

2021 AIGA Design Conference   Symposium: Systems and Their Futures  
September 21, 2021   Via videoconference

# Design + systems: An overview

Hugh Dubberly



## PART ONE

# A shift in perspective

## PART TWO

# The feedback systems learning curve

## PART THREE

# What the shift may mean for designers

## PART FOUR

# Choosing our futures

## PART FIVE

# Reasons for caution

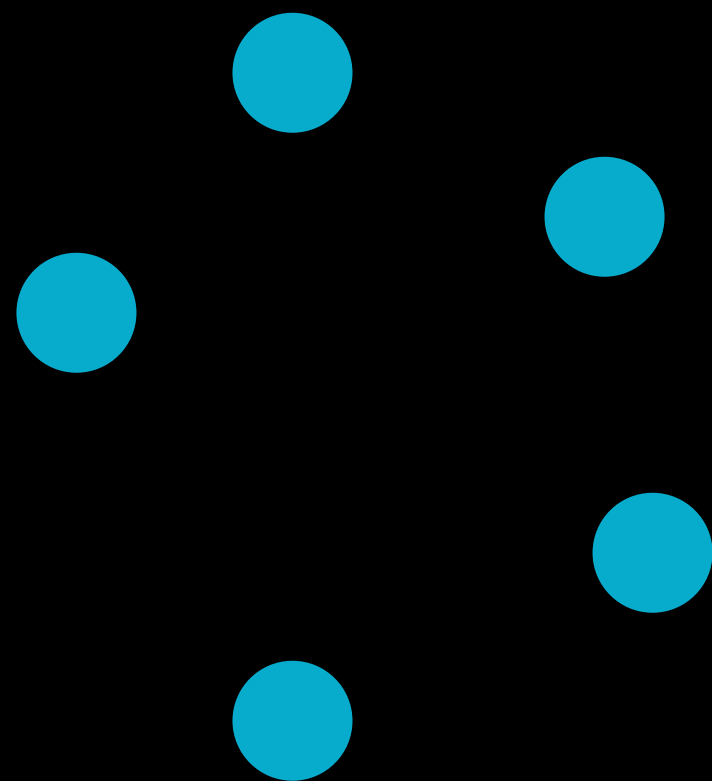


We are in the midst of  
**a fundamental shift**  
in how we view the world —  
how we explain it —  
and how we operate in it.



