



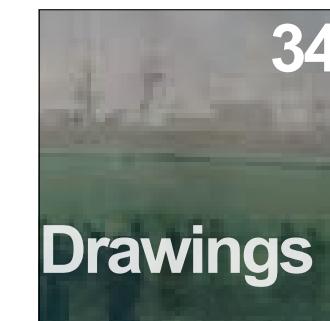
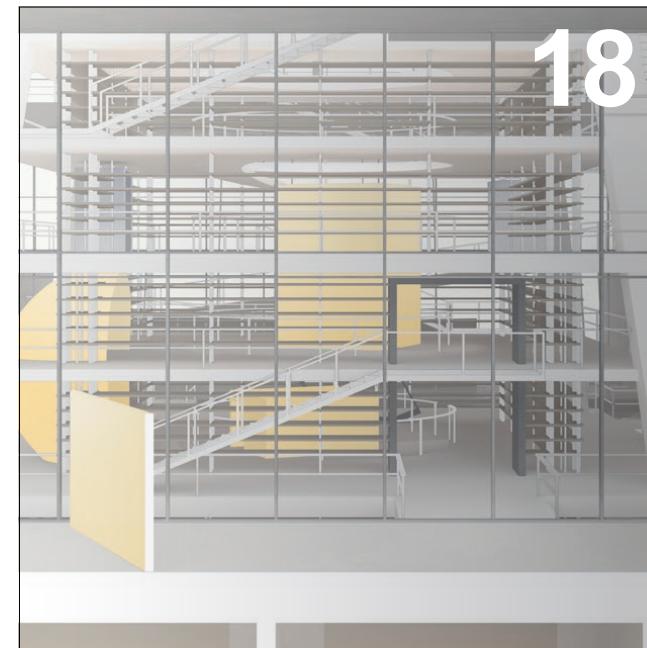
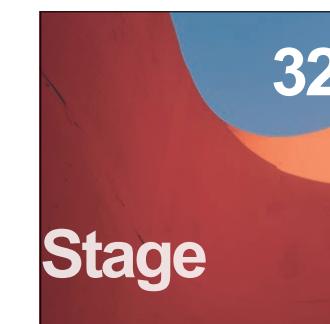
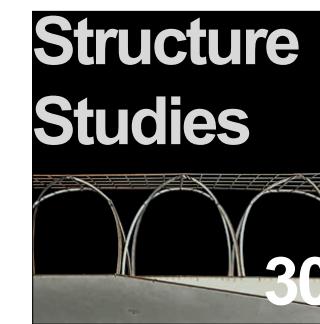
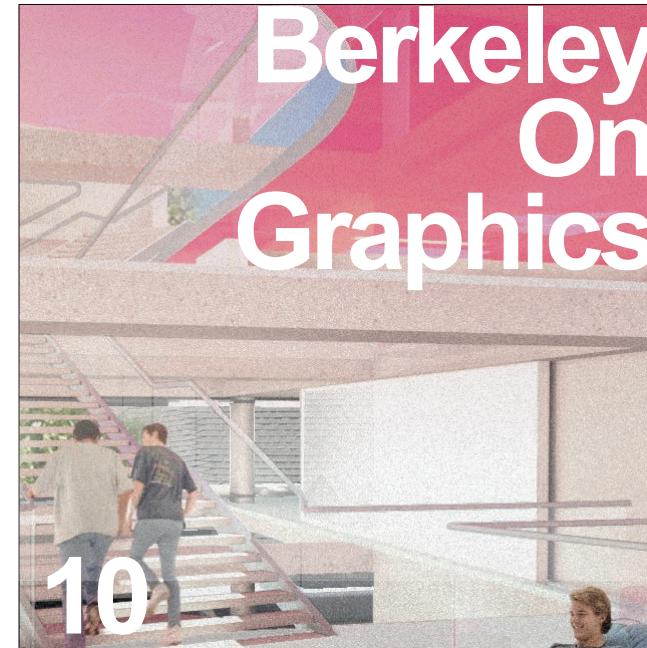
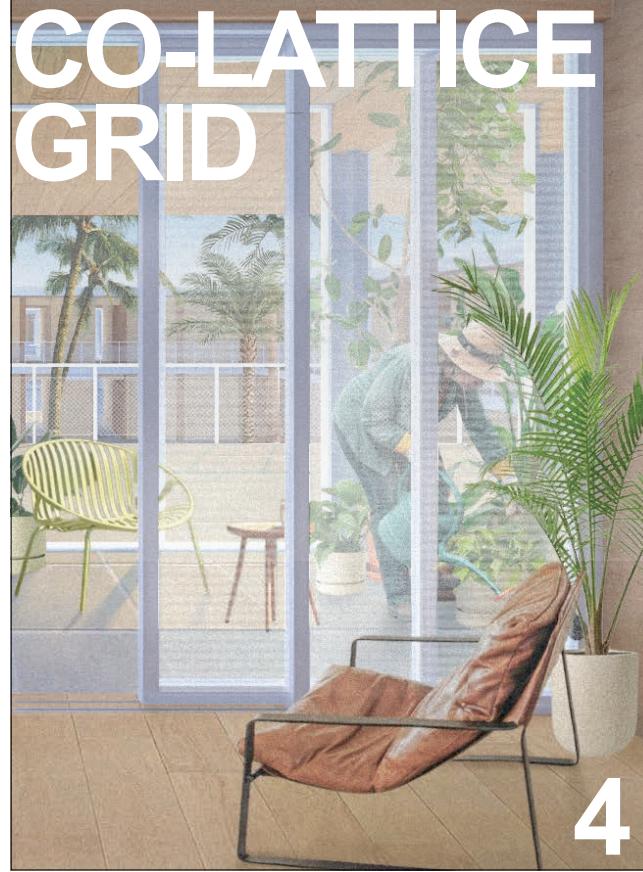
**Qianhui Wang**

UC Berkeley | College of Environmental Design

# PORTFOLIO

*Selected Works 2019 - 2025*



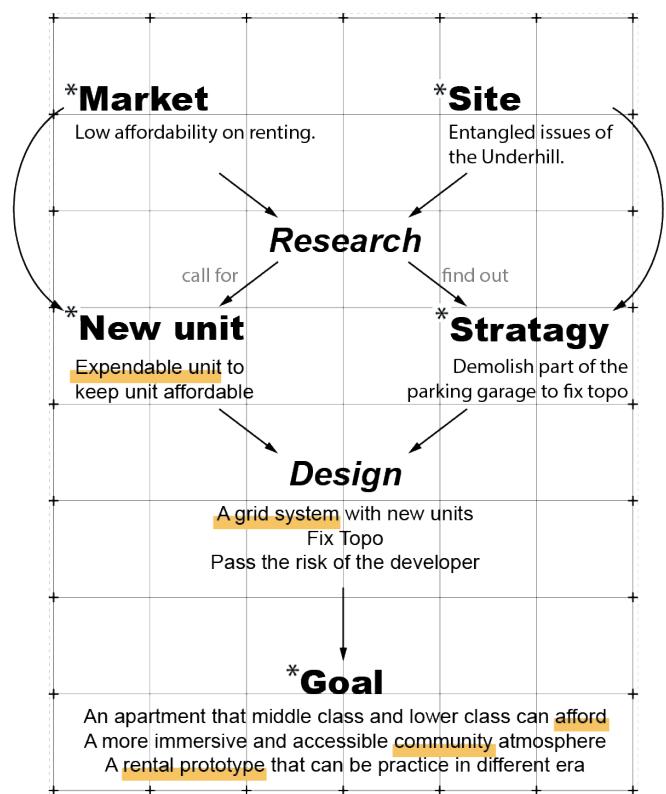


2019-2025

## Selected Works

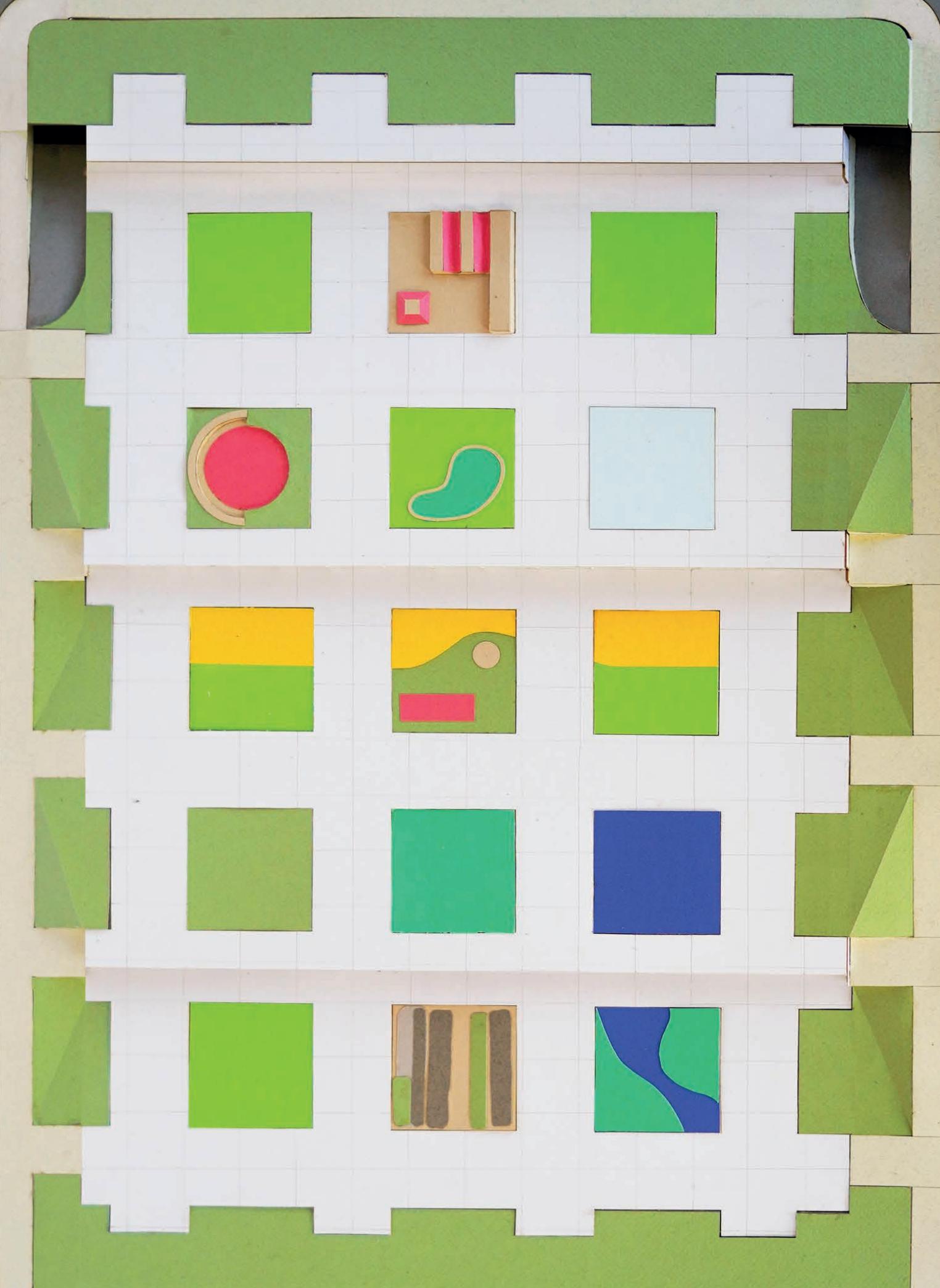


# CO-LATTICE GRID



In Berkeley, housing availability for both students and faculty is a critical issue, compounded by the high cost of living due to rising land prices and limited supply. The situation severely impacts the ability of university affiliates and residents to access housing that matches their income, leading to significant affordability challenges.

According to the Cal Student Resource Center, students' average monthly expenses are \$3,660, with nearly 50% allocated to rent, food, and utilities. Following the standard affordability definition (30% of income for rent), the ideal affordable rent would be \$1,098. However, nearly 70% of listings in this price range on Facebook's housing group offer shared or converted rooms. This suggests that traditional family-oriented housing units may not adequately meet the needs of students. With the rise of single-person households and shorter rental terms, the typical one-bedroom apartment (comprising a kitchen, bathroom, living room, and bedroom) imposes a heavy burden on individual renters.



Physical model

-  
Top View

Individual work

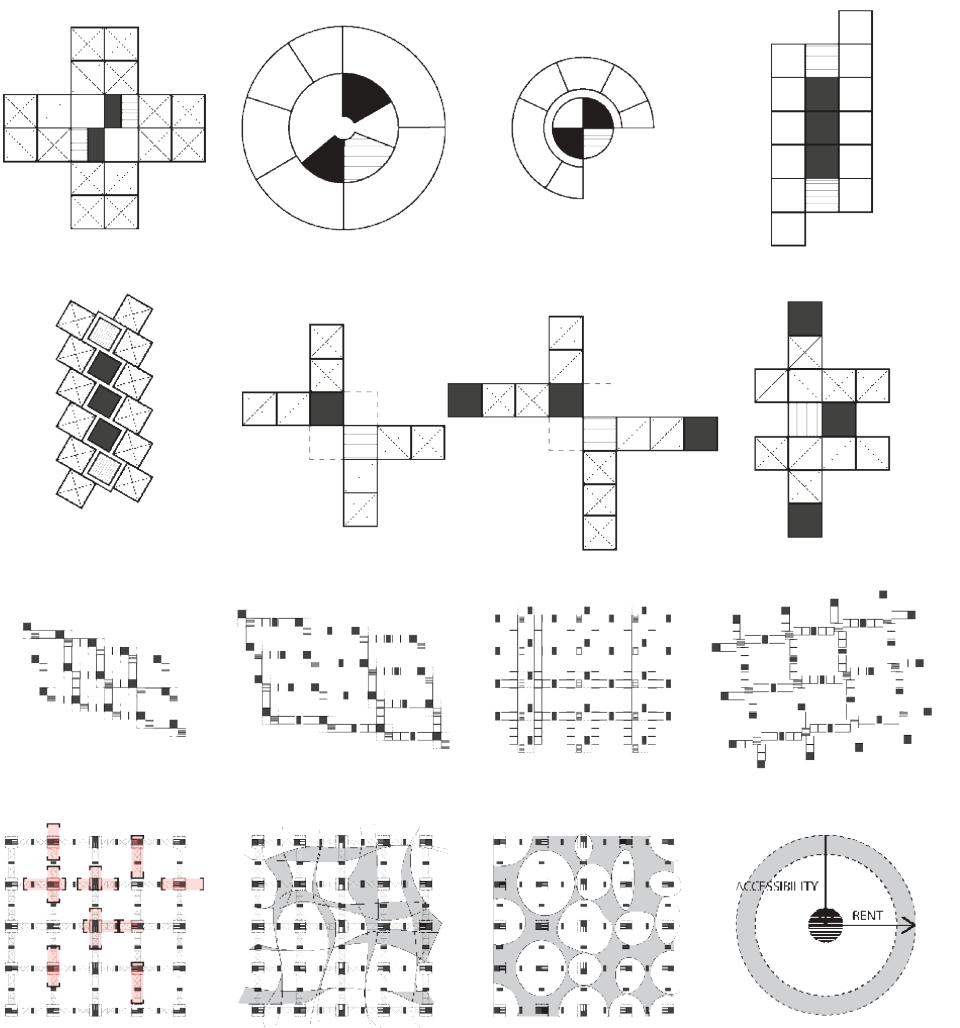
2024.09 - 2024.12

Instructor: Thomas Medek

Studio work

Affordable Housing

Housing Market

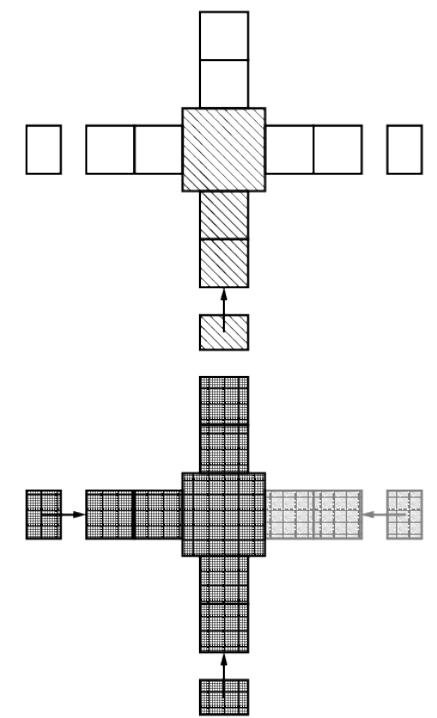


This proposal offers an alternative to address these affordability concerns. It focuses on three essential functions within a personal living space: the kitchen, bathroom, and an undefined flexible space. The size of the unit increases with rent, giving tenants the freedom to choose the space they need. However, expansion is limited by accessibility considerations, preventing unlimited growth based purely on financial power. This flexibility allows for adaptable social spaces and circulation areas, which can grow or shrink according to tenant needs. While the expansion of these units benefits real estate developers, the reduction of unit sizes and the creation of more public spaces could shift the potential financial risks to landowners. In response, the proposal introduces a mechanism of confrontation or cooperation between different units. Tenants can decide who will "take away" the central bathroom, depending on their needs. In certain cases, if the central bathroom remains unoccupied, a smaller unit without a kitchen (such as a 1-bedroom unit) can be inserted into that space. This flexible system not only offers a variety of housing options but also reduces risks for property owners while adapting to shifting market conditions.

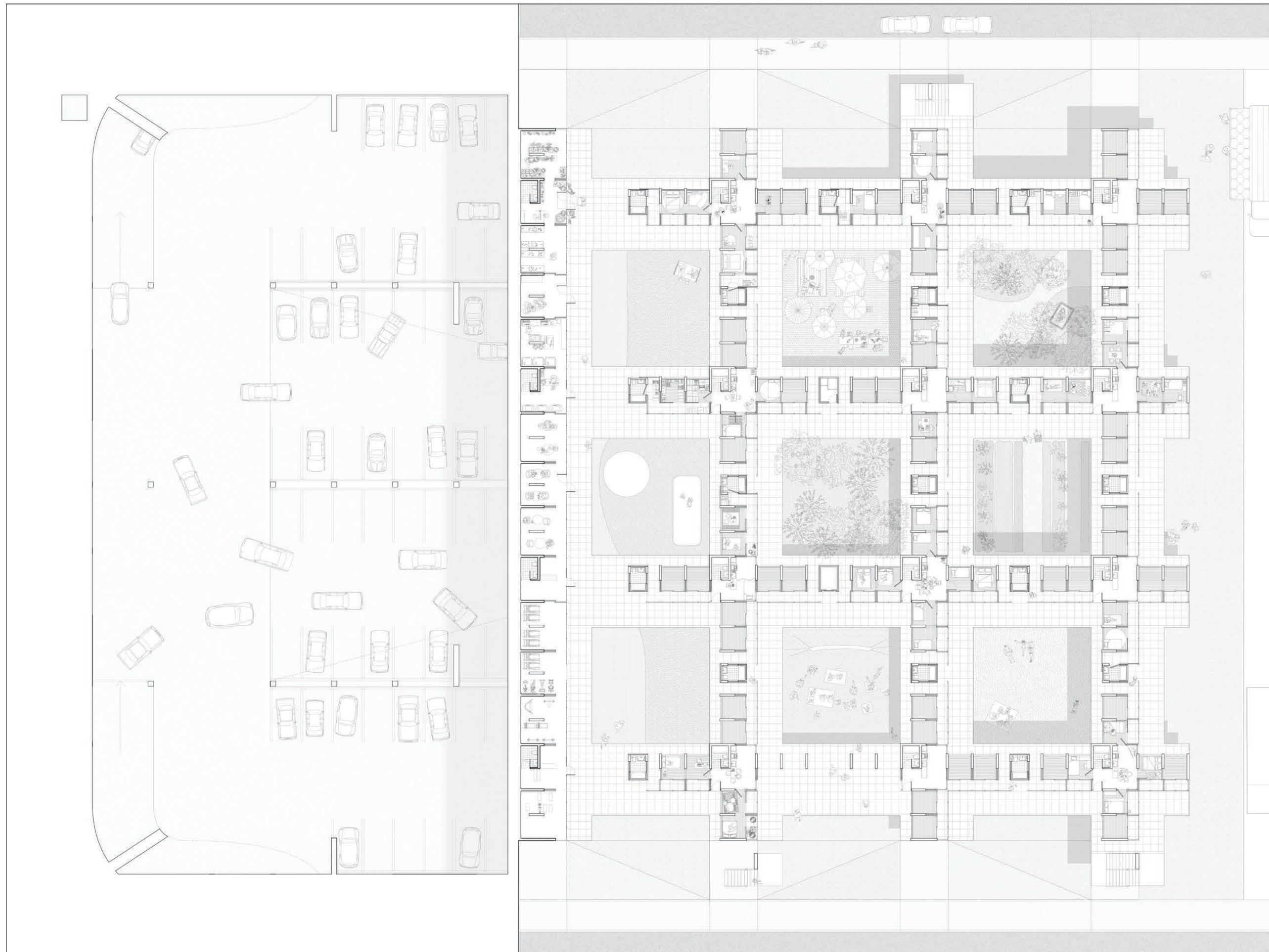
When this confrontation mechanism is expanded in all four directions, it forms a generic grid system. The grid creates multiple courtyards of uniform size, which become integral parts of the tenants' identities. These courtyards serve as a means of resisting the relentless expansion of the "non-stop city" driven by capitalist logic, as they allow each tenant to select the environment in which they wish to live. This structure fosters a sense of autonomy, giving residents the power to choose a space that aligns with their personal needs and preferences.

