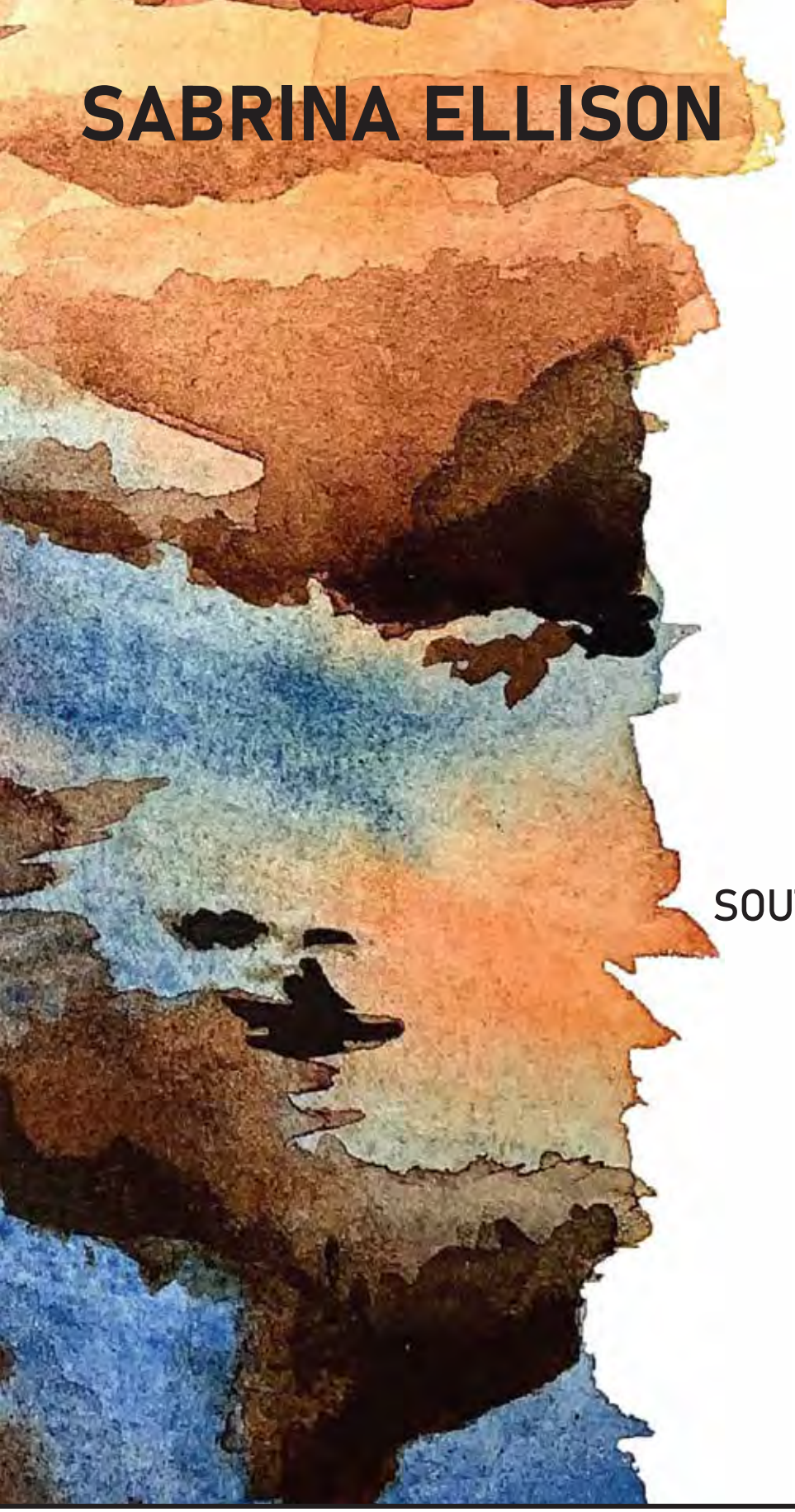

SABRINA ELLISON

M.ARCH 2 PORTFOLIO 2023–2025

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE

SABRINA ELLISON

CONTACT

SABRINA_ELLISON@SCIARC.EDU
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sabrinaellison.myportfolio.com

M.ARCH 2 PORTFOLIO 2023-2025

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE

STATEMENT

My work lives at the intersection of visual storytelling, digital experimentation, and material sensitivity. Over the past two years at SCI-Arc, I've used architecture as a medium to question how we experience space. Not just through form or function, but through layers of perception, contradiction, and emotion.

This portfolio brings together a range of explorations, from community-centered design and ecological systems to scenographic worlds, AI-driven narratives, and tactile studies. Across these projects, I'm drawn to friction, between image and reality, body and interface, memory and material. I'm especially interested in how spatial narratives can hold multiple truths at once, sometimes destabilizing, sometimes grounding.

While some of my recent work centers on sensory misalignment and inclusive design, this collection reflects a broader interest in spaces that sit at the edge of architecture, media, and performance. Whether working through set design, digital collage, or speculative fiction, I aim to create environments that unsettle expectations and invite layered forms of engagement.

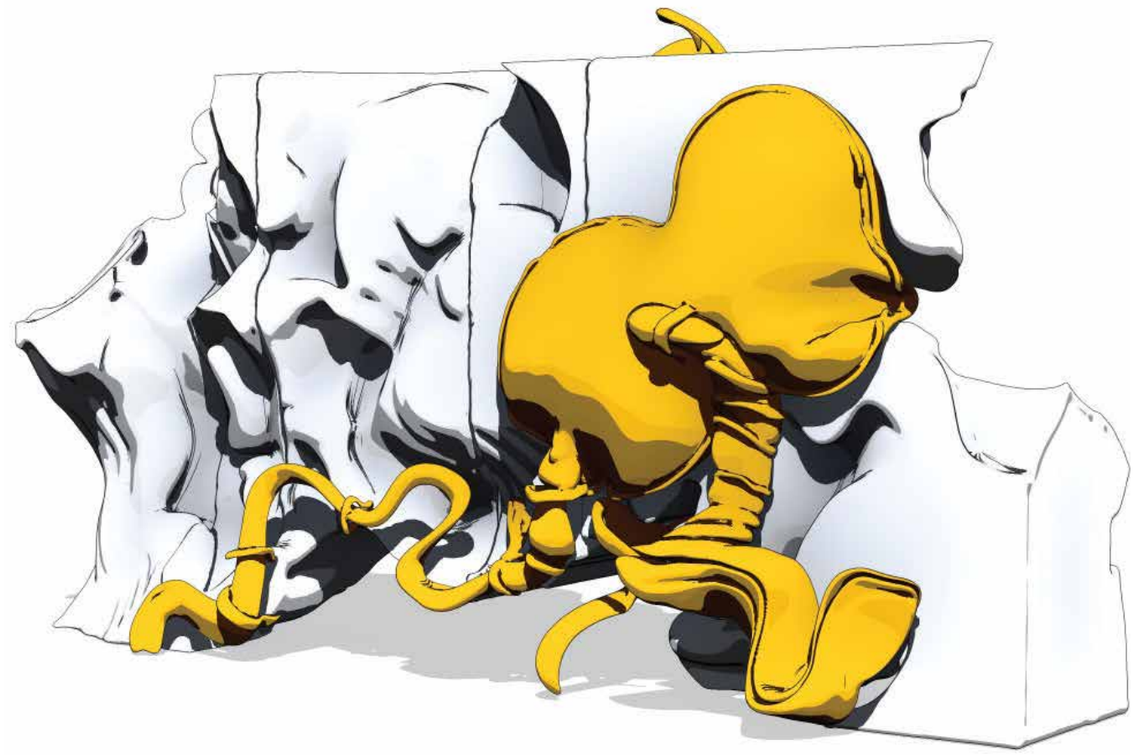
Rather than offering one fixed idea of space, this portfolio maps an evolving practice. Curious, critical, and always attuned to the felt experience of design.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CARVING PATH

2GAX: Computational Design Studio I
FALL 2023
INSTRUCTOR: William Virgil
PARTNER: Karlson Ty

PERSPECTIVE RENDER



PERSPECTIVE OF FORM STUDY

FORM CREATED USING BUG PARTS

EXPLODED ISOMETRIC OF FORM STUDY

Our project at Lincoln Heights Jail, inspired by Homeboy Industries, reimagines space as a dynamic interplay of form and function. Through careful study models and sculptural explorations, we crafted a design that respects the site's history while embracing transformative potential. By adapting to existing architectural features and integrating elements like color-shifting patina and innovative vertical farming, we create a welcoming yet impactful environment. Our project fosters community engagement, sustainability, and healing, embodying the ethos of Homeboy Industries as a space of inclusion, forgiveness, and refuge.

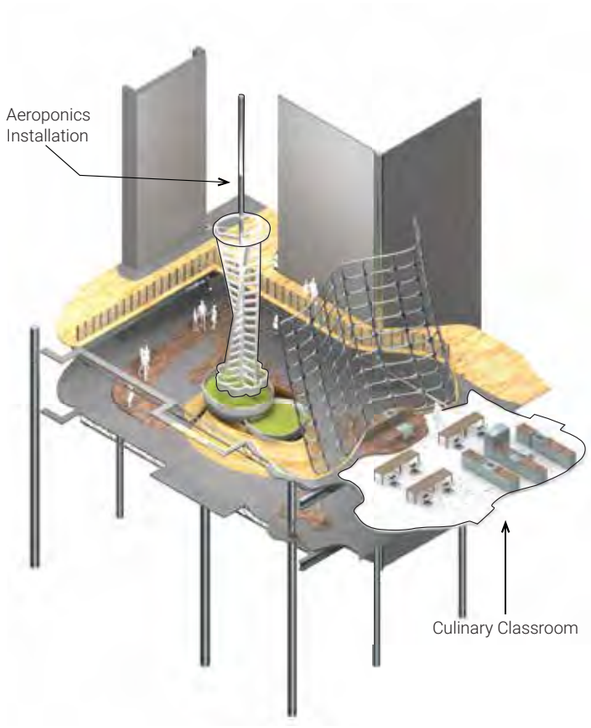
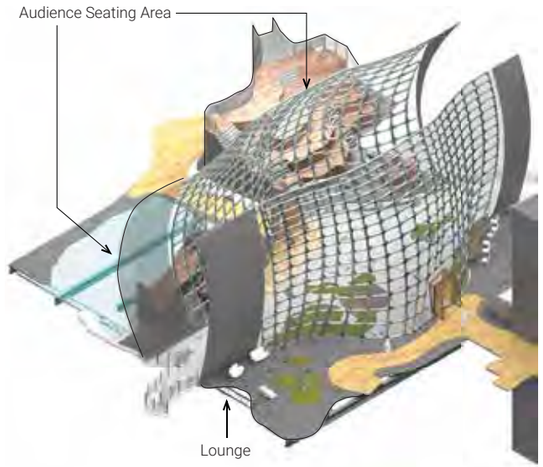


DIAGRAM OF AEROPONICS INSTALLATION



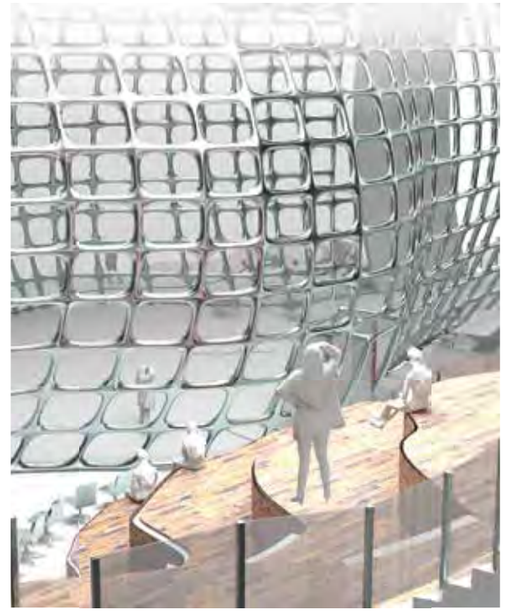


DIAGRAM OF CARVING PATH

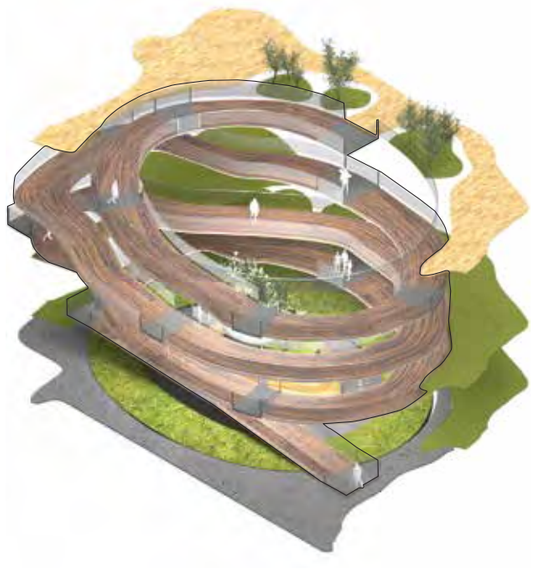
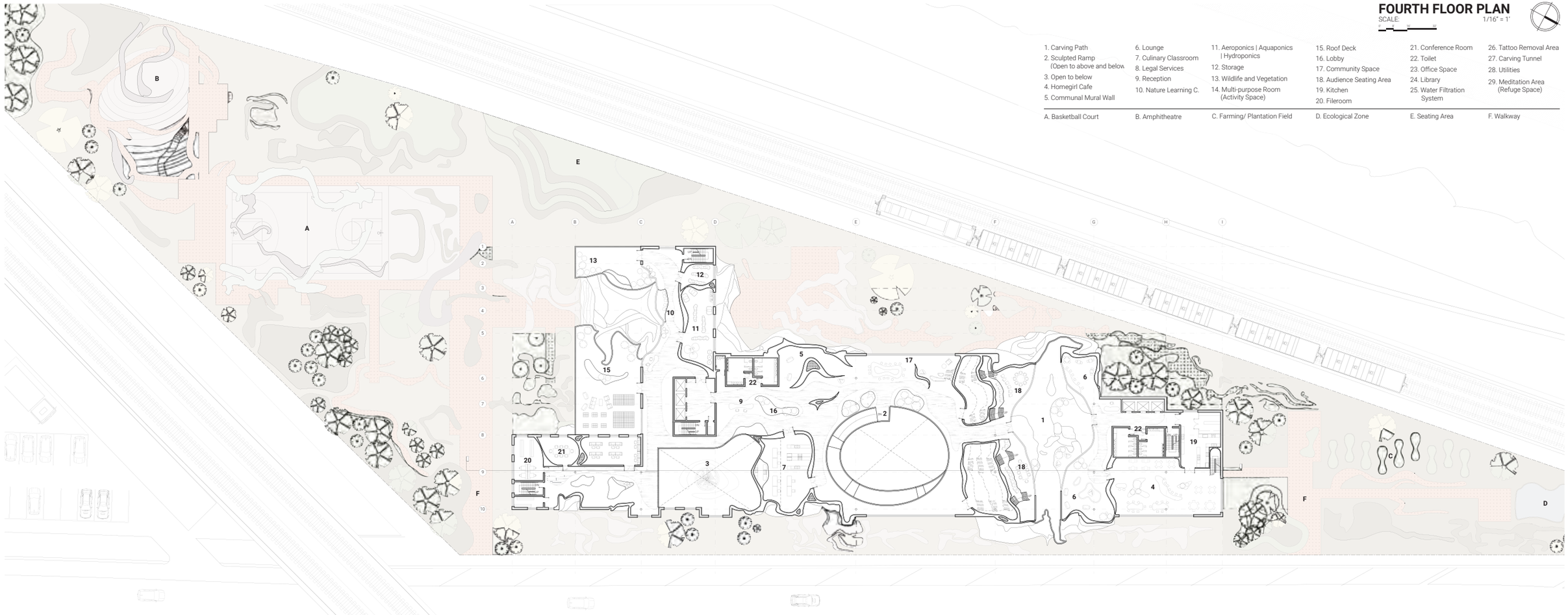


DIAGRAM OF SCULPTED RAMP



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'

1. Carving Path
2. Sculpted Ramp (Open to above and below
3. Open to below
4. Homegirl Cafe
5. Communal Mural Wall
6. Lounge
7. Culinary Classroom
8. Legal Services
9. Reception
10. Nature Learning C.
11. Aeroponics | Aquaponics | Hydroponics
12. Storage
13. Wildlife and Vegetation
14. Multi-purpose Room (Activity Space)
15. Roof Deck
16. Lobby
17. Community Space
18. Audience Seating Area
19. Kitchen
20. Fileroom
21. Conference Room
22. Toilet
23. Office Space
24. Library
25. Water Filtration System
26. Tattoo Removal Area
27. Carving Tunnel
28. Utilities
29. Meditation Area (Refuge Space)

A. Basketball Court
B. Amphitheatre
C. Farming/ Plantation Field
D. Ecological Zone
E. Seating Area
F. Walkway

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN WITH GROUND CONTEXT

SECTION

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'

1. Carving Path
2. Sculpted Ramp (Open to above and below
3. Open to below
4. Homegirl Cafe
5. Communal Mural Wall
6. Lounge
7. Culinary Classroom
8. Legal Services
9. Reception
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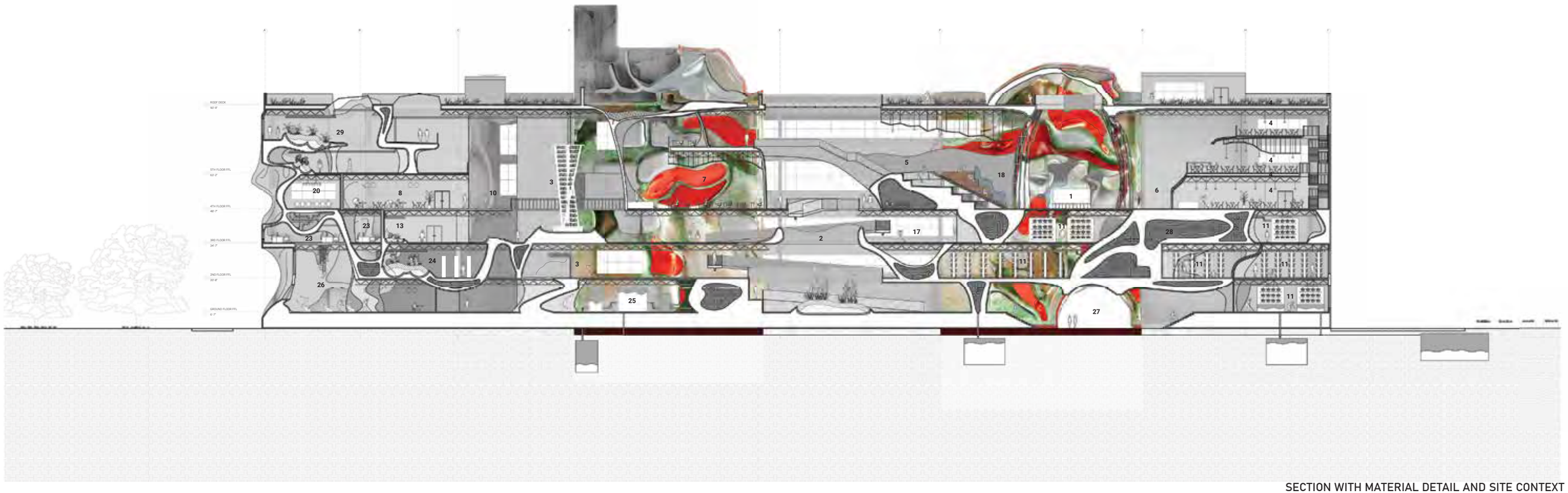


SECTION WITH MATERIAL DETAIL AND SITE CONTEXT

DETAIL PHOTO OF FORM STUDY MODEL

BACK ELEVATION OF FORM STUDY MODEL

FRONT ELEVATION OF FORM STUDY MODEL

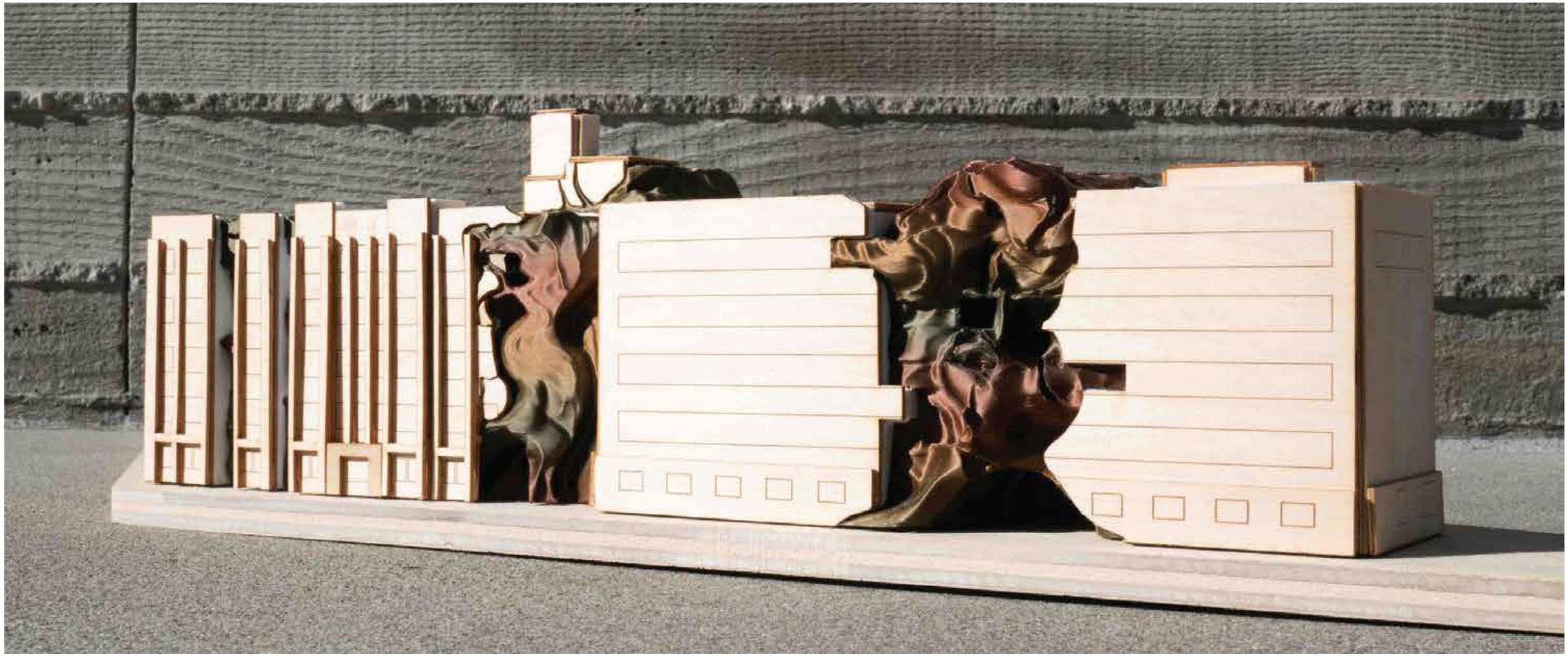
PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF FORM STUDY MODEL

BACK ELEVATION OF FORM STUDY MODEL

FRONT ELEVATION OF FORM STUDY MODEL

DETAIL PHOTO OF FORM STUDY MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF FORM STUDY MODEL



PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF FINAL MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF FINAL MODEL

FRONT DETAIL ELEVATION OF FINAL MODEL

Our design embraces sustainability through vertical farming systems and a rainwater collection system, promoting ecological resilience and community stewardship. These initiatives serve as educational opportunities and sources of fresh food for the community. We integrated existing architectural features through the facade, preserving the site's essence while introducing subtle interventions to redefine its purpose. The interplay of voids, geometry, and materiality symbolizes resilience and transformation, echoing Homeboy Industries' mission of inclusion and acceptance. In summary, our project embodies the transformative potential of architecture as a catalyst for social change. Rooted in principles of inclusivity and forgiveness, it offers a sanctuary for healing and renewal, echoing the ethos of Homeboy Industries as a beacon of hope and resilience.

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF FINAL MODEL

TOP RENDER

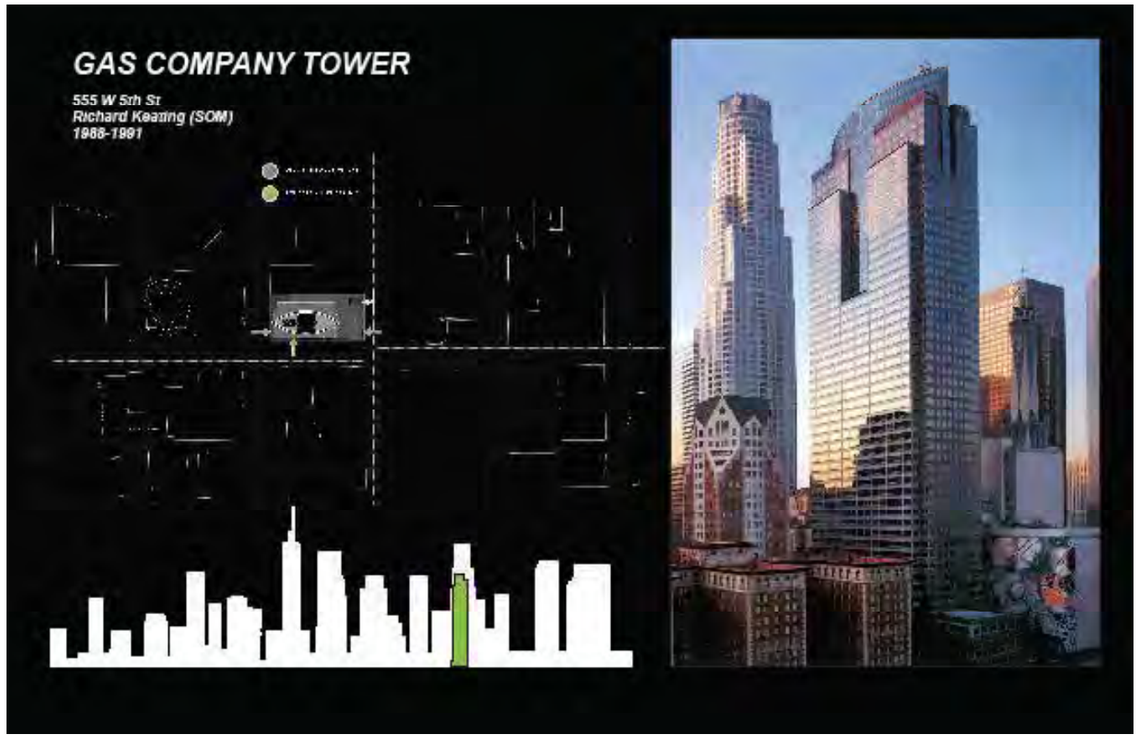
FRONT RENDER

PERSPECTIVE RENDER

algaeNESIS

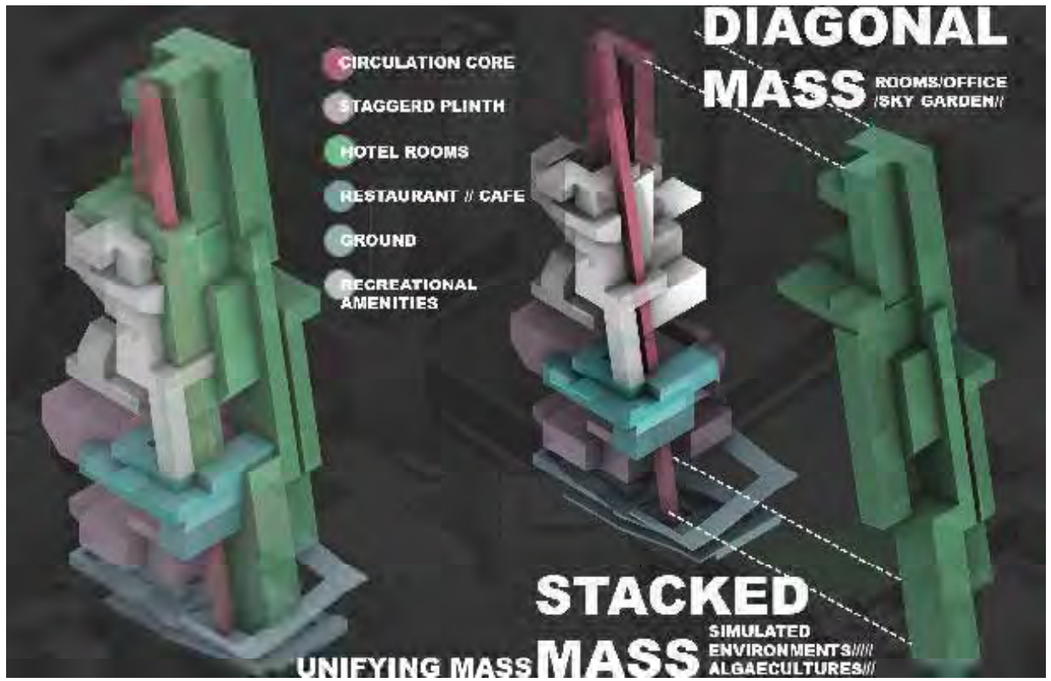
2GBX: Computational Design Studio II
SPRING 2024
INSTRUCTOR: Herwig Baumgartner
PARTNER: Sagar Ratnani

PERSPECTIVE RENDER OF GROUND

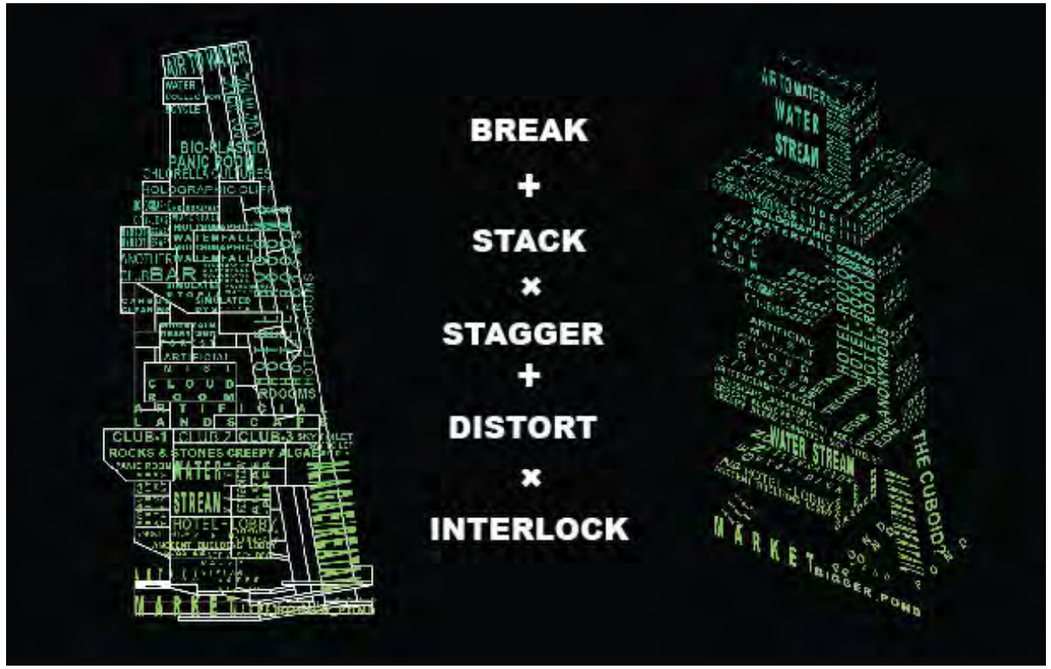


SITE INFORMATION

Situated at the prominent intersection of W 5th Street and S Grand Ave in Los Angeles, the Gas Company Tower redevelopment project led by Sagar and Sabrina aims to reimagine the urban landscape. By conserving and repurposing the tower's core, the project seeks to attract the public from neighboring landmarks such as the Los Angeles Public Library and Pershing Square. The innovative design integrates hospitality and sustainability concepts, blending natural elements with artificial environments to create a unique immersive experience. Through a carefully crafted program that includes event spaces and relaxation areas, the project caters to diverse needs, whether for work or leisure. Sustainability lies at the heart of the project, utilizing algae and water to generate energy and improve air quality, while also implementing eco-friendly building materials. Algae sourced from live cultures will be grown and harvested for energy production, complemented by water collection and reuse systems.

