

MARSCEPTION 2024

Marsception 2024 | Νικητές Διαγωνισμού

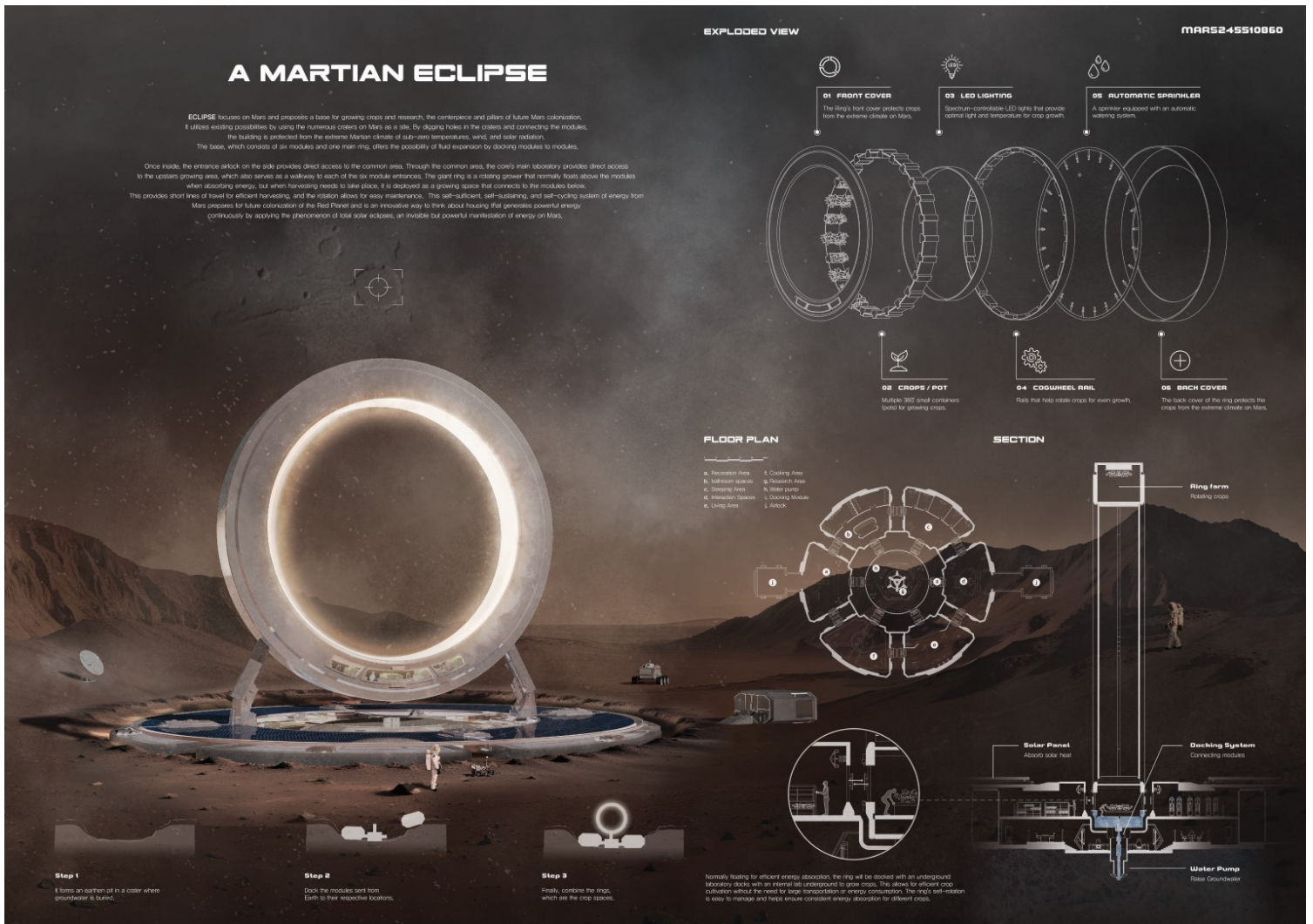
Archetype team - 30/07/2024

International design competition platform Volume Zero Competition has announced the results of the Marsception 2024 Architecture Competition. The Marsception 2024 Architecture competition challenged participants to create a self-sustaining living space for the initial habitants, a group of five researchers, of the Red Planet. Participants envisioned a utopian tomorrow, transforming humanity into a multi-planetary species.

The participants had to select a location anywhere on the topography of Mars with interplanetary travel for humans, not a far-fetched idea and innovations made every day to make it a reality soon. Participants from over 32 countries came up with their creative and sustainable design solutions to cater to this spatially challenging Architectural problem.

Volume Zero Competition thanks all the competitors for participating in this competition and for contributing to this competition's research.

The esteemed jury for judging this competition consisted of Arotty Panyang (Studio Aro), Carsten Primdahl (Cebra Architecture), Georgi Petrov (SOM), Sushant Verma (rat[LAB] Studio), YU Ting (Wutopia Lab), Yuko Sono (Clouds Architecture Office), Edouard Cabay (Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia [IAAC]), Chenchen Hu (HCCH Studio), Eva Bo Geisler (SPACON & X).

