PORTFOLIO

Mina Kherad

Facade Design & Architecture 2024

About Me

Mina Kherad

After finishing my architecture studies with top marks at Azad University in Shiraz, I've become skillful in 2D and 3D drawing and modeling software that architects use and fluent in English and German. I've worked for some top architecture firms where I developed a keen interest in designing building facades. I then got a Master's degree specializing in the Integrated Design of Facade Design from Technische Hochschule Ostwestfalen Lippe. I want to cooperate in creating new ways to make buildings better at energy efficiency and improving people's lives. I am an active and eager worker. I can adapt to different tasks and work as a team or individually. I consider myself responsible, organized, and creative, and I am always attentive to details.

Experience

Nov 2023 – Feb 2024
Real Estate Management-Work Student
at: Riverty

Mar 2023 – Sep 2023
Real Estate Management-Work Student
at: Weidmueller

May2021 – Jan 2022
Architect
at: Stak office

May 2020
Architect
at: Self-employed architect

Dec 2018 – Sep 2019
Architect
at: Pars Asar Bartar Consulting Engineers

Sep 2018 – Dec 2018
Autocad Designer
at: PolarPey Pars

Education

Sep 2021 – Jan 2024
Master of Integrated Design Facade Design
Technische hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe

Sep 2014 – Sep 2018
Architecuture Engineering
Islamic Azad University of Shiraz
GPA: 17.13/20

Sep 2010 – Jun 2014
Physics & Math Diploma
Alame Tabatabei Elites Highschool
GPA: 17.25/20

Skills

- AutoCad
- Revit
- Athena
- Lumion
- Rhino
- BIM Modeling
- Grasshopper
- Enscape
- Sketchup
- Microsoft Offices
- Adobe Creative Suite
  - Photoshop
  - Indesign
  - Illustrator
- SchüCal
- Ubakus
- Flixo

Languages

- English
  C1
- German
  B1
- Persian
  Native

Communication

minakherad@yahoo.com
+4915753201935
http://linkedin.com/in/mina-kherad-135b3717
minakherad_

Certificates

All certificates will be provided in request

Autocad
South Industrial Management Institute

Sep 2015 — Jun 2016

Resource Partitioning in Exhibition Competition
Islamic Azad University of Shiraz

Feb 2017 — Sep 2017

Qavam Al-Din Architectural Competition
Shiraz Construction Engineering Organization

4th Competition workshop of design and fabrication of Qavam Al-Din Shirazi

Jun 2018 — Aug 2020

Photography Special and Studio Lighting Design
South Insustrial Managment Institute

Revit Architecture
South Insustrial Managment Institute

The Industrial Managment Institute is an Organization for Research and Higher Education , a Management Consultant in Iran, which is under supervision of the Iranian Industrial Development and Renovation Organization

Archi_graph
An interdisciplinary course

www.archigraph.ir

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Summer 2022

Architectural Design

05 Hospital Design
Fall 2017

06 Residential Apartment
Spring 2018

07 Residential Neighborhood
Spring 2018

08 Interior Design
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09 Digital Crafting
Winter 2021-22

10 RE Collect-Format-Use
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11 Architectural Competition
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Spring 2018

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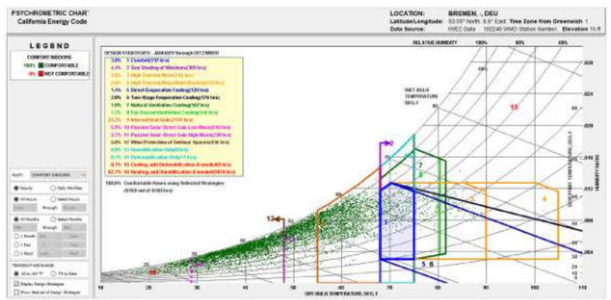
Facade Projects

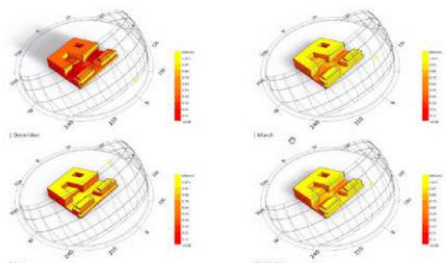
Facade Design
Commercial Building

We have been tasked with designing and detailing the building envelope for an office structure. Our goal is to imbue the building with a contemporary and innovative aesthetic while ensuring that our approach aligns with the latest technological advancements and industry standards. This Project was designed in Revit and AutoCAD, and Enscape and Lumion did 3D modeling. Calculations were by Schücal and Flixo.

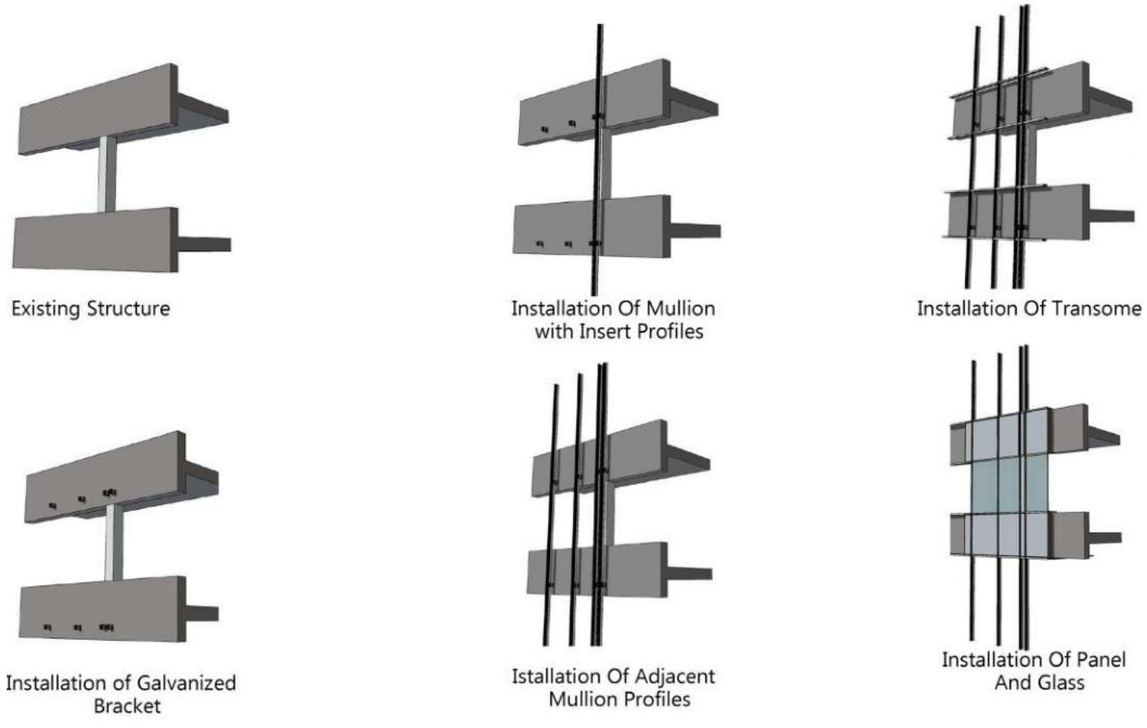
3D model

Floor Plan





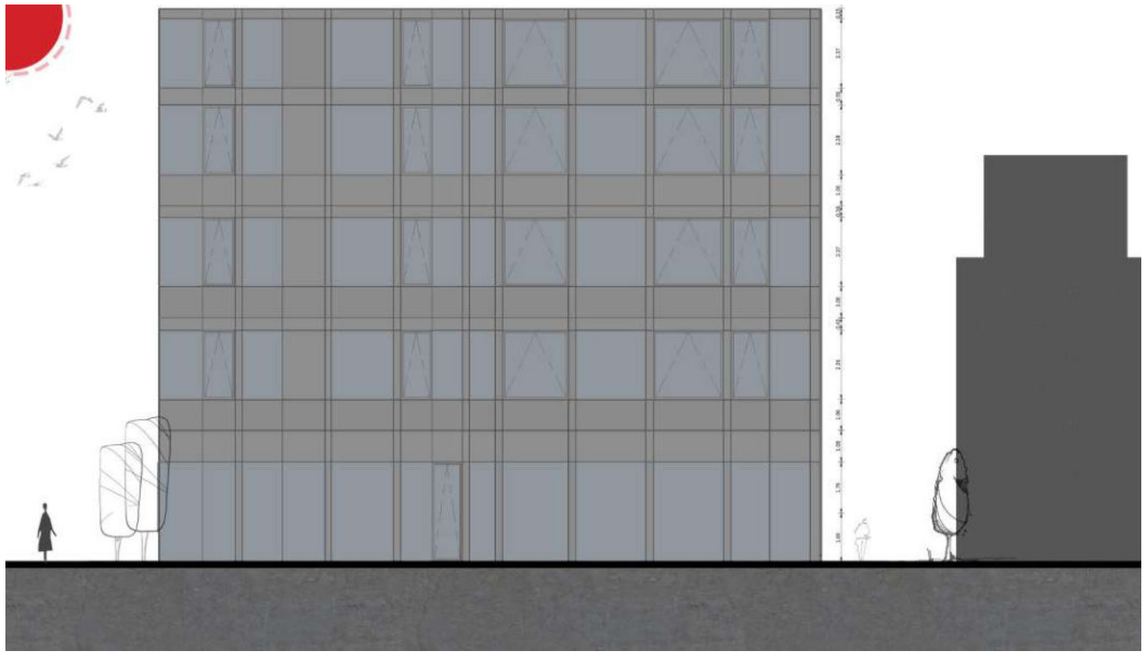
Psychometric Chart and Sun Path Analysis



Facade Installation Diagram

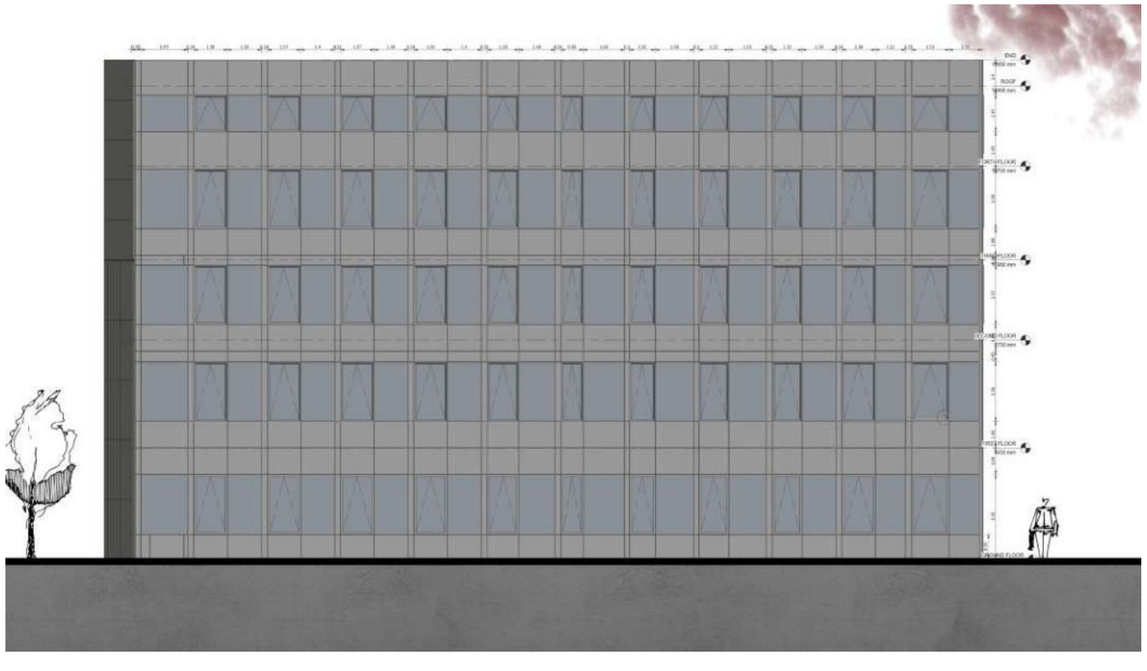
Section

3D Model



West Elevation

3D Model



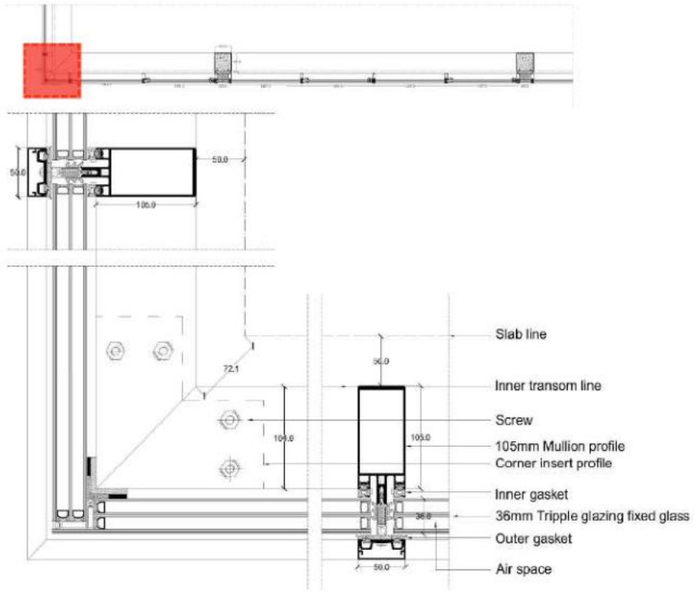
North Elevation

The designed facades presented by Revit and Enscape.

