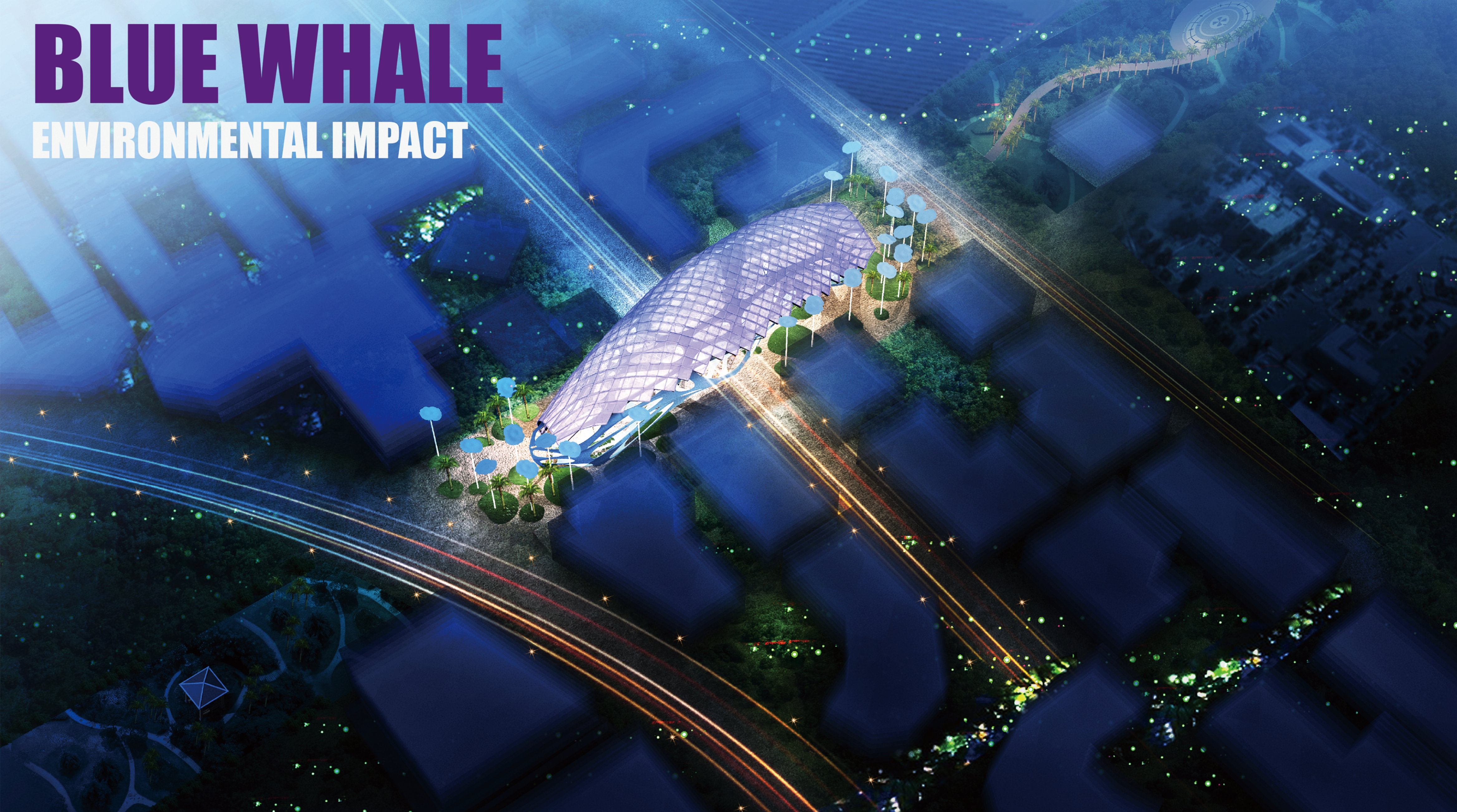
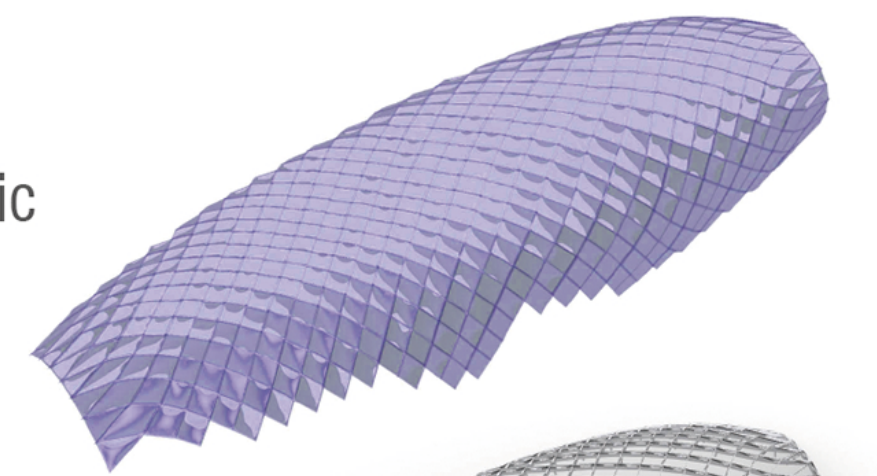


