

2025/HeQing

# PORTFOLIO

University of Pennsylvania

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Oral, face and body expression

32000BC: Painting  
3200BC: Cuneiform

3000BC: Extensive collections were in the  
Sumarian state archives, Ebla

# 01

# EMOTION "CLOCK"

Data-Empowered Museum  
/ Independent / Aug. 2022-Feb. 2023

### MEDIUM

Digital, Installation

### TOOLS

Machine Learning, Data Science,  
Arduino

### WORKFLOW & PLATFLOW



Humans created 'time' and reached a consensus on this concept, which is reflected through the clock. Likewise, I build a consensus of visitors' knowledge toward exhibits and the panel is the 'clock' in this reflection process.

Visitors can see the overall attitude of previous visitors conveyed by the panel from a distance. The panel will leave a profound impression in their minds, even evoking some feelings of horror and fear, as it reveals something present in everyone but previously left unnamed, much like time.

- Museum 1.0  
*collectors vision driven*  
530 BCE
- Museum 2.0  
*cinteractive museum*  
1899
- Museum 3.0  
*constructivist museum*  
1969
- Museum 4.0  
*semantic museum*  
1987

59BC: Acta Diurna, an early newspaper for Roman citizenry

1041-1048: Bi Sheng invented a movable-type press, China



1440: Gutenberg improve the movable-type press, Germany

1605: First newspaper *Relation aller firmenmen und gedencckwürdigen histoyien*



1450-1550: Cabinet of curiosities

618-907: Collecting became popular in Tang dynasty, China



1511: Museum was first used to describe collections of Lorenzo

1523: Grimani collections given to Venice and opened to public

1523-1583: Modern museums were formed.

1567: Wilhelm IV and Albrecht V collections established in a purpose-build structure, Munich

1582: Medici collections opened to the public in Palazzo Medici

1683: Ashmolean Museum (A pattern of Modern university museum)

Museums began to diverge into specialized institutions.

1756: Museo Sacro, Rome

1759: British museum, London

1773: Pio Clemente Museum, Rome

1793: The Louvre, Paris

1830: Altes Museum, Berlin

1836: Alte Pinakothek Museum, Munich

1837: Ethnology Museum, Leiden

1869: American Museum of Natural History, New York



1826: The world's first photograph, Joseph Nicéphore Niépce

1837: Fisrt commercial system, Cooke and Wheatstone telegraph



In the latter 19th century, Museums were recast as primarily educational institutions with the separations of study collections from exhibition collections.

