PORTFOLIO

2021
2024

CONTENTS

Academic Projects

AI-Driven Designs

Work Projects

Photographs

Sketches

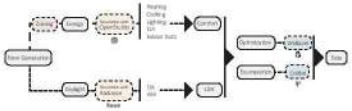
Environmentally Friendly Rural School

01

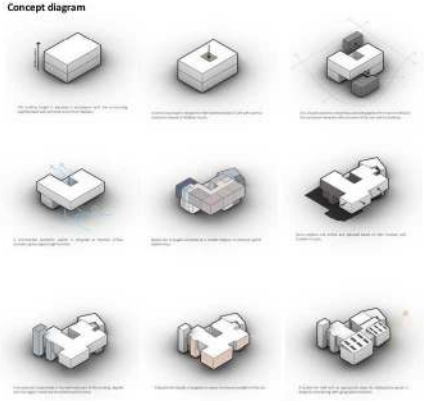
This project in Laft is a pioneering initiative that integrates cutting-edge sustainable technologies to create a self-sufficient and eco-friendly educational environment. From harnessing fog for water collection to utilizing solar panels for energy, and incorporating advanced ventilation and cooling systems, this school is designed to operate efficiently while minimizing its environmental footprint.

Site plan analysis

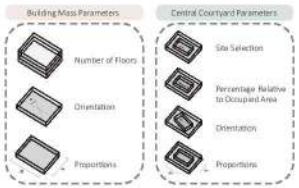
Process Details



Concept diagram



Decision Making Regarding Independent Variables

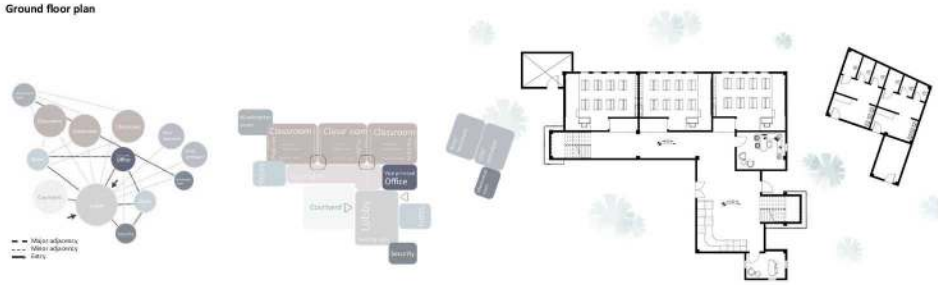


Selected Alternatives

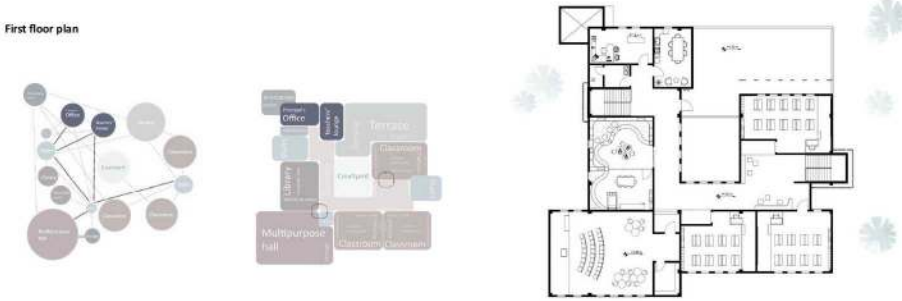
Based on predicted percentage dissatisfied (PPD)

Further focusing on the shaping of building volume in concept design, by selecting an optimal form of PPD parameter, the ventilation element was taken into account: Lowering the ground floor level: The higher level of the first floor gives shade to the upper floor on the lower floor without any other elements like a sunshade. Make a space in the south of the building: As we pulled the volume toward the south of the building, the next step was to make a space in the southern direction of the building. This created a shaded space which in turn increased incoming radiation from sunlight above on the upper floor level. This radiation creates pressure difference within the intermediate space and an airflow similar to the chimney effect comes from the central courtyard of the building upward to the top height of the building.

Ground floor plan



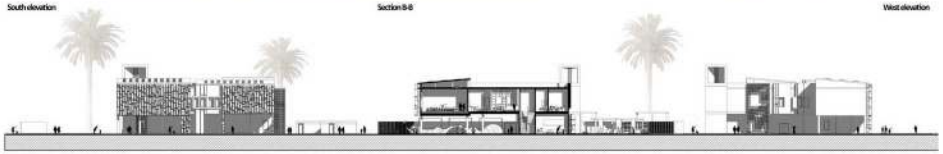
First floor plan



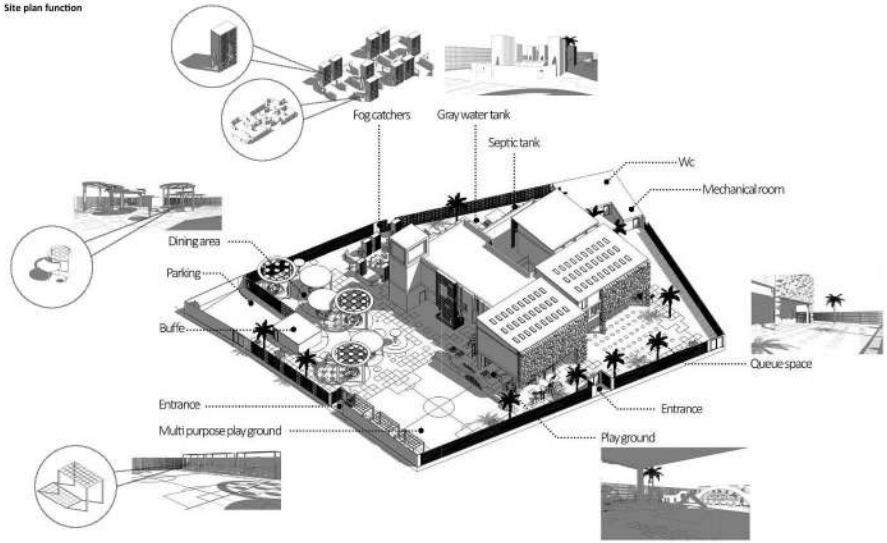
South elevation

Section B-B

West elevation



Site plan function



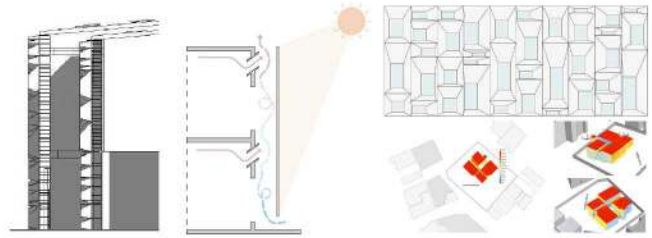
Double Skin Facade

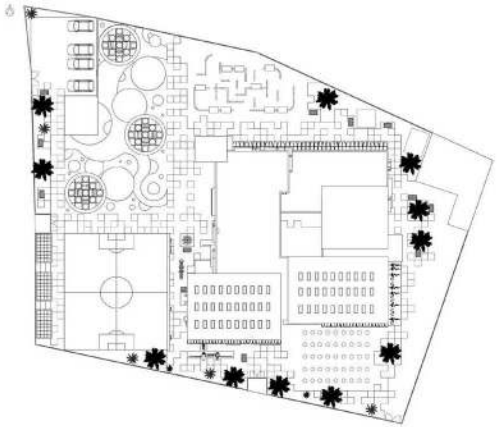
Reason for selection: Since solar irradiation is very strong in the area, the shading and solar control system were added to the building facade.

Function: The double skin was devised and installed in the northern and southern directions of the building because of the huge radiation that comes from these two directions.

Operation: The double-skin facade heats the air between the facade layer and the outer surface with solar radiation. The cool air entering with a small suction effect from below between the two facade layers rises with a buoyancy force as it is warmed. Then, because of the negative pressure created at a higher building level, the warm air is drawn upward, taking the used air from inside the building. This creates natural ventilation but, at the same time, the shade from the shading layer at the main surface prevents the indoor temperature from rising.

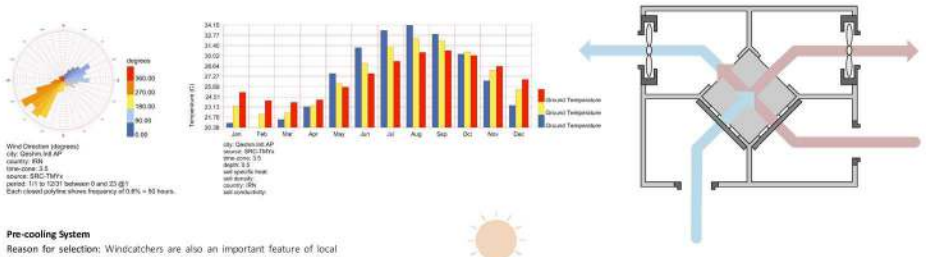
Connection of double-skin facade to the building





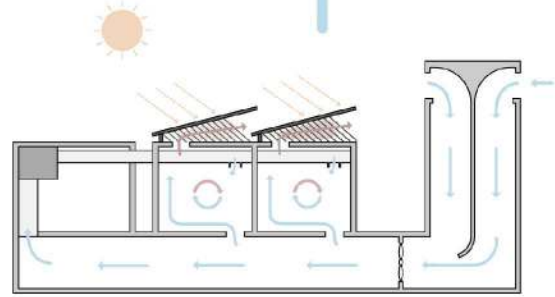
Heat Recovery Ventilation System (HRV)

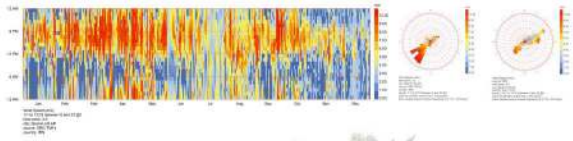
The Heat Recovery Ventilation System (HRV) is a mechanical ventilation that' services indoor air quality so it will lessen contaminants by assimilating with outdoor air to get into the building. At the same time when the fresh air stream is directed indoors, the extraneous air that will be exhausted leaves the building too creating a notion of energy saving by reducing the costs of heating in buildings. This system consists of 2 different air inlets and 2 different outlets. It makes a usage of a heat exchanger that usually connects the air system in and out to make a proper mix of heating between indoor and fresh air.



