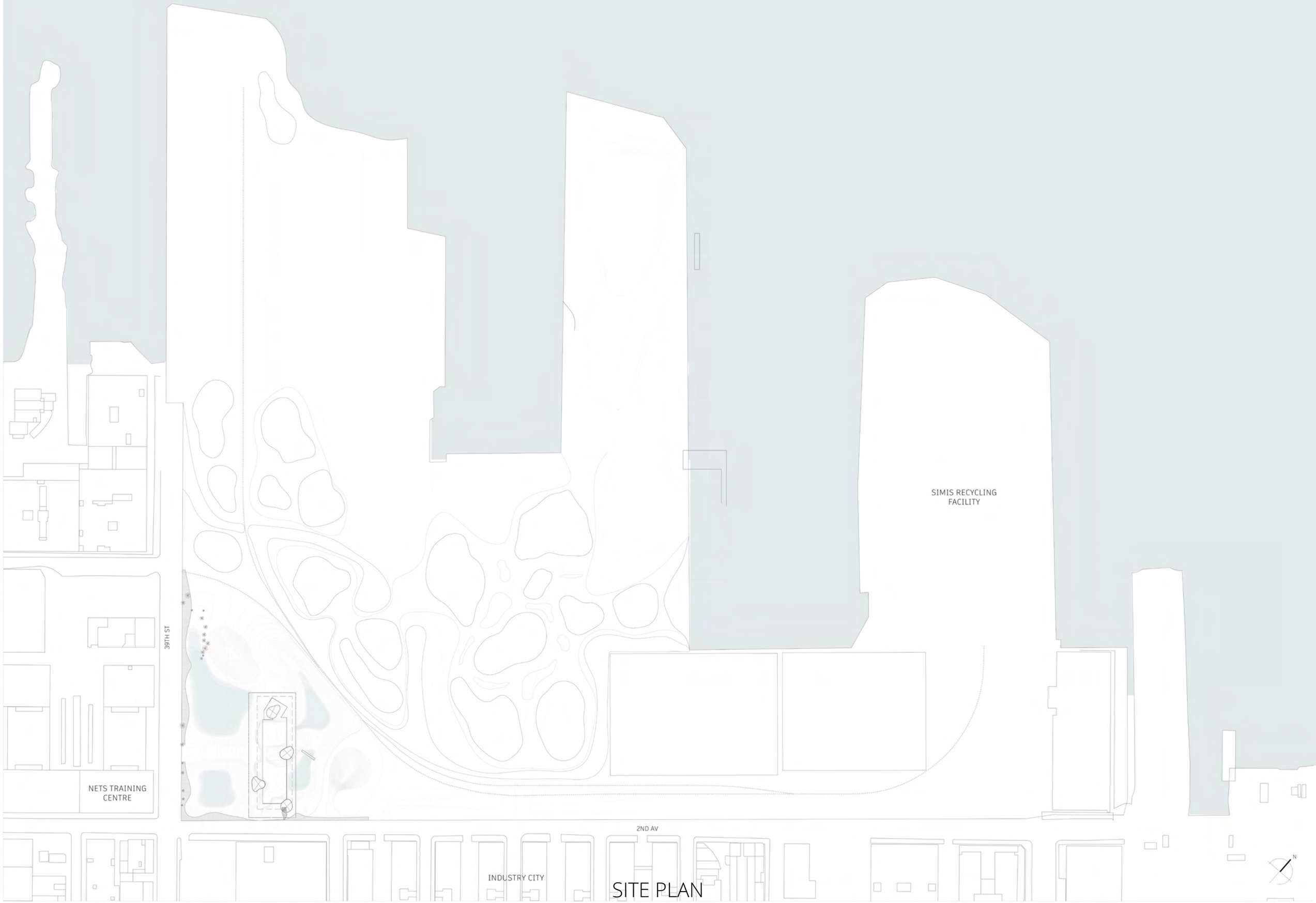
Channel strategies to get sea water into the site.



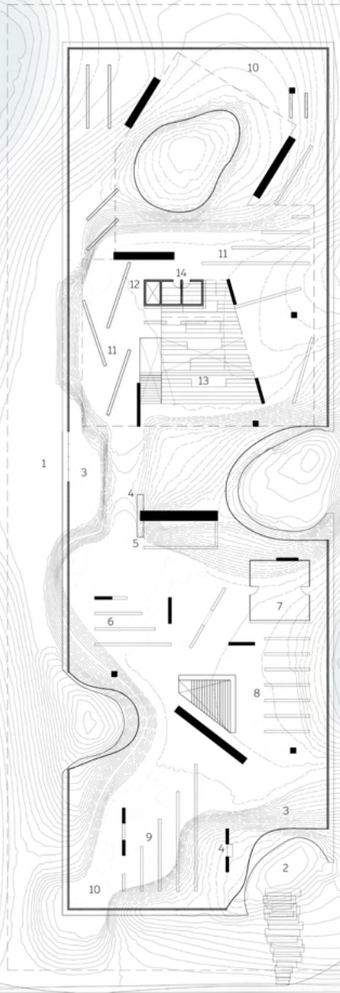
Site

Layers of the site

Experiments done to reuse the exavated materials like asphalt and boulders to create pervious paving blocks to use on proposed site.


SIMIS RECYCLING
FACILITY
39TH ST
NETS TRAINING
CENTRE
2ND AV
INDUSTRY CITY
N

SITE PLAN



39TH ST

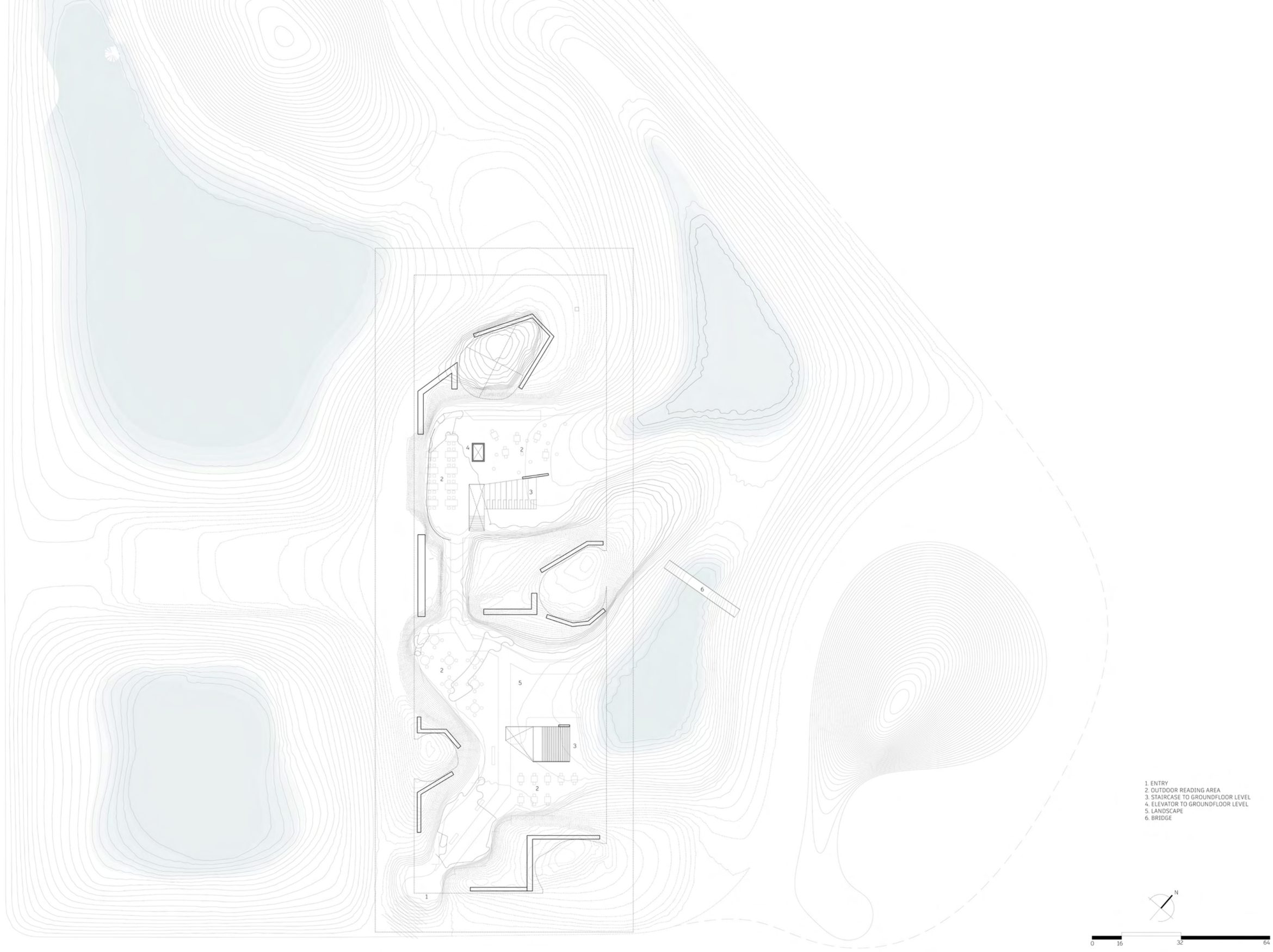
2ND AV

1. ENTRY
2. SECONDARY ENTRY
3. ENTRACE FOYER
4. RECEPTION
5. RECORD ROOM
6. COLLECTION
7. COMPUTER ROOM
8. YOUNG ADULT COLLECTION
9. PERIODICALS AND GENERAL COLLECTION
10. LOUNGE / READING AREAS
11. GENERAL COLLECTION
12. ELEVATOR
13. AMPHITHEATRE
14. TOILETS
15. SIDEWALKS

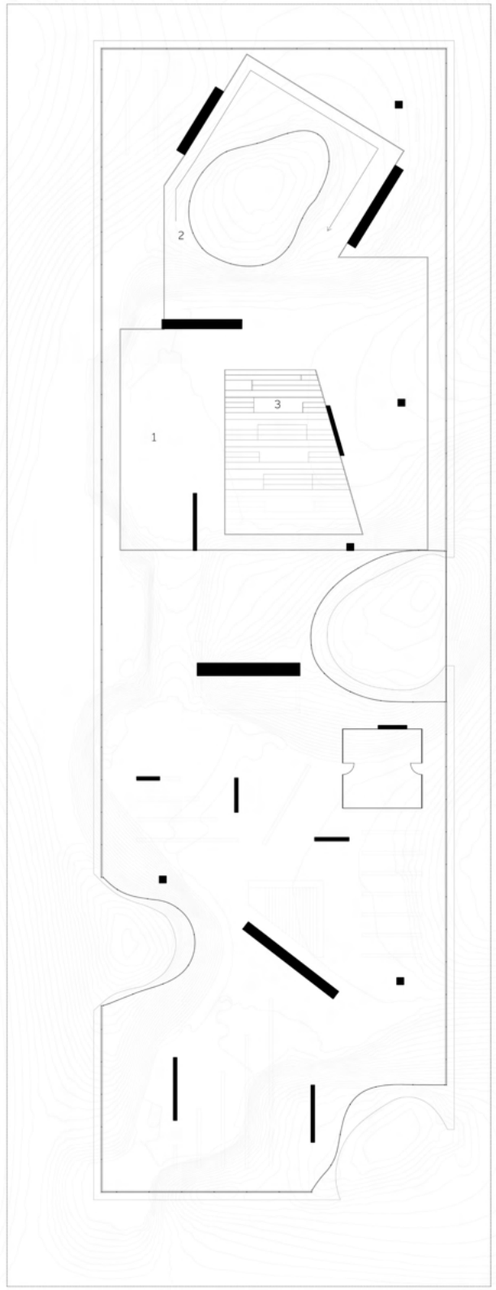
N

0 16 32 64

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

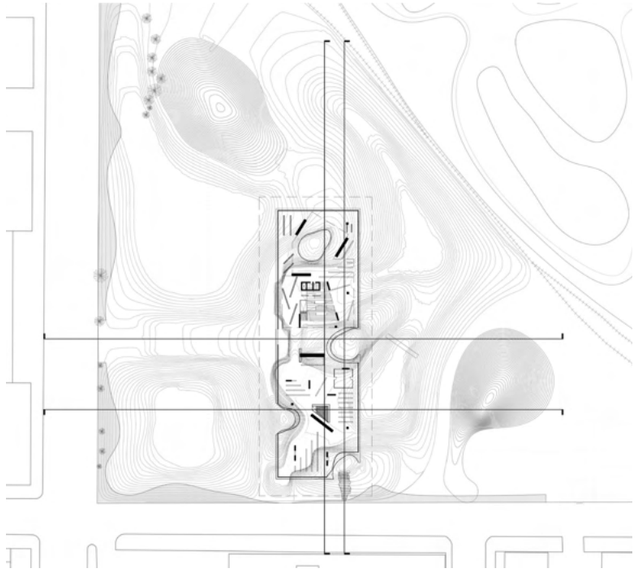


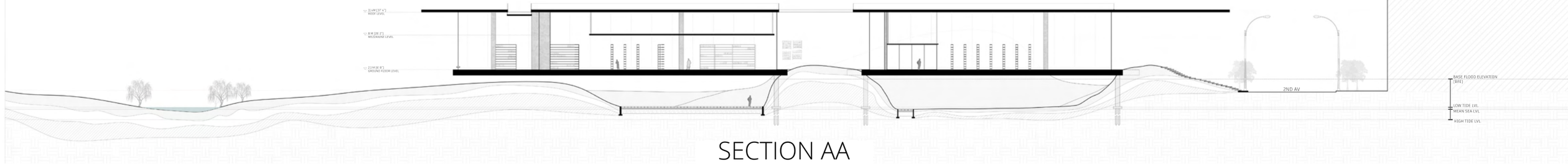
1. ADMIN AREA
2. RAMP UP TO TERRACE
3. AMPHITHEATRE

N

0 16 32 64

MEZZANINE PLAN





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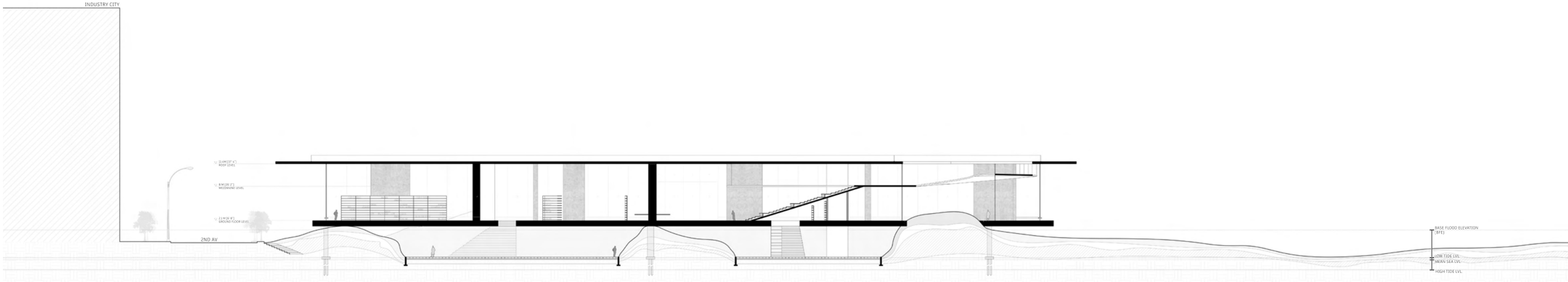

