

MARS HABITAT Group 1

DIYA
GRAYSON
WAN
ANAN
ZHANG



Martian surface temperatures vary from lows of about $-143\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-225\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) (at the winter polar caps) to highs of up to $35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) (in equatorial summer).

We considered designing the habitat to the equatorial zone.



As the lower gravity on Mars allows larger differences in elevation than on Earth, the pressure can be quite different in lower and higher areas.

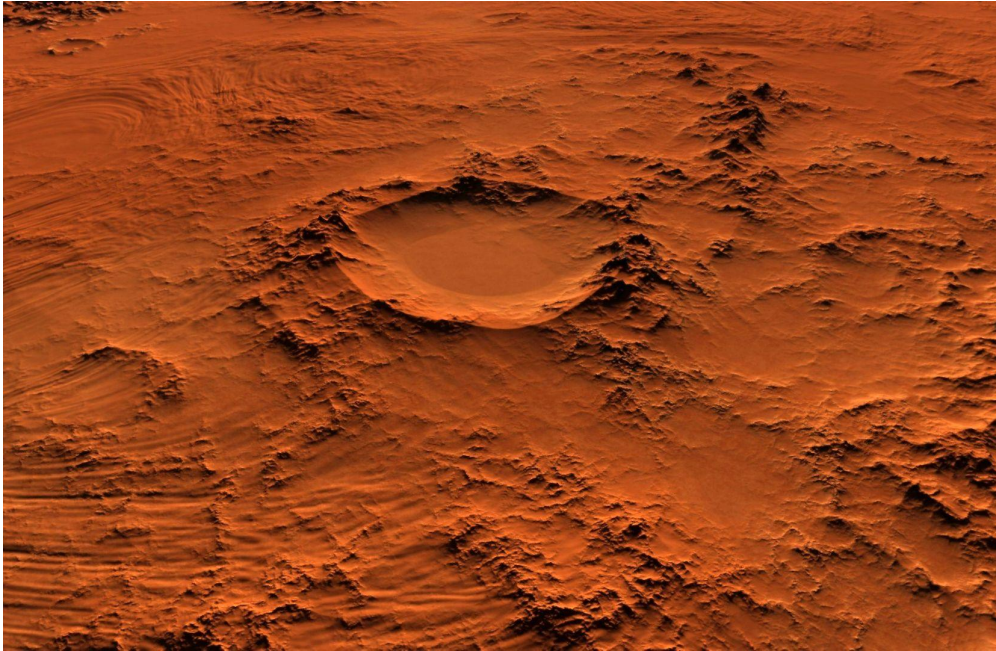


Mars also lacks the magnetosphere that protects Earth. The average natural radiation level on Mars is about 40-50 times the average on Earth.

Habitats are to be equipped with radiation shielding, therefore best protection may be achieved with shelter built in natural caves or set into cliffs or hillsides.



Energy Requirements

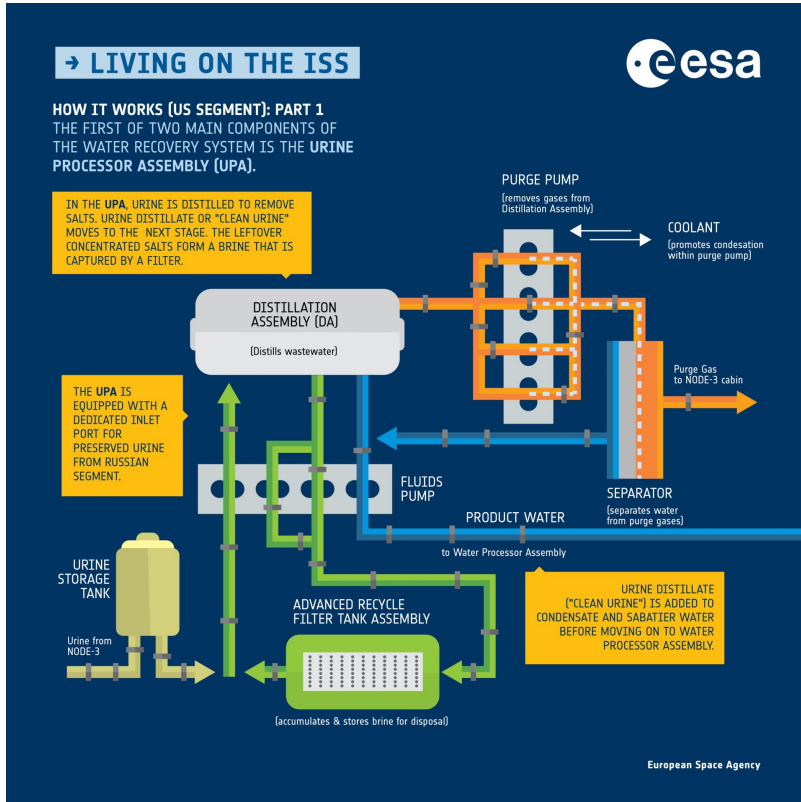


Considering the four main forms of energy production on Mars:

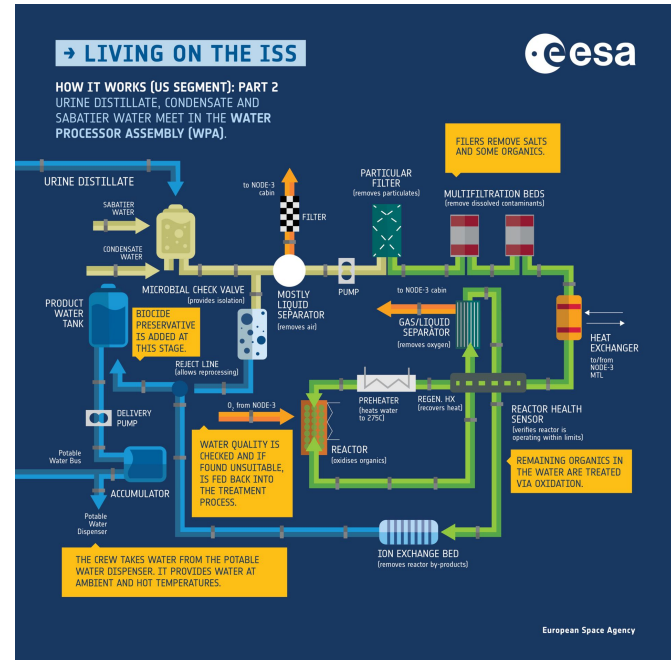
- Solar energy
- Nuclear energy
- Wind energy
- Geothermal energy

Our habitat will primarily use Solar energy and nuclear energy.