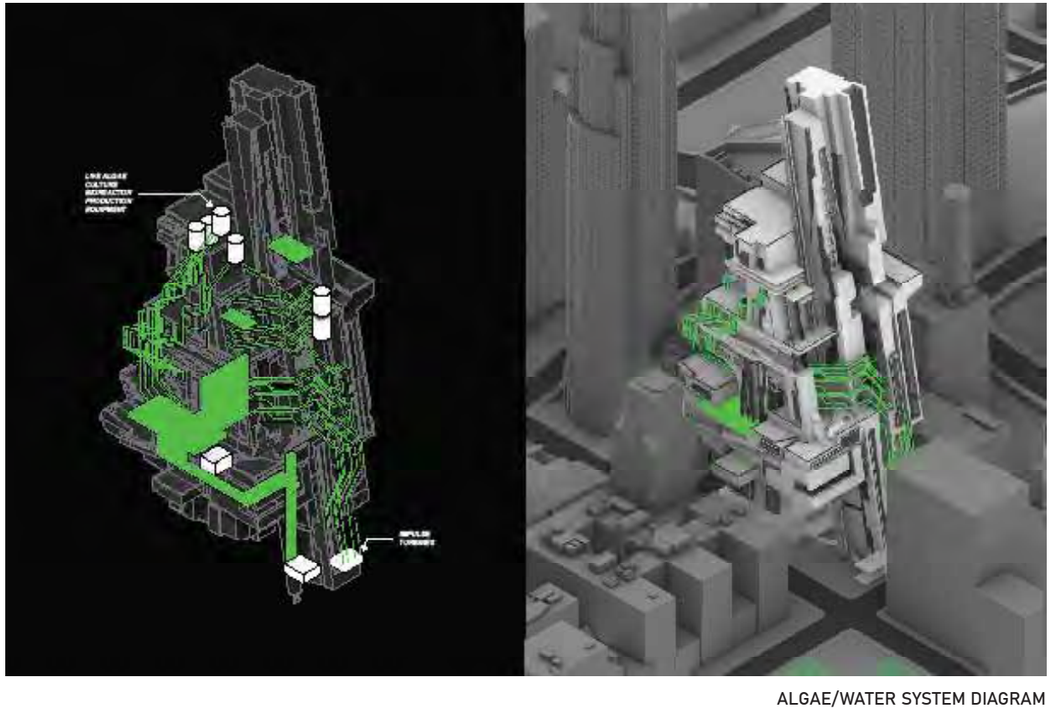


PROGRAM DIAGRAM



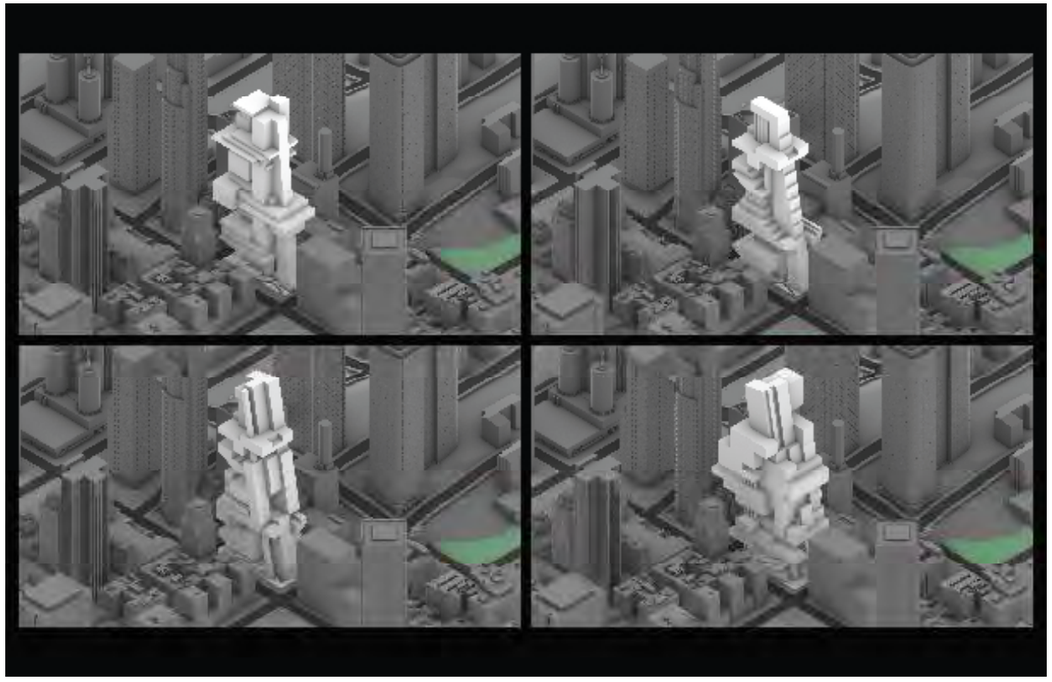
PROGRAM DIAGRAM

SUSTAINABILITY GRAPHIC

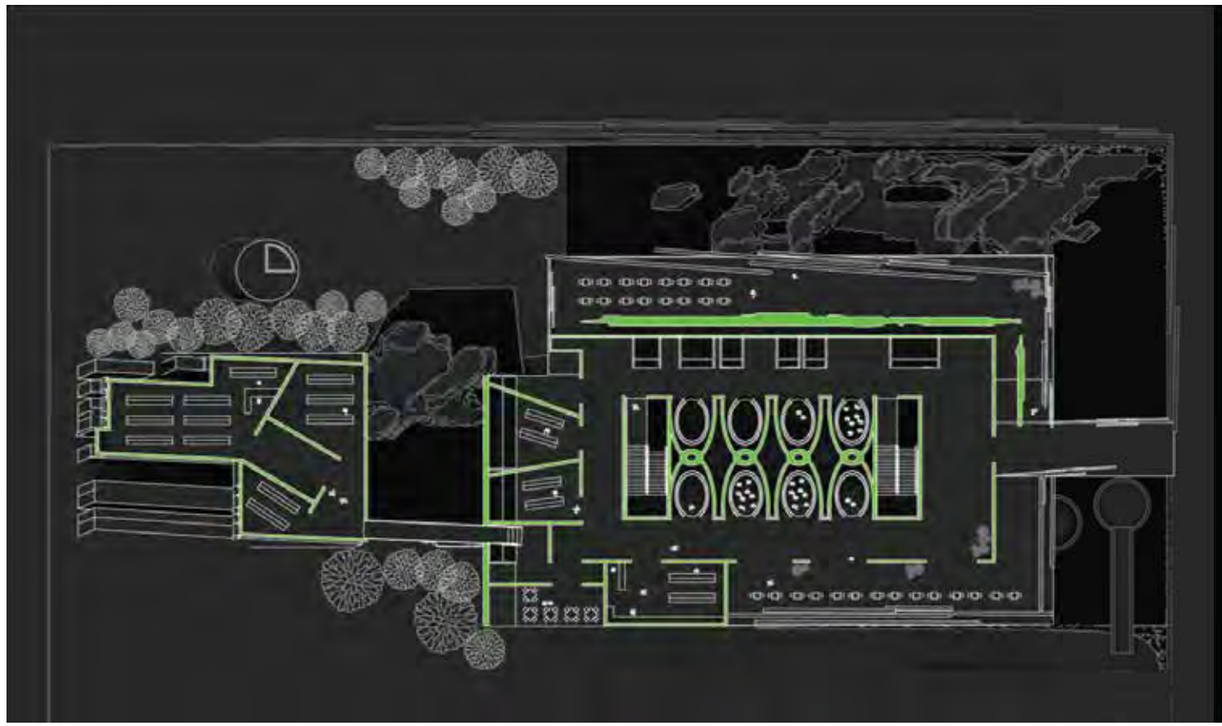


ALGAE/WATER SYSTEM DIAGRAM

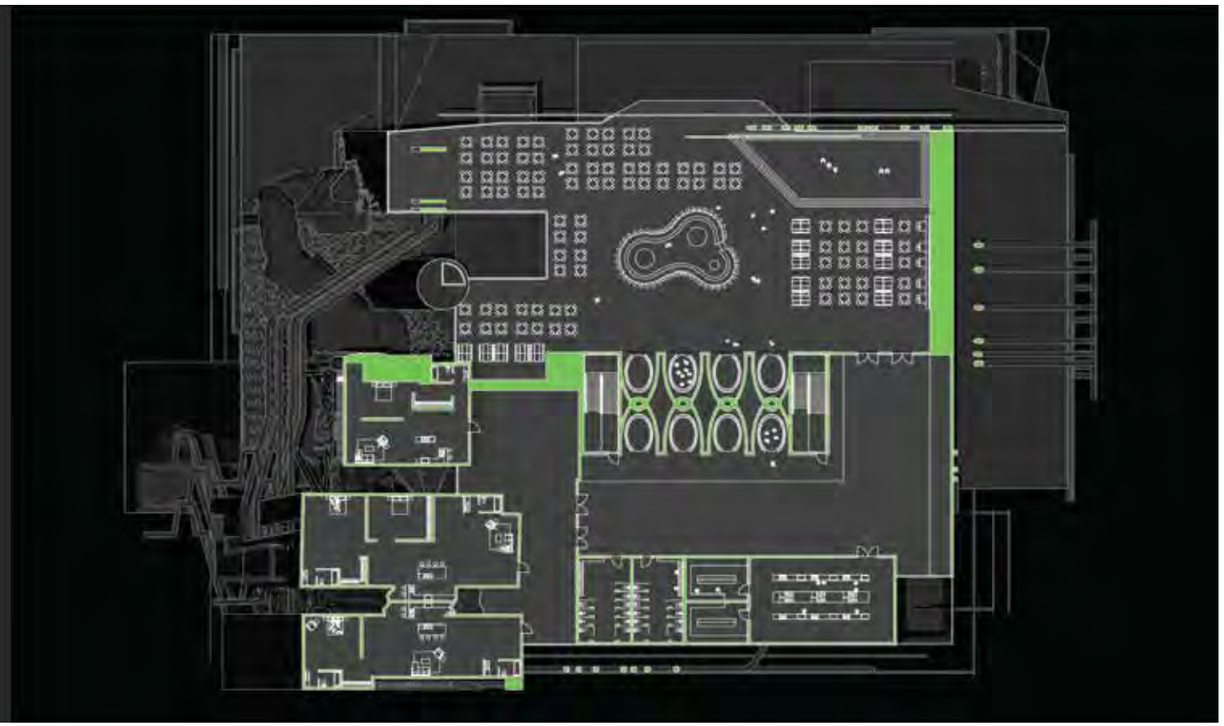
HOSPITALITY GRAPHIC



MASSING ITERATIONS

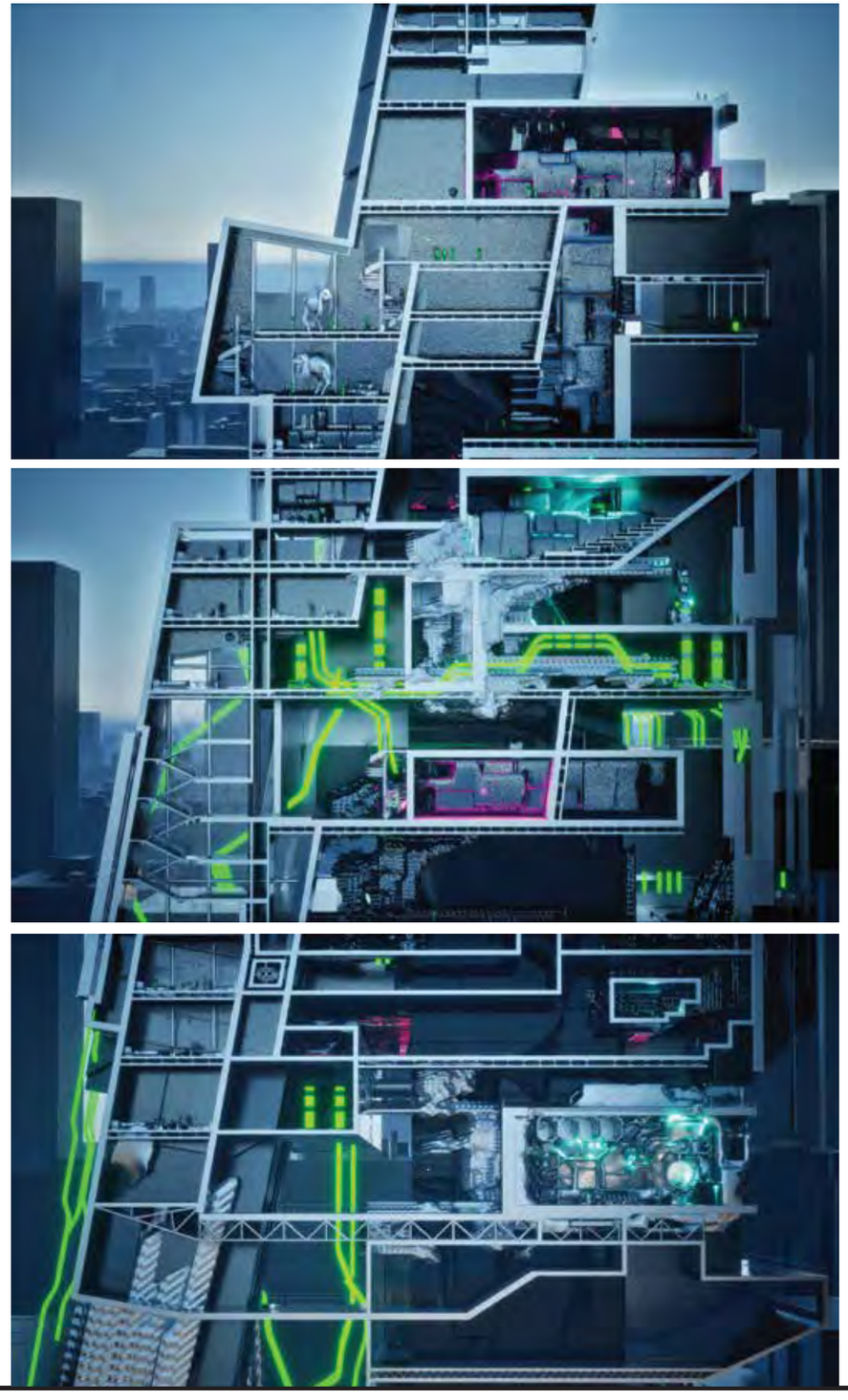


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



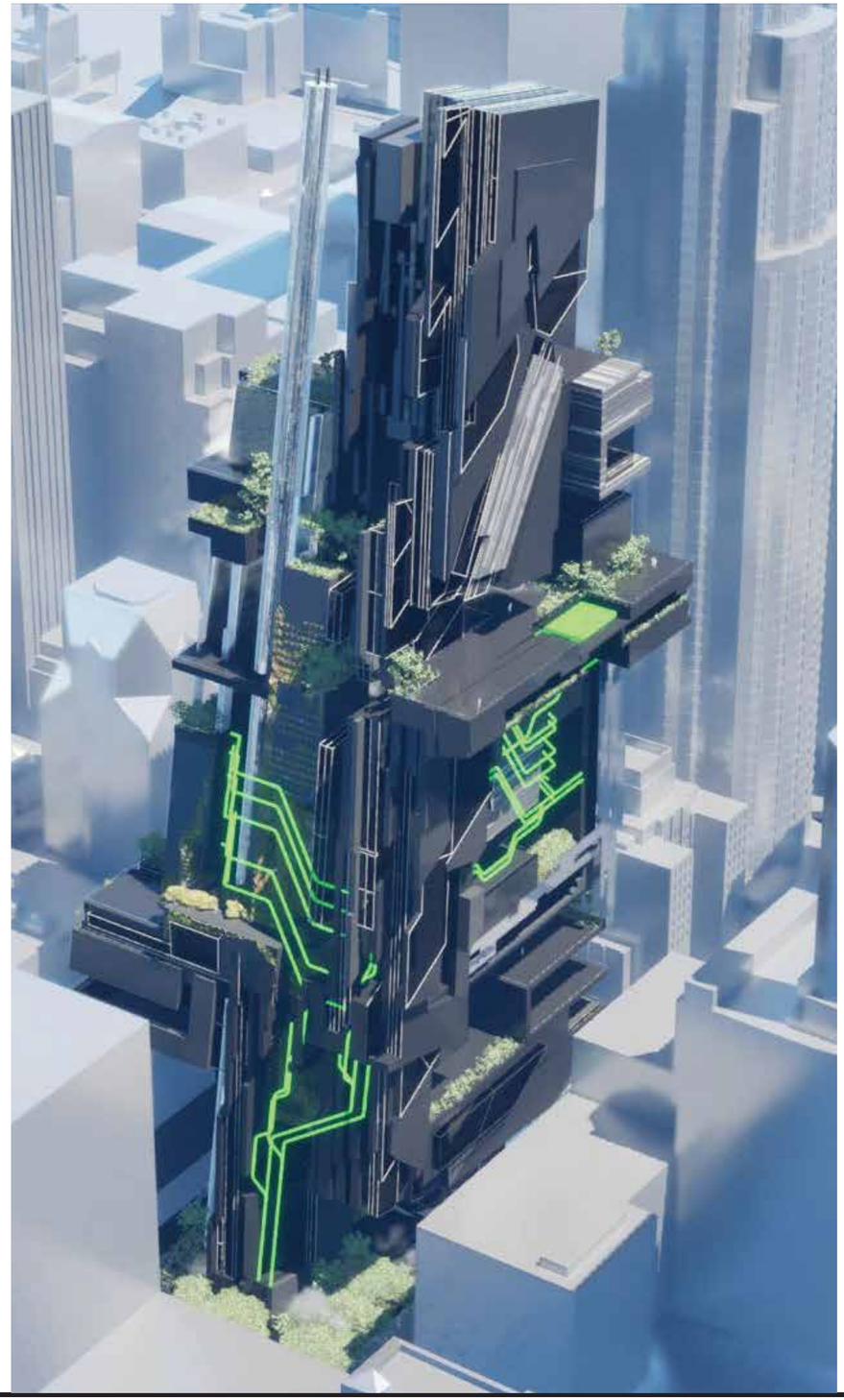
PLINTH FLOOR PLAN

SECTION



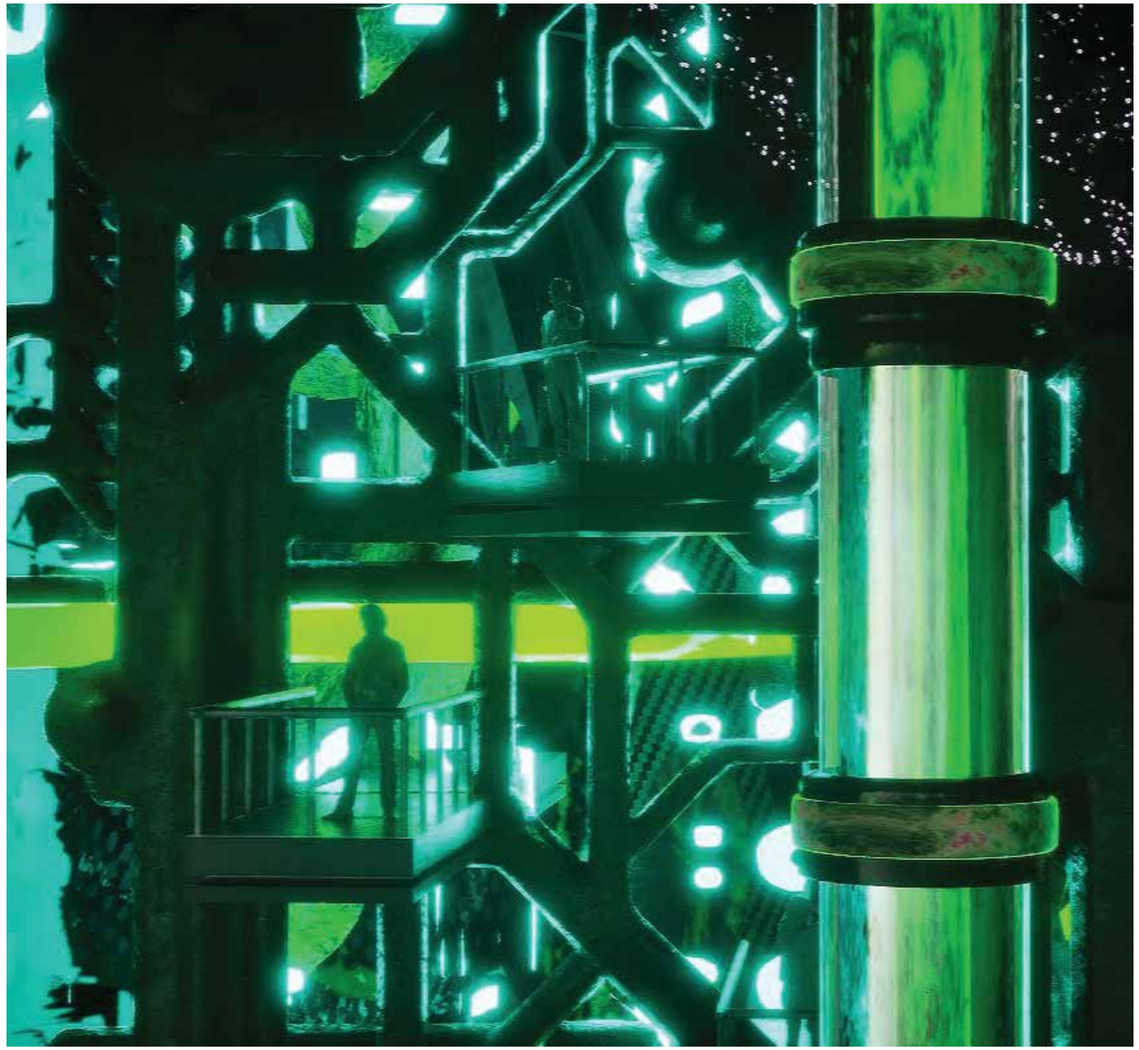
RENDERED SECTION

ELEVATION RENDER



PERSPECTIVE RENDER

PERSPECTIVE RENDER OF GROUND



PERSPECTIVE RENDER OF PLINTH

By leveraging its strategic location and sustainable design principles, the project aims to extend the public space and guide visitors to explore captivating artificial landscapes on the raised plinth. The project's main points focus on integrating with the surrounding park, merging the ground plane to create an extended public space, and guiding guests to delve into the immersive environments crafted within the tower.

