HYUN (SEOKHYUN KIM)
sk4810@columbia.edu
+1 646.589.1518 / +82 10.8920.8289
125 W 109th St, New York, NY 10025
English, Korean (native)

Education
SungKyunKwan University - Seoul, Republic of Korea
Bachelor of Architecture (Major GPA : 4.0 / 4.5) 2011 - 2017

Columbia University
Master of Science in Advanced Architectural Design 2020 Fall, 2021 Fall, 2022 Spring

Awards
International Architectural Competition for Post-COVID19 Era 2020
- The 2nd Prize, Team Leader of 3 members

Skyscraper Design Competition 2018 - Council Tall Building and Urban Habitat Korea 2018
- Grand Prize (1st), Team Leader of 4 members

Korea Remodeling Architectural Competition - SH & Korea Remodeling Association 2018
- The 2nd Prize, Individual Work

Kyeonggi Architecture Cultural Competition - Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government 2018
- The 3rd Prize (Governor Prize), Individual Work

SAN Museum Pavilion Competition for Pyeongchang Olympic 2017
- Prize Winner (1st), Team Work

Kyeonggi Architecture Cultural Competition - Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government 2017
- The 3rd Prize (Governor Prize), Individual Work

Work Experience
Fleeled (Startup that runs an design community) - Seoul, Korea / fleeled.com 07, 2020 -
- Co-founder

STUDIO 2105 - Seoul, Republic of Korea / 2105.co.kr 2018 - 2019
- Junior Designer in Design Department

FleeledStudy - Seoul, Republic of Korea / fleeledstudy.com 02, 2019 -
- Representative Instructor - Rhino, V-ray, Photoshop, Illustrator

Exhibition
SAN Museum Pavilion 02, 2018 - 03,2018
For PyeongChang Olympic in Seoul Station

Software Skills
- Rhino, V-Ray, Grasshopper, SketchUp, Auto CAD, Lumion
- Adobe - Photoshop, Illustrator, Indesign, Premiere Pro, After Effect

WHO OWNS THE AIR
[JP Morgan Headquarters]

LABYRINTH IN EAST HARLEM
[Renovation project of NYCHA in East Harlem]

UNDER ONE ROOF
[Factory Project in Bush Terminal]

RE - PACKAGE
[Bangsan Market Project]

SCHOOL ZONE
[Public school as temporary refugee for social incidents]

THE PACKAGE CITY
[Skyscraper to solve overpopulation problem]

S S S A A N N N
[SAN Museum Pavilion]

Professional Work & Other work
WHO OWNS THE AIR
[Monetized Air]

Year: Fall, 2020
Location: 270 Park Ave, New York, NY 10172
Type: Skyscraper
Role: Pair Work, Research, Idea, Drawing, 3D modeling, Visualization
Prof.: Nahyun Hwang (NHDM Architects)

Companies often try to own the air through trade practices such as the purchase of air rights and the right to pollute carbon credits. The amount of air pollution produced by companies is greater than any other private figure.

Numerous companies are constantly developing and producing the air pollution in their major industrial sites, such as cancer alley, paying the penalty for the pollution. These companies are headquartered in major cities like Manhattan. An example is the current Jp Morgan Chase Building, the former Union Carbide headquarters at 270 Park Avenue. To that end, the new rules we’ve created put the cost of air pollution into their brag, Headquarters, with near rules intervening.

Depending on their level of contamination, the lobby, elevators, offices, meeting spaces, and observation decks in the headquarters are occupied. These spaces are used by public organizations and the public to prevent air pollution. The starting point for this rule, which will apply throughout Manhattan, is JP Morgan’s new headquarters.
Vertical Analysis

Vertical analysis drawing shows the analysis of the air in the vertical axis and air pollution at different levels as well as the different types of ownerships of air: the development of air rights and the right to pollute in carbon pollution markets.

Factories

It shows the difference in air quality between factories and headquarters owned by the same company. Factory areas, including cancer alley, are constantly causing air pollution.

Apart from the factory area, headquarters which are located in major cities of each country including Manhattan has a clean and controlled indoor environment.
New proposal is based on a new regulation to update the East Midtown Repositioning plan that allows owners to buy more air rights and build higher skyscrapers. The new regulation has changed the old regulation: paying money to buy pollution rights.

In place of the existing regulations that are related to money, the new regulation takes into account pollution. If one corporation is causing air pollution in a Manhattan or other areas, regulation has an effect on its headquarters with a loss of spaces. Depending on the amount of air pollutant emissions, all corporate headquarters located in Manhattan must provide their space to the public or environmental protection organizations.

