

P O R T F O L I O

SELECTED WORKS
2021-2024

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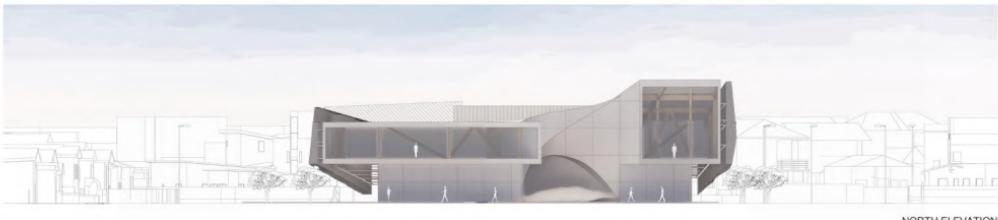
05 SUSHI RESTAURANT COOP RESIDENTIAL

OAKWOOD COMMUNITY CENTER

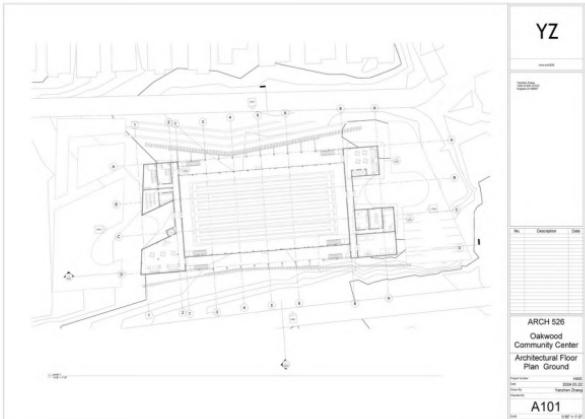
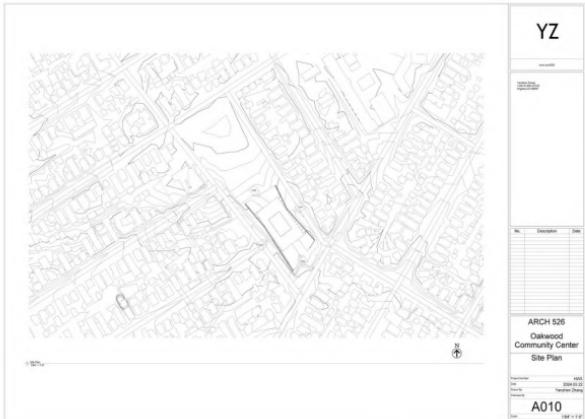
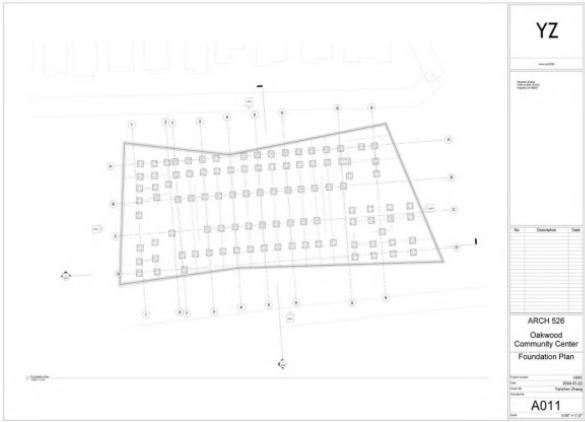
This building's design revolves around a central indoor pool and corner-located programs, seamlessly integrating indoor and outdoor spaces while connecting functions across the museum. Two main entrances on the west and east sides split into public and private routes: the public route leads to administration and community areas, while the private route accesses the gym, changing rooms, and lockers. A second-floor gallery and observation area link these spaces, forming a rectangular pathway around the pool where visitors can observe activities.

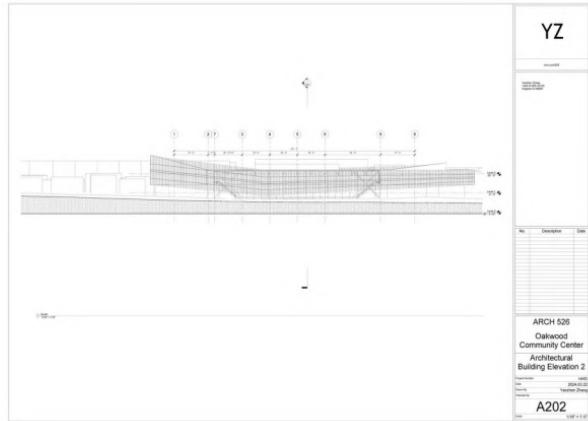
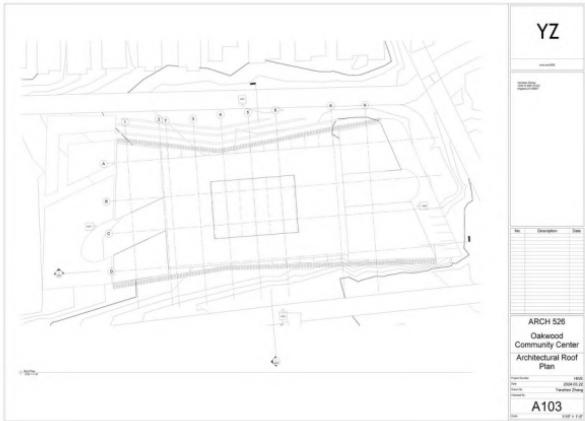
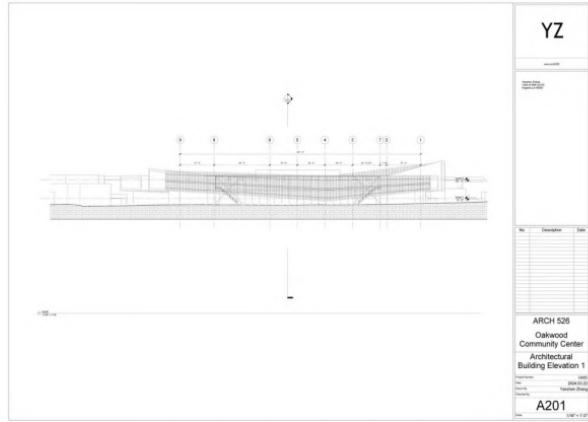
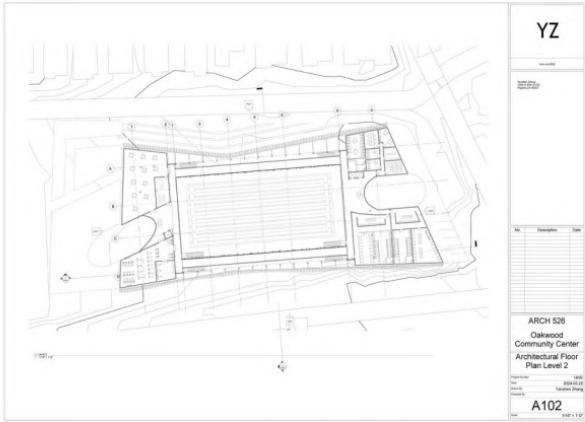
Glass facades on the west and east sides maximize natural light, reducing artificial lighting needs, while a facade cover minimizes glare. An open skylight enhances sustainability by providing natural light and ventilation to the pool area, reducing energy consumption and creating a pleasant environment.