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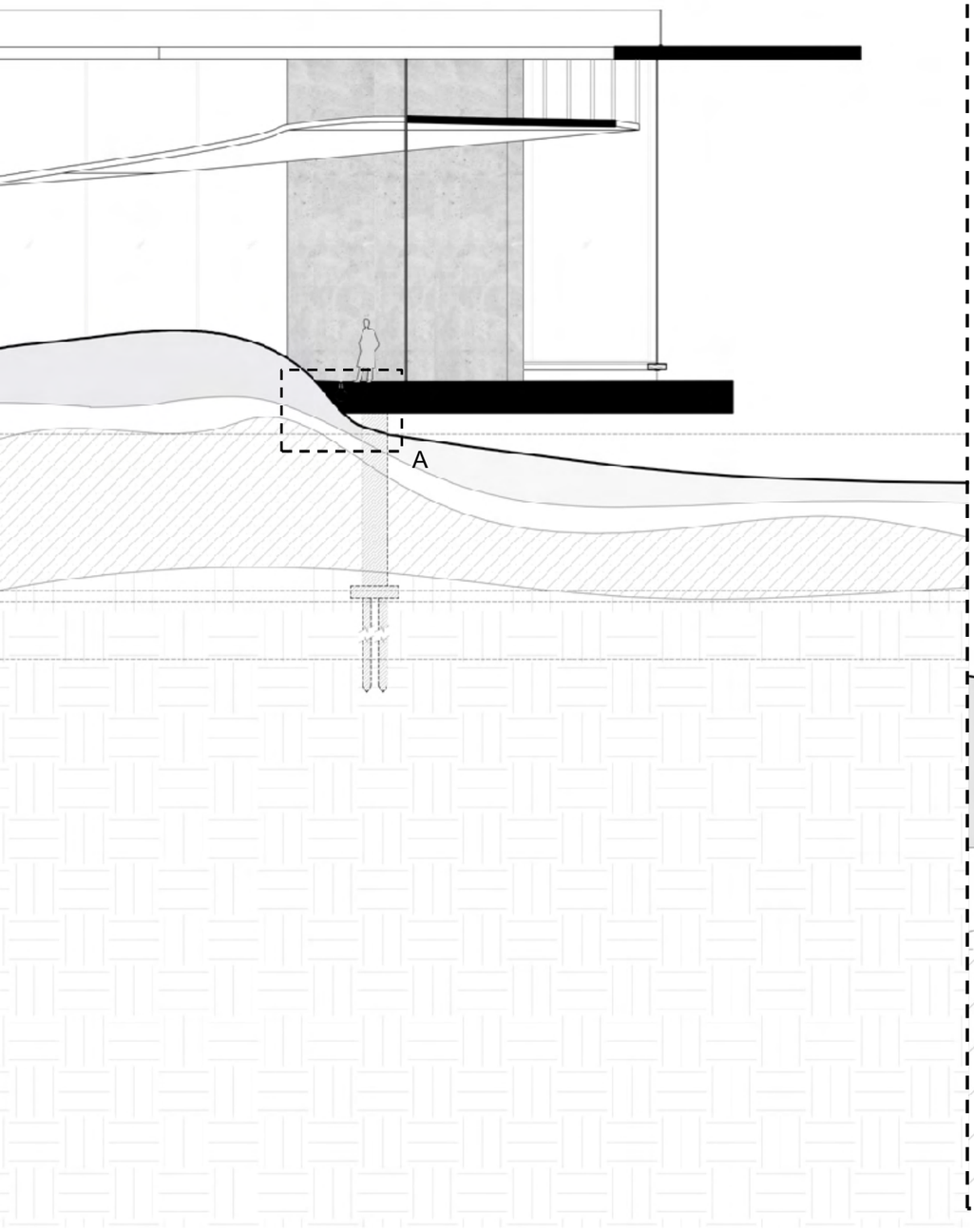
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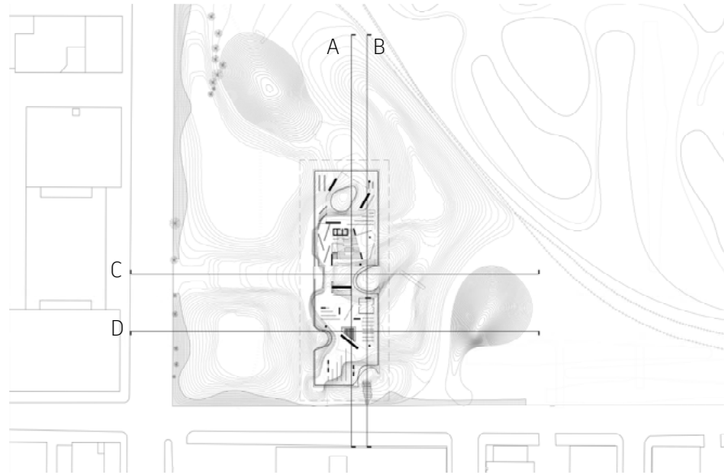
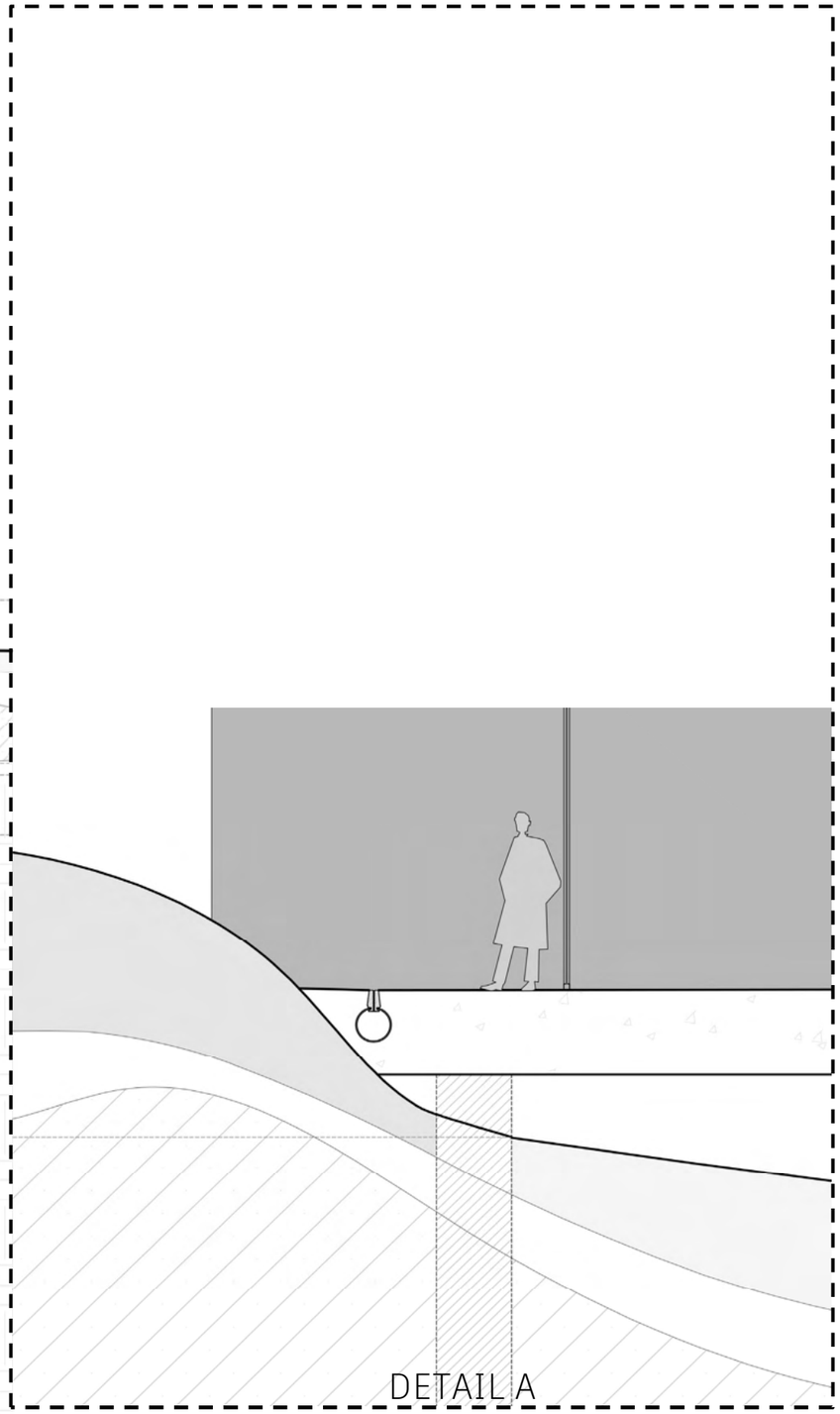
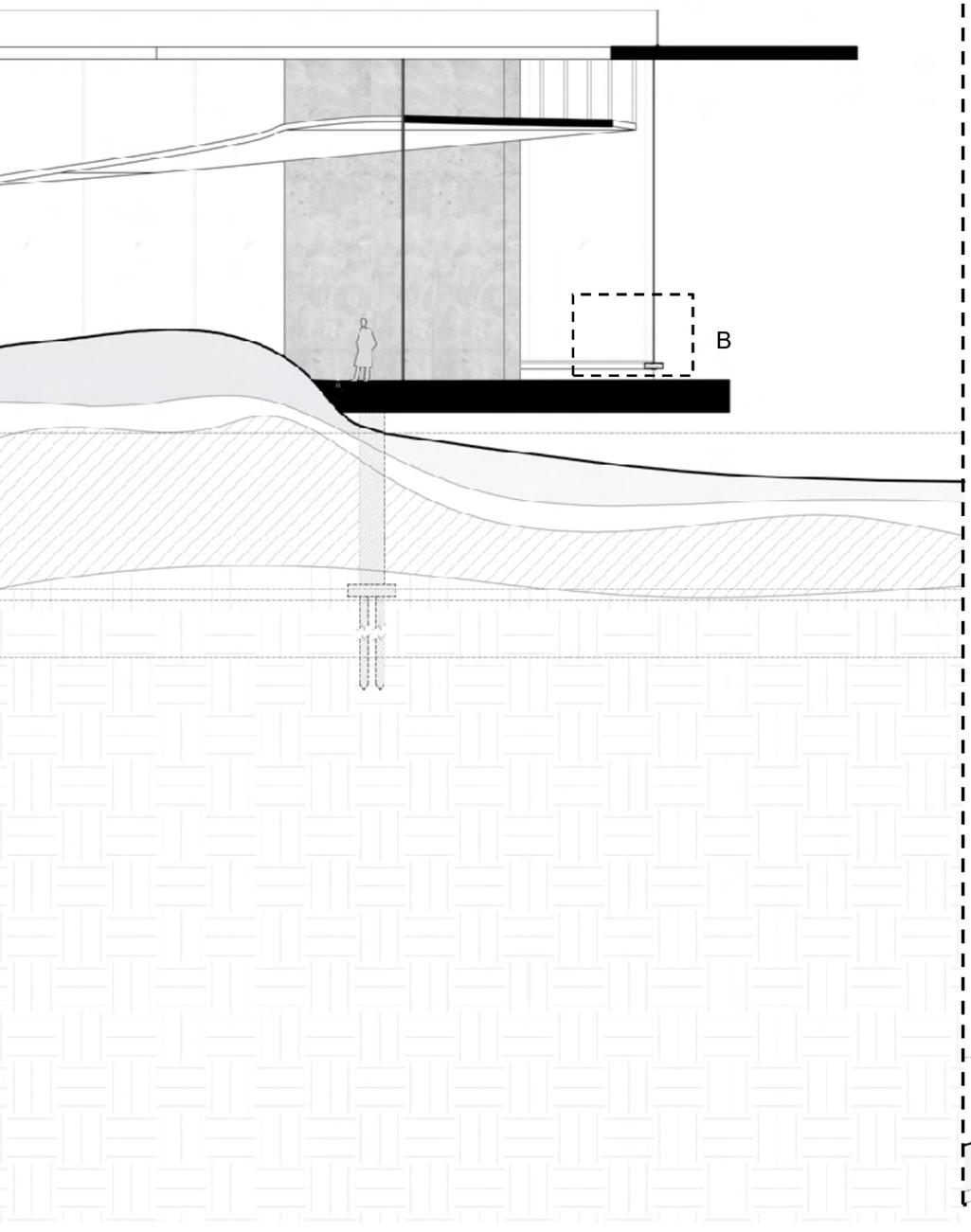

