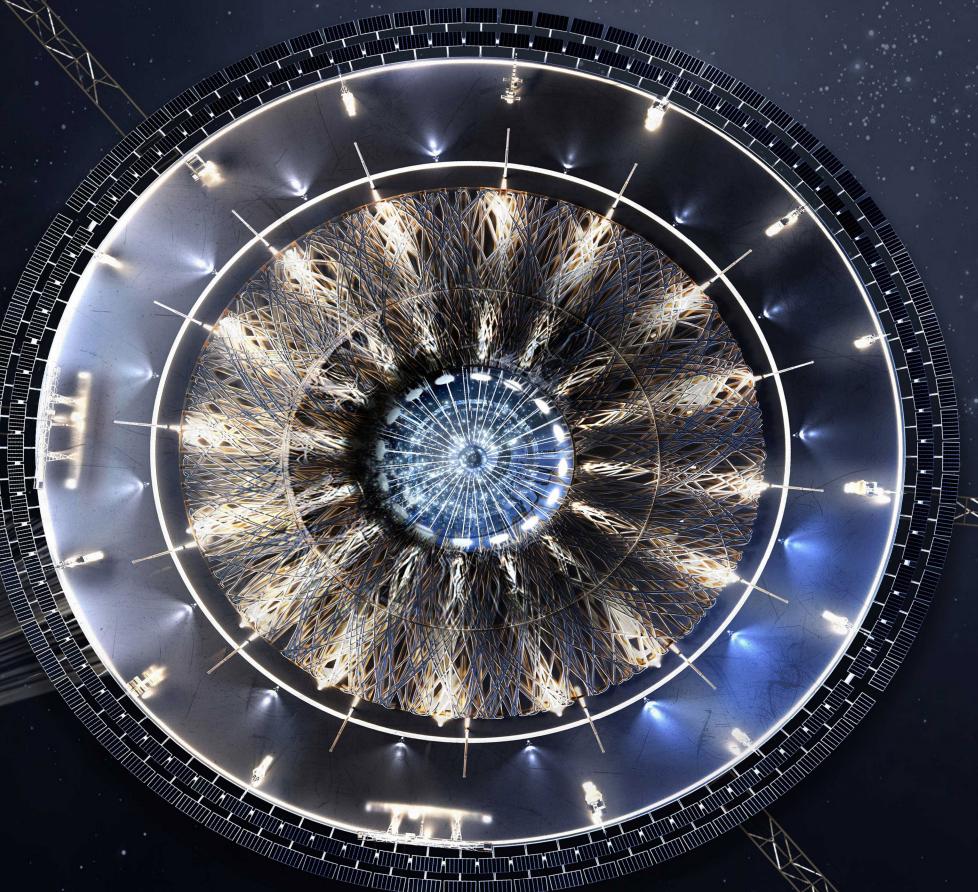


WE WILL PUT OUR EYE ON SKIES

In Greek mythology, Iris (/ˈaɪrɪs/; Greek: Ἰρις Ancient Greek: [îːris]) is the personification of the messenger of the gods. She is also known as one of the goddesses of the sea and the sky. Iris was said to have golden wings to travel on the rainbow while carrying messages from the gods to mortals. Iris links the gods to humanity. She travels with the speed of wind from one end of the world to the other and into the depths of the sea and the underworld.

The three design methodologies Biomimicry, Biomorphism, Biophila were used in the project. Inspired by the IRIS of the eye in its mechanism and function as well. IRIS will serve as a telescope to explore deep space and as an orbital elevator to link earth with both moon and Mars



Description

Project IRIS, Orbital elevator & Space telescope

1st Principle

BIOMIMICRY

Biomimicry is essentially mimicking biology system of the Iris to solve the extreme tension forces on the tether inspired from the muscle contraction of the eye for sustainable structure. This type of practice focuses on structure, Also the eye is a good analogy to make a space telescope to explore the deep space. Nature was used to help solve complex problem of structure and create more efficient system in project Iris.