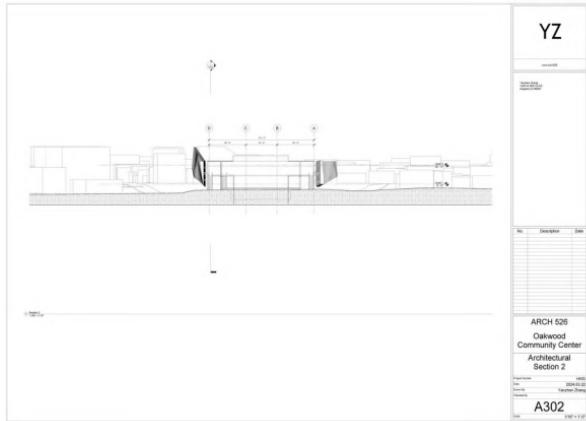
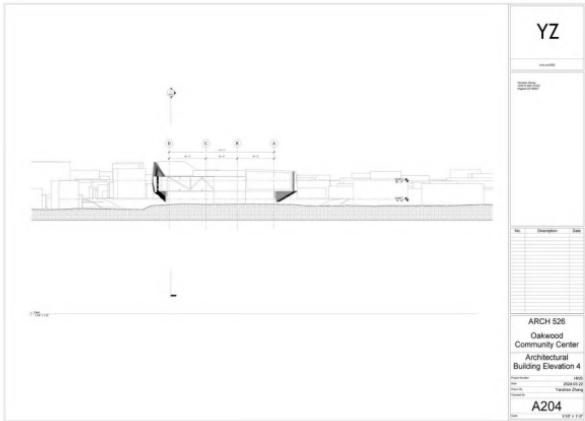
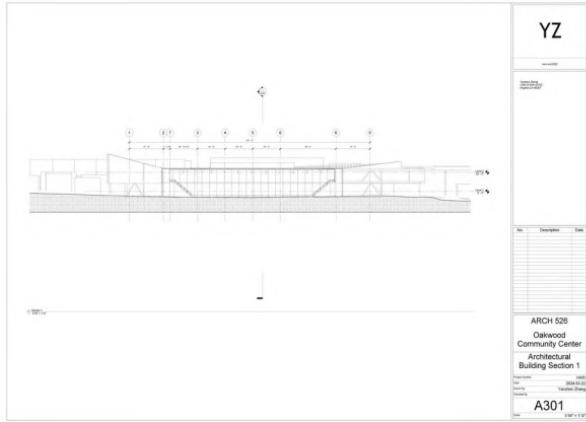
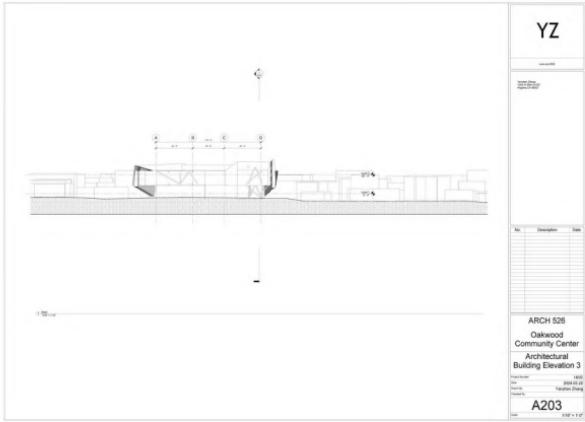
University of Southern California
Instructor: Mario Cipresso
Fall 2023

