

# Biomorphed

Lunar Habitat Design

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Computationally based Biophilic  
Design for Astronaut Well-being

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Ir. F. Adema, Ir. A. Hidding

Extra-/Terrestrial Architecture Graduation Studio

Maurits Roijen | 5238153

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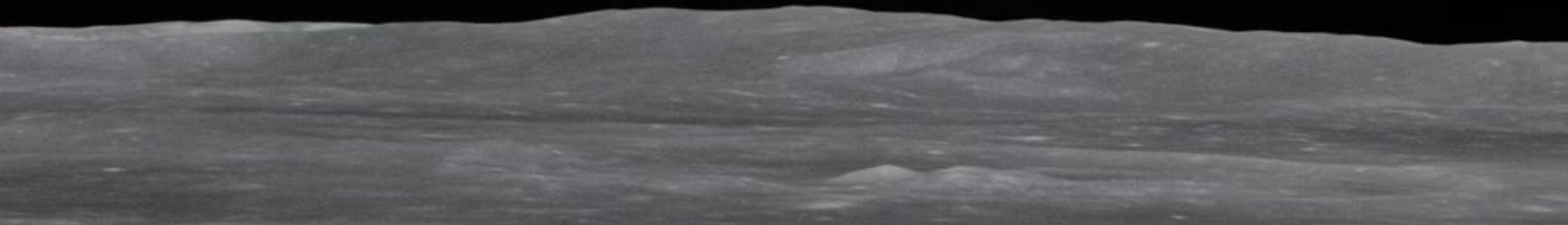
1. Introduction → Problem Statement
2. Site Analysis
3. ISRU Construction Method
4. Mental Health & Well-being
5. Biophilic Design Systems
6. Programmatic Design
7. Fragment as Proof of Concept



INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND

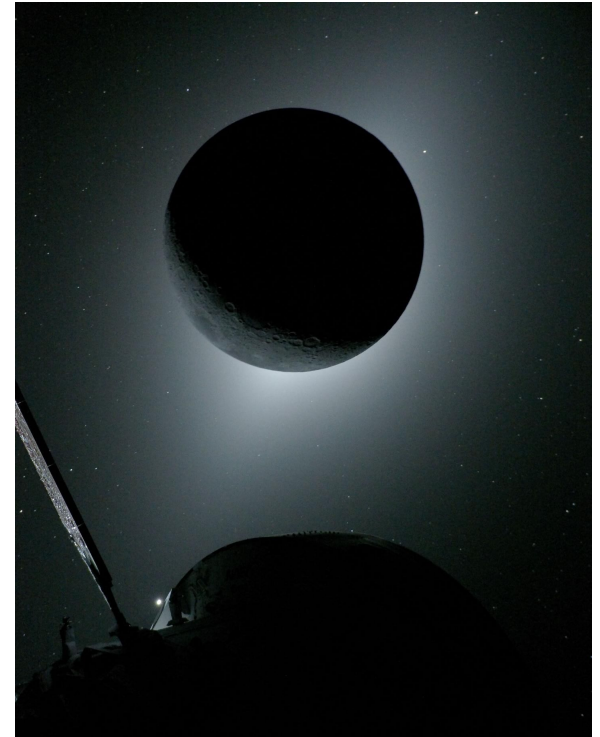
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# Return to the Moon



## Why is this topic relevant?

- A second space race to put humans on the Moon again
- Involving many space agencies like NASA, ESA, ROSCOSMOS, CNSA, etc.
- Aim for longer term Moon missions
- Eventually leading to colonising of the Moon and beyond



NASA. (2026, April 7). [The Moon, backlit by the Sun during a solar eclipse] [Photograph]. <https://www.nasa.gov/news-release/nasas-artemis-ii-crew-beams-official-moon-flyby-photos-to-earth/>

## Lunar habitation faces 3 main challenges

### Hostile Environment



### Transportation Costs



### Mental Health



## Hostile Environment

- Abrasive lunar dust
- Moonquakes
- Micro meteorites
- Radiation
- Solar wind
- Long lunar nights
- No atmosphere
- Extreme temperature fluctuations



NASA. (1969, July 20). Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., lunar module pilot, walks on the surface of the moon near the leg of the Lunar Module (LM) "Eagle" during the Apollo 11 extravehicular activity (EVA) [Photograph]. <https://www.nasa.gov/mission/apollo-11/>

## Protective Habitat

The habitat should be optimised to deal with the site conditions. Especially with pressurising the habitat and dealing with radiation.

## Transportation Costs

- Expensive to launch rockets
- Price/kg has decreased with reusable rockets
- Building materials are heavy



## In-Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU)

poses a solution by reducing the need for transporting materials from Earth.

Denko, M. (2018, November). [Photo-illustration of Mars rovers for the article "From Dust to Thrust"] [Illustration]. IEEE Spectrum.  
[https://read.nxtbook.com/ieee/spectrum\\_int/spectrum\\_int\\_november\\_2018/from\\_dust\\_to\\_thrust.html](https://read.nxtbook.com/ieee/spectrum_int/spectrum_int_november_2018/from_dust_to_thrust.html)

## Mental Health

- Stuck with the same people
- High stress environment
- Away from family and home
- Little privacy
- Confined indoors



## Biophilia

poses a solution by adding more greenery and reminding people of earth. Biophilic design can improve mental health & well-being.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (2019, May 8). Expedition 59 crew members inside the U.S. Destiny laboratory [Photograph]. <https://www.nasa.gov/image-article/expedition-59-crew-members-inside-u-s-destiny-laboratory/>

## UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Health & well-being → Biophilic (human-centric design)
- Innovation → Design-To-Robotic-Production and 3D printing advancements
- Sustainable cities and responsible consumption → ISRU to reduce pollution from transport



Government of the Netherlands. (n.d.). An overview of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals [Infographic]. <https://www.government.nl/themes/international-cooperation/united-nations/sustainable-development-goals>

## Goals

- To design a functional, safe and effective ISRU Lunar habitat
- To explore the relationship between biophilic design and 3D printing
- To create a habitat with a healthy indoor environment for mental & physical wellbeing
- To contribute to the study of future habitats designs on and off Earth

“How can **biophilic design** principles be adapted to a lunar habitat using **ISRU 3D-printed** architecture to support astronaut **mental health** and **well-being**?”

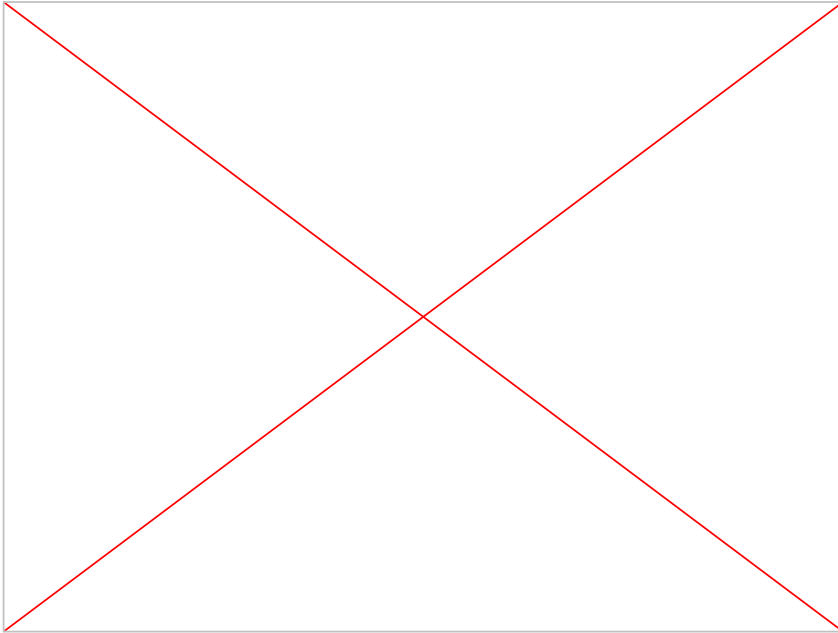
A black and white photograph of a lunar surface. In the background, a rover is visible on the horizon. The sky is dark with a bright, circular light source, possibly the sun or moon. The foreground shows a cratered and textured lunar landscape.

SECTION

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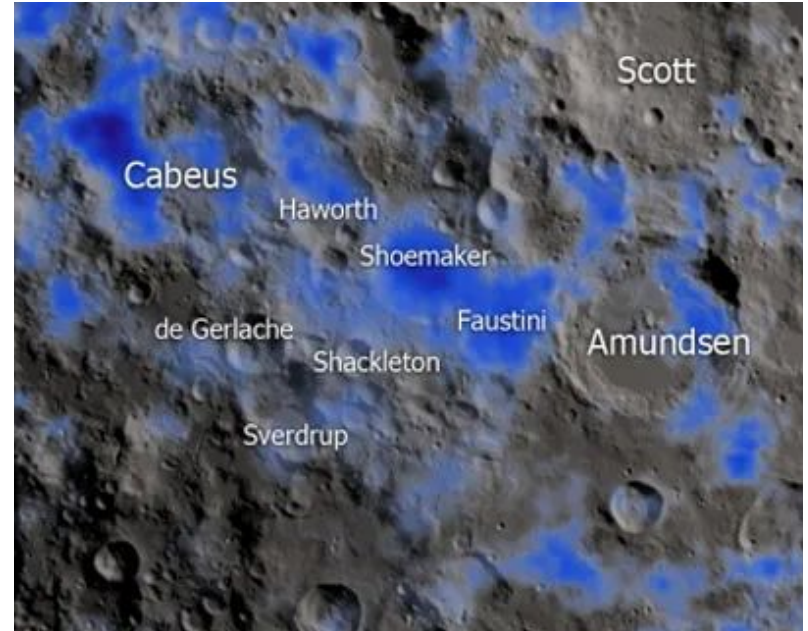
# Site Analysis

## Sunlight



Wright, E. (2022, October 5). Illumination at the moon's South Pole, 2023 to 2030 [Visualization]. NASA Scientific Visualization Studio. <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4930/>

## Water Ice deposits

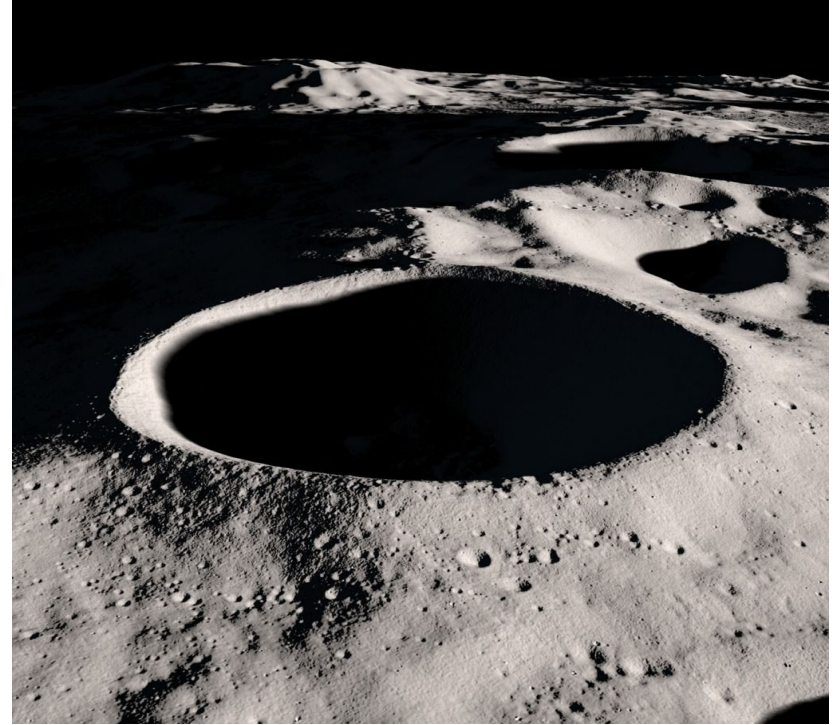


National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (2024, January 19). LEND water south pole [Image]. NASA Science. <https://science.nasa.gov/image-detail/svs-lend-20130601-580-2/>

# Shackleton Crater



NASA/GSFC/Arizona State University. (2022, April 20). Shackleton crater's illuminated rim & shadowed interior [Photograph]. NASA Science. <https://science.nasa.gov/resource/shackleton-craters-illuminated-rim-shadowed-interior/k>



Wright, E. (2012, June 21). Visualizing Shackleton crater [Visualization]. NASA Scientific Visualization Studio. <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4716k>

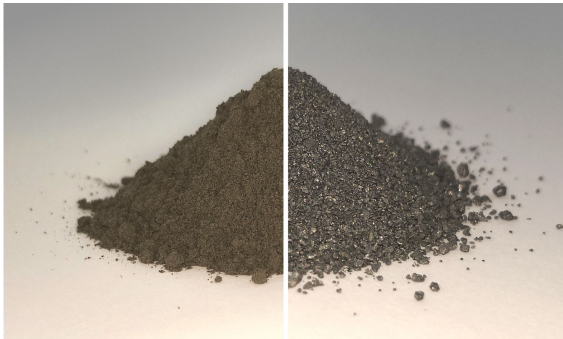
Section

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# Construction & Materialisation



## Extracting Materials



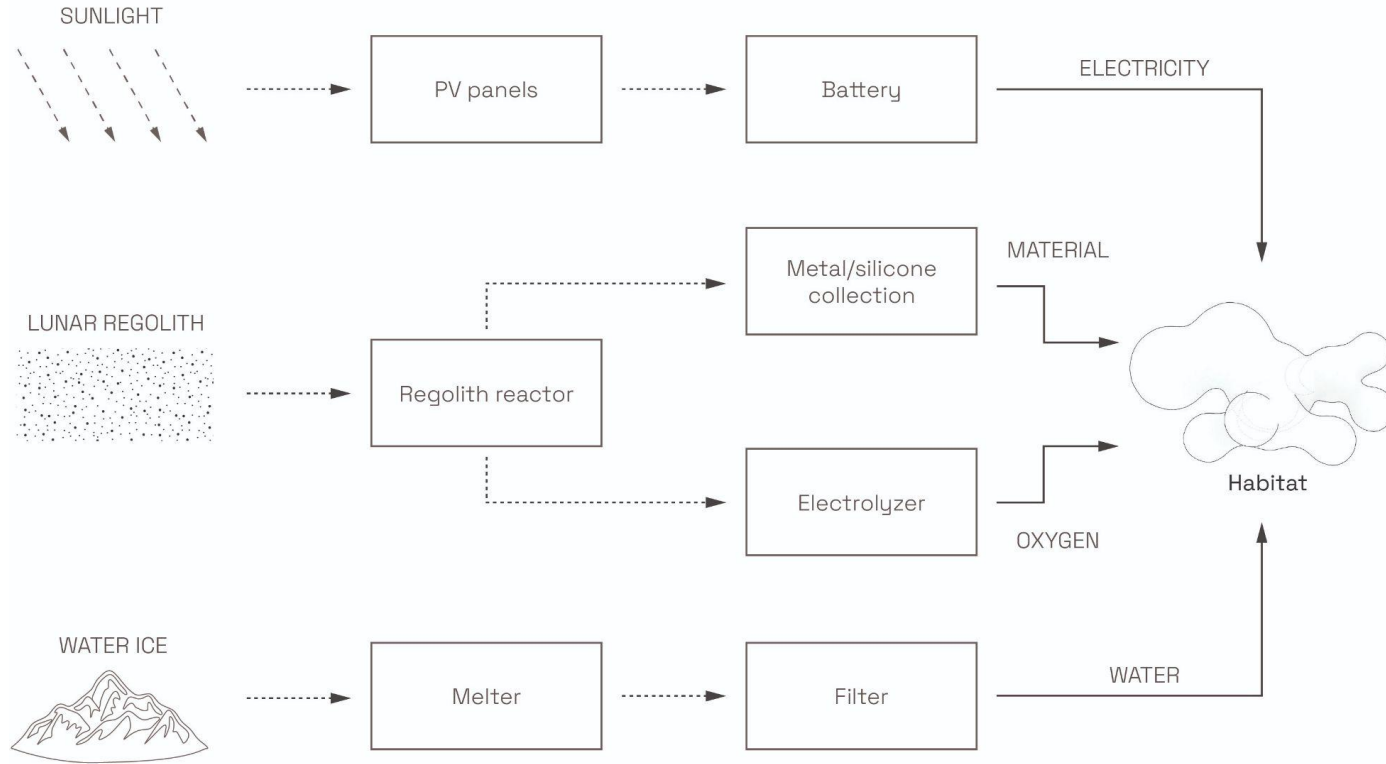
- Water (life support)
- Oxygen (life support)
- Silica (for glass)
- Metal (construction)

## Lunar Regolith Composition

Element	Low-Ti Mare Soils	High-Ti Mare Soils	Highland Soils	KREEP Soils
O	60.26	60.30	60.82	60.47
Si	17.30	15.86	16.31	17.35
Al	5.56	5.70	10.66	6.48
Mg	5.53	5.70	3.84	5.39
Ca	4.44	4.60	5.92	4.43
Fe	5.85	5.29	1.90	4.47
Ti	0.66	2.01	0.17	0.62
Na	0.26	0.31	0.29	0.44
K	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.19
Mn	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.06

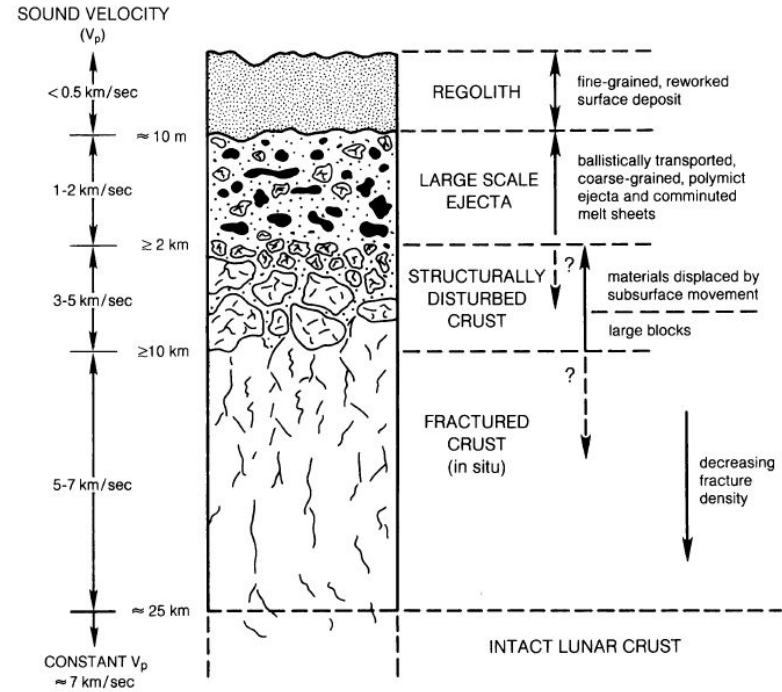
Sarantos, M., Killen, R. M., Glenar, D. A., & Stubbs, T. J. (2012). Assumed composition of the lunar regolith and variation across soil types a [Table]. ResearchGate.  
[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Assumed-Composition-of-the-Lunar-Regolith-and-Variation-Across-Soil-Types-a\\_tbl1\\_258661774](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Assumed-Composition-of-the-Lunar-Regolith-and-Variation-Across-Soil-Types-a_tbl1_258661774)

Sanders, G. (2025). Progress review NASA lunar ISRU [PDF]. NASA Technical Reports Server.  
[https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/20250003730/downloads/Progress%20Review%20NASA%20Lunar%20ISRU\\_Sanders.pdf](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/20250003730/downloads/Progress%20Review%20NASA%20Lunar%20ISRU_Sanders.pdf)



## 3D Printing

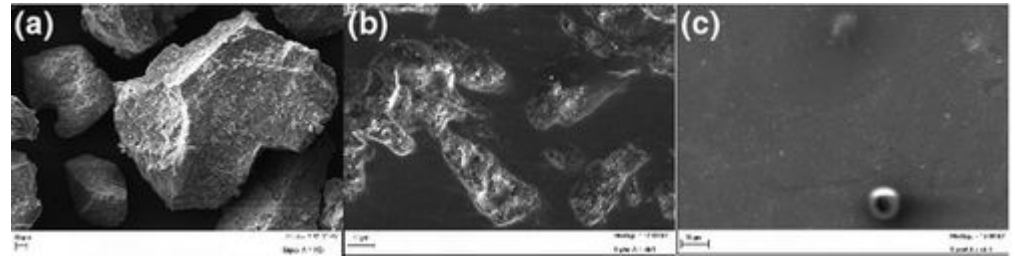
- Using the top layer of regolith
- Easy to mine with robots
- Need a way to 'print' the dust without additives



Heiken, G. H., Vaniman, D. T., & French, B. M. (Eds.). (1991). Lunar sourcebook: A user's guide to the moon. Cambridge University Press.

