How can we identify Great Design? Where Does It Come From? How is it formed?

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SYSTEM DESIGN PRINCIPLES 4-14-2010

OVERVIEW

- Is there science to guide great design?
- There are myriad "rules of thumb" and "patterns" born of experience that proffer assurance of successful design in this situation or that one.
- However, to aspire to great design we need to reach for a comprehensive perspective on design that guides our design choices.

WHAT MAKES GREAT ARCHITECTURE?

OOPSLA 1996 KEYNOTE SPEECH INTRODUCTION BY JIM COPLIEN

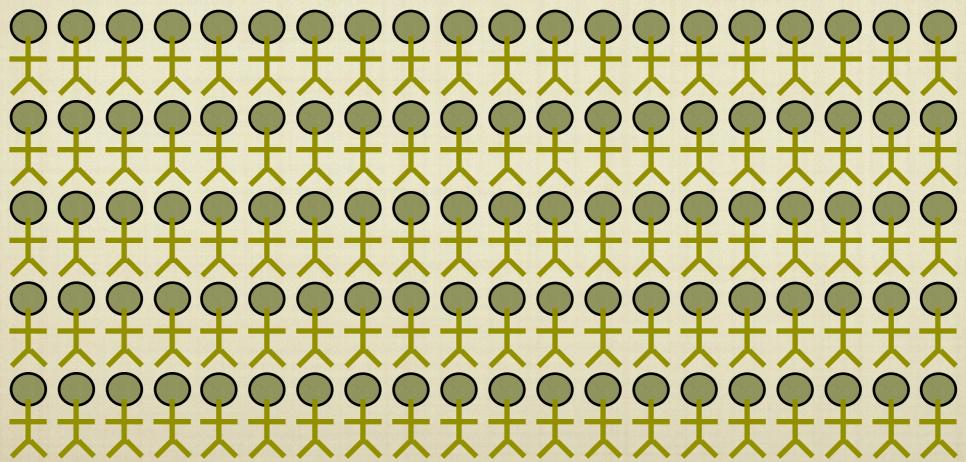
- "Once in a great while, a great idea makes it across the boundary of one discipline to take root in another. The adoption of **Christopher Alexander**'s patterns by the software community is one such event."
- "ALEXANDER BOTH COMMANDS RESPECT AND INSPIRES CONTROVERSY IN HIS OWN DISCIPLINE; HE IS THE AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS WITH LONG-RUNNING PUBLICATION RECORDS,
 - THE FIRST RECIPIENT OF THE AIA GOLD MEDAL FOR RESEARCH,
 - A MEMBER OF THE SWEDISH ROYAL ACADEMY SINCE 1980,
 - ARTS AND SCIENCES,
 - RECIPIENT OF DOZENS OF AWARDS AND HONORS INCLUDING:
 - THE BEST BUILDING IN JAPAN AWARD IN 1985,
 - THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
 COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE
 DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR AWARD."



>80% CONSISTENTLY AGREE ON WHICH SYSTEM OF VISUAL IMAGES EXHIBIT "LIFE"



