Updraft towers are on the verge of becoming a widespread method for energy generation. Prototypes have met increasing interest and the expectations for seeing a full-scale, fully operable tower are rising. The use of this novel technology goes hand in hand with Heath's decision to advance smart design and technology and to become “one of the world’s most sustainable urban communities.”

With approximately 8 thousand square meters of energy collection and an overall efficiency of 12%, the tower is able to generate 1 Megawatt hour.

Below the arbesque, the landscape is created by digging three underground caves that mimic ancient tunnels found in Israel. After which the earliest human settlements. In Bukh’s studies are named. These tombs were constructed approximately four thousand years ago and are a testimony of trading relationships with Neopolis and the Judean Valley. They take advantage of the soil temperature and the trick walls to defend from the heat.

In line with this, the caves in the project are excavated six meters below the ground level, where the temperature is on average 30 degrees cooler.

Caves vary in size and shape to provide different spaces for exhibitions, recreation, restaurants, and the necessary equipment for energy generation. They protrude over the ground level to generate a playful environment.

The tower is composed of several layers with different structural and aesthetic functions.

- Main support and arabesque
- Two consecutive layers of glass and heat absorber material for maximum energy collection
- Structural elements to hold the facade
- Ground level of arbesque
- Caves level
- A series of paths that mirror the arbesque

Average Whole Year Sun Hour Analysis

Sun Radiation Analysis on July 27

Sun Radiation Analysis on December 27