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ELNAZ POURABADEH **ARCHITECT
PORTFOLIO**

ARCHITECT PORTFOLIO

ELNAZ
POURABADEH

Architect:
Residential
Interior
Landscape
Urban Design
Sustainable Architecture

SELECTED WORKS

Academic
Workshop & Competition
Professional

CONTACT INFO

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64. Karkheh. Taavon4. Sepahanshahr.
Isfahan. Iran

EDUCATION

2009-2013
Isfahan azad university khorasgan
branch isfahan iran bachelor of
architectural engineering and design
(Total GPA:16.30/20.00)

WORK EXPERIENCES

2012-2013 Professional designer at 351 Architecture
Office.
Responsibilities:
Concept designing, modeling, rendering and
presenting the residential building projects.

2013-2015 Professional designer at Paramadan
Consulting Engineers.
Responsibilities:
Master study, Concept designing, modeling
and rendering of "Esfahan International
Exposition" as well as demonstrating the
projects to the client.

PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIONS

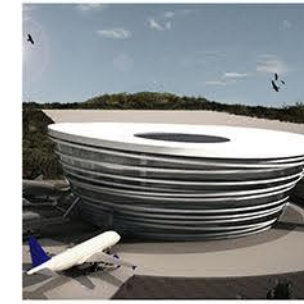
- 2012** Participated in blueaward
- 2012** Participated in the second photography
festival of iran shenasi
- 2012** Participated in the avandad s interior design
- 2012** Participated in the urban furniture of isfahan

ATTENDED SEMINARS

- 2012** Attended in the fifth international
architecture seminar with speech of Homa
Farjadi in Tehran-Iran
- 2012** Attended in the workshop on the digital
casting with Zubin Kkhabazi
- 2012** Attended in the workshop on the
performative slab with Farshad Mehdizadeh

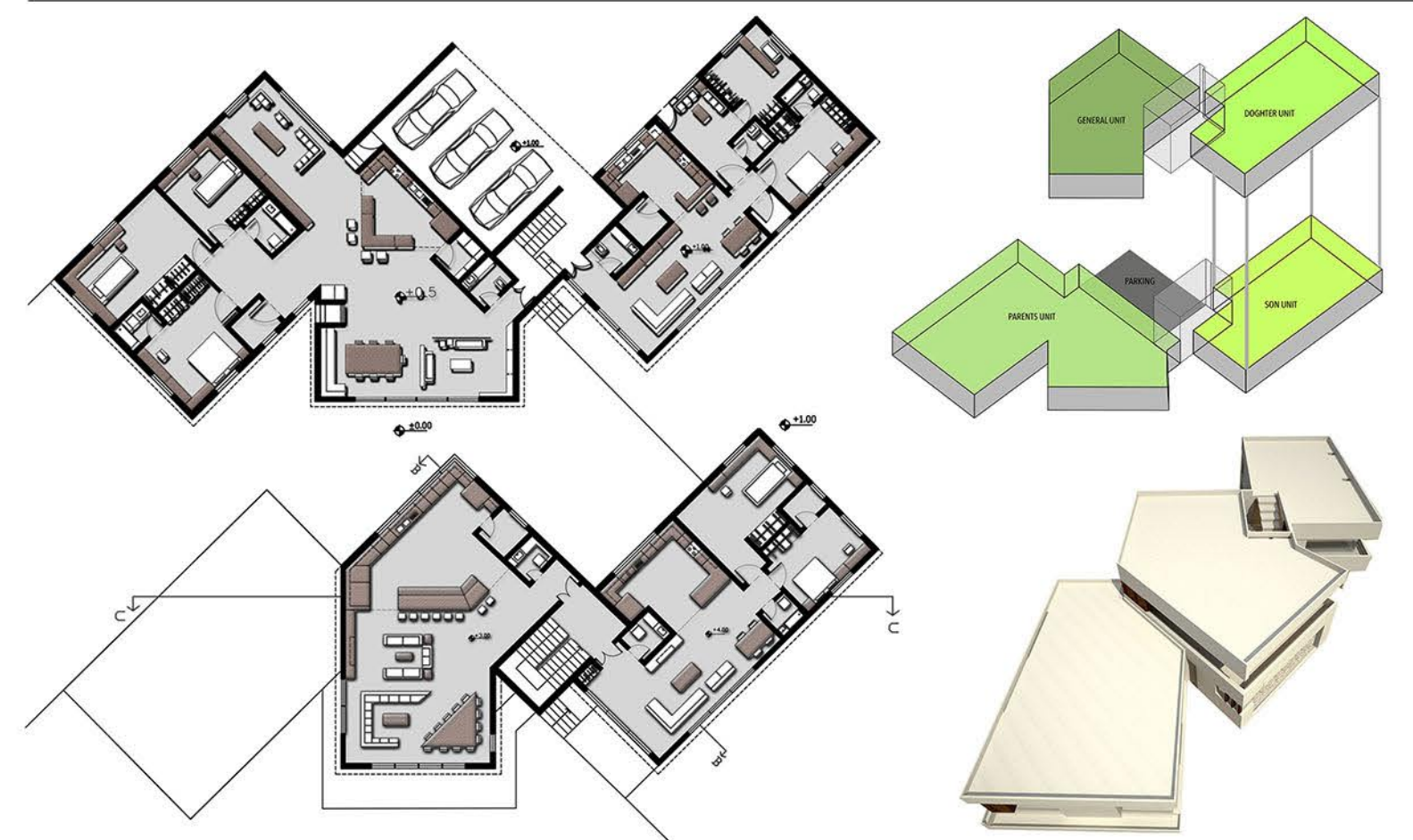
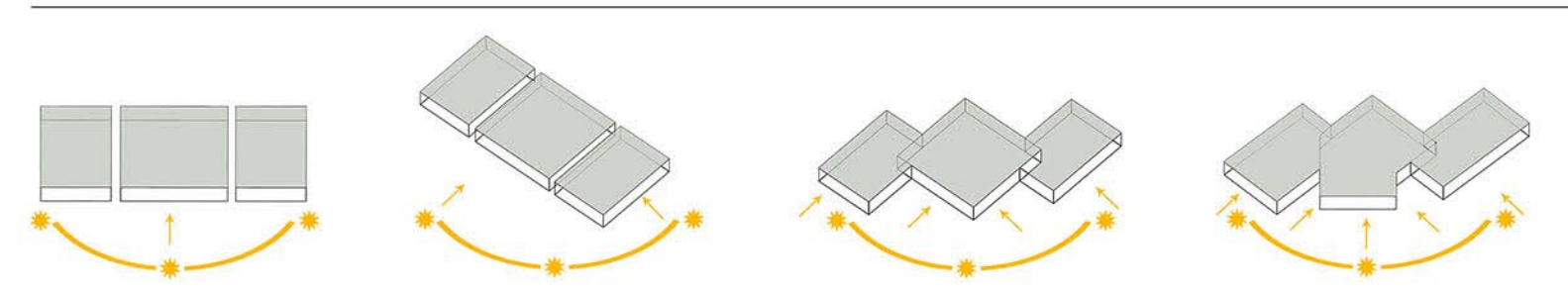
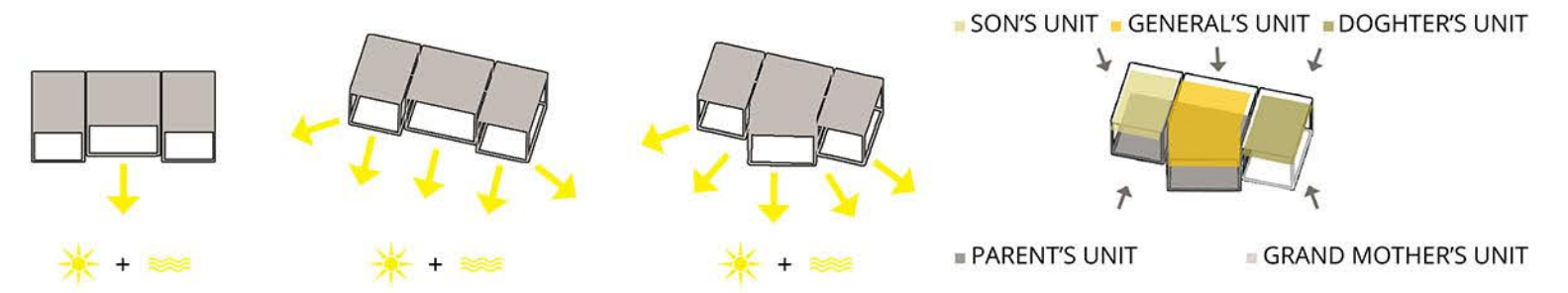
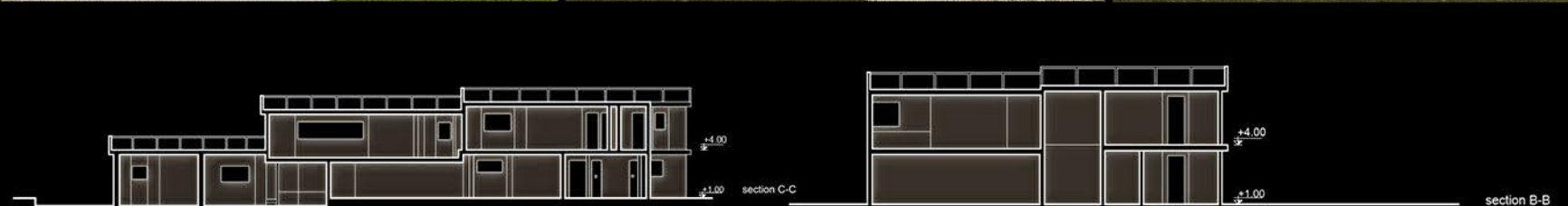
SOFTWARE SKILLS

Auto cad
Autocad3d
3ds max
Rhino
Grasshopper
Photoshop



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FAMILY HOUSE Spring 2009

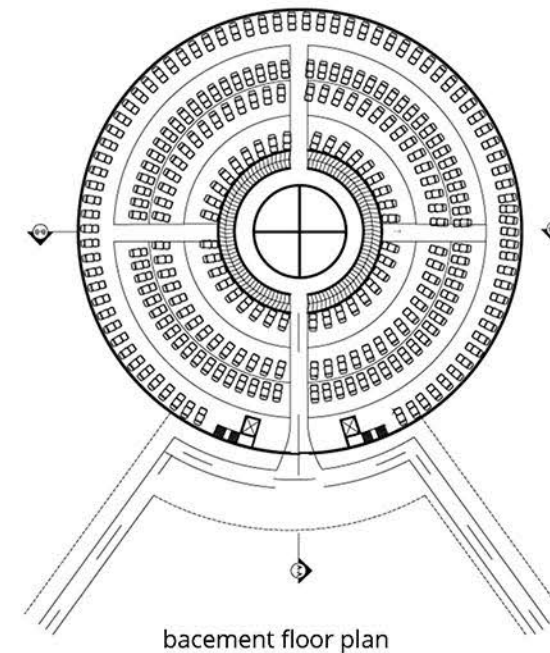
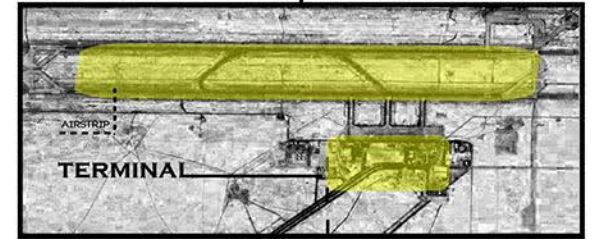
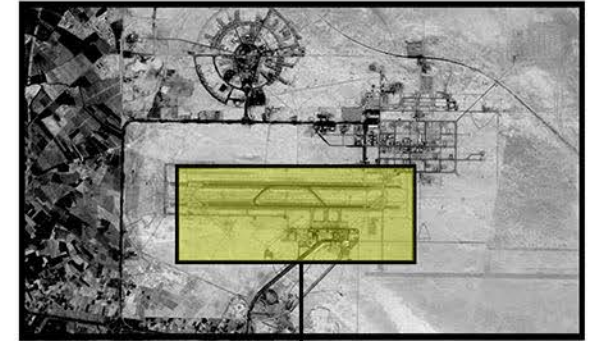




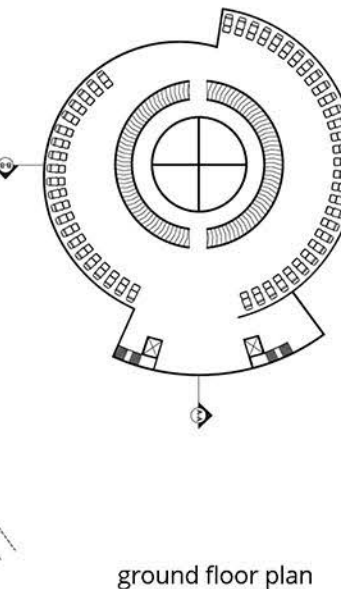
The objective of this project was to design the terminal of Isfahan's airport, which is supposed to be replaced with the current terminal building.

The bird nest has inspired the main idea behind the design.

The new designed building (terminal) contains the main lobby, check-in and check-out salon for passengers, a restaurant, a coffee shop, bank, rest rooms, offices for managers, stores, shopping and a mosque.



