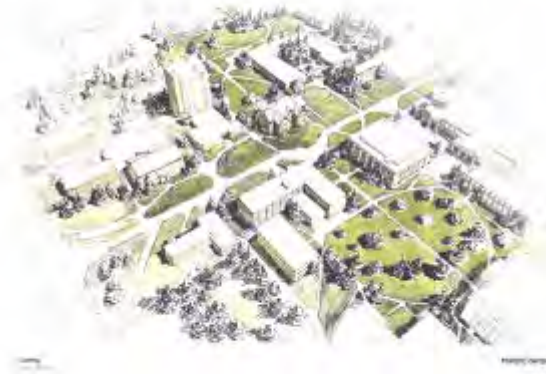


Montana State University School of Architecture



Award Winning Student and Faculty Work

CULTURE SHACK

ART EXHIBIT, MUSIC VENUE, MEETING SPACE
SAVAMALA DISTRICT, BELGRADE, SERBIA

URBAN BUNDLE

THE CREATION AND PRESENTATION OF CULTURE DEPENDS UPON FLUID AND VERSATILE SPACE, CAPABLE OF ASSUMING MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS AND IDENTITIES. CULTURE IS NOT A SINGULAR DEVICE BUT A PLURALISTIC EXPRESSION OF MULTIPLE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AIMING AT ESTABLISHING AND ENSURING THE FUTURE PROGRESSION OF A COMMUNITY. CULTURE SHACK NOT ONLY A TEMPORARY STRUCTURE, IT IS A SYMBOL AND EMBLEM OF A NEW FOUND GENERATIVE PROCESS AIMED TO INSPIRE PEOPLE TO ACTIVATED AND TAKE OWNERSHIP OF THEIR WORLD.

