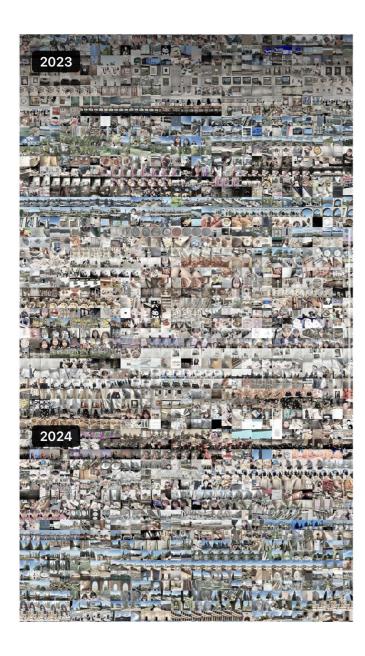
DAILY LIFE EMOTIONAL NEEDS

MANISTIC CABE BEFLECTED IN ABCHITECT

PORT 2023 OF

PERSONAL SECLECTED WORKS



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Graduate School of Architecture Preservation Planning, Columbia University Advanced Studio IV – S23

01 A NEW ARCHITECTURE OF INVISIBILITY

Building renovation design in a future electrical energy context

Jun-Aug, 2023
Instructor: Dan Wood
Instructor Email: dxwood@work.ac
dw314@columbia.edu
Location: New York, New York
Project type: Academic Studio Design
Individual work
Software: Rhino (Grasshopper) /
Audition / Illustrator
Photoshop

The arrival of electricity revolutionized apartment living. Electric lighting brightened interiors, extended active hours, and improved quality of life. Electric elevators allowed for vertical expansion, accommodating more residents.

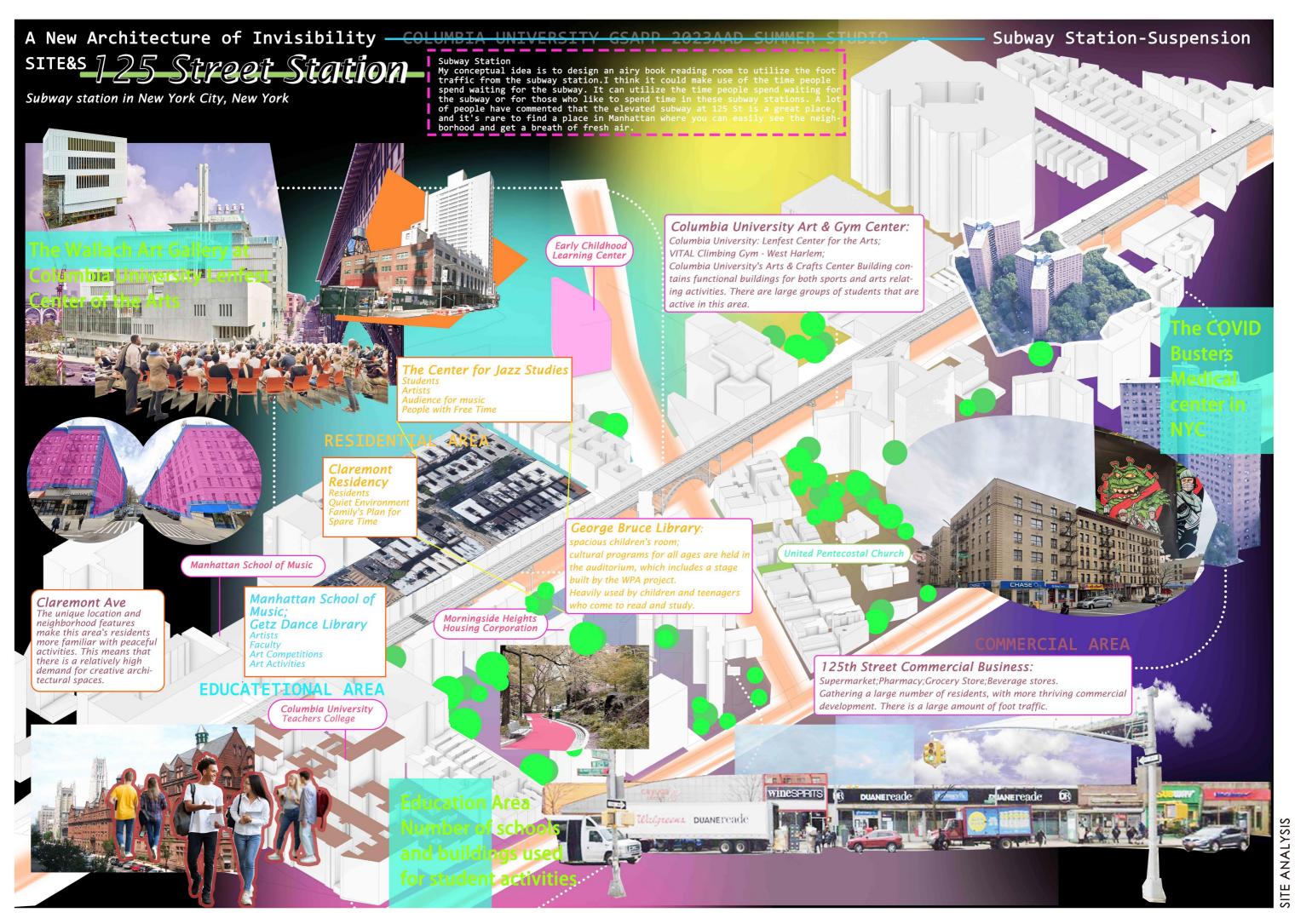
Electricity also powered appliances and facilitated plumbing systems, enhanc- ing convenience and sanitation within apartment buildings. The influence of electricity transformed the way people lived and shaped the development of apartment buildings.

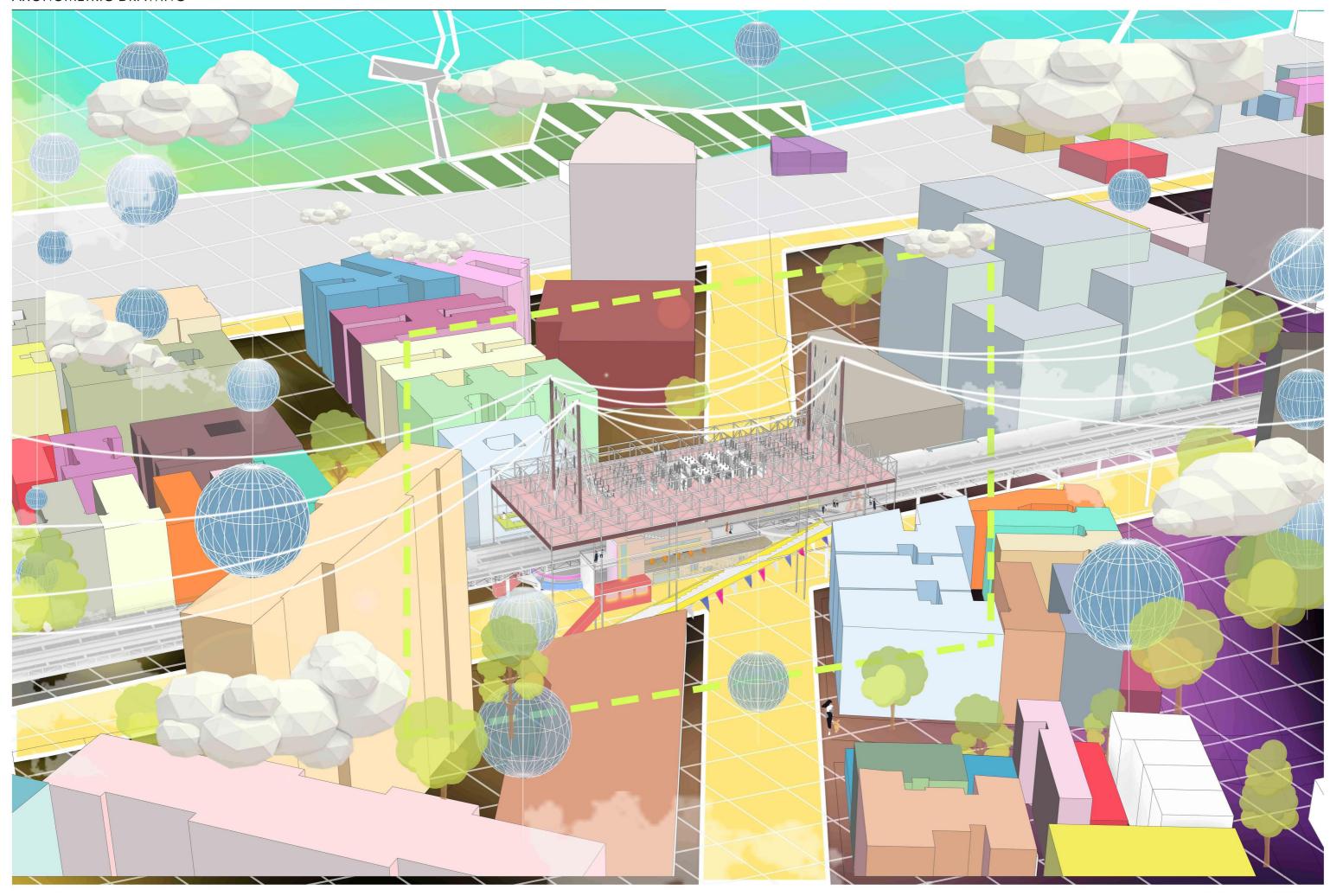
For the project, we worked to combine Electrical and Wind Infrastructure with *Public Space* and *Institutions* in a spirit of reinvention and experimentation. Imagine there is a "neighborhood-amenity" in the form of a substation or Transformer, designed not to hide behind walls or disguised as "simply technology" but rather celebrated as an integral part of what makes the city run and – as well – what is working to allow this city and state to be carbon-free for 2050.

