

Portfolio

Columbia University, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation

Master of Science degree in Advanced Architectural Design
2019 - 2020

CHUN - CHANG TSAI



PORTFOLIO

GSAPP
2019 - 2020



I would firstly thank my family, for the love, encouragement, belief in, and grace for me throughout this process of the master program and of being part throughout the duration.

I also couldn't have made it through without the unfailing support and love of my amazing friends from Columbia GSAPP family. Thank you all for being always there, unwaveringly encouraging me at every moment and every night.

Thanks to all my design / linked research Tutor from the University:

Reformative Modernity : Mimi Hoang
New Coastline Framework : Ziad Jamaledine
Wall Market : Tei Carpenter
Open Work : Enrique Walker
Transscalarities : Andrés Jaque

With the special thanks to Jui - Cheng Hung for the additional time that he made me in order to fully understand and support my interests and personal developments throughout the Master degree journey.

Most importantly, thank you to all who supported me.

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PORTFOLIO

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Chun - Chang Tsai

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Education

Columbia University, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, New York

Master of Science degree in Advanced Architectural Design - Expected graduation, May 2020 2019 - 2020

Tamkang University of Technology Development of Architecture, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Bachelor of Science in Architecture, July 2016 - November 2011

[-] Excellent Design Award	Thesis Hereby Honor	2016
[-] Outstanding Performance Award	Annual Academic Award	2015 - 2016
	Annual Academic Award	2014 - 2015
[-] Da Yu Award	Academic Excellence Award	2011 - 2012

Professional Experience

JJPan Partner, Architects and Planners, Taipei, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Junior Designer

[DD] The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd. / SCSB Headquarter, Taipei, Taiwan April 2018 - May 2019

- Oversaw regulation reviews, discussed with the Taipei City Government, Urban Planning Committee for regulatory reports and construction permissions.
- Worked with consultants of the facade detail designs, developed facade module systems, watertight designs, practicability of ventilation module integrations, and structural joint reviews.
- Integrated consultants' feedbacks and fire compartmentation developments, established construction timelines, and budget assessments.
- Building area calculation, building bulk assessment, overall regulation review, and plan adjustment within the construction drawing phase.

Ying - Chun Hsieh, Atelier-3, Design For People, Changdu, Sichuan, China

International Internship

[CD] 2008 Sichuan Earthquake reconstruction project, Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture June 2014 - July 2014

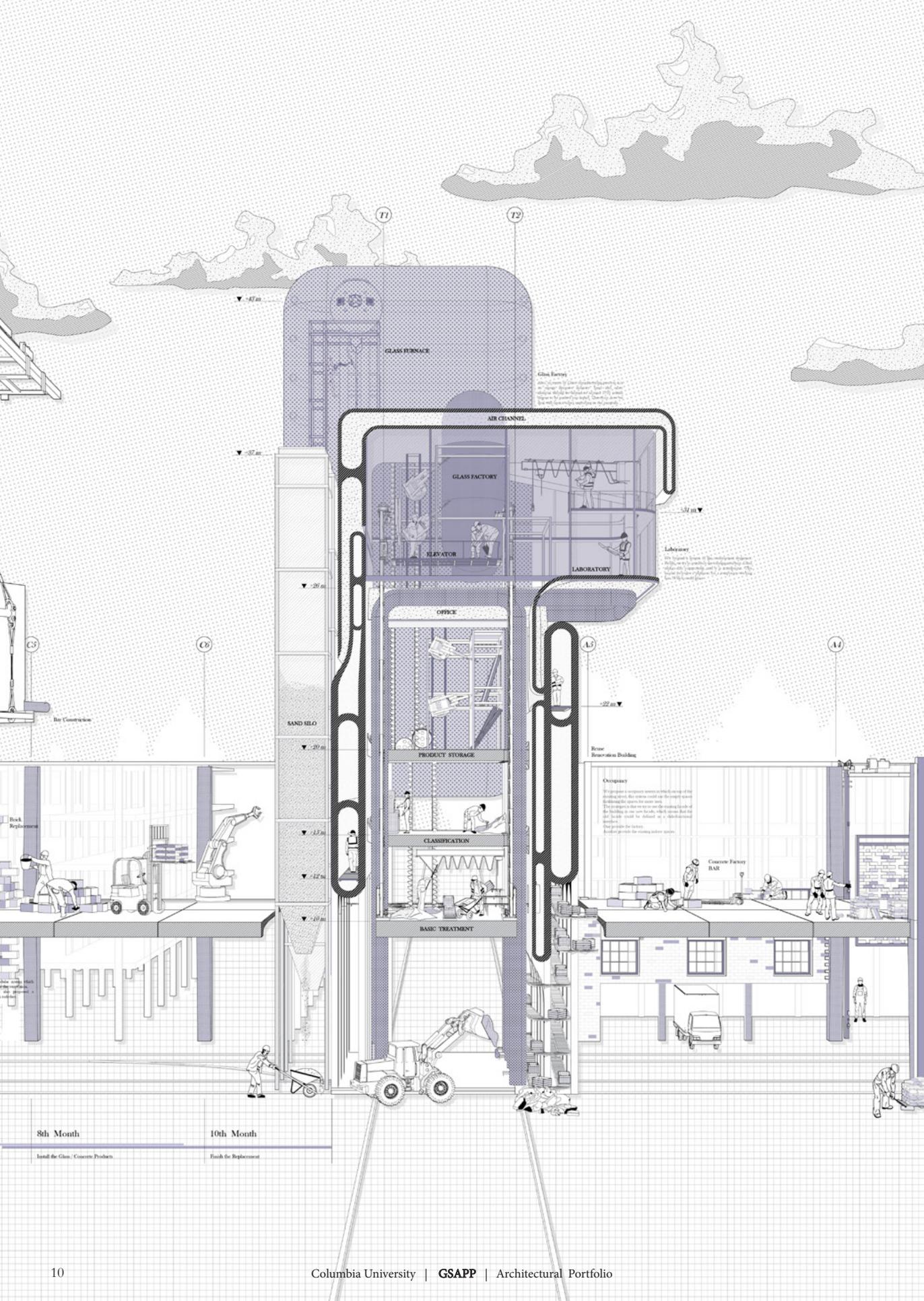
- Assisted Yi minority indigenous with building accommodation, provided methods of how to create their new habitation, which provides safe dwelling places.
- Developed dwelling designs, construction component managements, and designed the procedure of turning aluminum plates into physical architectural components.

Competition & Award

[-] Archiprix	Participants' Favorite
Selected by Tamkang University the best thesis design in 2016 and 2015 Archiprix is an international biennial architecture competition, selected by the university as their best graduation project which finished in the last two years to participate in the international competition.	February 2017
[-] Is Arch	Final Lists
International Awards Students' of Architecture	December 2016
[-] UIA HYP Cup	Third Prize
International Students' Competition in Architectural Design	October 2016
[-] Taiwan 20 IEAGD	First Prize
International Students' Thesis Competition	August 2016
[-] Tsingrum Award	Second Prize
International Students' Paper Competition	December 2015

Skill

Fluent in English, Chinese, and written Mandarin
Proficient in MS Office (Word, Excel, Outlook, Power Point) Rhinoceros, SketchUp, AutoCAD, V-ray, Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Indesign



[01]

REFORMATIVE MODERNITY

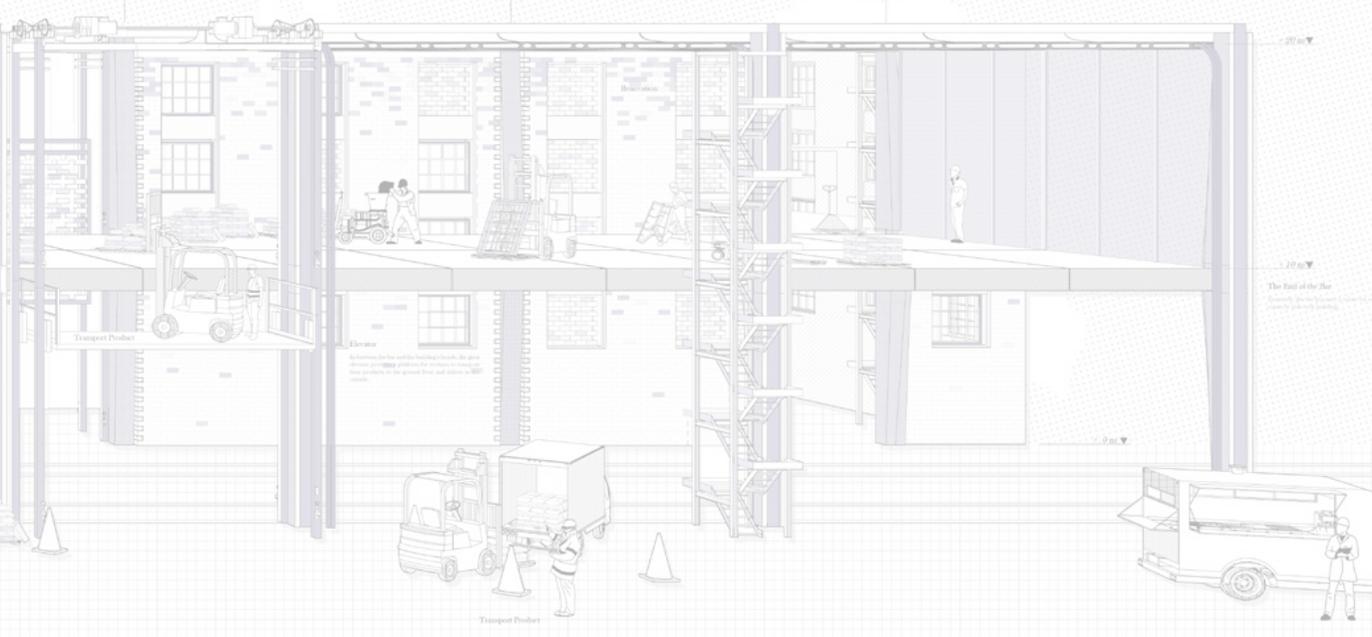
Redefine the functionality between Glass & Concrete
New cycle of Sand & New typology of hybrid product

Instructor : **Mimi Hoang**
Partner : **Jingyuan Zhang**

Columbia University | Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation
M. S. Advanced Architectural Design | Advanced VI Studio, Factory | 2020 Spring

“Not products and technologies circulating in space but space itself is the operating system to manipulate or overwrite. Spatial variables are the crucial active forms in an extensive shared platform – at once information, technology, product, and pawn.”

... as in a spatial structure for the manufacturing of artifacts and shaping of exchanges.





Study Model
Module study No. 3

Reformative Modernity is a project that challenges the tradition of construction.

The vertical factory, Model I, is a contractor/builder that uses recycled glass cullet and recycled sand to make new building components. And renovation is conducted on the site. Through our system, values are recreated out of outdated industrial buildings.

Construction and deconstruction are happening fast in our city. Usually, all the raw materials are transported from a quarry very far from the construction site, which is not efficient in terms of time and transportation cost. Recycling materials from the demolition debris can solve this problem. Therefore in our project, we are promoting a new way of construction and renovation that makes full use of the potential of existing buildings.

In our manufacturing system, we are using recycled glass cullet and recycled sand to make new building components. By mixing the materials with different ratios, different degrees of transparency can be created. Also, the heat generated in the furnace goes through a water-vapor-water cycle and is turned into electricity and feeds back to the system.

According to these principles, we developed Project Model No.1. In short, it is a vertical factory which can be seen as a builder/contractor working around the city. It is able to turn demolition debris into new building components for renovation on site. Here is a video that shows how the system works.

Strategy

Our site is located in the bush terminal, Brooklyn. The old buildings are not in good condition. Original glass windows no longer meet the standards of use; also, the old rails are no longer in use.

1. We repair and reuse the broken rails which provide the new connection between the water and the city.
2. The tower, Model I, can be introduced into the site. The pier is rebuilt as the loading dock, which provides spaces for raw material transportations, products, and machines are transported both from water and roads.
3. Parts of the existing building are deconstructed. After that, open spaces were created for the outdoor operation. The tower, Model I, started working. It takes in the demolition debris of the old buildings and gradually builds the decks along the facade.
4. When the renovation was done, Model I, would be sent to another construction site, or retrieved by our company. Eventually, the bars would become a permanent part of the architecture.

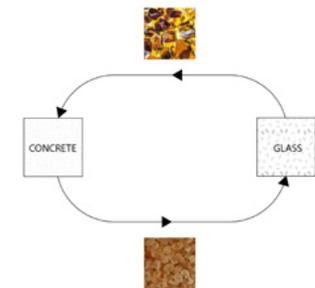
“Not products and technologies circulating in space but space itself is the operating system to manipulate or overwrite. Spatial variables are the crucial active forms in an extensive shared platform – at once information, technology, product, and pawn.”

The End State

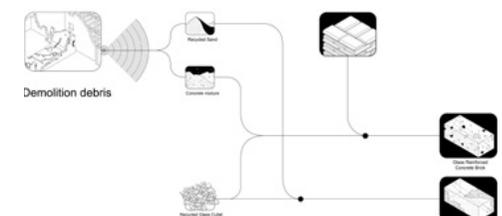
The idea of volume and void is redefined in the renovation. Original spaces in between facades are now occupied by the bars, which can be used as an extension of production lines in the factories.

And courtyard spaces are created. It connects the rails and the bars. Factory owners and workers can use it as an outdoor working/storage space or open it for public use.

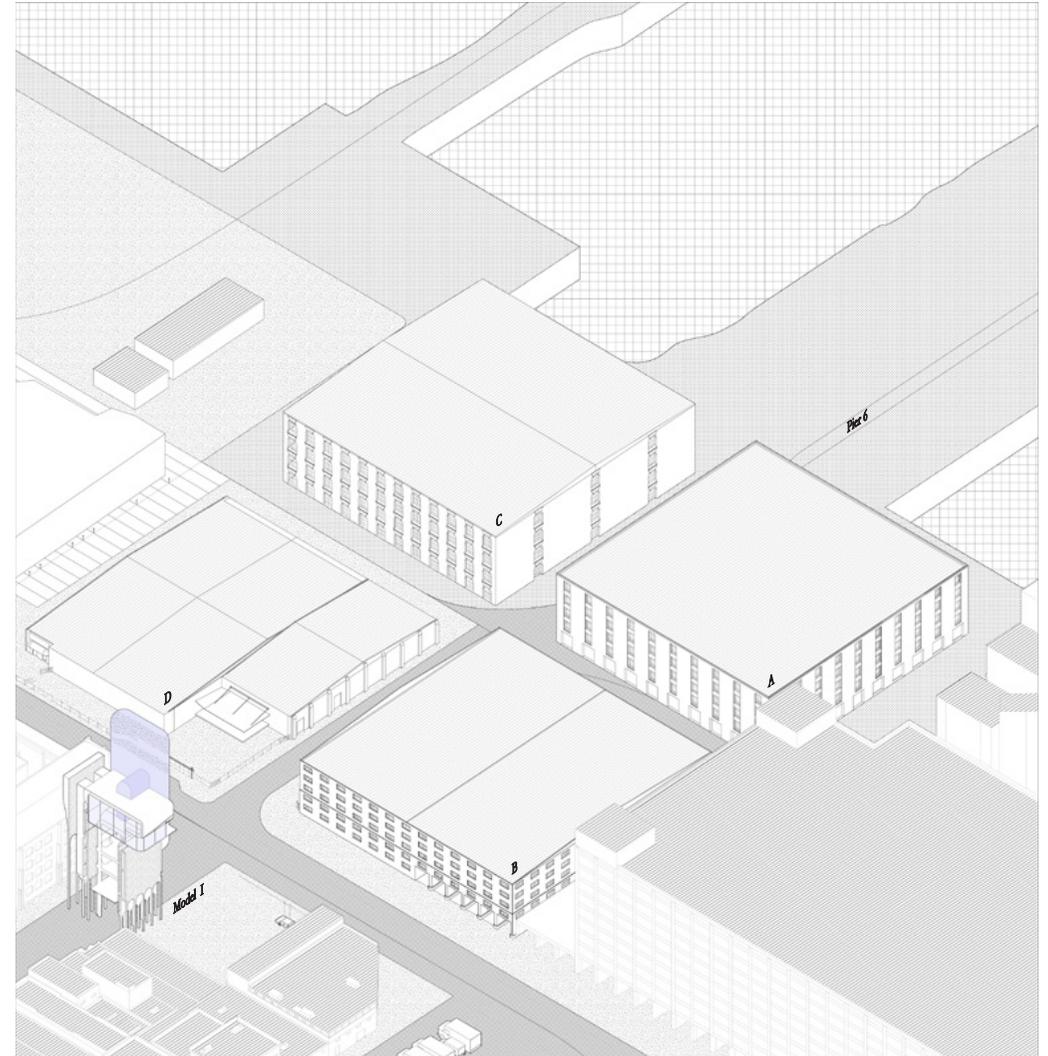
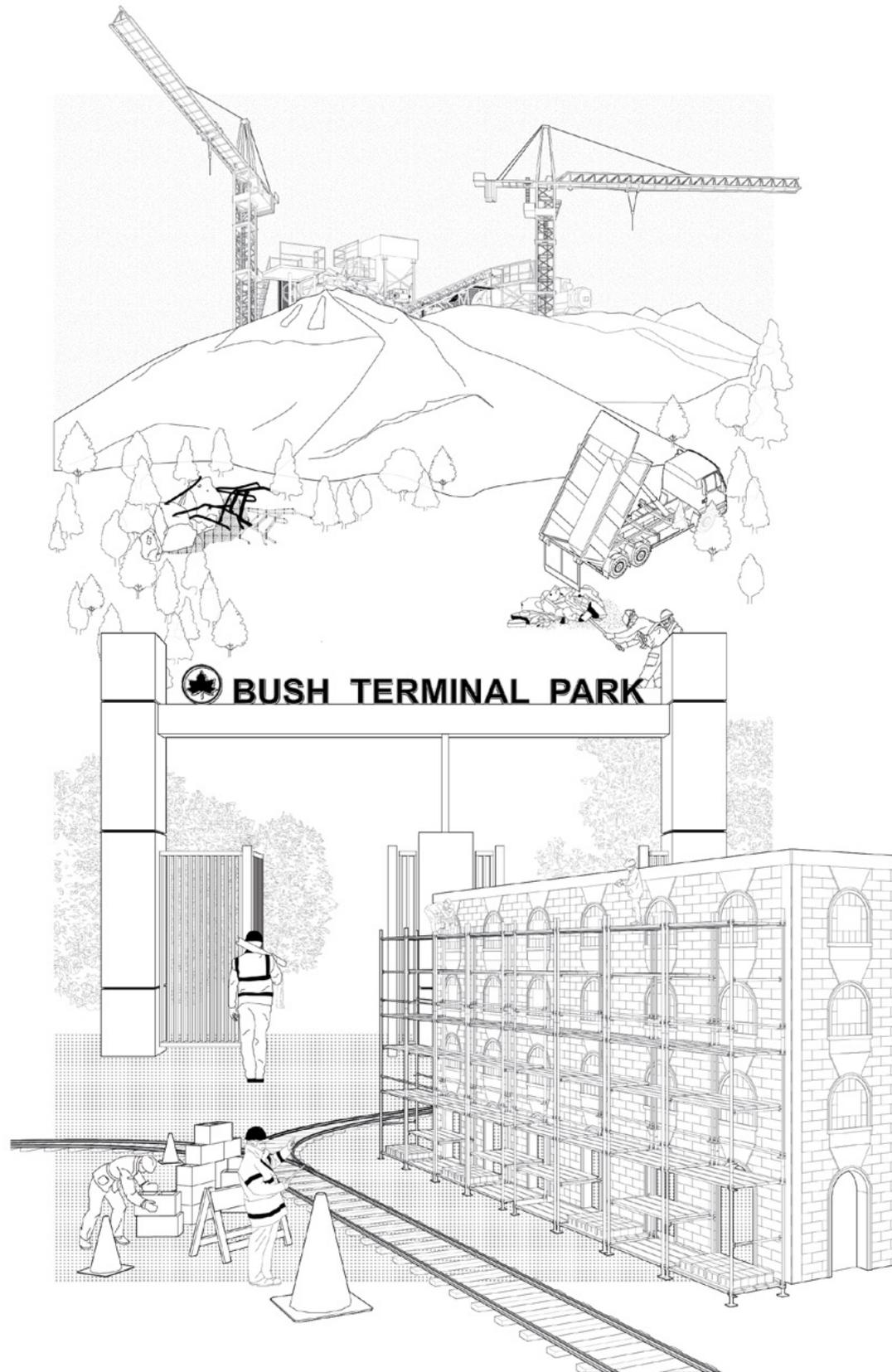
The Model I stands at the center of the four buildings. Rails running under it brings in materials and equipment.