Pre-cooling System

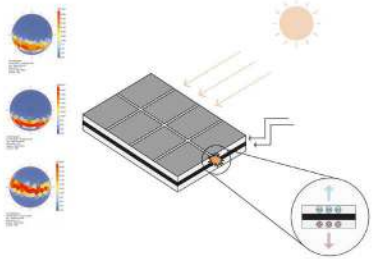
Reason for selection: Windcatchers are also an important feature of local architecture and, with the prevalence of warm humid winds, this modular system has been designed using windcatchers, relying on the heat capacity of the soil to provide a modern efficient system.
Installation: This is the reason why the windcatcher is located to the north of the site, and for the same reason, the utility room is put at some distance to the east of the windcatcher to tap the warm winds.
Operation: The designed system works in a way that warm air with a specific temperature enters the windcatcher and is directed to an underground channel. There is a fan in the channel that increases air flow speed. The air loss temperature is due to the heat capacity of the soil and is transferred to another channel directly connected to the heat recovery ventilation (HRV) system in the utility room. So, the cooled air enters the spaces of the internal area of the building through the channels. The temperature of the air flowing through the underground channel is θ and the temperature of the air entering the internal spaces of the building is θ', both of them lower than the input value.
The air entrance from the underground channel enters the space through valves that are designed for every space of the internal building area as a way of improving ventilation and the mixture between spaces to have a better internal condition. In this manner, the mechanical cooling system that uses air as the way of rejecting the cooling load has an initial inlet air temperature that has been reduced which leads to the use of less energy coincides with the case study of a building whose shape is a cube, that depends on the air inlet temperature of geothermal machinery. Thus, the $\theta'' > \theta > \theta'$, indicating the decrease in temperature of the air flowing path and the reduction of the heat load of the mechanical cooling system.





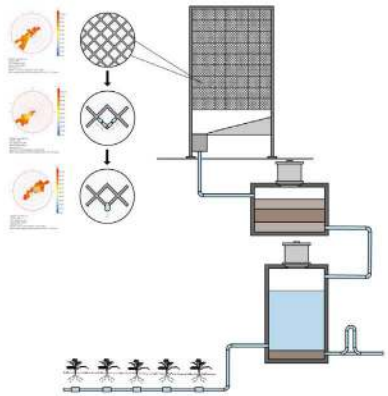
Photovoltaic Panels

Reason for selection: Its selection is justifiable because of the extremely high intensity of solar radiation in most months of the year. This is what the school needs to produce the electricity.
Installation: Along with the street sides, which cross over with the intersection at its end are streetlights, lampposts, and panels of sufficient number to illuminate the intersection. The panels were installed on a southside wall and a sloping double-skin roof. The roof slants of an angle fit with the geographical latitude. The lampposts pointing up towards the sky from the roof are installed for the geographical latitude–26 degrees because in such a latitude, the targeting of sunrays on the streetlamp roof becomes optimal.
Operation: Photovoltaic panels are composed of solar cells. Solar cells function by absorbing sunlight in the form of solar energy, thereby converting its energy into electric current. An inverter converts this electric current into alternating current (AC) which is used in the school's electrical systems. The use of photovoltaic panels helps the school decrease its energy payments. This is done by allowing the panels to receive a constant amount of the sun's rays for a specific amount of time daily (depending on sunrise and sunset) and hence by using the energy of the sunlight and converting solar energy into electrical energy it therefore reduces energy costs.



Fog Catcher

Reason for selection: The moisture regime of the study area has been chosen because of its meteoric conditions and suitable topography, thus rendering the use of the Fog collection system with high water yield and economic quality.
Location: The prevailing moist winds in Läft are from the north and northeast, so the fog collectors on the land are placed in the north and northeast to better harness these winds.
Operation method: These systems consist of mesh nets suspended between two beams and placed across the moist wind passage. When the air has cooled and moisture in it has slowly condensed on the nets, the microscopic water spores accumulate one upon the other and become larger droplets. At some point, gravity brings down the droplets, which eventually depart from the nets, becoming a water stream. Meanwhile, the slipstream of air, being very heavy with water, moves down and then it is caught into the water channels positioned under the nets and transferred into special water tanks.

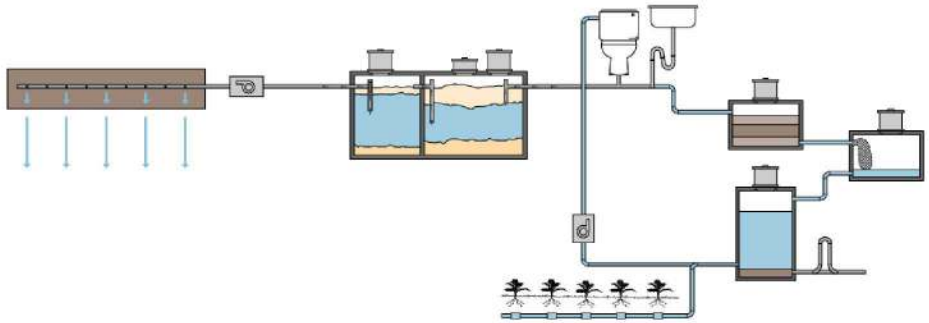


Gray Water System

Reason for selection: As a place with water shortage, the village of Ab is in a low rainfall region where a grey water system can be used in helping to conserve water utilization.
Functioning: The gray water working mechanism first is used by sinks and drains from the house body. After that, the house's dirty water moves toward the sideways of a large pipe by a water pump, and some of this water comes to the sewer, and some other goes to the treatment tank. In this tank, water is treated and purified by a layer of sand and gravel. After that water passes to another tank and in the tank, there is a net of a fine-holed bag. In the inlet of this bag, there are wood chips inside. These wood chips will purify water from fat and discard the rest in the tank. Later, water will move to the gray water tank, at the bottom of this tank, all settled salts will move to the sewer through pipes. As soon as this work is completed, the water of toa kits will be used in two ways, one of which is used for the garden and another is transferred to the tanks by a water pump by which these washed tanks' water is granted to the toilet for flushing purposes. To sum up, This water (gray water) which we use in this latter is reusing water and also helps to reduce drinking water consumption and recycles water too.

Sewage System

Reason for selection: Because of the occasional lack of access to the central sewage, sometimes there is some independent sewage (septic tank) in the village of Laft.
Functioning: The system of a septic tank is designed in the following way: Sewage reaches a septic tank, then in it, the heavier parts of the sewage such as solid wastes fall as sludge to the bottom of the tank (Here the sedimentation process takes place) whereas concentrated liquid as effluent foams on top of sludge bed also in the upper layer of the tank. (Here flotation process takes place) And on the uppermost layer of the tank, a froth formed due to evaporation of water get together called scum. The process of gas formation due to the decomposing process of biological materials takes place in scum. In septic tanks effluent is the wastage from sewage. The effluent leaves the septic tank and enters an underground layer of gravel that has perforated pipes across it, called drainage fi\'' 1940sdr ()2014(terrain What happens is that draining layer from the septic tank through gravel helps further treat effluent when the effluent passes through gravels the impurities get fully separated from the layer, and the water now free from the impurities start pass through soil layers and finally enter layers of groundwater. This all helps to clean our natural water resources and prevents the water from environmental pollution.



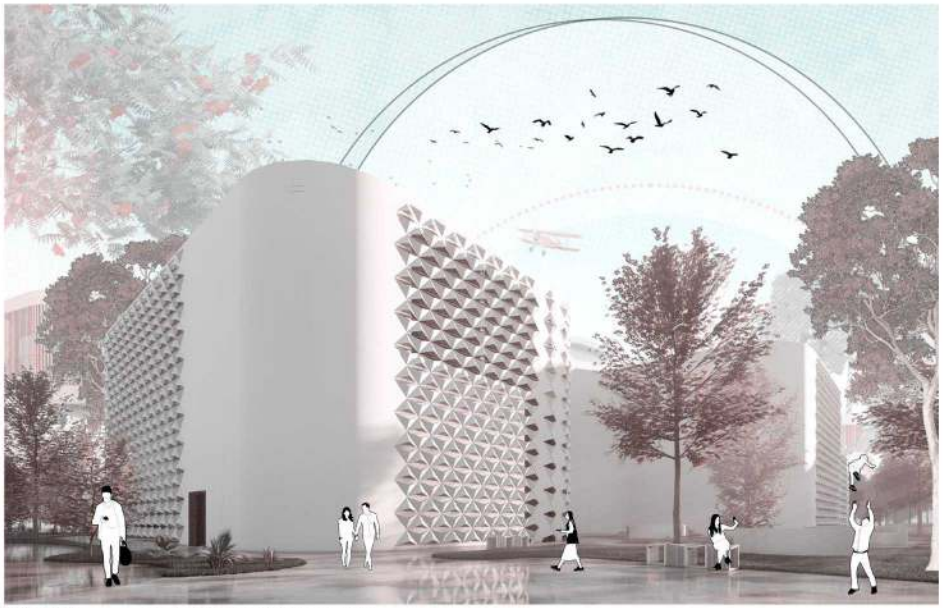
Double-skin roof system

Reason for selection: It's chosen because of the intense radiation sunlight creates.
Operation: This double-skin roof system has a gentle slope so that the underneath part of the roof is heated by the sunlight. This is easy to understand because as we know the heated air will move up. There would be a convective flow. As the hot air moves up, air at high altitudes can move down to replace it. When the old air flows out, take the negative pressure in the top from the different temperatures of indoor and outdoor air at the same height and the height of the building, the warm air moves outwards. The slope of the roof makes it easier for the air to move towards the outlets and less resistance. What is the wider space between air at the top? There are valves between the main roof of the indoor and outdoor which can make a controlled ventilation for indoor air under the second skin. The system creates an airflow that can take out the warm air easily, and reduce the temperature for the indoor space. It means the air can sink outwards and reduce the direct radiation from the sun's entrance.

Science and Technology Campus Residential Complex

02

The project designs a residential complex within a Science and Technology Campus, focusing on the specific needs of technology professionals. It aims to create a comfortable, home-like environment that fosters interaction and collaboration. The design also emphasizes sustainability by reducing carbon emissions and incorporating renewable energy. AI has been integrated into the design process to enhance innovation and efficiency.



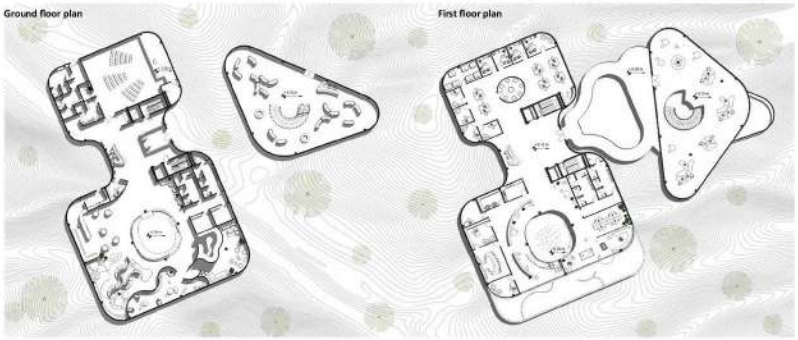
Concept Diagram

Science and Technology Campus Project Overview

The form of the site is a trapezoid, and derivatives of this form, such as rectangles and triangles, have been used in the building for utmost compatibility with the site and other residential complexes designed for the site. This will also allow for the optimal use of solar radiation in the daytime. Inspiration has been taken from the triangular shape of the mountains in the elements of the kinetic façade. The spaces and dynamic elements have been designed to encourage movement, interaction, and cooperation. Organic forms and natural elements have been used in the interior and exterior of the building, as well as details that provide a peaceful and more pleasant environment. The native vegetation in the site and their shadow have been kept as far as possible. The various sections are connected while maintaining privacy between the private and public spaces.

