

Learning from nature: biomimicry in nanotechnology education



M. Ayla Kiser

Lluís Corominas

Ignasi Rodríguez-Roda

Catalan Institute for Water Research



A bit of perspective

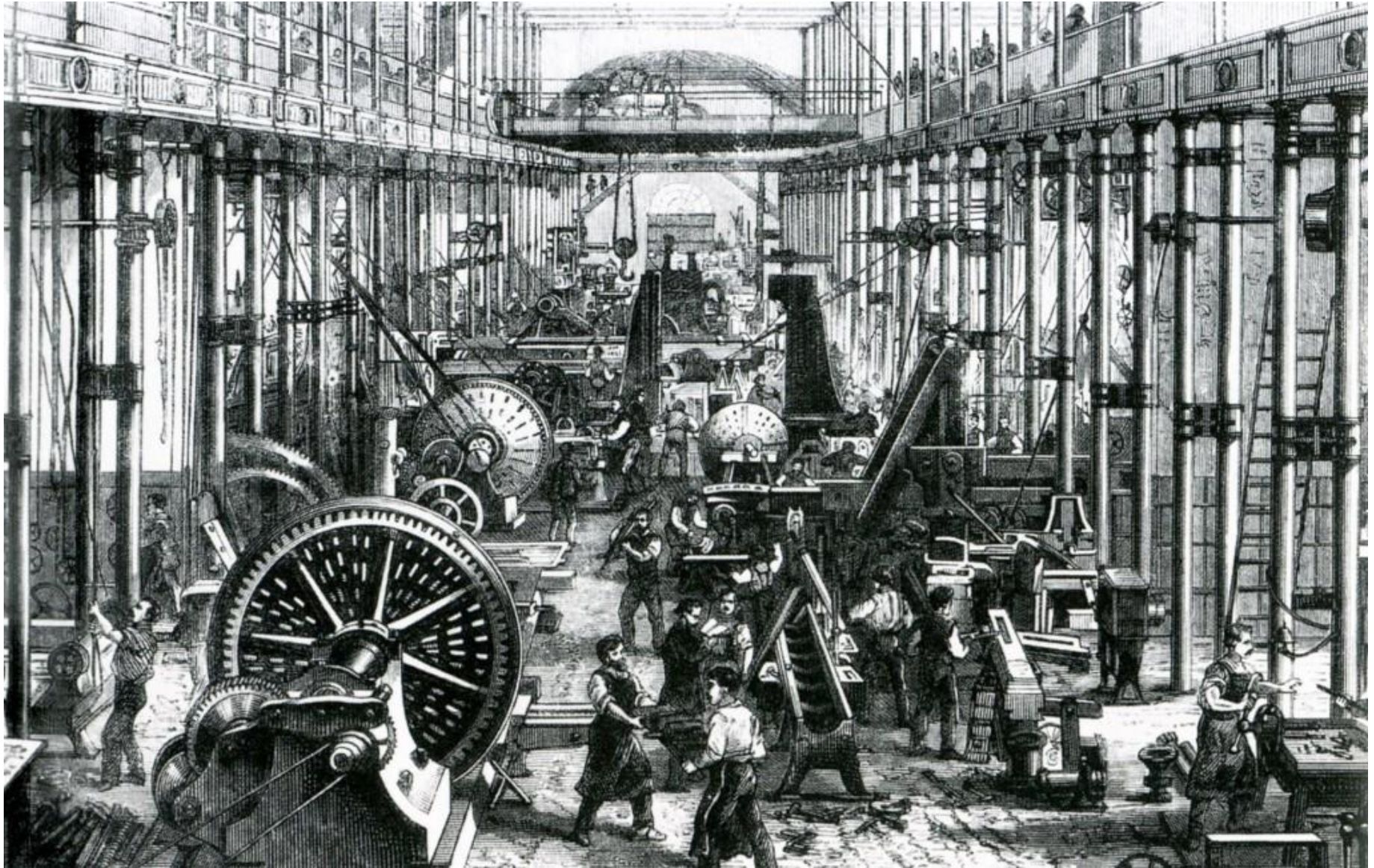


All of human history would take place in
the **last half hour of the last day.**

The industrial revolution would take place in
the **last two seconds of the year.**



