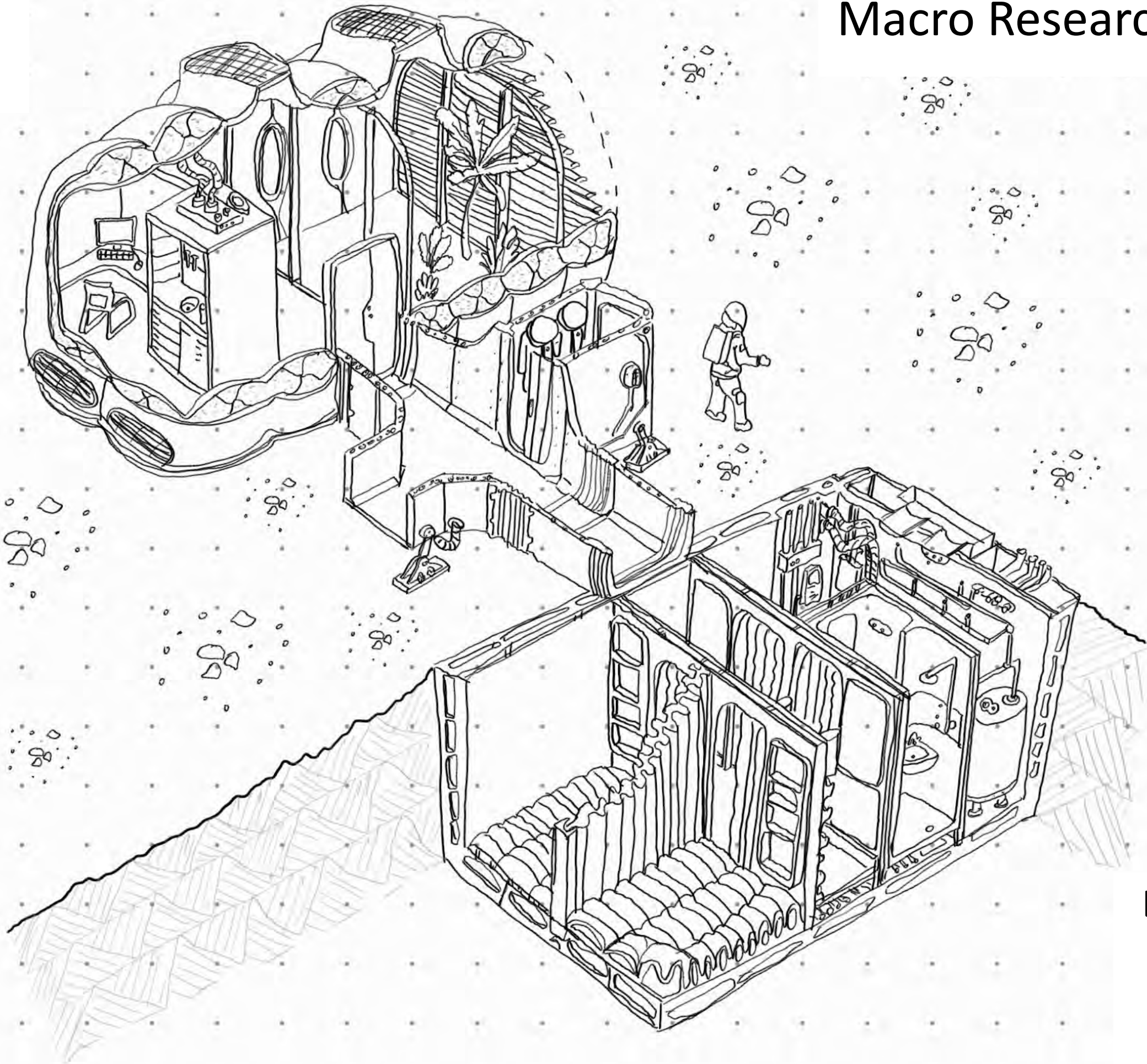


TDS - Assignment T4.3

Macro Research Esquisse



Liam Deguara
C17336913
DT175 04
24/02/2021

Contents

Shackleton Hugh Broughton webinar notes	1	Halley VI bedroom module plan, section & elevation	20
Architecture Today Hugh Broughton webinar notes	2	Defective & amended panel joint detail	21
A Case for Mars book notes	2,3	Delivery method to site sketches	22
Ice Station book notes	3,4	Research focus options brainstorm	22
The Martian House 3D sketch study	5-8	Infographic icon sketches	23-24
The Martian House plans	8-9	References	25
The Martian House elevations, section & 3D	10		
Objectives brainstorm	11		
Experiments ideas	11-13		
Mars Facts infographic	13-14		
Halley VI 3D & panel joint detail sketches	15		
Halley VI snowdrift strategy sketches	16		
Halley VI connected modules 3D sketch	17		
Halley VI construction sequence	17-19		
Map of Antarctica	19		

Shakleton HBA Talk 30/11/21

- Antarctica population: 2000.
- Temp. drops to -55°C .
- Never above freezing.
- February - November: 105 days of darkness.
- Physiologically challenging.
- Halley III-IV designed to be buried.
- Belgium station = zero-carbon.
- Testing
 - Air tightness.
 - See if it could all fit together.
- Aerogel in glazing.
- Snow drift test
 - Model in water.
 - Set a current in water.
 - Pour sand in the water.
 - Take model out to see sand settlement.
- Blinds to block out 24 hour sun in the summer.

[Qs]

- Halley III?
- Hydroponics.
- Insulation?
 - Used PIR foam for insulation.
 - Stops water freezing within panel.
- Mars house?
 - Water usage - recycled water.
 - Aeronomics of social spaces.
 - Exercise spaces.

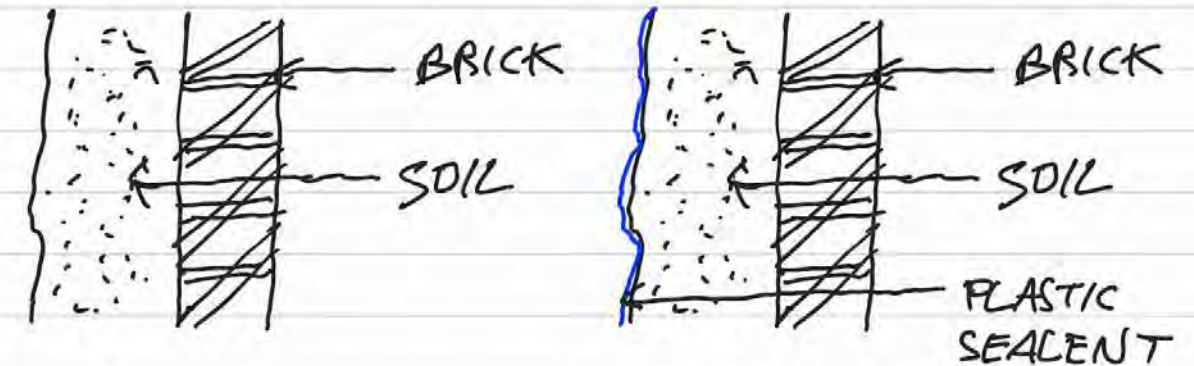
Architecture Today

2/2/2021

- Tests
- One of
- 0-1 m³ PA air tightness.
- Train carriage style connections between modules.
- Double glazed system filled with aerogel.
- Zinc corrodes slowly.
- First principals design.
- CHP provide heat and electricity.
- Some stations powered by wind turbine farm.
- Vacuum drainage.
- Low water using fittings.
- Management of recommended shower time.

A Case for Mars

- Mars soil can be used to create bricks.
 - ↳ Contains iron, calcium, sulphur
- Brick vaults must be covered in soil to pressurise.
 - ↳ 2.5m deep
 - ↳ 1m may be enough.
- ↳ creates radiation shield.
- ↳ provides thermal insulation



- Potentially leak air
- Potentially slow down air leakage
- Mars dense atmosphere shields solar flares.
- Mars was once covered in water.
- Should position a base close to Northern polar cap.
 - ↳ 2,000,000 m³ of water ice.
- In places soil is 40-60% water by weight.

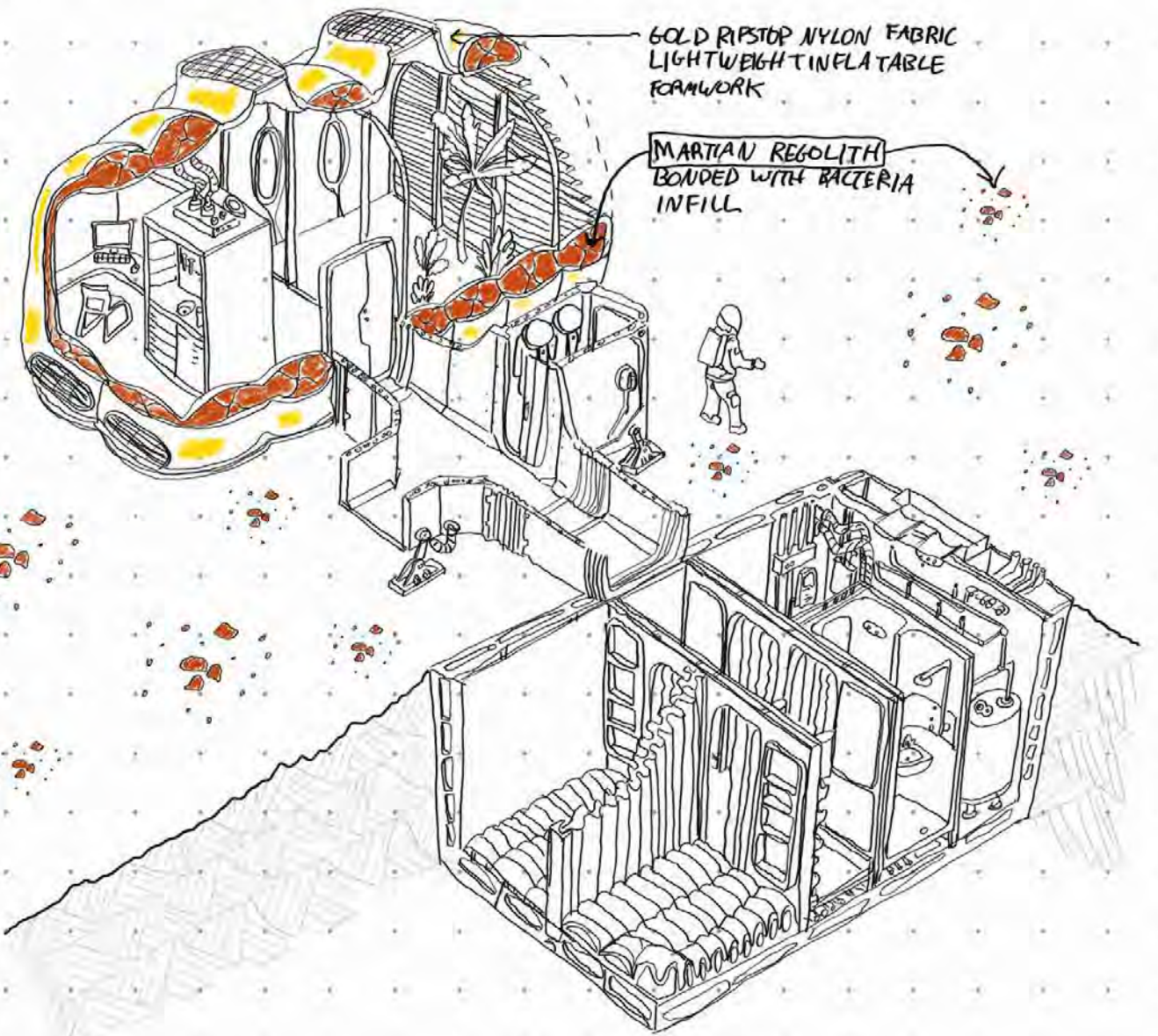
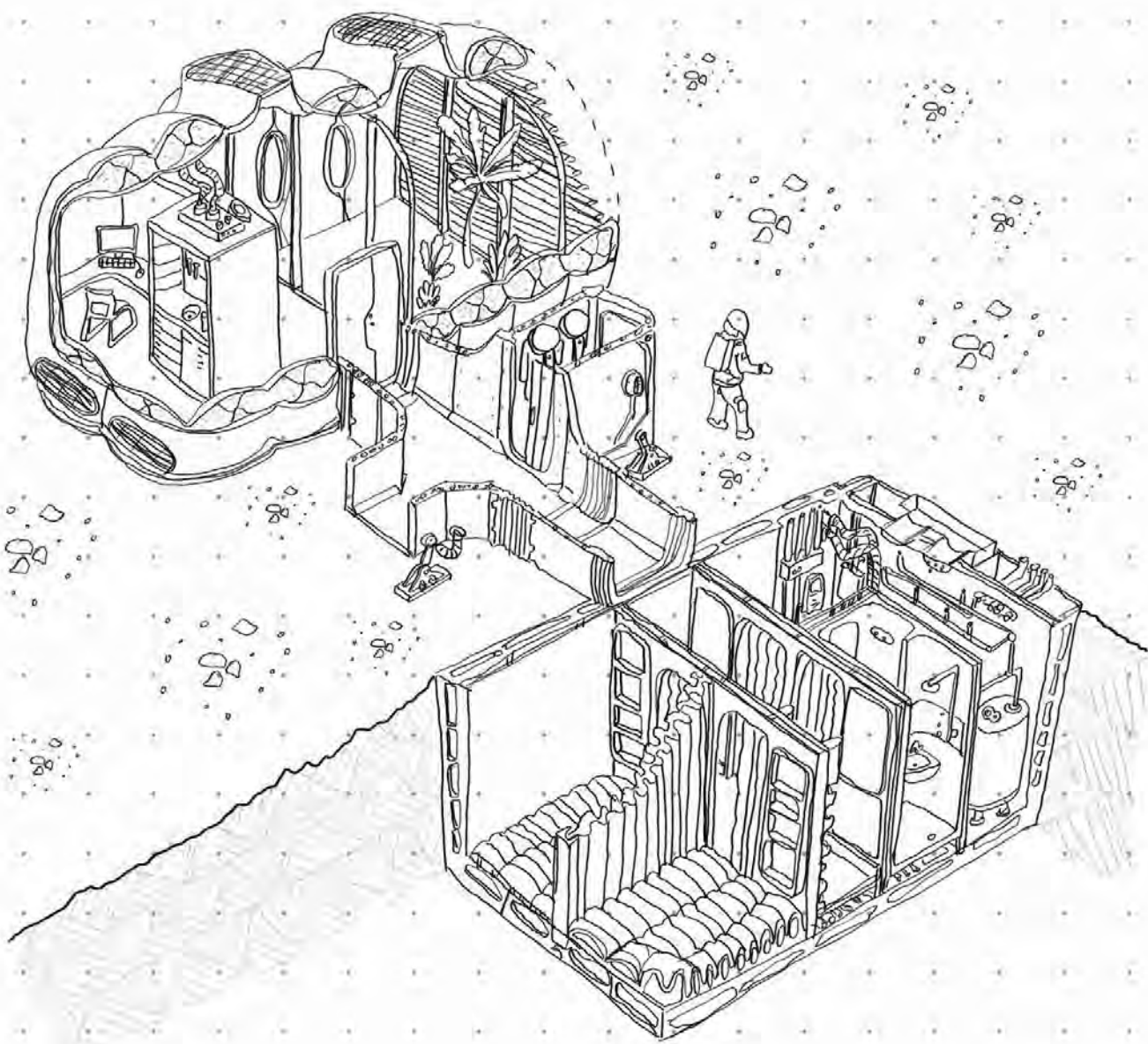
- could freeze a brick instead of bake?

Ice Station Notes 17/2/21

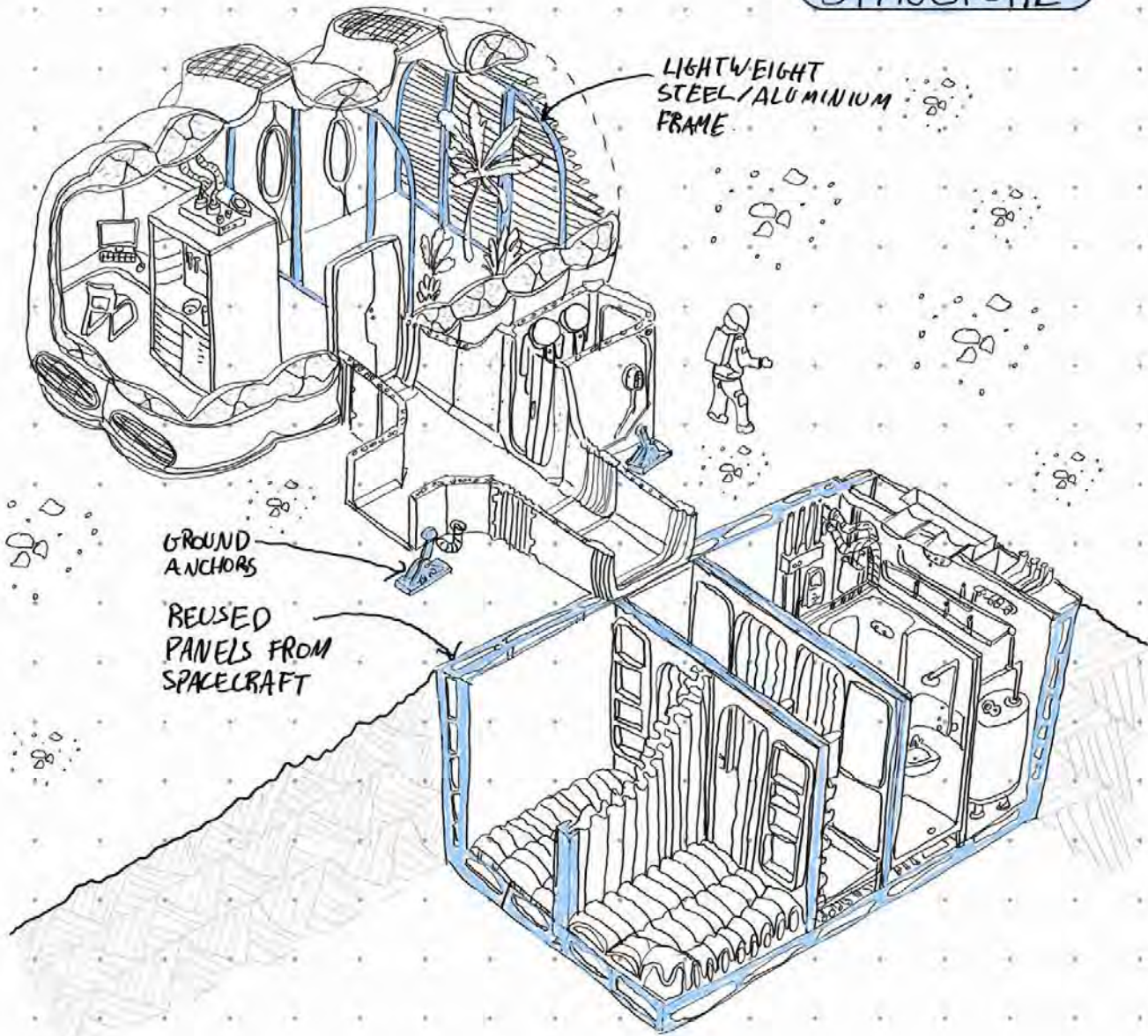
- Sits on a shifting ice shelf.
- Subject to high winds.
- Annual build-up of snow.
 - ↳ Buried previous stations.
- Months of light and dark.
 - ↳ lamp simulates daylight (closed windows).
- Ship arrives twice in the summer.
- Lowest temp in the winter on record: -55°C .
- Snow never melts
 - ↳ Blown by prevailing winds. \downarrow
 - ↳ Builds up against buildings. \downarrow Base is lined parallel to winds direction.
- 7-2m of snow per year.
- Legs jacks up building once a year during the summer.
- 106 days of darkness.
- Location is temporary
 - ↳ ice shelf moves and breaks into ice bergs.

