#### HANDLING CHANGES THROUGH DIAGRAMS.

Frame, Grain and Scale in visualizing Complex System.

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#### Handling changes in a sustainable perspective.

Time constraints & collaborative learning process.

12 : CHECKSUM

An increasing regard in **system** thinking and **Complexity**.

The **complexity** of **sustainable development**.

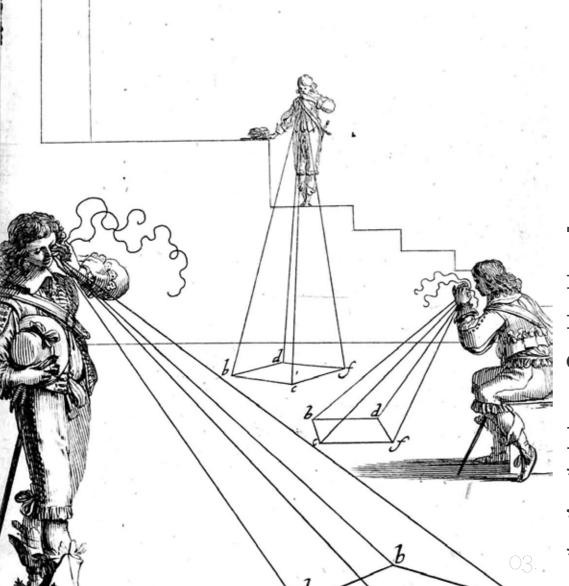
Complex systems as **LEARNING ORGANIZATIONS**.

Sustainable development as **LEARNING PROCESS**.

To cope with **DENSE** situations and the complexity of **COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROCESS**.

# Design for Complexity.

A crude look at the whole.



The designers task is to **select results** from heterogeneous disciplinary fields activating a trans-disciplinary **circulation of concepts.** 

Designer's key competences: \* To see - understand frameworks; \* To show - visualize information; \* To fore-see - anticipate critically.

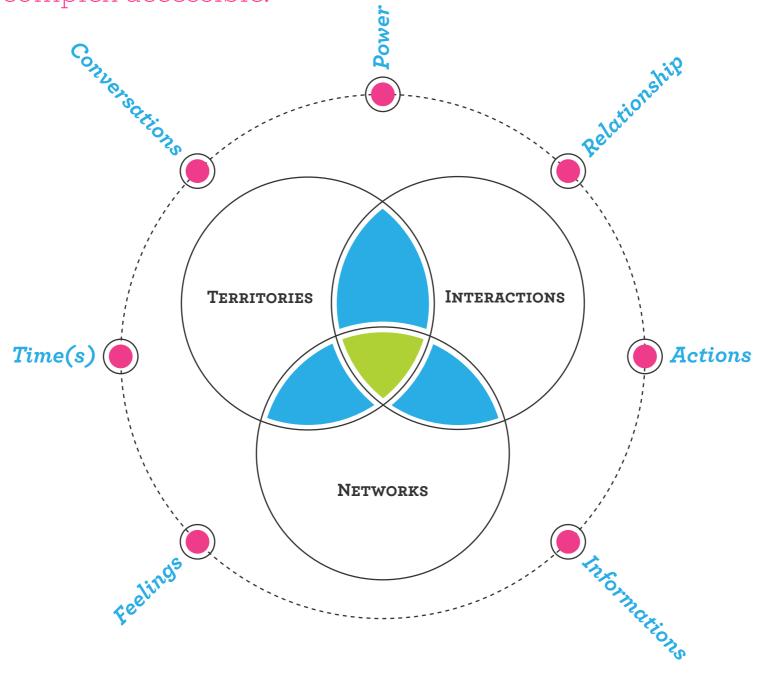
### To visualize.

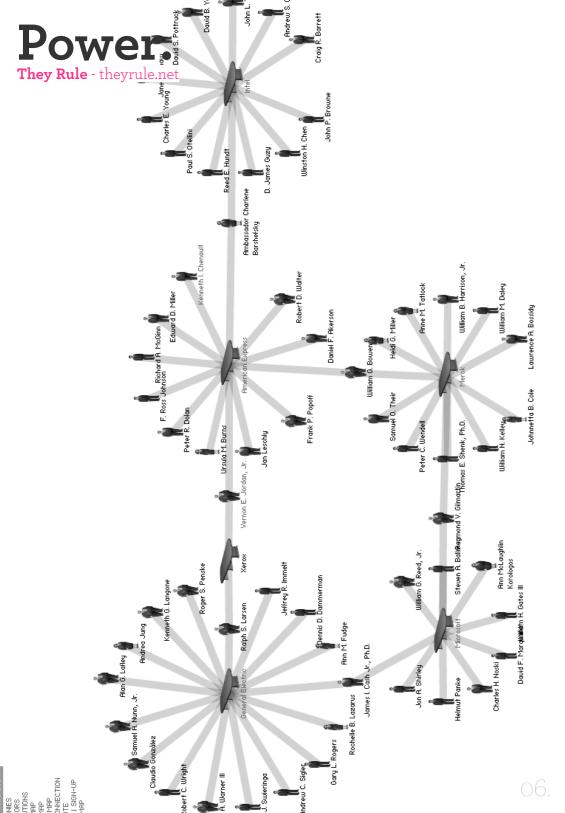
Making the complex accessible.

The design ability of describing worlds emerges as an answer to **THE NEED OF ORIENTATION.** 

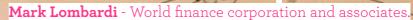
### To visualize.