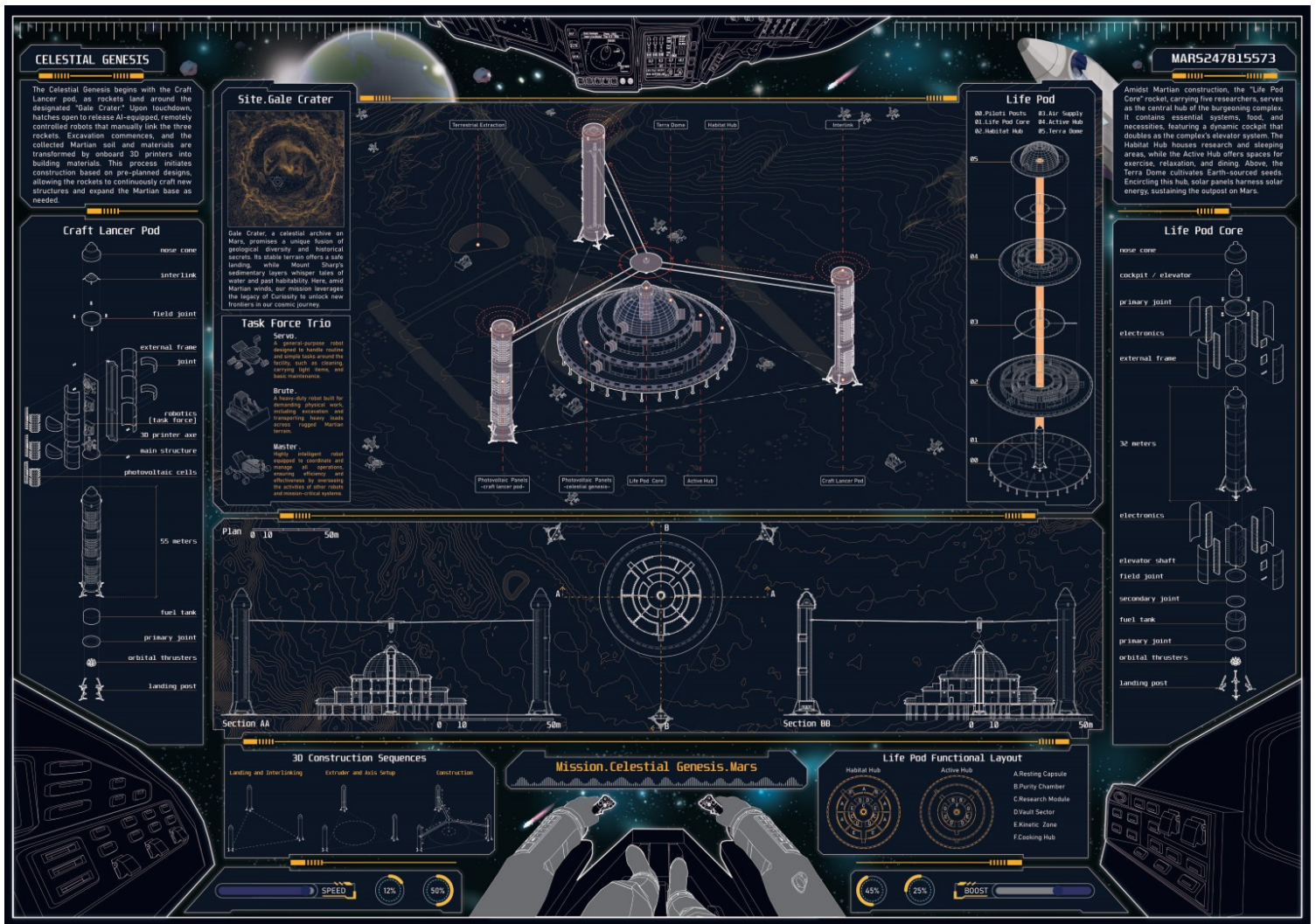


ECLIPSE focuses on Mars and proposes a base for growing crops and research, the centerpiece and pillars of future Mars colonization. It utilizes existing possibilities by using the numerous craters on Mars as a site. By digging holes in the craters and connecting the modules, the building is protected from the extreme Martian climate of sub-zero temperatures, wind, and solar radiation. The base, which consists of six modules and one main ring, offers the possibility of fluid expansion by docking modules to modules.

Once inside, the entrance airlock on the side provides direct access to the common area. Through the common area, the core's main laboratory provides direct access to the upstairs growing area, which also serves as a walkway to each of the six module entrances. The giant ring is a rotating grower that normally floats above the modules when absorbing energy, but when harvesting need to take place, it is deployed as a growing space that connects to the modules below. This provides short lines of travel for efficient harvesting, and the rotation allows for easy maintenance. This self-sufficient, self-sustaining and self-cycling system of energy from Mars prepares for future colonization of the Red Planet and is an innovative way to think about housing that generates powerful energy continuously by applying the phenomenon of total solar eclipses, an invisible but powerful manifestation of energy on Mars.

THIRD PLACE CELESTIAL GENESIS

Alp Arda, Italy



The Celestial Genesis begins with the Craft Lancer pod, as rockets land around the designated “Gale Crater”. Upon touchdown, hatches open to release AI-equipped, remotely controlled robots that manually link the three rockets. Excavation commences, and the collected Martian soil and materials are transformed by onboard 3D printers initiate construction based on pre-planned designs, allowing the rockets to continuously craft new structures and expand the Martian base as needed.

Amidst Martian construction, the “Life Pod Core” rocket, carrying five researchers, serves as the central hub of the burgeoning complex. It contains essential systems, food, and necessities, featuring a dynamic cockpit that doubles as the complex’s elevator system. The Habitat Hub houses research and sleeping areas, while the Active Hub offers spaces for exercise, relaxation, and dining. Above, the Terra Dome cultivates Earth-sourced seeds. Encircling this hub, solar panels harness solar energy, sustaining the outpost on Mars.

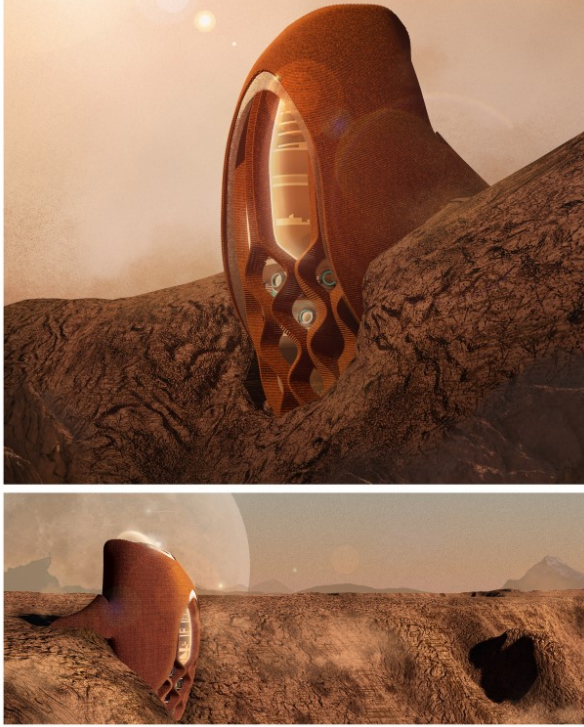
Honourable Mentions:

Honourable Mention 1: Ever-Grow

Goh Zheng Rong and Loy Xin Yi, Malaysia

Ever - Grow

The beginning of a new exploration.
A giant leap of mankind



To Survive

On Mars, you have to invent a home with radiation shield doors and scarcity of material. Several strategies are proposed to ensure the safety and efficiency of lives on Mars. Self-sustainable base system using renewable energy and fish farming act as food sources. With temperature data, you can create your own greenhouses for distributing sunlight, electric power and water. A self-sustainable power system is used to generate energy.



Valles Marineris is chosen to be the base for projects on Mars. Stead on equator, it is the warmest part and has less change in temperature throughout the day and season. With the frequent dust storms and strong radiation, choosing valleys helps reduce the sharp canyon system acts as an excellent shelter for humans from the toxic Martian environment.

Phasing Strategy



The construction of the core will be carried out on Mars first before the surrounding modules later.



The laboratory researchers will reach Mars first and build the accommodation pods to the modular framework.



The Ever-Grow will become a mobile housing and built on the Martian landscape along Valles Marineris.



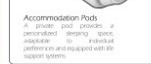
The Ever-Grow will become a mobile housing and built on the Martian landscape along Valles Marineris.



