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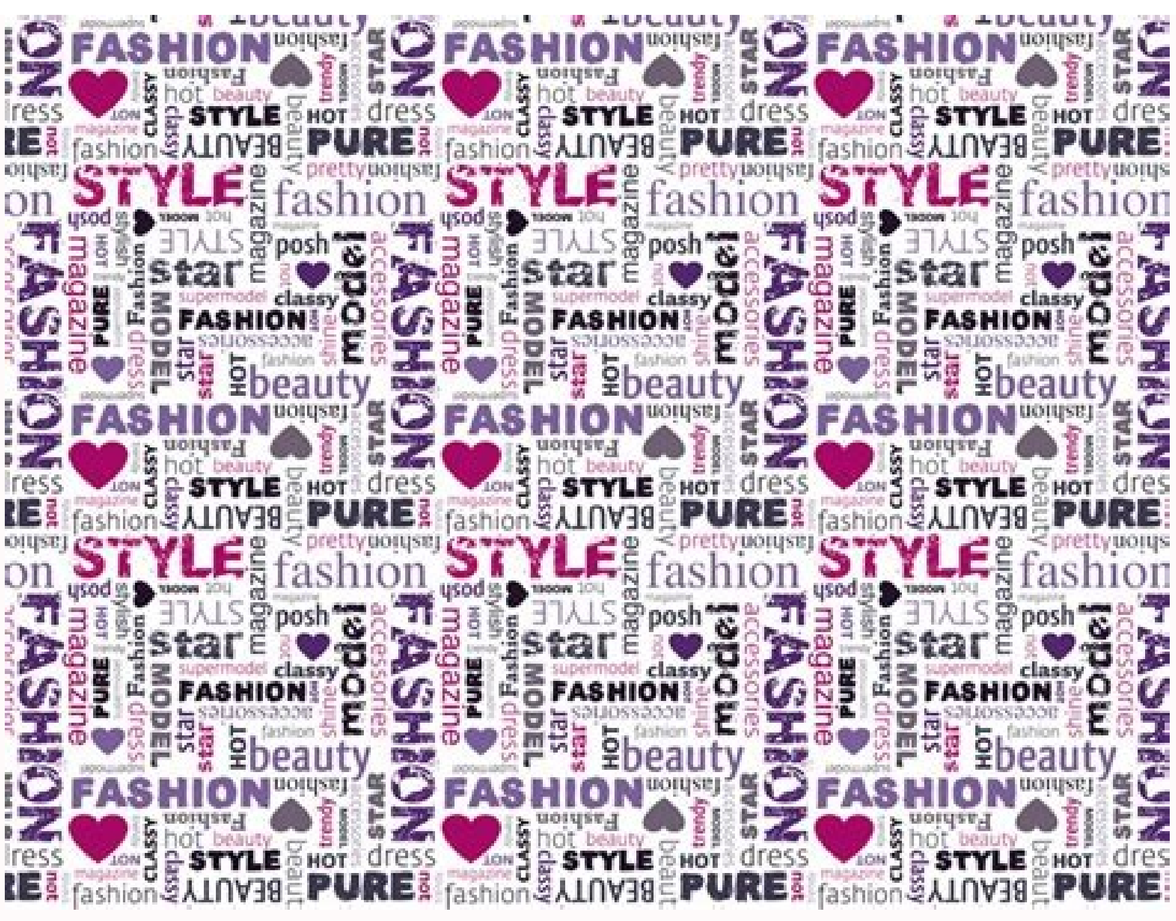
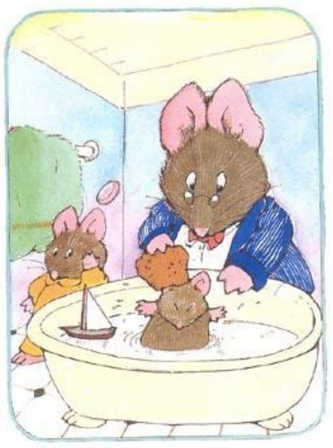




Salustiano, aunque no quiera,
debe entrar en la bañera.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ARQUITECTURA / INBA

TEO~RIA *de la* ARQUITECTURA

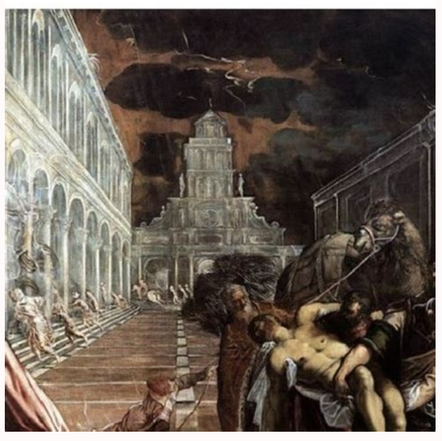
JOSE VILLAGRAN GARCIA

Suplemento de Cuadernos de Bellas Artes

cuadernos de arquitectura 13

Jean Baptiste - Camille Corot
Gitana con pandereta
1862
Óleo sobre lienzo
59 x 38 cm.

