

PORTFOLIO

MIN SOO JEON

GSAPP CLASS OF 2023 | MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE

MIN SOO JEON

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☎ (646) 954 - 2838

SKILLS

Design

- Schematic Design
- Design Development
- Construction Drawing

3D Modelling

- Rhinoceros
- Sketchup

2D Drawing

- AutoCAD
- Illustrator
- Photoshop

Rendering

- Enscape
- Twinmotion
- V-Ray

Languages

- Fluent in English & Korean

PUBLICATION

Columbia GSAPP Abstract 2021
New York, New York

- Core 1 Studio Project

- AT3 Space Frame Analysis

Columbia GSAPP Abstract 2022
New York, New York

- Core 3 Studio Project

EDUCATION

Columbia Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation Sep 2020 - Present
New York, New York
Master of Architecture

School of the Art Institute of Chicago Sep 2011 - May 2018
Chicago, Illinois
Bachelor of Fine Arts with emphasis in Architecture / Interior Architecture / Designed Objects

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Kohn Pedersen Fox, New York, New York
Design Intern, June 2022 - August 2022

- Television City, June 2022
Worked on schematic design, Competition

- Ningbo Eastern Institute of Technology, August 2021
Worked on schematic design, Competition

- The C, July 2022
Worked on schematic design

- Knox Promenade, July 2022
Worked on schematic design

- Church-Mint, July 2022
Worked on schematic design

ODA Architecture, New York, New York
Design Intern, June 2021 - August 2021

- Elektrozavod, June 2021 - July 2021
Worked on schematic design, Competition

- Fort Lauderdale Residential & Offices, July 2021 - August 2021
Worked on schematic design

Archigroup MA, Seoul, South Korea
Architectural Designer, June 2018 - March 2019

- Jung Sang Hwa Museum, June 2018 - March 2019
Worked on schematic design and design development

- Oryundae Catholic Church, Sep 2018 - March 2019
Worked on schematic design

- The Lake in the Forest, June 2018 - March 2019
Worked on schematic design and design development

- Sungsoodong Residential, June 2018 - Nov 2018
Participated in restroom design of the building

LEADERSHIP

Former Member, NOMAS 2016
Chicago, Illinois, USA

- Participated to champion diversity within the design professors by promoting the excellence, community engagement, and professional development of its members

Design Charrette Member, John David Mooney Foundation June 2017 - Sep 2017
Chicago, Illinois, USA

- Participated in design charrette team for an installation project at Santiago de Compostela

Studio Works

01 PRODUCTIVE - URBIA
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02 AFTER THE ODYSSEY
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03 JOURNEY OF IRON-ORE
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04 ACROSS THE BOUNDARIES
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05 VERTICAL NEIGHBORHOODS
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06 MUSEUM OF LEARNING
GSAPP SPRING 2023 Page 24-29



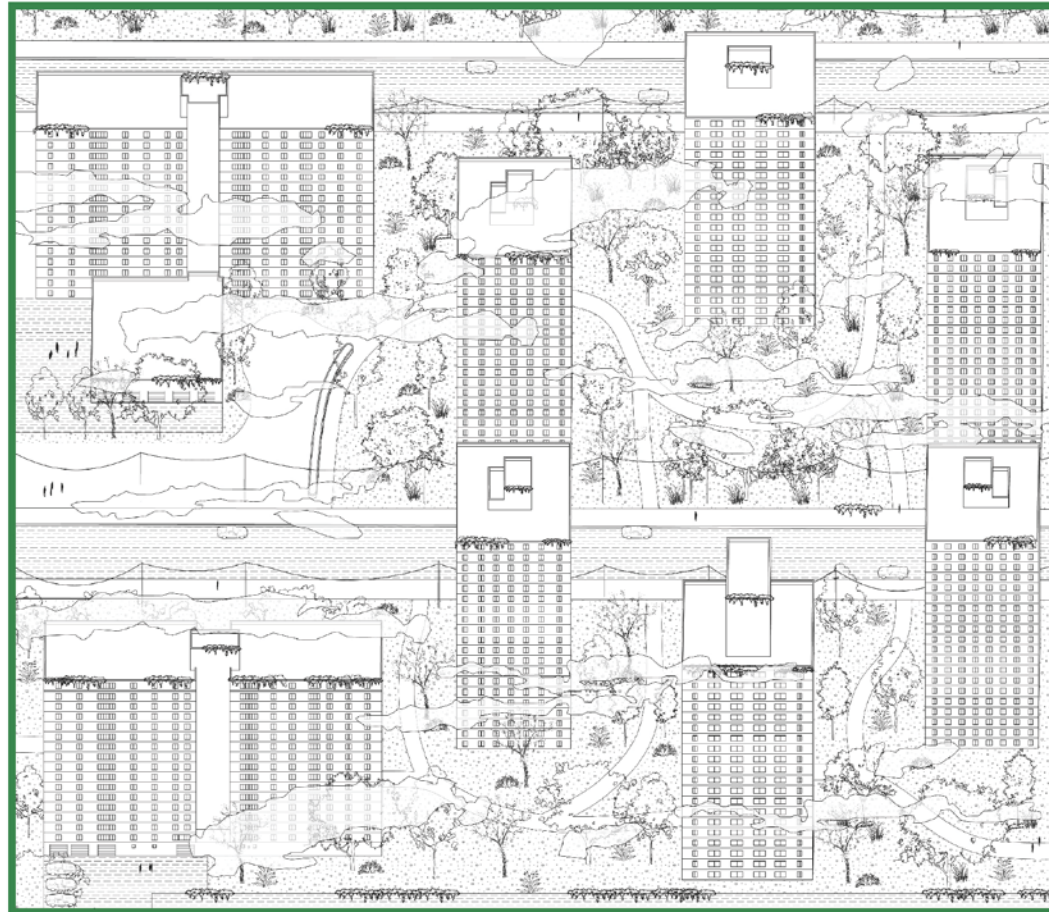
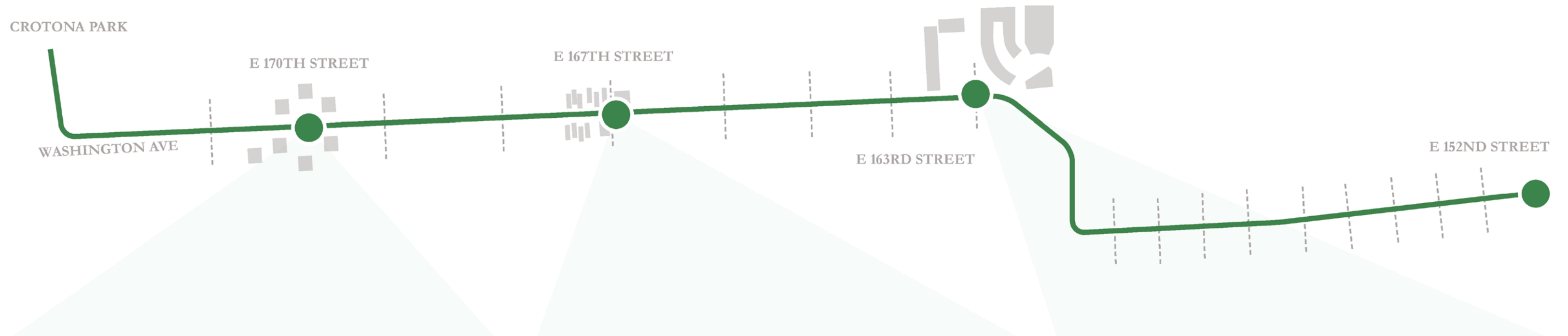
01 PRODUCTIVE - URBIA

AFFORDABLE HOUSING, BRONX

COLUMBIA GSAPP | ARCH 4003 | FA 2021 | INSTRUCTOR: ESTEBAN DE BACKER
PARTNER: BLAKE KEM

From the turn of the 20th century until the eve of the Great Depression, the Bronx welcomed a six-fold population boom. Jewish, Germans, Irish, French, Polish and Italians immigrants escaped from the perils of the dense Manhattan island to seek better opportunities and the simple pleasures of an idealized rural Arcadia. For Americans in the 50s and early 60s, these pleasures would come to their complete fruition in suburban communities around the country, symbolized by the acre lot, its single-family house, and spacious backyard. Large renewal building projects entered the Bronx architectural landscape in the early 70s, trailblazed by Coop City which finished construction in 1973 along Interstate 95. These seminal developments in the Bronx's physical history are displayed clearly across its varied urban landscape. PRODUCTIVE-URBIA seeks to establish a relative scalar relationship between the housing unit and the larger urban ensemble by dividing urban space vertically into four scalar realities, each with its own distinct connection to food production. The nebulous zones between each layer, in other words the "intermediate space," is stitched together by a consistent relationship to a large, programmed podium and realized by simple concrete slabs which provide a basic physical framework for a highly efficient, yet highly flexible set of residential units.

01. Site Research



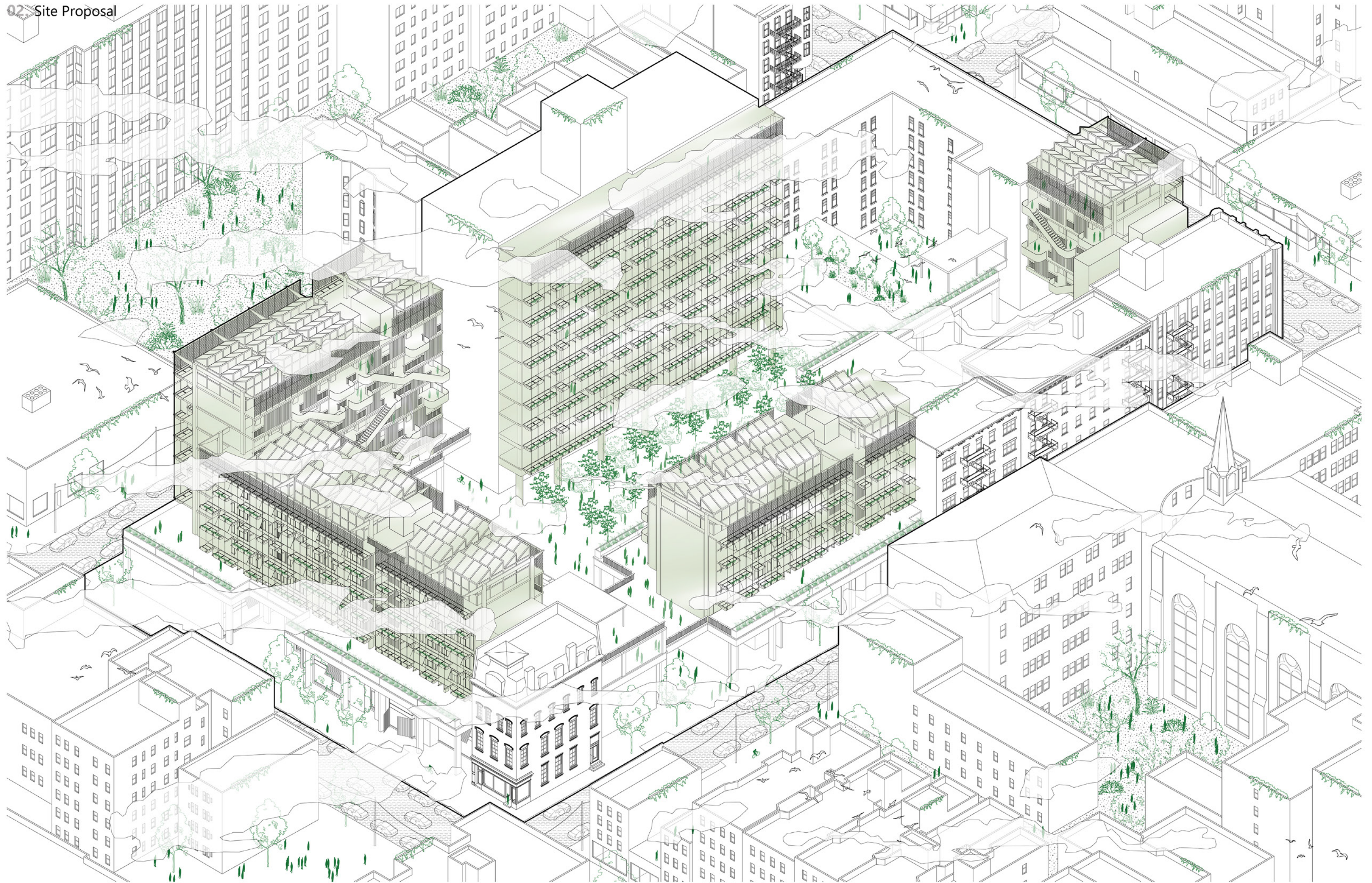
The Claremont houses depicts the typical "tower in the park" spatial urban condition



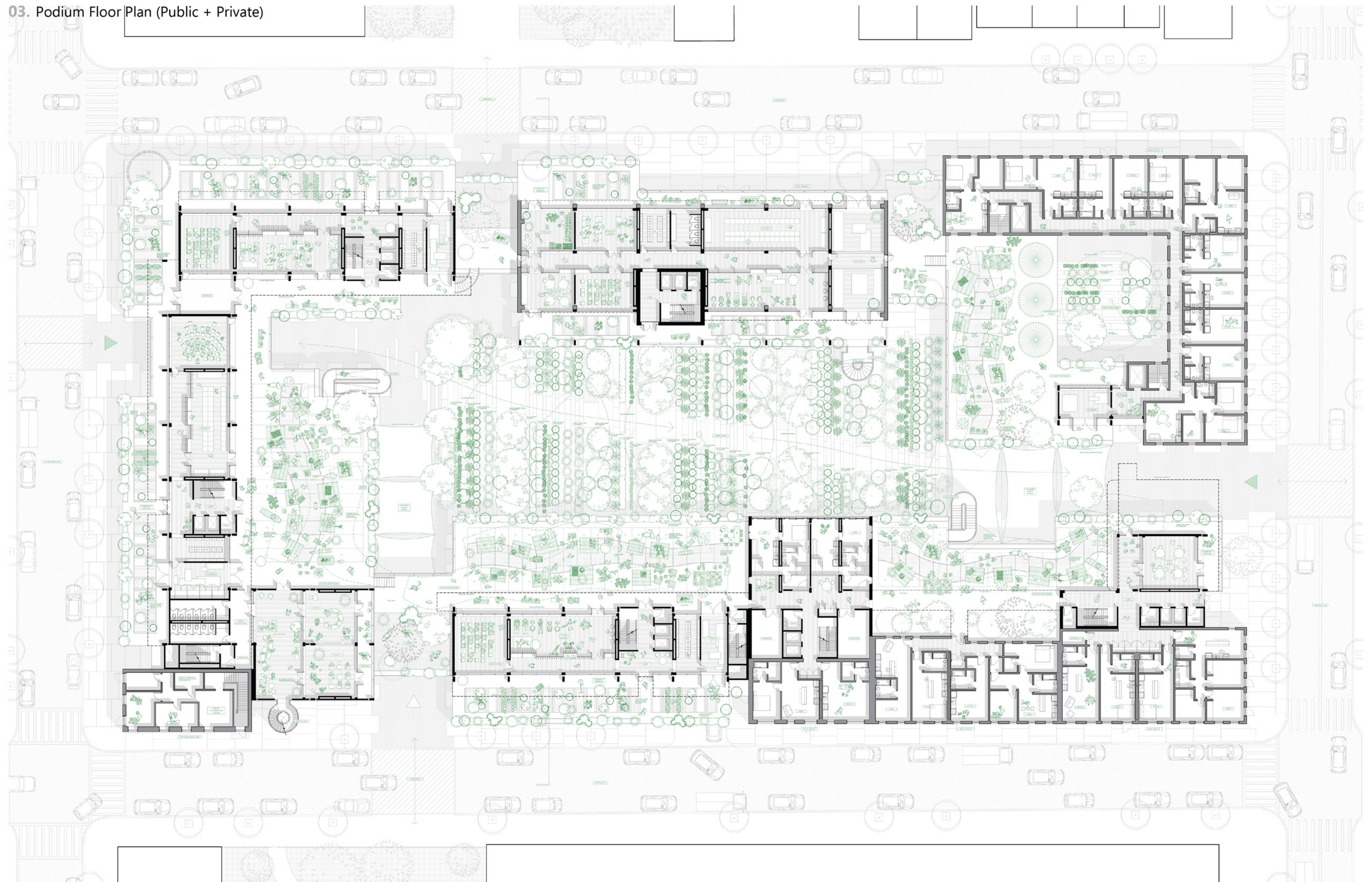
The intersection of Washington Ave & E 165th St. depicts small three & four-story residential buildings



