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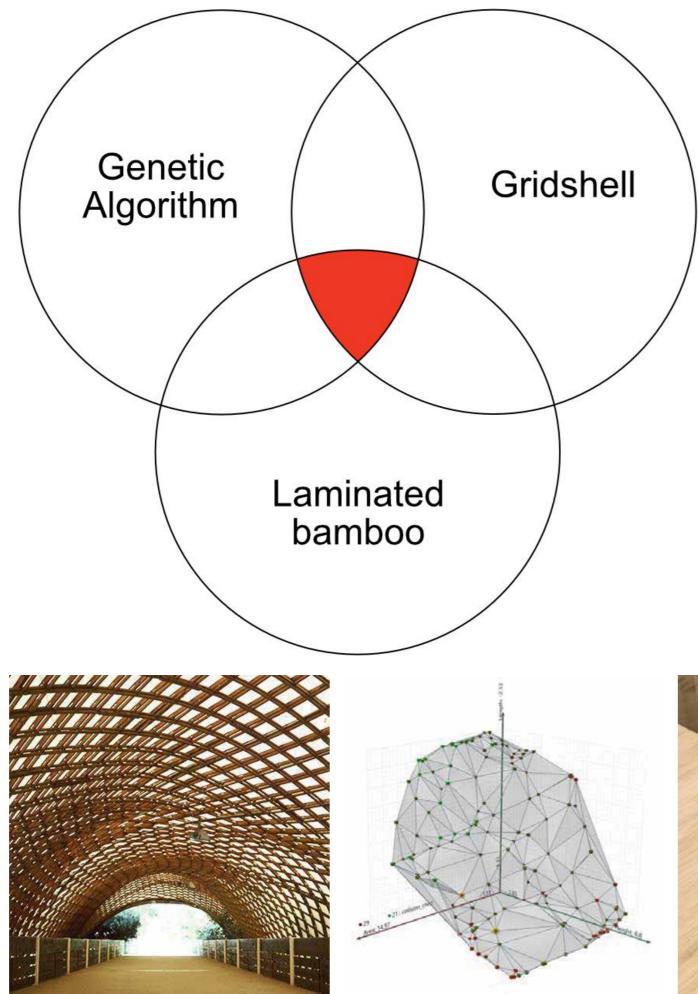


APPLICATION OF A MULTI-OBJECTIVE GENETIC ALGORITHM

FOR A LAMINATED BAMBOO GRIDSHELL DESIGN

Thesis with Assoc. Prof. Santirak P. and Asst. Prof. Chawee B., PhD.

DSHELL DESIGN Prof. Chawee B., PhD.

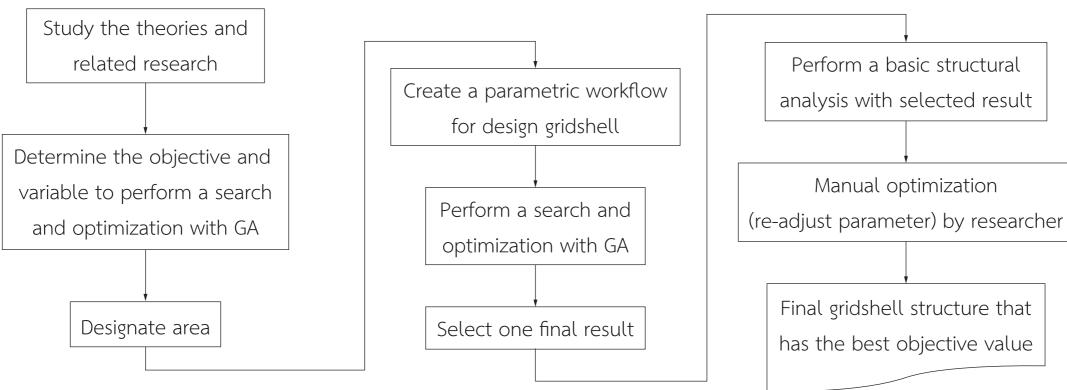


Gridshell structure has outstanding characteristics, which are a long span structure without any obstacles and less material use than ordinary shell structures. However, it is rarely found due to the complexity of design. For this reason, a genetic algorithm, which refers to the evolutionary algorithm, is used to help reduce the complexity and find a set of optimal solutions through a parametric design method. In terms of materials, there are two types of materials for the gridshell structure which are wood and steel. Since the design trend nowadays focused on sustainability and eco-building, laminated bamboo was selected as a material for this research. Because of its optimized physical properties that suit for gridshell structures. In this research, the genetic algorithm and analyzed structure were generated in parametric design software to create a guideline for design and basic structural analysis. Furthermore, the algorithm can be adjusted and developed for uses in the design of other structures.

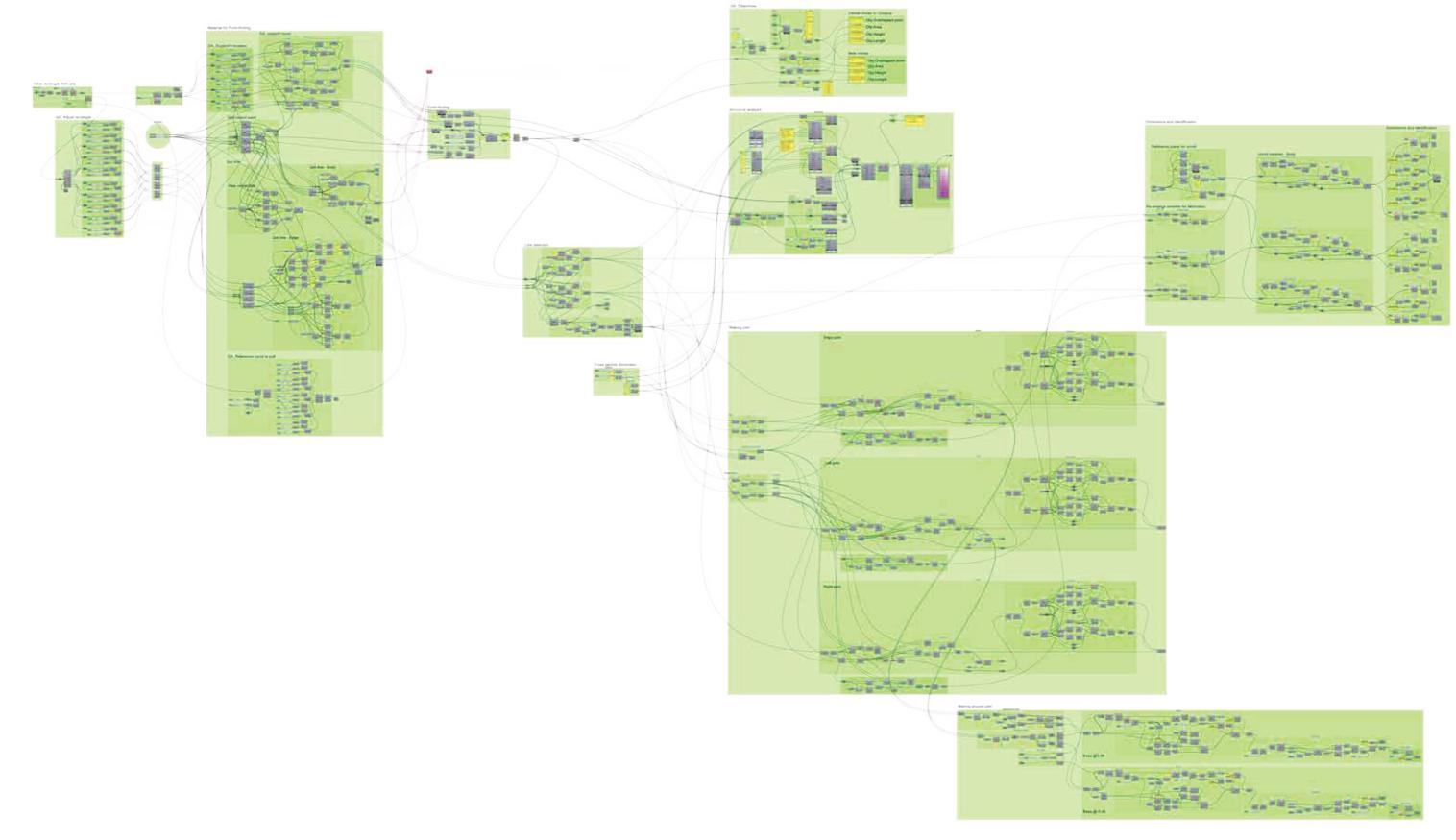


Research Objectives

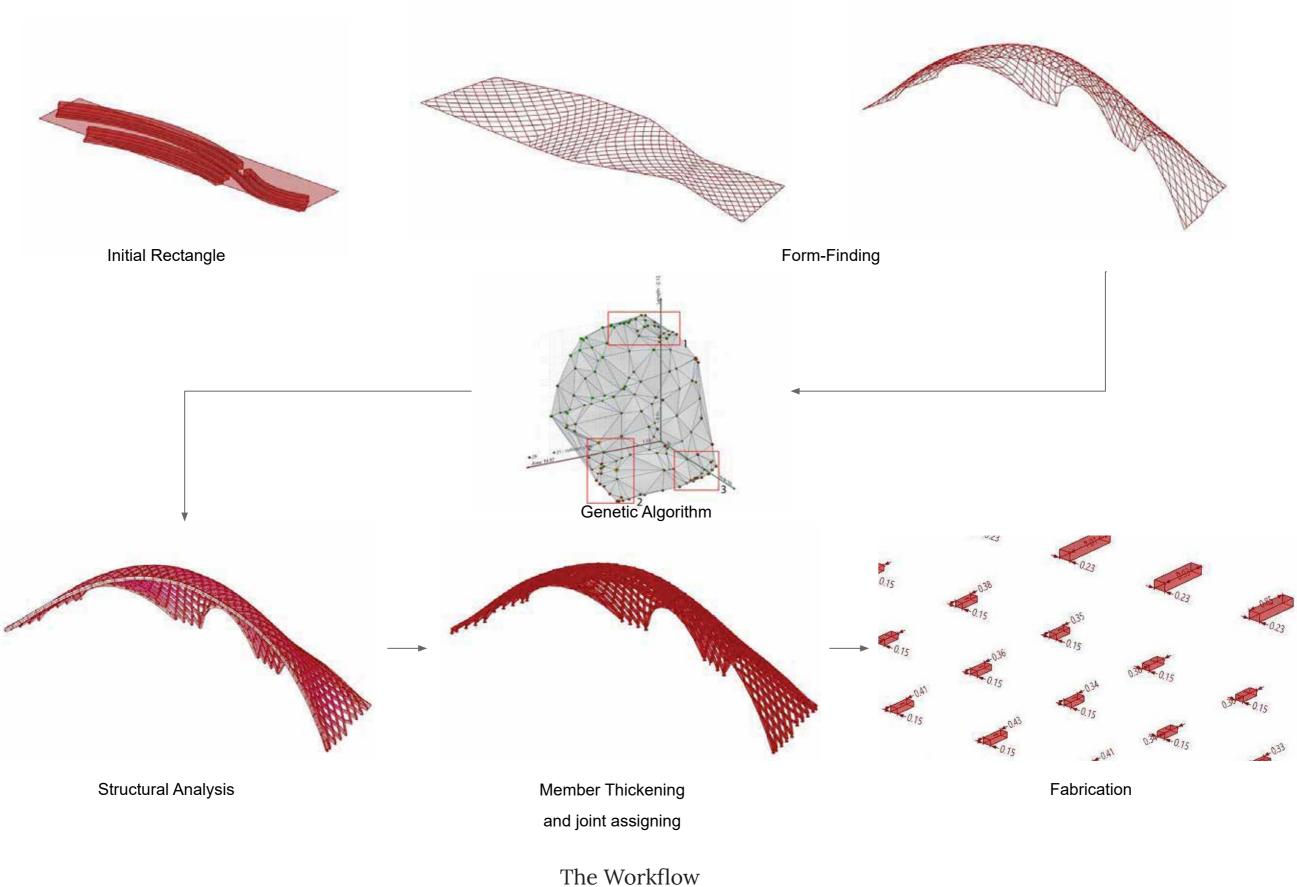
- Demonstrate the application of Genetic Algorithm to design a gridshell
- Create a parametric workflow
- Perform a basic structural analysis to prove that the structure is practical