PERSPECTIVE RENDER OF GROUND

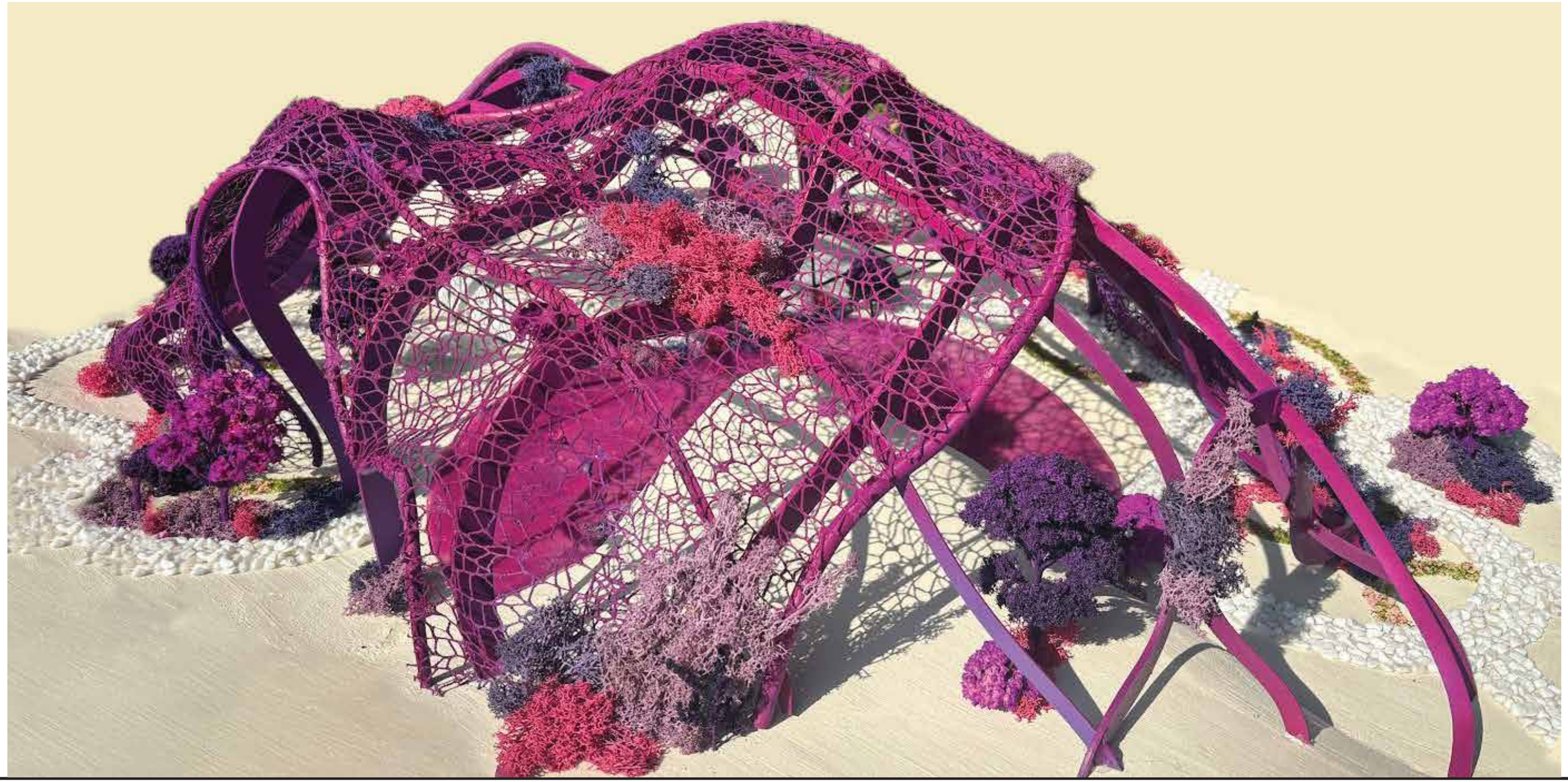
PERSPECTIVE RENDER OF PLINTH

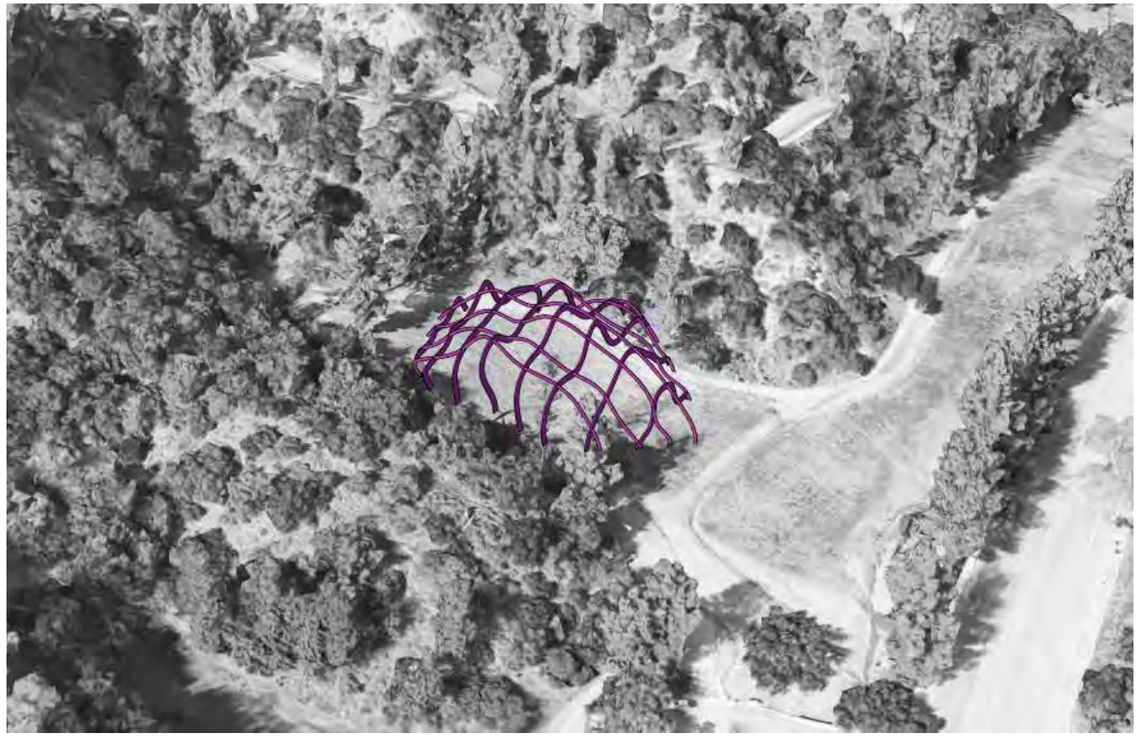
PERSPECTIVE RENDER OF PLINTH

ULTRAVIOLET

3GAX: DS Vertical Studio
FALL 2024
INSTRUCTOR: Jackilin Bloom
PARTNER: Carissa Auth

EXTERIOR PERSCPECTIVE PHOTO OF MODEL





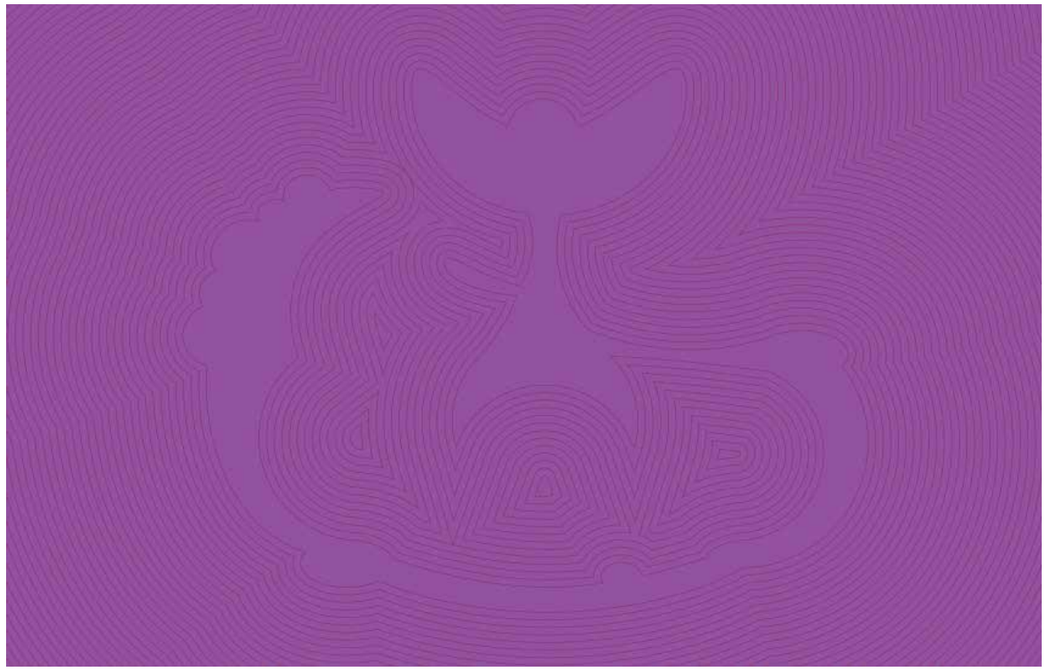
SITE ISOMETRIC

Situated in the dynamic landscape of Griffith Park, this aviary project examines the intersection of architecture, ecology, and ultraviolet light—a spectrum integral to hummingbird vision. Designed to harmonize with the park's mountainous terrain and diverse wildlife, the aviary fosters a symbiotic relationship between humans and nature.

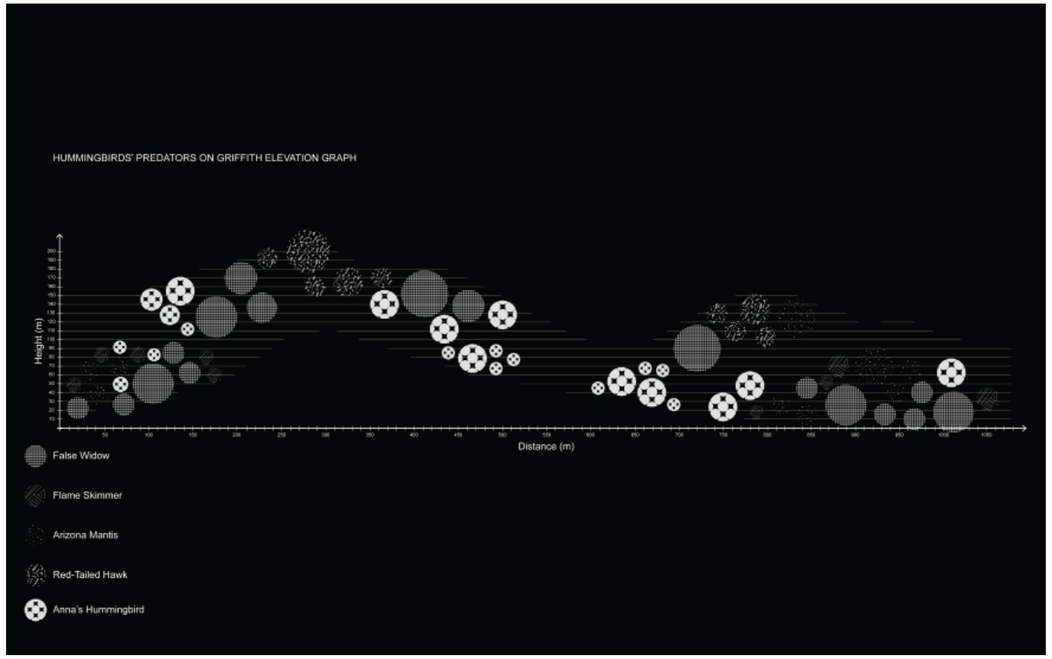
The landscape incorporates meandering lines, forming intersections that symbolize convergence points of coexistence. UV-inspired colors accentuate elements to attract pollinators, while the mesh framework supports a layered habitat where birds occupy the upper spaces and visitors interact below, under the landscape.

Key elements include native plant species such as golden currant and hollyleaf cherry, essential for the hummingbirds' ecosystem. The aviary's design celebrates their traits and life cycles, emphasizing sustainable coexistence and ecological balance.

MEANDERING LINE DIAGRAM



HUMMINGBIRD PREDATORS DIAGRAM



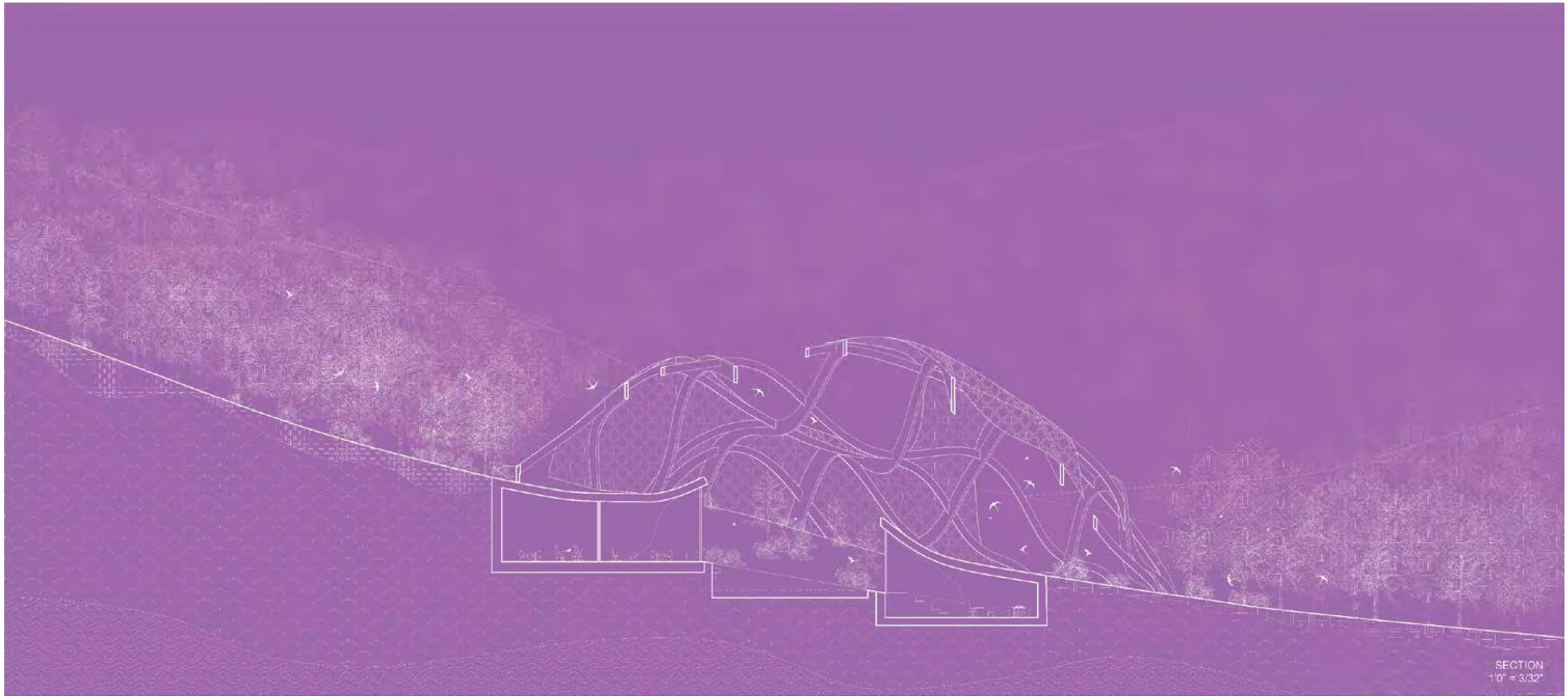
HUMMINGBIRD PREDATORS DIAGRAM

SPECIES ID CARDS

SPECIES ID CARDS

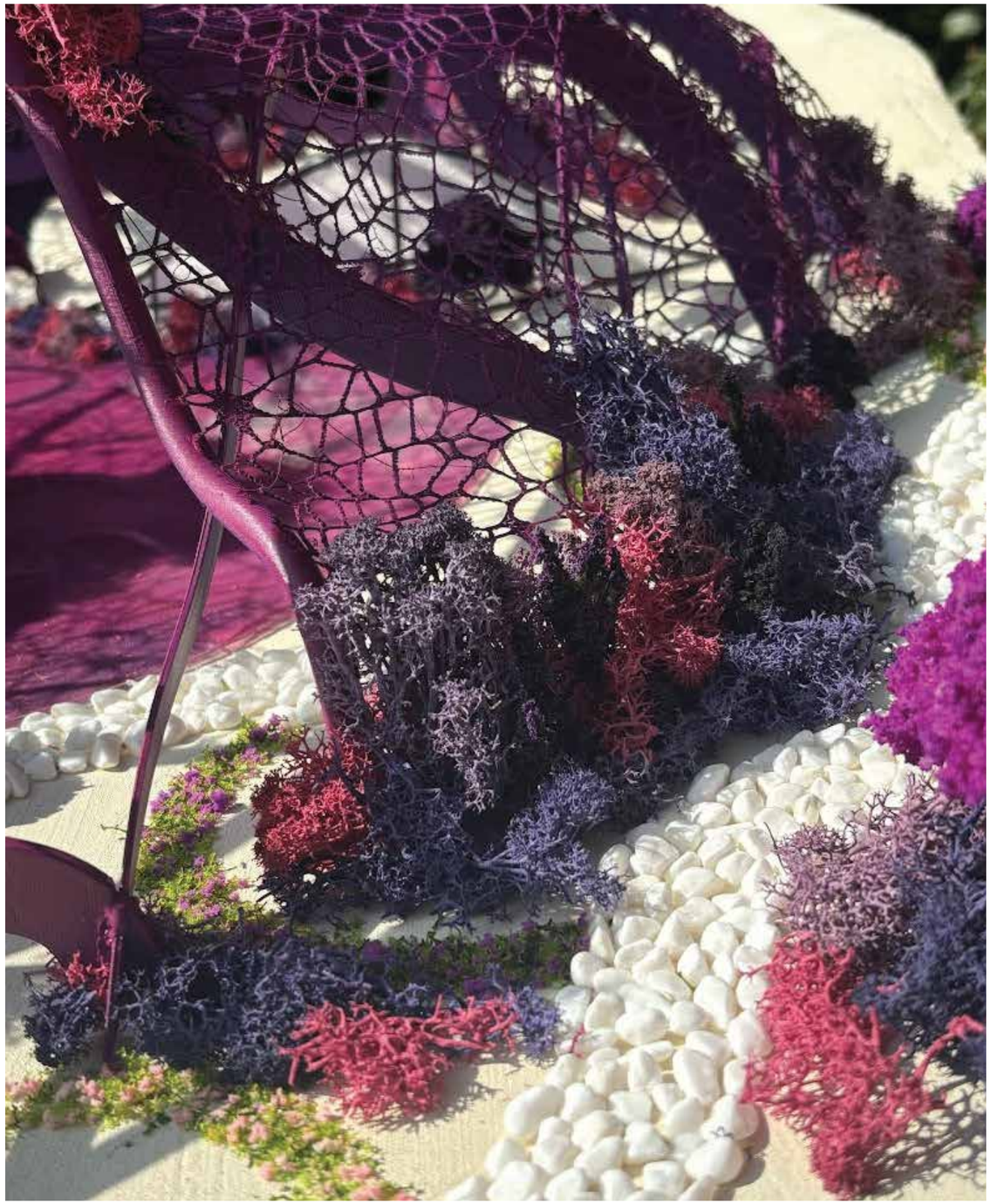
NATIVE PLANT SPECIES

Detailed plans highlight the park's topography and accessible entrances, while sections reveal the interplay of paths, materials, and habitats. The result is a vibrant, living space that blurs the boundary between human interaction and the natural world, honoring Griffith Park's unique ecology and the enchanting nature of its smallest inhabitants.

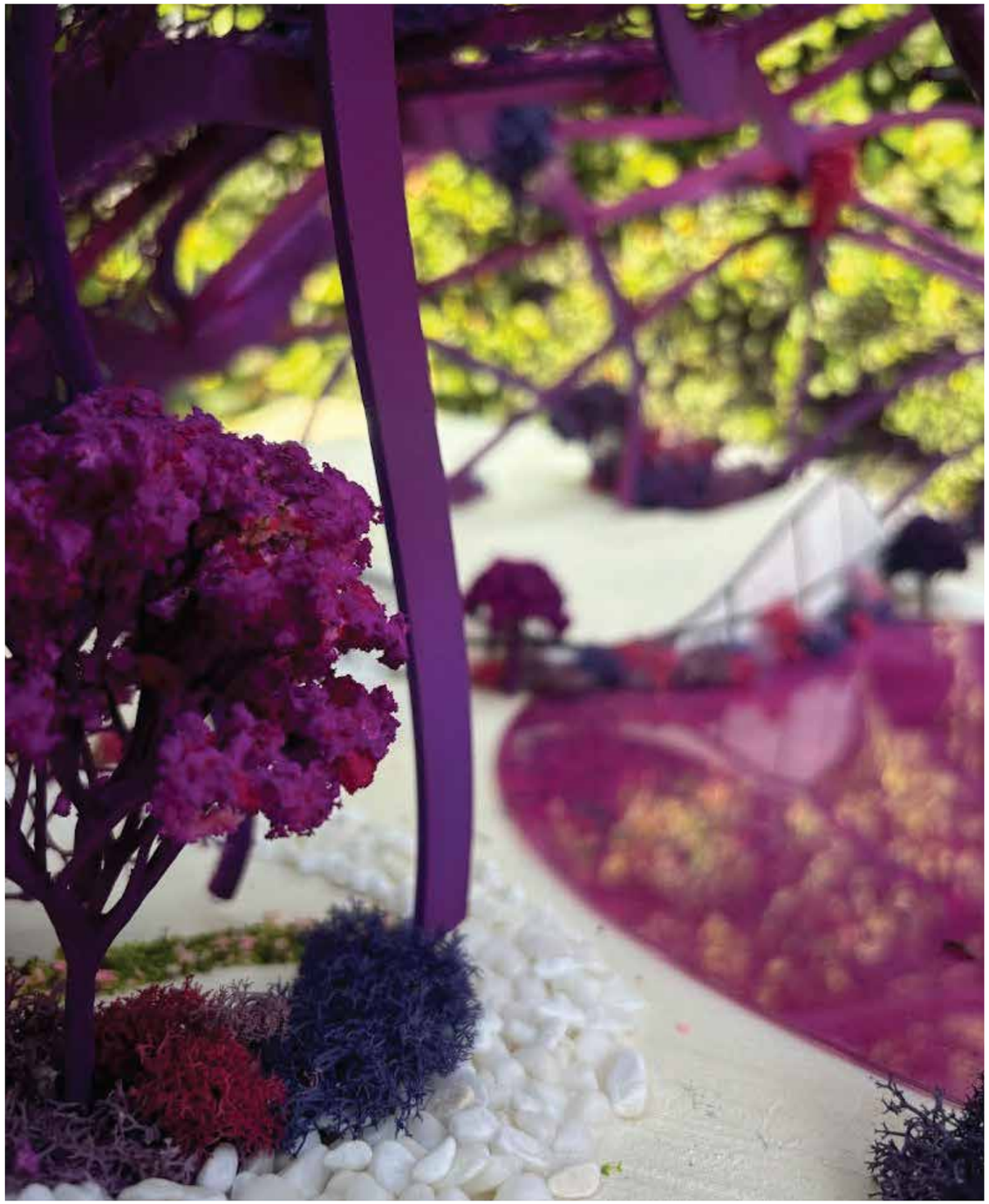



SITE PLAN
1'-0" = 3/32"

INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF MODEL



EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF MODEL

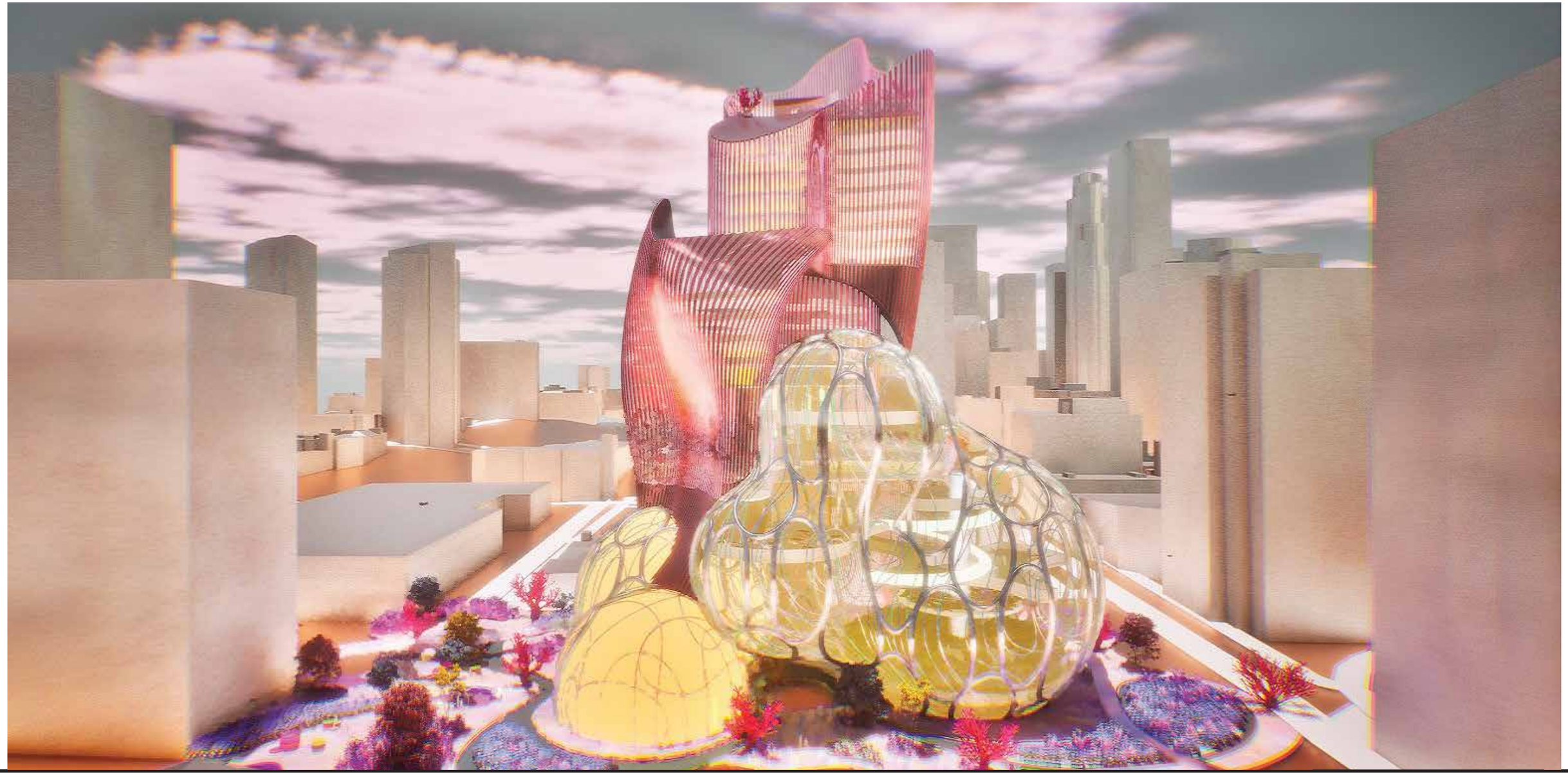


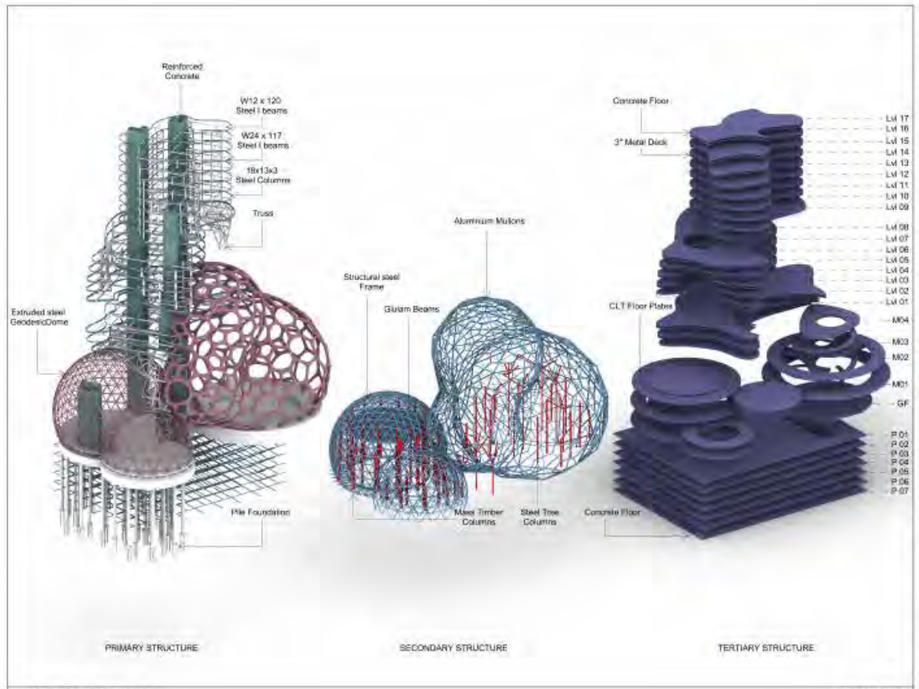
INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF MODEL

FLO DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

3GAX: AS Design Doc GR
FALL 2024
INSTRUCTOR: Zach Burns, Herwig Baumgartner
PARTNERS: Carissa Auth, Monica Cherrington, Krish Dittmer, Basheer Hejal, Zack Kuderna, Piyush Mahulkar, Tarunima Nigam, Aahan Sakhuja, Courtney Springbett

PERSPECTIVE RENDER OF FLO HOTEL





3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Krish Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanunima Nigam
Aahan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

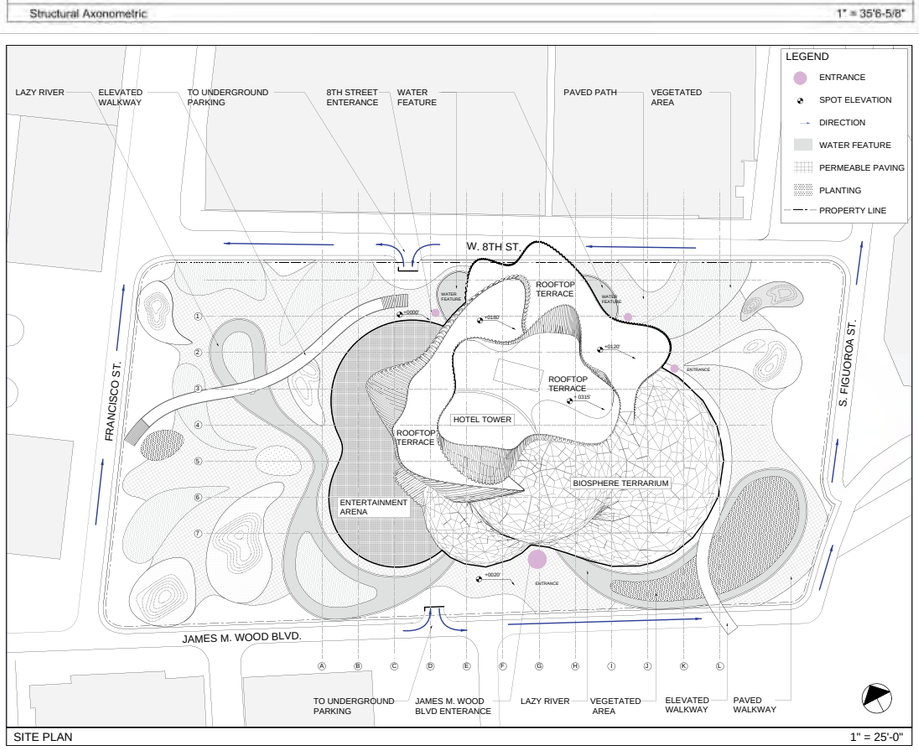
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
Structural Axonometric

