

IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem D (Winter) (English 简体 繁體)

Building a virtual Hong Kong in metaverse

Background

Recently, *metaverse* has become a hot topic and direction of technology development that is highly valued by the industry. Although there are still different opinions about what the metaverse is and a unified definition is in vain, one of the important features of the metaverse recognized by the industry is that it allows users/players to create new virtual items in the virtual world. Examples include the well-known virtual world systems such as *Second Life* (Figure 1), *Minecraft* (Figure 2) and *Roblox* (Figure 3).



Figure 1. Second Life



Figure 2. Minecraft



Figure 3. Roblox

Problem and context

A common feature of the above-mentioned virtual world systems is that the virtual items, ranging from clothing and jewelry to buildings and cities, are constructed from a limited number of basic building blocks, as shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6. While such virtually built items may not be as beautiful and vivid in appearance as the virtual objects professionally modeled in other games of the same period, they provide the users/players with the most possibilities, allowing them to fully apply their creativity in building a virtual world they want through simple operations of easy-to-learn.



Figure 4. Building blocks of Second Life



Figure 5. Building blocks of Minecraft

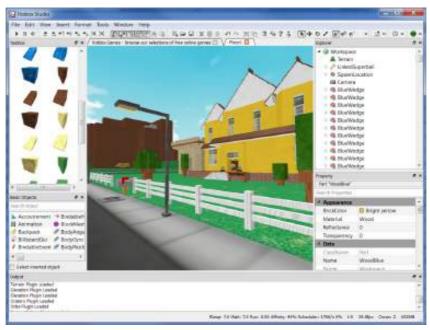


Figure 6. Building blocks of Roblox

If you are developing a virtual system like *Second Life*, *Minecraft* or *Roblox* that allows users/players to create virtual items, you generally need to consider the following constraints when designing the basic blocks for building virtual items:

- 1. There should not be too many types of building blocks; otherwise it will increase the complexity for users/player's learning and operation. At the same time, you must consider whether you can use the limited type of building blocks to build as maximum virtual objects as possible to simulate everything in the real world. To some extent, it's a bit like Lego, with a limited variety of Lego blocks that you can build almost any object in the real world.
- 2. The granularity of building blocks, or sizes of building blocks, cannot be too small because each block will occupy some computing and storage resources. The more the total number of building blocks, the greater the computing and storage resources will be consumed by the entire

virtual world. Taking a wall in the virtual world as an example, the computing and storage resources required are obviously different by several orders of magnitude when every grain of sands in a brick is used as a building block, compared to setting a brick as the basic block,

Tasks

- Your team is requested to design a set of building blocks that can be used to build a virtual
 Hong Kong in the virtual world. The virtual Hong Kong should include at least the following
 elements that correspond to the real Hong Kong one-to-one: buildings, vehicles, and people.
 You can use simple graphics and pseudocode (such as data structures represented in
 pseudocode) to help describe your design, but you don't need to actually write code to
 implement it.
- 2. Based on your design, estimate the computing and storage resources required to maintain such a virtual Hong Kong in real-time, synchronized with the real Hong Kong; i.e., the virtual Hong Kong is a digital twin of the real Hong Kong. Please determine the time precision of synchronization by yourself (for example, every minute, second, or millisecond). You do not need to consider the sensing and communication for collecting real-time data of the real Hong Kong. Your estimates do not need to correspond to real computing and storage systems either. You can make your estimation with descriptions similar to "how many computations per second" and "how many bytes of storage" are needed in total.



Figure 7. Hong Kong on Google map

Submission

Your team's solution paper should include a 1-page Summary. The body cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 21 pages with the Summary inclusive. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 21 pages limit.



IMMC 2022 中华赛 D 题 (冬季赛) (English 简体 繁体)

在元宇宙中搭建虚拟香港

背景

"元宇宙"(metaverse)是近来大热的科技概念和受到业界高度重视的发展方向。尽管关于什么是元宇宙仍然众说纷纭,缺乏统一的定义,但业界公认的元宇宙的重要特征之一是允许用户/玩家在虚拟世界中创造新的虚拟物品,参考案例有 Second Life (图 1)、Minecraft (图 2)、Roblox (图 3)等知名的虚拟世界系统。