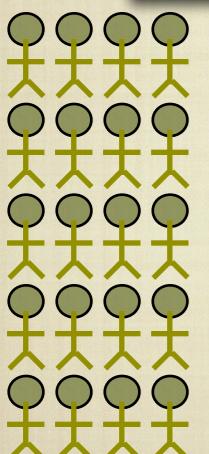


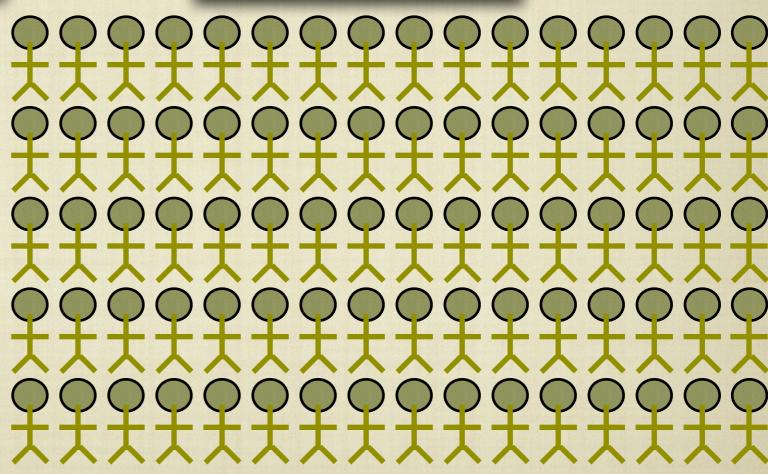


>80% CONSISTENTLY AGREE ON WHICH SYSTEM OF VISUAL IMAGES EXHIBIT "LIFE"









THE NATURE OF ORDER

- "THE ARRANGEMENT OF THINGS IS BASED UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AT RELATIVE POSITIONS INFLUENCED BY FORCES THAT GUIDE THEIR MOVEMENT OR EVOLUTION. CONTINUOUSLY GUIDED BY THESE FORCES ORDER EMERGES AND IS PRESERVED OVER TIME, SPACE OR CHANGE AS ELEMENTS SYSTEMATICALLY CONFORM AS CONSTITUENT COMPONENTS OF A WHOLE ACHIEVING AN ARRANGEMENT OF 'WHOLENESS'." (ALEXANDER)
- WHOLENESS IS STABLE, DISORDER IS NOT!

WHOLENESS & CENTERS

- WHICH, BECAUSE OF ITS ORGANIZATION, BECAUSE OF ITS INTERNAL COHERENCE, AND BECAUSE OF ITS RELATION TO ITS CONTEXT, EXHIBITS CENTEREDNESS, FORMS A LOCAL ZONE OF RELATIVE CENTEREDNESS WITH RESPECT TO OTHER PARTS OF SPACE."
- "IN ANY GIVEN REGION OF SPACE, SOME SUBREGIONS HAVE HIGHER INTENSITY AS CENTERS;
 OTHERS HAVE LESS...OR NONE. THE OVERALL
 CONFIGURATIONS OF THEIR NESTED CENTERS,
 TOGETHER WITH THEIR RELATIVE INTENSITIES,
 COMPRISE A SINGLE STRUCTURE 'THE' WHOLENESS
 OF THAT REGION."

CENTER PROPERTIES

- ALEXANDER IDENTIFIES FIFTEEN PROPERTIES OF CENTERS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEGREE OF LIFE EXPERIENCED BY AN OBSERVER.
- "QUANTUM MECHANICS ASSERTS, VIA THE MATHEMATICS, THAT PARTICLES ARE PHYSICALLY AFFECTED IN THEIR BEHAVIOR BY THE WHOLENESS OF THE SPACE IN WHICH THEY MOVE. ... [WHOLENESS] IS NOT RESTRICTED TO BUILDINGS OR WORKS OF ART, BUT IS VALID AND ESSENTIAL EVEN IN THOSE PARTS OF THE WORLD THAT WE HAVE HISTORICALLY BELIEVED TO BE MECHANICAL IN NATURE." (ALEXANDER)

