CYBERNETICS MATHEMATICS

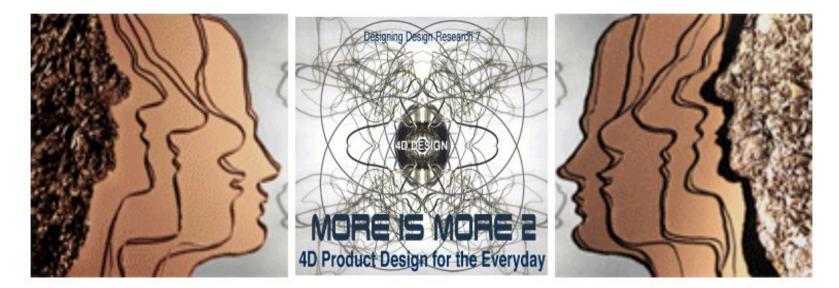
'Draft' PAPER

'Li' and the Artificial: 'Designing' the Future through 4D Design.

by Alec Robertson & Delai Men 2010



Designing Design Research 7:



Venue: DANA CENTRE,, Science Museum, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, London, SW7, UK. Tuesday 6th May 2008.



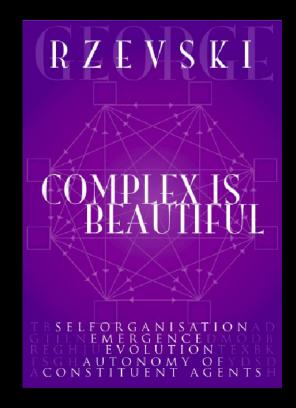
Click on SQUARE above for Multimedia Proceedings, or the Video icon at top for a 10 minute Video Abstract of this Design Research Event.

- Complex Systems Science (CSS).
- 4D design
- C2 Cybernetics
- Applied Performance
- ・ Li' (礼)

Science of Complex Systems....

- A system is complex if it consists of autonomous units (Actors, Players, Agents) each pursuing own goal in a strong interaction with each other
- The interaction can be competitive, cooperative or a combination of the two
- Goals of individual players may or may not be disclosed to other players.

Professor George Rzveski, Magenta Corp. (2006)



3D design ...

The 3D World is predictable (deterministic = 3D)

- based on the "grand design"
- any uncertainty is due to our inability to understand it
- the future is given
- Aristotle, Kant, Newton, Einstein

Deterministic 3D forms of artefact of today, which are for example:

Static e.g, Conventional cars, aircraft, engines
Linear e.g. Conventional automated production lines
Dedicated e.g. Conventional non-robotic tools
Active but not interactive e.g. A clock

based upon presentation by George Rzveski at "More is More', Magenta Corp. (2005)

4D design and complexity...

The 4D world is inherently unpredictable (complex = 4D)

- evolves with time due to autocatalytic properties of some of its elements
- evolution is irreversible and leads to an increase in complexity
- the future is under perpetual construction
- Buddha, Maxwell, Darwin, Popper, Prigogine

Complexity is a prerequisite for 4D form in artefacts with, for example: Adaptation (complex system adapt to any external or internal unexpected change that disrupts its operation for better or worse)...

Resilience (complex systems are resilient to changes that represent a threat to their survival, eg, misuse, breakdowns)....

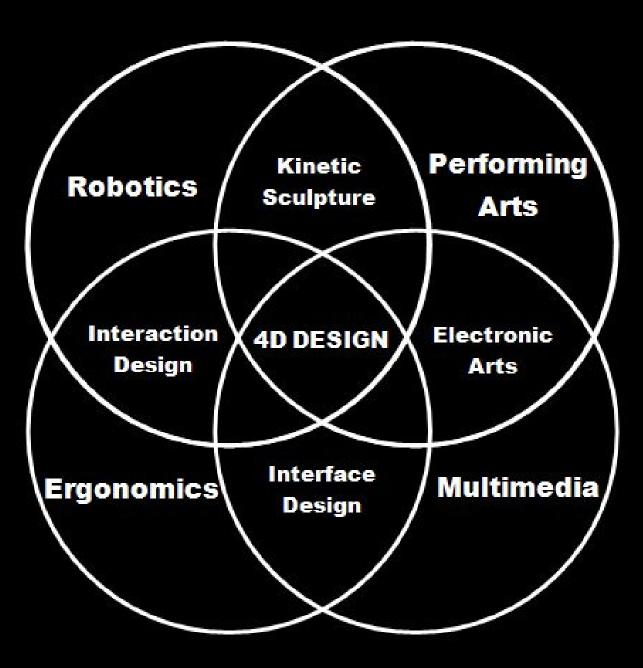
based upon presentation by George Rzveski at "More is More', Magenta Corp. (2005)



"The dynamic form resulting from

the design of the behaviour of artefacts and people in relation to each other and their environment."

