

## Research on the Practical Application of Positive Energy Vitality Field Based on Place Spirit in Public Space of Colleges and Universities in Jilin Province

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**Abstract:** The spirit of place in colleges and universities lies not only in its objective existence, but also in its spirit. The establishment of campus public space with place spirit can exert positive influence on students and even the society. A clear location and a sense of identity and belonging to the campus can enhance the communication and dialogue between people and society in an open, pluralistic, harmonious and symbiotic environment. At the same time, people's communication and activities in the place constantly change the image characteristics and memory imprint of the place, so that the place characteristics of the campus are also in constant construction and continuation. Make the campus public space a composite carrier that meets the needs of colleges and universities and highlights the characteristics of the campus. Better highlight the functions, cultivate talents, and develop the country's education policy.

### 1. Introduction

Kurt Lewin introduced field theory into the field of psychology in 1912 and defined the concept of “psychological field”; Norberg Schulz, a famous Norwegian urban architect, introduced the concept of “field” into the research of architectural space in 1979 and put forward the concept of “place spirit”. He thinks: “Architecture space is the same as existence space, forming a unified whole of place, route and field, that is, these elements together form a thing that can be called field.” Chinese scholars have also done a lot of research on the field. Zhang Xiaojun, a Chinese scholar, defines the basic concept of “social field” in his book “social field theory”; Ding Ning, a Chinese scholar, clearly defines the concept of “building field” in his paper “on the theoretical construction and practical significance of building field”, and makes relevant research on building field. Kevin Lynch, Jane Jacobs, Alexander and others have made direct or indirect analysis of space vitality from different perspectives, but they have not made in-depth systematic analysis. Here we extend the concept of field into the space vitality and propose a new concept of “space vitality field”.

### 2. An Overview of Place Spirit

Pre Qin period Xunzi has “the body of human has, and the spirit comes with it. Xunzi • heaven theory, which affirms that the body produces the spirit. The “shape” in architecture and the “shape and spirit” in ancient Chinese philosophy have similar connotations. In ancient Chinese architectural space, “form” always has its meaning, specifically, it is closely linked with the “spirit of place” of “form”. As a form of “form”, the groups in the Forbidden City reflect the unique “human relations” thought of Chinese feudal society. (The Book of Rites • Qu Li) mentioned: “In ancient China, patriarchal clan system was the focus of living space, and farming was the basic social living rule, giving attention to both spiritual and material factors.” This relationship highlights the status of monumental buildings in the architectural community and reflects the

concept of “ten Lun” in the book of rites · Ji Tong. Ghosts, monarchs and ministers, fathers and sons, nobles and basemen, relatives and strangers, nobility, couples, political affairs, elders and children, upper and lower, in essence, refers to poor. The important expression of this concept in architecture is the spatial order of architectural groups. In order to establish the overall group order, there is a specific performance in the imperial palace complex. In the whole group of buildings, the central axis is used to define the group relationship of “positive deviation” and “internal and external”, which makes the whole building complex unified, the axis has obvious directionality, and has a positioning role for complex building group combination. If you leave the central axis, it is difficult to connect many closed planar tissues in series. The spatial levels of different buildings connected in series in the central axis show the order of monarch, minister, father and son, the elder and the younger, and this is the characteristic of our country's culture. Under the influence of etiquette, the “shape” of Chinese architecture has an objective reality. Among them, we will realize the unique thought of “human relations” in Chinese feudal society. The ultimate purpose of building public space is to convey “feeling”, that is, to express its “place spirit”.

The spirit of the place. The place is simply a place of activity. It can be understood that the place where the activity is lost cannot be called a place. The spirit of the place can be said to be the characteristics and significance of the place, and it is a highly intensive and generalized display of the overall environment. Campus public space. There is no clear definition of campus public space, but we can use the definition of urban public space for reference. The author believes that campus public space should include the places where teachers and students work, study and live. These places should be full of publicity and sharing. They should be able to carry out all kinds of necessary activities on campus, and become the vitality stimulation point of campus life. In the public space, we can feel the “place spirit” of the campus itself. Vitality field. “Vitality” is a concept of biology, which refers to the ability of life itself to develop and survive. “Field” originates from physics, which is interpreted as a basic form of material existence in Modern Chinese Dictionary, with energy, momentum and mass. The interaction between objects depends on the relevant fields. It is the premise of possessing positive energy.

With the continuous development of Chinese economy and society, the level of Chinese higher education is also continuously improving. At the same time, the popularization of higher education also makes the teaching scale continuously expand and enter a period of rapid development. As the space carrier for teachers and students' activities, the public space of university campus has its own characteristics, which can provide the possibility to improve the quality of university campus culture. Excellent campus public space can stimulate students' autonomy in learning and life, make them fully affirm themselves and show themselves in the process of communication and growth, and have a strong sense of belonging and identity for the environment of learning and life.