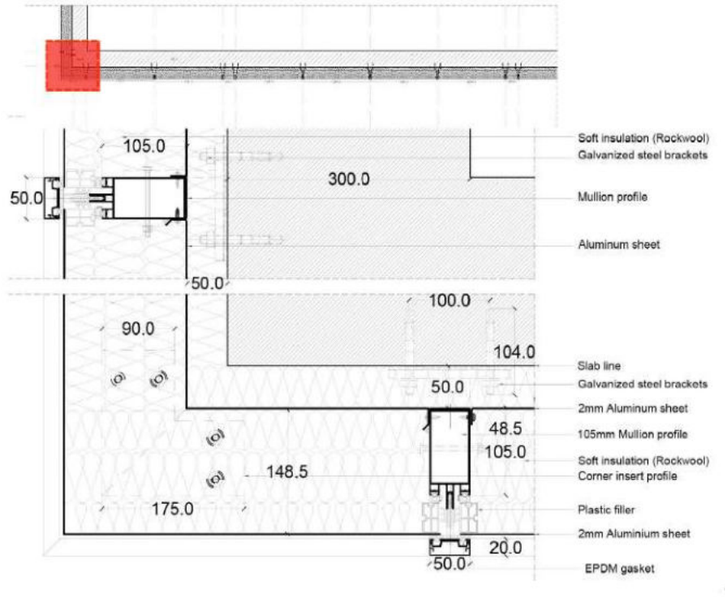
Facade Details

D01-D04

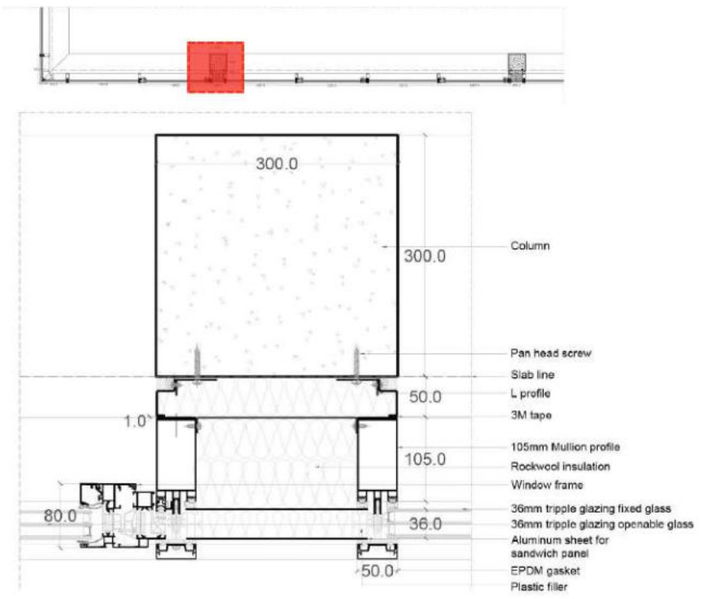
These details are drawn in AutoCAD.



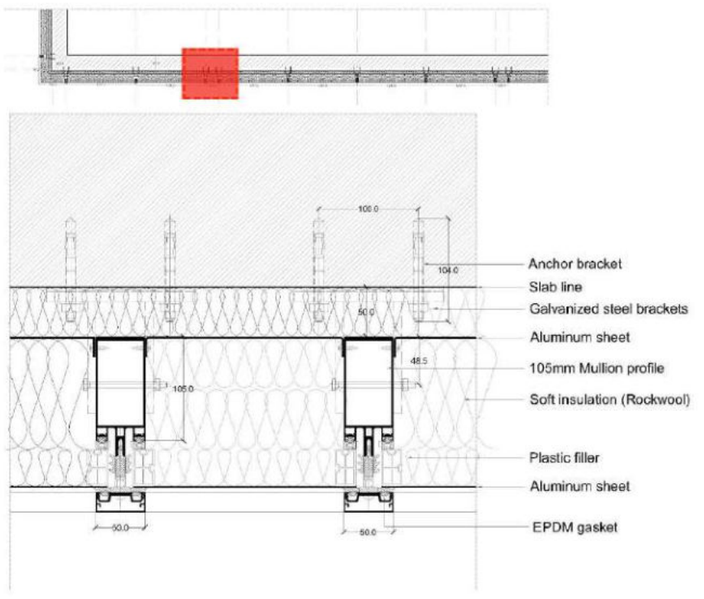
D01, Corner Detail Sill Level



D02, Corner Detail Slab Level



D03, Mullion Atachment to Sill Level



D04, Mullion Attachment to Slab Level

Facade Details

D05-D08

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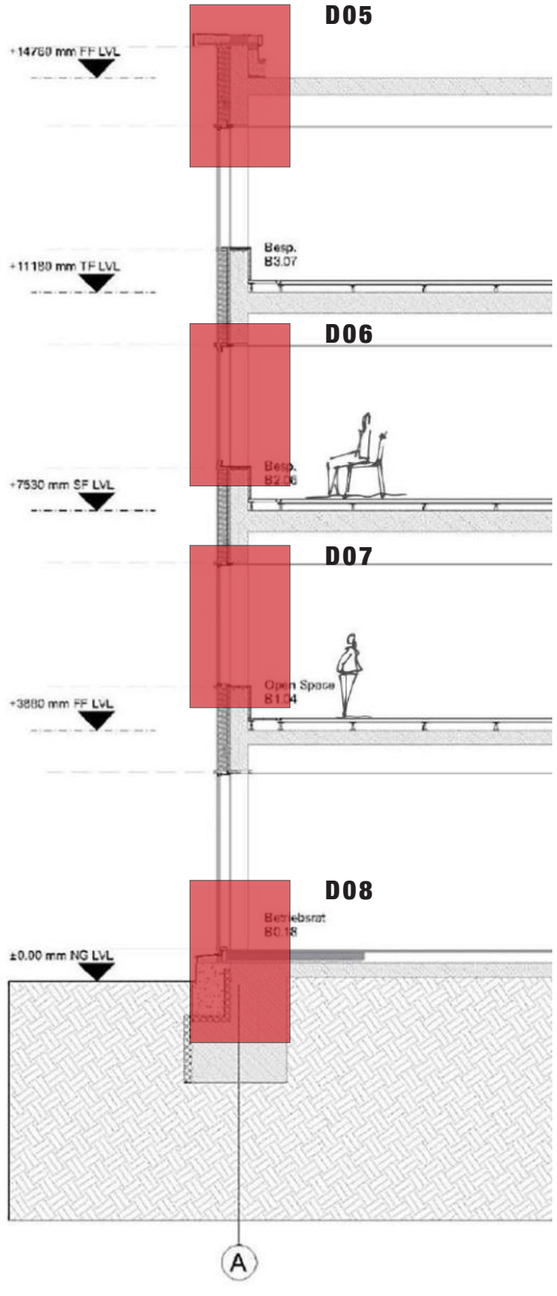
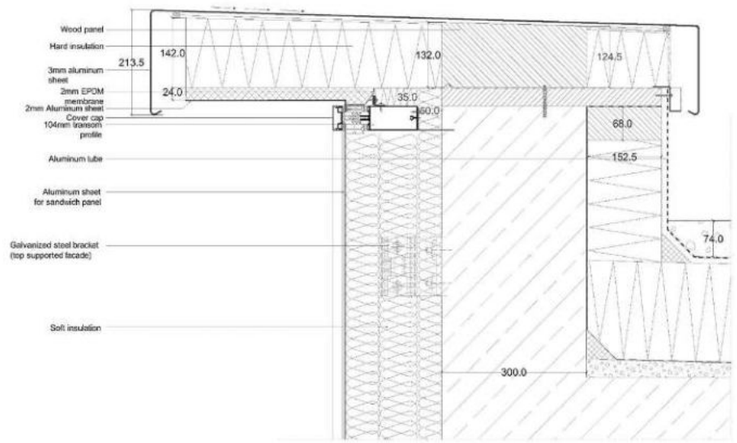
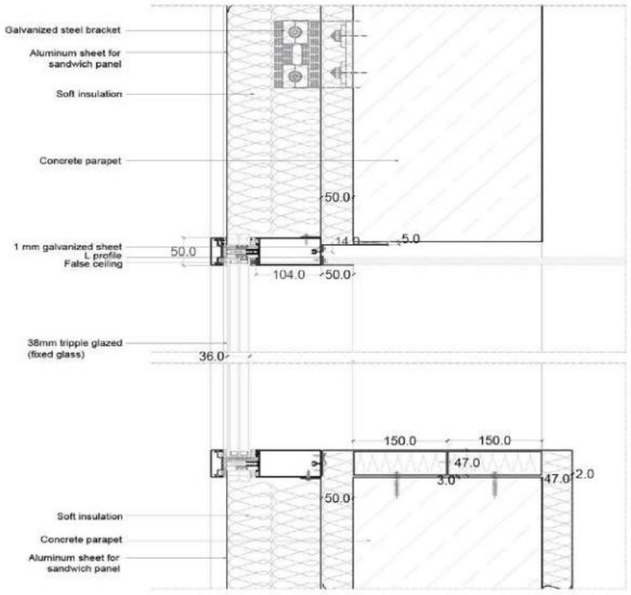


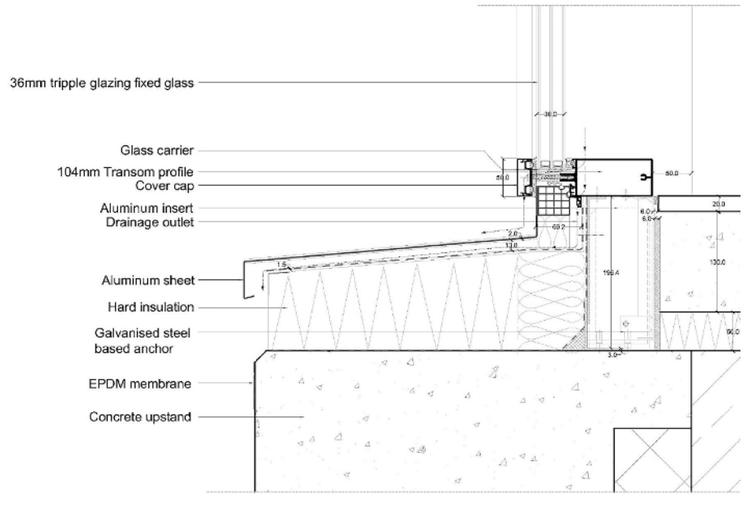


D05, Top Detail

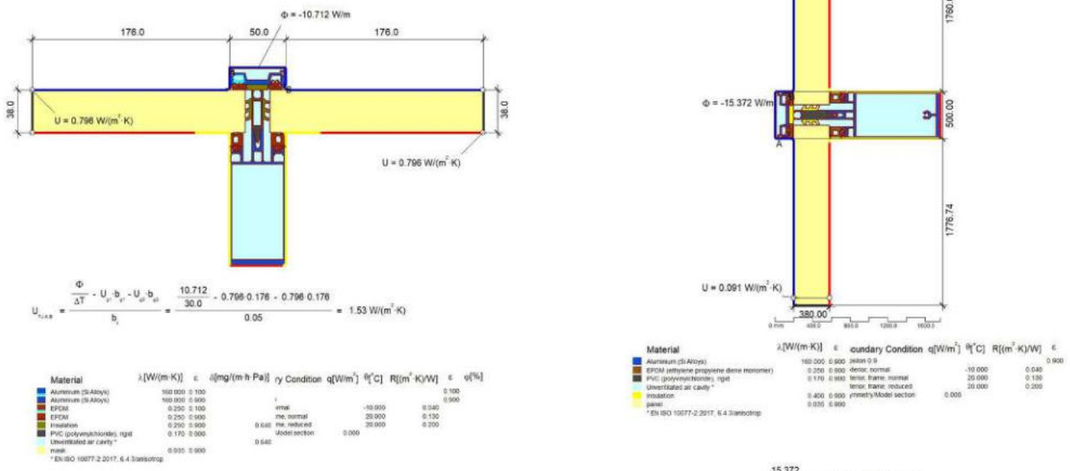


D06, Sill Level Detail

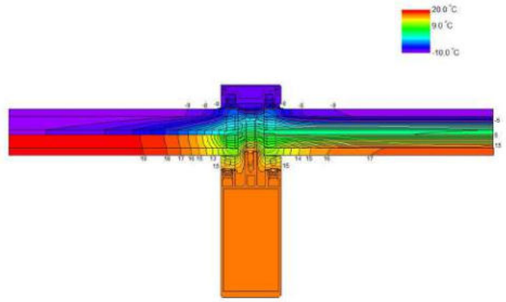
D07, Window Detail

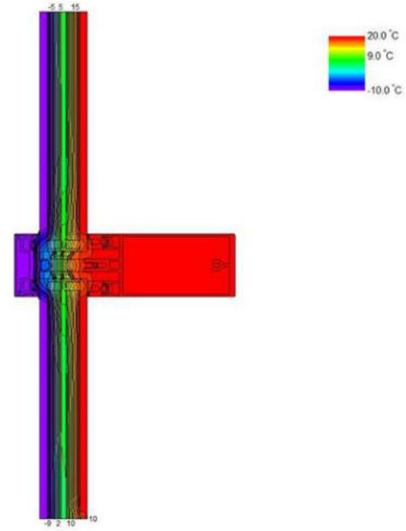


D08, Bottom Detail



U-vale Calculations of Mullion and Transom, Flixo





Mullion/Transom Isotherm, Flixo

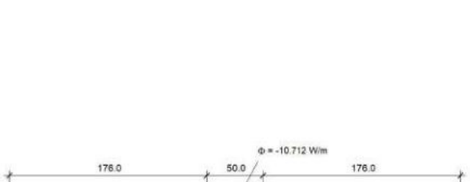
SCHÜCO — Calculation of thermal transmittance* Ucw For façades

1.Unit type
façade, Modular façade, Modular façade
Width : 2698mm, Height : 3900mm

2.Profile system
Schüco FWS 50.SI

Mullion 105 mm - 322280
Mullion/transom 104 - 322340

Insulation principle



pcs	Field	Description	Dimensions mm	System
2	1,4	Glass 38 mm (6-12-4-12-4), Ug=0.5 W/m²K, Stainless steel, from standard	1274.0 x 338.0	Schüco FWS 50.SI
2	2,6	Glass 38 mm (6-12-4-12-4), Ug=0.5 W/m²K, Stainless steel, from standard	1274.0 x 977.0	Schüco FWS 50.SI
1	5	Window/window door, Rectangular, One-part	1274.0 x 2385.0	Schüco AWS 75.SI+ Type A

Mullion 105 mm - 322280 Mullion/transom 104 - 322340

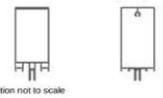


Illustration not to scale

3.Profile	Um/Ut W/(m²K)	Profile area	Heat loss W/K U value * area*
Mullion 105 mm - 322280	1.1	0.342	0.36
Mullion/transom 104 - 322340	1.1	0.510	0.54
Mullion 105 mm - 322280	1.2	0.244	0.29

SCHÜCO — Calculation of thermal transmittance* Ucw For façades

5.Glass	Ug W/(m²K)	Glass area m²	Heat loss W/K U value * area*	Spacer
Glass 38 mm (6-12-4-12-4), 38	0.50	0.861	0.43	Stainless steel
Glass 38 mm (6-12-4-12-4), 38	0.50	2.489	1.24	Stainless steel

6.Glass edge seal	Psi W/(mK)	Length m	Heat loss W/K Psi value * length*
Glass 38 mm (6-12-4-12-4), Ug=0.5 W/m²K, Stainless steel, from standard - Mullion 105 mm - 322280	0.08	5.260	0.42
Glass 38 mm (6-12-4-12-4), Ug=0.5 W/m²K, Stainless steel, from standard - Mullion/transom 104 - 322340	0.08	10.192	0.82

7.Insert unit	Uw/Ud W/(m²K)	Unit area m²	Heat loss W/K U value * area*
Window/window door, Rectangular, One-part	0.86	3.038	2.61

8.Insert element edge seal	Psi W/(mK)	Length m	Heat loss W/K Psi value * length*
Outer frame 44/69 - 382150, Adapter profile 28 mm - 382870 - Mullion 105 mm - 322280	0.11	4.770	0.52
Outer frame 44/69 - 382150, Adapter profile 28 mm - 382870 - Mullion/transom 104 - 322340	0.11	2.548	0.28

9.Total	
Total area of the façade	7.4837 m²
Thermal transmittance Ucw (nominal value)*	**1.0 W/m²K**

The nominal value of the thermal transmittance Ucw for curtain walling is calculated in accordance with EN ISO 12631:2012. The specifications on this output list which have been calculated by the program must be checked for accuracy.*

Whilst we have carefully checked this program and all the information, we cannot take responsibility for the accuracy of the results.

