

POR TFO LIO

ARCHITECTURE

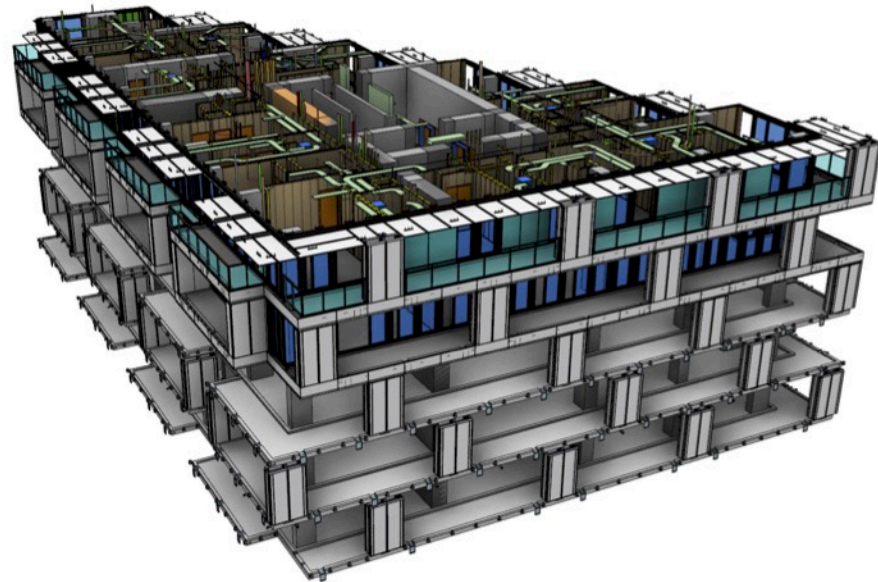
AMIR TALACHIAN

// YOU EMPLOY STONE, WOOD AND
CONCRETE, AND WITH THESE
MATERIALS YOU BUILD HOUSES AND
PALACES. THAT IS CONSTRUCTION.
INGENUITY IS AT WORK.
BUT SUDDENLY YOU TOUCH MY
HEART, YOU DO ME GOOD, I AM HAPPY
AND I SAY: THIS IS BEAUTIFUL. THAT
IS ARCHITECTURE. ART ENTERS IN. //

-Le Corbusier



ARCHITECTURAL
PROJECTS



Vancouver House

1460 Howe St, Vancouver, BC V6Z 1R8

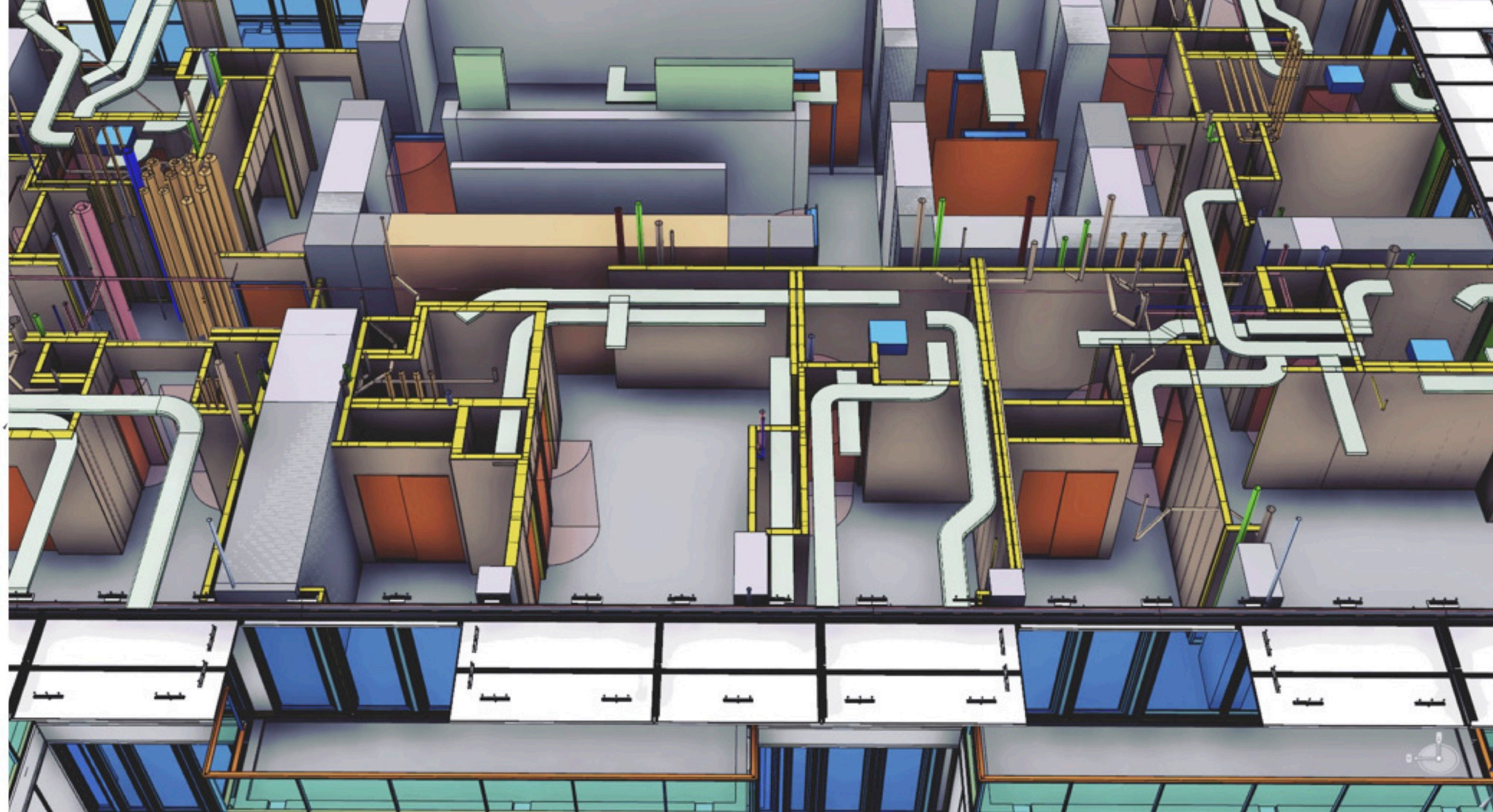
Architect: Bjarke Ingels Group, DIALOG, James KM Cheng Architects
Builder : Westbank

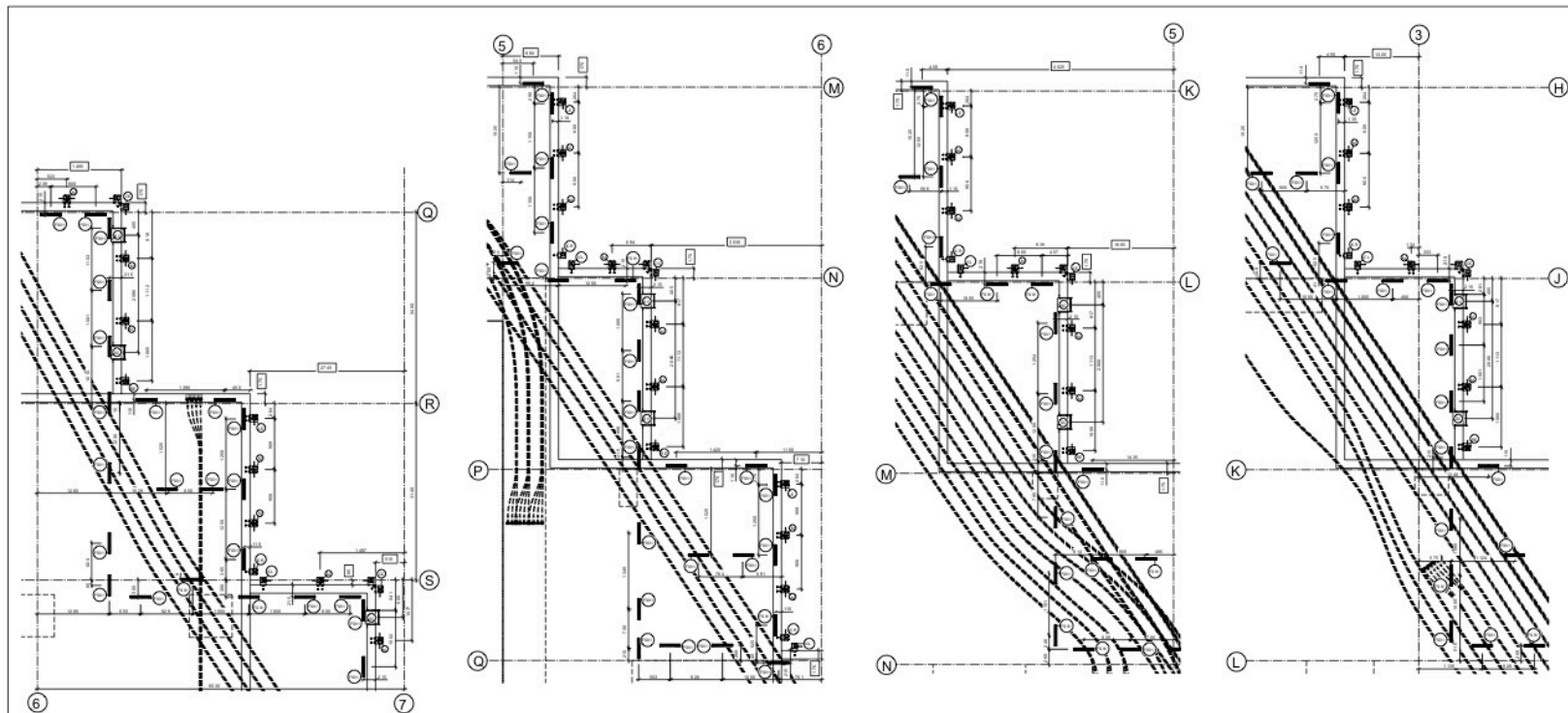
Completion 2018

Responsibility:

Exterior facade design, design and analysis of building elements, such as embeds, guardrails, drainage, ISAs, headers and starter tracks. Study of structure, rebars, PT cables and clearance height base on BCBC. Design and analysis of manhoist to building envelope. Developing construction drawings for ICON.

while working at CadMakers



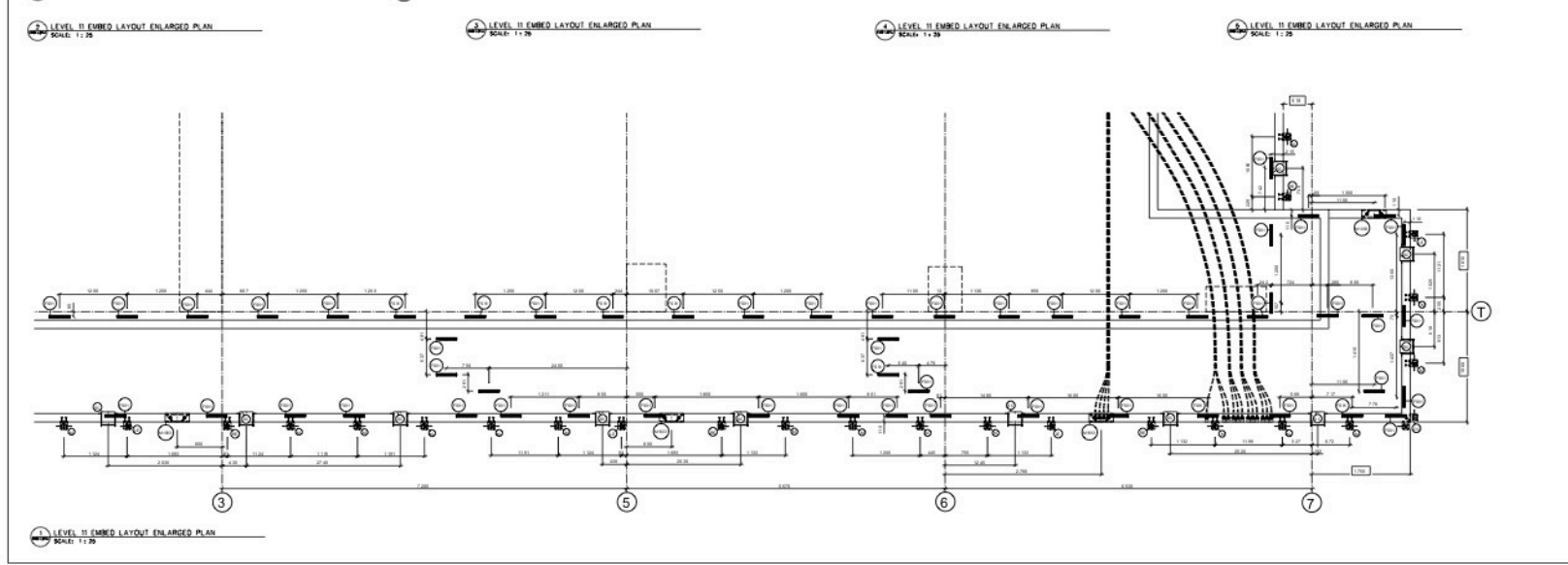


Project: VANCOUVER HOUSE BUILDING 2

Level: LEVEL 11 EMBED LAYOUT

Scale: 1:25

Grids: 5, 6, 7, M, N, K, L, J, H



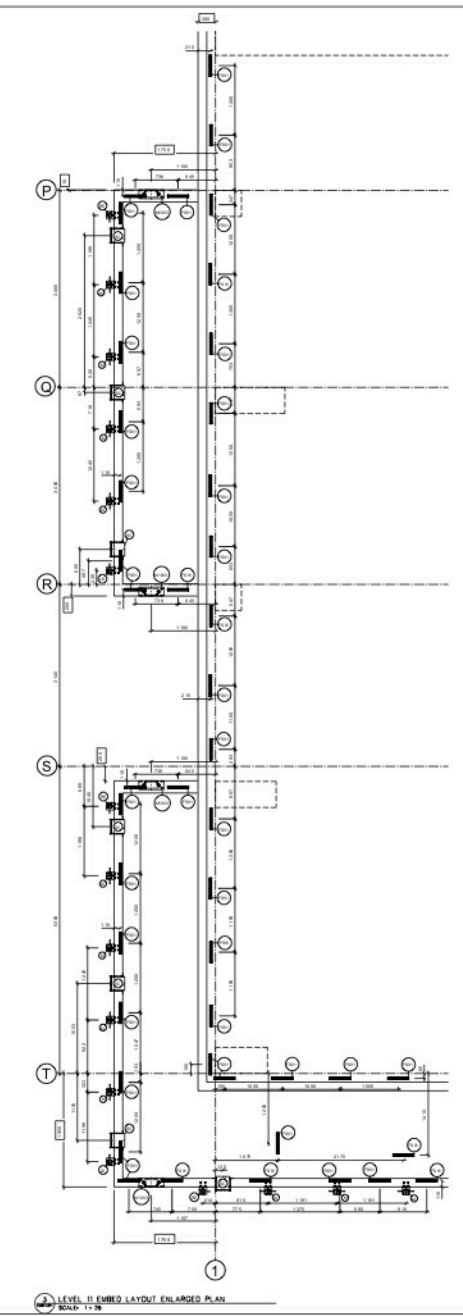
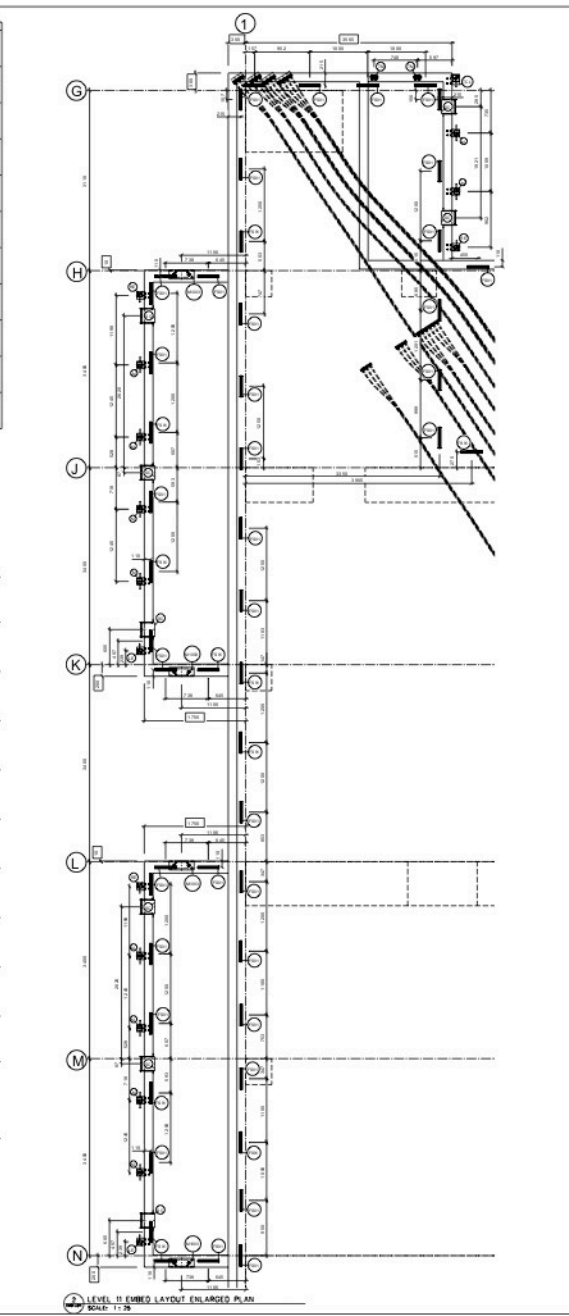
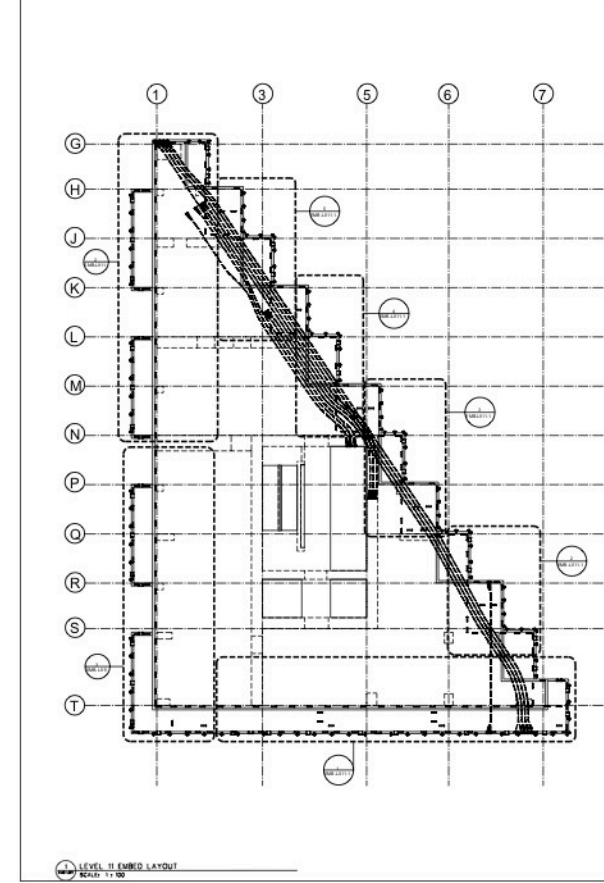
Project: VANCOUVER HOUSE BUILDING 2

Level: LEVEL 11 EMBED LAYOUT

Scale: 1:25

Grids: 3, 5, 6, 7, T

Type	File	Count
AC	Arch Type - Arch	1
DR	Arch Type - Arch	1
DR	Arch Type - Arch	1
M	Arch Type - Arch	1
C	Arch Type - Arch	1
AC	Arch Type - Arch	1
LC	Arch Type - Arch	1
BA	Arch Type - Arch	1
EL	Arch Type - Arch	1
VA	Arch Type - Arch	1
KR	Arch Type - Arch	1

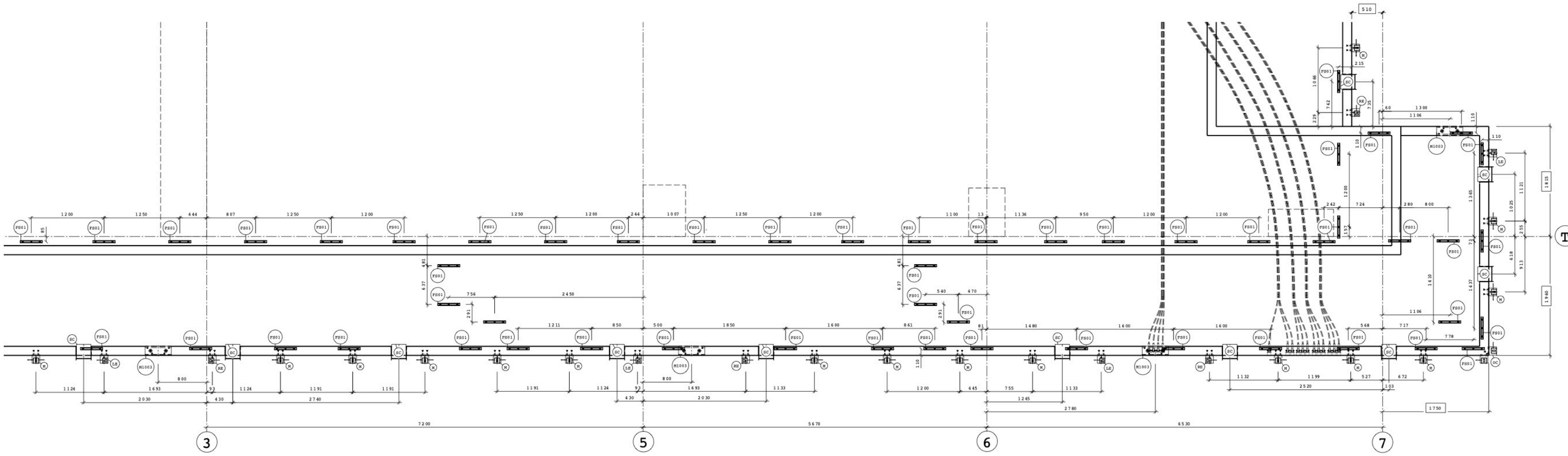


Project: VANCOUVER HOUSE BUILDING 2

Level: LEVEL 11 EMBED LAYOUT

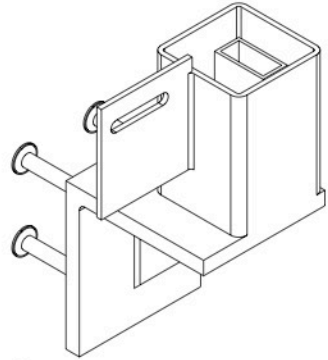
Scale: 1:25

Grids: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, P, R, S, T

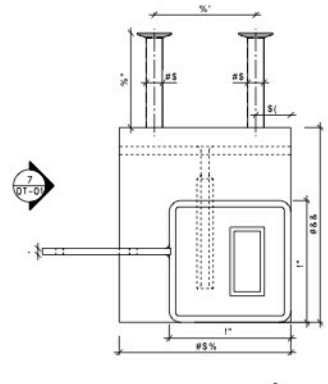


1 LEVEL 11 EMBED LAYOUT ENLARGED PLAN
 SCALE: 1 : 25

*+,-.0
(by others)

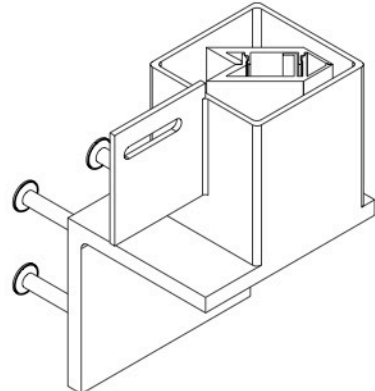


1 TYPE LE - ISOMETRIC
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2

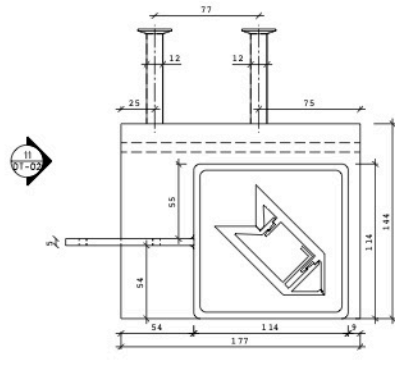


2 TYPE LE - TOP
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2

Type TCL
(by others)

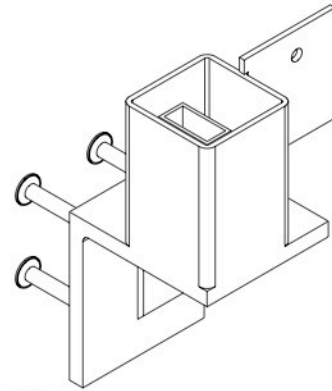


13 TYPE TCL - ISOMETRIC
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2

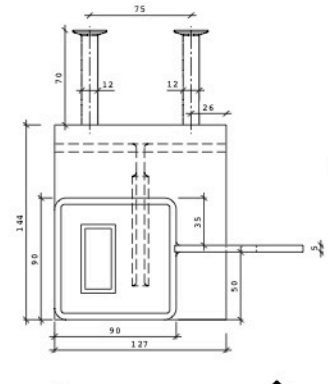


14 TYPE TCL - TOP
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2

Type RE
(by others)

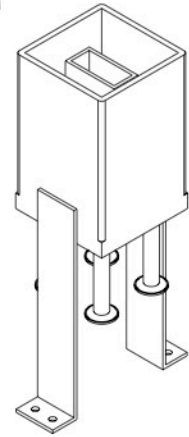


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DT-02 SCALE: 1:2

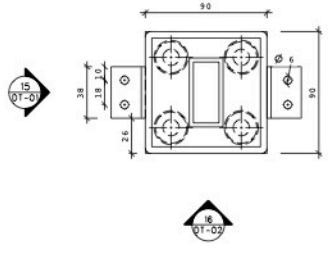


6 TYPE RE - TOP
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2

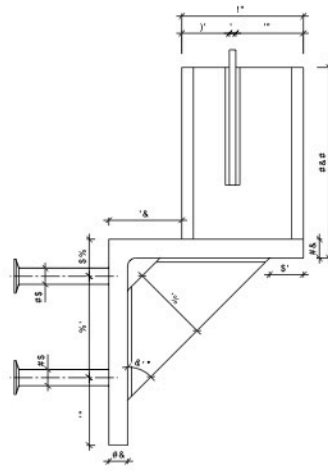
Type TM
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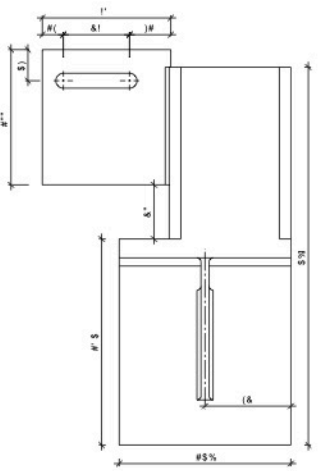
17 TYPE TM - ISOMETRIC
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



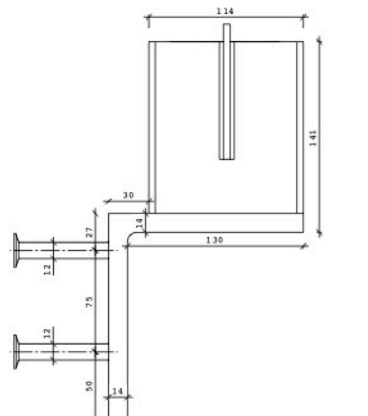
18 TYPE TM - TOP
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



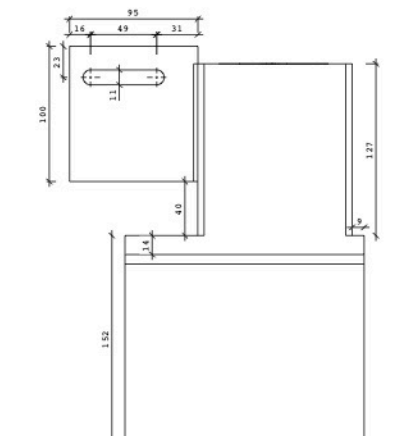
3 TYPE LE - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



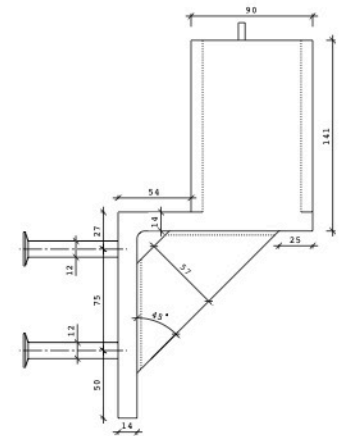
4 TYPE LE - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



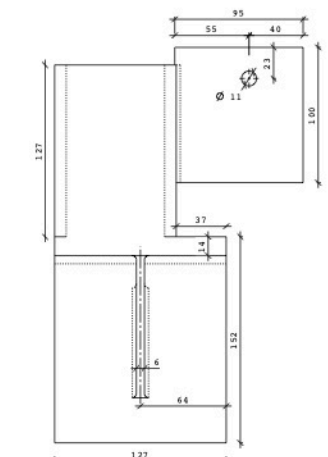
15 TYPE TCL - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



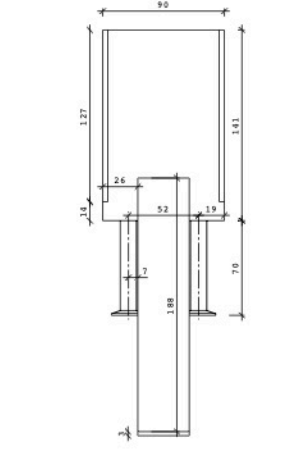
16 TYPE TCL - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