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The Ever-Grow will become a mobile housing and built on the Martian landscape along Valles Marineris.

To Thrive

With Mars located in the scorching second home, your habitat will bring a crucial consideration. The shelter is covered out of Martian soil with most part of building constructed along as well as a safe haven from radiation yet allowing sunlight and view. Vertical living spaces with central airways, vertical airlocks, built-in parks to provide a natural habitat to the plants to generate energy, allowing social interaction also killing original prey needs.



Community Space

Size 1000
Building hydroponic farms to create an Earth like landscape

1. Hydroponic Farm
2. Farming Chamber
3. Farming Chamber
4. Hydroponic Farm



Laboratory

Size 1000
Carry out research on Mars and coordinate the resources

1. Exchange Chamber
2. Exchange Chamber
3. Exchange Chamber
4. Exchange Chamber
5. Exchange Chamber
6. Exchange Chamber
7. Exchange Chamber



Family Area

Size 1000
Building space for the personal area

1. Living Room
2. Living Room
3. Living Room
4. Living Room
5. Living Room
6. Living Room
7. Living Room



Controlled Farming

Size 1000
Exchange Farm for Maximum Farming

1. Exchange Farm
2. Exchange Farm
3. Exchange Farm
4. Exchange Farm
5. Exchange Farm
6. Exchange Farm
7. Exchange Farm



Accommodation

Size 1000
Landscape alterations according to the population

1. Landscape Alteration
2. Landscape Alteration
3. Landscape Alteration
4. Landscape Alteration
5. Landscape Alteration
6. Landscape Alteration
7. Landscape Alteration



Controlled Farming

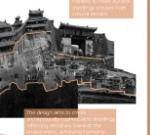
Size 1000
Backup Food resources

1. Backup Food
2. Backup Food
3. Backup Food
4. Backup Food
5. Backup Food
6. Backup Food
7. Backup Food



To Execute

To ensure resources transportation, locally-sourced & readily available materials, liquidity is preferred. A combination of 3D printing for the steel & framework, & prefabricated materials for the interior, the design considers the future population, including modular framework left opened for future projects to share it with their neighbor built from Earth. The process makes living on Mars no longer a miracle.



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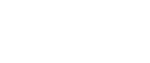
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Controlled Farming

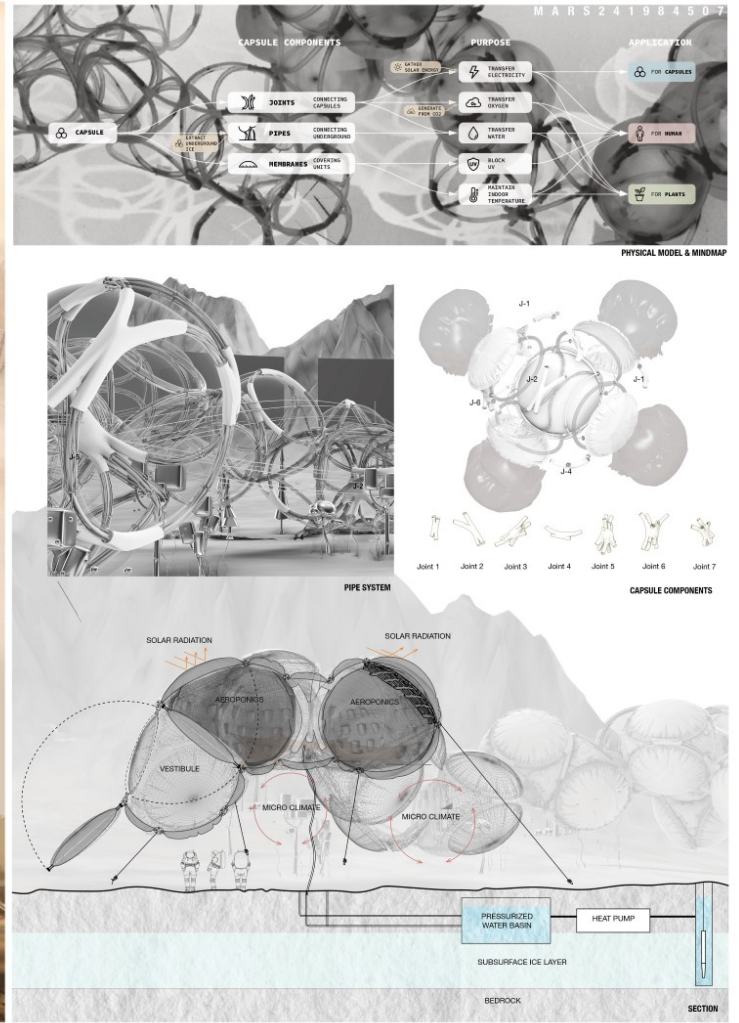
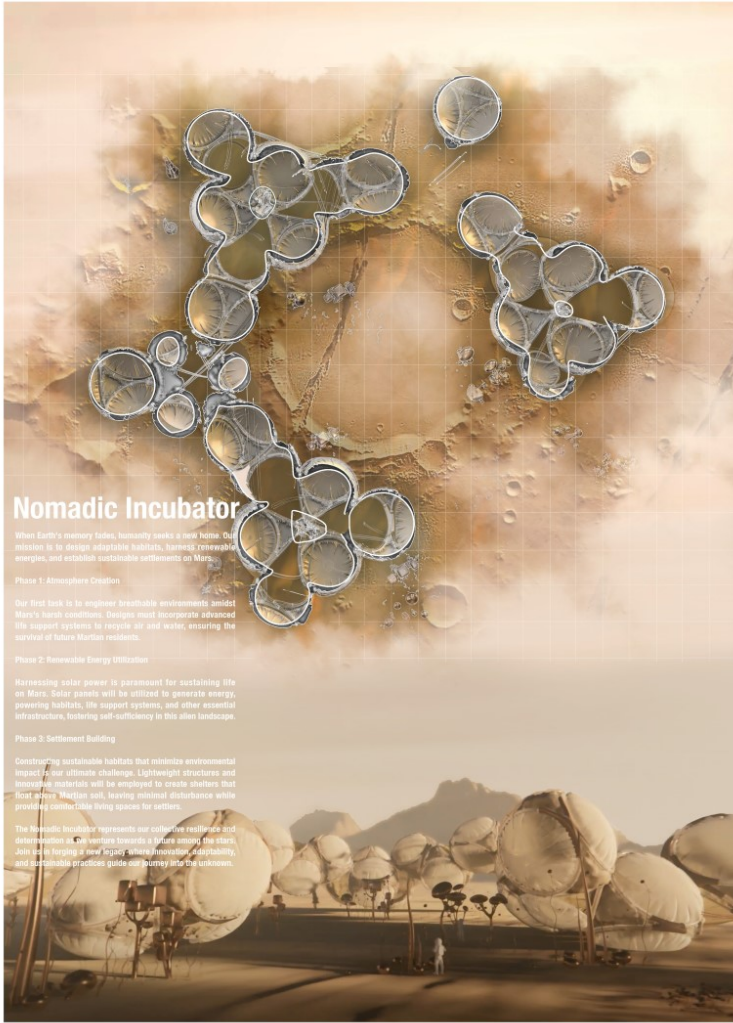
Size 1000
Backup Food resources