basement floor plan



ground floor plan



Concept

Alternative 2

Alternative 1



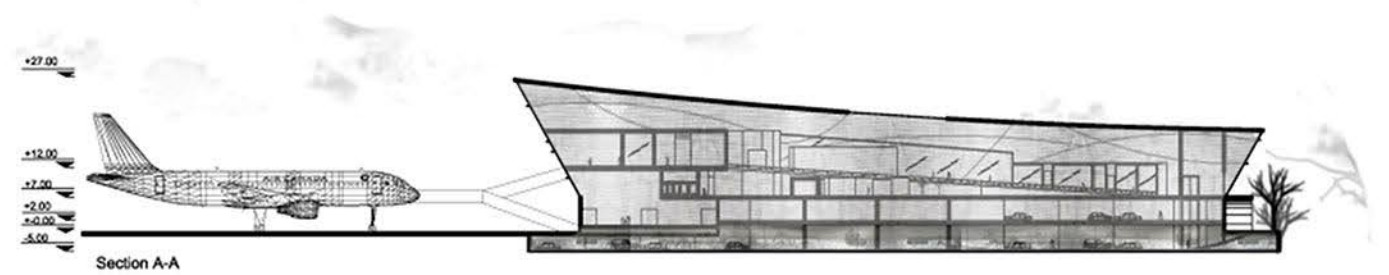
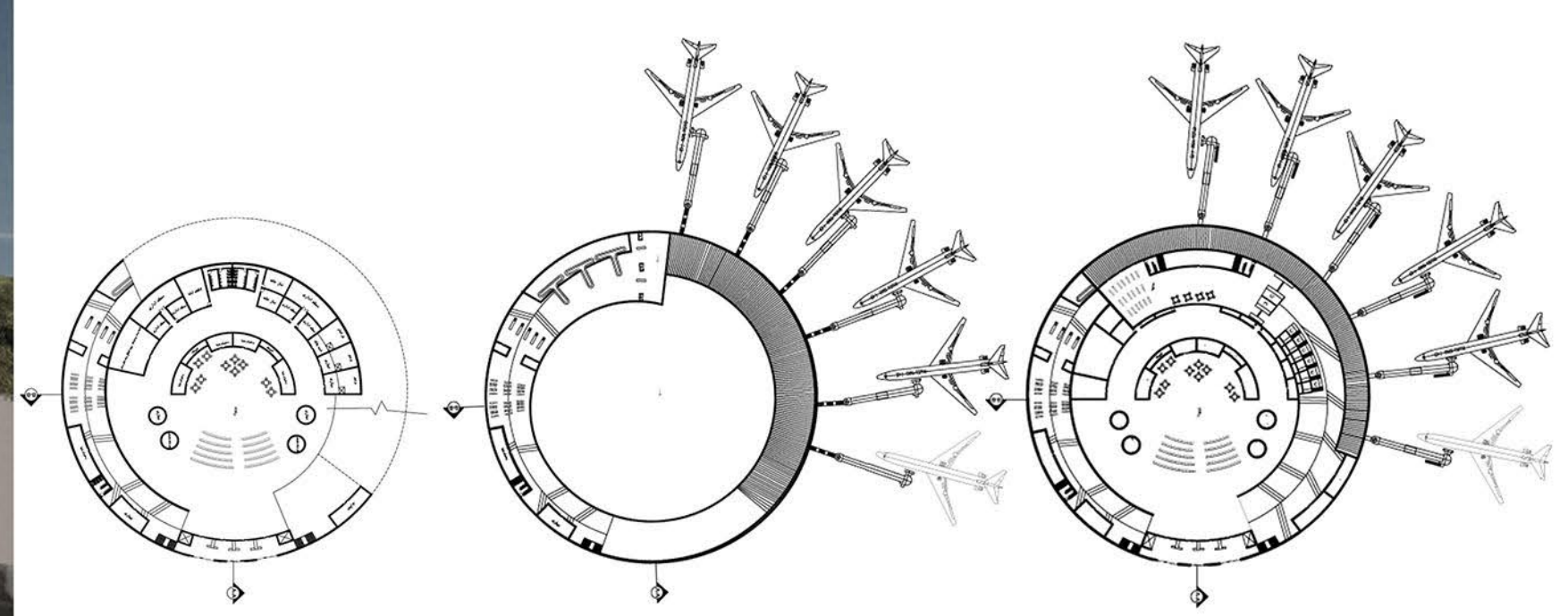
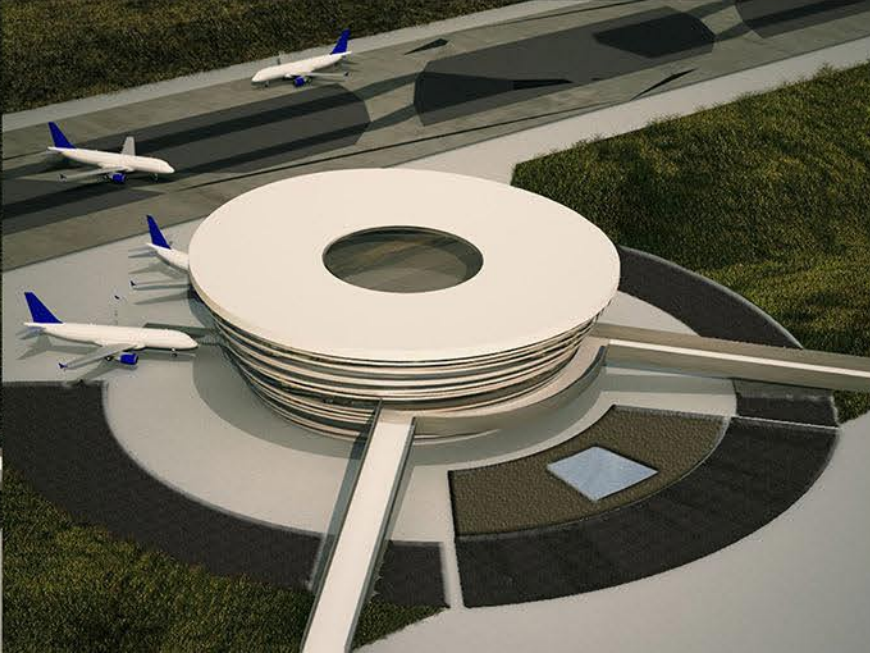
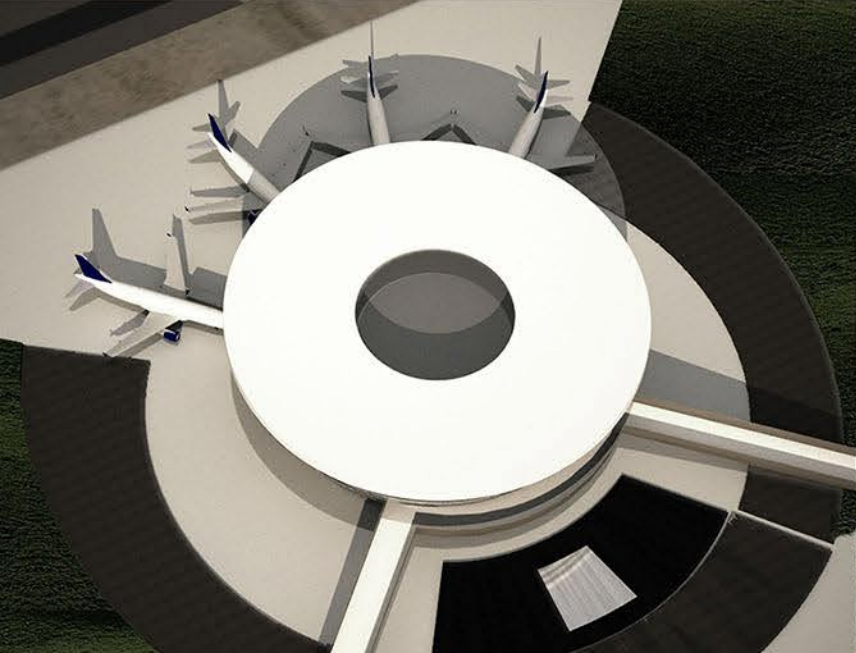
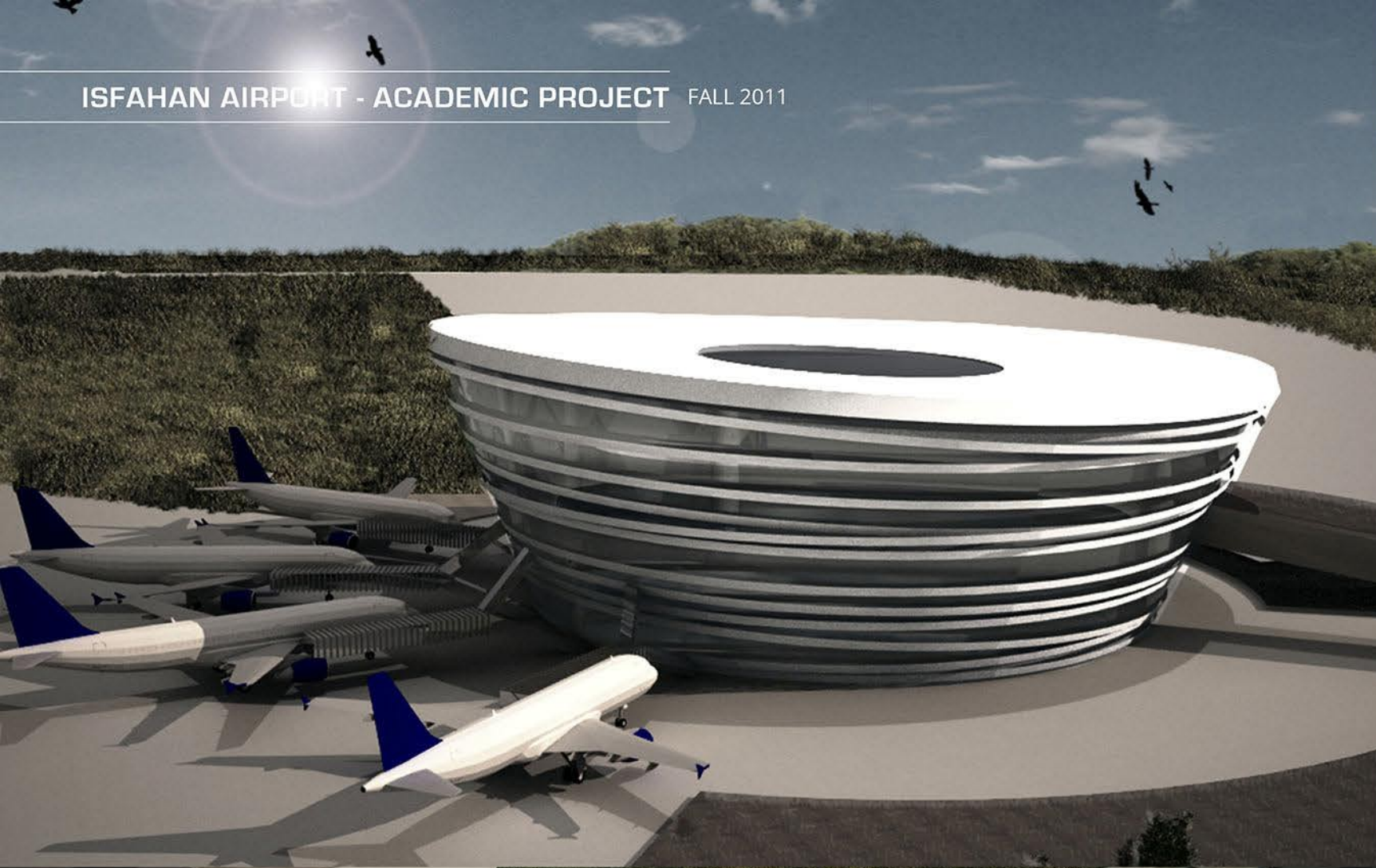
The bird nest



Structures

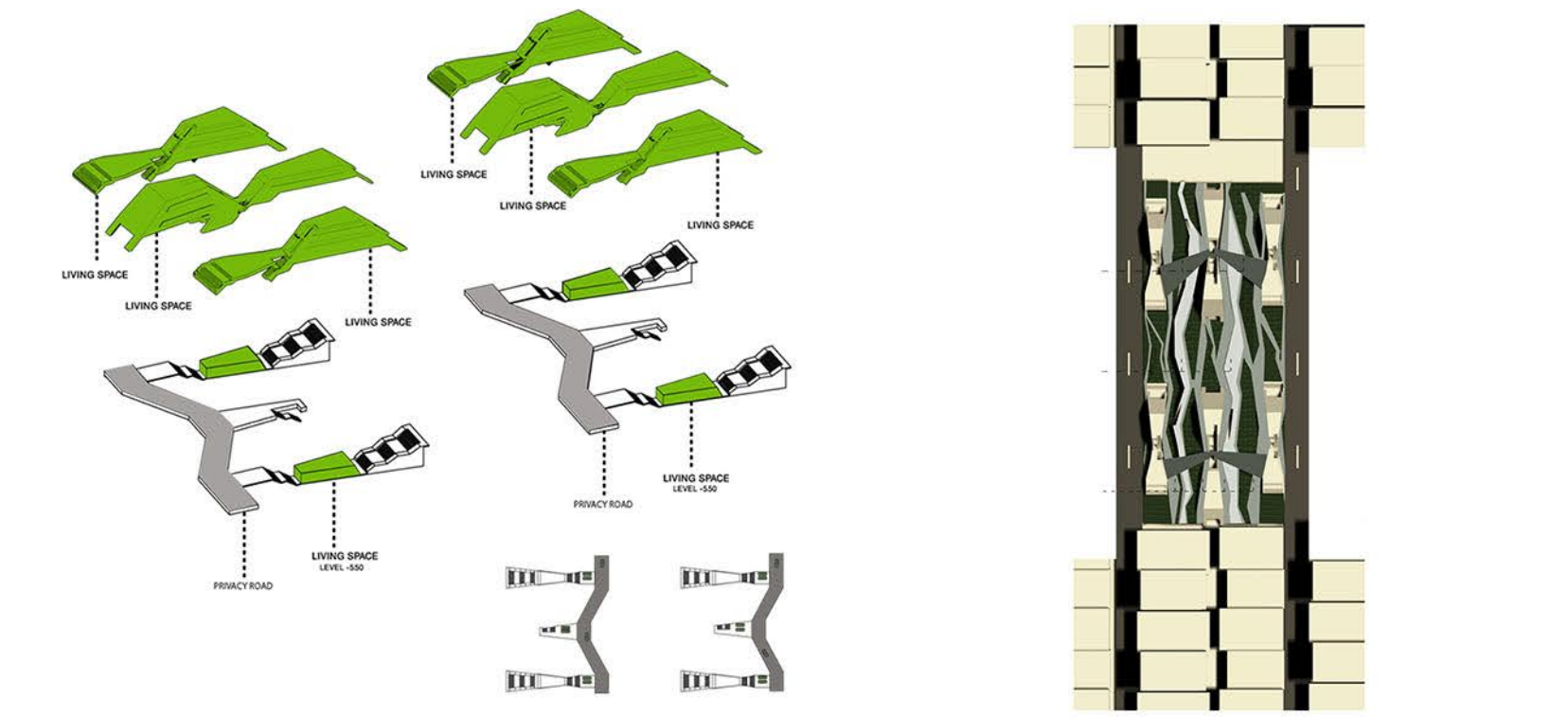
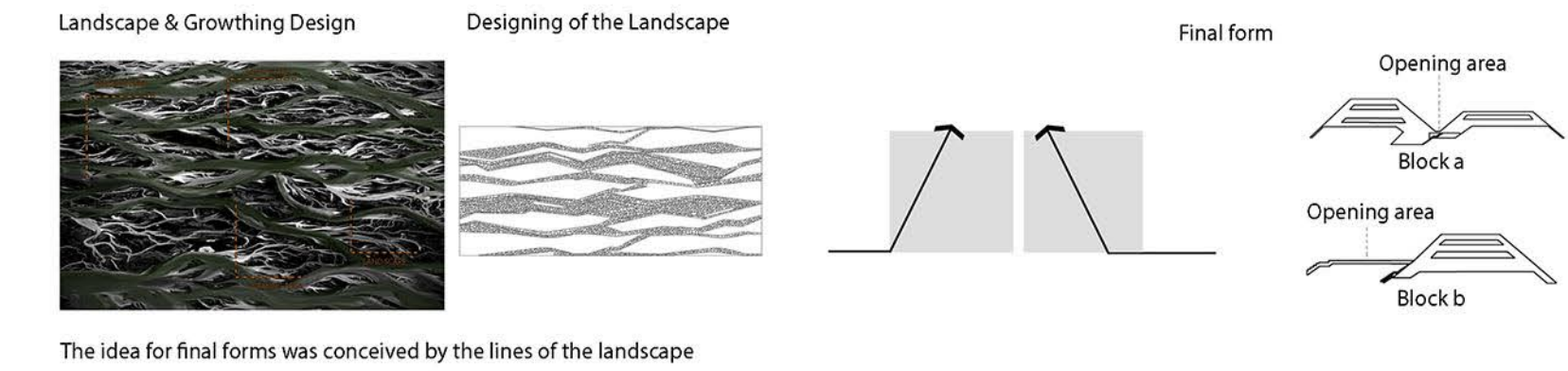
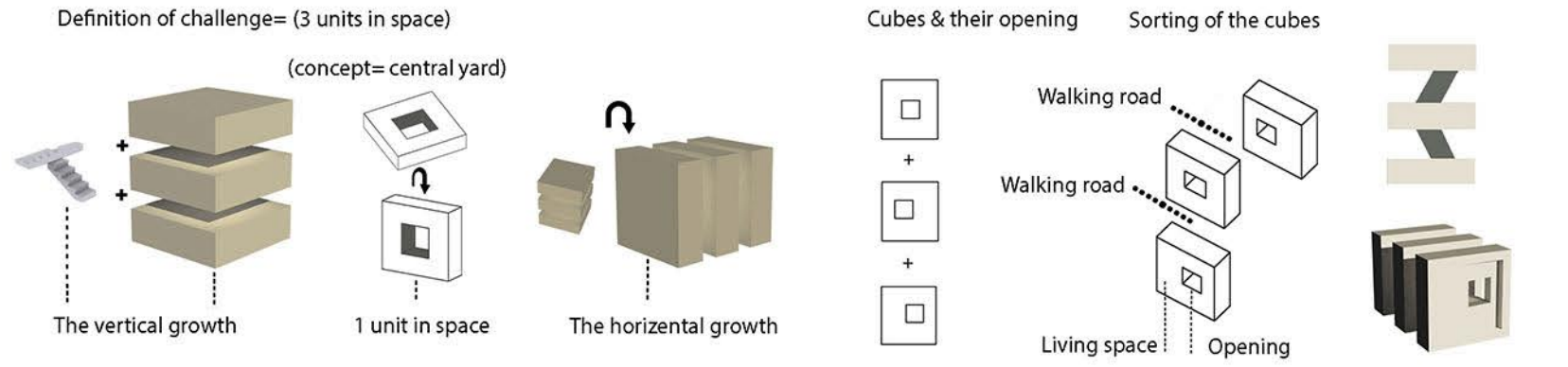
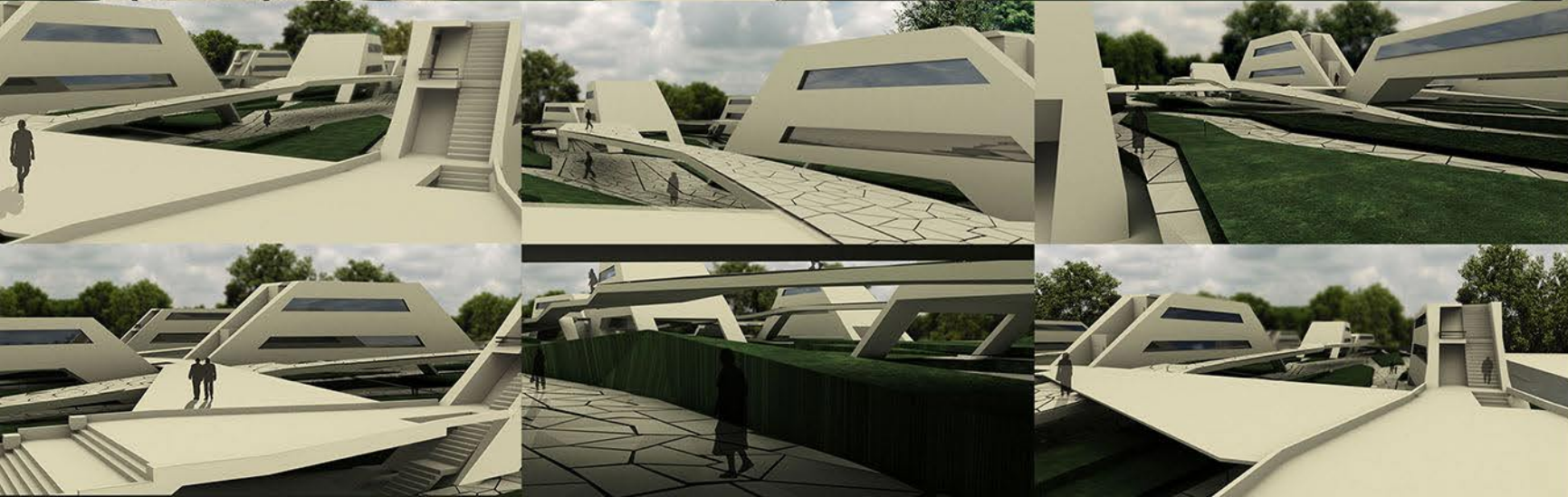
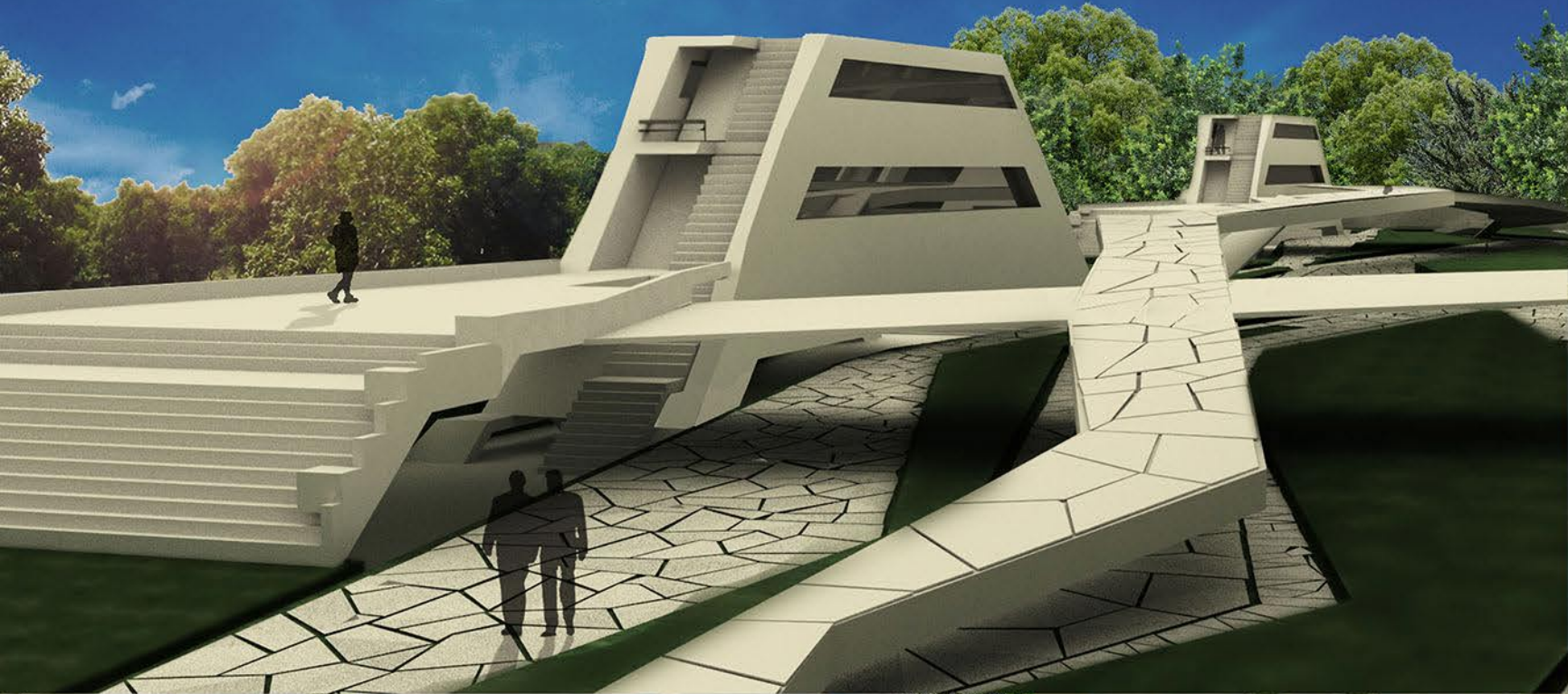


