### International Design Symposium in Kyoto 2013

# Design Innovation Center

March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013 Kyoto Research Park (KRP), Kyoto

## Teruyuki Monnai

Prof., Dep. of Architecture and Architectural Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University monnai@archi.kyoto-u.ac.jp

## 1. Design of Man-Environment System

- From Industrial Society to Knowledge Society
- From Element Design to Relation Design
- From Making to Bringing Up
- Man-Environment System Design
- Workplace Design and Innovation

### From Industrial Society to Knowledge Society

### 20<sup>th</sup> Century/Industrial Society

Scientific findings and Technological Inventions brought the drastic change of human life in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- •Mass Production and Mass consumption have caused severe problems to affect the human future, such as destruction of global environment, short of resource and energy, environmental pollution and beautiful landscape.
- •We have to understand the dead rock of Industrial Society pursuing the economic growth.

### 21<sup>st</sup> Century/Knowledge Society

The regeneration of natural environment and cultural environment lost in industrial society is the starting point of knowledge society.

- ●Toward the bringing up fruitful life we must construct the sustainable society estimating symbiosis with nature and human contact.
- ●In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we must create not only physical artifacts but also information and service which had been additional values in industrial society.

### Proposal of Design Vision for Artifact Design & Production in the 21st Century

A Perspective from the Design Engineering Section of the National Committee for Artifact Design and Production, Science Council of Japan

Teruyuki Monnai, et.al., A Proposal of Design Vision and Artifact Design and Production in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, Xiu-Tian Ya et.al. eds, *Perspectives from Europe and Asia on Engineering Design and Manufacture: A Comparison of Engineering Design and Manufacture in Europe and Asia*, Springer, pp.1-12, 2004

#### Proposition 1: design concept

We should strive to transform the qualitative concept of design for the post-industrialized society. It becomes very important not only how we make things but also what things we make in the new context.

#### • Proposition 2: design process

Good artifacts are to be generated in a continuous process in which designing, production, and living are closely connected. It is necessary to expand the design process of artifacts in order to include not only the making process but also the living or breeding process.

### • Proposition 3: design system

Design in the 21<sup>st</sup> century should play an important role in enhancing the quality of life not only by making individual artifacts but also by improving the environmental and social system including the set of artifacts and natural objects. In this context, the object of design must be expanded from the hardware of artifacts to the software of services indispensable to the environmental and social system.

### • Proposition 4: collaboration

The design problem is very complex, ambiguous, and unstable today. Therefore it is necessary to promote collaborative designs by various subjects in order to solve such nasty design problems.

### Proposition 5: design tool

It is necessary to develop and to utilize high level systems supporting the design process which deals with complex conditions including implicit requirements in order to realize the design vision in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### • Proposition 6: design education and ethics

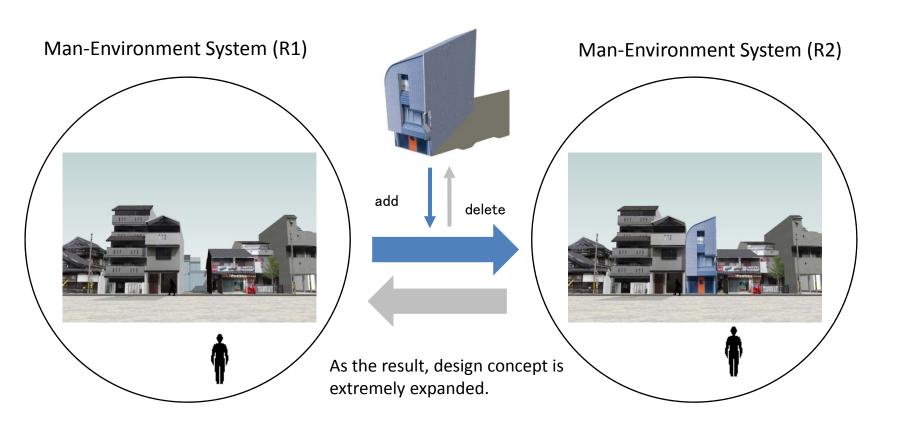
It is the user who makes the final evaluation of the quality of design, and we should consider not only the side of the designer and producer but also the side of the user in future designs. Accordingly we should promote the spread of design education and design ethics, and to supply pertinent design information actively.

### Proposition 7: science of synthesis

The science of design engineering which investigates the essence of designing is the frontier of academic research to explore the method of synthesis which is required in the science of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It should be promoted so that it can provide its research system positively.

### From Element Design to Relation Design

- Contemporary design must focus not only on designing elements but also on designing various relations among artifacts with environments, and contribute to solve social problems.
- New design concept is to make man-environment relations. We call such design "Man-environment system design".



