

The background is a light blue gradient with several white, semi-transparent DNA double helix structures. These helices are of varying sizes and orientations, some appearing to spiral upwards and others downwards. Within the loops of the DNA helices, there are faint, stylized cityscapes with skyscrapers and buildings, suggesting a fusion of biology and urban planning.

HOUSE LIKE A TREE:

Technological design for future

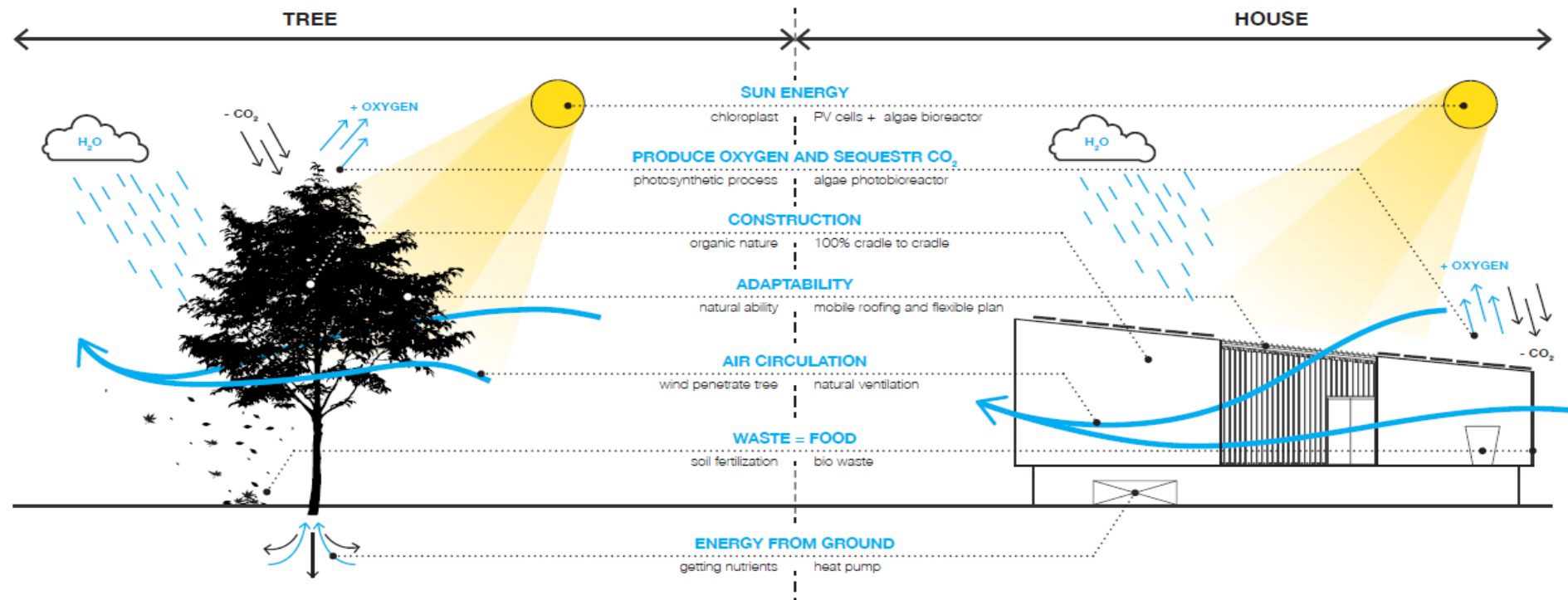
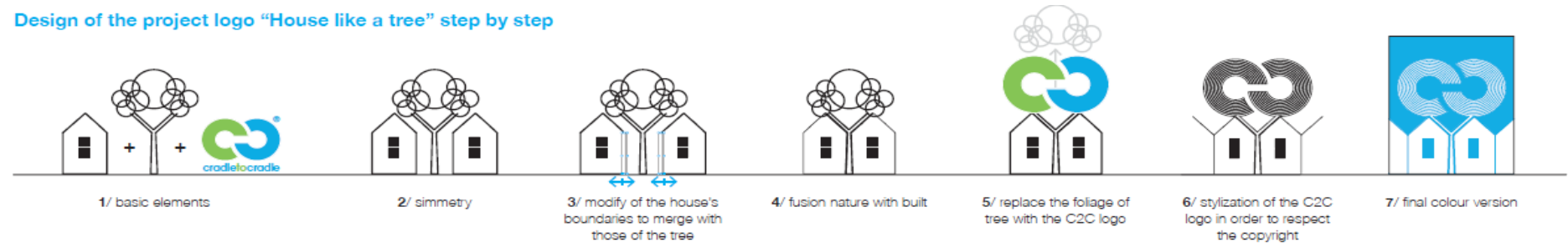
Antonella VIOLANO