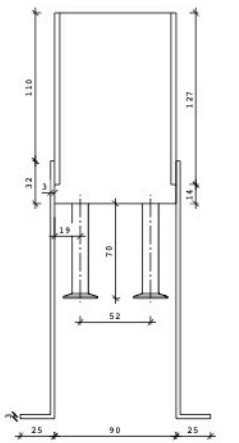
7 TYPE RE - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



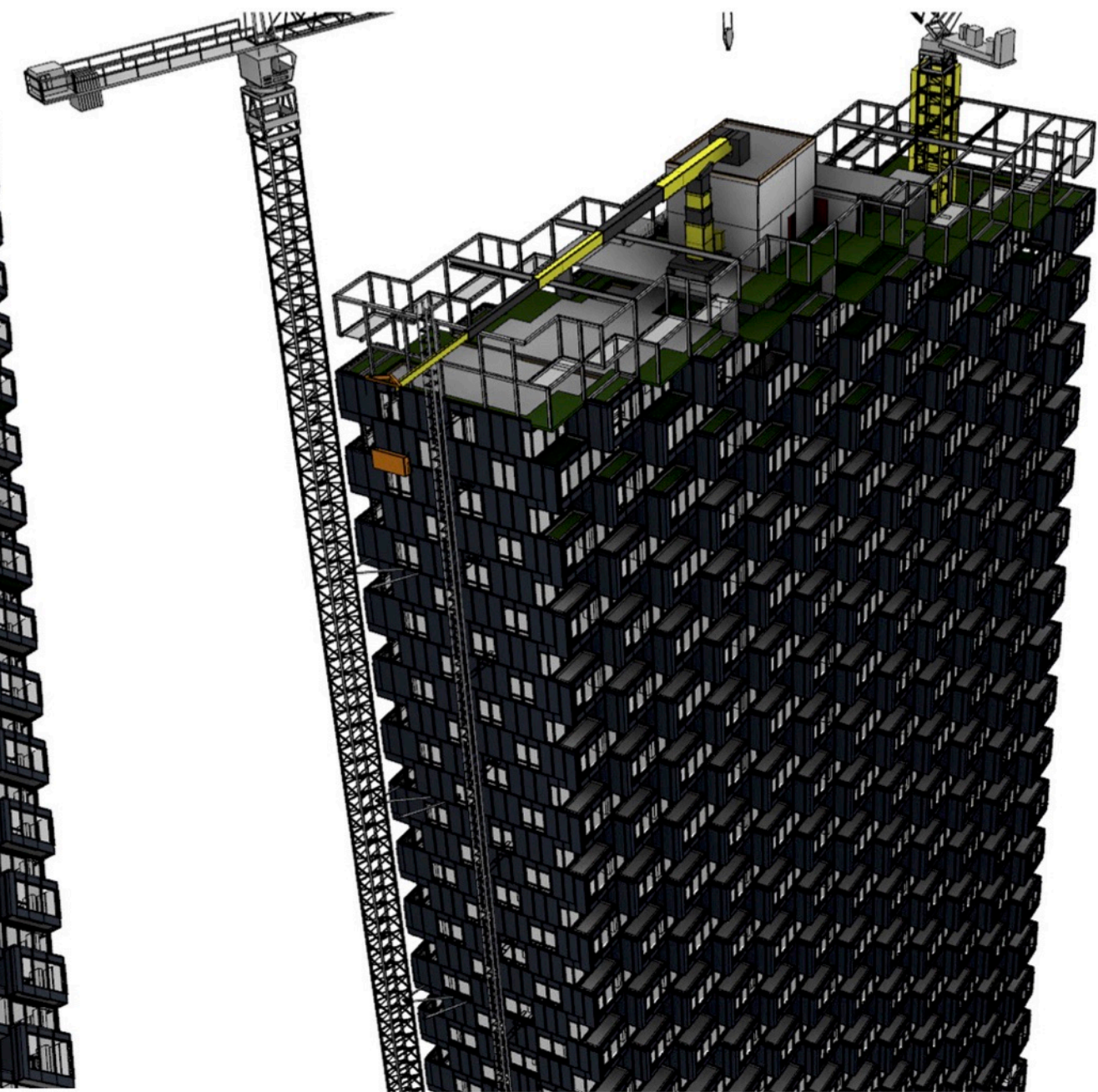
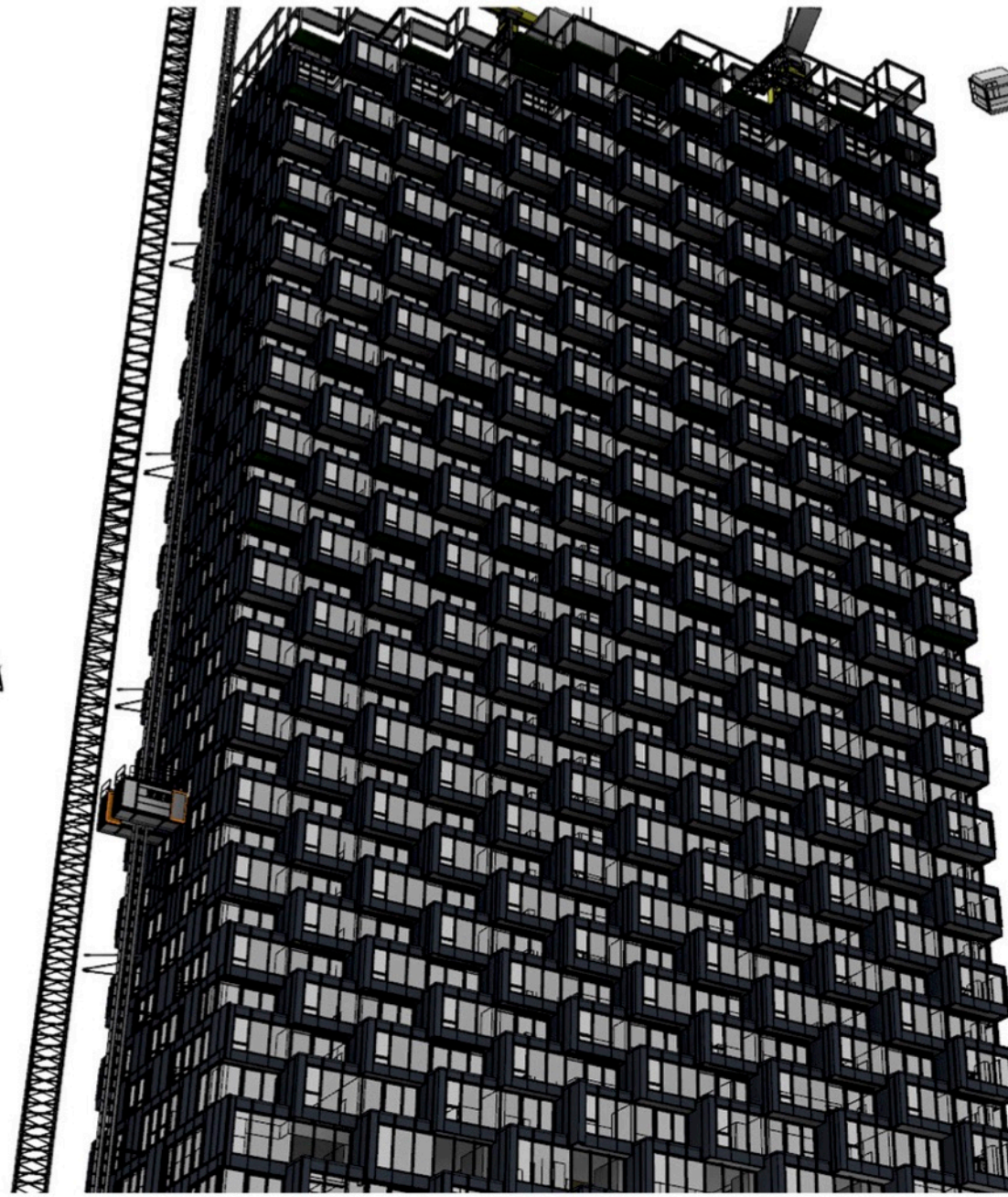
8 TYPE RE - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



19 TYPE TM - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



20 TYPE TM - SIDE VIEW
DT-02 SCALE: 1:2



Telus Sky

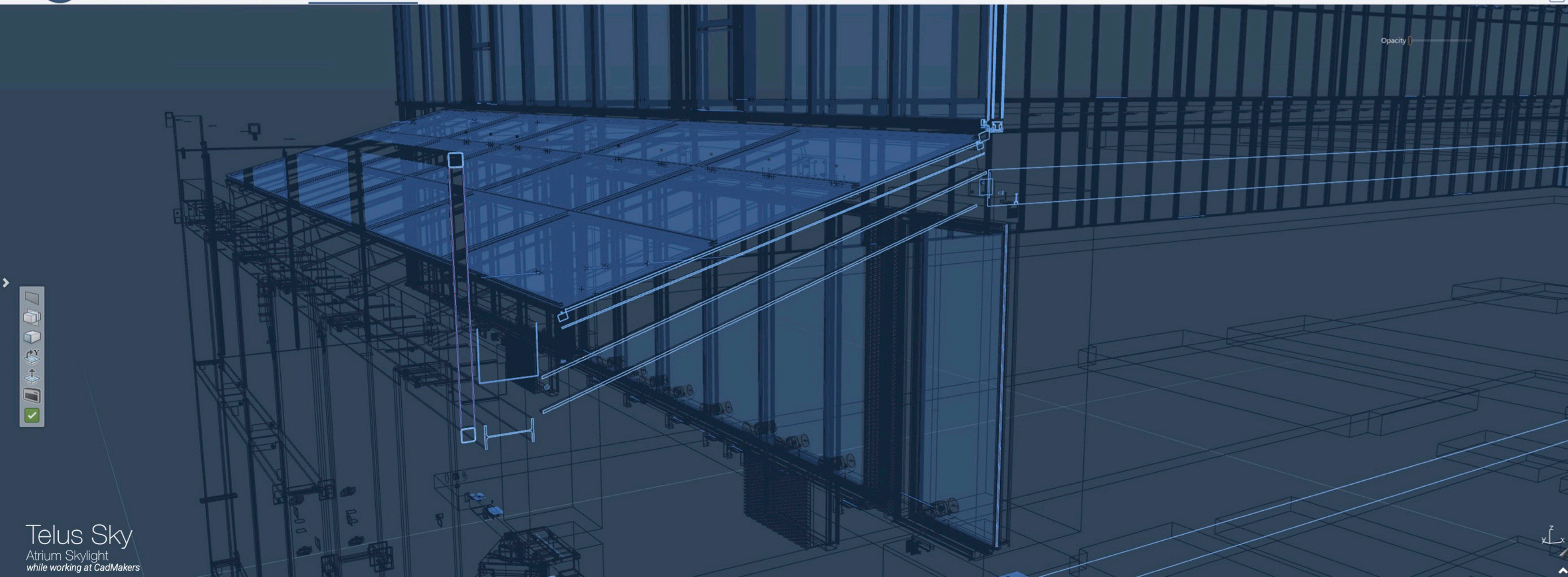
7th Avenue and Centre St. S.W.

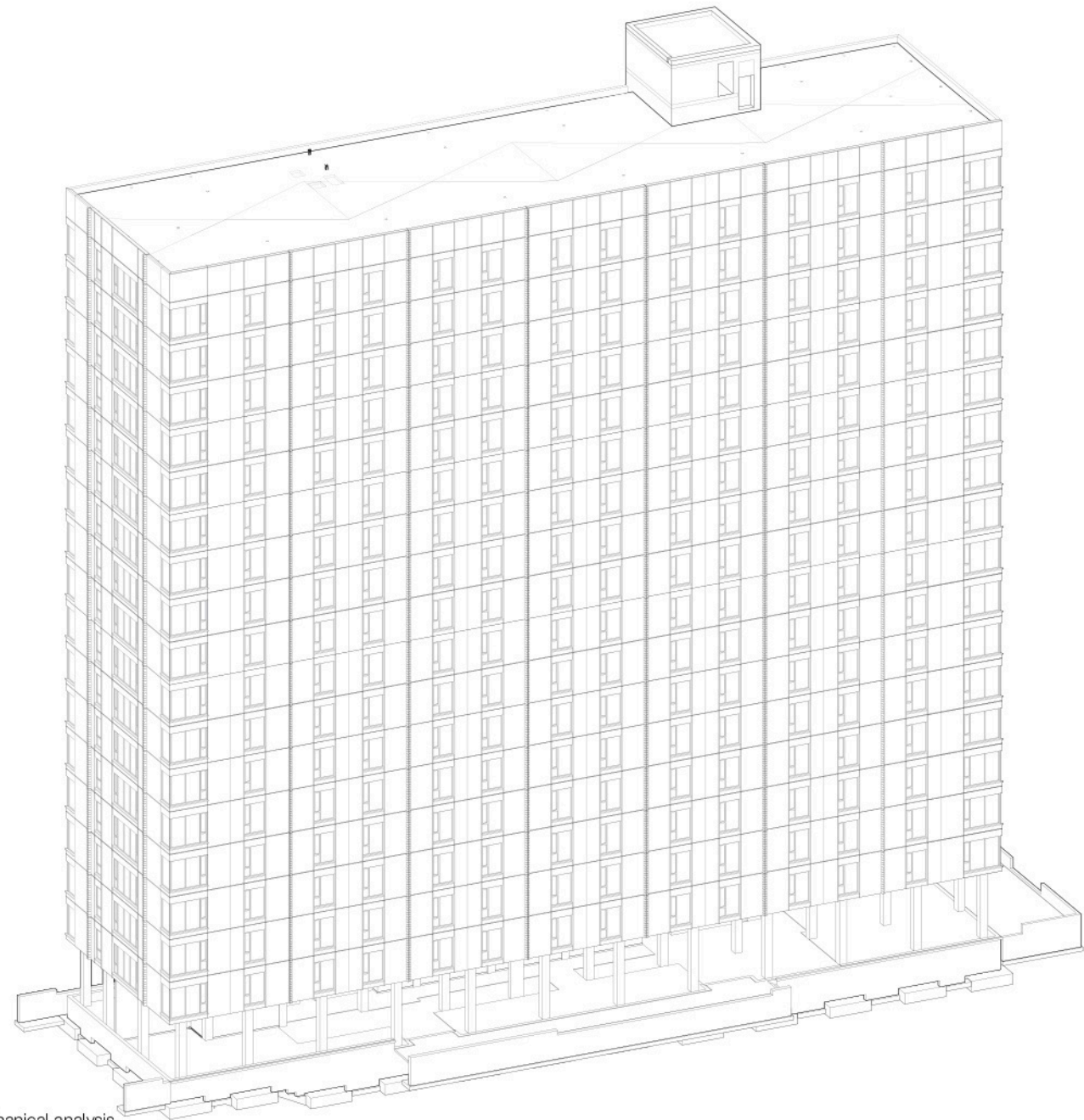
Architect: Bjarke Ingels Group
Builder : Westbank

Completion 2018

Responsibility:

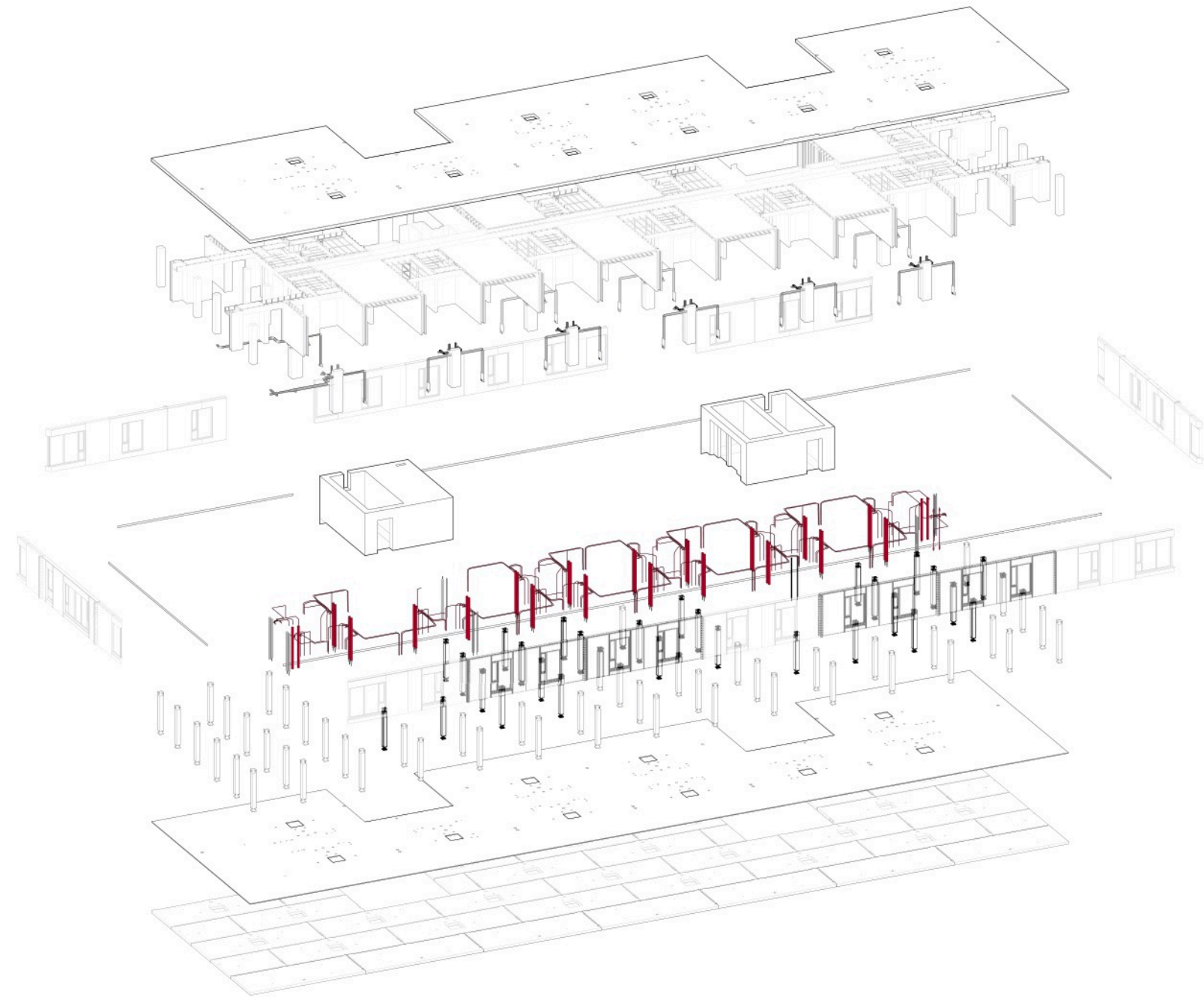
Envelope design, detail modelling and analysis of over 300 types of panels for commercial and residential levels (level 03 - 28, 29 - 60). Designing “smart” parametric panels to reform base on types. Using scripts to place each panel.

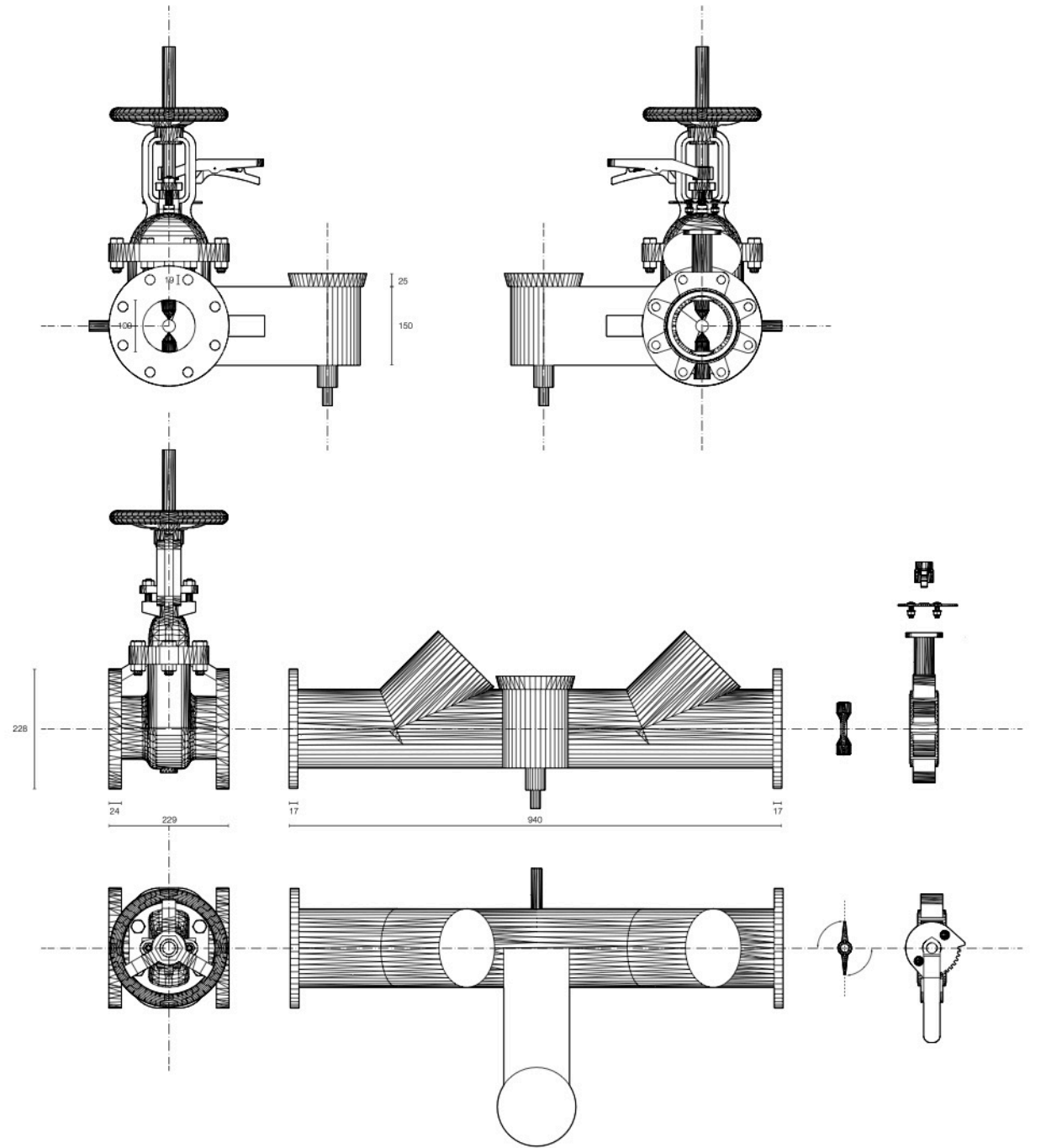
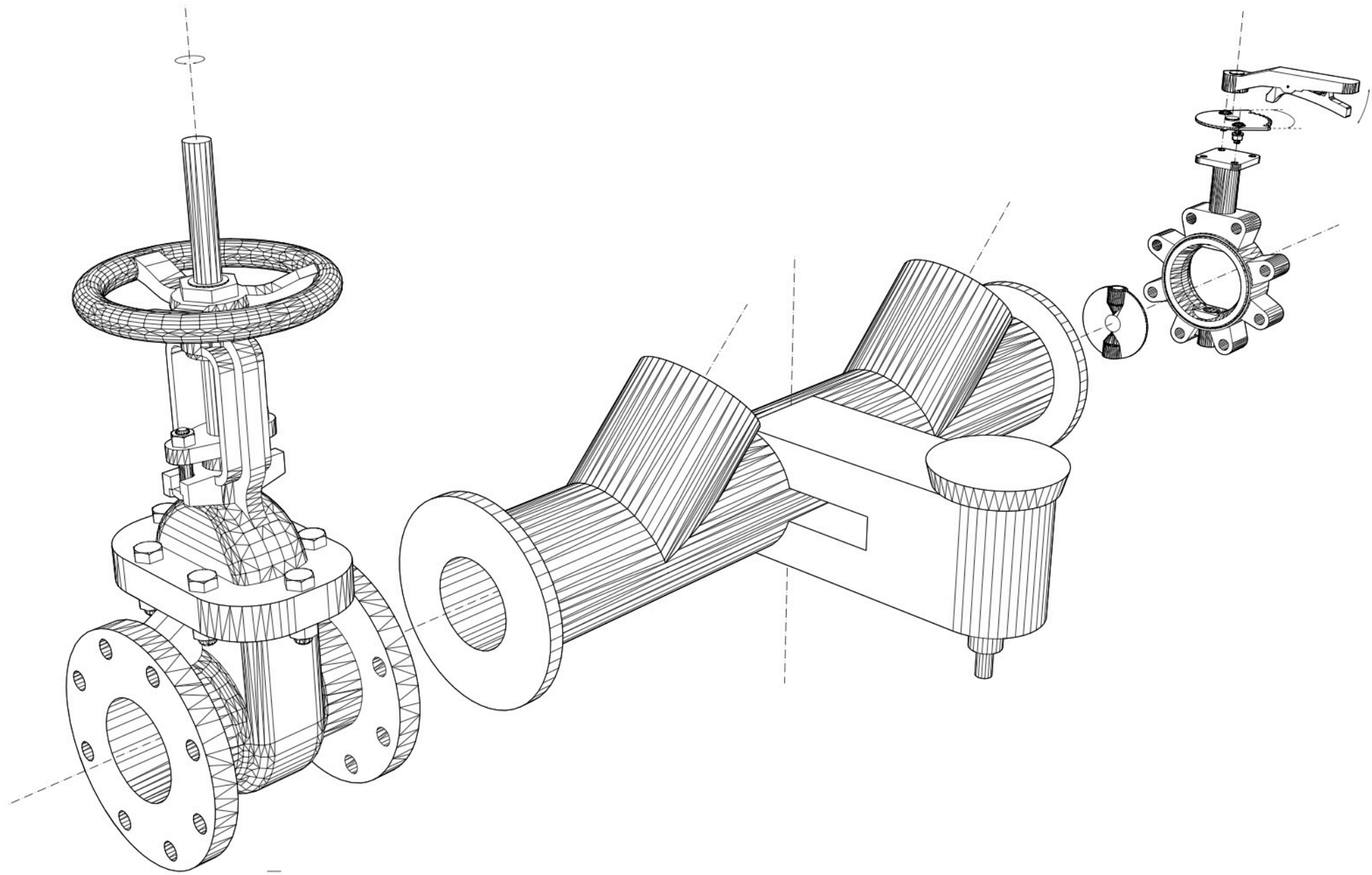


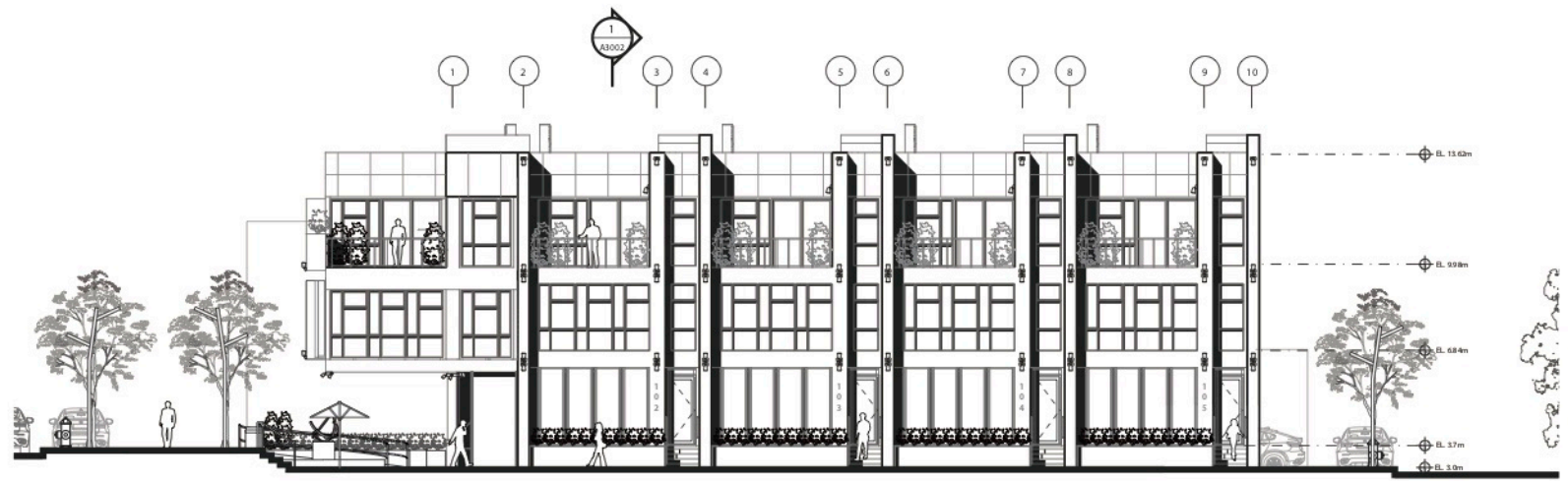


Brock Commons
Tallwood House
UBC, Vancouver

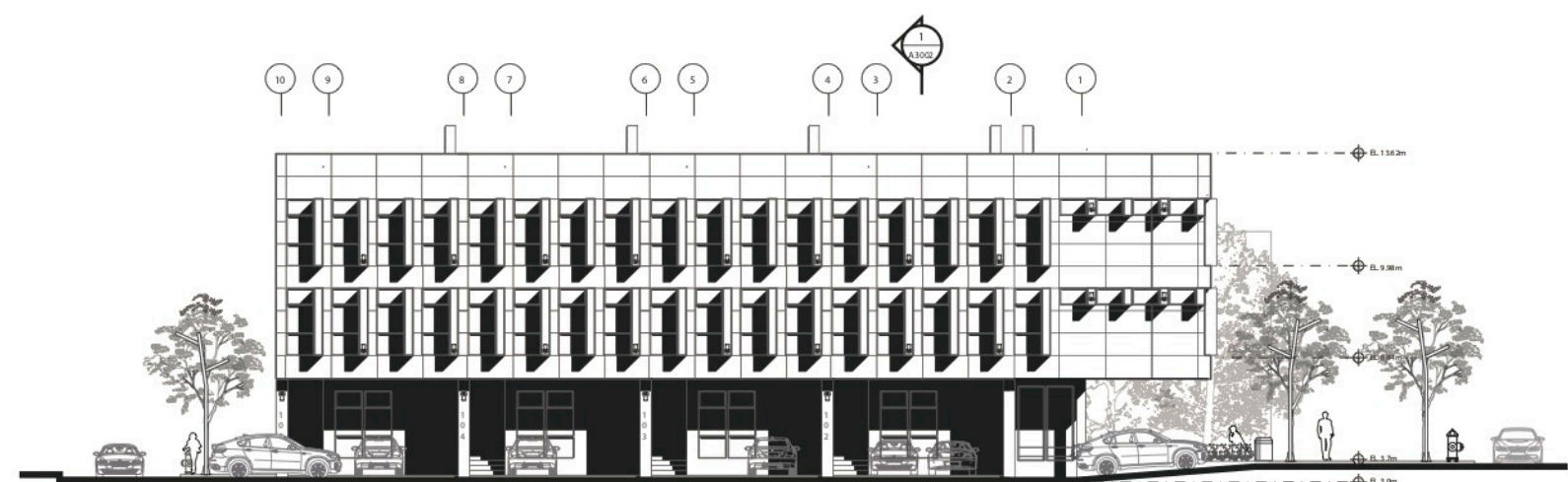
Architecture, structure and mechanical analysis
while working at CadMakers