SCALE:
1" = 35'6-5/8"

SHEET NO:
S0.000



3GAX FALL 2024

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INSTRUCTORS:
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Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
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Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
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Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanunima Nigam
Aahan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

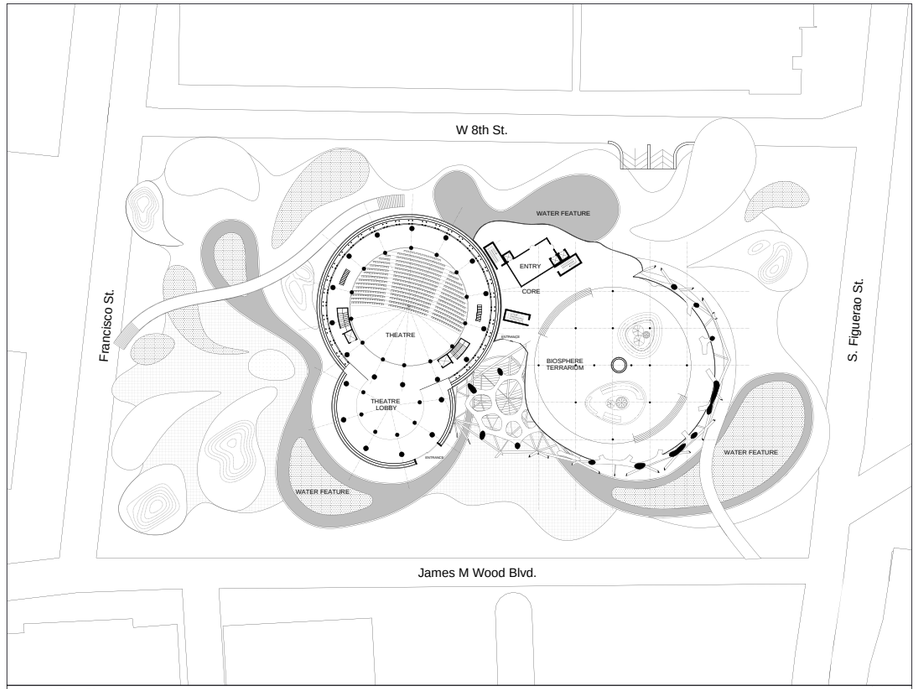
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
SITE PLAN

SCALE:
1" = 24'-0"

SHEET NO:
A1.000



3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
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Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanunima Nigam
Aahan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

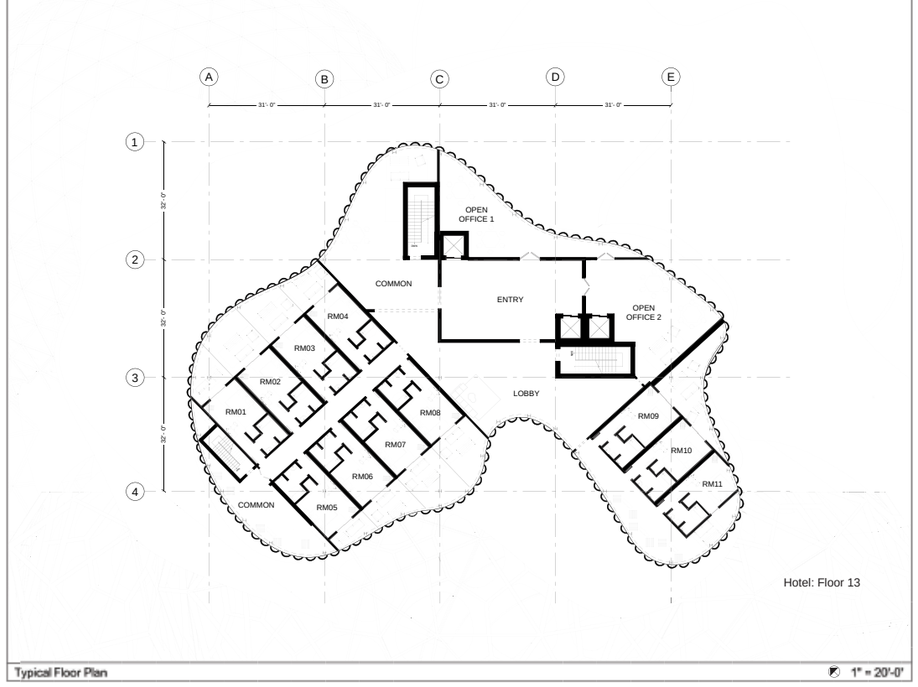
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
Ground Floor Plan

SCALE:
1/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET NO:
2A.001



3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Krish Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanunima Nigam
Aahan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

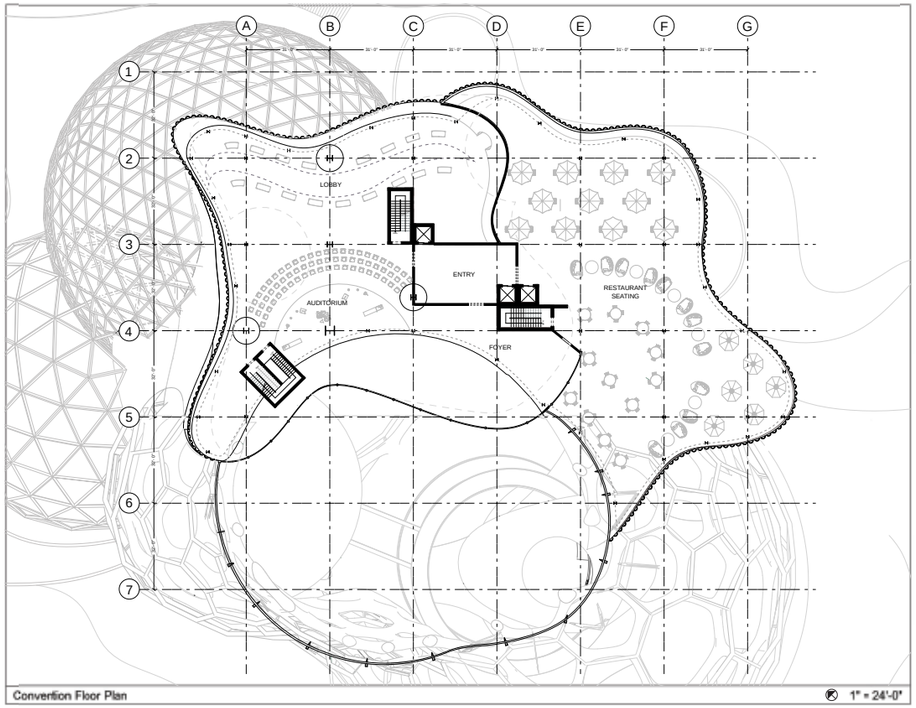
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
Typical Floor Plan

SCALE:
1" = 20'-0"

SHEET NO:
A2.002



Convention Floor Plan 1" = 24'-0"

3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennelier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennelier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Kristi Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Ashen Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

flo.

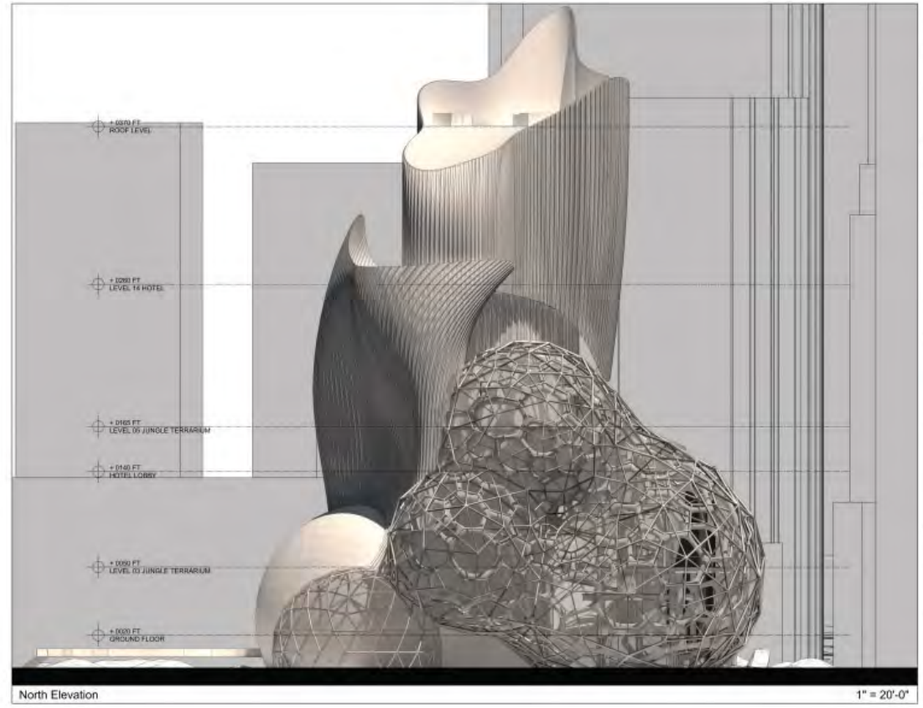
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
Convention Floor Plan

SCALE:
1" = 24'-0"

SHEET NO:
A2.003



North Elevation 1" = 20'-0"

3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennelier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennelier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
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Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Ashen Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

flo.

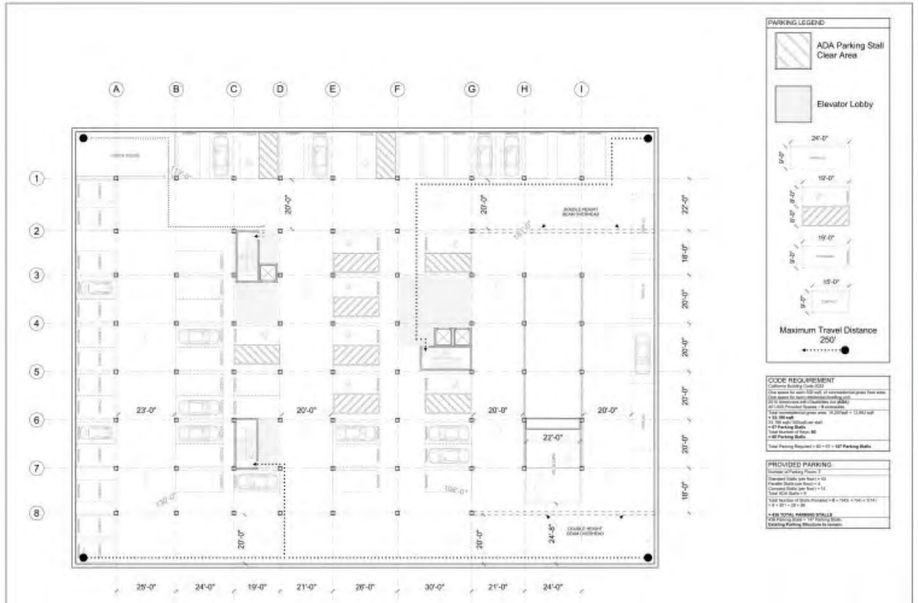
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
Building Elevation

SCALE:
1" = 20'-0"

SHEET NO:
A3.001



Typical Parking Floor Plan: Floor 1 (Below Grade) 1/16" = 1'-0"

3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
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Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Ashen Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

flo.

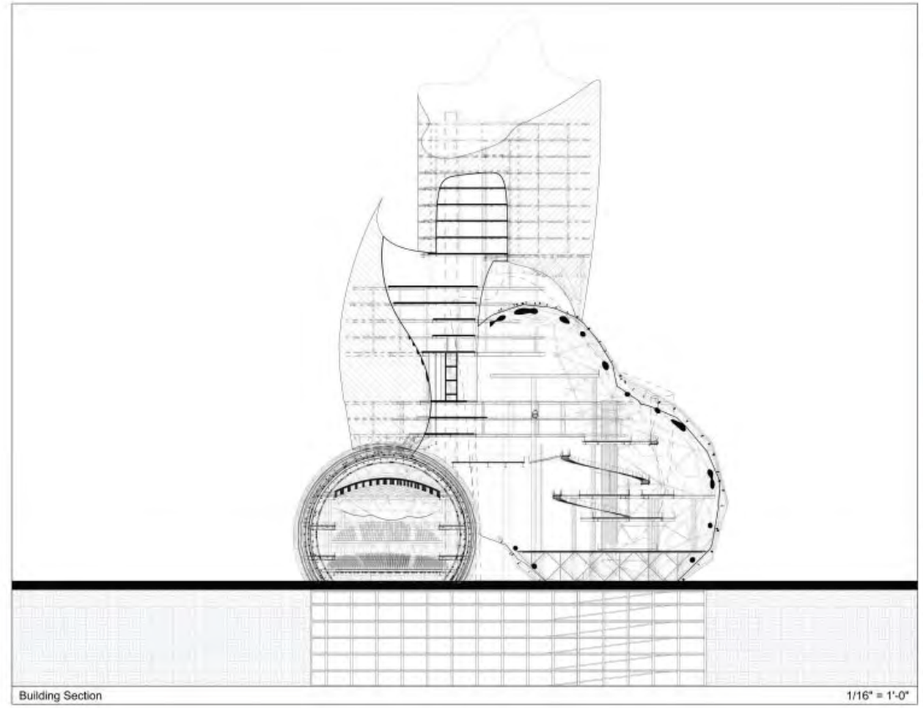
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
Typical Parking Garage: Floor 1

SCALE:
1/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET NO:
A2.004



Building Section 1/16" = 1'-0"

3GAX FALL 2024

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DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

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Tarunima Nigam
Ashen Sakhuja
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flo.

960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

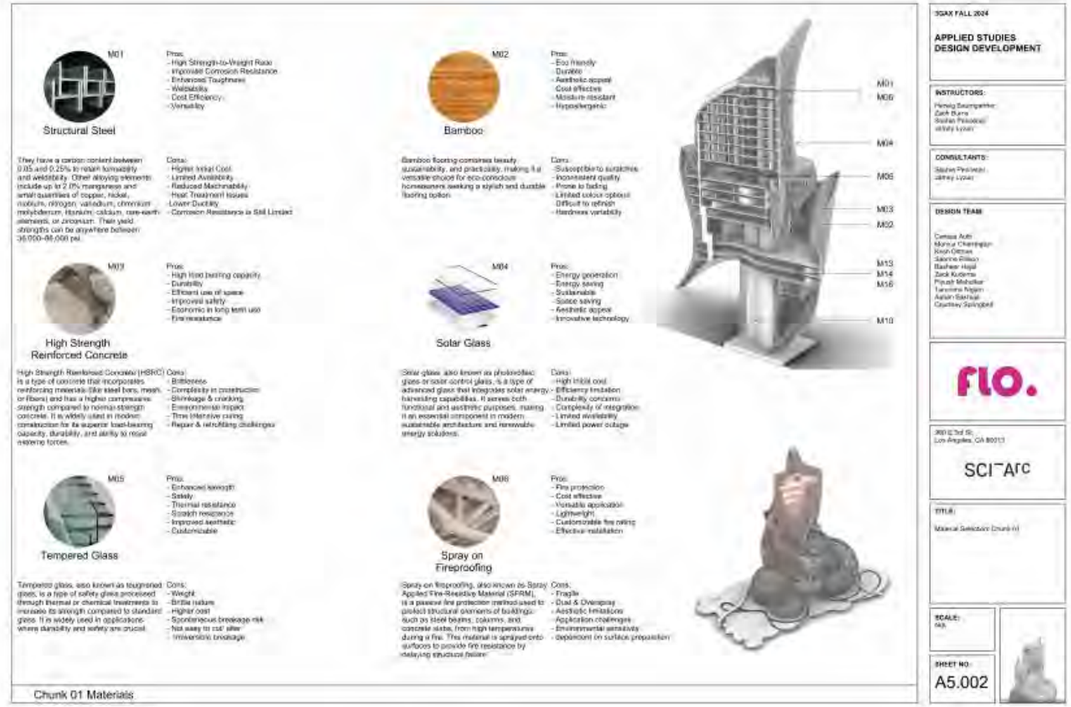
SCI-Arc

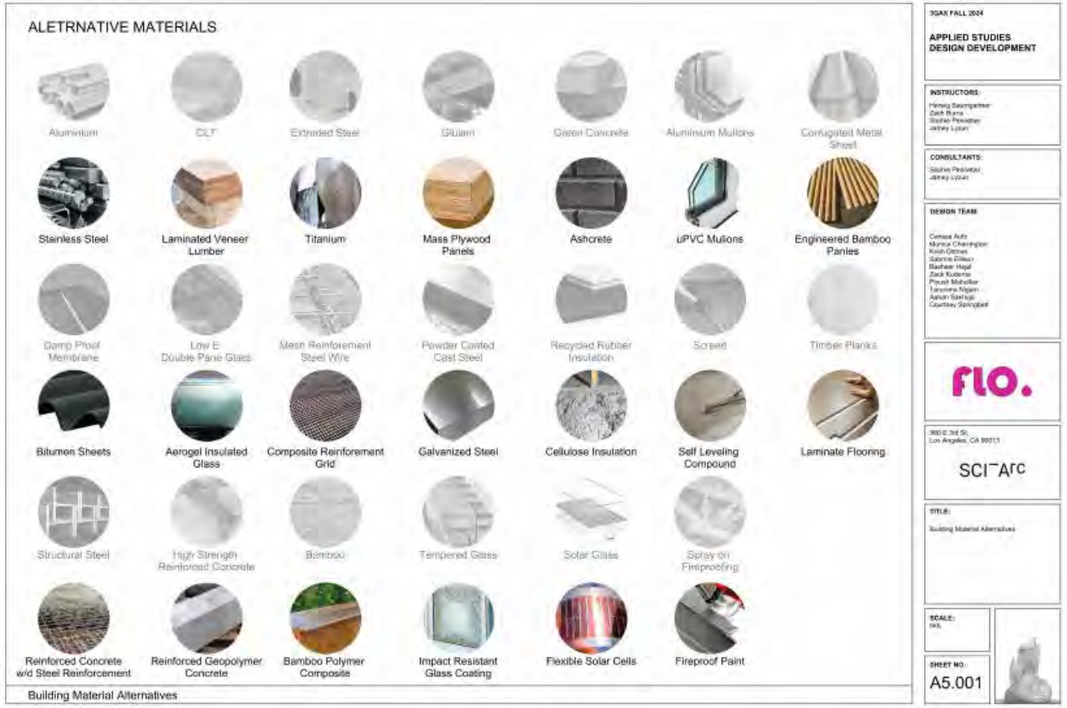
TITLE:
Building Section

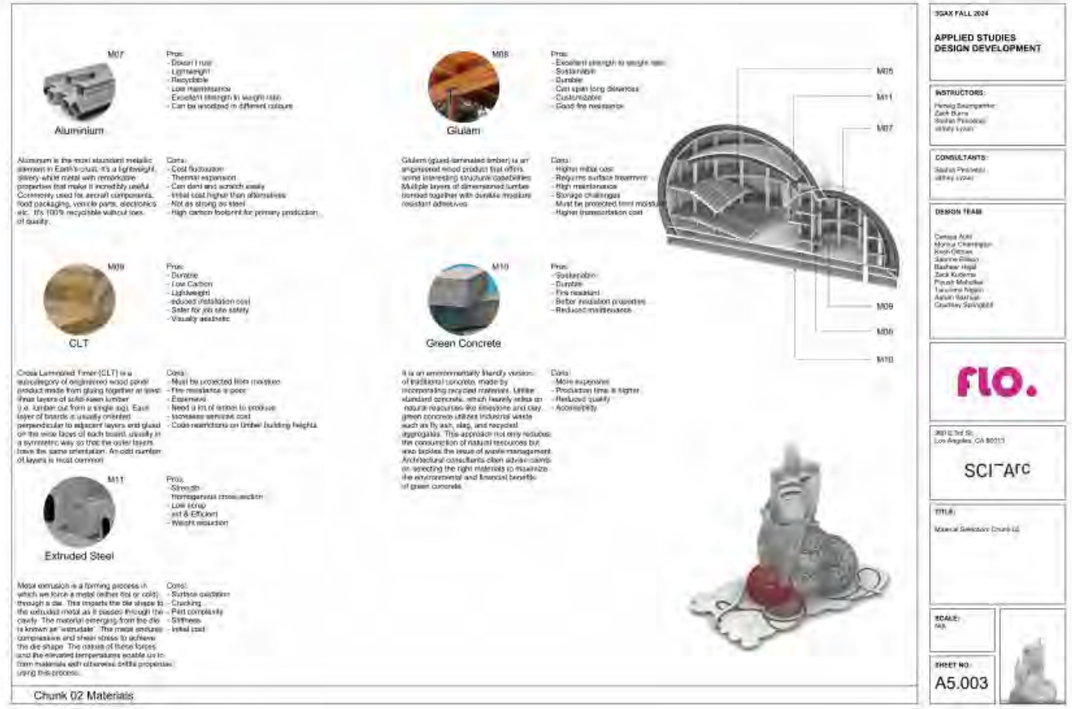
SCALE:
1/16" = 1'-0"

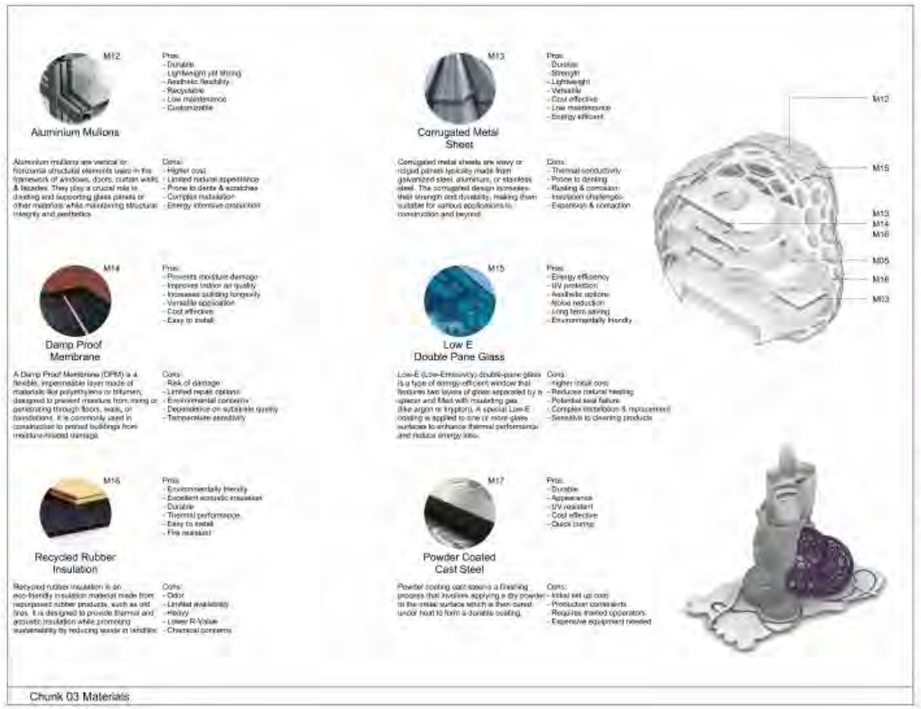
SHEET NO:
A4.001


MATERIALS
Aluminium
CLT
Extruded Steel
Glulam
Green Concrete
Aluminium Mullions
Corrugated Metal Sheet
Damp Proof Membrane
Low E Double Pane Glass
Mesh Reinforement Steel Wire
Powder Coated Cast Steel
Recycled Rubber Insulation
Screed
Timber Planks
High Strength Low Alloy Steel
High Strength Reinforced Concrete
Bamboo
Tempered Glass
Solar Glass
Spray on Fireproofing
SYSTEMS
Space Frame Truss
Aluminium Louvres
Composite Floor Slab
Steel Tree Columns
Braced Frame
Pile Foundation
Geodesic Dome
LED Exosphere
Concrete Core
Terrarium
Landscape Mounds
Lazy River
CHUNK 01
CHUNK 02
CHUNK 03
Building Materials & Systems
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Building Materials & Systems
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A5.000


M01
Structural Steel
Pros:
- High Strength-to-Weight Ratio
- Impressive Corrosion Resistance
- Enhanced Toughness
- Weldability
- Cost Efficiency
- Versatility
Cons:
- Higher Initial Cost
- Limited Availability
- Reduced Machinability
- Heat Treatment Issues
- Lower Ductility
- Corrosion Resistance is Still Limited
They have a carbon content between 0.05 and 0.25% to retain formability and weldability. Other alloying elements include up to 2.0% manganese and small quantities of copper, nickel, niobium, nitrogen, vanadium, chromium, molybdenum, titanium, calcium, rare-earth elements, or zirconium. Their yield strengths can be anywhere between 36,000–88,000 psi.
M02
Bamboo
Pros:
- Eco-friendly
- Durable
- Aesthetic appeal
- Cost-effective
- Moisture-resistant
- Hypoallergenic
Cons:
- Susceptible to scratches
- Inconsistent quality
- Prone to fading
- Limited colour options
- Difficult to refinish
- Hardness variability
Bamboo flooring combines beauty, sustainability, and practicality, making it a versatile choice for eco-conscious homeowners seeking a stylish and durable flooring option.
M03
High Strength Reinforced Concrete
Pros:
- High load bearing capacity
- Durability
- Efficient use of space
- Improved safety
- Economic in long term use
- Fire resistance
Cons:
- Brittleness
- Complexity in construction
- Shrinkage & cracking
- Environmental impact
- Time intensive curing
- Repair & retrofitting challenges
High Strength Reinforced Concrete (HSRC) is a type of concrete that incorporates reinforcing materials (like steel bars, mesh, or fibers) and has a higher compressive strength compared to normal-strength concrete. It is widely used in modern construction for its superior load-bearing capacity, durability, and ability to resist extreme forces.
M04
Solar Glass
Pros:
- Energy generation
- Energy saving
- Sustainable
- Space saving
- Aesthetic appeal
- Innovative technology
Cons:
- High initial cost
- Efficiency limitation
- Durability concerns
- Complexity of integration
- Limited availability
- Limited power outage
Solar glass, also known as photovoltaic glass or solar control glass, is a type of advanced glass that integrates solar energy-harvesting capabilities. It serves both functional and aesthetic purposes, making it an essential component in modern sustainable architecture and renewable energy solutions.
M05
Tempered Glass
Pros:
- Enhanced strength
- Safety
- Thermal resistance
- Scratch resistance
- Improved aesthetic
- Customizable
Cons:
- Weight
- Brittle nature
- Higher cost
- Spontaneous breakage risk
- Not easy to cut after
- Irreversible breakage
Tempered glass, also known as toughened glass, is a type of safety glass processed through thermal or chemical treatments to increase its strength compared to standard glass. It is widely used in applications where durability and safety are crucial.
M06
Spray on Fireproofing
Pros:
- Fire protection
- Cost effective
- Versatile application
- Lightweight
- Customizable fire rating
- Effective installation
Cons:
- Fragile
- Dust & Overspray
- Aesthetic limitations
- Application challenges
- Environmental sensitivity
- Dependent on surface preparation
Spray-on fireproofing, also known as Spray Applied Fire-Resistive Material (SFRM), is a passive fire protection method used to protect structural elements of buildings, such as steel beams, columns, and concrete slabs, from high temperatures during a fire. This material is sprayed onto surfaces to provide fire resistance by delaying structural failure.
M01
M06
M04
M05
M03
M02
M13
M14
M16
M10
Chunk 01 Materials
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A5.002


