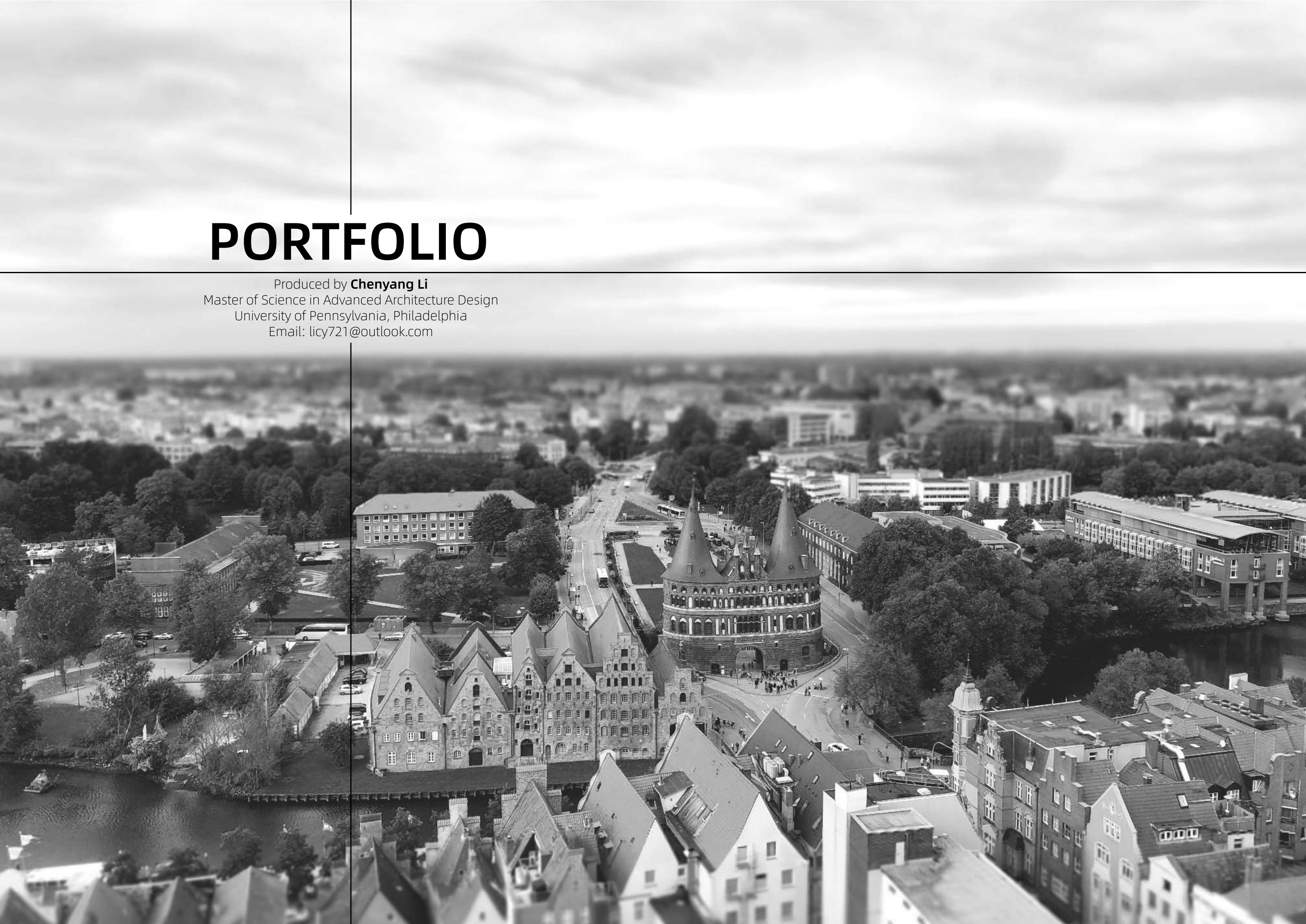


PORTFOLIO

Produced by **Chenyang Li**
Master of Science in Advanced Architecture Design
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Email: licy721@outlook.com





I believe that architecture never stands in isolation. The architecture reflects the context of the surrounding areas and connects the different people with different needs. It combines the past, present and future of the site.

Contents

I .	Tear Down The Rail	01
	Hangzhou Tourism Route Design	
II .	Si Xin Fang Renovation	10
	Si Xin Fang Historic District Reconstruction	
III .	Between University & Urban Area	18
	ZJUT Innovation Center Design	
IV .	Reduced-Waste Design for (Dis-) Assembly	23
	Bangkok Bamboo Cultural Center	
V .	The Future of the NY Stock Exchange	30
	New York NFT Stock Exchange & Museum	
VI .	Other Works	34

Tear Down The Rail

Hangzhou Tourism Route Design

Project: Studio Alpha Open Project 130

Type: Group Work

Collaborator: Zhang Yuqian

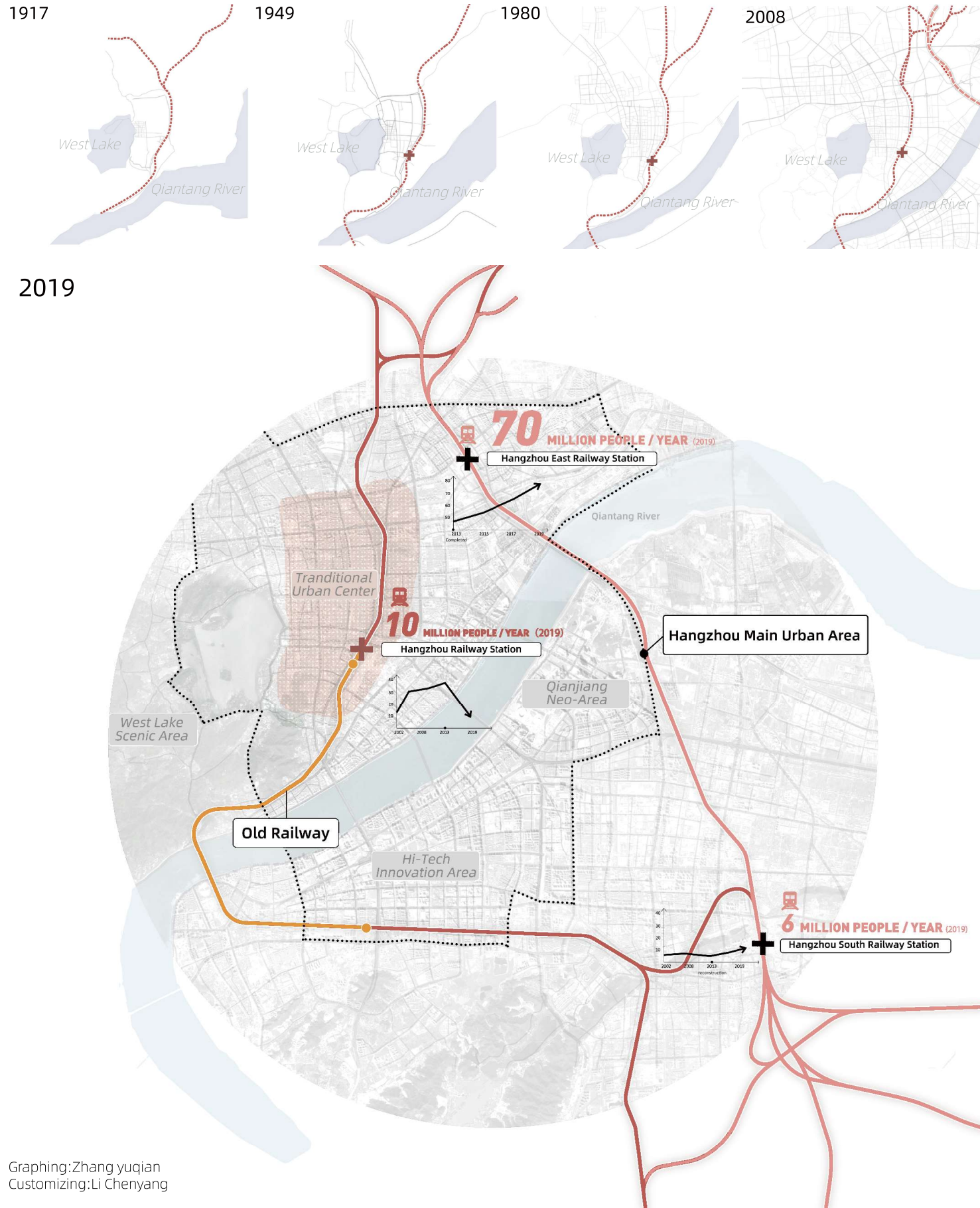
Role: Li Chenyang (applicant): Responsible for the design of tourism route; the design and modeling of Qiantang First Bridge Station/West Lake Station/Alibaba Station. Zhang Yuqian (Collaborator): Responsible for the design of tourism route; the design and modeling of Central Culture Park Station/Amusement Park Station. The specific contributions of all cooperated graphics are written at the bottom of the drawings. Other drawings are individual works.

Time: 8 Weeks (07/2020-09/2020)

Instructor: Yin Ting (Email: yinting@thape.com.cn)



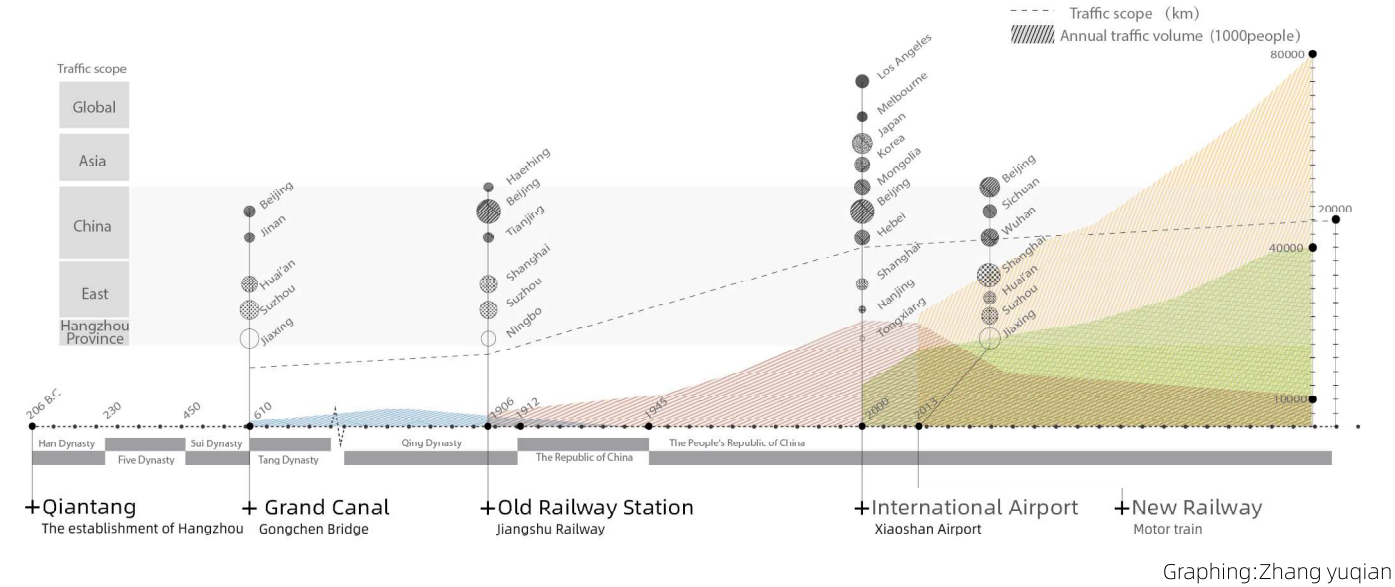
Development Of Hangzhou Railway System



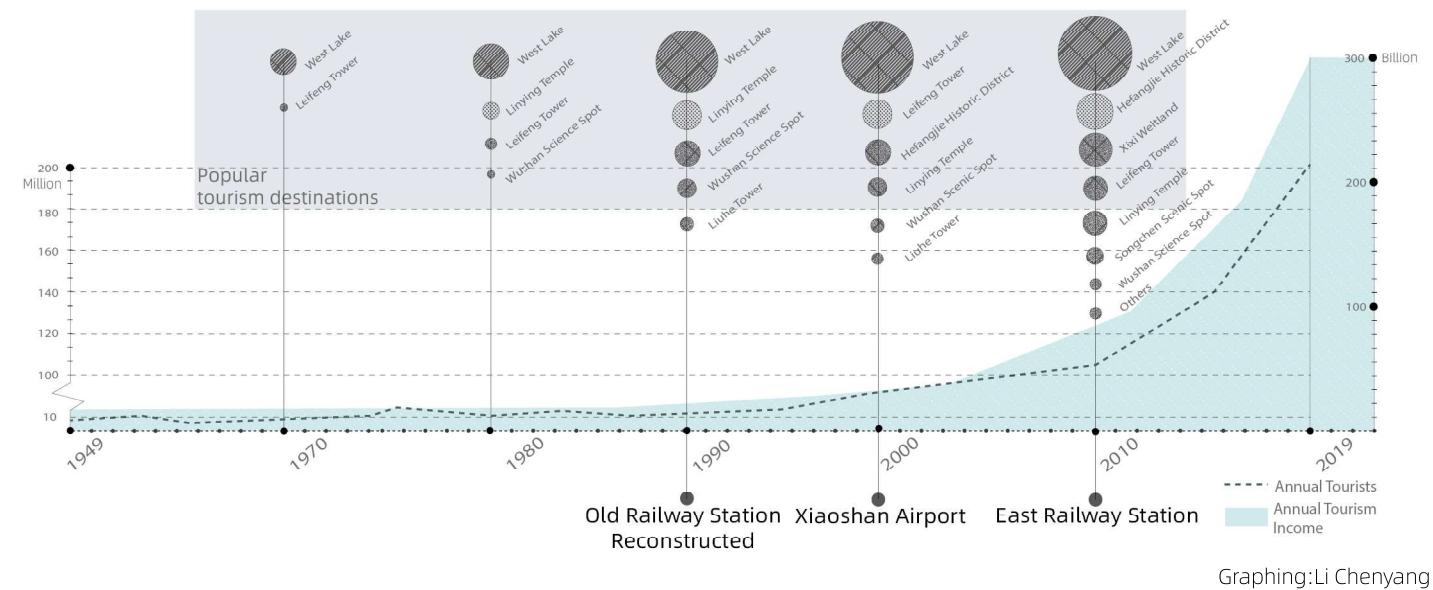
Graphing:Zhang yuqian
Customizing:Li Chenyang

In the past few decades, the city scale of Hangzhou has expanded rapidly. The old railway track, which was originally located at the edge of the city, has now become a dividing line in the modern city center. In the era when the transportation function is gradually replaced by the emerging high-speed rail, the existence of the old railway track blocks the connection between the urban areas on both sides. Therefore, we need to transform the old track site to meet the needs of urban development in the new era.

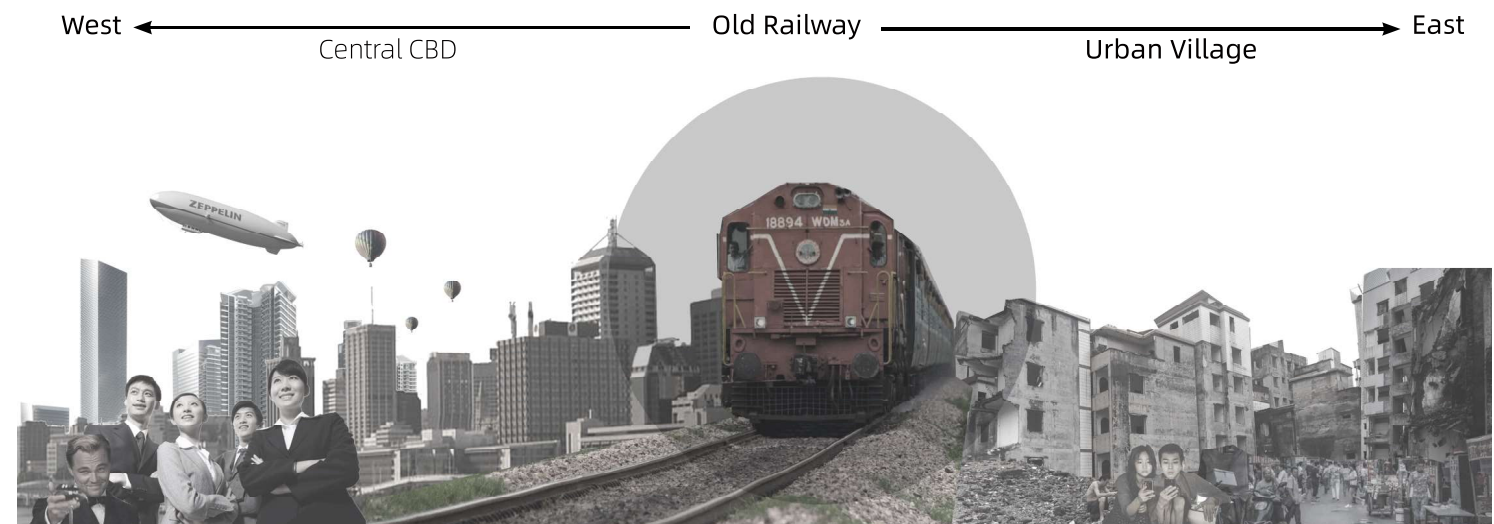
Changes Of HangzhouPublic Transportation System

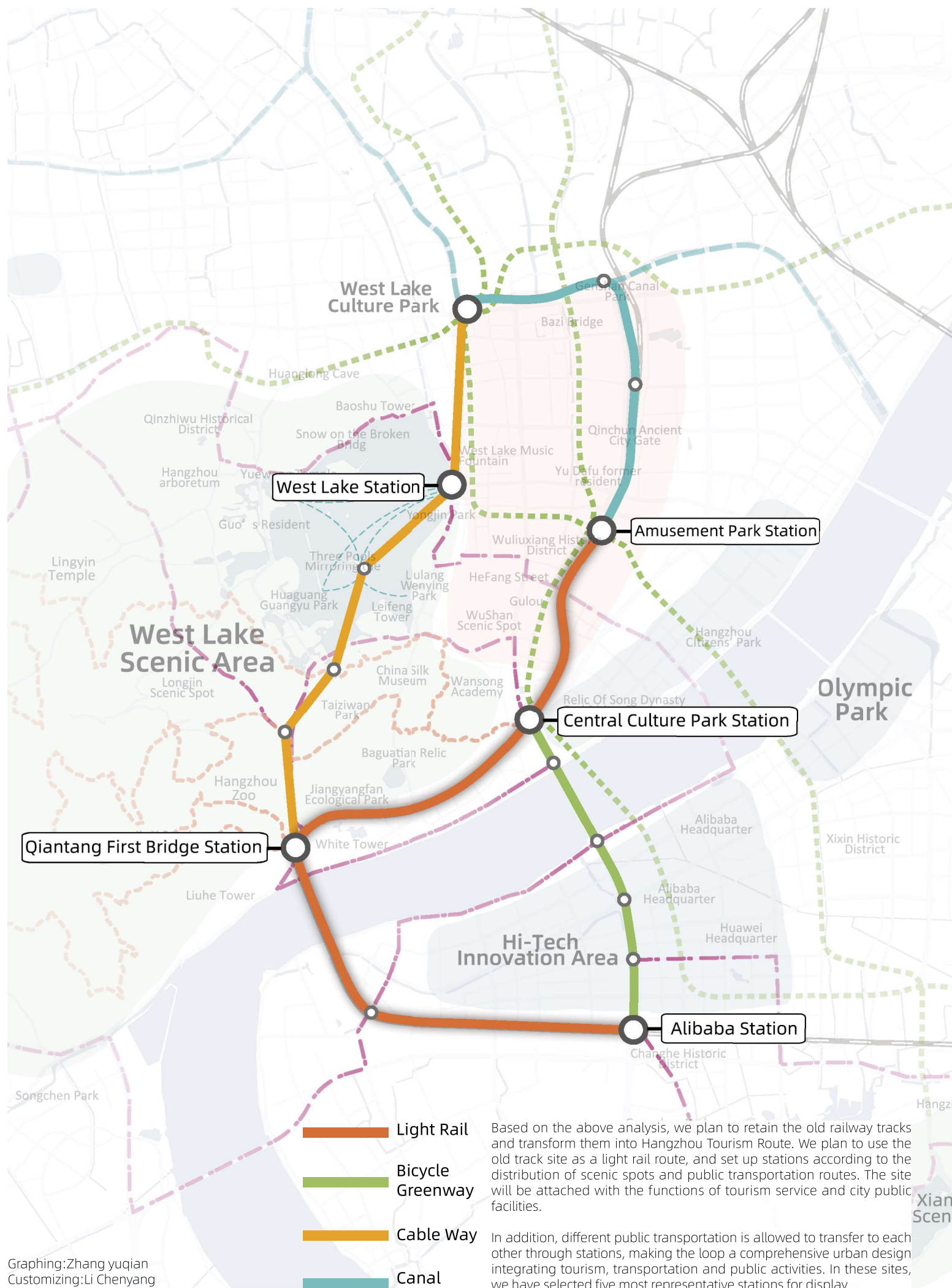


Development Of Hangzhou Tourism

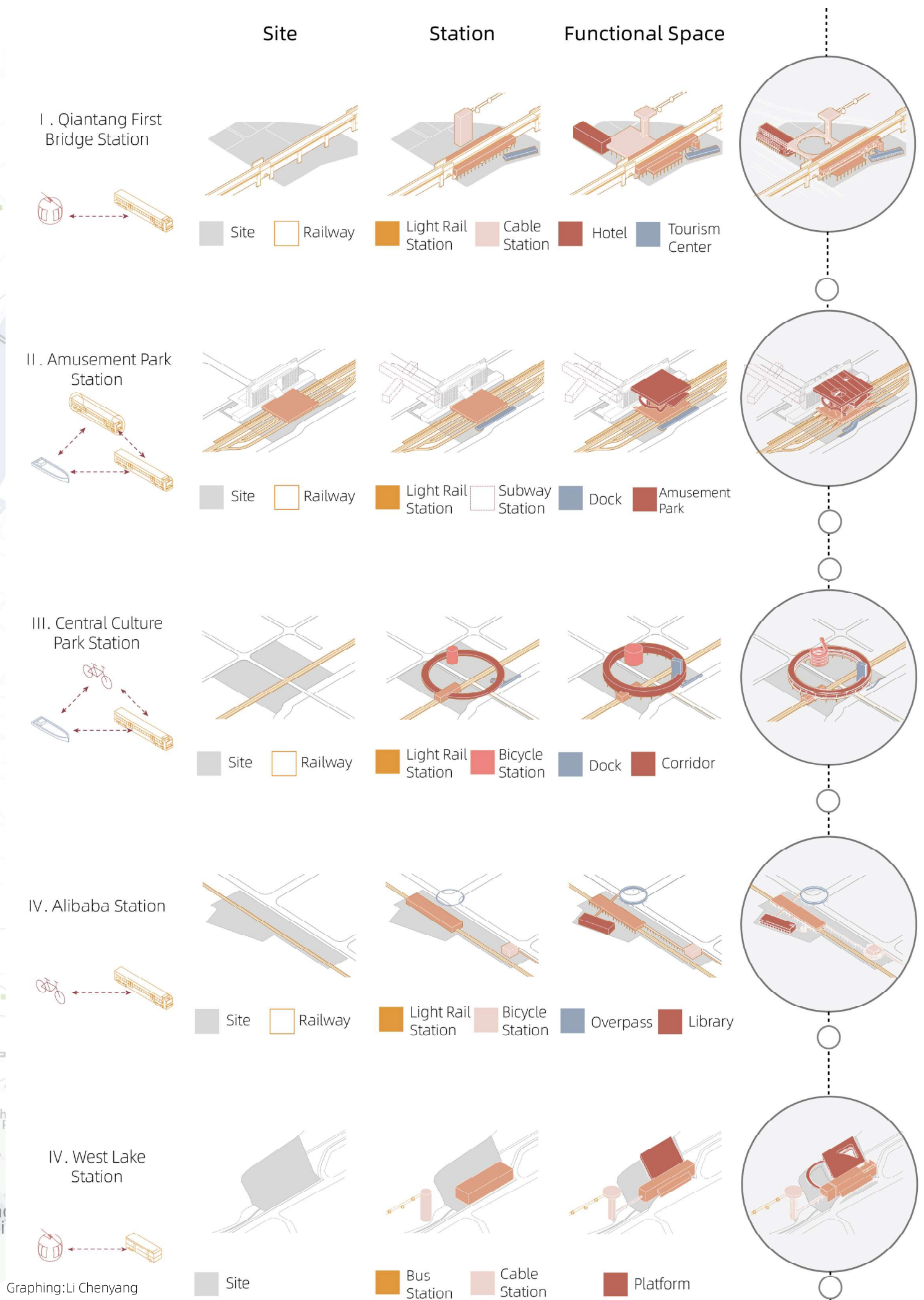


For the purpose of getting the plan of transformation of old railway tracks, we analyzed the urban characteristics of Hangzhou: Hangzhou is rich in tourism resources and diverse in public transportation systems. The old railway tracks pass through many scenic spots and cross with various transportation routes.





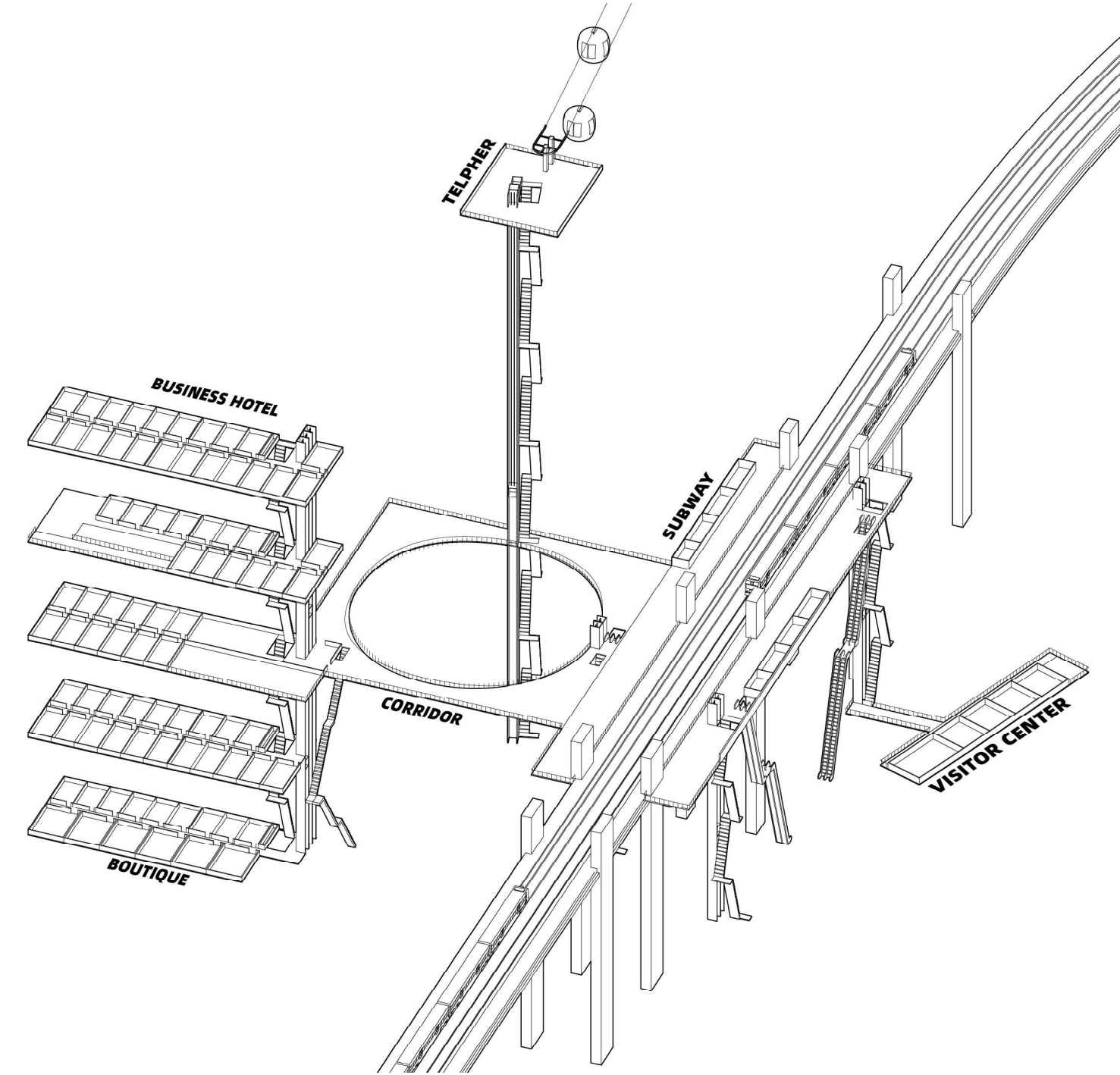
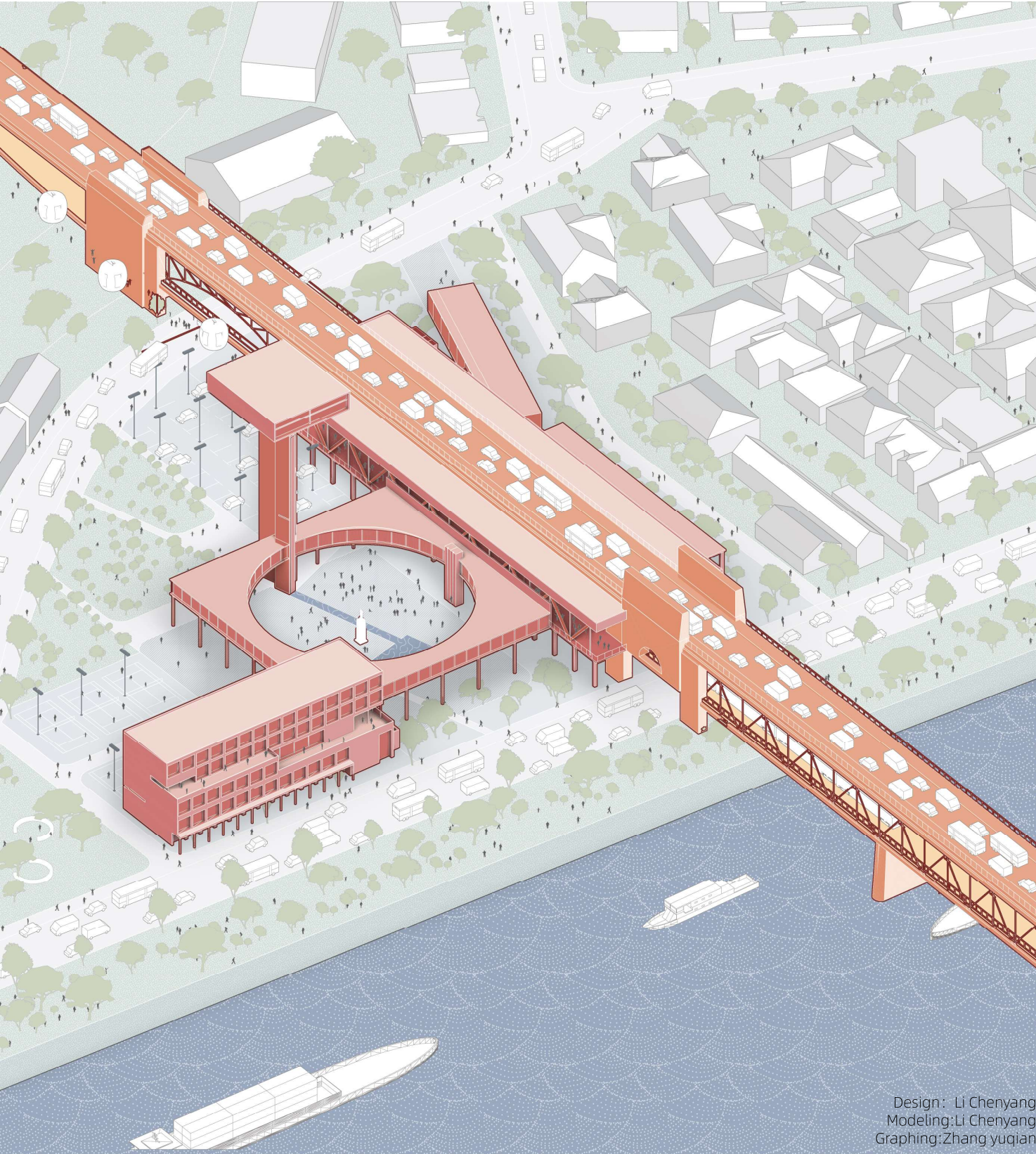
Graphing: Zhang yuqian
Customizing: Li Chenyang



Qiantang First Bridge Station

This station is located beside Qiantang River First Bridge. Our design is to divide the first bridge into upper and lower floors, with the upper floor open to traffic and the lower floor being the old railway. There are famous scenic spots around Liuhe Pagoda and White Pagoda Park. This station is the intersection of two tour routes: light rail and cable car.

Besides the transfer function, the station is also equipped with resort hotel, visitor center, activity square and other functions. The resort hotel is connected with light rail station and cable car station by corridor. In the center of the station, there is a square in front of the station reconstructed from the original park, which can attract more visitors. The square in front of the station has opened up the two sides of the track, which has strengthened the communication between the communities on both sides of the track.