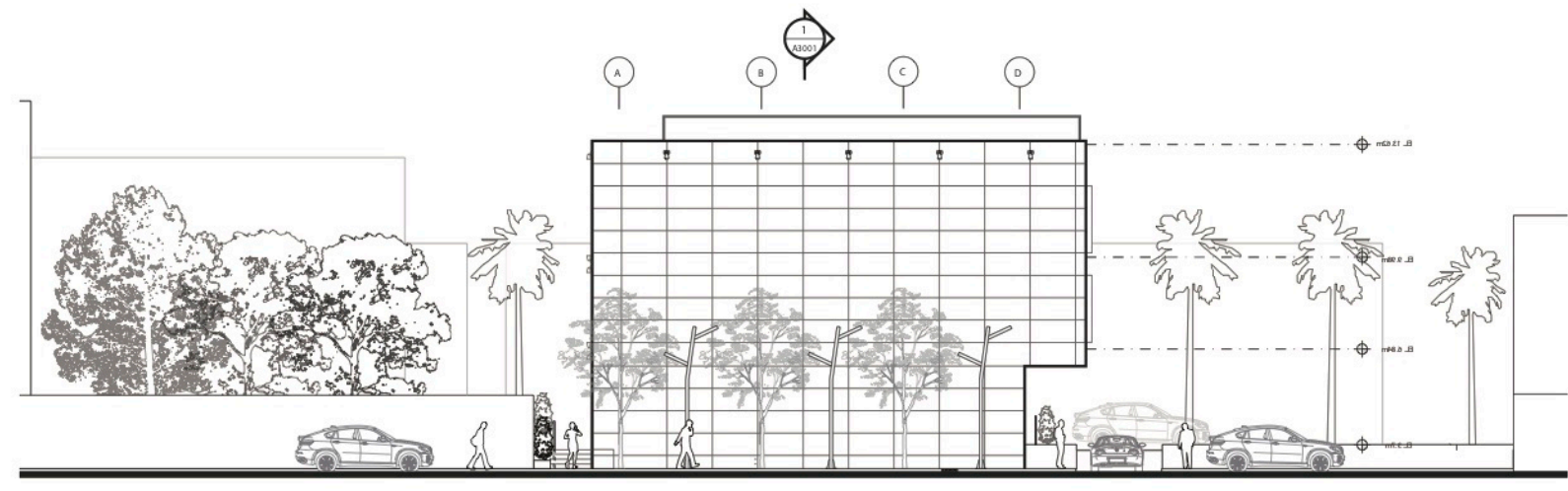
1 N.E. Elevation



1 S.W. Elevation

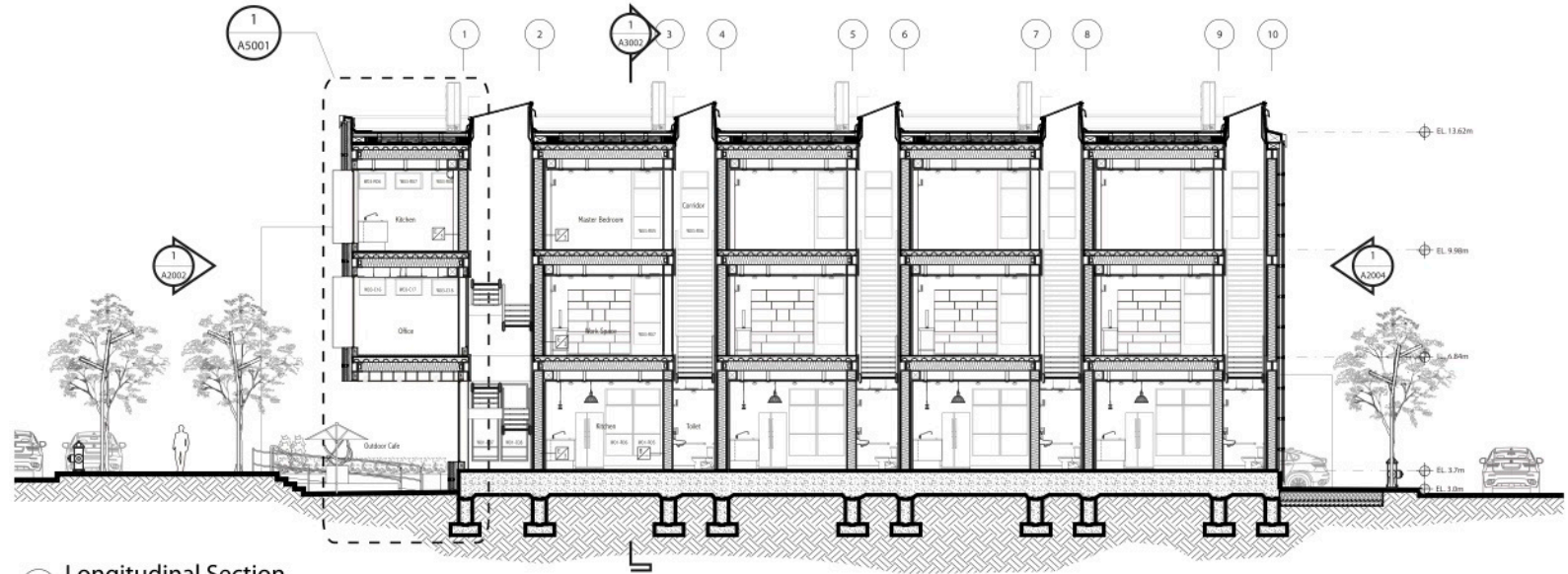


2 S.E. Elevation

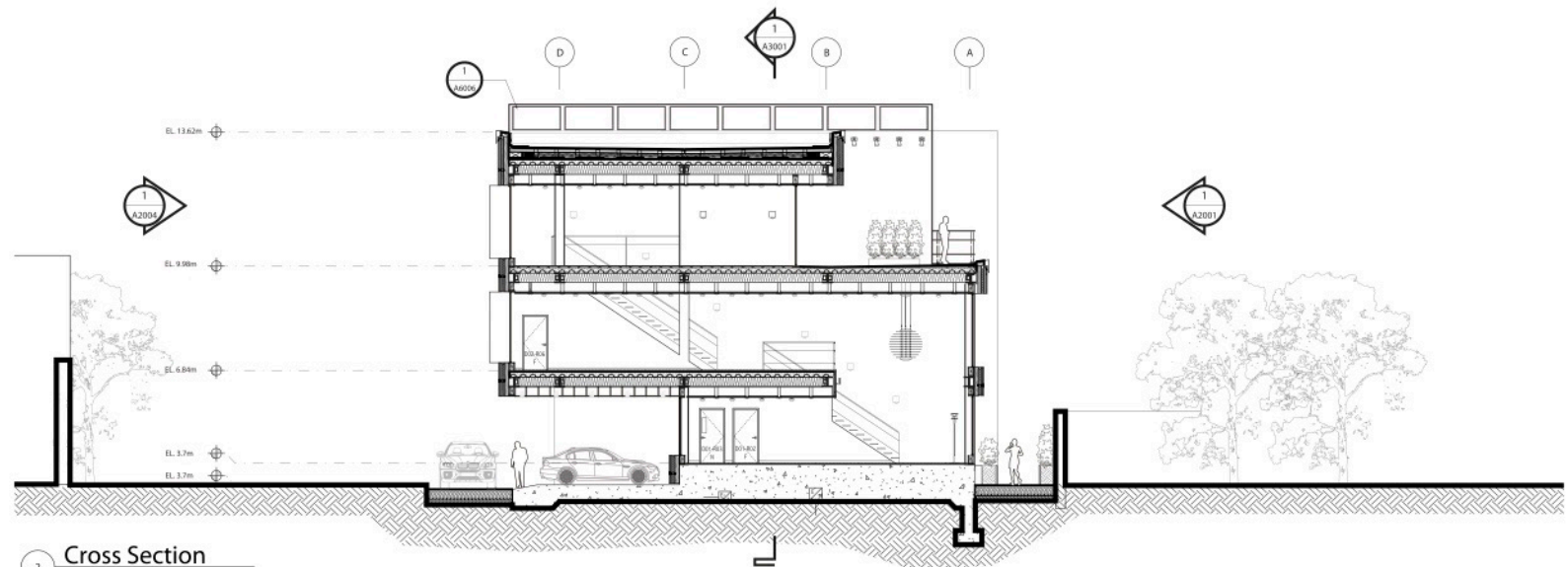


2 N.W. Elevation

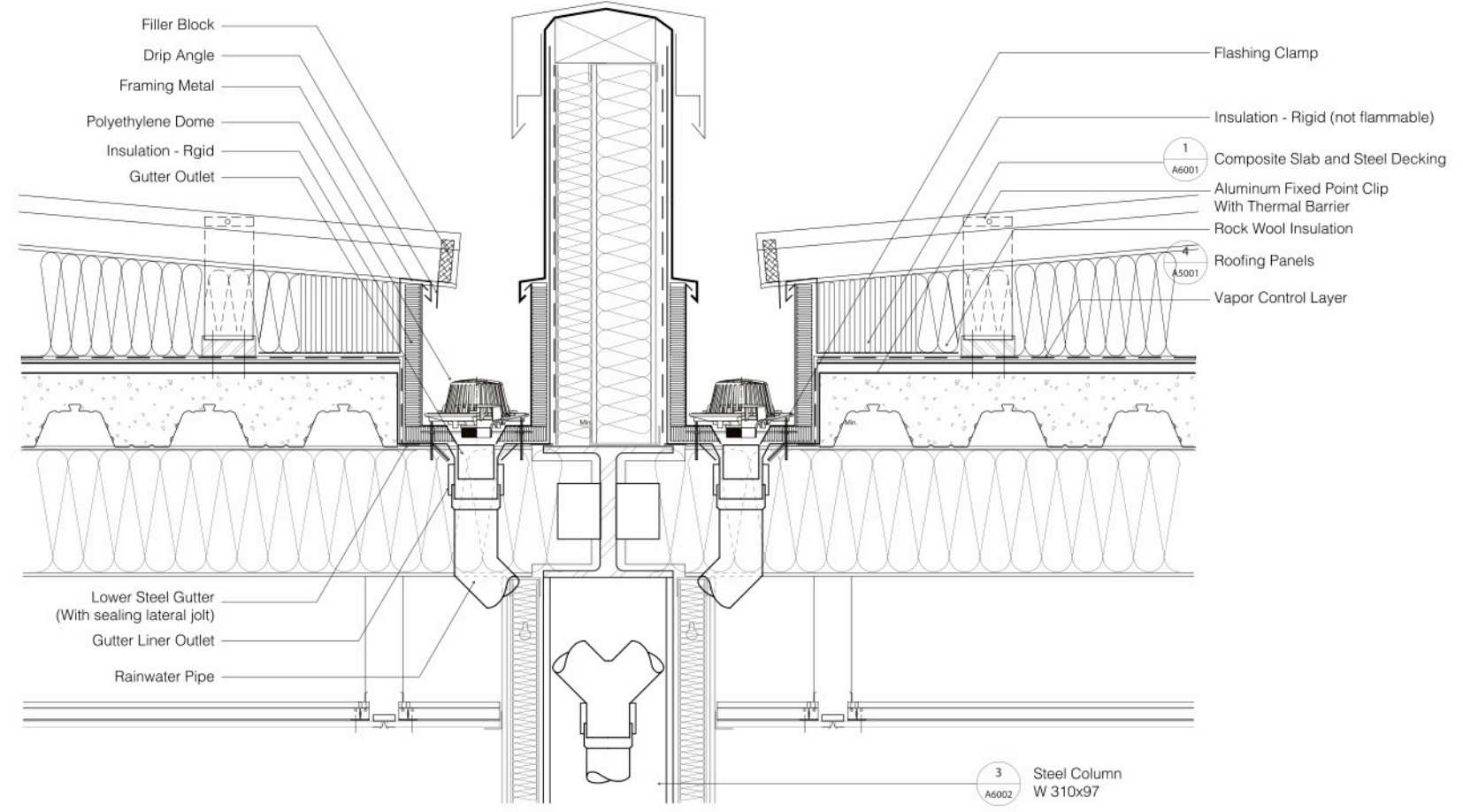




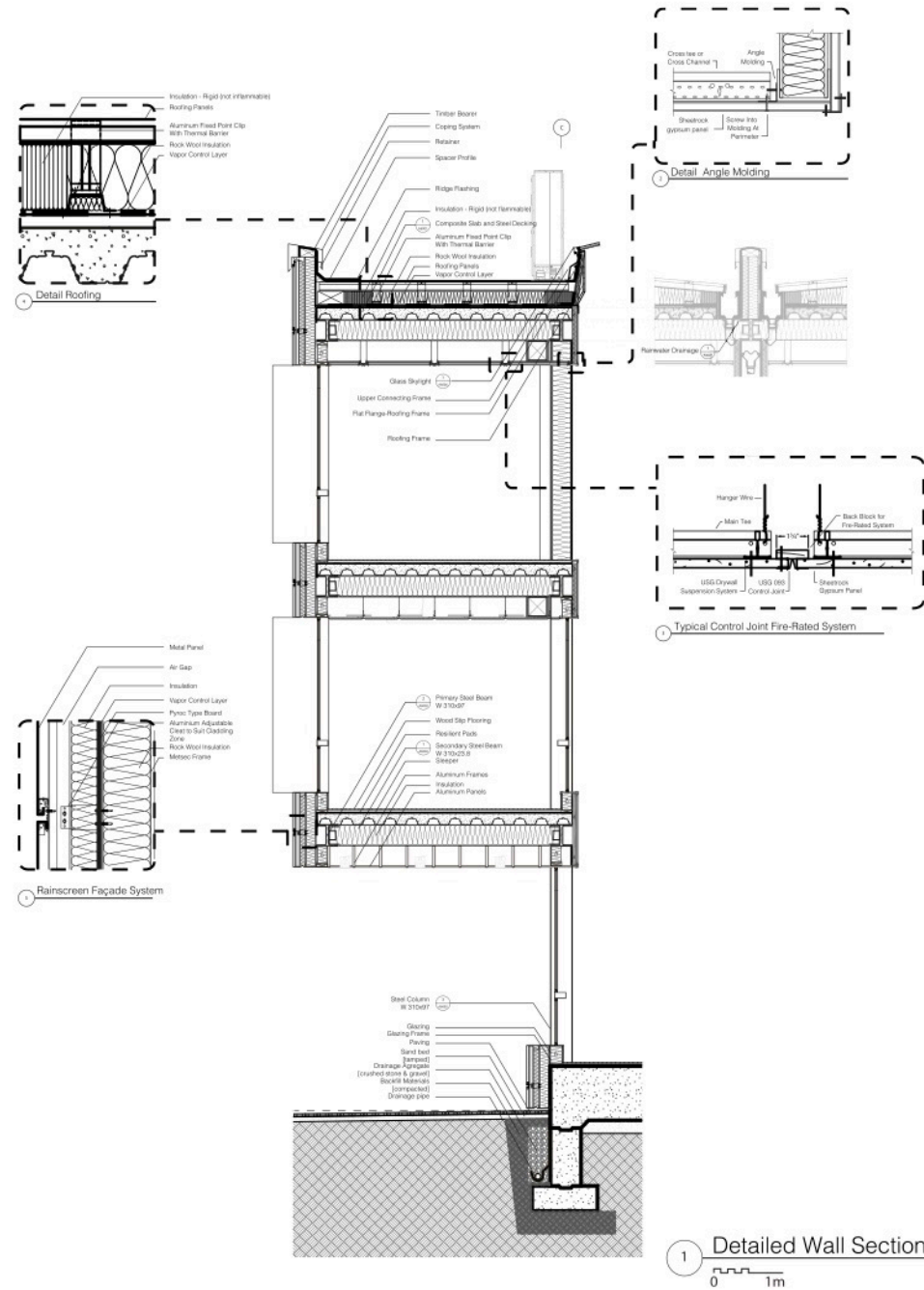
1 Longitudinal Section
GRAPHIC SCALE IN METER



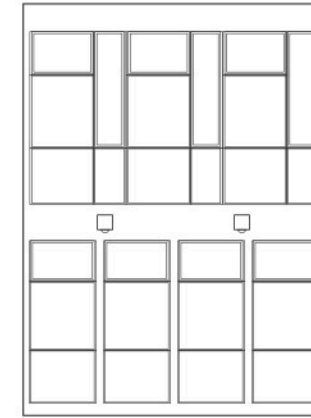
2 Cross Section
GRAPHIC SCALE IN METER



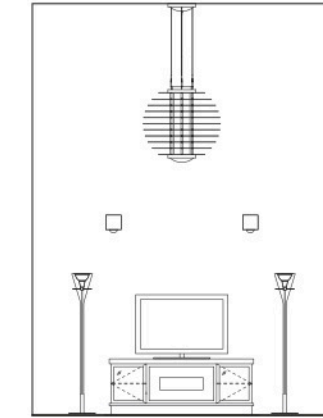
3 Steel Column
W 310x97
A6002



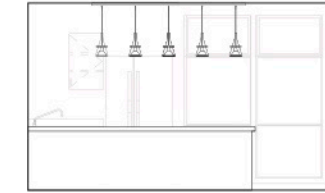
A Elevation - Living Room



3 Elevation - Living Room

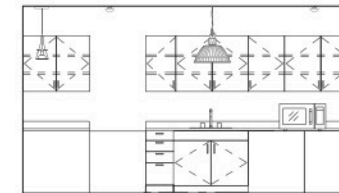


2 Elevation - Living Room

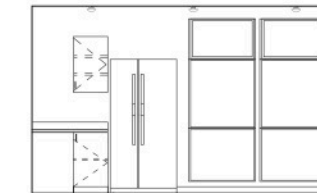


1 Elevation - Living Room

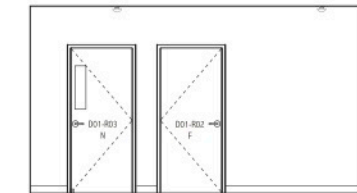
A Elevation - Kitchen



3 Elevation - Kitchen



2 Elevation - Kitchen

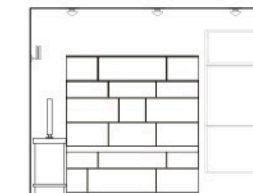


1 Elevation - Kitchen

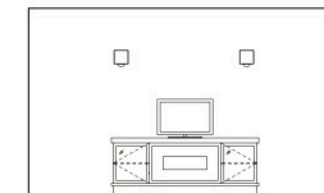
B Elevation - Work Space



3 Elevation - Work Space



2 Elevation - Work Space



1 Elevation - Work Space

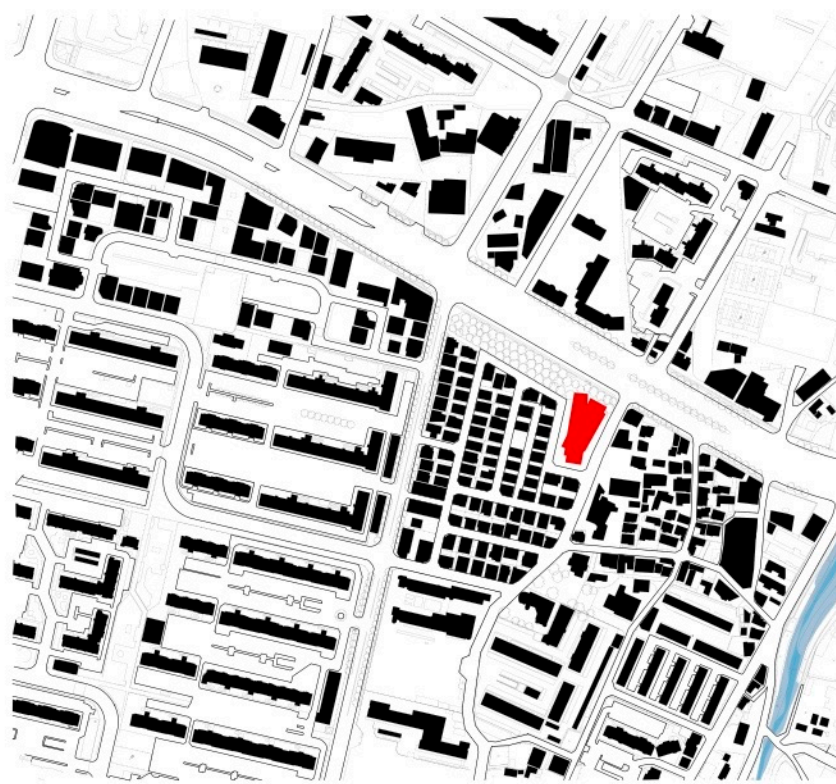
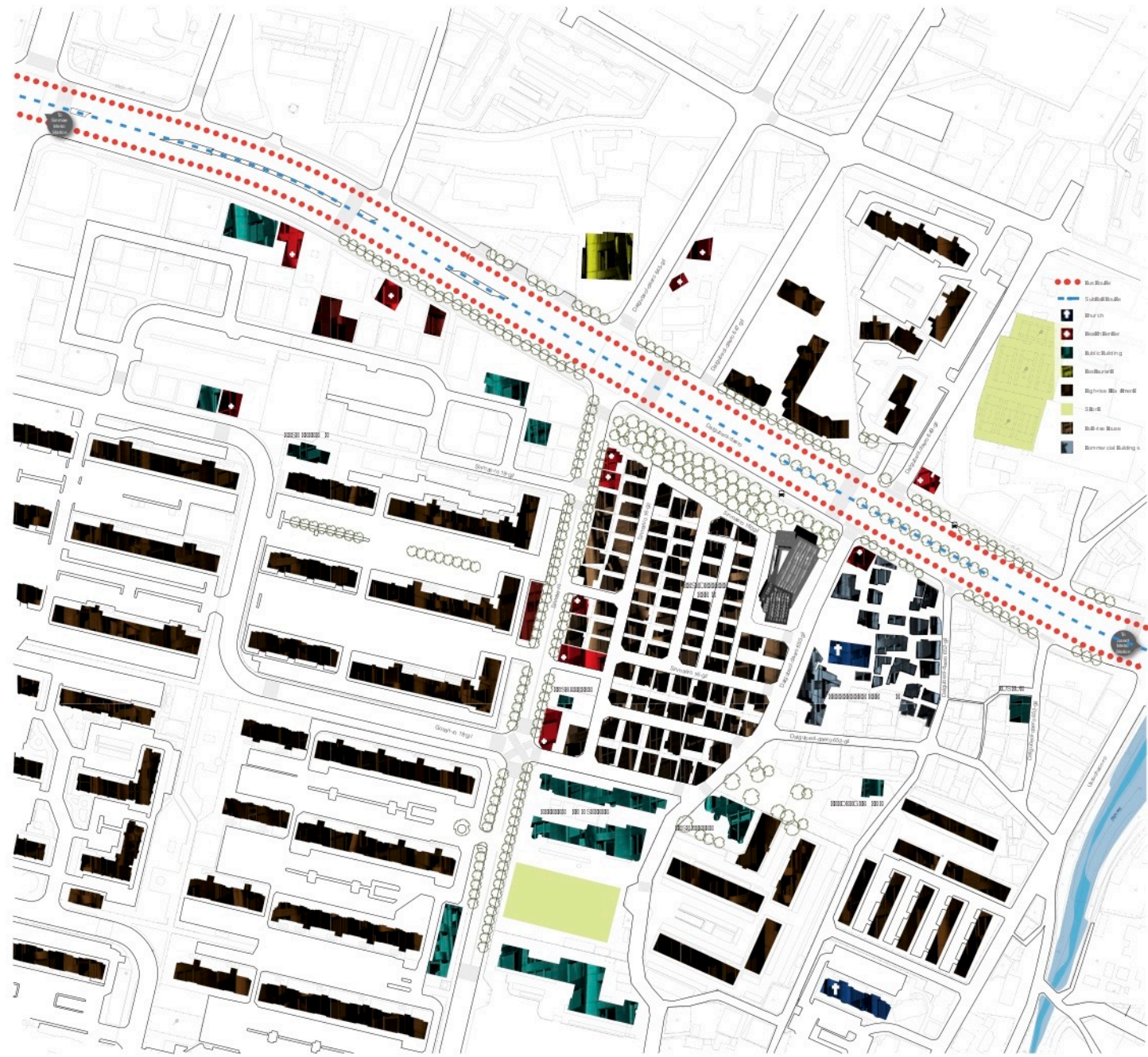




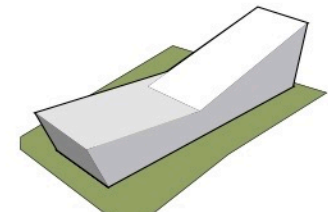
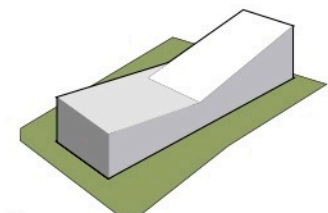
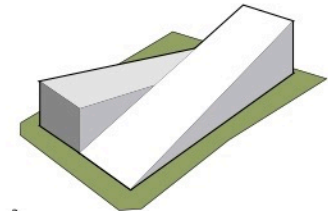
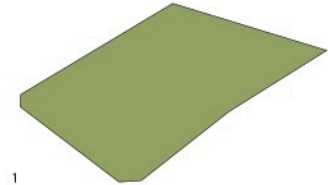
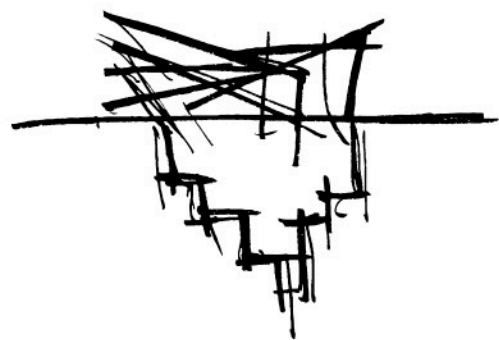
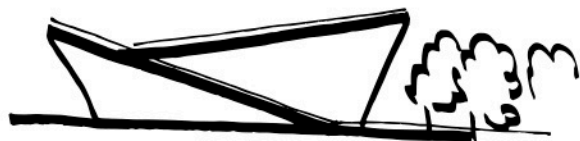
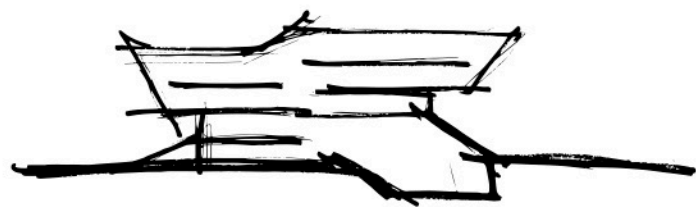
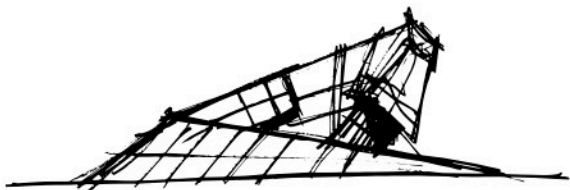
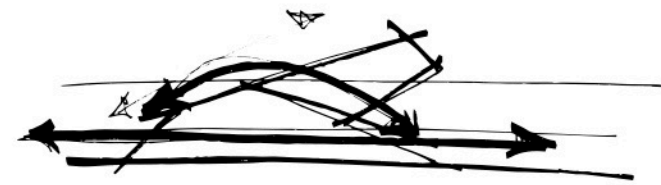
طبيعية
طبيعية

naturally
natural

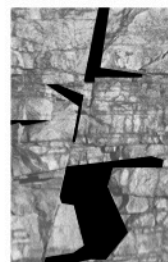




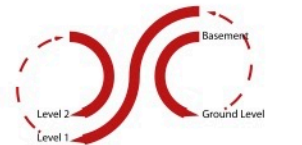
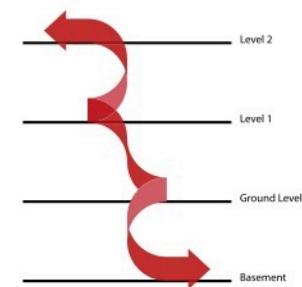
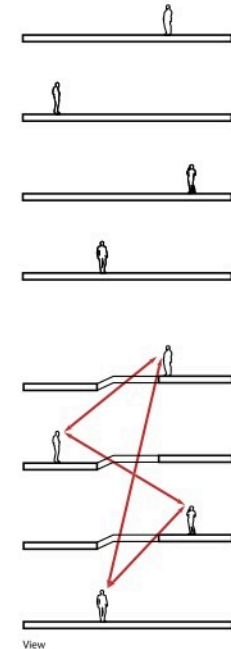




