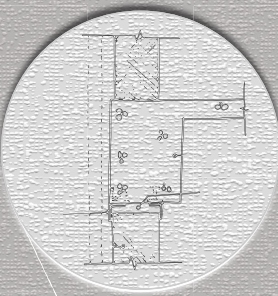
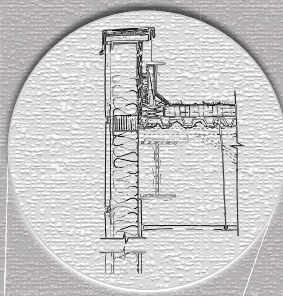


ARCHITECTURE

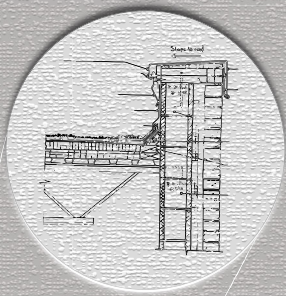
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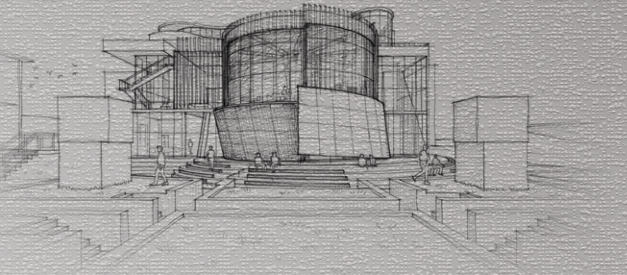
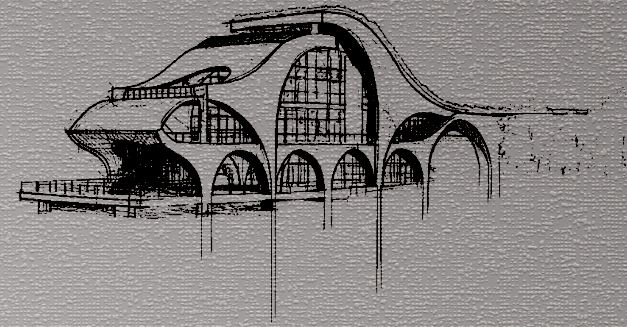
LI



2019

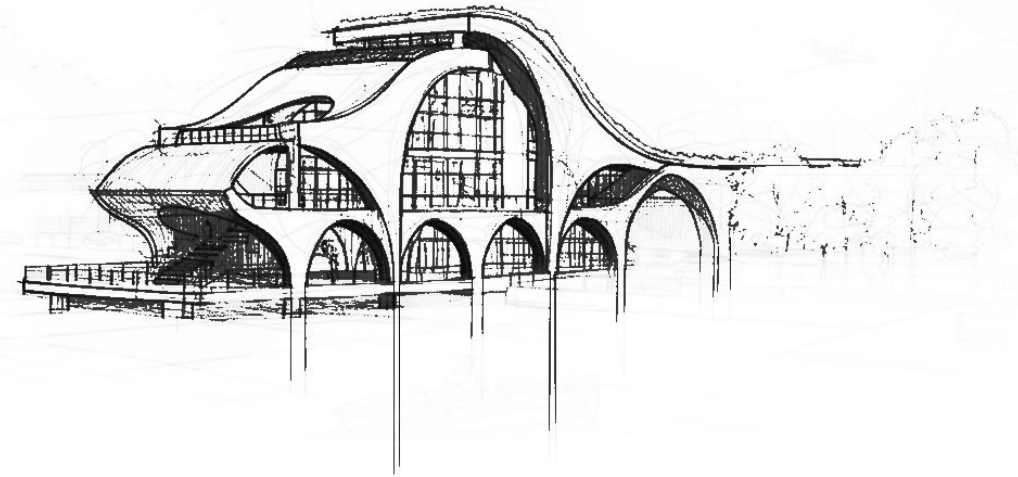
-

2025



CONTENTS

- 01 ————— WAVE PORT
- 02 ————— DELTA PIER
- 03 ————— RICHARD SERRA || LIVE WORK SHOW
- 04 ————— JOPPY MOMMA'S PAVILION
- 05 ————— ARCHITECTURE & CONSTRUCTION SKETCHES



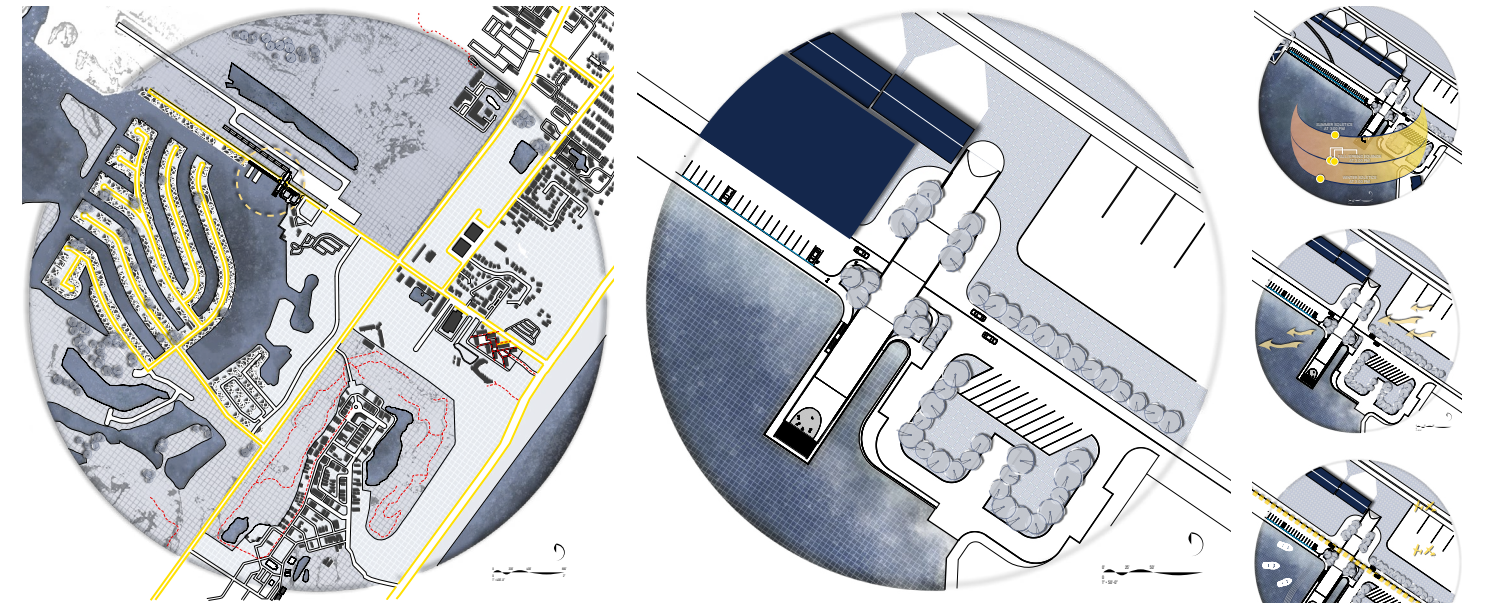
WAVE PORT

Wave Port is a multimodal transportation hub that enhances coastal resilience of Port Aransas. Wave Port provides large, elevated shelter grounds and an evacuation center for Port Aransas in case of a disaster, while enabling adaptive multimodal transportation to and from the port, based on the need.

The design priority is to form a climate-responsive and resilient mobility hub that can adapt to pre-disaster, during-disaster and post-disaster conditions via its fluid, sustainable and robust design.

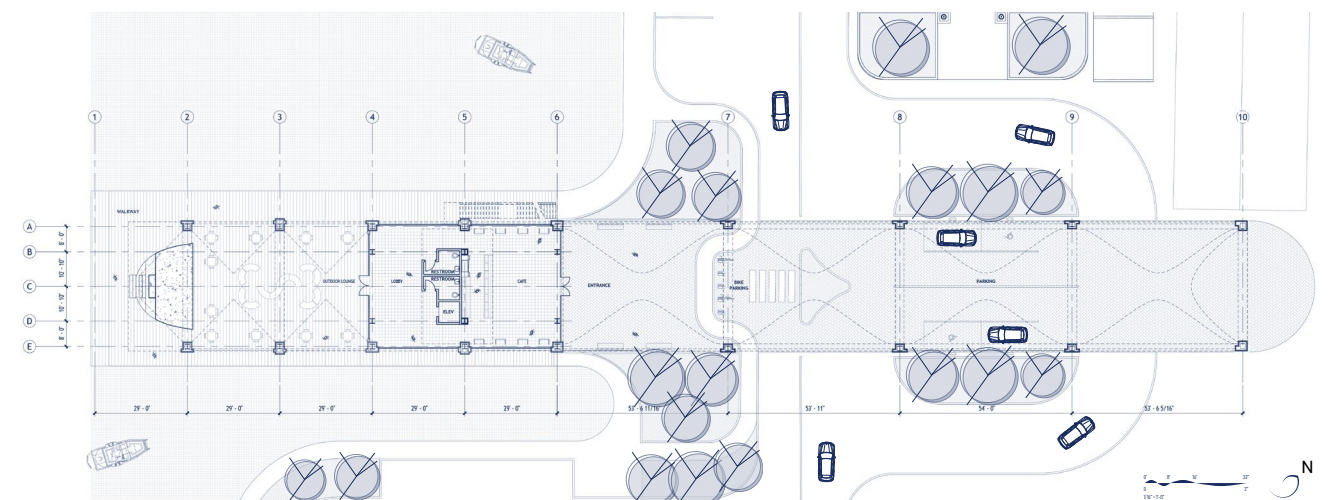
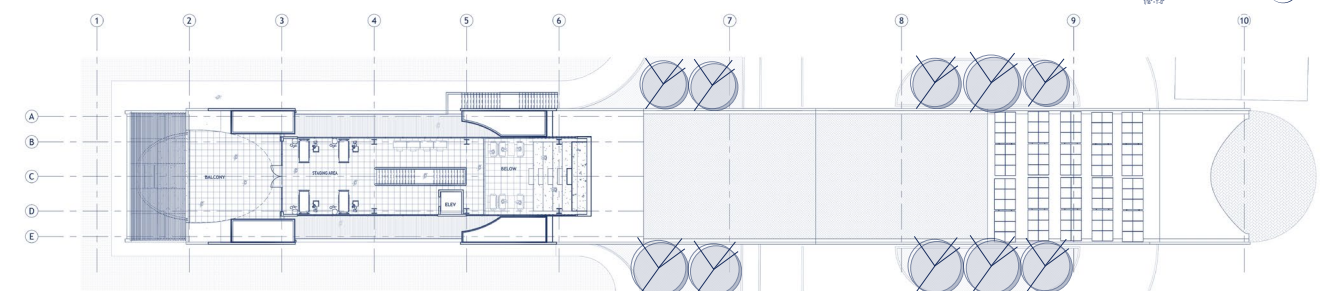
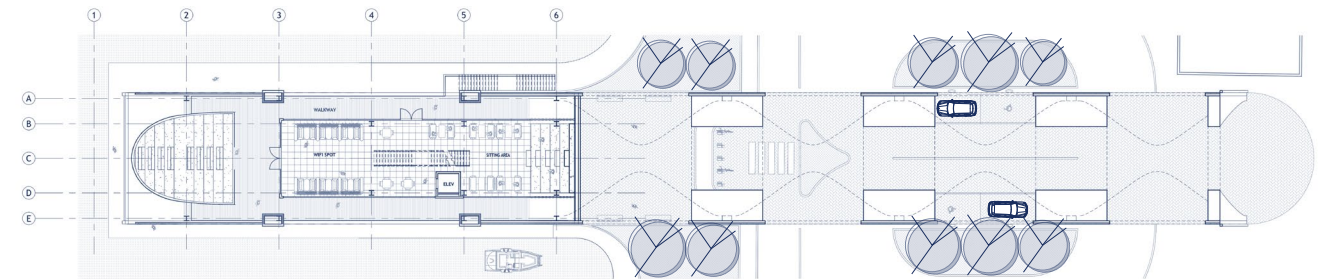
Wave Port is located adjacent to the Mustang Beach Airport, in Port Aransas, Mustang Island. Based on the macro and micro site analysis, lack of access to medical aid, evacuation centers, and proper shelters appeared to be one of the greatest weaknesses of this small city that is so vulnerable to disaster damage.

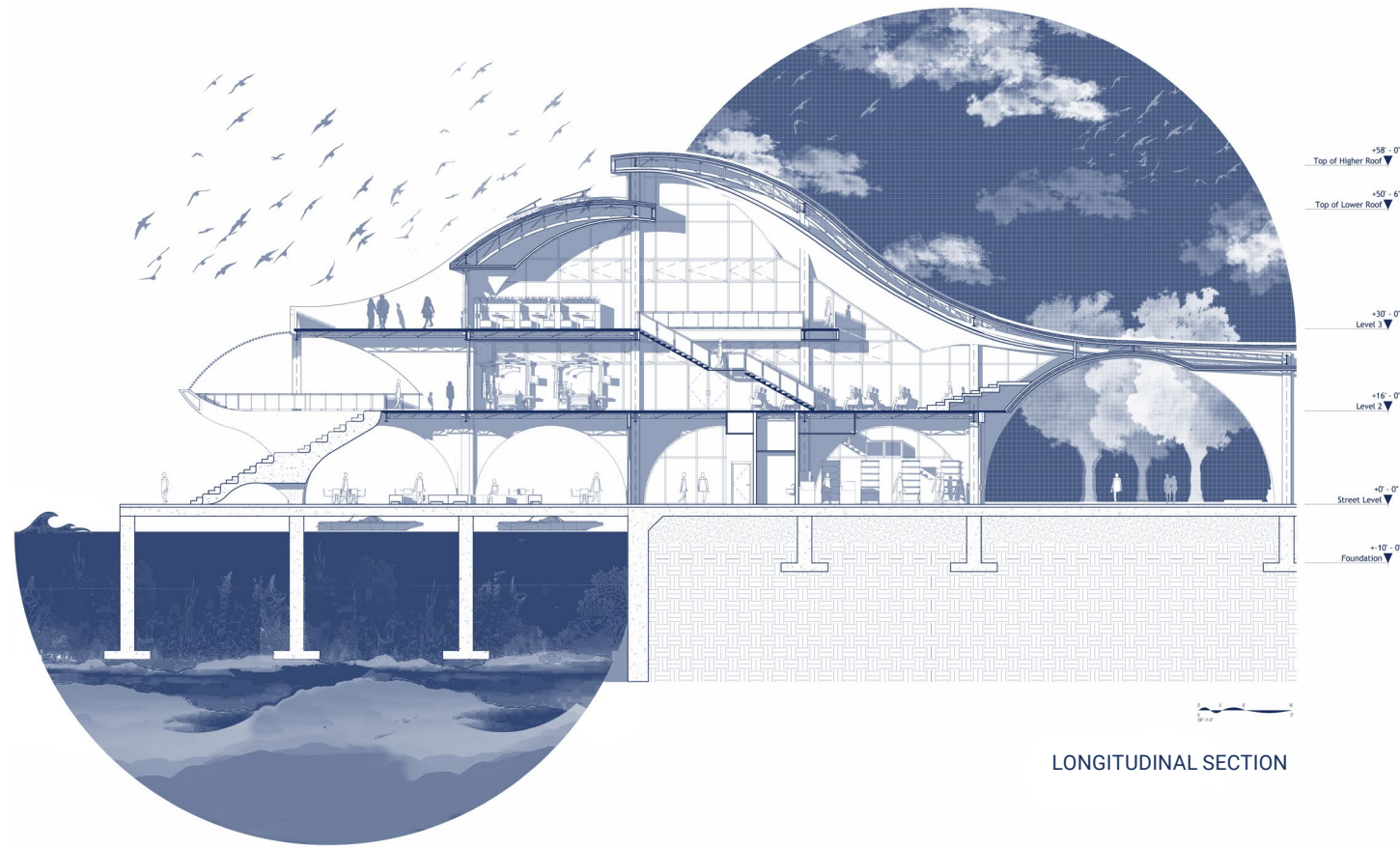
However, the site has, many advantageous features, such as being located adjacent to the main roads that reach into the residential areas of the city and go all along the island, providing quicker access between Wave Port and people. Being adjacent to the Mustang Beach Airport enables Wave Port as a hub for the rescue and aid distribution services and aims to cooperate further in the future, to have a more advanced level of solar energy provided for the electric charging of multiple types of vehicles.