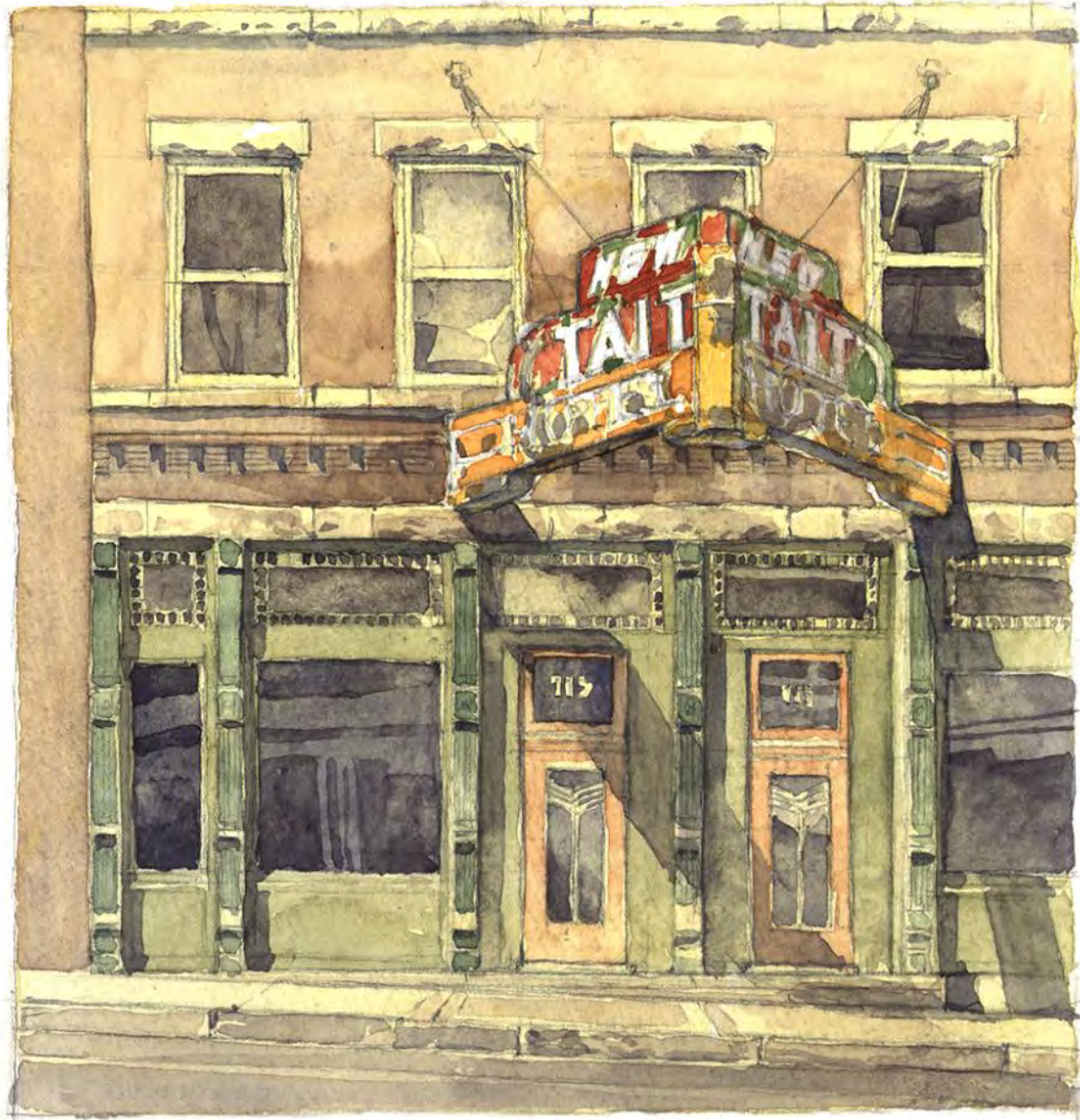


Montana State University

School of Architecture

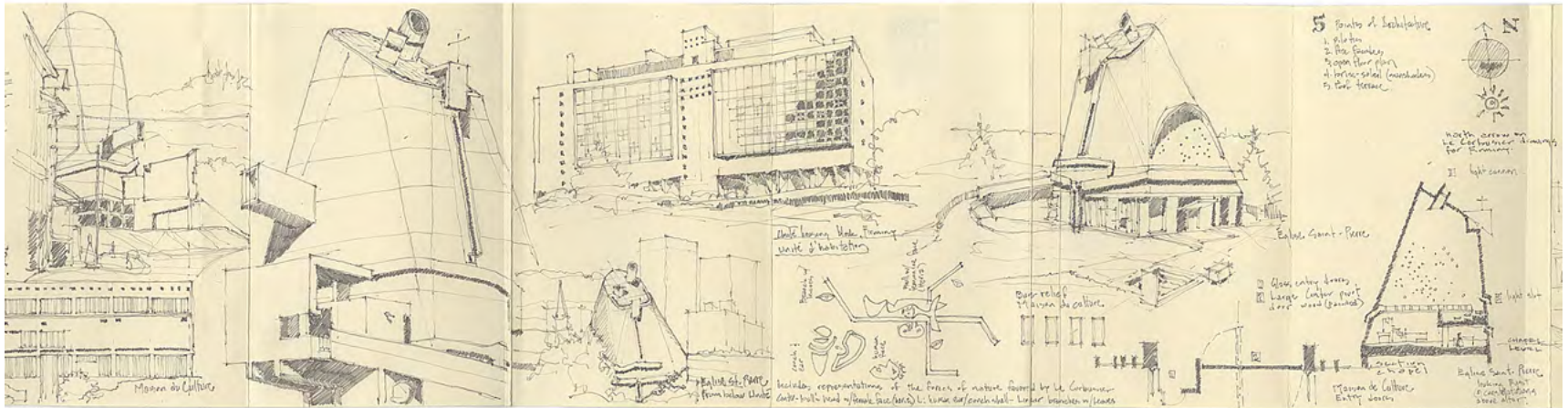
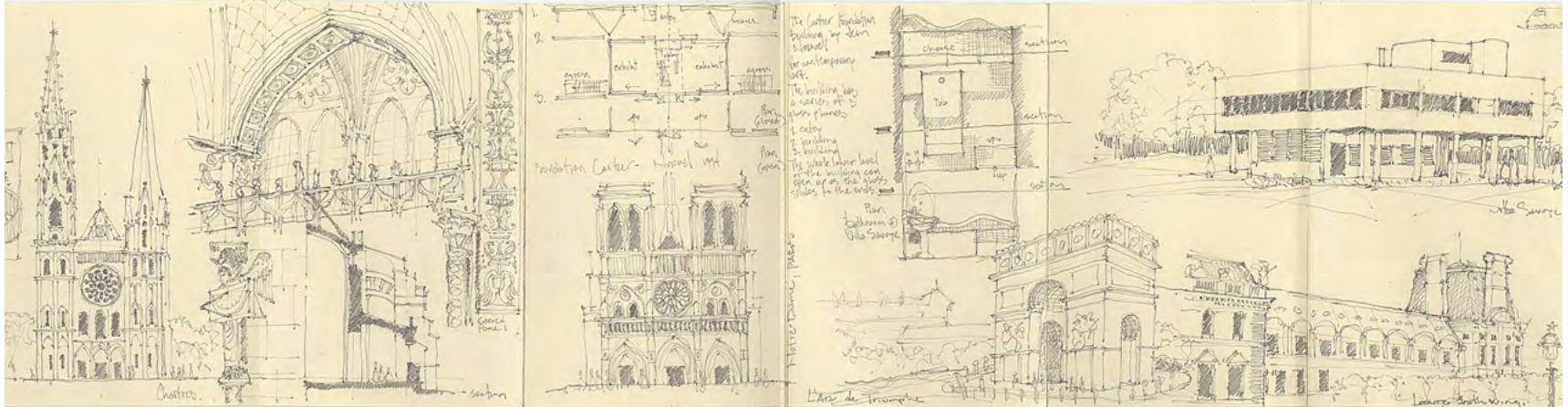
Design Communication Association