1. Backup Food
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Honourable Mention 2: Nomadic Incubator

Jiaqi Kang, Jiamin Huang and Lejia Li, United States

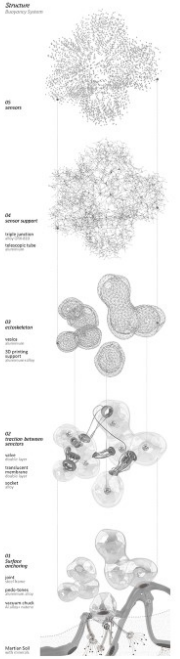


Honourable Mention 3: Osmosis
Wan Zilin and Ren Yinghui, China

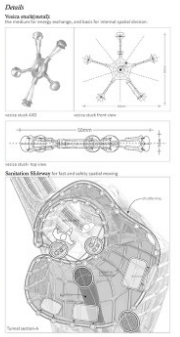
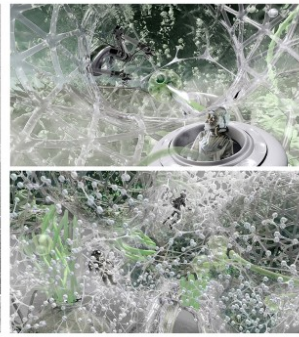
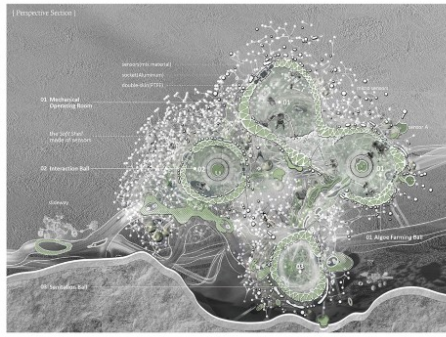
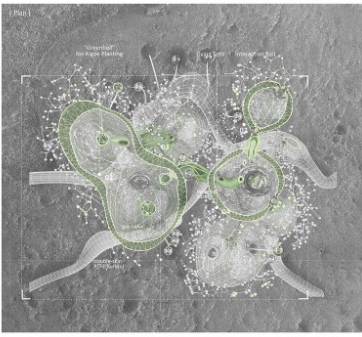


Osmosis

Osmosis renews a sustainable environment on Mars, providing a dynamic connection with the planet, here we delve into the level of boundaries, a form of dynamic and fluid response to the time dynamics, an image of Osmosis with the Mars and context.



- a Five Model**
 01 Key Levels of Three Elements: Osmosis, Water, Energy.
 02 Accessible Path for Minimal Concentration.
 03 Sector-anner Cells/Nodes caused by Sector Expansion and contraction for functional movement.
 04 Self-Forming in Results of Cells/Nodes under specific conditions, an expansion and contraction.



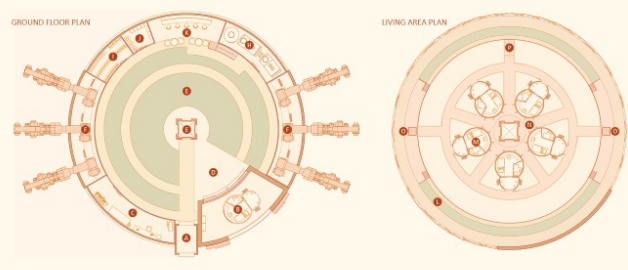
Honourable Mention 4: Nomadica: The Mobile Haven on Mars
 Xueyan Wang and Jiahao Du, Australia

Nomadica: The Mobile Haven on Mars



The Nomadica is a habitat who offers a lifeline for astronauts, providing vital atmospheric support, temperature regulation, and radiation shielding in Mars' harsh conditions. Designed for five researchers, it's a self-sustaining sanctuary equipped with living quarters, research labs, and recreational areas. A massive Geodesic Dome shields the habitat while structurally supporting its interior. Spread across four levels, it includes formation spaces, living quarters, recreational zones, and research facilities. Mobility is key, facilitated by six mechanical legs enabling exploration across the Martian terrain.

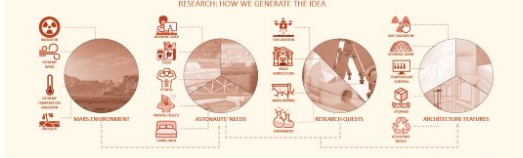
Agricultural sustainability is prioritized, with astronauts conducting experiments to cultivate crops within the habitat's confines. Specialized "mini greenhouses" aid in this endeavor, fostering plant growth and supplementing their diet with homegrown produce. Our habitat embodies sustainability and adaptability, serving as a beacon of innovation for humanity's expansion into the cosmos.



- A. AIRLOCK
- B. GARAGE
- C. WORKSHOP
- D. LIVING AREA
- E. ELEVATOR
- F. MECHANICAL ROOM
- G. SUPERMATERIAL FIELD
- H. WATER & OXYGEN STORAGE
- I. PLANT BREEDING ROOM
- J. FOOD STORAGE
- K. KITCHEN
- L. GREENLAND
- M. "NOMAD"
- N. ROBOTIC PLATFORM
- O. MECHANICAL ROOM ENTRANCE
- P. ISSUES

