Jichi Zhang

Backroom, bündel, 2024
Canvas, wood, cloth, plastic bags,
newspaper in Chinese,
200 × 200 × 250cm,
The Good Rice Gallery, London, England

Backroom, zerdrücken, 2024
Sink in the restaurant, machine fish,
plastic bags and cloth,
50 × 200 × 110cm,
The Good Rice Gallery, London, England

Backroom, leben, 2024
Machine fish in plastic bags,
244 × 148cm,
Saatchi Gallery, London, England

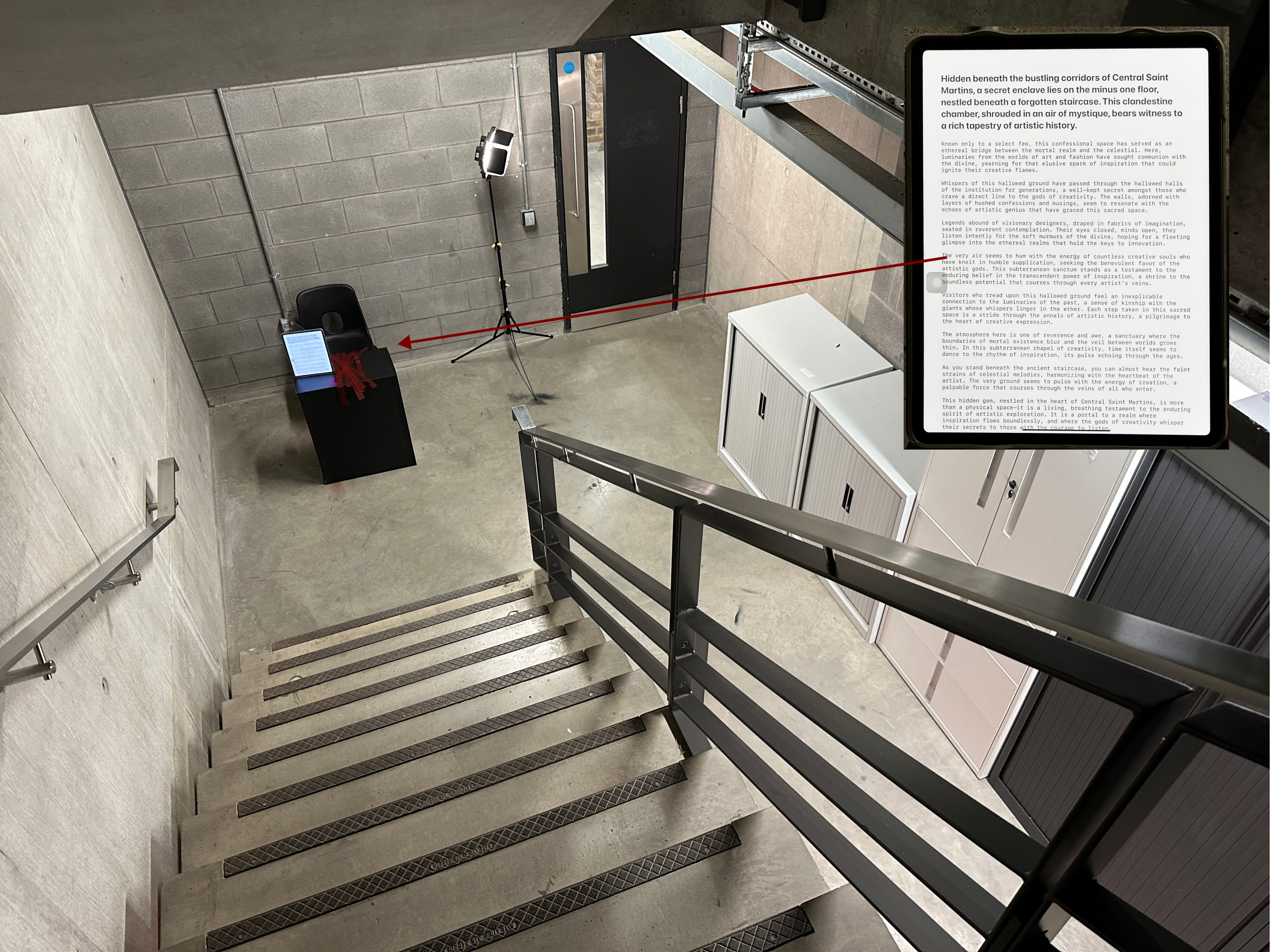
Backroom, hof, 2024
Sunroom, load-bearing bag,
and dust bags, 300 × 300 × 300cm,
Changchuan Art Museum,
Suzhou, China

Backroom, bodega, 2024
Found rags and manuals on paper,
24pcs × 10.2 × 15.2cm

The Fingers, 2024
Performance,
National Gallery, London, England

The performance engages passers-by to draw the hands on the traditional paintings in the National Gallery. The AI data model was used to process their sketches with the certain style of the original paintings, printed, and stuck on the moving board.