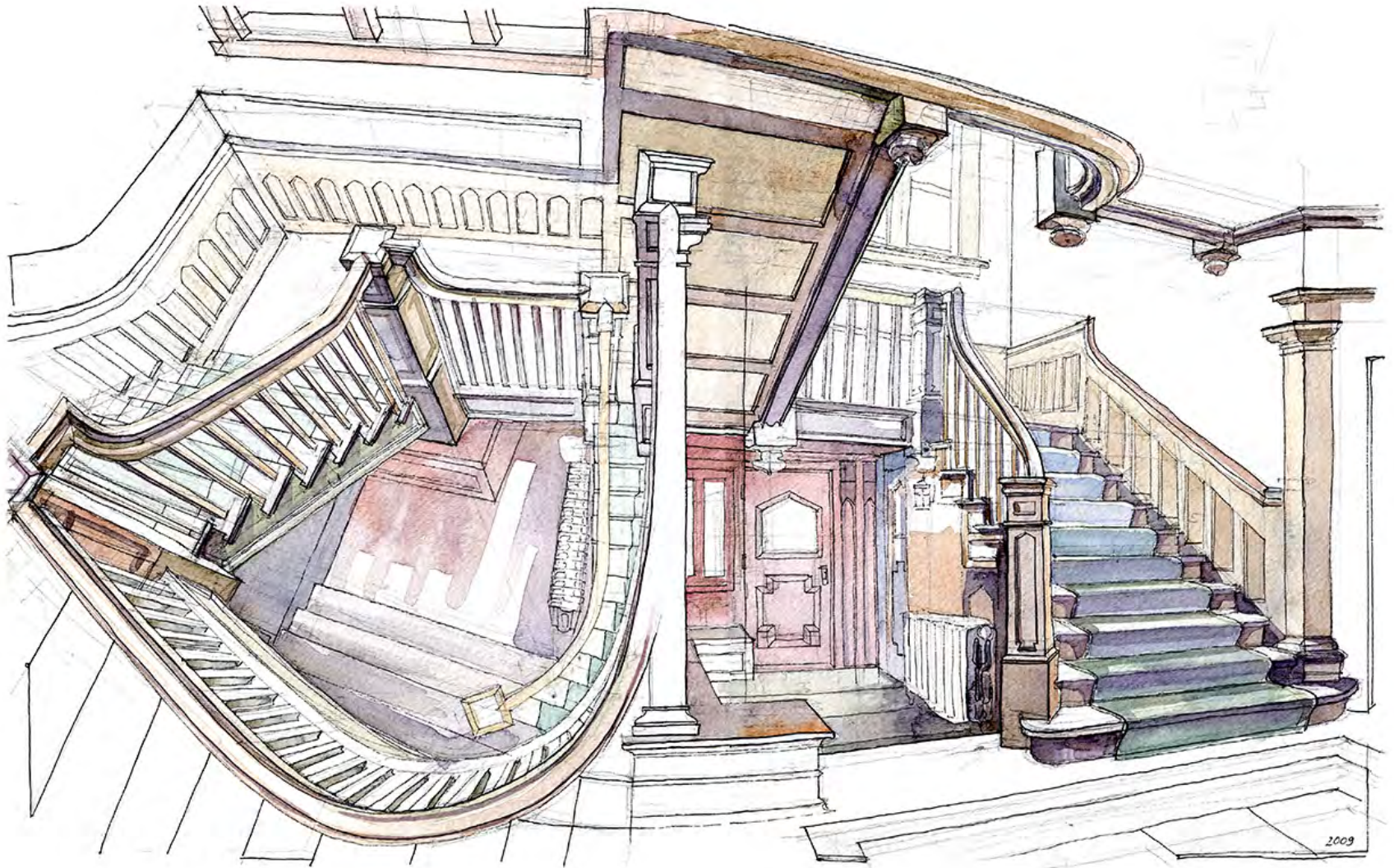
Juried Drawing Exhibition



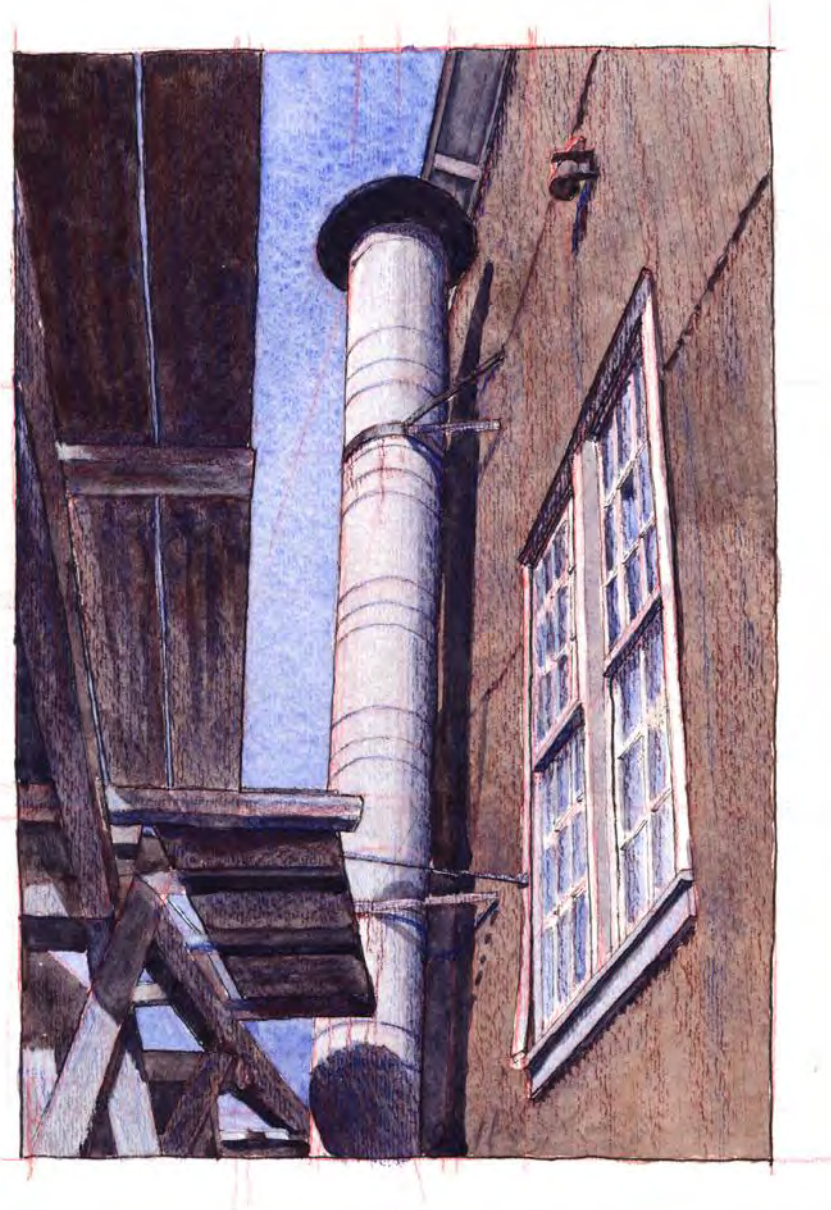








2009





Montana State University

School of Architecture

Undergraduate Studio Options (fourth year)

A black and white outline map of the world showing continents and country borders. A red rounded rectangular callout box is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the map, with a black line and a red dot pointing to the location of Denmark in Northern Europe. The text inside the box reads "Danish International Studies".