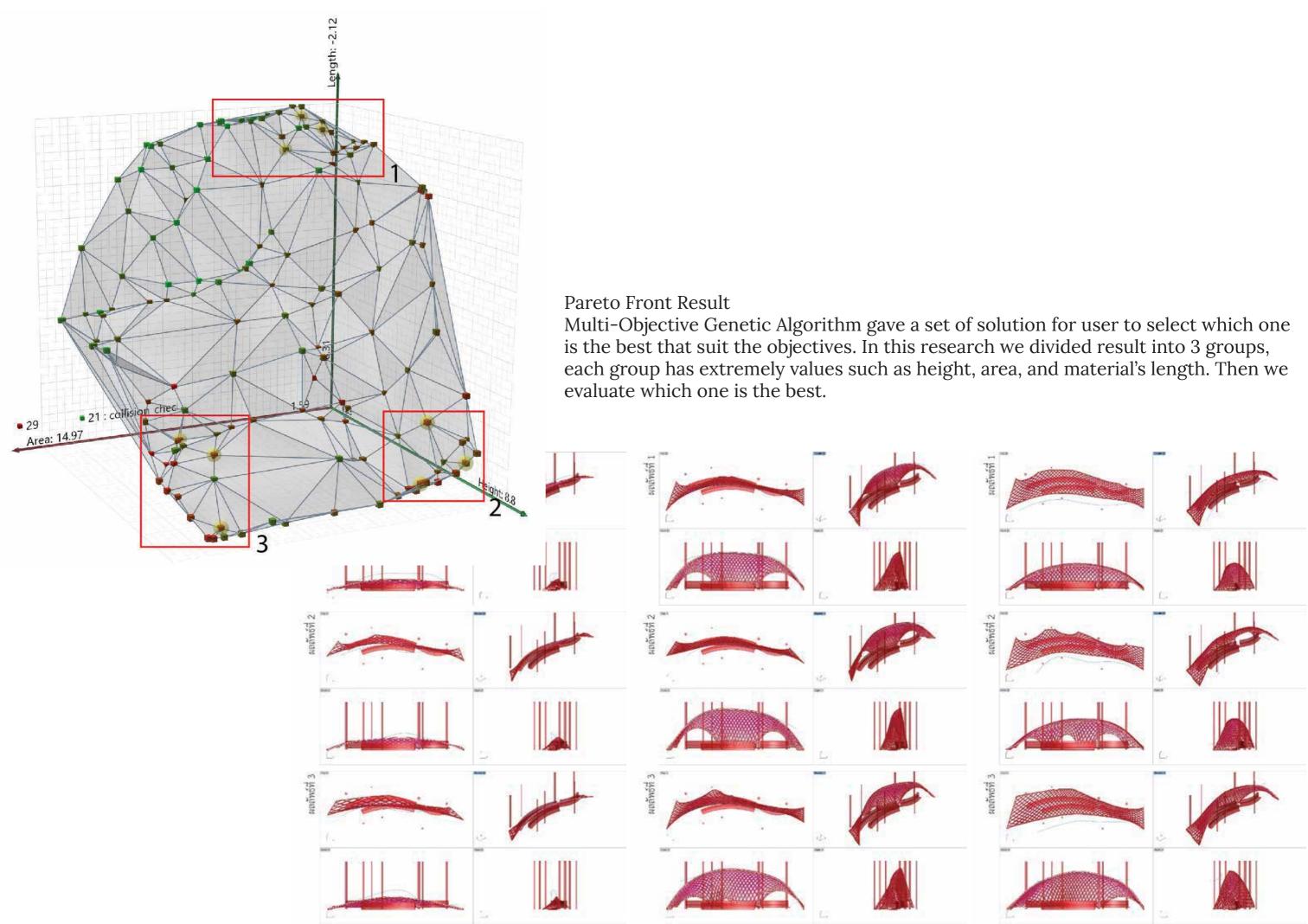
Research Method Research method can divide into 3 parts, study and setting, design a parametric script, and analyze result.

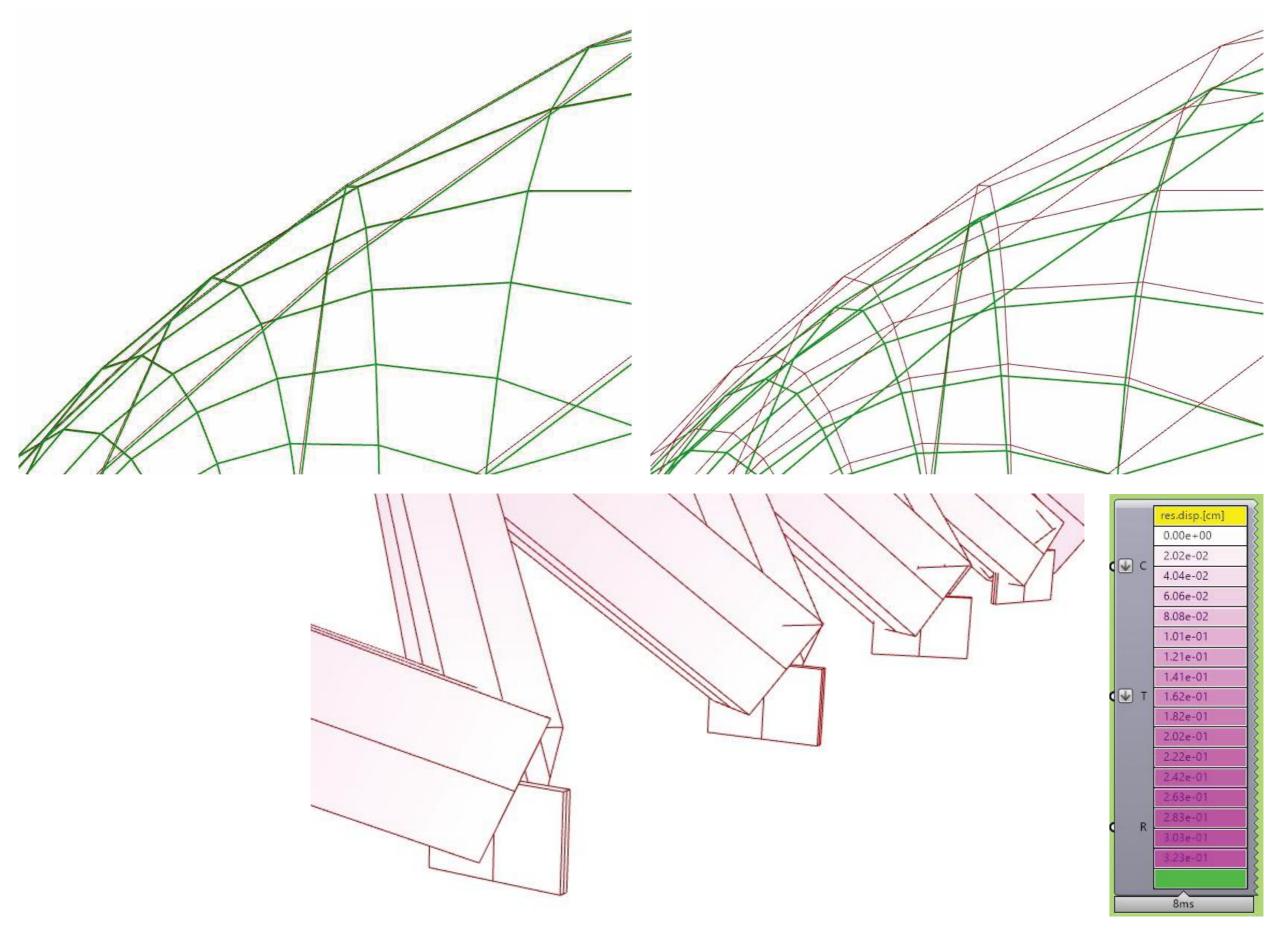


The Algorithm In this research we use Rhino Grasshopper to create a parametric workflow for design and analysis a gridshell structure.



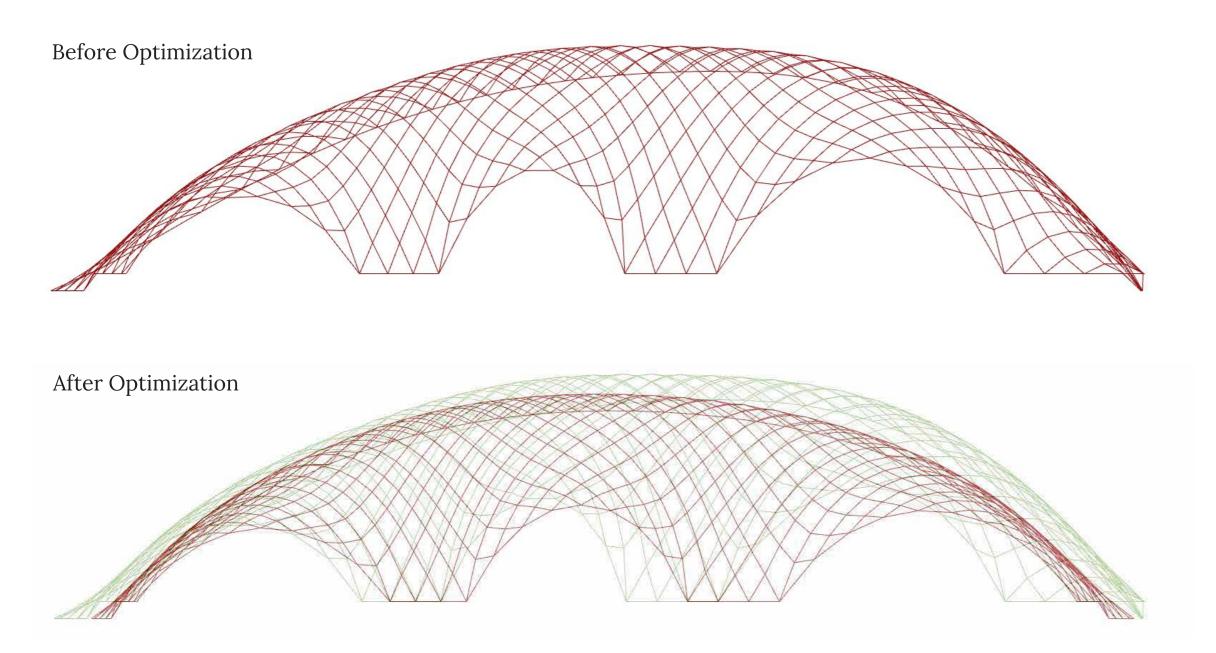
This is the workflow created in this research. Start with creating an initial rectangle and extracted parameters for form-finding. Then processing with a Genetic Algorithm and select one best result to perform structural analysis. Finally thickening member and assign joint to it then prepare them for fabrication process