### **3. The Current Situation of Public Space Construction on University Campus**

#### **3.1 Lack of original meaning of public space**

In the planning and construction of our country's colleges and universities, due to historical limitations, the planning and construction of many colleges and universities generally have the problem of pattern, and the flexibility and pertinence are relatively poor. For example, the gate, the entrance square and the sculpture have almost become the three-piece set necessary for the public space of the main entrance to form a strong “school name card”. The author does not negate this form of public space processing of the main entrance, but rather, because of the excessive attention to the main entrance plaza, we often neglect the internal public space processing, or the processing is relatively rough, the landscape is monotonous and dull; The creation of space has caused some spaces originally belonging to teachers and students to lose their original functions, resulting in the lack of original meaning of public space.

#### **3.2 Lack of human dimension**

The rational planning concept has had a far-reaching impact on the campus planning of colleges

and universities. However, due to the neglect of the important element in the public space -- the scale of people, and the lack of patience to conduct in-depth deliberation, the campus public space lacks vitality, is not attractive enough, and the site is idle. For example, in order to pursue style one-sidedly, the scale of some places is too exaggerated and lacks hierarchy, resulting in only being used for certain specific activities and functions.

### **3.3 Space type is monotonous**

At present, public space is simply understood as outdoor open space. Therefore, the construction of public space is mostly concentrated in outdoor open space. However, public space should include open space, semi open space and private space. Due to the consideration of the latter two is often less, or even not considered, the space type is too single, the level is poor, and the space experience is monotonous.

## **4. Significance of Public Space Construction on University Campus**

The significance and value of the research purpose lies in introducing the concept of “vitality field” while taking the spirit of place as the breakthrough point, discussing some unsatisfactory aspects in the construction of campus public space in colleges and universities in Jilin province, striving to optimize and take into account all aspects of the construction of campus public space, and meeting the needs of teachers and students for diversity of campus public space. To stimulate the original vitality of public space, improve the spatial quality of teachers and students' work, study and life, and promote the healthy, orderly and sustainable development of university campus. Healthy campus culture can promote students' mental development, play a good role in education, and make students' mind and sentiment grow and cultivate healthily.

The whole progressive society has a brand-new explanation and requirement for the activity state of college students. It develops with the trend of the times and promotes the direct economic exchange of large groups of campus students. Training students' awareness of innovation and entrepreneurship, improving students' skills in all aspects and carrying forward excellent traditional Chinese culture are exactly the significance of this topic.

Generally, we all think that a historic campus is often more evocative and resonant than a newly-built campus, and it is more meaningful as a place. Campus architecture crosses the long river of history, and its outstanding works have long been elevated to the spiritual level. Historic campus usually contains abundant and well-preserved cultural relics or historical buildings, and the spatial pattern and environmental features still retain the original historical features. In addition, regional culture is also a reflection of context. The concept of region is not simply determined by geography, climate and other material factors, but also includes the relevant comprehensive factors of cultural identity in specific areas. All these elements are gathered together, influencing people's values and aesthetic judgment imperceptibly. This is also a link that we should pay attention to when we build the spirit of place, and it is also a link that is easy to be ignored.

The function is that the spirit of place helps to create different functional spaces in the overall public space planning of university campus. Secondly, the spirit of the place can arouse the strong spiritual experience of teachers and students and exert the effect of “environmental education”. The establishment of the final place spirit helps to continue the campus context, promote the formation of school education characteristics, and improve the comprehensive strength of the university.

## **5. Place spirit composition**

Place spirit includes two components: orientation and identity. Therefore, on the basis of place spirit, the construction of public space vitality field should also be analyzed from two aspects: orientation and identity.

### **5.1 Construction of vitality field in public space based on sense of orientation**

(1) Building space layout. Most campus public spaces are formed by the enclosure of building

groups. The difference in the scale and shape of building groups makes the visual intention of the enclosed public space often different. According to people's psychological and visual feelings, the space form of architecture can be roughly divided into agglomeration type and crossing type. The agglomeration type space form of architecture can also be understood as the resident space, which can make people get a sense of domain and stability in the space. The crossing type space form of architecture can be understood as the traffic space, which gives people a visual intention of guidance and mobility. Of course, in addition to these two architectural spatial forms, there is a spatial form between these two types. The public space formed by different architectural space forms can give different visual intentions, and different visual intentions give people a feeling, which in turn makes people intuitively judge whether they are going to or leave space. Taking the public space of a campus as a whole, the ideal visual feeling should be like telling a story, with multiple spatial forms presented in turn, or with one spatial form as the main form supplemented by other spatial forms, to increase the level of space, enrich the progressive sense of space, and enhance the vitality of public space.

(2) Spatial scale. Rational planning ideas affect the construction of modern university campuses. Under the guidance of rationalism, people's needs are often simplified and abstracted. The scale of campus public space is often not designed according to the content of activities. However, according to the scale of the base, it is a result of adapting to the scale of the base, resulting in the exaggeration of some public space scales, such as squares, roads, green spaces, etc., which make the space become a veritable “empty” space without vitality.

## **5.2 The construction of campus public space vitality field based on identity**

(1) Carry forward and inherit the regional spirit. Regional spirit can be understood as geographical location, regional characteristics, cultural background, life style, folk customs and so on. Because the university campus is in a city, it is bound to be affected by the regional spirit of its environment. Then the public space of university campus should also have regional characteristics. The public space in the campus, which conforms to the regional spirit, will also become students' beautiful memories of the campus.