> Alec Robertson 4D Dynamics Conference 1995



4D Design : expands art&design 'design'?

d design	3D DESIGN	4D DESIGN
raphic Design	Metalsmith design	Interaction Design
ustration	Fumiture Design	Multimedia Design
rintmaking	Structure d Textiles	Animatronics
lm	Fashion D esign	Service Design
ideo	Jewellery design	Corporate I dentity Design
Y	Industrial Diesign (3D)	Industrial Diesign (4D).
extile Prints.	Packa ging Diesign	Cultural Engineering.
	Ceramics	Information Design.
	Glass	Event Diesign
	Architecture (3D)	Architecture (4D)
	Interior Design (3D)	Interior Design (4D)
		Product Opera.

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Alec Robertson @ 4D Dynamics Conference 1995

Examples...

Real 4D products have 'dynamic' form in real or actual space and can be:

- dynamic lighting in a discotheque
- Sony AIBO dog with 'personality',
- 'smart' clothing
- responsive solar panels on buildings etc

Examples...

Virtual 4D products have 'dynamic' form in cyber-space and can be:

- computer games
- internet chat rooms
- etc.

Alec Robertson. (1995)

Examples...

Real 4D services have 'dynamic' form in real or actual space and can be:

- and the way food is served in restaurants eg. McDonalds vs The Ritz.
- through to 'customer care' systems in hotels,
 eg. a motel vs a Hilton

Alec Robertson. (1995)

Cybernetics.....

C1......First order cybernetics the cybernetics of observed systems

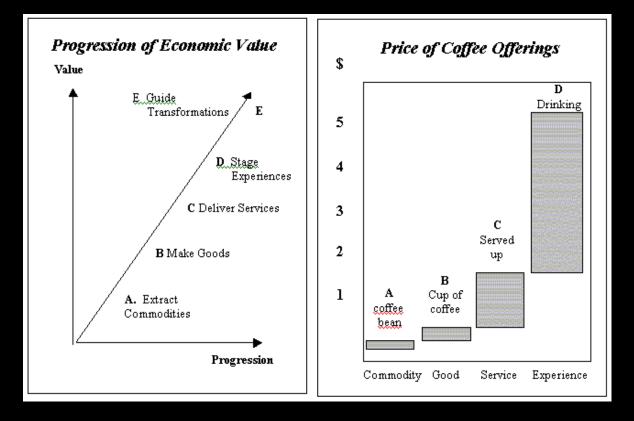
C2.....Second order cybernetics the cybernetics of observing systems

Heinz von Foerster in book "Cybernetics of Cybernetics"

"the observer is touched and touches "

Ranulph Glanville at "Cybernetic Serendipity Redux." Sept 2008

.....or applied performance arts?



4D value

In this example, we see the value of the raw material (A. coffee bean) provided, and the 3D artefacts used (B. cups etc.).

This is followed by the delivery of the service of making (C.) though to the complex dynamics within the experience of drinking in a social setting (D), and what I refer to as `applied performing arts' -

Diagram in Robertson (2001) from Pine & Gilmore's book The Experience Economy (1999).







