



COLLEEN DUONG

Bachelor of Architecture | 2021
Carnegie Mellon University

colleenduong.com

cduong@andrew.cmu.edu / duong.colleen@gmail.com

808 • 429 • 6239



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EDUCATION

Carnegie Mellon University (CMU)

Pittsburgh, PA

Bachelor of Architecture

Minor in Animation & Special Effects

2016 - Present

Class of 2021

GPA 3.31/4.00

SKILLS

Software

Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign, Rhinoceros 5/6, AutoCAD, Revit, SketchUp, Lumion, Keyshot, RobotStudio, Premiere, After Effects, AutoDesk Maya, ZBrush, Substance Painter, Unity, MS Office, Solidworks, 130 WPM

Fabrication

CNC Machining (Mill and Lathe), Woodwork, Lasercutting, 3D Printing, Industrial Robot Arm

Analog

Drafting, Model Making, Drawing

Programming

P5JS, Javascript, HTML, Basic Python

RELATED COURSES

Architectural Studios

Analog and Digital Media

Fundamentals of Computational Design

Materials and Assembly

Computing for Creative Practices

Rapid Prototyping

Introduction to Architectural Robotics

Mobile Web Design

Introduction to 3D Animation

Technical Character Animation

Character Rigging for Production

Intro to Scenic Design

Anatomy & Organic Form

WORK EXPERIENCE

G70 Architects Honolulu, HI June 2019 - August 2019

Summer Intern I

- Worked on graphics and diagrams for submittals: AIA Honolulu Design Awards 2019, Due Diligence Reports, and Multiple Project Proposals
- Project Submittal won Award of Merit for AIA Honolulu Design Awards 2019
- Construction Administration work done on project Construction Change Documents

Carnegie Mellon University - Professor Joshua Bard February 2019 - November 2019

Research Assistant

- Explore robotic steambending wood properties to design and fabricate five steam bent swings as part of the Hazelwood Green development plan

Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA April 2017 - October 2018

CMU Ambassador

- Connect with alumni, parents, and friends of the University to gain an understanding of how their college experience shaped their lives
- Develop strategies to encourage new or increased participations

Leadership Enterprise for a Diverse America Fall 2017 - Spring 2018

LEDA Peer Mentor

- Mentor incoming LEDA first-year college students through hosting regular meetings focused on the adjustment to college, study skills, and social interactions

ACTIVITIES

Alpha Phi Omega Kappa Chapter, Carnegie Mellon Pittsburgh, PA August 2018 - Present

FellVP (Fall 2019)

- Approve project proposals and plan large brotherhood bonding events, such as Retreat, Assistant FellVP (Spring 2019)
- Coordinate weekly activities that promotes companionship and respect within the fraternity
- Spring Booth Committee Chair (Spring 2019 - Present)
- Prepare construction details for the upcoming CMU Carnival Spring Booth Concessions event
- PR Chair (Spring 2020)
 - Update social media and the organization's website. Communicates with other organizations to advertise service activities to the campus.
- PR/Rush Design Team (Spring 2019 - Present)
 - Design posters, calendars, stickers and t-shirts for the positive promotion of the fraternity

Habitat for Humanity, Carnegie Mellon Houston, TX January 2018

- Assisted in the construction of houses to help with the hurricane relief program in Texas after recent events with Hurricane Harvey

LEDA Career Fellow Providence, RI August 2017

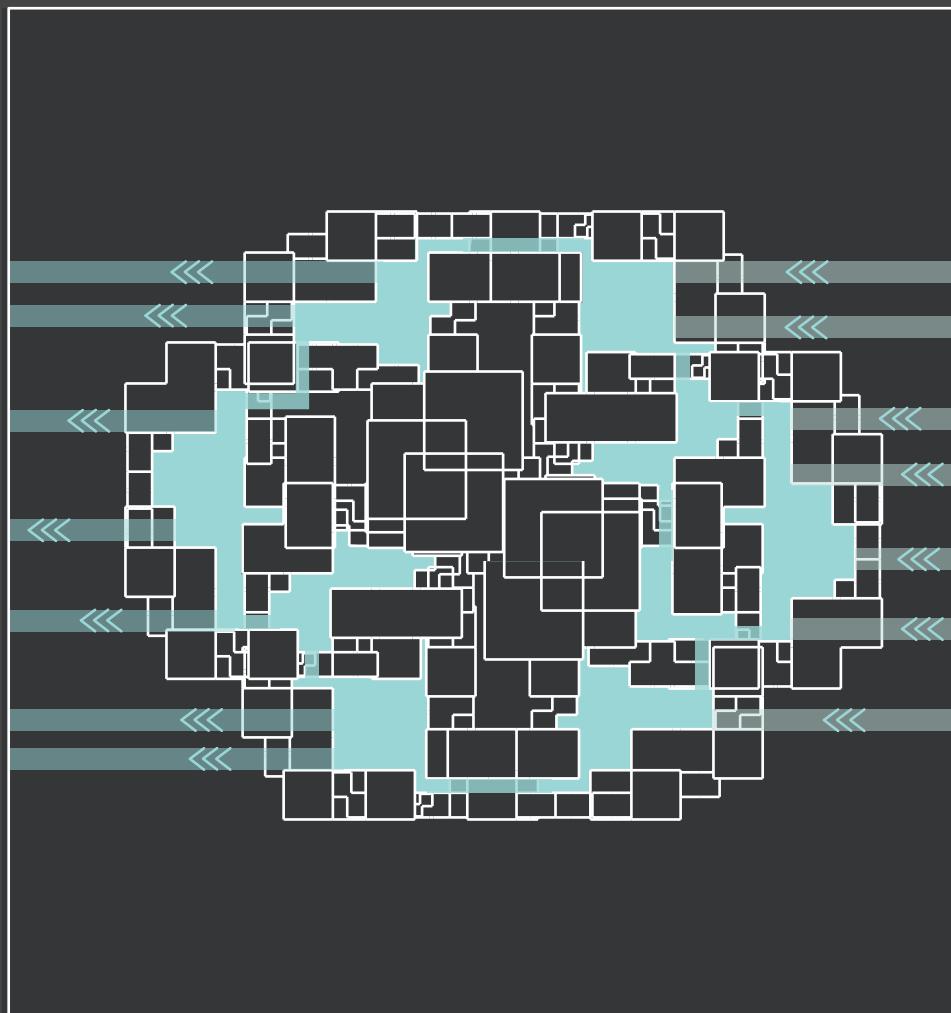
Fellow

Robotics Team, Team Kika Mana #368 Honolulu, HI Fall 2012 - Spring 2016

Captain (Fall 2014 - Spring 2016)

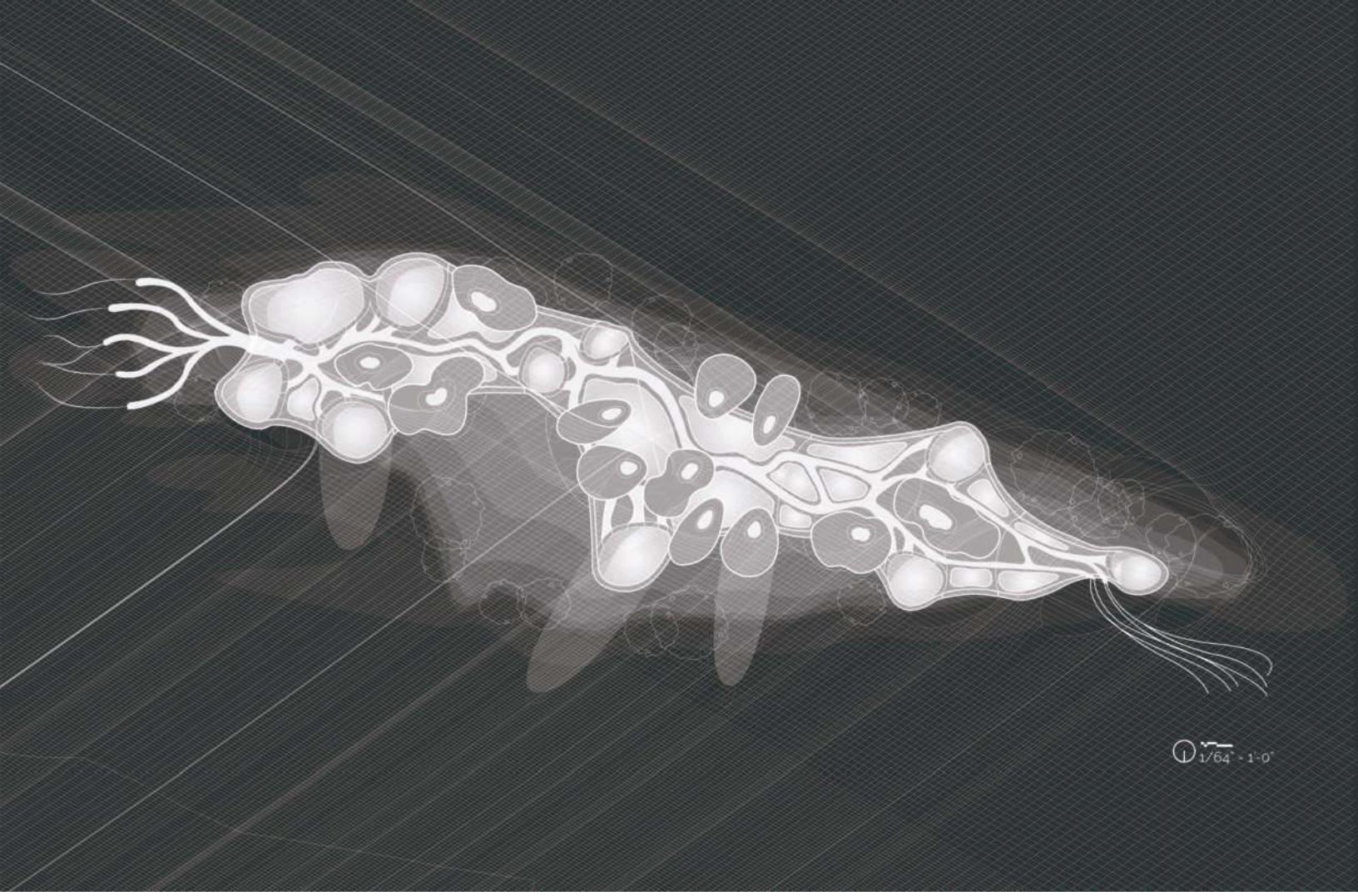
- Prepared weekly progress and goal-oriented presentations to present robot progress and discuss what needed to be accomplished for meetings, scheduled fundraising and PR team events, and wrote grant proposals
- Coach (Spring 2015)
 - Coached the team to Einstein Field at the 2015 FIRST Robotics World Championship; this marked the first time a Hawaiian Robotics Team ever made it to the Einstein Field

Six Mile Island Eco-machine Co-Housing



Six Mile Island, Sharpsburg, PA
Integration_Studios
Dana Cupkova & Matthew Huber
Fall 2018

Students developed urbanization strategies to create co-housing and eco-machine prototypes onto the site. The project began by allowing students to develop an understanding and focused knowledge of a specific system's behavior and logic to get a clear understanding of how it could be incorporated into the site and integrated into the lives of those living there. The goal of this design was to design a large biofiltration system that would take water from the Allegheny River, clean it, and return it back to the river. The biofiltration system aims to use streams, waterfalls, and greenwalls to treat the water.