Industrial revolution: heat, beat, and treat



A brute force way to make cement



Mining calcium carbonate
with explosives



Heating to over 1600 °C
and releasing 6% of GHG

An elegant way to make cement

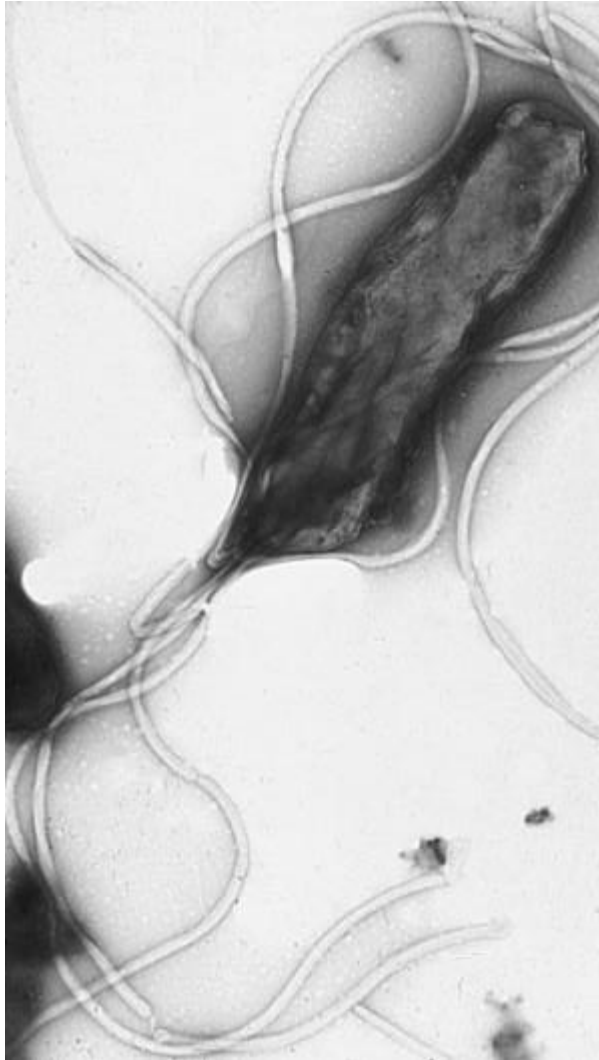


Assembling calcium carbonate from bicarbonate (from CO_2) and calcium in sea water



Low energy
Low temperature
Low waste

3.8 billion years of product design,
testing, and refining



“The conscious emulation of life’s genius is a survival strategy for the human race, a path to a sustainable future. The more our world functions like the natural world, the more likely we are to endure on this home that is ours, but not ours alone.”

Janine Benyus

Co-founder of Biomimicry 3.8

biomimicry

/bɪɪəʊ' mɪmɪkri/

noun

the design and production of materials, structures, processes, and systems that emulate biological entities;

or

the conscious emulation of nature's genius.

Instead of asking “What can we *extract* from the natural world?”



Let's shift towards “What can we *learn* from the natural world?”



“How do we make the act of asking nature’s advice a normal part of everyday inventing?”

Janine Benyus

Roadmap for biomimicry education

1. Go outside and observe
2. Learn basic concepts of biomimicry
3. Talk to and collaborate with biologists and ecologists
4. Practice applying biomimicry and making decisions

1. Go outside and observe

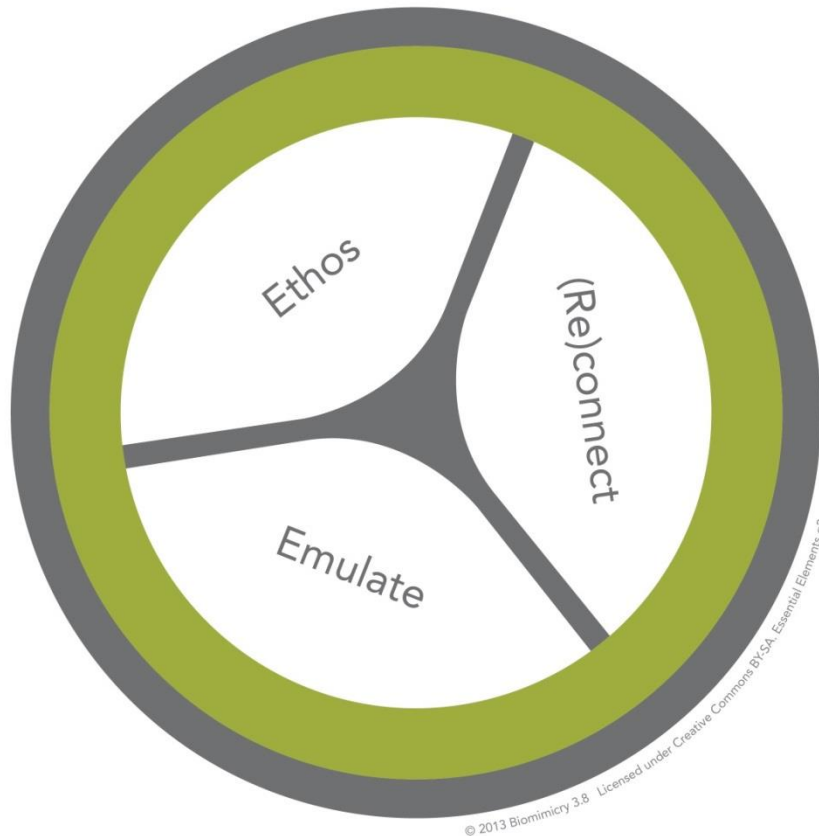




“Four days of immersion in nature, and the corresponding disconnection from multi-media and technology, increases performance on a creative problem-solving task by a full 50%.”