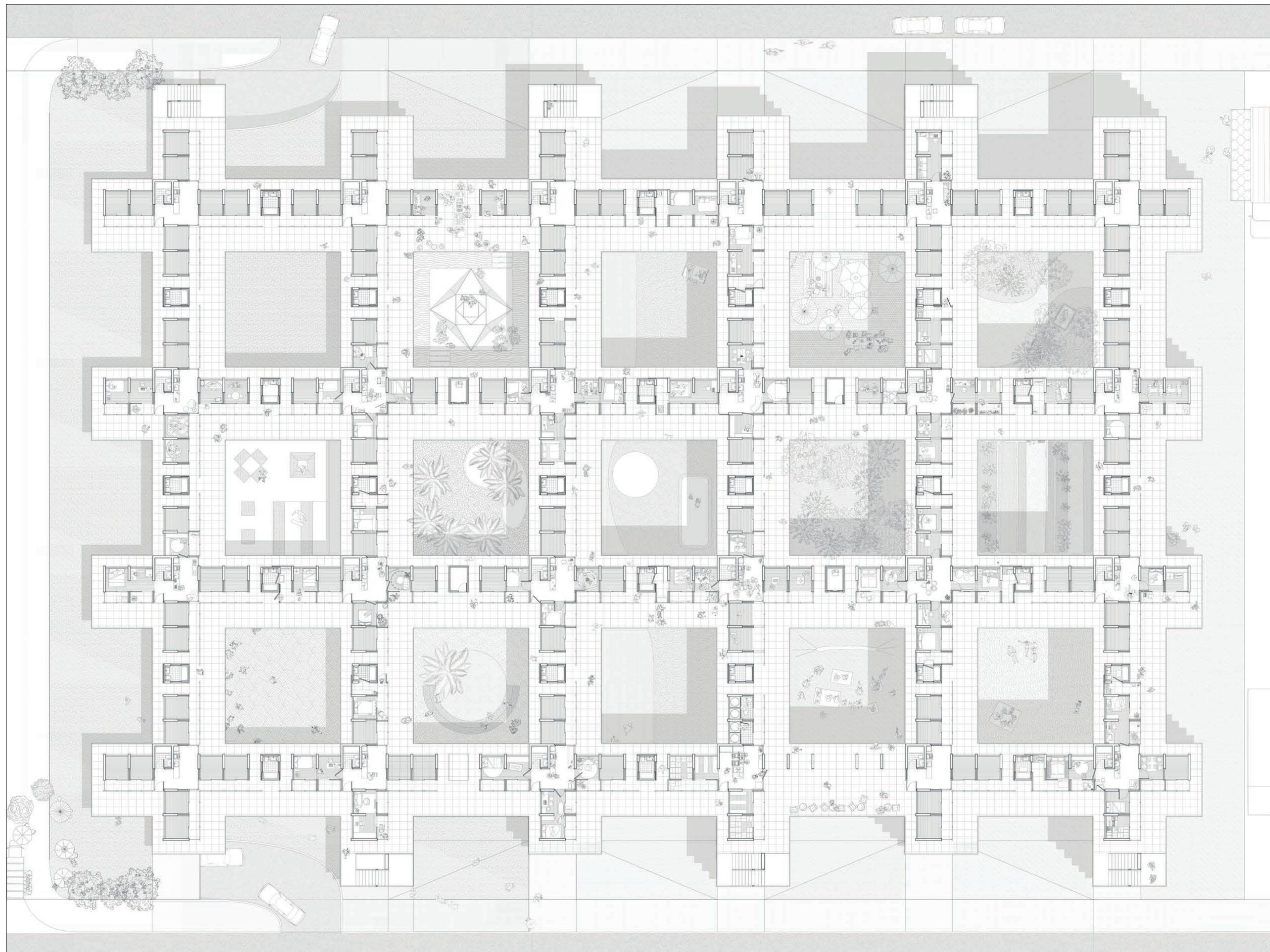


UNIT Plan



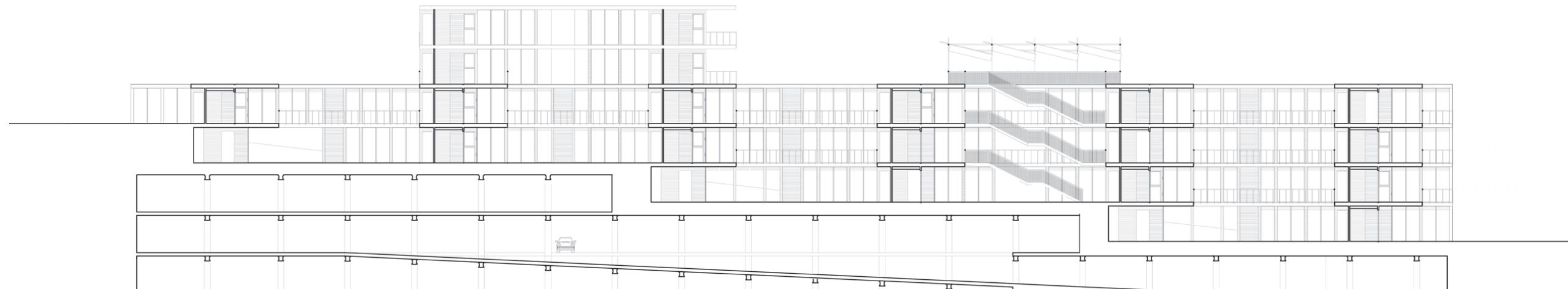
The above diagram illustrates the usage scenario of the UNIT Plan on the left: the unoccupied central bathroom of Unit B is taken over by Unit A, while the unoccupied room on the right side of Unit B, combined with the adjacent bathroom, forms a one-bedroom, one-bathroom unit without a kitchen. This configuration maximizes occupancy, ensuring profitability for developers. This economic logic is a crucial aspect of affordability.



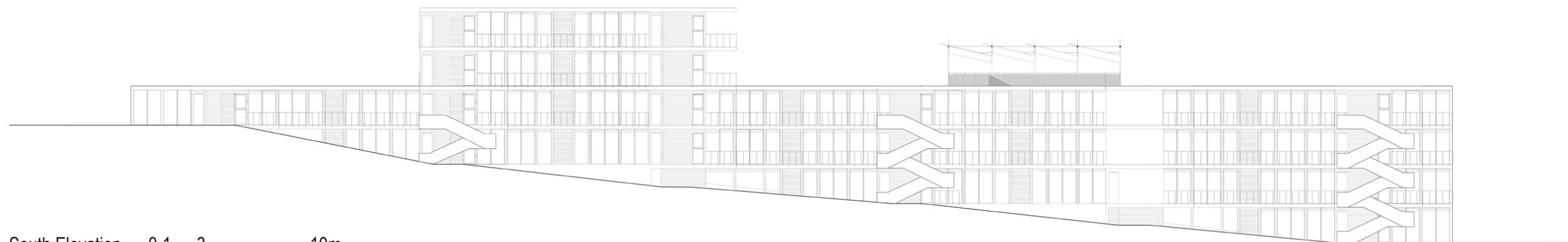


Plan-5F 0 1 3

10m



Long Section 0 1 3 10m



South Elevation 0 1 3 10m



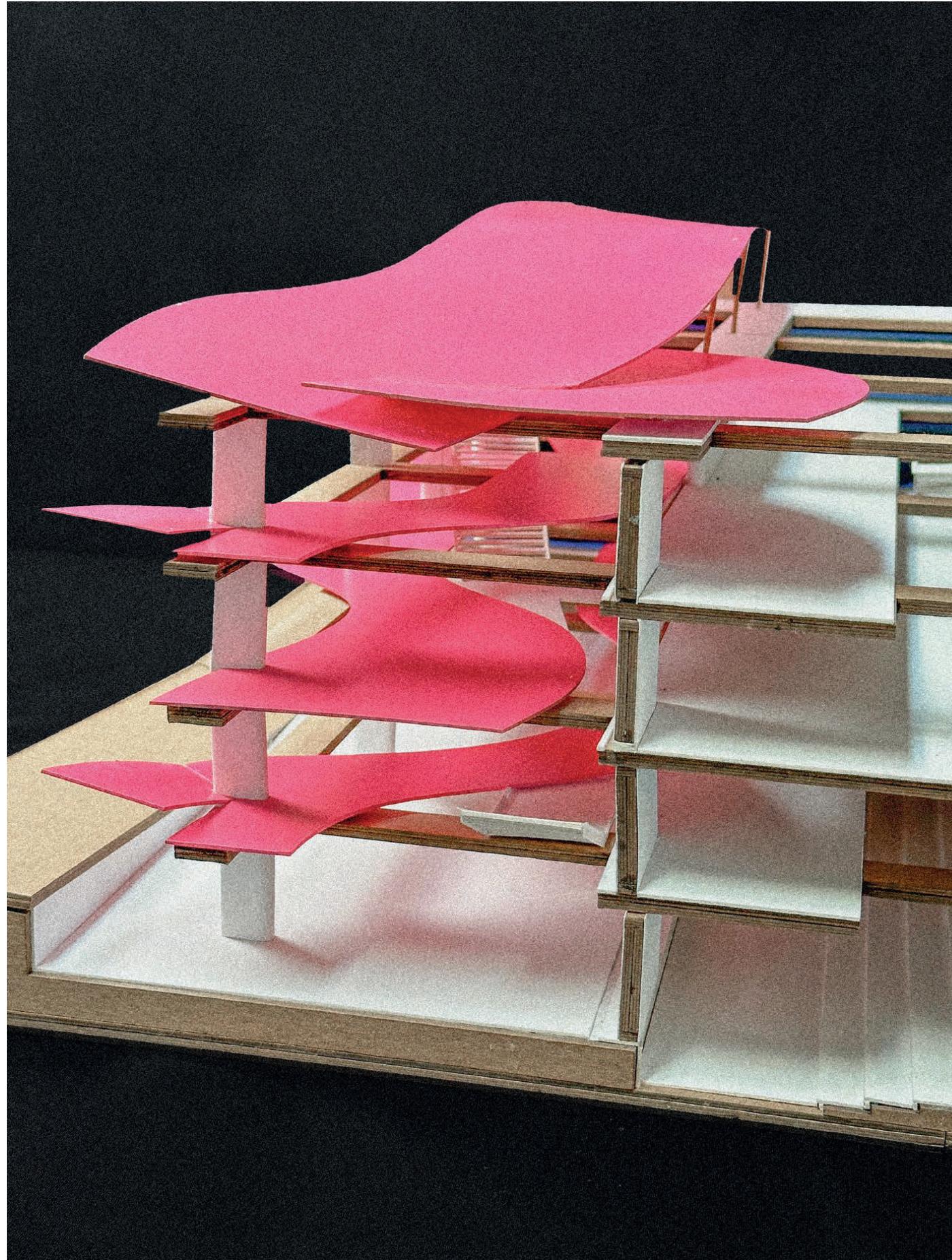
Modular rooms allow for the rapid construction of more units. For this project's 76 units, a total of 1,280 modular load-bearing walls and 640 sliding doors are required. In a single full-floor layout consisting of 24 units, the construction requires 90 bathroom sets with plumbing systems and 24 kitchen systems.

Through this modular approach, construction time and costs are significantly reduced while ensuring that when new units are added to existing buildings, the installation process generates minimal noise.



The transitional space between the rooms and the communal balcony serves not only as a separation zone for sliding doors and a privacy buffer but also as a platform for residents to express and shape their identities. By personalizing this passage—whether through decoration, repurposing it as storage, or even leaving it intentionally unused—residents gain a tangible sense of ownership over their space. In doing so, they also make a statement to the entire community, embedding their presence within the shared living environment.

By incorporating furniture, décor, and varying courtyard elevations, the units within this generic grid are given distinct identities. As people inhabit these spaces, no two rooms remain the same—each becomes a uniquely personalized home, transforming the grid into thousands of individual living experiences.



# Berkeley On Graphics

Site brief: The project involves the renovation of a parking structure on the edge of the University of California, Berkeley campus, transforming it into a multi-disciplinary academic building. The existing structure has a low ceiling height of 7–8 feet, limited natural light, significant height variations, and vehicular access drive-throughs on each floor.

Architects often avoid incorporating decoration, especially 2D surface ornamentation, in architectural design, as it is perceived to compromise the purity of structural aesthetics. However, patterns themselves possess a powerful influence—they do not merely serve as atmospheric embellishments but can directly shape human behavior.

In an environment with extremely low natural light and constraints that prevent the use of partition walls or furniture, the project explores how patterns and subtle manipulations of their form can act as a "score" for human movement and interaction. This investigation focuses on the potential of patterns as spatial directives, demonstrating how their application can define behavior and navigation without physical barriers.

Individual work

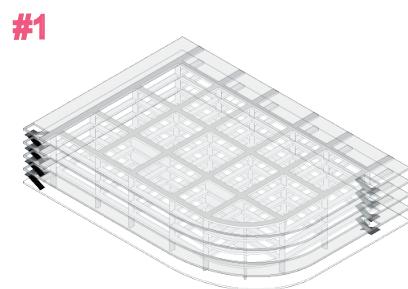
2023.01 - 2024.05

Instructor: Andrew Atwood

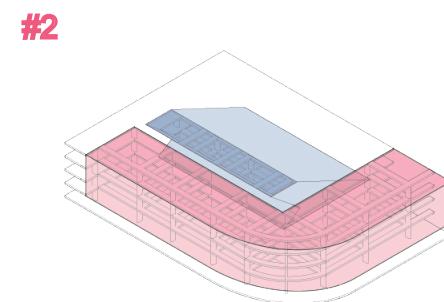
Studio work

Education Mixuse

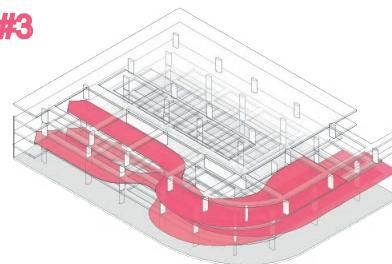
The preliminary site analysis revealed that the primary issue with the building was the insufficient floor height, which prevented adequate natural light from meeting the standards required for a school building. In response to this condition, two key design principles were established: 1) removing portions of the floor slabs to allow natural light to penetrate deeper into the building, and 2) avoiding the addition of new walls that could obstruct the flow of light.



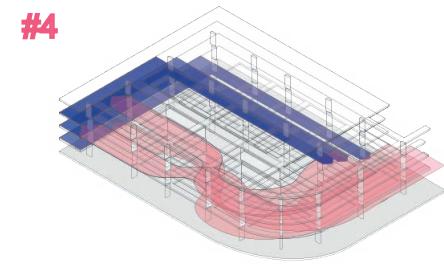
Original Parking structure



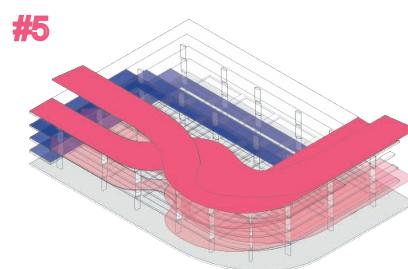
The choice to cut out some floor plates in the building for the short floor heights allows light to reach directly into the depths of the building.



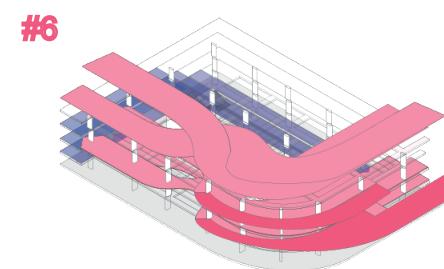
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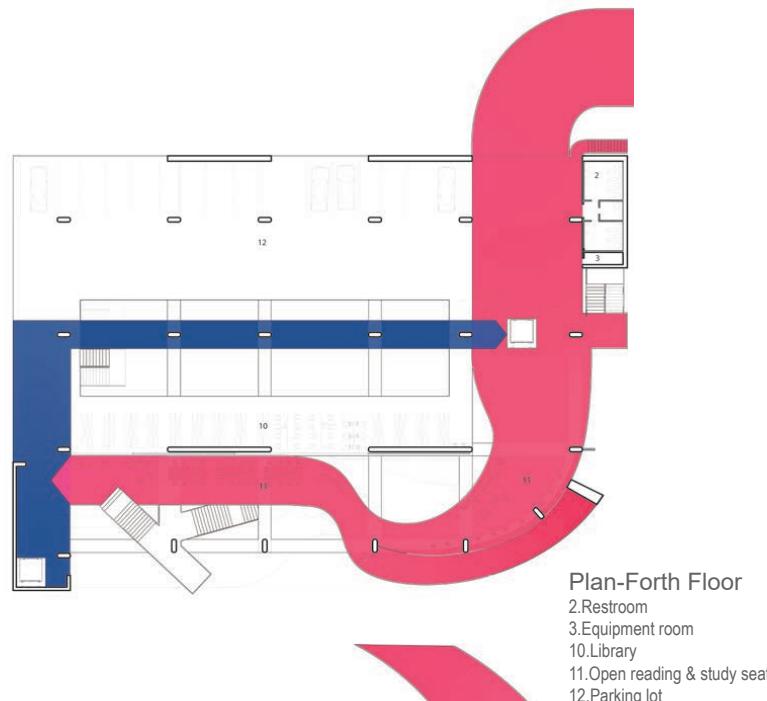
The curvilinear form of the pink deck and the widened planes carry the public activity spaces in the building; the linear form of the blue deck provides horizontal rapid transit access in the building.



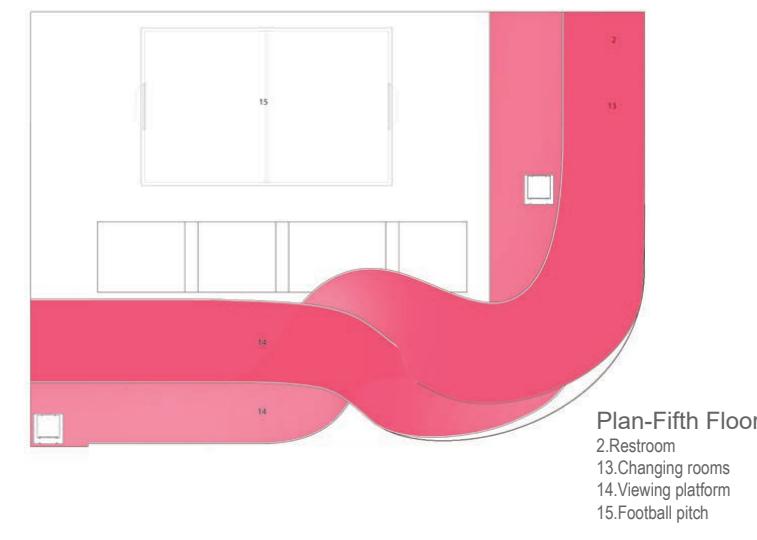
The pink deck to the roof begins to morph into an open grandstand with a direct view of San Francisco and the ocean.



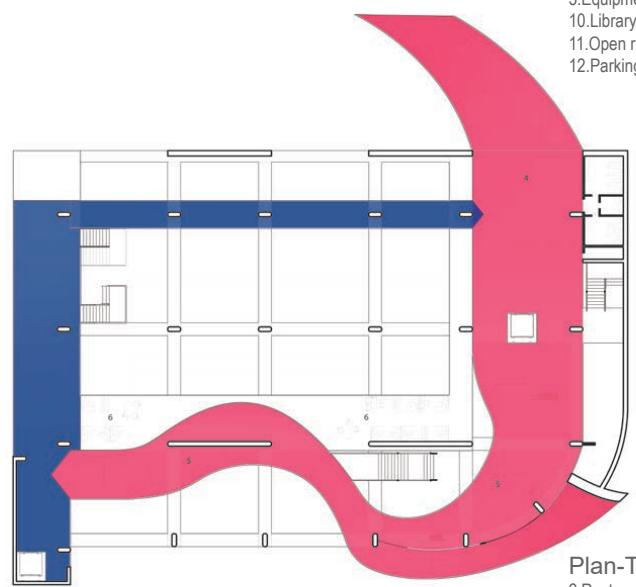
Each floor is connected by public stairs and a walkable ramp on the southeast side, providing different public ways of navigating through the building. With the help of the height difference, one can walk directly from the southeast side to the first, second and third floors.



