Negotiating the Terrain of Design Studies: Research, Reflection, Practice Parson's School of Art and Design History and Theory New York, March 2, 2013

A Systems Perspective on Design Practice

Hugh Dubberly Dubberly Design Office We are in the midst of a fundamental shift in how we view the world and how we explain it.

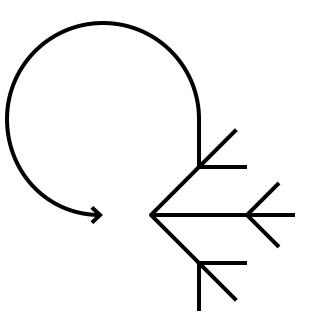
From ...

A causes B and B causes C

То ...

A causes B, C, D, E, + F and F causes G, H, I, J, + K and K causes L, M, N, O, + P and P loops around to cause A

i.e. A causes B and B causes A



from Mechanical

to Biological





from **Newton**



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to Darwin

from Industrial age

Information age

25-3 Aubberly Design Chice - A Systems Perspective on Design Practice - March 2, 20 t8The shift in world view coincides with a shift in our view of products.

"... commercial products are best treated as though they were services.

It's not what you sell a customer, it's what you do for them.

It's not what something is, it's what it's connected to, what it does.

Flows become more important than resources. Behavior counts."

— Kevin Kelley, Out of Control

Thinking in terms of whole systems means

- Building relationships between products e.g. roadmaps, product lines, platforms, APIs
- **Continuous change** + dynamic development e.g. stocks, flows, lags, oscillation
- Enabling **feedback**

e.g. goal-action-measure-compare loops

- Adopting metaphors from nature

e.g. ecology, evolution, emergence

Systems are everywhere.







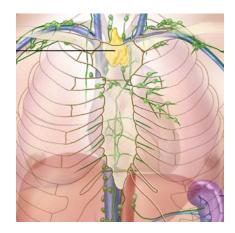


Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)

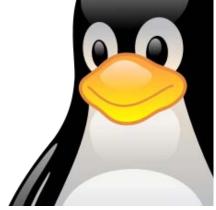
Federal Reserve System

Herman-Miller Action Office System

Honor System



Immune System



Linux Operating System



Mojave Desert

Ecosystem



Schiphol Airport Signage System

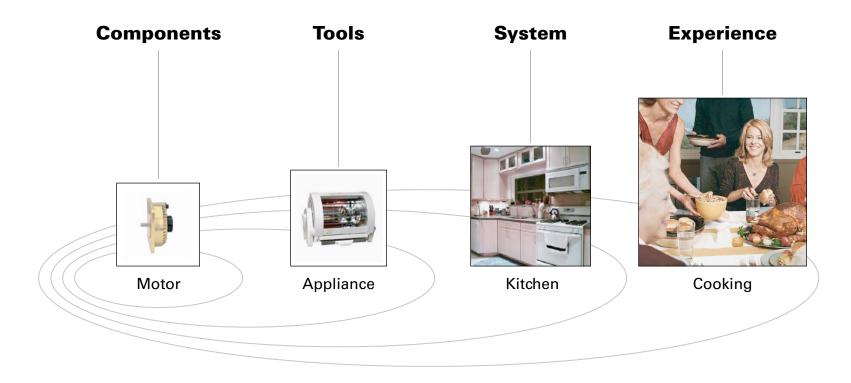
Systems affect many dimensions of design.