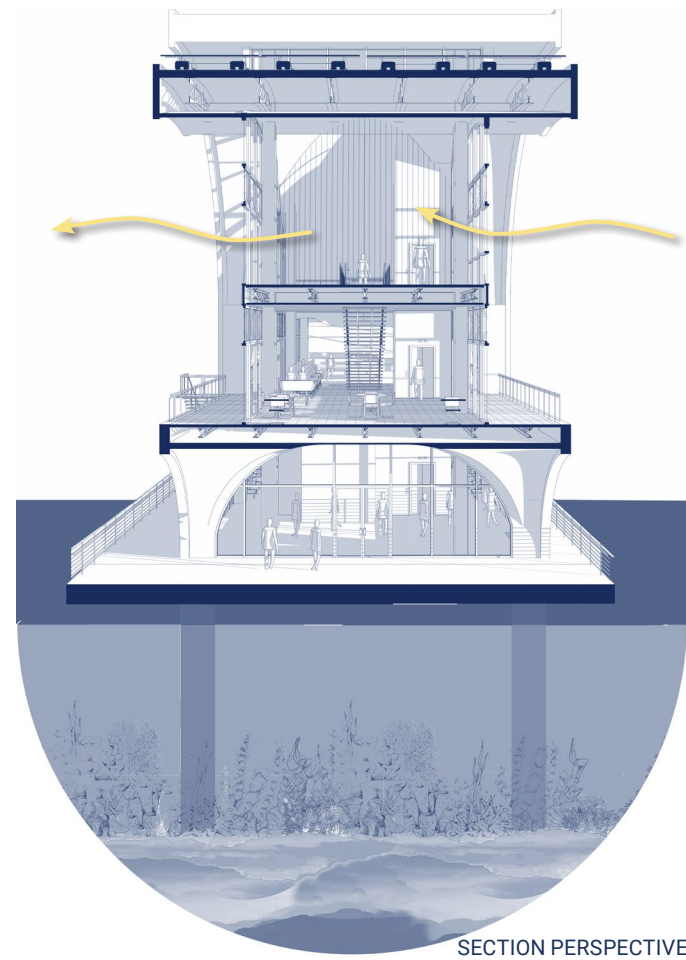
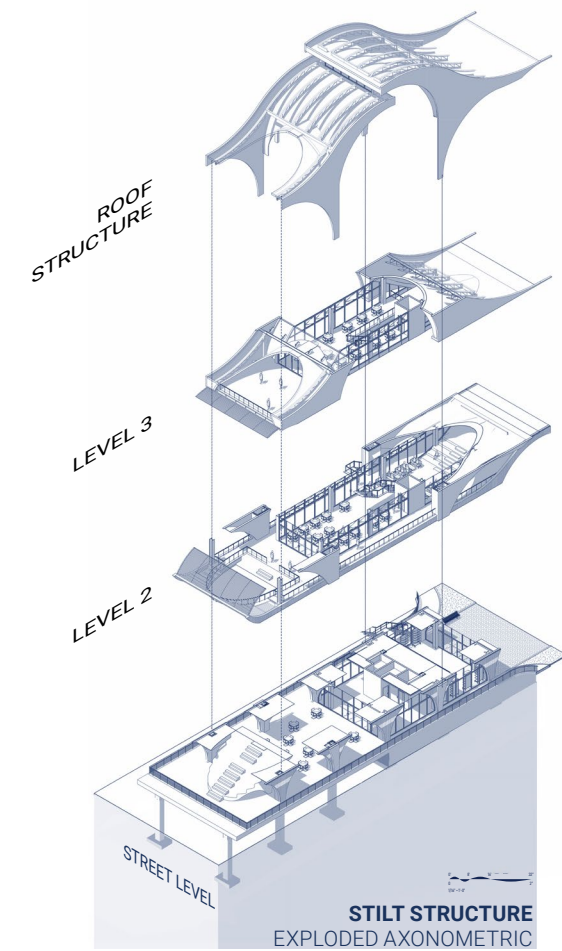
MACRO SITE PLAN

MICRO SITE PLAN



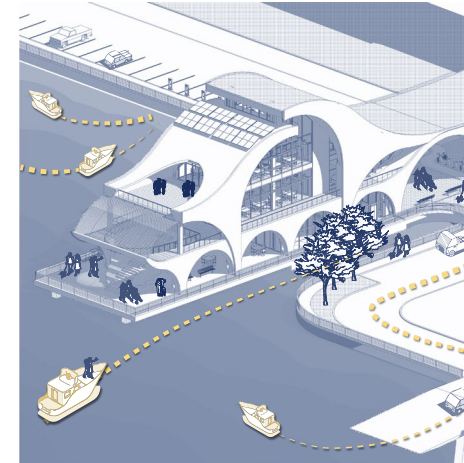


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

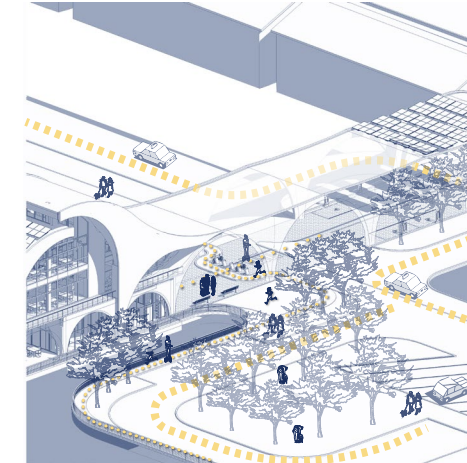


SECTION PERSPECTIVE

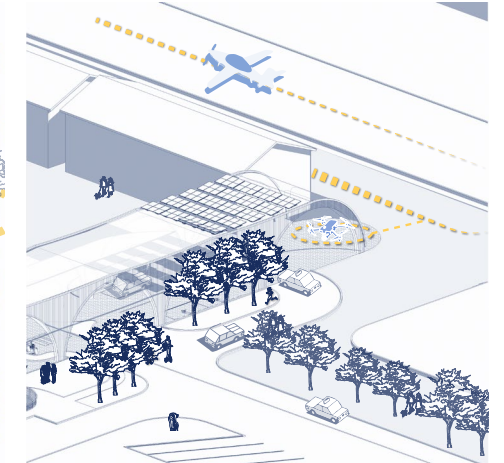
WATER ACCESS



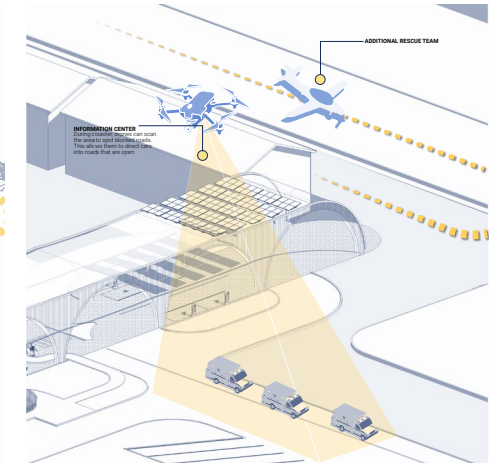
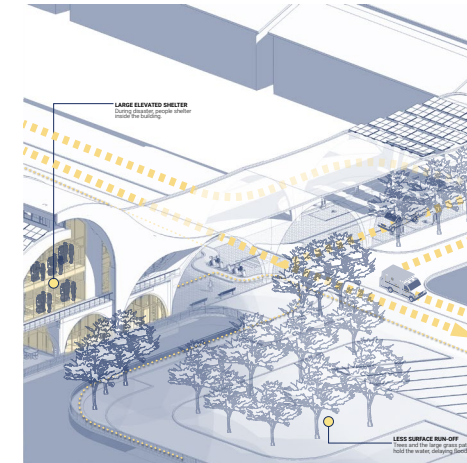
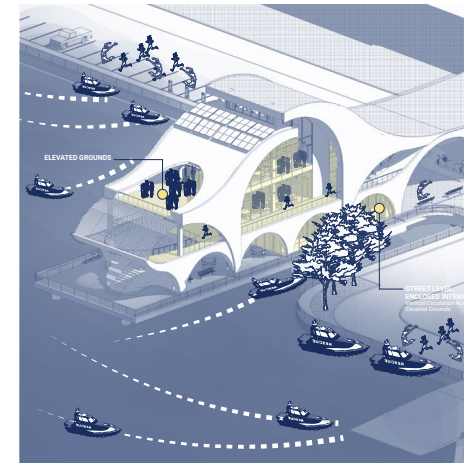
LAND ACCESS



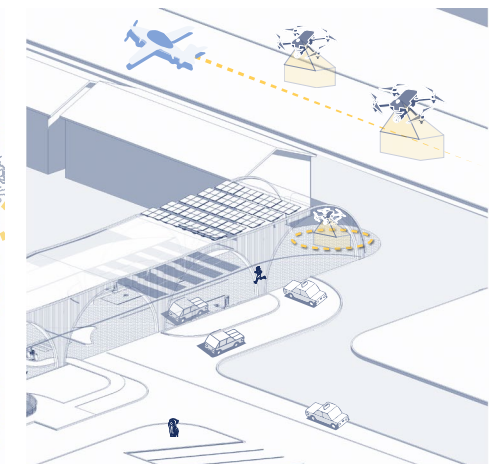
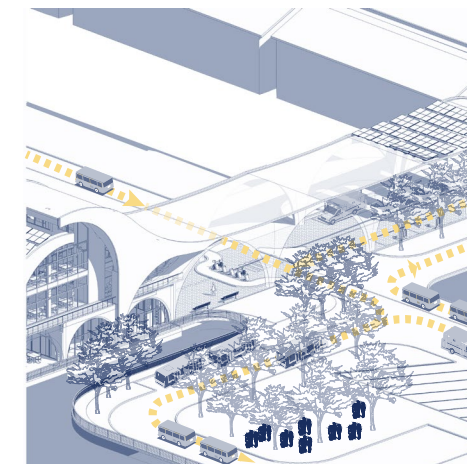
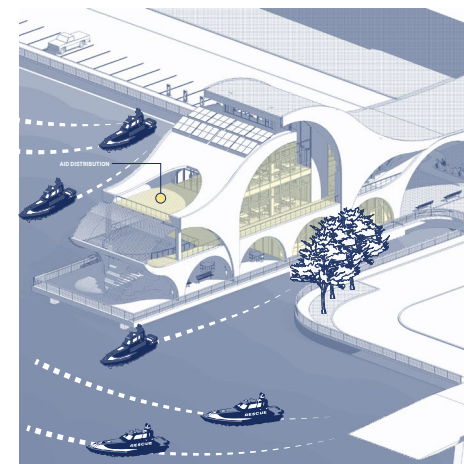
AIR ACCESS



PRE-DISASTER

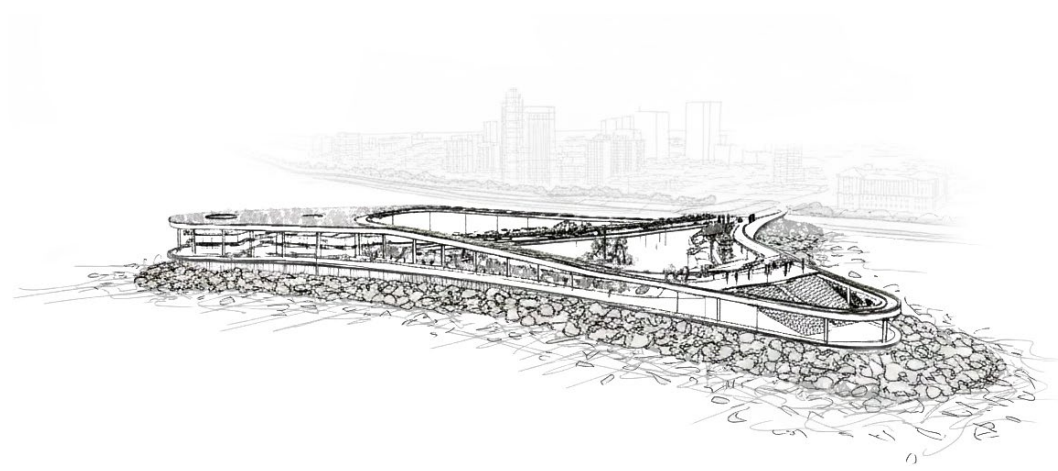


DURING DISASTER



POST-DISASTER





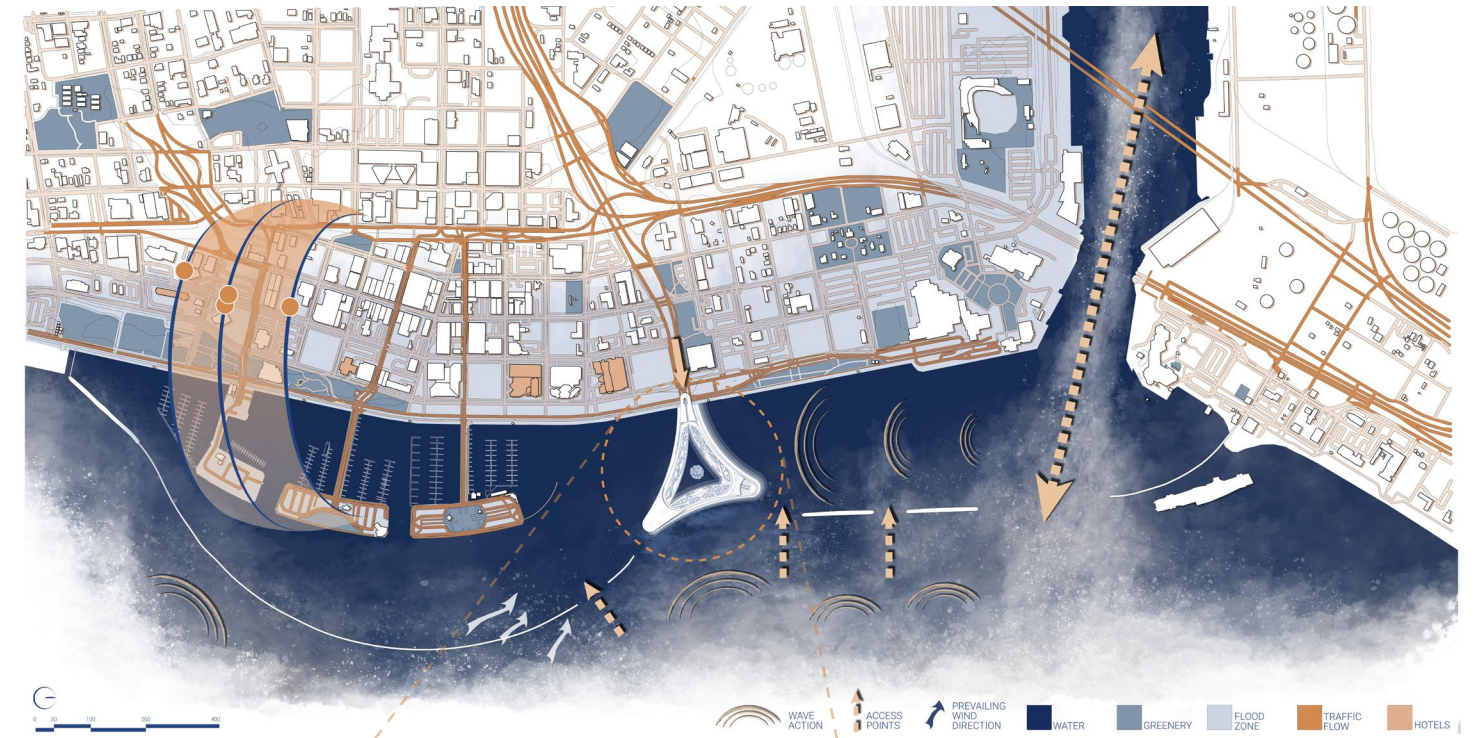
DELTA PIER

The Delta envisions a looping elevated urban plaza on stilts in a triangular form, in downtown Corpus Christi.

