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Teaching Virtual Reality: Why and How?

Abstract

This article looks at the teaching aspects of virtual reality, as opposed to the use of virtual reality as a teaching tool (in virtual teaching environments). It is motivated by a perceived need for clarity, focus, and dialogue that are lacking within the VR community of developers, instructors, and end users. The market for visualization/3D computer graphics/simulations has seen a steady growth over the last decade. Yet, despite success stories in oil exploration, military training, car manufacturing, and other sectors, the VR curriculum has been fragmented and heterogeneous. The most longevity and success has been shown by programs that are designed to satisfy a societal need, such as the MOVES Institute at the Naval Postgraduate School (USA). The difficulty in adequately teaching VR may be related to the expense of setting up dedicated laboratories, and the lack of supporting textbooks in the 1990s. Yet such laboratories and books are key to gaining true understanding of the VR domain. An informal worldwide survey shows that only 3% of universities offer such courses, with half being in the USA. A listing of courses in Core (VR, VE technology) and Related (human factors, interface design, arts, architecture) areas is included in the Appendix. It is hoped that this article will spark a much-needed dialog within the VR community on ways to better teach VR to address societal needs.

I Introduction

Virtual reality (VR) is certainly the focus of media and public interest, but after decades of development, VR technology remains largely misunderstood. Why do people have such misconceptions and unreasonable expectations? To some extent this can be blamed on "media hype." Hollywood movies (such as the "Lawnmower Man," and

1. This work is based on a paper with the same title in the *Proceedings of the Symposium on Real World Information Systems*, University of Tokyo, pp. 19–22, September 2003.

Presence, Vol. 13, No. 4, August 2004, 463–483 © 2004 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology more recently "The Matrix") lead the public to believe VR can do everything, solve every societal need, change reality forever, and so on. Of course this is pure fantasy. Likely due to these movies the public thinks of VR as headmounted displays (or "goggles") and sensing gloves. Yet VR is done today mostly on PC screens, and with interactions mediated by computer mice or joysticks. However, professionals (such as manufacturers of VR equipment, and software developers) also have a role.

In other professions and fields of science and engineering, experts play an important role in setting a standard of expectations and performing a societal "reality check." Where is the voice of VR specialists explaining concepts to the public and setting standards of what can and cannot be done with today's VR technology? The truth is the VR scientific community is small and nonhomogeneous, as well as lacking in dedicated publications and newsletters (except for *Presence*). The number of such publications has been steadily declining, and this situation hampers communication and consensus among specialists.

The VR community is small not only because the field is relatively new, but also because it has not been taught adequately at the college level. The vast majority of universities worldwide offer no VR courses. To some extent this used to be due to the specialized equipment needed to teach the subject. This equipment used to be very expensive (\$100,000 was an average equipment cost when setting up a VR laboratory in the 1990s). However, this is no longer the case today, when computer hardware prices have dropped dramatically. Not only have graphics capabilities improved significantly, compared to less than a decade ago, but so has the price/performance ratio of head-mounted displays, sensing gloves, and other VR hardware.

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The reason so few universities teach VR courses today is probably related to a shortage of faculty with firsthand knowledge of the subject. Such know-how can only be gained through years of research in dedicated facilities (academic, governmental, or industrial research centers), and such laboratories are few in number. Another reason for the scarcity of VR courses used to be the job market, with a career path being unclear for somebody specializing in a VR-related field.

Why Should VR be Taught in College? 2

It is difficult to ascertain at this point what the penetration is (percentage-wise) of VR specialists in the various sectors of the economy. The market for 3D computer graphics, animation, and VR is projected to grow to \$3.54 billion by 2005 (Machover Associates, 2000). A survey done in 2002 by CyberEdge Information Services (2002) estimates there are 650,000 people involved in Visualization/VR/Simulation applications worldwide, most being end users. The job market for VR specialists is improving, as the spectrum of profitable VR applications in all aspects of life is expanding. Most people are familiar with the role VR plays in entertainment (such as virtual sets for filming, VR arcades, virtual museums, 3D video games, and so on). But current VR applications span a much broader spectrum, from car virtual prototyping (and marketing), to surgical trainers, to distance learning environments, and others.