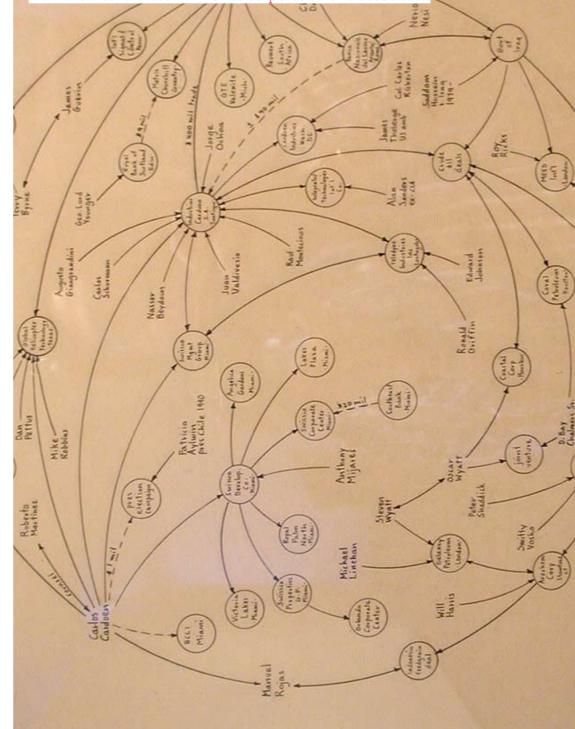
Making the complex accessible.





### **Relationships.**



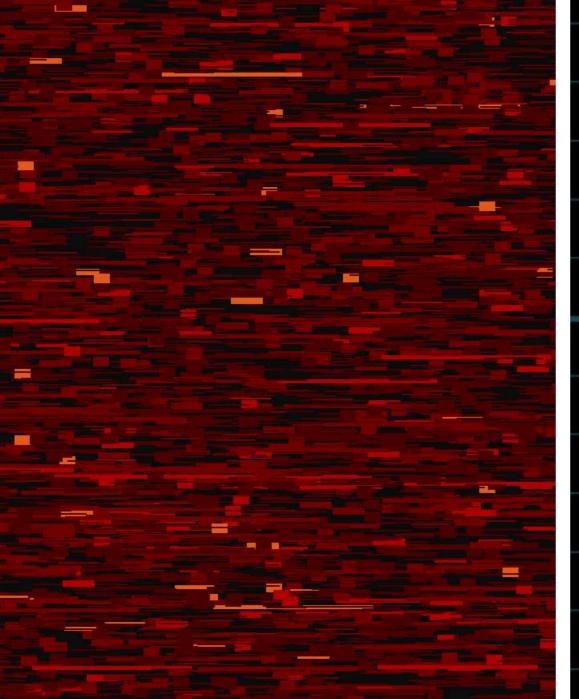


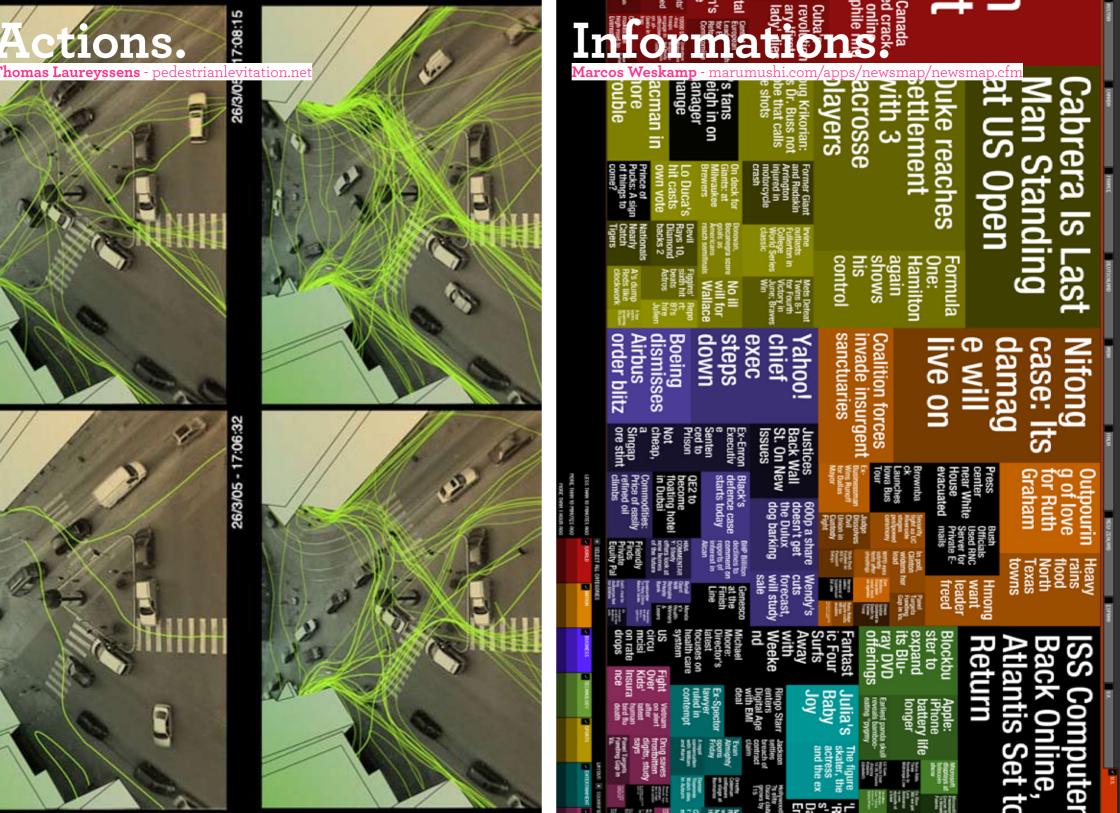
#### Feelings. Judith Donath - smg.media.mit.edu/projects/loom2/