In place of the existing regulations that are related to money, the new regulation takes into account pollution. If one corporation is causing air pollution in a Manhattan or other areas, regulation has an effect on its headquarters with a loss of spaces. Depending on the amount of air pollutant emissions, all corporate headquarters located in Manhattan must provide their space to the public or environmental protection organizations.

Timeline of pollution of the enterprise.

- **Bhopal Disaster 1984**
  - On December 3, 1984, an explosion of a gas pipeline at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, killed an estimated 10,000 people and affected hundreds of thousands more.

- **Cancer Alley 1987**
  - Cancer Alley is a term used to describe a region in Louisiana where there are a high number of cancer deaths linked to pollution from factories and industries.

- **Asbestos Mines**
  - Asbestos mines are associated with lung cancer and mesothelioma.

- **Investing in Fossil Fuel**
  - JP Morgan is the largest investor in fossil fuels and has invested in companies that generate pollution in Cancer Alley, the Bhopal disaster in India, Asbestos Mines in California, and space junk.

- **Mining Asbestos 1962-2003**
  - Asbestos was mined in the 1960s and 1970s and later became a major health hazard.

- **Bhopal Disaster 1984**
  - The Bhopal disaster is a well-known industrial disaster in India, which occurred on December 3, 1984, and resulted in the deaths of more than 15,000 people and injuries to more than 200,000 people.

- **Space Junk**
  - Space junk is debris from space missions that is no longer in use and poses a risk to space stations and satellites.
Interventions

Union Carbide is linked to many air pollution disasters in Cancer Alley, in Bhopal in India and Asbestos Mines in California. JP Morgan is the largest investor in fossil fuels and is an investor to many companies which cause a lot of pollution, including Union Carbide.

1. Instagram
It shows how these interventions spread through SNS Instagram

2. Lobby
In the second phase, the new Lobby exposes the mechanical system of the interior of the building that filters the air with the use of dust collectors above.

3. Auditorium
For the auditorium, aerogel panels are porous ultralight materials derived from gels, in which the liquid component for the gel has been replaced with a gas.

4. Archive
The existing state of the building in demolition will be reused to create storage spaces and the facade of the structure

5. Enclosed garden
The enclosed garden is transformed into a garden containing materials from polluted areas such as asbestos and sulfur dioxide rocks and an oil fountain.

6. Observatory
On the facade of the building is inserted an aluminum structure positively charged that creates an electromagnetic system and attracts the negatively charged dust particles of the exterior.

7. Earth sample
arh Samples from contaminated soil from polluted areas are inserted vertically along with the movement of the elevator so that the people can look at them.

8. Algae
In the office spaces, a pipe system of toxic algae will be inserted. When they are toxic such as the algae in cancer alley they consume the oxygen from the space.

9. Final
Ultimately, it will take up space in every building that pollutes Manhattan
LABYRINTH IN EAST HARLEM
[Renovation project of NYCHA in East Harlem]

Year: Fall, 2021
Location: 404 E 105th St, New York, NY 10029
Type: Apartment
Role: Pair Work, Research, Idea, Drawing, 3D modeling, CG Visualization
Prof.: Juan Herreros (estudio)

New York is a ‘Capitalism City’ and ‘Segregation City’. New York has always been a city of extremes. East Harlem is where it faces the effects of gentrification from southern Manhattan and blocks further access to the upper areas. Currently, rents in the East Harlem district continue to rise, causing East Harlem residents to either leave the area or enter the NYCHA (which provides decent, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers). In this project, we propose improvement plans for NYCHA as a defense against gentrification and to improve the lives of residents.
East Harlem is where it faces the effects of gentrification from southern Manhattan and blocks further access to the upper areas. Currently, rents in the East Harlem district continue to rise, causing East Harlem residents to either leave the area or enter the NYCHA.

East River House (NYCHA)

East River Houses have ten buildings, 6, 10 and 11-stories tall with 1,157 apartments. Completed May 20, 1941. Since the completion of this building, repairs have been continued only to solve the inconvenience of living. Due to the effects of floods such as Hurricane Sandy, there are many problems, such as the failure of the building’s power plant, which is currently temporarily installed on the ground.

Site Condition

According to the interview with the local president of East River House, they just live here and don’t want a nice and luxurious life. They just want a normal life that costs as less possible as.

