

# Biomimicry

What can we learn from  
nature about architecture?

Door

Lydia Fraaije

FRAAi architecten





Introduction

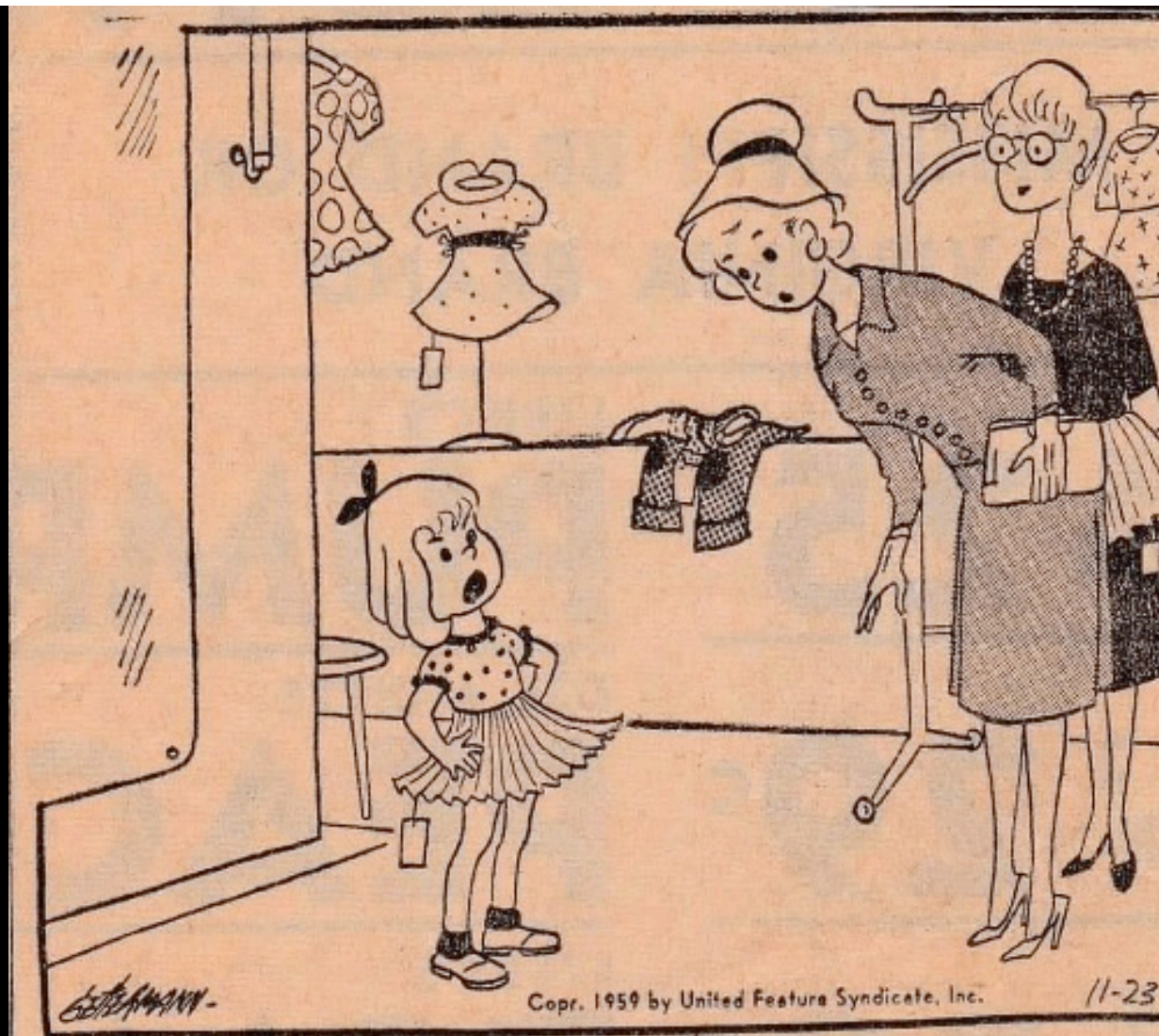
Biomimicry

Theory

Biological Watersanitation plant

Biomimicry Academie

Bio<sup>^</sup>mi - Nano structures

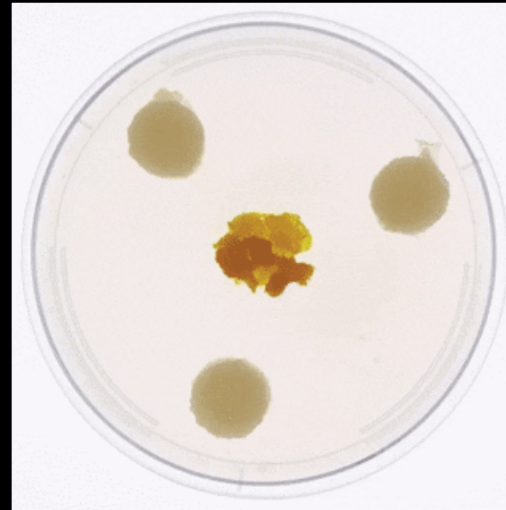


"Maybe it is pretty—but how can I carry my frog and my worms in a dress with no pockets?"

"Het is misschien mooi ... maar hoe kan ik mijn kikker en wormen dragen in een jurk zonder zakken?"



**Digitale Werkplaats**  
presenteert



Slime Mold  
 Inspiratie voor  
 efficiënte  
 infrastructuur



ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION		
Ecosystem Attributes	Developing Stages (Type I)	Mature Stages (Type III)
Food chain	Linear	Weblike
Species diversity	Low	High
Body size	Small	Large
Life cycle	Short, simple	Long, complex
Growth strategy (how to multiply)	Emphasis on rapid growth (r-selection)	Emphasis on feedback control (K-selection)
Production (body mass and offspring)	Quantity	Quality
Internal symbiosis (cooperative relationships)	Underdeveloped	Developed
Nutrient conservation (closed-loop cycling)	Poor	Good
Pattern diversity (vertical canopy layers and horizontal patches)	Simple	Complex
Biochemical diversity (such as plant hormones "stress factors")	Low	High
Niche specializations (jobs in the ecosystem)	Broad	Narrow
Mineral cycles	Open	Closed
Nutrient exchange rate between organisms and environment	Unimportant	Important
Role of detritus (dead organic matter) in nutrient regeneration	Extraneous	Integral
Inorganic nutrients (minerals such as iron)	Small	Large
Total organic matter	Poor	Good
Resilience (resistance to external perturbation)	High	Low
Entropy (energy loss)	High	Low
Information (feedback loops)	Low	High

Adapted from Brian R. Alloby and William E. Cooper, "Understanding Industrial Ecology from a Biological Systems Perspective," *Final Quality Environmental Management*, Spring 1994, pp. 343-354.



Ecosysteem denken



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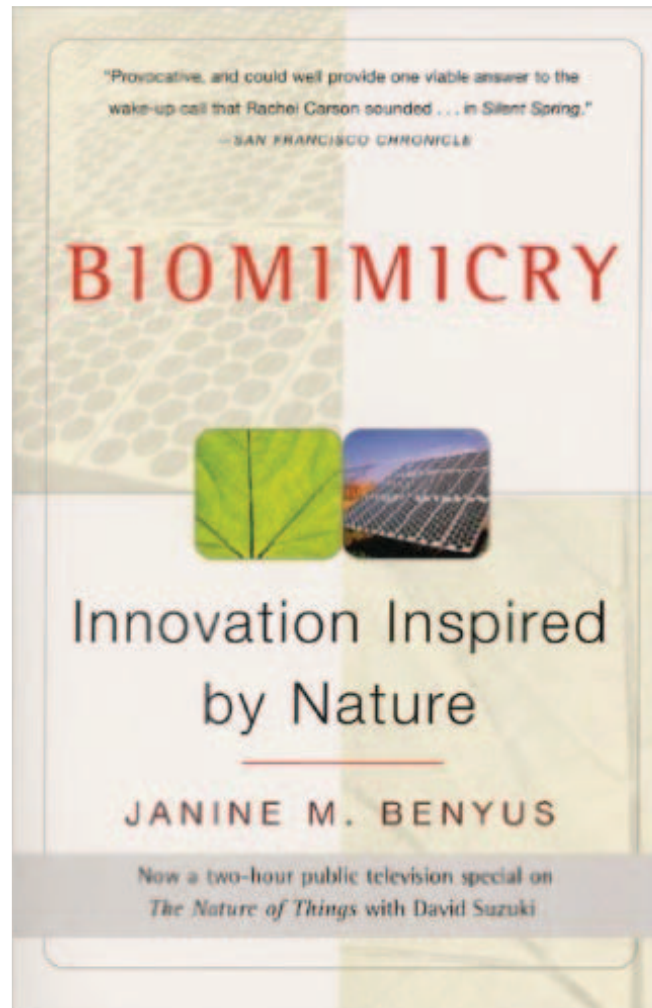
Biomimicry

