zeynep ege odabaşı

CONTENTS

Zeynep Ege Odabaşı

architecture student

11/10/1995
Ankara / TURKEY

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CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL

NAME:	Zeynep Ege Odabaşı
DATE OF BIRTH:	11/10/1995
NATIONALITY:	Turkish

EDUCATION

BILKENT UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture — Ankara, TURKEY
B.Sc. Architecture — 2013-2018
Honour Student, CGPA:3.40

UMITKOY ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL — Ankara, TURKEY
Turkish National Program — 2009-2013

INTERNSHIPS

Sinpaş GYO - Altınoran Construcrion — July-August 2016/ Ankara, TURKEY
One month internship on the construction site.
Observed all stages of the construction process.

Ronesans Holding — June-July 2017/ Ankara, TURKEY
One month architectural internship.
Various jobs including examination of requirement list of the medical complex as well as identifying mistakes and 3d modeeling of some parts.

LANGUAGES

TECHNICAL SKILLS

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CERTIFICATES

High Honour Degrees from Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture, Architecture 2015-2016 Fall Semester, 2016-2017 Fall Semester, 2017-2018 Fall Semester

Honour Degrees from Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture/ B.Sc.Architecture 2015-2016 Spring Semester, 2016-2017 Spring Semester

Projects selected to be exhibited in Bilkent University FADA Exhibiton 2015-2016 Fall,2015-2016 Spring, 2016-2017 Fall, 2017-2018 Spring Semesters.

Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Education
Program of 176-hour Applied Theatre Program, Certificate of Qualified Instructor

Art of Oratory Certificate, Licence KS-23205

People to People International
Certificate of Recognition as Ankara, Turkey Student Chapter (2013) Honor

"Hayallerimle Oynuyorum-2" Toy and Puppet Design Competition
Certificate of High Achievement (2009)

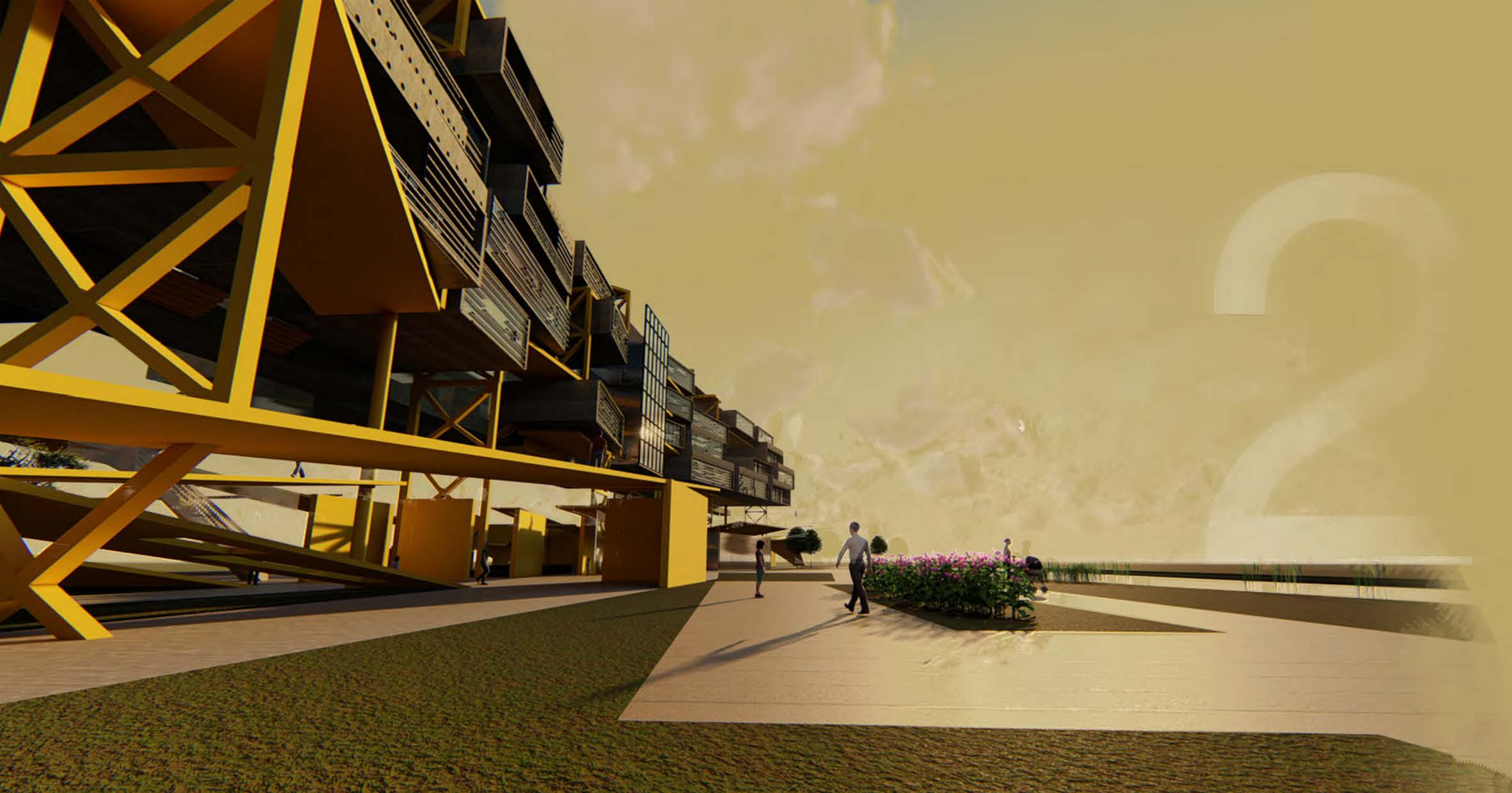
Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality, 7th International Inter-High School Theatre Fest
Certificate of Participation / Certificate of the Best Play (2012)

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

DAS Bilkent (Design Architecture Society) — Ankara, TURKEY
Tasarım Bilkent'17 Organisation Team Member — September 2015 - 2017
Tasarım Bilkent'18 Organisator — September 2017 - Present
http://dasbilkent.com/

International Workshop of Architectural Construction — Bari, ITALY
Dwelling Space and the Character of Spaces — June 2016

Chamber of Architects Ankara — Ankara, TURKEY
Children and Architecture Workshop — October 2016- January 2017

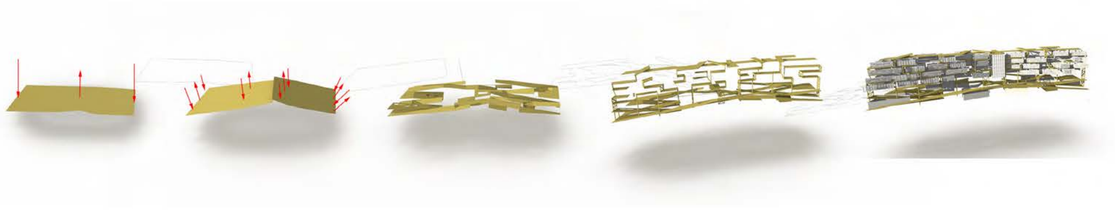


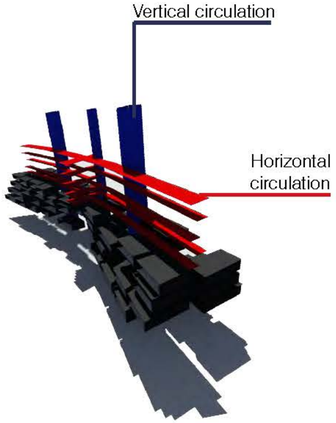
CO-HOUSING
-Ankara / Turkey

The location of the site is near the Ankara Streeam, which is about the dry and it is very close to the city center. The aim of the project is to create a platform that conncects different co-housing units with different user groups and create a sense of artifical topography that forms both transition and boundry between the site and its surroundings. The artifical topography platform also intends to create harmony with the stream and lifts the housing units to provide with view to the buildings around the site.

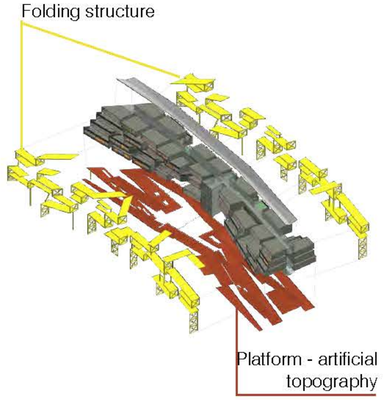
//Indicidual Work
// ARCH 301
// Instructor: Giorgio Gasco

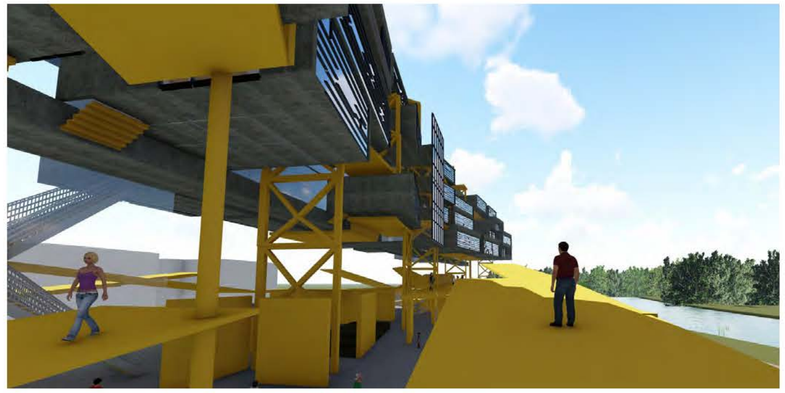
DESIGN STRATEGY



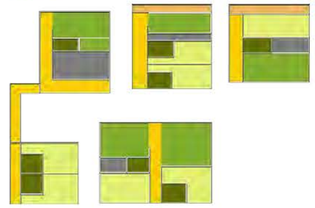


The concept of the project was to create a platform that is an artifical topography, and under which common functions for the users take place. A folding steel structural system, which is derived from the artificial topography, creates a skeleton for housing units, which have many types. The pre-cast housing units are placed the spaces on the skeleton, as well as the common spaces, terraces and circulation cores. While the horicontal circulation is provided by one element for each level, there are 3 vertical circulation cores due to the length of the building.