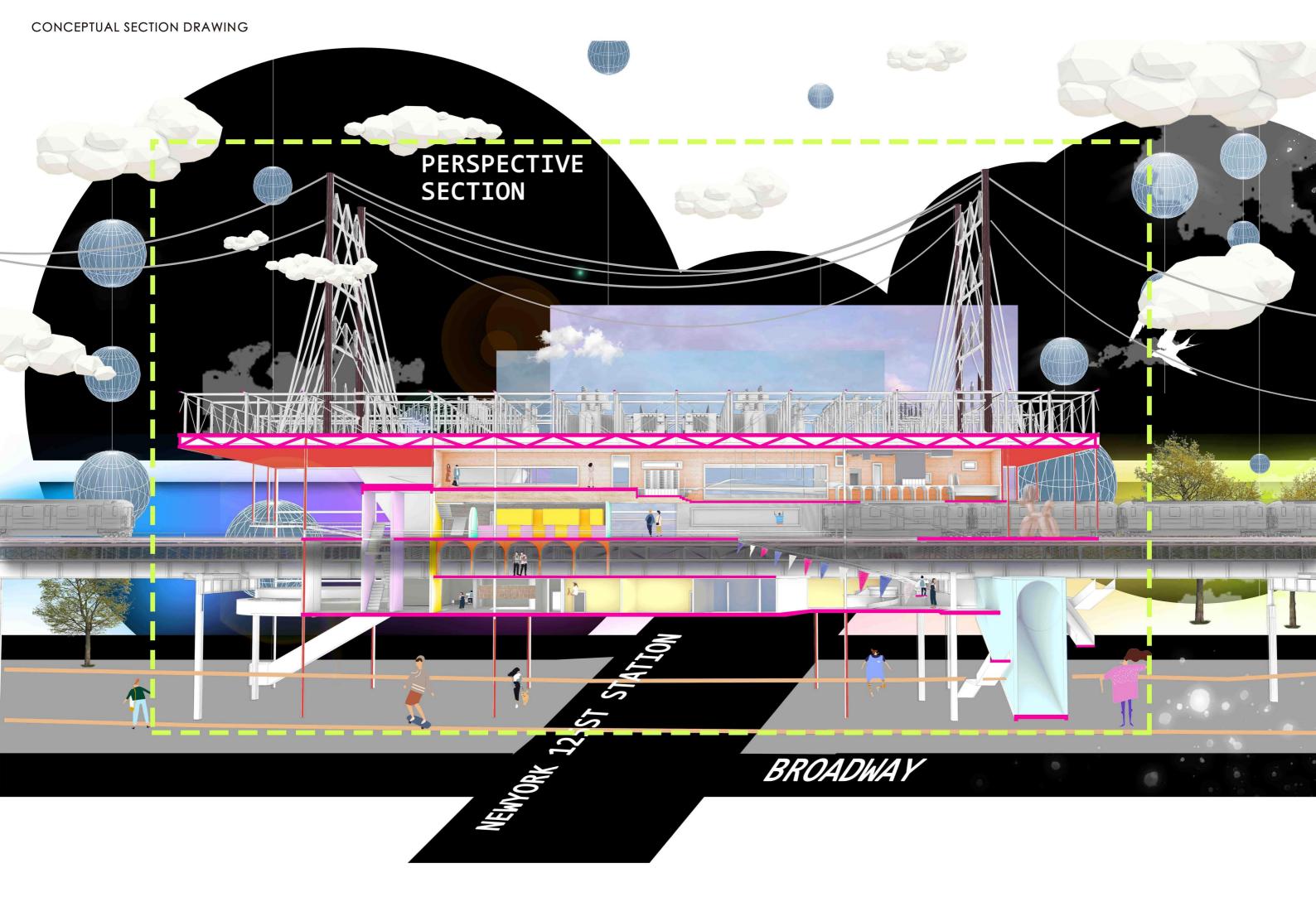
Using DESIGN, we created new hybrid structures that illustrate and expounded on new ways to live in and experience the city. These structures would point the way towards a better future, when infrastructure is celebrated and redesigned to combat climate change, address systemic social inequalities and define a new 21 st Century Architecture.



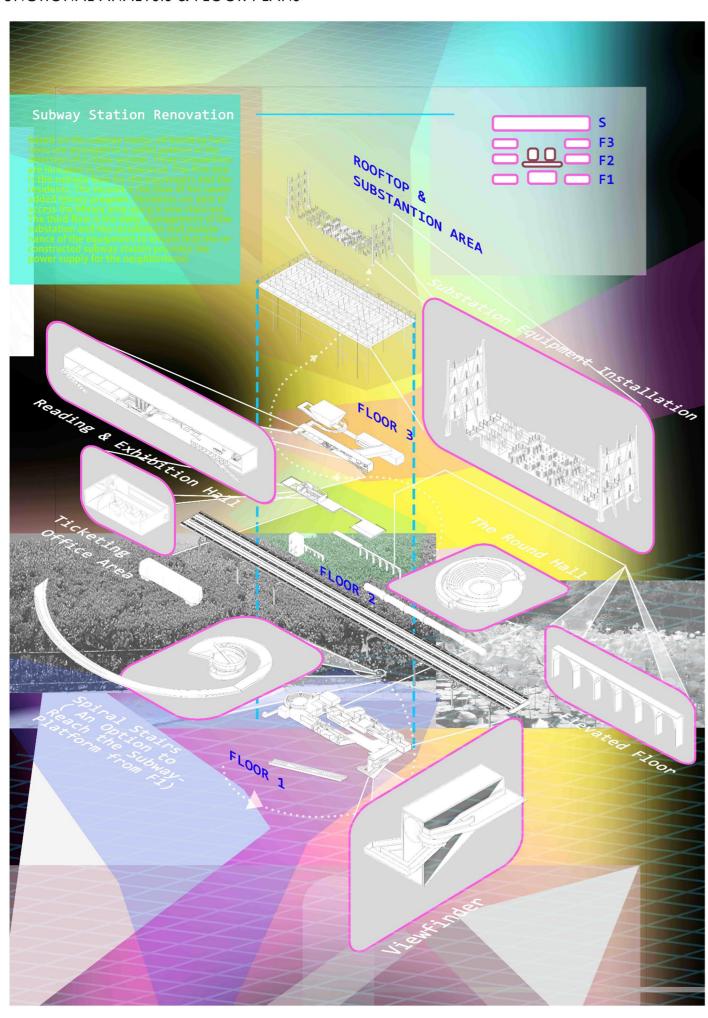
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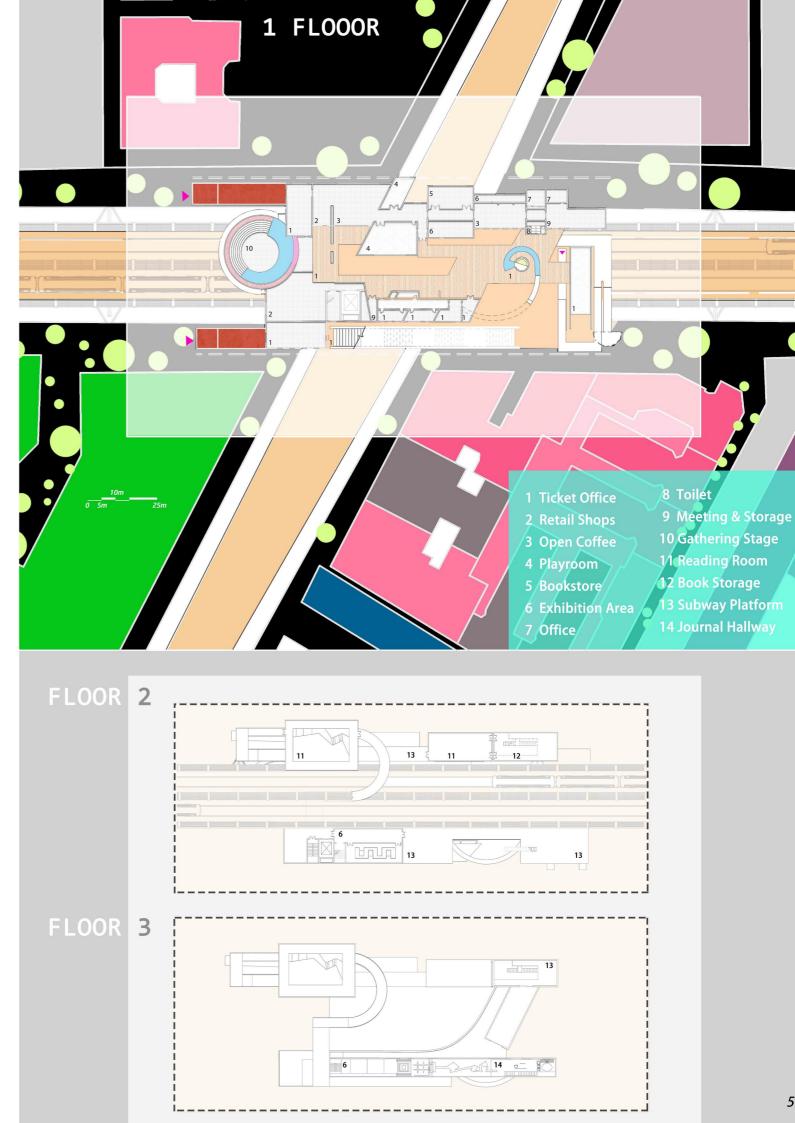