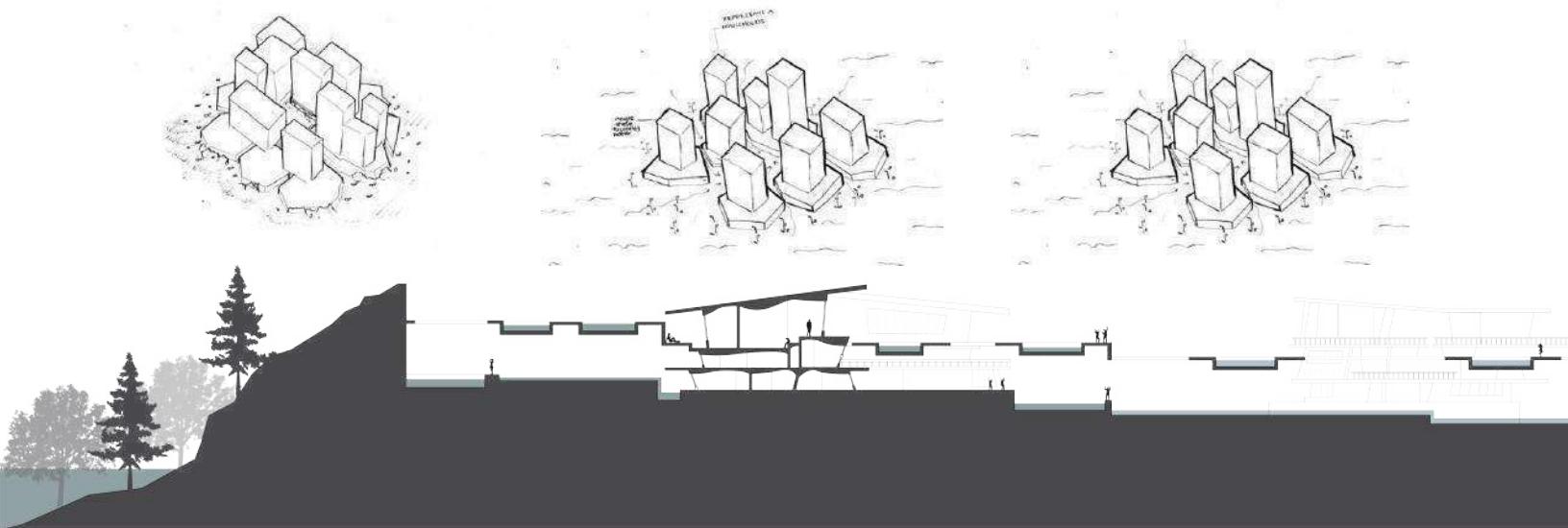
ISLAND OVER TIME

Over time the island will start to grow smaller and smaller (with the rising sea levels and erosion), but the architecture aims to still stay standing even as the island begins to fade away into the river. The architecture was carved through a wind analysis on the island.

SITE PLAN TOP LEVEL

Series of streams and openings that help guide the water through the structure and allow water to fall through the top and into the bottom layer of the system. The pump at the beginning tries to mimic the appearance of water flow streams and helps bring water into the system.

The image below displays a series of initial sketches that conveyed the idea of using streams to dictate paths and circulation of the water and the residents moving.

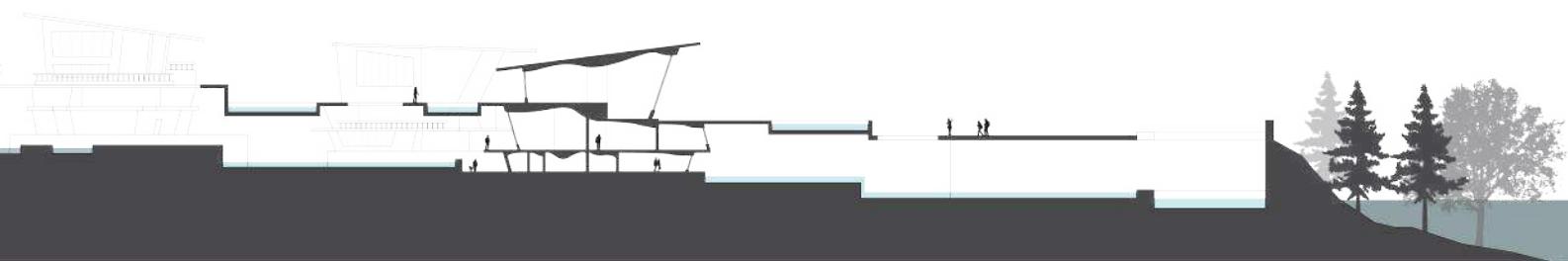
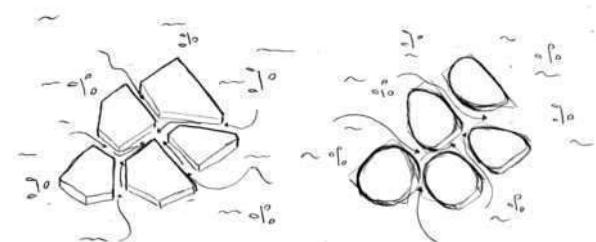
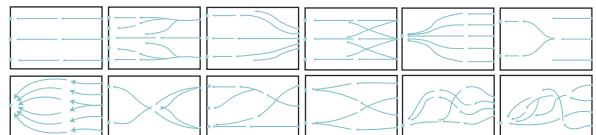




SITE PLAN BOTTOM LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL FORM

The bottom level of the system consists of a series of large pools derived from an understanding of how water flows. Water tends to allow for residences to get into their homes. The water from the top level flows into these pools to create a waterfall effect for the residents to experience.

The image to the right displays a series of diagrammatic studies to understand how water flow patterns can be affected by physical objects, like buildings, and help dictate overall form.



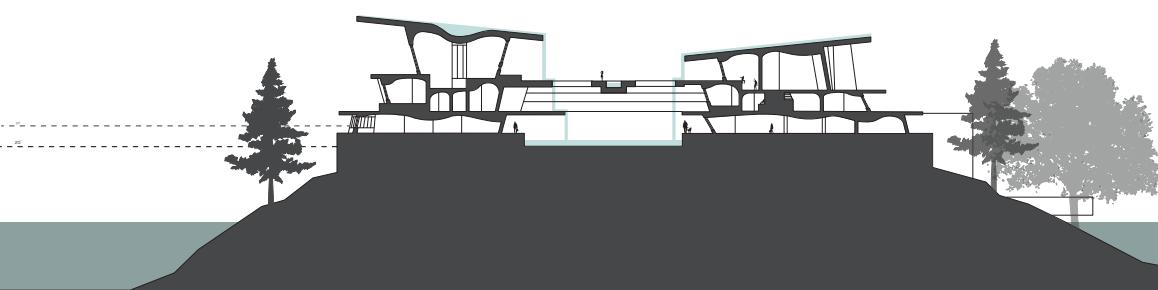
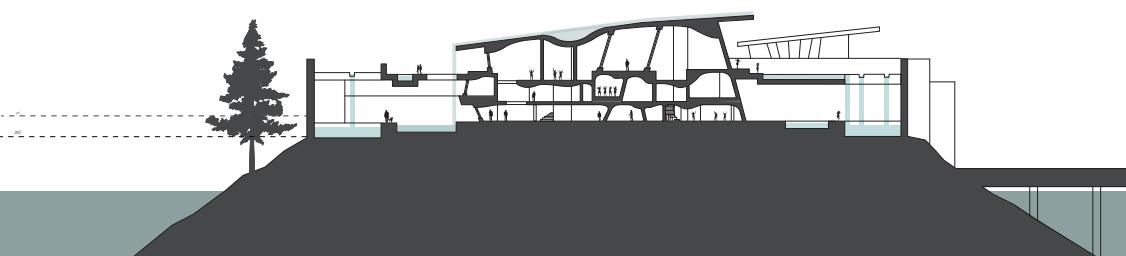
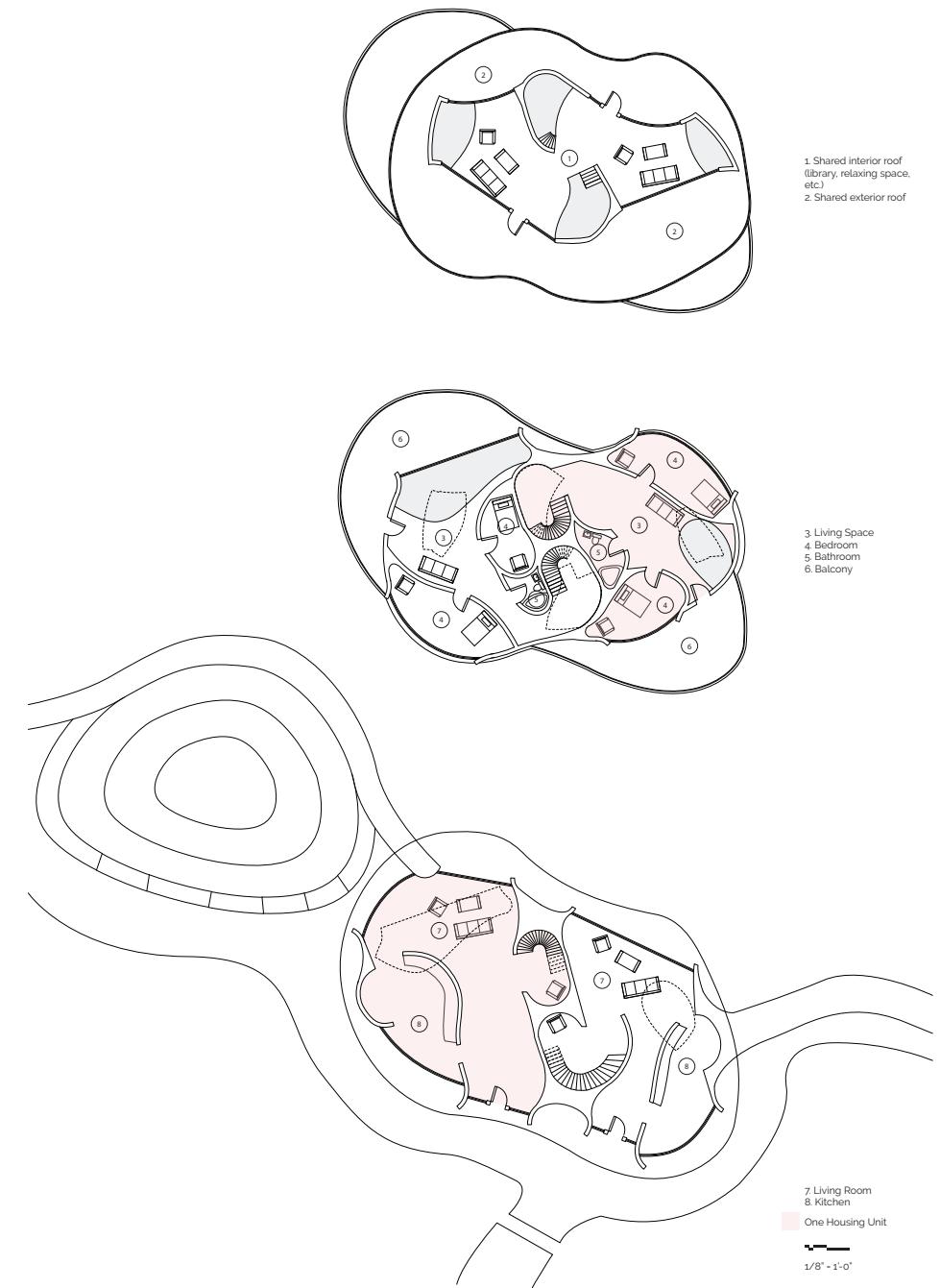
CO-HOUSING PLANS

Each building holds multiple housing units depending on the shape of it. The core of the building consists of stairs that help inform that orientation of each floor; each floor is rotated a specific way (the first floor is rotated to follow waterflow, the second floor is rotated to try and get as much sunlight as possible, and the third floor is shaped by the wind).