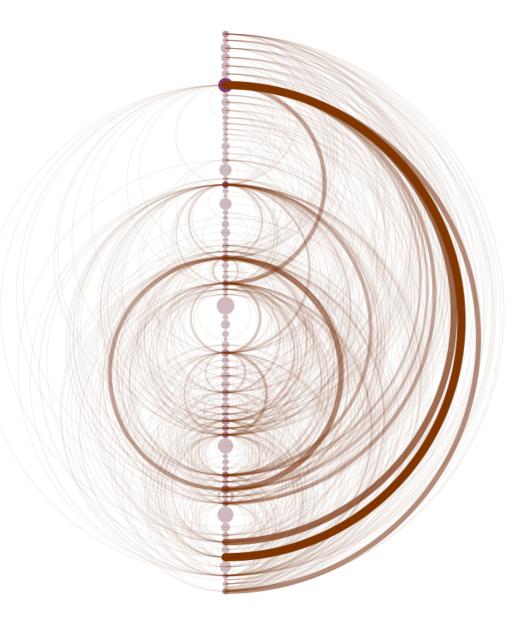
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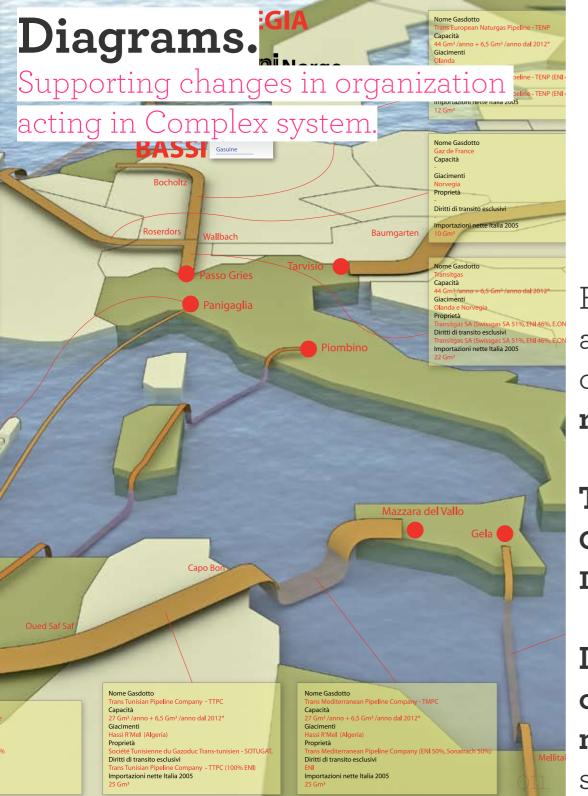
# Density design.

A platform for the spaces of actions.



The Complexity science findings, combined with researches in **information aesthetics.** 

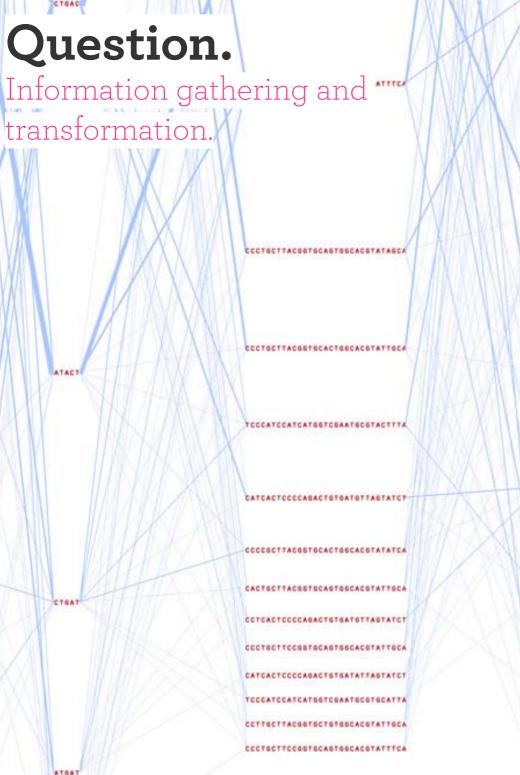
**TO EXPLORE** the relationships among communication design, information visualization and complex systems.



