



M PALACE RS

1:1 Interactive Architecture Prototypes

Andrea Cascaval, Zita Molnar, Evanthia-Maria Vassi,
Puck Swildens, Koen Weber, Mattia Roggia

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Site _ General

Local materials:

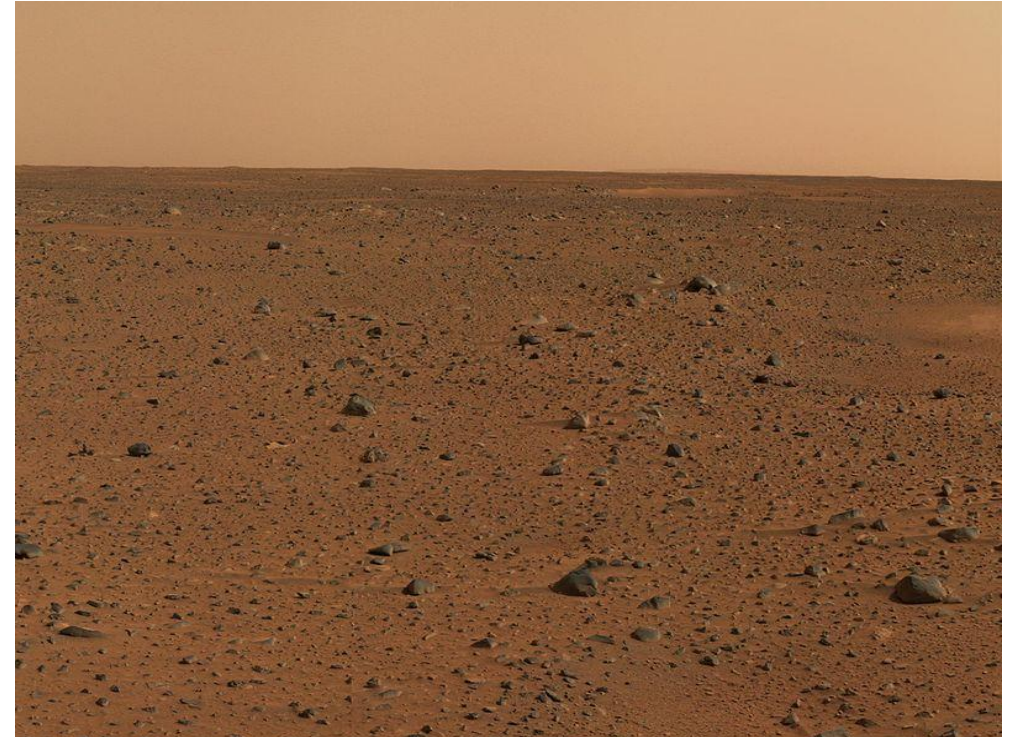
Abundance of basalt rocks, fine magnetic dust and rusty iron dust (regolith). Rocks are enriched with minerals such as phosphorus, sulfur, chlorine, bromine. Basaltic glass. Water-ice under surface of polar regions.

Climate conditions:

Seasons, active atmosphere with clouds and winds, spiraling dust storms (similar to tornadoes)

Geographical features:

Polar ice caps, (inactive) volcanoes, canyons



Source: Marspedia.org

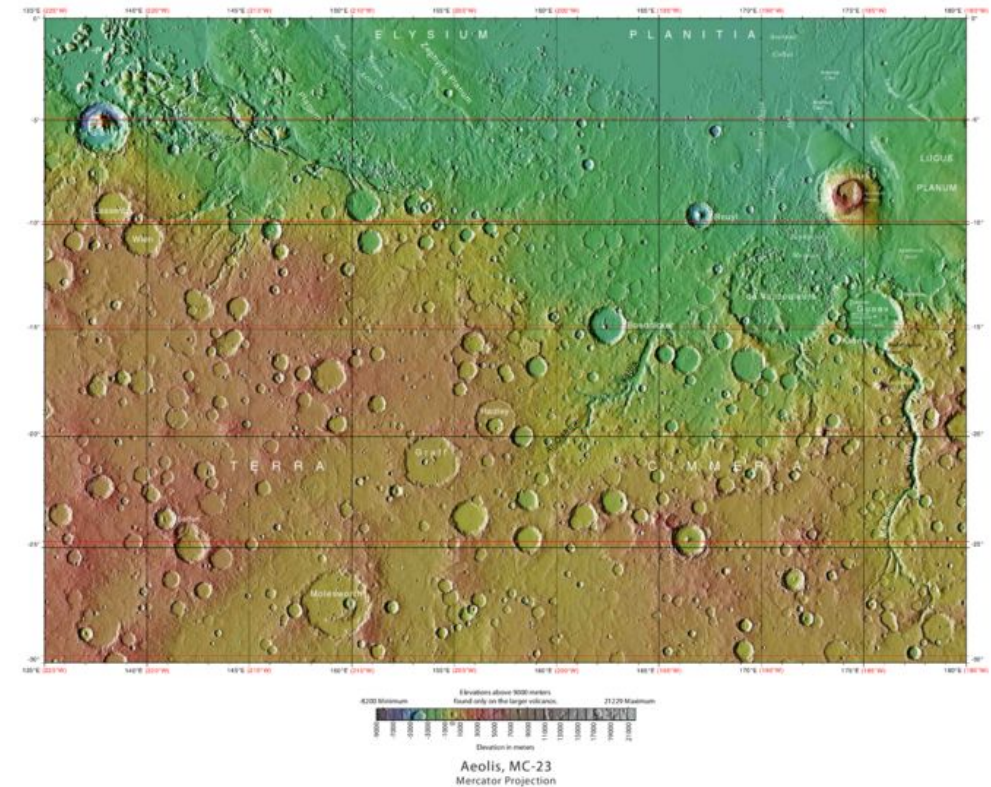
Site _ Location

Aeolis quadrangle:

180-225° W and 0-30° S

Named after the mythical island of Aiolos, the ruler of the winds, it is the famous site of two spacecraft landings (Spirit Rover, Curiosity Rover)

Here is located a large, ancient river valley (Ma'adim Vallis), and Gusev Crater – an ancient lake bed covered by a volcanic flow.