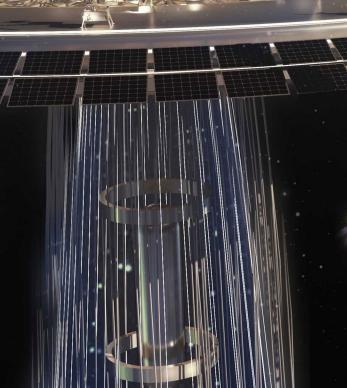
Real biological Iris image was the source of inspiration to make the slogan of the project:

«We will put an eye on the sky»

Biomimicry approach was used to solve the problem of inertial differences on the top dosk station due to its position of Lagrande point L2. The contraction or dialation will enable the Dock station to have a suspension system that will absorb any unstatic gravitational forces applied on the station to protect it from being separated from the tether.

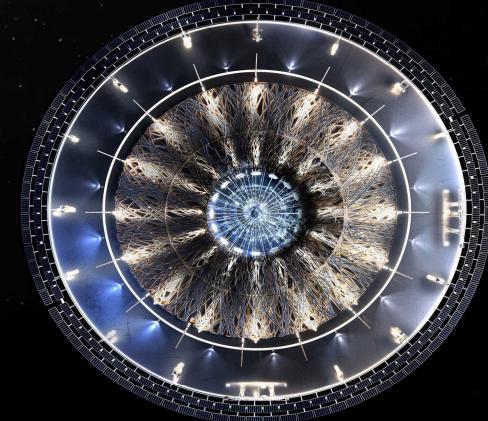
IRIS contraction

IRIS dialation



Real biological Iris closeup

The IRIS lens was interpreted into the Aerogel Dome composite covering the Orbital elevator



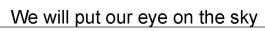
FOUNDATION

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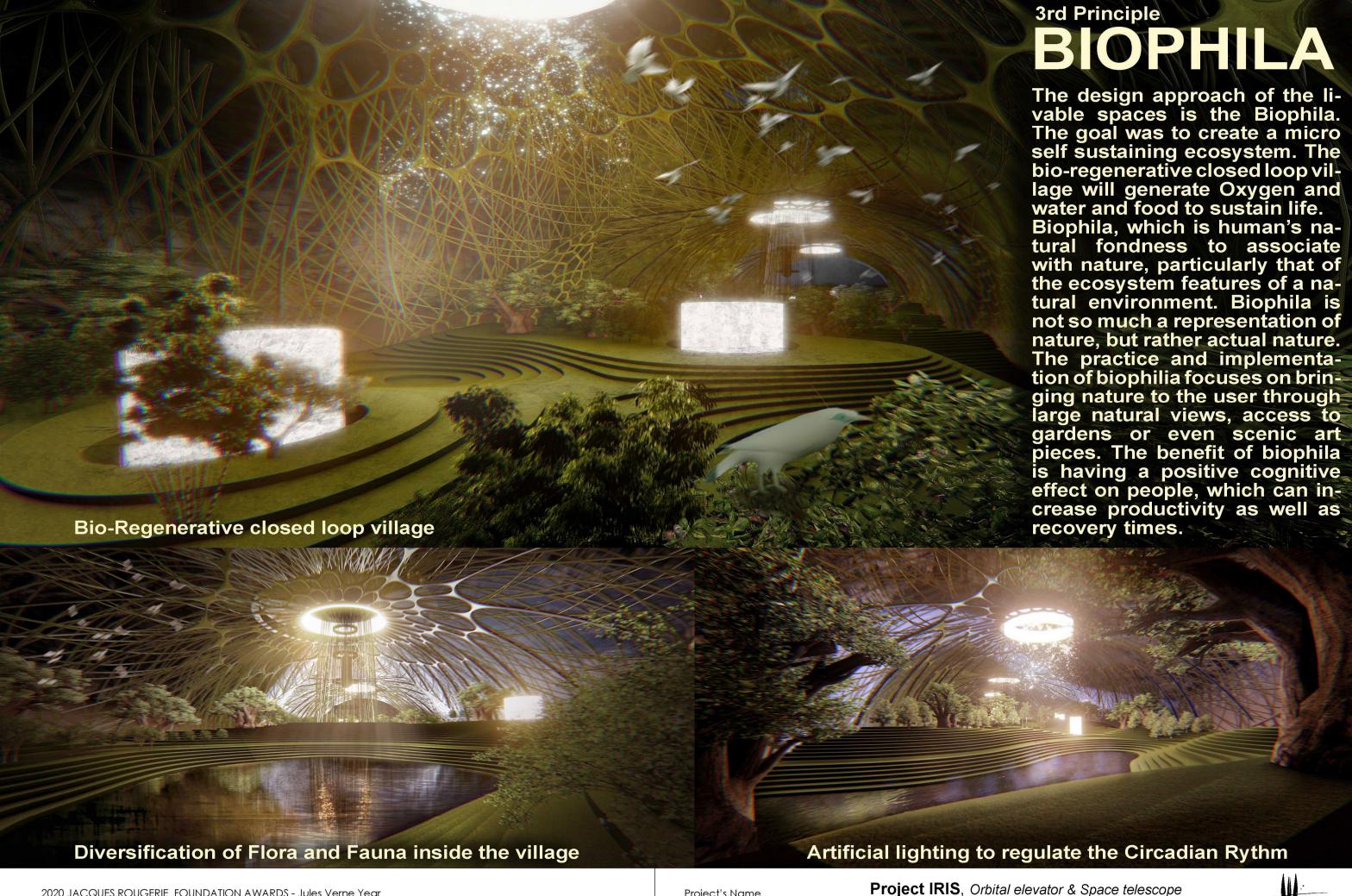
Project's Name