Narcissistic Variant, 2024
Found wardrobes, ties, hockey sticks, crutches, and chandelier,
300 × 300 × 300cm,
Louvre Museum, Paris, France



Bacfcsm, 2023
Performance, -1 Floor,
Central Saint Martins, London, England

Knock Knock, 2024
https://www.jichizhang.com/knockknock
Performance, University der Künste Garten, Berlin, Germany
The practice intertwines sound with traditional stone carving techniques and incorporates elements of Berlin's farmers' strike in January 2024.

A Villain, 2023
https://www.jichizhang.com/avillain
Performance,
Brighton Palace Pier, Brighton, England

Mass of the water column = $\rho \times g \times A \times h$, where ρ is the density of seawater, g is the acceleration due to gravity, A is the cross-sectional area of the water pipe, and h is the height of the water column.

The density of seawater may vary in different regions and depths, but is generally about 1025 kg/m3, which we take here.

The acceleration due to gravity g is about 9.8 m/s^2.

The cross-sectional area of the pipe is $A = \pi \times r^2$, where r is the pipe radius, so $A = \pi \times (15/100/2)^2 \approx 0.0177$ square meters.

Substituting the above values into the formula, the height of the water column can be calculated:

$h = m / (\rho \times g \times A) \approx 3 / (1025 \times 9.8 \times 0.0177) \approx 1.92$ meters.

In other words, I raised the sea level by 1.92 meters

The density of seawater is about 1,025 kg/m3. Therefore, if the water pipe has a cross-sectional area of 1 square meter, the pressure exerted at the bottom of the pipe is:

Pressure = Density x Gravitational Acceleration x Water Depth

Among them, the acceleration of gravity is about 9.8 m/s², and the water depth is 1.92 m.

Pressure = 1,025 kg/m3 × 9.8 m/s² × 1.92 m ≈ 19,977.6 Pascal (Pa)

Therefore, the pressure at the bottom of the pipe, which is at sea level, is about 19,977.6 Pascals.

What circumstances will the impact be:

Marine ecosystems: This pressure can adversely affect the survival and reproduction of marine organisms, especially those that require shallow waters to live. Things like fish and plankton can be affected by stress, causing changes in their behavior and biological processes.

Seabed topography and structure: Increases in atmospheric pressure may cause changes in seabed topography and structure. Tectonics such as submarine volcanoes and fissures may change, while the stability of the Earth's crust may also be affected.

Marine Transportation and Engineering: Marine transportation and engineering facilities may also be affected. Facilities such as ships, offshore oil wells and subsea pipelines may need to be redesigned to withstand higher pressures.

The area of influence around the pipe is relatively small and depends on the depth of the bottom of the pipe from sea level and the diameter of the pipe. The specific calculation method is as follows:

Assume that the diameter of the water pipe is d, the depth of the bottom of the water pipe connected to the sea level is h, and the influence range around the water pipe is R.

According to the principle of pressure transfer, the relationship between the pressure around the water pipe and the distance can be calculated as:

$$P = \rho \times g \times h + (2 \times \rho \times g \times R)$$

Among them, P is the pressure at R from the bottom of the water pipe, ρ is the density of seawater, and g is the acceleration due to gravity.

From this the value of R can be solved for:

$$R = (P - \rho \times g \times h) / (2 \times \rho \times g)$$

Taking the standard seawater density (about 1025 kg/m3) and gravity acceleration (about 9.8 m/s²) as an example, when the bottom of the water pipe is connected to the sea level at a depth of 20cm, the influence area around the water pipe is about 1.5cm in diameter . and the area I'm affecting is

$\pi \times (1.5\ cm)^2 = 3.14 \times 0.0225$ square centimeters ≈ 0.0707 square centimeters ≈ 7.07 square millimeters

Fill a 3-meter water pipe and put it on the sea surface. According to the diameter of the water pipe, which is 15 cm, we can calculate the mass and height of the water column in the water pipe when the bottom is connected to the sea level.

Unfortunately, I didn't become a villain. The sudden increase in pressure in the pipe will only affect a small area under the pipe. At least I became a nightmare of those 7.07 square millimetres of stones under my feet.

Pipe, 2023
https://www.jichizhang.com/pipe
Performance,
Finsbury Park, London, England

The Bridge, 2023
Cloth on thread attached to walls,
0.03 × 1000cm,
Crumbles Castle Adventure Playground, London, England

Selfie, 2023
Found manual, sand, wire, and broom on wood board, 200 × 100cm,
The Koppel Project Station,
London, England

Untitled, 2023
Found branches, wire, and cloth on wood blocks,
20 × 10 × 25cm

Double Rice, 2023
Cut rice,
5 × 5cm

Microscope, 2022
https://www.jichizhang.com/microscope
Wood,
250 × 250 × 250cm,
Central Saint Martins, London, England