NYCHA housing buildings follow this type of floor plan and are usually composed of three or four person households. NYCHA is helping low-income families with low rents, including gas and electricity.
What they need is not a spacious and extravagant space. The house has been renovated with rooms and common spaces of a suitable size for living. Every single house on this floor has many interlocked spaces, which give them corridors like a labyrinth, residents sometimes get lost to get to their rooms. So that residents can explore the corridor as a continuation of the domestic place, occupying the corridor, living here, considering the corridors a prolongation of domestic space.

The existing 3rd to 6th floors are residential spaces for 3-4 people for family members. The space on the 7th and 8th floors to be extended is composed of a space where single-person households can live together.
2nd Floor Plan

Collective and commercial spaces are colocated on the 1st and 2nd floors. Some people who like gardening can open a market and sell their groceries. Artists can make graffiti on the building walls, people can sing and dance.

The main functions of elevated platforms are shared spaces and spaces for emergency evacuation in case of flooding.
AA Section

It consists of a shared space on the 1st and 2nd floors, a family living space on the 3rd and 6th floors, and a space for single-person residents on the 7th and 8th floors. The roof space is used as a green space.
UNDER ONE ROOF
[Renovation project of NYCHA in East Harlem]

Year: Spring, 2022
Location: Bush Terminal, New York, NY 11232
Type: Factory
Role: Individual Project + Group research
Prof.: Mimi Hoang (rARCHITECTS)

This project is for improving the working environment for workers and is inspired by William Morris's text, A Factory As It Might Be, which called for a “Socialistic factory” where divisions between workplace, home, and leisure space are diminished. This project doesn’t follow all his opinions, but it is clear that workers at Bush Terminal need a space other than their workspace. This is because after closing the piers, Interactions between them have disappeared, and facilities for workers account for less than 1% of the total area of the Bush Terminal. The 20,000 workers are working in harsh conditions, paid per part wages.
Bush Terminal

A historic intermodal shipping, warehousing, and manufacturing complex that prospered at one point due to its proximity to the water. In the 1970s, shipping activity at Bush Terminal had gradually declined after World War II due to the introduction of containerized shipping and the construction of the Marine Terminal in New Jersey. Eventually, in 1974, the Bush Terminal closed.

Master Plan

The proposal consists of three projects that focus on the factory as a complex. The aim is to bring back the intermodal complex that used to exist but also to urban regeneration of the area. The projects explore and respond to site by sharing the concept of “Under one roof”, using the roof as a main performative element with different activations of roof and ground.

Small Jungle Factories

These buildings are typically made between 1st and 3rd Avenue to both 35th and 65th Streets. These are typically about 8 x 50 ft. that are usually semi-tall (floor to roof height) and Line 1-2 floors high.

Large Multistory Factories

These buildings were mostly built in the early 20th century and are usually associated with large loading docks. Typical footprint are about 100 ft. wide and the building height ranges from 3 to 7 stories, usually height to about 60 ft., being at least 15 ft. The Brooklyn Army Terminal is a great example of this typology.
In the bush terminal, almost 70% of factories are low single-story buildings. The roofs of these low buildings are not being used for any purpose. By utilizing the rooftops of low buildings, it will be a new social complex for workers. The rooftop space is connected to the existing factory by cores. The core spaces were laid out according to the property ownership.
AA’ Section
A core space connecting the factory on the first floor and the complex on the roof.

BB’ Section
In the factory on the first floor, the core space serves as a lobby, aisle, and cargo transportation.
The traditional defense market mainly consists of manufacturing industries such as packaging, printing, video media, and daily necessities. Among them, the defense multi-shop built in 1976 has a very low utilization rate due to its aging and closed structure, and is scheduled to be demolished. Adapting new spaces and designs to this building will bring positive changes to the entire market, including its surroundings.
Bangsan Market is a huge market that sells technologies and special materials. There are mainly stores that sell paper, projectors, special materials, provide printing technology and plastic molding. Currently, the building of the Bangsan General Market in the center is in danger of being demolished due to its aging and increasing vacancy.
Circulation

One of the most important aspects of the in-building market is the way goods are moved. Five cores allow fast horizontal movement of people and cargo. It’s also important to lead people upstairs so they can browse more shops. The four central spaces and the flea market on the rooftop play the role of drawing people into the store on the upper floors.