Danish
International
Studies




Rome Studio

Rome Studio

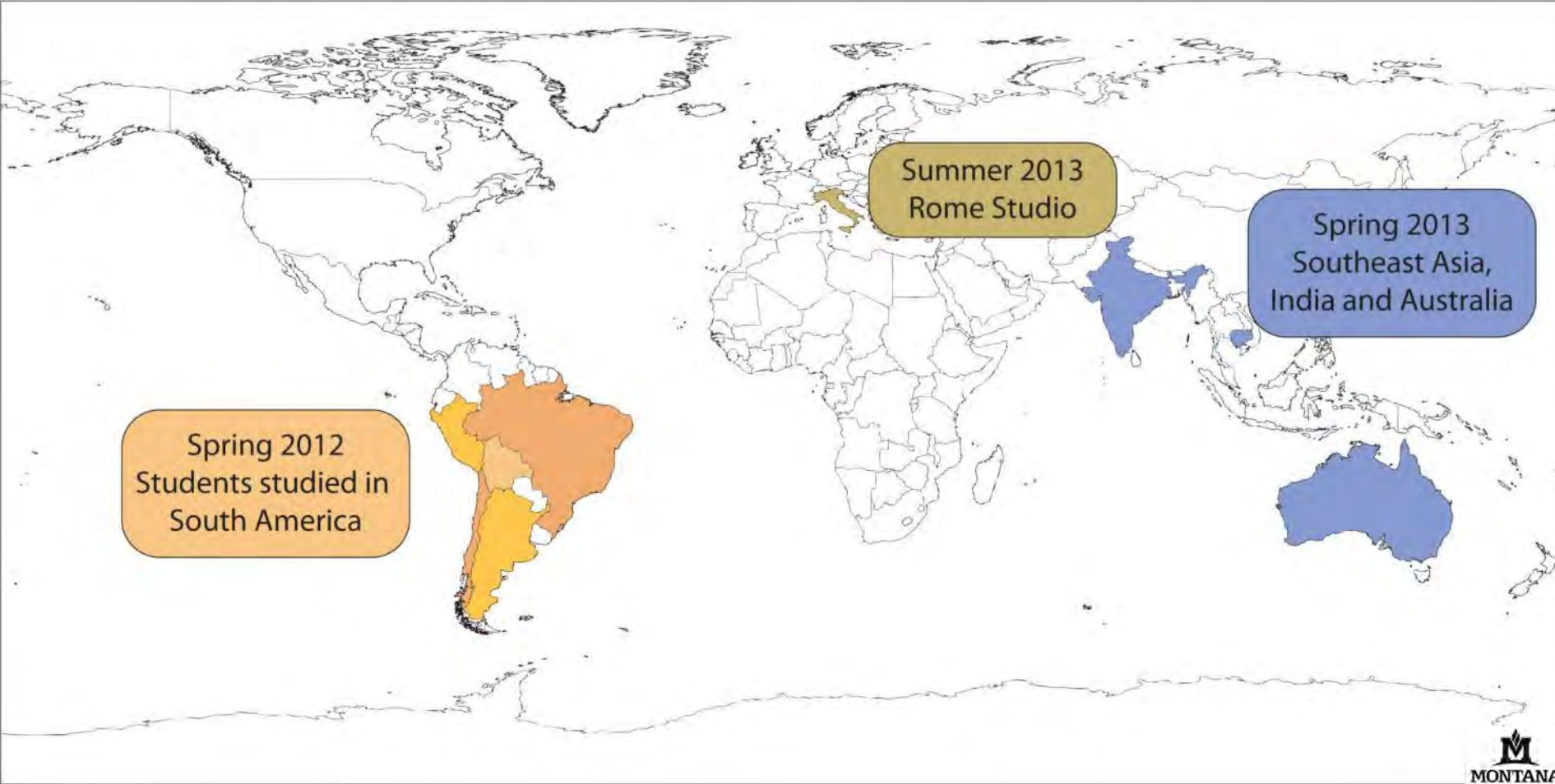


XXXXXXXXXXXX





Internships in
Alaska, Colorado,
New York, Brazil,
Germany and China



Spring 2012
Students studied in
South America

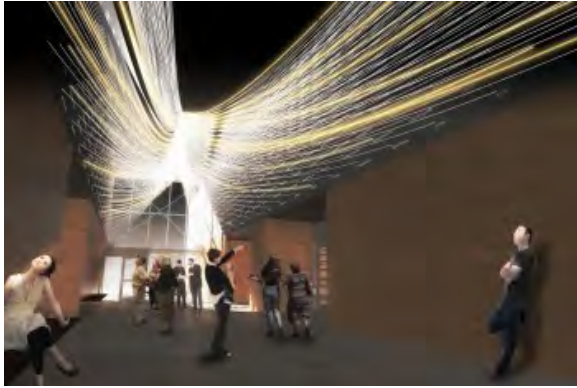
Summer 2013
Rome Studio

Spring 2013
Southeast Asia,
India and Australia

Montana State University

School of Architecture

Visiting Scholars Studio



LEONARDO MUSEUM

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONS AND THE DAILY HUMAN ACTIVITY THAT TAKES PLACE AROUND THEM. THE INSTITUTIONS ARE PERCEIVED AS SOLITARY ENTITIES, EXUDING STABILITY AND PERMANENCE. IN CONTRAST, THE ACTIVITY IS PERCEIVED AS A DYNAMIC NETWORK EXHIBITING CONSTANT FLUCTUATION. THE INTERSECTIONS OF TWO SURFACES MAY BE UTILIZED AS A TRANSITION OR MOMENT OF TRANSFORMATION FROM THE MACRO SCALE TO THE MICRO. AT SUCH POINTS, THE EXTERIOR MAY PENETRATE AND FLOW INSIDE, ESTABLISHING PROGRAM AND SPATIAL SEQUENCE, AS WELL AS SETTING UP THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.



ICE - ATOME

/Is.a.tám/

ARCTIC HABITAT REHABILITATION

Building, the way they are built today, are a far more reproduction to the larger natural ecosystem. Structures on green buildings are not enough to replace the oxygen like a smaller level of vegetation to breathe. The project is a series of test of how architecture can be more integrated into the environment to work with existing ecosystems at all scales, from the small piece to the whole.

Because of human, a global climate shift is occurring causing arctic ice to deplete, a critical component to the entire ecosystem. The loss of ice is affecting animal, habitat and the entire food population. This structure aims to create an integrated way to return to the natural ecosystem. The system produces a protein that acts as a stabilizer, which can be used to create a more stable ecosystem for ice. To form cases of a highly warmer water temperature. The sea-level rise will vary in size, depth, and location. The sea level rise will be determined by parameters that directly affect the more water, higher water depth, salinity, water temperature, and air temperature. By changing the arctic animal population (a key component to built ecosystem) and their migration routes in combination with creating water structures (habitat) for the sea, animal water were determined. A structural, water body of these nodes for the built people as they follow the animals on their natural migration. Within this structure the bacteria is produced, replicated, and transferred to the structure and through an integrated source will return that very same and optimal sunlight (an integrated component). The structure created leads to built of a highly, a small cell, algae that serves to create habitat and add the replication process of the ice melting process being determined.

PROBLEM

Human expansion has led to an increase in the amount of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. The result of these gases causes the earth's temperature to rise, which leads to a global warming effect. This is causing the ice to melt, which is causing the sea level to rise and the ice to melt.



EFFECT

The global climate shift is causing the ice to melt, which is causing the sea level to rise and the ice to melt. This is causing the sea level to rise and the ice to melt.



WILDLIFE

The loss of habitat is causing the wildlife to be affected. This is causing the wildlife to be affected.



INUIT

The Inuit people have lived in the Arctic region for thousands of years. The loss of habitat is causing the Inuit people to be affected. This is causing the Inuit people to be affected.



ICE

Water in its solid form requires a temperature of about 28 degrees Fahrenheit to freeze. There are several factors that influence the rate and temperature of which water freezes, such as salinity, air temperature, and wind.

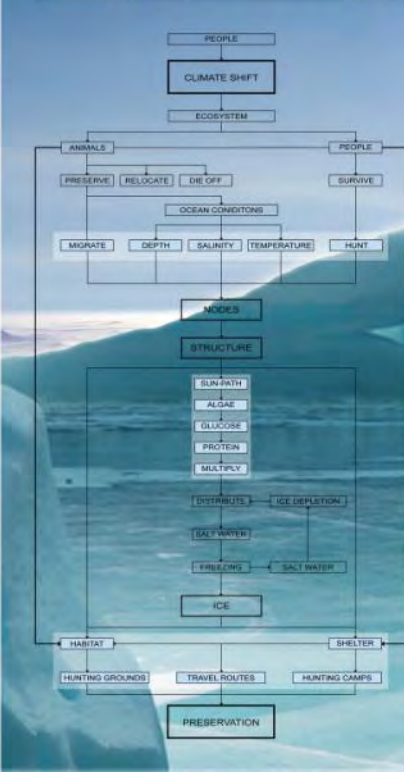
PSEUDOMONAS SYRINGAE

The bacteria Pseudomonas syringae is an ice nucleating bacterium that can help plants freeze and die. This is causing the plants to be affected. This is causing the plants to be affected.

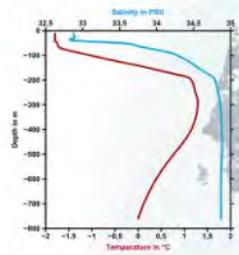


DIATOM

Diatoms are a group of single-celled algae that live in the ocean. They are responsible for producing a large portion of the oxygen in the atmosphere. This is causing the oxygen to be affected. This is causing the oxygen to be affected.