- Capacity:
 - Summer: 16
 - Winter: 52
- Modular construction - Prefabricated
 - ↳ 12 week summer construction period.
- Sledge tow max weight: 8.5 tonnes
 - ↳ 3.5 tonnes in the sledge)
- Skis can lock in place or rotate.
- Hydraulic legs.
- Blue module erected in Cape Town to test hydraulics + air-tightness.
- 7.5% = average damage of materials on construction sites
 - ↳ Must account for this by bringing additional materials.
- Trelleborg connectors between modules.
- Water sourced by melting snow in a melt tank.

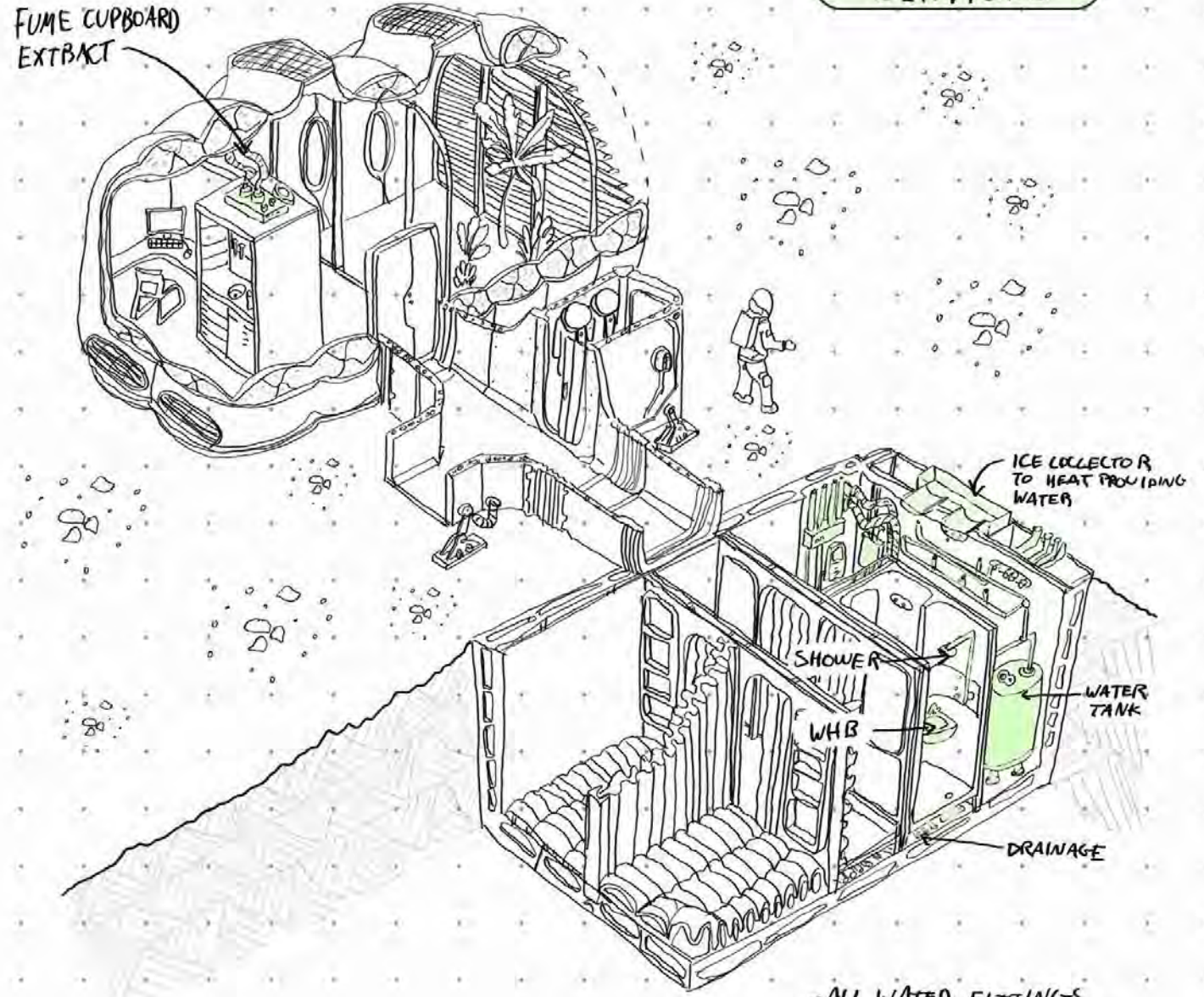
UK South Africa



STRUCTURE

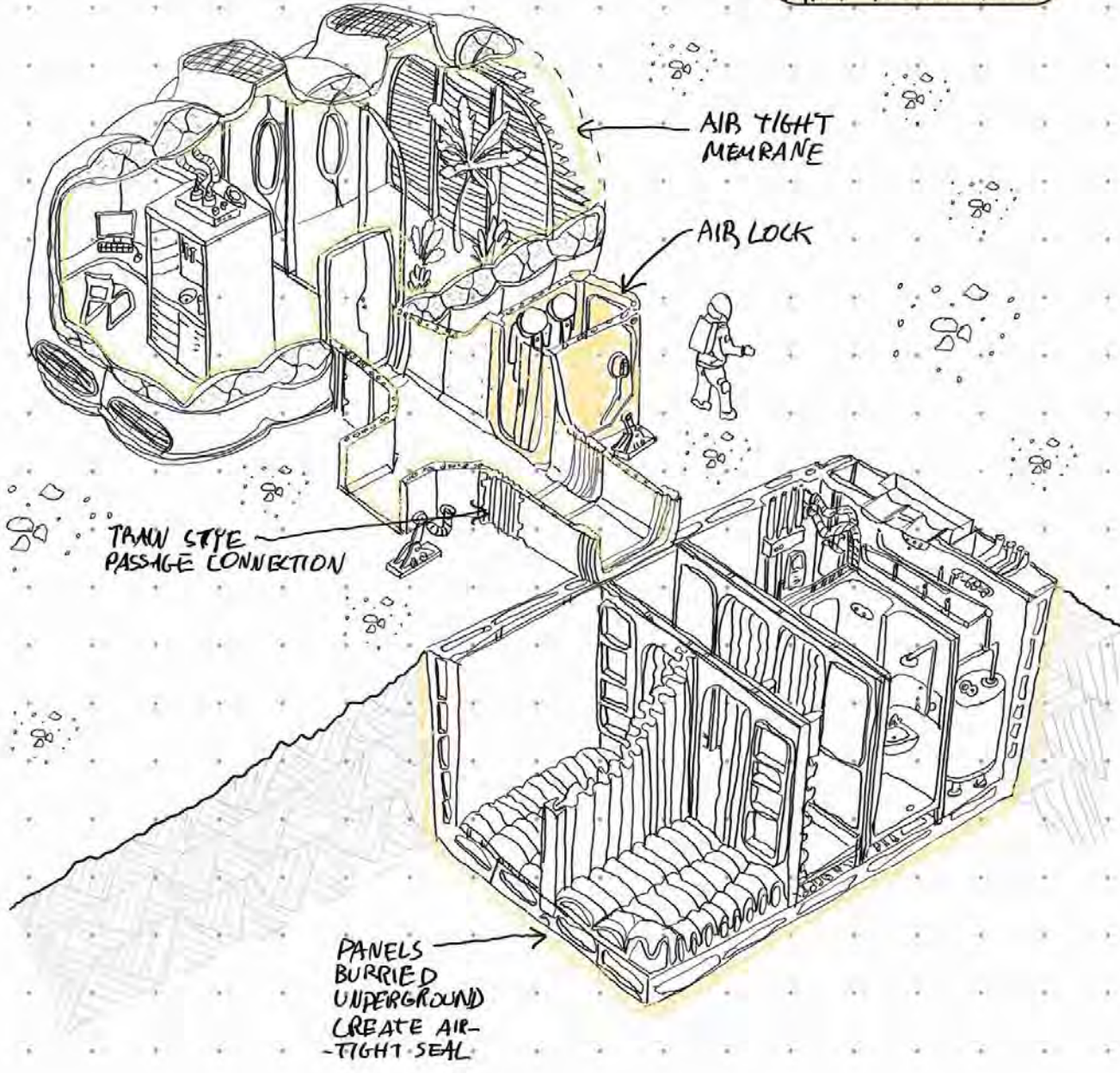


SERVICES

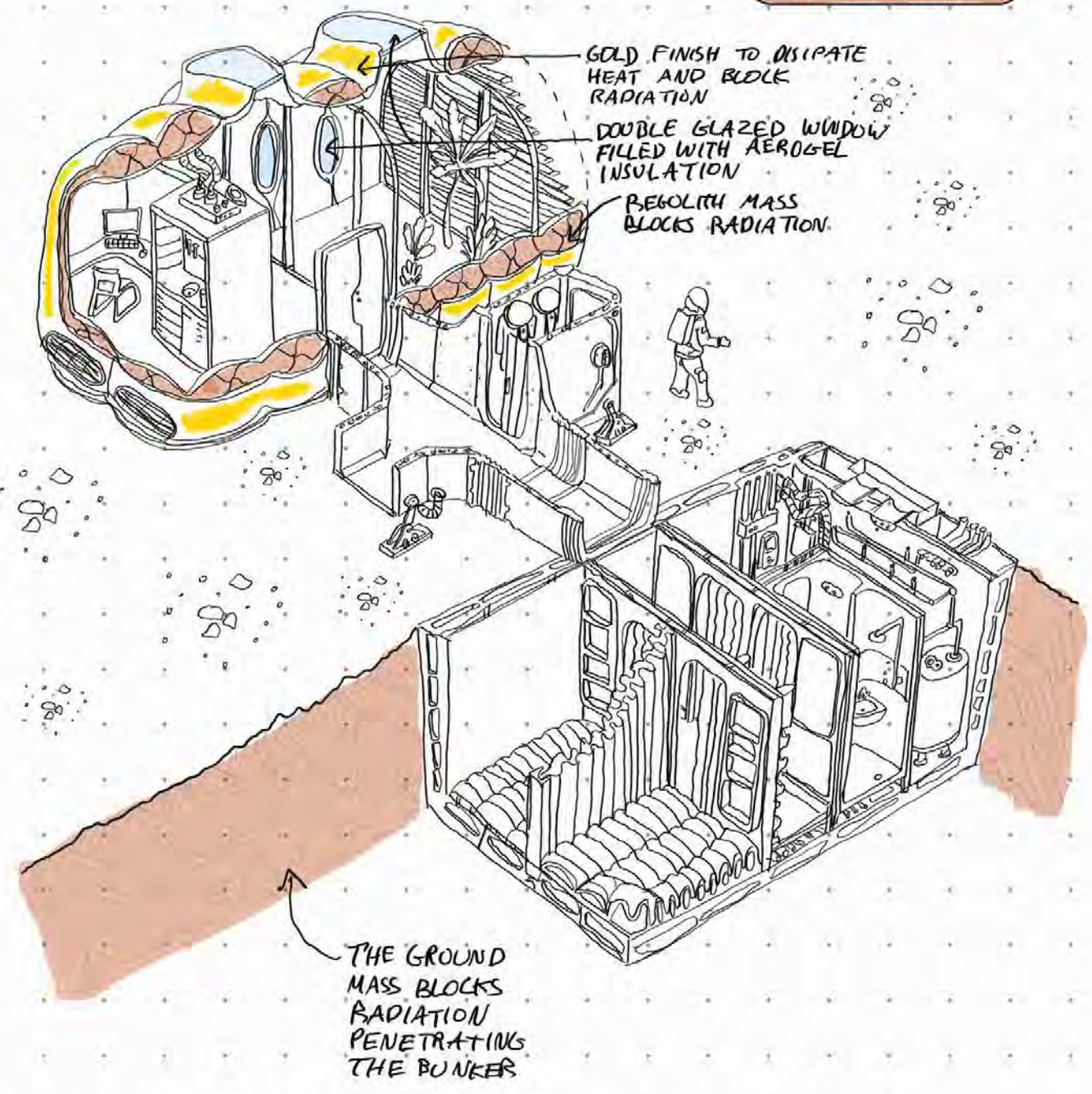


- ALL WATER FITTINGS TO BE WATER SAVING.
- VACUUM DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

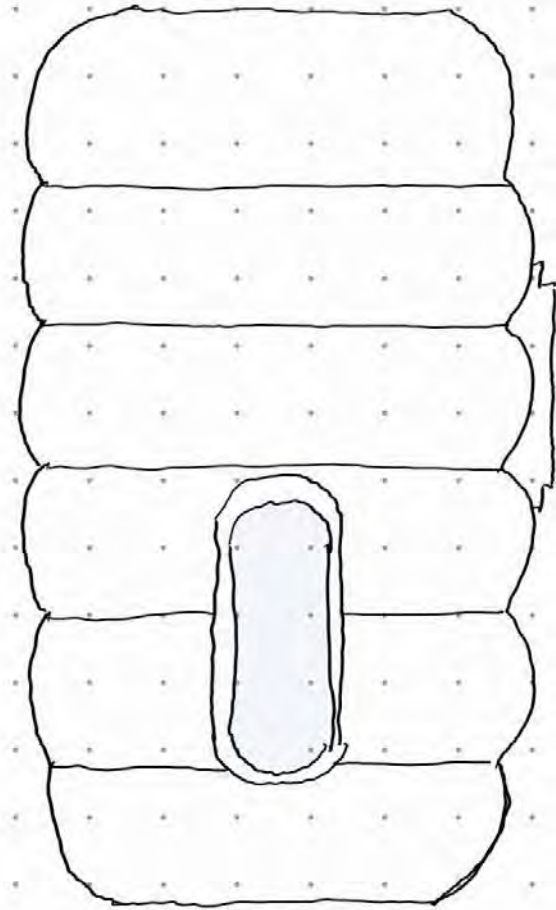
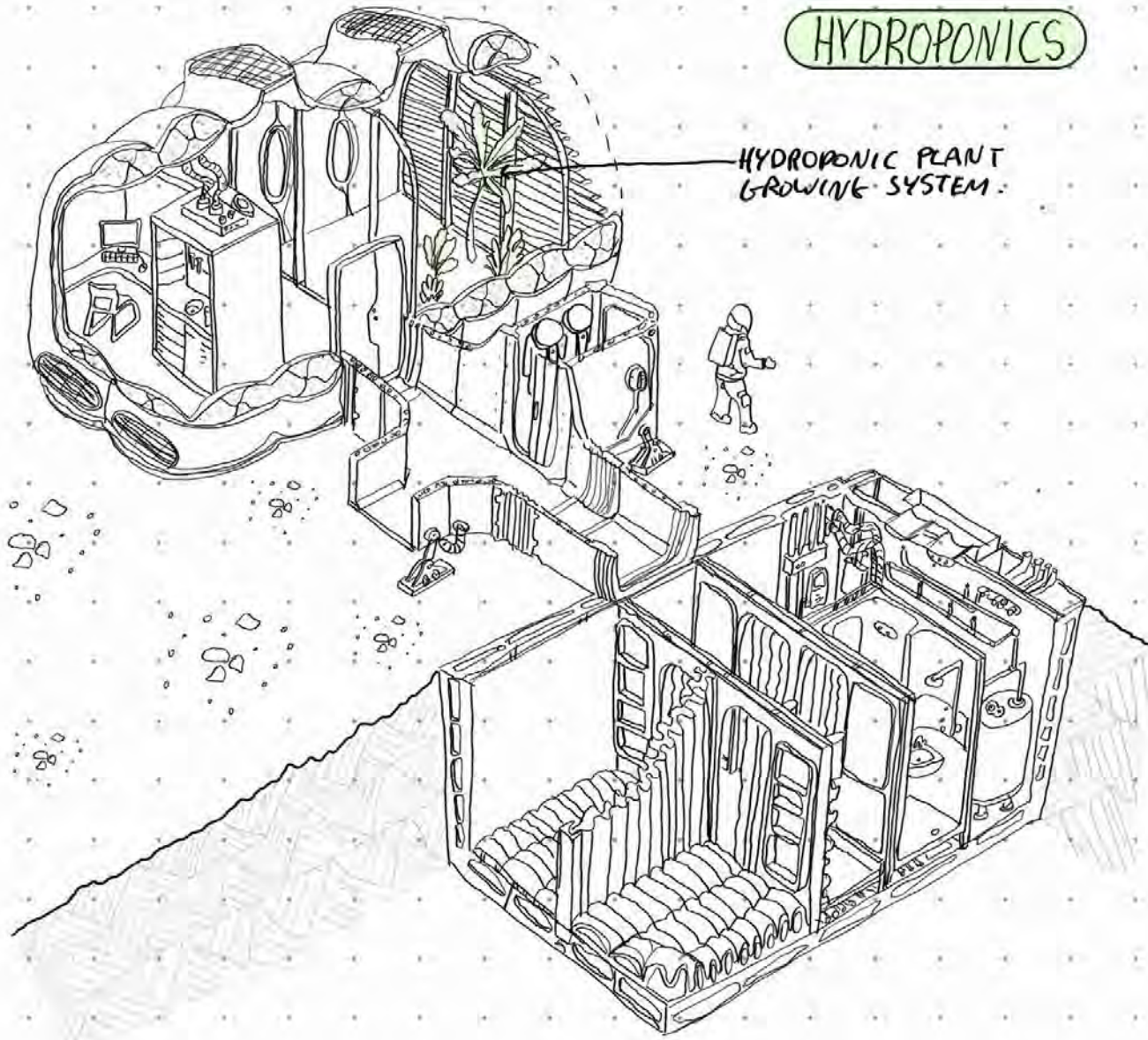
AIR-TIGHTNESS