Central Space I

Printing Showcase

A space to show and use the printing technology of the market

Display

Massing

Openness

Height

Area

Central Space II

Paper Showcace

A collective space that all kinds of papers from nearby shopping malls and view them at once

Display

Massing

Openness

Height

Area

Central Space III

Maker Space

Space to use 3D printer and CAD machine, materials can be purchased from nearby stores

Display

Massing

Openness

Height

Area

Central Space IV

Visual Media Display

A space to show and use the product of visual media technology

Display

Massing

Openness

Height

Area
Circulation

There are many small alleys around, and there are buildings with various shops. Therefore, the entrance of this building was designed to allow easy access to the inside from all directions other than the 5 places that can enter the core. The main entrance of the building is accessible to all floors and rooftops through a total of five cores. It is also possible to move between floors or buildings through extended floors and experience spaces between the buildings.
Slab Detail
1. H-beam
2. Deck Plate
   Steel
3. Reinforced Concrete
   Thk 175
4. Extruded polystyrene
   Isopink
5. Ventilation Grill
6. Access Floor
   Thk 150
7. Pair Low-E Coating Glass
   Thk 24
8. Aluminium Panel
   Thk 4

ETFE Roof Detail
1. Base Seal
2. Cap Seal
3. Lid Profile
4. ETFE Membrane
5. Steel Support
   Thk 1/2”
6. Steel Structure
   Thk 1/2”
7. Air Supply Tube
   ø 1”
8. Air Inlet

AA’ Section
- Rest Area
  - Space for visitors
    who wants to rest or
    eat food
- Outdoor Flea Market
  - Various markets utilizing
    outdoor spaces
- Retail Store
  - Lower levels store for
    visitors
- Underground Entrance
  - Entrance to the
    Cheonggye stream
- Experience Space
  - Maker Space
    A space where you can
    experience and use the
    product
- Core Structure
  - Core for movement of
    people and cargo
    between floors
Multi-unit Dwelling for Young Entrepreneurs

[Government-provided housing proposals to support young entrepreneurs]

Currently, youth entrepreneurship is attracting attention as a way to solve Korea's job problems. One of the main industries of the Korean government is a space support project for young entrepreneurs that combines housing, work, and rest. This project proposes a space where young entrepreneurs can live together and maximize synergy through mutual cooperation.

Year: Fall, 2016
Location: Mapo-gu in Korea
Type: Residential building
Category: B.arch Individual work
Professor: Kijung Kim (KARO Architects)
User Analysis

Today, young entrepreneurs have come up with a program that combines the cause of the high failure rates of early entrepreneurs with their needs depends on the stages of their growth. The key point is space for the community.

Dwelling Unit

- Minimize Dwelling Unit to Maximize Community Space

Furniture for Common living space

Furniture for Individual space

Minimize Dwelling Unit

1 minimum dwelling unit and 8 common and community units for a living are located on the residential floor.
Common and community units were placed around the core and made the natural movements into the next dwelling unit to ensure that the user passed through the community space.

Going to the further downstairs, the wider floors appeared with a private or shared terrace. This composition influences to enable a lot of intentional or unintentional communication between residential entrepreneurs, thereby learning and cooperating with each other.
1F Plan

The first-floor space consists of many open spaces that can be easily accessed from the outside. The interior space consists of a showroom where entrepreneurs can demonstrate or exhibit their products, providing visitors with a space to introduce their new ideas.

3F Plan

The third floor is a residential floor that connects the two buildings to the outside. The residential space is located outside to receive sunlight, and the common space and core are located inside.

Interior Perspective

The view of the shared space from the private space on 3rd floor
SCHOOL ZONE
[Public school as temporary refugee for social incidents]

Year: 2020
Location: Any public school in Korea
Type: Public school—temporary facility
Category: Idea Competition - 2nd Prize
Role: Team leader of 3 members, Concept Drawing, 3D modeling, Visualization
Jury: Yunkyu Jang, Hyunjoo Yoo, Jiribok Wi, Soonjong Kwon, Eunyeong Heo, Daniel Valle, Laurent Pereira

The global pandemic Coronavirus began spreading in Korea on January 20, 2020, and the government and civil society immediately responded. Local governments disclosed relevant indicators and information, delivering scale gatherings. COVID-19 affects society as a whole. In May, when civil society immediately responded. COVID-19 is making a lot of changes in our lives. Especially people left in political blind spots suffer more damage because they lack a particularly social safety net. In the project, we propose a public school, based on its own distinct characteristics, as a facility where citizens can gradually accommodate social changes in safety.
Social crisis and flexible response with school

School zone: Neighborhood Basic Unit Facilities Responding to Social Crisis

The unprecedented Pandemics revealed various political blind spots. In overpopulated cities, it is difficult to rapidly supply more space than expected. In a sparsely populated province, it is difficult to find suitable spatial facilities to accommodate patients.