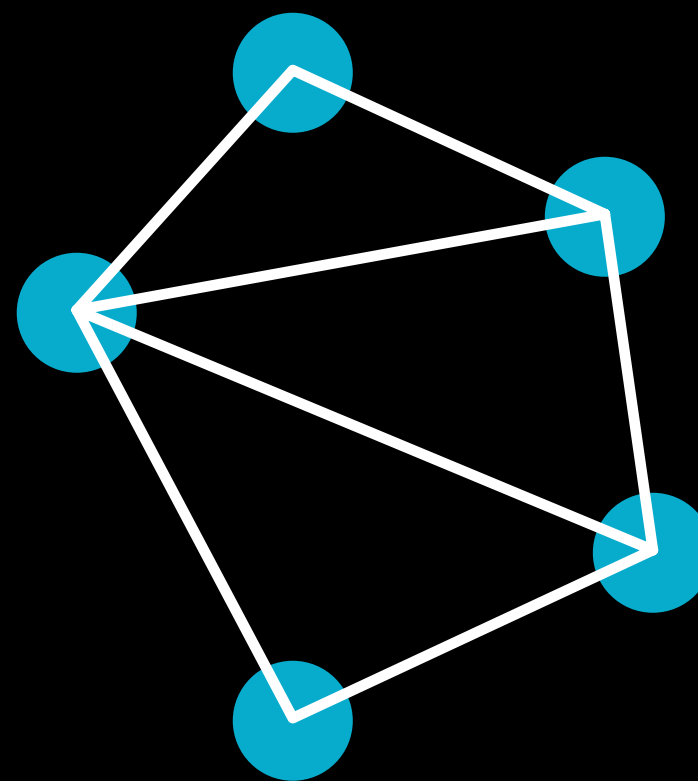
from

**Nodes, Nouns,  
Objects, Things**



to

**Links, Verbs,  
Relations, Systems**





from

**Mechanical,**  
clockwork models



to

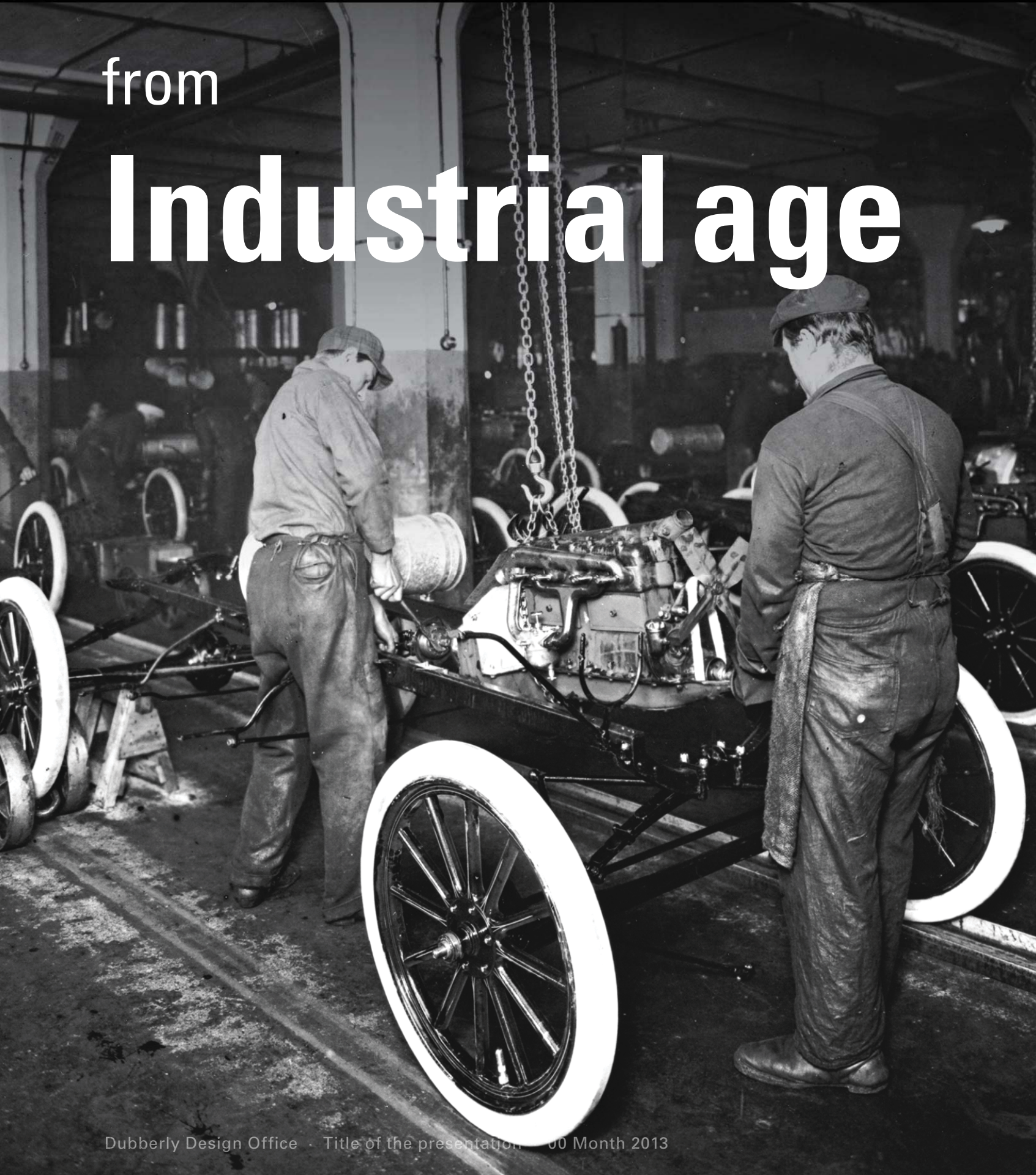
**Biological,**  
living systems models





from

**Industrial age**



to

**Information age**



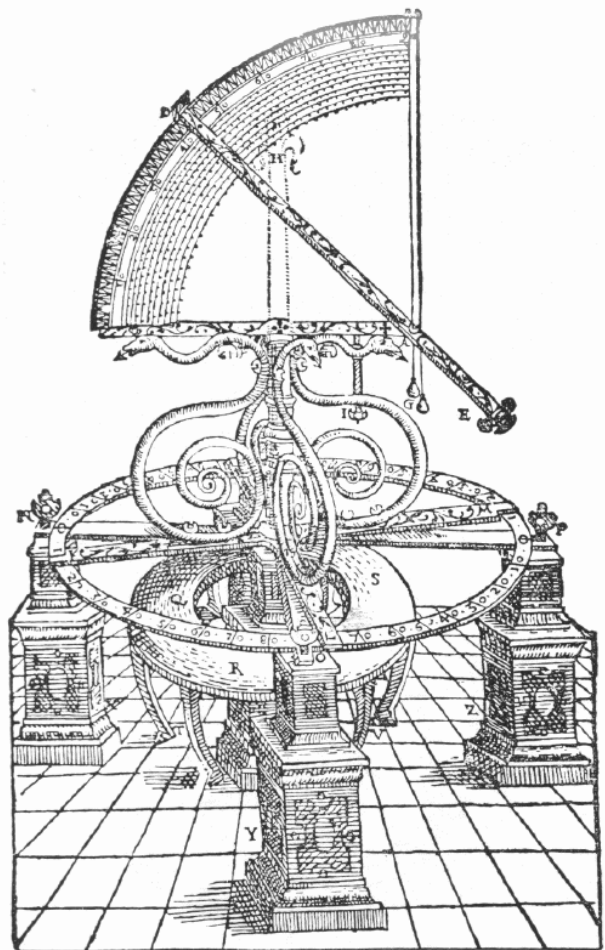


from

**Infrequent sampling  
+ scarce data**

to

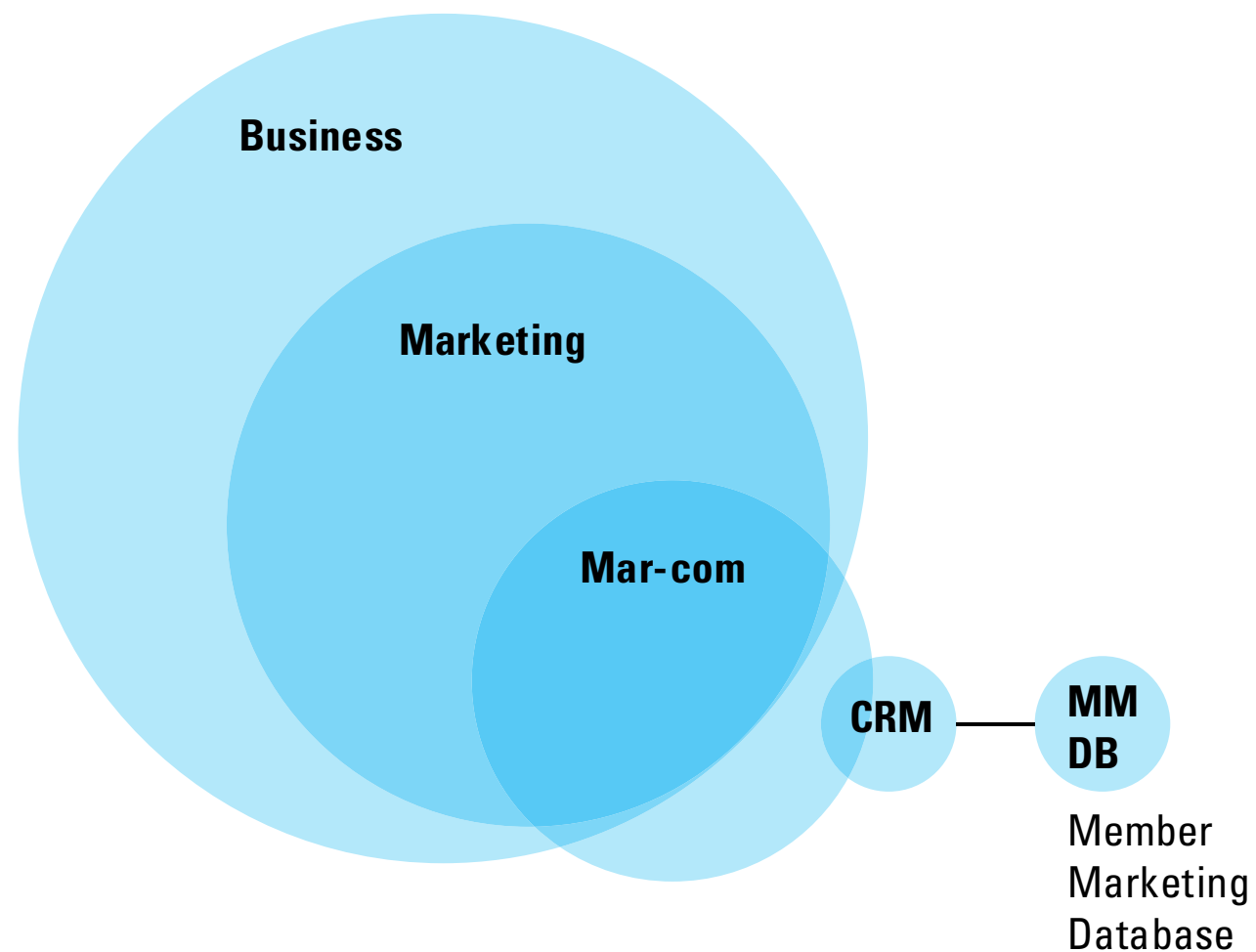
**Measuring everything,  
all-the-time**





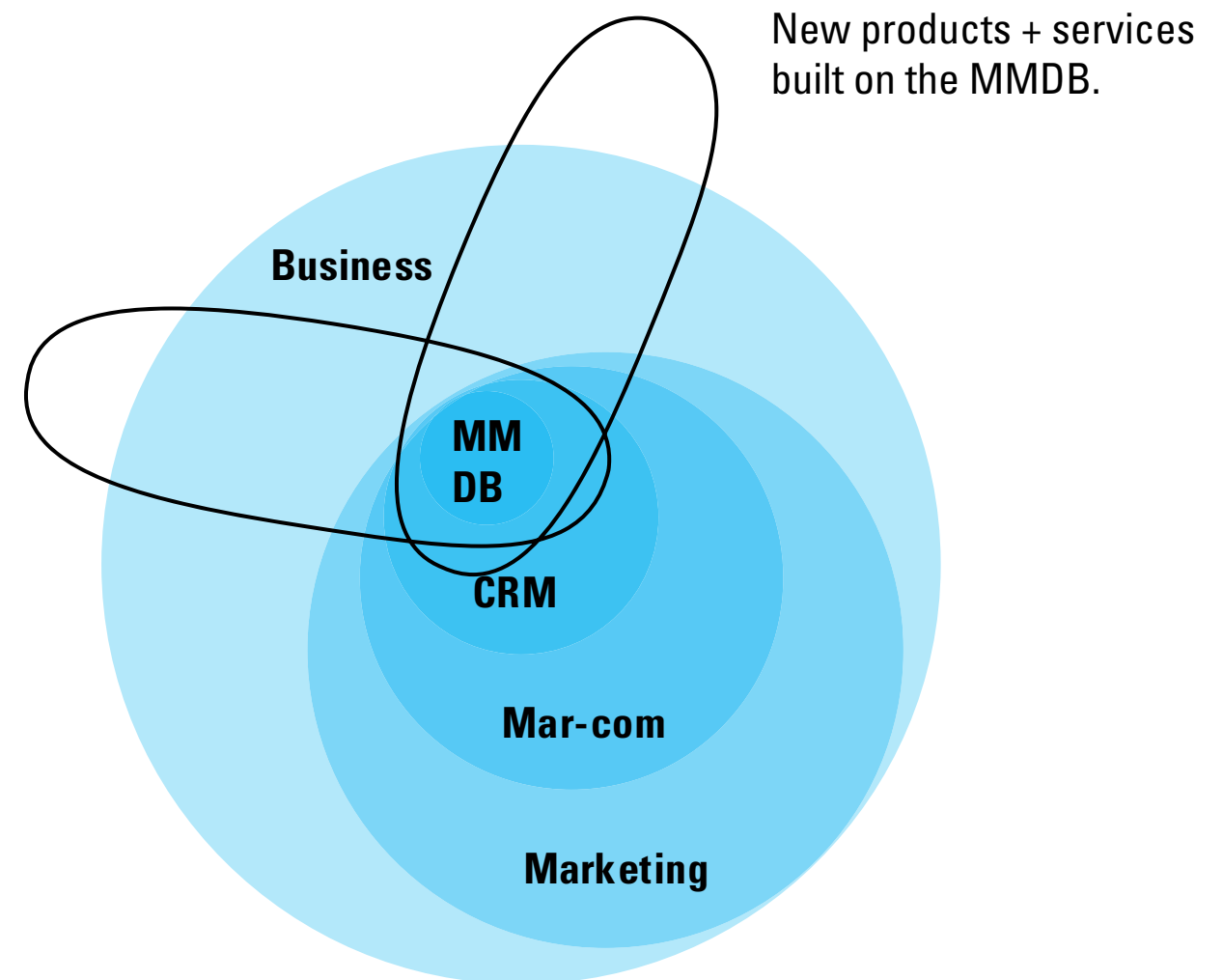
from

# Customer mailing list as an afterthought



to

# User profiles as core to the business





**What the data enable is relevance, personalization at global scale —**  
design of systems that adapt to each individual.

