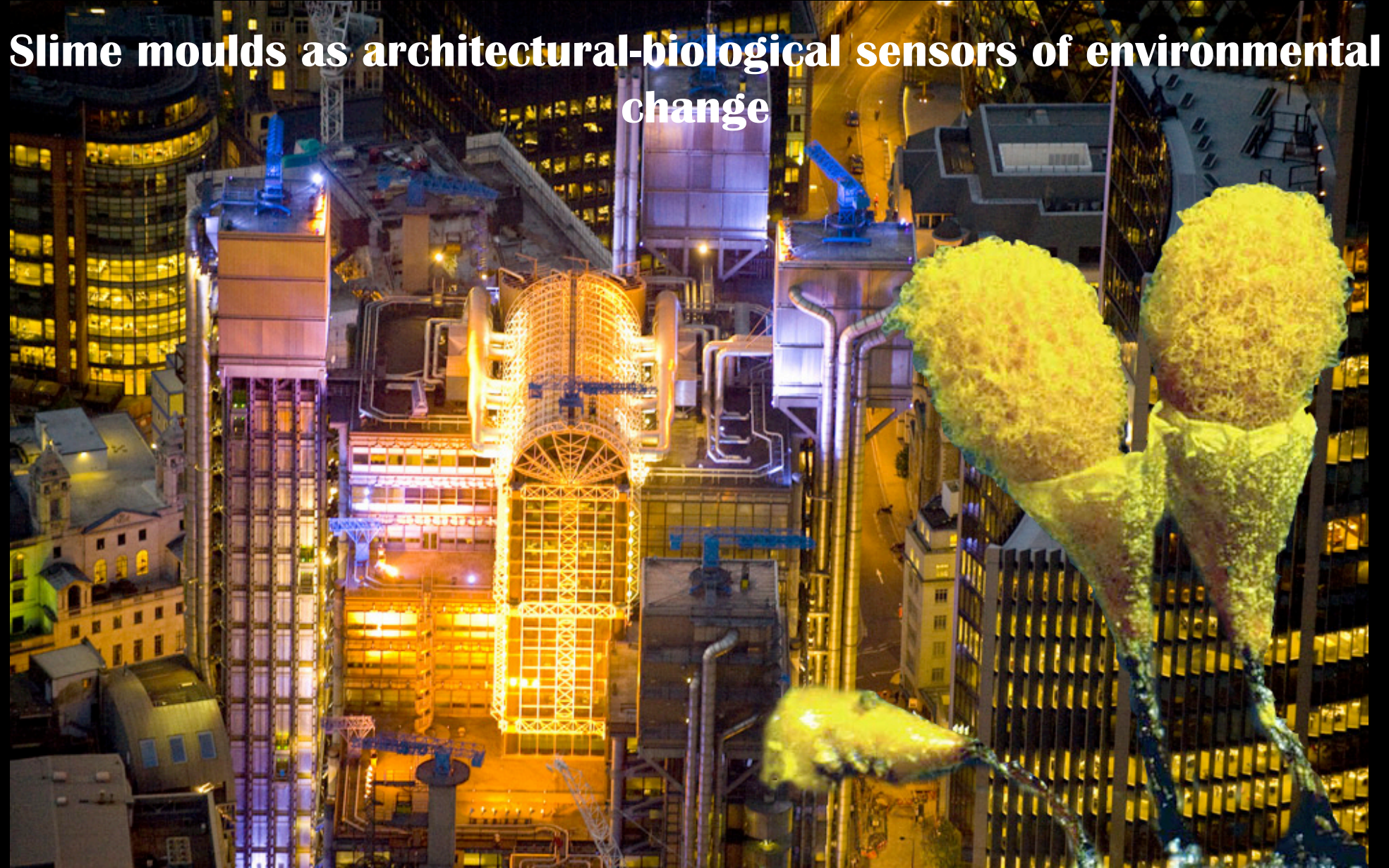


Slime moulds as architectural-biological sensors of environmental change



Co-investigators:

Dr Sylvia Nagl, Head of Complex Systems Science,
Cancer Institute

Dr Rachel Armstrong, Researcher, AVATAR Group, Bartlett
School of Architecture

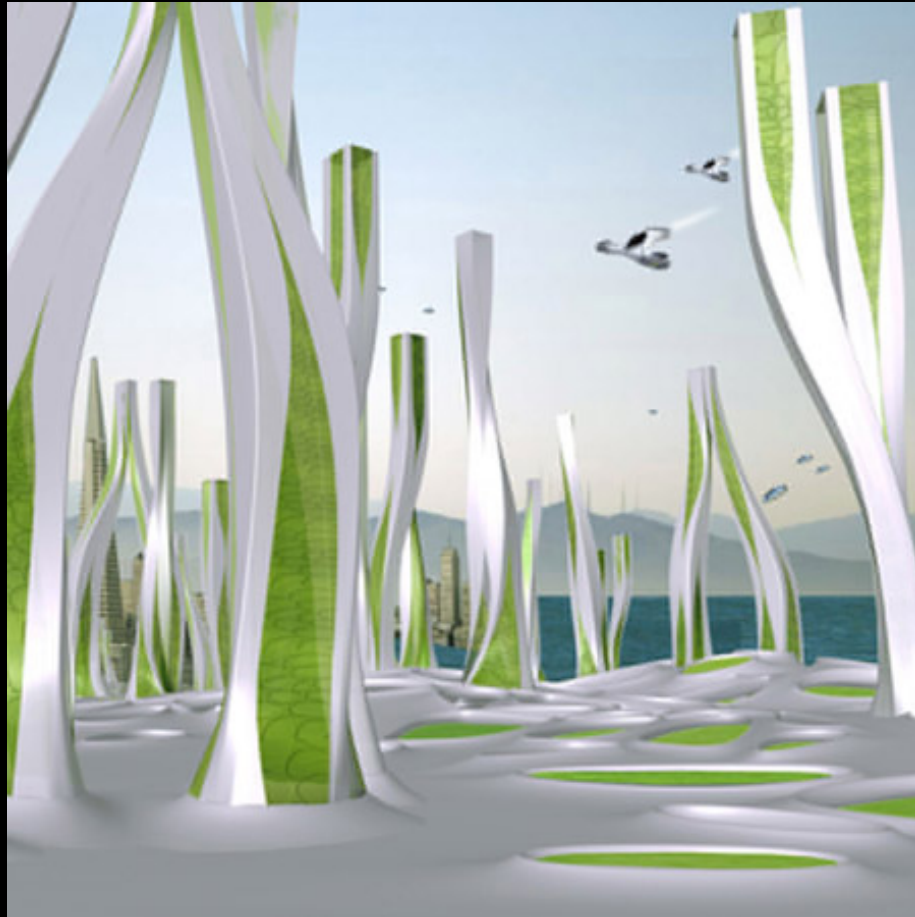
In collaboration with

Dr Klaus-Peter Zauner, Science and Engineering of
Natural Systems, School of Electronics and Computer
Science, University of Southampton

“Designers who embrace concepts of emergence, self-organisation and self-assembly, increasingly sound like biologists”

William Mitchell, *ME ++* (2003)

Bio-engineers and systems biologists who are situated within the paradigm of complexity from which these concepts originate, come across as a new breed of designers