Evolution in **multi-organizational** and **multi-actorial** contexts and complex systems Vs. **analytic logic rules.** 

#### TO BUILD-UP TOOLS TO SHARE COMMON PERSPECTIVES AND INTENTIONS.

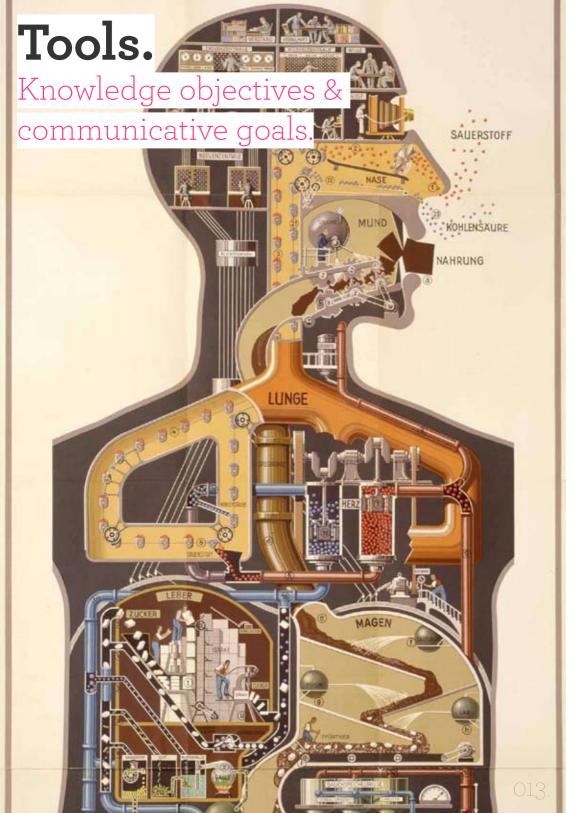
**DIAGRAMS** are able to cope with the **conversational nature of decision making processes** in social complex systems.



How could diagrams be created, studied and interpreted **to generate new meta-data** and to find opportunities?

 Synthesizing information in a goaloriented way, **PRODUCING NEW KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYSTEM IN WHICH INTERVENE.**

o12. The **RESPONSIBILITY** of design.



\* **FRAMING** – the definition of the complex system **extension domain**;

\* **GRAINING** – the definition of the threshold **accuracy and deepness** of the information;

\* SCALING – the definition of the viewpoint.

# Where do we expect starting patterns of interactions change?

Framing & Wideness.

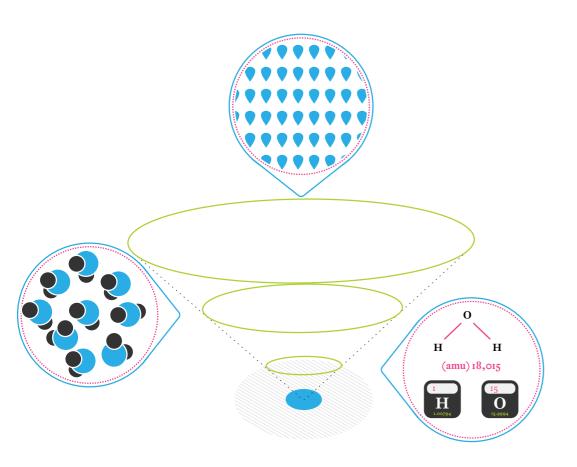
Complex systems are usually **open and interact** with the environment they live in.

• It is difficult to **CLEARLY DEFINE THE SPACE** where information should be gathered.

Framing should be related, also, to the **temporal dimension** of the system.

#### Where is it expected to find regularities or irregularities?

Graining & Deepness.



To set a **RESOLUTION LEVEL** is fundamental considering the amount of sensible data much greater than the **available, perceptible and intelligible** one.

5 To avoid the **information overload.** 

#### **A conceptual tool.** Fine Vs. Coarse.

Fine-grained observations, **a near sighted** way to perceive rendering **detailed impressions**.

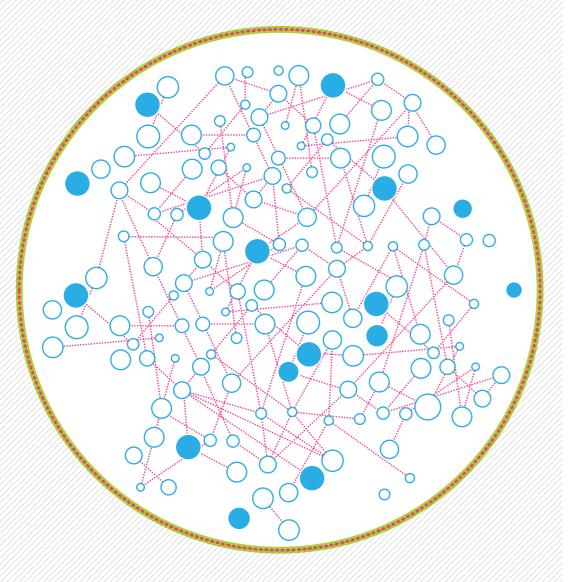
Coarse-grained observation, **a far sighted** observation rendering **rough impressions.** 

A sort of **THRESHOLD OPERATOR** acting on the data gathering deepness.

The process of graining **narrows** the amount of data should be managed by a diagram.

# What is the scene to be depicted?

Scaling and viewpoint.



A **cartographic** based approach.

It affect the visualization of the system in terms of generalization: \* **Amount of details** included

\* Simplification and selection.

# An empirical verification.

49 students 6 Complex sistems.



Exploring **relevant socio-political issues** in order to produce a diagram able to identify some **POSSIBLE EVOLUTIONS** of the system.