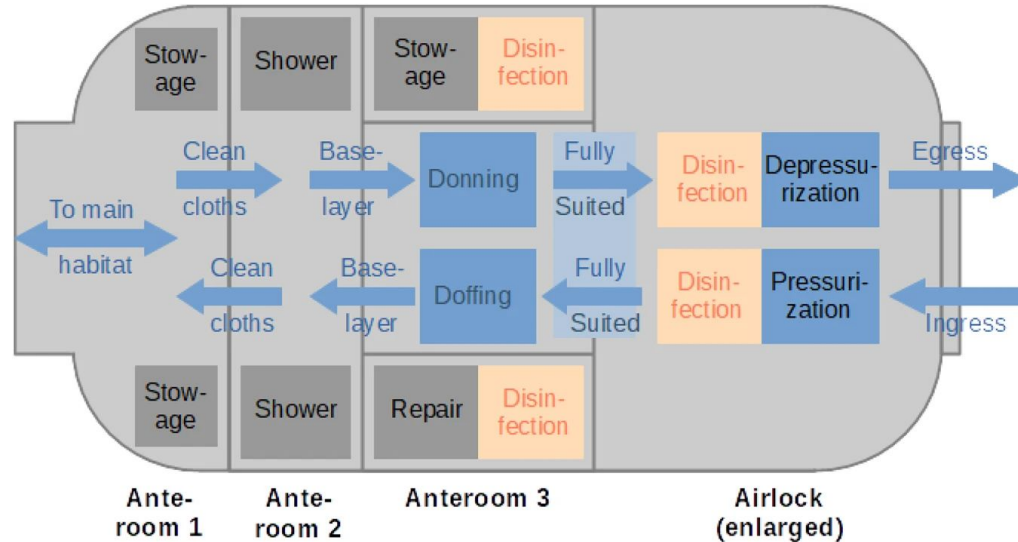
Water Recycling System



Learning about the recycling water on the International Space Station

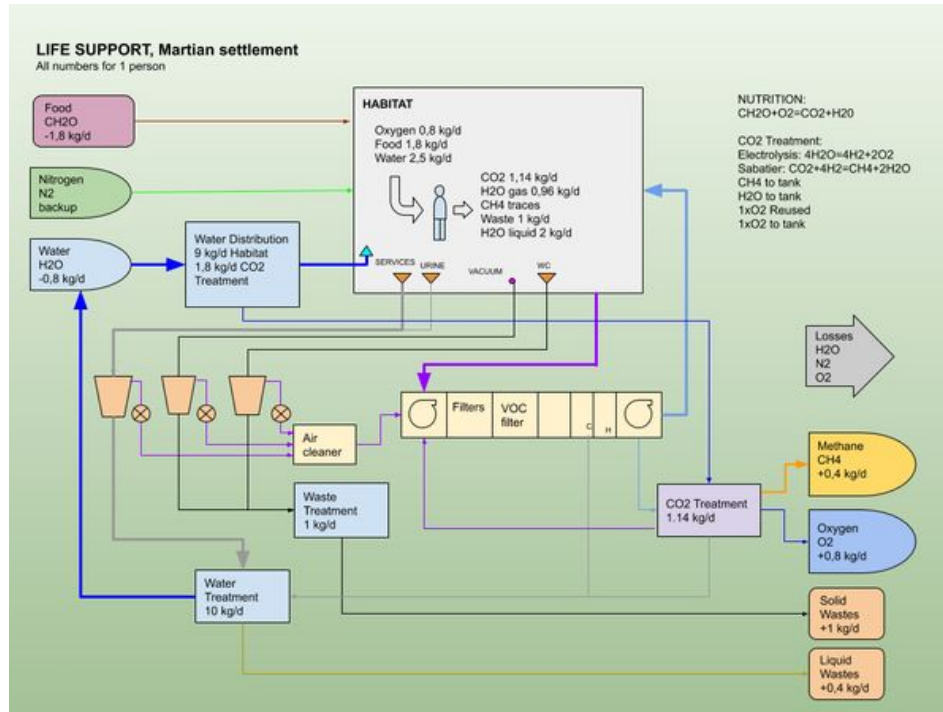


Air Lock Function for Entrance



The airlock module is recommended to be divided into four sections based on information, with access to the main habitat through at least three anterooms.

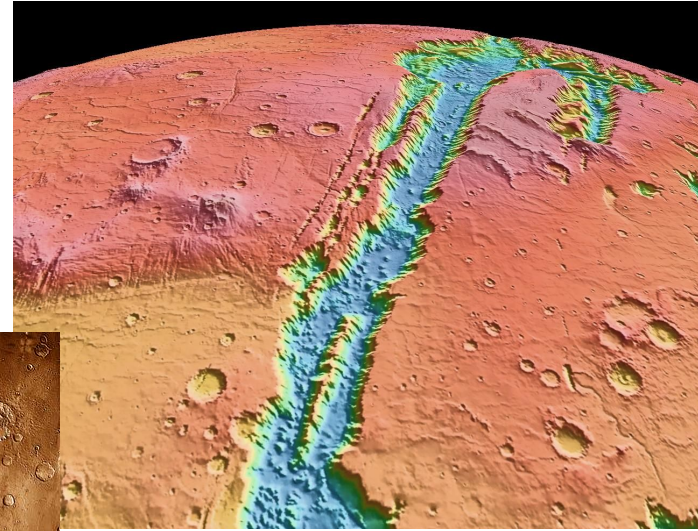
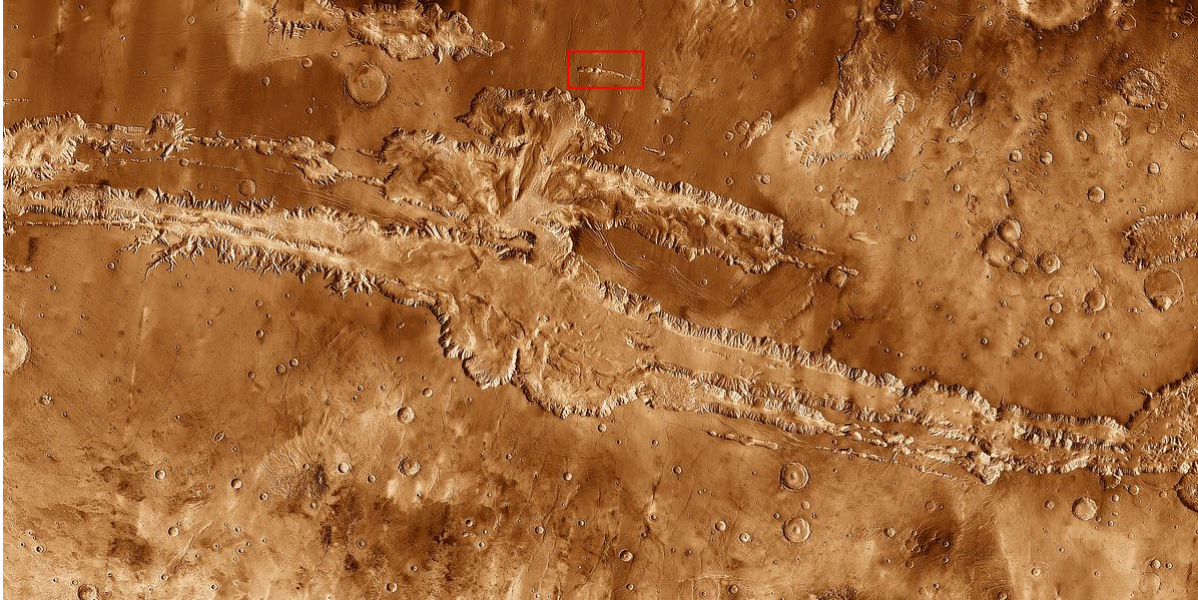
Life Support System



