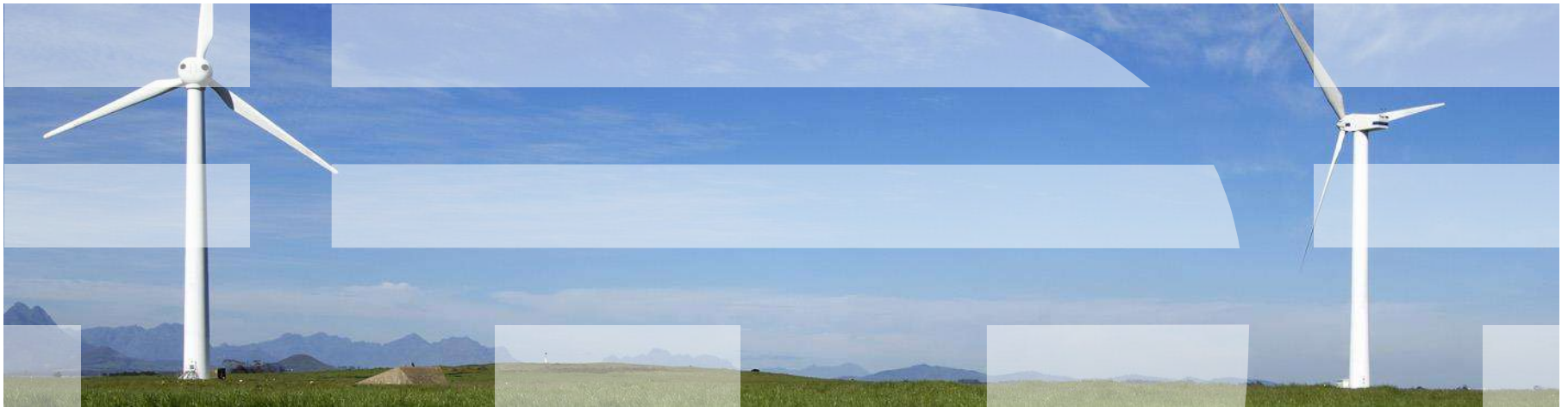


# Interdisciplinarity



Heather Dunlop-Jones, IBM Distinguished Engineer

# Agenda

- Why interdisciplinarity?
- Plan A
- Plan B

# Why interdisciplinarity (1)?

- Today's problems are complex !
  - Some of these problems are compelling e.g. sustainability, the environment, Smarter Cities
- They demand perspectives and knowledge from multiple different disciplines

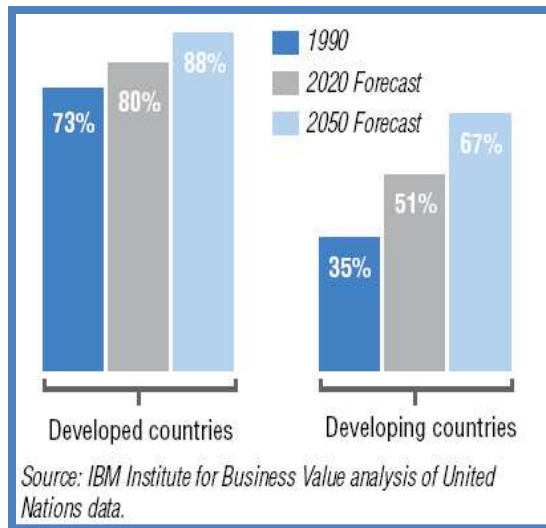
# Why are cities important?

There are a lot of us already, and more every day – 10 billion by 2070

• ***More than 50% of the world's population (80% in developed economies) live in cities.***

The way we create value and consume resources is changing:

• *Cities cover 2% of the world but use 80% of its resources, through increasingly congested supply chains.*