# Relevance

The right resources  
in the right amounts  
at the right time  
in the right place

=

# Identity

for a person  
or team  
in their environment  
during an activity

+

# Context

to accomplish  
the tasks at hand  
without disruption  
or loss of flow



**The shift is reflected in the values\* of these companies — both their economic values and their cultural values.**

	\$2.41 Trillion		\$197 Billion
	\$2.25 Trillion		\$125 Billion
	\$2.25 Trillion		\$233 Billion
	\$1.88 Trillion		\$110 Billion
	\$1.03 Trillion		\$403 Billion

\* Market caps as of September 19, 2021



The shift entails  
**a new feedback system paradigm;**  
it values measuring + aggregating data;  
monitoring + responding;  
and predicting + pre-empting.



# Smartphones are driving a revolution in sensors;

for example, the latest iPhone includes at least **20 sensors**.

3 cameras in the back

Wide

Ultra-wide

3x

1 camera in the front

2 infrared cameras (for FaceID)

LiDAR

4 microphones

Touch screen with 'Haptic Touch'

Does not include Touch ID

Proximity sensor

Ambient light sensor



Radios

Cellular (5G + LTE x 4)

WiFi (x 2)

Bluetooth

NFC

iBeacon

GPS

Ultra Wideband (for AirTags, etc.)

2 internal moisture sensors

Barometer (for altitude)

Three-axis gyro

Three-axis accelerometers (motion)

Digital Compass (3-axis magnetometers)



**IoT devices are also built around sensors,**  
for example, Nest offers a whole family of home monitoring devices.



Cameras



Smoke-CO Alarms



Doorbells



Speakers



Locks



Thermostats



Security Alarms



# Bands, glasses, patches, etc. put sensors on you, measuring your location, activity, health, and more.



## **Apple Watch**

Movement (steps)  
Exercise (calories burned)  
Standing (time, frequency)  
Sleeping (time, quality)  
Hand washing (length)  
Heart Rate (plus EKG, rhythm)  
Blood oxygen  
Blood glucose (rumored)

Blood pressure (Samsung  
Galaxy Watch)

Body temperature (FitBit)



## **Disney Magic Band** enables guests to

Unlock the door of their hotel room  
Enter theme and water parks  
Check in at FastPass+ entrances  
Connect Disney PhotoPass images  
to their account  
Charge food and merchandise purchases

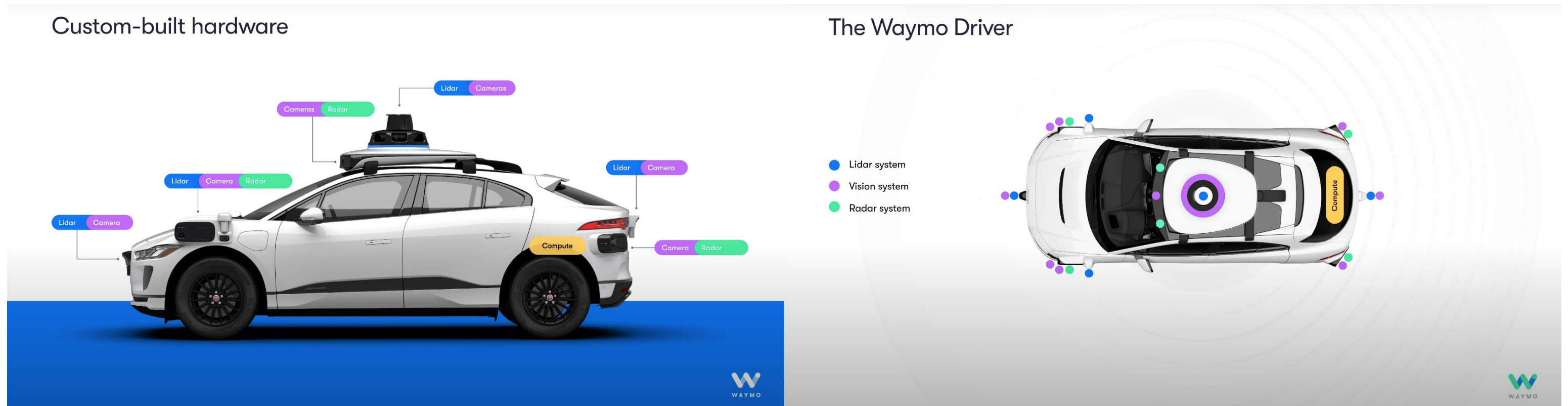


## **Facebook Ray-Ban Stories Smart Glasses**

2 Cameras  
3 Microphones  
Touchpad  
Bluetooth



# The average new car has 80 to 100 sensors self-driving cars come with way more.



Source: "Designing the Waymo Driver", <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8rCOKSDMcg>



# At the heart of these systems are 'digital twins' — virtual models of the system and its context.

The city road network, traffic, typical drive times

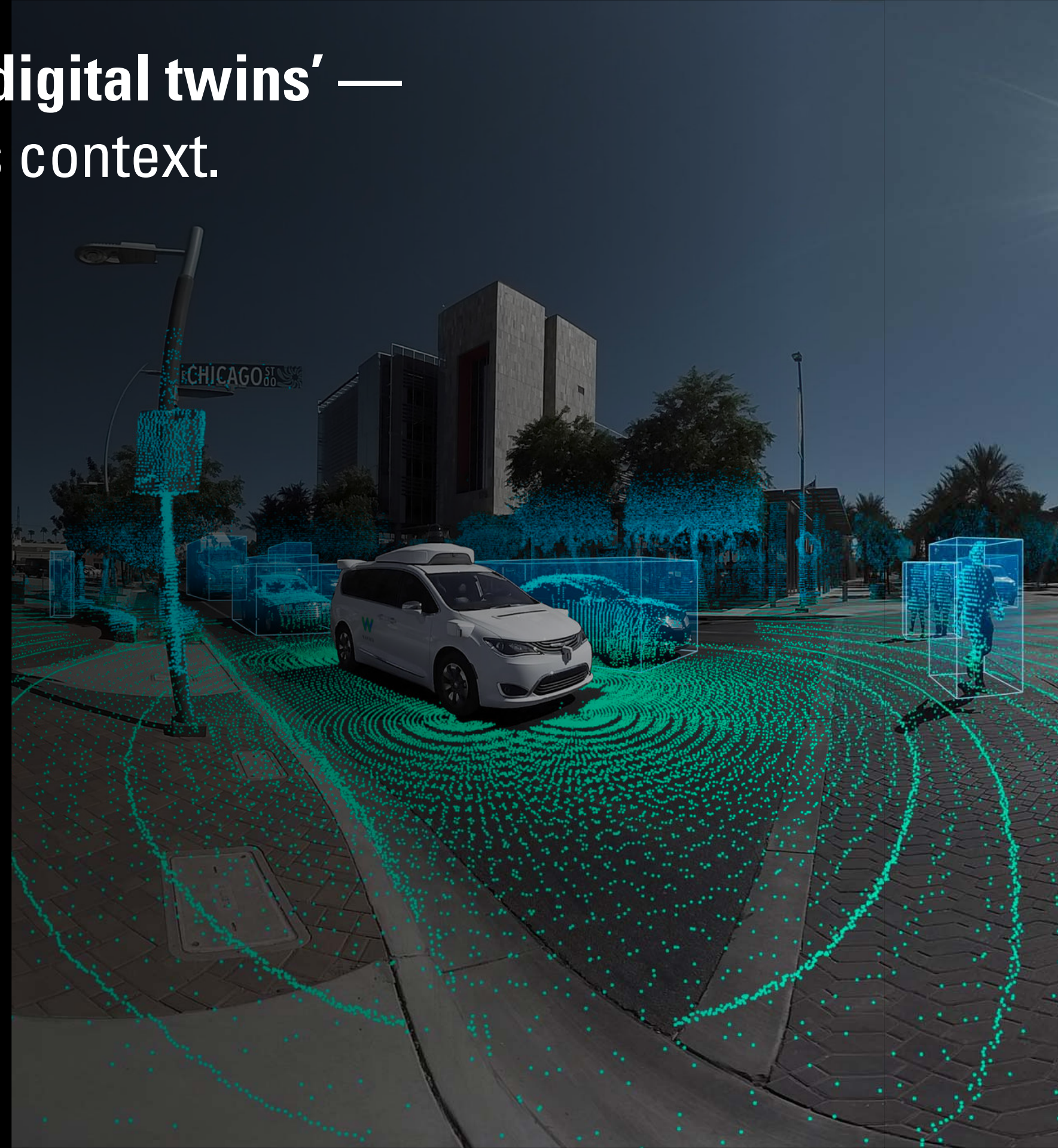
A current location, destination, route

Immediate surroundings, up to 1000 yards away, including other cars, bikes, people, traffic lights — plus the status of each and projected paths