ANNOTATION

<p>1. THE NOMAD: The Nomad serves as private quarters for the astronauts when they are inside the main building. It contains all facilities necessary for personal living. The Nomad is connected to the main building through a series of pipe networks and is secured to the rotating platform. It can rotate independently around the central axis.</p>	<p>2. AIRLOCK: A central mechanical space for astronauts to enter and exit the habitat and modules.</p>	<p>3. GARAGE: Space used for vehicle maintenance and repair of the Nomad. Also serves as a vehicle chamber for the Nomad's entry and exit.</p>	<p>4. GARAGE DOOR: When the garage door opens, a ramp will extend from the ground down to facilitate the Nomad's entry and exit.</p>	<p>5. CELLS ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM: While the rotating air and water within the facility, the main circle (due to environmental conditions) will support.</p>	<p>6. LABORATORIES: Four laboratories are available for astronauts to conduct various types of space experiments and Martian research.</p>	<p>7. BALCONY: An elevated space between "interior" and "exterior" that combines most of the habitat's landscape through a semi-transparent shell and a high-contrast light.</p>
<p>8. ROBOTIC LEGS: Used for moving the whole building on the Martian surface. It is driven by hydraulic rods. When the building moves, the "Nomad" at the end of the mechanical legs will move. When the building stops, the legs will retract into a central shape to the entire structure and the ground.</p>	<p>9. ENTERTAINMENT SPACE: Living in the solitude, monotonous, and austere environment of Mars, diverse recreational spaces greatly enrich astronauts' living environment, meeting their entertainment needs and helping maintain their psychological health.</p>	<p>10. ENTERTAINMENT FIELD: Used for space agricultural research. If the crop successfully cultivated, they would become a vital food source for astronauts. Experiments about growing on outdoor Martian surface will also be conducted in a cultivation planting chamber.</p>	<p>11. SERVICE PIPE: The building's service pipes, along with the life support system, are responsible for ventilating, supplying water, and delivering electricity to the building. Water pipes and wastewater pipes are reinforced and expanded through corresponding pipe systems.</p>	<p>12. DOME: The geodesic dome provides a stable structure for the building. The center of the dome is coated with a radiation-resistant paint and the structure is filled with a radiation-resistant material. It provides thermal insulation and protection against radiation.</p>	<p>13. ROBOTIC PLATFORM: A platform that rotates 360 degrees around the building. The center of the platform is used to move the Nomad to the designated drop-off location for the garage.</p>	



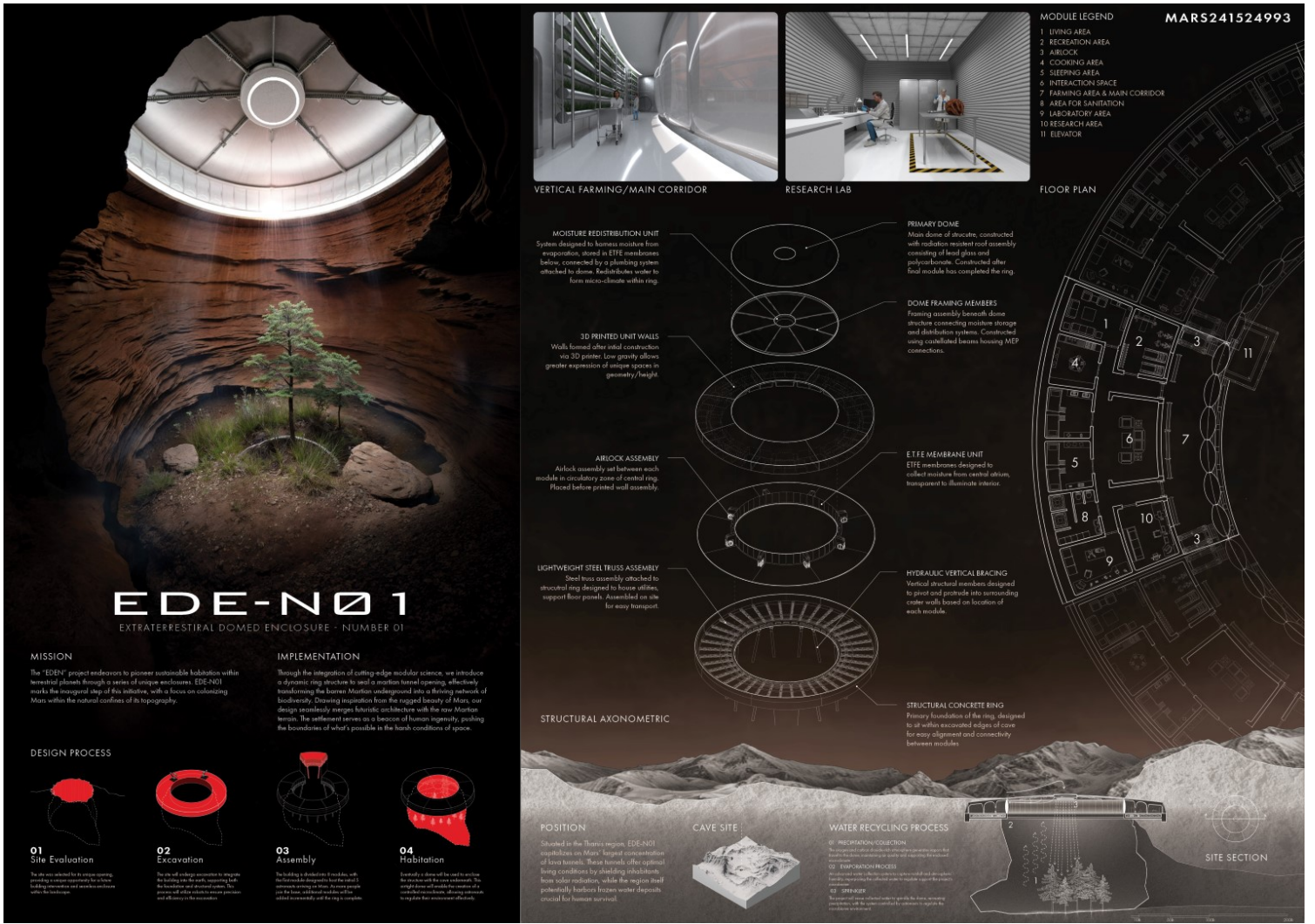
AXONOMETRIC SECTION



OPERATIONAL CONFIGURATION



Honourable Mention 5: EDE-NO 1
Jeffery Moisant, Ian Simon and Simon Chiquito, United States



EDE-N01

EXTRATERRESTRIAL DOMED ENCLOSURE - NUMBER 01

MISSION
The "EDEN" project endeavors to pioneer sustainable habitation within terrestrial planets through a series of unique enclosures. EDE-N01 marks the inaugural step of this initiative, with a focus on colonizing Mars within the natural confines of its topography.

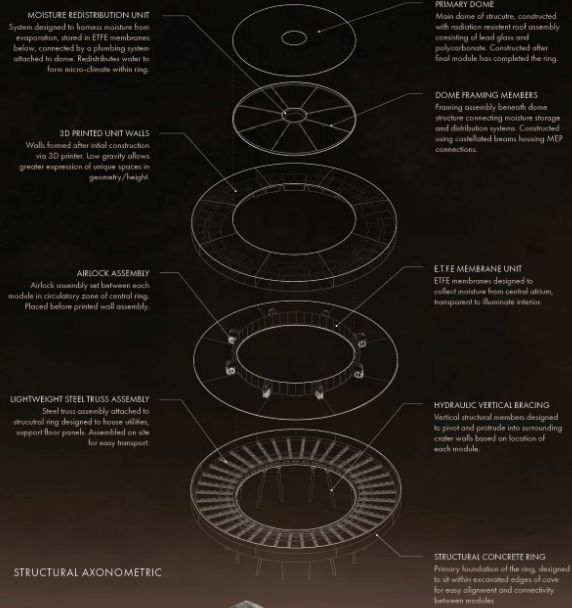
IMPLEMENTATION
Through the integration of cutting-edge modular science, we introduce a dynamic ring structure to seal a wondrous tunnel opening, effectively transforming the barren Martian underground into a thriving network of biodiversity. Drawing inspiration from the rugged beauty of Mars, our design seamlessly merges futuristic architecture with the raw Martian terrain. The settlement serves as a beacon of human ingenuity, pushing the boundaries of what's possible in the harshest conditions of space.