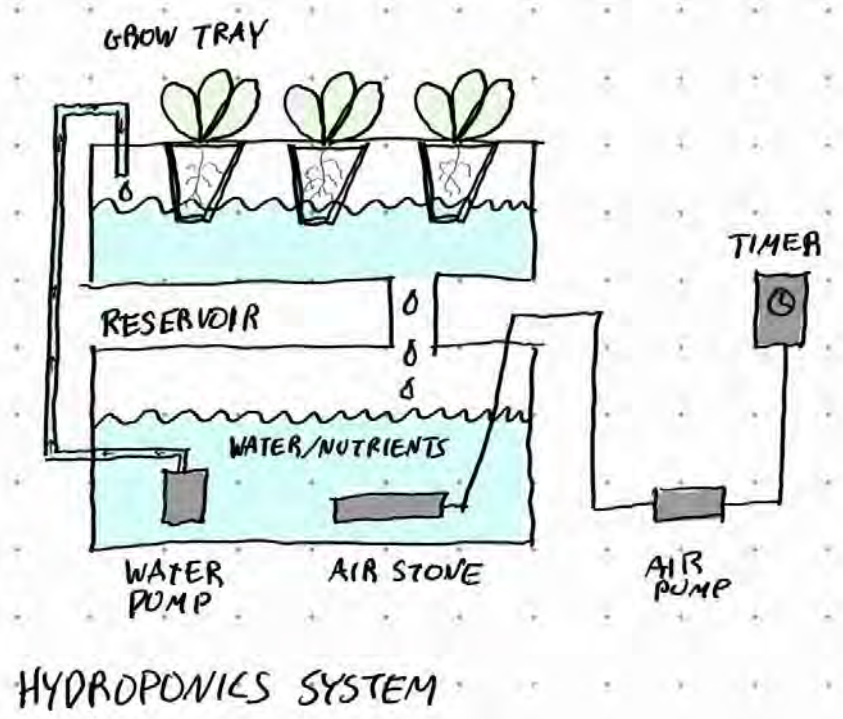
RADIATION



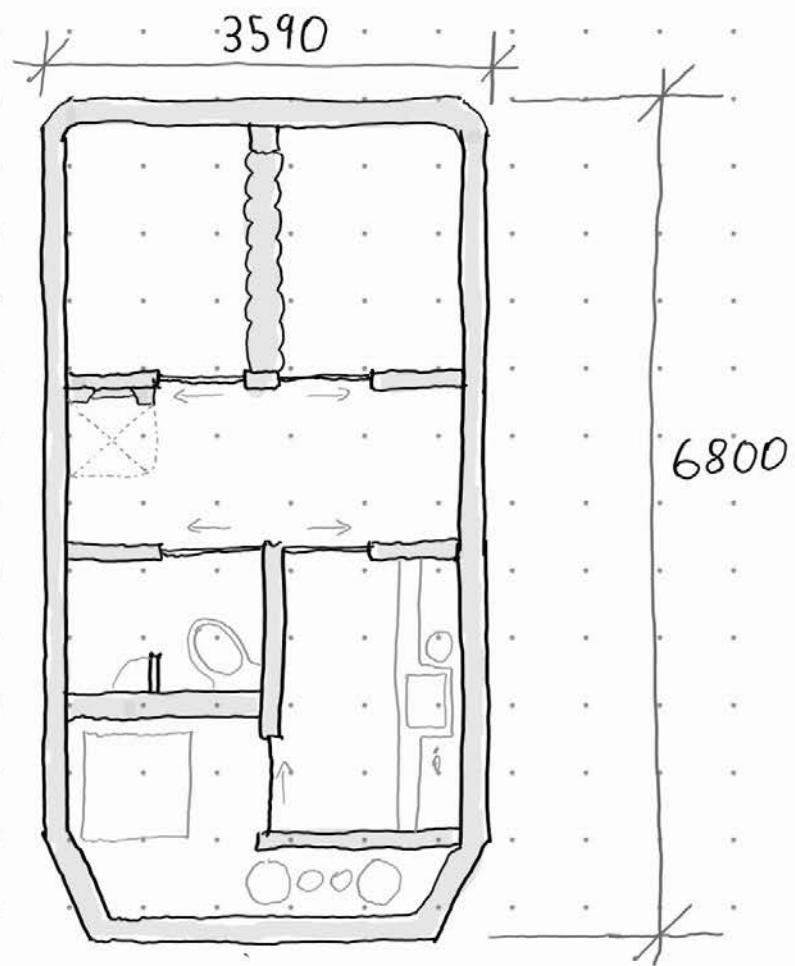
HYDROPONICS



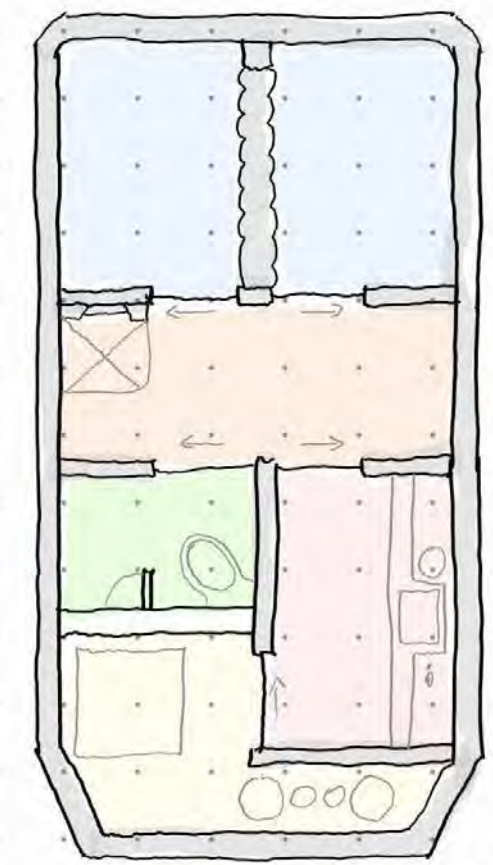
ROOF PLAN










BASEMENT PLAN

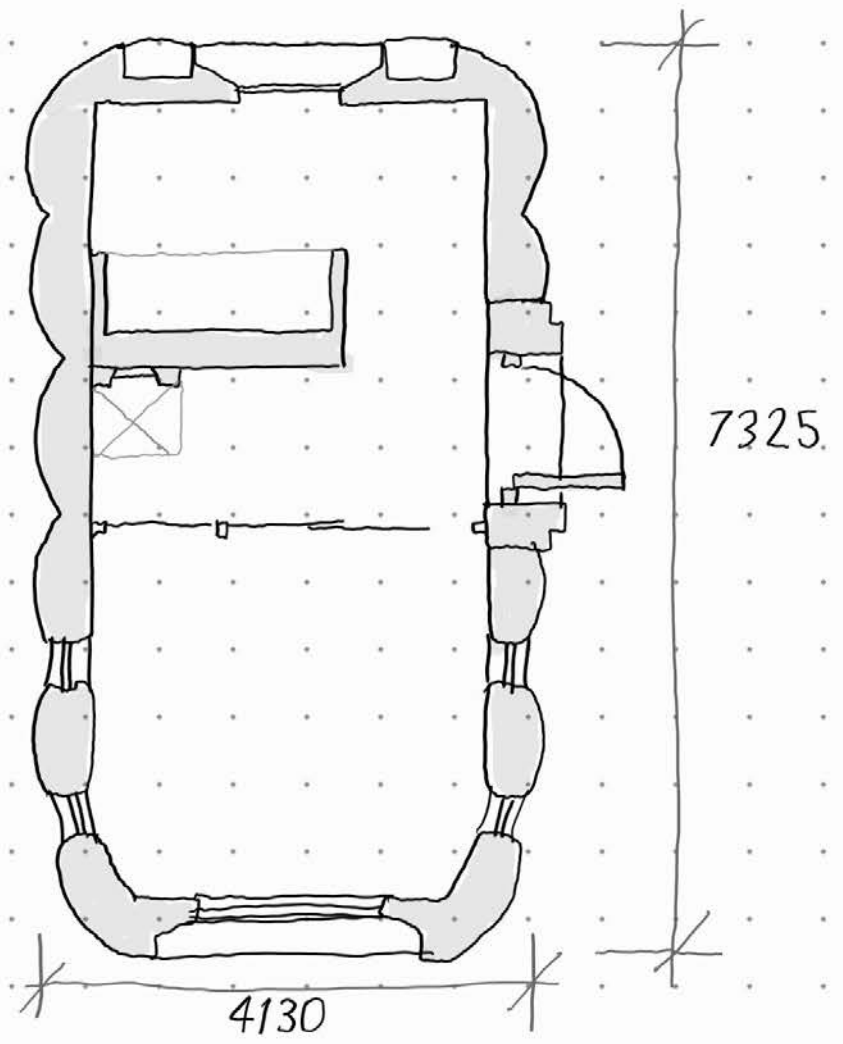


BASEMENT PLAN

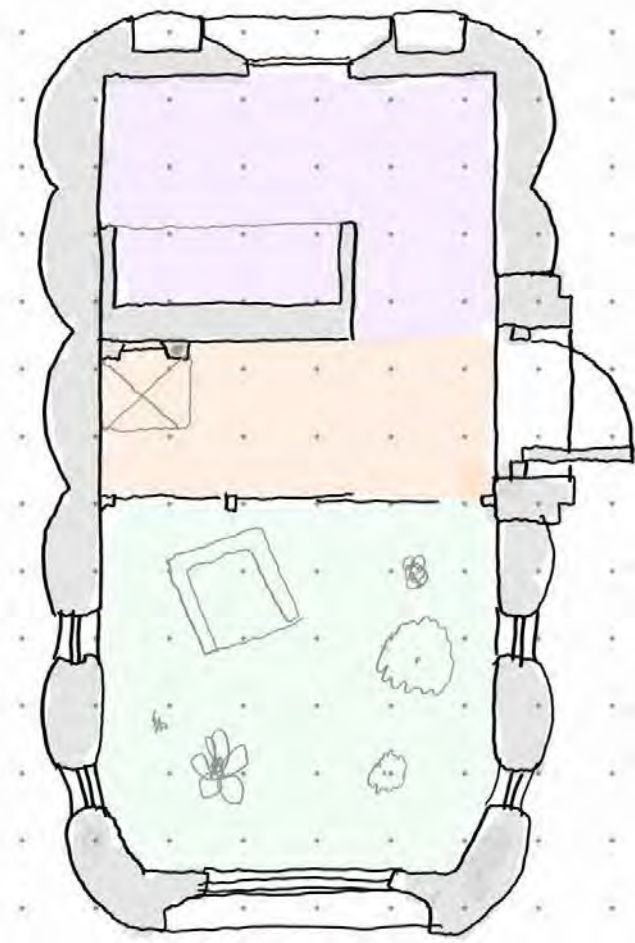


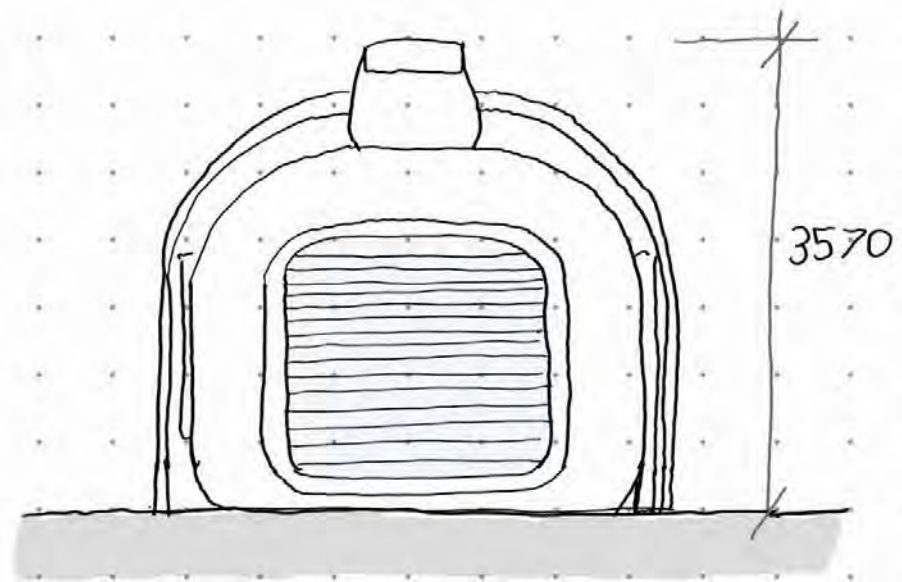
-  - CIRCULATION
-  - LIVING SPACE
-  - WORK SPACE
-  - BEDROOM
-  - BATHROOM
-  - KITCHEN
-  - PLANT ROOM