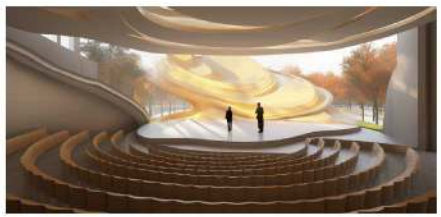
Ground floor plan

First floor plan

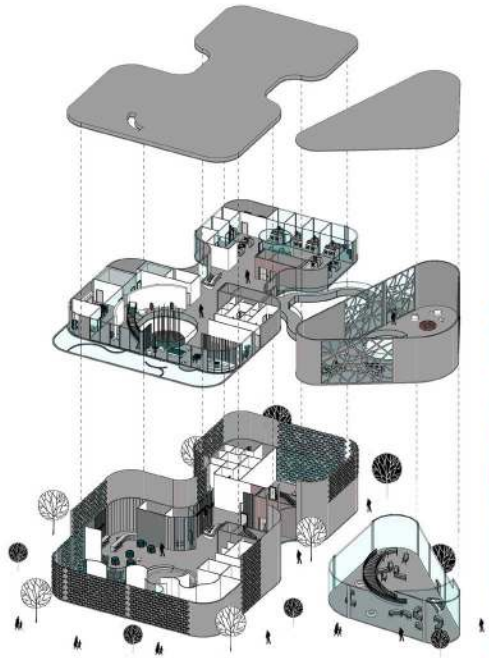


Concept

The form of the site is a trapezoid, and derivatives of this form, such as rectangles and triangles, have been used in the building for utmost compatibility with the site and other residential complexes designed for the site. This will also allow for the optimal use of solar radiation in the daytime. Inspiration has been taken from the triangular shape of the mountains in the elements of the kinetic façade. The spaces and dynamic elements have been designed to encourage movement, interaction, and cooperation. Organic forms and natural elements have been used in the interior and exterior of the building, as well as details that provide a peaceful and more pleasant environment. The native vegetation in the site and their shadow have been kept as far as possible. The various sections are connected while maintaining privacy between the private and public spaces.



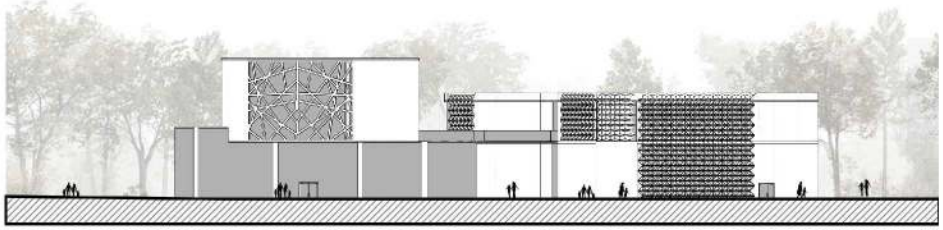
Exploaded Diagram



Reducing glare is vital in science and technology campuses due to the widespread use of computers and electrical systems. Considering the semi-arid climate of the region, the efficiency of solar energy and at the same time the reduction of energy loss is a very important issue. The kinetic façade is designed mainly as translucent, using photochromic glass for optimal use of solar radiation to control light admission and reduce energy waste. Considering the radiation angle and intensity, the panels adjust their transmittance by opening and closing to control light admission. Most importantly, the façade is continuously modified to reflect and recall the concept of perpetual movement and our ever-changing interaction with technolo. Sustainably sourced, environmentally-friendly materials such as FSC-certified wood are used for the outside views, and vernacular materials such as wattle and daub are used for the outdoor café on the site. These materials have been used for construction since antiquity and are compatible with semi-arid and arid climates.

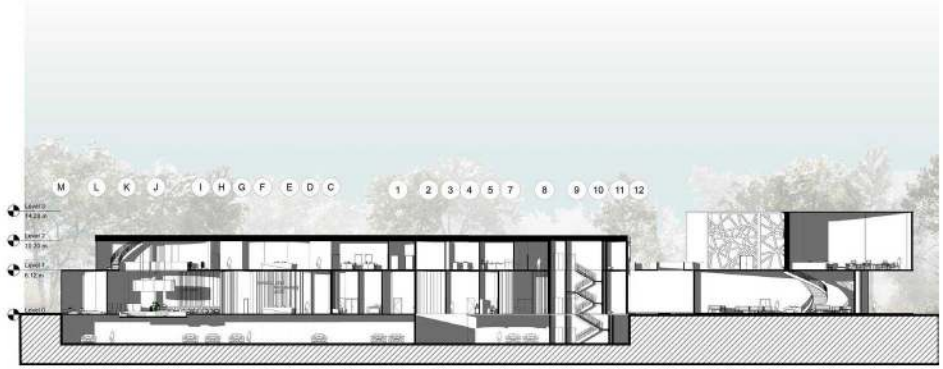
Light-colored and highly reflective construction materials are used for the semi-arid climate in the exteriors of the site to reflect light and reduce heat islands. The roof garden has been designed to improve thermal and sound insulation, air quality, and rainwater management. The parking lot is in the basement of the building for the optimal use of space, landscape, and the prevention of surface runoff with the required materials for the flooring. It is partly designed as a carpool parking to encourage people to share. The site plan has been designed to entice curiosity in the users to discover the spaces, given the introverted character of some people working in the IT sector. This has been considered in designing the site and its interior spaces to encourage interaction with others and promote the spirit of cooperation by bringing people together while maintaining their privacy. A health pathway for walking and cycling has been designed to encourage physical movement and activity. parking lot, bicycle parking station, and baths are also designed for ease of use. children's section has been designed to familiarize them with science and technology. Furthermore, lab space has been envisaged for trial and error and gathering experience. family space is also designed next to the children's section. Both sections are designed as semi-transparent to allow for control and the supervision of children. children's section has been designed to familiarize them with science and technology. Furthermore, lab space has been envisaged for trial and error and gathering experience. family space is also designed next to the children's section. Both sections are designed as semi-transparent to allow for control and the supervision of children.

North Elevation

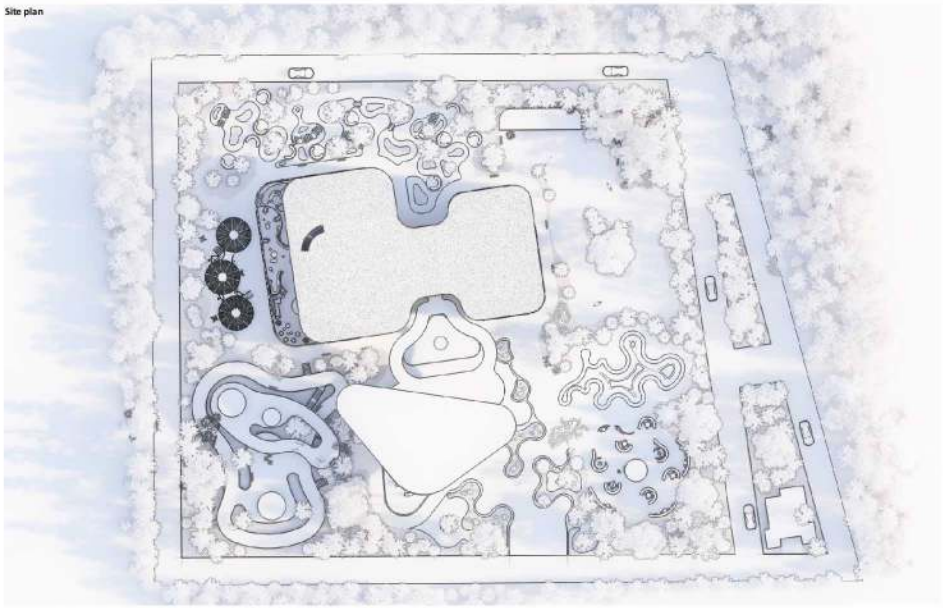


Suspended flooring has been used to create a passage for electrical services in the building due to its pivotal role. At the same time, it will keep the spaces flexible and orderly.

Section



Site plan



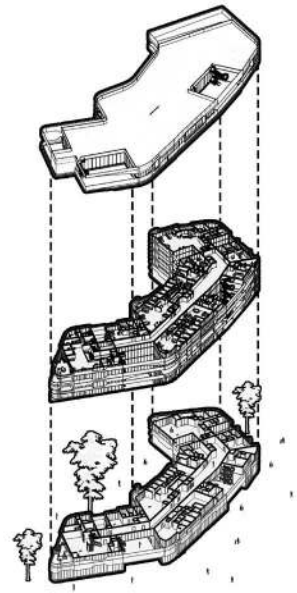
Concept Diagram

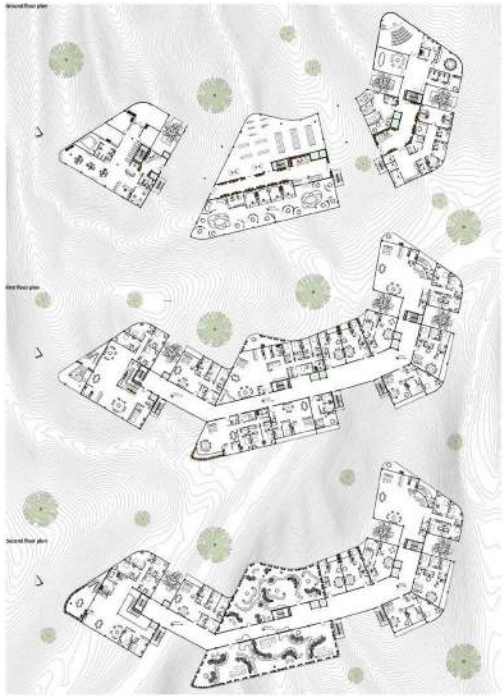
Residential Complex Project Overview

The project aims to design all the sections of this complex as parts of an integrated whole by taking into account the profession of the residents and their constant involvement with a range of issues to create a comfortable space and portray an appropriate reflection of the word "home" in the mind of its audience: family, peace, love. Interaction is an integrated part of our lives. This is further highlighted in the lives of those working in the technology sector because they must perpetually interact with each other in various areas, as well as other sectors, to be able to produce an integrated product with an updated performance. This has been considered in designing the different parts of the complex, and efforts have been made to create spaces to meet the needs of the residents in the best possible way.

