



Module 6

Applying Virtual Reality

6.1. Virtual reality: the medium, Form & genre

what makes an application a good candidate for VR,

Promising application fields,

Demonstrated benefits of Virtual reality,
more recent trends in Virtual reality
application development

A framework for VR application development.

* Virtual reality: the medium, ~~Form & genre~~.

→ Virtual Reality is a medium that allows users to experience & interact with computer generated environments in a simulated environment. VR provides a unique form of communication & expressing by leveraging technology to transport users into virtual worlds.

As a medium, VR combines various elements to create a multisensory experience, engaging the user's visual, auditory & sometimes tactile senses.

The main purpose of any medium is to communicate with the world the ideas or what's on the mind.



⇒ The primary component of VR is the head mounted display (HMD), a wearable device that users put on their heads to view the virtual environment. In addition to visual immersion, VR often incorporates spatial audio, which further enhances the sense of presence by providing realistic & immersive soundscape. VR applications often provide users with input devices such as handheld controllers, haptic gloves etc. These input devices allow users to interact with virtual objects.

Form and Genre

Two terms that are frequently used to describe & assess the content of media are form & genre.

In VR, form refers to the way in which VR experiences are created & presented, while genre refers to the categorization of VR content based on its thematic elements & storytelling conventions.

Form

The forms involve the h/w, s/w & techniques used to deliver immersive & interactive VR content.



Key Forms in Virtual Reality

→ 1. Head-Mounted Display (HMD)

→ 2. Tracking System

→ 3. Controllers & Input Devices

→ 4. Room-Scale VR

→ 5. Mobile VR

→ 6. Augmented Reality (AR) Integration

→ 7. 360-Degree Video & Panoramas

→ 8. Spatial Audio

Figure. Key Forms in VR

1) Head-Mounted Display (HMD)

Head mounted Display (HMD) is the primary hardware component of VR. It is a wearable device that users put on their head, typically in the form of goggles or helmet, to view the virtual environment.



2) Tracking System:

VR relies on tracking system to monitor the user's movements & adjust the virtual environment accordingly. This ensures that the displayed visuals align with the user's position & orientation.

tracking system can use various technologies including external sensors, infrared cameras or inside-out tracking that utilizes built-in sensors in the HMD.

3) Controller & Input Device:

VR experiences often involve controllers or I/P devices that allow users to interact with the virtual world.

These devices can include handheld controllers with buttons, triggers & motion sensors or more advanced I/P methods like haptic gloves.

4) Room Scale VR:

Room scale VR expands the physical boundaries of the virtual environment to match the user's real-world movement. It typically involves setting up external sensors or cameras to track the user's position in a dedicated play area, with room-scale VR users can freely walk, crouch, or move around enhancing the feeling of immersion.



Subject: User Experience Design With VR

5) **Mobile VR:**

Mobile VR utilizes smartphones or standalone VR headsets that have built-in processing power, sensors & displays.

These devices provide a portable & accessible VR experience without the need for external h/w or a powerful computer.

6) **Augmented Reality (AR) Integration:**

VR can integrate elements of augmented reality, overlaying virtual content onto the real world. It also refers to a mixed reality (MR), allows users to see & interact with both virtual & real-world objects simultaneously.

7) **360-Degree Video Panoramas**

VR can also include 360-degree video & panoramic experiences, which capture a full 360-degree view of a real or virtual environment, allowing users to look around & explore the surroundings by moving their head.

8) **Spatial Audio:**

Spatial audio is an essential component of VR, providing realistic sound space that matches the user's position & orientation. By simulating 3-D audio cues, VR can enhance the sense of presence & immersion.



Genre:

Genre in virtual reality (VR) refers to the categorization of VR content based on its thematic elements, storytelling conventions, & user experience.

Common genres in virtual reality

- 1. VR Gaming
- 2. VR Cinematic Experiences
- 3. VR Horror
- 4. VR Simulations & Training
- 5. VR Exploration & Adventure
- 6. VR Social Experiences
- 7. VR Education & Learning
- 8. VR Art & Creativity

Figure: Genres in Virtual Reality.



Subject: User Experience Design With VR

- 1) **VR Gaming:**
VR gaming encompasses a wide range of genres, including action, adventure, sports, puzzle, puzzle. VR gaming focuses on providing immersive game play experiences where players can physically interact with virtual world.
- 2) **VR Cinematic Experiences:**
It merge elements of traditional filmmaking with the interactive nature of VR. They can include immersive films, 360° videos & interactive narratives. These experiences often place users within the story, allowing them to explore & interact with the virtual environment from a first-person perspective.
- 3) **VR Horror:**
The horror genre in VR aims to create intense & immersive experiences that evoke fear & suspense.
- 4) **VR Simulations & Training:**
VR simulations & training applications are designed to replicate real world scenarios for educational or professional purposes. These genres can include flight simulators,



medical training, military training.

5) VR Exploration & Adventure:

VR exploration & adventure genres allow users to embark on virtual journey, discover new environments & engage in interactive storytelling.

6) VR Social Experiences:

VR social experiences bring people together in shared virtual space. These genres can range from virtual hangouts & social games to virtual conferences, concerts & collaborative work environments.

Users can interact with each other in real time, communicate through avatars.

7) VR Education & Learning:

VR educational experiences can cover a wide range of subjects, including history, science geography etc.

8) VR Art & Creativity:

VR provides artists & creators with a new medium for immersive & interactive art installations. Artist can experiment with spatial audio, 3D sculpting, painting & animation to create unique art experiences.