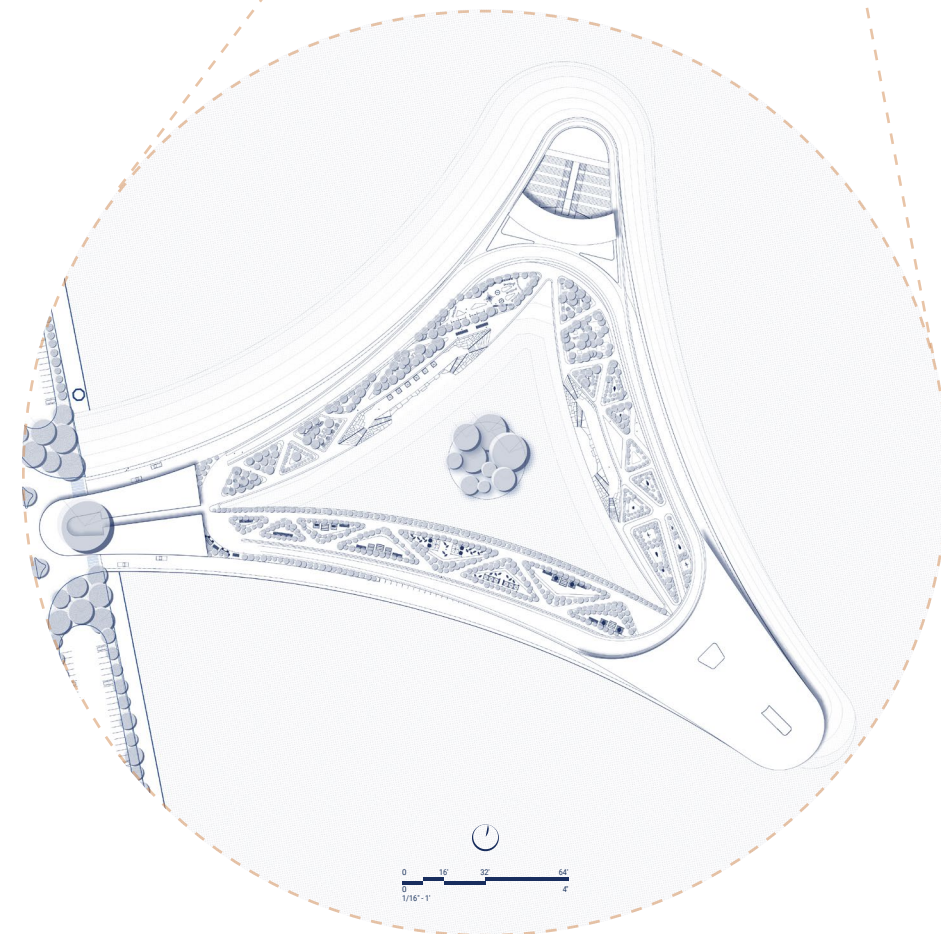
*Each of the three anchor points serves a distinct yet interconnected function: The **market hall** at the land-entry point welcomes fishermen delivering fresh seafood and produce, the **open-air amphitheater** for community gatherings and events, and the **boutique hotel** at the highest corner provides a secluded retreat and a public restaurant.*

Spanning all three corners is a flowing, green rooftop that seamlessly merges with the landscape, providing public green space, social zones, and a continuous pedestrian experience.

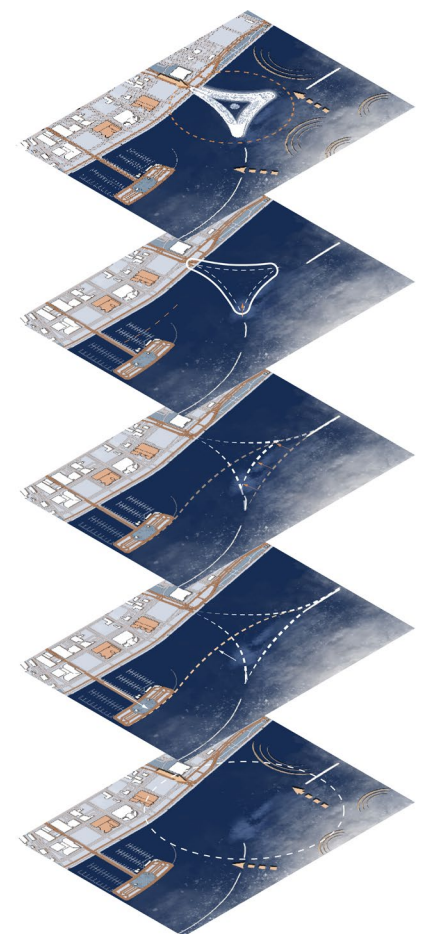
The structure is designed as a resilient infrastructure, offering flood-resistant elevated ground, sheltered spaces during disasters, and functioning as a post-disaster evacuation point.



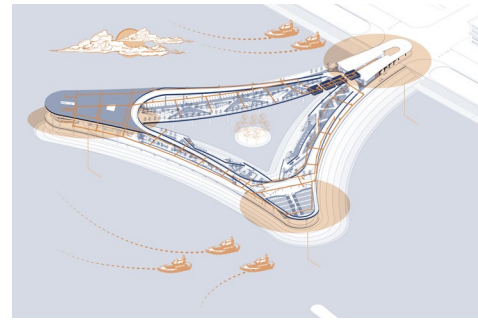
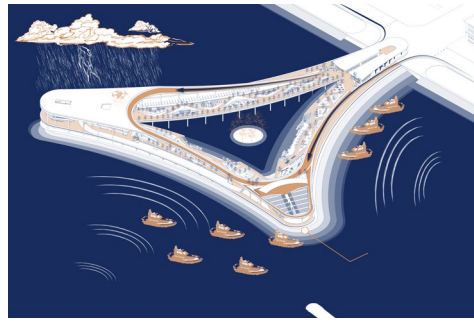
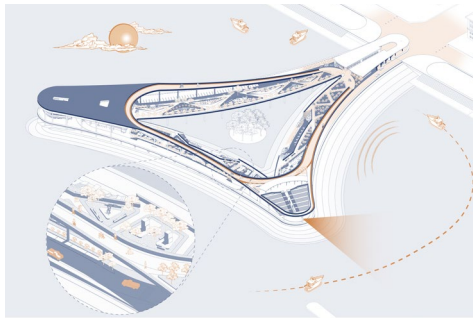
MACRO SITE PLAN



PROJECT SITE PLAN



FORM DIAGRAM



PRE - DISASTER

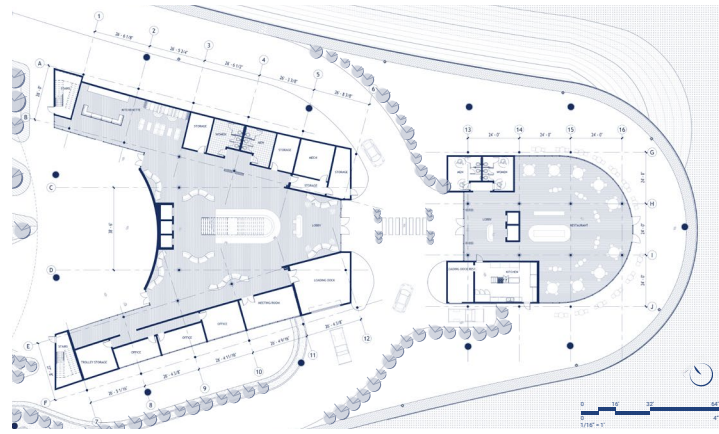
Delta Pier is an elevated urban plaza linking downtown Corpus Christi to its waterfront, creating a vibrant hub for food, art, and community. The continuous rooftop ties these anchors with green, walkable public space.

DURING DISASTER

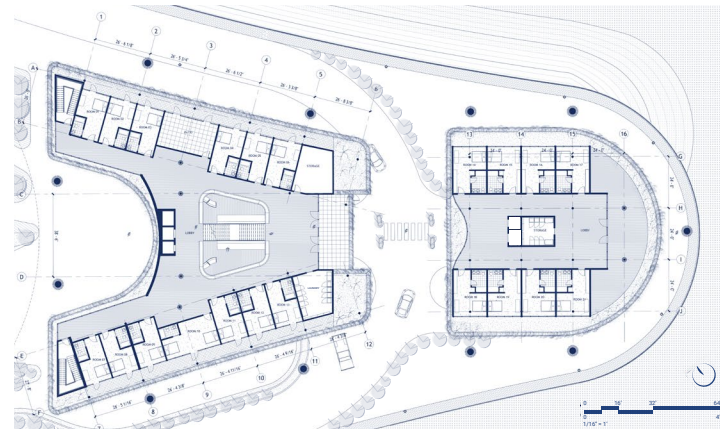
During disasters, the plaza serves as a community shelter, its stilted structure raised above floodwaters. The hotel, amphitheater, and market hall convert into emergency shelters providing housing, clean water, and food.

POST - DISASTER

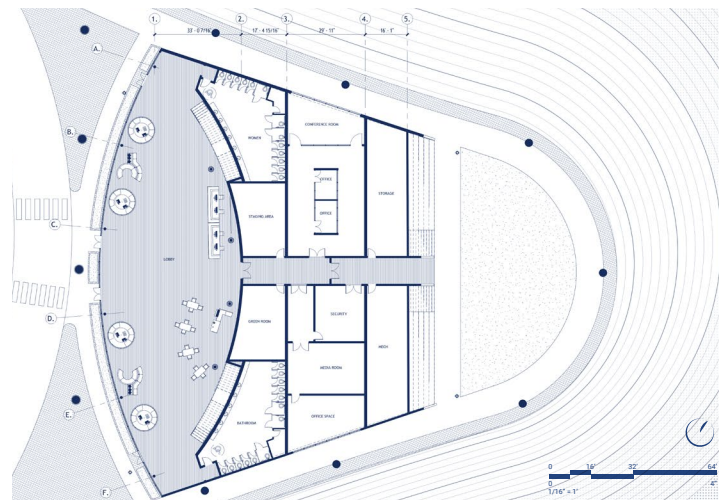
After a disaster, the plaza becomes a recovery hub, its elevated structure remaining operational to support relief with supplies and aid. As the city rebuilds, it helps restore community and commerce.



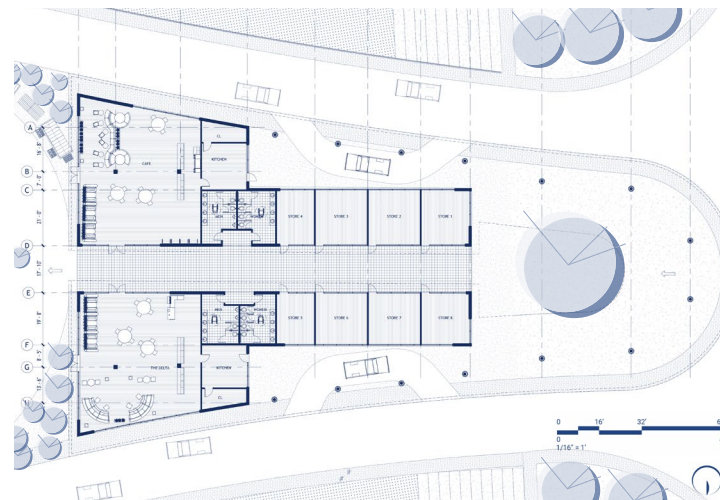
HOTEL FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 1