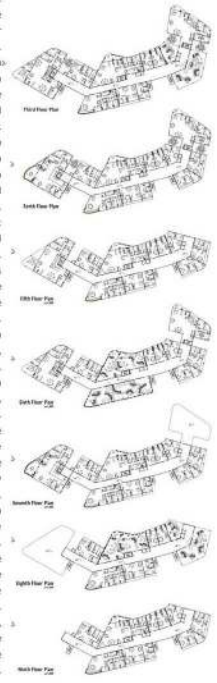
Concept

As the site layout is a trapezoid, this shape has also been used to design the plans and forms of the building so that the building and its surrounding environment can be compatible. Organic forms and natural elements have been used in the interior and exterior of the building, as well as details that provide a peaceful and pleasant environment for the residents whose minds are engaged with continuous job stress. The elongated design and form of the spaces allow for maximum admission of natural daylight, and the difference in the height of the various areas in the complex prevents overshadowing.

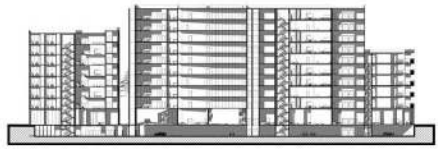




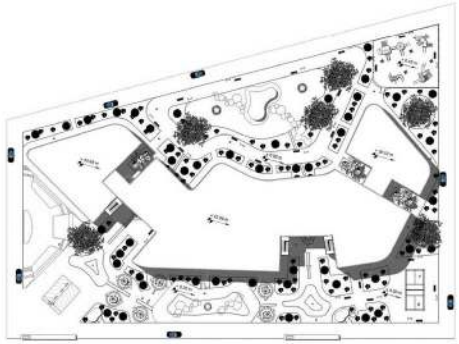
The water flows in the site and main interior spaces of the building and acts as a guide throughout, providing suitable areas for gathering, stopping, and moving alongside or around these spaces.
To soften the environment, two shallow pools have been designed in the upper and lower parts of the site. A health pathway for walking has been designed around the northern pool which is located away from the street and pollution and boasts a floating café at the center.
The best views face north, east, and west, and the top view faces northwest. Thus, the building orientation is to the northwest. In addition to the view, this orientation optimizes the use of seasonal winds for ventilation and reduces disturbance by the prevailing winds.
Deciduous trees have been planted around the site so that they will not prevent sunlight penetration in the cold months.
Since the land is located at 0.00 level, the site plan is designed as level as possible, and only a slight level change is observed in certain parts to avoid discomfort for the disabled and handicapped.
Part of the site has a stepped design and can be used as an outdoor amphitheater for special ceremonies, free time, or work.
Terraces between the floors allow for more interaction between the residents or to arrange work meetings, etc, inside the building.
Offices have been designed inside the units for the occupation of the residents and their need for a space where to think and concentrate. These have separate entrances for the privacy and comfort of the other family members.
A terrace with a swimming pool has been designed with an east-west orientation (best view of the site) for the luxury units.
A playground has been designed in the upper part of the site, away from the street, to keep children safe, allow the families to supervise their children, and prevent the noise from disturbing the residents.
An amphitheater, kindergarten, clinic, hypermarket, gym, and food court have been designed in public areas for the residents' comfort. It is on the ground floor for ease of access.



Section

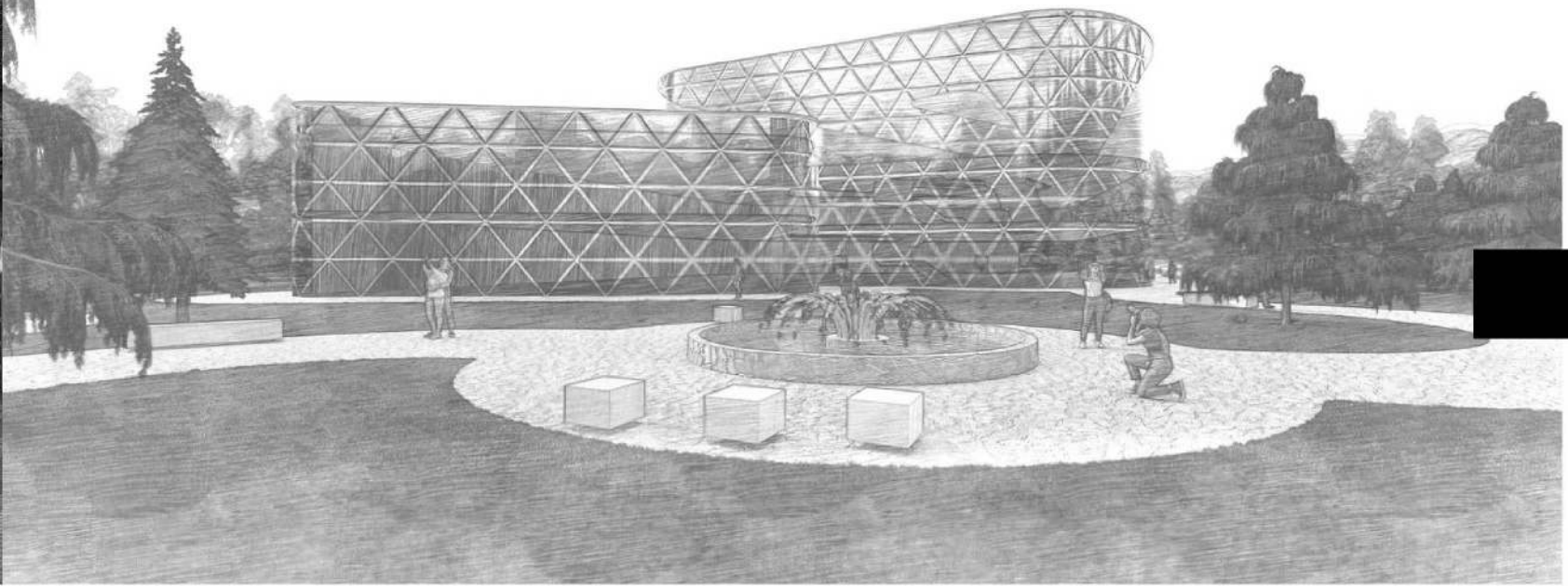


Elevation



Science And Technology Museum

03



The mission statements of science centers and modern museums vary. But all are united in being places that make science accessible and encourage the excitement of discovery. They are an integral and dynamic part of the learning environment, promoting exploration from the first "eureka" moment to today's cutting-edge research.

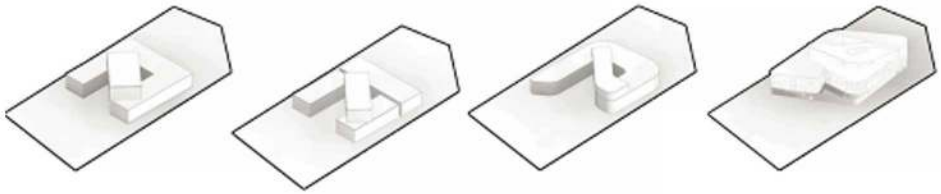
Introduction

A science museum or a science center is a museum devoted primarily to science. Older science museums tended to concentrate on static displays of objects related to natural history, paleontology, geology, industry and industrial machinery, and so on. Modern trends in museology have broadened the range of subject matter and introduced many interactive exhibits.

Many if not most modern science museums which increasingly refer to themselves as "science centers" or "discovery centers" also put much weight on technology.
experience of aesthetic values of the works of art by observing the object, science museum is designed to draw visitors' feelings of wonder and curiosity which are the key to scientific discovery and technological innovation.

Through hands-on experiences or interaction with the object, visitors can see, hear, touch, and sometimes small changes in the object.

Science museum tries to give an experience to visitors that scientists and innovators have experienced. They often adopt the latest technology to maximize the excitement and joy of science



O1
First Stage

O2
Second Stage

O3
Third Stage

O4
Fourth Stage

Concept

Owing to the fact that the project site is located close to Chitgar Lake, the design has been inspired by the dynamic form of water waves.

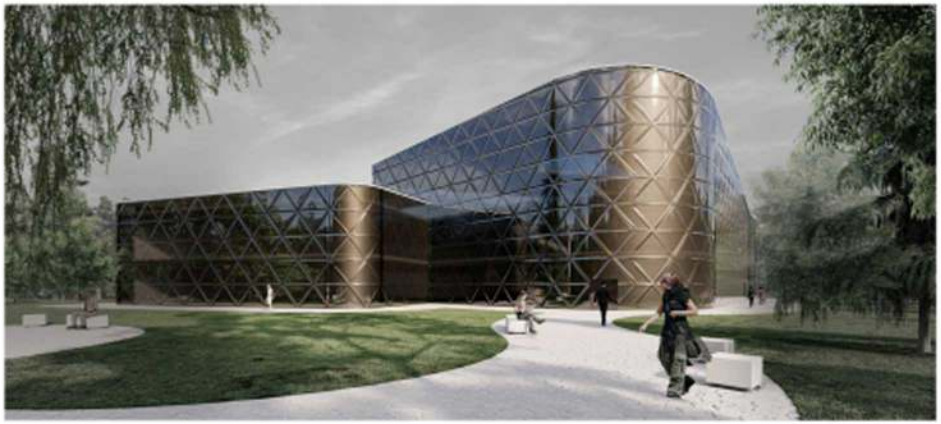
The stairs in this project are one of its most significant elements, which imply the sense that our lives are closely and inevitably tied to technology. This matter has also been reflected in the form of the building.(The two floors have been connected in such a manner that no matter where you start, whether we move upward or downward, we'll end up at the starting point.)

Design Process

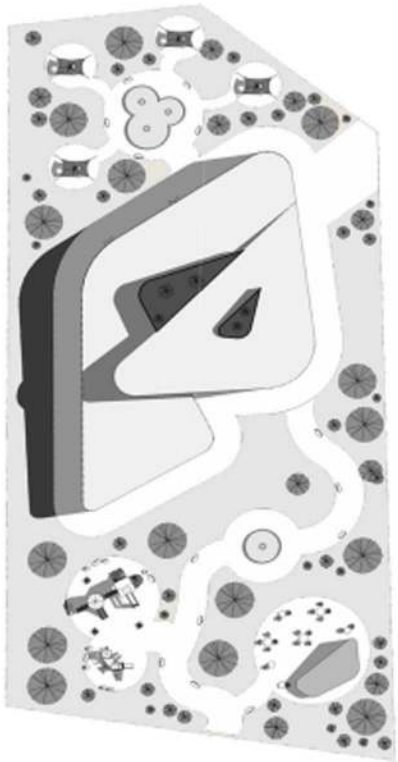
The Atrium has been utilized to ensure better control of sunlight in the more sensitive sections, as well as to create a better interaction between the building and the project site. Furthermore, the Atrium has been situated in a place that lessens noise pollution in the quieter sections.

UNDERGROUND FLOOR PLAN GROUND FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN

In order to receive better light and be able to control it, the floor plan has been arranged to ensure that the sections which require more light are located in the east and south walls. This will provide natural light throughout the day while reducing energy consumption.