[*Creativity in the Wild: Improving Creative Reasoning through Immersion in Natural Settings* (2012) by Ruth Ann Atchley, David L. Strayer, and Paul Atchley]

2. Learn basic concepts of biomimicry



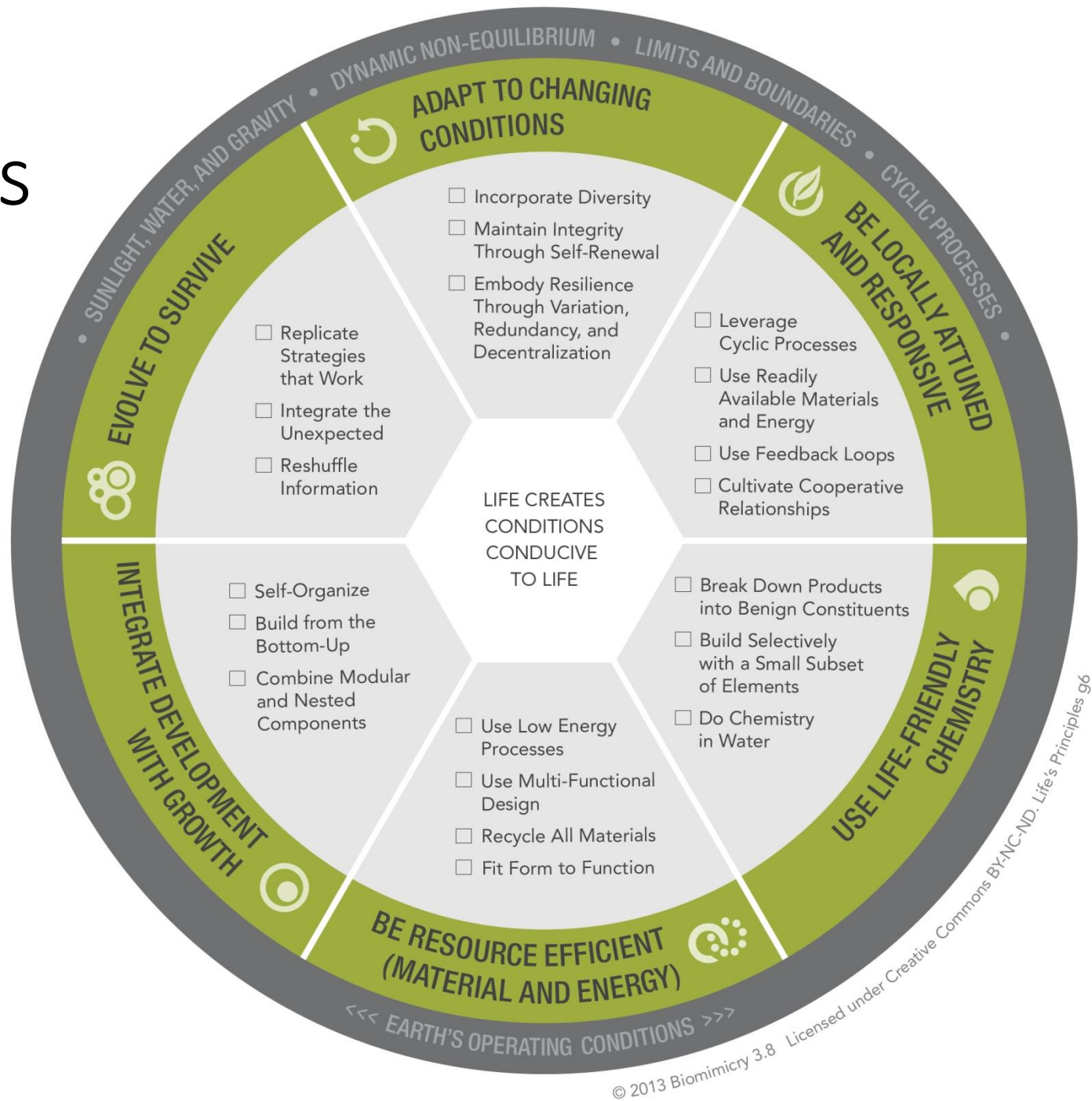
ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
Biomimicry DesignLens