Description

We will put our eye on the sky



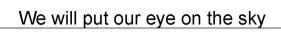
Project IRIS, Orbital elevator & Space telescope



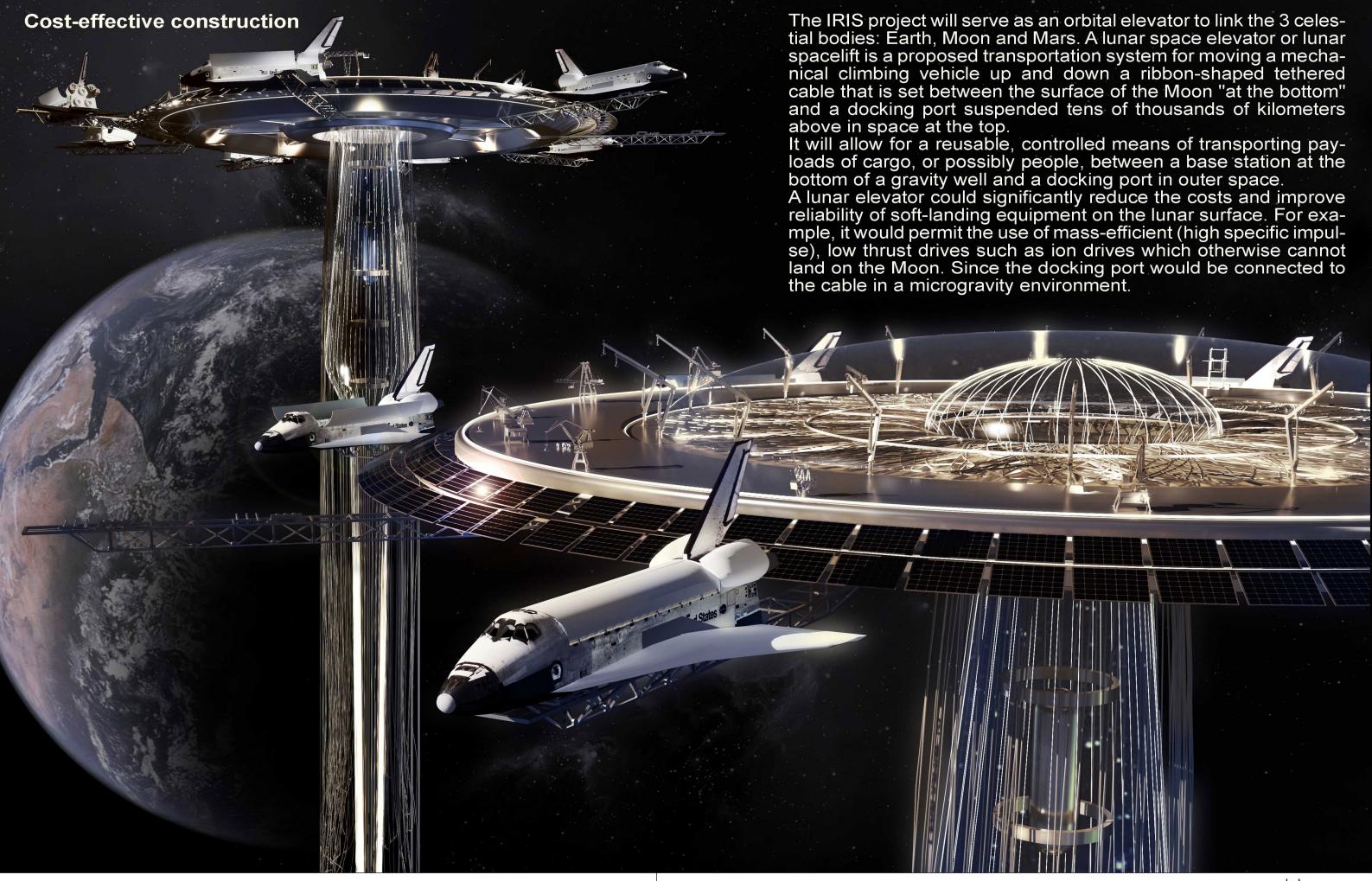
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Project's Name

