



PORTRFOLIO OF ZIHAN MEI

Selected Works 2014-2019

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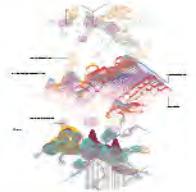
Website: <https://www.zmei.moe/>

**01 HOUSING IN URBAN CORES**

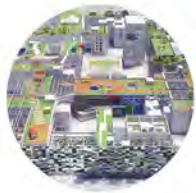
Housing Project in Urban Core / South Boston, MA / Sep 2019 - Oct 2019 / Professional Works

**02 CONCENTRATION & REACHING-OUT - HIGH-TECH CAMPUS**

Office Campus in Suburban / Westwood, MA / Oct 2019 - Dec 2019 / Professional Works

**03 STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOD**

Research / Boston, MA & Arlington, WA / Aug 2019 / Research And Analysis Workshop

**04 URBAN INTENSIFICATION**

Conglomeration design at Tsinghua / Beijing, China / Feb 2017 - Apr 2017 / Professional Works

**05 STAGE FOR CITIZEN - MALIANDAO RD RENOVATION**

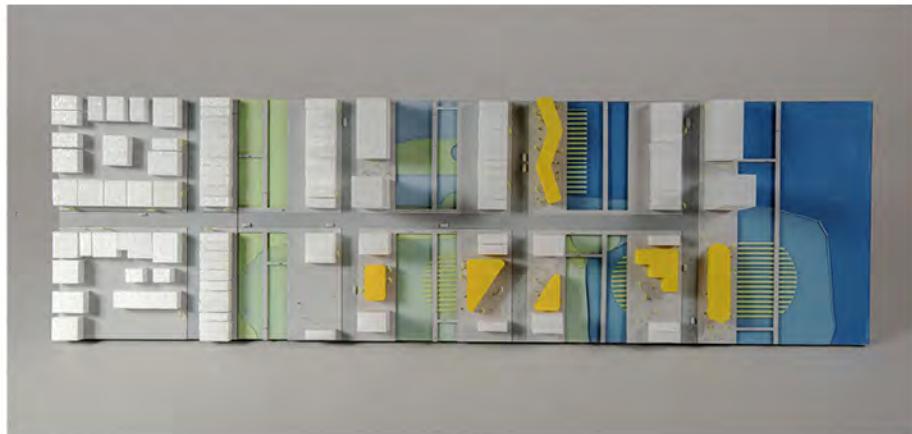
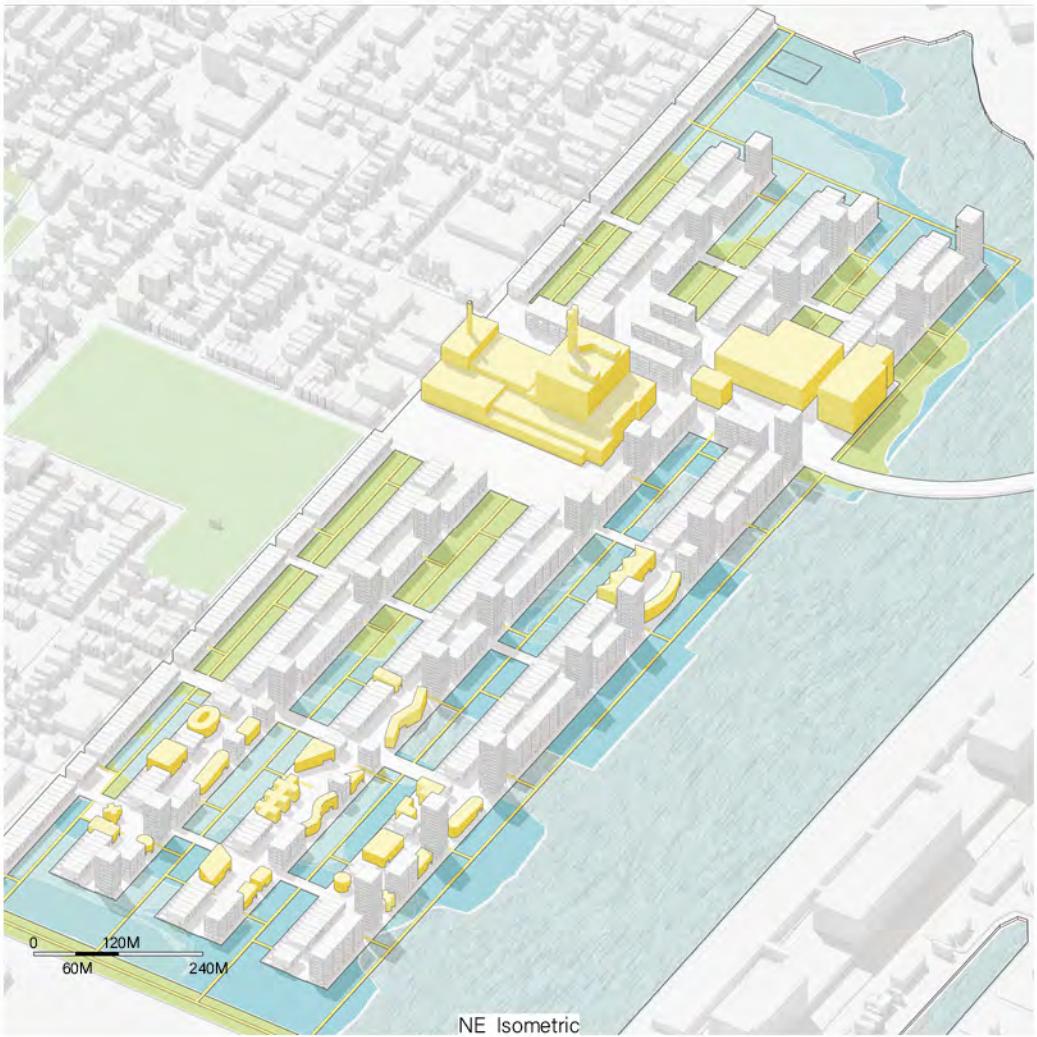
Integration of cultural & industrial heritage / Beijing, China / Sep 2017 - Nov 2017 / Professional Works

**06 MIRRORED STAGES - THEATER DESIGN AT WUDAOKOU**

Large public building / Beijing, China / Mar 2017 - May 2018 / Professional Works

**07 PARLOR OF VIL. WANGMA**

Villagers' activity center / Shanxi, China / Aug 2018 - Dec 2018 / Under construction



01 HOUSING IN URBAN CORES

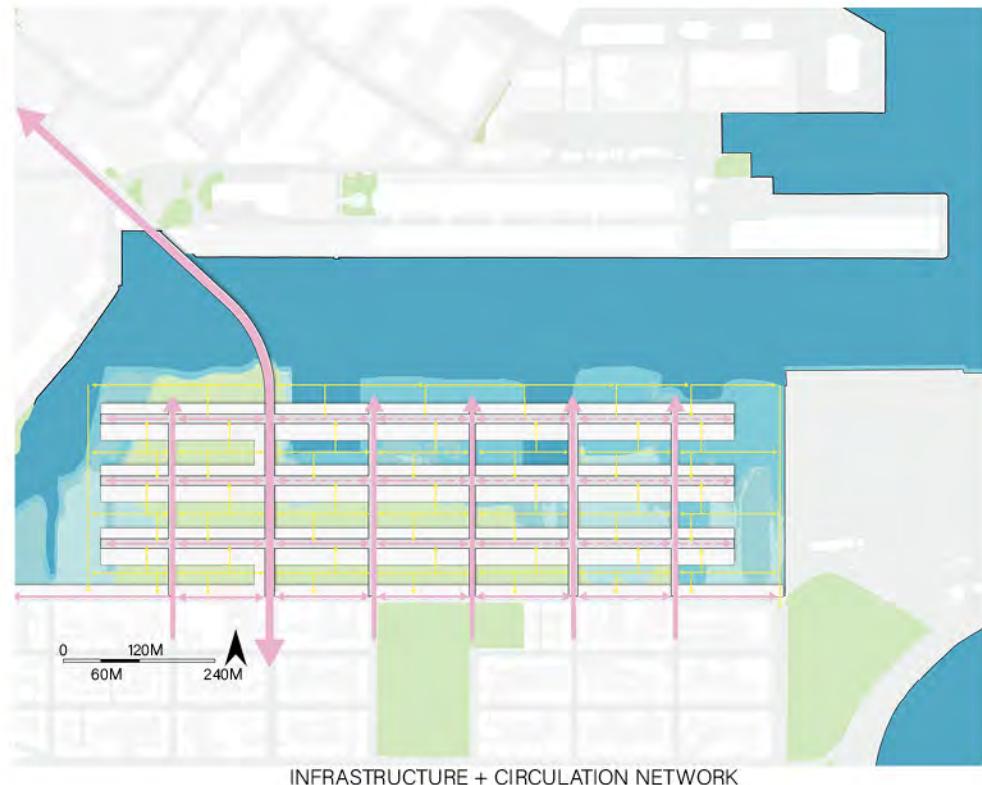
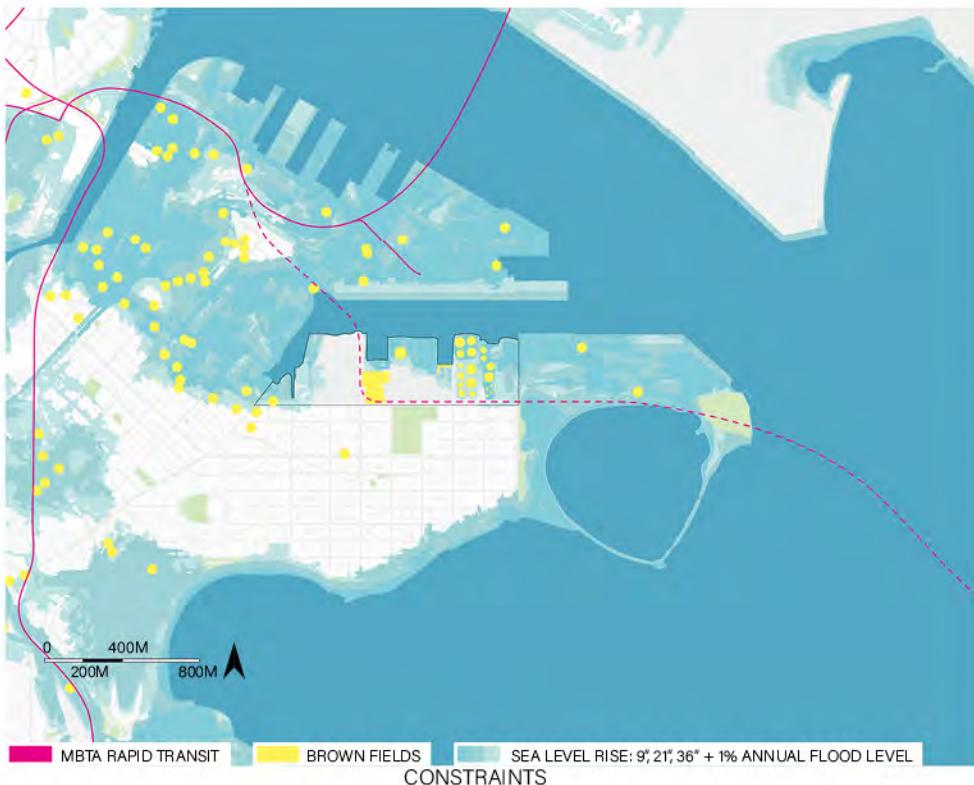
Housing Project in Urban Core / South Boston, MA / Sep 2019 - Oct 2019 / Professional Works

Tutor: Peter Rowe, Yun Fu | Collaborator: Cadence Bayley

Contribution: Concept 50%, Modelling 60%, Rendering 60%, Plan 50%

Size: 0.5km², Around 4300 Households

- The project is an extension of the existing grid and transportation system, which overrides the mostly underwater site in the future.
- It deals with the risks of rising sea level and annual flood by chronological design in the short-medium-long term.
- It contains a mixture of three house types from the local, which are arranged according to the site condition facing the risks of rising sea level and annual flood chronologically.
- The housing buildings show a transition in demography from the South Boston neighborhood to downtown Boston.
- Public buildings are proposed and reserved according to the distribution of existing brownfields, which also contains the progressive design with the brownfields being treated gradually.



CURRENT COSTAL RESILIENCE SOLUTION IN DIFFERENT STAGES

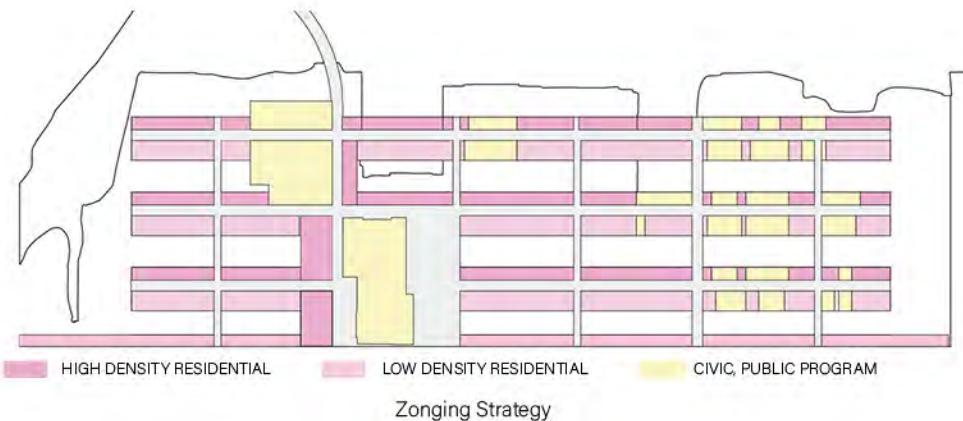
Risk And Potential

Like other areas in Boston, the site faces the risks of **rising sea level** and **annual flood**. By the year 2070, half of the site will be submerged.

Besides, there are some industry relics on the site, including the **brownfields** that used to be oil tanks and **the power plant**.

The project is proposed as **an extension of the existing grid** in South Boston neighborhood and as **the connection to the MBTA transit system**.