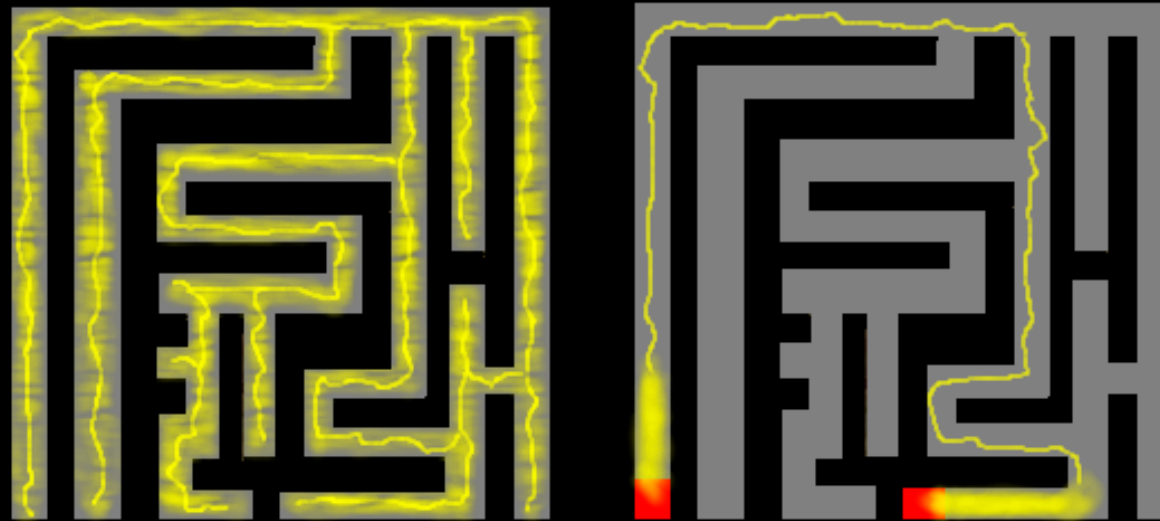


semi-biotic systems

animate-artificial

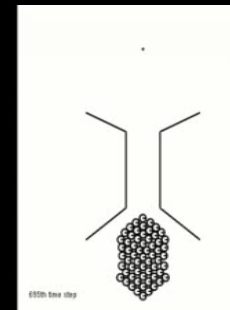
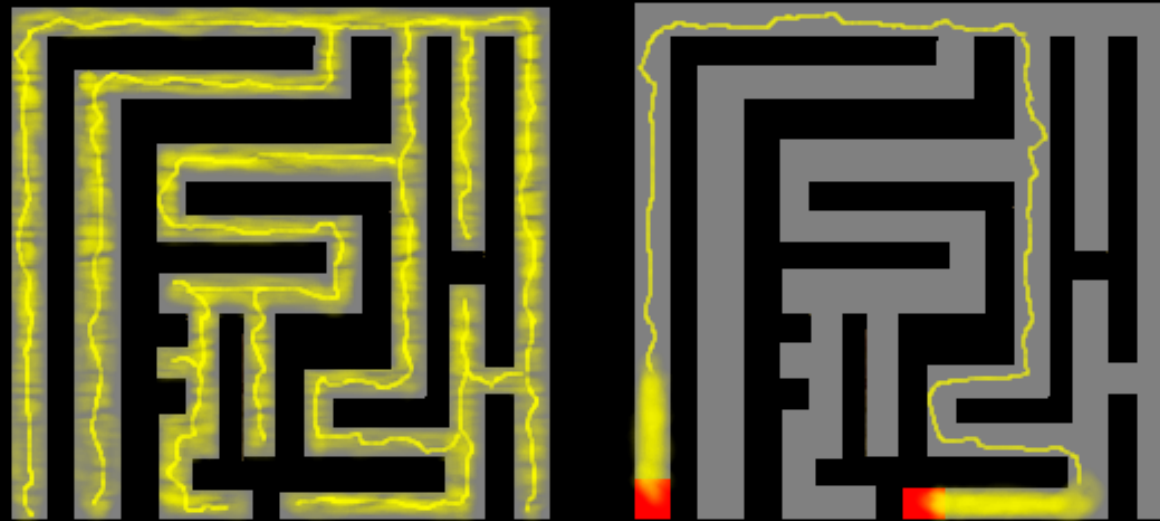
sustainable cities

Mindless creatures acting 'mindfully'



Nakagaki et al. (2000). "Intelligence: Maze-solving by an amoeboid organism". *Nature* **407**: 470.

Mindless creatures acting 'mindfully'

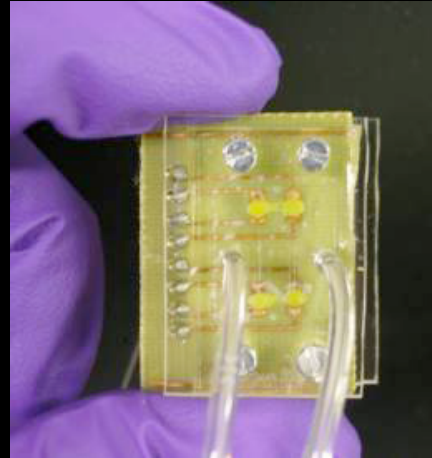


Nakagaki et al. (2000). "Intelligence: Maze-solving by an amoeboid organism". *Nature* **407**: 470.

Mindless creatures acting 'mindfully'

“The sharp boundary separating the animate from the inanimate world is about to blur with the advent of engineered systems that incorporate functional biological components such as molecules, cells and tissues.”

Klaus-Peter Zauner



monitoring system for
the cell's reactions to
external signals

physarum biosensor
chip

- interface device using electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) to access the molecular computing processes
- the slime mould, *Physarum polycephalum*, is interfaced to the EIS hardware, together with the microfluidic system

flows of information between architecture and
biosphere

information processing

living technologies

systems/synthetic biology

cellular automata
agent-based modelling

architectural-biological
sensors of environmental
change