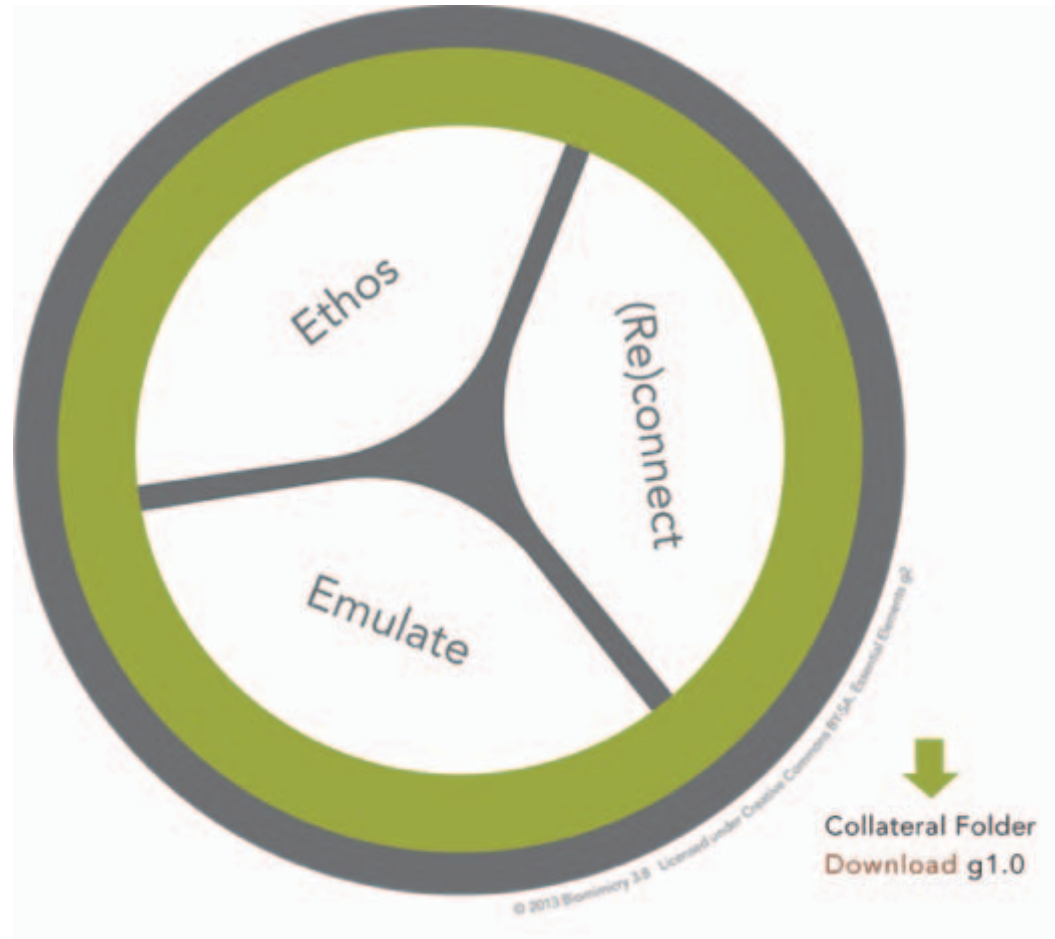
Theory

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Bio<sup>^</sup>mi - Nano structures





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CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL PRESENTS

