

ARCHITECTURAL PORTFOLIO

RAHELEH SEYEDARABI

ARCHITECT | ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER

SELECTED WORKS

2016

3

RAHELEH SADAT SEYEDARABI

ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO

Selected Works | 2023–202



ABOUT ME

I am Raheleh Sadat Seyedarabi, an Architect and Architectural Designer with a Bachelor's degree in Architectural Engineering and a Master's degree in Architecture (Interior Architecture). I am a member of the Tehran Construction Engineering Organization and the Tehran Association of Architects.

My professional experience covers architectural design, façade development, interior architecture, Phase 1 and Phase 2 documentation, and residential, office, and commercial projects. I participate in projects from initial concept development and spatial analysis to technical drawings and final presentations, with careful consideration of building regulations, fire safety requirements, and construction feasibility.

My design approach focuses on spatial clarity, architectural identity, human experience, and contextual responsiveness. I believe architecture is not only the creation of functional spaces but also a process of shaping meaningful environments that respond to social, cultural, and human needs.

Alongside professional practice, I am engaged in architectural research and have authored and presented academic papers at international conferences, exploring topics such as sustainable development, the role of light and color in healthcare environments, and the influence of emerging technologies on architectural design.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Architectural Design | Space Planning | Façade Design | Interior Architecture | Architectural Visualization | Architectural Research | Design Competitions

SOFTWARE SKILLS

AutoCAD | 3ds Max + V-Ray | SketchUp | Adobe Photoshop

Architect | Architectural Designer

Residential & Commercial Projects | Façade Design | Interior Architecture | Architectural Research

Design Philosophy

I believe architecture is truly successful when it enhances the quality of human life by creating spaces inspired by culture, climate, and the needs of their users—spaces that foster meaningful, memorable, and human-centered experiences.



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Project Title

10 | Portfolio Photography

Interior Design of a Children's Cancer Hospital in Tehran with an Environmental Psychology Approach

Project Type: Academic Thesis – Interior Design

Project Title: Interior Design of a Pediatric Oncology Hospital in Tehran with an Environmental Psychology Approach

Location: Mahak Hospital, Tehran, Iran

Year: 2020 (1399)

Built-up Area: 30,000 m²

Role: Interior Designer (Academic Project)

Scope: Interior Design, Environmental Psychology, Healing Environment, Space Planning, Material & Color Selection