### From Making to Bringing Up

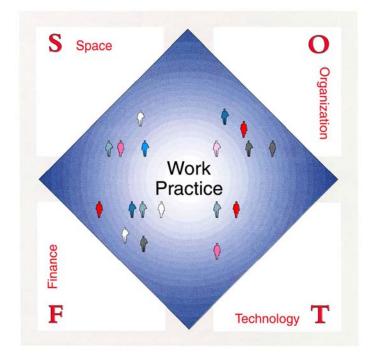
- Excellent artifacts are the result of evolving process. People have been using them for a long time, and artifacts has been revised to respond to human needs and environmental context.
- Contrary this, such feedback loop has been lost in our contemporary age when designers and users don't communicate each other.
- Fascinating artifacts can be generated through the sustainable design process combining "to make" and "to use" based on the feedback from the human experience and surrounding environment. This process includes maintenance, renewal, conservation, regeneration, and creation. Even nothing to do can be one of design activities.



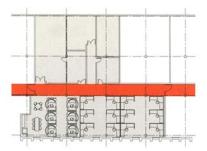


### Workplace Design and Innovation

- SPORG (the Space and Organization Research Group, MIT's School of Architecture and Planning) was established in order to explore the interdependence between physical space and organizational behavior in 1990.
- New approach workplace and work practice to change working style and organization
- Four independent dimensions of the work environment; Space, Organization, Technology, and Finance
- Effective work place is designed based on the collaboration of various stakeholders who have different interests and value.
- Process Architects

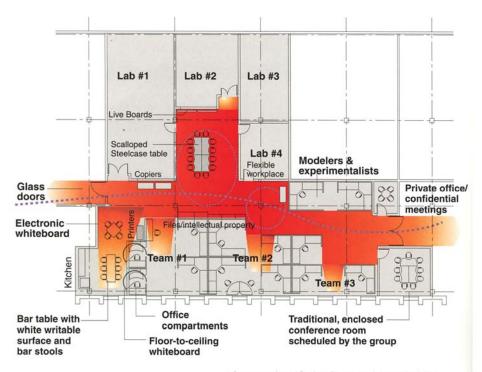


**Color Plate 1** The Workplace. Four interdependent dimensions of the work environment—spatial, organizational, technological, and financial—constitute the workplace. They are in a dynamic relationship with one another: A change in one demands change in others.



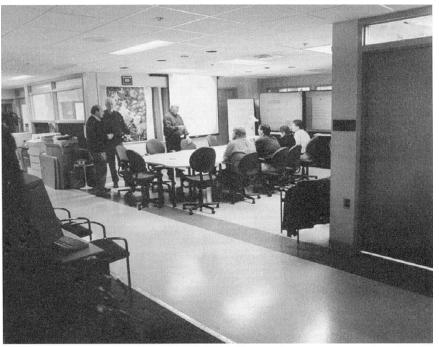
#### Original and New Plans for the LX Work Area

The original plan for the LX labs: The narrow corridor lined by office compartments, some closed offices, and cubicles. The footprint of the old wall was still dominant in the layout.



The new plan of what became the core of the LX work area: The traditional double-loaded corridor widens and allows for constant spill-over from the adjacent laboratories, meeting rooms, and service areas. Boundaries are blurred; individual offices are replaced by cubicles feeding energy into the Common, fostering collaboration and communication.

Color Plate 19 The marketplace for research. As contrasted with the traditional corridor layout shown at the top, the LX Common has a very open feel. It is partly open to the main path of circulation and has windows and a door leading off to adjacent LX work areas. The Common is an open window, giving the lab members contact with the outside world.



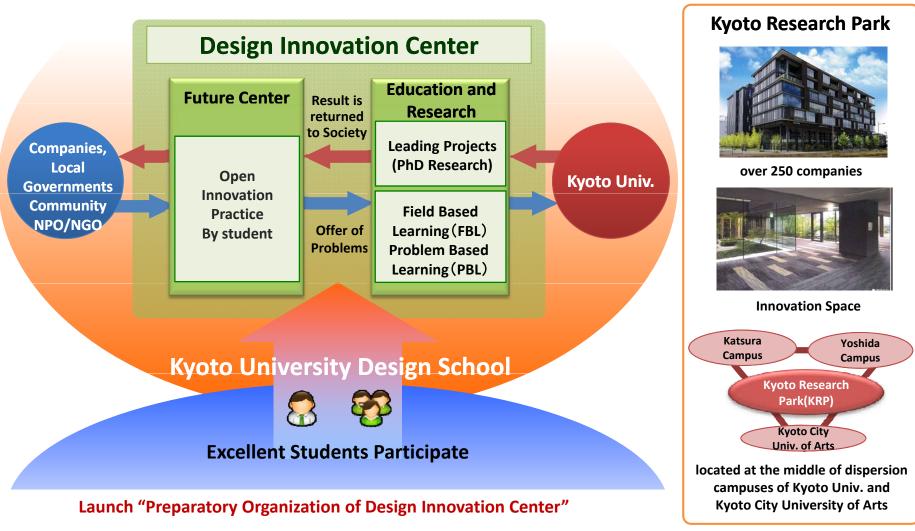
The marketplace for research.