An important VR application success story is in the oil exploration industry. Discovery of new oil reservoirs involves drilling exploratory wells, which cost \$10 million each and have a success rate of only 30%. With traditional methods, using databases of seismic waves, only one exploratory well in three finds oil. Virtual reality has been used to help visualize terrain data, and present it to geologists and physicists in 3D. Once such approaches were taken, the success rate grew to 80% (Sanstrom & Langorio, 2002). VR has also been very useful in improving oil extraction rates, such that all necessary VR equipment and software is paid off from the savings in the first well drilled. Therefore all major oil companies have invested heavily in VR and have specialized visualization centers.

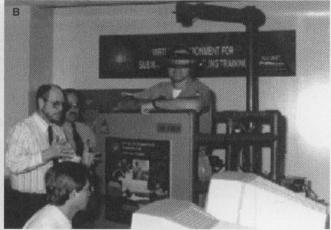
Virtual reality has also been increasingly used in defense applications. One example is the Aviation Combat Arms Tactical Trainer in the Army (National Simulation Center, 2002). It allows training of heterogeneous mobile units (such as armor and combat helicopters), with a modular design that allows the change of mission, or tank-helicopter cockpits. Networking several simulators using standard DIS protocols allows complex team training, as seen in Figure 1(a). The savings in training costs, increased safety for the troops, as well as reduced environmental impact are just some of the advantages brought by this VR application.

Another example of VR military use is the VESUB system for Officer of the Deck training (Hays, Vincenzi, Seamon, & Bradley, 1998). It consists of a mockup of a submarine deck, where the trainee wears a tracked headmounted display, and looks at a virtual harbor scene (as shown in Figure 1(b,c). Interaction with the VE is done through voice commands, 3D sound feedback, and pushbuttons retrofitted on the HMD. These allow zooming on scene details, and create the functionality of binoculars. The system is in current use at the Naval Submarine School in Groton (Connecticut USA). Here it improves the skills of novice officers who otherwise would have little chance of practicing difficult maneuvers on real submarines during harbor approach. Since a submarine is a very expensive (and dangerous) military asset, it is intuitive that improved safety during surface navigation is a very useful contribution of VR-based training.

The military has such a great need and appreciation for VR-VE training and simulations that it created a Master of Science and Doctoral program with this specialty at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey (California). This is housed in the Modeling, Simulation, and Virtual Environments (MOVES) Institute and offers a wide array of VR-related courses. This example shows a need-based decision to teach VR in a military college. Since its inception, MOVES has graduated 75 students, and is currently attended by about 40 students (MOVES, 2003). They are doing VR/simulation-related theses, and follow a military career path after graduation (in the army, navy, or marine corps).

Interest is growing around the world in the use of virtual reality in education and training, not just in the





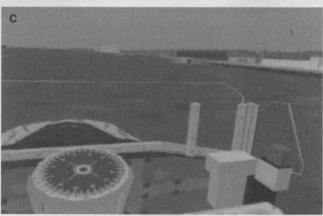


Figure 1. Examples of VR use in the military: (a) Scene from an Aviation Combat Arms Tactical Trainer simulation scenario [National Simulation Center, 2002] © U.S. Army. Reprinted by Permission; (b) VESUB system setup; (c) scene showing a harbor navigation task [Hays at al., 1998]. Photos (b) and (c) by Don Smith DFC. Reprinted by permission.

military, but also in civilian education (from kindergarten to 12th grade). The development of VEs suited for educational use and the training of schoolteachers in how to use the new technology is the focus of a program offered by the College of Education at East Carolina University (North Carolina). The organization of VR courses is again need-based, consisting of distancelearning introductory and advanced courses at the undergraduate, graduate, and continuing-education levels. The undergraduate-graduate courses form VR concentrations (now in the process of being redesigned). The distance learning component awards a Certificate in Virtual Reality in Education and Training. The VR concentrations/distance learning programs have been attended by close to 1,000 students since their introduction 10 years ago. Other universities have followed this trend,

with VR-VE Master and Doctorate degrees being offered by some European universities (notably in the United Kingdom and France).

3 Teaching Virtual Reality

A critical part of teaching VR at the college level is the textbook used. Many books have been written about VR, including journalistic essays, science fiction, and technical books. The latter category includes Virtual Reality: Through the New Looking Glass (Pimentel & Teixeira, 1993), and The Science of Virtual Reality and Virtual Environments (Kalawsky, 1993). More recently these were followed by Understanding Virtual Reality (Sherman & Craig, 2003),

Figure 2. An example of Instructor's Resources site for teaching VR (www.vrtechnology.org). © 2003, 2004 Grigore Burdea. Reprinted by permission.

and Virtual Reality Technology (Burdea and Coiffet, 2003). A good textbook needs to have quiz questions and a CD-ROM with movies. This is necessary due to the visual nature of VR, which cannot be adequately conveyed solely though text. Since the field changes so fast, instructors need to constantly update their lectures. This task is made easier if a Web site for instructors using a particular textbook exists. This is the

place where an author can post updated materials, and provide other teaching resources. An example is shown in Figure 2.