BLUE WHALE

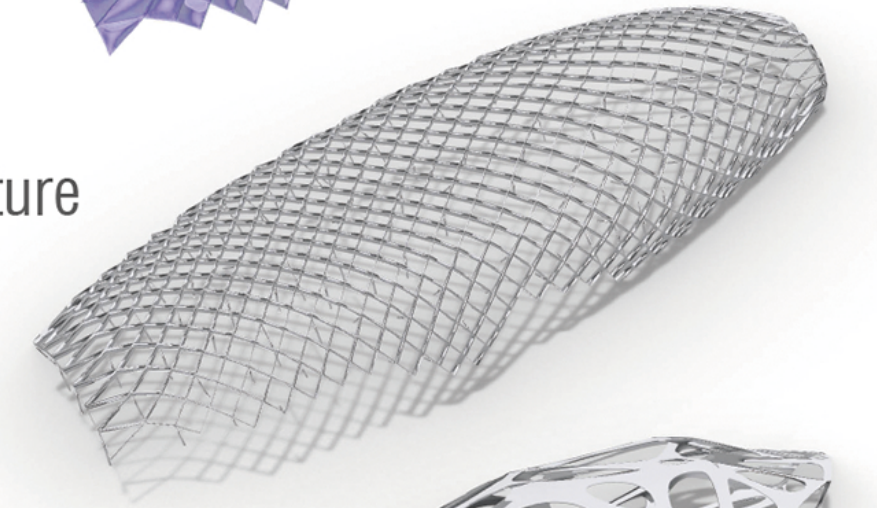
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