A
B
C
D


DETAIL A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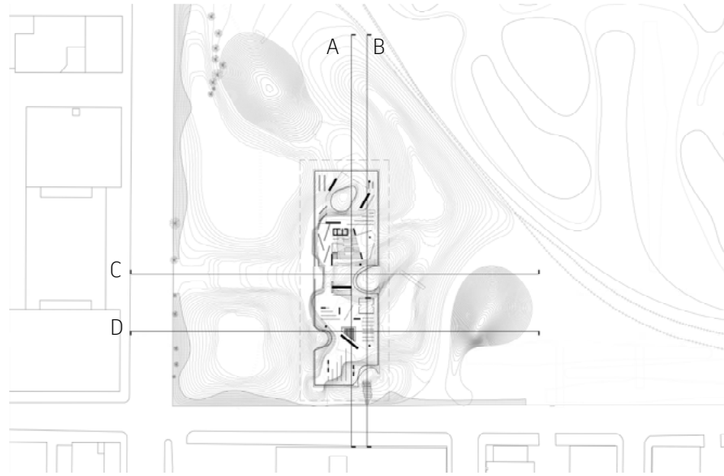
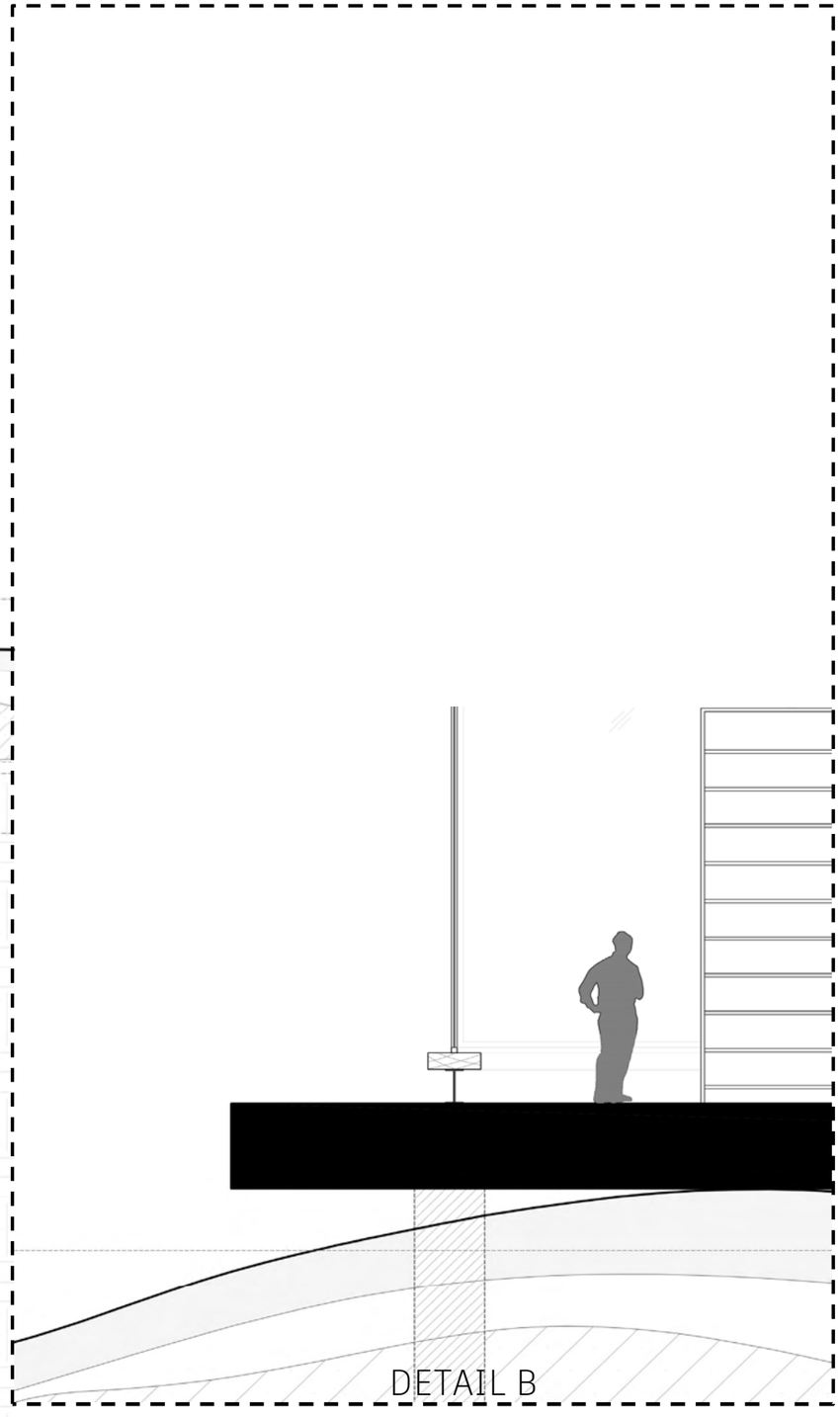

A
B
C
D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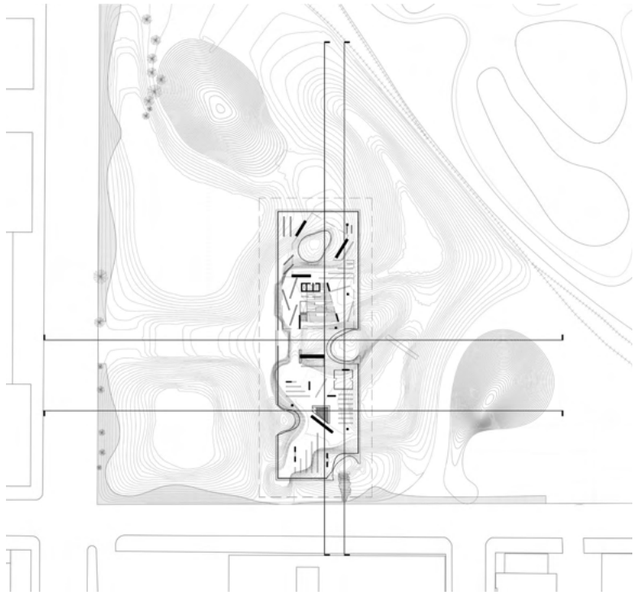

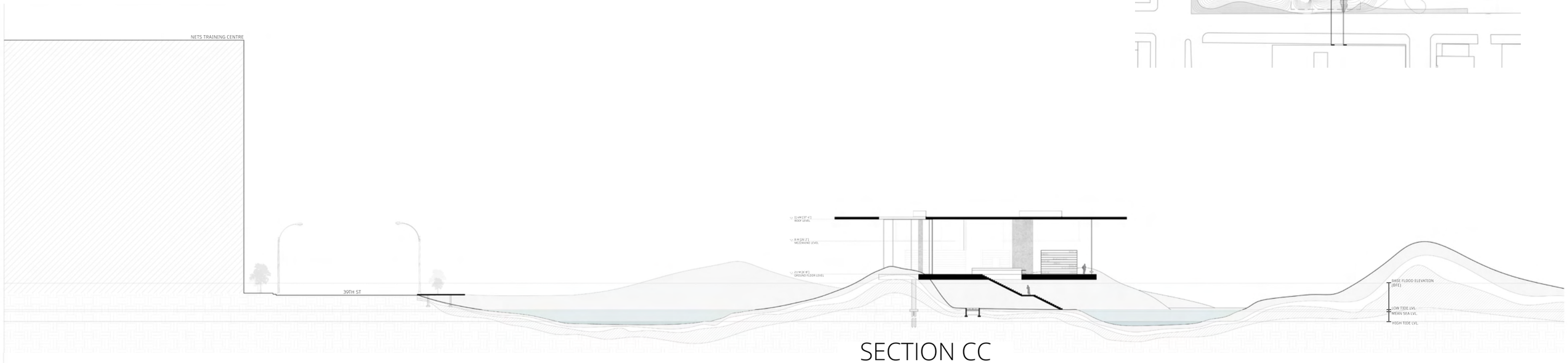

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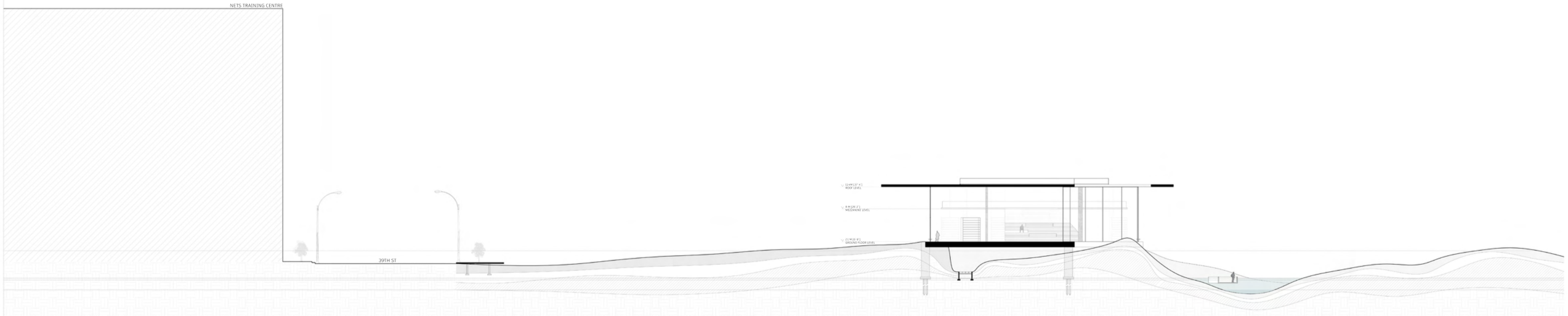

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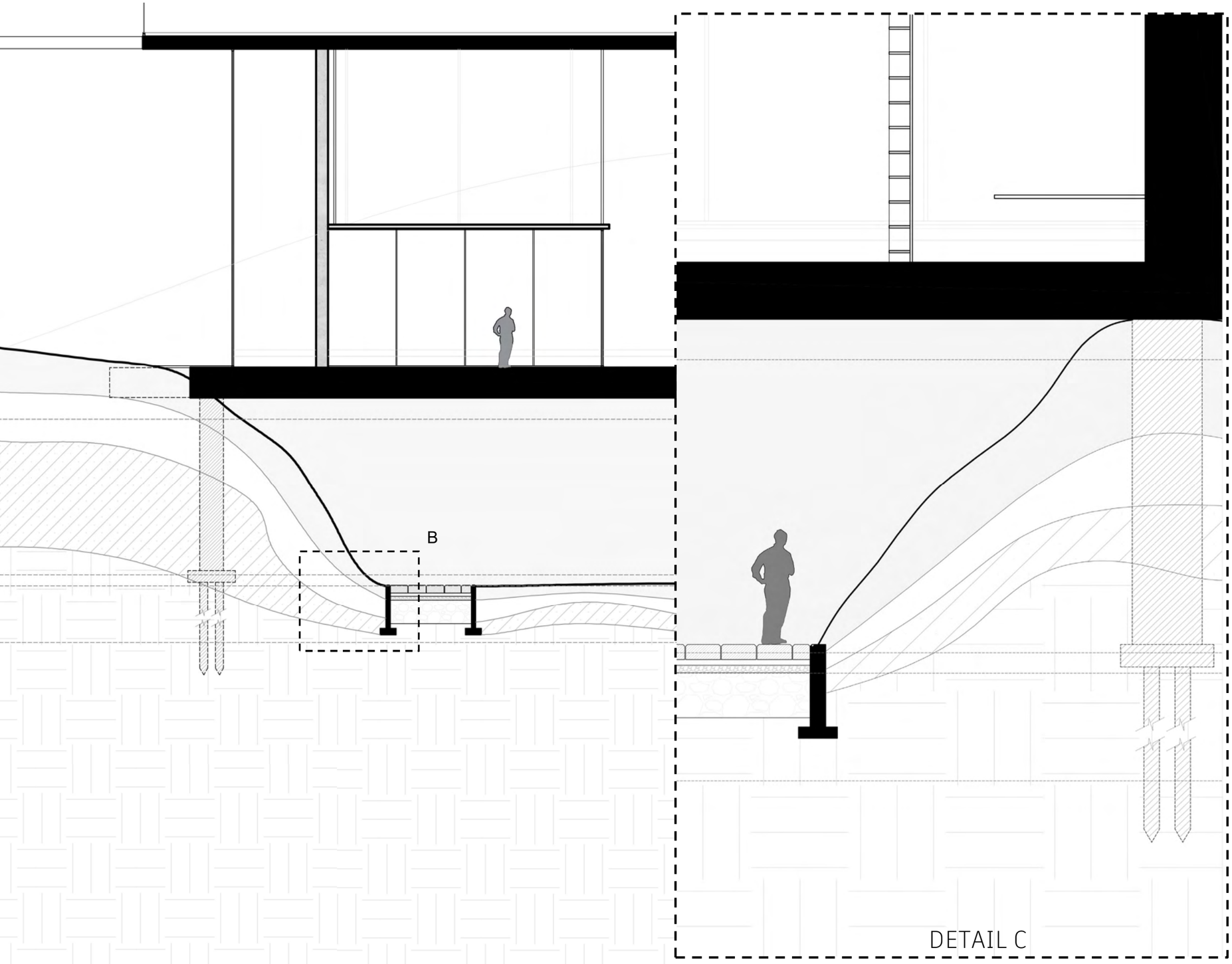
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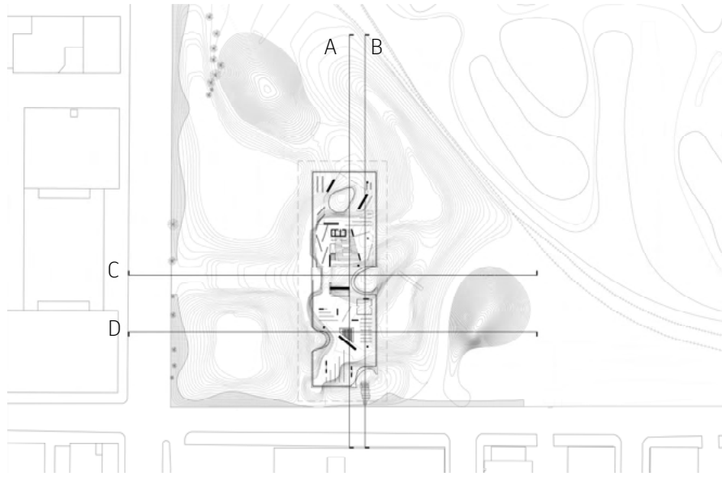
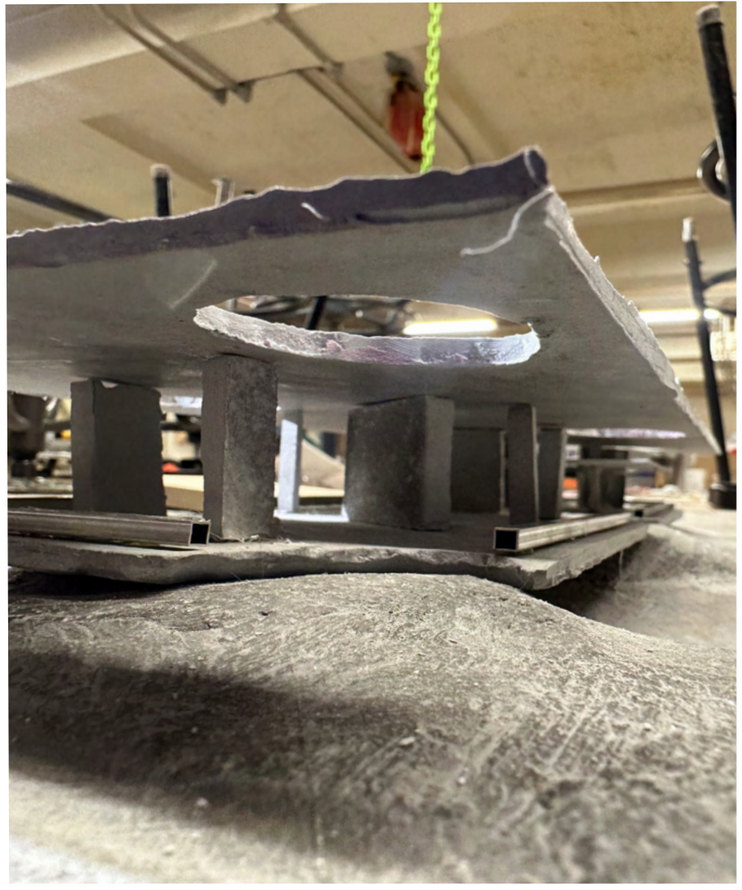
DETAIL C


