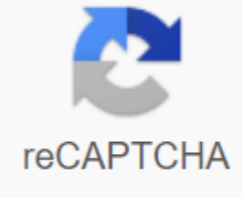




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Follow the latest daily buzz with buzzFeed Daily Newsletter! Follow the latest daily buzz with buzzFeed Daily Newsletter! We live in an era of natural disasters. Katrina obviously looms in the American consciousness, but the Sichuan earthquake and the Indian Ocean tsunami have all been etched for a generation, all over the world. What could we have done differently before the disaster occurred to prevent such losses? What could we have done better? Designers have been noodleing about ways to solve this problem. It's worth taking a step back and shooting the basic design strategies they came up with. According to New Scientist, recent hurricanes have proven a stretch of rounded buildings. Because of their shape, they create less resistance than rectangular buildings and up to 30% less pressure on the outer walls. In the case of these Deltac homes, talked as the shape of the floor and roof of the farm distributes external forces evenly throughout the structure: In 2005, this Deltac house managed to escape Hurricane Dennis almost unscathed, while neighboring projects were blown to pieces meanwhile, waterfront ownership presents another problem: Waterfront property is likely to always be valuable, even as global warming completely remakes the coastline. Solution: Houseboats. Of course, the Dutch are experts in floating design, as most of their country is right at sea level. As New Scientist notes, Waterstudio specializes in houseboats: they were even tasked with building a floating mosque in Dubai. (More on the design of the avant-garde mosque here): A little interior, where houseboats are not an option, the solution is of course to the attic of the house. But this creates its own problem: How do you design a lofted building that doesn't look awful, that can easily fit into neighboring homes? Dwell recently held a student competition to develop a concept home for Louisiana residents, and several solving stilted head problems. This design, by Thomas Colosino and David Lachin of LSU, solves it admirably: The last solution is to create structures that are more sustainable and less permanent. It is also one of the oldest: for hundreds of years, Japanese have built entire cities whose buildings were made only of wood, bamboo and paper. The goal was to double: to create an airy, easy-to-avoid buildings less likely to topple and kill their inhabitants; and make sure that even in the worst of disasters these buildings can be quickly replaced. These strategies are being revived, particularly in Sichuan province. Perhaps the biggest design problem at the time of the earthquake was concrete, which in China is a fast build, a lightly regulated economy often shoddy and prone to collapse. China, in a sense, had no choice: many regions were cut down. Yang Xiao, engineering professor at USC conceived a way that, creating a new, plywood-like material made of bamboo that is ubiquitous in China: The image via Pop Sci Glubam can be used in sustainable wooden-style buildings-rare in China. Using Glubam, Kyao built dozens of schoolhouses and homes throughout the area. Shigeru Ban, the legendary Japanese architect, thinks in this way, but he reanimates the Japanese practice of paper architecture. Pan has experimented with paper for years, but the disaster has refocused attention on practice, and he recently produced a schoolhouse out of paper: Images Via Ju Tao Who: Gordon Ballinger Company: MapInfo Corp. held the title: One Year Previous title: Director of Integration Programs We are all bad days, but Gordon Ballinger's best days of disaster. When distress signals beckon at MapInfo Corp., Ballinger glides over his superhero costume (sports jacket and card-patterned tie), grabs a power drink (coffee, high tests), and helps federal, state and local authorities access the information needed to recover quickly from disasters. What's the biggest disaster you've ever mastered? A severe ice storm that hit northern New York State. Thousands of people were left without electricity. I helped the authorities get detailed maps of specific areas, and then I put information on the electricity grid from the electric company to determine who needed electricity the most. Actually, I need to work in an underground bunker. It was very interesting. Are you a superhero? Yes! Let me get my cloak! Actually, I can't wave a magic wand and suddenly fix it. My name has more to do with my organizational skills. I help people visualize what needs to be done. Do you always control the situation? Sometimes I knock things at work, and once I even kicked the phone wire out of the wall in the middle of an important conference call. So I have a reputation for walking disaster. I also tend to be a very animated speaker. I walk and wave my arms a lot. Broadcast-obsessed editors choose every product we review. We can earn commissions if you buy by clicking. How we test the equipment. Natural disasters can strike anywhere, at any time. But people always come up with new and innovative ways to help when disasters happen. 