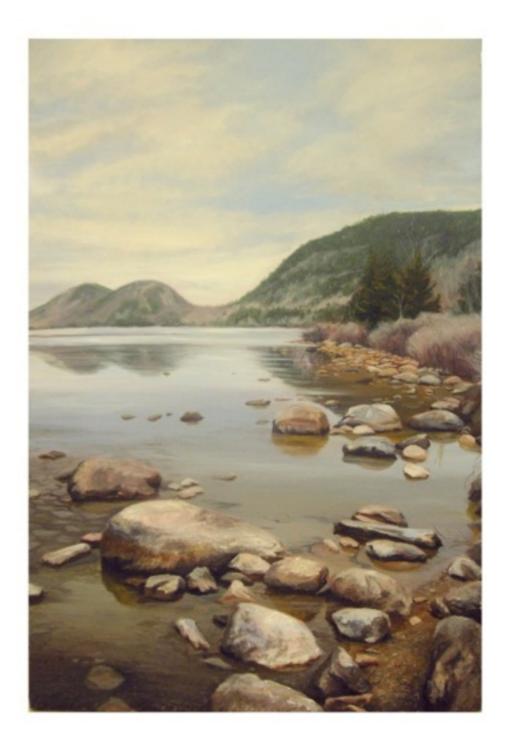
A CONTEMPLATIVE TOUR OF ALEXANDER'S 15 PROPERTIES OF CENTERS

JORDAN POND WITH A VIEW OF THE BUBBLES

LEVELS OF SCALE

A STRONG CENTER IS MADE
STRONGER PARTLY BY SMALLER
STRONG CENTERS CONTAINED IN
IT, AND PARTLY BY ITS LARGER
STRONG CENTERS WHICH
CONTAIN IT.

A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.



HANNAH COLE SCHIANO

HAGIA SOPHIA

STRONG CENTERS

A STRONG CENTER REQUIRES A FIELD-LIKE EFFECT CREATED BY OTHER CENTERS.



Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

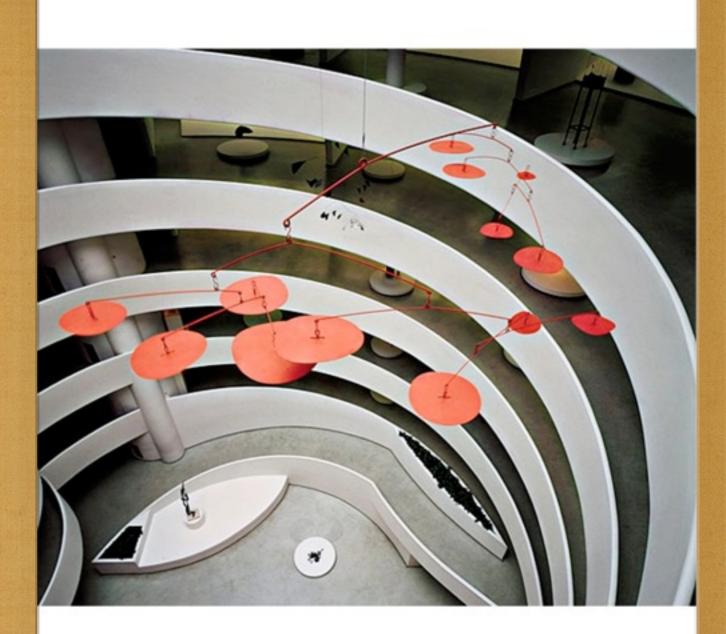
ISIDOROS AND ANTHEMIOS

BOUNDARIES

THE FIELD-LIKE EFFECT IS STRENGTHENED BY THE CREATION OF A RING-LIKE CENTER.

Outlines focus attention on the center.