in collaboration with: F. Verde, L. Melchiorre, V. Montaniero

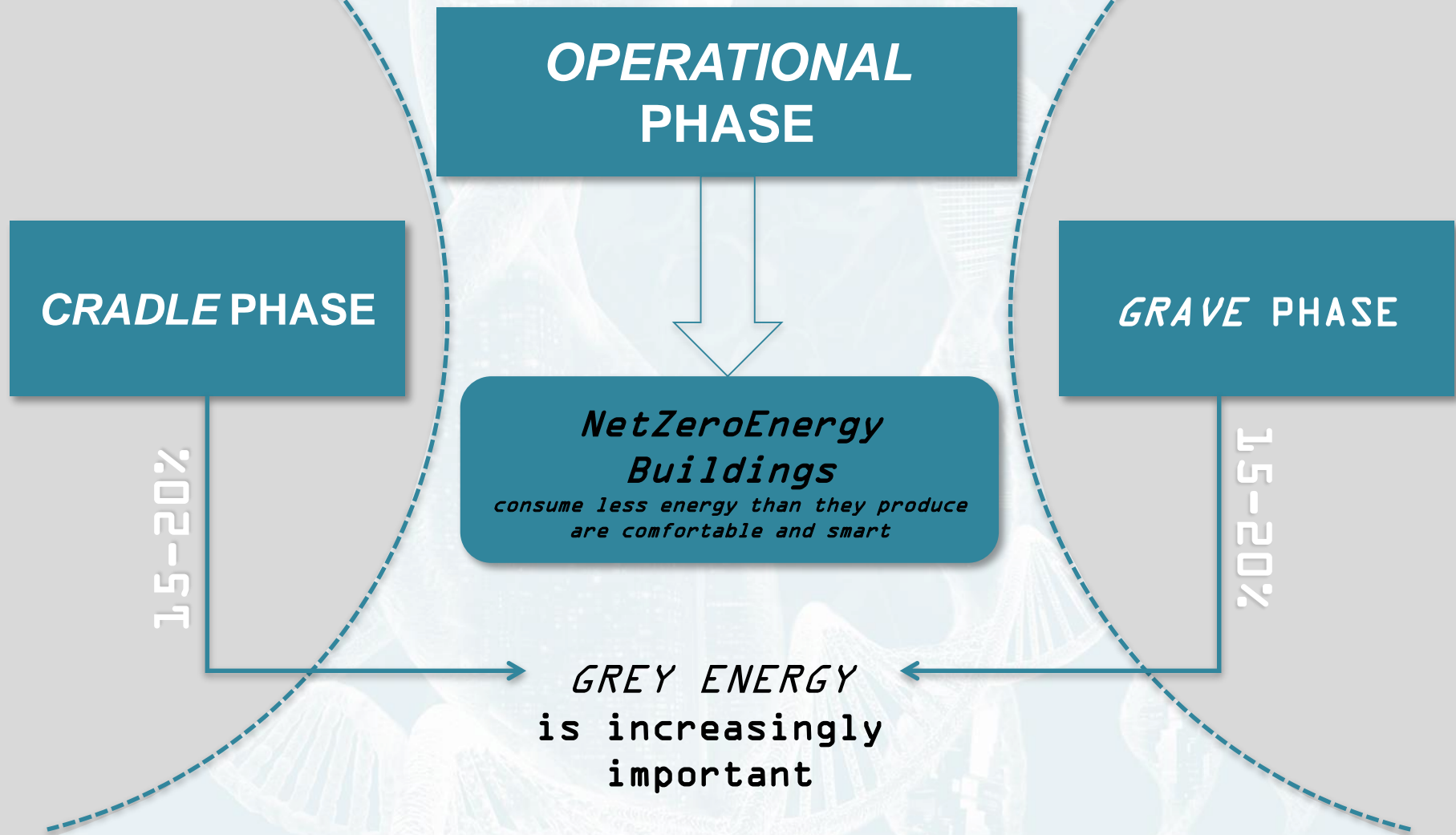
Second University of Naples