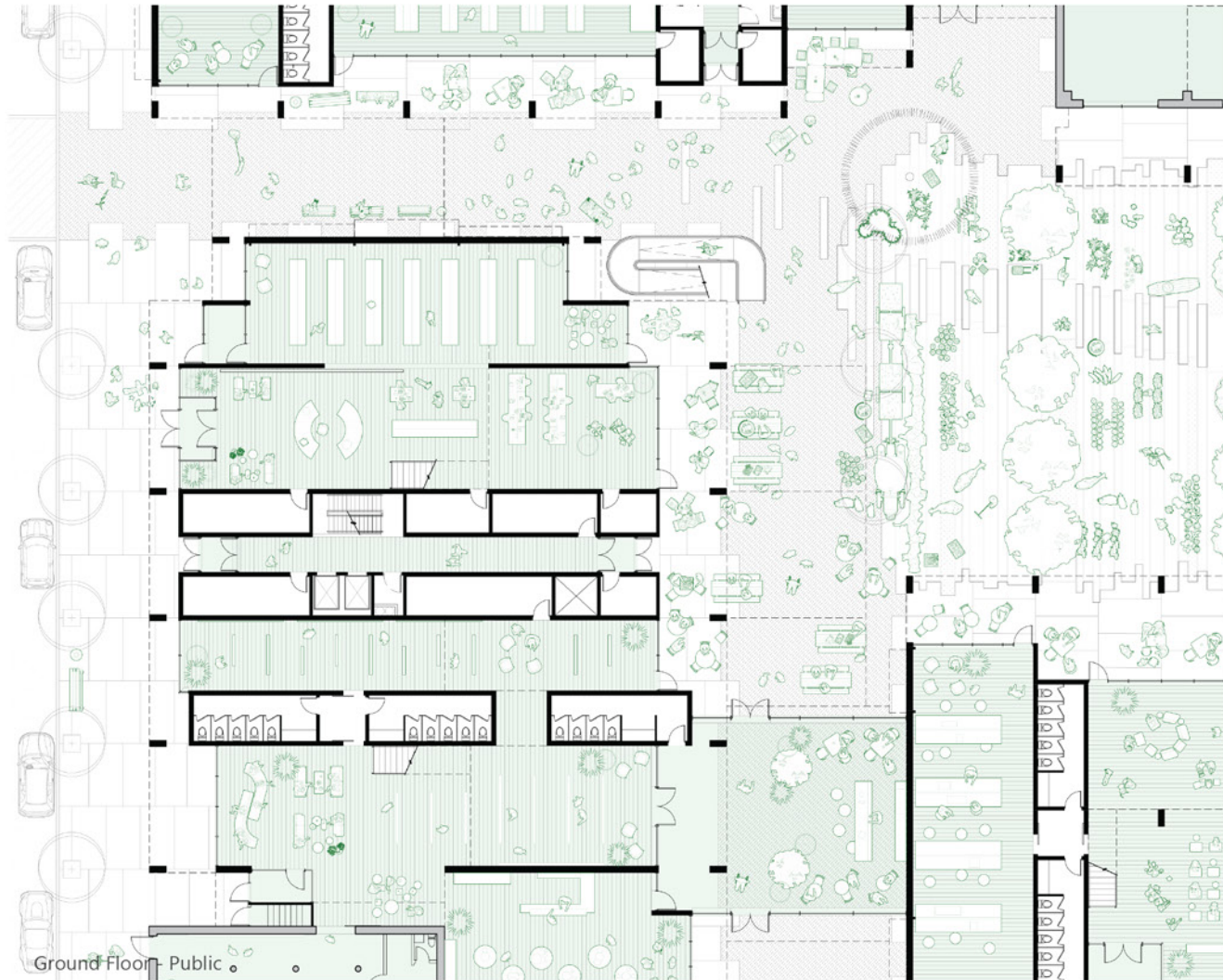
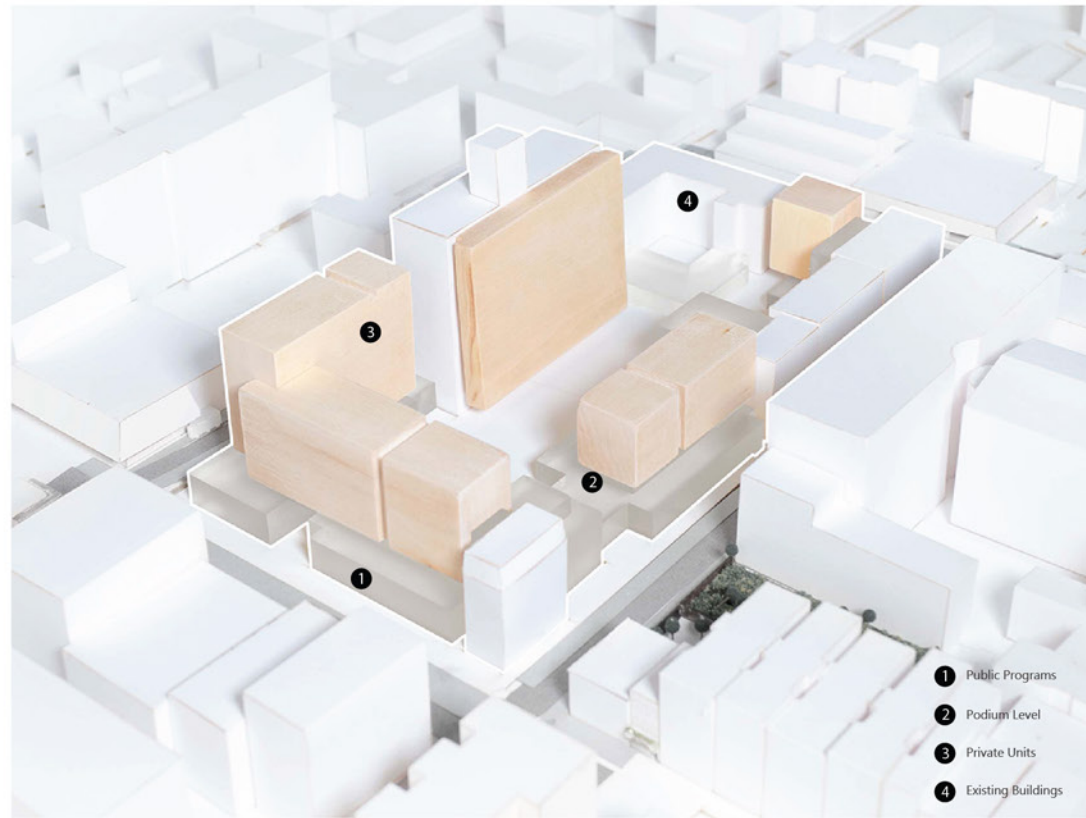
Nonorthogonal Streets & building geometries along with a mix of new & old at the intersection of Washington Ave and E 163rd St.



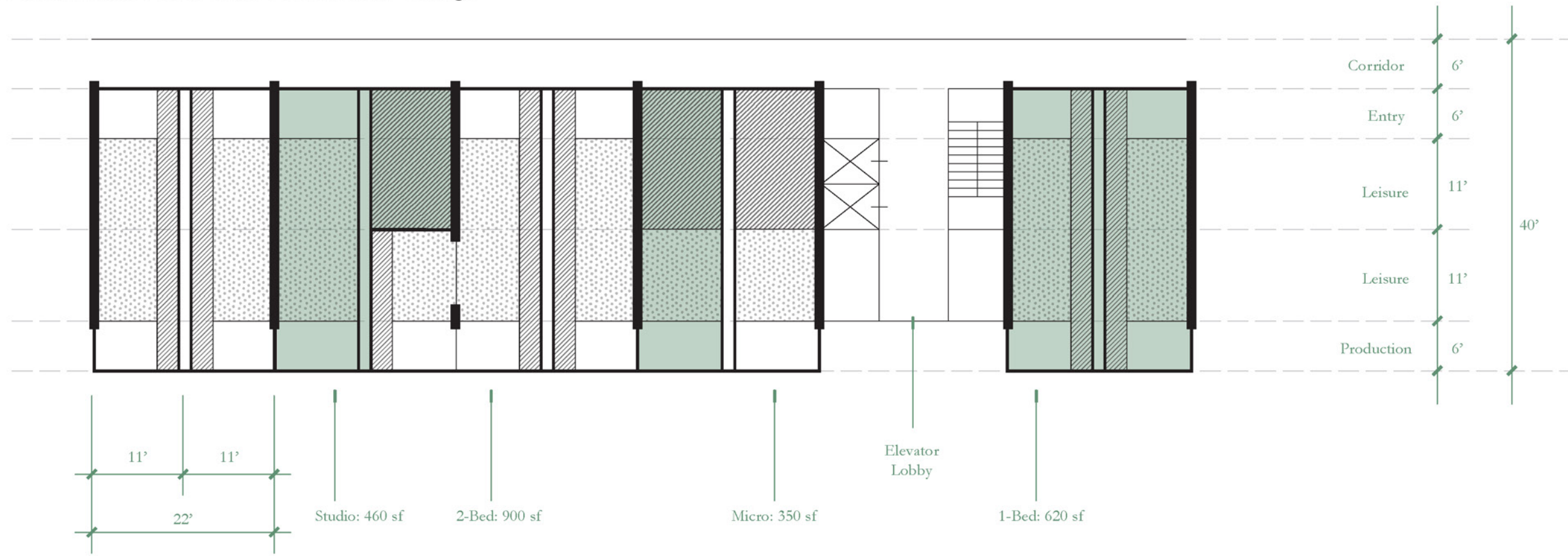
03. Podium Floor Plan (Public + Private)



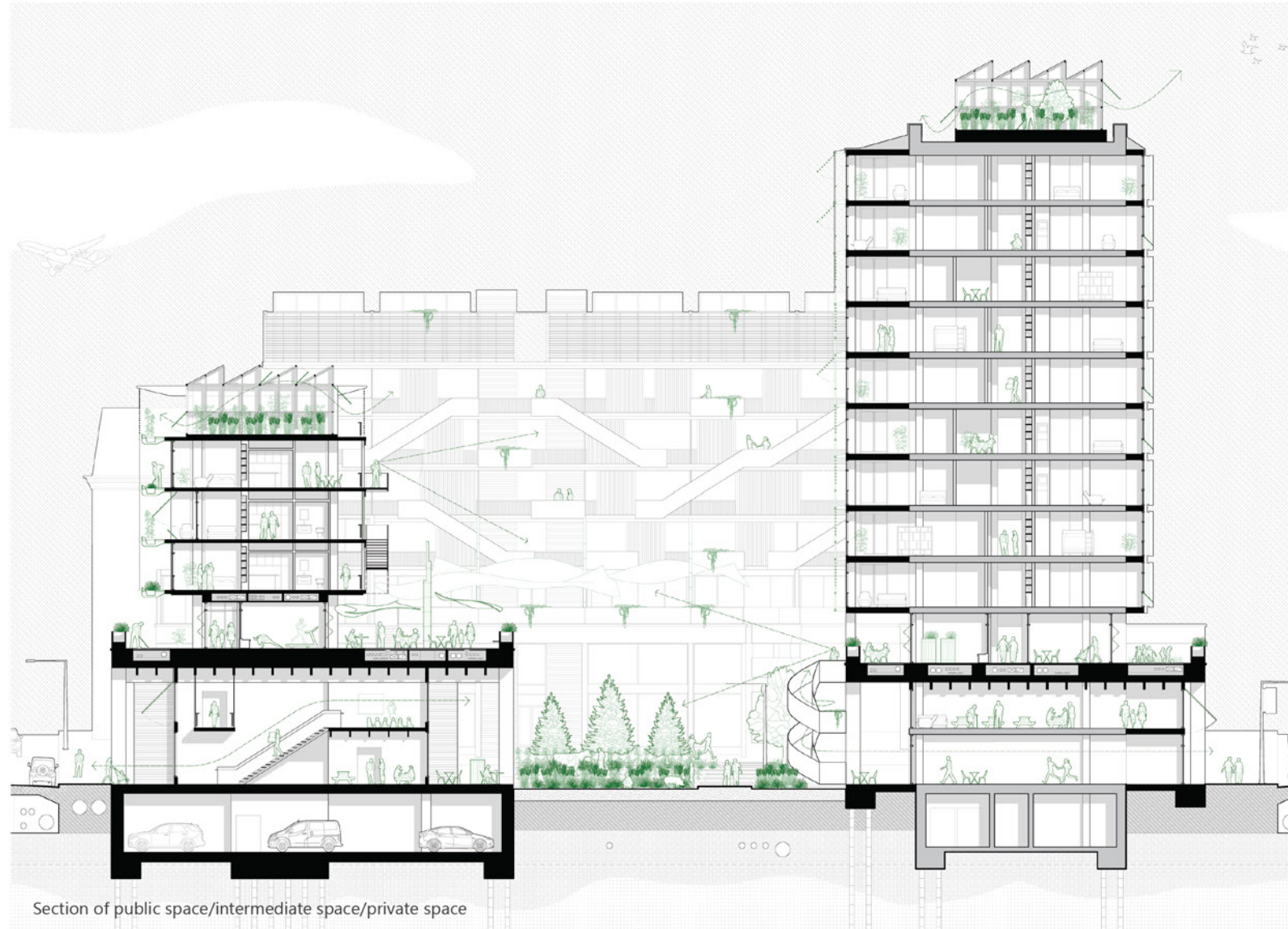
04. Ground Floor Plan (Public) / Collages



05. Unit Aggregation / Upper Podium Floor Plan (Private Residential) / Collage



06. Cross Section / Physical Model



1/4" - 1'-0 scale model built mainly using 3/4" basswood, 1/4" plywood for the slabs, white plastic sheets for facade, and MDF for the base.

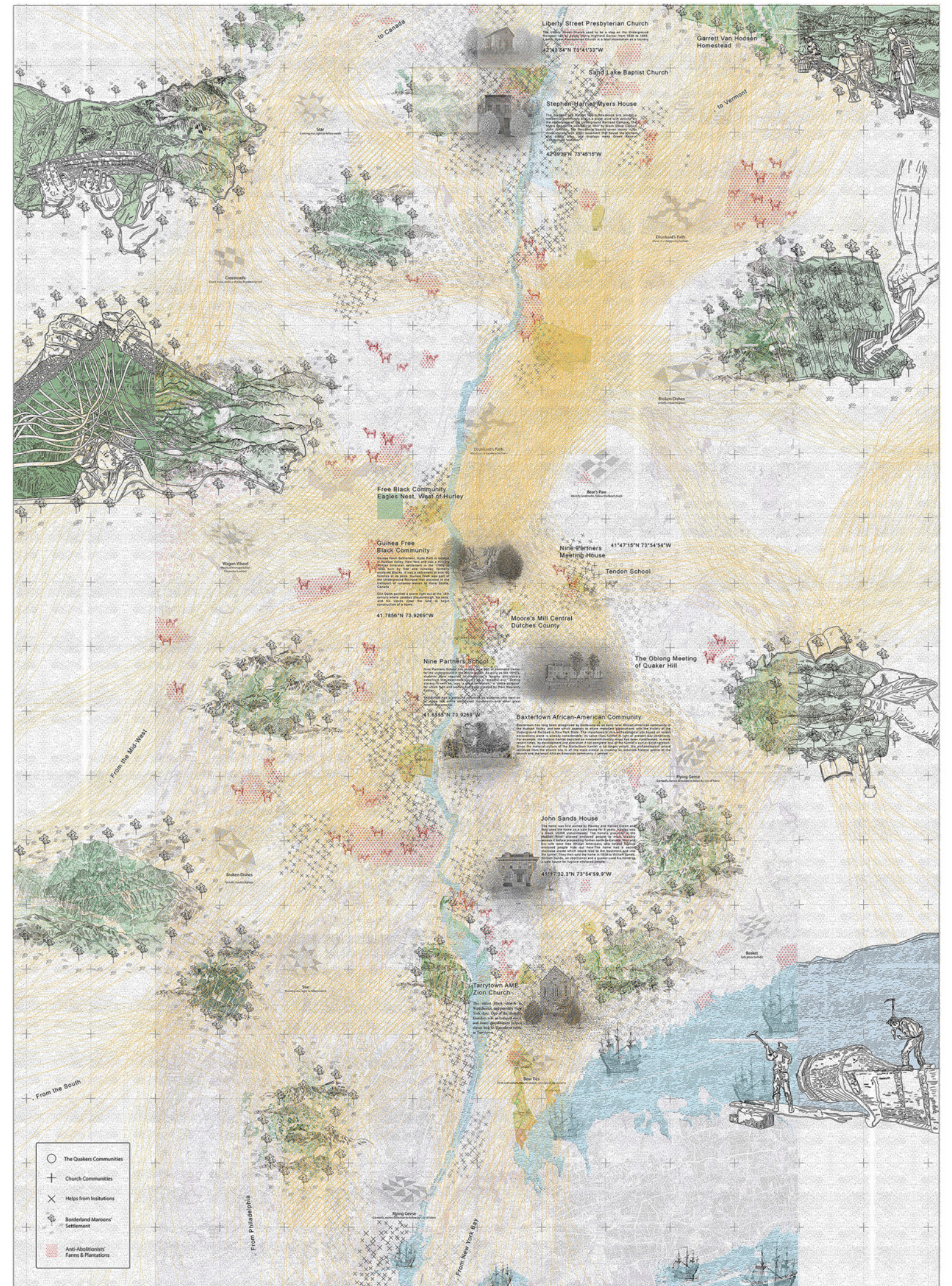
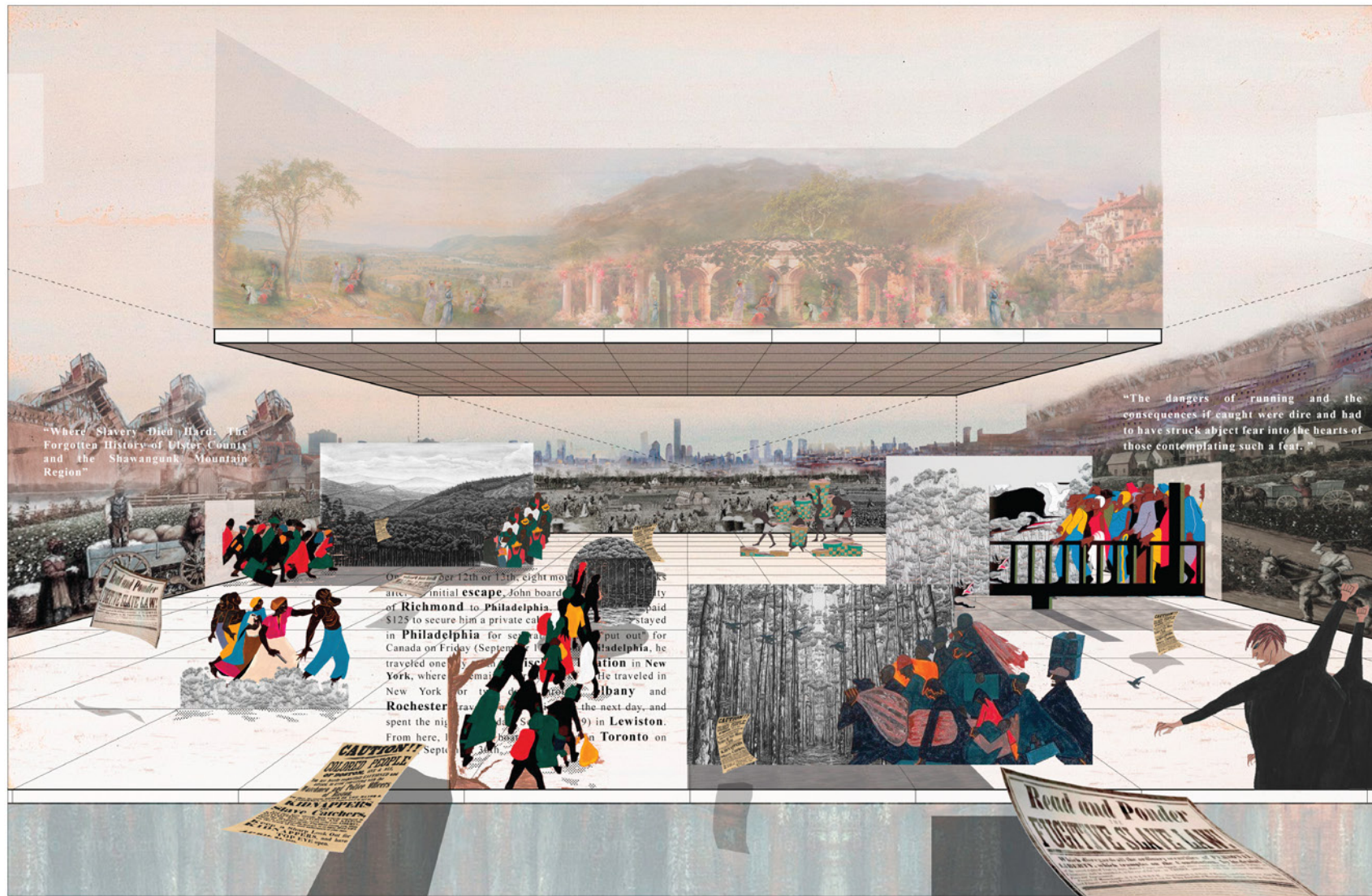