Just as important, modern VR textbooks should have a laboratory manual with homework and programming assignments, which are necessary in teaching students the intricacies of real-time programming. VR cannot be taught adequately without a specialized laboratory. Universities

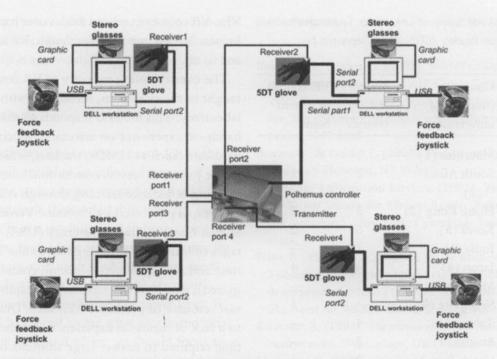


Figure 3. A "cell" in the Virtual Reality Teaching Laboratory of the ECE Department at Rutgers University. © Rutgers University. Reprinted by permission.

need to compromise between the number of potentially interested students and the number of VR workstations available to them. A solution is to use these laboratory workstations repeatedly during several sessions in a week. A VR class that enrolls, say, 60 students, could then have 5 laboratory sections, each with 12 students, each using the teaching laboratory once every week.

Another compromise relates to multiplexing expensive hardware, such as 3D trackers. If trackers are purchased with multiple sensors (receivers), then one sensor can be assigned for every workstation, and the same tracker electronics and source used by several students simultaneously. The drawback is an increase in tracker latency, since the number of data sets/ second may drop with the increase in number of sensors (for Polhemus-type trackers). Furthermore, the network traffic to transmit such data over the laboratory LAN increases. A hardware configuration that implements this laboratory concept is shown in Figure 3 (Burdea & Coiffet, 2003). This method was tested on hundreds of students taking the author's VR course over the last couple of years. It is by no means the only possible configuration.

Finally, it is not practical to have universities pay

for software licenses needed to run VR toolkits, such as WorldToolKit (Sense8, 2001). Instead, VR programming assignments should be done in VRML, Java 3D, or other toolkits that are in the public domain. One question arises, namely, "Is there a performance penalty in using these free toolkits?" Java 3D, for example, has been shown to have the same (or better) performance than WTK, in terms of frame refresh rates and latencies (Boian & Burdea, 2001). The drawback in using free software is less documentation and less support for more sophisticated VR interfaces. Thus, manuals for VR teaching laboratories using public domain toolkits need to include software drivers for trackers, sensing gloves, and active glasses, to help novice students in their programming assignments.

4 A Worldwide Survey of Universities Teaching VR

Table 1 summarizes an informal Web-based survey of universities teaching VR courses around the world. Core courses are those that present the technology and programming aspects of stand-alone or networked VR/

Table 1. Worldwide Survey of Universities Teaching VR Courses. © Grigore Burdea 2003, 2004. Reprinted by Permission.

Continent	Country (number of universities)	Core VR courses	VR courses in related fields
Africa (3)	Mauritius (1)	1	
	South Africa (2)	1	1
Asia (20)	Hong Kong (3)	3	2
	Korea (5)	. 6	2
	India (1)	1	<u> </u>
	Japan (4)	4	4
	Malaysia (2)	2	
	Singapore (1)	_	1
	Taiwan (4)	4	1 _
Europe	Austria (1)	3	_
(52)	Czech Republic (1)	3	1
	Denmark (1)	2	_
	Finland (3)	3	1 - 1 - <u></u>
	France (5)	5	
	Germany (7)	4	4
	Greece (2)	1	2
	Holland (3)	distribution	3
	Norway (1)	Serie_us)	1
	Spain (1)	n market	1
	Sweden (4)	3	1
	Switzerland (1)	1	
	UK (22)	19	10
North	Canada (5)	4	2
America	Mexico (2)	1	1
(64)	US (57)	59	37
Oceania (1)	Australia (1)		1
South	Brazil (3)	3	1
America	Colombia (3)	2	1
(8)	Peru (2)	1	1
Total	148	136	77

VEs. VR courses in related fields cover topics such as human factors, user interface design, VR in Animation, and so on.