HOTEL FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 2

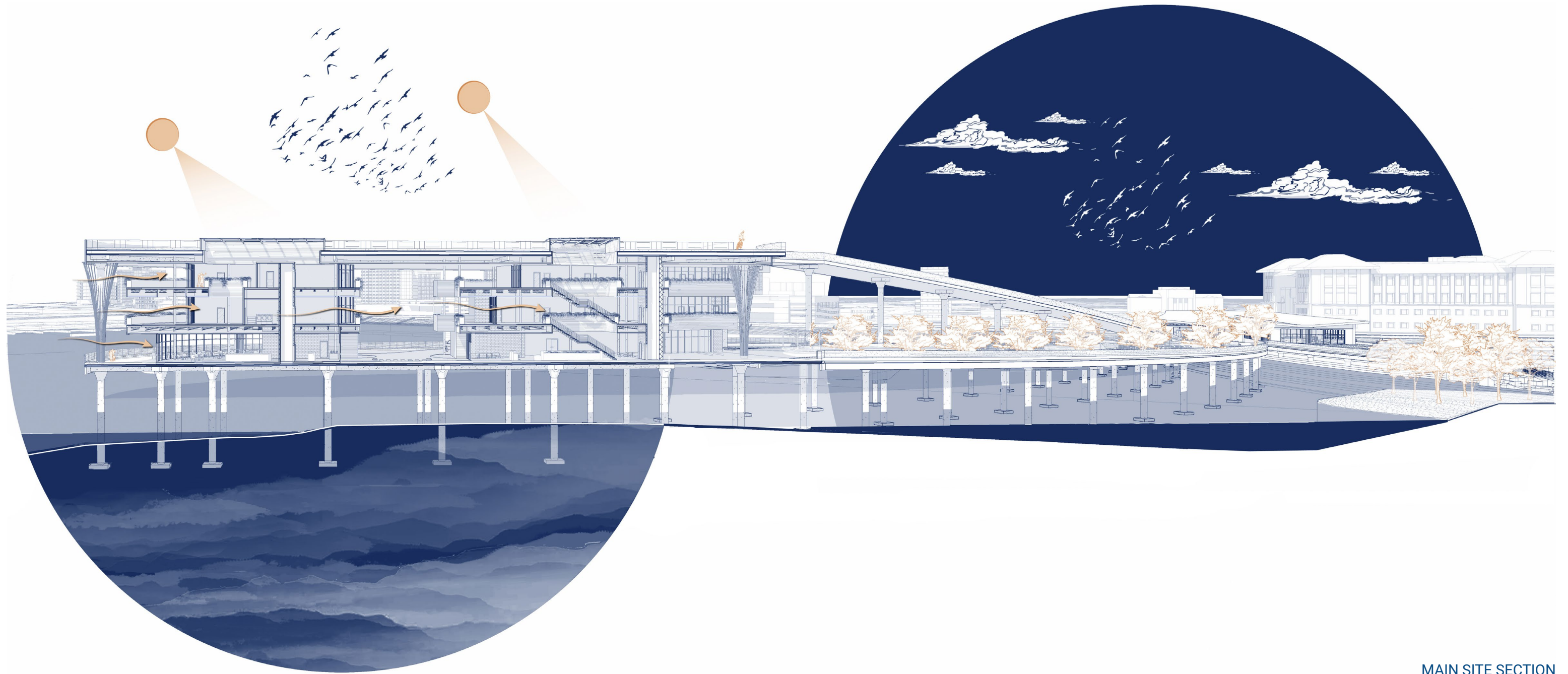


AMPHITHEATER FLOOR PLAN

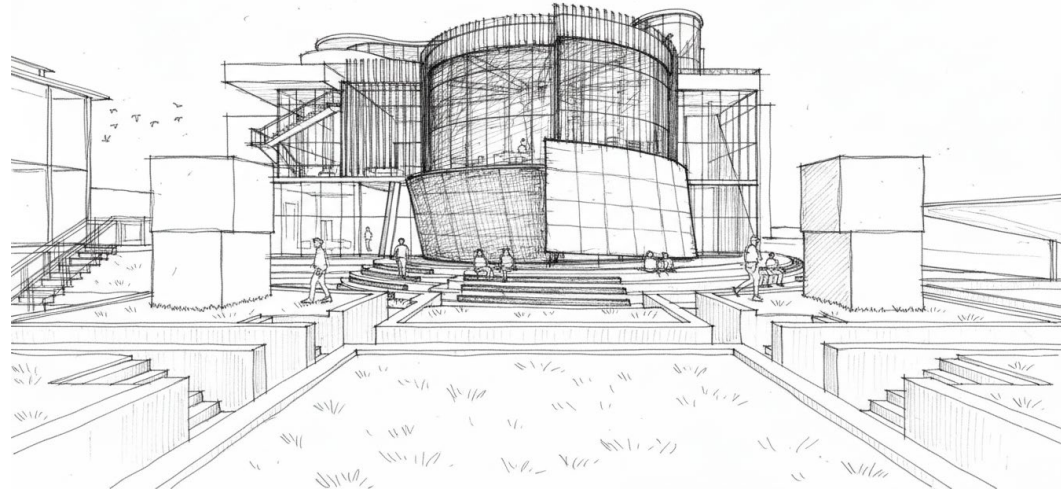


MARKET HALL FLOOR PLAN





MAIN SITE SECTION



RICHARD SERRA || LIVE WORK SHOW

Richard Serra (1938–2024) was an American sculptor associated with Minimalism and Process Art, renowned for monumental, site-specific steel sculptures. Educated at UC Berkeley, UC Santa Barbara, and Yale University, Serra emphasized material, gravity, and spatial experience over symbolism or narrative.

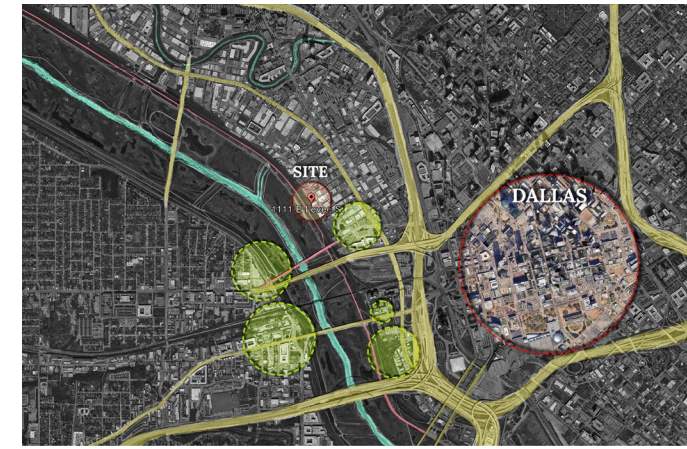
His work primarily uses large-scale weathering steel plates arranged to tilt, curve, or enclose space. Rather than functioning as objects to be viewed from a distance, Serra's sculptures are designed to be experienced through movement, making the viewer's body, perception, and time essential components of the work. Key themes include weight, balance, instability, and the redefinition of architectural space.

Richard Serra's Live Work Show space is a building that combines a gallery, a studio and a residence for Richard Serra.

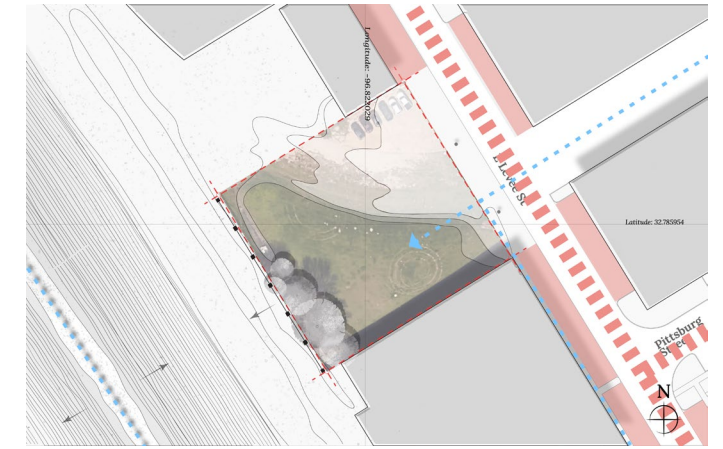
The concept is to shift the focus from his art to his personal life as he ascends from entry to the upper floors.

Wrapped with COR-TEN steel clad, opaque facade, the gallery space focuses on the artwork being exhibited inside, while diffusing the daylight into the space. The studio space on the second floor has floor to ceiling glazing with COR-TEN mesh as a brise-soleil, blurring the distinct separation between inside and outside.

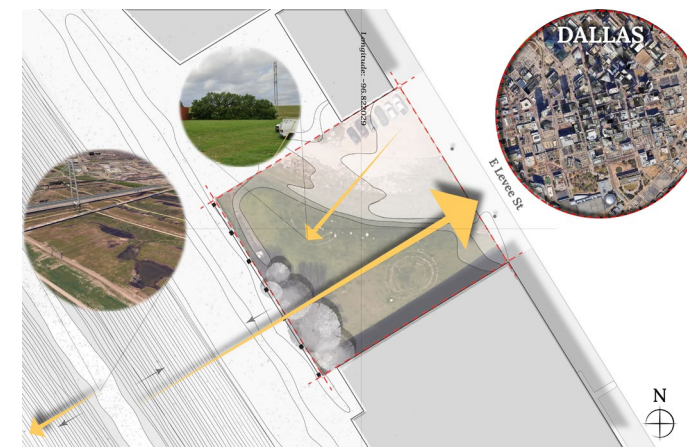
The top floor is artist's residence, where full view of the levee, the river and the bridge is opened with floor to ceiling glazing shaded with large canopies.