Concrete and Thermochromic Glass are selected as the main materials (This reduces energy consumption and thermal input to the room because of high temperature.) The observer will feel the aggression and softness, and the need for technology at their very first glance



Vegetation

Given the vegetation in the city of Tehran, air pollution, and water shortages at particular times during the year, the plants for the site landscape were selected to suit the city's climatic conditions.

- Suitable for air pollution : hackberries trees, ash trees
- Suitable for salinity : pines, ash trees
- Suitable for water shortages : willows, sycamores, ash trees
- Suitable for shade : willows, hackberries, sycamores

Thermochromic Dynamic Glass Technology.

Throughout the day as the sunlight heats the Suntuitive Dynamic Glass IGU, heat from the sunlight warms the window. The PVB interlayer becomes warm and darkens, creating a tinting effect over the window. As the sunlight recedes, the glass and interlayer cool, returning the glass to a clear state.

Performance.

Throughout the day, heat from the sun warms the window causing the PVB interlayer to darken, creating a tinting effect over the window. As the sunlight recedes, the glass and interlayer cool, returning to a clear state.

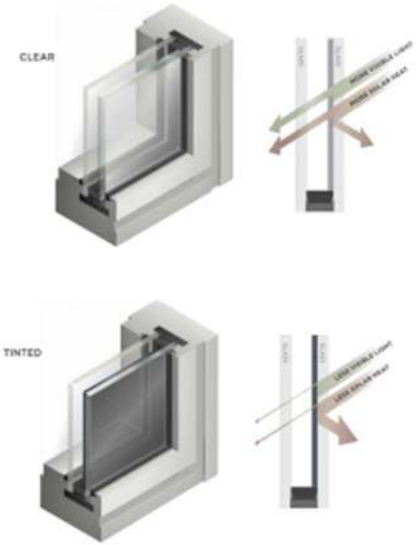
O1Visible Light Transmittance (VLT): Suntuitive Dynamic Glass constantly adapts to changing sunlight conditions. Throughout the year, this adaptive technology automates the amount of visible light let into a building by dynamically tinting when called for by various weather conditions.

O2Solar Heat Gain Co-efficient (SHGC): As Suntuitive's thermochromic technology adjusts to direct sunlight throughout the day, it optimizes solar control and minimizes solar heat gain.

O3U-Value: Suntuitive Dynamic Glass has all the advantages of dynamic glass while at the same time retaining the benefits of a conventional high-efficiency IGU with its low U-values to prevent heat loss.

O4Energy Savings: Using Suntuitive thermochromic Dynamic Glass reduces the heat load of a building and cansave up to 43%* on energy.

O5UV Protection: Suntuitive blocks 99% of harmful UV light.Noise Reduction & Safety: Suntuitive's laminated construction offers noise reduction as well as added safety benefits.

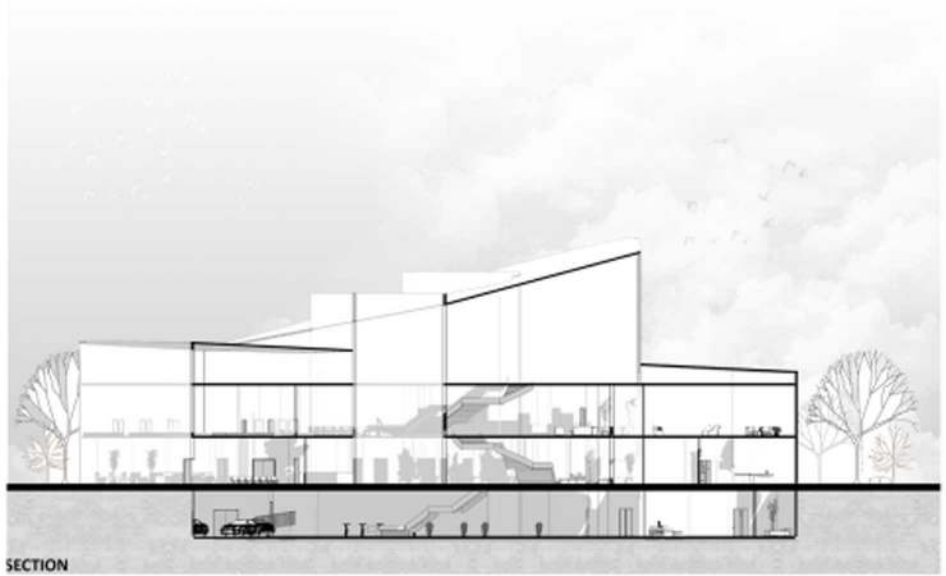


Investigating the site topography

Tehran Province has a range of different climates due to its geographical position. The province has a moderate climate in its mountainous areas and a semi-arid climate in its plains. Western winds prevail in Tehran Province. These blow from the Kavir desert in the south towards the city of Tehran, transferring its hot weather and dust.

Another airflow in Tehran Province is the mountain to the plain breeze and vice versa (plain to the mountain), transferring these materials to the north.
Tehran has moderate to cold winters and hot summers. The highest precipitation is usually recorded in the winter.
The prevailing and favorable winds have been taken into consideration in the building design and the western walls have been designed as a cross.

SECTION

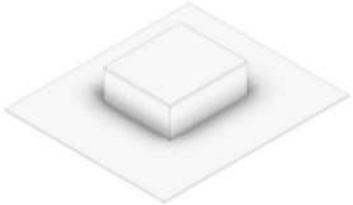


SECTION

Architect's House

04

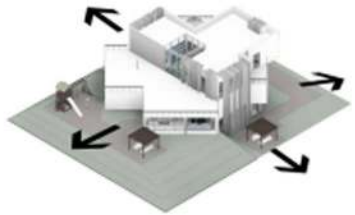
We designed the architect's house with the primary goal of classifying and mixing the spaces. This was done in such a way that the needs of each of the residents are met distinctly. Despite the separate nature of the rooms, relationships between them are easy to maintain, so the site will be used to its fullest potential.



1-As part of the initial design concept, this house was designed to allow a view of the picturesque landscape of the site from all directions, to control and maximize natural light.

2-As a result, the floors revolved around one another. Aside from the view and efficiency of natural light, there was also the possibility of better communication between floors. From observing the path of sunlight on various days

3-During the construction of the transparent areas (windows), louvers were used to control and manage natural light.



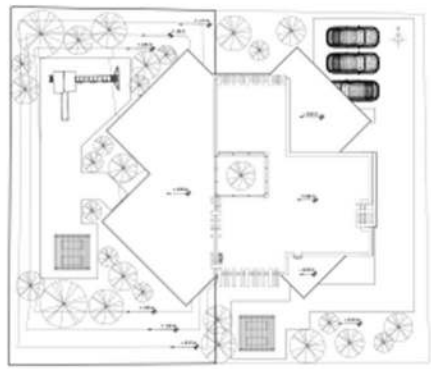
4-Also, with many transparent parts (windows) in the house in addition to the louvers, we were able to better control privacy in the rooms and not have a view into them from outside.

Ground Floor Plan

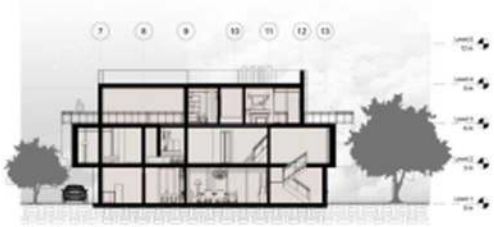
First Floor Plan

Given the specifications of the client, we had to design a building thatat met the needs of all its residents.The house was for a family of seven, including three children (child, adolescent, and young adult), father (architect), mother (homemaker), grandfather, and grandmother.A studio had to be designed for the father of the family adjacent to the living quarters. Hence, the question of privacy had to be considered given their beliefs.Due to the advanced age of the grandparents, the ground floor was selected for them for ease of access.The first and biggest floor was selected for the father, mother, and the two younger children who required more supervision.

Secondt Floor Plan



Site Plan



Vertical Section

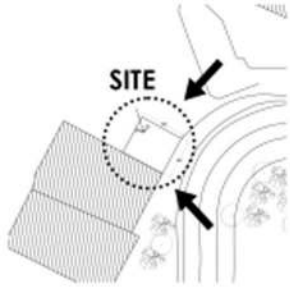
The top floor was selected for the young adult in the family. This was designed in such a way that it commuted with the lower floor but was independent at the same time to respect personal space.

Horizontal Section

For better interaction between the family members living on different floors and with the outside environment, as well as better use of the view, terraces were designed in the different directions of floor rotations, and spaces were created for shade, rest, and conversation for everyone.

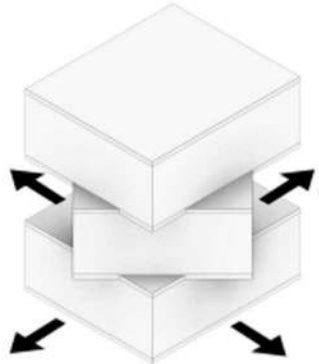
Entrances:

(Bearing in mind the location of the father's office within the building) Separate entrances have been considered both for the site and the building to observe privacy principles.



Louvers:

Louvers have been considered in glass sections (windows) for controlling the light intensity properly Preventing a view from the south and observing privacy.

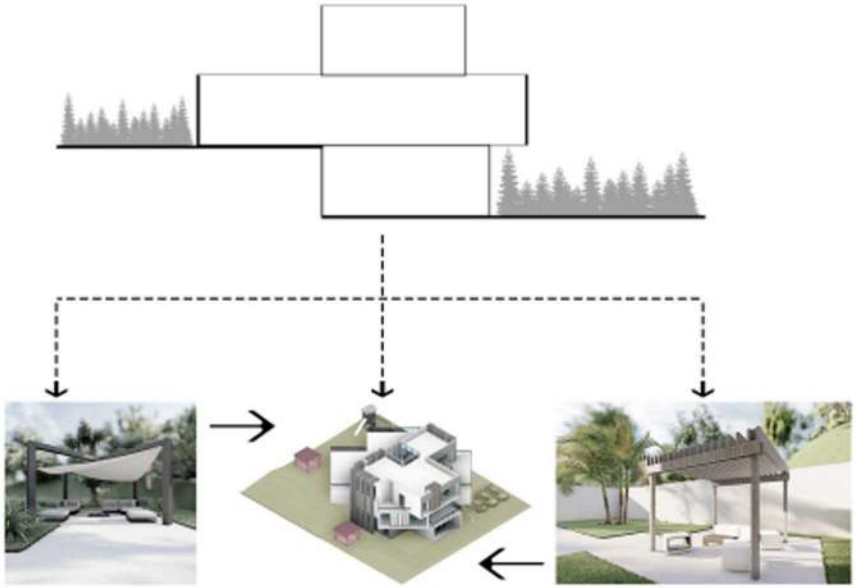


Patio:

A patio is used to provide natural lighting and ventilation for the ground floor. This feature also strengthens the relationship with nature and with the site.