Description



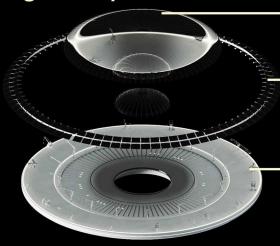




Description

Project IRIS, Orbital elevator & Space telescope

TOP DOCKING PORT In Lagrande point L2



-Aerogel covering dome to protect the top dock port from raditaions and extreme temperatures

A Double story 360 circular array of solar panels powering the top dock port

The insulating and protecting sheath ———surrounding and enveloping the climber and

The main dock port landing and control unit

Top cap sealing the ground pit crater -

Structural loading dock to receive shuttles formed of mega trusses

Three main lighting sources regulating the circadian rythm inside the colony

Main structural frames that support the colony from the internal pressure composed of memory shaped alloys for durability and sustainability

The insulating and protecting sheath surrounding and enveloping the climber and tether.

Secondary structure composed of tension members of carbon nano tubes with three layers stranded together

Transparent vault composed of aerogel-based nano-composties

The bunch of ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene fibre cords of the connecting tether

Third layer of structure composed of carbon-nano tubes shaped in voronoi pattern

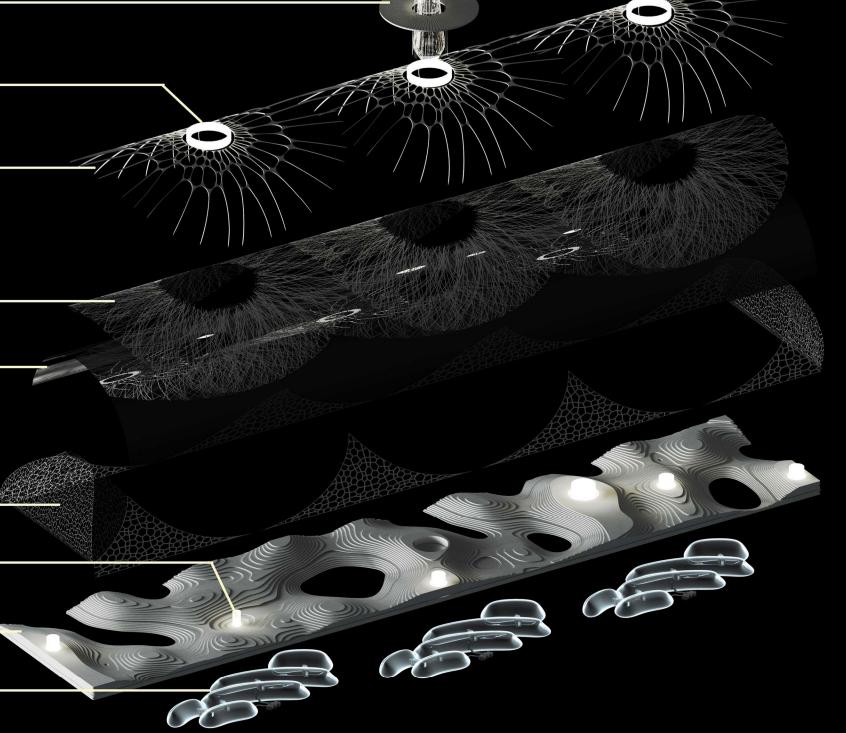
Surface elevators

Artificial landscape formation used to host the bio-regenerative micro ecosystem of the closed loop village.