The walls of the unit help inform the circulation flow that someone would walk while going through the house.

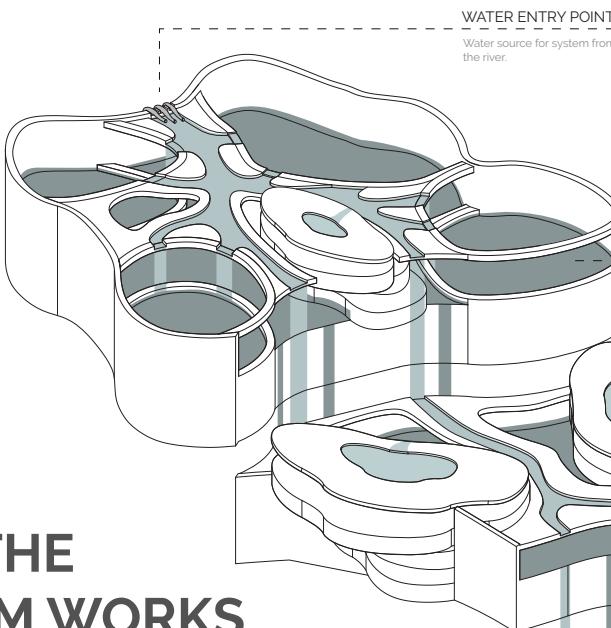
SECTION SERIES

The sections help show the main concept of the design, that water travels through both the system and the buildings.



HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

The ecomachine has several components to it: the water entry point, the waterfall pools, the narrow streams, the greenwall, the green roof, the roof rainwater collection system, the steps, and the water exit point.



WATER ENTRY POINT
Water source for system from the river.

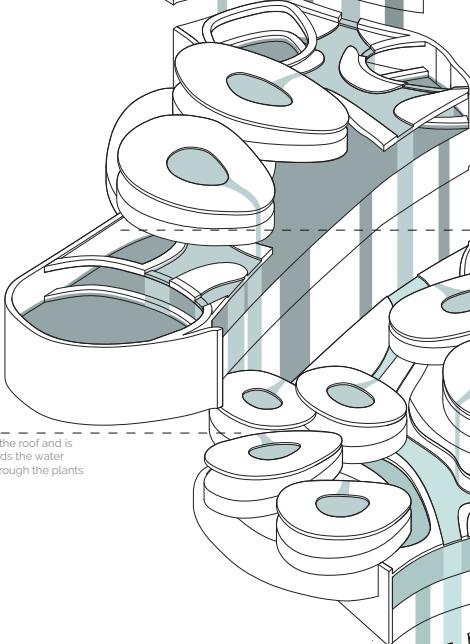
WATERFALL POOLS

Experiential for people below and above and also helps clean water.

NARROW STREAMS

Slows down the water through the system through its narrow curves.

GREENWALL
Living wall biofilter.



GREEN ROOF

Rainwater collects on the roof and is navigated down towards the water streams after going through the plants on the green roof.

ROOF RAINWATER COLLECTION

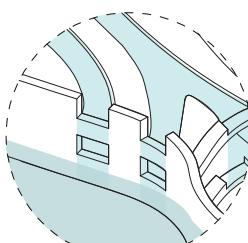
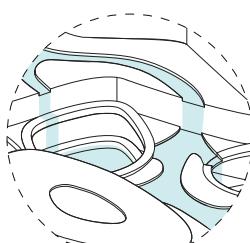
Roofs collect rainwater and stores it (can be used for evaporative cooling)

STEPS

The entire system is a stepped waterfall biofilter.

WATER EXIT

Clean water exits the system and goes back into the river.



MATERIALITY AND EXPERIENCE

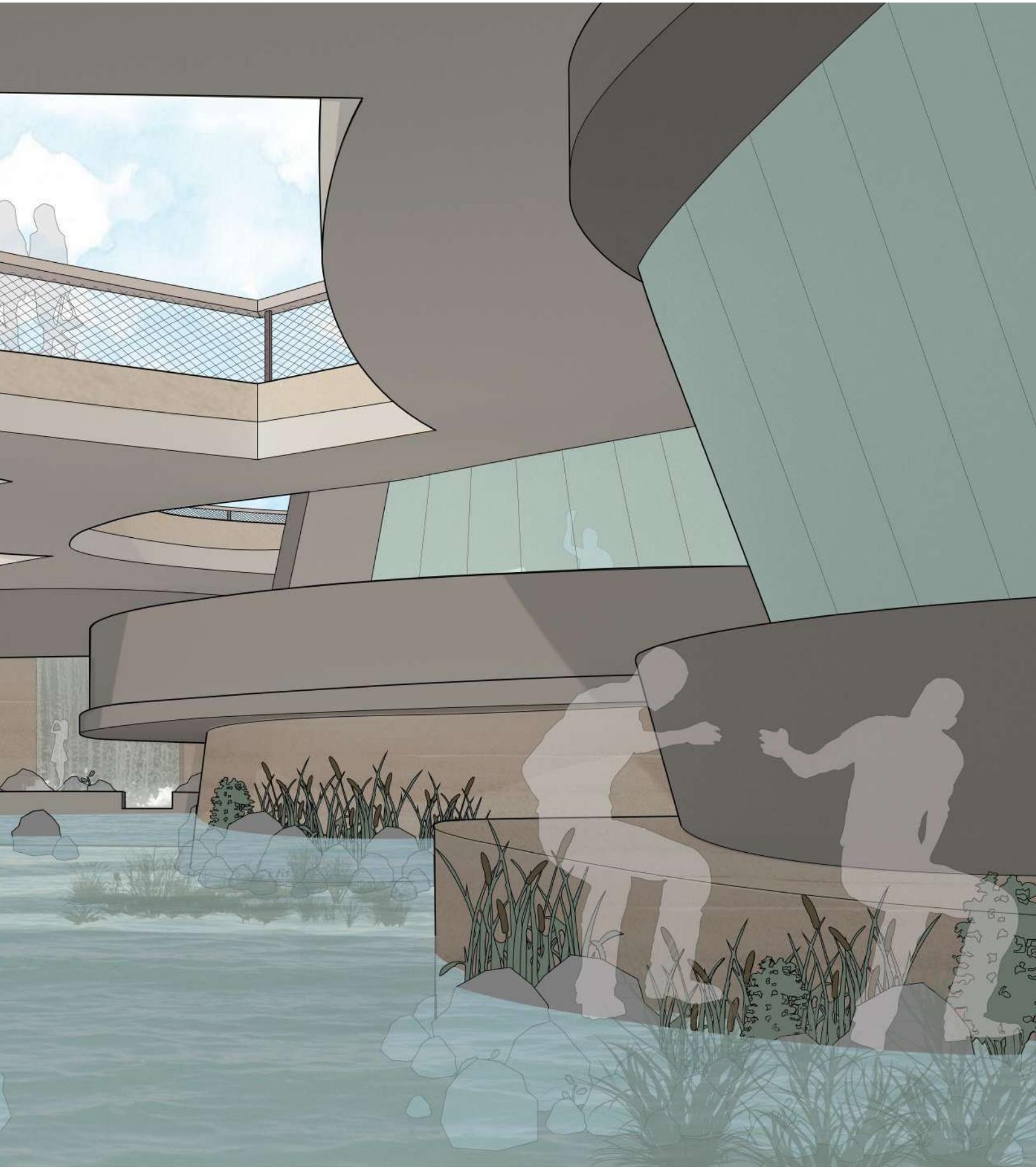
The materiality of the architecture is mainly concrete because the goal of this structure is to make sure it doesn't erode or dissolve with the constant contact with water. However, there is also rammed earth walls and floors that is used in the structure (not the housing units) that would potentially wear

away over time, but wouldn't wear away too quickly. This opens the architecture to multiple possibilities of what it could change into or become in the future. The rammed earth material is also used at the top level where residents walk to potentially wear away the streams up there and