Source: Marspedia.org

Site _ Comparison

	EARTH	MARS
TIME	24 hours (day) 365 days (year)	24,6 hours (day) 687 days (year)
GRAVITY	9,81 m/s²	3,73 m/s2
TEMPERATURE	15°C (average) -89°C - 57°C	-65°C (average) -153°C - 20°C
SUNLIGHT	1361 W/m²	598 W/m² (56% less)
ATMOSPHERE	78 % N2 21 % O2 0,9% Ar	96 % CO2 2,8 % N2 2% Ar
RADIATION	0,5 - 0,6 rads	24-30 rads

Design Considerations

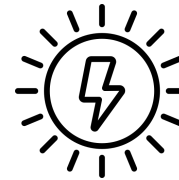
1. Site - Related



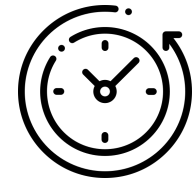
Low gravity
38 % of earth's
gravity (3,7 m/s²)



Extreme
temperature
fluctuation, average
temperature -62°C



High levels of
radiation (40-50
times earth
average)



Mars daily cycle is
longer than on
earth (24h 39m 35s)

Design Considerations

2. Human Needs



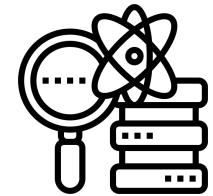
Private, spacious
bedrooms



Shared facilities and
recreational areas



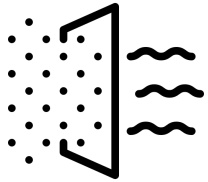
Space to grow
sufficient food



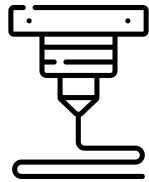
Research and
communication
space

Design Considerations

3. Architectural Features



Airtight design



Construction in
local material
(Mars regolith)



Interlocking
elements



Allow natural light
while protecting
against radiation

Program

FUNCTION	NUMBER OF ROOMS	CAPACITY	PERCENTAGE
<i>BEDROOM - personal</i>	4	1	10%
<i>BATHROOM - hygienic</i>	2	2	5%
<i>GYM - recreational</i>	1	4	10%
<i>OASIS - shared</i>	1	4	20%
<i>KITCHEN - food production</i>	1	4	10%
<i>LIVING ROOM - shared</i>	1	4	15%
<i>WORKSPACE/LAB - shared</i>	1	4	15%
<i>MEDICAL SPACE - common</i>	1	4	10%
<i>STORAGE - common</i>	2	4	5%

combining functions in order to get more complex and fewer amount of elements

integrate storage functions

private spaces are protected

gain sunlight through upper windows (chimneys)

Case Studies _ 1

LUNASCAPE (2024)

CONTEXT

in a crater - protected
slope of the terrain - suitable, safe
partially underground

VOLUMES

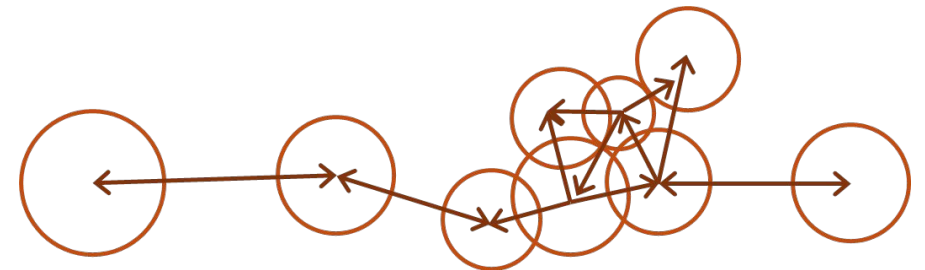
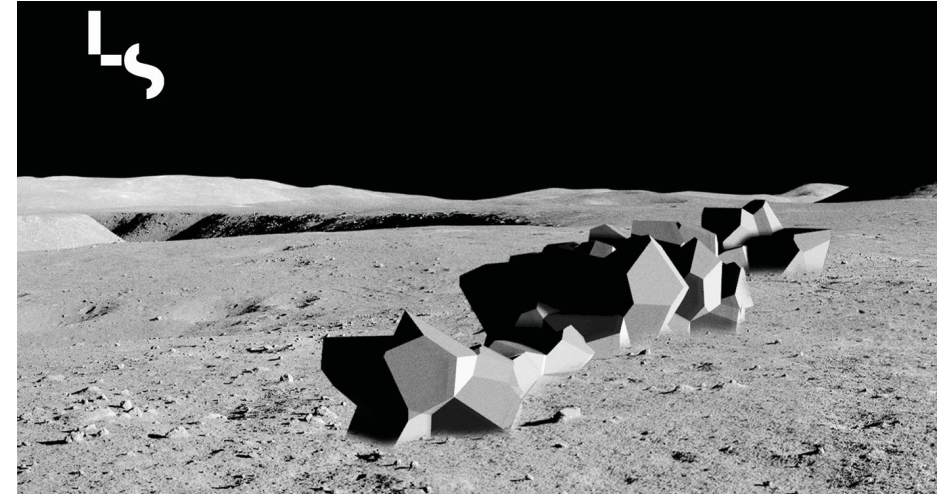
alternation of volumes
airlocks as corridors - linearity
membranes as spaces - centrality

CIRCULATION

secondary spaces can be reached
through main spaces - linearity
sleeping spaces in the center -
exposed

HUMANITY

spaces protected from direct
sunlight
common spaces above ground
recreational spaces



<http://cpa.roboticbuilding.eu/index.php?title=Shared:WS2024MSc2SAG4Presentations>

Case Studies _ 2

COMMUNAL HOUSING ON MARS (2023)

CONTEXT

partially underground
main space with most openings
and light
individual spaces are sheltered

VOLUMES

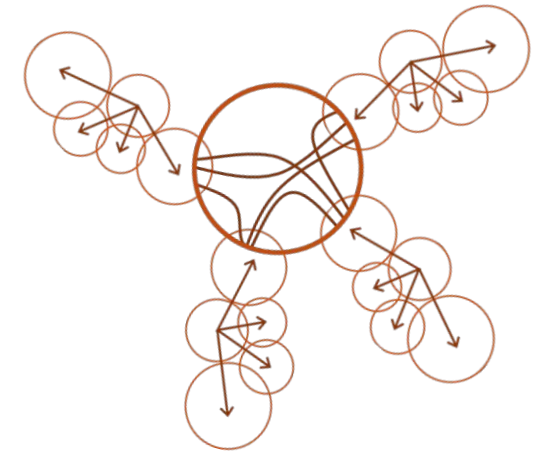
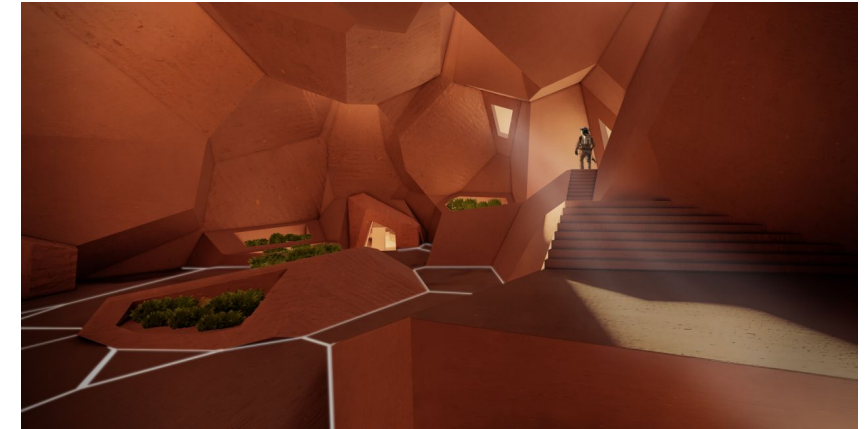
separate living cells like housing
modules, organized around a
central courtyard