OPTIMAL TRAVEL PATHS
LOCATIONS AND PARAMETERS



SALINITY LEVELS

The data used in this project is from the Salinity and Temperature in the Arctic Ocean (SAT) project. The project goal is to understand the physical processes that control the salinity and temperature in the Arctic Ocean. The project is currently in its early stages and the data is still being collected.



OCEAN TEMPERATURE

The Arctic Ocean is the coldest ocean in the world. The water in the Arctic Ocean is mostly frozen in the winter. The temperature of the water in the Arctic Ocean is very low, and it is very difficult to study.



DATA MERGE

The data from the SAT project is being merged with data from other projects. This will allow us to study the Arctic Ocean in more detail.

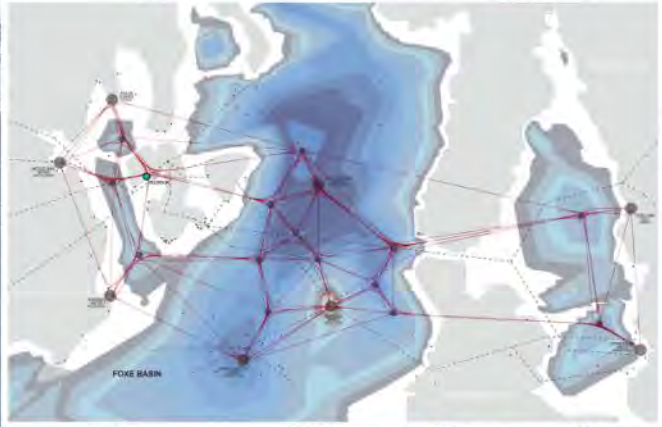
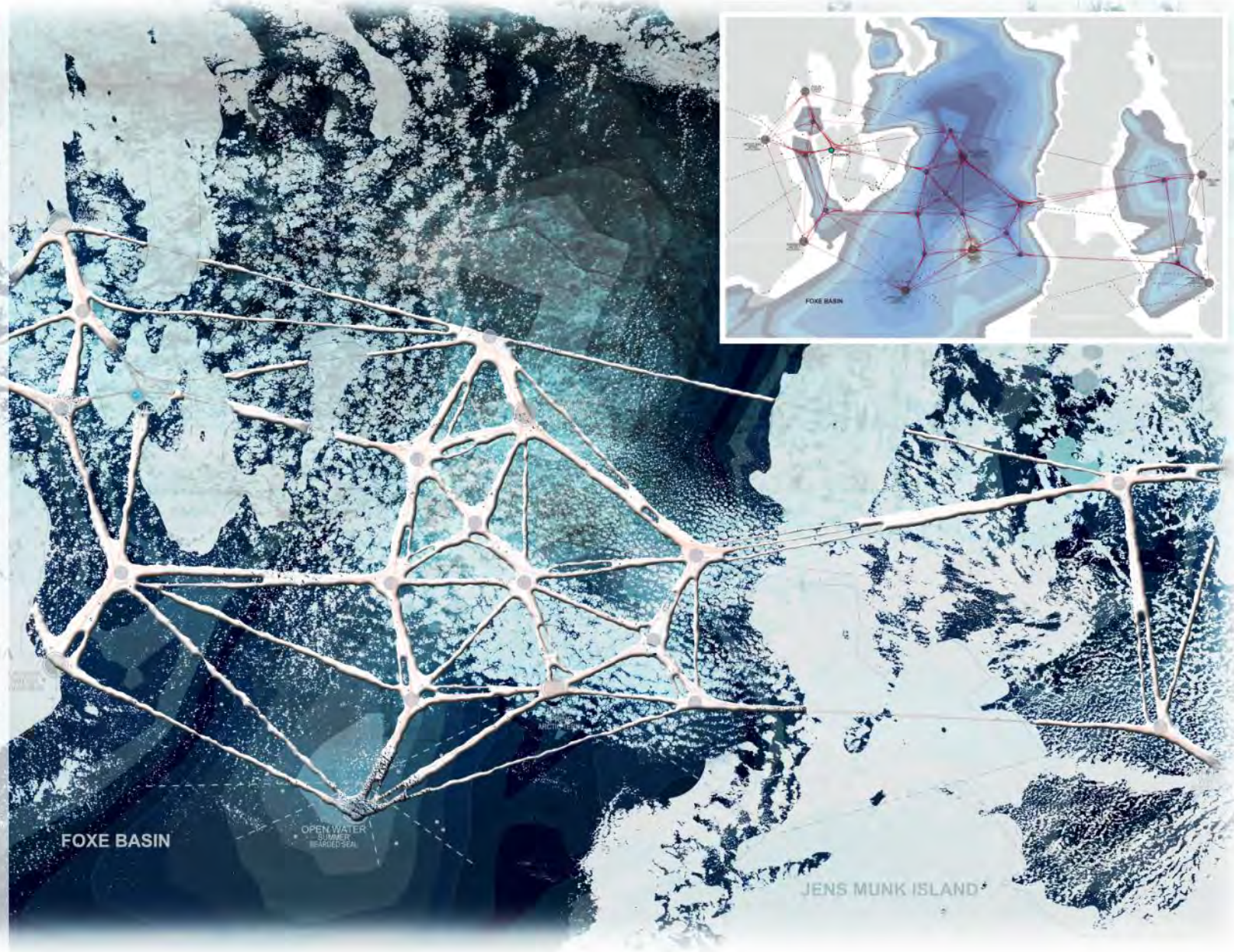


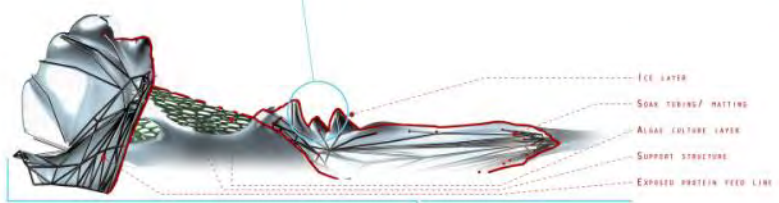
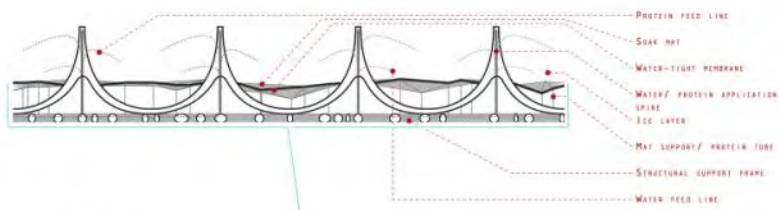
POINT AND NODE LOCATIONS

The project is currently in its early stages and the data is still being collected. The project is currently in its early stages and the data is still being collected.

