Obscure Cities

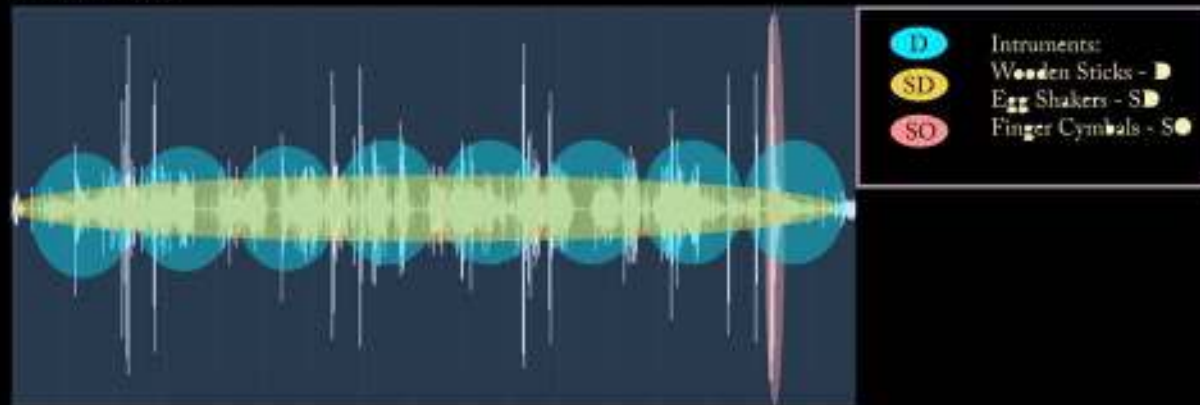## 3D Foundation
Final Group Submission
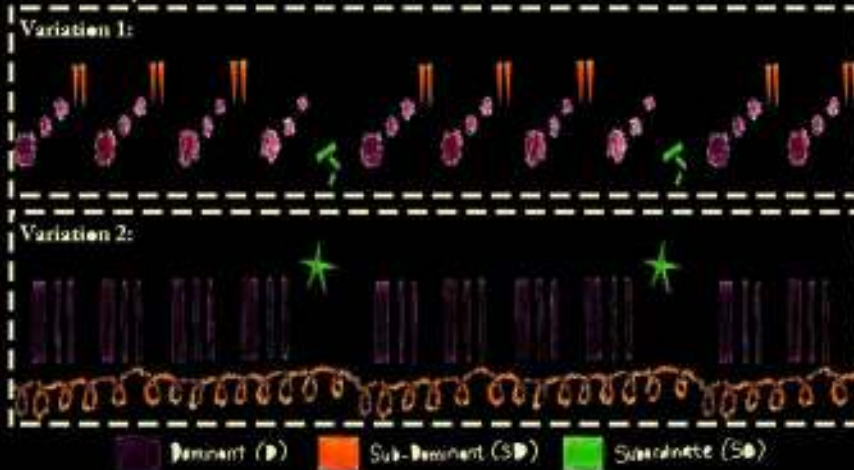
G07