For a U value calculation using a calculation module checked for plausibility by ift Rosenheim in accordance with ift guideline WA-05/2, please use our calculation software SchüCal.

U-value Curtain Wall, SchüCal

Calculations Of S_p

$S_p = \Sigma S_x$	$S_p = S1 + S2 + S3 + S4 + S5 + S6$
S1 Climatic region, type of construction and night ventilation	$S_p = 0{,}025 + [0.03-(0.115 \times 0.342)] + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0.06$
S2 Proportion of window area	$S_p = 0.088$
S3 Sun protection glazing	$S_a = 0.055$
S4 Tilt of glazing	$S_a < S_p$
S5 Orientation of glazing	Condition is verified
S6 Passive cooling	

PhotoVoltaics

In west elevation	Total area : 38x28x0.156x0.156=25.89 m2
Number of panels: 38 panels	Voltage per panels = 28 x 5 Watt = 140 Wp
Panel 1092 mm x 624 mm	Voltage in 41 panels =38 x 140 Wp = 5320 Wp
Solar cell fit into 1 panel (7x4)=28 cells	Total NET surface area 25.89 m2
	Total Power of PV Panels 5320 Wp or 5.32 kWp

Acoustic

To achieve required Rw value we will start our calculation with 37dB glass	R'w,erf. = 35 dB Rw,R = Rw = 35.4 dB
Rw = Rw + Ksize + Kfmt	The requirement is fulfilled
:dB glass 40	Hence the glass of 37 dB will be considered In west Facade
Insert Element 1: Rw = 37 -2 = 35 dB	
Element 2 : Rw = 37 + (-1) = 36 dB	

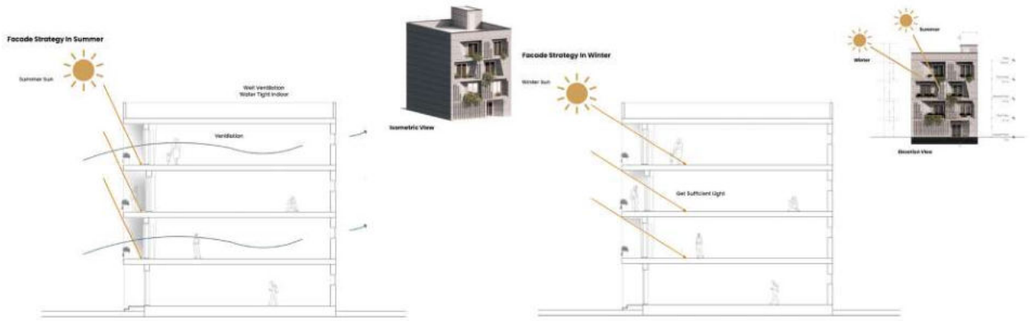
Calculations

Calculation with Flixo and SchüCal.

Facade Design
Residential Building - Riyadh

Riyadh Capital of Saudi Arabia Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital and central financial hub is on a desert plateau in the country's center. Business district landmarks include the 302m-high Kingdom Centre, with a sky bridge connecting two towers, and the 267m-high Al Faisaliah Centre, with a glass-globe summit. In the historical Deira district, Masmak Fort marks the site of the 1902 raid. Area: 1,973 km² Elevation: 599 m Weather: 41°C, Wind N at 13 km/h, 10% Humidity.

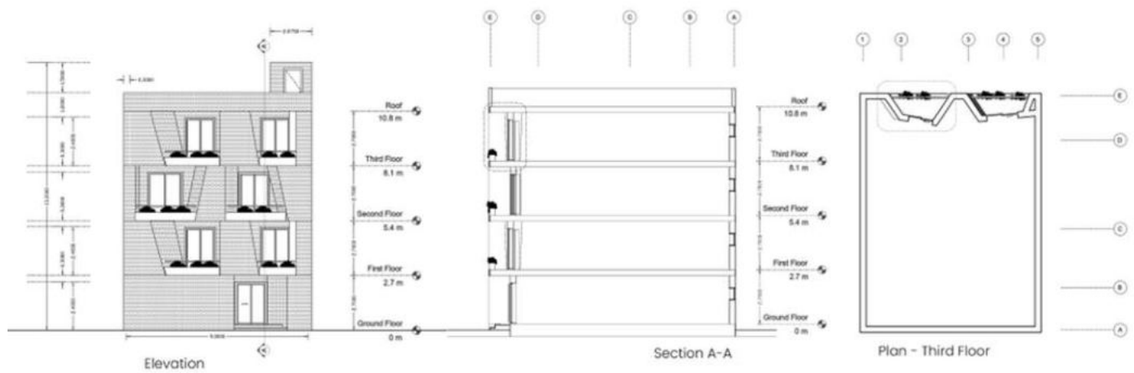
In this facade design and system selection, we try to focus mainly on the climate and culture of Riyadh. Design approaches are External corridor (Rwaq) for shading and ventilation. Use thick walls (bearing walls) for structural reasons, providing a thermal barrier.
The window glass is aligned with the internal face of the wall. Internal courtyard for ventilation.



Facade Strategy

Elevation

3D Model

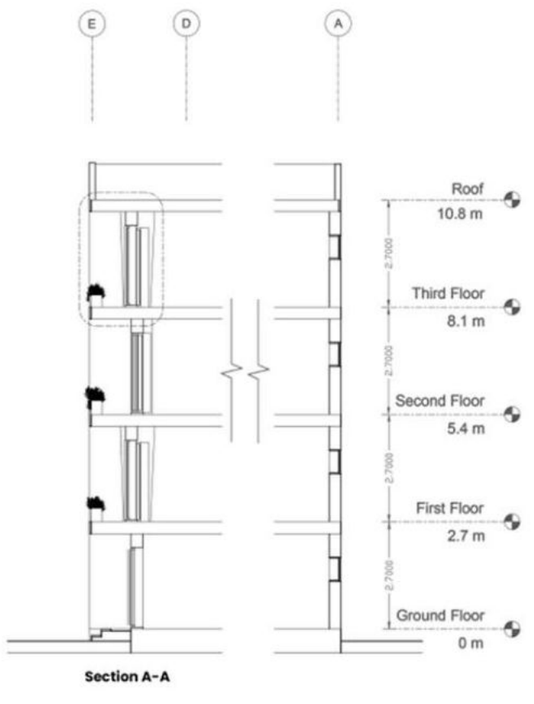


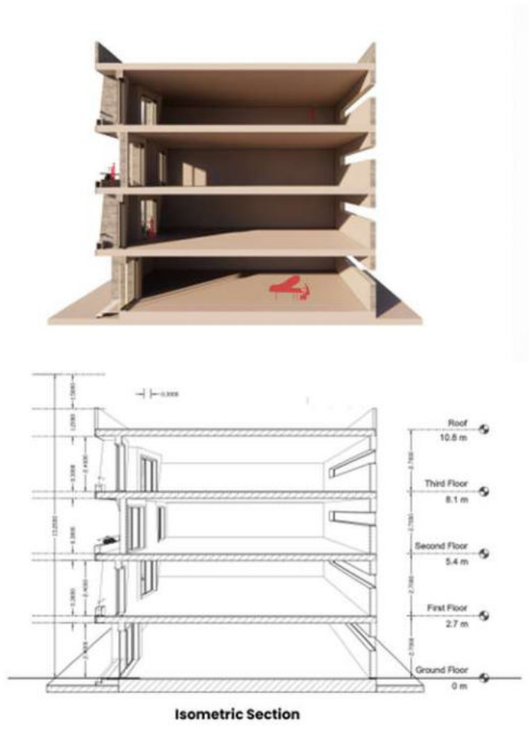
Facade Drawing

3D Model

3D Model

3D Model



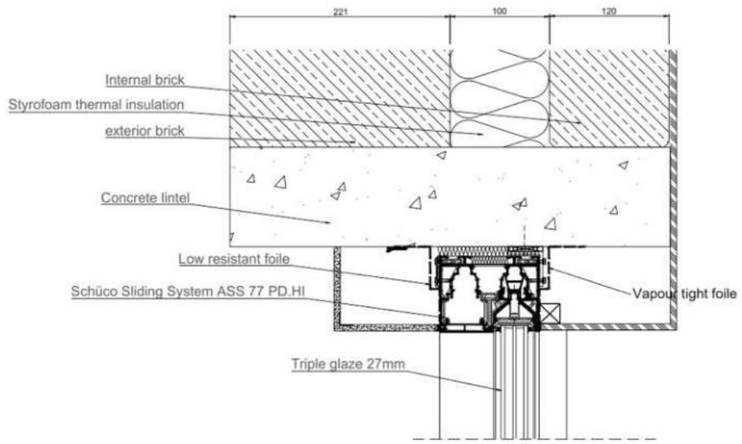


Facade Drawing

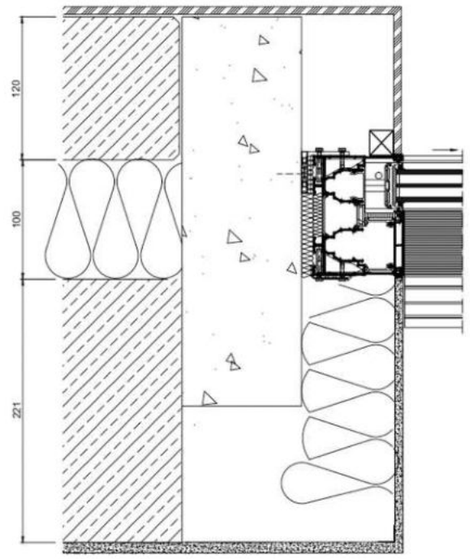
Facade Details

D01-D04

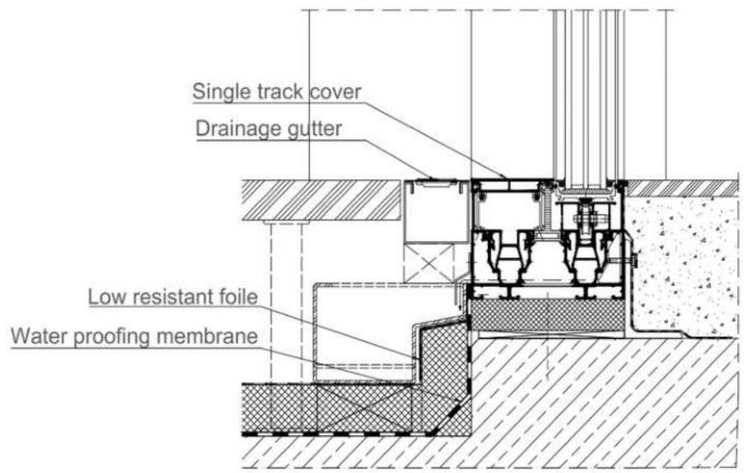
These details are drawn in AutoCAD.



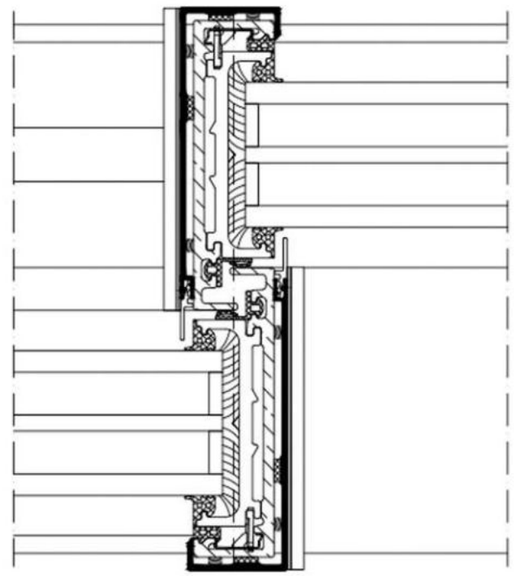
D01



D02



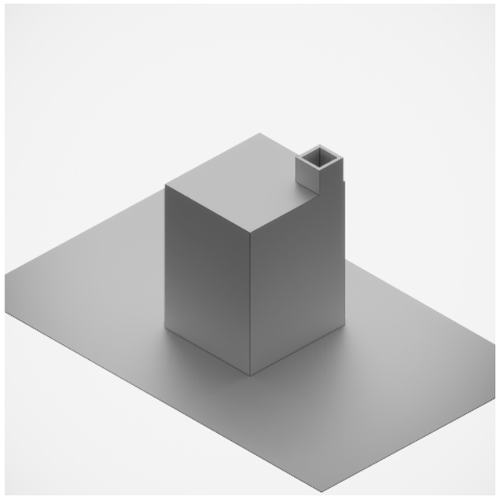
D03



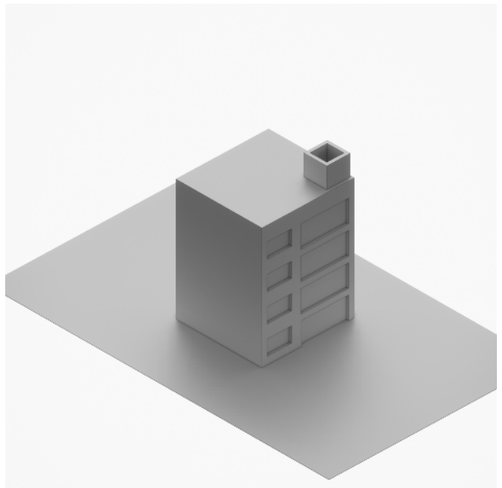
D04

Facade Design
Residential Building - Shiraz

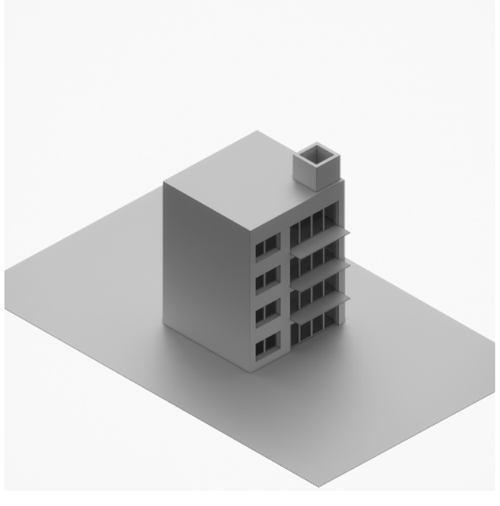
Shiraz is one of the biggest cities in Iran and most significant city at the center of Fars province at the height of 1486 m above the sea level, located in the Zagros mountainous area,v the social and economic structure of Shiraz has been turned into a natural setting for nomads such as Ghashghaei, the farmers and residents to exchange local commodities. In this design, we mainly have to focus on climate, sun radiation, and energy saving because Shiraz has four different seasons, and it's essential to have an accurate system selection .