# NATURE IS SPEAKING

JULIA  
**ROBERTS**

HARRISON  
**FORD**

KEVIN  
**SPACEY**

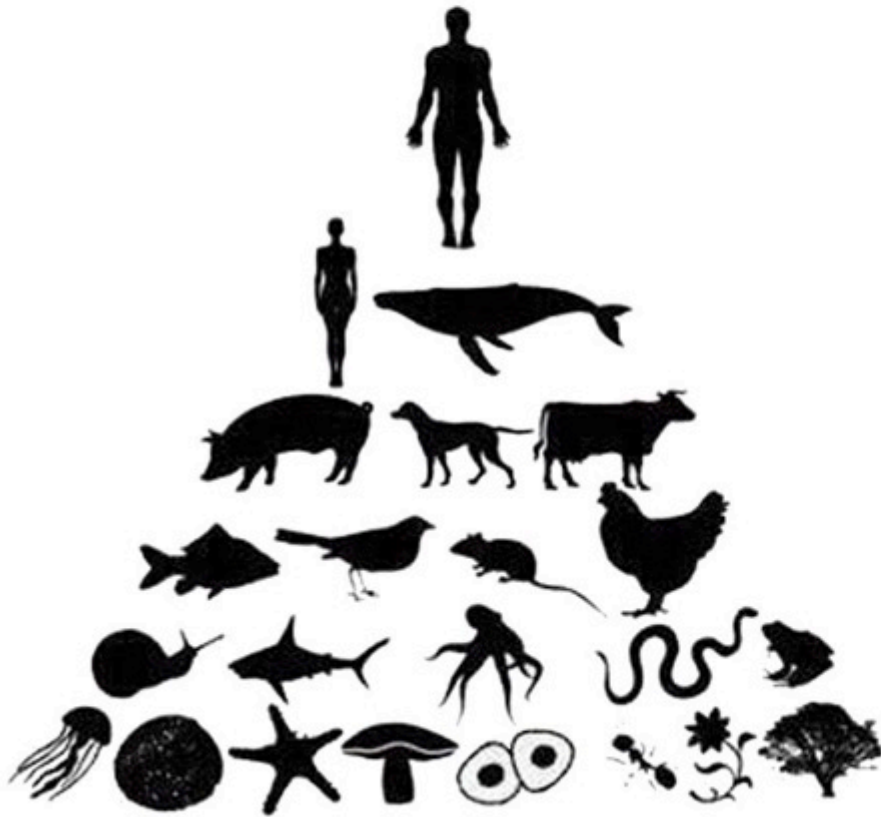
WILLIAM  
**DAFNEY**

ROBERT  
**REDFORD**

IAN  
**SOMERHALDER**

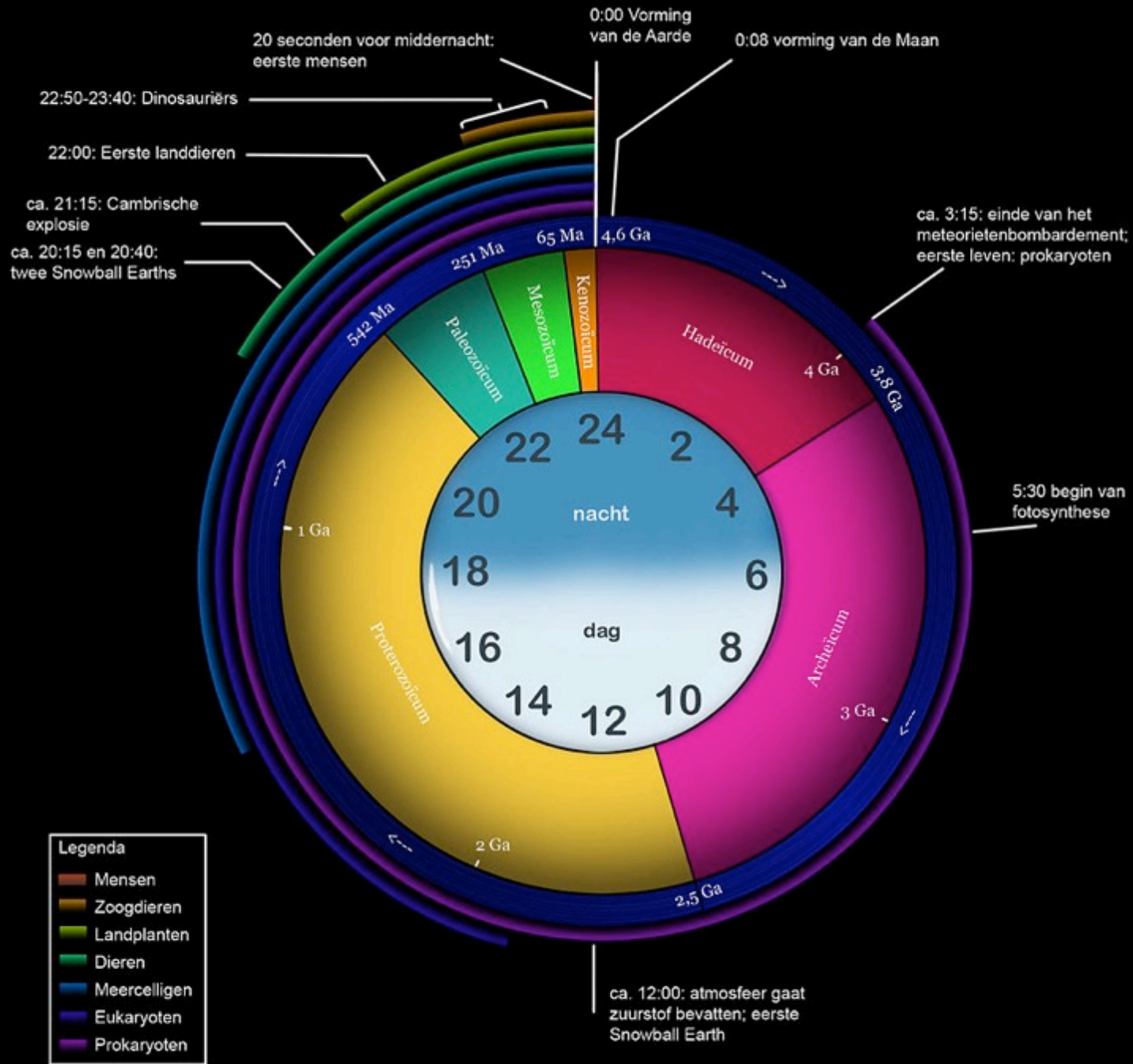
#NatureIsSpeaking

# EGO



# ECO





## Plantintelligentie



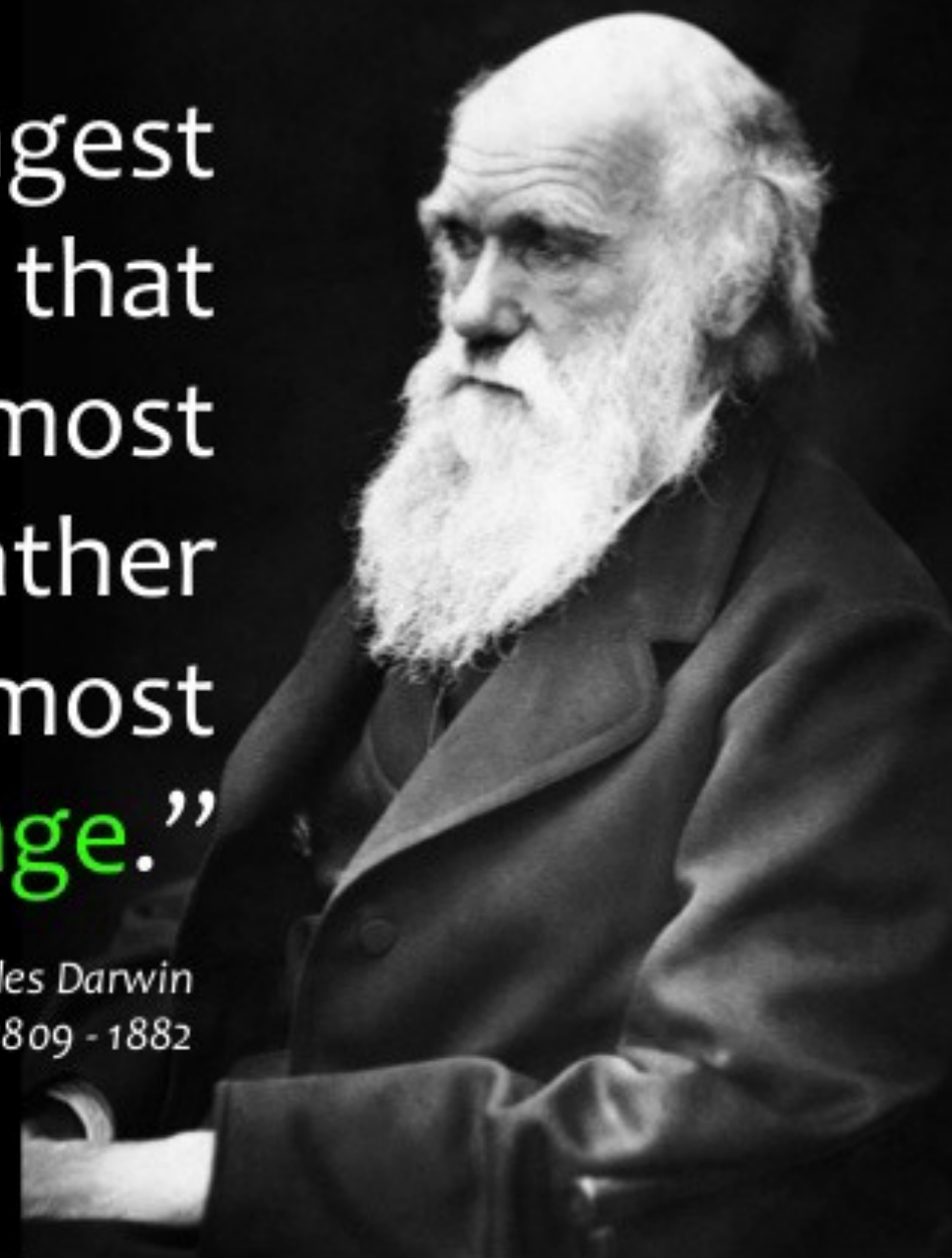
Oryza Sativa | Rijst

*BBC documentaire: A Plant's World; the Intelligence of Plants  
Francis Halle; Botanicus en bioloog*



“It is not the strongest  
of the species that  
survive, nor the most  
intelligent, but rather  
the one most  
adaptable to change.”

- Charles Darwin  
1809 - 1882





# Biologische Waterzuivering



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0123456789 0 1234567890123456789



' Biomakerij Abdijs Koningshoeven

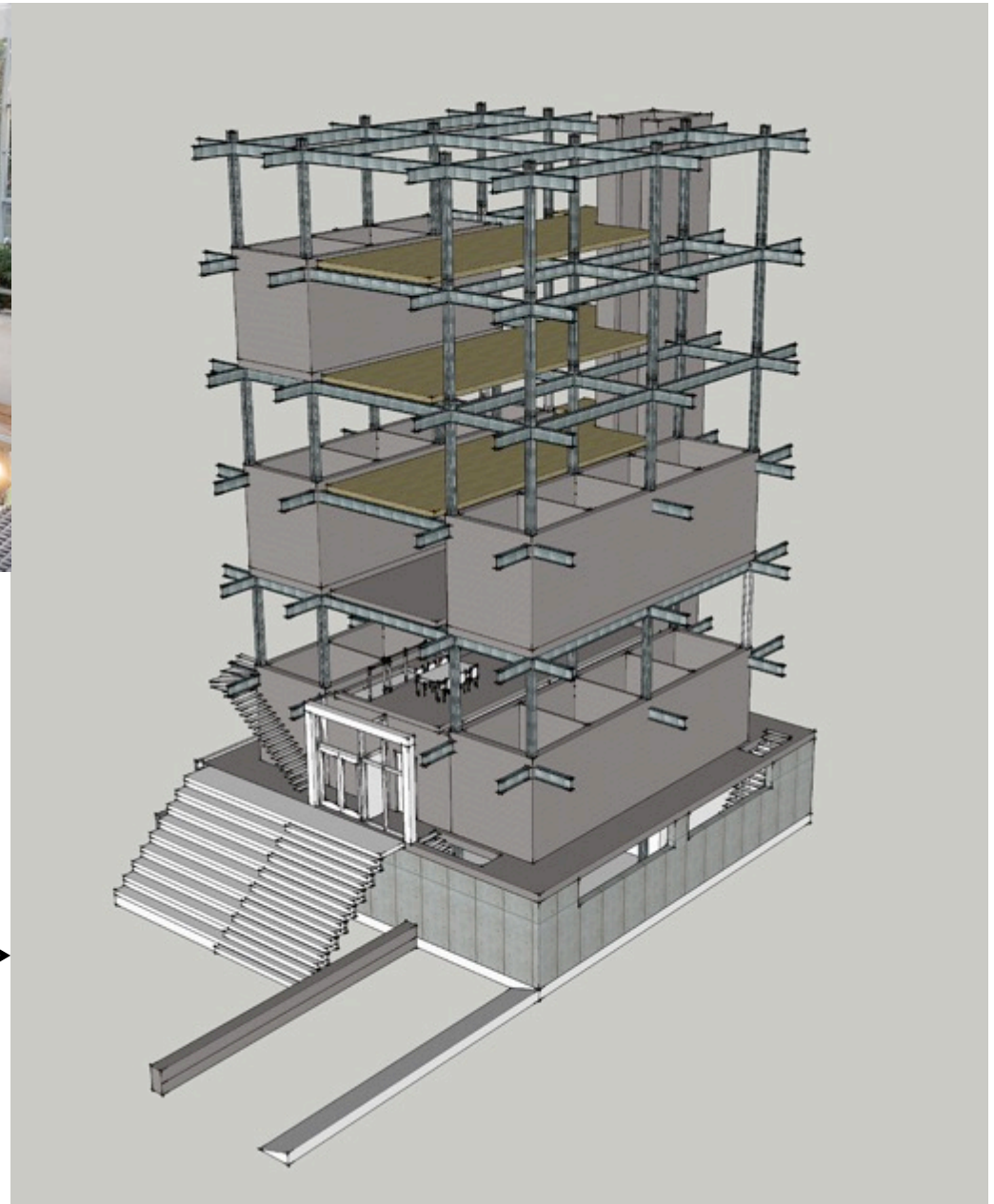
- Landelijke setting
- 1 laag
- 12 reactoren
- Warm & voedselrijk water