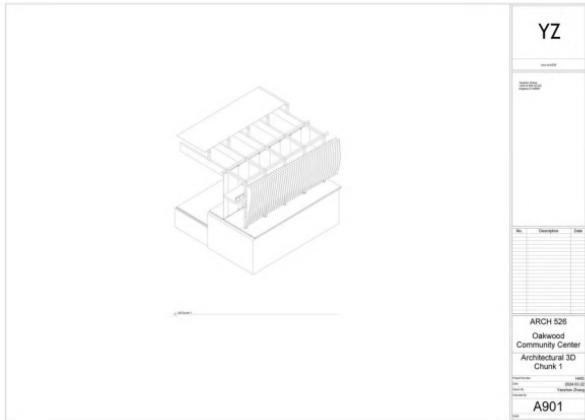
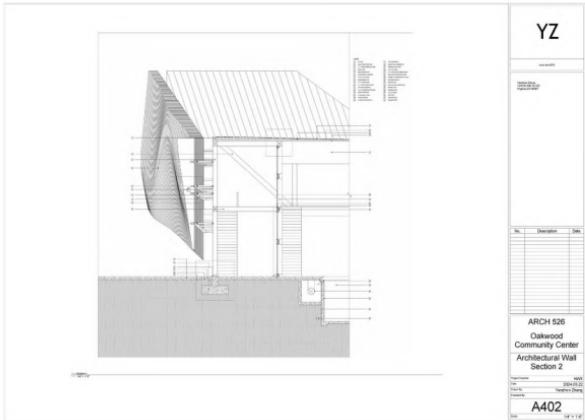
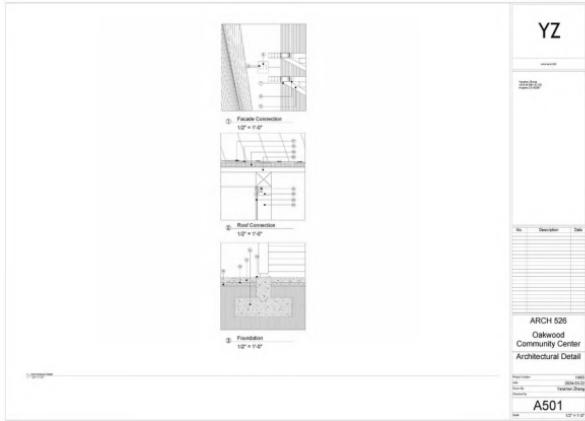
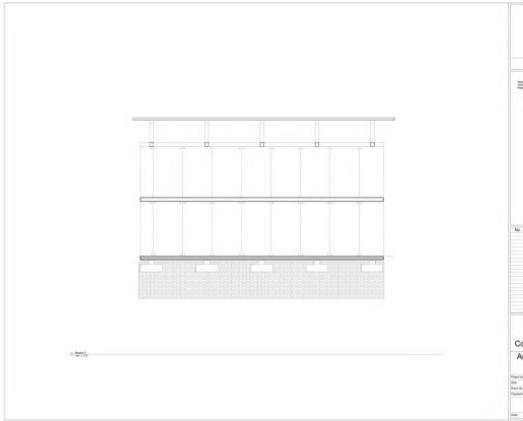


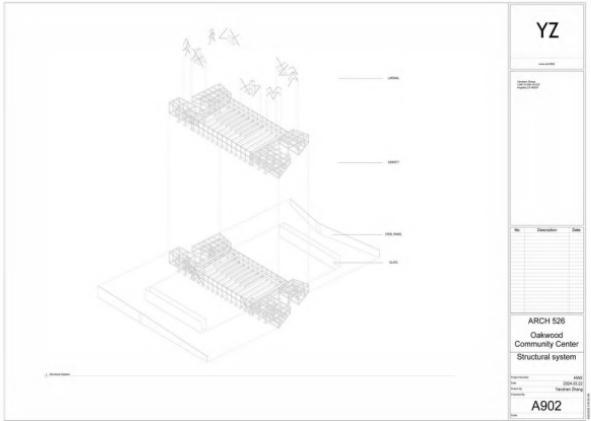
Oakwood Community Center



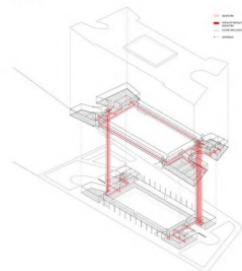




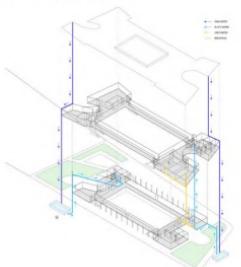




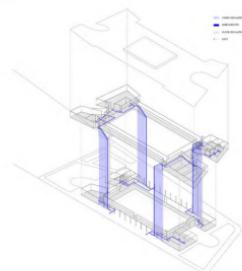
CIRCULATION



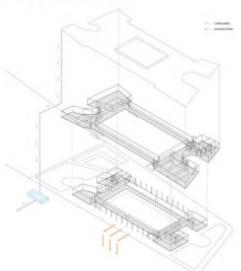
WATER & WASTE MANAGEMENT 1



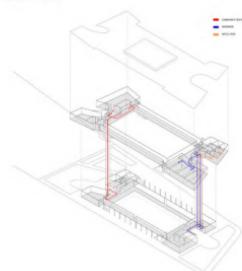
EGRESS



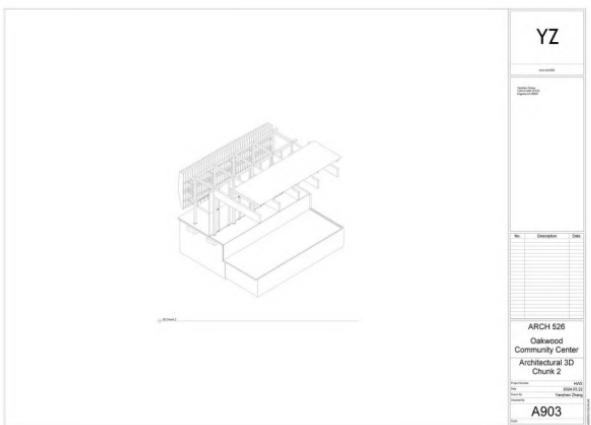
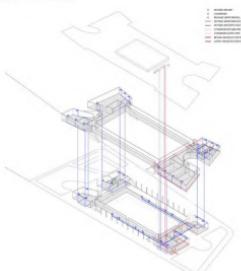
WATER & WASTE MANAGEMENT 2