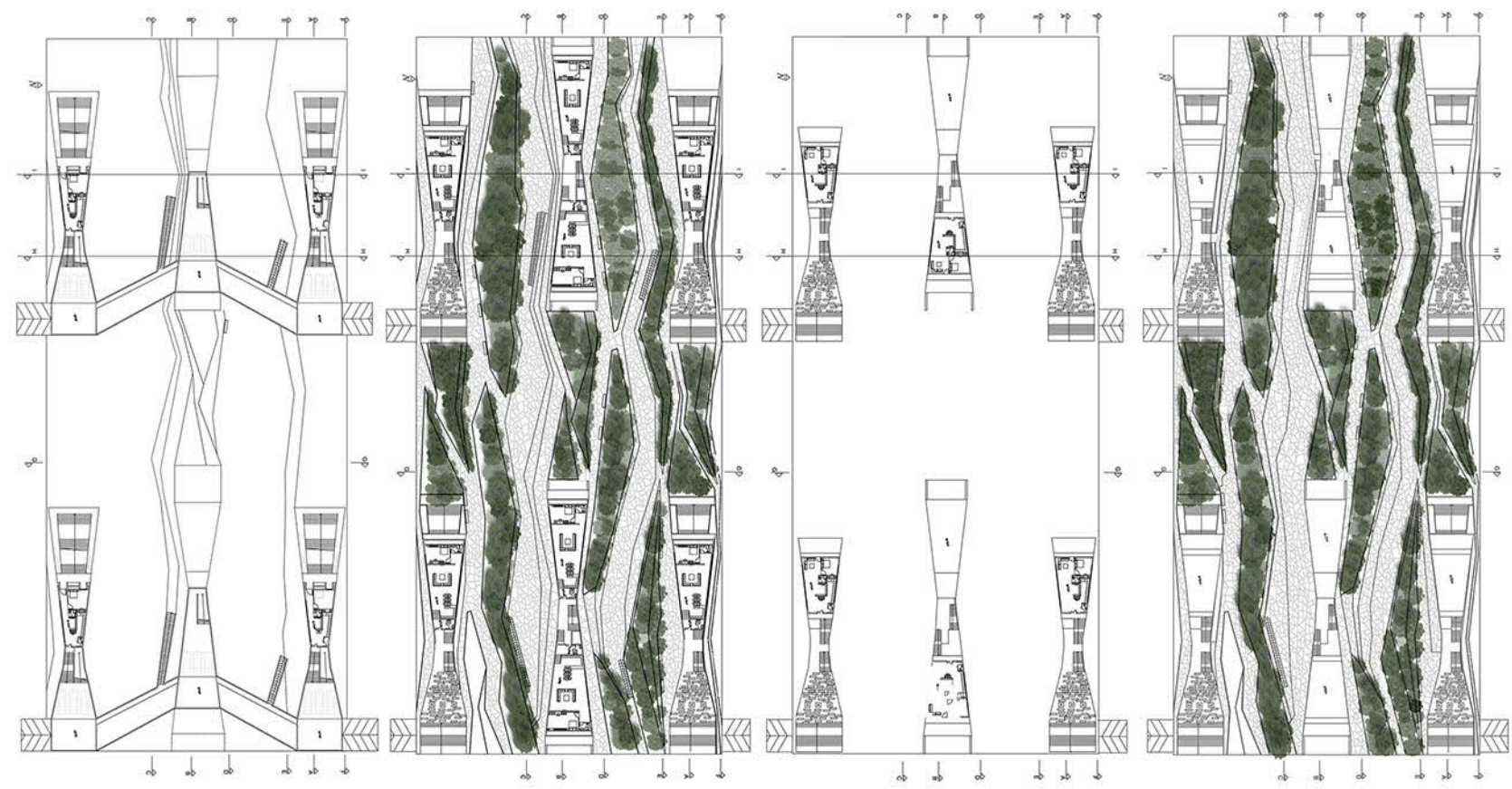
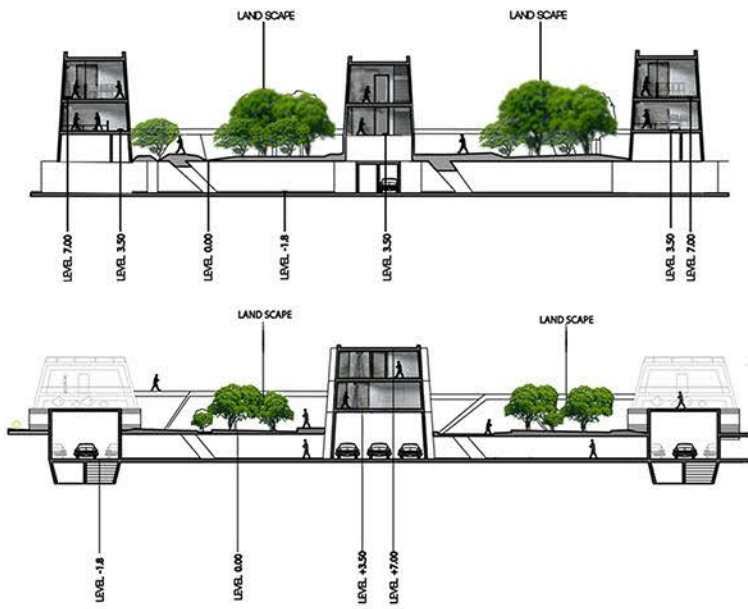
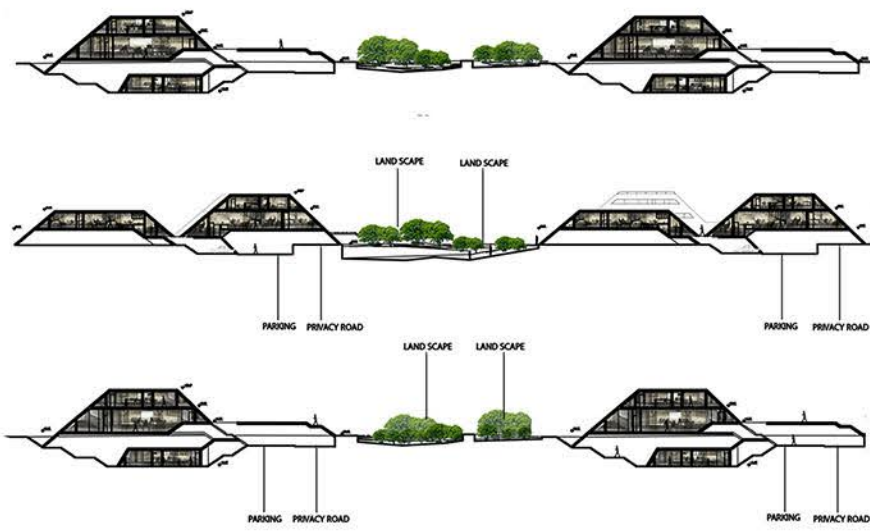
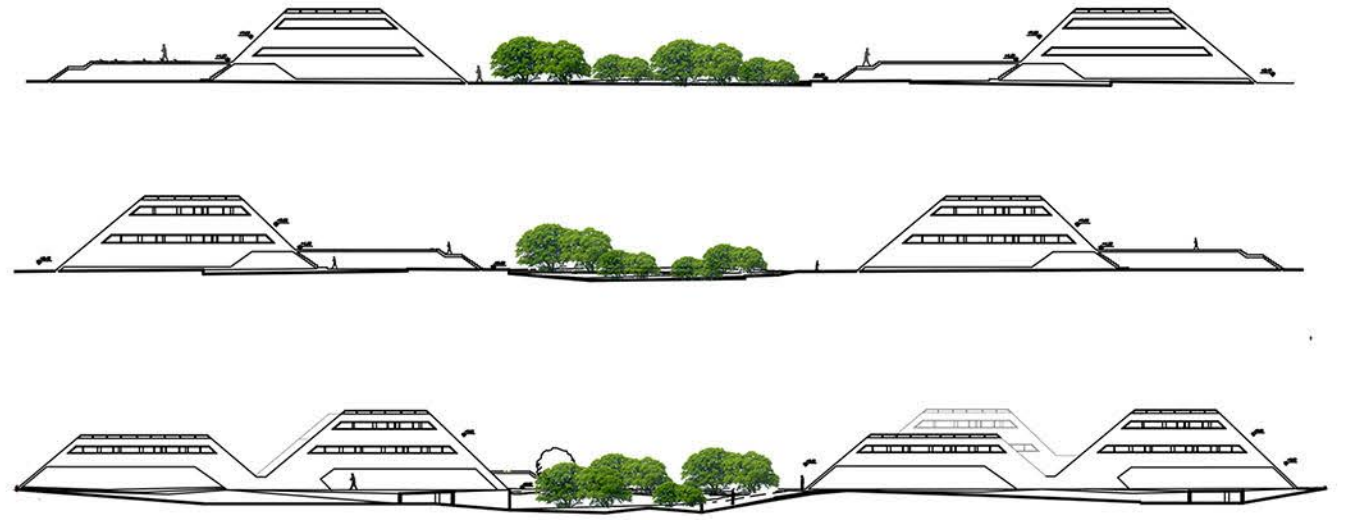
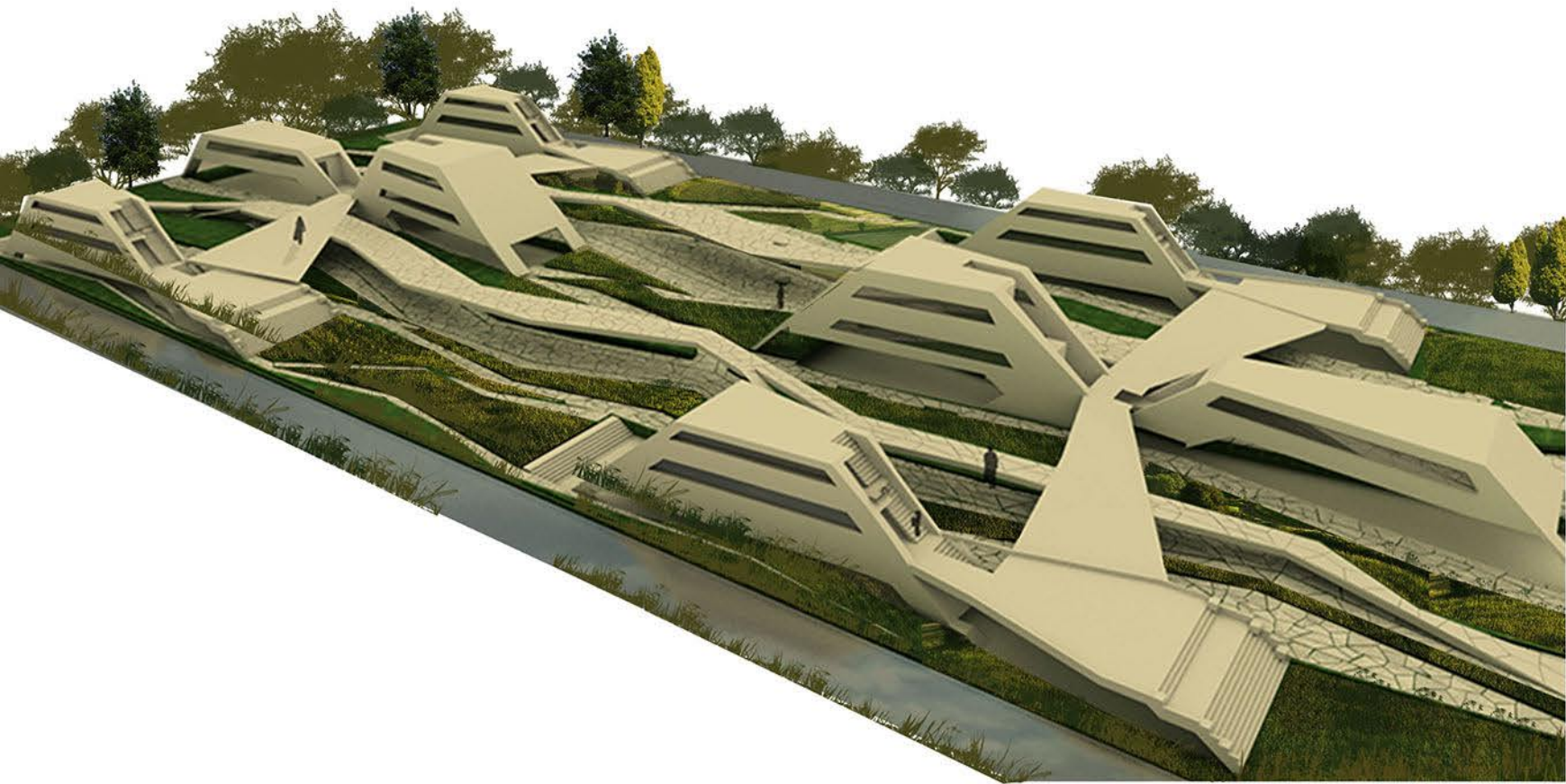
Final form