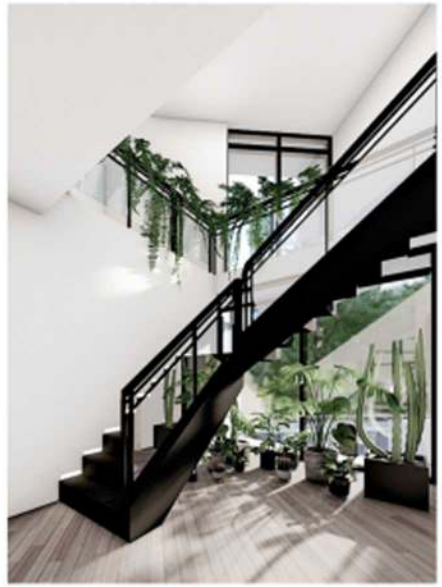
Excavation with a stable slope:

In addition to effectively merging the building into the site slope, this quality has been used to create 2 courtyards with public and semi-private areas. This ensures adequate green space in the east and west of the site.



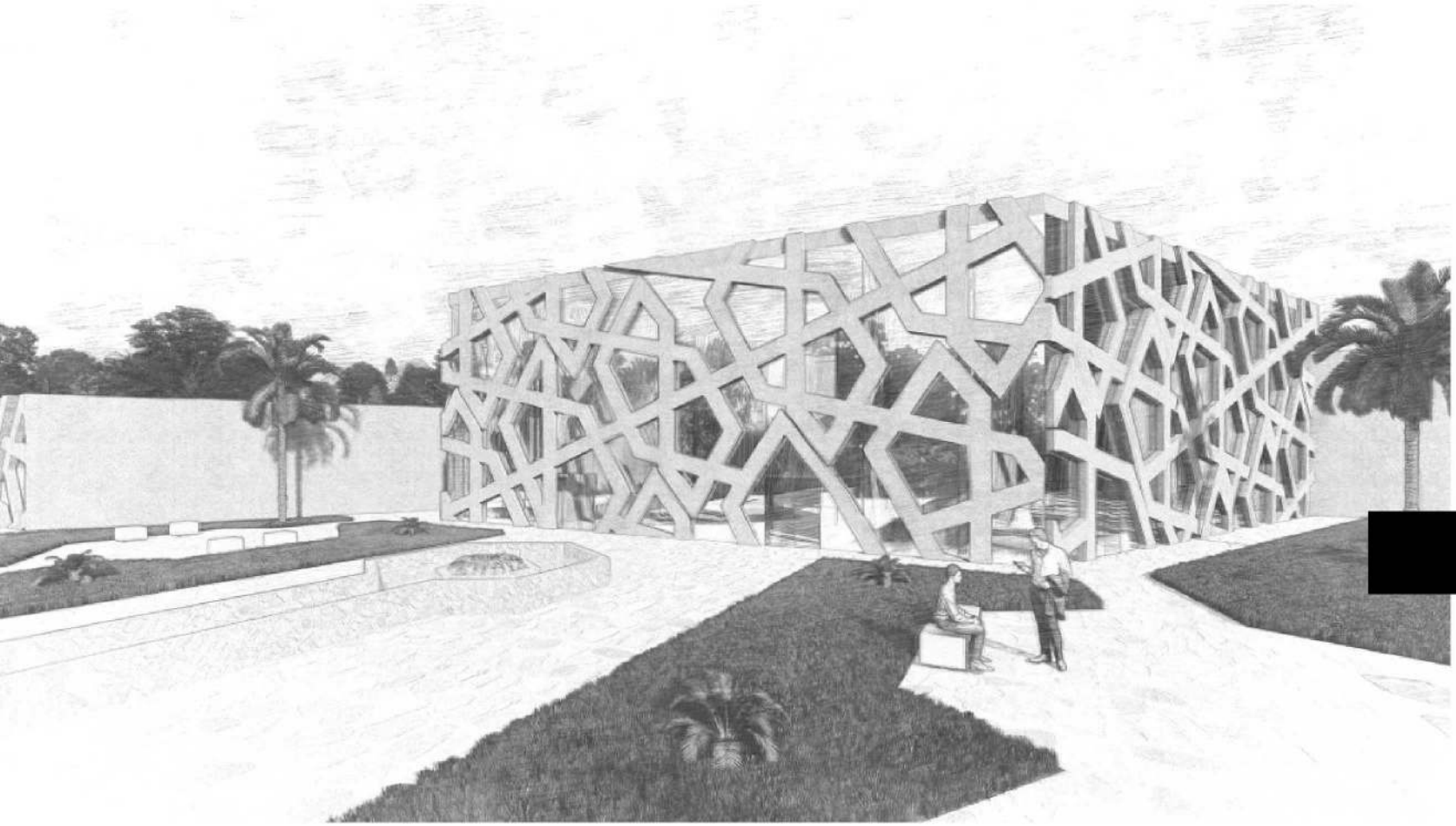
Floor Rotation:

In order to make better use of sunlight and landscape in all four geographical directions.
Establishing a meaningful relationship between different height levels And obstructing the view of the lower floors to the terraces on the floors above.



Shiraz Airport

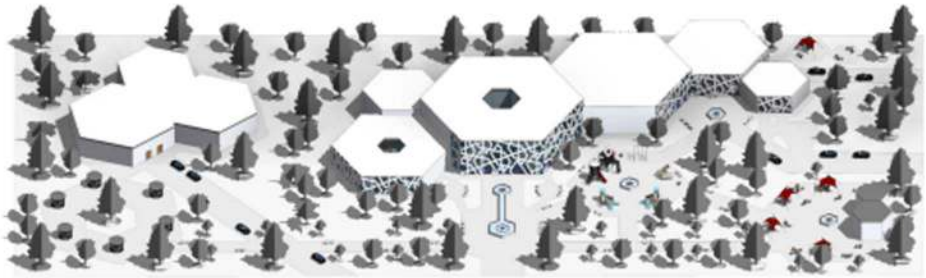
05



The design of an index airport is of indigenous regional origin and can be defined by visual concepts influenced by the region or its construction site. Airport architecture offers us innovations due to its many complexities. The requirements and constraints of engineering, security, traffic, and space communications in the aerodrome plan are unacceptable. In this project, we tried to include all of the above in our design for the highest performance.

Introduction

The enhanced order of the plan reveals the design and architecture of the airport. Circulation and precise performance between Airport arenas are essential for such a user. However, the most notable factors contributing to airport design are personality, inner sense, facilities, capacity, and service. All of these factors contribute to the user's performance. The most impressive airports create an enjoyable and memorable travel experience for passengers and must have a unique inviting factor. Aviation terminals can offer different environments, creating many spaces for customers to explore and experience. The design of an index airport has native-regional roots and can be identified by visual concepts that are influenced by the influence of the area or its construction site.

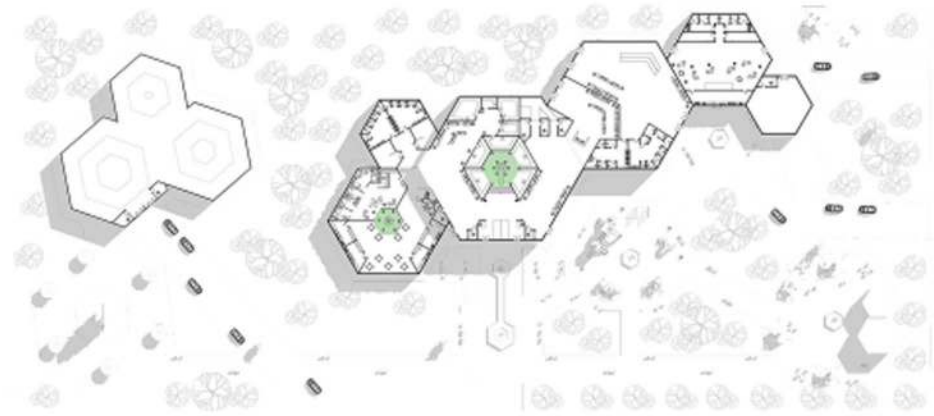


Airport architecture offers us innovations due to its many complexities. The airport plan must incorporate requirements, technical constraints, security, circulation, and space communication. For this reason, not much funding remains for the design of creative, recreational, and aesthetic arenas.In this project, we tried to include all of the above in our design to provide the most efficient performance.

Site Plan

Concept:

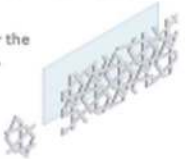
Given the traditional fabric of the site and its location in the city of Shiraz, traditional climate, decorative elements, and design, including geometric forms, pools, water, trees, and walls with girih tiles, were used for a better connection of the building with the fabric of the city. The geometric forms of these elements allow for expansion. They were even employed in landscape design and interior design, as well



Ground Floor Plan

Concerning the location of the site and the possibility of its expansion, a hexagonal form was chosen for the design to allow for developing the airport and expanding the whole sections or each of them separately.

SECTION

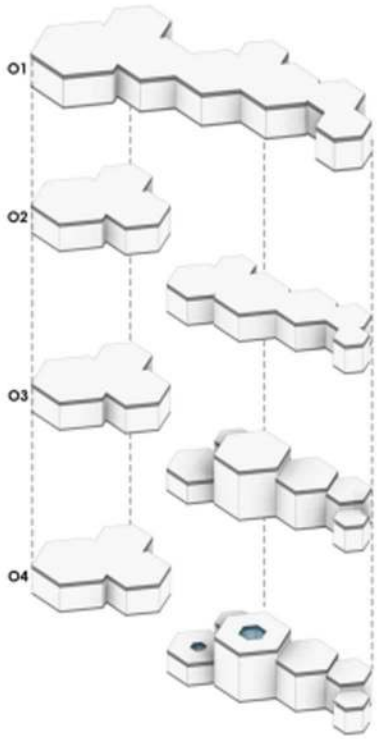


Design Process

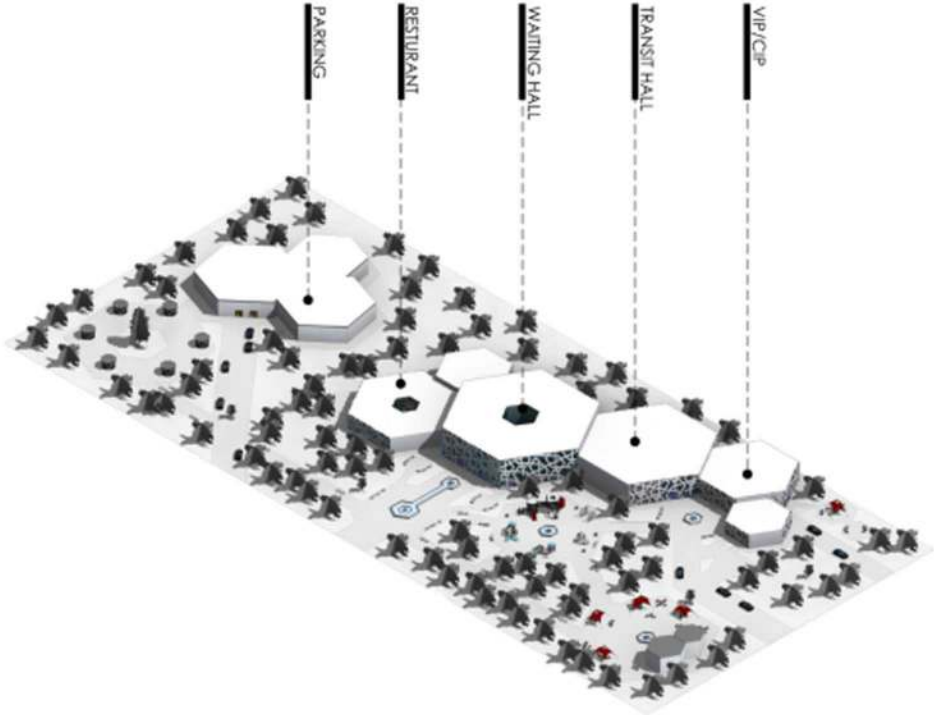
The orientation of the building on the site was considered such that it can provide the most shade in the summer and the most sunlight in the winter. The arrangement of different sections of the building allows for using climatic winds for better ventilation, resulting in reduced energy consumption in the building.