Pierre – Auguste Renoir
Paisaje de L'Ile de France
1883
Óleo sobre lienzo
54 x 65 cm.



 Crankshaft, connecting rods and pistons To withstand the high combustion pressures of a diesel engine, the crankshaft for the EE20 engine was subjected to a surface treatment for increased strength. Furthermore, the crankshaft journals were made from aluminium and cast iron due to the high pressure applied on both side of the cylinder block.The forged connecting rods had fracture split bearings for the crank end and an asymmetrical profile which increased precision during assembly. The pistons had internal cooling channels, while oil jets in the crankcase sprayed the underside of the pistons. Cylinder head The

EE20 engine had an aluminium alloy cylinder head that was 17 mm thinner than the EJ20 engine. Furthermore, the intake ports and the diameter of the intake valves were designed to create a swirling effect for the air as it entered the combustion chamber. The EE20 engine had double overhead camshafts (DOHC) per cylinder bank that were driven by a chain and gear with a speed-reducing gear. The four valves per cylinder (two intake and two exhaust) were actuated by pivot-type roller rocker arms. IHI turbocharger The EE20 engines have IHI turbochargers with variable nozzle turbines (VNTs). Generally, VNTs use movable vanes in the turbine housing to adjust the air-flow to the turbine to realise comparable exhaust gas velocity and back pressure throughout the engine's rev range. To enhance torque at engine speeds below 1800 rpm, the nozzle vanes would close to narrow the air path and increase the speed of the air flow. At higher engine speeds, however, the vanes would open to reduce airflow resistance and improve fuel consumption. Initially, the turbocharger was positioned under the engine. For the Euro 6 EE20 engine, it is understood that the turbocharger was relocated to the bottom right of the engine. It is understood that the maximum turbine speed for the IHI turbochargers used in the EE20 engine is 190,000 rpm. Injection and combustion The Euro 4 and Euro 5 EE20 diesel engines had a Denso common-rail injection system with eight-hole, solenoid-type injectors that achieved an injection pressure of 180 MPa. For the Euro 6 EE20 engine, however, injection pressure was increased to 200 MPa. For the EE20 engine, the injectors were positioned at an almost 90 degree angle to the cylinder and were 40-50 mm shorter than those used in inline four-cylinder diesel engines.The Euro 5 and Euro 6 EE20 engines are understood to have ceramic-type glow plugs. EGR and DPF The EE20 diesel engine had a water-cooled exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) system which recirculated exhaust gases to the intake to lower combustion temperatures and reduce NOx emissions.The Euro 5 and Euro 6 EE20 engines had a closed-loop diesel particulate filter (DPF); both the oxidation catalyst and DPF were positioned next to the turbocharger to utilise the heat of the exhaust air. Alternator The alternator for the EE20 diesel engine had a voltage charging control system which, to reduce the alternator's load on the engine, reduced the charging voltage when the vehicle was idling or being driven at a constant speed and increased voltage at low speeds. Euro 6 changes The Euro 6 emissions compliant EE20 diesel engine was introduced in the Subaru BS Outback in 2014 and the Subaru SJ.II Forester in 2015. Relative to the Euro 5 version, changes for the Euro 6 EE20 engine included: An open deck cylinder block; An increase in piston crown capacity; A new piston skirt coating was introduced to reduce friction; A reduction in the compression ratio to 15.2:1 to lower combustion temperature and reduce NOx emissions; A fourth generation common rail injection system was introduced for higher injection pressure (200 MPa, previously 180 MPa) and a finer fuel spray; Each diesel injector had an integrated driver unit to reduce fuel leak volume, fuel pump load and improve fuel economy; A low-friction timing chain was introduced to drive the fuel pump (previously gear-driven) for quieter operation; The glow plugs were revised to improve pre-heating temperature at start-up and increase after-glow time; Oil jets were added to the timing chain drive; A low-pressure EGR circuit was introduced to increase the EGR rate, while the high-pressure EGR circuit was 'optimised'; The turbocharger repositioned at the bottom right of the engine (previously under the engine) and improved vane control was achieved; The diesel particulate filter (DPF) substrate specifications were revised and regeneration performance enhanced. The type and amount of precious metals in the oxidation catalyser and DPF catalyst were also revised; The number of idlers used in the auxiliary belt system was reduced; A more precise sensor measured battery current, voltage and temperature; and, The rear flange and bracket material, exhaust pipe and end plate material were changed for rust prevention. Adjunct membership is for researchers employed by other institutions who collaborate with IDM Members to the extent that some of their own staff and/or postgraduate students may work within the IDM; for 3-year terms, which are renewable. BARRY III, Dr Clifton PhD, Section Chief and Senior Investigator, Tuberculosis Research Section (TRS), National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) at the US National Institutes of Health (NIH). Areas of interest span the basic sciences of chemistry, biochemistry and microbiology, through to pharmacology and clinical medicine, in the areas of mycobacterial pathogenesis and TB drug discovery research. BROWN, Prof Gordon PhD, FRS, FMedSci, FRSB, FAAM, FRSE, RSSAf, Director MRC Centre for Medical Mycology at the University of Exeter and Director of the AFGrica Unit at The University of Cape Town (UCT). Honorary Professor at UCT. His primary research interests are C-type lectin receptors and their role in homeostasis and immunity, with a particular focus on antifungal immunity. GRAY, Prof Clive Professor Emeritus of Immunology, Division of Immunology, Department of Pathology, University of Cape Town; Professor of Immunology in Molecular Biology and Human Genetics, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town; Adjunct Professor, Department of