A
B
C
D

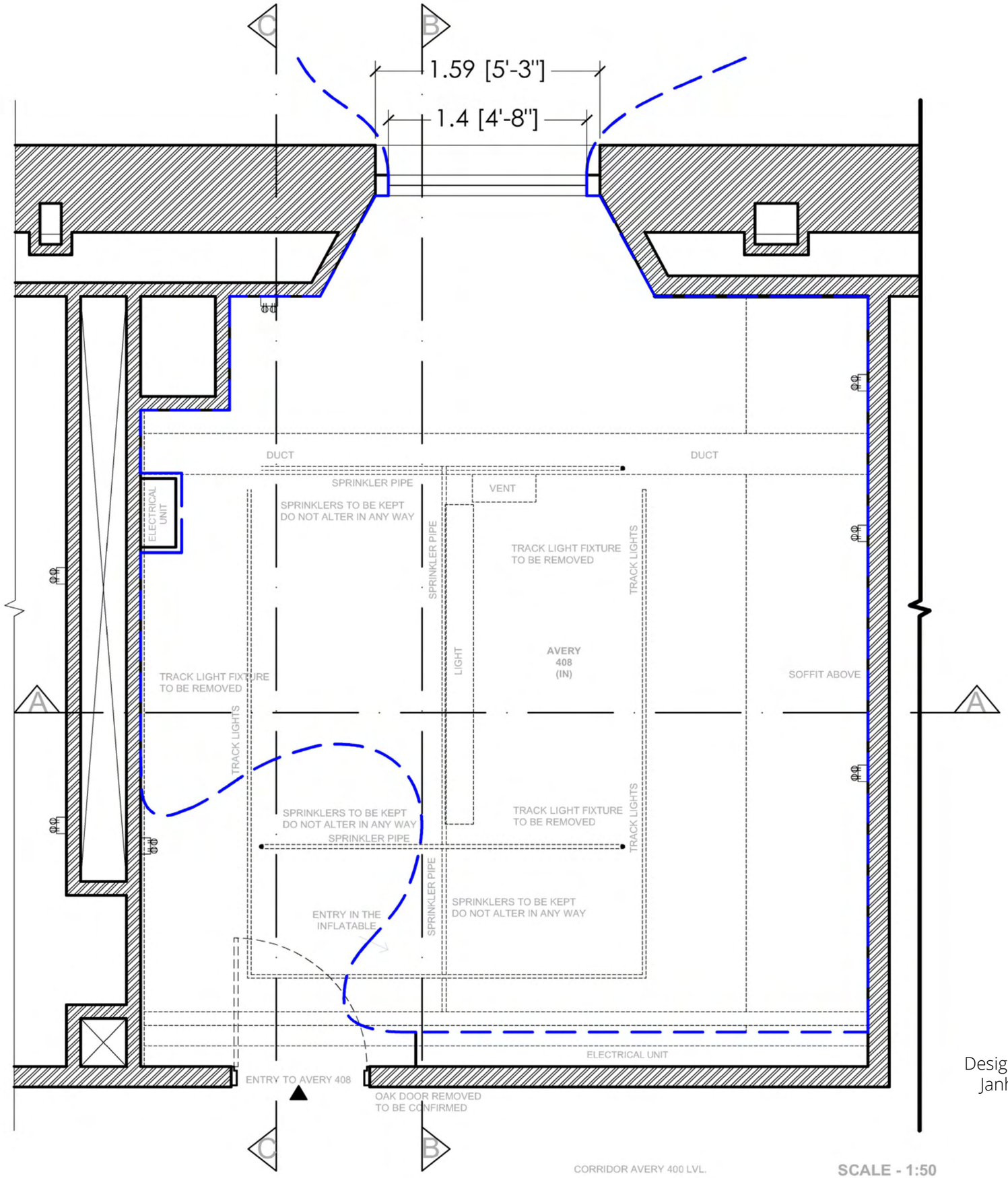


THE OUTSIDE IN PROJECT
2024

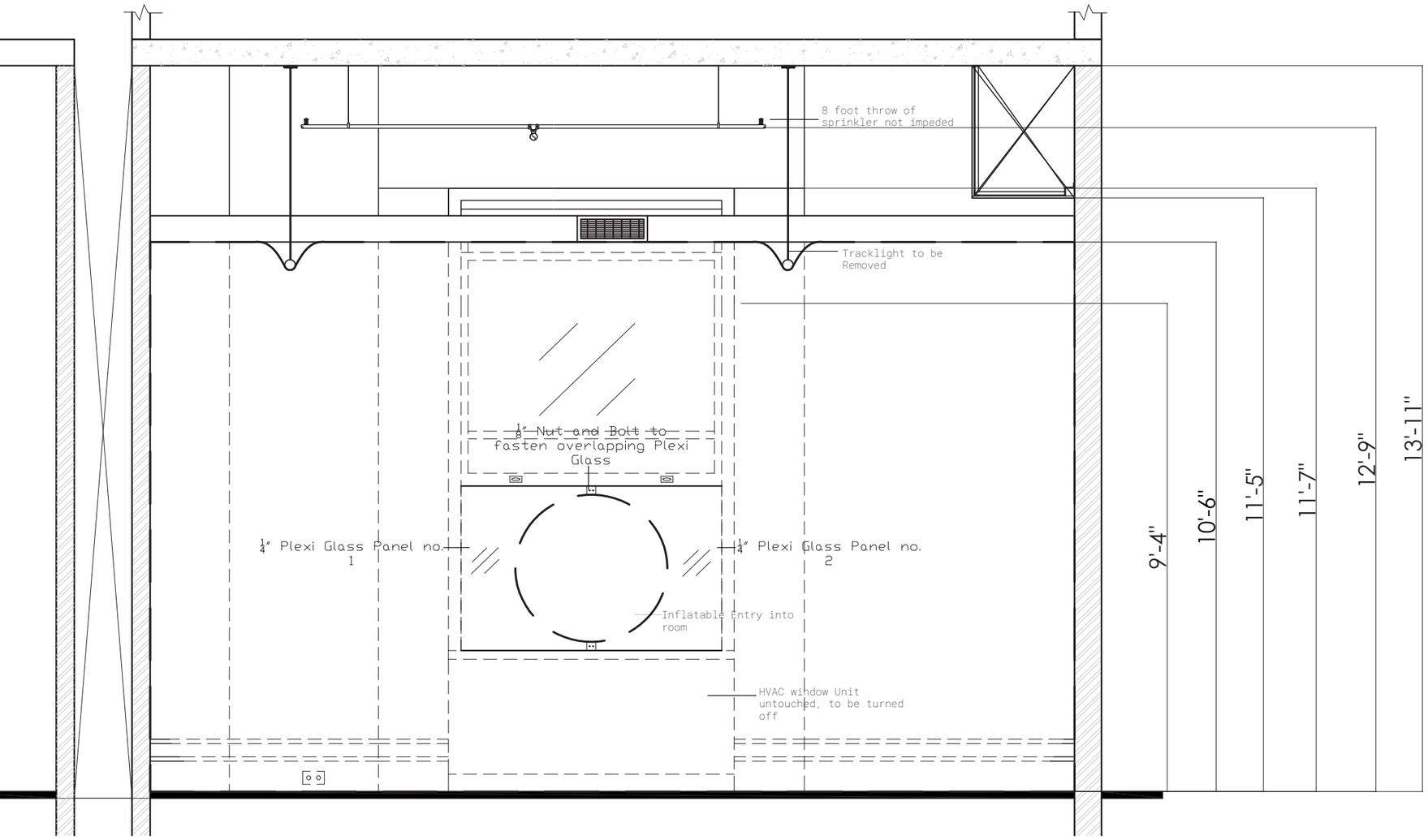
Professor: Lurie Hawkinson, Galia Solomonoff

Team Exhale

Render by 3D and exterior designing team.



Designed and drawn by Interior inflatable team: Janhavi Hinge, Mariam Jacob, Harshvardhan Jhaveri



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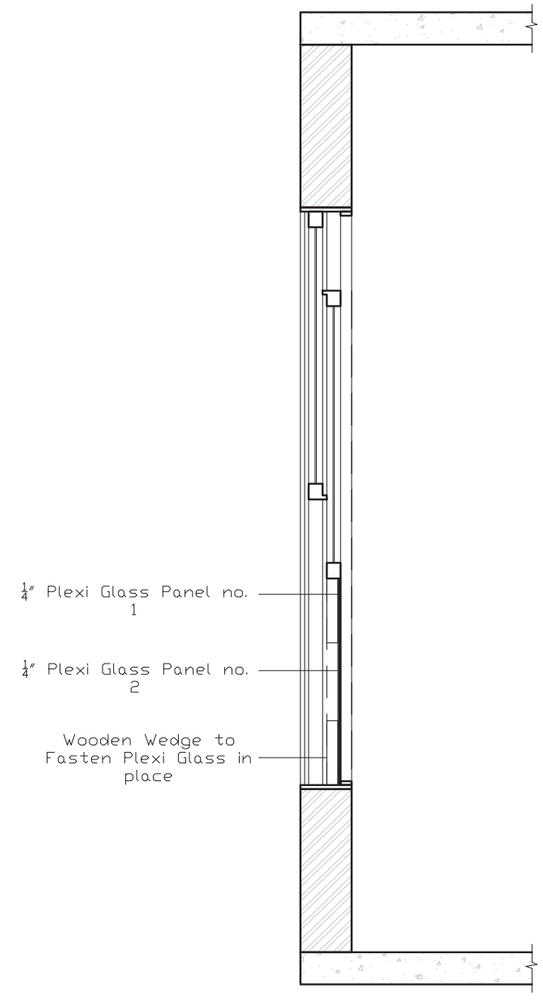
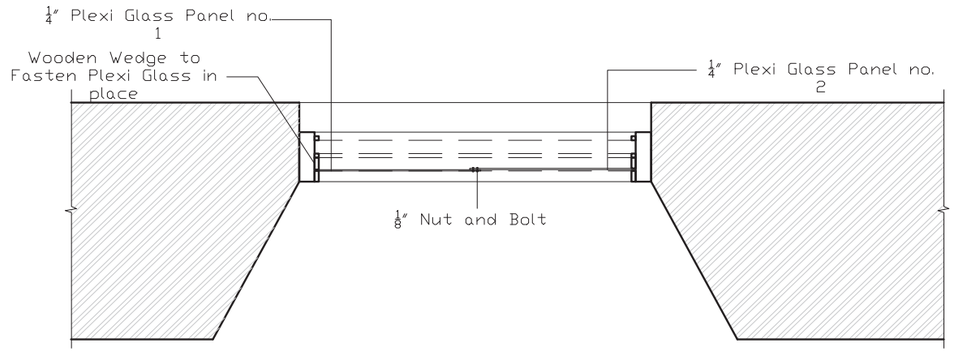
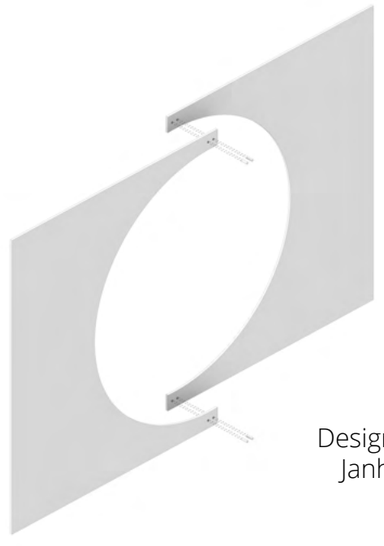


SECTION THROUGH WINDOW HIGHLIGHTING PLEXI GLASS DETAIL



WINDOW PLAN - PLEXI GLASS DETAIL



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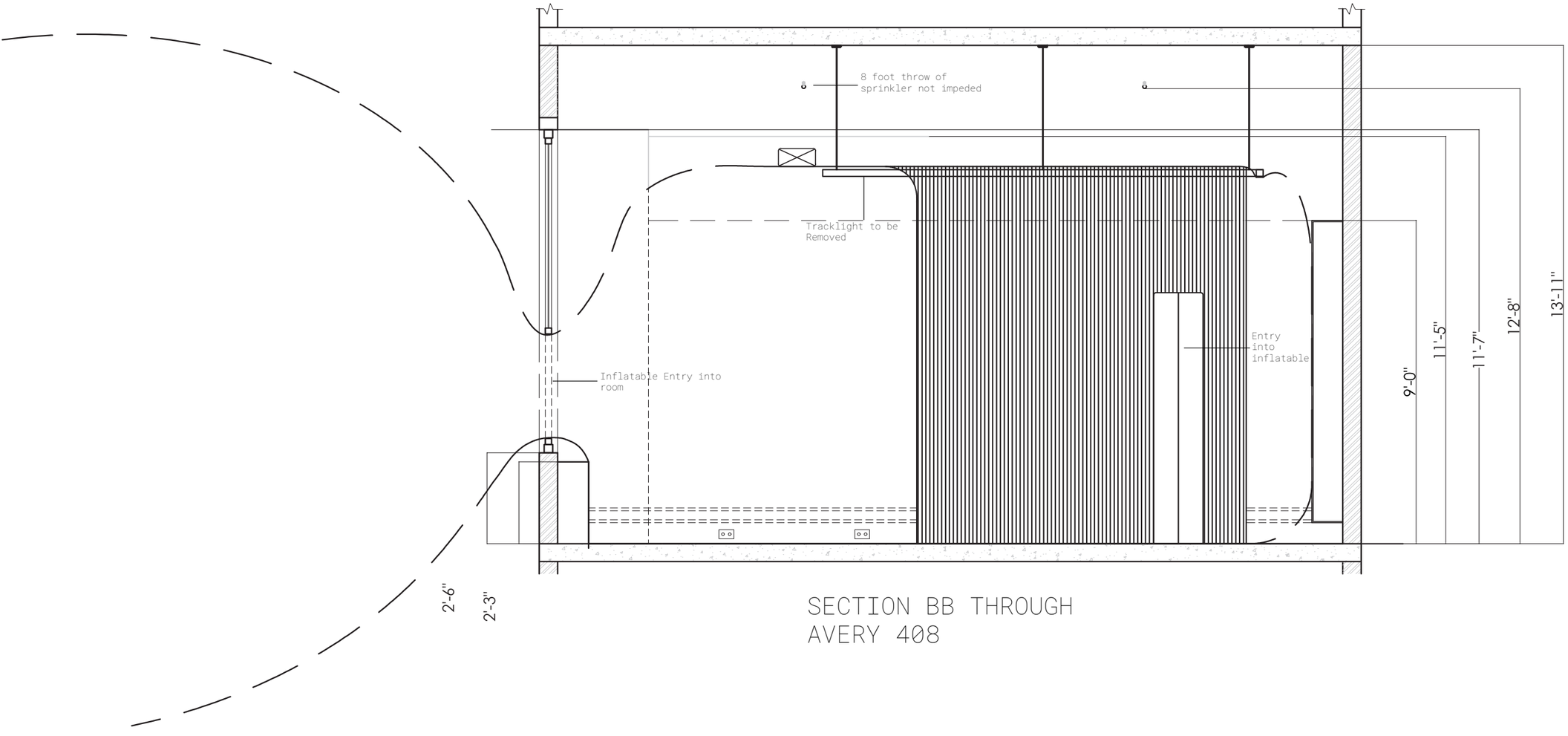
Janhavi Hinge, Mariam Jacob, Harshvardhan Jhaveri