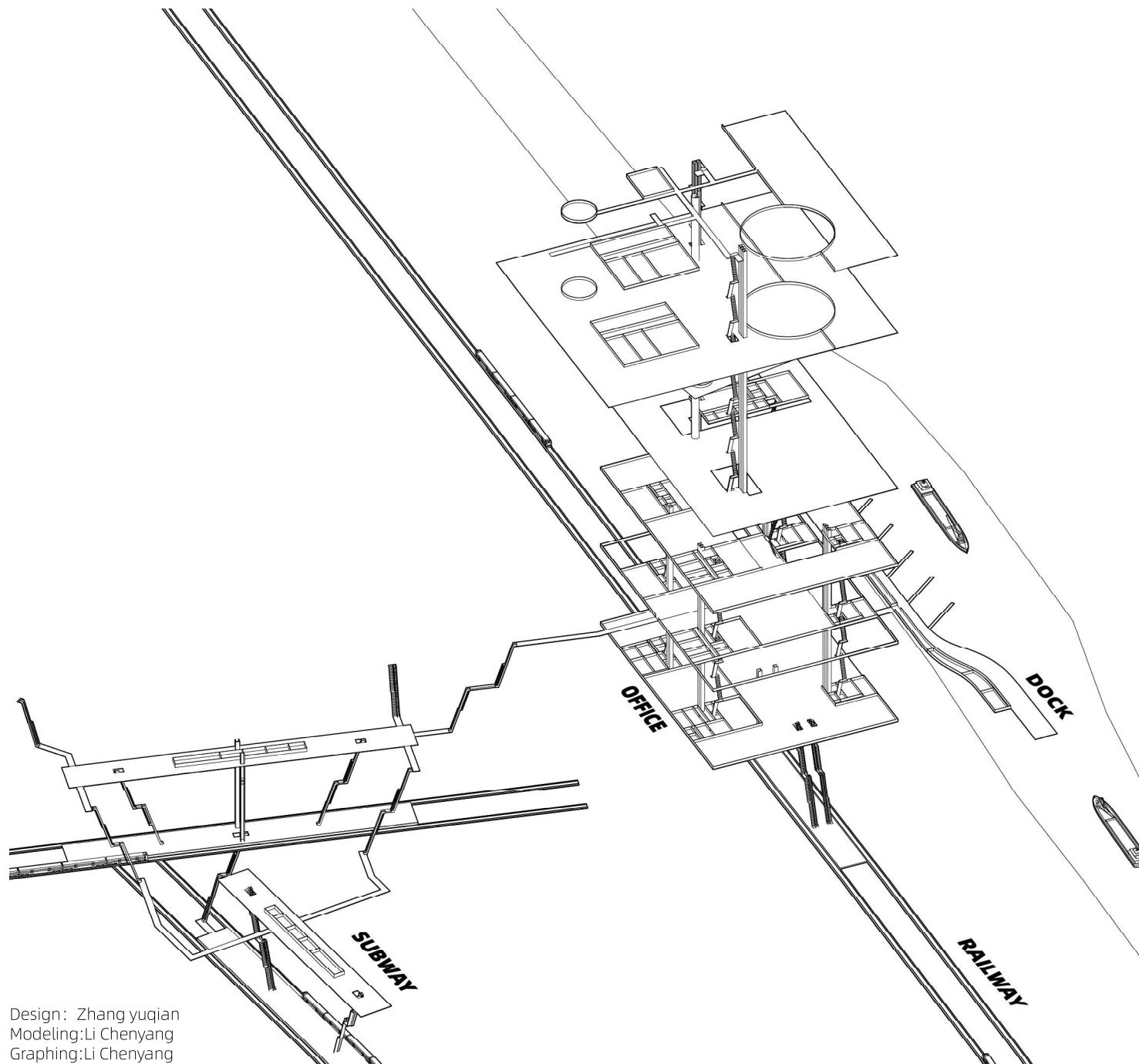


Amusement Park Station

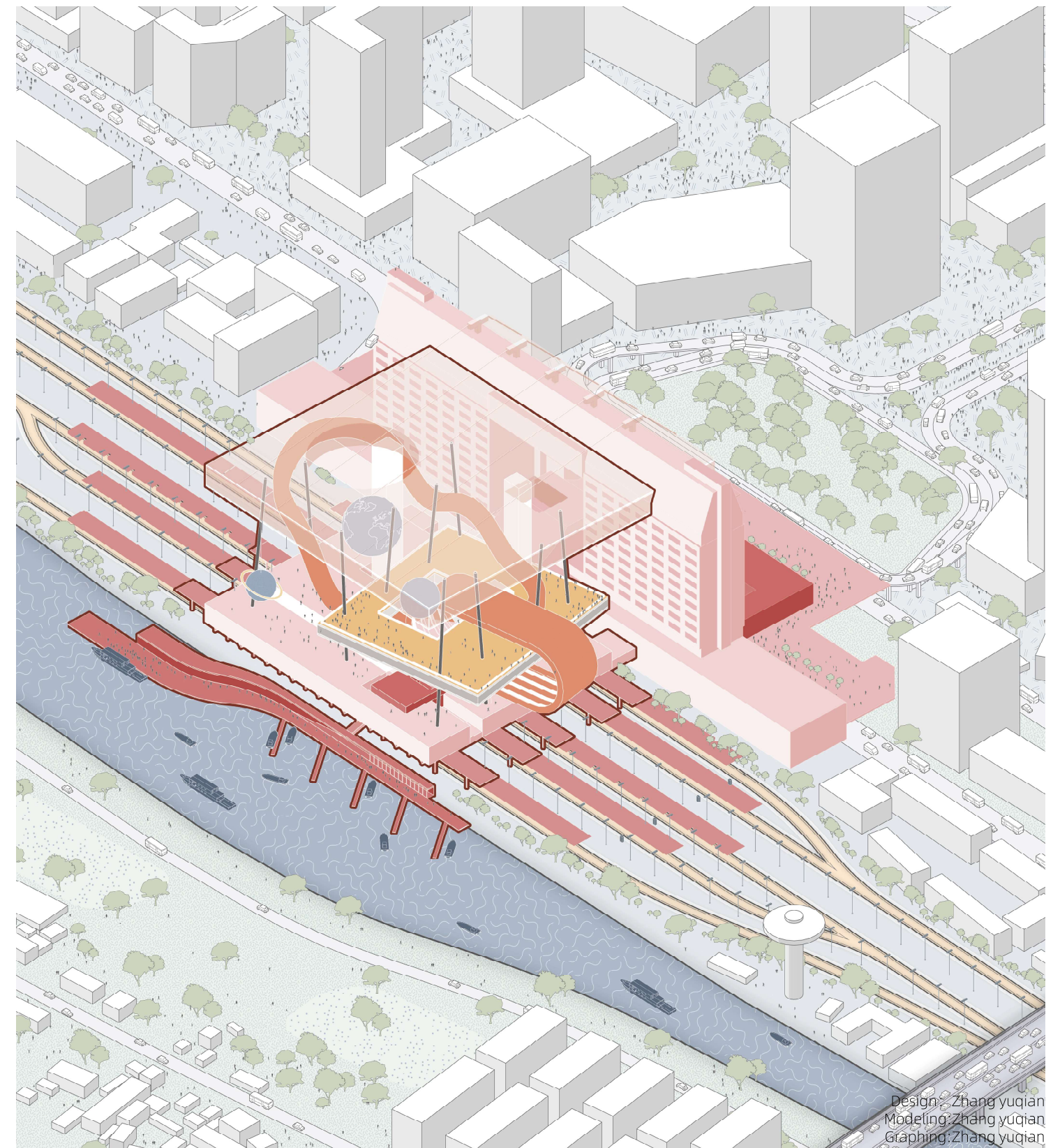


The station is located at the starting point of rail demolition, namely Hangzhou City Station. It was transformed from the old city station. The station is very close to Hefang Street Historic District and Wuliuxiang Historic District. Tourism light rail, subway and ferry are gathered at this station, where people can transfer to each other. This station is the departure station of tourist light rail.

There are amusement park, viewing platform and other functions inside the station. In the design, a viewing platform was set at the top of the main building, and amusement facilities such as roller coasters and bungee jumping machines were placed between the viewing platform and the original platform. The station unifies the surrounding traffic routes, and also provides abundant activity space for the convenience of citizens and tourists.



Design: Zhang yuqian
Modeling: Li Chenyang
Graphing: Li Chenyang



Design: Zhang yuqian
Modeling: Zhang yuqian
Graphing: Zhang yuqian

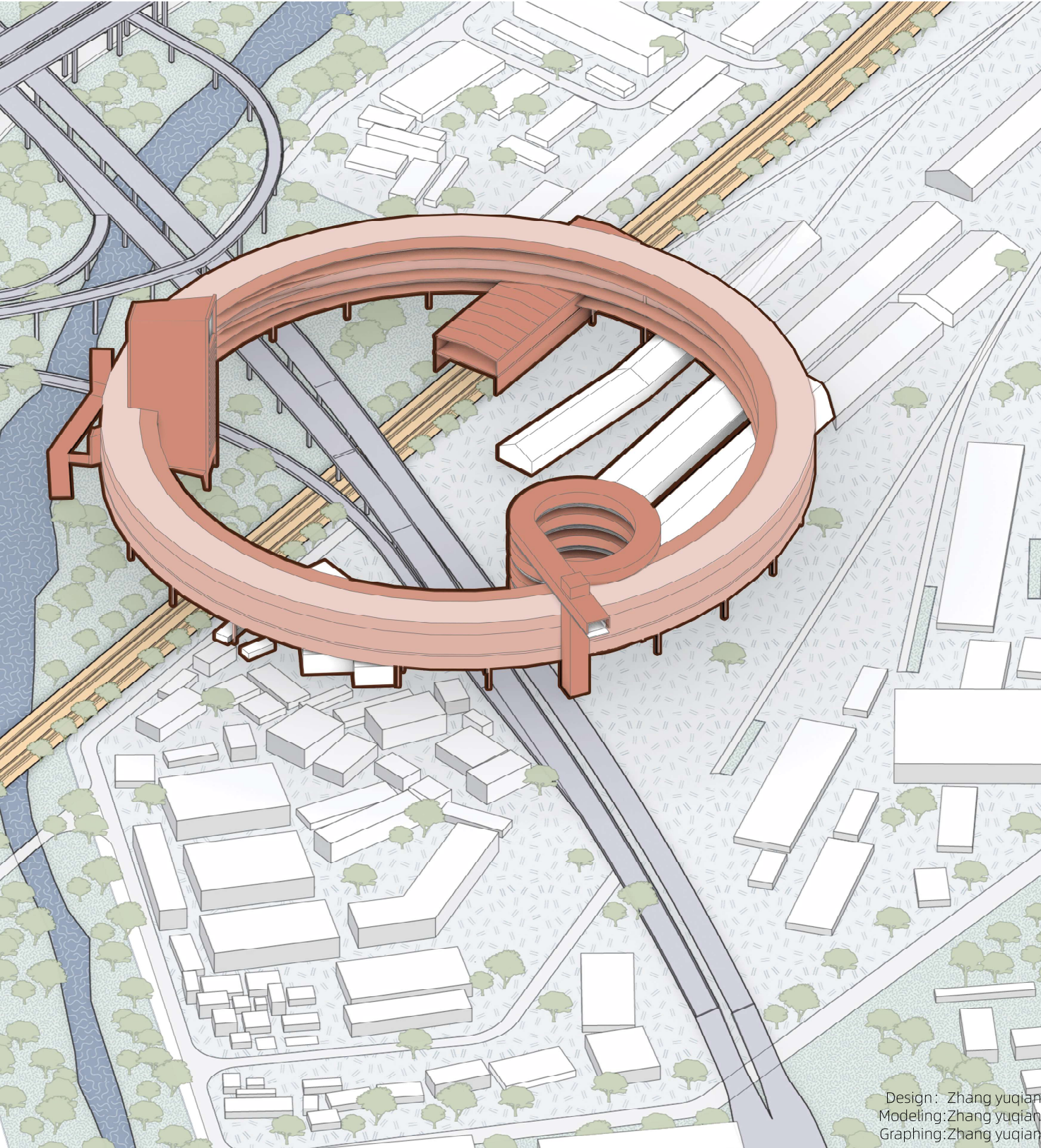


Design: Zhang yuqian
Modeling: Zhang yuqian
Graphing: Li Chenyang

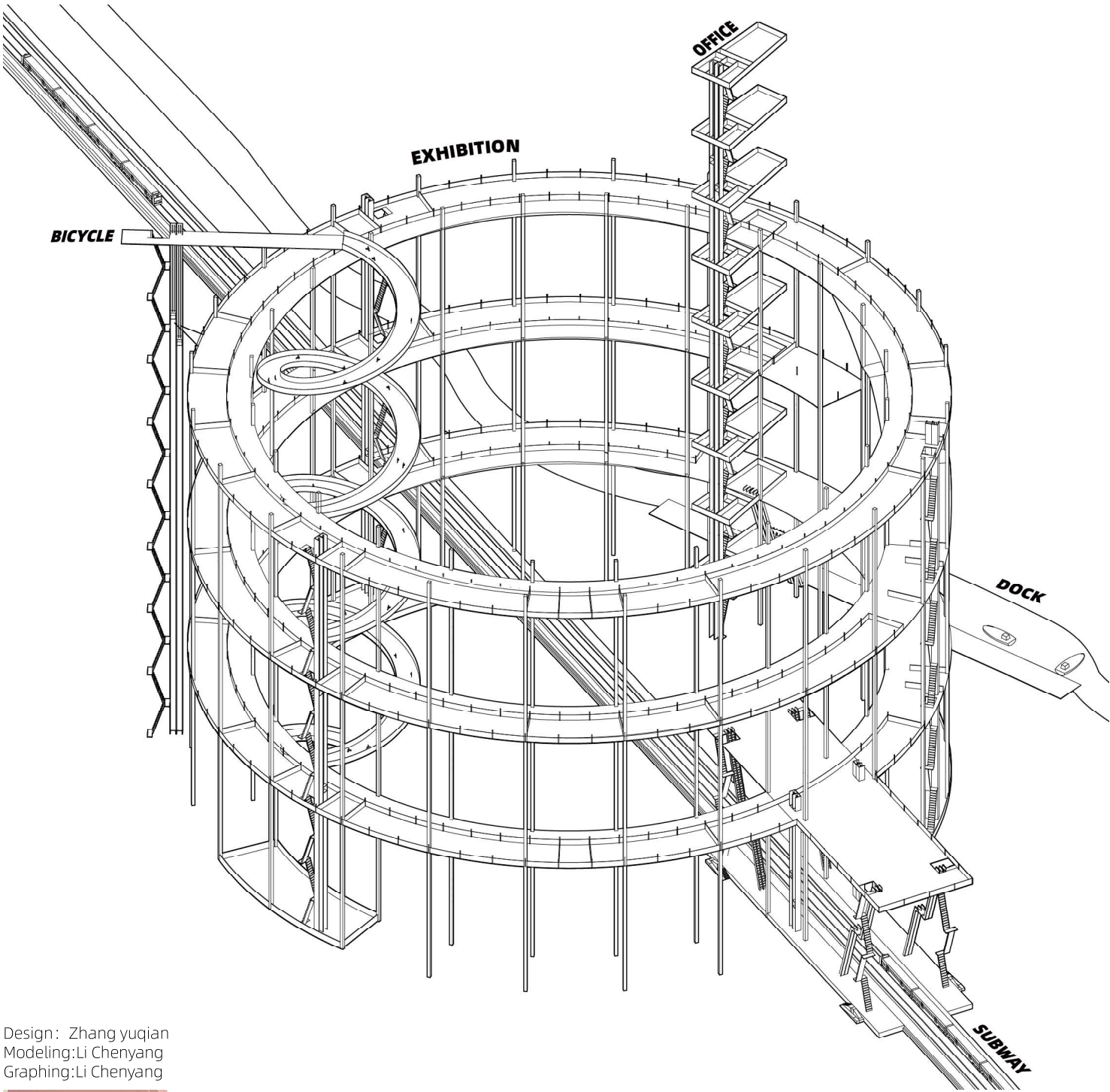
Central Culture Park Station

This station is located on the old railway beside Fuxing Overpass. The scenic spots near the station include Wushan Scenic Area and the ruins of Imperial City in Song Dynasty. The site was originally a train freight center. There are three kinds of transportation routes in the site: tourist light rail, ferry and bicycle greenway.

In the design, firstly, we determined the location of bicycle station, dock and light rail station. Bicycle station is spiral, and bicycles are stored from top to bottom. The light rail station was transformed from the original freight warehouse. The dock building is high in volume, so we arrange office space and viewing space inside. We use a large three-story corridor to link three blocks. The site enclosed by the corridor naturally forms a square. We keep the original freight warehouse in the square, forming a special industrial landscape.



Design : Zhang yuqian
Modeling:Zhang yuqian
Graphing:Zhang yuqian



Design: Zhang yuqian
Modeling:Li Chenyang
Graphing:Li Chenyang

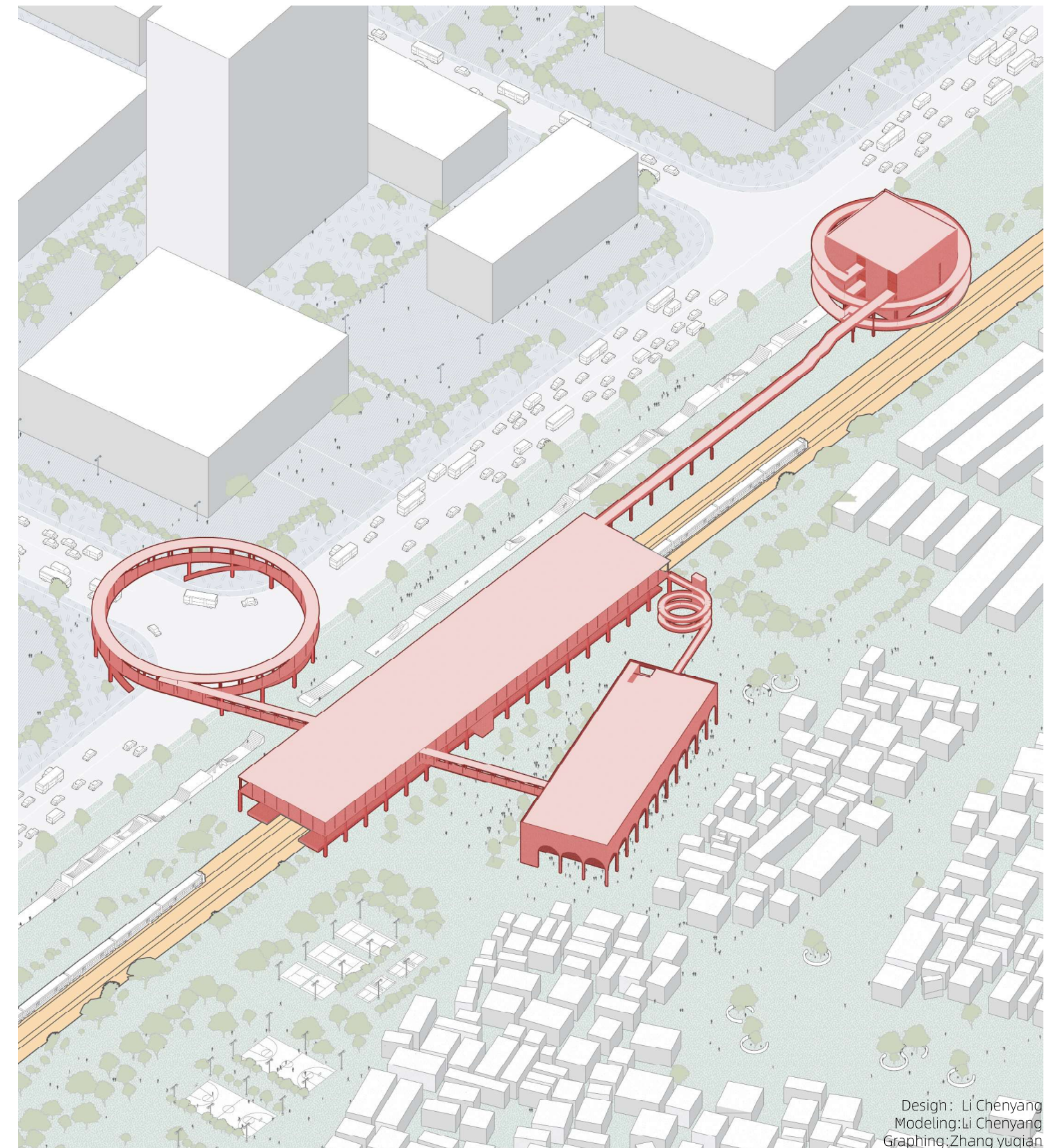
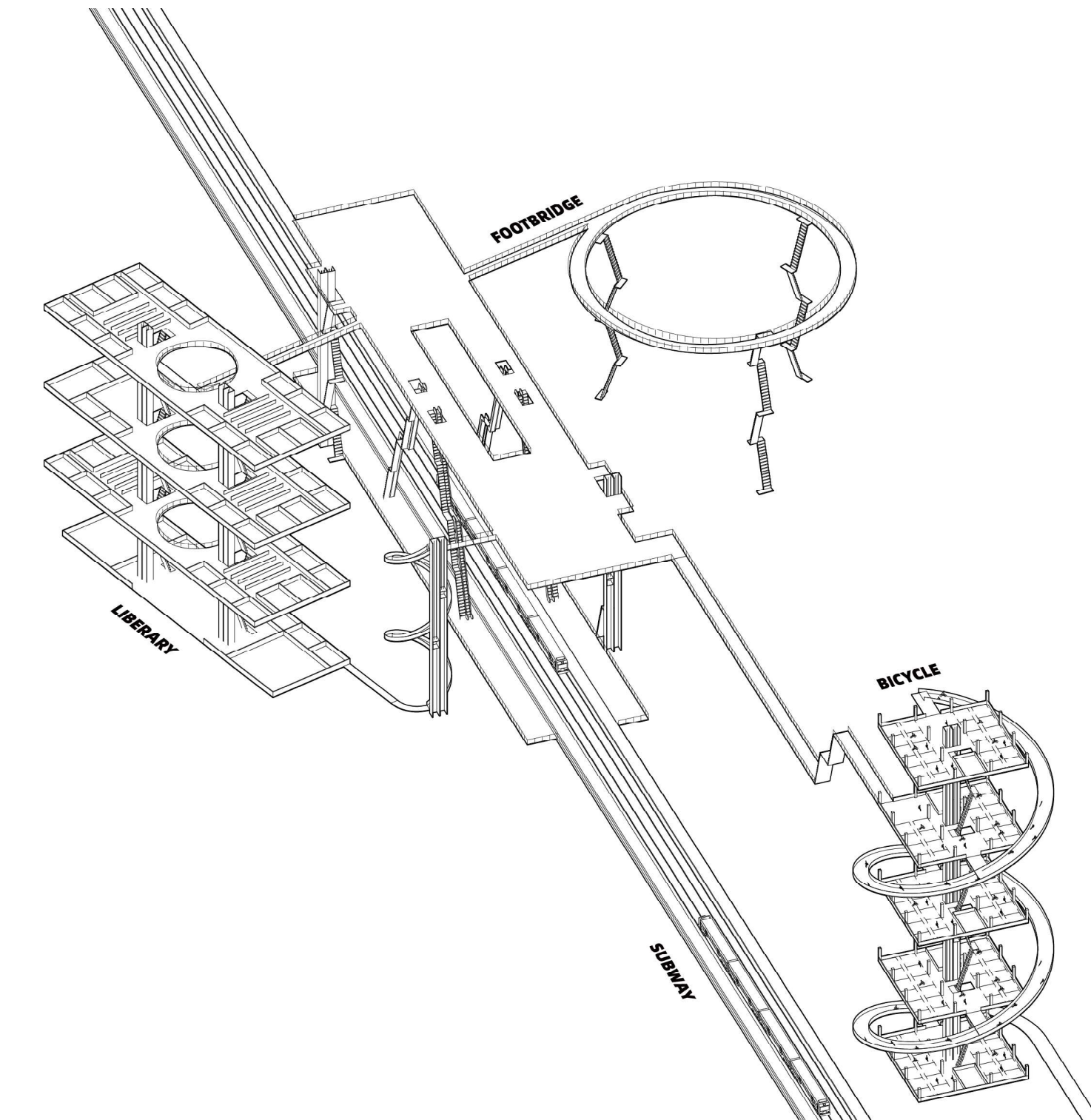
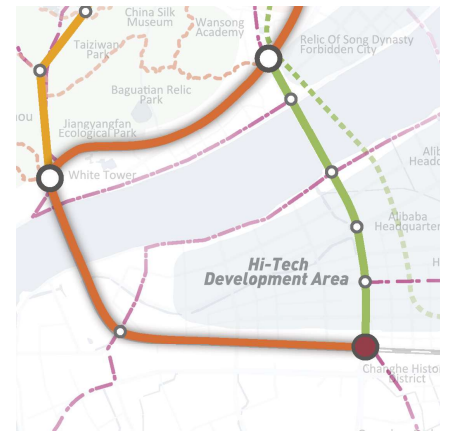


Design: Zhang yuqian
Modeling:Zhang yuqian
Graphing:Zhang yuqian

Alibaba Station

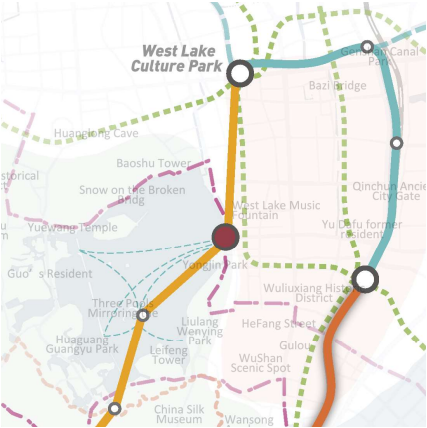
The station is located in Hangzhou High-tech Innovation area, near Alibaba Hangzhou Headquarters. The south of the station is the village in the city, and the north is residential area. Tourism light rail and Hangzhou bicycle greenway meet inside the station site. When designing, we plan to design a library near the village, so as to meet the spiritual and cultural needs of the residents in the southern village.

In addition, we plan to set up a circular overpass in the north of the site, which is directly connected to the light rail station to provide convenience for citizens. The bicycle station is located in the east, connected by an overpass, and cyclists can enter the urban greenway through the circular lane around the building. The site connects specific functions on both sides of the track through stations and corridors, and reconnects the communities on both sides.



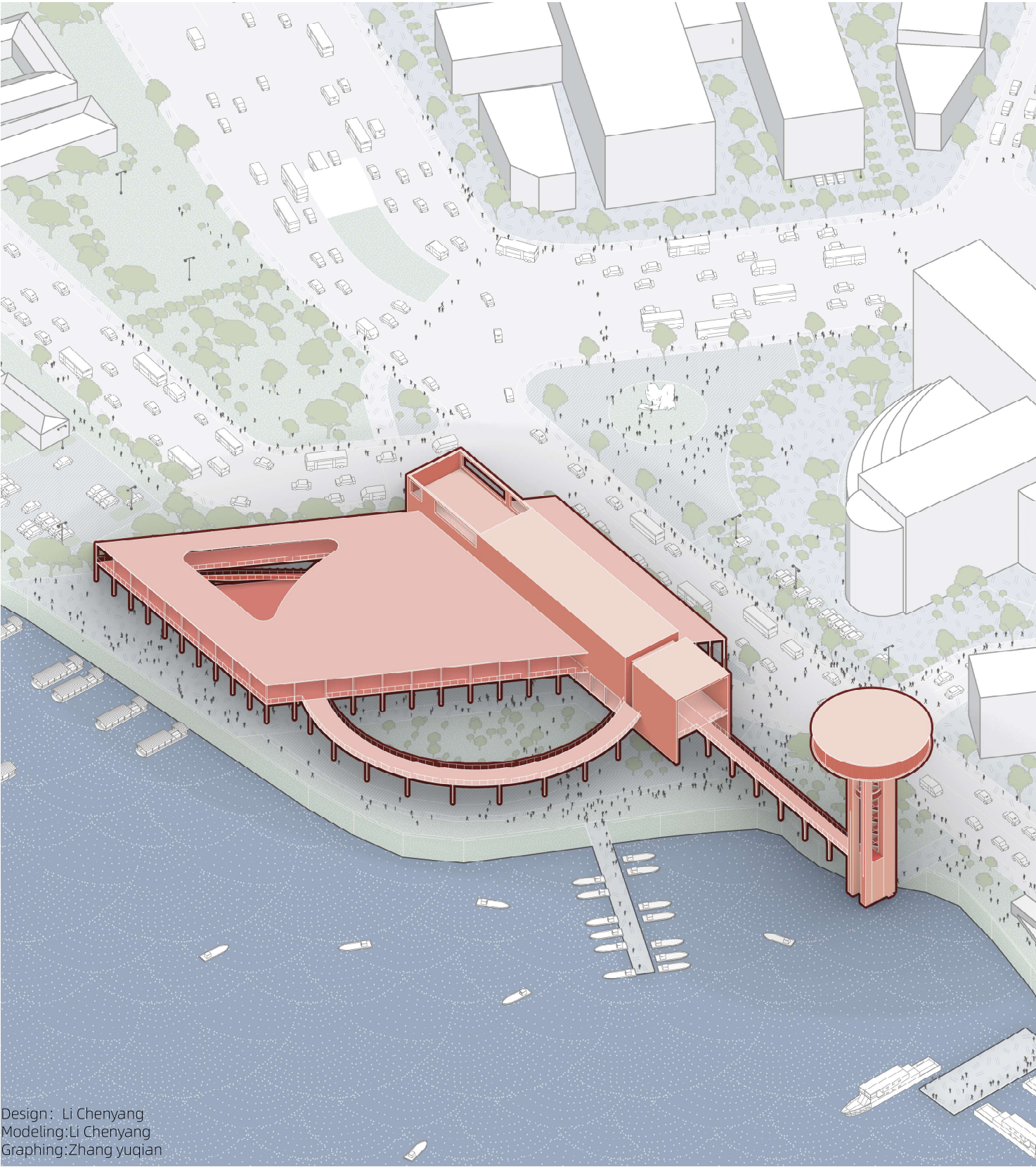
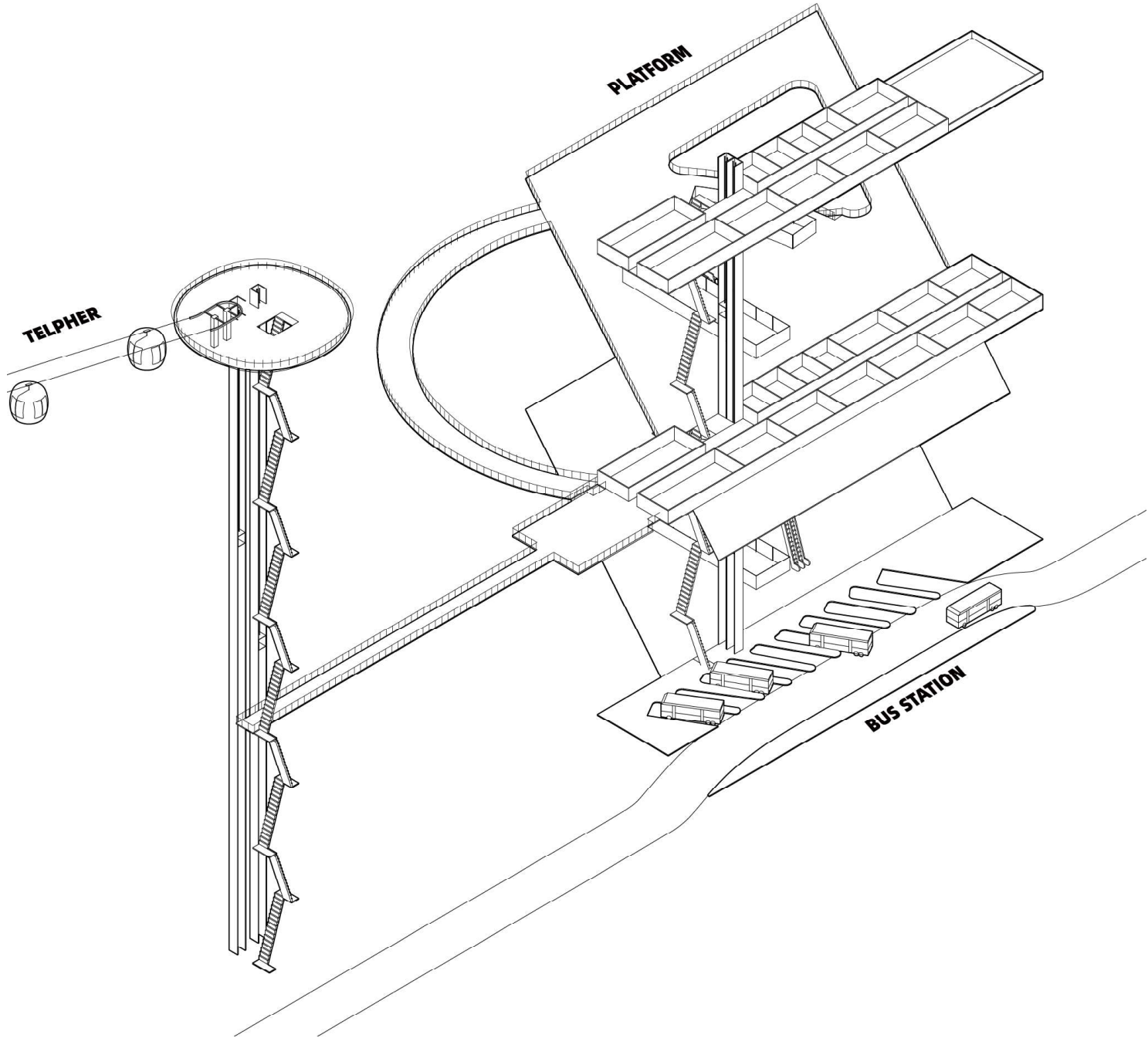
Design: Li Chenyang
Modeling: Li Chenyang
Graphing: Zhang yuqian

West Lake Station

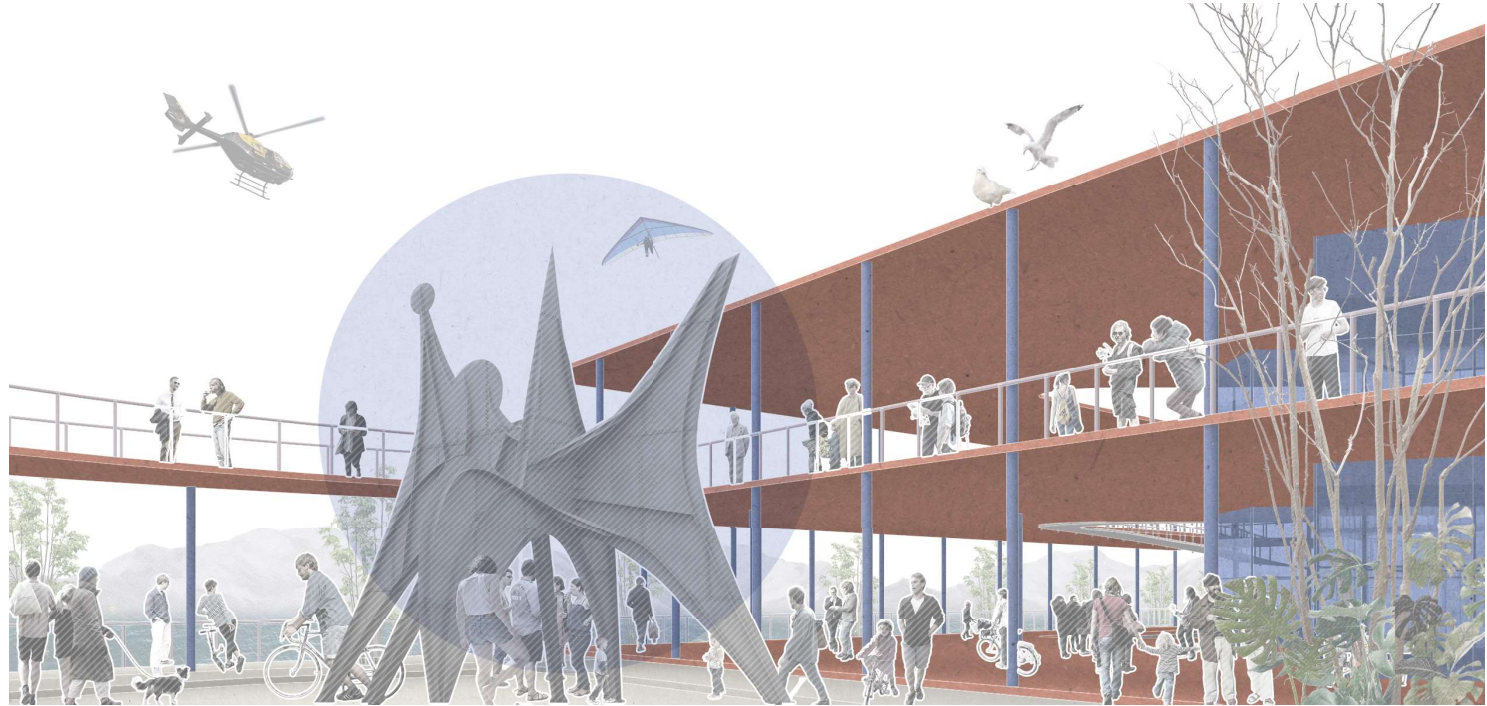


This station is located in the northeast of the famous West Lake Scenic Area, with many scenic spots around it. Cable car and tourism bus meet at this station, and people can transfer here. The bus stop is located beside the road and connected with the cable car station by overpass. The cable car station extends to the lake, and the top floor has a good landscape view.