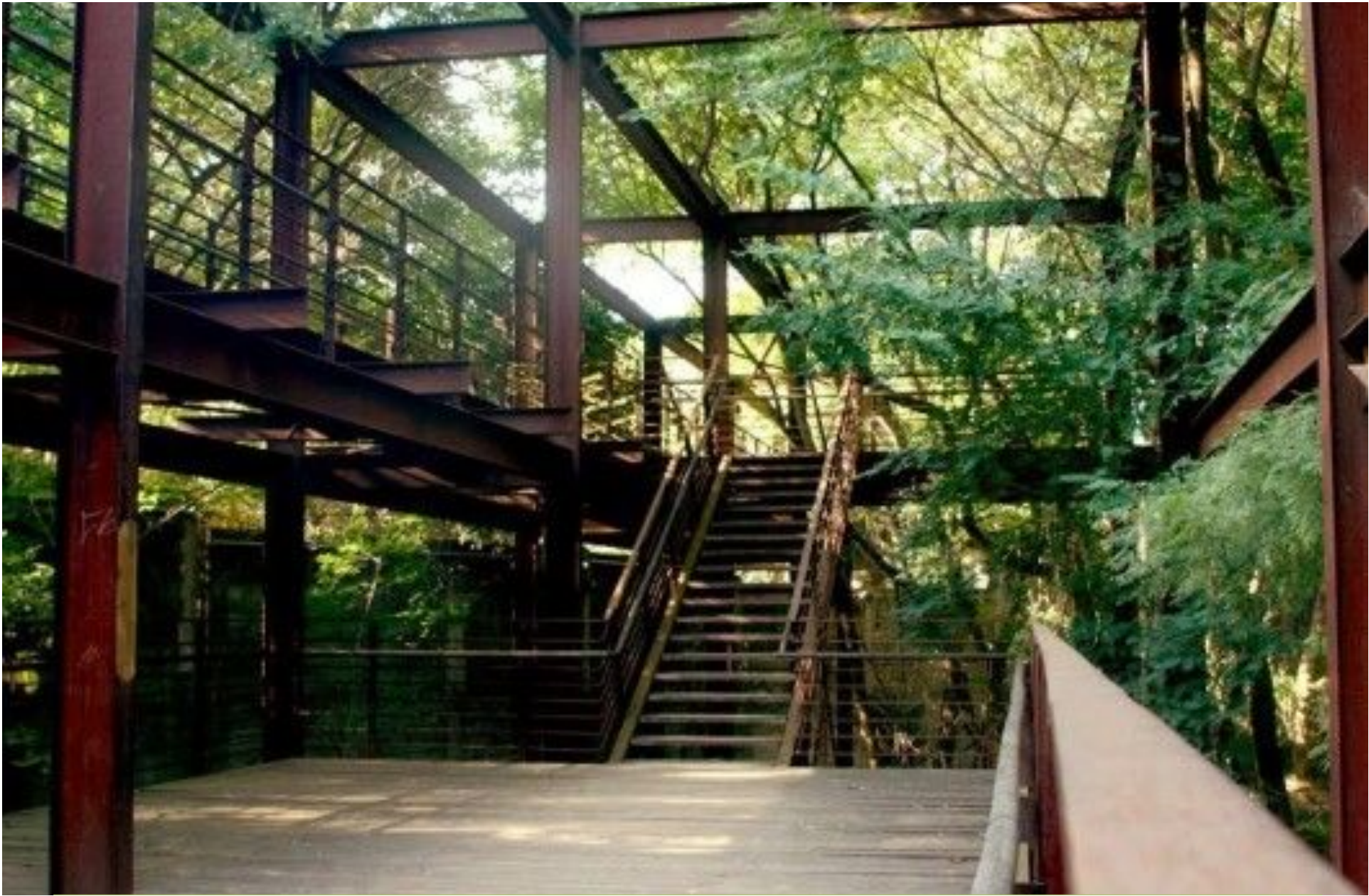
VS

Waterzuivering Strijp S -



- Stedelijke setting
- Gestapeld
- 24 reactoren
- 2 stromen afvalwater ->  
riool & vervuult grondwater

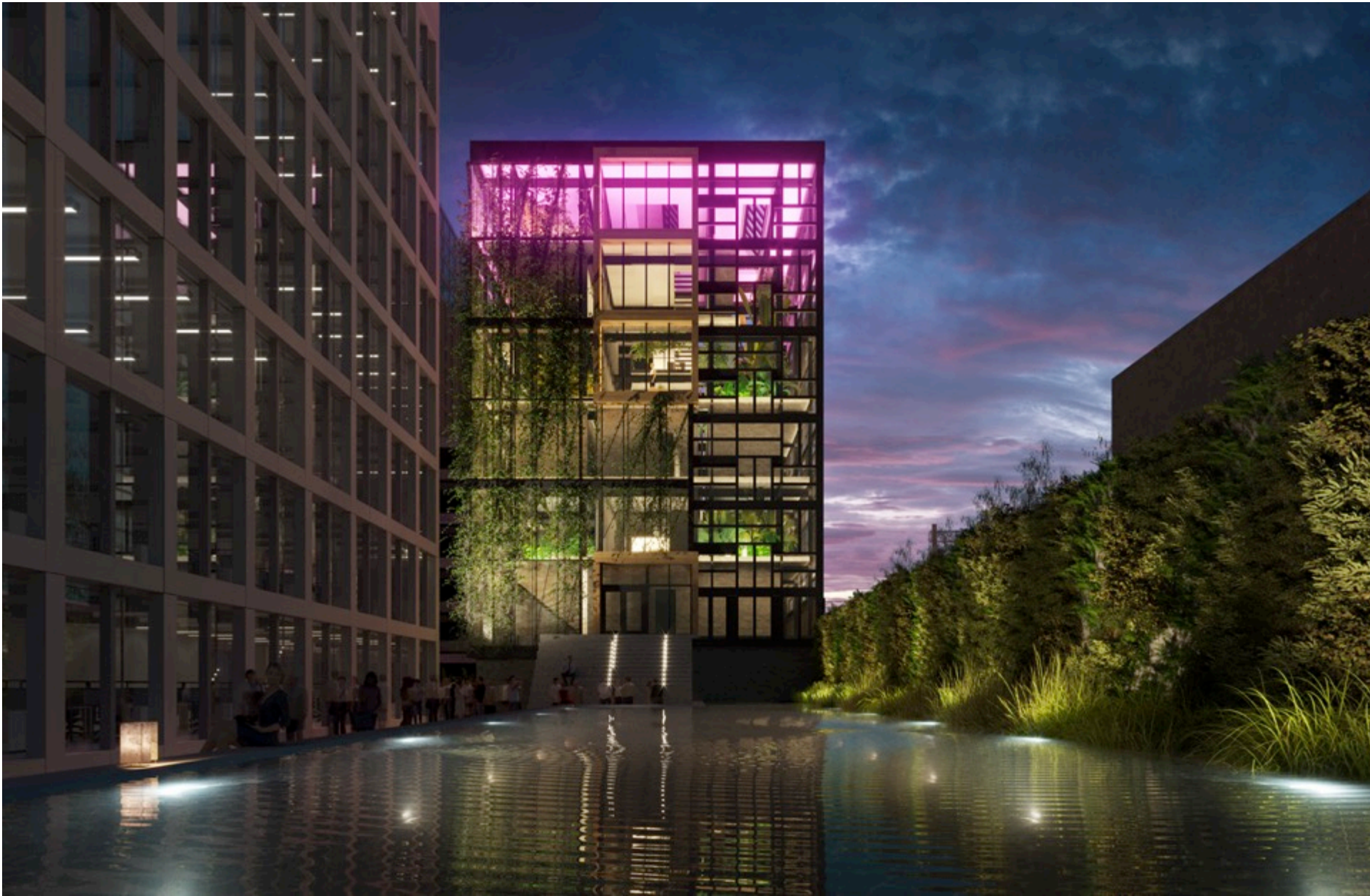




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01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



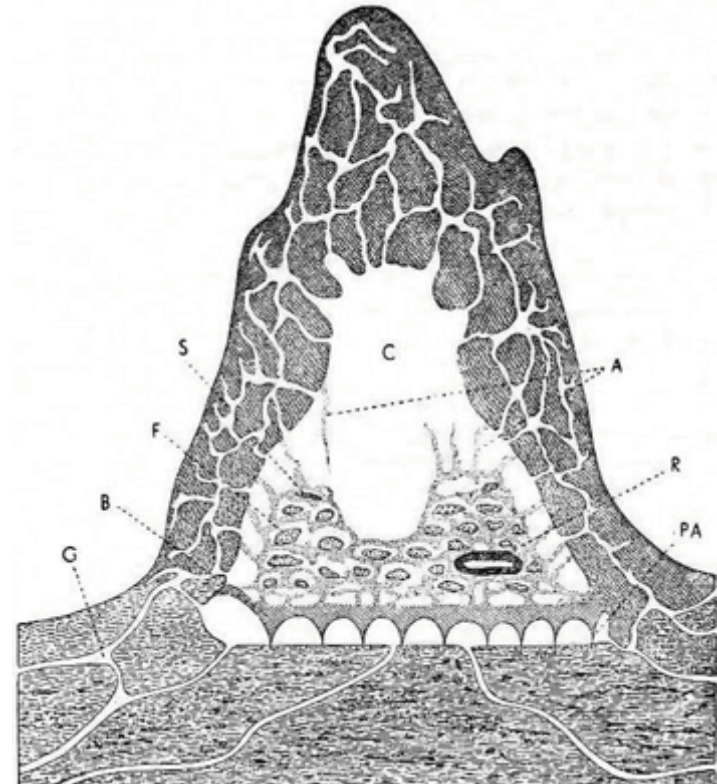
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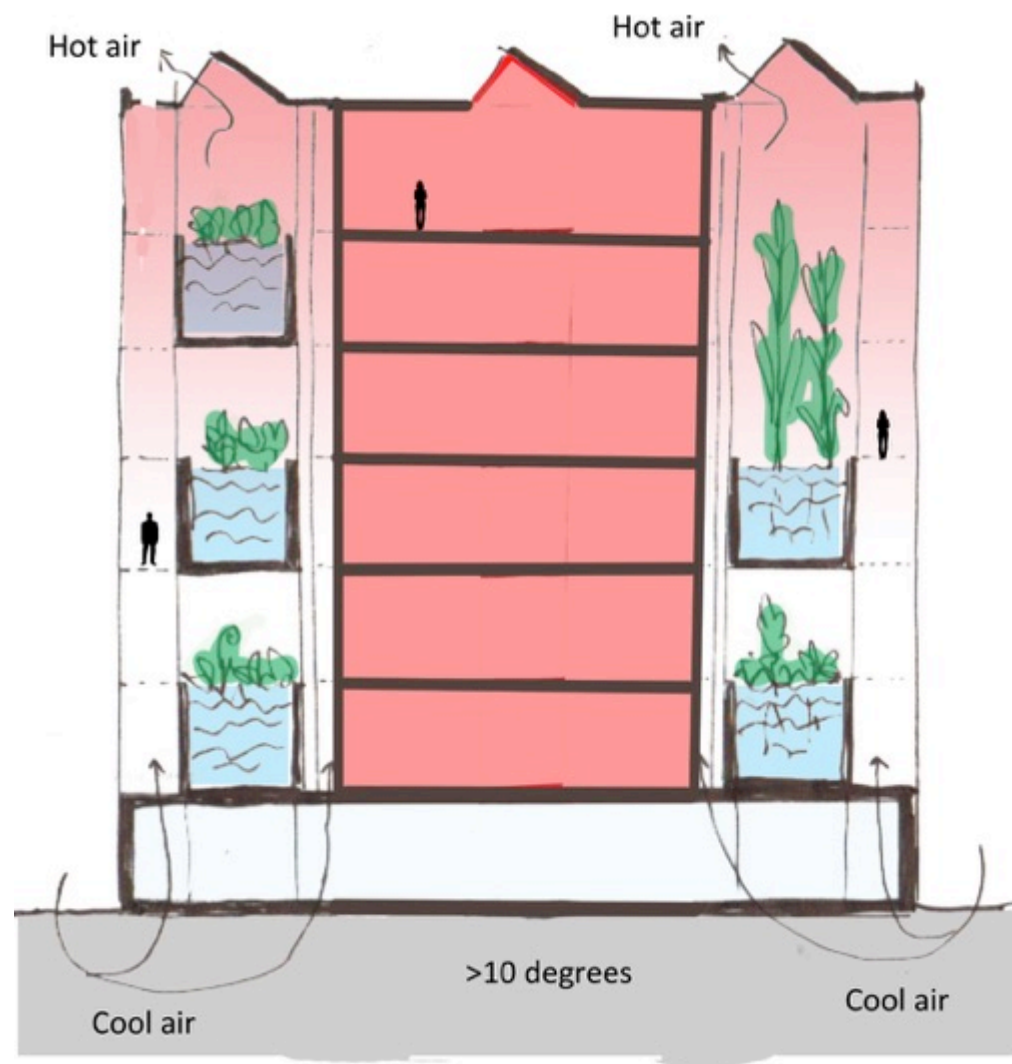


