

Shape Grammars





history of computation

1930s formal theorie	s of computation	(Turing,	Godel,	Church, etc)	
----------------------	------------------	----------	--------	--------------	--

- 1940s first computer neural nets (McCulloch and Pitts) production systems (Post)
- 1950s parallel computation (von Neuman) cellular automata (Ulam, von Neuman) generative grammars (Chomsky)
- 1960s evolutionary computation pattern grammars (Fu)
- 1970s shape grammars (Stiny, Gips)
- *1980s artificial life (Langton), self-organizing systems*

innovative, creative, productive, synthetic

explanatory, descriptive, interpretive, analytic

shape grammars

productive produce designs

explanatory rules describe structure of designs dynamic (not static) description spatial (not textual) description

shape grammar applications

analysis

synthesis









....

Palladian villas (Stiny and Mitchell, 1978)



Frank Lloyd Wright prairie houses (Koning and Eizenberg, 1981)



shape grammar derivation of Frank Lloyd Wright prairie houses (from Koning and Eizenberg, 1981)



Chinese ice-ray shape grammar (Stiny, 1977)







derivation of an ice-ray design











6









Japanese tearooms (Knight, 1981)



Mughul gardens (Stiny and Mitchell, 1980)



sample shape rules for base unit (top and side views)

material cost = $($0.84/kg) \times (0.00091 \text{ kg}/1000 \text{ mm3}) \times (\text{part volume})$

tooling cost = total tooling cost/useful tool life based on the number of parts produced by that tool

base area: A' = $\Sigma A'_{k} + A'_{n} - \pi d^{2}_{plate}/4$

sample cost expressions

existing designs new designs

coffee-maker shape grammar (Agarwal and Cagan, 1998)

Corpus of Existing Designs - 1977 / 1997

Malagueira - Alvaro Siza Vieira



Malagueira housing designs of Alvaro Siza (Jose Duarte)



rule from Siza grammar

walls		spaces
Context:	a_4 : <front, back,<br="" left,=""><s, h="" h,=""></s,></front,>	right>
Housetype:	a _c : null	
N. rooms:	a ₆ :0	
Balconies:	a ₇ :no	
Zones:	a ₈ : Ø	
Room:	a. : Ø	
Adjacencies:	a _{in} :	

	A
wall	s spaces
Context:	a4 :
Housetvne:	< s, n, n, n>
N. rooms:	a. il
Balconies:	a ₇ :no
Zones:	a_{α} : <(use,(x,y),w,l,a)>
	° <(I,(4.0,6.0),7.8,11.8,92.04)>
Room:	a, : Ø
Adjacencies	: a ₁₀ :
	⇒ lot
	+ ent

walls			spaces
Context:	a4 :		14.00786392°
Housetype:	<s, h<br="">a. : fronty</s,>	, <i>h</i> , <i>h></i> ard	
N. rooms:	a. : 1		
Balconies:	a7 : no		
Zones:	a _a :<(in.	(x,y),w,l,a),(ou	ı,(x,y),w,l,a):
Room:	a, Ø		
Adjacencies:	a10.	📍 in	
		out	
		ent	





 \leftarrow









shape grammar applications

analysis

> synthesis



spatial relation



rule



design

historical museum, San Gimignano, Italy (Randy Brown)





historical museum, San Gimignano, Italy (Randy Brown)



underlying rule



massing studies



spatial relation



generated designs



pier, ocean observatory and education facility, Manhattan Beach, CA (Randy Brown)





ocean building



derivation

rules



courtyard houses, Malibu, CA (Jin-Ho Park)







courtyard house possibilities



apartment house complex (Murat Sanal)



underlying shape rules



variations



cultural history museum, Los Angeles (Jin-Ho Park)





hillside townhouses (Gabriela Celani)