GF PLAN

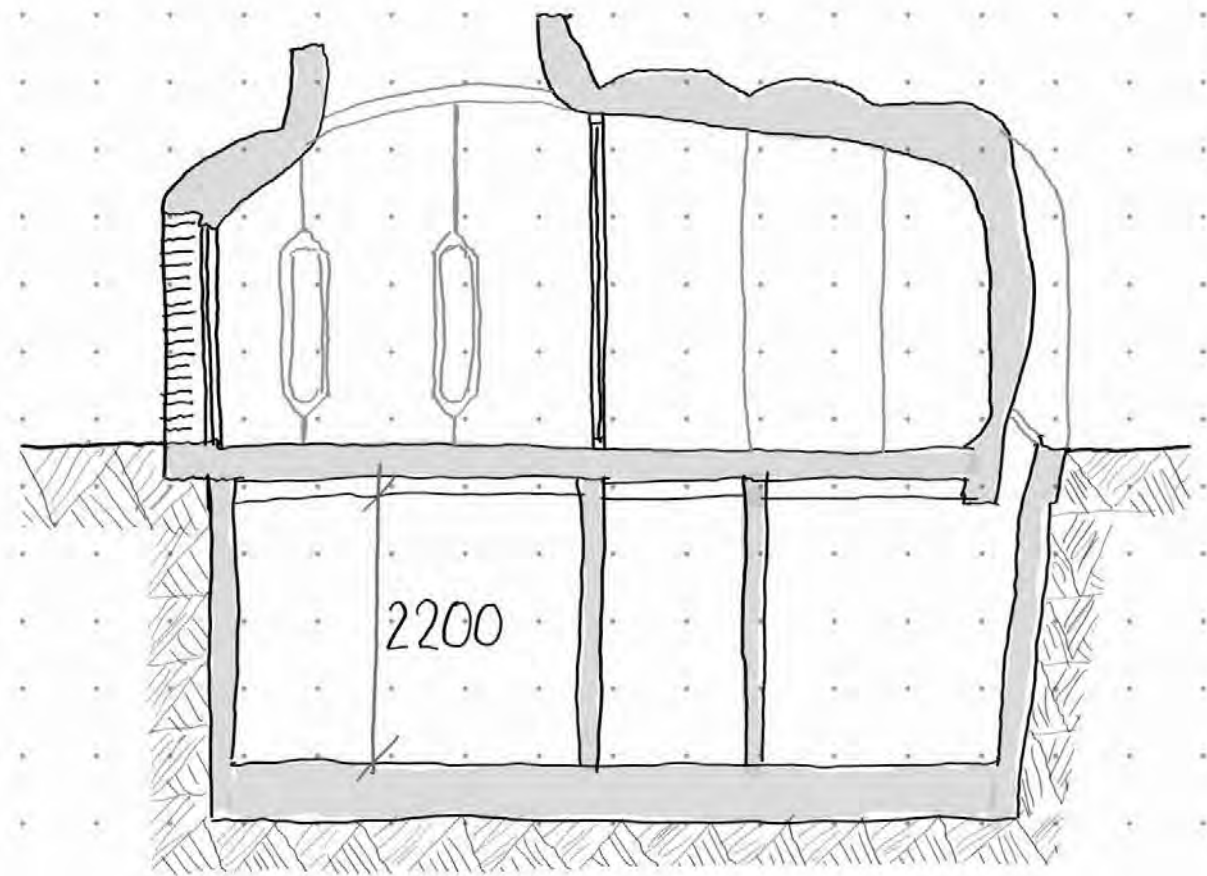


GF PLAN

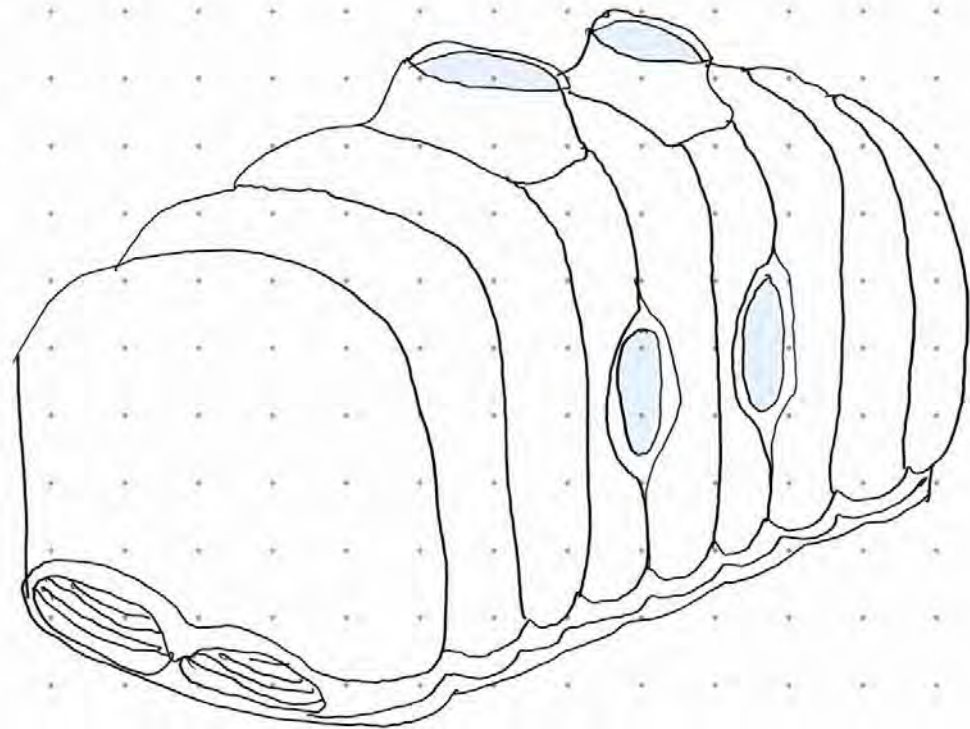




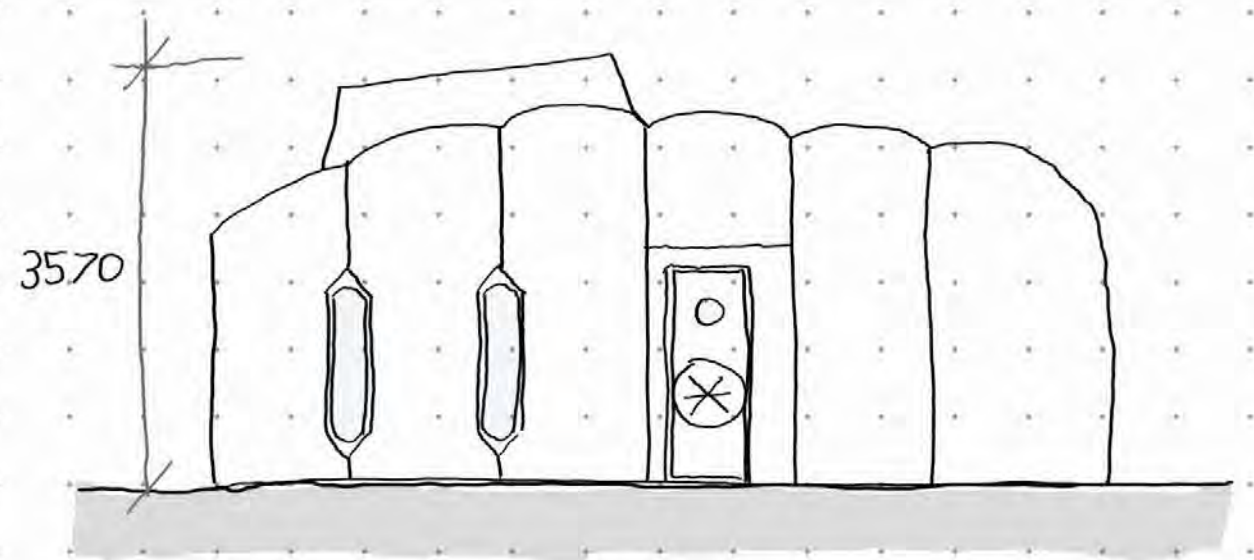
ELEVATION



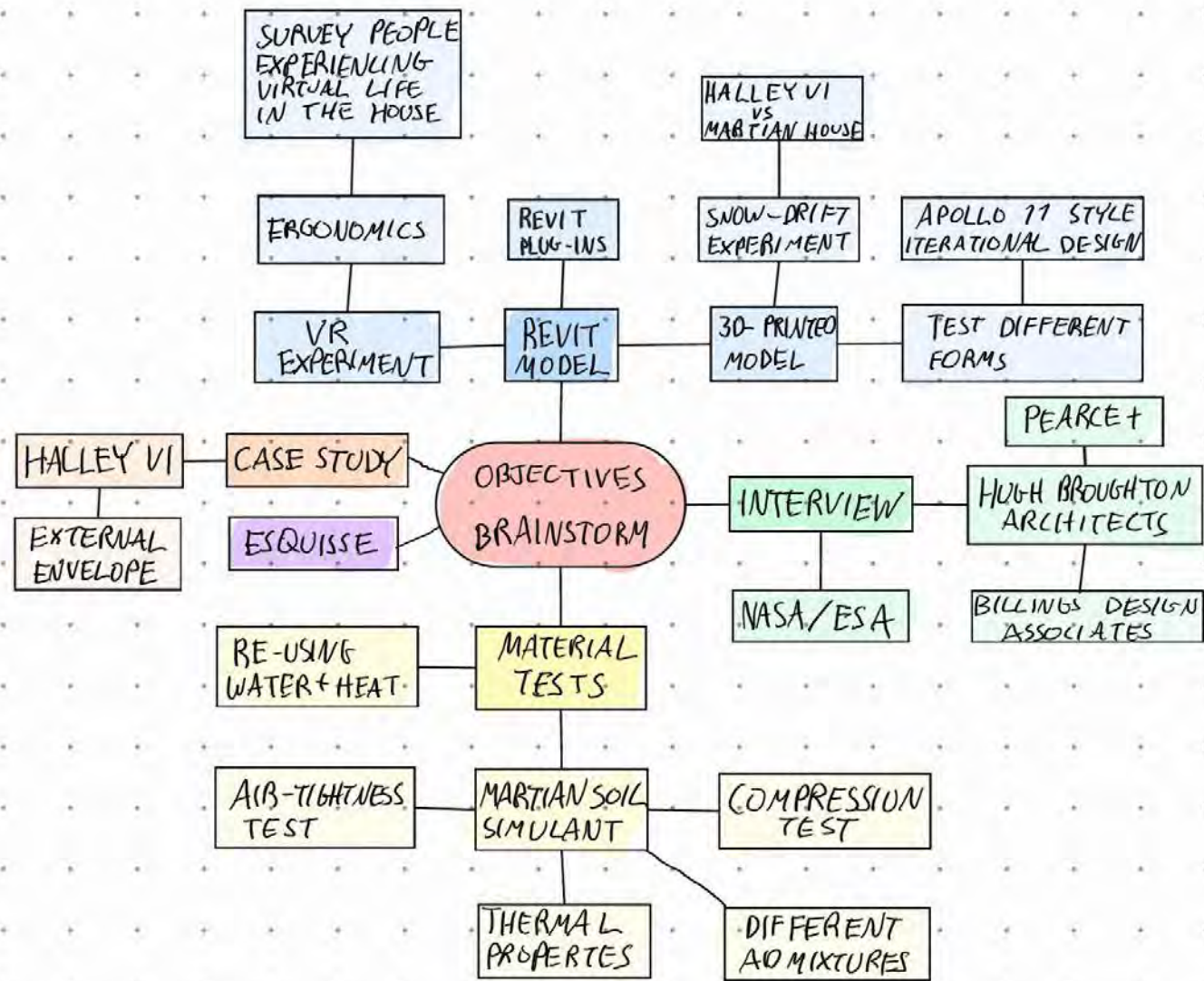
SECTION



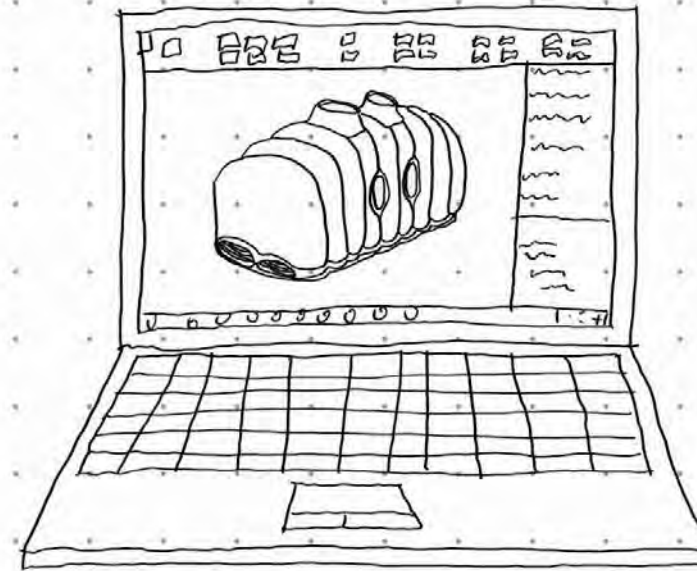
3D



ELEVATION



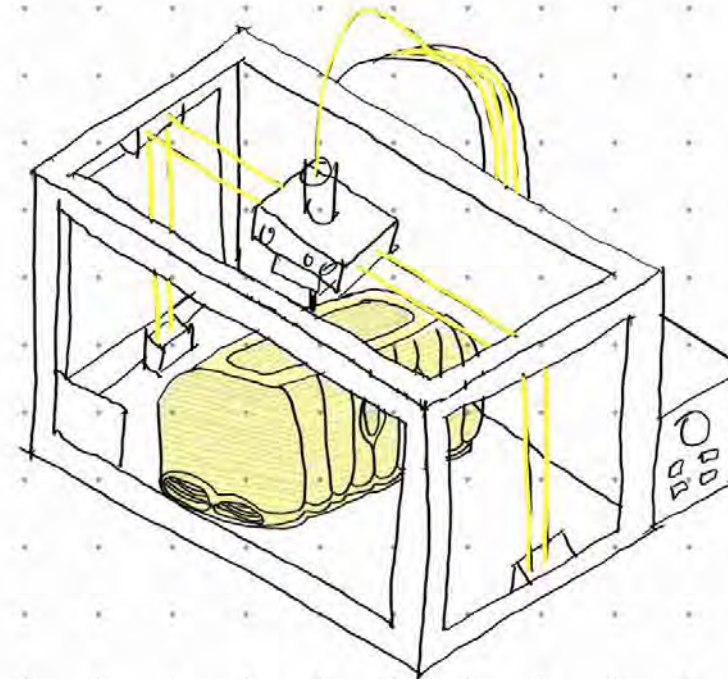
REVIT MODEL



- PROS:**
- ACCESSIBLE
 - MANY PLUGINS AVAILABLE
↳ VR
 - USED TO CREATE 3D PRINTED MODELS.

CONS:

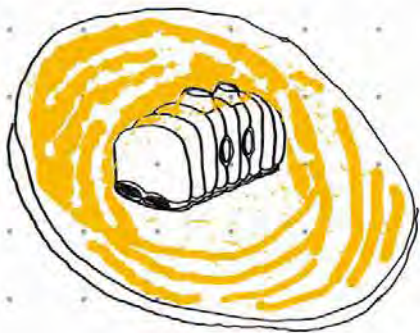
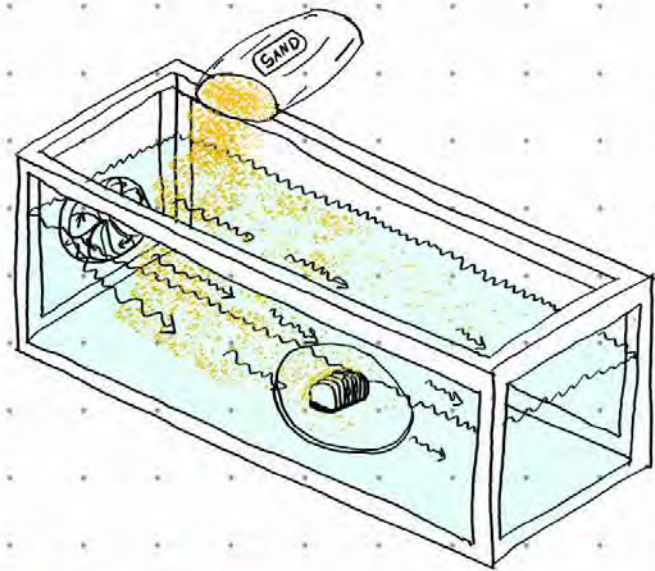
3D PRINTED MODEL



- PROS:**
- ACCESSIBLE
 - TEST DIFFERENT FORMS
 - PROVIDES ABILITY TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL TESTS ON A VIRTUAL MODEL

- CONS:**
- ONLY SMALL-SCALE MODELS.
 - MADE OF PLA PLASTIC
↳ NOT OF WHAT WILL BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION ON MARS

DUST DRIFT TEST

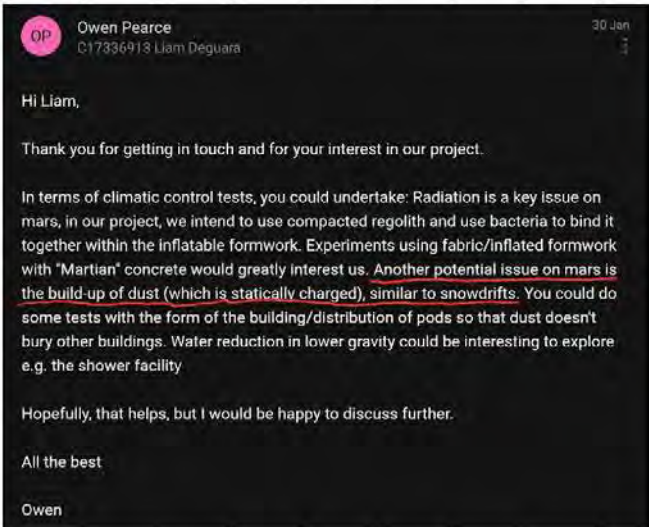


PROS:

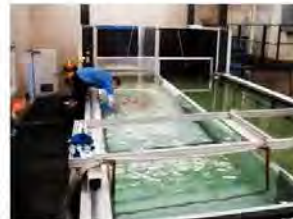
- TESTS A SCENARIO THE BUILDING WILL EXPERIENCE.
- APPROVED TESTING METHOD BY HUGH BROUGHTON ARCHITECTS.

CONS:

- LOTS OF EQUIPMENT
- DIFFICULT TO TOTALLY REPLICATE REAL WORLD SCENARIO



Snow modelling
RWDI Laboratories, Canada



Water flume at RWDI laboratories



Option 1 model with constant grade topography



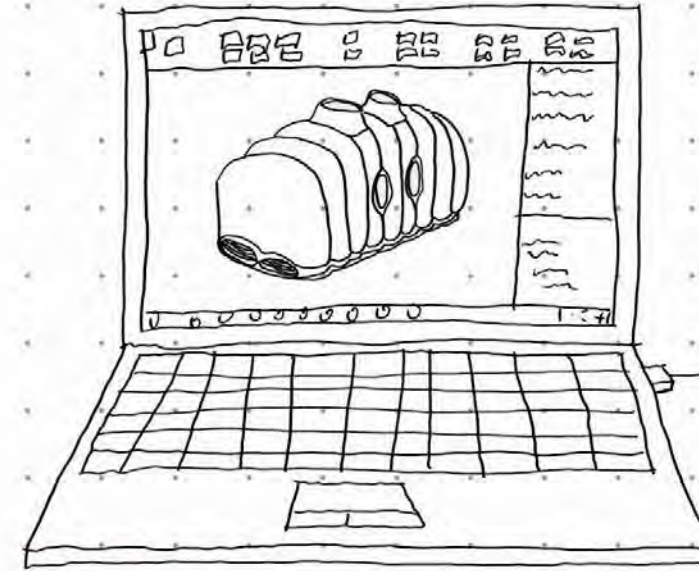
Calibration of flume using existing base model



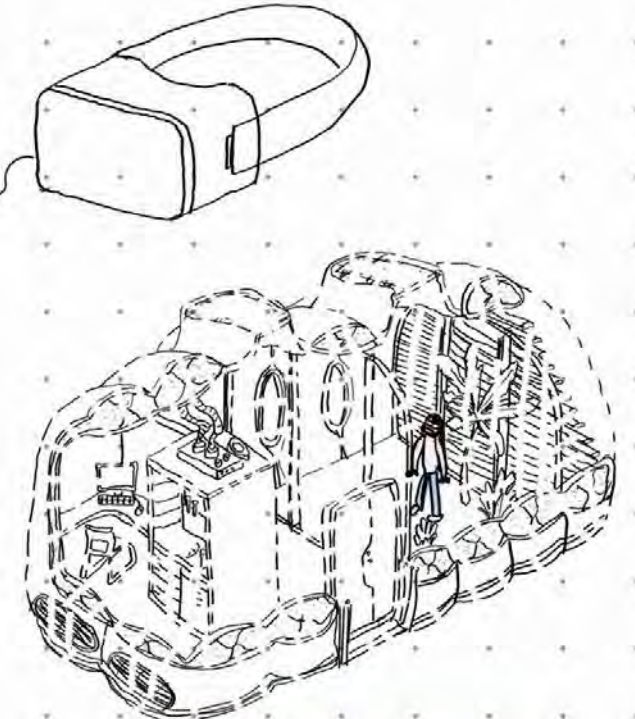
Option 2 model

HBA SNOW DRIFT TESTS ON MODELS

VR EXPERIMENT



SURVEY	
D	1-10
S	1-10
D	1-10
S	1-10
D	1-10
S	1-10



PROS:

- ACCESSIBLE
- TESTS PEOPLES INTERACTIONS WITH A 1:1 SCALE VIRTUAL MODEL OF THE BUILDING.
- SURVEY PEOPLES EXPERIENCE TO MAKE DESIGN ITERATIONS.