SECTION BB THROUGH
AVERY 408

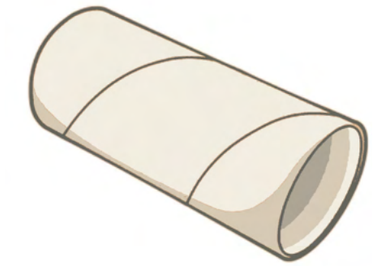
Designed and drawn by Interior inflatable team:
Janhavi Hinge, Mariam Jacob, Harshvardhan Jhaveri

MAISON PAPYRUS
2023

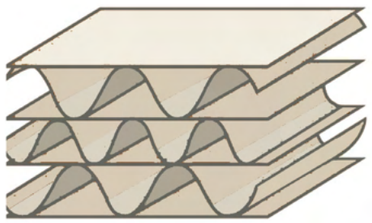
Professor: Gordon Kipping

The objective behind Maison studio was to draw inspiration from Le Corbusier's Maison Dom-ino and produce versions using sustainable materials. The idea was to create modular designs suitable for any set up globally.

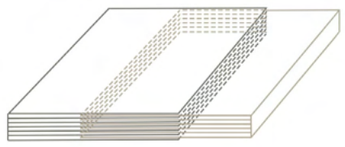
In this project I explored how recycled paper can be exploited as structural members.



PAPER TUBES are used as beams and columns

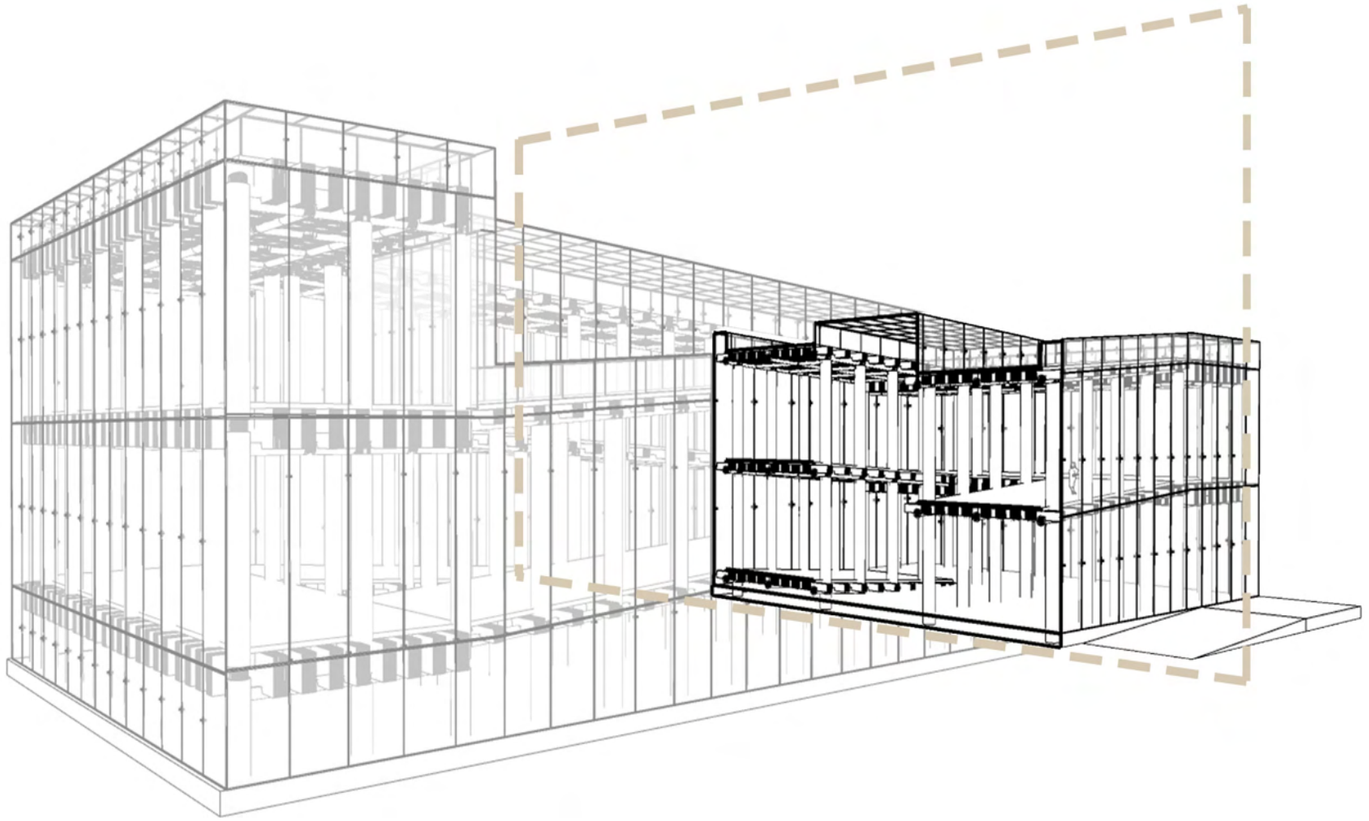


CORRUGATED STACKED PAPER is used as beams.

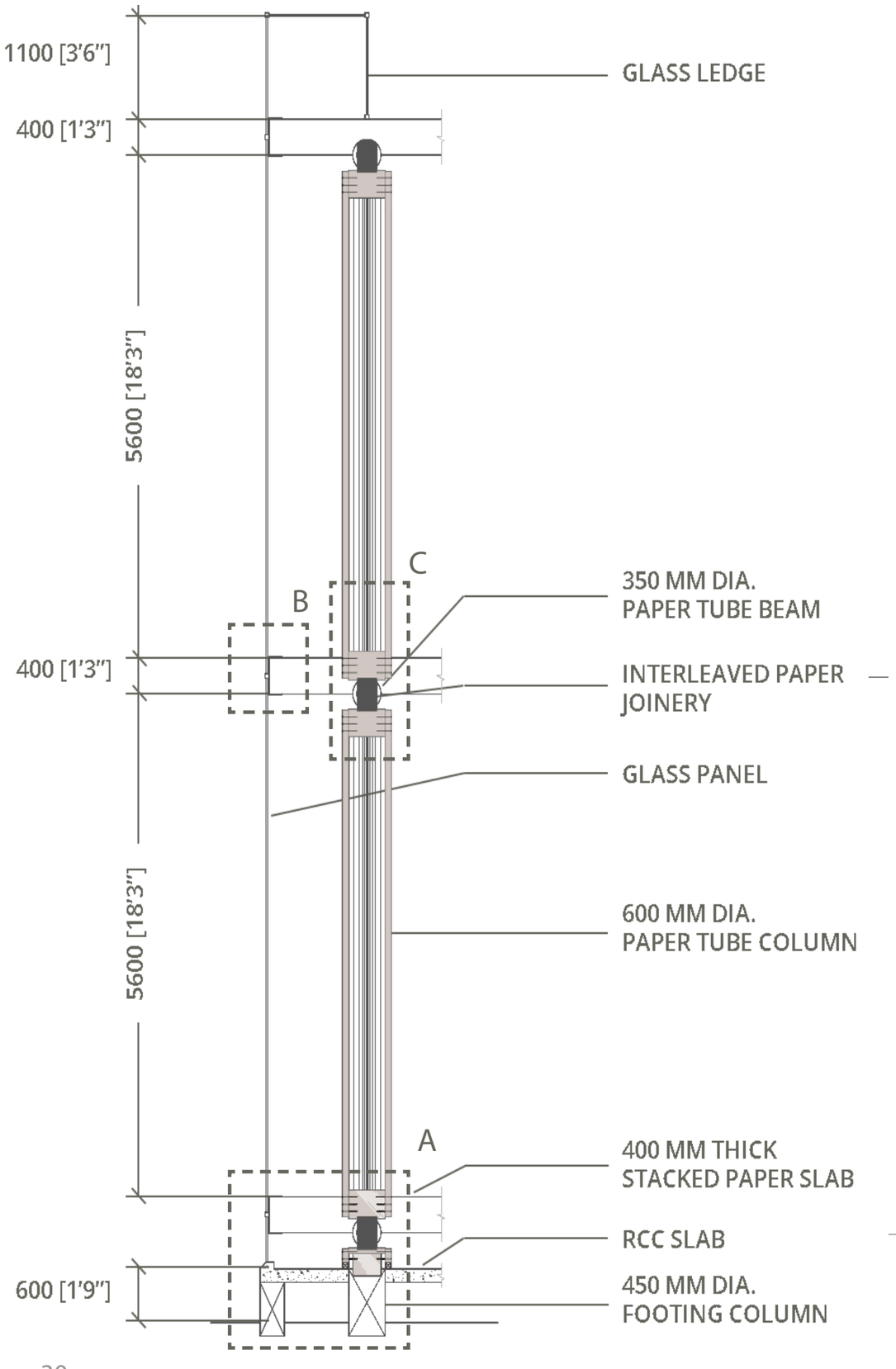


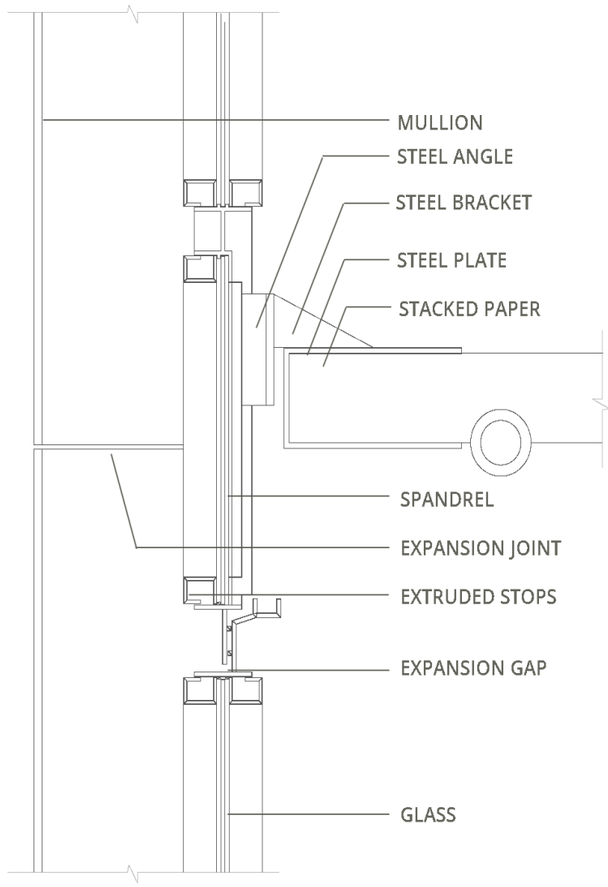
INTERLEAVED PAPER is used as joinery members of beams and columns.