## 2. Design Innovation Center

- Collaborative Graduate Program in Design
- Design of Design Innovation Center designed by;
  - Professor Teruyuki Monnai
    Assistant Professor Yusuke Kita
    with the collaboration of Powerplace, Inc.

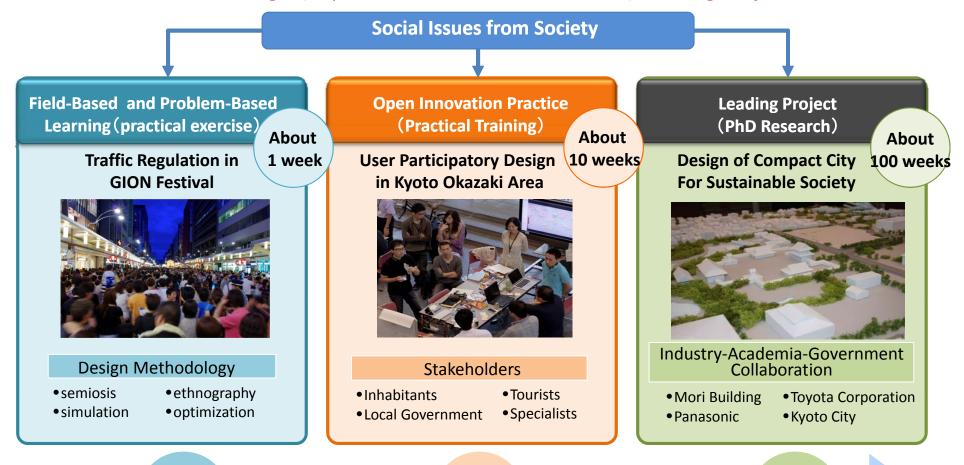
### Design Innovation Center, Kyoto University Design School

Design Innovation Center is a realization of Collaborative Graduate Program in Design We open it to international society, and call its activity "Kyoto University Design School"



### Lineup of Practical Problems used to develop Creativity

The training Program of students is organized as three steps; 1) Field-Based Learning and Problem-Based Learning, 2) Open Innovation Practice, and 3) Leading Project.





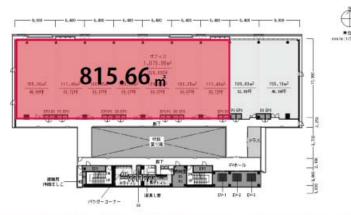
Build a Team with students from different disciplines

Organize experts from Other fields

Join Industry-Academia-Government Projects and Challenge practical problems

## KRP#9 5F

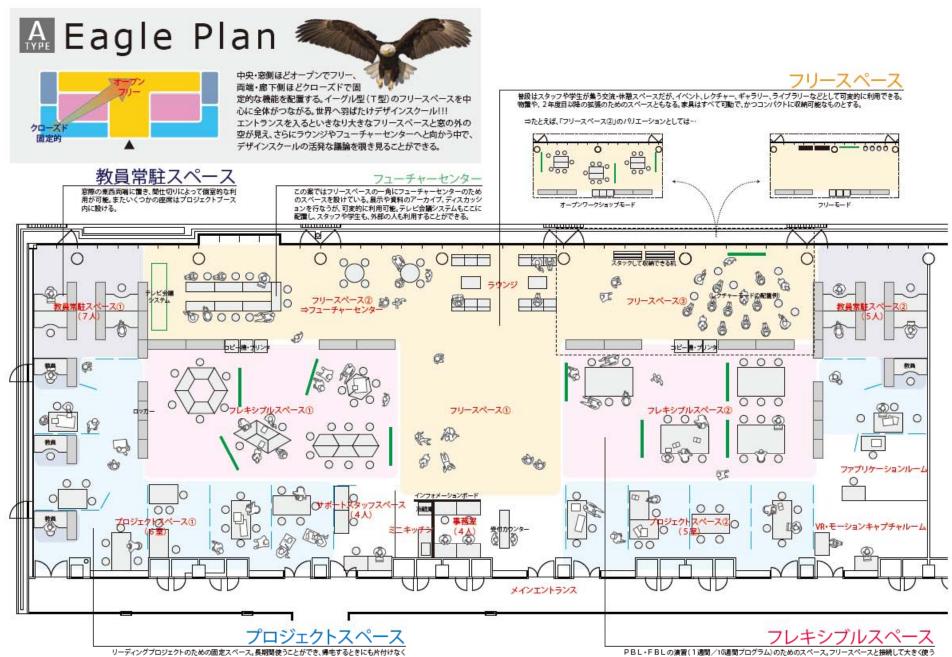
Kyoto Research Park (KRP)