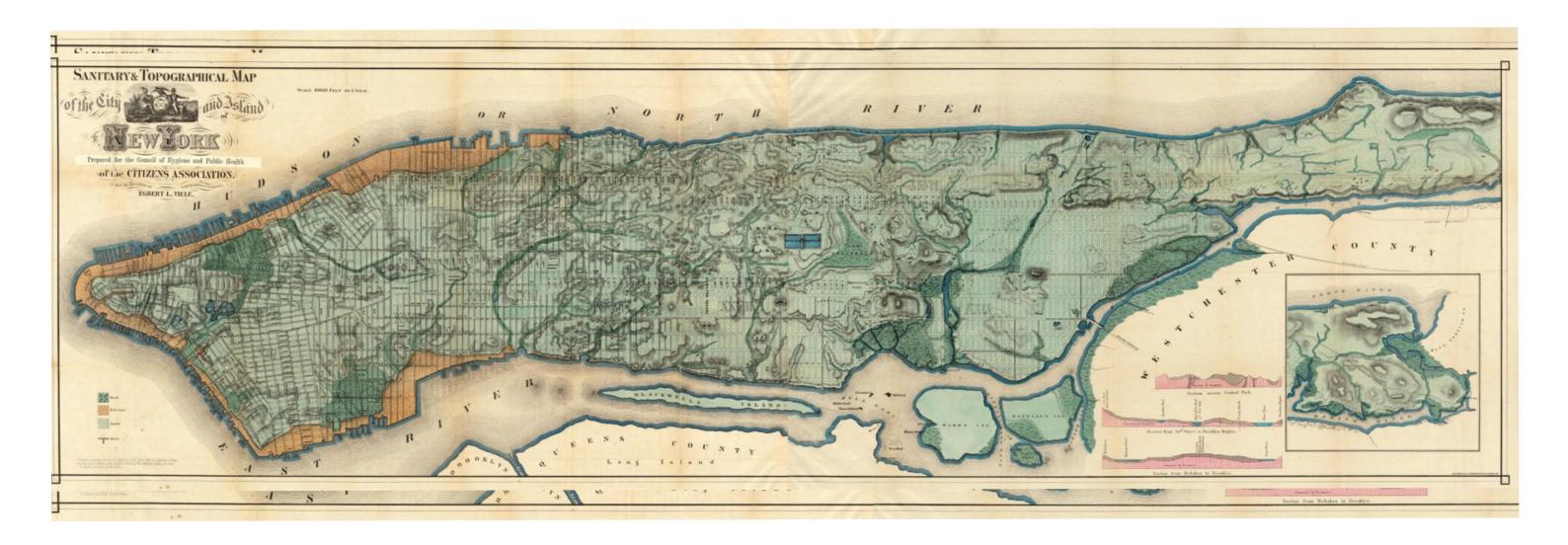
FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS & FLOOR PLANS





GSAPP

Graduate School of Architecture Preservation Planning, Columbia University Advanced Studio V – F23



02 DISPATCHES: UNSETTLING ARCHITECTURE AND THE INSTABILITIES OF MODERNITY

Urban Acoustic Environment Improvement and Sound Experience Design

Sep-Dec , 2023

Instructor: Mario Gooden,Raven Chacon Instructor Email: mag6@columbia.edu ravenchacon@gmail.com Location: Bronx , New York

Project type: Academic Studio Design
Individual work

Software: Rhino (Grasshopper) / Audition / Illustrator Photoshop This studio is going to unsettle architecture to reveals its complicity with such regimes and systems of power that advance the project of modernity for the sake of progress and Western hegemony. Historically, the discipline of architecture seeks legibility, fixity, and stasis that denied the relational complexities and nonfixity of space.

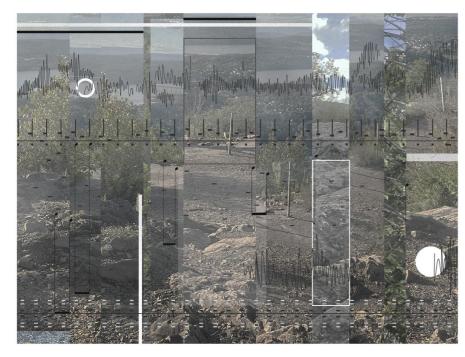
Taking the conceptual score Dispatch conceived collaboratively by Navajo Nation composer Raven Chacon and Carcross/Tagish curator and writer Candice Hopkins as an intellectual prompt, the studio conducted field recordings; developed notational systems that map embodiment through sound; composed a soundscape for an architectural intervention; and translated the intervention into the conditions of materiality, detail, and action / event.



According to architect and theorist, Bernard Tschumi, "Architecture allows us to apprehend that world, and it is equally about asking questions and providing answers to problems of use or social activity.

Nevertheless, architecture's inescapable materiality is what makes it different from philosophy, mathematics, or literature. By its very nature, architecture involves the materialization of concepts or ideas." Hence, if architecture is the materialization of concept, then the architectural detail(ing) is the material and structural articulation of meaning(s).

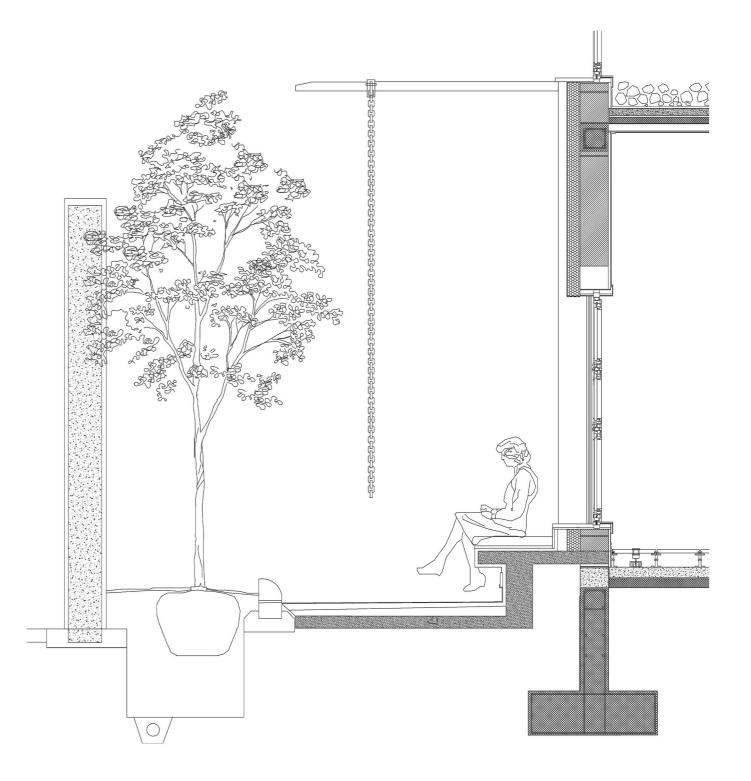
However, rather than a linear progression that begins with concept at the overall scale of that design eventually arriving at the intimate scale of the detail, might the consideration of the production meaning initiate at the scale of the detail? For the usual modes of the "production of meaning" expose the hegemony of Enlightenment and colonial epistemologies.



SCORE BAECON

Therefore, the consideration of the architectural detail must be critical while simultaneously situating other ways of knowing including embodied and indigenous knowledge. While details are enactors of power ("God is in the details" ...Mies van der Rohe) and assemblages of labor; resource extraction; capital accumulation; anthropocentrism; and segregations --- inside vs outside; human vs non-human; weather vs. climate --- So we developed architectural details as the responses to the scores and instruments for embodied knowledge.

One of the recordings for the wind, I recorded a lot of sounds from nature. The wind is like a thickness wall that integrates all the natural sound. This multi-layered feature is also reflected in my other detail drawings later on. I set up three layers of sound in the detail drawing here. The first layer is the outermost layer of trees. The wind blows the trees, bringing the sound of vibrating leaves. The second layer is the rain chain. The rain chain attached to the ceiling of the outdoor balcony makes sounds by wind or rain vibrations. The third layer is the indoor part. I set up a stone wood panel. People walking indoors can make the sound of stones rubbing against each other.