1890: Wireless telegraph

1927: Television

1926: Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia

1969: Handled mobile phone came out

1983: Birth of the Internet

1899

1969

1987

1900

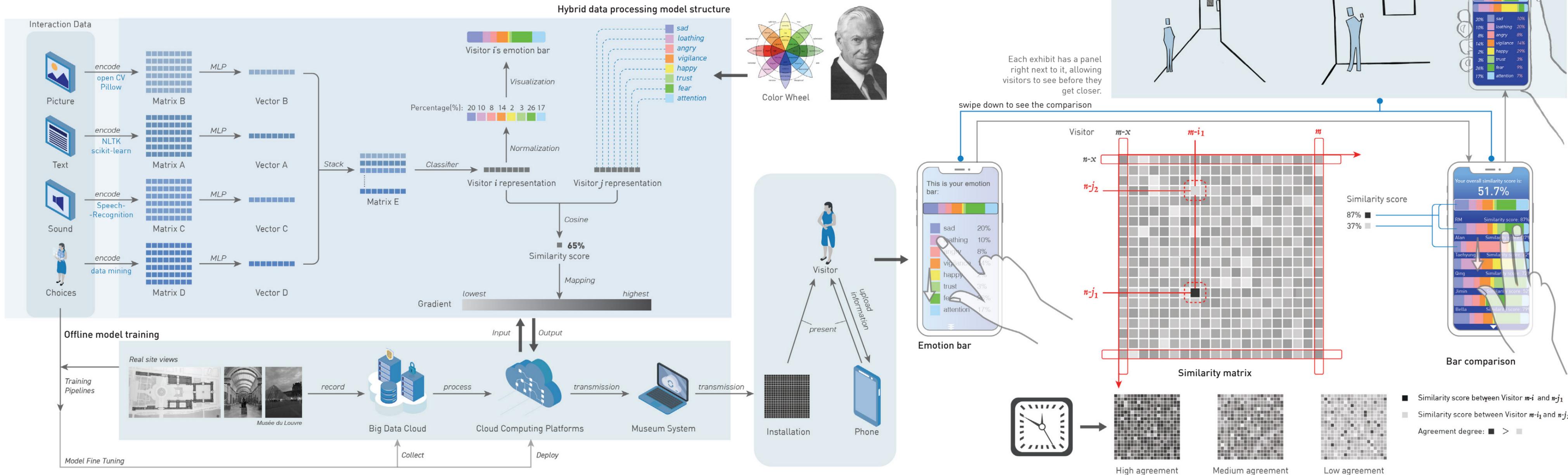
2000

knowledge border

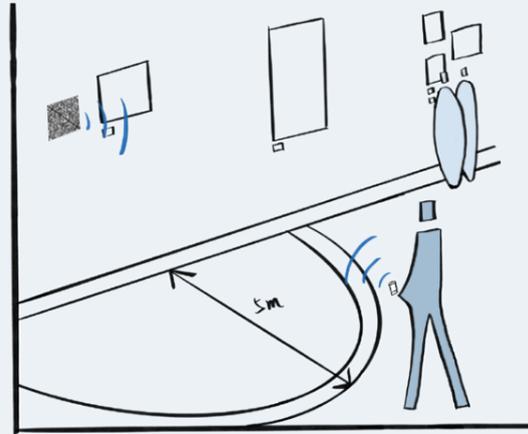
physical border

# museum

# "CLOCK" SYSTEM DESIGN

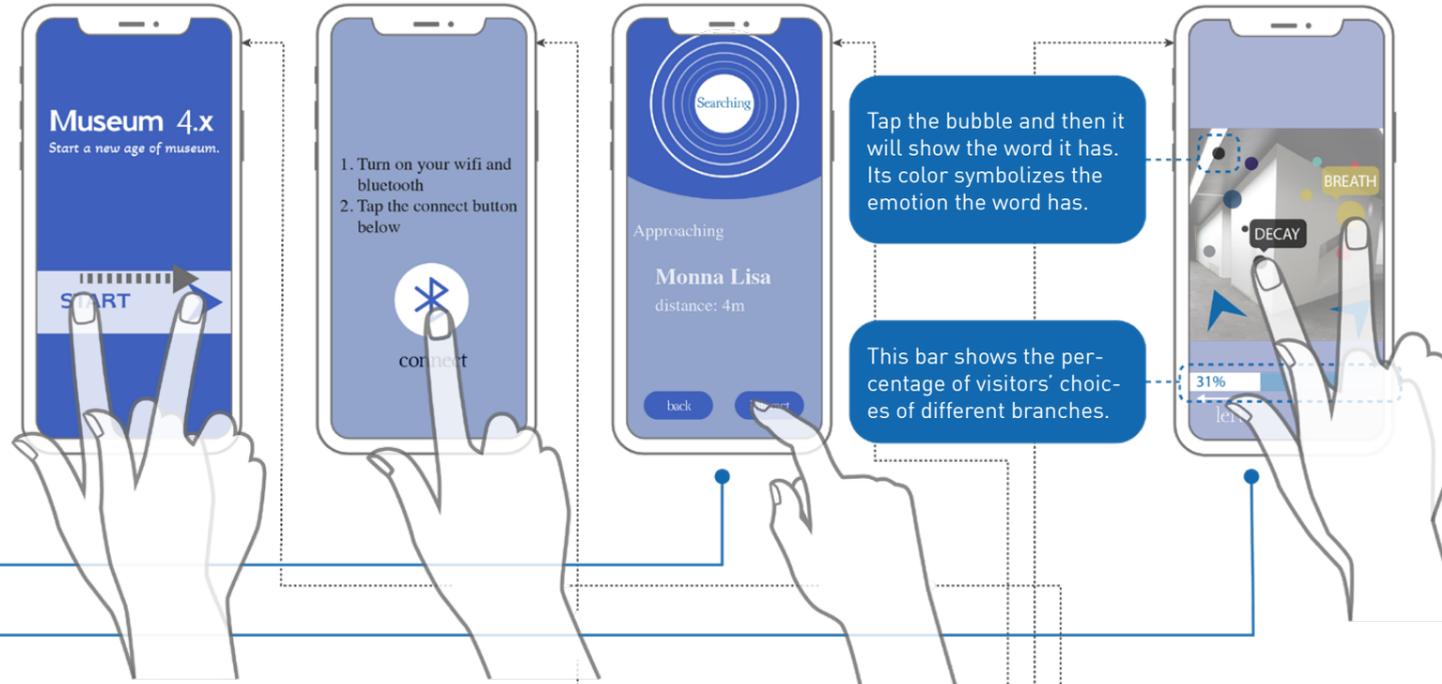
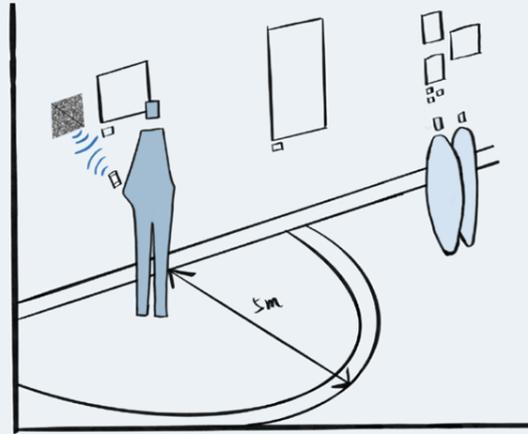


2.1



The app will search for nearby installations in this museum and allow visitors to interact with them.

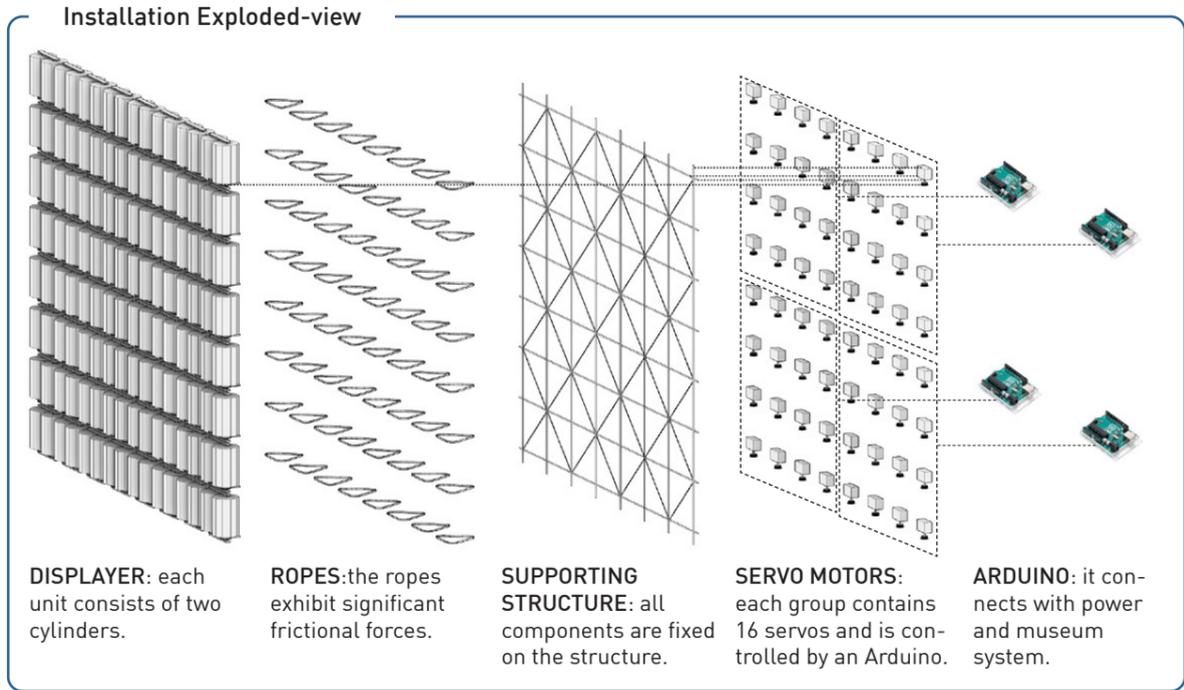
2.2



Tap the bubble and then it will show the word it has. Its color symbolizes the emotion the word has.

This bar shows the percentage of visitors' choices of different branches.

# INTERACTION DESIGN



**DISPLAYER:** each unit consists of two cylinders.

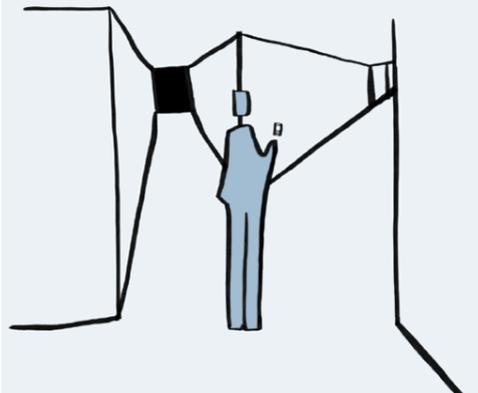
**ROPES:** the ropes exhibit significant frictional forces.

**SUPPORTING STRUCTURE:** all components are fixed on the structure.

**SERVO MOTORS:** each group contains 16 servos and is controlled by an Arduino.

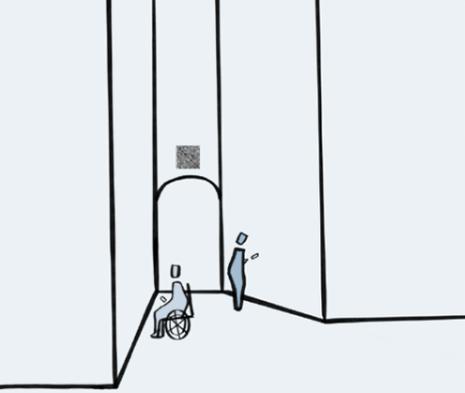
**ARDUINO:** it connects with power and museum system.