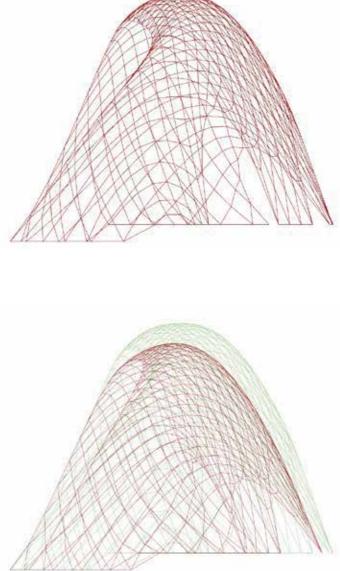


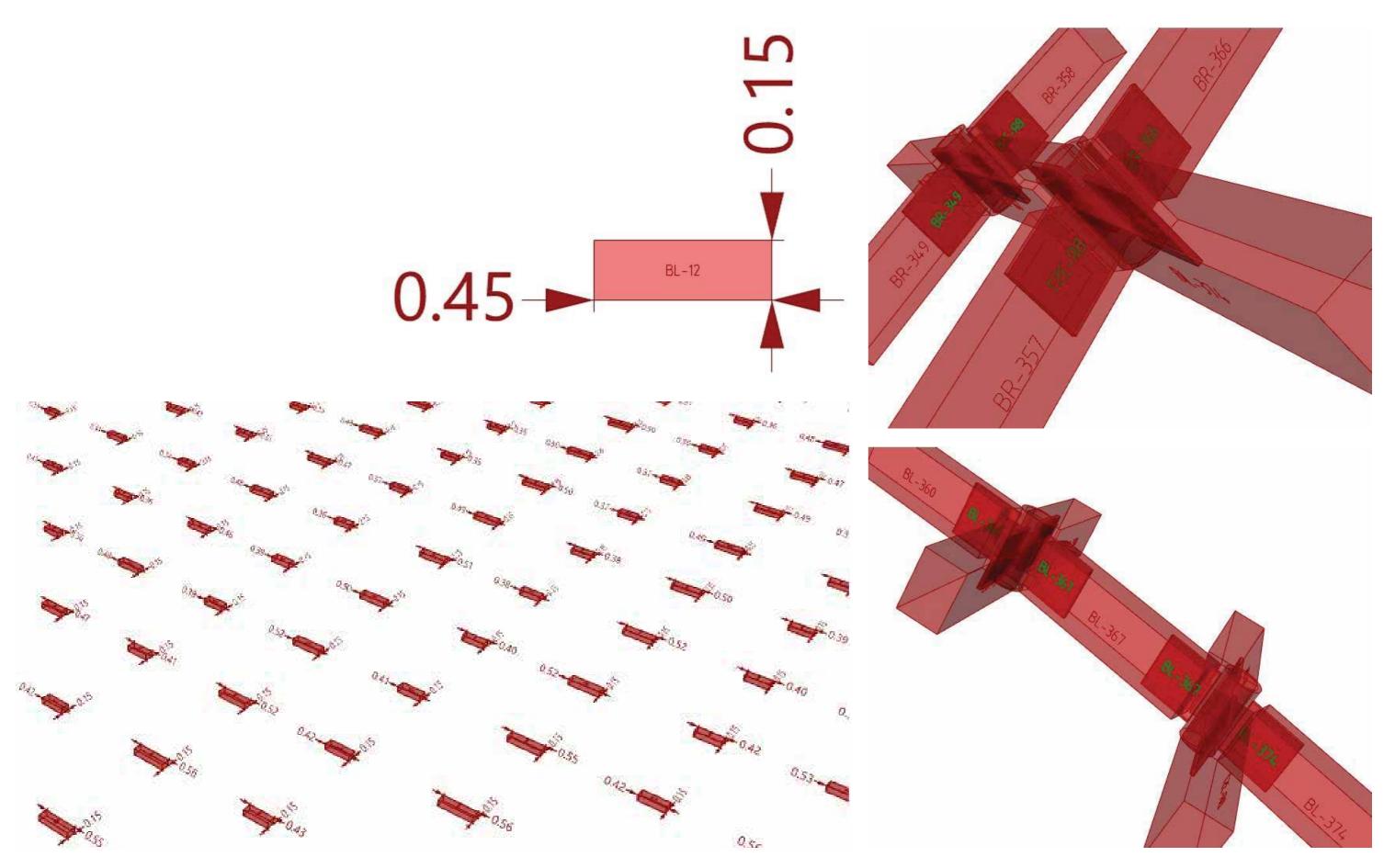
Structural analysis

After got the best result we analysed it to see the structural behavior. Displacement value is used to evaluate if this structure is practical or not. In this research we considered 2 forces that affect displacement value, gravity (top left) and point load (top right), and record them to optimize them in next process. The color table on the bottom left displayed how much displacement in each member like a bottom left picture.



Manual optimization In this process we optimize some design parameters to make the result more practical in usability. Further more, reduced the size of structure to make it use less material





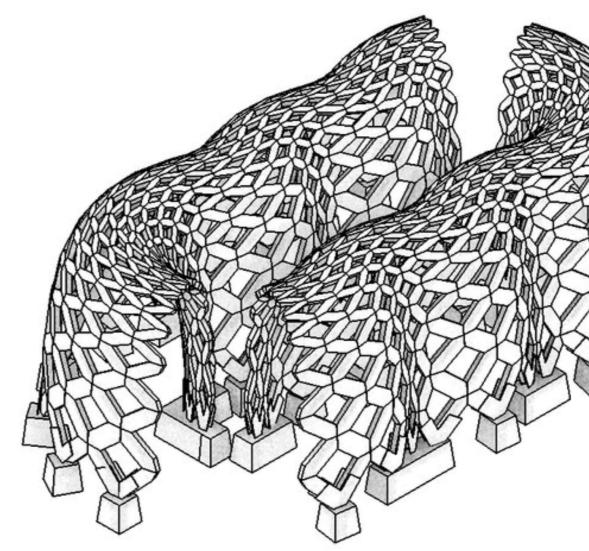
Prepare for fabrication After got an optimized model, we rearranged them in plane surface and assigned ID for each member and joint for further fabrication process.



Perspective on site



Physical Model 1:75



DIGITAL FABRICATION: PARAMETRIC PAVILION

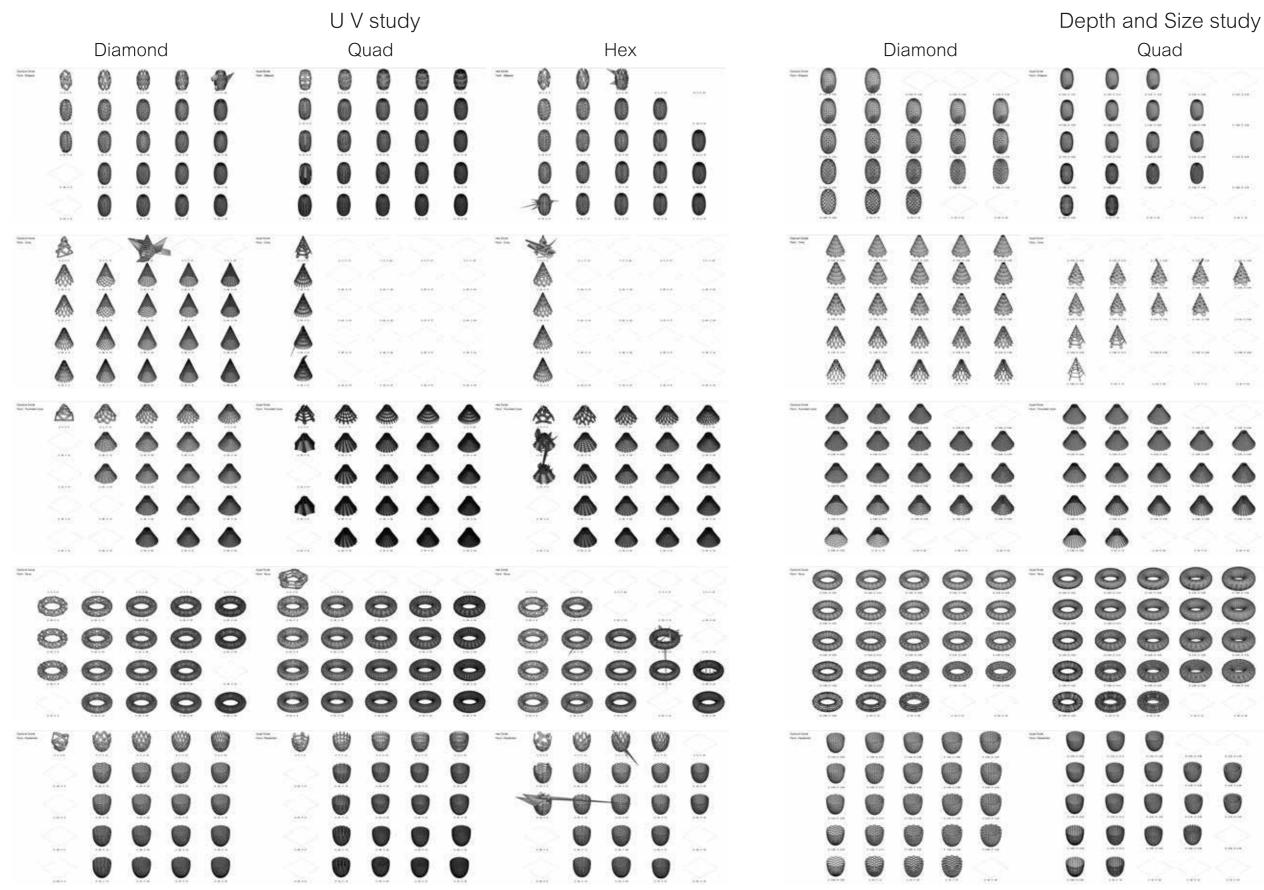


with Kittapong T., Siampoom T. and Thitiwut L.