The design is not only a process but a “place” of reciprocal relationship

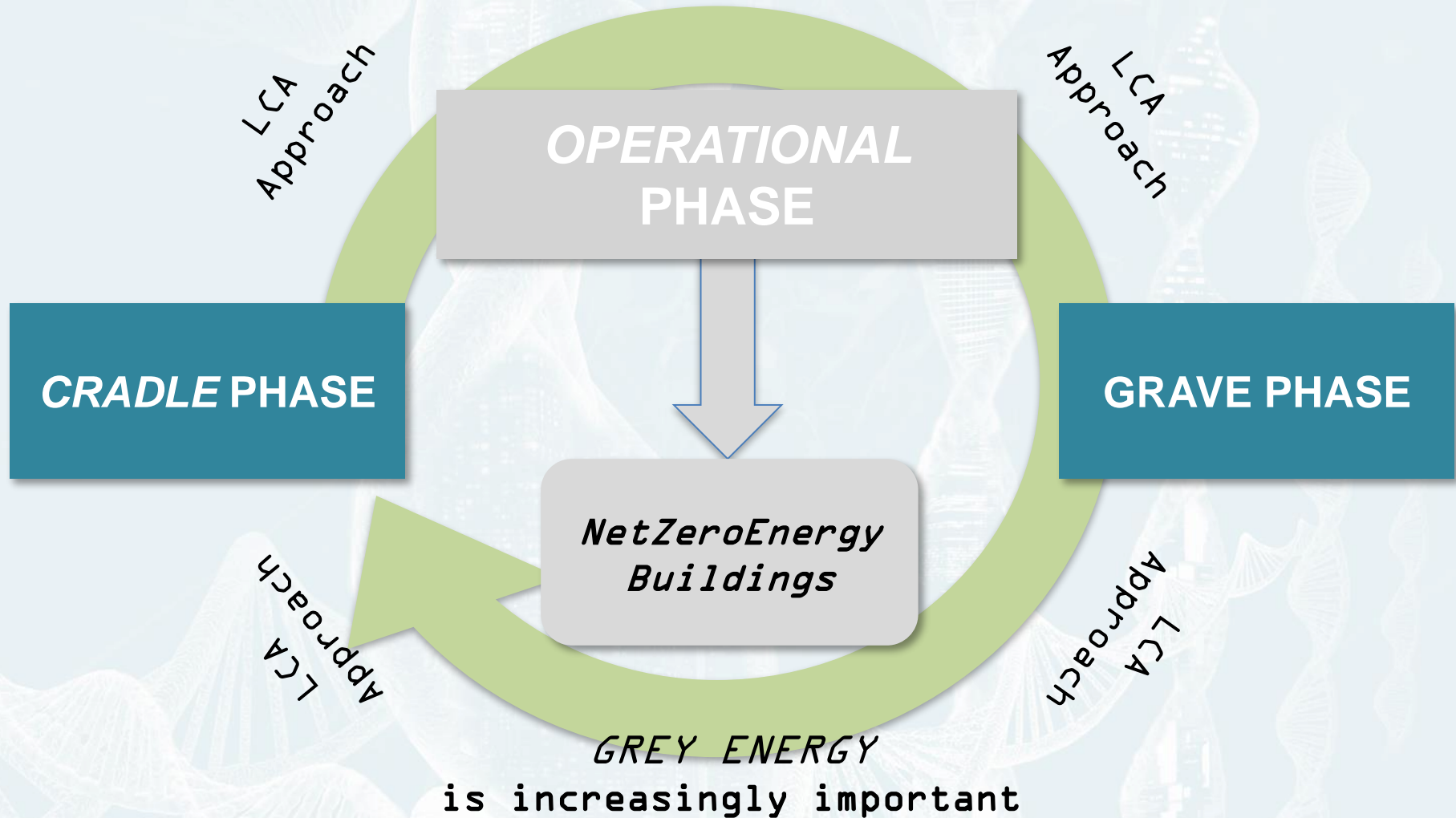
Design of the project logo “House like a tree” step by step



