Blur Out
Hye Rim Shin

Follow this and additional works at: https://surface.syr.edu/architecture_theses
Part of the Architecture Commons

Recommended Citation
https://surface.syr.edu/architecture_theses/404

This Thesis, Senior is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Architecture Dissertations and Theses at SURFACE. It has been accepted for inclusion in Architecture Senior Theses by an authorized administrator of SURFACE. For more information, please contact surface@syr.edu.
01
Research Topic
different states of matter

02
Forms or Feelings?
amosphere

03
Indexical Effects
emotions

04
Formlessness
phenomena

05
Swatches
representation

06
States of Matter
snow

07
Mapping
site analysis

08
Design
Avalanche Intervention

09
Pin-up
room

PROJECT STATEMENT

"Blur Out" explores ideas about architecture that seeks ephemerality rather than legibility, eidetic affects rather than demand of focused attention and atmospheric or emotional spaces rather than conventional spaces.
Research Topic

different states of matter

intangibility
1) Different States of Snow

The exploration of “Blur Out” is situated within the research topic of different states of snow that are generated from avalanche phenomena of Iceland, which develops site specific understandings of the phenomena and effects.

The project aims to build a blurred boundary both literally and experientially between the built and natural environment to challenge representing and re-presenting the spectrum of tangibility to intangibility. By exploring the dichotomy between the built and the natural context of Iceland, a new understanding of perceiving and experiencing the avalanche phenomena creates an uncanny relationship that would change and draw attention from sublime as the norm to sublime as the spectacular.
Forms or Feelings?
atmosphere

Horizon Pavilion
David Adjaye
2) Atmosphere

The experience of atmospheric spaces is closely related to the experience of form, color, texture and moment. As much as perception is linked with memory and recognition, our relation to these aesthetic effects are formed by past memories and culture.

Moreover, Architecture is a discipline that is responsible for the aesthetics as it could stir feelings that would strongly influence people’s memories in different ways. As Olafur Eliasson claimed, “The precise presentation and experience of the visual surface evokes by looking and remembering, seeing and thinking individual and social ideas and recalls familiar experiences.”
03
Indexical Effects

fantasy, Mood River
Jeffrey Kipnis
3) INDEXICAL EFFECT

Spaces have their own characteristics or atmosphere. Whether you feel disgusted, calm or bright, as Jean-Paul Thibaud mentioned, it is possible to “share ambiances.” Ambiances “play on both sensing and knowing, and involve a certain I-do-not-know-what (je-ne-sais-quoi as commented by Vladimir Jankelevitch) that can never be fully resolved.” However, as Jeffery Kipnis noted in his essay, On those Who Step into the Same River, “[a]esthetic pleasure, mood, and atmosphere belong to the family of indexical effects, inevitable whether or not the indexical effect itself is the original intended goal.”

Additionally, referring back to Jason Payne’s “Hair and Makeup,” certain type of hair and makeup or aesthetics would allow an engagement of “sensastion.”

Damacio: “When we sense that a person is tense’, ‘edge’,... or ‘cheerful’, without a single word having been spoken to translate any of those possible states, we are detecting background emotions. We detect [and express] background emotions by subtle details of body posture, speed, and contour of movements, minimal changes in the amount and speed of eye movements, and in the degree of contraction of the facial muscles,” i.e., as indexical effects perceived through distracted awareness.

Jeffrey Kipnis
Formlessness
phenomena

Robery Smithson
*Partially Buried Woodshed*
4) Formlessness

As MOS claims in his essay, Manifesto Maybe, “Formlessness then” has been concerned with strategies of negation or reduction. For example, because of the ascendancy of modernist painting during the sixties and seventies, form was understood primarily as a matter of two-dimensional pictorial composition whereas “formlessness now” accounts for so much more. It quotes in his essay that, “Painting isn’t the dominant discourse pushing form today: everything, from media studies to parametrics in architecture to the spectacular ...comes with its own assumptions about the prescriptions for form and referential dimensions of the formless itself.” “Formlessness” for me deals with not compositional strategies but atmospheric strategies which utilizes additive, inclusionary methodology of color, texture, grid, which blurs boundaries between literal form and insinuated form.

4a-1) STUDIES

01. phenomena
02. color
03. texture
04. events

“Painting isn’t the dominant discourse pushing form today: everything, from media studies to parametrics in architecture to the spectacular...comes with its own assumptions about the prescriptions for form and referential dimensions of the formless itself.”