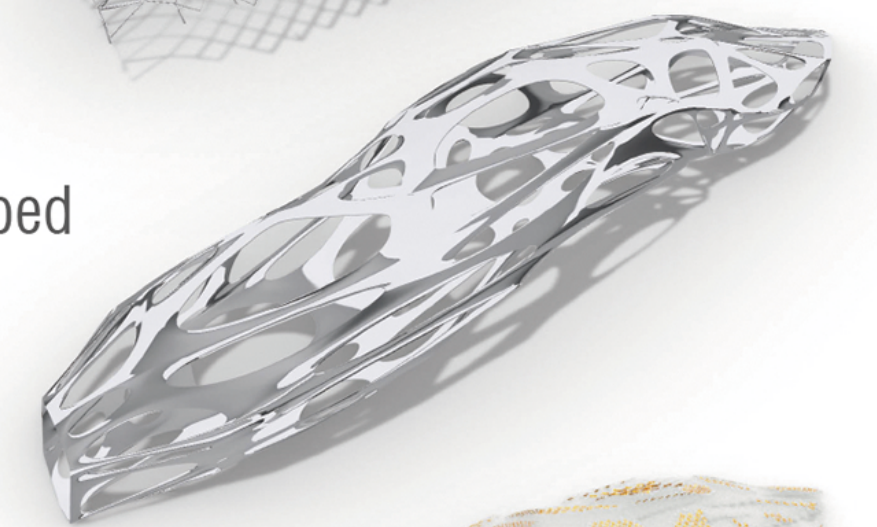
photovoltaic panels



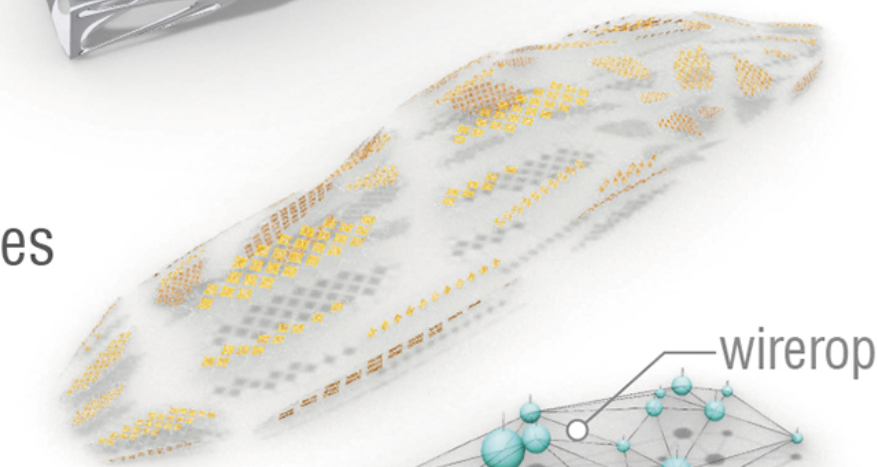