The overwhelming majority of VR courses are taught in the classroom, sometimes with an associated laboratory. This method responds to the need to have hands-on experience on associated specialized VR hardware (such as HMDs, trackers, sensing gloves, or haptic joysticks). A less conventional method of teaching is distance learning through online VR courses, as pioneered by Professor Veronica Pantelidis at East Carolina State University (USA). The advantages of learning VR through an online course are time and money savings (since no commuting is required), study-time flexibility, and exploitation of a vast resource of pertinent Web sites. Drawbacks relate to a lack of hands-on experience (for the student) and time required to answer large amounts of email (for the instructor) (Pantelidis & Auld, 2003).

Looking at the data presented in Table 1, it can be seen that North American universities have been at the forefront of VR teaching, which is not surprising owing to the fact that the United States was a pioneer in this field. Canada, the United States, and Mexico together account for 64 universities, which is 43% of the 148 universities identified in the survey. The second largest group is 52 European universities, mostly in the United Kingdom (again not surprising, due to that country's early contributions to the field). Asia (20), South America (8), Africa (3), and Oceania (1) follow. These numbers may underestimate the true contribution of continents such as South America, since universities in non-English speaking countries did not have their Web sites "hit." Nonetheless, assuming approximately 100% undercount in South America, Africa, and Oceania, the total number of universities teaching VR worldwide would be about 160. This is only 3% of the approximately 4,500 universities and colleges existing in the world. Specialized VR teaching laboratories (not VR research laboratories) are even less numerous. A detailed course listing (including university name, course title, and URL) can be found in Table 2 (Appendix). Readers

wishing to contribute to the survey, and who know of VR courses not listed here, should contact the author. Their help is appreciated.

5 Conclusions

This article described ways to teach VR at the college level and provided an informal survey of universities offering such courses around the world. This focus did not include the related, but distinct, topic of the use of VR as a teaching tool in both schools and universities. Instead we feel that the community of VR researchers, end users, and instructors needs a discussion catalyst on the ways and the status of teaching pertinent courses at the university level. It was motivated by a need to see what works and what does not in our field, and where we should focus attention when it comes to preparing quality graduates that have a productive VR-related career path. It is hoped that a true and fruitful dialog will ensue within our community.

Request to Readers

The table in the Appendix to this article lists courses that were identified by the author at the time of publication. The listed URLs are accurate as of March 8, 2004. An upto-date table is maintained on the author's Web site (http://www.caip.rutgers.edu/vrtechnology/resources/public/survey.html). Readers who find that their course is not listed in this table are asked to kindly email the author with their country, university name, course title, and course URL.

Acknowledgments

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Table A1. Detailed Survey of VR Courses Taught at Universities Worldwide Copyright © Grigore Burdea, 2003, 2004

Country and University (alphabetica	l) Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)	
Australia James Cook University	CP 1010 Introduction to Multimedia R http://www.it.jcu.edu.au/Subjects/cp1010/2001/lectures/Lect25 VR html	
Austria Vienna University of Technology	LU Virtual Reality C http://www.ims.tuwien.ac.at/teaching_detail.php?ims_id=186057 VO Virtual Reality C http://www.ims.tuwien.ac.at/teaching_detail.php?ims_id=186056 VU Special Topics in Virtual Reality C http://www.cg.tuwien.ac.at/courses/SpecialTopicsVR/VU.html	
Brazil Faculdade Michelangelo	Human-Machine Interface and Virtual Reality R http://www.michelangelo.edu.br/Gra-SistemasDeInfo-GradeCurric.asp	
Brazil Universidade do Sao Paulo	PSI 5787 Virtual Reality C http://www.lsi.usp.br/~mkzuffo/PSI5787	
Brazil Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro	COC785 Introduction in Virtual Reality C http://www.lamce.ufrj.br/GRVa/coc785.html COC 769 Advanced Techniques in VR C http://www.lamce.ufrj.br/GRVa/coc769	
Canada Ecole de Technologie Superieure	MGL820 Human-Machine Interface R http://www.etsmtl.ca/zone2/programmes/2e_3e_cycles/maitrise/ 3822.html#5	
Canada McGill University	416650B Consciousness, Virtual Reality and Cyberspace R http://www.education.mcgill.ca/profs/cartwright/edpe650/	
Canada Simon Fraser University Surrey	ITEC 615 Virtual Reality C http://www.surrey.sfu.ca/grad/currentCourses.html	
Canada University of Alberta	CMPUT 612 Virtual Reality C http://www.cs.ualberta.ca/~qiongyan/612proj.htm CMPUT 613: Sensor Based Geometric Modeling for Virtual Reality Applications C http://www.cs.ualberta.ca/~pierreb/CMPUT613	
Canada University of Ottawa	ELG 5124 (92.524) Virtual Environments C http://www.site.uottawa.ca/%7Epetriu/ELG5124-Sylab2003.pdf	