## Selective Laser Melting (SLM)

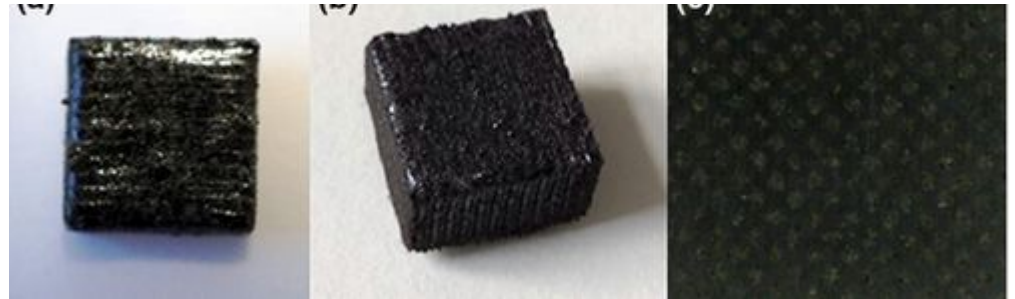
- Melts regolith into a glass-like solid
- No additives required
- Energy-intensive
  - 1500 degrees celsius
- Less porous than SLS so better structural integrity



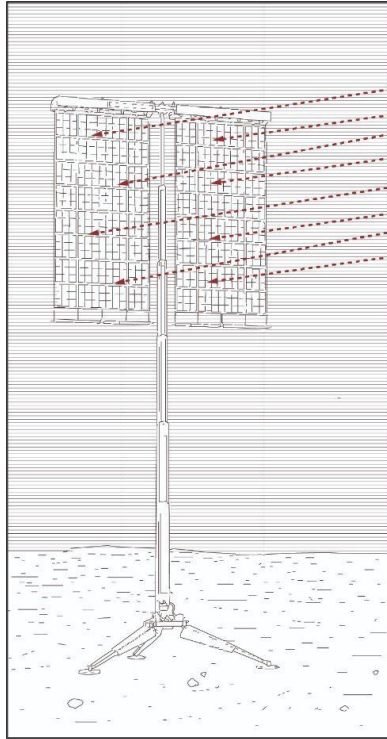
Powder

Sintered

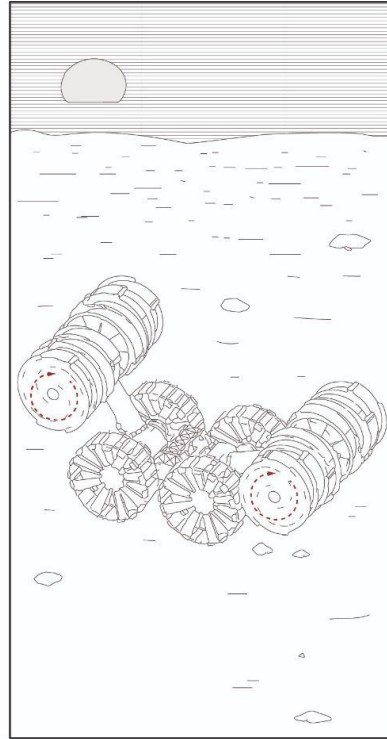
Melted



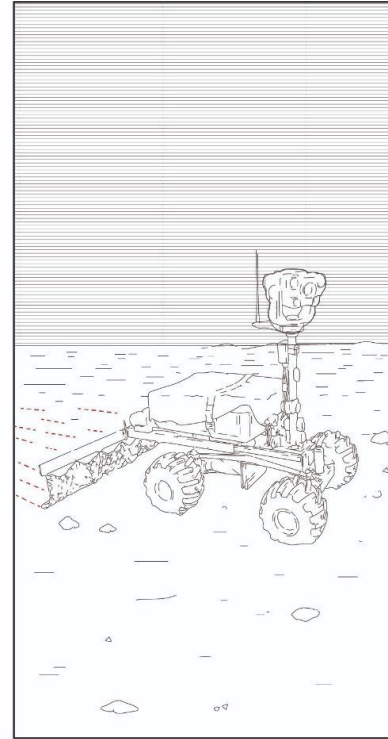
Fateri, M., & Gebhardt, A. (2015). Process parameters development of selective laser melting of lunar regolith for on-site manufacturing applications. *International Journal of Applied Ceramic Technology*, 12(1), 46–52. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijac.12326>



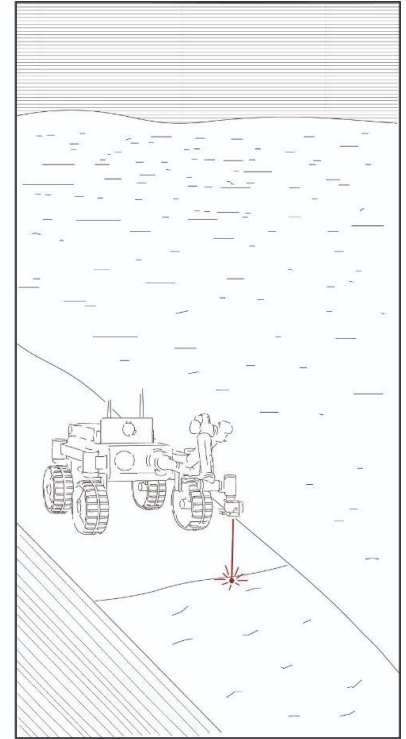
Collecting Solar Energy



Mining & Processing  
Regolith



Flattening Regolith



Melting The Regolith  
With Lasers

## Case Study

*TECLA by Mario Cucinella Architects*

- Used material extrusion not SLM
- Organic shapes
- Custom unique texture on the exterior
- Integrated strip lighting
- Compressive dome shape



Mario Cucinella Architects. (2020). *TECLA: The first eco-sustainable housing prototype 3D printed from raw earth.*  
<https://www.mcarchitects.it/en/projects/tecla-technology-and-clay>



Section

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# Mental Health & Well-being

## Missions in Space

- Stuck with the same people
- High stress environment
- Away from family and home
- Little privacy
- Monotonous environment

## Sick Building Syndrome

- Improper, harsh lighting
- Thermal/humidity discomfort
- Bad acoustic quality → noise
- Bad air quality

## Biophilic Design Interventions Should Respond through:

- Non-monotonous, dynamic spaces
- Separation between public & private spaces → ability to retreat
- Lighting comfort
- Acoustic comfort
- Thermal comfort
- Good air quality

Section

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# Biophilic Design

A black and white photograph of an astronaut in a full space suit walking across a desolate, rocky landscape. The terrain is uneven with scattered rocks and a long shadow cast by the astronaut. The background shows rolling hills under a dark, starry sky. The overall mood is one of isolation and exploration.

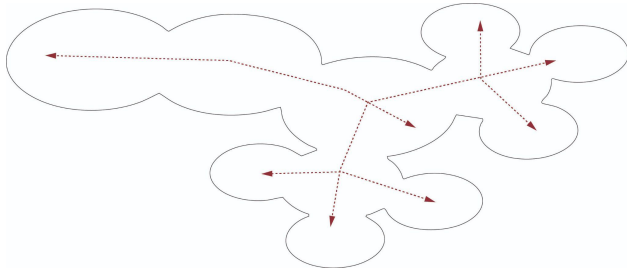
## Definition

An approach to architecture and interior design that **connects people with nature** within built environments, using **natural elements, forms, and processes** to **improve human health**, well-being, and productivity, stemming from our innate **love for nature**

At the building level biophilic design comes through **2 main design systems**

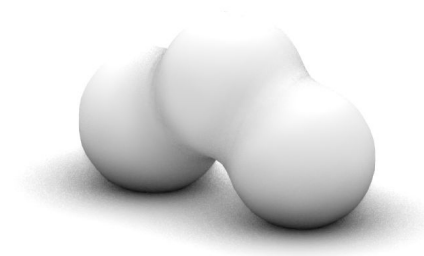
## Lindemayers L-System


A mathematical system that describes plant growth and allows us to model it.



## Metaballs

A modelling technique involving spheres to create organic looking shapes.





Nature

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# L-system

## Why L-System?

1. Biomimicry → mimic plant growth
2. Modular design
  - a. Building can grow and branch out in the future
3. Efficient pathing
  - a. L-system branches create pathing for humans and LSS
4. Spatial Hierarchy
5. Compartmentalization (safety)



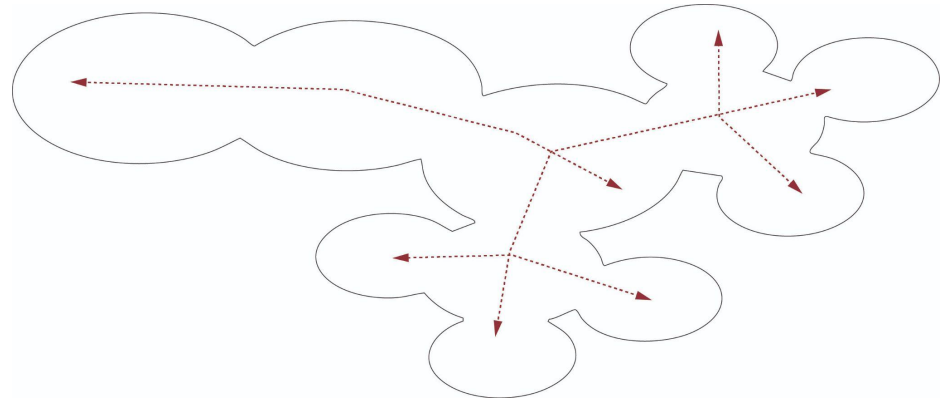
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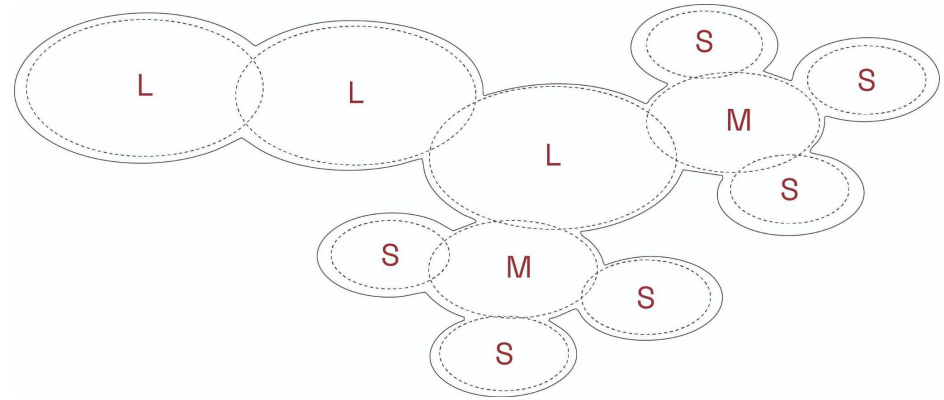
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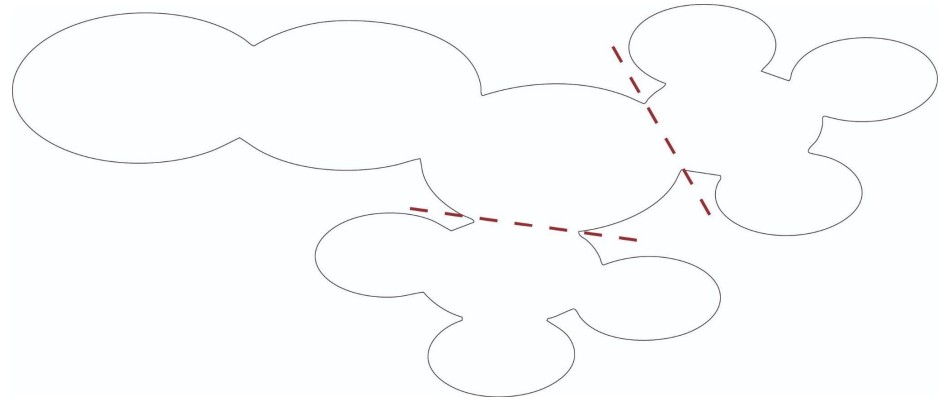
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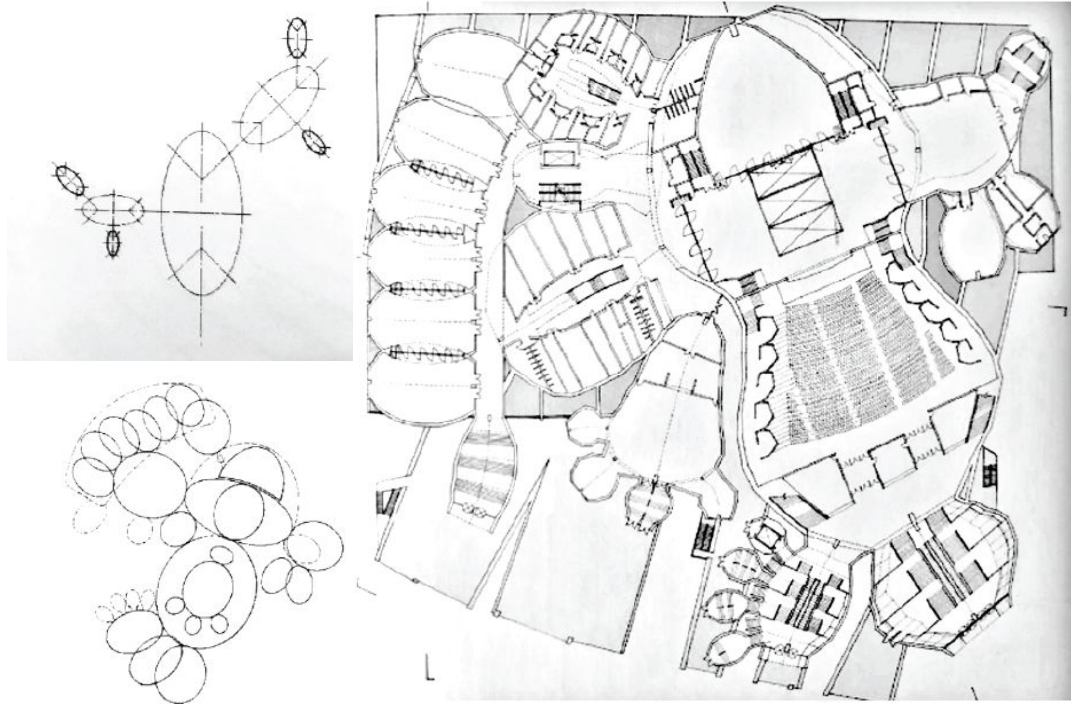
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## Case Study

*Cardiff Bay Opera House by Greg Lynn*

- Precedent for designing with L-systems
- Uses the L-system to define the floorplan
- Clear spatial hierarchy through size differences



Lynn, G. (1999). *Animate form*. Princeton Architectural Press.

Nature

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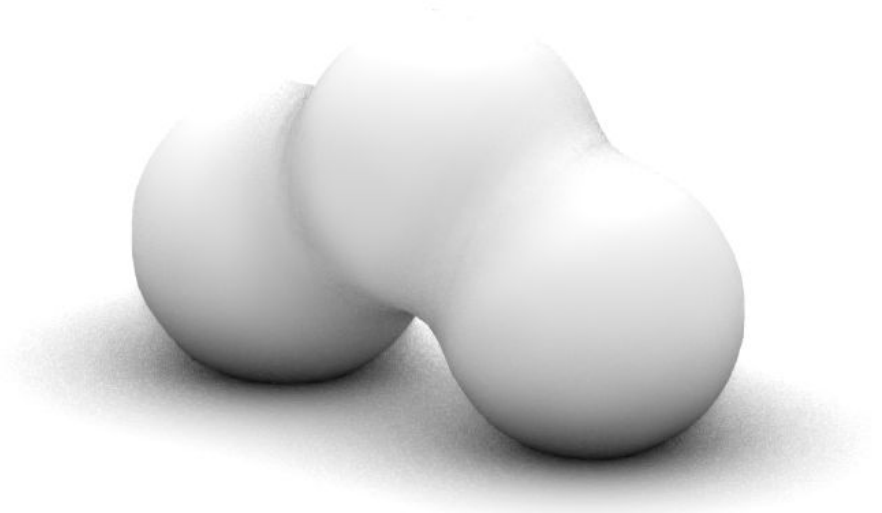
# Metaballs

The image features two metaballs, which are 3D-rendered objects that deform and interact based on their proximity to each other and other objects. They are shown in a dark, atmospheric environment, possibly a laboratory or a futuristic setting. The metaballs are semi-transparent, revealing internal structures and colors like blue, orange, and white. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and scientific.



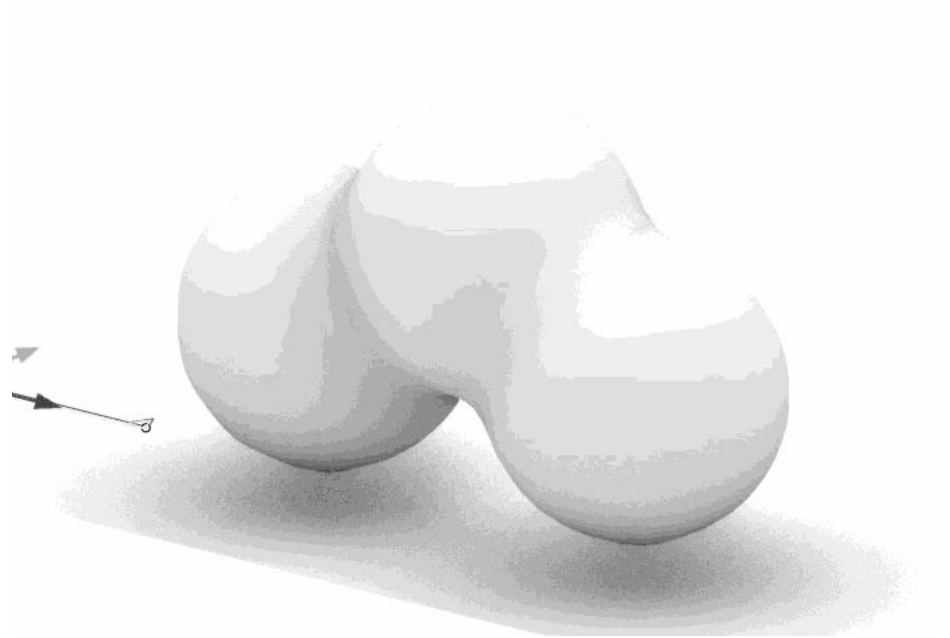
## Why Metaballs?