Natasya, Gloria, Gerald

Individual Mood Box
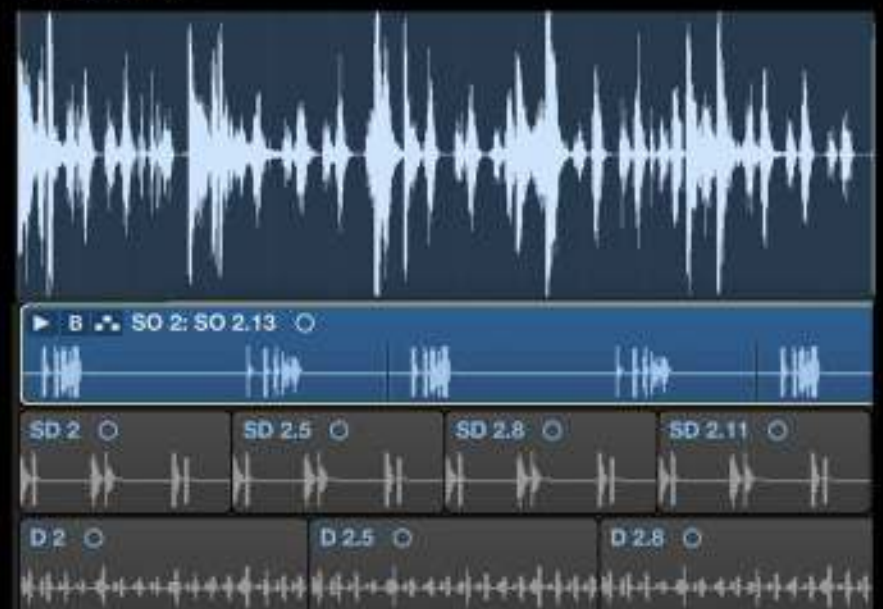
Gloria's
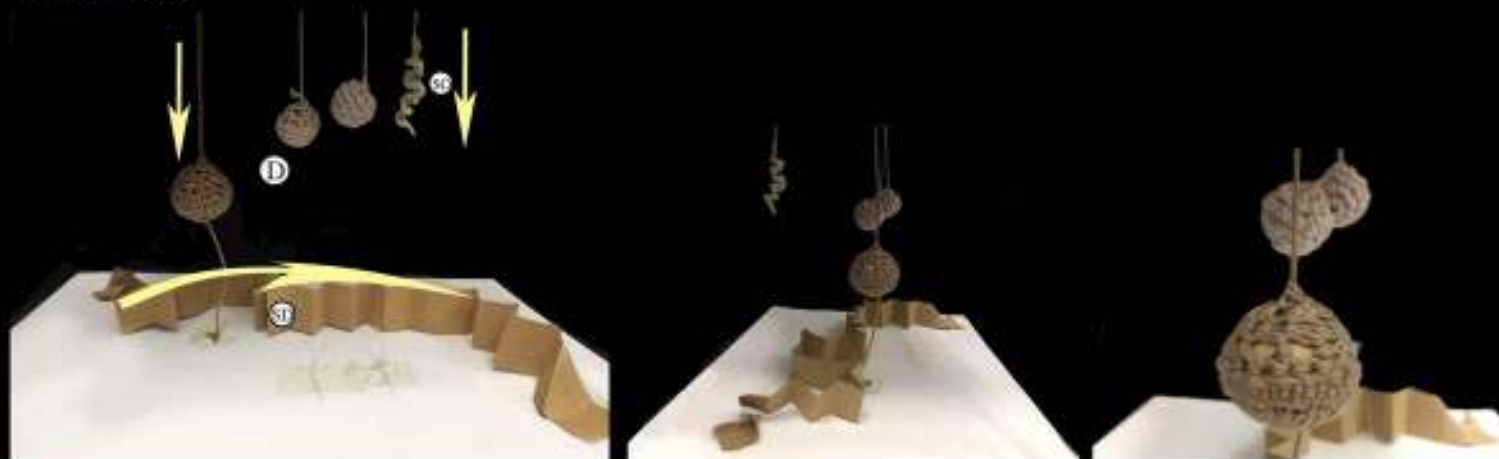
Natasya's

Gerald's

COMBINED WAVELENGTH ANALYSIS

Variation 1

D: egg shaker	SD: finger cymbals	SO: wooden stick
1 beat of higher volume followed by 3 beats of softer volumerepeated	sharp	once every 4 beats
shaky	clear	heavy
constant	ringing	rigid
	high pitch	fix

Variation 2

D: wooden stick	SD: egg shaker	SO: finger cymbals
'dom cha cha'	crisp	sharp
light	loud	clear
rigid	continuous	high pitch
constant	constant volume	

In general, the beat in variation 1 is faster than variation, giving a fast and energetinc feeling as if it is in hurry. Moreover, the relatively more frequent (compared to variation 2) high pitched sound from the finger cymbals give a more flying and heavenly feeling.