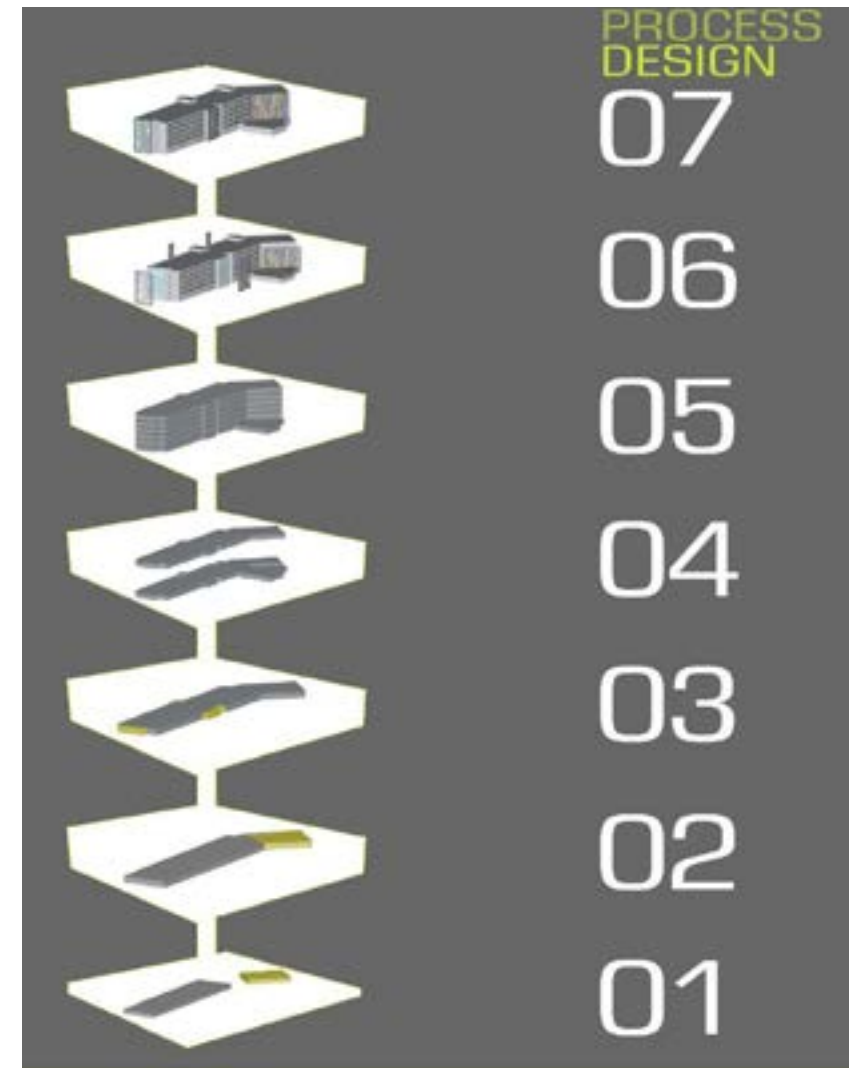
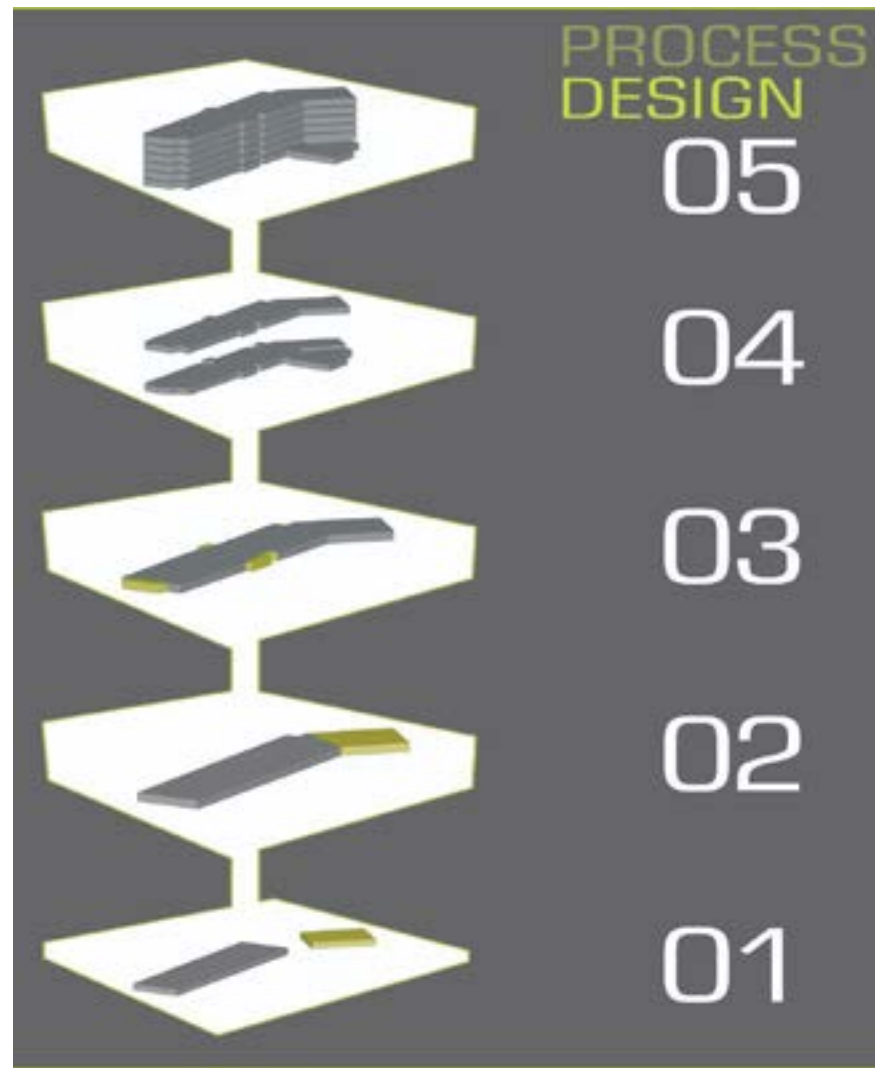
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Project Overview

This academic thesis explores the interior design of a pediatric oncology hospital based on the principles of environmental psychology. The research focuses on how light, color, and spatial quality can reduce children's stress and anxiety while creating a calm, safe, and healing environment. The primary objective is to transform the hospital from a purely functional medical facility into a child-friendly healing space.

The study adopted a descriptive–survey research method and was supported by observations and evaluations involving 2,700 pediatric cancer patients under the age of 16 at Mahak Hospital in Tehran. The findings demonstrate that the thoughtful integration of natural light, color, and environmental design significantly















Design Notes

Environmental psychology principles guided the overall design process to create a calming and supportive healing environment.

Color was strategically integrated into the façade to reduce the institutional appearance and establish a child-friendly identity.

Large window openings maximize natural daylight and provide visual connections to the surrounding landscape.

A welcoming entrance plaza serves as a transitional space for patients, families, and visitors.

Outdoor play and landscaped areas encourage relaxation, social interaction, and emotional well-being.

Clear circulation separates emergency, service, and public access, improving safety and operational efficiency.

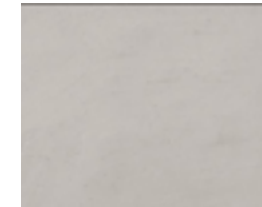
Simple architectural forms and clear wayfinding enhance orientation and accessibility for children and caregivers.

Design Details

The building is organized around a clear and efficient circulation system that separates emergency access from public and pedestrian routes, ensuring safety and ease of navigation. Large window openings maximize natural daylight and provide continuous visual connections to the surrounding landscape, supporting the principles of healing architecture. The entrance plaza functions as a welcoming public space for patients and families, while landscaped gardens and children's play areas create opportunities for relaxation and stress relief. The façade employs a simple, contemporary composition enhanced by colorful vertical elements that serve as visual landmarks, reinforce the hospital's child-friendly identity, and contribute to a positive emotional experience. Durable, low-maintenance materials and universal accessibility principles were integrated throughout the design to provide a safe, functional, and therapeutic healthcare environment.

