IXD1 Assignment 2

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(RE)DESIGN

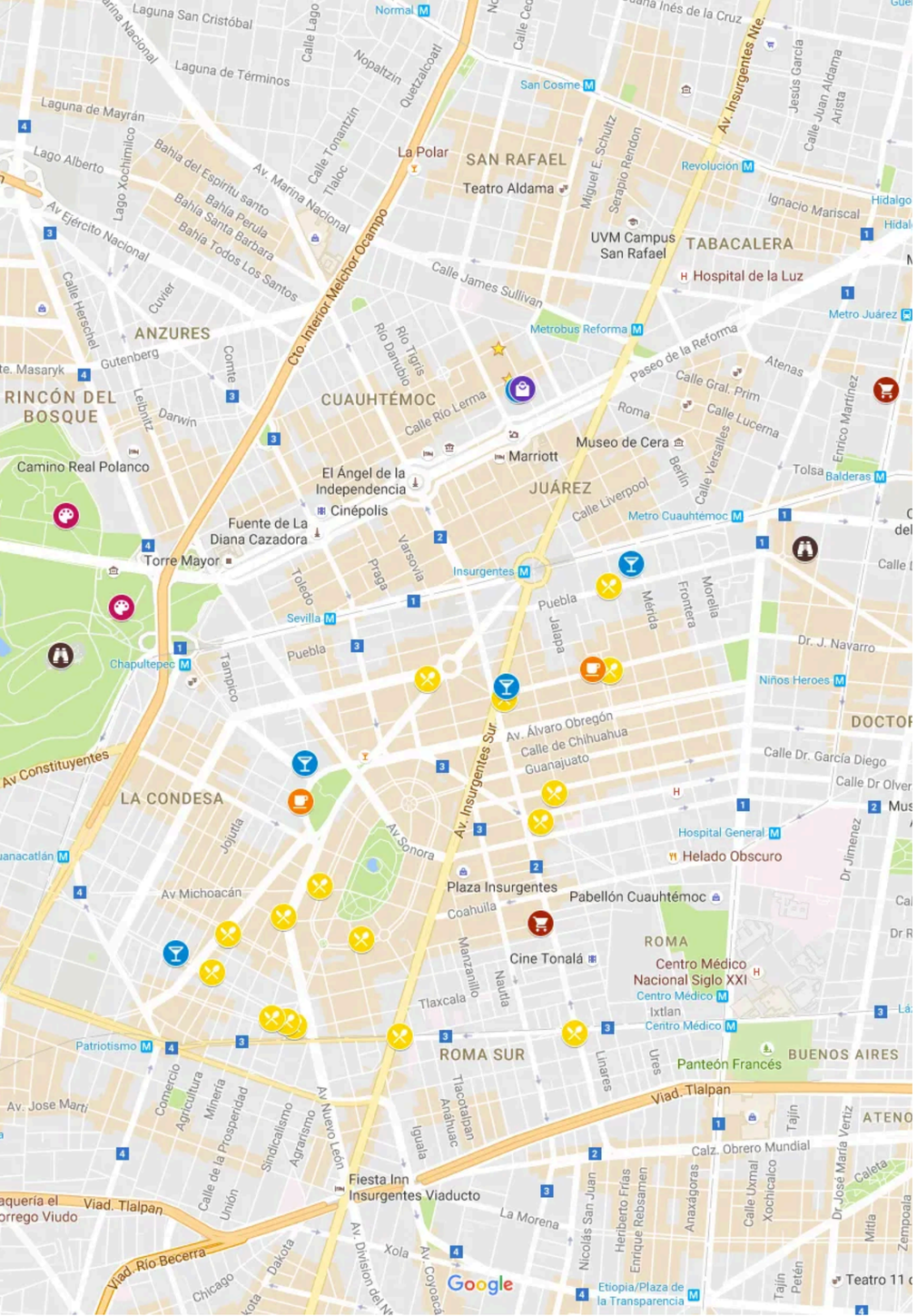
NAVIGATION AND MAPPING

REIMAGINING NAVIGATION.

Objective

AN EXPERIENTIAL APPROACH
Redesign the way we interact with navigation by moving towards an environment-engaged experience. Inspired by ancient navigation tools and the rich cultural practices of wayfinding, this interface reintroduces a hands-on, sensory approach to finding one's way.

In an age dominated by GPS technology, this redesign aims to reconnect users with their surroundings and inturn themselves, fostering a deeper understanding and appreciation of the world through active participation.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF NAVIGATION

Navigation has evolved from basic celestial and landmark-based methods to sophisticated digital systems. The development of tools like the compass, chronometer, and GPS, coupled with the advent of platforms like Google Maps, has dramatically enhanced our ability to navigate and explore the world with unprecedented precision and convenience.

These are key historical tools and methods that have been used throughout history to aid in navigation and exploration. Each played a significant role in helping people find their way across land and sea, from the early days of celestial mapping to the more advanced instruments like the sextant. Here's a list of these essential navigation tools and methods, Celestial Mapping, Paper Map, Magnetic Compass, Astrolabe, Nautical Chart, Sextant, Jacob’s Staff, Kamal.