People and the planet  
April 2012

IT & Telecoms Insights 2008:  
Employment Forecasts  
March 2008

e-skills uk >

Experian

<http://www.e-skills.com/insights2010>

<http://royalsociety.org/policy/projects/people-planet/report/>

<http://www.newscientist.com/issue/2678>





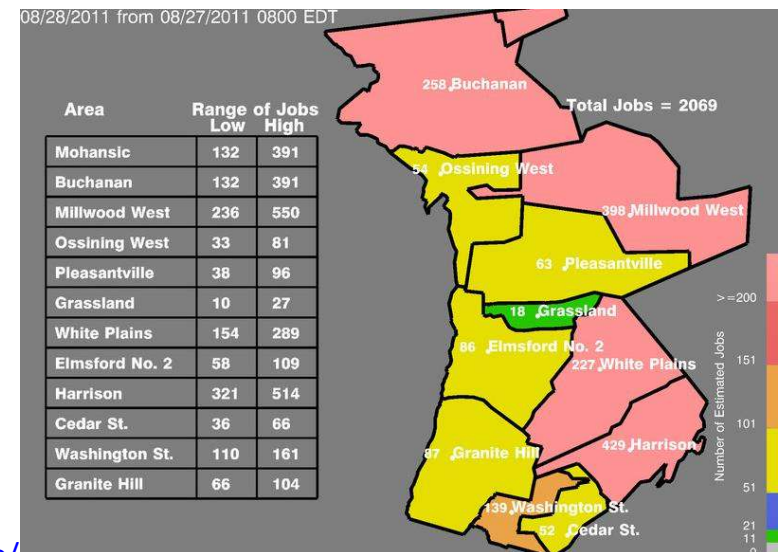
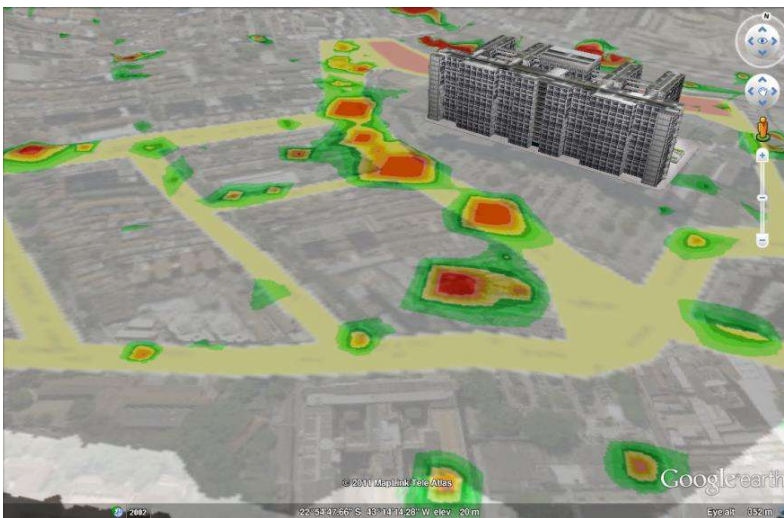
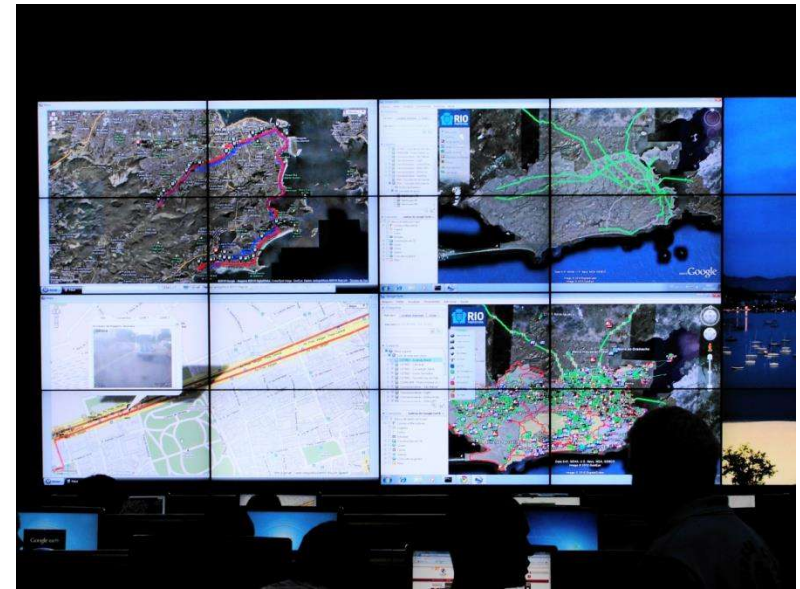
Photo of the digital screen in “The Place”, Beijing, China by Trey Ratcliff  
<http://www.stuckincustoms.com/2011/12/11/the-digital-aurora-borealis/>



Photo of Dhaka, Bangladesh by Joisey Showa  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/joiseyshowaa/2402764792/>