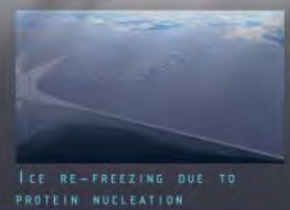
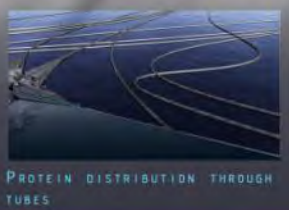
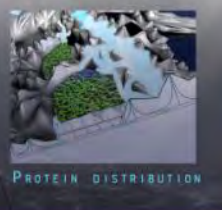
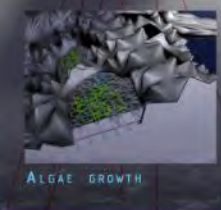
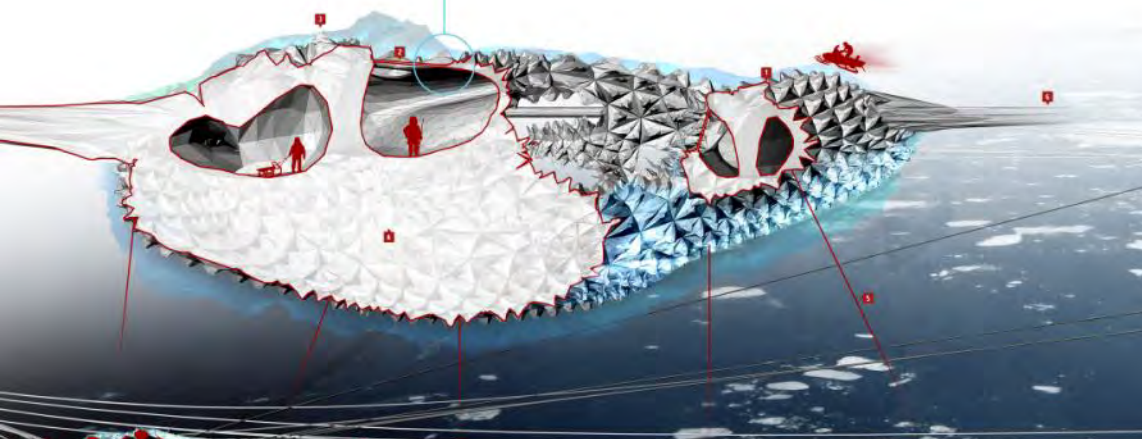


The project is currently in its early stages and the data is still being collected. The project is currently in its early stages and the data is still being collected.





- 1 PARAMETRIC SKIN/ STRUCTURE**
- 2 ALGAE CULTURE VOIDS**
ALLOWS ALGAE TO METABOLIZE SUNLIGHT IN ORDER TO FEED ICE-NUCLEATING PROTEINS.
- 3 SEA ICE ENCASEMENT**
AS ICE NUCLEATING PROTEINS MAKE CONTACT WITH THE SURROUNDING WATER, THIS SHEET OF ICE IS FORMED RECREATING THE LOCAL COMPONENTS OF THE ARCTIC ECOSYSTEM.
- 4 MECHANICAL/ VOID SPACE**
EXCESS VOID SPACE ASSISTS IN BUDGING UP STRUCTURE BY CREATING AIR POKETS.
- 5 ANCHOR/DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM**
NOT ONLY STABILIZES ICE-CRATED STRUCTURE, BUT CARRIES OFF-SHORE ELECTRICITY TO WARM SYSTEMS AS WELL.
- 6 SOAK-TUBE EXCRETION SYSTEM**
INTRODUCES ICE NUCLEATING PROTEINS INTO THE SURROUNDING SEA WATER IN A CONTROLLED MANNER.



















A world map showing the outlines of continents and countries. A blue callout box is positioned over the United Kingdom, with a black line pointing to a specific location in Oxford. The text inside the box reads: MSU -Oxford
Brooks
University
Design-Build.

MSU -Oxford
Brooks
University
Design-Build

MSU -Oxford
Brooks
University
Design-Build

















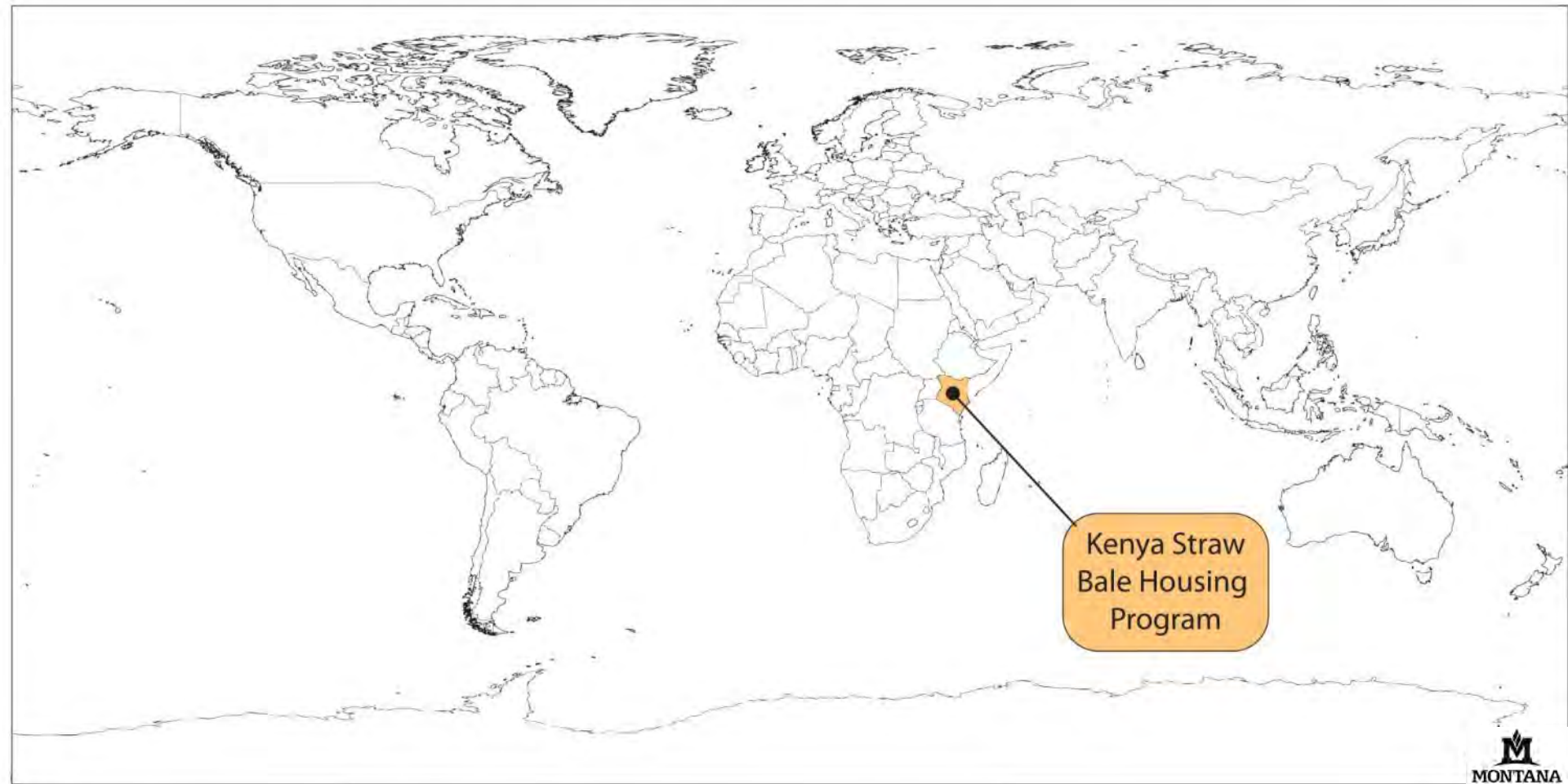
A world map showing the outlines of continents and countries. A small yellow square highlights the country of Morocco in North Africa. A black line connects this square to a text box.