ALETRNATIVE MATERIALS
Aluminium
CLT
Extruded Steel
Glulam
Green Concrete
Aluminium Mullions
Corrugated Metal Sheet
Stainless Steel
Laminated Veneer Lumber
Titanium
Mass Plywood Panels
Ashcrete
uPVC Mullions
Engineered Bamboo Panles
Damp Proof Membrane
Low E Double Pane Glass
Mesh Reinforement Steel Wire
Powder Coated Cast Steel
Recycled Rubber Insulation
Screed
Timber Planks
Bitumen Sheets
Aerogel Insulated Glass
Composite Reinforement Grid
Galvanized Steel
Cellulose Insulation
Self Leveling Compound
Laminate Flooring
Structural Steel
High Strength Reinforced Concrete
Bamboo
Tempered Glass
Solar Glass
Spray on Fireproofing
Reinforced Concrete w/d Steel Reinforcement
Reinforced Geopolymer Concrete
Bamboo Polymer Composite
Impact Resistant Glass Coating
Flexible Solar Cells
Fireproof Paint
Building Material Alternatives
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Building Material Alternatives
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A5.001


M07
Aluminium
Pros:
- Doesn't rust
- Lightweight
- Recyclable
- Low maintenance
- Excellent strength to weight ratio
- Can be anodized in different colours
Cons:
- Cost fluctuation
- Thermal expansion
- Can dent and scratch easily
- Initial cost higher than alternatives
- Not as strong as steel
- High carbon footprint for primary production
Aluminium is the most abundant metallic element in Earth's crust. It's a lightweight, silvery-white metal with remarkable properties that make it incredibly useful. Commonly used for aircraft components, food packaging, vehicle parts, electronics, etc. It's 100% recyclable without loss of quality.
M08
Glulam
Pros:
- Excellent strength to weight ratio
- Sustainable
- Durable
- Can span long distances
- Customizable
- Good fire resistance
Cons:
- Higher initial cost
- Requires surface treatment
- High maintenance
- Storage challenges
- Must be protected from moisture
- Higher transportation cost
Glulam (glued laminated timber) is an engineered wood product that offers some interesting structural capabilities. Multiple layers of dimensioned lumber bonded together with durable moisture resistant adhesives.
M09
CLT
Pros:
- Durable
- Low Carbon
- Lightweight
- reduced installation cost
- Safer for job site safety
- Visually aesthetic
Cons:
- Must be protected from moisture
- Fire resistance is poor
- Expensive
- Need a lot of lumber to produce
- Increases structural cost
- Code restrictions on timber building heights
Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) is a subcategory of engineered wood panel product made from gluing together at least three layers of solid-sawn lumber (i.e. lumber cut from a single log). Each layer of boards is usually oriented perpendicular to adjacent layers and glued on the wide faces of each board, usually in a symmetric way so that the outer layers have the same orientation. An odd number of layers is most common.
M10
Green Concrete
Pros:
- Sustainable
- Durable
- Fire resistant
- Better insulation properties
- Reduced maintenance
Cons:
- More expensive
- Production time is longer
- Reduced quality
- Accessibility
It is an environmentally friendly version of traditional concrete, made by incorporating recycled materials. Unlike standard concrete, which heavily relies on natural resources like limestone and clay, green concrete utilizes industrial waste such as fly ash, slag, and recycled aggregates. This approach not only reduces the consumption of natural resources but also tackles the issue of waste management. Architectural consultants often advise clients on selecting the right materials to maximize the environmental and financial benefits of green concrete.
M11
Extruded Steel
Pros:
- Strength
- Homogenous cross-section
- Low scrap
- Fast & Efficient
- Weight reduction
Cons:
- Surface oxidation
- Cracking
- Part complexity
- Stiffness
- Initial cost
Metal extrusion is a forming process in which we force a metal (either hot or cold) through a die. This imparts the die shape to the extruded metal as it passed through the cavity. The material undergoing from the die is known as "extrudate". The metal endures compressive and shear stress to achieve the die shape. The nature of these forces and the elevated temperatures enable us to form materials with otherwise brittle properties using this process.
M05
M11
M07
M09
M06
M10
Chunk 02 Materials
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A5.003


M12
Aluminium Mullions
Pros:
- Durable
- Lightweight yet strong
- Aesthetic flexibility
- Recyclable
- Low maintenance
- Customizable
Cons:
- Higher cost
- Limited natural appearance
- Prone to dents & scratches
- Complex installation
- Energy intensive production
Aluminium mullions are vertical or horizontal structural elements used in the framework of windows, doors, curtain walls, & facades. They play a crucial role in dividing and supporting glass panels or other materials while maintaining structural integrity and aesthetics.
M13
Corrugated Metal Sheet
Pros:
- Durable
- Strength
- Lightweight
- Versatile
- Cost effective
- Low maintenance
- Energy efficient
Cons:
- Thermal conductivity
- Prone to denting
- Rusting & corrosion
- Insulation challenges
- Expensive & corrosion
Corrugated metal sheets are wavy or ridged panels typically made from galvanized steel, aluminum, or stainless steel. The corrugated design increases their strength and durability, making them suitable for various applications in construction and beyond.
M14
Damp Proof Membrane
Pros:
- Prevents moisture damage
- Improves indoor air quality
- Increases building longevity
- Versatile application
- Cost effective
- Easy to install
Cons:
- Risk of damage
- Limited repair options
- Environmental concerns
- Dependence on substrate quality
- Temperature sensitivity
A Damp Proof Membrane (DPM) is a flexible, impermeable layer made of materials like polyethylene or bitumen, designed to prevent moisture from rising or penetrating through floors, walls, or foundations. It is commonly used in construction to protect buildings from moisture-related damage.
M15
Low E Double Pane Glass
Pros:
- Energy efficiency
- UV protection
- Aesthetic options
- Noise reduction
- Long term saving
- Environmentally friendly
Cons:
- Higher initial cost
- Reduces natural heating
- Potential seal failure
- Complex installation & replacement
- Sensitive to cleaning products
Low-E (Low-Emissivity) double-pane glass is a type of energy-efficient window that features two layers of glass separated by a space and filled with insulating gas (like argon or krypton). A special Low-E coating is applied to one or more glass surfaces to enhance thermal performance and reduce energy loss.
M16
Recycled Rubber Insulation
Pros:
- Environmentally friendly
- Excellent acoustic insulation
- Durable
- Thermal performance
- Easy to install
- Fire resistant
Cons:
- Odor
- Limited availability
- Heavy
- Lower R-Value
- Chemical concerns
Recycled rubber insulation is an eco-friendly insulation material made from repurposed rubber products, such as old tires. It is designed to provide thermal and acoustic insulation while promoting sustainability by reducing waste in landfills.
M17
Powder Coated Cast Steel
Pros:
- Durable
- Appearance
- UV resistant
- Cost effective
- Quick curing
Cons:
- Initial set up cost
- Production constraints
- Requires trained operators
- Expensive equipment needed
Powder coating cast steel is a finishing process that involves applying a dry powder to the metal surface which is then cured under heat to form a durable coating.
M12
M15
M13
M14
M16
M05
M18
M03
3GAX FALL 2024
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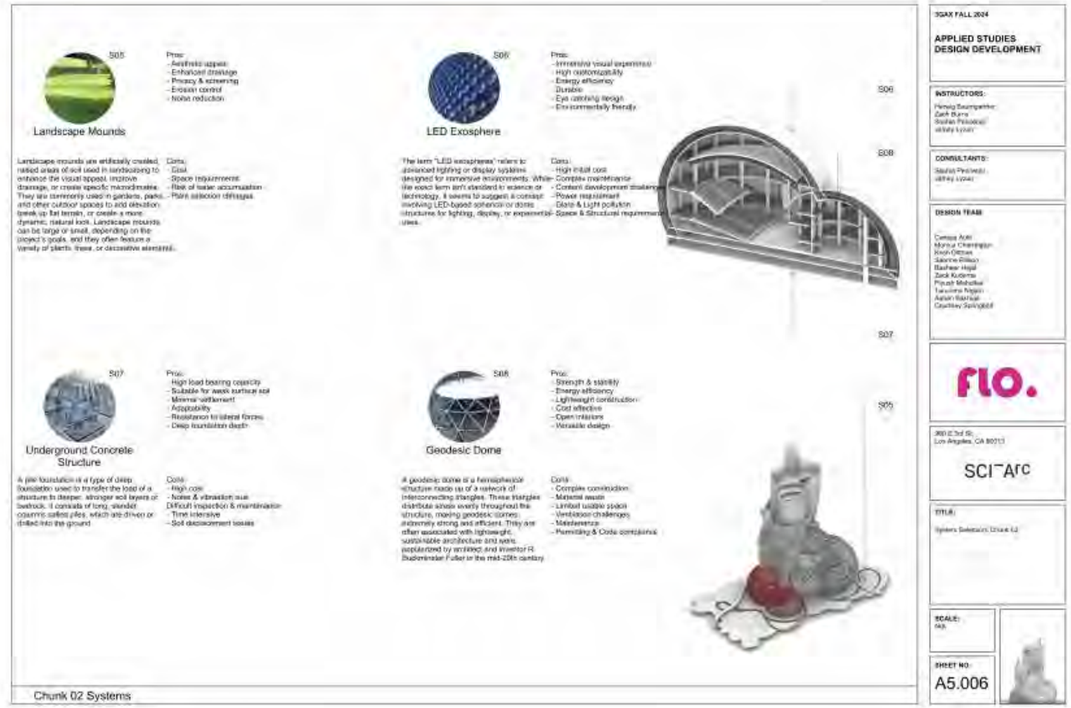
TITLE:
Material Selection Chunk 03
SCALE:
N/A
SHEET NO:
A5.004
Chunk 03 Materials


S05
Landscape Mounds
Pros:
- Aesthetic appeal
- Enhanced drainage
- Privacy & screening
- Erosion control
- Noise reduction
Cons:
- Cost
- Space requirements
- Risk of water accumulation
- Plant selection challenges
Landscape mounds are artificially created, raised areas of soil used in landscaping to enhance the visual appeal, improve drainage, or create specific microclimates. They are commonly used in gardens, parks, or outdoor spaces to add elevation, break up flat terrain, or create a more dynamic, natural look. Landscape mounds can be large or small, depending on the project's goals, and they often feature a variety of plants, trees, or decorative elements.
S06
LED Exosphere
Pros:
- Immersive visual experience
- High customizability
- Energy efficiency
- Durable
- Eye catching design
- Environmentally friendly
Cons:
- High initial cost
- Complex maintenance
- Content development challenges
- Power requirement
- Glare & Light pollution
- Space & Structural requirements
The term "LED exosphere" refers to advanced lighting or display systems designed for immersive environments. While the exact term isn't standard in science or technology, it seems to suggest a concept involving LED-based spheres or domes, structures for lighting, display, or experiential uses.
S07
Underground Concrete Structure
Pros:
- High load bearing capacity
- Suitable for weak surface soil
- Minimal settlement
- Adaptability
- Resistance to lateral forces
- Deep foundation depth
Cons:
- High cost
- Noise & vibration issue
Difficult inspection & maintenance
- Time intensive
- Soil displacement issues
A pile foundation is a type of deep foundation used to transfer the load of a structure to deeper, stronger soil layers or bedrock. It consists of long, slender, columnlike cast-in-place piles, which are driven or drilled into the ground.
S08
Geodesic Dome
Pros:
- Strength & stability
- Energy efficiency
- Lightweight construction
- Cost effective
- Open interiors
- Versatile design
Cons:
- Complex construction
- Material waste
- Limited usable space
- Ventilation challenges
- Maintenance
- Permitting & Code compliance
A geodesic dome is a hemispherical structure made up of a network of interconnecting triangles. These triangles distribute stress evenly throughout the structure, making geodesic domes extremely strong and efficient. They are often associated with lightweight, sustainable architecture and were popularized by architect and inventor R. Buckminster Fuller in the mid-20th century.
S06
S08
S07
S05
3GAX FALL 2024
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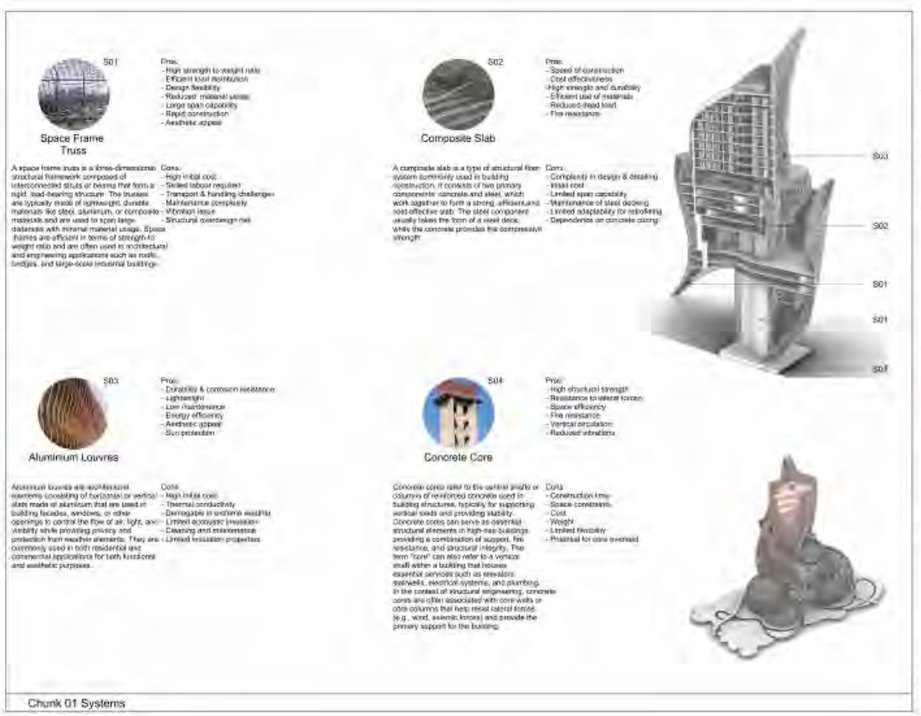
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Systems Selection Chunk 02
SCALE:
N/A
SHEET NO:
A5.006
Chunk 02 Systems


S01
Space Frame Truss
Pros:
- High strength to weight ratio
- Efficient load distribution
- Design flexibility
- Reduced material usage
- Large span capability
- Rapid construction
- Aesthetic appeal
Cons:
- High initial cost
- Skilled labour required
- Transport & handling challenges
- Maintenance complexity
- Vibration issue
- Structural overdesign risk
A space frame truss is a three-dimensional structural framework composed of interconnected struts or beams that form a rigid, load-bearing structure. The trusses are typically made of lightweight, durable materials like steel, aluminum, or composite materials and are used to span large distances with minimal material usage. Space frames are efficient in terms of strength-to-weight ratio and are often used in architectural and engineering applications such as roofs, bridges, and large-scale industrial buildings.
S02
Composite Slab
Pros:
- Speed of construction
- Cost effectiveness
- High strength and durability
- Efficient use of materials
- Reduced dead load
- Fire resistance
Cons:
- Complexity in design & detailing
- Initial cost
- Limited span capability
- Maintenance of steel decking
- Limited adaptability for retrofitting
- Dependence on concrete curing
A composite slab is a type of structural floor system commonly used in building construction. It consists of two primary components: concrete and steel, which work together to form a strong, efficient, and cost-effective slab. The steel component usually takes the form of a steel deck, while the concrete provides the compressive strength.
S03
Aluminium Louvres
Pros:
- Durability & corrosion resistance
- Lightweight
- Low maintenance
- Energy efficiency
- Aesthetic appeal
- Sun protection
Cons:
- High initial cost
- Thermal conductivity
- Damageable in systems assembly
- Limited ecological insulation
- Cleaning and maintenance
- Limited insulation properties
Aluminium louvers are architectural elements consisting of horizontal or vertical slats made of aluminium that are used in building facades, windows, or other openings to control the flow of air, light, and visibility while providing privacy and protection from weather elements. They are commonly used in both residential and commercial applications for both functional and aesthetic purposes.
S04
Concrete Core
Pros:
- High structural strength
- Resistance to lateral forces
- Space efficiency
- Fire resistance
- Vertical circulation
- Reduced vibrations
Cons:
- Construction time
- Space constraints
- Cost
- Weight
- Limited flexibility
- Potential for core overload
Concrete cores refer to the central shafts or columns of reinforced concrete used in building structures, typically for supporting vertical loads and providing stability. Concrete cores can serve as essential structural elements in high-rise buildings, providing a combination of support, fire resistance, and structural integrity. The term "core" can also refer to a vertical shaft within a building that houses essential services such as elevators, stairwells, electrical systems, and plumbing. In the context of structural engineering, concrete cores are often associated with core walls or core columns that help resist lateral forces (e.g., wind, seismic forces) and provide the primary support for the building.
S03
S02
S01
S01
S07
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
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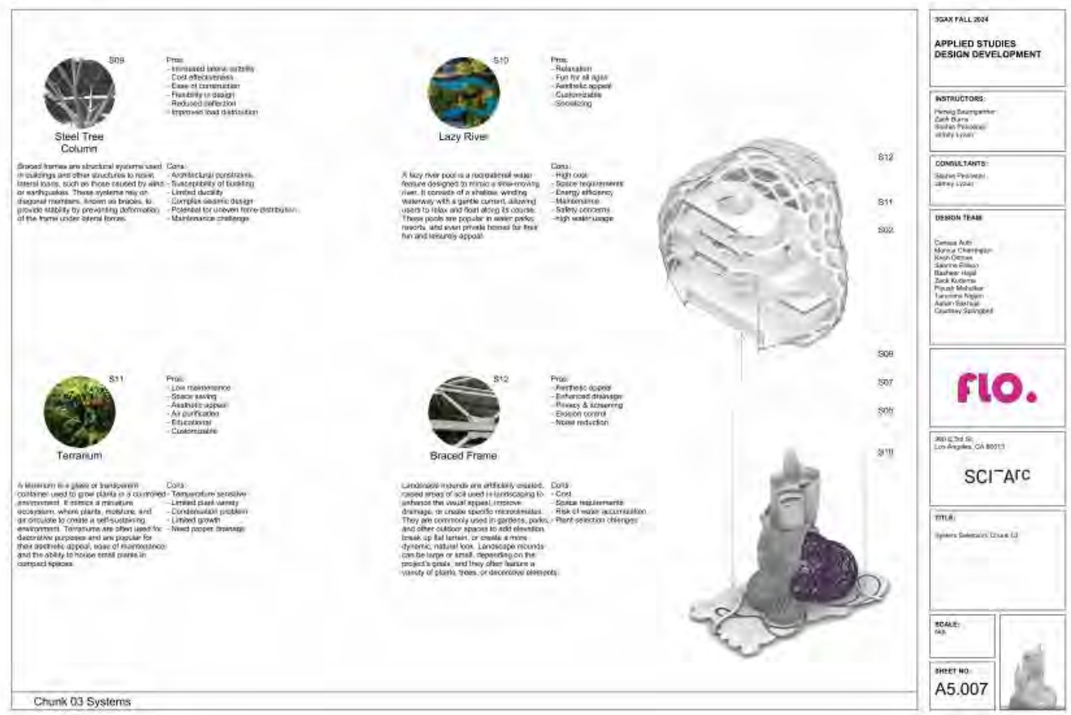
Courtney Springbett
FLO.
360 E 3rd St
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Systems Selection Chunk 01
SCALE:
N/A
SHEET NO:
A5.005
Chunk 01 Systems


S09
Steel Tree Column
Pros:
- Minimized lateral outfalls
- Cost effectiveness
- Ease in construction
- Flexibility in design
- Reduced deflection
- Improved load distribution
Cons:
- Architectural constraints
- Susceptibility of building
- Limited ductility
- Complex seismic design
- Potential for uneven force distribution
- Maintenance challenges
Braced frames are structural systems used in buildings and other structures to resist lateral loads, such as those caused by wind or earthquakes. These systems rely on diagonal members, known as braces, to provide stability by preventing deformation of the frame under lateral forces.
S10
Lazy River
Pros:
- Relaxation
- Fun for all ages
- Aesthetic appeal
- Customizable
- Socializing
Cons:
- High cost
- Space requirements
- Energy efficiency
- Maintenance
- Safety concerns
- High water usage
A lazy river pool is a recreational water feature designed to mimic a slow-moving river. It consists of a shallow, winding waterway with a gentle current, allowing users to relax and float along its course. These pools are popular in water parks, resorts, and even private homes for their fun and leisurely appeal.
S11
Terrarium
Pros:
- Low maintenance
- Space saving
- Aesthetic appeal
- Air purification
- Educational
- Customizable
Cons:
- Temperature sensitive
- Limited plant variety
- Condensation problem
- Limited growth
- Need proper drainage
A terrarium is a glass or transparent container used to grow plants in a controlled environment. It mimics a miniature ecosystem, where plants, moisture, and air circulate to create a self-sustaining environment. Terrariums are often used for decorative purposes and are popular for their aesthetic appeal, ease of maintenance, and the ability to house small plants in compact spaces.
S12
Braced Frame
Pros:
- Aesthetic appeal
- Enhanced drainage
- Privacy & screening
- Erosion control
- Noise reduction
Cons:
- Cost
- Space requirements
- Risk of water accumulation
- Plant selection challenges
Landscape mounds are artificially created, raised areas of soil used in landscaping to enhance the visual appeal, improve drainage, or create specific microclimates. They are commonly used in gardens, parks, and other outdoor spaces to add elevation, break up flat terrain, or create a more dynamic, natural look. Landscape mounds can be large or small, depending on the project's goals, and they often feature a variety of plants, trees, or decorative elements.
S12
S11
S02
S09
S07
S05
S10
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Ferneij Baumgartner
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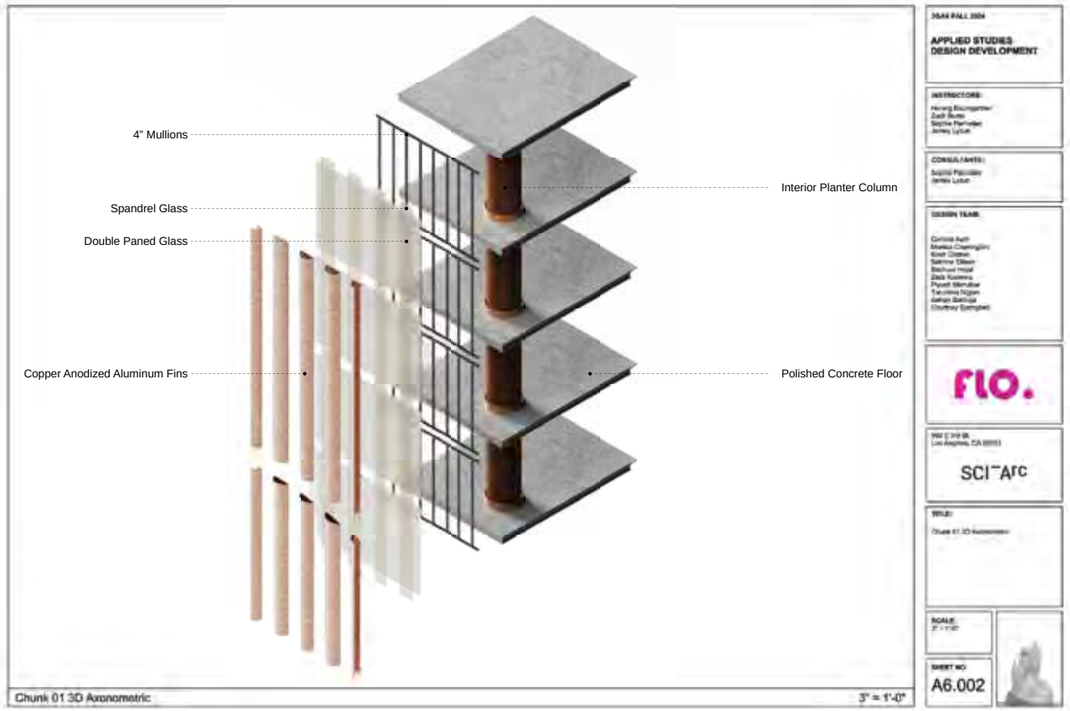
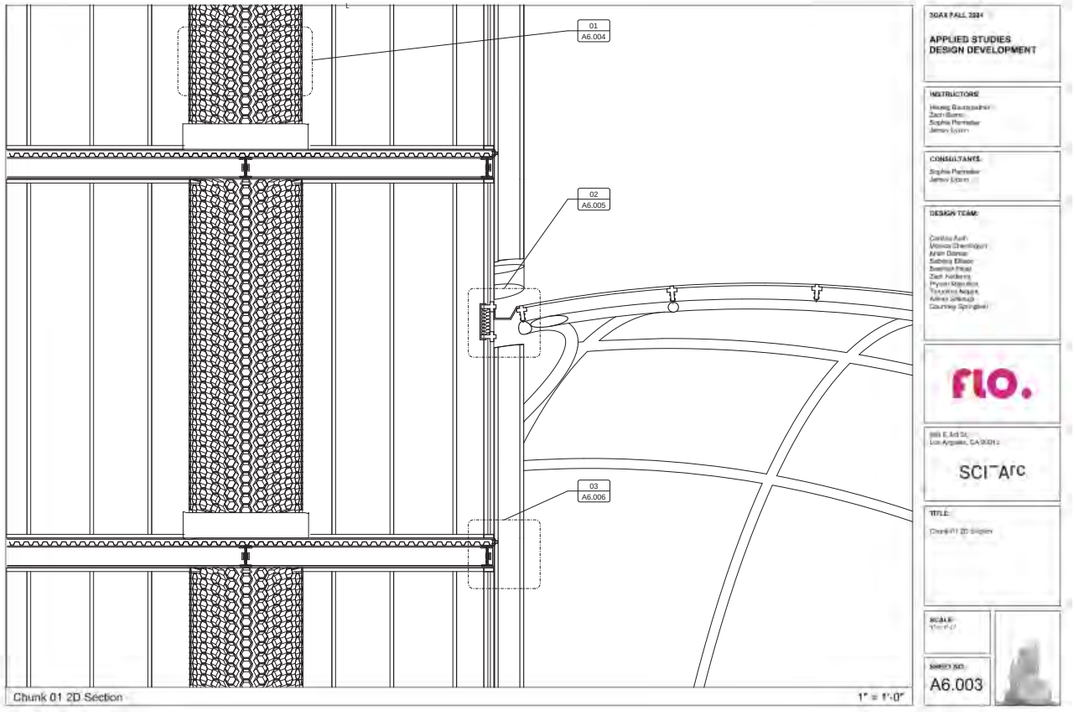
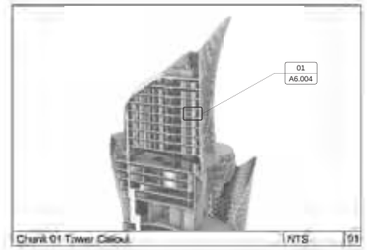
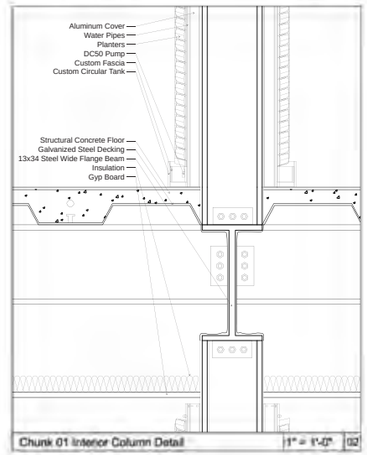
FLO.
360 E 3rd St
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Systems Selection Chunk 03
SCALE:
N/A
SHEET NO:
A5.007
Chunk 03 Systems

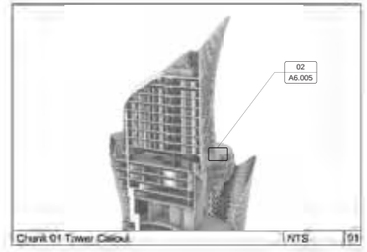

4" Mullions
Spandrel Glass
Double Paned Glass
Copper Anodized Aluminum Fins
Interior Planter Column
Polished Concrete Floor
Chunk 01 3D Axonometric
3" = 1'-0"
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
SCI-Arc
A6.002

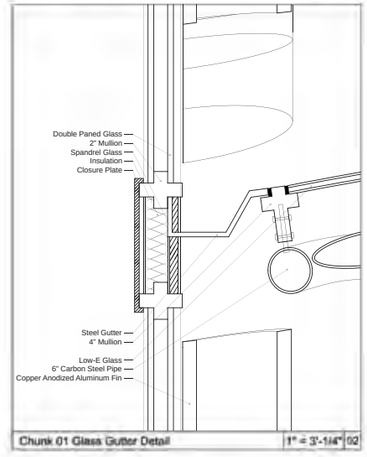

01
A6.004
02
A6.005
03
A6.006
Chunk 01 2D Section
1" = 1'-0"
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
SCI-Arc
A6.003