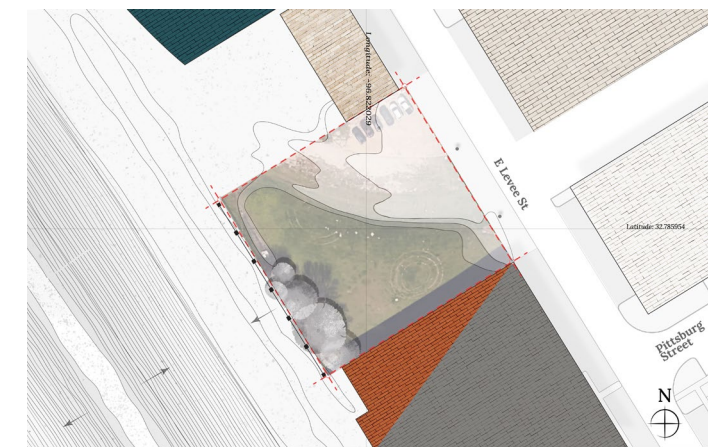
MACRO SITE ANALYSIS



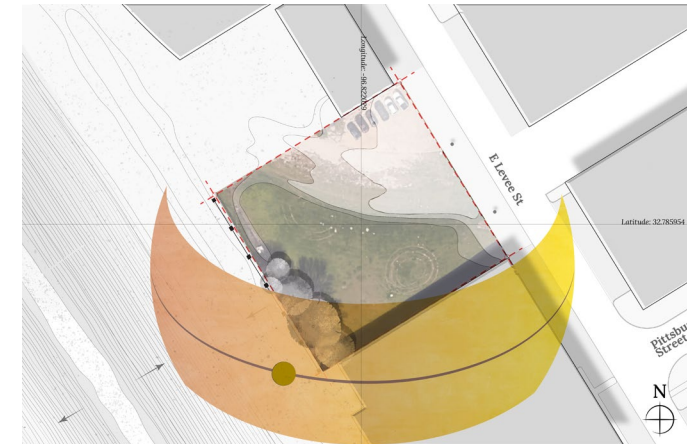
ACCESS DIAGRAM



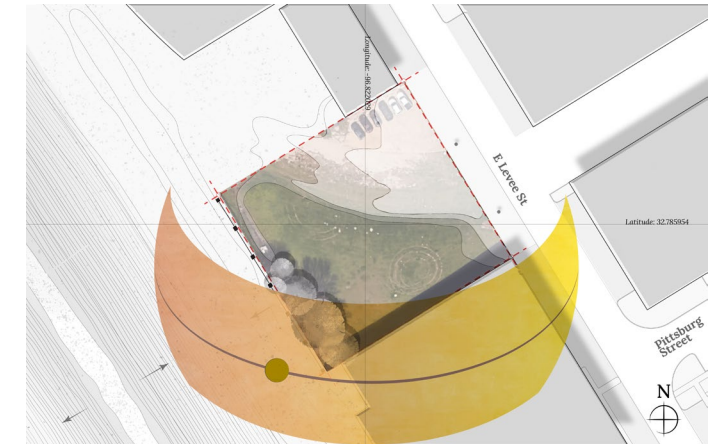
VIEWS DIAGRAM



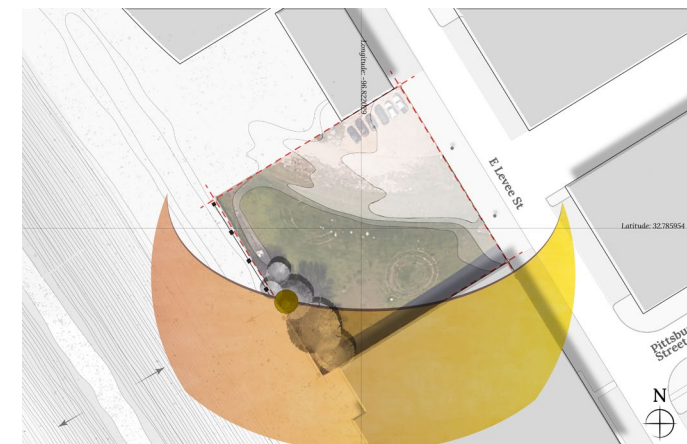
SURROUNDING BUILDING MATERIALS



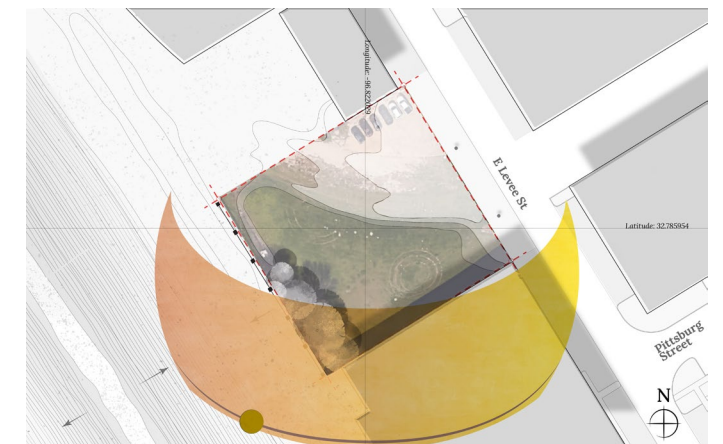
SPRING EQUINOX AT 3:00 PM



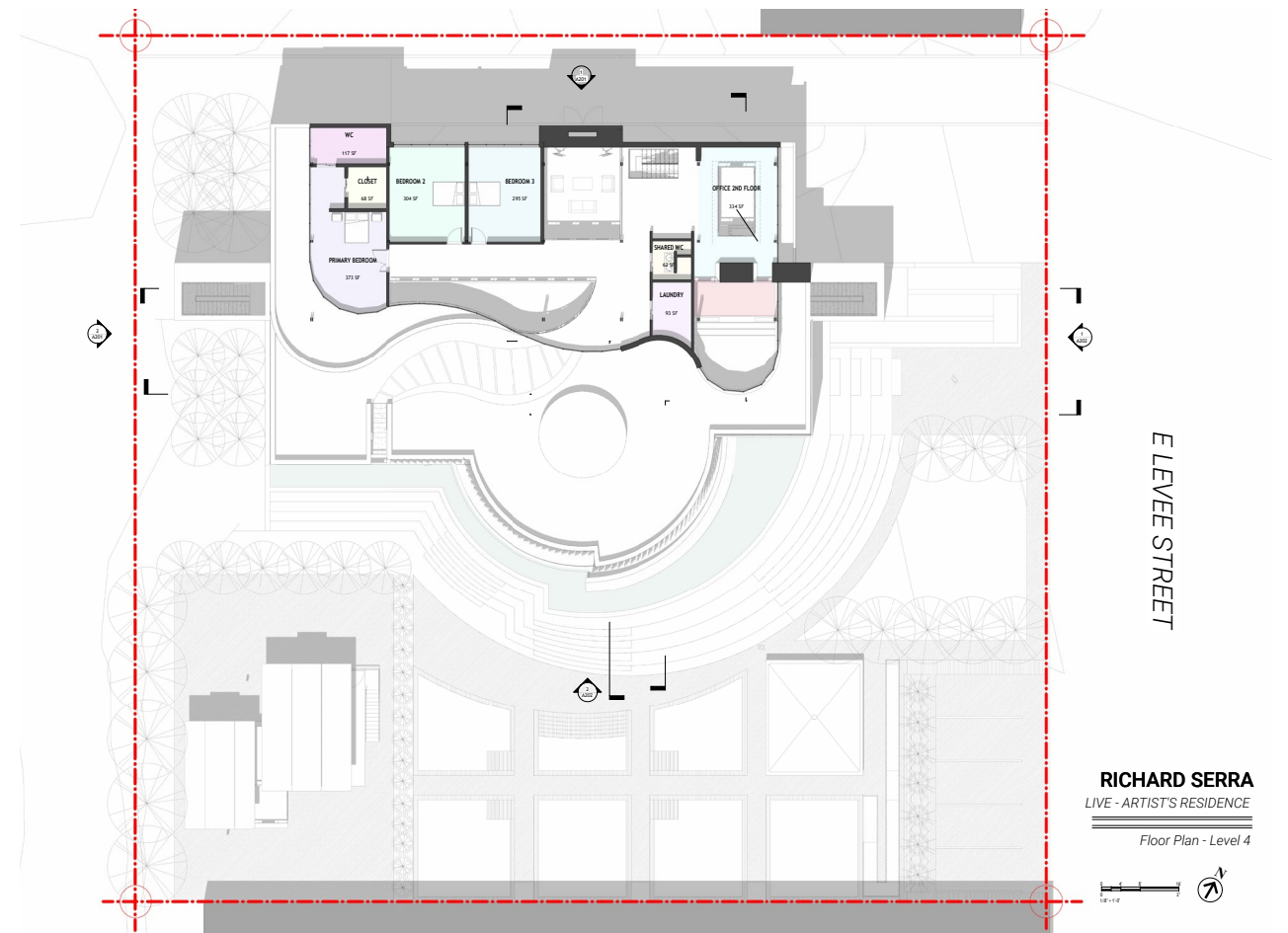
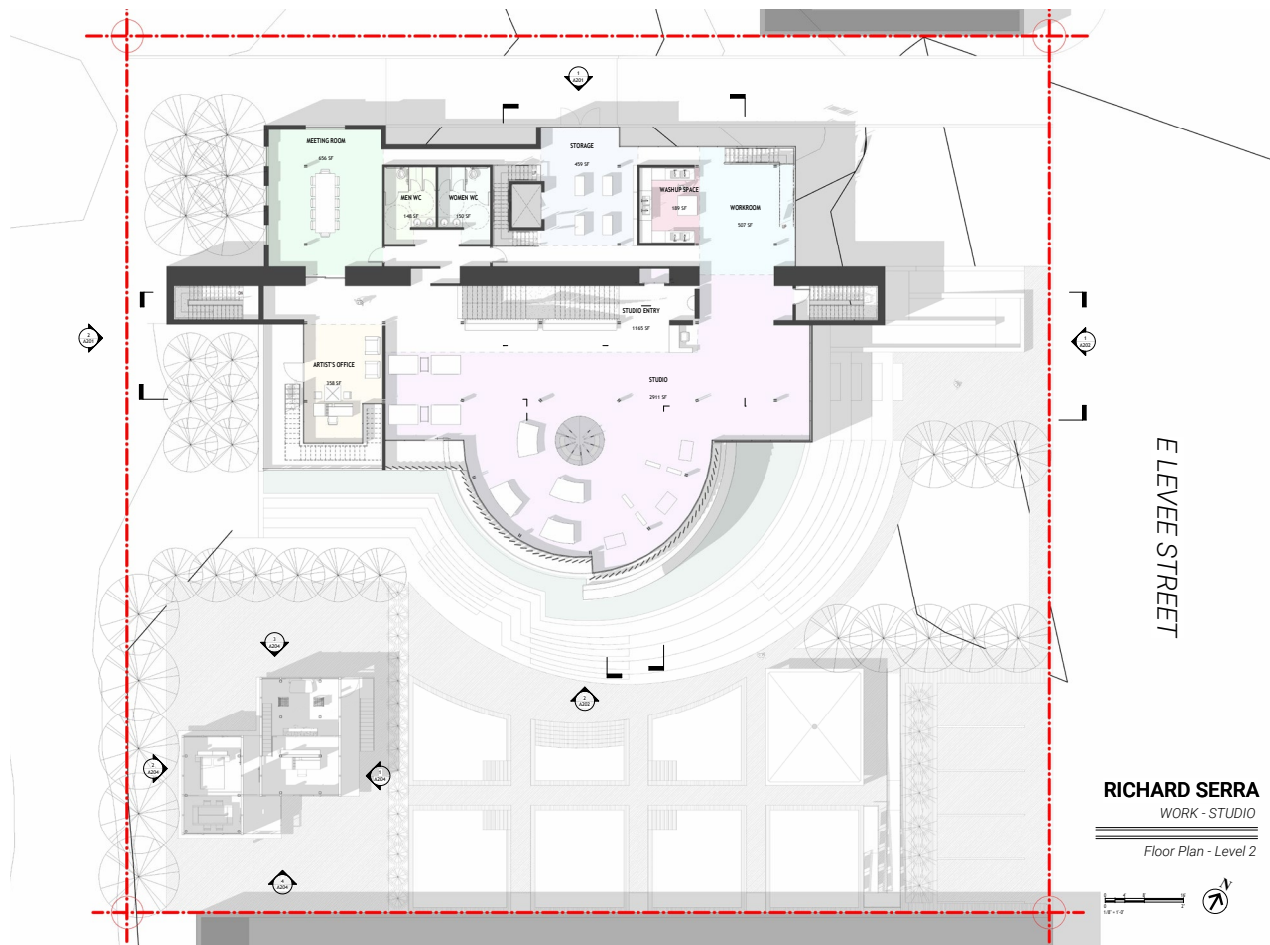
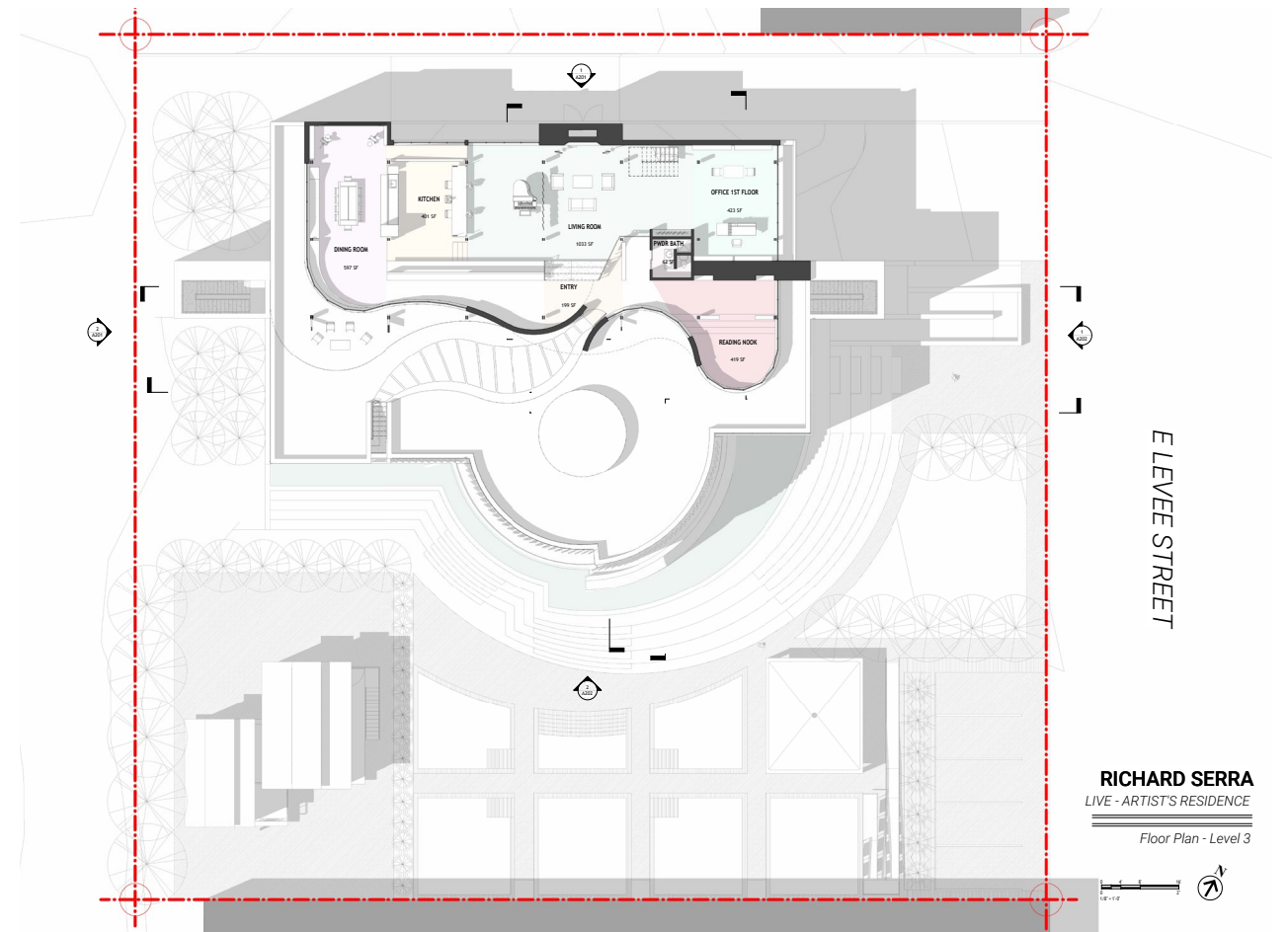
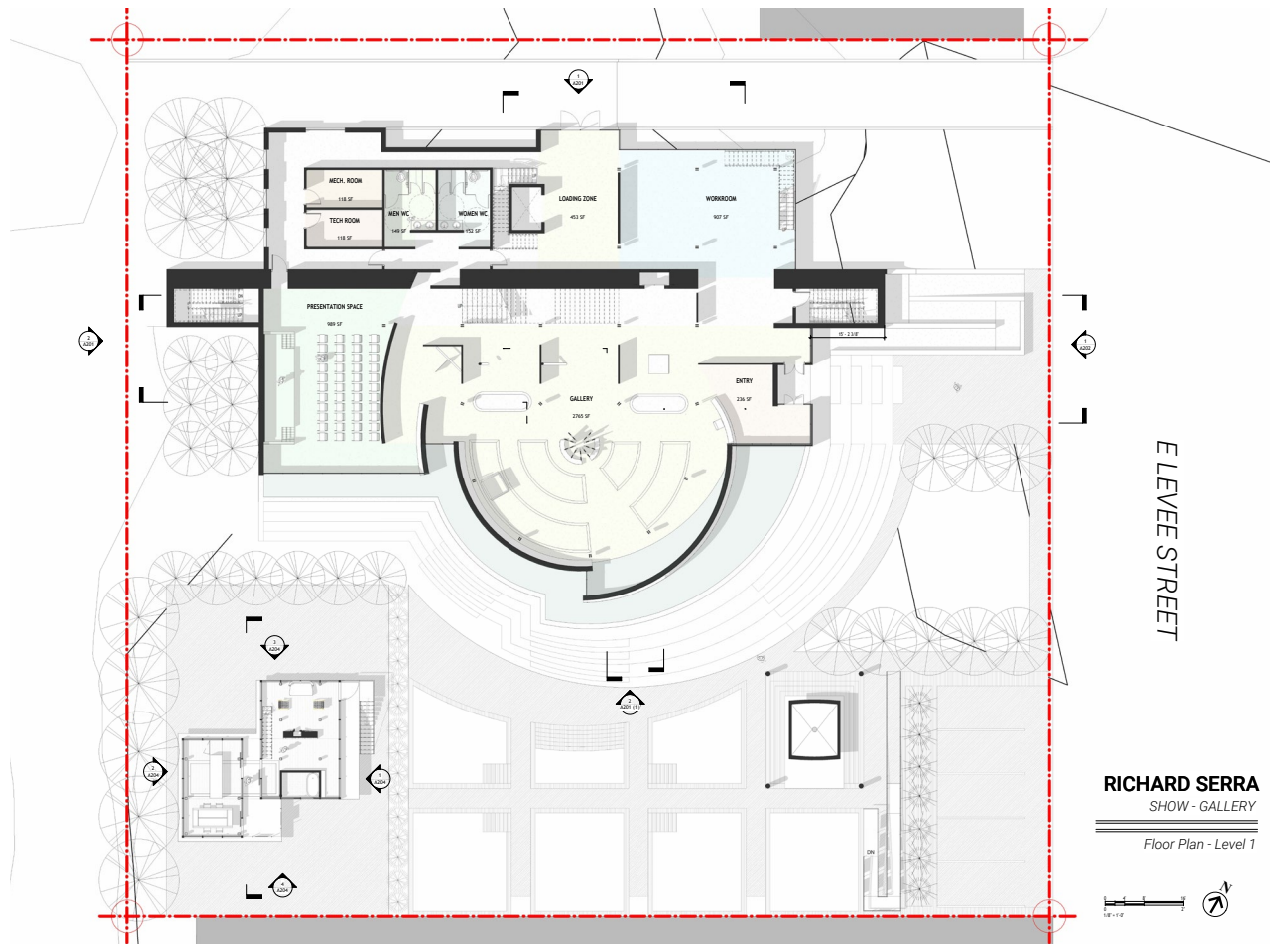
FALL EQUINOX AT 3:00 PM