MOS
Swatches
representation

Color Swatches
Land Rover
This thesis looks at cosmetics of the phenomenological effects and utilizes them directly and indirectly to develop a palette of elements that architecturalize the spatiality, temporality and materiality of the phenomena. The avalanche is a terrific case study for this exploration because it represents snow in so many various ways - including states of snow that range from hard and icy, to slick and buttery, to powdery and airy. I have explored these different states of matter and how they can be materialized through 2d techniques to 2.5d through the lens of scale, color, and texture.
5b) Texture

5c) Moments
5d) Study Models
States of Matter

Solid, Liquid, Gas
structure of matter
6) States of Matter

Snow too has structure. For example, the regularity of the molecules differ as the gradient of the states are affected by energy, naturally altering the molecules through a constant cycle of stability and instability. This natural alteration creates different characteristics of snow that produces gradient of effects that range from visible to invisible and tangible to intangible.
6 Moments

insinuated experiences

Horizon Pavilion

David Adjaye
7) Spaces

These six moments of spaces are designed by moving back and forth between the intangible image and tangible 2d drawings to the 3d artifacts which produce similar aesthetic and experiential qualities.

7a-1) STUDIES

01. blurred effect
02. detail
03. moment

7a) Solid

The two are representative of Solid Ice. Utilization of these overlapping translucent glass tubes function not only as façade systems that obscure and fragment vision but also as obstructers that divide up spaces and form other smaller scale elements in the space.

7a-01) blurred effect
7a-03) Moments
7b) Liquid

The next two are liquid. Wet snow is a mixture of dry snow and water molecules. Because of the density of water, this type of snow is more affected by gravity and flows around spaces leaving tracks. These atmospheric spaces are put together with string-like material to create directionality and flow of space.

7b-01) blurred effect

![Striation as Facade Treatment: Mediating](image1)

![Striation as Space Mover: Directing](image2)
7b-02) Detail
7b-03) Moments
7c) Liquid

Lastly, powdery snow is light enough to float and haze open air. The intangibility of the minute scale is architecturalized into spaces that could be constructed from very thin steel grid system to fiberoptic strands.

7c-01) blurred effect

Striation as Mediator
Dispersing

Striation as Space Maker
Encapsulating
7c-02) Detail
7c-03) Moments
07
Mapping
site analysis
Flateyri
Iceland
7) Mapping

Along with the investigation of architecturalizing snow in varying levels of tangibility, the project spatializes the design by interconnecting the progression of the avalanche with the context. Blur Out considers the specific avalanche prone site of Flateyri, Iceland. Flateyri is a small village located in Iceland’s Westfjords which has been struck by a huge avalanche in October 1995. The thesis proposes a multi functional building that includes hotel, avalanche research center and memorial museum in front of a protection wall that augments the protection and incorporates the boundaries of the site.
Avalanche Intervention
8) Design Strategy

The design strategy looks at the frontality of the site to introduce a new perception of the elevation which blurs and creates a duality between the building and the context. These pixelated elements are then extruded and curated with the linear elements that I have explored in the previous moment studies. The linear elements move in and out of the landscape to not only structurally hold up the wall but allow insinuated experiences of being inside snow or an avalanche.
8b) Site Plan

8c) Plan
8d) Section
Pin-Up room
09a) Final Representation

As of my final presentation, I aim to create a whole with different parts, such as this image of a woman constructed with different pictures of other people, or this presentation for “Black Wholes” class by Maya Alam. The wall seems really black from far away, but as you approach the wall, the contents of the drawings appear gradually. Similarly, I would like to create a space that uses 2D and 3D to portray similar indexical emotions to allow the audience to submerge in emotions.
09c) Final Thesis Prep Representation

09c) Final Thesis Representation
10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atmosphere - Peter Zumthor
Another Scale of Architecture - Junya Ishigami
Formless - MOS
Hair and Makeup - Jason Payne
Kissing Architecture - Sylvia Lanvin
Mood River - Jeffrey Kipnis
Space, Place and Atmosphere - Juhani Pallasma
Subnature - David Gissen
The Estranged Object - Michael Young
The Eyes of the Skin: Architecture and the Senses - Juhani Pallasma
The Meaning of the Body - Mark Johnson
The Sensory Fabric of Architecture - Jean-Paul Thibaud
The Three Dynamics of Urban Ambiances - Jean-Paul Thibaud
Thinking Architecture - Peter Zumthor
Urban Ambiances as Common Ground - Jean-Paul Thibaud