steel structure



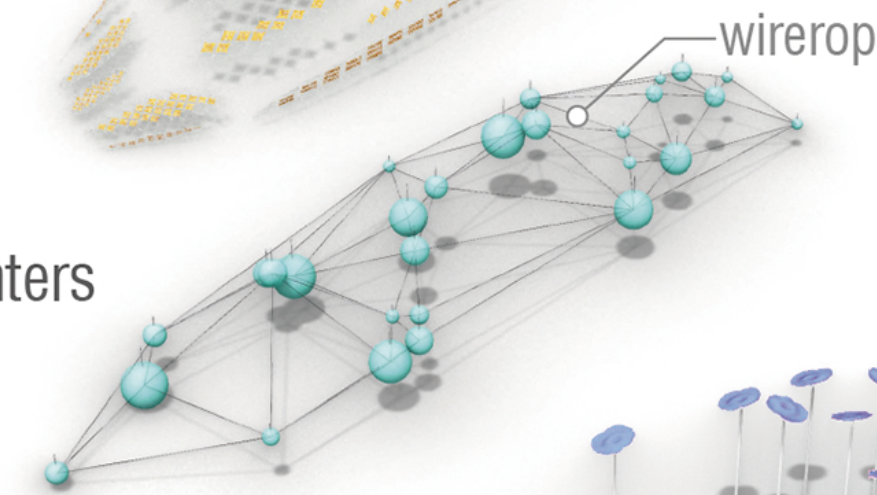
whale-shaped framework



fabric shades