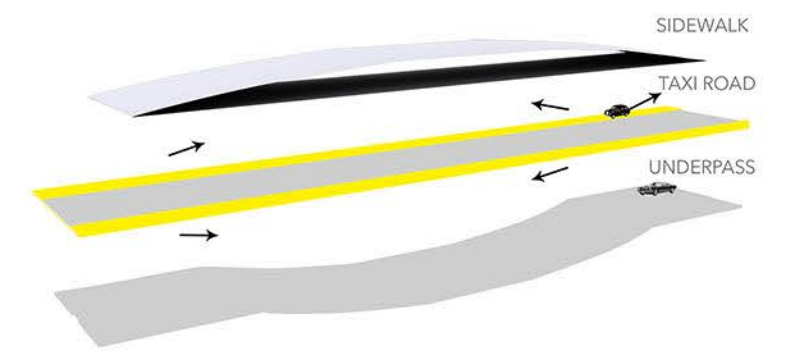
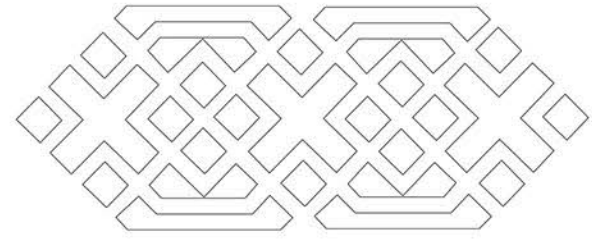
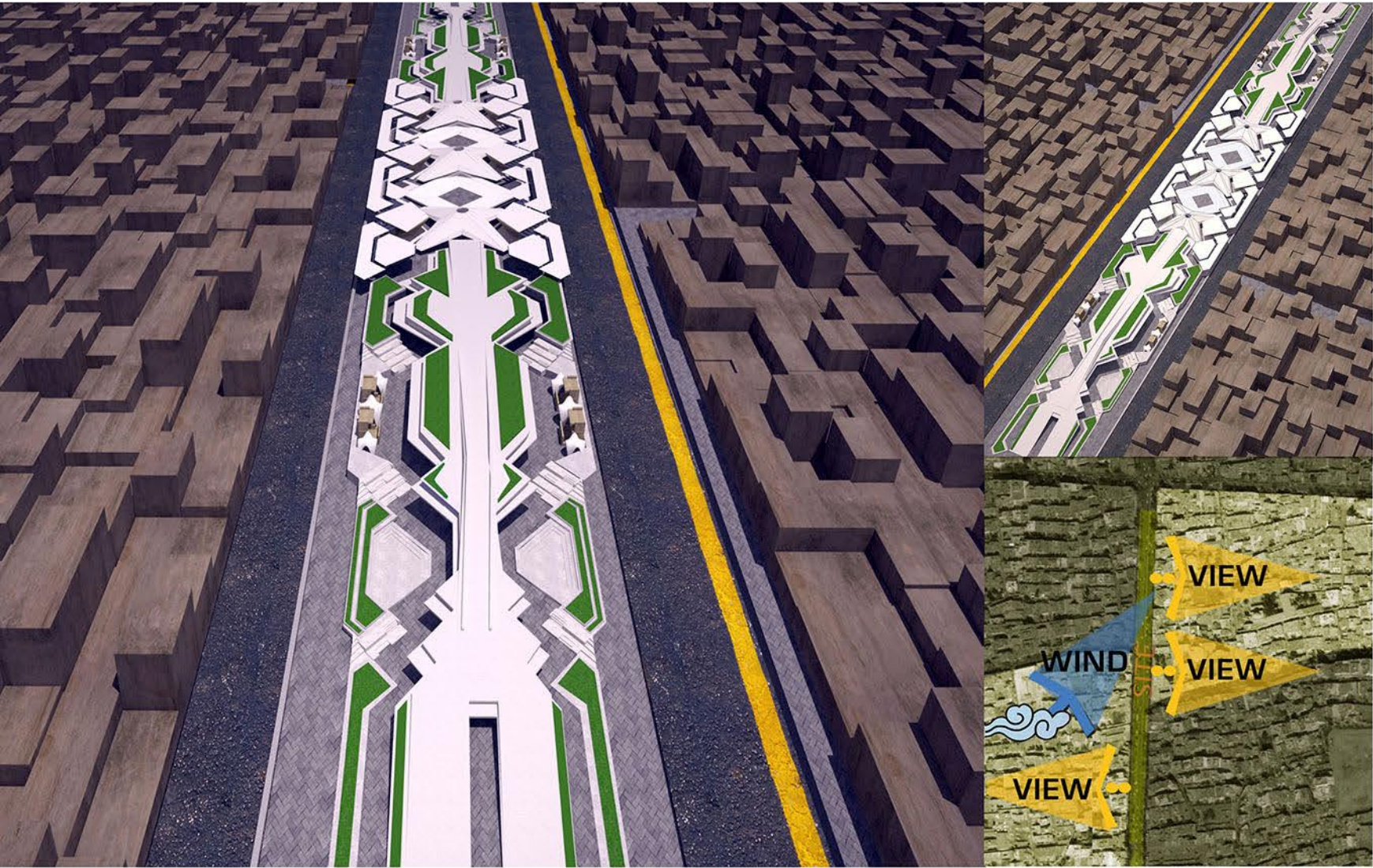
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD - ACADEMIC PROJECT SPRING 2012

The subject of this project was to design a residential neighborhood with 3 story units. It should be noted that there was not any limitation to use the land horizontally. Therefore, instead of designing 3 units, 1 unit was rotated about 90 degree (in space) and then another 3 units were located beside each other. As a result, each block in space was horizontally connected to the others. More people can be settled in the neighborhood.





BACEMENT PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN SECOND FLOOR PLAN ROOF PLAN

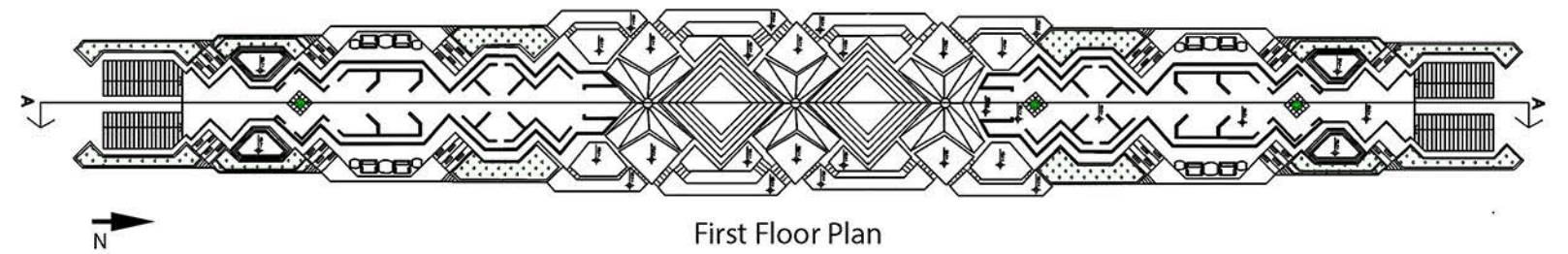


Pattern's window in JOLFA neighborhood

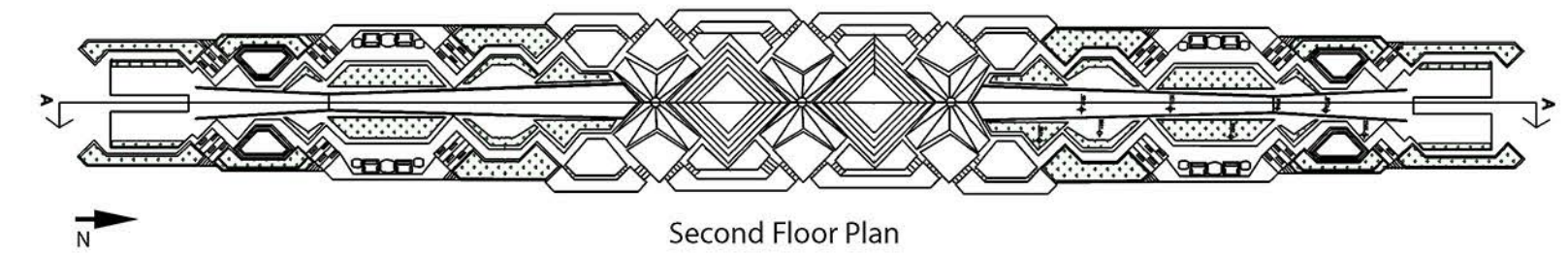
In the first floor however, a semi-open area can be found, that is particularly designed for temporarily market. Moreover, in the second floor, there is a path to the spectacular view of the historical places in the city (Esfahan).



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



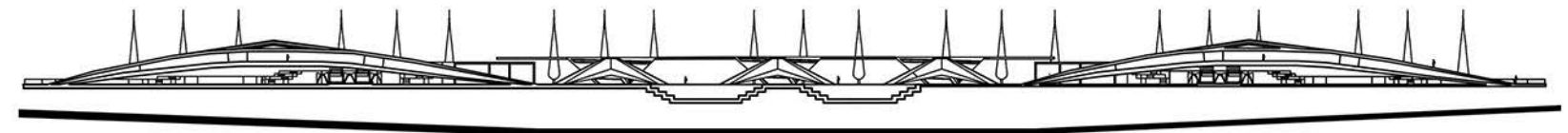
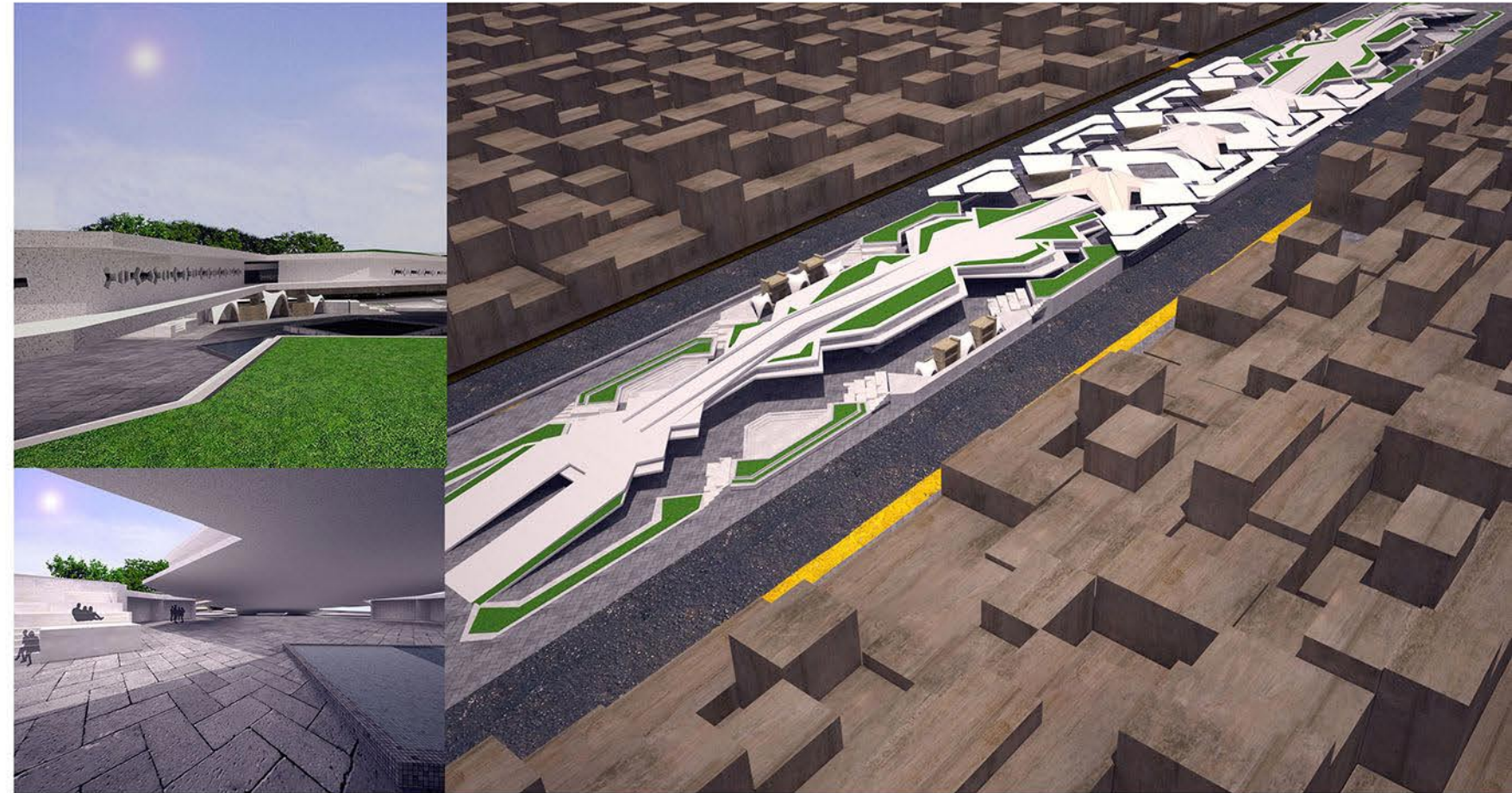
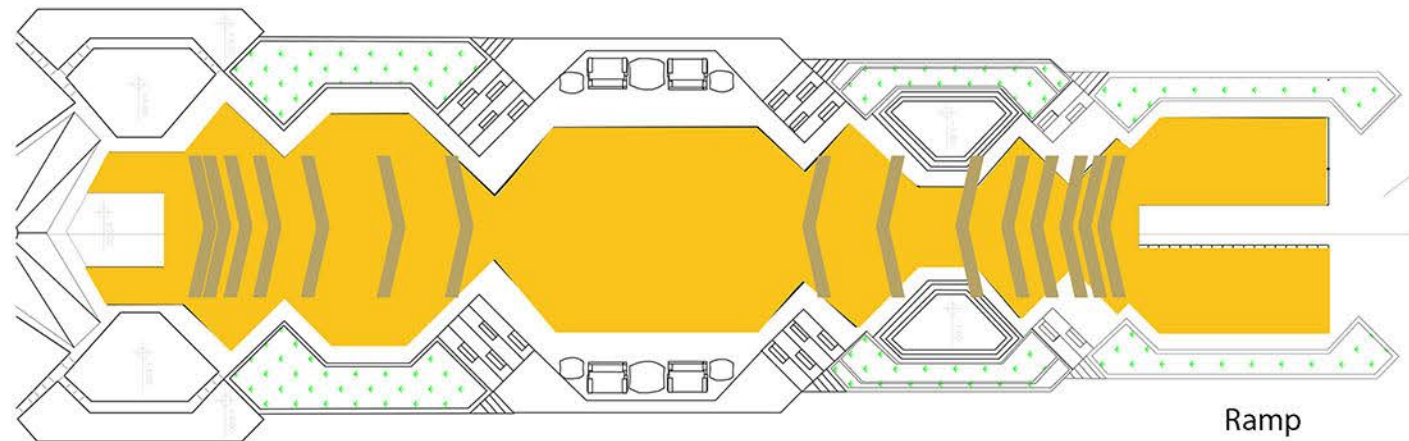
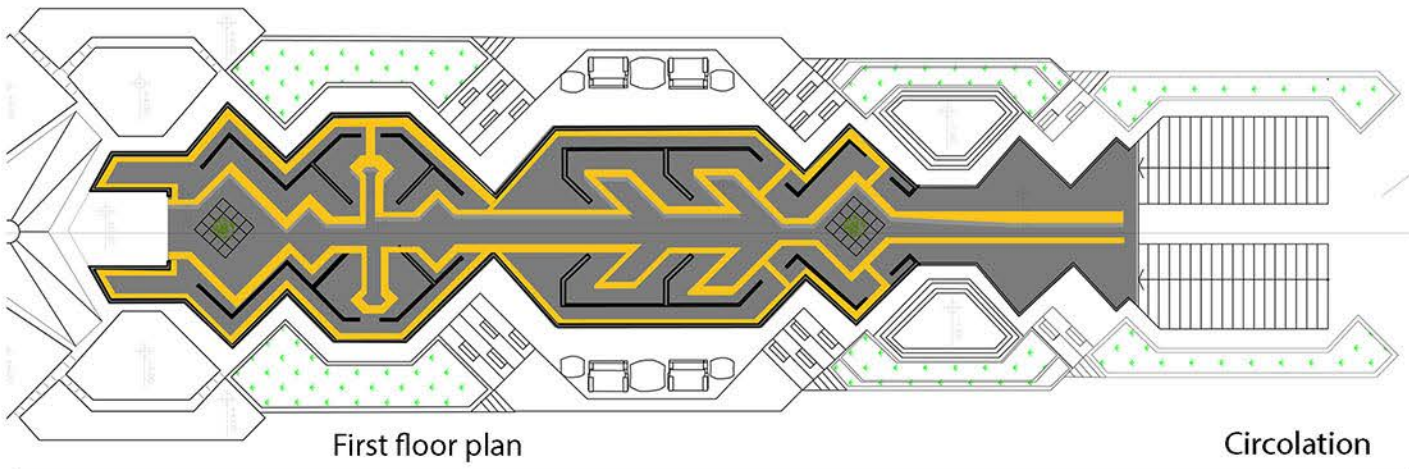
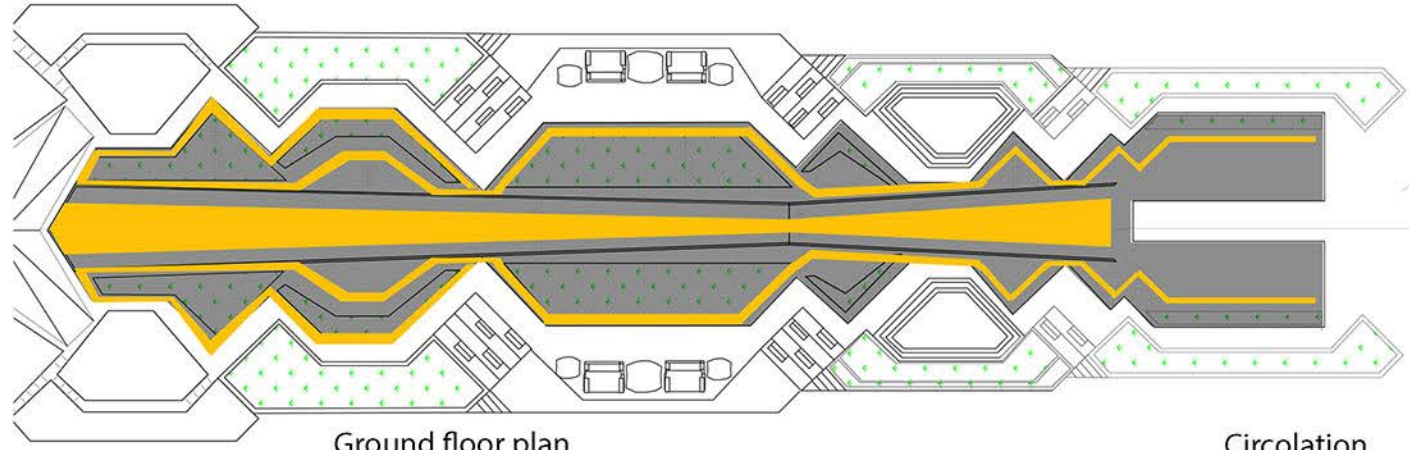
Second Floor Plan