Ethos: why we practice biomimicry – to support a sustainable world

(Re)connect: people and nature are deeply intertwined

Emulate: learning from the patterns, strategies, and functions found in nature and applying those lessons to inform human design

Life's Principles



Scale



Form
shape, surface, texture



Process
a series of operations



Ecosystem
*a network operating together
in an ongoing cycle*

3. Talk to and collaborate with biologists and ecologists

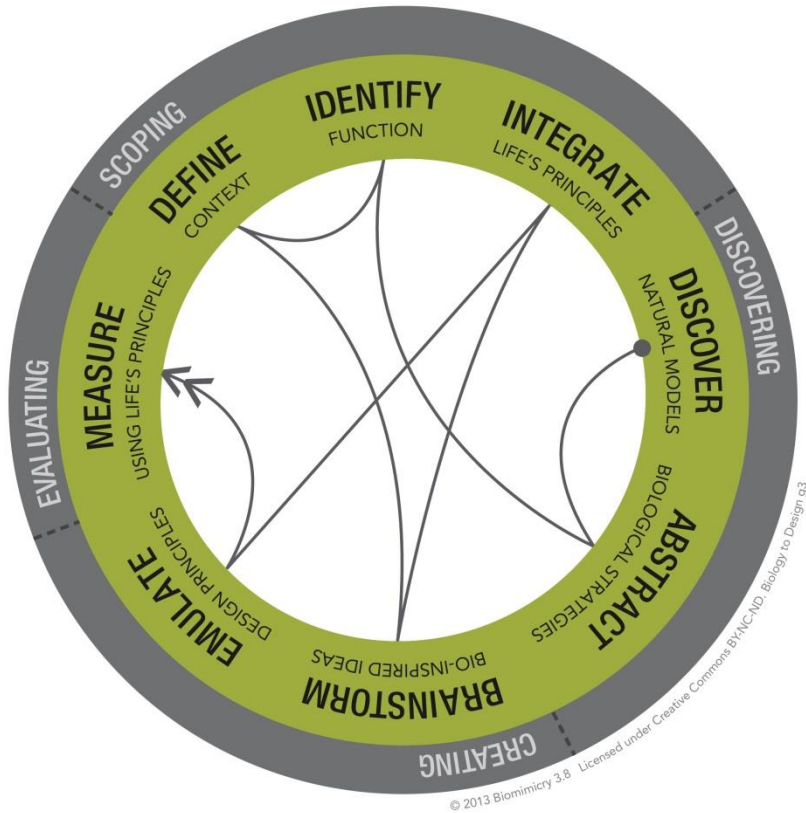
– Information database: www.asknature.org

The screenshot shows the AskNature website interface. At the top, the Biomimicry Institute logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Global Network', 'AskNature', 'Design Challenges', and 'DONATE' are on the right. Below the header, the 'Ask Nature' logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'About', 'Features', and 'Participate' are on the right. A 'Join AskNature' button with a 'Sign In' link and a plus icon is also visible. The main content area features the text 'How does nature...' followed by an 'EXPLORE' button and a search bar containing 'synthesize nanoparticles'. A dropdown menu shows the search results, including a 'close' button and a 'more >' link. A result card is displayed, featuring an image of wind turbines and the text: 'Fish in schools save energy by swimming in vortices created by their neighbors. Researchers are using similar principles to find optimal positions for tight arrays of vertical-axis wind turbines.' At the bottom of the result card, there are two buttons: 'STRATEGY' and 'RELATED PRODUCT'.

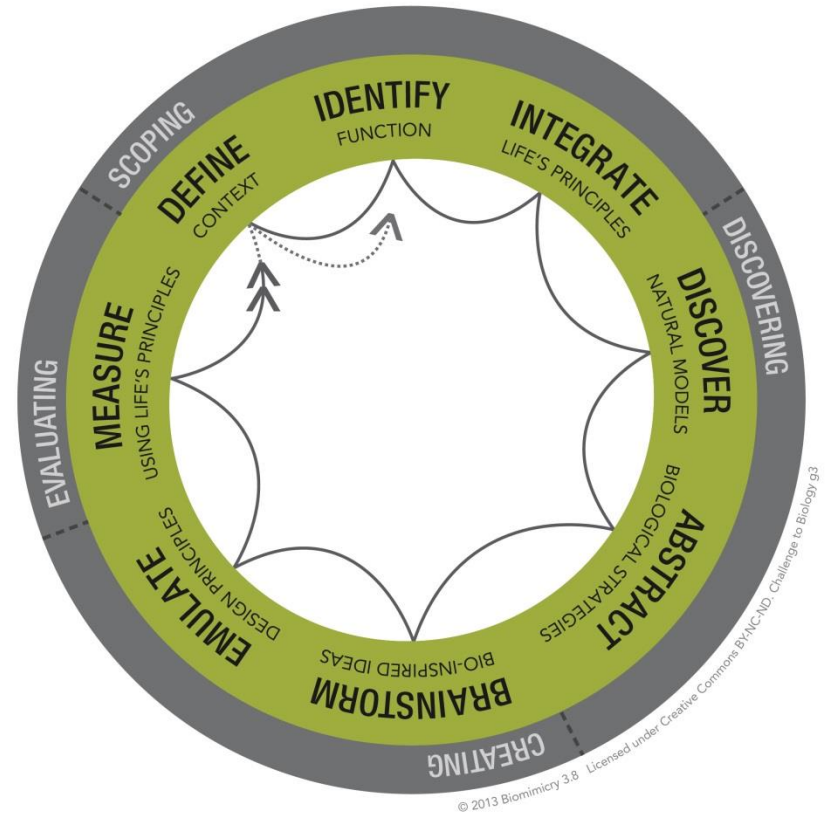
3. Talk to and collaborate with biologists and ecologists