The car itself — heading, speed, fuel, vital signs

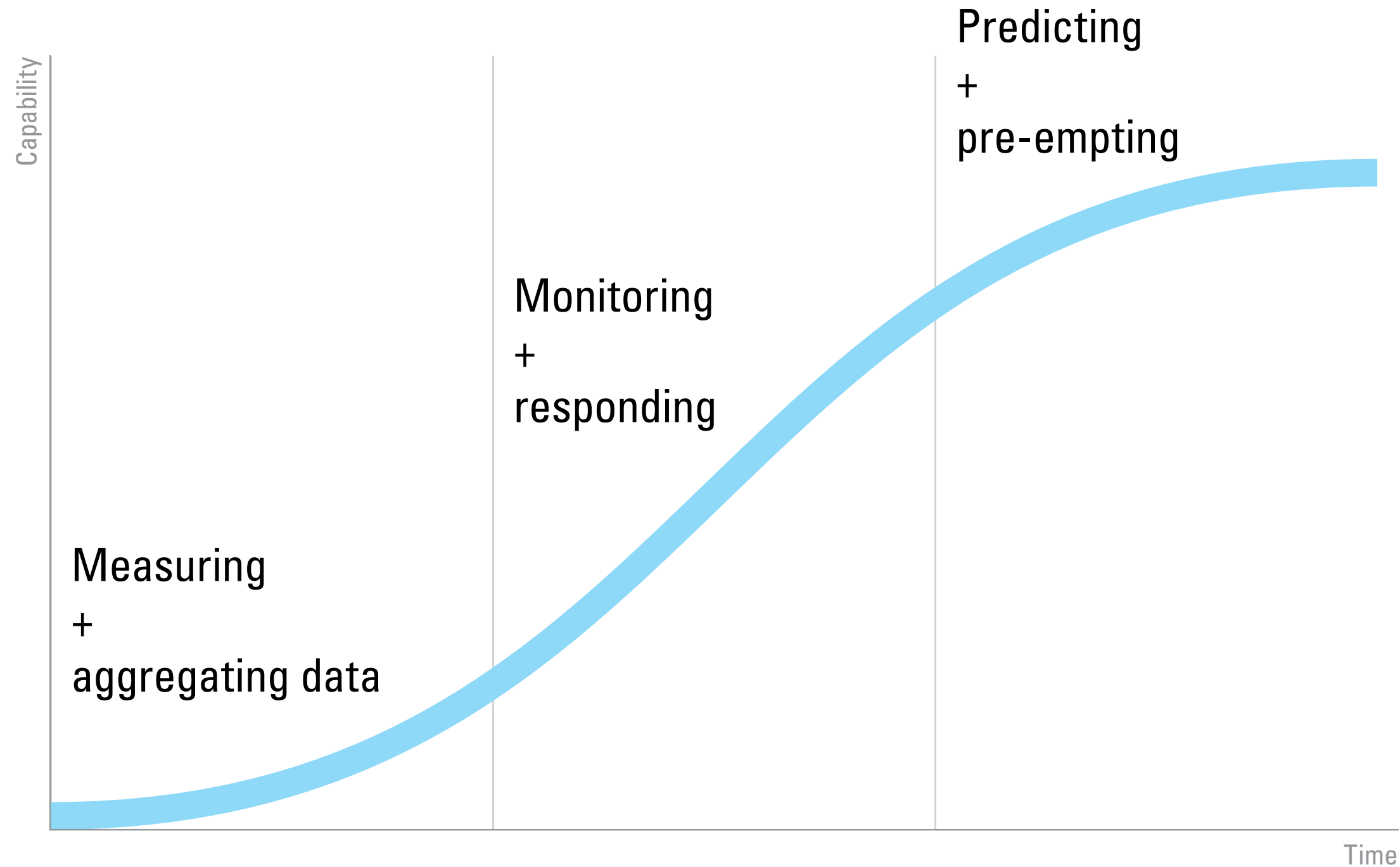
The passengers

Source: <https://xavier-barrade.squarespace.com/waymoexperience/>





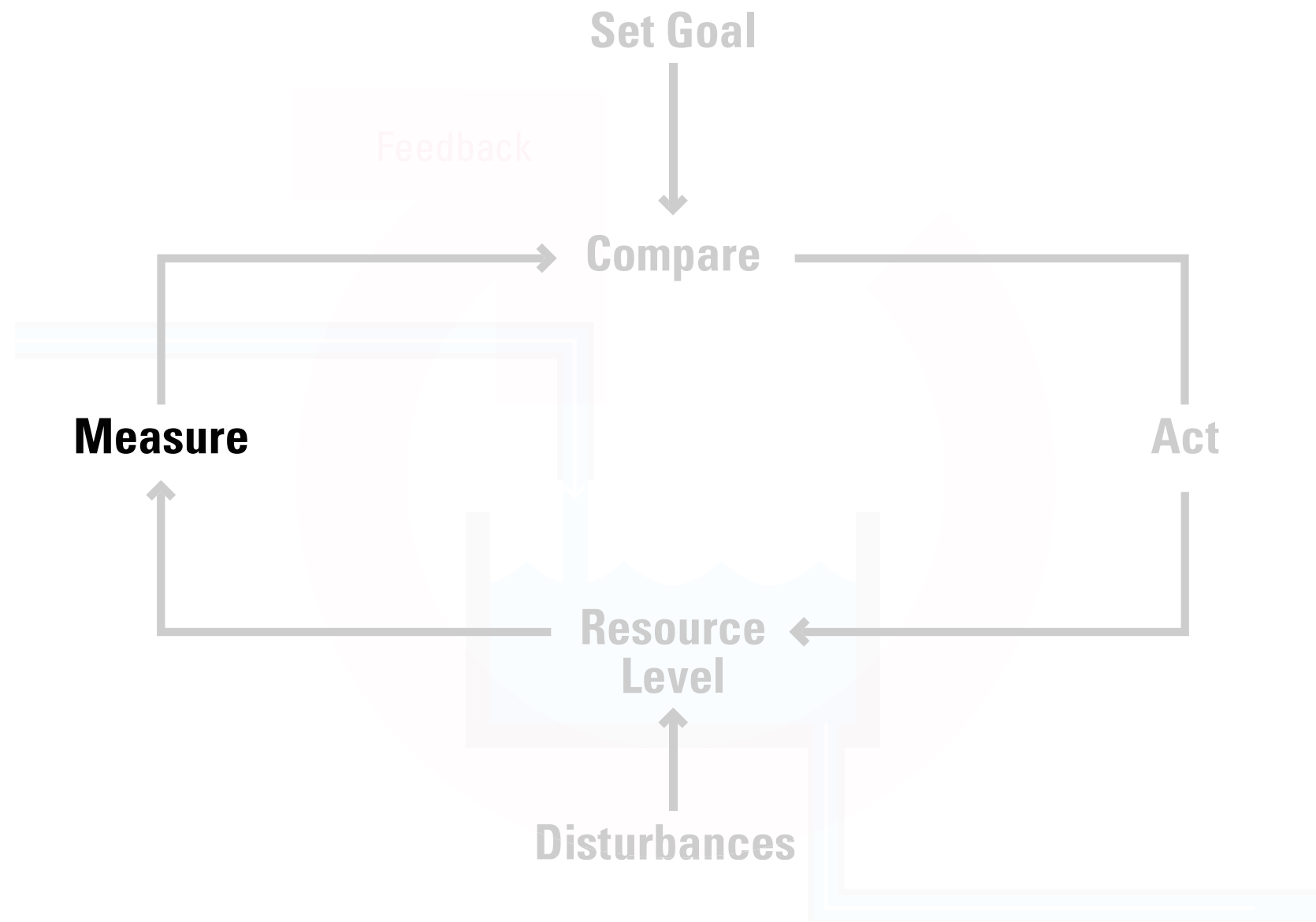
# Digital twins exist all along a capability continuum or 'learning curve'.