02 AFTER THE ODYSSEY

LANGUAGE SCHOOL

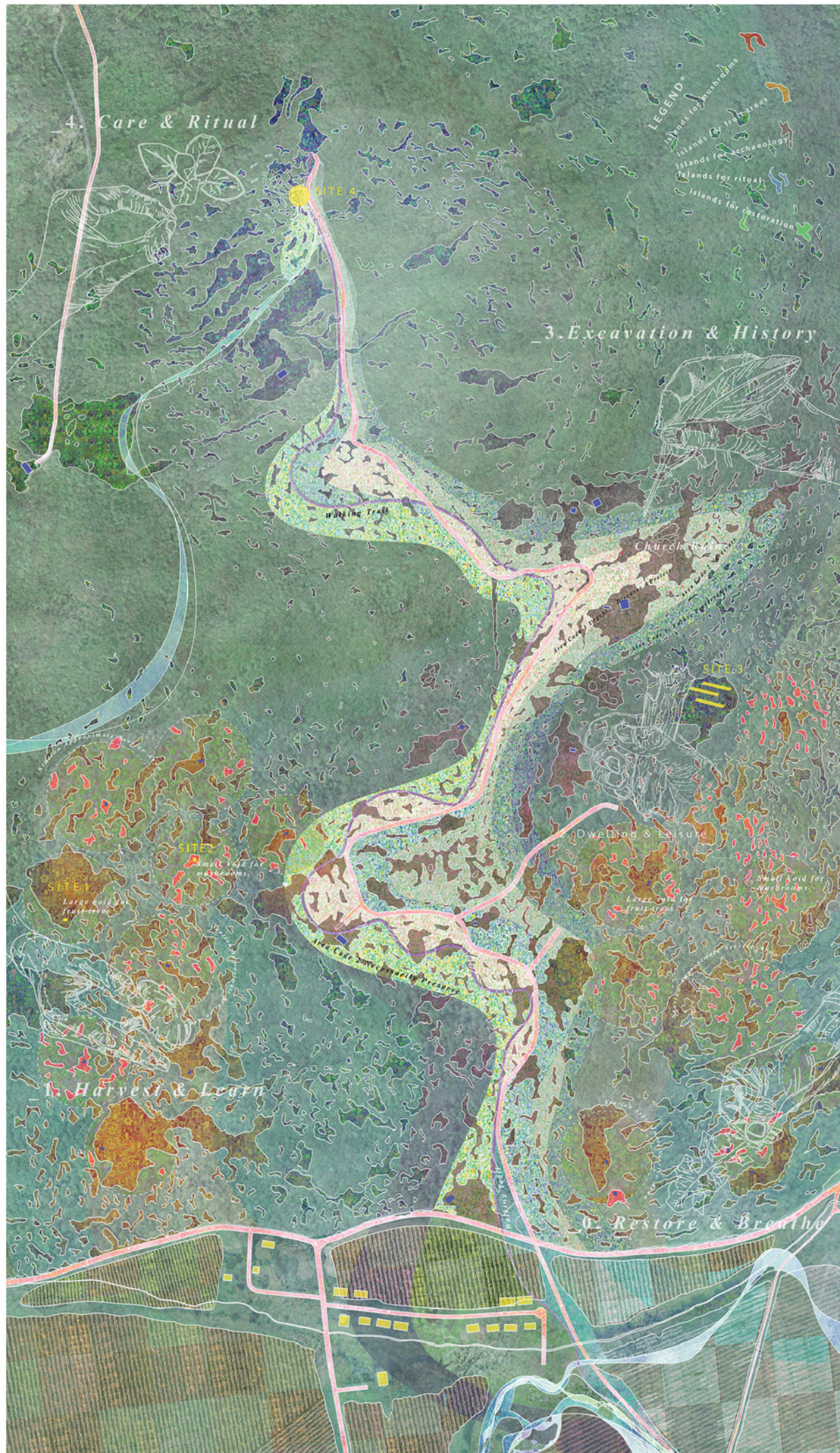
COLUMBIA GSAPP | ARCH 4004 | FA 2022 | INSTRUCTOR: NAHYUN HWANG
PARTNER : TIANXU YANG

Historically, on the land of Hudson Valley, the nature has been exploited and overly consumed as its resources have been allocated disproportionately from the colonial era to the modern-day. While exploitation and domination towards mother nature were associated with colonization, slavery, and western modernization, people who were historically being oppressed, such as Lenape indigenous tribe and enslaved African American people, seek to build a free and safe community with a symbiotic relationship with their lands, often remote in the wilderness. Eagles Nest Road on the peripheral land of Kingston, NY, historically, is known to be the land of one of the first African Americans settlements. Here, we aimed to establish a cultural facility where people from diverse backgrounds gather to grow and learn.



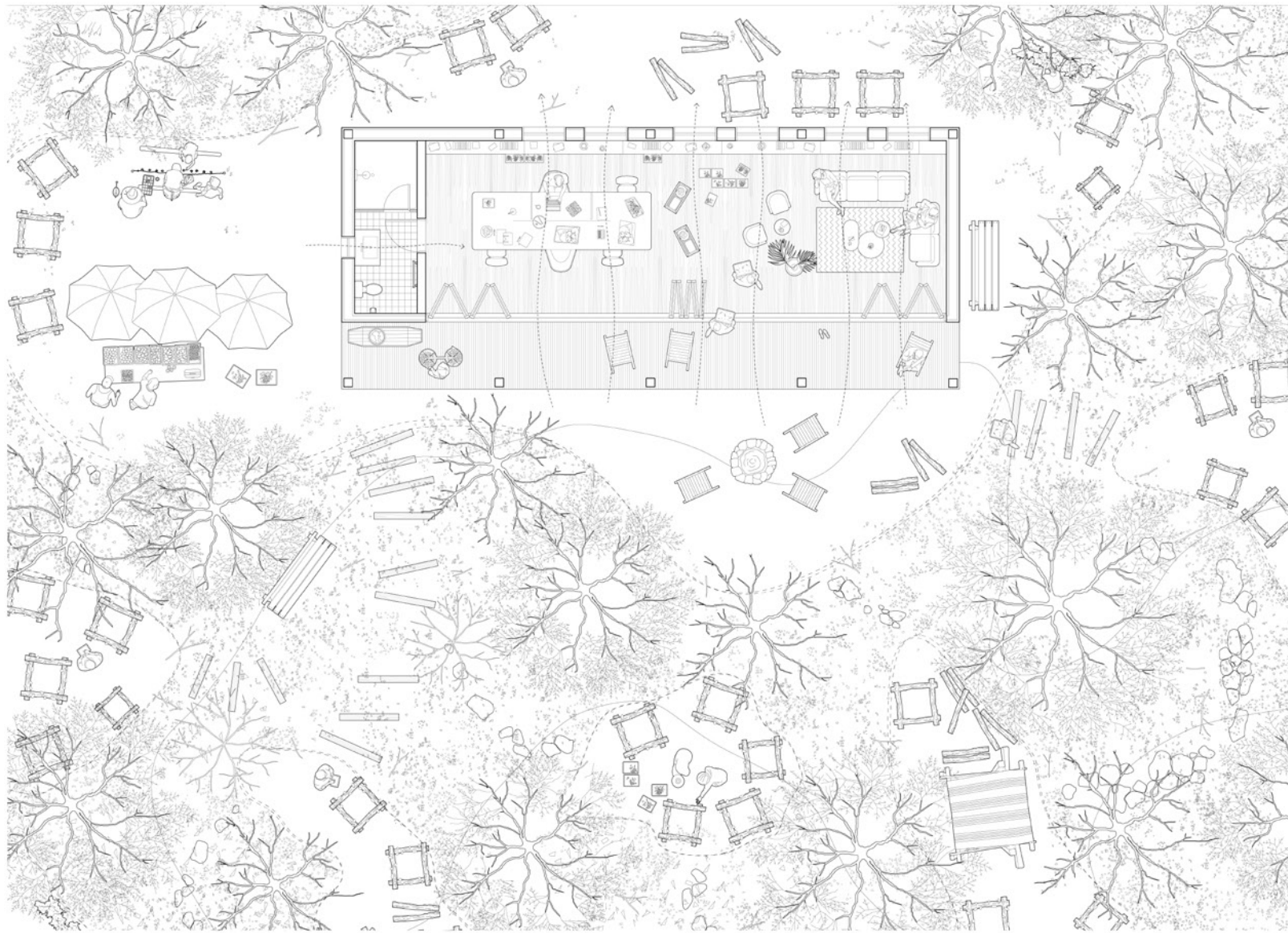
A conventional American term, nature is a symbolic space always ready to be consumed. But, on the other hand, parallel to the traditional American notion of nature, to people who suffered or are still suffering from American systematic colonialism and slavery, nature was historically a sanctuary of care and a portal towards freedom.

The contrast in the perception of two parallel realities leads to an essential part of the history of the Hudson Valley, the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad, with the borderland maroon, formed a network of shelters and caring spaces for fugitive enslaved people to escape to the North. The Hudson Valley was one of the main arteries of the Underground Railroad. The map illustrates the experiential aspects of the journey by studying recorded remote settlements in maroon's borderlands as well as the Quakers' houses, institutions, and churches within major transitional cities and towns. By analyzing scholars' papers and archives of documents, we realized the potential of the wilderness. This free environment provided the fugitive enslaved people with physical needs and care. Its historical significance to the Underground Railroad lights our interest in exploring the contemporary possibilities in the Hudson Valley based on the needs of black farmers, immigrants, and migrant workers.

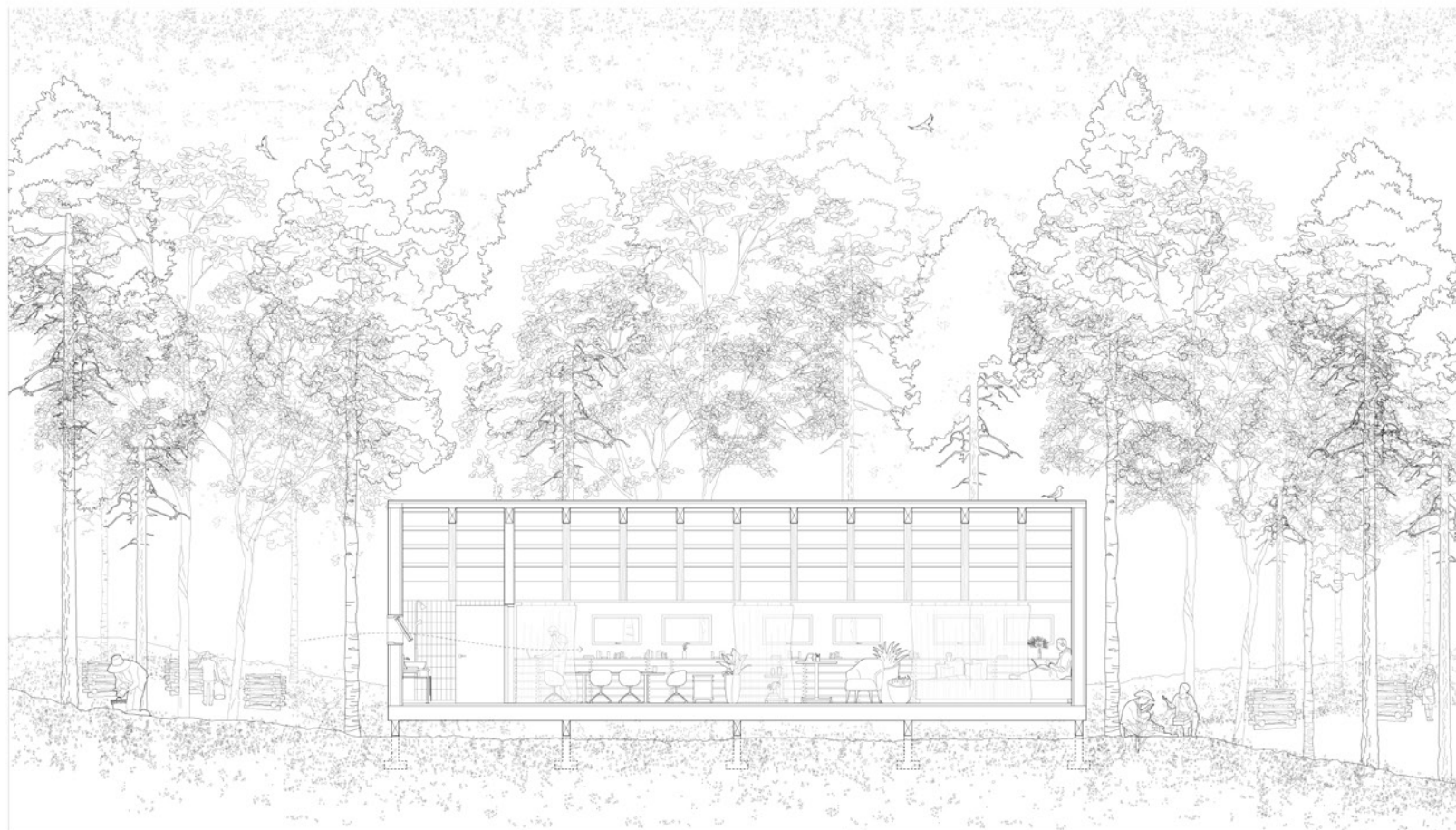


To discuss the such potential with the relatively historical aspect, we learned from the Underground Railroad. We picked our site at Eagle Nest Rd, Hurley. Within the blueline forest preservation, on the outskirts of Kingston, eagle nest road is one of theearliest freed African-American communities formed in the Hudson Valley. It is also a stop to help the underground railroad. From the land's first residents, the free African-American ancestors, to the African-American farmers whose lands were taken, to different logging companies, and to now a community of artists, historians, activists, and entrepreneurs, the different living generations had left their marks onto this land, as visible voids of forest which are not covered by the trees. Some voids are small, and some of them are big. While some recorded the protective spaces built by the freed African-American ancestor, others were the scars of the industrial exploitation by various logging companies. As we mapped and traced those voids to their different causes, according to their unique histories, we found an opportunity to reclaim them for historically oppressed African-American farmers and currently suffering immigrants and migrant workers. We categorized them into five programmatic and atmospheric zones—ritual, history, harvest, dwelling, and restoration.

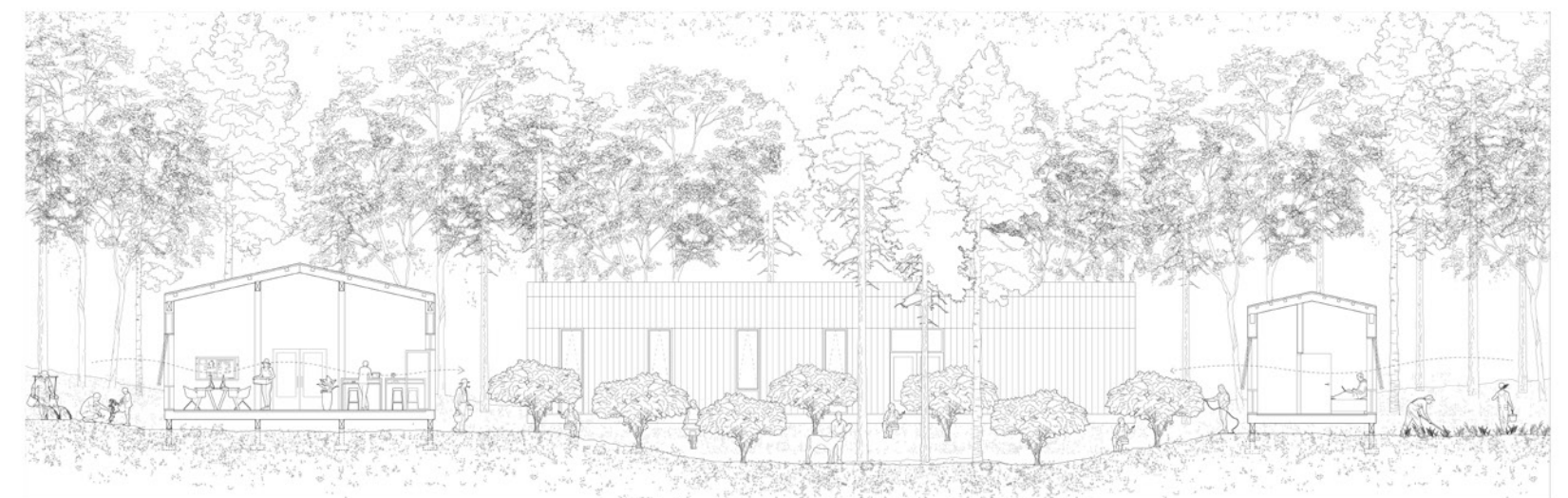
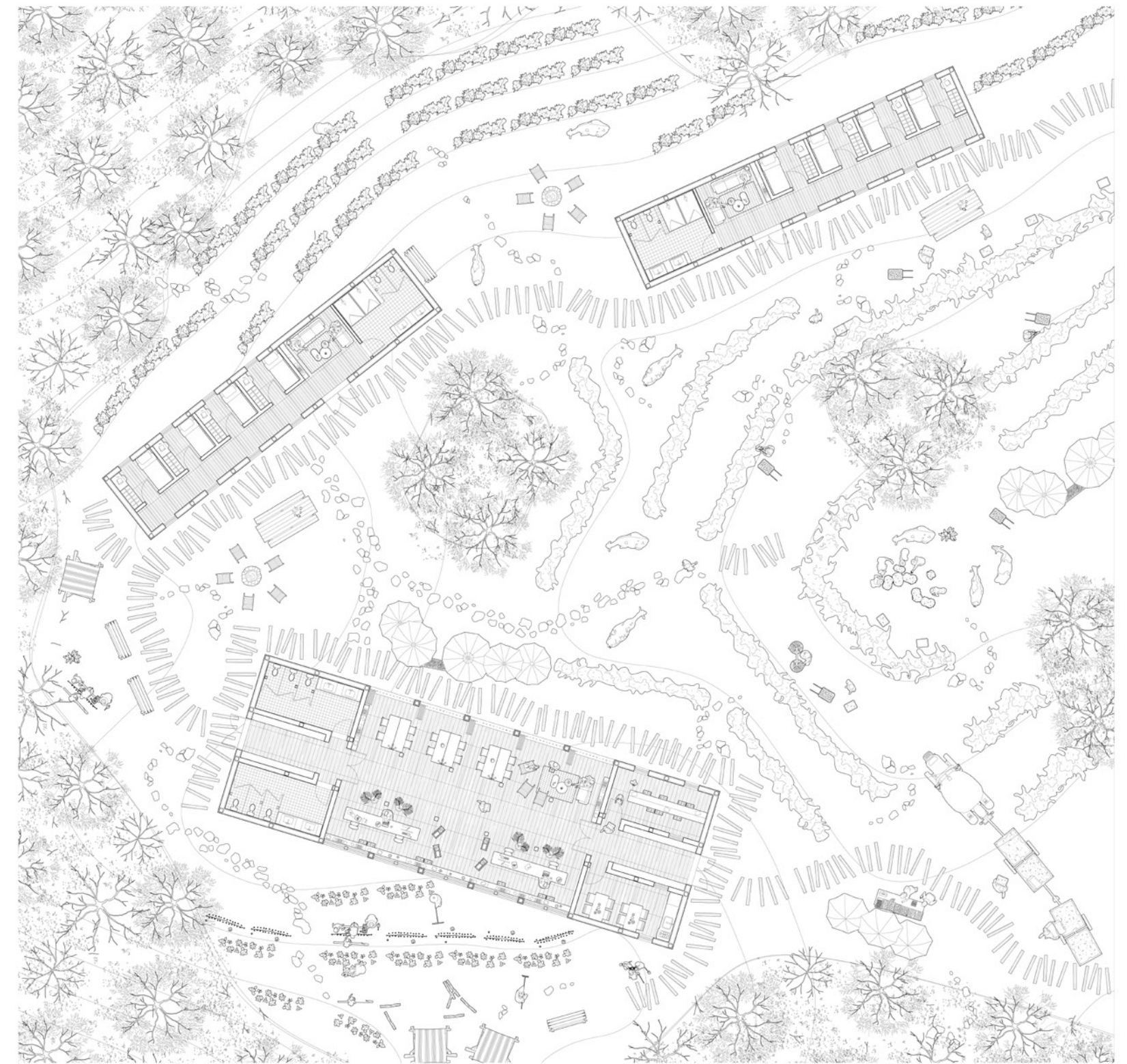