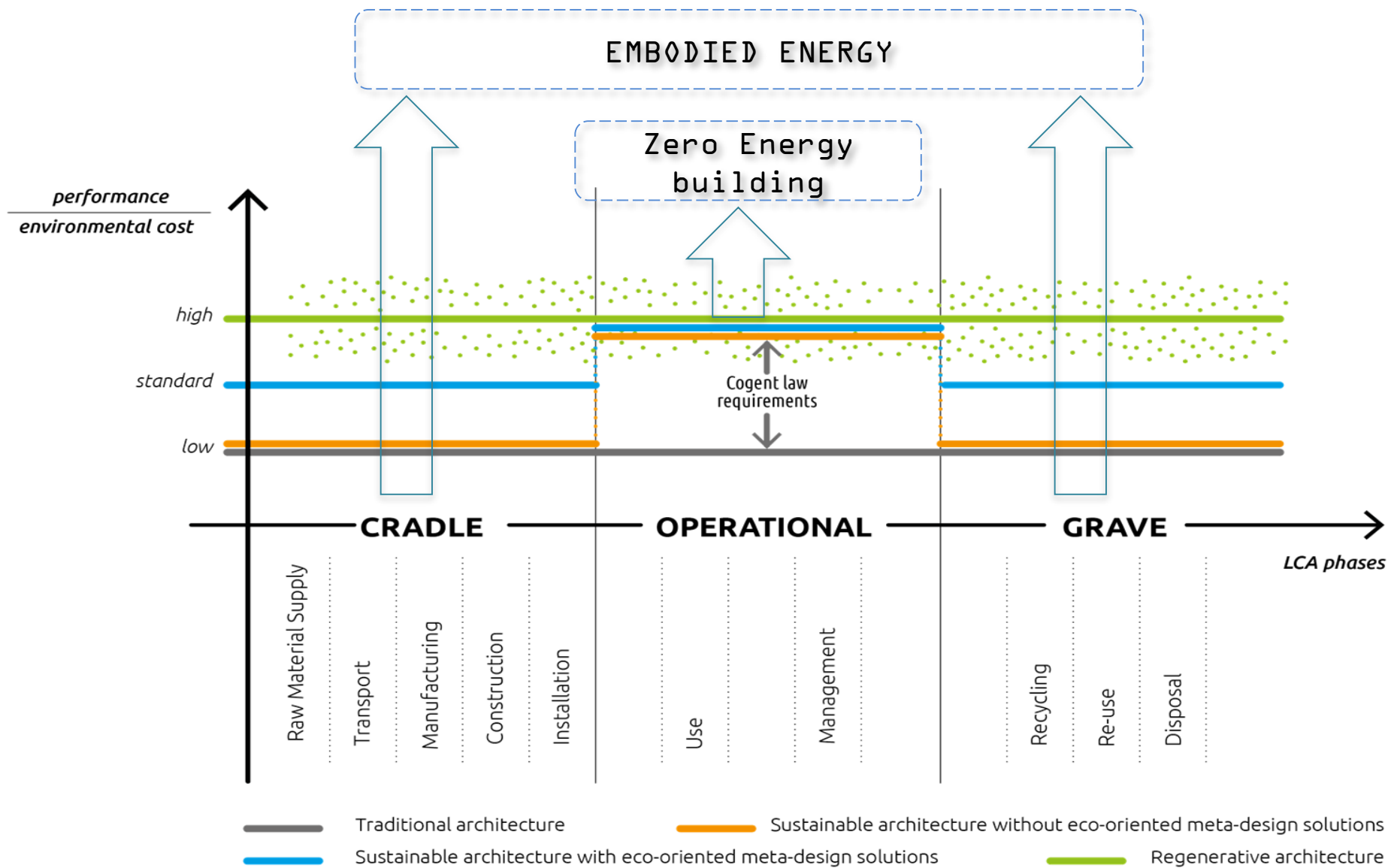
Current approach (cradle-to-grave)

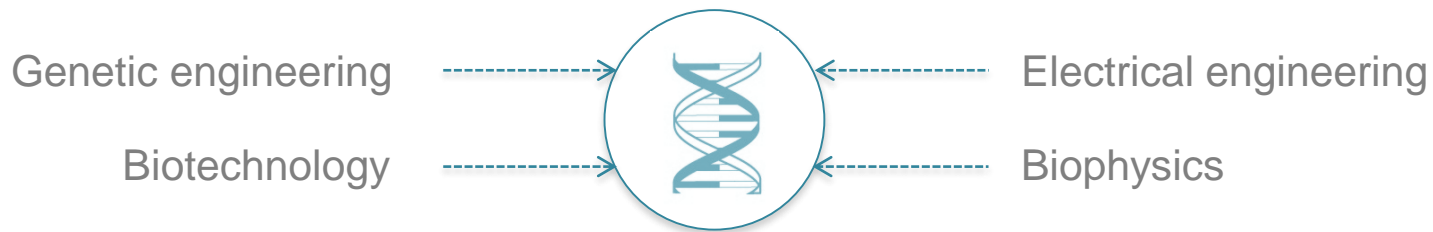


The new approach (cradle to cradle - C2C)