In our manufacturing system, we are using recycled glass cullet and recycled sand to make new building components. By mixing the materials with different ratios, different degrees of transparency can be created. Also, the heat generated in the furnace goes through a water-vapor-water cycle and is turned into electricity and feeds back to the system. According to these principles, we developed Project Model I. In short, it is a vertical factory which can be seen as a builder/contractor working around the city.



It is able to turn demolition debris into new building components for renovation on site. Here is a video that shows how the system works.

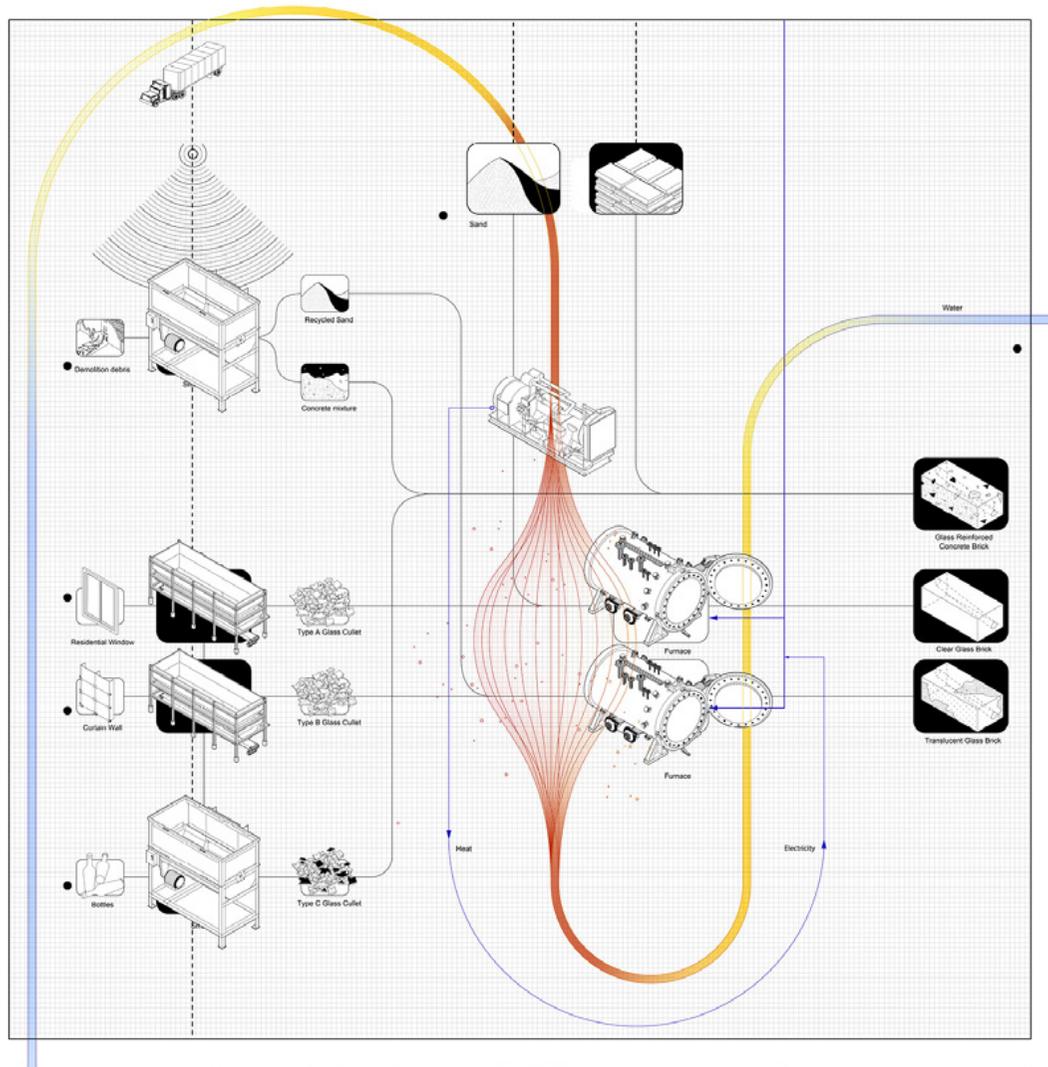


Bush Terminal

We try to renovate the four building which located in the bush terminal. The four building, building A, building B, building C, and building D.

These four building are in the bad condition, in order to be reuse, they need to be renovate. However, we try to propose a solution for the current situation. So we proposed a way provide the building renovation mby their debris and a movable factory, Model one.

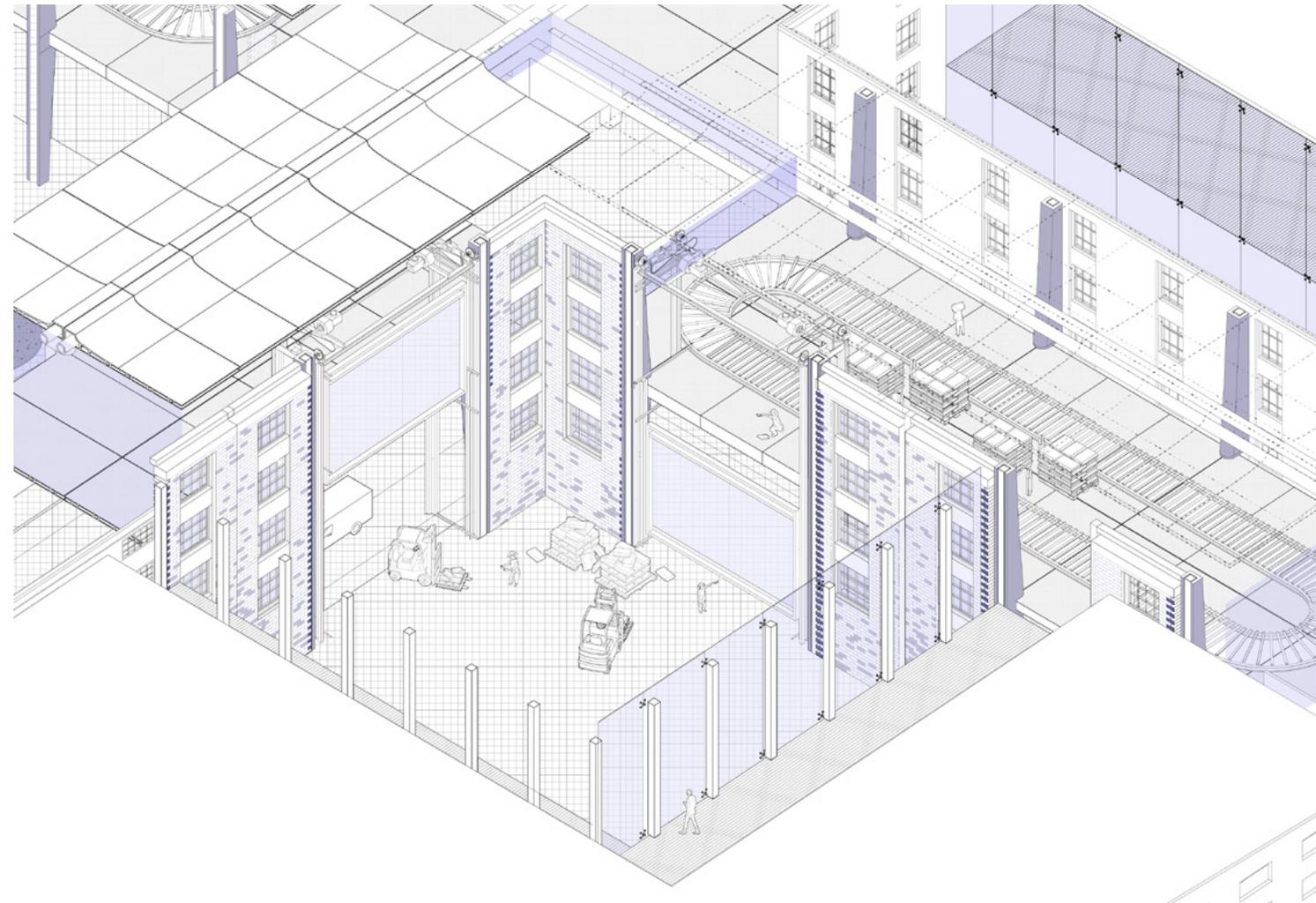
Our site is located in the bush terminal, Brooklyn. The old buildings are not in good condition. Original glass windows no longer meet the standards of use; also, the old rails are no longer in use.



New Recycle System / Heat and Energy

Both concrete and glass industry consume huge amounts of sand each year. Yet our world is in a crisis of sand shortage in recent years.

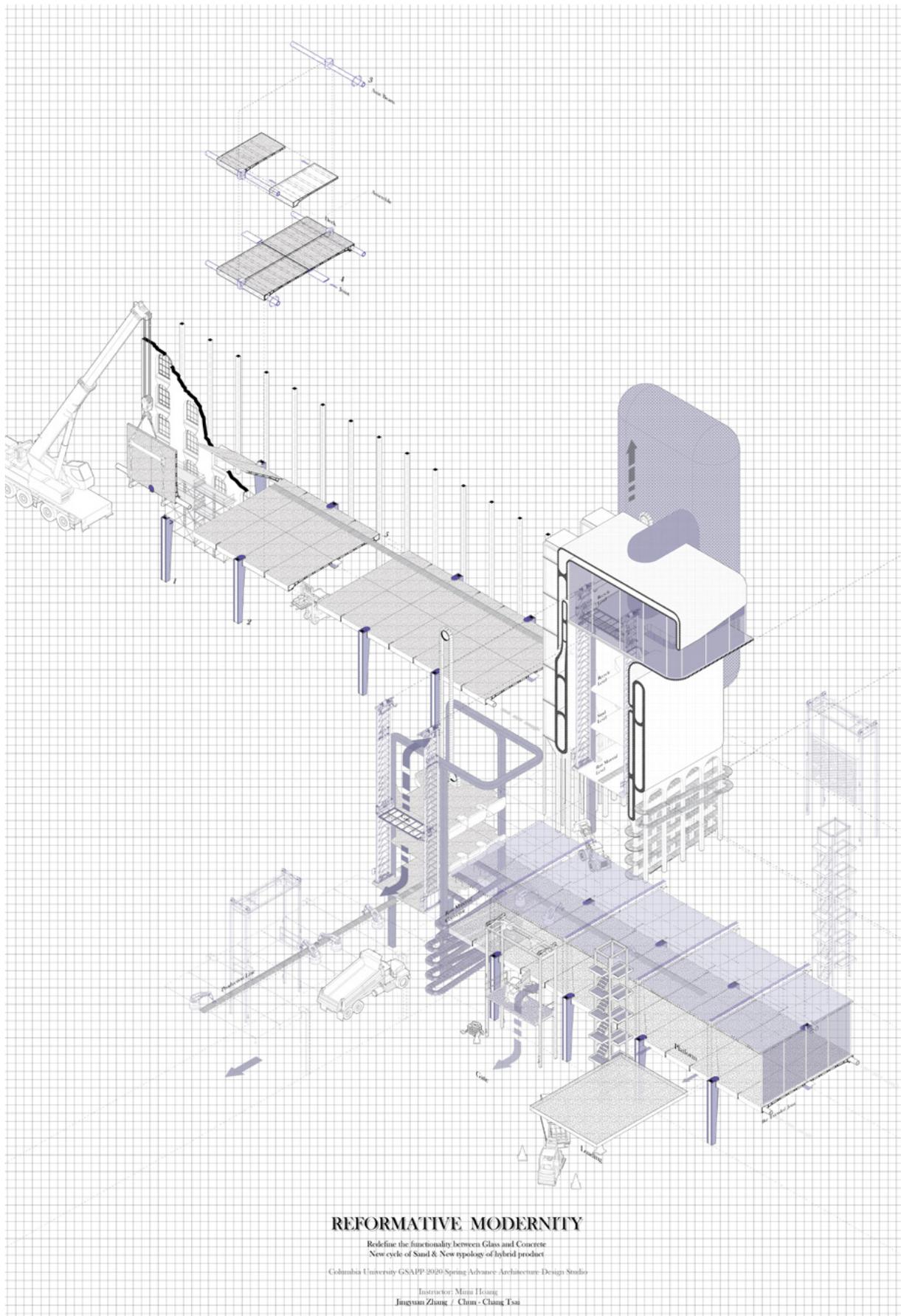
We found out that there is a way to recycle sand from demolition debris and we can use it to make new types of concrete and glass products. In this way, nearly 50% of sand can be saved and we can rescale the ratio of the two materials in buildings. Construction and deconstruction are happening fast in our city.



The Spaces In-Between

This is a view in the courtyard and in between two walls. On the left is the new glass facade and on the right is the renovated brick walls. The renovated factory typology has new and beautiful materials, wonderful lighting conditions, and more porosity.

And the image shows the working environment on the ground floor. And on upper levels, newly built decks help the workers operate. It changes from an scaffolding from part of the architecture.

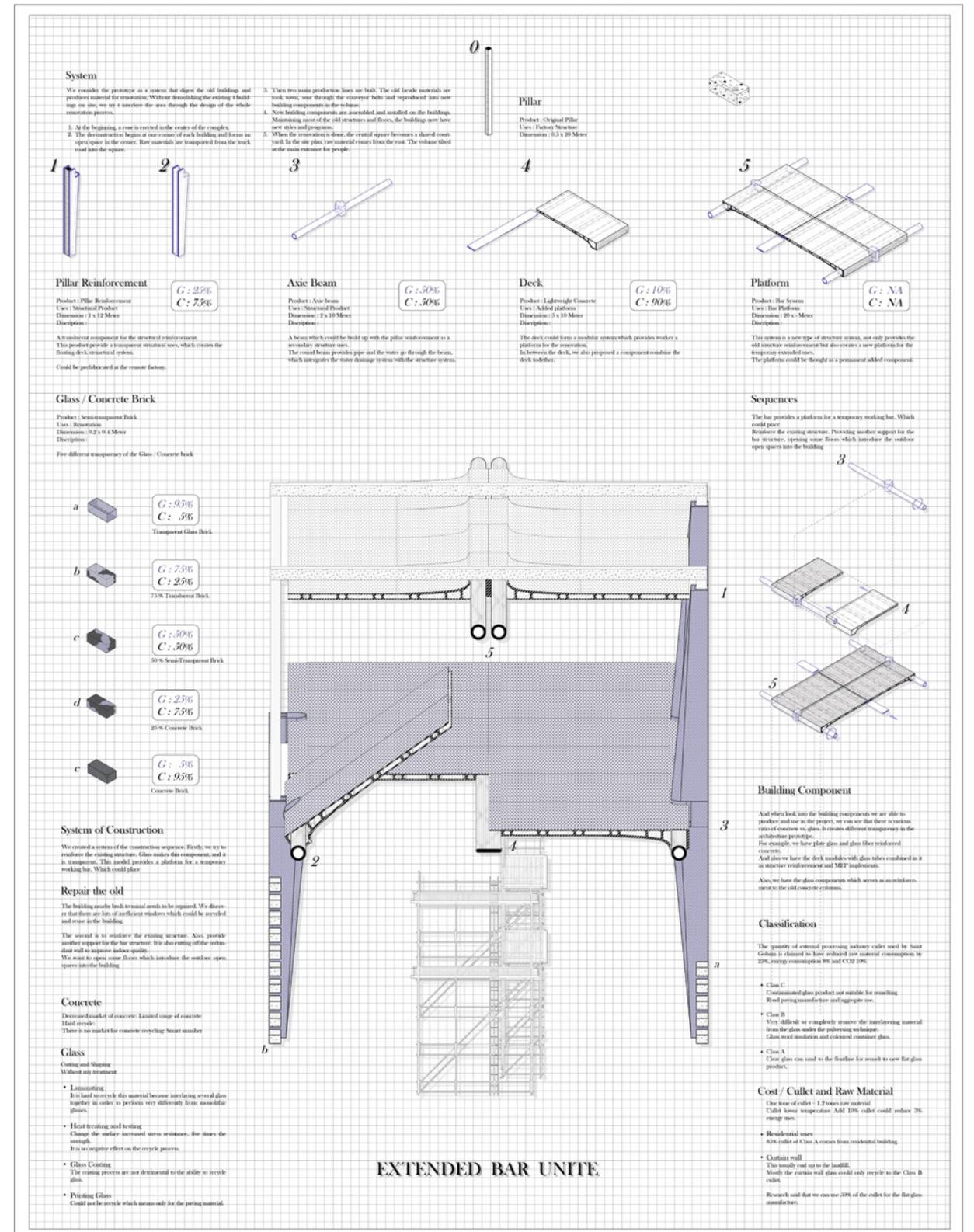


REFORMATIVE MODERNITY

Redefine the functionality between Glass and Concrete
New cycle of Sand & New typology of hybrid product

Columbia University GSAPP 2020 Spring Advance Architecture Design Studio

Instructor: Mimi Hoang
Jingyuan Zhang / Chun - Chang Tsai



System

We consider the prototype as a system that digest the old building and produce material for renovation. Without demolishing the existing building, we use an interface to interface the area through the design of the whole renovation process.