1. 3D printing allows us to step away from more typical orthogonal architectural designs
2. Easy way to achieve an organic look
3. Spheres are ideal shapes when dealing with pressure
4. Domes work well in compression, ideal for 3D printing



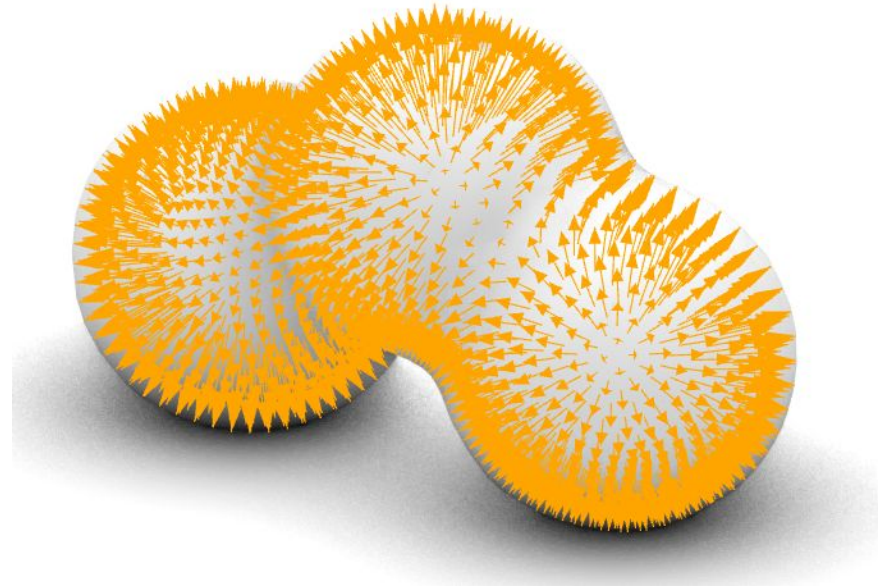
## Why Metaballs?

1. 3D printing allows us to step away from traditional blocky looks you find on Earth at the moment
2. Easy way to achieve a dynamic organic form
3. Spheres are ideal shapes when dealing with pressure
4. Domes work well in compression, ideal for 3D printing



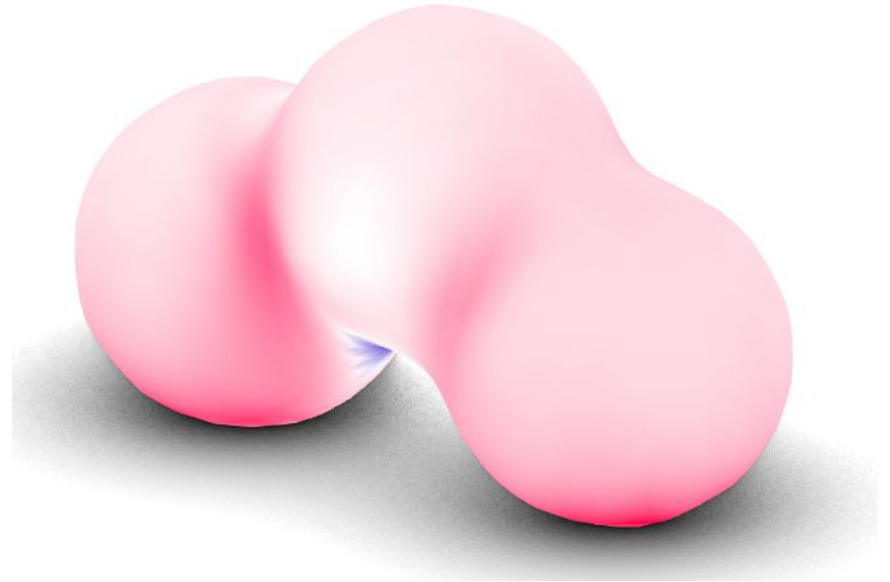
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A black and white photograph of an astronaut in a full space suit standing on the surface of Mars. The astronaut is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing slightly towards the right. The background shows the undulating, sandy dunes of the Martian landscape under a dark sky. In the foreground, there is a dark, circular shadow cast by the astronaut. To the right, a piece of scientific equipment, possibly a tripod-mounted instrument, is visible on the ground. The overall scene is desolate and emphasizes the isolation of the Mars mission.

Section

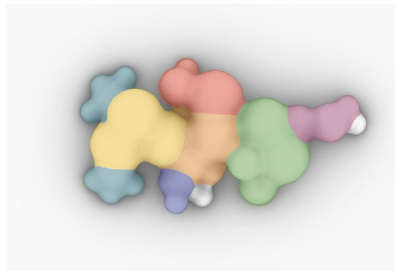
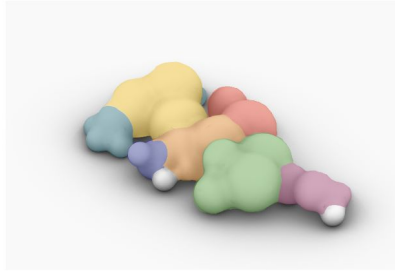
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# Programme

## Long-Term Research Mission For A Crew Of 6

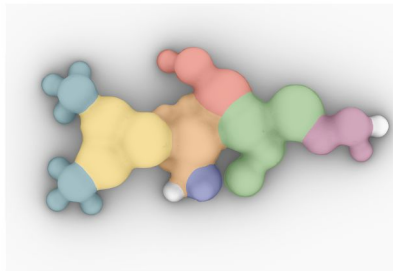
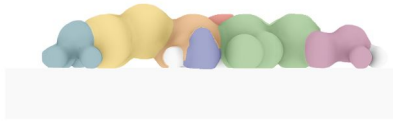
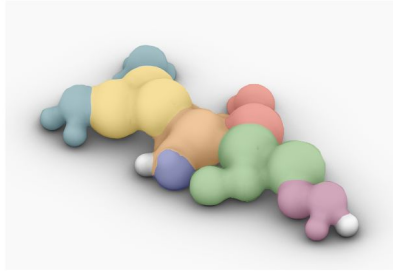
TYPOLOGY		SIZE							ACTIVITY			PRIVACY			EXTERIOR	
PROGRAMME	ROOM	AREA 1 Person (m2)	Max. Capacity	MIN. AREA (m2)	Number of rooms	Total floor area (m2)	% OF HABITAT	MIN. HEIGHT (m)	CATEGORY	CROSS-FUNCTION	Details	CAPACITY	VISIBILITY	ACOUSTICS	ACCESS	VIEW
Dirty Zone	Airlock (EVA Prep)	8	3	24	2	48	600.00%	3	Support	/		Small groups (2-3)	Enclos...	Neutral	Yes	No
	Lunar Soil Lab	12	2	24	1	24	300.00%	3	Work	/		Large groups (4-6)	Enclos...	Neutral	No	No
	Geology Lab	12	2	24	1	24	300.00%	3	Work	/		Large groups (4-6)	Enclos...	Neutral	No	No
	System Maintenance	8	1	8	1	8	100.00%	3	Support	/		Small groups (2-3)	Enclos...	Neutral	No	No
	Storage (outdoor equipment)	4	3	12	1	12	150.00%	3	Support	/		Storage	Enclos...	Neutral	Yes	No
Core Utility Zone	Life Support Systems	8	1	8	1	8	100.00%	3	Support	/		Small groups (2-3)	Enclos...	Sound ...	No	No
	Systems Maintenance	8	1	8	1	8	100.00%	3	Support	/		Small groups (2-3)	Enclos...	Sound ...	No	No
	Storage (food, water, oxygen)	8	3	24	1	24	300.00%	3	Support	/		Storage	Enclos...	Neutral	No	No
	Bathrooms	5	1	5	3	15	187.50%	3	Support	/		Individual	Enclos...	Sound ...	No	No
Personal/Quite Zone	Private quarters	8	1	8	6	48	600.00%	3	Personal	/		Individual	Enclos...	Sound ...	No	No
Social Zone	Kitchen	2	6	12	1	12	150.00%	6	Social	/		Small groups (2-3)	Open	Neutral	No	No
	Dining Room	3	6	18	1	18	225.00%	6	Social	/		Large groups (4-6)	Open	Neutral	No	Yes
	Living Room	4	6	24	1	24	300.00%	6	Social	/		Large groups (4-6)	Open	Neutral	No	Yes
	Social Space	4	6	24	1	24	300.00%	6	Social	/		Large groups (4-6)	Open	Neutral	No	Yes
Work Zone	Research Labs	10	4	40	2	80	1000.00%	3	Work	/		Large groups (4-6)	Hybrid	Neutral	No	No
	Agricultural Lab	10	4	40	1	40	500.00%	3	Work	/		Large groups (4-6)	Hybrid	Neutral	No	No
Command Zone	Command & Control	4	6	24	1	24	300.00%	3	Work	Support		Small groups (2-3)	Hybrid	Sound ...	No	Yes
	Radio Room	4	2	8	1	8	100.00%	3	Work	Support		Small groups (2-3)	Hybrid	Sound ...	No	No
Health Zone	Gym	8	6	48	1	48	600.00%	6	Social	/		Large groups (4-6)	Open	Neutral	No	No
	Meditation Room	8	1	8	1	8	100.00%	3	Personal	/		Individual	Enclos...	Sound ...	No	Yes
	Medical Bay	10	2	20	1	20	250.00%	3	Personal	Support		Small groups (2-3)	Enclos...	Sound ...	No	No

V1

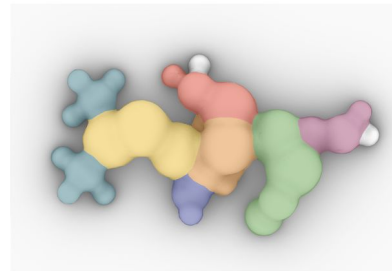
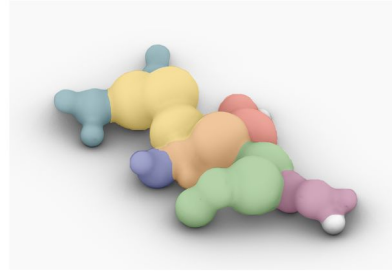


Compact  
Low Branching

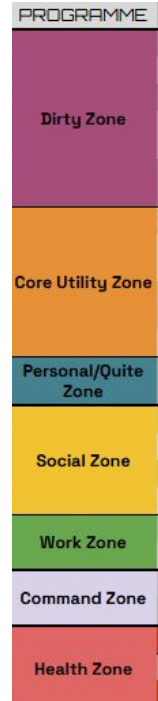
V2



V3

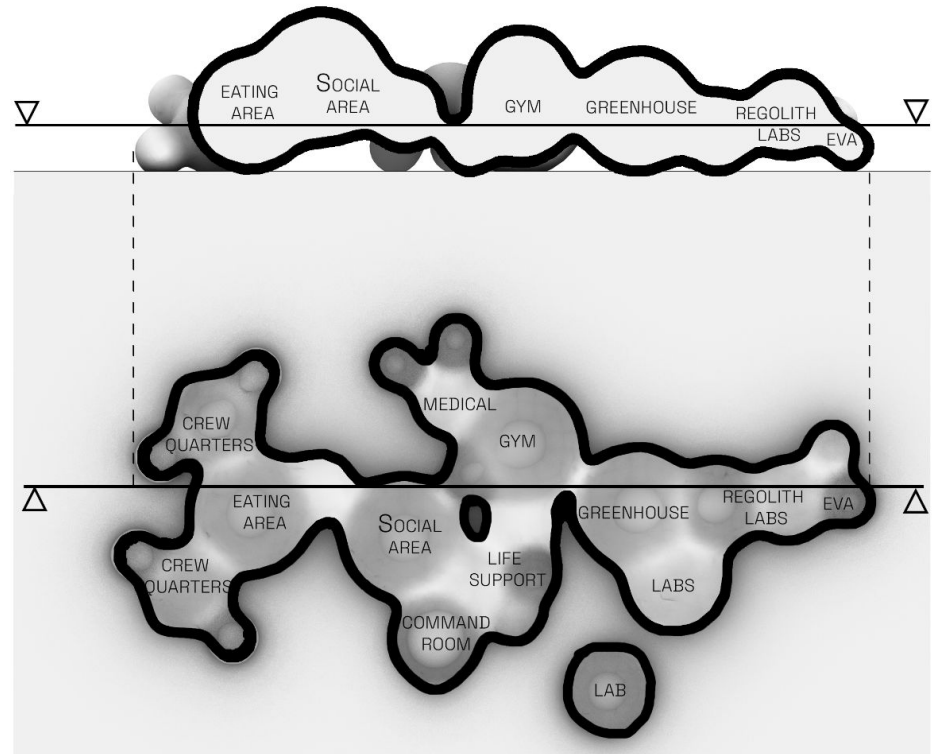
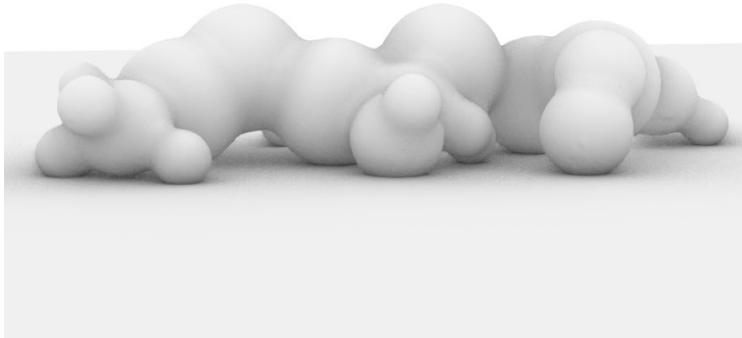


Spread Out  
Clearer Branching



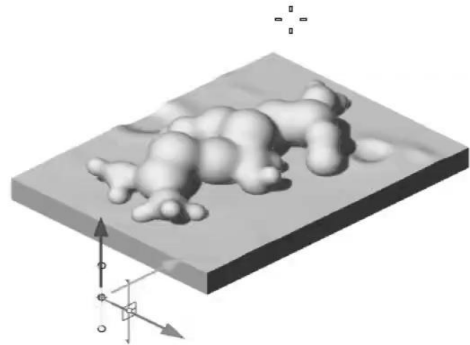
## Distribution

- Clear separation between working area and leisure area
- Centrally placed LSS



# Dynamic Section

Programme



Section

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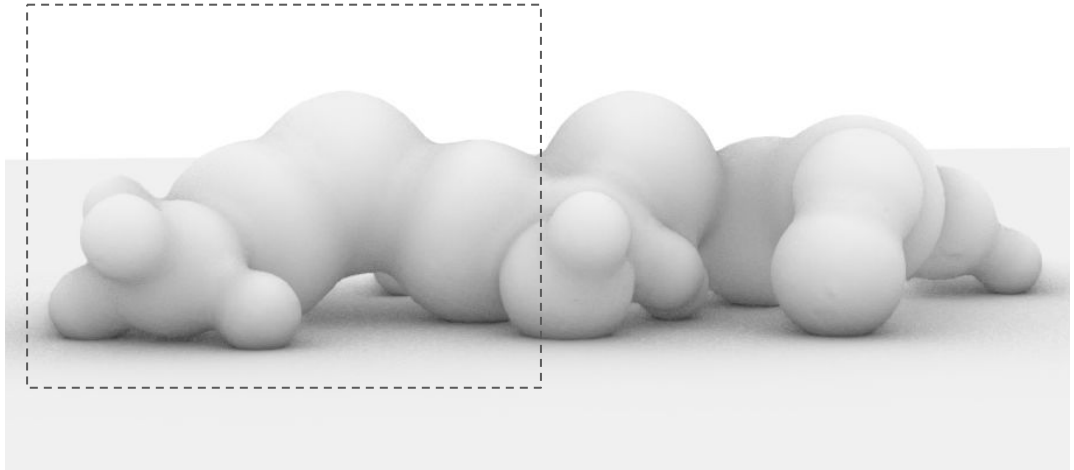
# Proof of Concept

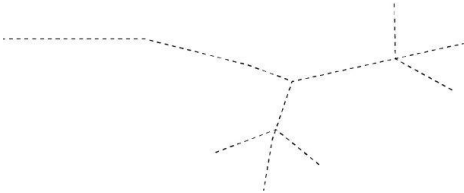
# Fragment

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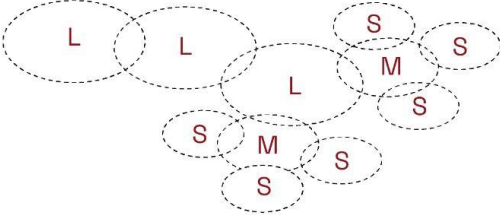
## Chosen Fragment

- Crew sleeping and social area
- Proof of concept
- Biophilic design framework can be extrapolated to the larger habitat

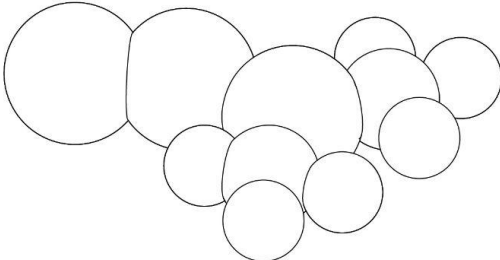




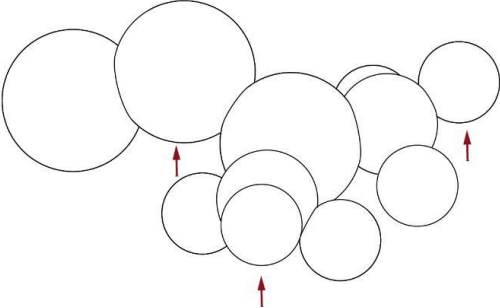
L-System



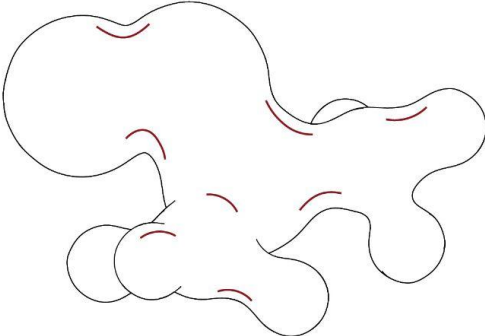
Bubble Diagrams



Volume



Dynamic Height Changes

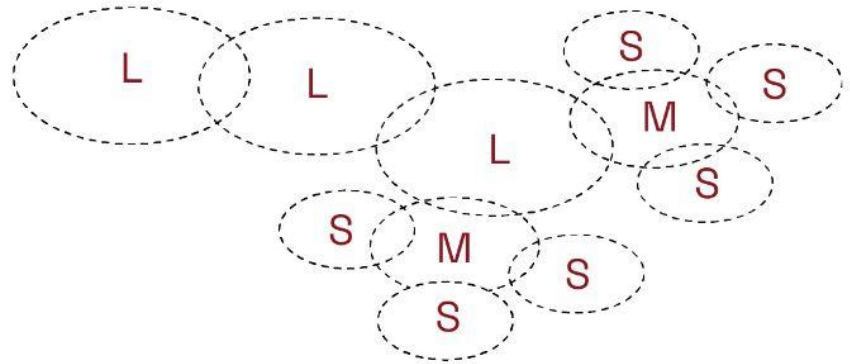
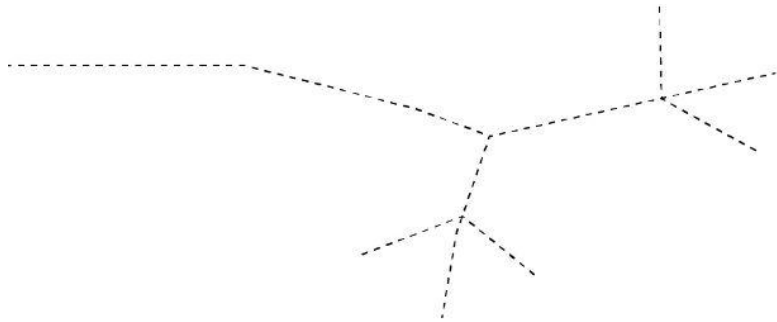