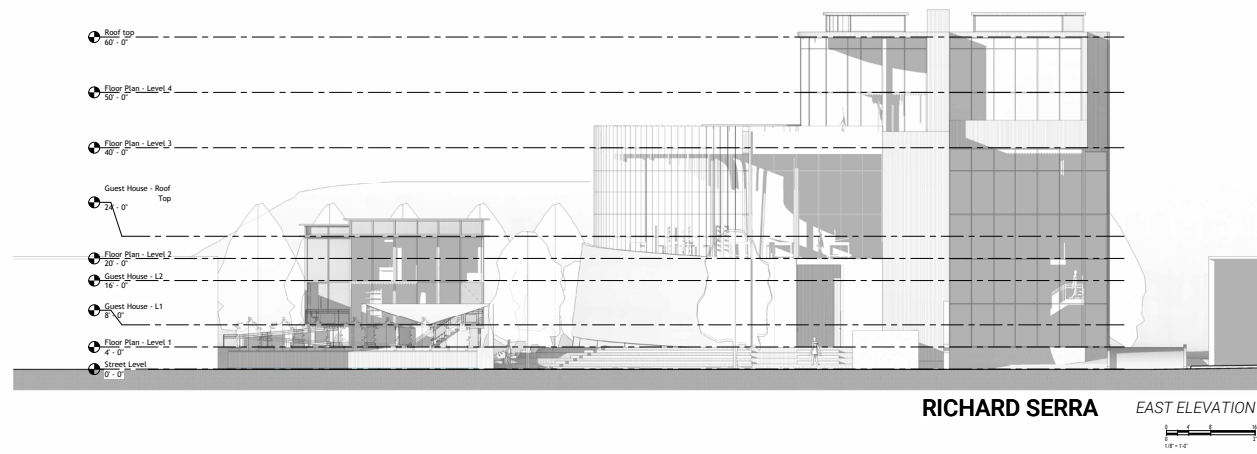


SUMMER SOLSTICE AT 3:00 PM

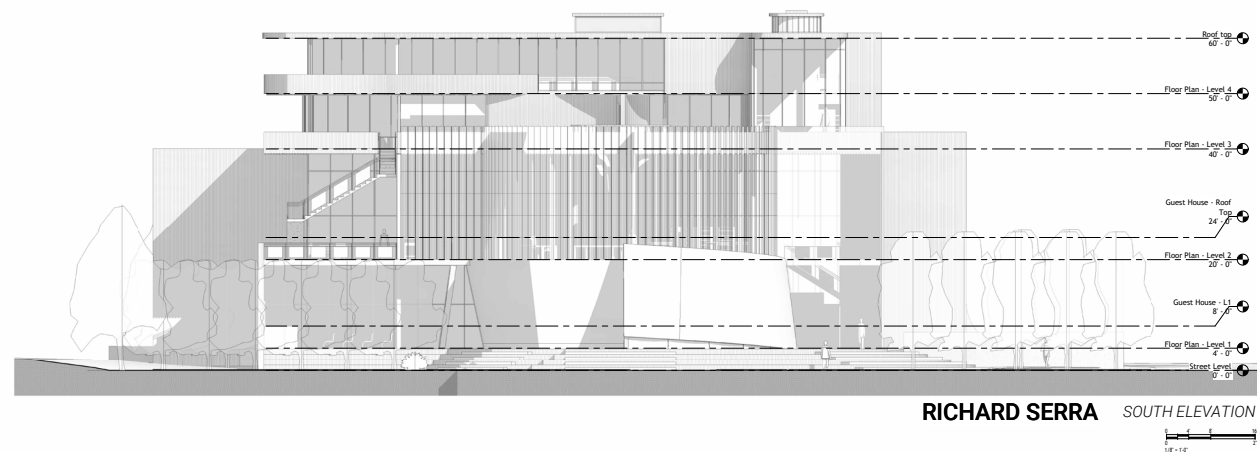


WINTER SOLSTICE AT 3:00 PM

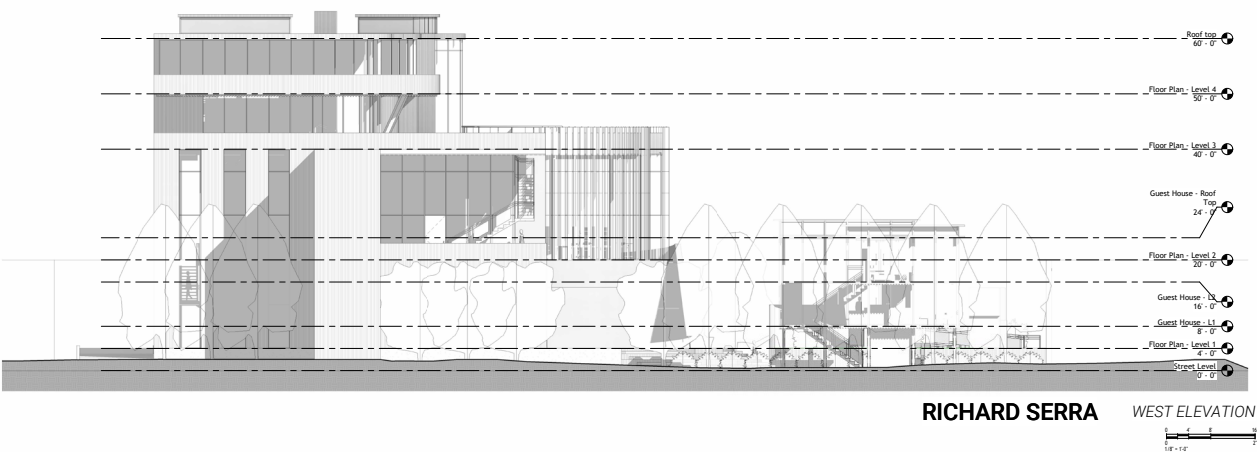
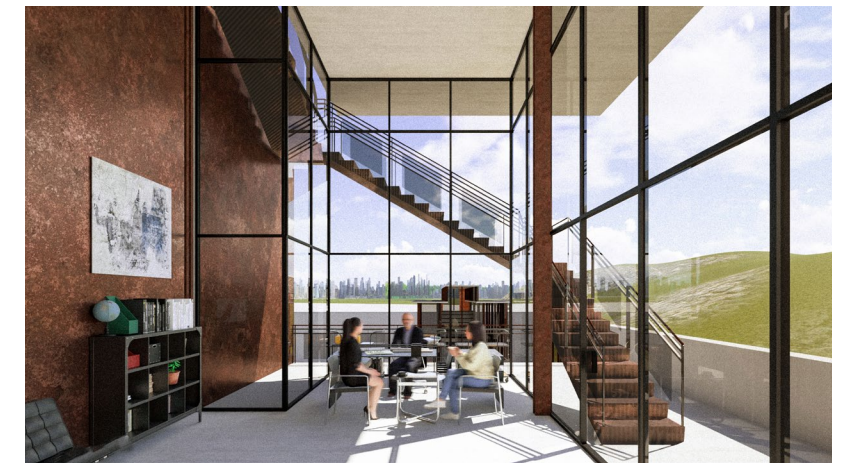




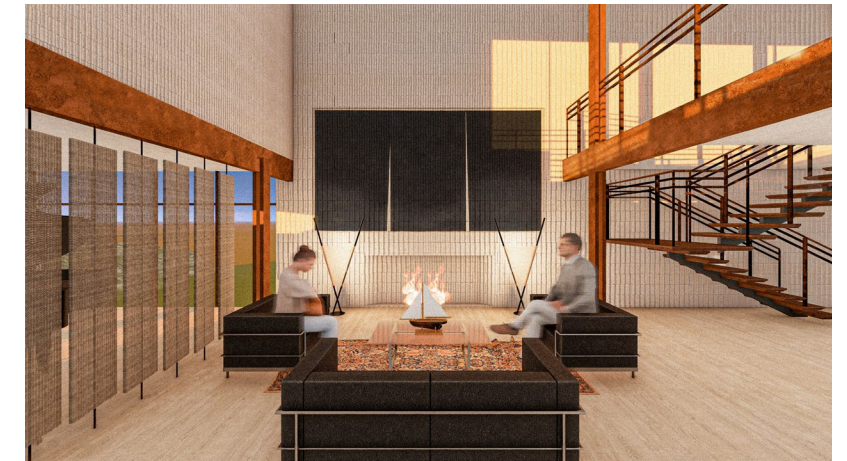
VIEW OF SOUTH FACADE FROM SCULPTURE GARDEN



ARTIST'S OFFICE IN STUDIO WITH EXTERIOR STAIRS LEADING TO RESIDENCE

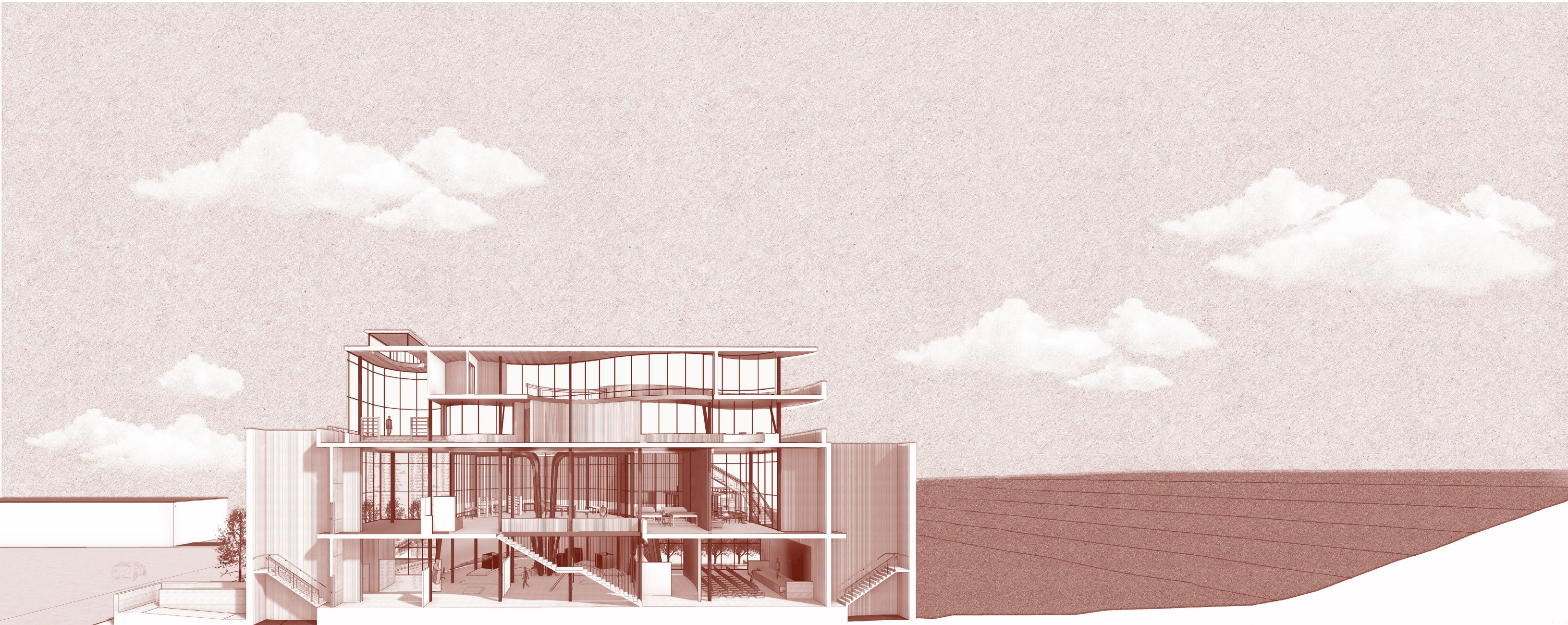


ARTIST'S RESIDENCE LIVING ROOM

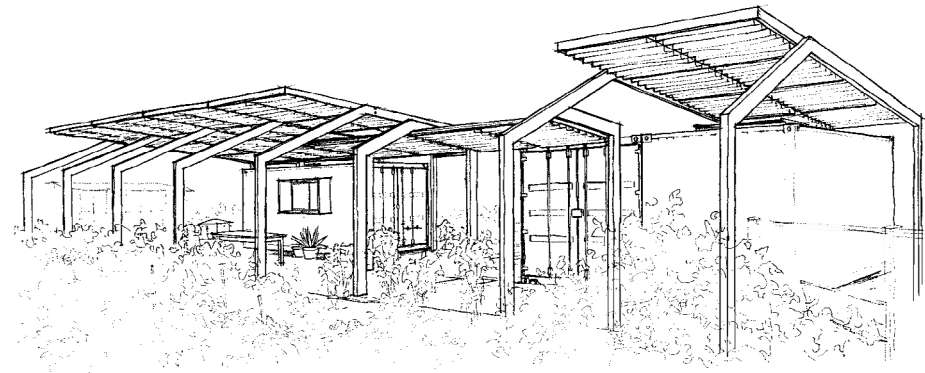


ARTIST'S RESIDENCE - DINING ROOM





SECTION PERSPECTIVE



JOPPY MOMMA'S PAVILION

Joppy Momma's Farm is located in the Joppa neighborhood in Dallas, Texas, which is a historical African American community, founded in 1872. The Joppa neighborhood is isolated from the city and the surrounding communities because of the railroad that cuts the traffic. The only access to it is the bridge that goes over the railroad. Although one of the cultural and historical signatures of this town was the shotgun houses, the need of housing in this community increased, as the government neglected this community overtime.

To reach a helping hand, Habitat for Humanity began to build houses into this neighborhood. However, as Habitat for Humanity houses began dominating the town, it also washed away important architectural qualities of the shotgun houses, the front porch. A front porch provides a welcoming connection between the street (public) and the house (private).

Joppy Momma's Pavilion serves the people as the community gathering area and an outdoor classroom for the kids of Joppa by bringing the iconic shotgun house form back to the community, and becoming the front porch of the Joppa neighborhood to welcome people. The Joppa community also promoted sustainability, which became the number one objective of the Joppy Momma's Pavilion.



STUDY MODELS



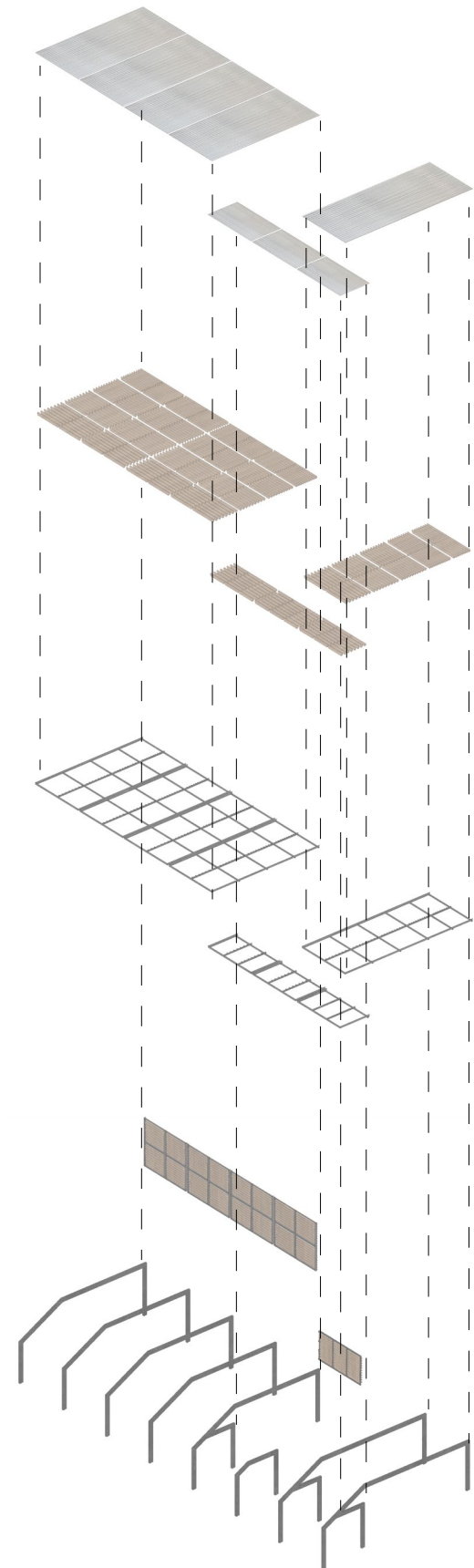
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



FINAL MODEL



SITE PLAN



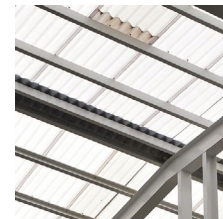
POLYGAL ROOFING

Plastic roofing provides rain and UV light protection; roof surface sheds rainwater that is stored in the adjacent cistern.



WOODEN ROOF SLATS

Wooden roof screen provides shade, limiting the amount of direct sunlight in the pavilion. Wood is obtained from the recycled siding of the demolished shotgun houses.



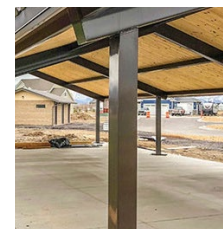
STEEL ROOFING STRUCTURE

Steel frame that supports the weight of the wooden raft and polygal; the space of the structure was crucial to avoid overturning moments caused by the gravity loads.



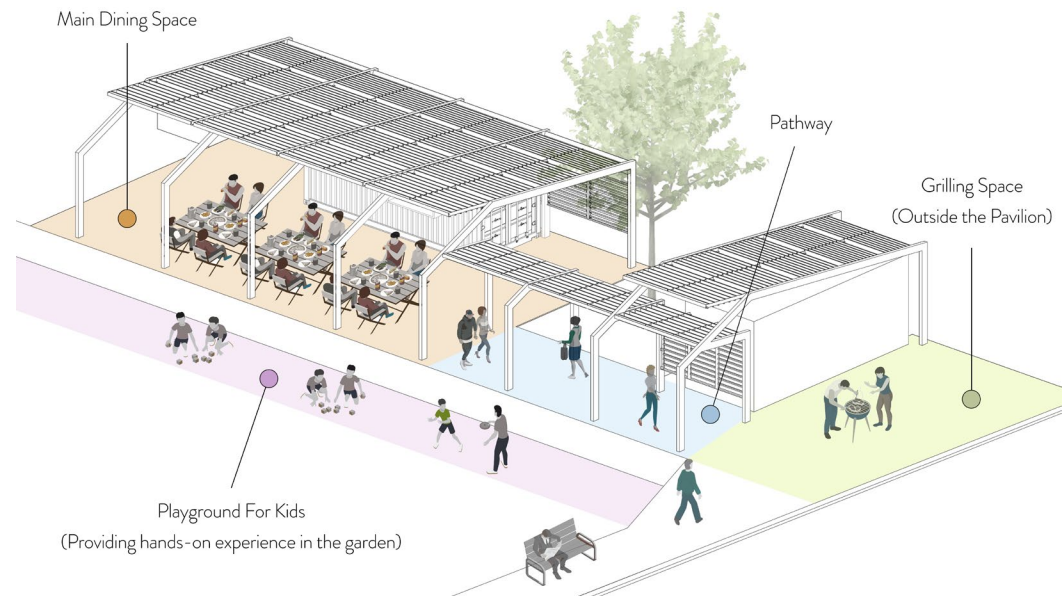
WOODEN BACK SCREEN

Wooden back screen provides shade for the container office, limiting the amount of direct sunlight that the container is exposed to.