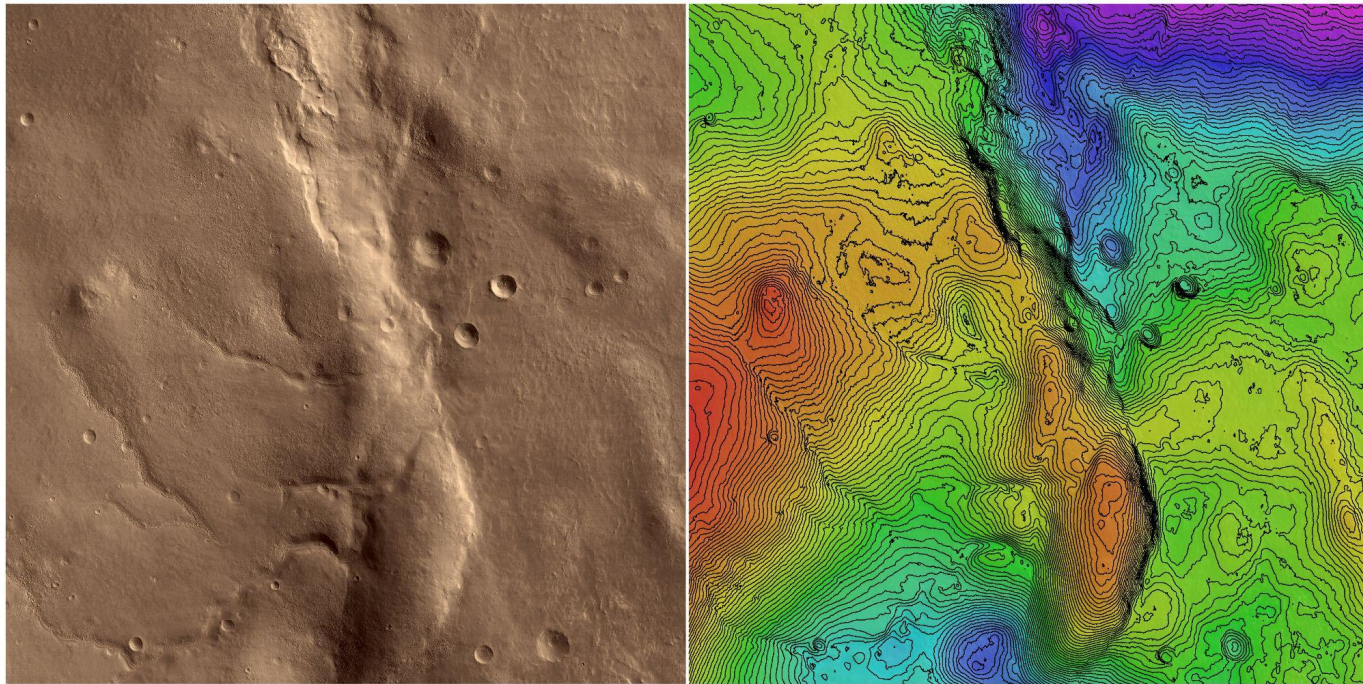
To produce food locally, a near-natural carbon cycle with the growing of food and the production of oxygen at the same time is required.

Design in the cracks

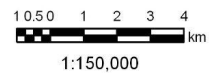
Valles Marineris, Valles Marineris stretches over 4,000 km (2,500 mi) across Mars, mostly east-west just below the equator, as seen in this Viking 1 orbiter image mosaic. The three Tharsis Montes are at left; towards the top, an ancient outflow channel stretches northward from Echus Chasma to Kasei Valles. Similar outflow channels extend from the east end of Valles Marineris towards Mars's northern lowlands.