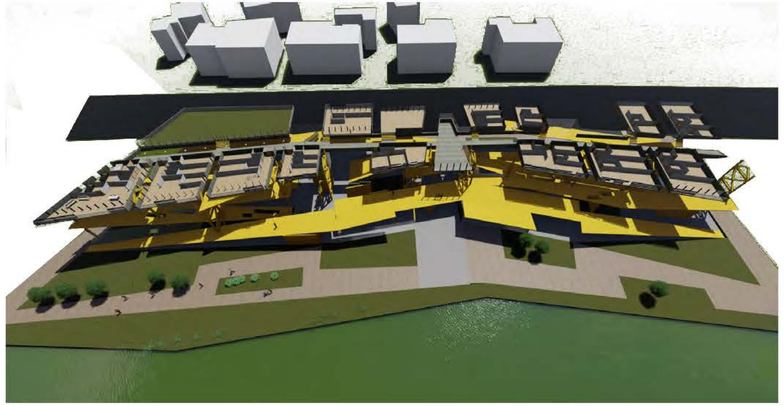


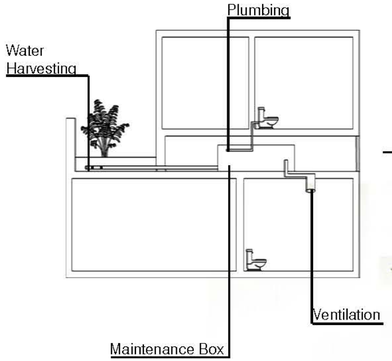


Unit Types

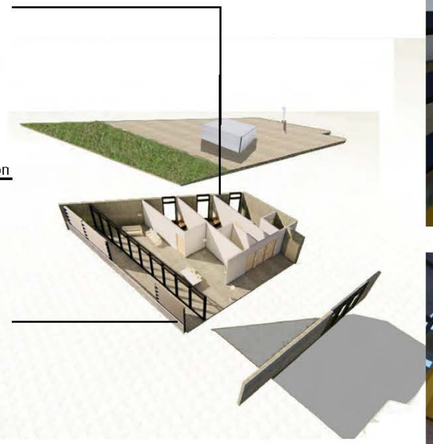


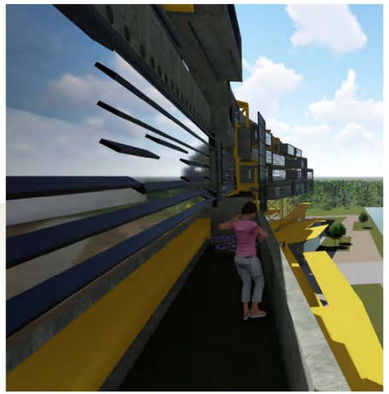
Circulation
Bedroom
Living Room
Bathroom
Kitchen





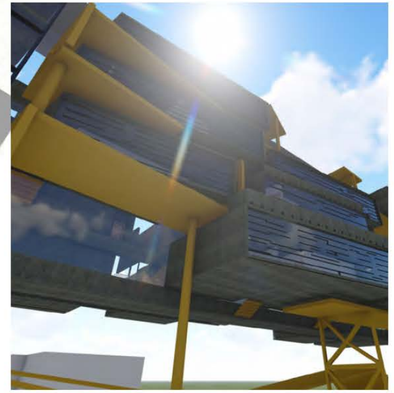
The maintenance box, which takes place in the gap between two vertical units, collects all the pipelines that are coming out from each unit. Also the pipeline that takes place under the terrace garden collects water and brings it to maintenance box to be used in toilets.

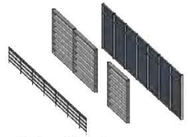




Facade Systems

Units with no balcony





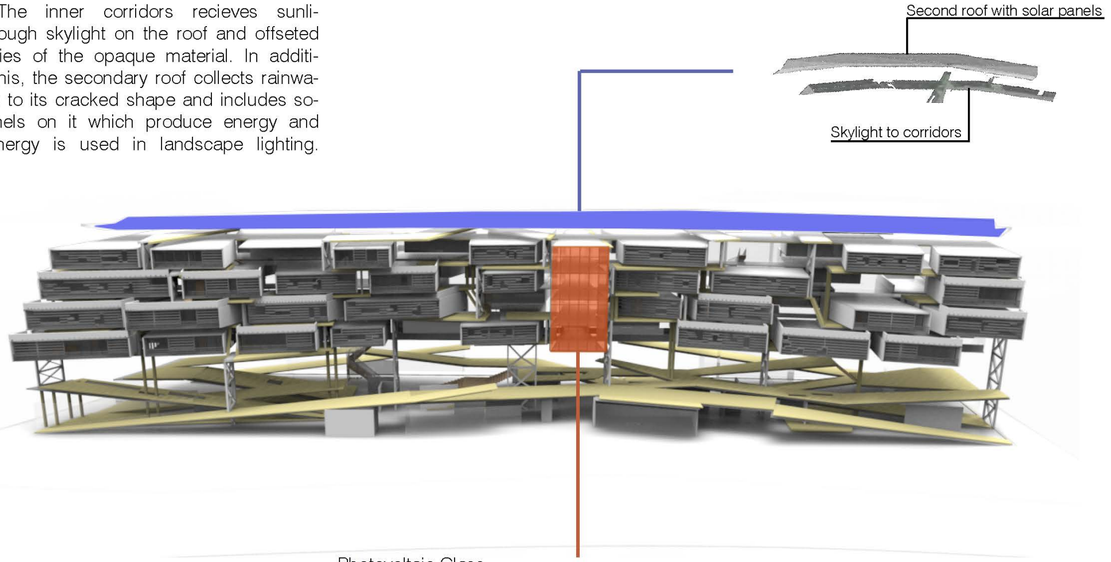
Units with balcony

The facades has two different system. Units which does not have balcony has a sun-breaker system attached to the glass facade that has adjustable louvers in vertical direction. The units with balcony has also sun-breaker system, however, its louvers can also be adjusted in the horicontal direction to provide access to the balcony and create sun protection.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

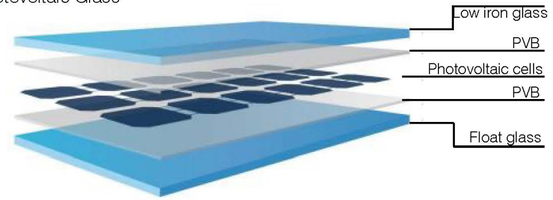
The inner corridors recieves sunlight through skylight on the roof and offseted boundries of the opaque material. In addition to this, the secondary roof collects rainwater due to its cracked shape and includes solar panels on it which produce energy and that energy is used in landscape lighting.

Roof System

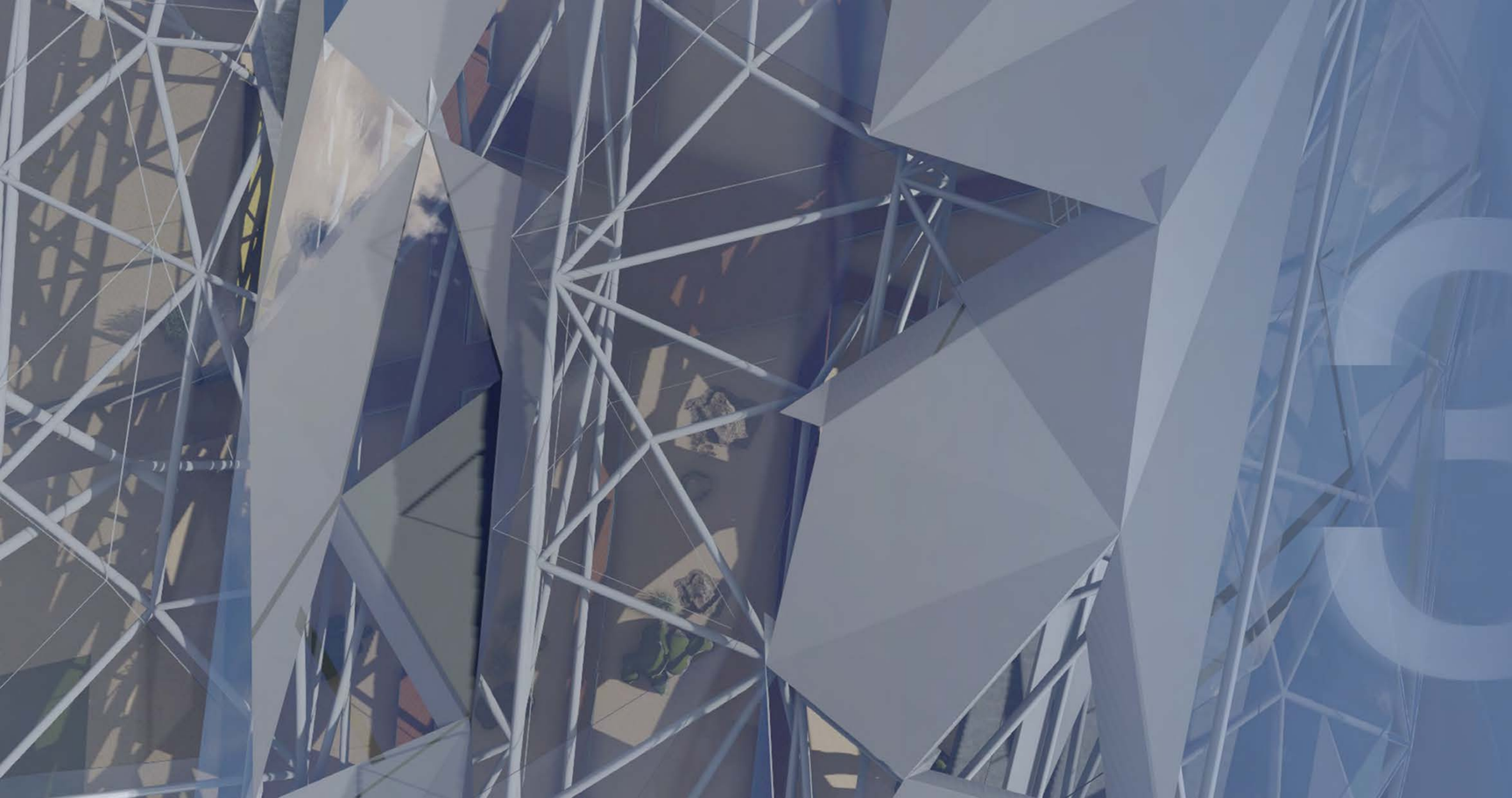


Photovoltaic Glass

Due to big glass facade on south facade, the photovoltac glass, which is transparent, used as a material to tranfrom sunlight into energy.