Materials

The façade is designed using white textured concrete panels combined with a light-colored plaster finish, creating a clean, calm, and timeless appearance that supports the healing atmosphere of the hospital. To reinforce the child-friendly identity of the building, vertical multicolored aluminum fins are incorporated as vibrant accent elements inspired by children's creativity and imagination. The building envelope features double-glazed aluminum-framed windows, providing abundant natural daylight while ensuring thermal and acoustic comfort for patients and staff. The exterior ground surfaces combine exposed concrete and non-slip brick paving, offering durability, safety, and clear circulation throughout the site. The landscape design includes native trees, shrubs, lawn areas, and children's play equipment, enhancing the therapeutic outdoor environment. Comple-



Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman – Entrance Gate Design

Project Type: Architectural and Landscape Design

Year: 1404 (2025)

Role: Architectural Design, Concept Development, 3D Modeling, Rendering, and Graphic Presentation

Project Overview

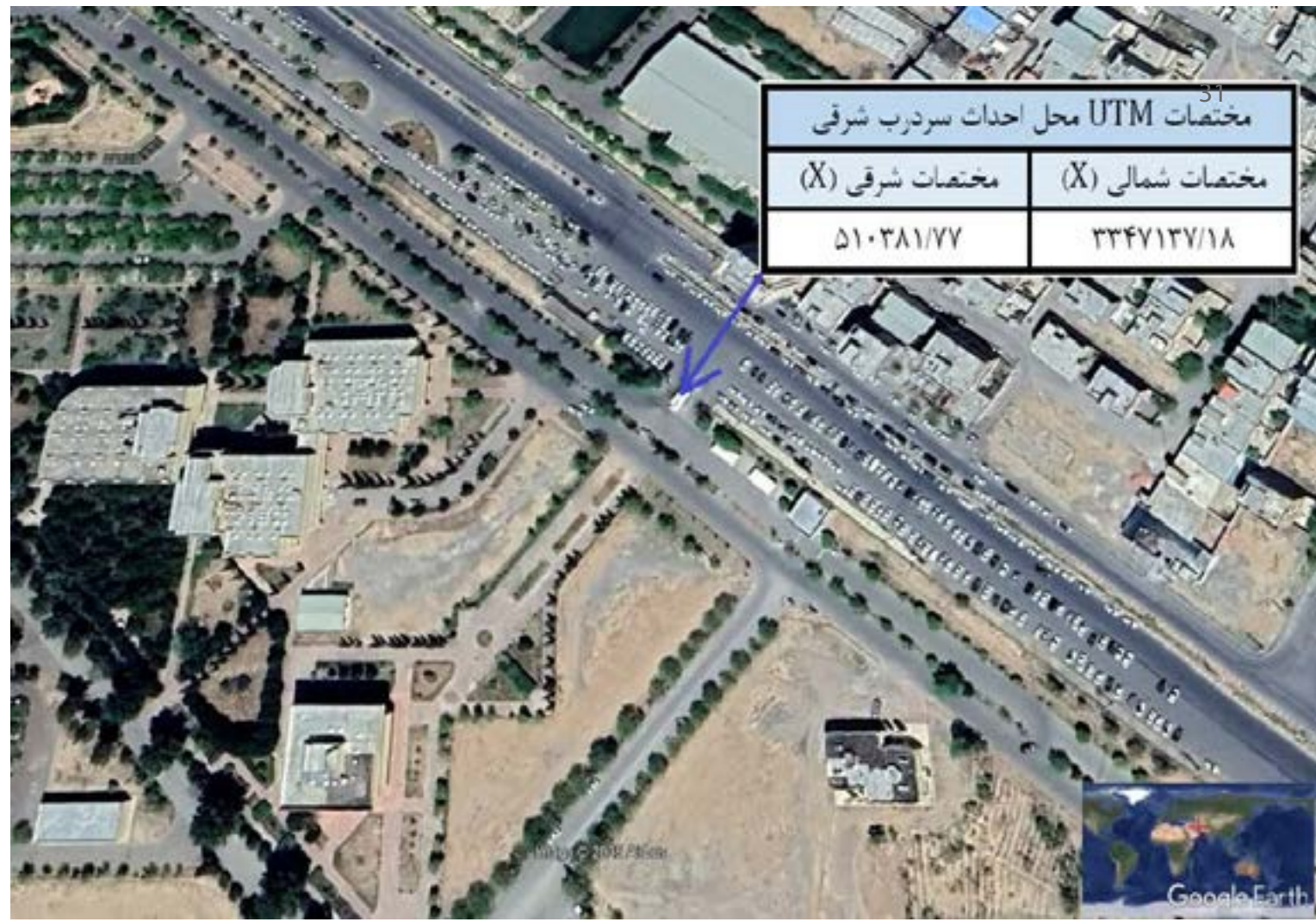
This project was developed to design a distinctive and identity-defining entrance gate for Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman. Beyond fulfilling its functional requirements, the proposal aims to establish a recognizable urban landmark that reflects the university's academic and cultural identity. The design approach focuses on creating a clear, welcoming, and enduring entrance, transforming the act of arrival into a meaningful transition from the urban environment to a place of learning and knowledge.