- Information database: www.asknature.org
- Biomimicry consultants:
<http://biomimicry.net/consulting>
- European Biomimicry Alliance:
www.biomimicryalliance.eu
- Find biologists and ecologists at your local university, and then go from there...

4. Practice applying biomimicry



BIOLOGY TO DESIGN



CHALLENGE TO BIOLOGY

CHALLENGE TO BIOLOGY

Define context

Specify your challenge and its operating conditions.

Identify function

Determine what key function(s) the design must perform. What does it need to do?

Integrate Life's Principles

Commit to incorporating the design requirements.

Discover natural models

Find organisms or ecosystems that have evolved strategies to solve for the needed function(s).

Make a material to use as concrete.

Must bear loads, mix with water, and function similar to mined and processed limestone.

Use readily available materials.
Do chemistry in water at lower temperatures.

Stony coral

Abstract biological strategies

Determine the mechanism behind each organism's strategy and translate that into a design principle.

Brainstorm bio-inspired ideas

Think of multiple ideas for how to apply the design principles to solve the challenge.

Emulate design principles

Hone in on the best idea from your brainstorm and develop a design concept. Consider aspects of scale, and whether you can go beyond emulating form to also emulate process and ecosystem.

Measure using Life's Principles

Assess your design using Life's Principles as a checklist, as well as LCA and other tools.

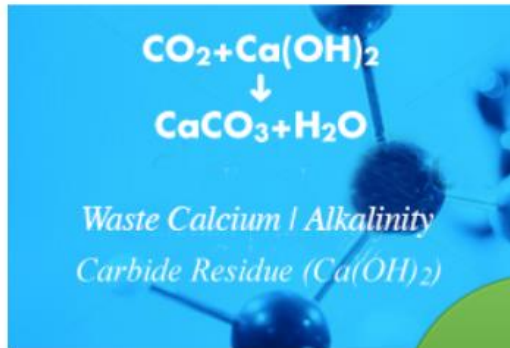
Diffusion-dependent (passive) uptake of Ca^{2+} and HCO_3^- ; transport of the building blocks to grow the skeleton



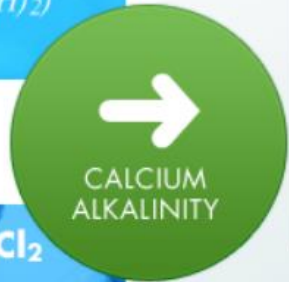
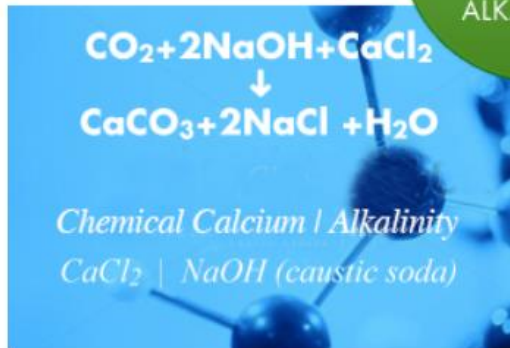
CALERA