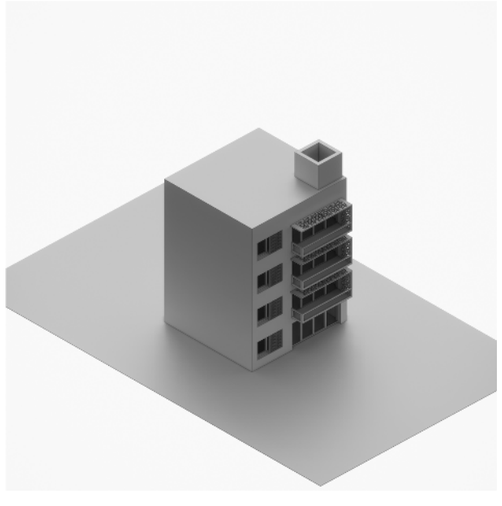
Design Process - 01



Design Process - 02

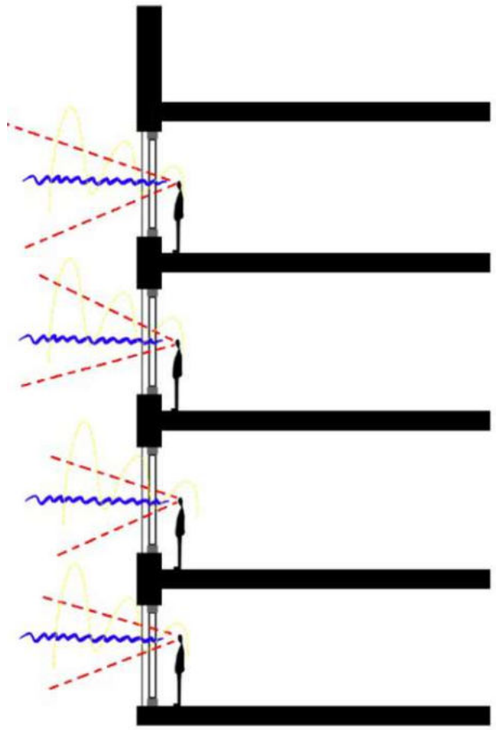


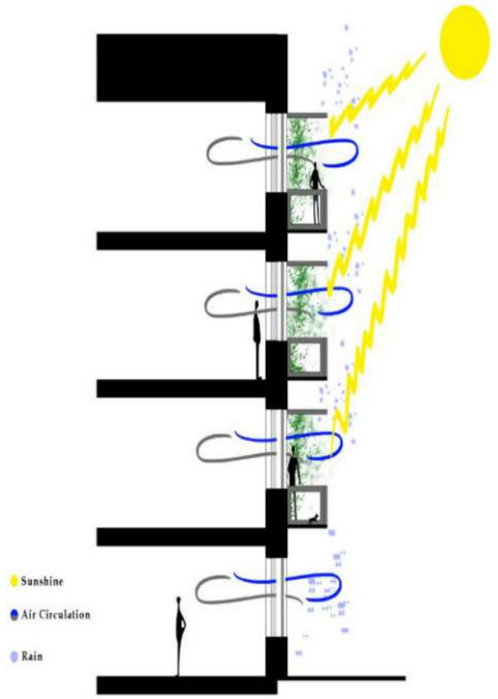
Design Process - 03



Design Process - 04

3D Model





Design Strategy

Issues
1-Angles of sun radiation
1.1Angle of sun in Summer
1.2Angle of sun in Winter
2-Air circulation
3-Light and Shadow
4-Water
Decision
Using second skin can control sun radiation, make beautiful shadows and make aesthetical point to façade.

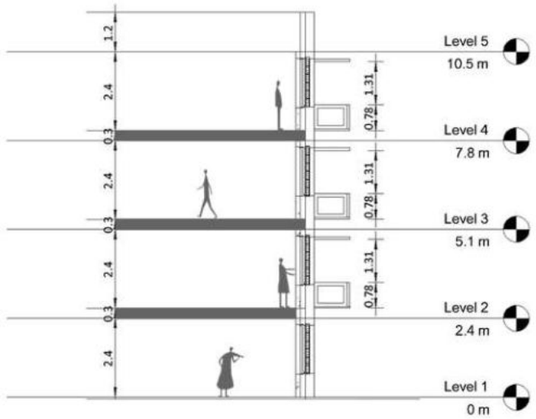
Main Concept

1.using brick facade due to climatic reasons and use traditional material
2.using second shell inside the building for light and shadow and at last aesthetical point of view
3.using semi-open space like balcony and roof garden for circulation and having green space.

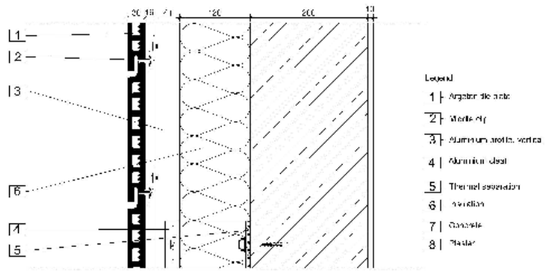
Facade Details

D01-D06

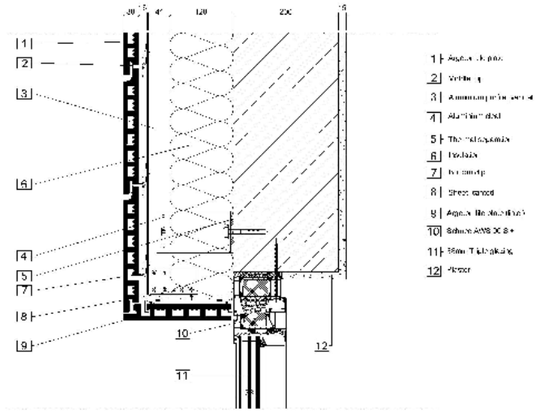
These details are drawn in AutoCAD and Revit.



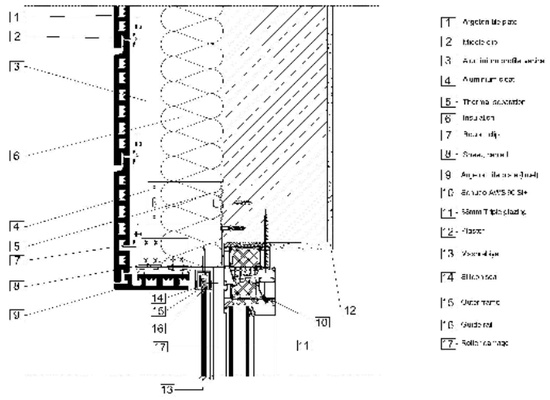
Section



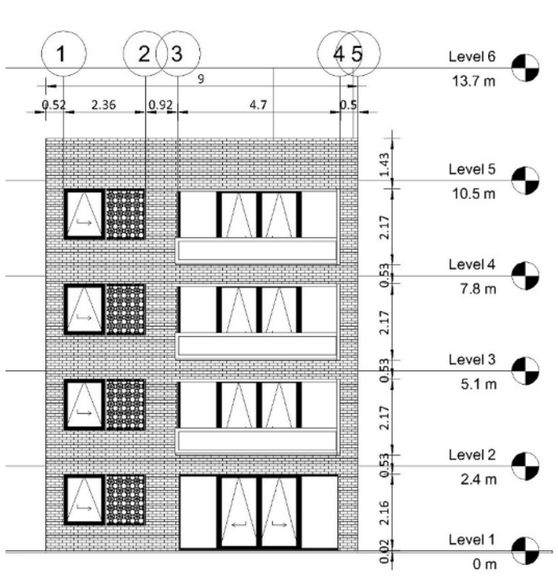
Wall Construction - D01



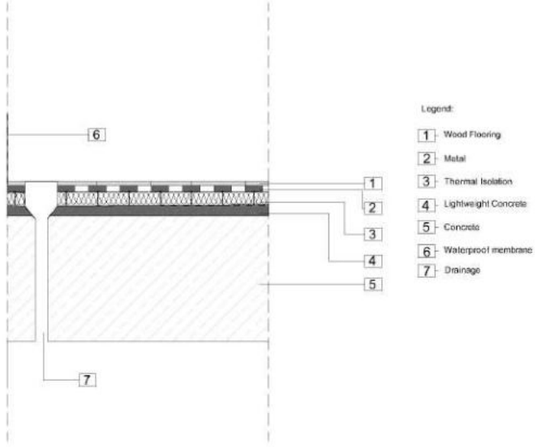
Window attach to wall - Vertical Section - D02



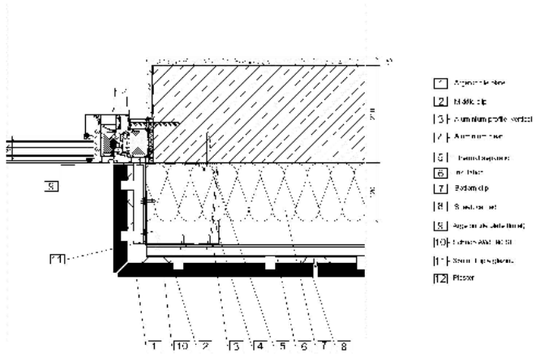
Construction of Mashrabiya - D03



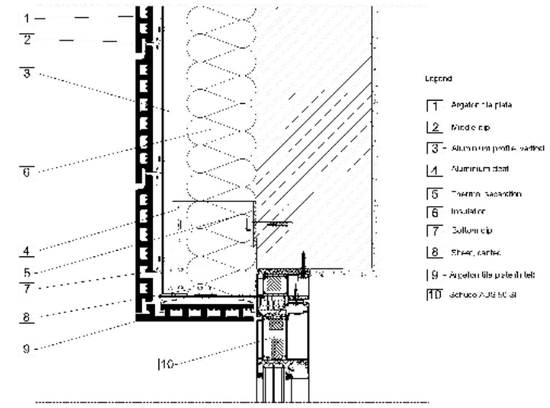
Elevation



Balcony Detail - D04



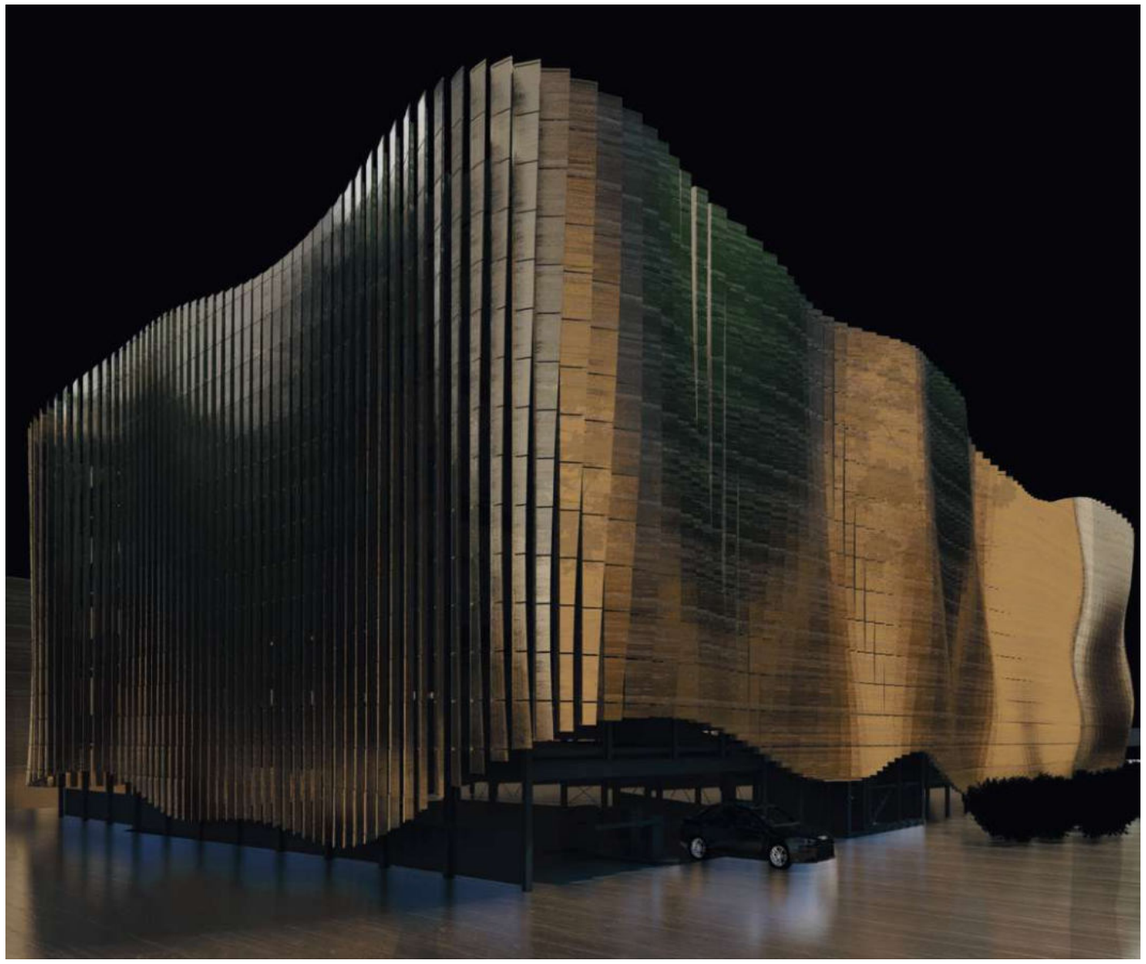
Window attach to wall - Horizontal Section - D05