Night View



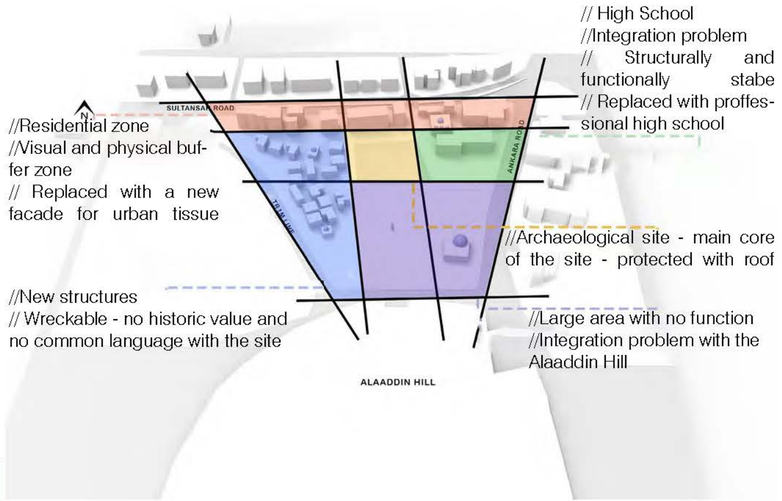
ARCHAEOLOGY COMPLEX
-Konya / Turkey

Konya is a city that has housed many civilizations throughout the history. It has a historical richness that varies from Byzantines to Ottomans and now with the excavation of the currently discovered archaeological site in the middle of the city center, there is a need for qualified programs to appreciate its archaeological richness, and create specialized care to those ruins so as to prevent any insensible touch to that area which is the case for most of the archaeological museums in Turkey. The project aims to protect the archaeological site by on-site education, research, excavation and exhibition of all of them.

// GROUP WORK / Equal Contribution
// Team Members:
Başak Günalp, Burak Çelik, Tuna Mert

// ARCH 302
// Instructor: Giorgio Gasco

SITE CONDITIONS AND DESIGN STRATEGY



//Residential zone
//Visual and physical buffer zone
// Replaced with a new facade for urban tissue

// High School
//Integration problem
// Structurally and functionally stabe
// Replaced with proffessional high school

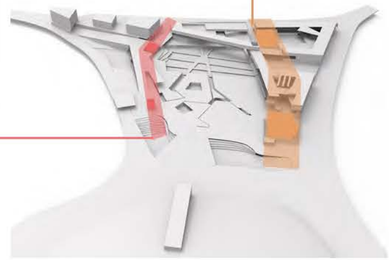
//Archaeological site - main core of the site - protected with roof

//New structures
// Wreckable - no historic value and no common language with the site

//Large area with no function
//Integration problem with the Alaaddin Hill

The design strategy was to protect the urban tissue created on the northen and eastern sides of the site

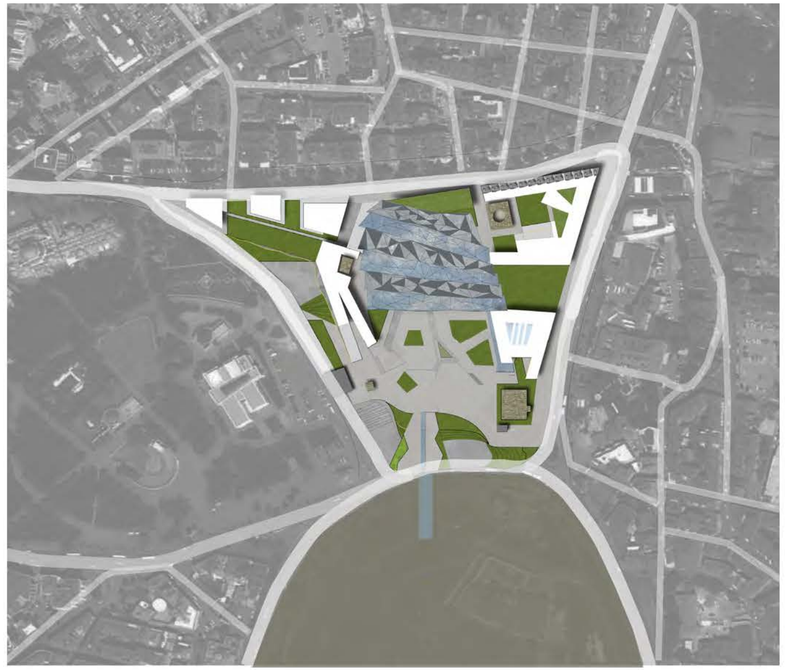
Historic value - Madrasahs
Educational axis
Function preserved

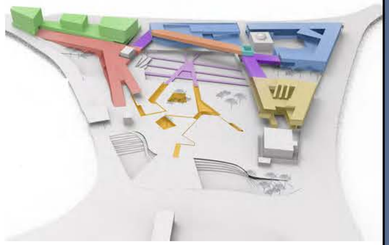


Historic value - Seljukid Mosques
Cultural axis
Refunctioned buildings

The mosques which belongs to Seljukid Period creates a cultural axis, while two madrasahs, which are the educational buildings of Seljukid and Ottoman Period, creates an educational axis and they are used to connect related functions.

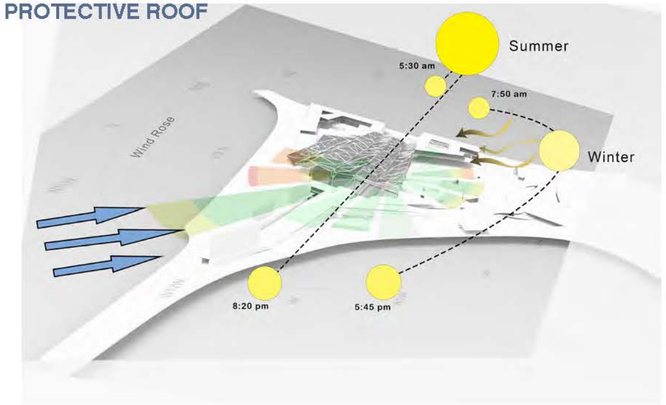
MASTER PLAN

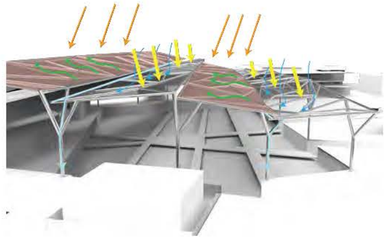




- Residential Units
- Museum
- Research Centers
- Proffessional High School
- Observatory
- Walking Platform
- Bridges
- Underground Tunnels
- Circulation Core

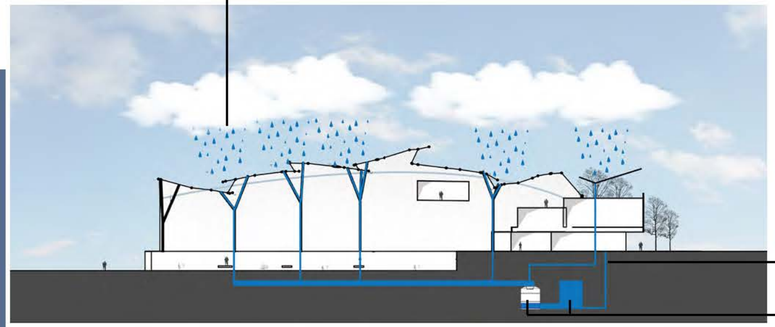
THE PROTECTIVE ROOF





Skylight
Solar Paneling
Titanium Dioxide Air Cleaning Material
Gutter
Water Harvesting

Water harvesting through the roof

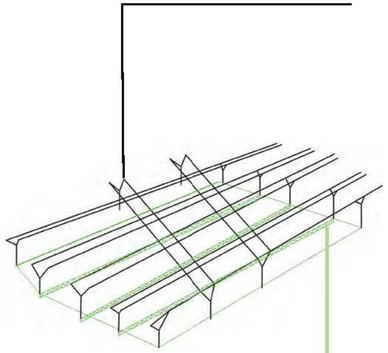


Distribution

Filtering and collecting

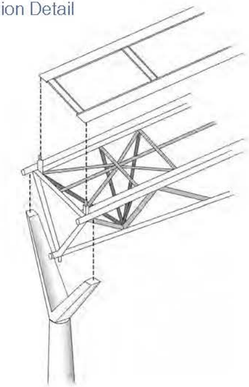
Axonometric Roof Structure

Upper trusses supported by columns

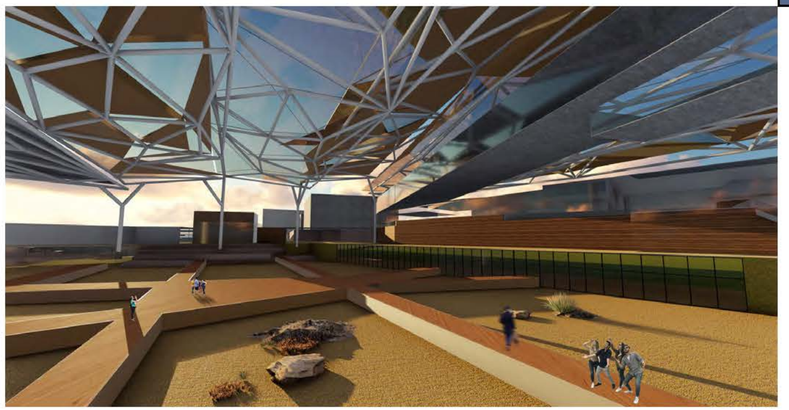


Below trusses hided under the walking platform to provide extra bracing to the structure