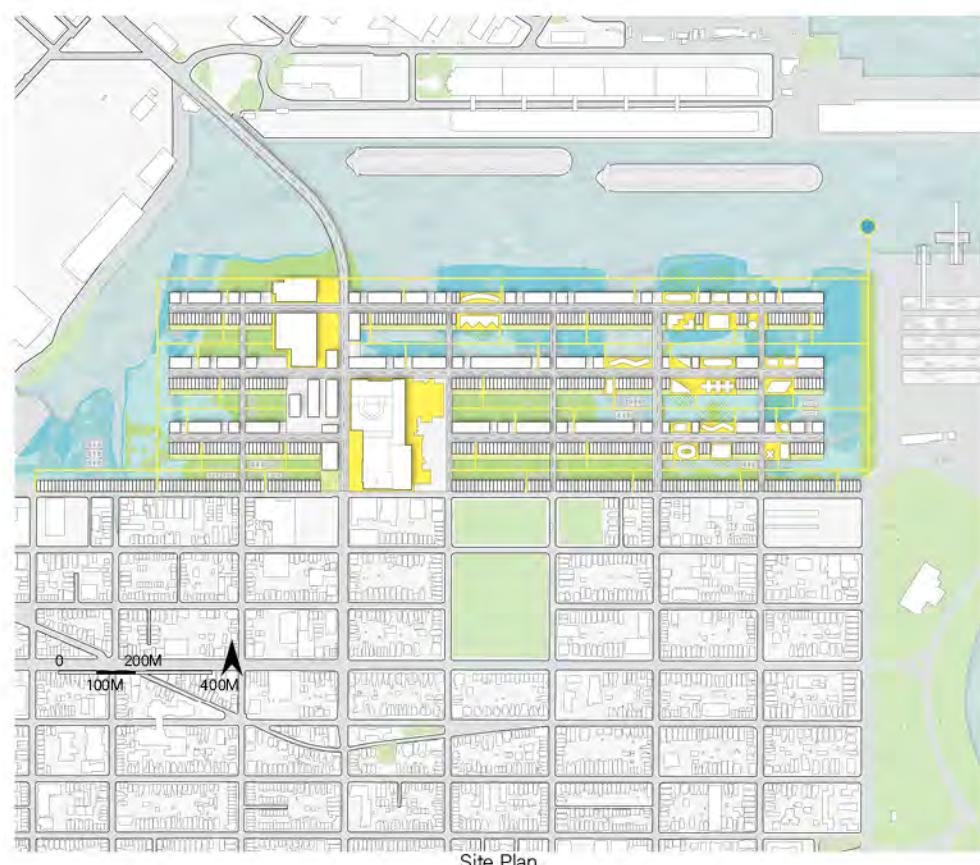
The **road and infrastructure system** overrides the flooding area in the future to make room for housing, with the **walk lanes** going over the water between the housing area.



Zoning Strategy Based On Risks Of Sea Level Rise, Concerns On Sunlight, And Treatment Of Brownfields

In the areas facing fewer risks of sea-level rise, the density tends to be higher with more towers in the north row, to make the community more accessible to the marsh parks.

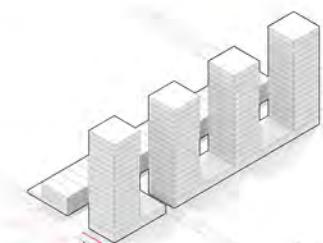
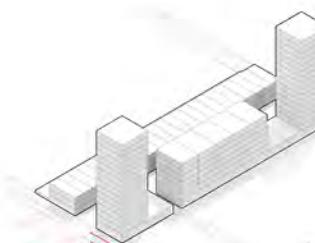
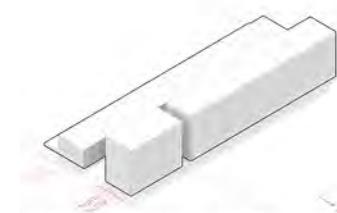
The power plant is partly reserved as the MBTA transit center and the commercial area. On the site of brownfields, there should be public buildings as the brownfields being treated gradually.



Types



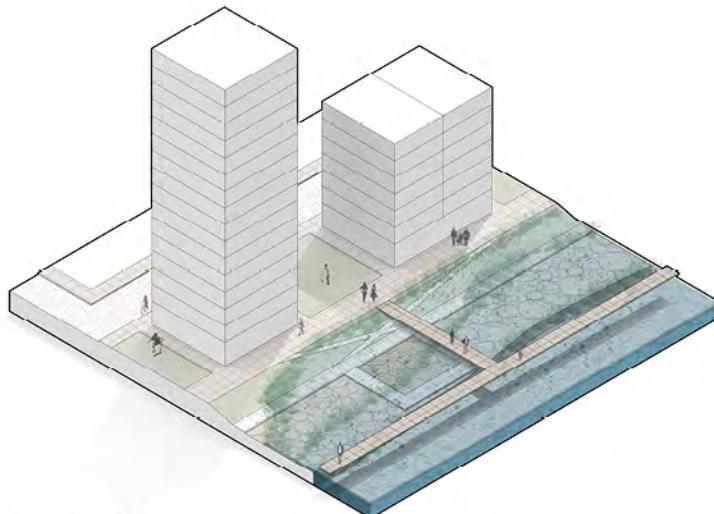
Scenarios



Housing Types And Scenarios

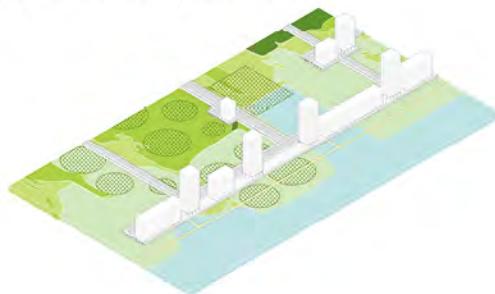
- Row houses with gardens - The low-density houses from the South Boston neighborhood.
- Towers - The high-density houses from downtown Boston.
- Bar buildings - The medium-density houses from downtown Boston.

Basically, in concern with the sunlight, each west-east main district contains two rows of housing buildings - the 3-floor row houses with gardens on the south and the towers or bar buildings on the north.

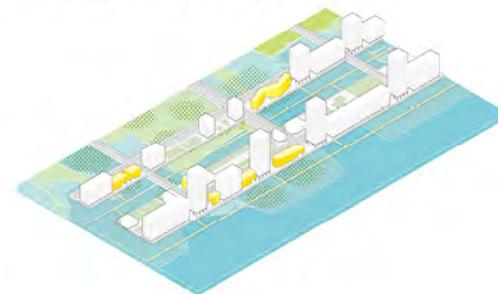


Chronological Seashore Development

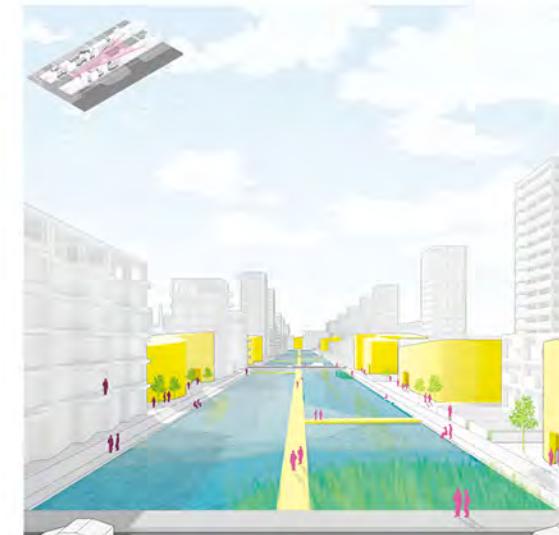
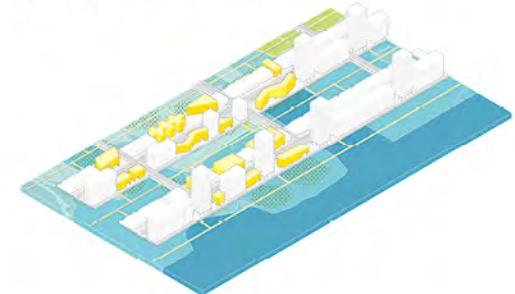
Stage 01: Short Term (Before 2030)



Stage 02: Mid Term (2030-2050)

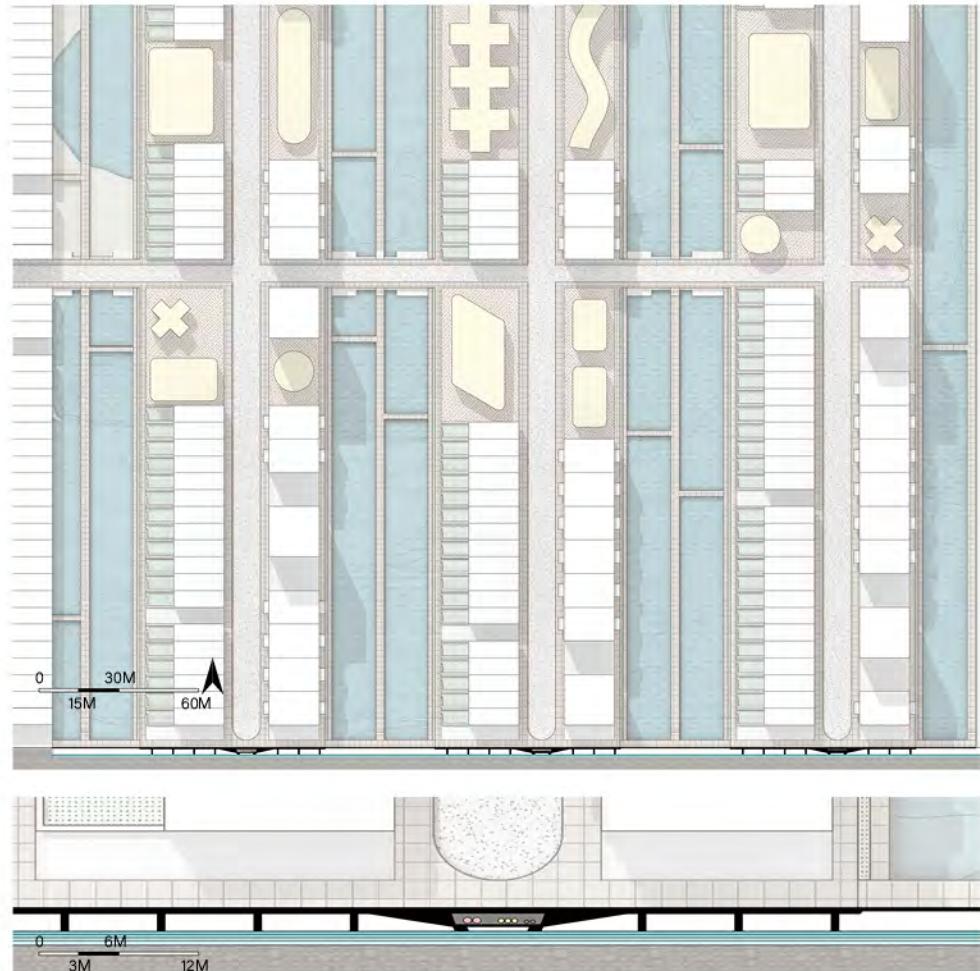


Stage 03: Long Term (2050-2070)



Chronological Design Of Housing And Progressive Design With The Brownfields

- Short term: Before 2030, there should be the first row of towers and bar buildings in the northernmost end of the site because of the best view to the sea and the easiest access to downtown Boston by cars.
- Mid term: Before 2050, with the brownfields appropriately treated and the sea level rising, **swamp parks are developed** between the new city grids. With the site connected to the MBTA transit system, more people should move in, and **most houses are built** to hold the growing population.
- Long term: Before 2070, on the sites of brownfields, there will be **public buildings** offering service to the community, and the **row houses** will also be built.



Detail Design Of The Core Area Near The Transportation System And The Infrastructure

The power plant is partly reserved and redesigned as the transit center for MBTA, the commercial center of the site, and the outdoor green space. Other industry relics are developed as the library and museum.

The bar buildings around the core area are treated differently, considering the commercial space and landscape.

The infrastructure network goes with the main roads inside the platforms, including electricity, gas, and water.



02 CONCENTRATION & REACHING-OUT - HIGH-TECH CAMPUS

Office Campus in Suburban / Westwood, MA / Oct 2019 - Dec 2019 / Professional Works

Tutor: Peter Rowe, Yun Fu | Collaborator: Yuki Takata

Contribution: Concept 50%, Modelling 60%, Rendering 50%, Plan 50%

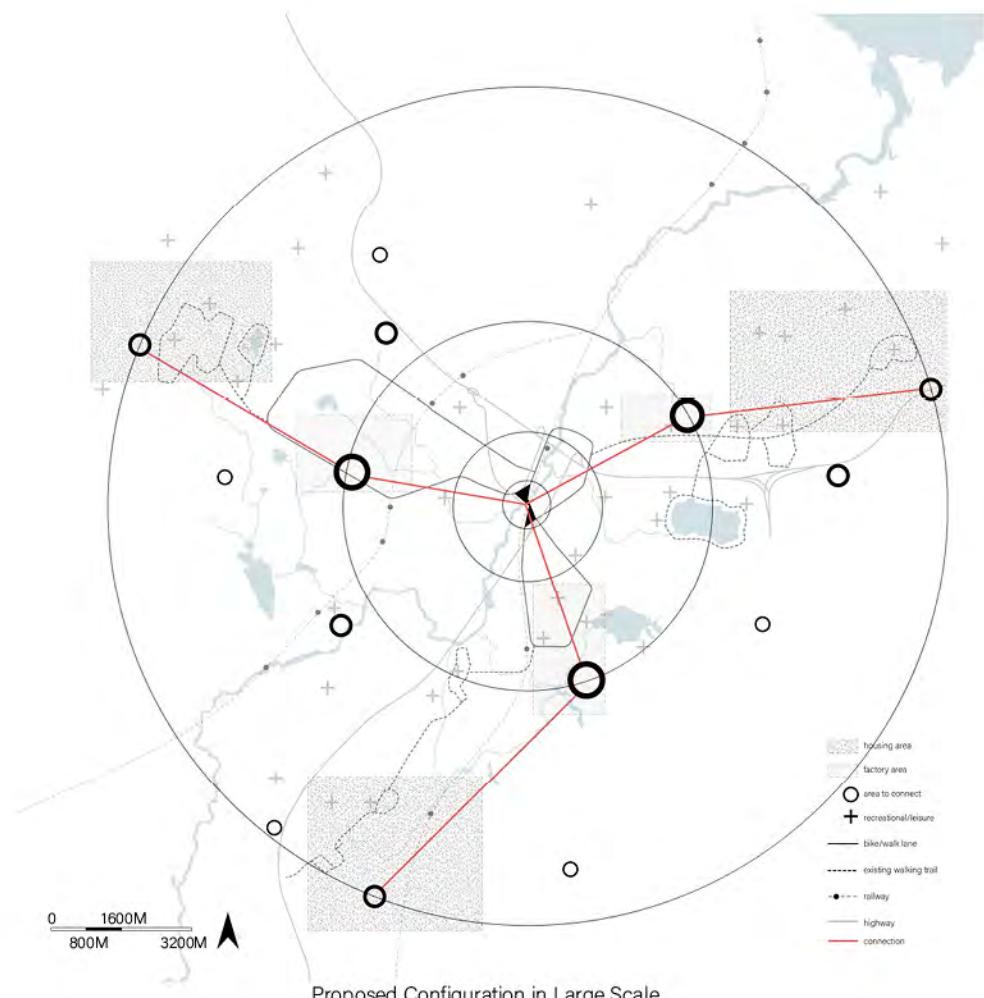
The campus focused on outdoor gear industry, which is one of the largest economic sectors in the states. The site and neighbor form an attractive leisure landscape thanks to the combination of the natural resource and its strong transportation infrastructure. The campus acted as a catalyst for reconfiguration of the surrounding suburban landscape by overlaying green infrastructure and concentrated campus core.