USER SCENARIOS



MECHANICAL SYSTEM





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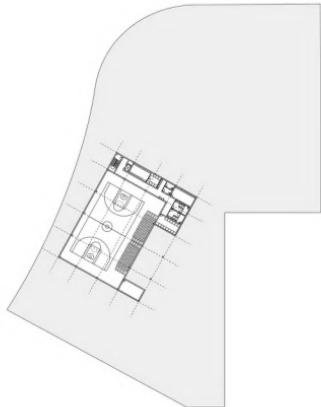
THE RIBBONS

The Ribbons seamlessly integrate the landscape with the building, creating a multifunctional space that connects people with the community. This design blurs the traditional boundaries between the building and the urban landscape, the architectural envelope and its surroundings, and orthogonal versus expressive forms. The roof features flowing ribbons that rise and fall, creating voids between them that serve as skylights, allowing natural light to illuminate the basketball courts below. The two courts differ in their placement: one is partially submerged into the ground, while the other sits entirely above ground.

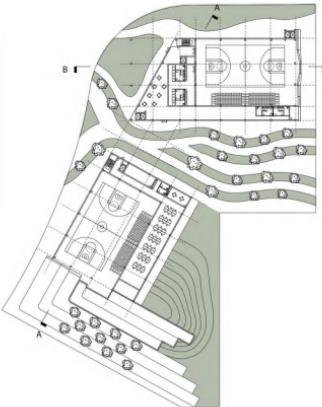
As the roof extends downward, it merges with the landscape, transforming into a garden filled with flowers. As people follow the trajectory and ascend, they transition through open, semi-open, and enclosed spaces, creating a dynamic spatial experience. Glass Fibre Reinforced Concrete (GFRC) was chosen as the ideal cladding material due to its ability to accommodate the building's bold, sculptural design. Beneath the roof envelope, sustainable steel is used for both the primary and secondary structures, ensuring durability and environmental responsibility.