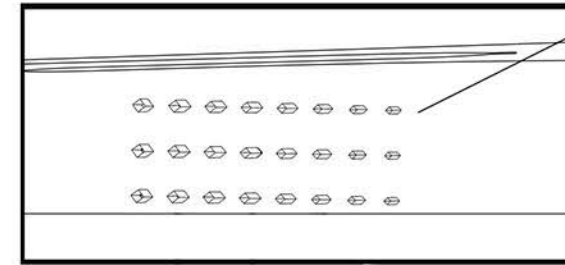
"JOLFA" neighborhood is one of the most historical areas in Esfahan. Unfortunately, by urbanizing the city, it was divided by two parts. The purpose of this project was to joint those parts all over again by removing the modern street and move it to underground (with two reserved lines for tourist taxi), additionally, design a plaza with a temporarily market.

The design is aligned with Esfahan's general plan for urban development, by employing its pattern, materials (e.g. stone and water), balance and order. All of the pattern and materials is reflected in the windows.

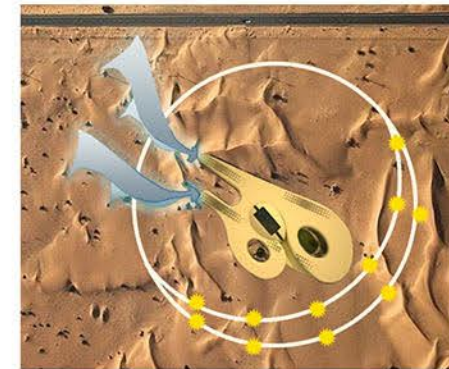
As it is well understood, markets are the principals of cities. In this project, markets are design in a way that they seem like portable tents. Similar to the temporarily market, which also has a tent form.

The ground floor is considered as a small urban plaza with places for sitting and open space for street theaters.

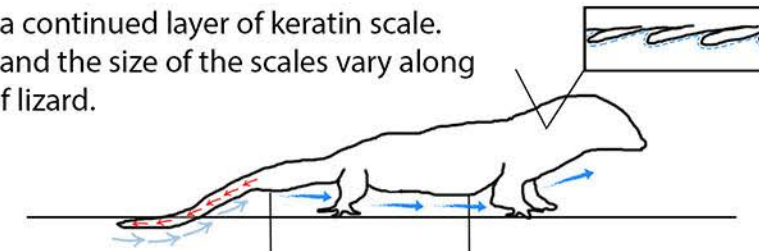




Clay openness to retain moisture and ventilation with the wind
Veneer of openness are comprised of panelized surfaced which generate solar energy and store it.



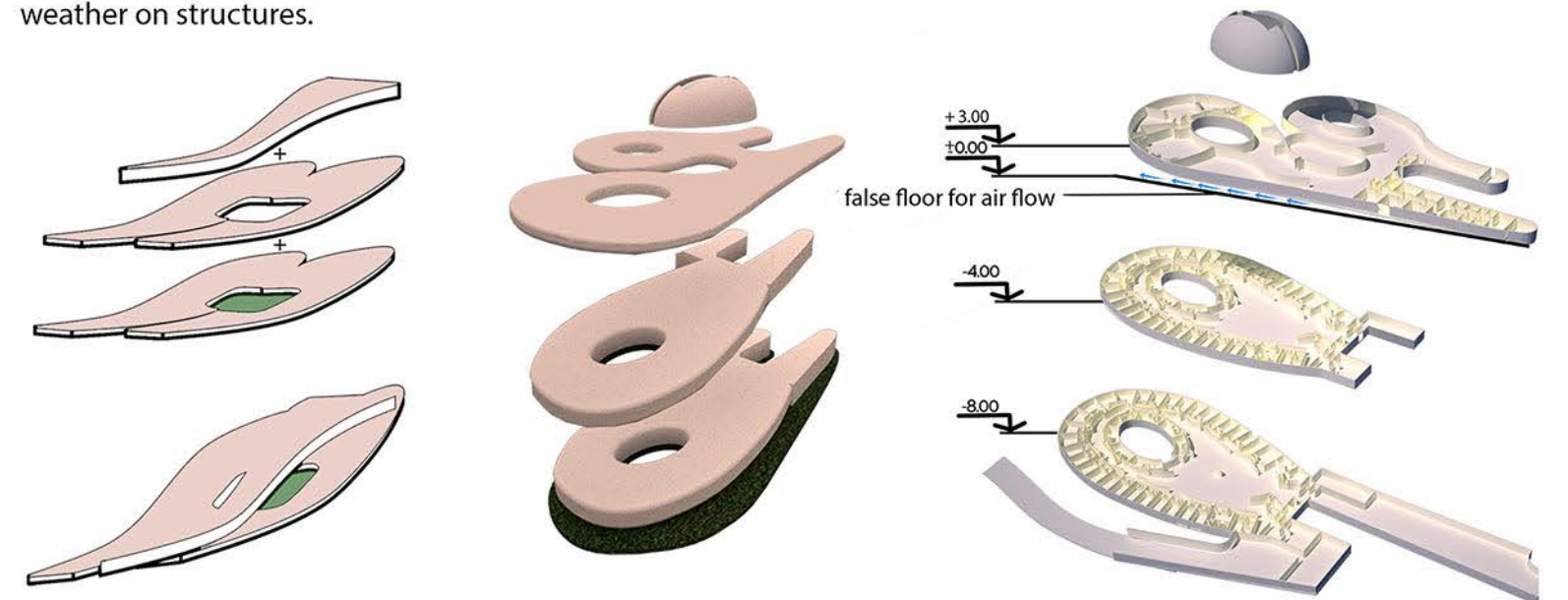
The skin is a continued layer of keratin scale. The shape and the size of the scales vary along the body of lizard.



The tail of lizard uses from the cold under the soil.

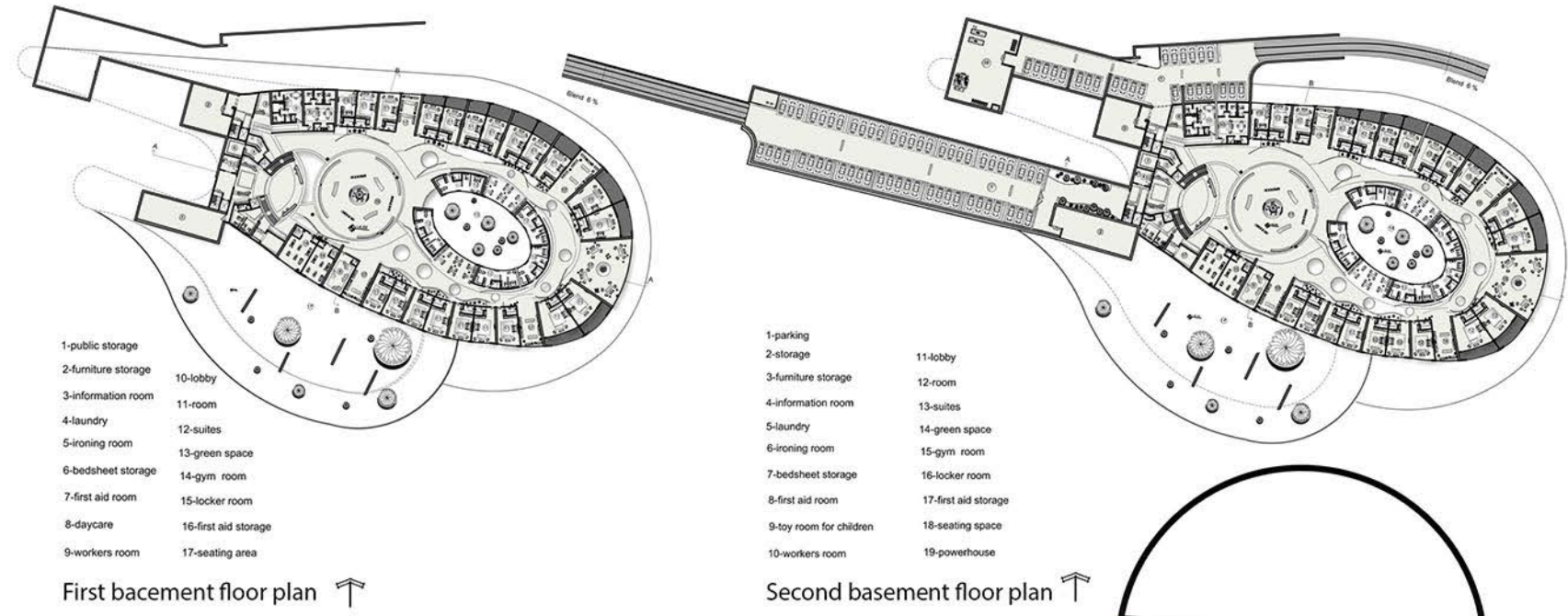
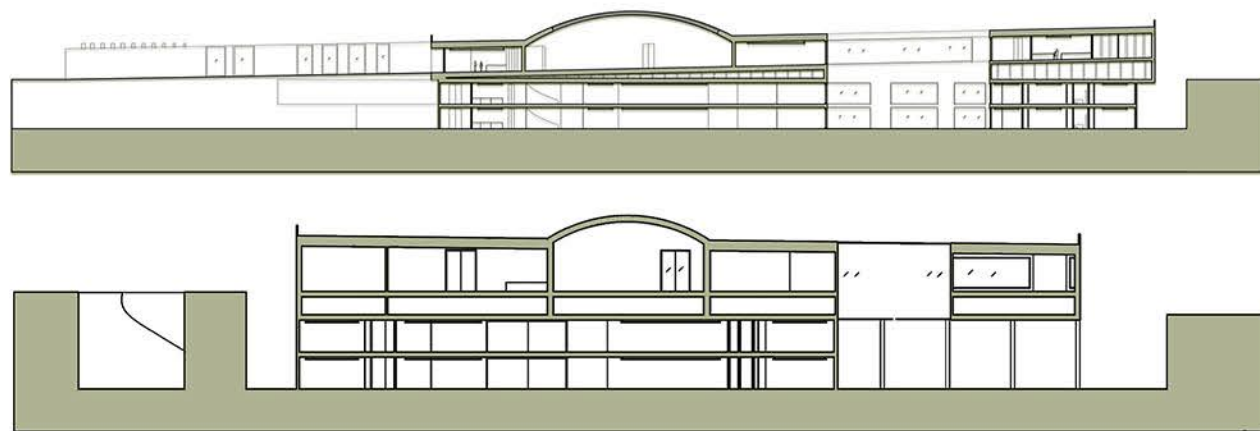
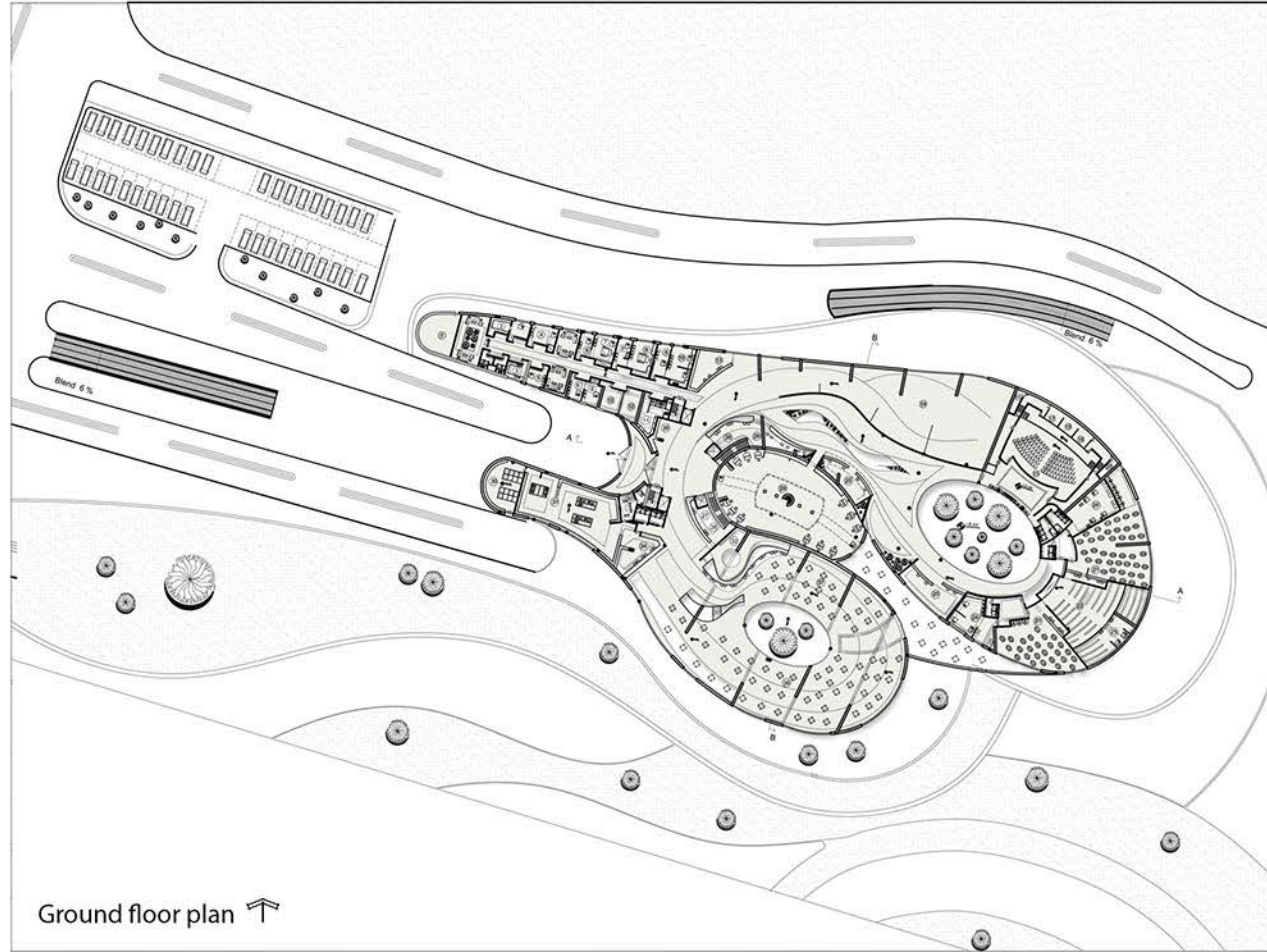
The lizard keep his abdomen above the soil to air flow under his body.