Morocco:
Sustainable
Community
Development



Morocco:
Sustainable
Community
Development





Kenya Straw
Bale Housing
Program







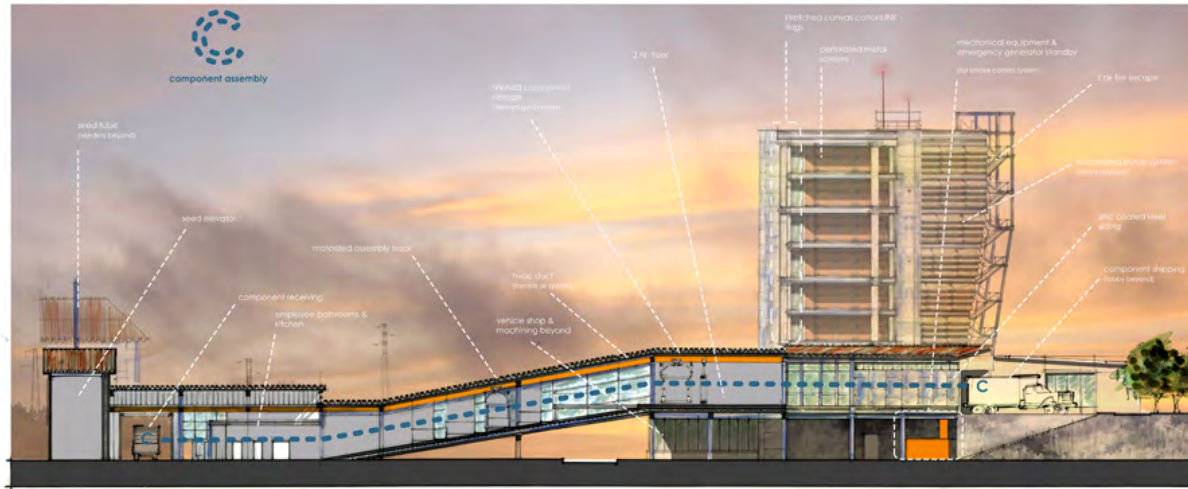




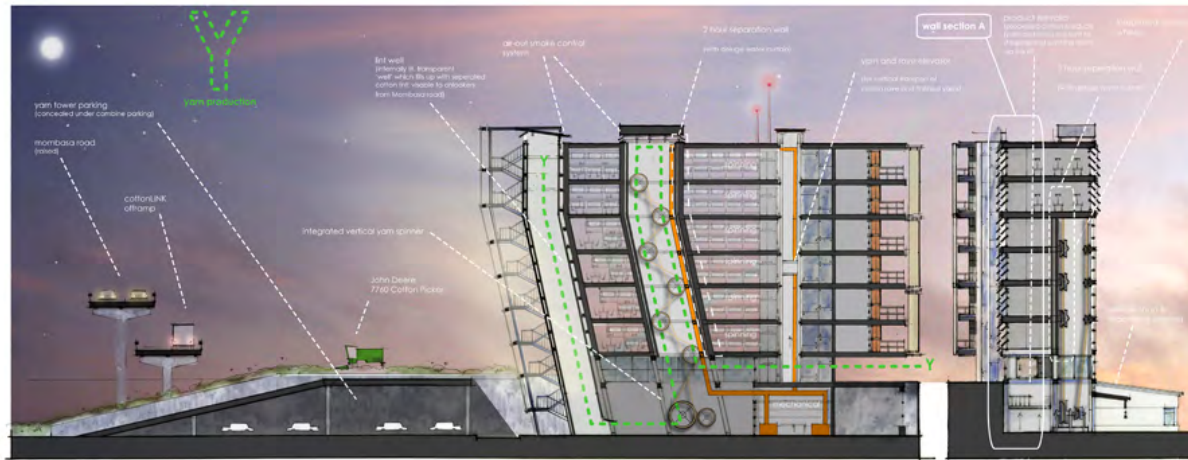


factory made_cottonLINK yarns

sections: 1"=16'