"Reusable pavilion that can place stand alone or grouping in other formation"

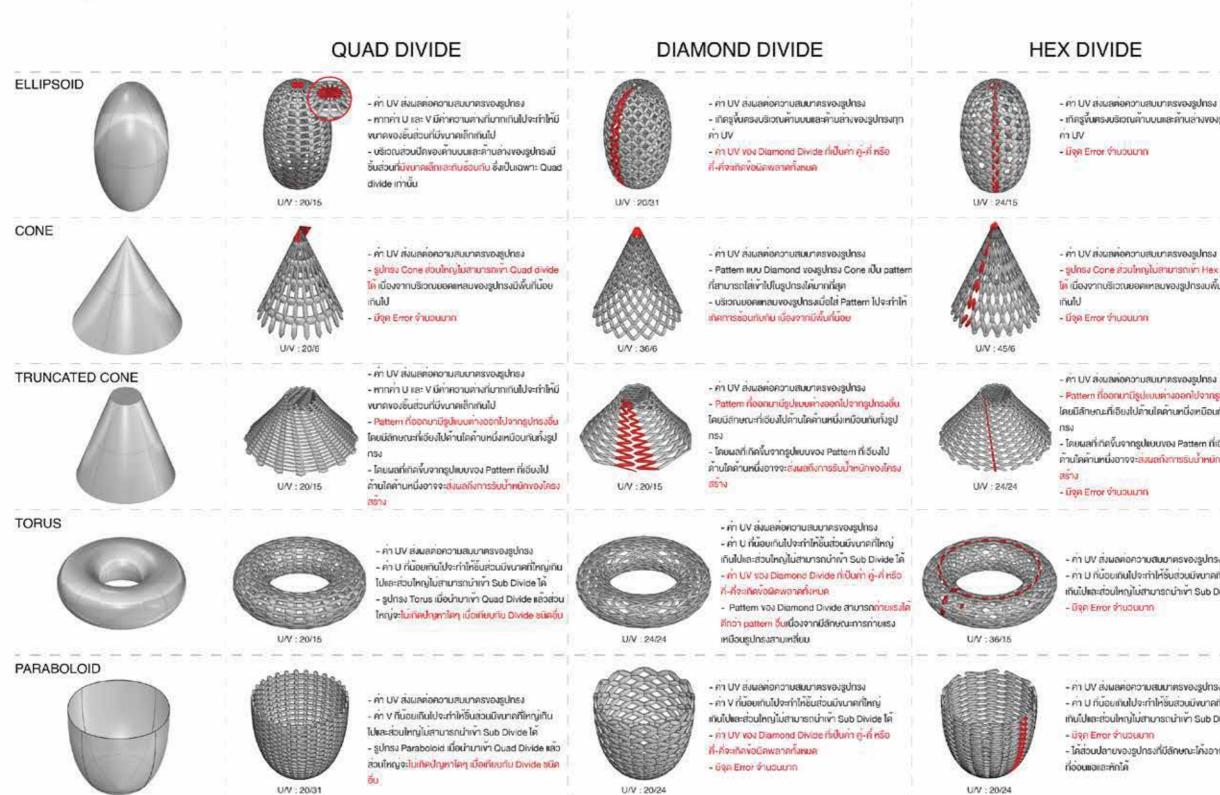
Form and pattern study \longrightarrow Form development Parametric optimization \longrightarrow

A parametric pavilion The purposes of this project are to study and explore parametric model for creating an architecture.



Study patterns on forms

First, we select geometric patterns and forms to study advantage and disadvantage of each. Each selected form has space inside that can develop to be a pavilion. Then we create a parametric model of these forms to study U V number, depth, and size of member then record it to analyze and select for further development.



Result analysis

We analyze each parameters and record their errors to choose the best one after next step. Furthermore, we noticed that torus and paraboloid have less error than others.

HEX DIVIDE

- ค่า UV ส่งผลต่อความสมมาตรของรูปกรง - เทิศรขึ้นตรงบริเวณด้านบนและด้านล่างของรูปกรงทุก NUM

- มีจุด Error จำนวนมาก

- ค่า UV ส่งผลต่อความสมมาตรของรูปกรง - sunsa Cone apulnnyluanunsnim Hex divide ได้ เมื่องจากบริเวณยอดแหลมของรูปทรงมพื้นที่น้อย เกินไป - มีจุด Error จำนวนมาก

- Pattern ที่ออกมามีรูปแบบต่างออกไปจากรูปกรงอื่น โดยมีลักษณะที่เอียงไปด้านไดด้านหนึ่งเหมือนกันทั้งรูป โดยผลที่เทิดขึ้นจากรูปแบบของ Pattern ที่เอียงไป

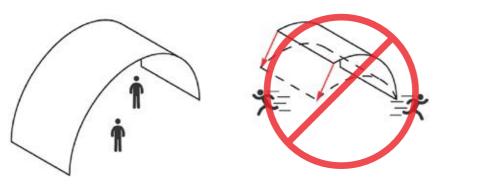
ด้านใดด้านหนึ่งอาจจะส่งแลกังการรับน้ำหนักของโครง 1804

- มีจุด Error งำนวนมาก

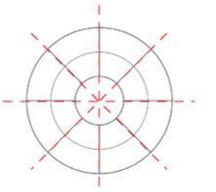
- ค่า UV ส่วนลดอความสมมาตรของรูปทรง - ค่ำ ป ที่น้อยเตินไปจะทำให้ชิ้นส่วนมีพบาคที่ใหญ่ เกินไปและส่วนใหญ่ไม่สามารถนำเข้า Sub Divide ได้ - มีจุด Error จำบวนบาก

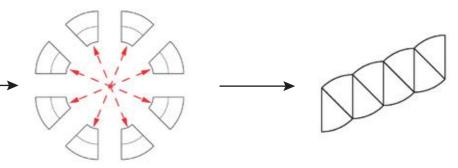
 ค่า UV ส่งผลต่อความสมมาครของรูปกรง - ค่า ป ที่น้อยเกินไปจะทำให้ชิ้นส่วนมีขนาดที่ใหญ่ เกินไปและส่วนใหญ่ไม่สามารถนำเพ้า Sub Divide ได้ - มีจุด Error จำนวนมาก - ได้ส่วนปลายของรูปกรงที่มีลักษณะได้งอาจเป็นส่วน

ที่อ่อนแอและทักได้

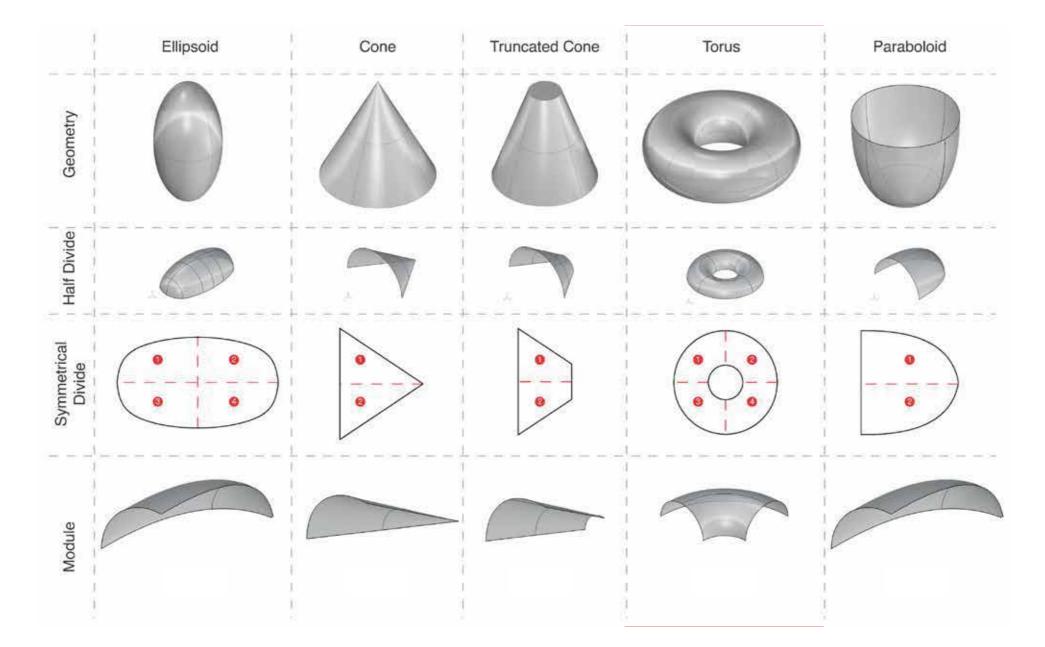


Can stand by itself

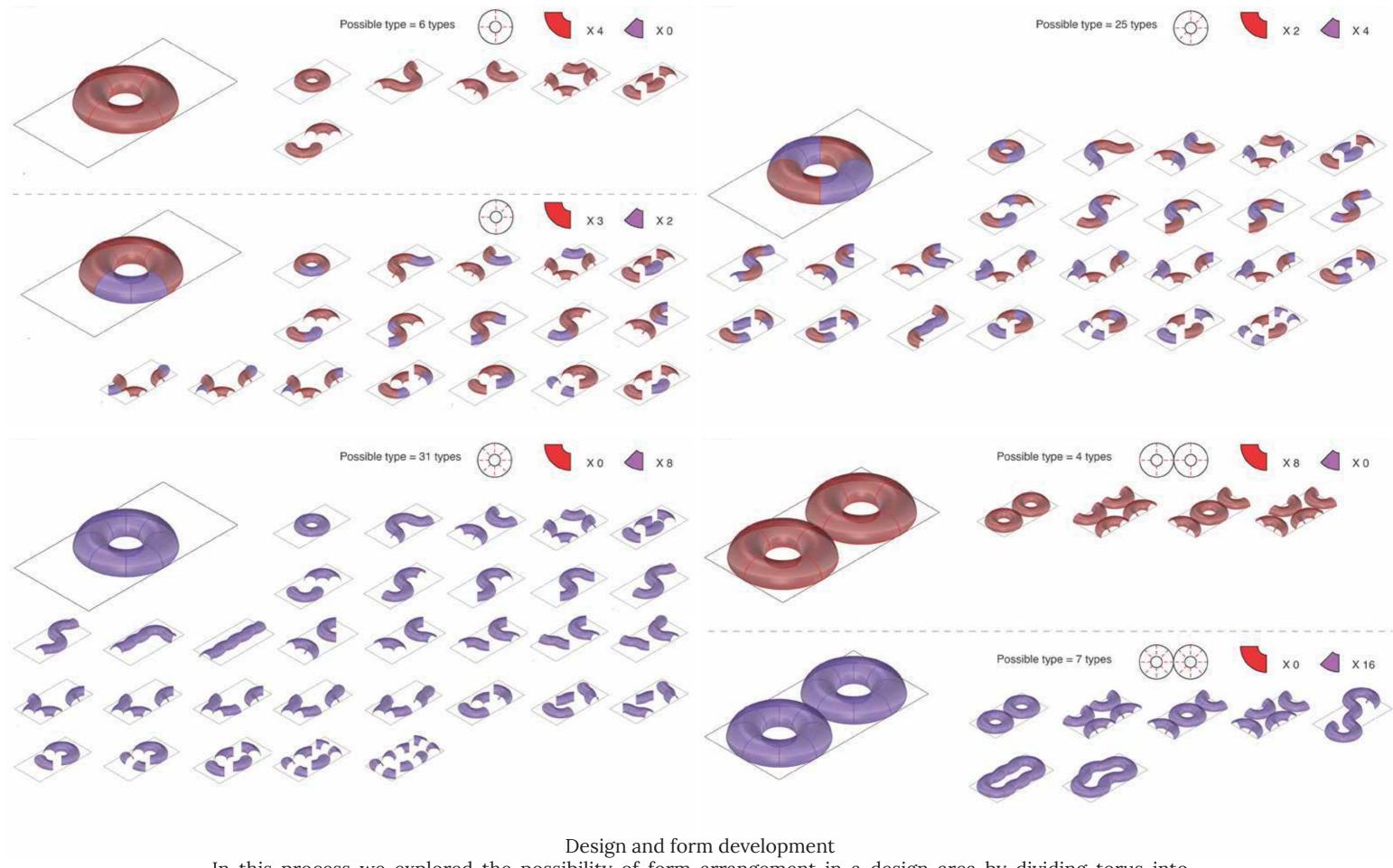




Possibility to combine into new form

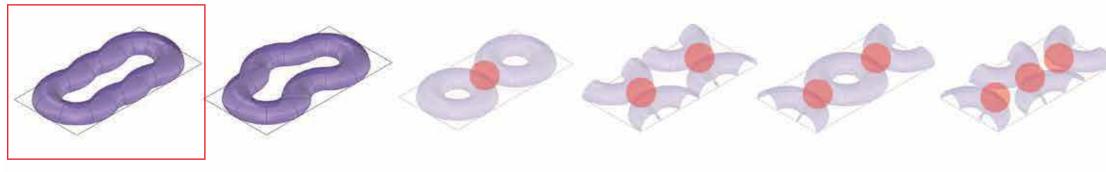


Design and form development With criterias of the divided module must be stand by itself and has possibility to combine into new form, we found that torus is the best that suit these criterias.