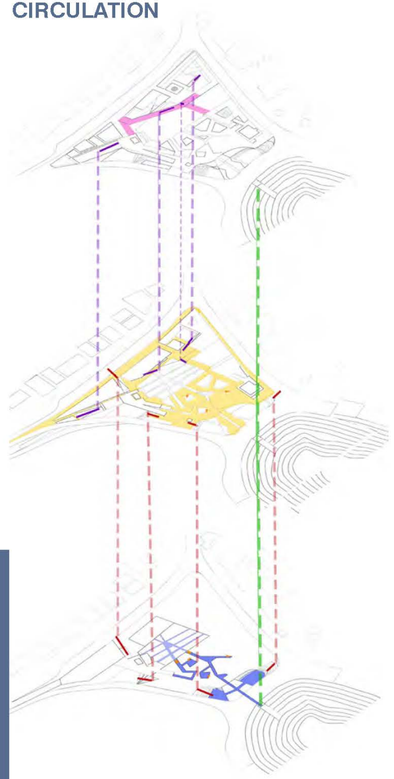
Connection Detail



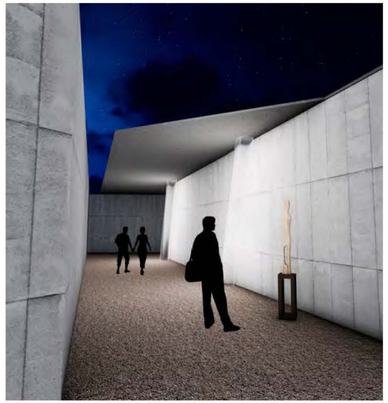
The protective roof of archaeological site was shaped according to sun and wind diagram to both let the summer breeze in while the winter wind is blocked by the urban facade. In addition to that it prevents direct light from the site besides protecting it from climatic conditions. With the use of solar panels it supplies green energy to the research labs while titanium dioxide cladding cleans the water. The stuctıre of the roof consists of two columns supported by two trusses one of which is hided below the platform. The structural system also works as a water harvesting system to store and later distribute the water to the site.

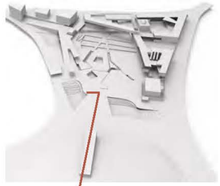


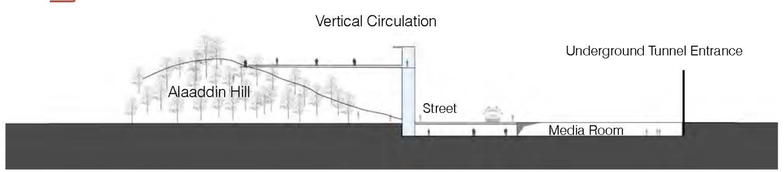
CIRCULATION

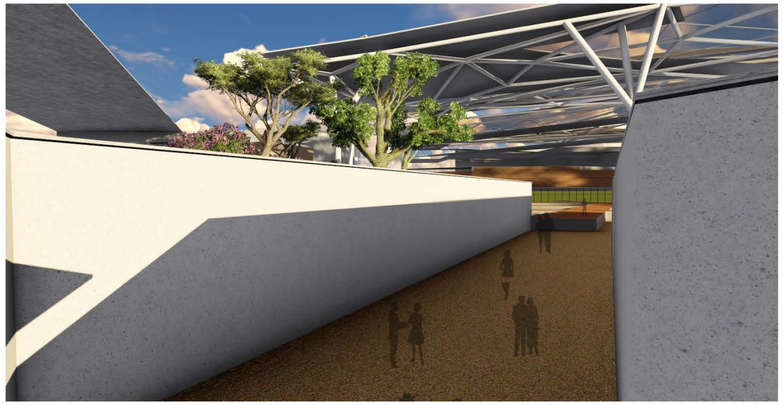


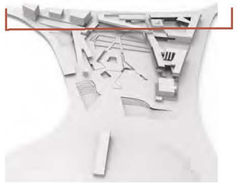
- Underground Tunnel Level (-4m)
- Ground Level
- Bridge Connection Between Buildings
- From -4m to Ground Level
- From Ground to Bridge Level
- From Aladdin Hill to Underground Tunnels

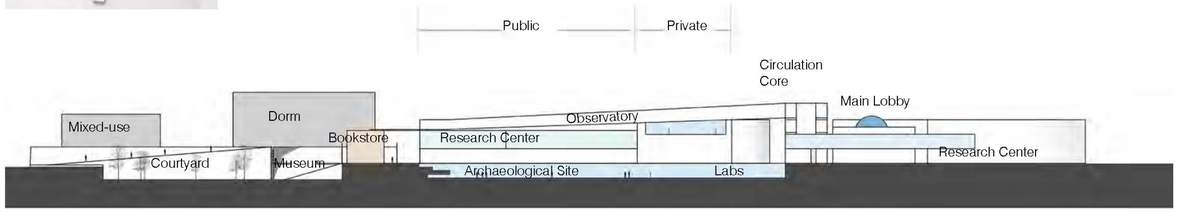












The site has a rich circulation pattern. The problem of the integration of the archaeological site to the Aladdin Hill is solved by a vertical circulation core, which leads people to underground tunnels of museum that reaches up to archaeological site. Besides this underground circulation, all buildings are connected with bridges due to their common functions, and some bridges also adds to the museum idea such as observatory.

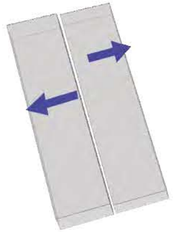
ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM
-Konya / Turkey

4

The archaeology museum takes place in the archaeology complex. It is right next to the archaeological site and connects with the underground tunnels which are part of the exhibition. The museum is basically connects the Culture Park, which is on the west side of the museum, with the archaeological site, that is on the east side of the building. The exhibition is based on the ruins that are found in the archaeological site and the site itself becomes the exhibition.

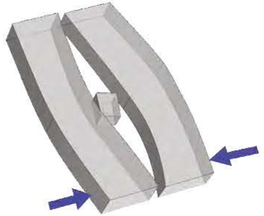
// Individual Work
// ARCH 302
// Instructor: Giorgio Gasco

DESIGN PROCESS

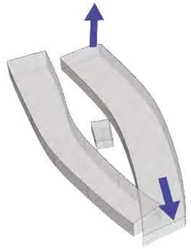


1. Massing

2. Revealing the 12th century mosque



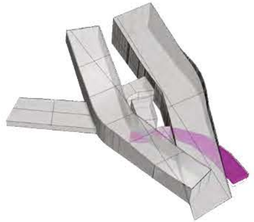
3. Wrapping and centering the old



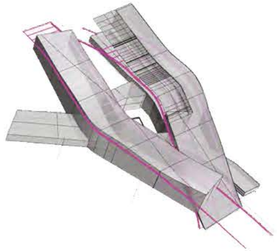
4. Height determination according to wind

5. Using mosque as an center exhibition element

6. Adding auditorium and enclosing around the mosque



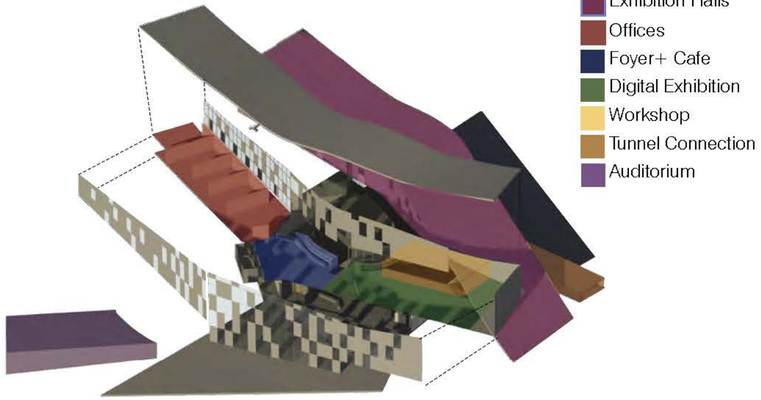
7. Connecting the underground tunnels



8. Structuring

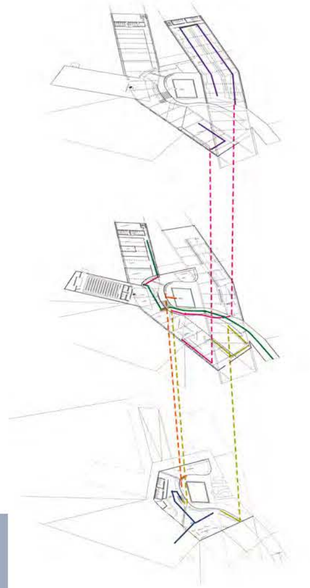
The museum is located around a 12th century Seljukid mosque. The building form is shaped in a way that is surrounds and celebrates the existence of the museum and creates a visual connection with the archaeological site on the east site, where the ruins of the Seljukid period can also be found. The height of the building is determined according to wind conditions. It prevents the north wind while letting summer breeze in. The auditorium is added according to topogtaphy and underground tunnels are connected to the museum as a part of the exhibition.

