We believe social housing should also have a “luxury” feature that will ensure its lasting value. In our case, we aimed to provide everyone with balconies. The housing project identified the need to mix young professionals and family households in the South Bronx local neighborhood and provided two types of units: co-living apartments and single-family units. Aimed to provide effective public space for both residents and the neighborhood, this project created two courtyards to serve two groups.
Private Courtyard and Public Courtyard Serving the Residents and the Community

Expanded Core Becomes the Converging Points for Residents

Private Courtyard Allowing Children to Play Safely
Alternating Corridors Allowing More Balconies

The west side courtyard is designed to serve only the residents. Compared to the east side, this side has a lower height, making it feel more intimate and secure. The single-loaded corridors alternate on different floors. The cores are located in the meet point of hallways, allowing residents to meet and flexibly use the spaces around the expanded, open air central core and hallways.
The massing utilized the shrift of the quarter-radius shaped modules to allow balconies on every floor, without adding additional structures. As a result, hallways and balconies alternate on every floor. The operation also generated expanded converging points. They become a semi-public common space for residents. For young professionals, they shared balconies provide social platforms. For families, expanded hallways become a safe place for children to play.
The project provides two separate court-yards on the east and west sides. The east side courtyard is envisioned to be more open and vivid. The storefronts on the ground level continued the heritage of the commercial street on the adjacent avenue. It also invites local citizens to come in and enjoy a public plaza. The west side courtyard is an exclusive and quiet space for residents. Besides the two yards, the projects also offer a continuous roof garden accessible from all floors, creating private outdoor areas.
The project was conceived to be a mixed-use complex to reconsider the possibility of reusing a common but soon-to-be outdated typology: warehouse. The original facade and the structural grid will be preserved.

In the South Brooklyn Bushwick neighborhood, we found lots of obsolete warehouses. Bushwick was historically known for its various manufactories. Today it is influx with modern sound and image production industry. The project thus strives to become a hybrid space where co-production could happen: the ground level is an open market. Locally produced food and goods can be sent to be on display here. They can also be packaged and transported to the rest of NYC by reutilizing the abandoned railway. Independent sound and image artists will have a sun-soaked workspace.
Reuse the existing structure and facade to serve different program use.
Section: Transform Original Warehouse Structure to house Three Levels of Hybrid Production

Expansive Warehouse Space is Suitable for Open Market, Loading Dock is Easily Convertable to House Logistics Located in Industrial Zone, The Project is Surrounds by Similar Flat Warehouses
Third Floor: Sound-proof Boxes for Studio Production and Open Office Plan on the Periphery.

Central Stair Connecting the Horizontal Spaces Vertically.

Intermediate Platform for New Media Production.

Second Floor: Fluid Work Space for Public to Experience Media Production.
Designed by Olnsted and Vaux, Downing Park is a forgotten gem in the city of Newburgh as its urban environment decays over the decades. By incorporating small-scaled interventions on the existing Downing Park, Natural Mediums create microclimate pockets where facilitate existing social activities. The design speaks to many lost historic usages and their changing contextual use. Instead of erasing what is there and building new, we propose to add small-scaled “mediums” to intensify the experience and extend the usage throughout the seasons.

Downing Park: Natural Mediums

Downing Park, Newburgh, New York
Architecture/Landscape Design
GSAPP ADV IV Studio 2019 Fall
Critic: Adam Frampton, Only If Architects
Partner: Lauren Scott
Software: Rhino, Adobe AI PS, Vray,
Intervention Key Plan

- Sheltered Rooms
- Summer Stage
- Excavations On the Low, Platforms On the High
- Tulip Garden
- Mixed Types
Amphitheater in Fall and Summer Interventions Facilitating Summer Stage and Collective Gathering

Interventions Creates a Field Condition that Facilitates Social Life

Existing and Historic Program Serves as Design Goals
Excavation in Winter and Fall

Heat Transfer between Excavation and Pond to Restore Ice Skating Trellis and Planters in Spring and Summer Restored Historic Tulip Garden and Platforms to overlook Hudson River
The street life of NYC inspires this library. While we are all alone in a city, we are still together. Sharing the streets with hundreds of people every day is a form of social interaction. The Link Library, inspired by the streets of NYC, seeks to create a space where people can come together and interact. Inside the library, there are rooms for formal study and reading, and the in-between spaces are communal areas for people to meet and have a conversation.
Solid Tubes for Formal Programs, In-Between Tubes for Public Life

Courtyards Concept Driven from NYC's Backyards

Different Floor Heights Created Diverse Spatial Qualities

Alternating Tubes Established Building's Rhythm
Opaque Walls and Opaque Signal Different Program Uses

Perforated Facade Emphasizes the Forms of Tunnels and Embody Vierendeel Structures

Link Library is imagined not only to offer access to written knowledge in books but also to knowledge from our friends, neighbors and even strangers. Conversations and debates are welcomed in spaces between the formal solid tunnels. The stacking tunnels also ascend people from the ground to the top, creating a visual rhythm.

The Tunnels Constantly Change Orientations to Create Diverse In-Out Spatial Conditions
The project is conceived to provide an educational and transitional housing project for the large homeless population in Honolulu, Hawaii. The project proposes to incorporate a network of independent and self-buildable structures on President Thomas Jefferson Elementary School. The structures will accommodate the houseless families who cannot afford the rent with living wages. Meanwhile, the project will offer learning and educational spaces for the houseless children as well as adults who are willing to advance their skills. For the public school on site, the project also provided additional learning centers for motor living skills such as planting and building.
Site Aerial View
Perforated facade emphasizes the forms of tunnels and embodies Vierendeel Structures.
Long section oblique coming through the common space.
Common Space provides Kitchen, Dining, and Student Union perspectives. Typical Classroom and Living Unit perspectives.
Urban Sound Playground aims to utilize sound to transform the original highly guarded and dull urban environment in front of FBI building in Lower Manhattan. It encourages citizens’ involvement in different architectural programs through the agency of sound. Five color drawings were produced to convey program, site, section, plan and context.
The Ultrareal: Abandoned Gas Station

Renderings done in Visual Studies course: Techniques of the Ultrareal. My partner Sixuan and I were both interested in creating atmospheric renderings that will speak to emotions. We were inspired by David Lynch’s Twin Peaks series, and wanted to replicate that otherworldly feeling with renderings.

Vault House Re-Thought

Conceptual / Presentation
GSAPP ADR I 2018 Fall
Critic: Bika Rebek

This is a visual presentation project for Johnston Marklee Architects’ Vault House. Its porous facade and interior inspired me to rethink it as a cheese and wine tasting venue. Surrounding this concept, I produced a series of drawings, model, and animation.
The envisioned Greenpoint Theater would feature a sawtooth that would transform the space into a sun-soaked public space during the day and a black-box theater by night. The theater’s terra-cotta facade system tries to blend it in with its brick warehouse context. The double-height central circulation core also welcomes light into the lobby.

The main theater of the project features a sawtooth roof. We introduce light into the always dark theater space by integrating the sawtooth to extend its usage beyond the traditional all-dark performance experience. When there is no performance, the theater can also serve as public gatherings or events. The curved panel under the sawtooth hides the existing sound and lighting equipment and softens daylight.