CIRCULATION

connection of spaces are not clear
community spaces concentrate in
the middle

HUMANITY

huge green area, inner garden for
mental well-being and food
production



<http://cs.roboticbuilding.eu/index.php/Shared:2023W4G4Presentations>

Case Studies _ 3

RED OASIS (2023)

CONTEXT

completely above ground

VOLUMES

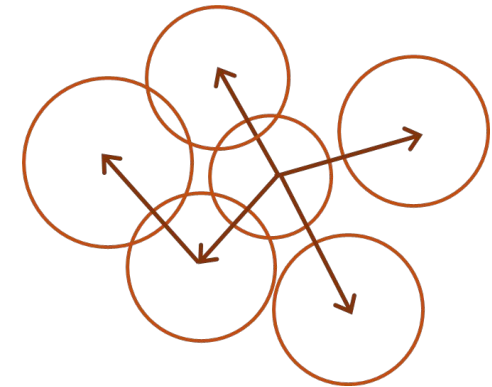
working with fewer spaces
bigger, less fragmented blocks

CIRCULATION

cave-like design
- not necessary (its above ground)
lab in the center

HUMANITY

plant production
lack of recreational spaces and
functions
lack of openings



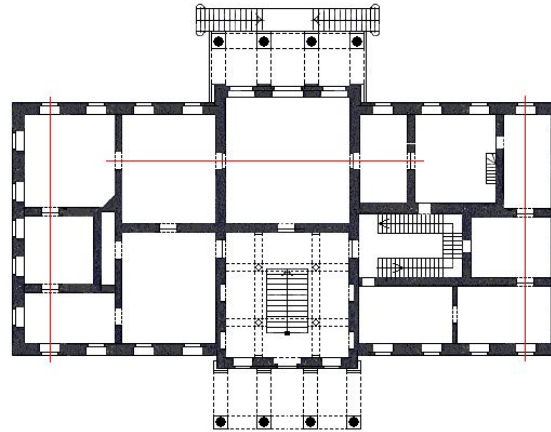
<http://cs.roboticbuilding.eu/index.php/Shared:2023W4G3Presentations>

Design _ Concept

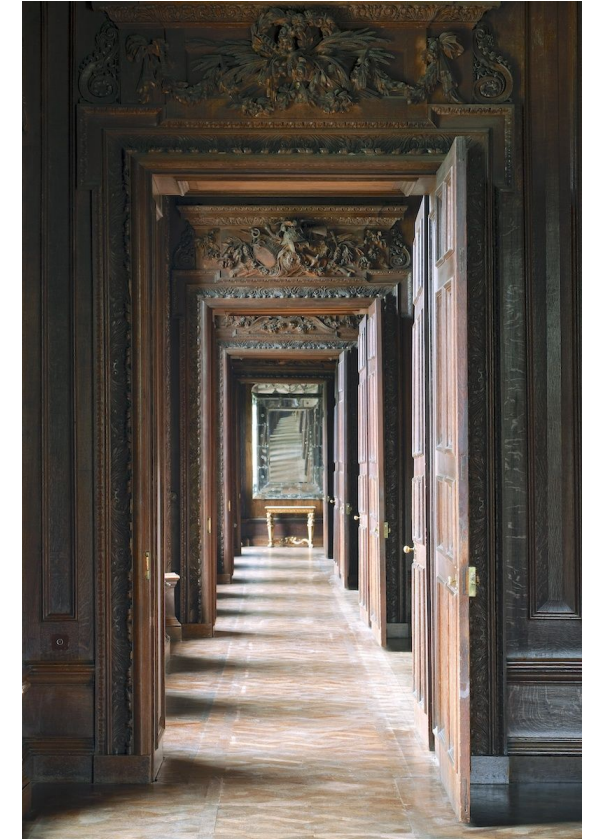
Enfilade: sequence of spaces, often in palaces or state buildings