图 1. Second Life



图 2. Minecraft



图 3. Roblox

问题与情境

上述这些虚拟世界系统的一个共同之处是,其中的虚拟物品,小到衣物首饰,大到楼宇城市,都是由有限几种基础构件(building block)搭建而成,如图 4、5、6 所示。尽管这样构建出的虚拟物品在外观精美和逼真方面也许比不上同时期的其他游戏里由专业人士精心建模的虚拟物品,但却为用户/玩家提供了最多的可能性,允许他们充分发挥创意,通过简单易学的操作建设自己想要的虚拟世界。



图 4. Second Life 的基础构件



图 5. Minecraft 的基础构件

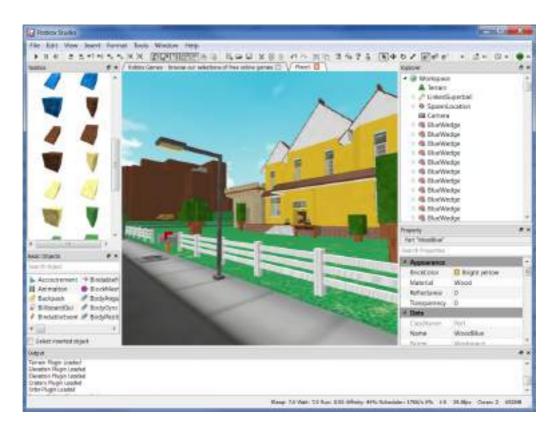


图 6. Roblox 的基础构件

如果要开发一个像 Second Life、Minecraft 或 Roblox 这样,允许用户/玩家创造虚拟物品的虚拟世界系统,在设计用于搭建虚拟物品的基础构件时,一般需要考虑以下条件:

1. 基础构件的种类不能过多,否则将增加用户/玩家学习和操作的复杂度。但同时又必须兼顾是 否能用这有限种类的基础构件搭建出尽可能丰富的虚拟物品,最大程度地模拟现实世界中的 万物。某种程度上这有点类似乐高积木,用有限种类的乐高积木块几乎能搭出现实世界中的 任何物体。

2. 基础构件的粒度或尺度不能过小,因为每一个基础构件都将占用若干计算资源和存储资源,基础构件的总数越多,整个虚拟世界所需的计算资源和存储资源越大。以虚拟世界中的一堵墙为例,把每块砖作为一个基础构件,与把砖中的每粒沙作为一个基础构件相比,所需的计算资源和存储资源显然相差了好几个数量级。

任务

- 1. 试设计一组基础构件,可用于在虚拟世界中搭建一个虚拟香港。虚拟香港中至少要包括以下与真实香港一一对应的元素:建筑物、交通工具、人。可以用简单的图形和伪代码(例如以份代码表示的数据结构)辅助描述你的设计,但不需要真正写代码实现。
- 2. 基于你的设计,估算用于维持这样一个虚拟香港与真实香港实时同步(即:虚拟香港是真实香港的数字孪生体)所需的计算资源和存储资源。请自行选择同步的时间精度(如:每分钟、每秒、或每毫秒同步一次),不需要考虑用以采集真实香港实时数据的传感和通讯。计算资源和存储资源的估算也不必对应于真实的计算和存储系统,以类似于"每秒需进行多少次计算"和"共需占用多少字节的存储"的描述方式回答即可。



图 7. Google 地图上的香港

提交

你的团队所提交的论文应包含 1 页摘要,其正文不可超过 20 页,包括摘要则最多不超过 21 页。 附录和参考文献应置于正文之后,不计入 21 页之限。



IMMC 2022 中華賽 D 題 (冬季賽) (English 簡體 繁體)

在元宇宙中搭建虛擬香港

背景

「元宇宙」(metaverse)是近來大熱的科技概念和受到業界高度重視的發展方向。盡管關於什麼是元宇宙仍然眾說紛紜,缺乏統一的定義,但業界公認的元宇宙的重要特征之一是允許用戶/玩家在虛擬世界中創造新的虛擬物品,參考案例有 Second Life(圖 1)、Minecraft(圖 2)、Roblox (圖 3)等知名的虛擬世界系統。