DESIGN PROCESS

- 01 Site Evaluation**
The site was selected for its unique geology, providing a natural canopy for a future habitat. The location offers a strategic advantage, with a natural opening in the rock face that can be sealed and reinforced with a dynamic ring structure.
- 02 Excavation**
The site was fully excavated to prepare for building the dome, ensuring that the foundation was solid and secure. The process was carried out with precision, ensuring that the site was ready for the next phase of construction.
- 03 Assembly**
The dome's structure was assembled in place, with the dynamic ring structure being the central focus. The structure was built in a way that allowed for easy access to the interior, ensuring that the site was ready for habitation.
- 04 Habitation**
The dome's interior was fully equipped for habitation, with the dynamic ring structure providing a natural canopy. The site was now ready for the next phase of the mission, with the dynamic ring structure providing a natural canopy for the future habitat.



- MODULE LEGEND**
- 1. LIVING AREA
 - 2. RECREATION AREA
 - 3. AIRLOCK
 - 4. COOKING AREA
 - 5. SLEEPING AREA
 - 6. INTERACTION SPACE
 - 7. FARMING AREA & MAIN CORRIDOR
 - 8. AREA FOR SANITATION
 - 9. LABORATORY AREA
 - 10. RESEARCH AREA
 - 11. ELEVATOR



Honourable Mention 6: AEON
Kush Nitesh Bhansali, Aryan Samudre and Mohit Prakash Ingle, India



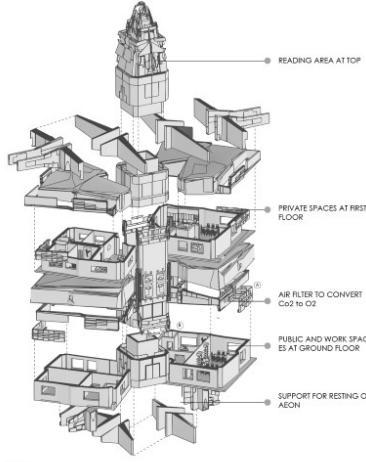
LIVING ROOM DEPICTING HARMONIOUS BLEND OF COMFORT AND STYLE.



GREEN HOUSE MODULE ELEVATED FROM GROUND AND DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO WORKSTATION.



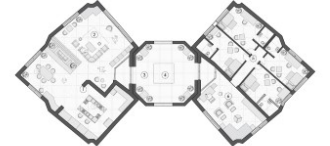
RESEARCH WORK STATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.



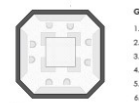
04 EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC DIAGRAM



01 GROUND FLOOR PLAN



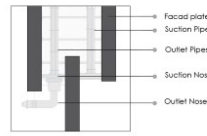
02 FIRST FLOOR PLAN



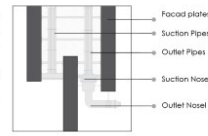
03 TOP READING AREA

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| GROUND FLOOR LEGENDS - | FIRST FLOOR LEGENDS - |
| 1. Recreational Area | 1. Dining and Kitchen |
| 2. Guest Bedroom | 2. Drawing Area |
| 3. Depressurizing Chamber | 3. Depressurizing Chamber |
| 4. Elevator | 4. Elevator |
| 5. Workstation | 5. Bedrooms |
| 6. Agricultural Module | 6. Private Living Area |

DETAILS AT A AND B -



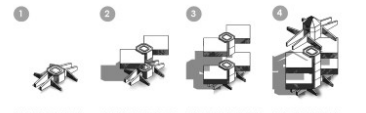
AIR FILTER THAT INTAKES CO2 FROM MARS ATMOSPHERE AND CONVERTS TO O2.



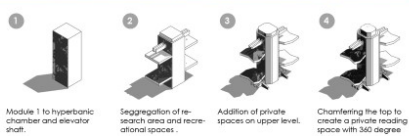
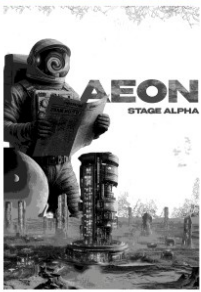
AIR FILTER THAT EXPELS OUT THE WASTE CO2 FROM THE INTERNAL ATMOSPHERE OF HOUSE.

ASSEMBLING OF MODULES -

ALL THE 4 MODULES START THEIR ALIGNMENT IN LITHOSPHERE -



BASE MODULE WITH ALL IT SUPPORT LANDS. WORKSTATION MODULE LANDS AND FIX ON TOP OF BASE. BEDROOM MODULE SITS ABOVE WORKSTATION MODULE. LAST MODULES ASSEMBLES ABOVE PREVIOUS TWO.



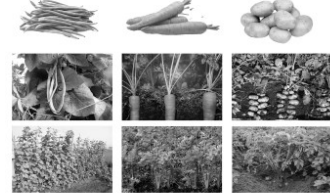
THE CONCEPT -

Named "AEON" this dwelling unit embodies a culmination dreams of visionaries, scientists, and dreamers alike. Inspired by the timeless works of Isaac Asimov. Providing ideal spaces to cater to one's personal and research-oriented lifestyle. Here, the bedrooms and living spaces have been separated from the workspaces to ensure privacy and undisturbed environment for both. Constructed at two levels the first floor, deals with research and development along with recreational spaces next to it. The second level has bedrooms, kitchen and a living room. This is followed by a 3 and much smaller private lounge that also serves a 360 panoramic view of Mars with utmost quiet suitable for one's own "me-time". This unit comes in as a set of detachable modules dropped from the space station, aligning mid-air landing on top of each other directly to the desired coordinates. This is followed by an air locking system within the modules. That locks itself with each other. This also triggers the "heart" of the dwelling. That is, the air filter to kick in right after.