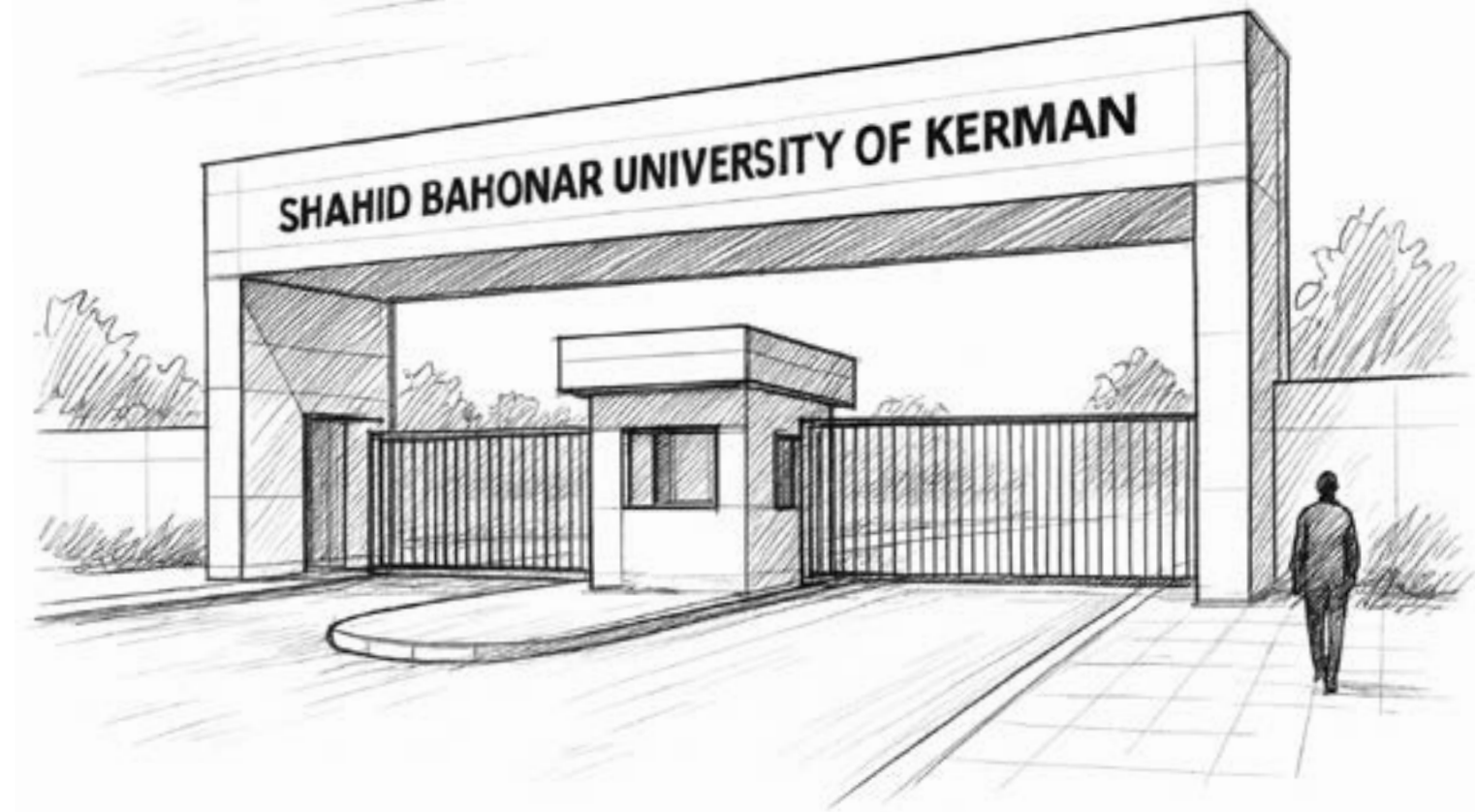
Design Concept

The concept is inspired by the idea of the “Contemporary Gateway to Knowledge.” Two simple, monolithic volumes frame a central void, symbolizing the transition from the city into the academic realm. The purity of form, balanced proportions, and the use of durable materials with a contemporary architectural language create a strong identity while conveying a sense of order, permanence, and serenity.

The design emphasizes visual clarity, the separation of pedestrian and vehicular circulation, solar shading, protection from direct sunlight, and a thoughtful response to the hot and arid climate of Kerman.











Conceptual Sketch Analysis

The central sketch represents an urban–spatial proposal expressed through fluid, freehand lines. Although the drawing appears spontaneous, its spatial organization is intentional, coherent, and carefully structured.