Green Cement for a Blue Planet

CO₂ + Alkalinity + Calcium = Calcium Carbonates



or

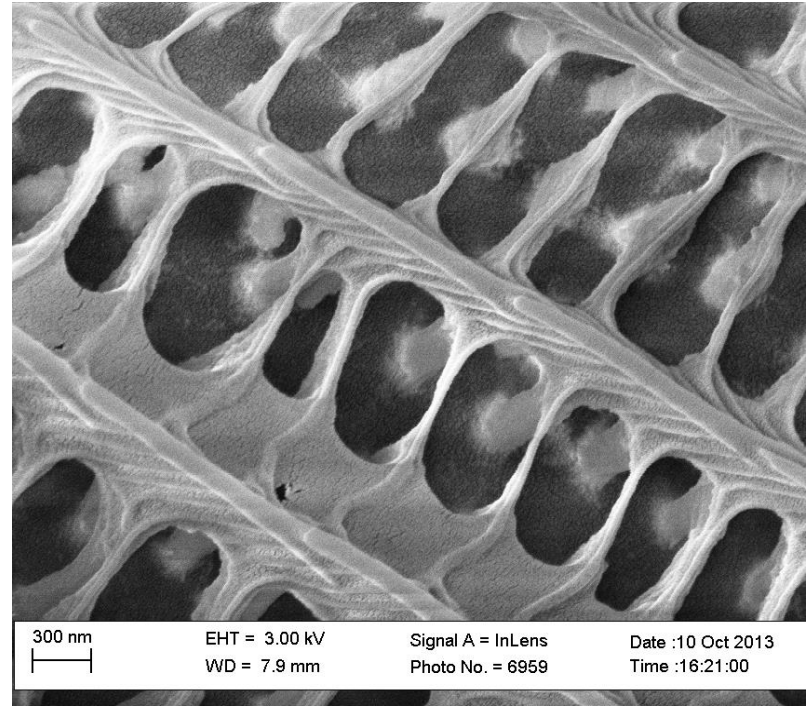
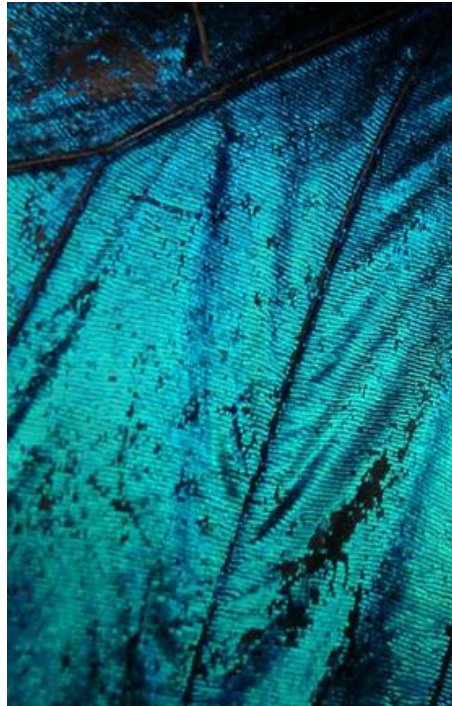


More biomimicry in action



Wind tunnel tests by the US Naval Academy showed that blades with bumps on the leading edge reduced drag by 32% and increased lift by 8%.

Color through nanostructure



http://www.virlab.virginia.edu/nanoscience_class/labs/materials/Spider%20pics/morpho%20butterfly%20wing%207.gif

Collecting water in the desert



The Namib Desert Beetle



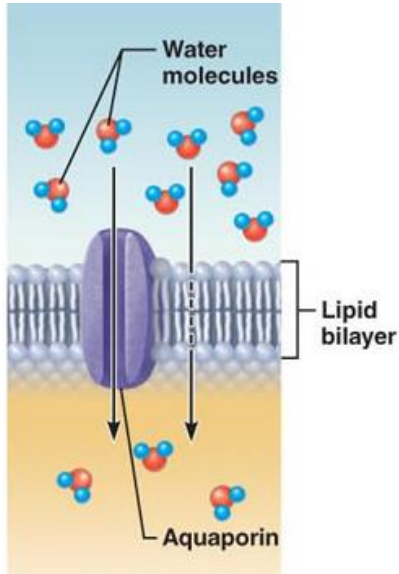
AQUAMIST

ENTER THE AQUAMIST. THE NEW AGE IN AQUACULTURE.