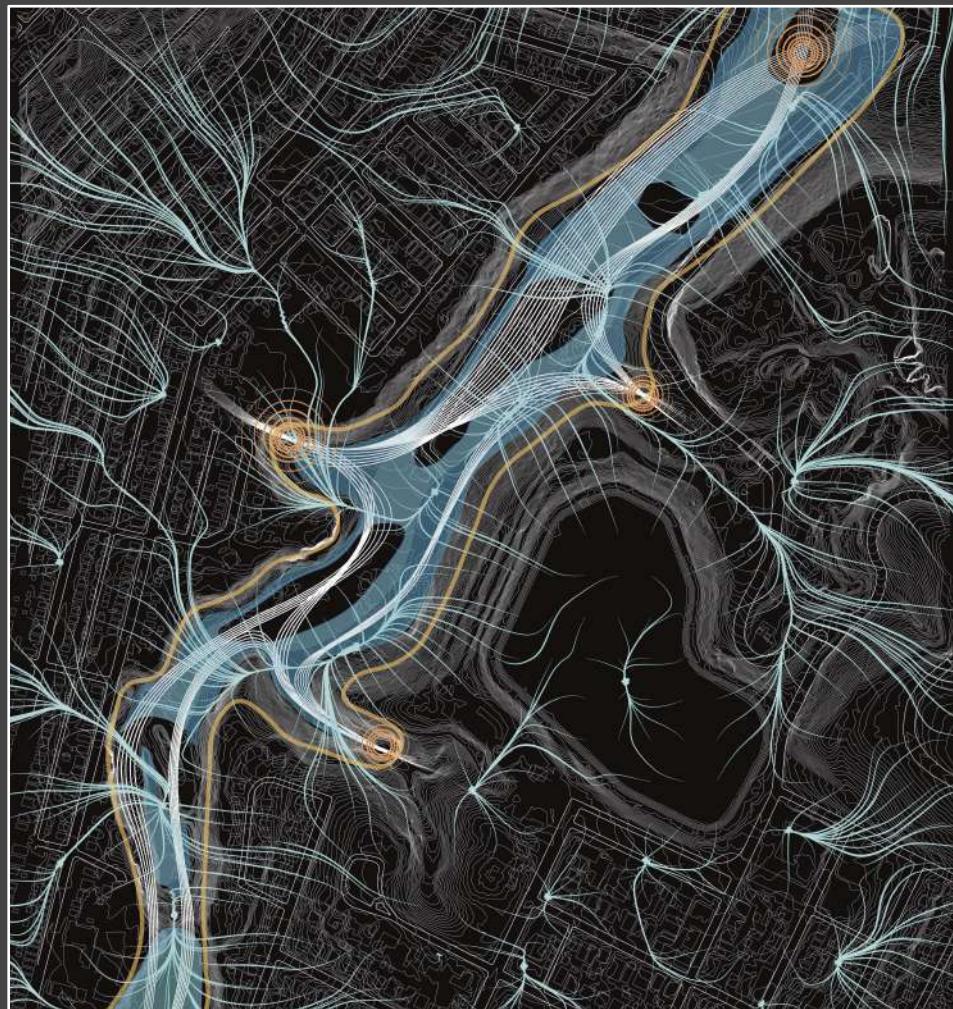


create new water openings that would allow more water to trickle down into the bottom of the system in the future. Another potential material that couldn't be shown in this perspective view is sand, which enhances the idea of architecture changing over time; this material would be used in

pools or streams to create a certain textured feel for people experiencing the clean water physically.



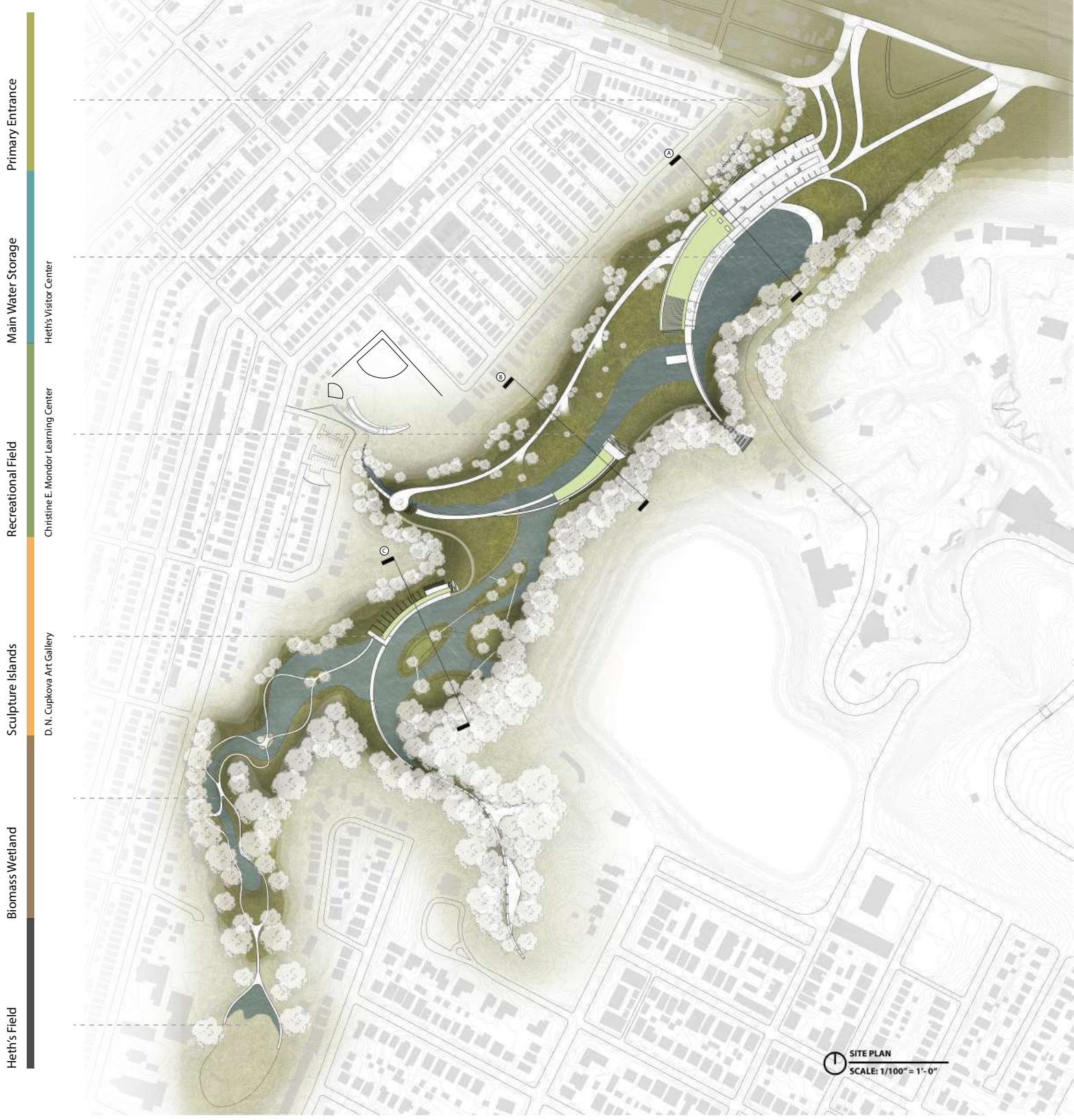
Highland Park Sculpture Park



Highland Park, PA
INFRAstructure Studio
Christine Mondor
Fall 2019

This project aims to act as a recreational site for learning and the environment. This project assumes that the animals have been freed from the Highland Park Zoo and the existing parking lot is no longer there, leaving the valley clear for design. Taking into consideration the existing reservoirs, the Sculpture Park collects the water from the neighborhood above at various entry points and brings the water down into the site.

Throughout the park there are different ecological conditions located on this site depending on the part of the valley it is within: wetlands, grasslands, streams, forests, etc. The site is constantly changing depending on the weather and the season conditions, which will affect the experiential aspect of the site for visitors.



ZONES

The sculpture park is separated into four different zones that have four different conditions and experiences.

HARDSCAPES

Each zone is separated by dams that allow for water to overflow from one zone to another (each zone is at a different elevation from the last) and also acts as a bridge for the main circulatory path on the site for visitors.

These dams are also shaped in a way that guide the water and collect them into the different water channels in each zone.



ZONE 1

The **First Zone** is where the main water storage is located. It is also where the main entrance to the park is and where the main parking lot is located. This zone contains the visitor's center. The water from this water storage is collected and stored until there is an overflow of water, which will flow into an existing hill underneath the bridge at the end of the site.

ZONE 2

The **Second Zone** is the recreational field. This zone contains the learning center and the amphitheater on top of the visitor center. Since this area is made up of grasslands, it is used for more flexible outdoor activities and outdoor stage performances.

ZONE 3

The **Third Zone** is the outdoor sculpture park, which also houses the indoor art center. This zone has several streams that form these sculptural islands that visitors can walk on. Depending on how much water is on the site (light, heavy, or no rain) the islands can change in size, altering the experience visitors can have. This zone is partially dry and wet.

ZONE 4

The **Fourth Zone** to the south of the site is a Biosmass Wetland. Connected to this zone is a rain garden at Heth's Field, which is above the valley. This field collects the majority of the water from the neighborhood and transfers it to the wetlands with pipes. This zone is considered the wettest zone on the site since it is in the narrowest part of the valley.



Biomass Wetland



Building Edge



Bridge



Tributary



Sculpture Islands



Soft Waterfront



Circular Plaza



Stage + Amphitheatre



Productive Woodland



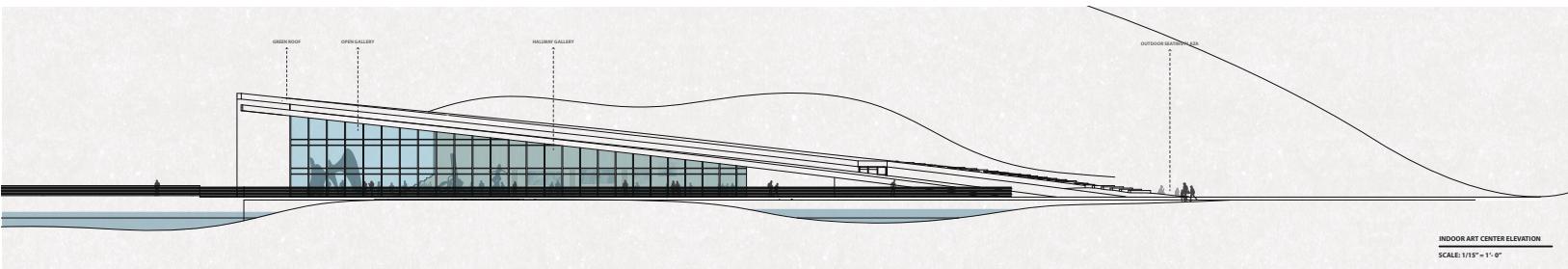
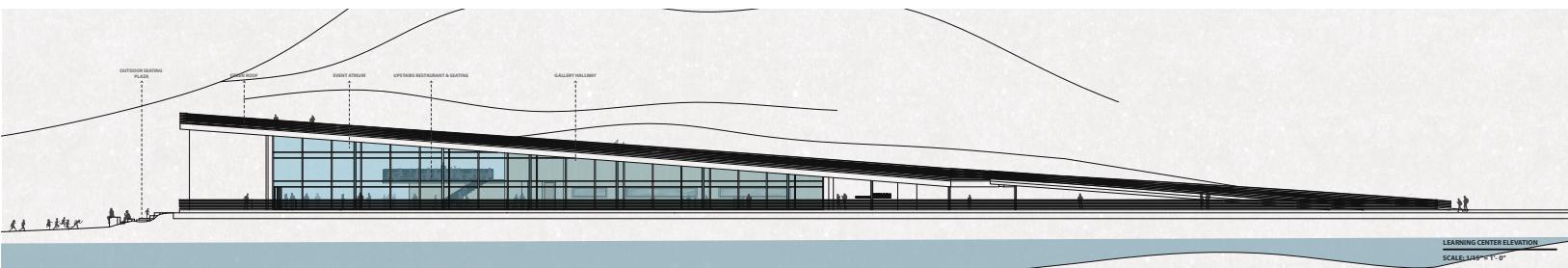
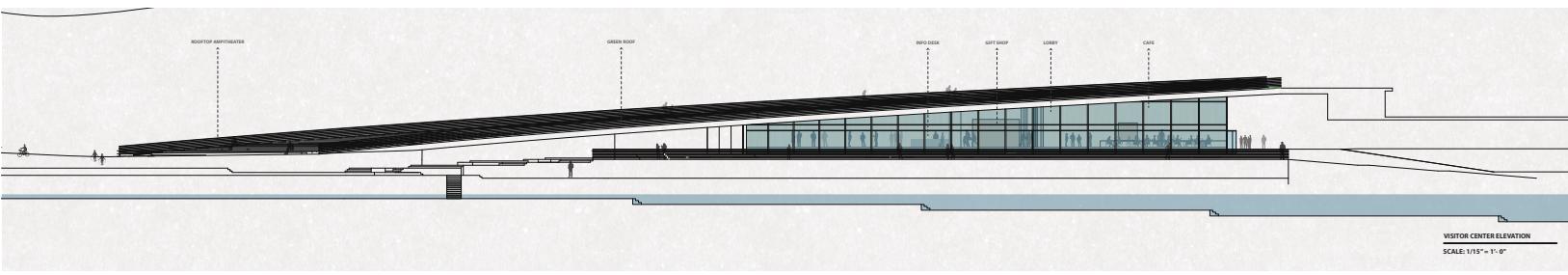
Fractured Plaza