Combining a classical concept with a futuristic one

Creating efficient movement through space and long sightlines

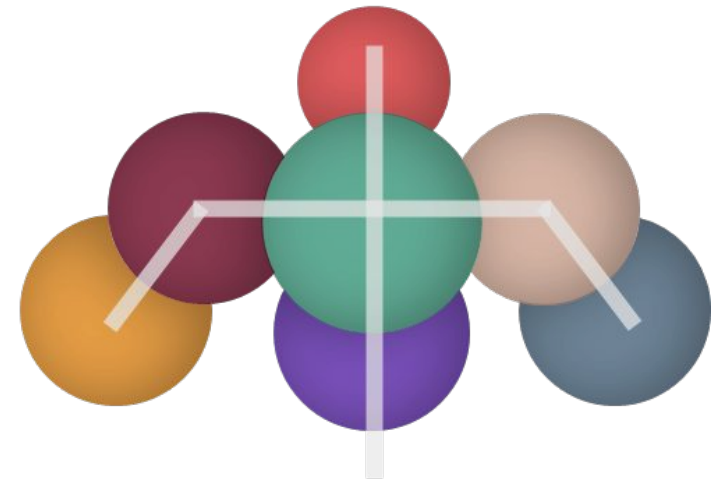
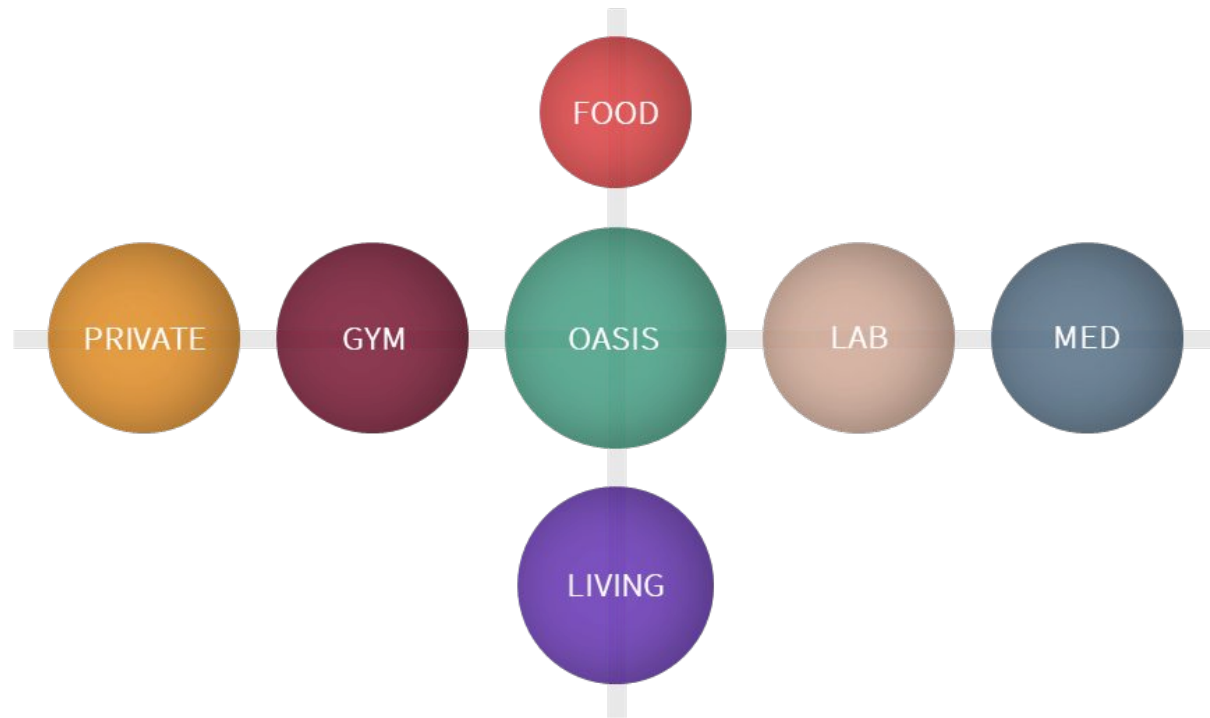


(Plan) New Castle, Czech Republic

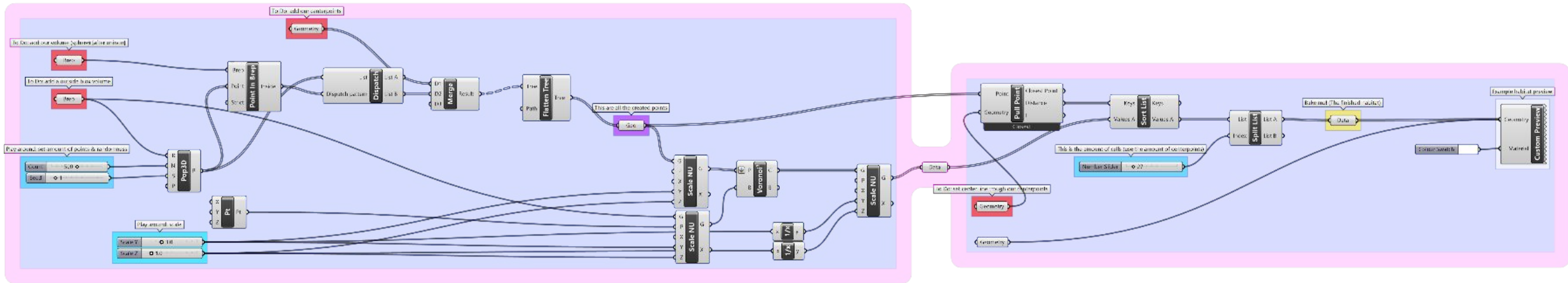


(Photo) Chatsworth House, England

Design _ Diagram



Voronoi - Generation



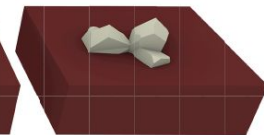
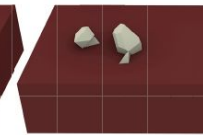
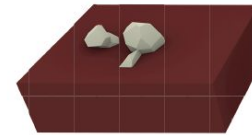
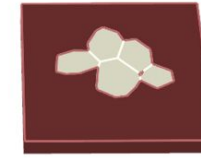
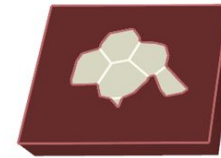
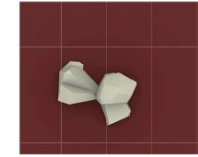
Voronoi _ Experimentation