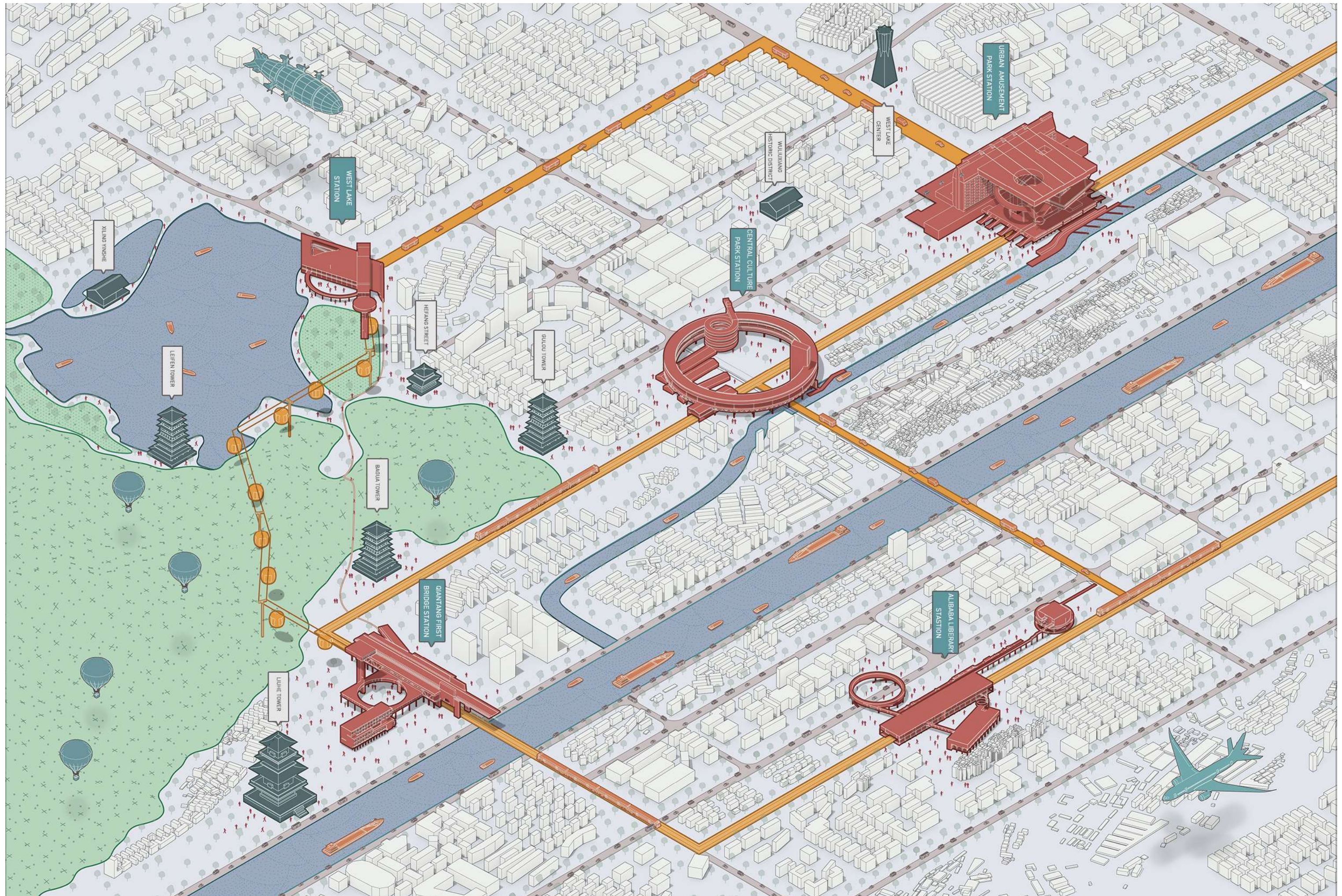
In addition to the traffic function, the West Lake Station is also equipped with viewing platforms and coffee bars. The viewing platform is connected with the bus stop and faces the West Lake. The circular corridor of the viewing platform is enclosed into a square, attracting people to enter the site, thus improving the vitality of the site. West Lake Station is adjacent to the West Lake Scenic Area where tourists gather, which can attract a large number of users to visit the tourism loop.



Design: Li Chenyang
Modeling: Li Chenyang
Graphing: Zhang yuqian



Birdview of Tourism Route



Si Xin Fang Renovation

Si Xin Fang Historic District Reconstruction

Project: Design Project in Third Year Studio: Architectural Design II

Course Code: 204279

Role: Individual Work

Time: 8 weeks (09/2017-11/2017)

Modify into portfolio in 09/2020-10/2020(6 weeks)

Course Tutor: Du Ming (Email: 554667690@qq.com)

Portfolio Instructor: Yin Ting (Email: yinting@thape.com.cn)

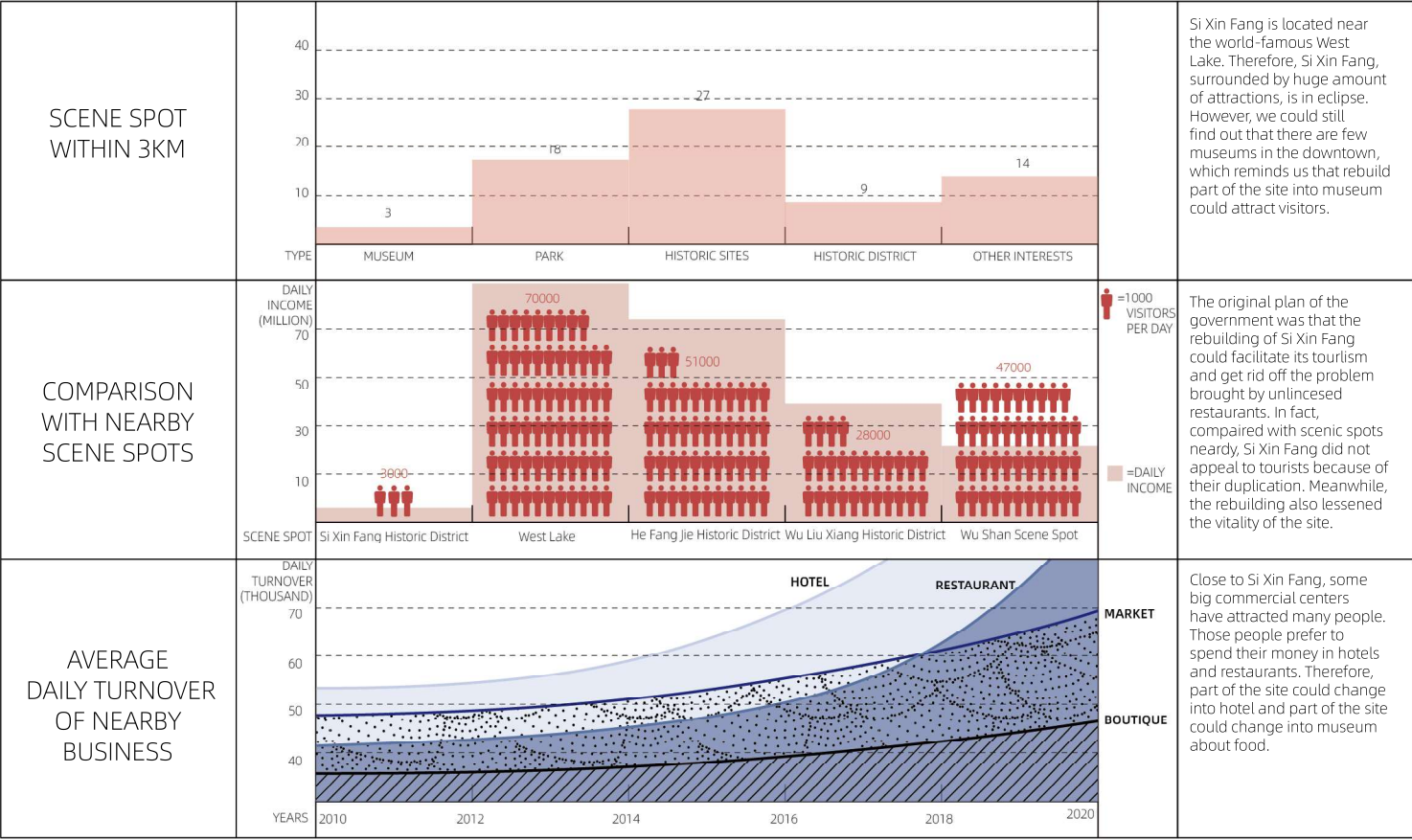
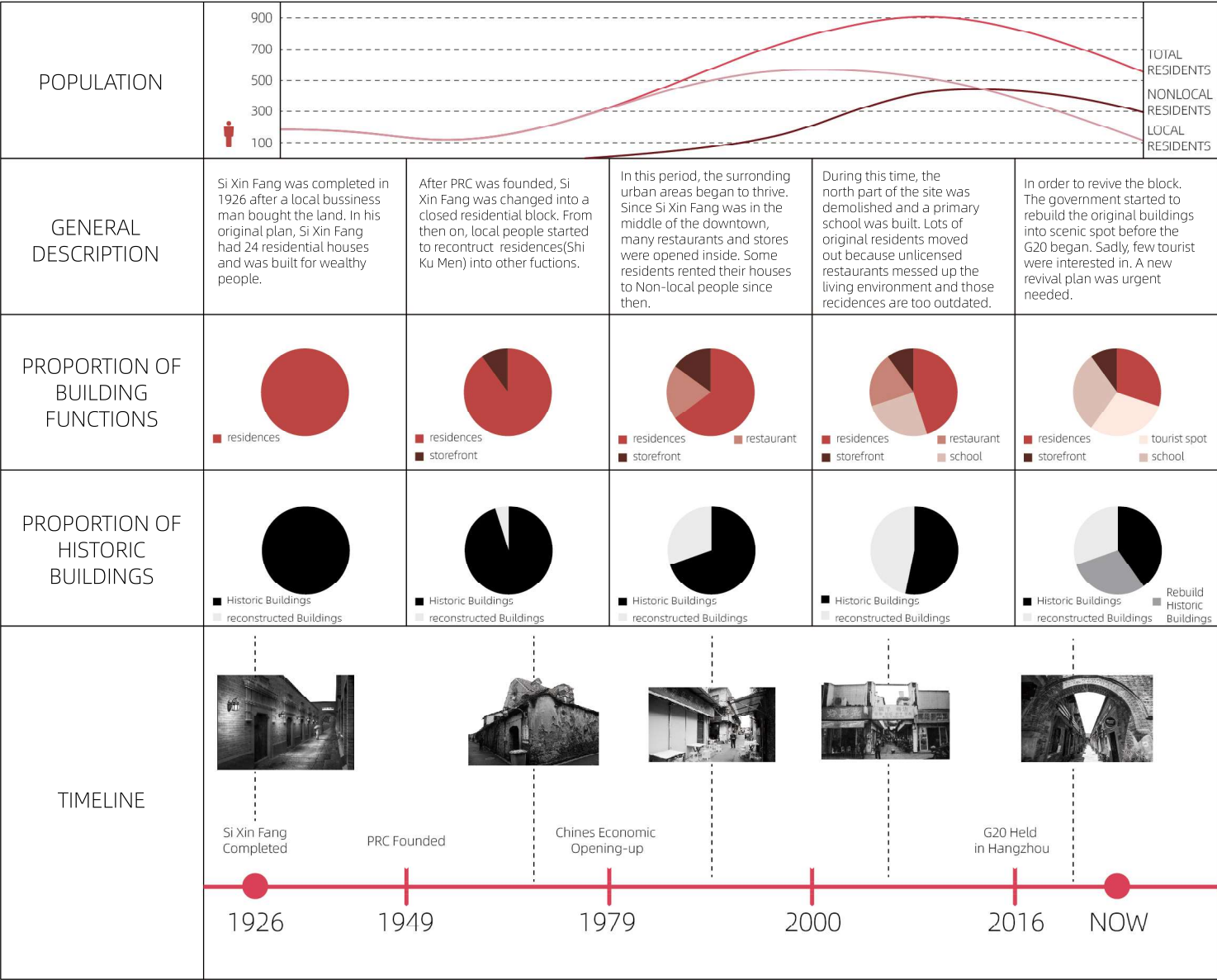


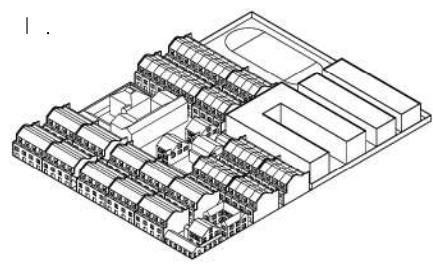


Base Map Credit to:jzhz132

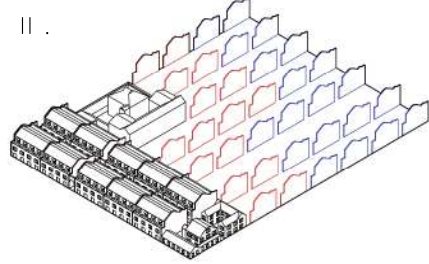
Si Xin Fang Historic District is located in the center of Hangzhou, near the world-famous West Lake, and was built 100 years ago by Duke Chen Xin during the Republic of China. The interior is mostly Shi Ku Men architecture, which is unique in modern China. It was originally a residential area for the wealthy people of the time. Over the past 100 years, Si Xin Fang has gradually transformed from a residential area to a mixed commercial and residential urban village neighborhood, and was ultimately transformed into a historical attraction a few years ago.

However, Sixinfang is not well known among the many attractions in Hangzhou, and the site is not very attractive and popular. Therefore it is facing the risk of demolition. This design is an imagination of the future development of SiXinFang, starting from the unique characteristics of the site's Shikumen architecture, and urban renewal of the neighborhood, hoping to create a more interesting and dynamic historical reserve.

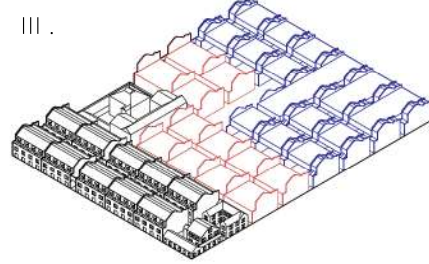




The northern part of the site is a community primary school, which is scheduled to be moved in the next year. In the middle of the site are mostly illegal houses built on the basis of Shikumen buildings. The southern part is the Shikumen historic preservation building. We can see that the original Shikumen buildings in the neighborhood were neatly arranged in an array of six columns and eight rows, with brick walls separating the buildings.



I intend to restore the original Si Xin Fang architectural order. Firstly, I demolished the northern and middle part of buildings in the site. Meanwhile, I plan to rebuild the original gables in the site, and use the gables to redefine the texture of the block into six rows and eight rows. At the same time, I restored the interior historic buildings to give them their original historical appearance.



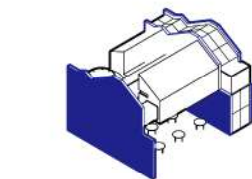
Divided by the gables, there are 48 building units in six columns and eight rows. According to the previous function analysis, the red building units in the central part are hotels and the blue buildings in the north are food museum. The building units are combined together into different blocks based on their specific functions.

UNIT BETWEEN GABLE

GROUND FLOOR

TOP FLOOR

GABLE

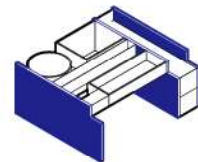


MUSEUM

The museum is a three-story building unit that is interconnected with the other units by a wall and a corridor. The overall form of a museum unit continues the sloping roof shape of the Shikumen building.



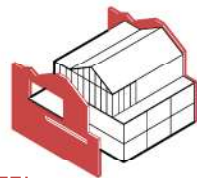
The bottom of the museum is a public open restaurant bay, forming a continuous open space for people to rest and eat. Restaurant food is provided by the museum on the upper level.



The third floor of the museum is exhibition space, connected by a corridor. Visitors can go inside part of the exhibition space and make food. Other places can watch the food assembly line served directly to the restaurant on the first floor through the window.

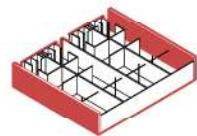


The museum gables continues the shape of the original Shikumen gables and extrudes a block according to its shape. Inside, there is a stair, private rooms, lounges, service rooms, and other functional blocks. People can enter the museum from here.

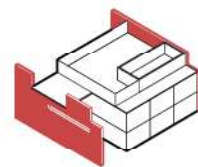


HOTEL

The building units of the hotel are three-story and their form continues the traditional double-slope shape of the Shikumen.



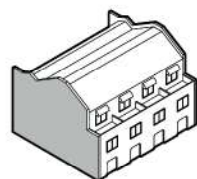
The first floor of the hotel is for guest rooms, and the dimensions of the guest rooms are restored to the original Shikumen building. Meanwhile, a public space and an inner courtyard are set up next to the gables.



The third floor of the hotel is a public activity platform, which is a combination of six building units' top floors. There are public activity spaces such as restaurant and coffee bar next to the gables.

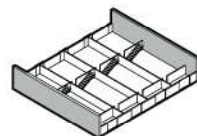


Unlike the museum, the hotel gables are thin and have no functional space. There are openings on the gables for people to pass through.

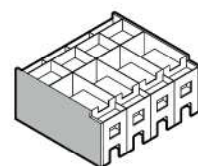


SHIKUMEN

The Shikumen Historic Preservation Building is a three-story building, with one unit divided vertically into four households. The façade will be repaired to recreate the historical appearance during the renovation.



The main space of the first floor of Shikumen are living room, dining room and kitchen. The stair is between the kitchen and living room.



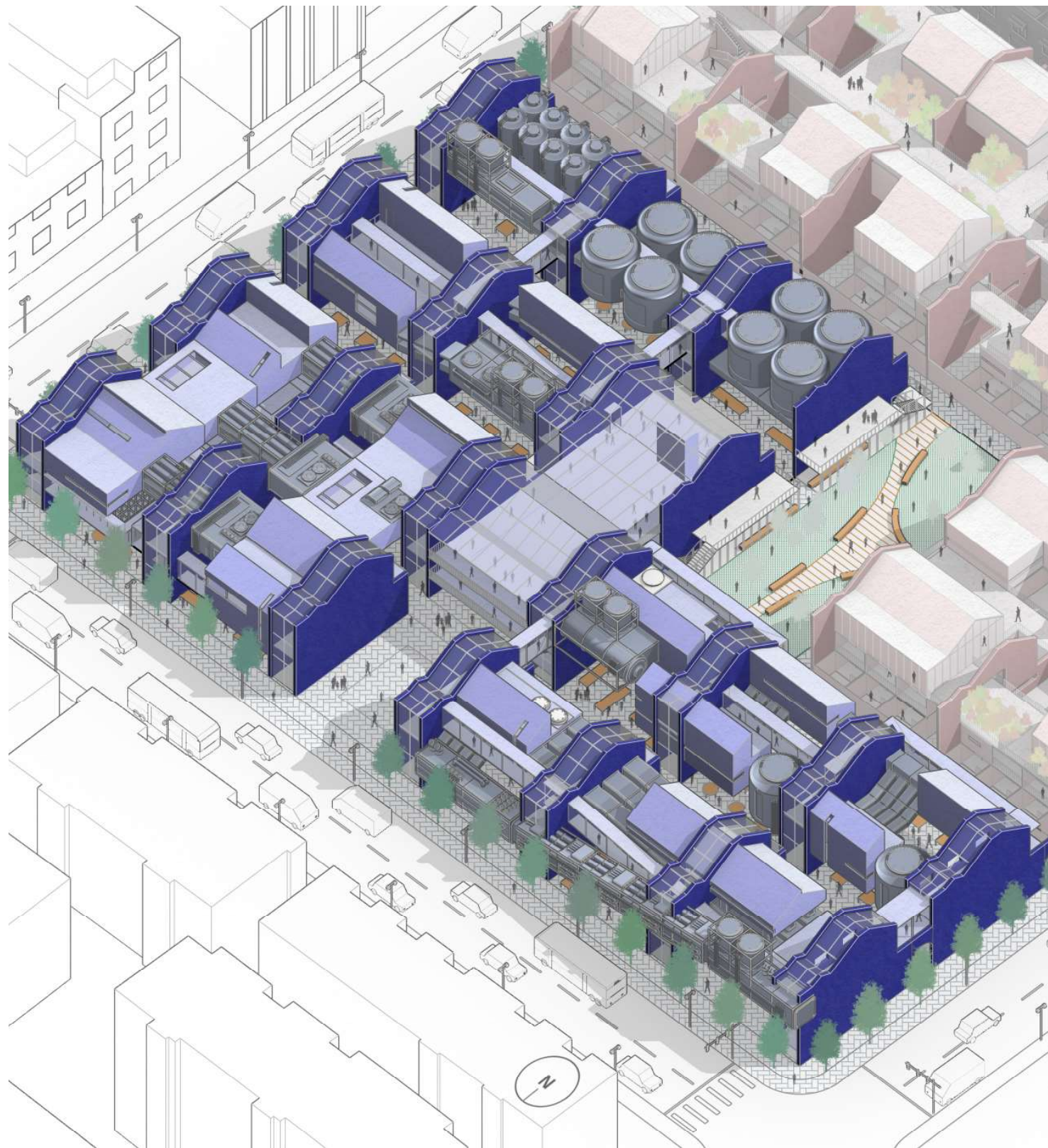
The main space of the top floor of Shikumen are bedroom, study and bathroom.



The Shikumen building is separated from each unit by a brick wall. The walls are load-bearing and also serve as a fire protection, which is the characteristic of Shikumen architecture.

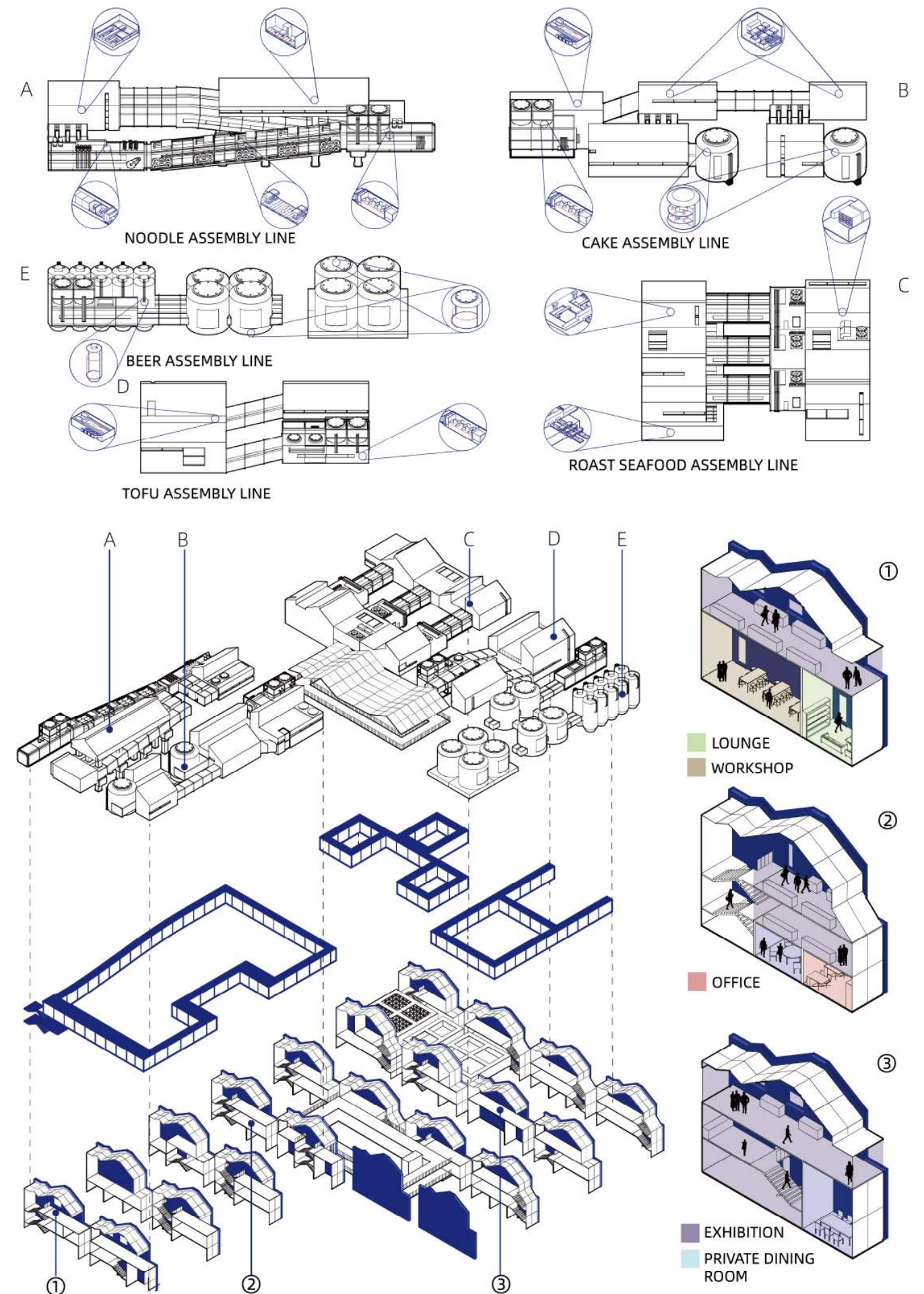


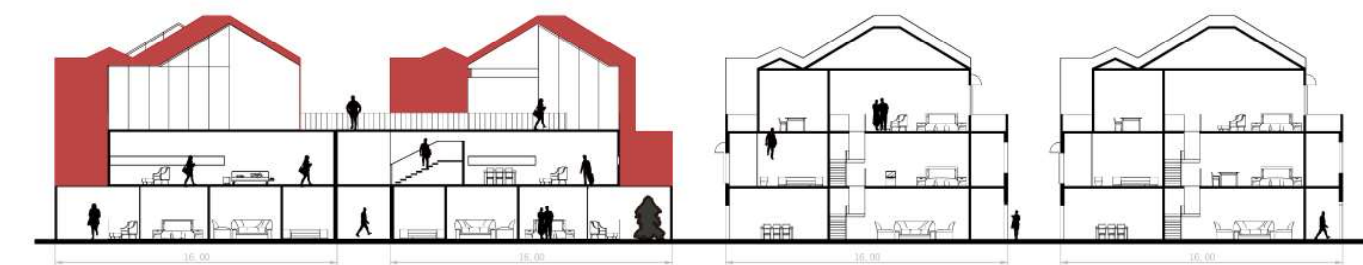
Master Plan



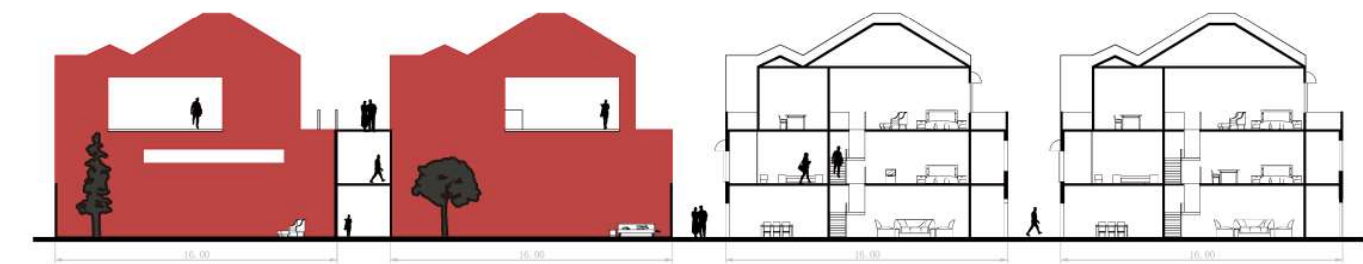
The northern part of the site is a food museum. In the design, I wanted to create a site that is dynamic and attracts popularity. Snack workshops, as an essential part of the original commerce of Si Xin Fang, have also been popular with the public in recent years. Therefore, I would like to design a museum that can show the public the traditional snack craft and also provide catering services.

In terms of architectural form, I chose to use modern design techniques to restore the architectural form of Shikumen. Firstly, the first floor is elevated to create a continuous open space for restaurant seating to attract people flow. Secondly, the food production line and museum tour route are placed on the top floor of the building to show visitors the food processing process. Besides, many workshops in the shape of sloping roofs were built for visitors to interact with. And the food produced in the museum can be eaten directly on the first floor. In the meantime, I widen the gables, which is the characteristic of the Shikumen building of Si Xin Fang, and place the vertical traffic, private rooms, service space and other functions inside.

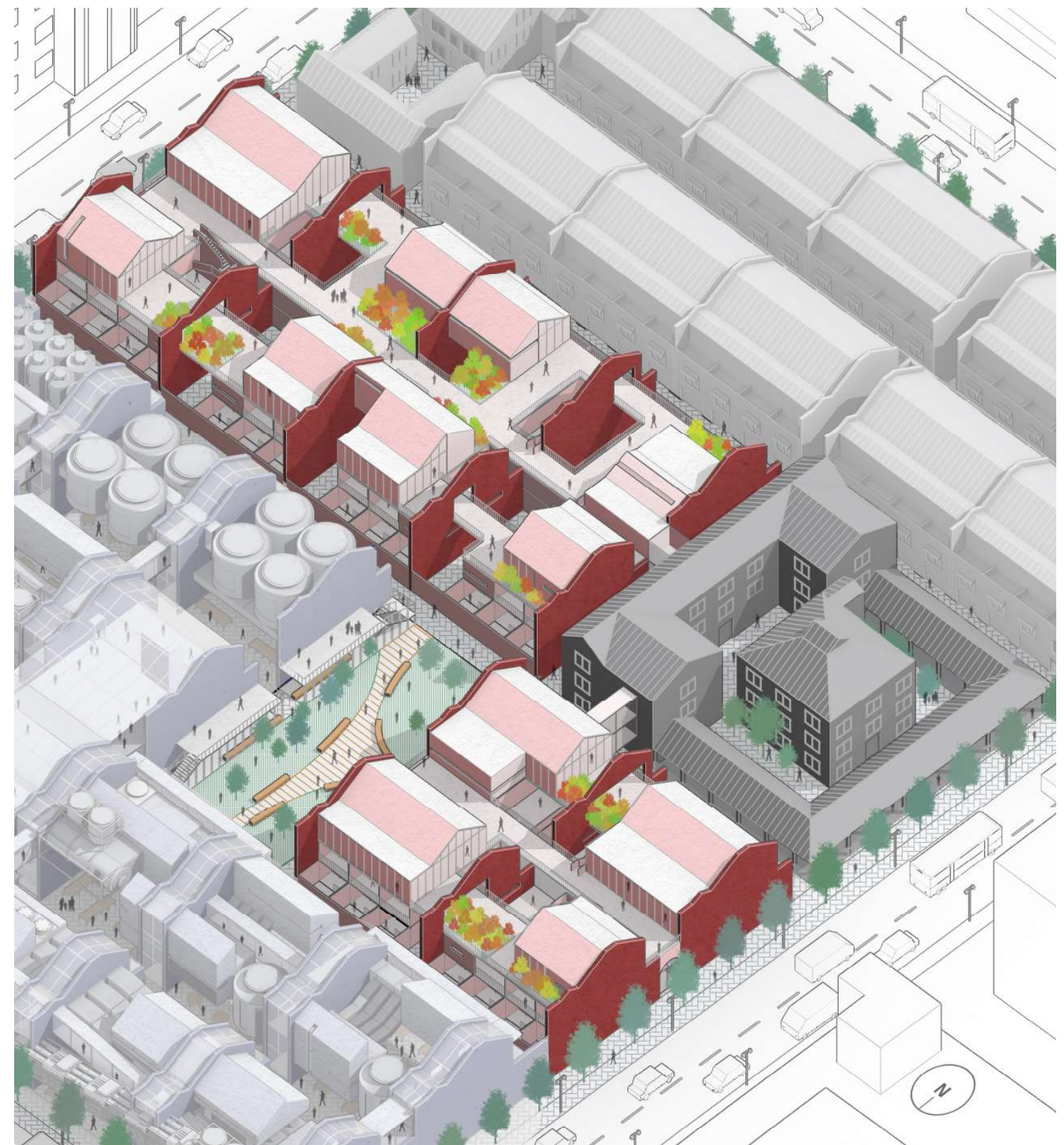
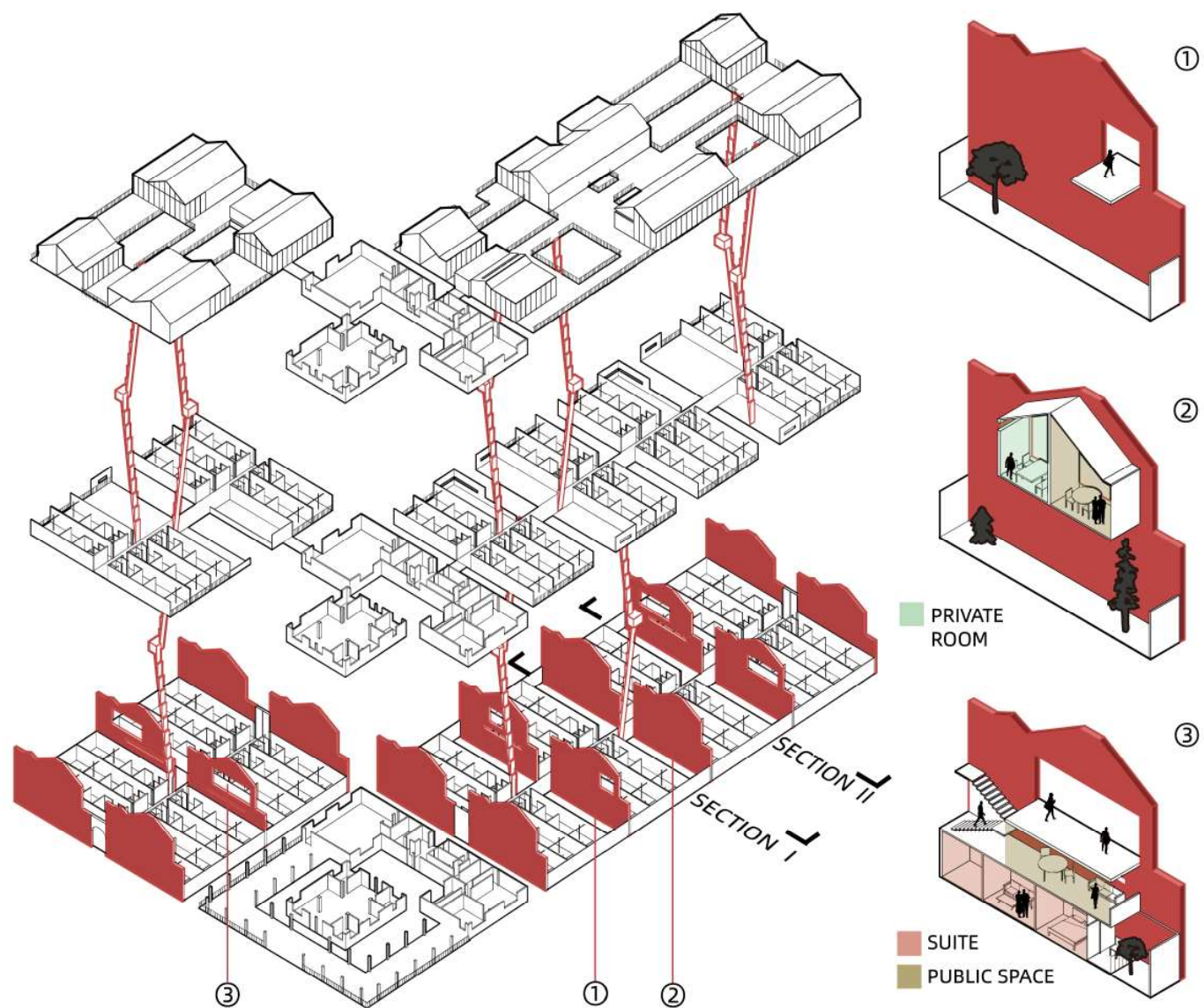