HISTORY

A Celestial Map

CELESTIAL MAPPING

Celestial mapping involves charting the positions of stars, planets, and other celestial bodies in the sky. Historically, it was crucial for navigation, especially for mariners who used the stars to guide their voyages across the oceans.

Historical Context: Ancient civilizations like the Babylonians and Greeks developed early forms of celestial maps, and these maps evolved over centuries. Celestial navigation became a refined art, especially during the Age of Exploration, when European navigators relied on the stars to explore and map the world.

PAPER MAPS

Description: A paper map is a physical representation of geographical areas, drawn to scale on a flat surface. Maps have been used for centuries to represent landmasses, seas, and even the heavens.

Historical Context: The earliest known maps date back to ancient Babylon around 600 BCE. Over time, maps became more detailed and accurate, with advancements in cartography during the Renaissance leading to the creation of highly detailed world maps that were essential for explorers.

MAGNETIC COMPASS

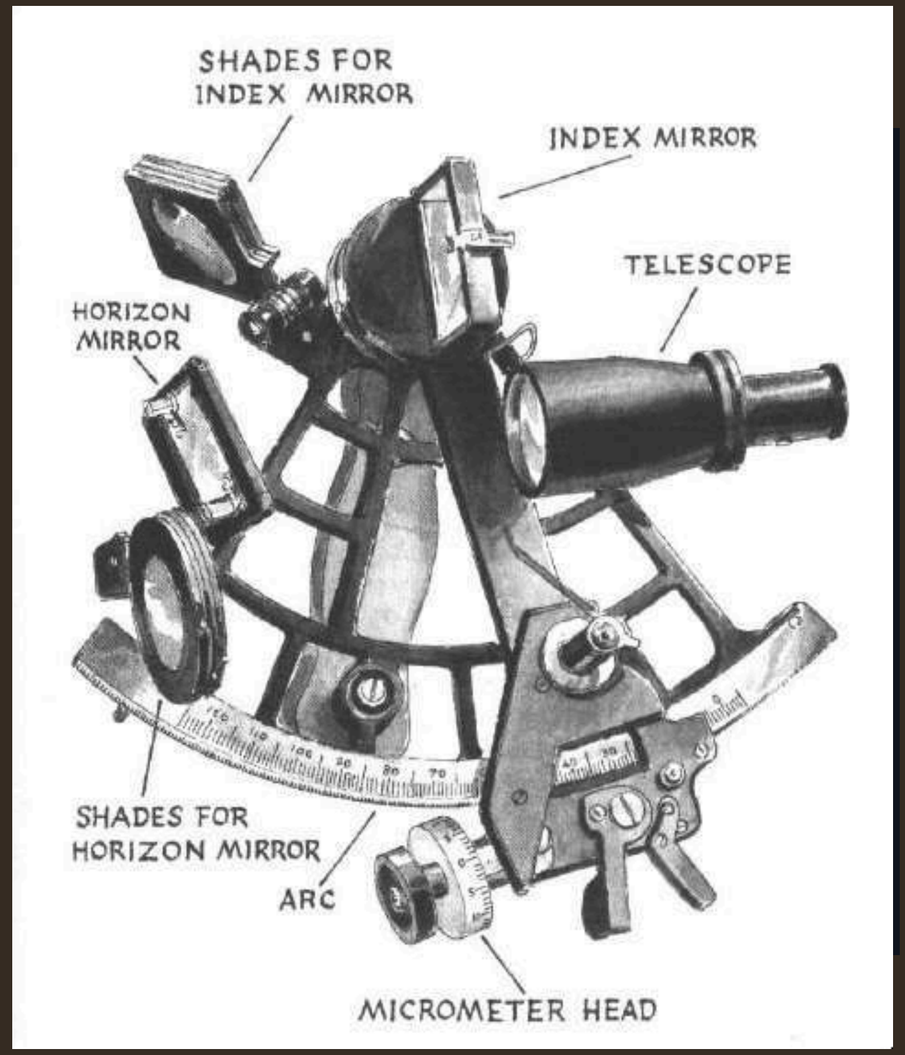
A magnetic compass is a navigational instrument that shows direction relative to the Earth's magnetic poles. It has a magnetized needle that aligns itself with Earth's magnetic field, pointing towards the magnetic north.

Historical Context: Invented in China around the 11th century, the magnetic compass revolutionized navigation by allowing sailors to determine their direction even when the stars or landmarks were not visible.

SEXTANT

Description: A sextant is a precision instrument used to measure the angle between two visible objects, often the horizon and a celestial body, to determine a ship's latitude and longitude.

Historical Context: Developed in the 18th century, the sextant became a crucial tool for navigation, allowing sailors to determine their position at sea with great accuracy.