1. Overall Form

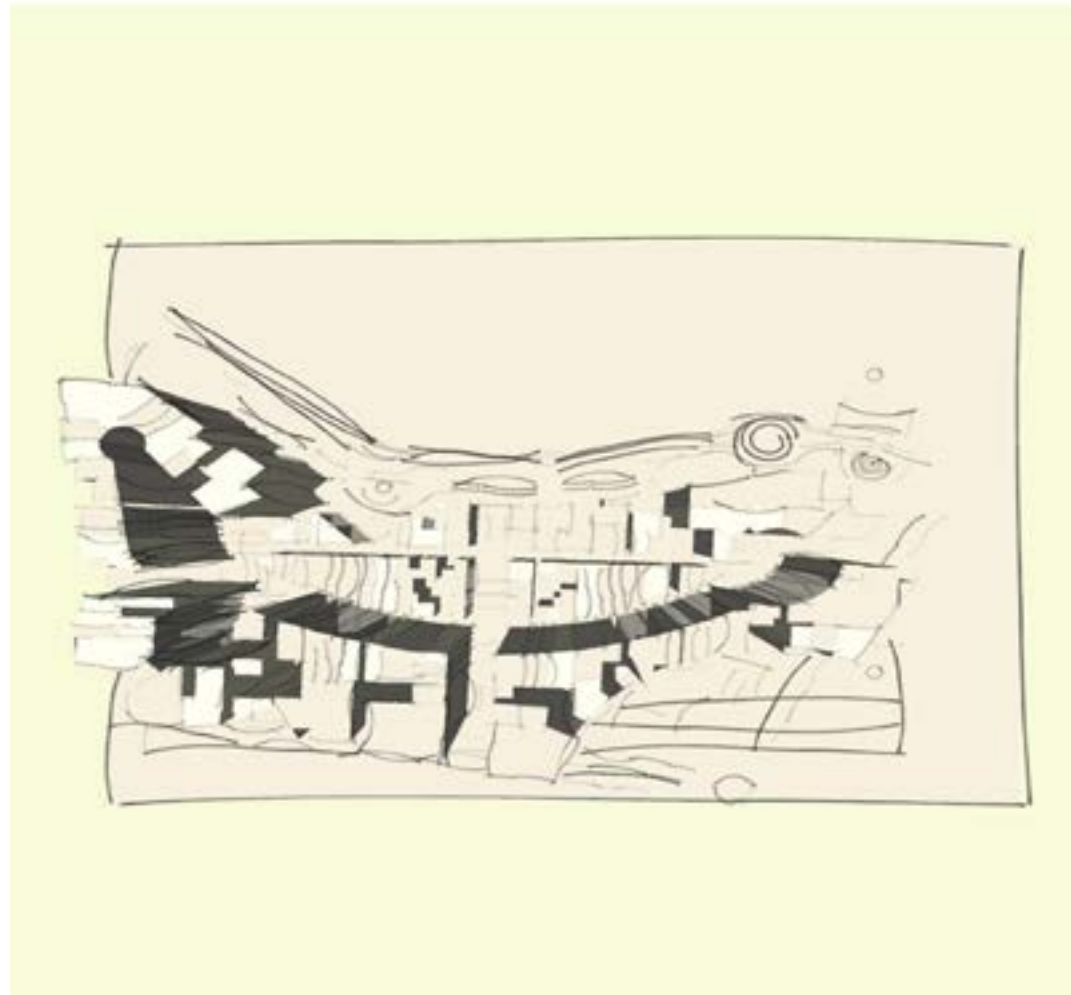
The composition follows a semi-circular geometry, a spatial configuration commonly associated with sequence, axial organization, and movement. The darker masses represent dense urban fabric or significant architectural elements, establishing a balanced composition on both sides of the sketch.

2. Rhythm and Movement

The central curved line functions as the primary organizing element, creating a continuous movement that connects the two sides of the proposal. This gesture reflects a design approach that seeks balance between structural order and spatial fluidity.

3. Spatial Layering

The upper portion of the sketch contains expressive linear elements that evoke topography, prevailing winds, or landscape patterns. In contrast, the lower portion is composed of more horizontal linear structures, suggesting land organi-



رتبه
39
چهارم

میکا مال
mica mall

IVAN

مسابقه
میکا اسکیس

راجله
سید عربی



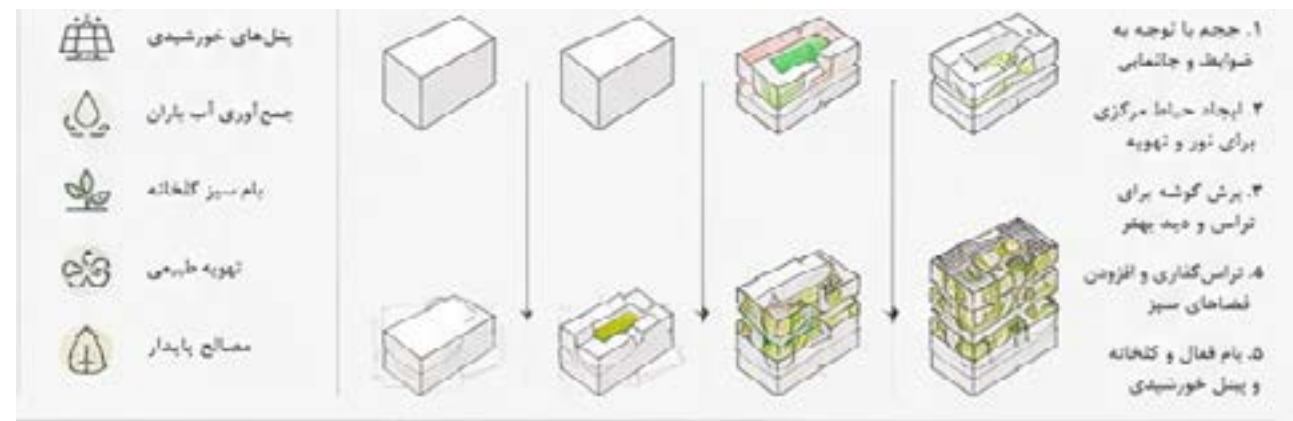
Tehranpars, one of Tehran’s earliest planned modern neighborhoods, has undergone significant physical and social transformation over time. The replacement of detached villas with dense apartment buildings, the reduction of open and green spaces, the expansion of commercial activities, increasing urban traffic, and changing lifestyles have all affected residential quality and social interaction. At the same time, the growth of remote work, small businesses, and home-based professions has revealed the need for new architectural models capable of balancing living, working, and community life. In response to these conditions, this project proposes a mixed-use residential apartment that addresses contemporary needs while remaining adaptable to future changes.