01
A6.004
Chunk 01 Tower Callout
NTS
01

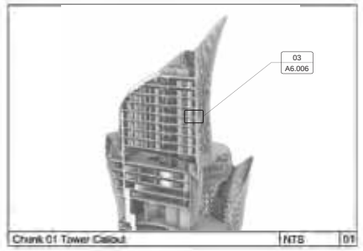

Aluminum Cover
Water Pipes
Planters
DC50 Pump
Custom Fascia
Custom Circular Tank
Structural Concrete Floor
Galvanized Steel Decking
13x34 Steel Wide Flange Beam
Insulation
Gyp Board
Chunk 01 Interior Column Detail
1" = 1'-0"
02

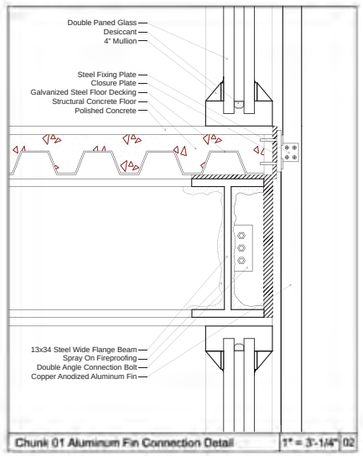

Chunk 01 Interior Column Axonometric
NTS
03
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
SCI-Arc
A6.004


02
A6.005
Chunk 01 Tower Callout
NTS
01


Double Paned Glass
2" Mullion
Spandrel Glass
Insulation
Closure Plate
Steel Gutter
4" Mullion
Low-E Glass
6" Carbon Steel Pipe
Copper Anodized Aluminum Fin
Chunk 01 Glass Gutter Detail
1" = 3'-1/4"
02

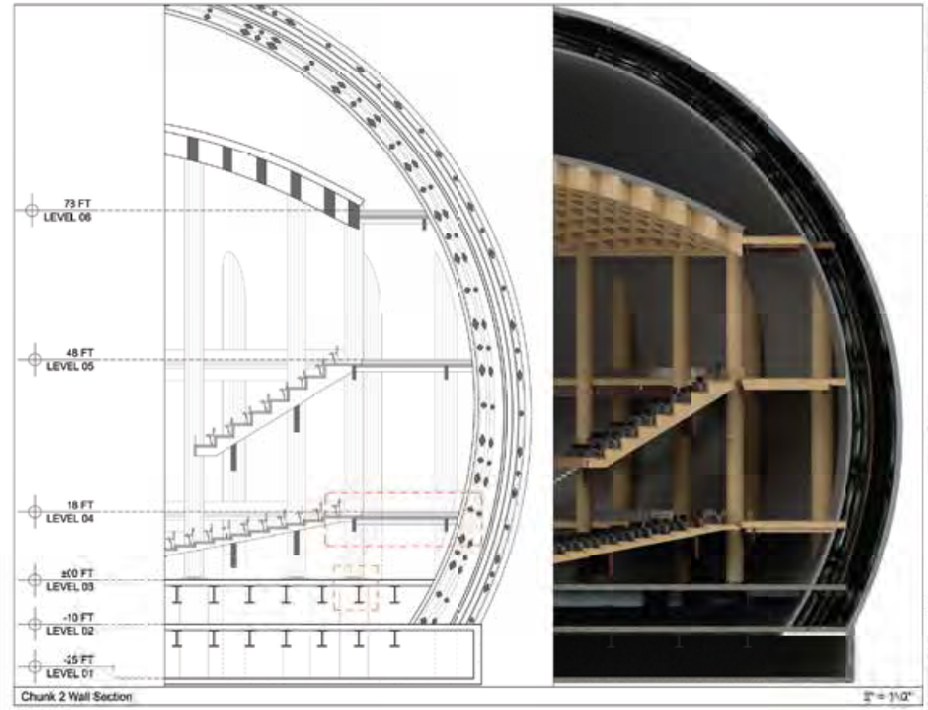

Chunk 01 Glass Gutter Axonometric
NTS
03
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
SCI-Arc
A6.005


03
A6.006
Chunk 01 Tower Cutout
NTS
01

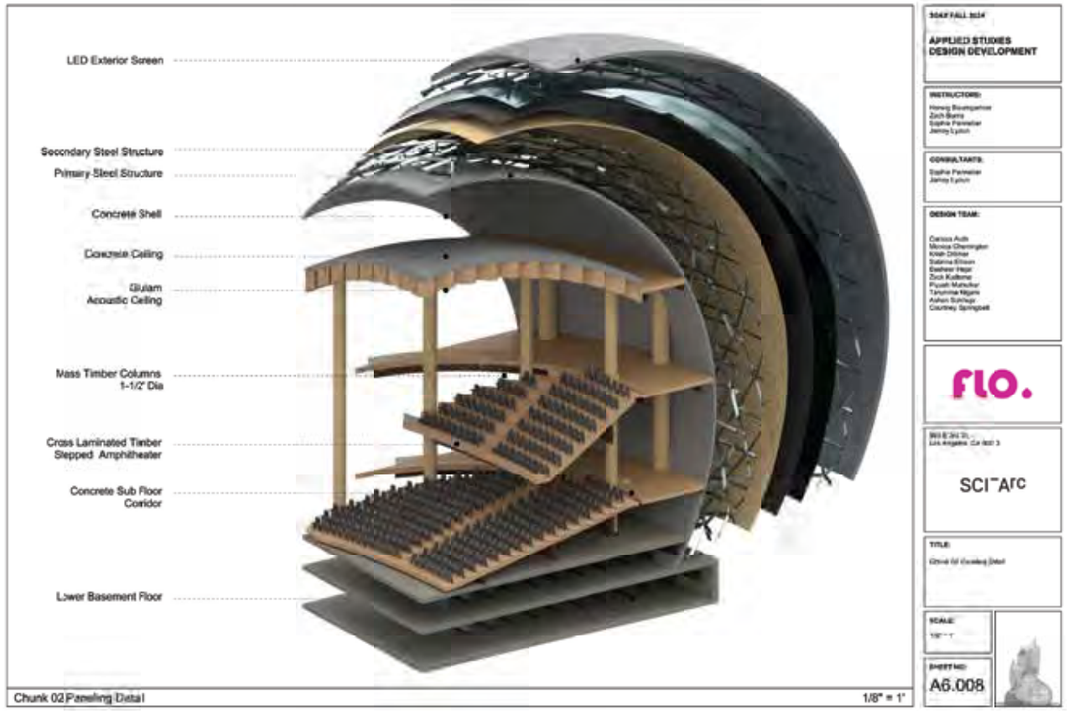

Double Paned Glass
Desiccant
4" Mullion
Steel Fixing Plate
Closure Plate
Galvanized Steel Floor Decking
Structural Concrete Floor
Polished Concrete
13x34 Steel Wide Flange Beam
Spray On Fireproofing
Double Angle Connection Bolt
Copper Anodized Aluminum Fin
Chunk 01 Aluminum Fin Connection Detail
1" = 3'-1/4"
02

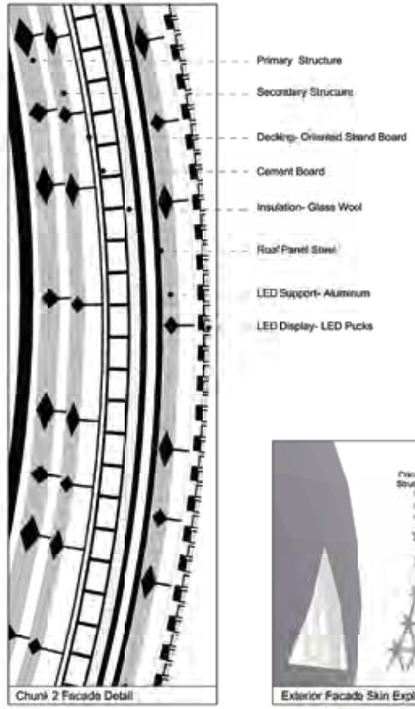

Chunk 01 Aluminum Fin Connection Axonometric
NTS
03

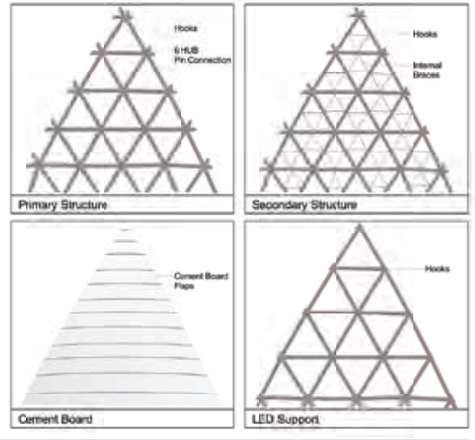

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM:
flo.
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A6.006

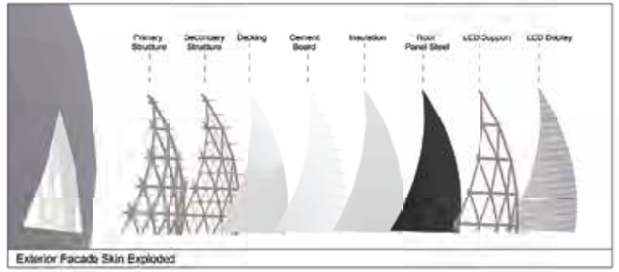

73 FT
LEVEL 06
48 FT
LEVEL 05
18 FT
LEVEL 04
±0 FT
LEVEL 03
-10 FT
LEVEL 02
-45 FT
LEVEL 01
Chunk 2 Wall Section
1" = 1'-0"


APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM:
flo.
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A6.009

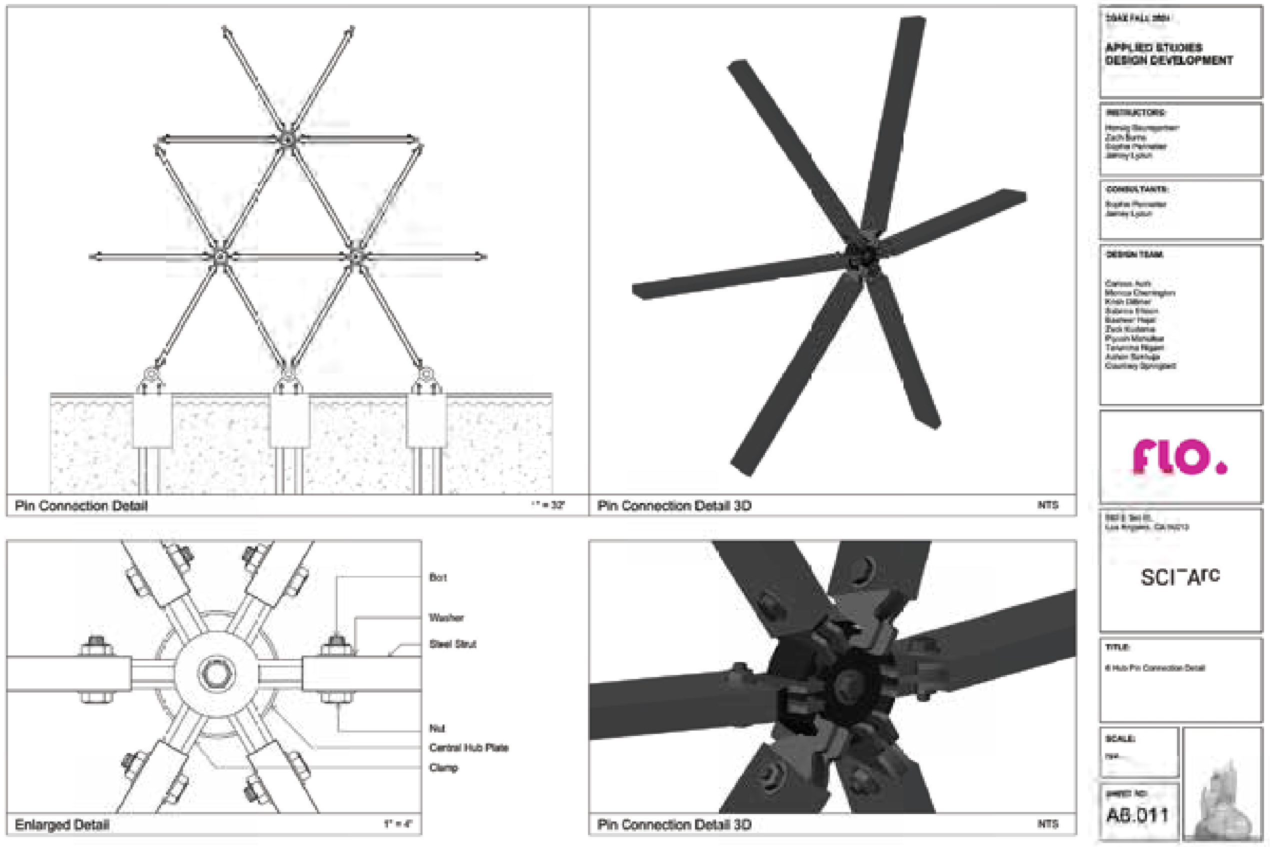

LED Exterior Screen
Secondary Steel Structure
Primary Steel Structure
Concrete Shell
Concrete Ceiling
Glulam
Acoustic Ceiling
Mass Timber Columns
1-1/2' Dia
Cross Laminated Timber
Stepped Amphitheater
Concrete Sub Floor
Corridor
Lower Basement Floor
Chunk 02 Paneling Detail
1/8" = 1'
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM:
flo.
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A6.008

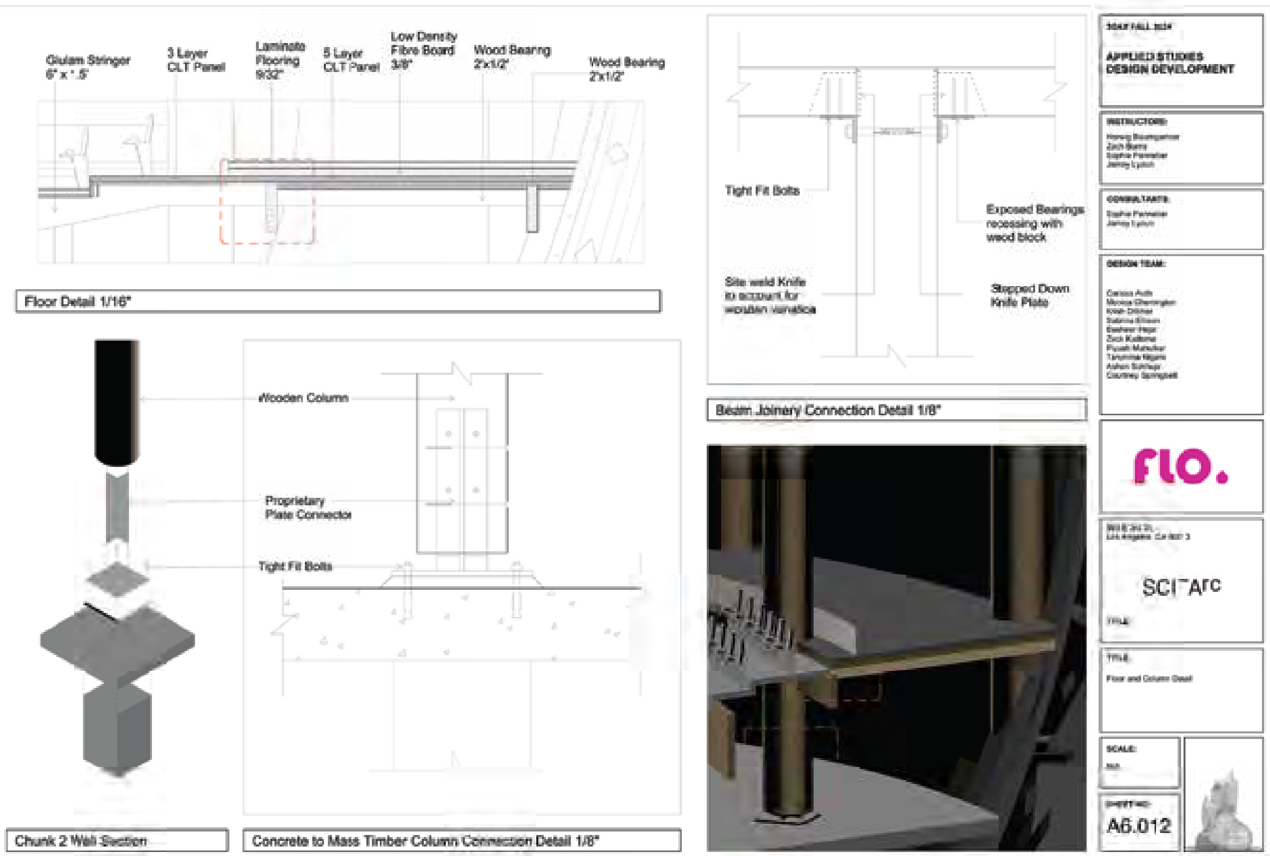

Primary Structure
Secondary Structure
Decking- Oriented Strand Board
Cement Board
Insulation- Glass Wool
Roof Panel Steel
LED Support- Aluminum
LED Display- LED Pucks
Chunk 2 Facade Detail

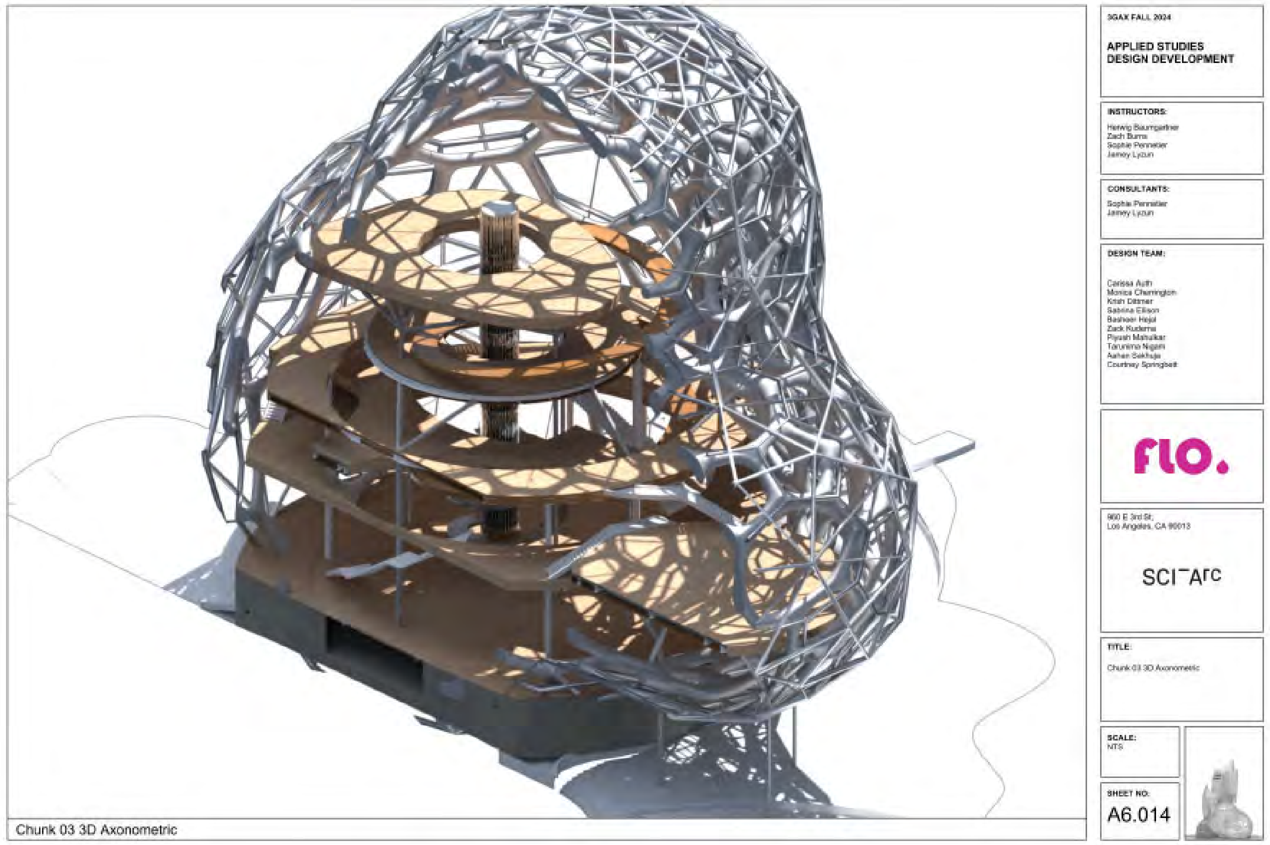

Hooks
6 HUB
Pin Connection
Primary Structure
Hooks
Internal
Braces
Secondary Structure
Cement Board
Flaps
Cement Board
Hooks
LED Support


Primary Structure
Secondary Structure
Decking
Cement Board
Insulation
Roof Panel Steel
LED Support
LED Display
Exterior Facade Skin Exploded


APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM:
flo.
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A6.010


Pin Connection Detail
1" = 32'
Pin Connection Detail 3D
NTS
Bolt
Washer
Steel Strut
Nut
Central Hub Plate
Clamp
Enlarged Detail
1" = 4'
Pin Connection Detail 3D
NTS
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM:
flo.
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
6 Hub Pin Connection Detail
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A6.011


Glulam Stringer 6" x .5'
3 Layer CLT Panel
Laminate Flooring 9/32"
5 Layer CLT Panel
Low Density Fibre Board 3/8"
Wood Bearing 2'x1/2"
Wood Bearing 2'x1/2"
Floor Detail 1/16"
Tight Fit Bolts
Exposed Bearings recessing with wood block
Site weld Knife to account for wooden variation
Stepped Down Knife Plate
Beam Joinery Connection Detail 1/8"
Wooden Column
Proprietary Plate Connector
Tight Fit Bolts
Chunk 2 Wall Section
Concrete to Mass Timber Column Connection Detail 1/8"
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM:
flo.
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Floor and Column Detail
SCALE:
SHEET NO:
A6.012


Chunk 03 3D Axonometric
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun
DESIGN TEAM:
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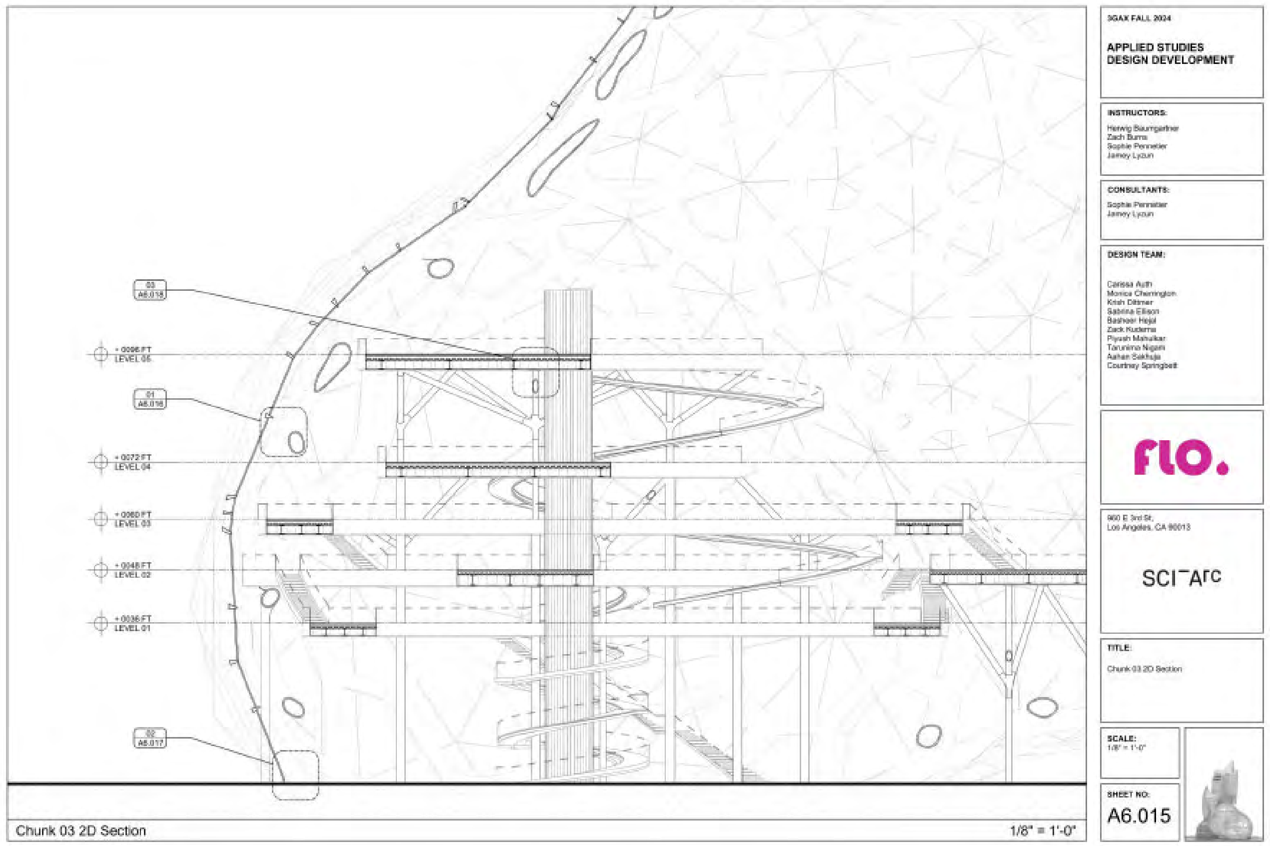
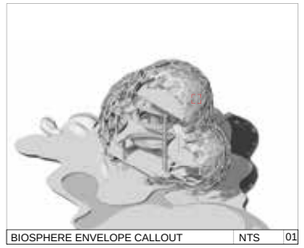
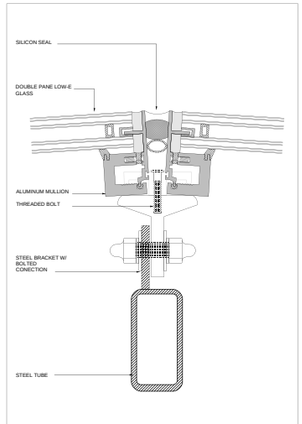
Monica Cherrington
Krish Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Aahan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett
flo.
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Chunk 03 3D Axonometric
SCALE:
NTS
SHEET NO:
A6.014


Chunk 03 2D Section
1/8" = 1'-0"
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
CONSULTANTS:
DESIGN TEAM:
flo.
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Chunk 03 2D Section
SCALE:
1/8" = 1'-0"
SHEET NO:
A6.015

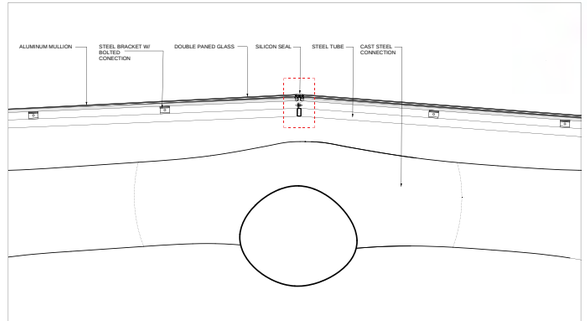


BIOSPHERE ENVELOPE CALLOUT NTS 01

BIOSPHERE ENVELOPE NTS 02



BIOSPHERE MULLION 1" = 1' 03



BIOSPHERE ENVELOPE 1"' = 1 1/4' 04

3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
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Monica Cherrington
Krish Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Ashan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

flo.

960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

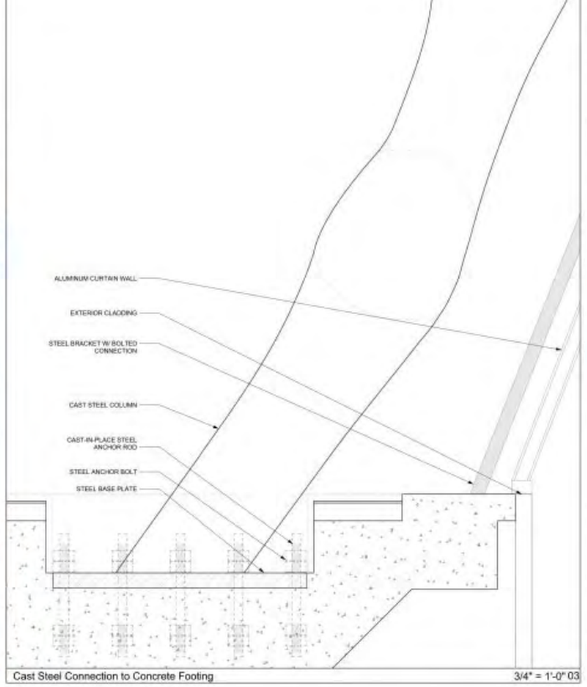
TITLE:
Chunk 03 Detail 01

SCALE:
Varies

SHEET NO:
A6.016

BIOSPHERE ENVELOPE CALLOUT NTS 01

Aluminum Curtain Wall to Concrete Curb NTS 02



Cast Steel Connection to Concrete Footing 3/4" = 1'-0" 03

3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Krish Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Ashan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

flo.

