

# Habitable Layout Design driven by Psychophysical Criteria using Virtual Reality

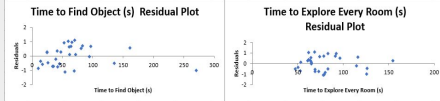
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## Project Description

The UNCC\_HABIT project consists of evaluating 10 conceptual layout designs. The designs were optimized using matlab and given to the team for evaluation. The goal was to produce a virtual reality environment that allowed users to access the various layout designs. The implementation of the 3D models into the VR environment was to be used to collect data of the human interaction with the layout designs and run a statistical analysis.

## Conclusion

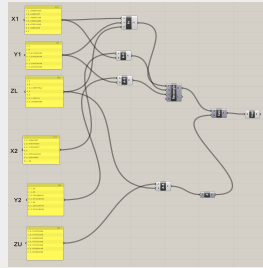
The UNCC\_HABIT team could not find a significant regression model based on the data collected. The best model used Layers as the dependent variable and only explained 26.6% of variation around the mean. By looking at the residuals plots below, it shows that the data collected is not a good candidate for regression. However, other data analytical models could better show relationships between the different aspects of the project.



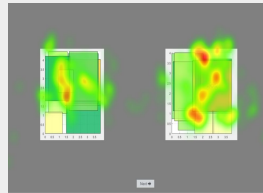
## For Future Research

If the project was going to continue, there are a few recommendations to consider:

- Define more variables for data collection such as, number of entrance/exit holes, etc.
- Explore variable transformations within the variables (i.e. log).
- Use other methods than regression to reveal relationships such as, factorial design.

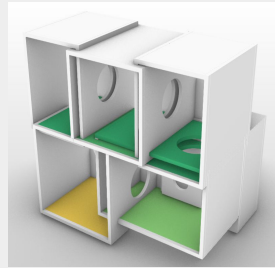


The Grasshopper script uses the **vertices of each module** to generate an unbaked **Rhino model**. The Rhino model is then baked and edited.

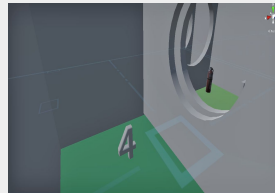


Using iMotions eye tracking devices, **heat maps of fixation points** were recorded for each model. Complete fixation point data was then extracted from the study.

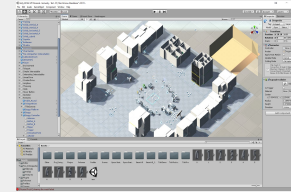
## Process Breakdown



After editing with holes for entry and exit from each room, the **model is viewed in VR**. All 10 models are converted and edited.



Users were tasked to **find a specified object and explore every room** of each model. Time taken to complete both tasks was recorded and a **situational awareness question** was asked afterwards.



The models are then **imported into the Unity VR environment**. Landing spots and objects are added to the environment to ensure proper accessibility and for data collection purposes.

Variable	Independent Var.	Layers	Time to Find Object (s)	Time to Explore Every Room (s)	Situational awareness
Model 1	100	100	100	100	100
Model 2	100	100	100	100	100
Model 3	100	100	100	100	100
Model 4	100	100	100	100	100
Model 5	100	100	100	100	100
Model 6	100	100	100	100	100
Model 7	100	100	100	100	100
Model 8	100	100	100	100	100
Model 9	100	100	100	100	100
Model 10	100	100	100	100	100

The data collected from 3D printing and the Unity VR environment was broken down by model and then analyzed.

## Data Collection & Analysis

### FlashForge Creator Pro 3D Printer

3 variables were used to collect data from the 3D printer, which were print time, amount of waste, and number of layers in the model. Estimated print time and amount of material used was given by loading each model into the 3D printing software.

### iMotions Eye Tracker

In an attempt to determine model preferences, a slideshow with two models on each slide was played for the user while tracking their eye movements.

### Unity Virtual Reality Environment

The tasks that users had to complete were done in random order to decrease any possible learning effect. The situational awareness question was used to determine if the user paid attention to aspects of the model outside of their given task.

### Analysis

The eye tracking and VR data were separately paired with the 3D printing data in Excel. Multiple regressions were run in an attempt to show correlations between the different aspects of the project. The best models are shown below.

Regression Statistics									
Multiple R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error	Observations					
0.51449434	0.34224812	0.29121754	0.22588421	20					
ANOVA									
	df	SS	MS	F	Sig.	Partial $\eta^2$			
Regression	3	7.08848274	2.36282756	6.58905177	0.01144881				
Residual	16	31.44339463	1.96521229						
Total	19	38.53187737							
Coefficients									
	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%				
Intercept	0.70044676	4.02424252	0.00177114	<0.00177114	0.49955324				
Time to Find Object (s)	0.00044923	0.00284981	2.28270904	0.03476202	0.00061179	0.01821297			
Time to Explore Every Room (s)	0.00037083	0.00038802	1.06000000	0.30000000	<0.00000000	0.02221202			
Situational awareness	0.18919339	-0.27045491	0.68681305	0.49849107	-0.17726894	0.75581205			
Regression Statistics									
Multiple R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error	Observations					
0.48927757	0.24002007	0.17486907	753.131707	20					
ANOVA									
	df	SS	MS	F	Sig.	Partial $\eta^2$			
Regression	3	686238.761	228746.254	7.90004991	0.01840549				
Residual	16	2041940.25	127621.266						
Total	19	2728179.01							
Coefficients									
	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%				
Intercept	2995.99212	205.612449	1.26205154	0.01011028	1445.407748	4546.77668			
Layers	48.1079468	38.9680811	1.37973817	0.17769384	-22.81209106	119.026706			
Print Time	176.1929175	54.8184158	0.32304696	0.00219153	185.7079817	61.0813184			
Waste	11.08550112	238.2847423	0.13021737	0.87970917	-452.913845	313.058007			