> Subterrain inflatable units serving as sleeping and resting areas

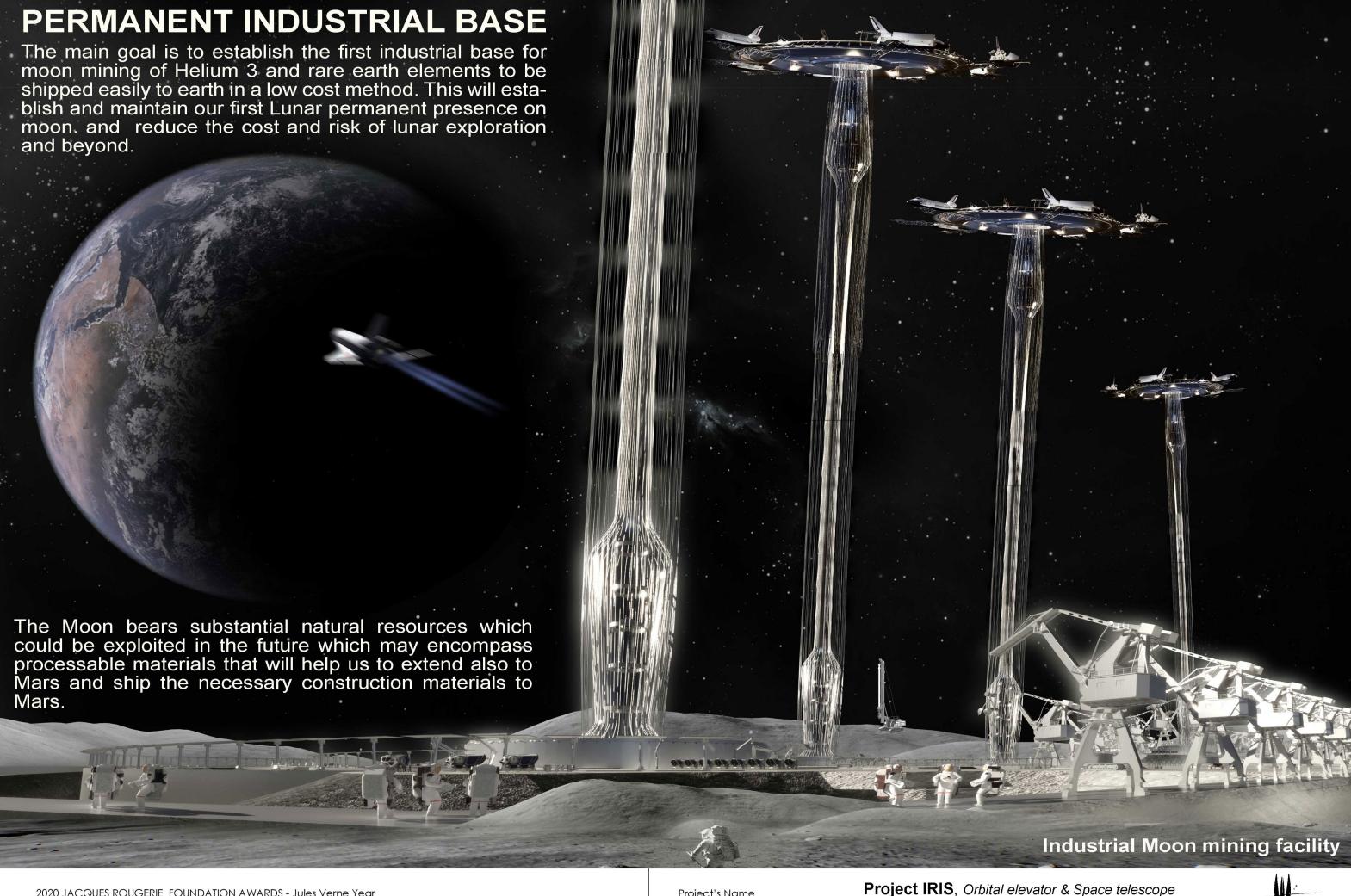


The climber will functionas an