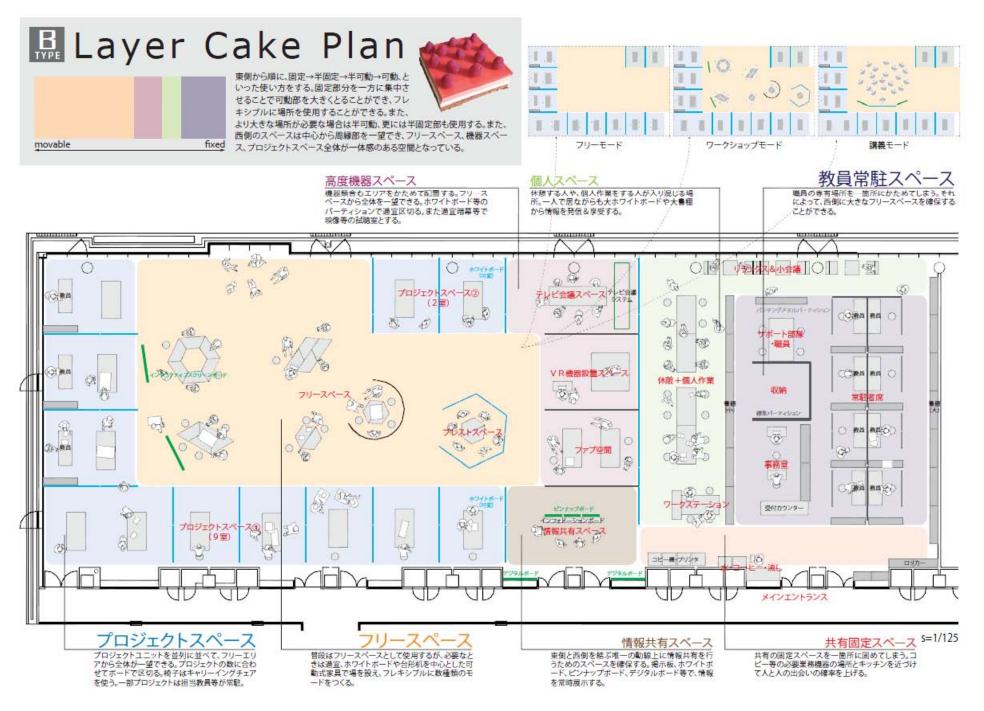


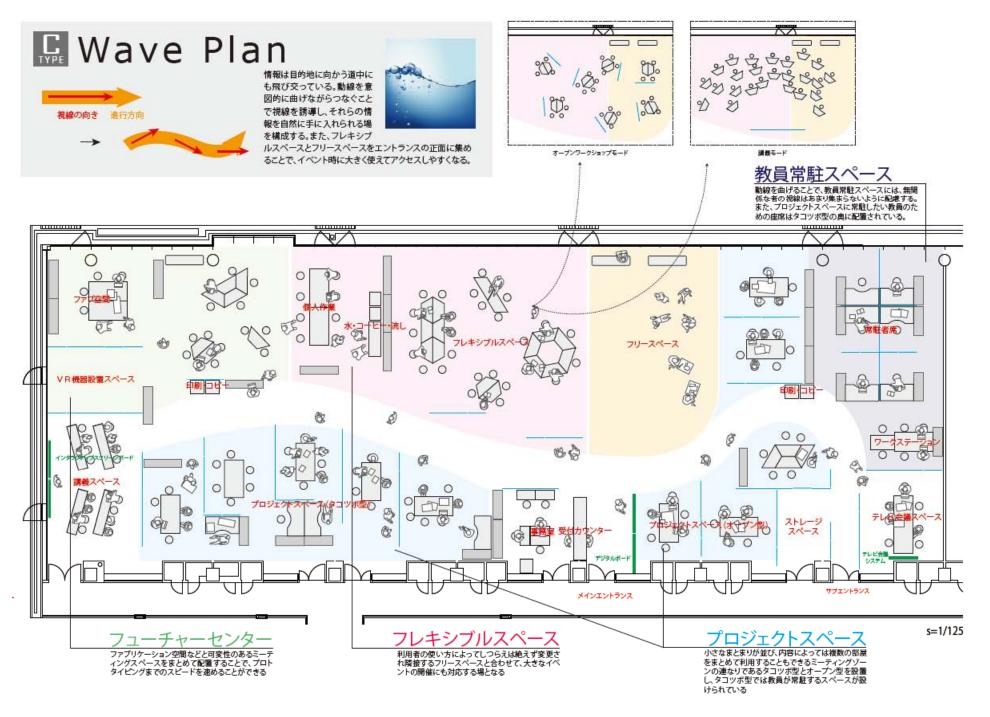






リーティンクプロジェクトのための固定スペース。長期間使うことができ、帰宅するときにも片付けなく てよい。間仕切りはすべて両面ホワイトボードになっており、活発なディスカッションが期待できる。ブー スを変形したり、つなげたりして使うこともでき、ミニレクチャーなども可能。因面では11プースを確保。 PBL・FBLの演習(1週間/10週間プロクラム)のためのスペース。フリースペースと接続して大きく使っ こともできる。また同じ大きさの 2つのスペースがあるので、比較実験が可能。たとえば平面図では、①は机ち すべてフレキシブルに動かせるレイアウト、②は机はある程度固定したレイアウトを表現している。

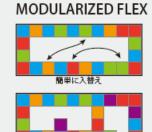


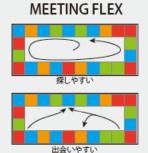