To prevent the adverse effect of the sand erosion, the structure should be aerodynamically designed. As a result, sand movement can be smoothly channeled. Moreover, rounded forms should be taken into consideration as this form has a significant benefit in warm and arid regions. Build in depth in this region also could reduce the effects of the harsh weather on structures.



BIONIC ARCHITECTURE IN DESERT- ACADEMIC PROJECT FALL 2013

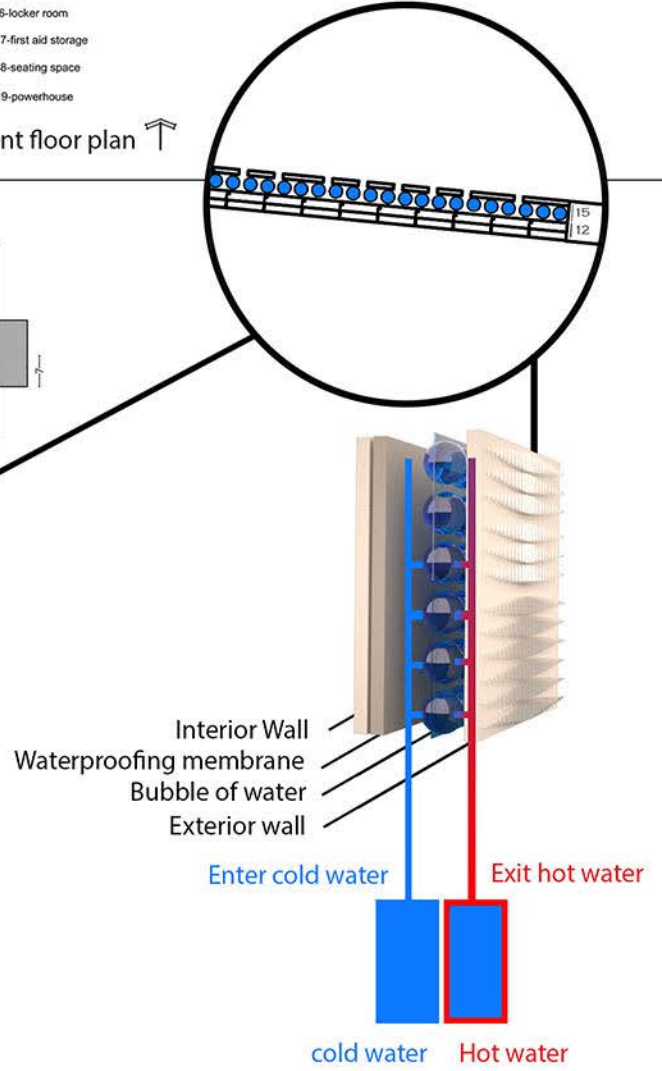
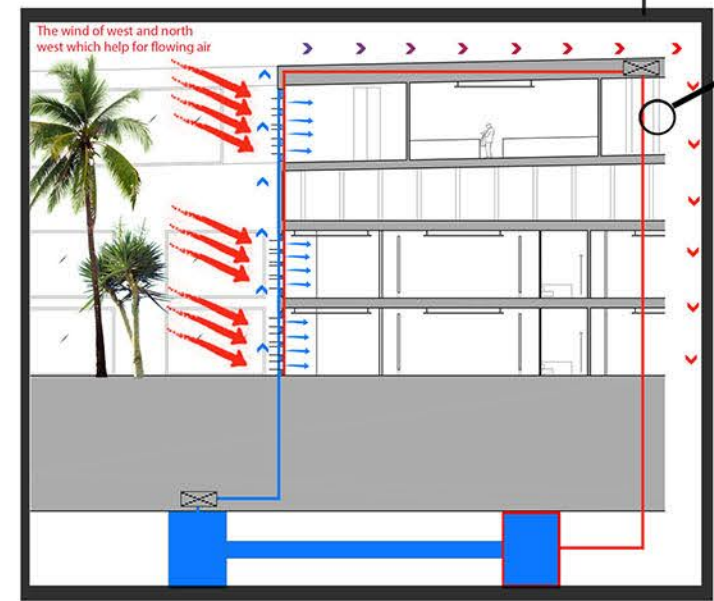
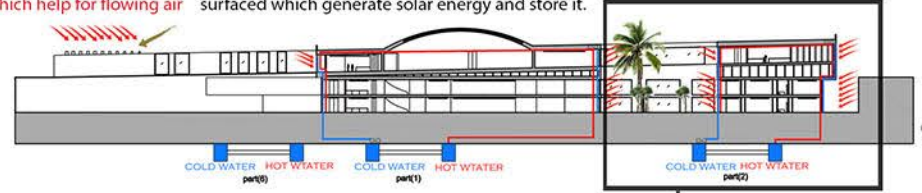
- 1-electrical substation
- 2-saftey boxes
- 3-kitchen
- 4-laundry managment room
- 5-reservation room
- 6-secretary room
- 7-accounting room
- 8-cultural managment
- 9-general managment
- 10-multipurpose hall,restaurant and cafeteria managment
- 11-rest room
- 12-praying room
- 13-information Gallery
- 14-gallery hall
- 15-multipurpose hall
- 16-storage
- 17-multimedia control
- 18-powerhouse
- 19-room behind the scenes
- 20-archive
- 21-library
- 22-book Treasury
- 23-registrating book
- 24-workers room
- 24-workers room
- 25-cultural store
- 26-tickets for sale
- 27-reception
- 28-cash desk
- 29-observatory
- 30-refrigerator and food storage
- 31-kitchen
- 32-cafeteria kitchen
- 33-workers room
- 34-cash desk
- 35-self service
- 36-restaurant
- 37-cafeteria
- 38-luggage storage



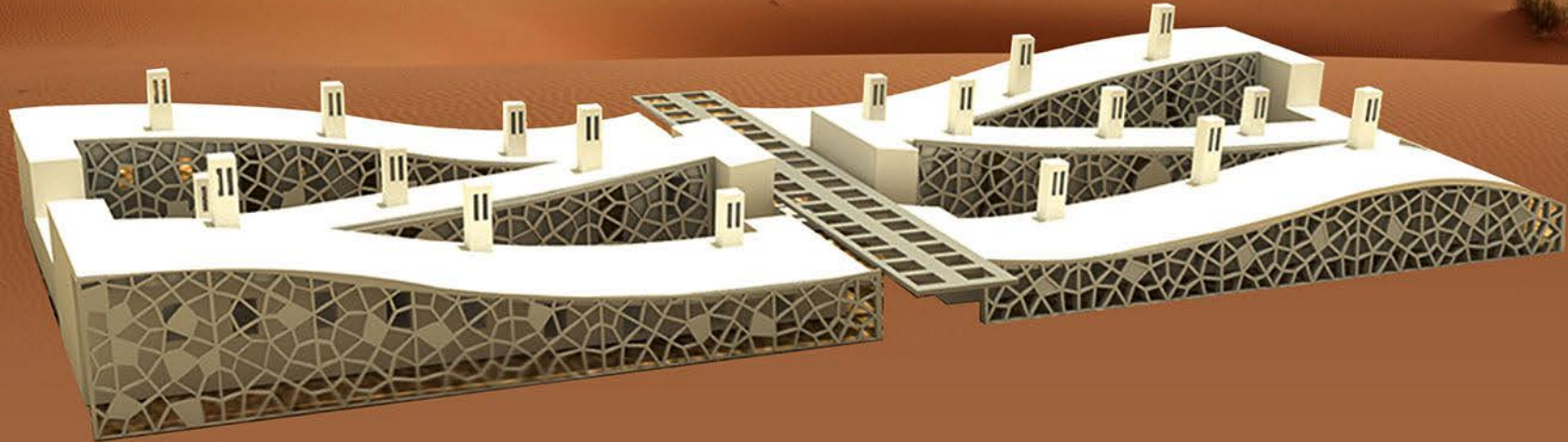
- 1-public storage
- 2-furniture storage
- 3-information room
- 4-laundry
- 5-ironing room
- 6-bedsheet storage
- 7-first aid room
- 8-daycare
- 9-workers room
- 10-lobby
- 11-room
- 12-suites
- 13-green space
- 14-gym room
- 15-locker room
- 16-first aid storage
- 17-seating area
- 11-lobby
- 12-room
- 13-suites
- 14-green space
- 15-gym room
- 16-locker room
- 17-first aid storage
- 18-seating space
- 19-powerhouse

First basement floor plan ↑ Second basement floor plan ↑

The wind of west and north west which help for flowing air Veneer of openness are comprised of panelized surfaced which generate solar energy and store it.



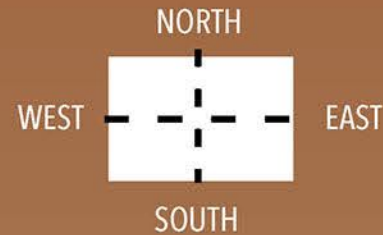
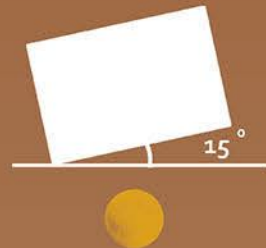
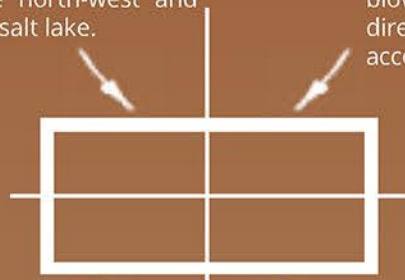
SUSTAINABLE CARAVANSARAY IN MARANGAAB DESERT Spring 2011



The elvar wind: blows from the north-west and passes over the salt lake.

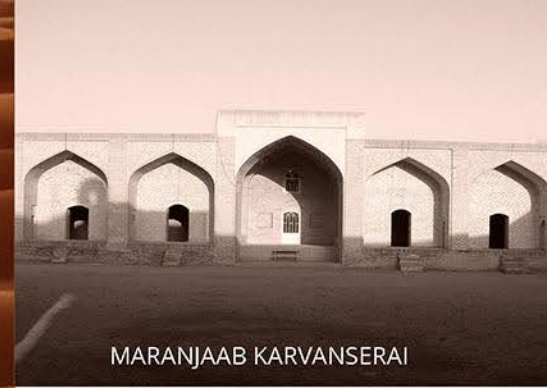
The Khorasan wind: blows from the north-east direction and is accompanied.... With v

The building being extended east-west ward for receiving desirable light and its width being north-southward with a 15° twist to receive desirable wind.



The Shahriyar wind: blows from the north-west direction with undesirable effects.

The Kiblah wind: blows from the south and in the summers causes increasing the temperature.



MARANJAAB KARVANSERAI



"The desert is beautiful," *the little prince* added.

And that was true. I have always loved the desert. One sits down on a desert sand dune, sees nothing, hears nothing. Yet through the silence something throbs, and gleams...

"What makes the desert beautiful," said the little prince, "is that somewhere it hides a well..."

"Yes," I said to the little prince. "The house, the stars, the desert-- what gives them their beauty is something that is invisible!"

The little prince Antoine de Saint-Exupery

Identifying the desert nature is the first step in designing. We are in a site that from one side souvenirs of the ancients and analysis of the past guides us to principles for planning in the desert regions and on the other side we are faced with a nature which itself is the greatest guide for the architects for planning and how often the ancients have been inspired by nature for their innovations. What is presented in this section are the ideas extracted from the analysis of the above said issues lie the nature of desert and the traditional architecture of these areas.

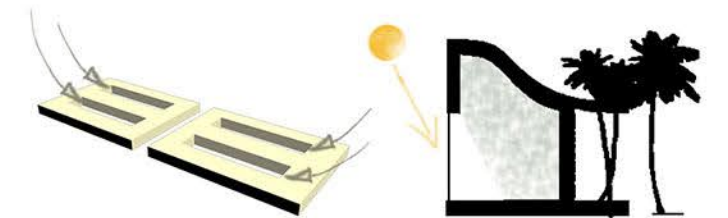


In desert, central yards and domestic plants are helpful to keep the heat away from the building.

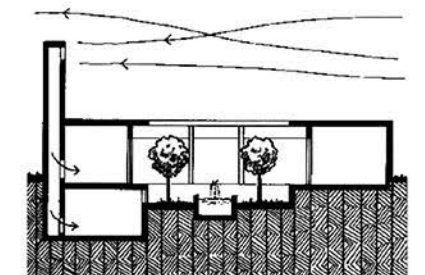


SAMPLE OF THE DESERT HOUSES

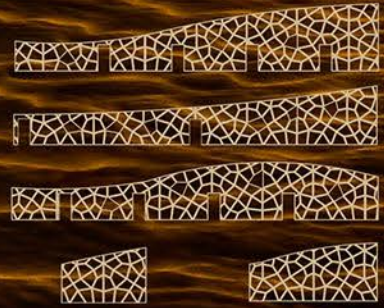
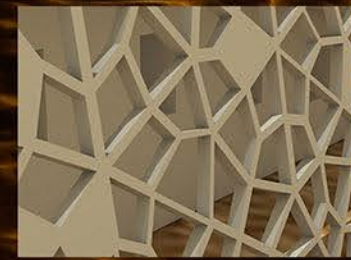
Animals in deserts live in-depth, below the surface ground. Subsequently, in this project, parts of the building have been located under ground in order to protect the building from the harsh desert's heat.



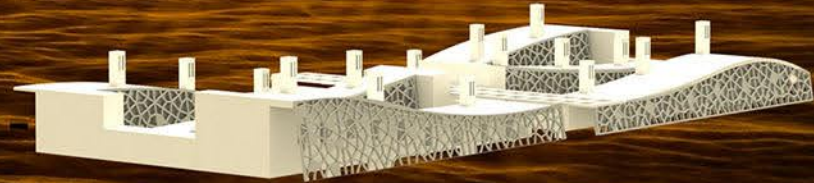
Employing the wind tower in desert's building helps to catch the dominant winds, and keep the inside cool.



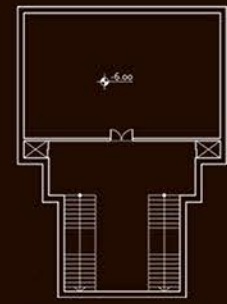
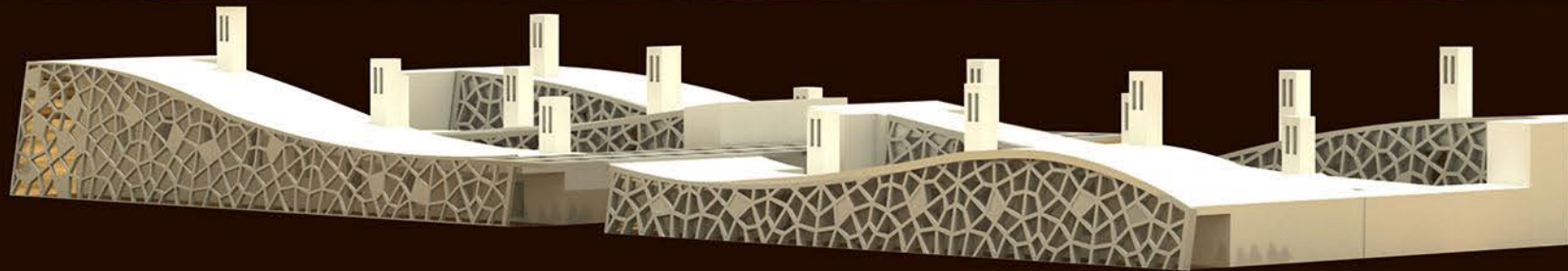
SUSTAINABLE CARAVANSARAY IN MARANGAAB DESERT Spring 2011



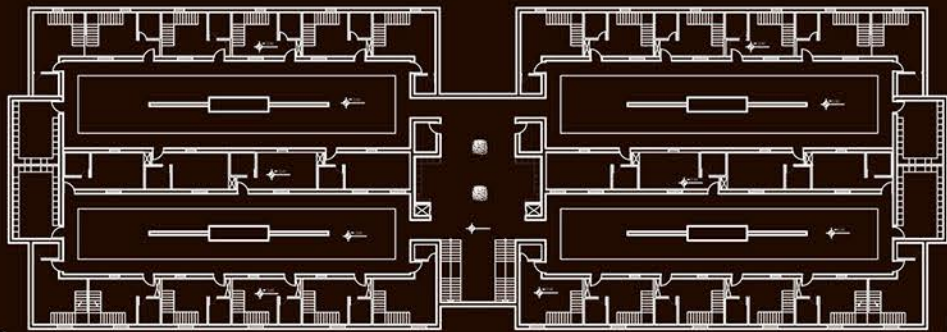
Canopy front yard



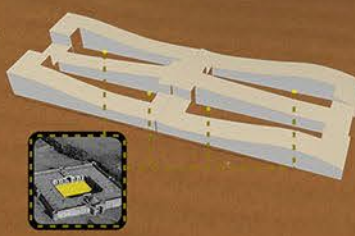
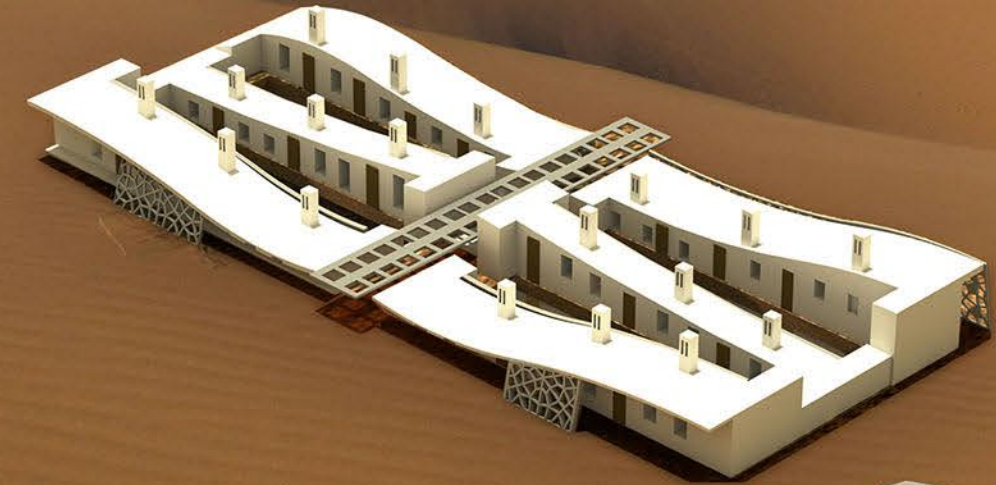
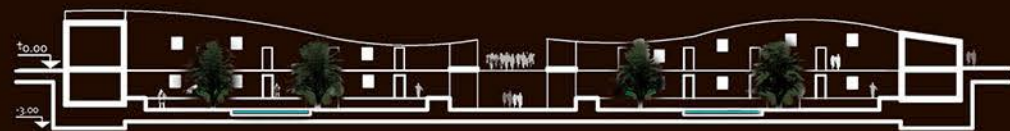
Canopy Front Desert



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



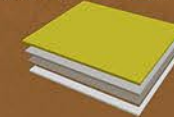
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Double-layer roof was used in this project. The interior roof was dome shaped and the exterior one was placed above. Moreover, between two layers, insulating air keeps the building's interior temperature at the desirable level.