- At the beginning, a core is created in the center of the complex.
- The renovation begins at the center of each building and forms an open space in the center. But materials are transported from the truck road into the square.
- Then two main production lines are built. The old facade materials are built using, using through the concrete beams and reproduced into new building components in the volume.

- New building components are assembled and installed on the building. Maintaining space of the old structure and forces, the building now have new style and program.
- When the renovation is done, the central square becomes a shared courtyard. In the site plan, two material roads from the east. The volume that at the main entrance for people.

Pillar Reinforcement
Product: Pillar Reinforcement
Uses: Structural Product
Dimension: 7 x 12 Meter
Description:
A reinforced component for the structural reinforcement.
This product provides a temporary structural use, which carries the existing deck, structural system.
Could be prefabricated at the remote factory.

Axie Beam
Product: Axie Beam
Uses: Structural Product
Dimension: 7 x 10 Meter
Description:
A beam which could be built up with the pillar reinforcement as a secondary structure uses.
The round beam provides pipe and the water go through the beam, which integrates the water drainage system with the structure system.

Deck
Product: Lightweight Concrete
Uses: Temporary Platform
Dimension: 5 x 10 Meter
Description:
The deck could form a modular system which provides another platform for the renovation.
In between the deck, we also proposed a component combine the deck together.

Platform
Product: Bar System
Uses: Temporary Platform
Dimension: 30 x Meter
Description:
This system is a new type of structure system, not only provides the old structure reinforcement but also creates a new platform for the temporary extended uses.
The platform could be thought as a permanent added component.

Glass / Concrete Brick
Product: Semi-transparent Brick
Uses: Renovation
Dimension: 12 x 9.4 Meter
Description:
Five different transparency of the Glass / Concrete brick

- a $G: 95\%$
 $C: 5\%$
Transparent Glass Brick
- b $G: 75\%$
 $C: 25\%$
75% Transparent Brick
- c $G: 50\%$
 $C: 50\%$
50% Semi-transparent Brick
- d $G: 25\%$
 $C: 75\%$
25% Concrete Brick
- e $G: 5\%$
 $C: 95\%$
Concrete Brick

System of Construction
We created a system of the construction sequence. First, we try to reinforce the existing structure. Glass makes this component, and it is temporary. This model provides a platform for a temporary working bar. Which could place.

Repair the old
The building needs fresh structural needs to be repaired. We discover that there are lots of sufficient materials which could be recycled and reuse in the building.
The second is to reinforce the existing structure. Also, provide another support for the structure. It is also cutting off the red brick wall to improve indoor quality.
We want to open some floors which introduce the outdoor open spaces into the building.

Concrete
Decreased market of concrete. Limited usage of concrete. Hard recycle.
There is no market for concrete recycling. Smart number

Glass
Cutting and Shaping
Without any treatment

- Laminating**
It is hard to recycle this material because laminating several glass together in order to perform very differently from monolithic glass.
- Heat treating and testing**
Change the surface increased stress resistance, fire slows the strength.
It is no negative effect on the recycle process.
- Glass Coating**
The coating process are not detrimental to the ability to recycle glass.
- Printing Glass**
Could not be recycle which means only for the printing material.

EXTENDED BAR UNITE

REFORMATIVE MODERNITY

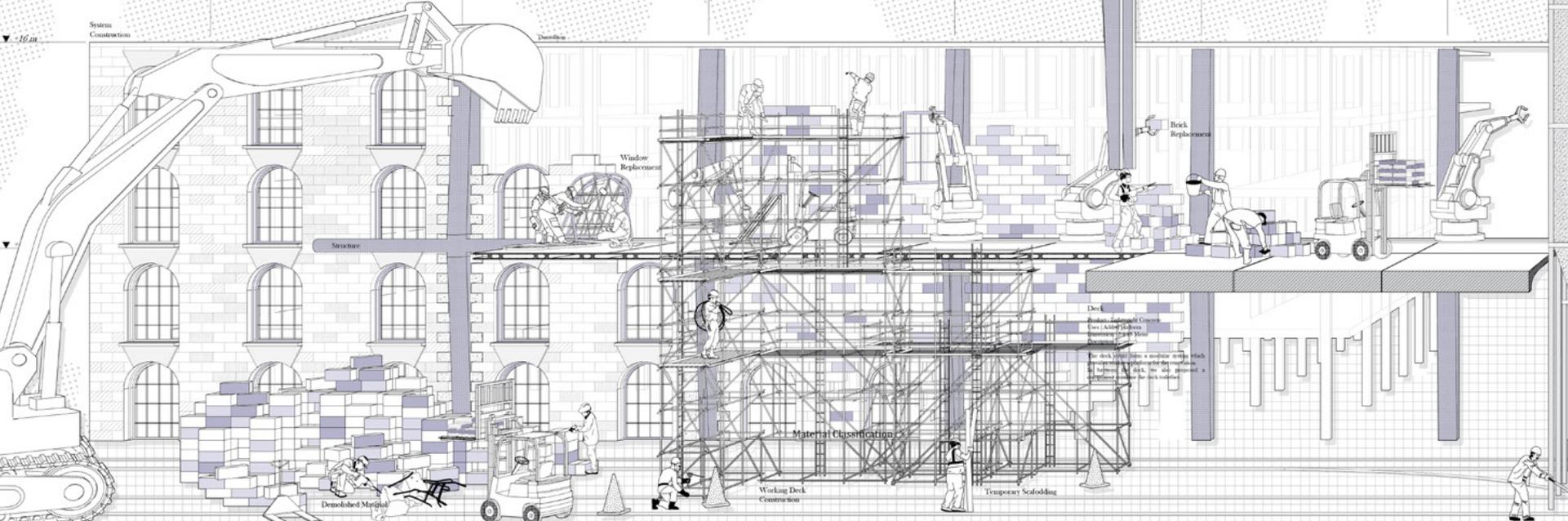
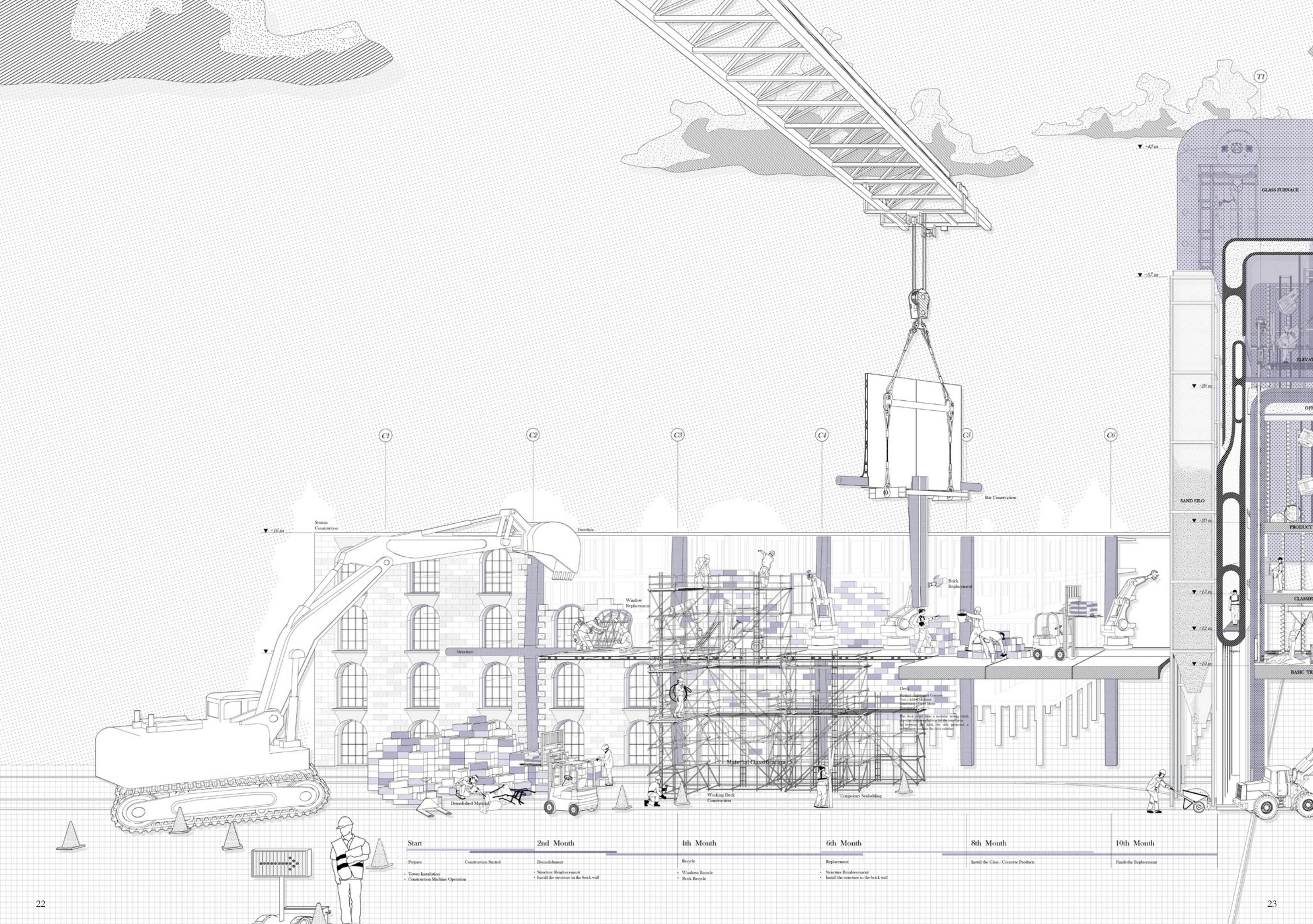
Redefine the functionality between Glass and Concrete
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Columbia University GSAPP 2020 Spring Advance Architecture Design Studio

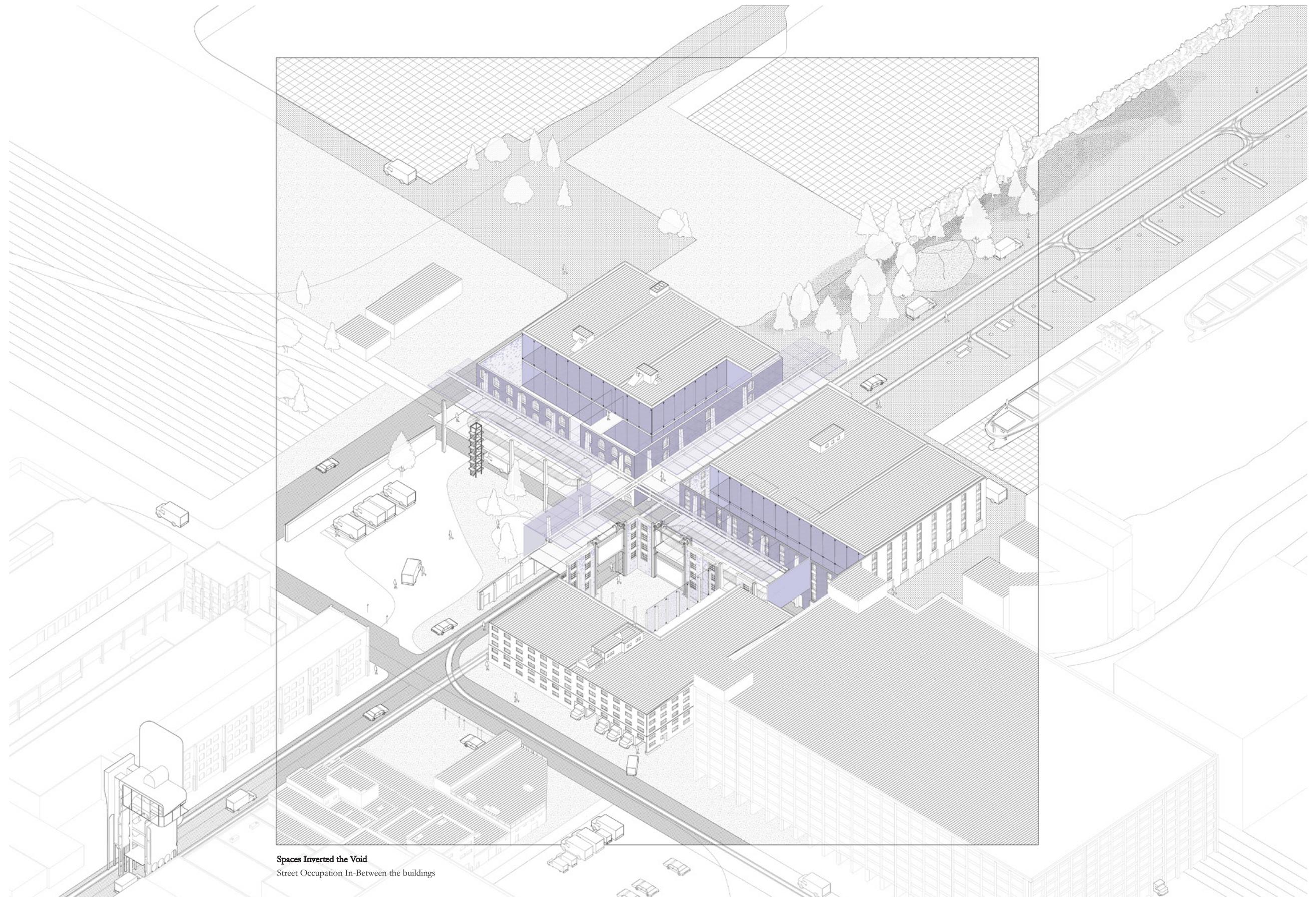
Instructor: Mimi Hoang
Jingyuan Zhang / Chun - Chang Tsai

Material Mediator

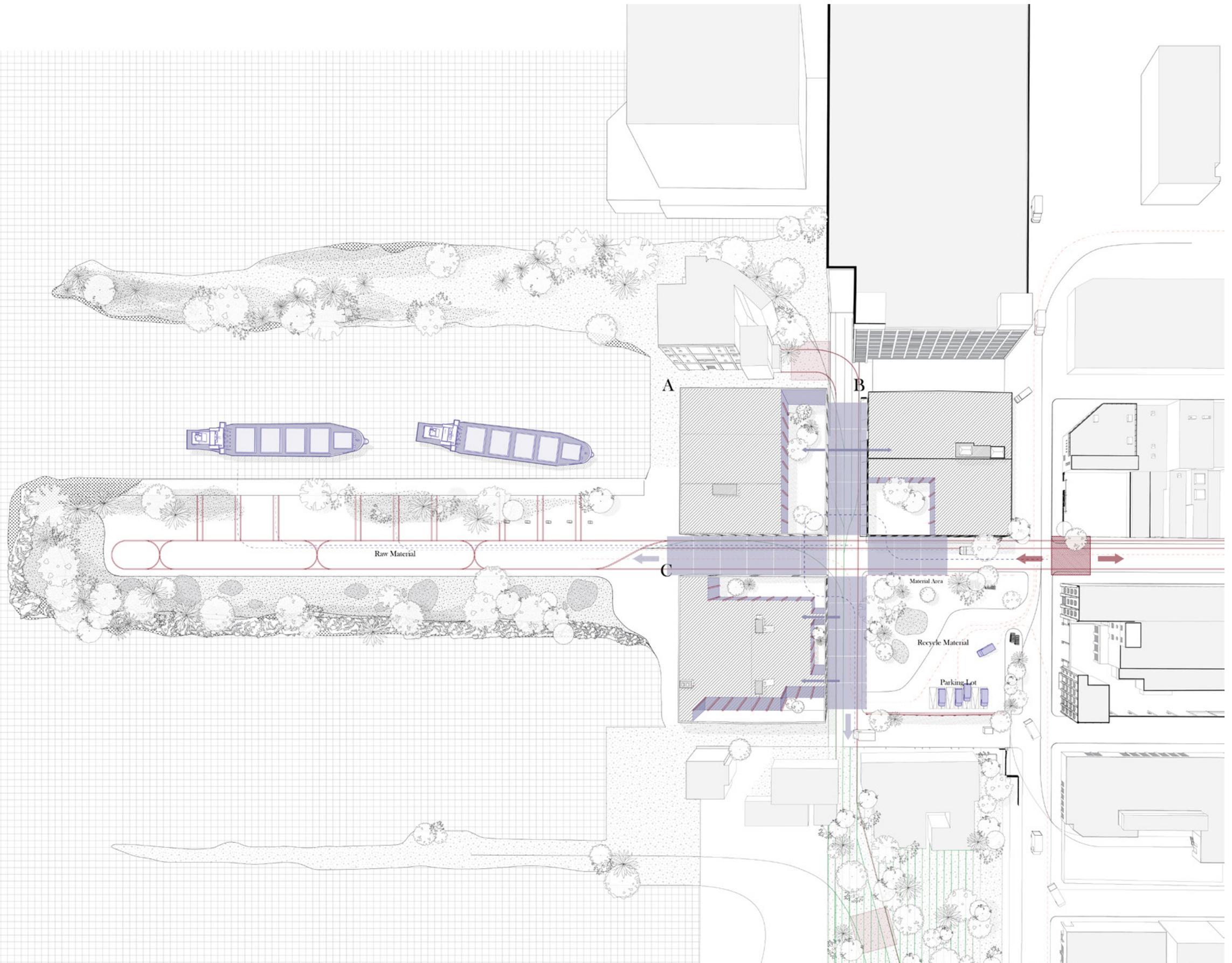
In terms of production process, the usage of material from the urban context facilitates a new cycle of material exchange which is more efficient in terms of time and transportation cost.
In our project, we want to explore the potentials in between architecture and infrastructure. Instead of developing a building, we are developing a prototype that is able to build itself and also recover the old industrial buildings on site.