## Super Flexible HARAPPA!

# MAXIMUM FLEX 細い通路

広い原っぱ





最大のフリースペースを取れるように、その周りをモジュール化したユニット(1つ10㎡)が囲む。情報や人の出会いやすさと探しやすさを兼ね備えた構成。

しっかりと用途、機能が定まっているスペースだけではなく、時間や使い方に応じてそのかたちを変える"原っぱ"があってこそ、この場所がデザインスクールのあり方を描いていく白いキャンバスとなる。

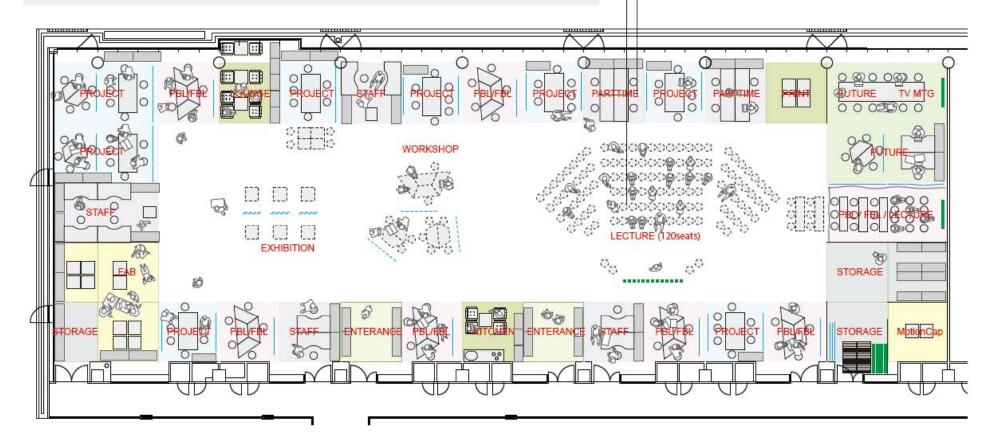
#### フリースペース "HARAPPA"

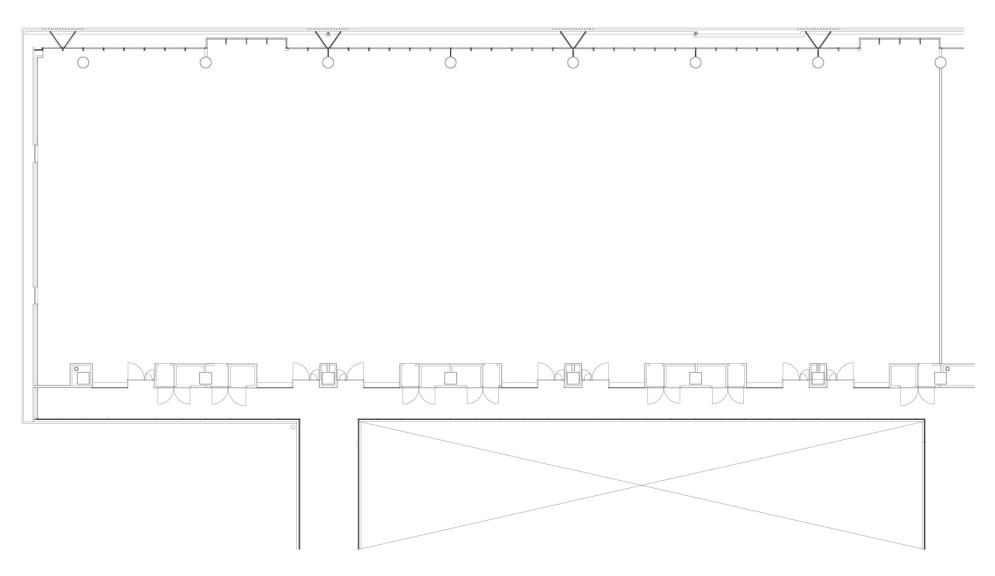
中央広場。イベントやギャラリーとして使うことはもちろん、モジュールスベースを拡張する 余白にもなり、短期、長期両方のフレキシビリティを備える。リーディングプロジェクトの机が 締め切り間際ではみだしてきたり、展示やワークショップ、ポスターセッション、レクチャーが 行われたり。何もないときは、各スペースで何をやっているかウィンドウショッピングできる 都市のような場所に。