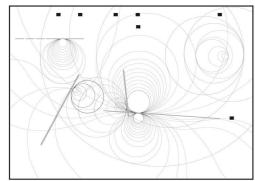
Research the histories and entangled ecosystems of highbridge. And contemplate the histories of colonialism, extraction, exploitation, displacement, labor, and power relationships of many forms. Design my own intervention to hypothesize the ways in which the sound(s) of each site may reveal these histories and other concepts.

Because the High Bridge is an important piece of infrastructure for New York's aqueduct system, it has a special significance for New Yorkers because of its historical influence. Its historical influence gives it special significance to New Yorkers. The construction of the High Bridge represents part of the city's modernization during the late colonial period. It marked the evolution of the city from a colonial society to a modern metropolis, and this development was an important turning point in the history of the city and the history of the United States. So I wanted to enhance the historical significance of the High Bridge site. To investigate more of the characteristics and manifestations of urban sounds based on the interior pipes.

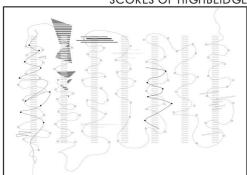
And therefore.

I went to listen to the inside of the water pipes on the outside wall of the gatehouse, and it's the closest I can get to the internal water pipes of the highbridge right now.

It responds to sounds from outside and how the inside of the water

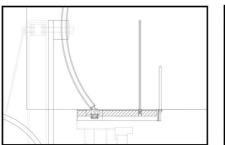


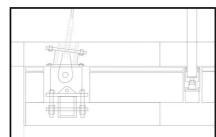
SCORES OF HIGHBEIDGE

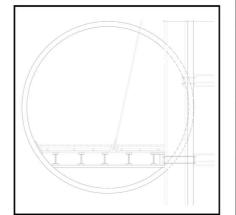


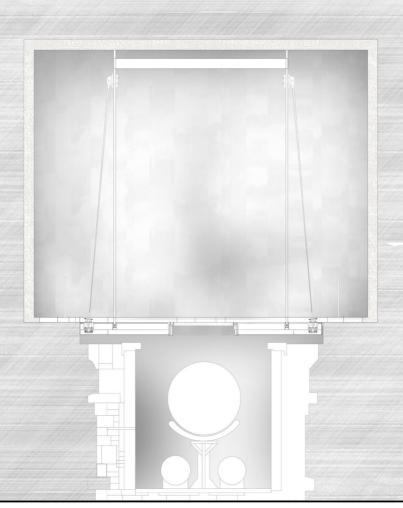
In the SCORE here, I wanted to use circles to represent the echo effect of the sounds in the recording. There are different groups of circles, and the different groups represent some of the most obvious sounds.

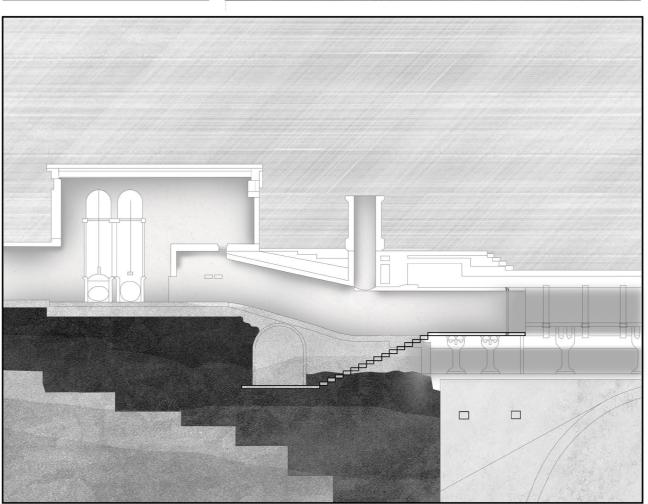
In the orther SCORE, each column-like lines represents a one-minute timeline. To Record the sound changes for each minute. In this recording, there are few ups and downs in sound, mainly sounds are from different cars. I used a gray background to represent the watery sound that these cars make after being edited.