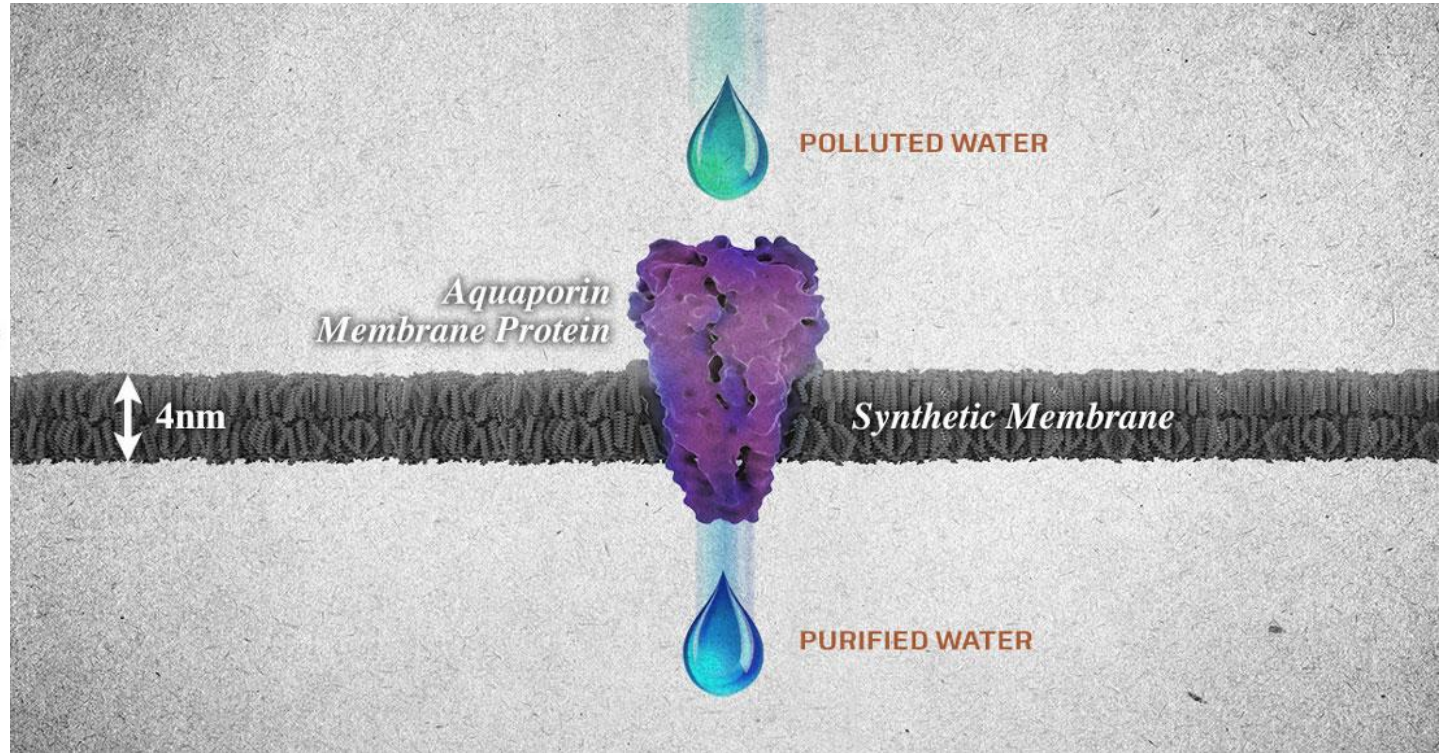


THIS REFILING DEVICE USES **NBD NANO PATTERNED SUPERHYDROPHILIC TECHNOLOGY** TO AUTOMATICALLY **REFILL** LIVESTOCK TANKS WITH FRESH, CLEAN WATER, OR, WHEN CONNECTED TO AN OVERFLOW DRAINING SYSTEM, IT ALLOWS AUTOMATIC AND CONTINUOUS **WATER CHANGES** TO TAKE PLACE. NO MESS. NO HASSLE.

Purifying water like cells do



Osmosis, diffusion of a solvent such as water through a specific channel protein (aquaporin) or through the lipid bilayer



<http://classes.midlandstech.edu/carterp/Courses/bio210/chap03/lecture1.htm>; <http://www.nanowerk.com/spotlight/spotid=34964.php>

Biomolecular specificity controlled nanomaterial synthesis†

Chin-Yi Chiu,^a Lingyan Ruan^a and Yu Huang^{*ab}

Cite this: *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2013, **42**, 2512

Biomolecules capable of fabricating complex nanomaterials with required functions in nature have been exploited to artificially control nanomaterial synthesis in all aspects. This tutorial review provides an overview of recent efforts in biomimetic synthesis and the relevant mechanistic studies on biomolecular specificities toward material surfaces. It starts with a discussion of the state-of-the-art progress in colloidal nanocrystal synthesis, wherein the importance of the interfacial control over nanoscale building blocks discloses the potential of exploiting biomolecular recognition properties in nanostructure synthesis.

Researchers are developing ways to synthesize nanomaterials using biomolecules under relatively mild conditions.