In this process we explored the possibility of form arrangement in a design area by dividing torus into one-fourth and one-eights modules. Then rearrange them into new form to find the best that suit function.

Continuous interior space

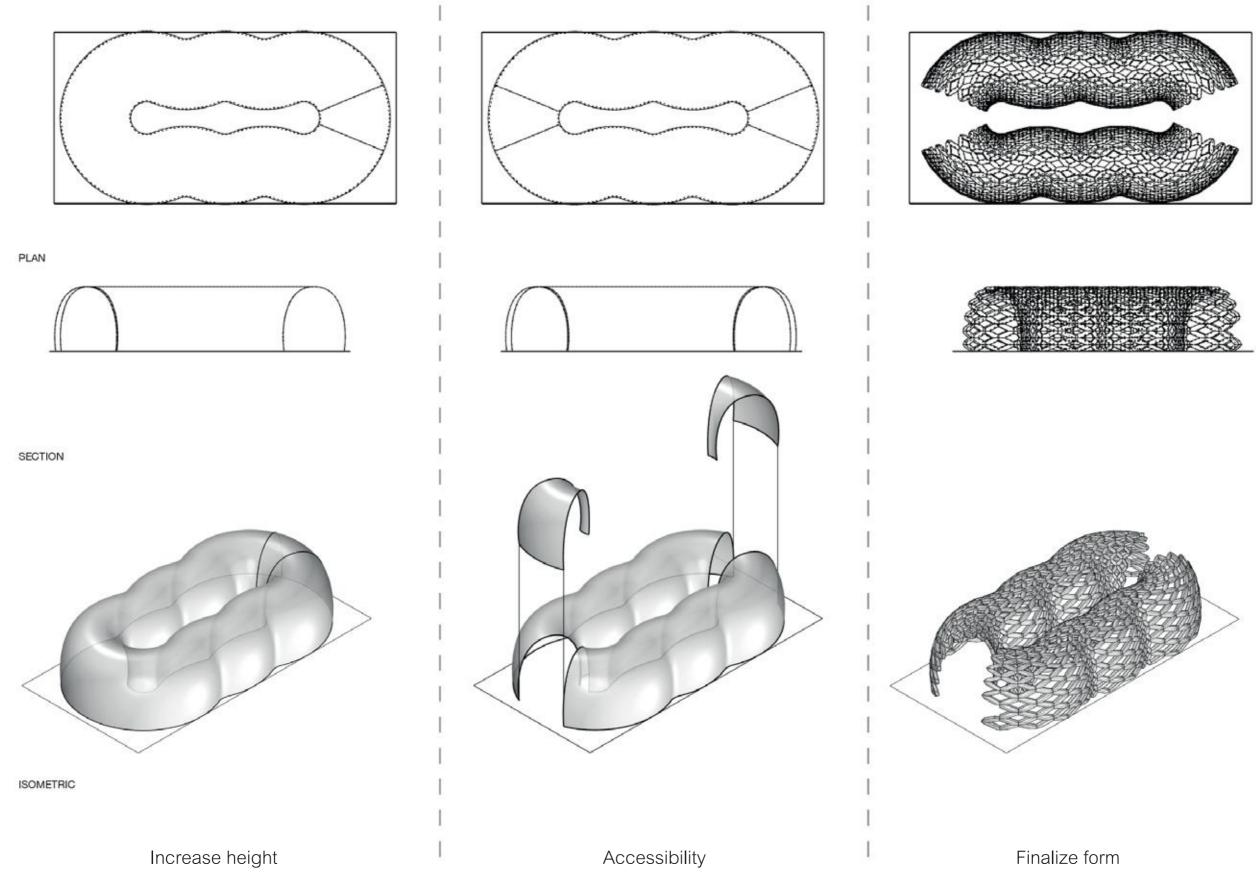


Not exceed the site boundary

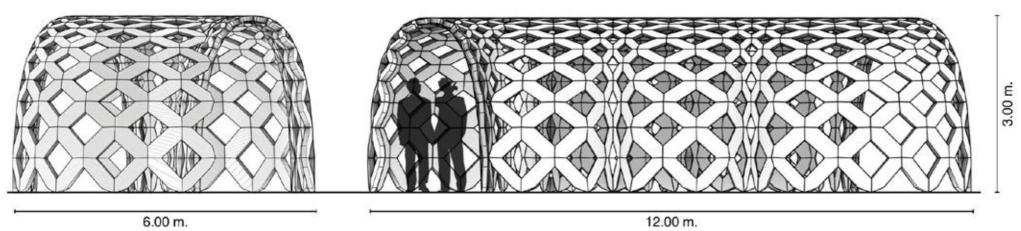


Design and form development We found that the 2 one-eighth modules are the best that suit our criterias. Then we look into its arrangment and choose the all connected one for further development.





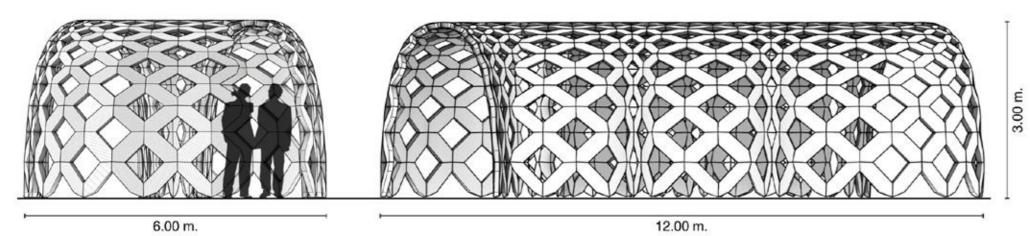
Design and form development After got a form for development, we create a parametric model of the form and optimize it to be a functional mass for pavilion. Then input the pattern parameters to finalize the pavilion.



SOUTH ELEVATION

12.00 m.

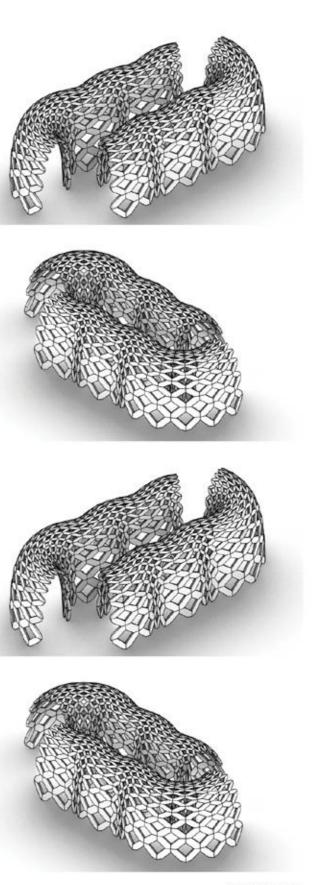
EAST ELEVATION



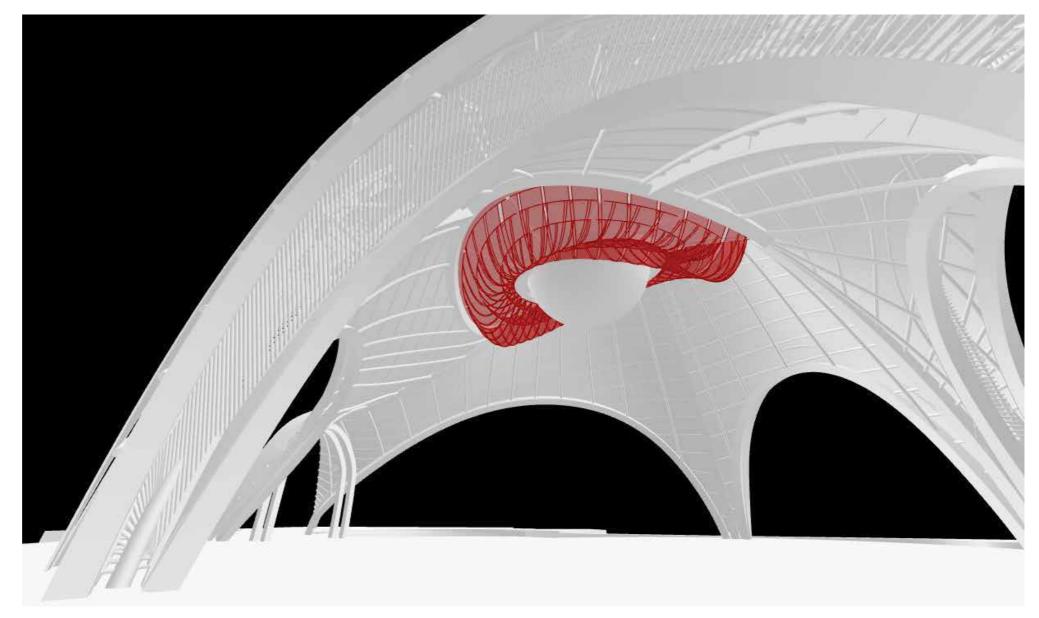
NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