Creating Smooth Metaballs

# L-System

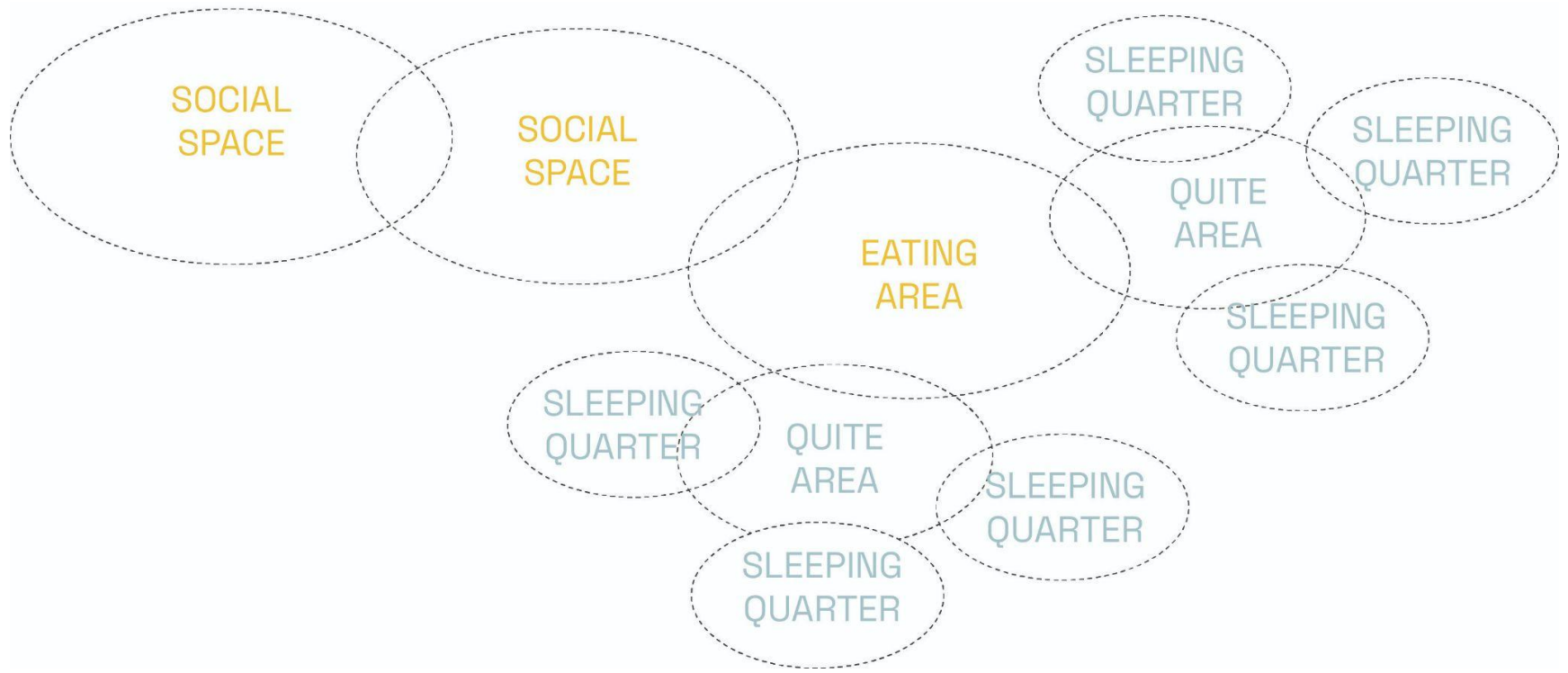
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Fragment

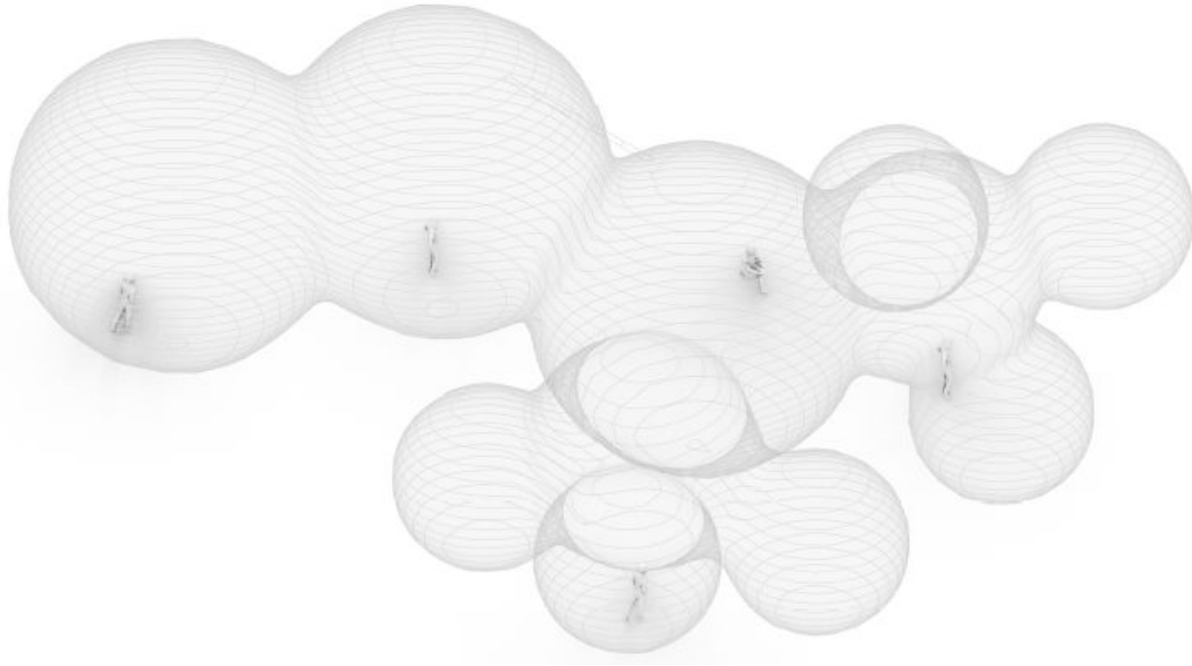


# Bubble Diagram

Fragment

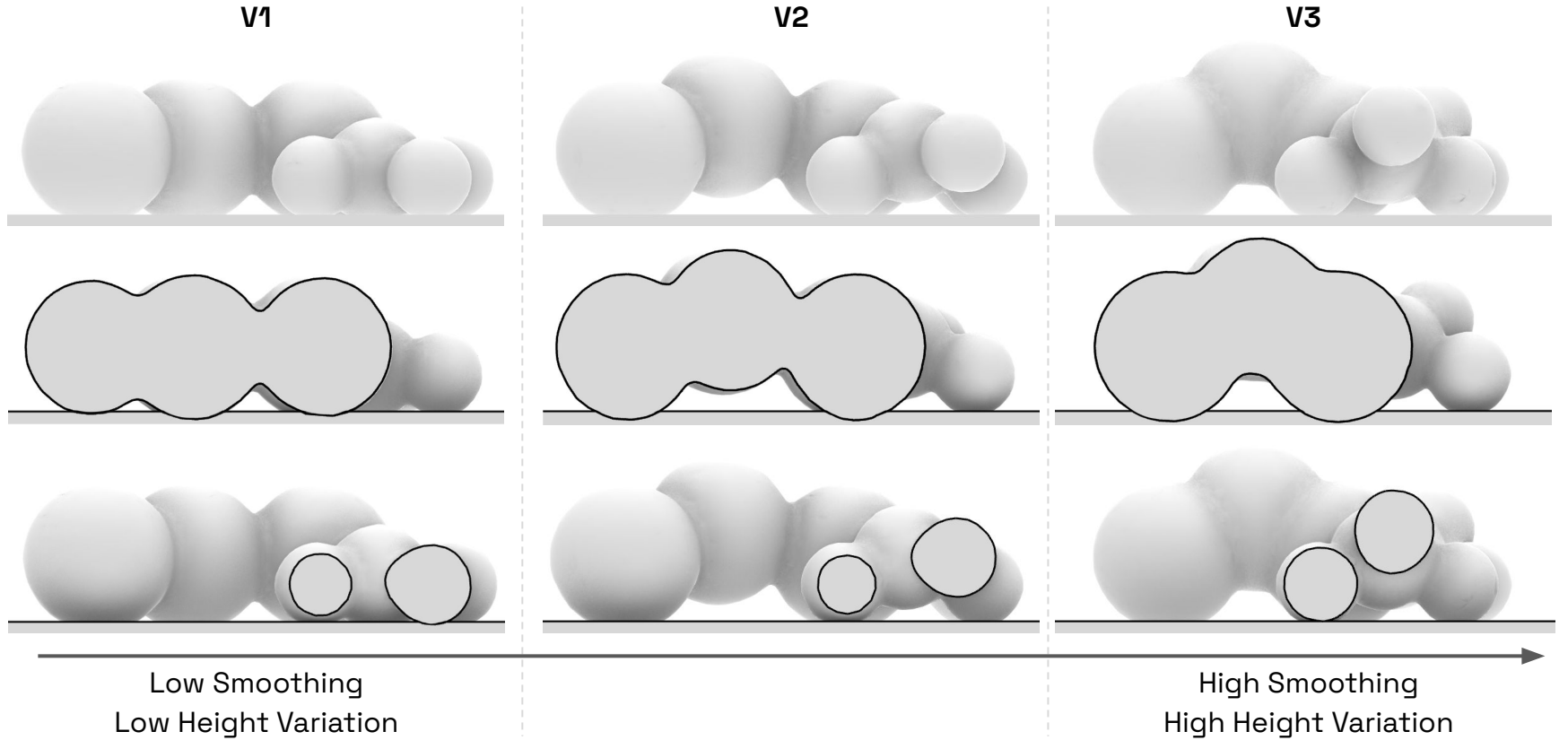


Bubble diagram → metaball volumes





# Metaball Adjustments



Fragment

---

# Structural Optimisation

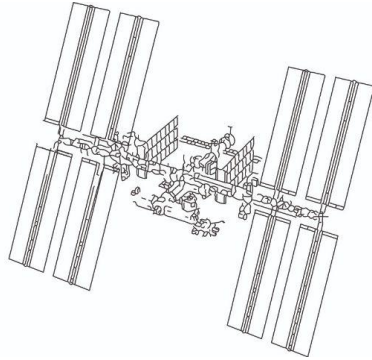
# Envelope Thickness

Fragment

## Radiation Exposure



**EARTH**  
2.4 mSv/year



**ISS**  
182.5 mSv/year



**MOON**  
110 - 380 mSv/year



**ESA Career MAX**  
1000 mSv

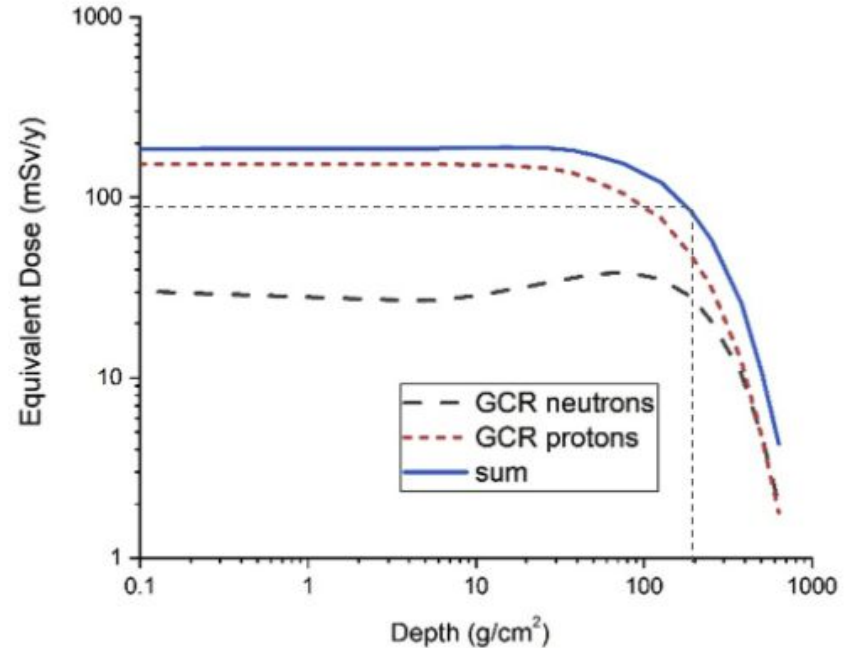
# Envelope Thickness

## Radiation protection

- ALARA Principle  
(As Low As Reasonably Achievable)
- To reduce cancer and ARS risk
- Aim for around half of the exposure you would get on the ISS

90 mSv/year → ~ 200 g/cm<sup>2</sup>

→ **800 mm of regolith shielding**



Equivalent dose in the lunar environment for different thicknesses of regolith shielding (Adapted from Meurisse et al., 2020)

## SLM Regolith Strength

- Selective Laser Melting at 1500 °C
- Worst case (initial failure)

→  $92.5 \pm 16.3$  MPa

→  $9.25 \pm 1.63$  kN/cm<sup>2</sup>

**TABLE 4** Compression strength of samples solidified at different target temperatures.

Target temperature (°C)	1300	1400	1500
Compressive strength (MPa)	$27.4 \pm 2.6$	$118.2 \pm 2.9$	$125.1 \pm 18.4$
Initial failure strength (MPa)	$15.6 \pm 7.0$	$65.5 \pm 2.1$	$92.5 \pm 16.3$

Guo, Z.-S., Li, M., Xing, D., Liang, C.-G., Hao, B., & Ma, P.-C. (2025). Melting and solidifying behavior of lunar regolith simulant under a vacuum environment. *Journal of the American Ceramic Society*, 108, Article e20566. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jace.20566>

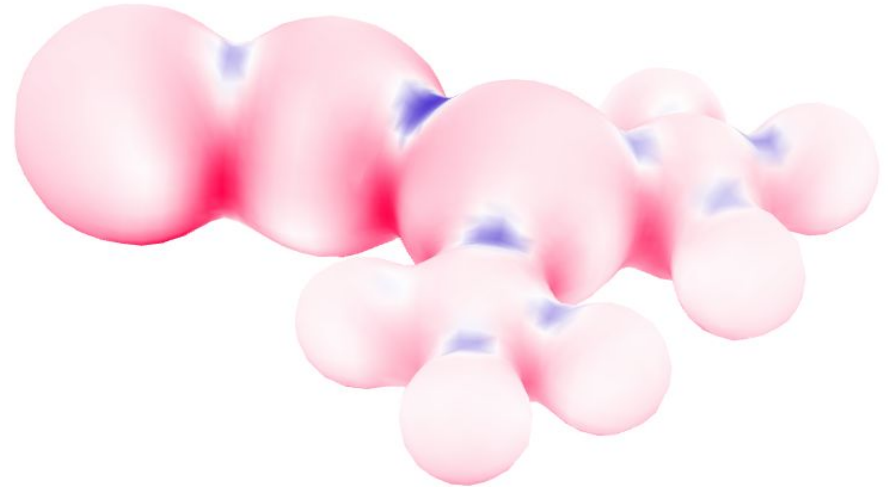
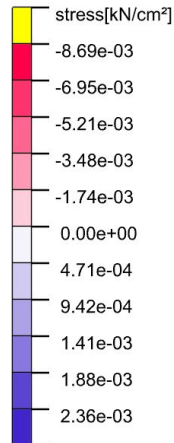
## Design V1 - Force of Gravity

Max Compression  
 $0.00869 < 9.250 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

Max Tension  
 $0.00236 < 0.925 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

Structure performs well in low gravity

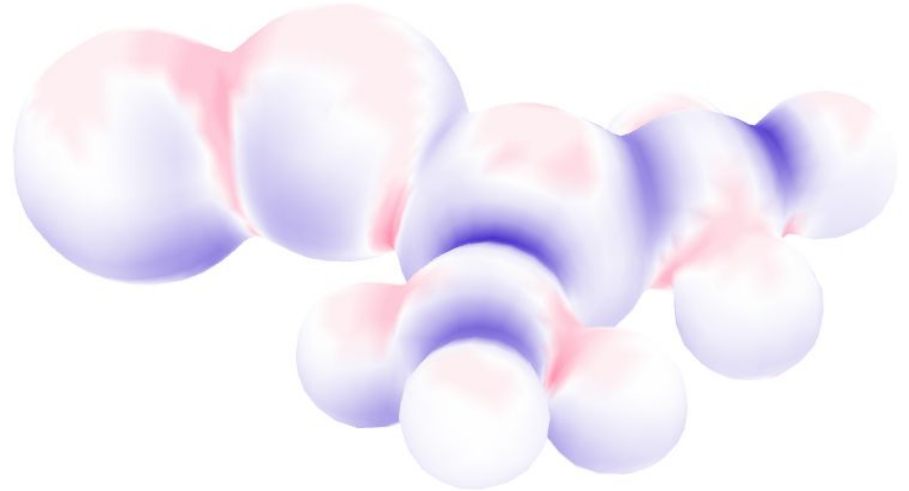
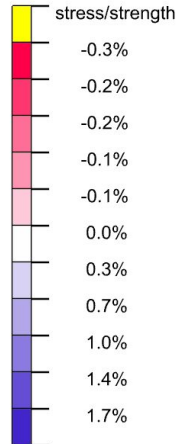
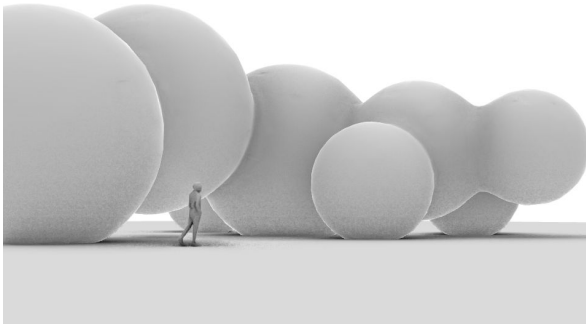
**Overengineered** thanks to the thickness required for radiation protection