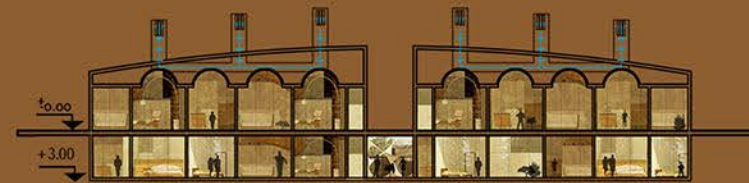
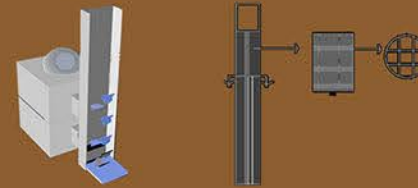
The wet filter is usually used in the wind tower.



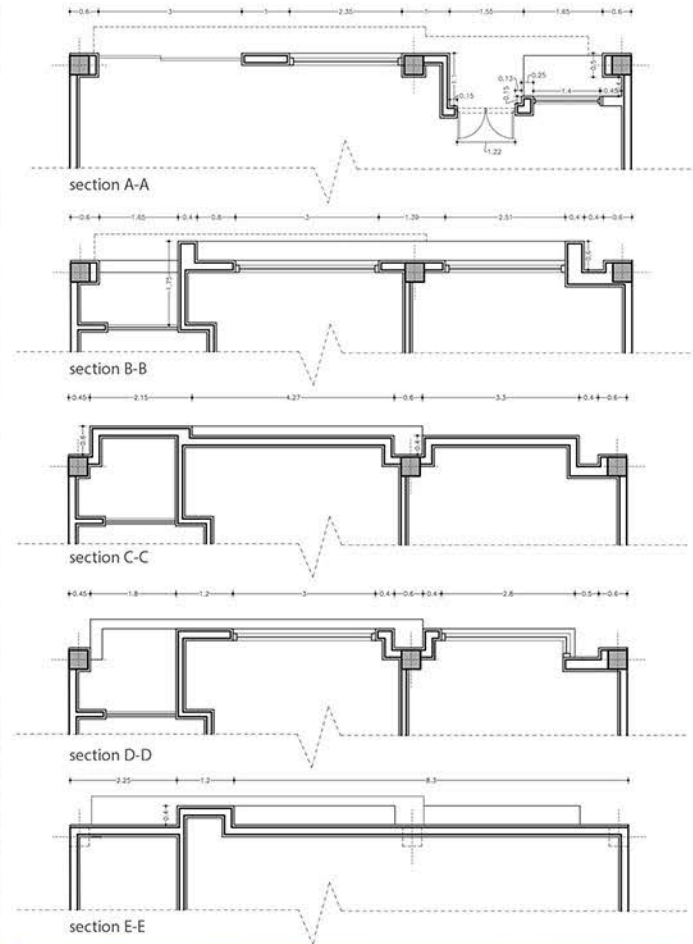
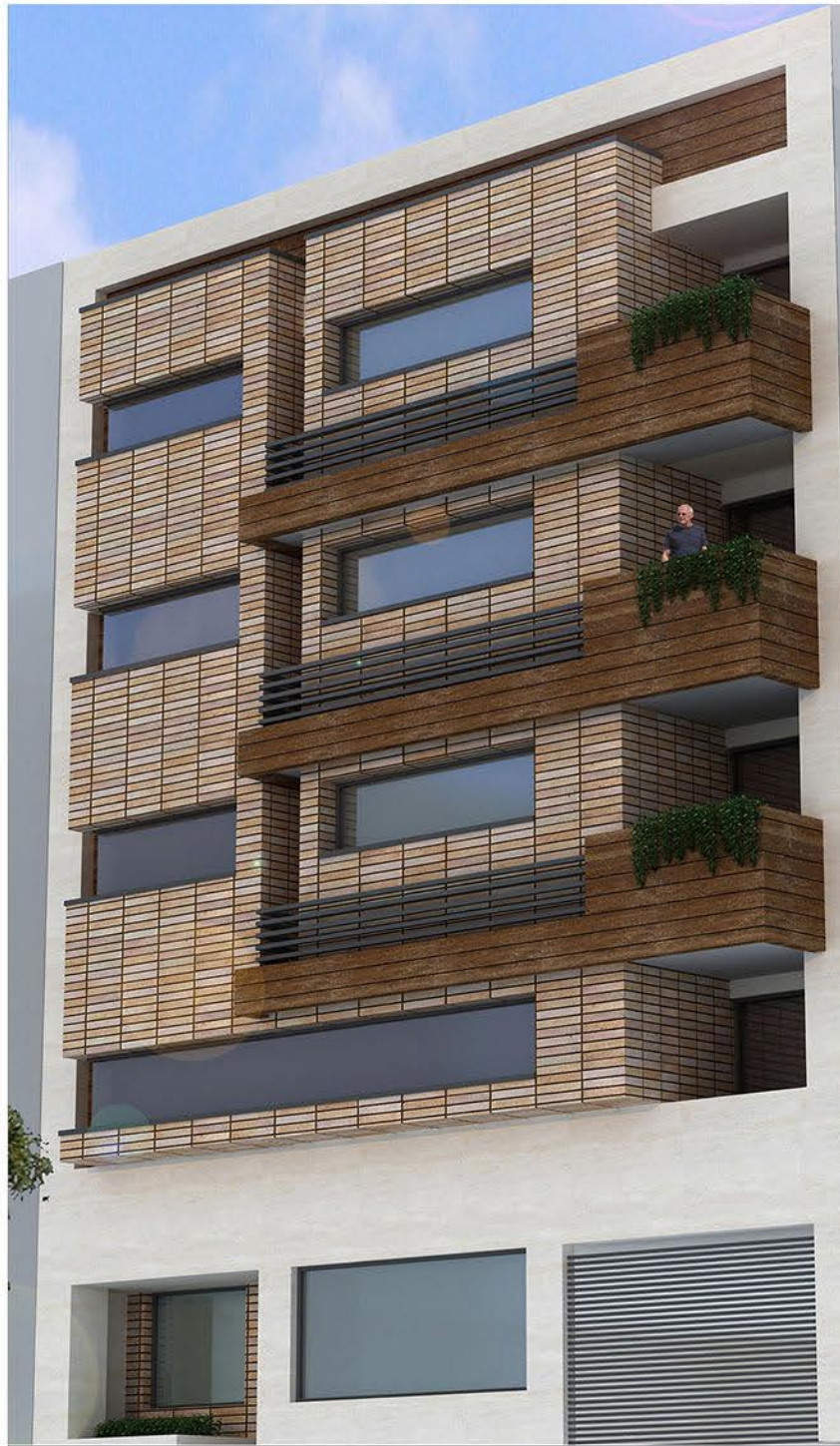
CLAY
WATERPROOF MEMBRANE
CONCRETE
THE FINAL FOR COVERING

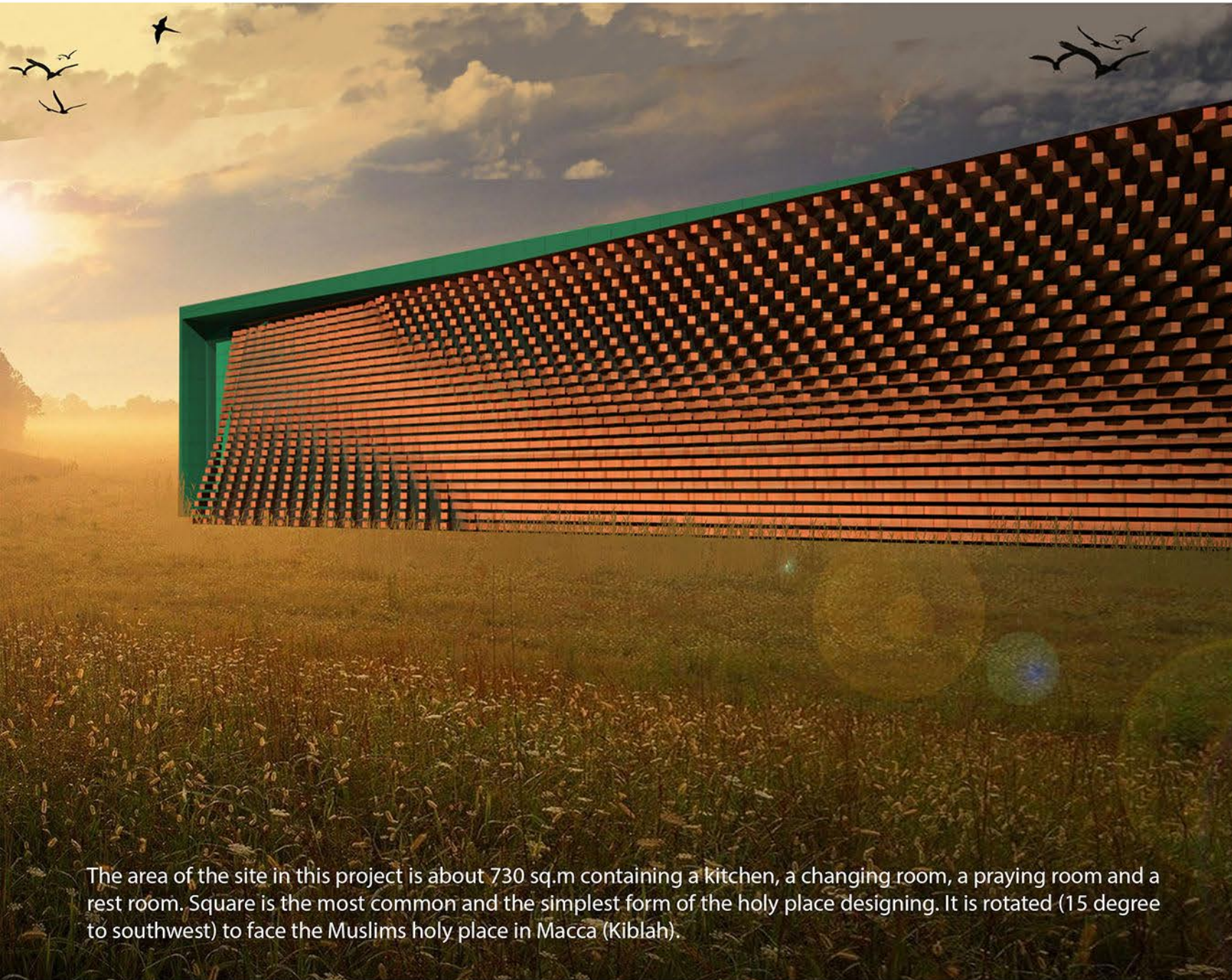


Trees front of the annoying wind



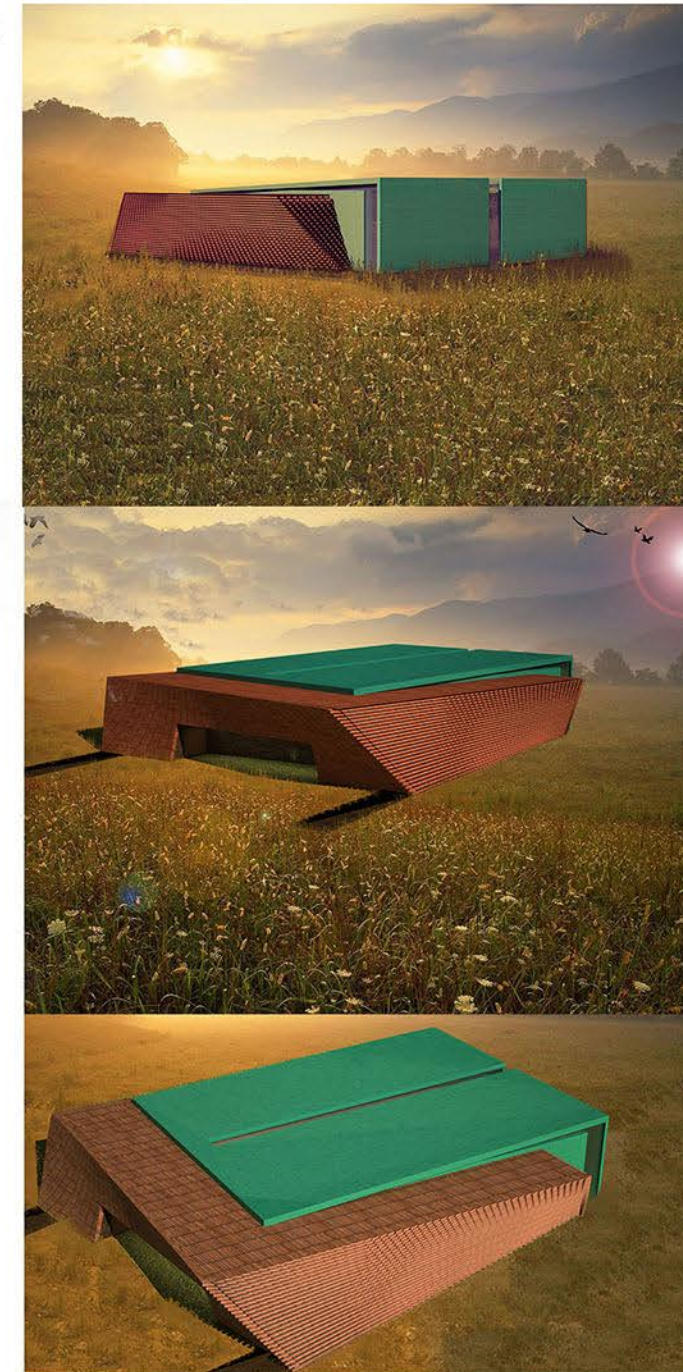
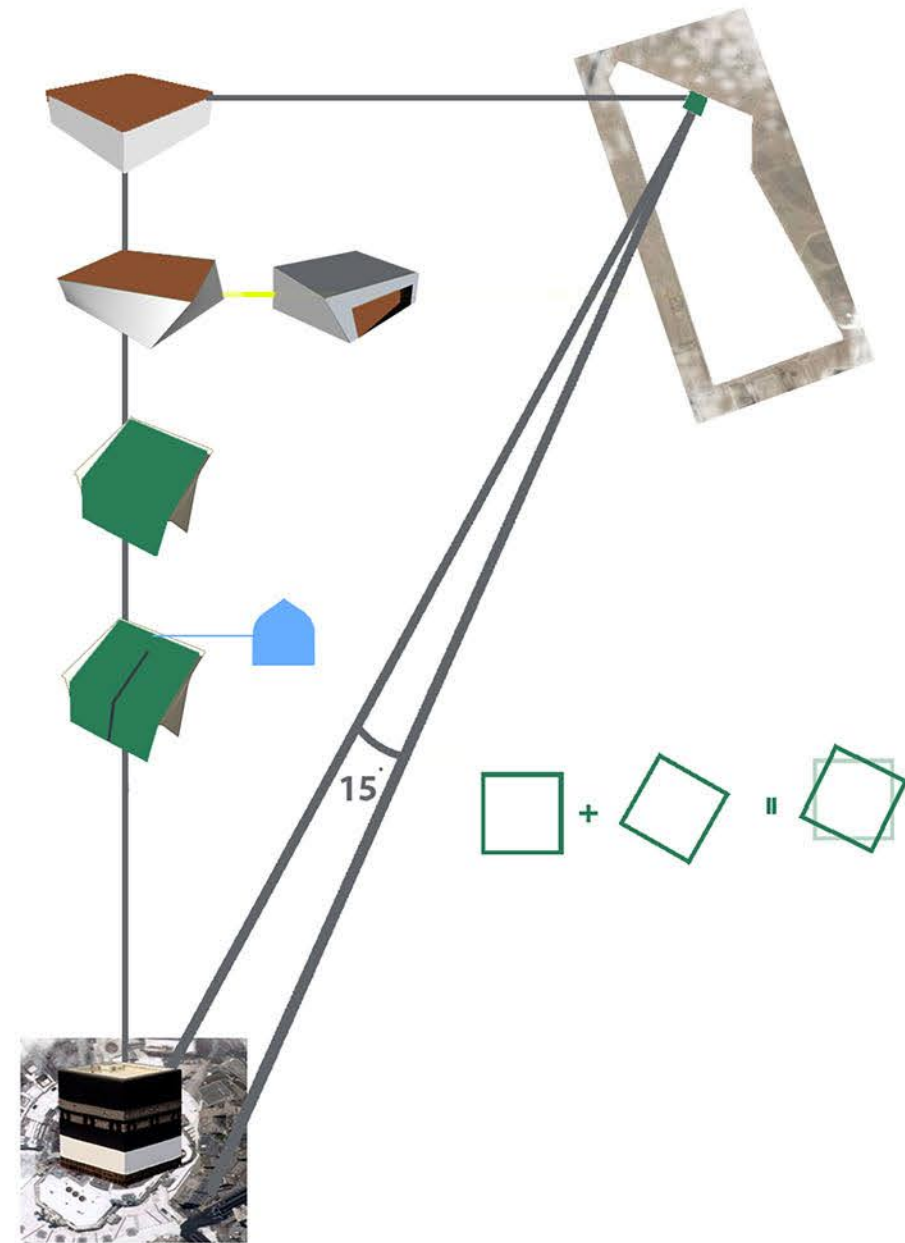
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