electro-magnetic vertical hyperloop in a vacuumed tube.





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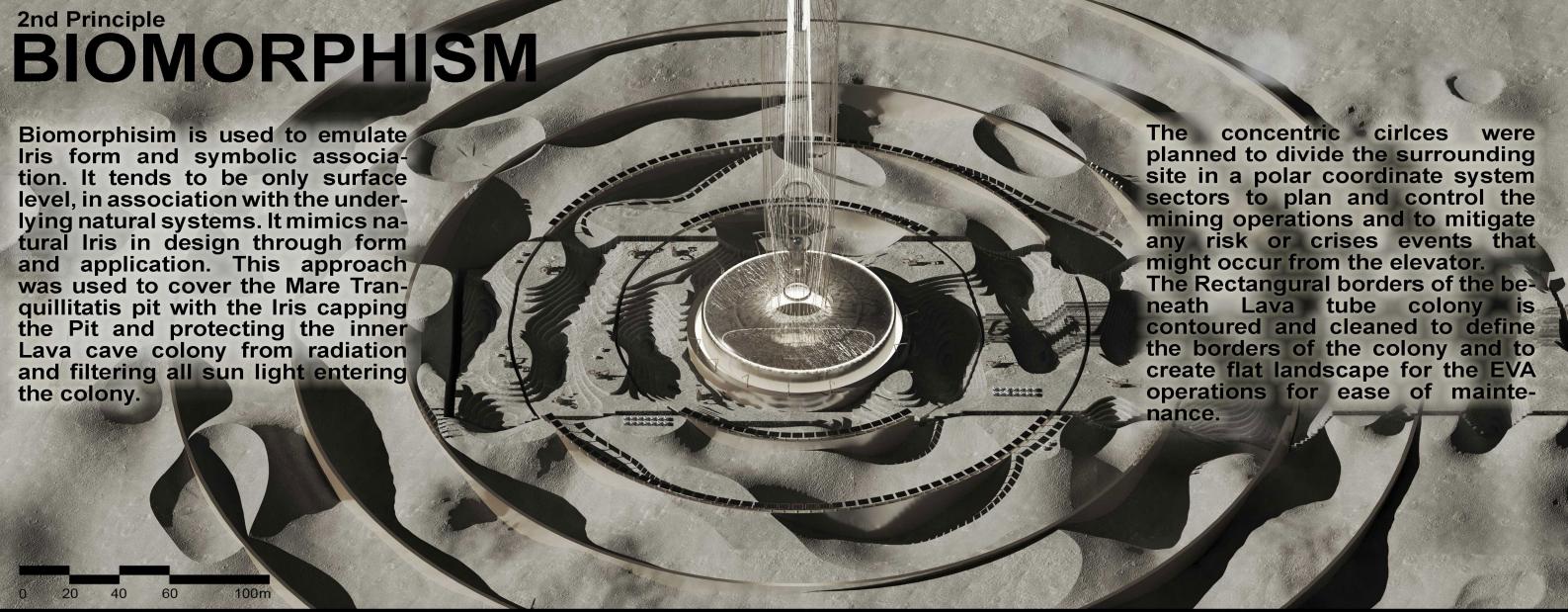