- Creating and managing (networked) services
- **Connecting** products + services
- Integrating across products
- Building a seamless brand experience
- Communicating with consistency
- Creating **sustainable** businesses (green design)

Hardware products are increasingly tied to:

- embedded software
- the internet and web-based applications
- human services
- the **organizations** which develop and deliver the products and services
- **communities** for which they provide infrastructure
- the **ecologies** in which they cooperate and compete

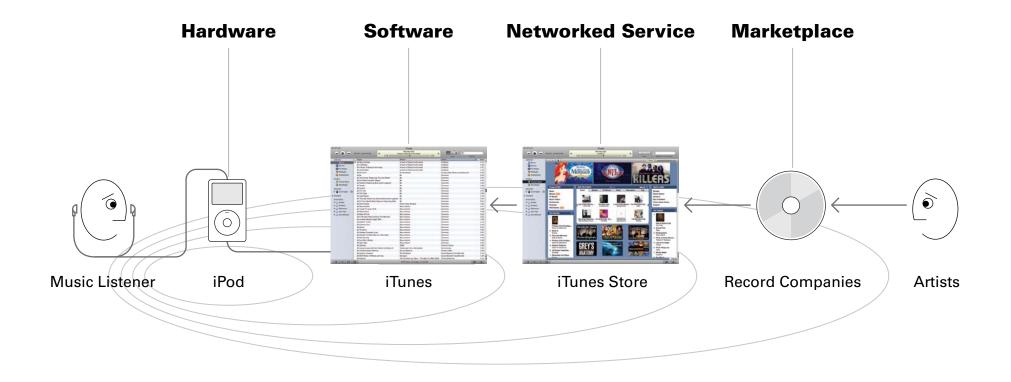
Value comes from interacting with larger systems– enabling an ecology.



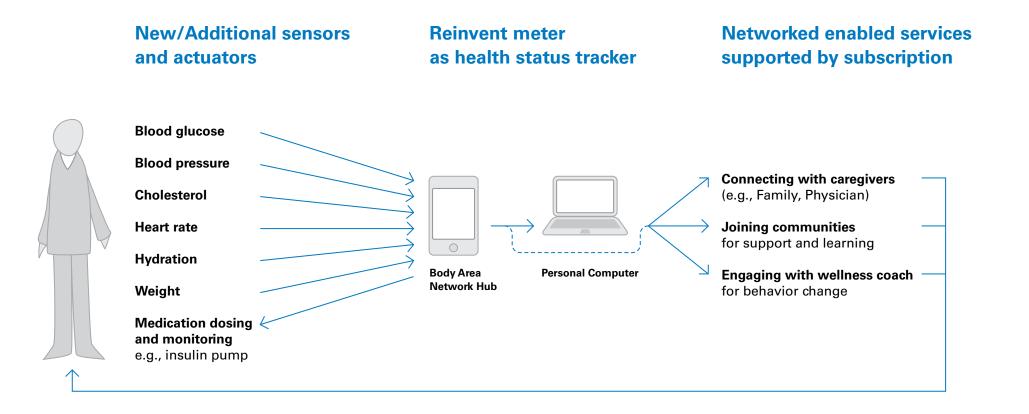
- John Rheinfrank & Fred Murrell

iPod is an integrated system.

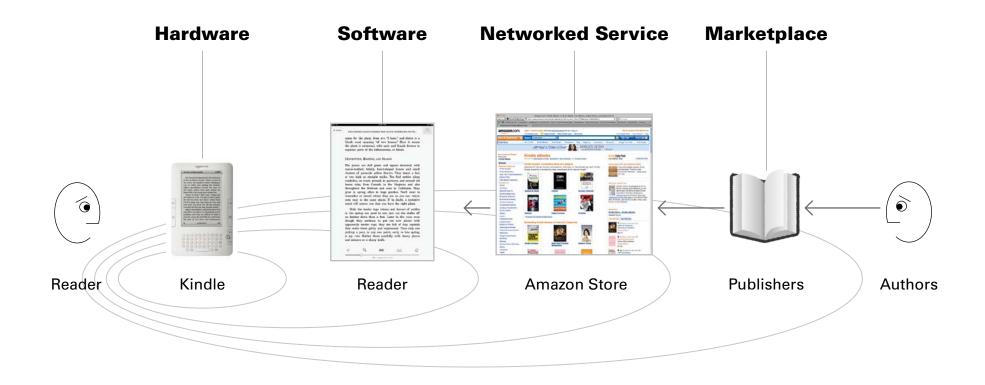
DRAM > mp3 player > music sharing service > my music



Smartphones are becoming hubs of body-area networks.



