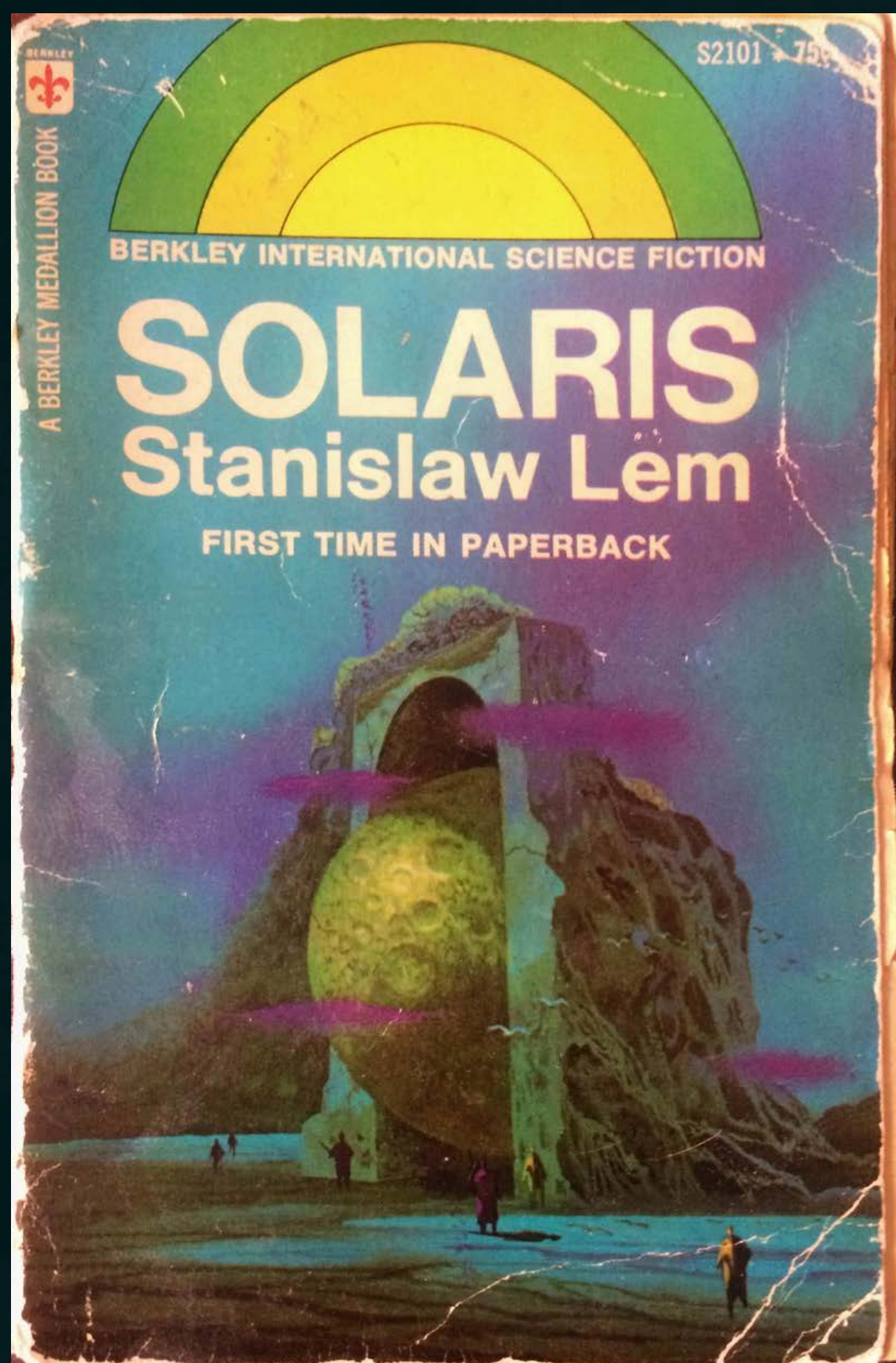


SOLARIS



The Atacama Desert, in Chile, is the most arid place on Earth; its atmospheric conditions make it the perfect site for astronomical observations. Over time this immense territory has hosted many different human populations, including the Incas, and nowadays impressive telescopes are installed there.