Version 1

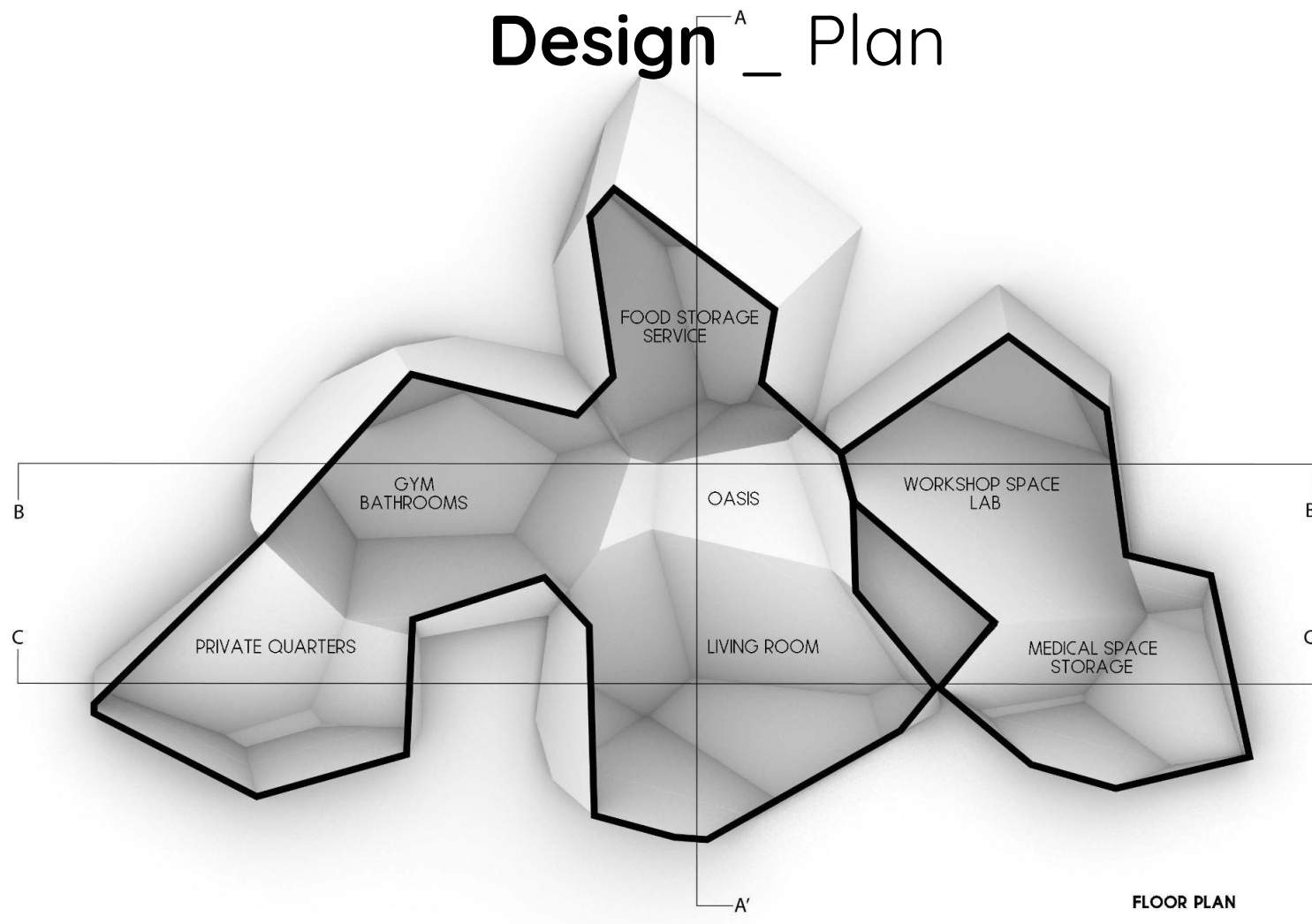
Version 2

Version 3

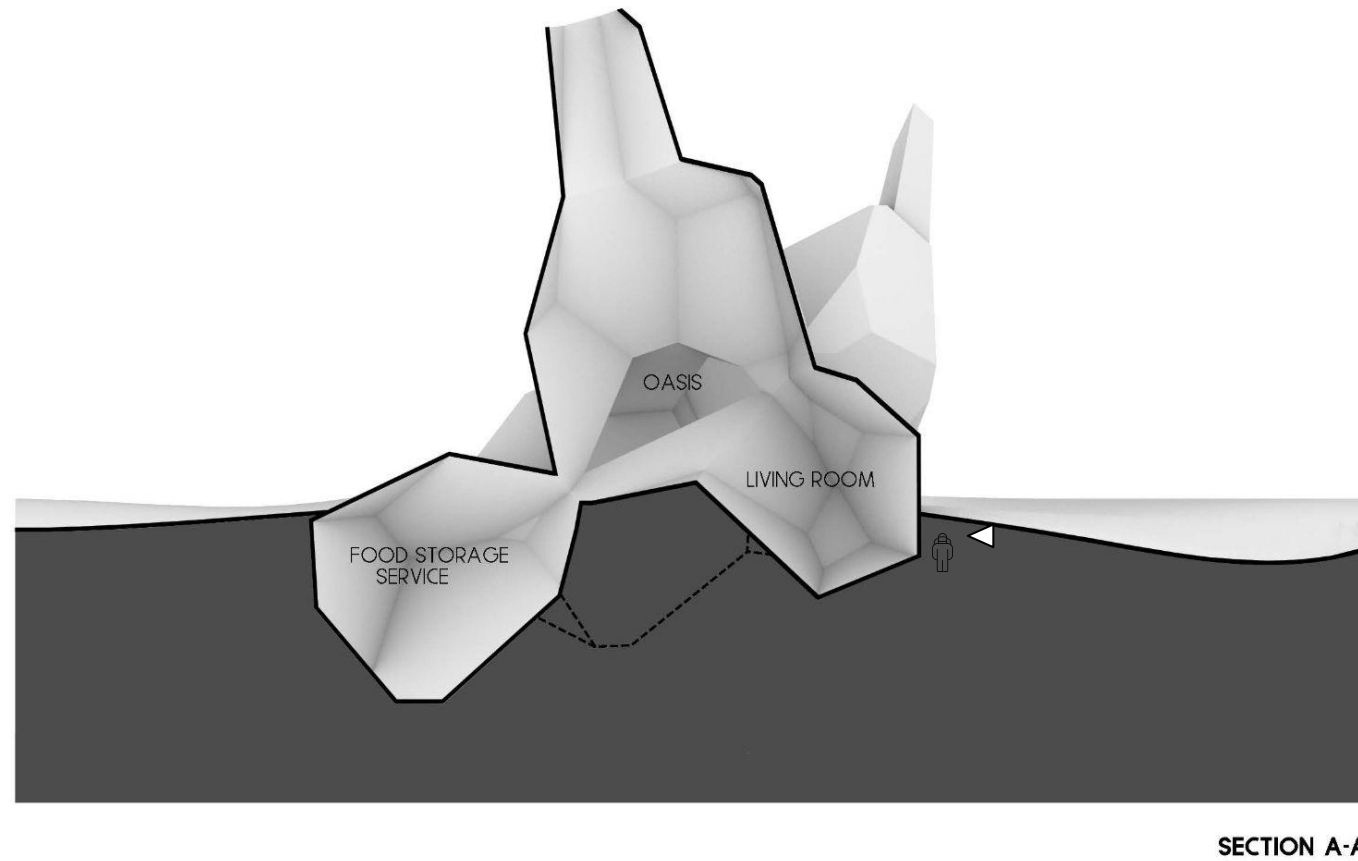
Version 4



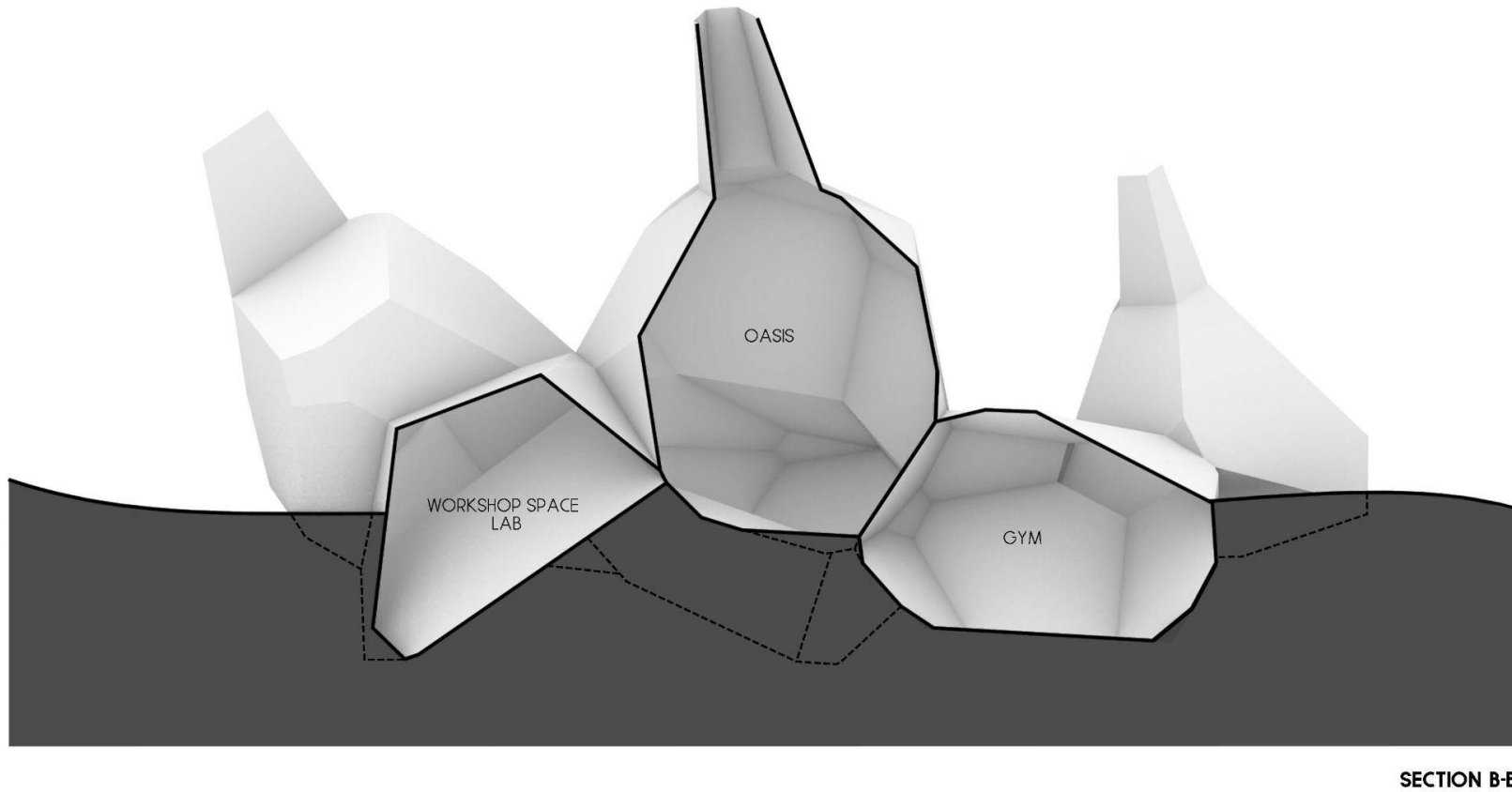
Design _ Plan



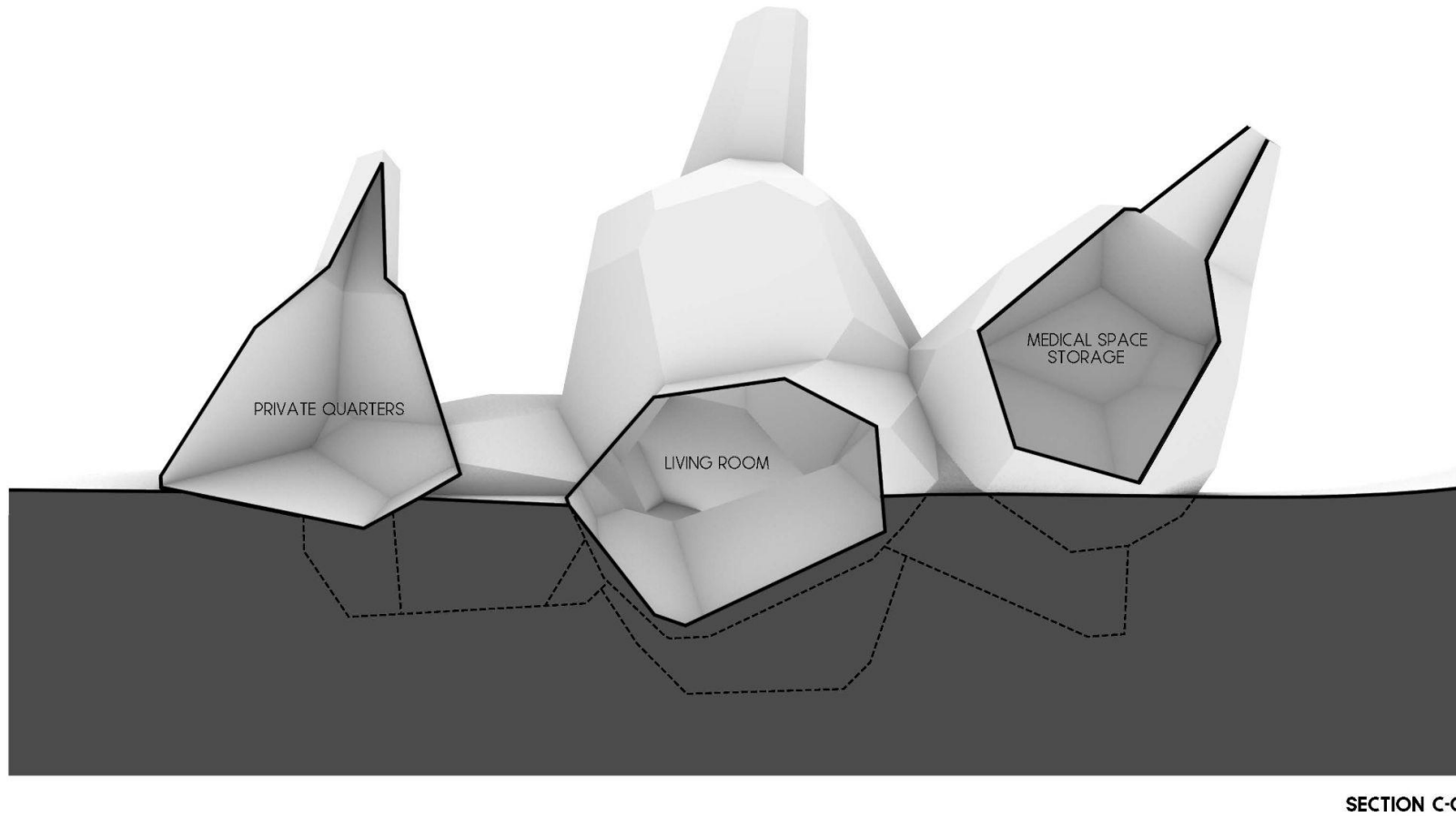