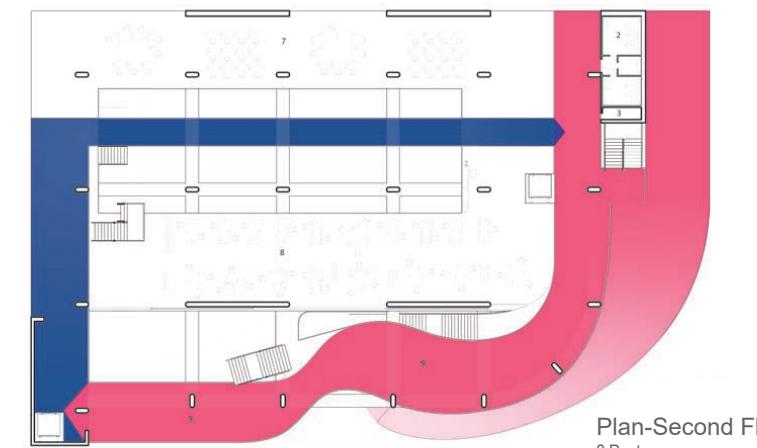
Plan-Forth Floor  
2.Restroom  
3.Equipment room  
10.Library  
11.Open reading & study seats  
12.Parking lot



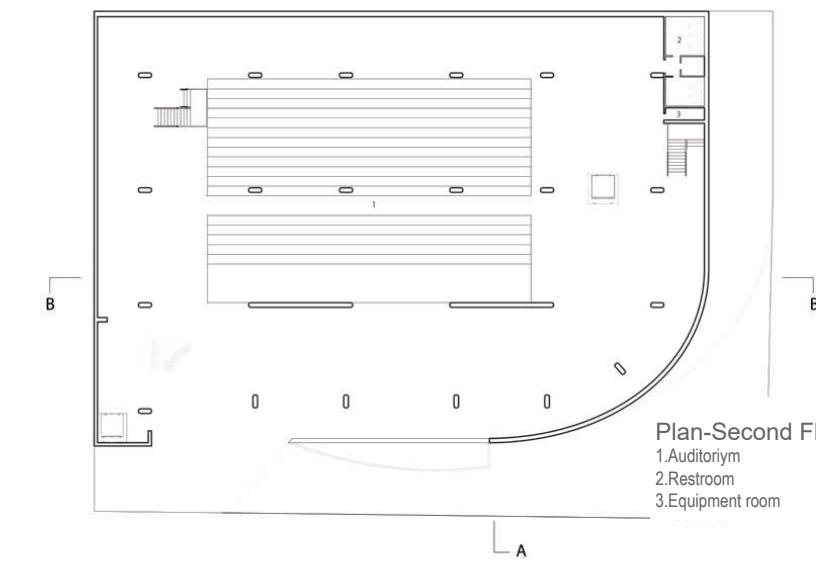
Plan-Fifth Floor  
2.Restroom  
13 Changing rooms  
14.Viewing platform  
15.Football pitch



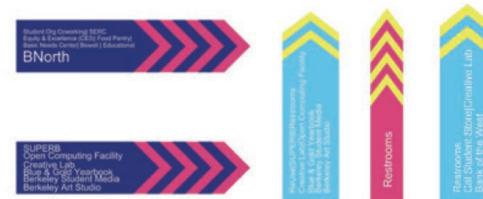
Plan-Third Floor  
2.Restroom  
3.Equipment room  
4.Academic Lobby  
5.Gallery  
6.Office



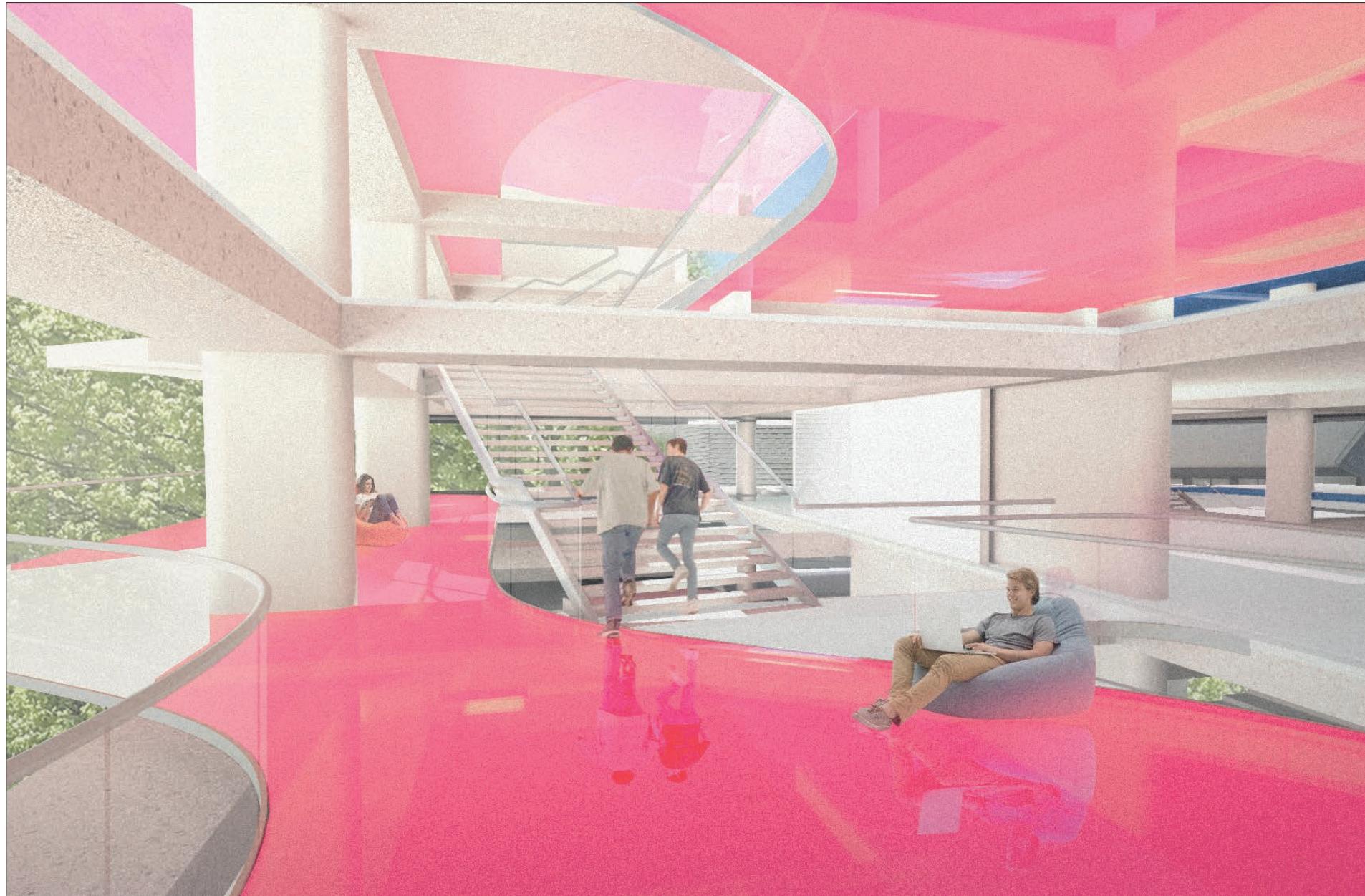
Plan-Second Floor  
2.Restroom  
3.Equipment room  
7.Small classrooms  
8.Big classrooms  
9.Cafe & Informal social space



Plan-Second Floor  
1.Auditorium  
2.Restroom  
3.Equipment room



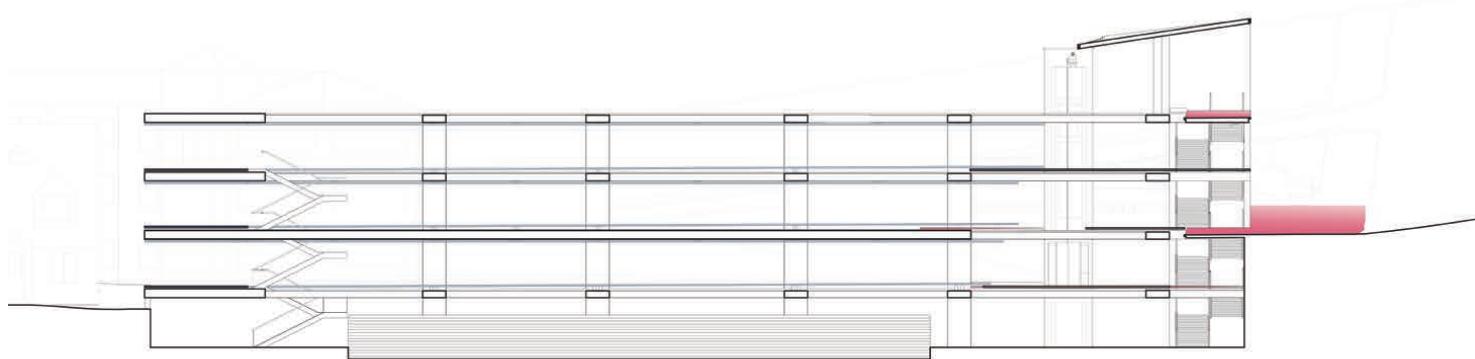
Graphics found at Berkeley Student Center.



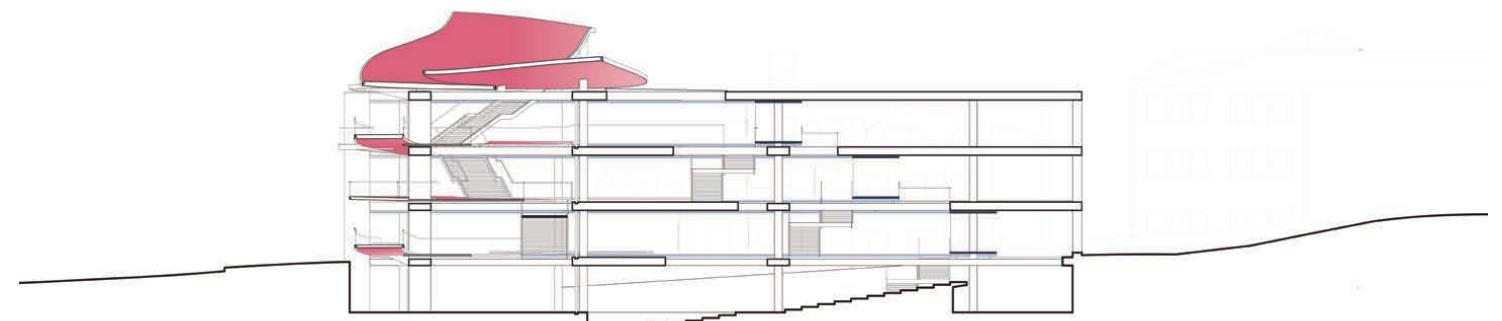
The curving pink circulation paths create a more fluid spatial experience while clearly defining the leisure areas—students and faculty can relax within the curvy pink zones, while the straight blue pathways facilitate efficient movement. Beyond and between these two circulation types are functional spaces such as open classrooms, offices, parking areas, and the library, seamlessly integrating activity, rest, and utility within the design.

The pink and blue circulation paths not only distinguish themselves from the rest of the building in plan but also vary in scale in section. The blue corridors are subtly offset in height from the main floor and ceiling, introducing an additional layer of spatial perception beyond just color. This subtle height variation subconsciously defines and separates spaces, enhancing the spatial experience.

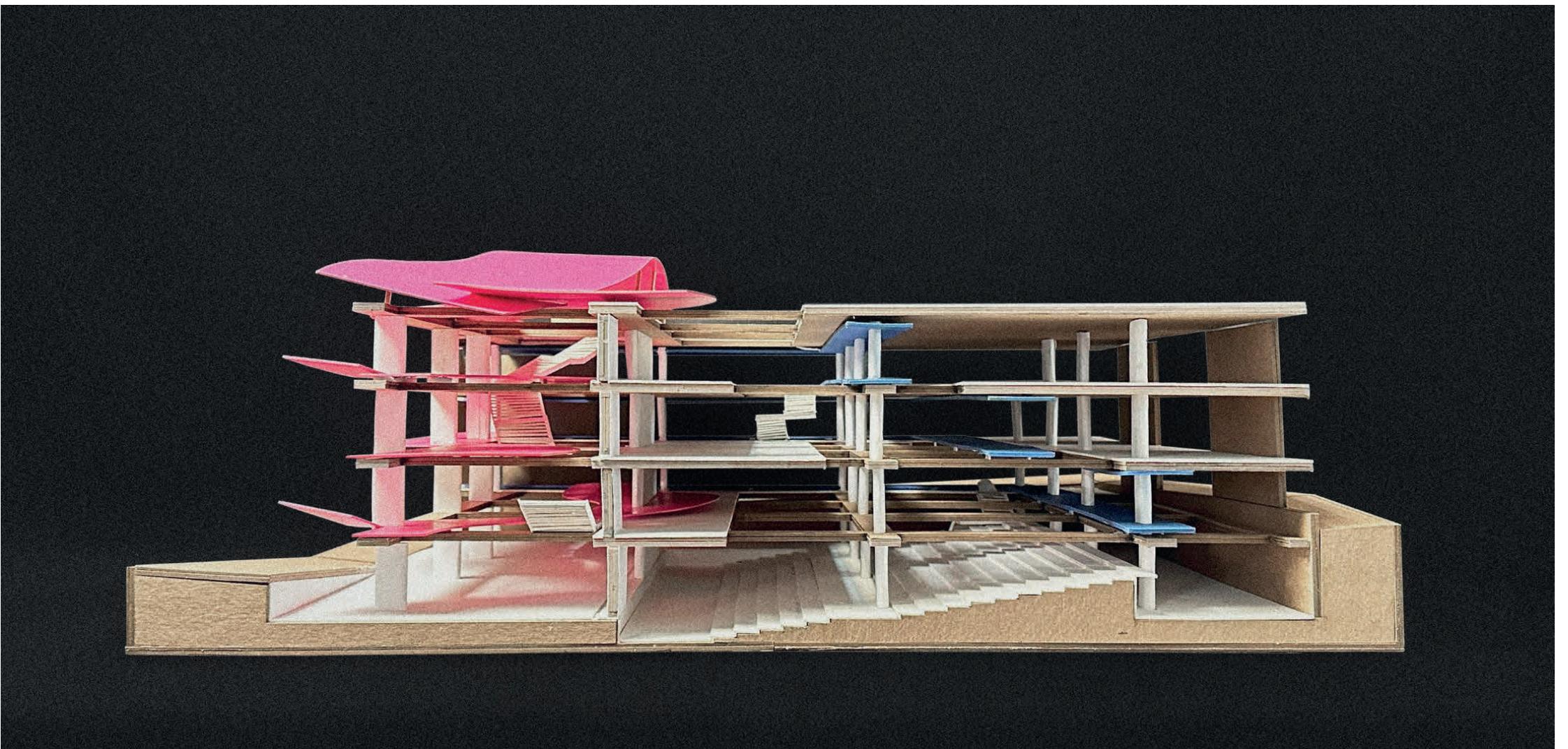
Meanwhile, the curving pink areas create partial double-height spaces in many of the outward-facing public zones, making the vertical space feel more open and expansive, reinforcing a stronger sense of communal presence.



Section B-B



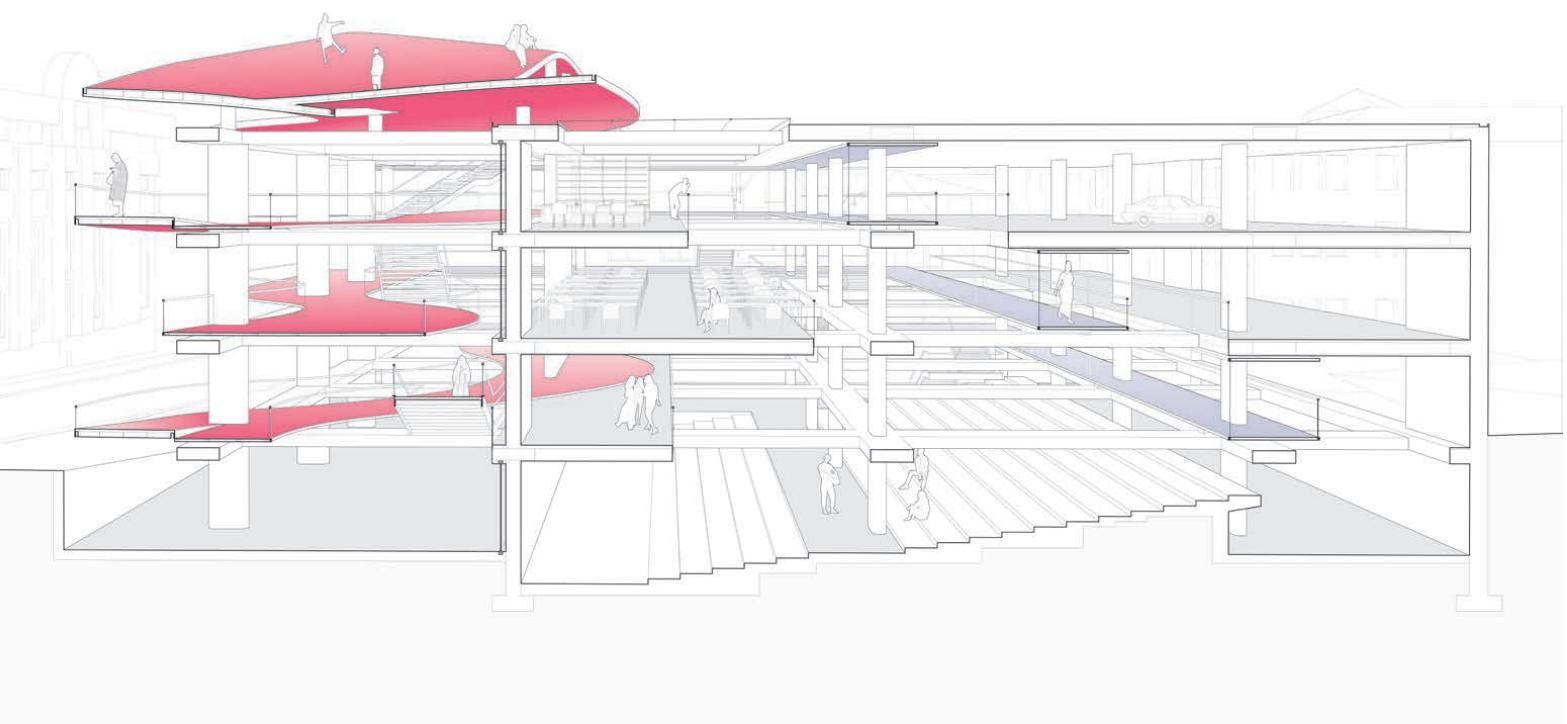
Section A-A



Section Model

The diagonal cutouts in the building mass allow sunlight to penetrate more effectively to the ground level. By strategically arranging spaces based on their sunlight needs, each functional area within the building is optimally illuminated, ensuring that natural light is efficiently distributed throughout.

The diagonal cutouts in the building mass allow sunlight to penetrate more effectively to the ground level. By strategically arranging spaces based on their sunlight needs, each functional area within the building is optimally illuminated, ensuring that natural light is efficiently distributed throughout.



Perspective Section Drawing

# Communal Birthg Center

Teammate: Zikuan Dong

2023.12 - 2024.01

Practicl

Competition

Vernacular Architecture

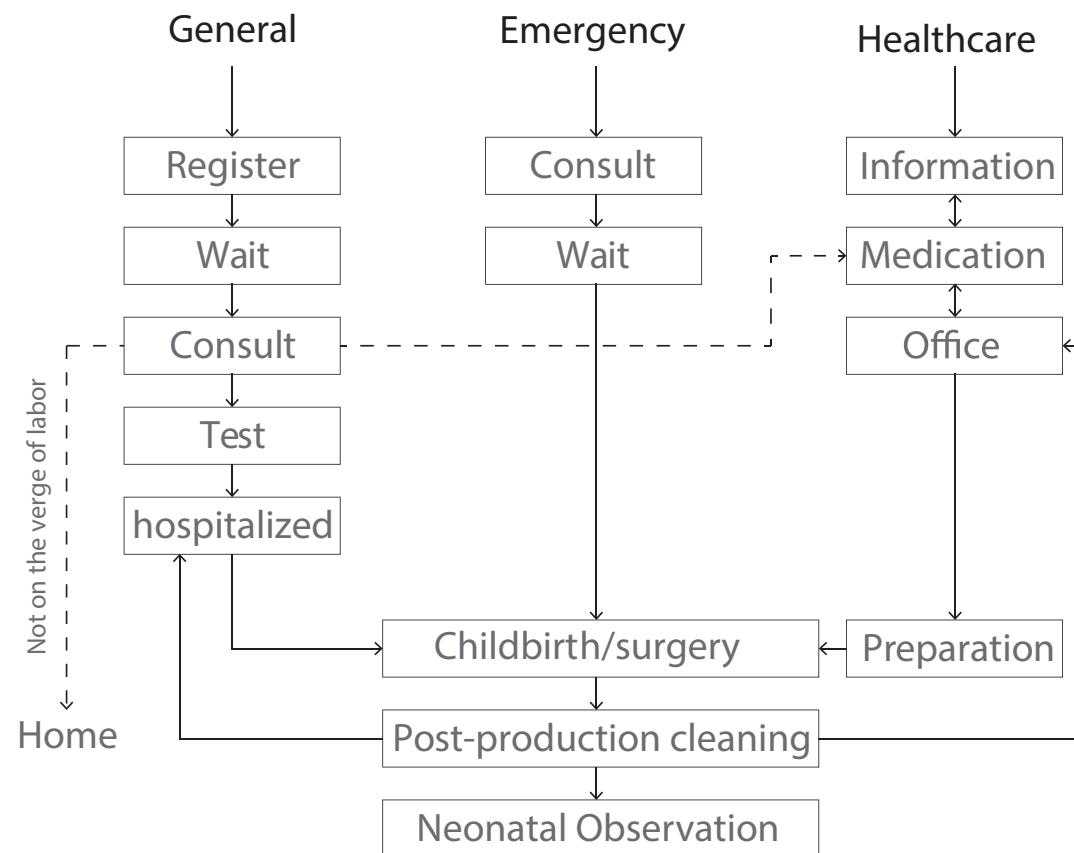
The maternity conditions in Senegal have been consistently poor, characterized by insufficient beds, unhygienic delivery environments, and inadequate medical resources. Our maternity center design addresses these issues comprehensively. The architectural form is based on spatial management and local building structures. The patient workflow follows a sequence from examination to ward, delivery, return to ward, and finally going home, all centered around the staff area for efficient monitoring and access.

Emergency entry and the perioperative communication area are located at the opposite end for a secure shortcut to labor and operating areas. The neonatal observation area is surrounded by the ward, allowing new mothers to stay close to their babies despite separation. The reception area, designed as a semi-isolated pavilion, serves as a recreational space for patients and the community, with the pharmacy nearby for staff to monitor patients and engage with the community. All patient areas are equipped with disability facilities like railings, handles, and ramps. Water-using areas are strategically placed to minimize material use and reduce health risks.

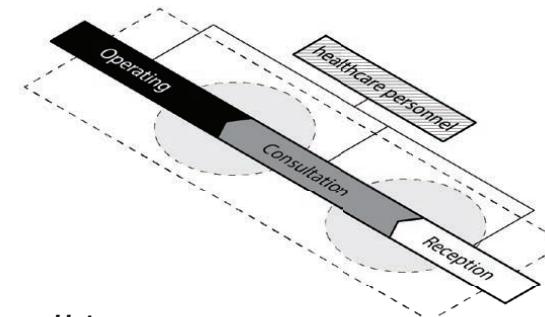


## Communal Birthing Center Standard Workflow

We categorize people into three groups: doctors, pregnant women, and visitors. Each group has its own circulation route to ensure an efficient birthing process while coordinating the necessary points of convergence and separation at the right time. This also ensures that the surgical area remains strictly regulated. Given the urgency of childbirth, we have designated emergency access routes to both the operating room and delivery room, with monitoring and control facilitated through the consultation desk.

