

# SELF SUFFICIENT DYNAMIC LEVELING

## MOBILE FOREST FIELD STATION



The task of the semester project was the design of a mobile, minimally invasive, and self-sufficient research station for forest studies, developed individually with a focus on energy management and reusable construction systems.

The first step was to determine how much space and which functions were required and had to be accommodated, and what basic equipment and supplies would be necessary for one week off grid. To estimate the required spacial dimensions, measurements of the human body served as key indicators.



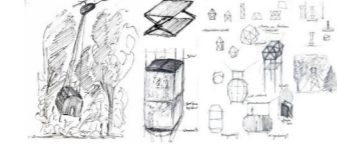
Furthermore through research on nomadic tent structures and on-site laboratories, the spatial configuration and overall functional

areas were analysed and defined. The limited transportation possibilities such as a bicycle, a helicopter, the human body and drones were evaluated, resulting in a maximum weight indicator for both the structure and the equipment.



For the structural system and overall design, different approaches were considered, for example a suspended framework, a foldable structure, a pre-build module to be placed on site or a free-standing framework. As references, structures and approaches from camping gear, astronautics, tiny houses and art projects provided helpful input and encouraged an open-minded approach to construction. Based on the same research

background, materials as well as construction details were developed. From all the gathered information, precise calculations could be carried out for the load-bearing structure and material composition.

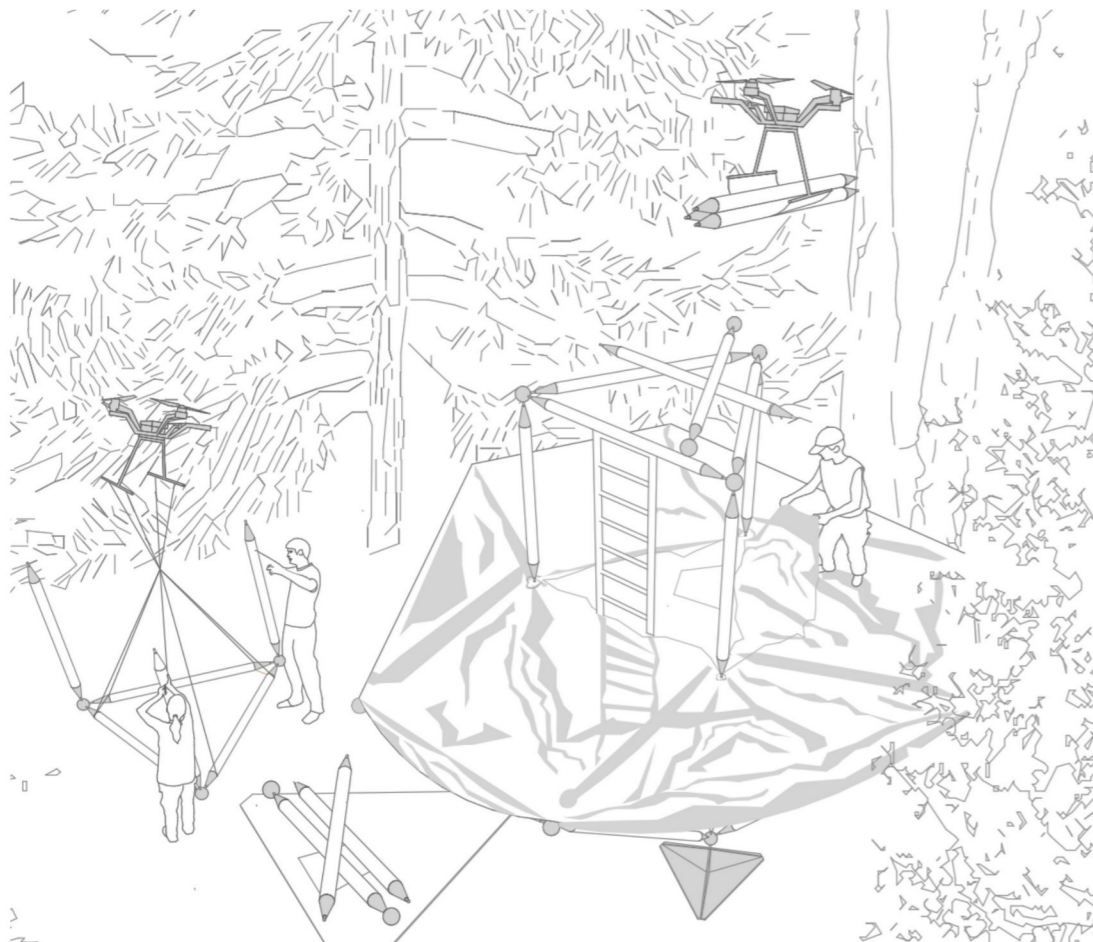


The final design considers a free standing structure due to numerous advantages, including the ability to adapt to different tree species without causing damage, as well as flexibility for various forest environments, user sizes, reusability and ease of assembly and disassembly.