The project’s central concept is the “Vertical Alley”—an interpretation of the traditional neighborhood alley as a social space within a contemporary residential building. Rather than functioning as a collection of isolated housing units, the building is envisioned as an extension of the neighborhood’s social fabric. Just as traditional alleys fostered encounters, conversations, and a sense of community, the proposed design introduces semi-public spaces, shared terraces, a green roof, and flexible communal areas that encourage interaction, collaboration, and social engagement. Within this framework, the boundary between living and working is intentionally blurred, allowing each unit to adapt to different functions throughout the day.

The design strategy is founded on three key principles: sustainability, flexibility, and local identity. Passive environmental solutions—including daylight optimization, cross ventilation, a semi-transparent brick façade, planted terraces, rainwater harvesting, and an activated rooftop—reduce energy consumption while enhancing environmental comfort. At ground level, commercial spaces and a co-working area establish an active relationship between the building and Khoshvaqt Street, supporting local economic activity and strengthening the connection between the project and the public realm. On the upper floors, flexible live-work units accommodate diverse lifestyles and evolving user needs, while shared spaces reinforce social interaction, neighborhood identity, and a sense of belonging.

The project’s objective is to propose a new model for the future of apartment housing in Tehran—one that respects the identity of Tehranpars while simultaneously improving quality of life, economic productivity, social interaction, and environmental resilience. The project demonstrates how architecture, through adaptable spatial organization and sustainable design strategies, can respond to the changing demands of contemporary urban life, transforming residential buildings from places of shelter into dynamic environments for living, working, collaboration, and community.







Gateway to Knowledge, Sacrifice, and the Future

The main entrance gate of Shahed University is designed around the concept of the “Gateway to Knowledge, Sacrifice, and the Future.” More than a physical entrance, it serves as a symbolic threshold that embodies the university’s identity, mission, and long-term vision.

The design expresses knowledge through a dynamic, ascending arch that conveys growth, aspiration, and intellectual progress. Sacrifice is reflected in the monumentality, dignity, and structural solidity of the composition, inspired by the cultural values and legacy of Shahed University. The future is represented through a contemporary architectural language, modern construction technology, and an integrated architectural lighting strategy.

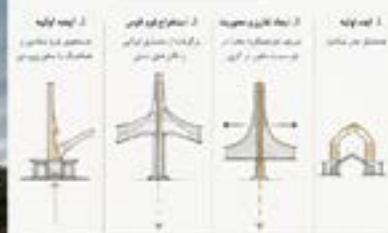
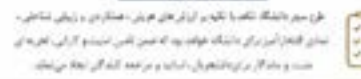
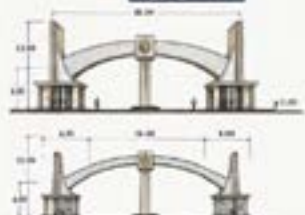
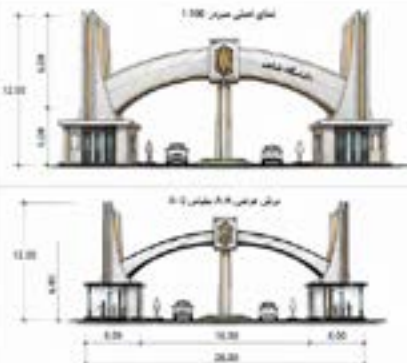
The two vertical volumes framing the entrance symbolize stability, security, and resilience while accommodating the university’s security facilities and clearly defining the main gateway. The central arch rises toward the sky, representing the continuous pursuit of knowledge, excellence, and hope for the future. Positioned at the heart of this arch, the university emblem becomes the project’s primary visual landmark, remaining clearly visible from both approaches to the site and reinforcing the institution’s identity.

The spatial organization is based on clear functional zoning, legible vehicular and pedestrian circulation, safety, universal accessibility, and effective visual control. At night, a carefully integrated lighting system highlights the primary architectural lines, enhancing both security and the visual identity of the entrance while creating a memorable image of the university.

The selection of durable materials, a lightweight steel structural system, practical constructability, and compatibility with the local climate ensures that the proposal is both feasible and enduring, reflecting the national significance of Shahed University.

More than an entrance gate, Gateway to Knowledge, Sacrifice, and the Future is conceived as a symbolic beginning of the academic journey—honoring the culture of sacrifice while expressing a confident vision toward a brighter future.