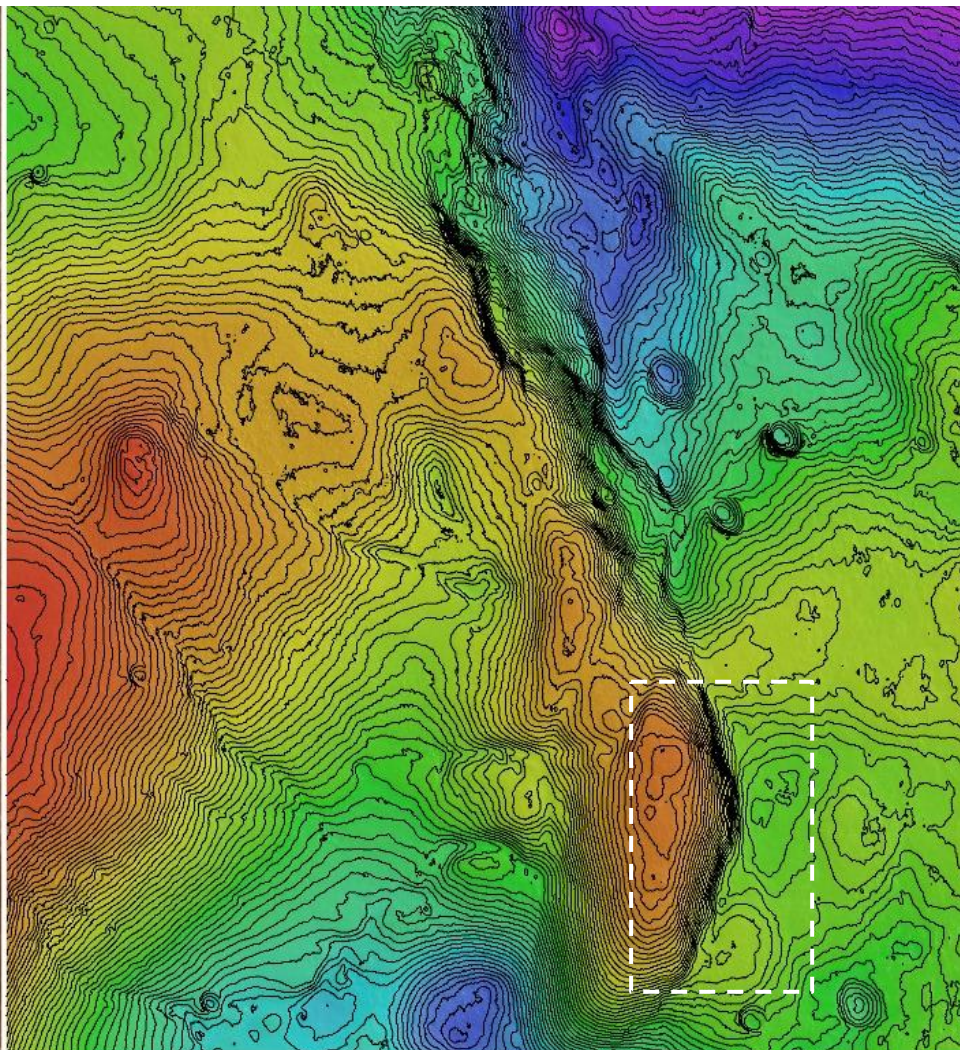
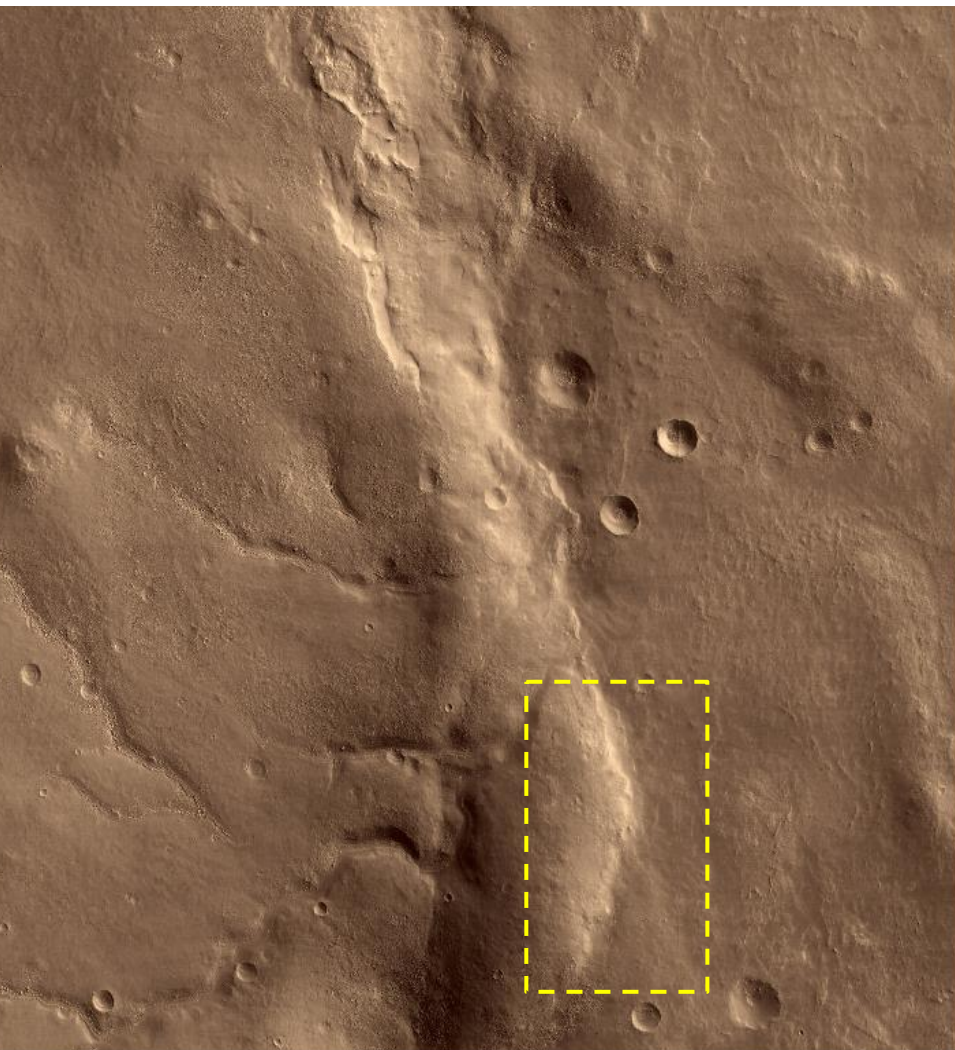
AEB_000001_0000
First MRO HiRISE image of Mars
Topographic model from photoclinometry
2.5m per image pixel, 5m per elevation point