It is based on a triangular structural framework, consisting of bamboo poles in combina-

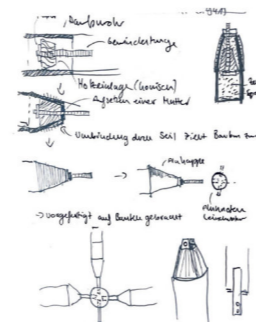
tion with stainless-steel joints, which get pre-fabricated. Enclosed by a nylon-aerogel membrane on the first level, the station remains habitable throughout the year. The vertical configuration, rising 11 meter in height, enables research along the entire tree profile. Research platforms, formed by a tensile net structure with climbing devices, can be mounted at varying levels, allowing adaptation to different tree morphologies.

The overall structural weight is limited to approx. 500 kg, allowing minimal invasive transport to any location by cargo drones, which are also used as assist for on-site assembly. The design further ensures autonomous basic supply: water bags for rainfall integrated beneath the research nets, photovoltaic nets deployed by drones in the canopy, and thermal curtain systems secure year-round functionality.



Going into the construction and assembly details, the key construction detail is a stainless steel jointure inspired by the Conbam joining technique.

Bamboo of a certain minimal thickness is cut open on the ends and filled with a bearing pin embedded in epoxid plaster and tied to a con shape at the ends by steel wire, which can be pinned into a connecting ball joint.