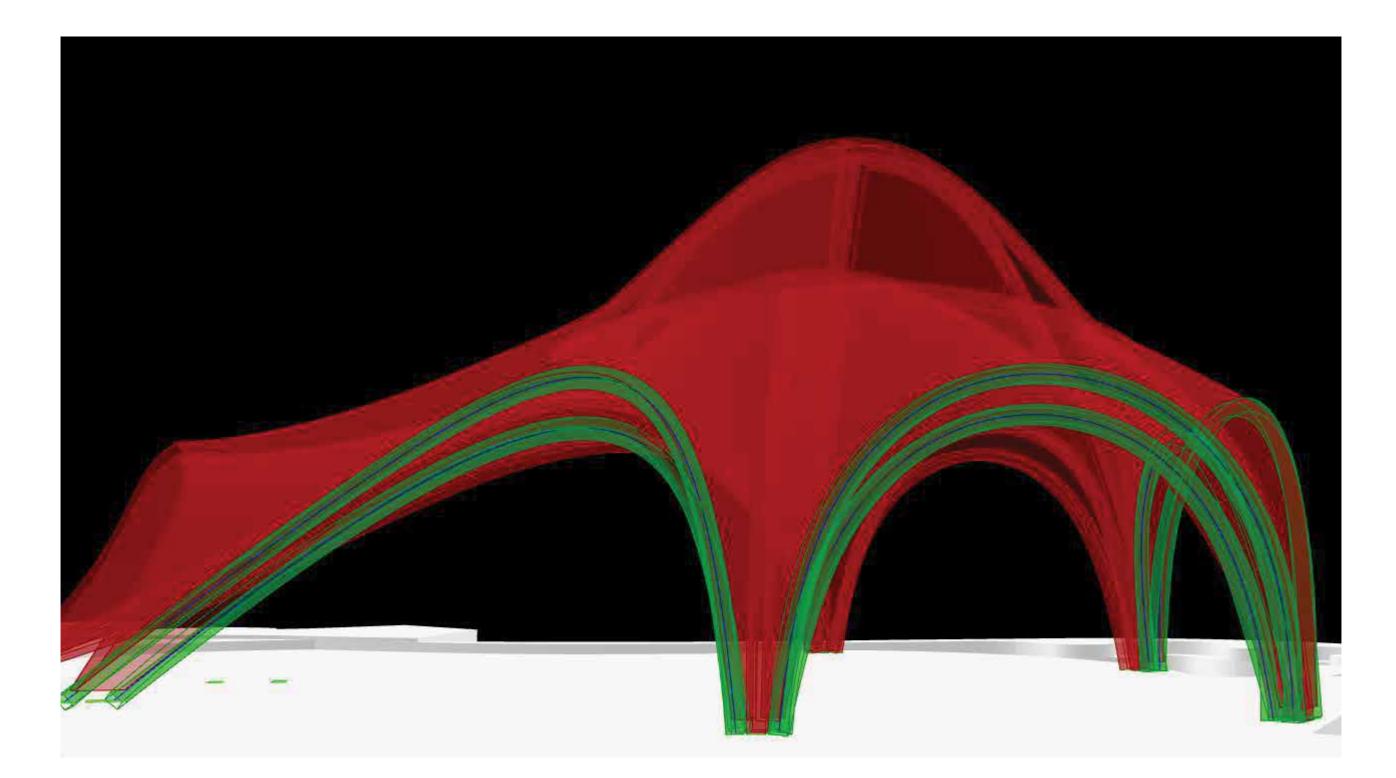
Final form drawing



ISOMETRIC

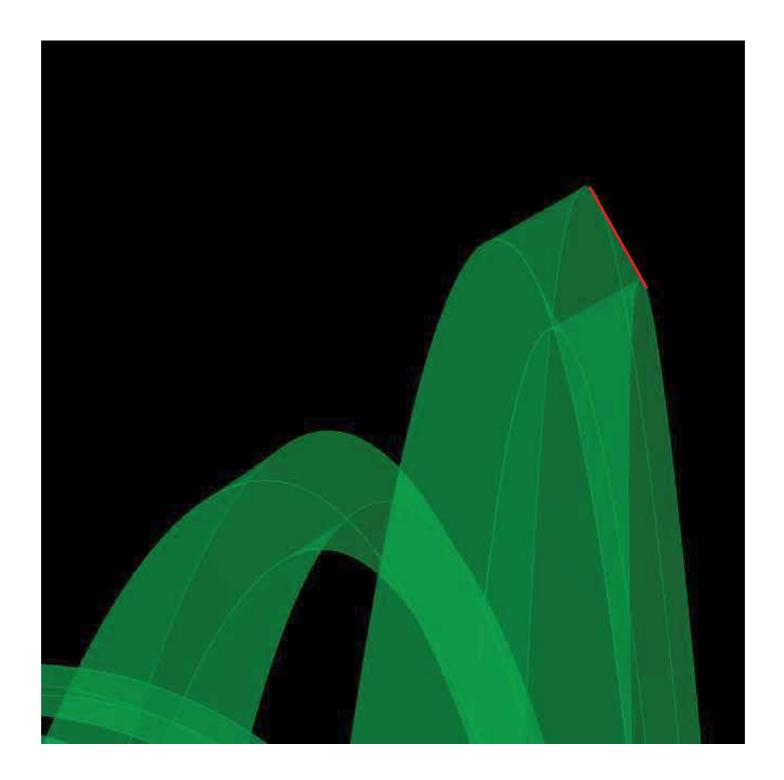


GH PRACTICE PIECE

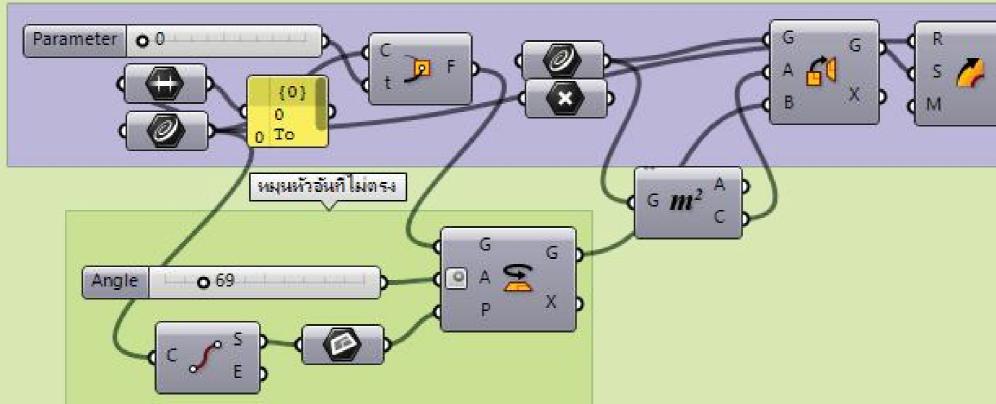


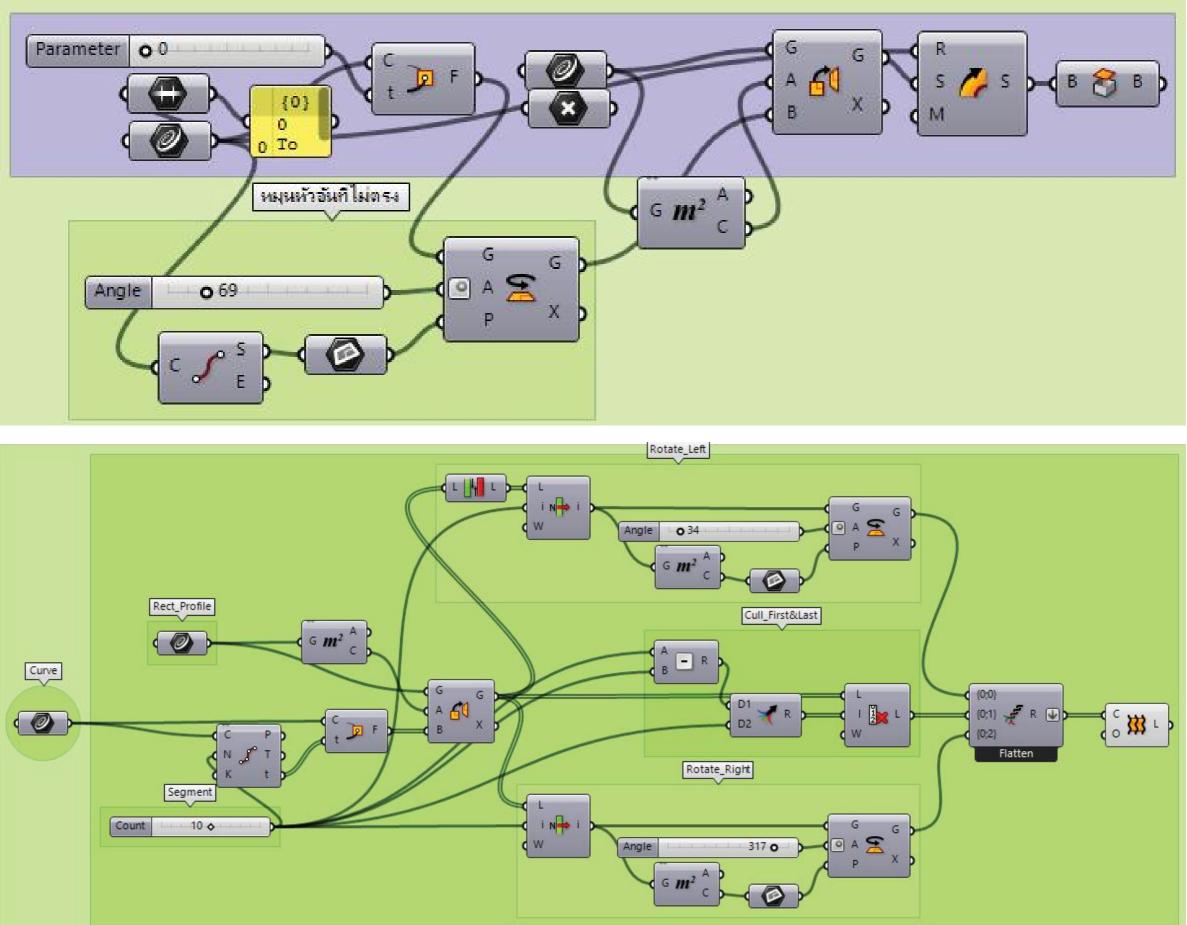
Parametric modeling

This work I was given the parametric model with 2 tasks. First one is to optimize a parametric twisted beam model. Second is to create a ceiling decoration model. Both model was created on Rhino 6 and Grasshopper.



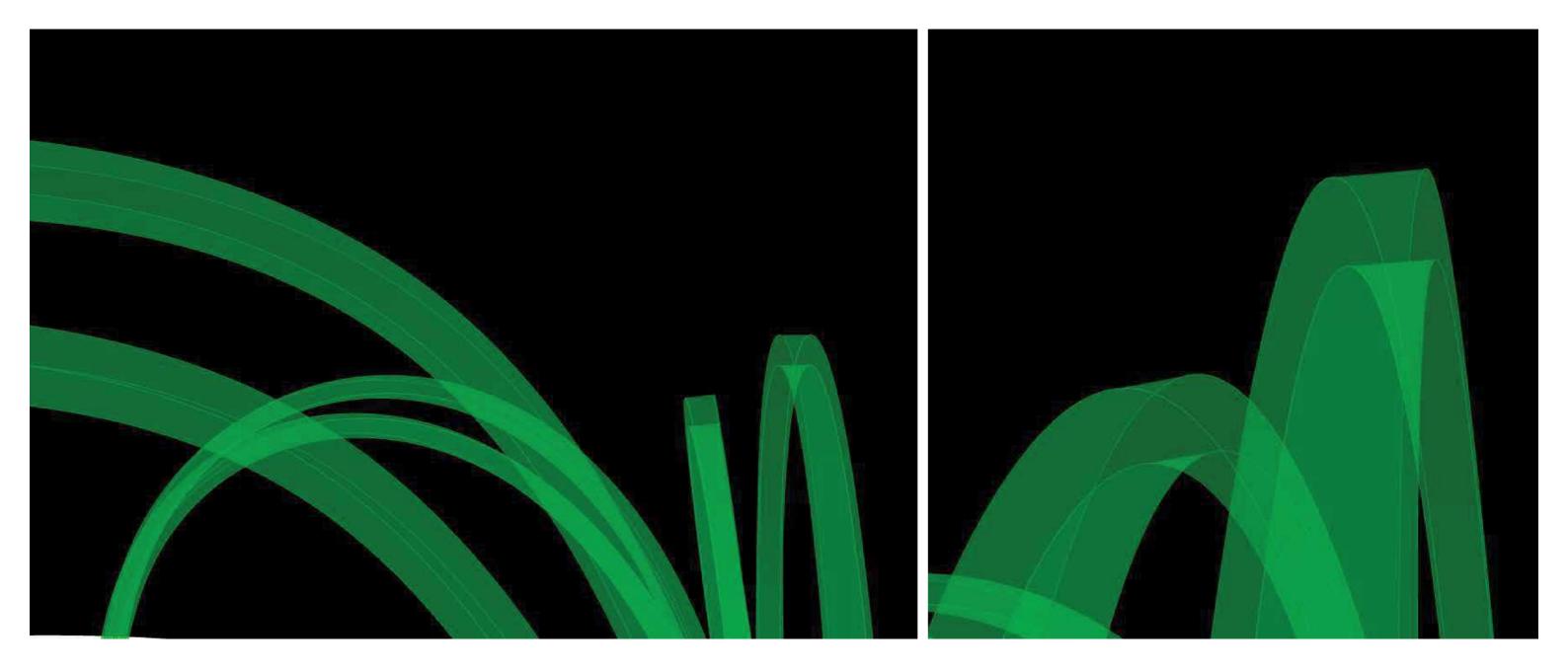
Problem The given Grasshopper model has a ploblem with these beam model. Some part of beam, especially on the hightest point, has wrong cross section. It should be rectangle all along the beam.