#### モジュール スペース "BLOCK"

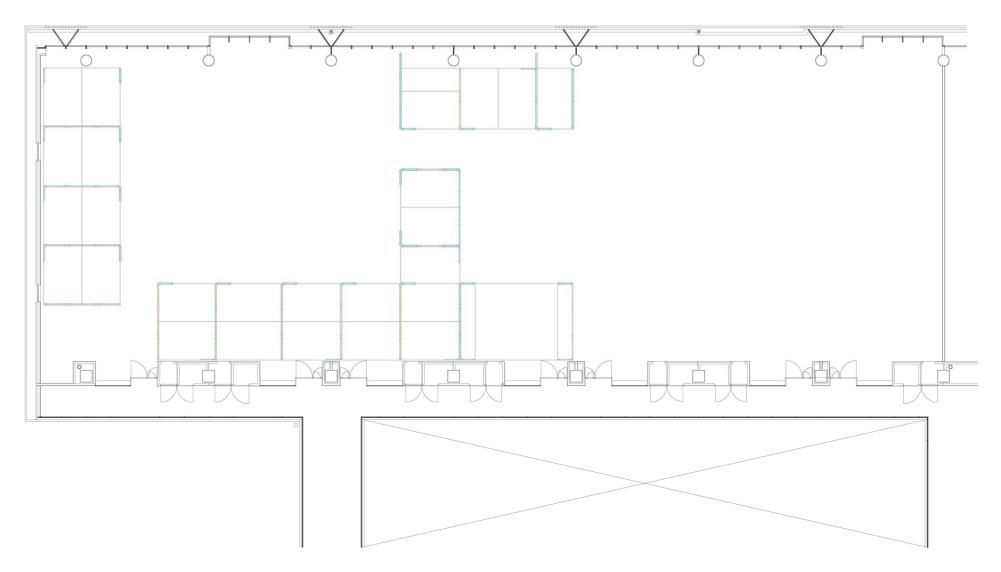
固定席のプロジェクトスペース、短期利用のPBL、FBLスペースからFABやキッチン、入り口までをすべて同じモジュール (基本的に1ユニット10㎡) にすることで、スペースの変更や移動の必要に広える。