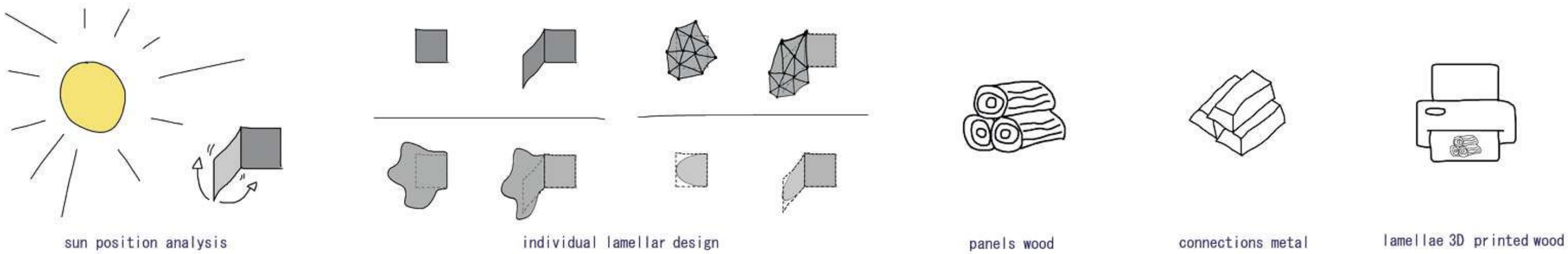
Connetion of the Door - D06

FAÇADE Design- PARAMETERS BASED THE WOODWAVE FACADE DESIGNER

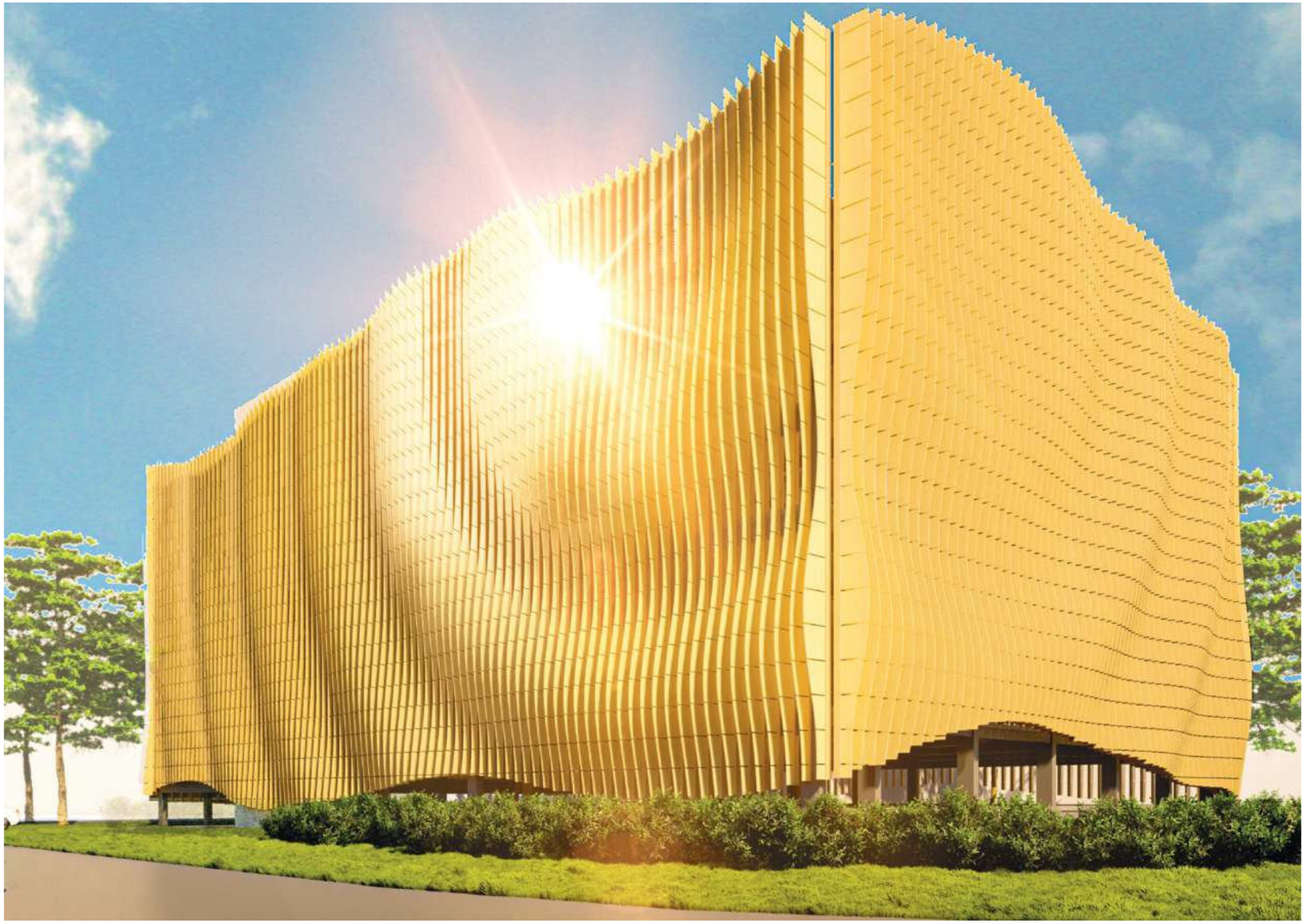
The facade consists of panels to which lamellae are attached, which the designer can customize. The façade designer is based on a previous sun position analysis. This offers the advantage that the user can adapt the façade to local conditions. The angles of the lamellae vary so that in areas with high solar radiation, there is more shading. In areas where the solar radiation is lower, the angle variance allows higher daylight irradiation. On this basis, the designer can use the "Woodwave Facade Designer "to create individual lamellae. A distinction can be made between the two systems. Once the designer can design the shape of lamellae in a specific size frame, it can be applied to the panels in a repeated form. Another option is to design the lamellae in the frame of a particular wave-like shape. In this case, the basis is not the single lamellae shape, which is repeated, but an overall shape, which can be designed with the help of a VR controller and consists of different lamellae, which are joined together to form an overall shape. In both systems, panels that form the supporting structure are wood. Conversely, the lamellae are made of 3D-printed timber, so the angles resulting from the sun position analysis can be easily printed. This has the advantage of using the material as efficiently as possible. For example, if the whole were milled out, a considerable amount of material would be wasted to generate the lamellae's angles. The connecting part between the panels and the lamellae is made of metal. The metal connection is recessed and screwed into the panels. The lamellae are inserted into the metal sheathing on the other side and are also screwed. This provides high stability for the construction. Another advantage of the construction is that the façade has a supporting structure independent of the parking garage. This means that the facade can be adapted to any parking garage design. In addition, existing parking garages could also be retrofitted with the facade. The facade, designed with the "Woodwave Facade Designer, "thus offers many advantages in terms of an individual design, which is nevertheless sustainable and adapts to the local conditions.



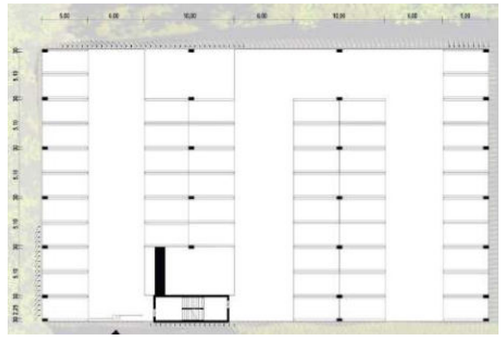
3D Model



Design Process



3D Model



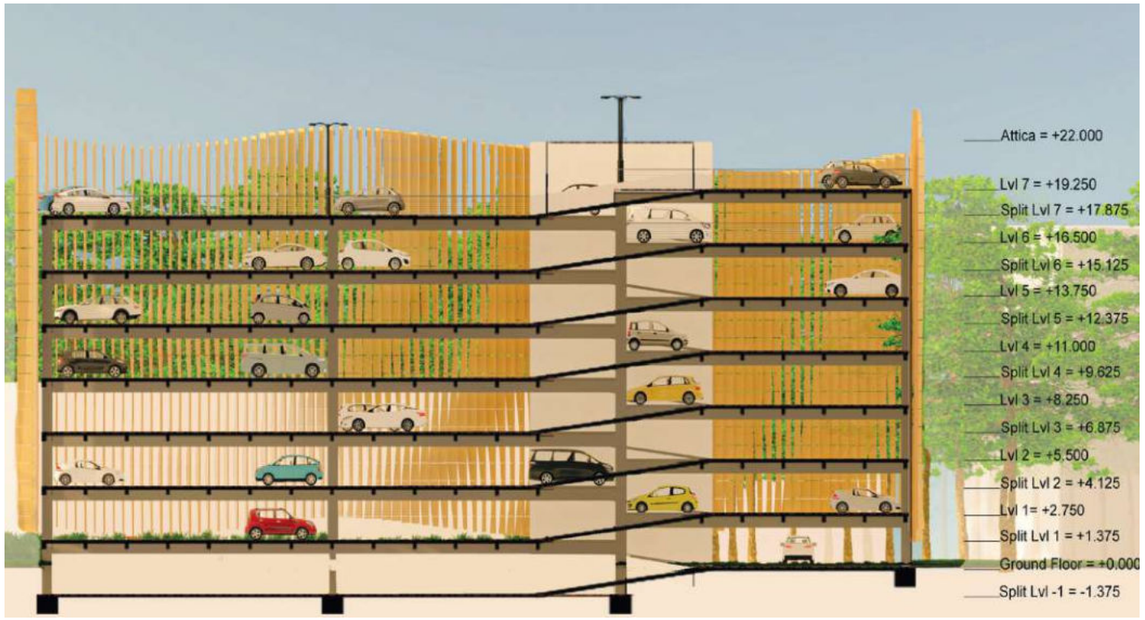
Floor Plan M 1:100

3D Model

3D Model

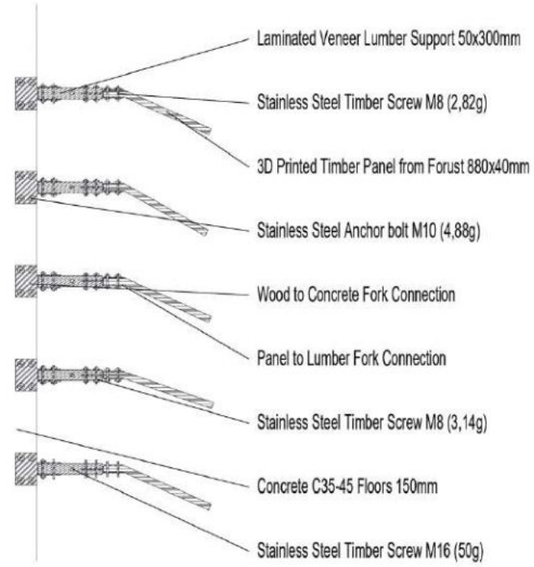
3D Model

Another way in which the user can control the shape of the lamella through the VR Headset using Gravity Sketch, where the user begins to design with a basic template, which enables him to move the points and edges of the shape to produce a new lamella shape. The new lamella can then be exported to Grasshopper to be rescaled and then moved on to the rest of the facade design process.

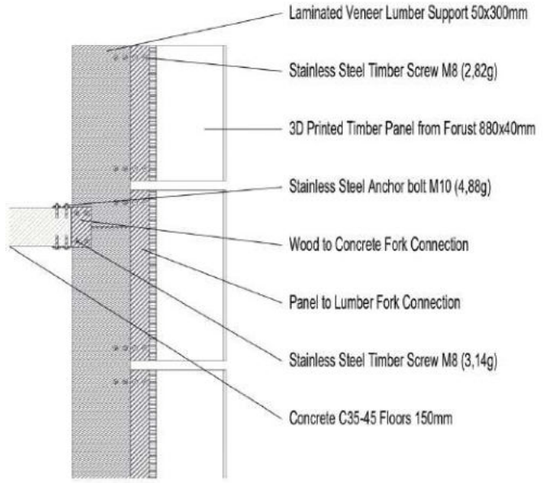


Section AA M 1:200

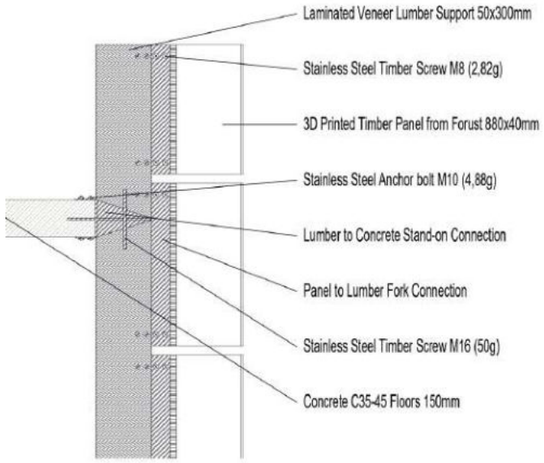
Section BB M 1:200



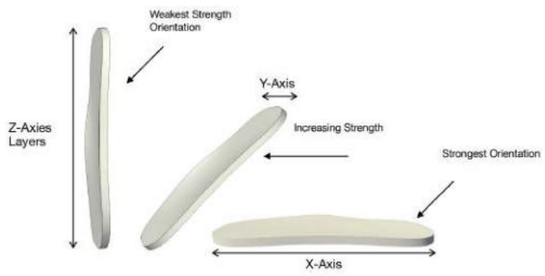
Top Detail View M 1:20



Detail Side View M 1:20



Detail Section M 1:20



Aspect Ratio

Desktop Metal, a leader in binder jet 3D printing, operates globally with 1000+ employees and facilities in five countries. They revolutionize additive manufacturing by enhancing speed, cost, and reliability, aiming to produce advanced parts for industries like automotive and healthcare at scale.

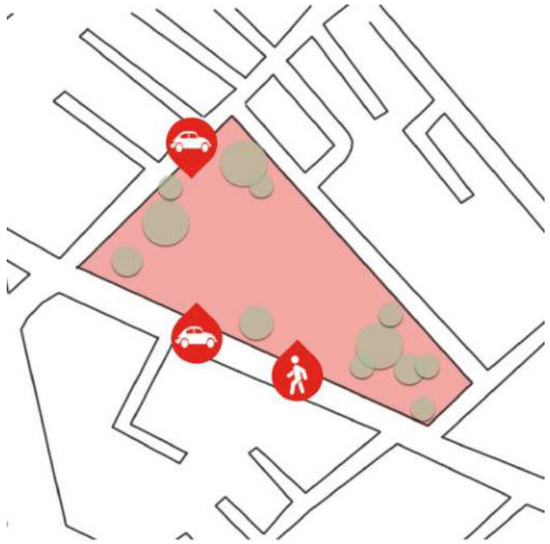
Aspect ratios drive allowable feature size. Specifically, the size or width of the feature limits the maximum achievable wall height, slot depth, and hole depth. PILLAR AND WALL HEIGHT TO WIDTHThe wall or pillar‘s width limits its height. The aspect ratio for the wall is defined as the ratio of the height to width.