Integrating the building in the life cycle of the ecosystem





Synthetic biology

will be able to imagine and build new living systems (which display functions that do not exist in nature) for useful purposes



Architectural

fields

Building

BIO-SENSORS

Es.. microbes that change color when detecting toxins or find and heal cracks in concrete

Energy

BIO-FUELS

derived from converting of readily available solar energy and natural or waste materials

Environment

BIO-REMEDIATION

based on the design and modification of microorganisms such as fungi or bacteria to eliminate toxic substances and pollutants from soil or contaminated water

The grown materials applications in architecture

GROWN MATERIALS

the **biotic-processed** that collects the materials generated by an actively participation of living organisms in the process of creating the final product

the **biotic-processing** that collects the materials in which the living organisms are integrated into the final product to extend the service life.

Bacteria-based materials



BioMason



Bio-On



Bio cement

Fungi-based materials



Ecovative

Algae based materials and systems



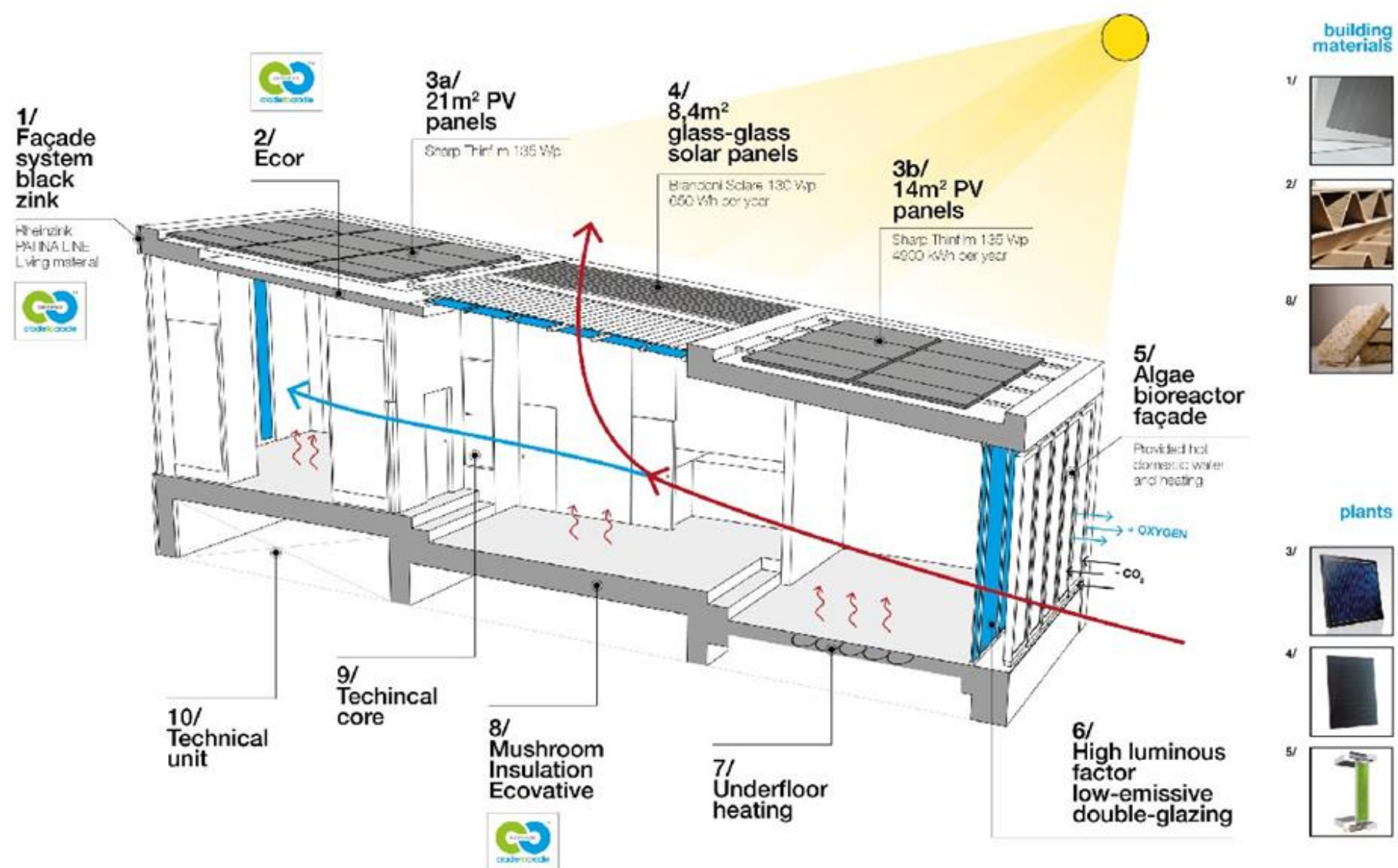
EdiMare



Urban algae façade SolarLeaf

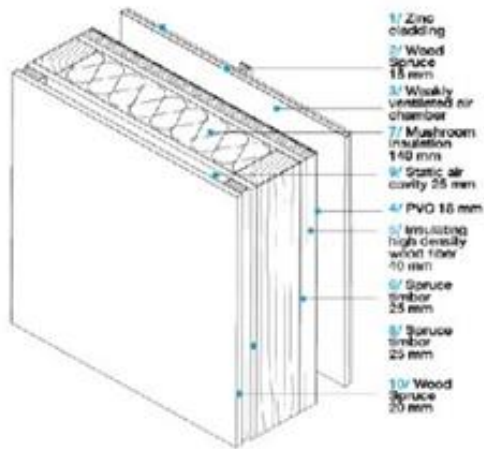
The role of the microorganism ends at the time when the construction product is made.

microorganisms co-evolve with the building and their living process continue during the operational phase



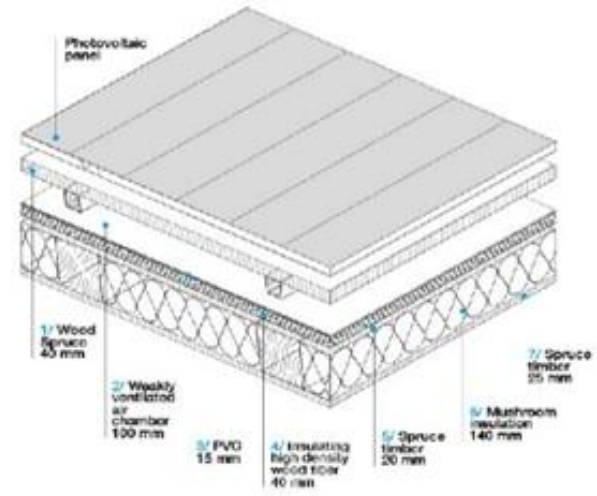
External wall

Total layers	10
Total thickness	392.8 mm
Thermal resistance	5.7094 m ² K/W
Thermal transmittance	0.1751 W/m ² K
Attenuation	0.1647
Time shift (ext-int flux)	12h 35'



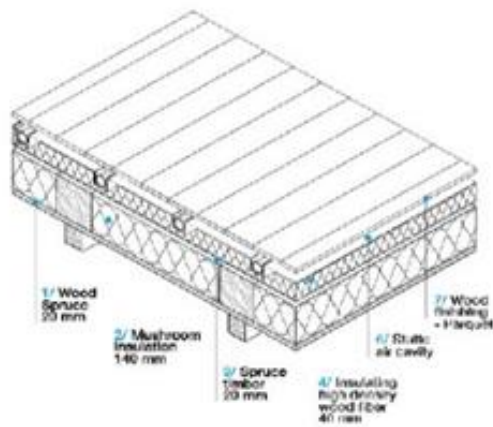
Living area roof

Total layers	7
Total thickness	361,5 mm
Thermal resistance	5,5158 m ² K/W
Thermal transmittance	0,1813 W/m ² K
Attenuation	0,2518
Time shift (ext-int flux)	11h 14'



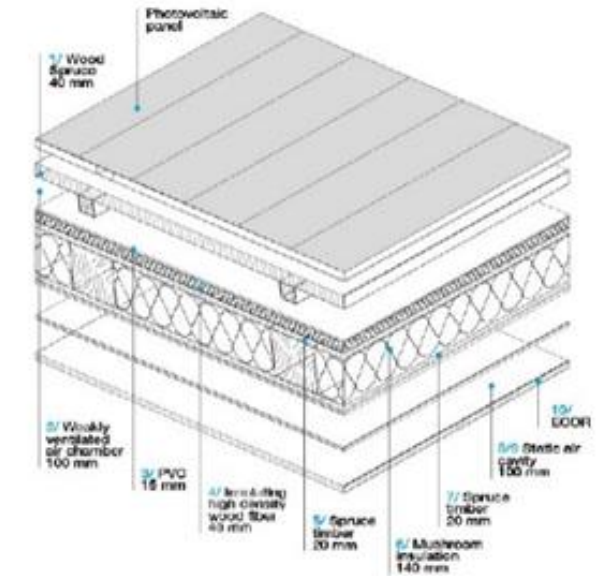
Floor

Total layers	7
Total thickness	261 nm
Thermal resistance	5,8175 m ² K/W
Thermal transmittance	0,1719 W/m ² K
Attenuation	0,2646
Time shift (ext-int flux)	9h 49'