960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

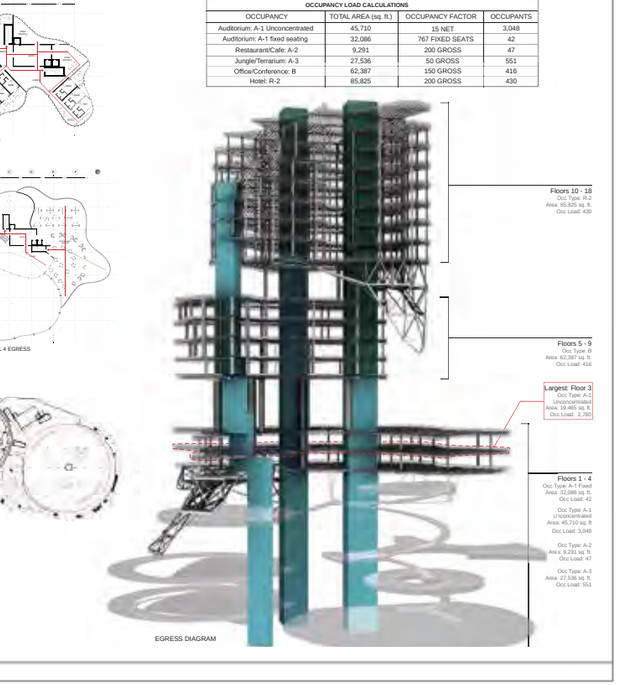
TITLE:
Chunk 03 Detail 02

SCALE:
REF. Sheet

SHEET NO:
A6.017

BIOSPHERE ENVELOPE CALLOUT 01

COMPOSITE SLAB 3D 02



COMPOSITE SLAB 2D 1" = 1'-0" 03

3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
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Monica Cherrington
Krish Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Ashan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

flo.

960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCI-Arc

TITLE:
Chunk 03 Detail 03

SCALE:

SHEET NO:
A6.018

OCCUPANCY LOAD CALCULATIONS

OCCUPANCY	TOTAL AREA (sq. ft.)	OCCUPANCY FACTOR	OCCUPANTS
Auditorium: A-1 Unconcentrated	45,710	15 NET	3,048
Auditorium: A-1 fixed seating	32,086	767 FIXED SEATS	42
Restaurant/Cafe: A-2	9,291	200 GROSS	47
Jungle/Terrarium: A-3	27,536	50 GROSS	551
Office/Conference: B	62,387	150 GROSS	416
Hotel: R-2	85,825	200 GROSS	430

BUILDING AREA TYPES

OCCUPANCY	TOTAL AREA (sq. ft.)
Auditorium: A-1	77,796
Restaurant/Cafe: A-2	9,291
Jungle/Terrarium: A-3	27,536
Office/Conference: B	62,387
Hotel: R-2	85,825

EGRESS

3GAX FALL 2024

APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Pennetier
Jamey Lyzun

DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Krish Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kuderna
Piyush Mahulkar
Tarunima Nigam
Ashan Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett

flo.

960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

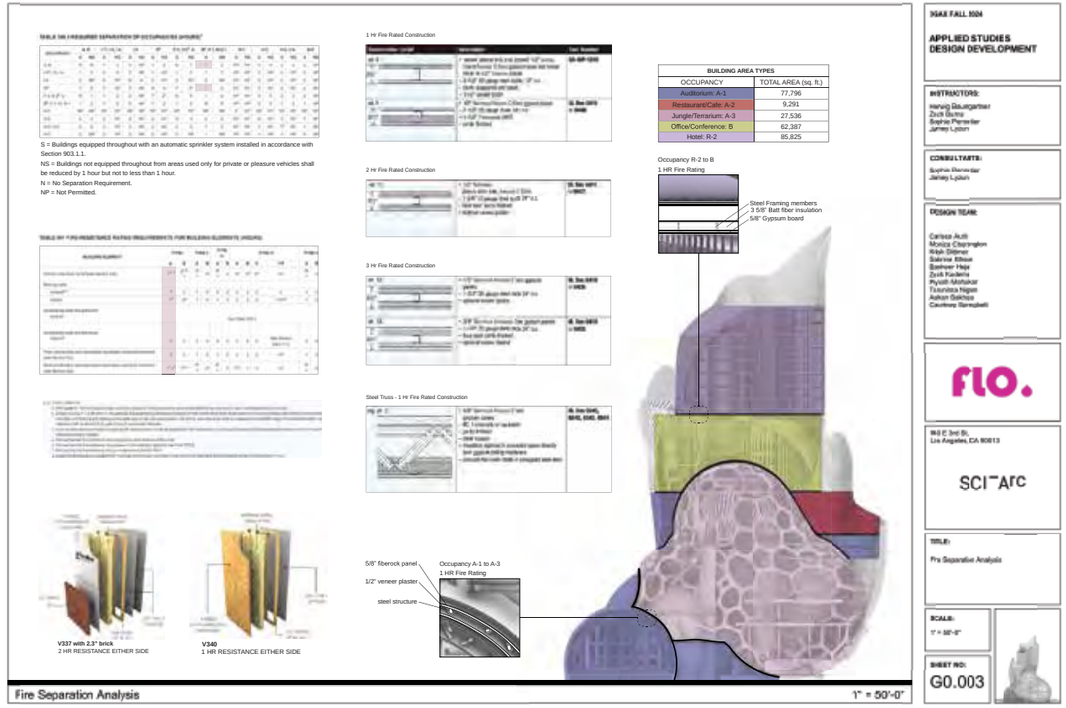
SCI-Arc

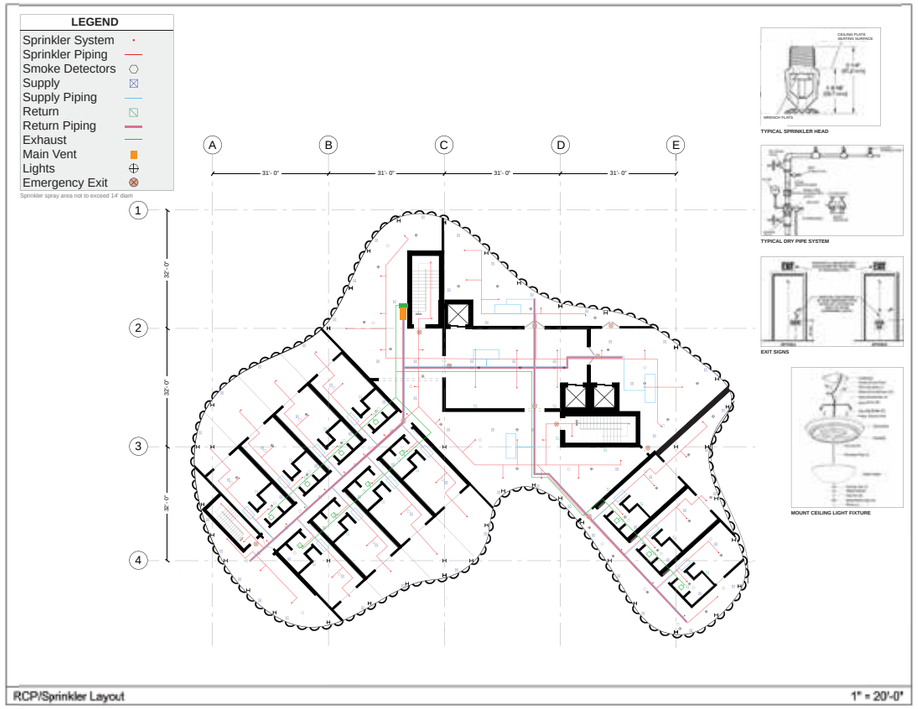
TITLE:
Egress

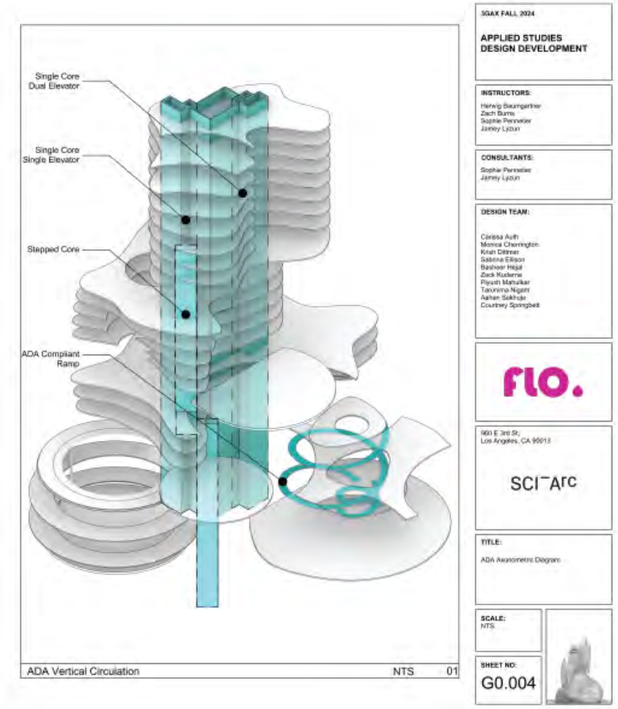
SCALE:
NTS

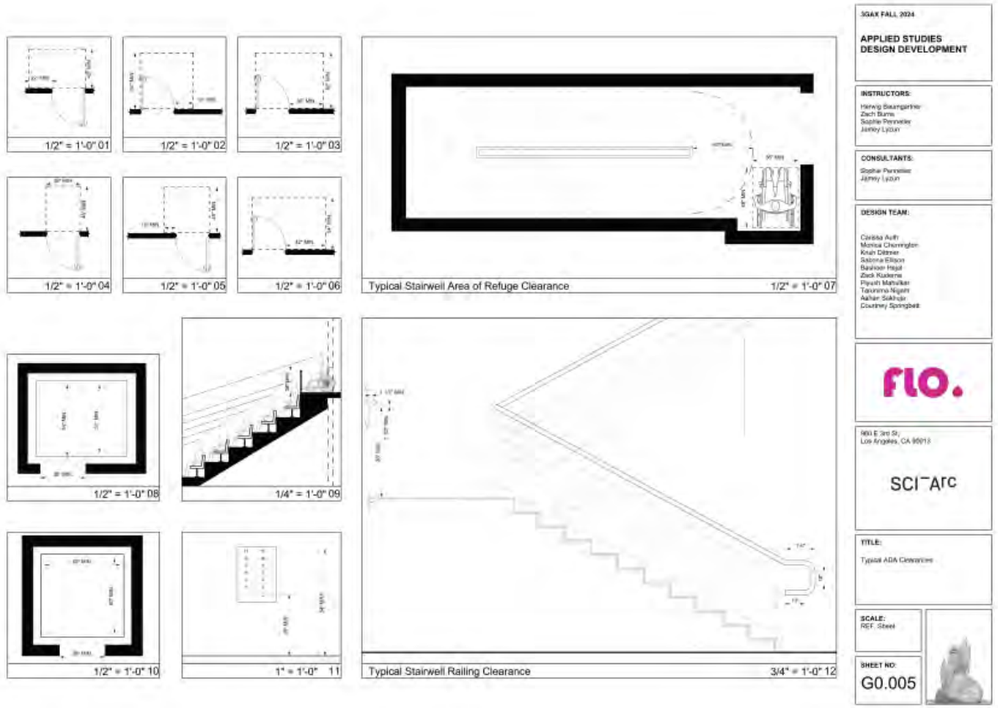
SHEET NO:
G0.000

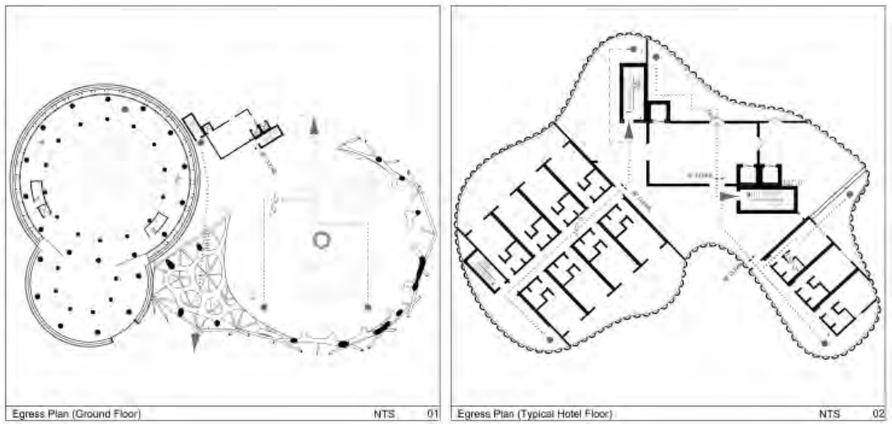

Mass Motion
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneter
James Lyon
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Penneter
Jahley Lyon
DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Kriah Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kaderia
Piyush Mahakar
Tzununtza Ngan
Ashon Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett
flo.
863 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Mass Motion
SCALE:
NTS
SHEET NO:
G0.001


1 HR Fire Rated Construction
2 HR Fire Rated Construction
3 HR Fire Rated Construction
Steel Truss - 1 Hr Fire Rated Construction
S = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.1.1.
NS = Buildings not equipped throughout from areas used only for private or pleasure vehicles shall be reduced by 1 hour but not to less than 1 hour.
N = No Separation Requirement.
NP = Not Permitted.
BUILDING AREA TYPES
OCCUPANCY
TOTAL AREA (sq. ft.)
Auditorium: A-1
77,796
Restaurant/Cafe: A-2
9,291
Jungle/Terrarium: A-3
27,536
Office/Conference: B
62,387
Hotel: R-2
85,825
Occupancy R-2 to B
1 HR Fire Rating
Steel Framing members
3 5/8" Batt fiber insulation
5/8" Gypsum board
5/8" fiberock panel
1/2" veneer plaster
steel structure
Occupancy A-1 to A-3
1 HR Fire Rating
V337 with 2.3" brick
2 HR RESISTANCE EITHER SIDE
V340
1 HR RESISTANCE EITHER SIDE
Fire Separation Analysis
1" = 50'-0"
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneter
James Lyon
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Penneter
Jahley Lyon
DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Kriah Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kaderia
Piyush Mahakar
Tzununtza Ngan
Ashon Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett
flo.
863 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Fire Separative Analysis
SCALE:
1" = 50'-0"
SHEET NO:
G0.003


LEGEND
Sprinkler System
Sprinkler Piping
Smoke Detectors
Supply
Supply Piping
Return
Return Piping
Exhaust
Main Vent
Lights
Emergency Exit
Sprinkler spray area not to exceed 14' diam
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
31' - 0"
32' - 0"
TYPICAL SPRINKLER HEAD
TYPICAL DRY PIPE SYSTEM
EXIT SIGNS
MOUNT CEILING LIGHT FIXTURE
RCP/Sprinkler Layout
1" = 20'-0"
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneter
James Lyon
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Penneter
Jahley Lyon
DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Kriah Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kaderia
Piyush Mahakar
Tzununtza Ngan
Ashon Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett
flo.
863 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
RCP/Sprinkler Layout
SCALE:
1" = 20'-0"
SHEET NO:
G0.002


Single Core
Dual Elevator
Single Core
Single Elevator
Stepped Core
ADA Compliant
Ramp
ADA Vertical Circulation
NTS
01
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneter
James Lyon
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Penneter
Jahley Lyon
DESIGN TEAM:
Carissa Auth
Monica Cherrington
Kriah Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Basheer Hejal
Zack Kaderia
Piyush Mahakar
Tzununtza Ngan
Ashon Sakhuja
Courtney Springbett
flo.
863 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
ADA Axonometric Diagram
SCALE:
NTS
SHEET NO:
G0.004


1/2" = 1'-0" 01
1/2" = 1'-0" 02
1/2" = 1'-0" 03
1/2" = 1'-0" 04
1/2" = 1'-0" 05
1/2" = 1'-0" 06
Typical Stairwell Area of Refuge Clearance
1/2" = 1'-0" 07
1/2" = 1'-0" 08
1/4" = 1'-0" 09
1/2" = 1'-0" 10
1" = 1'-0" 11
Typical Stairwell Railing Clearance
3/4" = 1'-0" 12
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneiler
Jeffrey Lyzun
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Penneiler
Jeffrey Lyzun
DESIGN TEAM:
Cinthia Avih
Monica Chemington
Kinah Dittmer
Sabrina Ellison
Bashoor Hejal
Zack Kuckens
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanzinma Nigam
Ashen Sokhoje
Courtney Springbett
flo.
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Typical ADA Clearances
SCALE:
REF. Sheet
SHEET NO:
G0.005


Egress Plan (Ground Floor)
NTS
01
Egress Plan (Typical Hotel Floor)
NTS
02
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneiler
Jeffrey Lyzun
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Penneiler
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DESIGN TEAM:
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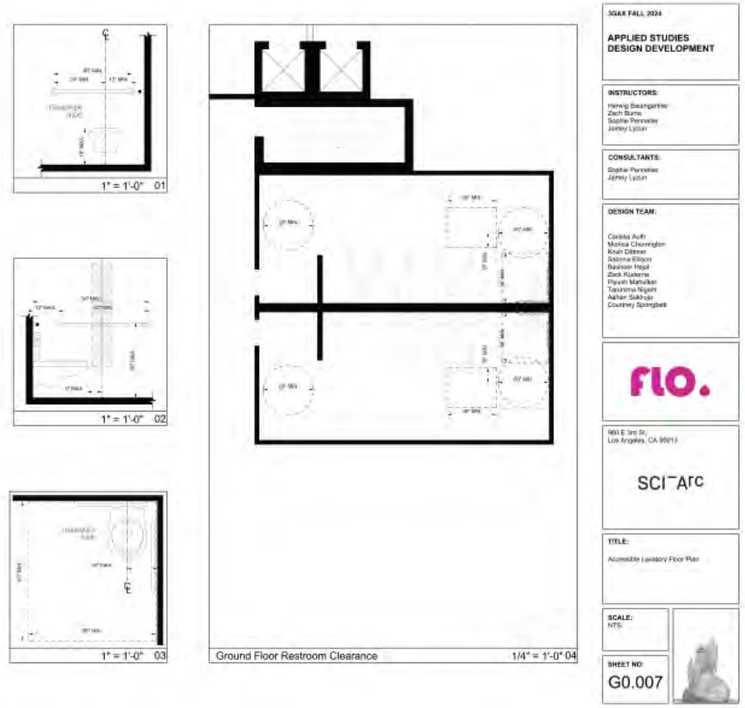
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanzinma Nigam
Ashen Sokhoje
Courtney Springbett
flo.
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
ADA Floor Plans
SCALE:
NTS
SHEET NO:
G0.006


1" = 1'-0" 01
1" = 1'-0" 02
1" = 1'-0" 03
Ground Floor Restroom Clearance
1/4" = 1'-0" 04
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneiler
Jeffrey Lyzun
CONSULTANTS:
Sophie Penneiler
Jeffrey Lyzun
DESIGN TEAM:
Cinthia Avih
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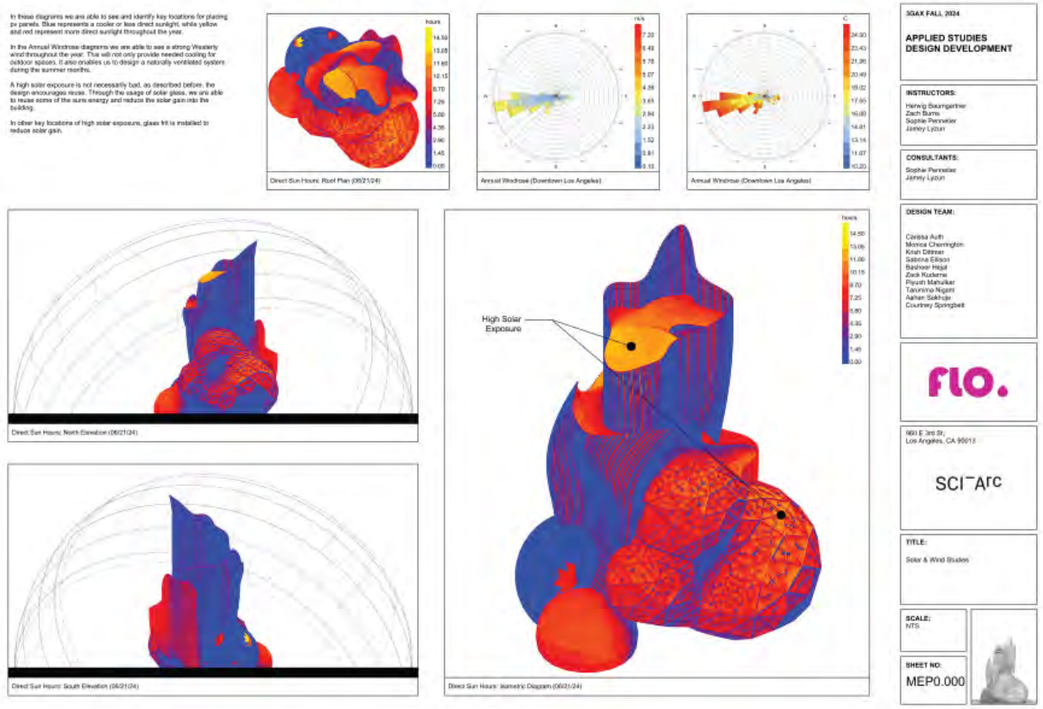
Zack Kuckens
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanzinma Nigam
Ashen Sokhoje
Courtney Springbett
flo.
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Accessible Lavatory Floor Plan
SCALE:
NTS
SHEET NO:
G0.007


In these diagrams we are able to see and identify key locations for placing pv panels. Blue represents a cooler or less direct sunlight, while yellow and red represent more direct sunlight throughout the year.
In the Annual Windrose diagrams we are able to see a strong Westerly wind throughout the year. This will not only provide needed cooling for outdoor spaces, it also enables us to design a naturally ventilated system during the summer months.
A high solar exposure is not necessarily bad, as described before, the design encourages reuse. Through the usage of solar glass, we are able to reuse some of the suns energy and reduce the solar gain into the building.
In other key locations of high solar exposure, glass frit is installed to reduce solar gain.
Direct Sun Hours: Roof Plan (06/21/24)
Annual Windrose (Downtown Los Angeles)
Annual Windrose (Downtown Los Angeles)
Direct Sun Hours: North Elevation (06/21/24)
High Solar Exposure
Direct Sun Hours: South Elevation (06/21/24)
Direct Sun Hours: Isometric Diagram (06/21/24)
3GAX FALL 2024
APPLIED STUDIES
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTORS:
Herwig Baumgartner
Zach Burns
Sophie Penneiler
Jeffrey Lyzun
CONSULTANTS:
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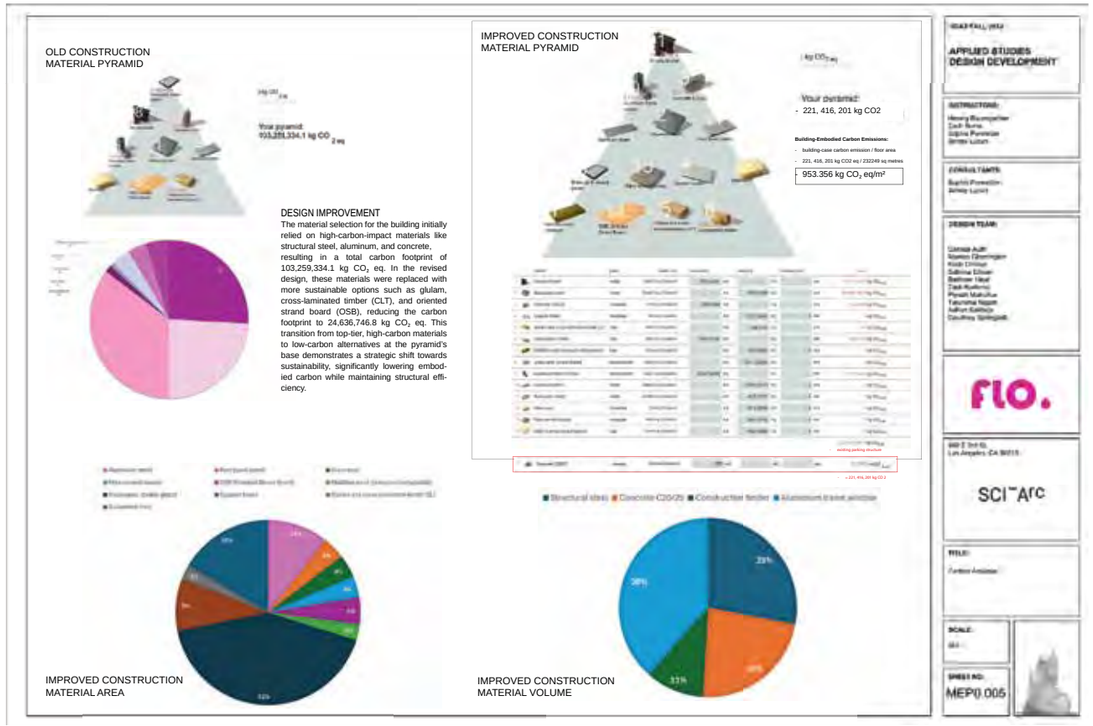
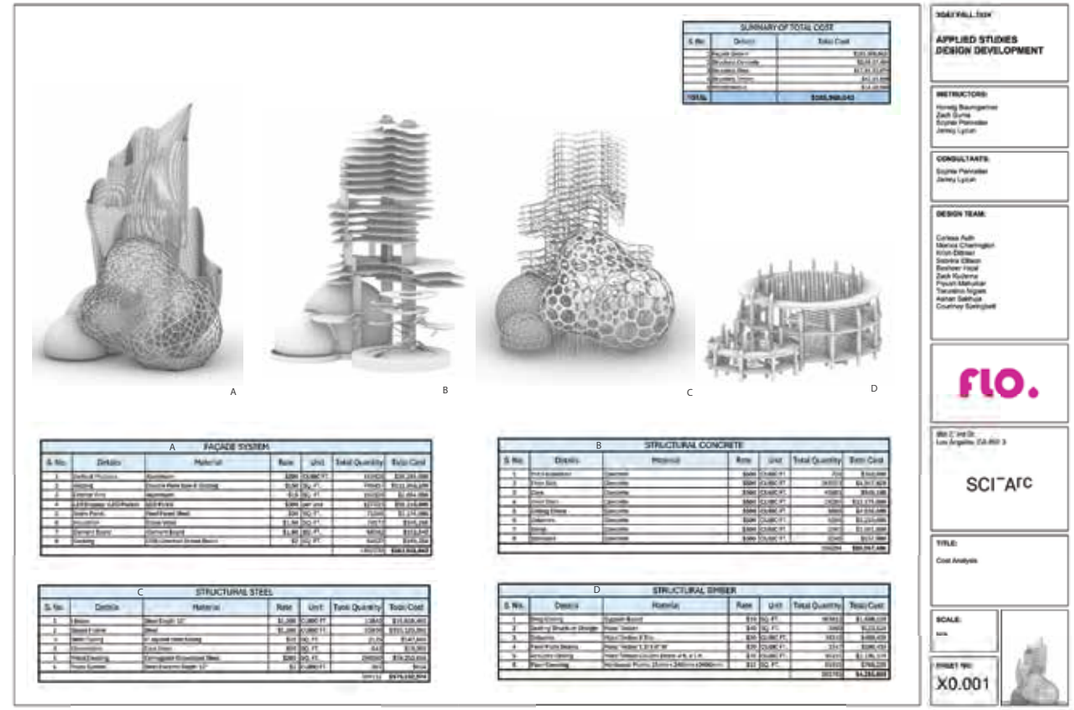
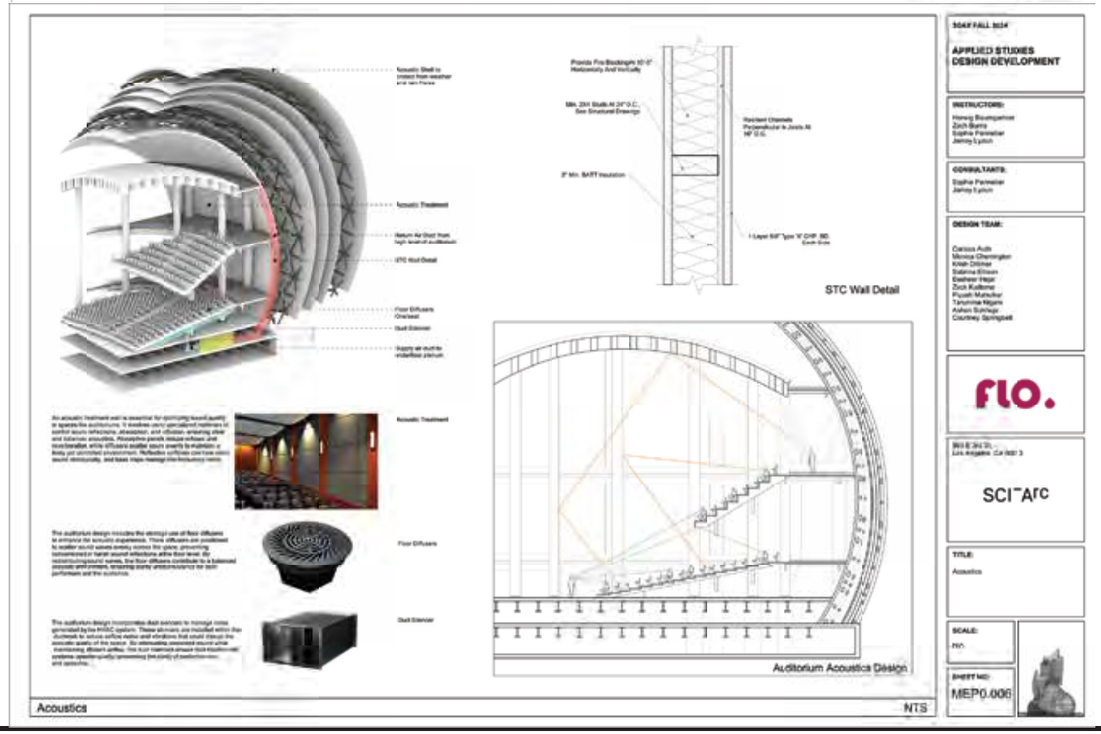
Zack Kuckens
Piyush Mahulkar
Tanzinma Nigam
Ashen Sokhoje
Courtney Springbett
flo.
960 E 3rd St,
Los Angeles, CA 90013
SCI-Arc
TITLE:
Solar & Wind Studies
SCALE:
NTS
SHEET NO:
MEP0.000







Our approach to design development is not only a technical advancement of the project but will also be a disciplinary one, where we challenge representation and search for relevancy in an era where documentation of design and manufacturing are in ux and are increasingly based on three-dimensional live data. While BIM is an important development in this regard, our aim is to re-think how we can envision and communicate design in innovative ways which exceed the design object itself.