Start	2nd Month	4th Month	6th Month	8th Month	10th Month
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare • Tower Installation • Construction Machine Operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolishment • Structure Reinforcement • Install the structure in the brick wall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle • Windows Recycle • Brick Recycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement • Structure Reinforcement • Install the structure in the brick wall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install the Glass / Concrete Products • Finish the Replacement



Spaces Inverted the Void
Street Occupation In-Between the buildings





[02]

NEW COASTLINE FRAMEWORK

Landscape as an action for new coastline connection

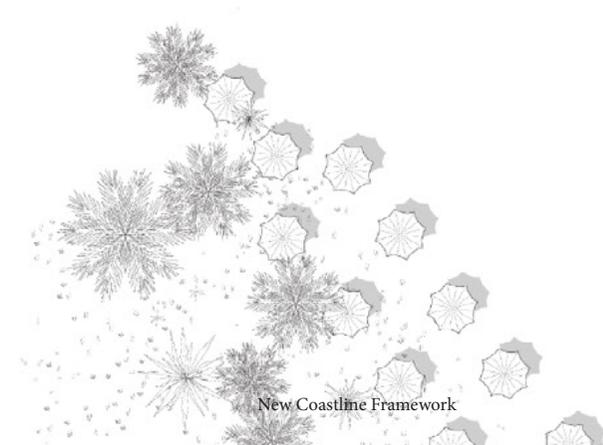
Instructor : **Ziad Jamaledine**
Partner : **Xinglu Zhu**

Columbia University | Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation
MSAAD | 2019 Fall Studio, Advanced IV, De-Fensing the Mosque

New Coastline Framework discusses about the strategies of cutting down hotel "FATs" and proposes better connections for the local and the tourist area interaction.

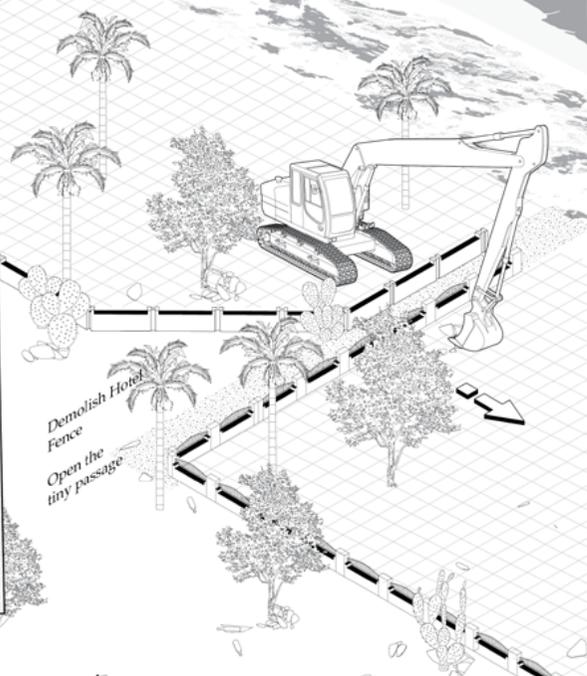
"The mapping shows the scale differences among menzel, mosque, and giant hotel"

So we try to rethink the way of connection by refedine the boundary between the private and the public boundary.



Tunisia
INSPIRING
Hotel Regulations

-1
Legislation
Widen the Passage



- Material **Reinforcement Concrete**
Fragment of the Hotel Fences
7,257.6 m³
- Material **Concrete Fragment**
Fragment of the Hotel Fences
5,257.6 m³

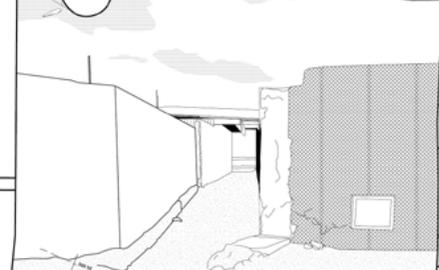
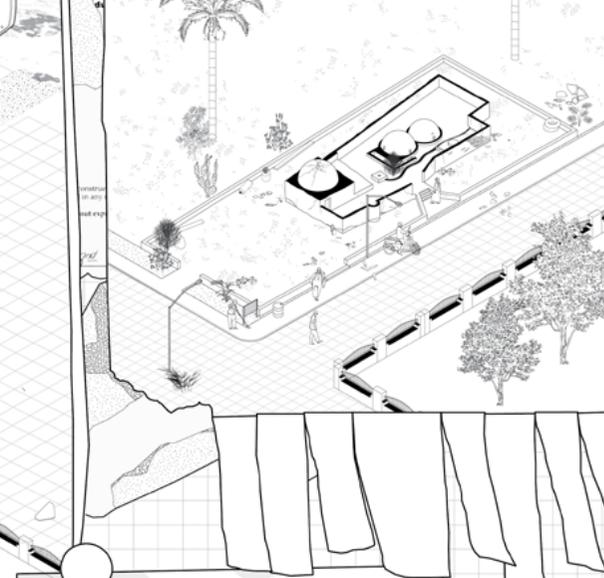
Mapping the Passage
500 meters regulations



Djerba
Hotel Zone Regulation
500 Meters Gap

...in the ... Department of ...
... and is now engaged in the preparation of ...
... products, and which is subject to the application of ...
... rules, and ...

-2
Sidi Zakri Mosque



Tiny Passage
Hotel Fences

Local people should only use the tiny passage to go to the beach, the width of the passage is only 2% of the width.

-2
Cutting the FATS
Relocate Giant Spaces

Moving the Fats into Deserted Hotel

- Furniture **Door** 130 / unit
- Furniture **Wood Skin** 454 / unit
- Furniture **Wood Fragment** 246 / unit
- Furniture **Soft Cushion** 200 / unit
- Furniture **Wood Stick** 460 / unit
- Furniture **Steel Net** 200 / unit
- Furniture **Steel Fram** 850 / unit
- Furniture **Glass** 130 / unit
- Furniture **Window Fram** 130 / unit

- Material **Block** 433.6 m³
Re-use Wood
- Material **Panel** 11,664 m²
Re-use Wood
- Area: **Lobby Empty Spaces** 231.6 m²
- Area: **Pool Private Pool** 234.4 m²
- Area: **Gym Equipment** 117.3 m²

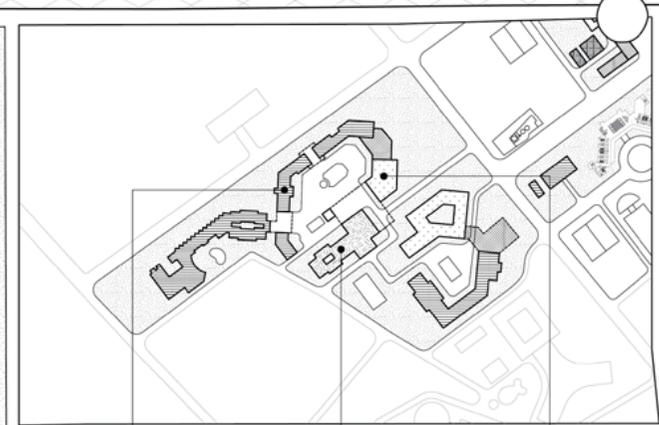
Re-management of the deserted hotel

The hotel in front of the mosque is not in use right now, which gives us the opportunity to re-manage it.

We want to de-fence the abandoned hotel, making the widened passage directly connected with the inland. The hotel space alongside the passage would be transformed into public use.

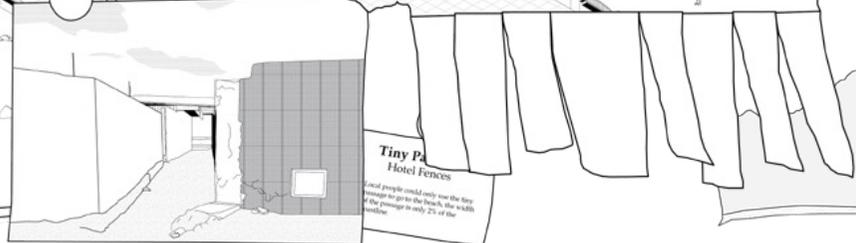
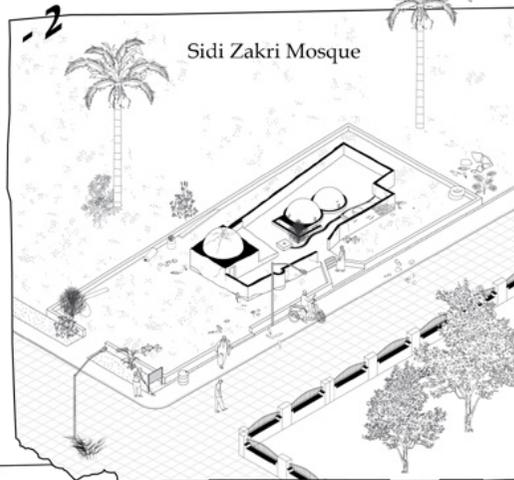
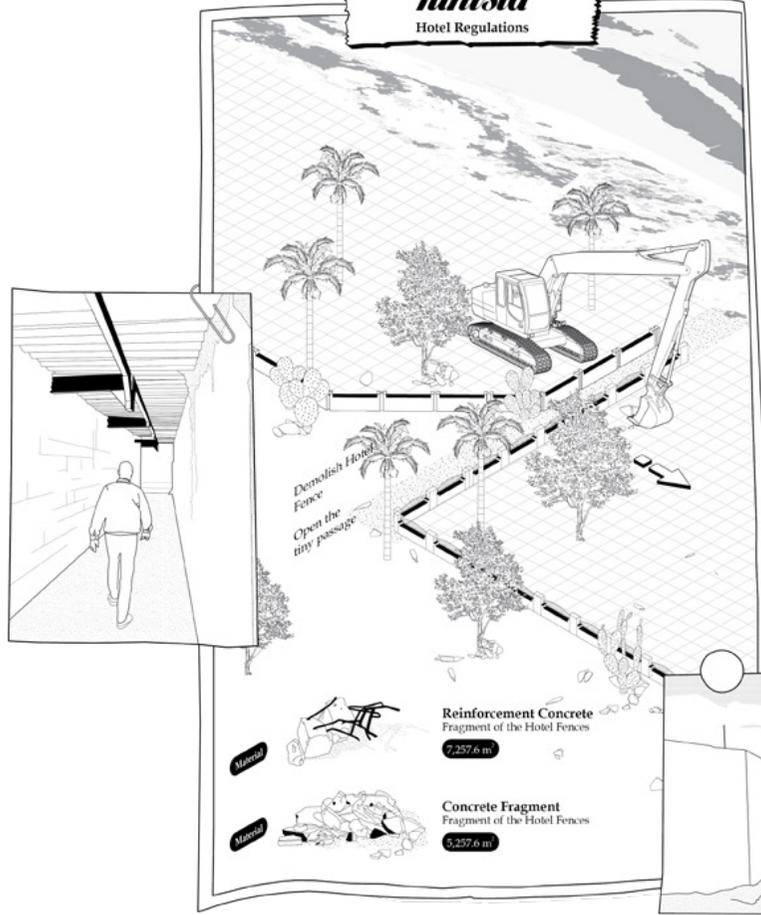
By adding this function into the rest part of the abandoned hotel, we believe that under these systems, farmlands will be better developed, tourists who used to stay at the beach will also be attracted to experience local agriculture.

When the locals (hotel staff, farmers, etc.) are reagggregated in this area, the original function of the mosque comes into being.



- Dormitory**
Private Hotel Restaurant
- Community Center**
Private Hotel Restaurant
- Canteen**
Private Hotel Restaurant

INSPIRING
Tunisia
Hotel Regulations



Moving the Fats into the Abandoned Hotel

Door	130 / unit	Block	433.6 m
Wood Skin	454 / unit	Panel	11,664 m
Wood Fragment	246 / unit		
Soft Cushion	200 / unit		
Wood Stick	460 / unit		
Steel Net	200 / unit		
Steel Fram	850 / unit		
Glass	150 / unit		
Window Fram	130 / unit		

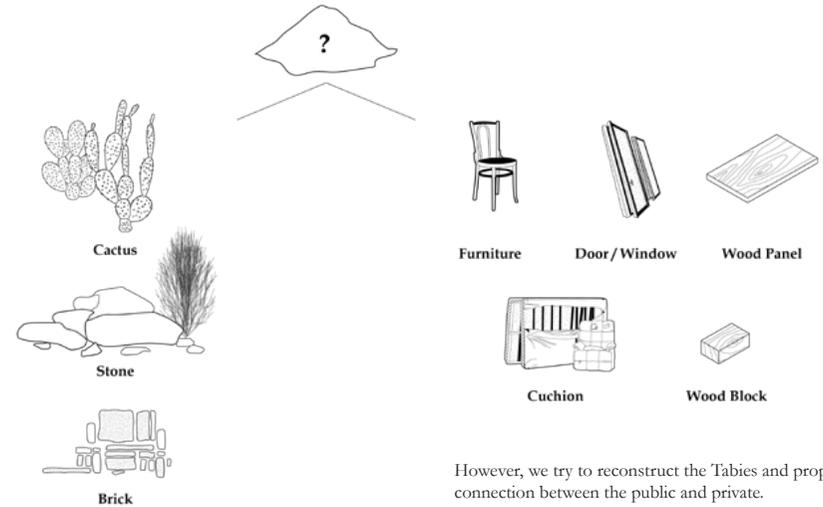
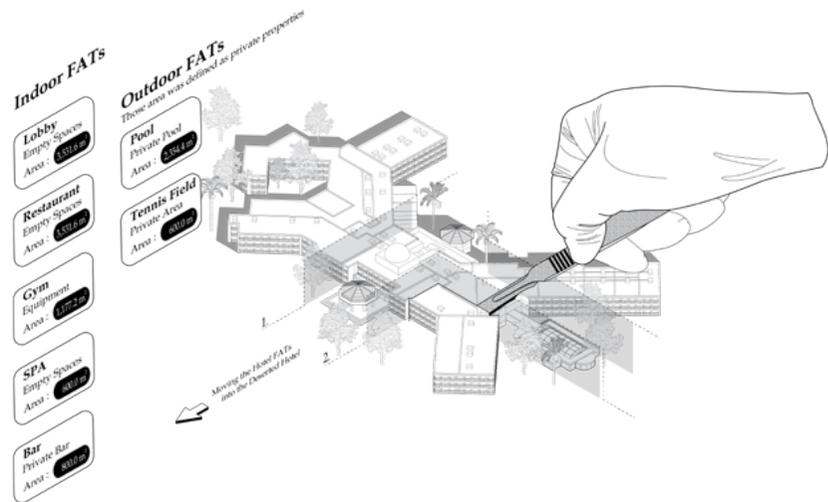
The New Tabies

Typology

The hotel in front of the mosque is not in use right now, which gives us the opportunity to re-manage it. We want to de-fence the abandoned hotel, making the widened passage directly connected with the island. The hotel space alongside the passage would be transformed into public use.

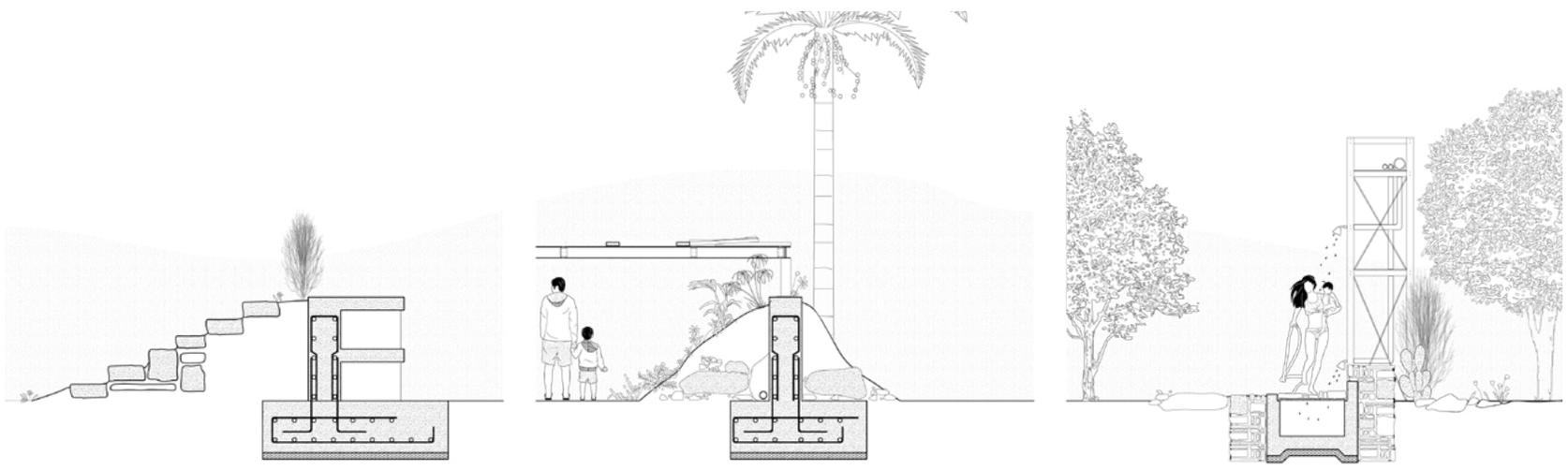
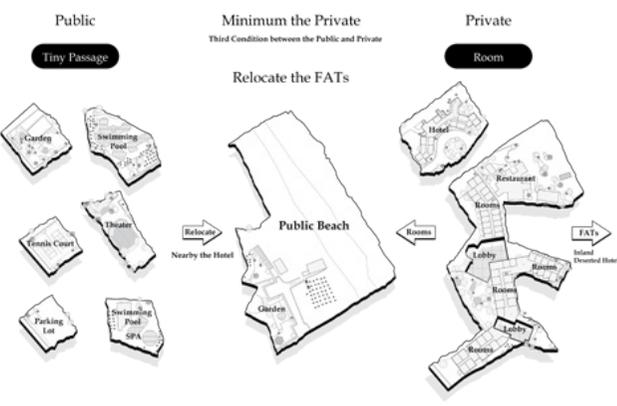
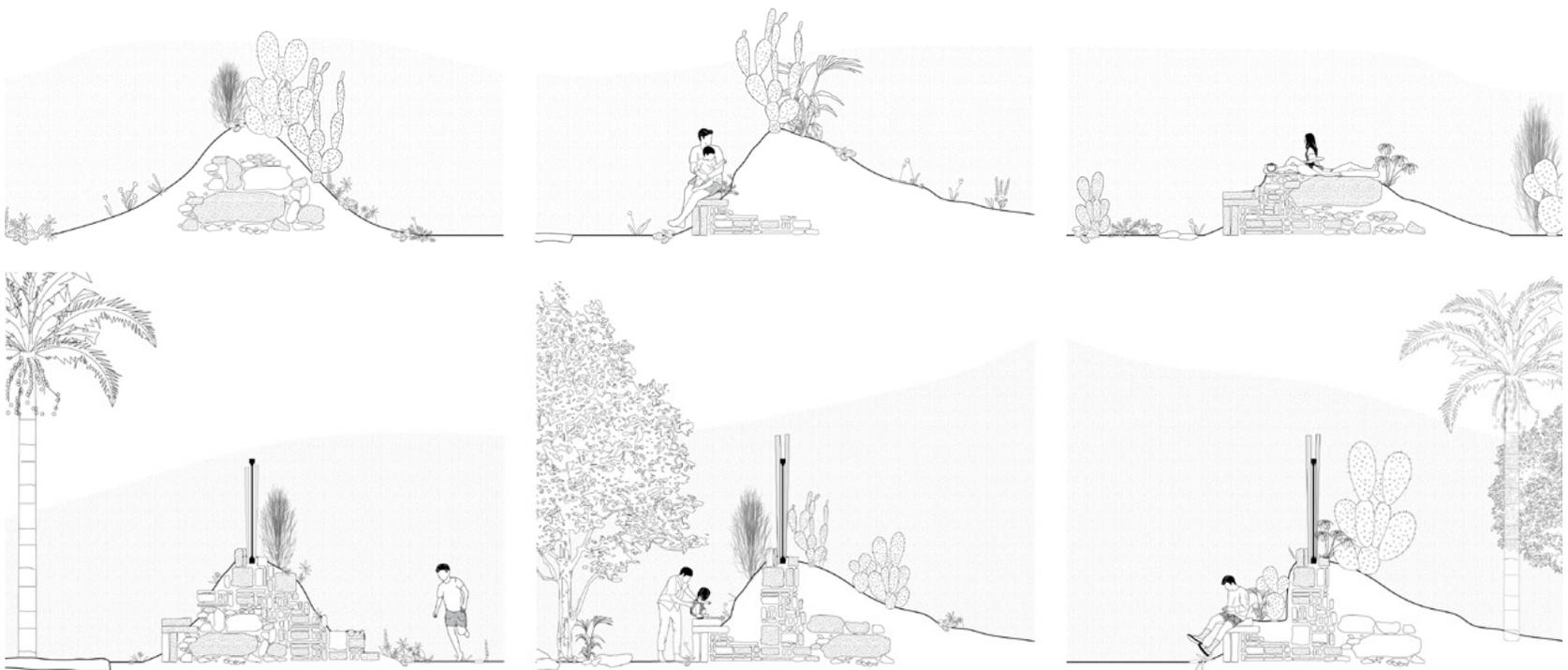
By adding this function into the rest part of the abandoned hotel, we believe that under these

Cactus Stone Brick



However, we try to reconstruct the Tabies and propose a new connection between the public and private.