SECTION I



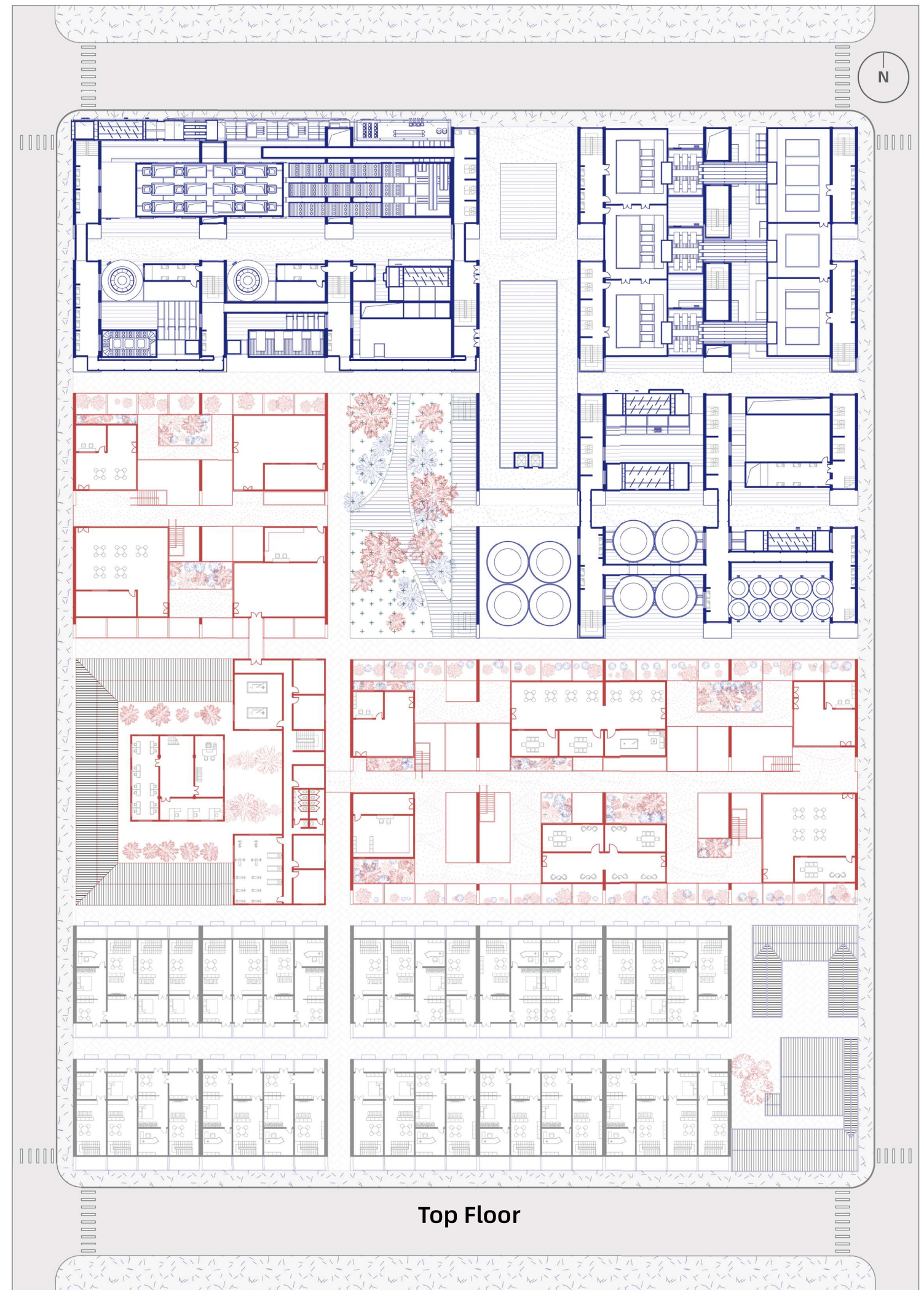
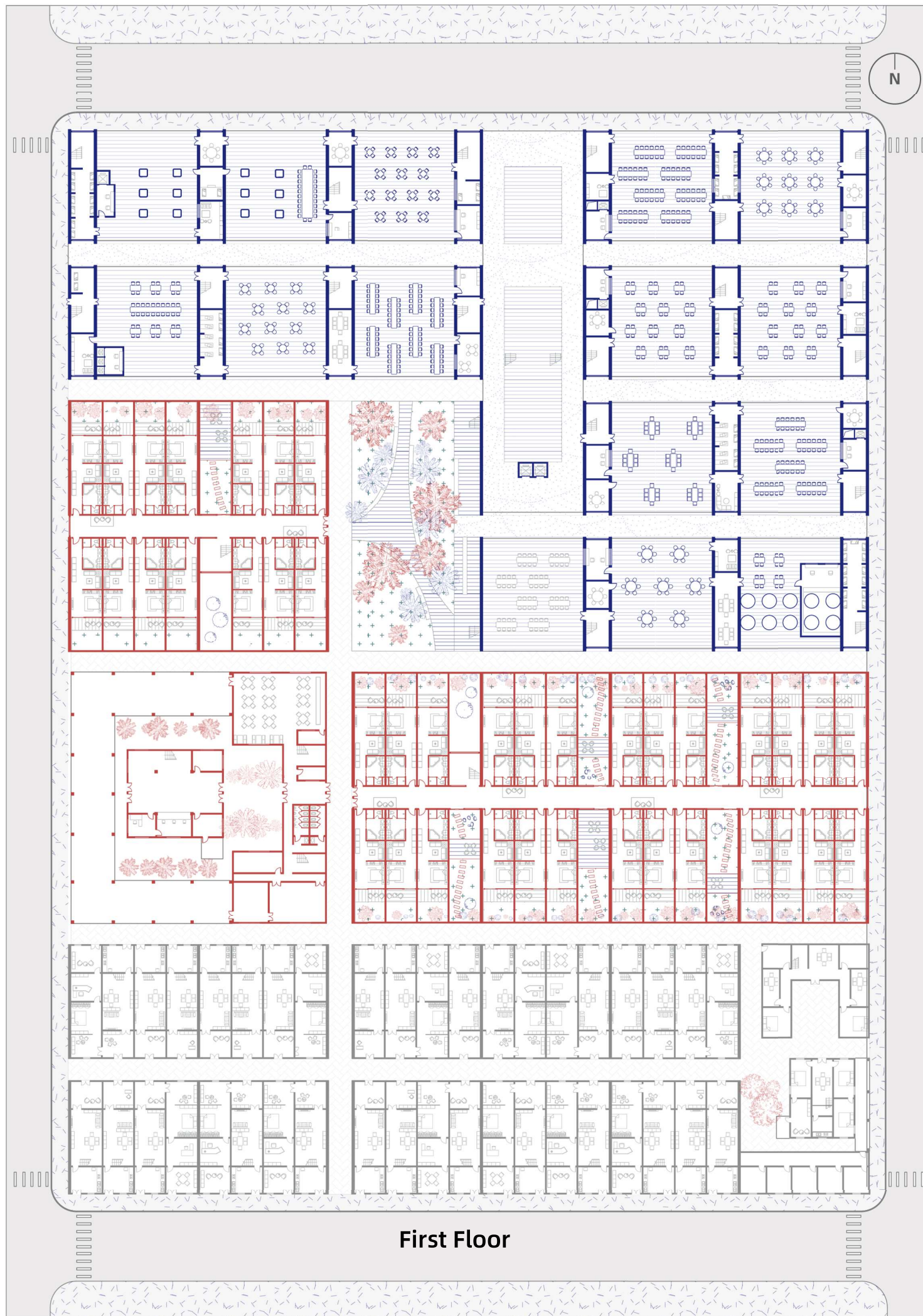
SECTION II



The middle of the site is a hotel. Sixinfang is located next to many famous scenic spots and has a rich source of customers. Building a guesthouse in the center of the city with Shikumen building transformation can bring a different experience to the visitors. In the design, I transformed the villa in the site into the reception of the guesthouse and arranged part of the public functions. Simultaneously, I combined two rows of three Shikumen units into one group and transformed the alley between the two rows of Shikumen buildings into a corridor linking the guest rooms.

The form of both the hotel and the museum are derived from the Shikumen buildings, but they are also different. The top floor of the hotel is a public activity space with a café, restaurant and activity room. These functional spaces restore the double-sloped roof of the Shikumen building. The hotel gables is different from the museum's. Hotel' gable is not widened and an inner courtyard is arranged on the side of the gable. Meanwhile, a part of public space is arranged on the second floor, and you can see the inner courtyard, as well as the museum through the openings in the wall.







Dining Hall Below Food Museum



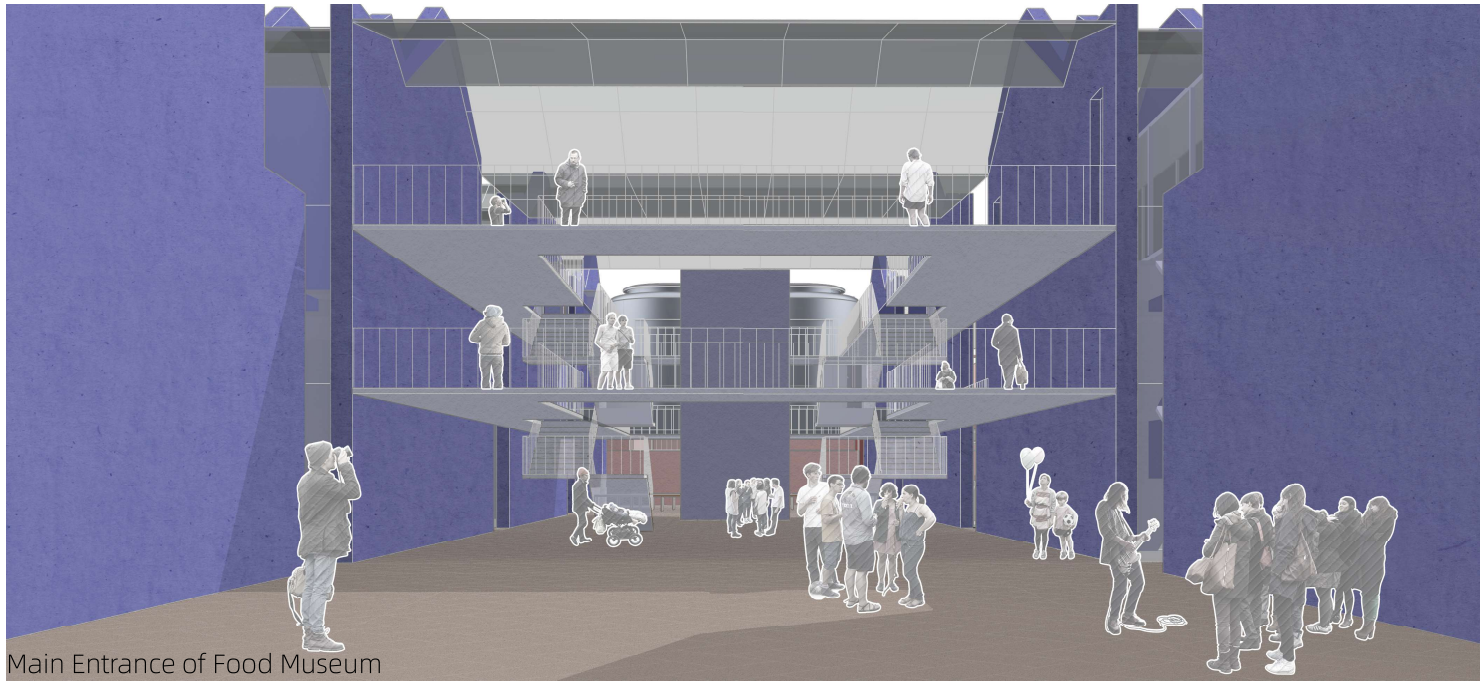
Public Space in Hotel (Second Floor)



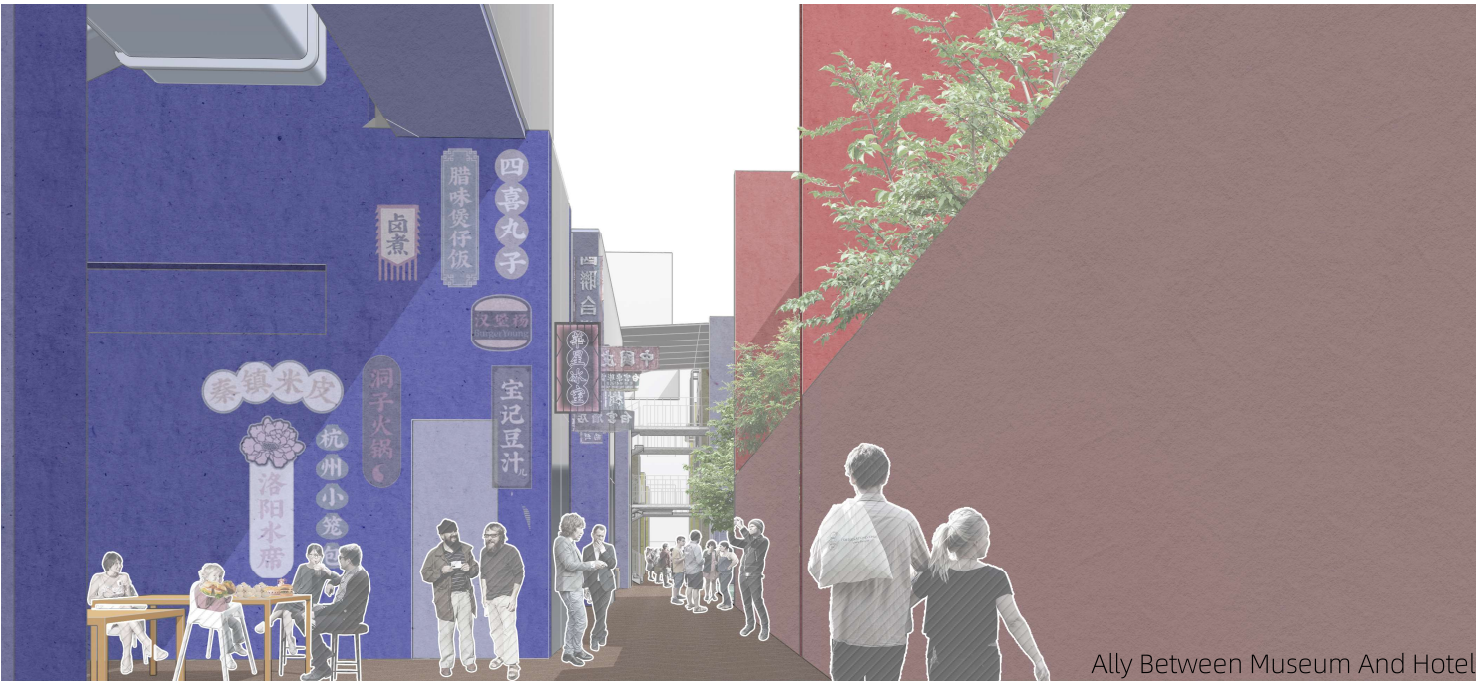
Central Park



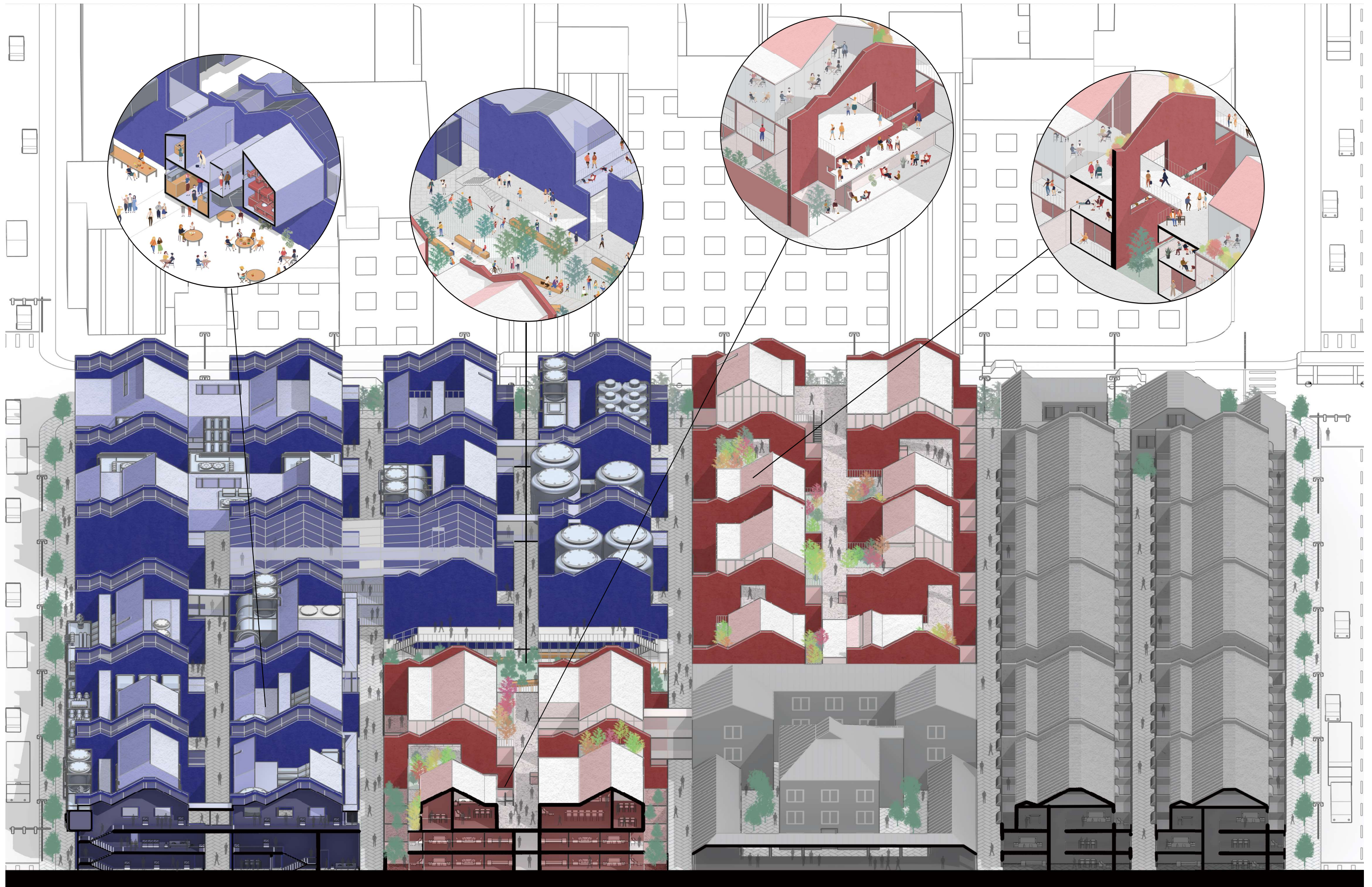
Public Space in Hotel (Top Floor)



Main Entrance of Food Museum



Ally Between Museum And Hotel



Longitudinal Section

Between University & Urban Area

ZJUT Innovation Center Design

Project: Design Project in Fourth Year Studio: Architectural Design IV

Course Code: 204281

Role: Individual Work

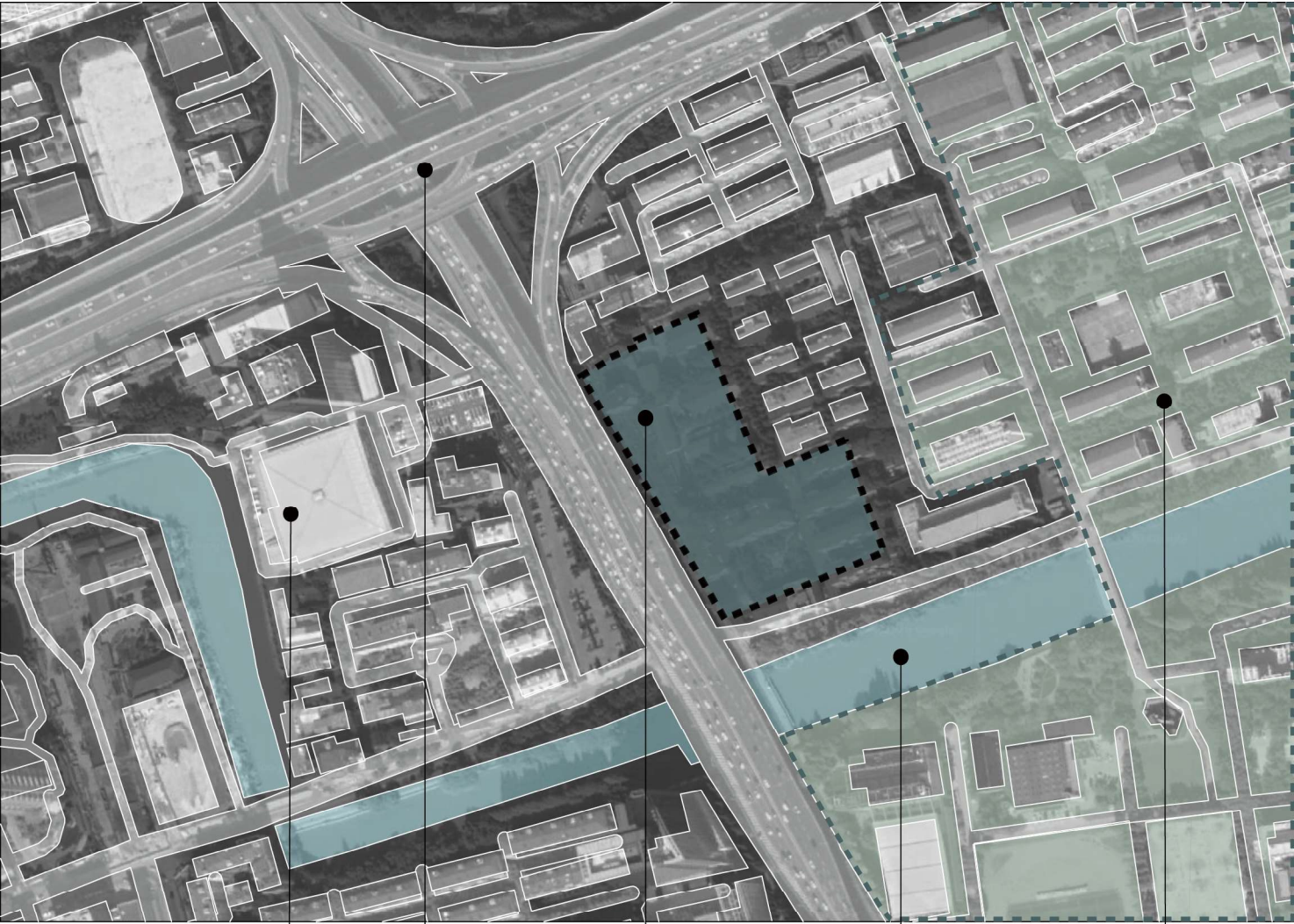
Time: 6 weeks (09/2018-11/2018)

Modify into portfolio in 12/2020(3 weeks)

Course Tutor: Zhong Liqiang (Email: zlqrainman@zjut.edu.cn)

Portfolio Instructor: Yin Ting (Email: yinting@thape.com.cn)





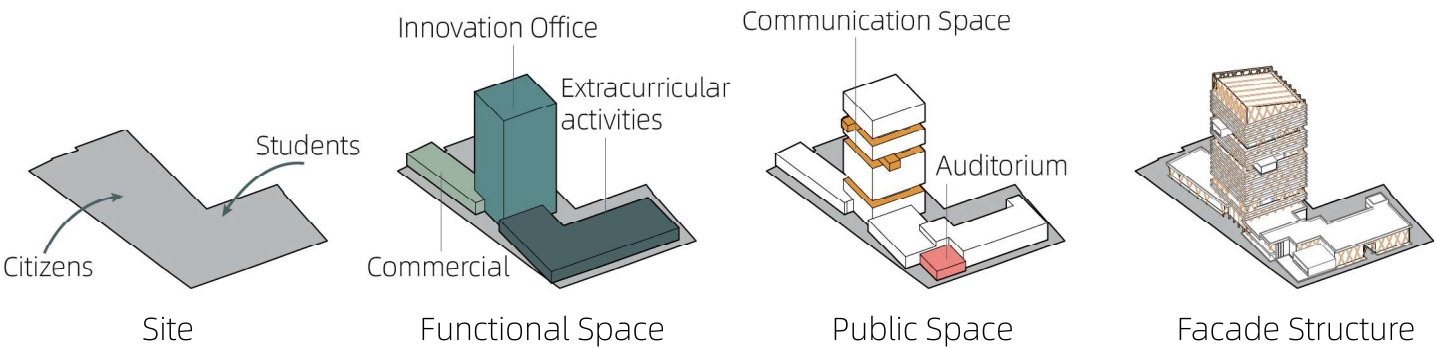
Overpass

Canal

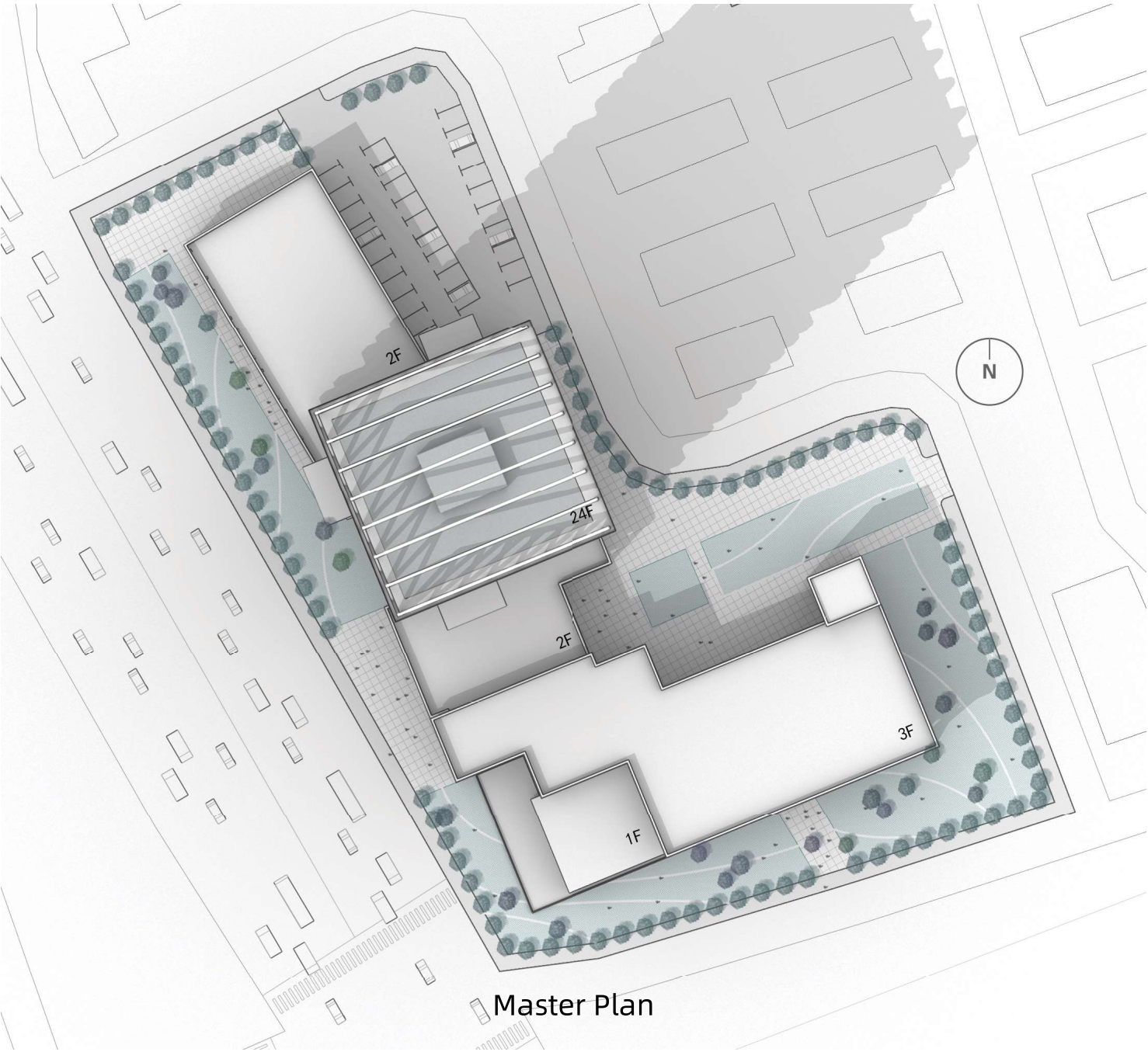
	Residential Area	Site	University
Area			
User	<div>Students Local Resident Others</div>	<div>Students Graduates Others</div>	<div>Students Faculty Others</div>
Function	<div>Dwelling Commercial Others</div>	<div>Office Extracurricular activities Commercial Others</div>	<div>Study Others Research</div>

The base is located in the center of Hangzhou, close to Zhejiang University of Technology and residential areas. The site was originally used as a hotel and restaurant, but was acquired by Zhejiang University of Technology after demolition, and ZJUT intends to establish a student innovation center here. The design aims to create a commercial complex that integrates entrepreneurship, office, leisure, shopping and activities for students and residents in the surrounding area.

Massing Generation

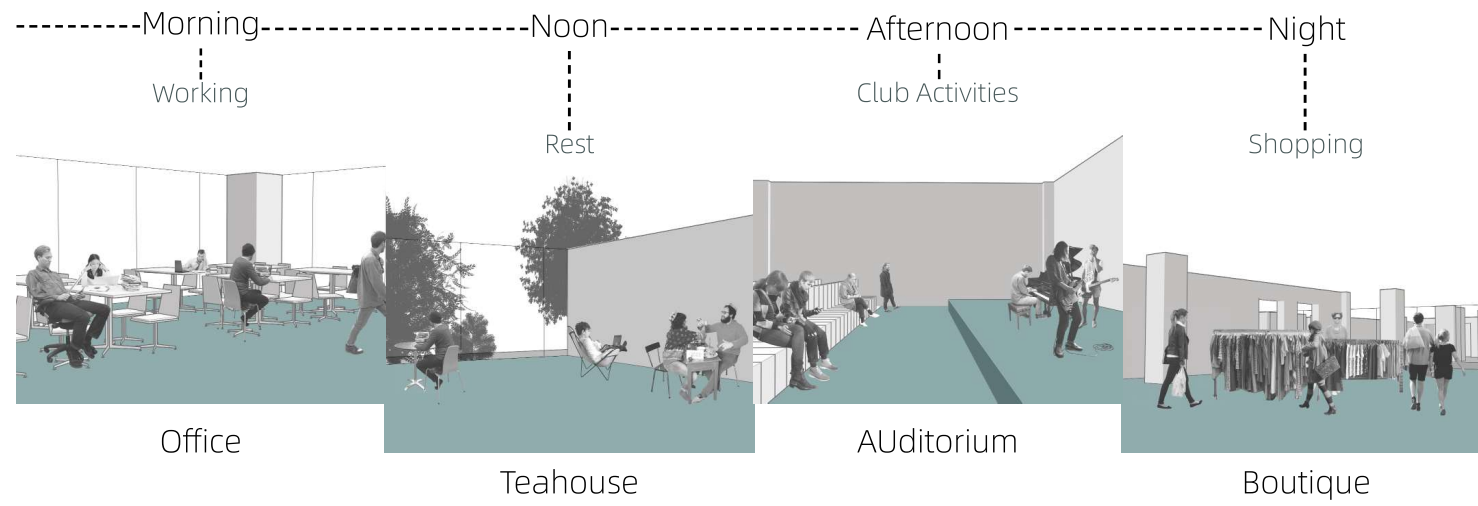


The main users of the site come from two directions: firstly, college students entering from the university campus on the west side, and secondly, citizens entering from the residential area on the east side. The main purpose of the site is to provide public space to serve the entrepreneurial and club activities of college students, and to provide dining and shopping services for the surrounding residents. Therefore, I determined that the building is mainly composed of three blocks, firstly, the high-rise building in the center of the site to meet the office demand. Later, podiums will be set up on the east and west sides. The function of the podium on the east side is mainly catering and commercial, and the west side is self-owned stores for college students as well as space for club activities. On this basis, I will add a number of public activity spaces in the main building as well as the podium on the east side to promote student communication and enhance the vitality of the site.