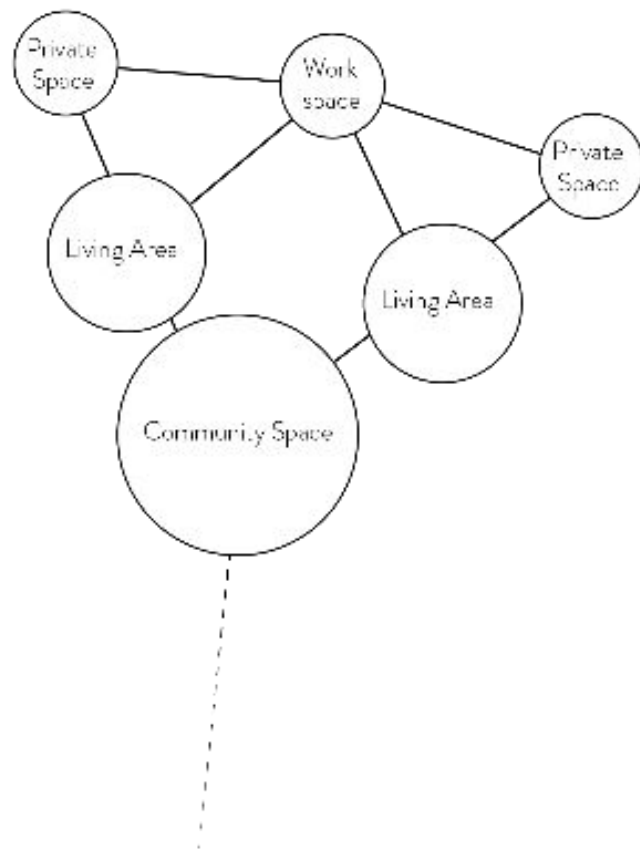
simulated natural color

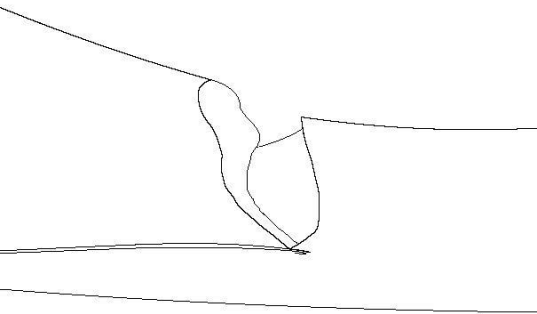


20m contour interval

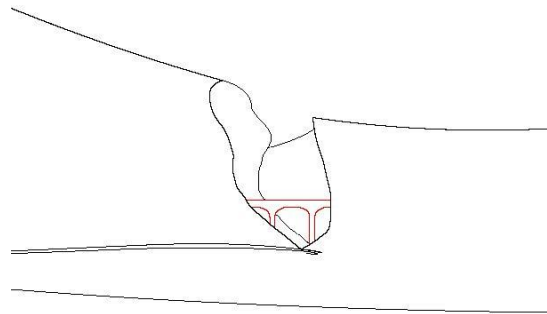


Components - Communal
Spaces+Workspace+Housing Units

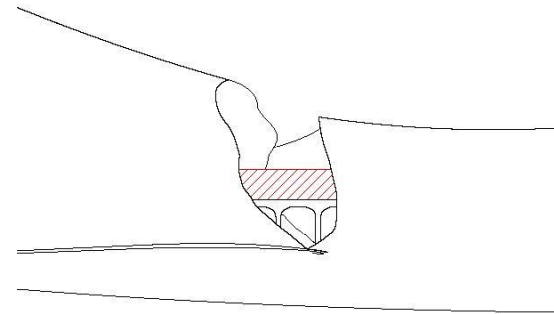




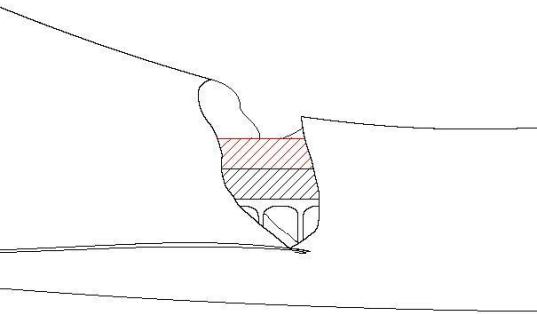
Site Section



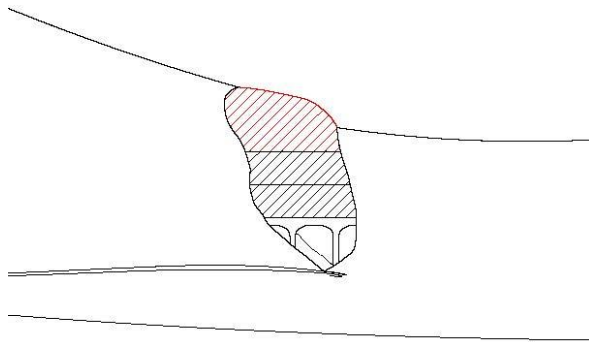
Support



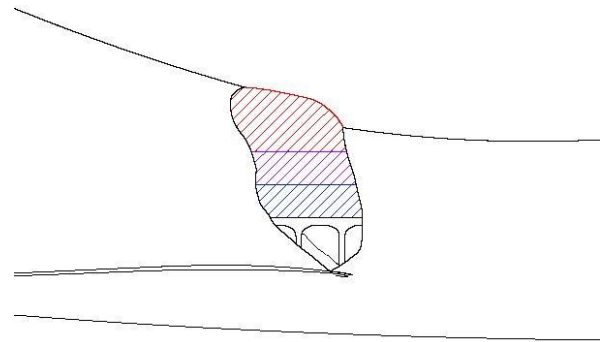
Level 1
Life Support, Rooms + Support Spaces