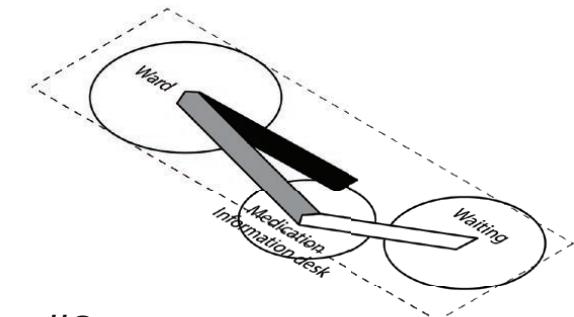


## Design Strategy



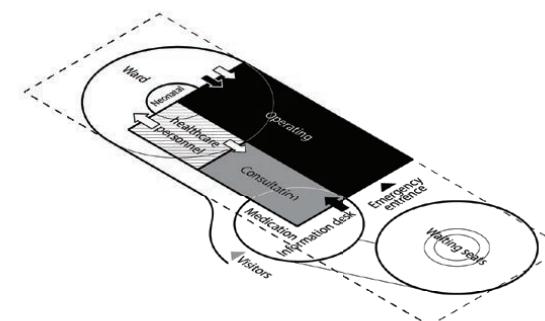
#1

Basic functions and circulations concluded from Crowd Sourcing.



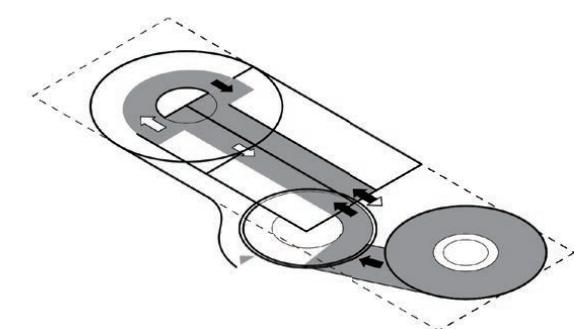
#2

The curved flow and the use of Senegal's local barrel-vaulted building form emphasize the three important spaces.



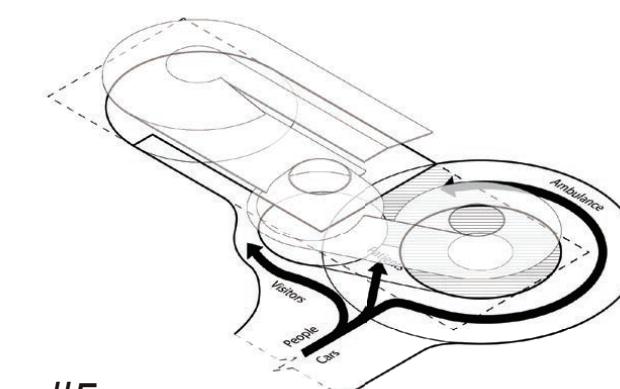
#3

Continuing the division of functional zoning according to flow lines and making healthcare personnel the most accessible area of the entire building to minimize movement distances for the sparse number of physicians.



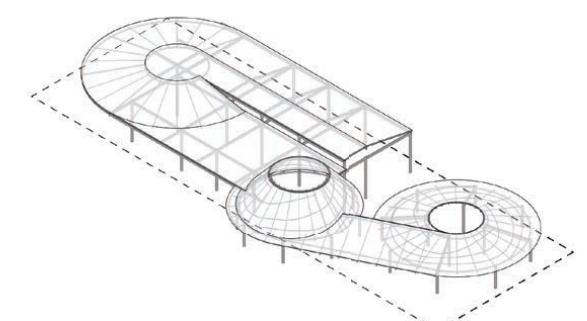
#4

The patient's circulation remains in the same order of Reception-Consultation-Ward-Operation.



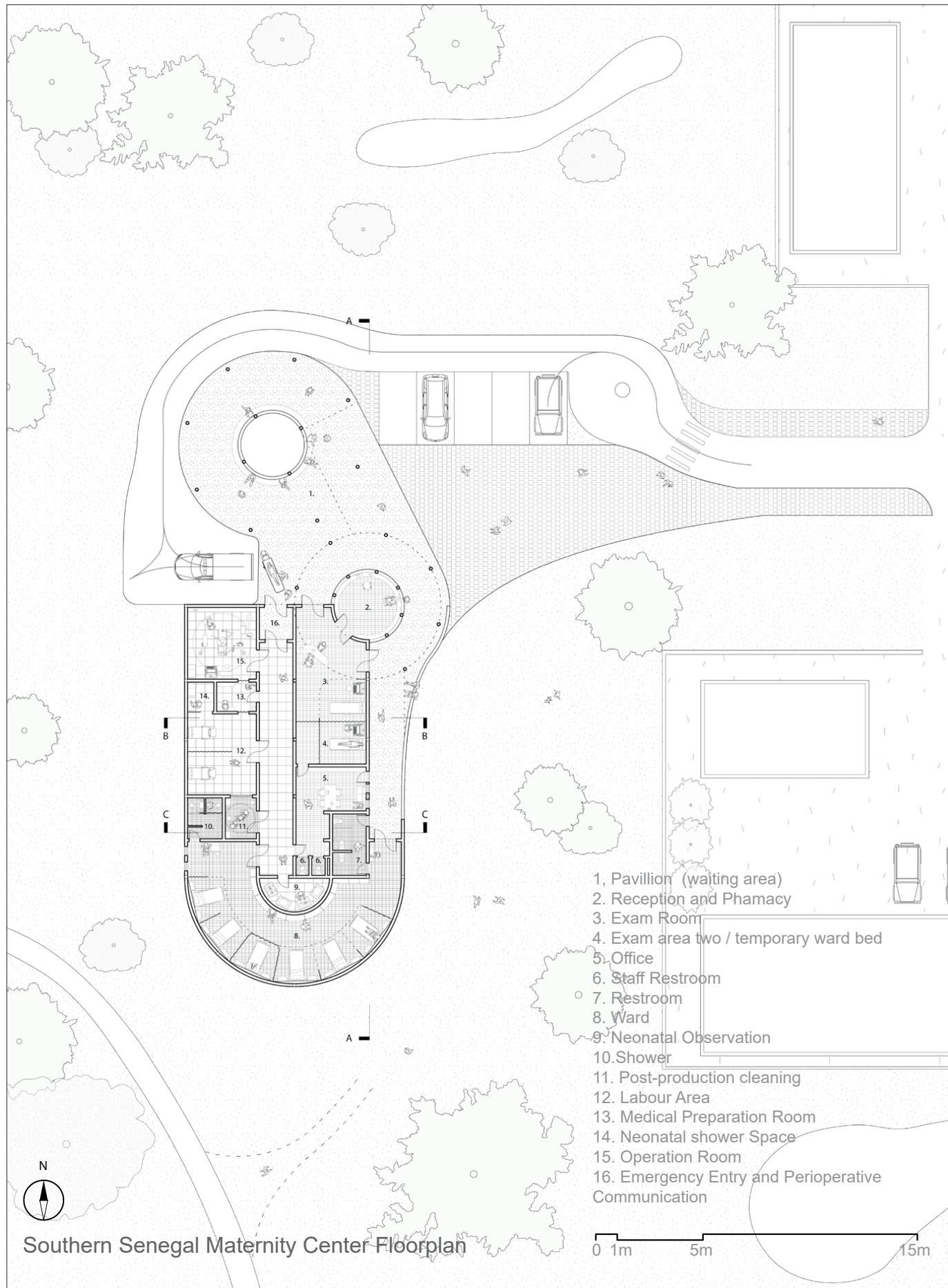
#5

The entrance is set between the INFORMATION DESK and WAITING SEATS to ensure that the doctor can direct people to wait or ask questions. Ambulances can bypass the waiting seats and go straight to the emergency entrance.



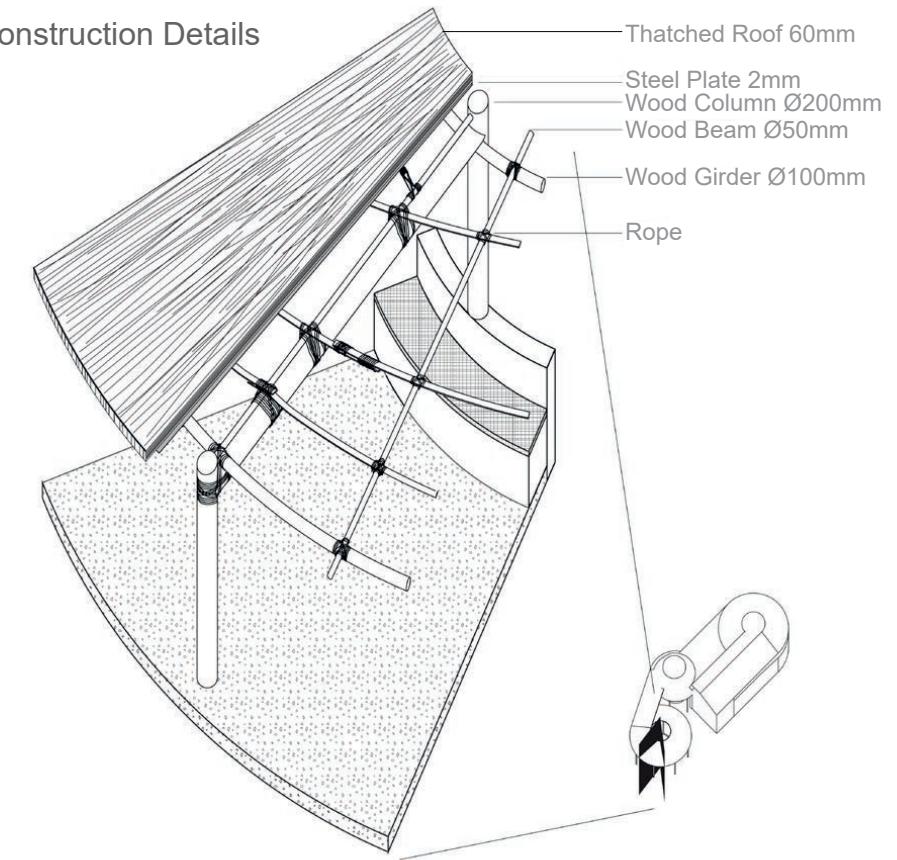
#6

Combined with the local architectural form, the wooden structure is mainly used with brick walls to create roofs of different heights to facilitate ventilation and lighting.



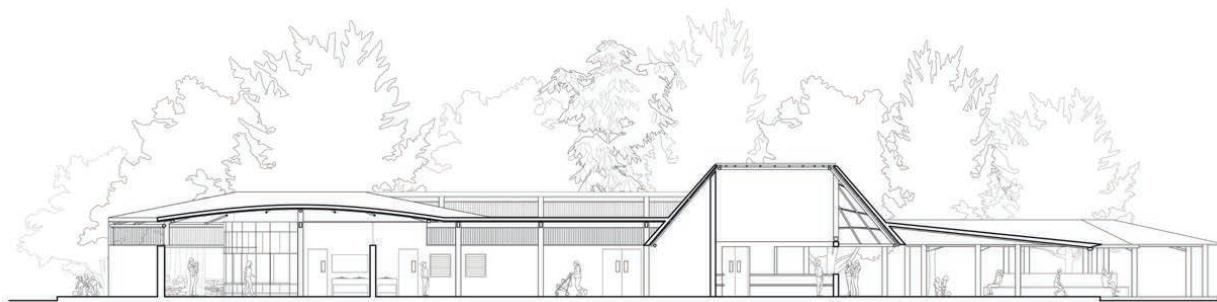
Accessible walkway guide people to the main entrance

### Construction Details

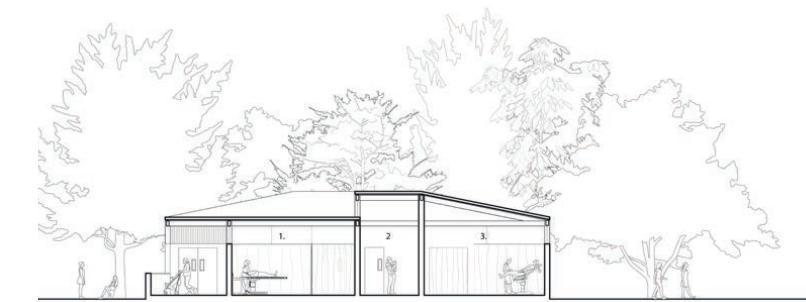


Due to budget constraints, design must use locally available, low-cost materials.

Also, the building cannot accommodate mechanical ventilation, dehumidification, heating, or even a running water system. Instead, passive design strategies are employed to ensure a hygienic and comfortable environment for expectant mothers. Since there is no sewage system, toilets are carefully placed in isolated locations to prevent bacteria from entering the operating and delivery rooms.

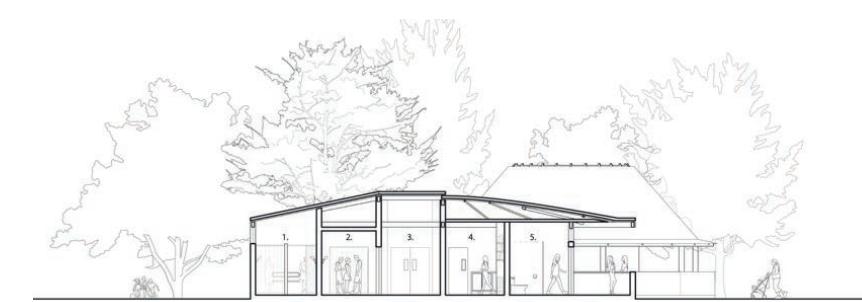


Section A-A



Section B-B

- 1.Exam Room
- 2.Medical Area Corridor
- 3.Labour Room



Section C-C

- 1.Ward Shower
- 2.Post-production cleaning
- 3.Medical corridor
- 4.Office
- 5.Restroom

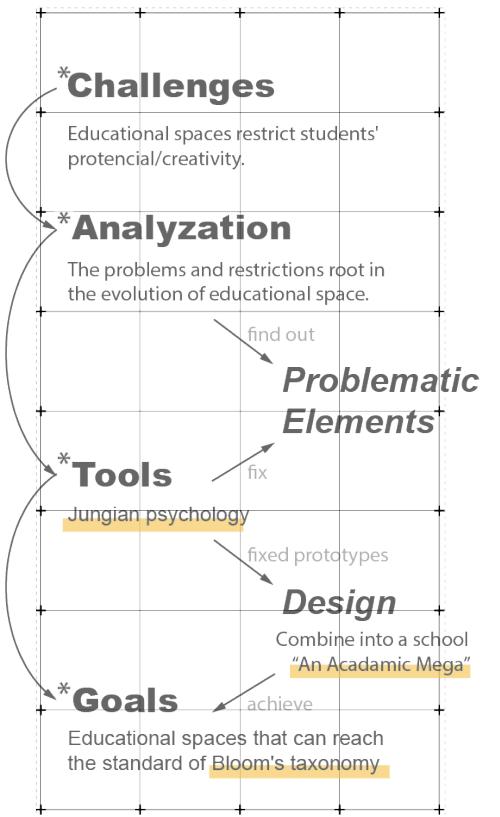
We elevated the roof slightly to allow air circulation through the gaps, while solid high walls prevent direct sunlight and excessive dust. Hard partitions are minimized to maximize the number of beds, while soft partitions ensure privacy for pregnant women and their families while facilitating medical examinations.



Passive Ventilation and soft natural lighting create an relaxed environment

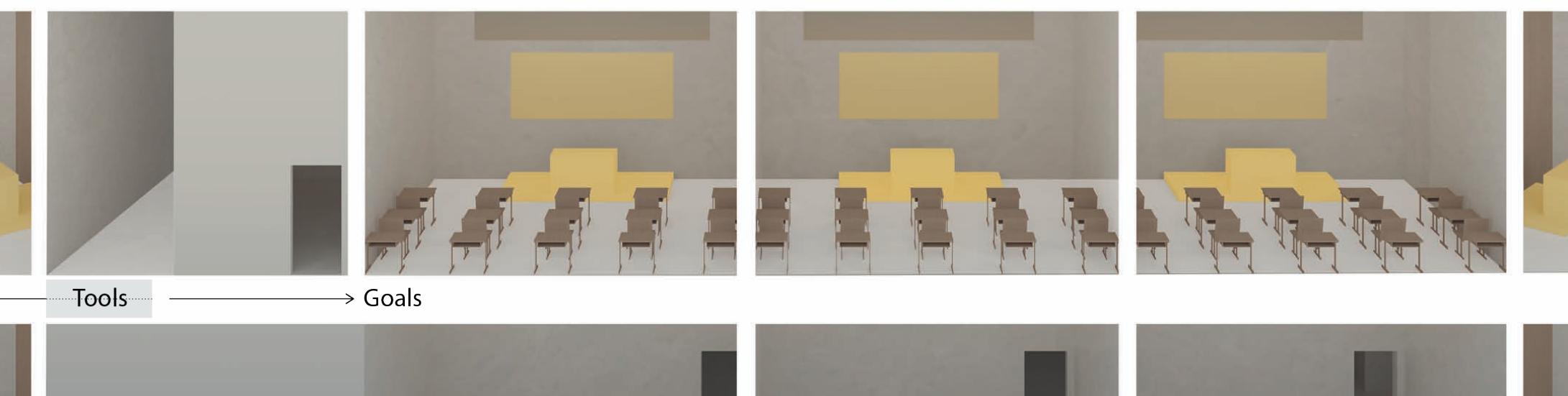
# AN ACADEMIC MEGA

Individual work  
2021.11 - 2022.05  
Instructor: Yu  
Studio work  
Conceptual design  
• • • ○ ○



Education is always evolving, but the educational space is still very much in the "classical" stage. This is because educational activities have their deep historical roots, and modern educational spaces, which carry educational functions, inherit the historical prototype of educational spaces.

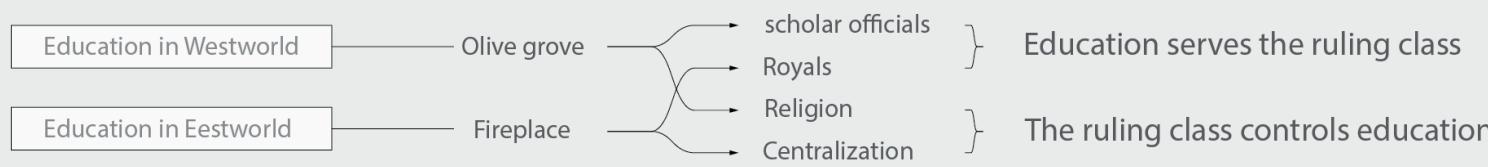
The prototypes of educational space have their limits. For example, some spaces evolve under religion or administrative control, and their residual negative subconsciousness and their fixed organizational forms can cause negative effects in education.



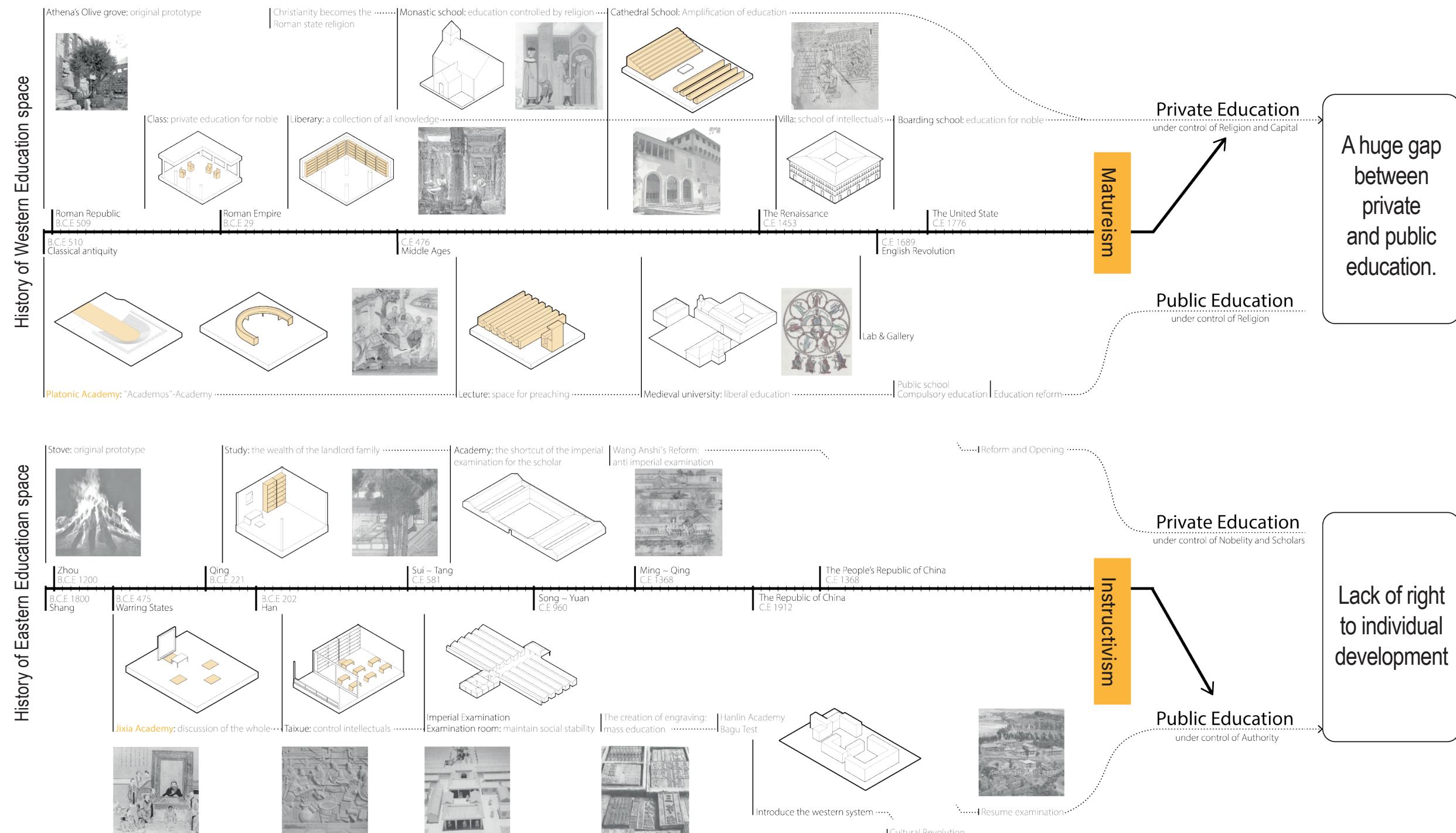
Challenges → Analyzation

Tools → Goals

## ► step I. Concluding the prototypes from the history



In the history of education, the Axial Age was the starting point for the large-scale development of educational spaces, but the divergence between Eastern and Western approaches to education emerged and consequently affected educational spaces.