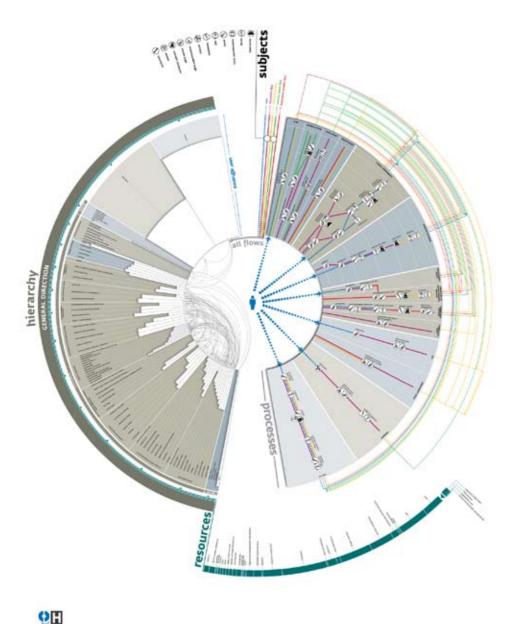
- \* the Italian cinematographic system;
- \* the fashion system;
- \* the contemporary art system;
- \* the hospital patient system;
- \* the Italian transportation infrastructure system;
- \* the Italian media landscape system.





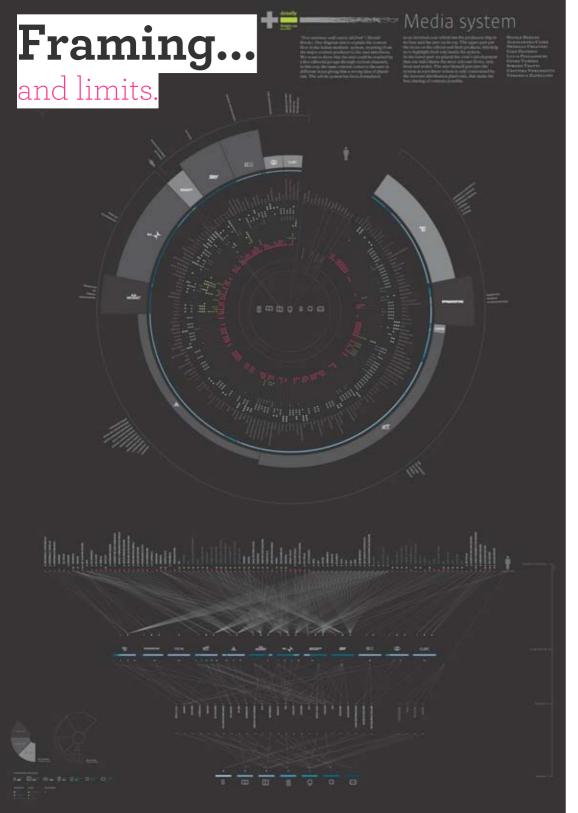
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Hospital System

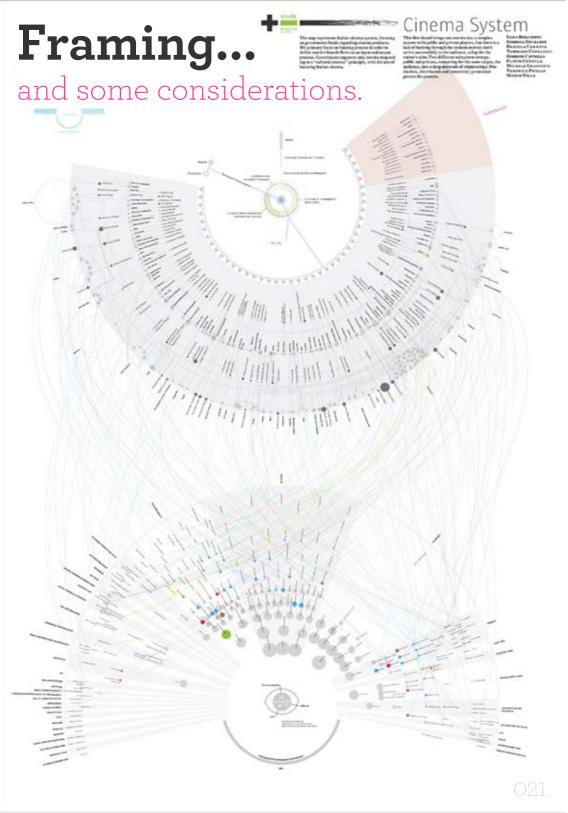


The hospital system framing it to the **physical bound** of an ideal hospital.

Framing seems to be reasonably **ATTUNED TO THE PURPOSE** of the system description.