Honourable Mention 7
Muzhi Wang and Ruoxuan Hu, United States

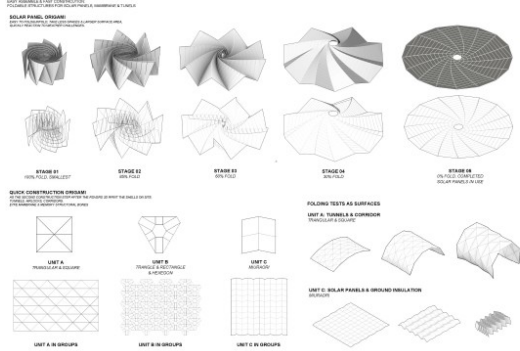


GREENHOUSE PLANT TYPES

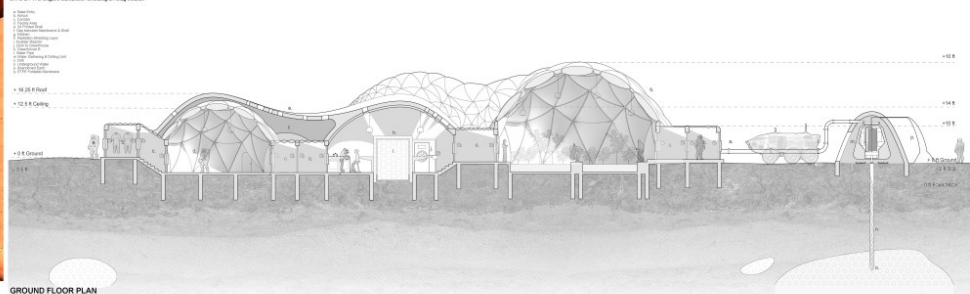


TYPE A:	TYPE B:	TYPE C:
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	<i>Carrot</i>	<i>Faba</i>
TEMPERATURE: 18-24°C (64-75°F) PRODUCTION: 11-13.5-24kg	TEMPERATURE: 18-20°C (64-68°F) PRODUCTION: 8-10-12kg	TEMPERATURE: 15-20°C (59-68°F) PRODUCTION: 8-10-12kg
GROWING PERIOD: 55-60 days	GROWING PERIOD: 65-70 days	GROWING PERIOD: 75-120 days
NUTRIENTS: Proteins, Carbohydrates, Dietary Fiber, Vitamins (Vitamins C, Vitamins A, Vitamins K), Mineral/Potassium, Magnesium, Iron, Zinc	NUTRIENTS: Carbohydrates, Dietary Fiber, Vitamins (Vitamins A, Vitamins C, Vitamins K), Mineral/Potassium, Zinc, Manganese, Iron	NUTRIENTS: Carbohydrates, Dietary Fiber, Vitamins (Vitamins A, Vitamins B6, Vitamins K), Mineral/Potassium, Magnesium, Iron, Phosphorus

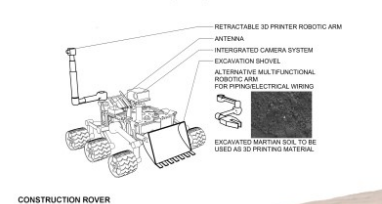
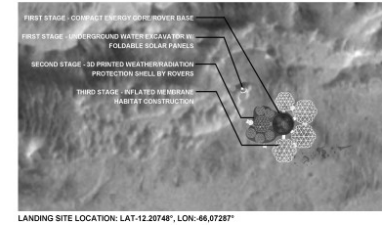
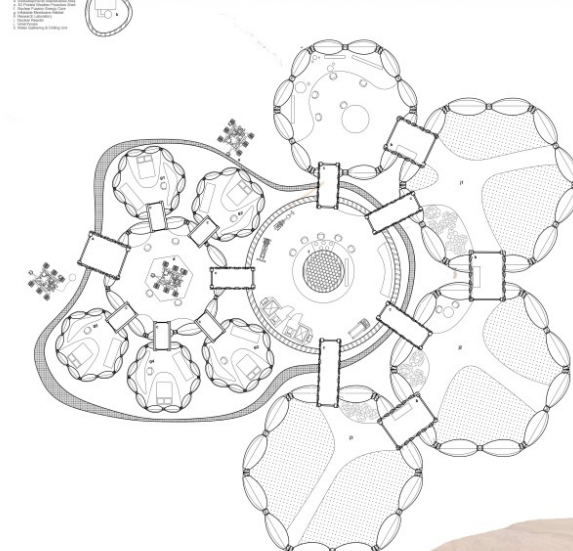
ORIGAMI IN THE PROJECT



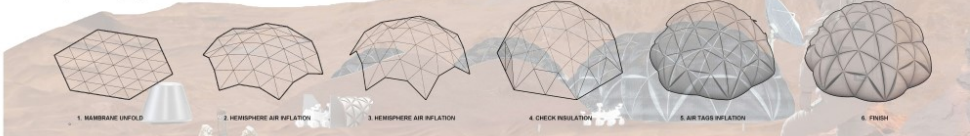
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



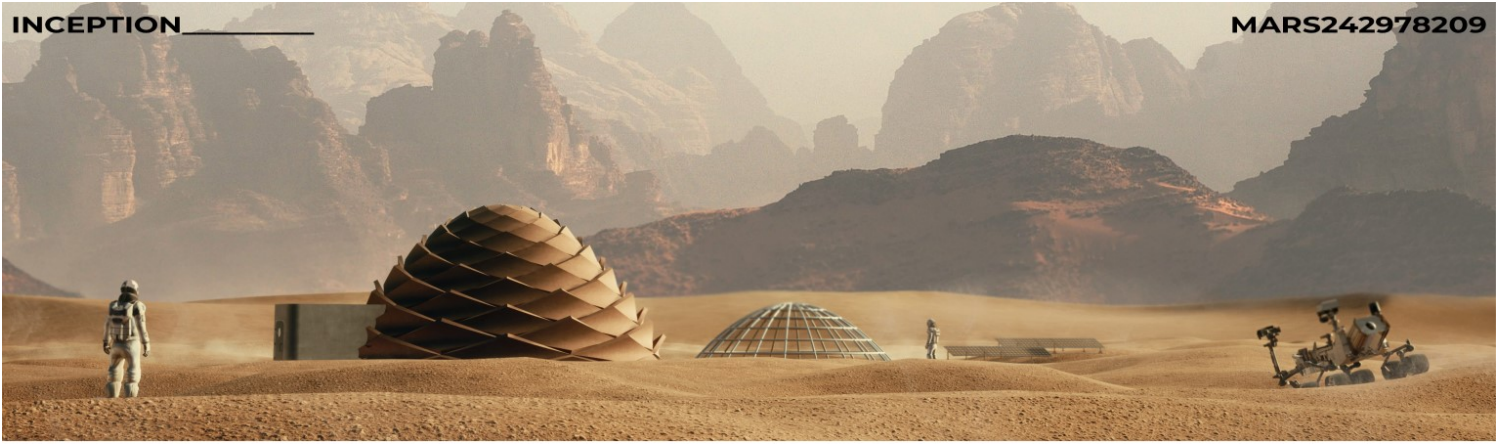
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Membrane Unit Construction Process



Honourable Mention 8-INCEPTION
Mayur Mehta, India

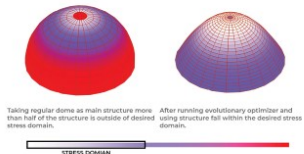


Mars, an empty, red planet, where every breath is a battle against the unrelenting elements. In this endeavor, our task is to fashion a world within a world—a sanctuary where humanity can establish its foothold, exploring the boundless possibilities of a new frontier. Architecture stands as a linchpin, a bastion of support for those embarking on this odyssey. With this vision in mind, we embarked on our journey, first identifying the constraints and challenges that await us upon the surface of Mars.