Challenges → Analization

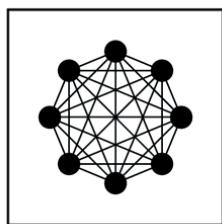
Tools

→ Goals

► step II. Found solutions in Psychology types by Jung

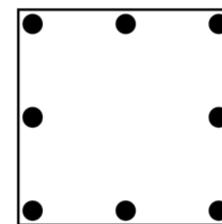


Analytical psychology is derived from Jung's theory of personality development. The eight dimensions represent eight different activity preferences. I use analytical psychology to parse the personality activities in the educational space and to establish the order of the space based on the activities of people within the educational system.



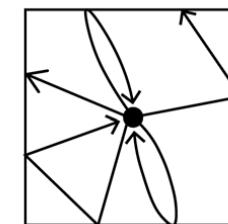
**Extravert**

-connections between individuals  
-pursue a dynamic image in other's eyes



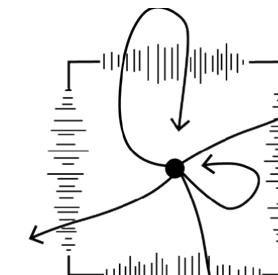
**Introvert**

-individual's inward exploration  
-seek an internally solid self-image



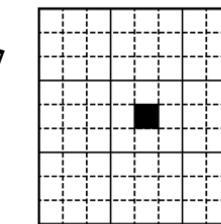
**Sensing**

-bounded information  
-define boundaries



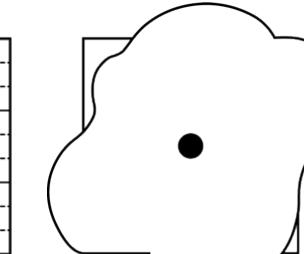
**iNtuition**

-information without boundaries.  
-abstract the absorbed information



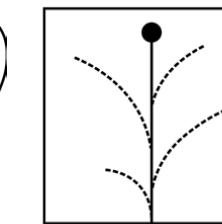
**Thinking**

-a preference for using thinking first



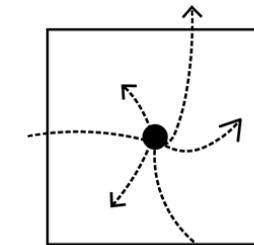
**Feeling**

-a preference for using feeling first



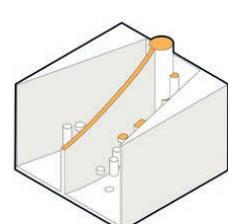
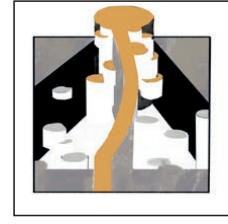
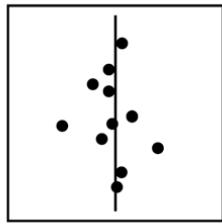
**Judging**

-organized and prepared  
-make and stick to plans



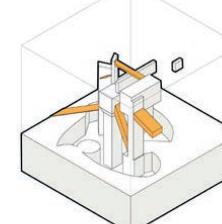
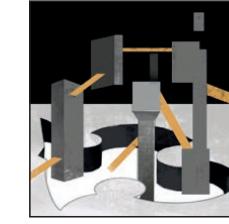
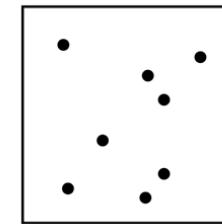
**Perceiving**

-keep options open  
-act spontaneously& flexible with making plans



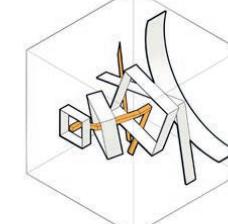
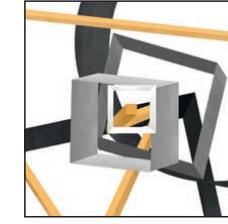
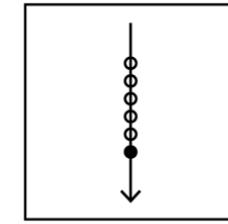
**NJ**

NJ is a cognitive model of association around the main idea. Using NJ in education allows for the use of spaces with different functions to help teachers teach.



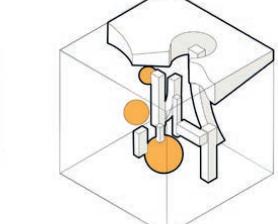
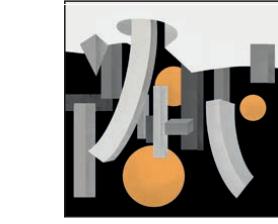
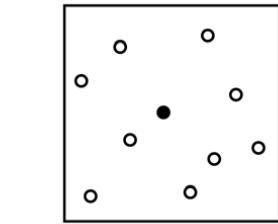
**NP**

NP is a cognitive model for discovering diverse connections between things. Using NP in education can give full play to students' initiative.



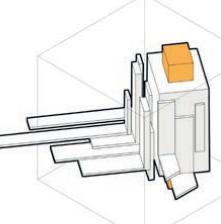
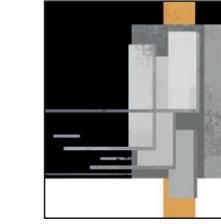
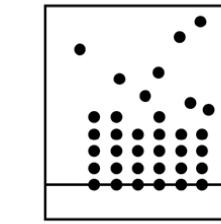
**SJ**

SJ is a cognitive model that follows the empirical analysis of reality. Using SJ in education can help students better make connections between knowledge and reality.



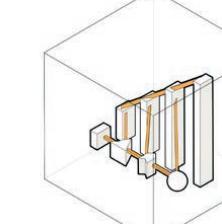
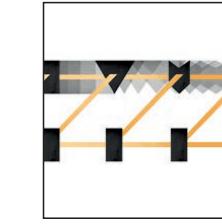
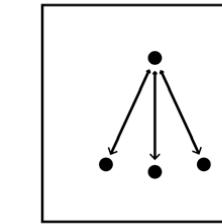
**SP**

SP is a mode of cognition that discovers the possibility of things. Using SP in education can help students better create new things.



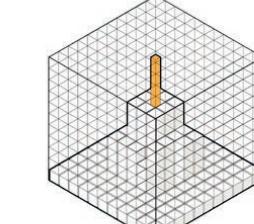
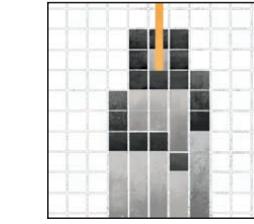
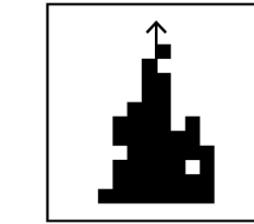
**TP**

TP is a judgment function that prefers to use thinking to analyze knowledge. The use of TP in education can help students engage in rational inquiry.



**FP**

FP is a judgment function that prefers to use emotion to analyze information. Using FP in education can help students develop a group perspective and enhance interpersonal interactions.



**TJ**

TJ is a judgmental function that tends to focus on how things work. Using TJ in education can help students use rational thinking to think and execute strict plans.

Judgment function

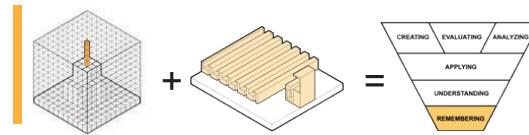
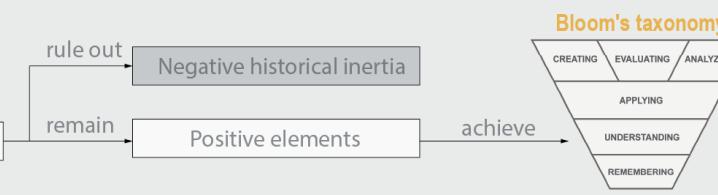
Cognitive function

Behavior Patterns

3D reconstruction

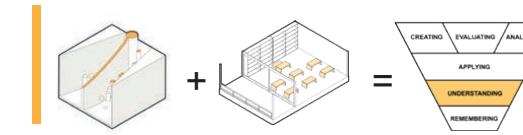
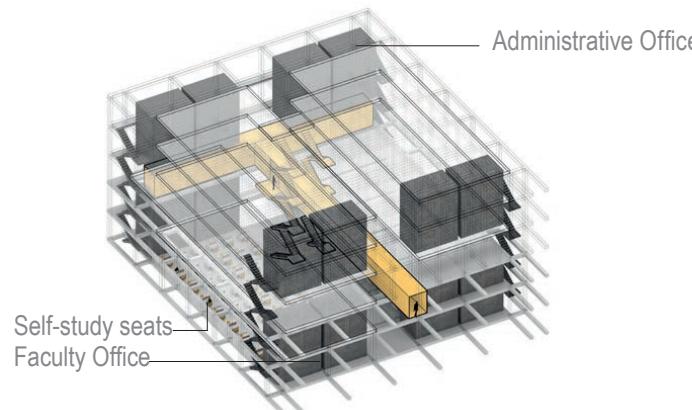
► step III. Combine into education units  
step VI. Combine into academic mega

Spaces influenced by activity modes → apply → Education prototypes



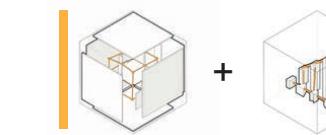
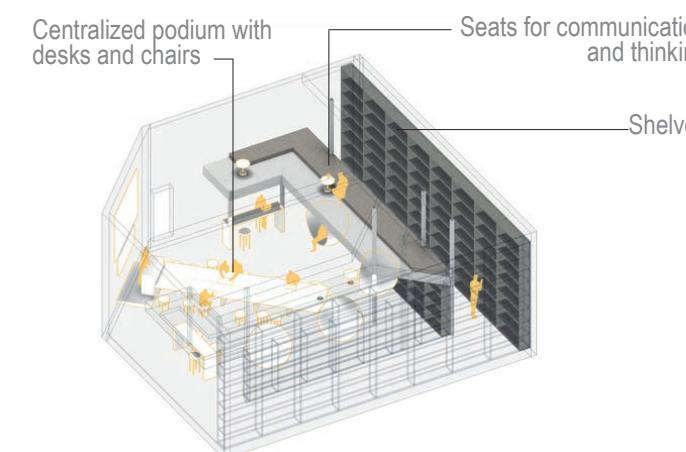
**Study room for REMEMBERING**

Homogeneous space for independent learning



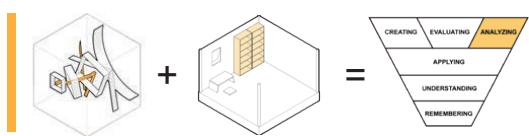
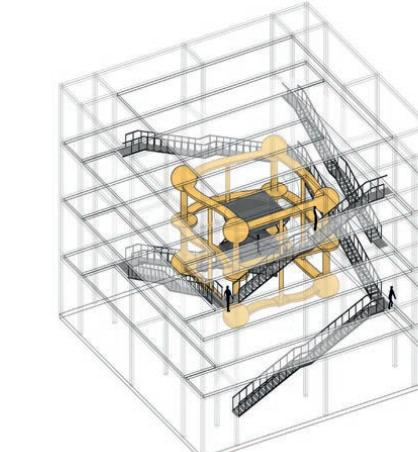
**Classroom for UNDERSTANDING**

Support space around teaching

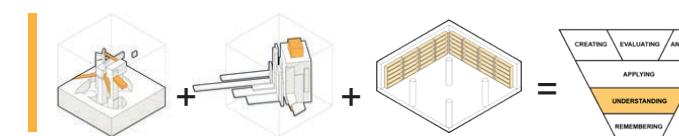
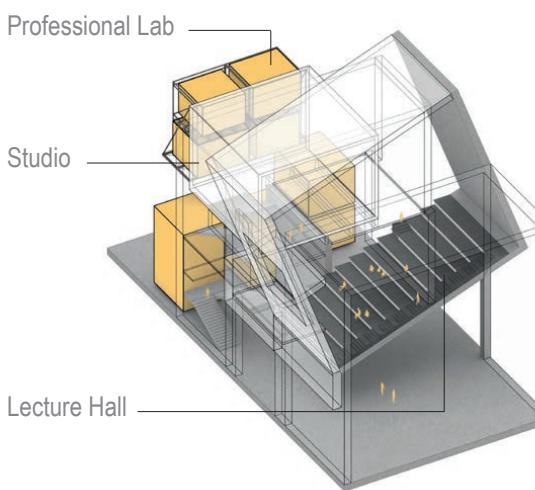


**Core of student's activity**

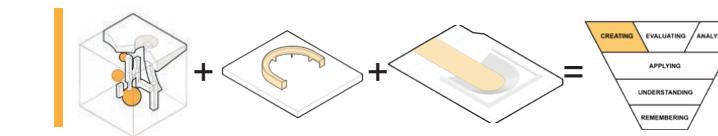
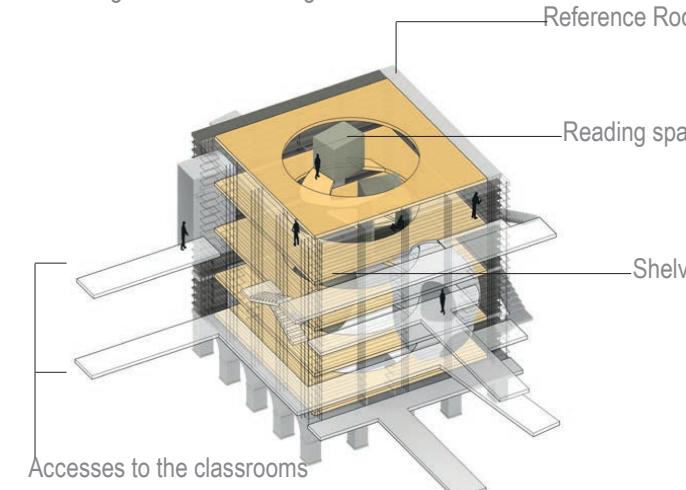
Connecting various student activity spaces



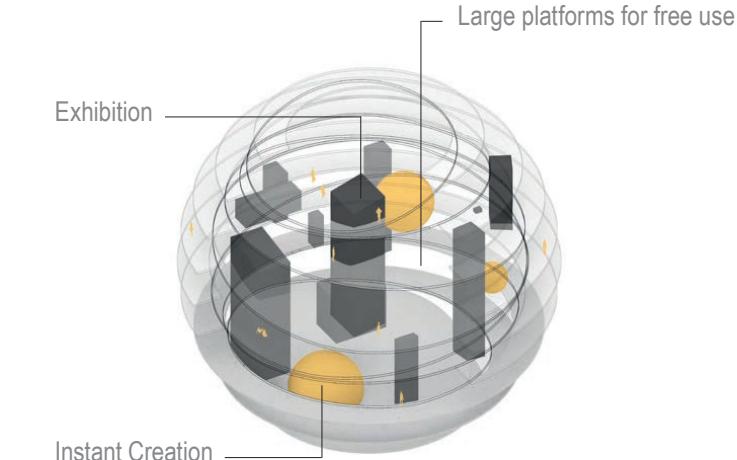
**Lab for ANALYZING**  
Specialized Learning



**Library for UNDERSTANDING**  
Space for self-directed search to absorb knowledge for understanding



**Exploration center for CREATING**  
Discover the free space for creativity

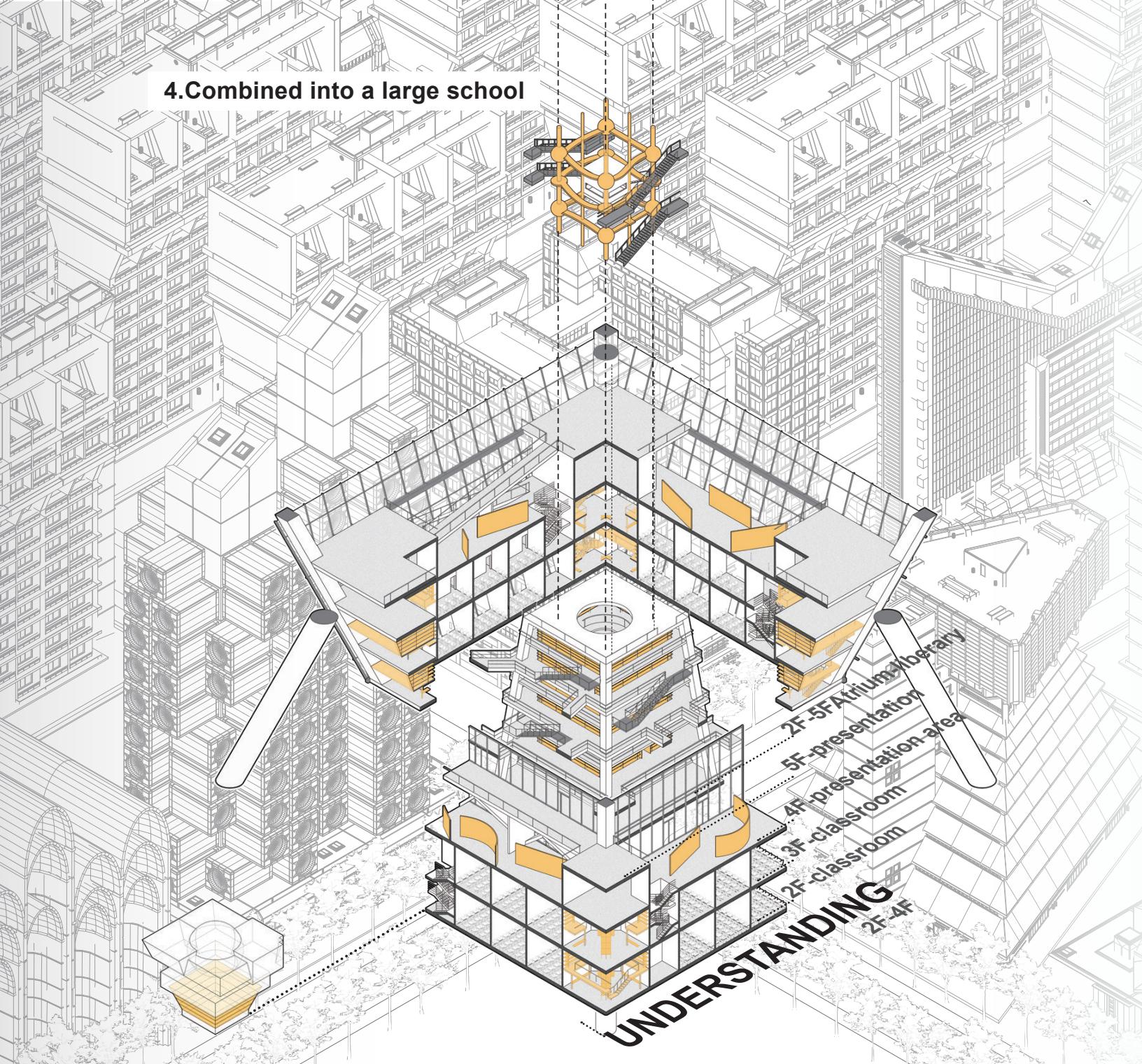


A continuously enhanced space for specialized education.

Adding accessibility to libraries.

Small spaces that provide inspiration and large spaces that are fully open to enhance students' creativity.

#### 4. Combined into a large school



REMEMBERING  
1F

#### JUDGING

This area requires students to engage in serious debate and expression, and to obtain a clear academic definition after a critical exchange.

JUDGING

#### CREATING

This area allows students to think, talk, and create freely on it. At the same time, this area is also a meeting place for four other areas, where students and teachers from different areas talk in the center to learn and generate new ideas.

CREATING

#### UNDERSTANDING

This area expects students to understand what they are learning. This is where the teacher-led format begins to emerge. At the same time, the higher up the hierarchy, the less supervision and the freer the teaching format.