4.5m² 10m² 2.5m²



Level 2
Living Areas, Kitchen, Sanitation
10m² 4.5m²

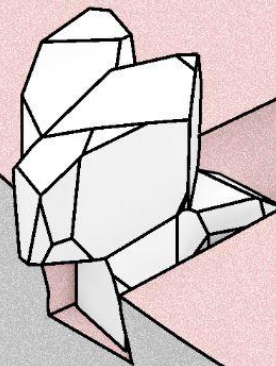
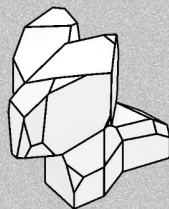
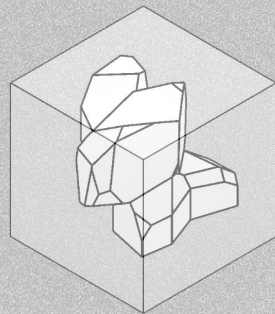
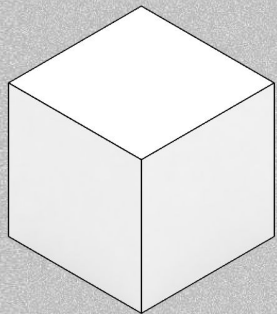


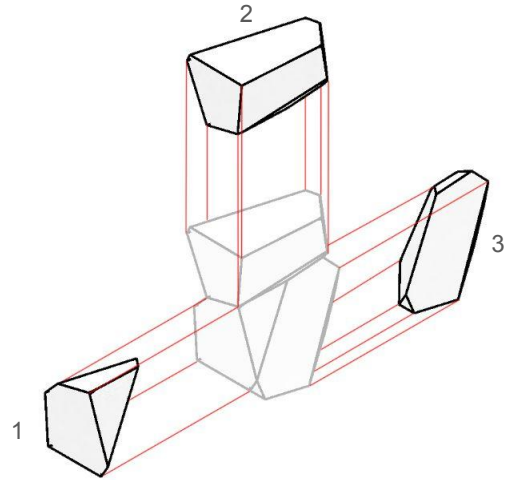
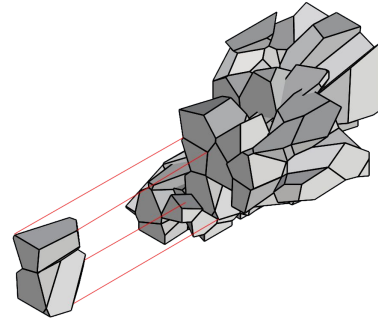
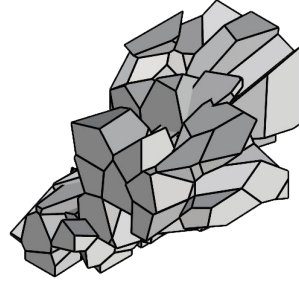
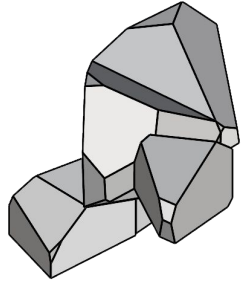
Level 3
Common Areas, Workspace, Machinery
12m² 4.5m² 4.5m²