There are two frameworks in the suburban environment:

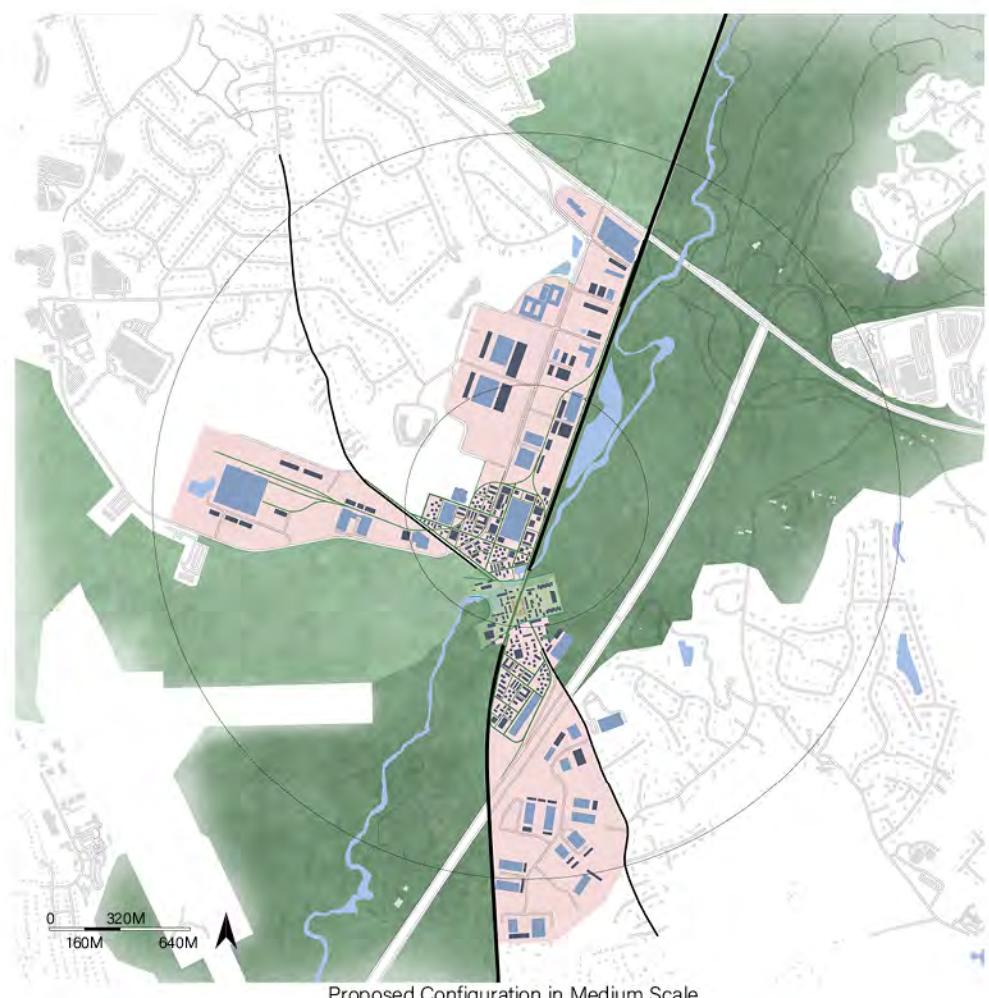
- The relation/isolation between the nature and the developed built environment;
- An overdriven rationality about life, work and leisure.



Land Reclamation in Medium Scale



Proposed Configuration in Large Scale



Proposed Configuration in Medium Scale

Strategy of Concentration and Reaching-out

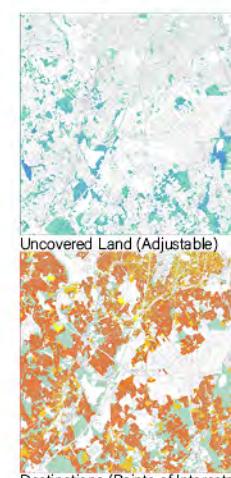
Potentially there are three office campuses including the original site.

Instead of thinking them separately, I decided to treat three campuses as a larger compound.

The compound forms a **three-leaf-clover shape**, each leaf of which functions together within three concentric circles with different characters.

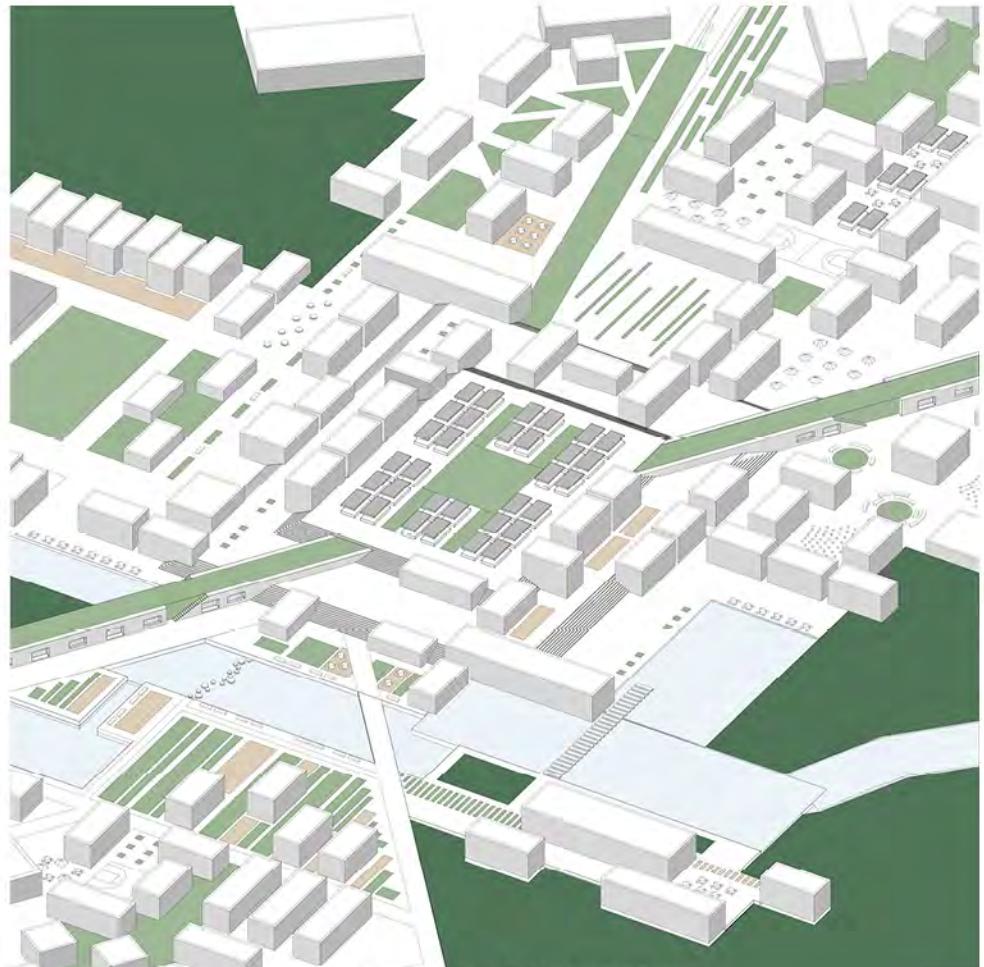


Transportation Intersection



Destinations (Points of Interests)

Existing Configuration in Medium Scale

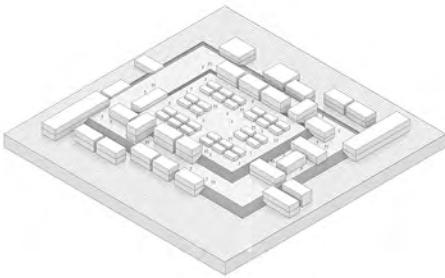
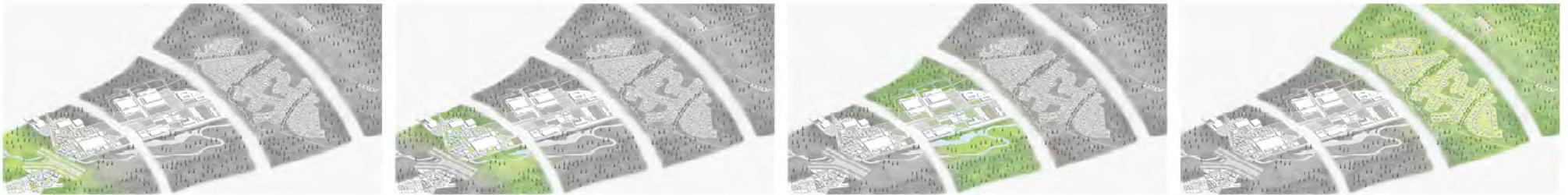


Two Frameworks in the Suburban Environment

One perspective is the relation/isolation between **the nature and the developed built environment**. Typically, the greenery behaves as an untouchable "sea" and it divides and isolates suburban city "islands" each other barely connected with infrastructural bridges.

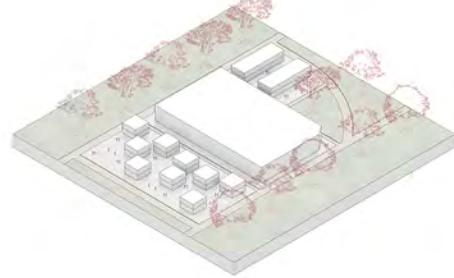
The other is an overdriven **rationality about life, work and leisure**. The ideal lifestyle once modernists dreamed has somehow realized with nostalgic flavor and cut-and-paste.

To overcome the homogeneity, I **superimposed concentric green** onto city center and **redefined the suburban landscape** as more coherent diversified livelihood with more organically linked relation between housing, office and recreational beyond functional separation.



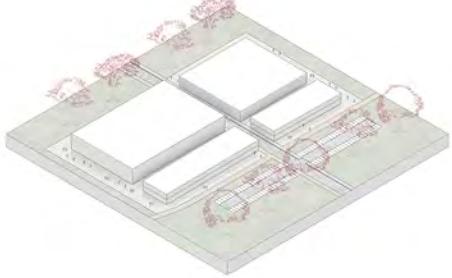
Area 1
Shared Campus Center

The shared campus center made by dense but lower and smaller grains. It is all mixed-use including office, retail and housing. Green walkway and small public spaces are interwoven.



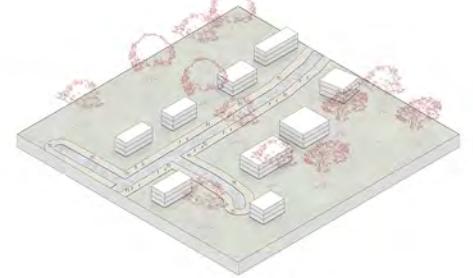
Area 2
Body Of Campus With Test Fields

The Body of the campus is composed of relatively larger buildings by conserving the existing buildings. This zone also has various kinds of alpha test fields for research and development of outdoor gear.



Area 3
Factory With Experimental Fields

Surrounding the body of the campus is the factory area with experimental fields, serving as manufacture center and provide space for outdoor gear industry at the same time.



Area 4
Bike Lane Connecting Neighbor

A green bike lane reached out residential neighbor, which enables workers to commute 20-minute bike ride. At the end the lane is connected to the existing hiking trail and other surrounding natural resource.





Roof Detail



The Core And The Eco-Link

The campus visualizes its concept with a symbolic green bridge across the campus core and the roofed bazaar-like plaza. The eco-link from West to East connecting the two parts of green area provides possible paths for wild animals.

Here the enormous economic activity recovers the ecological connectivity, and the active intervention by the developing force provides the possibility of more sustainable reservation of the nature.

The all possible suburban infrastructure such as river, car, train, energy lines and the greenery are vertically accumulated into one concentrated area. In-between the interwoven campus core, people and animals will meet the alternative suburbia.



Section

03 STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOD

Research / Boston, MA & Arlington, WA / Aug 2019 / Research And Analysis Workshop

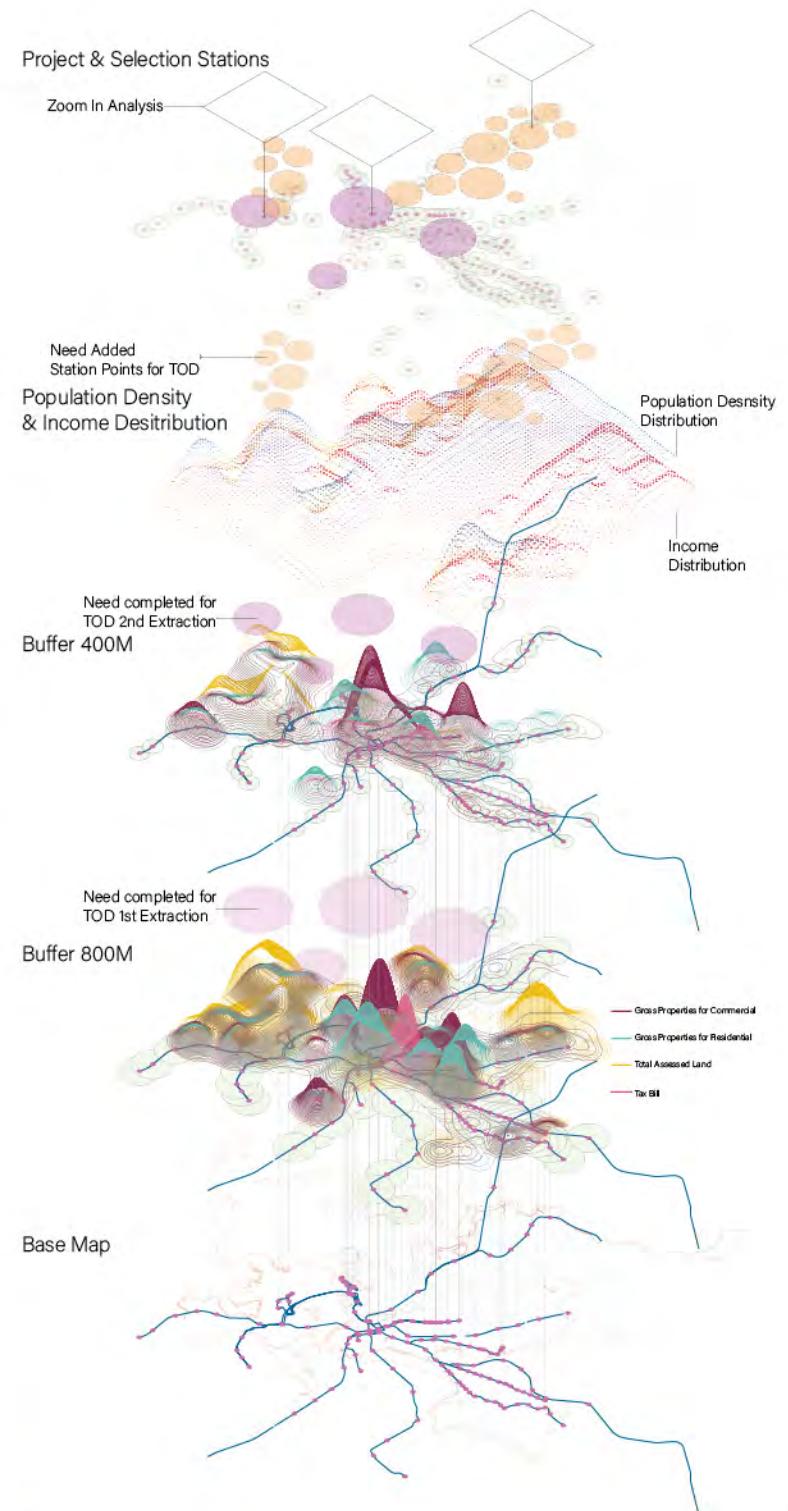
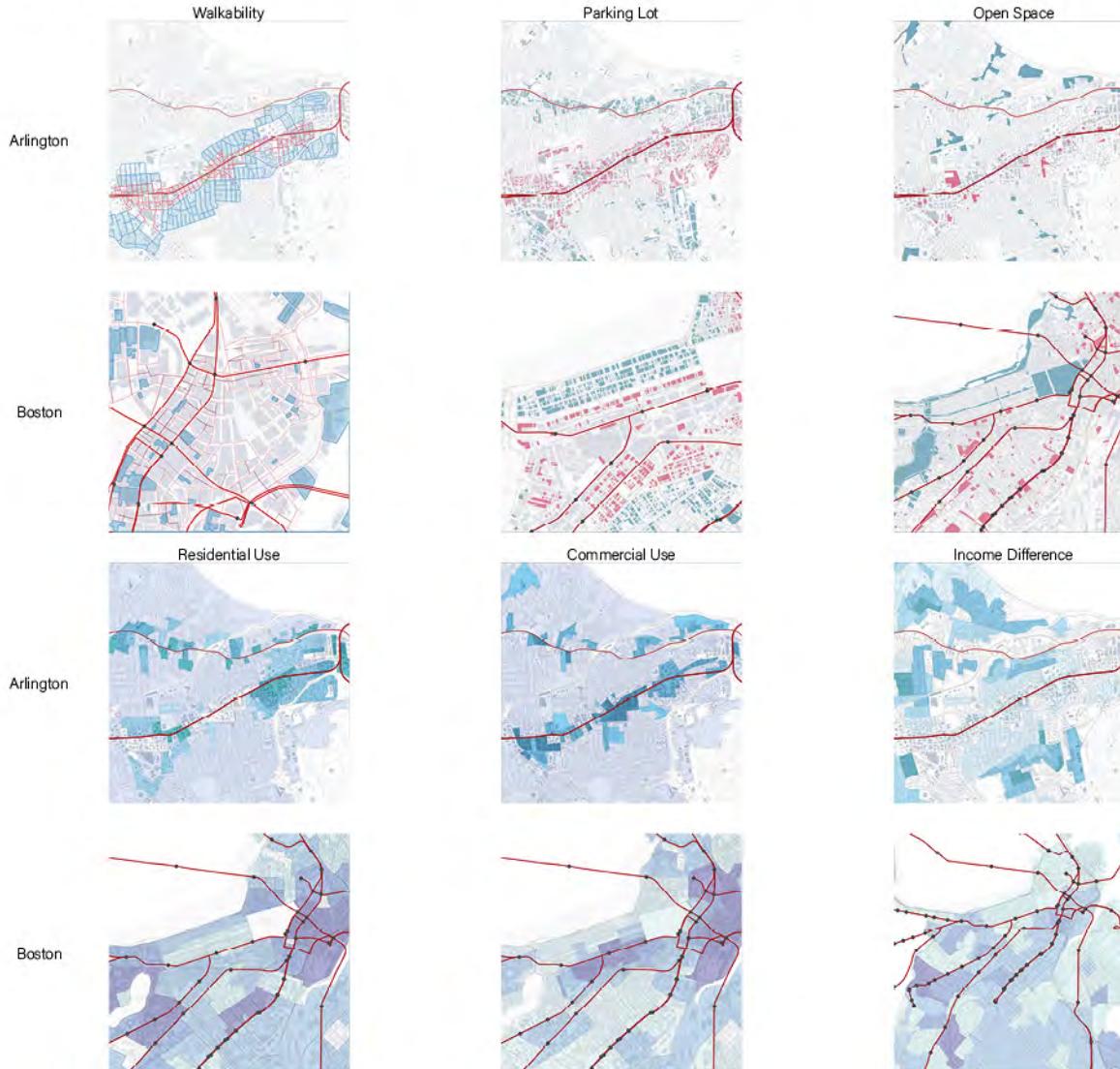
Tutor: Mark Hiller | Collaborator: Yanwei Yang, Jinqi Gu