University of Southern California
Instructor: Scott Uriu
Spring 2022

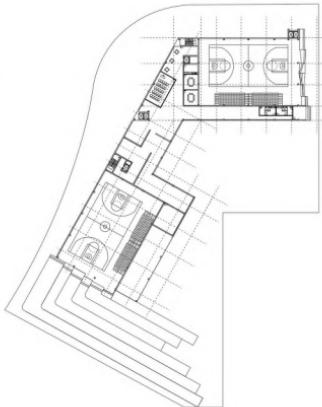




BASEMENT



GROUND FLOOR



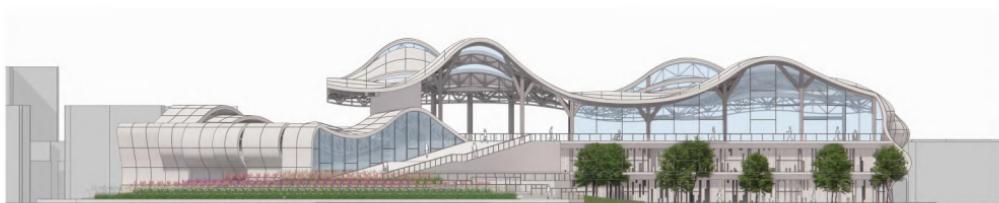
SECOND FLOOR



ROOF PLAN



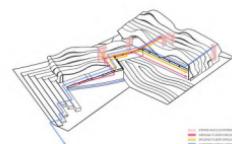
CONCEPT



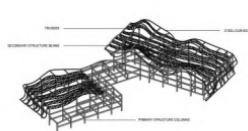
FRONT ELEVATION



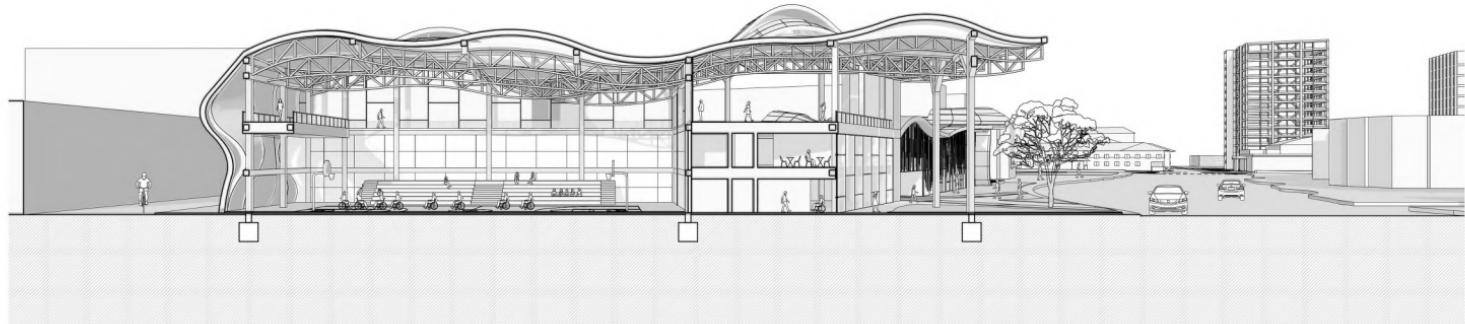
RIGHT ELEVATION



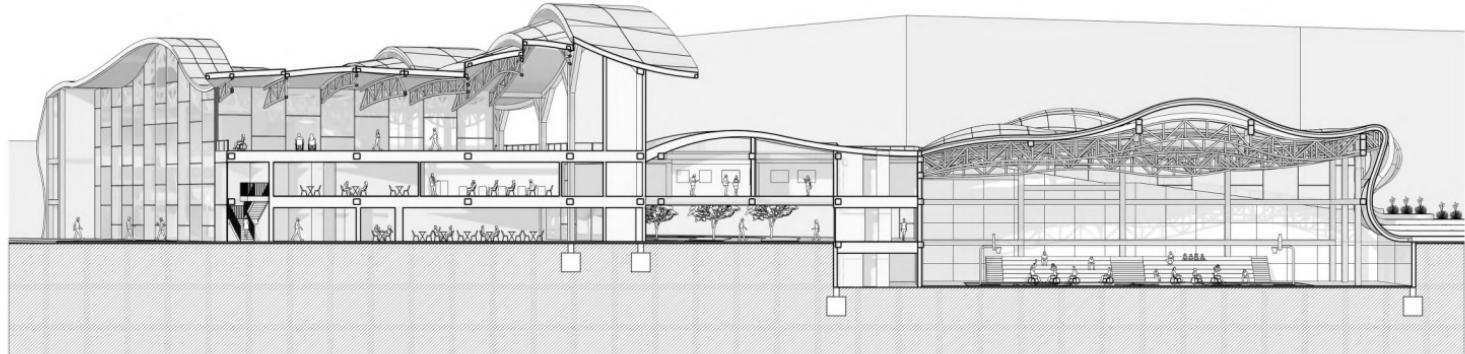
CIRCULATION



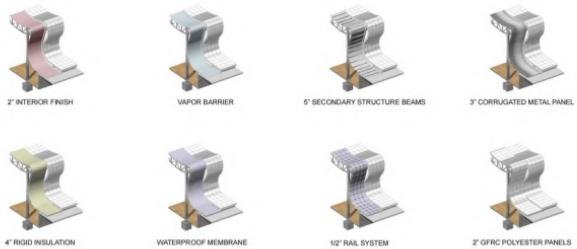
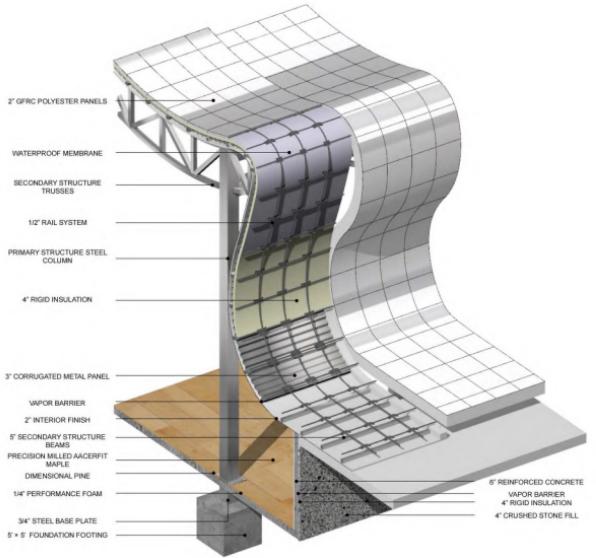
STRUCTURE



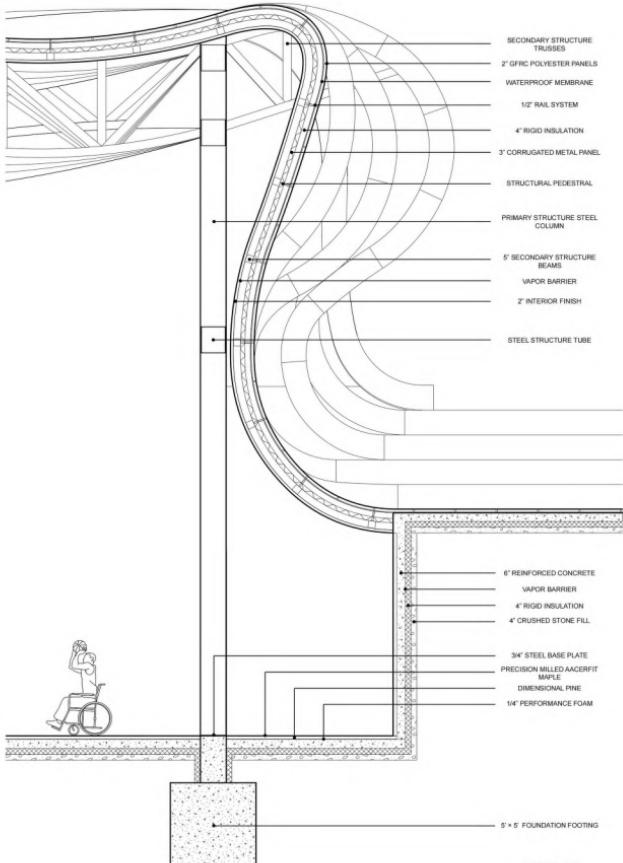
SECTION A



SECTION B



AXON + SEQUENCE



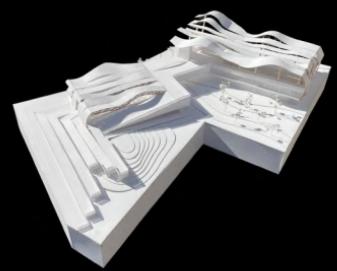
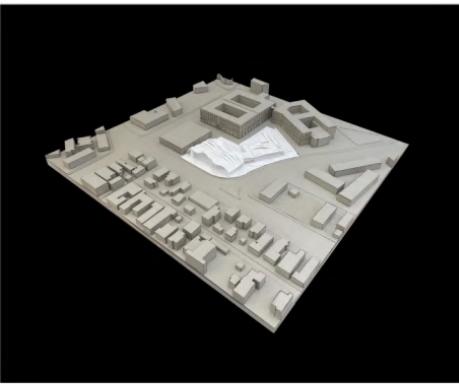
WALL SECTION