↳ ERGONOMICS

"We look very carefully at the ergonomics of the social spaces to make sure that you could still provide space that people could be as a community but also on their own and very importantly on those missions where you are on very low gravity that you would be able to take lots of exercise to keep your muscles in shape" - Hugh Broughton

CONS:

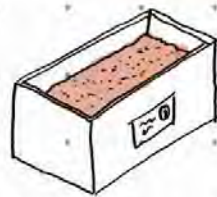
- DOESNT REPLICATE LOW GRAVITY.
- ↳ HOWEVER A VR HEADSET COULD BE WORN BY AN INDIVIDUAL IN A LOW GRAVITY SIM OR ON BOARD THE ISS. →



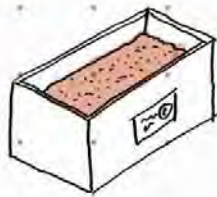
MATERIAL TESTS



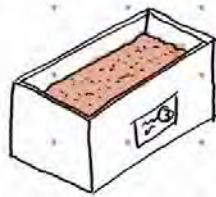
- PROS:**
- CLOSEST TEST THAT SIMULATES CONDITIONS ON MARS.
 - TESTS BUILDABILITY.
 - TESTS THERMAL PERFORMANCE.
 - TEST STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY.
 - TEST DIFFERENT BINDERS.



BINDING ADMIXTURE 1



BINDING ADMIXTURE 2

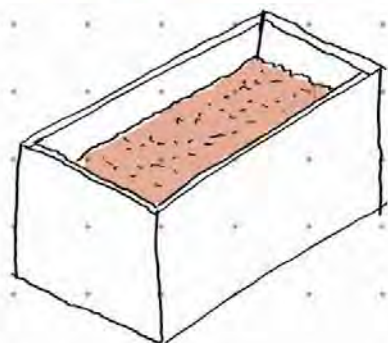
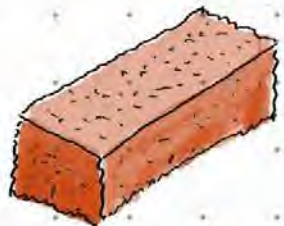


BINDING ADMIXTURE 3

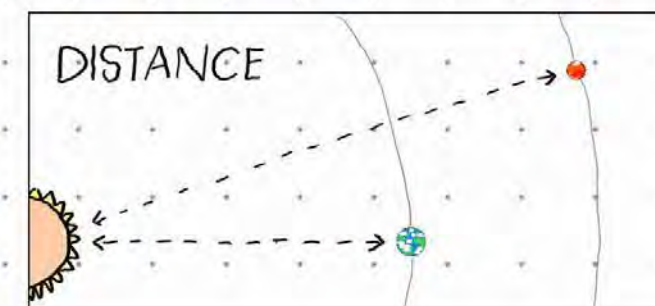
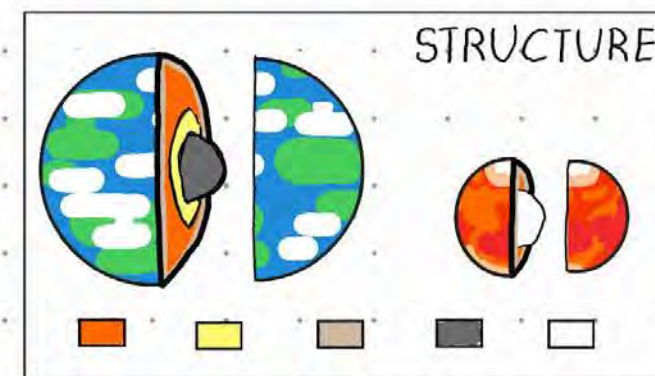
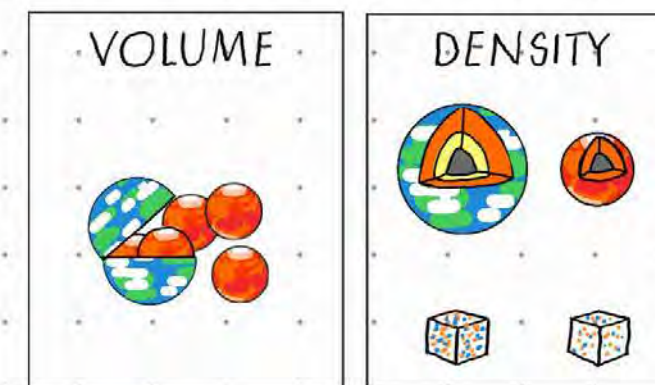
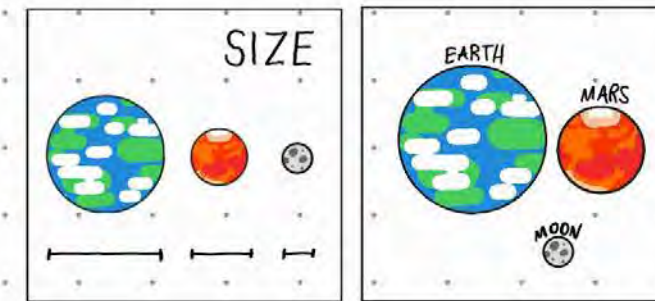
- CONS:**
- EXPENSIVE (€20 p/kg + €37 POSTAGE)
 - ↳ CAN ONLY CONSTRUCT SMALL SCALE PROTOTYPES.

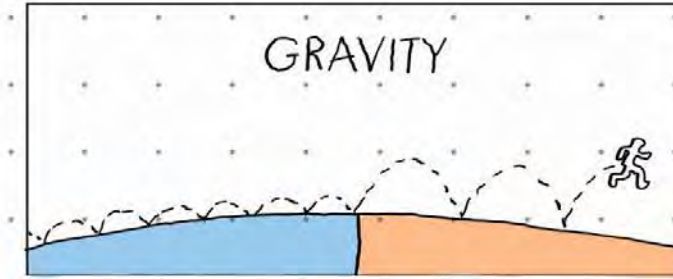
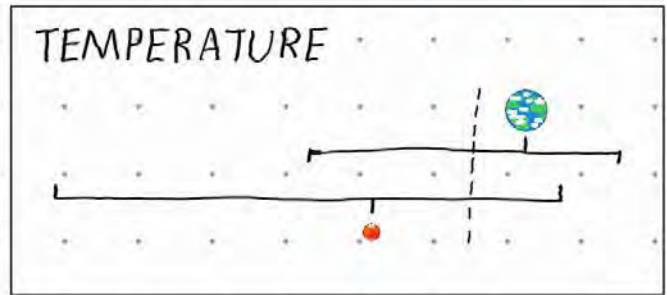
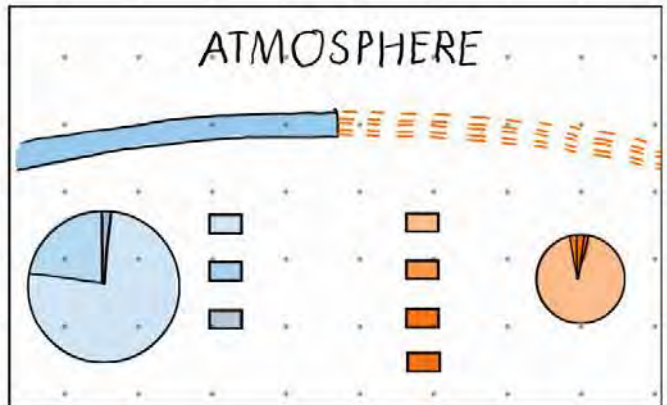
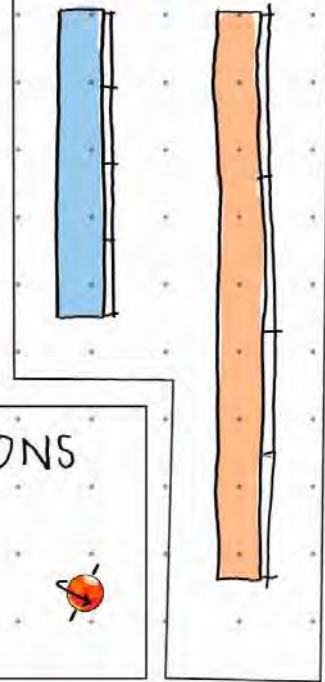
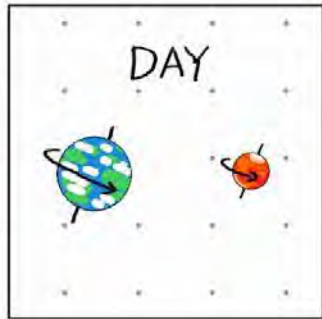
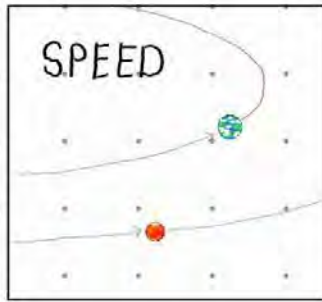
Element	Brown Powder, Weight %
Zirconium	0.275
Iron	29.193
Chromium	0.330
Vanadium	0.389
Titanium	2.926
Aluminum	9.705
Silicon	57.110

- CRUSHED BASALT FROM A QUARY IN THE MOJAVE DESERT.

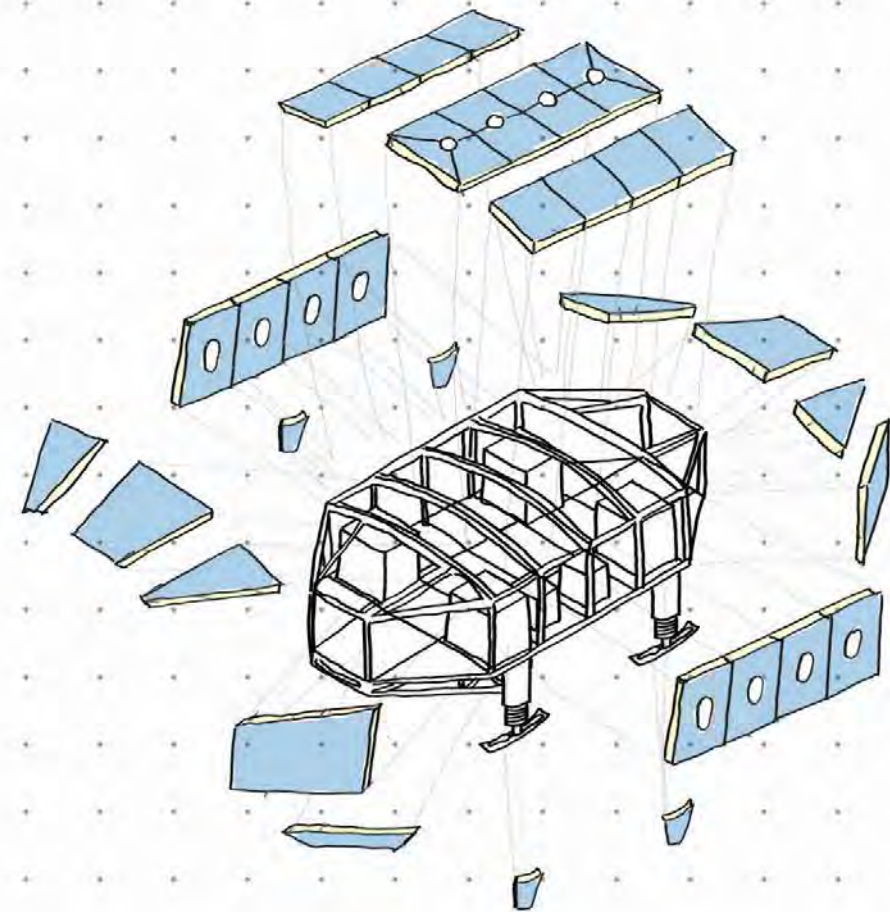
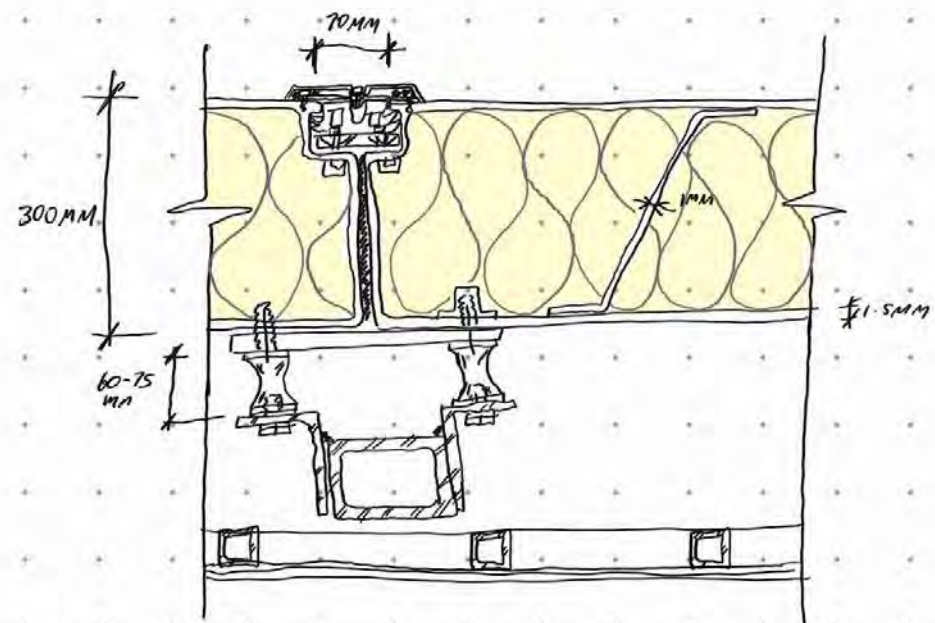
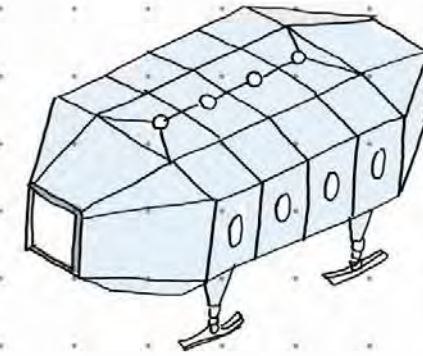
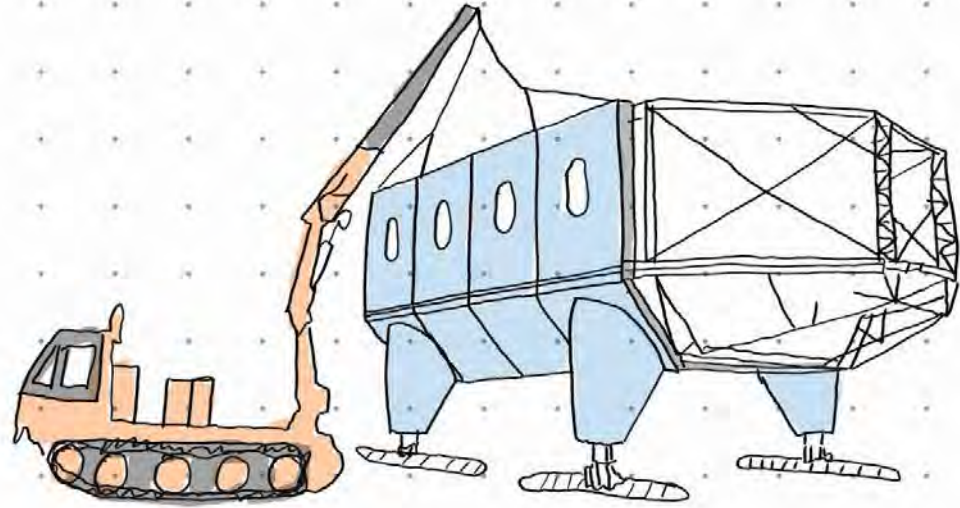


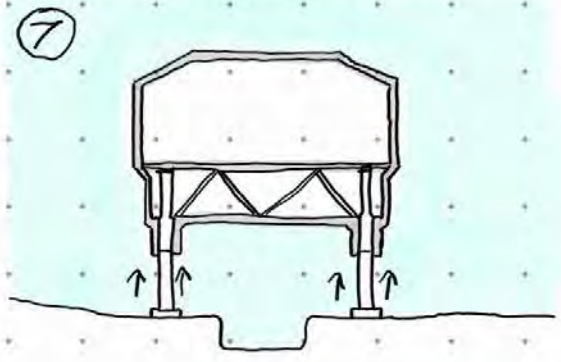
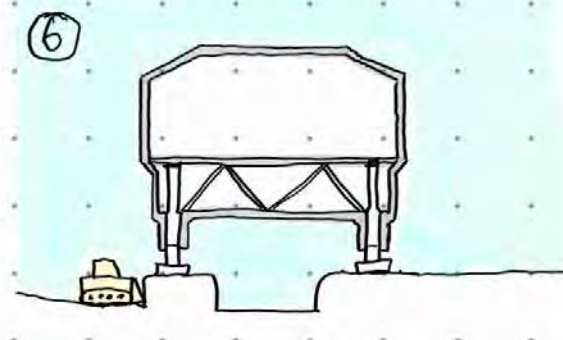
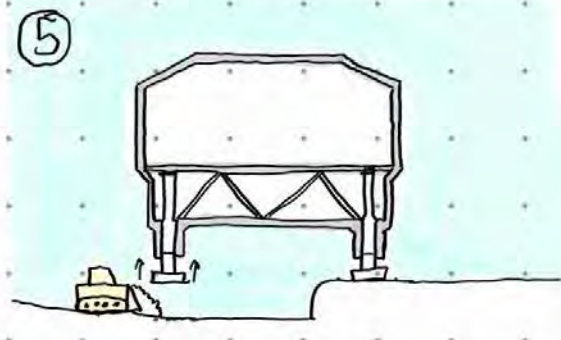
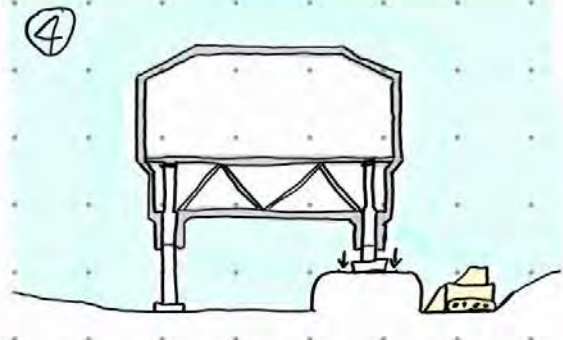
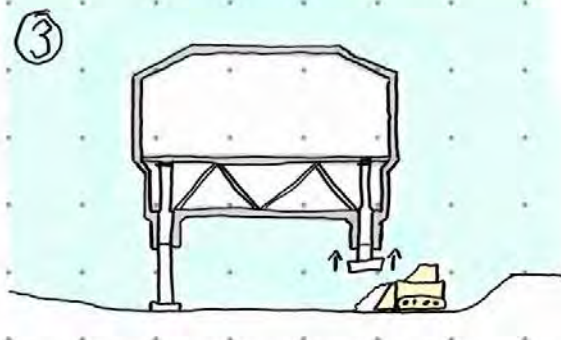
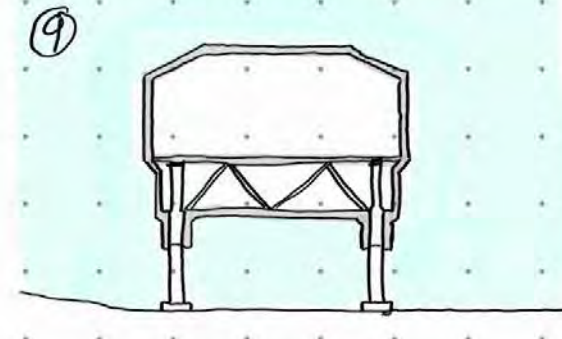
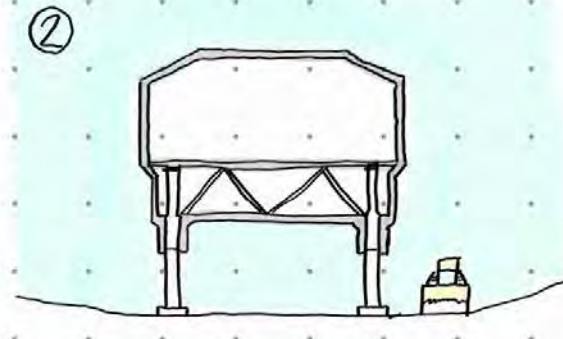
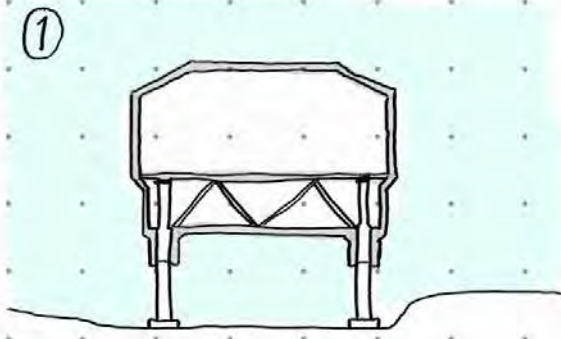
Unlike the moon, no surface samples from Mars have been returned to Earth. But orbiters have recorded surface compositions across the entire planet, and robotic explorers have carried out deeper investigations at various sites. A major ingredient of much of the Martian surface is basalt, an iron-rich rock typically associated with volcanoes on Earth. So that's where NASA researchers go to look for appropriate Mars simulants. -NASA