Given the uses of the spaces, zoning, and the individuals' density, the ceilings' heights were changed to provide better ventilation.

A sunken courtyard was used in the central part of the entrance plan as the main communication joint of other sections of the plan to offer a favorable space with a recreational approach, resulting in individuals' communication and a friendly atmosphere. Several pavilions and stores were also located in this section.

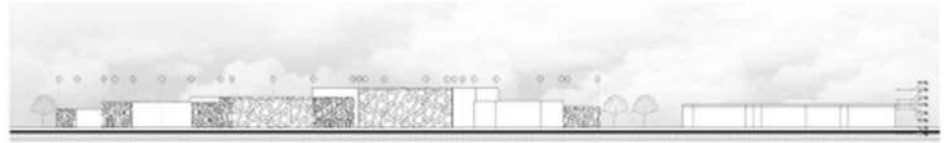


SECTION



In the center of the recreational zone, a small yard plan was located, acting as an audio filter by separating the quiet section from the noisy section while maintaining the relationship.The use of aesthetic elements, such as proportionality, symmetry, and balance.The use of local materials for lower costs and better service.

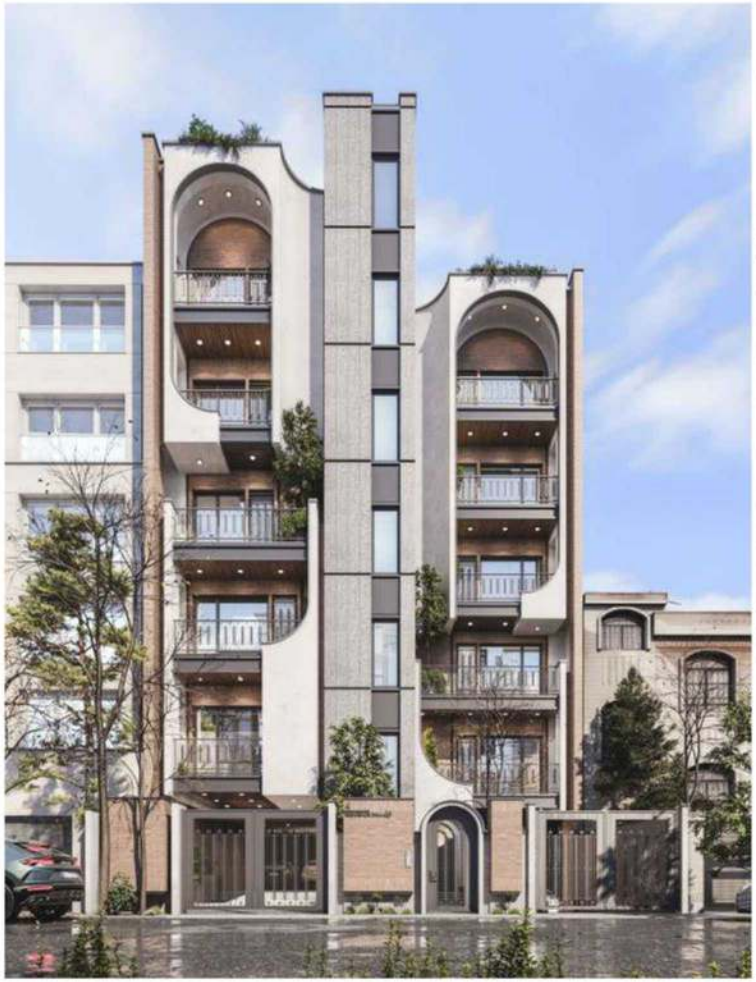
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

Work Projects

06

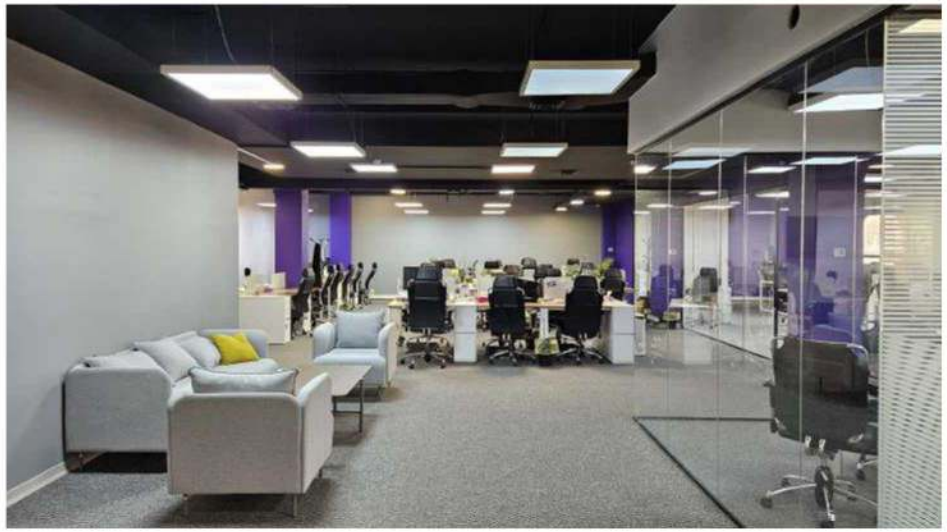


Dima residential building
Architect: simple office
Design lead: Mohamad mohamadzadeh
Location: Andarzgoo, Tehran, Iran
Client: Bonsun group
Area: 2000 square meters
Project Date: December 2023
Role: Construction Intern

In this project, which involved the design and construction of a residential building, I served as a construction intern with various responsibilities. My duties included overseeing the execution of work, particularly the building's facade, and following up on daily tasks at the construction site. I also prepared and submitted daily reports to ensure that the project was progressing on schedule and with the expected quality. Additionally, I contributed to the design and presentation of the project by creating diagrams and detailed drawings to illustrate the technical aspects of the project. My involvement in this project started in December 2023, providing me with valuable experience in site supervision and project follow-up.

Yektanet Office Reconstruction Project
Architect: simple office
Design lead: Mohamad mohamadzadeh
Location: Sa'adat Abad, Tehran, Iran
Client: Yektanet
Area: 3600 square meters
Project Date: October 2024
Role: Construction Intern

During the Yektanet office reconstruction project, I served as a construction intern with various responsibilities. I conducted daily site visits and prepared detailed reports on the project's progress. Additionally, I closely followed up on tasks and their execution to ensure the project's smooth and precise advancement. My duties also included procuring materials and coordinating with different team members to ensure timely and efficient workflow. Throughout the project, my efforts were focused on maintaining alignment with the client's needs and ensuring that all tasks were completed within the designated timeframe, delivering the project as scheduled.



Juliet Interior Design & Reconstruction
Architect: simple office
Design lead: Mohamad mohamadzadeh
Location: Zafaraniyeh, Tehran, Iran
Client: Private sector
Area: 000 square meters
Project Date: January 2024
Role: Architectural Supervisor

In this project, I took on the role of architectural supervisor, where I was responsible for overseeing the daily operations on-site and preparing detailed progress reports. My duties also involved managing the procurement of materials, ensuring the timely execution of tasks, and coordinating with various contractors. Additionally, I was responsible for visiting showrooms to select the highest quality and most suitable furniture, perfectly matching the client's taste and project requirements.

Ofogh EkbatanInterior Design & Reconstruction
Architect: simple office
Design lead: Mohamad mohamadzadeh
Location: Ekbatan, Tehran, Iran
Client: Private sector
Area: 200 square meters
Project Date: March 2024
Role: Architectural Supervisor

As the architectural supervisor in the Ofogh Ekbatan interior design project, my role was to ensure the smooth execution of the design vision while maintaining project efficiency and quality. I conducted daily site inspections to monitor progress, documenting detailed reports to keep the team and stakeholders updated on the development. In addition to overseeing the daily operations, I was responsible for coordinating the procurement of materials and ensuring timely delivery to the site. I also facilitated communication and collaboration between various team members to guarantee that all design elements were executed to the highest standards, all while adhering to the client's vision of a warm, functional, and aesthetically pleasing home environment. One of the key challenges of this project was preserving existing architectural elements while incorporating modern design features. My focus remained on balancing these aspects, ensuring that the project moved forward efficiently and in line with the client's expectations, without unnecessary demolition or disruption.