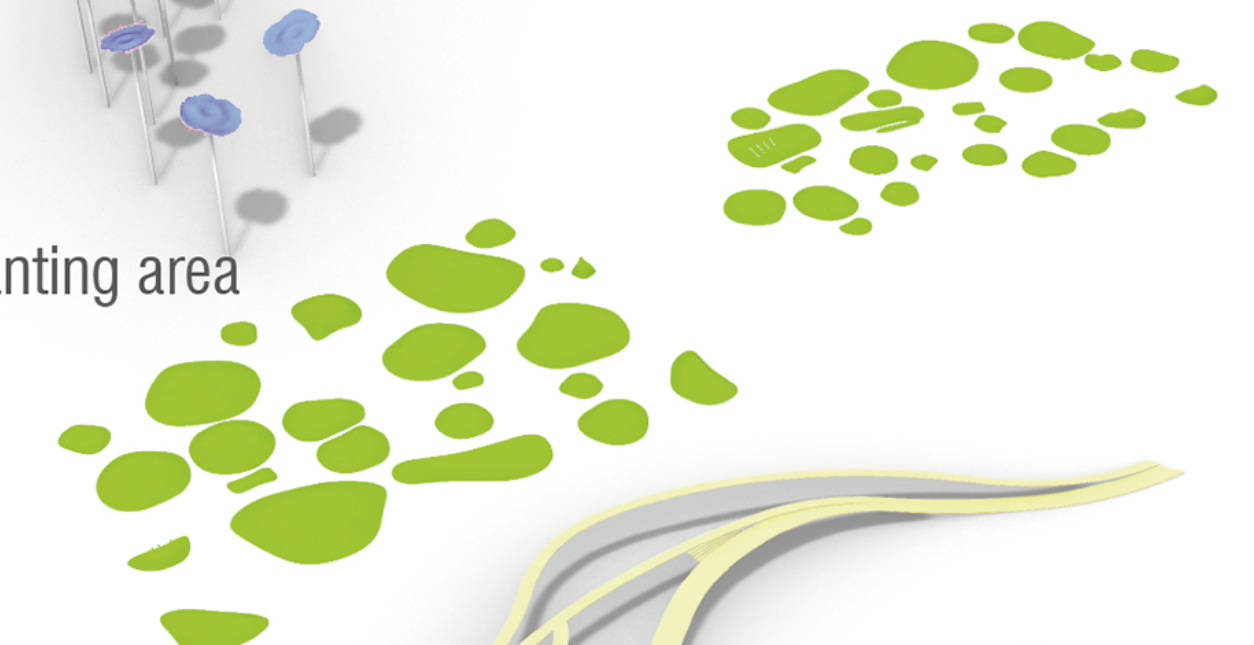
bubble planters



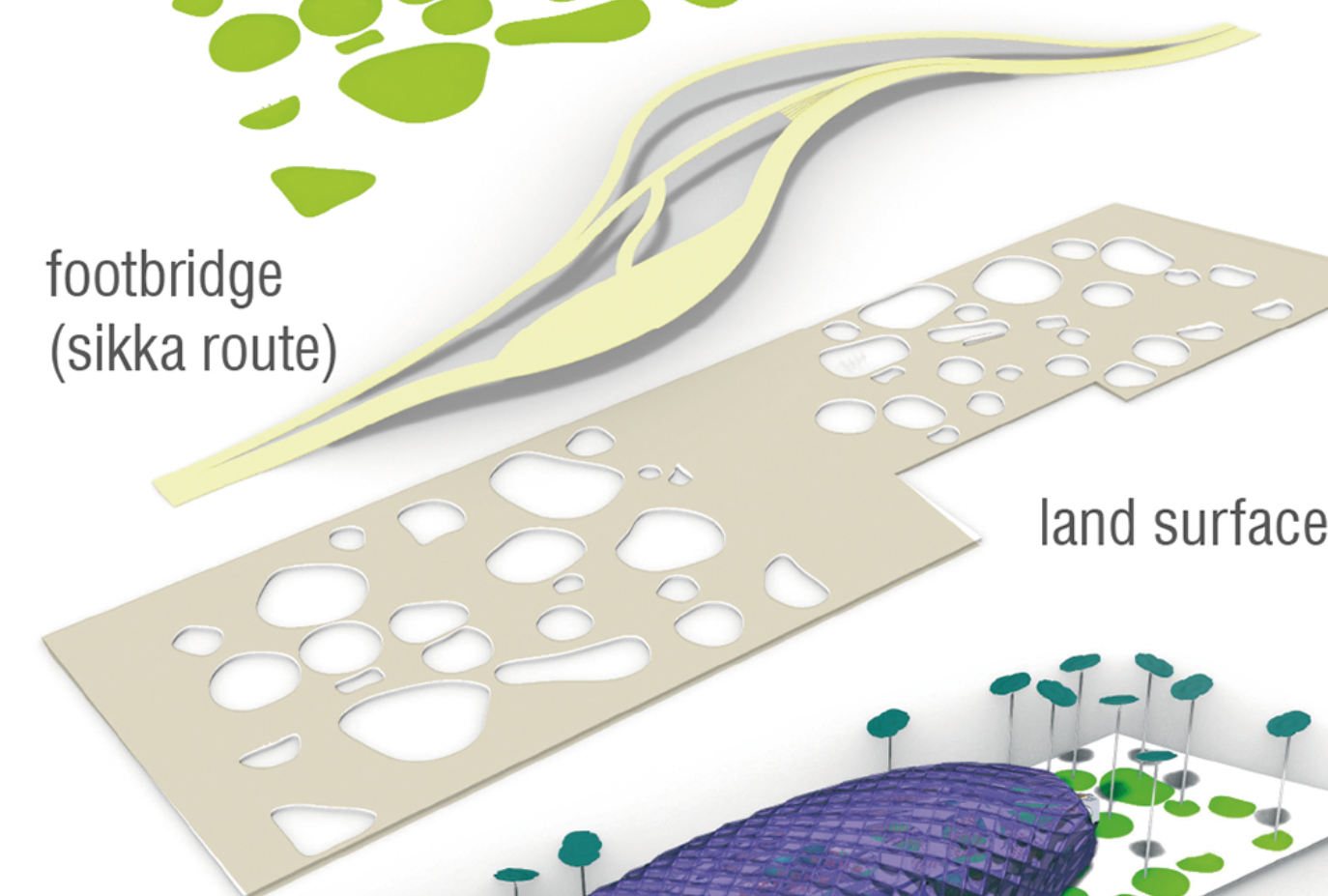
solar stalks