Rainwater Stair + Filter



Netoli Rain Garden

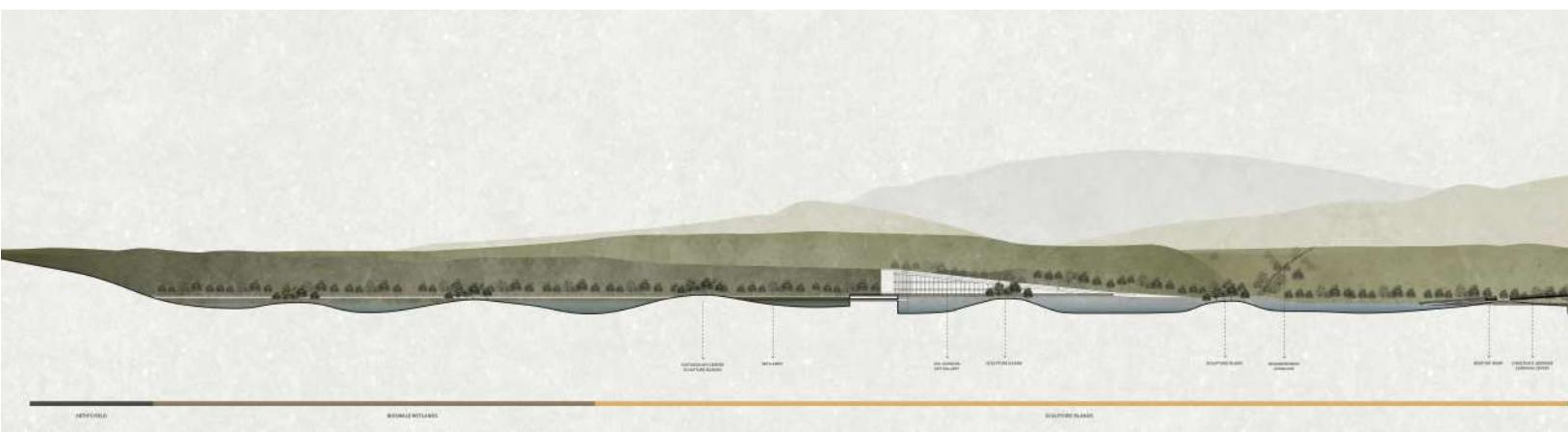


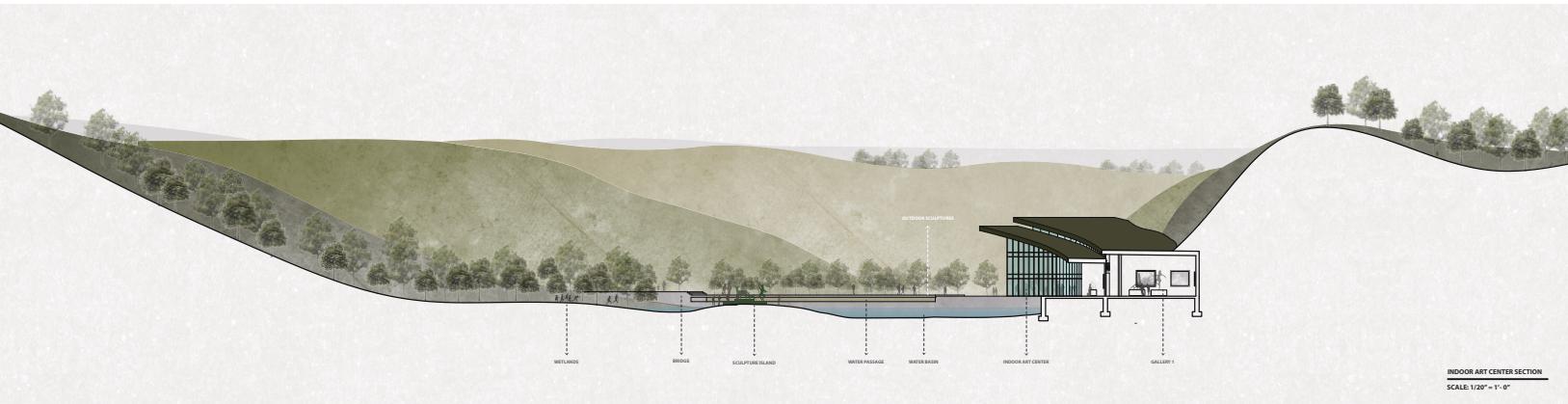
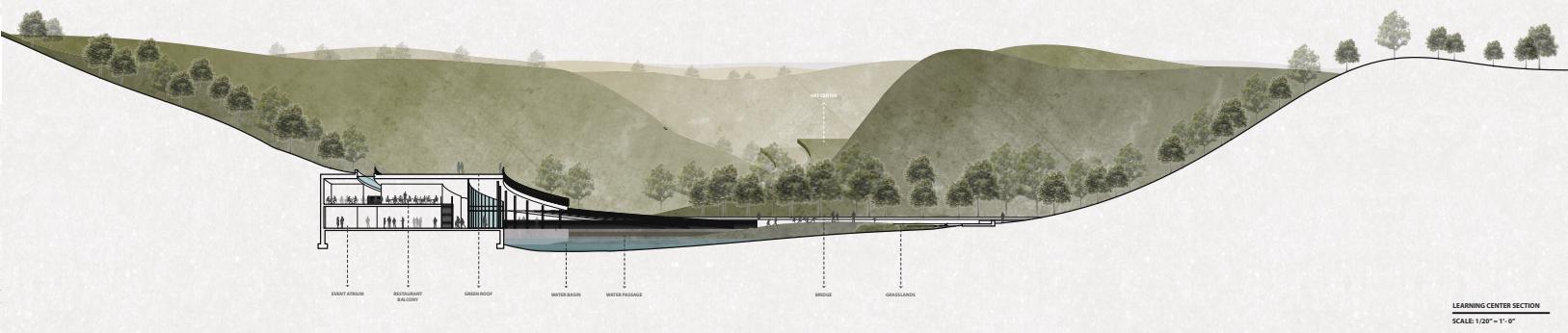
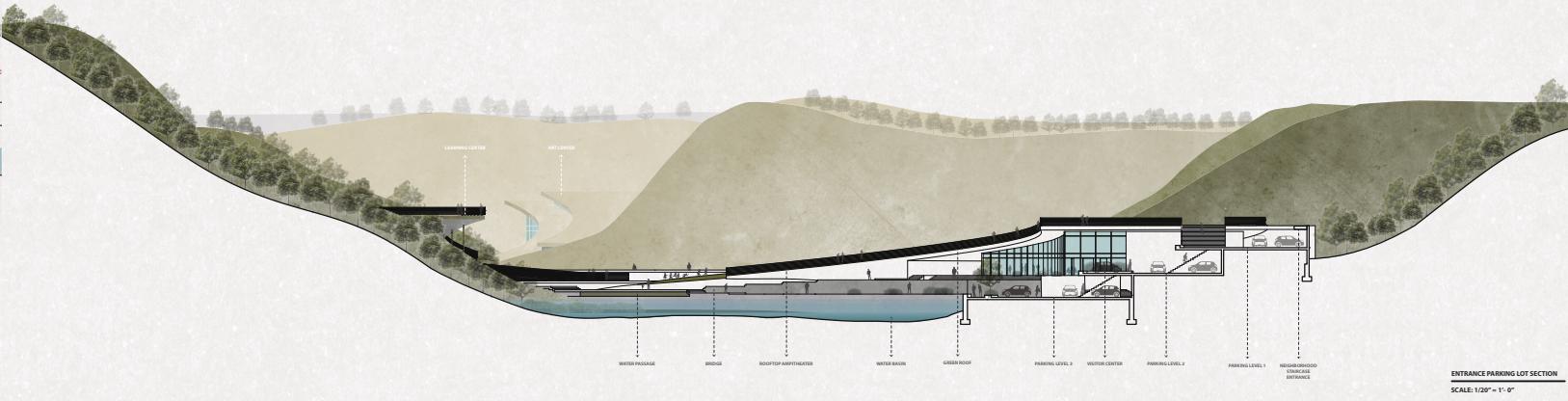
THE ARCHITECTURE

The architecture is integrated into the landscape. Each building hugs the edge of the landscape and actually brings it into the building when necessary. The side that hugs the landscape is where more private activities take place, depending on the building. The more open side of the building is a glass facade that allows for people to have a full view

of the water that they are next to in the building. Each building also integrates a different roof condition. The visitor center and learning center have a roof that slants into the landscape and becomes a part of the landscape. This allows for people to go onto the roof and see an unobstructed view of the entire site in different perspectives.