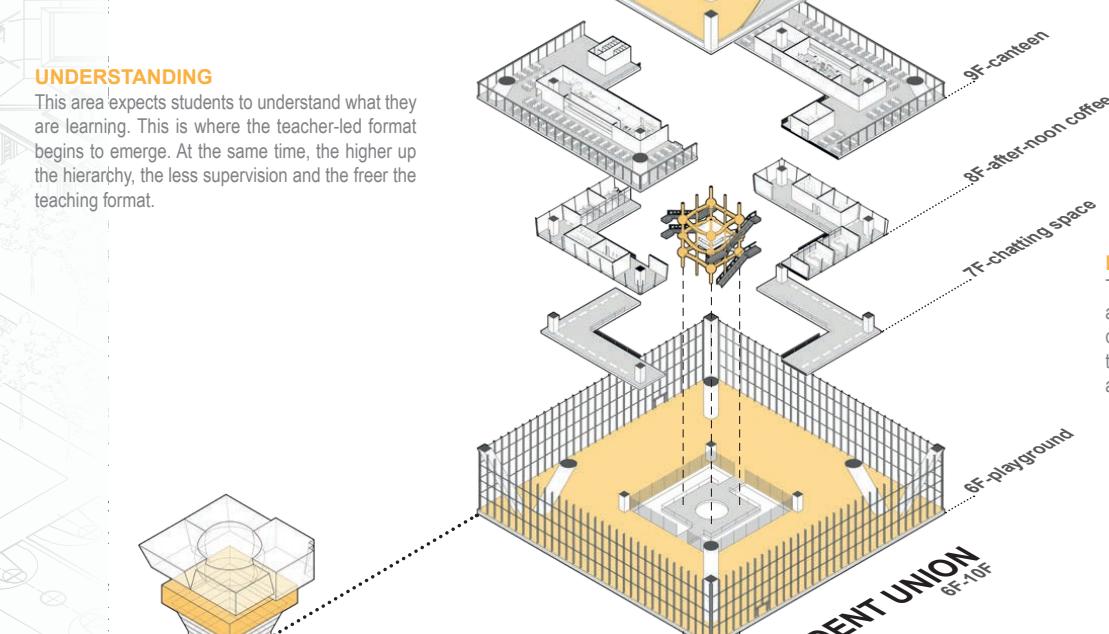
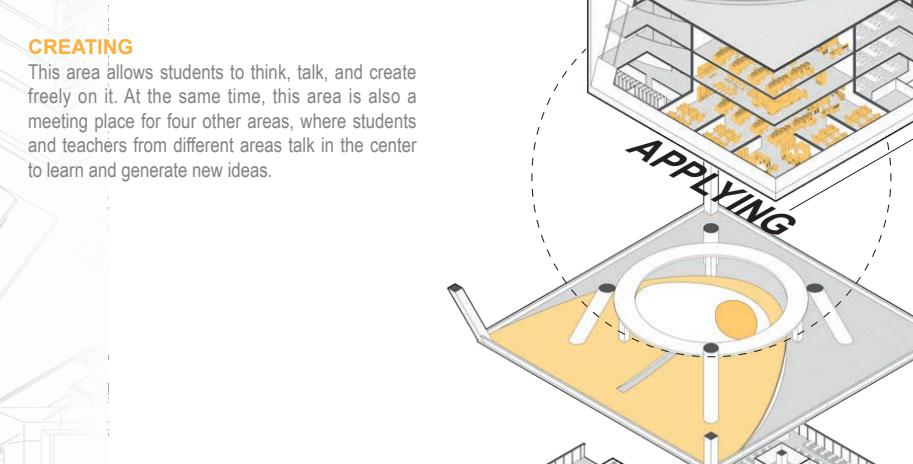
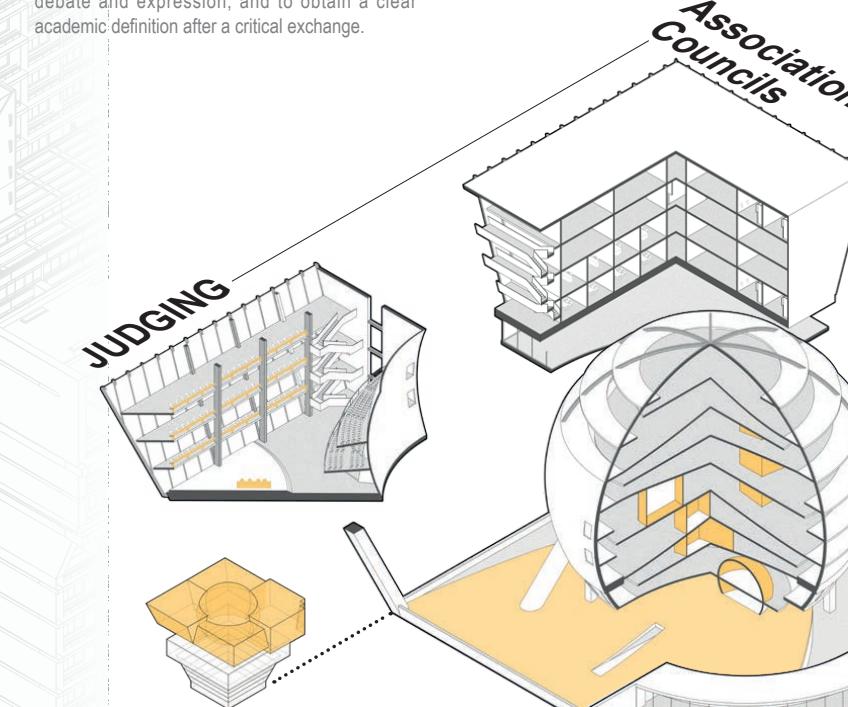
UNDERSTANDING

#### ANALYZING

This area includes open lecture spaces and professional studios for specialized research.

ANALYZING

This area contains multidisciplinary laboratories and a test field to validate and apply what has been learned.



REMEMBERING

REMEMBERING

ANALYZING

ANALYZING

APPLYING

APPLYING

CREATING

CREATING

JUDGING

JUDGING

UNDERSTANDING

UNDERSTANDING

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**1F**

1 studyroom  
2 administration office  
3 faculty office

**2F**

3 faculty office  
4 classroom  
5 integrated classroom  
6 library

**3F**

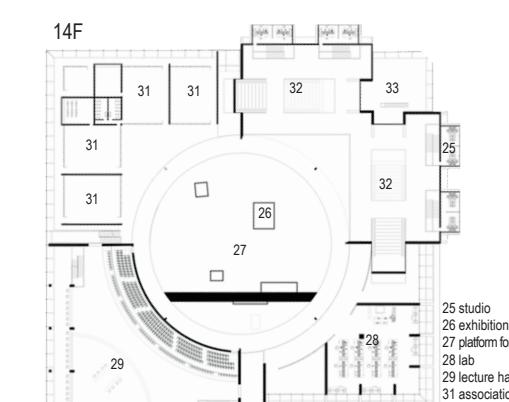
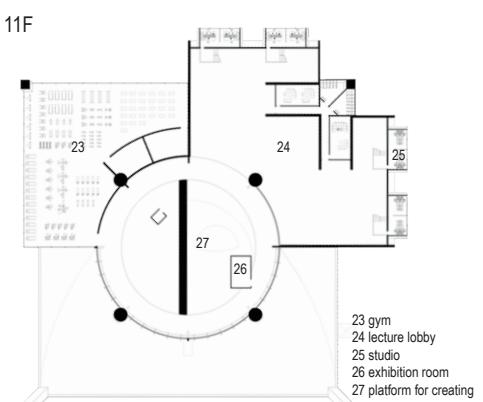
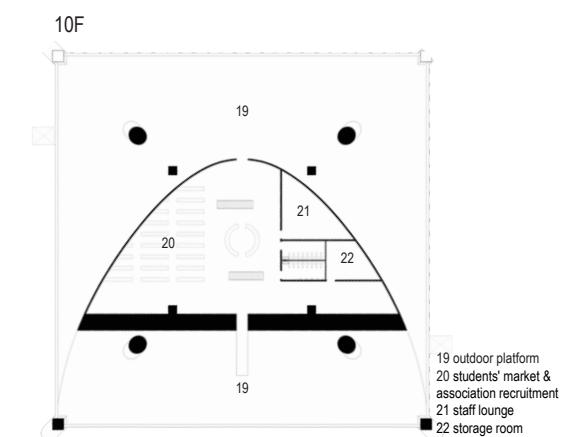
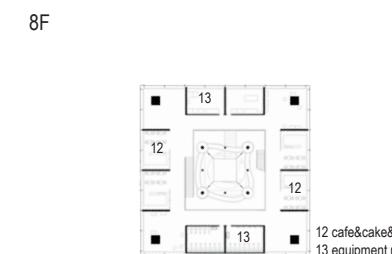
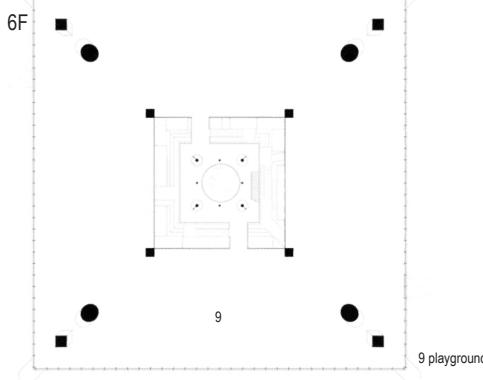
4 classroom  
5 integrated classroom  
6 library

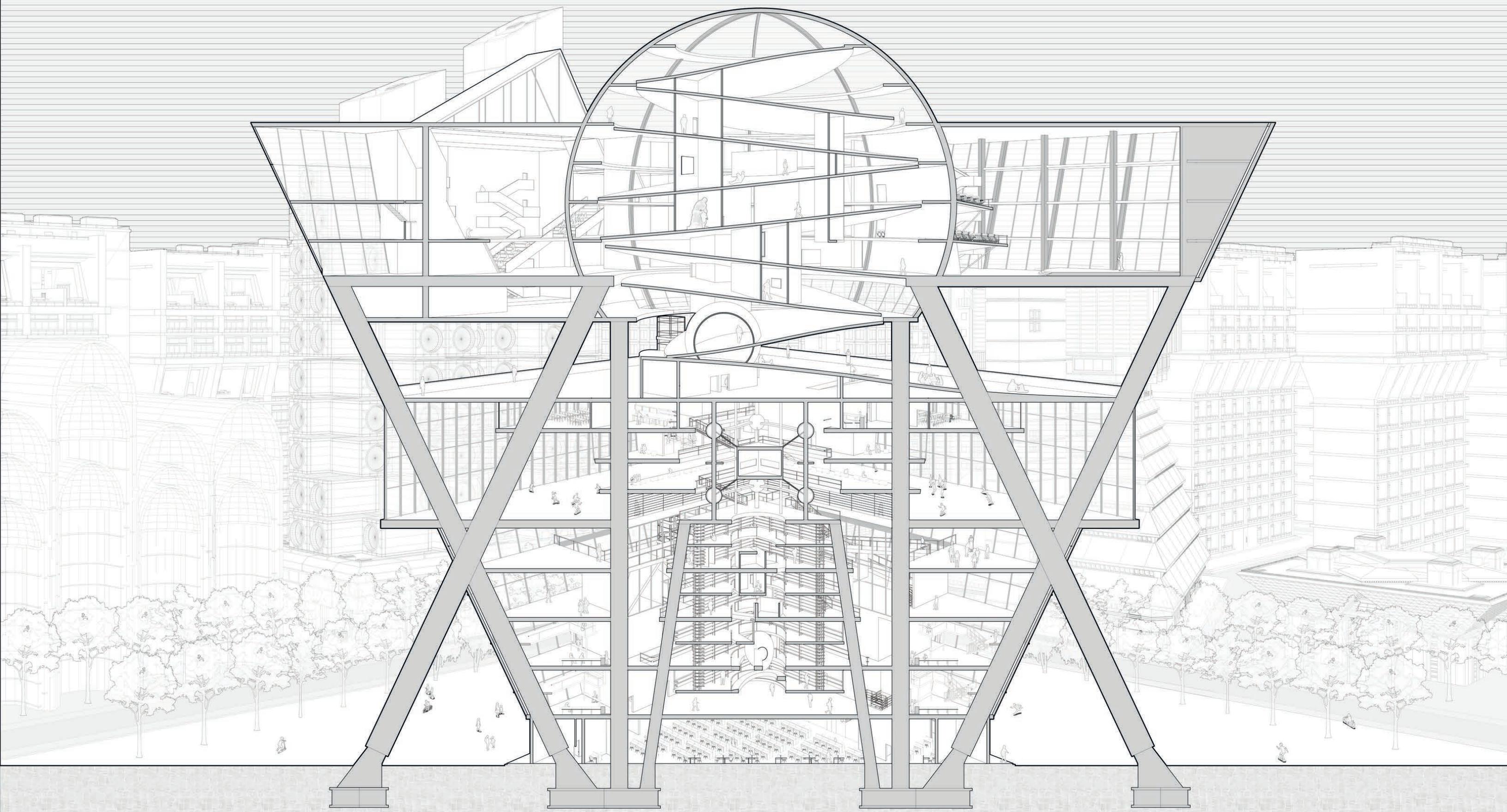
**4F**

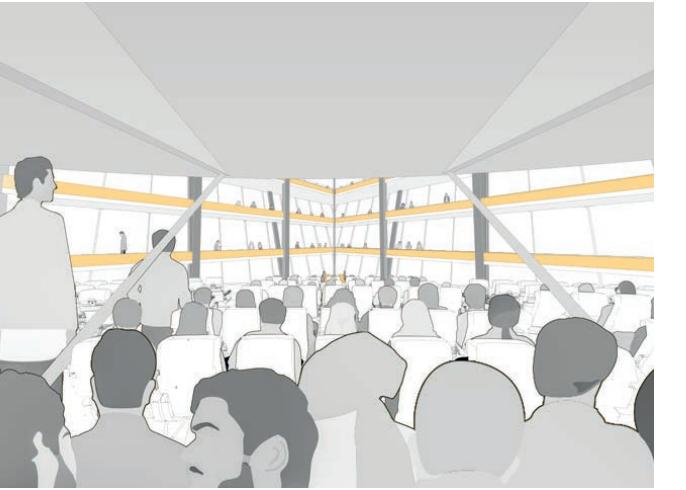
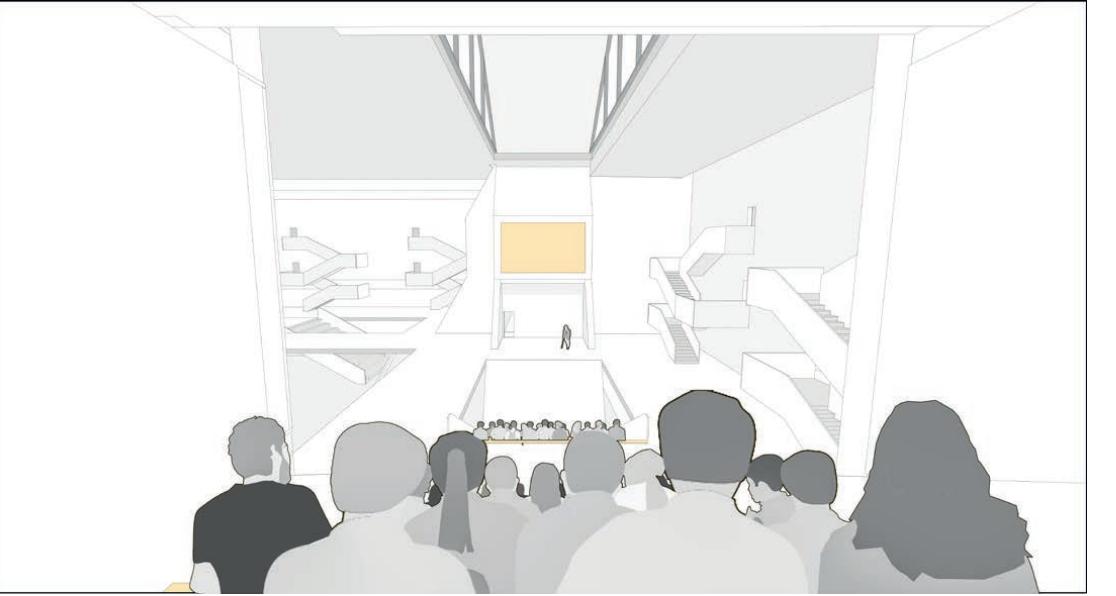
6 liberry  
7 presentation layer  
8 inquiry room

**5F**

6 liberry  
7 presentation layer







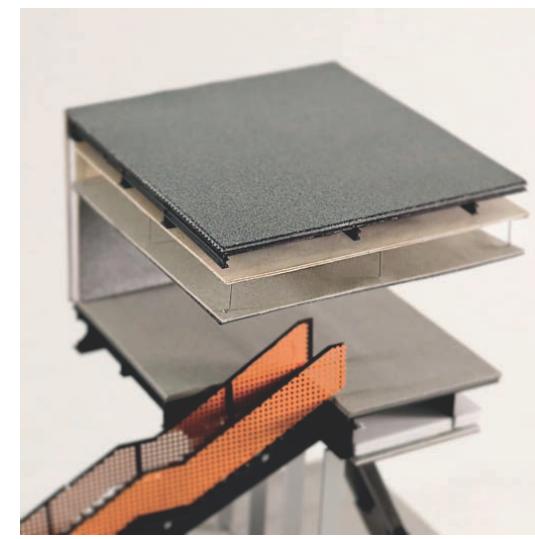
# Model Making



Project: Study of the structure of Prada Foundation  
Teammate: Nathan Schuppert  
Year: 2024



Using different sheets to make insulations



Spray foam sheet to simulate aluminum foam



Stairs as structural supporters to hold the model

# Study, Calculate, Design with Thermal Mass

Project:  
FROM THE AFAR MAT TENT  
INTO THE AMERICAN WOOD FRAMING

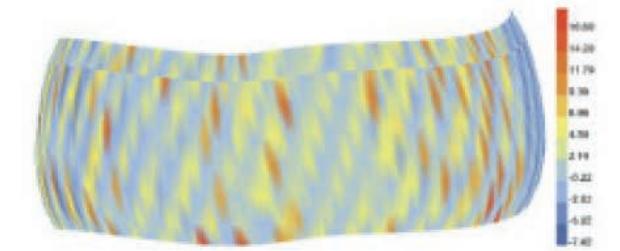
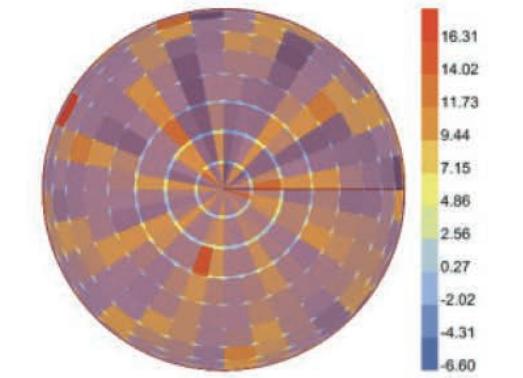
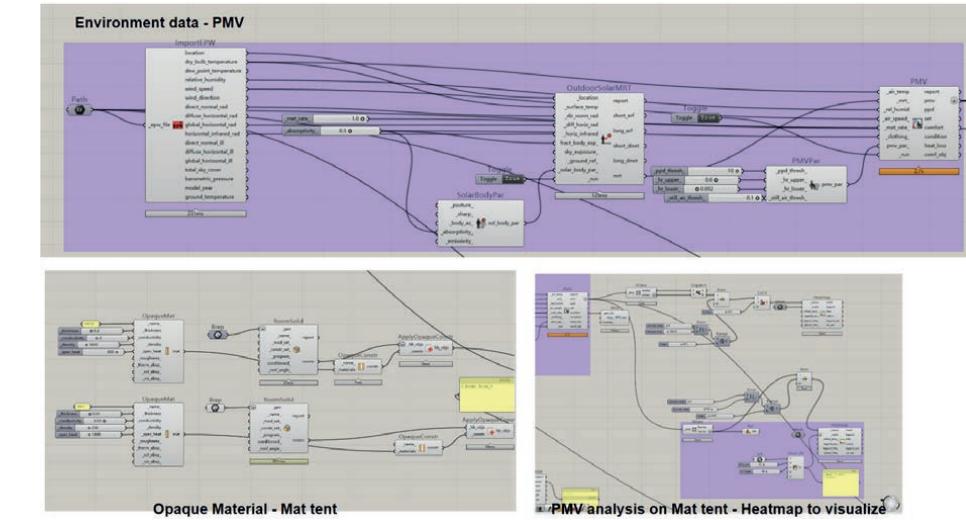
Teammate: Brant Zhao, Bea Choo  
Year: 2024



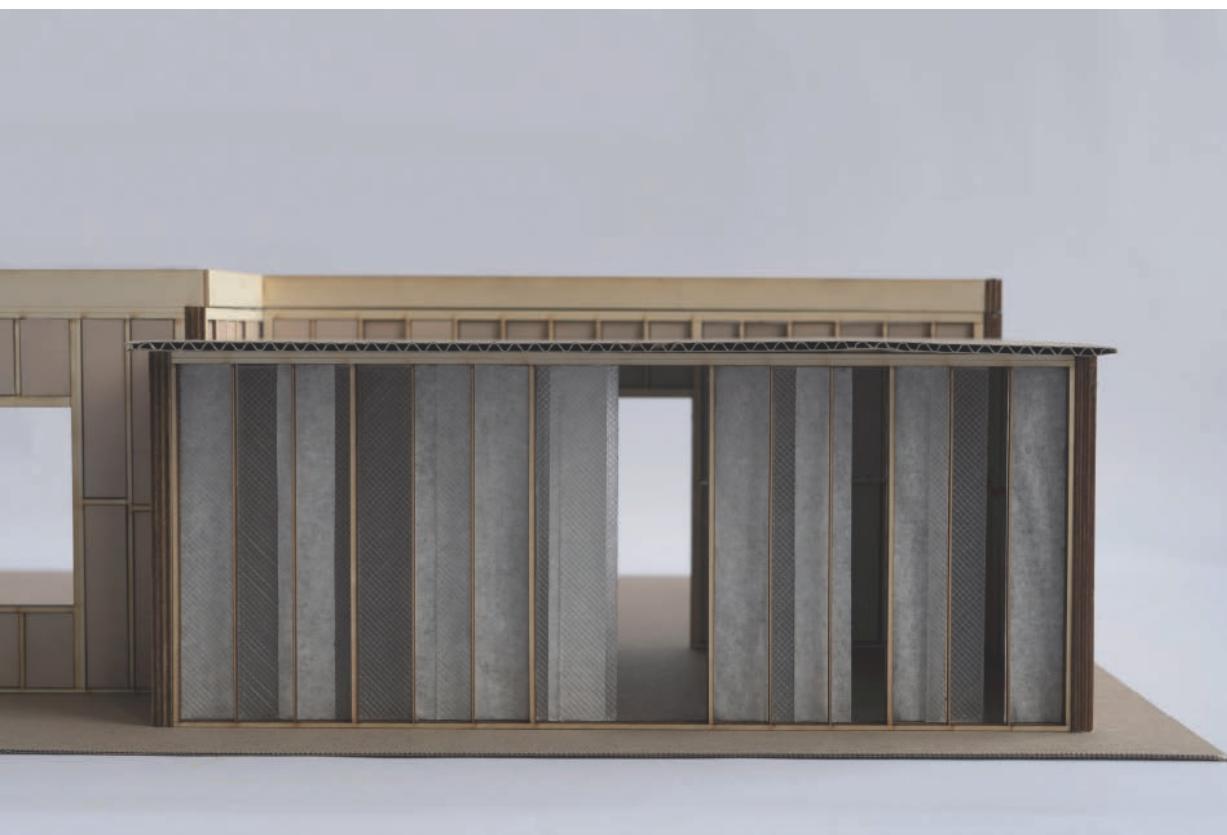
The study and model making of afar tent



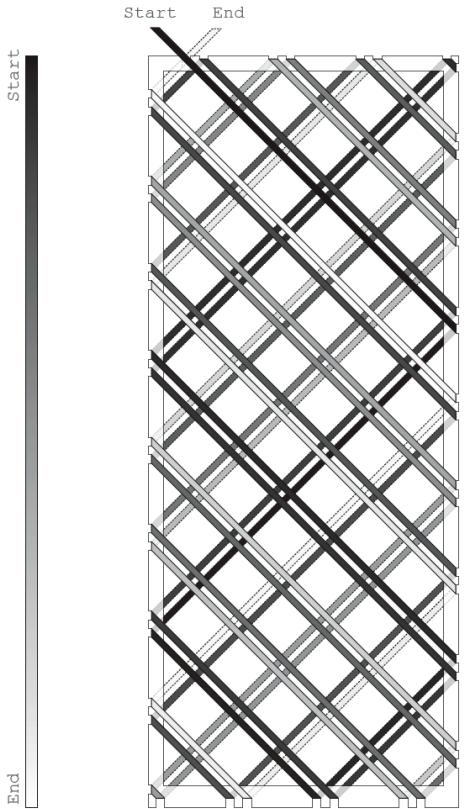
Weaved using Afar technic and Palm leaves



I50 7730 recommends a comfort range of eMv-0.5 to +0.5, and most building design and analysis are based on this standard. 0 is the ideal comfort value -0.5 to +0.5 is the recommended comfort range, indicating that most people feel comfortable. PMV +1 or beyond indicates that people will likely feel too hot or too cold.



