

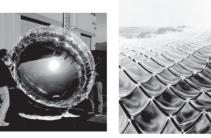
without any effects. After a loss of about 2 quarts (which epresents about 2.5 to 3.0 percent of body weight),





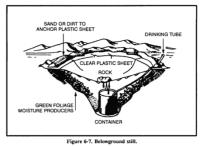
as a sequence of hyperbolic curves held in tension by the a carbon fiber tube ringhe experimental structure will be composed of recyclable high-density polyethylene and embedded with a pattern of photovoltaic panels that harness sunlight to charge the V60 model.

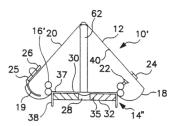


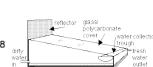












super temporaryemergency

providing shadow

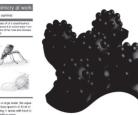
collecting water

providing energy for self sustaining

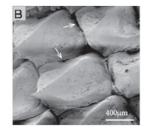


Capillarity

Water molecules behave in two ways:



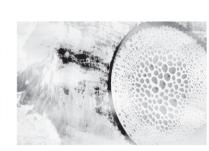






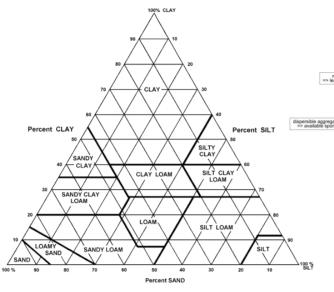


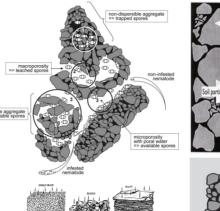


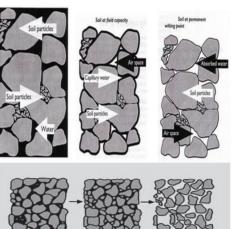


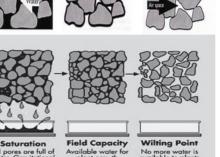
a giant mesh resembling a tree root would capture moisture from coastal fog.

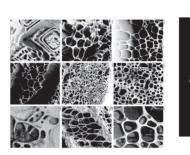
about 5 hours of heavy work per day in heat. However, using a 20-minute work/40-minute rest cycle, it will take 15 hours to do 5 hours of work.

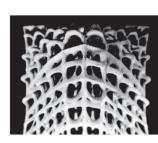






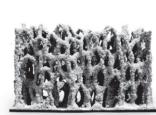














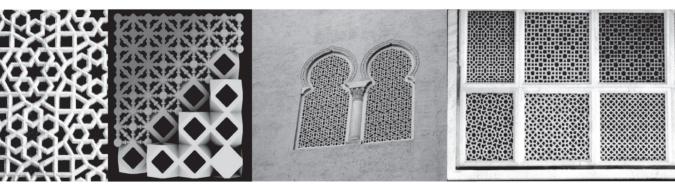


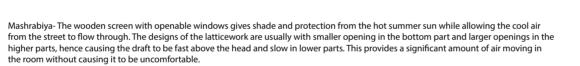
temporary ---->

providing living space

harvesting moisture

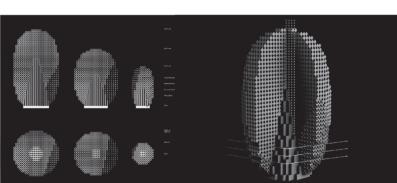
creating microclima pasive cooling



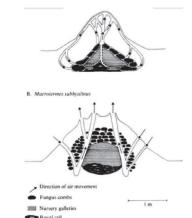


Cohesion Force: Because of cohesion forces, water molecules are attracted to one another. Cohesion causes water molecules to stick to one another and form water droplets. Adhesion Force: This force is responsible for the attraction between water and solid surfaces. For example, a drop of water can stick to a glass surface as the result of adhesion. Water also exhibits a property of surface tension: Water surfaces behave in an unusual way because of cohesion. Since water molecules are more attracted to other water  $molecules \ as \ opposed \ to \ air \ particles, \ water \ surfaces \ behave \ like \ expandable \ films. This \ phenomenon \ is \ what \ makes \ it \ possible \ for \ certain \ insects \ to \ walk \ along \ water \ surfaces.$ 