Design _ Section



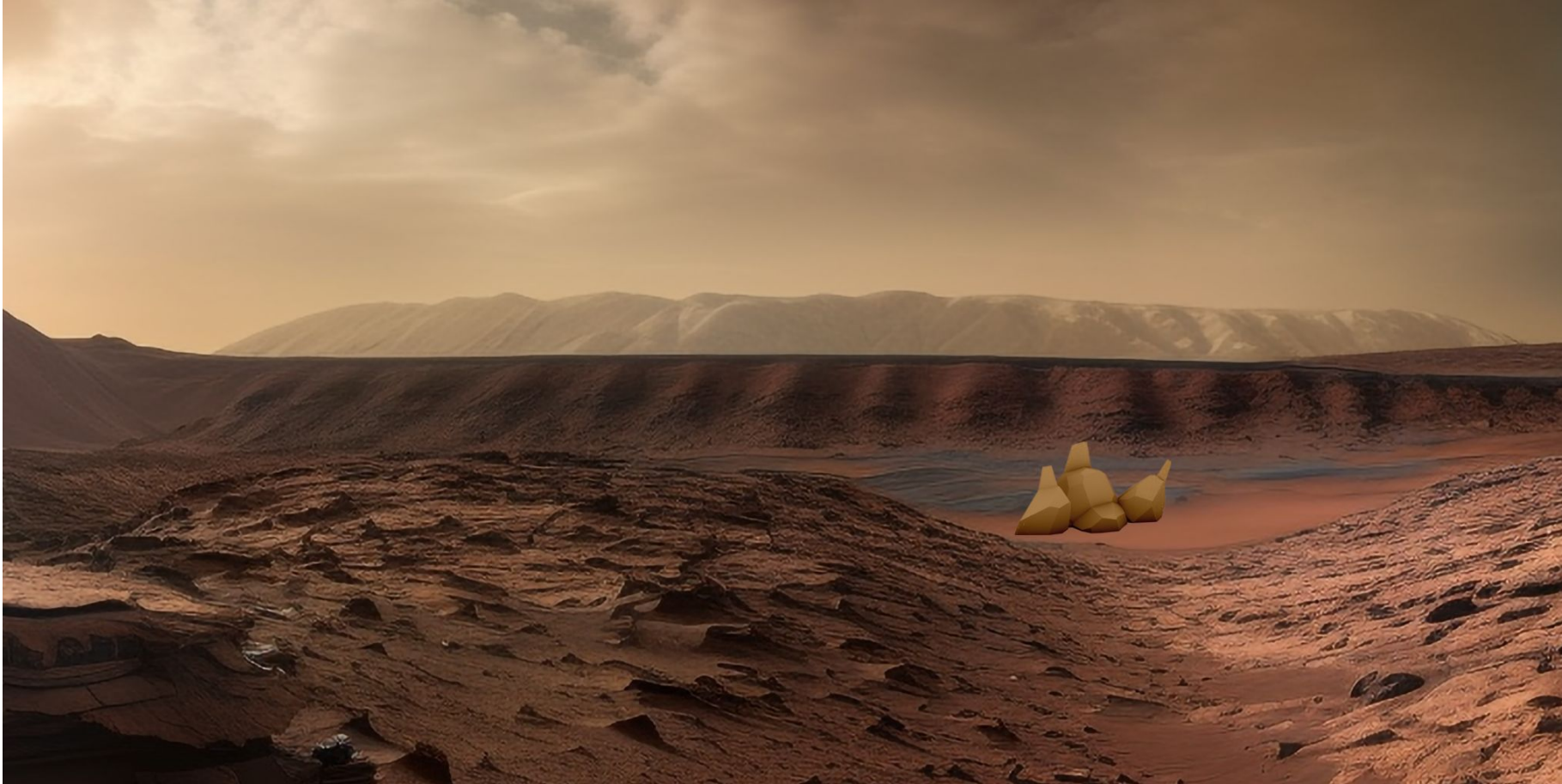
Design _ Section



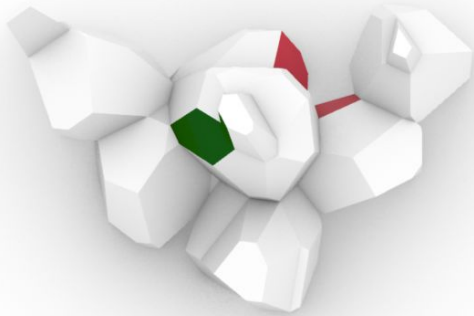
Design _ Section



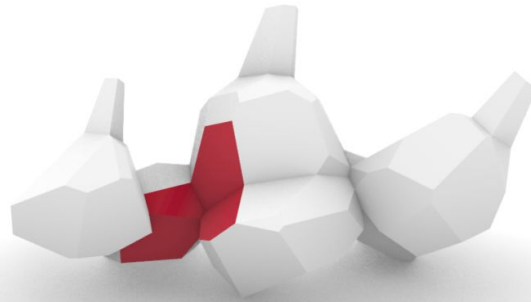
Design _ Impression