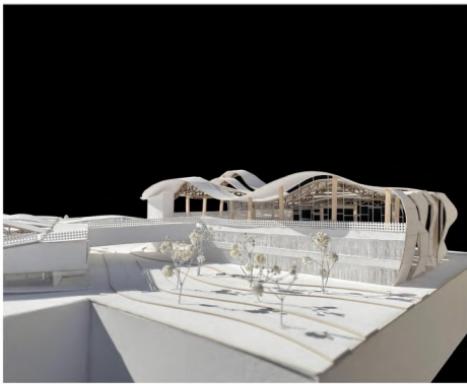


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MONOLITHIC LAX

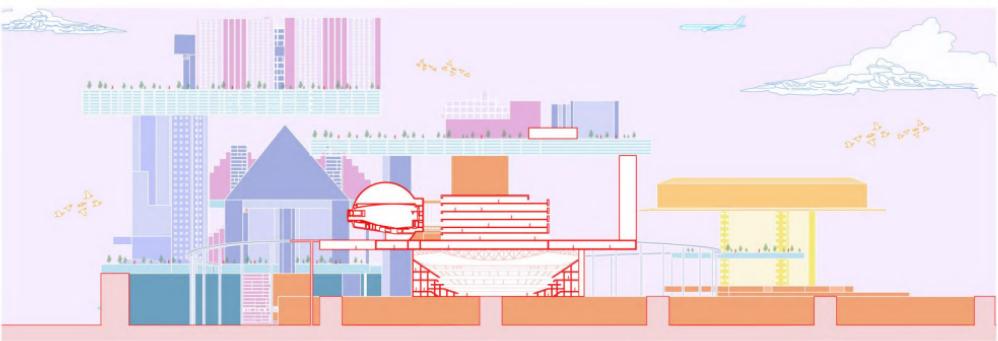
My thesis involves reimagining the concept of "time" in relation to the human experience and space. The project transforms the airport from an urban and architectural typological study into an extreme city. As more people travel in the future, the airport experience should be improved to create a sense of "staying" rather than mere "waiting." The goal is to craft environments that encourage passengers to actively engage with entertainment, interact with their surroundings, and have control over their time.

By studying the urban and architectural typologies of Los Angeles and Las Vegas, I borrowed architectural elements from both cities and transformed them into new designs through intersecting, stacking, and scaling. The project is divided into three main categories: hospitality, entertainment, and sports. This reimagined airport aims to welcome visitors from across the globe—not just as a point of transit but as a destination for entertainment and leisure, inviting them to stay and enjoy city travel.

University of Southern California
Instructor: Wendy W. Fok
Spring 2024

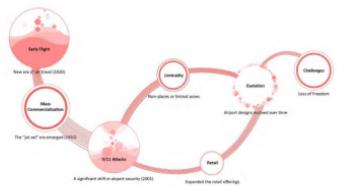


AXON

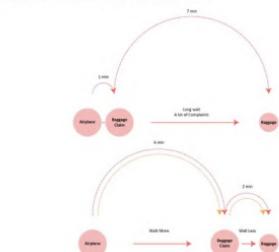


LONG SECTION

SIGNIFICANT TURNING POINTS IN FLIGHT HISTORY



THE WALK MORE, WAIT LESS INNOVATION



AIRPORT SAFETY HISTORY



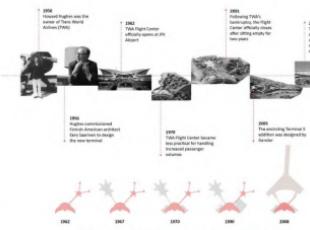
PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPT

Henri Bergson, a French philosopher, argued in the late 1800s that "time has two faces." The first face is "objective time," referring to time marked on clocks, dates on calendars, and train schedules. The second face is "subjective time," representing the time we experience, feel, and live through in our actions and emotions.

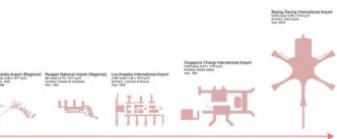
CHANGES IN AIRPORT POLICY



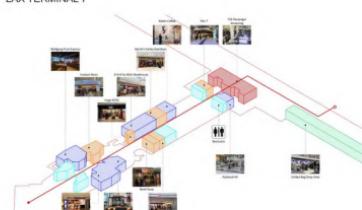
TWA HISTORY



AIRPORTS FIGURE GROUND



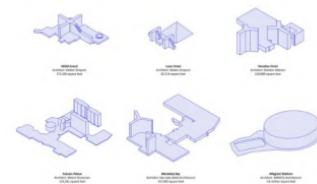
LOS ANGELES RESEARCH LAX TERMINAL 7



LOS ANGELES ARCHITECTURE RESEARCH



LAS VEGAS RESEARCH THE STRIP (3771 S. LAS VEGAS BLVD, NEVADA)



ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

In the book *Warped Space*, Anthony Vidler illustrates how psychological ideas of space have profoundly influenced architectural and artistic expression in the twentieth century. The first type of space is psychological, acting as a repository for neuroses and phobias, filled not with emptiness but with unsettling forms, including architectural and urban elements. The second type of distortion arises when artists transcend genre boundaries to depict space in innovative and unconventional ways.