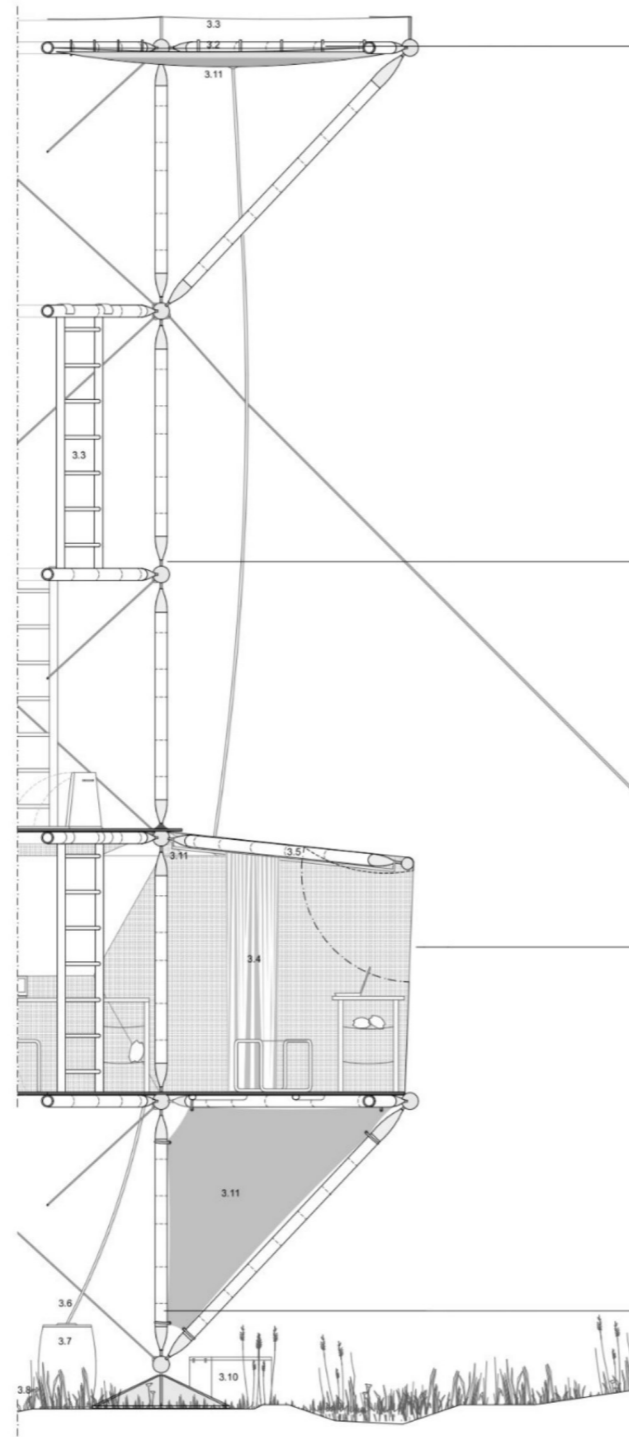
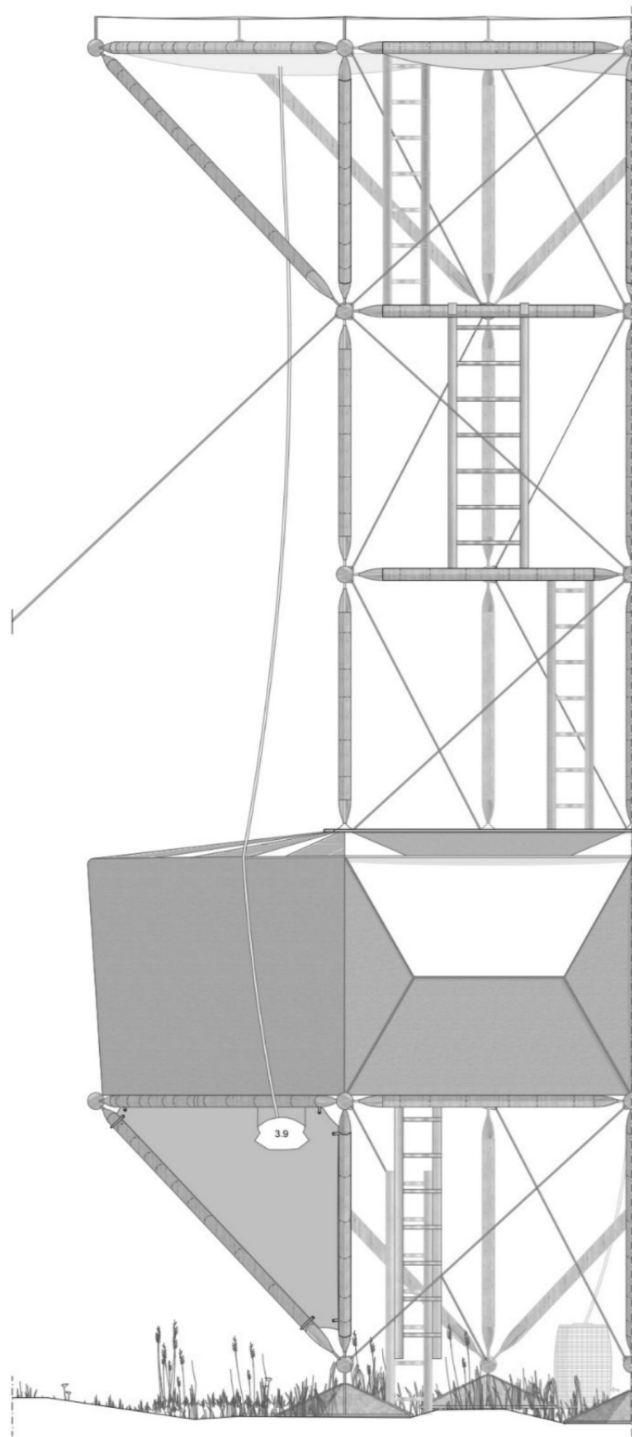
The assembly order begins with connecting the joints level by level, starting with pinning them into base feet, which spread the weight of the structure to preserve the forest ground.

On the first level the tent structure is laid out. From there the level gets built from inside, similar to a tent, stretching out the fabric to create a hollow space. The tent bottom is flattened by three-layered slab.

After that, the openings get closed by hatches and the next levels can be build up to the top. When assembled, the structure has to be anchored on three points to tree bases close to the ground as safety anchor. Later, the add ons can be installed.







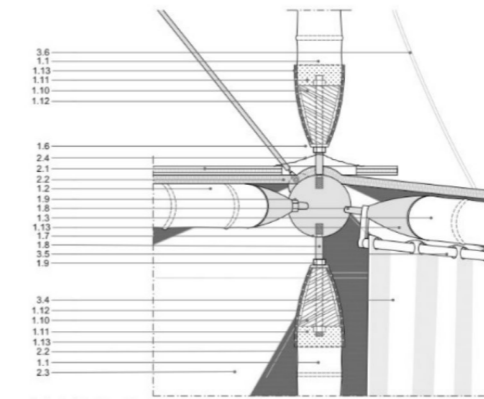
**research platform**  
 -variable height  
 -allows free movement  
 -climbing safety gear  
 -water bags placed underneath