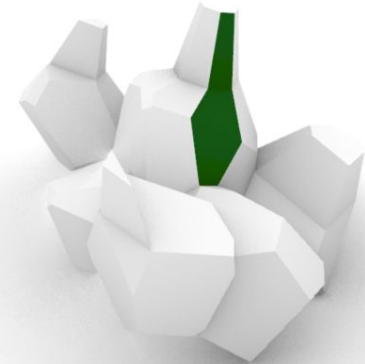
Fragment _ Selection



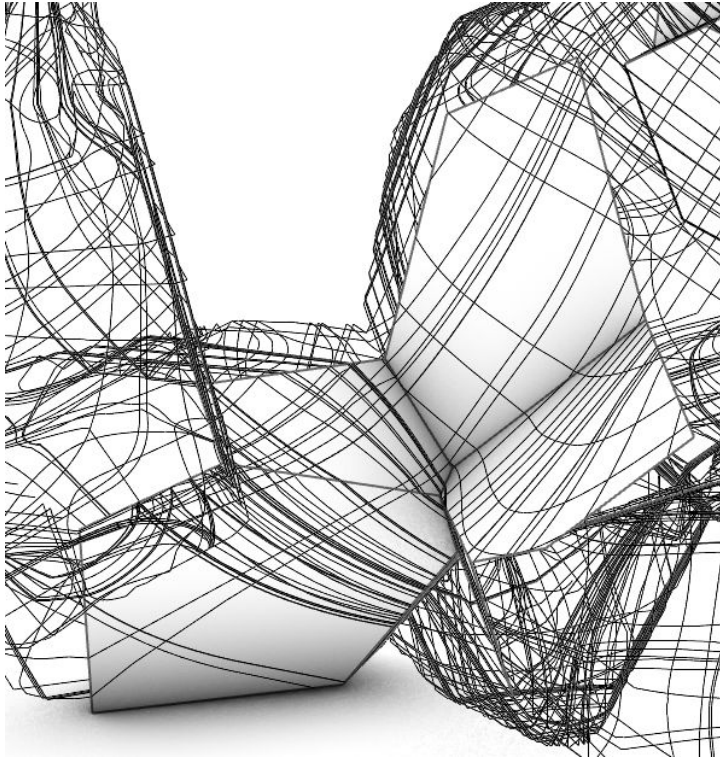
For the purpose of testing the script we will choose the green fragment (fragment 2) as it is less complex



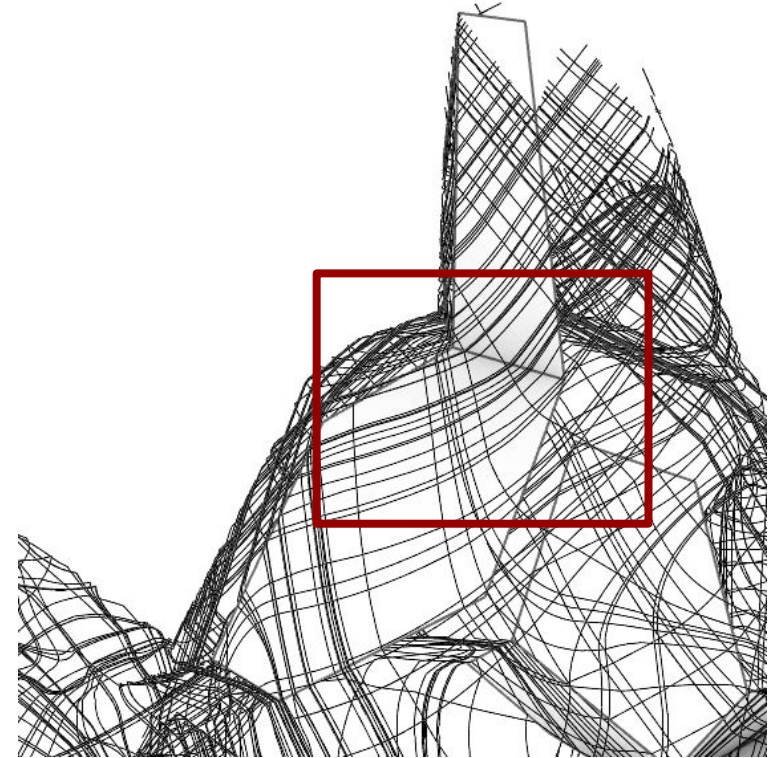