GOALS

- Since more people are traveling in the future, the airport experience should be improved and create a sense of "staying" rather than mere "waiting."
- To craft environments that encourage passengers to actively engage with entertainment, interact with their surroundings, and have control over their time.
- Expand the airport into an extreme monolithic city.



HOSPITALITY



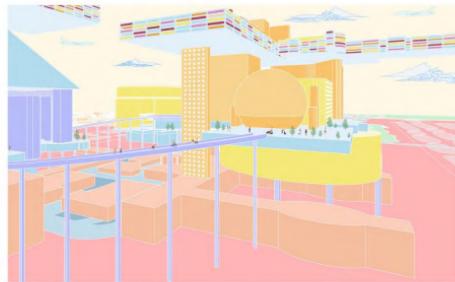
ENTERTAINMENT



SPORTS



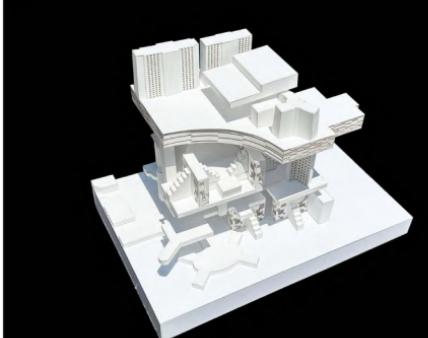
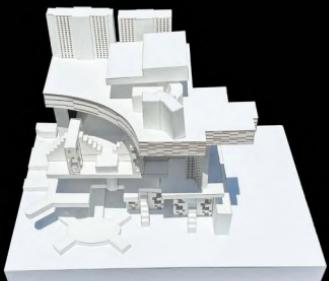
VIEW 1

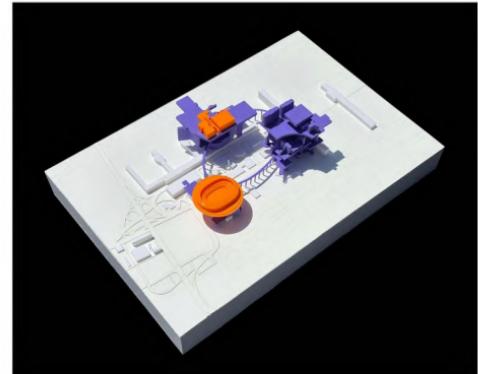
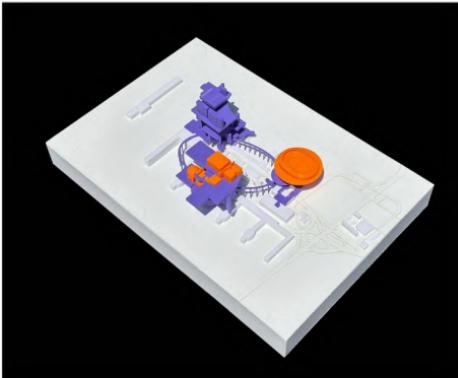
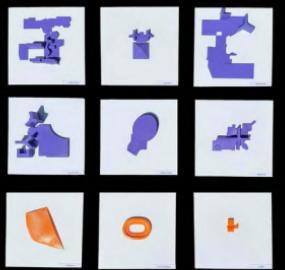


VIEW 2



VIEW 3





CITY ABOVE THE CLOUD

The project is inspired by the cultural and natural characteristics of Lincang, a city in Yunnan, China, evoking a sense of familiarity. The units are stacked on one another, forming the shape of a mountain. The reappearance of greenery creates "somewhere" we have been longing for.

1. Mixed Cultures

The project is located in Lincang, a city in southwestern Yunnan, China. The region consists of eighteen villages and is home to twenty-three ethnic groups.

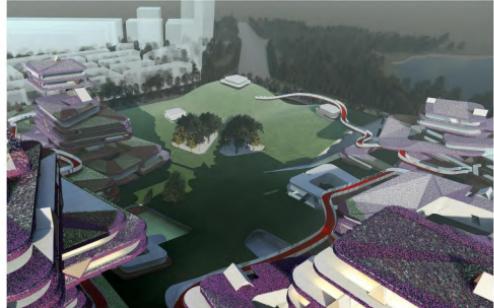
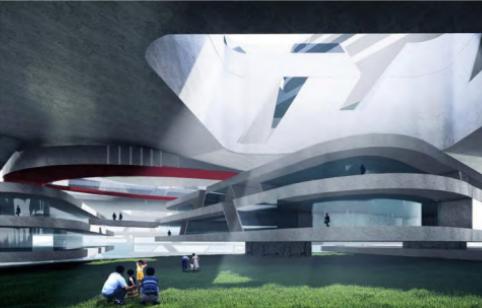
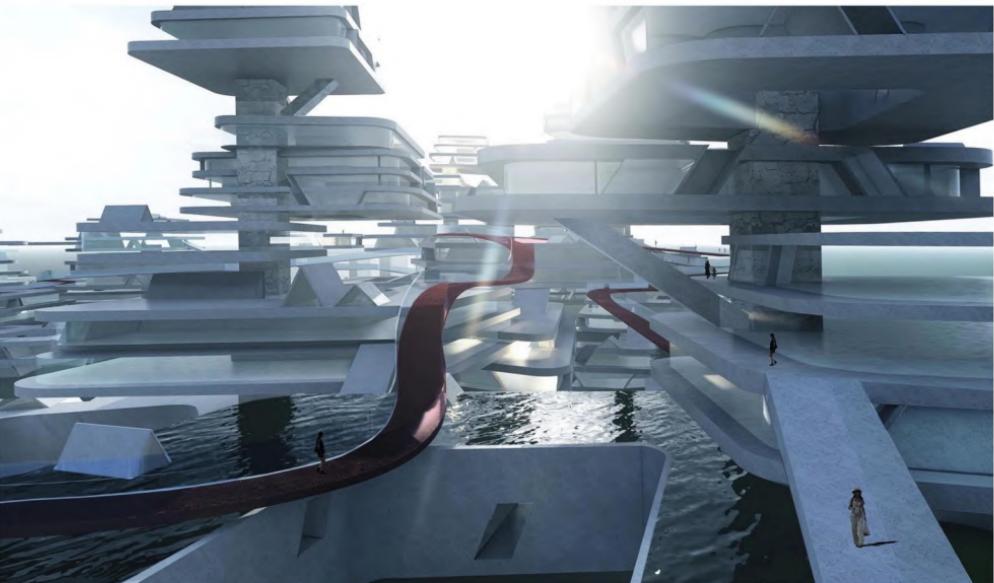
2. Homogenization Phenomenon