Night area roof

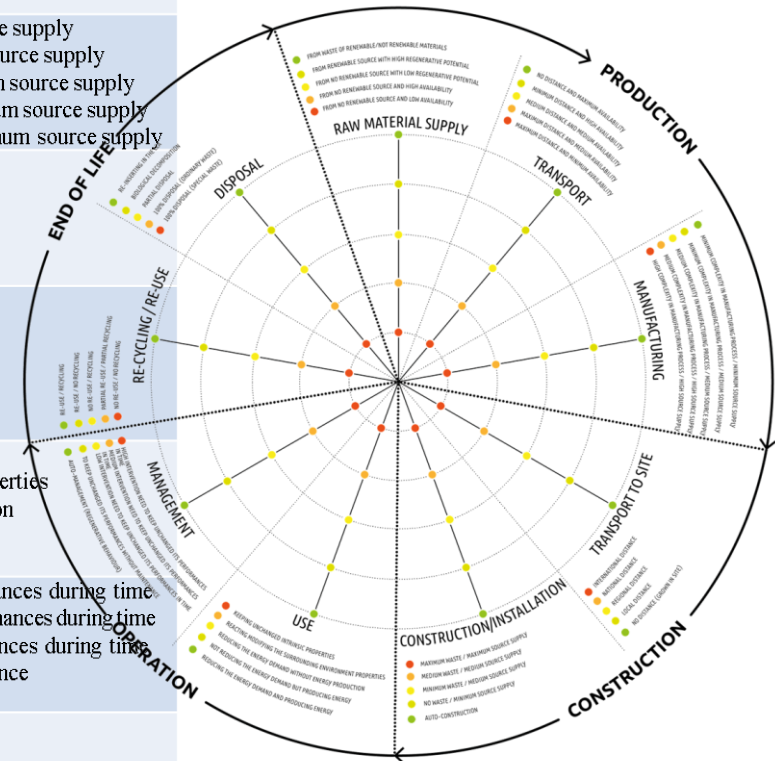
Total layers	10
Total thickness	581,5 mm
Thermal resistance	6,1835 m ² K/W
Thermal transmittance	0,1617 W/m ² K
Attenuation	0,1492
Time shift (ext-int flux)	13h 17'



	Criteria	Range
PRODUCTION	Raw material supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From no renewable source and low availability 2. From no renewable source and high availability 3. From no renewable source with low regenerative potential 4. From renewable source with high regenerative potential 5. From waste of renewable/not renewable materials
	Transport [Distance/ Availability]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum distance and minimum availability 2. Maximum distance and medium availability 3. Medium distance and medium availability 4. Minimum distance and high availability 5. No distance and maximum availability
	Manufacturing [Complexity manufacturing process / Source supply]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High complexity in manufacturing process / High source supply 2. Medium complexity in manufacturing process / High source supply 3. Medium complexity in manufacturing process / Medium source supply 4. Minimum complexity in manufacturing process / Medium source supply 5. Minimum complexity in manufacturing process / Minimum source supply
CONSTRUCTION	Transport to site	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International distance 2. National distance 3. Regional distance 4. Local distance 5. No distance (grown in site)
	Construction / Installation process [Waste/Source supply]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum waste / Maximum source supply 2. Medium waste / Medium source supply 3. Minimum waste / Medium source supply 4. No waste / Minimum source supply 5. Auto-construction
OPERATION	Use [Reactivity]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping unchanged intrinsic properties 2. Reacting modifying the surrounding environment properties 3. Reducing the energy demand without energy production 4. Not reducing the energy demand but producing energy 5. Reducing the energy demand and producing energy
	Management [Maintenance of performances during time]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High intervention need to keep unchanged its performances during time 2. Medium intervention need to keep unchanged its performances during time 3. Low intervention need to keep unchanged its performances during time 4. To keep unchanged its performances without maintenance 5. Auto-management (regenerative behaviour)
END OF LIFE	Recycling / Re-use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No re-use / No recycling 2. Partial re-use / Partial recycling 3. No re-use / Recycling 4. Re-use / No recycling 5. Re-use / Recycling
	Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% disposal (special waste) 2. 100% disposal (ordinary waste) 3. Partial disposal 4. Biological decomposition 5. Re-inserting in the LCA