YouTube: Janine Benyus + biomimicry



Biomimicry taps into things students care about

Sustainability

Nature

Solving real and meaningful problems

Creativity

SEEING DIFFERENTLY

LEARNING ABOUT:

- Scientific name:
Pinus ponderosa
- Found in low - mid elevations throughout the U.S.
- USDA Hardiness Zones 3-7
- Important U.S. timber species
- Needles 5-10" long, in clusters of 3



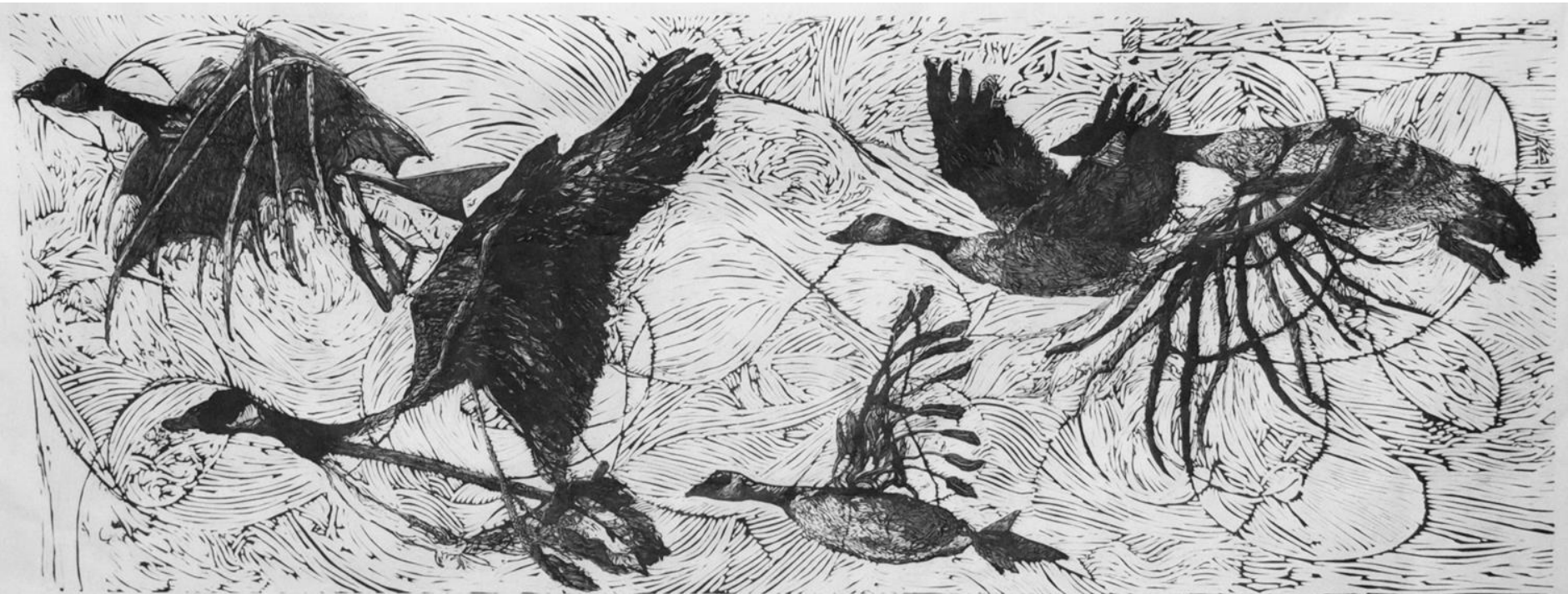
Ponderosa Pine

LEARNING FROM:

- Leaves create solar energy without toxins
- Xylem transports water hundreds of feet without fuel.
- Canopy re-humidifies air
- Uses CO₂ as a building material
- Expertly light-weighted materials

Photo Credit: J Stephen Conn, CC-BY-NC

Thank you!
akiser@icra.cat



SOURCES

- Slide 7: (L) <http://lagallery-frankfurt.de/hatakeyama1.html>; (R) <http://static.panoramio.com/photos/large/20308534.jpg>:
- Slide 8: (L) <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/f9/2d/37/f92d3719358b26f1814f00d39fc35eda.jpg>; (R) Jessica Rosenkrantz - <http://digitalphototimes.com/blog/the-alien-landscapes-lurking-inside-coral-stunning-close-up-photography-2/>
- Slide 9: (L - 1) <http://images.gizmag.com/hero/hpylori.jpg>; (2) <http://static.guim.co.uk/sys-images/Environment/Pix/columnists/2013/7/12/1373631755998/beechn-leaf-006.jpg> (3) <http://cdn2-www.webcoist.momtastic.com/assets/uploads/2011/11/gecko-robot-1.jpg>
- Slide 12: <http://usa.streetsblog.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/oil-drilling.jpg>
- Slide 13: <http://www.prairiefriends.org/page-1688805>
- Slide 16: http://cdn.teenink.com/artwork/Mar10/regular/f11801_1269098871.jpg
- Slide 17: http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-g2XJaTxM3_s/UJPQbxM4OTI/AAAAAAAAADyg/Ne1o1O_n6o8/s1600/HR3.jpg