3.1



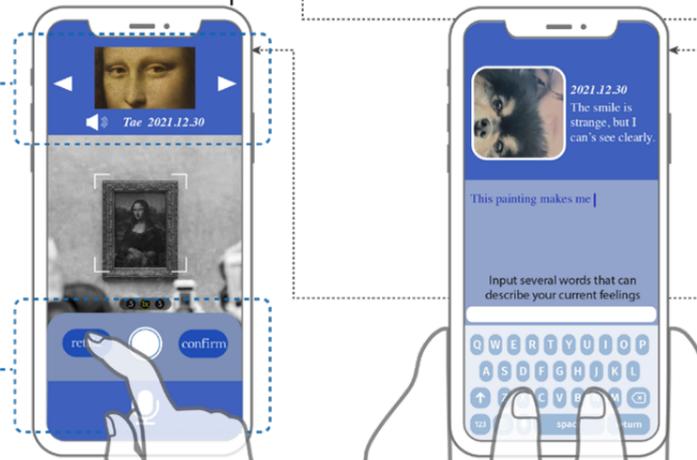
The app can recognize branches and show information about each branch.

3.2

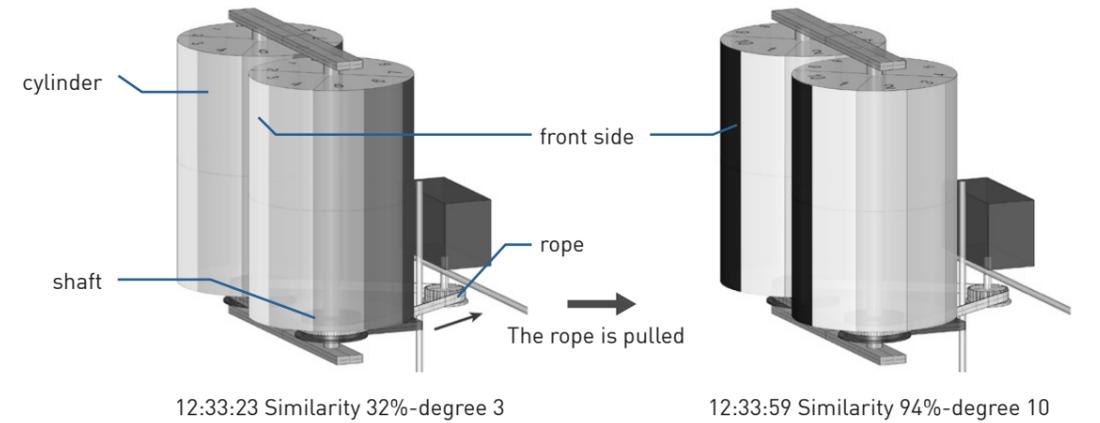


Tap these buttons to see the photos, and sounds recorded by previous visitors.

This part is used for visitors recording during visits, including views they see and sounds they hear.

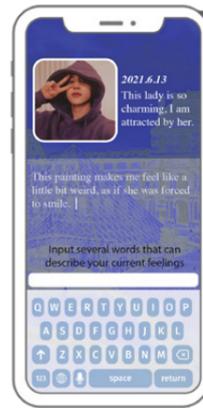


- A. Swipe the screen to start.
  - B. Use the phone to connect to our app using WIFI and Bluetooth.
  - C. Bluetooth technology is used to search the nearest installations.
  - D. Through collected street view, data mining and machine learning to provide augmented reality.
  - E. Show other visitors recorded voices and pictures, and allow visitors to record their own observations.
  - F. Use data extracted from database to realize interactions between visitors.
- Online Platform UI and Interaction Design



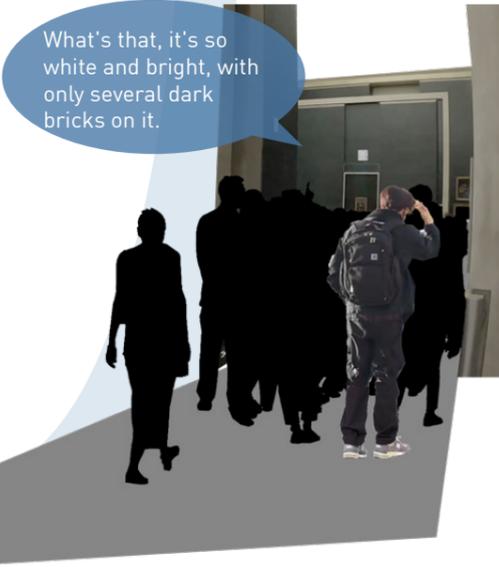
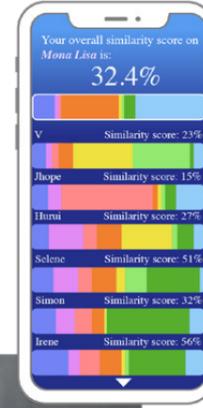
Each unit on the displayer consists of two cylinders, denoting a mutual similarity score. The surface of the cylinder is separated into 10 parts, showing 10 different degrees of similarity. Under the cylinder is a shaft, and shafts in the unit are connected with a rope, which will pull the cuboid to rotate under the drive of the system and the motor while changing the colors of the two cylinders facing outward.

# EXPERIENCE MAP

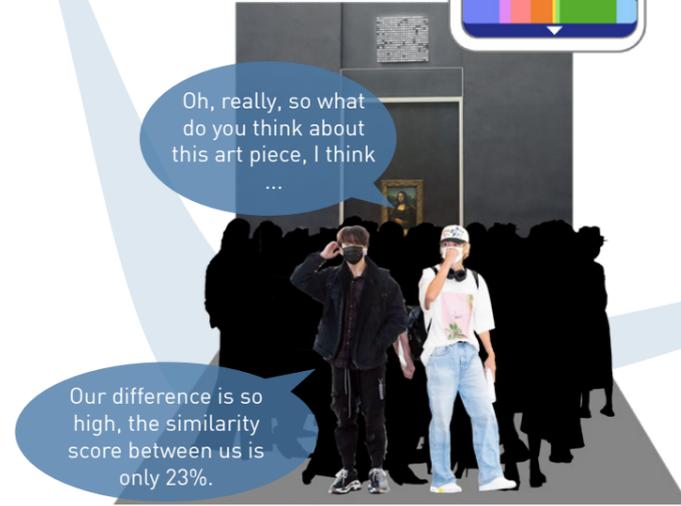


From instructions, this panel indicates that people's attitudes towards Mona Lisa are quite different.

You see? The panel changes whenever I upload my new thoughts.



What's that, it's so white and bright, with only several dark bricks on it.



Oh, really, so what do you think about this art piece, I think ...

Our difference is so high, the similarity score between us is only 23%.



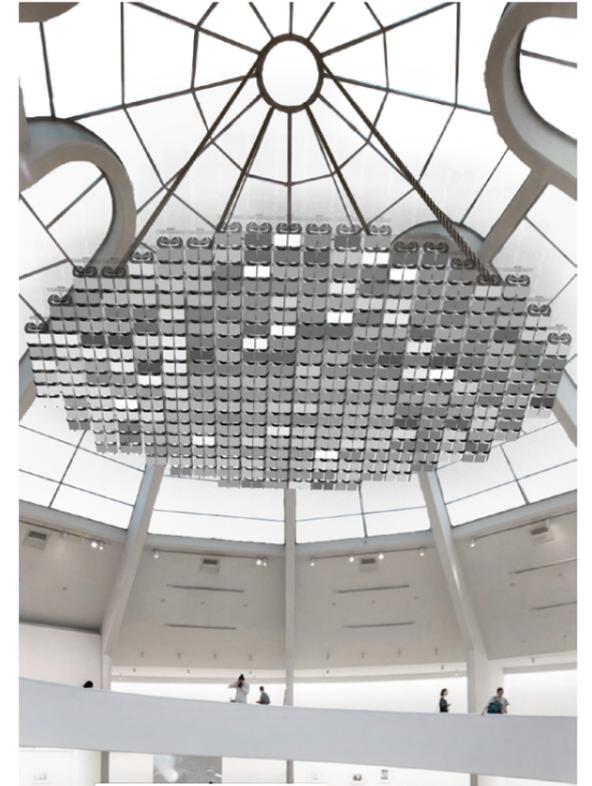
Visitors realize the messages conveyed by the emotion clock and then reflect the difference of different thoughts on Mona Lisa. In this way, the interactions between the museum and visitors as well as within visitors happen.