Amazon's Kindle-Reader-WisperNet-Store system is another networked-services ecology.



"I think of [the Kindle] as a service. Part of [it] is of course the hardware, but really, it's the software, the content, it's the seamless integration of those things." — Jeff Bezos

The shift in the nature of products requires a shift in the way we design.

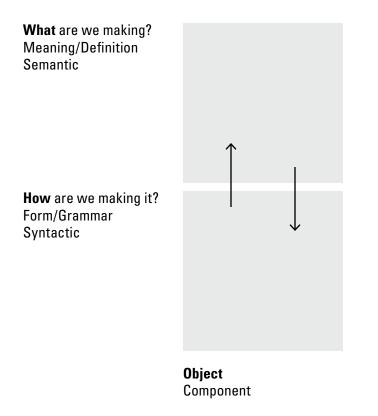
From ... То ... inventing the future escaping the past **Manufacturing Age** Age of Biology **Objects/Things Systems/Behaviors** Focus **Seek simplicity Embrace complexity** Values **Expert/Deciding** Designer's role **Collaborator/Facilitating Mediated** Direct Construction Stopping condition Good enough for now **Almost perfect** More deterministic Less predictable Result Adapting continuously **End state** Completed

Design education focuses on the form of objects; much of practice does likewise.

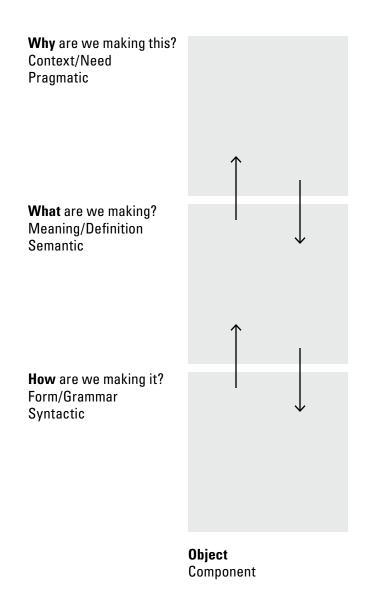
How are we making it? Form/Grammar Syntactic

> **Object** Component

Form is governed by meaning and structure, though they are also affected by form.



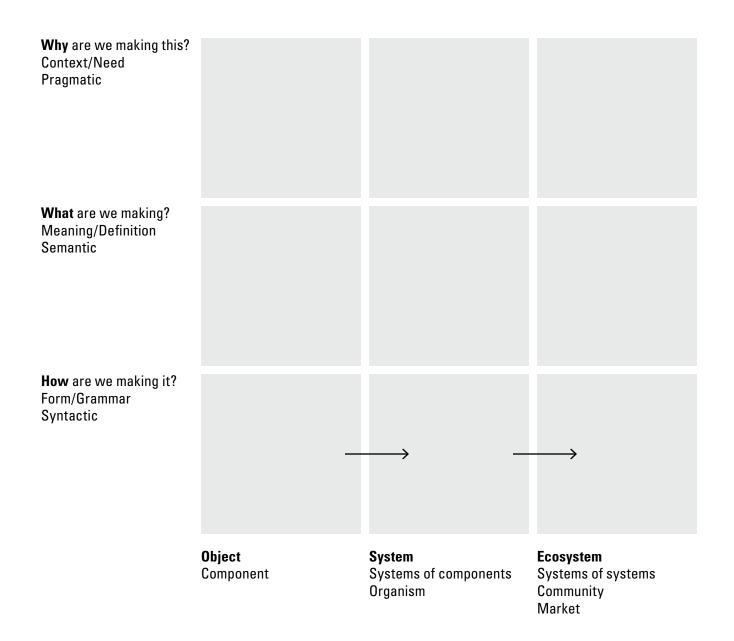
Meaning + structure are governed by context; context is also affected by meaning + structure.