‘Village Ward’ focuses on the spatial value of public schools that allows cities to easily solve the problems by utilizing empty hours of classrooms when students selectively go to school.

The spatial value of a school as a Corona Response Facility: No one left behind

Based on C.Perry’s neighborhood theory, public schools in South Korea are located based on the population and distance to the residential area. These Step-by-step strategies are flexibly formulated and applied according to the severity of the infection. The school serves as a breakwater, complementing major policies and functioning for local aid.

Phase 1 entirely use as a School

Phase 2 use part of school as related facilities

Phase 3 use most part as related facilities

Corona related facility

Corona Response Facility

Return to school

Retain existing use

ambulance

parking

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona Response Facility

Retain existing use

ambulance

parking

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions

gym (shelter)

a

b

c

d

e

Corona related

maintain school functions
Temporal Potentials: Vacancy

As a result of the rapid increase in the number of schools compared to the decrease in the school-age population after the enactment of public education, schools have less burden of accepting students than before. In particular, there is a possibility that schools can be actively utilized at the selective schooling stage during the Pandemic period.

Schools are characterized by morphological simplicity and distributed repeatability. The typical form of an elementary school (playground, classrooms, average 19.3% building coverage ratio) has consistent spatial characteristics. The modular spaces have the possibility of infinite expansion and rapid application of different functions.

Classroom module

Many classrooms have country-specific standards. In particular, classrooms in most schools in Korea are standardized with the same size. It is evaluated as not good for education, but it can be seen that it is optimized for use as corona response facility.

As shown in the image, the classroom has an appropriate size when installing a standardized temporary ward.

Ephemeral School programs changes against social hazard: standardized classroom space

- Classroom A
  - a. job education
  - b. public nursery
  - c. corona control center
  - d. pc room
  - e. shower booth

- Classroom B
  - f. study room
  - g. Laboratory
  - h. Sample Storage

- Special classroom
  - i. emergency room
  - j. recovery room
  - k. inspection waiting room
  - l. family quarantine

Divide into public facilities and a school

ordinary times

ordinary times

response to social disasters

response to social disasters

an increase in school supply decrease in school age population

Expanding online classes

the severity of an epidemic

- ordinary times
- ad hoc response
- ordinary times

a rise in social distancing levels
- go to school selectively weakened social distancing end of pandemic

Compulsory education

Social distancing

pandemic

normal school

spatial possibilities

normal school

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12(normal) 1990 1994 2000 2020 2030 (year)
THE PACKAGE CITY [Skyscraper]

The majority of the world population is concentrated in cities mainly because of infrastructure. To accommodate this population demand, the city has been constructing high-rise buildings. This phenomenon has caused overpopulation. This is causing more and more intense regional unbalanced development, physical and social problems including urban transportation, environment, and housing. We propose new and futuristic alternatives to this problem.
Urban Overpopulation: Problems around the world

Currently, big cities have a population density of at least 10,000 people per square kilometer, and density is still rising. According to the United Nations report, they predict that the world's population will increase to 10.9 billion by 2050, especially in the world's 49 poorest countries. In the process of development, the poor countries will follow the problems of the existing big cities if the speed of infrastructure construction does not develop dramatically.

World Population

Package City functions as one small city. This will quickly make city infrastructure without cities. These huge buildings are constructed in nearby megacities with infrastructure and then move to sparsely populated areas. There are several ways to get around, including ships and drones.

Urban Setting

They are moved to a place that is necessary. After moving, the City Package Skyscrapers start to transform. Each skyscraper is placed at the calculated location, and each city side unfolds as it unpacks.

Connecting Infra

Once the transformation is over, they connect each other's infrastructures to create a completed city. The infrastructure of water, electricity and transportation will be connected to establish a city system.
Main Material: Carbon Fiber
Carbon fiber, which is ten times stronger than steel, is used as the main material of the building. It is also three times more elastic and one-fifth the weight of iron. This can be used to reduce weight when moving high-rise buildings.

Section Detail
There is a waterway for life and a subway for fast transportation in the underground. The bottom of the skyscraper is made of a buffer layer structure.