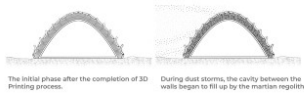
Our primary objective is to conceive a structure capable of enduring with the limited natural resources afforded by Mars. The design features double walls with a cavity in between, strategically perforated to allow Martian regolith to infiltrate, naturally reinforcing the structure against the rigors of the Martian environment and shielding internal areas from the relentless barrage of radiation. To enhance structural integrity, the inner wall incorporates *Aspergillus nidulans*—a biogenic crack-repairing fungus.

In pursuit of structural stability, evolutionary optimization techniques were employed, resulting in the elegant form of a catenary-shaped dome. To facilitate agricultural endeavors on Martian soil, a combination of sunlight and aeroponic systems will be implemented, providing solution for farming in this extraterrestrial habitat.

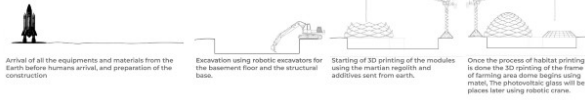
STRUCTURAL STRESS ANALYSIS



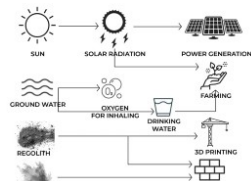
CAVITY FILLING



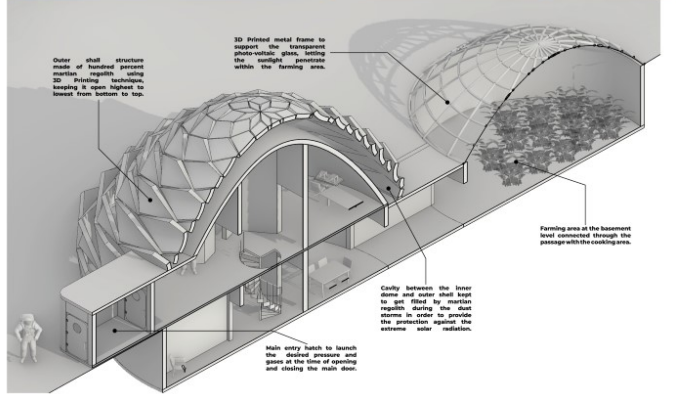
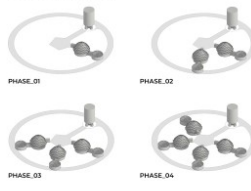
CONSTRUCTION PHASES



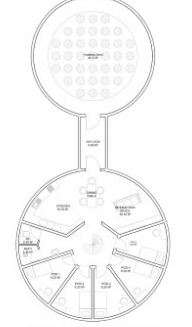
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



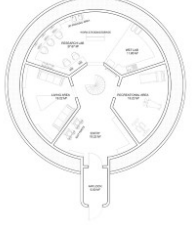
FUTURE EXPANTION



BASEMENT LAYOUT



GROUND FLOOR LAYOUT



Honourable Mention 9-INTERLOCK
 Sylvania Kam, Jayden Chan and Moxiao Guo, Canada

INTERLOCK

Perfection may seem impossible for a project with an infinite number of details and potential mishaps. The Interlock however, fosters limitless growth potential, expanding with modular pods in accordance to foreseeable needs. Situated in the Jezero Crater, a location scouted by past missions, it was chosen for its historical traces of life. The pilot mission has five unique pods, each designed to fit specific programming. The base is equipped with the tools and resources to repair, expand and improve, allowing for complete independence from our home planet. The form itself takes inspiration from nature, mimicking the efficient honeycomb patterns of bees nests, and truly being infinitely expandable. The pods themselves are manufactured with a combination of printable, high-density composite, insulative materials, and sealant. Most new parts can be directly created within the pod, while any other specialized parts can be delivered by future Mars endeavors.

Its name, Interlock, shows that the individual pods connect with one another to create a larger ecosystem. However, another feat achieved was that they interlock vertically as well, allowing for not only efficient expansion, but a breakthrough way of living in the pod, whilst voyaging through space towards its final destination.



JEZERO CRATER



- 1. BATHROOM
- 2. BEDROOM

SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1:100



- 3. AIRLOCK
- 4. RECREATIONAL
- 5. RECH
- 6. COMMAND
- 7. LIVING
- 8. KITCHEN
- 9. RESEARCH
- 10. FARM

GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:100



AIRLOCK/STORAGE POD



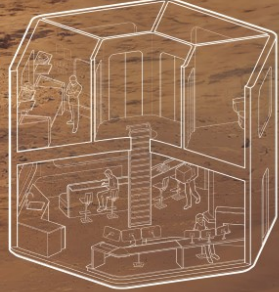
RESEARCH POD



FARMING POD



RECREATIONAL POD



REST/KITCHEN/MAIN POD



MODULAR DIAGRAM



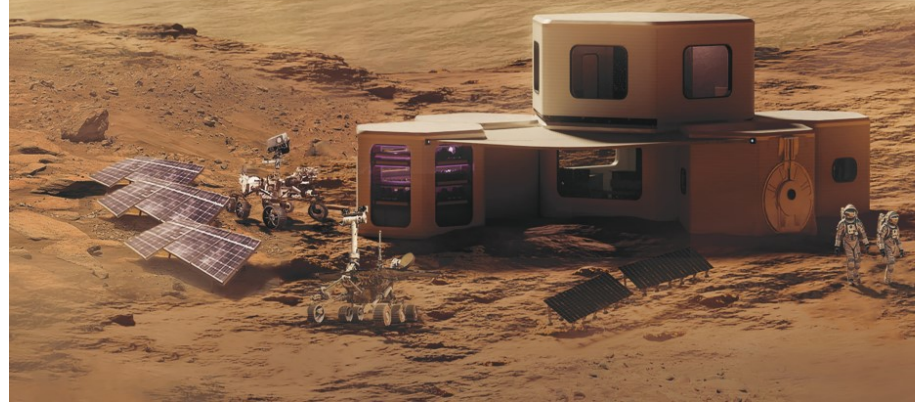
PARTI DIAGRAM



SECTION 1:100



ELEVATION 1:100



Honourable Mention 10-CIRCLE OF LIFE
Lorenzo Bavelloni, Italy

CIRCLE OF LIFE

MARSCEPTION 2024