## Step 1

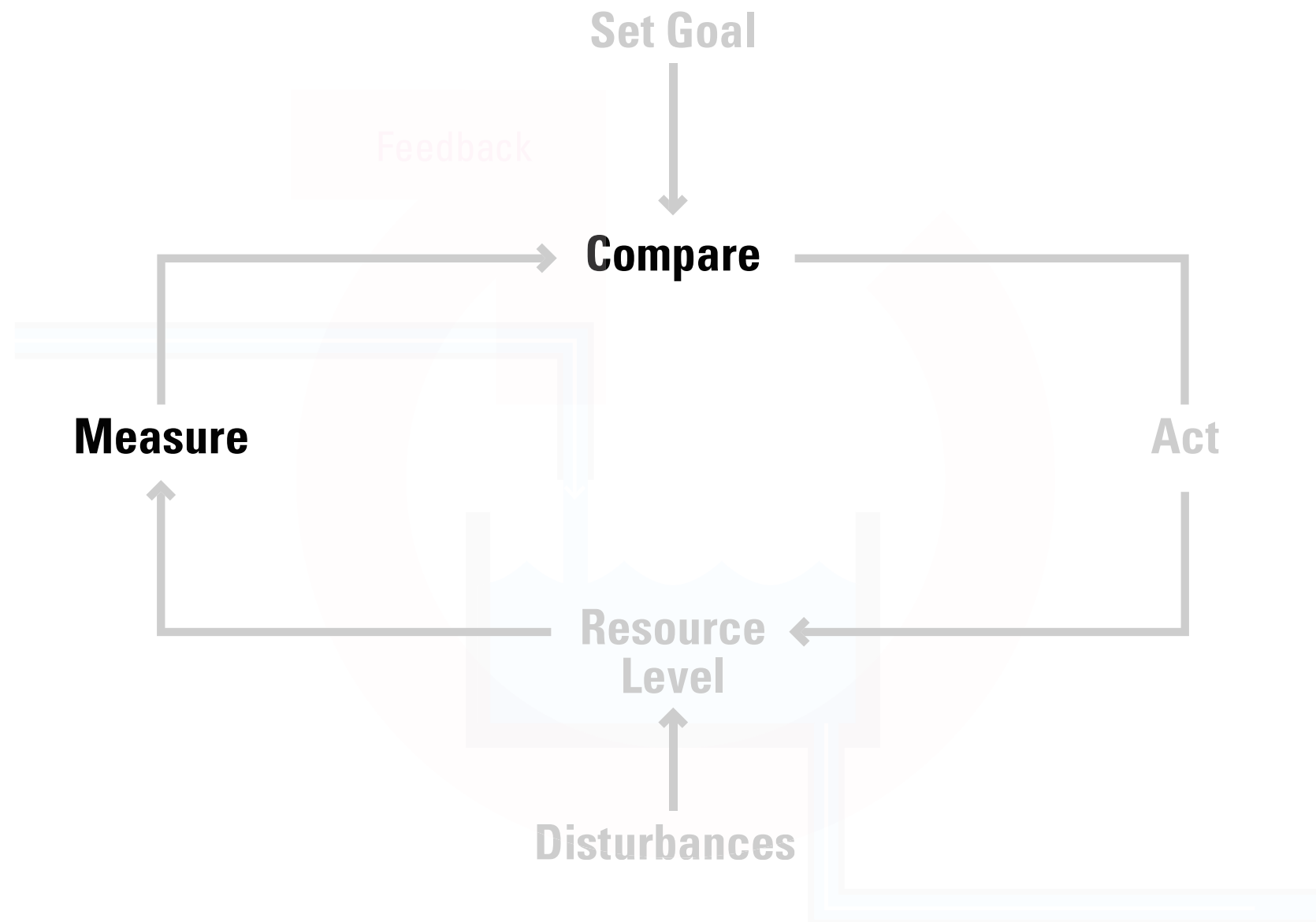
Deploy sensors and connect them to the cloud —  
**measure and aggregate data, continuously; and scale.**





## Step 2

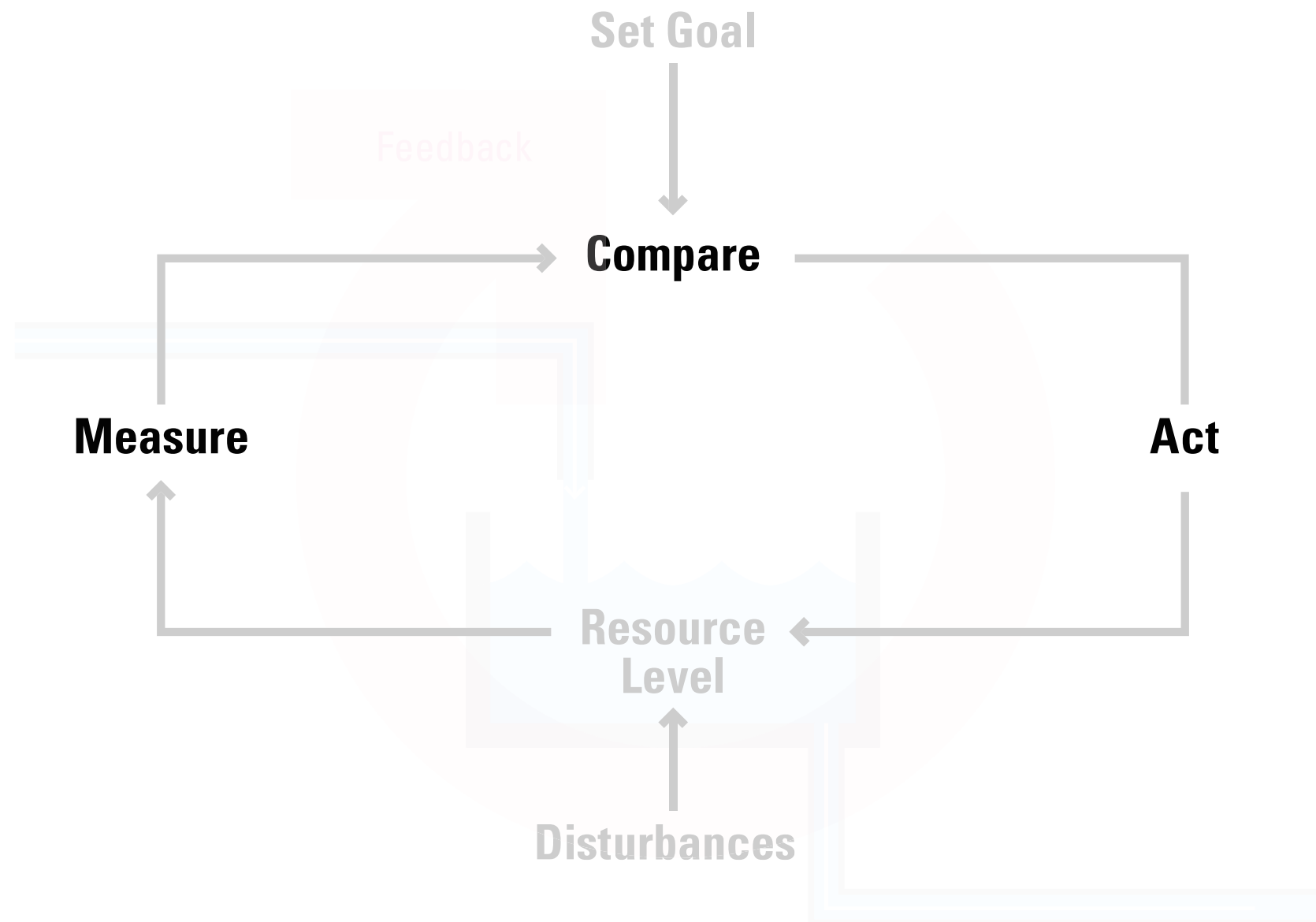
**Monitor** — compare current measurements to desired thresholds; report data, trends, and exceptions — via dashboards and alerts.





## Step 3

**Respond automatically to exceptions, activating counter measures;**  
e.g., turn on the AC, close the blinds, administer insulin, stop the car.





# Step 4

## Predicting + pre-empting requires models embedded in operations.

### 1. Gather histories

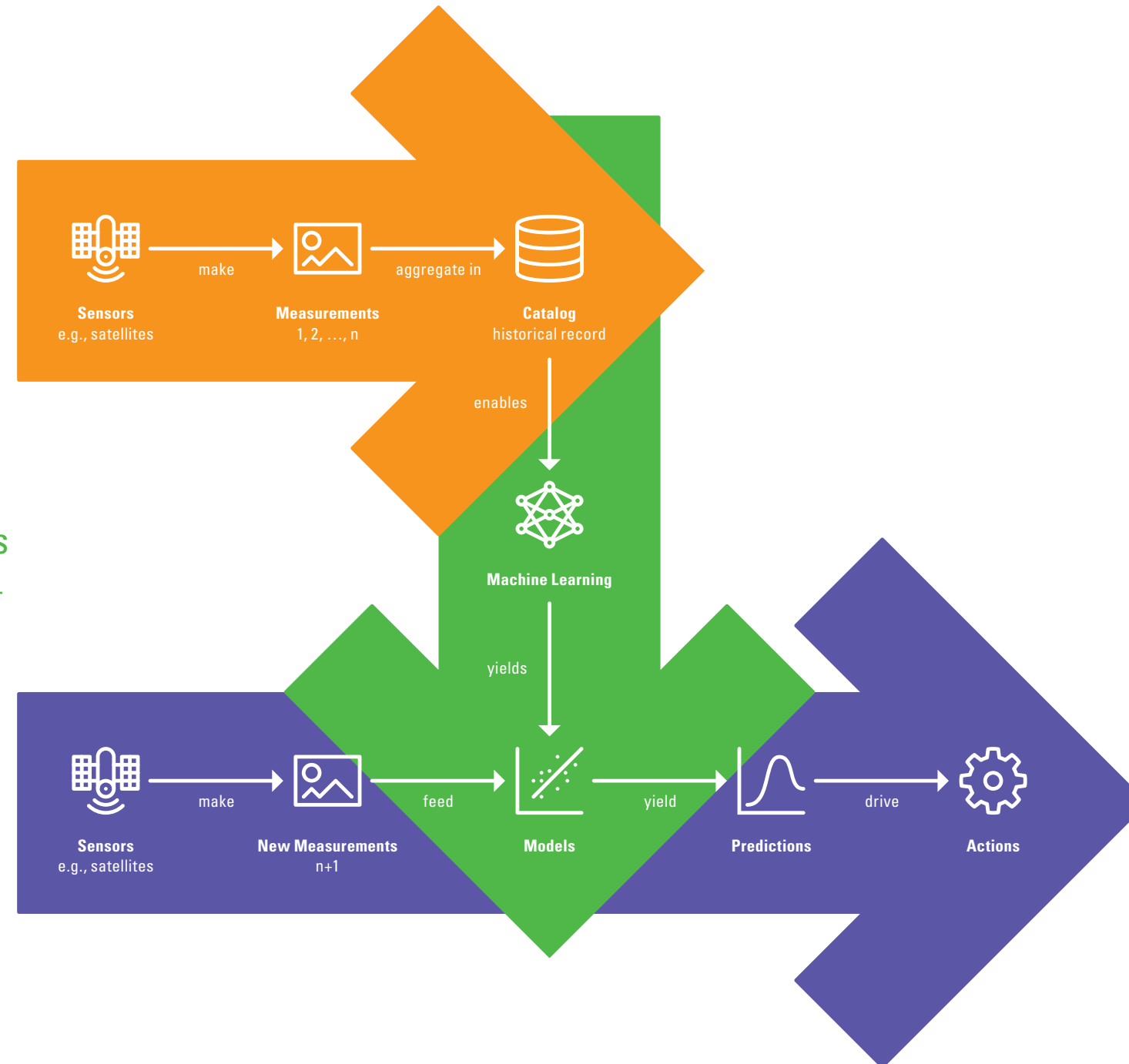
Sensors make a series of point-in-time measurements. As measurements accumulate, an historical record emerges.