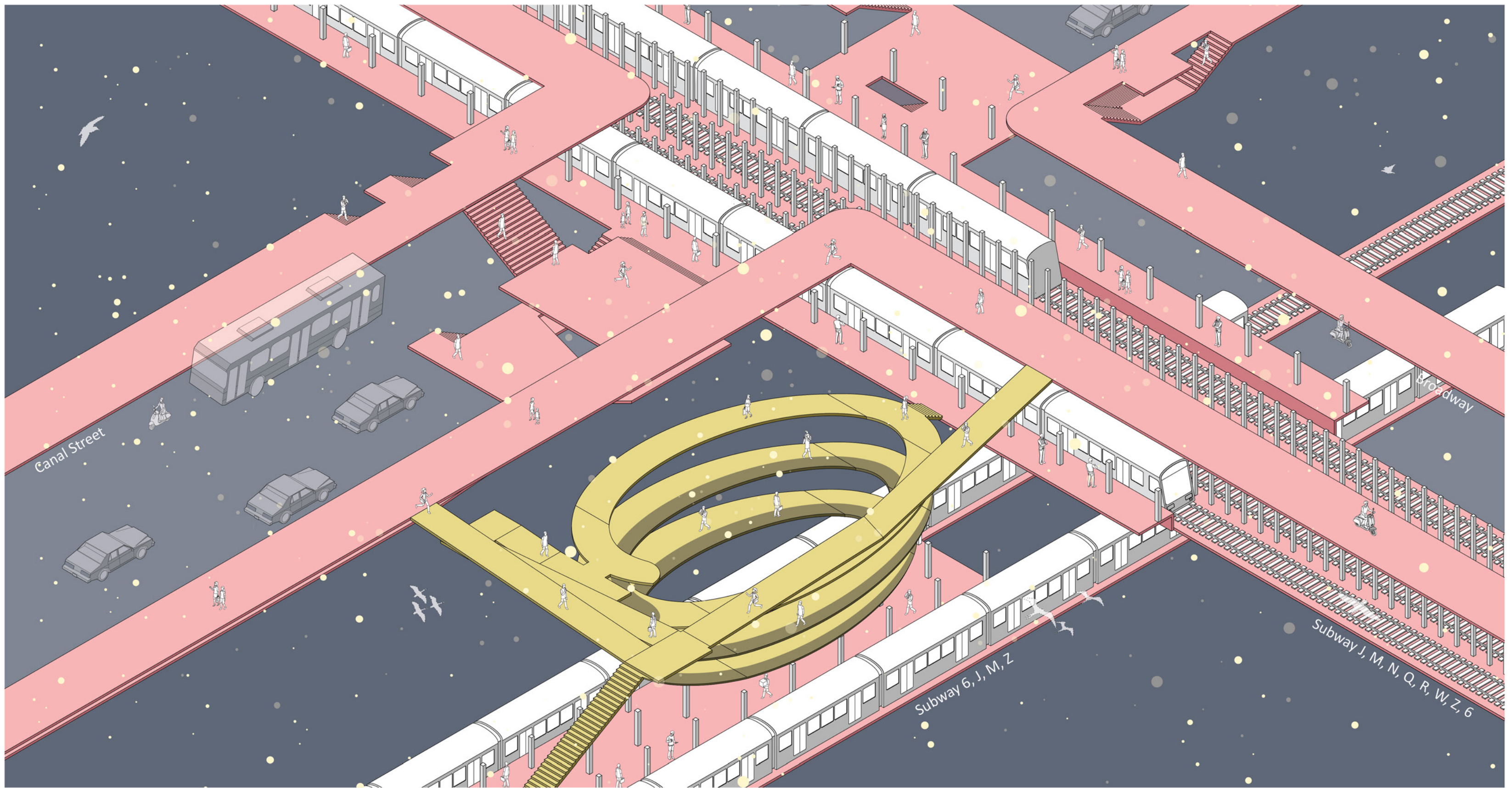


At every smaller void for mushroom farming, we have stations built with timber structures. The building is designed to minimize the use of concrete but also reduce as much excavation as possible. So it is built slightly above the ground. The building accommodates resting space during the day, a lab to study, analyze, and record data and storage to keep the harvested mushrooms. Depending on the situation, users can stay overnight as well. Mushrooms are grown on a log, and the tent is where they make the stacked log frame. The frames are made with trees in the forest, which brings another dialogue into wood cultivation. To add to the logging history Phoenix mentioned earlier, it not only resulted in creating these void spaces but also created irregular patterns or locations of trees during replantation creating "Bad-Neighbors." Users first discuss the sustainability of woodlot management, identify, together, the bad neighbors and cultivate. Stations can also be built in extension, creating a network throughout the forest along the Eagles Nest Rd.



The second typology is an educational facility and residential. It is a place where its users are taught knowledge and trained skills for the agro-silver-pastoral System. Agro-silver-pastoral System is an act of purposeful integration of trees, crops, and livestock within a farming landscape. It is where black farmers, migrant farmers, and others come seasonally to study and learn about the System. In addition, the farm provides blueberry, strawberry, and blackberry trees, cows, and other livestock. Three buildings are constructed in the same approach as the stations to accommodate these goals. Two buildings on the top for residential, each sleeping four people. One on the bottom is a learning center where the open space provides opportunities to be divided or adjusted into different spatial organizations for programs like classrooms, lecture spaces, and labs, depending on the needs at different times.



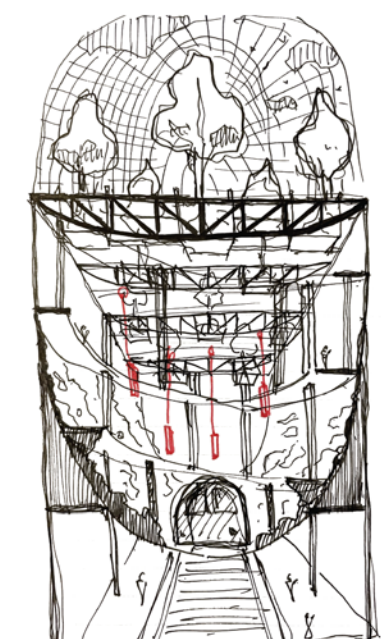
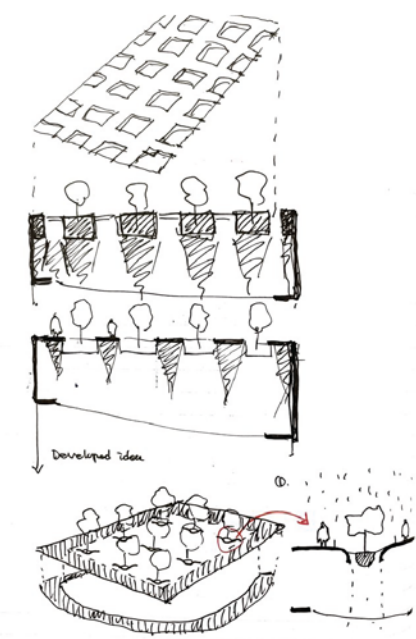
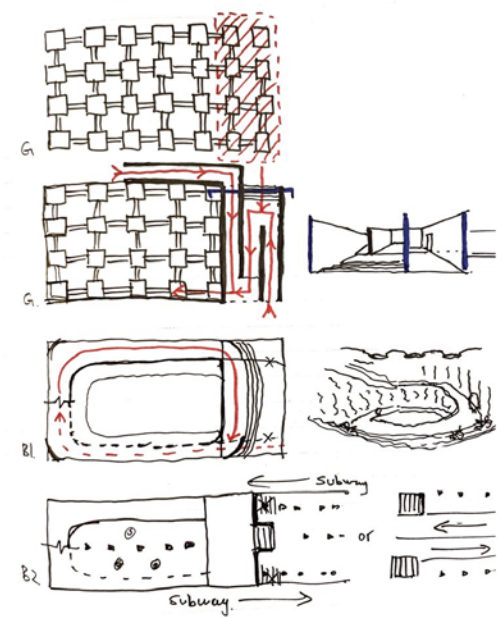
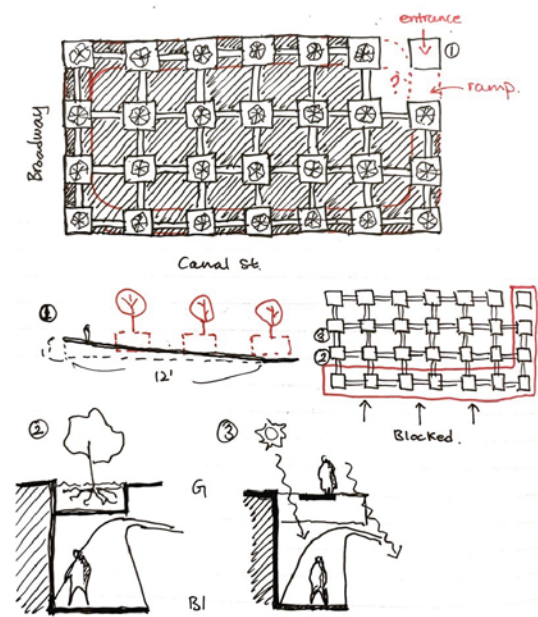
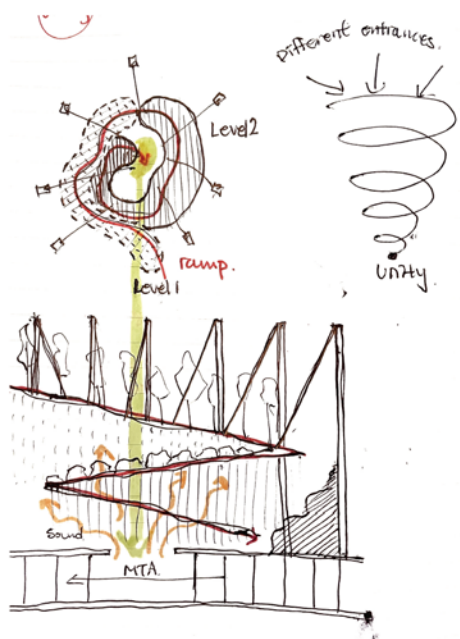


03 JOURNEY OF IRON-ORE

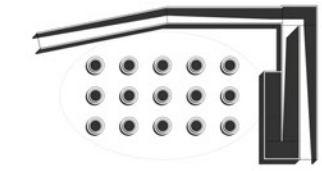
MEMORIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

COLUMBIA GSAPP | ARCH 4001 | FA 2020 | INSTRUCTOR: LINDSEY WIKSTROM

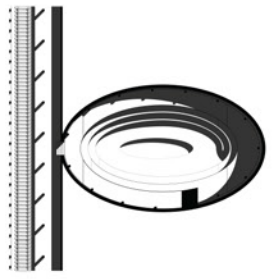
The proposed undertaking is a commemorative area honoring individuals who made significant contributions to the iron industry, a vital sector that played a crucial role in the growth and development of New York City during the 19th century. From the mid-1800s to the early 1900s, Manhattan was the preeminent consumer of cast-iron and steel in the United States, with the material being used in the construction of many of the city's iconic structures. The initiative delves into the provenance of the material and its transportation, investigating the history of the iron ore industry and its impact on the city. The focal point of the endeavor is a concave circular ramp that links to adjacent subway lines, all surrounded by gradually roughening surfaces, serving to promote unity and emphasize the material's origin. The utilization of unprocessed but pure, unadorned materials creates an industrial and substructural ambiance that accentuates equity, reminding visitors of the crucial role that the iron industry and its workers played in shaping the city's skyline and economy. The project seeks to pay homage to the industry's contributions and the workers who made it possible while promoting a sense of unity and equity through the use of unprocessed and unornamented materials. By exploring the history of the iron ore industry and its transportation, the memorial space will serve as a reminder of the industry's significance and its enduring legacy in New York City.



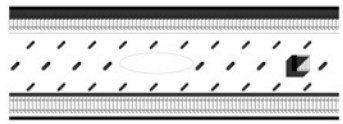
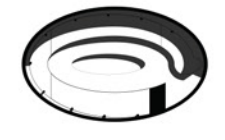
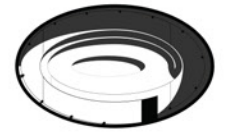
In Creating architectural model, craft paper as ground, wood stick as the building's existing columns, clay as its foundation, paper board as solid ramps were used to create industrial and substructural atmosphere.