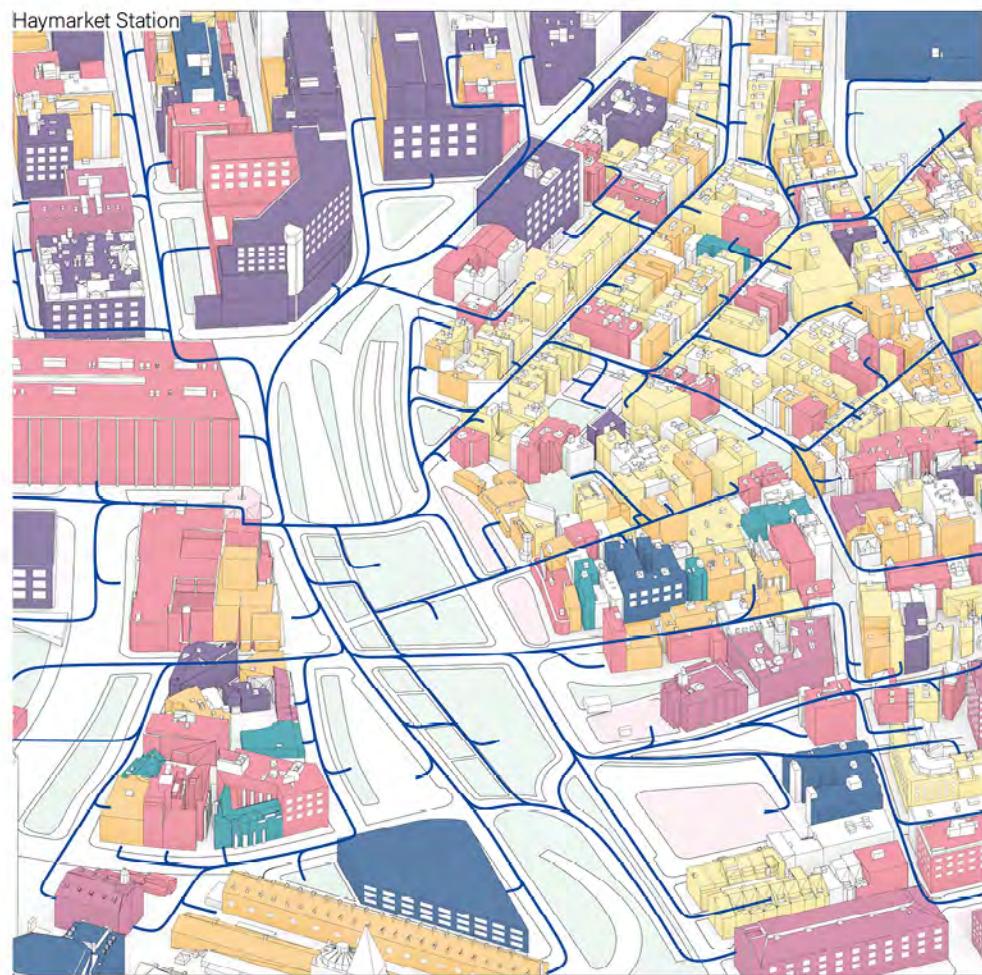
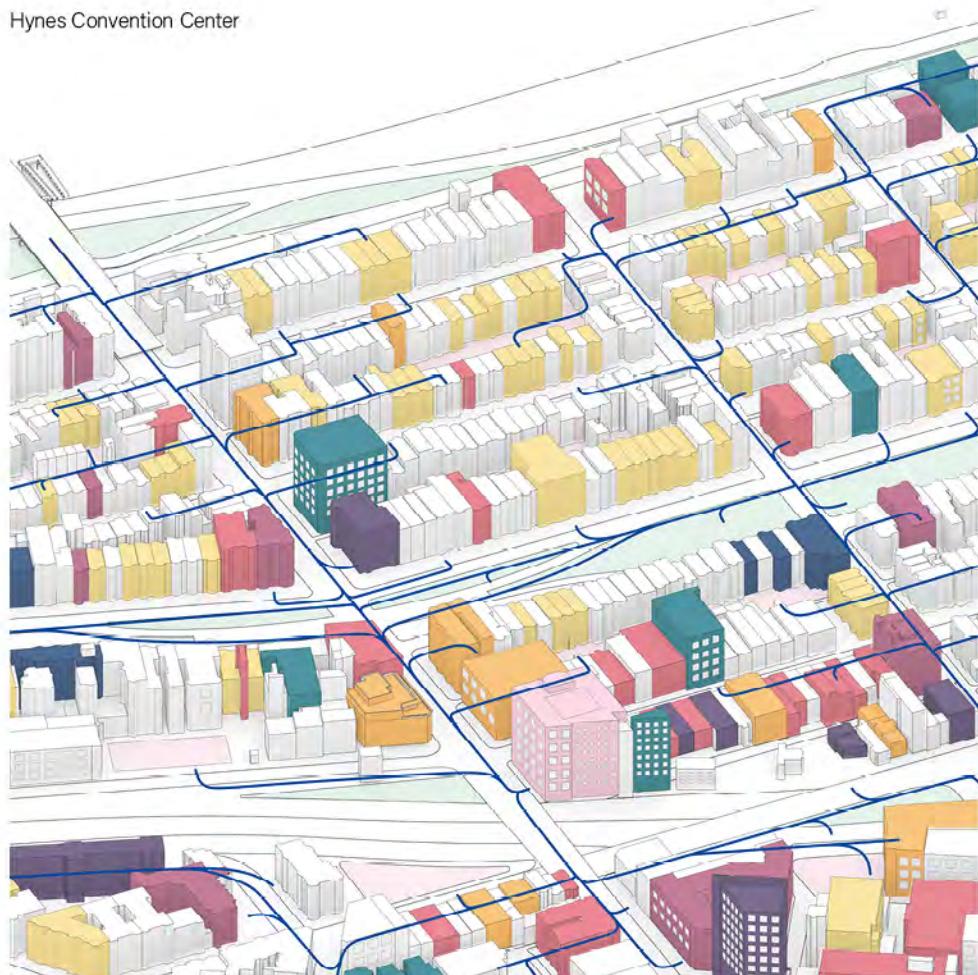
Contribution: Concept 50%, Analysis 40%, Research 50%, Presentation 50%

PART 1 - Status Quo Of TOD In Boston (Through Comparison & GIS Analysis)

Stage 1: We compared Boston with Arlington, whose TOD system is quite successful. We studied from the points of accessibility, parking, open space, land use, and income difference, to learn where and how the TOD station should be.

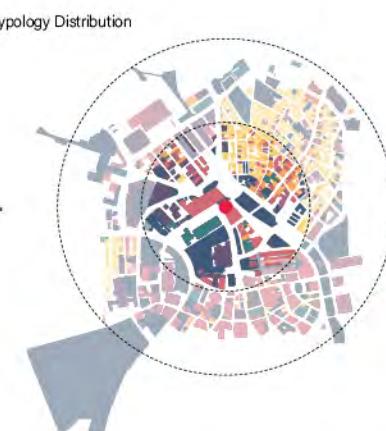
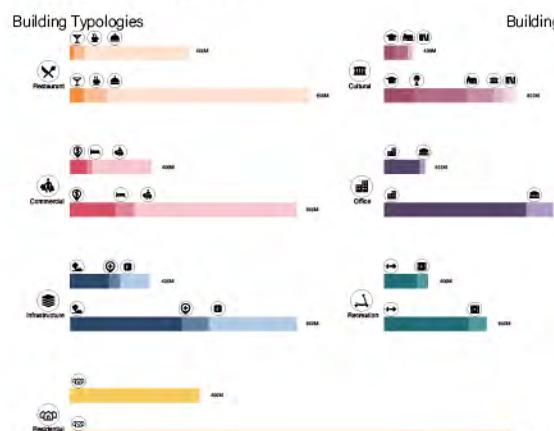
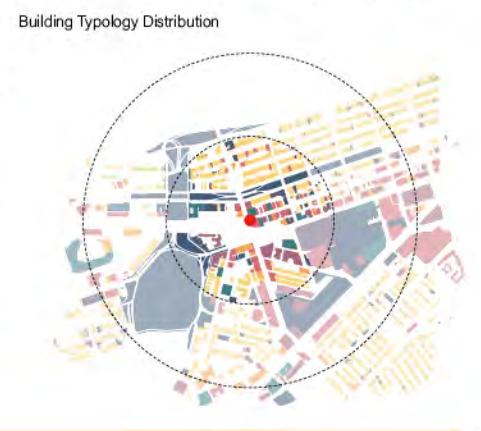
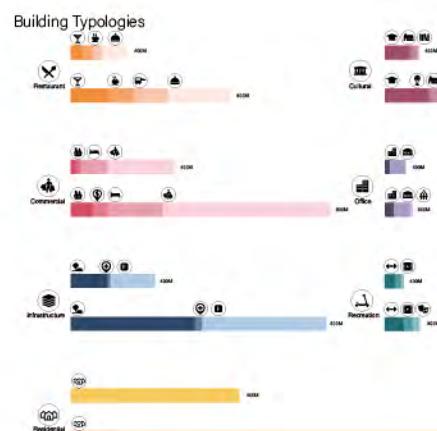
Stage 2: We extracted the points above in with GIS data of Boston to found out which site is the existing TOD and which site needs more.



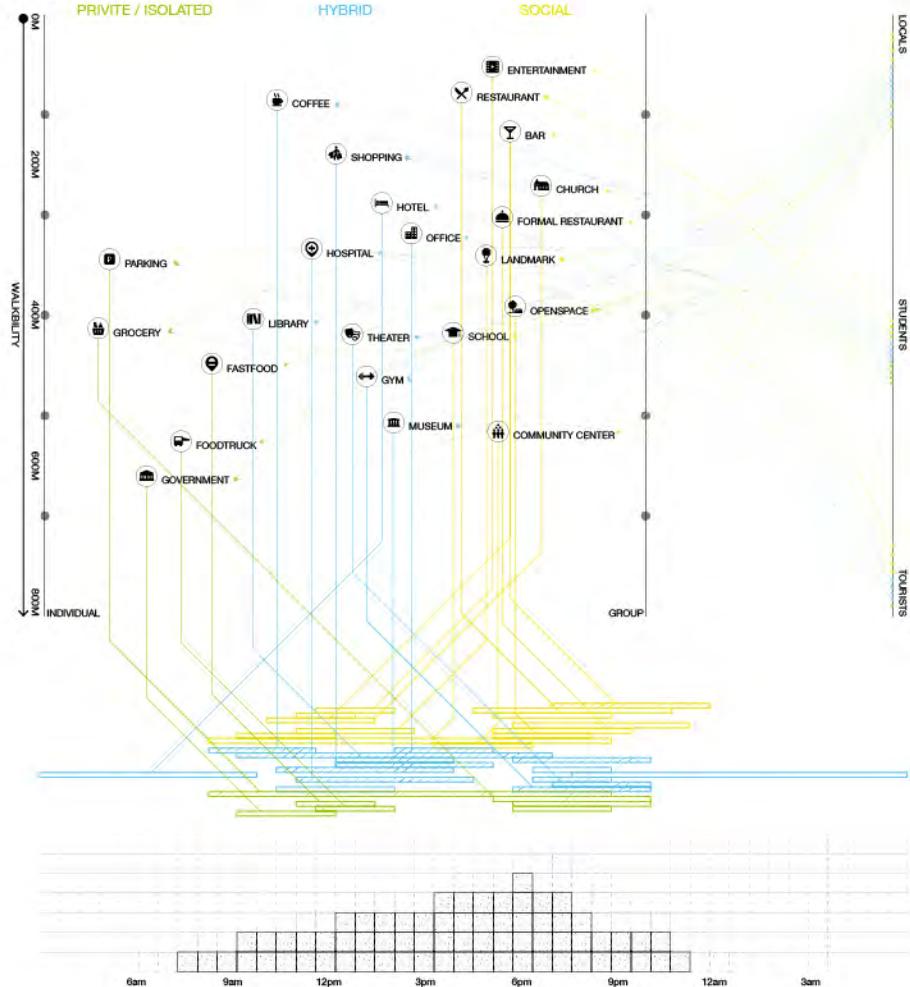


PART 2 - Comparison of 2 Metro Points' Radiation

We selected two station in Downtown Boston and Backbay respectively to study what a TOD station is like from the building functions, density, distribution, and activities.