3rd floor

4th floor



subway station, MIT campus (Gane, Gichuhi, Tian)





history of computation

1930s	formal theories of computation (Turing, Godel, Church, etc)
1940s	first computer > neural nets (McCulloch and Pitts) production systems (Post)
1950s	 > parallel computation (von Neuman) > cellular automata (Ulam, von Neuman) generative grammars (Chomsky)
1960s	> evolutionary computation pattern grammars (Fu)
1970s	shape grammars (Stiny, Gips)
1980s	> artificial life (Langton), self-organizing systems



evolutionary design of houses (from Rosenman and Gero, 1999)





Spo • •	ecifications (Syntax) material properties number of supports and locations symmetry joint angles	C .	onstraints (Semantics) stress Euler buckling displacement geometric obstacles
Ob	jectives (Semantics)		
•	efficiency minimum mass	•	<u>aesthetics</u> uniformity metric = σ(member lengths) ¹
•	economy minimum number of distinct cross-sections minimum number of distinct lengths		golden ratio metric = $\sum_{augushaper} \left -\frac{b}{a} \right + \left -\frac{b}{c} \right + \left -\frac{a}{b} \right ^2$
•	utility maximum enclosure space minimum surface area		

rules

performance criteria (fitness functions) generated pavilion design (top view)

EifForm (Shea, 1997)
One of the interesting things about the ... programs that evolved in my experiment is that I do not understand how they work.

I have carefully examined their instruction sequences, but I do not understand them.

I have no simpler explanation of how the programs work than the instruction sequences themselves. It may be that the programs are not understandable.

Simulated evolution is a good way to create novel structures, but it is an inefficient way to tune an existing design.

Its weaknesses as well as its strengths stem from evolution's inherent blindness to the 'why' of a design . . .

Evolution chooses variations blindly, without taking into account how the changes will affect the outcome.

Daniel Hillis

Sims's computer-generated images give us an example of unintelligible emergence . . .Sims himself cannot always explain the changes he sees appearing on the screen before him, even though he can access the miniprogram responsible for any image he cares to investigate. . .

Often he cannot even 'genetically engineer' the underlying LISP expression so as to get a particular visual effect.

Margaret Boden

stages of shape grammar development



shapes



Froebel building gifts



Gift 5

Gift 6

spatial relations

arrangements of shapes

spatial relations



shape rules

shapes: A, B

spatial relation: A + B

rules:	$A \rightarrow A + B$
	$B \rightarrow A + B$



spatial relation



spatial relation







rule



spatial relation









rules





rules



spatial relation A + B between two oblongs



addition rule $A \rightarrow A + B$ based on the spatial relation

applying a rule $A \rightarrow A + B$

match the shape A with a shape in a design

add the shape B to the design to create the spatial relation A+B



different labelings of the rule $A \rightarrow A + B$









































design





design



rule





different labelings of the rule $A \rightarrow A + B$





























design




different labelings of the rule $B \rightarrow A + B$



🚰 3D Architecture Form Synthesizer, Version 1.1 📃 🗖 🗙						
		3D Archite	cture Form Synthes	sizer About		
		5Z			Block 1:	Block 2:
	1	Block	k 2	Width	20	10
	6		ž	Length	40	40
/			H	Height	10	10
1	×2×/	1 - I	w ×	Label	1	1
H	Bloc	41		Style	Red Color	▼ Red Color ▼
			_	-Graduate	0	0
				-UseFile	none.iv	none.iv
Transform	Block 2:				18	
Rotate:	X axis:	0	Y axis:	0	Z axis:	0
Move:	X axis:	0	Y axis:	0	Z axis:	0
Generate	Design:			10	196 19	
Iterations:	8		One Rule	Two Rules		Close

3D architecture form synthesizer (Yufei Wang)



Scene Viewer (Examiner)

File
Edit
Viewing
Selection
Editors
Manips
Lights

?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
?
<t







rule



rule



a brun Promittikalu (2 Recenquinceast) (110) Recenquint search beforem and

designs