# MORE THAN MUSEUMS

The emotion "clock" is not only suitable for different types of museums, such as art museums, history museums, science museums, etc., but also can be adapted to other places where knowledge sharing can take place, for instance, relics, building, school, or even the supermarkets.



GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

# CONTEND FOR ROOM

In today's fast-paced, hyper-exposed world, individuals struggle to carve out personal space amid the relentless presence of public environments. Negative emotions accumulate, yet the opportunity to process them privately is scarce. This project investigates how emotional spaces can be actively constructed, forming a buffer between self and surroundings.

Grounded in assemblage theory, the project presents a dual-method approach: a game that simulates the self-construction of emotional space and a wearable installation that visualizes interactions with emotional assemblages. Through these explorations, Contend for Room examines the tension between exposure and retreat, questioning how individuals negotiate boundaries in a world where personal space is no longer a given but a struggle.



## 02

Game Design and Performance Art  
/ Independent / Jun. 2023-Oct. 2023

### MATERIALS

Fabric, Mesh, Iron Wire, Led Light

### TOOLS

Unity 3D, Visual Studio

### PROJECT LINK

[hqselene.github.io/post/ace1c5d2.html](https://hqselene.github.io/post/ace1c5d2.html)

### PERFORMANCE LINK

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=fM26rF-7J4s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fM26rF-7J4s)

### GAME LINK

[hqselene.github.io/EmotionSpaceCreation](https://hqselene.github.io/EmotionSpaceCreation)

### WORKFLOW & PLATFLOW



## CONCEPTION

### EMOTION ASSEMBLAGES

An aggregation of objects that can be accepted by the person under specific emotional circumstances.



The girl is so **happy** that the sun, the music in her headphones, the chirping of cicadas, and even the roar of cars can fit into this **joyful atmosphere**.

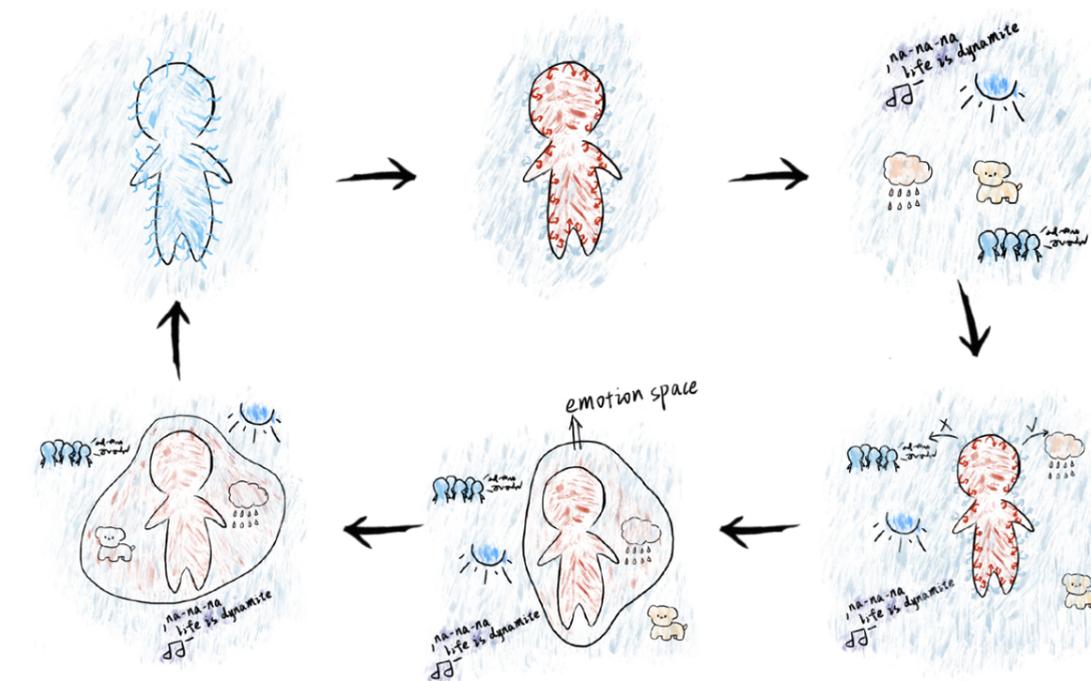


The boy who is crying, walks on the street with his dog. He listens to a song named Rainy Days, the **dark clouds** always accompany him.

### EMOTION SPACE

A cognitive form composed of emotion assemblages and can be seen as an extension of private space, as opposed to physical form.

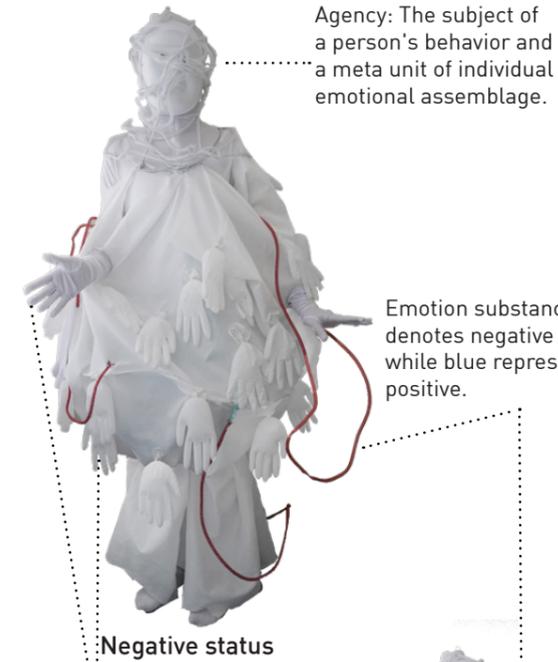
## EMOTION SPACE CONSTRUCTION



# WEARABLE INSTALLATION DESIGN

This section shows the theory in depth through a wearable installation and performances, using our bodies to connect our emotional spaces physically. Hence, this part develops my affordances to identify other emotional assemblages and the process has been documented through a film.

## MATERIALS

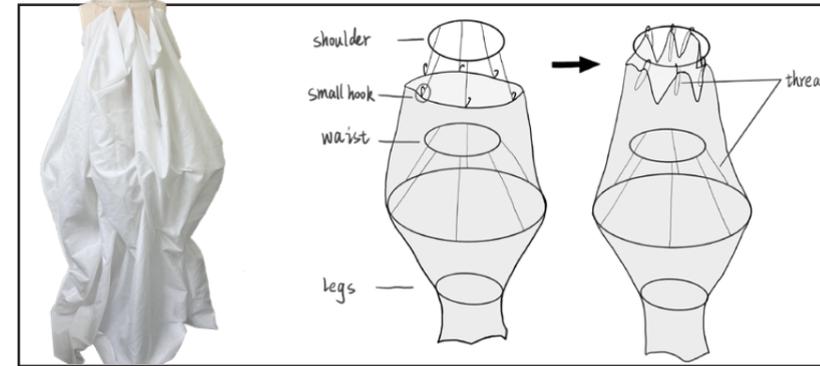


Emotion feeler: Feelers are on the emotion border. The agency uses feelers to interact with the outside.