Public / Private

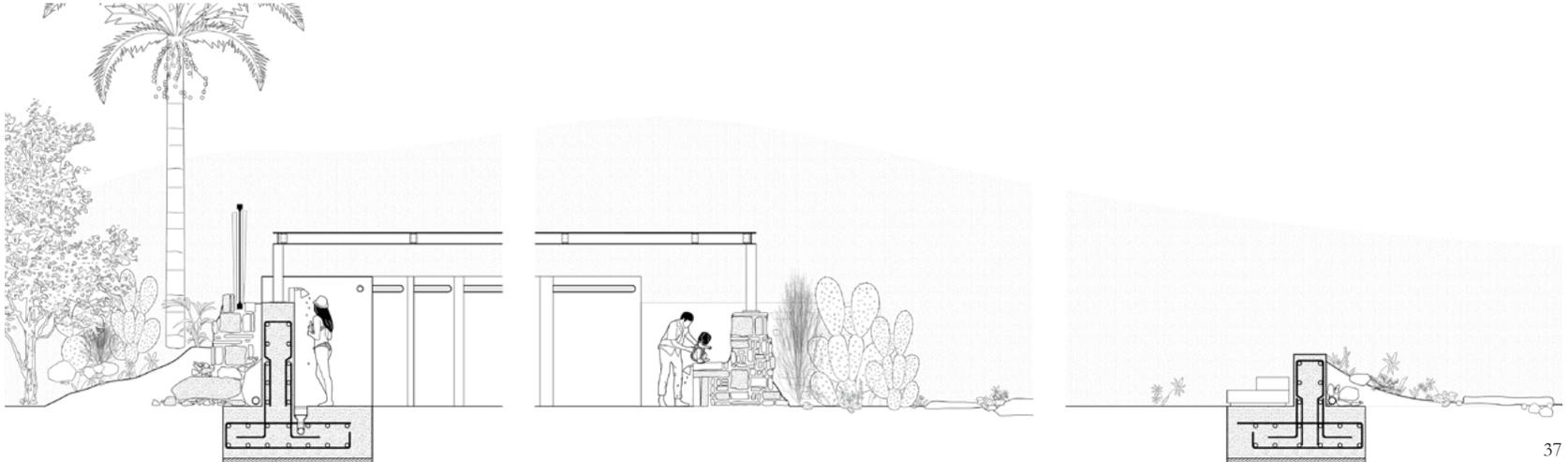


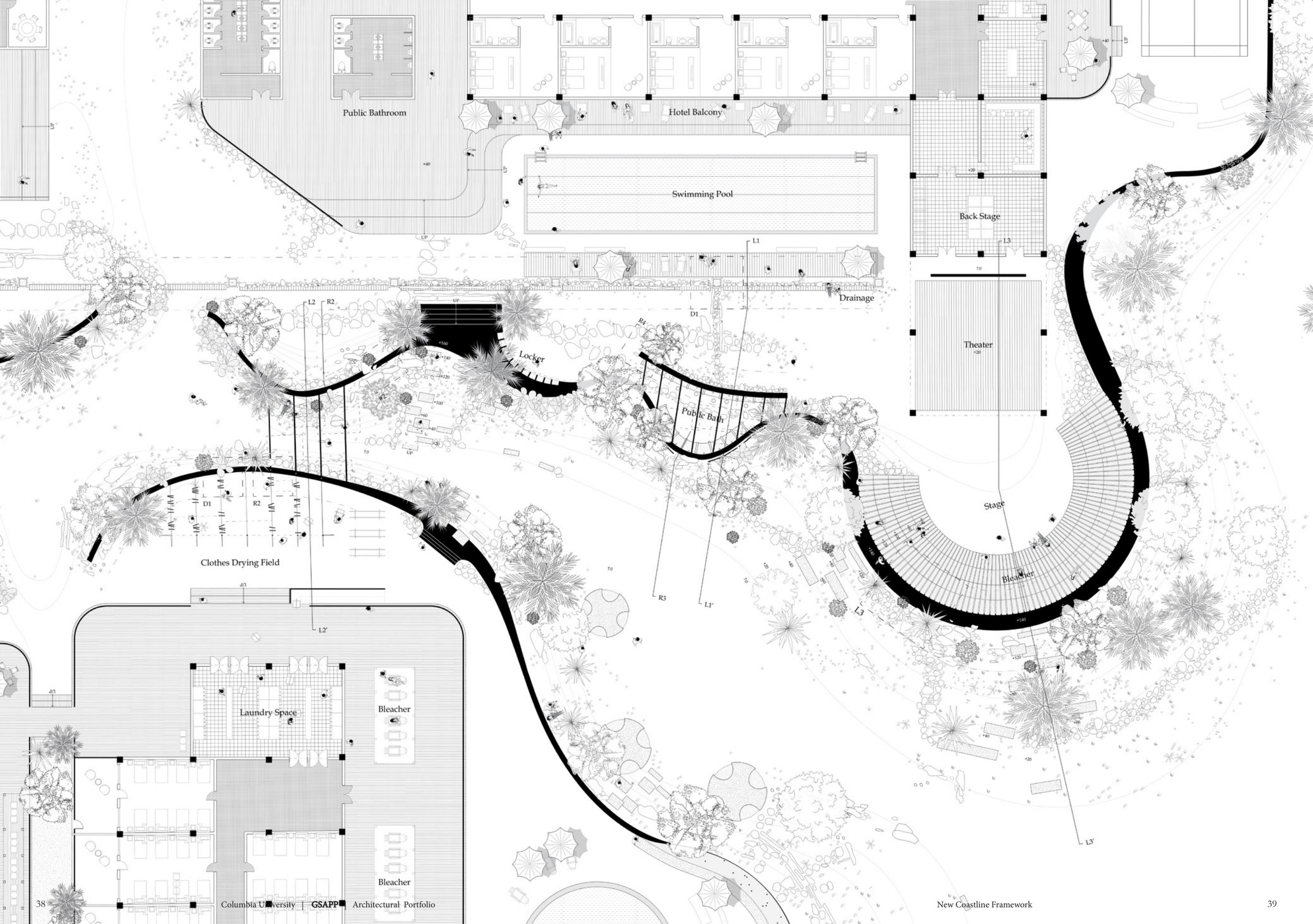
The Tiny Passage

Several tiny passage squeeze between the hotel fences.

The way local people get access to the beach is to go through narrow passages. The reconnection started from the one which is right next to the abandoned mosque. In order to make this, fences of this two hotels in the picture need to move back a little bit.

The resulting two cut-out part would be transformed into public use. The reduced number of rooms could be placed far into the abandoned menzels, in that way, transforming menzels into a new home-stay for tourists as well.