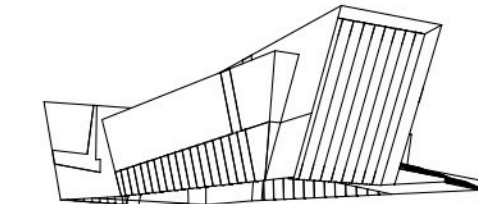
1
2
3
4
5
Massing Concept



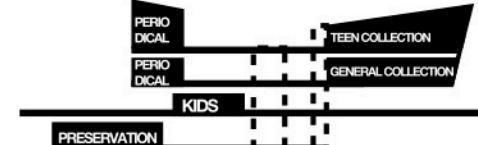
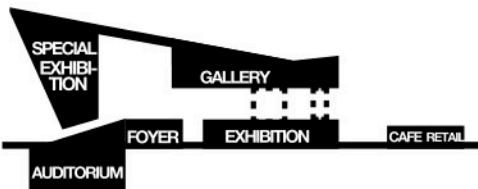
Skylight Form



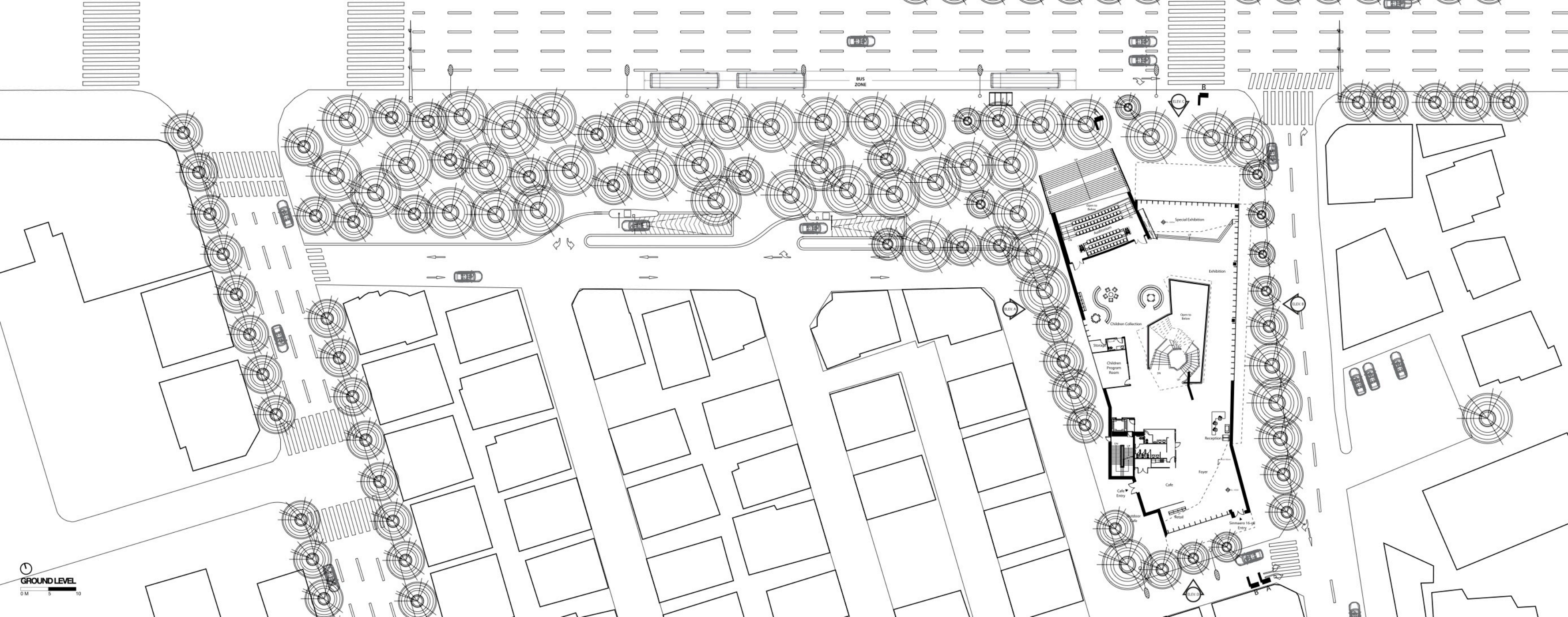
View
Level 2
Level 1
Ground Level
Basement
Staircase Circulation

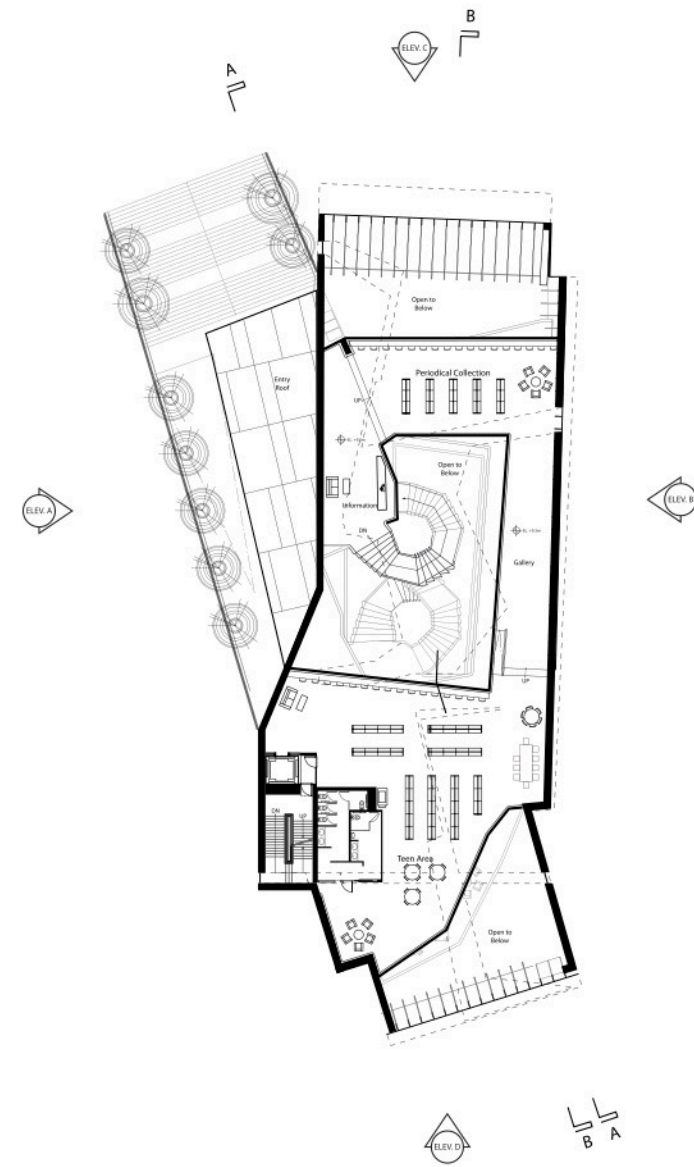
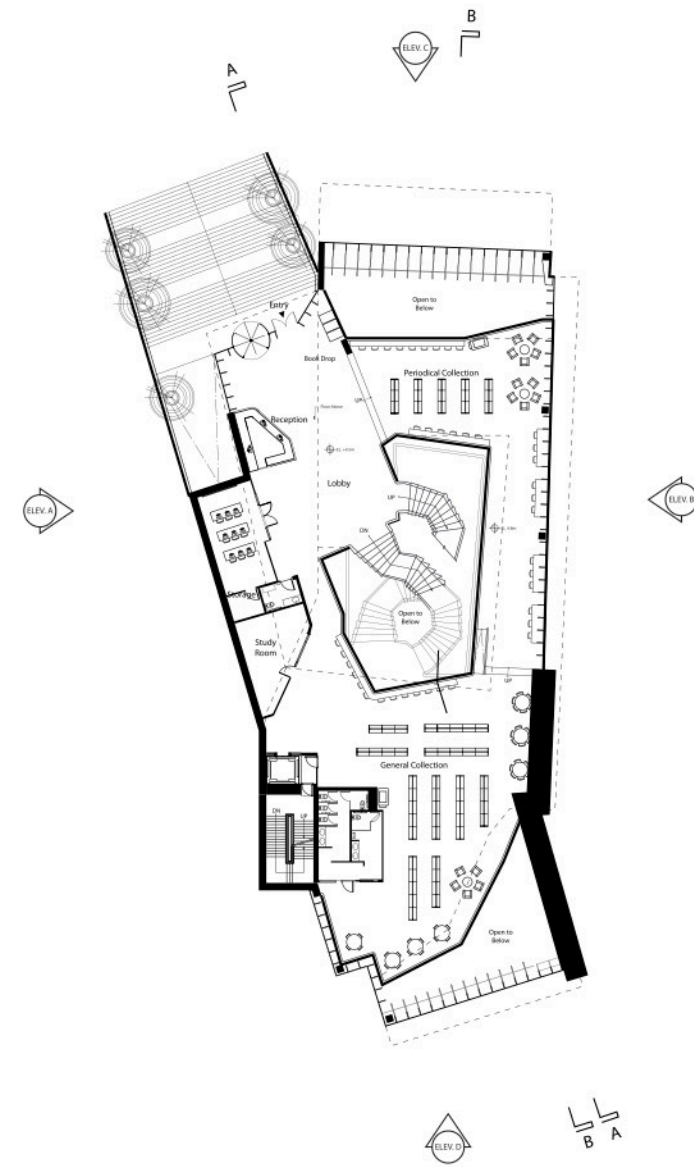
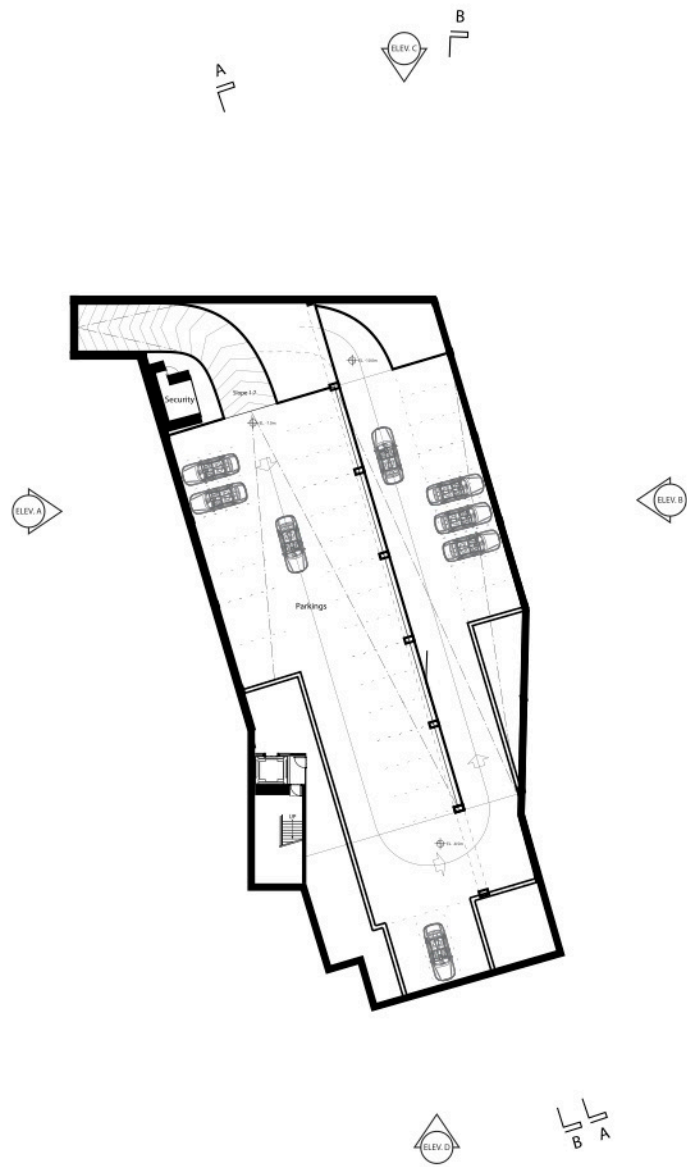


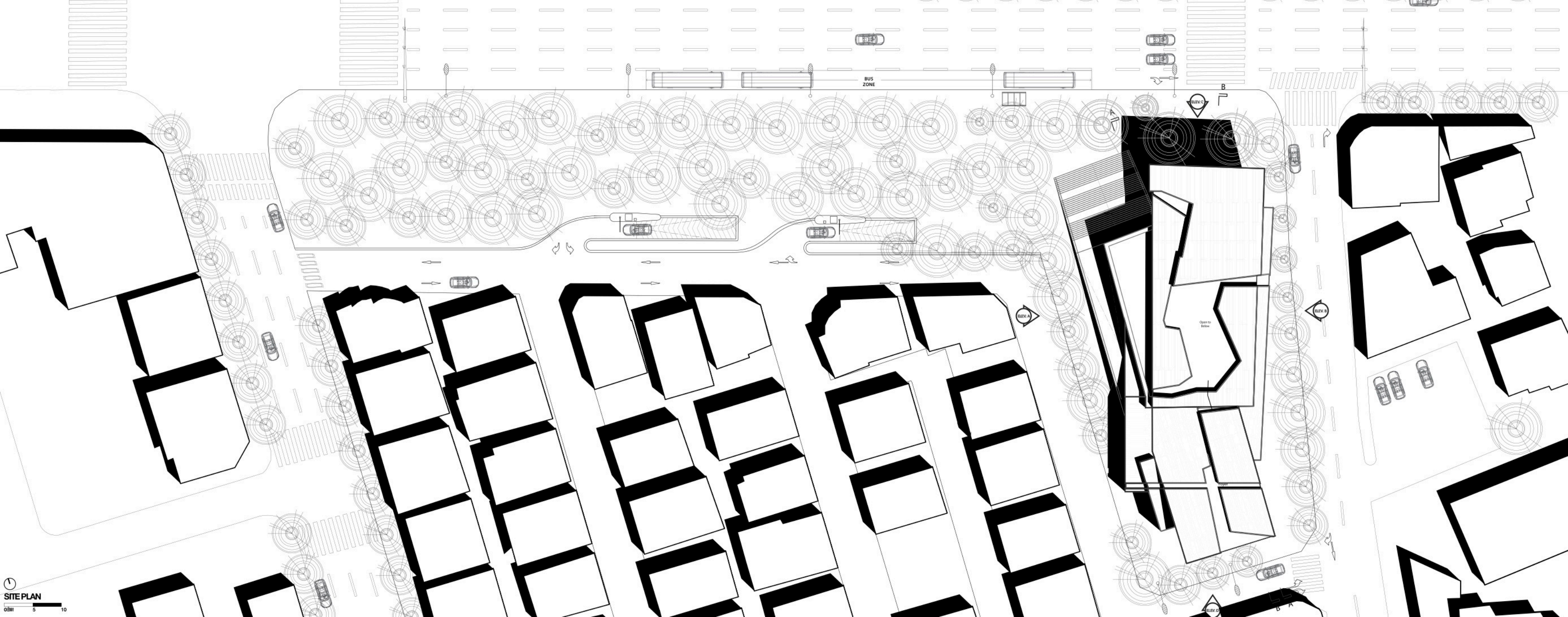
Structure



Program







BUS ZONE

SEV C

B

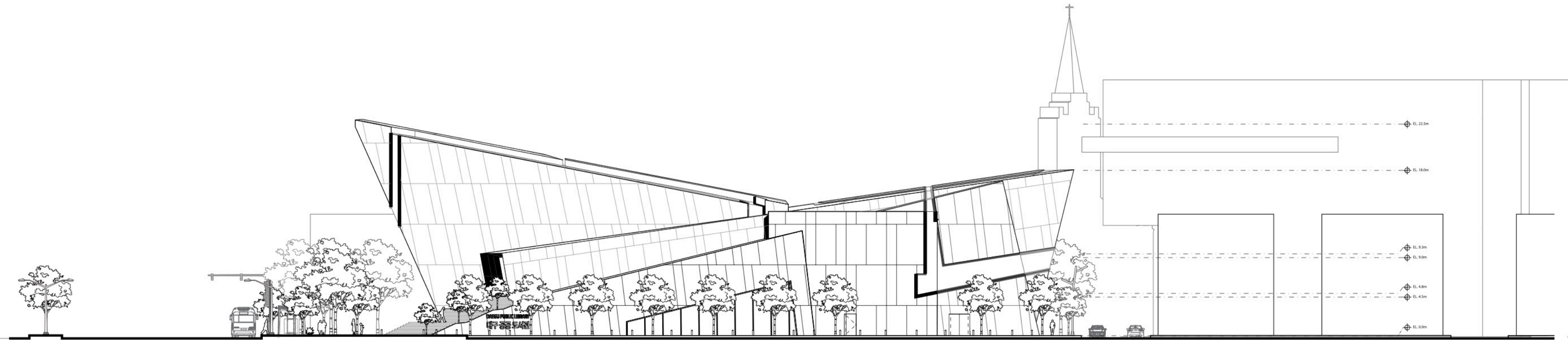
SEV A

SEV B

SEV D

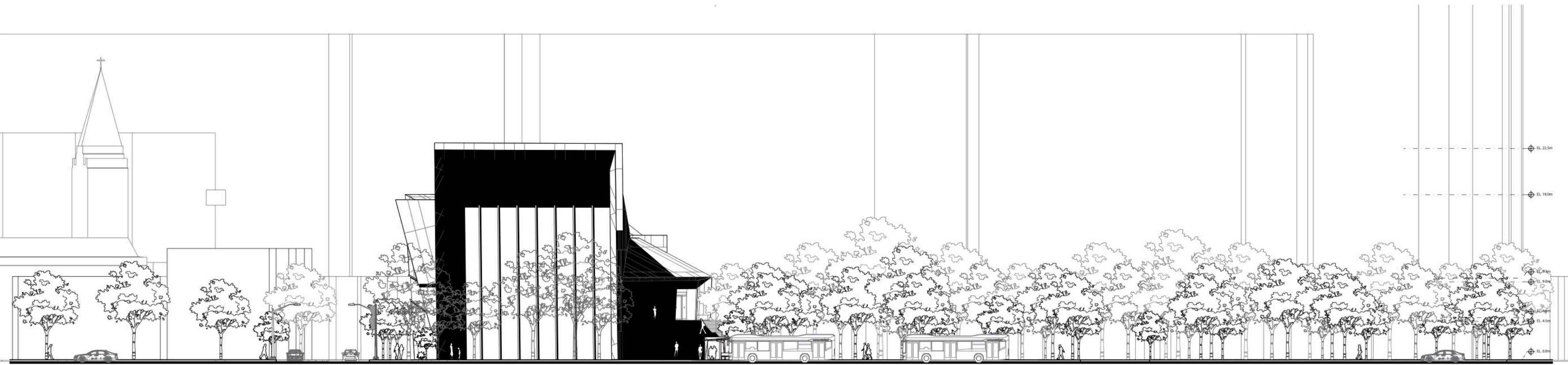
B A

Queue to Enter



ELEVATION A

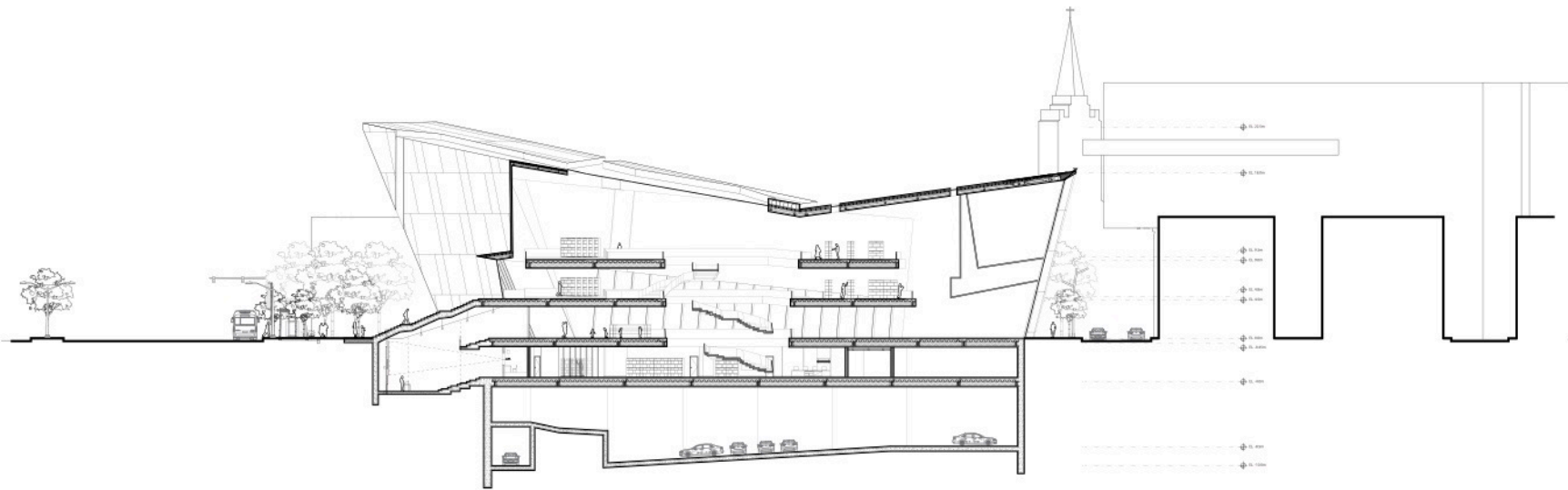
0 M 5 10



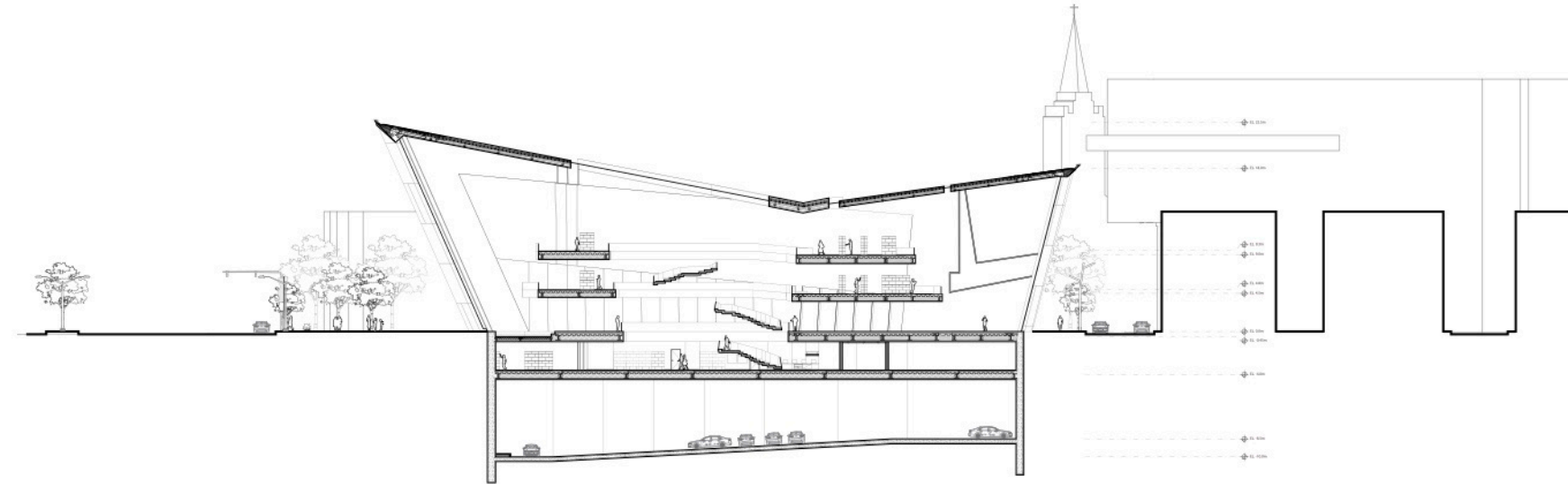
ELEVATION C

0 M 5 10

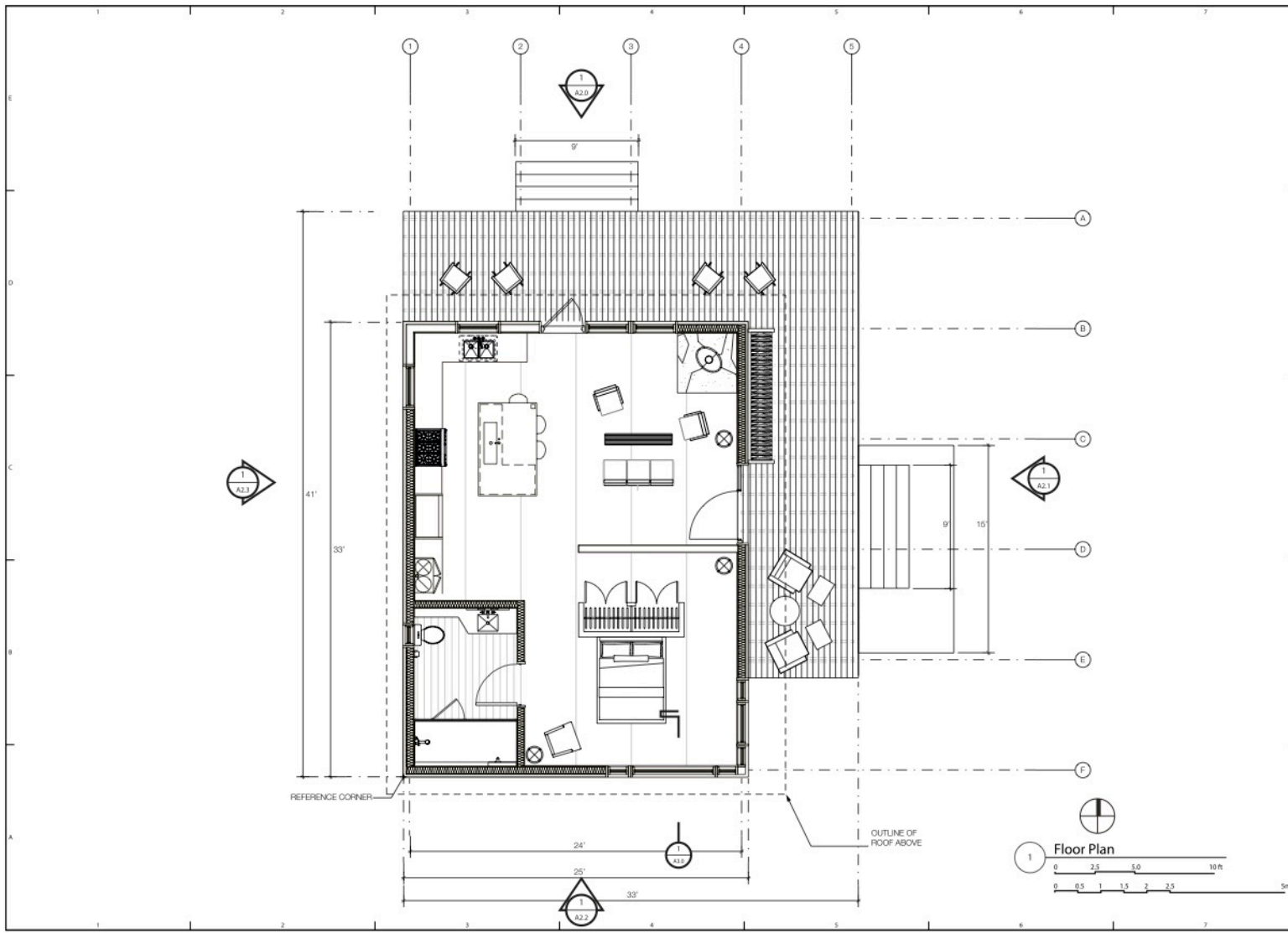
EL. 22.5m
EL. 18.0m
EL. 9.0m
EL. 4.5m
EL. 0.0m