1 Ground Level

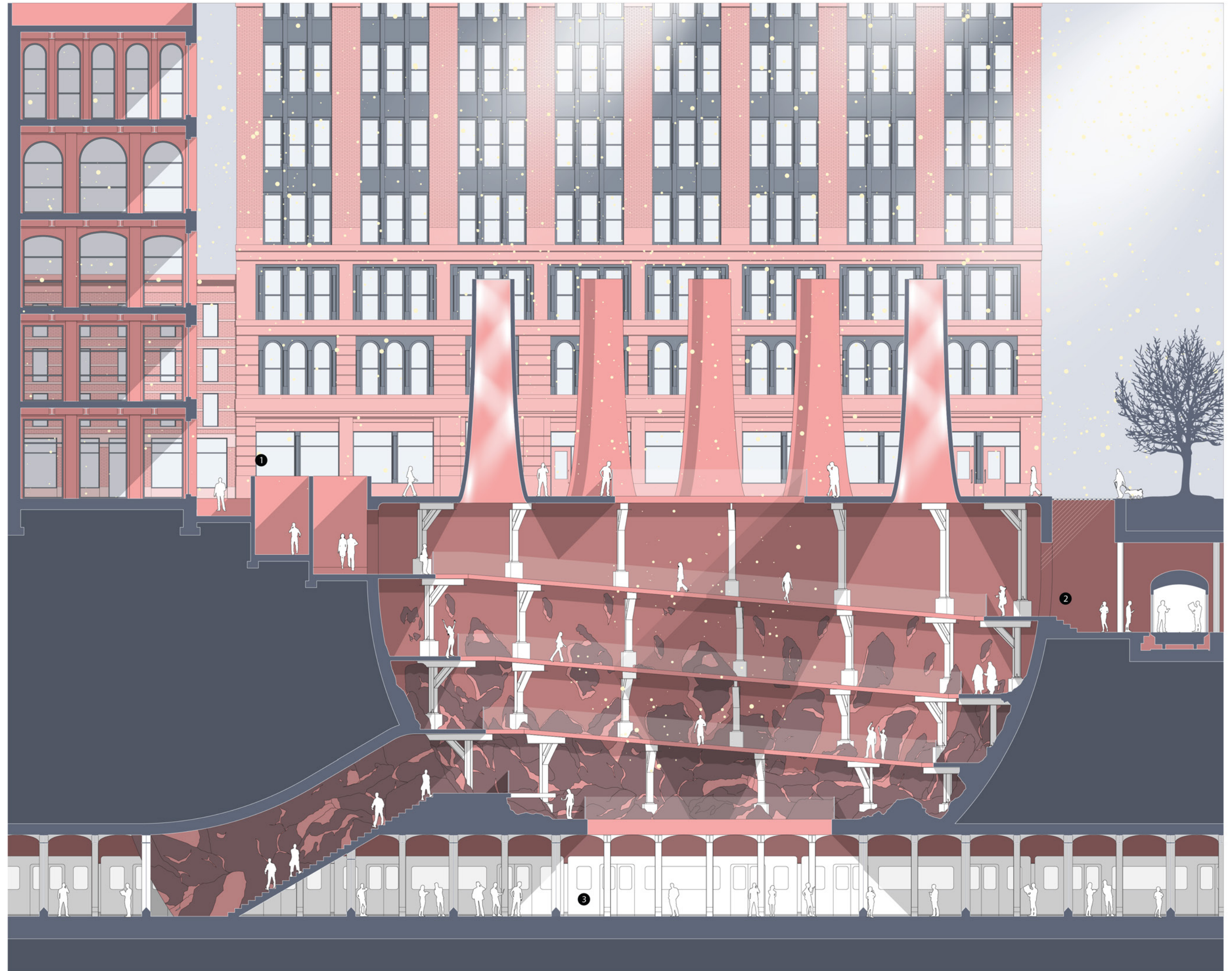


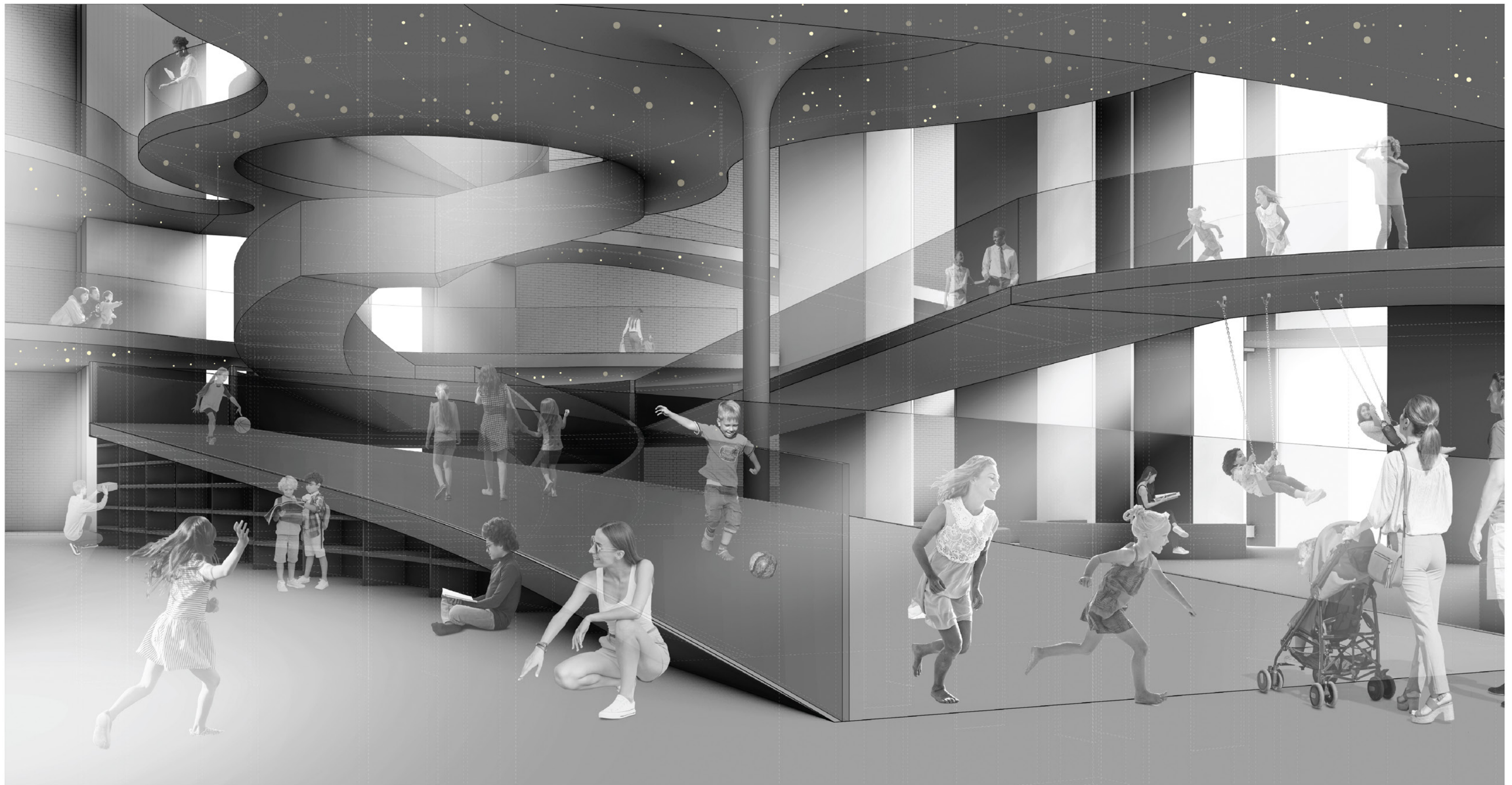
2 MTA



3 MTA

Gradual change in surrounding environment that represent conditions at the mines.



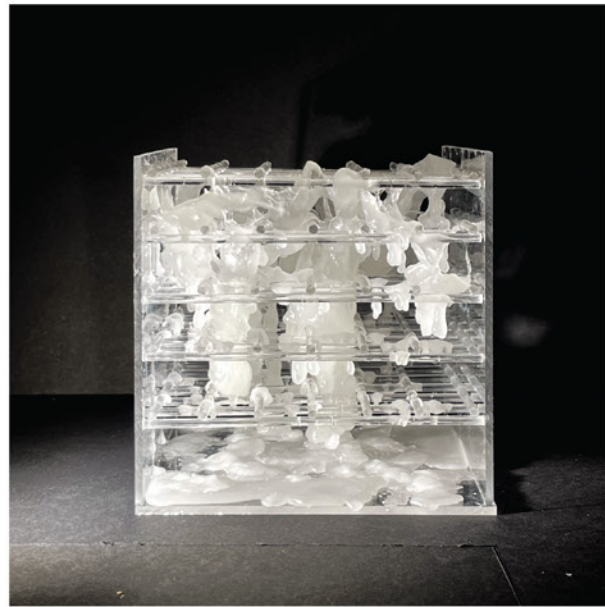


03 ACROSS THE BOUNDARIES

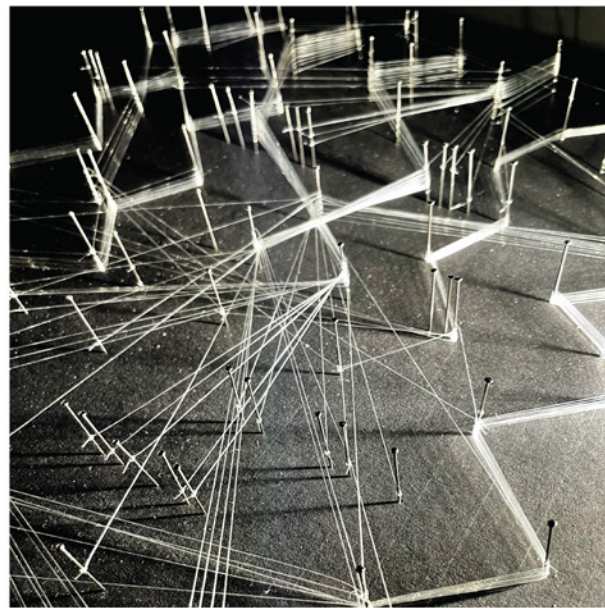
K-8 PUBLIC SCHOOL

COLUMBIA GSAPP | ARCH 4002 | SP 2021 | INSTRUCTOR: KARLA ROTHSTEIN

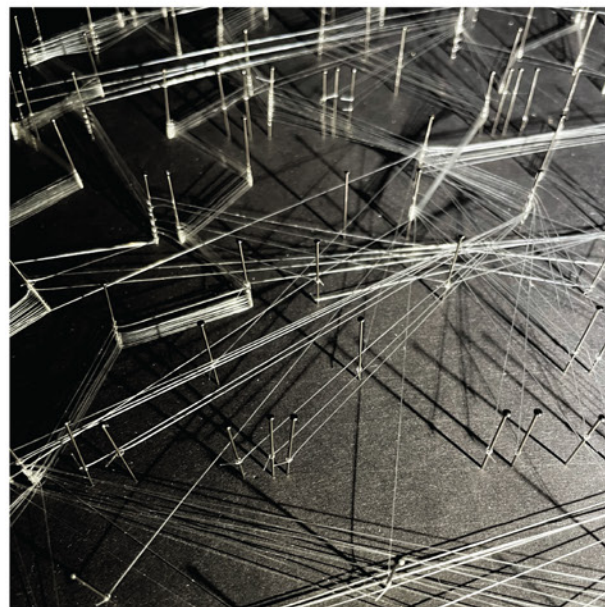
The East of Lower Manhattan presents an unparalleled opportunity to cultivate collaboration and understanding among young learners by boasting an incredibly diverse demographic of students attending school. With students hailing from various cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds, this diverse community provides a unique platform for students to engage with one another and learn from their differences. By exposing students to diverse perspectives and backgrounds, we can help them develop the crucial skills of empathy, communication, and teamwork that are essential tools for success in an increasingly interconnected and globalized world. To further facilitate this type of connection and nurture individual identities, it is imperative to instill in students the skills necessary to comprehend and appreciate diverse perspectives. This is particularly critical given the current climate of societal unrest caused by racism and discrimination. The proposed project, "Across the Boundaries," is a school designed to create a space where students can interact and build supportive relationships within the local community. By utilizing a logical approach and specific material (wax) to create a ramp that modifies the circulation spaces, students are provided with unique opportunities to engage with one another and experience positive moments together. Through initiatives such as this, the East of Lower Manhattan's diverse student body offers exceptional opportunities to foster collaboration, understanding, and mutual respect among our future leaders.