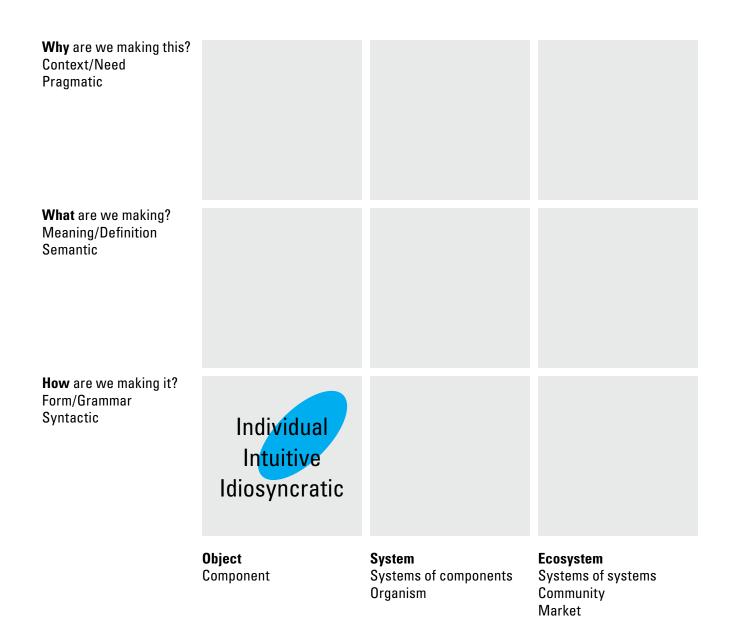
Objects are often embedded in systems.

Why are we making this? Context/Need Pragmatic		
What are we making? Meaning/Definition Semantic		
How are we making it? Form/Grammar Syntactic		>
	Object Component	System Systems of components Organism

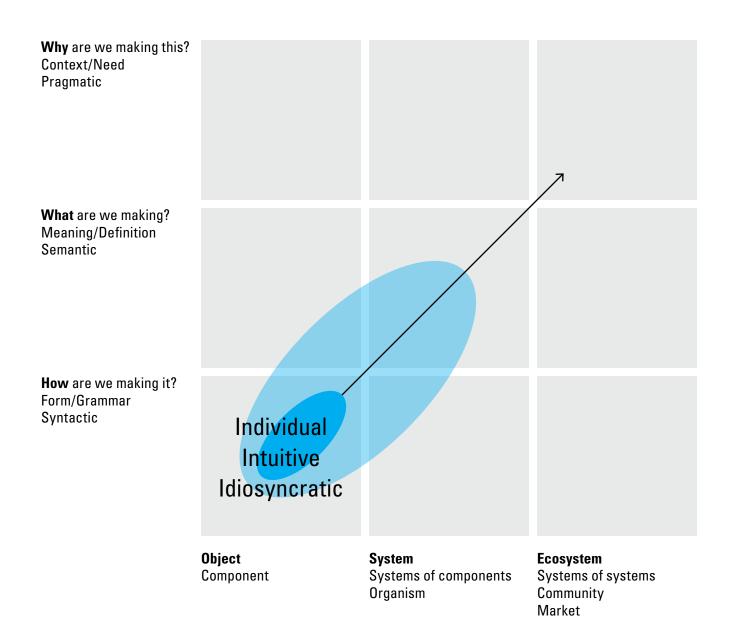
Systems are often embedded in ecologies communities of systems.