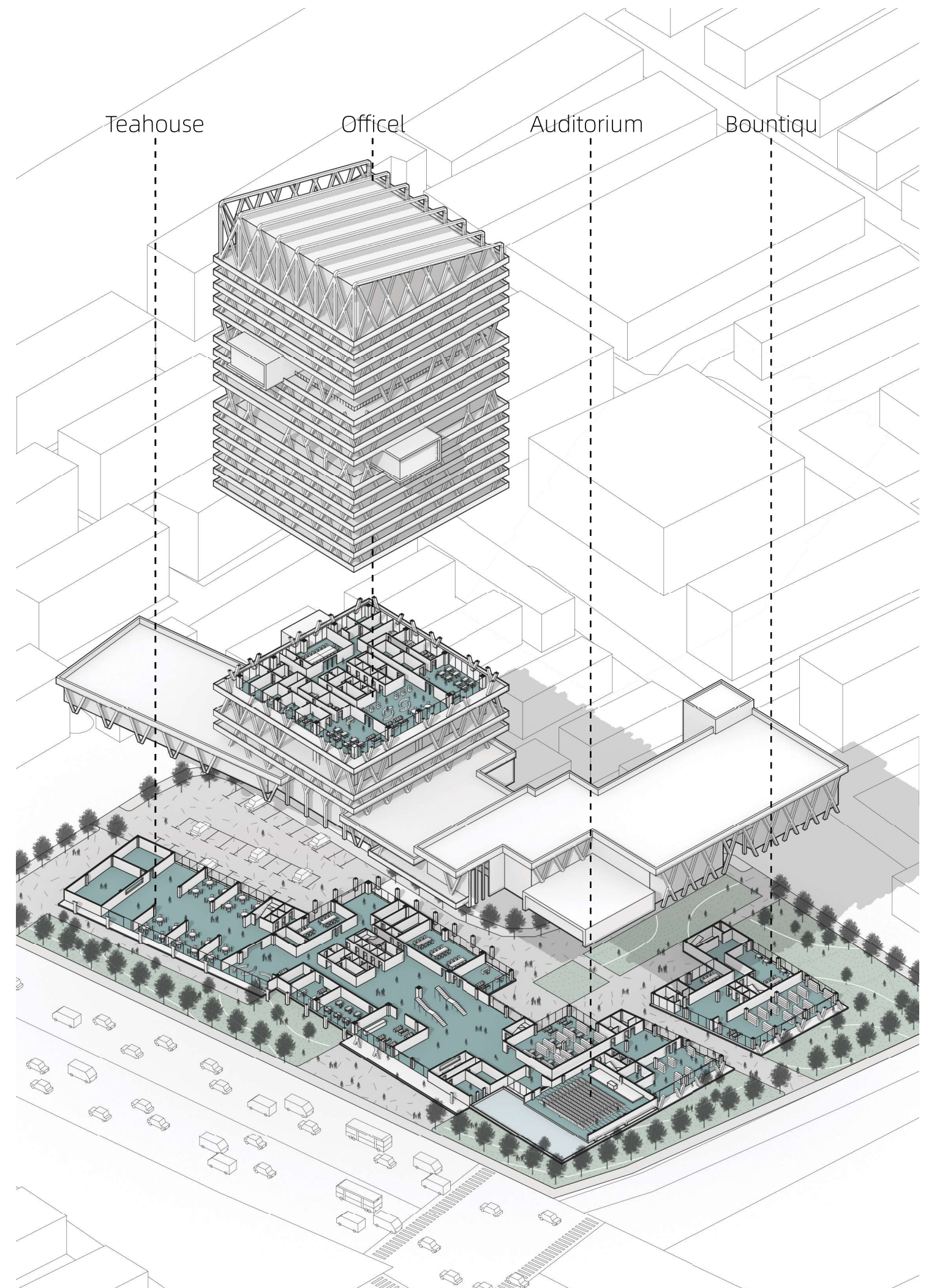


Master Plan

Routine Inside Building



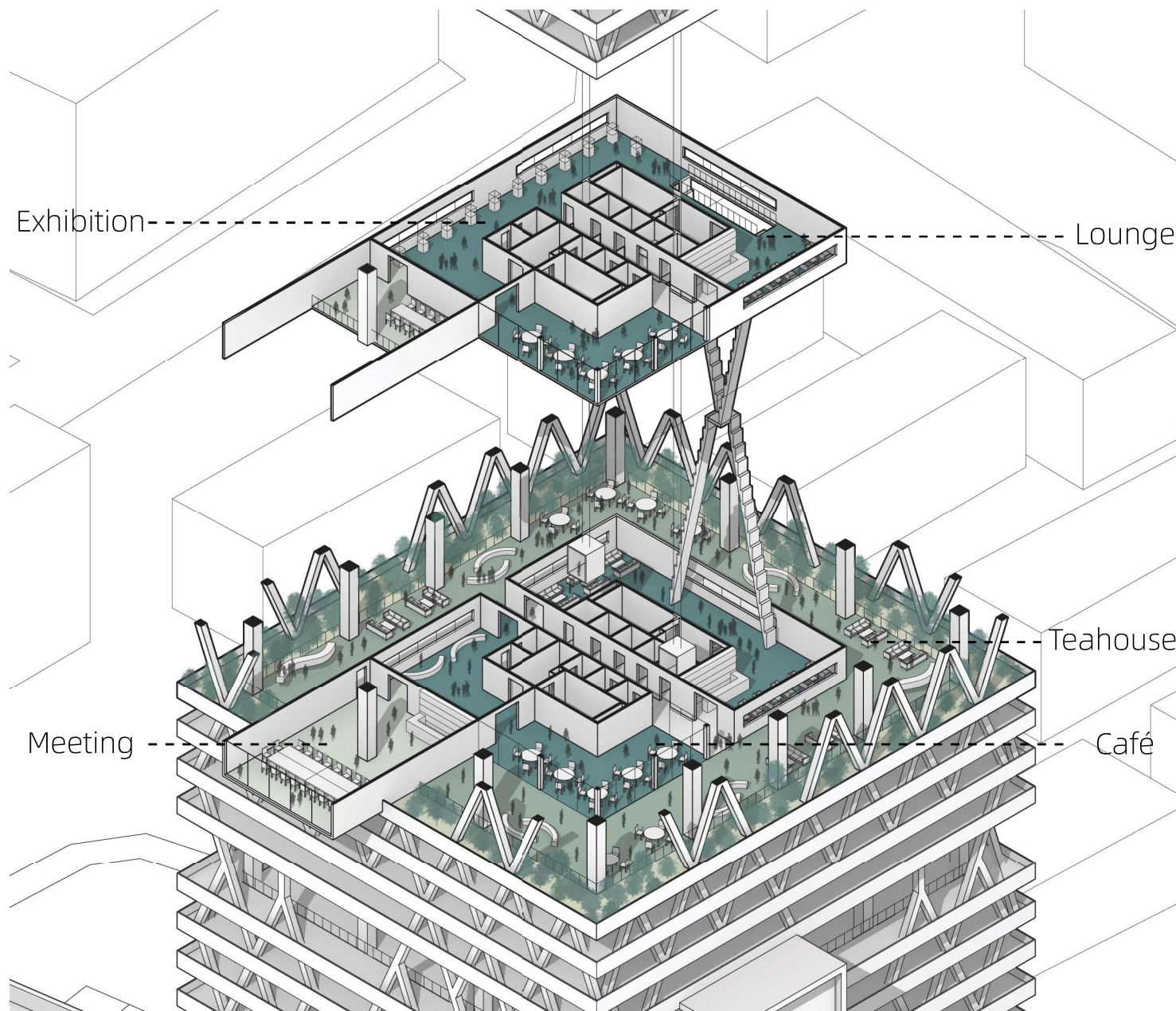
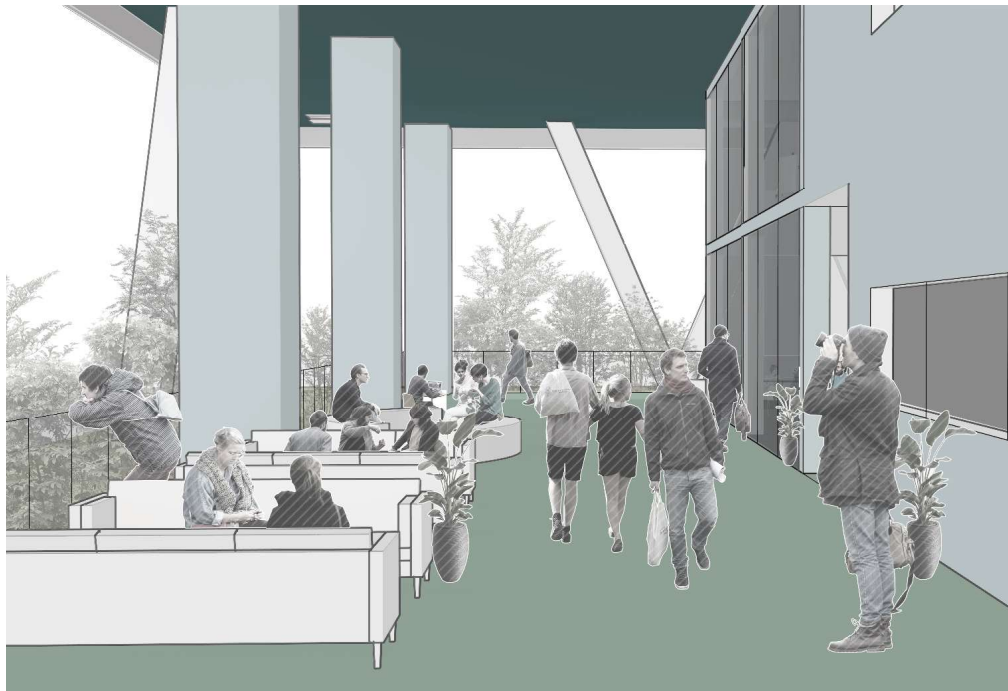
The functions of the building can fulfill most of the users. For a college student entrepreneur, he or she can work with partners in the office in the main building in the morning, dine in the podium dining space on the east side at noon, relax with classmates in the college student activity center on the west side after work, and shop in the college student-run stores at night.

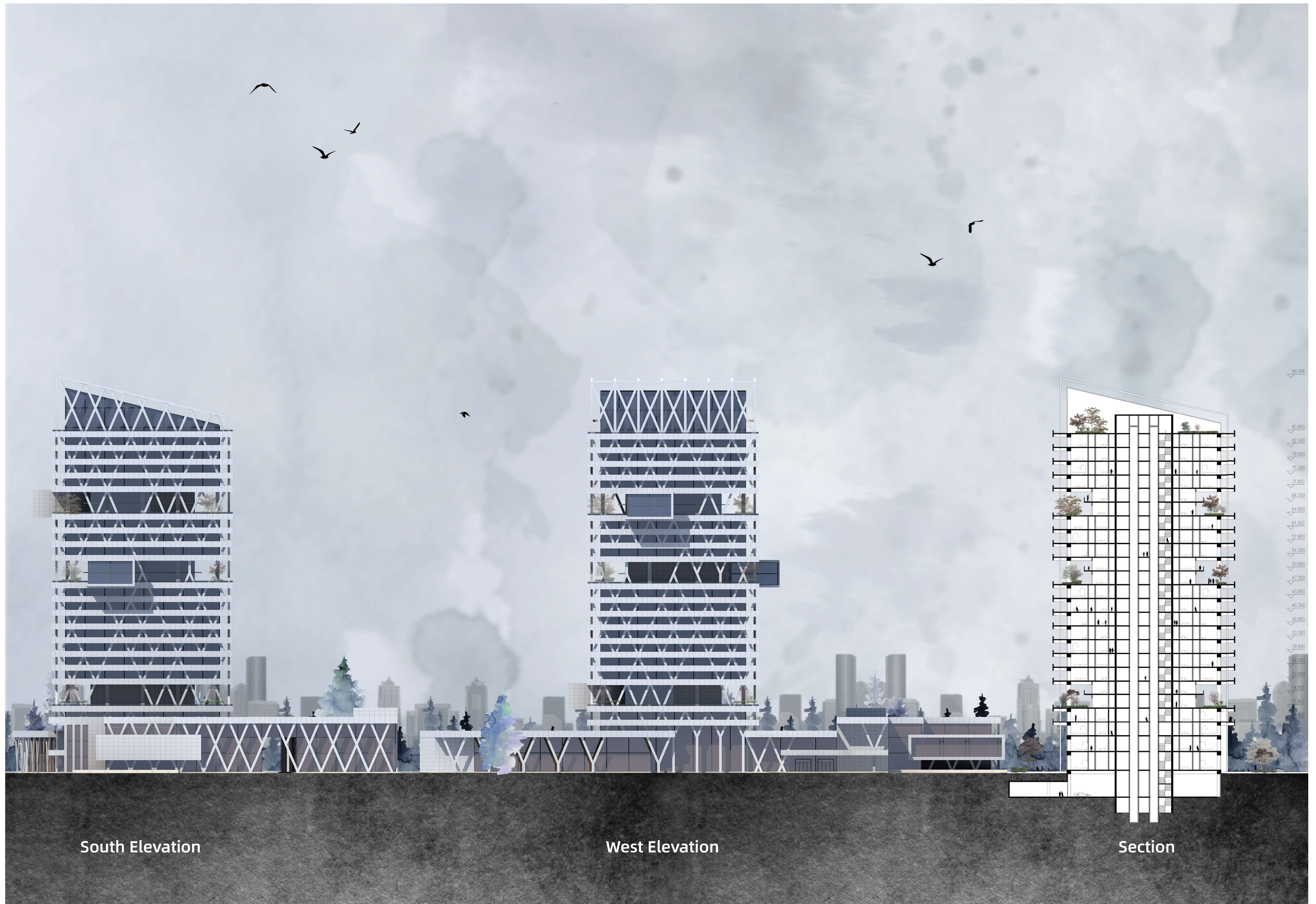


Public Space

In the design, I arranged many public communication spaces to accommodate the needs of student entrepreneurs to communicate and cooperate with each other. Among them, the most important one is to arrange three public communication spaces in the main building.

These three public spaces are located on the 4th, 12th and 16th floors, each of which is two stories high. There is teahouse, lounge, cafe, meeting room inside the public space and they are surrounded by vegetation. This design create a relaxed and harmonious atmosphere for communication. The meeting room block extends out of the floor to provide a more open view and enrich the façade changes.





Reduced-Waste Design for (Dis-) Assembly

Bangkok Bamboo Cultural Center

Project: ARCH 705 A&D Research Studio

Role: Group Work

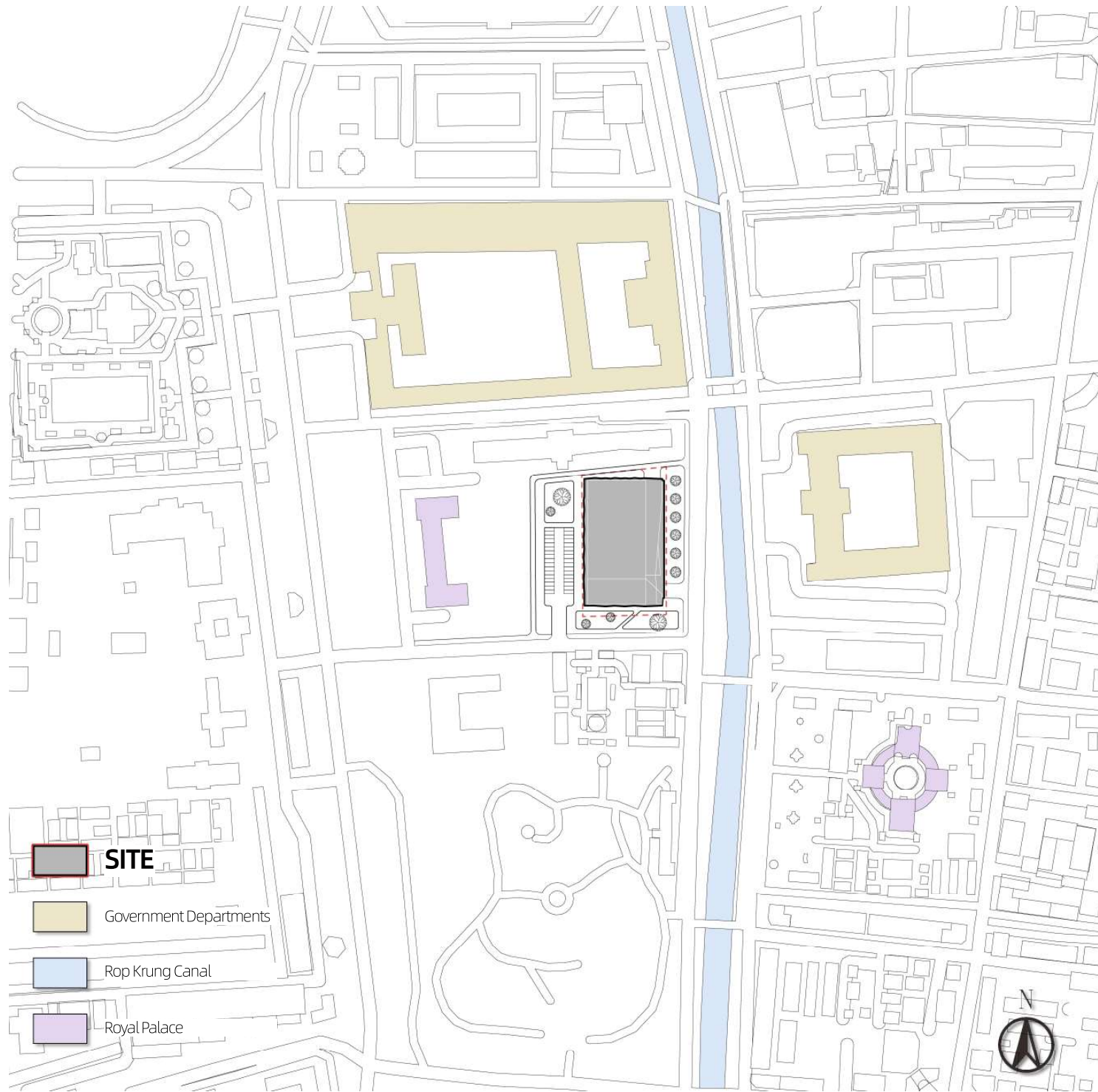
Collaborator: Kejing Li

Time: 16 weeks (01/2022-04/2022)

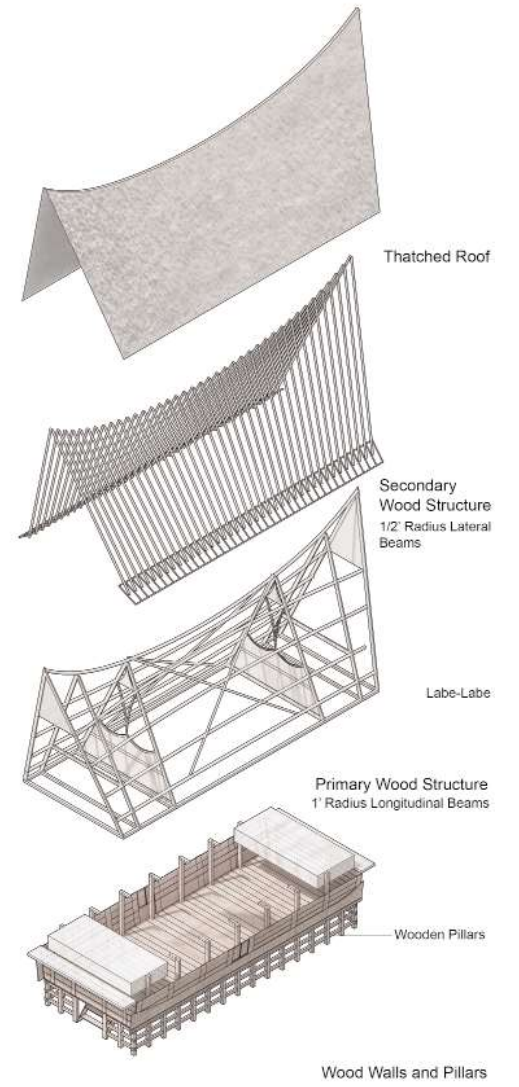
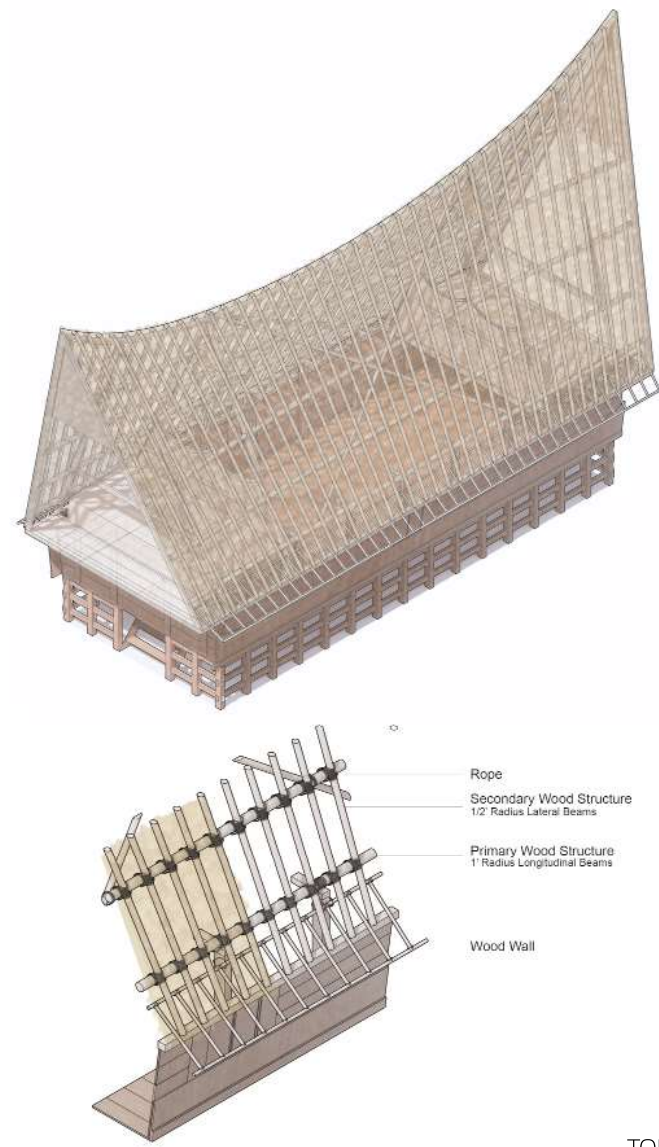
Course Tutor: Dr. Masoud Akbarzadeh (Email: masouda@upenn.edu)

Teaching Assistant: Yuxuan Wang (wyxwang@design.upenn.edu)





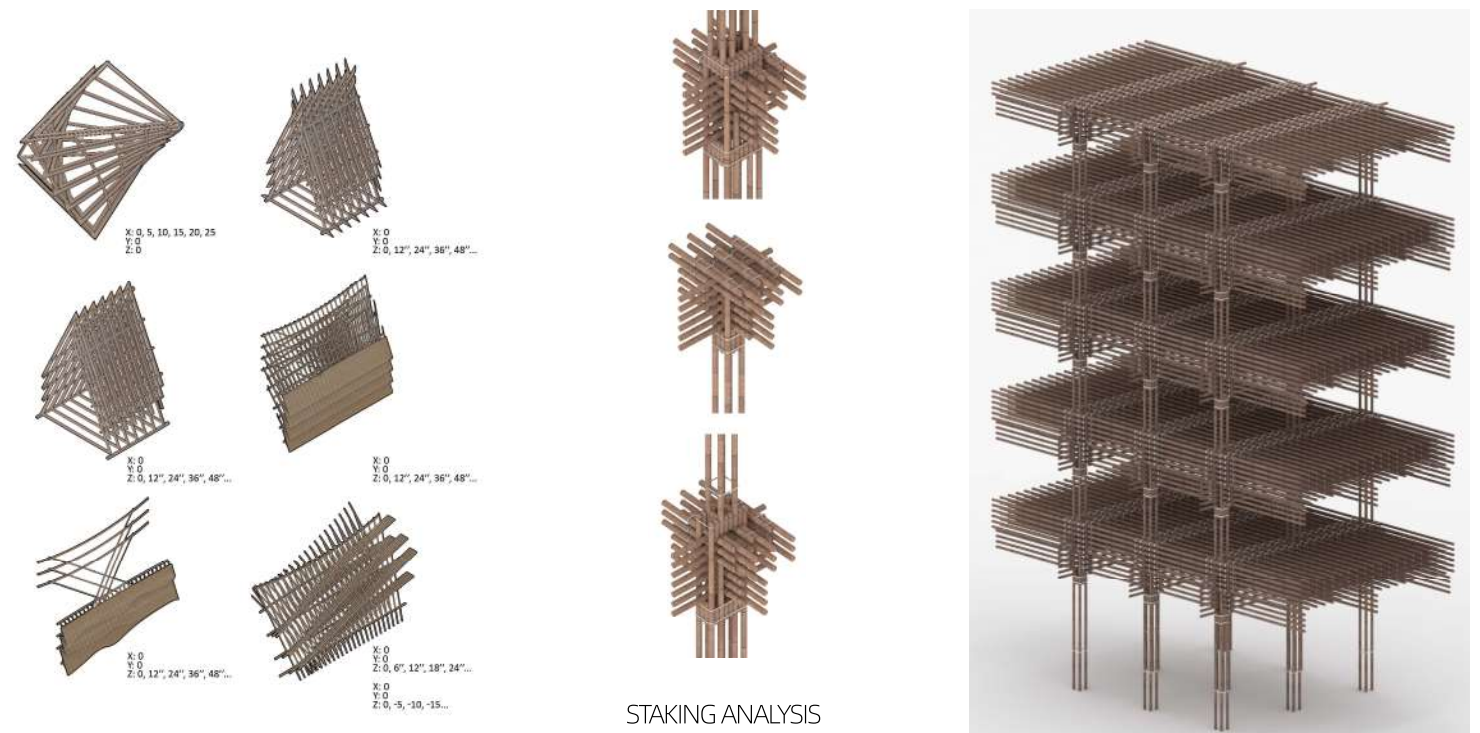
The site is located in downtown Bangkok and is surrounded by plenty of government agencies, with the City Hall standing across the river on its east side. It is also the most chaotic district in Thailand due to the protest that began in 2020. Therefore, the building is designed in a way to encourage transparent communication and to build a trustable atmosphere.



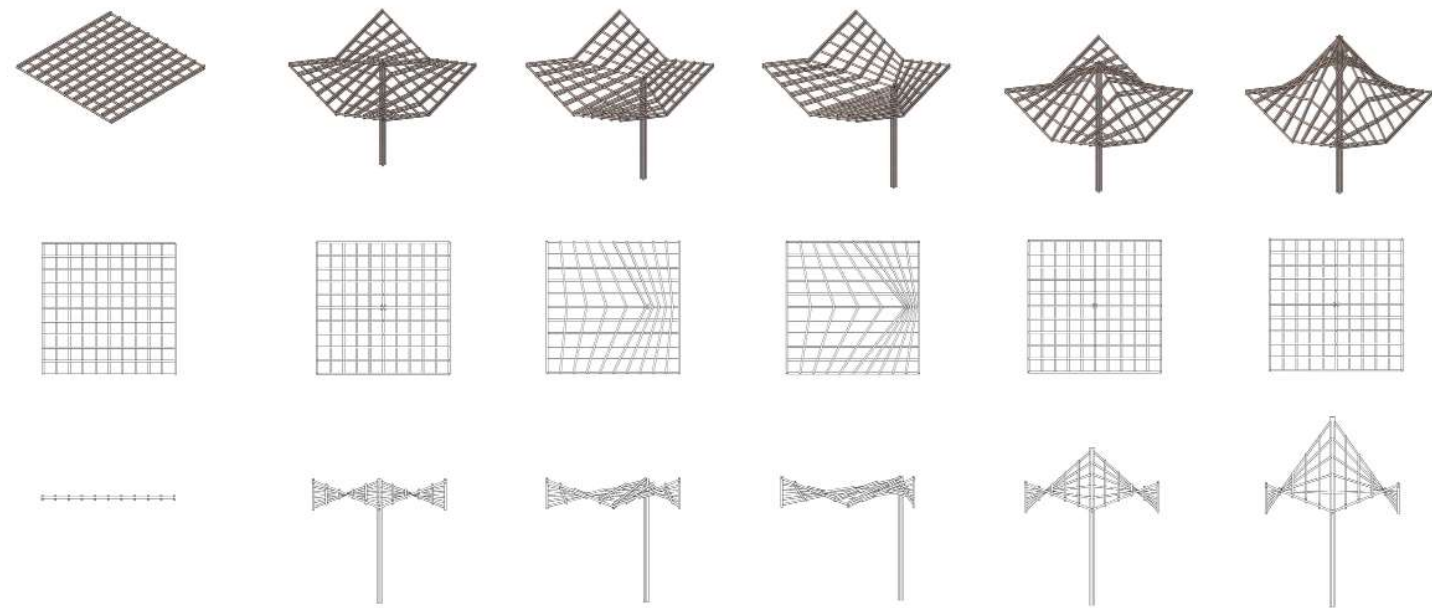
TOBA BATAK ANALYSIS

As a major producer of bamboo, the Southeast Asian region, represented by Bangkok, has a tradition of using bamboo to make houses since ancient times. We drew our inspiration from the local traditional bamboo house, TOBA BATAK, which is made by the method of stacking.

Inspired by case studies on the construction of stacking bamboo, this project employs bamboo in an innovative way to give it a contemporary expression.

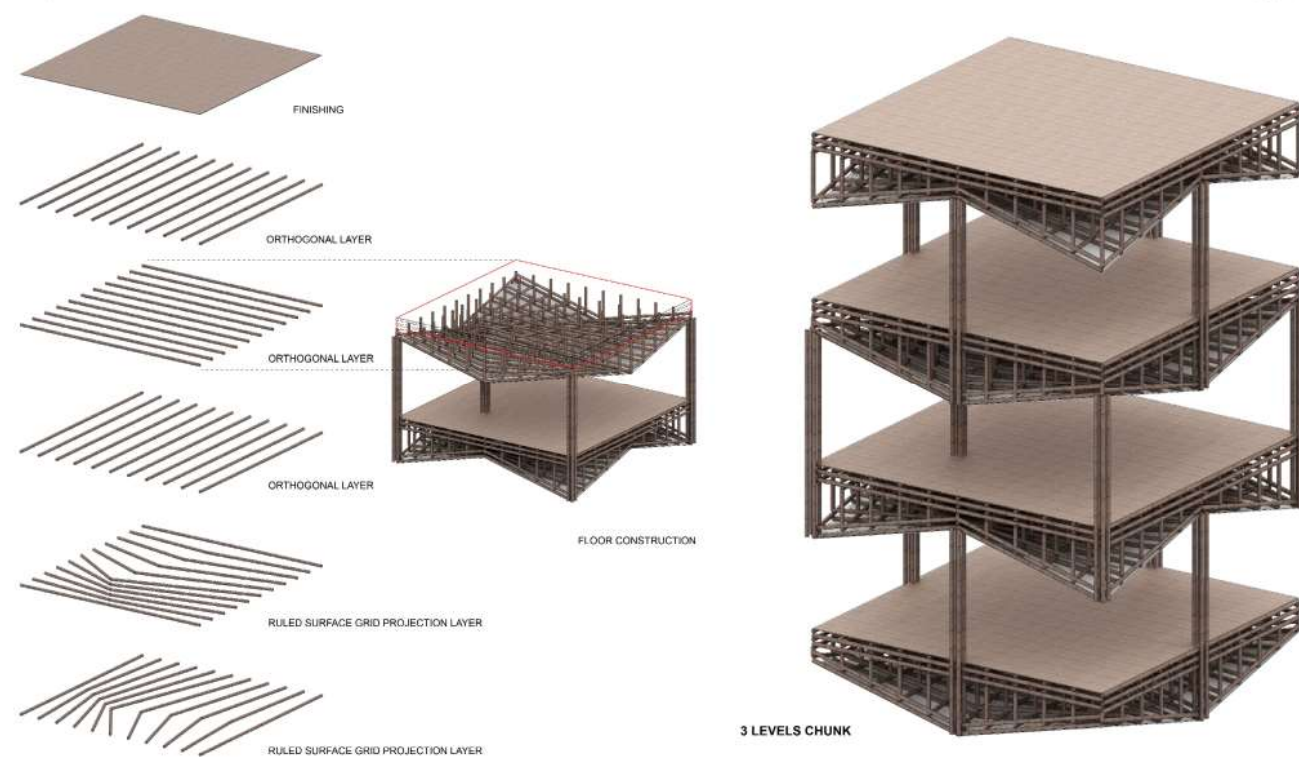


STAKING ANALYSIS



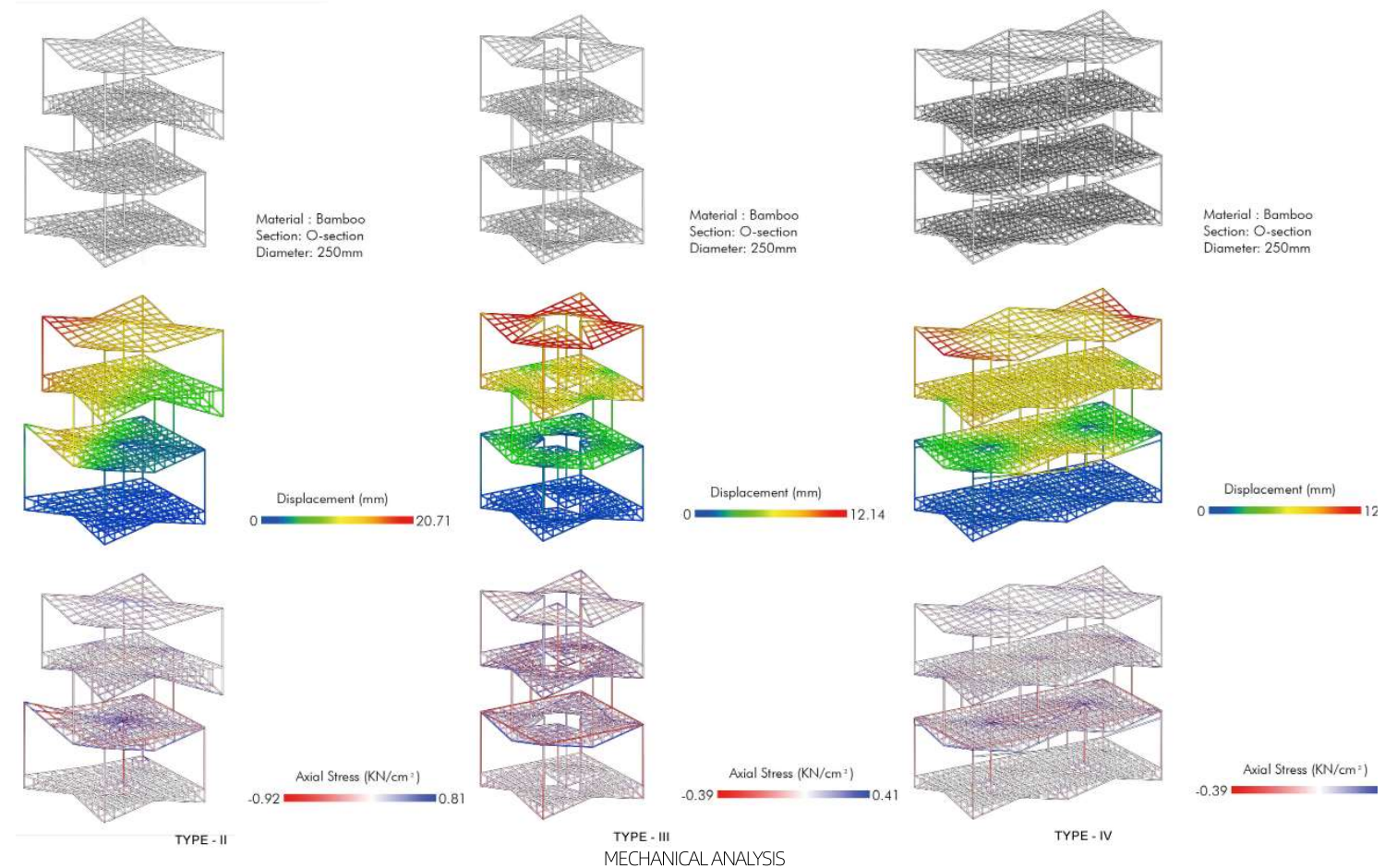
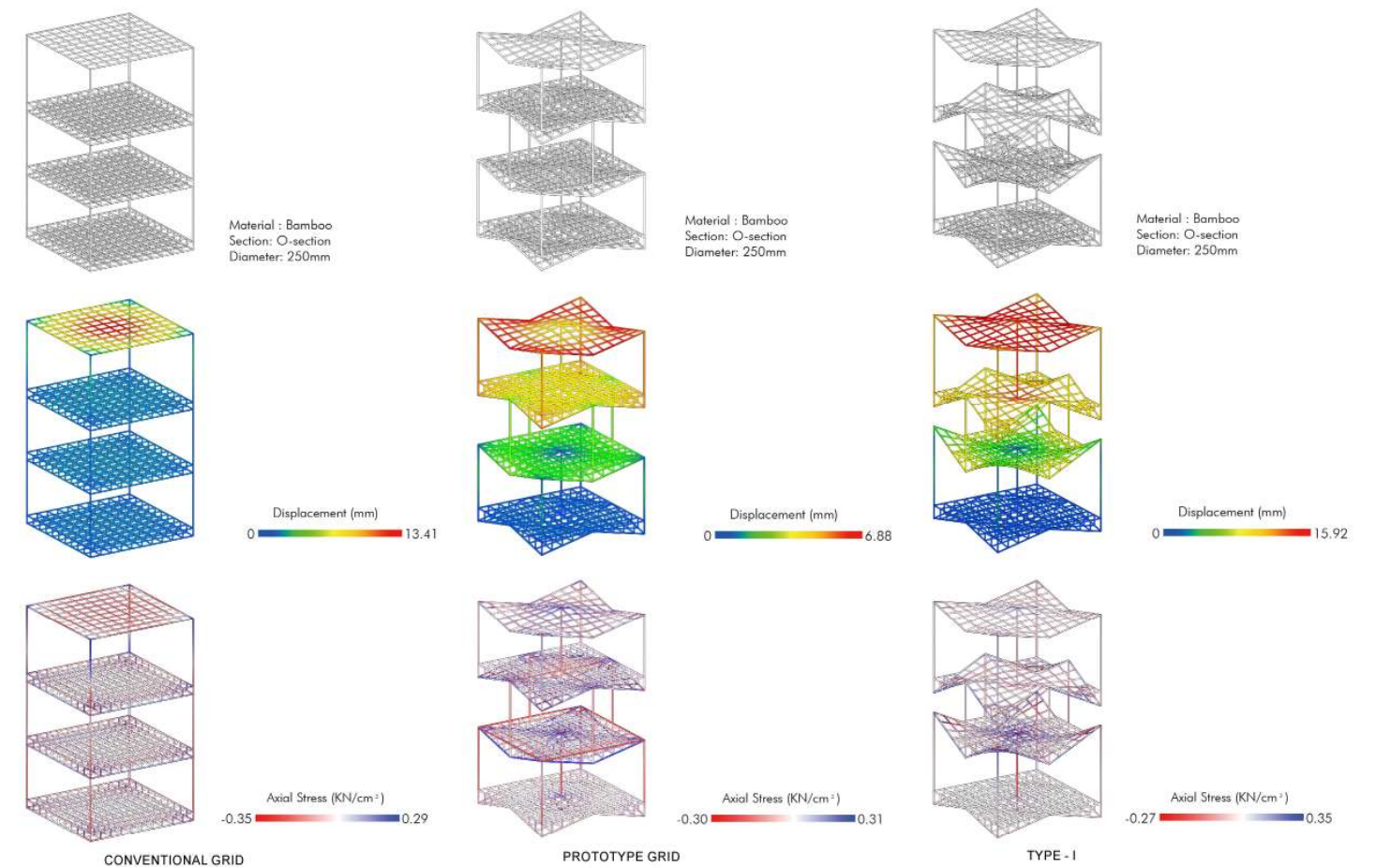
RULED SURFACE ANALYSIS

Since bamboo is a construction material that has large spans, good resilience, and high tensile strength, we use it to generate ruled surfaces to take compression and tension, making it both aesthetically and structurally significant. Then, the project explores more possibilities in form and function by adjusting its modeling parameters to aggregate small components into multi-story architecture.