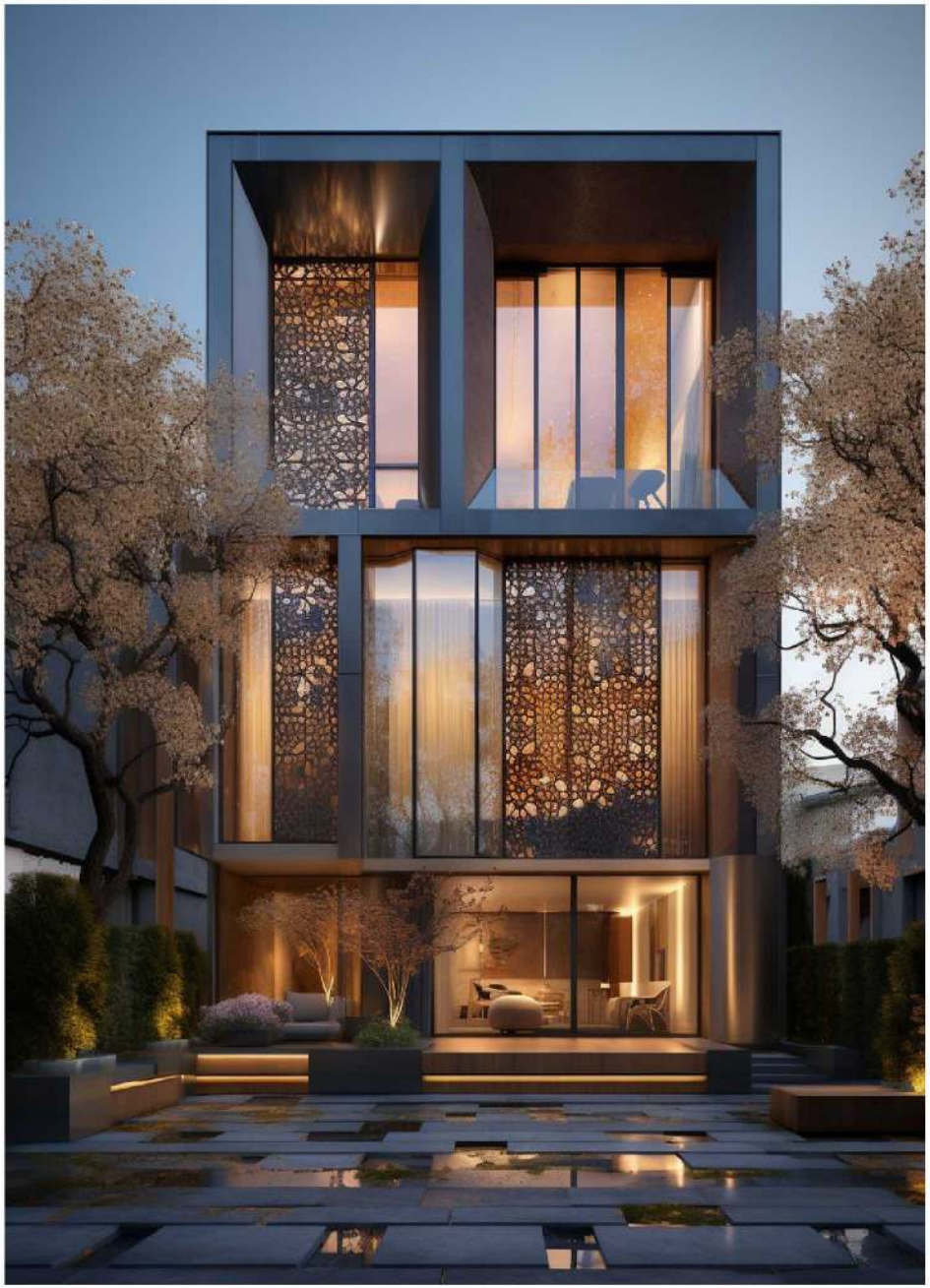




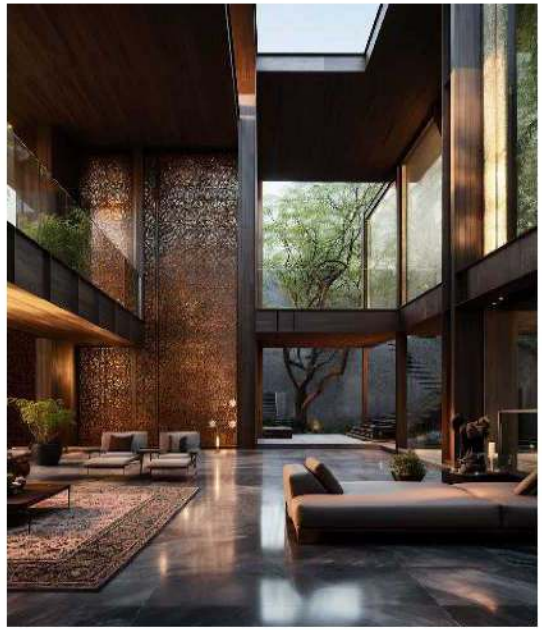
AI-Driven Designs

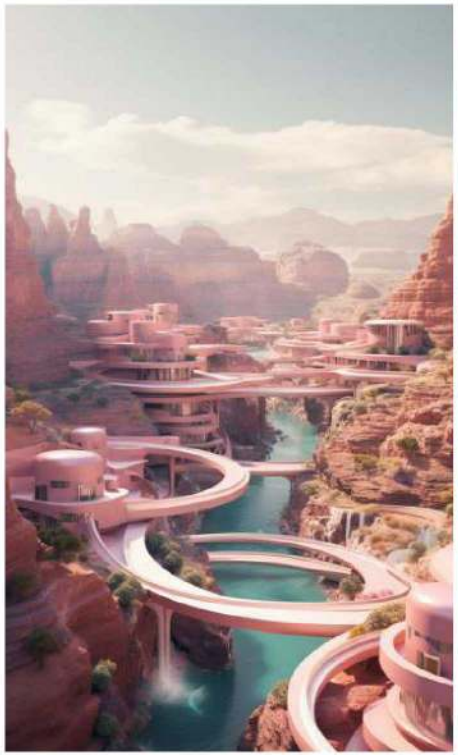
07

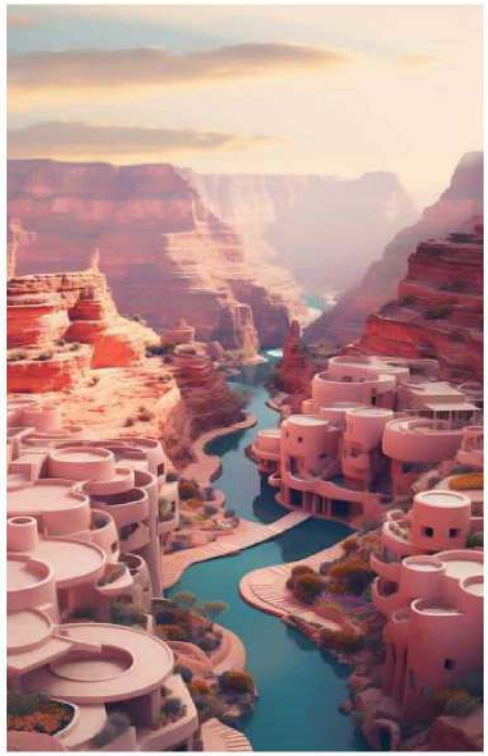
Peak5olace: Where Tranquility Meets Modern Living a contemporary mountain villa designed to offer an unparalleled escape from the hustle and bustle of daily life. Nestled amidst serene landscapes, this villa is the perfect sanctuary to rejuvenate your spirit and recharge your resilience. With its modern amenities and breathtaking views, Peak5olace seamlessly blends tranquility with luxury, providing an ideal retreat for those seeking peace and inspiration.



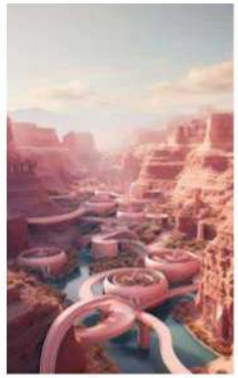
AI Meets Qajar Elegance: Inspired by the timeless beauty of Qajar architecture, this project seamlessly blends tradition with innovation, unveiling a mesmerizing architectural marvel. Drawing from the rich heritage of Iran, my latest design creation celebrates the enchanting allure of Qajar elegance, enhanced by the transformative power of artificial intelligence. This project embodies a harmonious blend of historical charm and cutting-edge technology, offering a unique and captivating experience that honors the past while embracing the future.

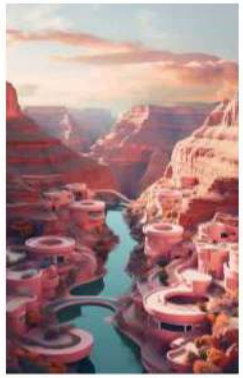






Discover the Wonders of the Grand Canyon: Our eco-tourism complex offers a unique and authentic experience, inspired by the natural materials and colors of the region. This design provides an unparalleled opportunity for visitors to immerse themselves in the beauty of the Grand Canyon. Whether you are an adventure seeker or simply looking to relax and unwind, this complex caters to all preferences. Guests can enjoy the stunning natural surroundings and the comfort of their stay in the heart of the Grand Canyon.





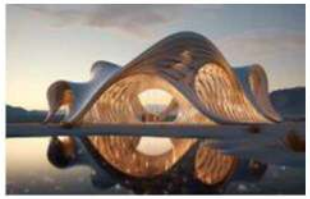
The Rainbow Pavilion: The Rainbow Pavilion, situated in the deserts of the Emirates, stands as a testament to innovative and captivating design. This unique structure serves as a distinguished stopover, offering tourists and visitors a serene space for relaxation amidst their desert safaris and explorations. The Pavilion's enchanting landscape and thoughtfully designed amenities create an unforgettable experience, allowing travelers to enjoy a brief yet memorable respite in this historically and naturally significant location.

This design concept aims to bridge two distinct parts of New York City, integrating a variety of functionalities to create a modern and dynamic environment. By emphasizing diverse usage, the project fosters positive interactions among people and activities, thereby stimulating cultural, economic, and recreational growth. The introduction of a floating space on the water surface adds a unique dimension to the community, enhancing its connection with nature and offering a distinctive experience.







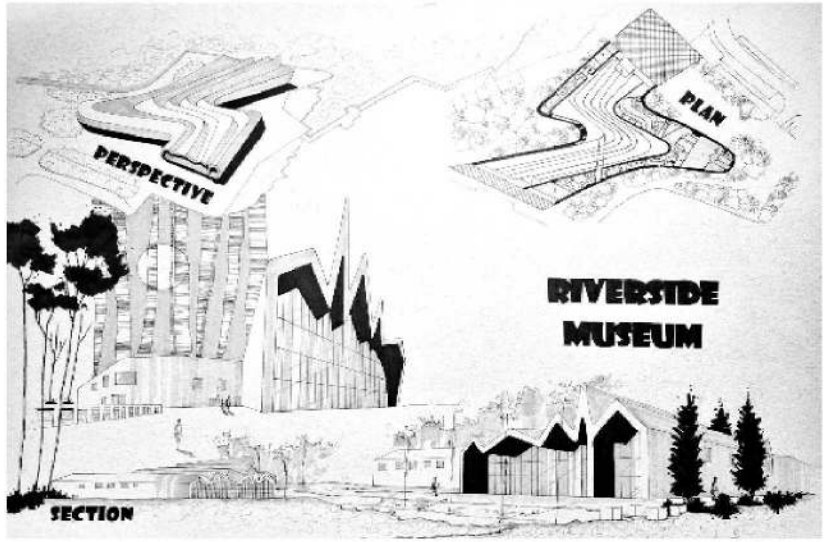

Photographs

08


LILY

Sketches

09


PERSPECTIVE
PLAN
RIVERSIDE
MUSEUM
SECTION