The City Package Component
The four-sided district serves as a residence, while the main tower and central part serve as infrastructure and cultural facilities. Infrastructure for living is placed under the ground, and public transportation is provided as well. Also, solar glass was used in all buildings for a sustainable city. It has enlarged the area to obtain environment-friendly energy, and it can satisfy energy necessary per population by itself.
The plan can be divided into five types. From the bottom, the order is Commercial, Office, Factory, Public Park, School, and Urban Farm. Vertical movement of the tower is possible through 4 huge core structures.
Application of City Package

The city package can be installed in any area where urban infrastructure is required. To show the application process, an arbitrary region was selected. It is divided into three main processes, phase I, phase II, phase III. It will drastically reduce the time it takes to build a new city and quickly solve the problem of overpopulated cities.

Investigation

Find areas where urban infrastructure is needed and survey the terrain. Check the installable area and spacing and move the city package for installation. Then, the moving process proceeds.

Phase I

After arranging the moved buildings according to the layout, the opening process begins in earnest.

Phase II

After the completion of the installation, connect the living spaces through the opening. Next, migration from the surrounding overpopulated area begins.

Phase III

Due to the new city, expansion occurred to the surrounding where the city for the supply of goods. After that, this is expected continued expansion.
SSSAANN [SAN Museum Pavilion]

Year: 02. 2017 - 03. 2018
Location: SAN museum, Seoul Station
Category: SAN Museum Pavilion Competition for Pyenchang Olympic_ 1st Prize
Role: Team member, Idea, Render, Drawing
Jury: Tadao Ando, SAN museum

This project is a pavilion contest for the promotion of the Museum SAN for the 2018 Pyenchang Olympics. The pavilion was designed to contain the composition of the museum as much as possible while keeping the area according to the competition regulations. It took about two years to build after winning.

Site I
SAN Museum Entrance Graden
The existing public relations hall was built near the entrance to the museum. The design was done with the Museum SAN in mind.

Site II
Seoul Station Main Hall
Moved the pavilion to Seoul Station with a lot of floating population in line with the Olympic promotion.
Pavilion Concept
SAN means mountain in Korean. SAN museum uses this as the meaning of the abbreviation; Space Art Nature. These are the largest component of a museum SAN, can be seen in the museum’s master plan.

Proposal of SSSAAANN
- Repetition and intersection of Space, Nature and Art.

Layers
Through this arrangement of thin layers repeatedly, we tried to construct small SAN to recreate the impression of space inside the pavilion(Space), the art engraved in the layers(Art), and the nature seen between the layers(Nature).

Entrance and Exit
As you go from the entrance to the exit, the size of the opening decreases and you can see the space that expands again when you go outside.
Material - Layer

When choosing a material for layer, we chose a material that does not tear well and does not get dirty in practical terms. The more important feature that we considered was the selection of translucent materials that can make people see the overlay of the layers. This would give the user a new sense of space.
Professional Work I

House in Naegok-dong
[3-story house for a family]

Year: 2018.01-2018.11
Location: Naegok-dong in Korea
Type: House
Category: Professional work
Company: 2105 Deising Studio

This project is a housing project where I worked as a junior architect in a design studio and assisted from the initial design stage to drawings, construction, and supervision. It is a three-story house including a basement for a family of 8 people in 3 generations. One senior architect and I oversaw all aspects of the building design, detailing, and completion.

Professional Work II

Townhouse In Bundang
[A townhouse consisting of 19 households.]

Year: 2018.04-2020.11
Location: Bundang in Korea
Type: Townhouse
Category: Professional work
Company: 2105 Deising Studio

The project took part in the early stages of designing a townhouse for 19 households. It was carried out through design collaboration with Kelsuke Maeda of Japan and worked together on the project until the design was finalized and construction began. I participated from the initial design stage, drawing drawings, and proceeded with the initial process of building construction. The picture is after completion.
Other Work I

**Feeel:D**

[Start-up Company]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2020.03-2021.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Other work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Feeel:D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feeel:d is both an online and offline platform where people in the architecture field can not only freely build networks but also share information and project content. I co-founded this startup company with 2 people in 2020. Feeel:d has become one of the largest online architectural community sites in South Korea. I have stepped down from the position of chief executive and am currently focusing on pursuing my academic career.

Other Work II

**Software Instructor**

[Rhino, V-ray, Sketchup, Illustrator, Photoshop, Cad]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2019.01-2021.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Other work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Lectus, Taling, feeel:study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 2019, I have been teaching architecture-related software through various educational platforms. I mainly taught how to effectively use architectural software such as Rhino, Cad, V-ray, Photoshop, and Illustrator for students and junior architects. After Corona, lectures at all companies have been changed to online recorded lectures, and now I am only participating in Q&A.