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# Termietenheuvel ventilatie









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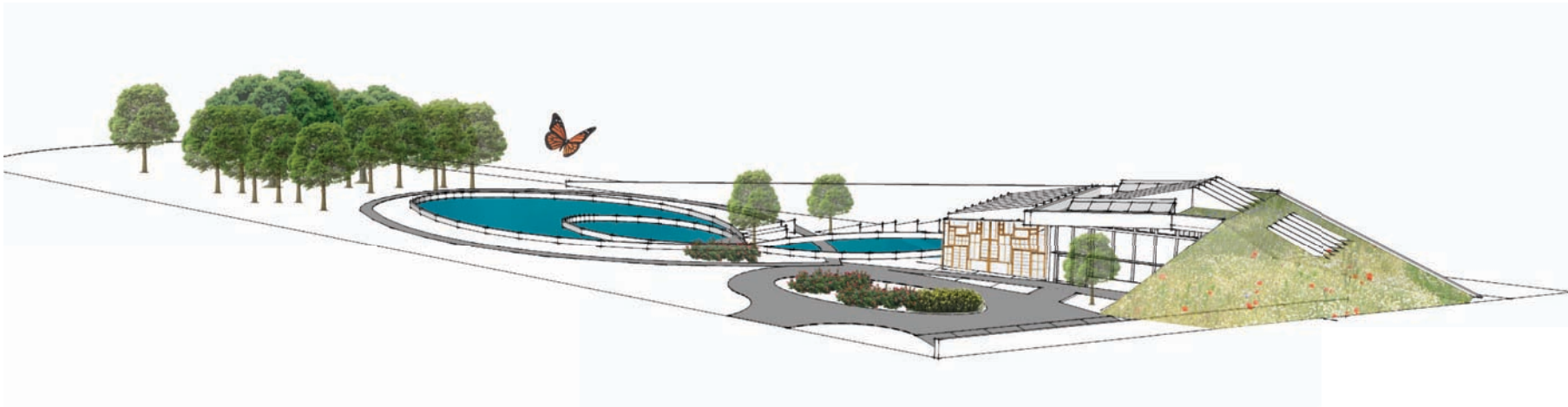
Theory

Biological Watersanitation plant

Biomimicry Academie

Bio<sup>^</sup>mi - Nano structures

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Biomimicry

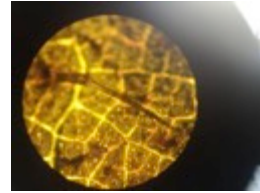
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CHOOSE YOUR EXPERTISE



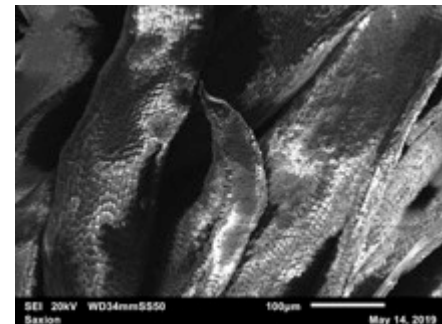
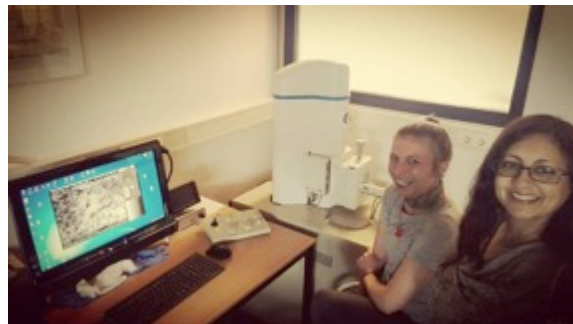
Research



