

**monolithic.** cast as a single piece, consisting of or constituting a single unit

massive - rigid - static - compact - dominant - attractive - remarkable - egoist

**versatility.** versatility is flexibility, but also ambivalence and polyvalence. space that is multifaceted, that is to say, multiplied (multiplactive)(the metapolis dictionary of advanced architecture)

**one is many.** one is no longer only singular, like an autistic and essential individuality, but rather singular as a plural, more complex and diversified individuality. one is one and many at the same time.(the metapolis dictionary of advanced architecture)

## criticizing the ego of "monolithic"

a presence with the things surrounding it | sound responsive

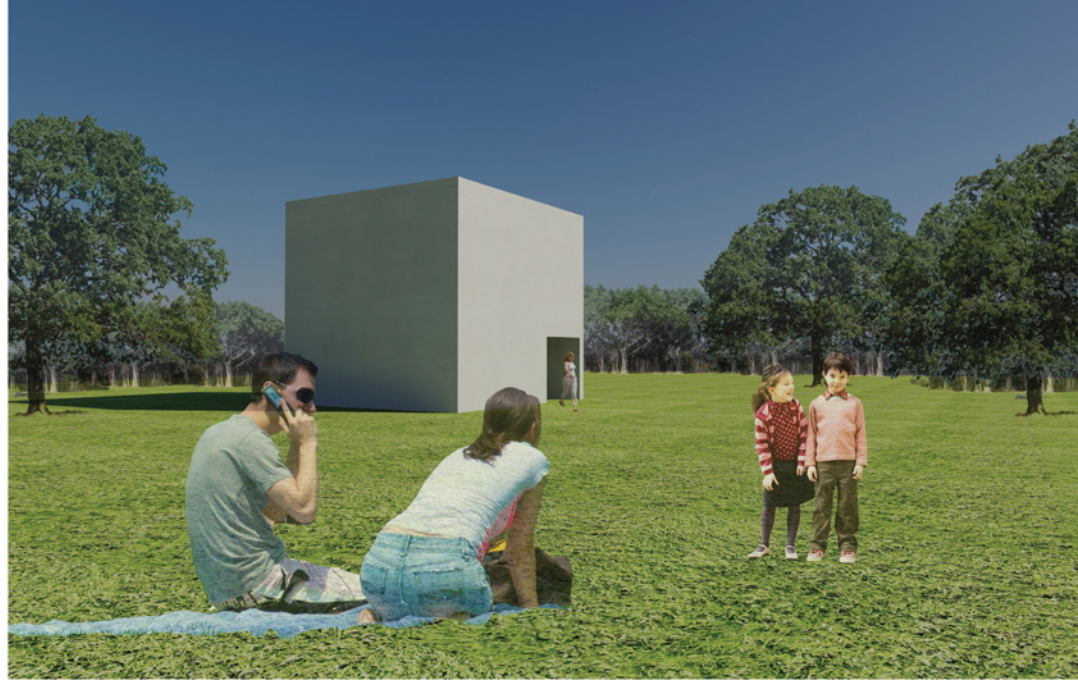
monolith is **NOT** static / selfish / dominant / egoist this time, it changes, reacts, existing with its environment



cement - aggregate - water - paint (including micro heat changes sensitive pigments)

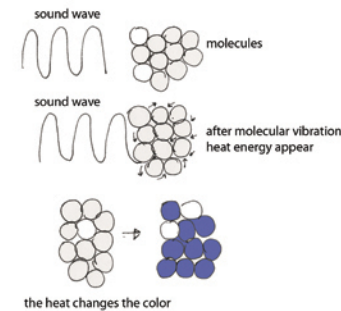
in concrete mix design will be used paint which changes color by heat produced from molecular vibration

**sound.** sound is a travelling wave which is an oscillation of pressure transmitted through a solid, liquid, or gas, composed of frequencies within the range of hearing and of a level sufficiently strong to be heard, or the sensation stimulated in organs of hearing by such vibrations.

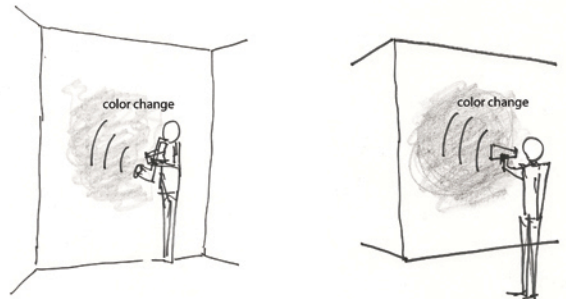
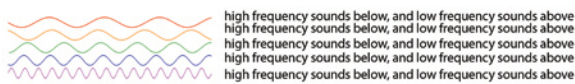


## not only monolithic but also versatile cube made with sound sensitive concrete.

- 1\_the source produces sound
- 2\_sound waves hit the cube's walls
- 3\_molecules vibrate
- 4\_a portion of the sound energy is converted into heat energy by the help of molecular vibration
- 5\_the pigments in concrete changes its colors by the produced heat



gray concrete changes its color into another one according to the frequency of the voice. for example slime volumes ( high frequency voices) turns the wall red tones, thick volumes makes the wall blue. different frequency voices causes different energy



**sound. wavelength. frequency.** any sound that you hear as a tone is made of regular, evenly spaced waves of air molecules.

the most noticeable difference between various tonal sounds is that some sound higher or lower than others. these differences in the pitch of the sound are caused by different spacing in the waves; the closer together the waves are, the higher the tone sounds. the spacing of one wave to the next one - is the wavelength.

all sound waves are travelling at about the same speed - the speed of sound. so waves with a longer wavelength don't arrive (at your ear, for example) as often (frequently) as the shorter waves. this aspect of a sound - how often a wave peak goes by, is called frequency by scientists and engineers

## it's a cube. because;

cube is the one of the most compact forms. this form strengthens the concept : monolithic

cube is less.  
less is more.  
more is versatile.

**cube.** in geometry, a cube is a three-dimensional solid object bounded by six square faces, facets or sides, with three meeting at each vertex. The cube can also be called a regular hexahedron and is one of the five Platonic solids. It is a special kind of square prism, of rectangular parallelepiped and of trigonal trapezohedron.