## Design V2 - Cantilevers

Raising the metaballs

→ More variable interior  
facilitating jumpy lunar  
movement



# Atmospheric Pressure

---

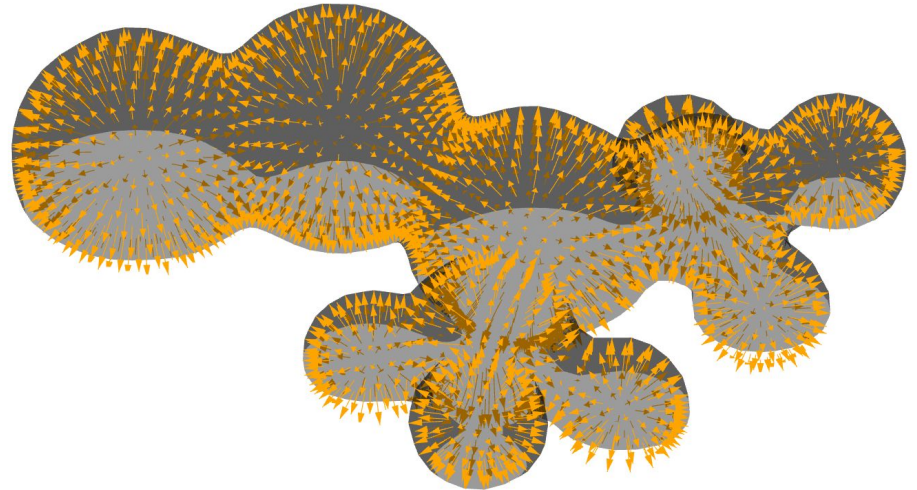
## Pressurising the habitat

Atmospheric Pressure on Moon:  
0 (vacuum)

Atmospheric Pressure Inside  
1 atm (like Earth)

Pressure pushes outwards

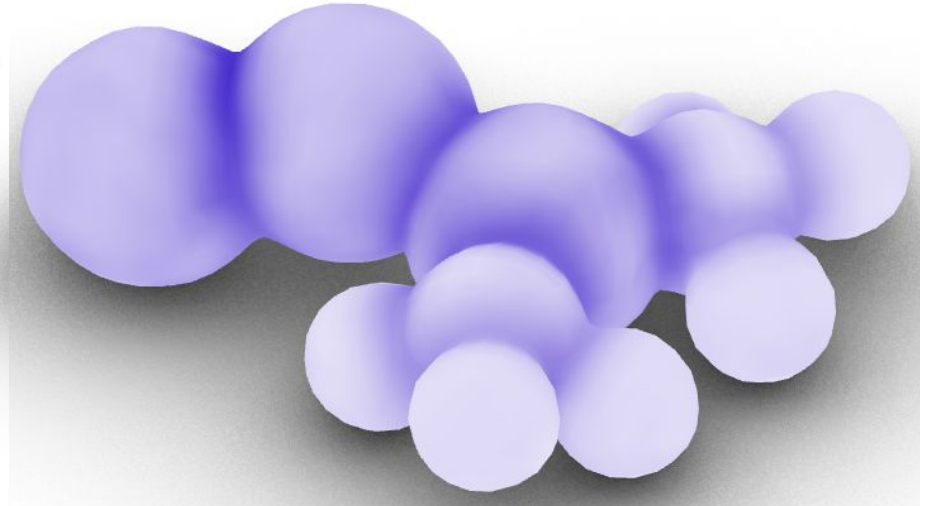
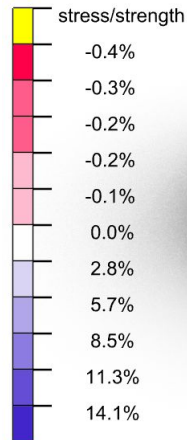
**Pressure difference:**  
**1 atm = 101.325 kPa**



## Design V2 - Pressurised

- Tension is now predominant
- Clear peaks at 'necks'
- Structure is still safe

**Peak tension 1.7% → 14.1%**



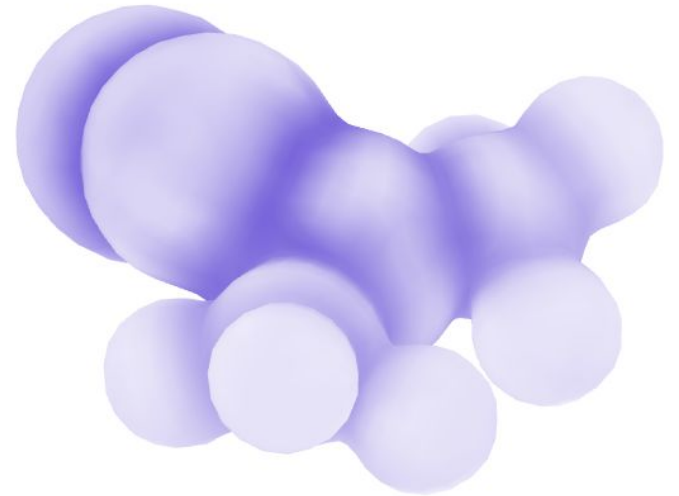
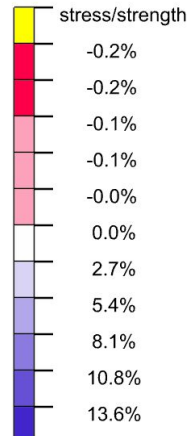
## Design V3 - Metaball smoothing

Metaballs are moved closer together and blended

→ More efficient load path to the ground

→ 'necks' are reduced

→ Reduce peak stress in the hotspots



Fragment

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# Porosity



## Window Type Exploration



Round



Metaball

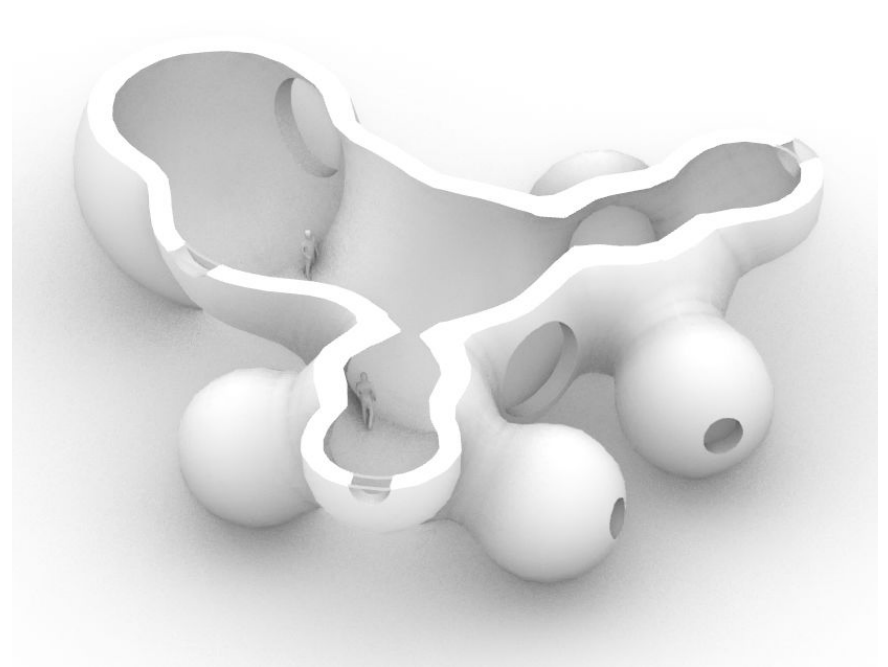
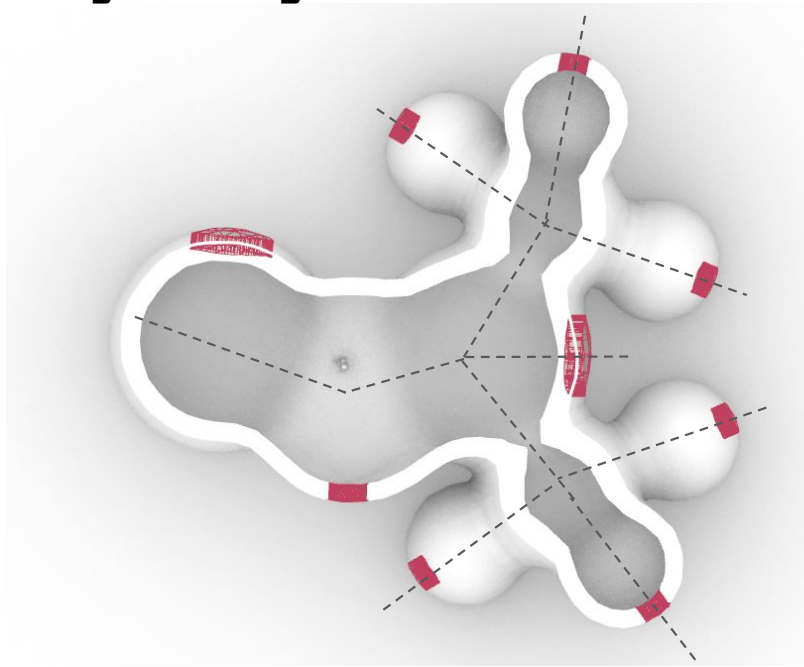
## Porosity levels

	Function	Porosity Demand
	Private Quarters	Low-Medium
	Transition Space	No-Low
	Kitchen/dining room	High
	Social Space	Medium
	Living Room	High

- Dependent on function
- Private vs Public

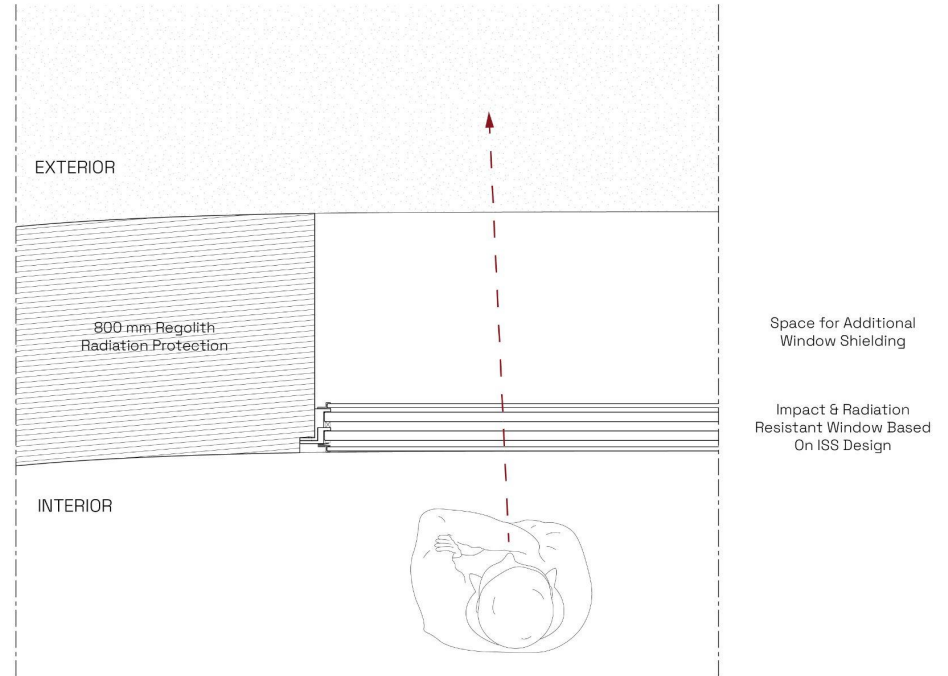


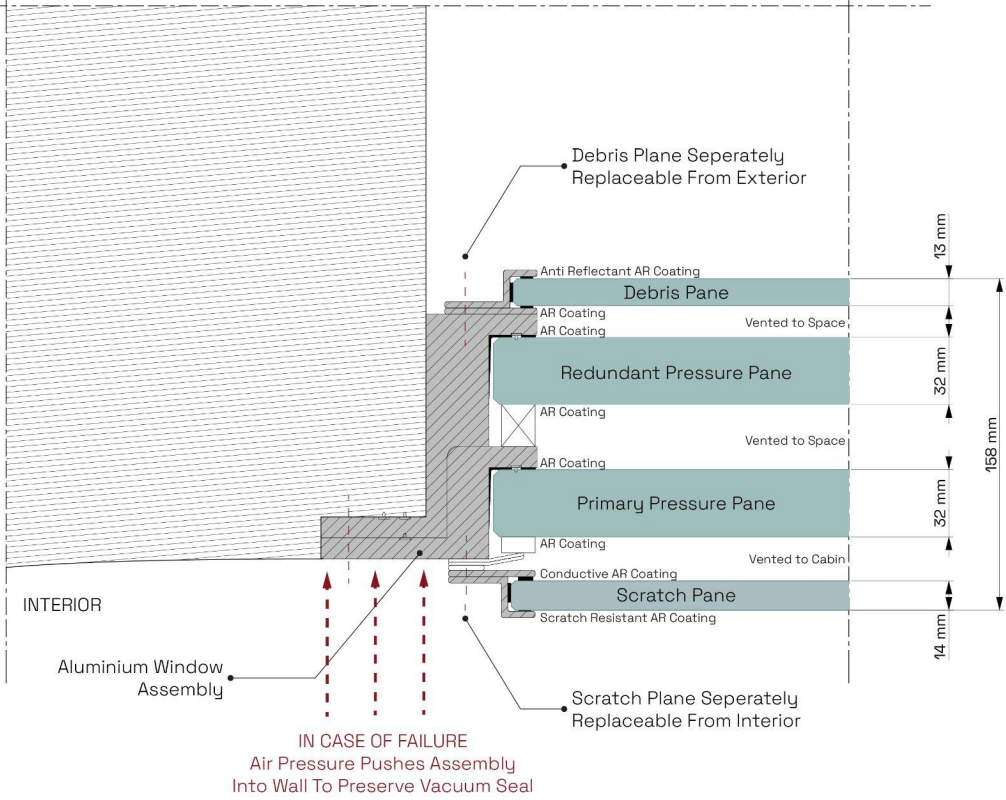
## L-system Logic

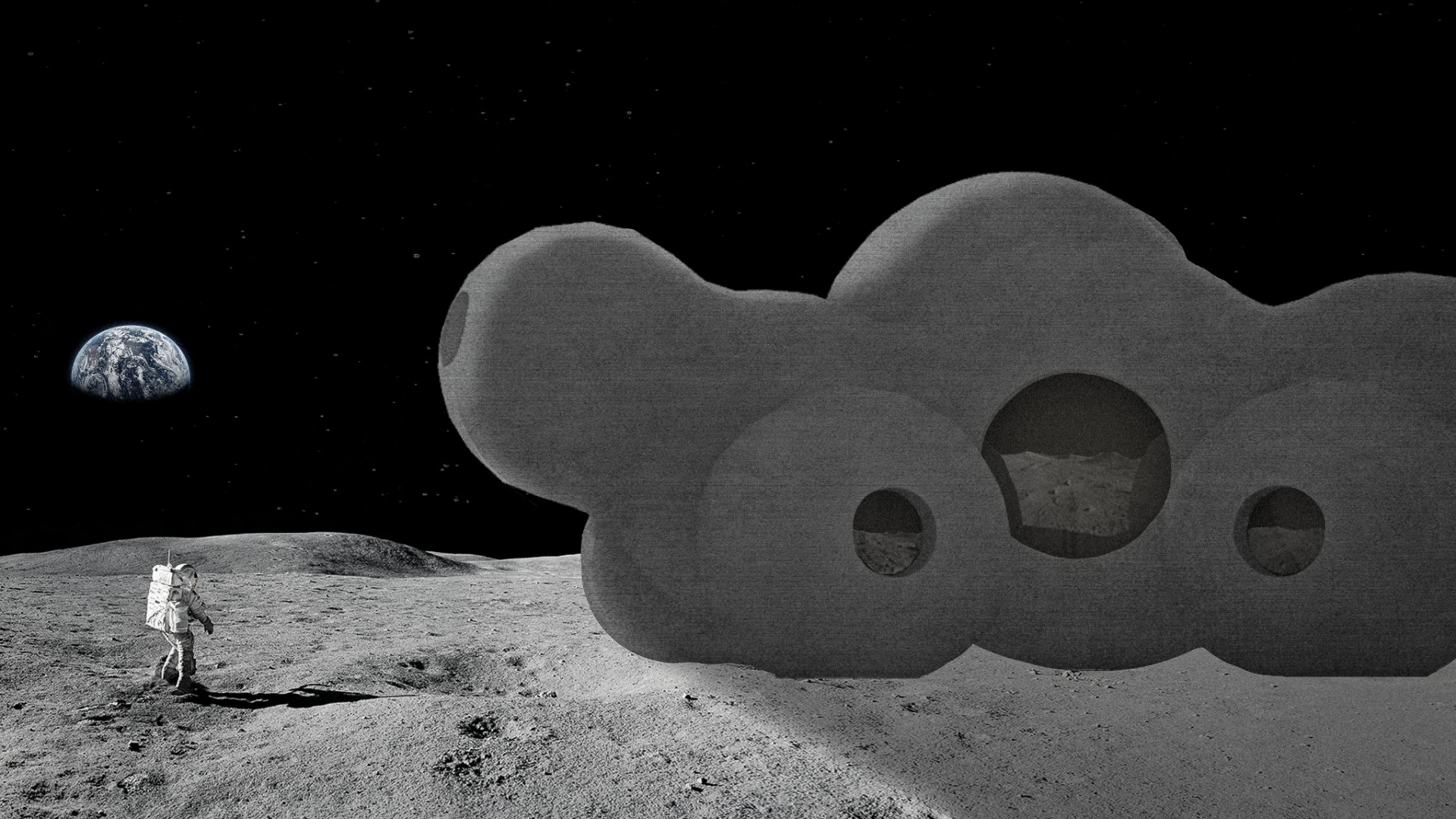


## Window Detail

- Flush with the wall
- Space for additional radiation shielding
- Views of the Lunar landscape