Land Use



Inner courtyard around the mosque

Circulation



- Basement floor circulation
- From basement floor to upper floor
- Old Mosque circulation
- First floor to second floor
- Underground tunnel connection
- Exhibition hall circulation

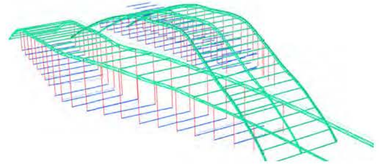
Foyer area

West side view

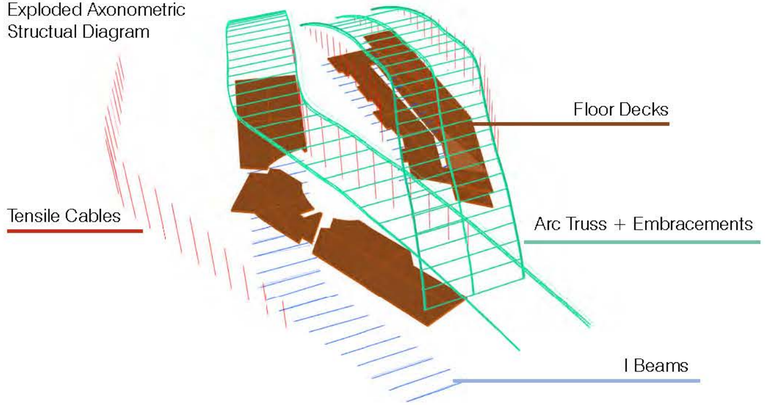
Sturcural idea

The building is structured by a long-span arc truss system with horizontal embracements between them. The floors are roughly tensile suspended bridges that suspends from the roof. They are cariied by the I beams which are carried by roof with the use of tensile cables.

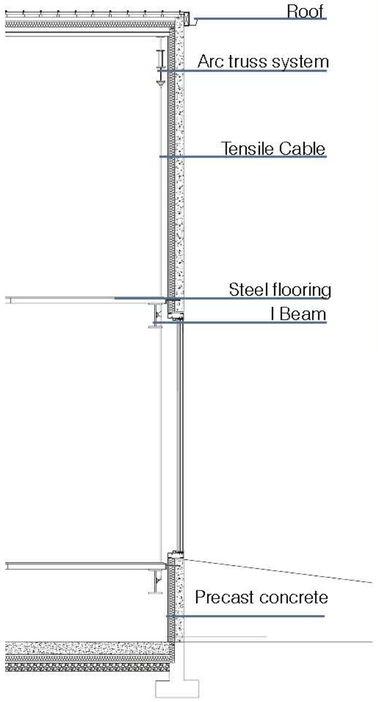
Closed structural system

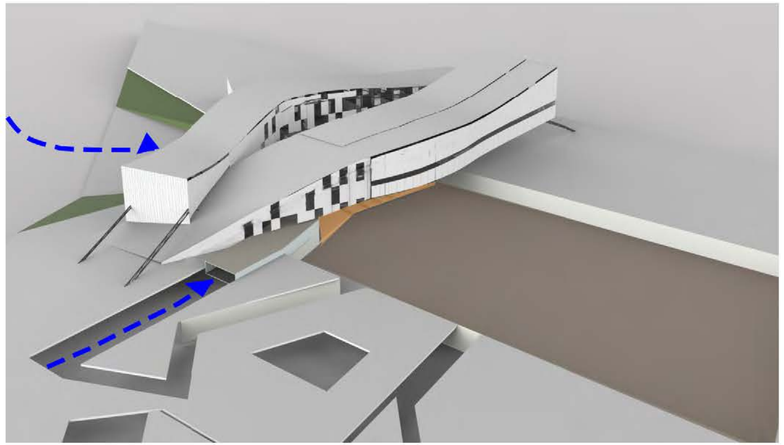


Exploded Axonometric
Structual Diagram

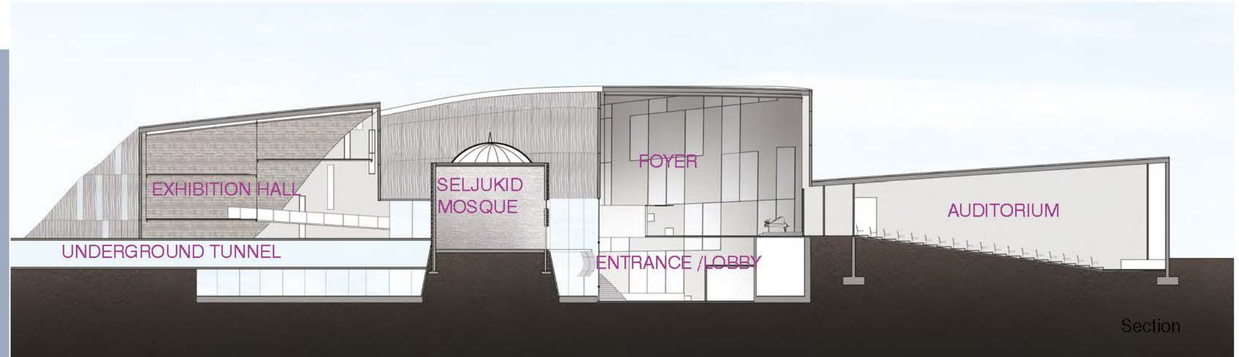


Structural Connection Detail



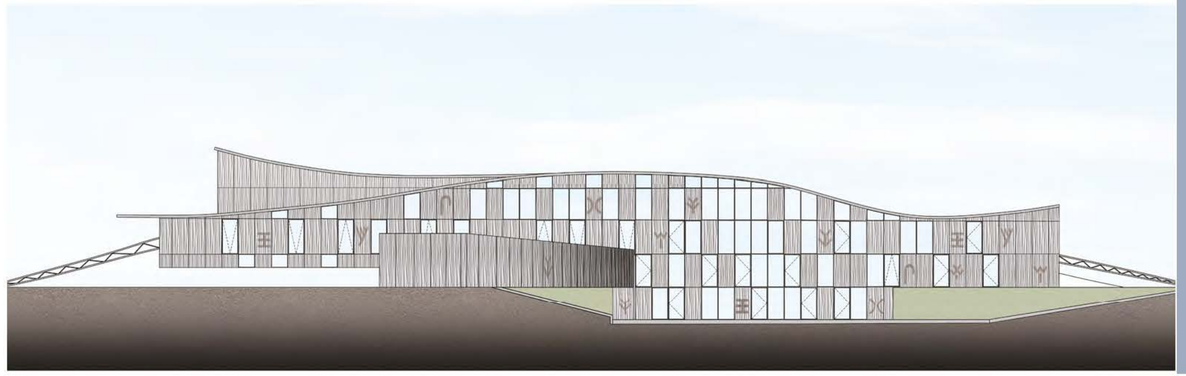


The building can be accessed through underground tunnels or through the underpass from Culture Park. In addition to this, there is a inner courtyard that dives untill the archaeological site level and creates a visual and physical connection with it.

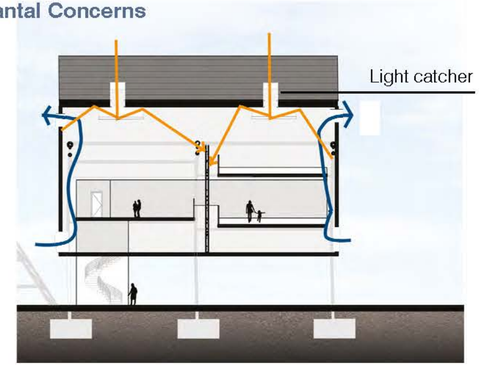


Section

West Elevation

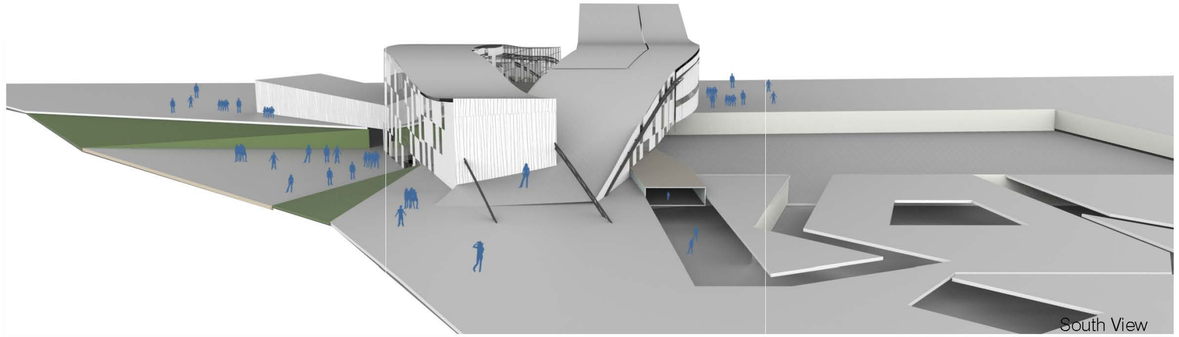


Environmantal Concerns

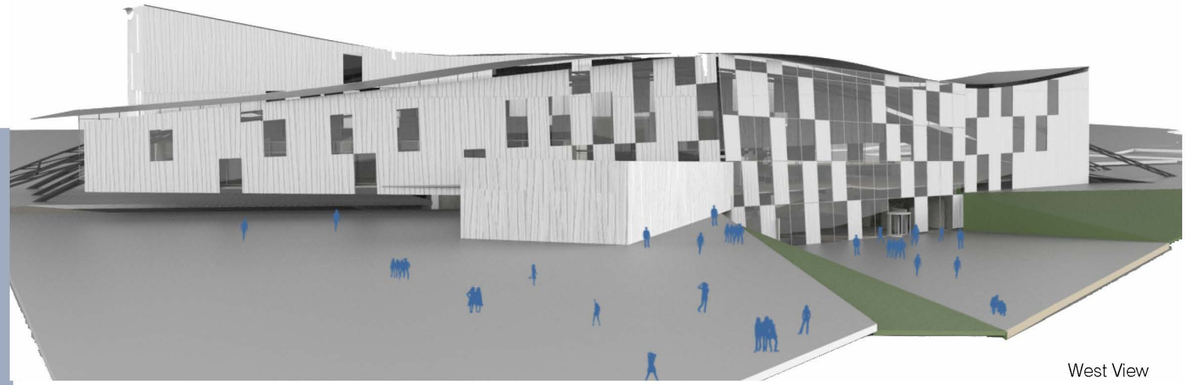


// Light catchers are placed on the roof to provide with diffussed light to the exhibition hall instead of direct light, which may harm the archaeological ruins.