RED LILY PADS FROM THE GUGGENHEIM

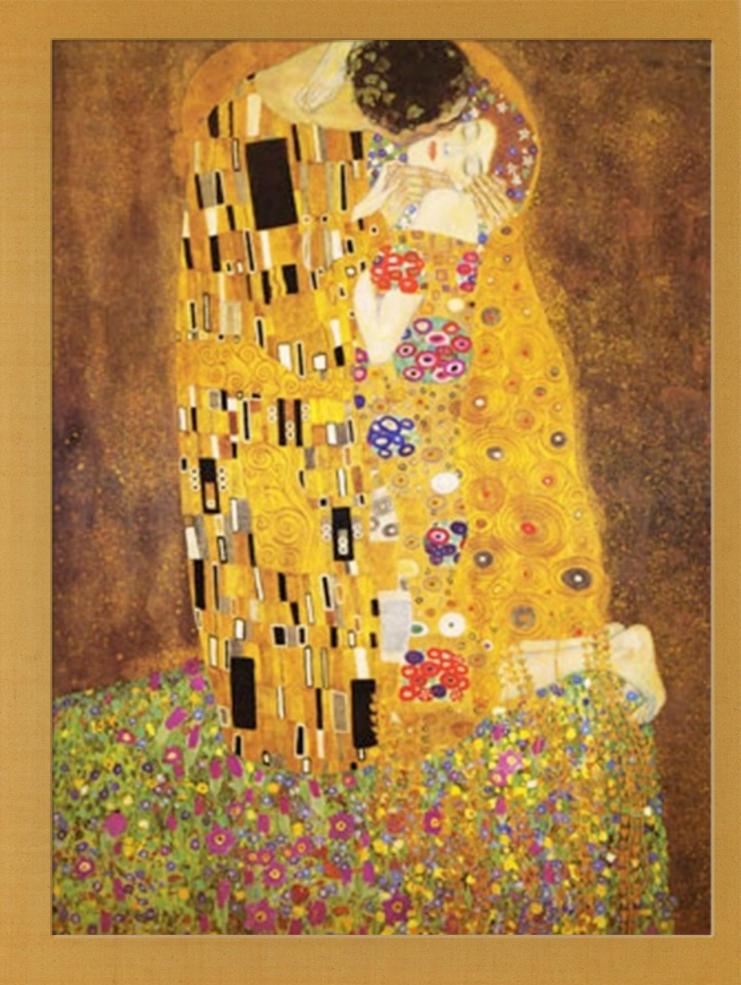


ALEXANDER CALDER

ALTERNATING REPETITION

CENTERS ARE STRENGTHENED WHEN THEY REPEAT, BY THE INSERTION OF OTHER CENTERS BETWEEN THEM.

Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

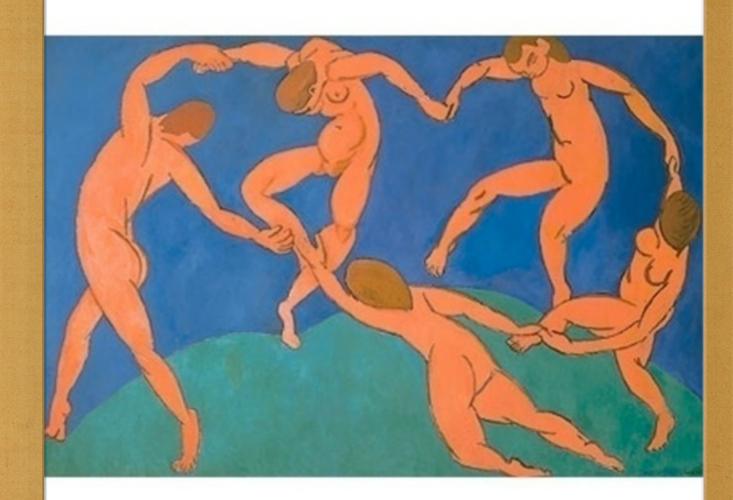


POSITIVE SPACE

A CENTER SHOULD DRAW STRENGTH FROM THE CENTERS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT.