SNAKE ROBOT

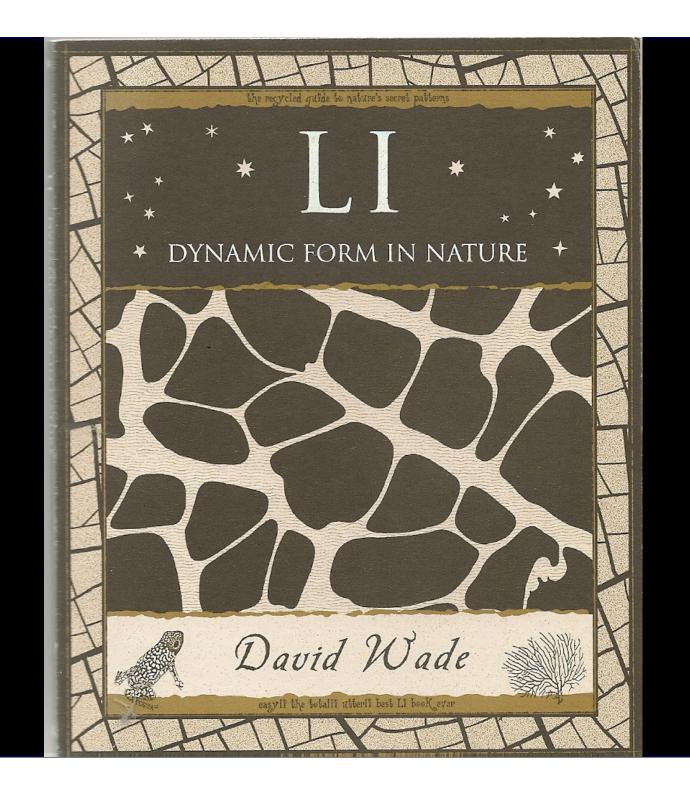
SPIDERCRAB -ROBOT

HAND ROBOT

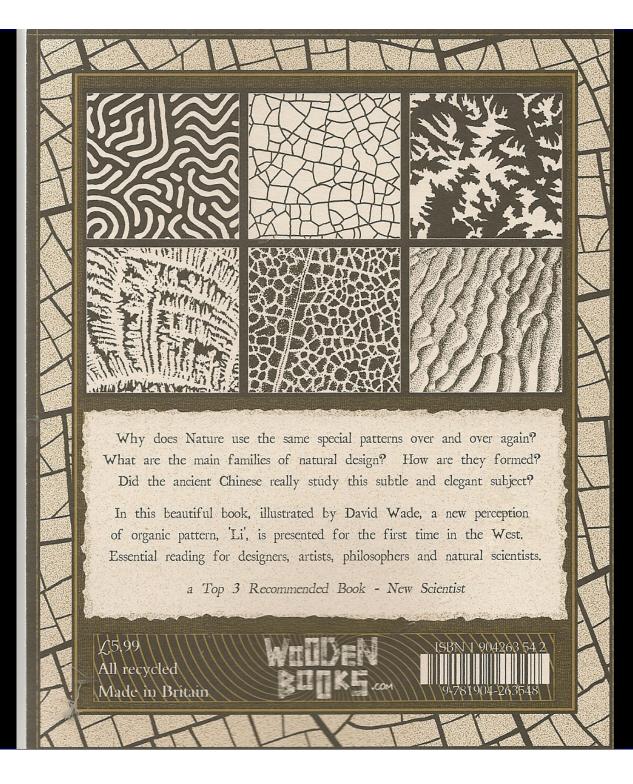


붱 禮禮禮禮禮

Li' (术L) denotes and embodies the entire spectrum of interaction with humans, nature, and material objects. Many patterns in nature, such as growth rings in trees, flows of water and drifting clouds as physical elements inter-act in 'complex' ways over time, and visually show a moment of 'Li'.



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Confucian classic text "liji", Book of Rites

Etiquette: "respect", "abidance", "moderation", "self-discipline",

Ci Hai

..... A challenge for SCHOLARSHIP :

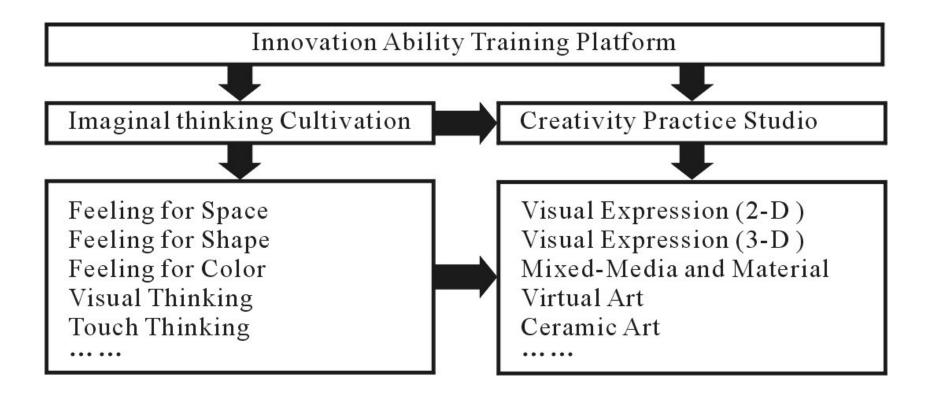
....what does the ancient Chinese definition of scholarship offer?

qin 琴, qi 棋, shu 書, and hua 畫.

"Musical Instruments, Board Games, Calligraphy, and Painting"

reason, creation, expression and dexterity.

South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China.



'innovation consciousness'

Receiver

Self-Discipline moderation Abidance Respect

Respect Li Abidance

Design

moderation Self-Discipline 'service design'
'user centred design'
'universal design'
'user experience design

A challenge for DESIGNING:

...to consider the relationships between elements as 'the design'..

..... and to enable 'adaptation' that gives rise to metamorphosis.

> Alec Robertson at KINETICA MUSEUM 14 October 2008

Designing the future....

asynchronous polysensorial performative semiosis habitus reciprocity emergence adaptation Conversational Spatialisation ?

ONE GIANT LEAP FOR MACHINEKIND.

Three Laws of Robotics by Isaac Asimov introduced in his 1942 short story "Runaround"

1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.

2. A robot must obey any orders given to it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.

3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law. Li' may well be important to embody in artificial systems as 'machines' become more and more intelligent and autonomous

'challenge norms'