// The openings on the op and bottom of the walls helps cooling and free space between walls and floor creates ventillation.



South View



West View

Exhibition Hall

// Light catchers are placed on the roof to provide with diffussed light to the exhibition hall instead of direct light, which may harm the archaeological ruins.

// The openings on the op and bottom of the walls helps cooling and free space between walls and floor creates ventillation.

WINERY

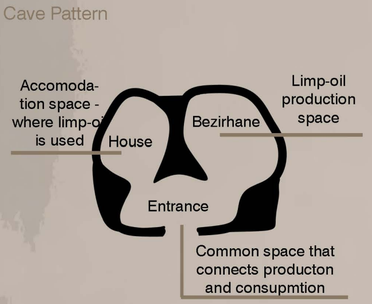
-Nevşehir / Turkey

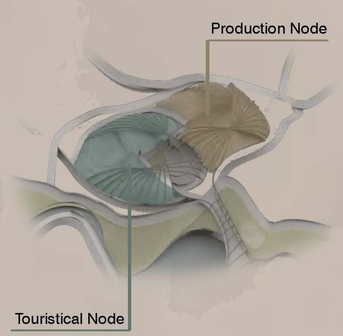
Nevsehir is the city where the most of the historical underground cities in Turkey are located. It has its own type of rock which is endemic to Capadoccia region. A currently discovered underground / terrace city that throws back to 5000 years ago and includes ruins from Byzantine, Roman and Ottoman periods and it is considered as a third degree archaeological site. The aim of the project was to create an attraction to the site with the ona of the most popular functions of the region and create a self-sufficient complex that is inspired from the patterns of the caves that are found in the site and based on five ordering systems which are environmental, socio-cultural, economical, functional and aesthetical.

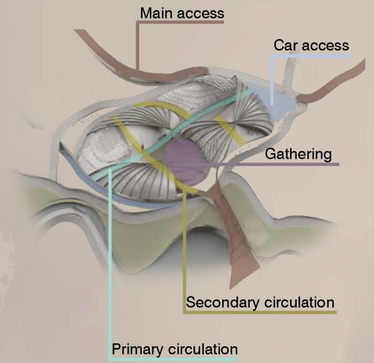
// Individual Work
// ARCH 401
// Instructor: Jesus Espinoza Alvarez

DESIGN STRATEGY

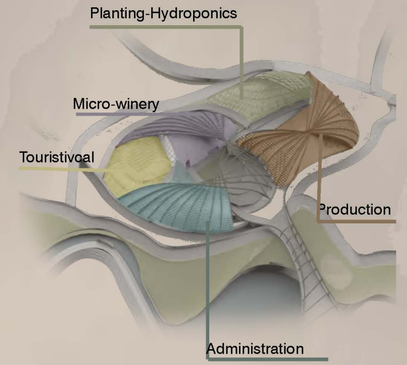
Cave Pattern







The main pattern of the caves are that the production space of limp-oil and the accomodation area in where the limp-oil is used was connected by a common entrance. In addition to this, there were spaces like barns and common spaces which proved that the community living in these caves was producing their own needs and exchanging them with each other in a common trade space, which proves that they were economically independent based on this functional pattern, which is part of their socio-cultural life. These ordering systems can be summaries as the community was self sufficient within itself. When considering the grape's leaf, which is the main element of the wine, it is seen that there is a main streak that creates branches and sub-branches, and tissue is created between two structural elements, branches, of leaf. In this case, I considered the building as a tissue between two structural elements and created groups of them based on their function to create a self-sufficient site.



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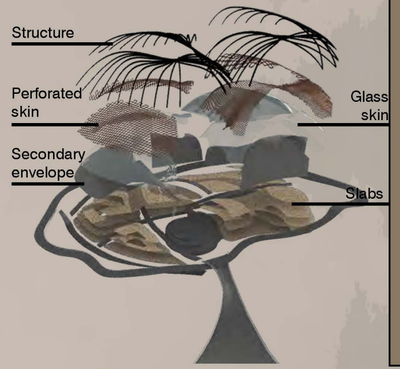
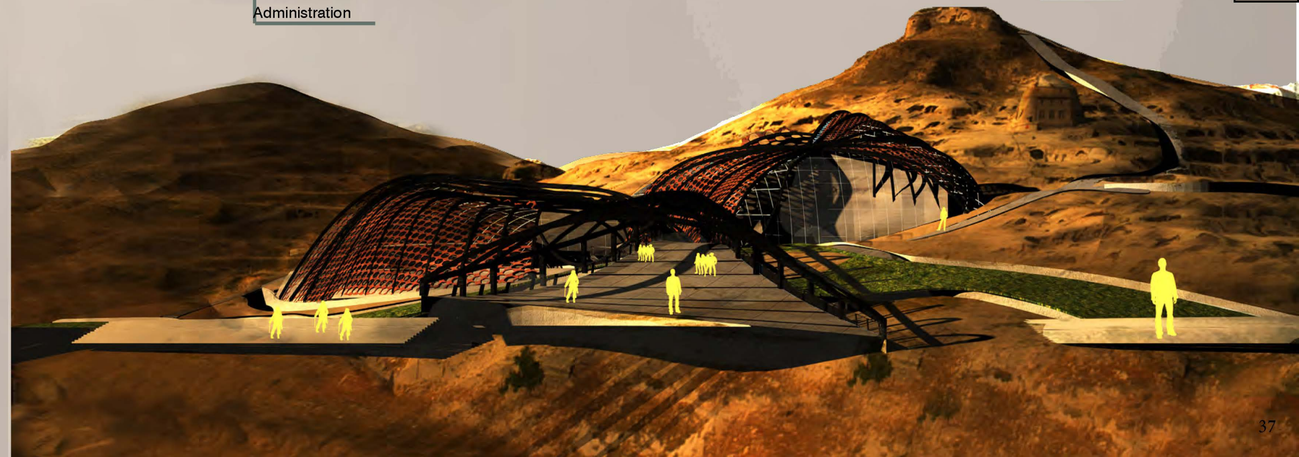
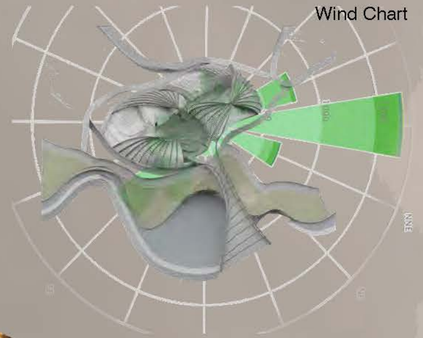
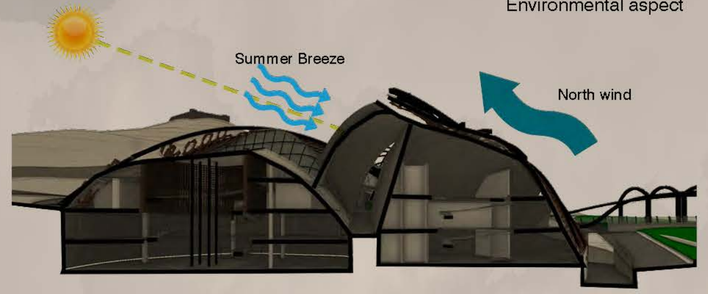




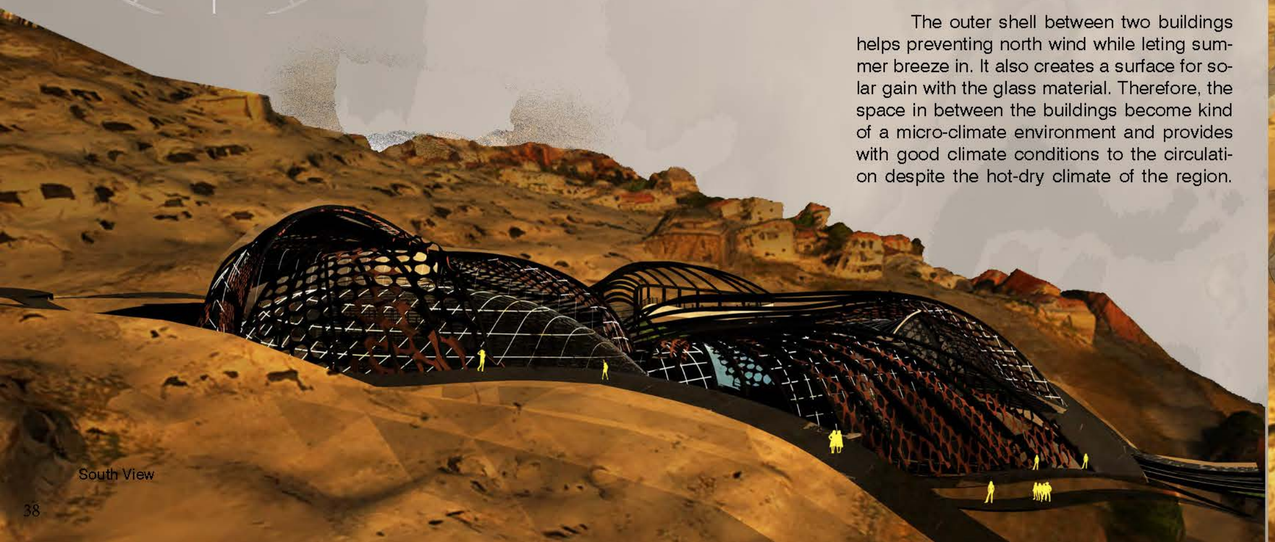
Wind Chart



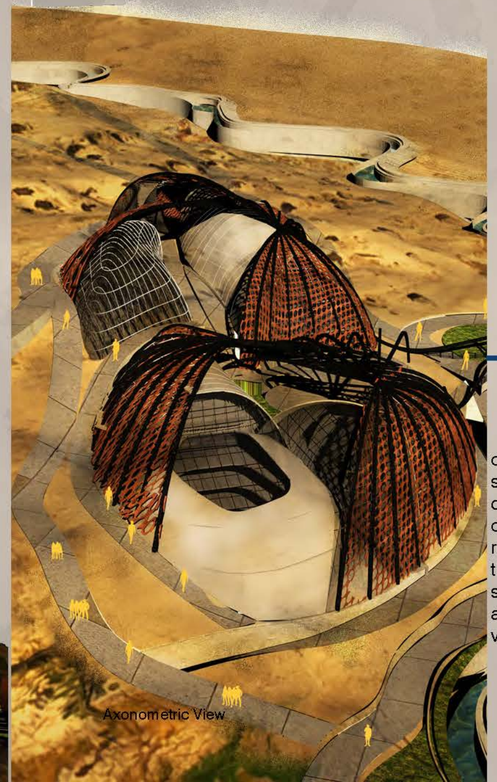
Environmental aspect



The outer shell between two buildings helps preventing north wind while leting summer breeze in. It also creates a surface for solar gain with the glass material. Therefore, the space in between the buildings become kind of a micro-climate environment and provides with good climate conditions to the circulation despite the hot-dry climate of the region.