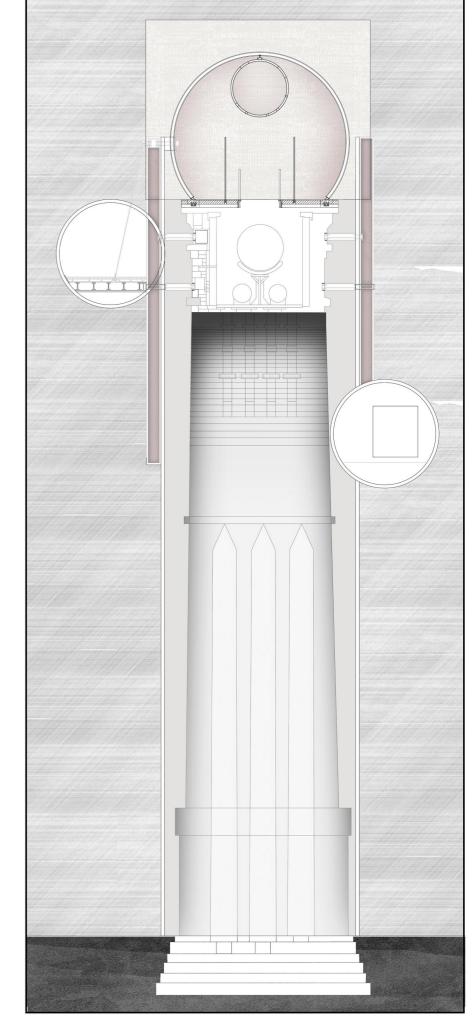




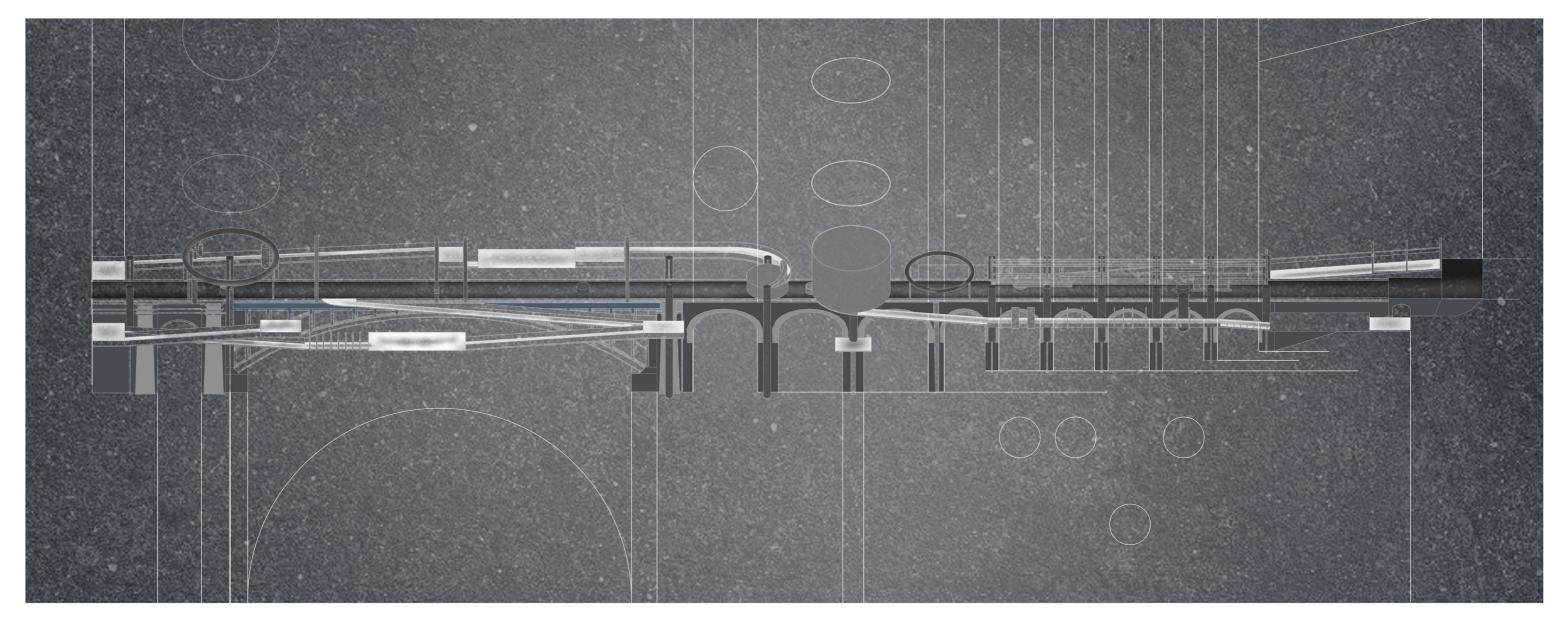


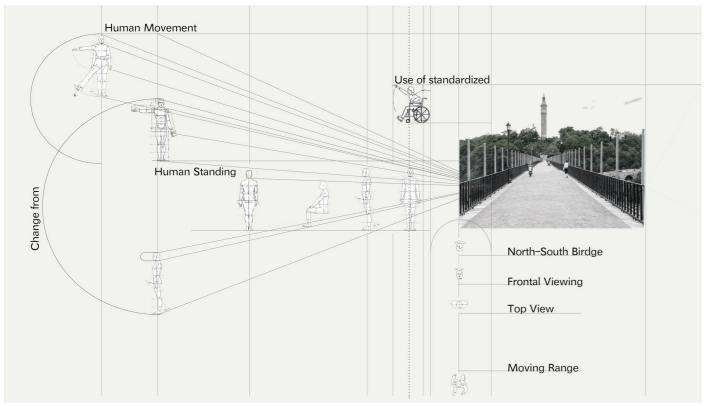






URABN INTERVENTION DRAWINGS





As for my INTERVENTION, because I wanted to amplify the sound and impact of the pipes on the underside of the high bridge. And based on the critic of the two professors, I set up some glass pipes hanging on the upper part of the high bridge. And the structure of the suspension is made in the shape of a circle, imitating the form of pipes. It is like people can walk on the pipe and walk in the pipe. Or even walk under the pipe. The upper part of the suspended glass pipe is holed to collect rainwater, and the lower part is also get small holed. Rainwater can be left through the small holes and interact with the people walking. There are also holes at part of the high bridge where you can take a tour. It is like a vertical glass pipe placed at the deck of the high bridge. People can see the original pipes inside the bridge. Feel its historical vibe.



Graduate School of Architecture Preservation Planning, Columbia University Advanced Studio VI – S24

03 ARCHITECTONICS OF MUSIC

Music-themed Chapel Design

Mar-May, 2024

Instructor: Steven Holl and Dimitra Tsachrelia
Instructor Email: dt2236@columbia.edu
Location: Granada , Spain
Project type: Academic Studio Design
Individual work
Software: Rhino (Grasshopper) /
Audition / Illustrator

Photoshop

"It's probable that in the artistic hierarchy birds are the greatest musicians existing on our planet...In nature I find the ultimate inspiration for my compositions. The perfect harmony and balance can be found in the simplest of things."

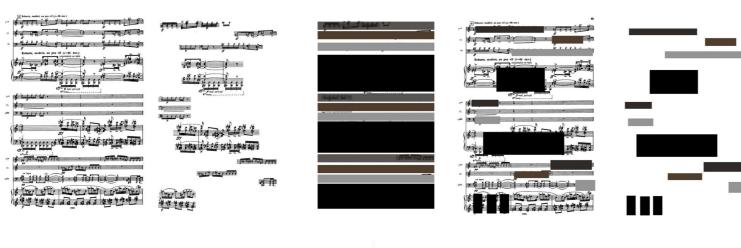
Music is the bridge between the physical and the spiritual, a vessel through which we can glimpse the transcendent... My goal in composing is to capture the essence of the divine and make it tangible through sound... I believe that music has the power to heal, to uplift, and to transform." - Olivier Messiaen

The initial studies in the studio will focus on experiments in the language of architecture inspired by music. The conceptual design ideas were first abstracted from the selected music chapters, and the design language was further summarized on the basis of the spatial model. And it is used in the extended design phase of the building's function.

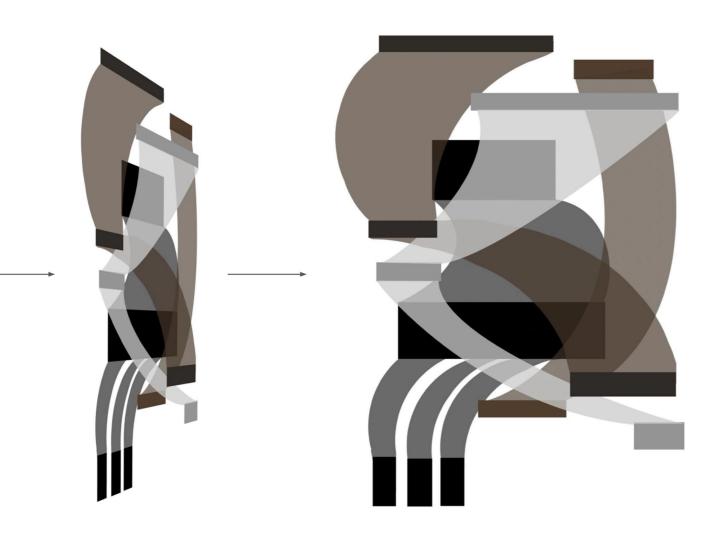
Finally, under the realistic conditions of the actual site, functions such as chapel, library and reception were added to integrate the music language into the building design.



Start from the score: Graphic diagram







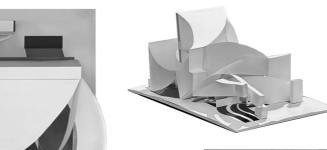


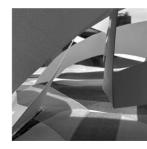




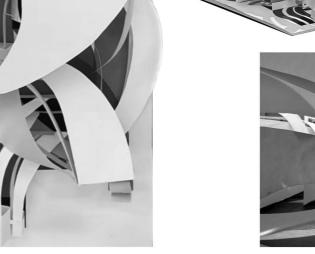




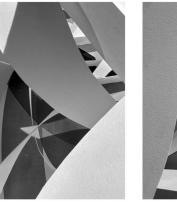
















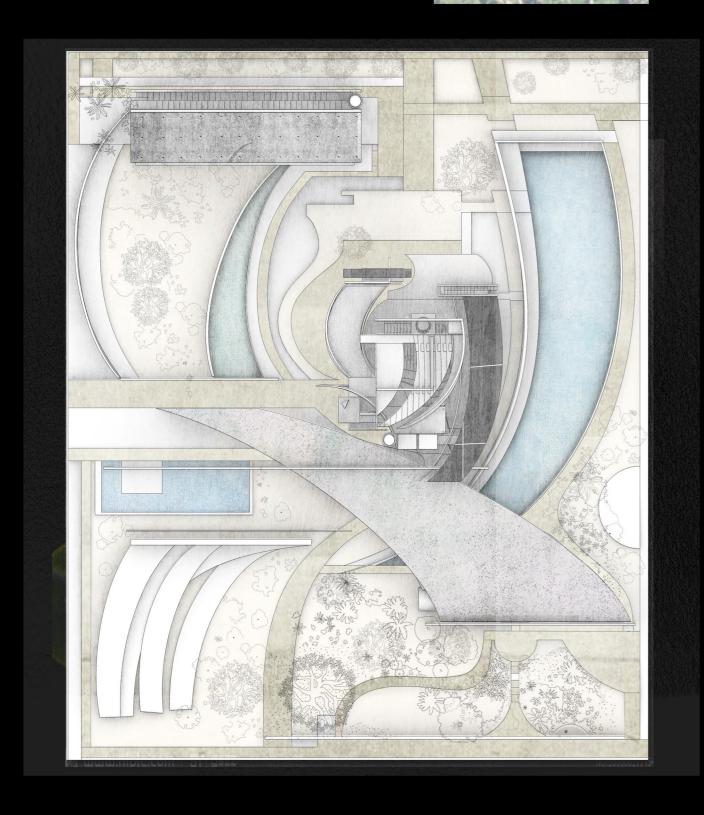


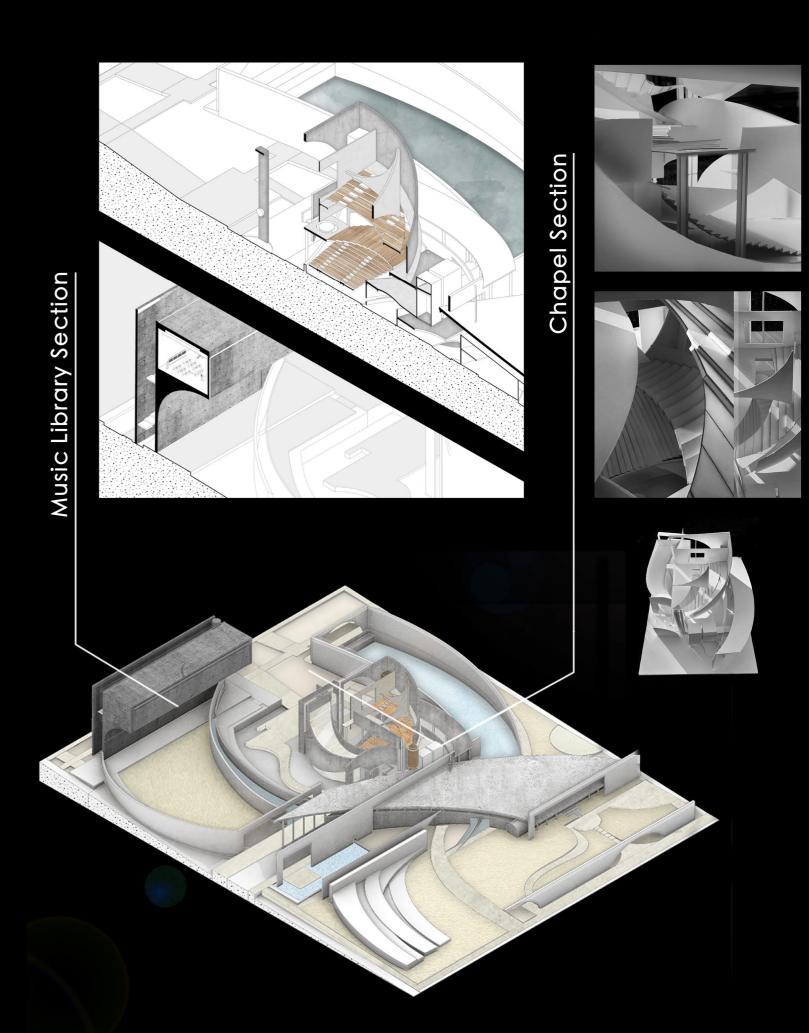




Just as the music spreads a sense of romance in the space, I wanted my design to also extend the overall feeling throughout the site. So I incorporated graphic design throughout the site, and I utilized the graphic design of sheet music once again in the chapel building. That's my design language, showing variations of graphic design in different scales.