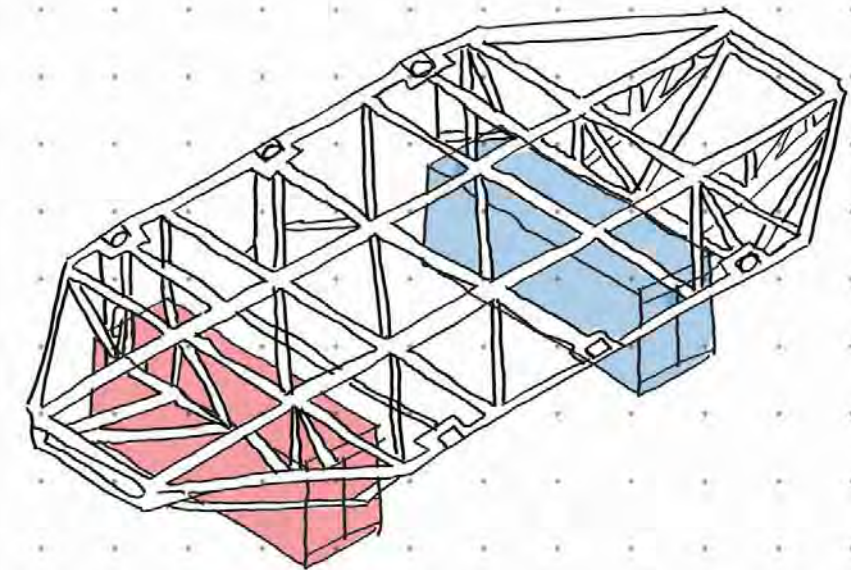
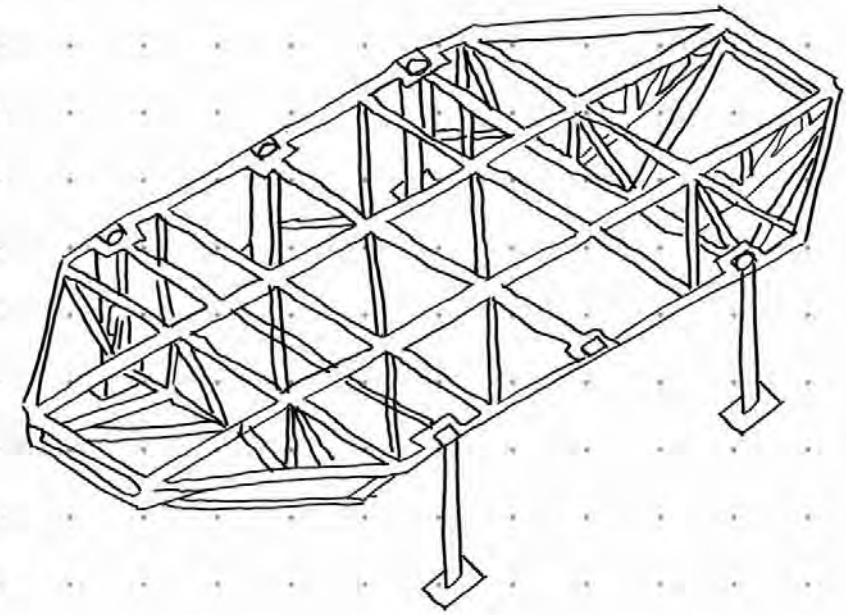
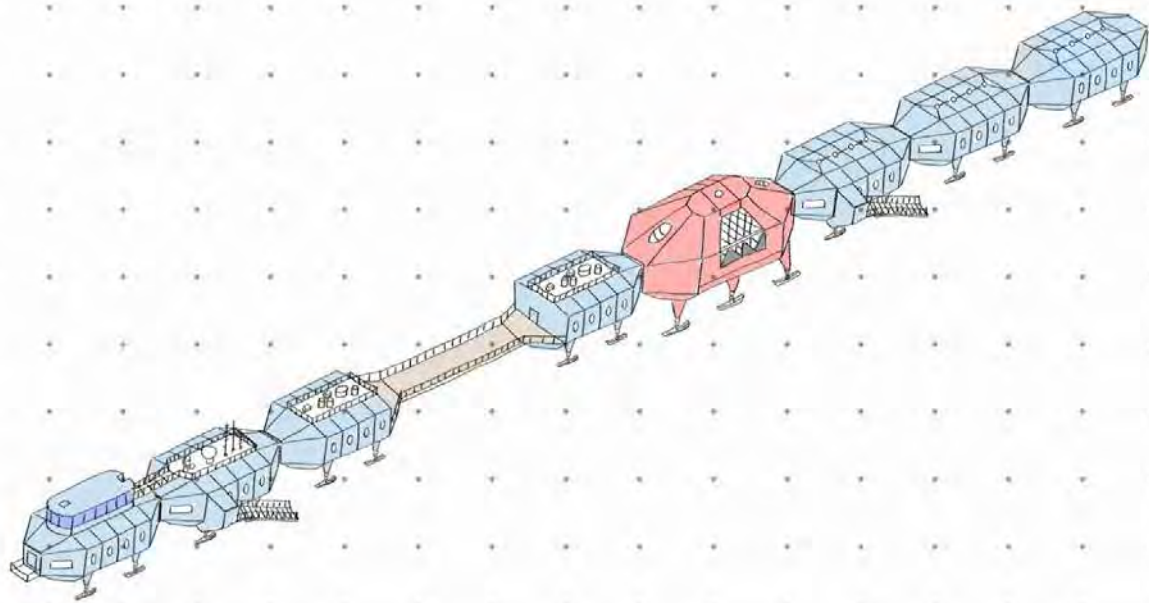


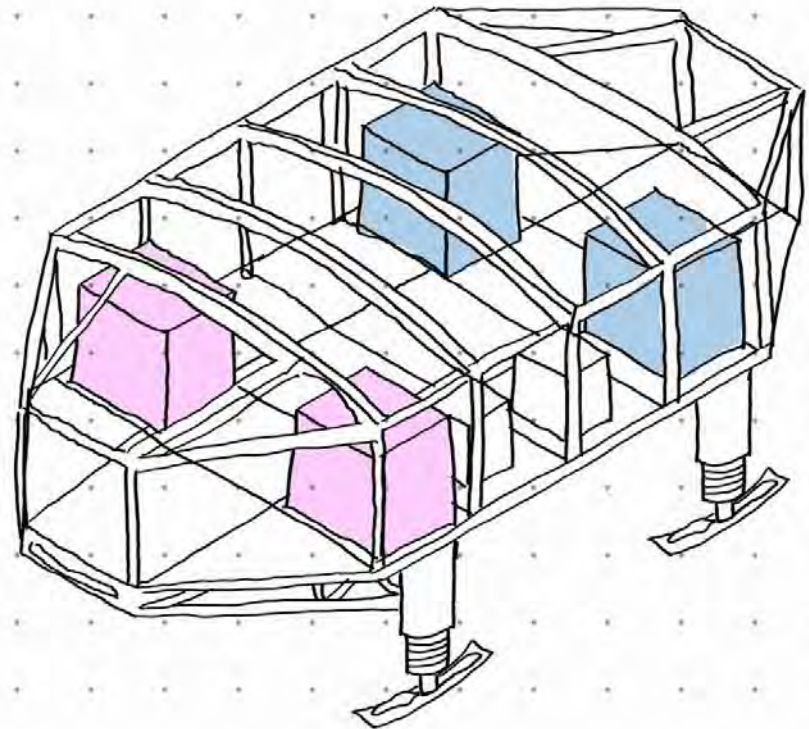
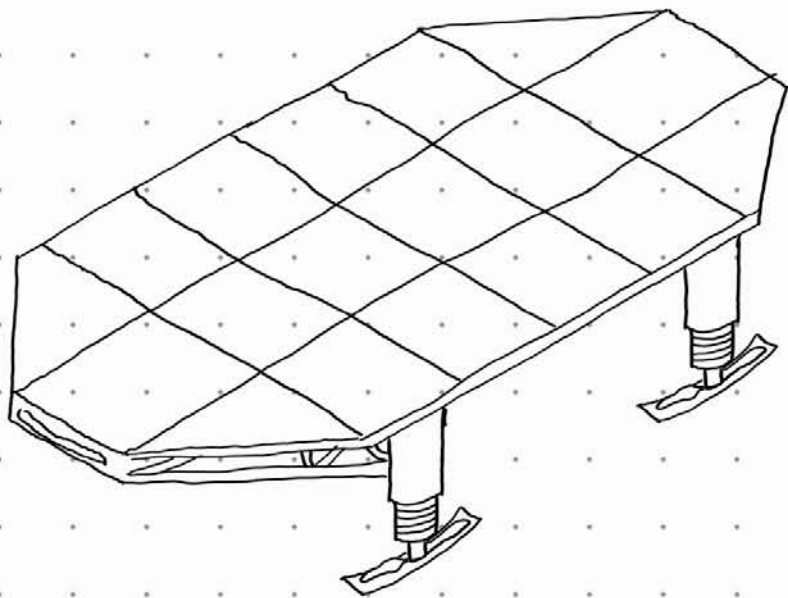
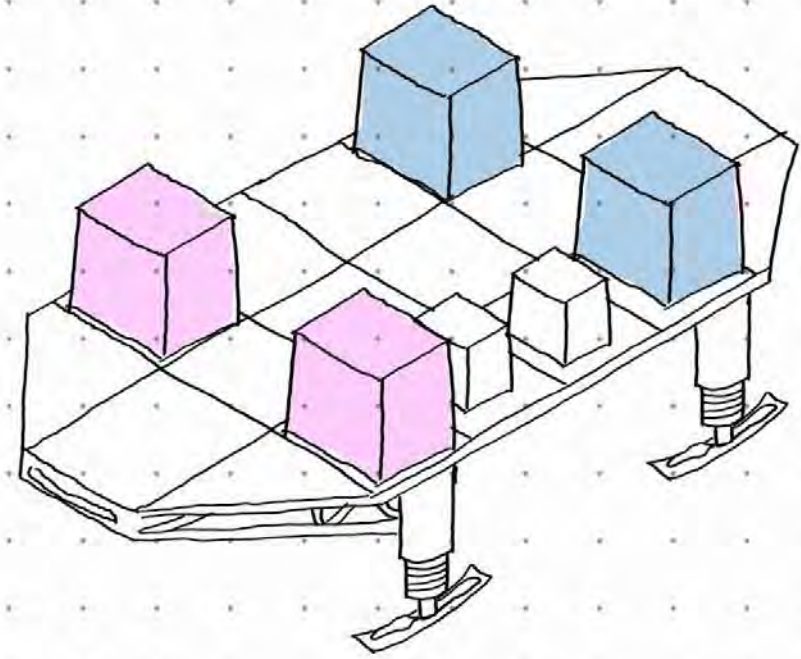
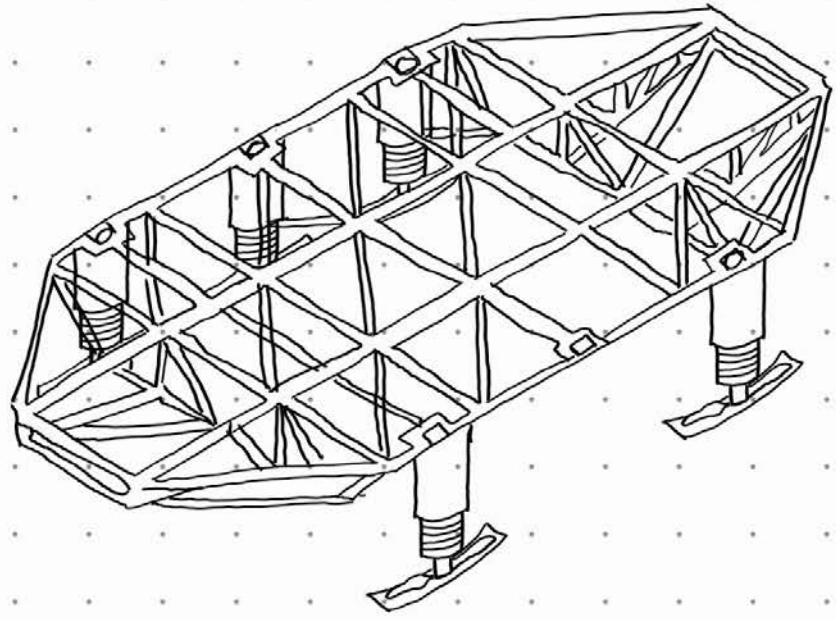


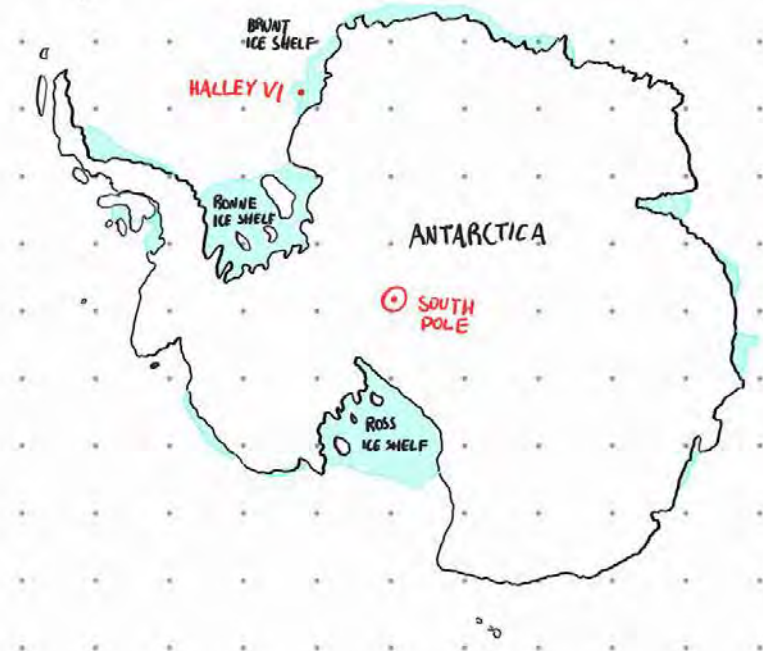
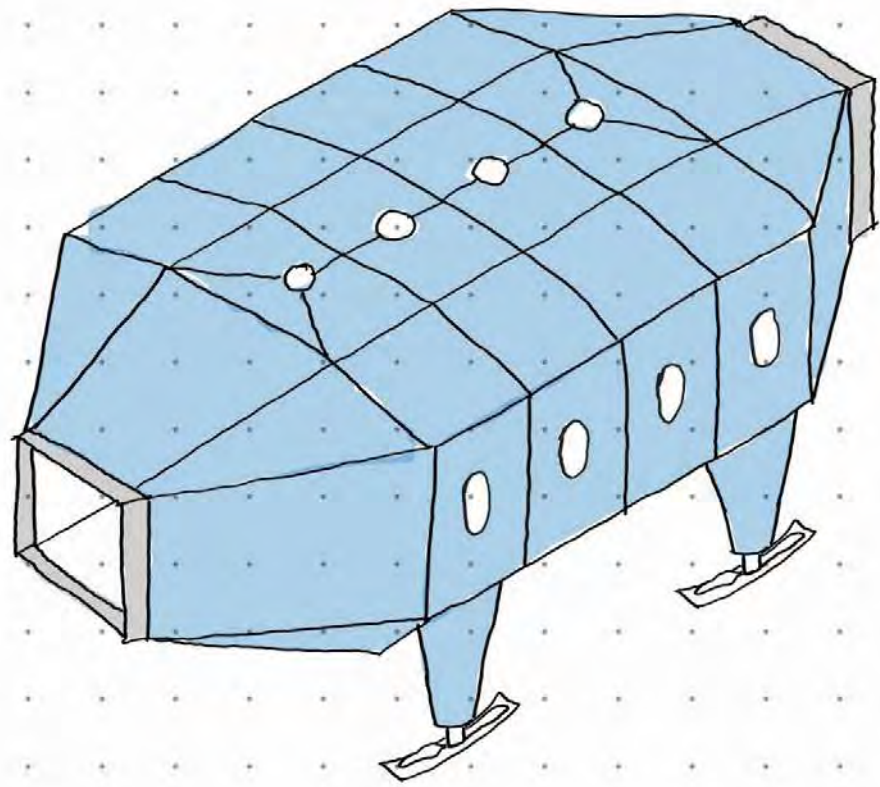
HALLEY VI