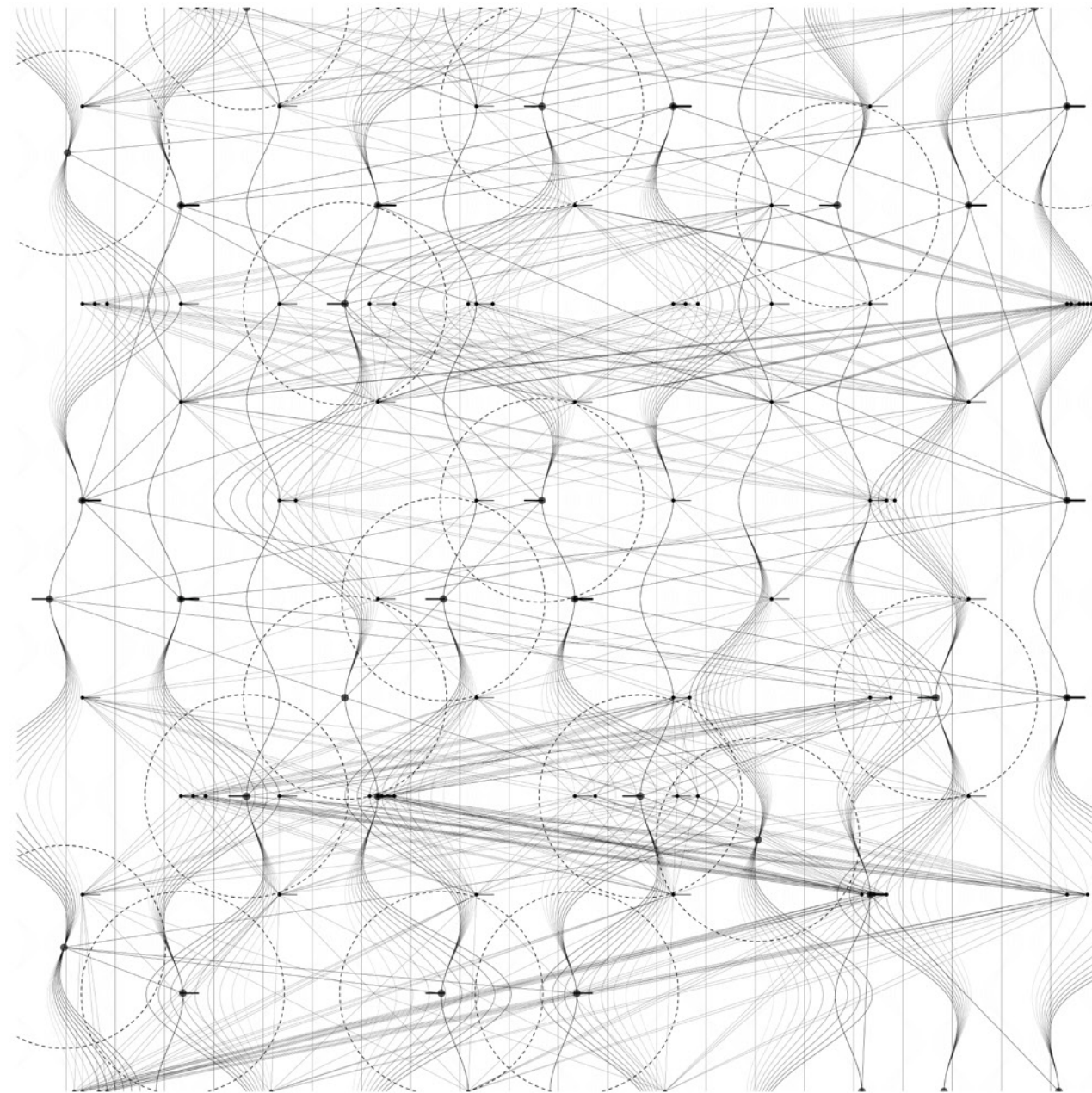
Material Study



Logic Translation

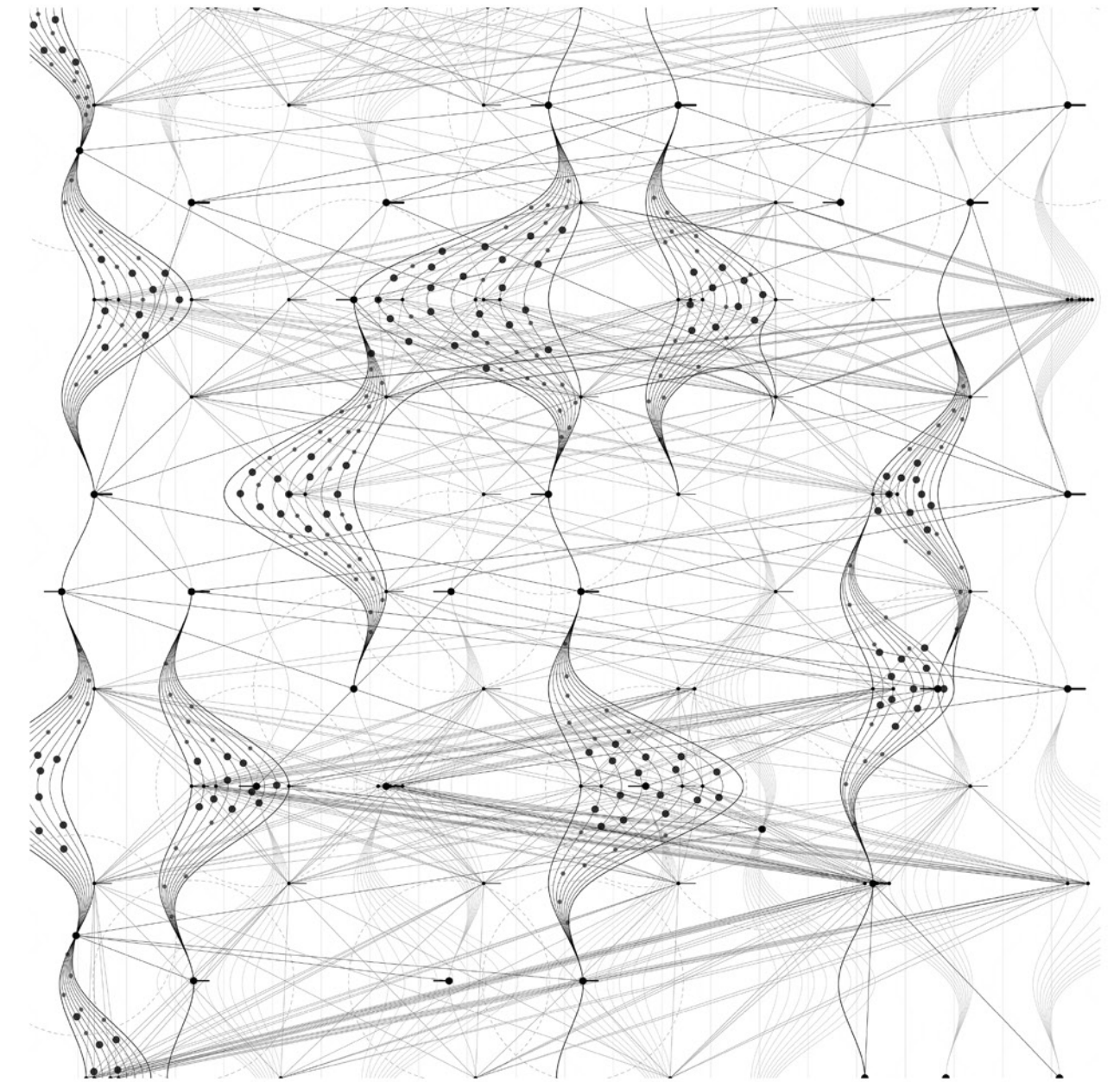


Logic Translation



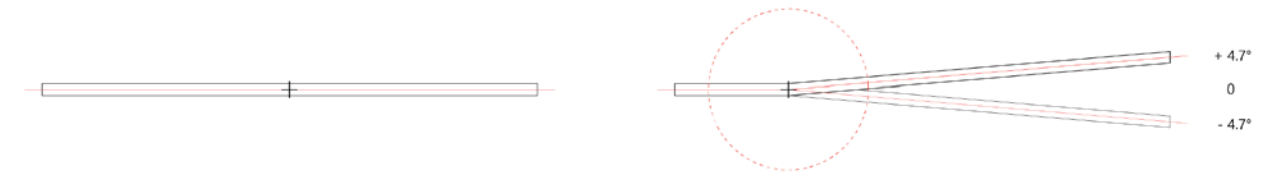
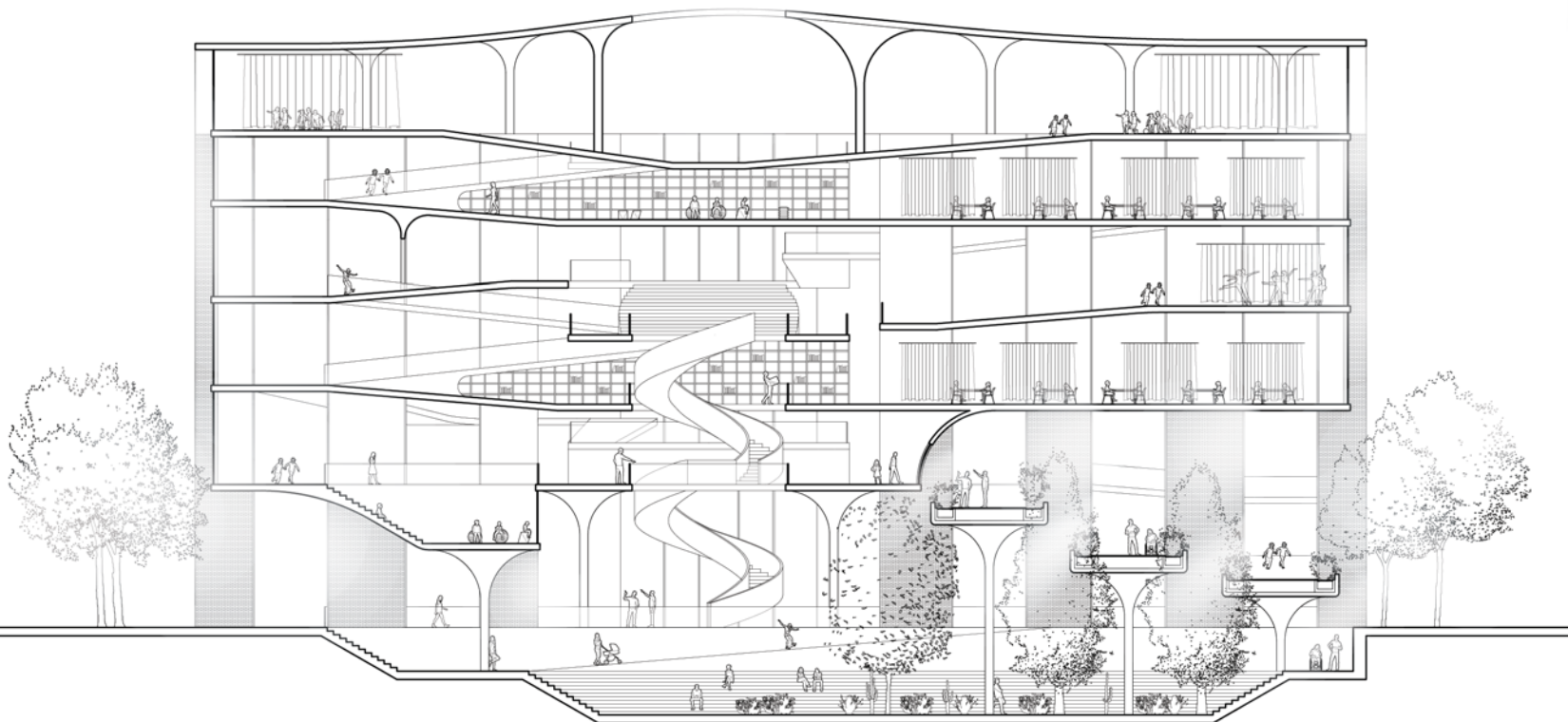
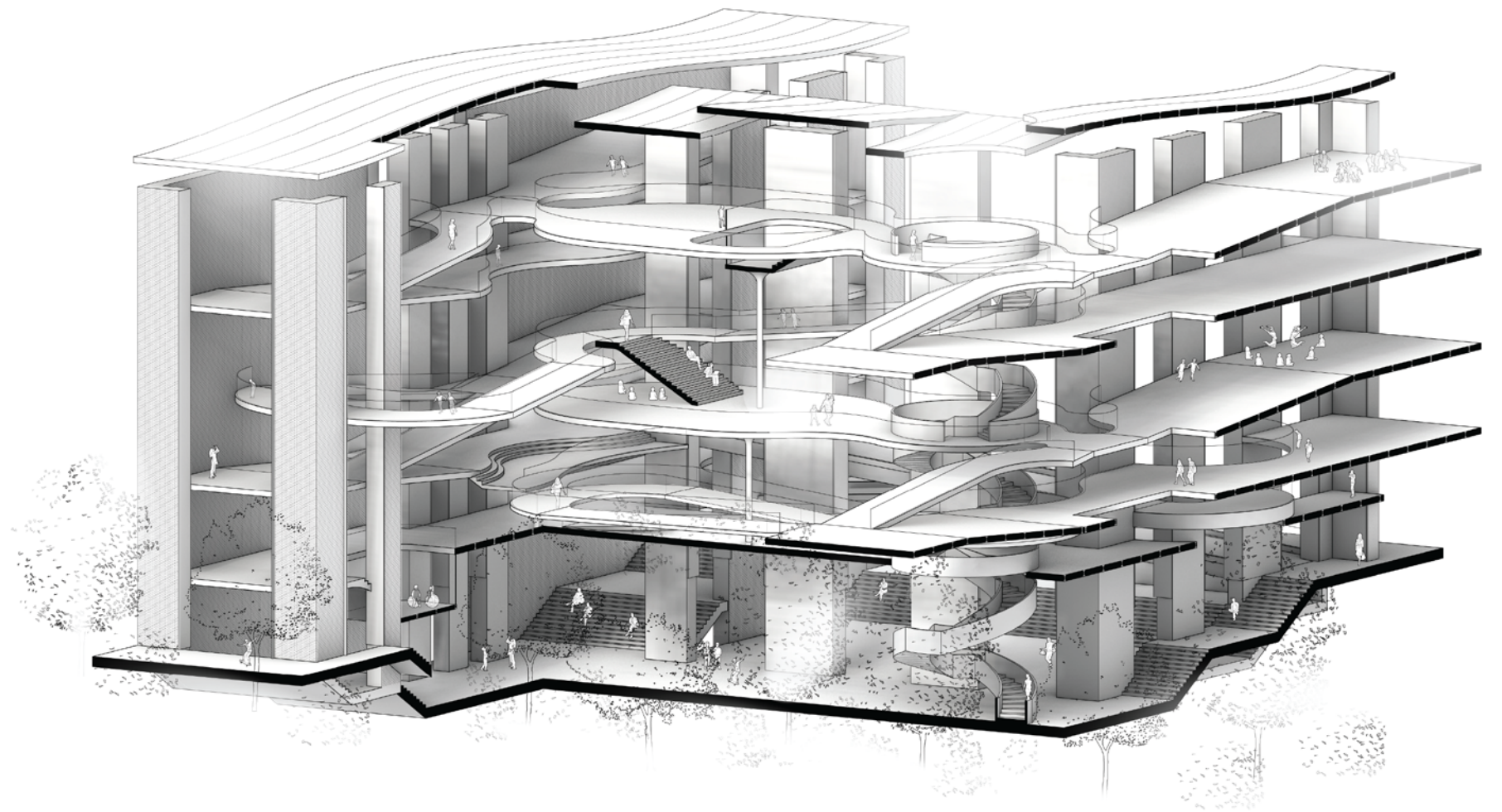
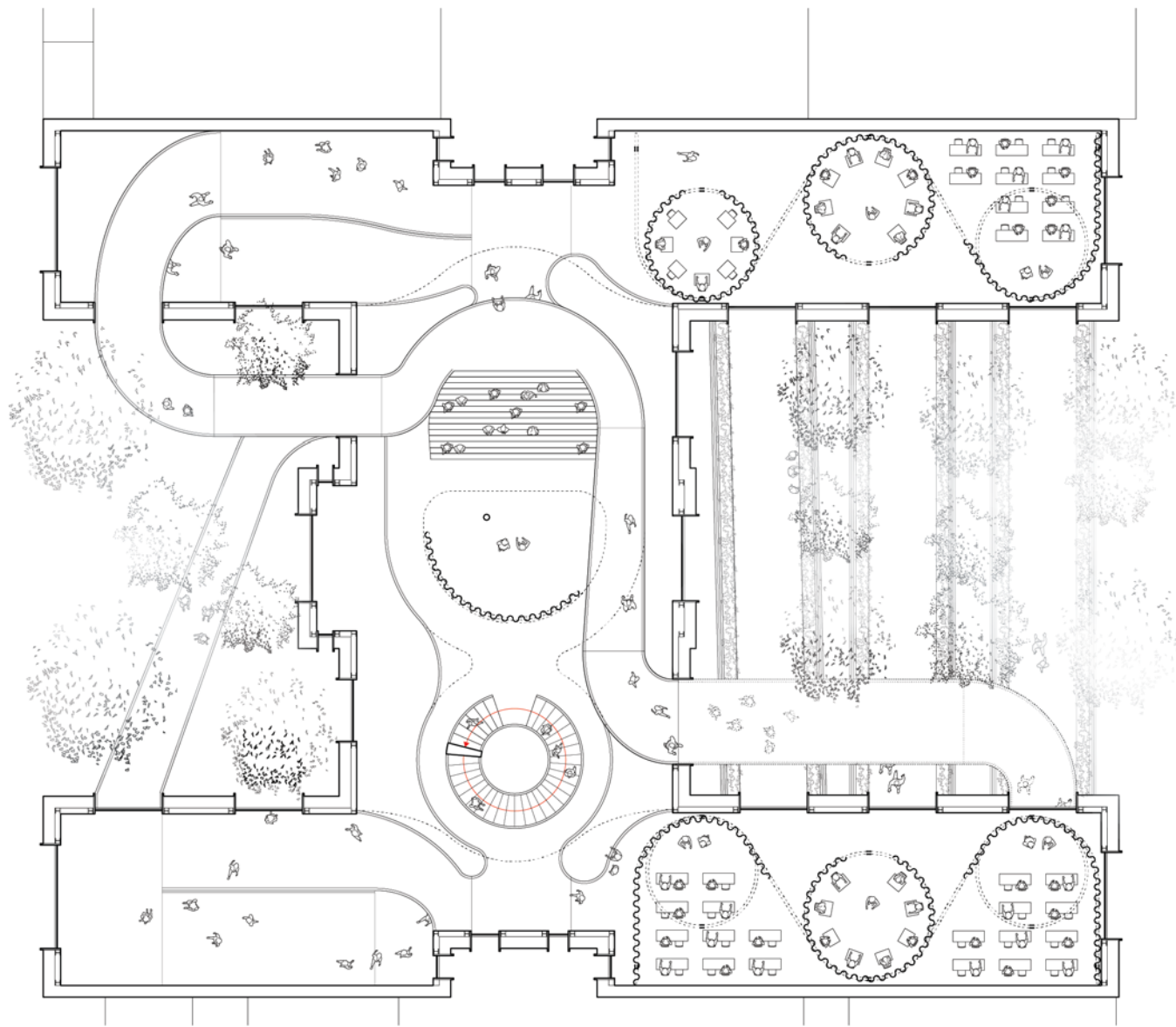
01. Operative Gradient V1

Logics of a material (wax) analysis.
Dispersing lines from a single line create density and boundaries.
Lines connected between nodes also create diagonal density.



02. Operative Gradient V2

Boundaries created by density re-interpreted as capacity.
Diagonal density re-interpreted as visibility throughout the space.



The ramp is at 1':12' for ADA requirement. The deadspace underneath the ramp becomes bookshelves and storages as well as inhabitable spaces.

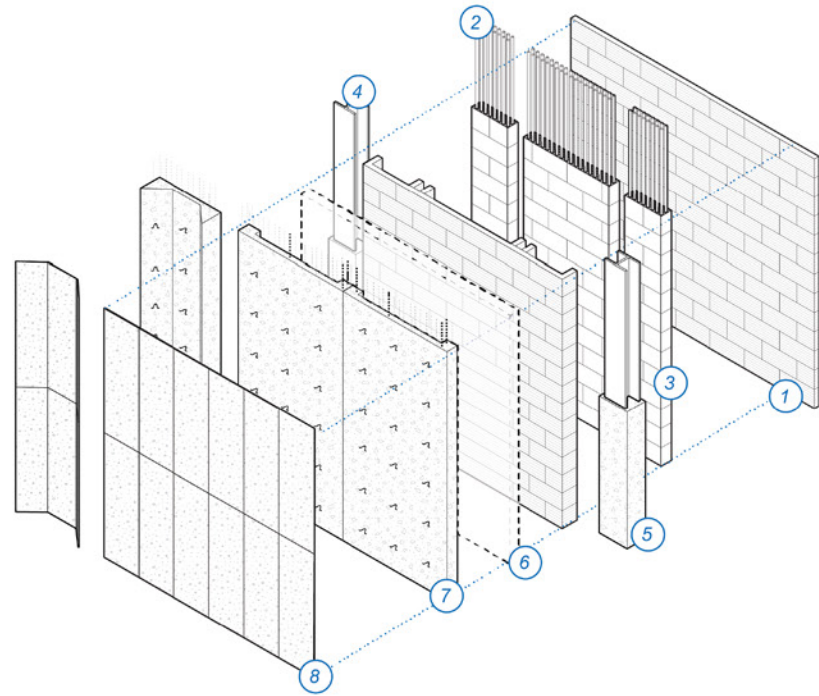


05 VERTICAL NEIGHBORHOOD

AT&T LONG LINES BUILDING ADAPTIVE RE-USE

COLUMBIA GSAPP | ARCH 4005 | FA 2022 | INSTRUCTOR: WONNE ICKX
PARTNER: BRENNAN HEYWARD

The AT&T Long Lines Building, located at 33 Thomas Street in New York City, was built in 1974 to serve as a communication hub for long-distance telephone calls. It stands at 550 feet tall and is renowned for its imposing, monolithic appearance and its use of prefabricated concrete panels. Despite its controversial history, including the displacement of local residents and the demolition of historic structures, the building has come to be regarded as a landmark of Brutalist architecture. In recent years, the building has gained attention for its alleged use by the National Security Agency for surveillance activities, which has only added to its mystique and notoriety. However, the building's owners have denied any involvement in such activities. With the building's impressive aesthetic as a guiding principle, measures were implemented to make affordable housing and public programs feasible. The design team created a bold incision into the structure, which resulted in spacious and well-lit units. The upper and lower podiums were also carefully designed to allow natural light to permeate shared spaces. Additionally, strategically placed stairs not only enhance the building's structural integrity but also add a sense of dynamism and flow. The staircase functions as both diagonal bracing and an ornament, serving as a crucial link that reinforces the interconnectedness of the various spaces and neighborhoods within the building. Overall, the AT&T Long Lines Building is a unique and significant example of Brutalist architecture, standing as a testament to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of its designers and builders.



- ① **Hollow Terracotta Blocks**
Per structural module: 716 square feet
Per floor: 27,208 square feet
Per building: 768,984 square feet
- ② **Telephone Cable**
68 AT&T Unit Coaxial Cable
Per structural module: 1,190 linear feet
Per floor: 42,560 linear feet
Per building: 1,278,060 linear feet
- ③ **Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU)**
Per structural module: 188 cubic feet
Per floor: 7,144 cubic feet
Per building: 201,912 cubic feet
- ④ **Steel Columns and Beams**
Upper Level: 2,102 linear feet
Lower Level: 2,734 linear feet
Cellar: 11,907 linear feet
Foundation: 92,548 linear feet
Total: 204,000 cubic feet
- ⑤ **Concrete Encasement**
Per floor: 75 columns
Per Building: 39,900 linear feet
- ⑥ **Insulation**
Extruded Polystyrene Foam (XPS)
Per structural module:
- ⑦ **Reinforced Precast Concrete Panels**
Per structural module: 385 square feet
Per floor: 14,630 square feet
Per building: 413,490 square feet
- ⑧ **Granite Slabs**
Per structural module: 18 slabs
Per floor: 678 slabs
Per building: 19,332 slabs (1,177 feet tall)

x1,074

ENOUGH CUBE OF STEEL BIG ENOUGH TO FIT IN THE SEAGRAM FOUNTAIN.

60'-0"

Bell STEEL

ENOUGH CABLE TO WRAP AROUND MANHATTAN 7.5 TIMES!

Bell TELEPHONE CABLE

Copper, rubber, PVC and much more coiled together to bring service to every edge of Manhattan!

A 24-FOOT TALL WALL OF TERRACOTTA AROUND CENTRAL PARK!

Bell TERRACOTTA

I HOPE YOU AREN'T AFRAID OF HEIGHTS... THE GRANITE SLABS FROM 33 THOMAS CAN STACK 1,208 FEET TALL!

Bell GRANITE

WE COULD PAVE WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK WITH 19,000 PRECAST CONCRETE PANELS!

Bell PRECAST CONCRETE

Imagine a new urban park covered in 5" thick reinforced concrete!

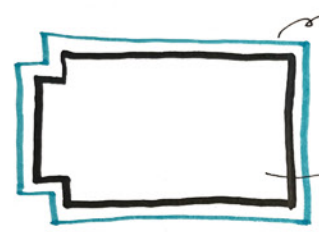
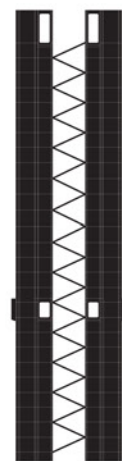
EVER WONDER HOW MUCH 20,000,000 POUNDS OF CONCRETE MASONRY WEIGHS?

THE SAME AS 3 STATEN ISLAND FERRIES FLOATING DOWN THE HUDSON!

Bell CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

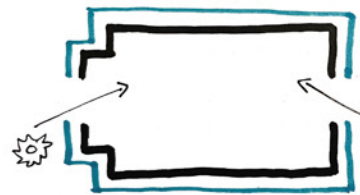


Strategy Diagram



→ Monolithic facade... Cool.
• Street experience!

