



La influencia de la presencia humana en los espacios arquitectónicos: Estudio biométrico de las reacciones fisiológicas y emocionales de las personas [

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text (article)

Analítica

Projecting architecture not only consists of resolving a morphological, functional and technological volumetry thought as a design object, but also the creation of spaces for living that also acquire a perceptual and symbolic dimension. This article proposes to establish relationships between phenomenology as a theoretical support that allows explaining how the interaction or experience of people in a certain context are capable of generating new knowledge (Merleau-Ponty, 1993), which, although interpretative, is part of the human condition. Neuroarchitecture combines two concepts from different disciplines: neuroscience and architecture. Neurosciences allow the interpretation of sensory perception. It uses a series of biometric sensors capable of relieving physiological reactions to certain stimuli, in this case visual. Among the most common measurements are eye tracking, facial expression, galvanic currents, infrared emission, muscle tension, heart rate, respiration or brain waves (Biondi et al., 2009). In this case, Eye Tracking is used, whose conclusions could mean a contribution to the understanding of architectural space

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