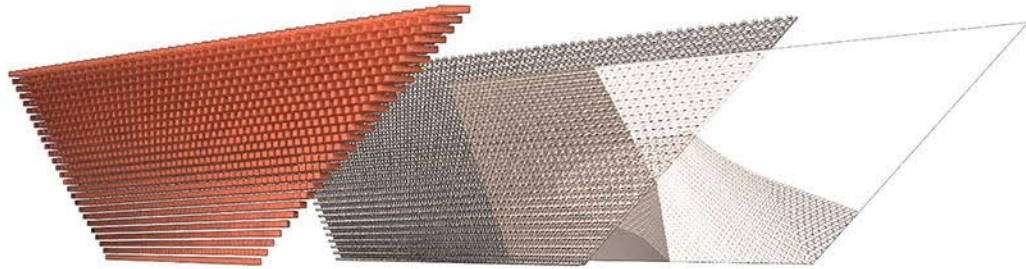


The area of the site in this project is about 730 sq.m containing a kitchen, a changing room, a praying room and a rest room. Square is the most common and the simplest form of the holy place designing. It is rotated (15 degree to southwest) to face the Muslims holy place in Macca (Kiblah).

A turquoise-coloured area is a symbol of Esfahan's domes, which aimed for alter praying in the mosque.



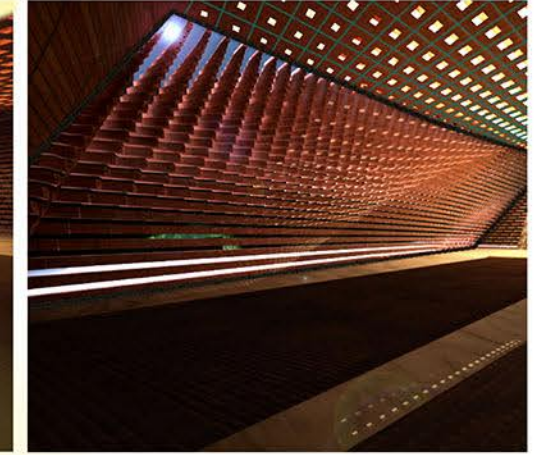
WALL DETAIL



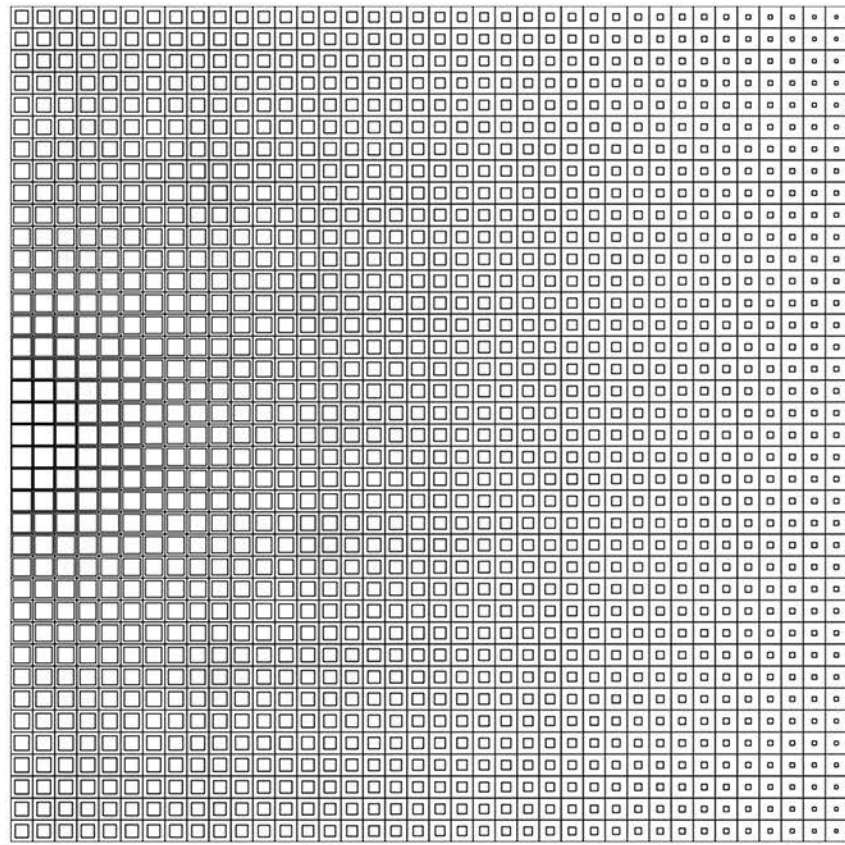
In this project, the bricks in the wall have been smoothly turned toward to the main alter (MEHRAB), which makes it lighter and spiritual. Additionally, a line in the ceiling has been designed in order to guide the prayers into the right direction of Kiblah.



SECTION A-A

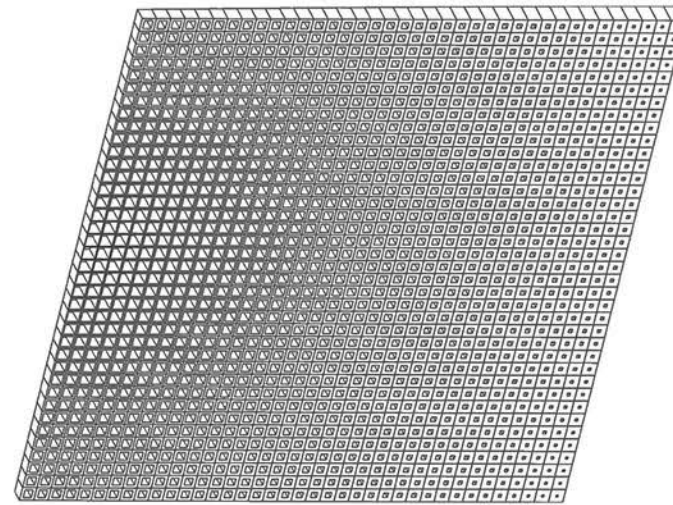


WAFFLE SLAB (PLAN)

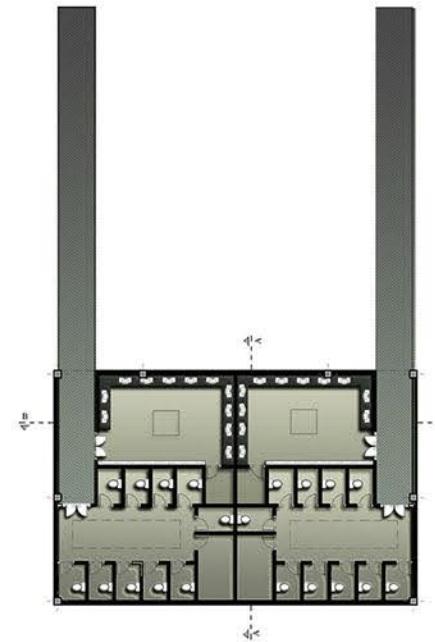


The ceiling of the praying room is waffle slab. Also, the height of the room towards the main alter become shorter, which makes the main alter the center of attention.

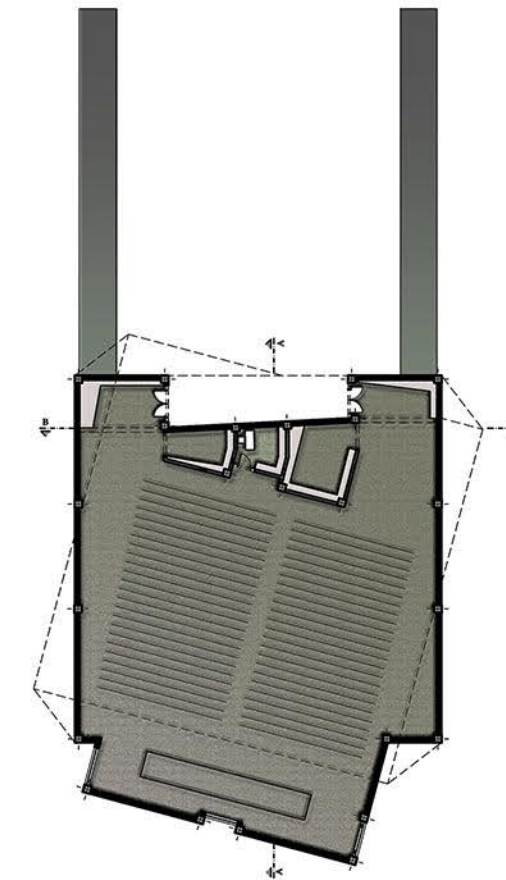
WAFFLE SLAB (PERSPECTIVE)



TOWARD MEHRAB(ALTAR)



BACEMENT FLOOR PLAN



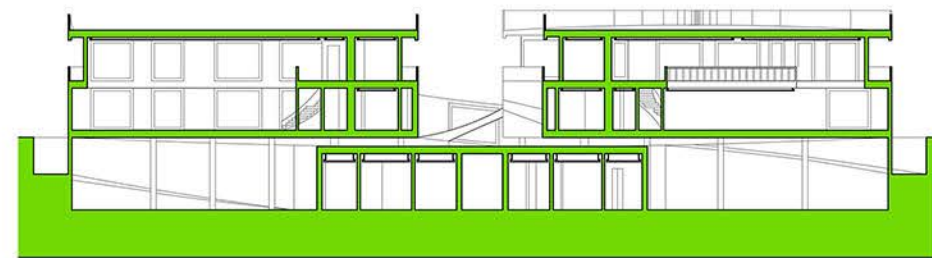
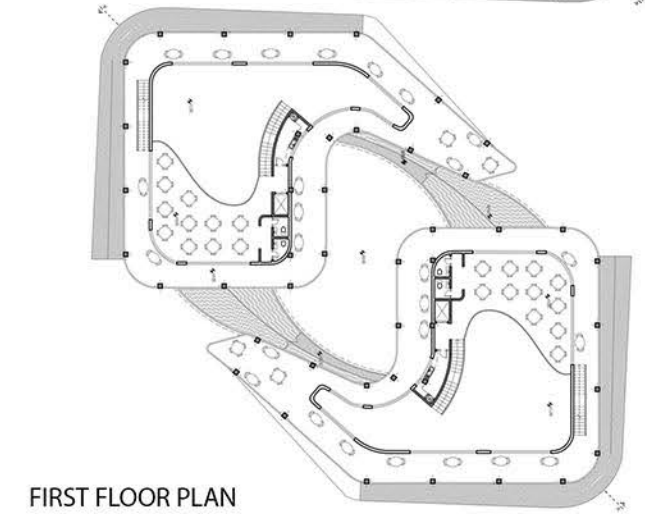
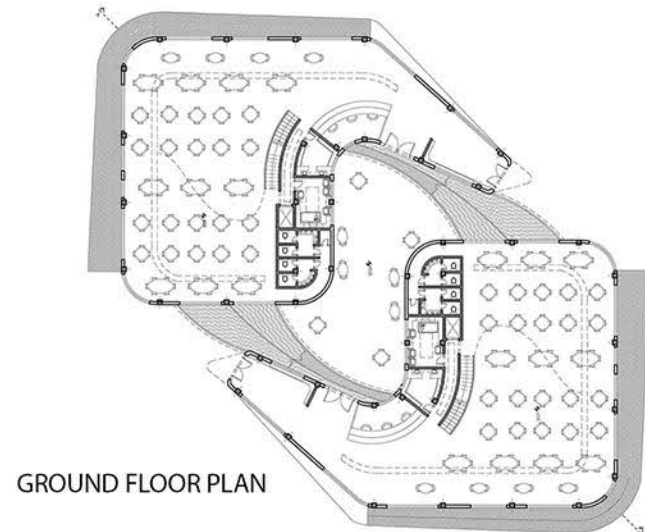
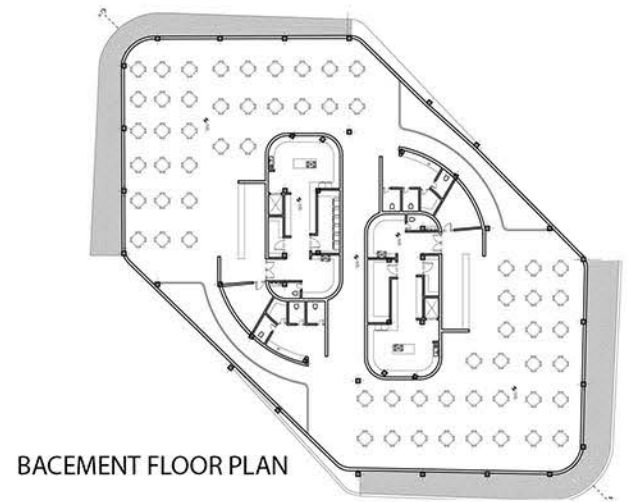
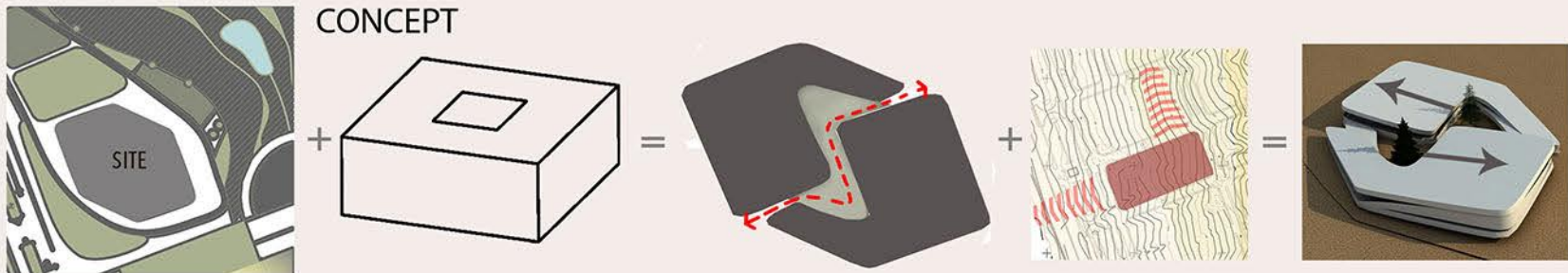
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



The design of this restaurant, in the international exposition, is inspired by Esahan's central backyard's houses. In the first step, a general picture is drawn based on the study site area. Then, an opening in the center and two passageways in both sides are located to facilitate reaching the central backyard. Two created volumes (blocks) are designed in the two opposite directions. The floor acts as a ramp to direct visitors to the restaurant. A half of the floor is devoted to each block for cafe shop purposes. Both of the blocks have a proper access and view to central backyard and the exposition.



SECTION A-A