Design

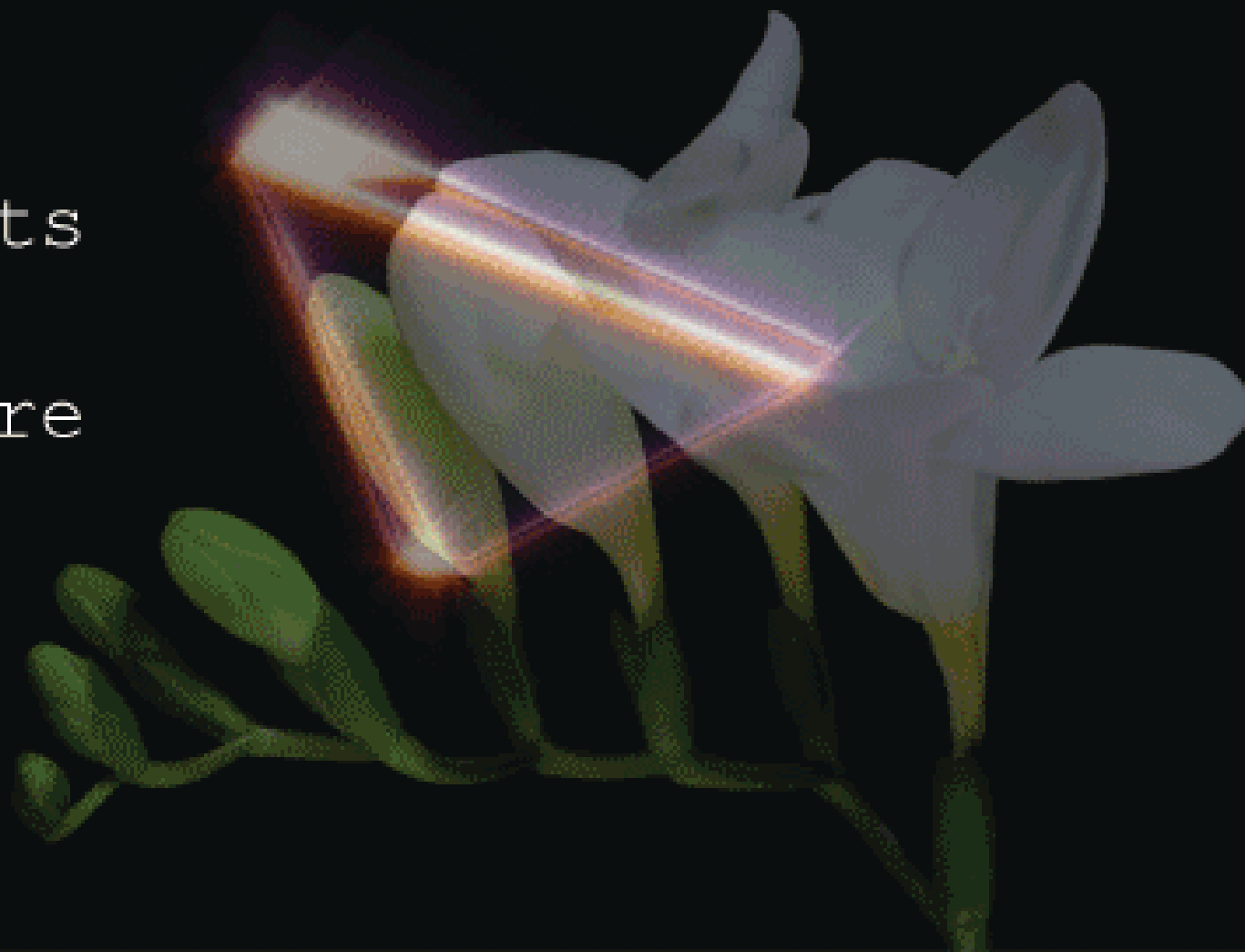


Business





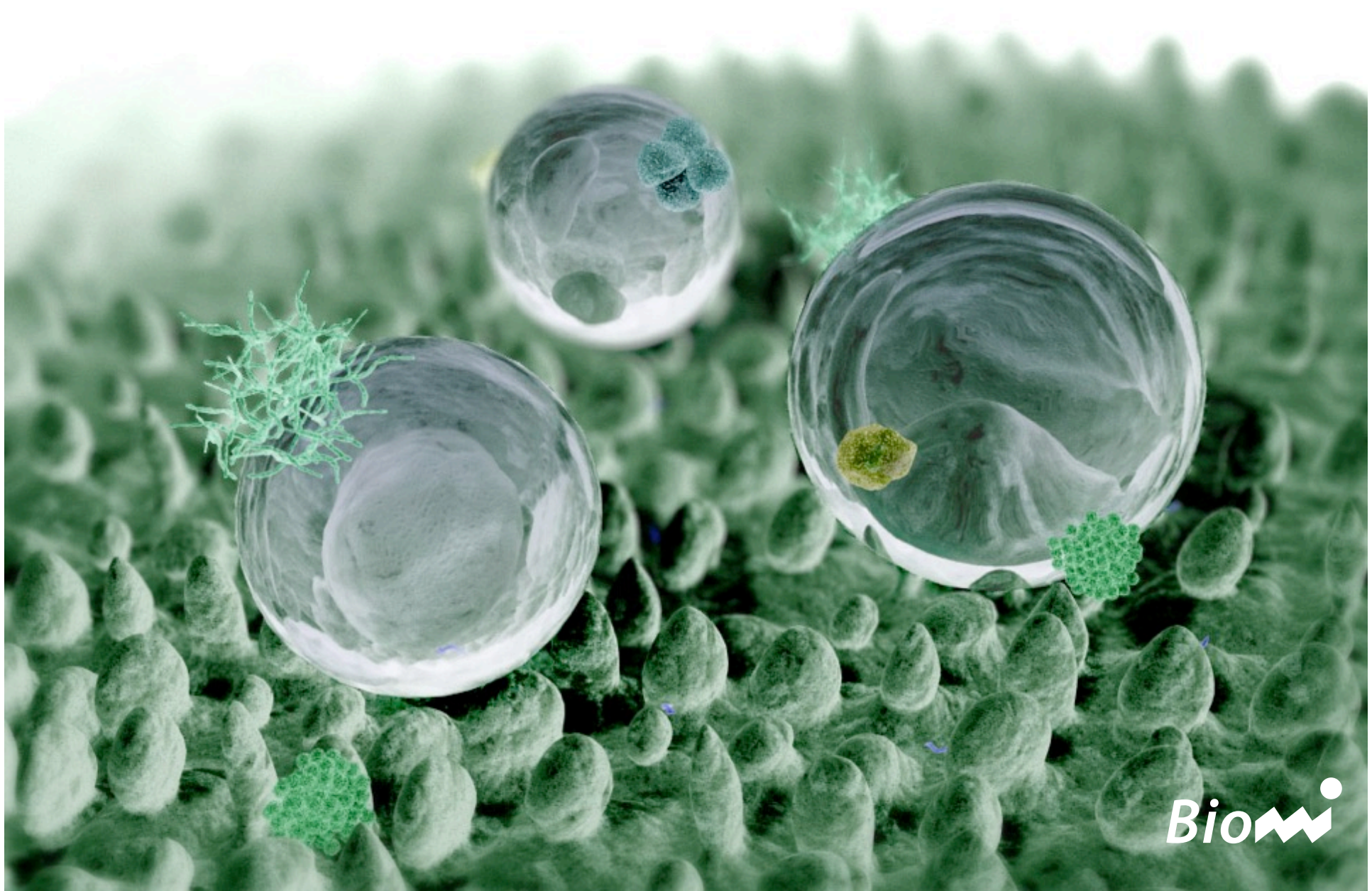
secrets  
of  
nature



**Bio** 









**Bio**i

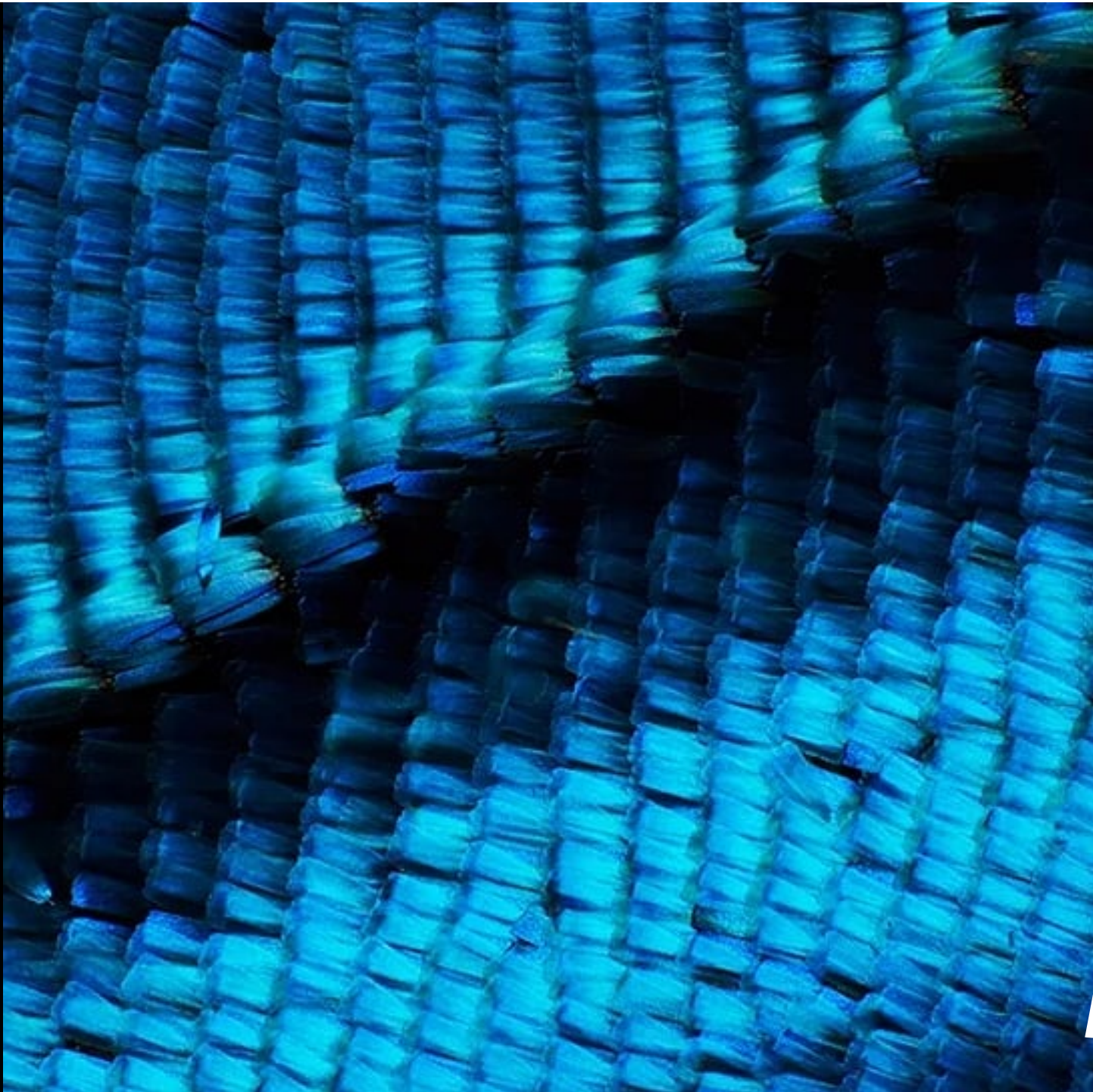