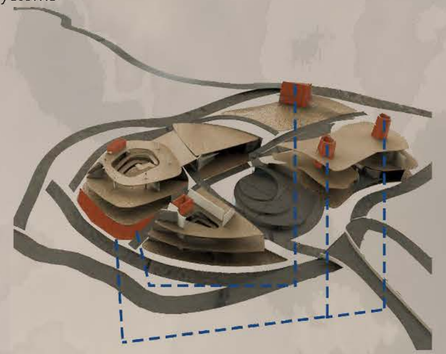


South View



Axonometric View

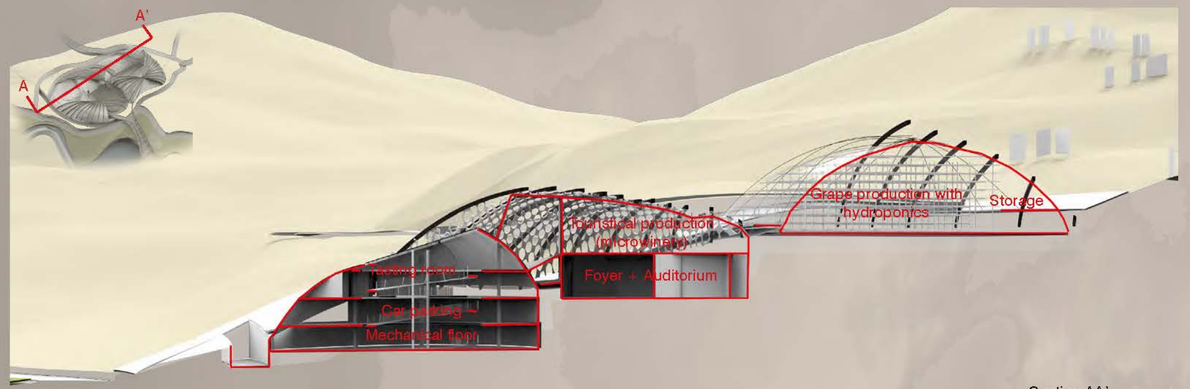
Mechanical Systems



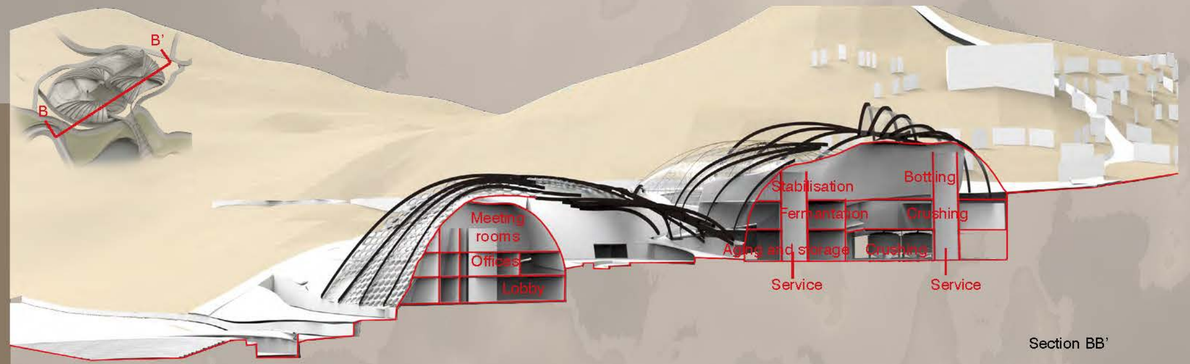
Mechanical Control Places

Distribution Lines - Water channels

Wineries requires a complex thought of mechanical systems because different steps of production requires different thermal conditions. The environment for fermentation, aging and storage needs to be very controlled in terms of heat, humidity, natural lighting and ventillation. Therefore, for the HVAC systems, VFD Control on condenser fans are used to achieve optimal control. Moreover, VFD controlled air compressor and high efficient humidifier is proposed. In addition to this, service lines are also very significant Service lines and mechanical control spaces are placed in a core in middle of the production units and main mechanical control is provided by touristicals building's mechanical floor. Distribution lines also includes water channels due to the fact that the old civilizations living in this undergroungs city used to have the most developed water channel system.



Section AA'



Section BB'

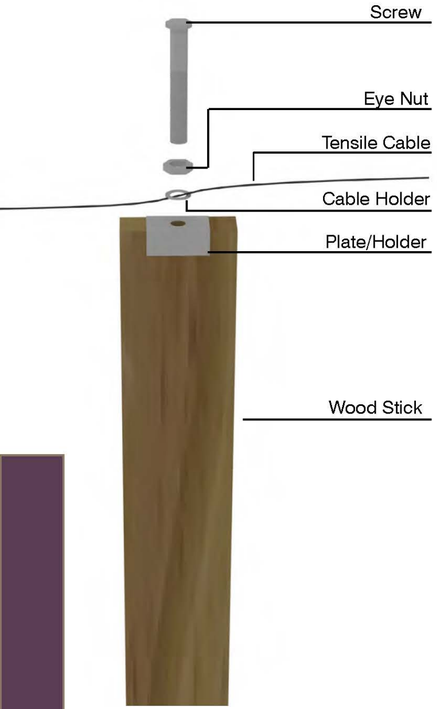
Tasting Room Interior

TENSEGRITY PROJECT
-Ankara / Turkey

6

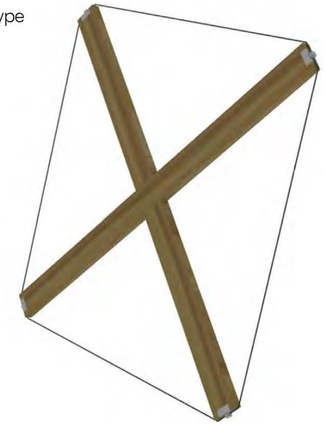
Tensegrity project aims at pushing students to discover the possibilities of materials, structural systems and to introduce a little bit of construction experience. First of all, all the students are prepare their own tensile units and then their own systems in a 1/100 model and in digital model. The most effective one was selected based on the amount of material that is used and the cost. A system composed of 2 wood stick was chosen and built by a class of students.

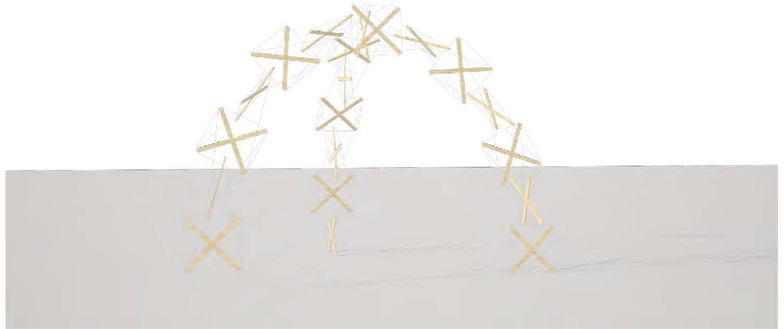
// Class Work
// ARCH 252 - Construction and Materials
// Instructors: Orhan Uludağ, Glenn Terry Kukkola



Units are composed of 2 wood sticks which are put orthogonally on each other and fastened by tensile cables. The cables are placed on the wood sticks by a ring that is placed around a screw and the screw is placed to the hole in the stick and stabilized by the metal plate.

Unit Type





DWELLING SPACE AND THE CHARACTER OF PLACE

-Polignano a Mare / Italy

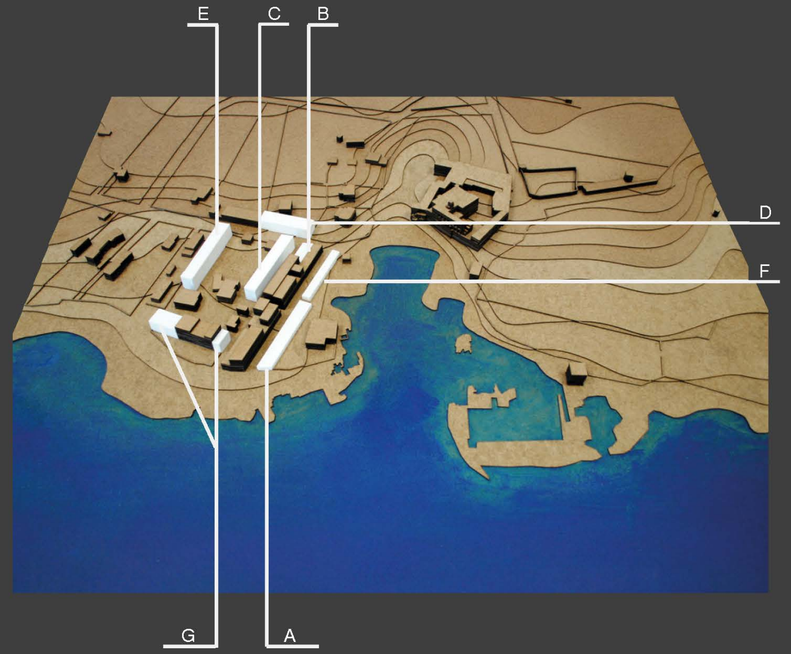
The project proceed on the base of two aims: from one hand to challenge a real context, identify a difficult place and consider all the contradictions and complexities within; from the other to deal with the specific features of an architectural workshop, namely to consider in the design process both the materials, techniques, and traditional languages of the place. The idea of the project was to turn this irregular mass of houses into a small urban system able to confront a series of natural and architectural outstanding elements: the cove of the shore together with the imposing Abbey and the Saracen tower, and the beautiful surrounding countryside still mercifully intact. Therefore there are some set conditions able to convert this group of houses into a “hamlet”, a new core with an urban character, which together with the Abbey establish a relationship with the sea and the countryside.

