

Creating a Realistic and Immersive Virtual Reality Environment Capturing the Relaxing Properties of Nature

#### Description

Nature has numerous health benefits and has been prescribed to relax and reduce stress, aptly called by some as a "Nature Pill". Thus, it is important to have access to nature, but there can be restricting factors such as distance or mobility impairments. Virtual nature is a substitute that provides these benefits, and we created a multisensory virtual forest environment that incorporates the best environmental designs to maximise relaxation.

#### Goals

• Find the best design to incorporate the 4 senses of sight, hearing, smell, and touch (using **physical props**)

## **Environment Elements**

To create a realistic environment, we incorporated a waterfall, river, terrain height variations, trees and plants, debris, an interactable bench and branch, sky with clouds, sun, natural lighting, fog, and wind. Below the images of the waterfall (A), river (B) and sky (C) can be seen.



- Create a virtual environment with realistic elements that maximise relaxation
- Find the best **locomotion** technique that maximises immersion and minimizes cyber sickness
- **Efficiency**: have good frame rates and low latency

The success of our project was measured through heuristic evaluation and rendering performance.

#### Senses



Lush forest, blue sky, calm river, distant waterfall

flowing sounds, songbirds, Water and teleportation feedback sounds



Forest scent, petrichor, undergrowth



Using physical props: a branch and a bench

#### **Physical Props**

A bench and a branch need to be mapped to the models created in the virtual world. This mapping was done using HTC Vive Trackers to track object positions and orientations.

## Locomotion

To advance beyond the bounds of the physical room, users can teleport to a new point in the scene, or swing their arms to mimic walking. Users are also able to use the branch prop to spawn the teleportation arc.



# Efficiency

Maximising realism is ideal. However, as graphics quality improves, computation time increases, resulting in lower frame rates. This is bad for the experience of the user and can cause cybersickness. Existing research suggests maintaining frame rates above the 50 fps at which point some users experience cybersickness. Our environment renders with 67 fps on average. Latency associated with the controller was unnoticeable.



The player in the room looking towards the bench with attached tracker (A) and what they would see if they were aligned with the bench in the virtual world (B) or not (C). The real branch (D) and its virtual representation (E).



#### **Department of Computer Science**

University of Cape Town

Rondebosch



South Africa

**Supervisors NaturePill** Prof. James Gain Soo Kyung Ahn Gosia Lipinska Lynn Weyn



Contact

Email: dept@cs.uct.ac.za Telephone: + 27 21 650 2663 Fax: + 27 21 650 3551