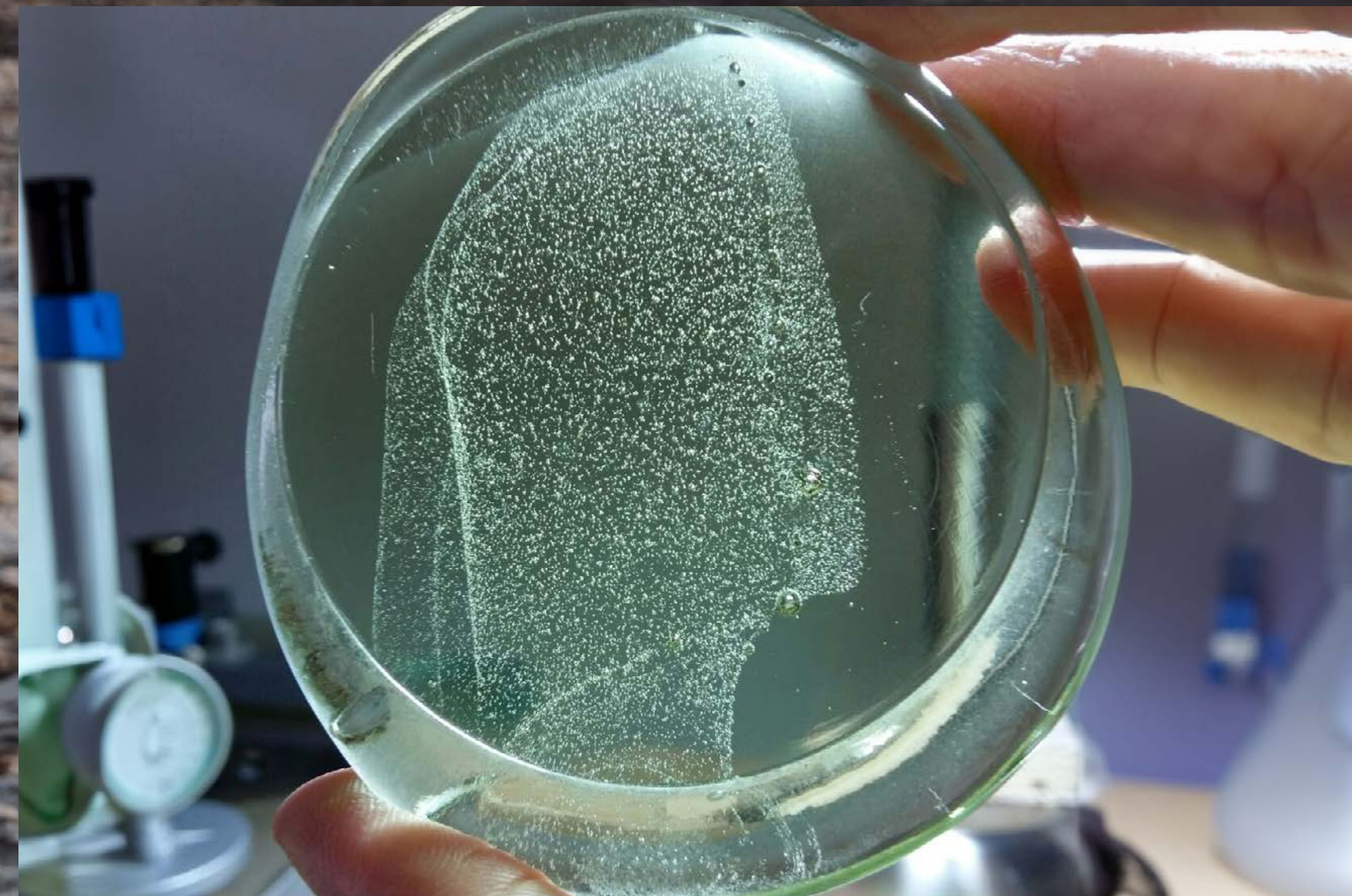


{PROCESS DOCUMENTATION}

For 'Solaris', sand gathered at the Atacama Desert was first melted becoming glass. This glass was then turned into photographic lenses. These 'desert eyes' were brought back to the Atacama desert and used to photograph its landscape.

The captured images go beyond representing the landscape; in 'Solaris', the desert is an observing subject rather than a passive object to be looked at.