Public Bathroom

Hotel Balcony

Swimming Pool

Back Stage

Drainage

Theater

Locker

Public Bath

Stage

Bleacher

Clothes Drying Field

Laundry Space

Bleacher

Bleacher



New Type of Tables

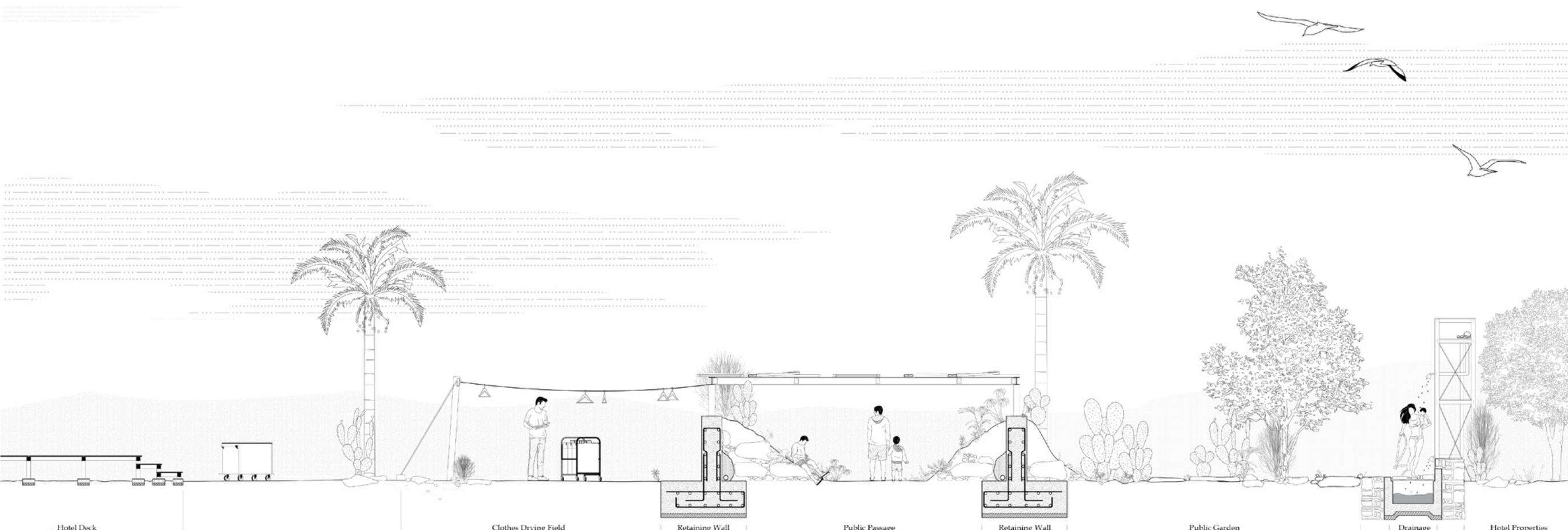
Retaining Wall

Shower Space

Wall

Public Garden

Hotel Properties



40 Hotel Deck

Clothes Drying Field

Retaining Wall

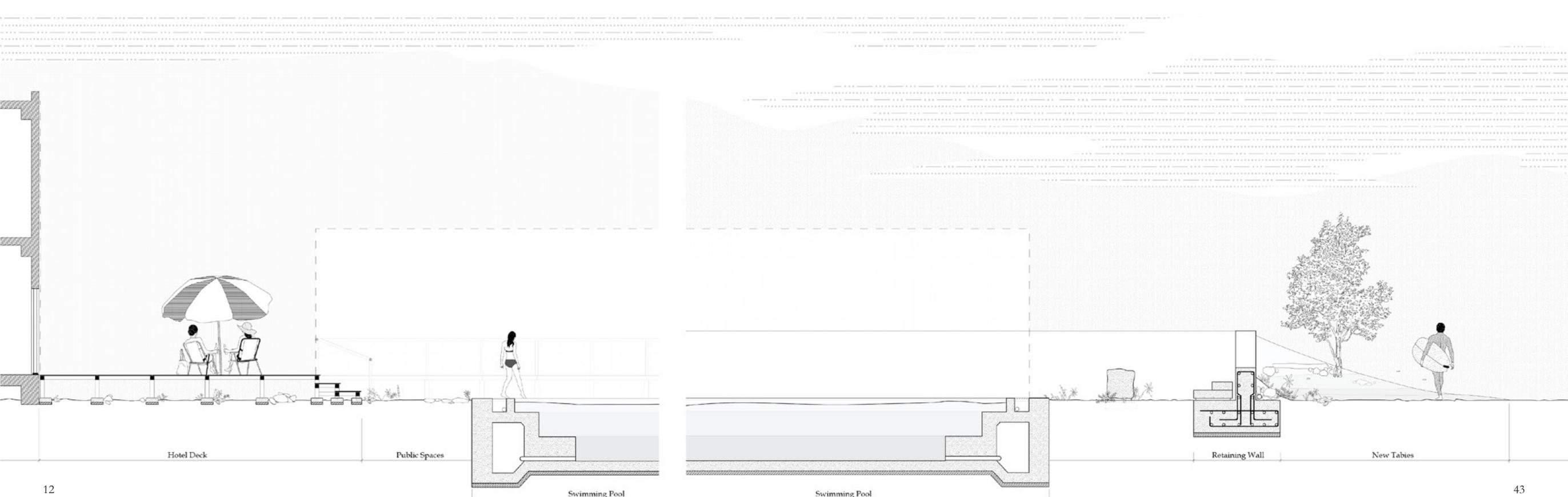
Public Passage

Retaining Wall

Public Garden

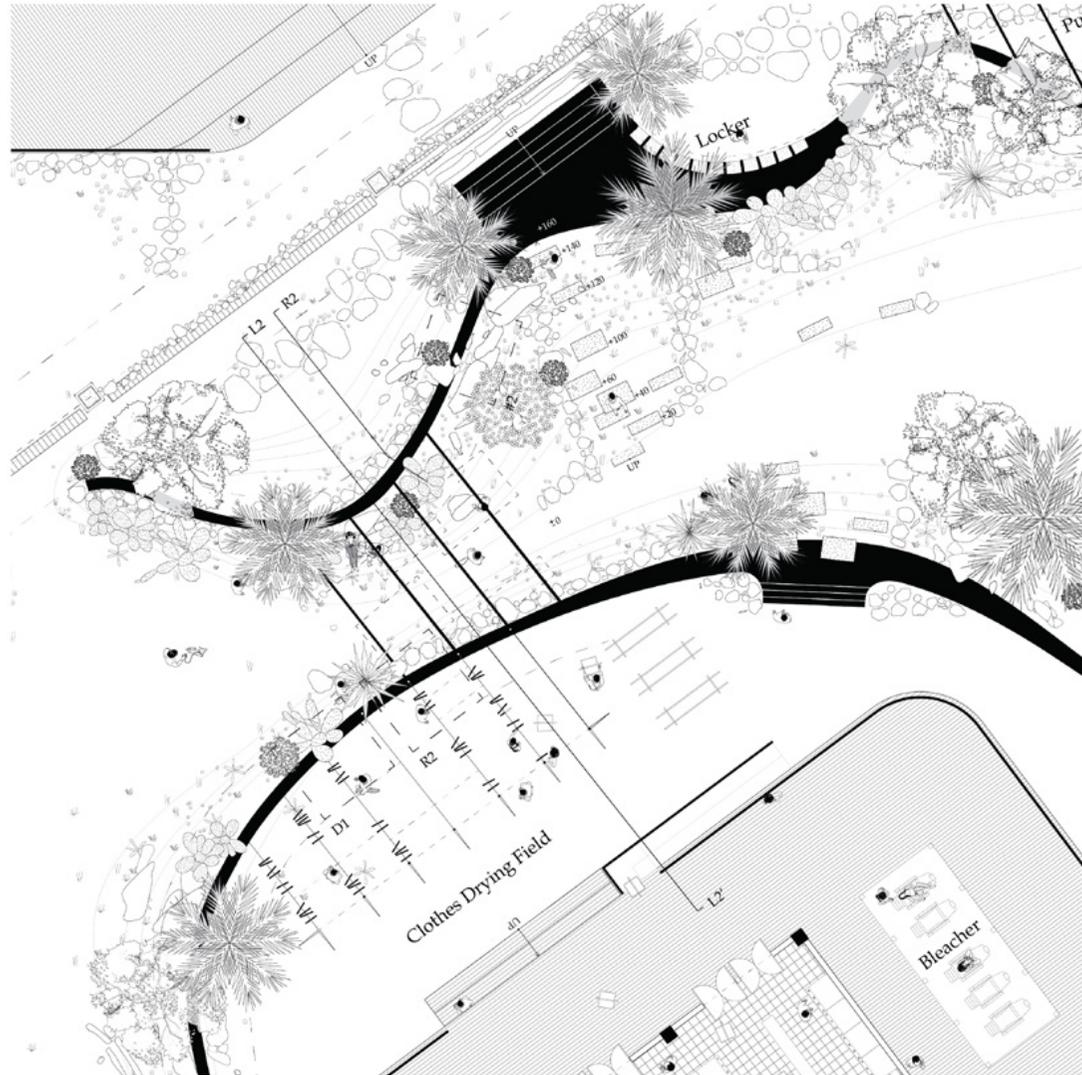
Drainage

Hotel Properties





Soft Boundary

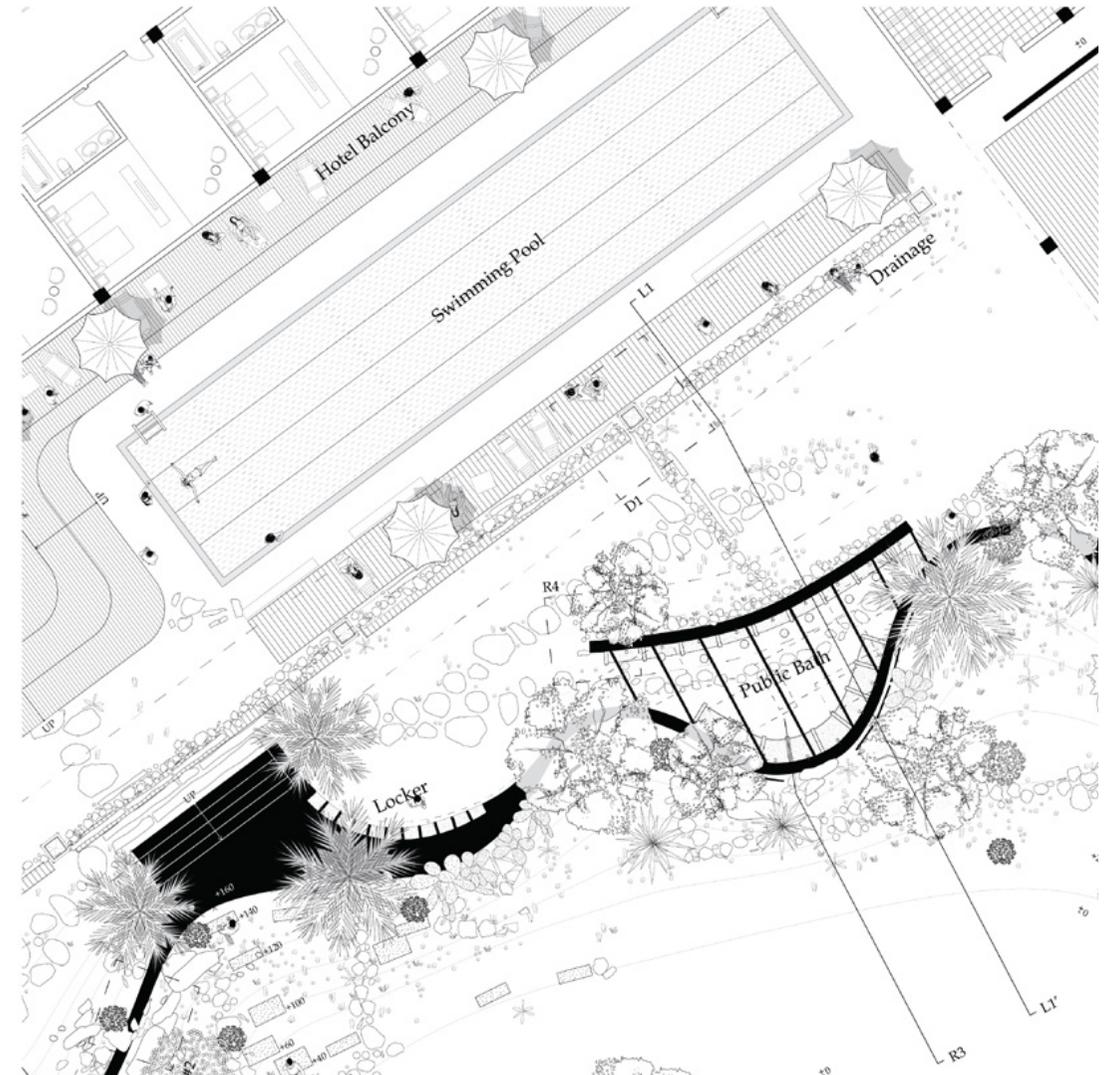


Beach Facilities / Laundry Spaces

The giant hotel privatizes the public beach; the public is blocked by the giant rail and fences in order to separate the hotel area and the public area. We try to propose the new boundary in-between the two.

We define the laundry area as a seasonal program, because the off-season, the number of the visitor reduced, and the room of the hotel is empty. We try to free up these unused spaces seasonally and provide functions for the public use.

Layering the Program

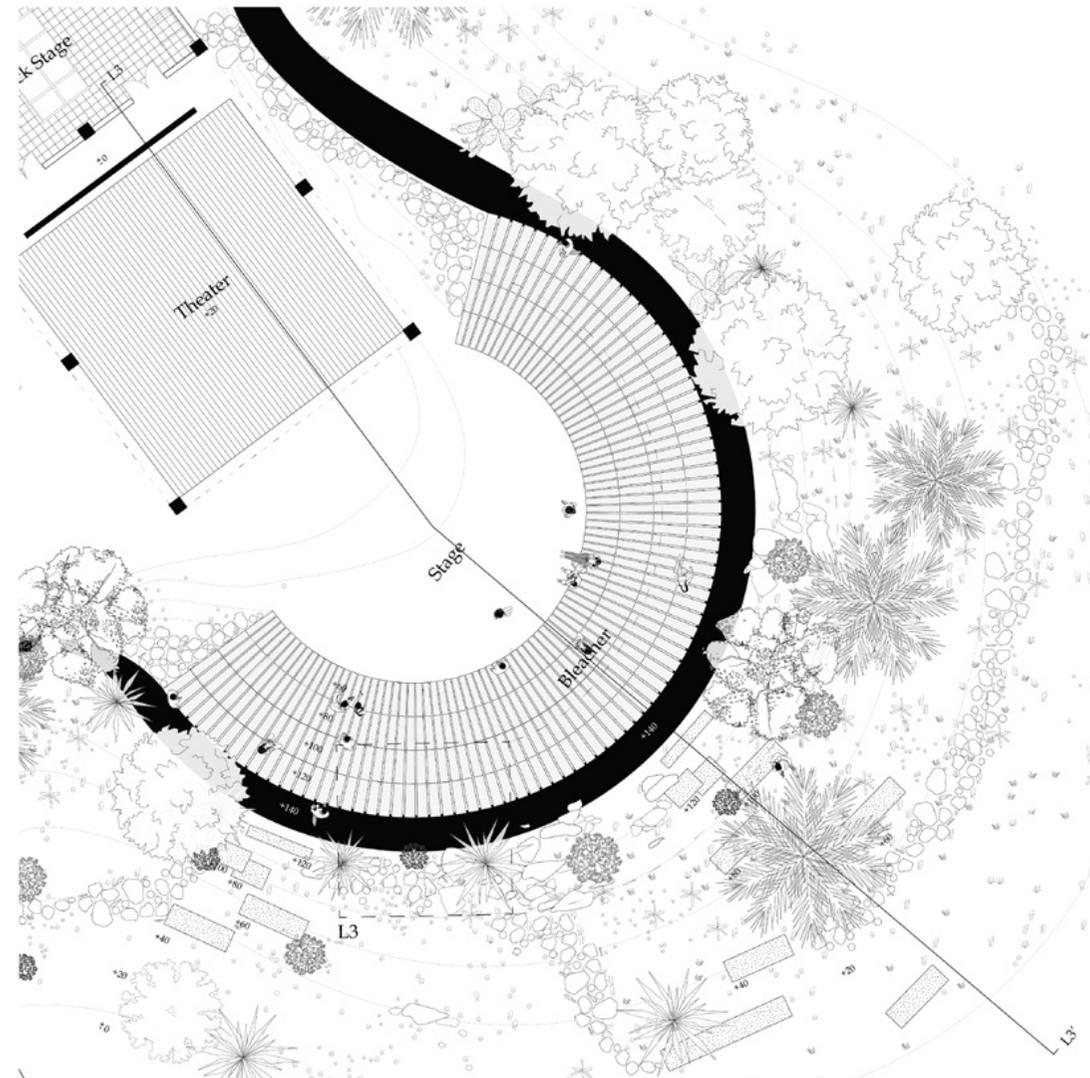


Public Bath Field

We try to use the new type of TABIES to create soft border and also reconfigure the hotel public facilities. A buffer created within the private hotel and the public area.

This space provide the basic wash after the beach activities; we created a set of the enclosed area, which offers the private wash space qualities.

Open Air Theater

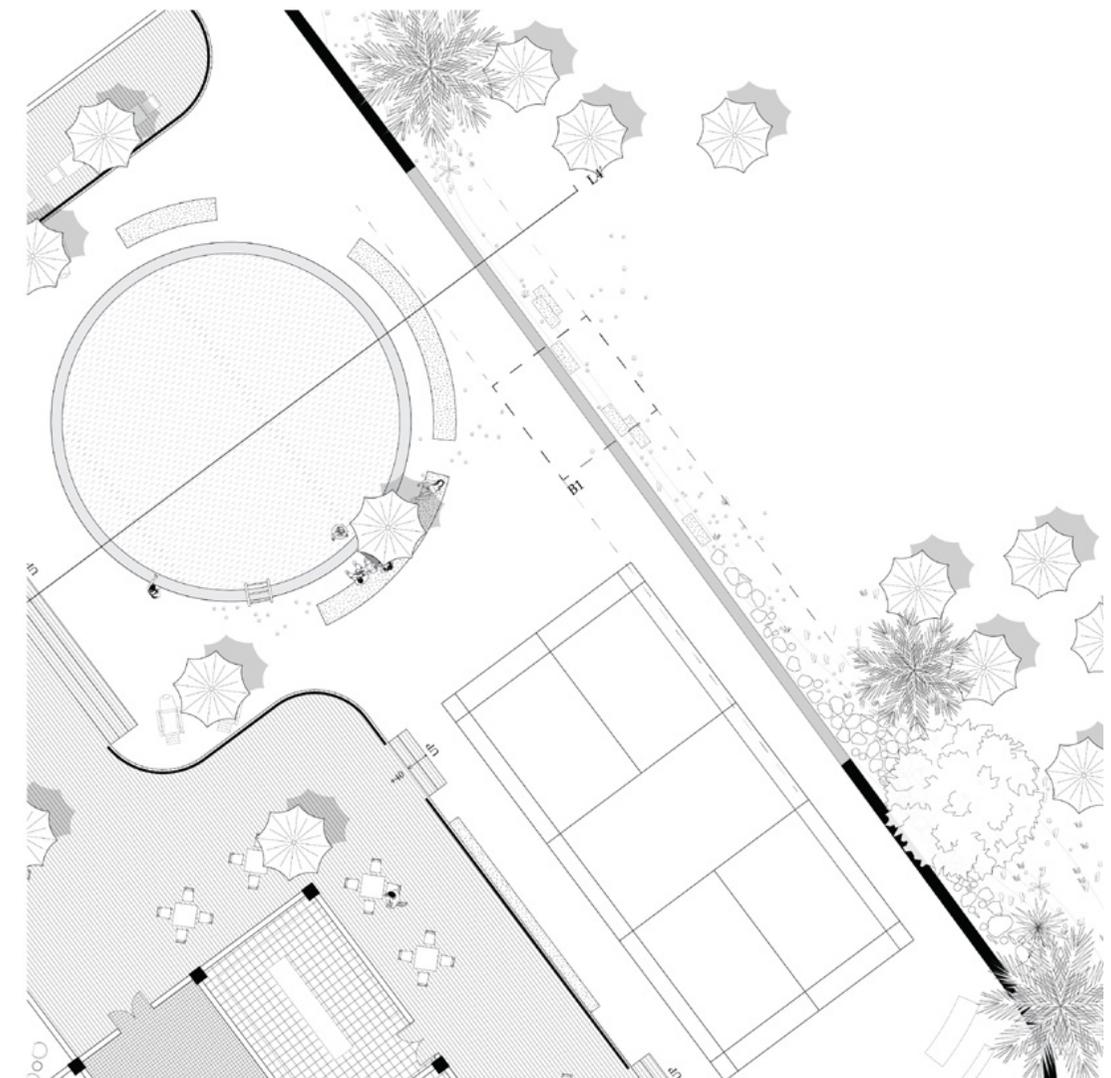


Open Air Theater / Soft Boundary

The open air theater provides a space for gathering and performing, which is also a public lounge for the beach users.

This sector is closed to the coastline, we design the soft boundary between the hotel structure and the beach.

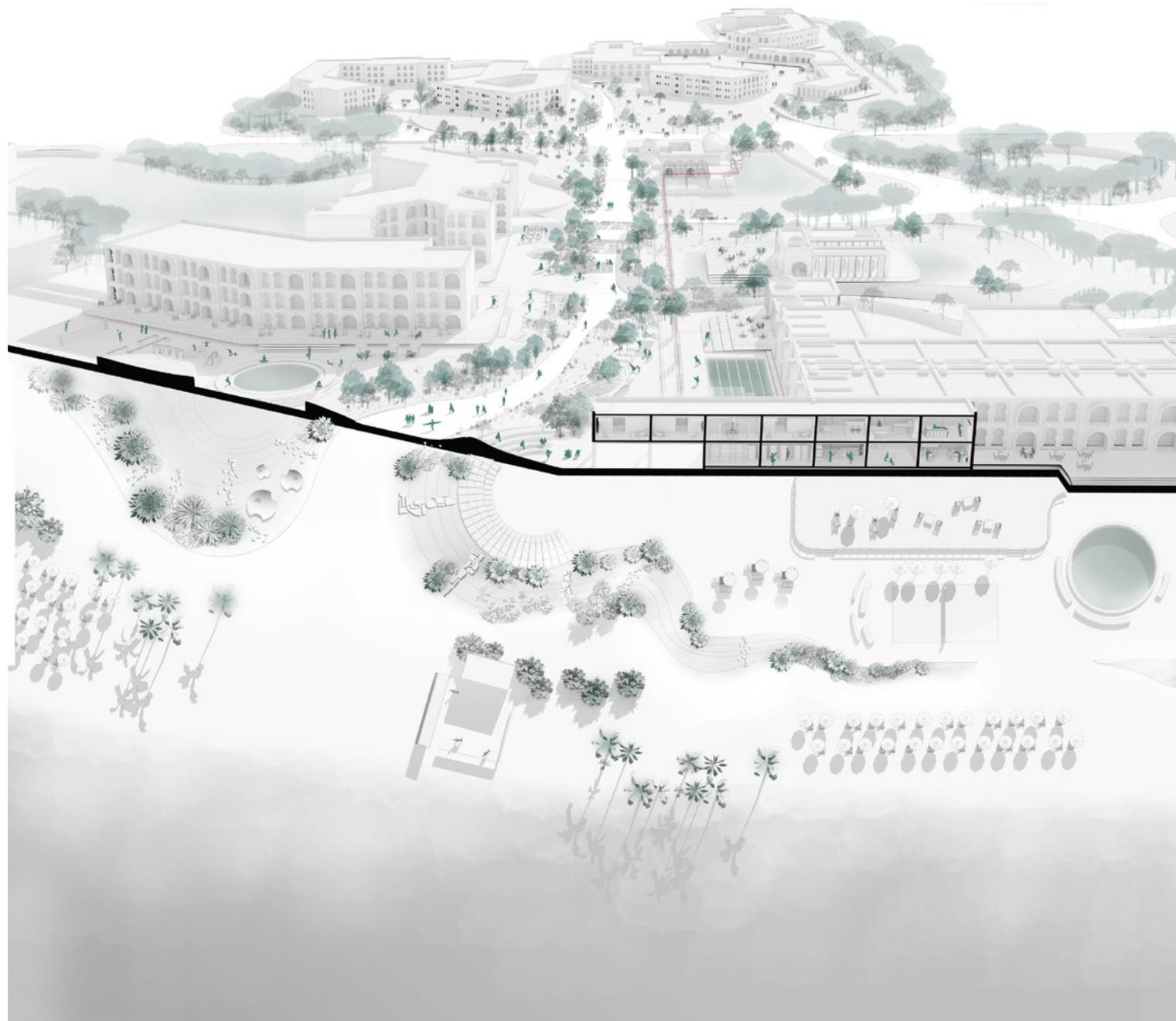
Rearrange the Private Program



Hotel Activities / Low Tables

The hotel activities such as the tennis field, swimming pool, bleacher, and garden which were re-located between the private properties and public area.

The gray part of the tables is 60 centimeters, which provides the view connected the coastline and the hotel deck.



Section Perspective

The new connection from the inland to the sea



[03]

WALL MARKET

Market as a manifesto for a new economy system

Instructor : **Tei Carpenter**
Partner : **Xingyi Zhang**

Columbia University | Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation
MSAAD | 2019 Summer Studio, Advanced III, Market Value

Wall Market is a mediator bringing more people to engage into land pollution issue. At the same time, its height will also gradually vanish as the land pollution problem improves.

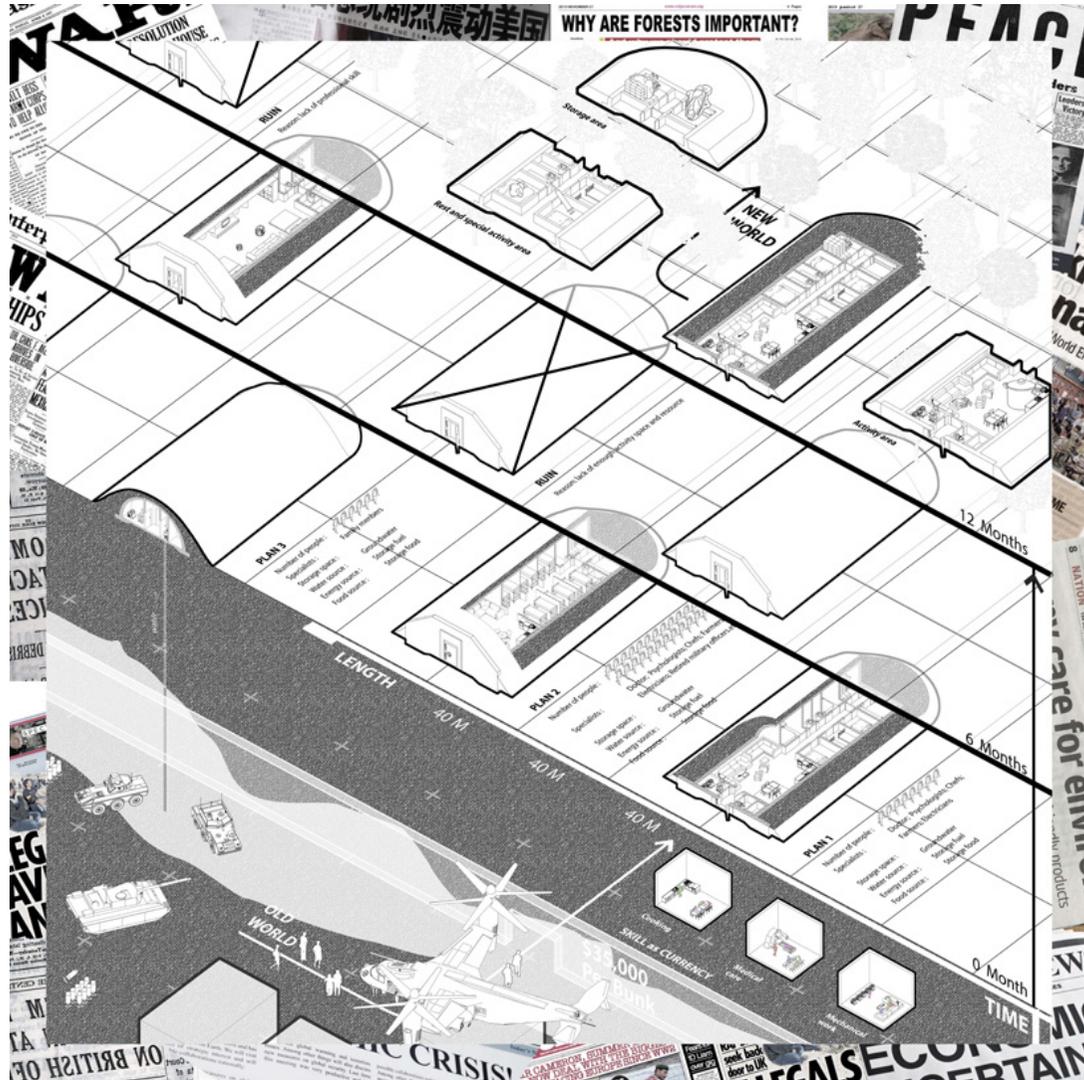
Maybe one day in the future, our market will eventually disappear with the toxic land issue. First, we repair and reuse the broken rails which provide the new connection between the water and the city.