Architectural Design

Hospital Design
Designing, Planning

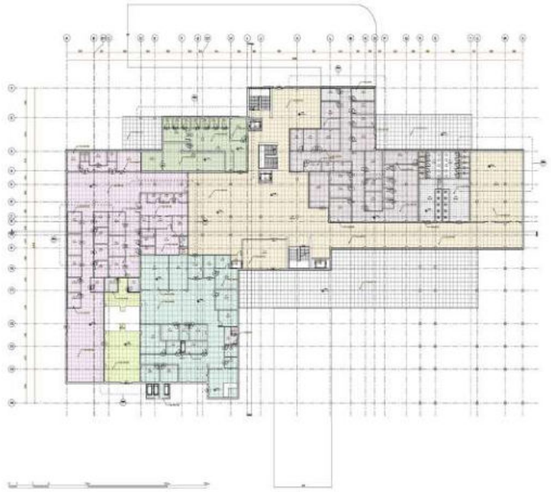
Hospital design is very important, difficult and complicated due to the rapid development of technology. The spaces which is needed in a hospital are examined based on the level of the infrastructure, the number of beds, and aslo the required departments.
Since today, design plays a decisive role in the process of treatment and recovery of patients in medical centers; In this project, Ivv considered various factors in order to improve the quality of spaces related to patients, staff and visitors; These factors include the use of natural light, careful selection of paints and building materials, the priority of the design concept and flexible spaces, and environmental issues.

3D model

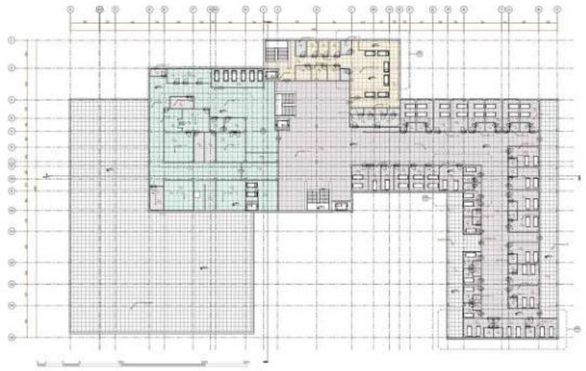


Site Plan

Basement Plan

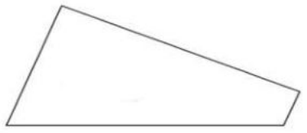


Ground Floor Plan

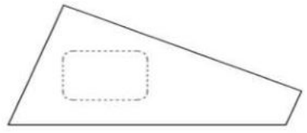


First Floor Plan

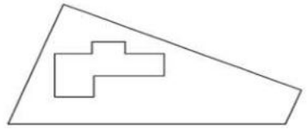
This project was designed and draw and Renedered in Revit , Lumion.



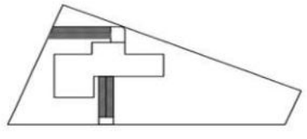
Site Plan



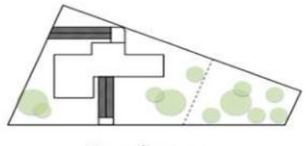
Mass Placement



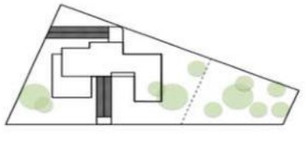
Ground Floor



Access

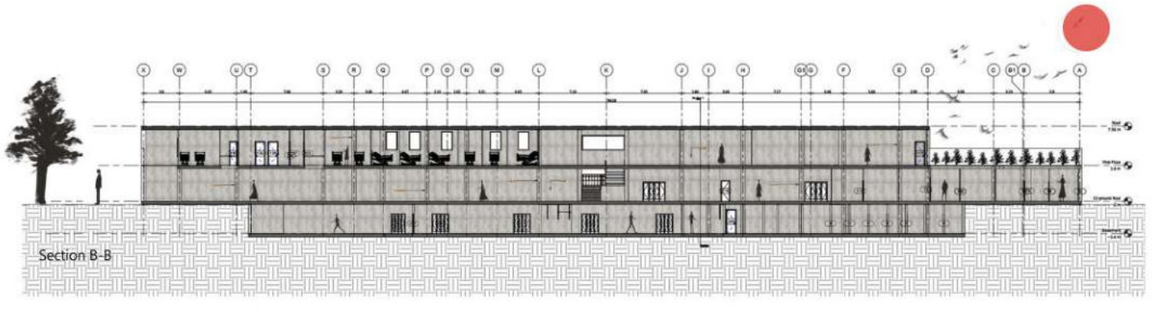


Landscape



First Floor

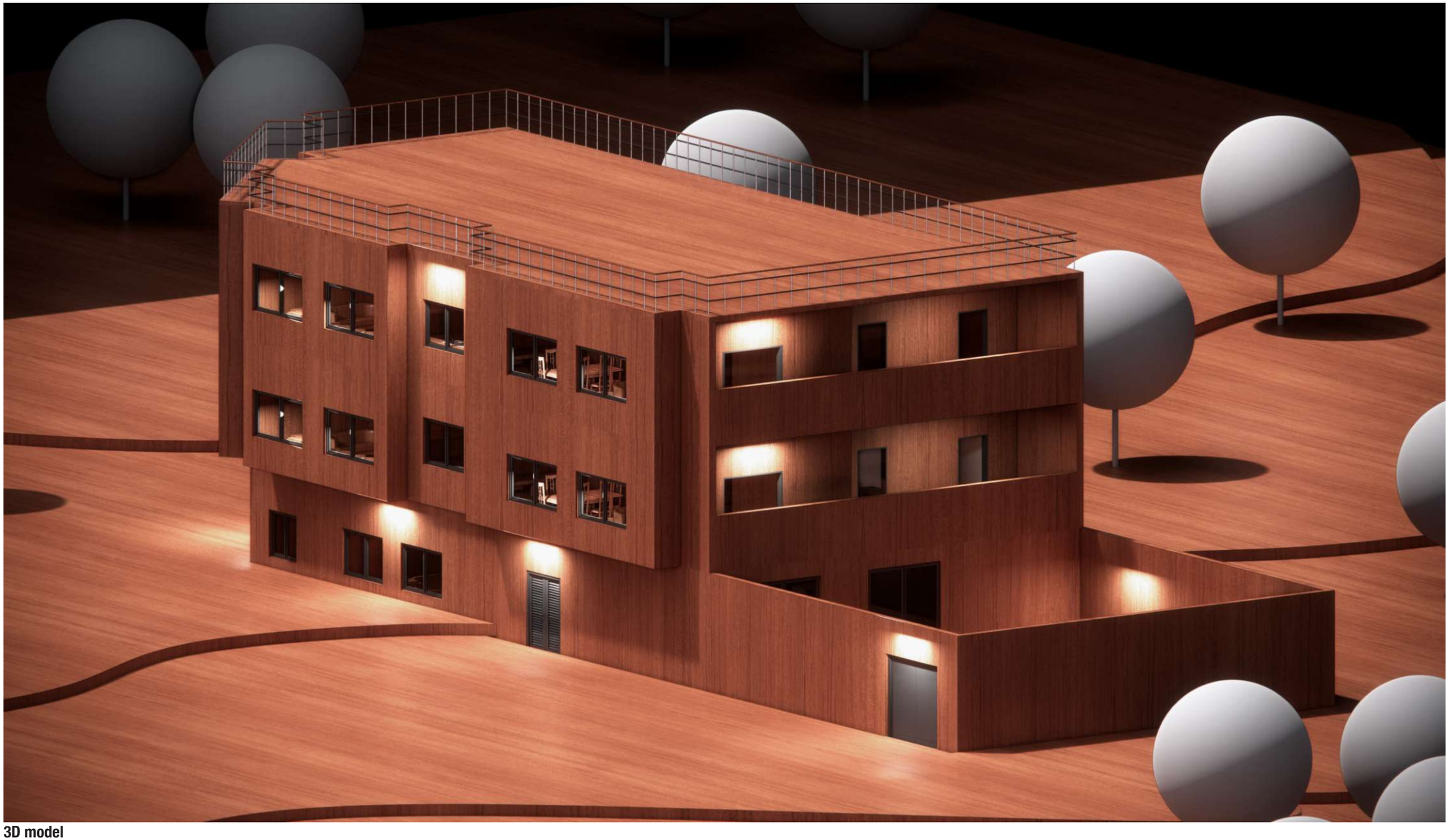
Design Process



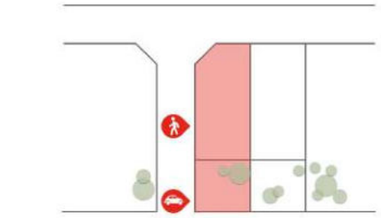
Section Design

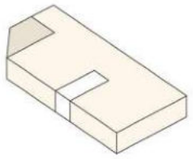
Jomhouri Project
Residential Apartments

The project site plan is located on Jomhuri Street in Shiraz city. Since this land is located in the urban texture, so its daylight is limited due to its neighbours. In residential projects Lightenings are very important where everyday life is to be done and children usually spend a lot of time at home. In this project, the main priority of the design was based on natural light, and since there are two units on each floor, the light of both units should be considered. So the stairs in the parking are located in right and from the ground floor they move to the left to provide natural light for the units on the right. and aslo the elevator was considered between these two stairs and so that we didn't have to move the elevator upstairs.

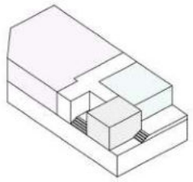


3D model

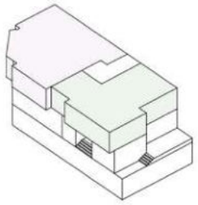




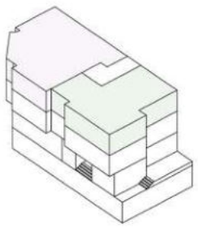
Basement



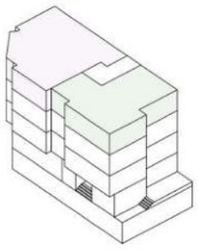
Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor

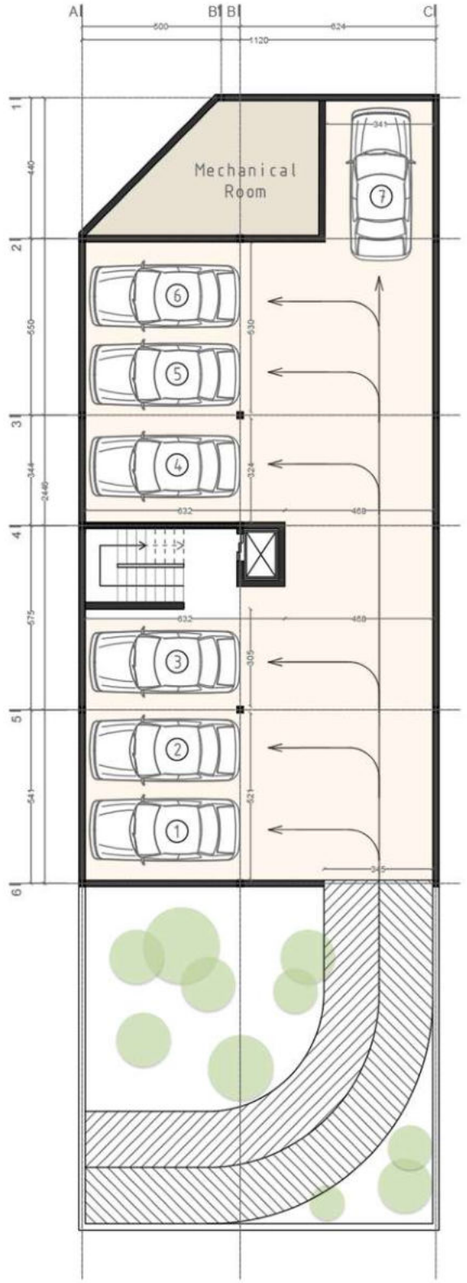
Space Placement

Space Schedule

Space Schedule			
Level	**Name**		**Area**
Basement	Parking		227.30 m²
	Stairs and Elevator		17.50 m²
	Mechanical Room		27.10 m²
Ground Floor	Lobby		45.35 m²
	Stairs and Elevator		33.20 m²
	House Keeper		21.00 m²
	Unit No. 1	Living room	34.30 m²
		Kitchen	17.70 m²
		W.C	3.60 m²
		Bathroom	5.80 m²
		Bedroom 1	17.60 m²
		Bedroom 2	14.70 m²
		Bedroom 3	14.40 m²
First Floor **Second Floor**	Unit No. 2	Living room	44.70 m²
		Kitchen	15.50 m²
		W.C	4.30 m²
		Bathroom	5.80 m²
		Bedroom 1	19.30 m²
		Bedroom 2	10.80 m²
		Bedroom 3	10.80 m²
Third Floor	Unit No. 3	Living room	43.05 m²
		Kitchen	17.15 m²
		W.C	2.90 m²
		Bathroom	5.30 m²
		Bedroom 1	10.90 m²
		Bedroom 2	9.05 m²

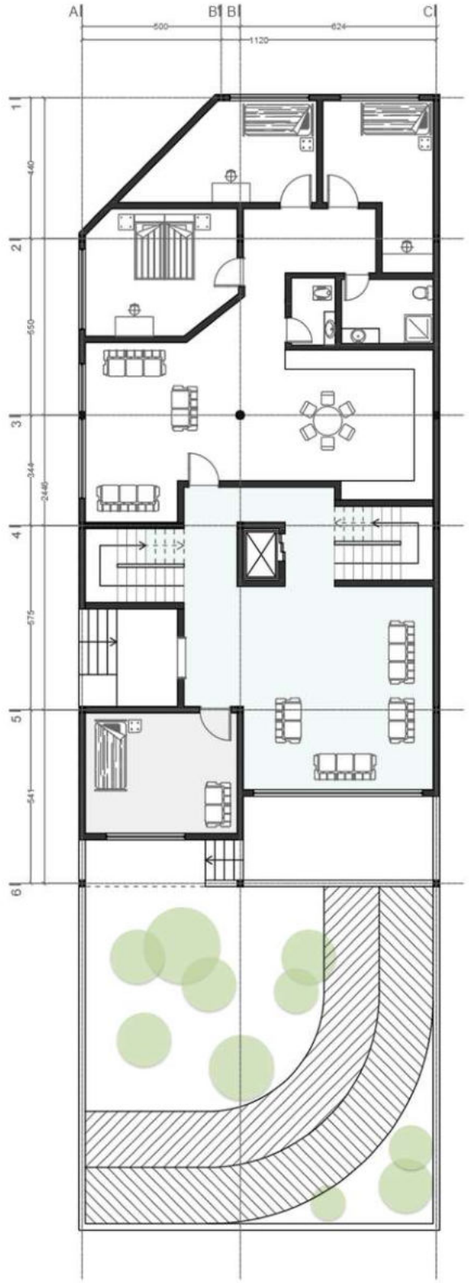
For Each Level		
Level	**Name**	**Area**
Basement	Parking	272 m²
Ground Floor	Joint	98 m²
	Unit No. 1	139 m²
First Floor	Unit No. 2	141 m²
	Unit No. 3	109 m²
Second Floor	Unit No. 4	141 m²
	Unit No. 5	109 m²
Third Floor	Unit No. 6	141 m²
	Unit No. 7	109 m²
Total Area		**1323. 0 m²**