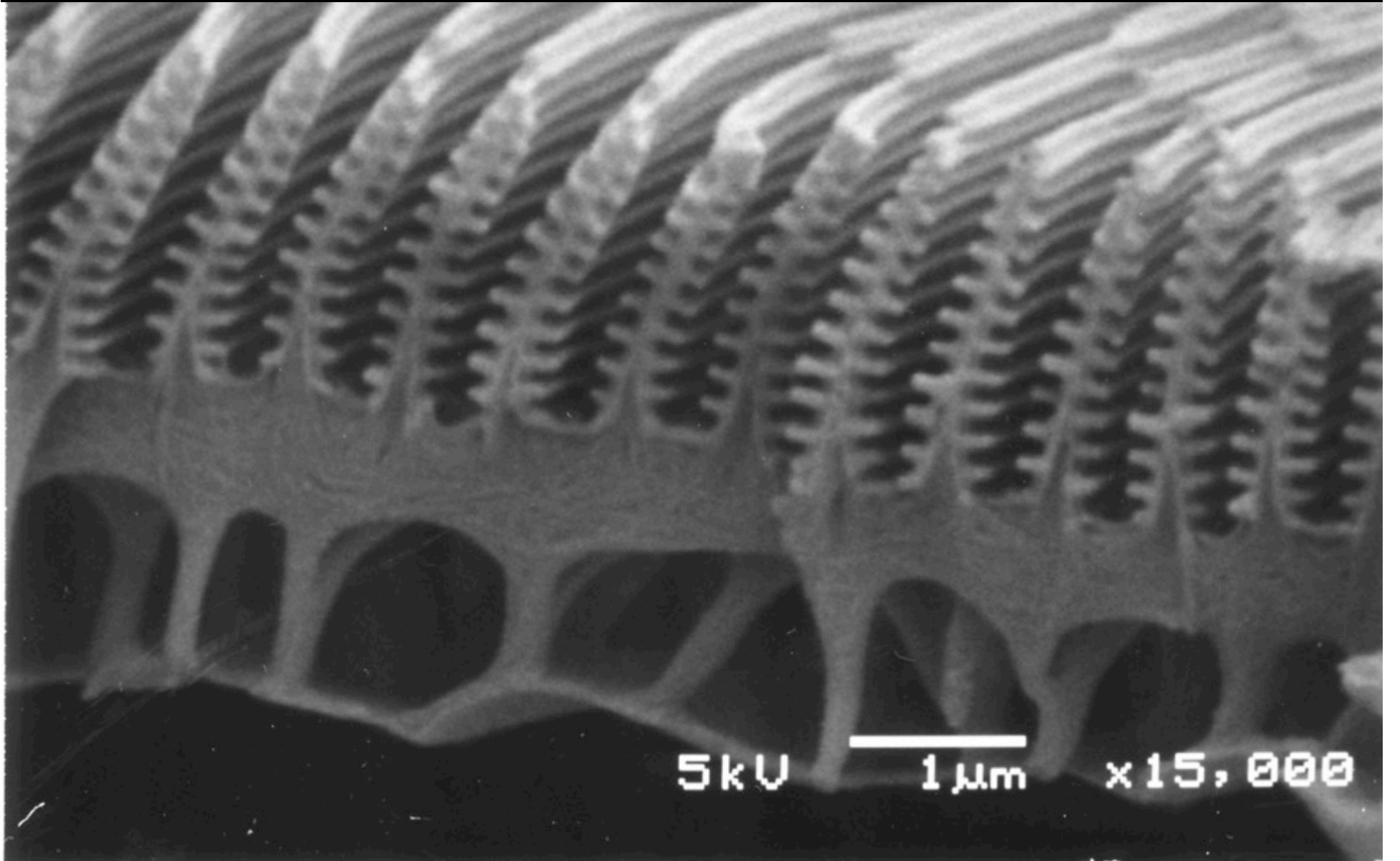




Bio*mi*

*Fabian Jiménez*

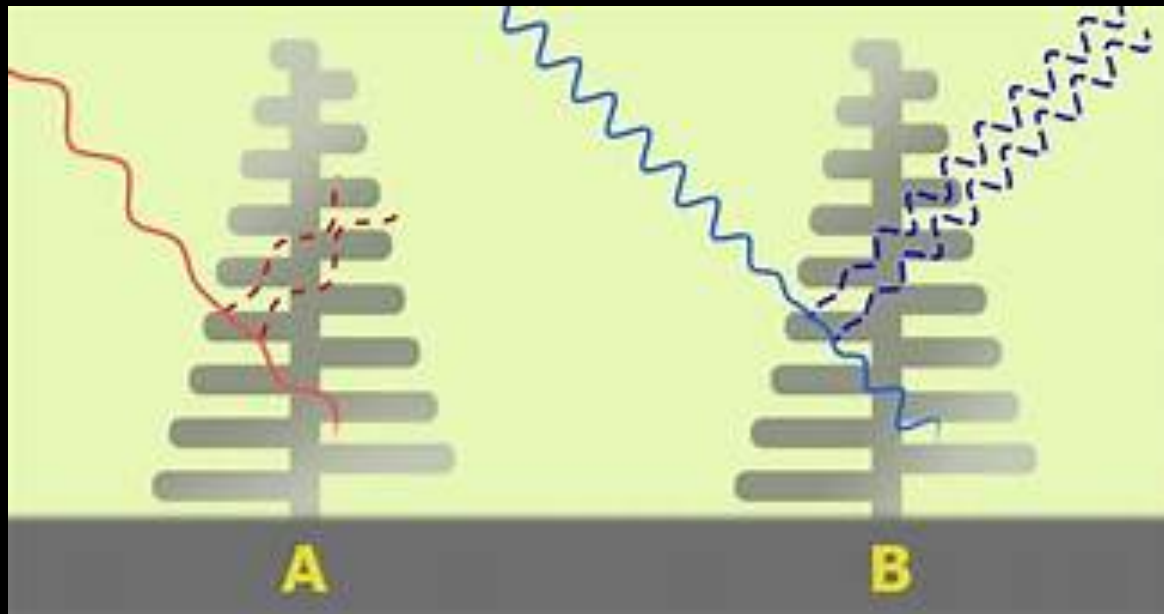
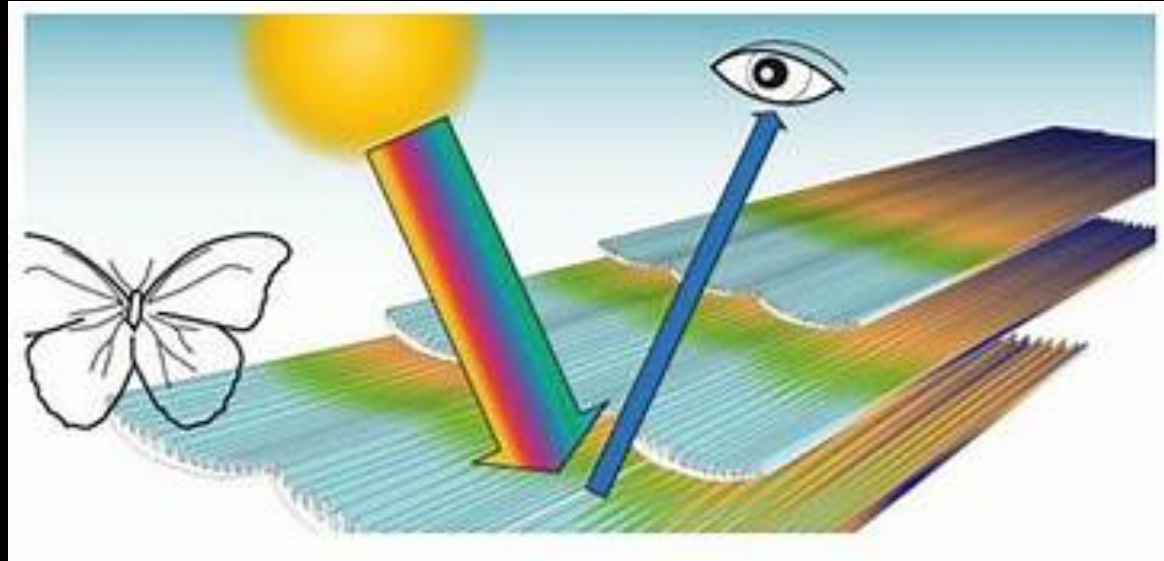