“As of 2001, companies in the United States were spending more than 700 billion annually to clean up thousands of toxic sites.”

NYC Department of Environmental Protection Public Affairs, March 20, 2013
by Christopher Gilbert

Concept

We propose a new type of hypermarket, imagining that a market becomes a platform in which people can experience and participate the process of recovering our toxic soil. We create a market space that exhibits several issues that happened in New York and worldwide. Also, the soil cube market displays toxic soils and shows the process of detoxifying the land.

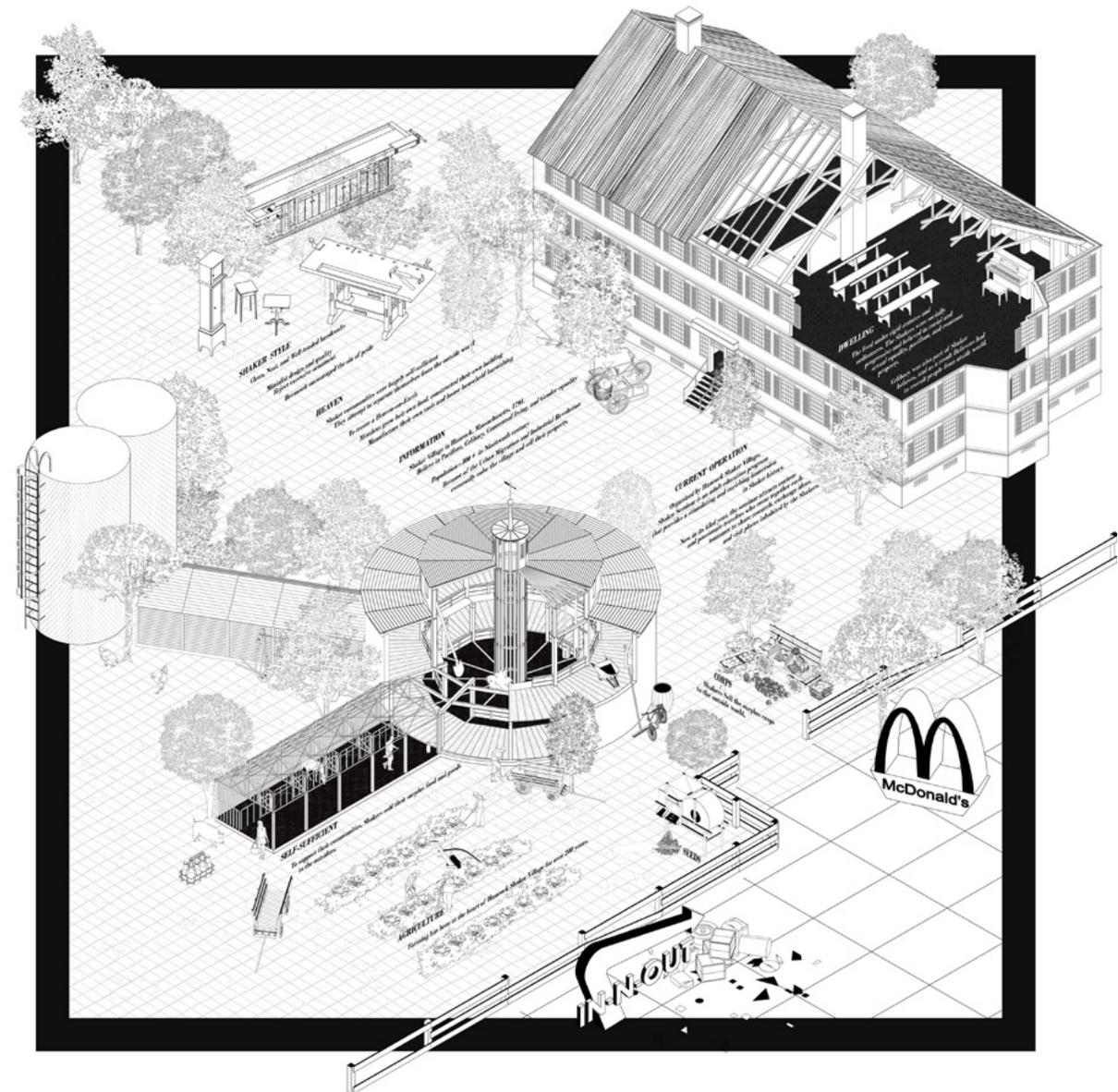


VIVOS

X POINTS

The Underground Survival Shelter
Location : South Dakota

Survivor uses the groundwater as the water resource and they are using the storage dule to power their daily needs.

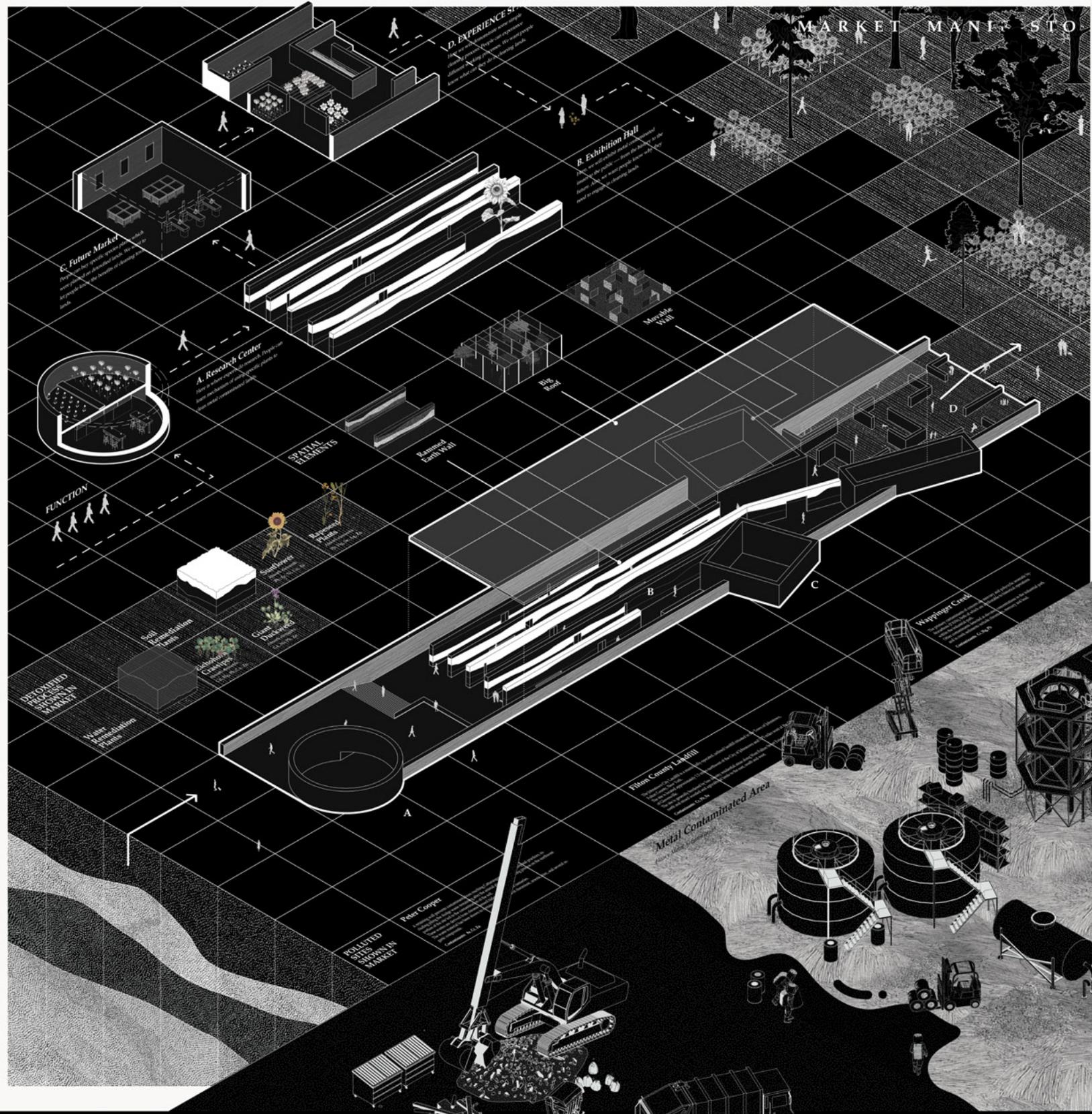


HANCOCK SHAKER VILLAGE

The Heaven on Earth

Location : Hancock, Massachusetts

Shaker communities were largely self-sufficient, to support their communities, Shaker sold surplus food and goods to outsiders.

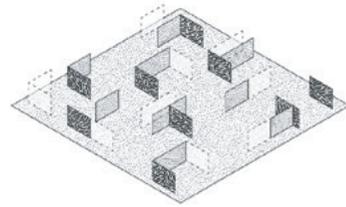




Continuous Rammed Earth Wall
Exhibit Land issues



Big Roof
All spaces under a roof

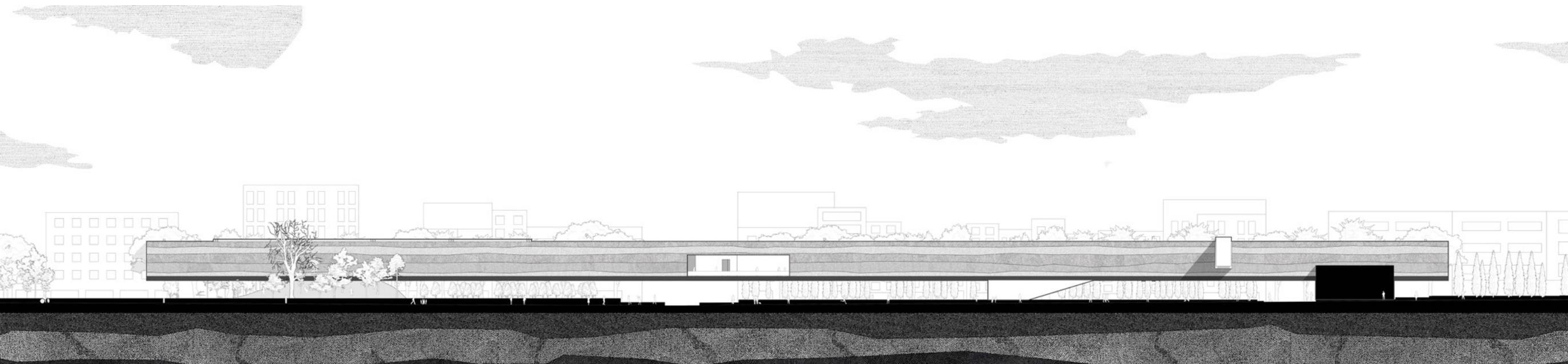


Flexibility
Flexible market spaces



City Boundary

The site, the Hester Street Playground, is a linear park which is located on the south end of Sara D. Roddevelt Park. It is surrounded by various types of market, such as seafood market, flower market, and the traditional Chinese market. We propose four programs, which are the laboratory, the exhibition hall, the market spaces, and the experiences zone.



#1 Peter Cooper
Gowanda, New York



Metal Contaminated Area.

Ar Cr Zn

For 45 years, Peter Cooper used a portion of the site to pile "cook-house sludge," a by-product of animal glue production. This left arsenic, chromium and zinc contamination in the soil.

#2 Johnstown City Landfill
Johnstown



Metal Contaminated Area.

Cr Pb Fe

The site was an open dump from 1947-1960. It accepted industrial waste and sewage sludge in the 1970s. Heavy metals from the waste have contaminated wells in the area.

#4 Wappinger Creek
Dutches County



Metal Contaminated Area.

Cr Hg Fe

Buildings within an industrial park near the Wappinger Creek discharged waste into the creek for more than 180 years. Contaminants include chromium, mercury and lead.

Metal Contaminated Area

Heavy Metal Pollution

#1 Peter Cooper, Gowanda.

Metal Contaminated Area.



#2 Filton County Landfill, Johnstown.

Metal Contaminated Area.



#4 Wappinger Creek, Dutches County.

Metal Contaminated Area.



Water Remediation Plants



Giant Duckweed



Eichhornia Crassipes



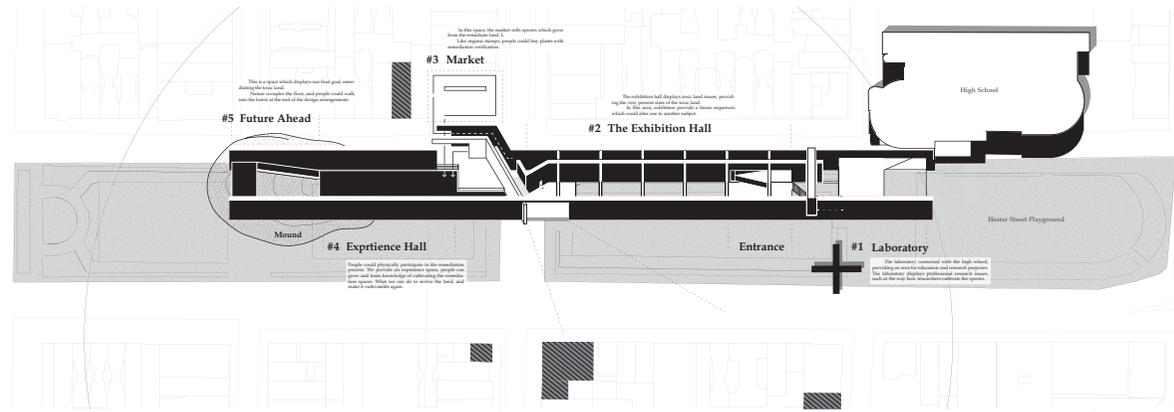
Soil Remediation Plants



Sunflower



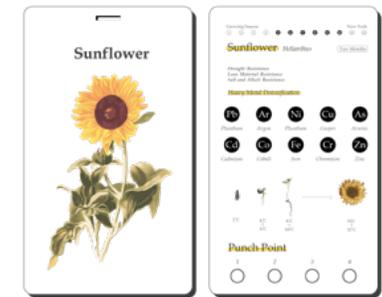
Rapeseed Plant



Market System

Using the power of speculative design, borrowed from practitioners like Dunne & Raby, we imagine and visualize a marketplace with new economies that suggest shifts in behavior and attitudes for an alternative model of society.

Building on case study research to assemble a dossier of social models and organizations, students develop a future-oriented and speculative design for a marketplace in New York City as a manifestation and index for a new economy and value system that it facilitates.

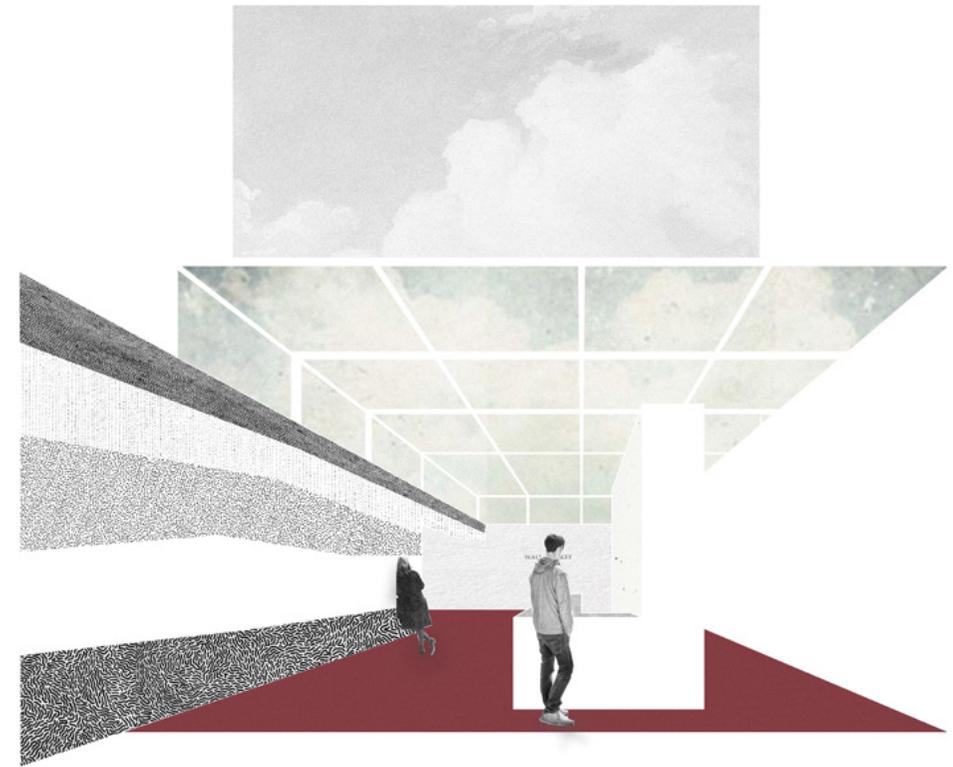


Punch Card System



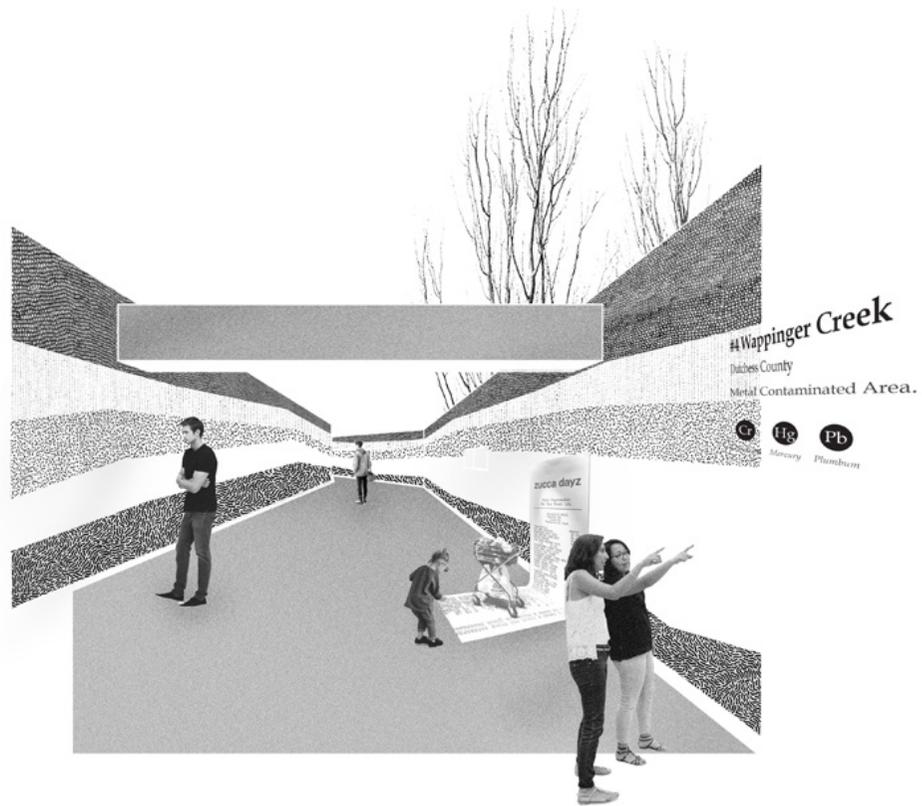
EXPERIENCE HALL

Manager can adjust the shelf and rearrange them to different uses; meanwhile, the roof could also adjust for different uses



FUTURE MARKET

In this space, visitors could purchase goods which had been grown from the remediated land. This market system could provoke the public awareness of the toxic issues. Also provide a platform for people to intervene with the process.