A - A SECTION
0M 5 10

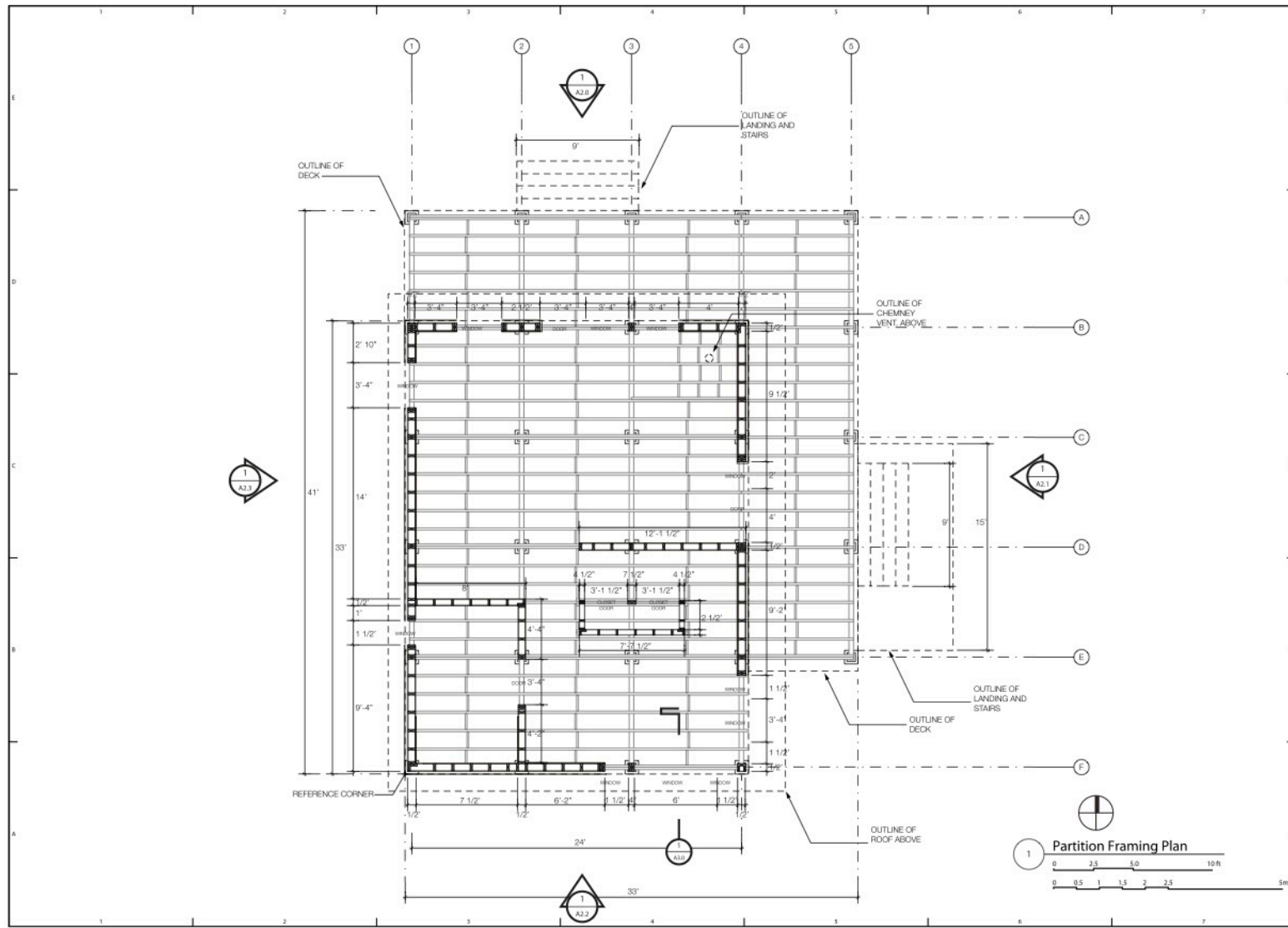


B - B SECTION
0M 5 10



CONSULTANTS:		
Structural Engineer:		
Civil Engineer:		
Landscape Architects:		
PROJECT NAME:		
C41		
WOOD-FRAME HOUSE TECHNOLOGY		
PHASE:		
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
ISSUE:		
PROJECT NO:		
CAD DRAWING FILE:		
DRAWN BY:	Amir Talachian	
CHECKED BY:		
NOTES:		
ASSIGNMENT II		
PROFESSOR NAME:	TED KESIK	
DATE:	04-11-2014	
STUDENT NAME:	AMIR TALACHIAN	
STUDENT ID#:	996054371	
SHEET TITLE		
FLOOR PLAN		
SCALE: 1/75		
A1.4		

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CONSULTANTS:		
Structural Engineer:		
Civil Engineer:		
Landscape Architects:		
PROJECT NAME:		
C41		
WOOD-FRAME HOUSE TECHNOLOGY		
PHASE:		
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
ISSUE:		
PROJECT NO:		
CAD DRAWING FILE:		
DRAWN BY:	Amir Talachian	
CHECKED BY:		
NOTES:		
ASSIGNMENT II		
PROFESSOR NAME:	TED KESIK	
DATE:	04-11-2014	
STUDENT NAME:	AMIR TALACHIAN	
STUDENT ID#:	996054371	
SHEET TITLE		
PARTITION FRAMING PLAN		
SCALE: 1/75		
A1.5		

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atmospheric

TOWARDS A MORE LIVABLE CITY

Duration: 10 weeks





SHEIKH ZAYED ROAD

DOWNTOWN METRO STATION

PARK / LANDSCAPE

EMAAR SQUARES 1,2,3

EMAAR SQUARE 4,5,6

BEYOND RELOCATION MIDDLE EAST

COMPARE GROUP FZ

BOULEVARD PLAZA

EMAAR BOULEVARD (SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN RASHID)

GREEN STREET

GREEN STREET

312 Road

EMAAR BOULEVARD (SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN RASHID)

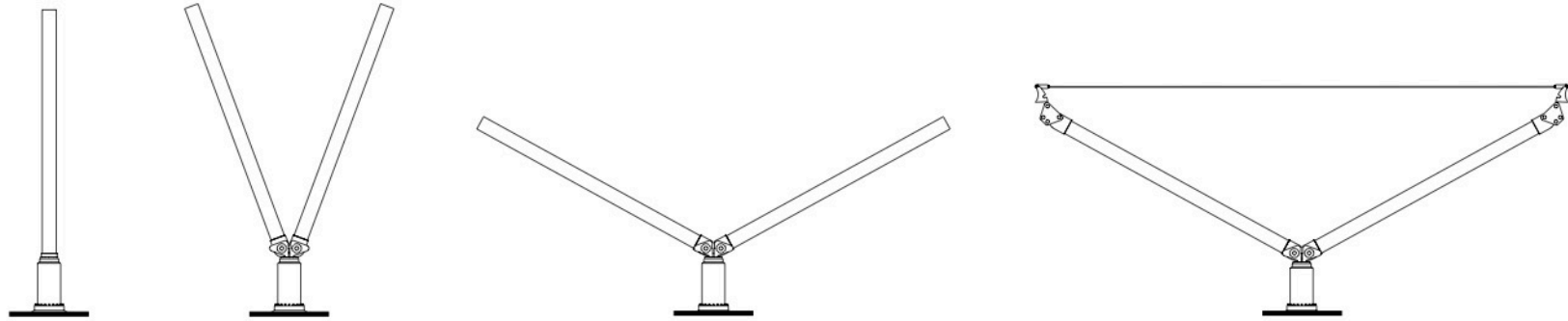
PARK / LANDSCAPE

PARK / LANDSCAPE

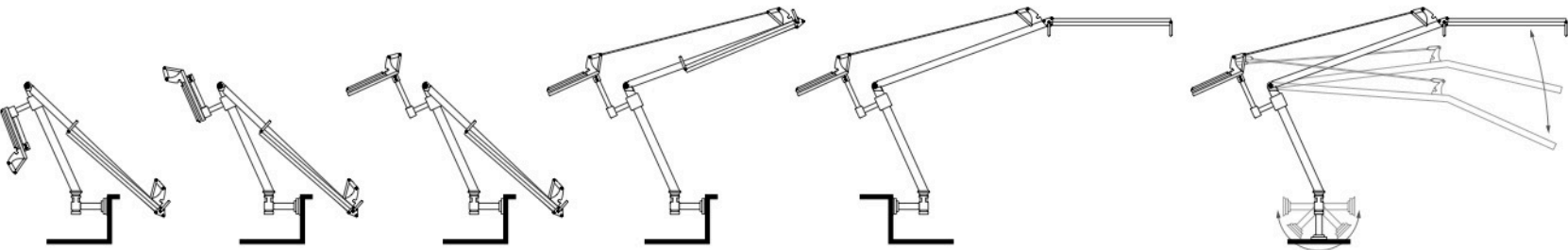
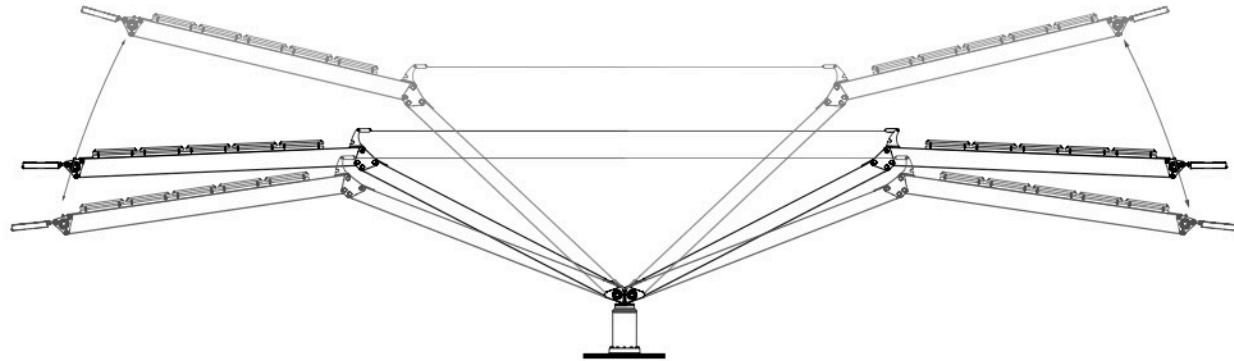
ARMANI HOTEL

BURJ KHALIFA





PROCESS



ADAPTABILITY

1 SIDEWALK SETBACK 30M
EMAAR SQUARE WALL 5M HEIGHT

2 ENCLOSURE RATIO 1:3
THE TOTAL WIDTH OF THE STREET SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE BUILDING HEIGHTS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A COMFORTABLE FEELING OF ENCLOSURE.

"BUILDING SETBACKS FROM THE STREET, ORIGINALLY INVENTED TP PROTECT THE PUBLIC WELFARE BY GIVING EVERY BUILDING LIGHT AND AIR, HAVE ACTUALLY HELPED GREATLY TO DESTROY THE STREET AS SOCIAL SPACE." (ALEXANDER, ISHIKAWA, AND SILVERSTEIN, 1997, P. 593)

3 COOLING - GEPTHERMAL SYSTEM
CLOSED GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM U-TYPE. PLACED EVERY 6M TO ENSURE HEAT EXCHANGE.
10M DEEP TO REACH DUBAI WATER TABLE. DUBAI WATER TABLE 7M-9M

EACH UNIT INCLUDES 150WATT PUMP. ENERGY CONSUMPTION 630KW PER ANNUM. TOTAL ENRGY CONSUMPTION OF 102 GEO. PUMPS IS 64,260KW PER ANNUM.

4 ENERGY
TO PROVIDE NET ZERO ENERGY SYSTEM PVS PLACED ON THE STRUCTURE TO PROVIDE ENERGY.
EACH ELEMENT FOLDED TO MAXIMIZE SOLAR RECEIVE IN SUMMER AND WINTER.

THE TOTAL AREA OF INSTALLED SOLAR PANELS IS 319 SQ.M, WHICH CAN PRODUCE UP TO 4.5 TIMES A 10K SOLAR SYSTEM. THIS MEANS THE SITE IS EXPECTED TO PRODUCE FROM 106,762.5 KW TO 110,795.75 KW PER ANNUM (DUBAI AVG. SUN PER DAY = 6.5 HRS)

5 ELEMENTS EXTENDED TO PROVIDE BASIC SHADING STRUCTURE AND ENLARGE SUN FACING SURFACES.

6 STRUCTURE
TO SPAN 15M IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE LOW COST, CURVED, AND LIGHT STRUCTURE.

PROPOSED MATERIAL: FIBERGLASS
IN ADDITION TO BUILDING PRODUCTS THAT ARE LONG LASTING AND HIGHLY ENERGY EFFICIENT, THE MATERIALS USED TO PRODUCE INFINITY PRODUCTS ARE KIND TO THE PLANET AS WELL.

ULTREX FIBERGLASS IS MADE PARTIALLY FROM RECYCLED MATERIALS THE GLASS IN INFINITY PRODUCTS CONTAINS 15% - 33% RECYCLED CONTENT
ULTREX REQUIRES 39% LESS ENERGY TO PRODUCE THAN VINYL AND 80% LESS TO PRODUCE THAN ALUMINUM
THE MAIN INGREDIENT USED TO MAKE ULTREX FIBERGLASS IS GLASS, WHICH IS MADE FROM SILICA SAND, AN ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCE

7 VERTICAL FARMINGS
PROVIDES: ATTRACTION, IDENTITY, ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS AND POLICIES, INTEREST FOR GREEN HOUSE, INTEREST FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC AWARENESS., CLEAN AIR, RECYCLING GRAY WATER, ORGANIC FOOD FOR RESTAURANTS.

IN BIGGER SCALE:
NATURAL RESOURCES, REDUCE POLLUTION, ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMICAL

8 IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT PDESTRIANS PREFER CONTINUITY OF DESIGN AND THEMATIC ORDERING.

9 LIGHTING FEAUTURES ARE ADDED.
EACH LIGHTING ELEMENT INCLUDES 3-6 10WATT LED LIGHTS.
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR LIGHTING, INCLUDING 24 STREET LIGHTS (50W EACH) = 18,564 KW/YEAR

10 COOLING - GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM + WIND
TO ACCELERATE WIND VELOCITY, LANDSCAPE RAISED TO PUSH WIND INTO UPPER SURFACE OF CANOPY WHERE FANS ARE LOCATED TO INCREASE WIND SPEED.
GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM PIPES ARE LOCATED FACING FANS TO COOL DOWN THE WIND TEMPERATURE TO PROVIDE COOLER SPACE.

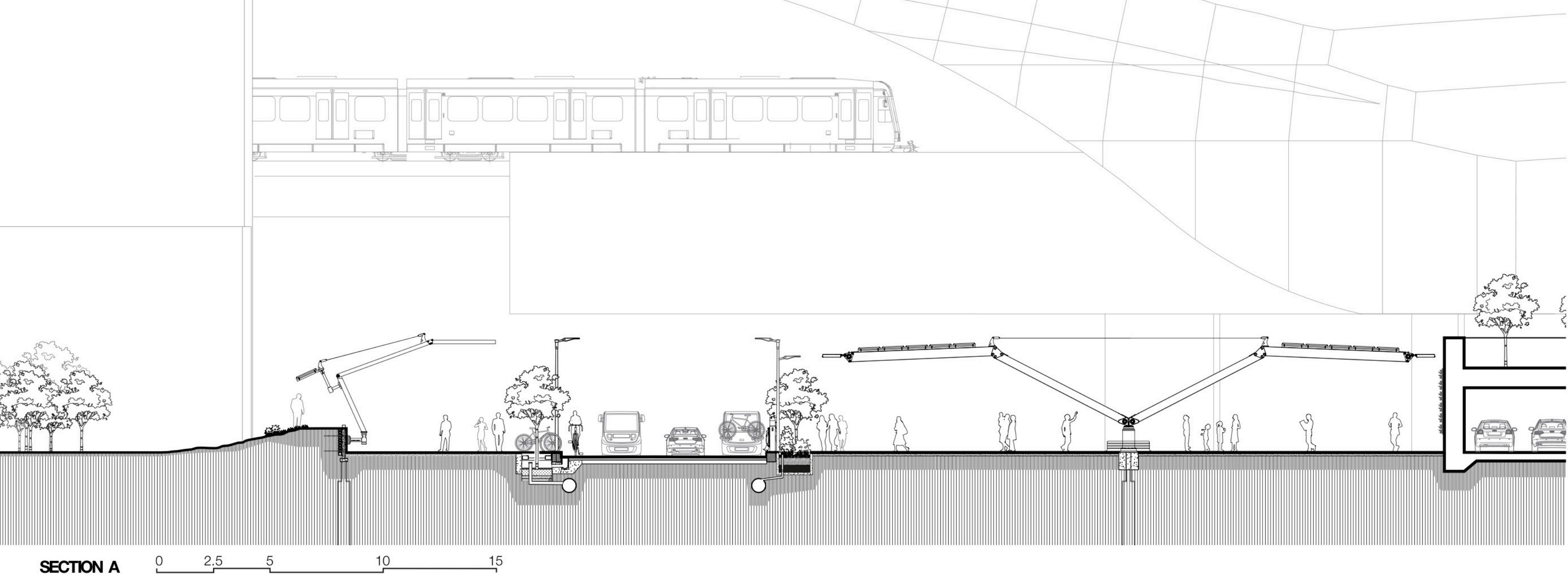
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR 955 FANS (5W EACH) = 20,055 KW PER ANNUM.

11 TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY = 97,840 KW/YEAR
MINIMUM EXPECTED ENERGY PRODUCTION = 106,760 KW/YEAR

12 STREET FURNITURE
ADDING PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT MATCH THE SIZE AND PROPORTIONS OF HUMANS AND EQUALLY IMPORTANT, CORRESPOND TO THE SPEED AT WHICH HUMANS WALK. ELEMENTS SUCH AS PAVEMENT TEXTURE, STREET TREES, STREET FURNITURE, LIGHTS.

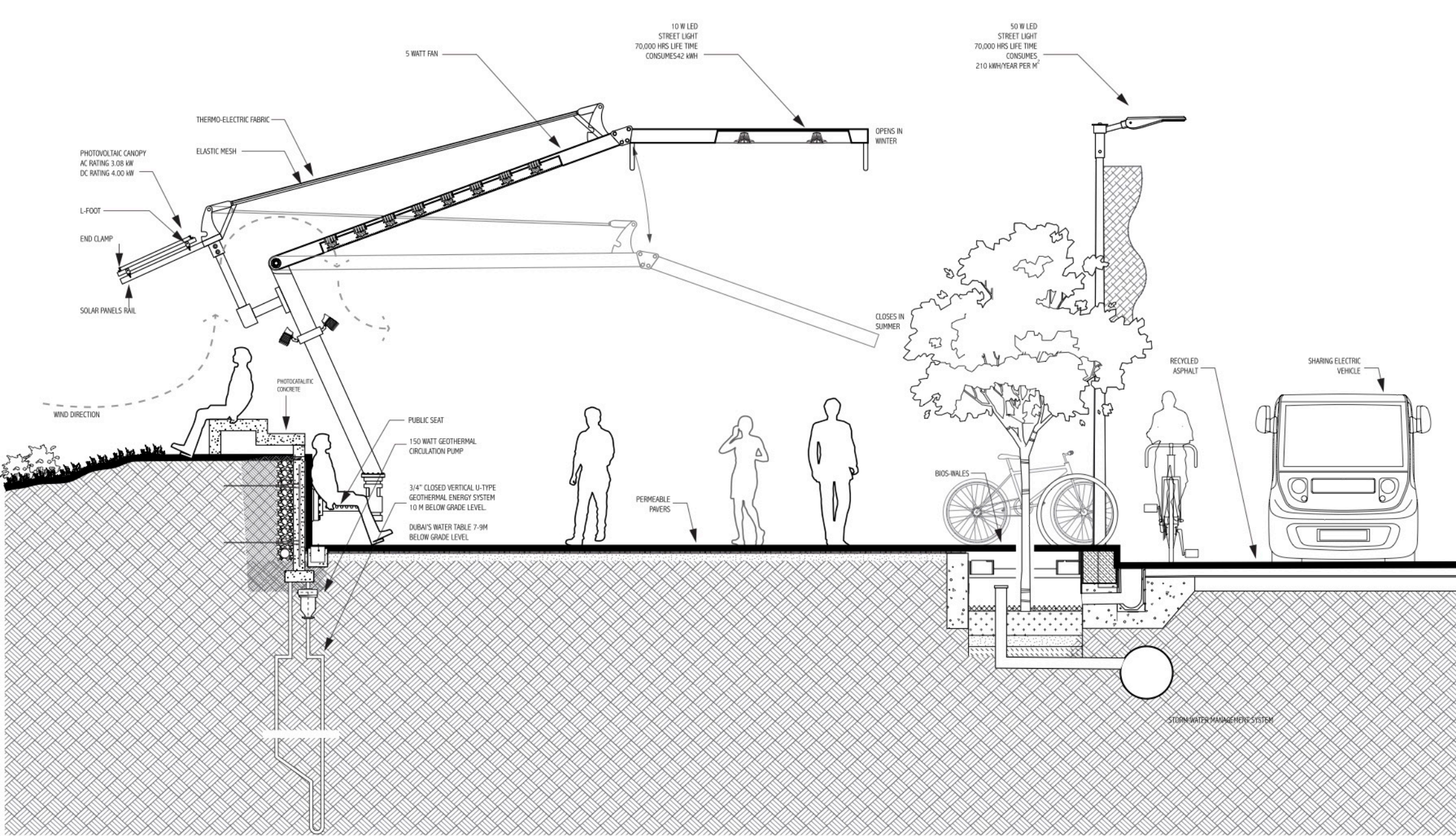
13 TREES ARE LOCATED ON OUTER PART OF SIDEWALK THIS WILL PROVIDE MORE COHERENCY. SHADE OF TREES PLANTED CLOSE TOGETHER RESULT IN AN UNINTERRUPTED PATTERN OF LIGHT AND SHADE, UNIFYING A SENCE. TREES ALSO PROVIDE RICHNESS AND COMPLEXITY. THEY INCREASE SENCE OF HUMAN SCALE AND PROVIDE OUTER STREET WALL.

14 WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN (WSUD)
ADDING TREEPIT RAIN GARDENS WHICH INTRODUCES MORE AND HEALTHIER STREET TREES THAT ARE NATURALLY WATERED BY RUNOFF. INCREASES URBAN BIODIVERSITY, AND PROPERTY VALUES AND HELPS LOCAL CLIMATE. WATER FILTRATION. HOMEZONE CREATION, CREATIVE USE OF LANDSCAPING AND VEGETATION CREATES A SAFER AND MORE PLEASANT ENVIRONMENT FOR PEDESTRIANS WHILE REDUCING RUNOFF. PREAMBLE SURFACES, ALLOWS WATER TO INFILTRATE, REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF WATER ENTERING THE SEWERS AND POTENTIALLY INCREASING AQUIFER RECHARGE.



SECTION A





SECTION B 0 .25 .5 1 1.5 2M

Streets are critical to the livability and sustainability of urban environments and are important places for people to meet and socialize.

The Atmospheric is an adaptable design, which can be easily be effective in other cities and climates. It is a system, not just an element. Each element in this system might not be effective if they be used individually. The key element of the design is the flexible canopies, which can be transform and change to work in any environment. The system formed by various existing forces of the site. It has being designed by controlling these forces to neutralize each other and use the advantage of each other.

The canopies are the most important element of the system, which is willing to transform the Green Street to a public domain; and is fundamental to the form and function of the urban environment. To increase social and civic activity on the street, we have to change our focus on facilitating vehicle movements and parking to a “shared spaces” with a diverse set of vehicular and pedestrian uses of the street. The Atmospheric system promotes a more balanced idea of street design that recognizes the need to accommodate public life and amenity as well as cater for traditional linking and transport corridor function.

“Walking sets eyes on the streets, it enhances public life and increases the local ownership and knowledge of the city. There is more to walking than walking: Walking is the first step - making invitations to stop, to linger, to talk, to watch, to participate and to perform are the others.”
J. Gehl, Public Space - Public Life, 2007

The Downtown Green Street is a prototype, which provides sustainability, cooling, and water sensitive urban design (WSUD) that can be applied to all areas within the city of Dubai. The Green Street design will also encourage the use of roads and highways as an infrastructure to achieve more livable areas within the city as well as a coordinated and consistent palette of materials and long-term maintenance benefits.

“Great streets do not require lavish materials or fancy street lights and furniture to make them comfortable, attractive and functional places... the appeal of great streets stems more from pale footpaths and appropriate street trees, and from the presence of building frontages whose windows, doors and awnings are oriented to the street.”
-C. Bohl, 2002



Performance Skin

UNION STATION, TORONTO, ON

Duration: 6 weeks

“I am open-minded when it comes to technology, about anything that moves or ‘moves me’ – it is fascinating.”
– Chris Bangle

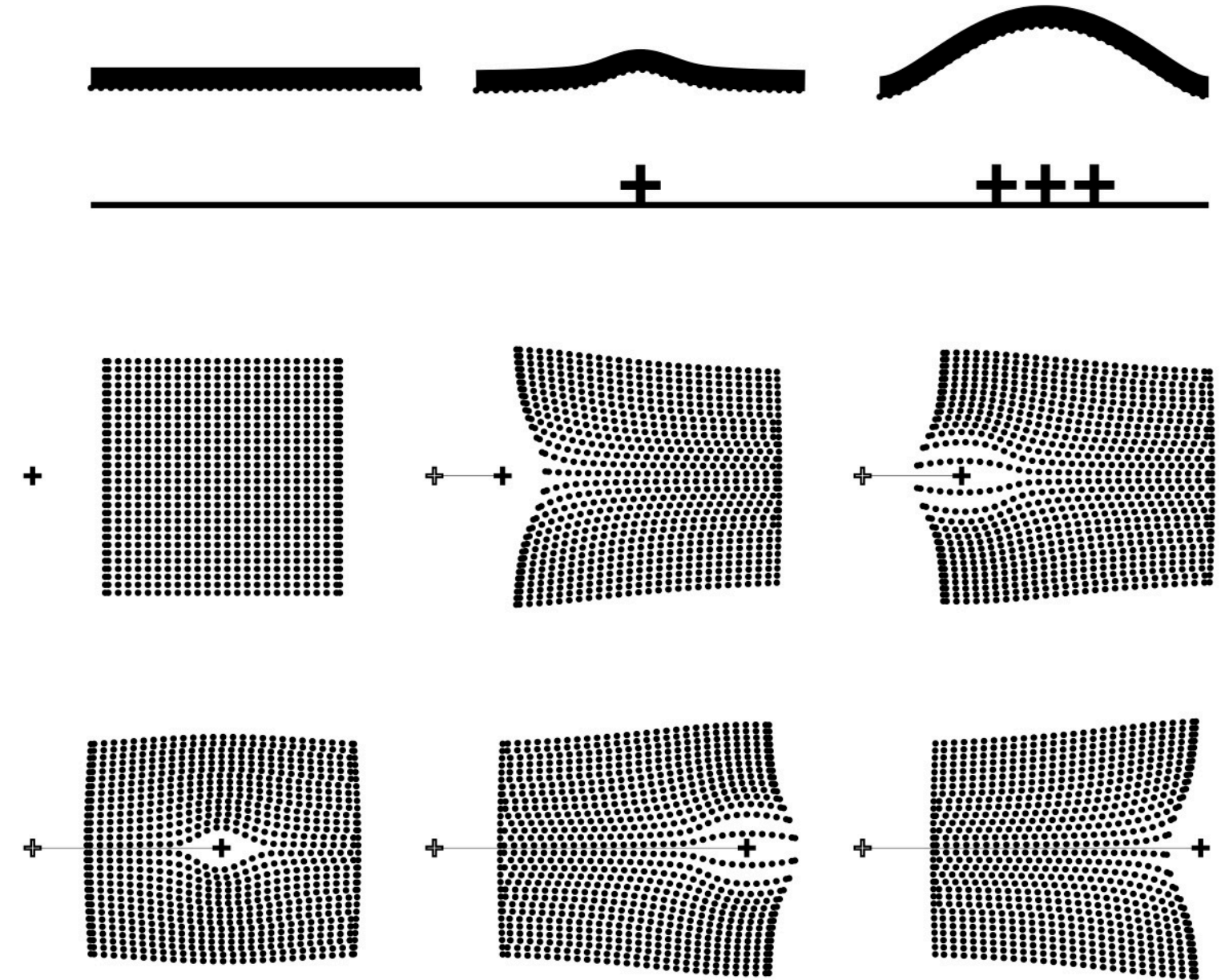
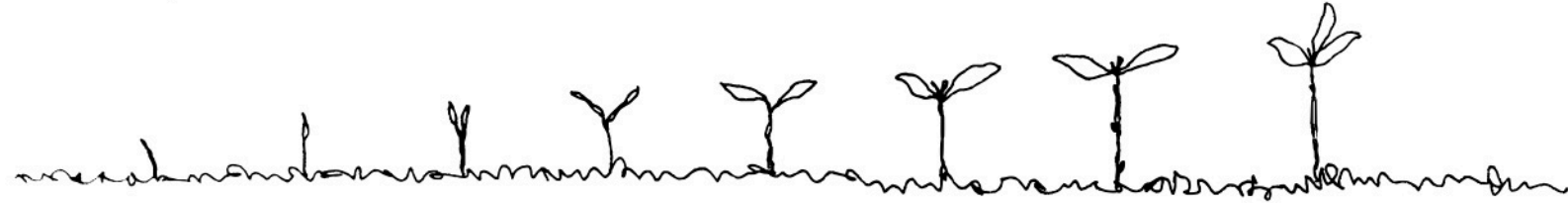