STEEL STRUCTURE

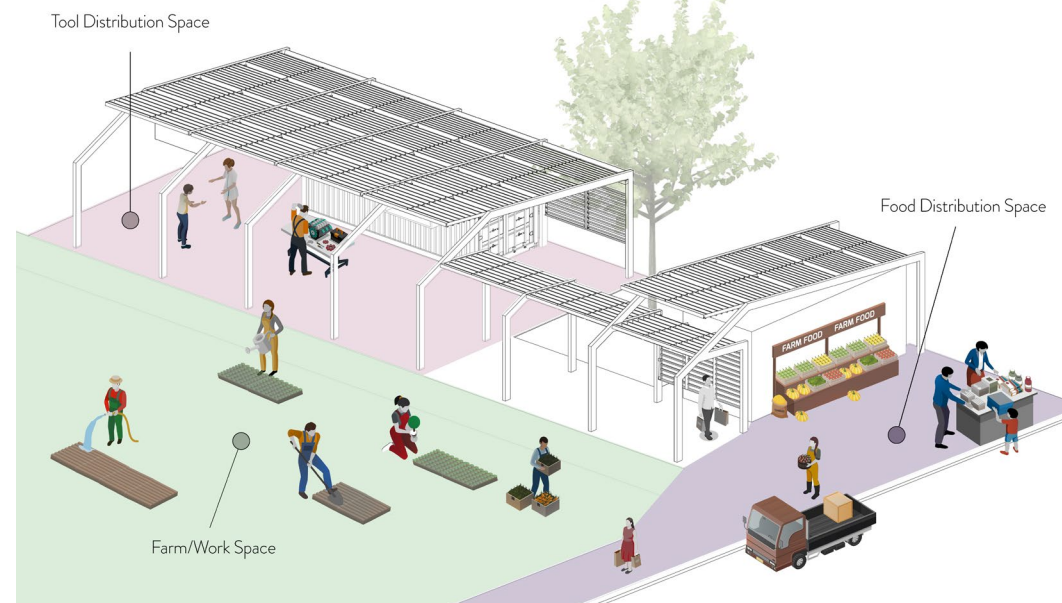
Primary structure is pre-fabricated at UTA's Design Build Lab, transported to Joppa and erected on site.



COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES



DAILY USE DIAGRAM



FOOD DISTRIBUTION DAY



PAVILION IN USE

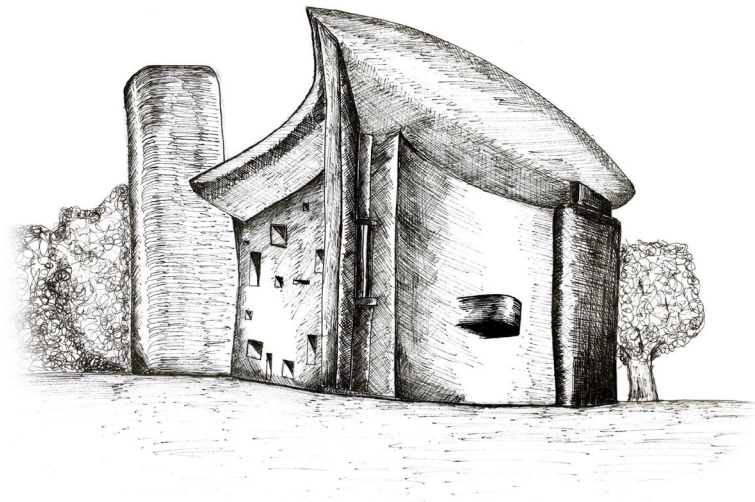


LEARNING SPACES
28



CONSTRUCTION

COMPLETED

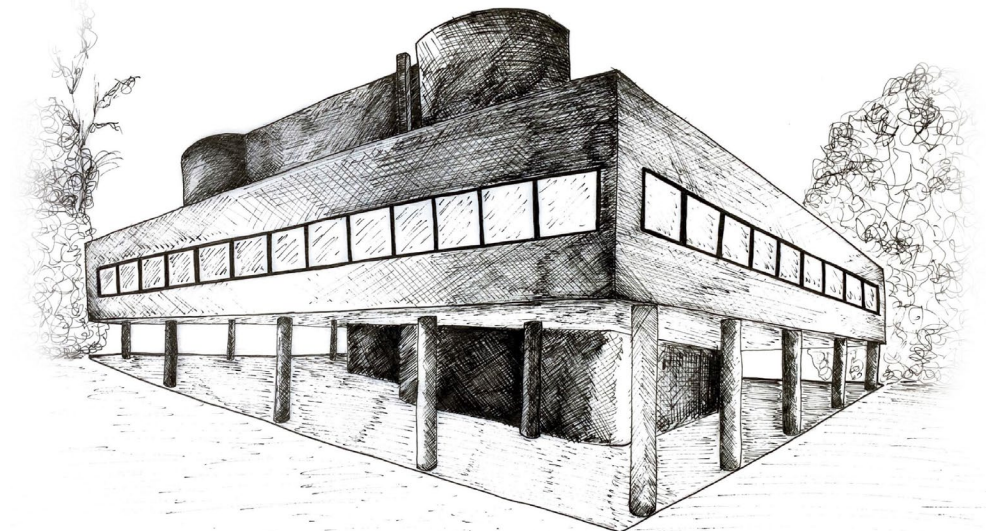


ARCHITECTURE & CONSTRUCTION SKETCHES

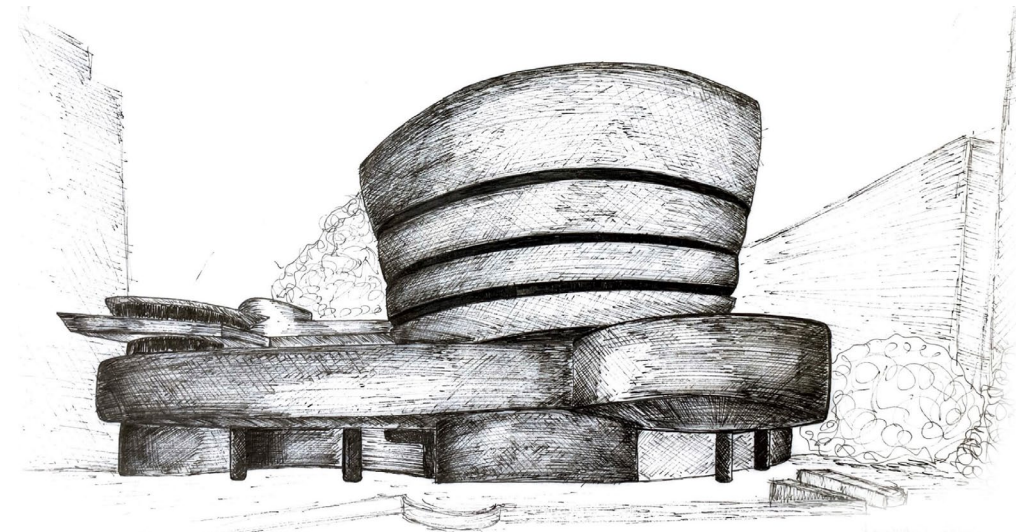
Architectural sketches display free-hand sketching skills on illustrating light and shadow on objects, and defining built environments, such as historical precedent buildings.

Construction sketches showcase my skills on free-hand construction detailing, understanding how the structural systems work and buildings are built.

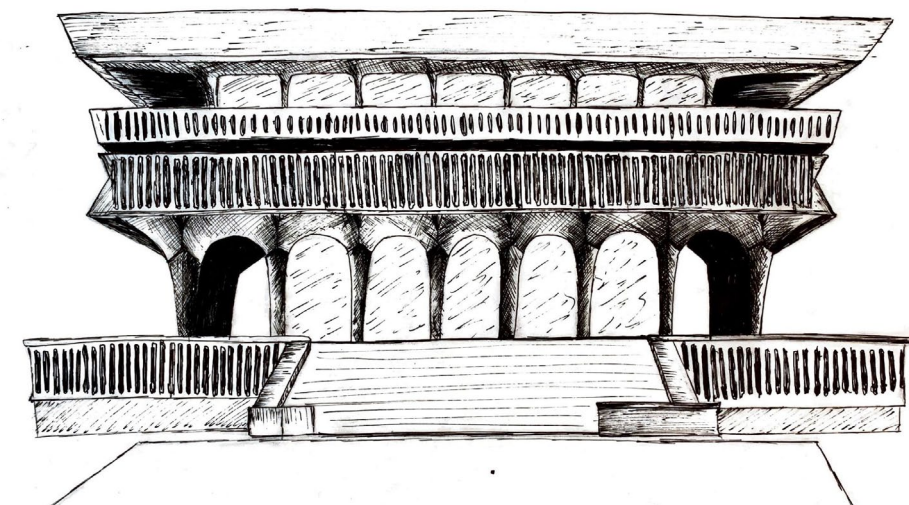
*Source for the construction detail sketches is:
Mehta, M., Scarborough, W., & Armpriest, D. (2018). Building construction: Principles, Materials, and Systems. Pearson.*



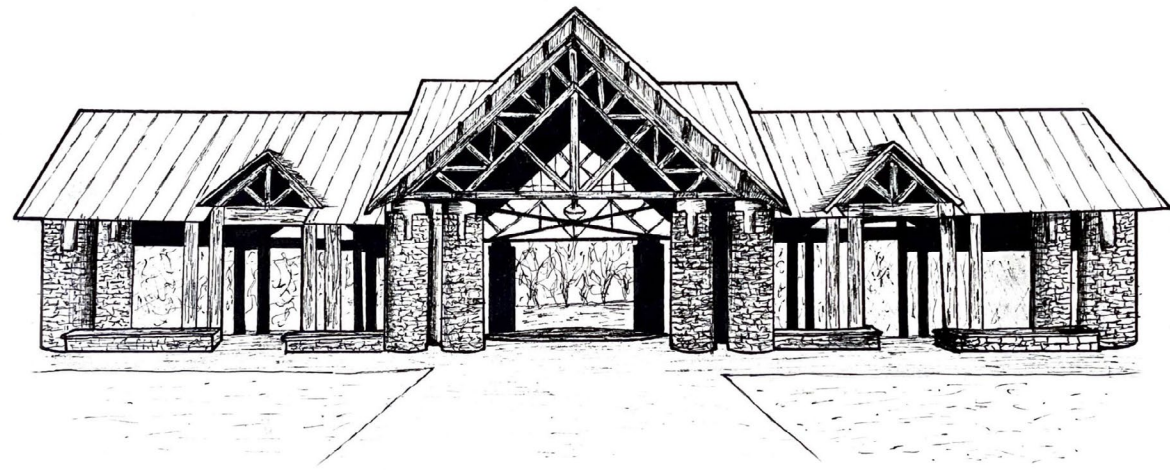
VILLA SAVOYE



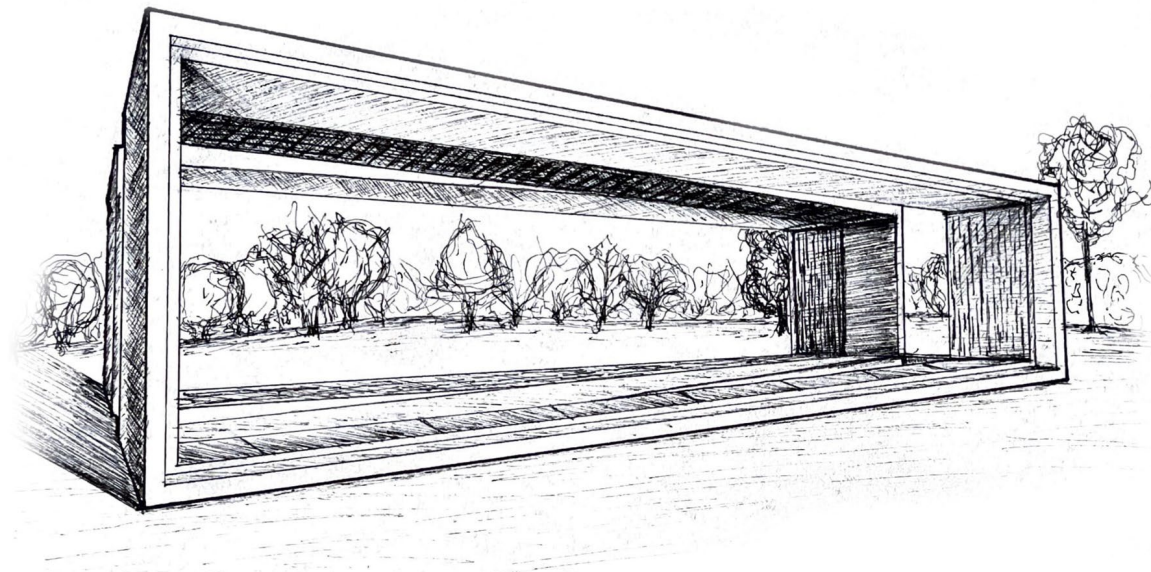
GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM



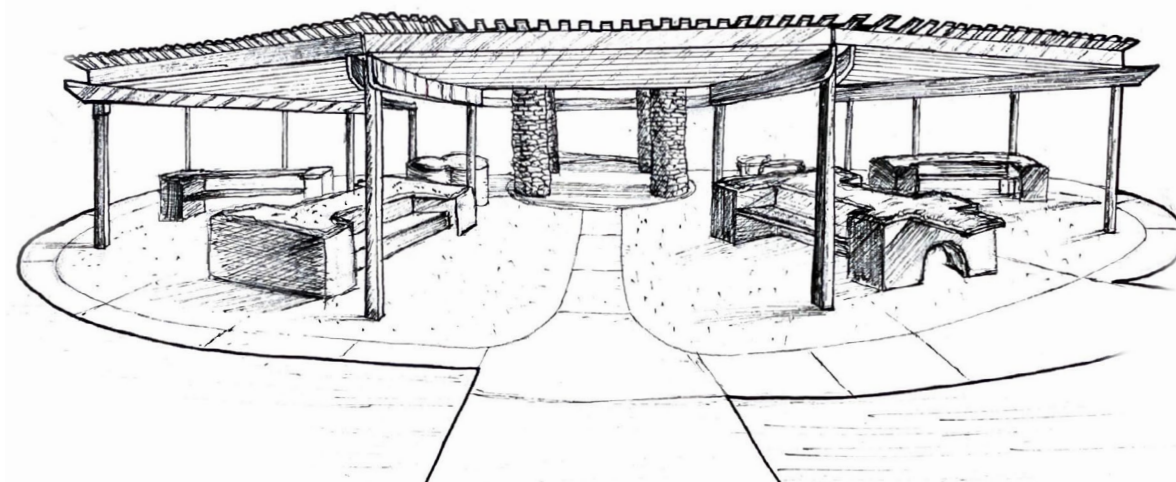
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY



THE LEGACY PARK PAVILION



SAINT AUGUSTINE PARK PAVILION



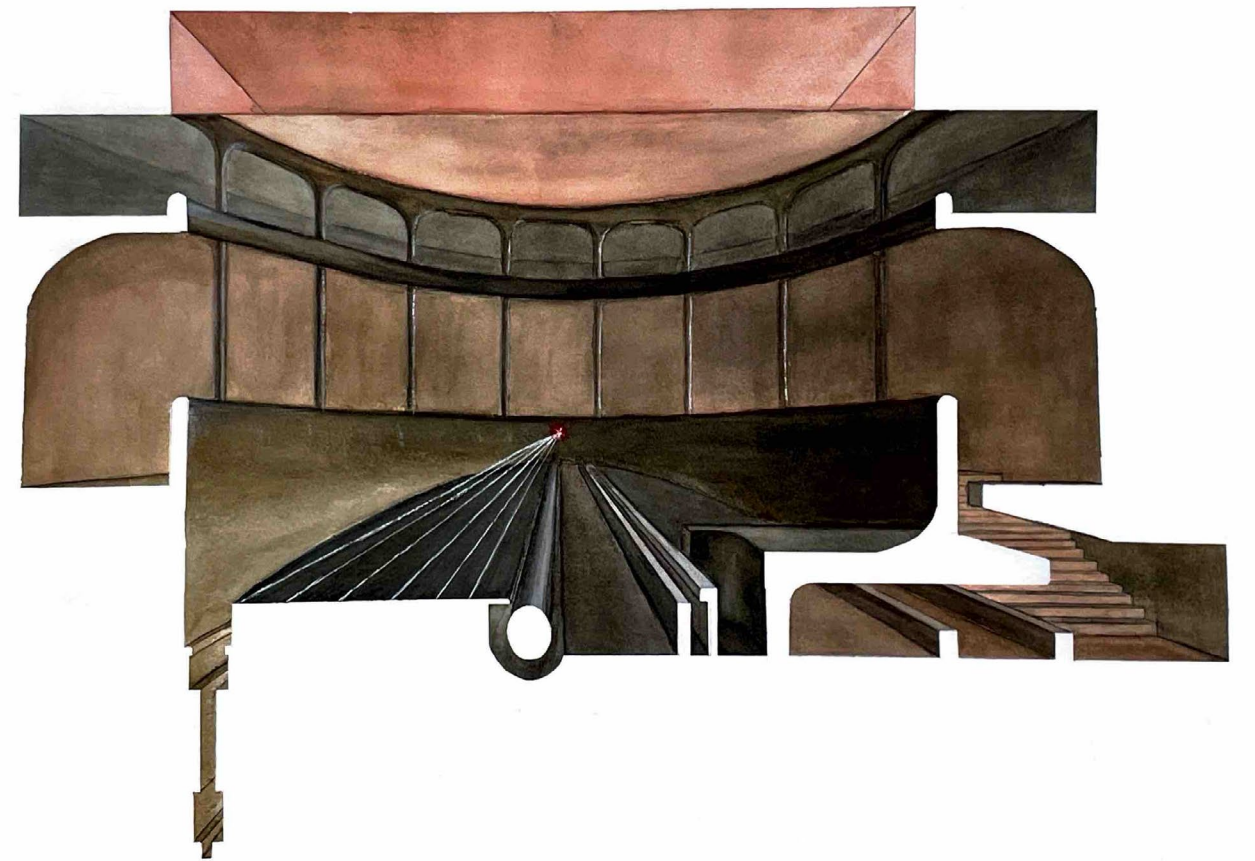
THE RACCOON RUN PAVILION



CANDLES IN GLASS



LIT CANDLES ON CANDLESTICK



MISE-EN-SCÈNE
GRAND PIANO (2013)

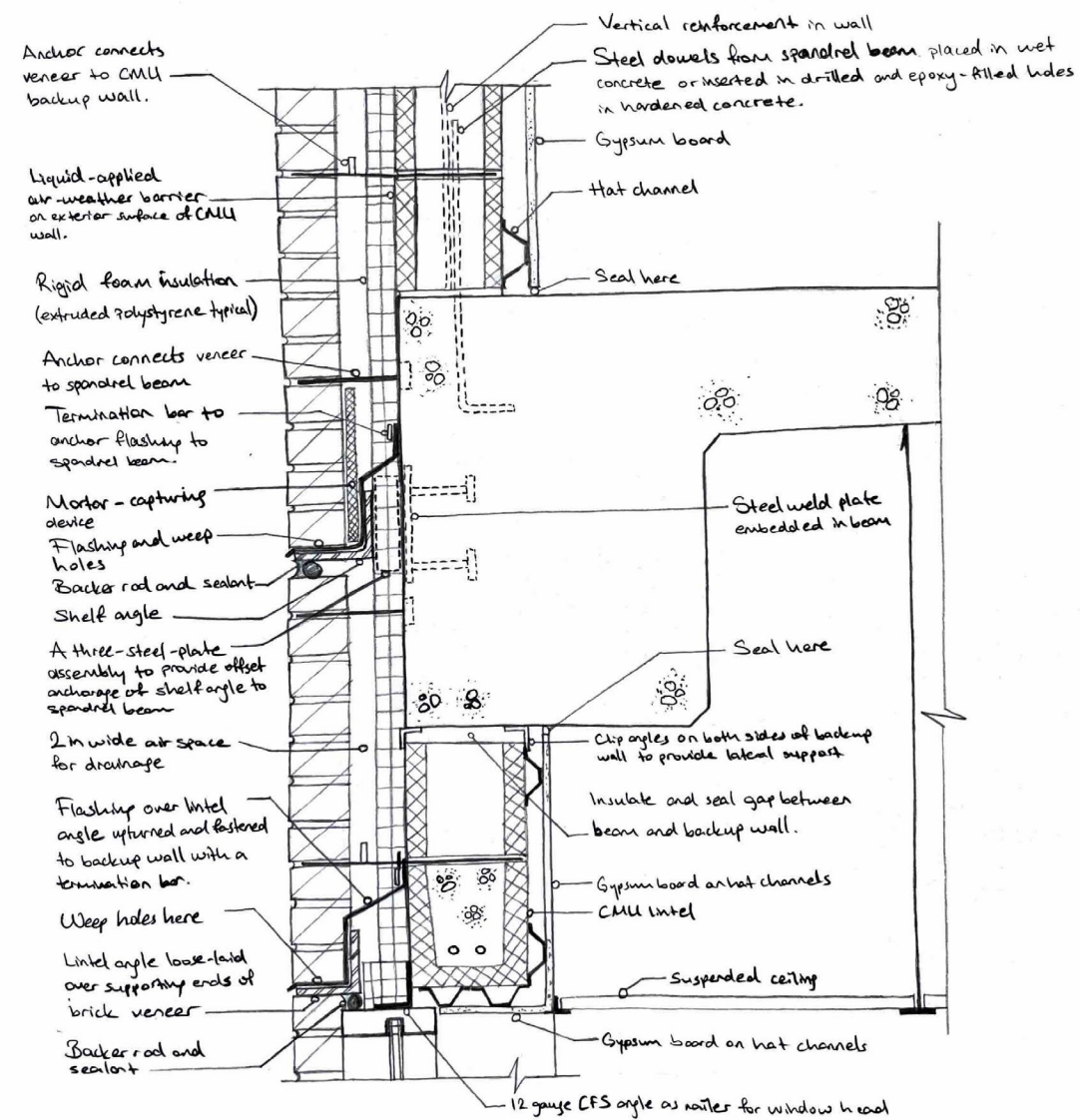


Figure 28.22 (b): Spandrel beam anchorage detail of a wall section through typical multi-story reinforced-concrete frame building with brick veneer and CMU backup wall.

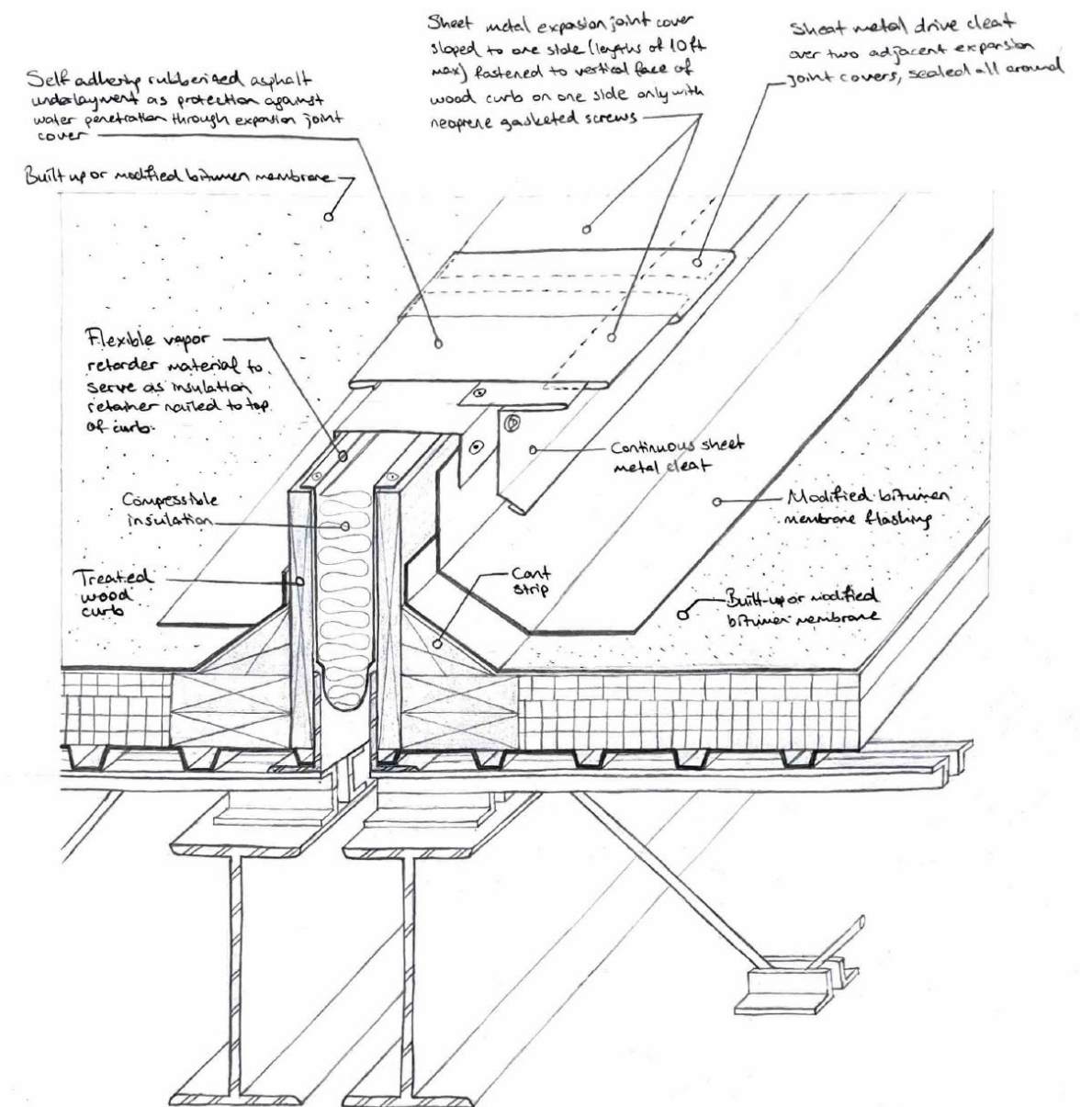


Figure 33.31: A typical roof expansion joint detail with a site-fabricated sheet metal expansion joint cover.

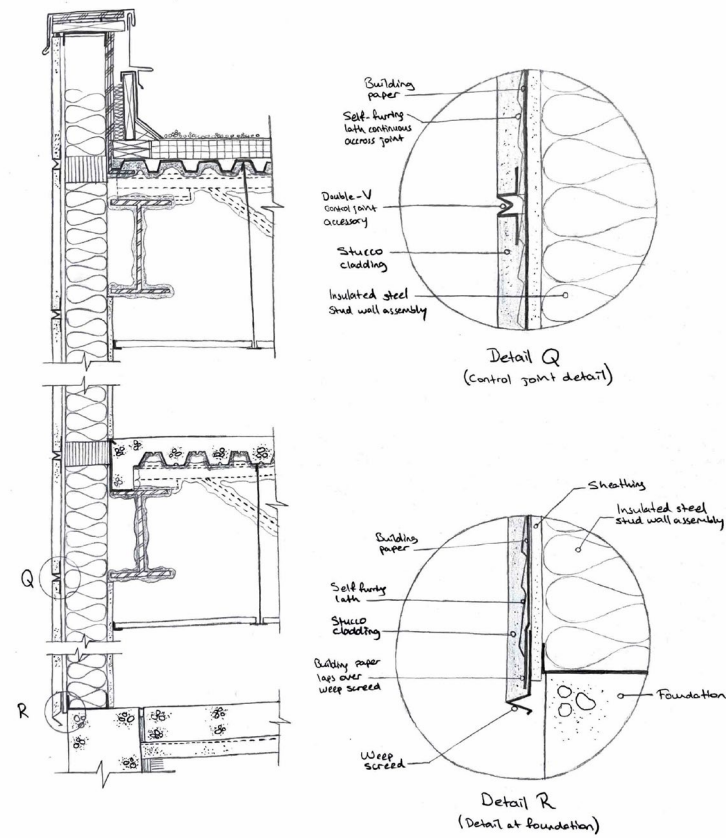


Figure 29.9: A typical wall section and corresponding details of a low-rise, stucco-clad steel-frame building.

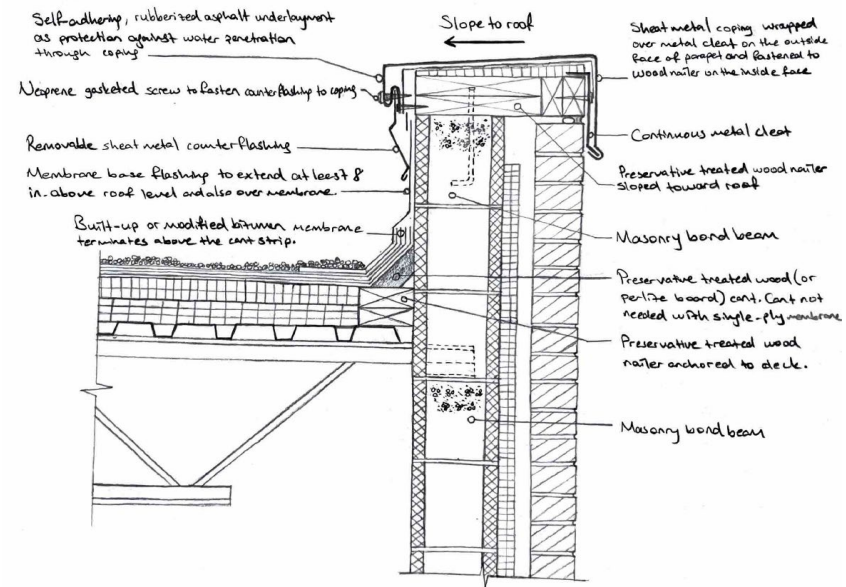


Figure 33.28: Base flashing and coping details where the roof deck is supported by an exterior bearing wall. This diagram illustrates the principles of detailing base flashing with a built-up or modified bitumen roof at a parapet. It can be adapted to a single-ply membrane and to a different exterior wall type.



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