Categories Illustration



Activity Range for Students



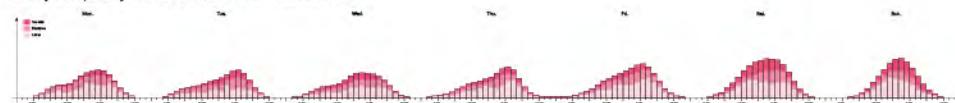
Activity Range for Tourists



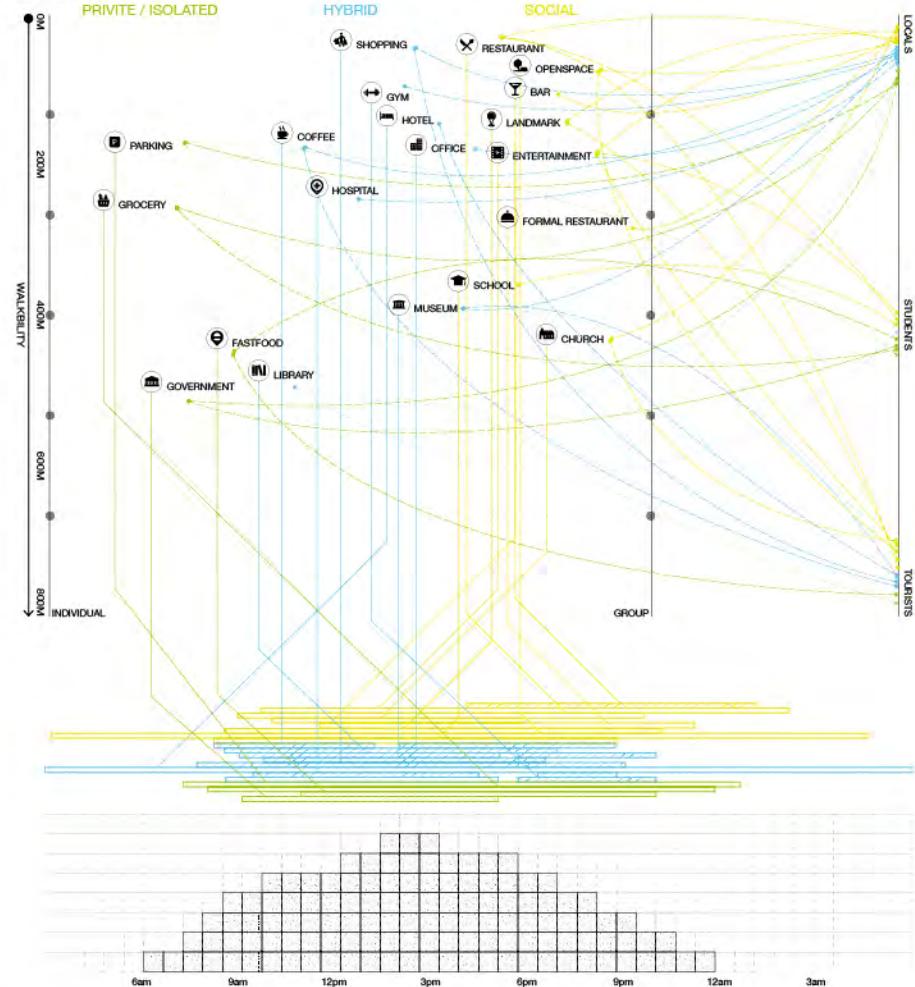
Activity Range for Locals



Weekly Frequency for Tourists, Students and Locals



Categories Illustration



Activity Range for Students



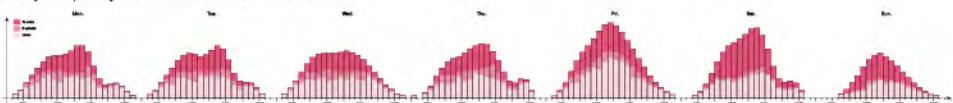
Activity Range for Tourists



Activity Range for Locals



Weekly Frequency for Tourists, Students and Locals





04 URBAN INTENSIFICATION

Conglomeration design at Tsinghua / Beijing, China / Feb 2017 - Apr 2017 / Professional Works

Tutor: Prof. Qi Xin | Collaborator: Wen QiuLin, Lei Yuxin, Jiang Haomao and other 10 students

Contribution: Team Leader, Concept 50%, Analysis 30%, Plan 40%, Rendering 30%, Model 40%

Total GFA: 73000m² | Site area: 27000m² | Greening rate: 34% | Floor area ratio: 2.74

The project is located on the void space between the entrance and administrative building at Tsinghua, aimed to **intensify the functions** here and to **explore the relationships** among each building, **activating the space**, **inviting people** onto the site and **offering daily service** for students, tourists and professors.

- **The Parking Intensification** - Solve the parking problems. Professors can park right underground the teaching buildings.
- **The Circulation Intensification** - Allow cars and people into the site which used to be separated for landscapes. More space experiencing with denser circulations.
- **The Functional Intensification** - Introduce daily service on the first floor. Add space for class, hotel and recreation.
- **The Relationships Intensification** - Connect the new buildings with the existing ones with roof gardens and ground yards.



The combined model of each program



The location of the site in Beijing



The void space in college and research institute part. Teachers and students have to cover a long distance for meals or recreation.



The void space is separated from the residential area by fence. Crowded outside though wasted inside.



The market is only for shopping. People have nowhere for further relaxing while the void space lies with no use.



The void urban space along the axle wire ending at the site

THE INTENSIFICATION IN BUILT SITE

The urban space is constantly expanding over the years, with the distance growing, the resources being depleted and the pollution worsening.

However, have the existing urban land been fully developed and utilized?

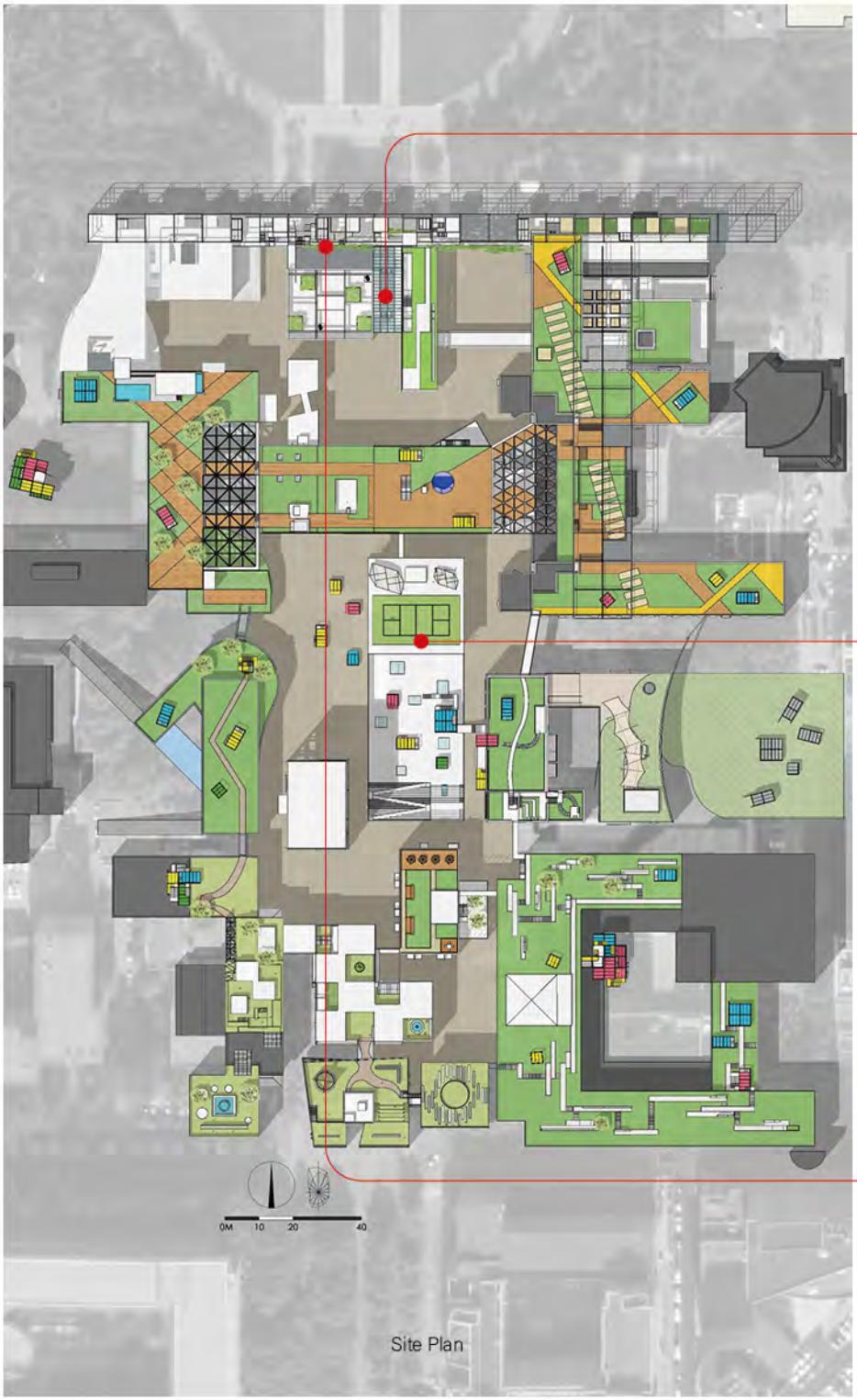
When the space so-called left for landscape is transformed into urban space with a certain density, will the city be more active?

What kind of relationships should be developed between buildings?

What kind of synergy can be formed?

Can we build organic and smart cities, neighborhoods and homes?

Based on these thinkings, the topic is focused on the existing urban space - the space between the main entrance and administrative building in Tsinghua.



The lunch downstairs was quite good.

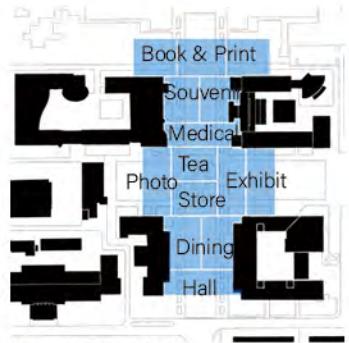
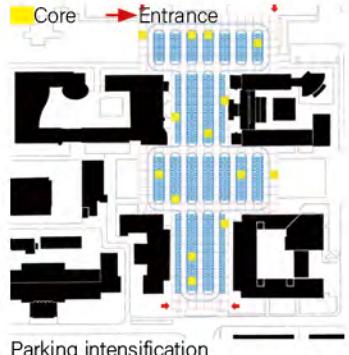
I'm gonna take a class here and after that I wanna attend the speech in the red open space between the dorms in front.

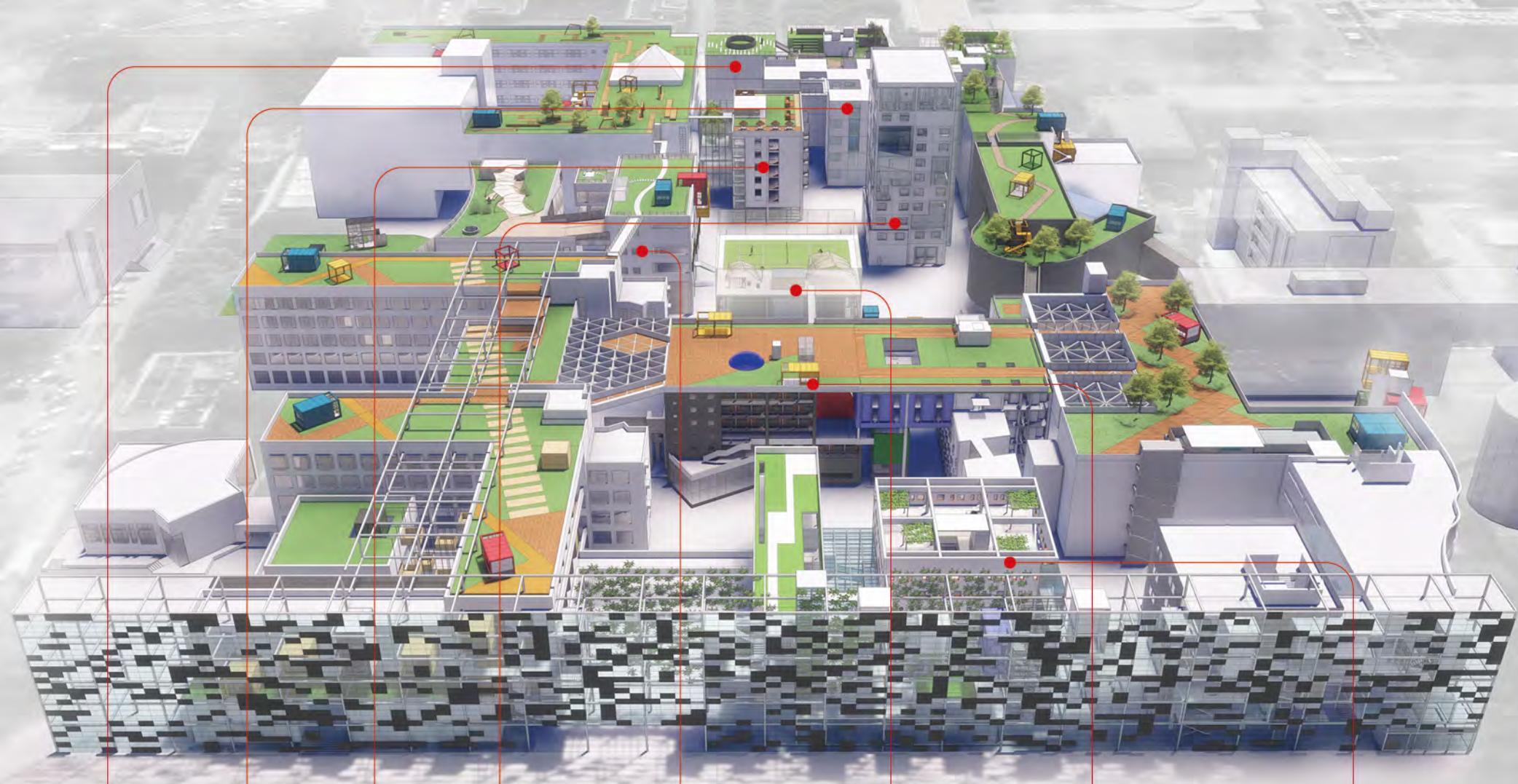


I plan to take part in the swimming competition tomorrow, it's just here underground.



The conference was quite amazing. I wanna fetch my bag in the hotel. Wait me for 2 minutes. It's just around.





INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS (PARTIAL)



Hotel
4700m²
Ground Floor: Lobby for tourists to Tsinghua
Upper Floors: Hotel rooms
Roof Level: Gardens



Teaching Building
3900m²
Ground Floor: Fastfood
Upper Floors: Classrooms
Roof Level: Gardens



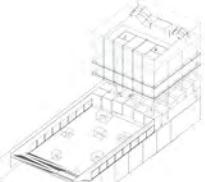
Dorm
4200m²
Ground Floor: Catering
Upper Floors: Dorms
Roof Level: Cafes, Gardens



Star Hotel
5100m²
Ground Floor: Market, Tea house
Upper Floors: Hotel rooms
Roof Level: Cafes, Gardens



Teaching Building & Theater
8100m²
Ground Floor: Exhibition hall, Gallery, Fastfood, Yard
Upper Floors: Classrooms, Auditorium
Roof Level: Gardens



Gym & Swimming Pool
6200m²
Ground Floor: Medical
Upper Floors: Gym
Roof Level: Tennis court
Underground: Swimming pool



Hotel & Dorm
7900m²
Ground Floor: Souvenir, Catering
Upper Floors: Hotel rooms, Classrooms
Roof Level: Open space, Gardens



Teaching Building
8300m²
Ground Floor: Bookstore, Tea house, Bank, Stationery, Printing
Upper Floors: Classrooms, Laboratory
Roof Level: Open space, Gardens



05 STAGE FOR CITIZEN - MALIANDAO RD RENOVATION

Integration of cultural & industrial heritige / Beijing, China / Sep 2017 - Nov 2017 / Professional Works

Tutor: Prof. Huang He | Individual work

Size: 30100m² | Current building area: 568331m² | Renovated building area: 27286m² | Demolished building area: 81149m²

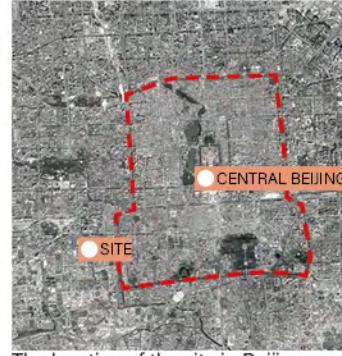
Constructed building area: 130947m² | Greening rate: 48% | Floor area ratio: 2.05 | Parking space: 3200

Up to the scale of the city of Beijing, a city greenbelt is designed to connect the vestige of the capital of Jin Dynasty.

The green space in the site is defined by the historical vestige of the capital of Jin Dynasty.

The newly constructed buildings serve as the stage for citizen, compensating the shortcoming of the life online.

New buildings make connections in form with the surrounding ones built in different years.

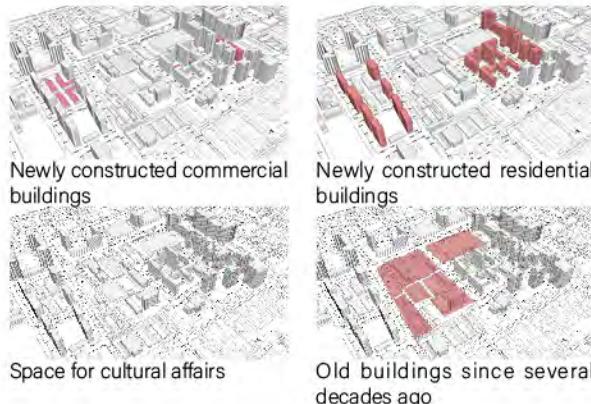


The location of the site in Beijing



A brief view of the transportation

THE STRATIFIED ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE



BUILDING HISTORY & CLASSIFICATION

Maliandao Rd used to be the China's largest tea market since 1950's, serving as a trading place, a distributing centre and a price-set centre. There have been mostly simply built warehouses.

However, as the government of Beijing is re-organizing the industries, the site is being transformed into a commercial space with a minor amount of residential space, thus the site is a mixture of warehouses, one-story house, office buildings and large markets.

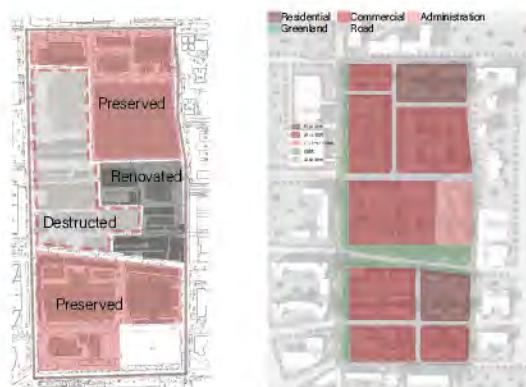
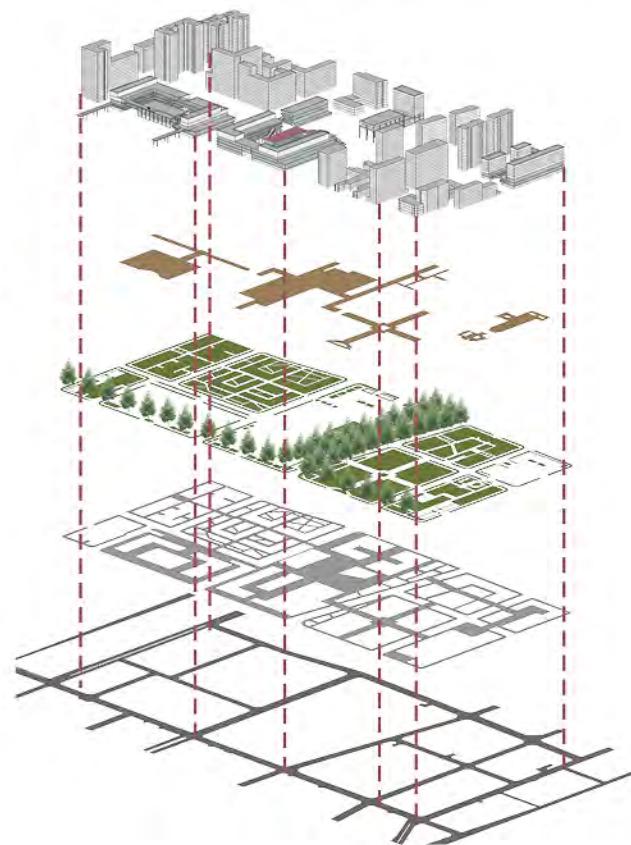
At this point, I am supposed to determine which part in the site is to be destructed and which to be renovated. And in the next step, I will define the role the site plays in the surrounding area.

PROFOUND INSIGHT OF THE HISTORY

Beijing was first constructed as the capital of China in Jin Dynasty (1115-1234A.D.), and at that time it was called "Jin Zhongdu". Now we witness the magnificence the Forbidden City, while the vestige of "Jin Zhongdu" is hard to find.

As I covered the map today with the ancient one, I found the site is right on where one of the capital gates used to be. I found several vestige along the outer and inner city wall as well as the two main roads in the city.

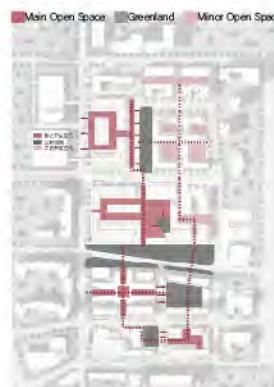
So, I tried to design a city greenbelt, connecting each vestige one by one, to symbolize the existence of the earliest capital in Beijing. Where the belt goes through the site will be a cultural park.



Strategies for the buildings in each part of the district



The function of each building



The structure of the open space



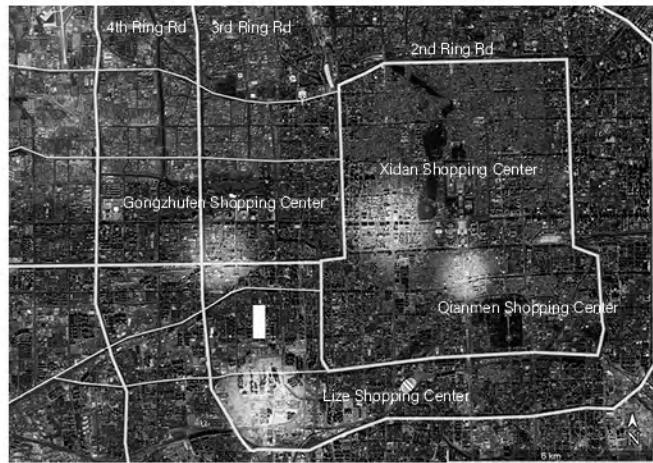
Green space analysis



Circulation analysis



The parking mode - ground & underground



The business districts & complex around the site

WHAT CITIZEN NEED AROUND NEIGHBORHOOD?

City Complex?

The so-called city complex is proved not successful everywhere, and among the ones surrounding the site, there are several districts with bad management and about to shut down.

There have been supermarkets across Maliandao Road, and the online lifestyle is eroding people's willingness to go to shopping malls and restaurants. So, how to drag the customers into the site?

All we need is a stage for citizen.

People cannot appreciate the artworks and exhibitions of workmanships online. Neither can they experience practising, communicating, colliding and fusing. Here is the point where we need a city stage.



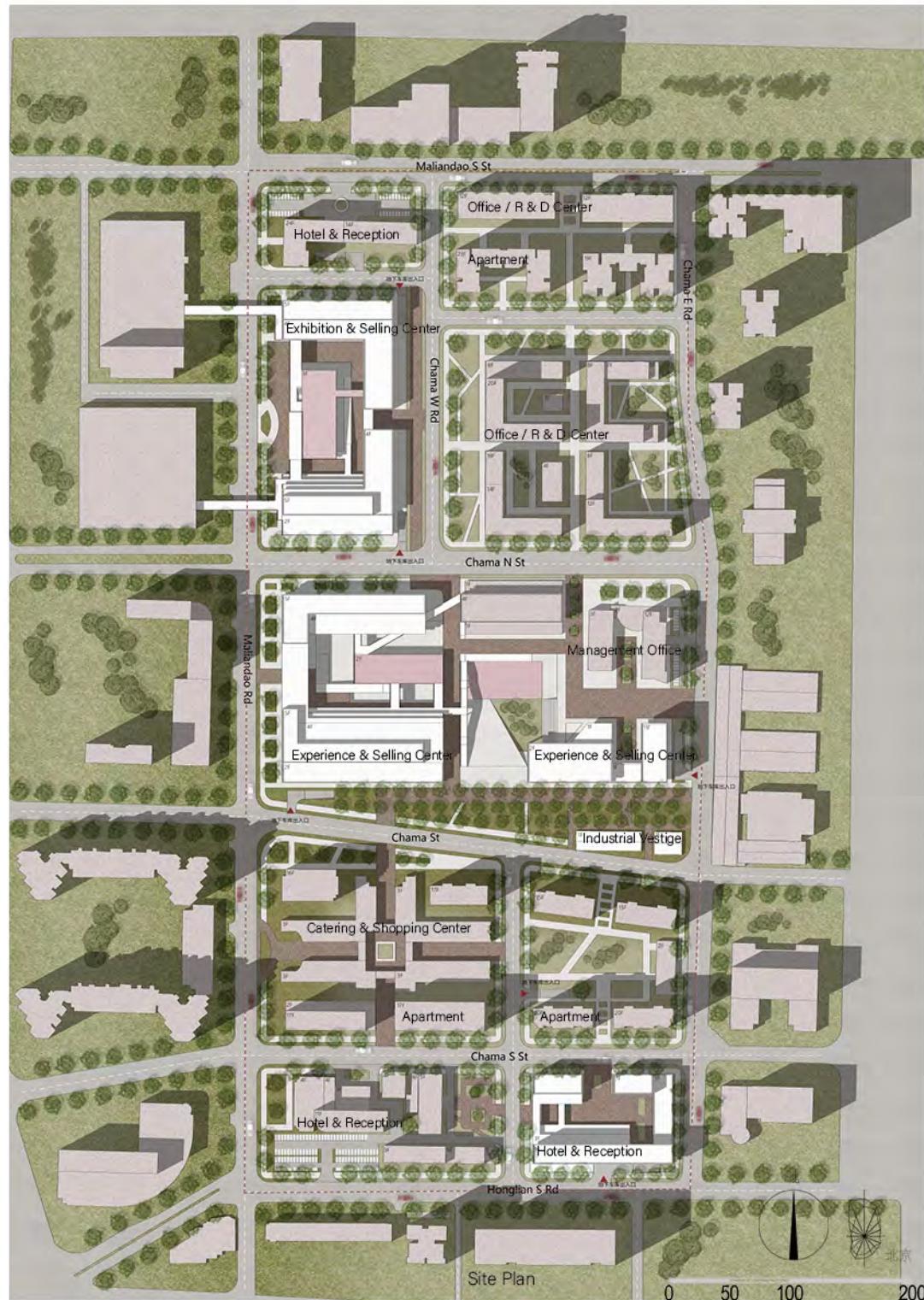
WHAT IS ON STAGE AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION?

The site is a mixture of historical vestige, early transportation buildings and the culture of tea.

The stage is mainly for the youth.

The first one can be shown through exhibition and documentary on stage and in the cultural park according to the city's greenbelt.

The stage is designed according to the outline of an old warehouse. The young can drink tea with friends and learn the process in tea-making on city stage. Shop owners can show their workmanships on stage.



The Exhibition Stage



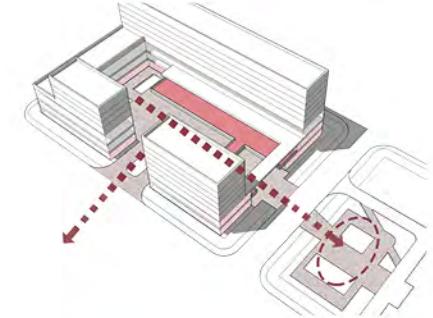
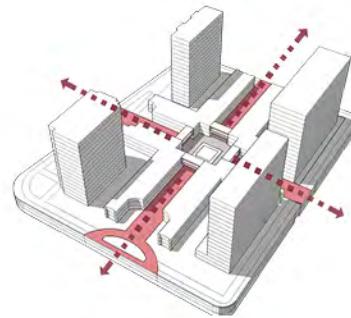
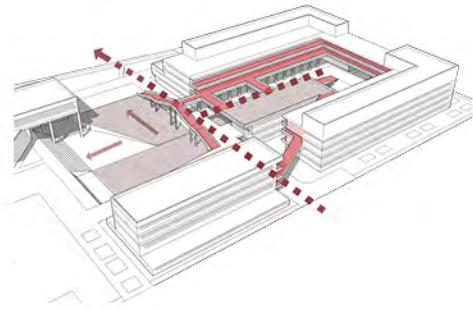
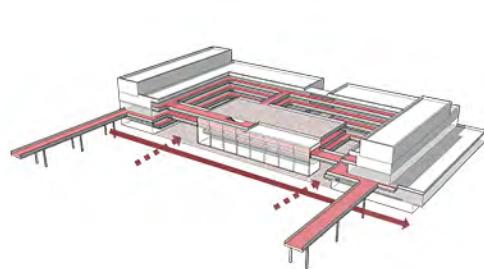
The Experience & Trading Stage



The Catering & Shopping Stage



The Hotel & Reception Stage



COMBINE WITH MARKET OUTSIDE

The previous construction is rebuilt as a photographic equipment centre, connected to the existing "photography centre" with 2 overpasses, seeking combination in function with the surrounding.



STAGES FROM LIFTING AND SINKING

The previous market is pulled down and its outline defines the 2 city stages after lifting and sinking. Several circulation layers are designed around the stages, including overpasses and terraces.