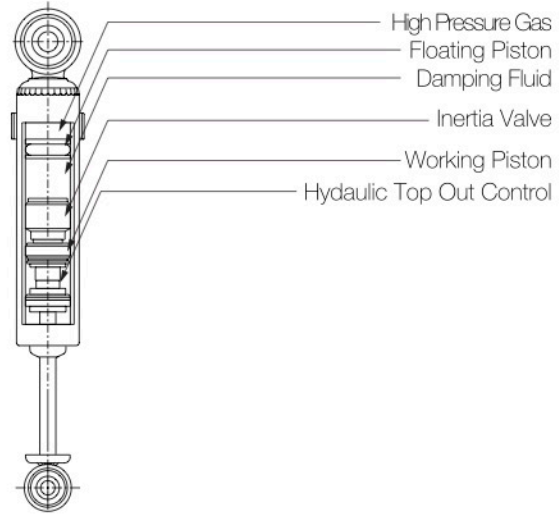
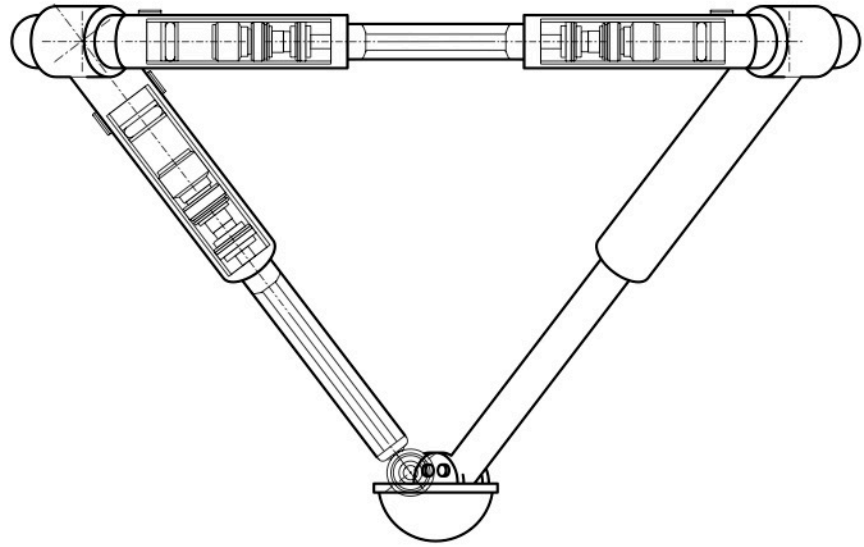
mutated • architecture
ARCHITECTURE AS LIVING ORGANISM

Architecture as Living Organism

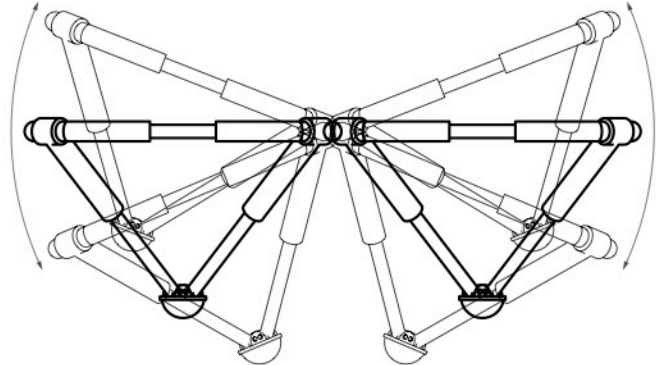
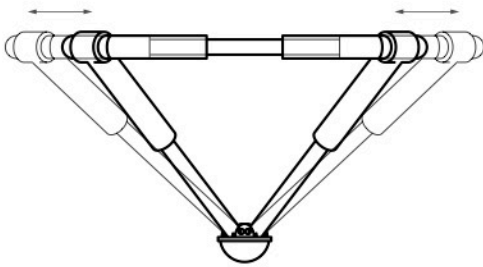
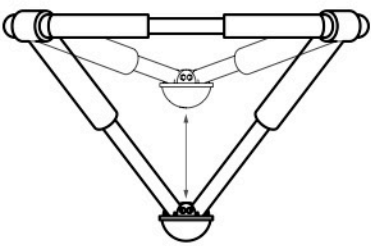
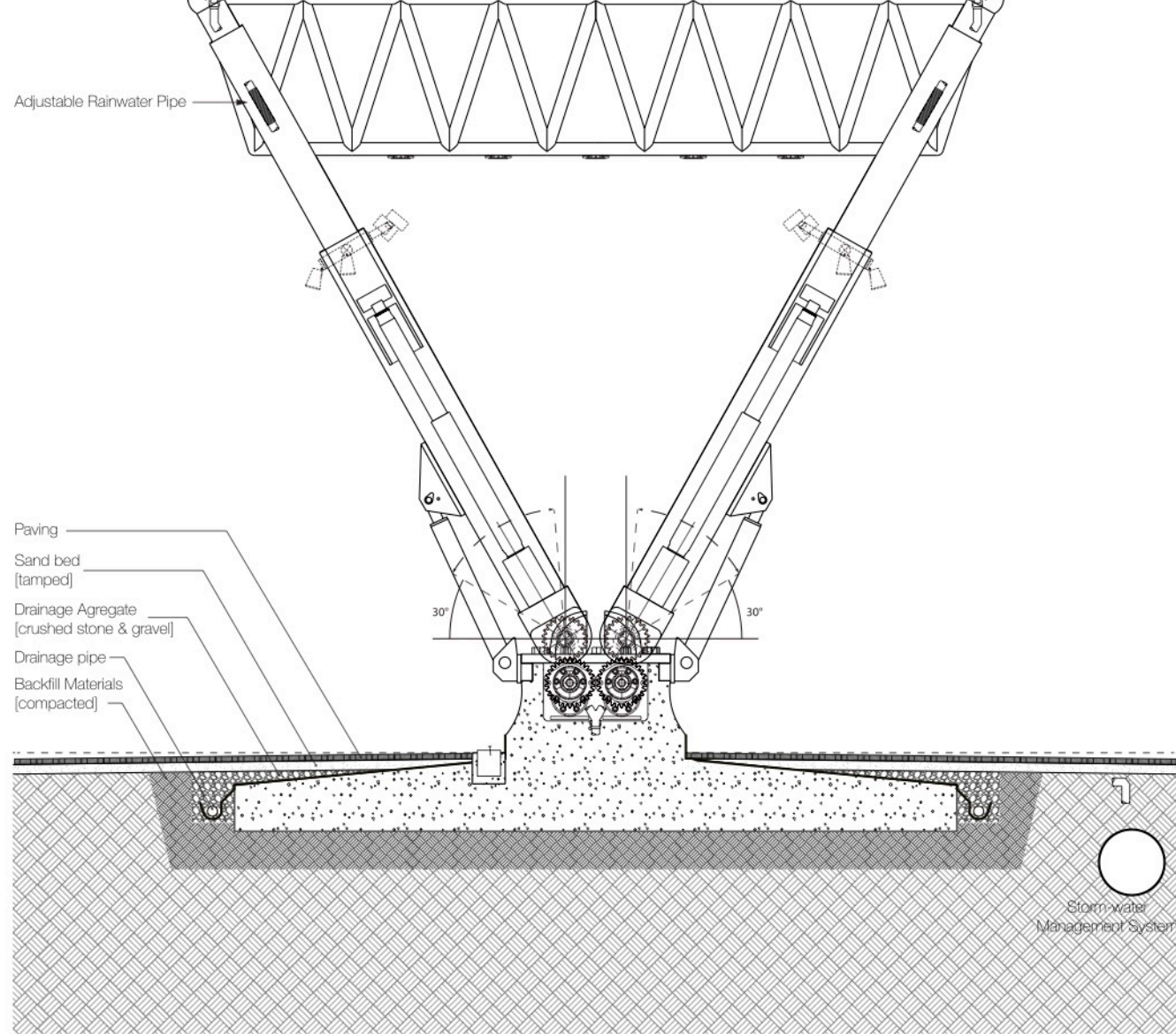
The objective of this project is to reveal the most important and yet mostly forgotten characteristic about architecture: architecture is alive and lives among us. This project is inspired by the movements, responses and growth of the plants around us. Through the patterns of its mechanical structure I t translates the patterns and behavior of nature.

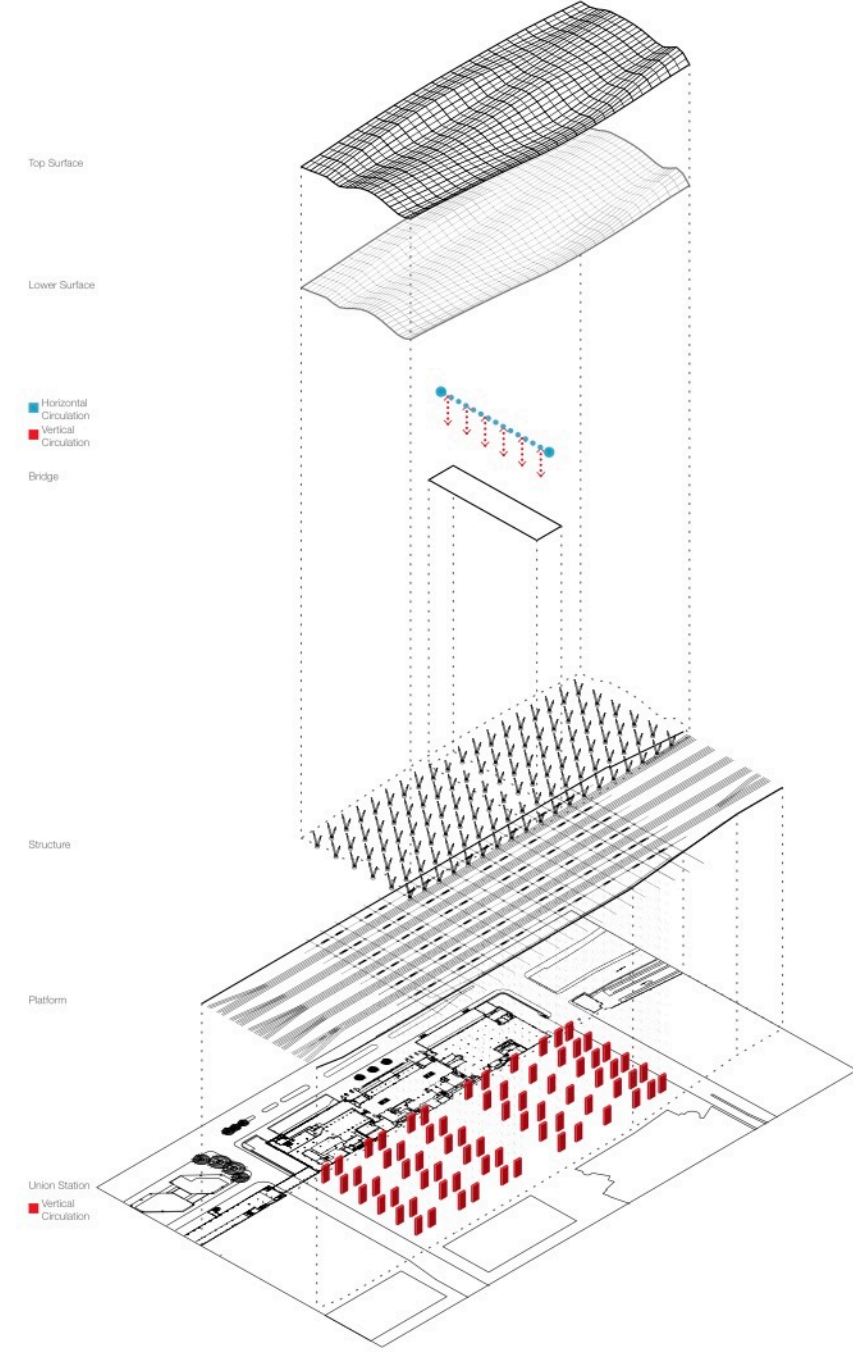
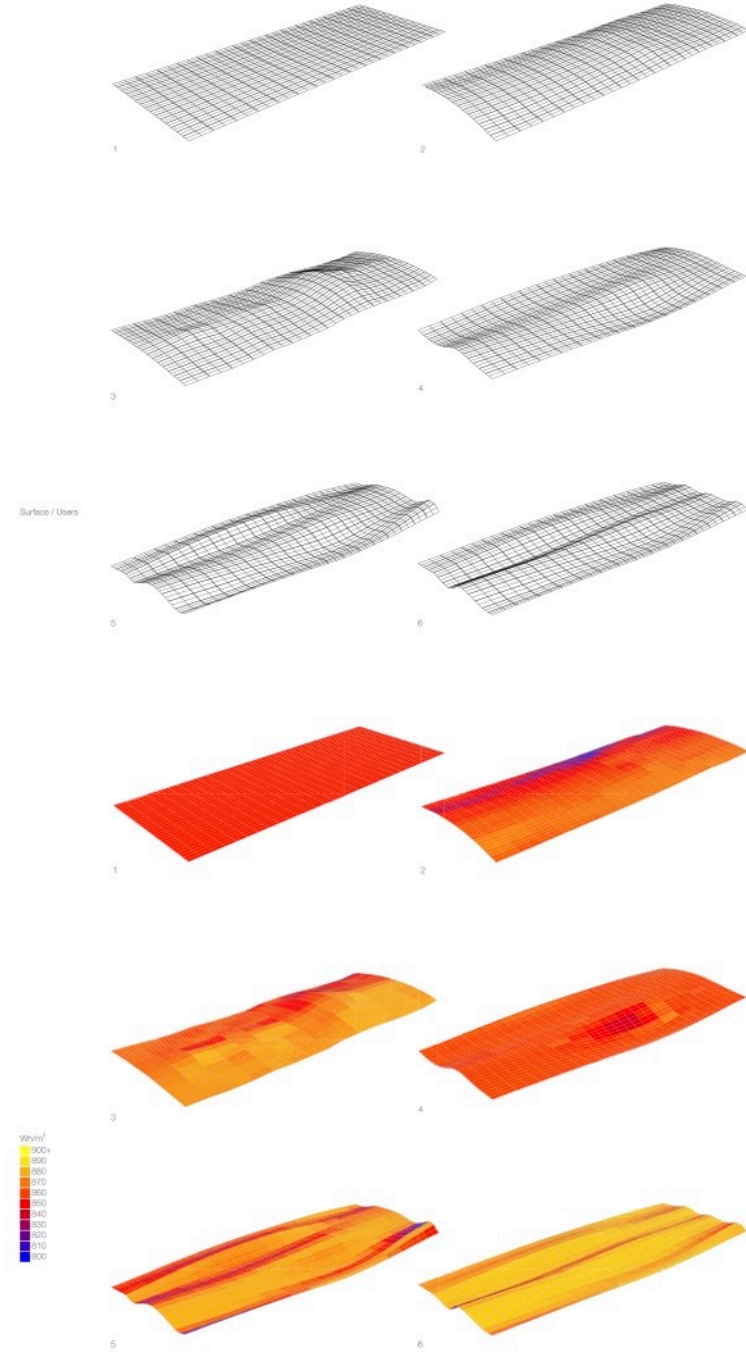
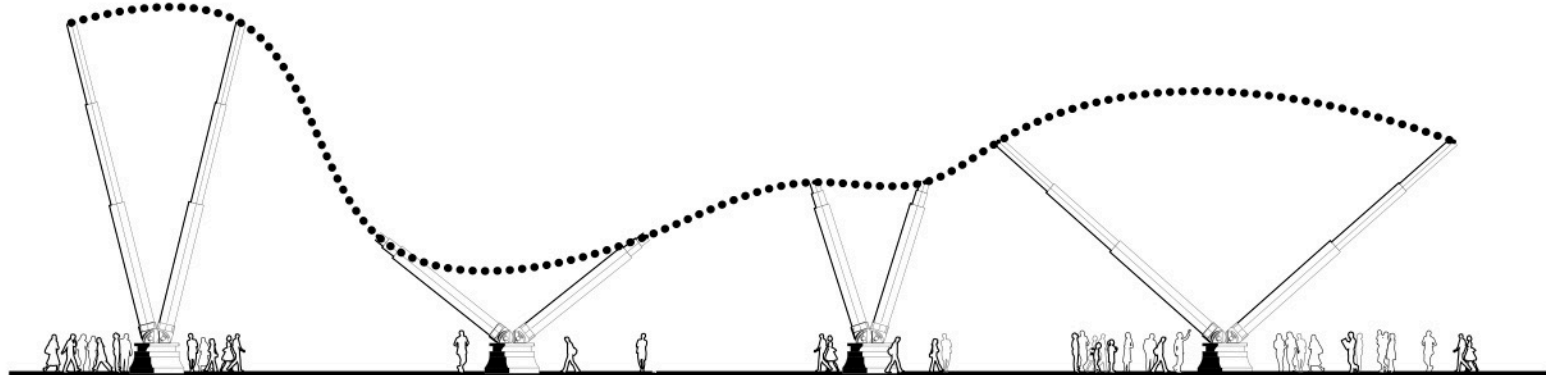
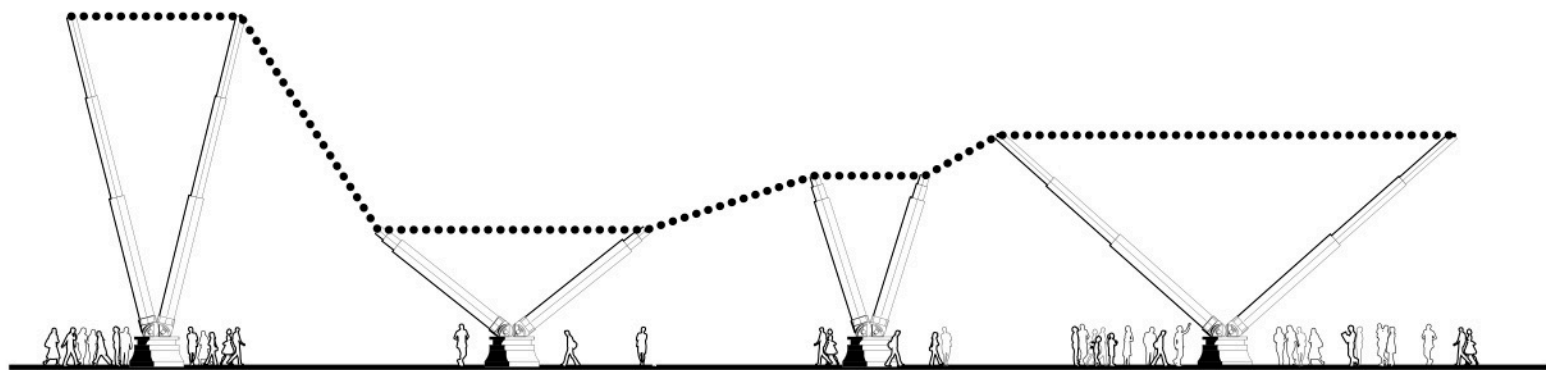
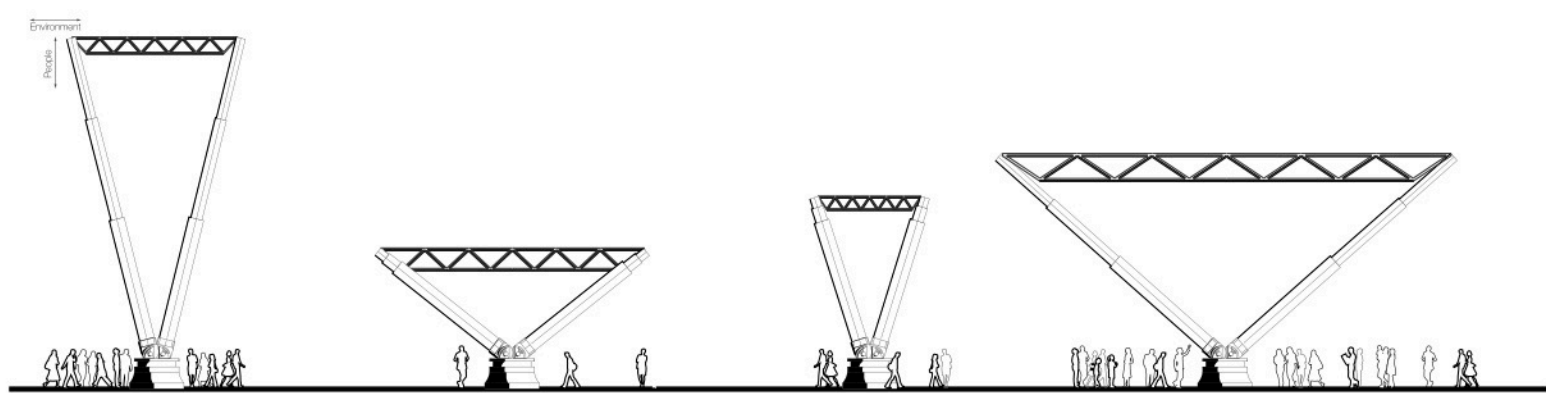
The study includes a coding system which functions based on the proximity of human presence. As well it includes coded algorithms based on the relation of each structure to its environment. Each structure equipped with sensors and digitally controlled mechanical servers provides a new artificial life form, which emerges with its own set of behaviors. The focus is performance and adaptation - a setting with responsive actions and living technologies at primitive level that could be developed and used for creating a self-sufficient architectural system.

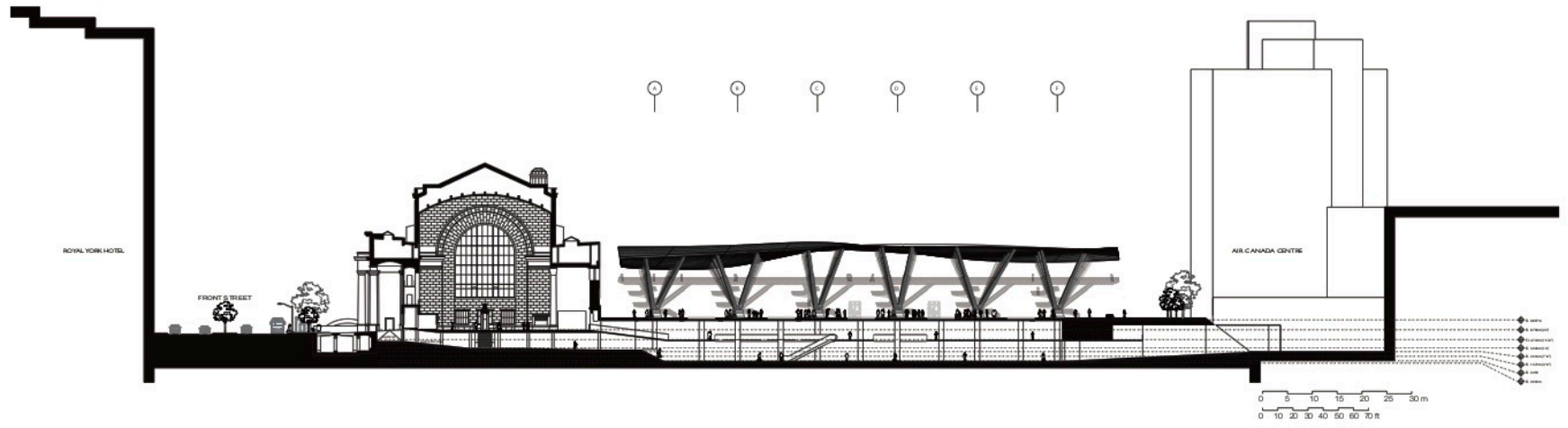
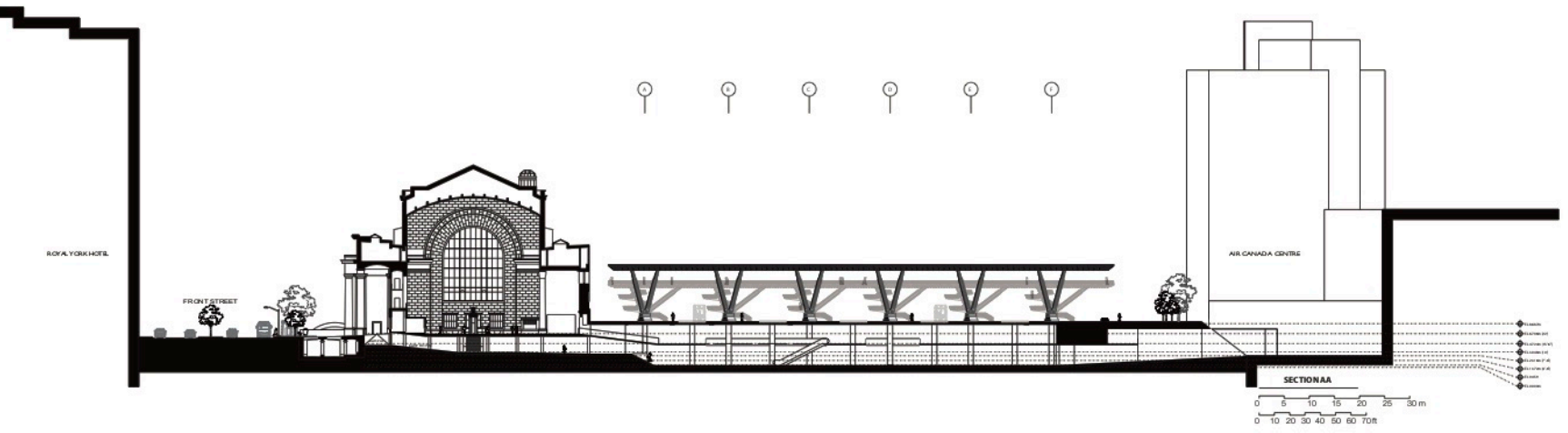
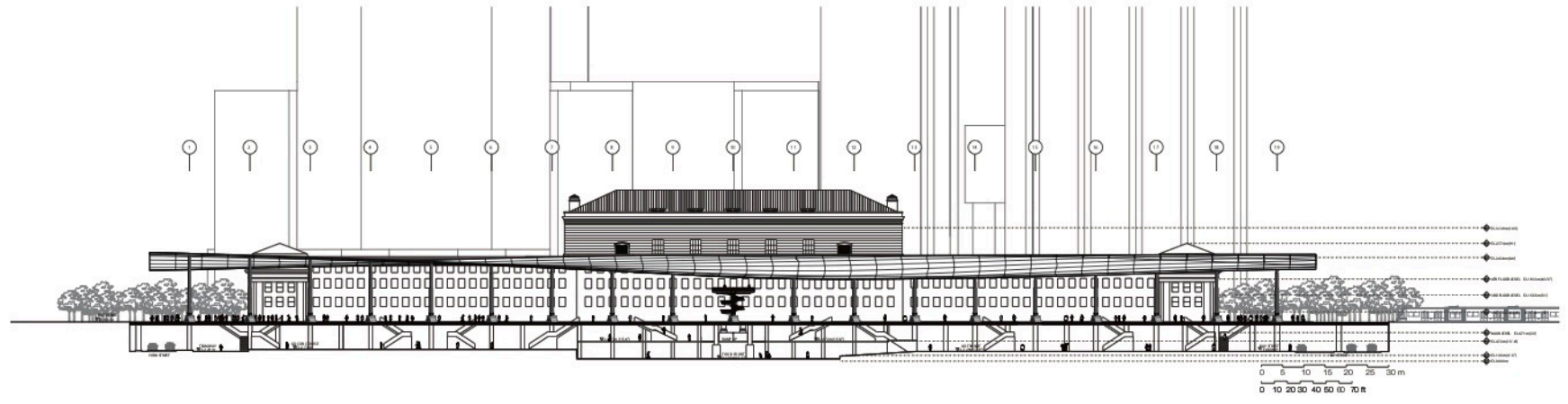
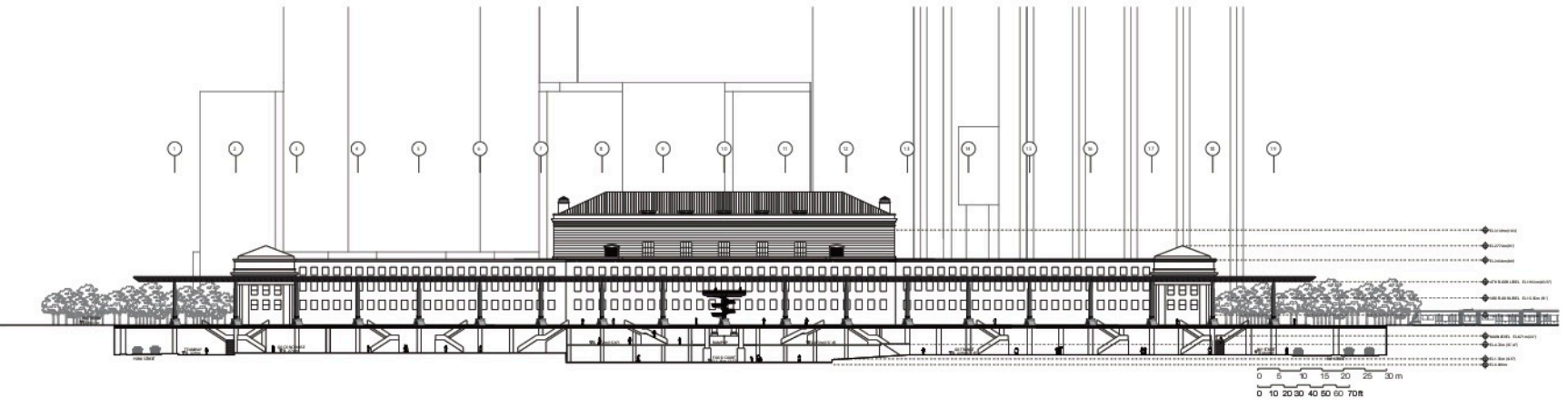