That's THINGS IN A THING.







- Q4
RE-THINKING BIM - High-rise Building Design
BIM Elective Course Architecture Design

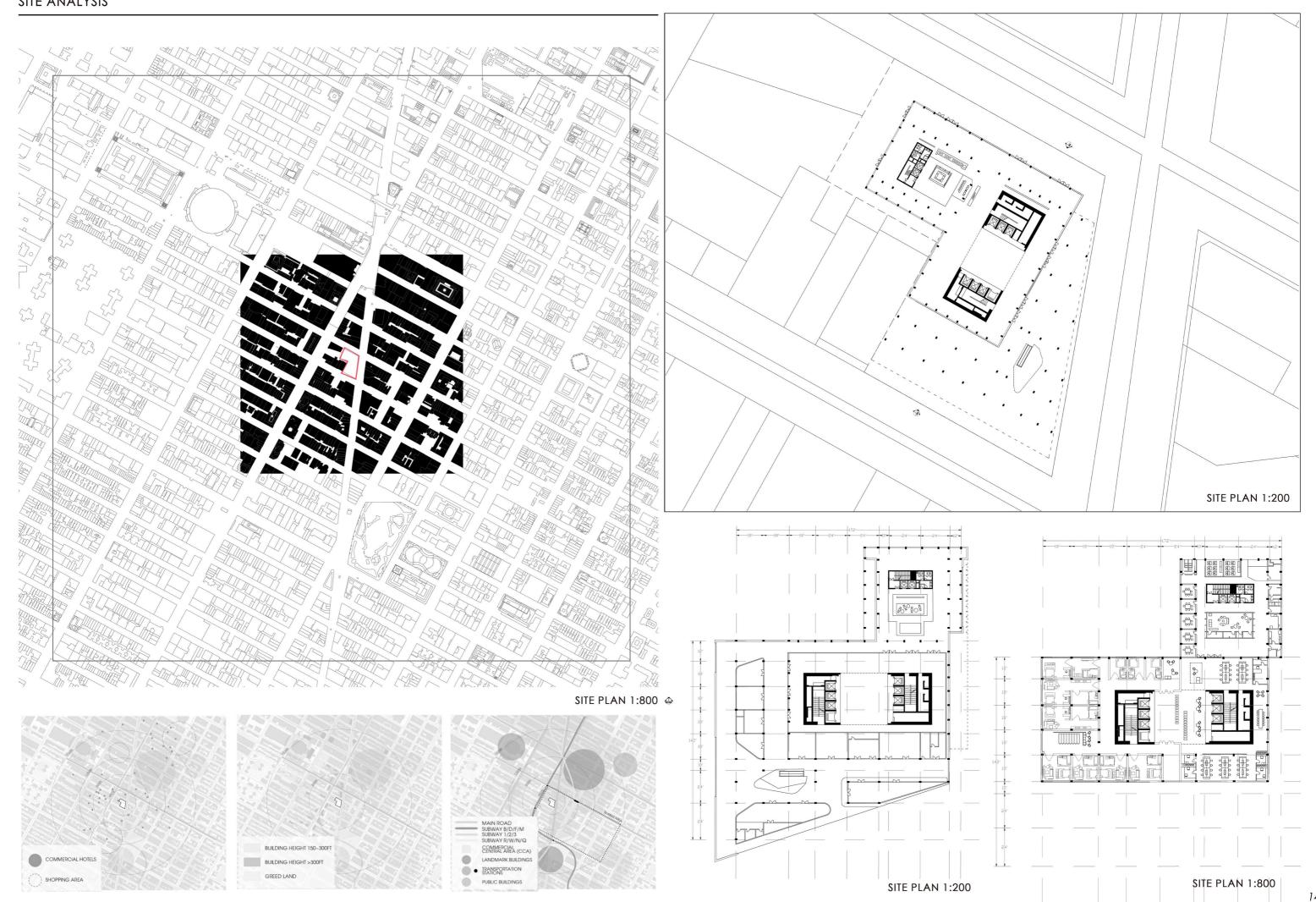
Sep-Dec, 2023
Instructor: Joe Brennan
Instructor Email: jab2315@columbia.edu
Location: New York
Project type: Academic Project Design for Visual
Studies / Computation
Individual work

Software: Revit / Rhino / Grasshopper(ladybug)

There are different interpretations of the term BIM, which stands for Building Information Modeling. Most people will tell you it equates to Revit. Others correlate it more closely with parametric design.

Rethinking BIM will challenge its participants to explore different methods of leveraging BIM to enhance all processes within our industry.

One of the critical drivers of success is our ability to collaborate with other members of the development, architecture, engineering, and construction (DAEC) industry. Therefore, we examined how these related disciplines function. Concurrently, we developed processes to understand different priorities better and exchange information more seamlessly. We also took inspiration from outside the industry from tech and manufacturing. Finally, we leveraged drawing and diagramming to visualize and explain these collaborative processes.



BUILDING ANALYSIS---Solar Radiation Analysis PROGRAM REQUIRED AREA (SF) DESIGNED ARED (SF) RESIDENTIAL OFFICE 90000 87470 RETAIL 60000 32860 PUBILC (CITY) 20000 43285 LOBBIES 25920 Wind Rose Diagram Wind Speed (m/s) city: New York City Central time-zone: -5.0 month: Jul-Sep Wind Speed (m/s) city: New York City Central time-zone: -5.0 month: Jan-Mar Wind Speed (m/s) city: New York City Central time-zone: -5.0 month: Apr-Jun Wind Speed (m/s) city: New York City Central time-zone: -5.0 month: Oct-Dec

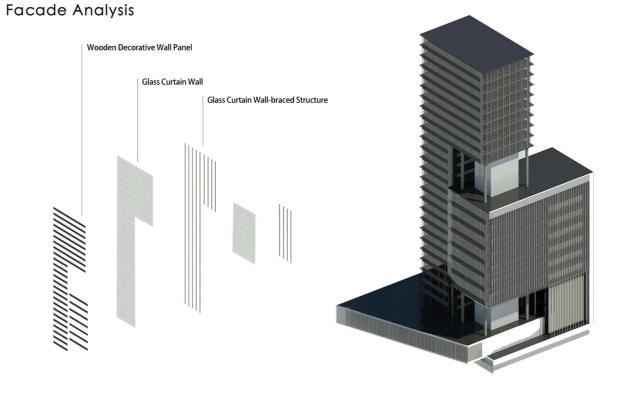
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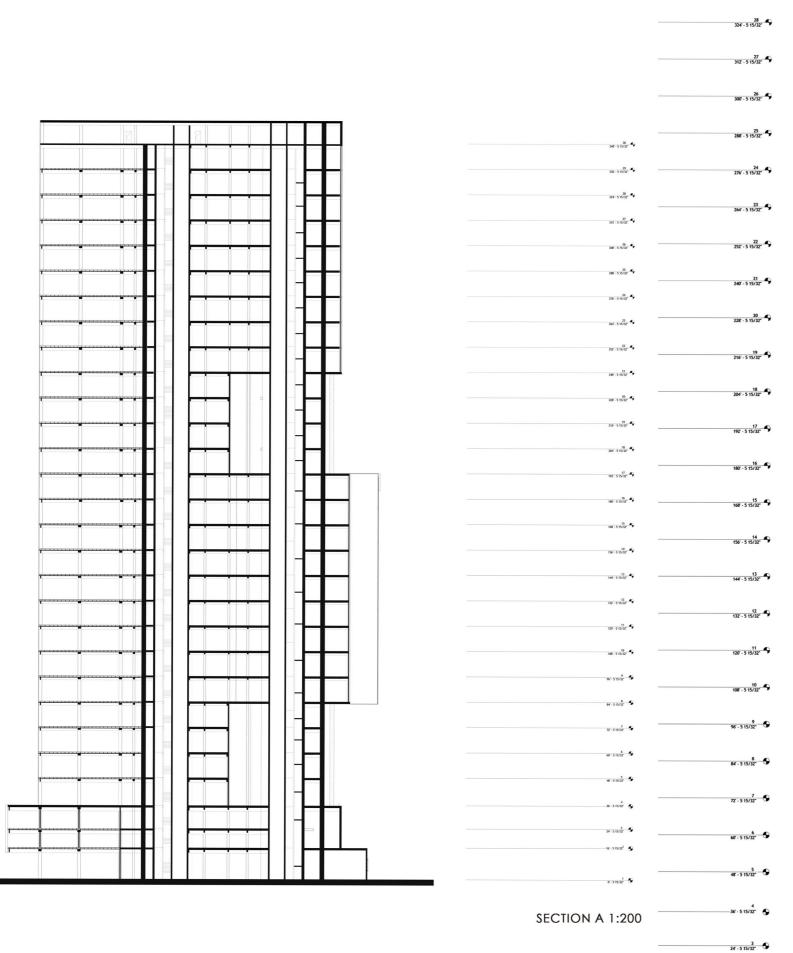
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348' - 5 15/32"