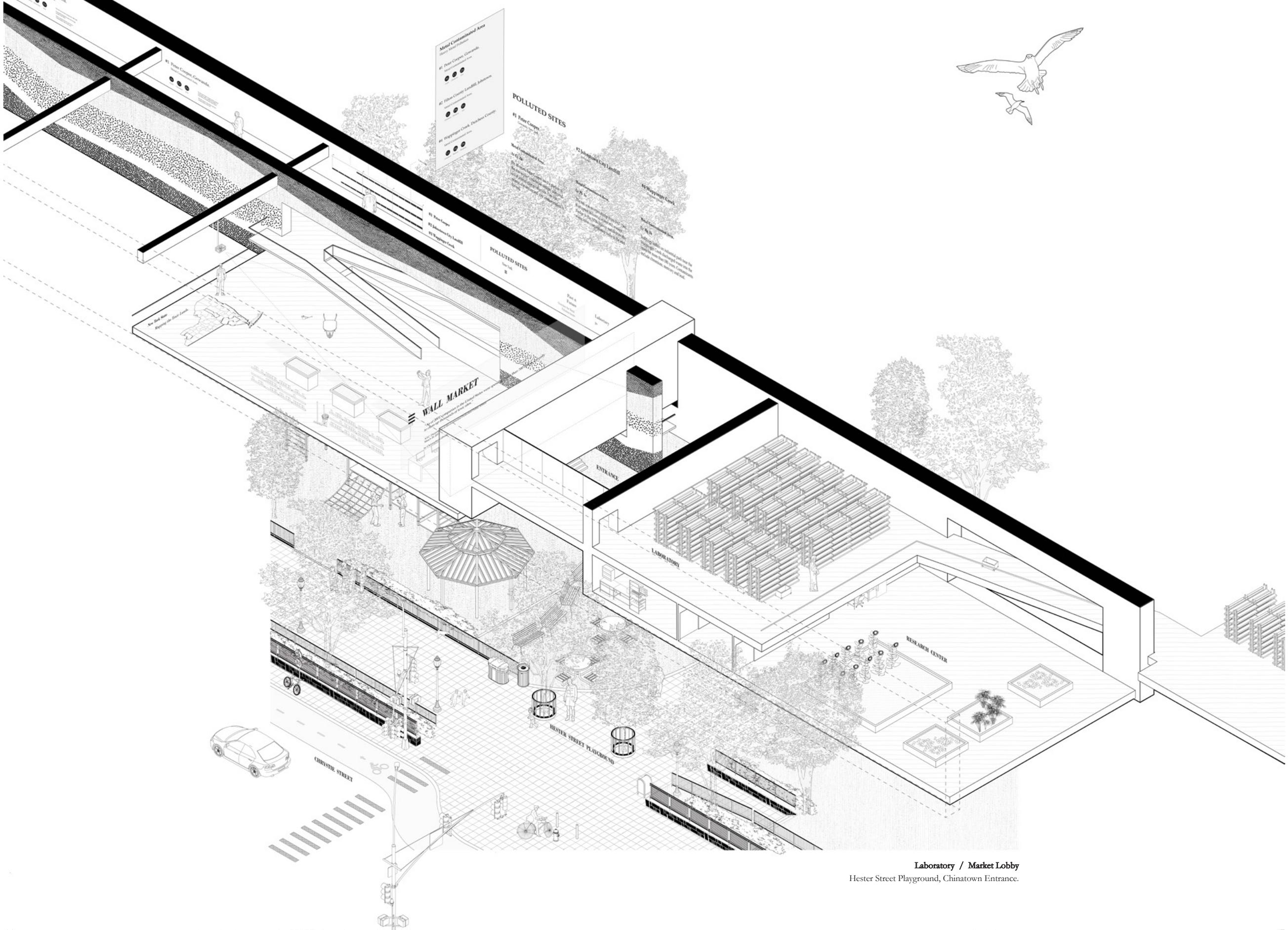
EXHIBITION HALL

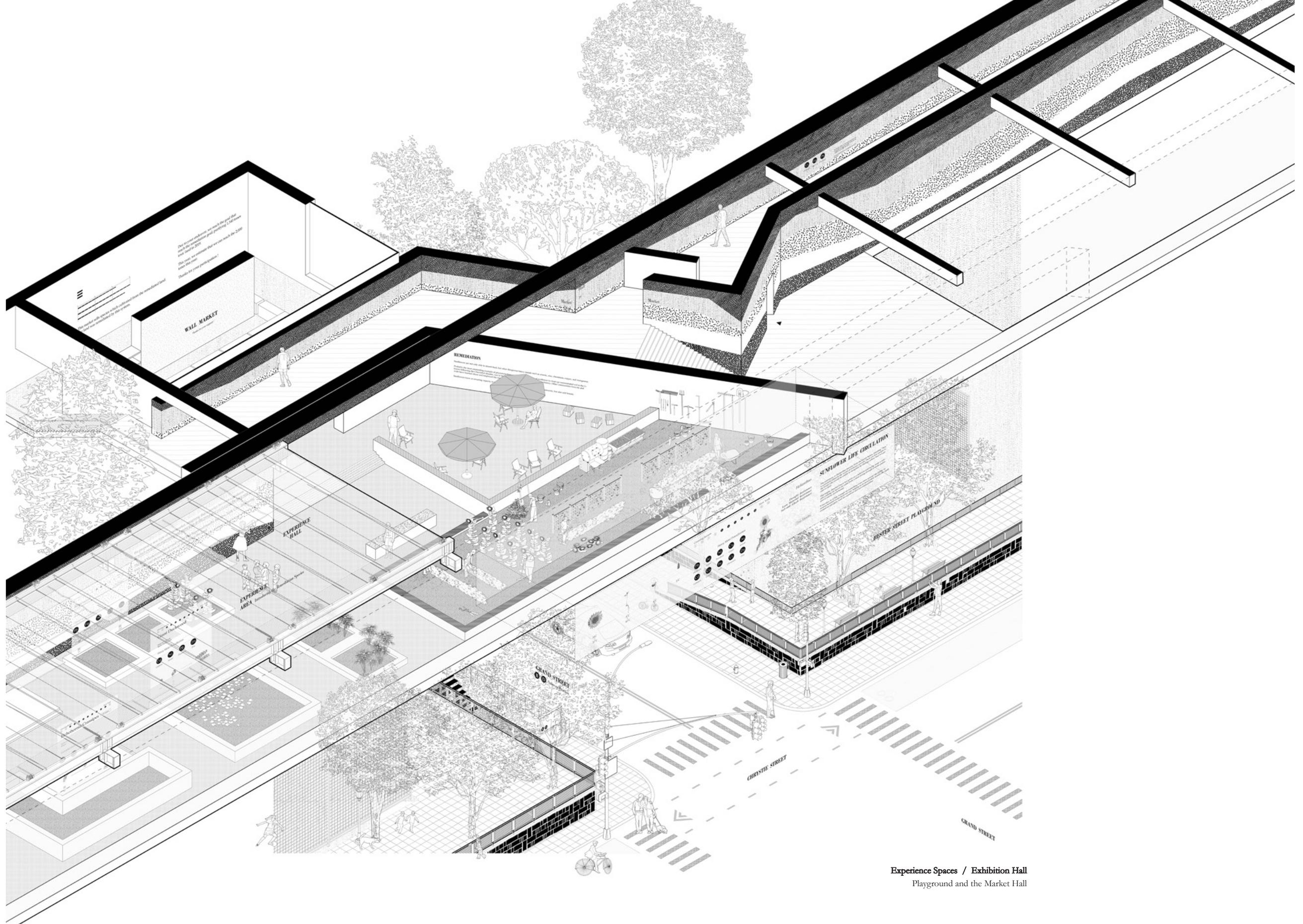
The exhibition presents issues which were happened nearby the NYC, illustrating the basic data and information about the toxic issues.



LABORATORY

Specialization of the machine uses.
For instance, people could not operate the machine by themselves but the assistance.

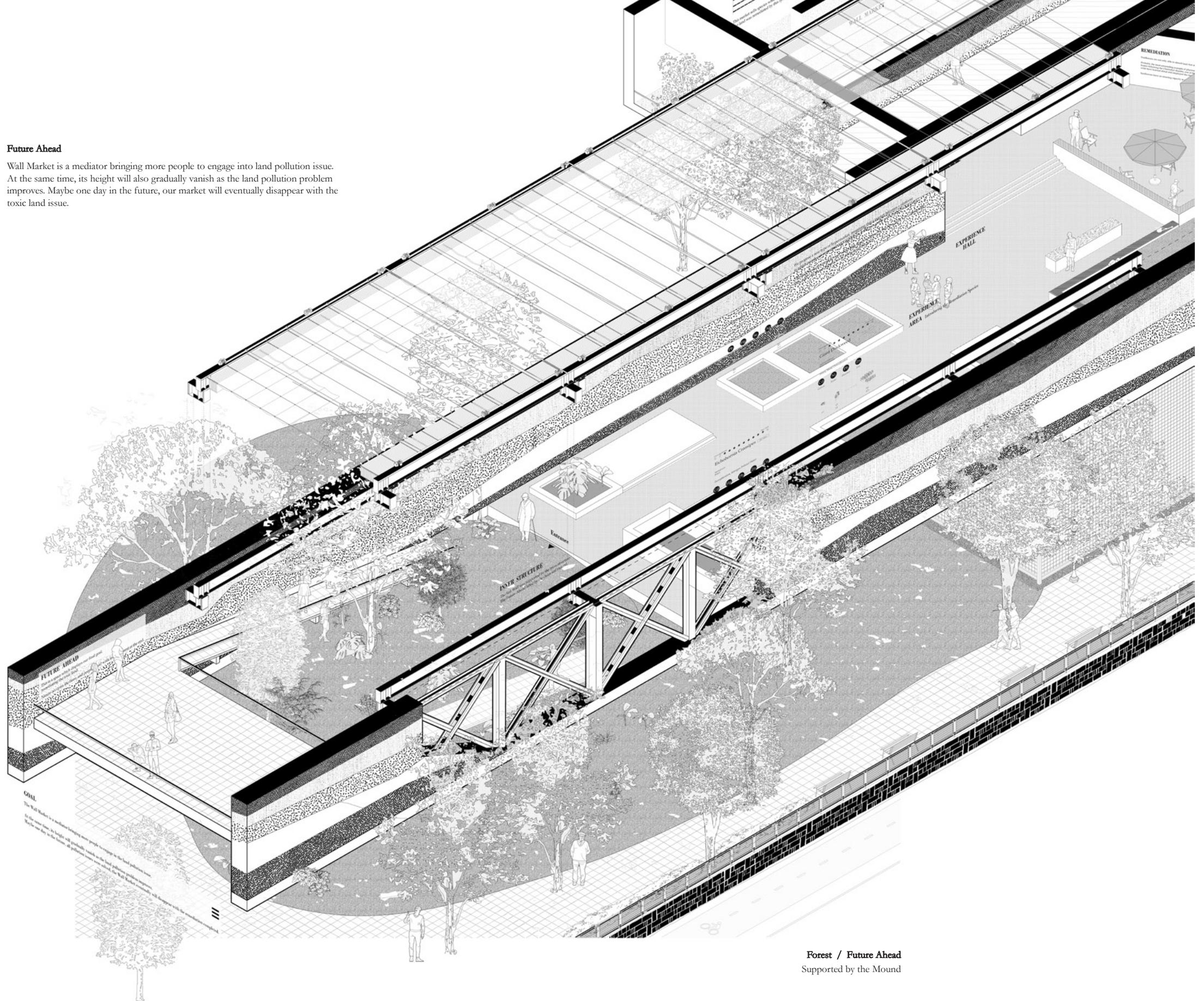




Experience Spaces / Exhibition Hall
 Playground and the Market Hall

Future Ahead

Wall Market is a mediator bringing more people to engage into land pollution issue. At the same time, its height will also gradually vanish as the land pollution problem improves. Maybe one day in the future, our market will eventually disappear with the toxic land issue.





[-]
ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY

You don't take a photograph, you make it.

Instructor : **Michael Vahrenwald**
Photographer : **Chun-Chang Tsai**

Columbia University | Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation
MSAAD | 2019 Fall Elective Course, From Model to the Built Environment





[Worker]

The High Line
Elevated Public Park in Manhattan,
New York

2019 Summer

The hidden side of the trash industry
within the City.

The worker emphasizes the contradic-
tion between the furious Hudson Yard
and the High Line.

“For me, the camera is a sketchbook,
an instrument of intuition and spontaneity.”

by Henri Cartier-Bresson

I used photography as an media to memories the day I stay in New York City, which is an unfor-
gettable period; I could slowly experience every part of the City.

“It is more important to click with people than to click the shutter.”



I try to capture the speed of moving people, in which the most bustling station, the Grand Central Station. I believe that photography is the beauty of life captured.

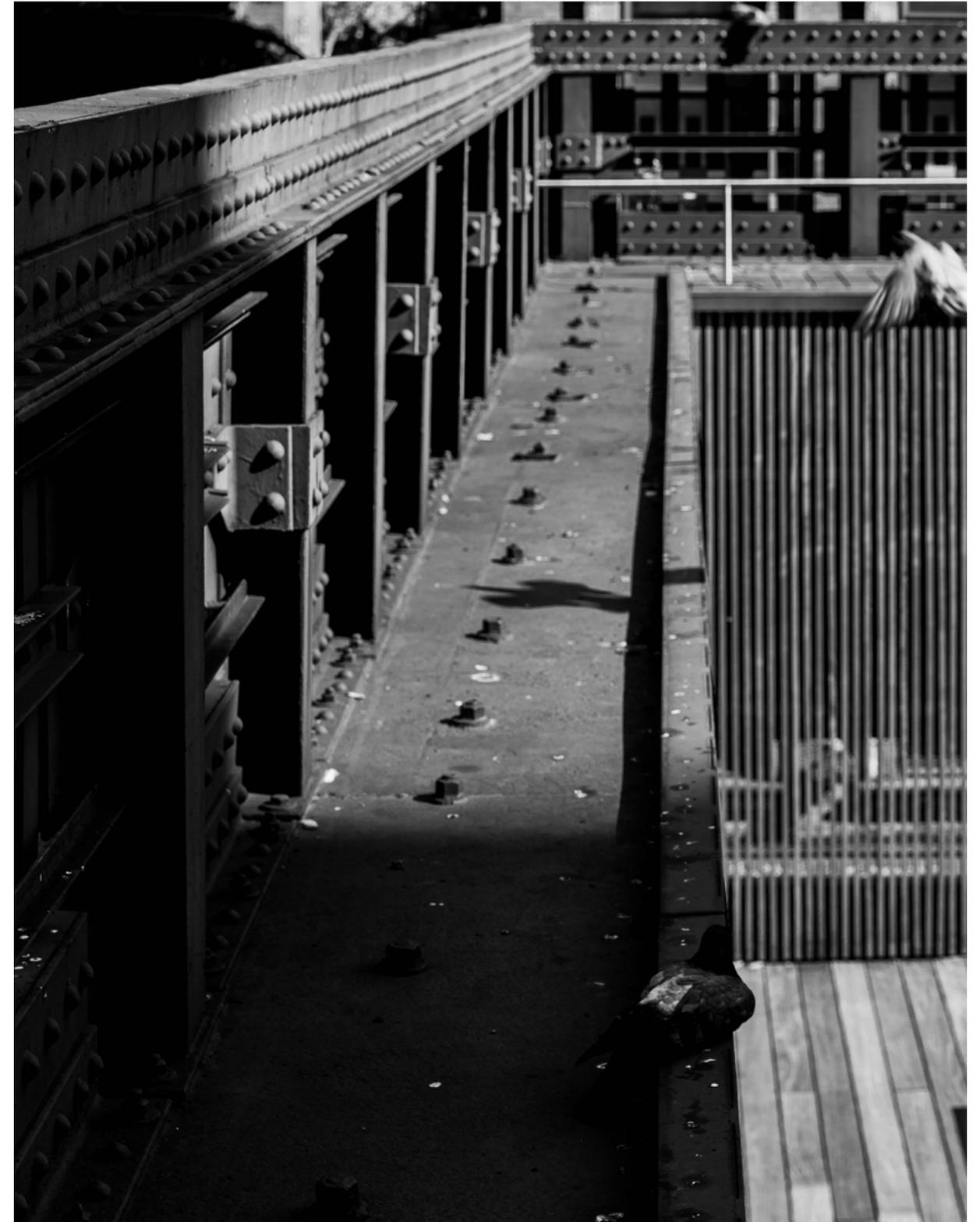
[Layering]
Grand Central Station
89E 42nd Street, New York
-
2019 Fall



[Rush]
Grand Central Station
89E 42nd Street, New York
-
2019 Fall



[Gap]
New York MTA Subway
125 Street Red Line Station, New York
-
2020 Winter



[Still]
Grand Central Station
89E 42nd Street, New York
2019 Fall





[Inversions]
New York Public Library
5th Avenue, W 42nd St, New York,
2019 Winter



[Hours]

Central Park
Manhattan, New York
2019 Winter





[Information Center]
Grand Central Station
89E 42nd Street, New York
-
2019 Fall





[Accompany]
The Met Cloisters
99 Margaret Corbin Dr, New York
2020 Spring



[125 Station]
125 Red Line Station
Manhattan, New York
2019 Fall