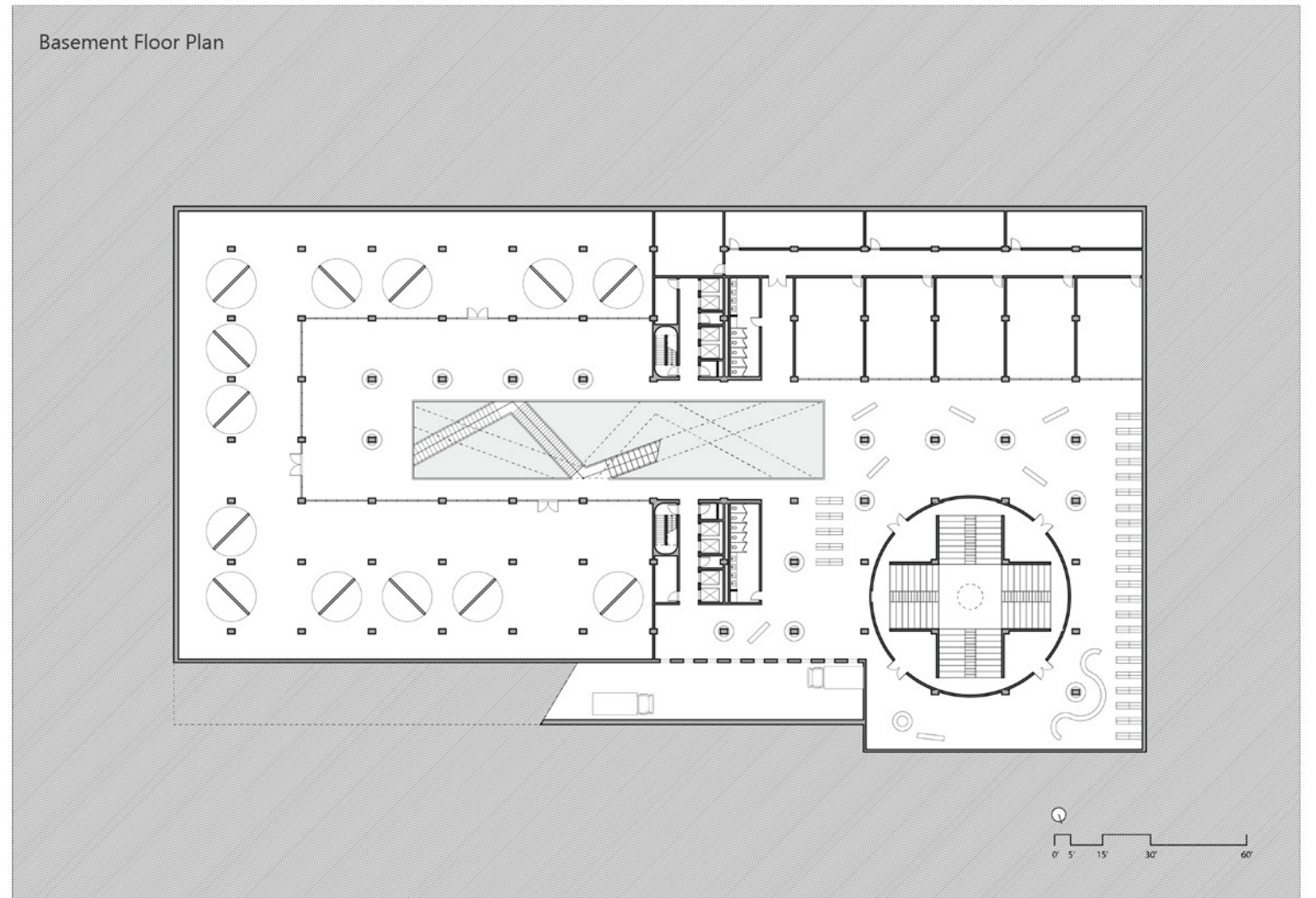
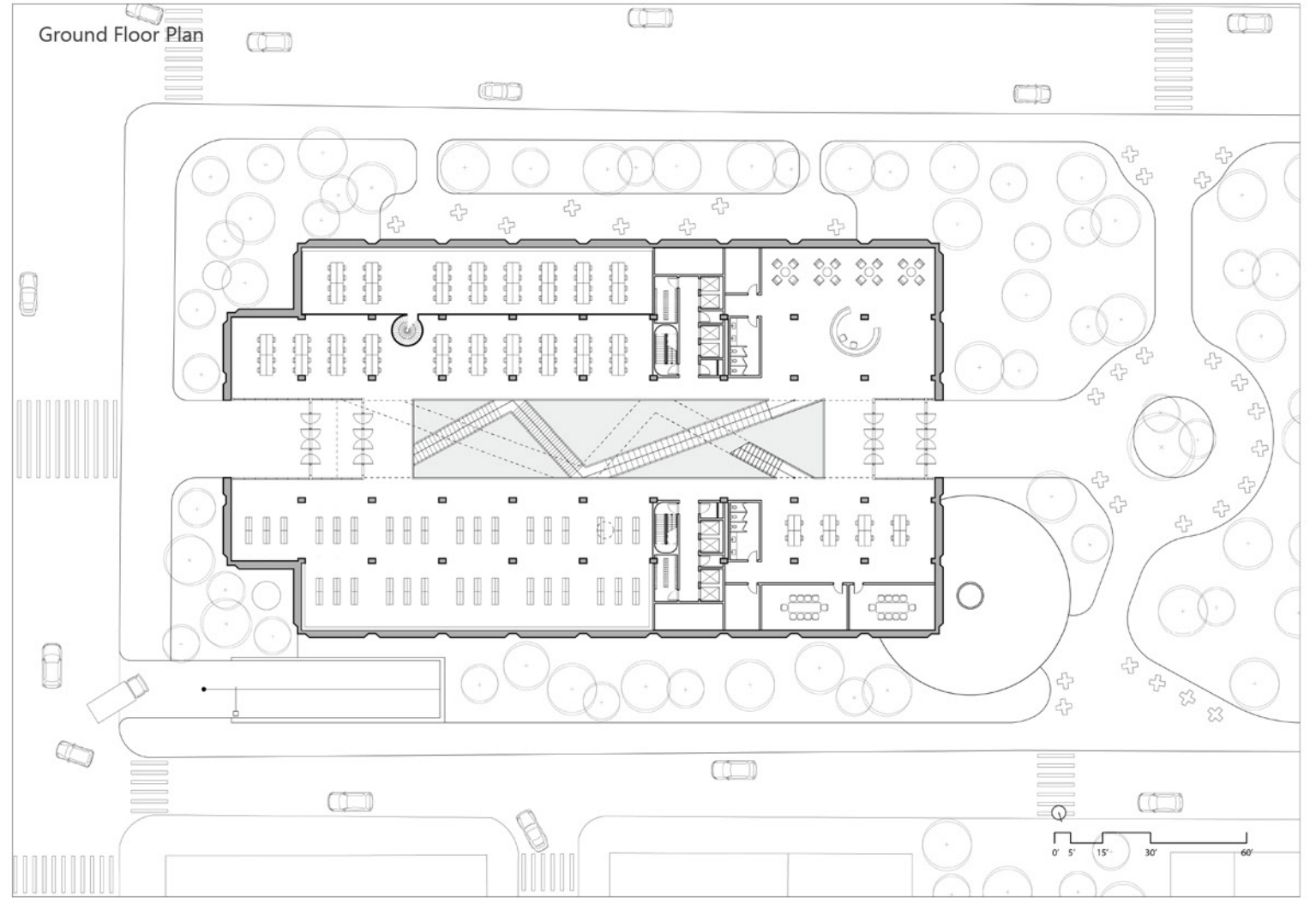
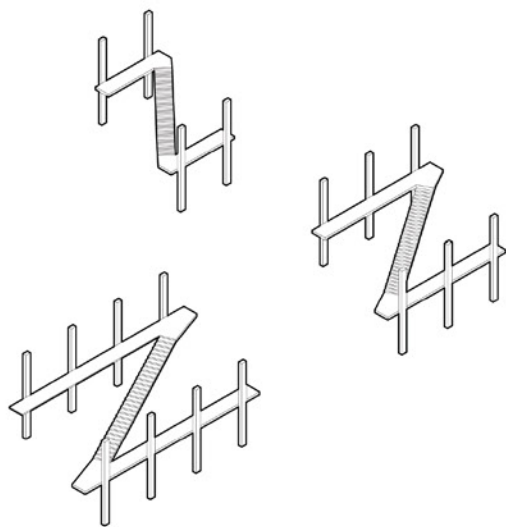
→ No windows.. how do we bring in light? while keeping the facade monolithic?



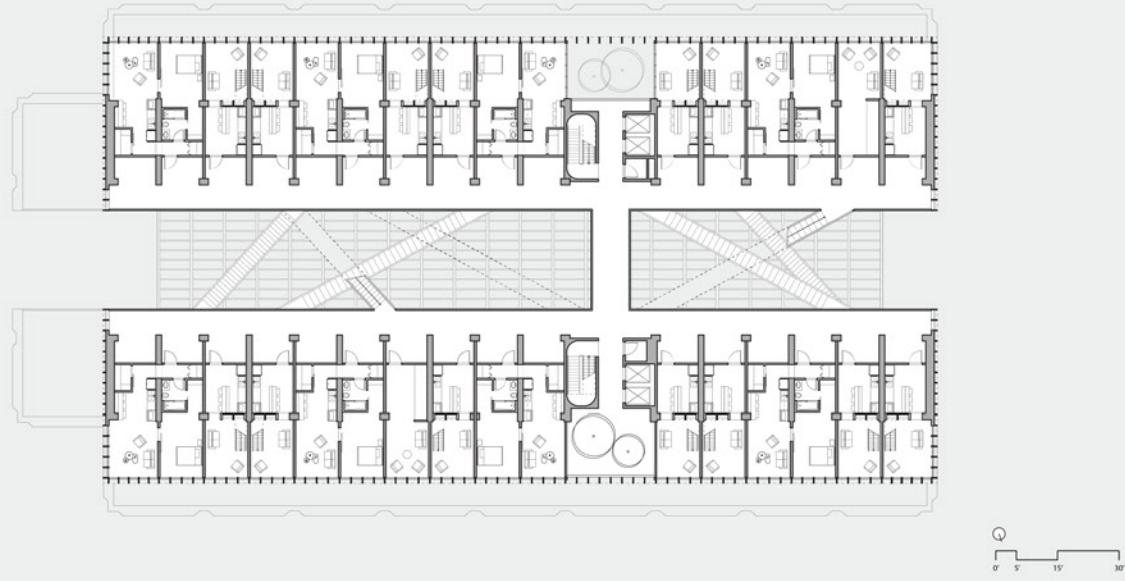
→ 2 bays of panels.

→ Light from right, left, top.

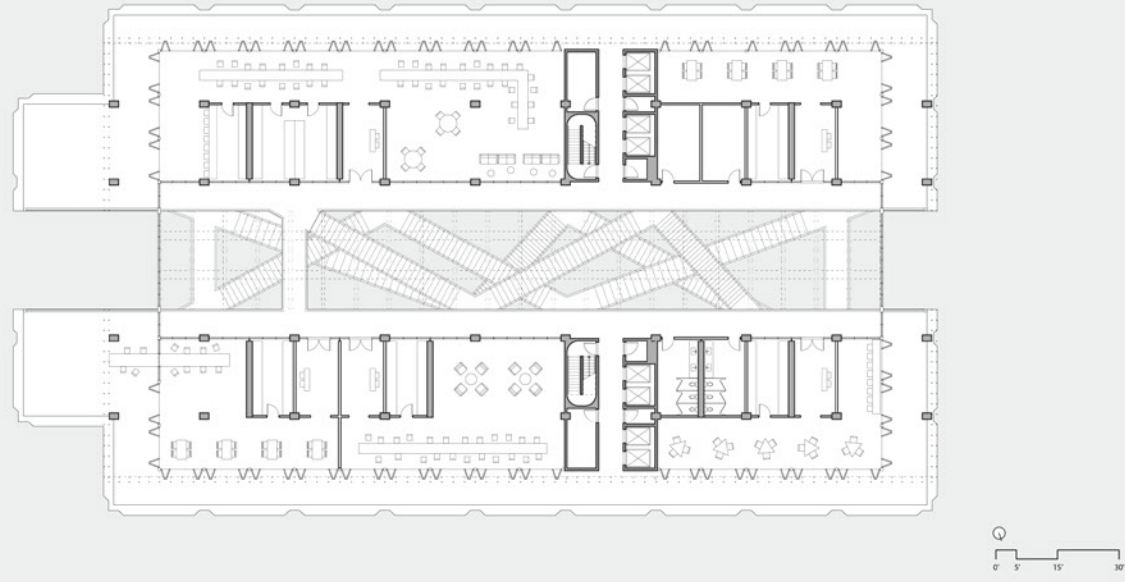
→ The facade keeps 74s monolithic condition. + Street experience.



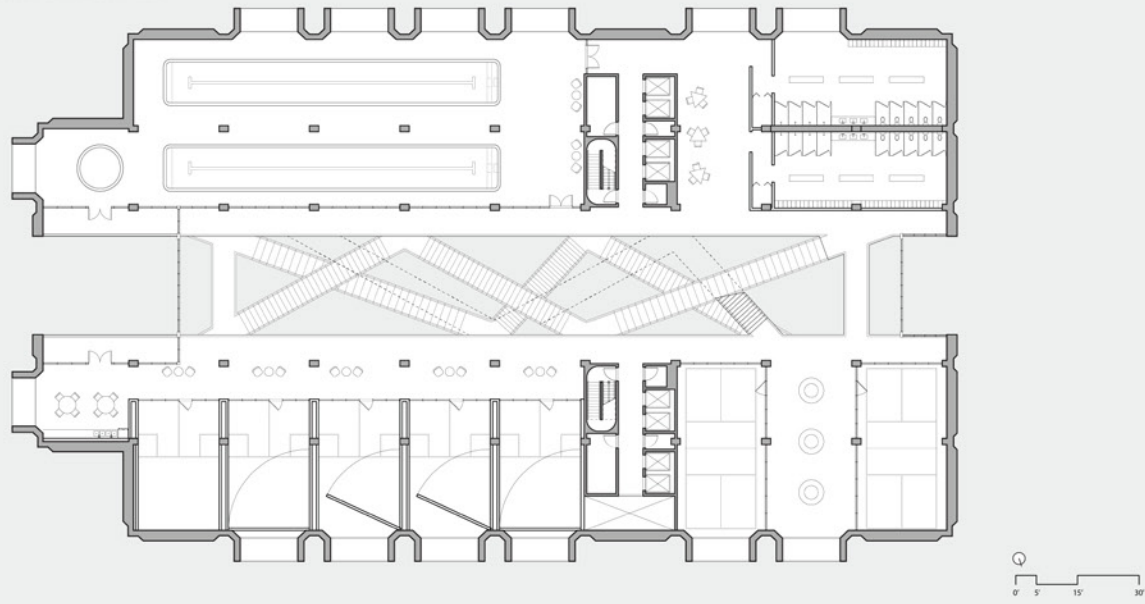
Unit Floor Plan (Upper Podium)

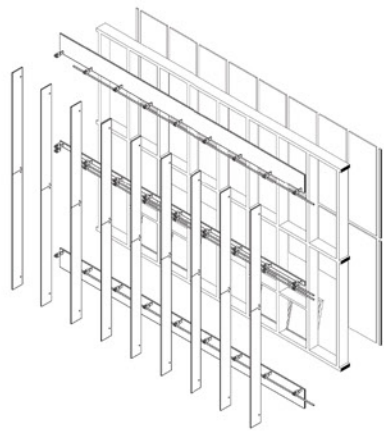
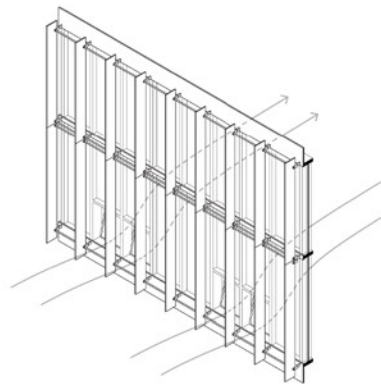


Rooftop Lower Podium Plan

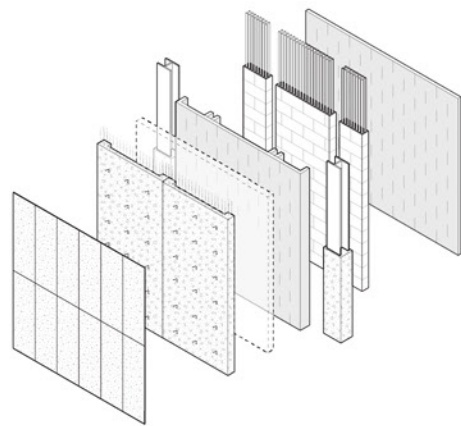


Typical Lower Podium Floor Plan

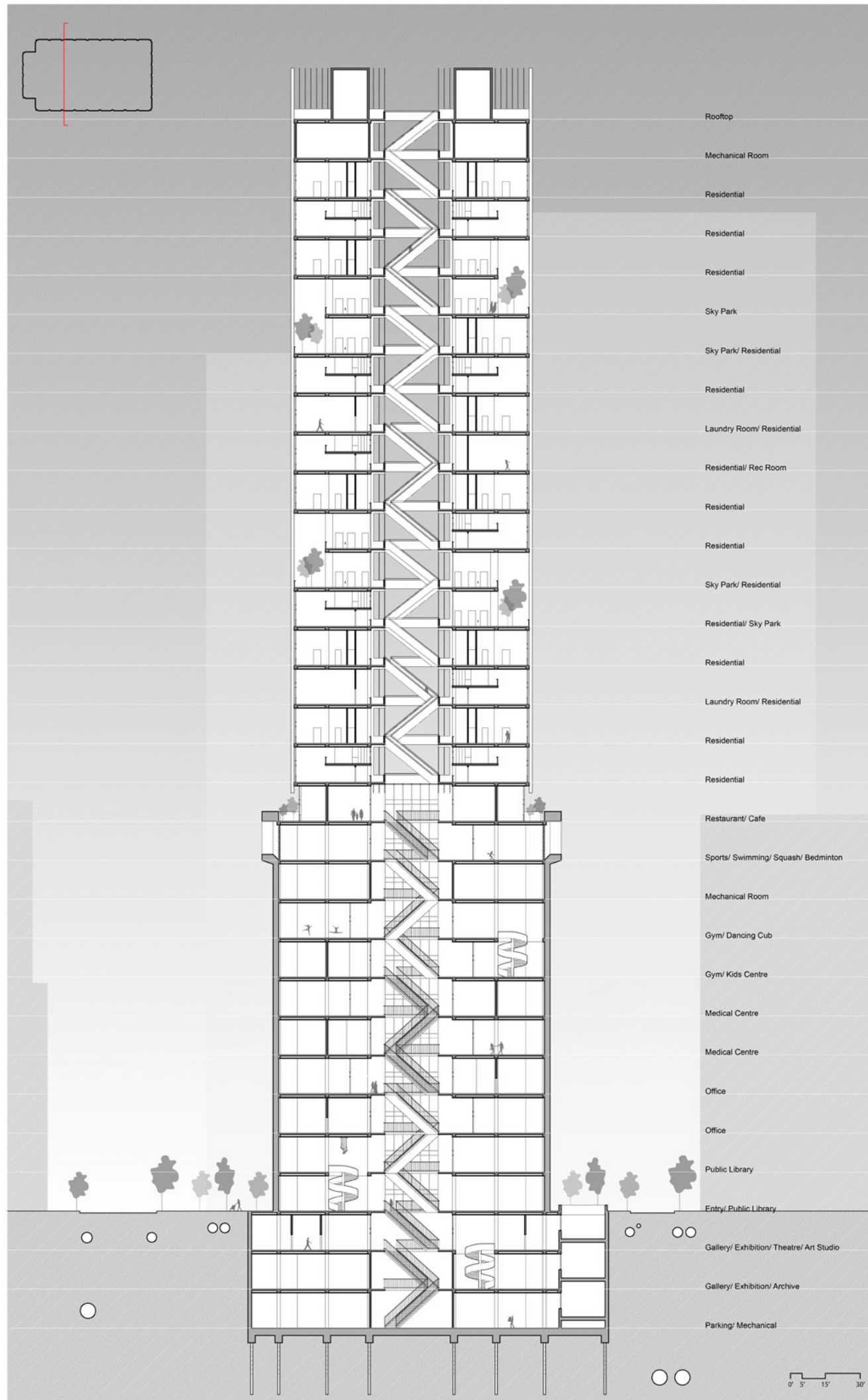




Upper Podium Facade
(Re-use of Granite Panels to Louvres)



Podium Facade Exploded Axon





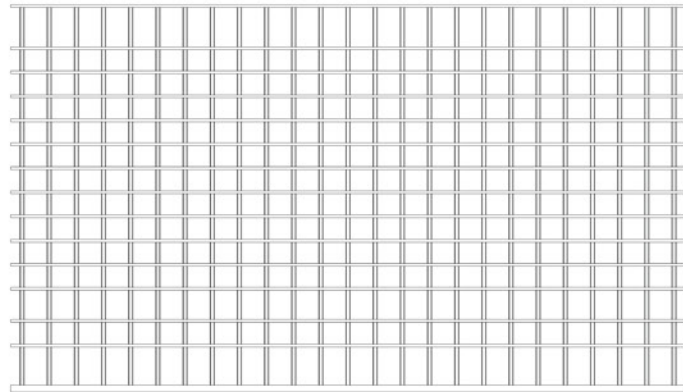
06 MUSEUM OF LEARNING

EDUCATION

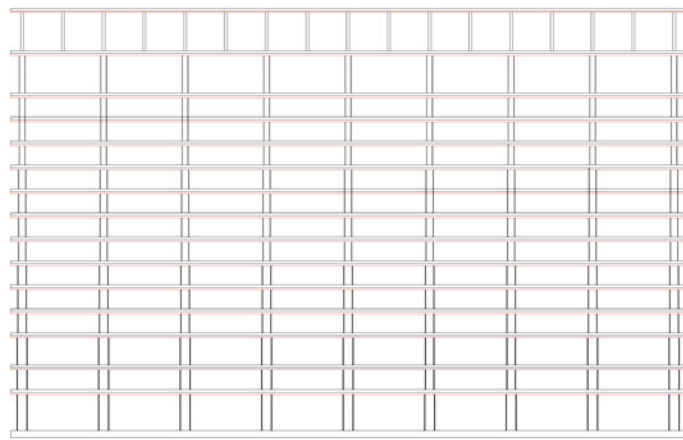
COLUMBIA GSAPP | ARCH 4006 | SP 2023 | INSTRUCTOR: GALIA SOLOMONOFF
PARTNER: XI JIN, SHUHAN LIU

The issue of mismatched education in Argentina is a significant problem that has far-reaching consequences for the economy and society as a whole. The data shows that the unemployment rate in Argentina is much higher than in the US and EU, and much of this can be attributed to the lack of alignment between the education system and the needs of the labor market. This mismatch has led to a situation where there is a shortage of middle-skill workers, as well as a shortage of career opportunities. One of the biggest issues is that the informal market consumes almost half of the national jobs, which harms the entire economy and hampers productivity growth. Furthermore, the lack of regulation from the government has exacerbated the situation, making it difficult to address the problem. The education system in Argentina is covered by the government, with tuition at public schools being free until university and tuition at private schools being low. However, despite the many educational institutions available in the city of Buenos Aires, the universities and vocational education institutions are widely separated and small in size. This makes it difficult to provide comprehensive and targeted training that can equip students with the skills needed for the job market.