### 2. Derive models

Sufficient historical data enable analysts to discover patterns and relationships—these are codified in models.

### 3. Predict futures

Once trained, new measurements are fed through the model to predict the future—enabling us to act today.





## Step 5

# Measuring results of actions can improve models, in a learning cycle.

### 1. Gather histories

Sensors make a series of point-in-time measurements. As measurements accumulate, an historical record emerges.

### 2. Derive models

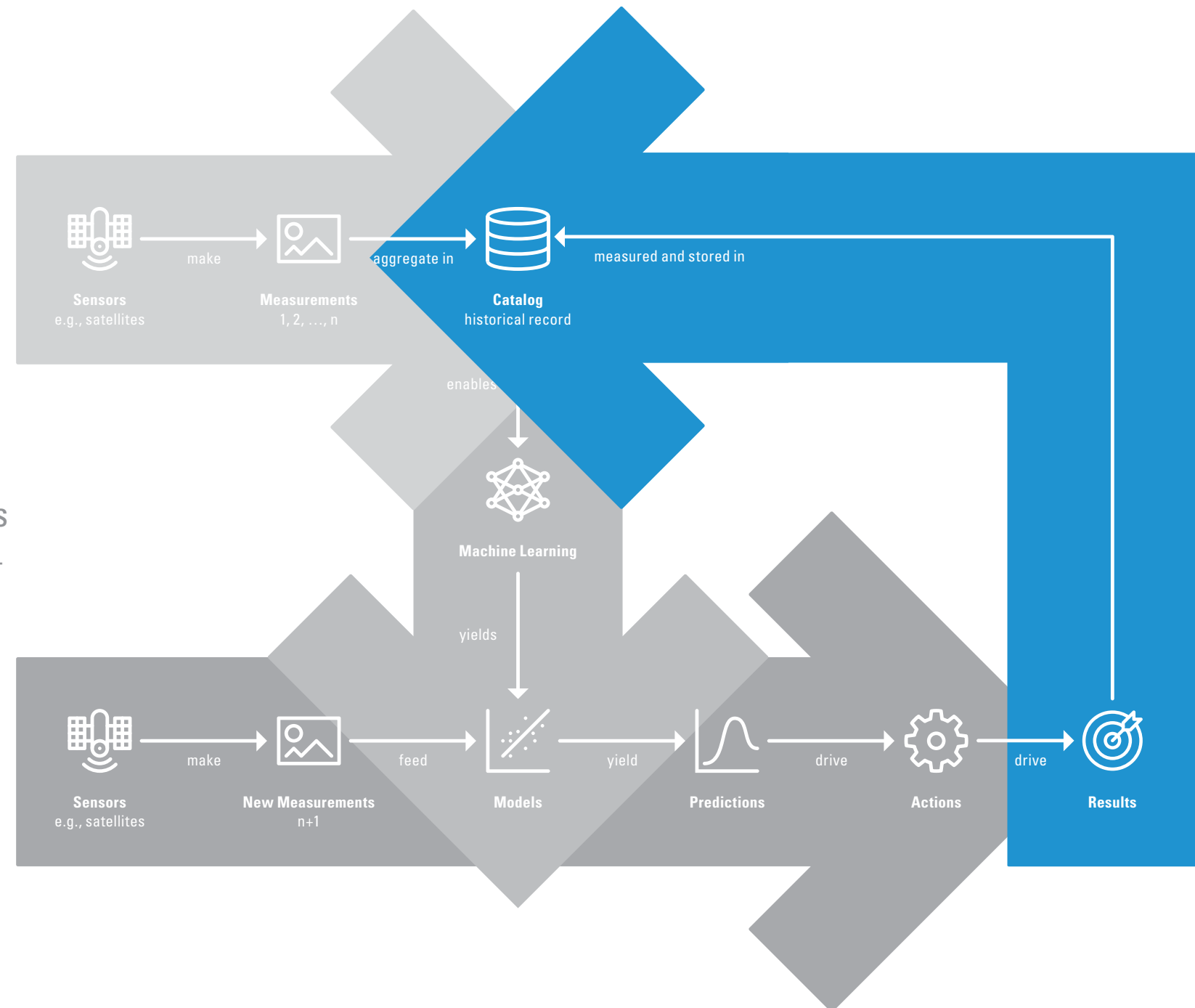
Sufficient historical data enable analysts to discover patterns and relationships—these are codified in models.

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### 4. Improve performance

Additional measurements, including observation of results, enable iteration—and “learning.”





At the same time,  
**design is shifting, too —**  
what we design,  
how we design,  
and who designs.