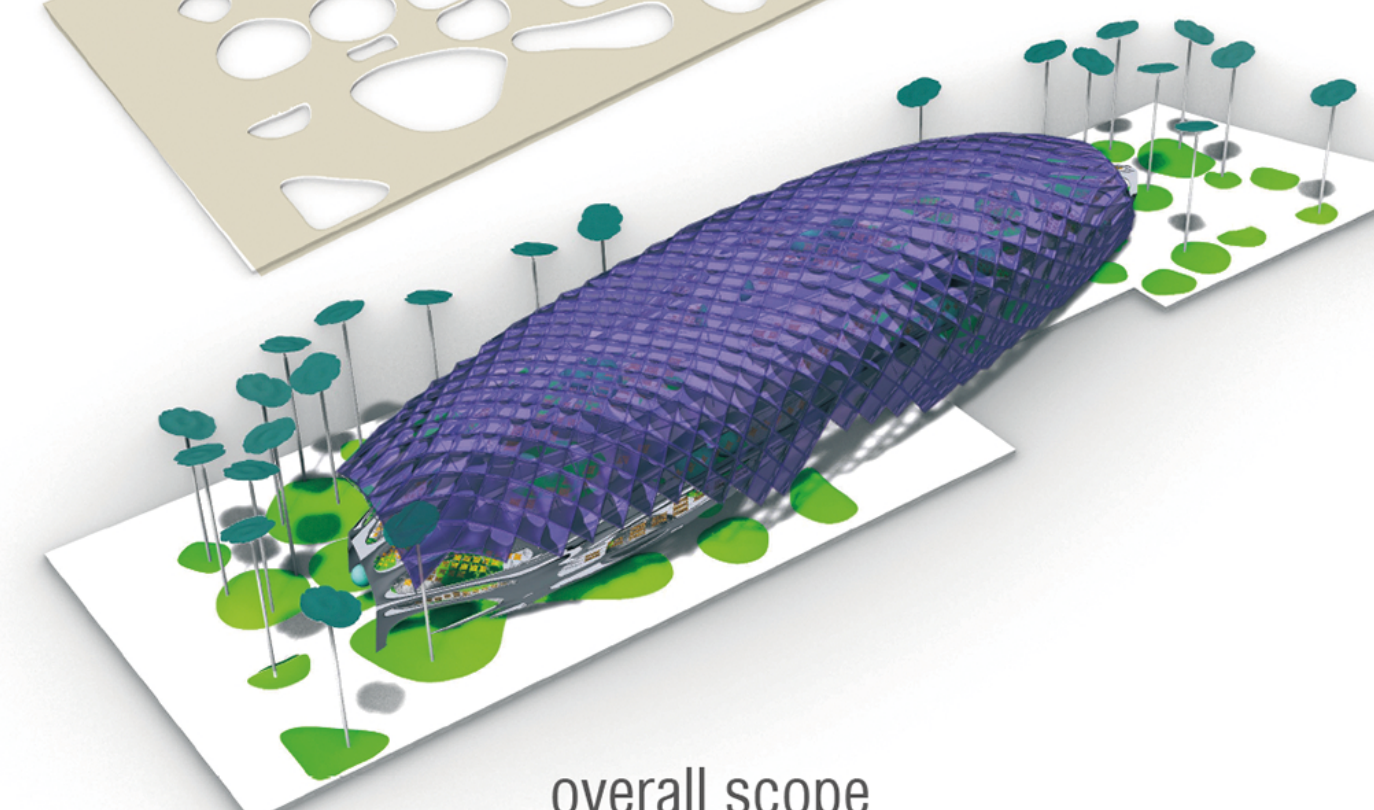
planting area



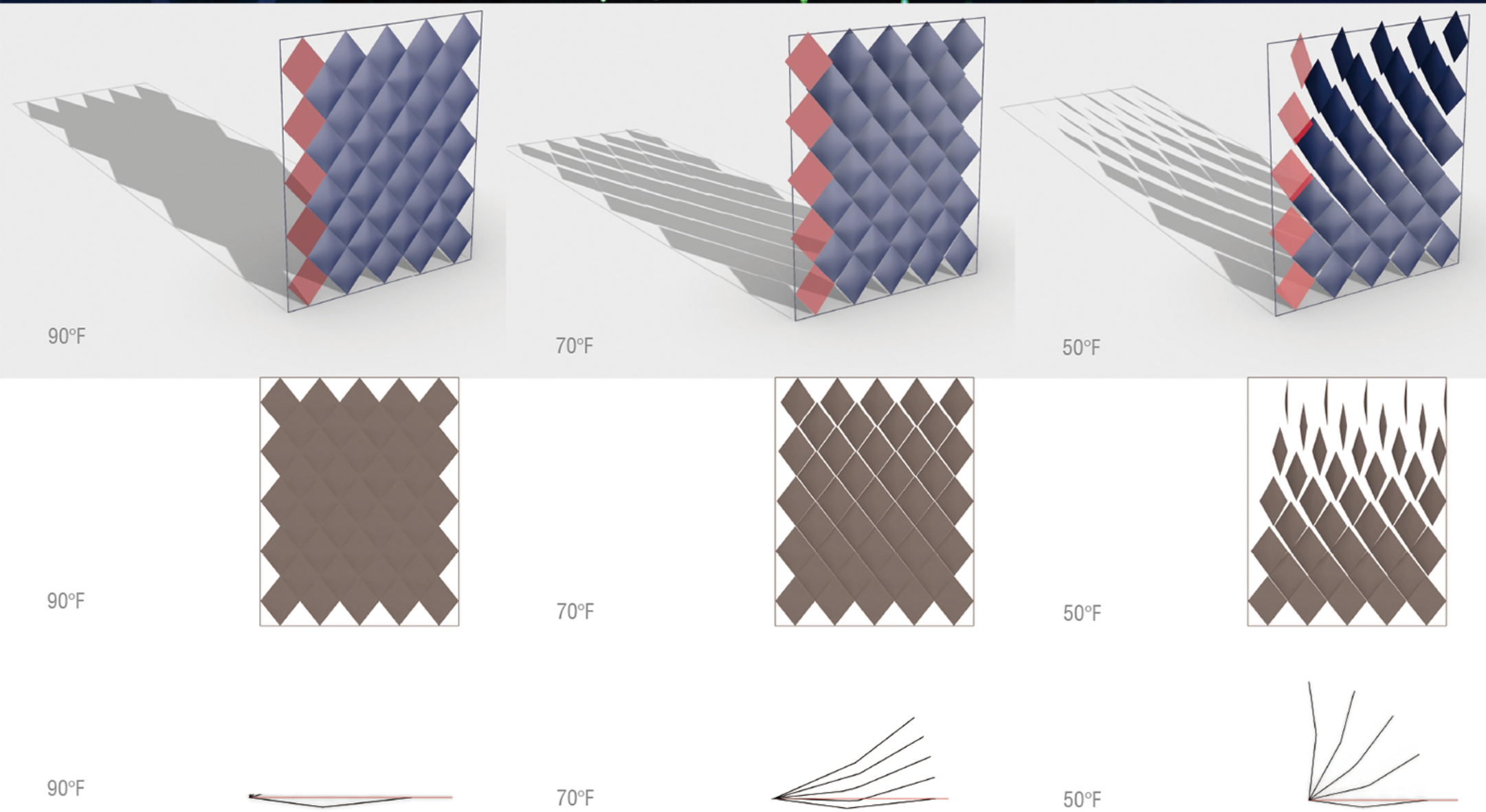
footbridge (sikka route)