Emotion border: It is elastic and isolates the emotional space from the outside world.

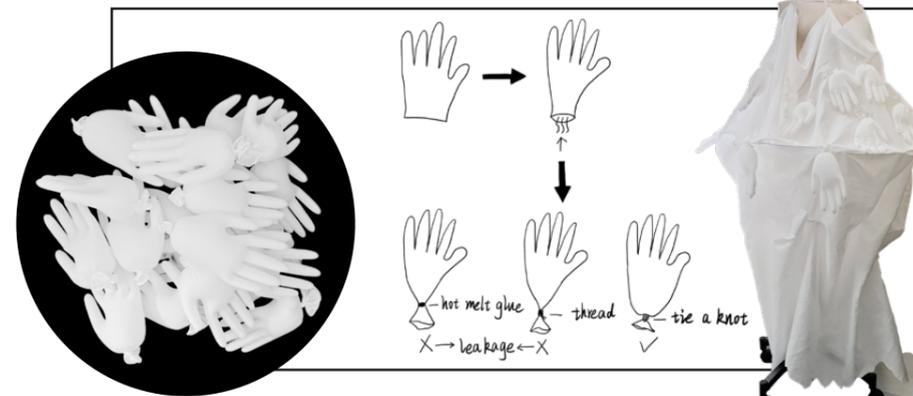


## 1. Clothing installation skeleton



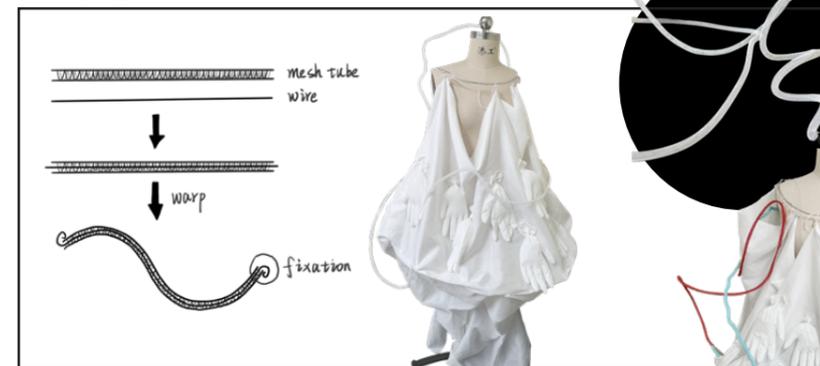
Use wire and cloth to make the structure and shape of clothes.

## 2. "Tentacle" decoration



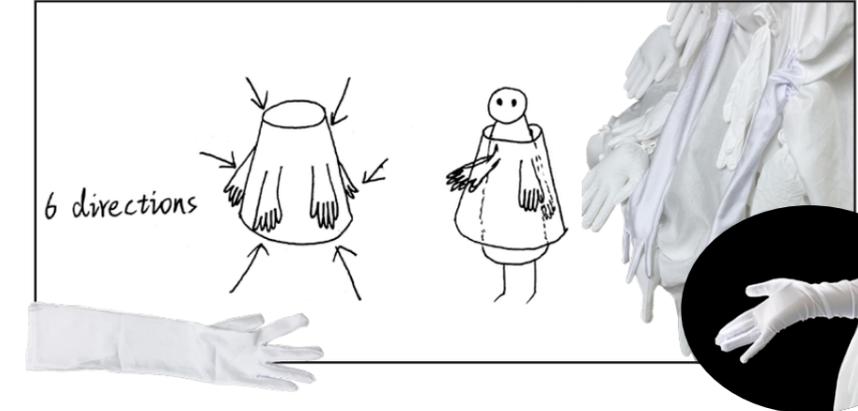
Inflate the gloves and decorate them on the device.

## 3. Shaping mesh tubes



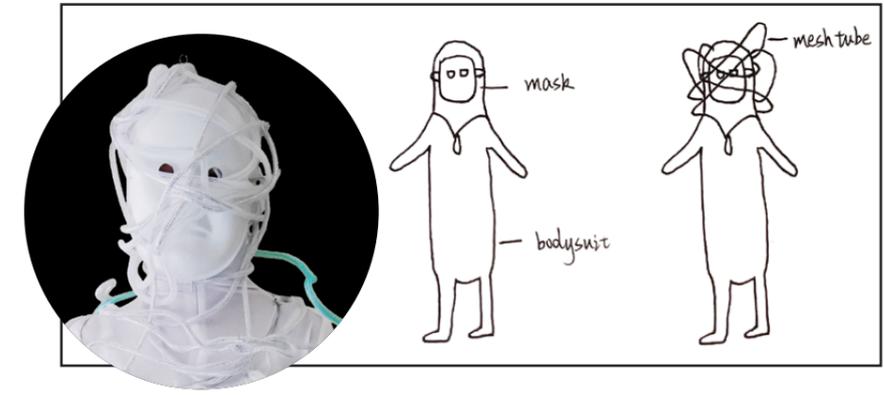
Input a long wire into a mesh tube, and then warp the wire to shape the mesh tube.

## 4. Gloves design



Add long gloves on the clothes so that hands can get into them to interact with the surroundings.

## 5. Head and body



Use a body suit and a mask to cover all the skins and mesh tubes to decorate the head part.

## 6. Stage property



Similar to the design principle of the main clothes, use iron wire to construct different stage properties and insert the LED light into them.

# PERFORMANCE — EMOTIONAL "MONSTER"

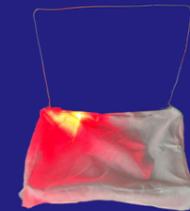
<https://youtu.be/fM26rF-7J4s>.



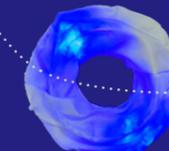
In this setting, several things are put into different places of this setting and white cloth, which denotes the emotional space of the agency, takes up only a very small space at first.