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Project's Name

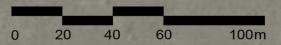
We will put our eye on the sky

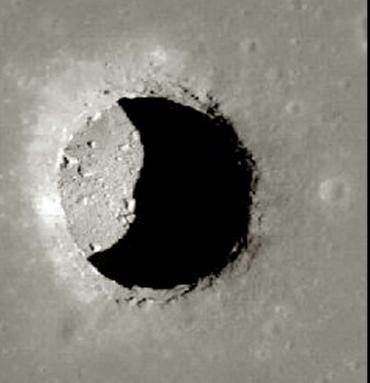




SELECTED SITE

Mare Tranquillitatis pit crater revealing boulders on an otherwise smooth floor. Image is 400 meters north wide. is up. NAC M126710873R. The depth to the width, which ranges from 100 to 115 meters (328 to 377 feet) across the sharp precipice. It is estimated that this pit crater is a portal to a Lava cave. Also the site is in good proximity to the Lunar equator to suit the building site of the orbital elevator







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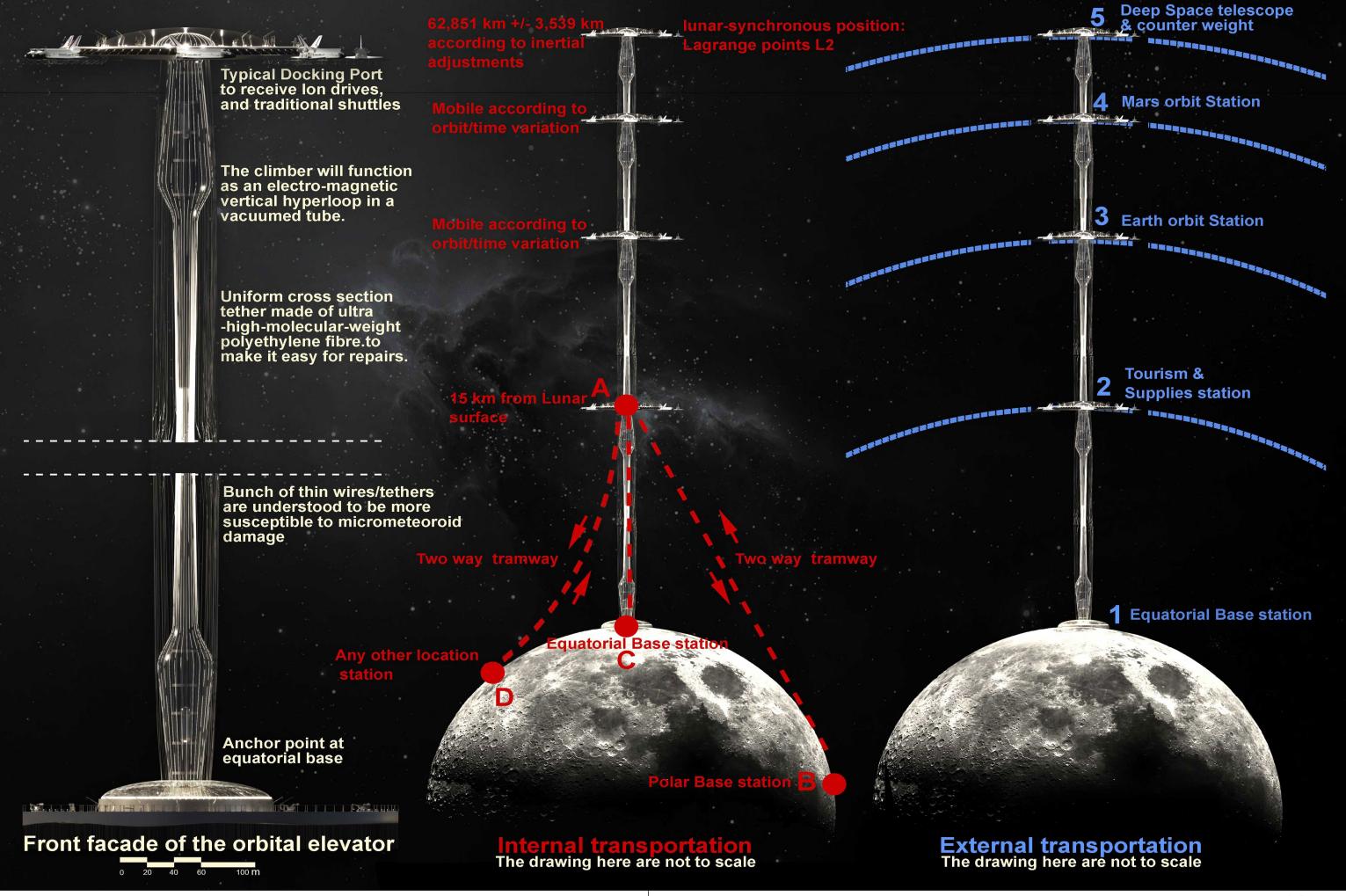
Project's Name