'Solaris' takes its inspiration from the sci-fi classic of the same title, by Polish writer Stanislaw Lem, which explored a potential type of intelligence that does not derive from a brain, but, rather, from the sea of a distant planet called 'Solaris'.



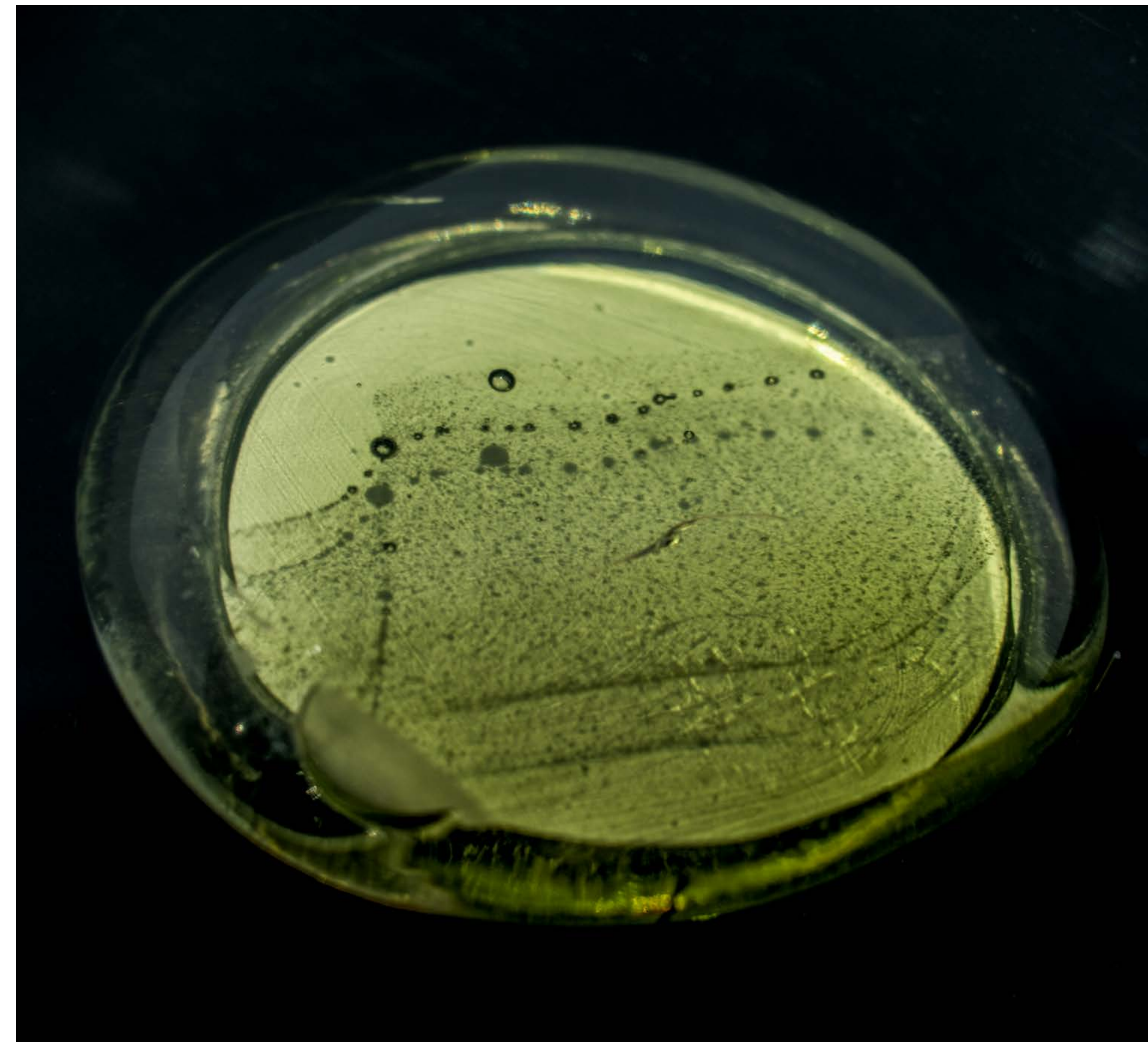
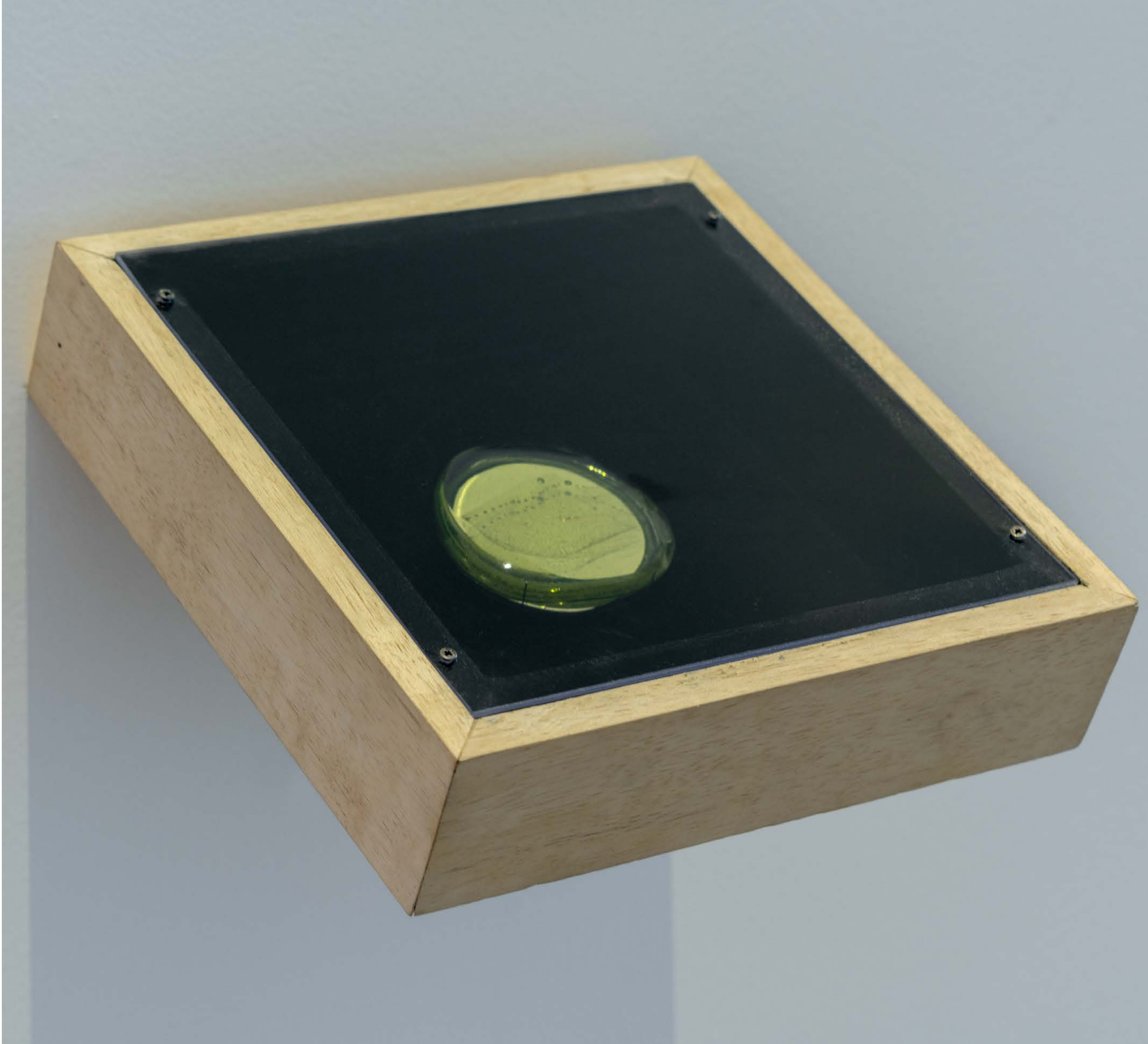


SOLARIS

Installation

A photographic lens made from sand of the Atacama Desert; and, an analog slide projection showing the 24 photographs produced by means of that lens when photographing the same desert.

2017





SOLARIS

(detail)

One of the photographs taken at the desert through the lens made of the same desert's sand. The ecological traces of the landscape, which are present as the desert sand was not purified at the time when it was melted becoming glass, distorts the resulting images.