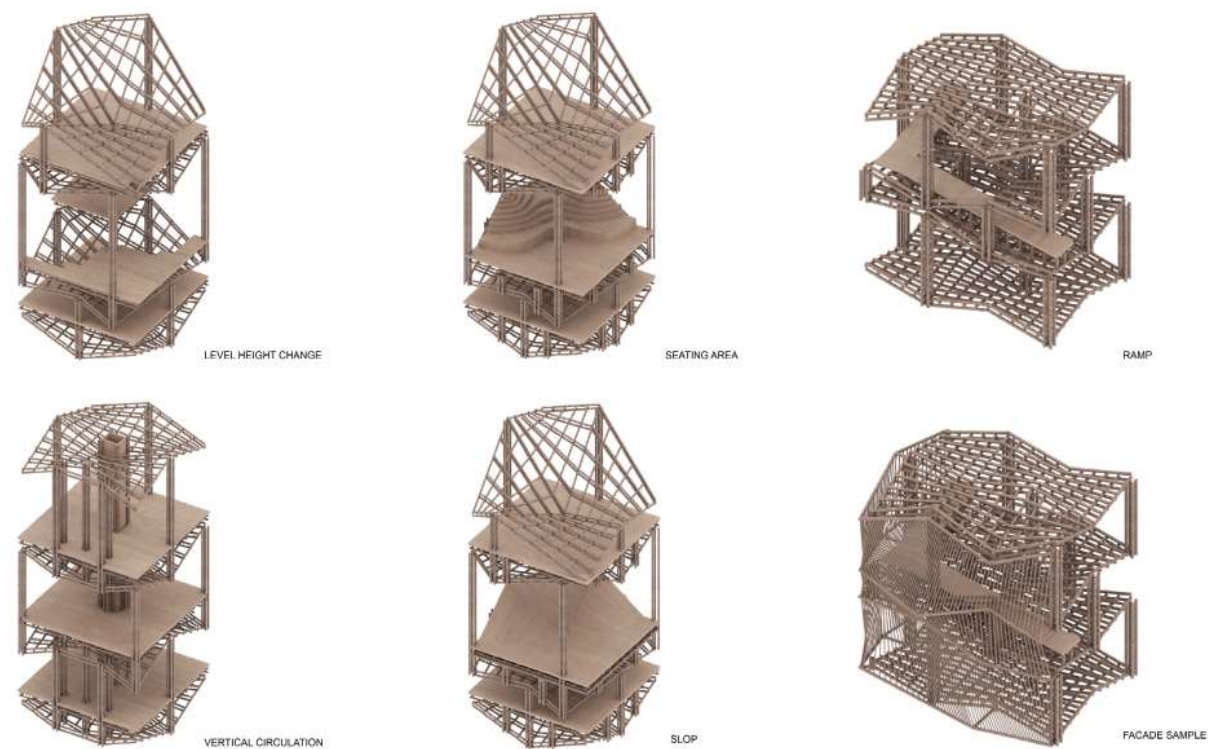


BASIC UNIT STRUCTURE STUDY

The prototype column system is composed of 4 ruled surfaces, controlled by 9 points and constructed by stacked bamboo layers to become the load-bearing system of floorplates, and the load of each floor is translated through the columns. The biggest advantage of this system is that the columns on each floor are discontinuous, making it possible to move the columns in one floor without interrupting the others.

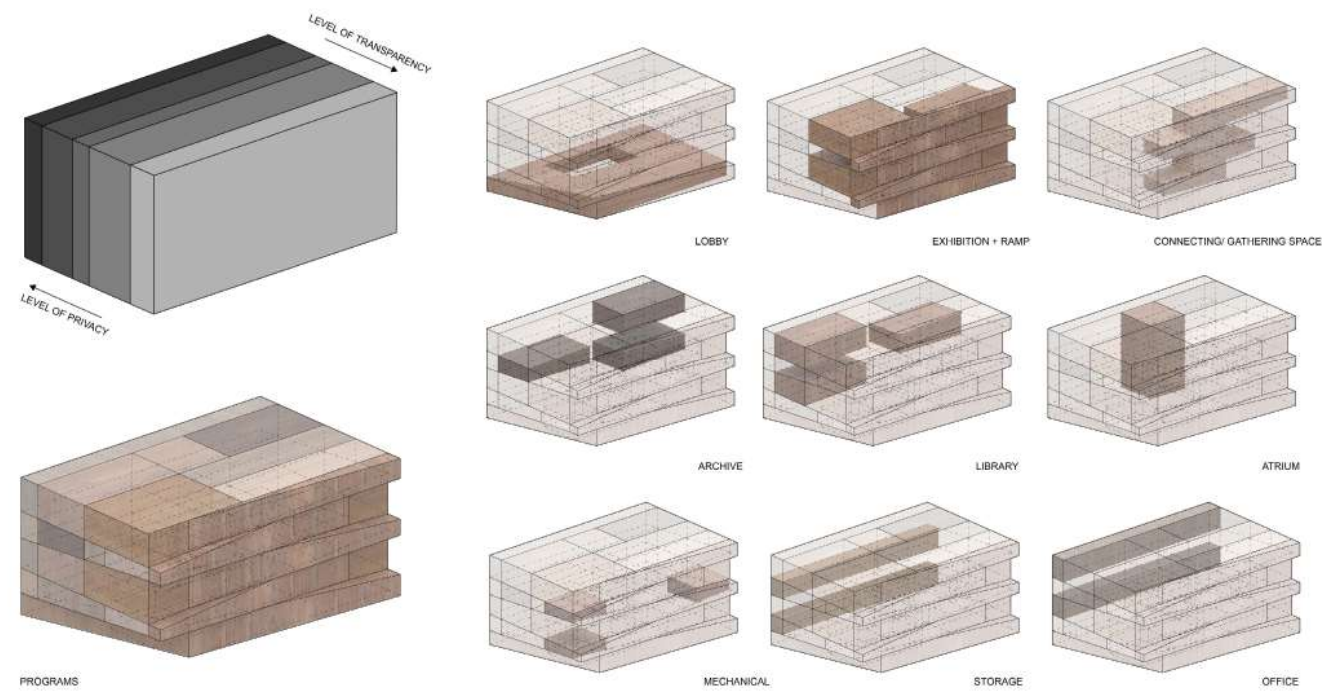


We put the structure and its iterations into karamba3D for mechanical analysis. It is found that the ruled surface is more stable than the normal structure for the same weight.



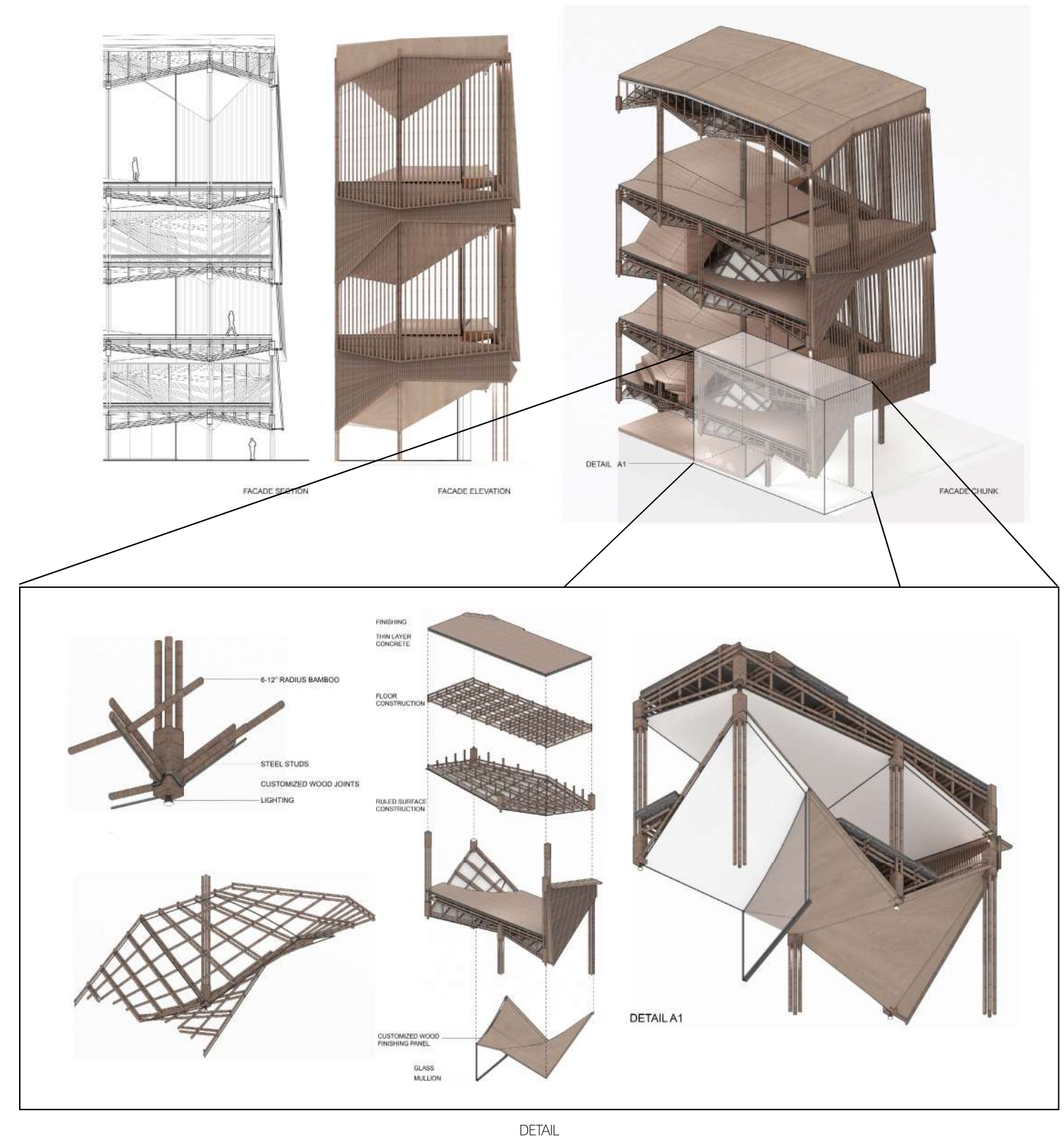
Internal System

Based on the above analysis, we apply different forms of ruled surfaces to different interior spaces. We separate the ruled surface in the atrium part to create a larger space. Or stretch the ruled surface to create a ramp above the floor as a step and a seat.

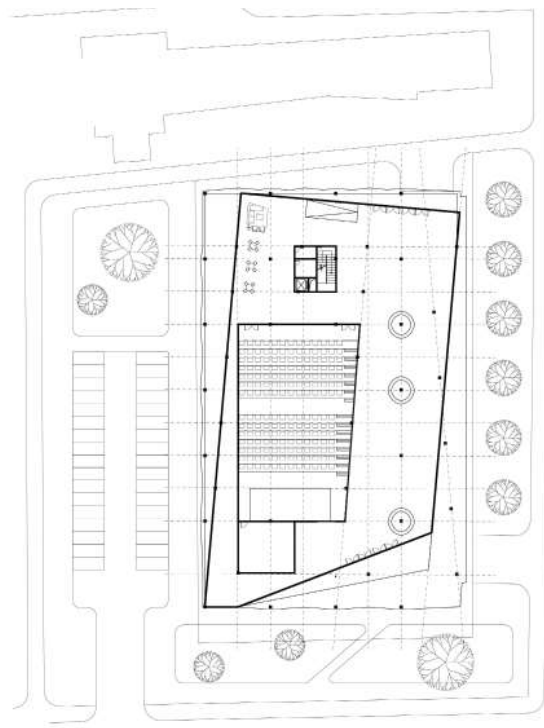


Spatial Analysis

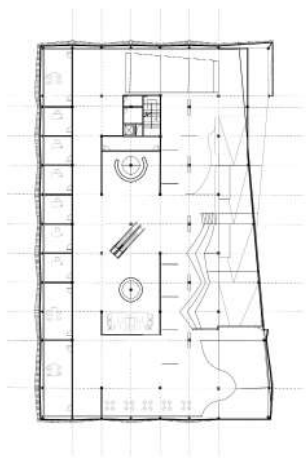
Carrying the wish to provide a comprehensive space for people from all backgrounds to interact and engage in activities that promotes mutual understanding, the orientation of the massing, the interior organization, and the transparency of the facade have evolving and progressive structures from the front to the back. For example, the space is more open, public and contains a more dramatic shift in design when first stepping into. As you go deeper, however, it creates more private, intimate and regular space.



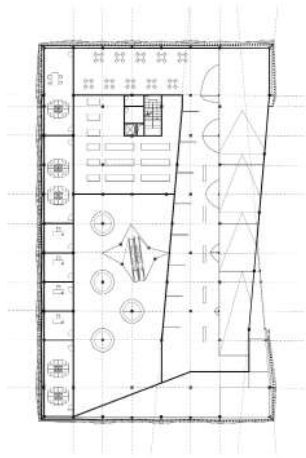
The bamboo constructions in different directions are linked by an adjustable wooden node. The nodes are made by stacking wooden boards in different directions, and bamboo can be inserted into the boards. The nodes in different locations in the building will be slightly different, and the direction and number of layers of planks can be adjusted to suit different situations.



GROUND FLOOR



2F

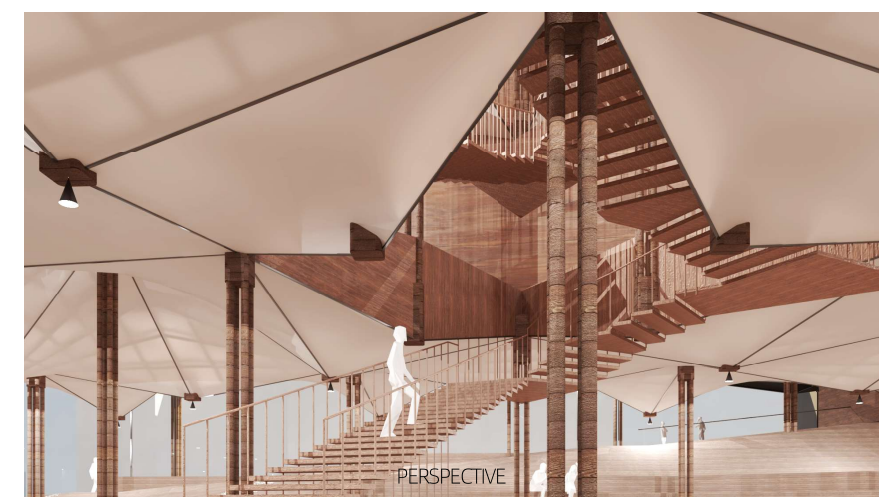
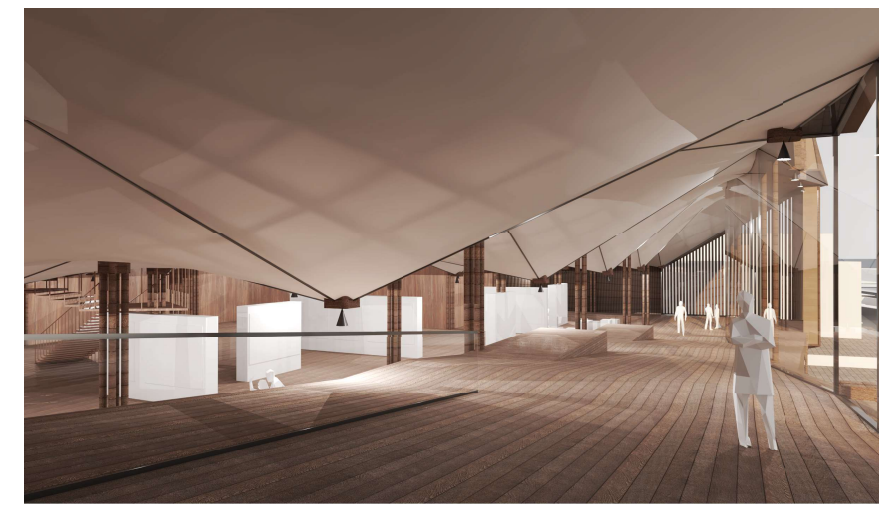


3F

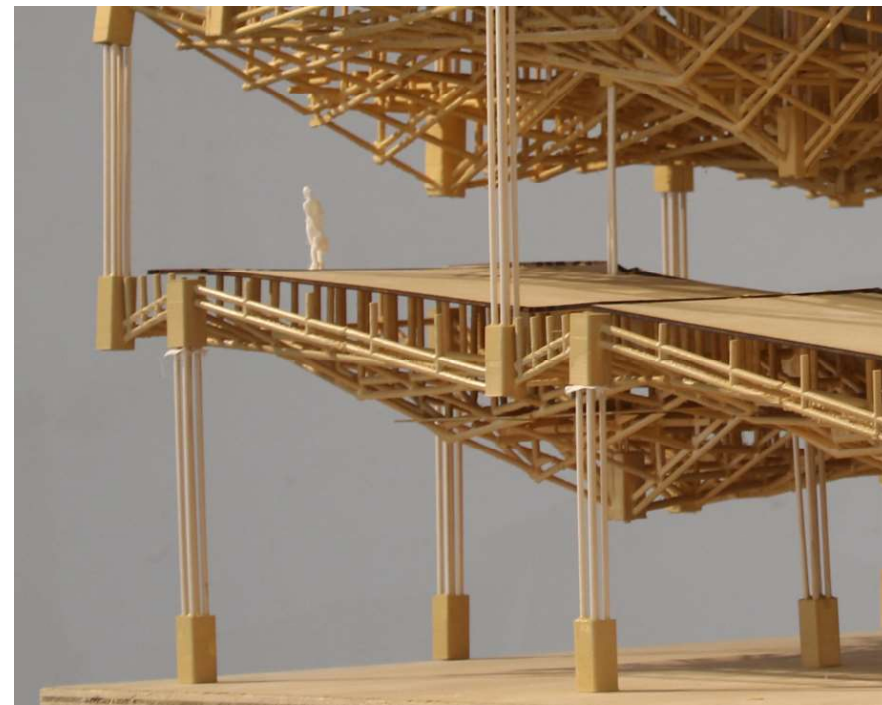
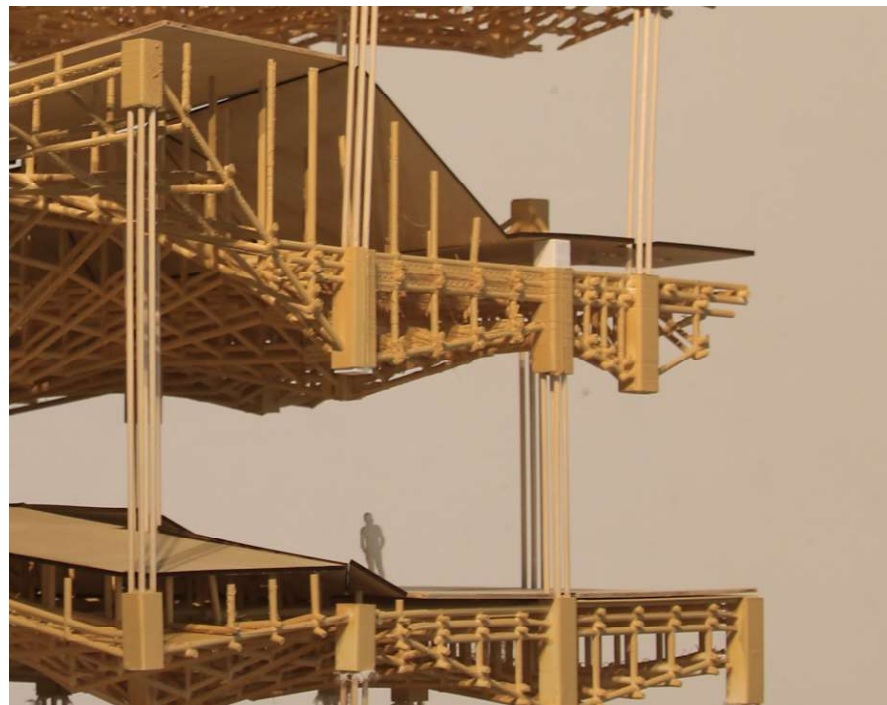
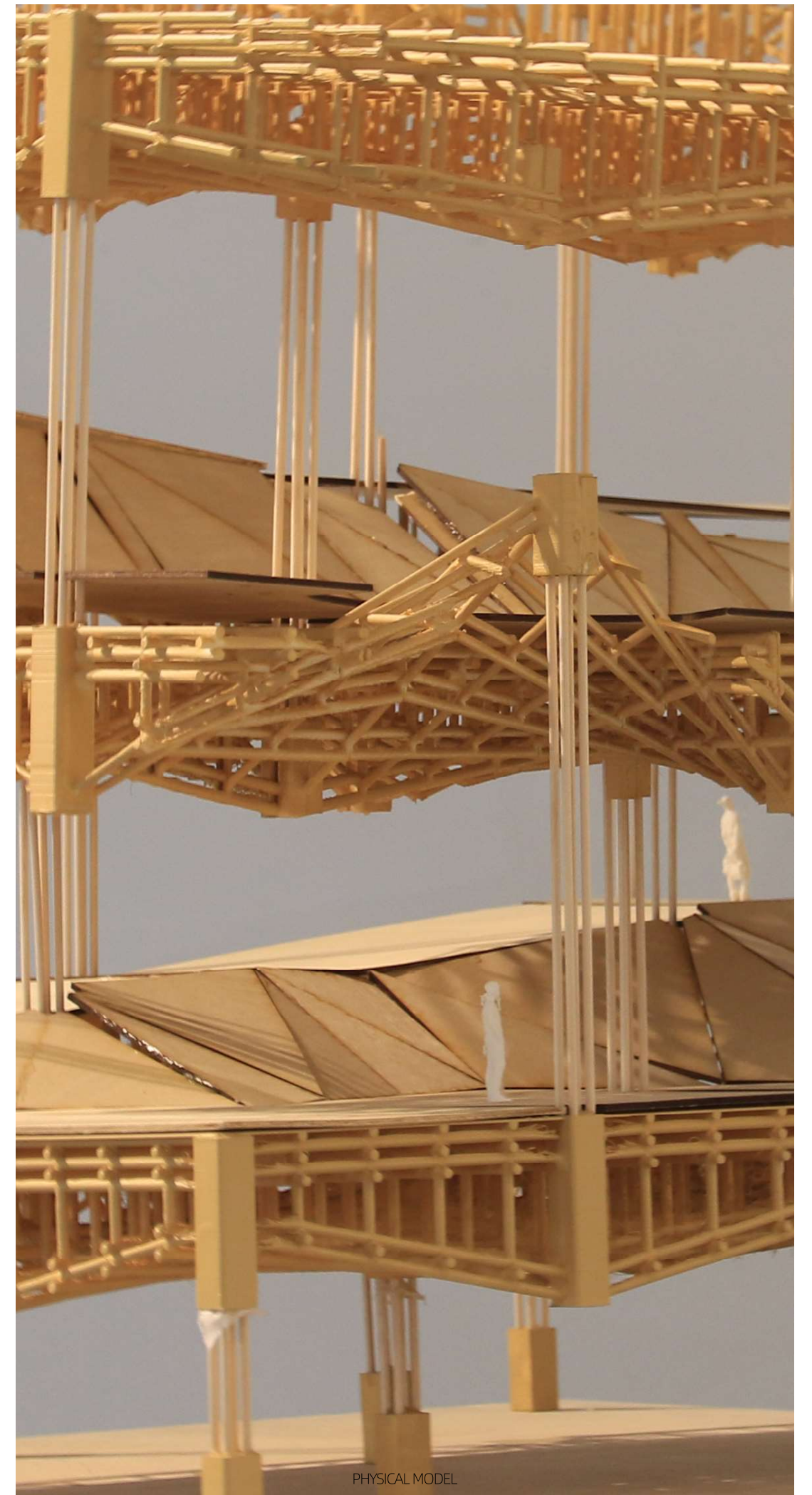
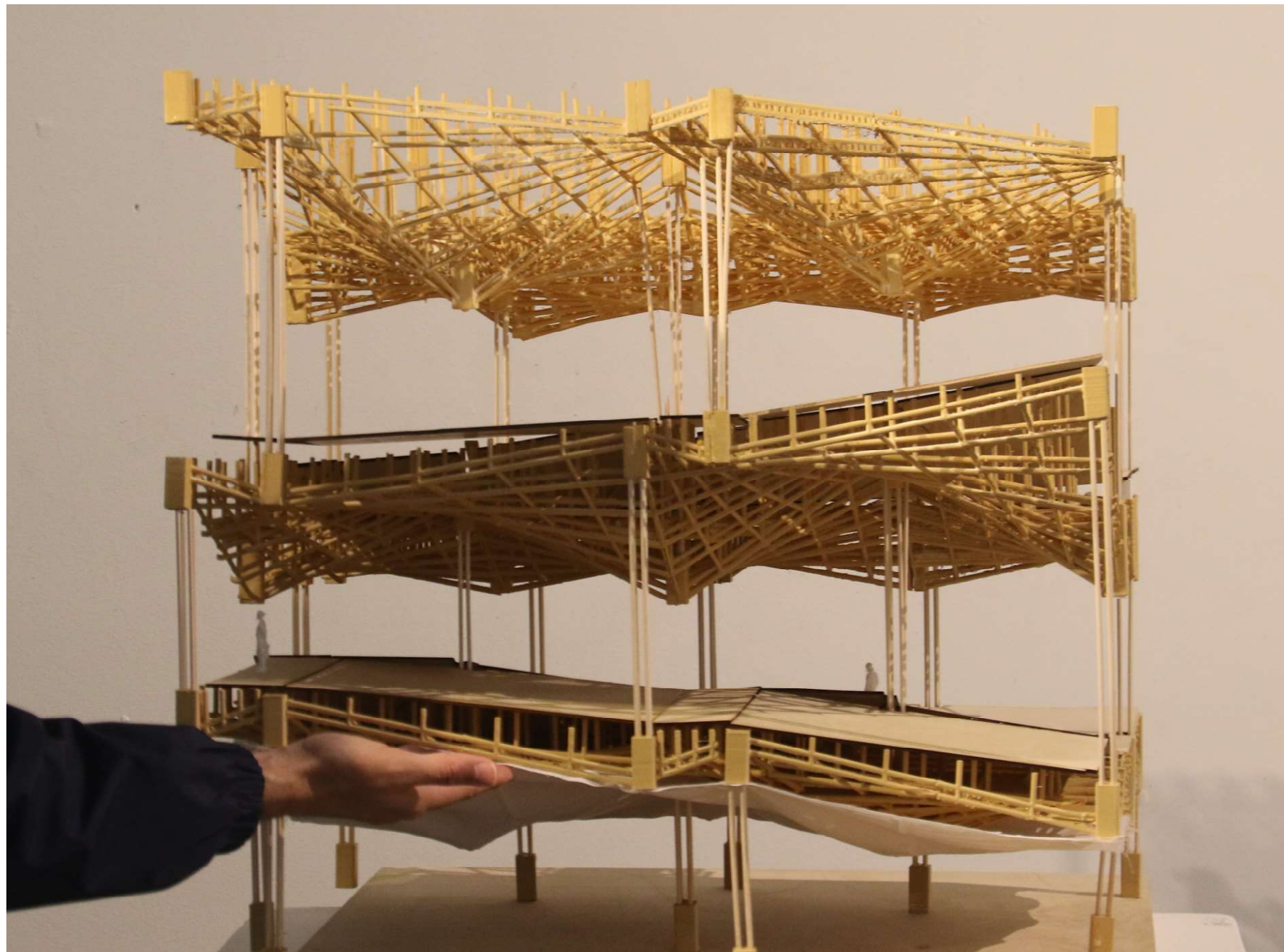




SECTION DRAWING



PERSPECTIVE



PHYSICAL MODEL

The Future of the NY Stock Exchange

New York NFT Stock Exchange & Museum

Project: ARCH 703 Aad Research Studio

Role: Group Work

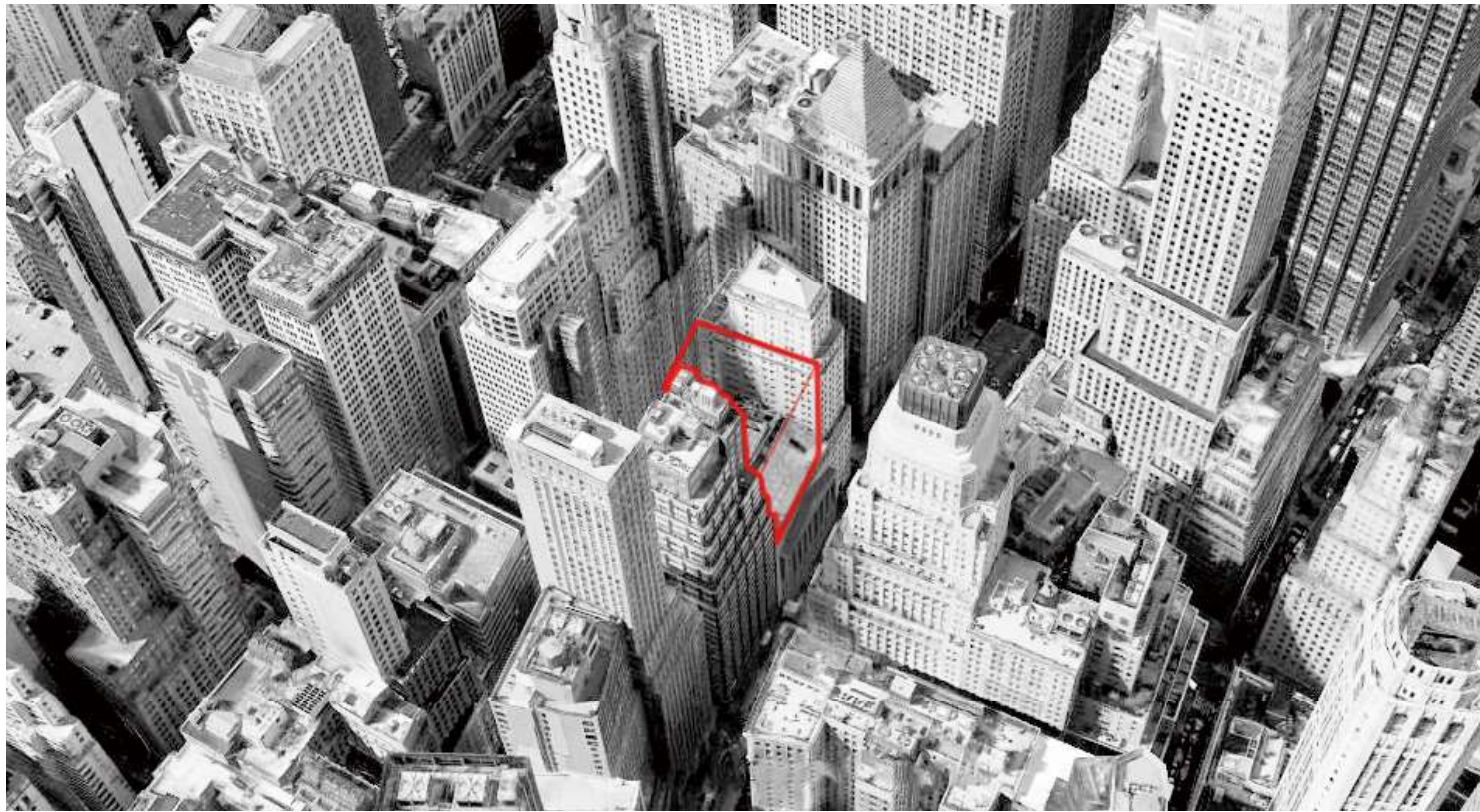
Collaborator: Ling Lin

Time: 16 weeks (09/2021-12/2021)