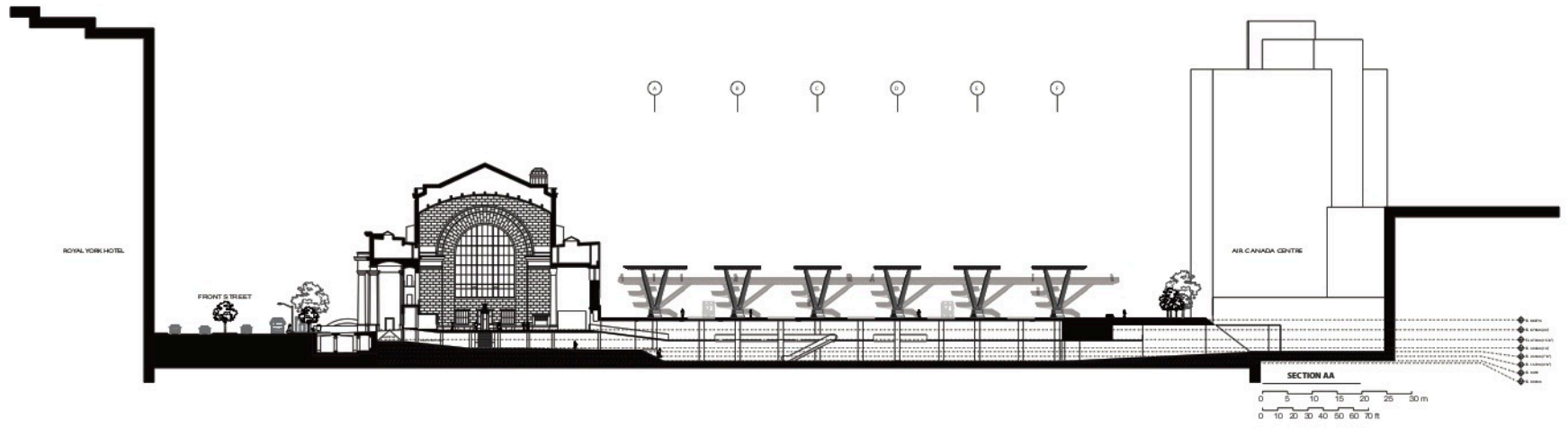
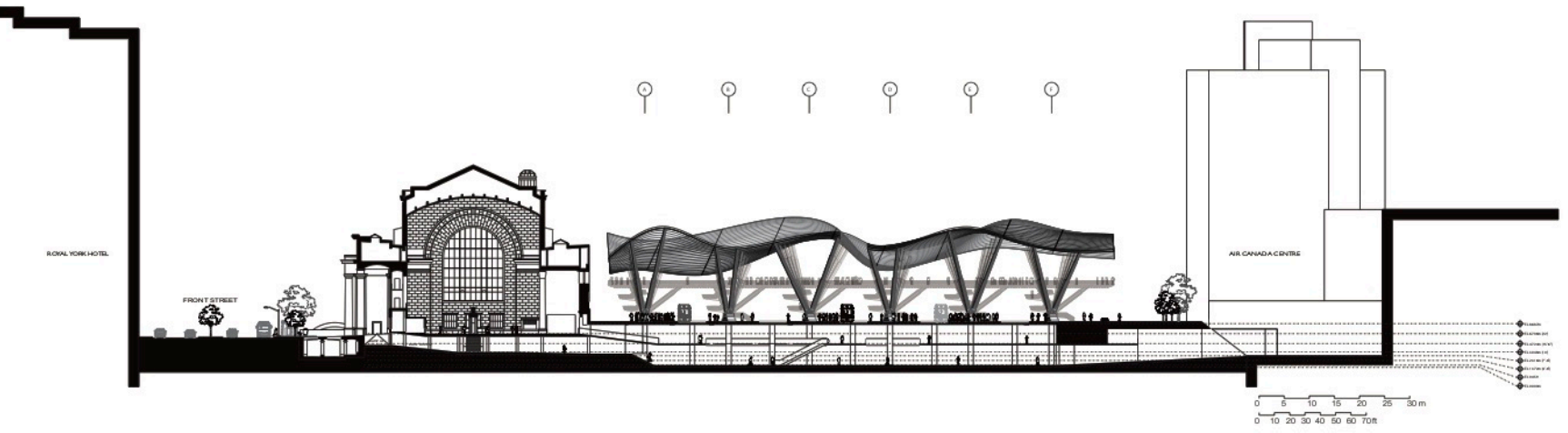
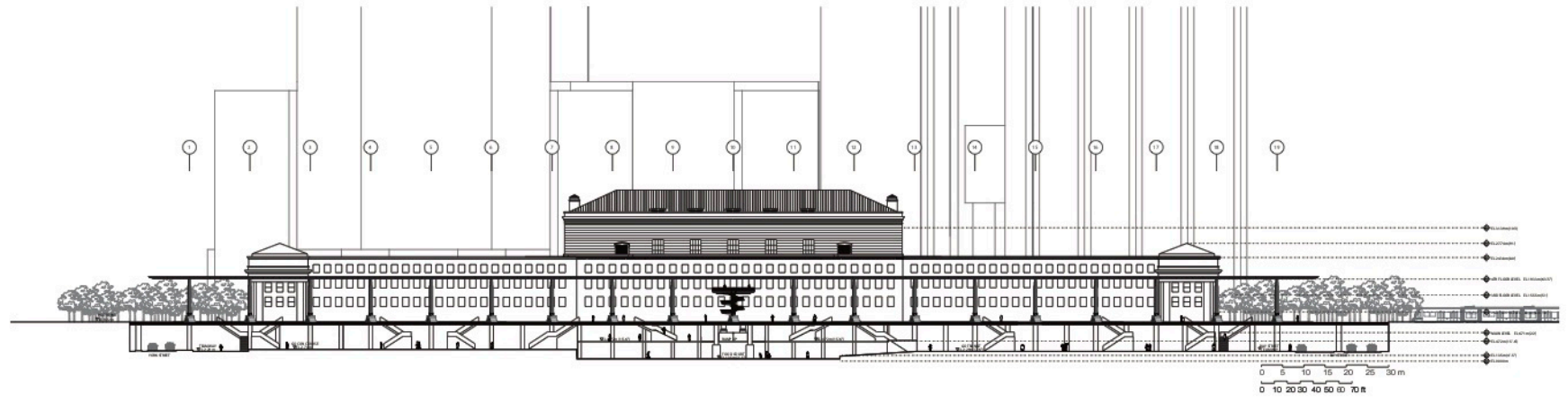
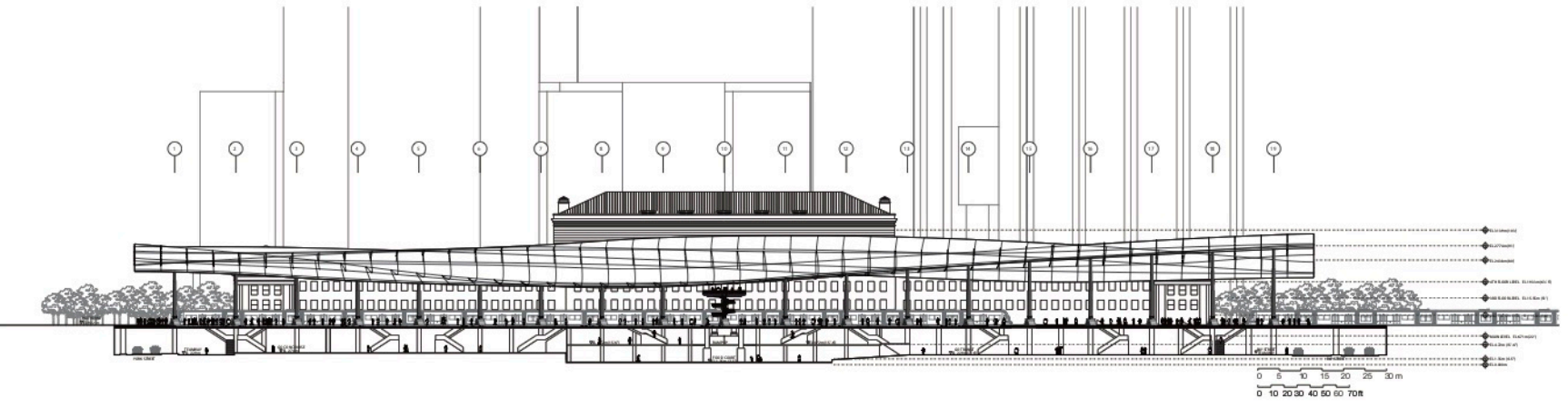


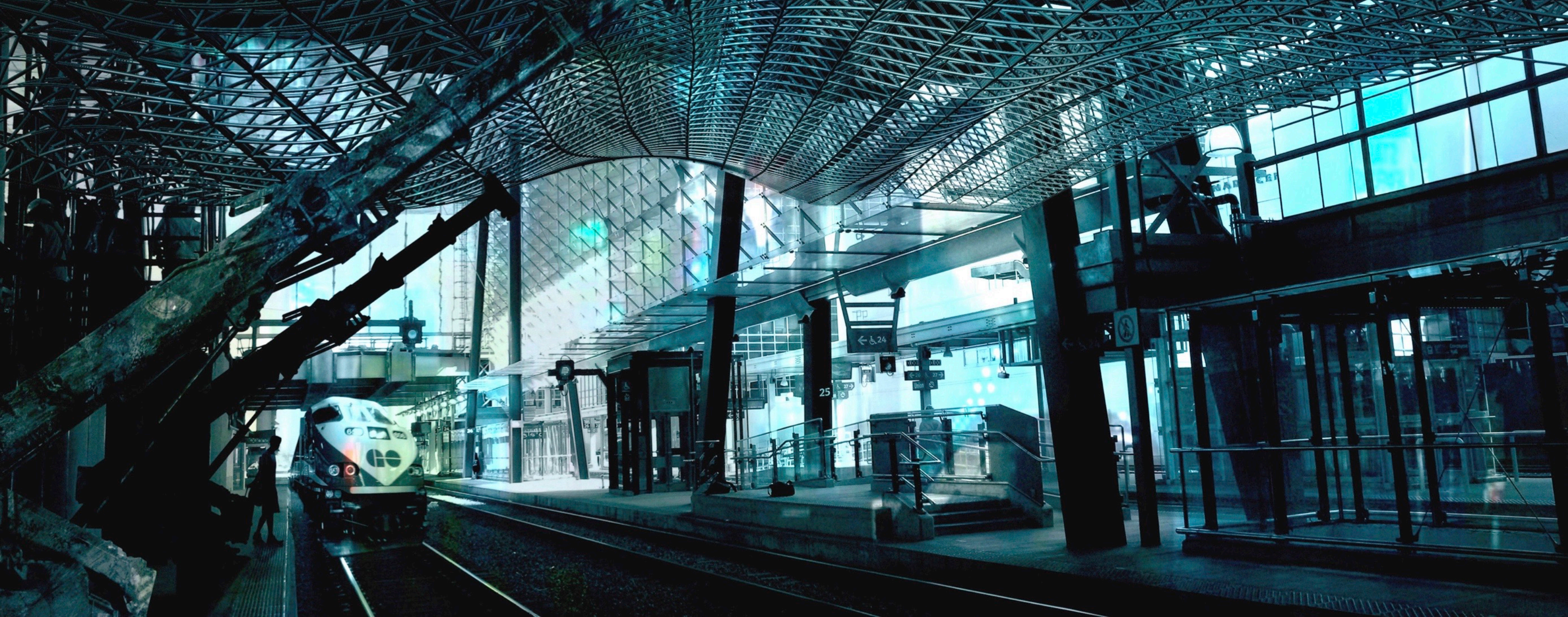
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 DC Rating 4.00 kW

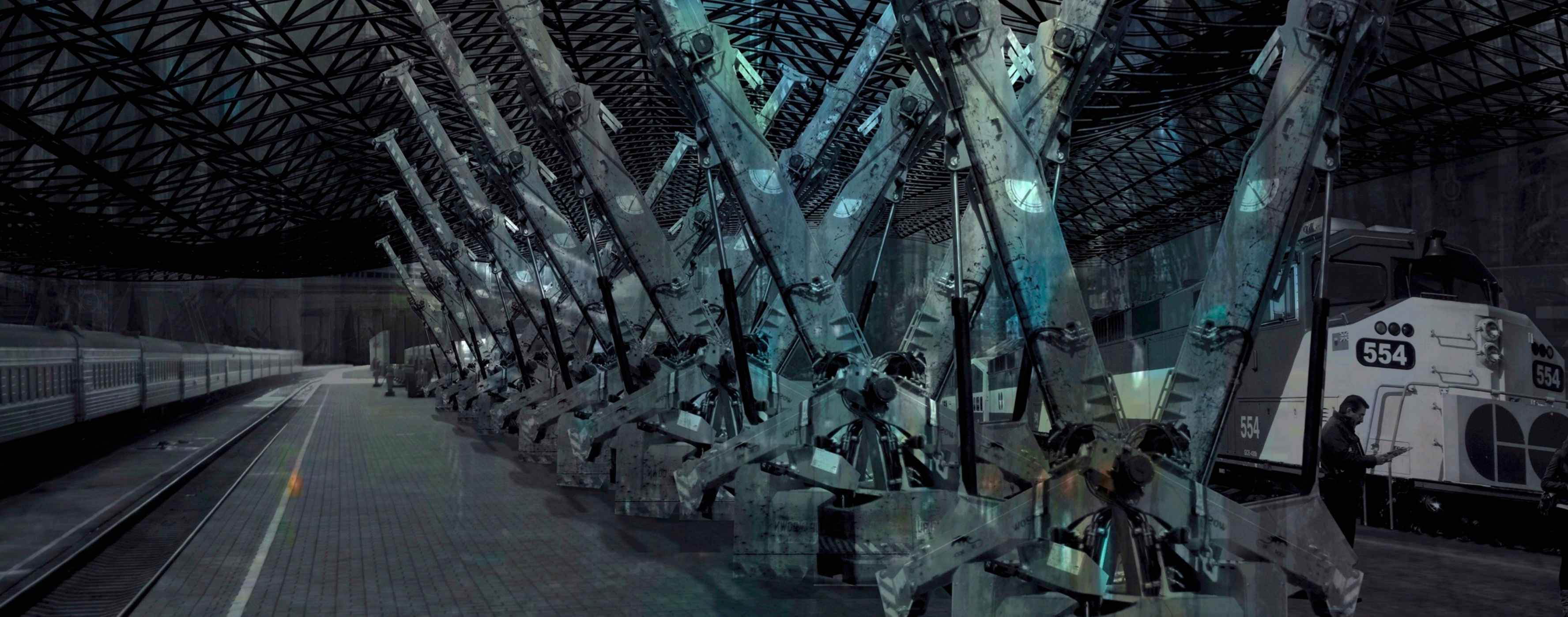












The Generative Halite City

Designed 2014



BURJ KHALIFA
DUBAI, UAE
829.8 M (2,717 FT)
MIXED-USE
309,473 M²(3,331,100 FT²)

UMEDA SKY BUILDING
OSAKA, JAPAN
173 M (568 FT)
MIXED-USE
147,397 M²(1,586,568 FT²)

COMMERZBANK
FRANKFURT, GERMANY
258.7 M (849 FT)
OFFICE
121,000 M²(1,300,000 FT²)

CHRYSLER BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY, USA
282 M (925 FT)
OFFICE
111,000 M²(1,195,000 FT²)

WILLIS TOWER
CHICAGO, IL, USA
412.7 M (1,354 FT)
OFFICE
416,000 M²(4,477,800 FT²)

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY, USA
381 M (1,250 FT)
OFFICE
208,879 M²(2,248,355 FT²)



The Generative City

Imagine the city of Toronto residing on a complex urban structure, which contains the sophistication and complication of any gigantic city. Toronto is made of strict gridline system, interconnected and repeated but hundreds of feet in height. Imagine it comprising of a density of massive volume, seeking space for balanced perspectives of users and visual openings for nature to sneak in. The city will be appreciated for its capacity to include transportation systems, parks, open spaces, retails, public squares, theaters, and public activities, all in height. The location of any one of these is of course governed by the stability of the global structure, which allows every single element to exist individually and yet within the system.

But the idea does not just end here. As architects we can and will take this even further. Imagine an additional volume to this gigantic structure never defined before. Imagine this volume to be defined as layers, which can improve and enrich the urban fabric. These new layers can provide new sets of connections and links to the city to improve its functionality. They can be placed above a street, in-between towers, or on top of the existing buildings to give a new life and function to areas that lacked their existence.







College Park

444 Yonge St
1928 - 1930



The College Park at 444 Yonge Street built in early 1930s is a mixed-use building, which was the first phase of proposed skyscraper in downtown Toronto. Its foundation is strong enough to support hundreds of feet high structure.

Halite, commonly known as rock salt, is the mineral form of sodium chloride (NaCl). Halite forms isometric crystals. The mineral is typically colorless or white, but may also be light blue, dark blue, purple, pink, red, orange, yellow or gray depending on the amount and type of impurities. It commonly occurs with other evaporite deposit minerals such as several of the sulfates, halides, and borates.

Image from Tumblr

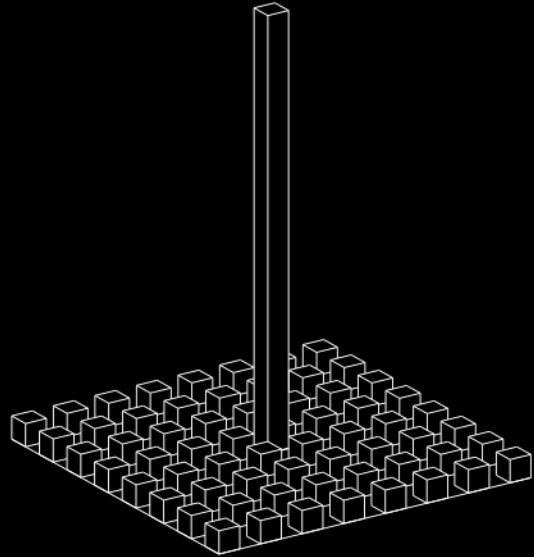


Inspired by nature specifically forming process of Halite rock salt; as well as taking an advantage of existing supporting structure of College Park, we can provide a new set of layers to the existing urban fabric of downtown Toronto.

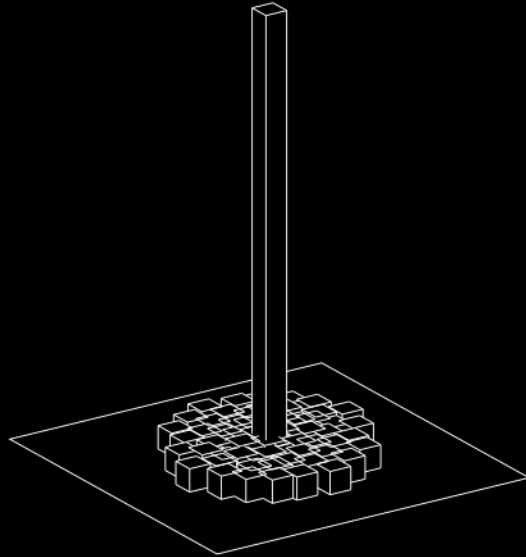
Each volume is made of a series of layers; and “plugged-in” to the main structural core supporting structural loads and providing space for circulation and linkage to each space. Since the concept is based on main core as a platform with several plugged-in volumes, it offers the opportunity of

customization. This will give the city-dwellers the capability to resize their living space, reform it, or edit the number of amenities. Compare such level of freedom to design your own space as a resident to what is happening today in the repetitive apartment building industry.

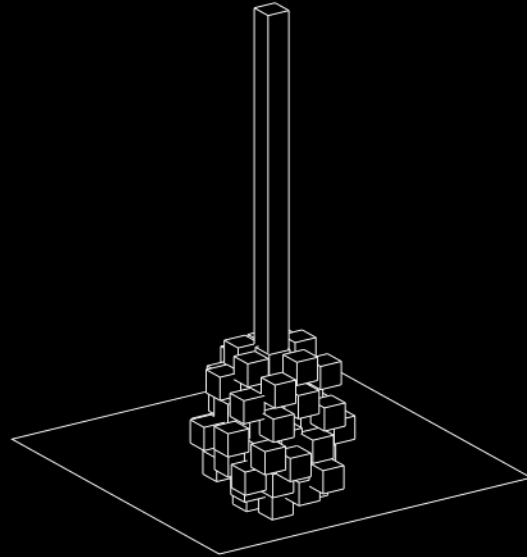
Adding such feature in a city like Toronto would have a whole new meaning to its urban structure and grid system. I believe what is lacking in today’s market is that the architecture is not responsive enough to dwellers needs and is less related to context. As we look at many high-rises today, the concept of the projects fail mostly due to their disproportionality to the existing urban framework as well as human needs and environmental requirements. Seems the industry today looks at humans as objects and their homes as their basic shelter.



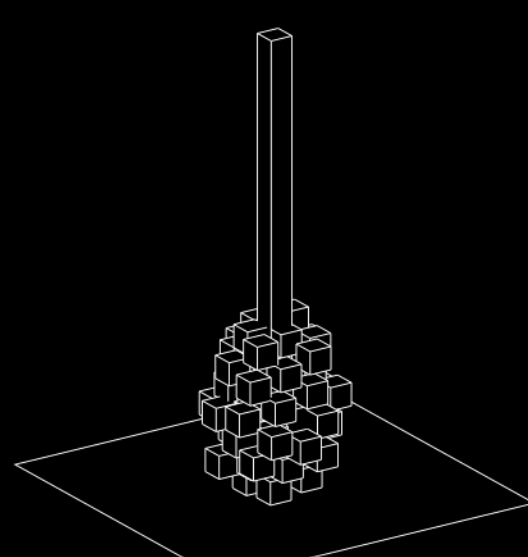
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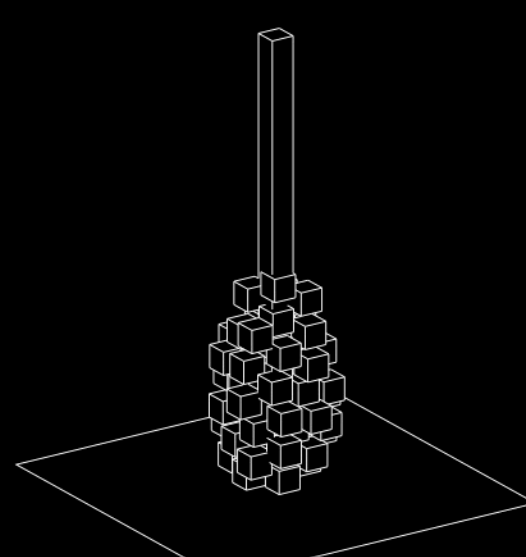
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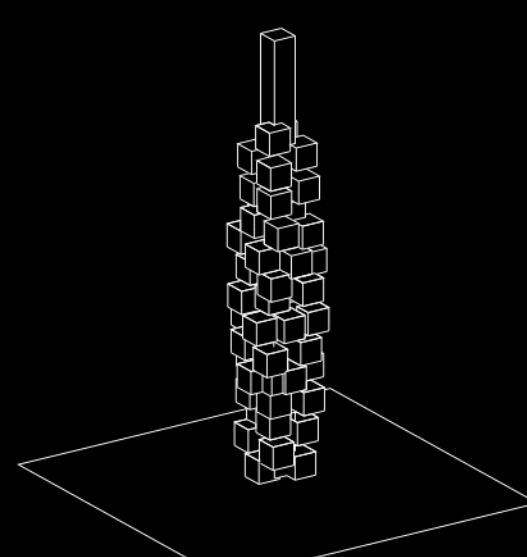
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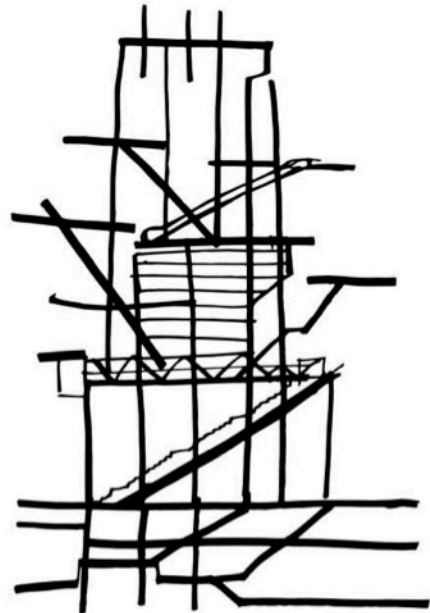
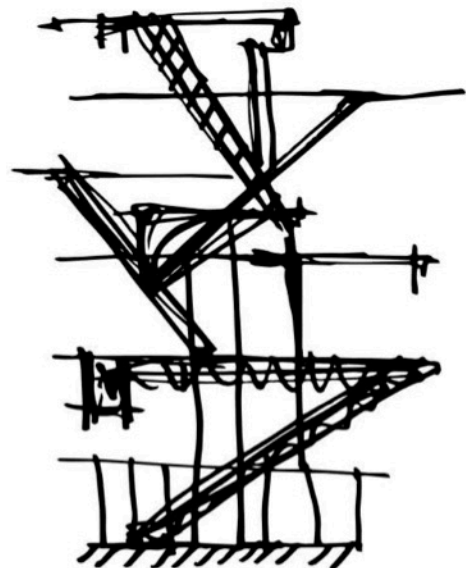
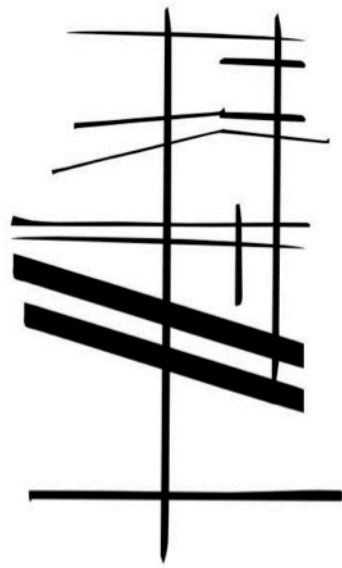
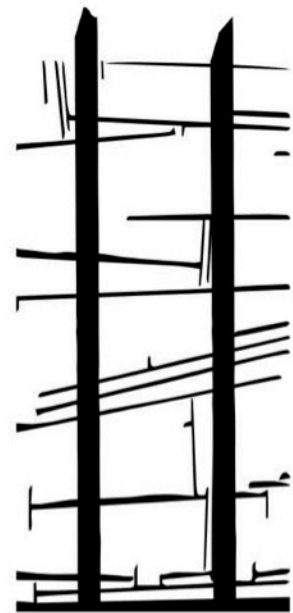
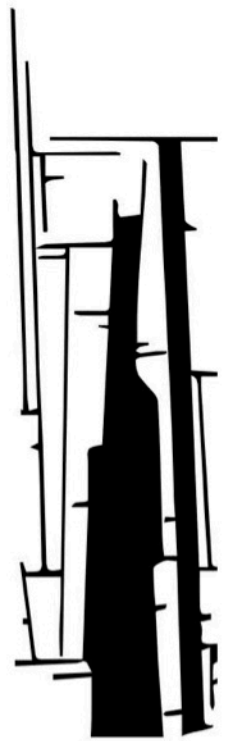
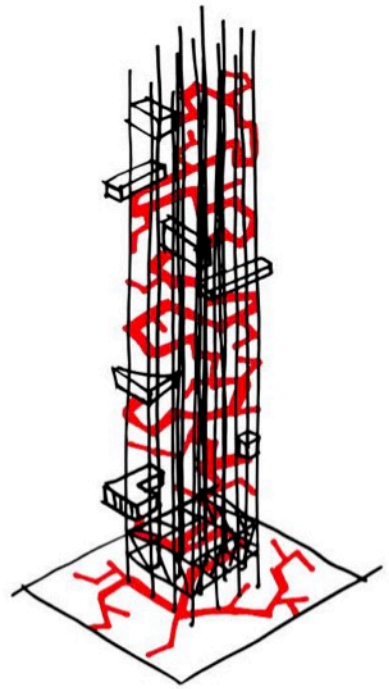
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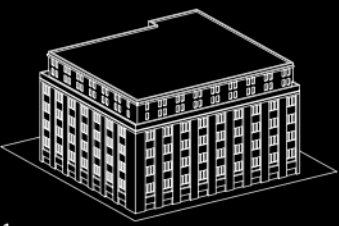
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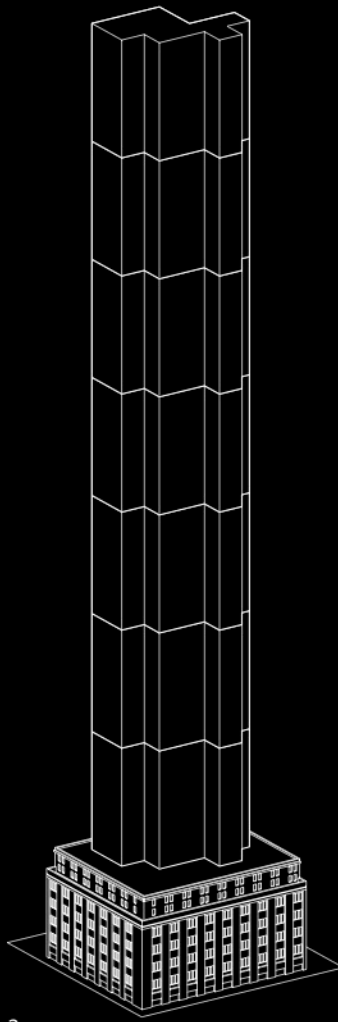
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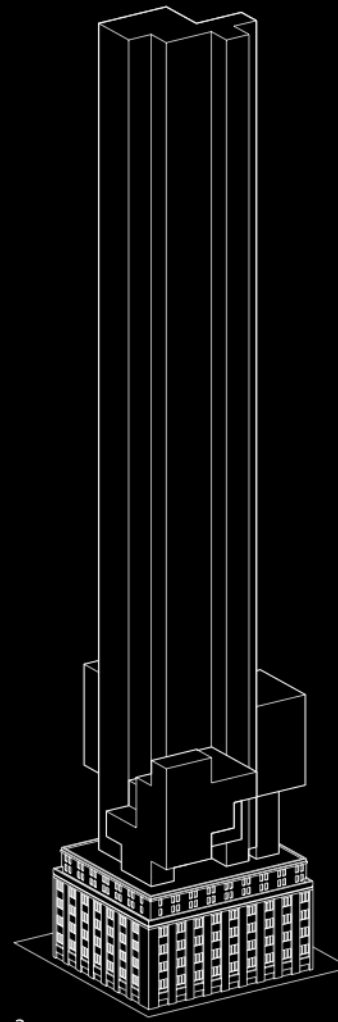