1 of 9 All Terrain Solar Trailer (ATST) The All Terrain Solar Trailer (ATST) The latest project by Michael and Kenny Ham (the guys behind ApocalypsEV, a compact all-terrain vehicle for the end of the world) helps disaster victims stay connected, even during long power outages. Solar Terrain Trailer (ATST) is a portable, solar-powered station generator that can charge up to 100 phones simultaneously using both batteries and the sun. Sun. Be towed behind the ApocalypsEV brothers quad bikes, which also run on combo batteries and solar power, ATSTs will be able to reach places where the infrastructure has been destroyed. Each trailer will be equipped with four or eight batteries, providing between 1,200 and 2,400 watts of solar charge, and will be equipped with 100 sockets: 50 of them regular 110-volt sockets, and other combinations of USB, iPhone and less used connections. We also plan to give these trailers a mesh tie capability that will allow them to pay for themselves over time by lowering the electricity bill of any organization that uses them, Kenny Ham says. 2 of the 9 OpenRelief UAV OpenRelief is a crowdsourcing drone. The organization is creating UAVs that can help in disaster relief. The miniature aircraft, built mostly from finished components such as fiberglass, has a wingspan of 5.5 feet and weighs less than 7 pounds. He will use advanced imaging systems to identify things like roads, smoke and people, and record what he sees. Equipped with an open source system called the ArduPilot Mega, UAVs can be easily controlled using GPS and IMU sensors - electronic devices that can also measure radiation levels and weather in the area. 3 of the 9 Public Laboratory (PLOTS) DIY Spectrometry Kit Spectrometers measure the different properties of light by dividing light into individual colors in order to study them separately, so that you can analyze the chemical composition of the material. The PLOTS spectrometer is a DIY kit that allows ordinary people to identify and analyze possible pollutants such as oil that entered drinking water after a natural disaster. It is made of simple materials including a VHS cassette case, a black card, a DVD-R fragment and a USB webcam. As light enters the handmade device, grooves on a DVD that is taped onto a webcam-create a prism that bends the wavelengths of light to different degrees, resulting in a spectrum that can be analyzed. Open source software allows you to compare the results with already known samples. The kit costs about \$10 in materials and requires one hour of construction time. 4 out of 9 Concrete canvas (Fast concrete infrastructure) Just add air and water. This is the theory underlying the concrete canvas ltd concrete canvas canvas, inflatable dwellings made of concrete canvas, cement-hybrid fabric that is waterproof and fireproof. These permanent structures (each of them has a lifespan of 10-plus years) ship in airtight bags and can be easily built in less than an hour. The canvas is attached to a plastic frame, which can be inflated into hiding with an electric fan. After securing ground anchors, douse it with water and let it set for about 48 hours, after which it is ready to use. Concrete canvas shelters come in two sizes: 269 square feet, requiring 1,000 litres H2O, and 538 square feet, requiring 2,000 liters of H2O. 5 of the 9 aid need transporter Australian designer Brian Lee has developed the Need For Transporter (ANT) as a way to transport disaster relief supplies, particularly temporary housing units over rough terrain. Built to work in unison as ants do, these concept cars are each equipped with six electric-in-wheel engines as well as an all-terrain suspension system. The driver will drive in the ANT. Lee says; However, they are designed to travel in groups and therefore do not need a navigator. ANT's have two modes: regular mode of transport and fast mode in which the vehicle uses hydraulics to turn its cabin down, turning the ANT into a more aerodynamic shape for a quick return to bass 6 of 9 LuminAID Columbia University architecture students Anna Aist and Andrea Sreshta have created an inventive and inventive way to illuminate the disaster zone : LuminAID, an inflatable LED on solar panels that is waterproof and floats that facilitates the distribution of air. There are also no moving parts, and each LuminAID can provide light for up to three years without replacement. Added bonus: The inflatable body softens the harsh LED light. LuminAID costs between \$18.95 and \$26.95, and the creators have distributed them in 10 countries so far. 7 out of 9 C-Water Clean Drinking Water is a valuable resource after the disaster. And while there are numerous filters on the market, the ease and simplicity of Chinese engineer Chao Gao's C-Water prototype, which finished second in the Designboom at the 2010 Incheon International Design Awards, makes it great for an emergency. Placed on the ground or in water, Gao's lightweight folding device accumulates water vapor inside the filter. The sun heats the steam, which eventually condenses on the roof of the C-Water, and cleans it. Two days later, after exposure to the sun killed almost all microbes:H2O is safe to consume. 8 out of 9 CAAT Vehicle Still Only Prototype. DARPA Captive Air Amphibian Transporter (CAAT) can make the delivery of disaster relief from commercial container ships significantly more efficient. As? Amphibian tanks. CAATs are homungous vehicles (each of them is expected to weigh 450 tons and measure 50 yards in length) equipped with air-filled treads that provide buoyancy, allowing CAAT to roll on the water and onto the ground. And with so much space, they will be able to carry a huge amount of cargo. They will also sport tubes, especially handy during severe storms. 9 out of 9 Disaster Relief Toilet Industrial Designer Rahim Bhimani created a disaster relief toilet after witnessing the horrors of people who have nowhere to dispose of their personal waste in earthquake in Chile in 2010. Its easy-to-assemble comfort station consists of an 18-inch flat toilet pack covering the tent for privacy, and a waste disposal system Includes a easy-to-remove trolley and a biodegradable bag for draws. A person can put together a plastic toilet with a coin or an oil knife and he is ready to use. America's Nearest Arctic Advertising Challenges - Continue reading below this content is created and supported by a third party, and imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io piano.io disaster medicine book pdf

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