COMPRESSED PAPER is used to make paper tiles

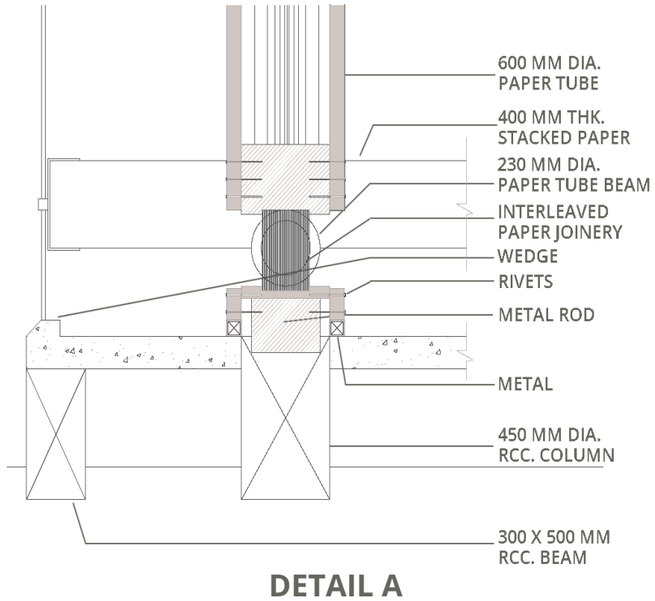


MAISON PAPYRUS

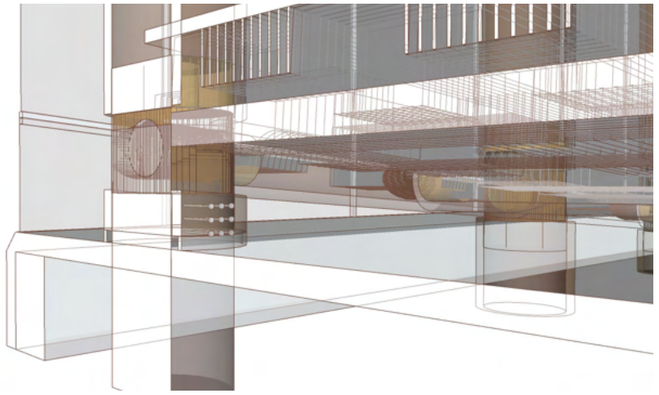


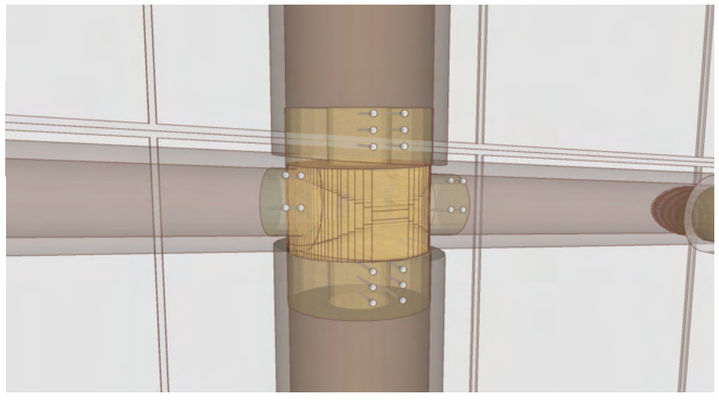


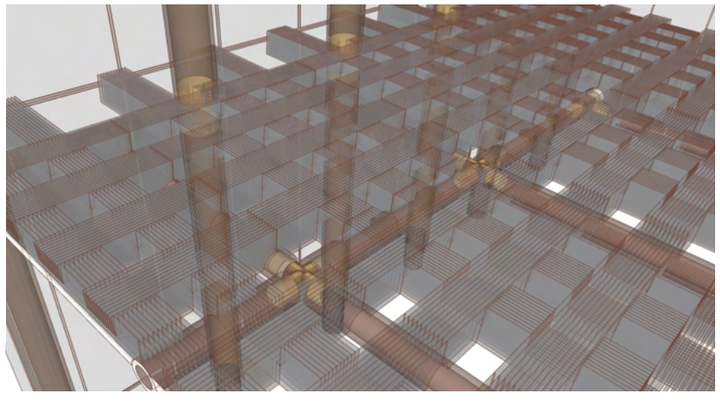
DETAIL B

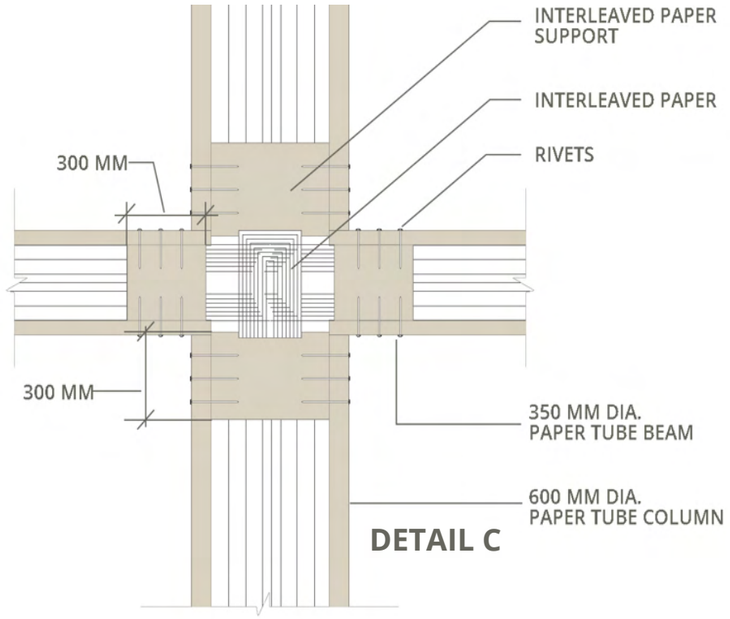


DETAIL A

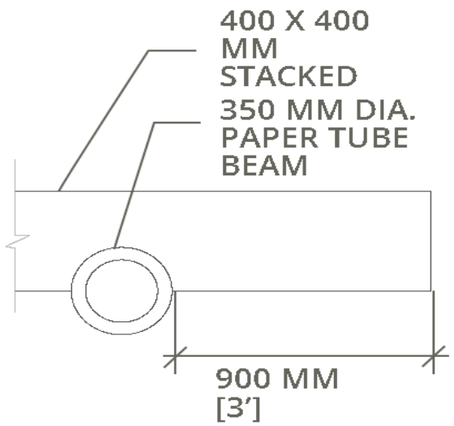




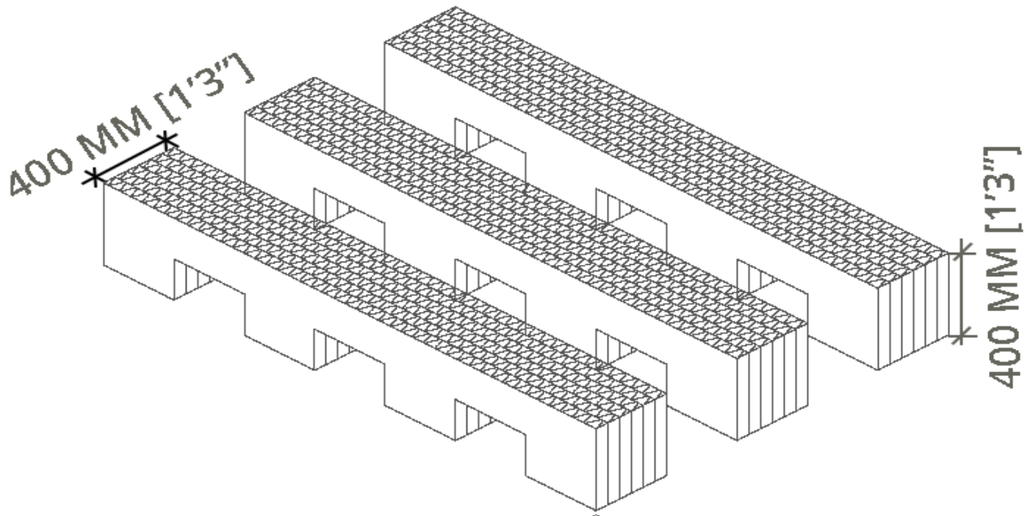


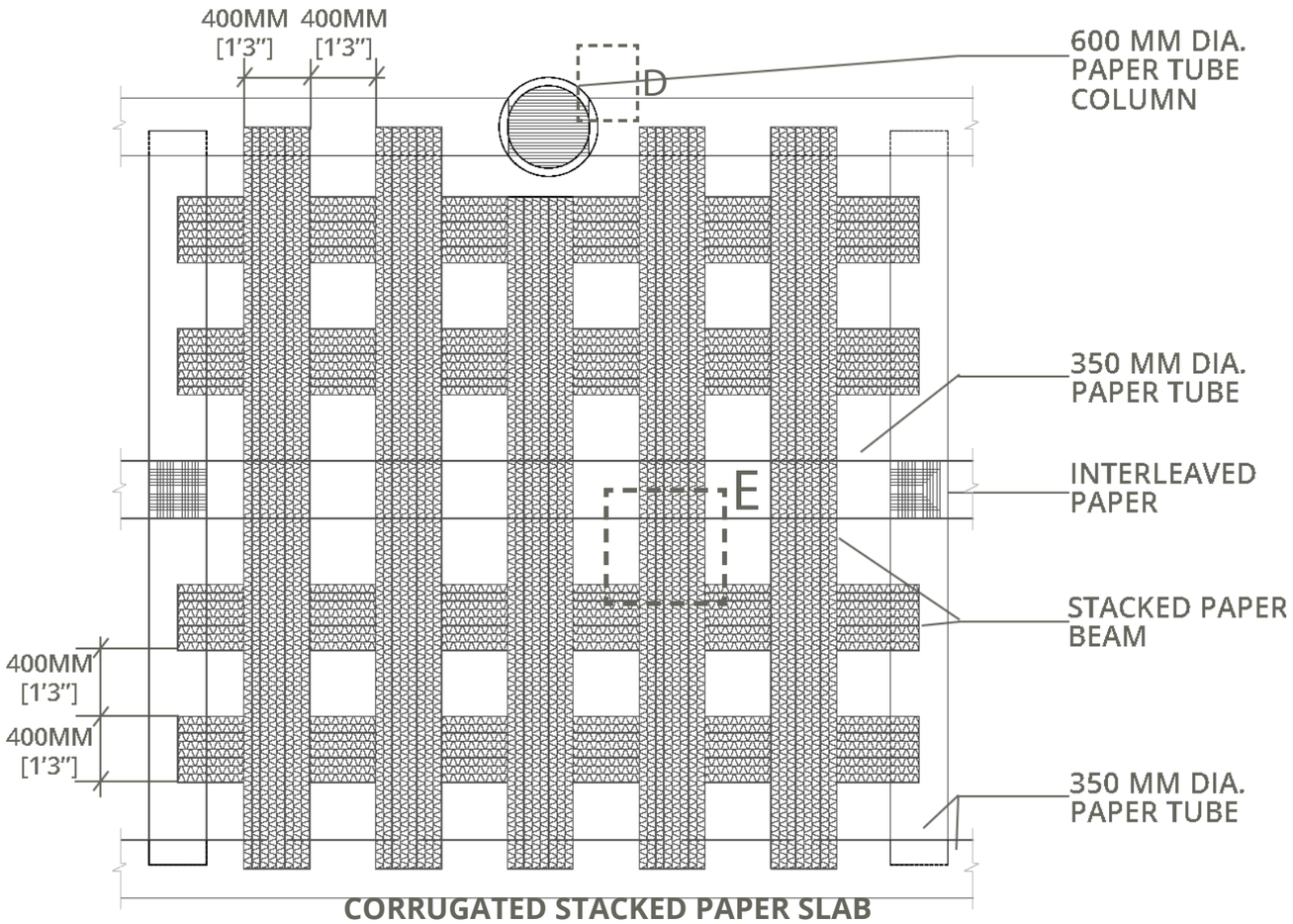


DETAIL C

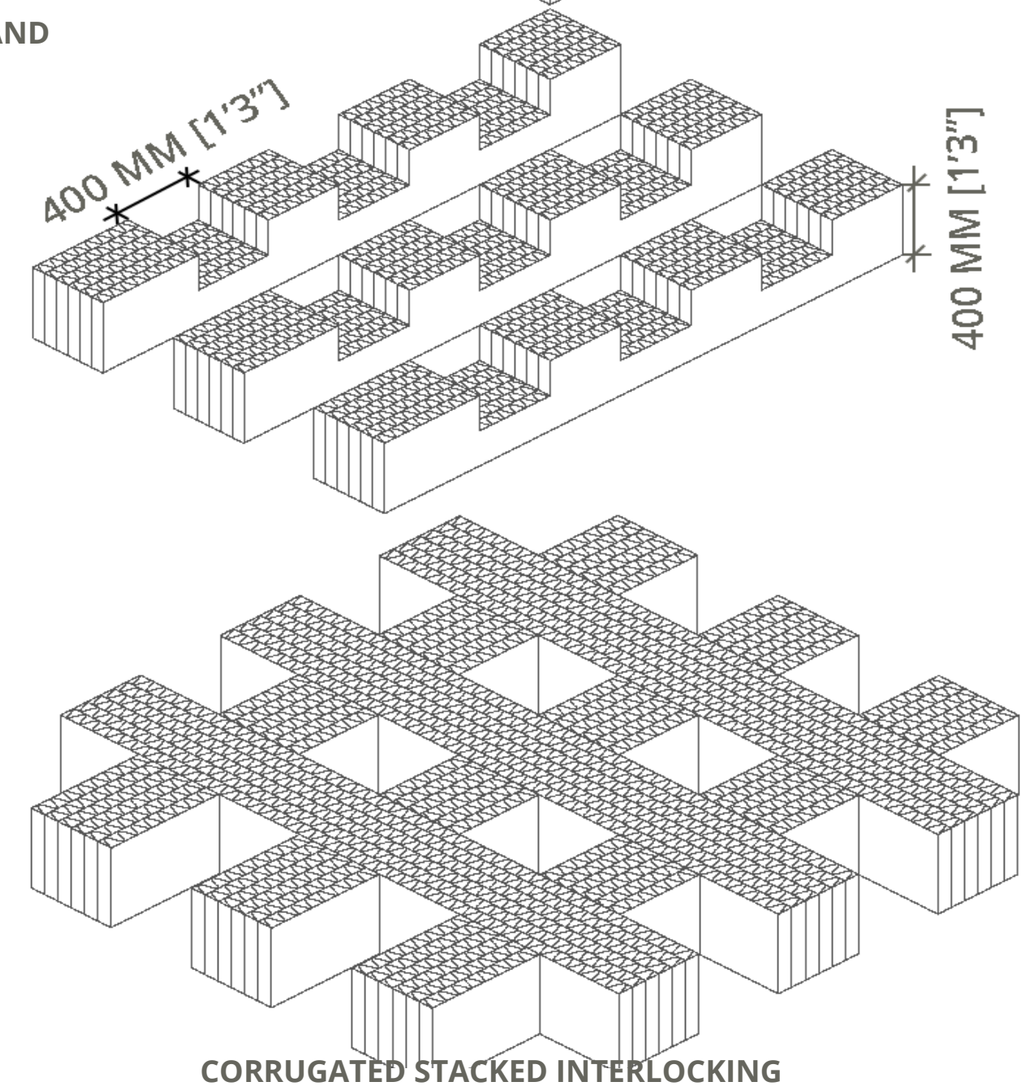


CORRUGATED STACKED PAPER SLAB AND PAPER TUBE JUNCTION (DETAIL D)