Noisy people



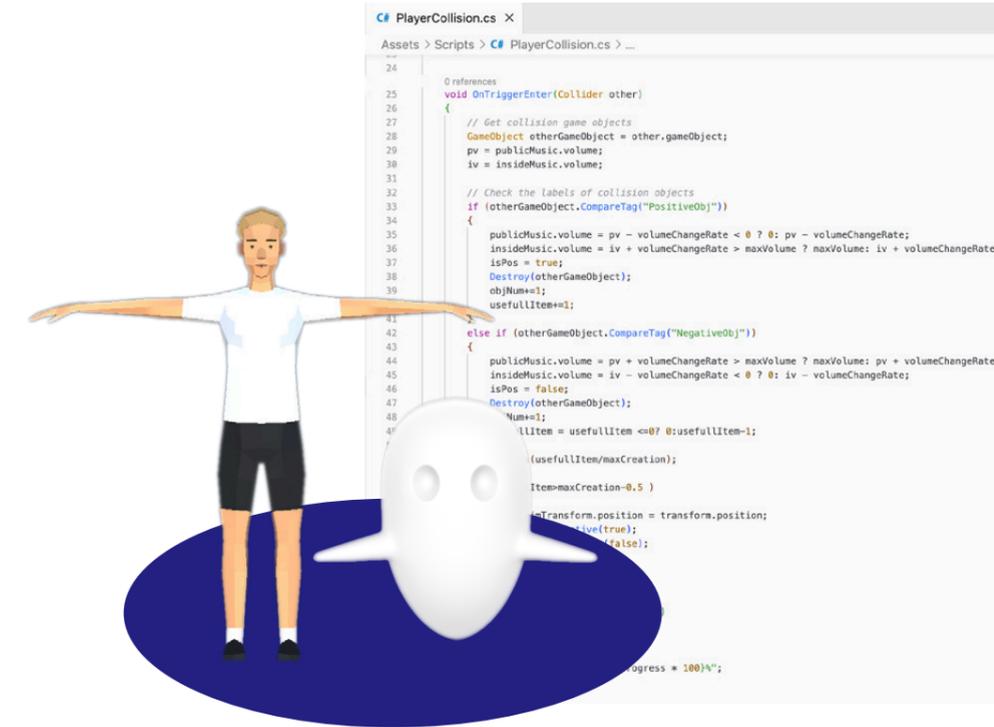
Computer



Donut



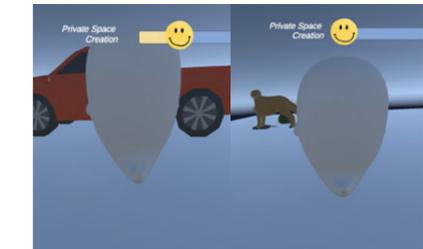
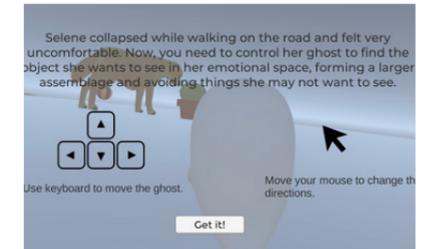
# GAME DESIGN



The game is developed on Unity and illustrates a scene to show when people need and how to create an emotion space.

More information about this project can be found on GitHub:  
<https://github.com/HqSelene/EmotionSpaceCreation.git>

The game can be played on the website:  
<https://hqselene.github.io/EmotionSpaceCreation/>





# 03 DON'T TOUCH

Studio 501  
/ Independent / Oct. 2024-Dec. 2024

## INSTRUCTOR

Daniel Markiewicz

## ADDRESS

118 S. 36th St. Philadelphia, PA

## MATERIALS

PLA, Acrylic Sheet, Grass, Sticker Paper

## WORKFLOW & PLATFLOW



Rhino



3D Print



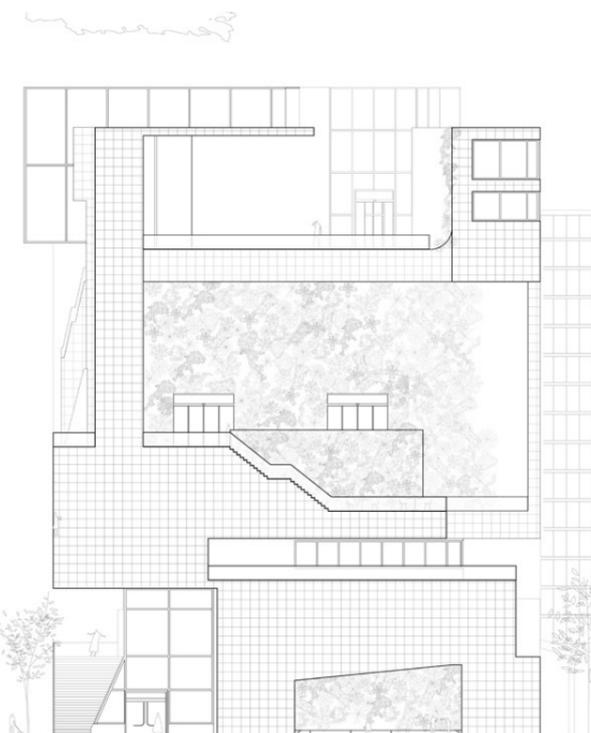
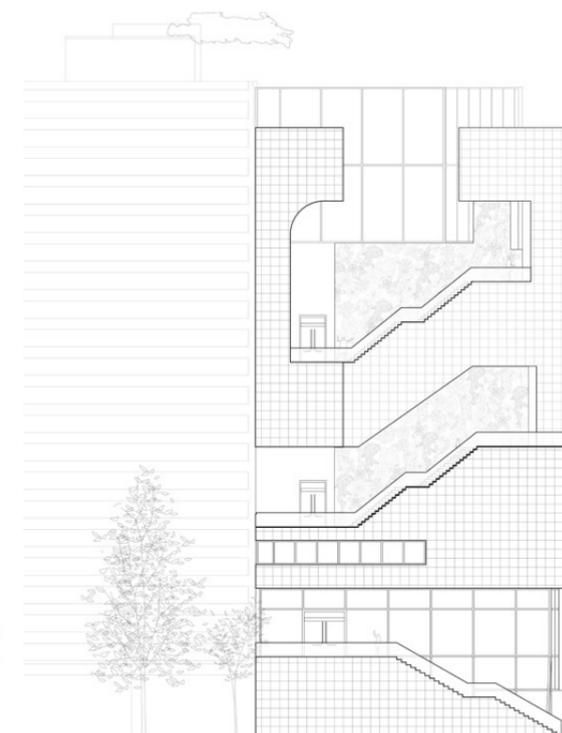
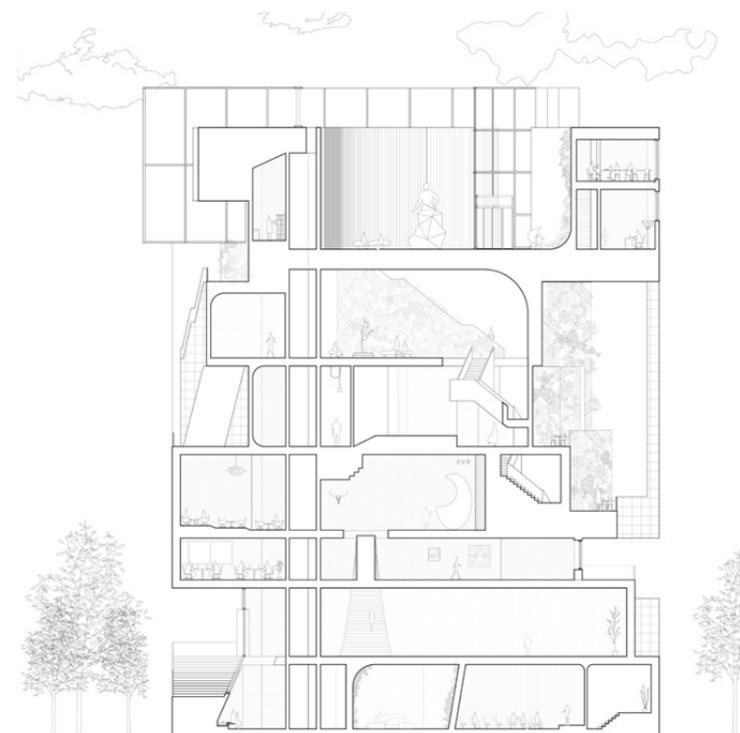
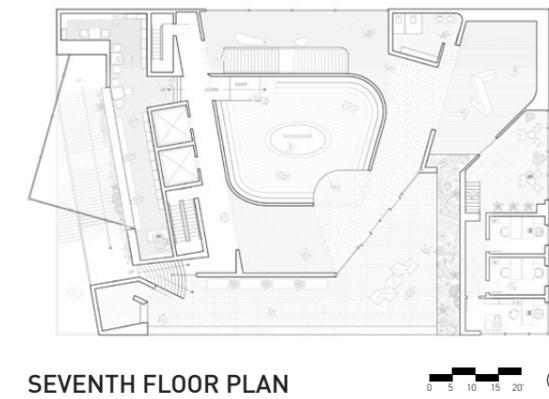
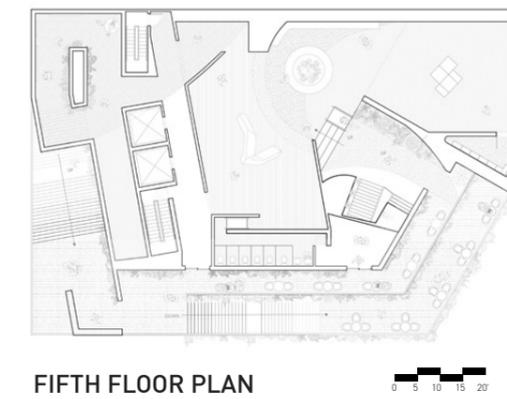
V-Ray