NOTE. The course URLs are accurate as of March 8, 2004. An up-to-date table can be found at http://www.caip.rutgers.edu/vrtechnology/resources/public/survey.html

Country and University (alphabetical)	Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)	
Czech Republic	PGR012 Virtual Reality C	
Czech Technical University	http://www.cgg.cvut.cz/~zara/PGR012/	
	PA 111VR Programming C http://www.cgg.cvut.cz/~zara/PA111/	
	Virtual Reality (graduate) C	
	http://www.cgg.cvut.cz/~zara/P36VR/ 36 MUS Multimedia Systems R	
	http://cs.felk.cvut.cz/webis/en/courses/36MUS.html	
Colombia	ST216 Distributed VR C	
EAFIT	http://arcadia.eafit.edu.co	
Colombia	CC070 Computer Graphics and Virtual Environments R	
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana	http://ingenieria.puj.edu.co/sistemas/cursos/CC070.html	
Colombia	ISIS380-Virtual Reality Techniques C	
Universidad de los Andes	http://agamenon.uniandes.edu.co/~fde/isis380-2003-2	
Denmark	Virtual Reality I, II C	
Aalborg University	http://www.cvmt.auc.dk/~cbm/teaching/vr/vr.html	
Finland	T-111.400 Virtual Reality C	
Helsinki University of Technology	http://www.tml.hut.fi/Studies/T-111.400/	
Finland	81524S Virtual Reality C	
University of Oulu	http://www.tol.oulu.fi/~tmannine/vrt/	
Finland	Special Course on Networked Virtual Environments C	
University of Turku	http://staff.cs.utu.fi/kurssit/scnve/spring_2002/	
France	S1833 Scene generation in Virtual Reality C	
Ecole de Mine de Paris	http://www.ensmp.fr/Fr/Formation/2emeCycle/IngCivil/	
and a related three 1886 the to a referred	Enseignement/Ens-S1833.html	
France	Master in VR C	
Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs de	http://www.enib.fr	
Brest France	Master in VR C	
France Institut des Sciences et Techniques de		
I'Ingénieur d'Angers	The property of the second sec	
France	Master in VR C	
Institut Image	http://www.ai.cluny.ensam.fr	
France	Fundamentals of Virtual Reality and Advanced Interfaces C	
Université Paris Sud	http://www.lri.fr/DEA/13/opt11.html	
Germany	Visualization and Virtual Reality R	
Darmstadt University of Technology		

Country and University (alphabetical)	Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)
India Indian Institute of Science	E0 272 Topics in Virtual Reality C http://csa.iisc.ernet.in/academics/curriculum/
Japan Tokyo Institute of Technology	Virtual World Systems C http://www.dis.titech.ac.jp/syllabus_e.html
Japan Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology	Mechano-informatics systems R http://www.tmit.ac.jp/kyoumu/kamoku_ichiran.htm#seisan (Japanese) Human Interface R http://www.tmit.ac.jp/kyoumu/kamoku_ichiran.htm#seisan (Japanese) Information Environments R http://www.tmit.ac.jp/kyoumu/kamoku_ichiran.htm#seisan (Japanese) Virtual Reality C No web page
Japan University of Tokyo	Introduction to Robotics and Virtual Reality C http://www.gavo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index-e.html
Japan University of Tsukuba	Virtual Reality C http://www.riko.tsukuba.ac.jp/lectures.html Advanced Human Interface R http://www.esys.tsukuba.ac.jp/graduate/classE.html
Korea Ewha Women's University	IT429 Topics in Virtual Reality C http://home.ewha.ac.kr/~jooypark/class/2004-1-VR/index.html
Korea Hanyang University	CSE977 Virtual Reality C http://mr.hanyang.ac.kr/VR
Korea Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)	CS 788 Topics in HCI (Virtual Reality) C http://vr.kaist.ac.kr/courses/cs778/cs778.html
Korea Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology (KJIST)	Virtual Environment and Haptics C http://dyconlab.kjist.ac.kr DIC1623 Networking Application Design R http://netmedia.kjist.ac.kr/courses/dic1623-2002fa/overview.htm DIC1693 Human Computer Interaction R http://vr.kjist.ac.kr/~Class/DIC1693/
Korea Pohang University of Science and Technology	CSE 511: Introduction to Virtual Reality C http://www.postech.ac.kr/~gkim/cse511/cse511home.html CSE 615 Advanced Topics in Virtual Reality C http://www.postech.ac.kr/~gkim/cse615/cse615home.html