We are teaching this class in an all-digital format that spans from digital mark ups to digital building systems simulations into a nal video presentation/ augmented drawing set. Building assemblies and components will no longer be represented in static drawings printed on large sheets of paper but rather in the format of dynamic animations of building assemblies considering multiple dimensions including materiality, sequencing, cost, lifecycle etc .

The way how we construct things and how we use digital information to build buildings today is undergoing a dramatic change. AR and AI will be playing a key role of how we design, develop and build things in the future. Overlaying of digital information onto the built environment to both facilitate the construction and have everything derived from a single database have been the status quo for automotive and aerospace industries for decades and are slowly nding its way into architecture.

The primary part of our work will be an augmented drawing set in form of multi segment videos combined with 2 d drawing to an interactive drawing set. Each chapter will address one of the core topics of the seminar and offer different views, components, sizes, descriptions, energies, systems, vantage points, transparencies, materials, colors, scales, and so on. A point of departure will be the genre of multi-dimensional building information modeling. Each group will work on set of given topics with a range of digital tools to simulate everything from assembly of structure and skin, to crowd simulations, environmental and re simulations, to construction cost and lifecycle cost of a building and the effect of one model onto another.

The nal presentation will be a 10- 15-minute video walk through the digital drawing set either projected or displayed on large TV screens in the nal exhibition of the project. A digital drawing set with all the embedded links as well as 11x17 print outs of screen shots will be made that speci cally highlights the deliverables from the MACROS, MICROS and 2.5D's categories below.

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO

3GBX: DS Vertical Studio
SPRING 2025
INSTRUCTOR: Elena Manferdini

PERSCPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 1 MODEL

PORTRAIT OF WOLFGANG MOZART

This project was developed as part of the Spring 2025 studio The Dream Factory at SCI-Arc, where each student selected one opera, opera house, and set design to research and reinterpret through the lens of contemporary architecture and visual storytelling. The class challenged us to reimagine operatic narratives and spatial environments in response to today's sociopolitical and cultural realities, using architectural techniques and emerging AI tools to visualize new forms of performance and meaning.

Premiering in 1786, Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro is a comic opera based on a controversial play by Pierre Beaumarchais. Set in 18th-century Spain, the story follows Figaro, a servant, and Susanna, his bride-to-be, as they try to outwit their employer, Count Almaviva, who attempts to seduce Susanna before her wedding night. With the help of the Countess, Almaviva's neglected and heartbroken wife, the couple stages a series of clever schemes to expose the Count's behavior. Through mistaken identities, disguises, and social reversals, the opera critiques class inequality, patriarchal power, and aristocratic privilege. Despite its comedic tone, the work carried radical undertones for its time, championing the intelligence and agency of servants over their noble masters and ending with forgiveness and reconciliation.

OPERA ARTWORK

CHRISTIAN GERHAHER PLAYS THE CLEVER FIGARO AND SIMON KEENLYSIDE HIS ARISTOCRATIC MASTER IN THIS REVIVAL OF DAVID MCVICAR'S MUCH-LOVED PRODUCTION AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This project reimagines Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro through a contemporary architectural and narrative lens. Drawing on the opera's original critique of class, power, and gender, the story is relocated to a lavish modern wedding venue where institutional hierarchies, corporate entitlement, and gendered power dynamics come into sharp focus. Figaro becomes a quick-witted wedding planner, Susanna the determined bride, and the Count is reinterpreted as Mr. Alvaro, a manipulative venue owner whose actions threaten the celebration.

Rosina, the venue owner's wife, experiences her own awakening as she shifts from complicit bystander to active ally. These updated character arcs explore themes of loyalty, consent, and resistance within a glossy, high-pressure environment that mirrors real-world social structures.

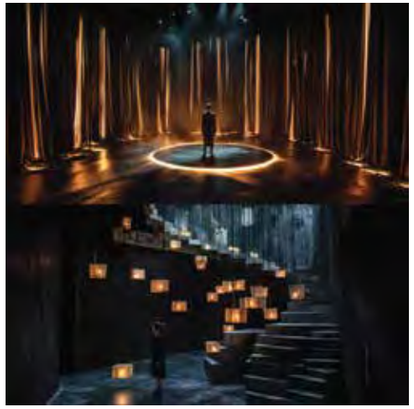
CONTEMPORARY VERSION OF THE COUNT

CONTEMPORARY VERSION OF ROSINA

CONTEMPORARY VERSION OF FIGARO AND SUSANNA

SCREENSHOTS OF AI GENERATED VIDEO OF SUSANNA TURNING 360 DEGREES

AI GENERATED IMAGE OF ACT 1 STAGE SET



AI GENERATED IMAGE OF ACT 2 STAGE SET

AI GENERATED IMAGES OF OTHER CHARACTERS

DIGITAL MODEL OF ACT 1 STAGE SET

DIGITAL MODEL OF ACT 2 STAGE SET

AI GENERATED VIDEO OF ACT 1

Architecturally, the project blends minimalist design with surreal scenography, inspired by the immersive light work of James Turrell. The set features mirrored panels, void-like staircases, and atmospheric lighting to heighten the emotional and psychological tension of the scenes. AI tools like MidJourney and Kling were used to generate imagery and cinematic sequences, allowing for a hybrid storytelling approach that merges performance, architecture, and digital experimentation.

This reinterpretation asks how the operatic stage, both physical and symbolic, can be used to challenge outdated narratives and spotlight ongoing cultural conflicts through spatial design and visual media.

AI GENERATED VIDEO OF ACT 2

AI GENERATED VIDEO OF ACT 2

AI GENERATED VIDEO OF ACT 2

AI GENERATED VIDEO OF ACT 1

ACT 1

At a luxury wedding venue, wedding planner Figaro and bride-to-be Susanna go over final details, but Figaro becomes suspicious when he learns their suite is next to the venue owner, Mr. Alvaro, who has been making unwanted advances toward Susanna. Figaro vows to stop him while venue staff member Marceline demands repayment of an old debt, threatening legal action to force him into marriage, with Dr. Bartholo supporting her claim. Meanwhile, Susanna's flirtatious cousin Cherie reveals that Mr. Alvaro meddles in his employees' lives, and Rosina, Mr. Alvaro's wife, arrives, hiding her frustrations under a polished socialite facade.

ACT 2

In the bridal suite, Figaro and Susanna devise a plan to expose Mr. Alvaro, with Cherie flirting with him as a trap, though his power unnerves them. Rosina misinterprets the scene as an affair, but after confronting her husband, she discovers his true nature and decides to help Susanna. Meanwhile, Figaro overhears Marceline's lawsuit and learns she is his long-lost mother, resolving the debt but leaving his power struggle with Mr. Alvaro unresolved.

ACT 3

Rosina and Susanna unite against Mr. Alvaro, while Cherie, in disguise, lures him into a compromising situation that is caught on camera. However, his furious reaction serves as a stark reminder of the dangers they face in challenging his power.

ACT 4

Mr. Alvaro makes a public apology, but Rosina quietly asserts her independence, refusing to be controlled any longer. Figaro and Susanna finally marry, celebrating their love and victory, despite the lingering tensions from their struggles.

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 2 MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 2 MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 1 MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 2 MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 1 MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 1 MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 1 MODEL

PERSPECTIVE PHOTO OF SET 1 MODEL

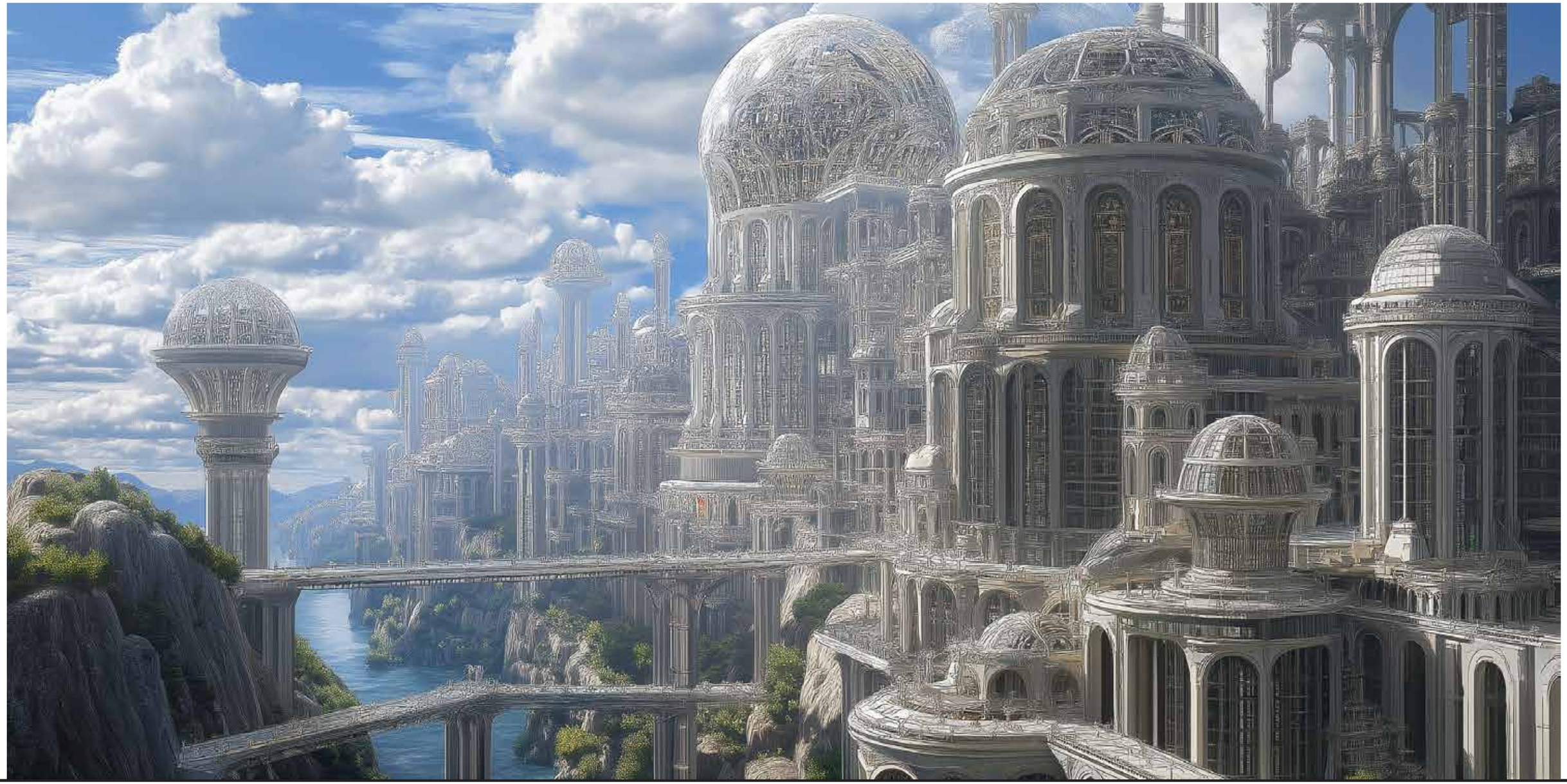
PHOTO OF SUSANNA AS A DOLL

PHOTOS OF SUSANNA AS A DOLL

FROM FLESH TO CODE

3GBX: LA Outsider Geographies
SPRING 2025
INSTRUCTOR: Daniel Tovar

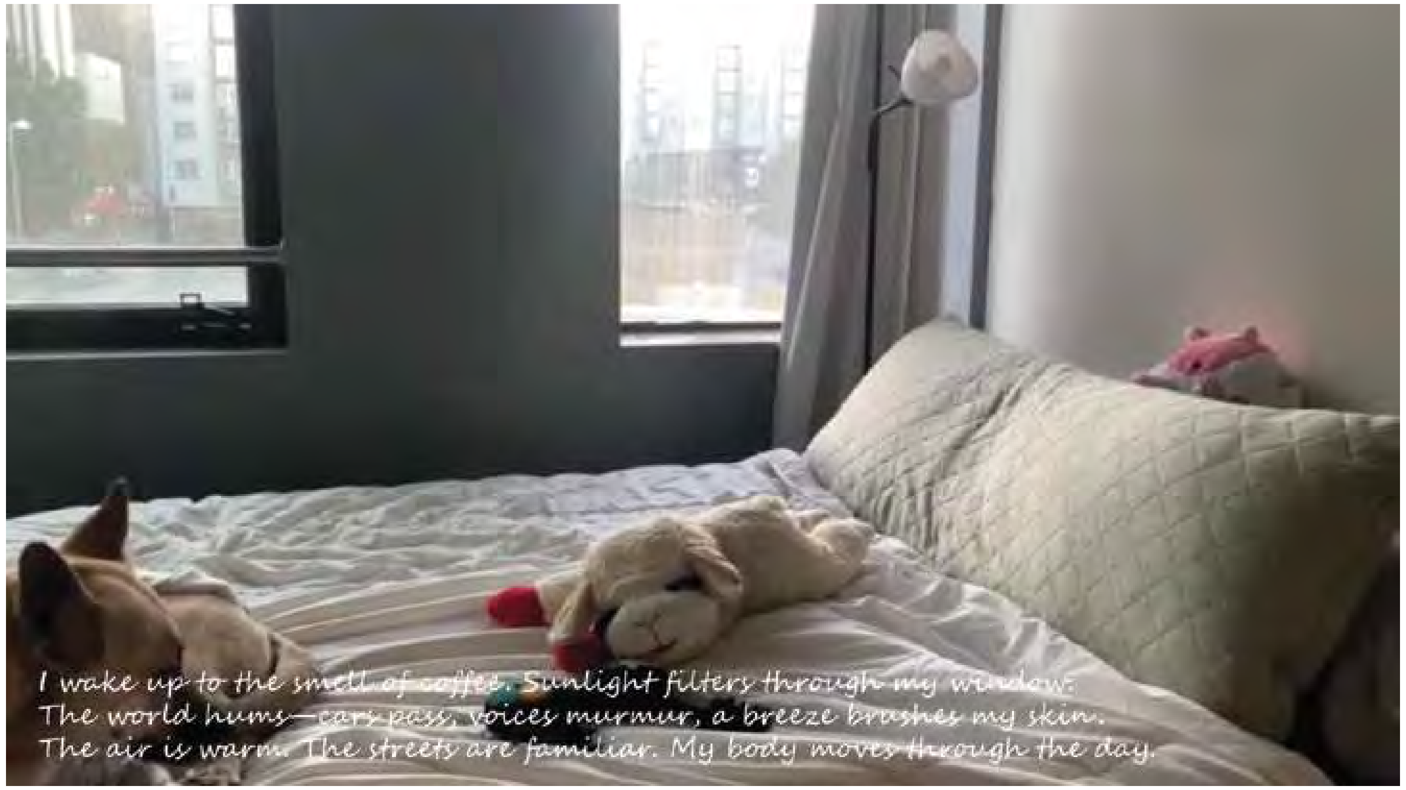
AI GENERATED UTOPIA



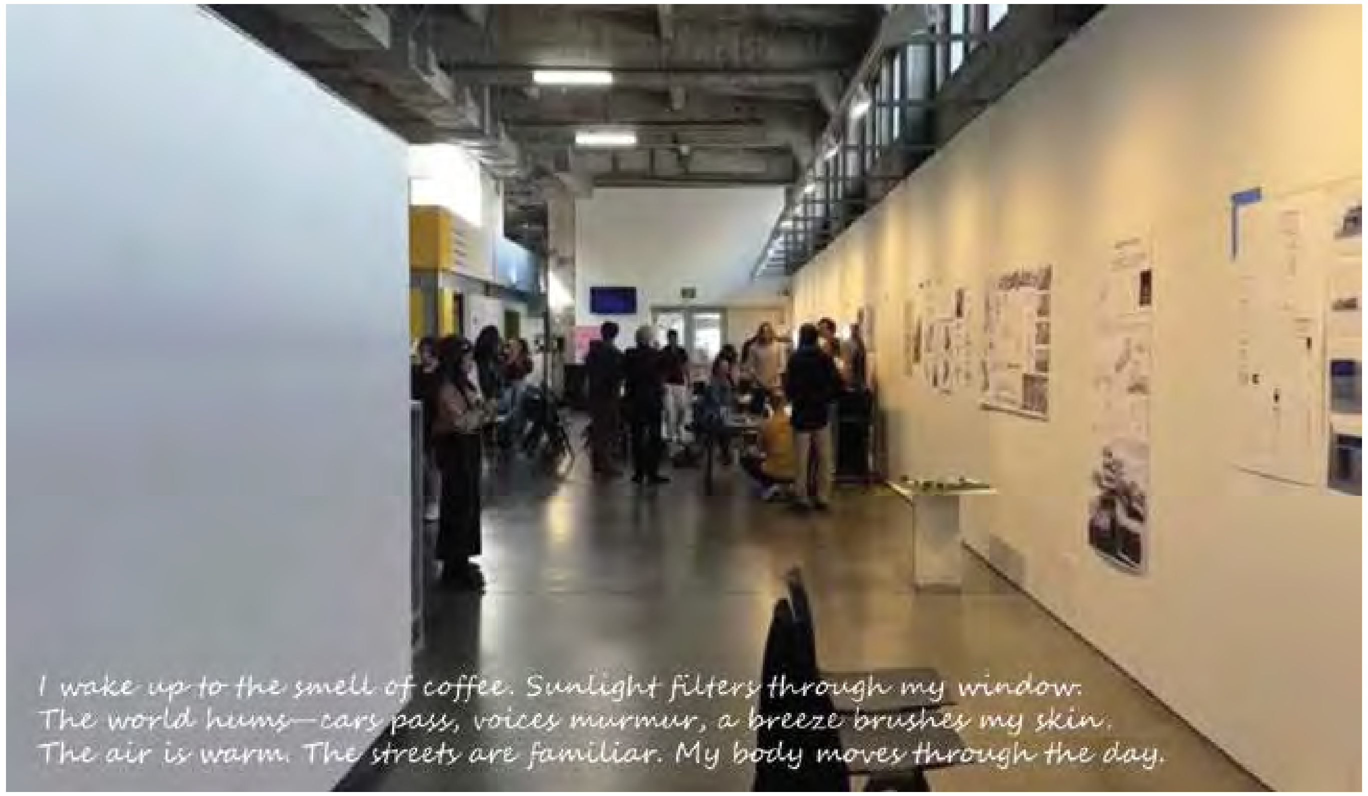
This video project, created for Outsider Geographies, explores the unstable boundary between lived experience and synthetic environments. Inspired by Thomas More's Utopia and Michel Foucault's writings on utopias and the body, From Flesh to Code interrogates how digital tools reframe our perceptions of landscape, embodiment, and presence.

The video opens with a grounded sensory narrative: sunlight filtering through a window, ambient city noise, and text that mimics personal reflection. These moments form a recognizable "eutopia," a flawed but tangible world that engages the senses and feels materially inhabited.

SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO



SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO



SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO

SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO

SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO

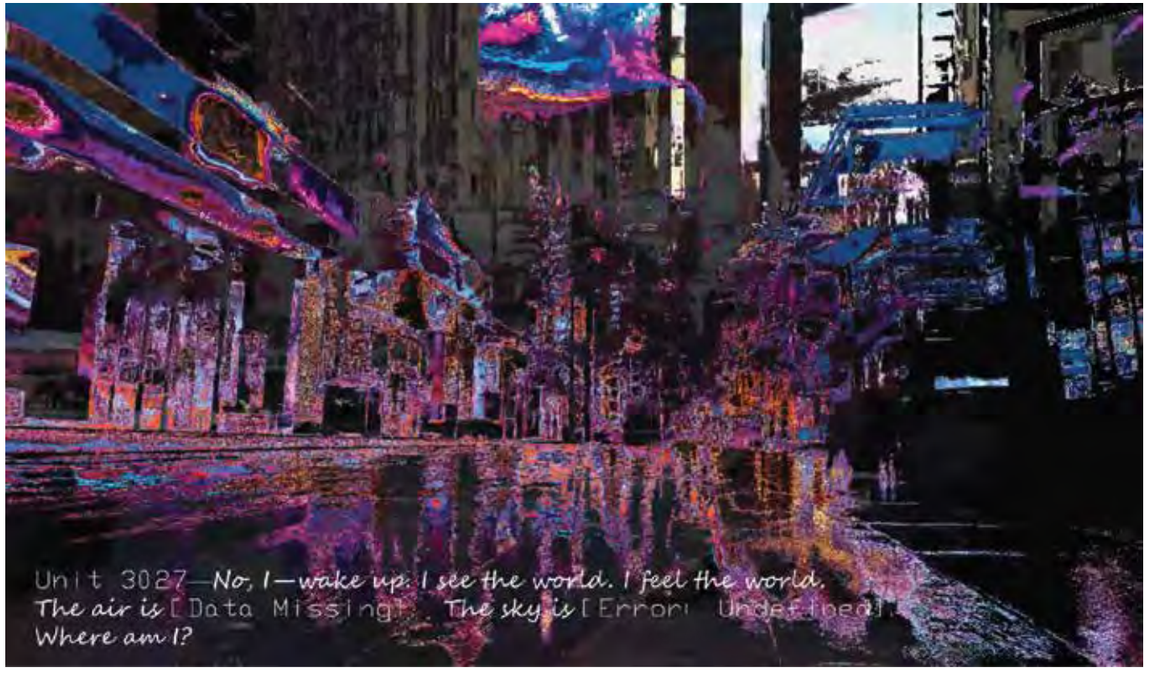
As the piece progresses, reality dissolves. The organic morphs into the rendered. Familiar textures glitch. AI-generated cityscapes, clean, ordered, and eerily perfect, overtake the screen. These synthetic utopias, while visually seductive, become "non-places": uninhabitable, frictionless, and devoid of bodies. On-screen text evolves in parallel, shifting from journaled thought to robotic syntax, marking the erasure of subjectivity and sensation.

Yet, this technological perfection cracks. Glitches emerge. A human hand reappears. Text fragments reclaim the first-person voice. The project closes in a liminal zone where the artificial cannot fully contain the real—where the human leaks back into the machine.

By mapping the visual and linguistic collapse from presence to simulation and back, From Flesh to Code critically examines the aesthetics of idealized environments. It suggests that even in our most designed and disembodied digital utopias, the complexity of human experience endures.

SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO

SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO



SCREENSHOT OF VIDEO

Sabrina Ellison

Outsider Geographies

SCI-Arc Spring 2025

From Flesh to Code

What happens when the world around us is no longer experienced, but rendered? Inspired by Thomas More's Utopia, particularly his idea that a "good place" (eutopia) and a "non-place" (utopia) are the same, I wanted to explore how synthetic, AI-generated environments echo our collective longing for ideal spaces while simultaneously dislocating us from material reality. My video transitions from footage of everyday life to a digitally constructed cityscape. The final product is not just about AI or futurism, it's about the slippery nature of space, memory, and embodiment in an era of synthetic reality that influences how we perceive our environment.

The video opens in what feels like a "good place." A quiet morning with ambient city noise that increasingly gets louder as I progress through my schedule. These are lived, textured experiences that root the viewer in a recognizable world. This is eutopia as many of us understand it, as I understand it. This section of the video prioritizes organic movement and natural light to ground the viewer in what feels immediate and real. Text on screen mimics journal-like thoughts: "I wake up to the smell of coffee. Sunlight filters through my window." These human markers emphasize the lived-ness of the world. It's not a perfect place, but it's a place, nonetheless.

As the video progresses, this tactile reality begins to dissolve. The light shifts. Familiar objects glitch and blur. Eventually, the real world is overtaken by futuristic cityscapes and landscapes. In many ways, this cityscape represents a contemporary version of eutopia: technologically advanced, visually perfect, and devoid of error. It's the kind of world imagined in marketing campaigns and rendered by image generators like Kling.ai. And yet, it is also a "non-place," a visual simulation, not a space that can be inhabited in any meaningful way. There is no dirt, no noise, no unpredictability. Just order and design.

This shift in the video, from human experience to synthetic rendering, is not meant to suggest that technology is inherently dystopian. Rather, I'm interested in the ways that human manipulation and digital tools create a new kind of utopia. The AI cityscape is beautiful, even mesmerizing. But its perfection comes at a cost. There are no people in this landscape. No friction, no clutter, no noise. It's utopia as a rendered dream, an algorithm's best guess at what we want, based on what we've already consumed. In this sense, the city becomes a visual metaphor for the constructed experience of AI itself, seamless, structured, and detached. [1]

Throughout the second half of the video, the on-screen text evolves too. What began as human reflection becomes robotic data: "Unit 3027 activates. Optical sensors detect 99.87% light exposure." Language becomes syntax. The text shift mirrors the environment shift, from a personal perspective to disembodied information. What is lost in this transition is not only the "real," but the body itself. This parallels Michel Foucault's observation that utopia is often imagined as a space without bodies, free of the mess and mortality of physical life. [2]

Still, the video does not end with a clean break into the synthetic. In the final moments, the digital begins to glitch again. Small cracks form in the perfection of the AI world. The previous bustling cityscape transitions in. A human hand reappears. The text becomes fragmented: "Unit 3027—No, I—wake up. I see the world. I feel the world." These disruptions suggest that the real and artificial boundaries are never fully stable. Even in our most carefully designed utopias, the mess of human experience inevitably leaks back in.

Ultimately, my video tries to hold space for this in-between state, the place where reality and simulation blend, where utopia is both a dream and a glitch. By visually tracing the movement from a lived-in world to a synthetic, AI-generated environment, I wanted to examine how our desire for a better place often leads us toward abstraction, not presence. And yet, even in the most polished digital environments, traces of the body, of memory, of real life persist. [4]

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[1] Thomas More, *Utopia*, ed. George M. Logan and Robert M. Adams (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002).

[2] Michel Foucault, "Of Other Spaces: Utopias and Heterotopias," *Architecture /Mouvement/ Continuité*, October 1984.

[3] Michel Foucault, "The Utopian Body," in *Sensorium: Embodied Experience, Technology, and Contemporary Art*, ed. Caroline A. Jones (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2006), 229–34.

[4] James C. Scott, *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998).