**bamboo framework**  
 -variable heights for platforms  
 -access via clip ladder

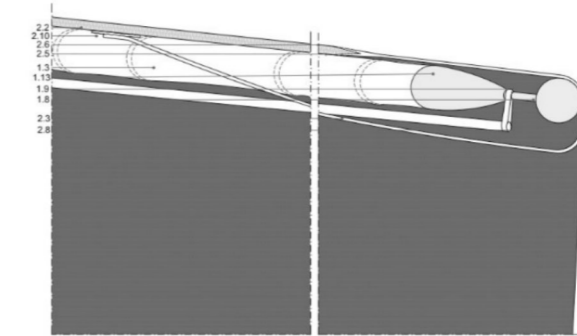
**tent platform**  
 -surrounding tent cover

**sanitary level**  
 -compost toilet and shower  
 -water and energy storage  
 -privacy possible through curtains

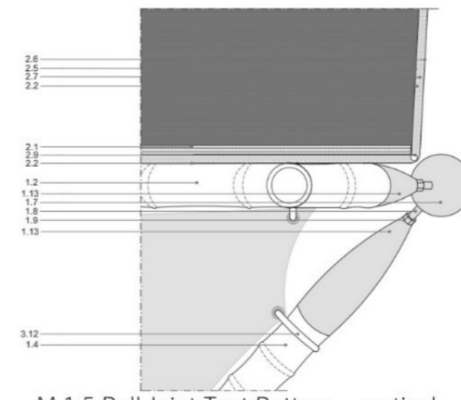
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1 Tragwerk</b>                                       | <b>3 Ausstattung</b>                                     |
| 1.1 Stütze, d110, Bambus behandelt                      | 3.1 Einhängleiter, d70/d30, Aluminium                    |
| 1.2 Träger, d100, Bambus behandelt                      | 3.2 Bauschutznetz, d5, Polypropylen/Polysteel            |
| 1.3 Spreitzstab, d100, Bambus behandelt                 | 3.3 Absturzicherung, d10                                 |
| 1.4 Querträger, Bambus, d110                            | 3.4 Heizvorhang  |
| 1.5 Stützenfuß, 1080/1080/1080/400, Stahl verzinkt      | 3.5 Vorhanghalterung, d4, Aluminium                      |
| 1.6 Druckstab, d10, Stahl                               | 3.6 Wasserschlauch, d20                                  |
| 1.7 Verbindungsknoten, d140, Edelstahl                  | 3.7 Wasserfass, 30L                                      |
| 1.8 Lagerbolzen, M16, 250mm, Edelstahl                  | 3.8 Filterhahn   |
| 1.9 Mutter, M16, Edelstahl                              | 3.9 Duschbeutel, 10L                                     |
| 1.10 Formholz   | 3.10 Trockentoilette                                     |
| 1.11 Epoxidmörtel                                       | 3.11 Plane, PE   |
| 1.12 Stahldraht   | 3.12 Klettband   |
| 1.13 Alukappe   | 3.13 Wassertasche  |
|   | 3.14 Bambusmatte, als Lastverteilung für weiches Gelände |
| <b>2 Hülle</b>  |  |
| 2.1 Drei-Schicht Massivplatte, 20,6mm, Bambus behandelt |  |
| 2.2 Zelt, 20mm, Nylon-Aerogel                           |  |
| 2.3 Fenster, 7mm, PVC                                   |  |
| 2.4 Abdichtung, 1mm, PE verklebt                        |  |
| 2.5 Nylon, 0,5mm  |  |
| 2.6 Nylon, 0,1mm  |  |
| 2.7 Aerogeldämmung, 20mm, weich                         |  |
| 2.8 Zeltstange, Aluminium, d7                           |  |
| 2.9 Zeltstange, Aluminium, d14                          |  |
| 2.10 Klettstreifen                                      |  |