Space Schedule



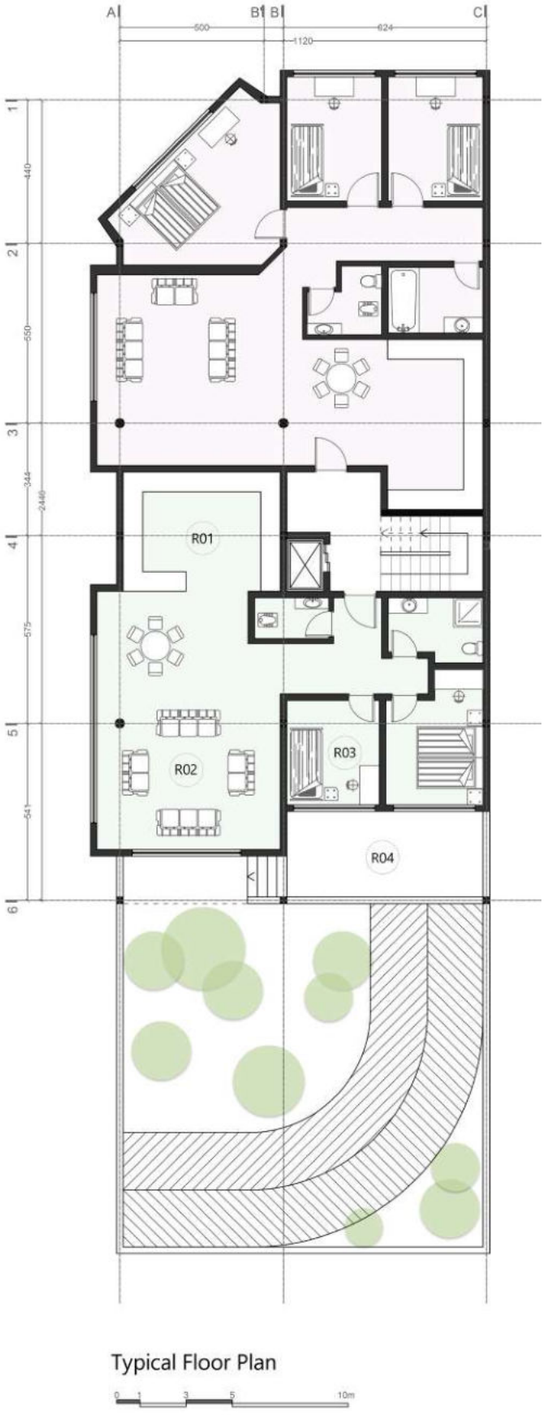
Basement Plan

Basement Plan



Ground Floor Plan

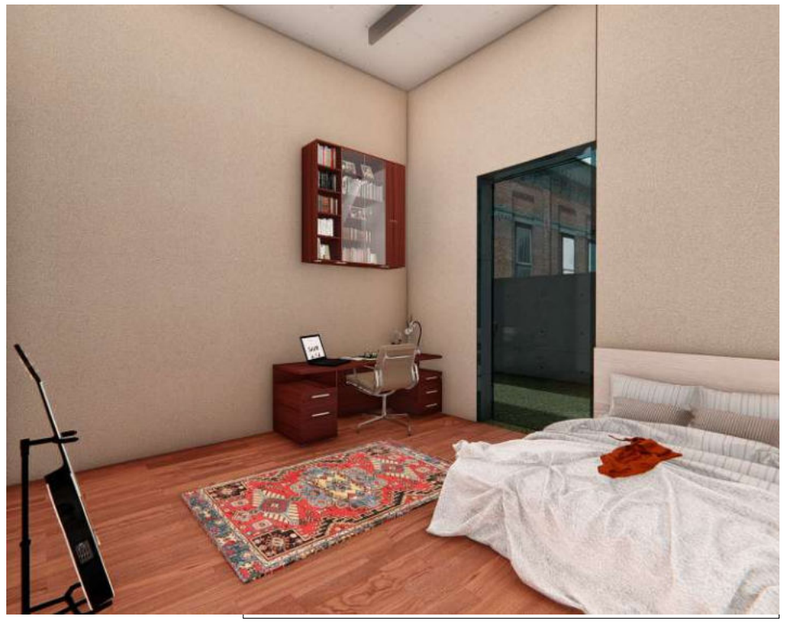
Ground Floor Plan



Typical Floor Plan

0 1 3 5 10m

R01



R03

R02

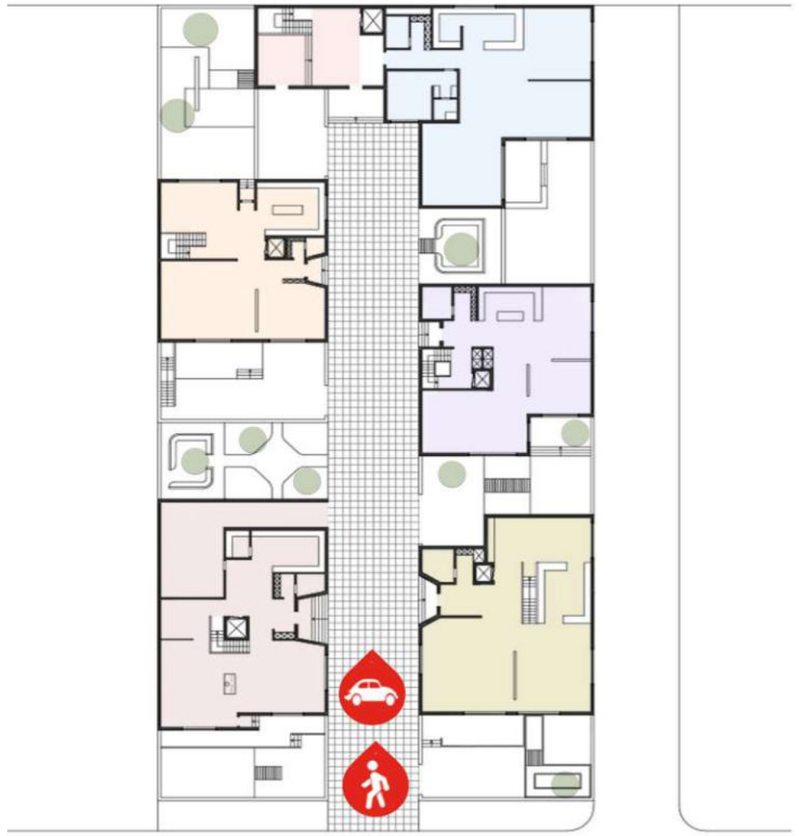
R04

Typical Floor Plan

This Project is designed in AutoCAD and Revit and rendered in Lumion and Enscape.

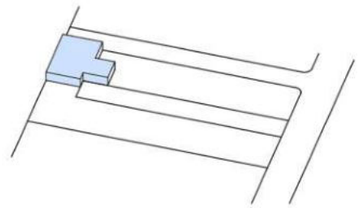
Residential Neighborhood units

The main purpose of this project was to design urban fabric on a land with an area of 3200 square meters in Shiraz. The first Challenge is to separate the riding path from the sidewalk to reduce the speed of cars, we considered a paved path.The nature of the project includes shared houses, for each unit of which there is an independent scenario of lifestyle, which results in the creation of an independent identity for each house and even each space, so that these spaces have a physical meaning and sense of belonging and function.

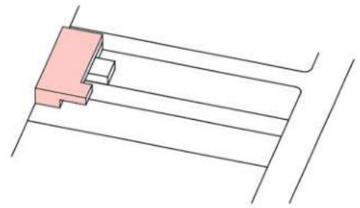


This Project is designed in AutoCAD, Revit, Sketchup, Photoshop.

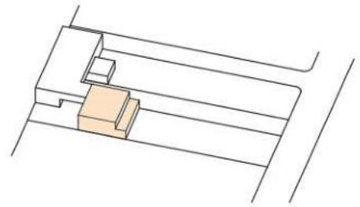
Location of Units



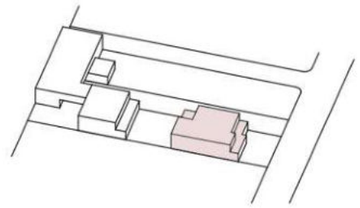
Unit No. 1



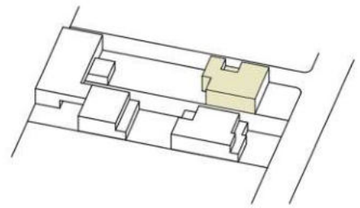
Unit No. 2



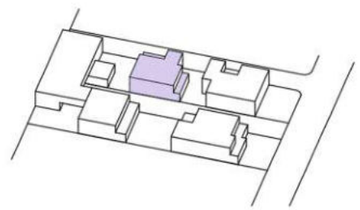
Unit No. 3



Unit No. 4



Unit No. 5



Unit No. 6

Family No. 1
one Level
One Bedrooms
Salon for Party
Dining Table
Backyard

Family No. 2
one Level
Two Bedrooms
Terrace
Parking
Huge Salon

Family No. 3
Two Levels
Three Bedrooms
A work Room
T.V Room
Huge Kitchen

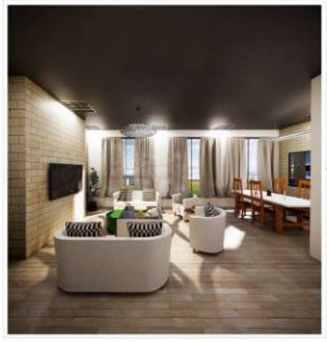
Family No. 4
Two Levels
Four Bedrooms
Indoor Parking
Kitchen Storage
Fire Place

Family No. 5
Two Levels
Four Bedrooms
Large House
Upstairs Living
Buffet for Dining

Family No. 6
Two Levels
Two Bedrooms
Two Work Room
Large Yard
Single Car

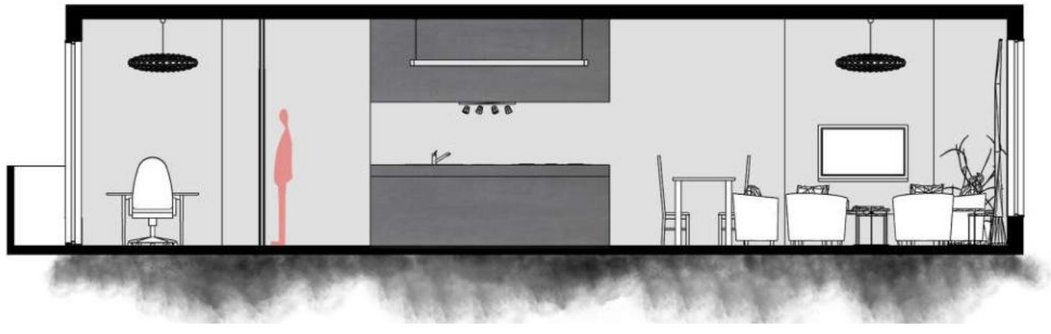
My Dreamy House
Residential Apartment

This is a designing project of an apartment unit located in a 4-story building with 2 units on each floor. The considered project in the western part is adjacent to an apartment unit and has a skylight from the north and south. Consequently, reception areas and rooms are considered in the north and south. This apartment unit has an area of 79 square meters. The employer of this project emphasizes having a workroom, so the workroom is located next to the bedroom and has access from the bedroom and living room area.



Space Schedule

Name	Area
Living Room	34 m^2
W.C	2 m^2
Mechanical Space	1 m^2
Bath Room	3 m^2
Room	22 m^2
Working Room	7 m^2
Kitchen	10 m^2
Total Area	79 m^2

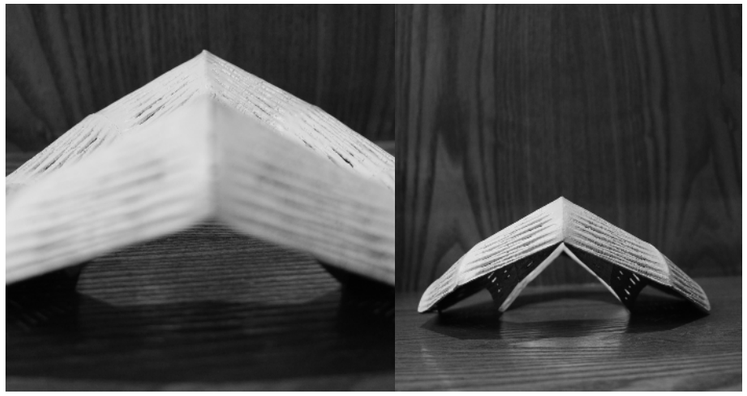


This Project is designed in Revit and Enscape.