From making  
**Simple physical artifacts**  
— **objects**

To maintaining  
**Complex adaptive systems**  
— **ecologies**



Product Design  
Focus Groups

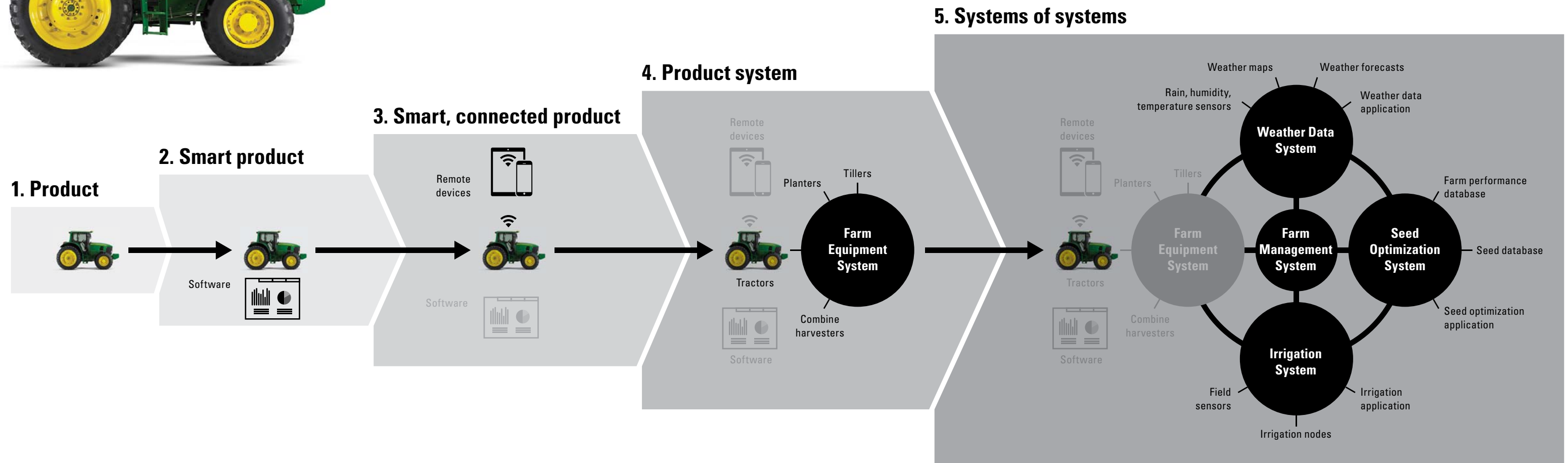
Human Factors  
Usability Studies

Interaction Design  
Data-driven Design

Service Design  
Model-driven Design

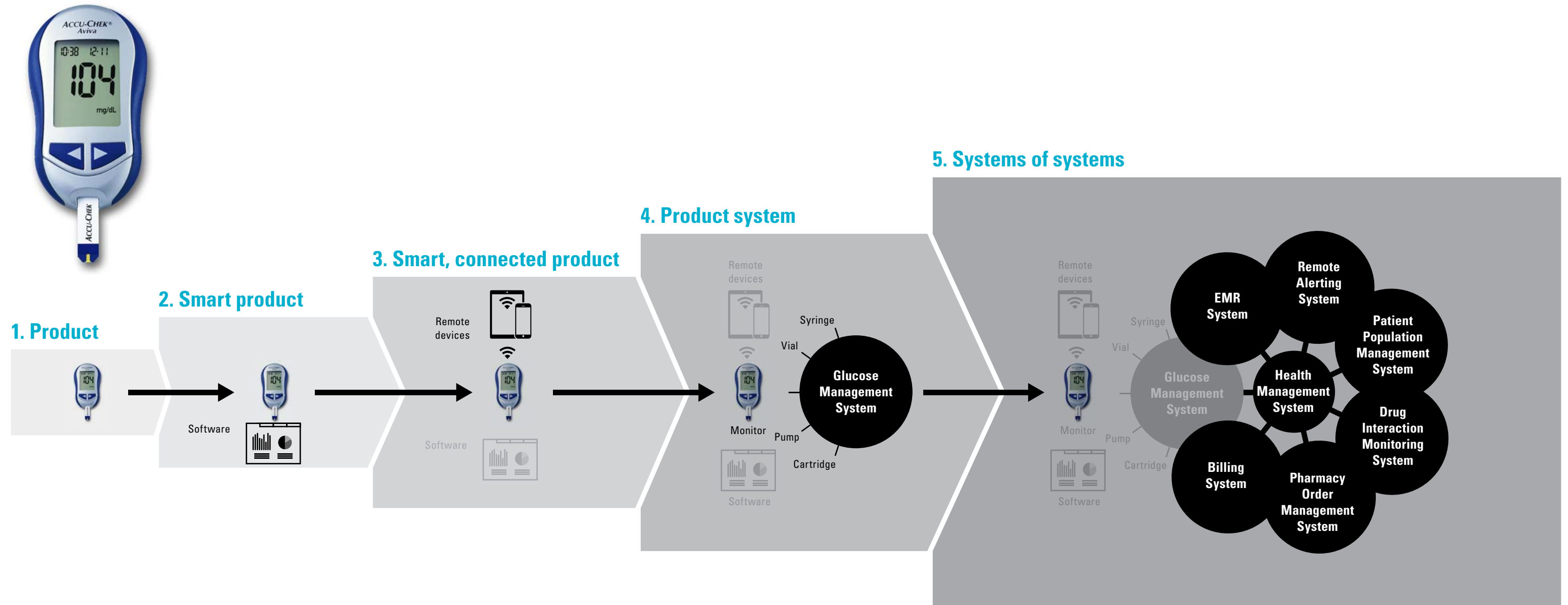


# Harvard Business School Professor Michael Porter has written about “how smart, connected products are ... redefining industry boundaries.”



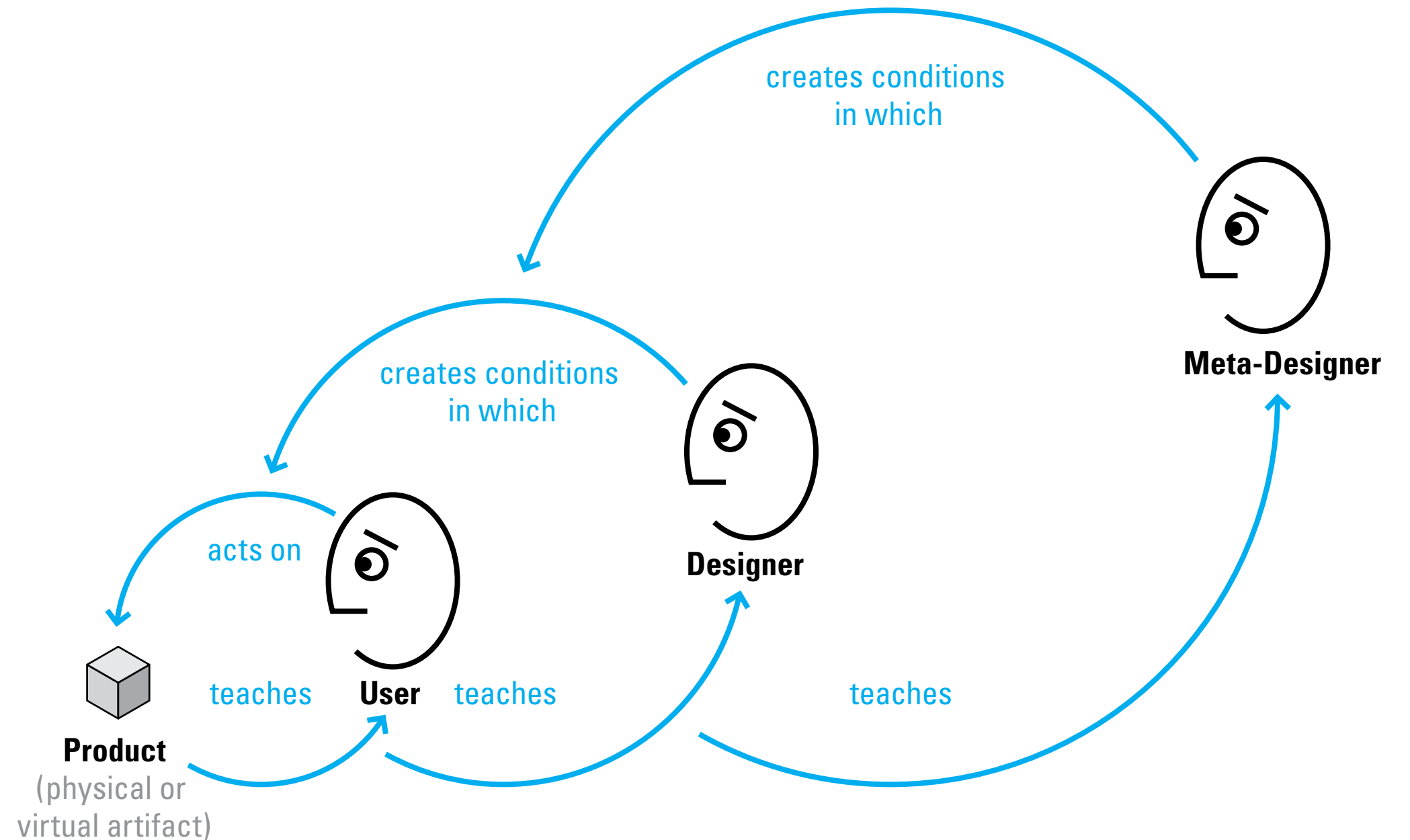


# Porter's model applies across industries, as organizations 'go digital'.





# Designing for systems means creating situations in which others can design — that is, 'meta-design.'





Meta-design means moving  
from the **particular**

to the **system.**

**Traditional design practice  
working within existing rules**

- at the component level
- at the ensemble level
- at the product level
- at the network of products level

**Emerging meta-design practice  
creating new rules**

- for new types of components
- for new types of ensembles
- for new types of products
- for new types of industries



Our futures are not ordained;  
in this shift,  
**we have to choose.**



“We human beings can do whatever we imagine if we respect the structural coherences of the domain in which we operate.

But we do not have to do all that we imagine, we can choose, and it is there where our behavior as socially conscious human beings matters.”

— Humberto Maturana, ‘Meta-design’, 1997





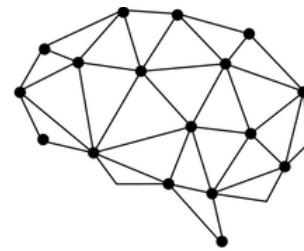
**However, the first semi-autonomous organizations are already here.**

**amazon**

**Google**

**NETFLIX**

**facebook**



Cambridge  
Analytica

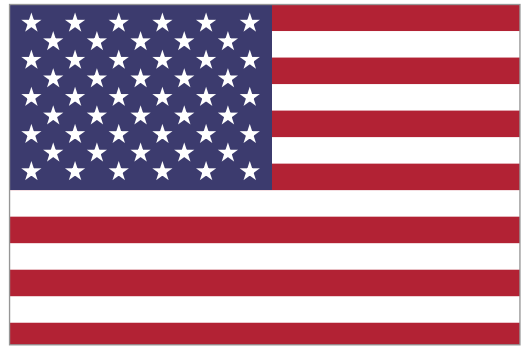


Internet Research Agency



# What are our goals? and thus what will we conserve? for whom?

(Choices need not be exclusive.)



## Prosperity

Surveillance Capitalism

Facebook + FICO

Sales machine

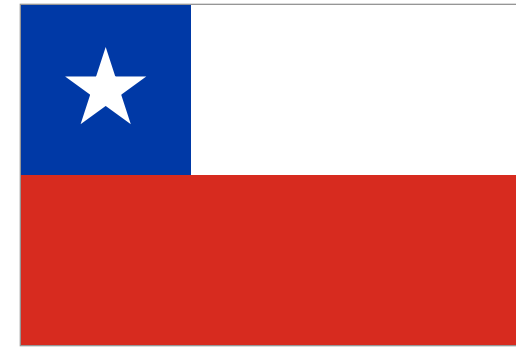


## Stability

Confucian Big Brother

Social Credit Score

Control machine



## Happiness

Digital Socialism

A modern CyberSyn

Planning machine



## Health

Quantified Self

Ubiquitous testing + feedback

Experiment machine

Cf. Suzanna Zuboff (2018); Evgeny Morozov (2014) + Eden Medina (2011).  
<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2014/10/13/planning-machine>



A few words of caution:  
ethics, responsibility, trust —  
**unintended consequences** —  
First, do no harm.