section A

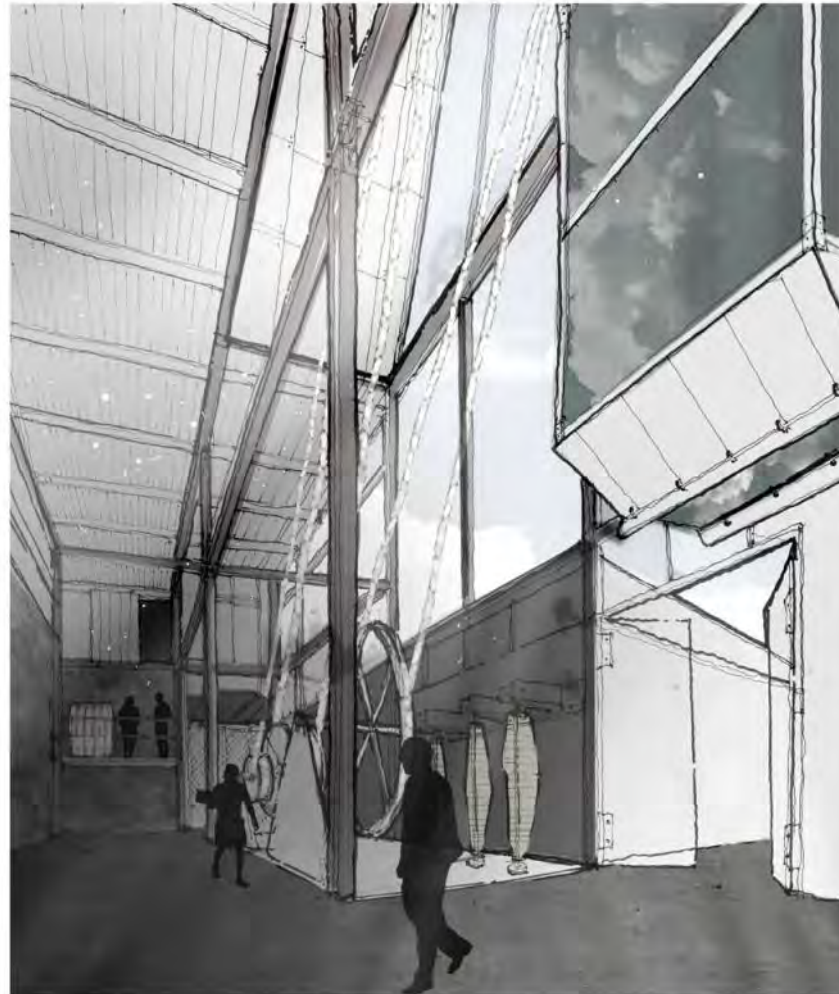


section B

section C

factory made_cottonLINK yarns

interior perspective



Integrated yarn spinning (cotton well in upper right)

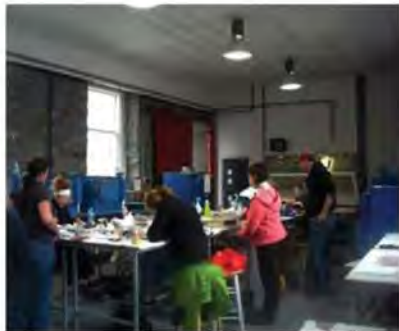
factory made_cottonLINK yarns

'fisheye' site perspective



Highlands
Glass Workshop
Scotland

Highlands
Glass Workshop
Scotland

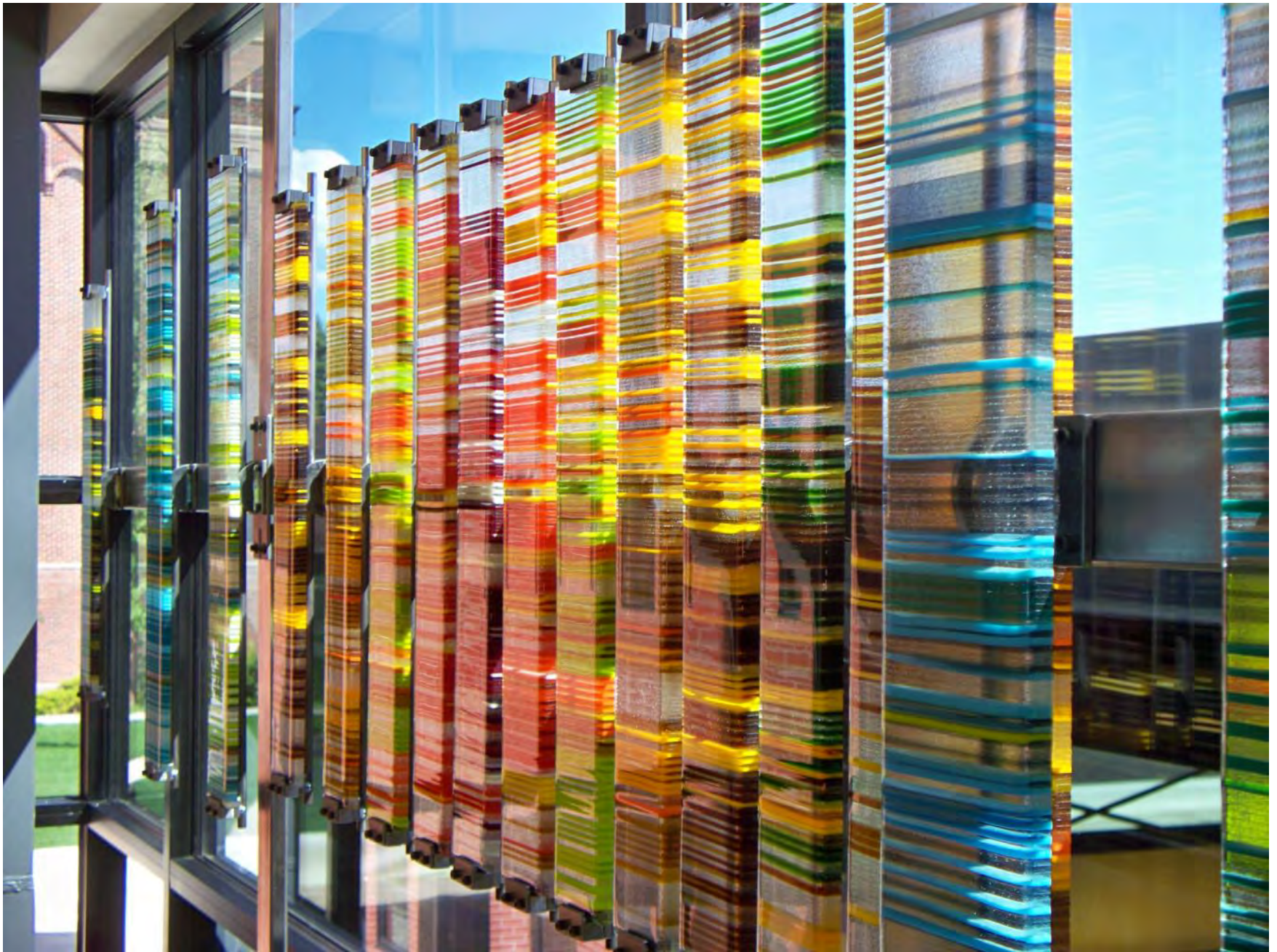




Montana State University

Glass Installation

Assistant Teaching Professor Tad Bradley



Montana State University

Glass Installation


Assistant Teaching Professor Tad Bradley









A world map showing the outlines of continents. A blue shaded area covers the state of Montana in North America. A black dot is placed in the center of Montana, with a line extending to a central blue callout box. Another black dot is placed in the northern part of India, with a line extending to the same central blue callout box.

Khumbu Climbing
Center,
Ice Climbing Tower,
Sourdough-Rea
Fire Station



Khumbu Climbing
Center,
Ice Climbing Tower,
Sourdough-Rea
Fire Station