TVR3101 Virtual Reality C http://fit.mmu.edu.my/syllabusnd/syllabus/TVR3101.html
STB 5023 Virtual Reality C www.utp.edu.my/elearning.htm
CSE 3009 Virtual Reality Systems C http://www.uom.ac.mu/Faculty/FOE/courselist/e312.htm#listmod
0059 Advanced Computer Graphics and Virtual Reality R http://www.fciencias.unam.mx
Foundations of Virtual Reality C http://mail.udlap.mx/~aguilera/dir/Cursos/RV/TemarioVR.html
VRML in Chemistry R http://pcfl.chembio.ntnu.no/~bka/div/vrml/moldyn.htm
Ofimática avanzada para ingenieros R http://www.uap.edu.pe/Fac/02/syllabus/02120.pdf
Virtual Reality C http://www.urp.edu.pe/
IC52A3 Advanced Computer Graphics and Virtual Reality R http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~huangzy/ic52a3_syllabus.txt
Computer Graphics R http://www.cs.ru.ac.za/courses/Handbook/2003/postgraduate.pdf
Introduction to Collaborative Virtual Environments C http://people.cs.uct.ac.za/~dnunez/honsvr/introCVE.pdf
VR and Animation R http://www.urjc.es/cat/catalogo.pdf
Programming 3D Graphics and Virtual Reality R http://www.ida.liu.se/~vaden/gl/
SMM003 Virtual Environments C http://www.luth.se/publ/stuka/2001/3210/KSMM003.en.htm
CT3430 Introduction to Virtual Reality C http://www.idt.mdh.se/kurser/ct3430
TDBD 12 Virtual Reality C http://www.cs.umu.se/kurser/TDBD12

Country and University (alphabetical)	Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)	
Switzerland Polytechnic Institute of Lausanne (EPFL)	Virtual Reality and Multimodal Interaction C http://ic2.epfl.ch/postgr/descr2002/DT2002.html	
Taiwan Chaoyang University of Technology	Virtual Reality C http://www.cyut.edu.tw/eindex.htm	
Taiwan Da-Yeh University	IFN1006 Virtual Reality C http://www.dyu.edu.tw/~swang/VR/VR_index.htm	
Taiwan National Chiao Tung University	Introduction to Virtual Reality C http://cggmwww.csie.nctu.edu.tw	
Taiwan National Taiwan University	Raster Graphics—Virtual Reality C http://www.cmlab.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~ming/courses/rg	
UK Brunel University	EE3105 3D Graphics, Virtual Reality & Animation R http://www.brunel.ac.uk/admin/registry/module/curr/module_detail_si/ EE3105.shtml	
UK Loughborough University	COP 381 Virtual Reality C http://www.lboro.ac.uk	
UK Napier University	CO42001: Virtual Environments C http://www.soc.napier.ac.uk/module/op/onemodule/moduleid/ CO42001/	
UK Sheffield Hallam University	Virtual Reality C http://www.shu.ac.uk/schools/cms/teaching/db/VR/index.htm	
UK Staffordshire University	GG46 Simulation and Virtual Reality C http://www.staffs.ac.uk/courses/undergrad/course-information. php?course_id=530	
UK University of Birmingham	Human-Centered Design and Methodologies R http://www.eng.bham.ac.uk/eece/pg/MSC_MultiEng.pdf Introduction to Virtual and Synthetic Environments C (no Web page) EE3K1 Future Interactive Systems R http://www.eng.bham.ac.uk/eece/ug/eee/Level_3_modules. htm#EEM3K	
UK University of Bradford	Creating Virtual Reality C http://sipr.admin.brad.ac.uk/ipp_pages/00000603.htm	
UK University of Bristol	COMS M0105: Visualization and Virtual Reality C http://www.cs.bris.ac.uk/Tools/Local/Handbook/Units/COMSM0105. html	