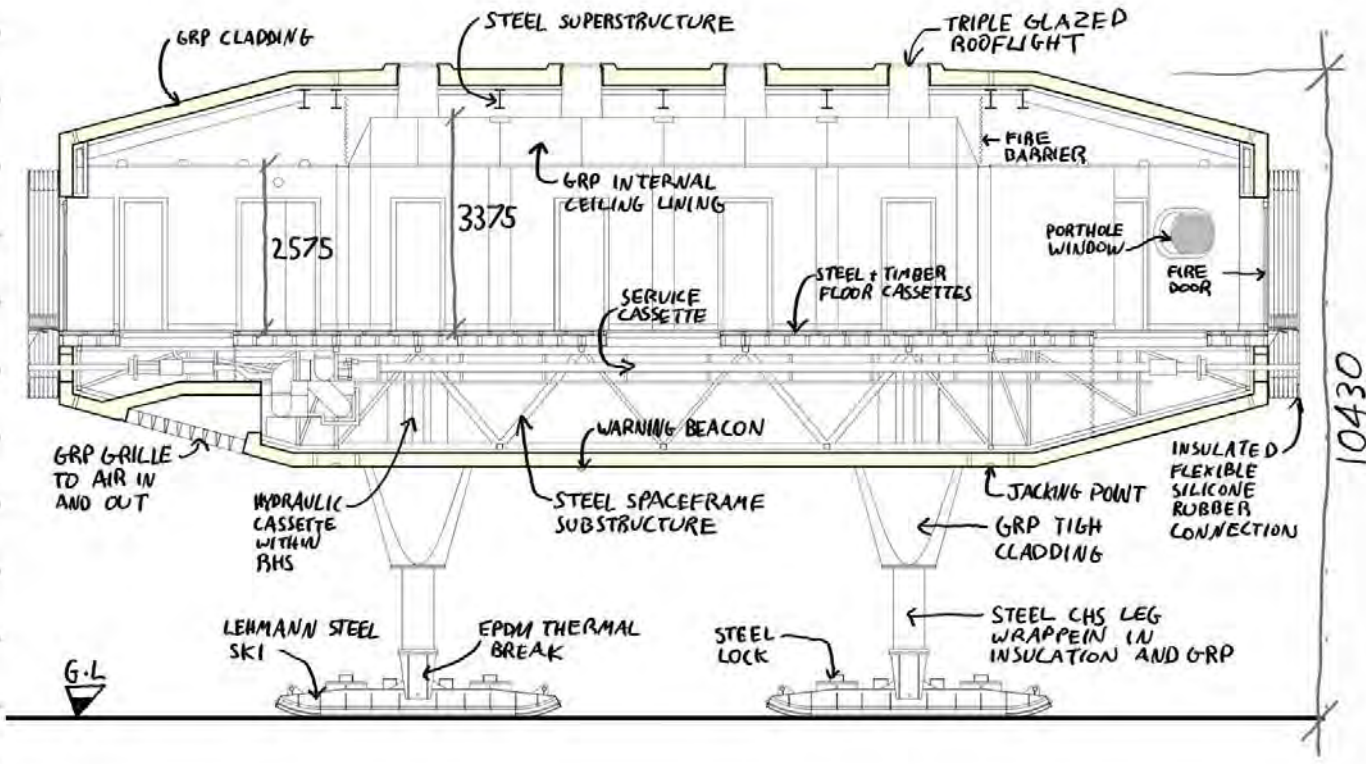
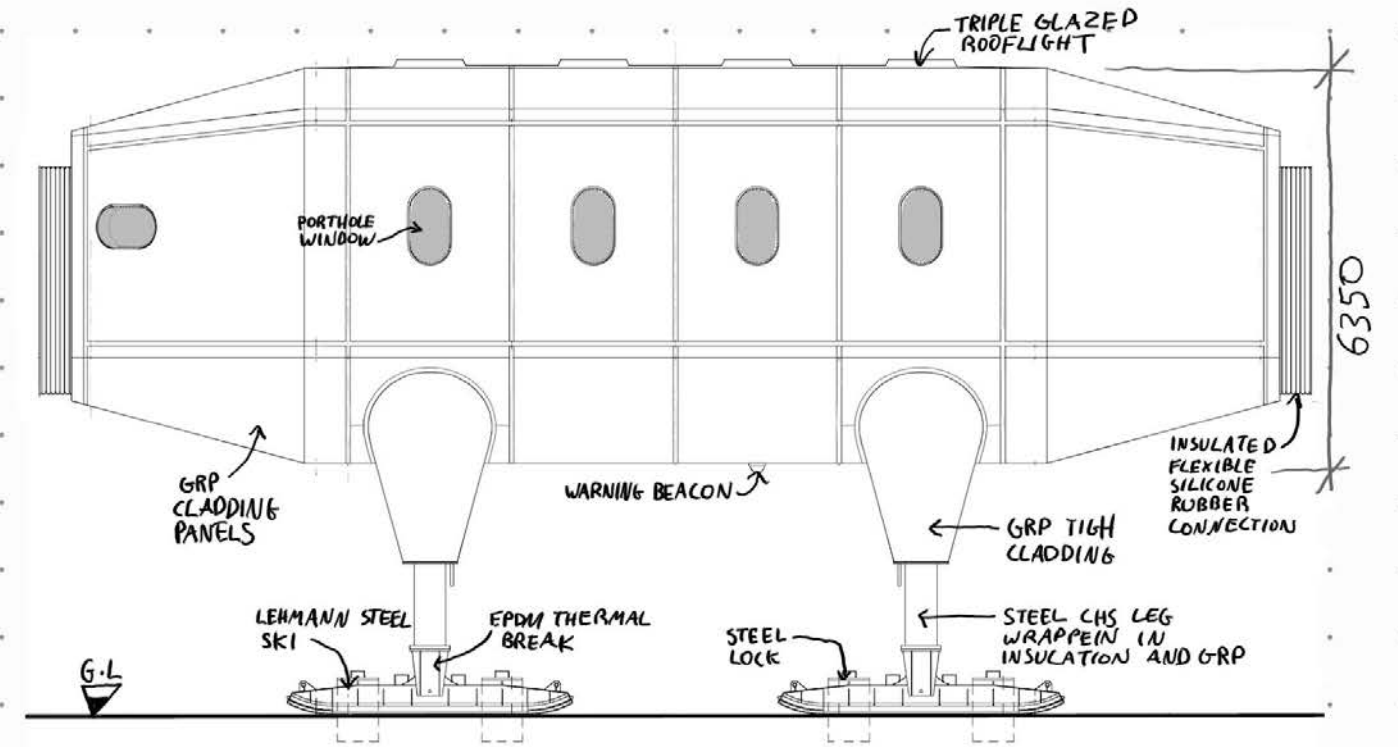
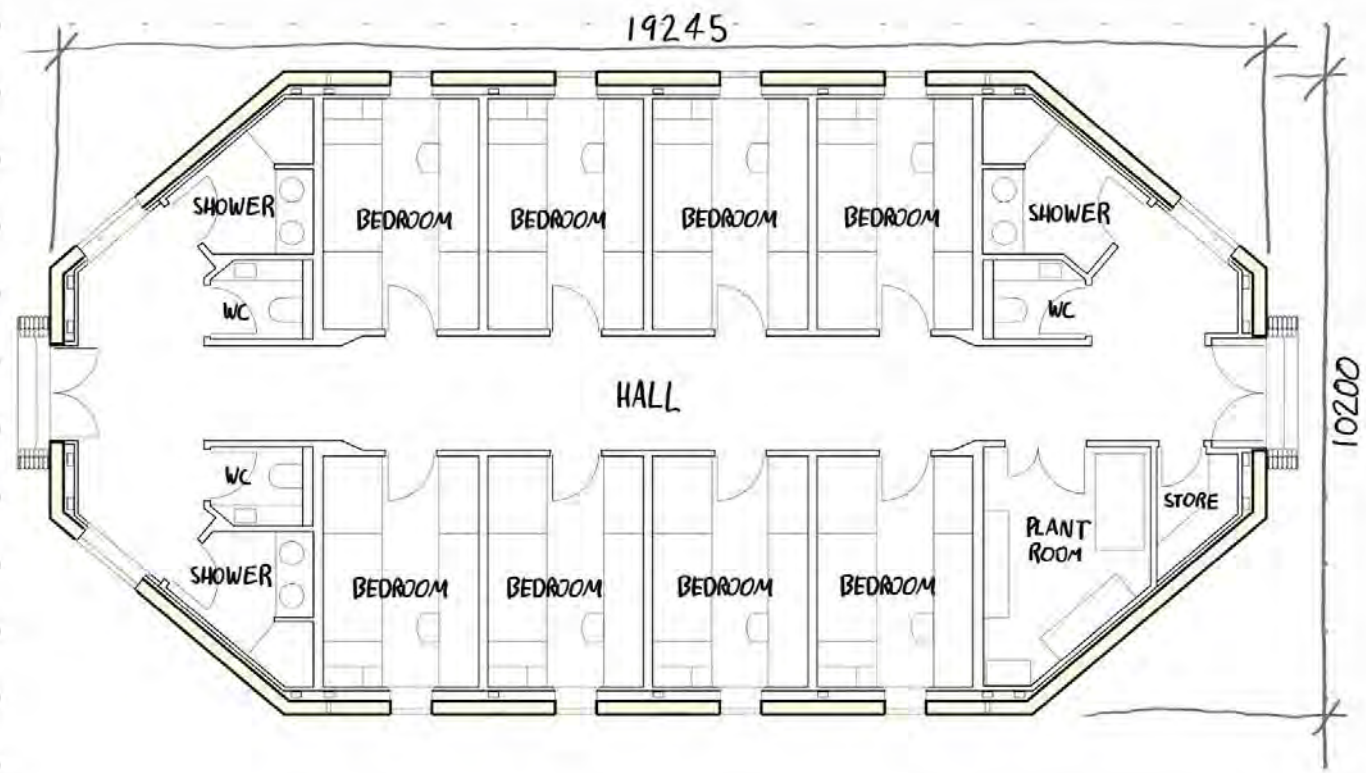


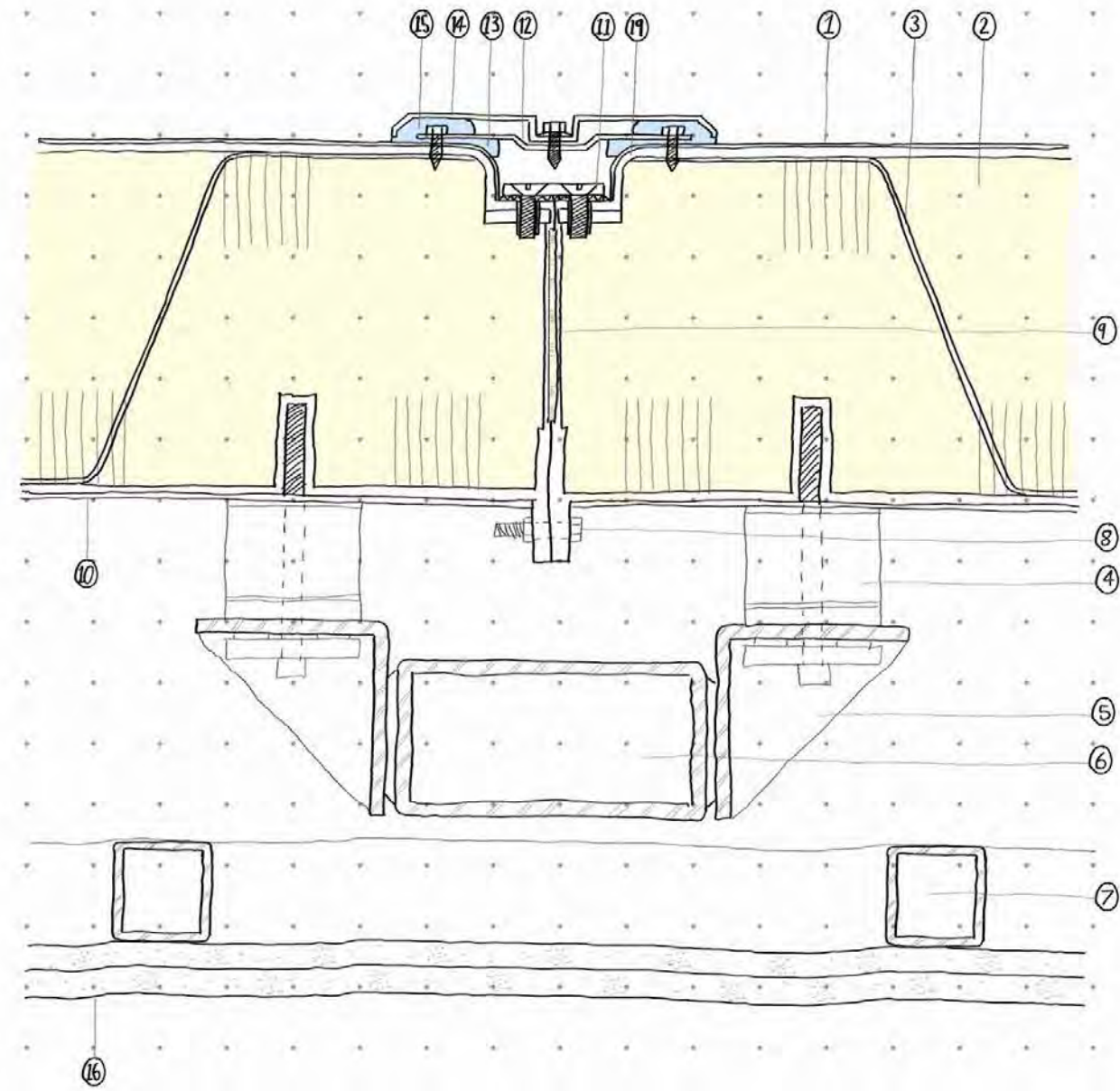
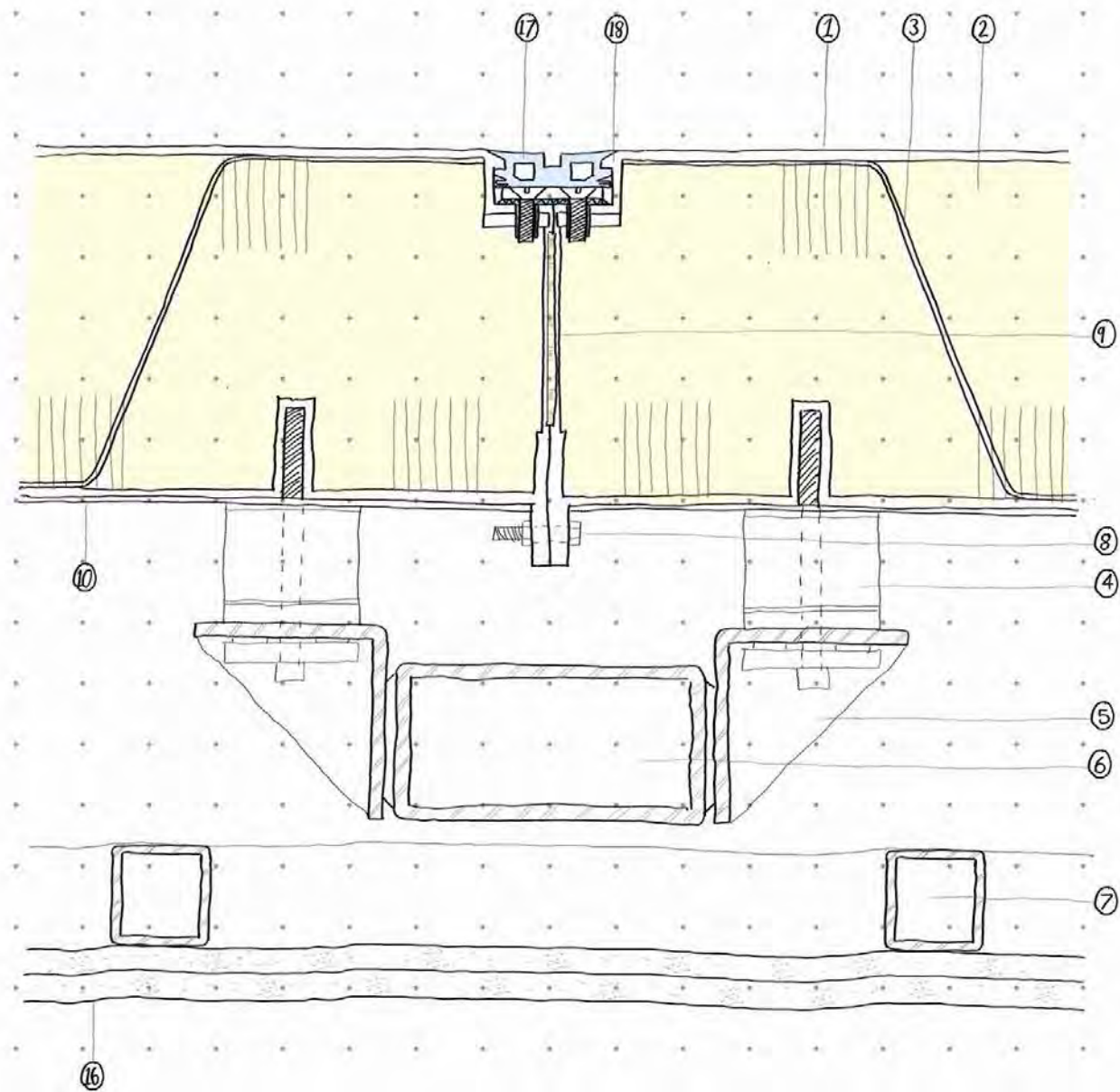