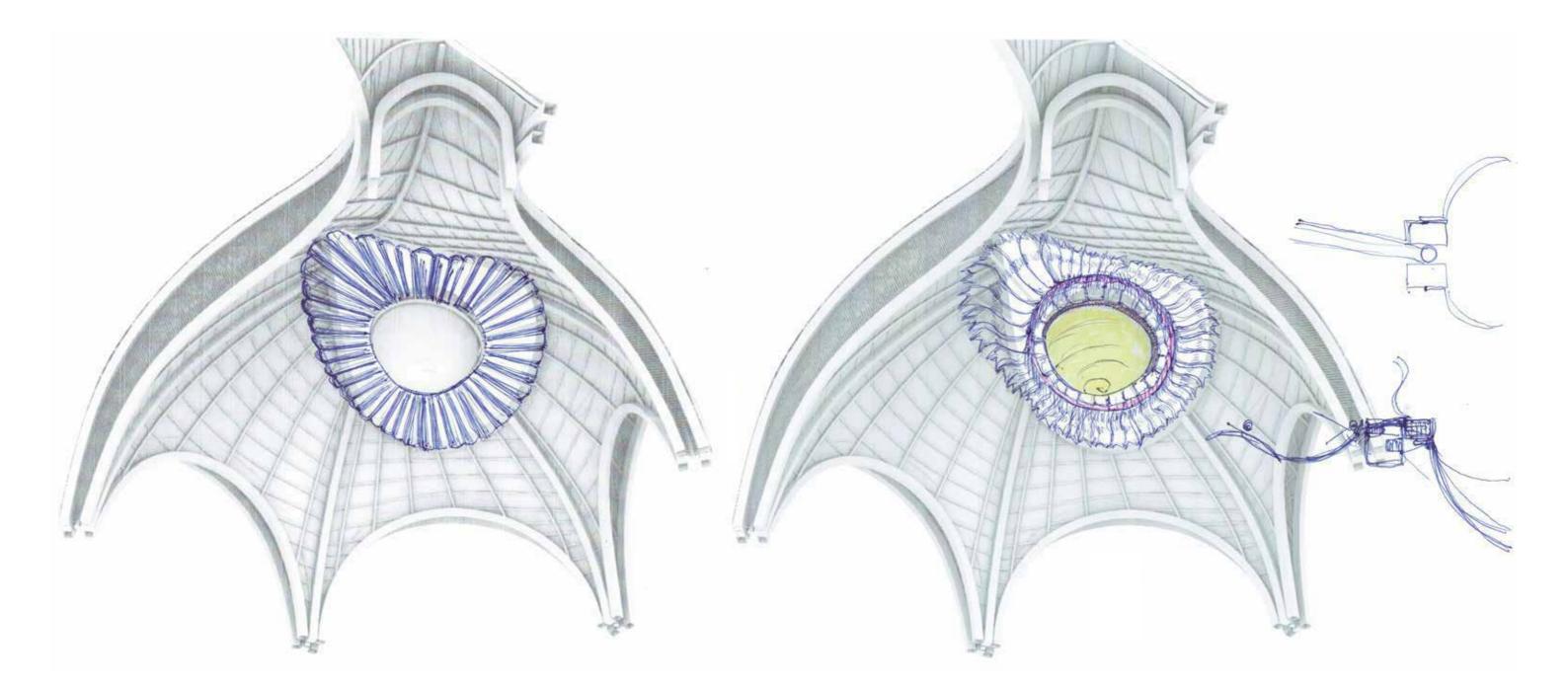


Grasshopper algorithm

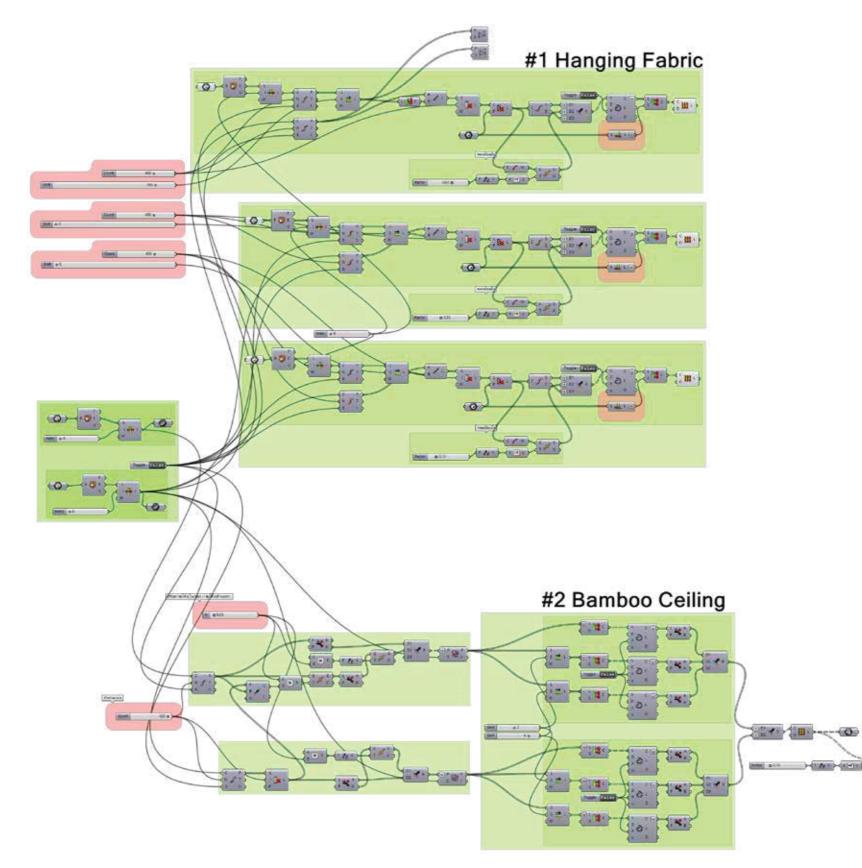
Top picture is an original algorithm and the others is the optimized. The original algorithm create a beam using Sweep1 but the result was not right. So I change the way from using Sweep1 to Loft by divide given beam curve and orient rectangle profile to it and loft them into single brep beam.