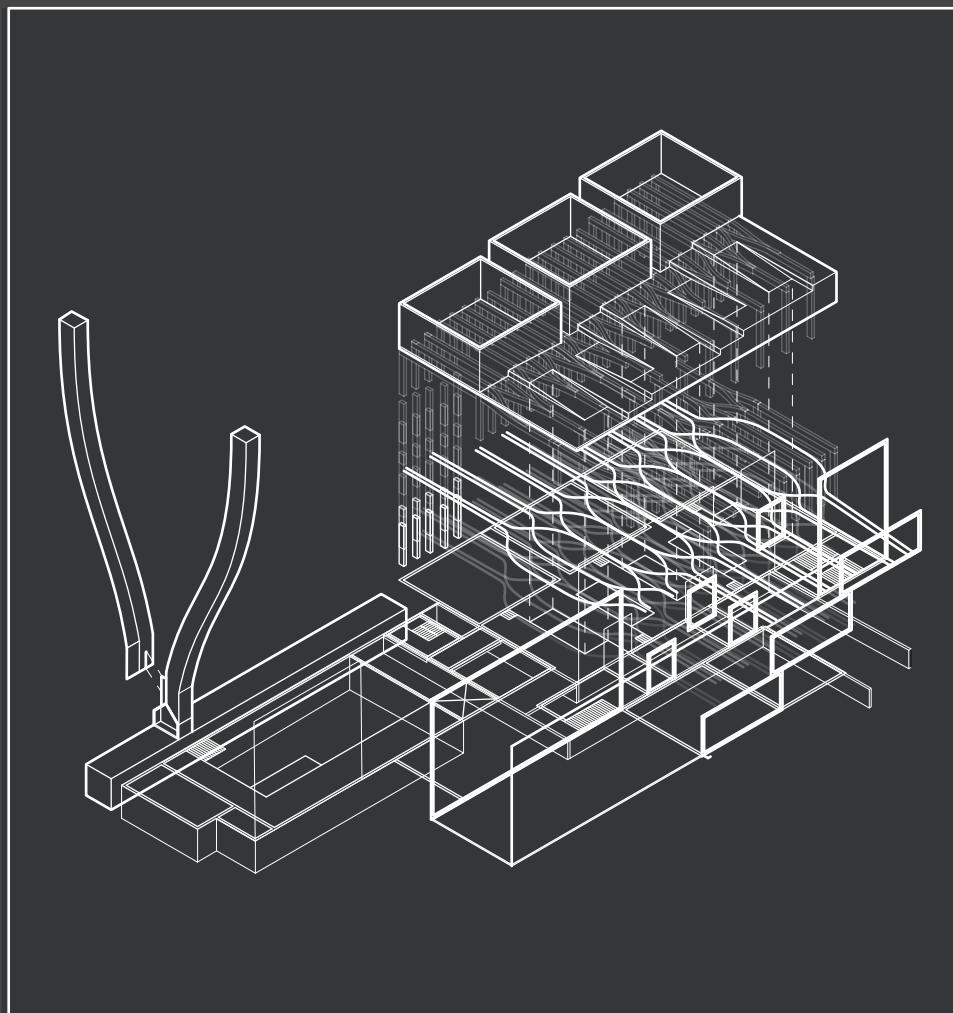
The art center's roof is split into 2 to allow for light to come into the building and hit onto the artwork. The learning center's roof is also split into 2 to allow for light to filter into the hallway that is pushed against the landscape.







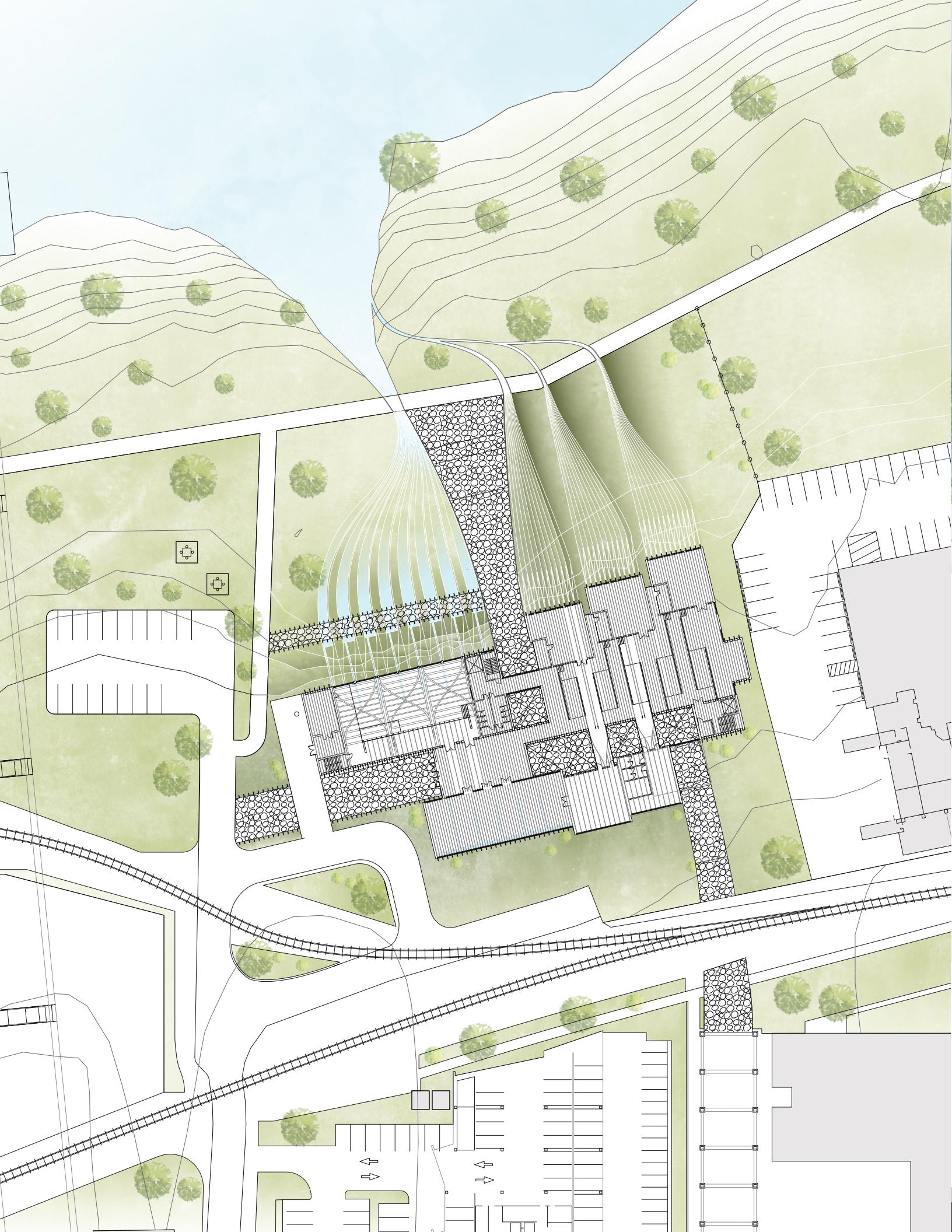
Lawrenceville Environmental Charter School



Lawrenceville, PA
Advanced Construction Studio
Steve Lee & Matthew Huber
Spring 2019

Charter Schools were created to provide opportunities for teachers, parents, students, and community members to establish and maintain schools that operate independently from the existing school district structure to: improve student learning; increase learning opportunities for all students; encourage the use of different and innovative teaching methods; and create new professional opportunities for teachers.

An Environmental Charter School is a multi-disciplinary "out-the-door" learning approach that engages the students with environmental learning. The project aims to make the school into an environmental pedagogy for both the students and the public through green spaces and rainwater collection systems.

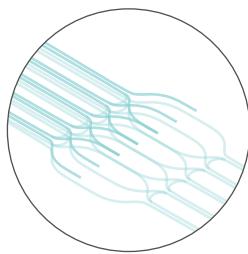




WATER INSIDE

The project site has five bounding conditions: The Allegheny River, The National Robotics Engineering Center (NREC), Railroad Tracks, the 40th Street Bridge, and an Industrial Passageway.

The image below displays a visual study of waterflow pathways through the building.



The school creates a connection with the Allegheny River. This provides an education opportunity to teach students about the environmental properties of water.

In addition to this connection, the building has an interior system that allows rainwater to collect from the roof. Then, this rainwater physically flows through the building and sustains the different levels of greenery that are located within the school's greenhouse.

WATER OUTSIDE

VIR-GA (noun)

A mass of streaks of rain appearing to hang under a cloud and evaporating before reaching the ground.

To emphasize the use of rainwater within the building, the building facade mimics the visual language of water constantly falling down the building even when it is not raining.





STRUCTURAL TIMBER

The collaborative spaces in the building, pictured above, have structural beams that span across the space's ceiling. These beams grow deeper in the central parts of the space to hold up the weight of the floor above and also mimic the horizontal movement of water through the building.

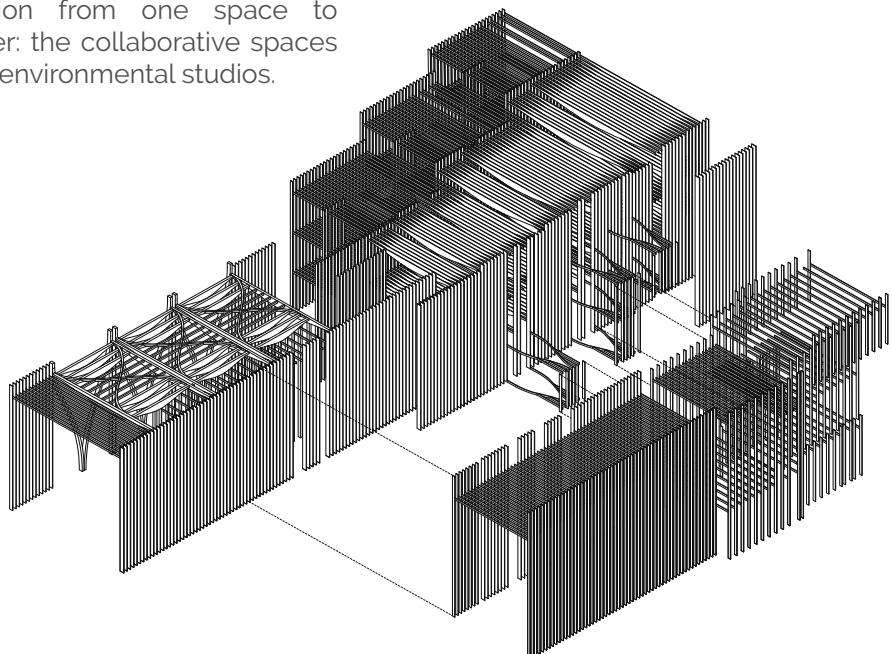
The structure of the entire building is made up of vertical and horizontal pieces of timber to create the idea of building something structural using many small pieces rather than a few large pieces.