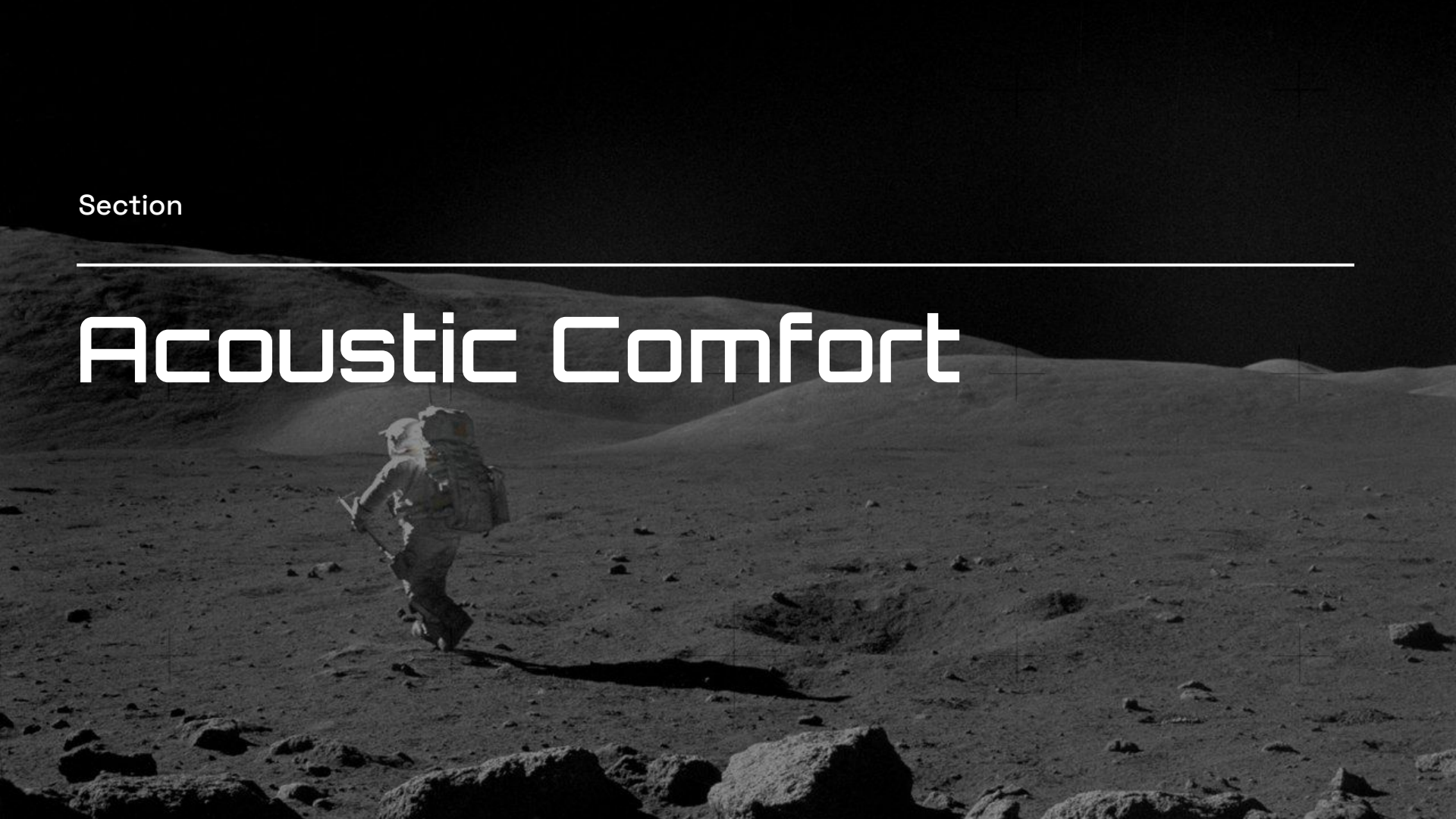




Section

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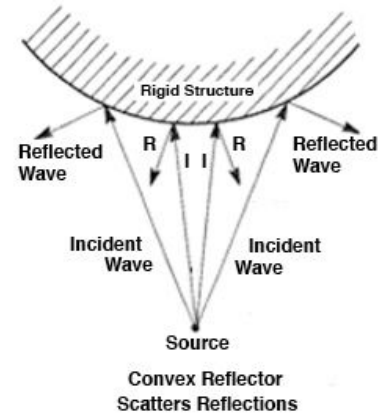
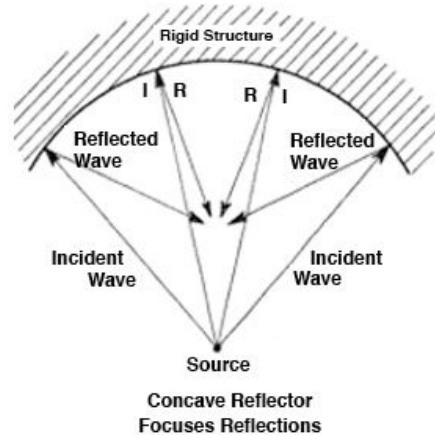
# Acoustic Comfort



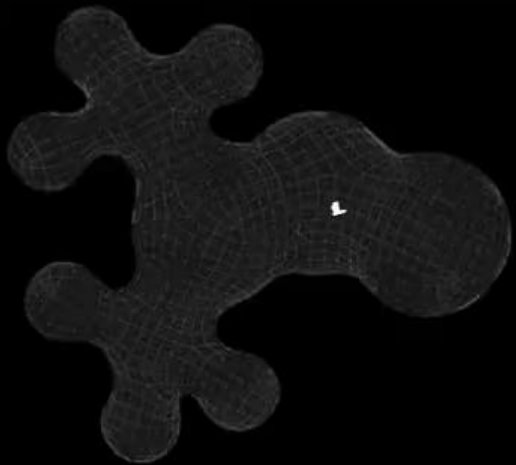
# Acoustics

## Metaball echo

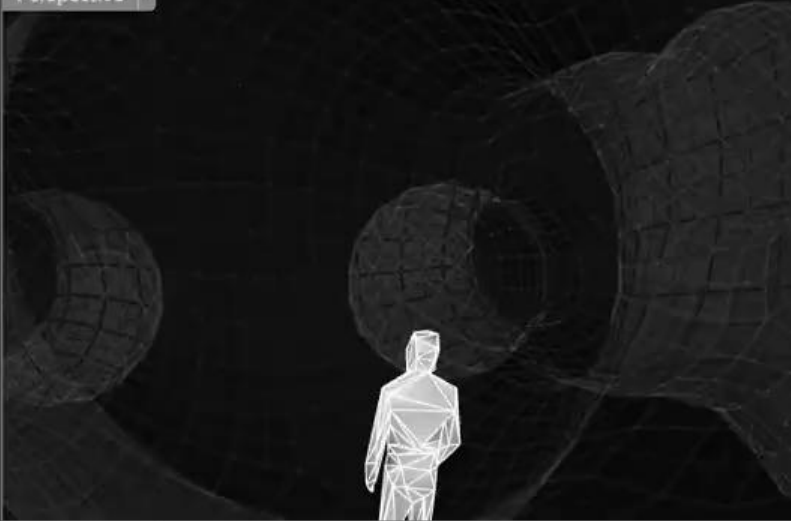
- Concave shape of the metaball causes sound waves to bounce back
- Lots of echo
- Unpleasant acoustics with smooth walls



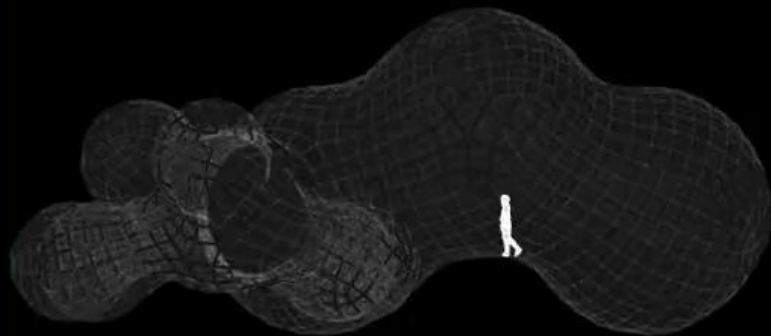
Top ▾



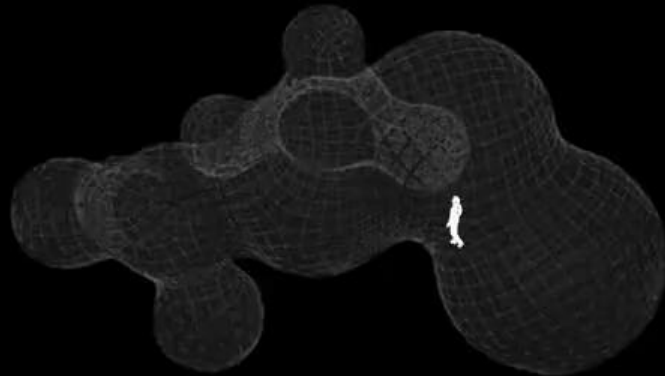
Perspective ▾



Front ▾



Perspective ▾



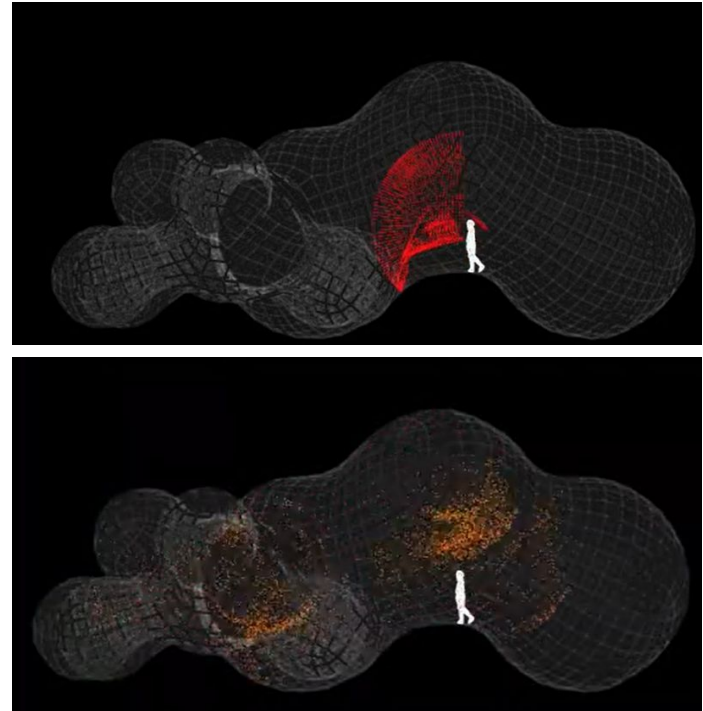
# Acoustics

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## Simulation

- Concave shape reflects and concentrates sound back to user
- High reverberation time (echo)
- Low speech intelligibility

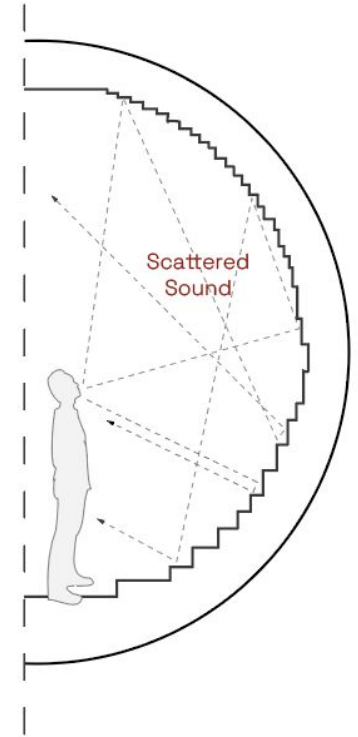
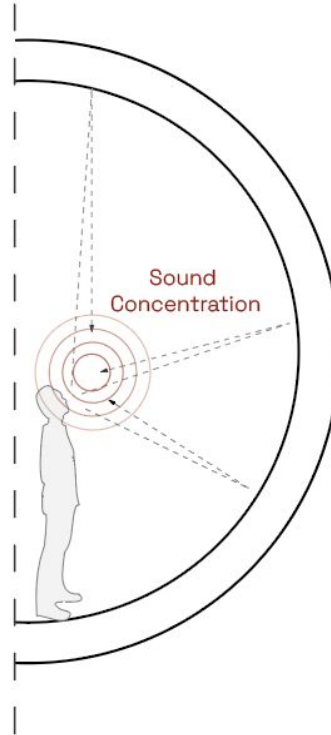
NEED TO SCATTER SOUND INTO DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS AND ABSORB MORE



# Acoustic Pattern

## Scattering

- Breaking up the surface
- Increase reflections
- Reduce concentration of sound



Nature

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# Rock Formations

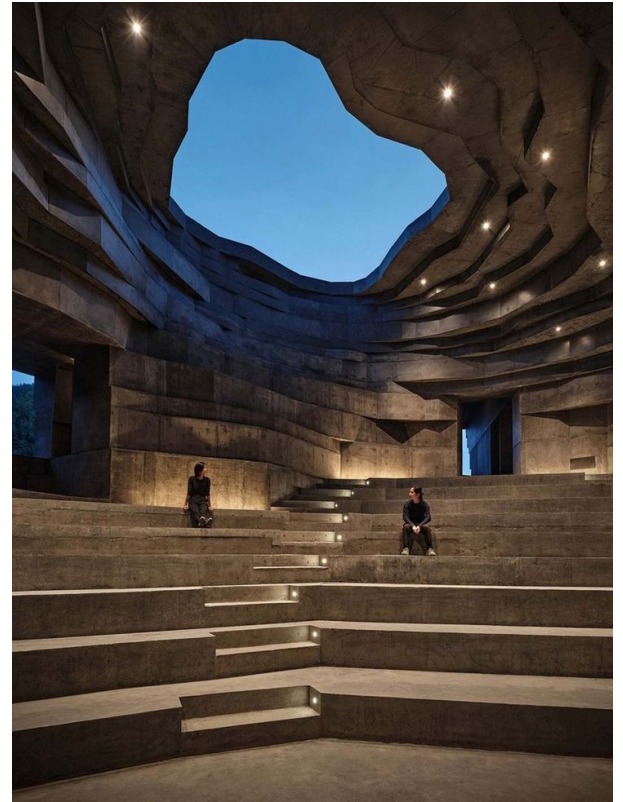
# Case Study

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## Chapel of Sound - OPEN Architecture

- Varying heights and widths
- Functional terracing
- Mimics natural rock formations

OPEN Architecture. (2024). Chapel of Sound [Photograph]. Divisare.  
[https://images.divisare.com//images/c\\_limit,f\\_auto,h\\_2000,q\\_auto,w\\_3000/v1722846688/6e942a2e-b25c-4049-ba67-fbe6d4033832/open-architecture-chapel-of-sound.jpg](https://images.divisare.com//images/c_limit,f_auto,h_2000,q_auto,w_3000/v1722846688/6e942a2e-b25c-4049-ba67-fbe6d4033832/open-architecture-chapel-of-sound.jpg)



# Wall Pattern

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## Mimicking Rock Formations

- Follows the curvature of the metaballs
- Organic terracing
- Calming environment

Instead of a skylight there is a top light to mimic the sky

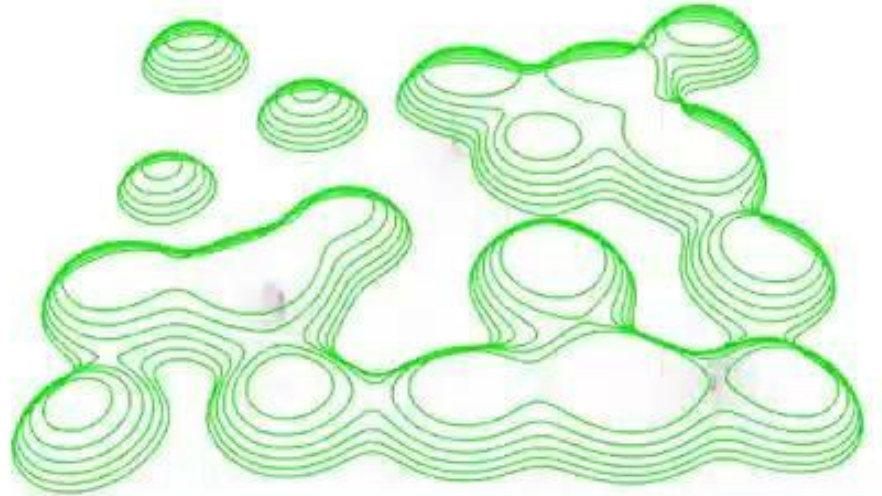


# Terracing

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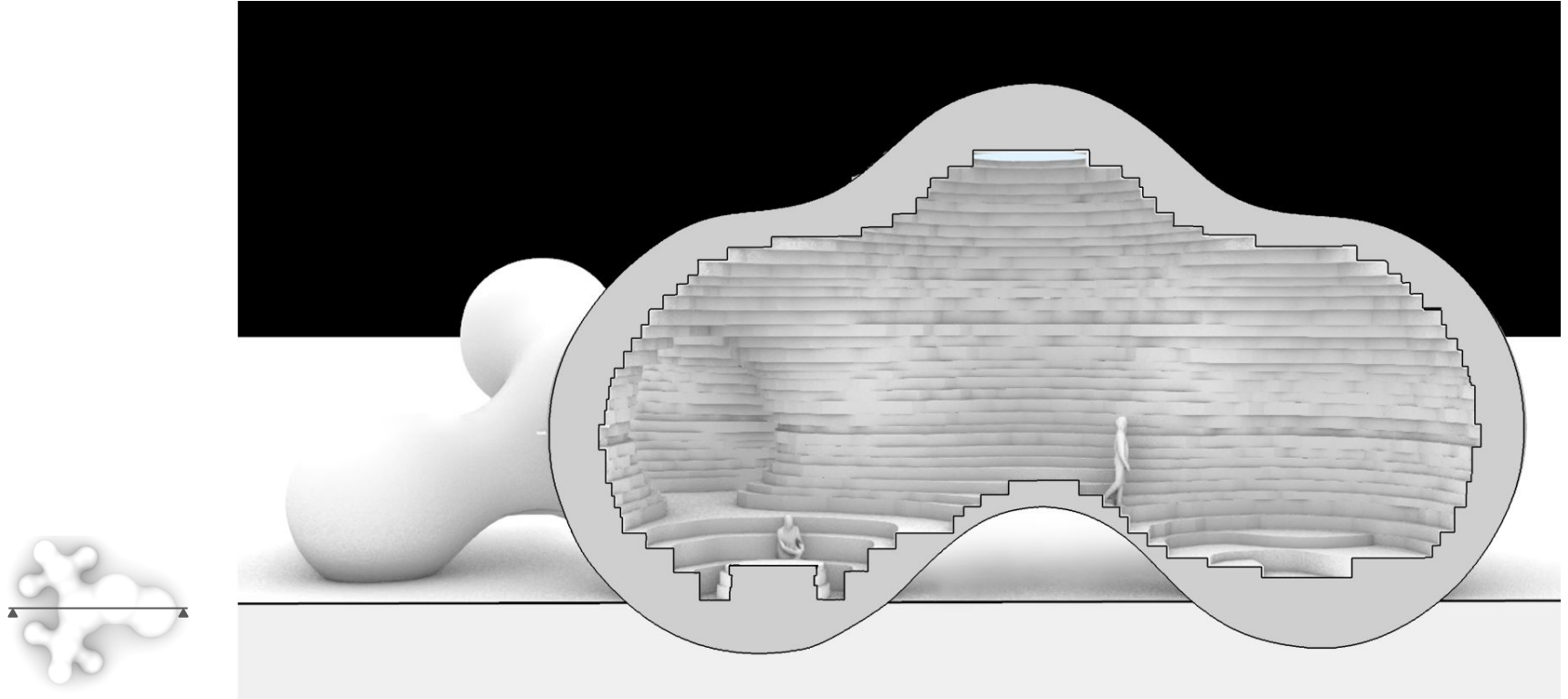
## Creating useable floor spaces

- Random point generation
- Creates 2D metaballs
- Offset and extrudes for terracing