Meanwhile, the slower beat of variation 2 gives a more chill and relaxed feeling. At the same time, the rigid and constant dominating wood sound also gives a more 'down to earth' feeling compared to variation 1.
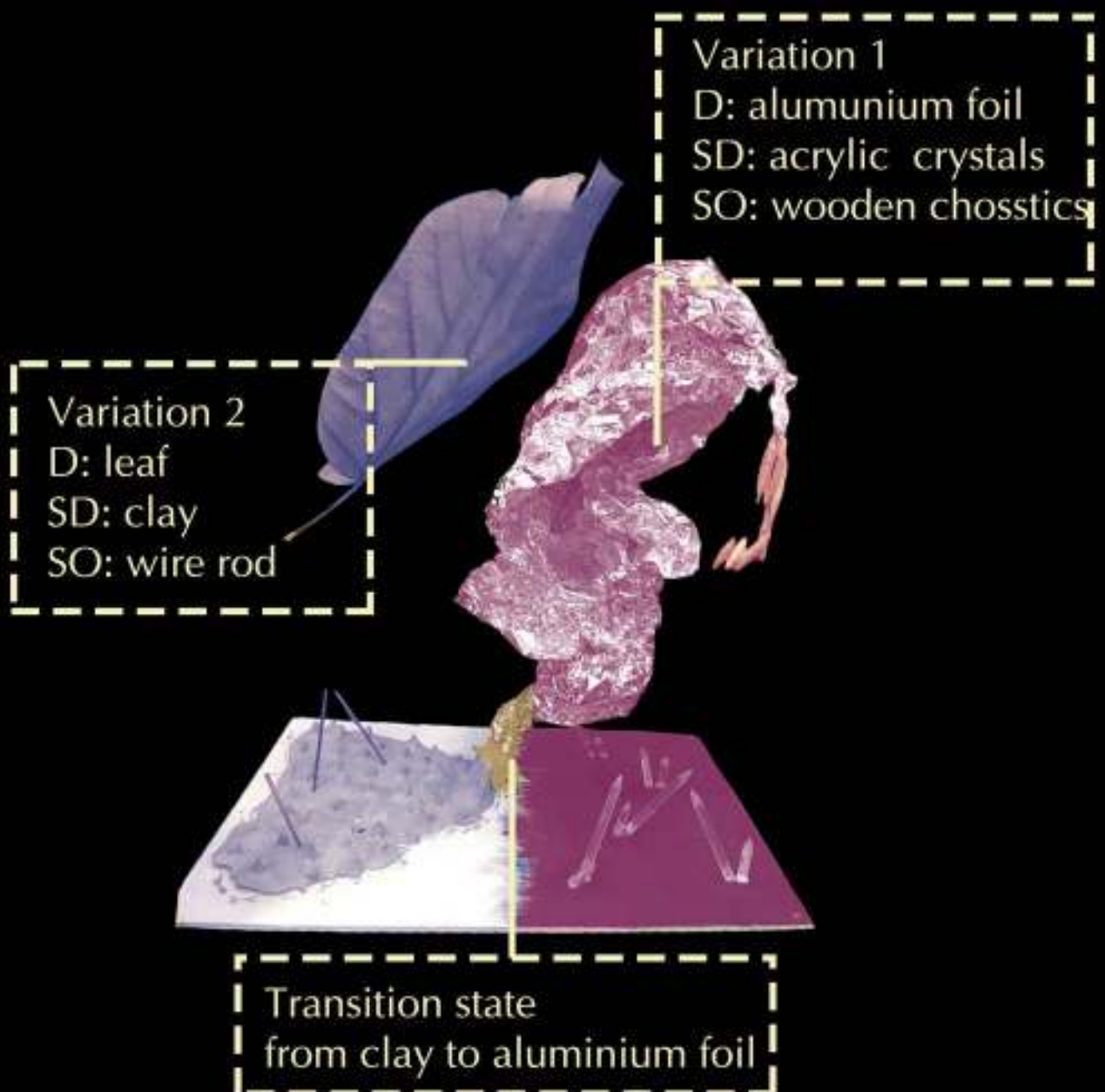
COMBINED MOOD BOX

MATERIALS

We decided to combine both sounds for our Mood Box. Refering to the picture below, the left side represents variation 2 and the right side represents variation 1.