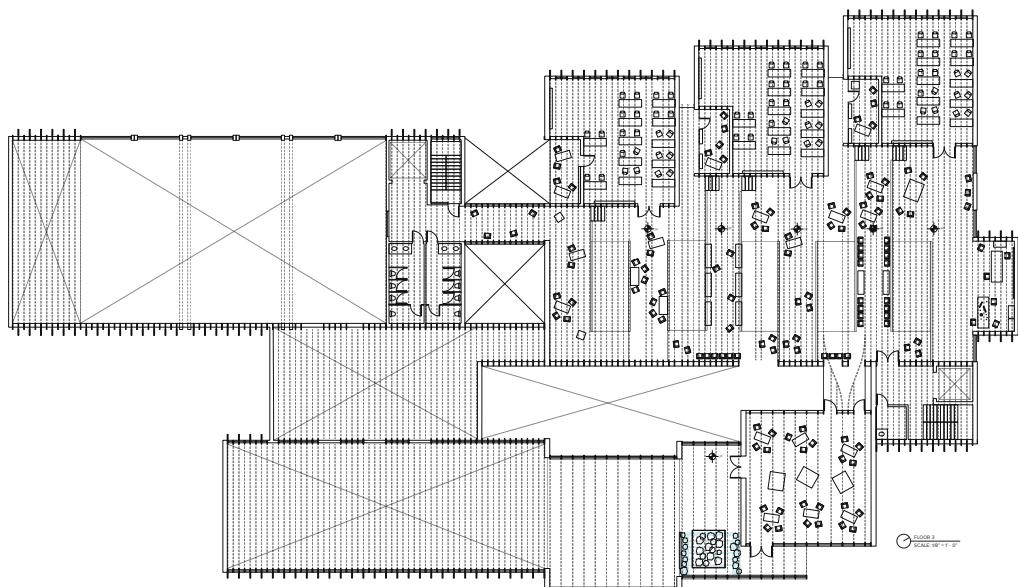
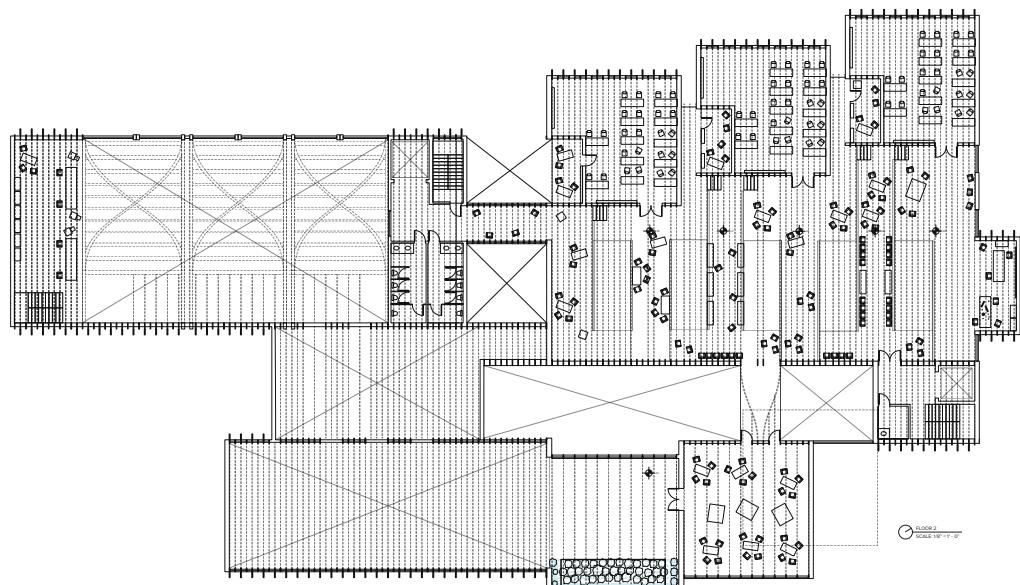
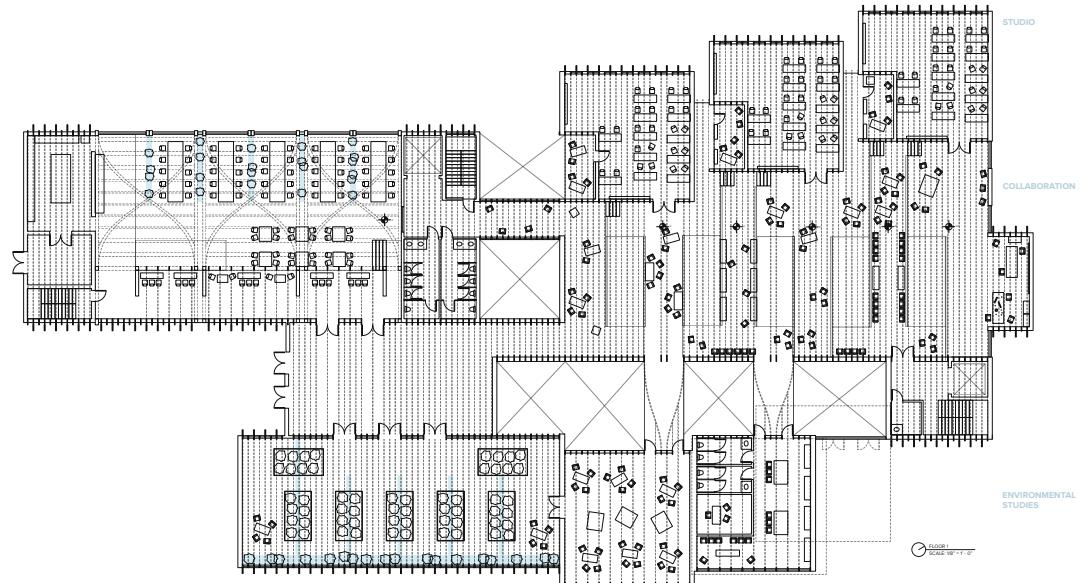
The image to the right displays the overall timber structural system of the entire building.

CIRCULATORY RAMPS

The collaborative spaces are made up of many ramps. The goal was to create a circulation throughout the entire building that the students could use more frequently to create a smooth transition from one space to another: the collaborative spaces to the environmental studios.

These ramps also act as an "endless outdoor space" by going through the entire building. This is made for rainy days when students are unable to go outside.





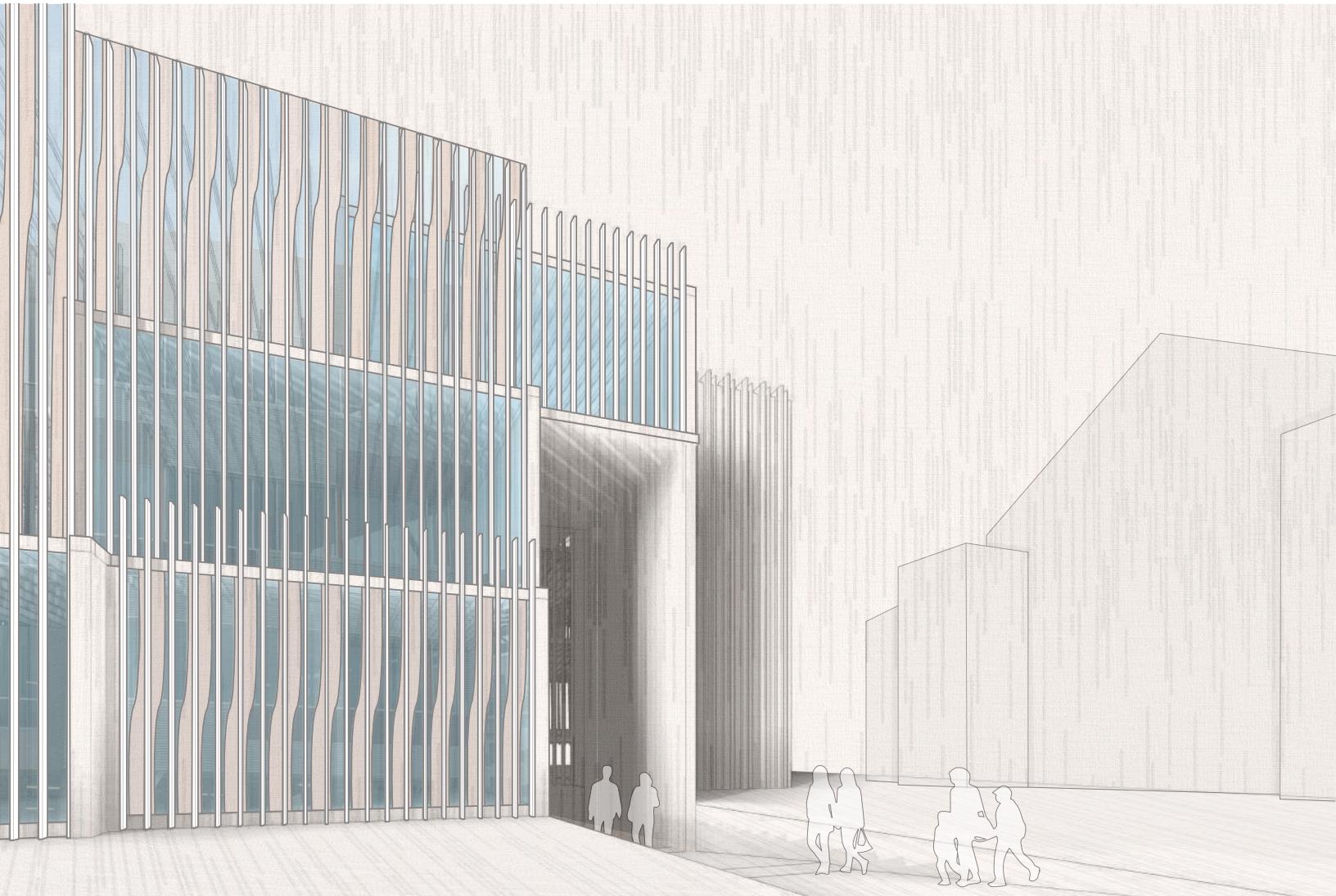
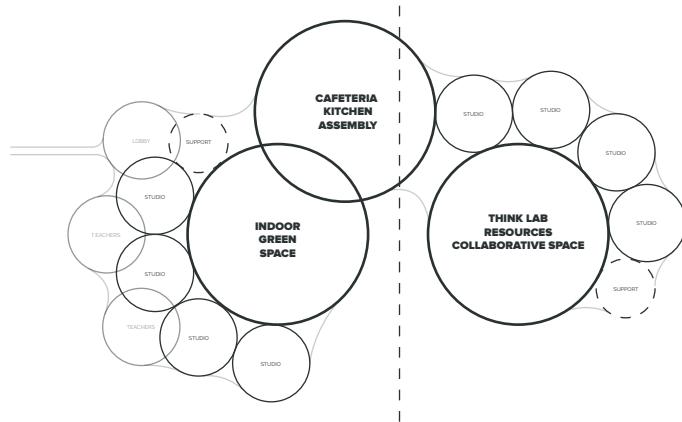
PUBLIC PASSAGeway

The building is divided into two major spaces by a public passageway. This public passageway directly connects with the industrial passageway across the street. It separates the green spaces and the collaborative spaces to give the opportunity to create "bridges" above this pathway to connect the two spaces.