The process of urbanization has led to a loss of diversity in Lincang, and the site has degenerated into featureless scenery.

3. Solution: Sew Up

This project aims to help Lincang preserve its ethnic diversity during urban development. It seeks to maintain traditional lifestyles, architectural forms, inherited cultures, and the memories of local people.

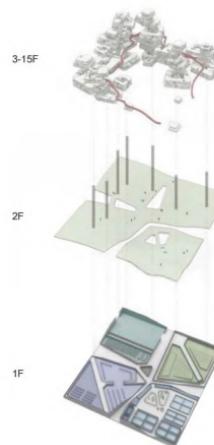
Group Project
Partner: Yuezhu Rong
Summer 2023





FUNCTION

The first floor, situated beneath the slope, accommodates public spaces including theaters, museums, and shopping malls. The second story extends into the hills, offering a variety of dynamic and inviting public spaces. From the third floor upward, the units diminish in scale and are artfully stacked, creating a cohesive and layered structure.



PROCESS

Landscape: The building seamlessly integrates into the surrounding environment of Lincang, with the second floor designed as a continuous hillside.



Vertical Transportation: Elevators serve not only as vertical transportation but also function as structural units.



Functional Units: The superposition of units is overlapping with one another.



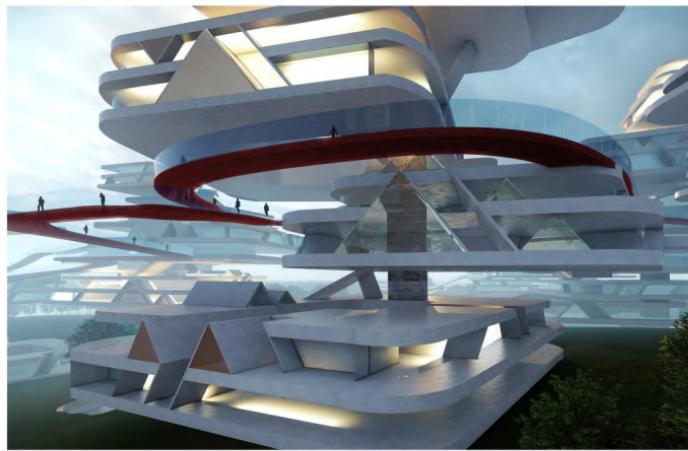
Pedestrian System: It not only solves traffic problems but also creates a sense of roaming for people.



Traditional Elements: It incorporates Lincang's traditions by integrating sloped roofs, grilles, and subtle tracées into the units.



Greenery Planting: In addition to enhancing the landscape with greenery, the sky garden also serves as a space for growing food.



SUSHI RESTAURANT COOP RESIDENTIAL

The food co-op space is designed to create a closed community. A sushi restaurant offers various types of dining experiences, including hibachi (rectangular shape), rotating sushi (circular shape), and sushi bar (bean-shaped). The upper floors are residential areas, each housing 34 people.

The upper rigid concrete box is elevated, forming a contrast with the transparent, organic structure on the ground floor. The "Sanna's Columns" are introduced to the project, making the restaurant resemble a pavilion. The design language is borrowed from dining culture, with the sushi bar and hibachi being more formal compared to the freedom of the rotating sushi.

On the facade, the surface is sheared and pushed into the house to create irregular angles, acting as fins to soften the sunlight. The different unit plans demonstrate that the residents could be workers, visitors from outside, single-family households, or multi-generational families, etc.

University of Southern California
Instructor: Patrick Tighe
Fall 2021



AXON



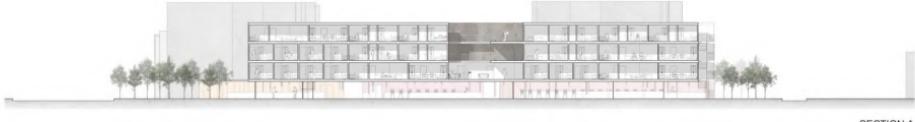
LEFT ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



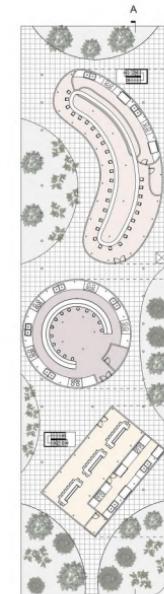
ROOF PLAN



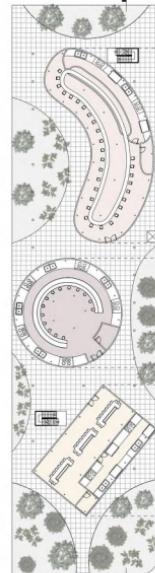
SECTION A



SECTION B



GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



SINGLE



DOUBLE



THREE-PERSON



FOUR-PERSON



54



55



56



57

THANK YOU!