For the end product we want to use the red fragment (fragment 1)



Fragment _ Stress Simulation

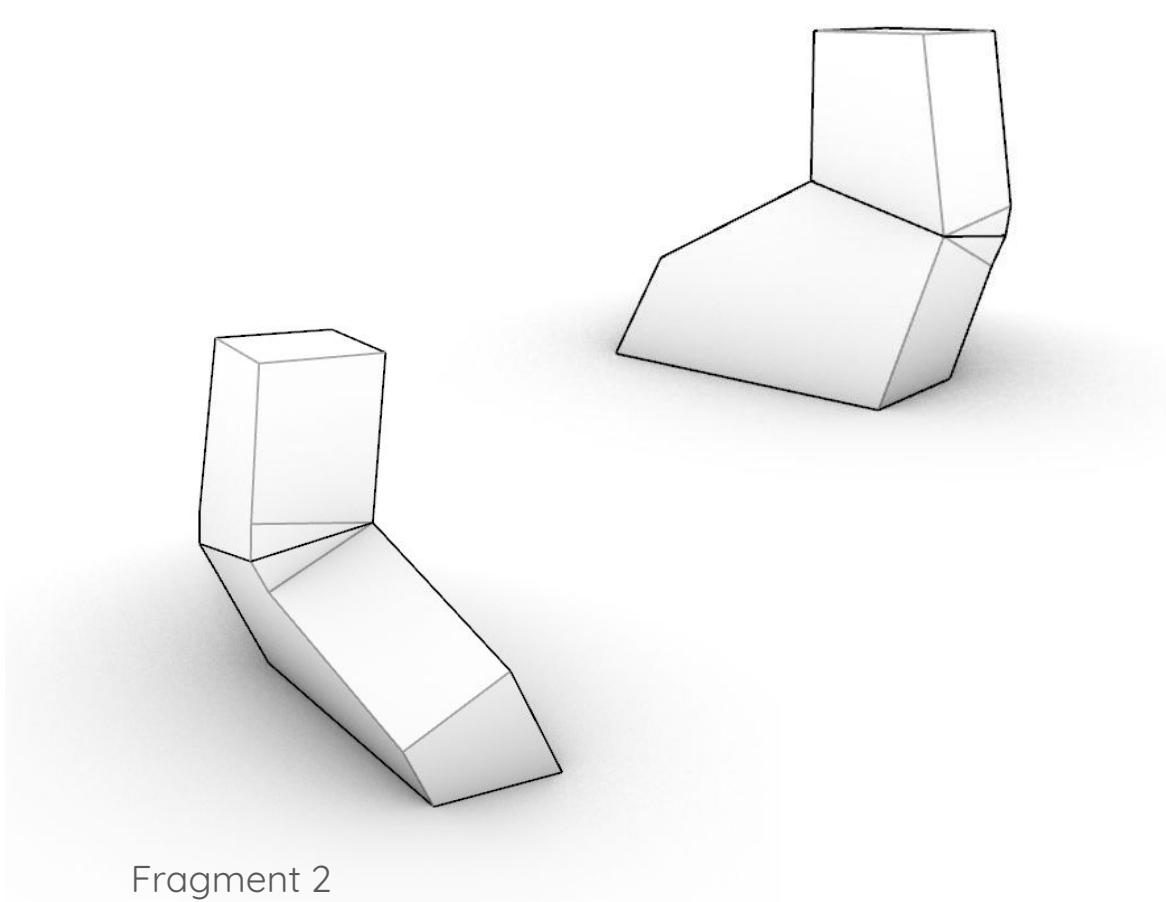


Fragment 1



Fragment 2

Fragment _ Kinked Voronoi Elements



Fragment 2