	l) Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)
UK	GG46 BSc/VR Virtual Reality C
University of Teesside	http://wheelie.tees.ac.uk/courses/degree/virt_real.html
UK University of Wales, Bangor	M.Sc Advanced Visualization Virtual Environments and Computer Animation C
	http://www.hpv.informatics.bangor.ac.uk/msc.html
US	ARTC 400 Art and Virtual Environments R
Bowling Green State University	http://art.bgsu.edu/~glittle/495_sylla.html
US	CS196-2 Virtual Reality: Immersion, Decisions, Empathy R
Brown University	http://www.cs.brown.edu/courses/cs196-2
US	CTET 229: Designing Virtual Realities for Education R
California State University, Fresno	http://education.csufresno.edu/facstaf/syllubus/is229_s03_rb.pdf
US	CS 565 & CS 565L Advanced Computer Graphics R
California State University,	http://www.csun.edu/~renzo/cs565/565syllabus.htm
Northridge	
US	ETC 53-831 Building Virtual Worlds C
Carnegie-Mellon University	http://www.alice.org/bvw03/
Mark halls, hall said the track to the	39-245 Rapid Design through Virtual and Physical Prototyping R
	http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~rapidproto/home.html
US	CIS 54 Innovative Approaches to Computer-Human Interfaces R
City University of New York	http://acc6.its.brooklyn.cuny.edu/~lscarlat/interface/CIS54syllabus.htm
US	CS 411, 611 Virtual Reality Systems C
Clemson University	http://www.cs.clemson.edu/html/syllabi.cpsc411.shtml
US	Virtual Worlds C
College of the Atlantic	http://www.coa.edu/barkey/syllabi/vwsy101.html
US	EDTC 2240—Virtual Reality: Introduction and Basic Applications C
East Carolina University	http://www.coe.ecu.edu/vr/6242/edtc2240cshp.html
Inter Search of	EDTC 3242—Graphics-Based Virtual Environments I C
	http://www.coe.ecu.edu/vr/6242/edtc3242cshp.html
	EDTC 3243—Graphics-Based Virtual Environments II C
	http://www.coe.ecu.edu/vr/vrclass.htm
	EDTC 3244—Virtual Reality in Education R
	http://www.coe.ecu.edu/vr/vrclass.htm
	EDTC 3245—Text-Based Virtual Environments C
	http://www.coe.ecu.edu/vr/vrclass.htm
	EDTC 3903—Special Topics: Virtual Reality Hardware and Software C
	http://www.coe.ecu.edu/vr/6242/edtc3903cshp.html
	EDTC 4246—Interactive Three-Dimensional Internet Applications R http://www.coe.ecu.edu./vr/vrclass.htm

US	CSCI N355 Virtual Reality C
Indiana University/Purdue	http://www.cs.iupui.edu/~aharris/vrml/vrsyl.html
University (IUPUI)	CS 360 Interactive Computer Graphics R
I mercan of 113 Tanenessa.	http://www2.hanover.edu/cliburn/360/360syllabusS03.html
US	CPRE 575 Introduction to Virtual Reality C
Iowa State University	http://ecpe.ee.iastate.edu/newweb/courses/cpre.htm
	CSI/INFT 979 Virtual Reality/Scientific Visualization R
	http://www.galaxy.gmu.edu/stats/syllabi/inft979.98.html
	IE 584X Virtual Environments and Applications C
Crassing and amountals for	http://www.lifelearner.iastate.edu/courses/fall03/ie.htm#584