Digital Crafting
Pavilion Design

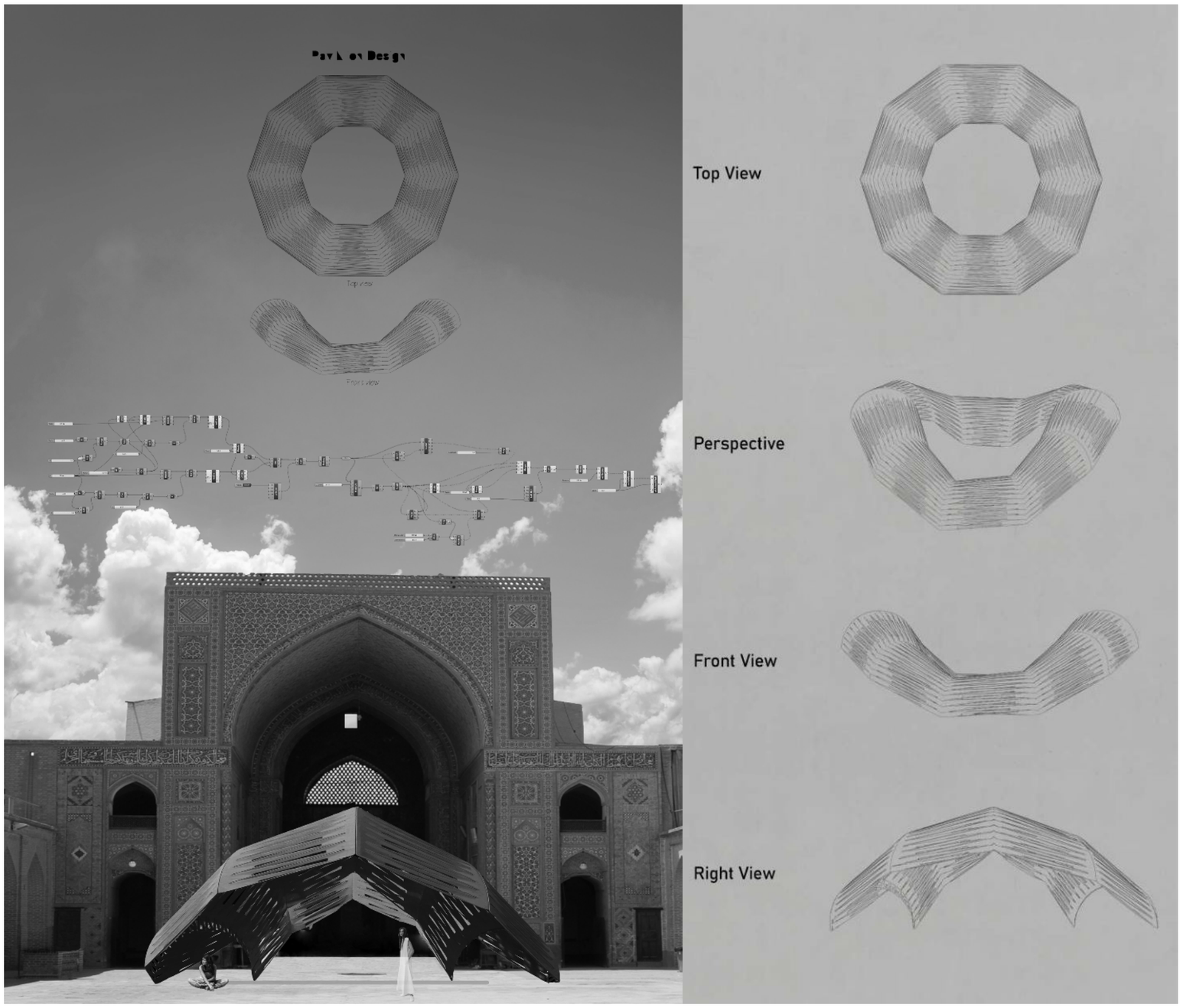
Although industrial production dominates the development and fabrication of products and consumption, digital techniques have helped – even if mostly exemplarily - in reinstating basic principles of craft production in design and architecture " [...] in which material and form are naturally intertwined into a tradition of making [...]" (N- Oxman, 2010).
I aim to explore digital architectural ,sketching, '3D- and generative modeling, and digital fabrication techniques on a fundamental level.

3D Print Model



3D Print Model

3D Print Model - Attachment



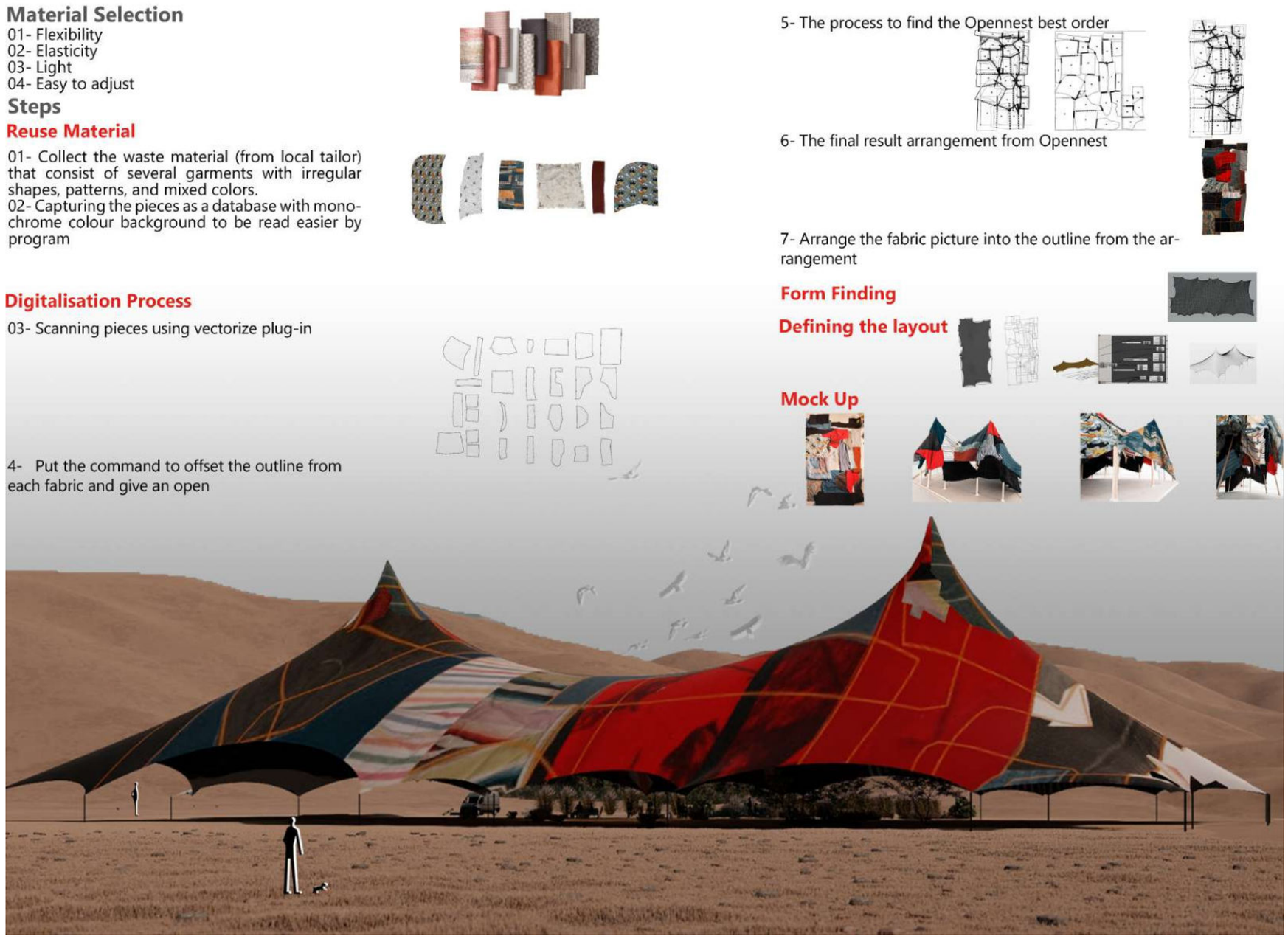
Designed Model in rhino and Grasshopper - Collage Presentation

RE collect-Format-Use

Contextual Computational

This project was designed in 3D-scanning software, Rhino, Grasshopper, Opennest, and Photoshop.

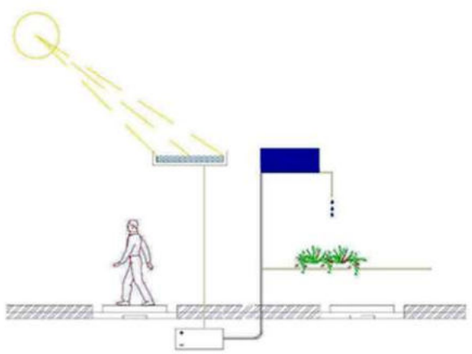
The built environment generates nearly 50% of annual global CO2 emissions. We must eliminate all CO2 emissions from the built environment by 2040 to meet 1.5°Climate targets. This requires a general rethinking of the design and implementation of architectural buildings and the built environment. Currently, most of the textile waste is incinerated or landfilled since no technologically feasible industrial recycling solution can address such a high amount of waste material, 230m garments unsold each year in Germany. In 2018, textile waste was 2,170,000 tons in the EU and 338,342 tons in Germany (Eurostat). The project was a group work project, and the initial idea was to get from Bedouins, a semi-nomadic group of desert dwellers. They are known for their hospitality. The Bedouins survived harsh weather conditions and lived in complex environments. Most Bedouins are animal herders who migrate into the desert during the rainy winter season and move back toward the cultivated land in the dry summer months.



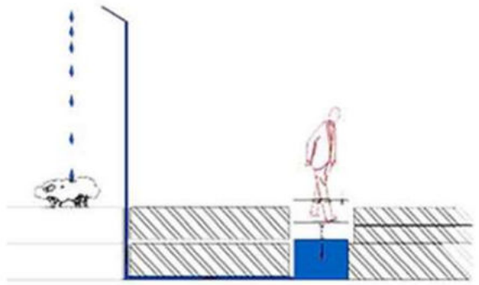
3D model

Architectural Competition
Qavam Al-Din

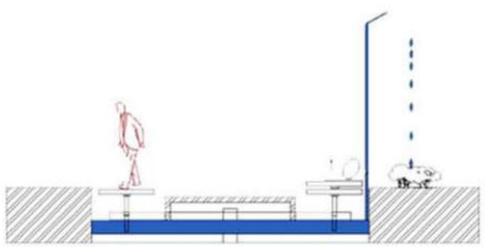
Our group intended to design and construct an architectural work with the aim of explaining and teaching the goals of urban sustainable development and with the topic on urban farming in the form of an educational-design program. This work has been in a form of urban arrangement that in interaction with citizens, familiarized them with the benefits and advantages of urban gardens and their impact on sustainable development achievement. This work displayed a small pattern of urban gardens in its architectural form, and at the same time, it presented information about this type of gardens and methods of creating it with the presence of passersby in the created space. Regarding the nature, modern ecological methods and software, the environmentally friendly and sustainable materials have been used.



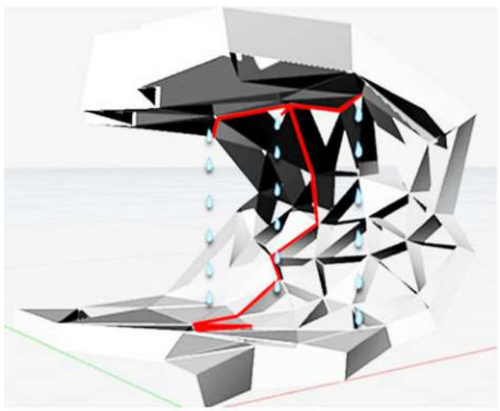
Design Process



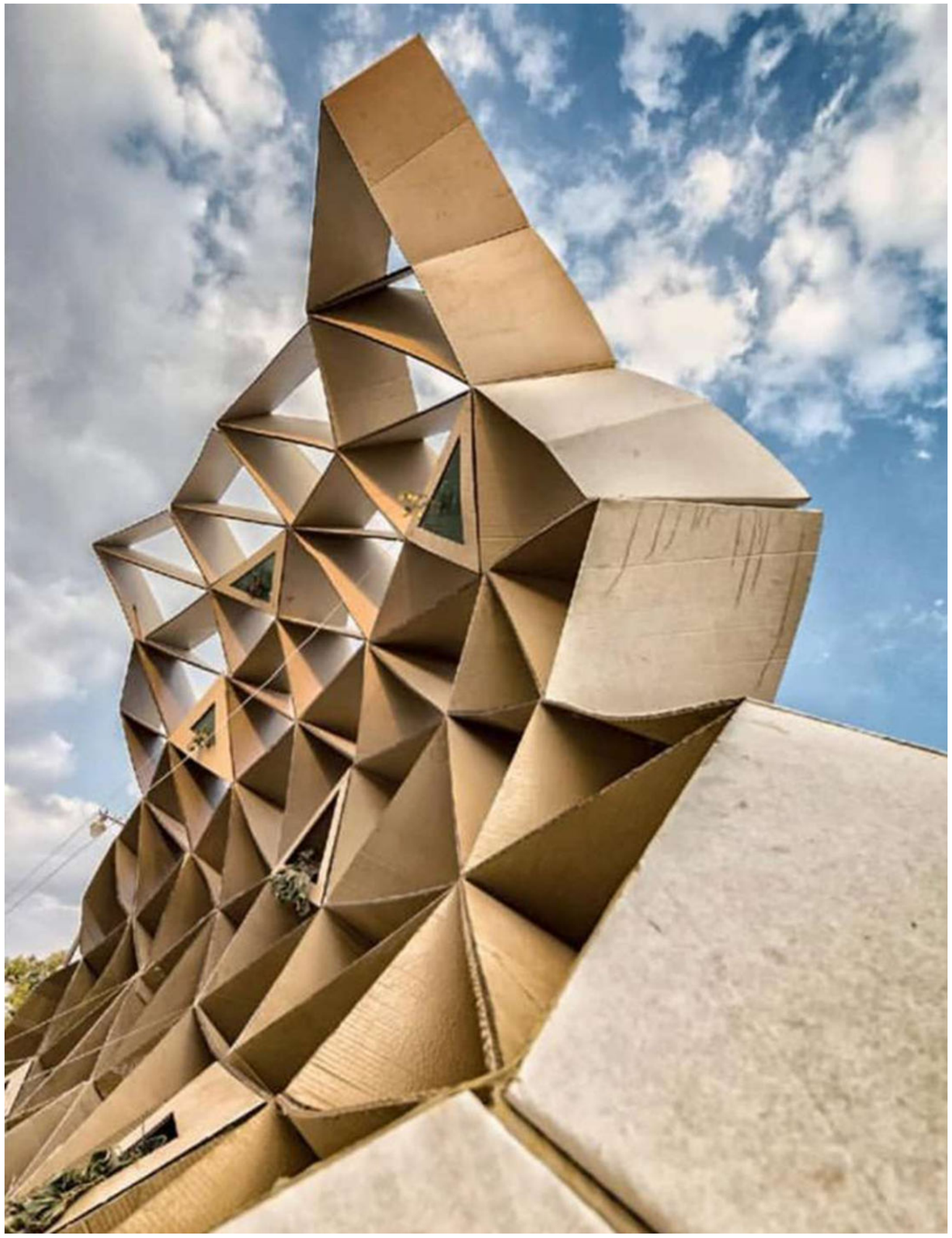
Design Process



Design Process



Form Finding



Recycleable Model

CG Art

Computer-generated (CG) presentations offer a distinctive and engaging method to showcase architectural projects. This approach transforms traditional blueprints and models into immersive, lifelike visualizations, enabling clients and stakeholders to envision the final structure with clarity and depth. CG presentations bring designs to life, highlighting each project's unique features and creative vision with dynamic impact.

Thanks For your Attention

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