The more down to earth sound of variation 2 made us decide to use more natural an organic material (leaf and clay) for the dominant and sub-dominant. On the other side, we use more modern and processed material (aluminium foil and acrylic).

As for the subordinate, we decided to switch the element (natural chopstick for variation 1 and metallic wire rod for variation 2. This is to give the 'pop' effect of their role as subordinate.

Variation 1
D: alumunium foil
SD: acrylic crystals
SO: wooden chosstics

Variation 2
D: leaf
SD: clay
SO: wire rod

Transition state
from clay to aluminium foil

ANALYSIS

Variation 2

For D, the dry leaf is from the same source as the wooden stick used to produce the sound, a tre. We float it to make an interesting composition as the light leaf above balances the heavy clay below. Moreover the constant sound of D feels like it is sheltering over the SD (clay) and SO (metal rod) which justify its position even more.

For SD, the clay is shaped with pointy ends in attempt to give the crisp sound of the egg shaker. At a glance, the size of D and SD may seem similar, this is because the frequency of D and SD sound in variation 2 is almost similar.

For SO, the metal rod really represents the sharpness and high pitch of the finger cymbals. The total size of it is also very small compared to SD and D as the sound is only once after every 4 counts.

The big void between the leaf and clay represents the silence in between every count of wooden stick sound. It is the main silence that gives beat and rythm to the composition..
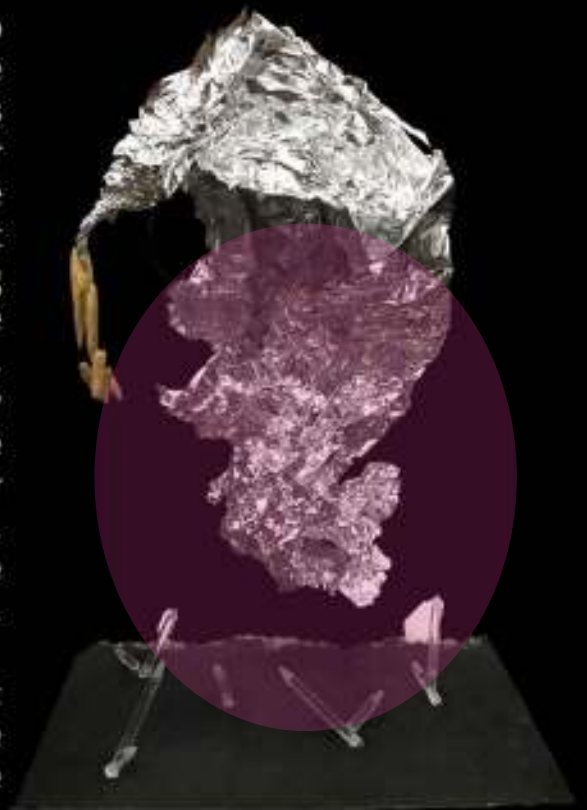
Variation 1

For D, the crumpled alumunium foil produces crisp sound like the sound of the dominant egg shaker. The structure is rising up to emphasize its dominance, it is getting bigger in size as the sound of the egg shaker becomsounds like it is covering more part of the compositon. The sides of the foil is uneven and no exact similar crumple is found to show that although the egg shaker sounds similar actually each second is unique and different from each other.

For SD, we sharpen the end of the acrylic rods to show the sharpness and high pitch of finger cymbals. Also, the transparency further represents the clear sound of finger cymbals.

For SO, the falling chopstick pieces aptly represents the sound of falling wooden stick.

The irregular void between aluminium foil and acrylic represents the uneven but similar silences between the dominant egg shaker sound and the other sounds. The distance between SO and SD also shows how they are not meant to be heard simultaneously.

IDEATION FOR THE CITY

As we are using two sounds variation, we divide our city into 2 main parts: rural part and urban (develop) part. Our develop part will take more (about two-thirds) space to show that our city is moving from rural to urban.