عنصرهای اصلی

- سنگ بکاربرد
- سنگ سفید
- آلومینیوم طلایی
- شیشه آینه‌ای
- سنگ گرانیت چوبی
- آسفالت

نورپردازی

- نور خطی LED
- نور نقطه‌ای
- نور آویز
- نور پایه
- نور سازه

پلان کلیه

مقیاس گرافیکی

طراحی سردر دانشگاه شاهد

رندر و فتومونتاز بر روی تصاویر سایت

نورپردازی شب - سردر دانشگاه شاهد

نمای کامل از تمام وجوه سردر

نمای آغوش ورودی شماره ۱

نمای پشت و داخل دانشگاه

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نمای اینتریک (پرسپکتیو)

نمای برج های گنبدی - جزئیات نورپردازی

نمای از بالا ایوان شیشه

نمای جلای چپ

نمای جلای راست

مشخصات نورپردازی

- استفاده از چراغ های LED خطی در زیرسازه
- چراغ های برج های گنبدی و سقف های شیشه ای
- استفاده از نور آویز و نور پایه
- چراغ های سازه ای برای برج های گنبدی و سقف
- نمای رنگ نور 3000K (گرم)
- کنترل جداگانه هر بخش

مهره آل و رنگ در شب

- سنگ بکاربرد
- سنگ سفید
- آلومینیوم طلایی
- شیشه
- سنگ گرانیت چوبی

جدول مشخصات متریال (Material Schedule)

سرپر اصلی دانشگاه شاهد

کد	المان	مختصات پیشنهادی	رنگ	مشخصات فنی	پوشش / پرداخت	تصویر نمونه	محل استفاده
M-01	پشته برج‌های سردر	سنگ تراشیده خاص ایران	گرم روشن	ضخامت ۴ سانتی‌متر تعبیه خشک یا چسبیده زیر سازه فلزی مقاوم در برابر یخبندان و تغییرات دما	چرخی / مات		پوشش پشته برج‌های عابر و ساختمان‌های حرارت
M-02	قوس اصلی سردر	سازه فولادی با پوشش GFRC	سفید مات به گرم	مقاوم در برابر شرایط جوی ضد UV و ضد آلودگی انرژی رولان و قابل تعمیرات	رنگ پاشی‌پوران (سفید مات)		قوس اصلی سردر و اجزای نمای داخلی
M-03	قلب لوگوی دانشگاه	آلومینیوم اکساید شده	طلایی مات	ضخامت ۳ میلی‌متر برش CNC و آکاری فک‌دار مقاوم در برابر خوردگی	آرانداز مات		قلب و نشان دانشگاه شاهد
M-04	پنجره‌های حرارت	شیشه دوجداره سکویت Low-E	شفاف	ضخامت ۲۸ میلی‌متر شیشه Low-E - بایگ حرارتی و صوتی مقاوم در برابر خربه و خشک باد	شفاف		چهاره‌های شیشه‌ای سازه‌های حرارت
M-05	غرب ورودی حرارت	آلومینیوم و شیشه سکویت	فلکسری تیره	پروفیل آلومینیوم شیشه سکویت ۱۰ میلی‌متری درپ آلومینک با لولایی	پودری فلکسروسیلیک (فلکسری تیره)		ورودی اصلی ساختمان‌های حرارت
M-06	کف پیاده‌رو	سنگ گرانیت شعله‌ای	فلکسری روشن	ضخامت ۳ سانتی‌متر ضد لغزش = جذب آب پایین مقاوم در برابر سایش و یخبندان	شعله‌ای		کف پیاده‌رو و محوطه جلوی ساختمان‌ها
M-07	مسیر سواره	آسفالت اصلاح‌شده با بتن رنگی	فلکسری	تعمیل بار ترافیکی سنگینی ضد لغزش = مقاوم در برابر حرارت رنگ طولانی مدت	ترکیبی / رنگی		مسیرهای عبوری خوارو
M-08	جزیره نباتی	گرانیت + چمن + پوشش گیاهی	سبز / فلکسری	محافظ به آبیاری قطره‌ای گیاهان مقاوم و کم‌مصرف دارای زهکش مناسب	طبیعی		جزیره نباتی و فضای سبز
M-09	فلان‌راکس‌ها	بتن اکسپوز	طوسی روشن	ضخامت ۱۵ سانتی‌متر مقاوم در برابر یخبزدگی و رطوبت سخت صاف اکسپوز	اکسپوز		فلان‌راکس‌ها مختصات‌های سبز
M-10	سلف نگهداشتی	ورق آلومینیوم کامپوزیت	طبیعی مات	ضخامت ۴ میلی‌متر مقاوم در برابر UV و خوردگی تعبیه بر روی زیرسازه فلزی	PVC مات		سلف‌های نگهداشتی ساختمان‌های حرارت

توضیحات عمومی

- کتابه مترادفها یا نحوه به شرایط واقعی منطقه انتخاب شده‌اند. اجرای مترادفها مطلقاً با دنبال‌های آماری و تأیید کاپرما انجام شود. دیگرها در صورت نیاز با نمونه واقعی در کارگاه تعیین داده شود.