5kV

1 μm

x15,000

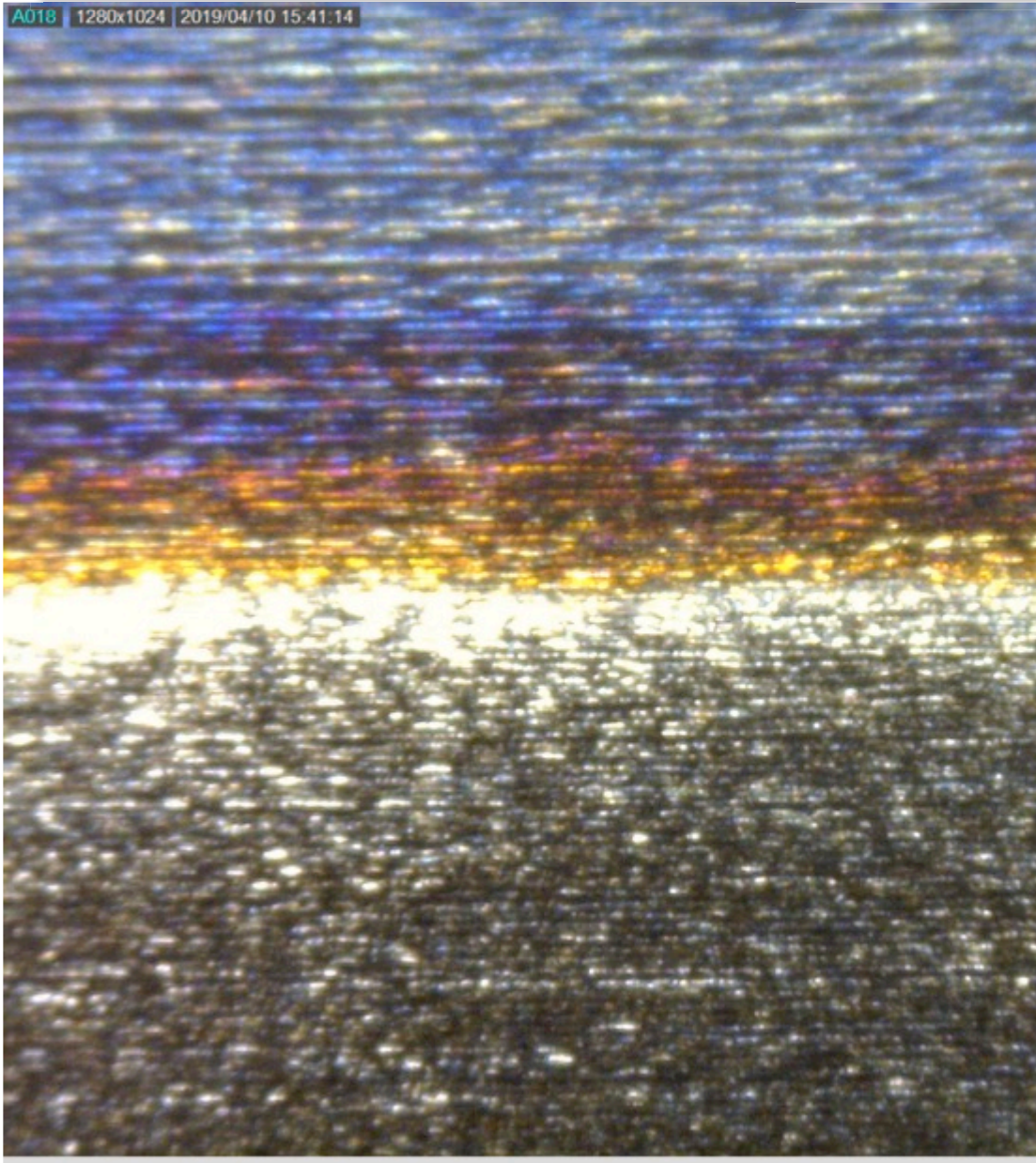


Structural colouring - laser cut nano structures

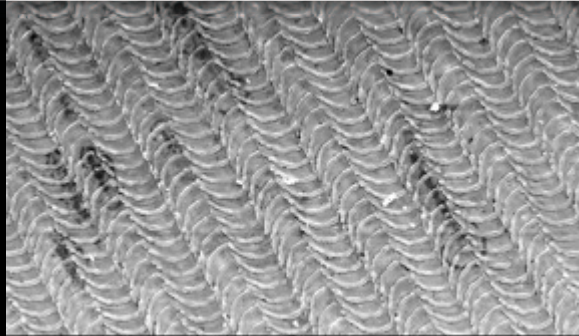


# Structural colouring - Kleurenpalet

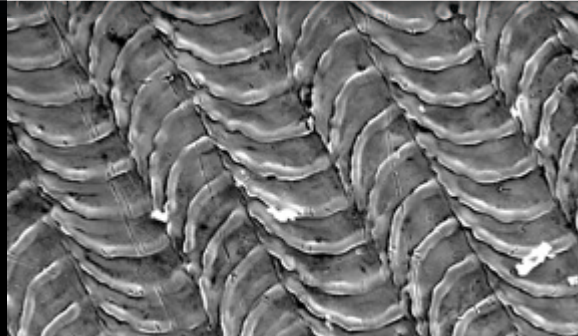
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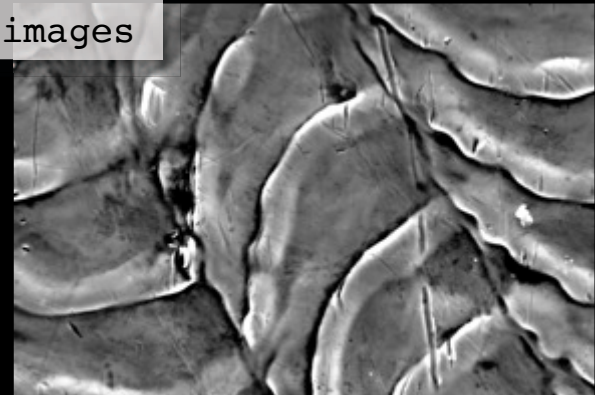
Structural colouring - laser cut nanostructures - SEM images



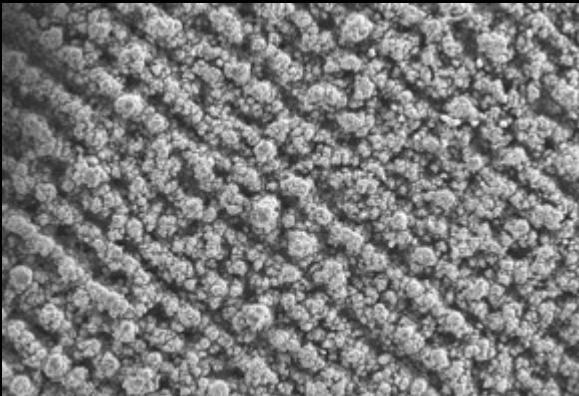
SEI 20kV WD10mmSS60 100µm Saxion Oct 11, 2019



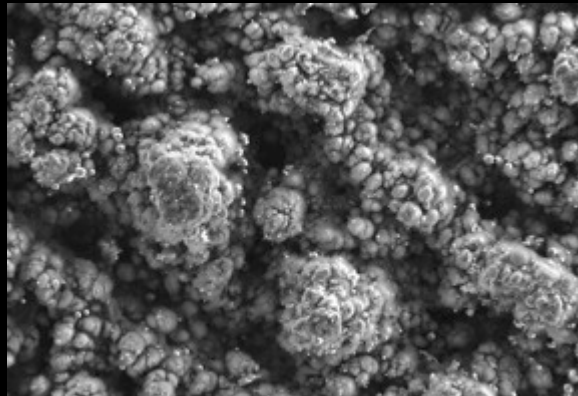
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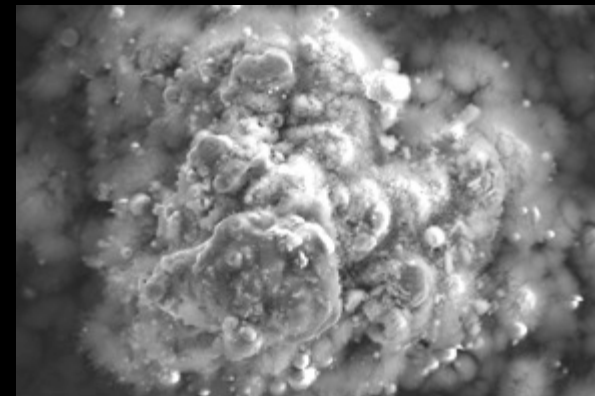
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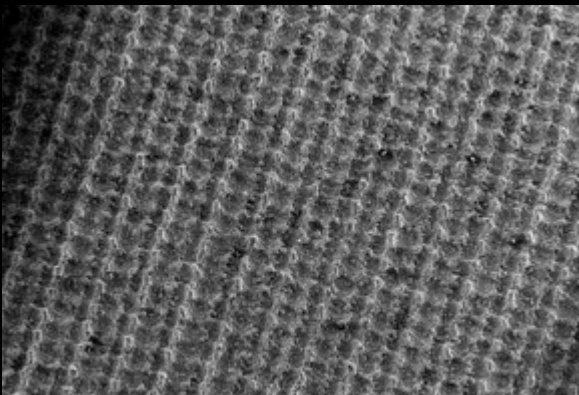
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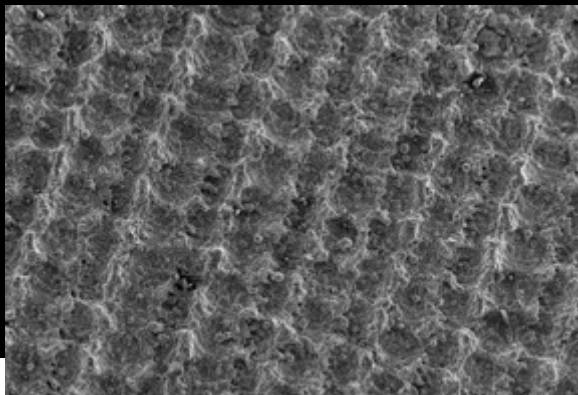
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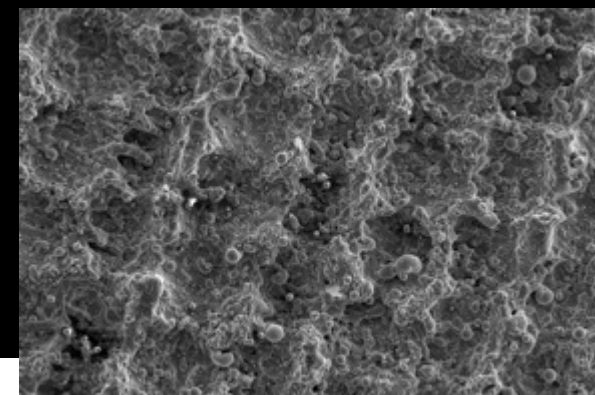
SEI 20kV WD10mmSS60 20µm Saxion Oct 16, 2019



SEI 20kV WD10mmSS60 500µm Saxion Oct 16, 2019



SEI 20kV WD10mmSS60 100µm Saxion Oct 16, 2019



SEI 20kV WD10mmSS60 100µm Saxion Oct 16, 2019







**6 x natural inspirations:**

1. Lotus leaf
2. Shield namibic beetle
3. Musquito eyes
4. Wing Morpho butterfly
5. Gecko foot
6. Shark skin

Material District 2020

Ahoy Rotterdam





**GECKO**

**The function:**  
special adhesive technology.

**The foot of the GEKKO “sticks”**  
infinitely and on almost any surface.

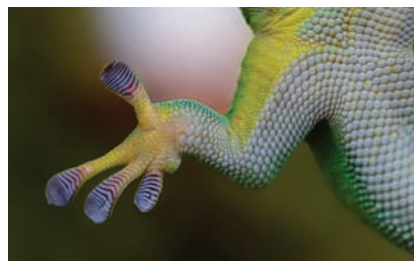
**What can we learn from the gecko?**

The gecko has special soles. They are equipped with a nanostructure that has been developed in such a way that geckos can even run up against glass. This is an interesting “sticking technique” for us for various reasons. Firstly because of strength, because there is a lot of force on a small surface. The feet must be able to support more than the weight of the gecko. Secondly, the gecko must also be able to easily loosen its feet again to take the next step. And thirdly, they have to stick this and release it again and again infinitely.

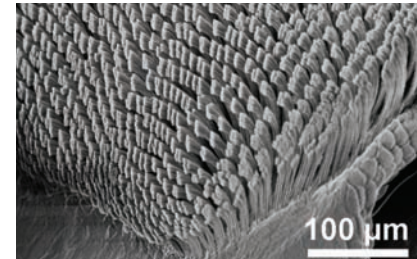
**How does it work?**

The toes of the foot are provided with very small skin folds. Each fold contains millions of very small hair-like structures. These hairs each have so many shoots that they generate a force that only takes place at the nanoscale. Due to the extremely small hairs, the contact surface becomes so large that a 40-kilo gecko can hang on to the ceiling. These forces are called vanderwaals forces.

**FUNCTION**



**Frontside**



**NANOSTRUCTURE**

**What is the advantage?**

Current adhesives are either strong and difficult to remove or they are weak and easy to remove. In addition, there is always glue on it, made from materials from the petrochemical industry. The adhesives can often only be used once, because they wear, get dirty and / or stick to themselves. They also have the disadvantage that they sometimes release on their own or cannot be stuck on the right surface.

**What if?**

What if we use the gecko adhesive technique for “capturing” carpet tiles? Interface has developed TacTiles® for this. With TacTiles® transparent plastic squares are made from PET (recyclable plastic). They are provided with a nanostructure based on the adhesive technique of the Gecko. With this technique, carpet tiles are connected to each other horizontally. This creates a “floating floor” that does not expand or shrink. This way no glue is needed and sticky mess and damage to the subfloor is prevented. TacTiles® are therefore ideal for installing carpet tiles quickly, easily and cleanly.

**APPLICATION**



**Backside**



BI  
NAN  
SC  
B



PE  
X



Price box: € 750,- (excl.taxes/BTW)





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