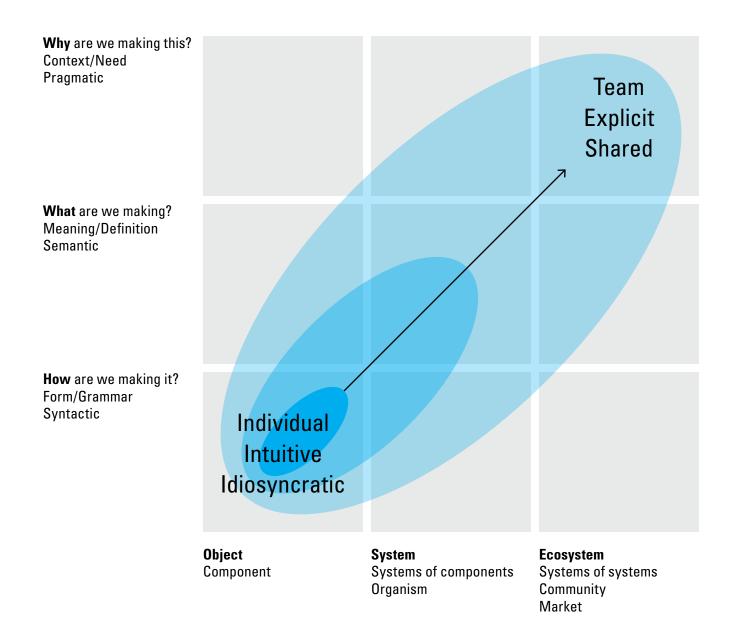
Practice focused on the form of objects can be direct and unmediated.



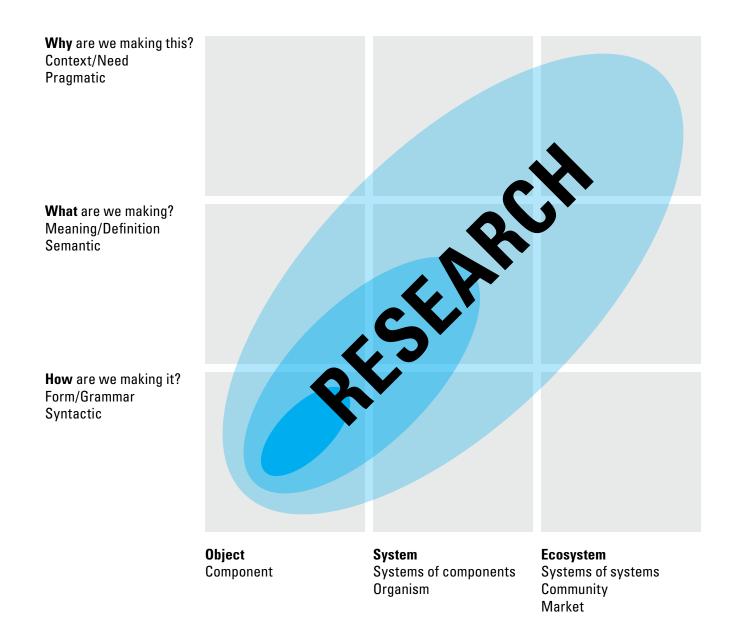
As practice expands, it becomes more complex.



When practice also concerns context + ecologies, project teams require many disciplines.



Moving our focus from the form of objects to the behavior of systems requires research.



Twentieth century design education focused largely on the form of objects. **Twenty-first century design practice** already focuses largely on the behavior of systems. Let's (re-) imagine design education

from a system's perspective.

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Systems courses might be organized into six broad categories:

- Formal
- Resource distribution
- Dynamic
- Control
- Living
- Conversation

Formal systems

 Sequence and proportion - Tiling, packing, and patterns - Combination and permutation - Fractals and cellular automata Information structures

Systems for resource distribution

- Chance and probability

- Exchange systems
- Voting systems

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Dynamic systems

- Stocks and flows
- Resource cycles
- Lags and oscillations
- Explosions and collapses (vicious and virtuous cycles)
 Dynamic equilibrium and homeostasis

Control systems

- Simple feedback
- Requisite variety
- Stability
- Goal-task hierarchies
- Multi-level feedback

Living systems

- Dissipative systems
- Autopoiesis
- Co-evolution and drift
- Bio-cost

Systems for conversation

- Platforms, construction sets, and languages
- Understanding and agreement
- Learning and play
- Ethics, choice, and responsibility

Special thanks to Susan Yalevich Michael Gallagher

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Presentation posted at www.dubberly.com/presentations/PDFs/parsons_systems.pdf