Museums claim to be spaces for public education, yet their structures and display methods often reinforce exclusivity. By restricting interaction and embedding an untouchable authority, they reflect Foucault's concept of the "disciplinary society," making art less accessible.

This project extends the ICA Philadelphia, challenging the traditional museum's untouchable nature. It constructs walkable stairs with green walls wrapping on exteriors, encouraging direct engagement and shifting art from passive display to active dialogue.

As an open, free art space, the ICA reimagines museums as more inclusive and interactive. By redefining the viewer's role from passive observer to active participant, this project critiques institutional control and explores a more equitable connection between art and the public.

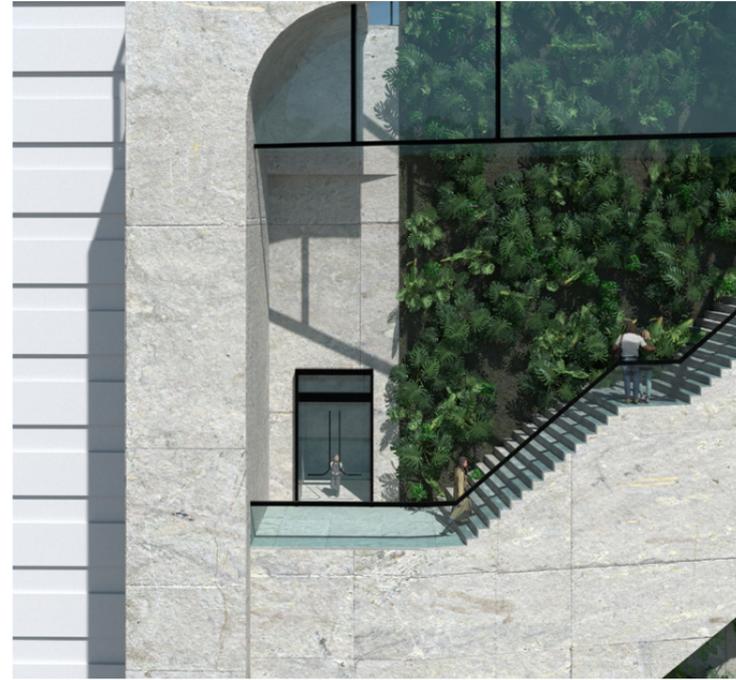
## LINE DRAWINGS



# RENDERING



PERSPECTIVE RENDERING



EXTERIOR RENDERING



INTERIOR RENDERING



STAGE 1 - GRASS



STAGE 2 - FUR



GREEN WALL DETAIL

# MATERIAL EXPLORATION



FINAL MODEL DETAIL



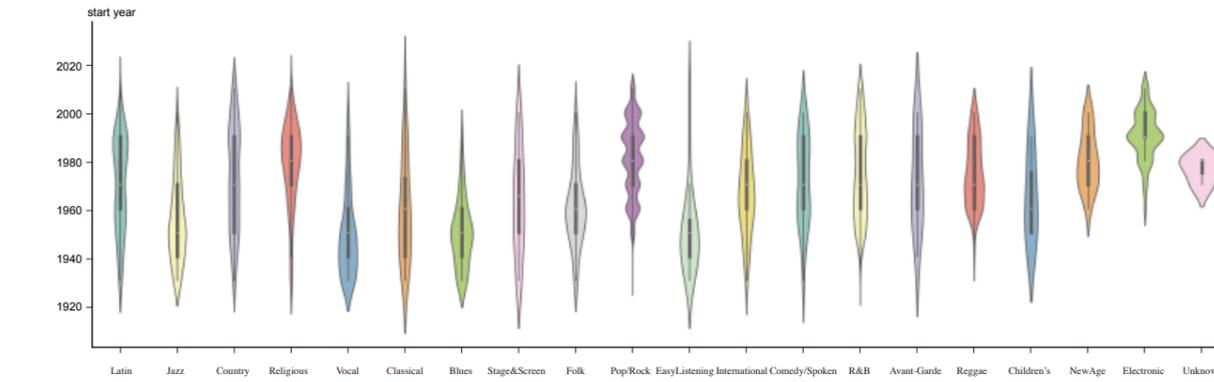
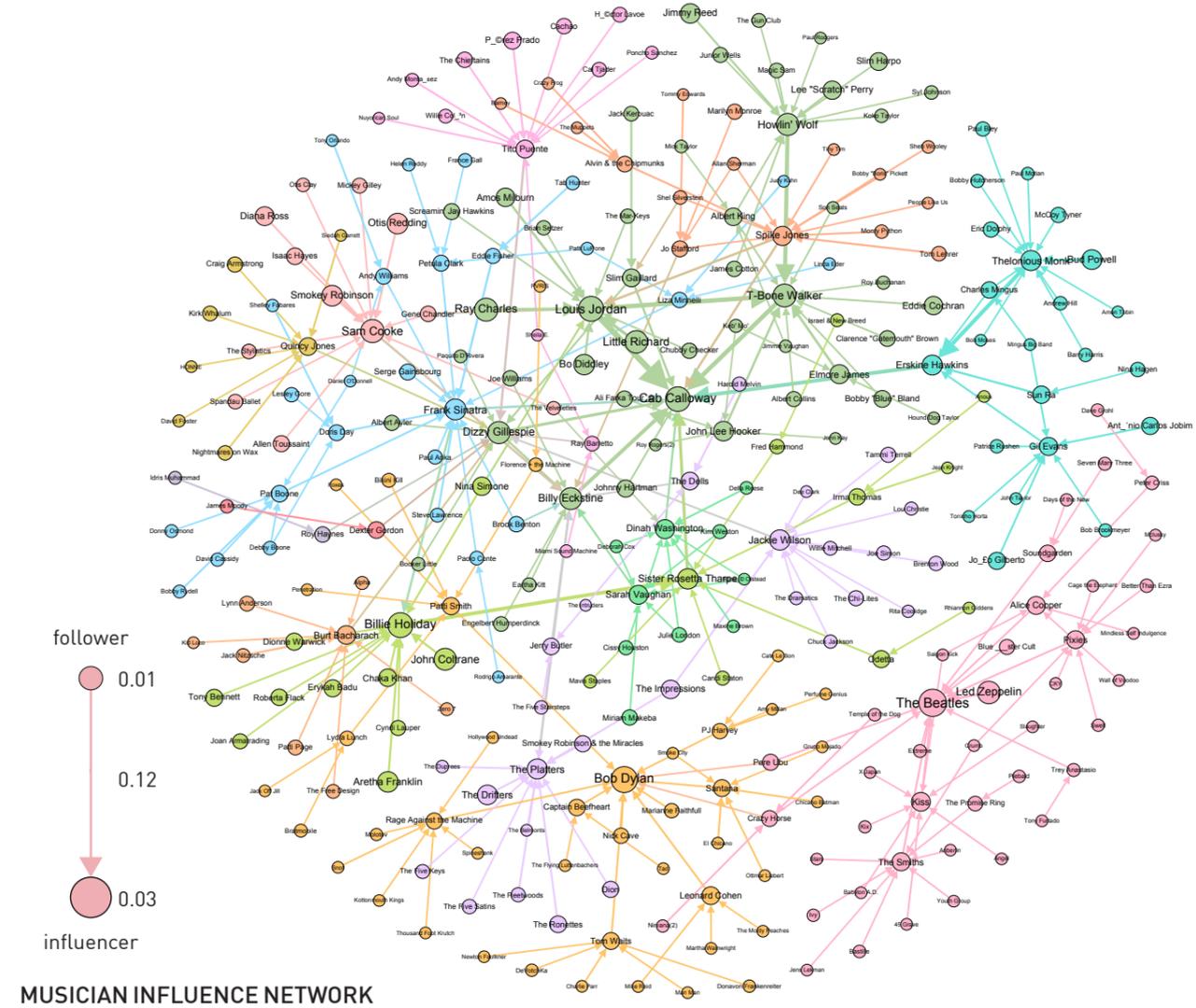
WINDOW FRAME DETAIL