(2) Diversity and participation of communication places. The diversity of communication places provides a variety of possibilities for communication needs. While the frequency of communication needs increases, communication activities should also enable more students to participate and form a virtuous and positive cycle, making campus activities more and more active.

## **6. Practical Application of Positive Energy and Vitality Field in Campus Public Space**

### **6.1 Carry forward Chinese long-standing traditional culture and enrich college students' extracurricular leisure life.**

In order to carry forward Chinese long-standing traditional culture, spread positive energy and build a better Chinese dream in the campus public space, so that college students can have a good and rich extracurricular amateur life, instead of indulging in the network, and think about favorable measures, especially in colleges and universities in the province, it is urgent to improve the quality of schools, promote the double improvement of moral education and skills, and provide intellectual support and power guarantee for the revitalization of northeast economic construction. Mainly in recent years, with the continuous construction of colleges and universities, a large number of new, rebuilt and expanded campus construction is greedy and fast, resulting in the construction of the campus model, program, loss of its own characteristics of campus space, especially the campus public space as the representative. This paper analyzes the problems existing in the public space of university campus, takes the spirit of place as the starting point, and introduces the concept of “vitality field” to explore the construction of the vitality field in the public space of university campus. It is imperative to build a short-board in this respect. It is a key point to better consider how to build a space in a public space and deeply influence the space of the positive energy field of college students.

## **6.2 Based on the spirit of place, this paper starts from two aspects: orientation and identity**

The campus public space is an important part of the campus space. It carries a variety of campus activities and is an important place to perceive the campus style. Based on the spirit of the place, the concept of “vitality field” is introduced. From the two aspects of orientation and identity contained in the spirit of the place, it is proposed that the vitality field of the campus public space can be realized by building space layout, space scale and regional culture. In order to make the campus public space become a complex carrier to meet the functional needs of colleges and universities and to highlight the characteristics of the campus, we should build the campus culture, the diversity and participation of communication places. Better publicize the country's traditional cultural construction and provide intellectual support for regional economic construction. It also indirectly promotes the development of national education and promotes the development of northeast economy by allocating corresponding industrial links. Research and analysis can finally highlight the creation of a campus public space with a sense of identity and belonging and highlight the development and continuation of regional spirit. Regional differences are also reflected in culture, geographical conditions and building materials, which together affect the temperament of campus buildings. For example, the Chinese Academy of fine arts is located in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. The campus buildings show ink like temperament, just like the West Lake. It can highlight the cultural construction of campus public space. Campus culture can be embodied in the school's characteristics of running a professional school or the historical and humanistic spirit inherited for a hundred years, or in the specific regional environment, the public space environment of the campus, and the campus architecture. It can highlight the diversity and participation of campus communication places. Communication can increase students' identification with the campus community and promote the exchange of information and knowledge between teachers and students. Participatory experience enables students' cognitive needs to be met and campus activities become more and more active. Can prominently create a green ecological environment. The construction of campus landscape should be based on respecting nature and its laws, adjusting measures to local conditions, combining with the local geographical and climatic conditions, and rationally utilizing the slope land and rivers in the campus to form scenic spots and rest places.

## **6.3 Starting from the aspects of university culture, university architecture, university landscape and space scale in universities, etc.**

This paper explores the construction of positive energy and vitality field of place spirit in contemporary colleges and universities. Starting from the aspects of college culture, college architecture, college landscape and space scale in colleges and universities, the paper studies and analyzes the relationship between place spirit and place spirit respectively, and attempts to draw specific place spirit from traditional buildings. Due to the demand of expanding the scale of the campus, the renewal of the traditional campus is also an important part of the construction of the traditional campus in the future. No matter the new campus or the renewal of the traditional campus, we must balance many contradictions. On the one hand, we should get the “memory” through the response to the context and region of the site, on the other hand, we should give it vitality and vitality through the development of new uses and activities of the site.

The introduction of place spirit into the public space planning of university campus will help to create space with different functions, continue the campus context, arouse the strong spiritual experience of teachers and students, and play the role of “environmental education”. From the aspects of campus space structure, architectural design, landscape sign design, etc., the recognition of campus landscape space is enhanced, and the campus landscape space with place spirit is created to enhance people's sense of identity and belonging to the campus landscape space.

## **7. Conclusion**

In colleges and universities at this stage, we need to slow down and even stop to re-examine the new campus. We draw on the inner meaning of colleges and universities from the traditional

campus and create the spirit of the university. At the same time, due to the need to expand the scale of the campus, the renewal of the traditional campus is also an important part of the traditional campus construction in the future. No matter whether it is a new campus or a renewal of a traditional campus, many contradictions must be balanced. On the one hand, it is necessary to obtain the “memory” through the responses to the context and region of the site, and on the other hand, it is necessary to give it vitality and vigor through the development of new uses and activities of the site. Handle the relationship between “protection and development” well, create a campus environment linking “new and old”, make the new campus inherit and continue the spirit of place of the traditional campus, and at the same time make those traditional campus get new life in the modern buildings through reasonable renewal.

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