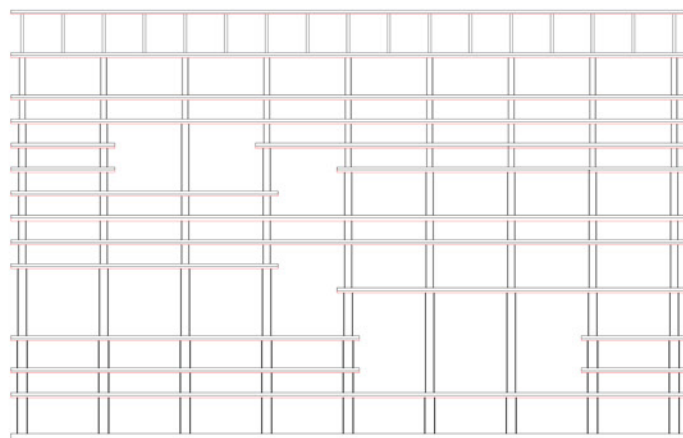
01. Structural Strategy



Dense existing building structure limits functionality of the proposed programs.



Removing two bays of the existing columns and reinforcing columns and slabs results in generous openings.

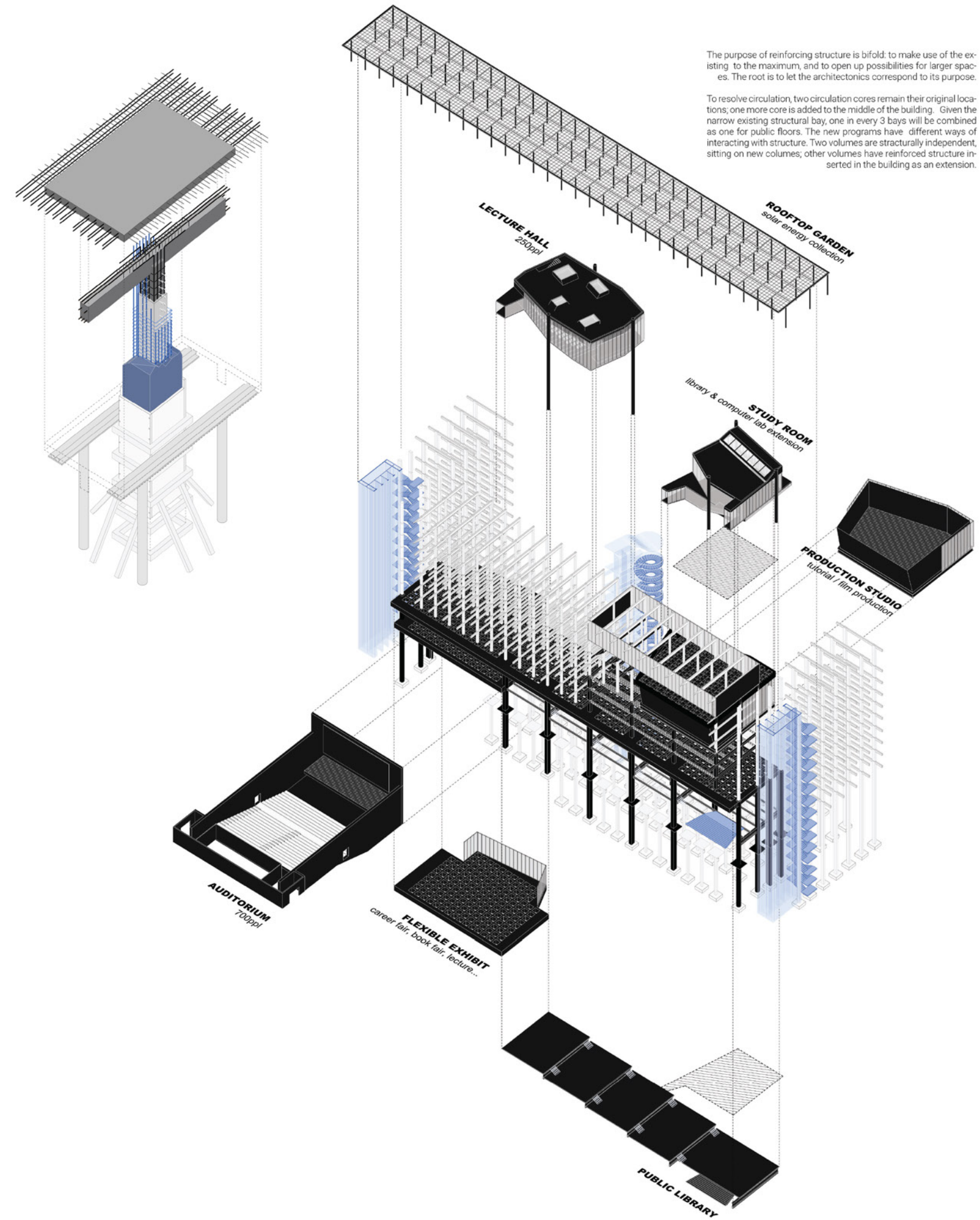


The strategy also allows even more generous spaces to now exist throughout the building.





02. Structural Reinforcement, Circulation & Program

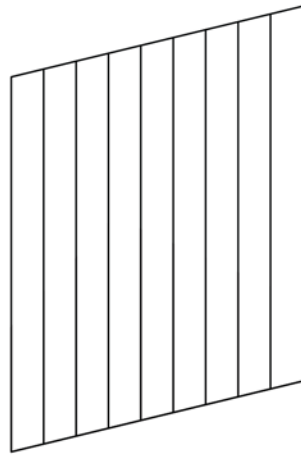


03. Facade Strategy & Spatial Conditions

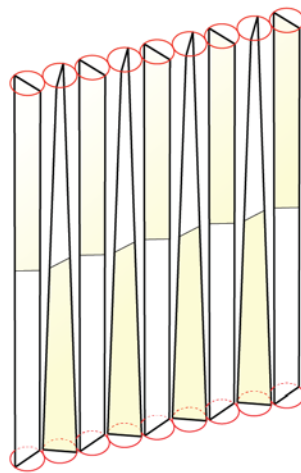
1



Heat absorbing fabric embracing the building..

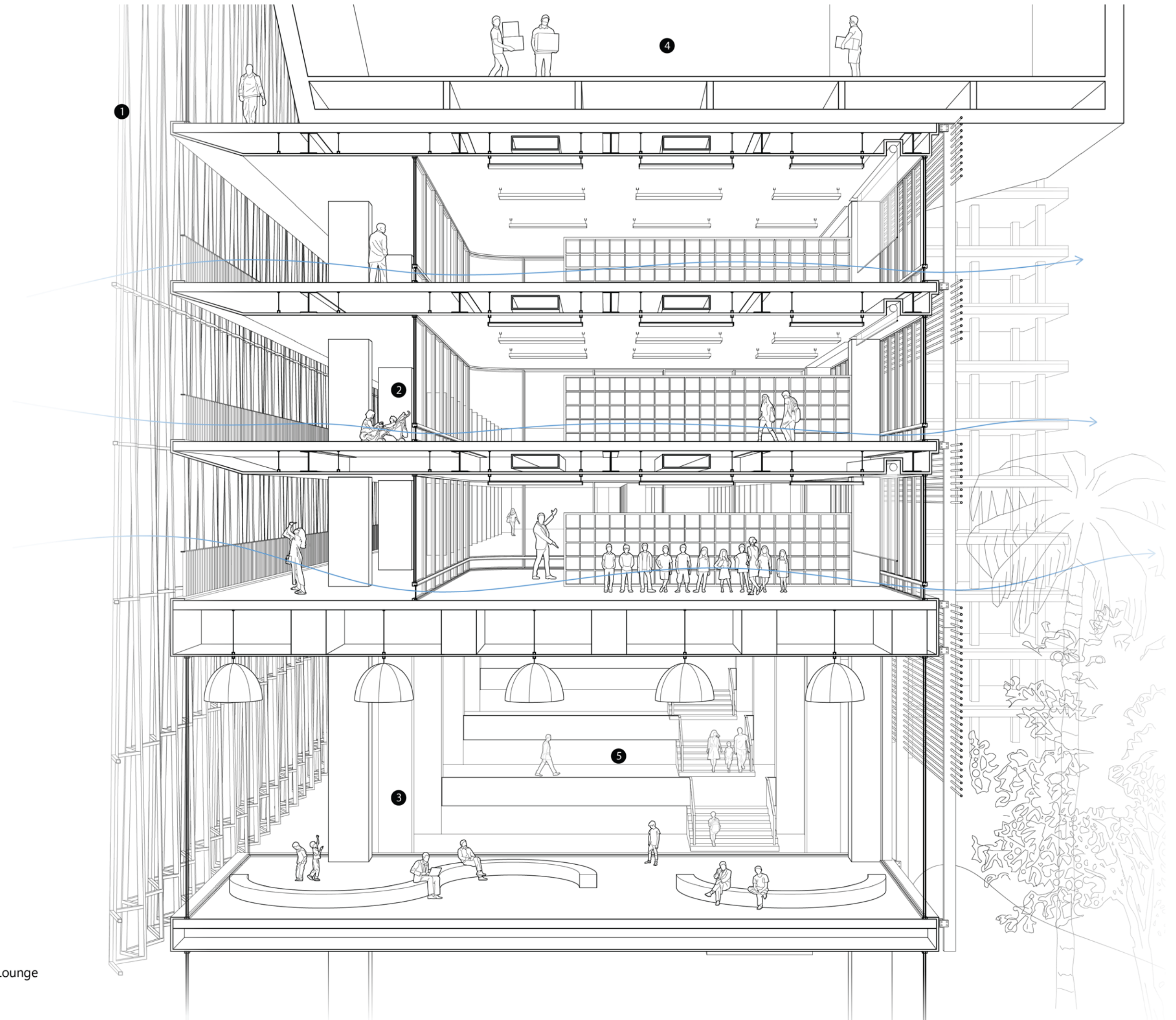


The fabric cut aligns with the second facade mullion.

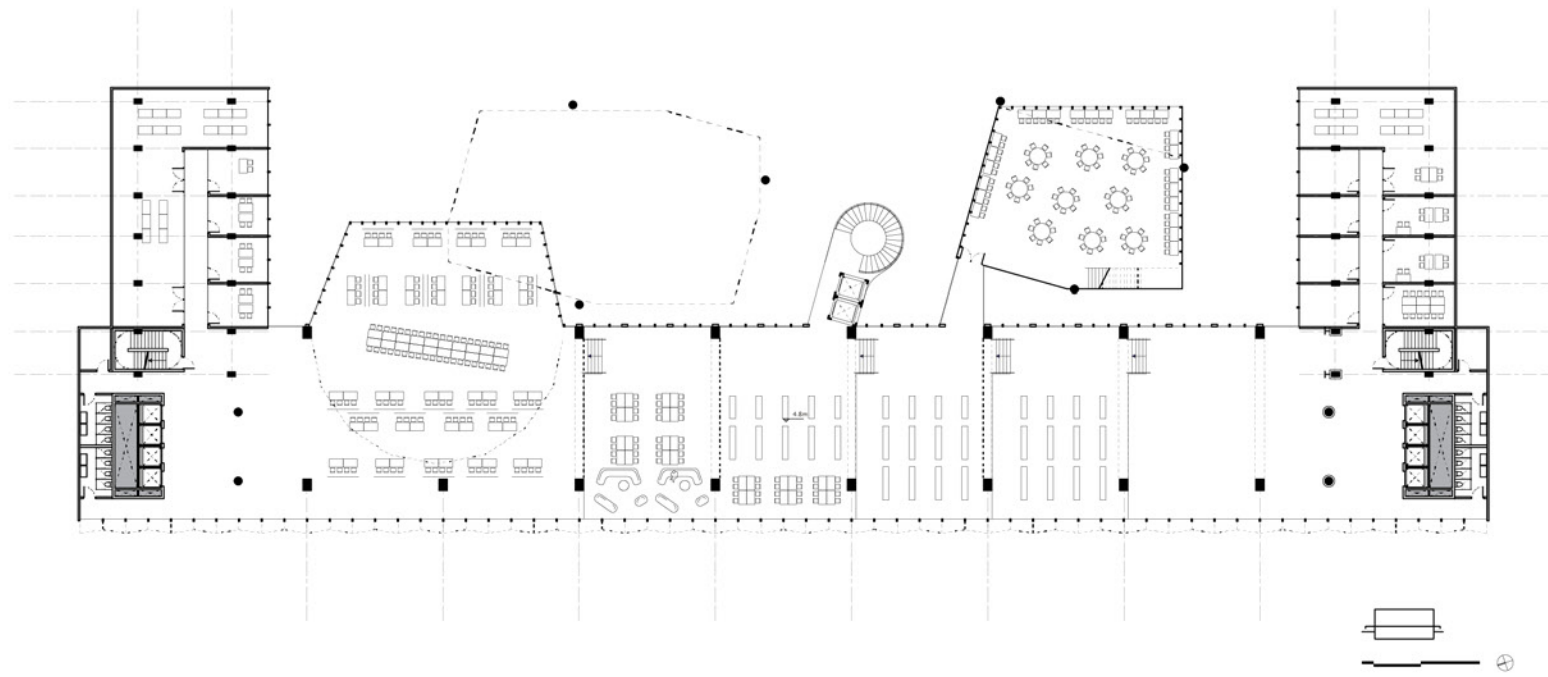


Top and bottom edges twist at opposing angle which result in two surfaces. One facing the sun and the other facing the shade which allows cross ventilation.

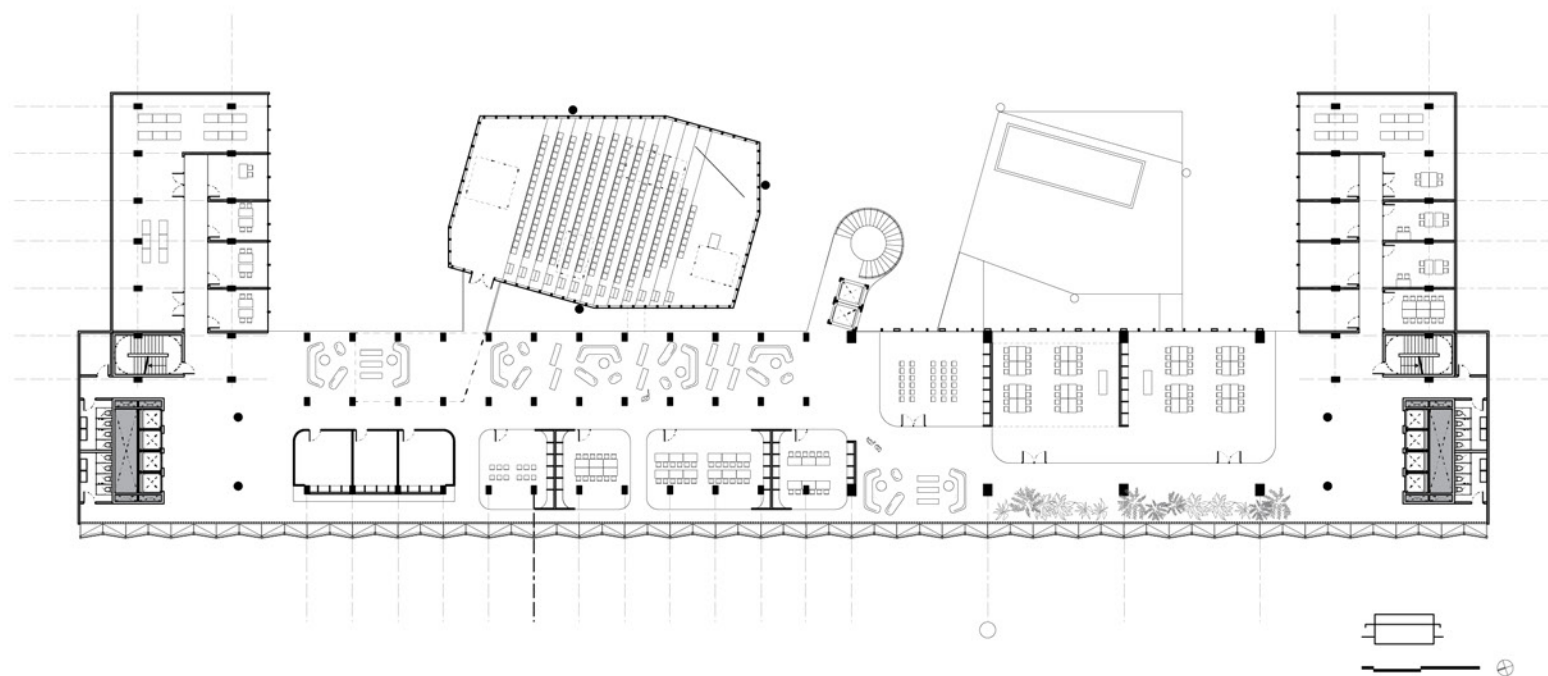
- 2 Recessed Classrooms with Open Terrace
- 3 Computer Lab Lounge
- 4 Production Studio
- 5 Library



04. Typical Floor Plan (Library)



05. Typical Floor Plan (Classroom)



06. Cross Section of the Building & Infrastructure