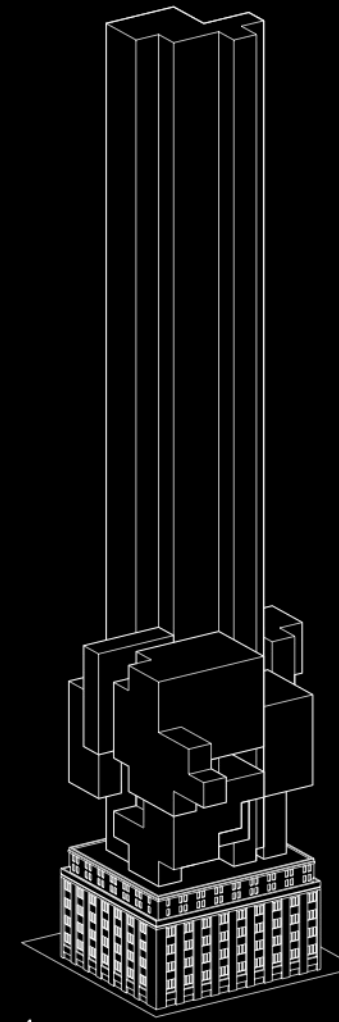
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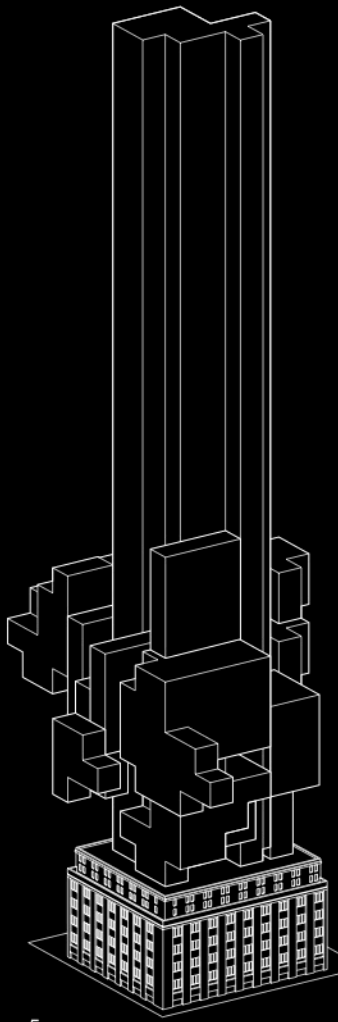
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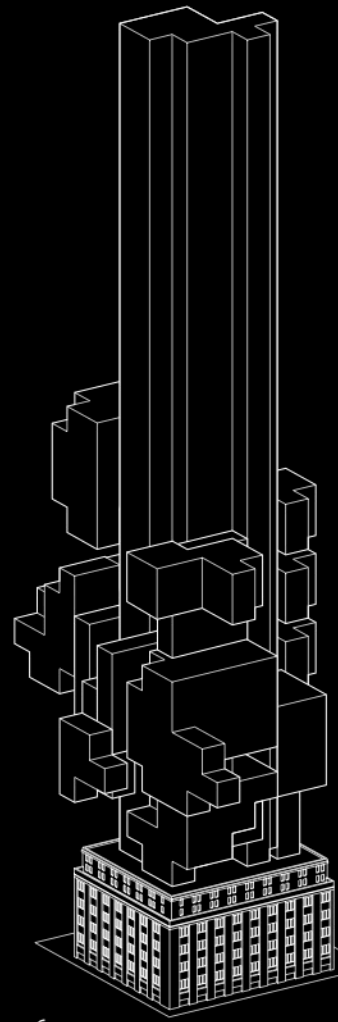
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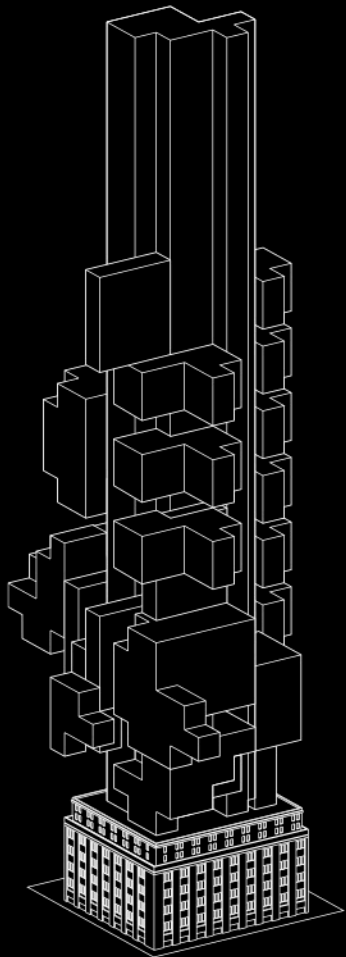
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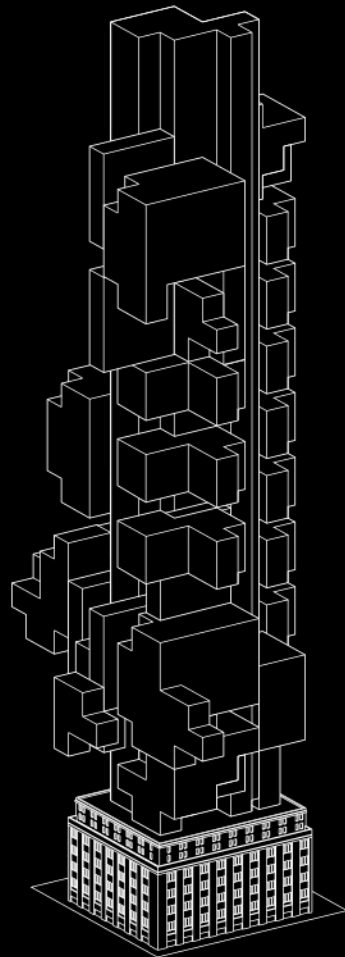
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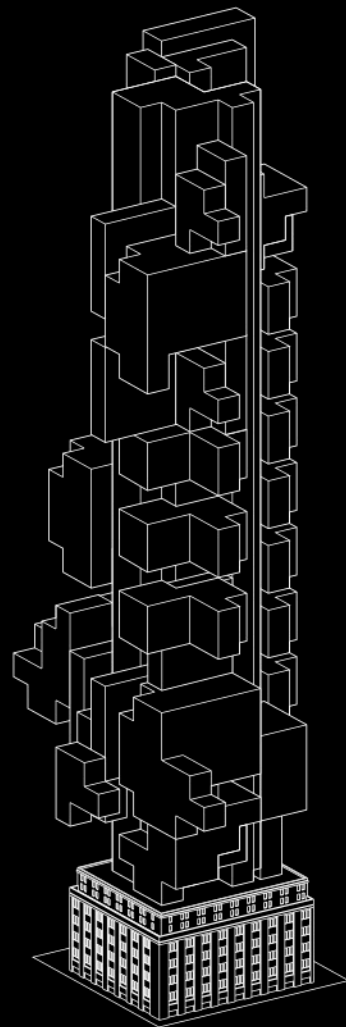
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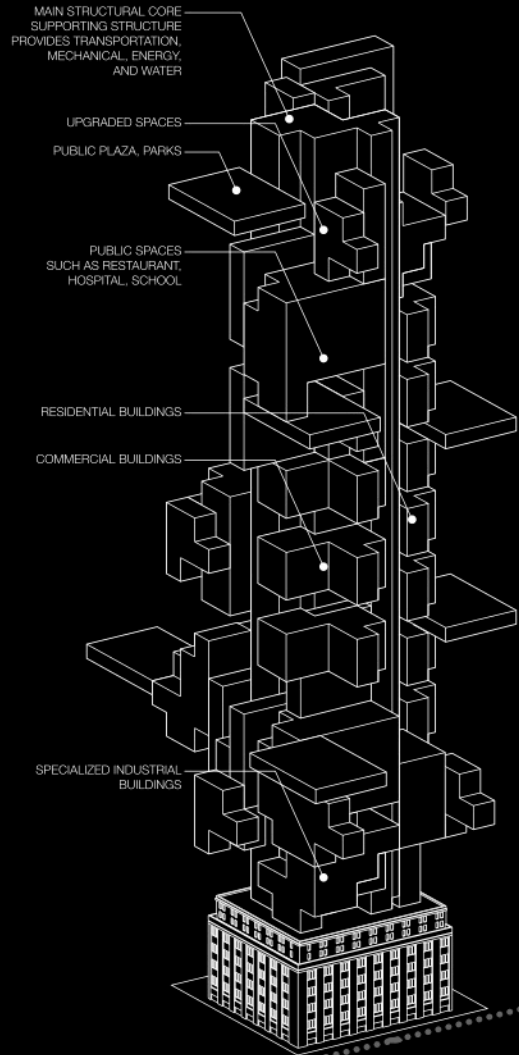
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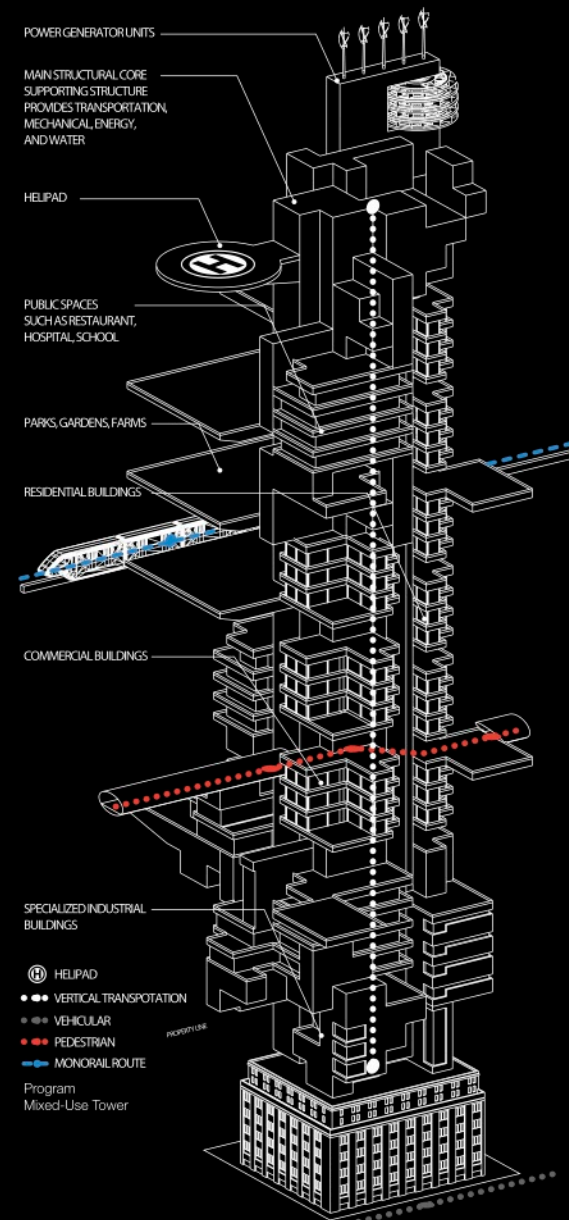
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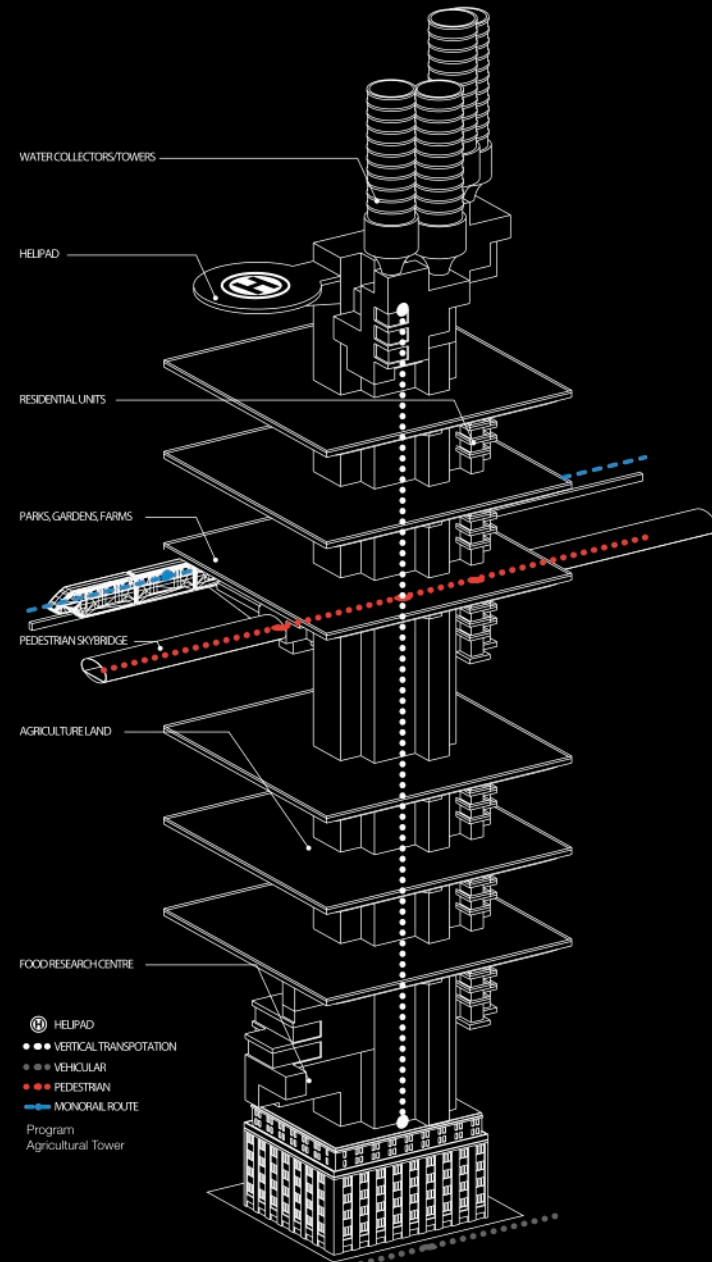
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10



11



12

MAIN STRUCTURAL CORE
SUPPORTING STRUCTURE
PROVIDES TRANSPORTATION,
MECHANICAL, ENERGY,
AND WATER

UPGRADED SPACES
PUBLIC PLAZA, PARKS

PUBLIC SPACES
SUCH AS RESTAURANT,
HOSPITAL, SCHOOL

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

SPECIALIZED INDUSTRIAL
BUILDINGS

POWER GENERATOR UNITS

MAIN STRUCTURAL CORE
SUPPORTING STRUCTURE
PROVIDES TRANSPORTATION,
MECHANICAL, ENERGY,
AND WATER

HELIPAD

PUBLIC SPACES
SUCH AS RESTAURANT,
HOSPITAL, SCHOOL

PARKS, GARDENS, FARMS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

SPECIALIZED INDUSTRIAL
BUILDINGS

HELIPAD

VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION

VEHICULAR

PEDESTRIAN

MONORAIL ROUTE

Program
Mixed-Use Tower

WATER COLLECTORS/TOWERS

HELIPAD

RESIDENTIAL UNITS

PARKS, GARDENS, FARMS

PEDESTRIAN SKYBRIDGE

AGRICULTURE LAND

FOOD RESEARCH CENTRE

HELIPAD

VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION

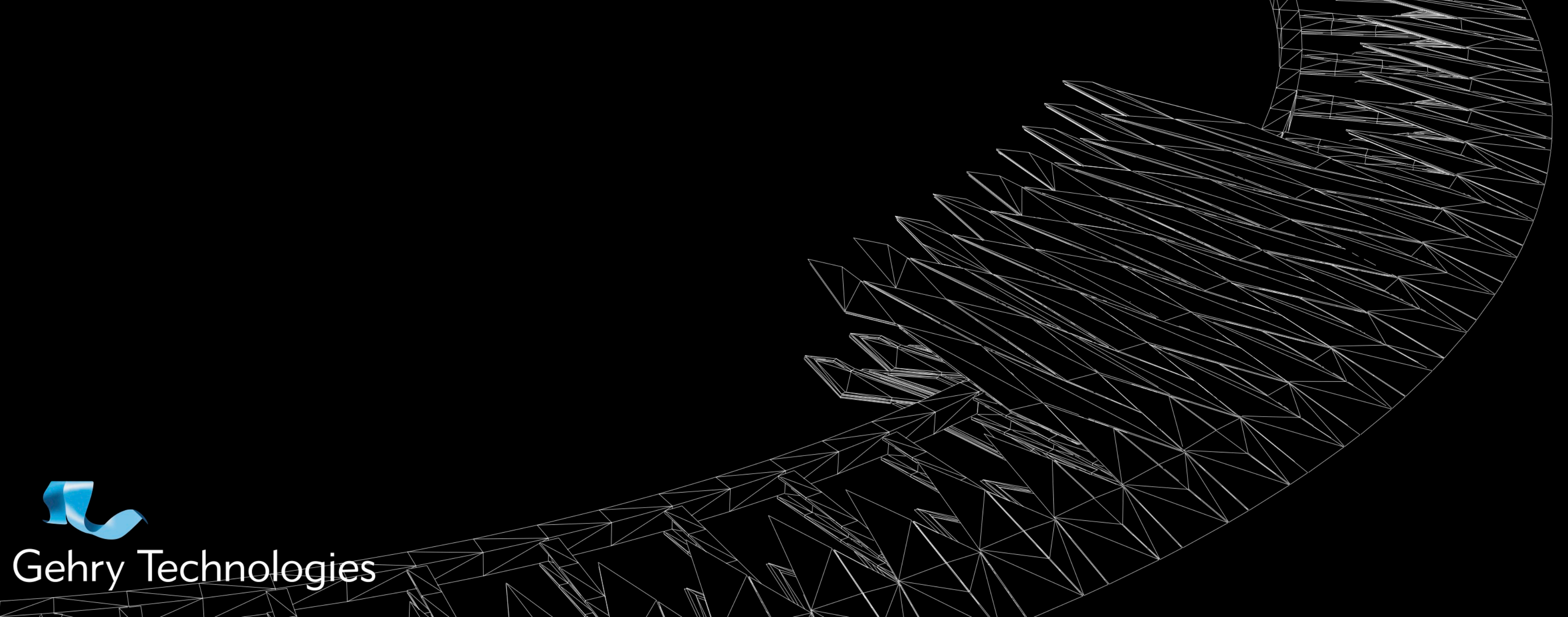
VEHICULAR

PEDESTRIAN

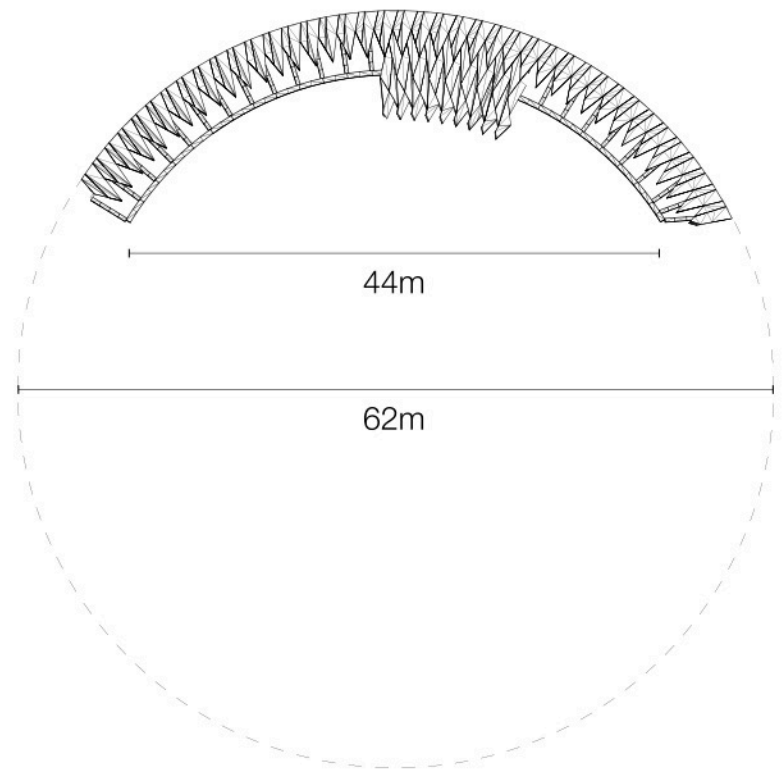
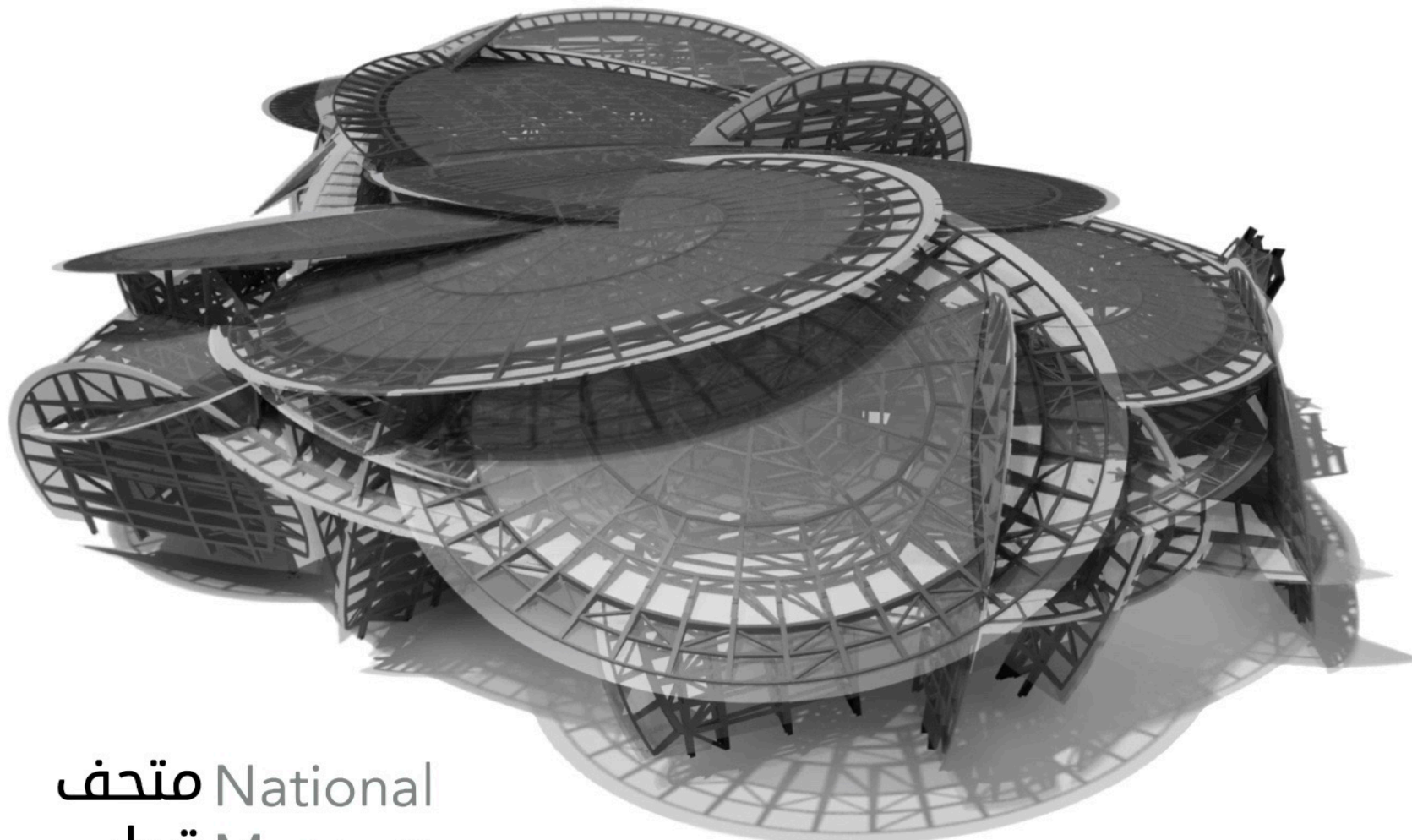
MONORAIL ROUTE

Program
Agricultural Tower



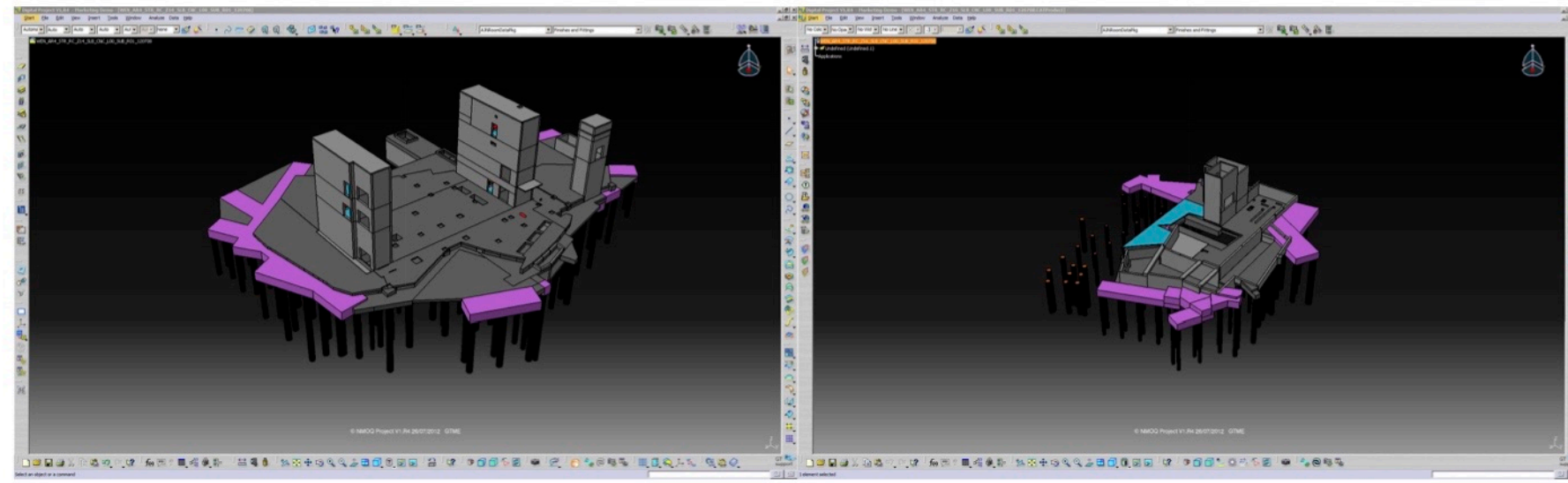


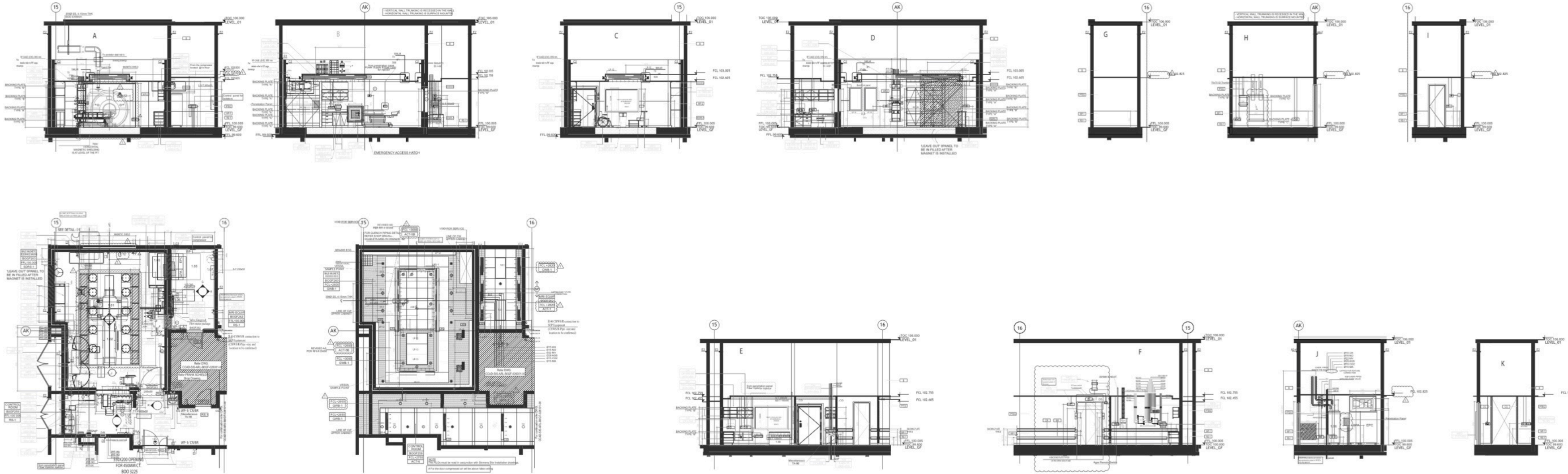
Gehry Technologies



متحف National
قطر Museum
الوطني of Qatar

Model translations, clash detections between trades,
3D modeling and rendering in Rhino





AMIR TALACHIAN