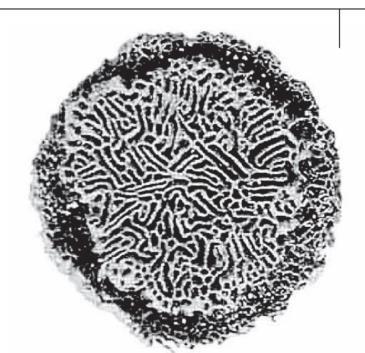


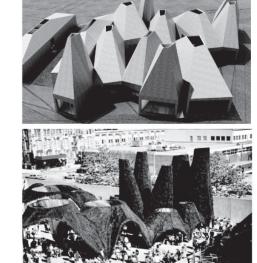


The outside layers are built around an inner core and base. Water falls through the inner core. Hot air flowing in from the outside is cooled by evaporative cooling and leaves as a cool breeze. Each pod is created using a 3D printing technique that builds up layers of locally-sourced sand combined with a magnesium-based binder. The forms of the pods are based upon a 3D interpretation of the masharabiya, resulting in a complex internal structure with a very large surface area. Water would be drawn up inside the pods and then it would evaporate, cooling air as it passes through the structure.



Termites in Zimbabwe build gigantic mounds inside of which they farm a fungus that is their primary food source. The fungus must be kept at exactly 87 degrees F, while the temperatures outside range from 35 degrees F at night to 104 degrees F during the day. The termites achieve this remarkable feat by constantly opening and closing a series of heating and cooling vents throughout the mound over the course of the day. With a system of carefully adjusted convection currents, air is sucked in at the lower part of the mound, down into enclosures with muddy walls, and up through a channel to the peak of the termite mound. The industrious termites constantly dig new vents and plug up old ones in order to regulate the temperature.









The body has a small reserve of water and can lose some without any effects. After a loss of about 2 quarts (which represents about 2.5 to 3.0 percent of body weight),



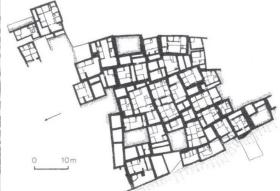
Black Rock City LLC is the company that organizes the annual Burning Man event ending on Labor Day, on the dry lake of the



dunehouse aims at maximizing the scarce natural resources of Nevada—the fastest growing housing market in the United States—to provide a more responsive and organic relationship to



On the wide, flat South Anatolian Plain, near the Turkish city of Konya, there is a broad mound, about 80 metres high. Excavations





in the 1960s revealed its importance as one of the first cities the world had known. Nine thousand years ago, Çatal Hüyük was home to up to ten thousand people. The whole mound is made up of the remains of mud brick houses, one on top of another. Black Rock Desert in northwestern Nevada. Although the organization is largely volunteer-driven, it has a for-profit form. Its mission states that its efforts are, and its primary goal is, to establish the desert. Inspired by a variety of desert organisms, such as cactus roots and reptilian skins, duneHouse consists of a performance-en-Many are adorned with painted plaster and the horned skulls of cattle. The settlement occupied a key stage in history, when people were first settling down, domesticating cattle and driving the agricultural revolution. There seem to be no signs of hanced skin-structure system that treats surface and structure as  $\label{eq:skin-structure}$ hierarchy; no high-status homes, public buildings or even public open spaces. The small houses were so tightly packed together that entry was through the roof! Above all, Çatal Hüyük was in the middle of a swamp and dry pasture and wheat fields must have responsive co-dependants. permanent ———— infrastructure been 12 kilometres away or more.



creating microclima distribution of resources