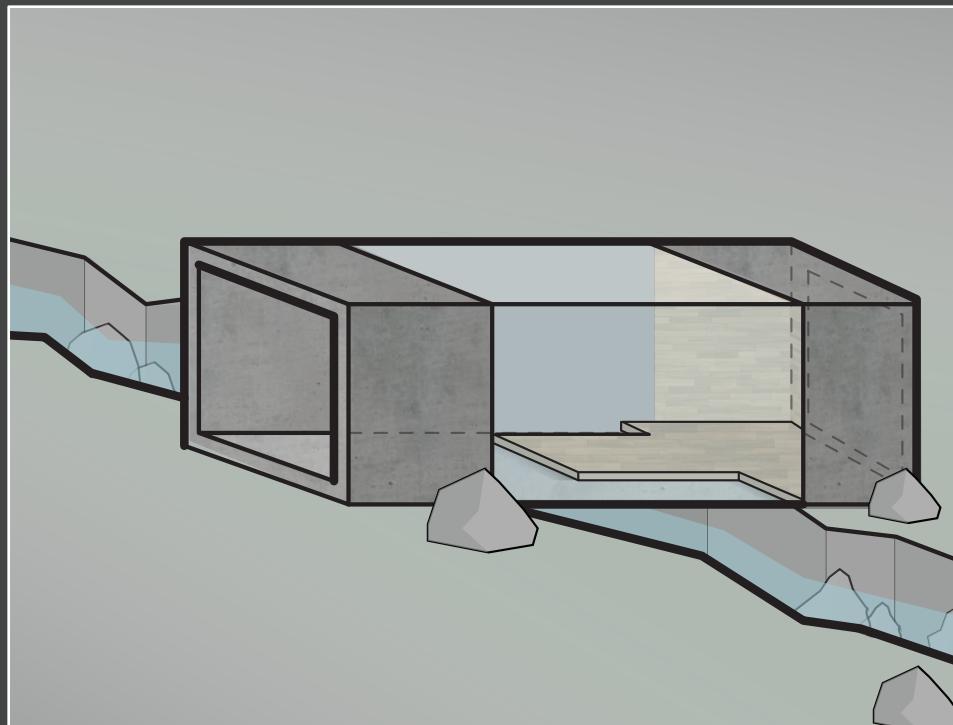
This pathway is sunken from ground level through the use of subtle ramps that go up and down the pathway. This was designed to create a distinct separation between the public and the private visitors, allowing them to interact with one another with a level of safety.

The main goal of this public passageway was to engage the community of Lawrenceville in learning about the environment by providing a passageway that leads directly to the water channels in the back.

The diagram below describes the organizational concept of the building that was separated by this central pathway.



Saco Lake Bath House



Saco Lake, Carroll, NH
Elaboration_Studios
Jeremy Ficca & Jeff King
Spring 2018

Design proposal for a bath house that incorporates the ideas of "lightness" and "heaviness" through the use of wood and concrete as a building material. The stream was used to emphasize a feeling of crossing over to experience architecture that is entirely different. This is created through a bridge, allowing users to cross the stream and experience the bath house.

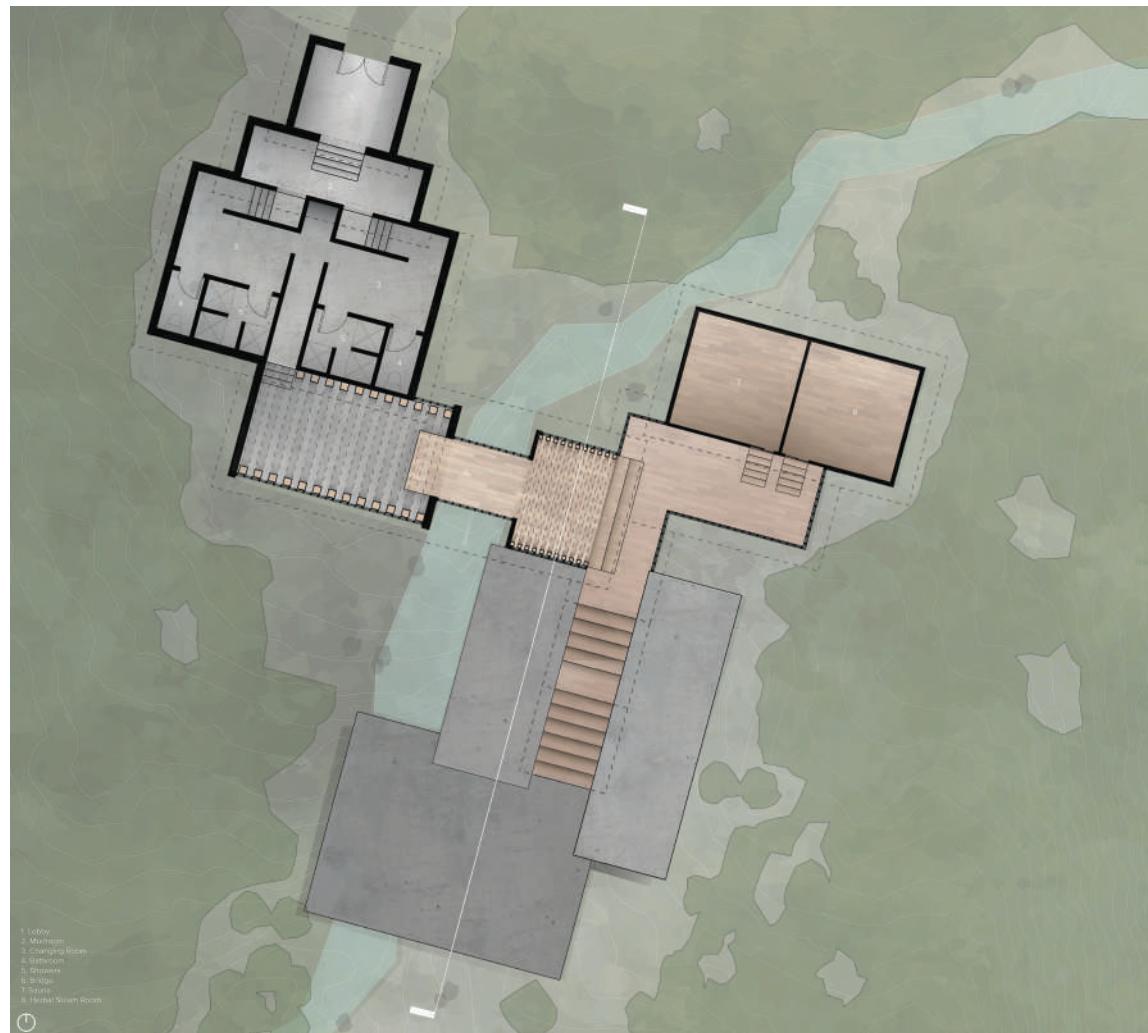
FALLING STEPS

The site is surrounded by four boundaries conditions: the road (Crawford Notch Road), the hiking trail (Crawford Path), a stream, and Saco Lake. The elevation also drastically changes throughout the landscape from Saco River to Crawford Path. The main focus of this design was to emphasize the idea of four different experiences after crossing the bridge to create multiple levels of involvement with the stream for the visitors. The first level, the bridge, allows the visitor to see the stream to the right and left of them. The second level, the warm bath, allows the visitor to see the stream and feel as though they are in the stream by having only a glass wall separating them from the stream. The third level, the cold bath, allows the visitor to hear the stream. The last level, the hot bath, allows the visitor to hear the stream, see the stream, and feel as though they are in the stream. The cold and hot baths are situated in a space that has the stream running through the room. This allows them to hear the stream water flowing down the site.



SITE PLAN TOP LEVEL

The bath house before the stream is made entirely out of concrete in the interior and is symmetrical to emphasize a heavy design feeling. The program consists of the lobby, mudroom, changing room, the showers, and the bathrooms. The building after the stream is made entirely out of wood to create a lighter feeling. This is emphasized by the wooden bridge that sits on top of the concrete floor before the stream. This side of the building consists of the different temperatured baths.



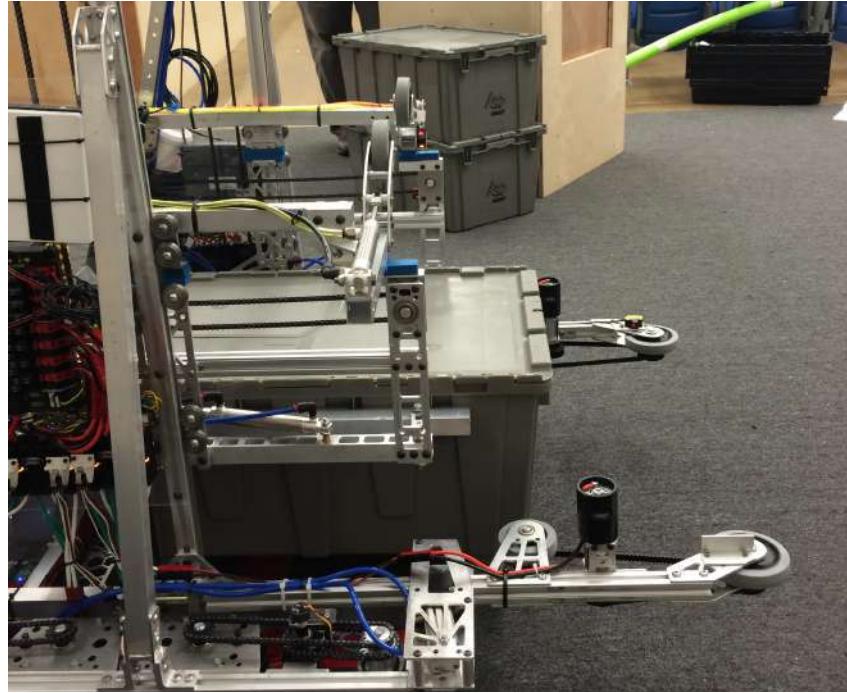
FIRST Robotics Recycle Rush



Team Kika Mana #368
Positions: Captain and Coach
Awards: 1st Place at Hawaii Regionals
Finalist at San Jose Regionals
World Championship Carver Division Winners
Spring 2015

Recycle Rush was the 2015 FIRST Robotics Competition. The objective of the game was to design a robot that could pick up and stack totes on scoring platforms and putting the recycling containers on top of the scoring stack of totes. Along with these objectives, robots had a 15-second period where robots must act on their own according to instructions from programming. There were two scoring options for teams to program for: picking up the three yellow totes and scoring them or grabbing the recycling bins in the middle of the field to maximize scoring.

In architecture and robotics we are encouraged to use our imagination to create something that we've never seen before that tests our creative abilities to their limits. In FIRST Robotics we are given a manual with base requirements and a competition brief that we have to use to design and build a robot within 6-weeks. Throughout the competition season we are encouraged to build, test, and iterate as we go through various competitions all over the world.



RECYCLE RUSH

The robot was designed to be able to intake both recycling bins and totes to the maximum height (6 totes + 1 recycling bin). The robot has an elevator system that moves the intook item upward allowing for space for the next item to be intook. The drive was a four-wheel swerve drive to allow for more controlled movement through the game field.

The game rules restricted the robot from going over a certain size, which was a height that was shorter than the height of the maximum stack of items that could be scored. To prevent the recycling bin at the top of the tote stack from falling over, the elevator system had two wheels on both sides of it to hold the recycling bin in place.



Thank you

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.
Visit colleenduong.com for more works.