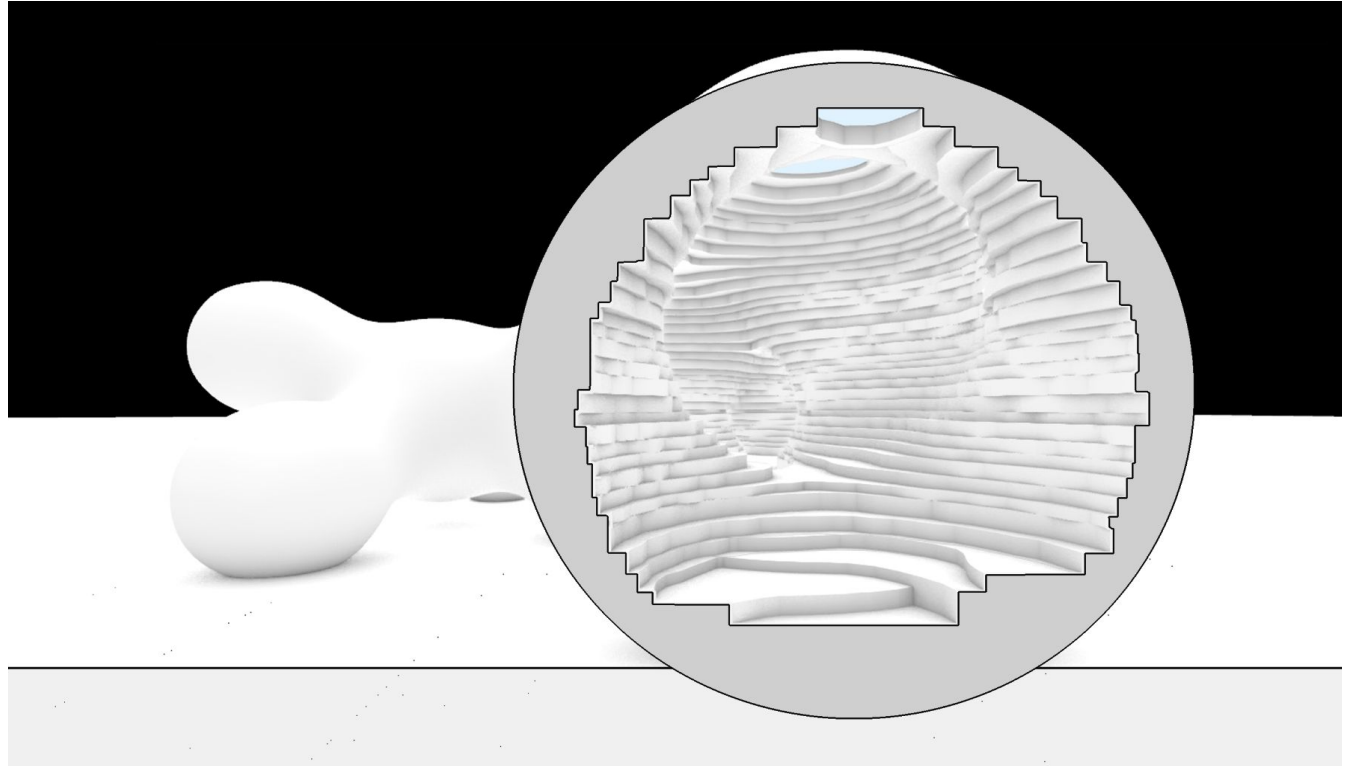
# Section

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# Section

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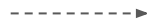


# Wall Pattern

---



Large Massing



Varied Heights



Option  
Reduced for printability

# Materialisation

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## Monolithic Finish

- Warm grey color finish
- Calm color
- Blank canvas for lighting to project color and mood
- **Color coating finish** to ensure **no regolith dust contamination**

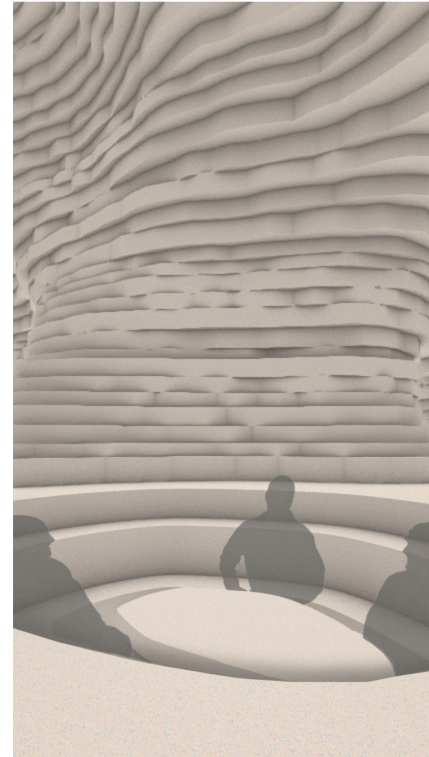


# Interior Experience

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Private  
Contemplation



Social Interaction



A black and white photograph of a lunar surface. In the distance, a rover is visible on the horizon. The sky is dark with a bright, circular light source, possibly the sun or moon, in the upper right. The foreground shows a crater with a dark shadow.

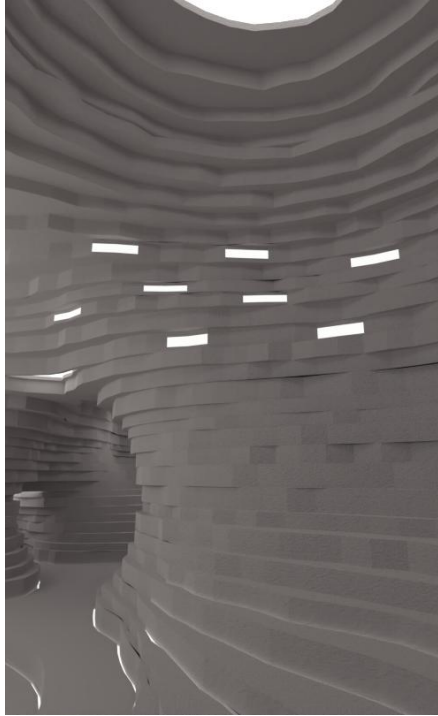
Interior

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# Lighting Comfort

# Lighting options

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Fewer Lights  
Shorter Strips



More Lights  
Longer Strips

# Circadian Rhythm

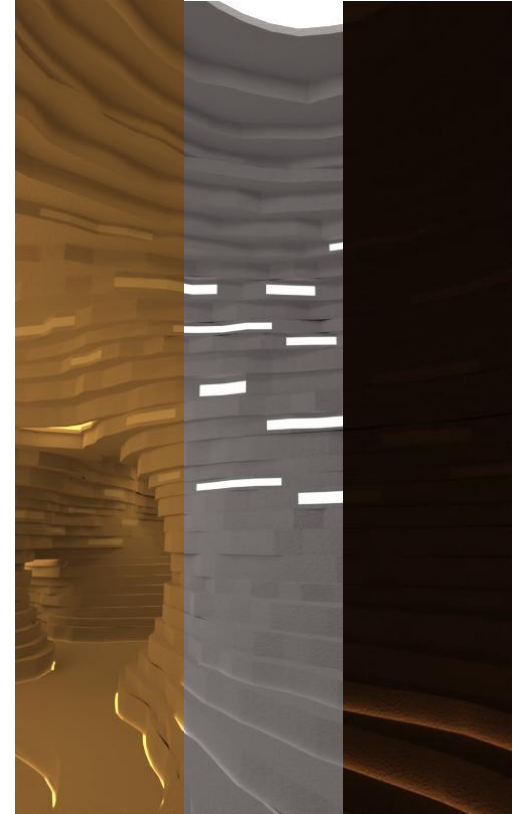
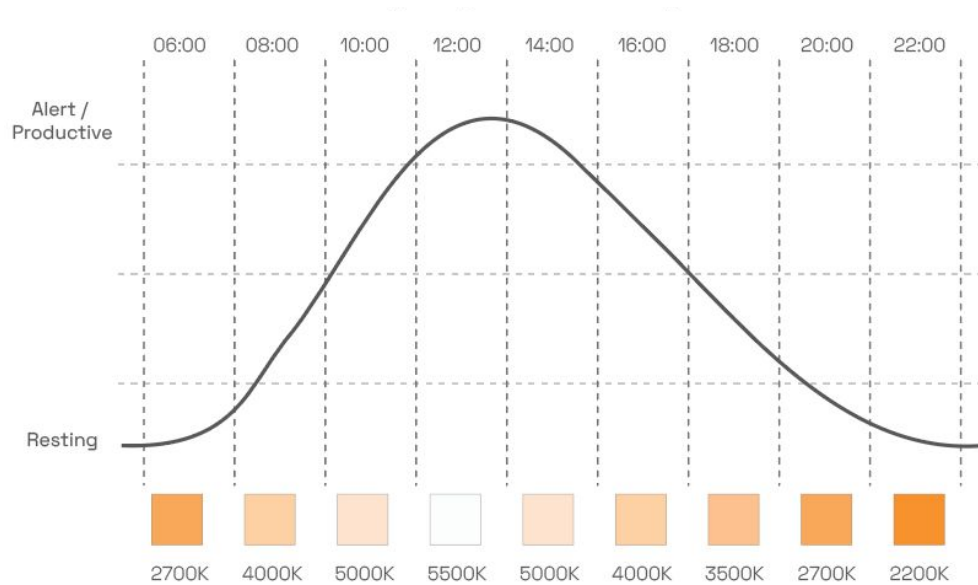
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## Mimicking natural light

- Maintaining the biological clock
- Improve productivity
- Improve sleep
- Improve cognitive performance

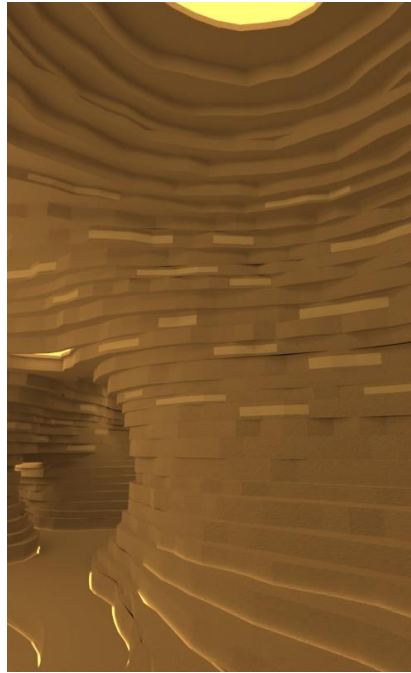
# Circadian Rhythm

## Mimicking natural light



# Circadian Rhythm

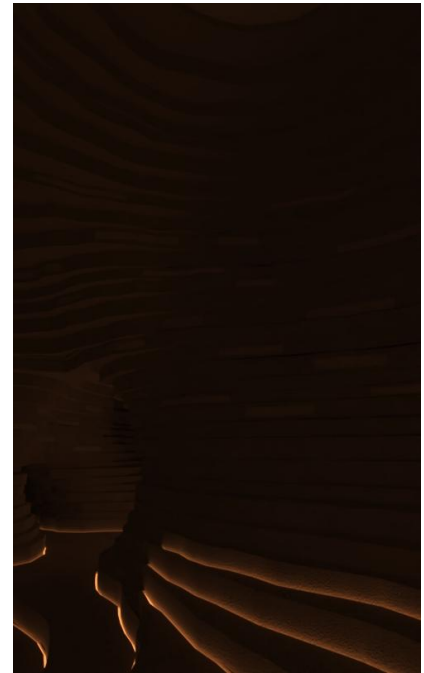
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**Morning**



**Noon**



**Night**

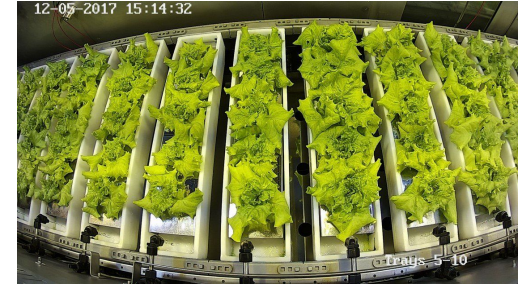
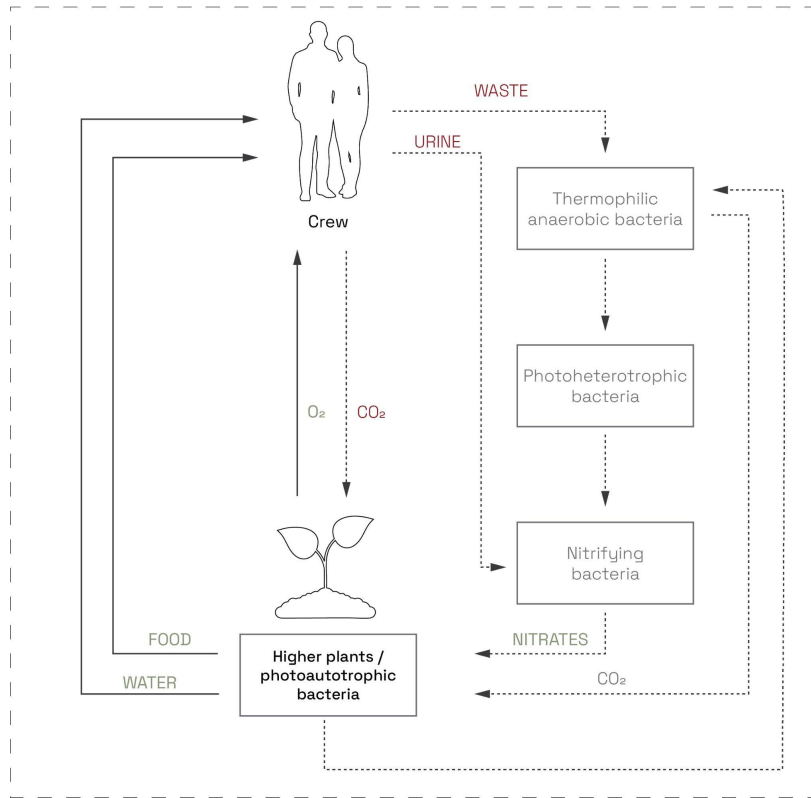
A grayscale photograph of an astronaut in a full space suit standing on a desolate, rocky, and hilly planetary surface, likely Mars. The astronaut is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing slightly towards the right. The background shows rolling dunes and a clear sky. A white horizontal line is drawn across the middle of the image, separating the 'Section' text from the main title.

Section

# Life Support Systems

# MELISSA Loop

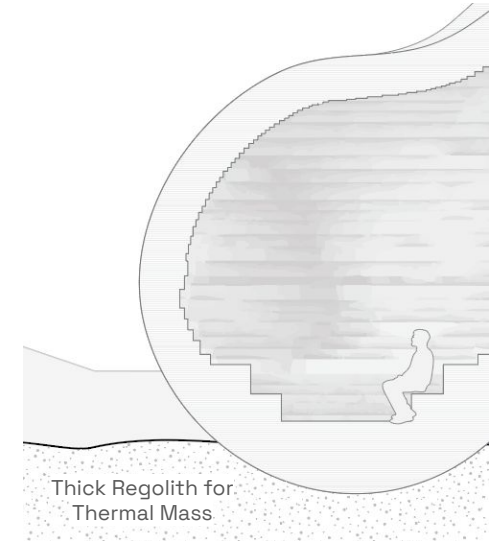
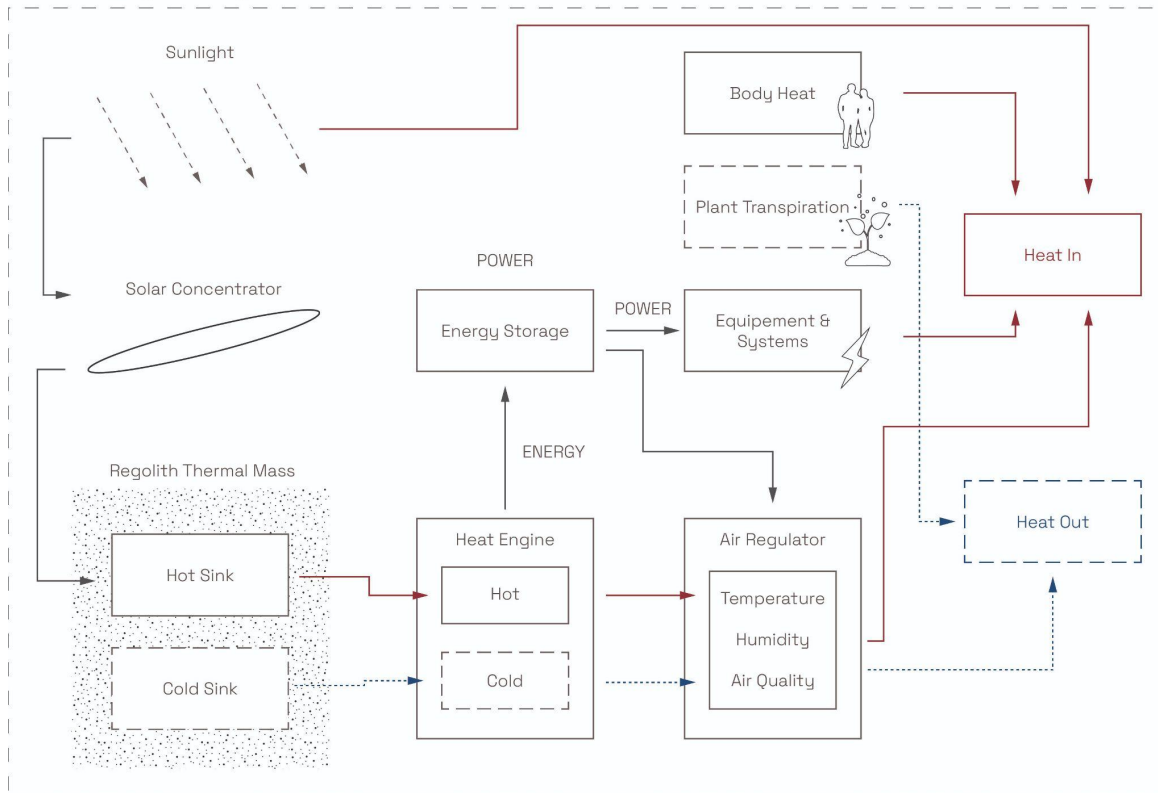
LIFE SUPPORT - MELISSA LOOP



System based on:  
European Space Agency. (n.d.). Closed loop compartments.  
[https://www.esa.int/Enabling\\_Support/Space\\_Engineering\\_Technology/Melissa/Closed\\_Loop\\_Compartments](https://www.esa.int/Enabling_Support/Space_Engineering_Technology/Melissa/Closed_Loop_Compartments)

# Thermal Regulation

THERMAL - Heating and Cooling



System based on:  
European Space Agency. (2017, March 17). How to keep warm on the Moon.  
[https://www.esa.int/Enabling\\_Support/Preparing\\_for\\_the\\_Future/Discovery\\_and\\_Preparation/How\\_to\\_keep\\_warm\\_on\\_the\\_Moon](https://www.esa.int/Enabling_Support/Preparing_for_the_Future/Discovery_and_Preparation/How_to_keep_warm_on_the_Moon)

A black and white photograph of an astronaut in a full spacesuit standing on the surface of Mars. The astronaut is wearing a large backpack and is looking towards the camera. The background shows the undulating, sandy dunes of the Martian landscape under a dark sky. In the foreground, there is a small, dark crater. To the right, a piece of scientific equipment is mounted on a tripod.