Course Tutor: Fabian Llonch (Email: fabianllonch@gmail.com)

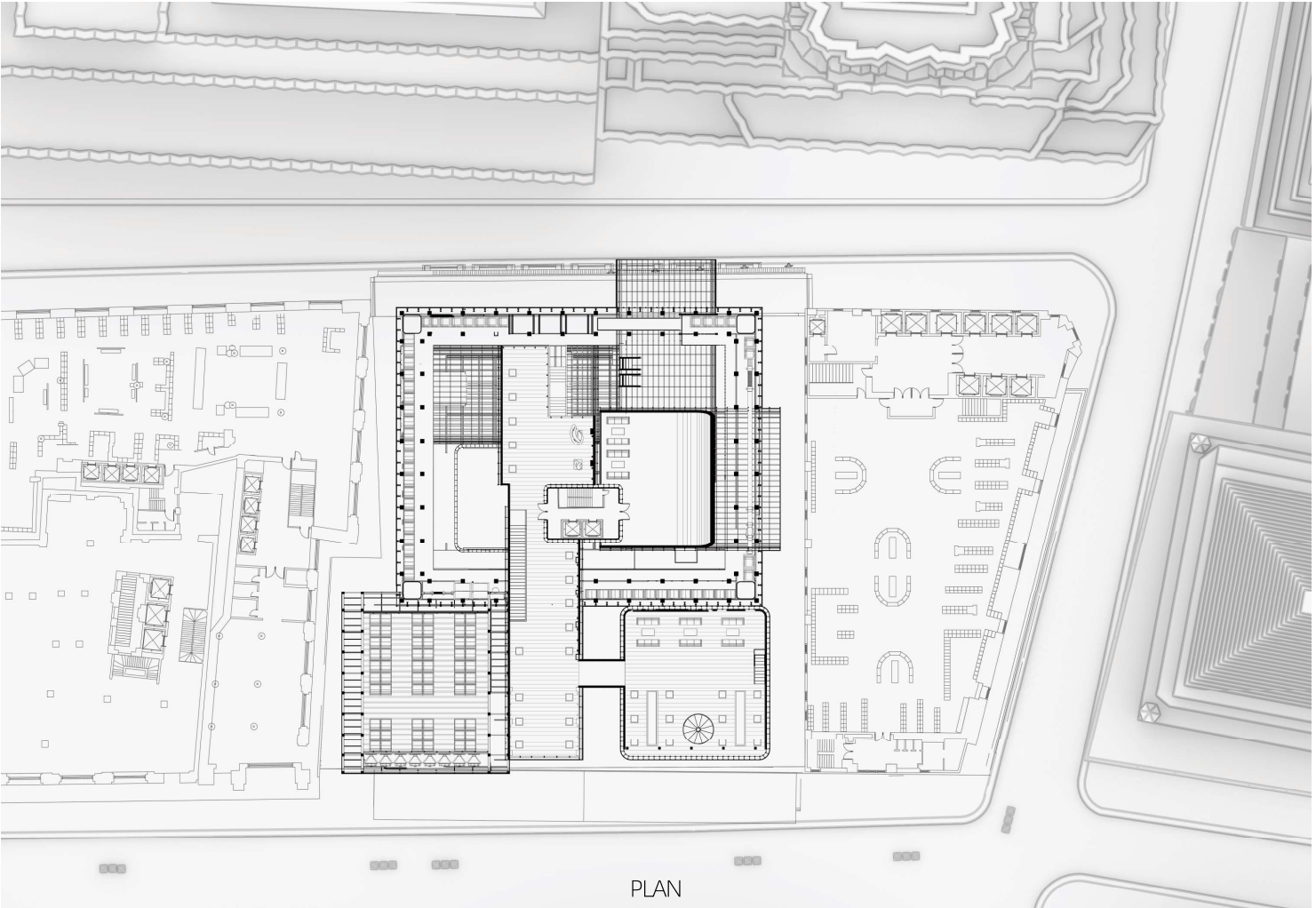
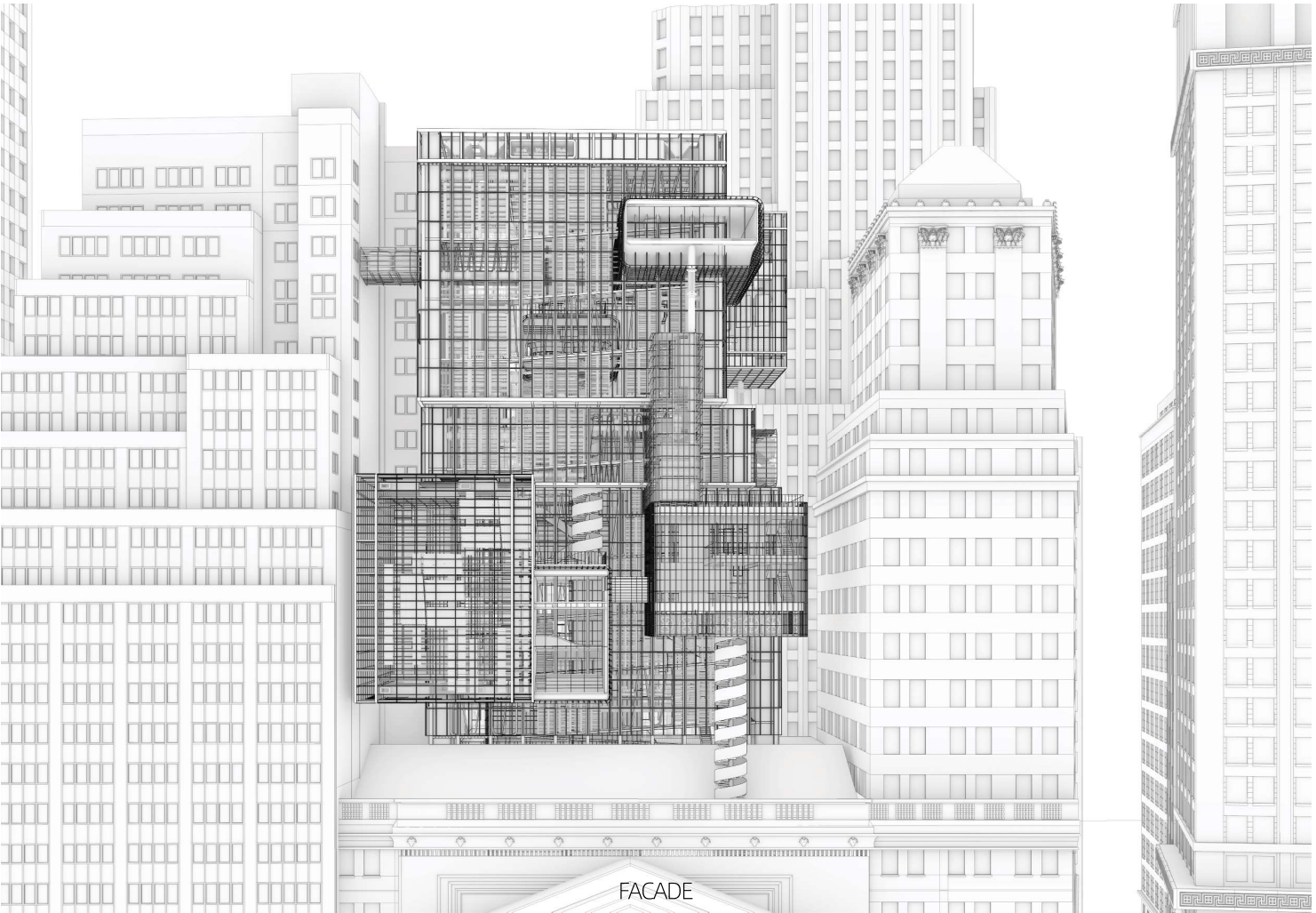
Teaching Assistant: Xiaotong Ni (xtni@design.upenn.edu)

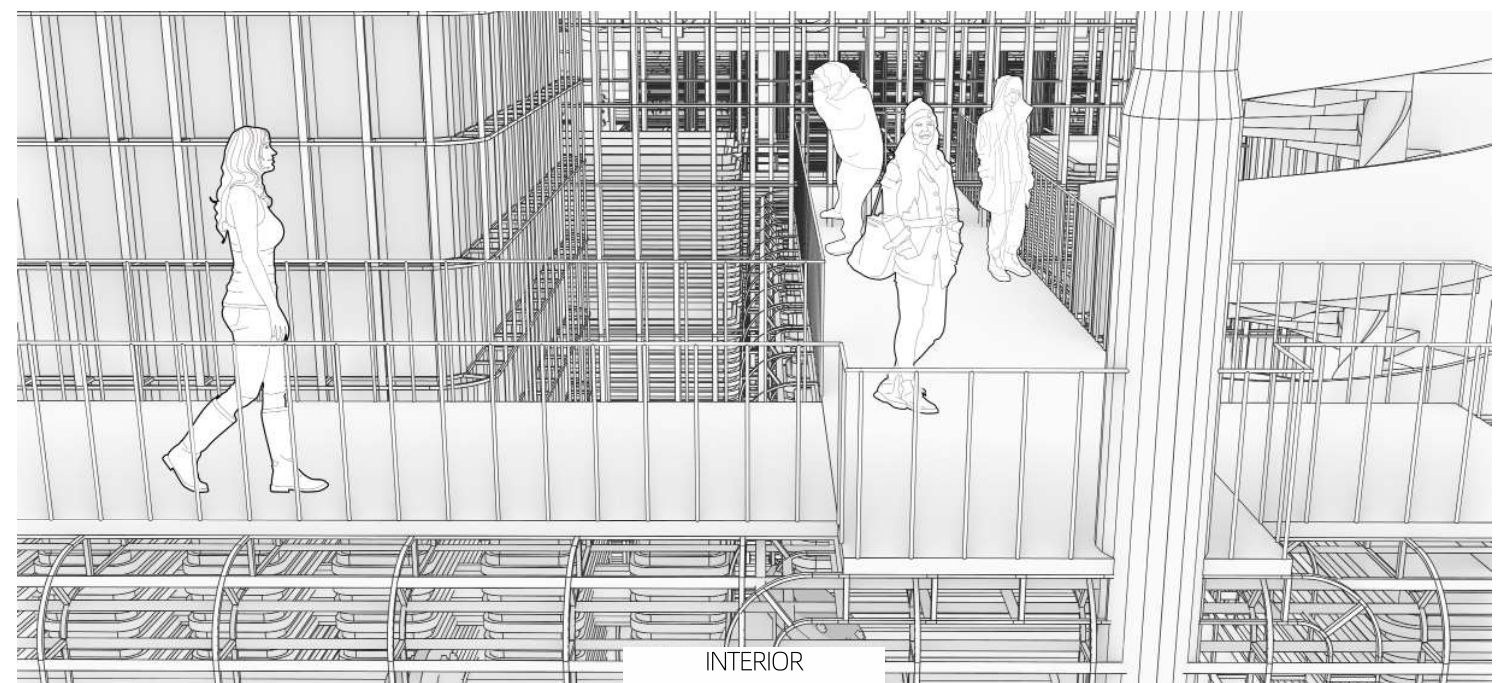
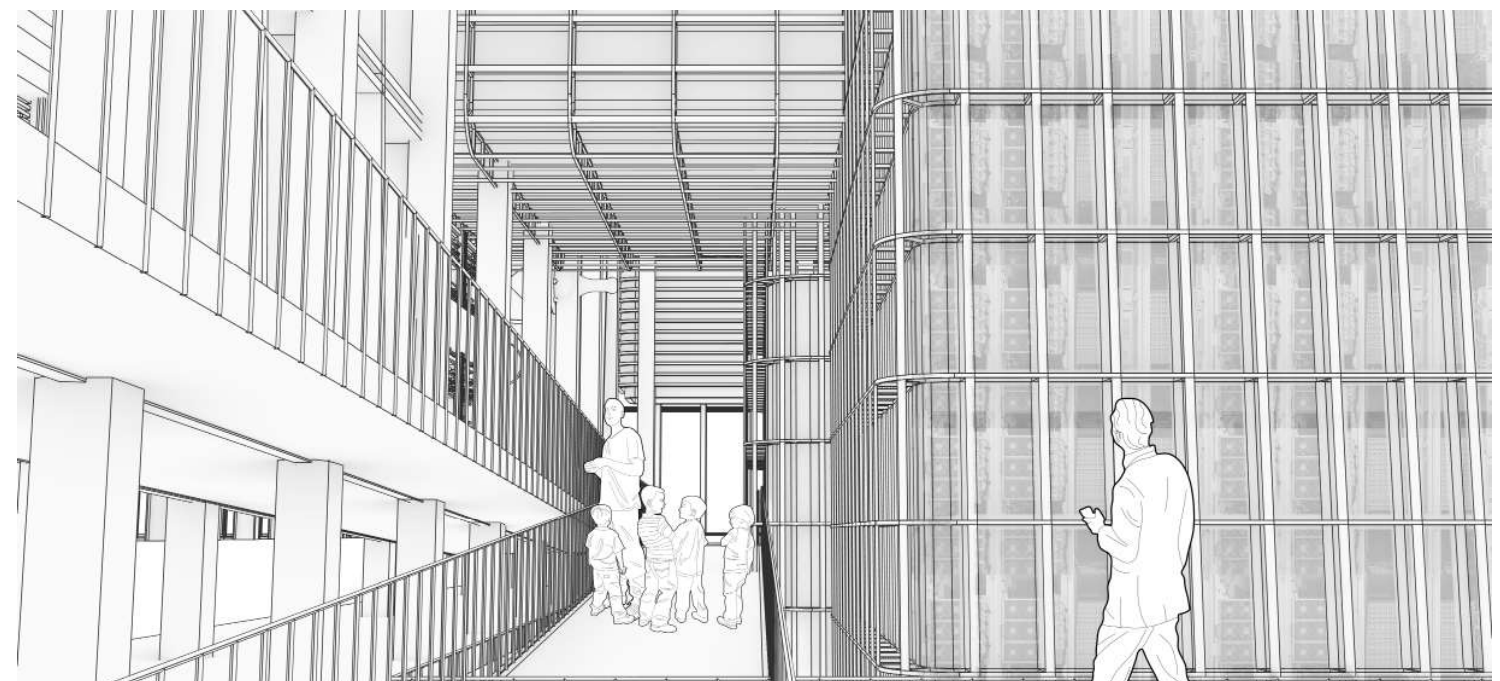
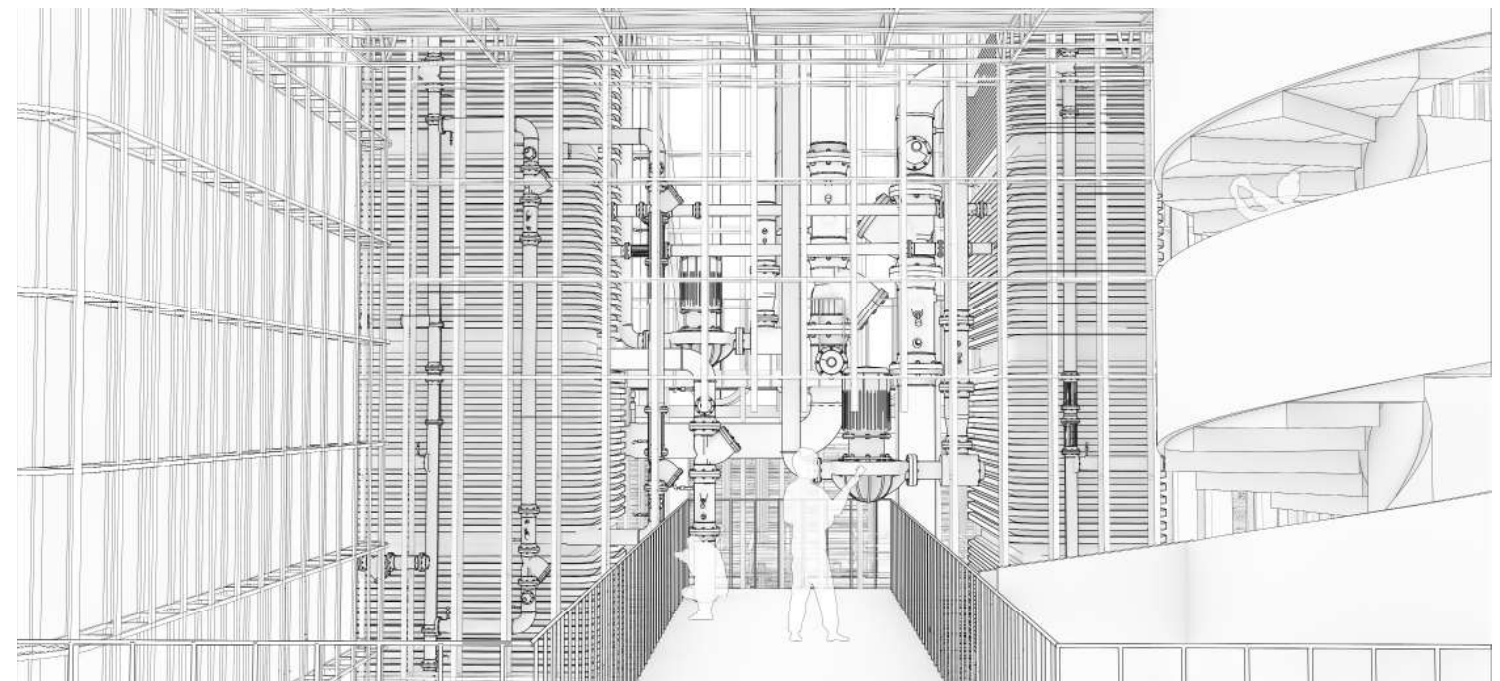
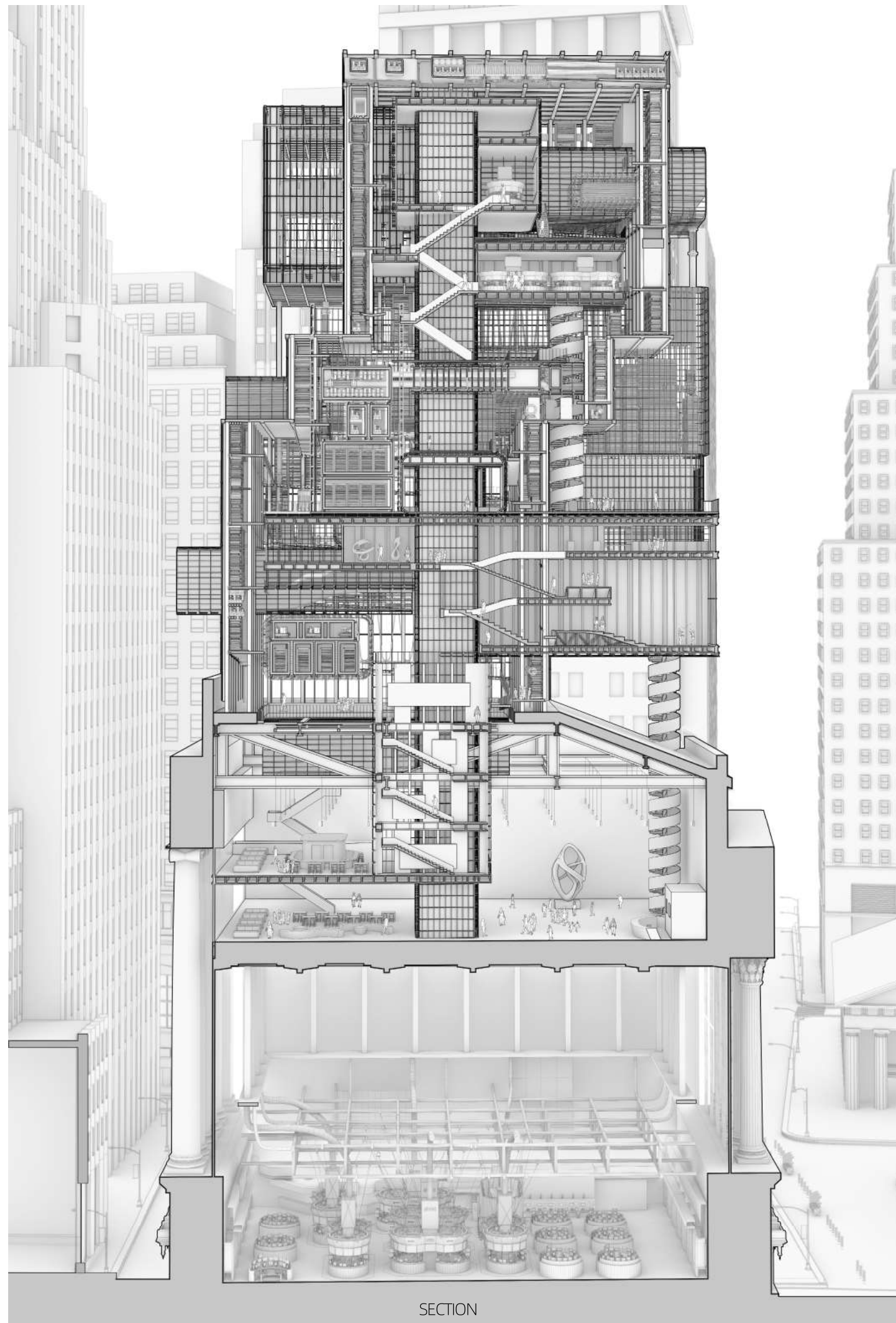


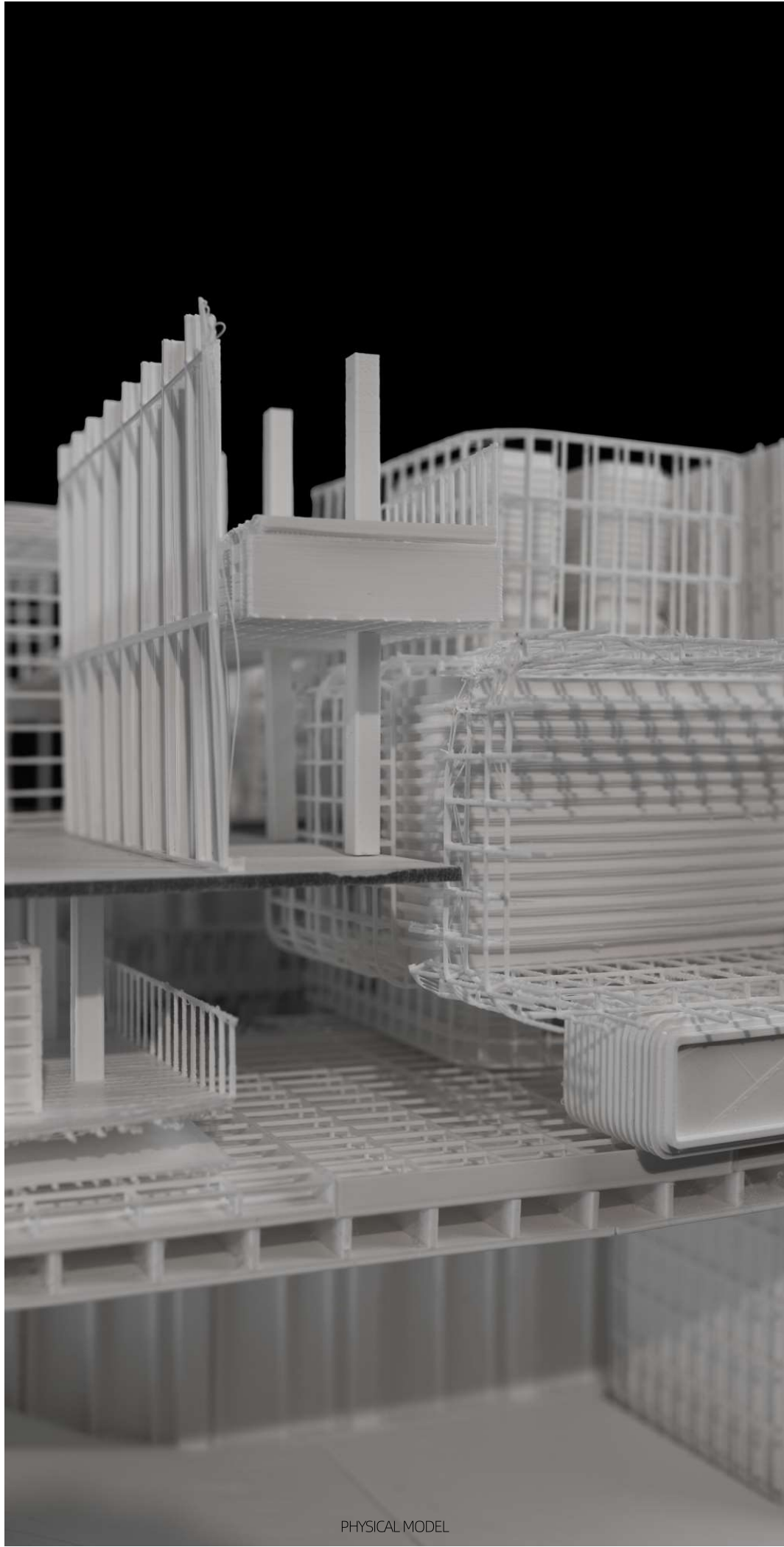


The site was located above the New York Stock Exchange. It is a long-established financial center in the United States, undertaking the major financial stock services in the country. However, its influence is declining under the influence of emerging financial products such as Bitcoin and NFT. In order to regain its influence and expand its core business, we will add a new stock exchanging center for NFT trading on top of the building. This new center will combine stock trading, museum, Cryptocurrency trading, and mining of its own Ethereum.

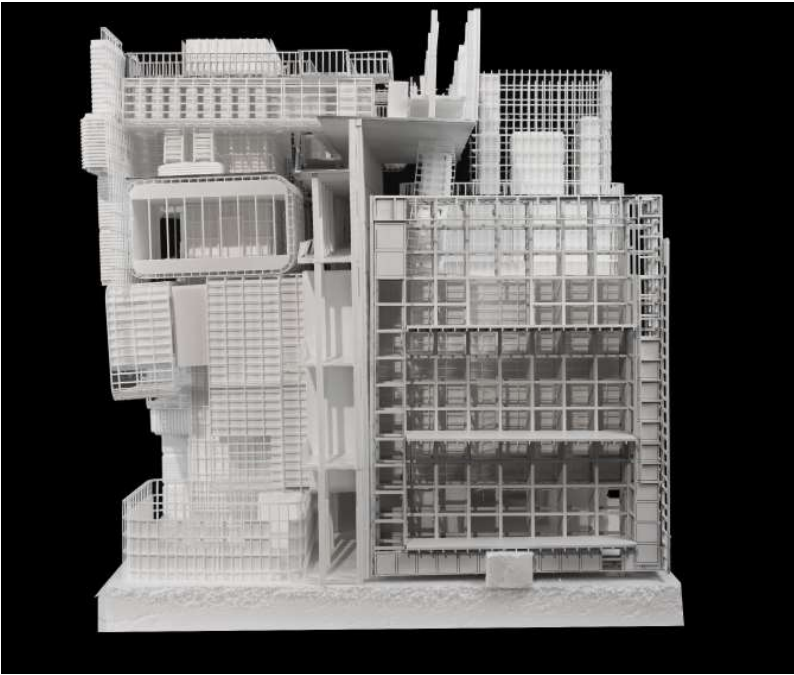
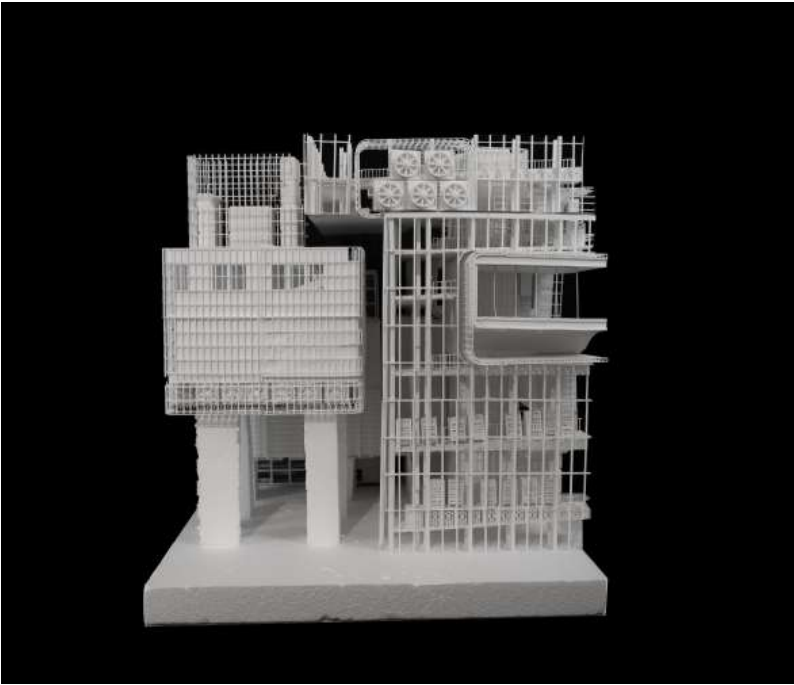
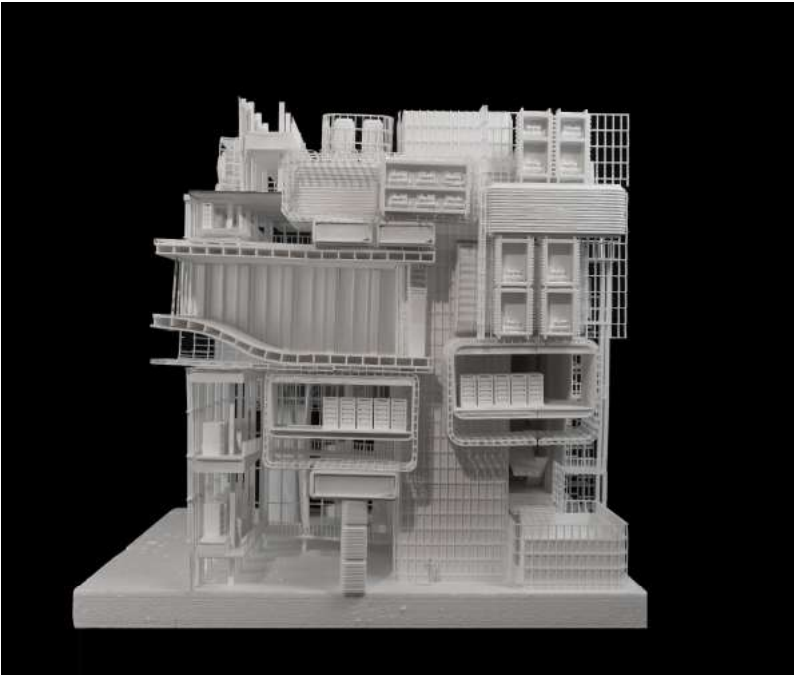
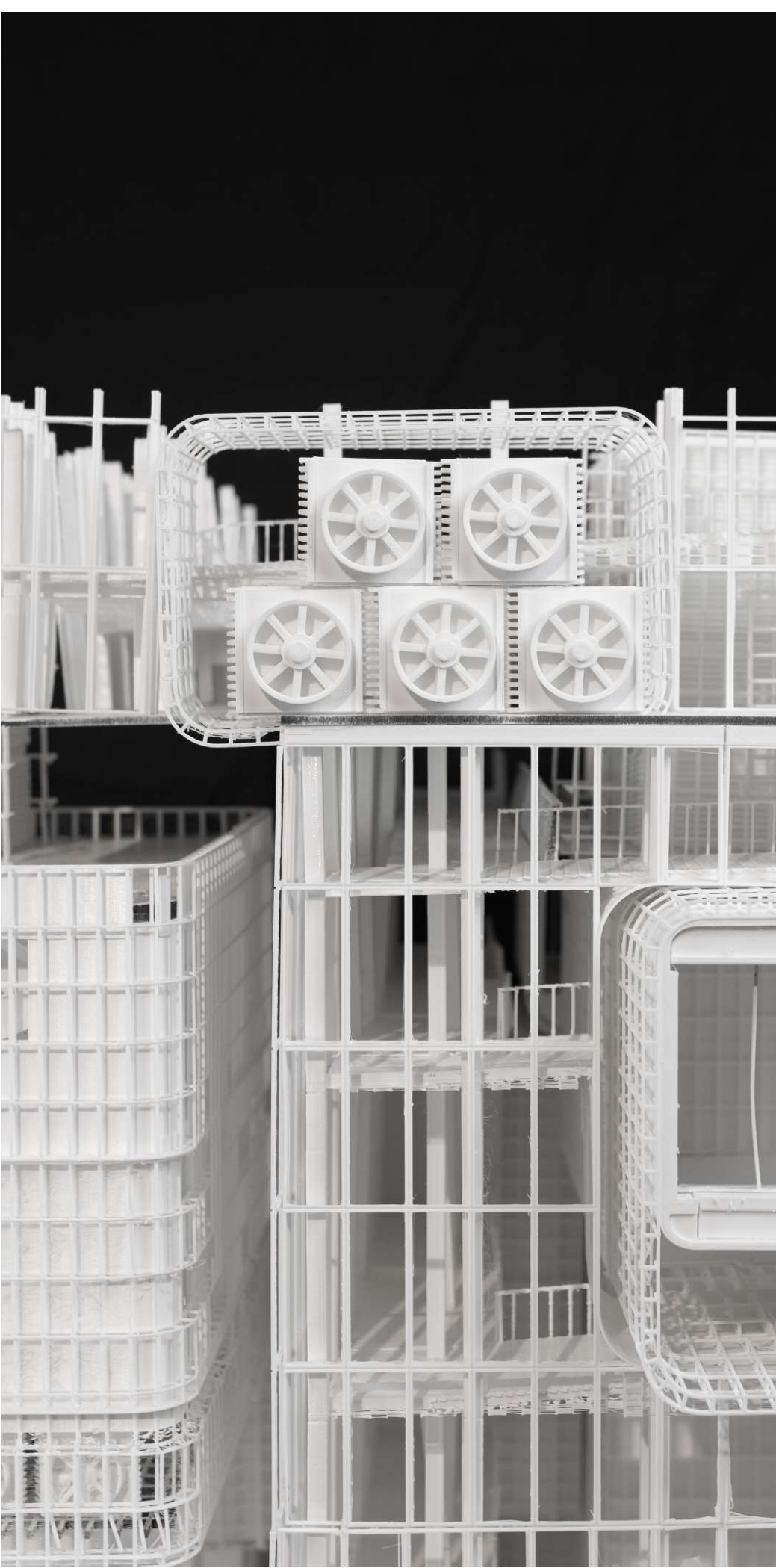
The Future stock exchange will be expanded to mine Ethereum NFT's for New York City and serve as a Crypto Currency Exchange for global trades. To educate the public about the value of the purchase of NFT's an NFT Museum will be incorporated in the building proposal.