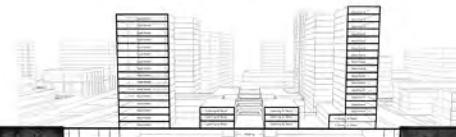
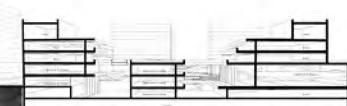
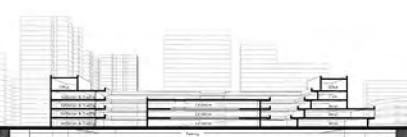
STAGE FROM RENOVATION

The podiums around the recent-built residential buildings are connected together as a catering centre with 4 overpasses. The overpasses enclose the catering stage and increase the layers of circulations.



COMBINE WITH GREEN SPACE

Current green space is developed into the reception stage, combined with the opening area recently designed. The stage make supplement for the current opening area.





06 MIRRORED STAGES - THEATER DESIGN AT WUDAOKOU

Large public building / Beijing, China / Mar 2018 - May 2018 / Professional Works

Tutor: Prof. Lu Xiangdong | Individual work

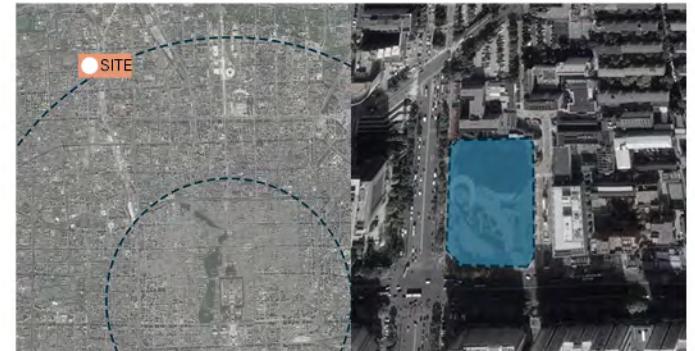
Total area: 25586m² | Site area: 13591m² | Building foot print: 7400m² | Building coverage: 0.54 | Greening rate: 14% | Floor area ratio: 1.88

Parking space: 45 ground, 173 underground | Seat number: Stalls 769, Balcony 480, Total 1249

Main stage size: 18m*15m | Proscenium: 12m in height, 17.6m in width

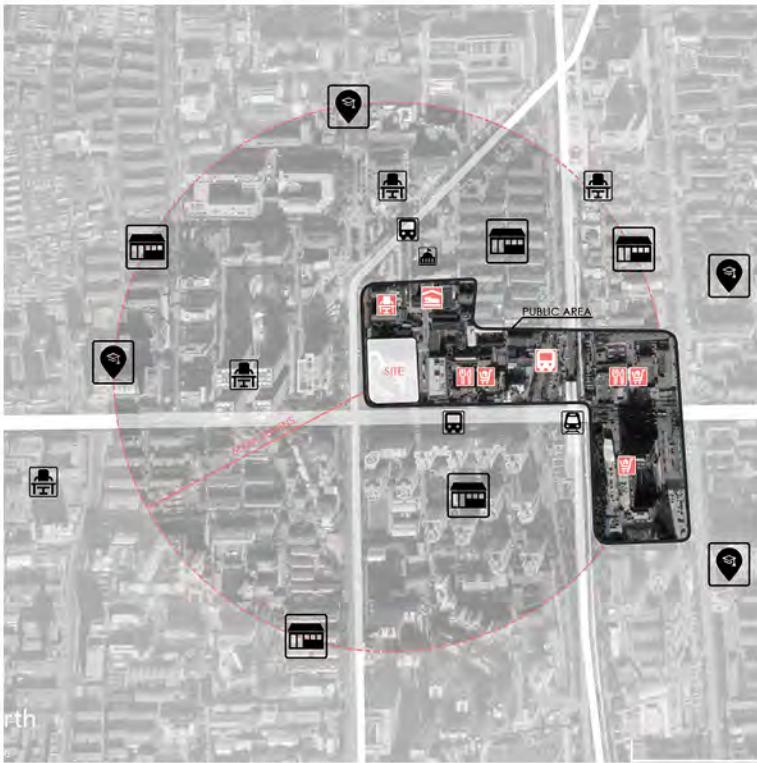
The project located in Wudaokou with several schools, IT centers, government offices and malls around. People here only went out of the office at meal and were squeezed onto the road by the massive pedestrians.

In the compact urban space, the project aimed to offer not only a traditional theater, but a system of the open space for everyone's experiencing, exhibition, communication and performing. The activities expand the timeline in which the workers, students and residents use the space.

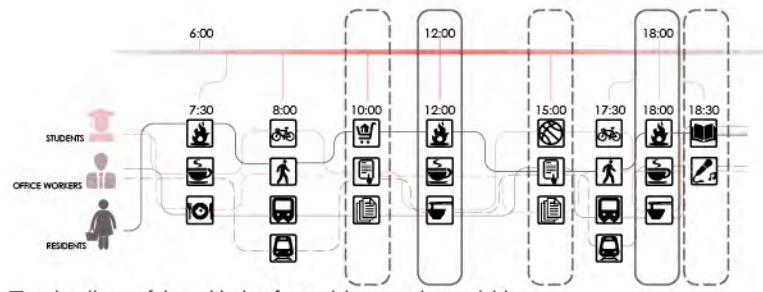


The location of the site in Beijing

The site surroundings



The functions and traffic condition around the project

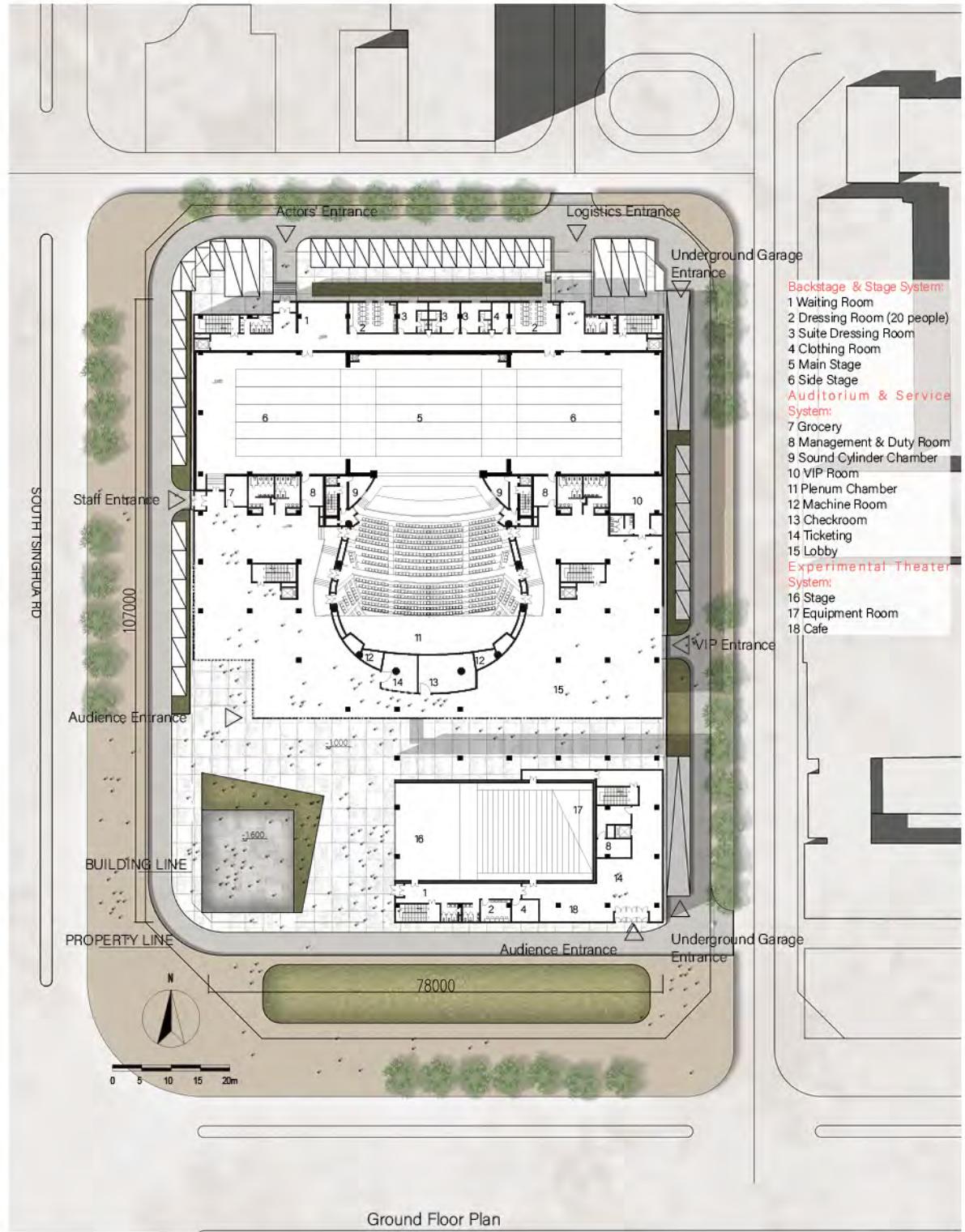


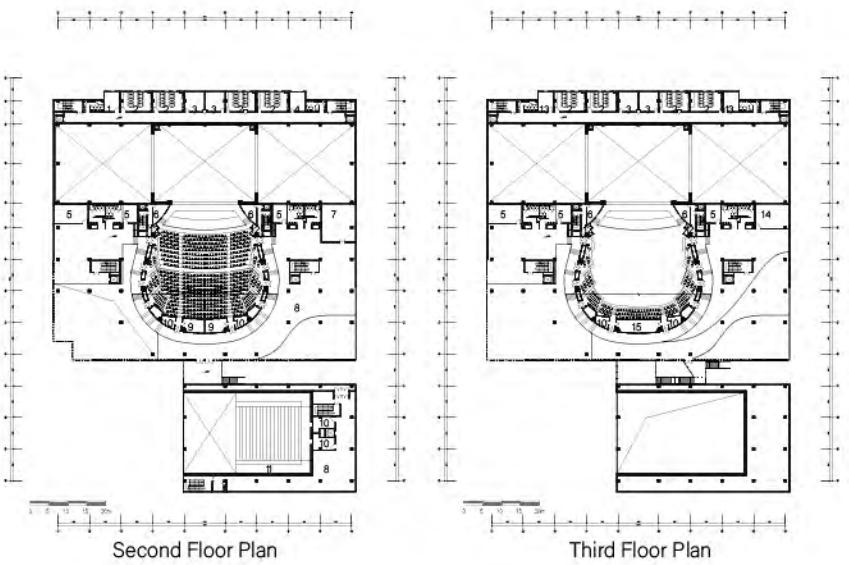
The timelines of three kinds of people's everyday activities

EXPANSION OF PEOPLE'S TIMELINES & ACTIVITIES

There are already schools, offices, malls, and residential buildings around, leaving little open space for the citizen. Studying the activity timelines of the residents, office workers and students in the neighborhood, we can learn that most of the activities occur at meal.

By introducing the elements of culture and art here, the theater contributes to a further diversification of the open space and attracting people come here in different period of a day by the performance and exhibition.



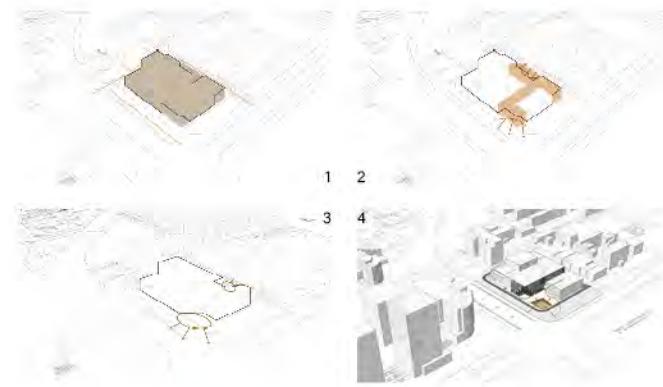
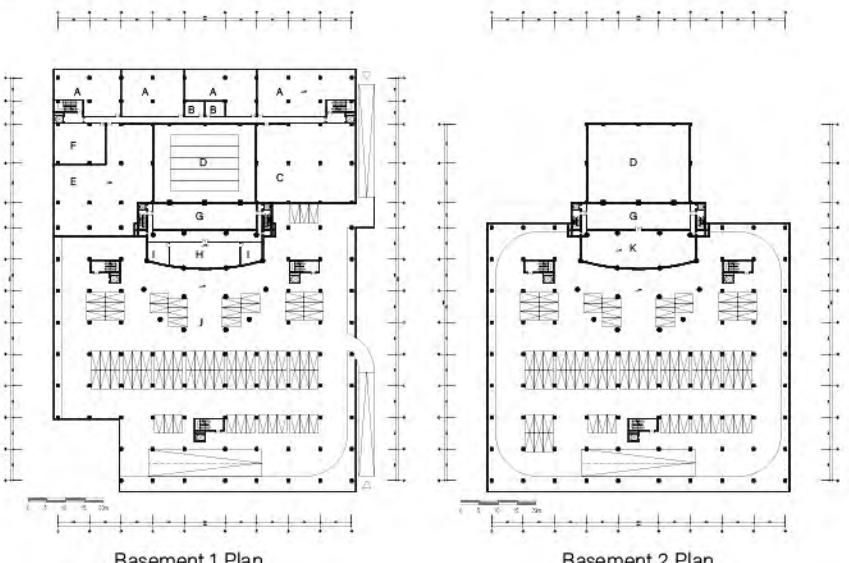


Service & Performing System:

- 1 Infirmary
- 2 Dressing Room (20 people)
- 3 Shower Room
- 4 Backstage Management
- 5 Office
- 6 Sound Cylinder Chamber
- 7 Media Center
- 8 Lobby
- 9 Control Center
- 10 Machine Room
- 11 Balcony
- 12 Fore Stage Side Lighting
- 13 Storage
- 14 Service Room
- 15 VIP Restroom

Parking & Engine System:

- A Air Conditioning Facilities
- B Piano Room
- C Elv Room
- D Main Stage's Foundation Pit
- E Electrical Room
- F Pump Room
- G Orchestra Pit Foundation
- H Orchestra Restroom
- I Conductor Restroom
- J Parking
- K Seat Warehouse

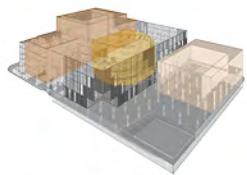


DEVELOPING OPEN SPACE

The main entrance is faced with the main road of South Tsinghua Rd, followed by an alley passing through the building. There are open spaces at both ends of the alley, defining the performing and communication space for citizens. Along the alley there is a dimensional exhibition space.



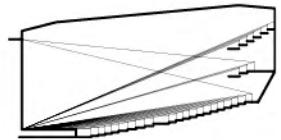
The section model of the stage & auditorium



The function division



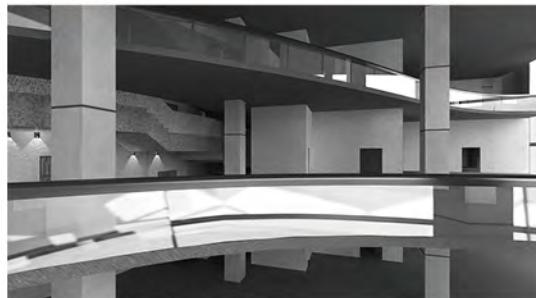
The circulation analysis



View analysis & the 'C' value



The auditorium



The lobby outside the auditorium



The Mirrored Stage of the experimental theater

THE MIRRORED STAGE FOR CITIZEN

The glass wall acts both as the background of the experimental theater and the square. People can perform their own activities on the square while being framed into the scene inside. At the same time, the night sky is contained in the scene on both sides.