Different densities of mat



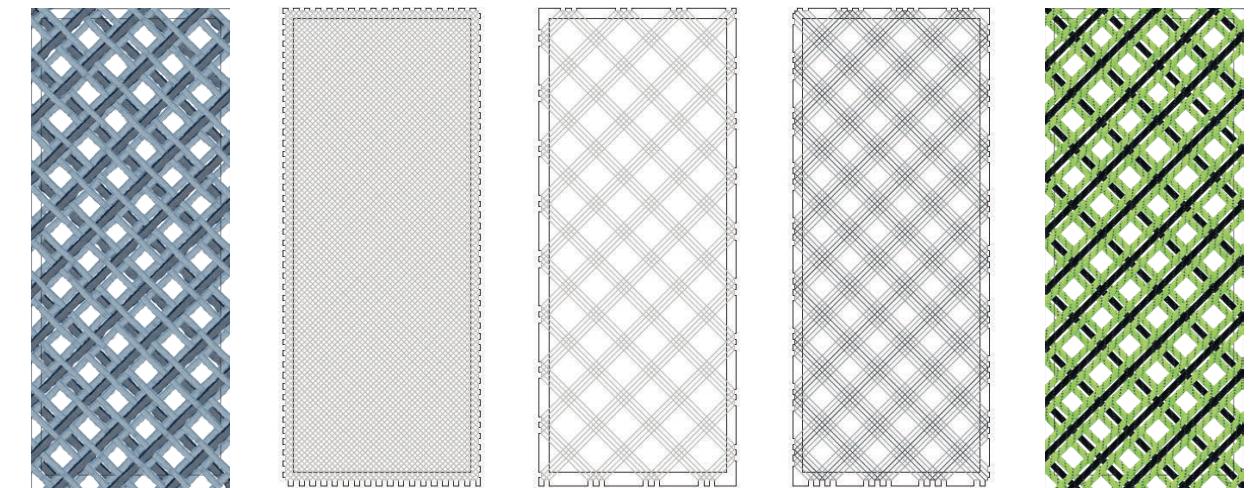
One strip to finish a mat



Process



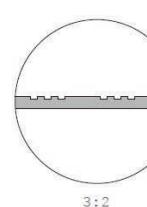
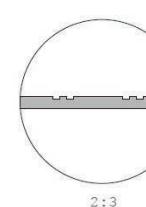
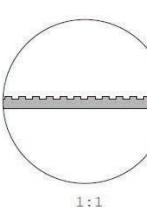
Different densities of mat



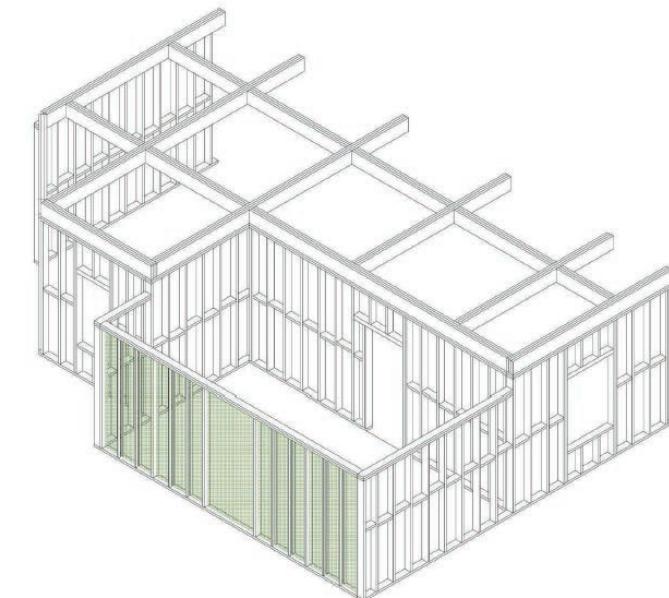
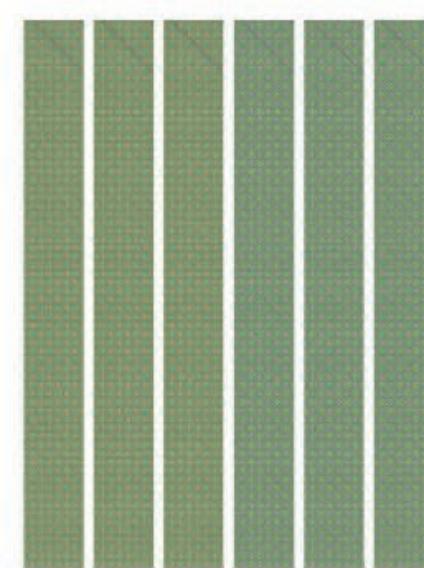
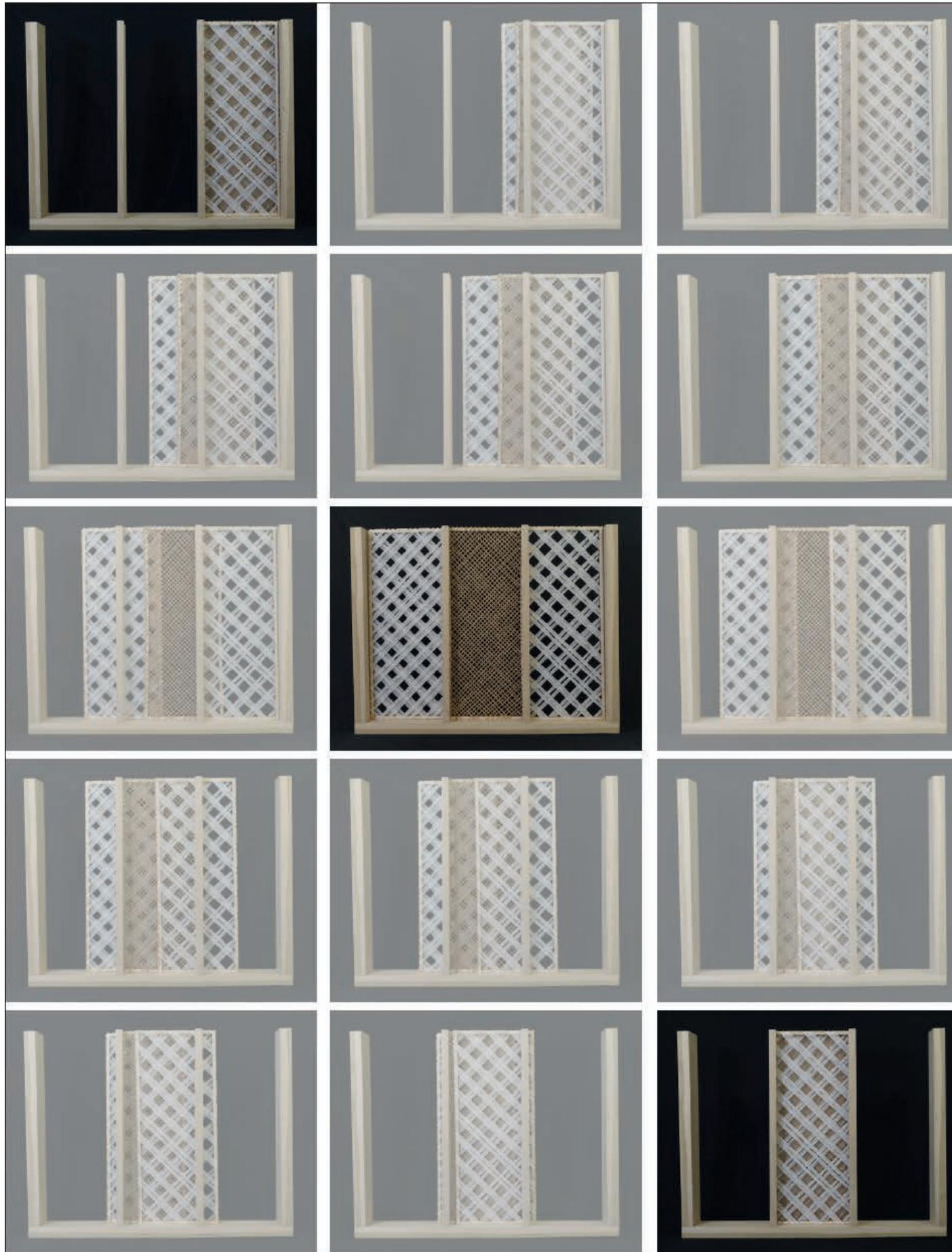
75%

45%

50%



Using the gears to control the density



A system that can slide to control the thermal mass condition and creating a gradient to the interior and exterior. The mats in the system can overlap or fully stand depending on how much wind and air wanted to be controlled into the interior.

# Study, Calculate, Design with Structure

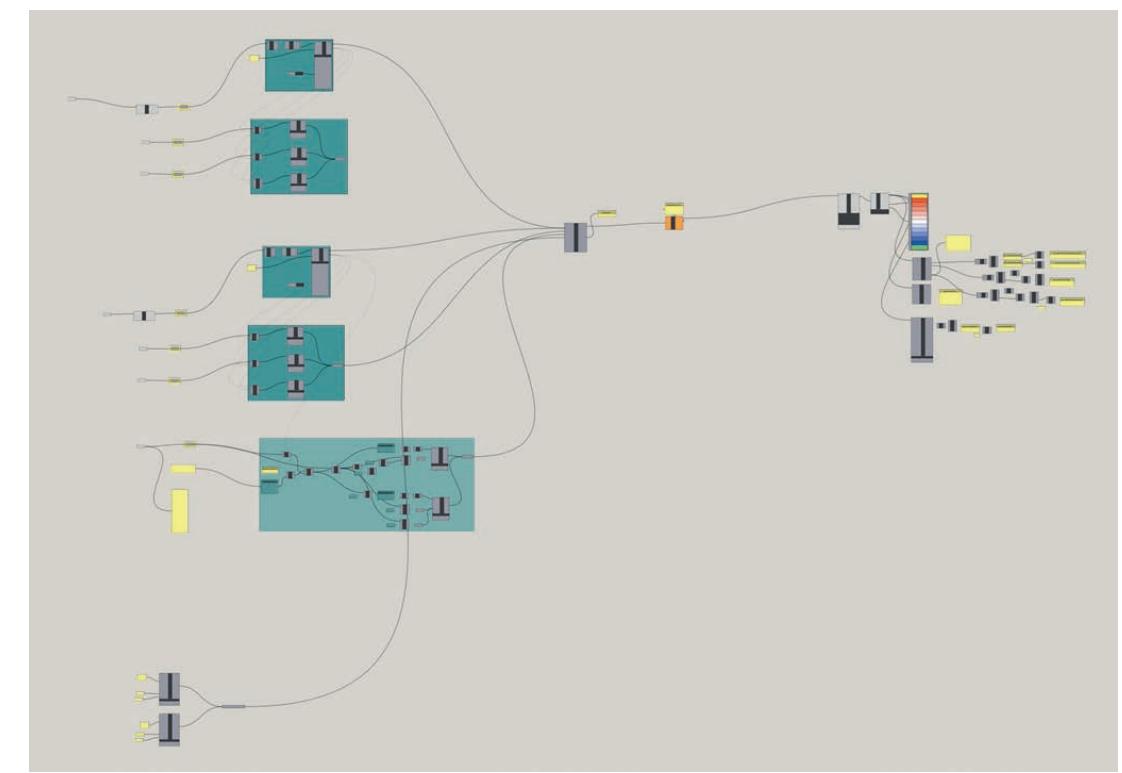
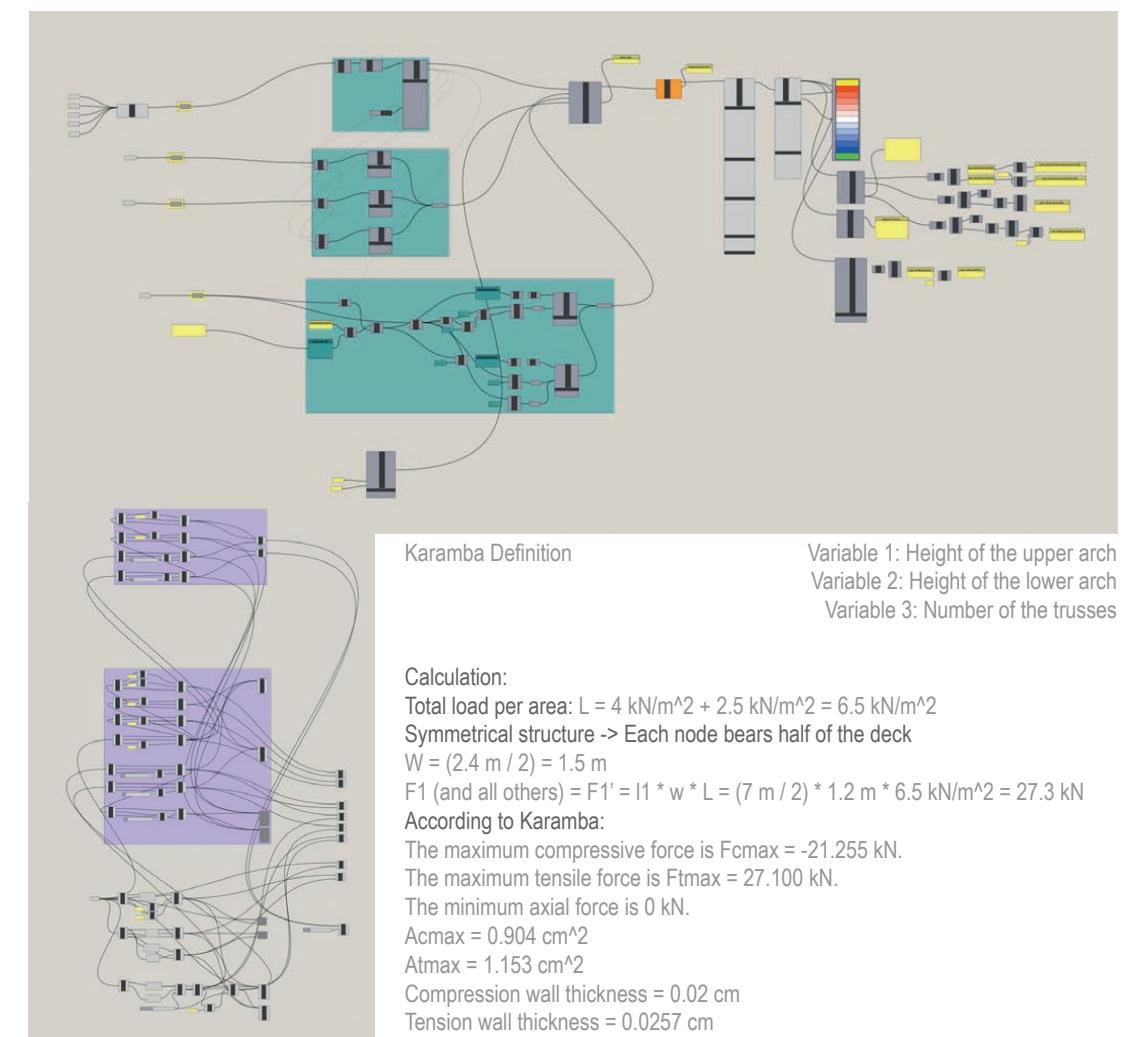
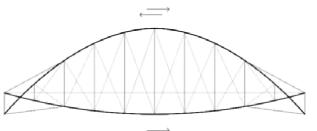
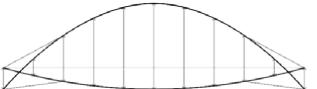
Project:

- 1.Bridge design
- 2.Kayak Pavillion design

Teammate:

Alex Burgaud  
Zikuan Dong  
Anli Zhang

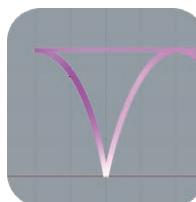
Year: 2024





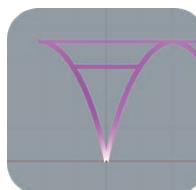
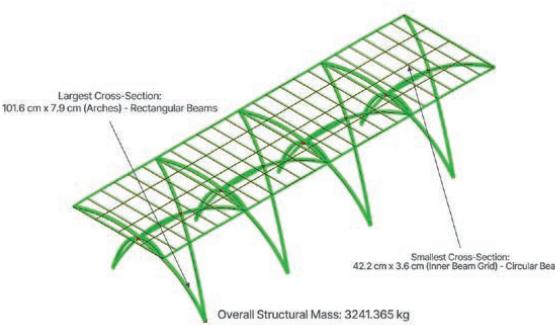
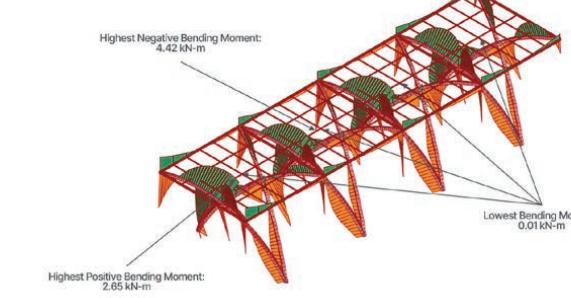
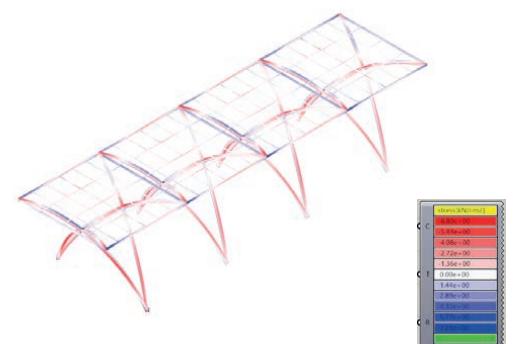
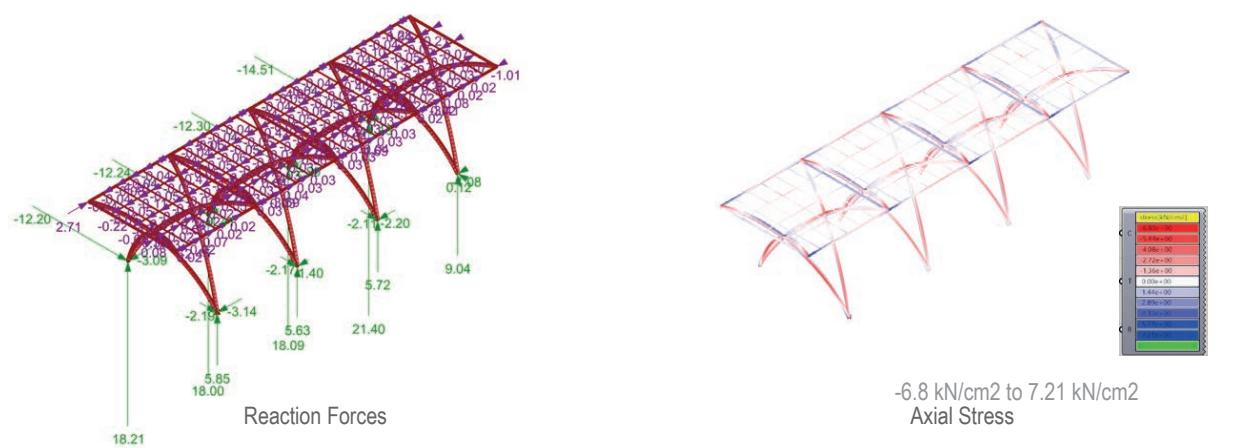
Issues: Error in design where arches would interfere with and go above the beam grid, heavy deformation, and high utilization

Maximum Vertical Displacement: 3.587 cm  
Maximum Utilization: 97.2%  
Structural Mass: 5,528.681 kg  
Largest Cross-Section: 152.4 cm x 9.5 cm (rectangular)

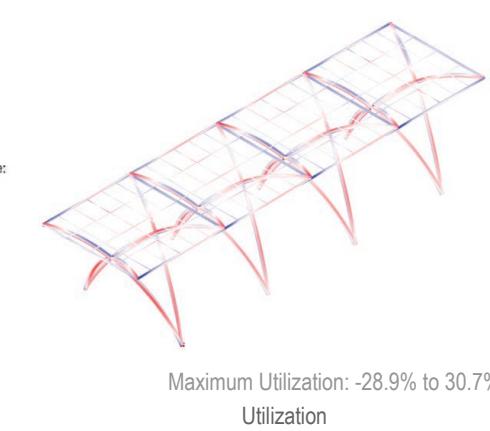
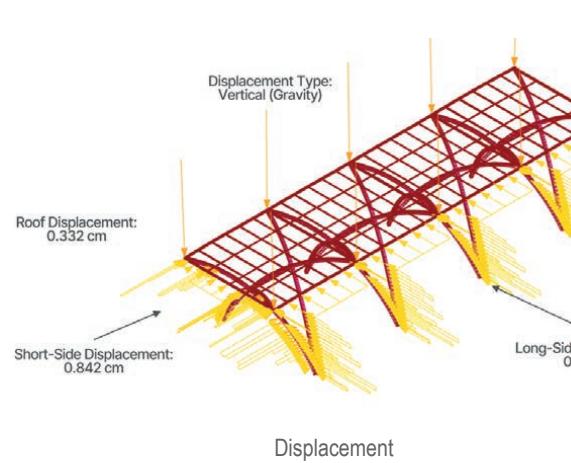
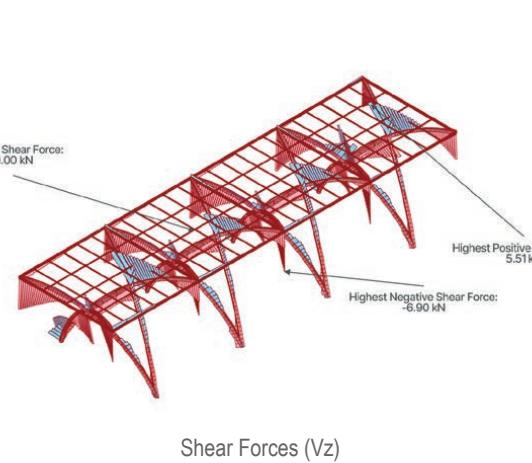
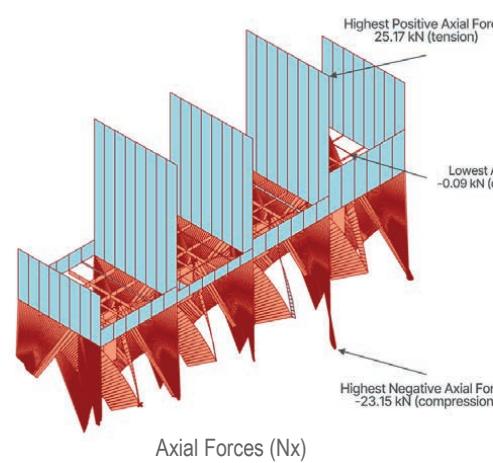