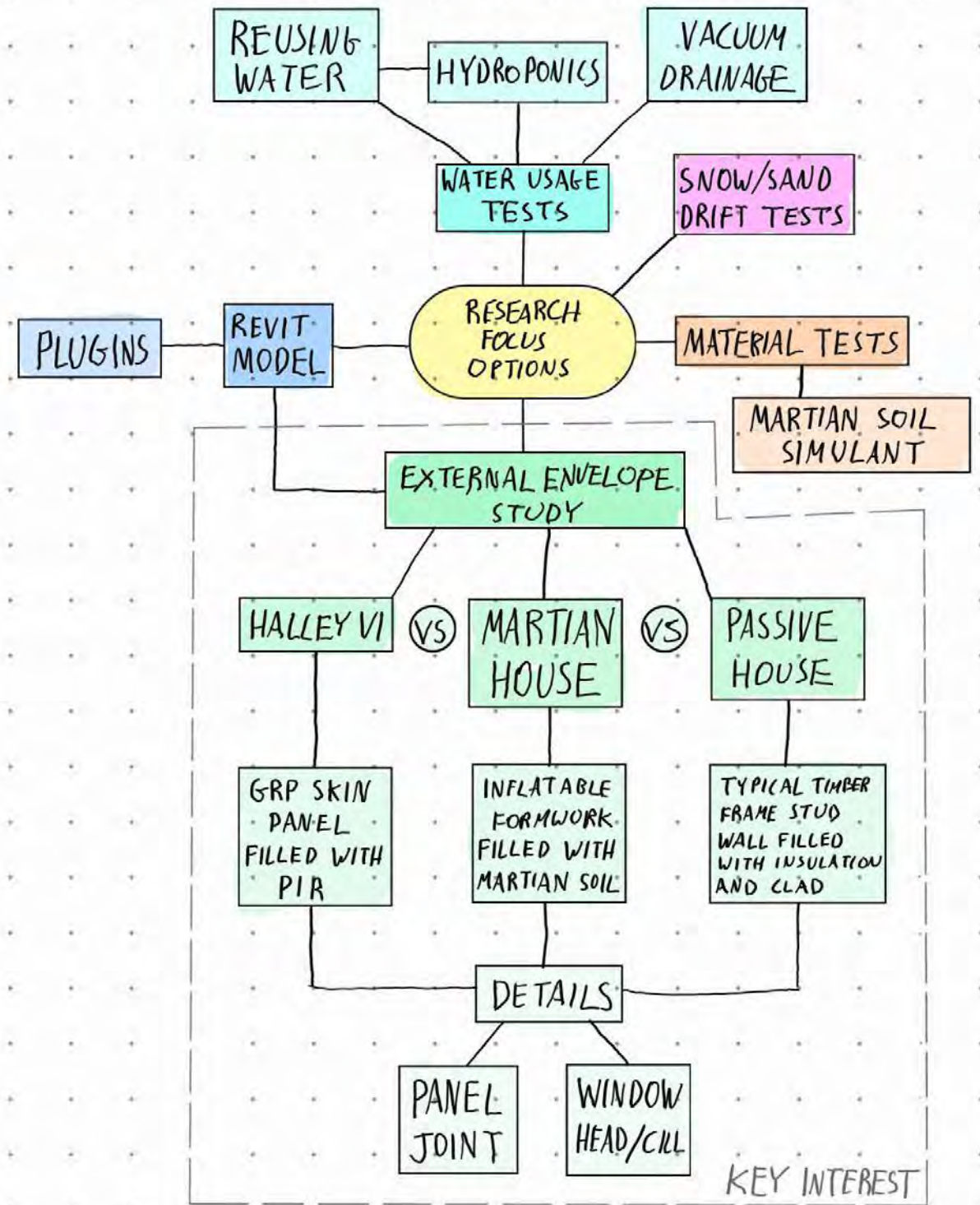
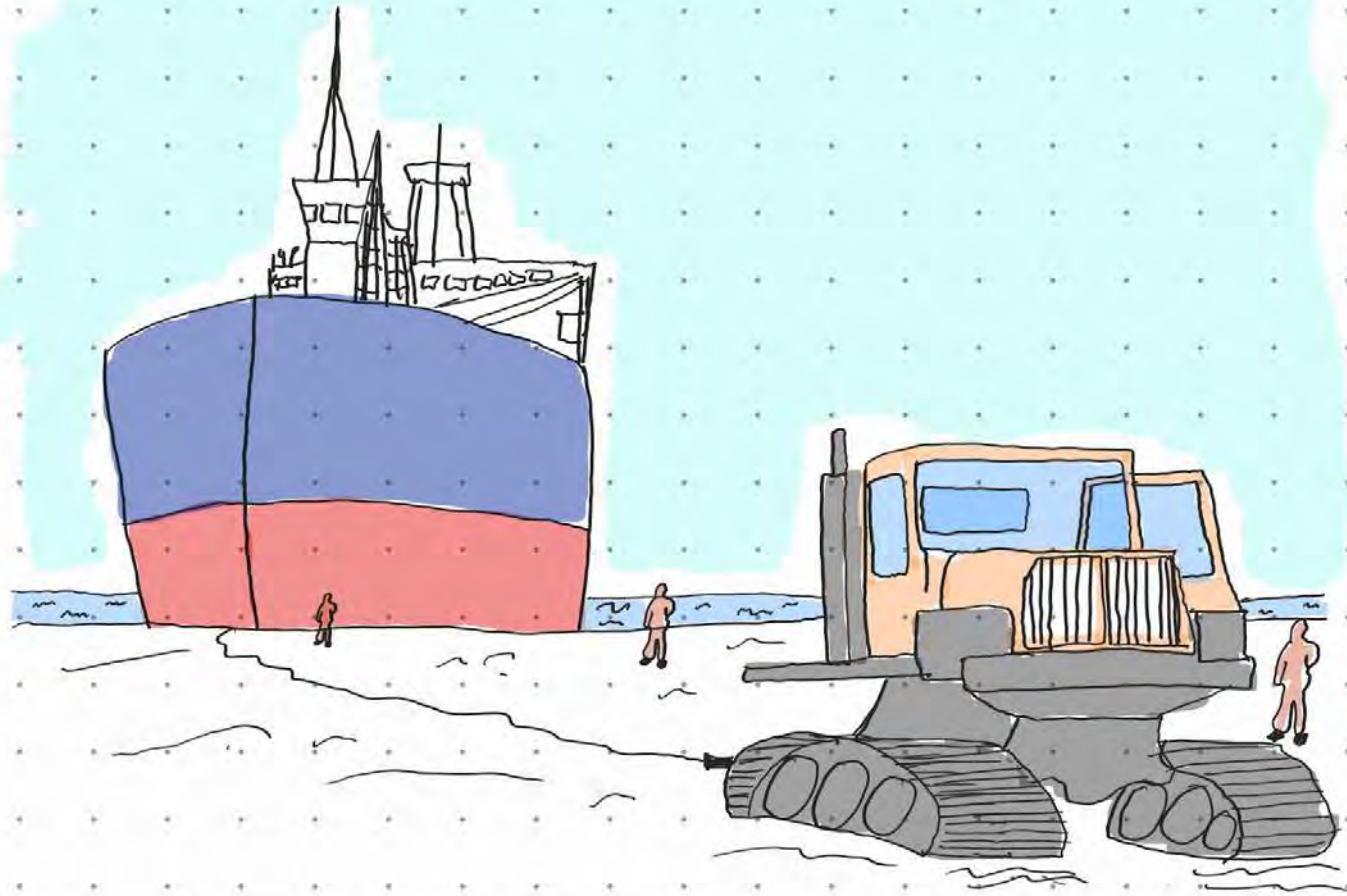




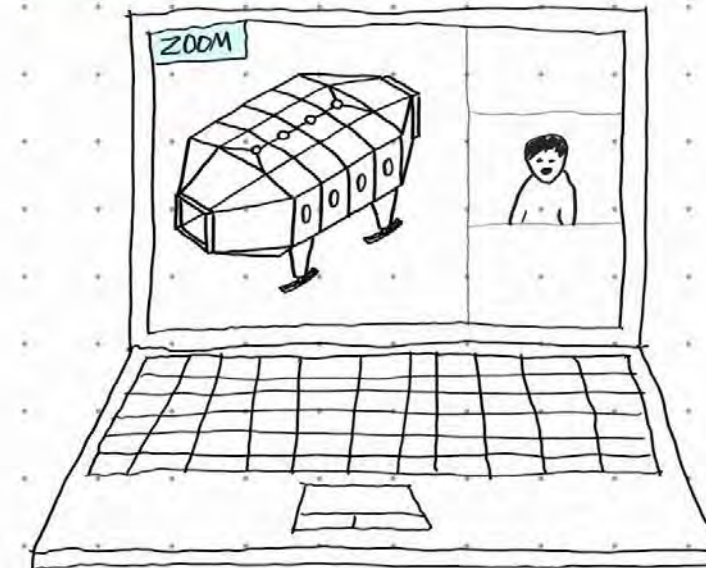
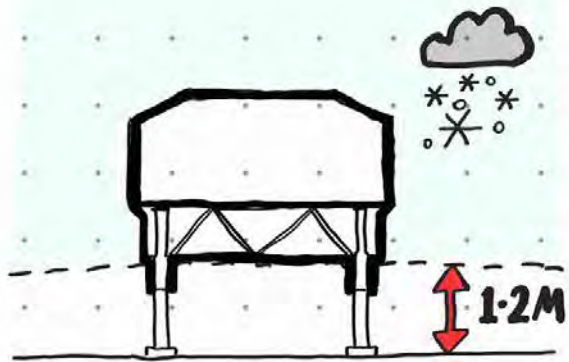
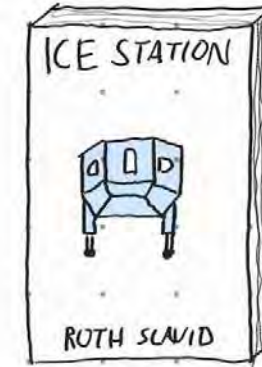
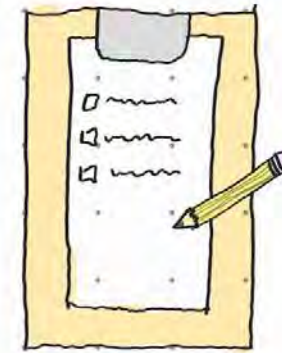
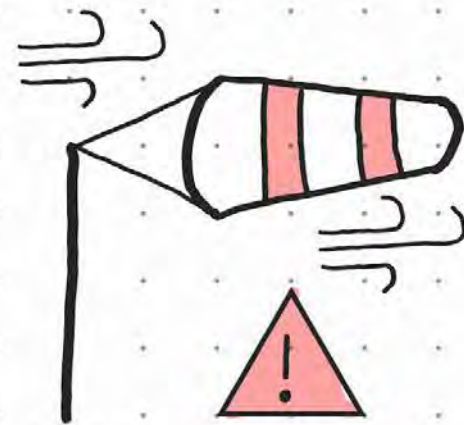
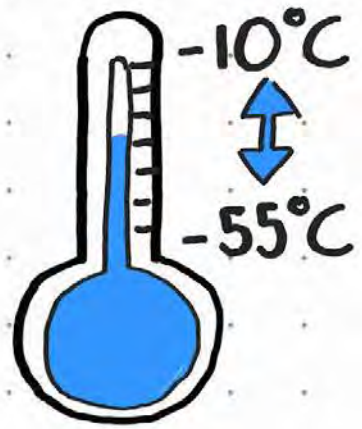


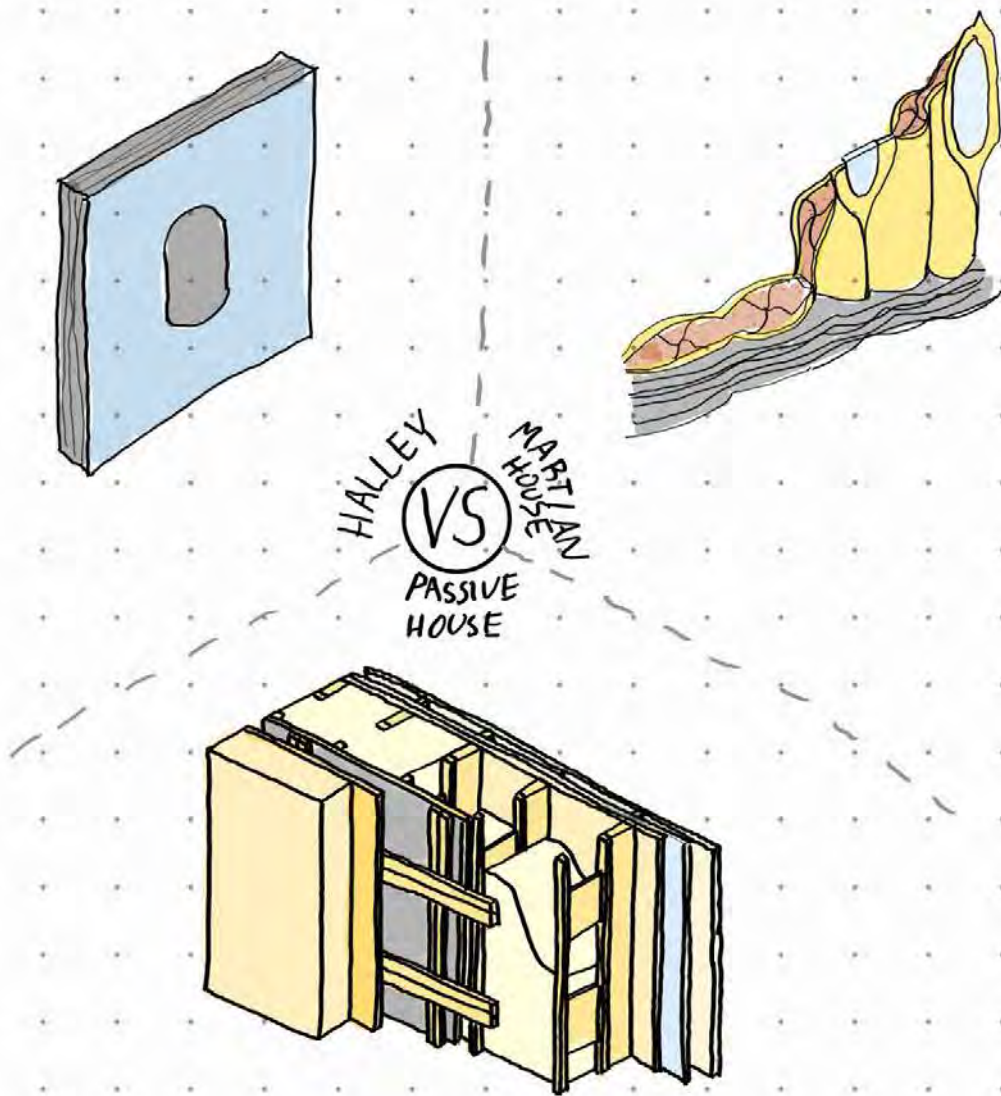
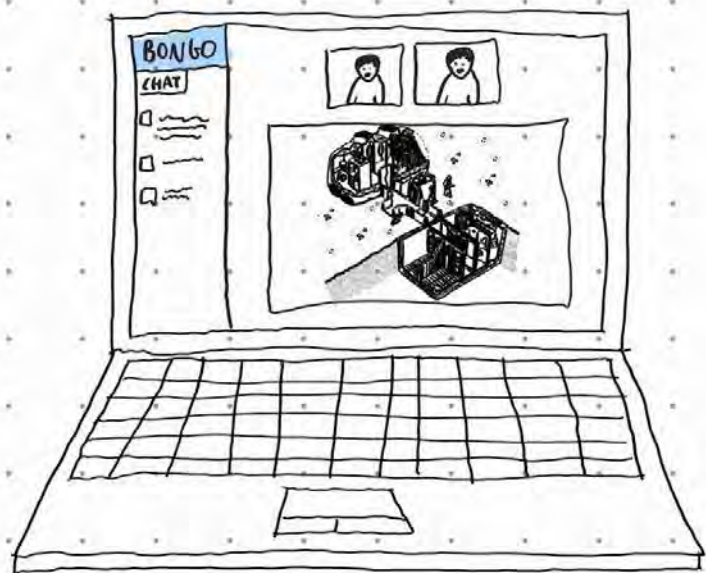






TED





References

- Ruth Slavid, R. S. (2015). Ice Station. Park Books.
- Ruth Slavid, R. S. (2010, July 1). Halley VI Antarctic Research Station by Hugh Broughton Architects, Brunt Ice Shelf, Antarctica. The Architectural Review.
<https://www.architectural-review.com/places/halley-vi-antarctic-research-station-by-hugh-broughton-architects-brunt-ice-shelf-antarctica>
- Shackleton. (2021, January 31). Designing and building polar research stations in Antarctica [Video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9ORItJZToQ&t=961s>
- NASA. (n.d.). Mars Facts. NASA Science Mars Exploration Program.
<https://mars.nasa.gov/all-about-mars/facts/>
- Carlson, C. C. (2020, November 2). Gold inflatable house for Mars designed by Hugh Broughton Architects and Pearce+. Dezeen.
<https://www.dezeen.com/2020/11/02/hugh-broughton-architects-pearce-martian-house-bristol-architecture/>
- Pitcher, G. P. (2020, October 28). Hugh Broughton's Bristol 'Martian House' has lift-off. Architects Journal.
<https://www.architectsjournal.co.uk/news/hugh-broughtons-bristol-martian-house-has-lift-off>
- The Martian Garden. (n.d.). The Martian Garden. <https://www.themartiangarden.com/>
- Architecture Today. (2021, February 2). AT webinar with VMZINC Designing for Extreme Environments [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EGqOSFibHUM&list=LL&index=1&t=886s>
- Zubrin, R. Z. (2011). The Case For Mars. Free Press.