整然とした配置もランダムな配置も可能で、ワークプレイスの実験にも適している。ランダムな配置にしているのは、その移動の間に起こる出会いを期待するため。

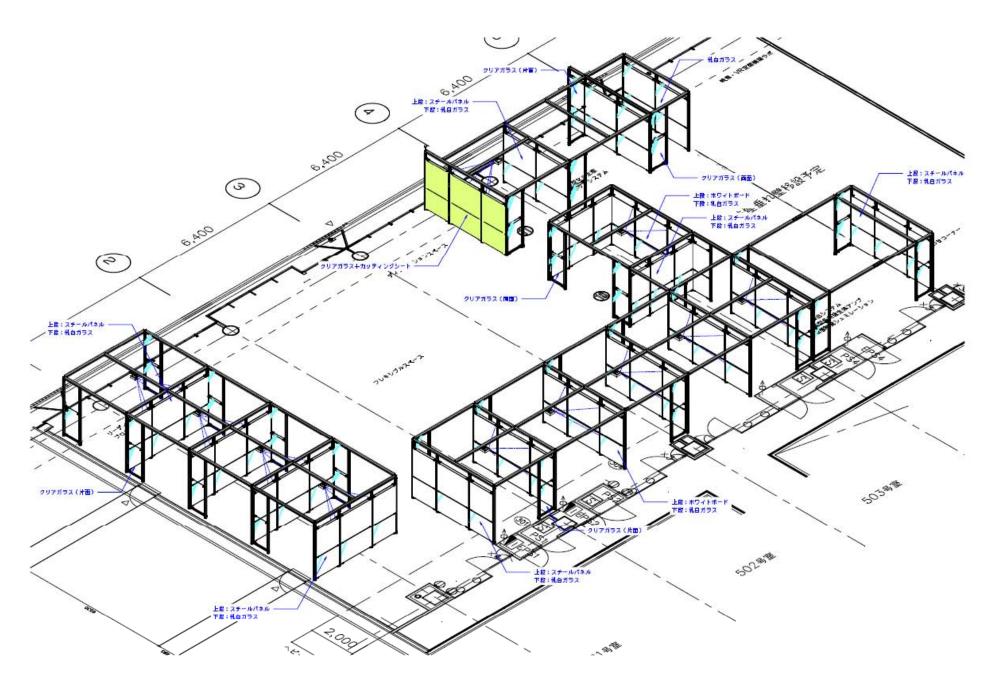


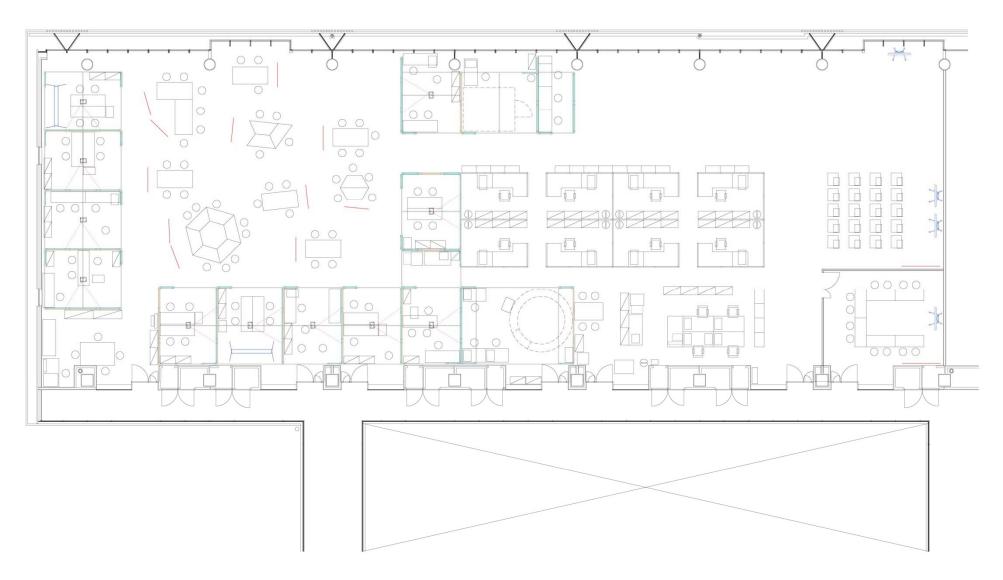


5<sup>th</sup> Floor Plan of Building #9 in KRP (800m<sup>2</sup>)