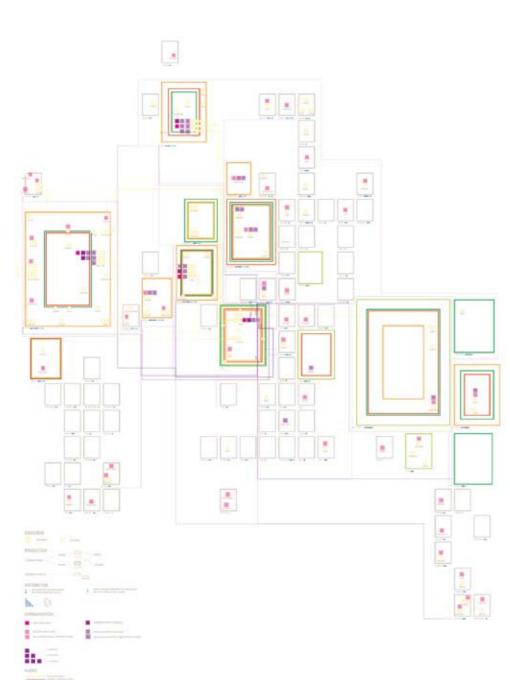


In general, framing process has been determined by **SPATIAL LIMITS.** 

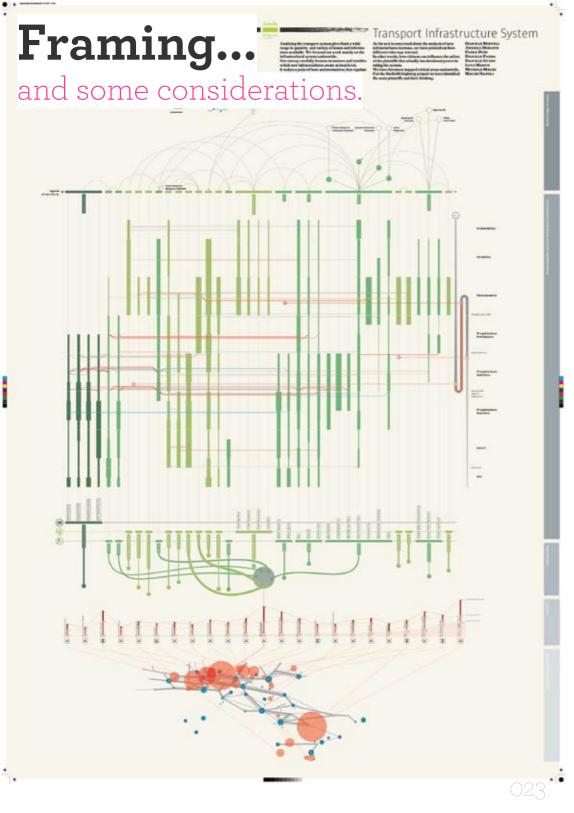


In cinematographic systems, the frame **should be extended** not only to the production chain.

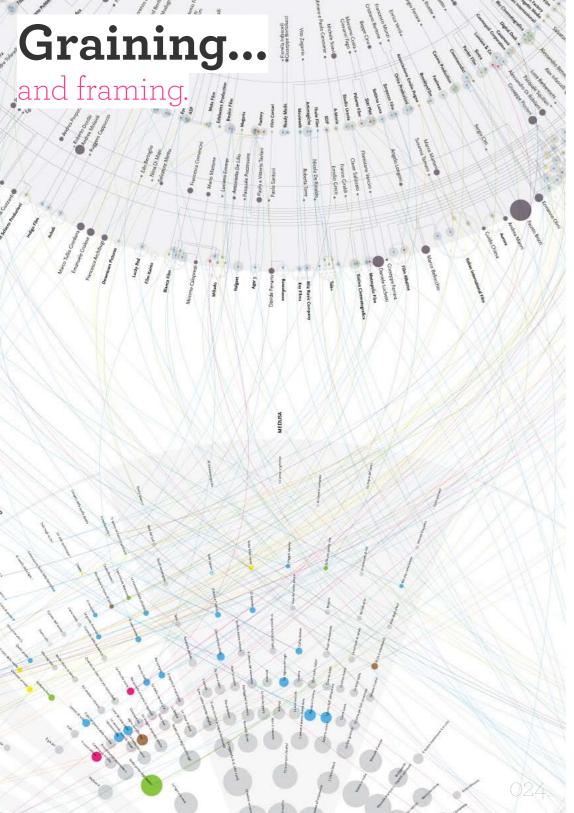




The fashion system case introduced **time variable** into framing process.



In the infrastructure system the frame seems to be well defined.



Frames, not attuned to the purpose, **easily affect** graining process too.

The result is an **huge quantity** of single data **NOT RELATED** each other.

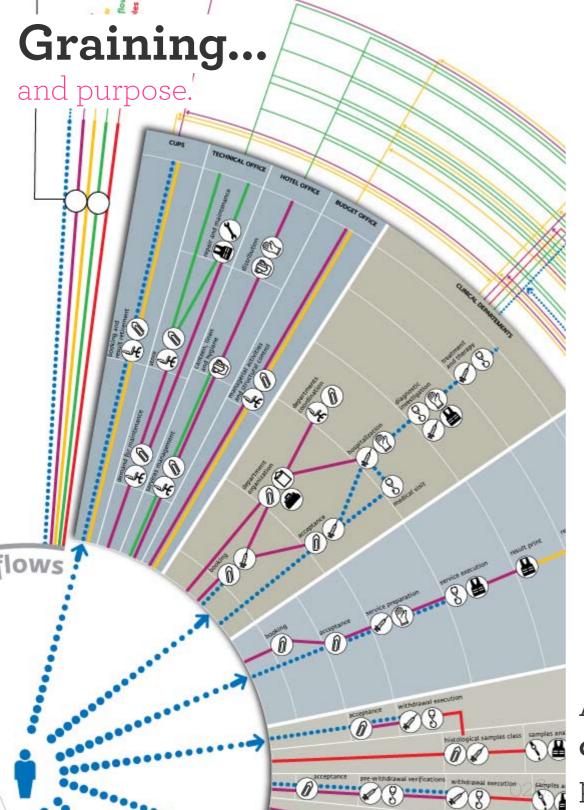
# Graining...

and framing.