07 PARLOR OF VIL. WANGMA

Villagers' activity center / Shanxi, China / Aug 2018 - Dec 2018 / Under construction

Tutor: Prof. Zhuang Weimin | Collaborator: Dang Yutian

Contribution: Concept 70%, Modelling 80%, Rendering 80%, Negotiations 40%, Site Supervision 40%

Size: 2700m² | GFA: 1200m²

The building is used for wedding, meeting and everyday activities for villagers.

The project mainly considered 3 aspects if input conditions.

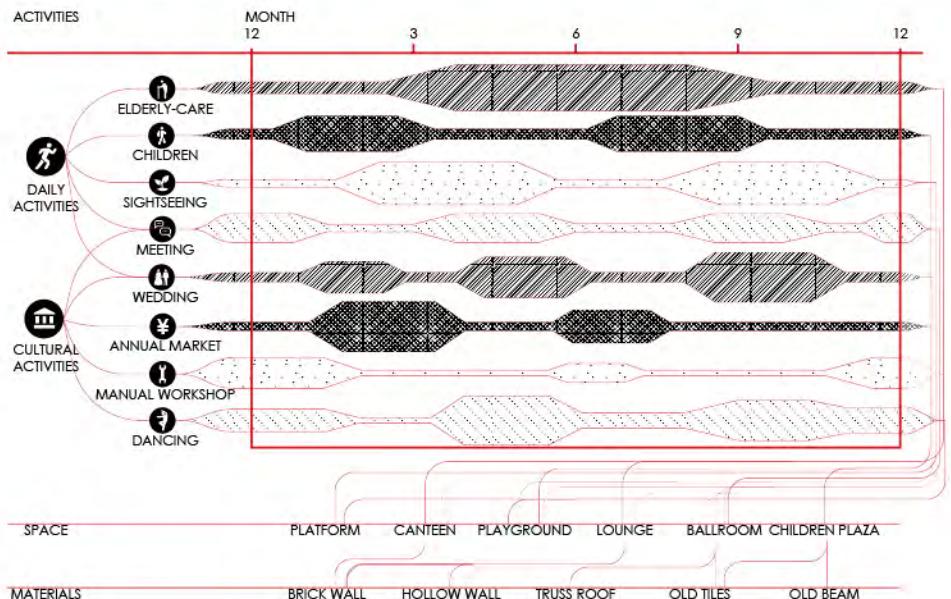
- **The mountain-water axis** - The north-south leg of the T-shaped site is used as a corridor through the center, ending with a small stage in the south. Plus, there are viewing platforms on each floor facing south or north.
- **The historical conditions** - Old tiles, bricks and beams are used to recall the villagers' memories of the live before relocating.
- **The open space** - There is open space on each floor for both activities and sightseeing.



The site before construction



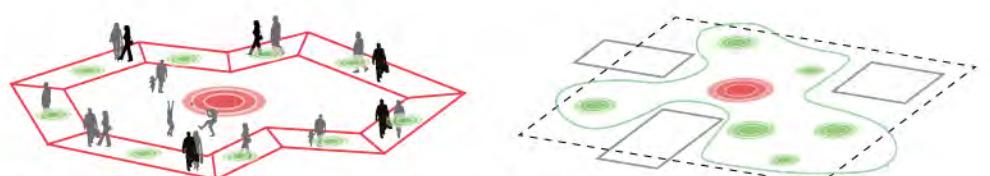
COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES, SPACE, MATERIALS & SEASONALITY



As I discussed in the personal statement, the villagers' center is designed with the comprehensive analysis of activities, materials&technology, and cultural input.

The interactions between each two inputs are taken into consideration. The activities are defined as daily ones and cultural ones according to farming season and traditional festivals, while the materials also include some traditional ones and those from the original village before relocating to create a sense of memorizing and inheriting. Besides, the materials used to construct the space are decided by the demand of different activities.

PATTERNS OF SPATIAL SEQUENCE



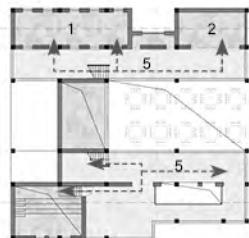
The space surrounds the stage internally, while creating the enframed scenery and open space externally.

Below the truss roof is the sequence of closed and open space, creating mini activity center and highlighting the circulations as well as experience.

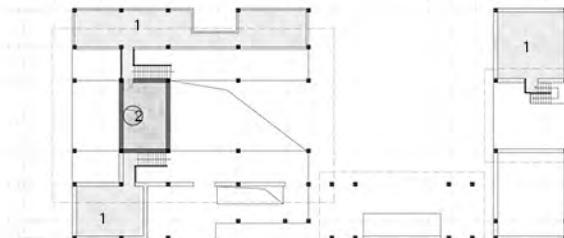


Ground Floor Plan

- 1 Storage Room
- 2 PingPong Room
- 3 Office
- 4 Meeting Room
- 5 Corridor&Platform



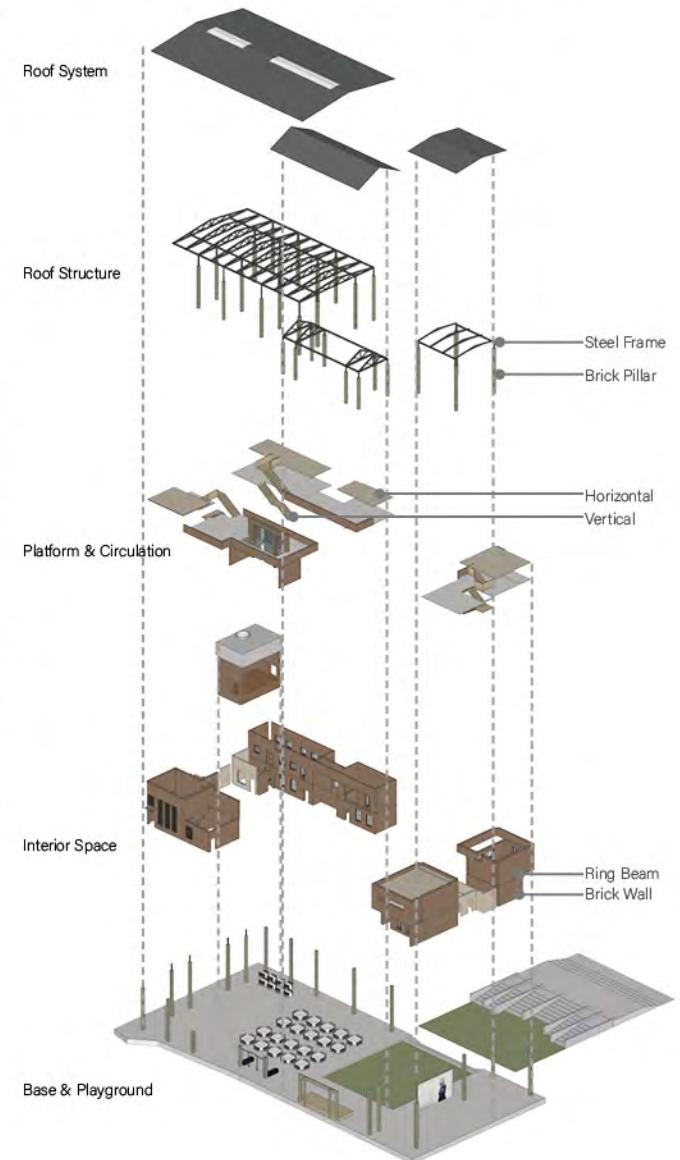
Second Floor Plan



Roof Plan



SPACE & STRUCTURE ANALYSIS



- The main interior space is a combination of the stage & wedding hall system, the activity&elderly-care system, and the office&meeting system.
- The outdoor space is an association of viewing platform and several playgrounds, offering space with scenery from both north and south.
- There is an axis formed by the playgrounds, connecting the sight from the mountains and the lake.
- The walls are constructed with local bricks made of Loess, followed by ring beam on the top, considering the local conditions.



Viewing mountains through the office's high window



Viewing the court from the stage



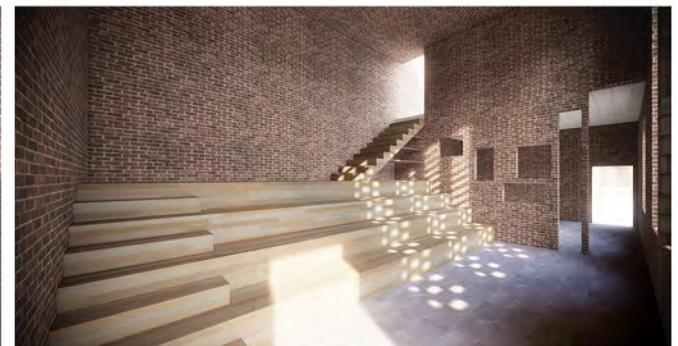
The south hollow wall on the second floor



Viewing the ballroom from the court



The south children plaza



Viewing from the entrance of the library



Section of the office part



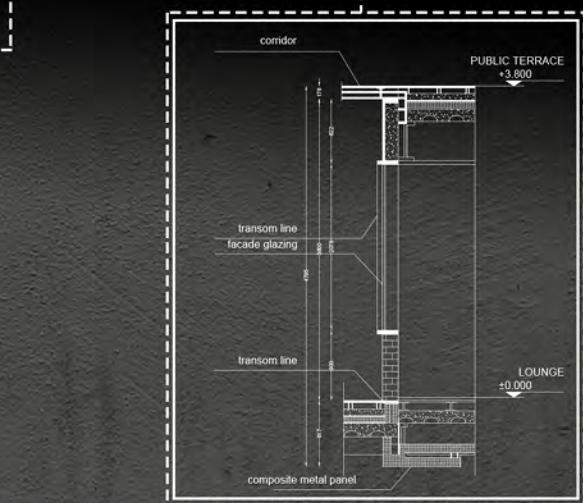
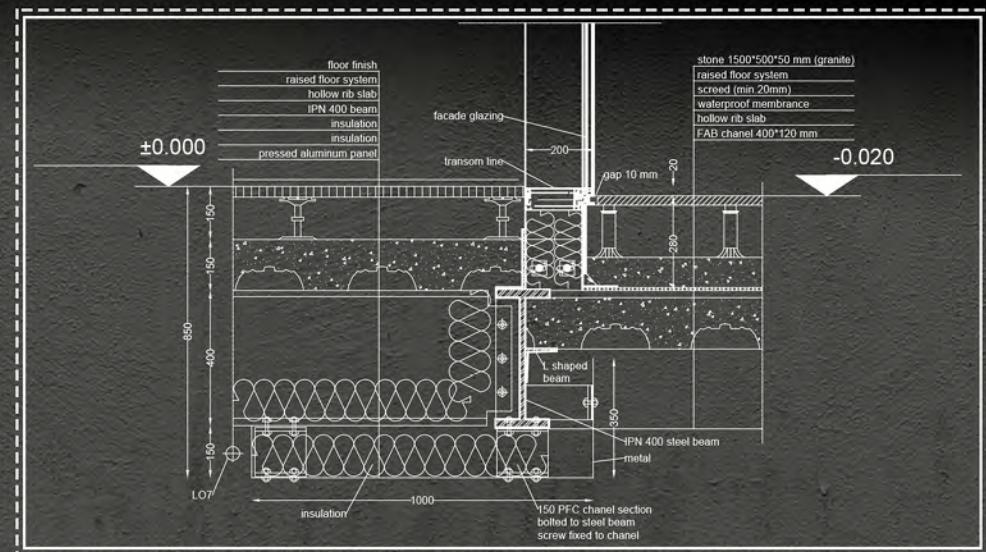
Section of ballroom



Section of backyard



CONSTRUCTION DESIGN



OTHER WORKS



A Hutong is torn apart by the concrete road



An ancient temple in Qing Dynasty



Crowded Hutong



A hutong around a modern building



CHINESE TRADITIONAL TEMPLE MAPPING

Shanxi, China / JULY 2017 / Architectural Mapping & Drawing

Yan Emperor Temple lies in Gaoping, Shanxi Province. It was repaired as early as Yuan Dynasty according to textual research, while the year it was built is not clear.

The group of temples are typical Chinese traditional sacrificial buildings.

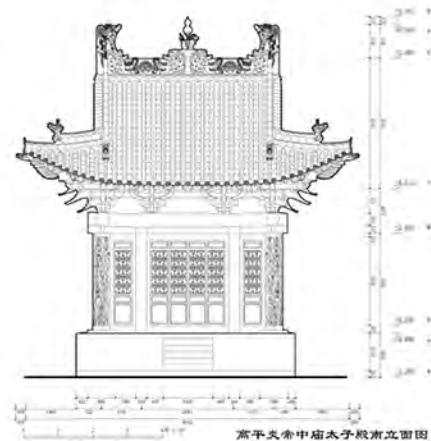
I was required to finish the measurement with a partner and draw detailed elevations by myself. Here is some pieces of my entire work.



The map I used in the inspection



The chart I finished after the inspection





WEAVING | DESIGN WITH GRASSHOPPER

SEP 2016 / Collaborator: Meng Xiangyi, Dai Fubo, Liang Yuebing / Tutor: Prof. Huang Weixin
Contribution: Team leader, Concept 30%, Programming 40%, Assembly 30% / Size: Around 50cm*50cm*50cm

The space curves are transformed into a weaving structure by the program in grasshopper.

The program is developed by the whole group.

Later the group members finish modelling the weaving structure.

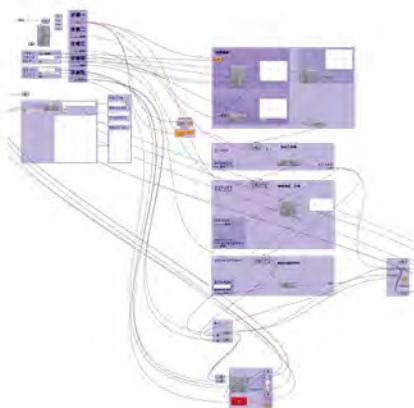


RESIDENTIAL PLANNING STUDIO

Beijing, China / OCT 2016 - DEC 2016 / Collaborator: Wen QiuLin / Tutor: Wang Ying
Contribution: Concept 50%, Modelling 50%, Rendering 80% / Size: 23.84hm²

The project responded to compound conditions of the highway to the west and the market to the north of the district.

It considered the process of urbanization in the local district, which started from 2000 and would not end before 2030.



- 1 Site location
- 2 Traffic analysis
- 3 Group division & interrelationship
- 4 Green space structure analysis
- 5 Public constructions analysis



BUILT ENVIRONMENT REVIVIFICATION

Beijing, China / APR 2016 - JUNE 2016 / Collaborator: Wen Qulin, Zhao Zhixing / Tutor: Wang Yi
Contribution: Concept 40%, Modelling 30%, Rendering 40% / Size: 25340m²

The project aimed to regain the vitality in the district in Tsinghua, where used to be a market and several old houses. I redesigned the market and a bungalow, along with the open space covered with the shed from the northeast to the south of the district.