We develop our city from our moodbox as well. Instead of having the natural to modern transition from left to right, we are developing it to have the transition vertically. Bottom part will be our rural part which mainly made of natural material (clay) and there will be the transition to the top part in which modern materials are used (wire mesh, acrylic, shiny paper).

We are also keeping the idea of opposing material for SO just like our Mood Box. In the rural area, the gold pieces collected by rural people is the SO and in moder area, the natural thread served as museums to preserve the heritage is the SO.

Also, the size of the city is increasing as the level increases. This is to show that the people are more and more able to construct and build more as the city is developed.

PROCESS

We used quite a few materials for our model which includes: Acrylic, wire mesh, clay, golden foil, yarn and fairylights.

We had to build a frame that allows the whole structure to be hung down. Ms Cheryl suggested that we use wooden sticks instead of the thin metal rods because it will be sturdier. Gerald sawing the wood for the structure.

One of the key elements in our model is the use of acrylic. We had to bend our transparent acrylic. The key to this was PATIENCE because we could not turn it to high or the shape will not be the way we want it.

VOILA! It is done. We bent our wire mesh to the shape of this acrylic sheet.

PROCESS

Making our rural area with clay. This was quite a challenge because we scraped our initial idea of a sphere shaped structure.

We decided to adapt the idea of creeping the clay on the ground and going up (which was in our mood box), and making it look like its a cave.

Buiding our HUGE frame, so that we can hang up our acrylics and wire mesh.

PROCESS

Folding our golden foil to be slotted in our wire mesh. This looks easy but it was extremely time consuming

In order to have the golden foils pierce through the mesh, we had to cut the mesh and insert them in.

Creating the SO for the upper area. Made out of yarn, dipped in white glue. It is left to dry. The idea came from DIY wedding decorations.

FINAL MODEL

THE STORY OF KIRITHRA

Kirithra means the city of light, is developed from the primitive ages. Technology and architecture has advanced for people to build and live in the urban part of the city.

The people in the rural part are not intellectual nor educated, they collect scraps from the urban city and build their own artefacts and settlements.

The city is in its transition phase, the wireframes that creeps up to the city shows the progress of the development. As the rich becomes richer, the urban citizen is split into different classes. which resembles bt their settlements. The lower class settlement are clustered and small while the houses of the rich are bigger, more spaced and more privacy.

The museums are built at the top of the city with natural material. They preserve the heritage and use it to educate the younger generations on the development of their civilization.

At the top is corrupted government of Kritithra. They often meet at the back alley for illegal pollitical dealings.

Rural Part

The people in the rural part are not educated nor intellectual, as the education and technological advancement is represented by the lights, the rural area is dark and lighted only by the last light of the urban part.

The rural citizens do not really have any specific transportation mode other than their own feet. There are not many places they can go and walking is sufficient to travel around in the rural area.

They settle in caves of the rural part and not really have any proper houses due to their intellectual level.

It has been their culture to view the scraps from the urban part (represented as pieces of gold) as very precious. They collect them, build artefacts and probably worship it as part of their belief.

Urban Part

As the city grows, the politics in the city also develops. At the very top is the government bodies of the city. We used transparent acrylic to show that a good governmant is suposed to be transparent and seen by the people. However, the top half is not as clear as we also want to show that there is corruption and dirty practice happening in the city, not a perfect government.