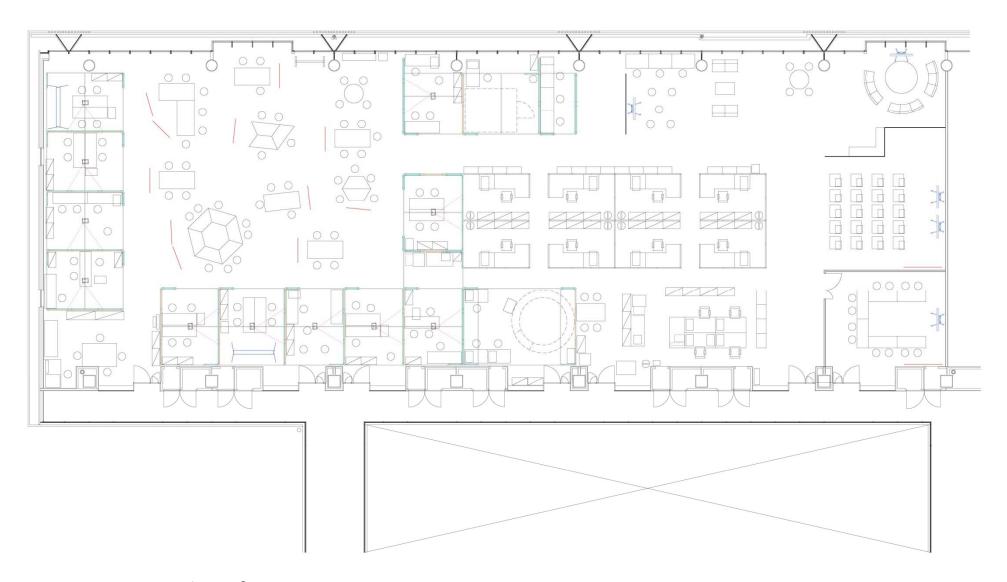


"Smart infill" for Leading Projects and Design Experiments





Present Plan of Design Innovation Center, Kyoto University, Spring, 2013



Future Plan of Design Innovation Center, Kyoto University, Summer, 2013



Space Organization of Design Innovation Center, Kyoto University

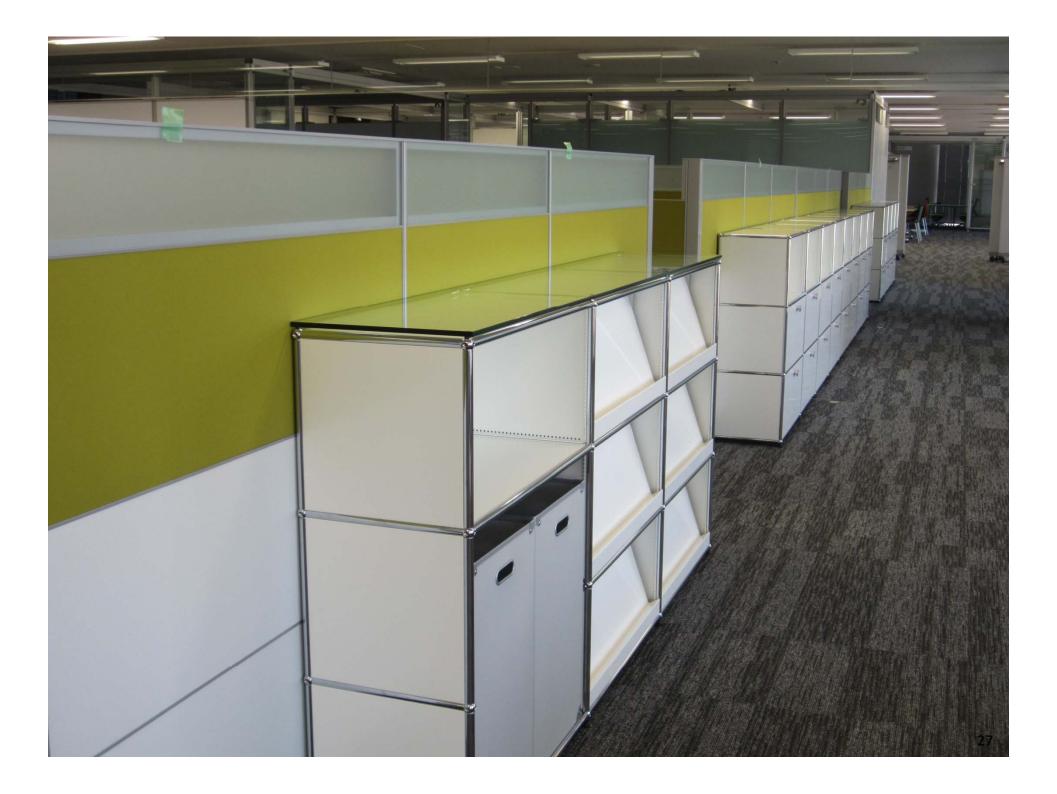


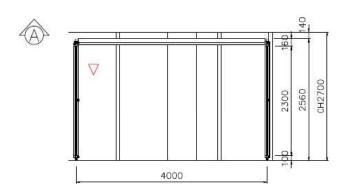
Design Innovation Center as a Town/City, as a Home/House



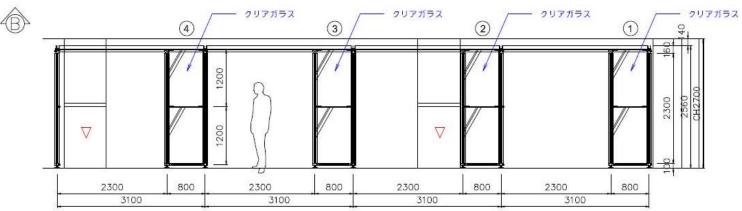


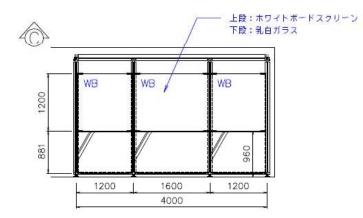


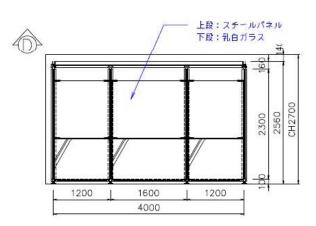












### Extension of Design Innovation Center, 2013

- "Future Center" in Design Innovation Center, KRP
  - We have constructed an outline of Design Innovation Center, but this is only a step of its evolving process.
  - This year we will make a "Future Center" where we can enjoy dialogue with a relaxed atmosphere in order to organize "Open Innovation Practice".
- "Digital Fabrication Laboratory" in Yoshida Campus
  - Digital Fabrication laboratory will take the more important role in the future society, because many people are easily participate the making using digital fabrication apparatus.
    - Chris Anderson, Makers: The New Industrial Revolution, Crown Business, 2012

Thank you very much for your attention!