براهمنی گدھا

- 8- نوارهای ارتفاعی 9- سازه 4- نوبیلکاری 5- منبرال



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Identity in Façade Design

Author: Raheleh Al-Sadat Seyedarabi

Publisher: Sanjesh va Danesh

First Edition: 2024 (1403)

ISBN: 978-622-5061-30-9

Identity in Façade Design explores the role of cultural identity, environmental psychology, and urban context in architectural façade design. Focusing on the transformation of residential architecture in Tehran, the book examines how technological advancement, changing construction methods, and the gradual abandonment of local values have influenced the city's visual character and residents' perception of place. The research argues that the disconnect between architecture, culture, and context has contributed to visual disorder, a weakened sense of belonging, and the erosion of urban identity. By integrating theoretical foundations with architectural research, the book proposes practical strategies for designing context-sensitive, sustainable, and culturally responsive façades. It offers a comprehensive framework for enhancing architectural quality, reinforcing urban identity, and improving the visual and psychological experience of contemporary cities.

Keywords: Architectural Identity • Façade Design • Environmental Psychology • Urban Identity • Residential Architecture • Urban Landscape • Contextual Design • Sustainable Architecture



Identity in Façade Design

From Cultural Analysis to Implementation in Contemporary Architecture

Author

Raheleh Al-Sadat Seyedarabi

Publisher

Namay-e Elm Publication, Tehran, Iran

Publication Status

Book Summary

Identity in Façade Design explores the relationship between architectural identity, environmental psychology, and contemporary façade design. Through an interdisciplinary approach, the book examines how culture, climate, technology, and urban context shape architectural expression. It analyzes the transformation of residential façades in Tehran and discusses the challenges posed by globalization and technological advancement to local identity. Combining theoretical foundations with practical design strategies, the publication provides a comprehensive framework for creating context-responsive, culturally meaningful, and sustainable façades for contemporary architecture.

Keywords

Architectural Identity • Façade Design • Environmental Psychology • Urban Identity • Contemporary Architecture • Residential Architecture • Contextual Design • Sustainable Design



Scientific Publications

The Impact of Light and Color on Children's Hospital Design

Author

Raheleh Al-Sadat Seyedarabi

Conference

The Third International Conference on Architectural, Urban Planning, Civil Engineering and Geography in Sustainable Development

Year

2020

Institutional Affiliation

M.A. in Interior Architecture

Department of Architecture, Kamal-ol-Molk University, Nowshahr, Iran

Abstract

This study investigates the role of light and color in enhancing the quality of pediatric healthcare environments. Given the significant influence of the built environment on children's psychological well-being and recovery process, the thoughtful integration of natural lighting, artificial lighting, and appropriate color schemes can help reduce stress, increase the sense of comfort and security, and improve the overall experience of children, their families, and healthcare staff. Through a review of theoretical foundations and related studies, the paper proposes practical strategies for the effective application of light and color in children's healthcare facilities and emphasizes the importance of a hu-



The Iranian House and Contemporary Lifestyles: Reinterpreting Iranian Residential Typologies and the Future of Housing Design

63

Authors: First Author¹, Second Author², Raheleh Al-Sadat Seyedarabi³

Affiliation:

M.A. Graduate in Architecture (Interior Architecture), Kamal-ol-Molk University, Nowshahr, Mazandaran, Iran

Email: Seyedarabi77@gmail.com

Abstract

The Iranian house is the result of a complex interaction between culture, climate, and construction technology within the context of Iranian civilization. For centuries, this residential model successfully responded to the functional, social, and cultural needs of its inhabitants through a harmonious integration of environmental adaptation and spatial organization. However, with the emergence of modernism in the twentieth century, traditional housing patterns experienced a profound transformation. Industrialization, rapid urbanization, apartment living, and the widespread adoption of international architectural models gradually distanced residential architecture from its cultural and climatic foundations, leading to the neglect of a significant body of indigenous architectural knowledge.

The traditional Iranian house remains one of the most enduring expressions of Iran's residential culture, shaped by a close relationship with climate, social structure, worldview, and local building technologies. Principles such as introversion, privacy, hierarchical spatial organization, the central courtyard, functional flexibility, and the integration of nature with architecture constitute the core characteristics of this housing tradition. Across different climatic regions of Iran, architectural elements such as windcatchers in the south, underground spaces (sardabs) in the central plateau, and verandas in the north demonstrate the successful adaptation of vernacular architecture to environmental and cultural conditions.

Nevertheless, social transformations and the gradual influence of modernist and postmodern architectural movements have weakened or eliminated many of these fundamental principles. The rapid expansion of urbanization, industrial standardization, and the dominance of

Architects and society are closely related and intertwined; changing human beings and society means changing social values and norms that change the behavior and tendency of society and the city. This change causes a permanent transformation of the city, to the extent that we see a city changing yesterday's values throughout its history and transforming into today's values. However, the problem begins when an attempt is made to realize the values accepted by that society or certain groups of society, such as the wealthy or middle class, by copying a body or a successful management system in a particular society and realizing it in another society, which consequently conflicts with the whole society.

Architects, environmental designers, and urban designers design the environment with the aim of providing opportunities for personal relationships. If social and administrative systems support the use of these environments, there is a greater likelihood that the predicted capabilities of the environment will be used. In the absence of such support, the likelihood of using existing services is significantly reduced.



Raheleh Seyedarabi
Architect | Architectural Designer

Contact Information

Phone
+98 912 890 8446

Email
seyedarabi77@gmail.com

LinkedIn
[linkedin.com/in/raheleh-seyedarabi-8b56082b4](https://www.linkedin.com/in/raheleh-seyedarabi-8b56082b4)

Instagram
@raheleh.seyedarabi

Location
Tehran, Iran