Also, there are strata between the people which is shown by their residential areas. There are lower class people and higher class (rich) people. The gold cones represent the residents of citizens. The lower part is for the lower class people: the size of cone is smaller to represents smaller houses and the they are more clustered as the households have less ability to afford 'spaces'. Meanwhile the residents for the rich people is bigger in size and further away from each other. This is show that they can afford more house and spaces.
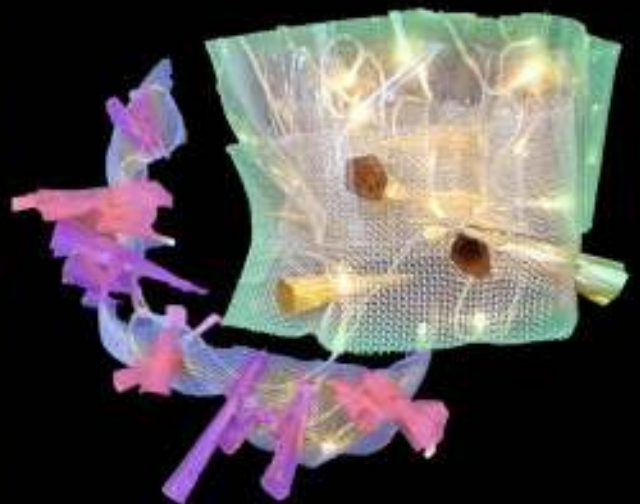
Moreover, the residential area of the rich is combined with acrylic which represents that the government officials are from the higher class people. At the same time, the crosing between gold houses behind the wire mesh and acrylic is meant to show the nepotism in the government as the government officials secretly meet each other at the back aley to create policy and cooperation that serve their own personal agenda.

Urban Part

The citizens of the urban part are educated and intellectual. The yellow lights also represents the education level and technological advancement that the people have, it shows how bright their mind and ideas are. As such, the light doesn't cover the rural area, showing the contrast in the intellectual development of the citizens.

For the mode of transport, the educated people have personal jetpack to travel around and across the void, as well as to go back to their homes. In addition to that, the light wire also serves as the walkway for people to travel to different parts of the develop part of the city. This path of light also represents the sharing of ideas between those intellectual citizens.

The urban citizens also realises the importance of history and heritage. Hence they build museums using natural elements and placed it at the top of the city. This position shows how they respect and appreciate their culture and not forgetting it despite their high level of development.
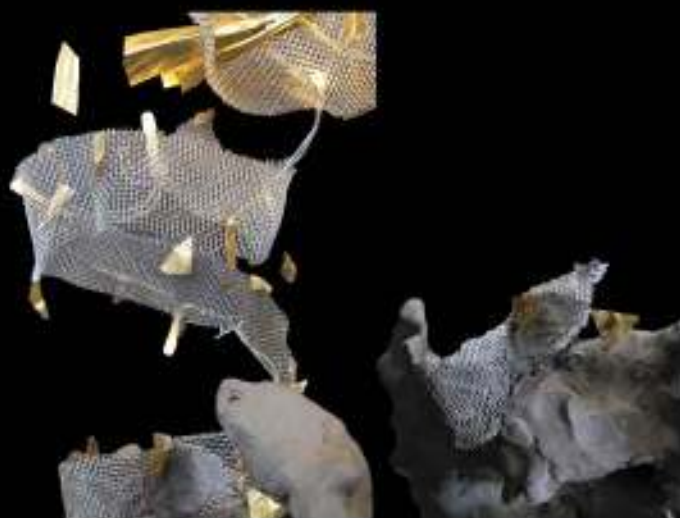
The develop people throw away their trash to the big void in the middle which make the trash eventually fall down to the rural part. It can be seen that there are pieces of gold (trash from develop citizens) on the wireframe which is the very first transition from rural part to develop part.

THE VOIDS

Some interesting voids are the voids made of clay at the rural part. It has various irregular shapes which serves as the living area for the rural citizen. These abundant negative spaces also subtly hint the slow pace of life of the rural citizen as there is many resting place and not many activity around.

The biggest void in the structure is the void at the middle of the urban area. It is roughly shaped like an inverted cone. Despite its size, this void doesn't really interact directly with the life of urban citizen. It suggest that   actually the urban citizen can afford more and more resting time as they become more developed, however they chose to ignore this resting oppportunity and insted continue their busy lifestyle and activity.

Another significant void are the voids in between different level of the structure. Each of this voids gives the distance and space between different part of living (e.g. residential and governmetal part). The presence of these voids implied the time lapse between each developmental process. It shows that a development of a society takes time and is not something that is instantly shaped.