# In 2017, exercise tracking service Strava caused a sensation, when **user data identified the perimeters of 'secret' military bases.**

Users place their trust in services;  
thus providers shoulder responsibility  
for respecting privacy + stewarding data.

The image is a heatmap of activity  
around Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.  
Made from GPS data from activity trackers.

Smartphones also generate similar information,  
including histories of locations,  
which may not be entirely anonymized.



Source: [https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/976/cpsprodpb/112EA/production/\\_99787307\\_bagram\\_airbase.jpg](https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/976/cpsprodpb/112EA/production/_99787307_bagram_airbase.jpg)



In the latest Atlantic, AI expert Kai-Fu Lee argues that  
**“The Third Revolution in Warfare” has begun — AI + drones.**



Source: 'Slaughterbots,' <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-2tpwW0kmU>  
<https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2021/09/i-weapons-are-third-revolution-warfare/620013/>



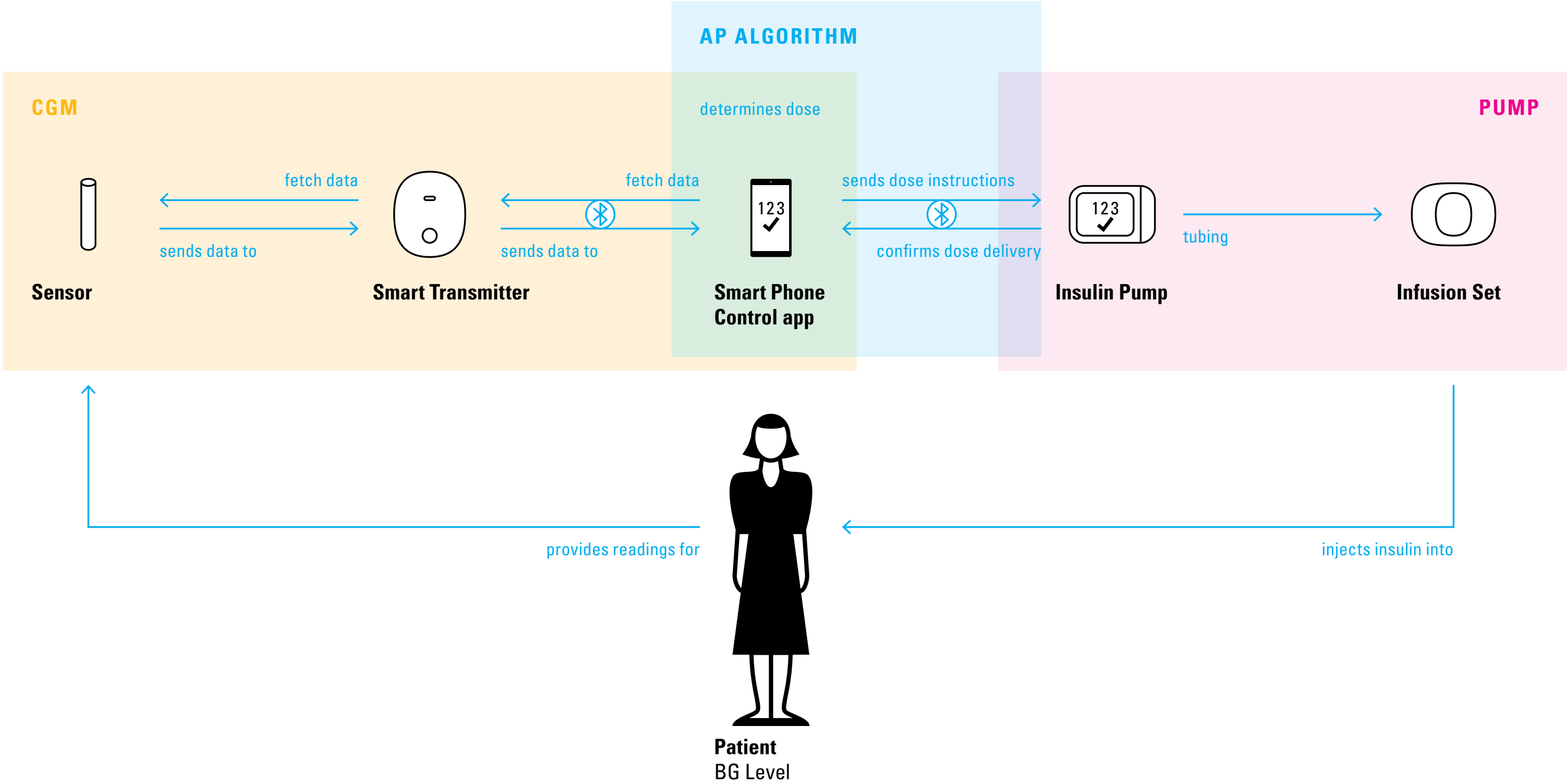
# The US sanctions robot-assisted assassinations outside of war zones; on Nov. 27, 2020, Israel's Mossad killed Mohsen Fakhrizadeh inside Iran.



Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/09/18/world/middleeast/iran-nuclear-fakhrizadeh-assassination-israel.html>

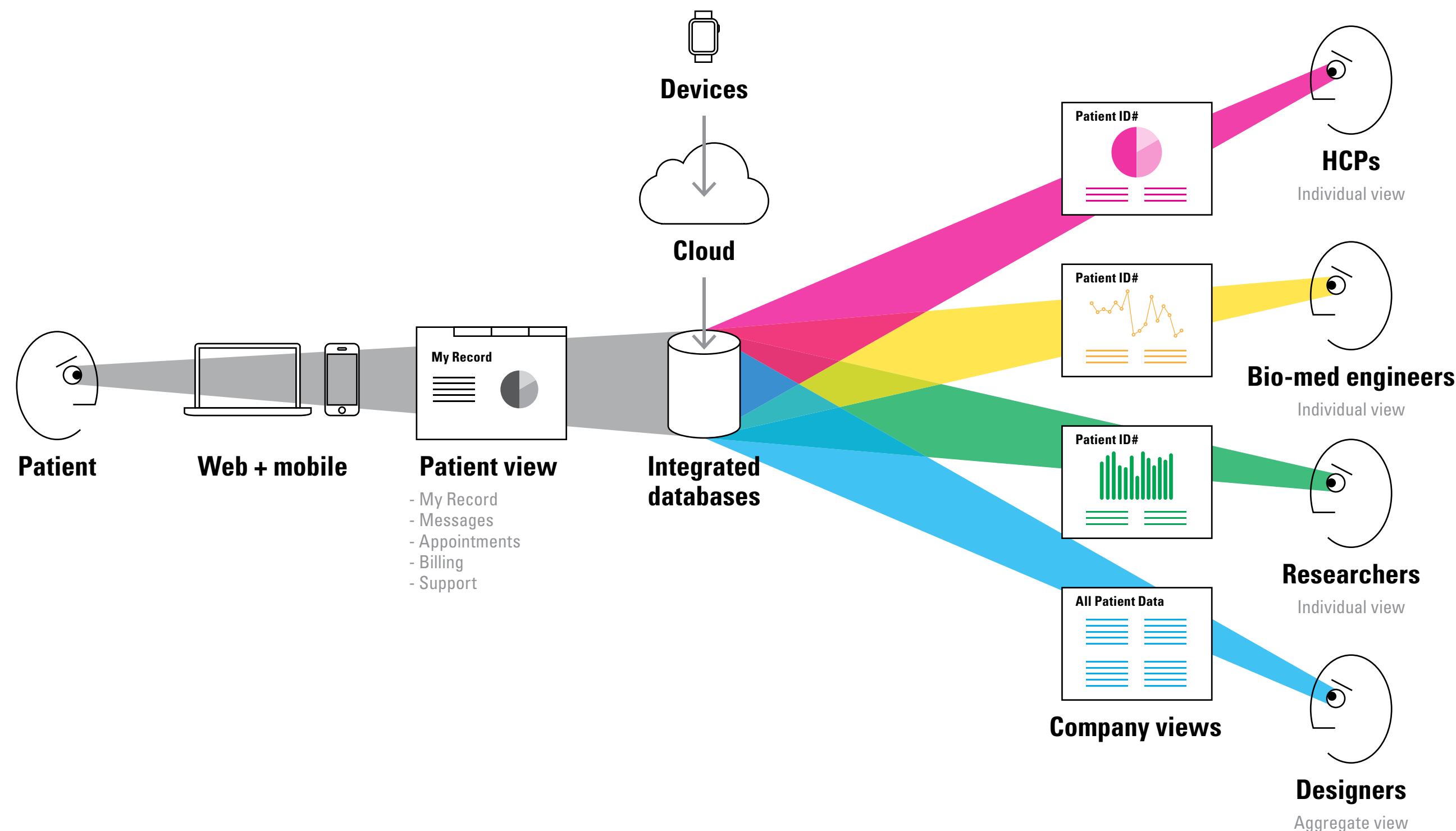


# At the same time, automatic feedback systems offer the potential for radical improvements in healthcare for individuals.





# Aggregating data will enable system-wide improvements for entire patient populations.





**Special thanks to**

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