Background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

LA DANSE



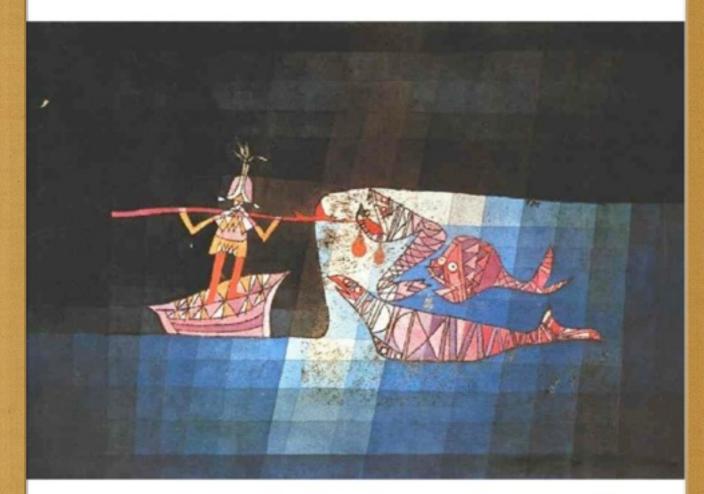
HENRI MATISSE

BATTLE SCENE

GOOD SHAPE

THE STRENGTH OF A GIVEN
CENTER DEPENDS ON ITS
ACTUAL SHAPE. AND THE SHAPE,
ITS BOUNDARIES AND THE
SPACE AROUND IT MUST BE
MADE UP OF STRONG CENTERS.

Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

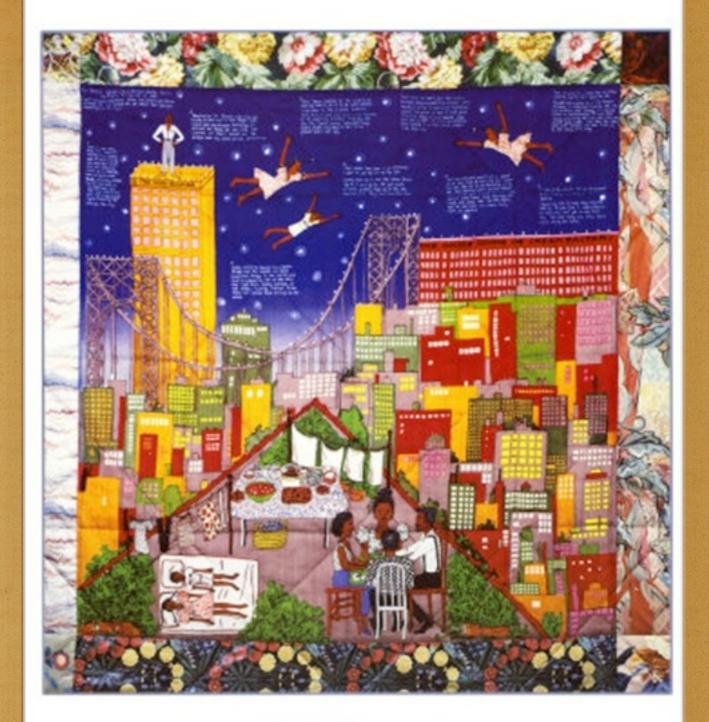


PAUL KLEE

LOCAL SYMMETRIES

THE INTENSITY OF A CENTER IS INCREASED BY THE EXTENT TO WHICH OTHER SMALLER CENTERS ARE THEMSELVES ARRANGED IN LOCALLY SYMMETRICAL GROUPS.

Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.