336' - 5 15/32"





FLOORS

13



- 05
SEED BOMBS
TECHNOLOGIES IN ECOLOGICAL DESIGN

American Eel Restoration Unit

Sep-Dec, 2023 Instructor: Emily Bauer Instructor Email: eab2254@columbia.edu Location: New York Project type: Academic Project Design for Visual Studies / Computation Group work with Siraphob Khuptiphongkun

Software: Revit / Rhino / Grasshopper

The ecosystem lies at the heart of our architectural structures and community design and functionality. We strive to delve deep into the symbiotic relationship between the built environment and ecosystems, exploring the relevant technological foundations and the systems they sustain.

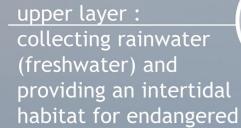
Grounded in ecological design, with a focus on enhancing water quality, revitalizing local ecosystems, and improving community well-being, we conceptualize and implement a new system of floating marine landscapes. Through ongoing collaboration with the local non-profit organization RETI Center, this tactile experience will be enriched to assess the ecological impacts of intervention measures. From intricate design details to overarching urban systems, we ultimately embody our research in a hands-on modular installation tested in the New York Harbor.

American Eel Restoration Unit

Project Statement:

American eel is an endangered species found along the Atlantic Coast. This project aims to soften the water edge condition of New York City, which have been transformed into hard edges that is not suitable to habit for the eels, by deploying float that the eels can reside in.

American eels' role in the small bay area at Red Hook, Brooklyn is complimentary with the local mussel populations, which we will utilizein creating concrete for our float.



american eels

ropes:

can be used to cultivate mussels to filter the water and become food for fish, birds, and humans before their shells are collected to be used in concrete

concrete shell:
using crsuhed mussel
shells as substitute
for sand and gravel





emerging plant species

eye lag screw:

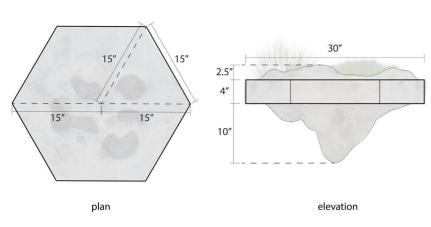
keeping the foam in place when casting concrete

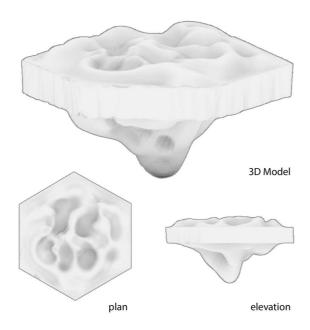
foam:

keeping the concrete shell afloat

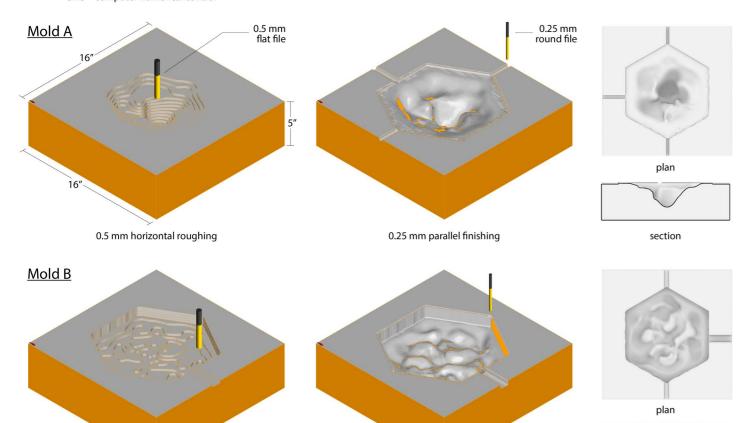
Concept + 3D Modeling (Rhino3D + Blender)

Idealized Dimensions





3D CNC Model (Rhino3D + RhinoCAM)



Lessons Learned:

- CNC machine limitations
 - 5 inch material depth
 - 3 inch file depth
- Concrete limitation + model adjustment

0.5 mm horizontal roughing

- Consequently, the float's crust had to be thicken disproportionately to meet 2-inch thickness to prevent the concrete from snapping.
- The float had to be scaled down to match these CNC machine limitations.

Future Considerations:

0.25 mm parallel finishing

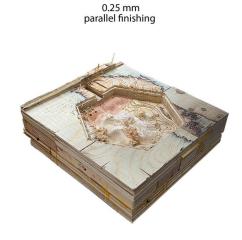
- If a larger float is more desirable, consider dividing the mold into multiple parts before reassembling them in further steps.

section

CNC Process







Lessons Learned:

- Wood block made from glued wood scraps is usable, but can result in uneven surfaces
- Wood scraps used for this project are mixed between plywood and hardwood, which required consultation with the shop manager to adjust CNC file setting
- Glued wood should be dried for 2-3 days before entering the CNC machine to prevent delamination
- Small, thin scraps of wood can be torn off by the CNC file despite wood glue application

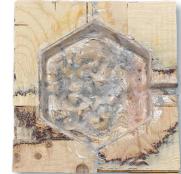
Future Considerations:

- Identify and separate plywood from hardwood scraps when making glued wood boxes
- Avoid using small wood scraps
- Potential experimentation on how different wood qualities can affect the surface finishes

Preparing the Mold before Concrete Casting









step 2: apply vaseline

step 3: add top layer materials



Lessons Learned:

- Applying tape and vaseline helps preventing concrete from seeping into the wood mold
- plastic / trash bags can also be used, but might be difficult to hold the desired shape
- The shrinked size and thinness of the float limited sufficient use of wood and foam to increase the float's overall buoyancy

Future Considerations:

- Different textures of tapes can create different effects on the float's texture
- Larger and thicker float should be less limited by the required minimum thickness needed by concrete to maintain integrity

Concrete Mix



crushed mussel shells



sand substitue



gravel substitue



mix with Rockite

Concrete Mix Ratio:

12.75 lb - Rockite cement

- crushed mussel shells 1.125 lb (sand substitute)

- crushed mussel shells 1.125 lb (gravel substitute)

- water 7.5 lb

Future Considerations:

- More testing of concrete mix ratio is needed
- Rockite made the float considerably heavy, so other cement should be tested
- Water ratio can perhaps be increased, depending on qualities of other materials

Concrete Casting











Lessons Learned:

- The mold needs to be clamped evenly and placed on a plate to contain any spilled concrete
- Concrete should be poured into the mold while it is still runny after being stirred for about 12 minutes
- Concrete can dry really fast and waiting for it to feel stickier can result in late pouring and ruin the casting
- Water ratio can perhaps be increased, depending on

Failures:

Attempt #1:

- In our initial attempt, we misjudged the amount of concrete required for our float
- We also failed to properly evenly clamp the sides of the mold, which resulted in some concrete leaking out

Attempt #2:

- In our second attempt, we waited too long to pour the concrete, which started to dry during the pouring process

7) Float Testing (Failed)