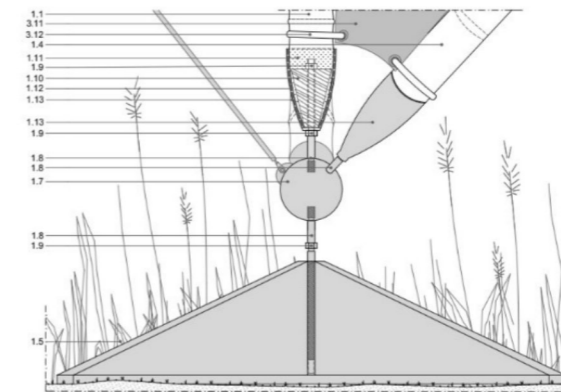
M 1:5 Ball Joint Tent Top - vertical



M 1:5 Ball Joint Tent Window - vertical

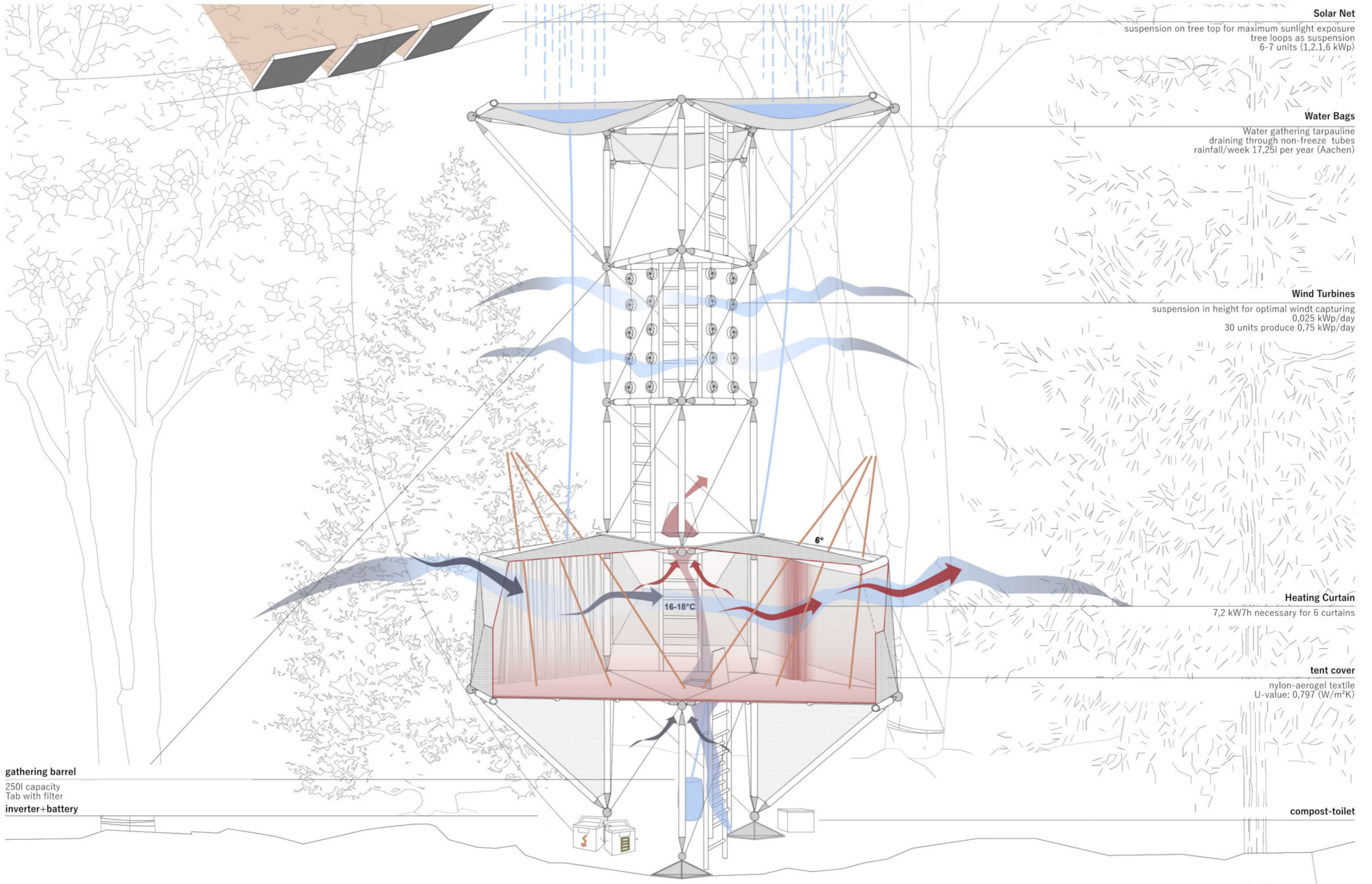


M 1:5 Ball Joint Tent Bottom - vertical



M 1:5 Ball Joint Construction Foot - vertical

M 1:20 table projection



**Solar Net**  
 suspension on tree top for maximum sunlight exposure  
 tree loops as suspension  
 6-7 units (1,2.1,6 kWp)

**Water Bags**  
 Water gathering tarpauline  
 draining through non-freeze tubes  
 rainfall/week 17,25l per year (Aachen)

**Wind Turbines**  
 suspension in height for optimal wind capturing  
 0,025 kWp/day  
 30 units produce 0,75 kWp/day

**Heating Curtain**  
 7,2 kW7h necessary for 6 curtains

**tent cover**  
 nylon-aerogel textile  
 U-value: 0,797 (W/m²K)

**gathering barrel**  
 250l capacity  
 Tab with filter  
**inverter+battery**

**compost-toilet**