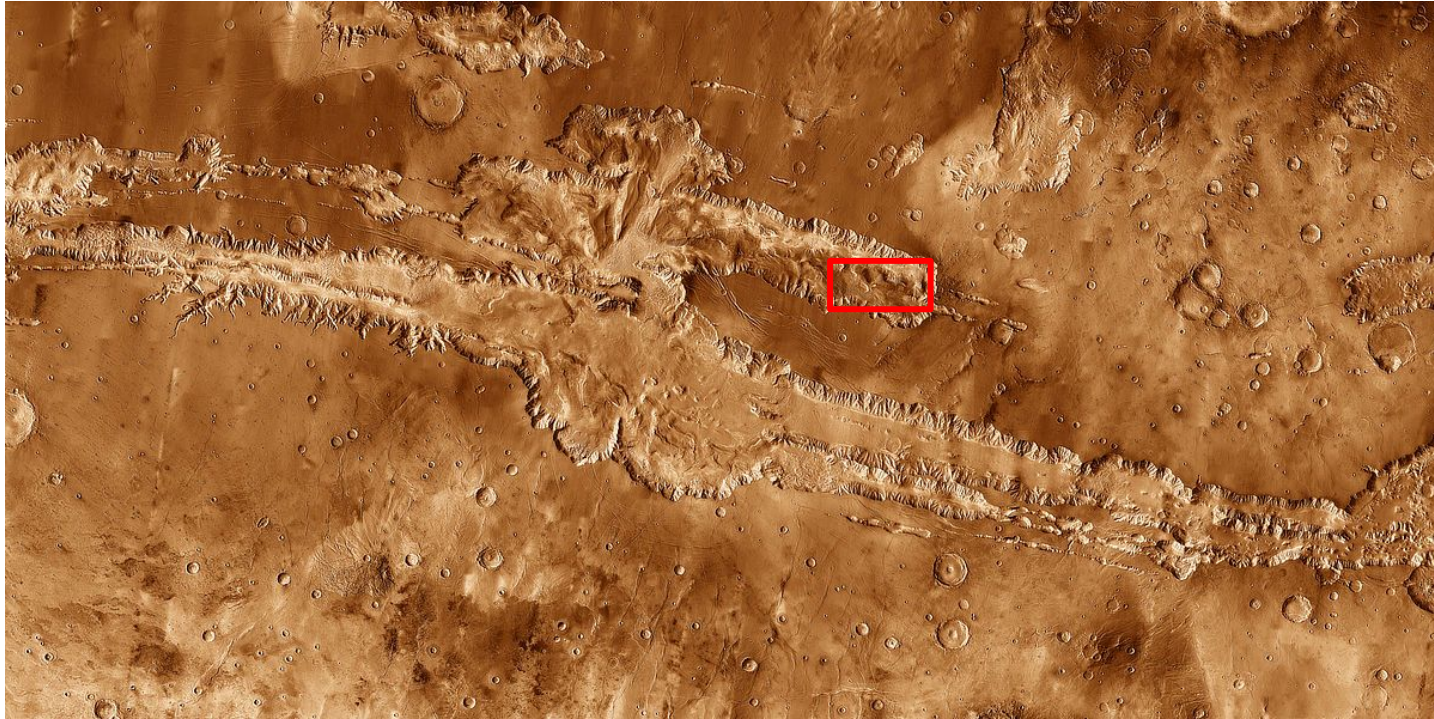
Totally

Design Development

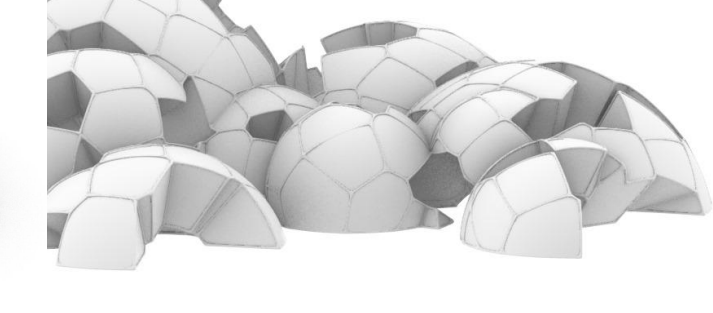
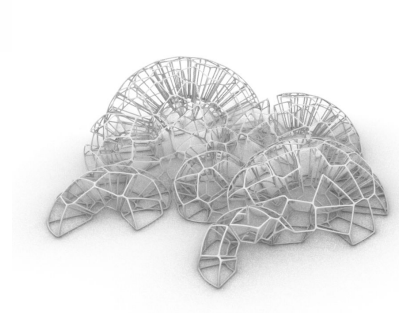
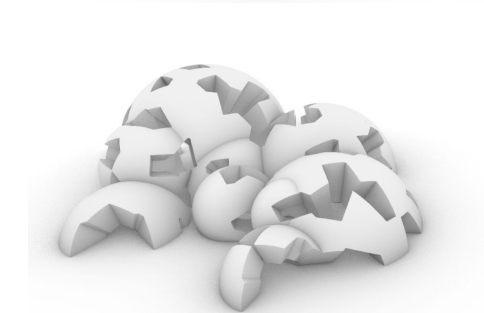
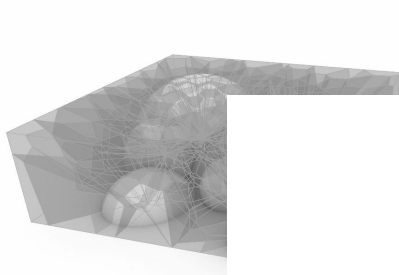




Design in the Valley



Form Generation





Fragment selection

Solar Panel

3d Printed Concrete units

Metal Support

Robot Arm assemble and install