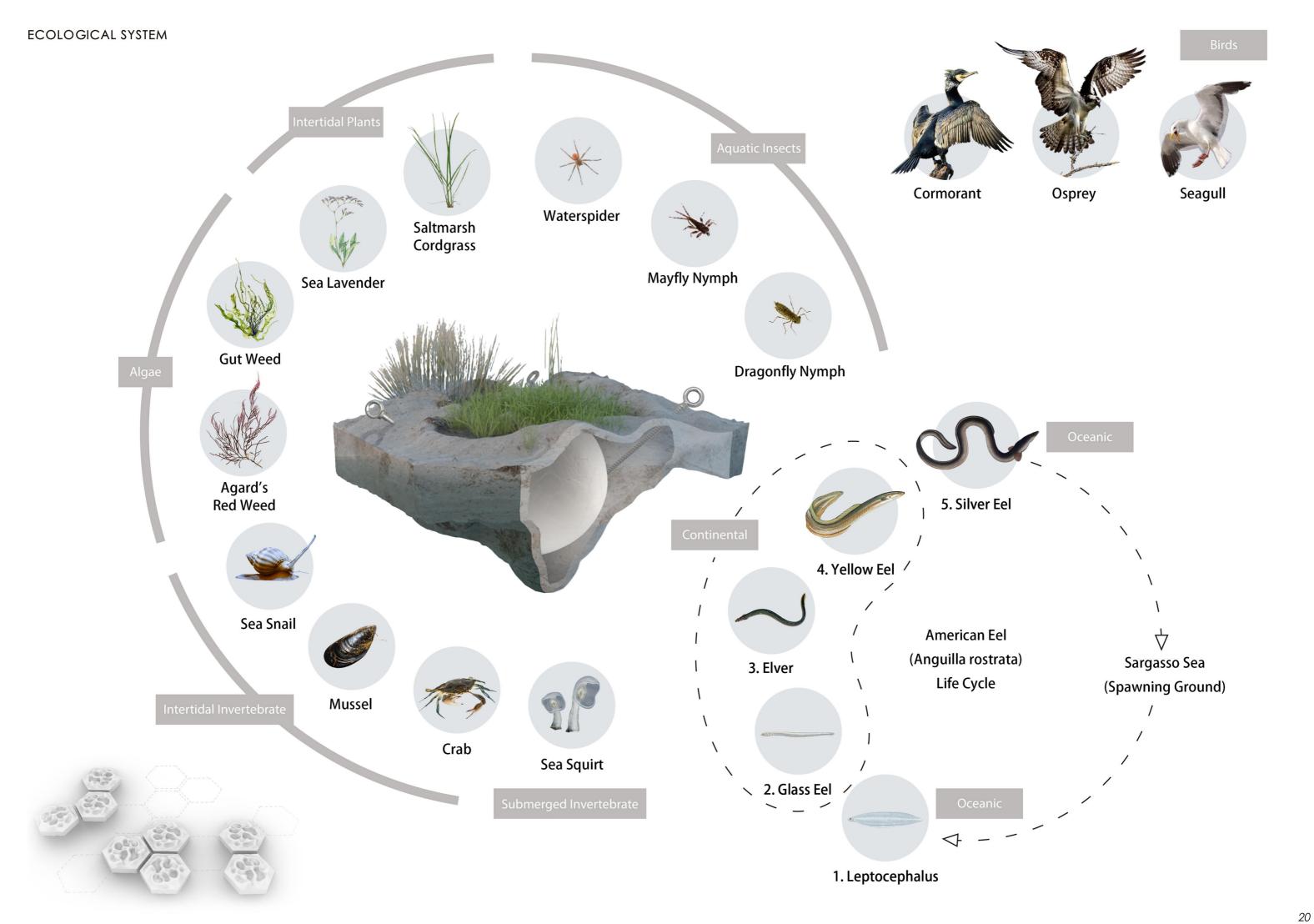
<u>Lessons Learned (Summary):</u>

- Our current combination of concrete mix and amount of buoyancy provided by foams was not enough to keep the float afloat
- The shrinked scale of the actual float also prevented more positions where the foam to be inserted, because of the minimum thickness required for a concrete layer
- CNC machine had more restriction than we actually thought and any future work should be consulted with the shop manager early on
- Wood scraps worked well as base materials for the mold, but plywood and hardwood should be separated to not create problems with the CNC file settings
- Applying tape and vaseline on the mold helped prevent concrete from seeping into the wood
- The current mold can still be used to cast and test other materials or different concrete mix in the future

<u>Future Considerations (Summary):</u>

- Larger molds should be separated into more smaller parts to meet the CNC machine's restriction before assembled together later
- Different brands of cement should be tested, because Rockite is very heavy
- Different mix ratio should also be tested
- Plastic / trash bags can be used in place of tape and be reused again multiple times, depending on their individual durability
- Even smaller molds can be made and used for testing inherent buoyancy of casted materials





06 **ETERNAL ECHOES**

Generative design: archival memories through sound

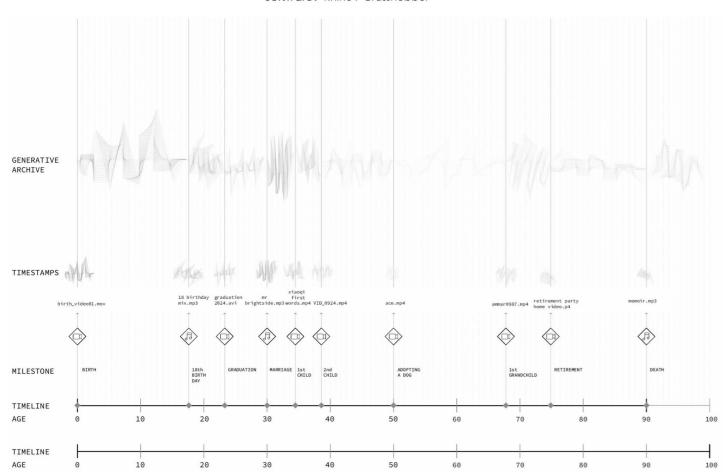
Mar-May , 2024 Instructor: Danil Nagy

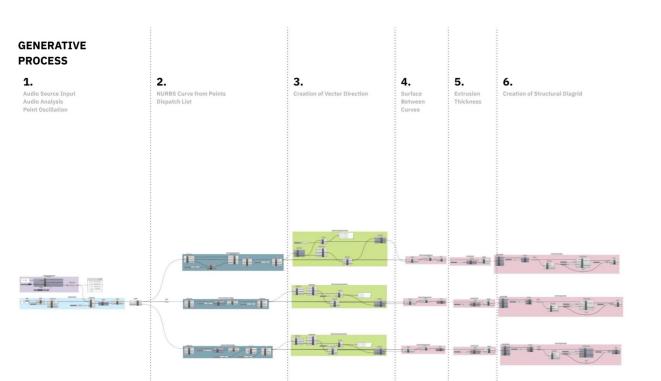
Instructor Email: dn2216@columbia.edu

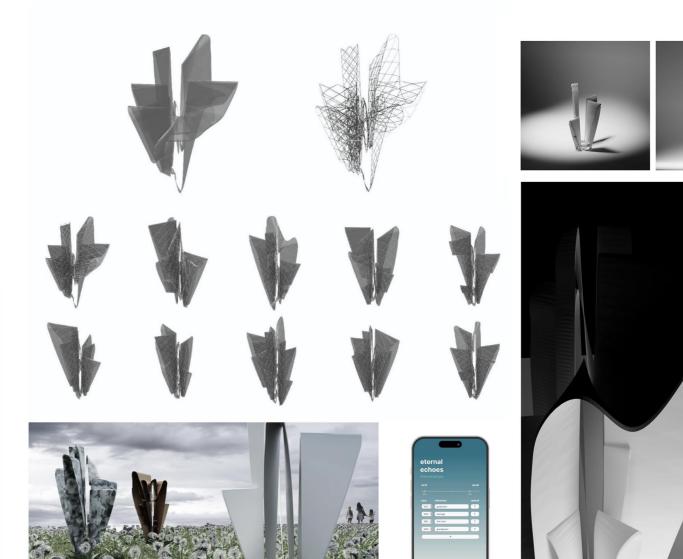
Location: New York

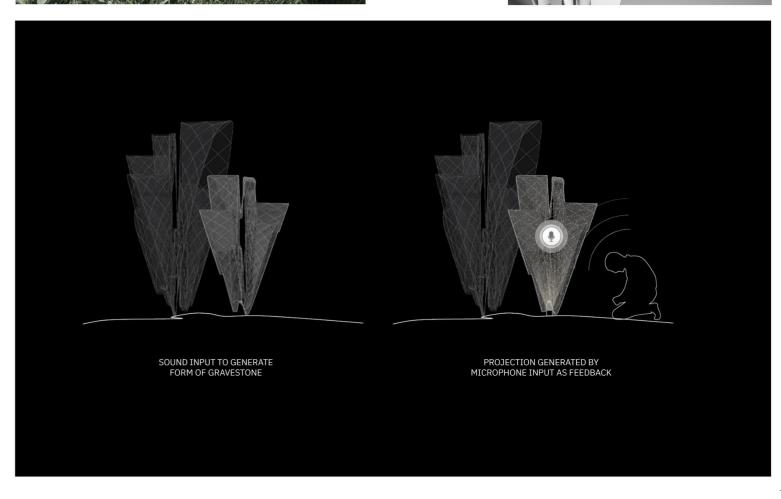
Project type: Building Science & Technology Elective

Group work with: Ammar Rassai, Devansh Shah, Xiaoqi Shen, Yi Wu Design of models and model making Software: Rhino / Grasshopper









07 1:1 CRAFTING AND FABRICATION OF DETAILS Architectural Details and Fabric Study

Mar-May , 2024 Instructor: Zachary E. Mulitauaopele Instructor Email: zem2105@columbia.edu

Location: New York

Project type: Building Science & Technology Elective

Group work with Xiaoyu Zhang, Zhihao Xu

Design of models and model making

Software: Rhino / Grasshopper







08 SUBJECT_OBJECT

Conceptual Object Interaction and Creation Research

Mar-May , 2024 Instructor: Suchi Reddy Instructor Email: sr4047@columbia.edu

Location: New York

Project type: Building Science & Technology Elective

Group work with Ziyi Zhu

Design of models and analytical drawings

Software: Rhino / Grasshopper