PHYSICAL MODEL



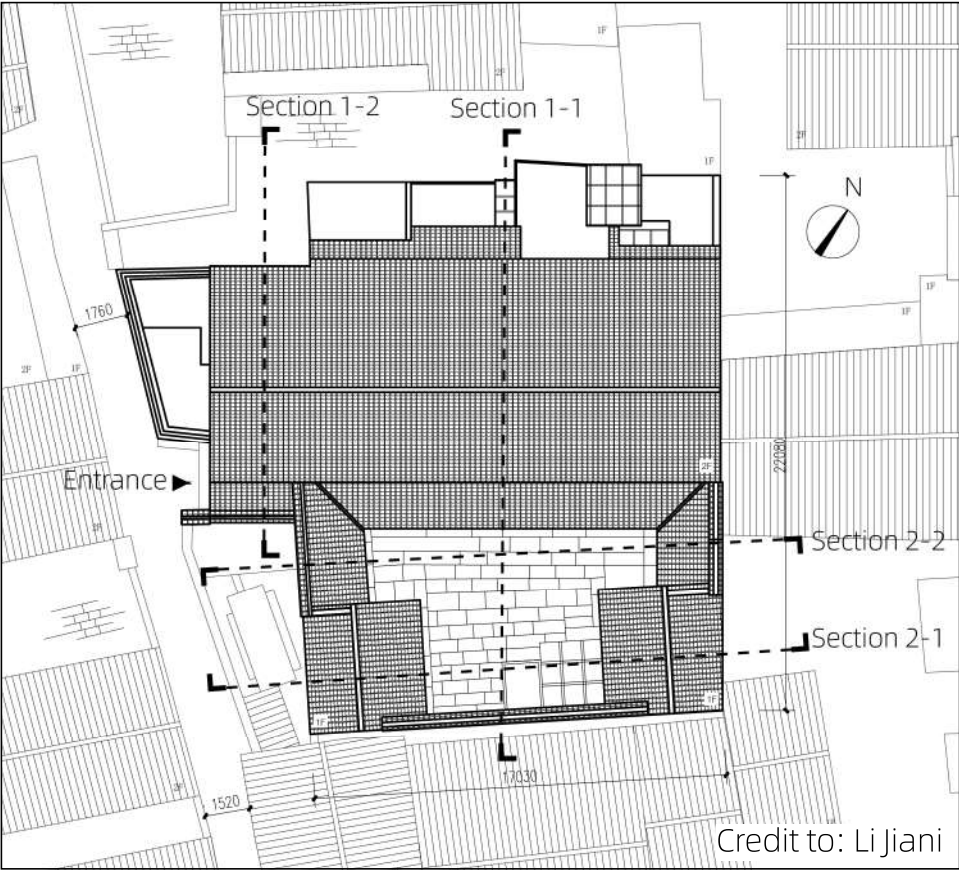
Other Works

I .Survey and Drawing on Zhejiang Traditional Residence

Project: Historical Buildings Survey in Summer Short Term
Course Code:504205
Collaborators: Li Jiani, Shen Haili, Huang Guanghao, Qin Yue
Role: Measuring and Drawing of All Sections
Time: 1 weeks (09/2018)
Course Tutor: Shen Li (16060716@qq.com)



This traditional residence, named Chence former residence, is located in Ningbo, zhejiang. We did suvery on this building and drew its sections, plans, elevations under the guidance of Ms. Shen. I was responsible for the measuring and drawing of all sections.

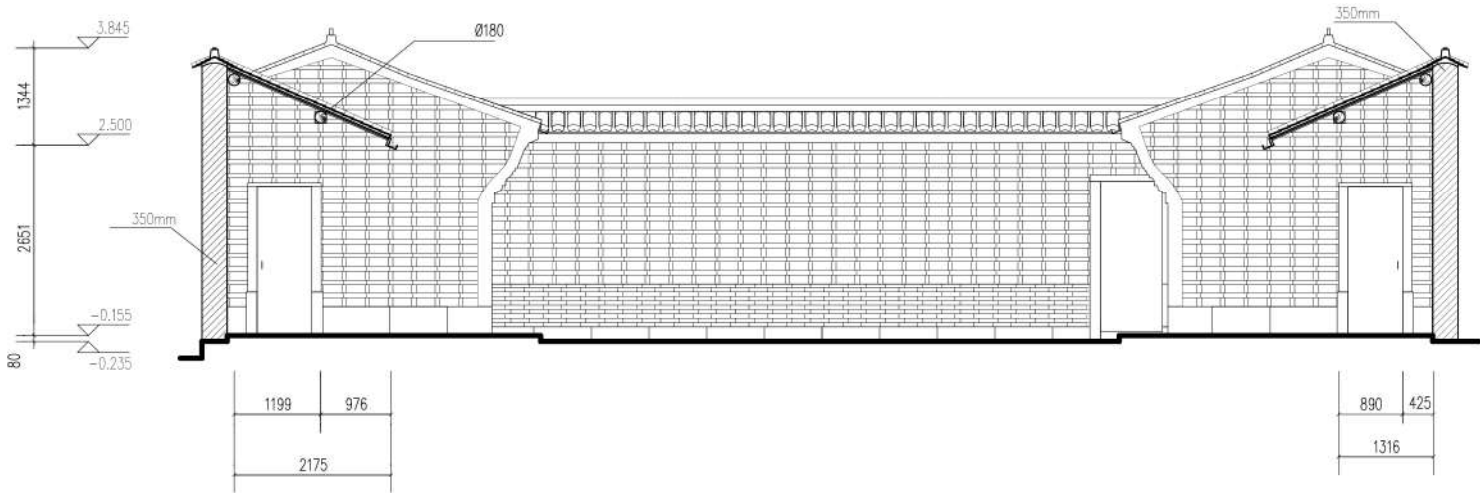


Credit to: Li Jiani

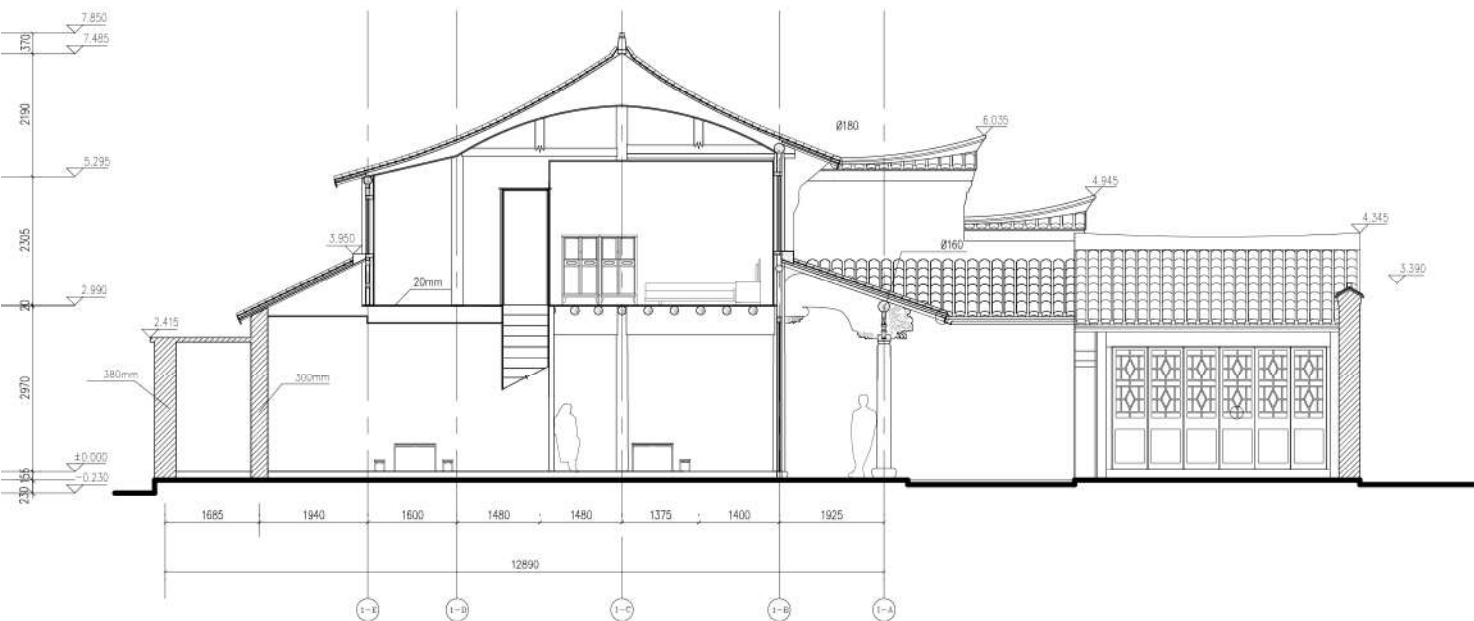
Master Plan



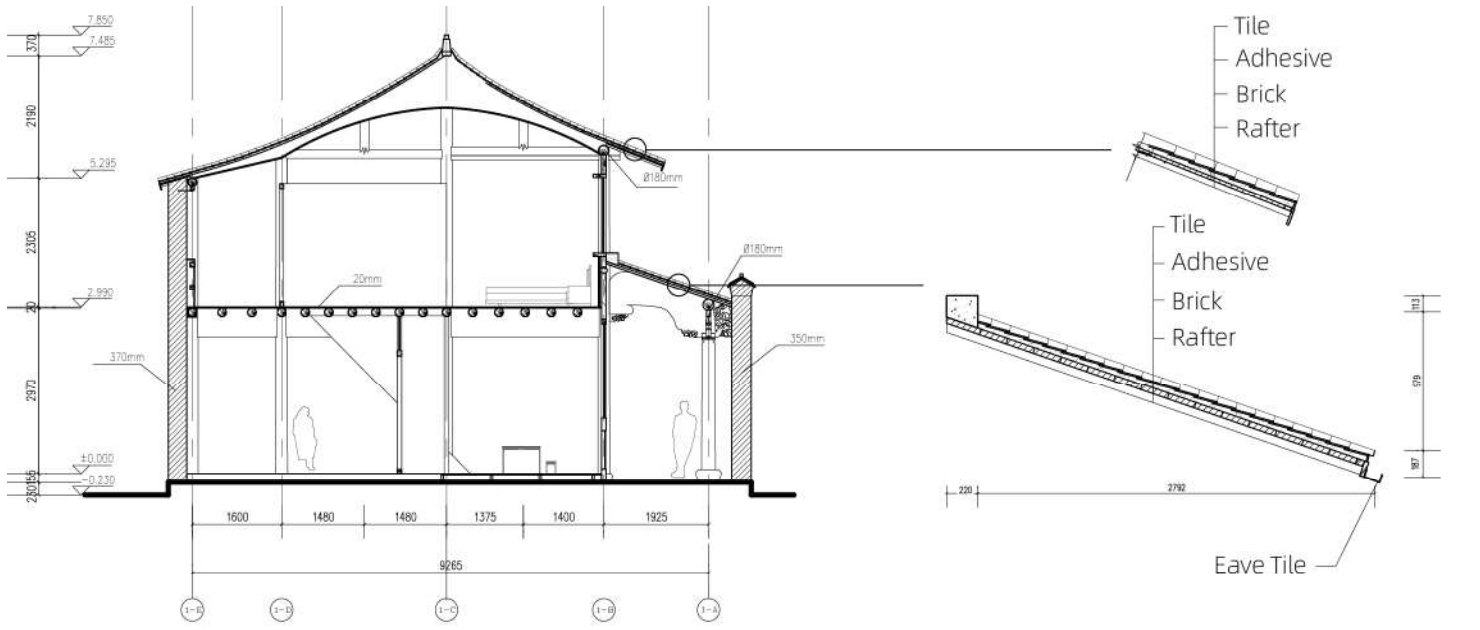
Section 2-1



Section 2-2



Section 1-1



Section 1-2

Roof Structure Detail

II .Drawing on Blossom Tower

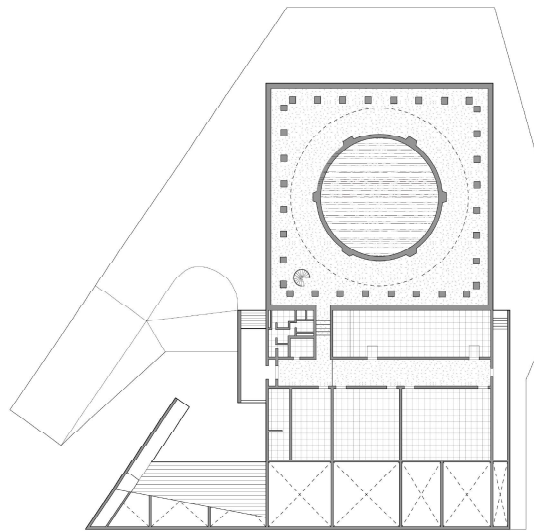
Project: ARCH 703 Aad Research Studio

Role: Individual Work

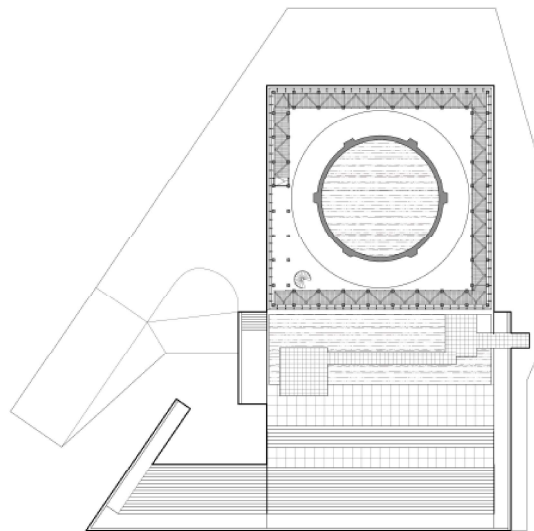
Time: 1 weeks (09/2021)

Course Tutor: Fabian Llonch (Email: fabianllonch@gmail.com)

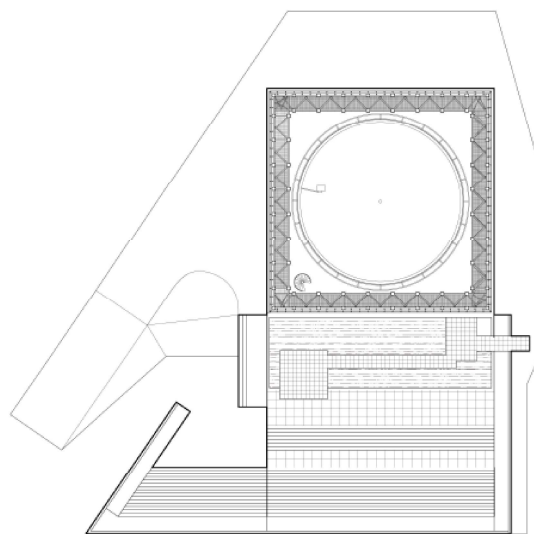
Teaching Assistant: Xiaotong Ni (xtni@design.upenn.edu)



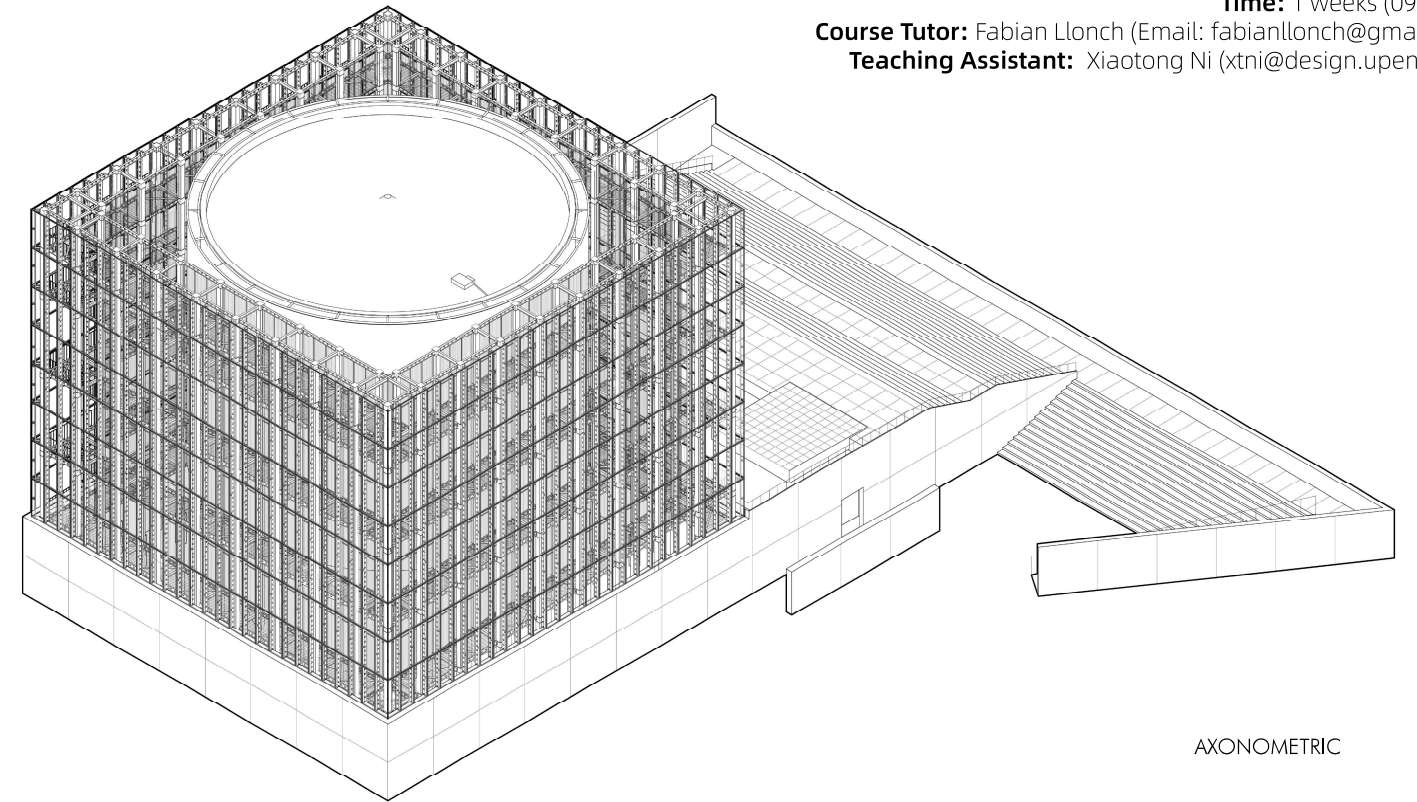
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



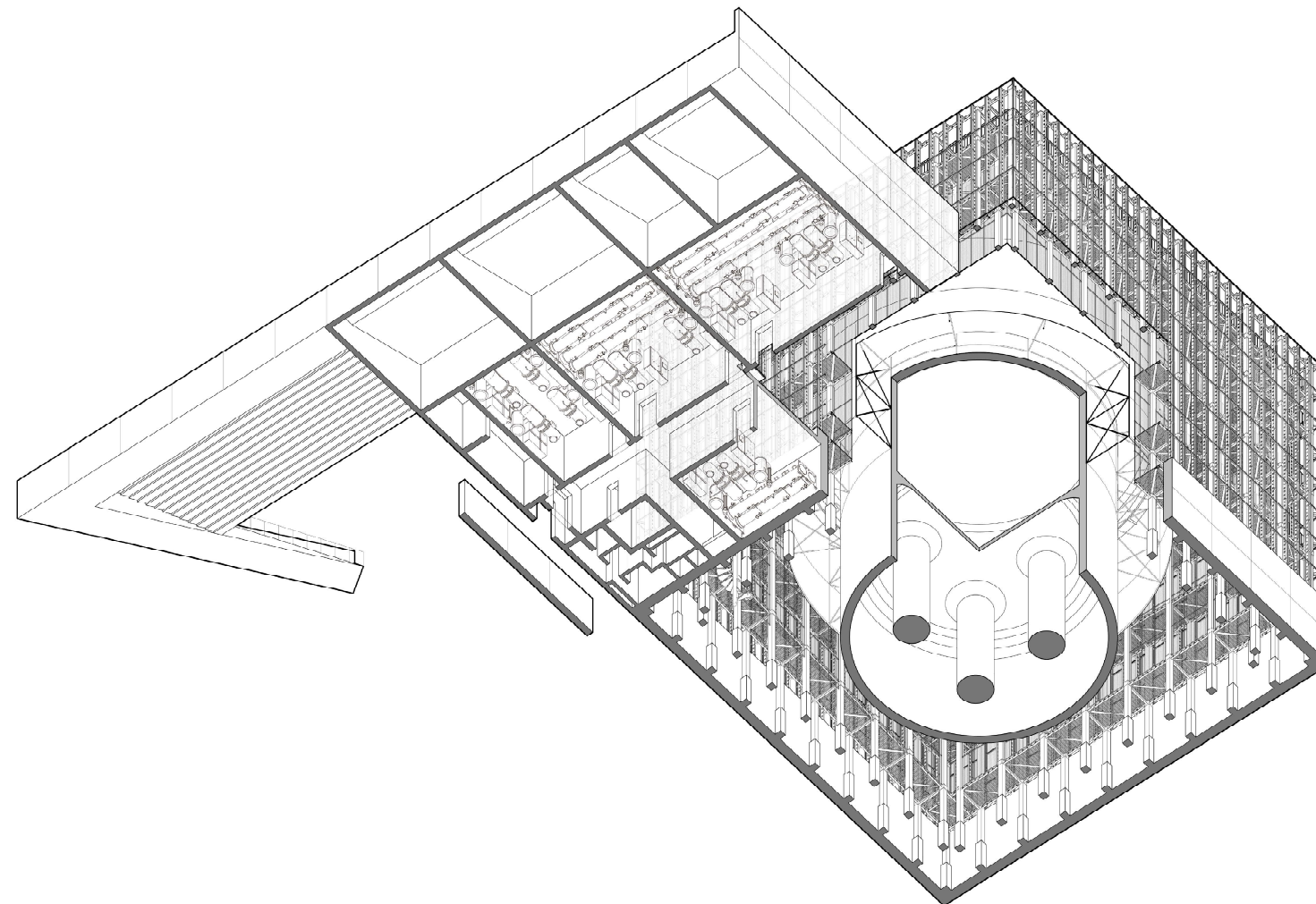
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



MAIN PLAN

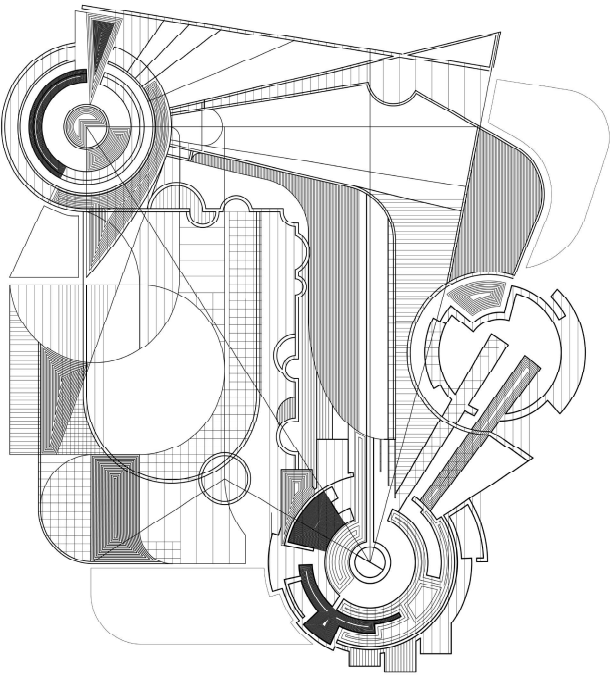


AXONOMETRIC

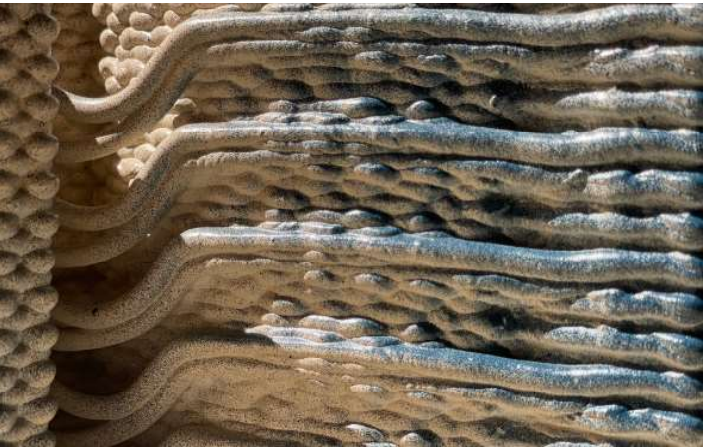
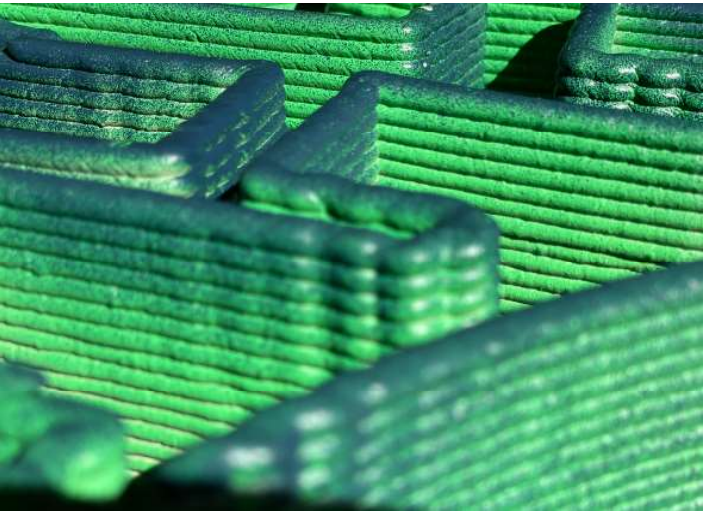


CHOISY

III .Mushroom Farming Pavilion
Project: ARCH 707 AAD Fabrication Studio
Role: Group Work
Collaborators: Fei Hu
Time: 05/2022-08/2022
Course Tutor: Nate Hume (Email: nate@humearchitecture.co)
Teaching Assistant: Miguel Matos (mmatos@design.upenn.edu)



CASTLE DRAWING STUDY



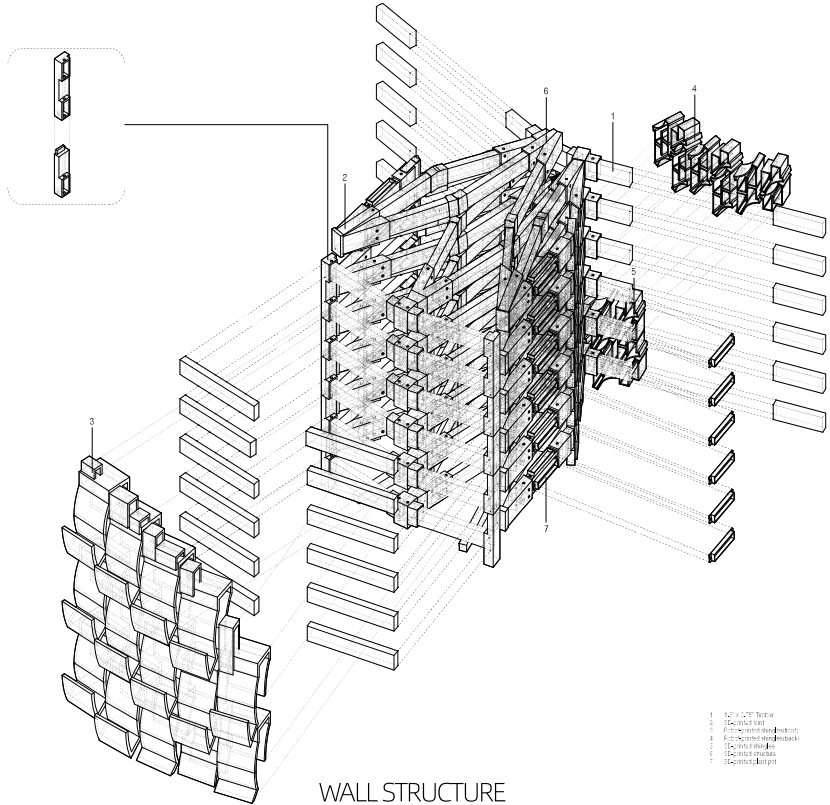
ROBOTIC ARM PRINTING SHINGLES



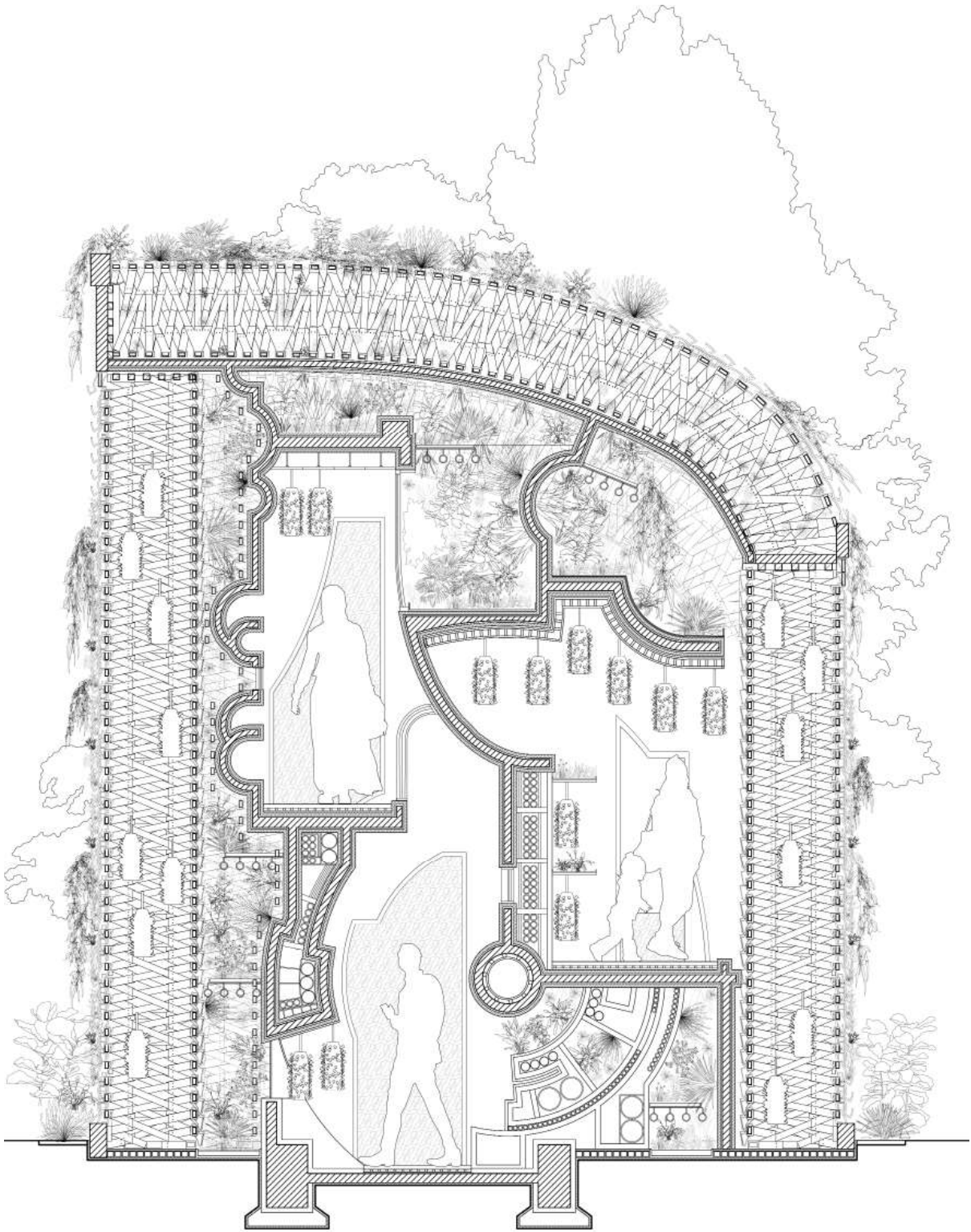
PAVILION MASSING



INTERIOR



WALL STRUCTURE



SECTION



This project tends to break the traditional wall structure which once viewed as solid without the penetration of moisture and air into porous inhabitable spaces for plantations and irrigation for selected grain. We tend to liberate the space inside the wall by transforming it into small scale vertical farms for plants while keeping the moisture and air flows in those space to achieve a balance point in between the concept of void and solid. We imagine the overall scale of the pavilion to be estimated around 20ft high, with different inhabitable spaces for people to travel through the pavilion and to experience the mushroom industry, which is not only visually different from the exterior and the interior side of the wall, but also different in the overall experience.

LI CHENYANG

Cell: 1-9492918029 | Email: licy721@outlook.com

EDUCATION

09.2015-06.2020	Bachelor of Architecture, Zhejiang University of Technology (ZJUT), Hangzhou
06.2018	3rd Prize Academic Scholarship sponsored by School of Design and Architecture, ZJUT
06.2016	1st Prize Academic Scholarship sponsored by ZJUT
09.2018	Summer Program of Architecture Design, Lübeck University of Applied Science, Lübeck
09.2021-08.2022	MSD-AAD Program, Weitzman School of Design, University of Pennsylvania

INTERNSHIP

09.2019-01.2020	gad (Zhejiang Greentown Architecture Design), Hangzhou Full-time Intern (16 weeks), responsible for schematic design, modeling and drafting.
08.2019-08.2019	Zhejiang HuaYu Architectural Design Corporation Limited, Jinhua Full-time Intern (2 weeks), responsible for schematic design and modeling mainly.

COMPETITION

06.2019	“Zhonglian Cup” International College Students Architectural Design Competition Team Project: Downtown Theater Organizer: China United Engineering Corporation Limited
04.2017	3rd Prize ZJUT Construction Design Competition Team Project: Wood Bridge Design Organizer: Zhejiang University of Technology (ZJUT)
04.2017-09.2017	3rd Prize “Yun He Cup” Extracurricular Academic Science & Technology Works of College Students Team Project: A Research on Local Recreational Space Optimization Based on Visitors' Activity Organizer: Zhejiang University of Technology (ZJUT)
11.2015	1st Prize Kindness Space Competition Team Project: Trio Chair Organizer: College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, ZJUT

WORKSHOP

09.2018	China and Germany Collaborative Architecture Design Workshop Team Project: Luebeck Waterfront Park Design Organizer: ZJUT & Luebeck University of Applied Science
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RESEARCH

05.2019	Initial Analysis of Screen Wall and Its Relation with Traditional Chinese Architecture Team Leader, responsible for group management and part of paper works.
12.2018	The interrelationship of Modern Architecture development — In the example of Peter Behrens and Walter Gropius Team Leader, responsible for group management and part of paper works.
04.2017-09.2017	Third Prize A Research on Local Recreational Space Optimization Based on Visitors' Activity Team Leader, responsible for group management, field research and part of paper work.

EXPERIENCE

07.2017-08.2017	Volunteer & Photographer "Lizhifeng" Summer Social Practice (Countryside Volunteer Activity)
09.2016-06.2017	Minister of Photography Jiangren Studio of School of Design and Architecture
09.2015-06.2016	Member Handicraft Department of School of Design and Architecture

SKILL

Language	Native: Chinese (Mandarin) Proficient: English (16 years)
Software	Proficient: Photoshop, SketchUp, Rhino, Grasshopper, Vary, AutoCAD, Enscape, InDesign, Adobe Illustrator, Lumion, Keyshot, Karamba, Revit, Fusion 360



By uncovering the connection hidden behind the site's context, we reconcile the architecture with surroundings, and promote the interaction between people and space.