Immunology, Duke University, North Carolina, USA; Secretary-General, Federation of African Immunology Societies; Vice-Chair, Education Committee of the IUIS; Director of the Immunopaedia Foundation. His research interests revolve around investigating immune regulation and dysregulation in the context of HIV infection or exposure. He focuses on Immune ontogeny in HIV exposed infants, placental investigations and pre-term birth, and epithelial immunity in the foreskin. He has an active group within the IDM and is based at Stellenbosch University where he directs the Reproductive Immunology Research Consortium in Africa (RIRCA). He is the past Chair of Immunology at UCT and holder of several NIH and European-based grants. GRAY, Prof Glenda MBBCH, FCP (Paeds) SA. Executive Director Perinatal HIV Research Unit, Wits Health Consortium, University of Witwatersrand; Associate Professor, Department of Paediatrics, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa; HVTN Director of International Programmes; HVTN Co-Principal Investigator; Chair of the standing committee on Health, ASSAF. Her Research Unit is involved with clinical research, epidemiology and operational research, and is a treatment site for HIV infected adults and children. Her research interests include HIV vaccine research, microbicide research and other biomedical and behavioural interventions, and she is an investigator in testing two HIV vaccine regimens in late stage clinical development. Her TB research includes examining new agents to prevent TB, TB prophylaxis and TB vaccine evaluation. GROBUSCH, Prof Martin Professor, Dr. Med. (M.D.), PhD, M.Sc. (Lond), DTM&H (Lond), FRCP (Lond). Specialist in Internal Medicine, Infectious Diseases, Tropical Medicine. Full Professor and Chair of Tropical Medicine and Travel Medicine and Head, Center of Tropical Medicine and Travel Medicine, Amsterdam Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. He has been an author on over 150 manuscripts in the field of infectious diseases and has an extensive track record in infectious diseases research and practice covering clinical, laboratory and epidemiological aspects. LESLIE, Dr Al Principal investigator Africa Health Research Institute (AHRI), Durban, South Africa; Associate Professor, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa; Wellcome Trust senior Fellow, department of infection and immunity, University College London, UK. He is an HIV and TB immunologist focused on studying the immune response to these pathogens in affected tissues, and how this relates to what can be observed from the blood. The research goal is to improve understanding of the immunopathology of TB and HIV, using this information to aid in developing novel therapeutic approaches and diagnostic biomarkers. LEWINSOHN, Prof Dave MD, PhD, Professor and Vice Chair for Research, Department of Medicine, Director OHSU Center for Global Child Health Research, Department of Pediatrics. His research has centered on understanding the mechanisms by which the human immune system recognises the Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M.tb) infected cell. This research has focused largely on CD8+ T cells, with a focus on both those antigens that are recognised, and the means by which they are presented. His work has a strong translational component, asking if both classically and non-classically restricted T cells are associated with infection with M. tb, reflect immunological memory, and are enriched at the site of infection. LEWINSOHN, Prof Deborah MD, Professor, and Vice Chair for Research, Division Head Infectious Disease, Wayne L. Tracy Professor of Infectious Disease, Department of Pediatrics, Assistant Director, OHSU Center for Global Child Health Research. Her research focuses on understanding the role of the developing immune system on the susceptibility of young children to tuberculosis (TB) and understanding the role of innate and adaptively acquired CD8+ T cells in host defense to TB. The translational significance of this research is centred on informing the development of novel vaccines and diagnostics for childhood TB. MOORE, A/Prof Penny South African Research Chair in Viral Host Dynamics, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Witwatersrand and National Institute for Communicable Diseases. Her current research focuses on HIV broadly neutralising antibodies and their interplay with the evolving virus. Recent studies published in PloS Pathogens, Nature and Nature Medicine have highlighted the role of viral escape in creating new epitopes and immunotypes, thereby driving the development of neutralisation breadth, with implications for HIV vaccine design. NICOL, Prof Mark School of Biomedical Sciences, Division of Infection and Immunity, University of Western Australia; Professor in Microbiology. Research interest in tuberculosis and in developing and testing point of care diagnostics suitable for the developing world. REDD, Dr Andrew PhD, Staff Scientist in International HIV and STD Section, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the US National Institutes of Health; Assistant Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. His research is focused on better understanding HIV transmission and disease dynamics with a special concentration on HIV superinfection, latent HIV infection, and the role of the virus in HIV+ organ transplantation. WILKINSON, A/Prof Katalin Principal Research Scientist at The Francis Crick Institute London; Honorary Associate Professor, Division of Infection and Immunity, University College London; Honorary Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, University of Cape Town. Her research focuses on the immunology of HIV-associated tuberculosis (TB). More specifically, the reconstitution of the immune response during antiretroviral treatment, in order to identify correlates of protection (including immune mechanisms that lead to reduced susceptibility to TB), and pathogenesis (such as the Tuberculosis-Associated Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome, TB-IRIS); the biosignature of the TB infection spectrum, from latent infection to active disease; preventing TB infection in HIV infected people more effectively; and the pathogenesis of tuberculous meningitis and pericarditis.