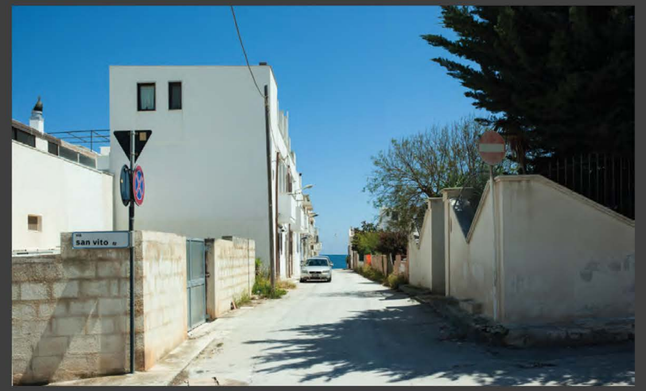
// International Workshop of Architectural Construction | Bari-Ankara
// Group Work / Equal Contribution
// Team : Demre Ertem, Beril Aksoy, Rabia Gürkan, Sena Temurer
// Instructors: Giorgio Gasco, Burcu Şenyapılı Özcan

To allow the transformation of this spontaneous cluster of houses into a “hamlet”, and to assign it the features of a small town – of a “kleinstadt”, as some architects from the last century might have said – it is necessary to densify the buildings to produce a clear edge and a center: in particular two compact blocks are needed to mark this boundary towards the disorder of the scattered houses, and to define the public space. Specific points to intervene in has been identified: to fill some voids, to complete the area facing the sea, to replace the decrepit fisherman’s warehouse and continue the same area up to the sea, to complete the residential block beside the nice inn of the Abbey.

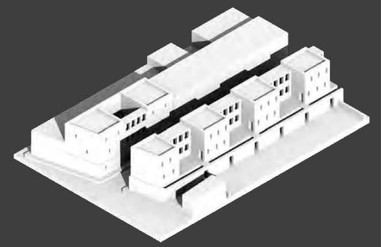
PUBLISHED BOOK OF WORKSHOP

MASTER PLAN MODEL



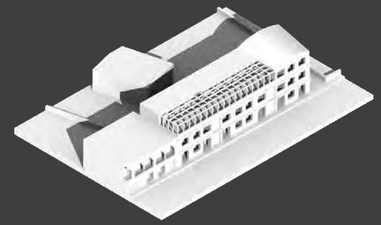


AREA B



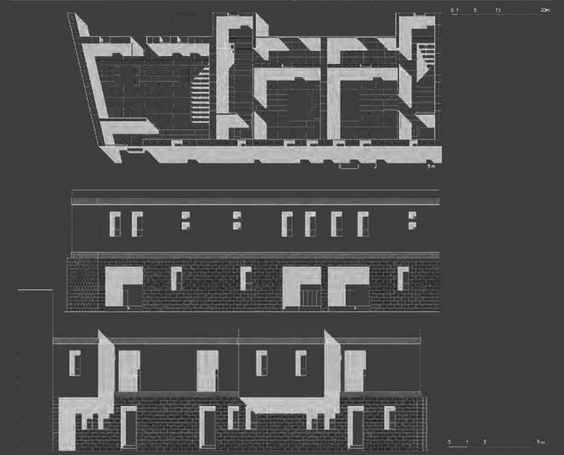
Urban header building
Edificio di Testata Urbana

AREA D

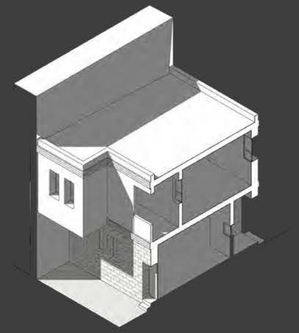


Houoses with Loggia
Case con Loggia

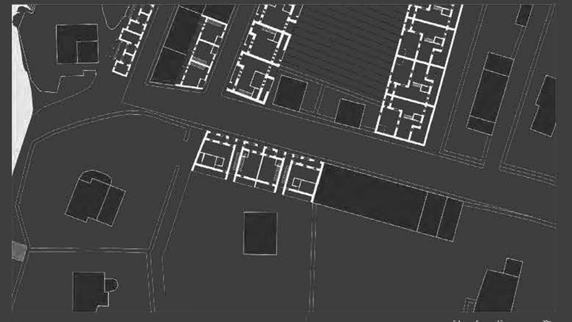
AREA B

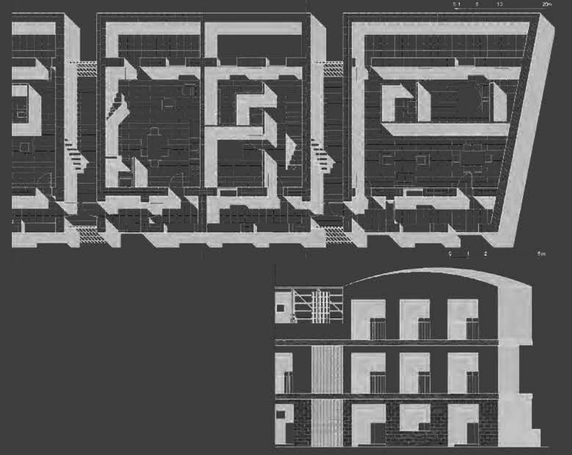


The project is located on a small unbuilt corner area of the long compact block that extends throughout the whole village. The project proposal consists in a two-storey building, a stone basement and a plastered high level, which has a very compact street façade, interrupted only by the excavation of the small doorways. These are set up as places of mediation between the public space of the street and the private house space. The living rooms on the ground floor open to the long, narrow space of the gardens on the back. The staircases leading to the upper floor have a projecting volume from which they get light and air. The sleeping area has a room overlooking the secret space of the gardens. It is, once again, a space excavated in the mass of the building

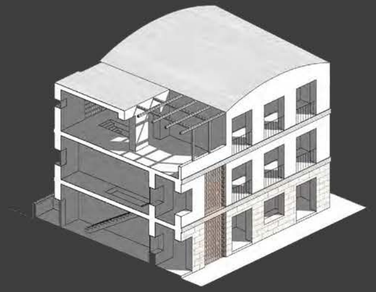


AREA D





In continuity with the adjacent building of the locanda, a header building and an urban building with terrace characterized the project proposal on three floors. The housing typology adopted is duplex: the living area (kitchen-living room and bathroom) downstairs and the sleeping area (two bedrooms and bathroom) upstairs. The masonry building system is positioned on the perimeter, offering an articulation of living spaces contained in a "fence". All dwellings come with a paved courtyard on the rear and a series of covered loggias on the front. The large upper terrace with wooden pergola unifies the elevation, taking up the function of the loggia in locanda. Urban header building is organized with residential units composed of two rooms on each floor; a brick sunshade shields the stairs.

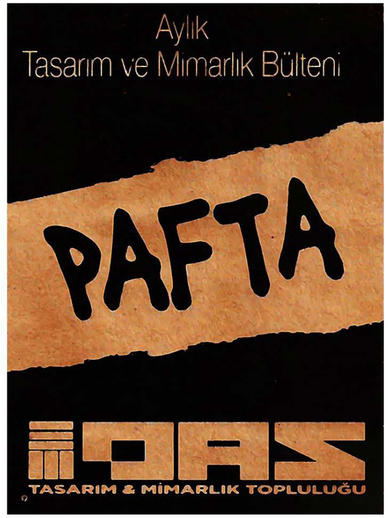


PROFFESSIONAL RENDERING WORK

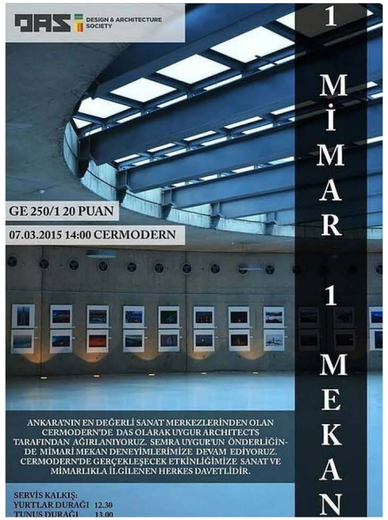
DAS (Design and Architecture Society) was established by students of graphic design and communication and design departments of Bilkent University. Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture consists departments of architecture, communication and design, fine arts, graphic design, interior architecture and environmental design, urban design and landscape architecture which are aimed to be the center of DAS as it stated in its symbol by assigning a color to every department After the foundation of Architecture Department in Bilkent University, the scope and the vision of DAS has evolved with its growing family. It started to distinguish itself in media with events prepared by the society..

EVENTS:

Pafta Magazine



1 Architect 1 Space



Design Days of Bilkent

TASARIM BILKENT (DESIGN DAYS OF BILKENT)

// Design days of Bilkent is held every year at a selected date in the spring semester.

// It is one of the most comprehensive events organized at the level of student clubs in Turkey.

// Design days of Bilkent consist of presentations, interviews, workshops and exhibitions of professionals in the fields of design, art and architecture.

// Our purpose is to Introduce successful designers to the target group and be a tool to share the experiences of these names and to be informed about the sector.

// I have worked as a organisation team member of Tasarım Bilkent at 2016-2017 and I became the event organiser/coordinator in 2018.