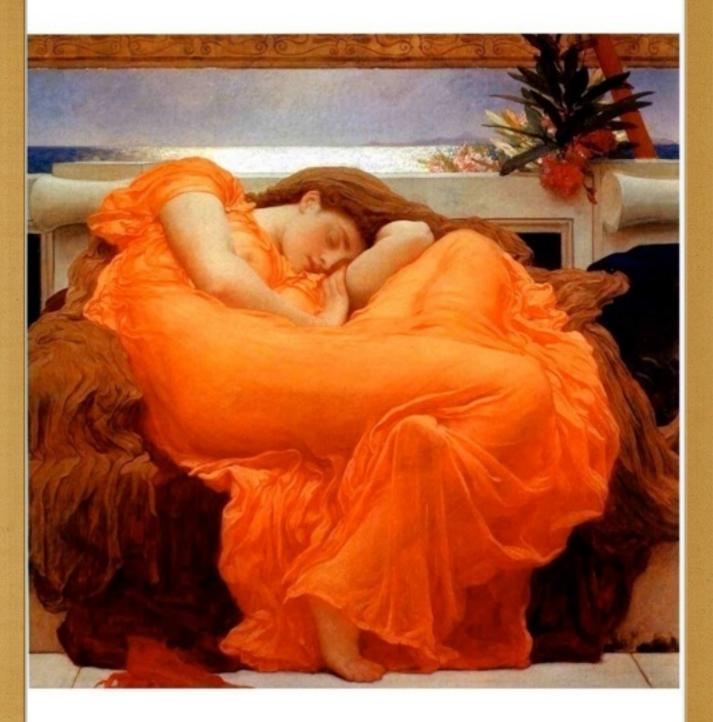


DEEP INTERLOCK AND AMBIGUITY

THE INTENSITY OF A CENTER CAN BE INCREASED WHEN IT IS ATTACHED TO NEARBY STRONG CENTERS THROUGH A THIRD SET OF STRONG CENTERS THAT AMBIGUOUSLY BELONG TO BOTH.

Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

FLAMING JUNE



LORD FREDRICK LEIGHTON

CONTRAST

A CENTER IS STRENGTHENED BY THE SHARPNESS OF DISTINCTION BETWEEN ITSELF AND THE SURROUNDING CENTERS.

Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

FRANK

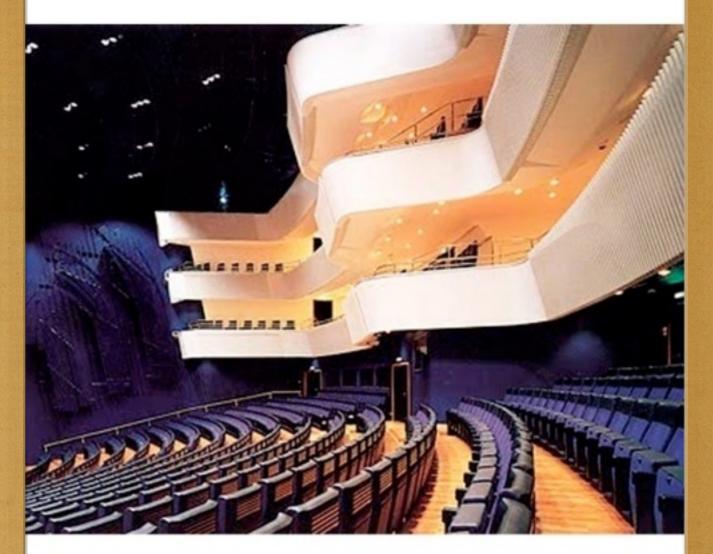


CHUCK CLOSE

GRADIENTS

A CENTER IS STRENGTHENED BY A GRADED SERIES OF DIFFERENT SIZED CENTERS WHICH THEN POINT TO A NEW CENTER.

The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.



ALVAR AALTO, ELISSA AALTO
AND
HARALD DEILMANN

ROUGHNESS

THE WAY A CENTER DRAWS ITS STRENGTH FROM IRREGULARITIES IN SIZES, SHAPES AND ARRANGEMENTS.

Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

STORY PAINTER



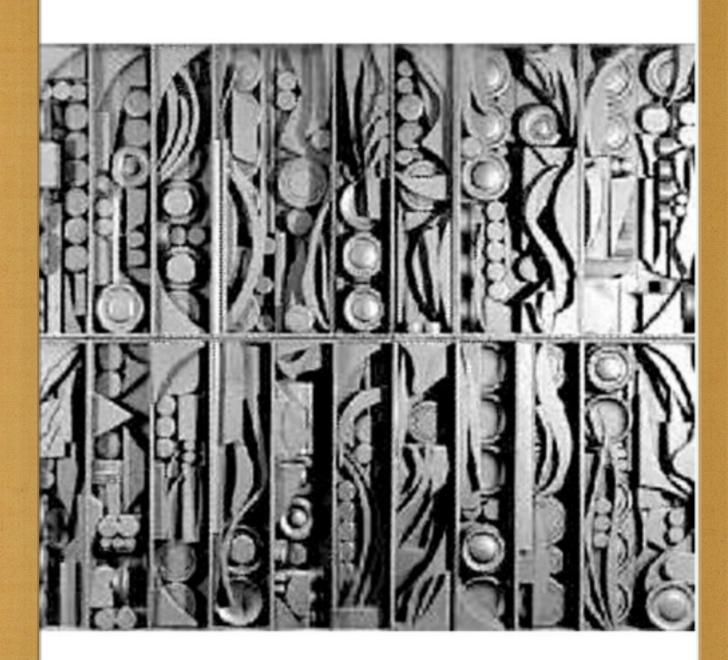
JACOB LAWRENCE

ECHOES

THE STRENGTH OF A GIVEN CENTER DEPENDS ON SIMILARITIES OF ANGLE AND ORIENTATION.

Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

RAIN GARDEN



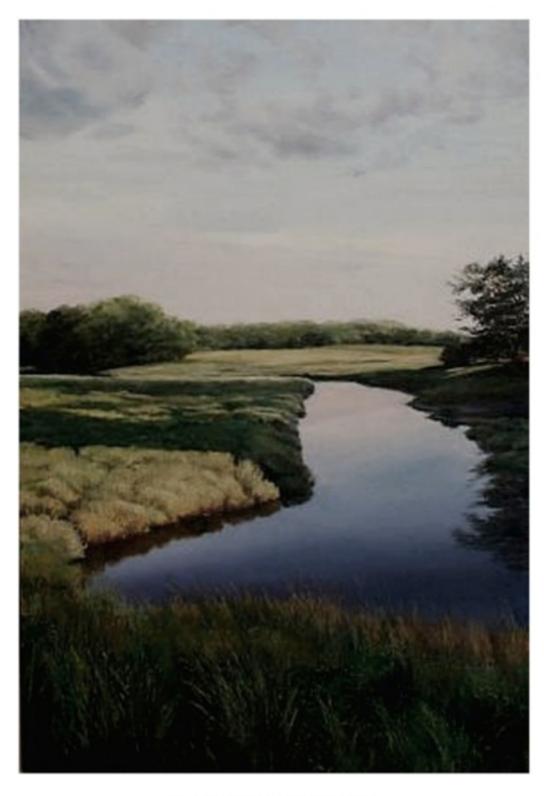
LOUISE NEVELSON

THE VOID

THE INTENSITY OF EVERY
CENTER DEPENDS ON THE
EXISTENCE OF A STILL PLACE —
AN EMPTY CENTER.

Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

TIDAL BROOK WITH GRASS



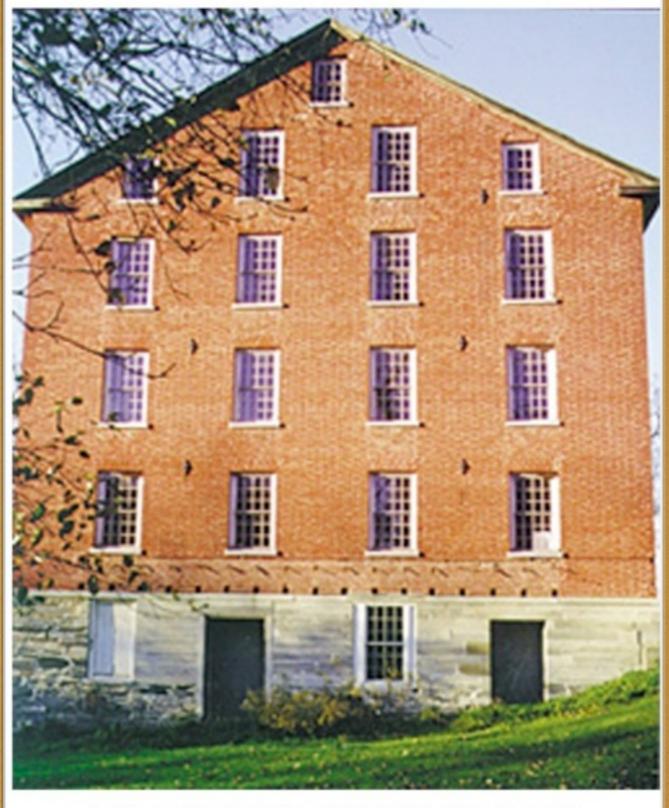
SALLY LADD COLE

SIMPLICITY AND INNER CALM

THE STRENGTH OF A CENTER DEPENDS ON ITS SIMPLICITY.

Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

BROTHERS' SHOP



MT. LEBONON SHAKER VILLIAGE

SAGRADA FAMILIA

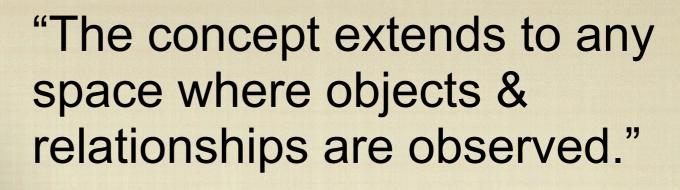
NOT SEPARATENESS

THE STRENGTH OF A CENTER DEPENDS ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH THAT CENTER IS MERGED SMOOTHLY WITH SURROUNDING CENTERS.

Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.



ANTONI GAUDI



Alexander

Postulation:

"The elements of order that Alexander describes for physical architecture may be perceived in their counterparts present in any system architecture – specifically information systems."

Waguespack

CENTERS IN THE CONCEPTUAL WORLD

- TO APPLY ALEXANDER'S CONCEPTS OF PHYSICAL STRUCTURE TO INFORMATION SYSTEMS THEY MUST FIRST BE TRANSLATED FROM A LANGUAGE OF PHYSICAL SPACE TO A LANGUAGE OF COGNITIVE SPACE.
- PHYSICAL POSITION AND DISTANCE TRANSLATE TO CONCEPTS OF CONSONANCE IN "FIELDS" POPULATED BY ABSTRACTIONS RATHER THAN SHAPES.
- IN THIS COGNITIVE SPACE WE USE THE TERM Choice as the counterpart of Alexander's term center.
- CENTER ==> CHOICE

MAPPED TO CHOICES

ALEXANDER'S
15 PROPERTIES OF
STRONG CENTERS

LEVELS OF SCALE

STRONG CENTERS

BOUNDARIES

ALTERNATING REPETITION

POSITIVE SPACE

GOOD SHAPE

LOCAL SYMMETRIES

DEEP INTERLOCK AND
AMBIGUITY

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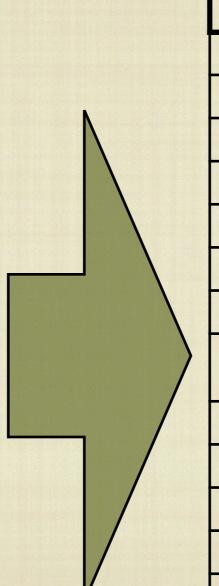
ROUGHNESS

ECHOES

THE VOID

SIMPLICITY AND INNER CALM

NOT SEPARATENESS



SYSTEM
CHOICE PROPERTY

STEPWISE REFINEMENT

COHESION

ENCAPSULATION

EXTENSIBILITY

MODULARIZATION

CORRECTNESS

TRANSPARENCY

COMPOSITION OF FUNCTION

IDENTITY

SCALE

USER FRIENDLINESS

PATTERNS

PROGRAMMABILITY

RELIABILITY

ELEGANCE



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