New Development for the 3rd VR International Symposium



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PRESENTATIONS BY NEW MEMBERS

hiro Kobayashi, Ph.D

10th UC-win/Road Conference, VR-Studio Conference 5/20/2009, TOKYO

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Ruth Ron, Assistant Professor University of Florida | School of Architecture Downtown Orlando, Rlorida REDIGNING I-4 'BRIDGE DISTRICT'







City of Orlando - Project goals

City of Orlando - Interstate 4 Design Review Committee

Interstate 4 Bridge District Opportunity Assessment & Placemaking Initiative

Identify key Bridge District transportation and mixed-use opportunities that will contribute added value benefits toward achieving Orlando's strategic vision goals of community cohesion, enhanced social values, key destination assets **visibility/connectivity**, seamless **pedestrian mobility**, new business and residential **growth** and memorable sense of place.



City of Orlando - Opportunity Assessment

Capitalize on the potential of the Bridge District to connect the Parramore Heritage District, the Events Center, Commuter Rail, the Performing Arts District, the Creative Village, downtown businesses, residents and visitors

1.rebuilding of I-4 bridge (between South and Robinson streets)
 2.Reconnecting Pine street under the bridge
 3.Shifting Garland Avenue under I-4 bridge (between Church and Washington)
 4.Maximizing pedestrian connectivity in the district
 5.Optimizing parking under the bridge



UC/Win Road Research Project goals

- 1. Collect and create a 3D model of downtown Orlando (contact City of Orlando, university of Florida GIS center and using 'Google Earth Pro)
- Analyze transportation in the area:
 Fast speed highway traffic (408 + I-4)
 Medium speed street traffic (Garland, South, Washington)
 Slow speed mixed pedestrian + parking area (Garland, Pine, Church)
- Collect and model traffic simulation of alternative solutions to the I-4 reconstruction. Design proposals for surrounding streets
- 4. Extract new traffic data from simulation
- Use new traffic data for 'Performance based' architectural design, considering traffics statistics, acoustic data, air pollution, environmental affects etc

May 20, 2009 Forum8, Tokyo

Exploring Applications of Virtual Reality in Architecture the development at NCTU

Yen-Liang Wu, Yun-Tung Liu Graduate Institute of Architecture National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

4 Applications in Architecture

- 1. Virtual Chang-An, 2002
- 2. Digital Sculpture Museum, 2003
- 3. Historical City Spaces, 2005
- 4. NCTU Museum, 2007



1. Virtual Chang-An, 2002

history + architecture + culture exhibited in Taipei National Palace Museum (more than 100,000 people visited)





























The three spaces	and their	corresponding	six cultu	iral scenarios
		1 0		

The main gate of the city foreign diplomats entering Min-Te Gate The residential community drinking in Li-Fun City of Chang-An foreign diplomats approaching Lin-Te Palace The main palace and its plaza foreign diplomats approaching Lin-Te palace Iddies playing polo game in Li-Te plaza ladies playing Chinese chess Iddies and banquets inside the palace foreign diplomate place	Place	Spaces	Activities		
City of Chang-An The main palace and its plaza The main palace and its plaza		The main gate of the city	foreign diplomats entering Min-Te Gate		
City of Chang-An The main palace and its plaza Palace playing polo game in Li-Te plaza ladies playing Chinese chess	City of Chang-An	The residential community	drinking in Li-Fun		
The main palace and its plaza Iadies playing Chinese chess					
ladies playing Chinese chess			playing polo game in Li-Te plaza		
dances and banquets inside the palace			ladies playing Chinese chess		
			dances and banquets inside the palace		



Integration of digital technologies

1. 3D Scanning video

















2. Digital Sculpture Museum, 2003

Artistic Sculptor: Pu Tian-Sheng (蒲添生)



Modeling Technologies Testing

- 3D Laser Scanning
- Image-based modeling (D-Sculptor)
- Structured Light-based modeling (3D Camera)

Web-based 3D Museum

Video







3. Historical City Spaces, 2005

- HsinChu, ChiaYi, DanShui
- exhibited in Taipei Fine Arts Museum (more than 90,000 people visited)













Equipments and Specifications

互動式3D立體虛擬實境系統架構圖





























4. NCTU Museum, 2007

- designed by Tadao Ando(安藤忠雄)
- also exhibited in Taipei Fine Arts Museum













VR CAVE Multi-Screens Test

Software: Quest 3D





Thank you

Yen-Liang Wu aw@arch.nctu.edu.tw Emirati heritage in architecture in Geographic Context: The Rams-Dhayya-Barama triangle as Case Study

Dr. Ronald Hawker, Associate Professor, Department of Art and Design, Zayed University, Dubai













Oral histories record that the Shihuh lived a mobile life migrating between the geographic zones farming their own plots in the mountains in the winter and fishing, pearling and harvesting dates in the spring and summer.

According to Lorimer, 30 houses of the Bani Shatair section of the Shihuh lived on Khor Khuwair, northeast of Rams. More detailed student research indicates Lorimer's weakness in assessing the population and subgroups of any of the tribes away from the coast.









Shatair (in red) and the Bani Hadiya (in yellow). According to Lorimer, with some exceptions, the Bani Shatair are found on the western side of the peninsula and the Bani Hadiya on the east.

Illustration and information provided by Halima Saif Mohammed Al Shehhi





The date gardens around Dhayya were owned by the Tanaij in Rams. Lorimer reports that these gardens contained "....about 7000 trees ...irrigated from wells about 10 feet deep." In addition, Lorimer notes "...30 camels, 50 donkeys, 20 cattle and some sheep and goats belong to the place."

Between Dhayya and Khor Khuwair, the Bani Shatair owned another "...2000 palm trees, 10 donkeys, 300 sheep and goats." The likeliest place to raise the goats were in the low rocky spurs behind Dhayya, where a Shihuh-style village belonging to the Al Qayasha, unidentified by Lorimer, was located.



Our project began with recreating a remote fortified site in the AI Mahabeeb mountain farming network, using AutoCAD and Maya to render, animate and run a particle simulation imitating rainfall to demonstrate how the terraced fields and the accompanying canals functioned.

Our proposed virtual environment would incorporate this and the surrounding area and have applications for educational and





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While we completed two GPS surveys of the lower, main *farig* and the upper fortified site, in our reconstruction we focused on the fortified site, because of its containment by its geographic location and the surrounding wall.



