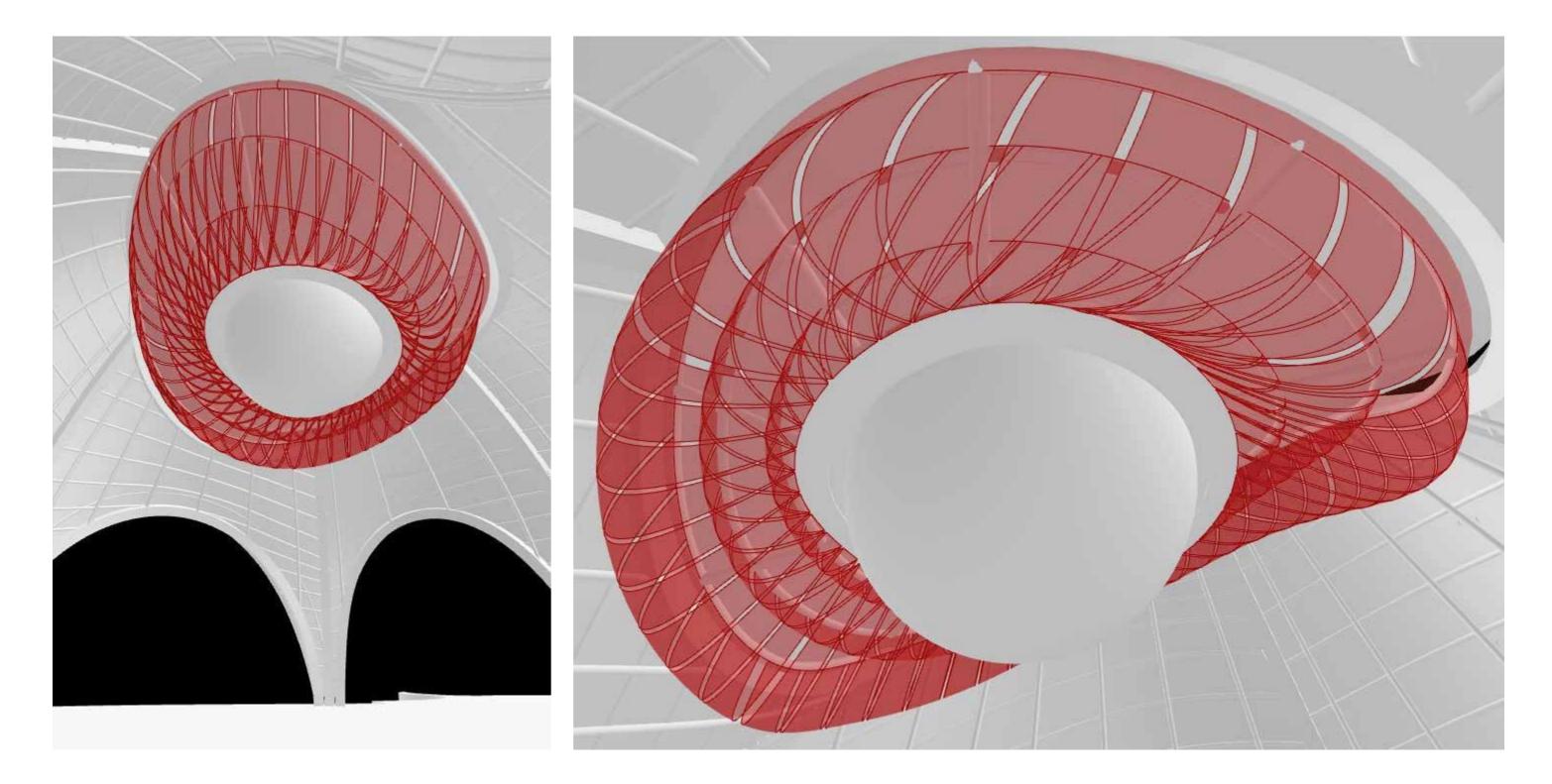
End result after optimization



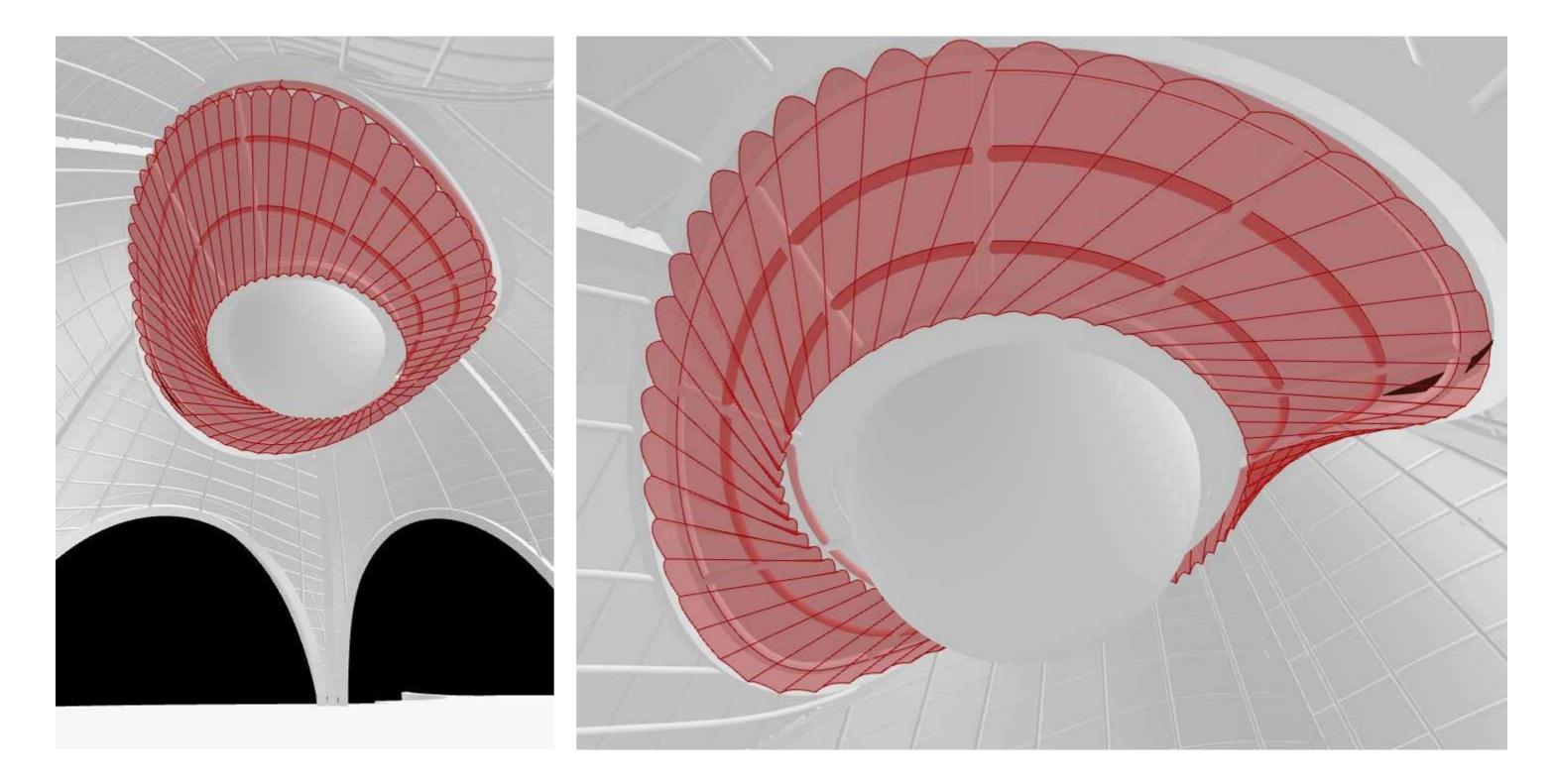
Sketch idea I was given this sketchs for the idea of what to do. Left picture is the concave plane circle round the center sphere. Right picture is the 3 layers of fabrics circle round the center sphere.



Grasshopper algorithm The algorithm was seperated into 2 different logic but use the same brep input.



Hanging fabric



Bamboo ceiling



MICRO ARCHITECTURE BY INSTANCE NOODLE CUP

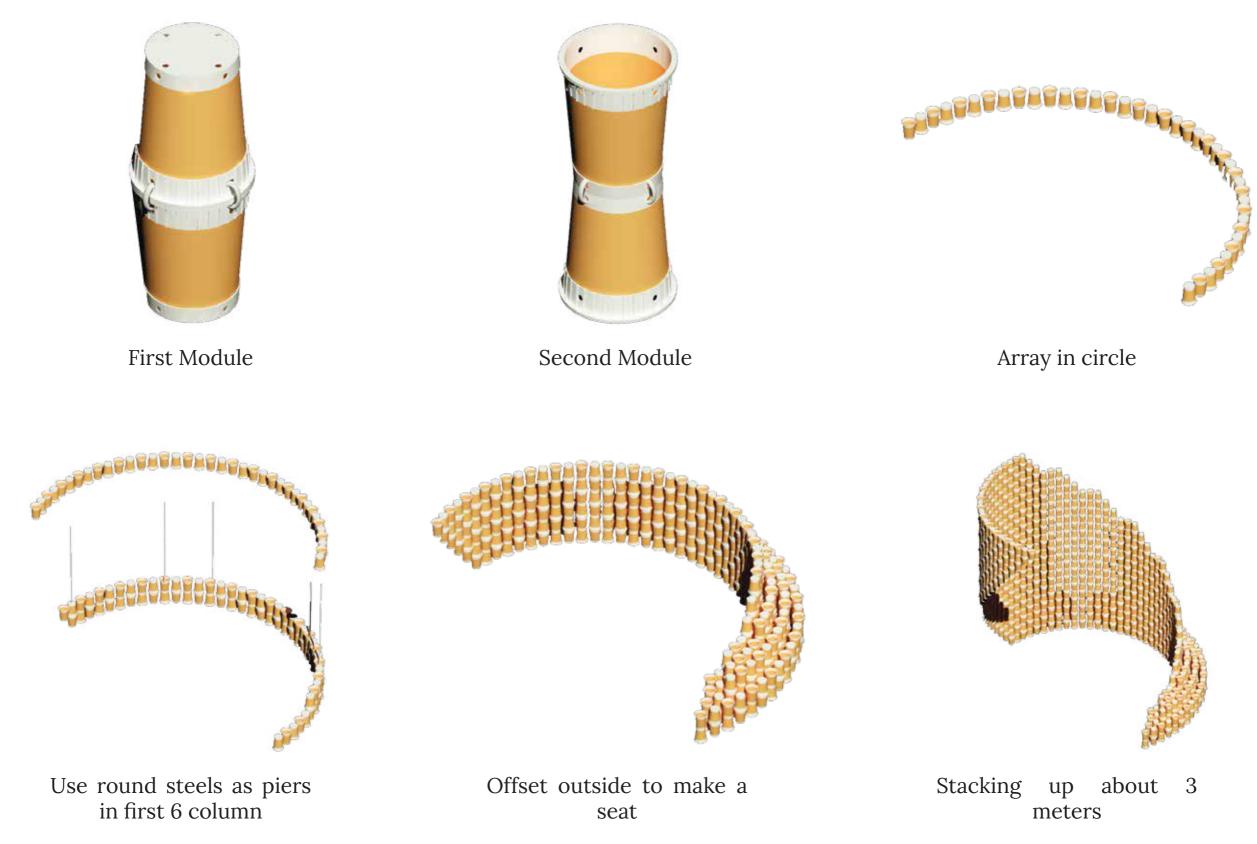
with Saynatanit A., Siampoom T., Kittapong T. and Piyangkul M.

Ephimeral Architecture from Waste



Ephimeral Architecture from Waste

This project goal is to make a micro architecture from waste materials that are difficult to degrade. After collecting data we found that instance noodle cup (Quick brand) has potentials to make architecture such as strong, easy to assembly and light weight. Next, location, located at student dorminitory in Thammasat University because it is one of the largest sources of instance noodle cup. Then we create a survey to find what user need the most, wait-ing area and meeting point, so our project is a meeting point from instance noodle cup.



Assembly Process



Final Rendering of Type 1



Final Rendering of Type 2



1:1 prototype We make 1:1 prototype to see how to construct. We use round steel as pier, cable tie to connect between cups and wire to keep prototype in designed shape.



CHA TRA MUE FLAGSHIP STORE Thailand 4.0 Flagship Store Project



Cha Tra Mue is a tea brand in Thailand that has a long history since 1945. Located at Chaing Mai, north of Thailand. It originally sell red tea, now there many product such as Japanese tea(Matcha), Chinese tea(Oolong, Tikuanyin), coffee and more. So I divided it into 3 tea rooms, Thai room, Japanese room and Chinese room, by characterize them.



🔿 Floor Plan



Thai - Hospitality I use warm light color wood to make it feel warm & welcome, and Thai's wall pattern to characterize the room.



Interior Elevation 1



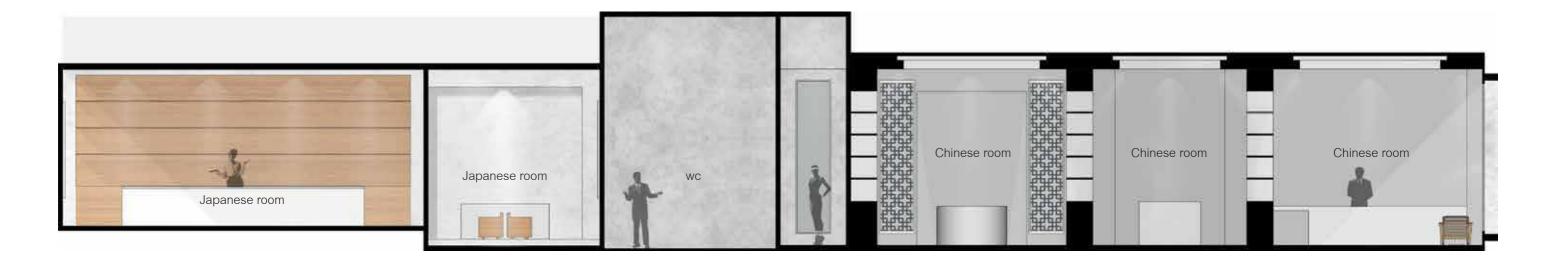
Japanese - Simplicity I use raw materials like bare concrete and wood to show the simplicity of Japanese culture.



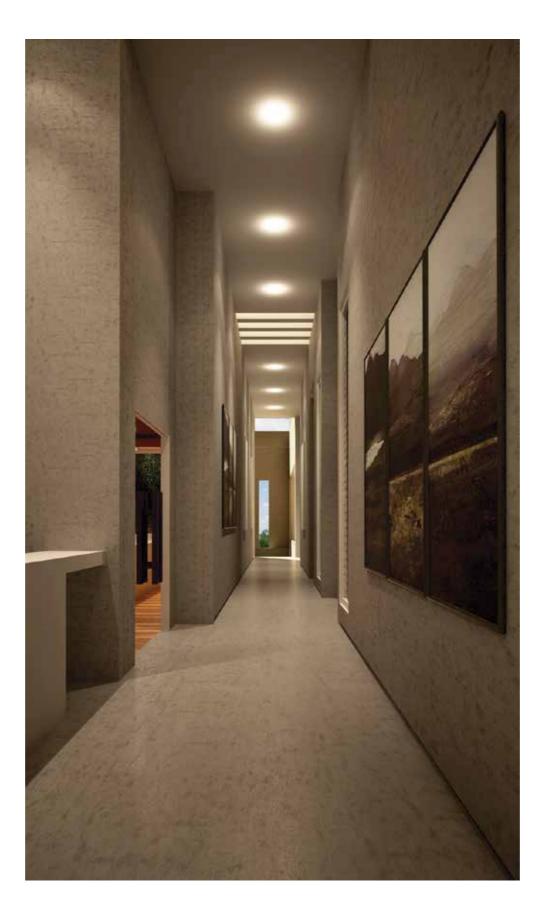
Interior Elevation 2



Chinese - Antique Since Chinese has a longest history of tea, so I designed this room to feel antique by dark color wood and use Chinese's window pattern.



Interior Elevation 3



hallway - use a medium color material, concrete