A Sextant

NAVIGATION NOW

Signage

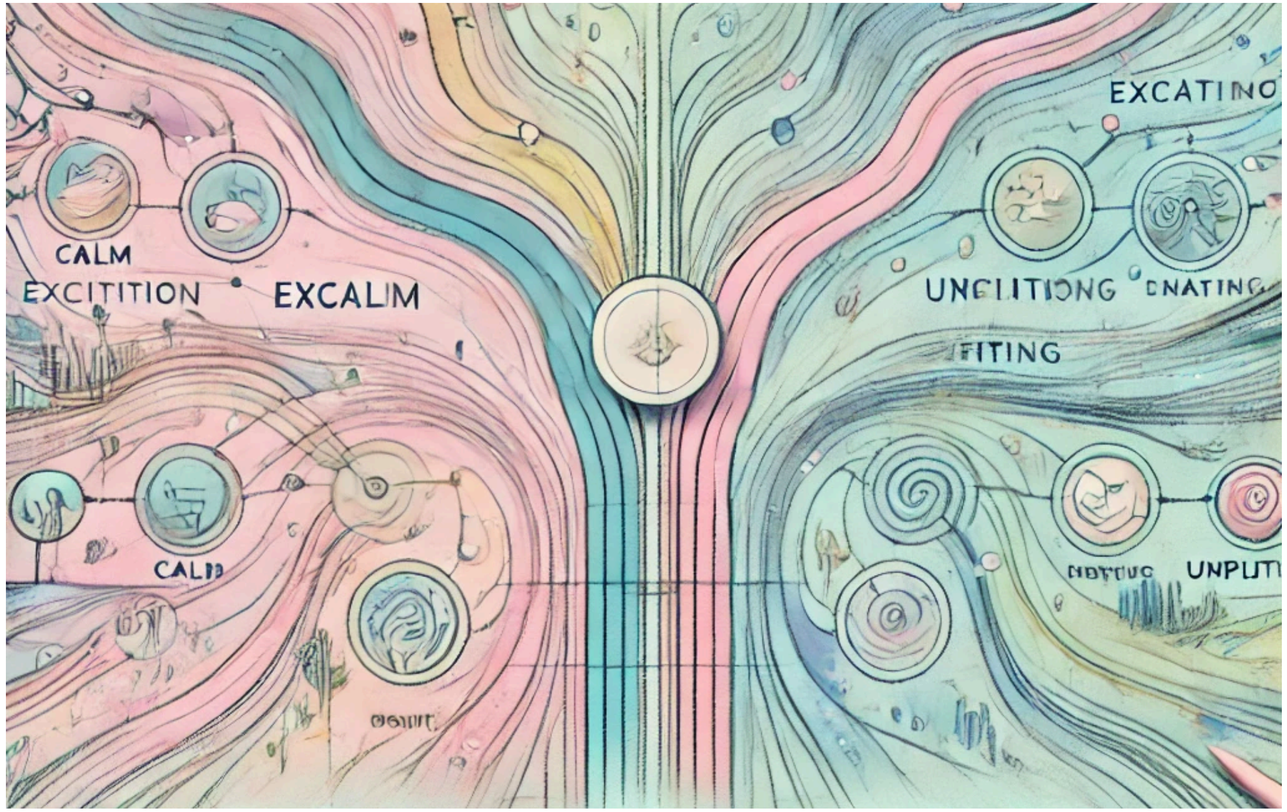
EXPERIENTIAL NAVIGATION

Visual signage is the most common form of navigation used today, found in public spaces, roads, and buildings. It involves using symbols, arrows, maps, and written directions to guide people from one place to another.

Touch navigation leverages different textures to guide individuals, particularly those with visual impairments. Tactile paving on sidewalks and braille on signs are examples of how textures are used for navigation. By feeling the differences in surface patterns, users can follow paths, avoid obstacles, and identify important landmarks.

Sound navigation involves using auditory cues to guide individuals. This could include people giving verbal directions, audio beacons, or natural sounds that help orient someone to their surroundings. This method is particularly beneficial for those with visual impairments.

Smell navigation is a method utilized by animals to find their way by following scent trails. Humans, though less reliant on this sense, can also use smell as a subtle cue to navigate certain environments. Specific scents can be associated with particular locations, guiding individuals subconsciously.



FEEL FLOW

MOOD ADAPTIVE NAVIGATION

The Mood-Based Navigation System is a new way to help you find your way based on how you're feeling. It uses sensors or lets you choose your mood, then suggests routes and places that match your emotions—whether you're looking for calm, excitement, or something uplifting. This system makes travel more personal and enjoyable by guiding you to places that fit your current mood

THE GOAL

01

Ideating and creating an interface for visualizing mood pathways and user interactions, focusing on intuitive, mood-adaptive navigation to improve user experience.

02

Explore visual prototypes that display mood-based routes and destinations, focusing on an interface that looks good and works well. Understand how the interface behaves and explore ways to gather user feedback.

03

Develop a clear and concise guide on using the interface, highlighting its best applications and any potential limitations.