land surface



overall scope



self-ventilating

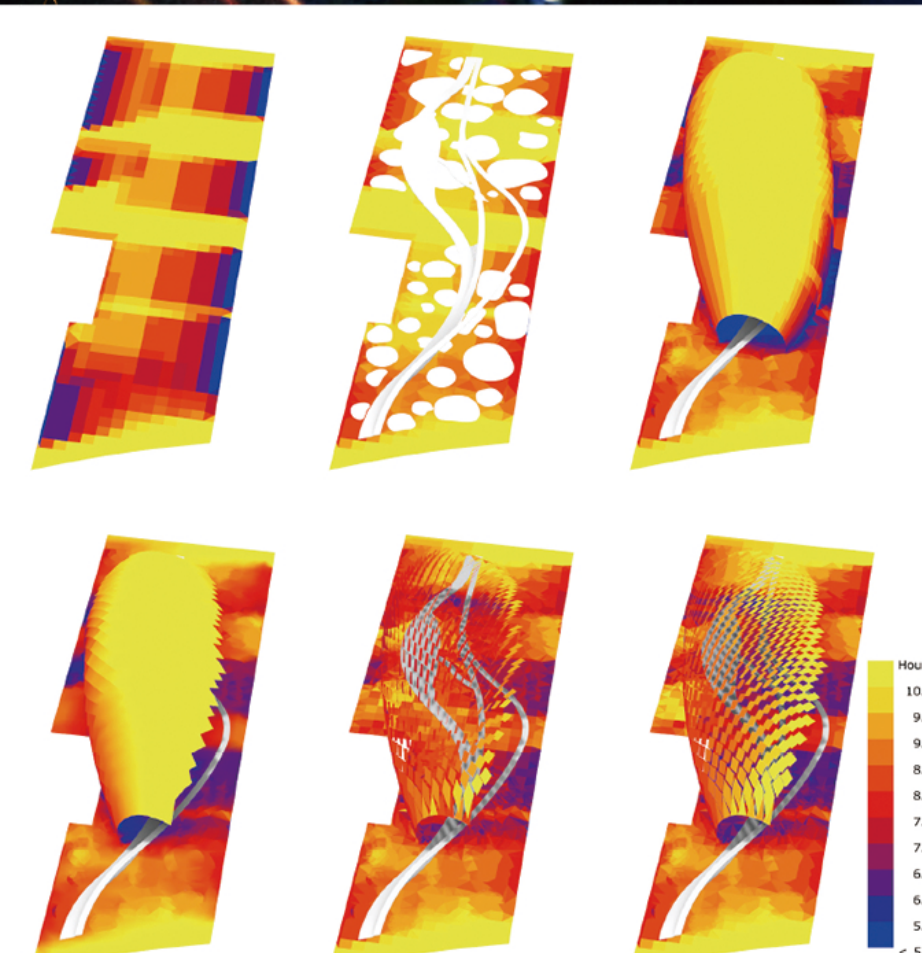
self-shading

self-energizing

The best way to cool an area is by releasing the hot air. This project uses the ambient air temperature to allow hot air to escape. When the temperature is above 80°F (26.7°C), the thermobimetal steering the hinge of the solar panel curls. Once cooled, the system returns to a flat position and the surface to its non-porous state.

By using solar energy, the thermobimetal system can be smartly block the sun. This strategy is especially useful when trying to prevent solar heat gain and glare to enter the structure, while using no energy and needing no controls.

Using the sun's heat to curl the thermobimetal to the right configuration according to the angle of solar radiation, it can help the photovoltaic cells absorb the maximization of solar energy daily and annually on site.



airflow rate

pressure

flow vector