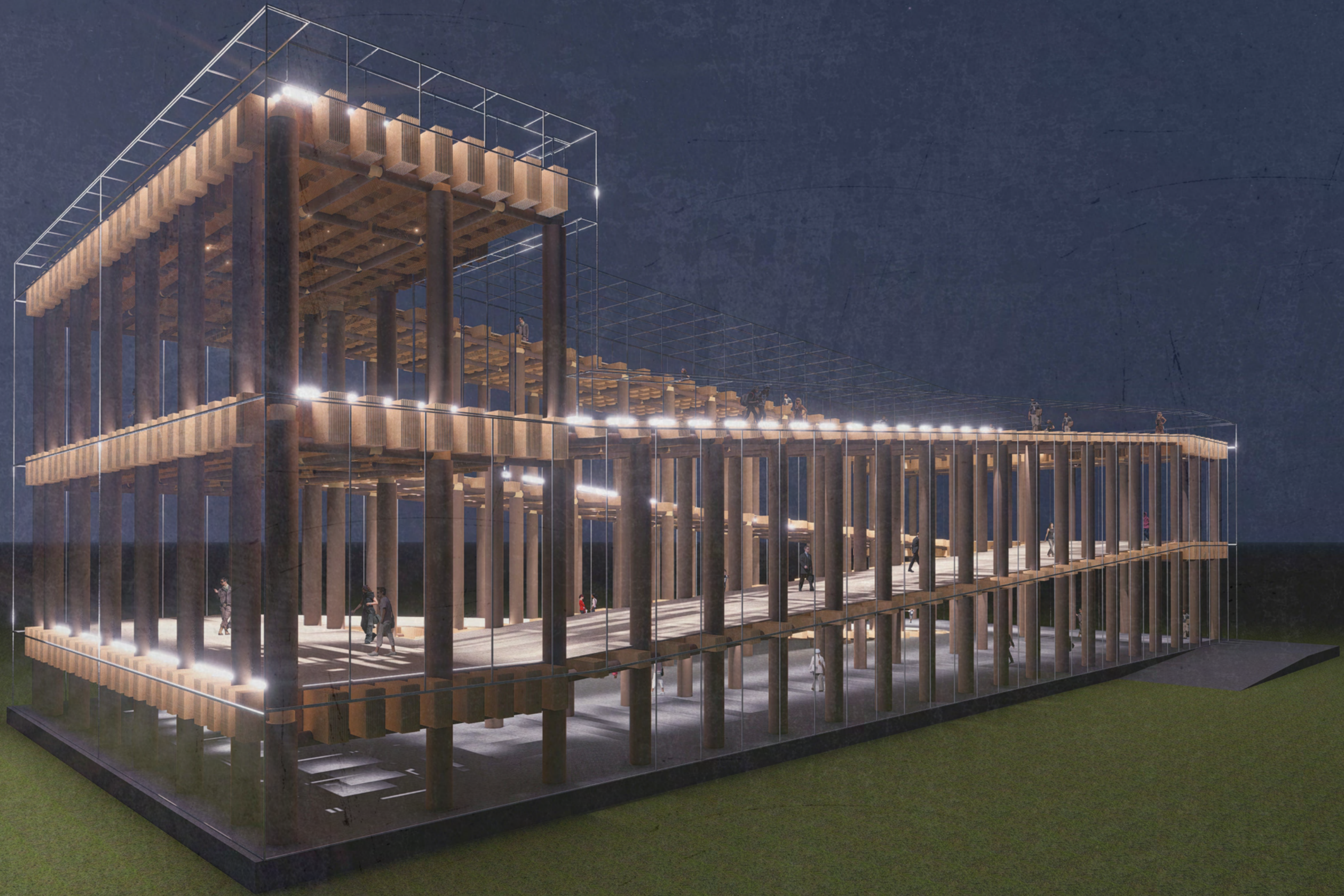


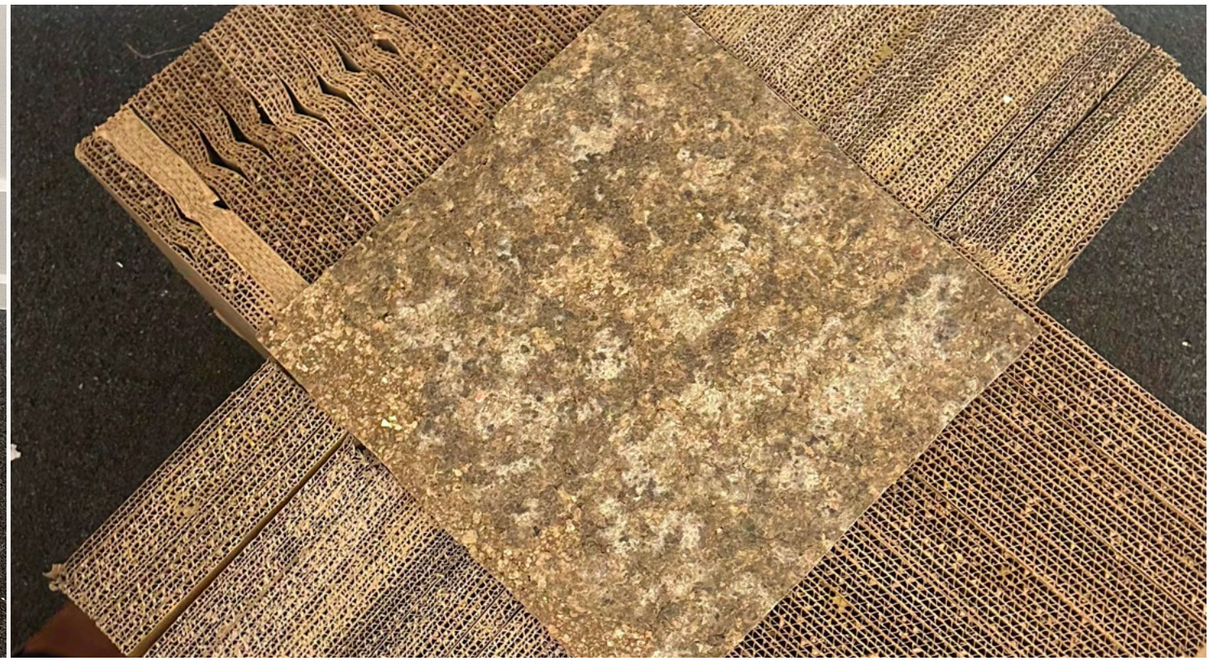


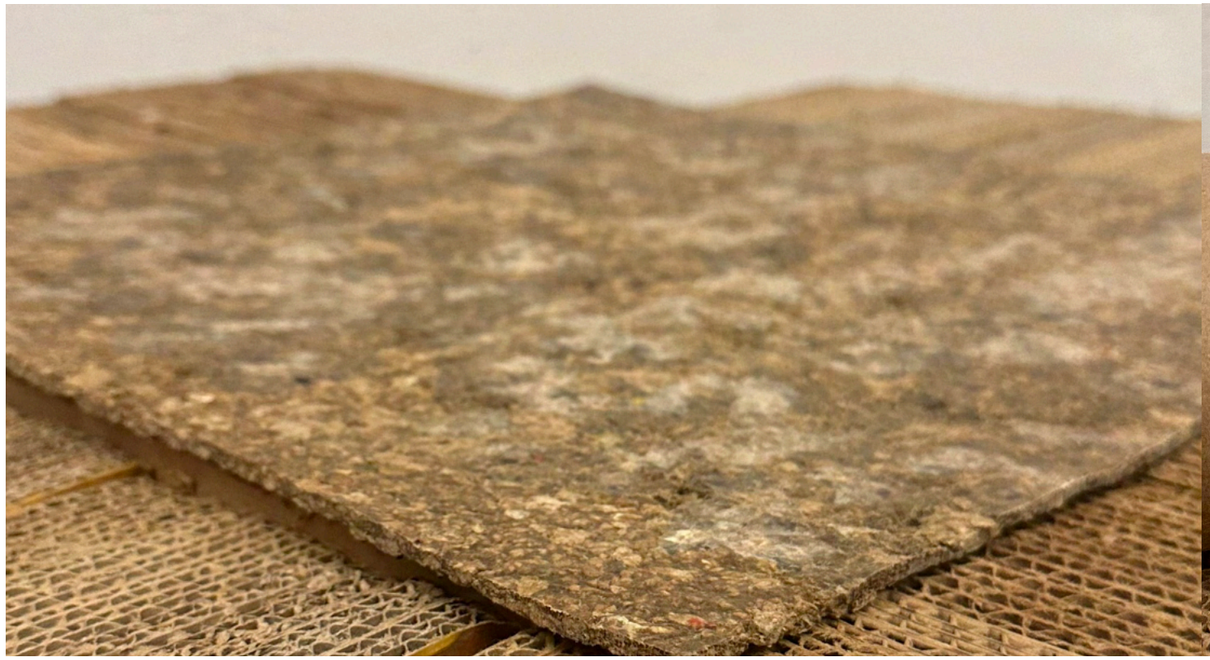
CORRUGATED STACKED PAPER SLAB



CORRUGATED STACKED INTERLOCKING (DETAIL E)





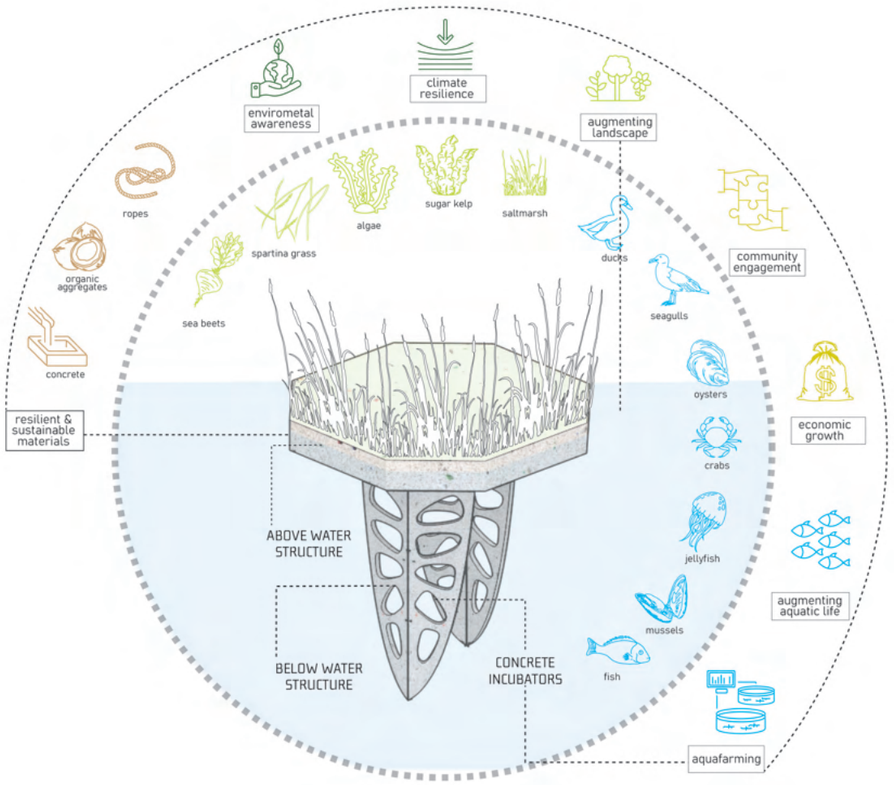


FLOATING LANDSCAPE
2023

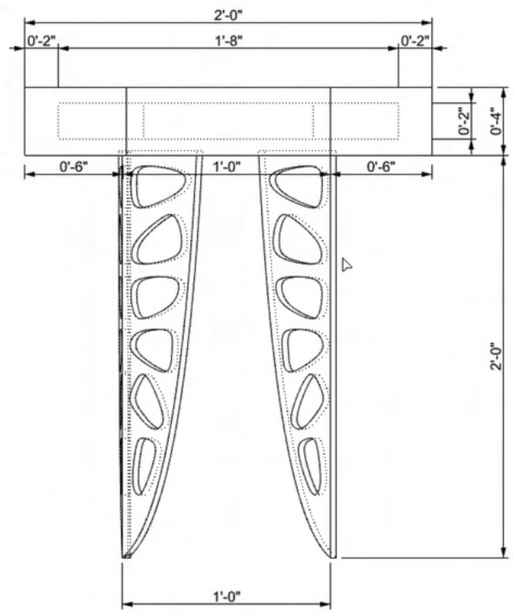
Professor: Emily Bauer

In collaboration with RETI Centre

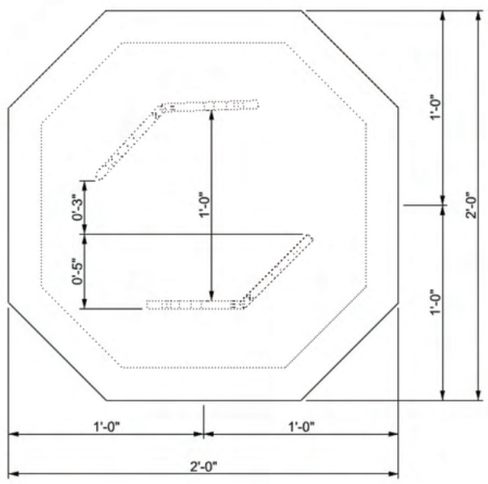
To simultaneously support both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, the floating landscape is designed to accommodate the cultivation of emergent vegetation and aquatic farming in the RETI center. These landscapes will be meticulously planned to draw in seabirds and aquatic species, providing them with an environment conducive to their growth and population increase. The structural integrity of the floating platform will be fortified by blending concrete with organic aggregates, ensuring its durability and longevity.