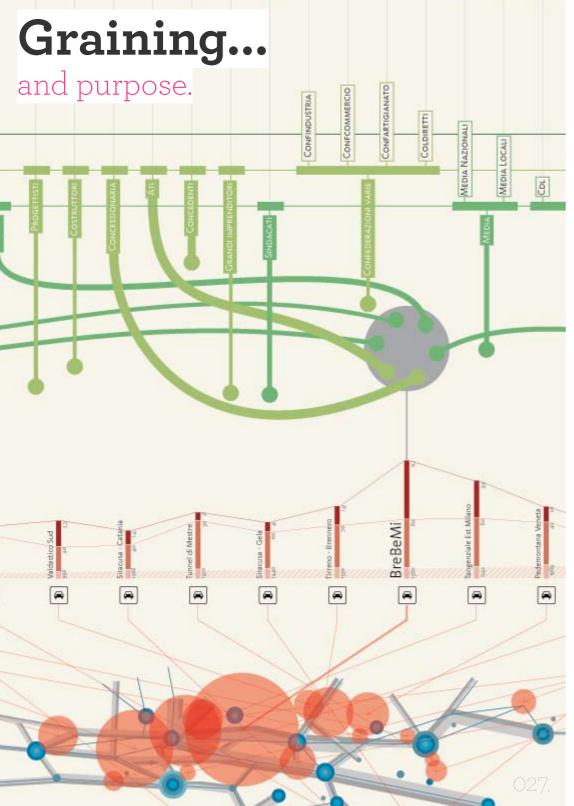
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# The relationship between framing and graining is very close.

To understand which is the role of the patient in the hospital a **very coarse** level of grain has been required.



A finer graining level would have **compromised** the disclosure of the purpose.



In order **to control** the information graining some parameters have been set:

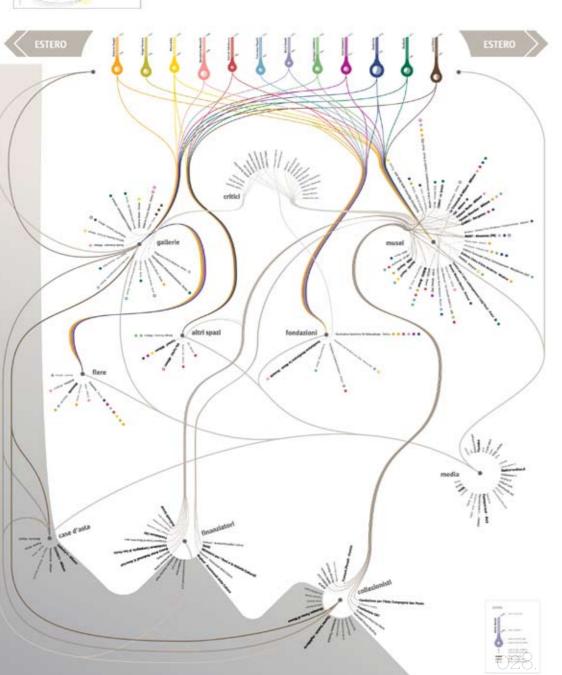
\* the number of people involved;\* the percentage of project progress;\* the costs.