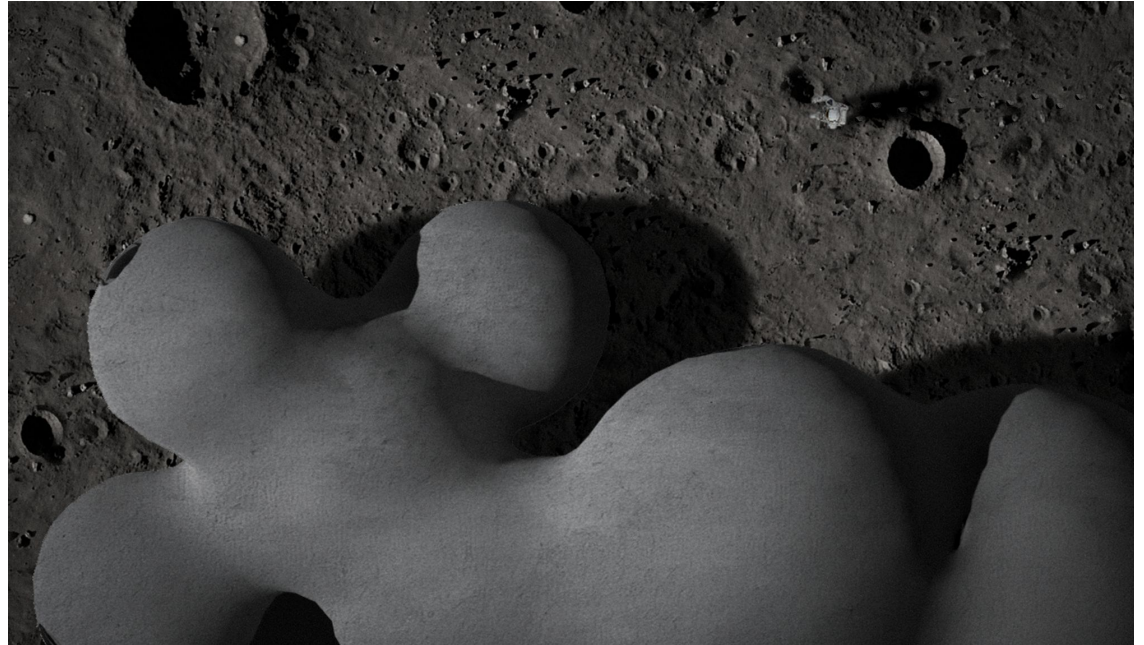
SECTION

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# Conclusion

## Design Steps

1. L-system
2. Functional Distribution
3. Metaballs
4. Structure Optimization
5. Porosity
6. Interior



## Mental & Physical Health

- ✓ Protection from lunar environment
- ✓ Non-monotonous, dynamic spaces
- ✓ Separation between public & private spaces → ability to retreat
- ✓ Lighting comfort
- ✓ Acoustic comfort
- ✓ Thermal comfort
- ✓ Good air quality

## Design Response

- Pressurised + radiation shielding
- Metaball morphology
- L-system spatial hierarchy
- Circadian lighting
- Rock-like wall texturing
- Thermal mass
- Plants integrated in LSS

QUESTIONS?



A grayscale photograph of an astronaut in a full space suit standing on a sandy, cratered surface, likely Mars. The astronaut is wearing a large backpack and is looking towards the camera. In the background, there are rolling sand dunes and a small rover-like vehicle. A tripod-mounted instrument is visible in the foreground on the right.

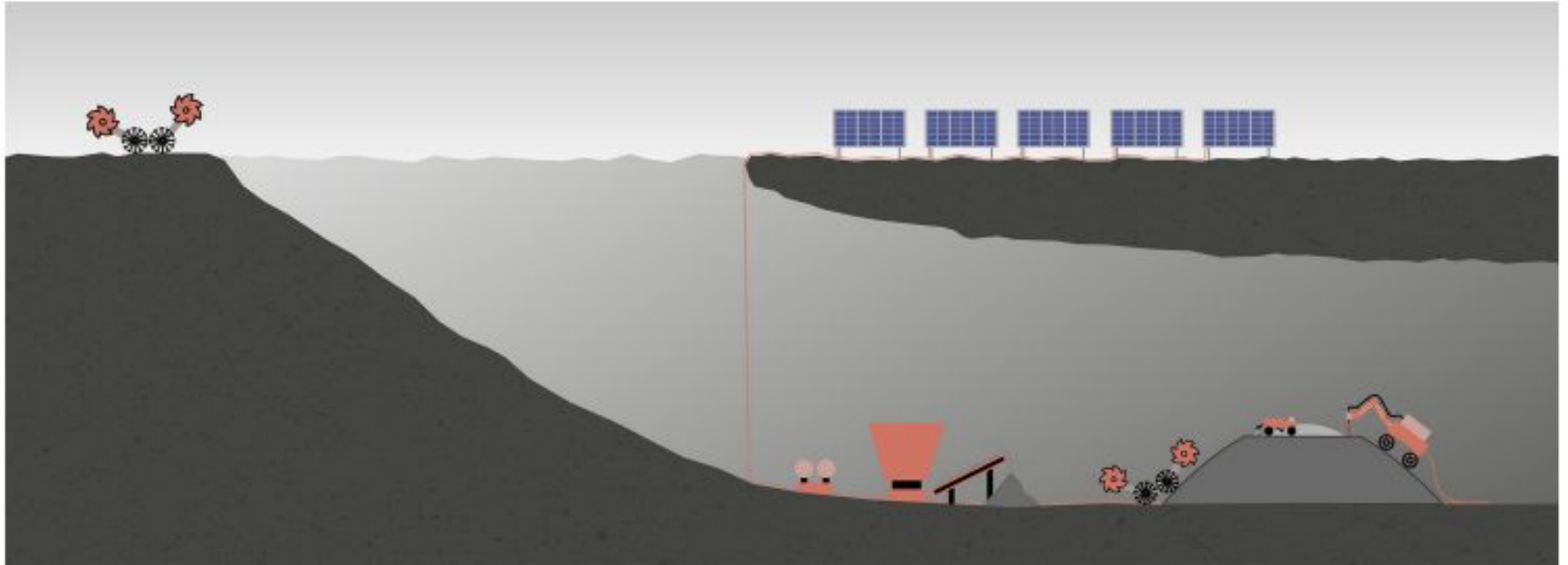
SECTION

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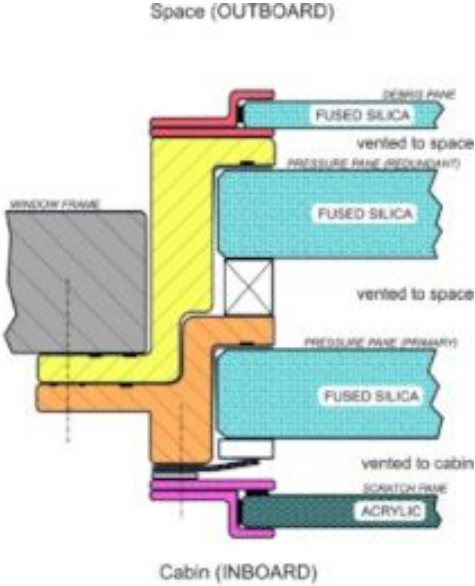
# Appendix (extra slides)

# JIP Construction Method

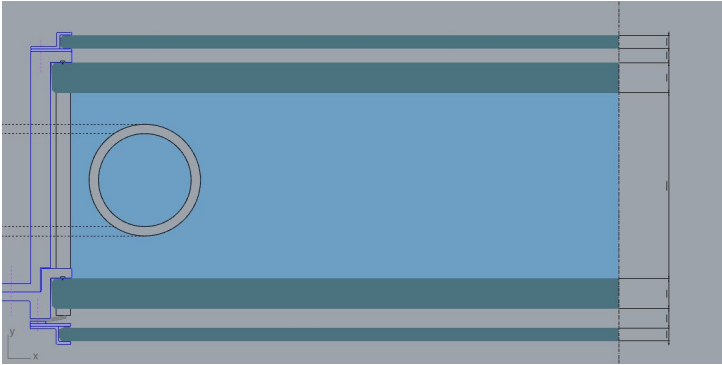
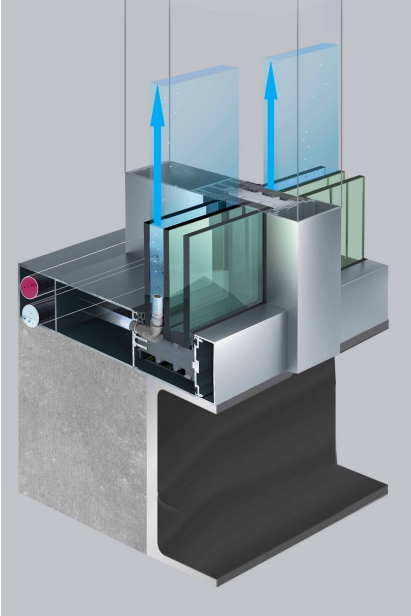
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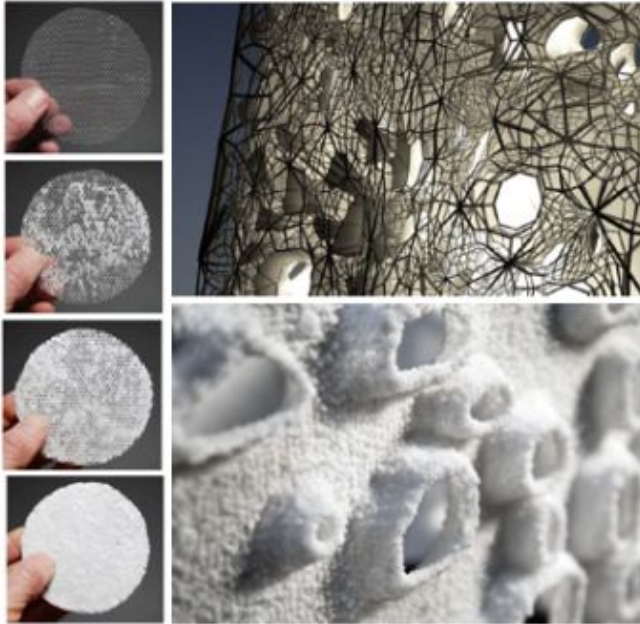
# Window Shielding



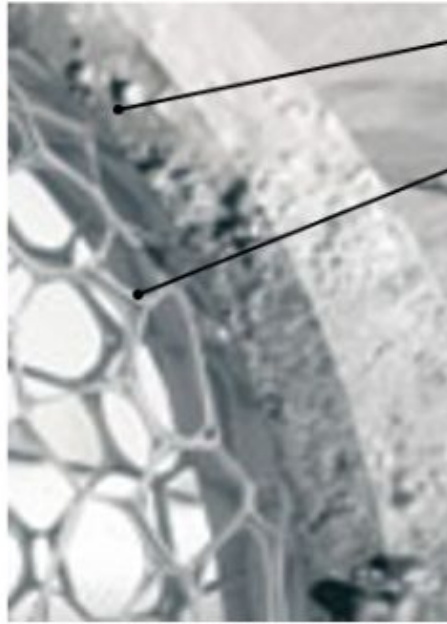
(b)



# Regolith Accretion



Vertical Salt Deposit Growth System  
GEOtube Tower (2009), Faulders Studio, Dubai



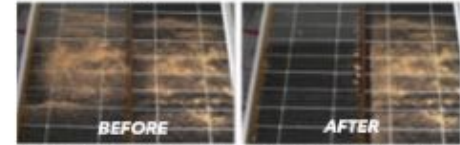
## Regolith

- Accretion with electrostatic, sintered with laser heat

## Aluminum Metallic Structure

- Medium to conduct electricity
- 3d-printed

## Technology reference



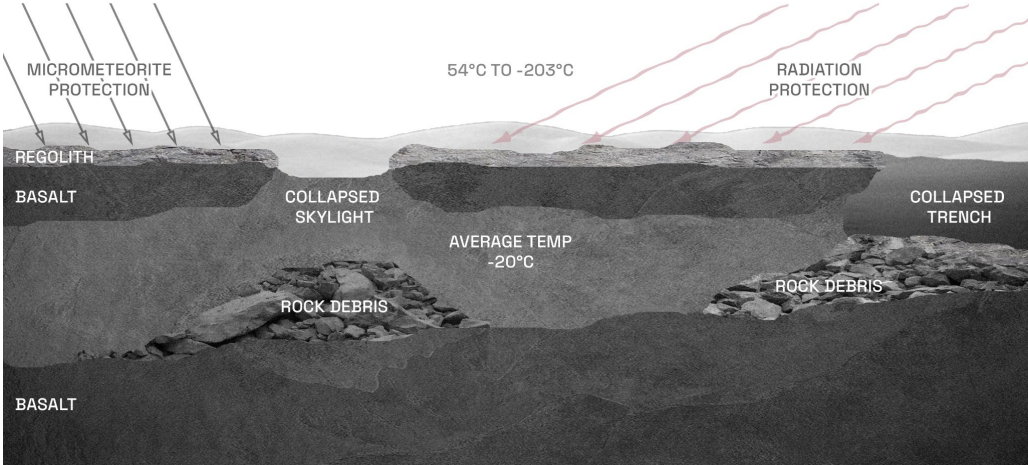
Electrostatic cleaning system for sand removal from solar panels (2015). H. Kawamoto & T. Shibata

- Current technology: use electrostatic to **repel** regolith
- **Reverse principle**: use electrostatic to **attract** regolith

\*based on in class discussion with expert

Cheibas et. al, Towards Additive Manufactured Off-Earth Habitats with Functionally Graded Multi-materials, p. 84

# Lava Tube





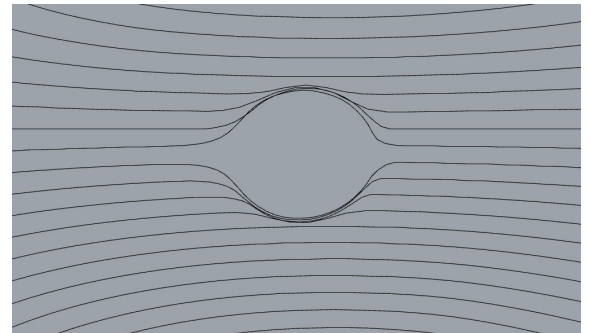
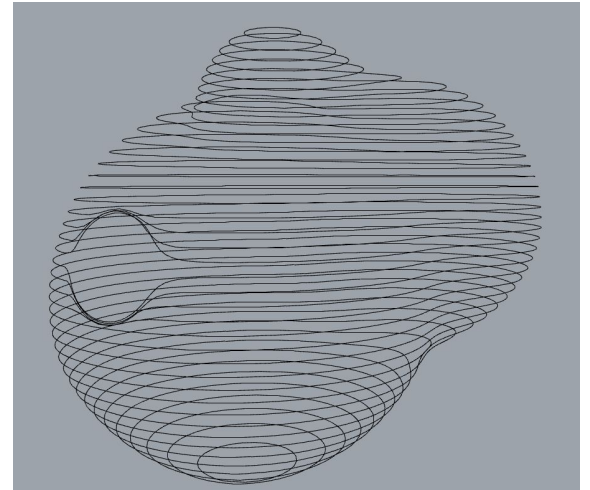


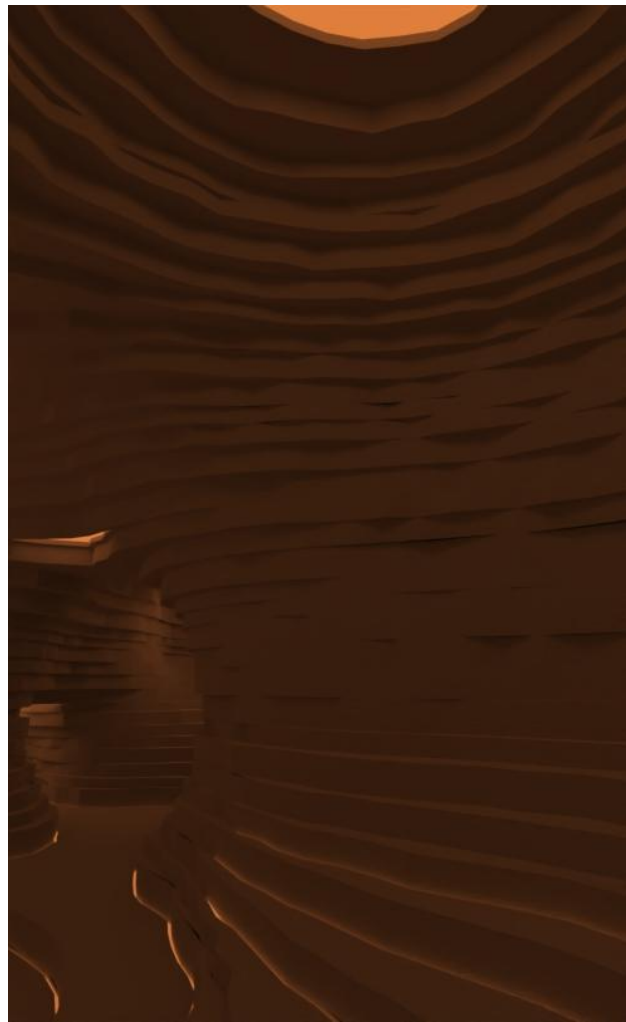
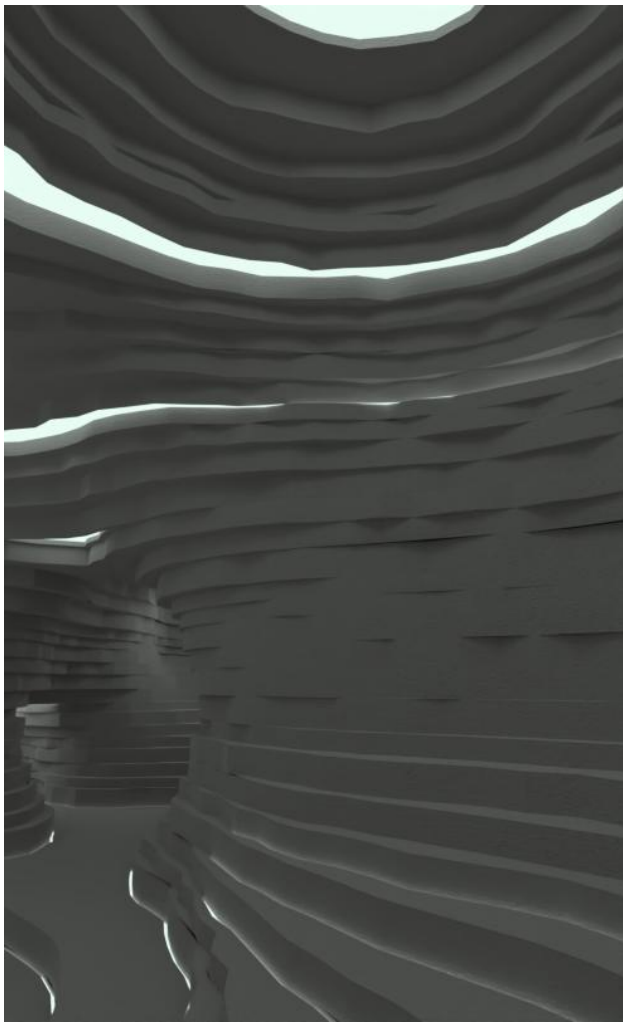
# Window Integration

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## Scripting

- Contour line pattern flows around the windows
- Nestles the window in the wall
- Relationship between the pattern and windows





# Section