Changes: Utilized GraphMapper in Karamba to form arches, additional pin supports  
Issues: Weak lateral support

Maximum Vertical Displacement: 0.87 cm  
Maximum Utilization: 36.7%  
Structural Mass: 4,013.649 kg  
Largest Cross-Section: 114.3 cm x 9.5 cm (rectangular)



Changes: Made the arch structure stronger by adding straight bars connecting the mirrored arches to prevent domino effect from lateral loads



Maximum Vertical Displacement: 0.332 cm  
Maximum Utilization: 28.9%  
Structural Mass: 3241.365 kg  
Largest Cross-Section: 101.6 cm x 7.9 cm (rectangular)

# Stage

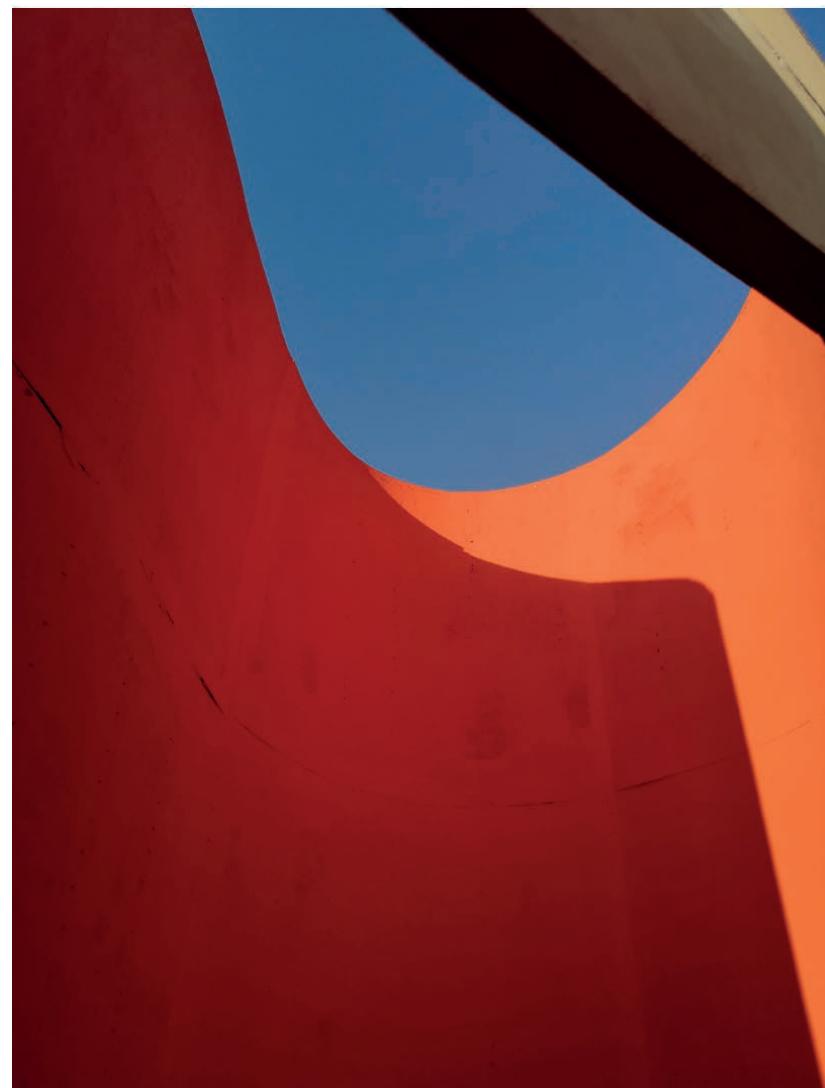
Project: World Stage  
one of a several installations for Art Festival  
Year: 2019



Performance at the opening ceremony - Day time



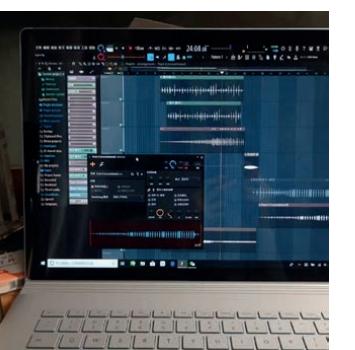
Performance at the opening ceremony - Night time



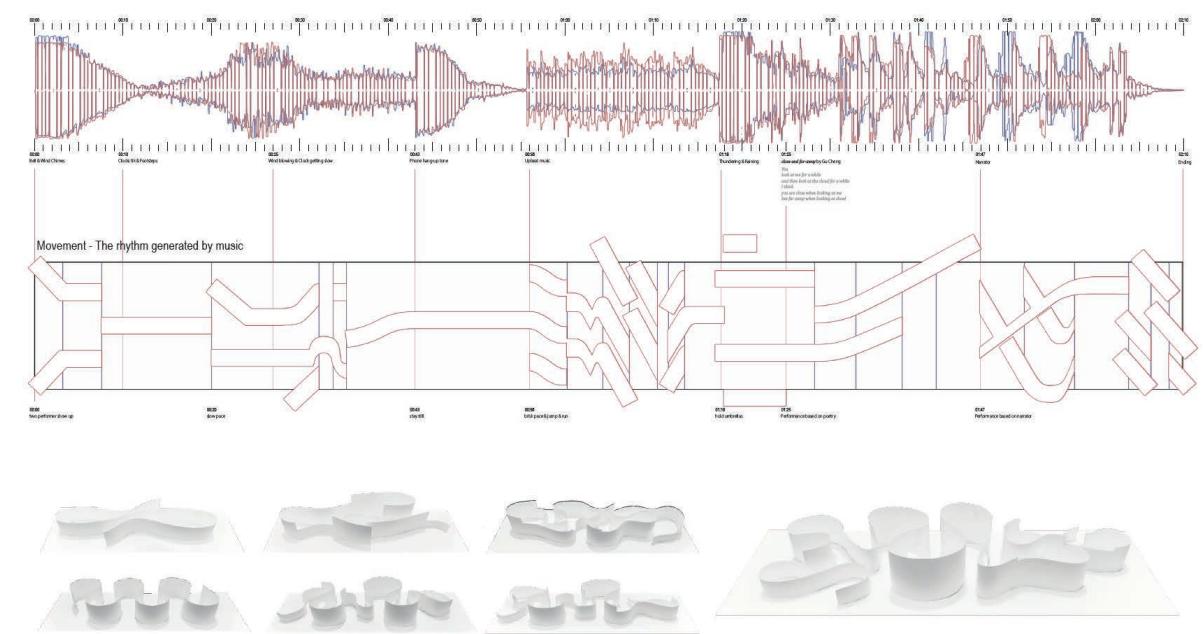
Performing

Construction site  
Within only a week of the construction time, we managed to find the local contractors to participate, and we kept in touch for the next year's construction.

Costume and Music  
Within one week for design with no experience, I figured out how to edit music by myself and made the whole set of costumes with teammates.



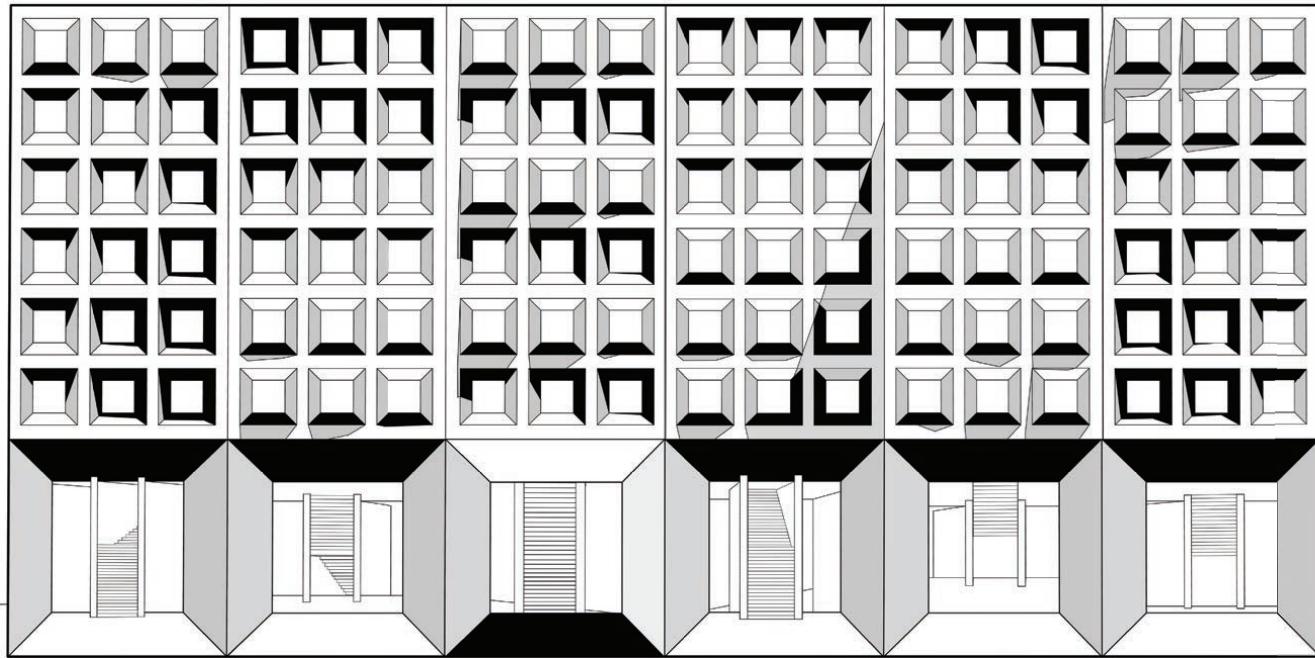
Editing music



# Project: Projection

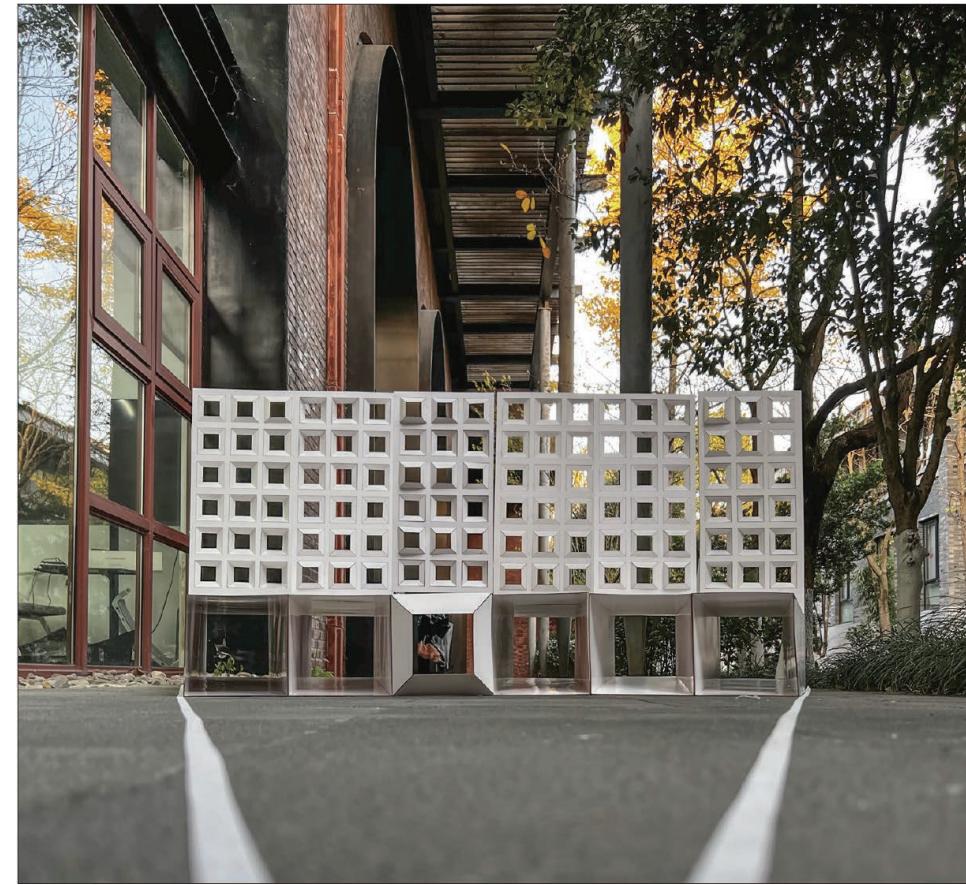
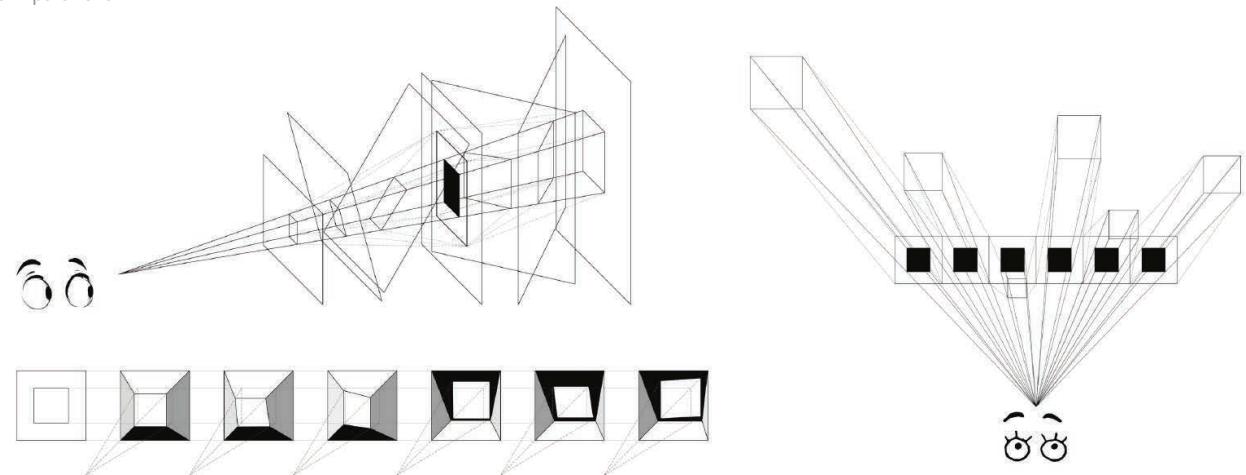
Project: A long term study of mechanism of visual projection

Year: 2021-2024

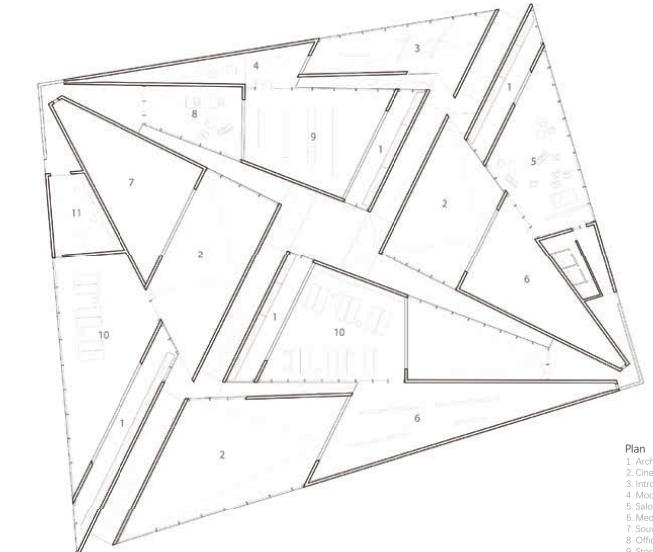
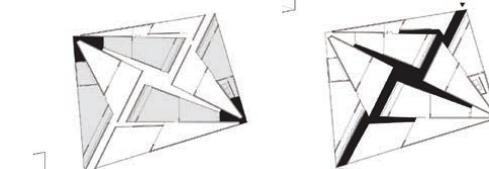
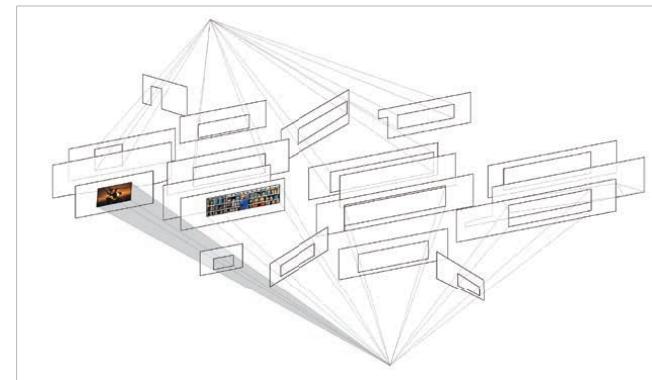
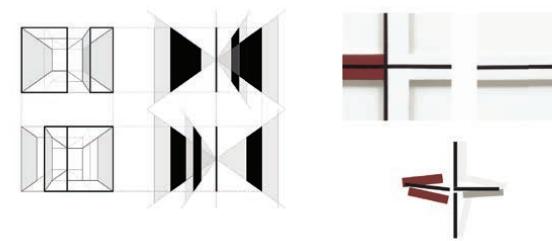


Project. Projection is a long-term research initiative. Humans perceive their environment through sensory neurons that transmit information to the cerebral cortex, triggering the secretion of various hormones that evoke emotions such as happiness, calmness, surprise, or fear. The Projection project explores how architectural "optical illusions" can be used to stimulate individuals and enrich spatial experiences. The research is divided into two parts: the first focuses on the design of an apartment building, while the second centers on a film archive.

Part I. Apartment



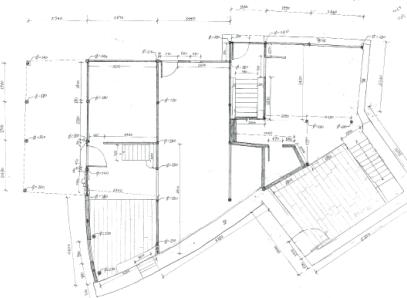
Part II. Film Archive



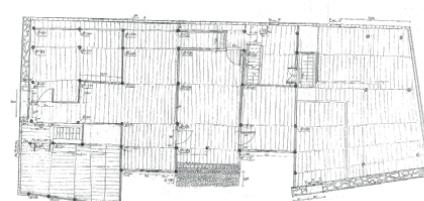
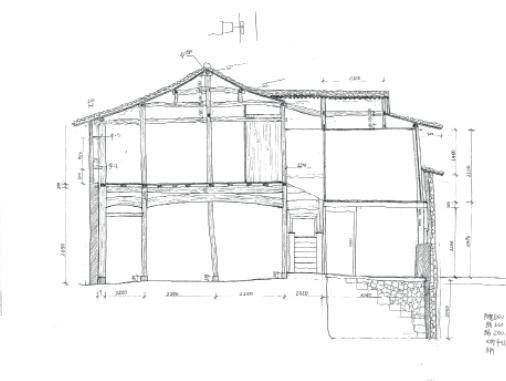
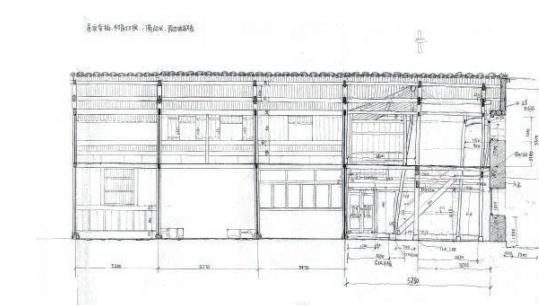
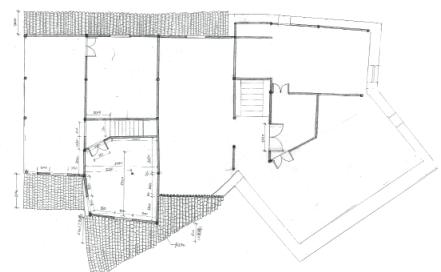
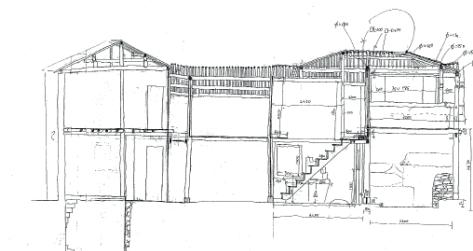
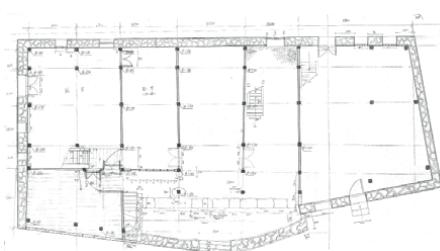
# Drawings



Material: Toner  
2019



History Heritage Measurement  
Material: Charcoal  
2021.10 - 2021.11



Translated from the poetry 《送王屋山人魏万还王屋》

2022

Material: Ipad(Procreate)