### Scaling....' and difficulties.

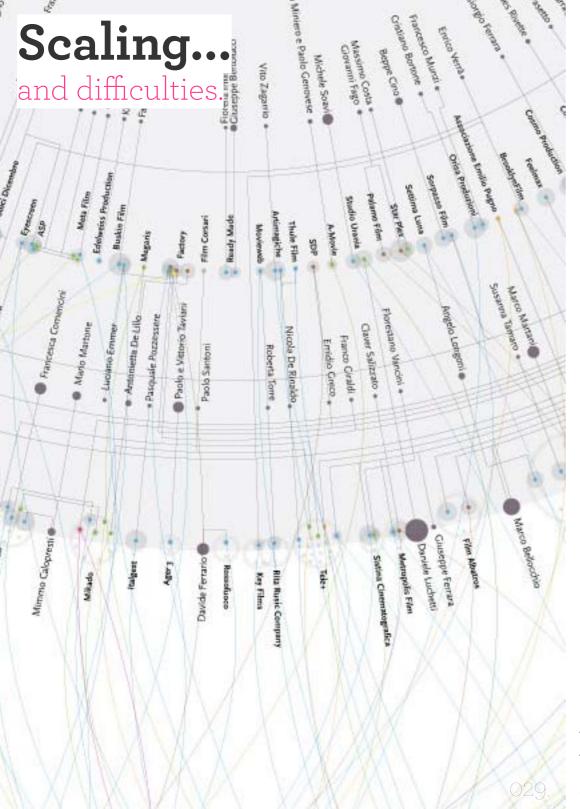


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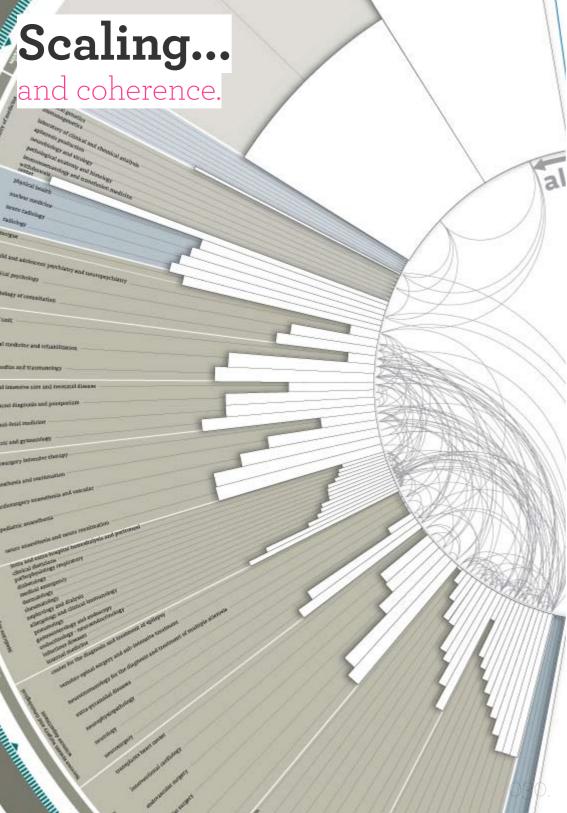
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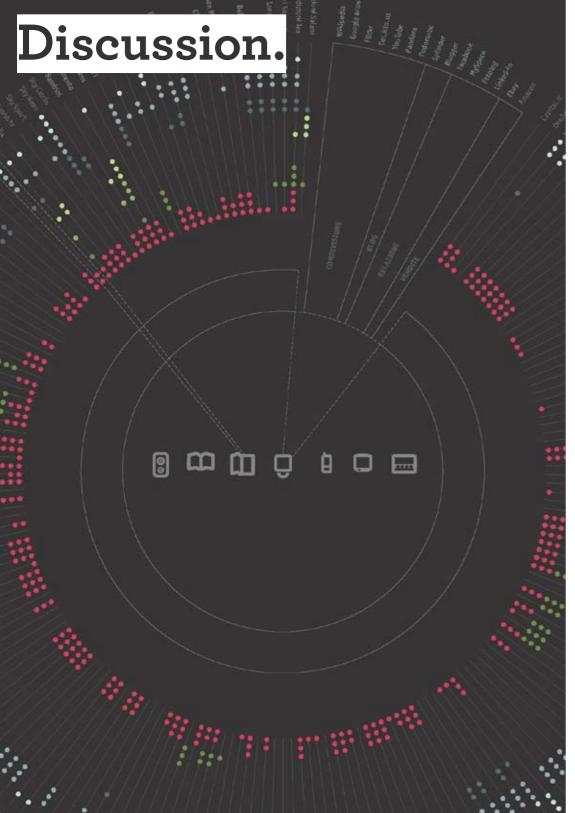
A general bias to visualize the system as it was known: \* TOO MUCH DETAILS, \* NOT ALIGNING THE DISTANCE from the observed systems to the communicative goals pursued.



In the case of cinematographic system has been not provided any kind of scaling.



Some information has **not** been **aggregate** to clearly shown some of the analysis phase findings.



The experiments provided students a clear reference to approach complex systems.

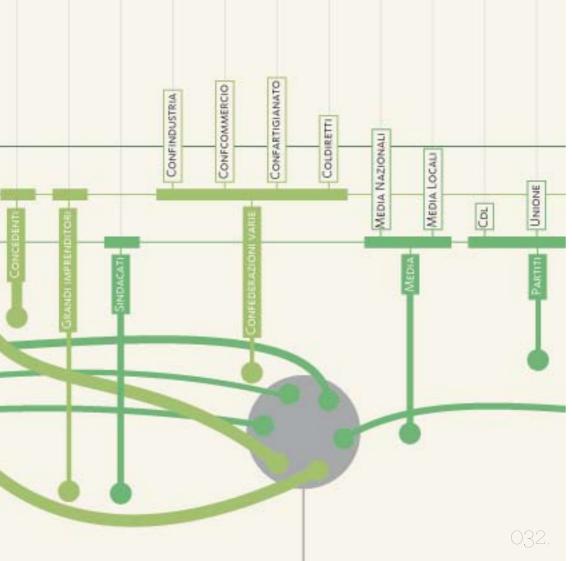
#### The expected data availability

affected too much the use of the tools, **influencing** both the effectiveness and the awareness in their use.

Some **difficulties** have to be noticed in the **communication** of the parameters setting **to external actors.** 

# The role of subjectivity.

Note on the adoption on the adoption of framing and graining.

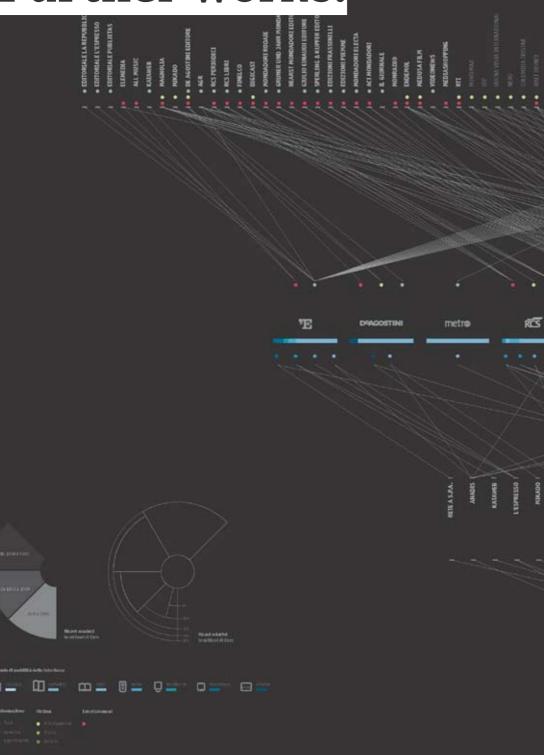


Any use of the tools is **related to who is attempting to describe the system** and affected by **biases, interests and vision.** 

The aim and the meaning have to be made explicit in order to achieve a successful representation.

Every representation has a cost function of the density.

# Further works.



To design proper **system to label** visualization.

A testing phase extended also to **non** academic contexts.

### Thank You.

www.densitydesign.org