#### \\Structure\_analysis\_

\_for structure was necessary found light weight and conductive material. In the begening it was carbon fiber frame with plastic sheet.- pneumatic structure. But it wasn't adequate due to function. There was many frames systems. Due to light weight the wall thickness was huge. Then the inspiration was found in thin pneumatic structures same as at the pictures below.



#### \\Structure\_analysis\_conclusion

\_main body of living module is created from composite material. This composite is build up from several nano modified materials. As we know today. Each layer of the wall has own function. e.g. thermal insulation, bearing structure, finishing materials, glass panels etc.. We can use same principe but with the modern materials and in nano scales. We can create bearing structure thick as a human hair. We can also controll transparency thanks to light electricity current. We can integrate wiring inside strucutre. Total thickness of whole structur is about milimeters. It will be printed in 3D printers. Printers could be located at boats or anywhere. \_FINAL MODULE is slightly modified in mesures due to better uses.



Ondrej

author

\_the second type of structure is bearig light weight frame from carbon. Grid is filled with glass panel filled with vacuum. This structure is thick. Technology of this structure is quite oldfashion and not adequet the sense of building.



### \\Concept\_of\_future\_jobs





\_inner membrane hangs on piramid support which are integrated in the main bearing structure with horizontal and vertical carbon rings. Exterior membrane is fixed at the rings. Space between both membrane is filled by vacuum. The thickness of structure is too huge.

- VVVVVV \_struccture with two different bearing systems. Benefit of this strucutu re is ability to conduct electricity throug whole mass and insulate inner space against the magnetic field. Finishing is again

from the glass panels

SIN NAVAVIZIE

SKNWWWW

PALAMANS

SZAAN NES



Fig. 2

## \\Living\_unit remote\_office

this is similar system as previous fig. 1. There is only differences in supporting the sheets. The sheets are placed on outside side and fixed on the points. Inner surface is created with panels which are inserted inside the inner bearing grid.Gab between surfaces - vacuum



\_this structure is the lightes version of all these systems. There are two sheets which are separated with bearing rod. The gab between could be filled with vacuum or other other insulating gas. Thickness enormous is still









# $\Lambda = 2,0$

structure. This is 3D printed light bearing frame. Construction material could be almost anything what could be supra conductor such as ceramic, glass or metal.