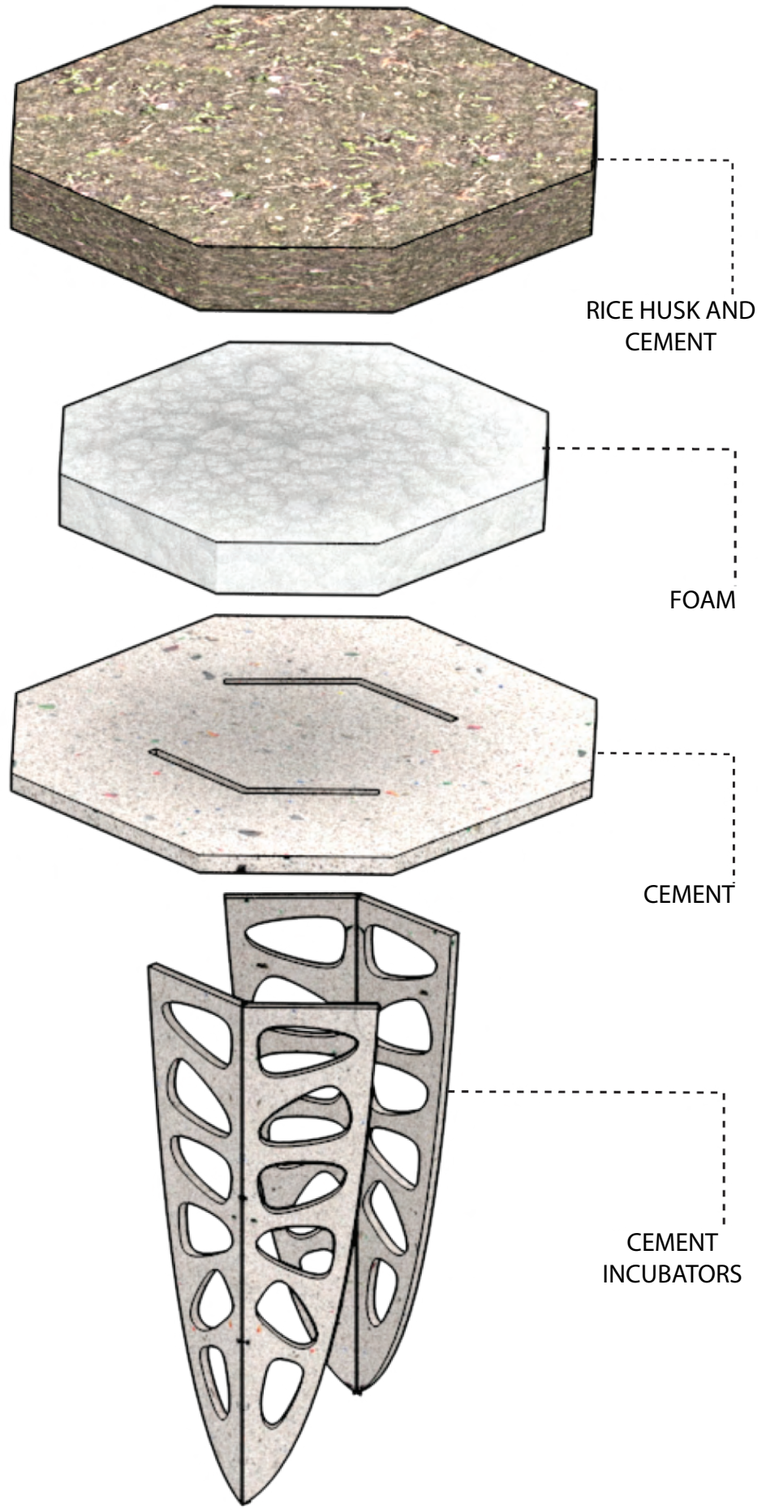
SYSTEM DIAGRAM



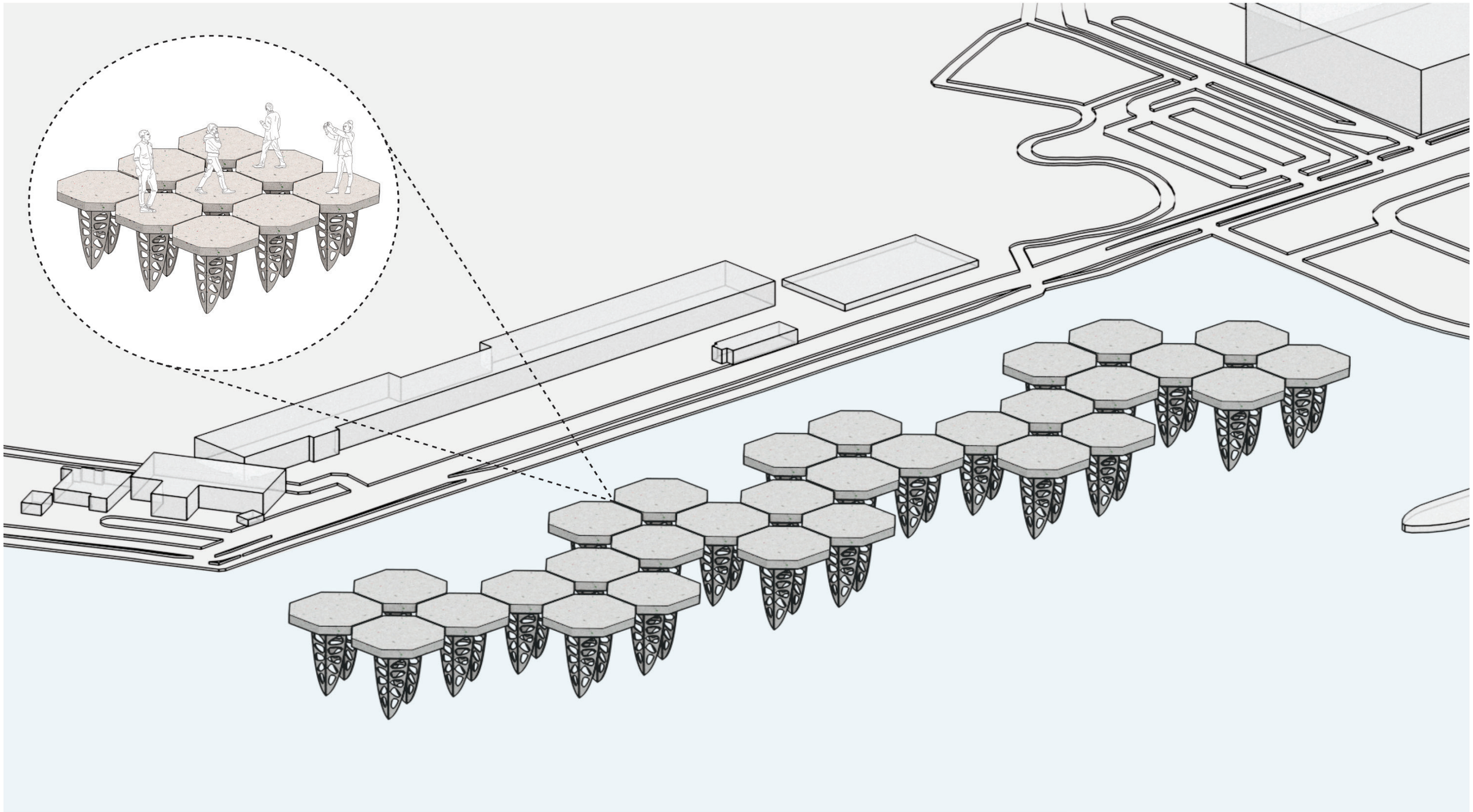
SECTIONAL ELEVATION

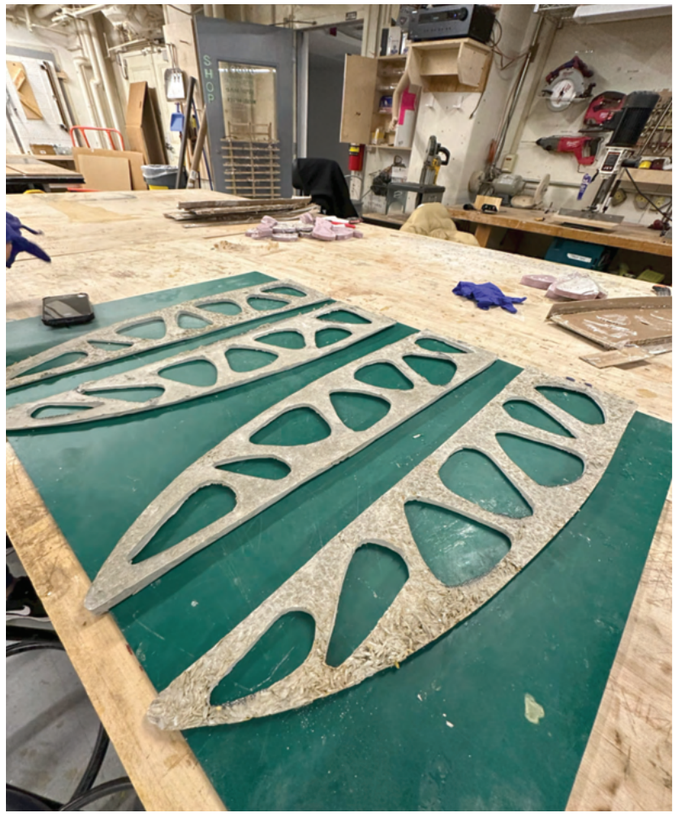


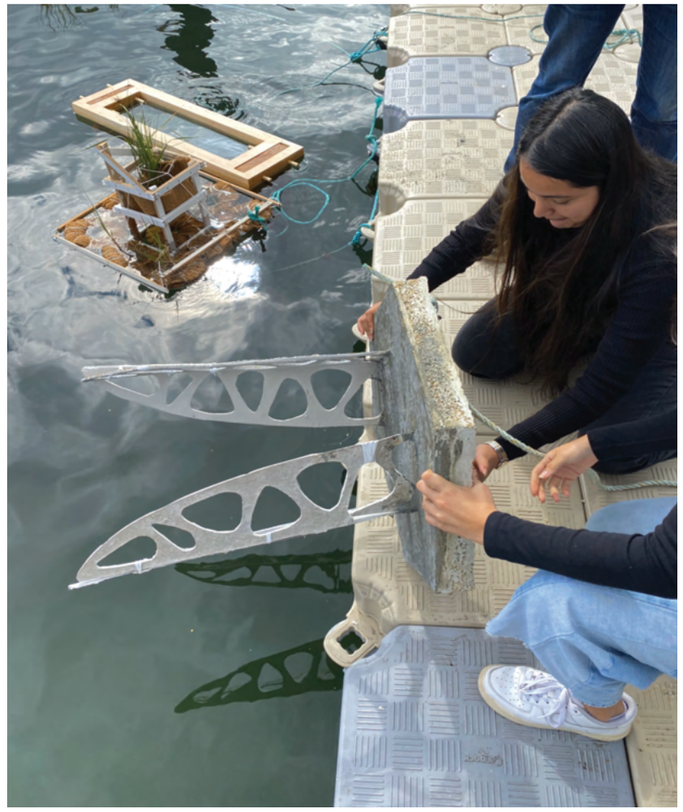
PLAN

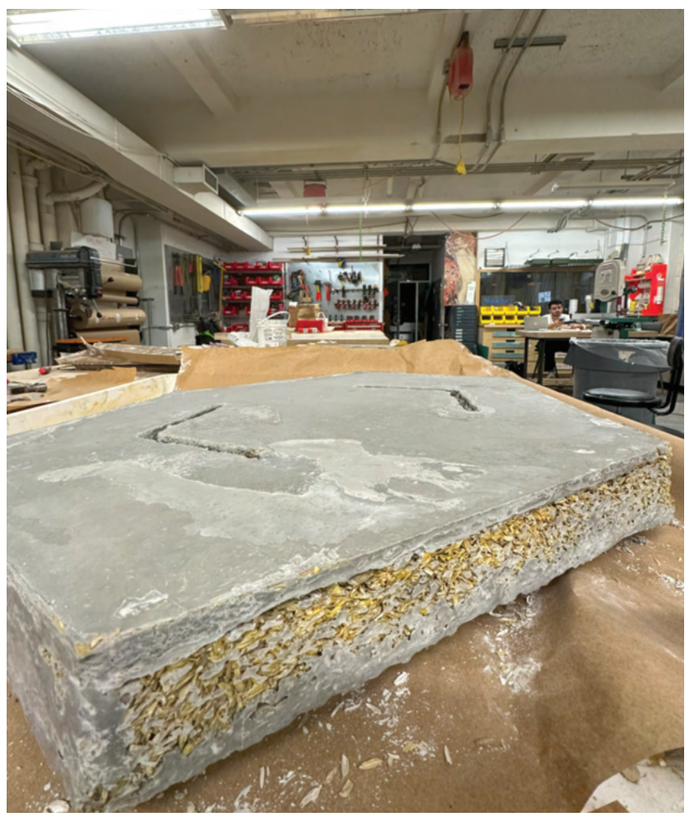


FLOATING LANDSCAPE









TRANSLATION
2023

Professor: Michiel Helbig, Corneel Cannaerts

"With the development of virtual reality and technology, we are experiencing a drastic change in both online and offline worlds. The physical reality is being recorded and represented as a digital reality with increasing frequency and unprecedented accuracy. At the same time, symbols and phenomena that originally existed only on the internet are also eroding the real life world that we have been extremely familiar with for thousands of years. They form an interesting loop between them, which supports each other and ultimately leads to a hybrid reality we call hyper reality. In Architecture of Compression project, what we did was explore possible directions for hyper reality."

-Team objective

The buildings that we see around have and can have multiple realities on a cyberspace catering a wide spectrum of topics.

I imagined 799 Broadway which is an already existing building by Perkins and Will through various layers. The architecture not only has the ability to house its existing tenants but the facade and space of the building can serve as a canvas on augmented reality.

799 broadway can display its tenant data for a better understanding of the occupied spaces in the commercial building and the digital space can also be brought by various organisations/brands to advertise their company/ products or even the data of their stock holdings. Hence, any building can be "Times Square" on a digital realm.

For example, 799 broadway if speculated through a car dealer's perspective will transform it into an argument re reality version where the details of the companies and the products are showcased.

One of the crucial building certifications like LEED, can be illustrated through a virtual green version which conveys its eco friendly approach.

What if the 799 Broadway way was designed by Anish Kapoor? What if the existing buildings impersonate other architectures or architectural styles? Or what if the building had a vaporwave filter?

Due to advancement of technologies, a building can have multitude of virtual realities which eventually impact the physical form of architect.

SEOUL CITY MACHINE

What if you could talk to the city and it responded? What if the city was your companion? Is it possible for the city to be interactive as whole?
Seoul City Machine presents the viewer a futuristic vision of an artificial intelligent city, a vision of an architect, Liam Young and scripted and narrated by an AI chatbot trained on smart city data. As stated by Young, "The movie is a love letter from the city to its fellow citizens." The short film leads the audience through a futuristic scenario where machines become inhabitants and coexist with the human citizens. As much as the film provides a dazzling peek into a probable automated future, it spawns a curiosity of the elaborate function of the city as it fails to explain the true scope, limits and the function of the ecosystem of the Soul City Machine.
The architect envisions Seoul city as a whole, to be an AI chatbot, giving us a glimpse of a futuristic automated tech driven city. The flying cars, billboards, the levitating robot companions seem to make information about the city accessible. The urban landscape of tomorrow, as proposed here, might utilize advanced technologies to influence or transform the city on a territorial scale. It could involve the implementation of smart city infrastructure, data, analytics and other technological interventions that affect the functions of the city on a territorial scale. For example, robots could help citizens navigate around the city, flying billboards could make the advertisements and other information more accessible, and automated cars could maintain an organized traffic flow on the streets. Seoul City Machine can also help improve unjust power dynamics, structures, and governance, within the city by proposing interventions or alternatives. For instance, flying robots can detect any injustice on the streets and summon help, leading to a more peaceful, and desegregated environment.
The futuristic city aims to create an immersive and interactive landscape for its citizens. It might help on the bodily scale to keep a track of physical and mental issues of its inhabitants by notifying the citizens of the air quality index, environmental changes, physical activities, natural lighting, and access to nature.
Yet, even though it aims to harmonize the city and its inhabitants, gradually over the time, it may have adverse effects on the bodily scale due to the constant machinery traffic in the environment, data pollution and its radiofrequency radiation which can take a toll on heath of the citizens. It might make humans more dependent on the chat bots which might induce the feeling of helplessness in their absence.
A city that is head to toe digitalized, can have adverse environmental impacts on a large scale. However, the construction details of the Seoul city machine can influence the amount and varieties of resources used during the building process. Considerations such as sustainable sourcing, energy efficiency and minimizing waste generation can reduce the project's ecological footprint and contribute to broader environmental goals. It should, though, be kept in mind that the revamping of a regular city to an automated one may lead to an economic shift of the Seoul city as construction requirements and details of the retrofitting, robots, flying billboards, to mention a few, would be exclusive to the city and would require abundant unconventional raw materials as well as large number of respective skilled professionals.
Overall, the Seoul City Machine project aims to foster a fluent interaction between its citizens and their urban context. To attain an ease of life objective, was evident enough through the short film it. However, to procure the comfort envisioned by the architect has its own advantages and disadvantages on both a microscopic and urban scale.

TRANSSCALARITIES
2023

Professor: Marie De Testa