Project IRIS, Orbital elevator & Space telescope

Description

We will put our eye on the sky





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Project's Name

Project IRIS, Orbital elevator & Space telescope

We will put our eye on the sky



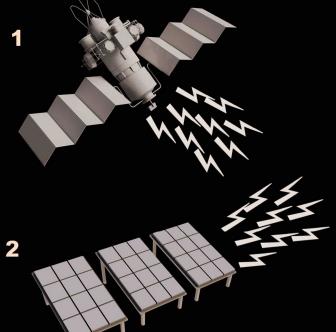
POWERING system on IRIS project

MULTI-POWERING SOURCES

Powering the whole base will be operated by 3 sources of power:

1. Using solar satellites orbiting around the south pole, and securing all connection with Earth 2. The Solar panels deployed at the rground base will transmit wireless microwaves also to the climber.

3. Nuclear batteries implanted at the middle to melt the iced water and provide main operating power source for the colony



1. SOLAR SATELLITES

Space-based solar power (SBSP) is the concept of collecting solar power in outer space and distributing it to Moon surface through the array of circular solar panels of the top dock base. This will also provide the climber with enough power to operate.

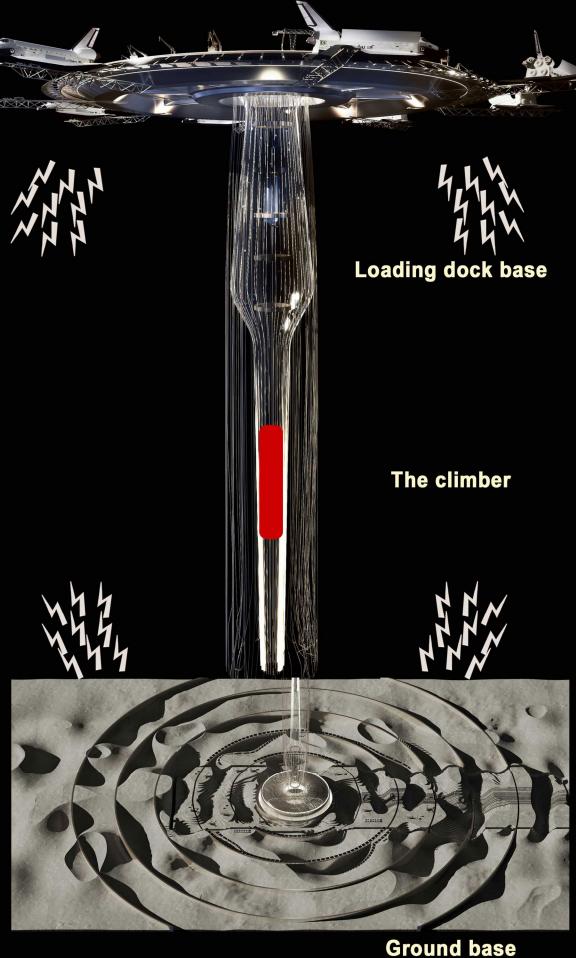
2. GROUND SOLAR PANELS

A circular array of solar panels will be distributed in the concentric circles surrounding the pit at the equatorial base to beam short microwaves beams to the climber and ground base operations EVA vehicles. The lack atmosphere will help the uninterrupted beams of energy to reach the climber vehicle with high efficiency.



3. NUCLEAR BATTERIES

The 9 Nuclear batteries emplanted at the middle of the colony, They will be the last pieces to be transported after digging to power the colony for average 320 years. It will be the main source of energy to melt the frozen water for irrigation and life support system. It will also power all vital equipments for the lunar colony to operate.



Project IRIS, Orbital elevator & Space telescope

Description