Country and University (alphabet	rical) Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)
US	CS 475 Senior Project C
Ithaca College	http://www.ithaca.edu/faculty/sstansfield/topLevel/availProjects.html
US	530.651 Haptics for Virtual Reality C
Johns Hopkins University	http://pegasus.me.jhu.edu/~allisono/courses/530.651/
	Comp 600.460 Virtual Worlds C
A quit	http://www.cs.jhu.edu/~cohen/VW2000/syllabus.html
US	IS 8120 Human Computer Interface Design R
Kennesaw State University	http://science.kennesaw.edu/csis/msis/courses/is8120.htm
US	CSC 498 Virtual Environments C
Lehigh University	http://www.cse.lehigh.edu/~dkessler/CSC498/S01/syllabus.html
US	TDA 319X Computers for Object Makers R
Massachusetts College of Art	http://babel.massart.edu/~joewood/TDA319
US	16.431 Flight Simulation and Virtual Environments R
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	http://web.mit.edu/sgt/www/evals/97Spring/16431.html
US	CS 375 Computer Graphics and Virtual Reality R
Millersville University	http://cs.millersville.edu/~webster/cs375/
Emerginal Caralyne Links	CS406 Topics in Computer Science: Haptics Programming Environments R
	http://www.nps.navy.mil/ofcinst/crs_mv.htm
	http://cs.millersville.edu/~webster/cs406haptics/
US	IT625 Simulations and Virtual Reality C
National University	http://www3.nu.edu/schools/SOAS/DOWC/courses/IT625.html
US	MV 2920 Introductory Topics in Modeling, Virtual Environments and
Naval Postgraduate School	Simulation C
	http://www.movesinstitute.org/courses.html
	MV 3472 Graphical Simulation of Physical Systems in Virtual Worlds F
	http://www.movesinstitute.org/courses.html
	MV 3800 Directed Study in Modeling, Virtual Environments and Simulation C
	http://www.movesinstitute.org/courses.html
	MV 3920 Topics in Modeling, Virtual Environments and Simulation C
	http://www.movesinstitute.org/courses.html
	MV 4001 Human Factors in Virtual Environments R
	http://www.movesinstitute.org/courses.html
	MV4002 Training in Virtual Environments R
	http://www.nps.navy.mil/ofcinst/crs_mv.htm

US

Purdue University

Tech 519 V Introduction to Virtual Reality C

http://www.tech.purdue.edu/cg/courses/Tech519V

Country and University (alphabetica	al) Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)
US Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	CSCI 4966/6965 Parallel and Distributed Simulation Systems R http://www.cs.rpi.edu/~chrisc/COURSES/PADS/FALL-2001
US Rutgers University	14:332:476 Virtual Reality C http://www.caip.rutgers.edu/vrlab/vrclass/ 14:332:478 Virtual Reality Laboratory C http://www.caip.rutgers.edu/vrlab/vrclass/recitations/index.html 16:332:571 Virtual Reality Technology C http://www.caip.rutgers.edu/vrlab/vrclass/
US Stanford University	377 Topics in Human-Computer Interaction R http://hci.stanford.edu/cs377
US State University of New York at Buffalo	420 3D Virtual Environments Programming Graphics II VR C http://www.ccr.buffalo.edu/anstey/TEACHING/420_S02 MAE 574 Virtual Reality Applications and Research C http://wings.buffalo.edu/courses/sp04/mae/574/
US University of California, Berkeley	CS294 Virtual Reality C http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~ddgarcia/vr
US University of California, Davis	ECS 280 Principles of Virtual Reality C http://www.cs.ucdavis.edu/courses/exp_course_desc/280.html
US University of California, Irvine	ECE 298 Principles of Virtual Reality C http://maillists.uci.edu/mailman/public/cpcc/2003-January/000008 html
US University of California, Santa Barbara	Creating Multi-person Virtual Environments C http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/~beall/cmve.htm
US University of Central Florida	EIN 525 Interactive Simulation R http://www.graduate.ucf.edu/currentGradCatalog/content/Courses/ courses.cfm?Prefix=EIN CAP4021 Building Virtual Worlds C http://www.cs.ucf.edu/~moshell/CAP4021/
US University of Florida	CISE 4390/6390 Design and Creation of Virtual Environments C http://www.cise.ufl.edu/~lok/teaching/dcvef03/syllabus.doc
US University of Kentucky	CS 637 Exploring Virtual Worlds C http://cs.engr.uky.edu/courses/cs637.html
US University of Iowa	056:246 Design of Virtual Environments C http://www.engineering.uiowa.edu/~ie_246/schedule

Country and University (alphabetical) Course name and URL (C-Core, R-related fields)	
US	ND E 543: Virtual Interface Technology C
University of Washington	http://www.hitl.washington.edu/people/tfurness/courses/inde543/ SYLLABUS-03/543syllabus2003.rtf
	ARCH498e Virtual Environments C http://www.hitl.washington.edu/projects/architecture/cedes/arch498e/ syllabus.htm
US Wright State University	760 Human Factors Engineering in Virtual Reality R http://www.cs.wright.edu/~jgalli/760HFE00SYL.doc

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