RESEARCH COMPARES

- **bio-based materials**
- grown materials
- **natural materials**
- **traditional materials**



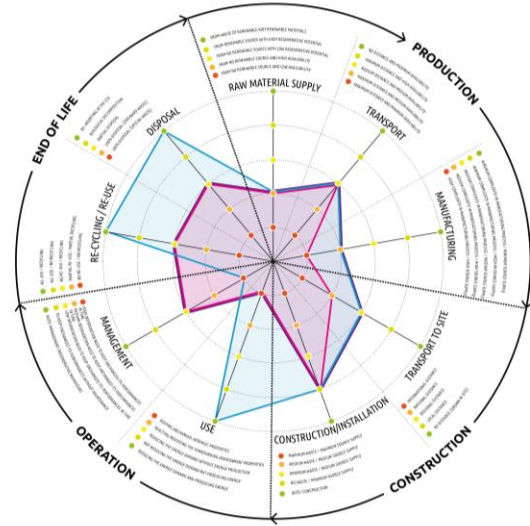


Diagram of transparent envelope

Diagram of plant systems

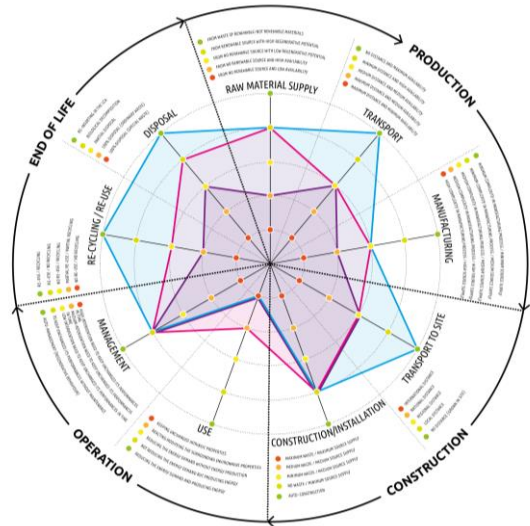
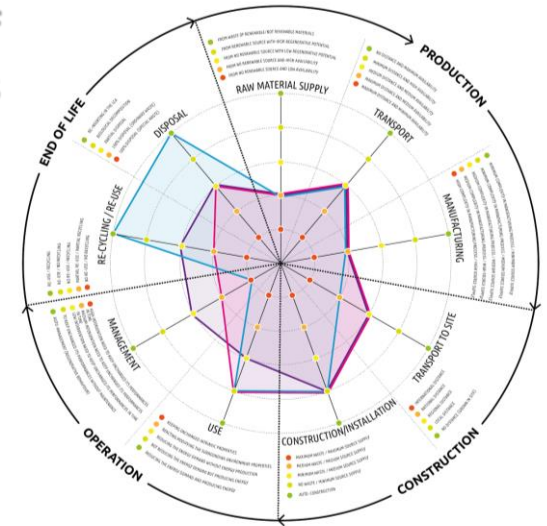
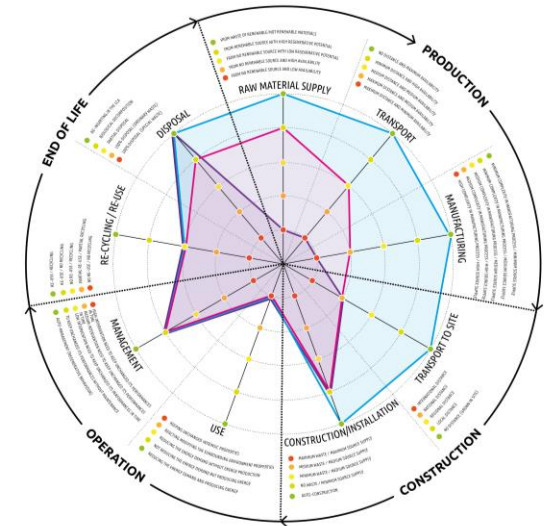


Diagram of opaque envelope

Diagram of insulation materials



"Understanding how objects and Nature work means to recognise and to understand the many ways in which man-made systems interact with natural ones, which implies what I call ecological intelligence".

Daniel Goleman

Sustainability will never achieve its needs if we do not change our behaviour, culture and way to work.

... this is the new frontier of architecture

... this is the mental and behaviour innovation that asks to the technicians:

**let us cultivate ecological intelligence
let us change our way to design!**

Nature always wins