圖 1. Second Life

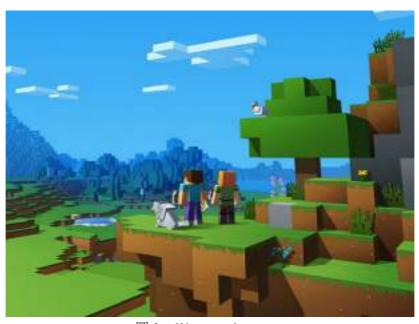


圖 2. Minecraft



圖 3. Roblox

問題與情境

上述這些虛擬世界系統的一個共同之處是,其中的虛擬物品,小到衣物首飾,大到樓字城市,都是由有限幾種基礎構件(building block)搭建而成,如圖 4、5、6 所示。盡管這樣構建出的虛擬物品在外觀精美和逼真方面也許比不上同時期的其他遊戲裏由專業人士精心建模的虛擬物品,但卻為用戶/玩家提供了最多的可能性,允許他們充分發揮創意,通過簡單易學的操作建設自己想要的虛擬世界。



圖 4. Second Life 的基礎構件



圖 5. Minecraft 的基礎構件

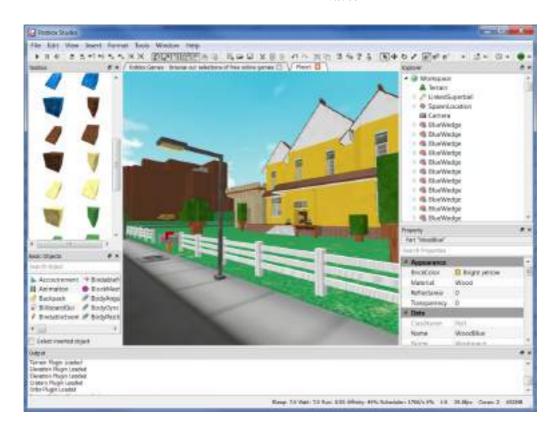


圖 6. Roblox 的基礎構件

如果要開發一個像 Second Life、Minecraft 或 Roblox 這樣,允許用戶/玩家創造虛擬物品的虛擬世界系統,在設計用於搭建虛擬物品的基礎構件時,一般需要考慮以下幾點:

1. 基礎構件的種類不能過多,否則將增加用戶/玩家學習和操作的復雜度。但同時又必須兼顧是否能用這有限種類的基礎構件搭建出盡可能豐富的虛擬物品,最大程度地模擬現實世界中的萬物。某種程度上這有點類似樂高積木,用有限種類的樂高積木塊幾乎能搭出

現實世界中的任何物體。

2. 基礎構件的粒度或尺度不能過小,因為每一個基礎構件都將占用若幹計算資源和存儲資源,基礎構件的總數越多,整個虛擬世界所需的計算資源和存儲資源越大。以虛擬世界中的一堵墻為例,把每塊磚作為一個基礎構件,與把磚中的每粒沙作為一個基礎構件相比,所需的計算資源和存儲資源顯然相差了好幾個數量級。

任務

- 1. 試設計一組基礎構件,可用於在虛擬世界中搭建一個虛擬香港。虛擬香港中至少要包括 以下與真實香港一一對應的元素:建築物、交通工具、人。可以用簡單的圖形和偽代碼 (例如以偽代碼表示的數據結構)輔助描述你的設計,但不需要真正寫代碼實現。
- 2. 基於你的設計,估算用於維持這樣一個虛擬香港與真實香港實時同步(即:虛擬香港是真實香港的數字孿生體)所需的計算資源和存儲資源。請自行選擇同步的時間精度(如:每分鐘、每秒、或每毫秒同步一次),不需要考慮用以采集真實香港實時數據的傳感和通訊。計算資源和存儲資源的估算也不必對應於真實的計算和存儲系統,以類似於"每秒需進行多少次計算"和"共需占用多少字節的存儲"的描述方式回答即可。

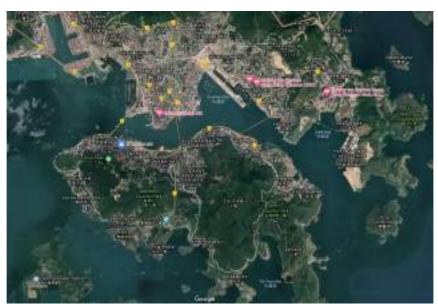


圖 7. Google 地圖上的香港

提交

你的團隊所提交的論文應包含 1 頁摘要,其正文不可超過 20 頁,包括摘要則最多不超過 21 頁。 附錄和參考文獻應置於正文之後,不計入 21 頁之限。