Exploiting the uniqueness of the soloMERTM technology for the development of next-generation, super-potent drug modalities for chronic autoimmune inflammation diseases, and beyond - … Exploiting the uniqueness of the soloMERTM technology for the development of next-generation, super-potent drug modalities for chronic autoimmune inflammation diseases, and beyond - … Subaru's EE20 engine was a 2.0-litre horizontally-opposed (or 'boxer') four-cylinder turbo-diesel engine. For Australia, the EE20 diesel engine was first offered in the Subaru BR Outback in 2009 and subsequently powered the Subaru SH Forester, SJ Forester and BS Outback.The EE20 diesel engine underwent substantial changes in 2014 to comply with Euro 6 emissions standards – … Exploiting the uniqueness of the soloMERTM technology for the development of next-generation, super-potent drug modalities for chronic autoimmune inflammation diseases, and beyond - … Multi-investigator groups: Extramural research units of the South African Medical Research Council: Precision and Genomic Medicine. Molecular Mycobateriology Multi-investigator groups: Extramural research units of the South African Medical Research Council: Precision and Genomic Medicine. Molecular Mycobateriology Subaru's EE20 engine was a 2.0-litre horizontally-opposed (or 'boxer') four-cylinder turbo-diesel engine. For Australia, the EE20 diesel engine was first offered in the Subaru BR Outback in 2009 and subsequently powered the Subaru SH Forester, SJ Forester and BS Outback.The EE20 diesel engine underwent substantial changes in 2014 to comply with Euro 6 emissions standards – … Multi-investigator groups: Extramural research units of the South African Medical Research Council: Precision and Genomic Medicine. Molecular Mycobateriology Subaru's EE20 engine was a 2.0-litre horizontally-opposed (or 'boxer') four-cylinder turbo-diesel engine. For Australia, the EE20 diesel engine was first offered in the Subaru BR Outback in 2009 and subsequently powered the Subaru SH Forester, SJ Forester and BS Outback.The EE20 diesel engine underwent substantial changes in 2014 to comply with Euro 6 emissions standards – …