Through previous stages, I explored different touchable materials to show the **untouchable feature**. For the final model, I employed the grass material strategy to show the green wall, welcoming visitors to engage with the museum.

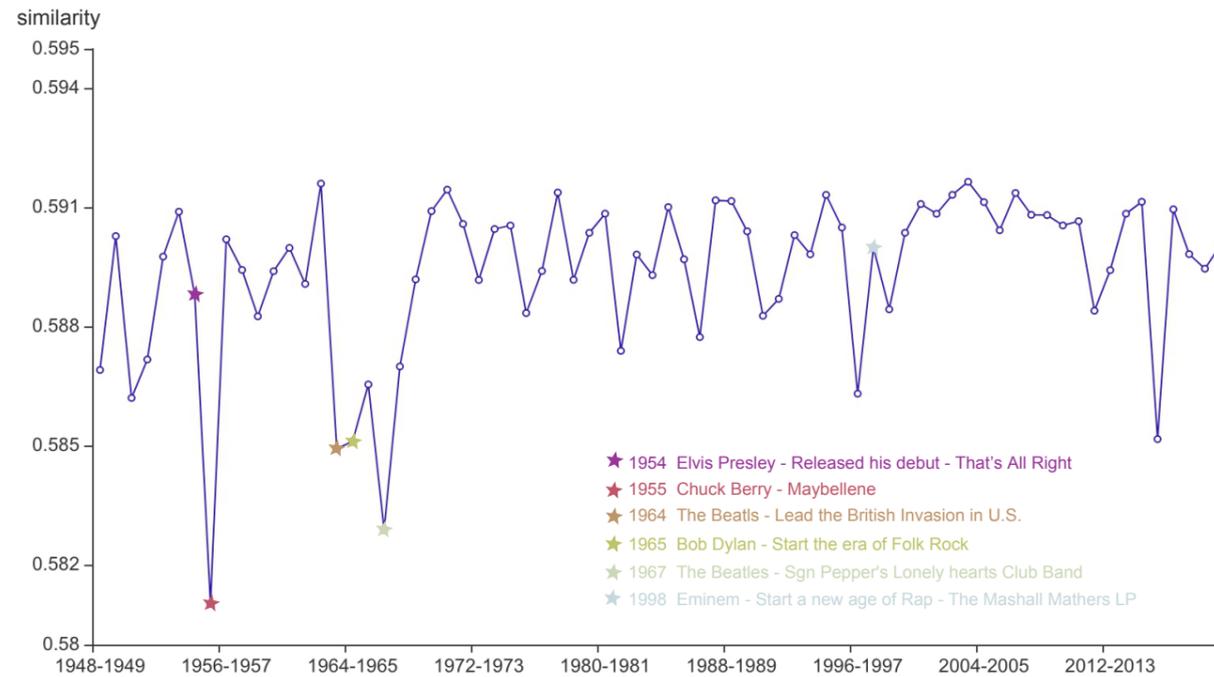


# 05 OTHER WORKS

## DATA VISUALIZATION



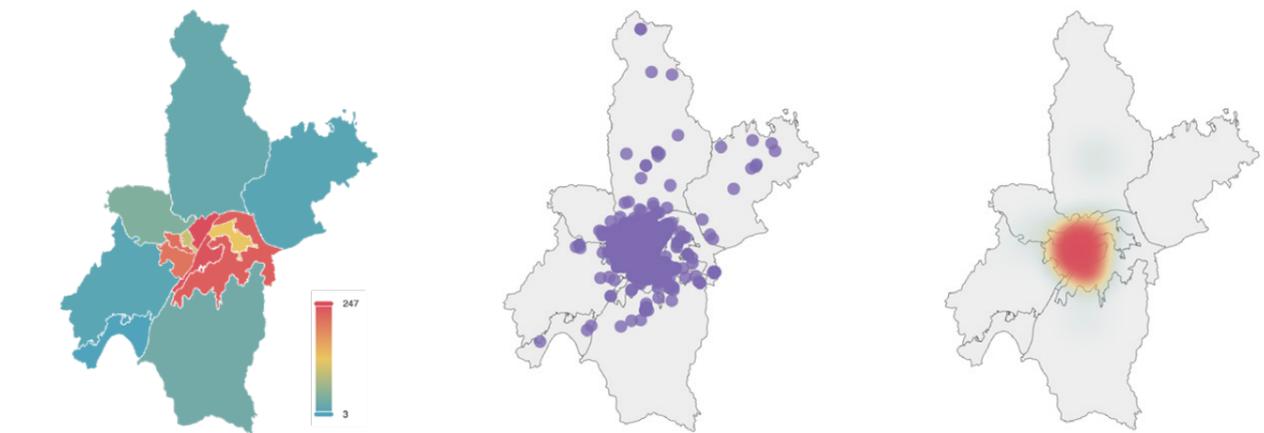
MUSIC GENRE DISTRIBUTION OVER TIME



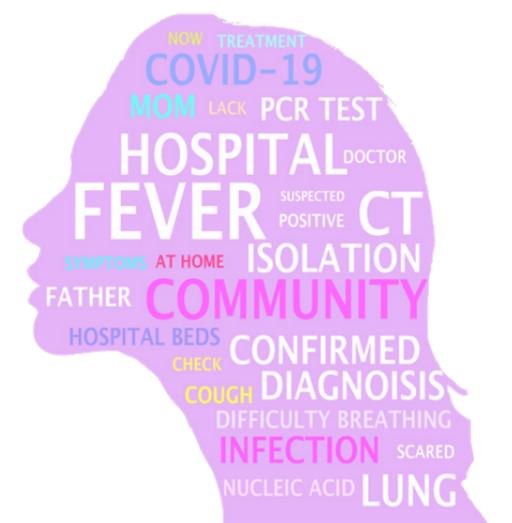
MUSIC REVOLUTION



WORD CLOUD



GEOGRAPHY DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS



**THANK YOU**