# An example of what is possible

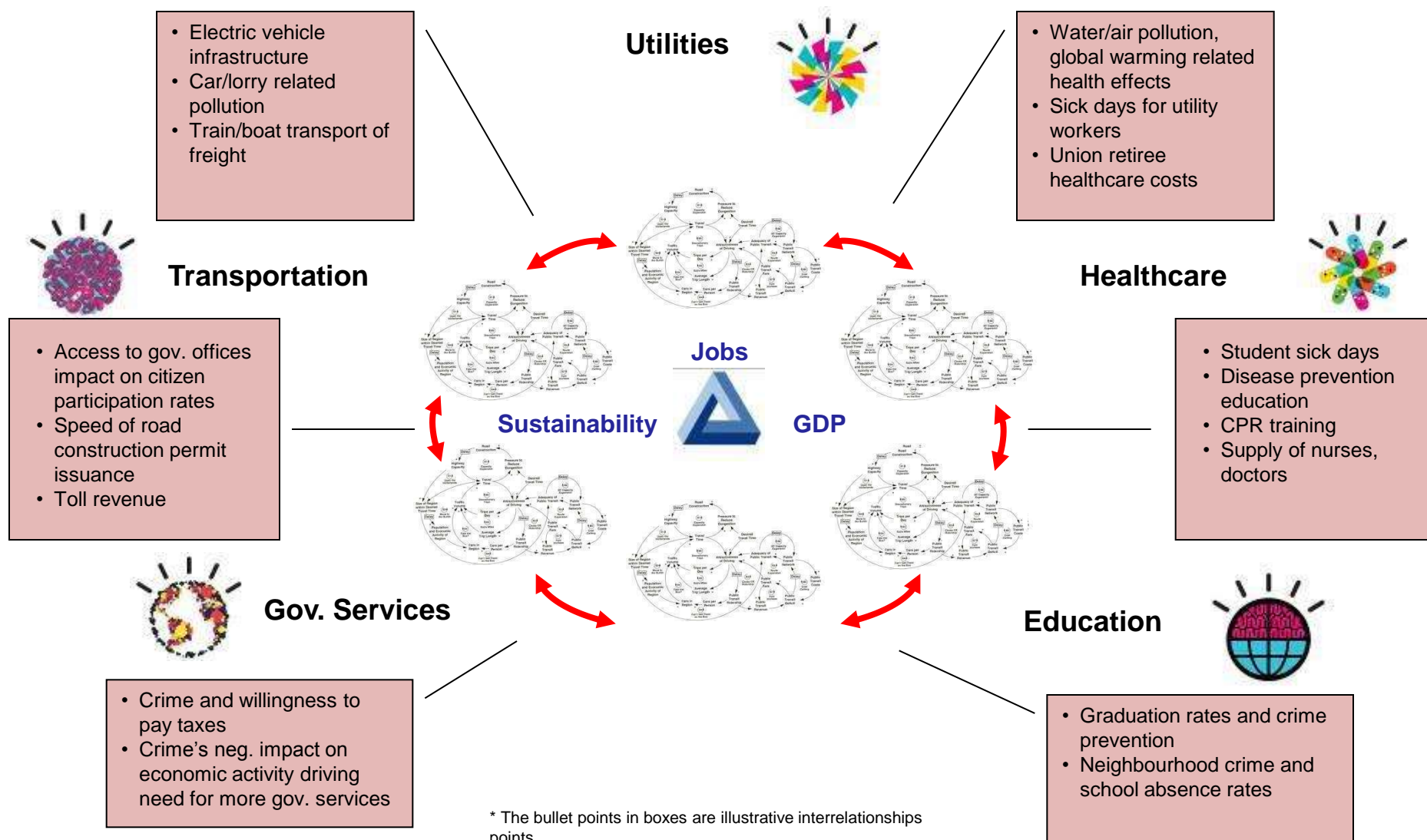


# Another example – in process





# Cities are 'systems of systems'





# Why interdisciplinarity (2)?

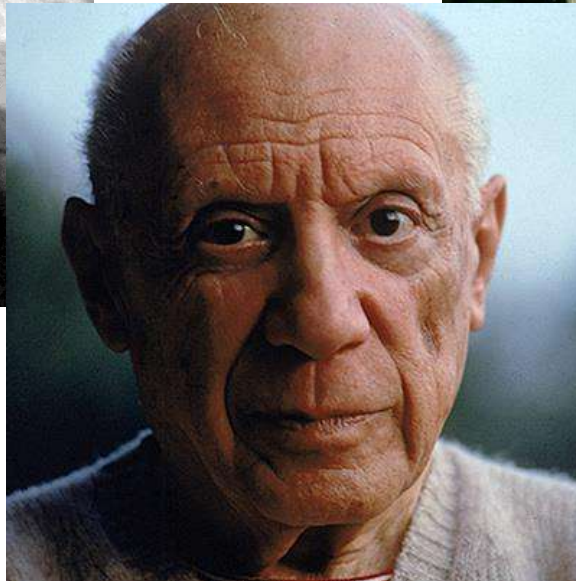
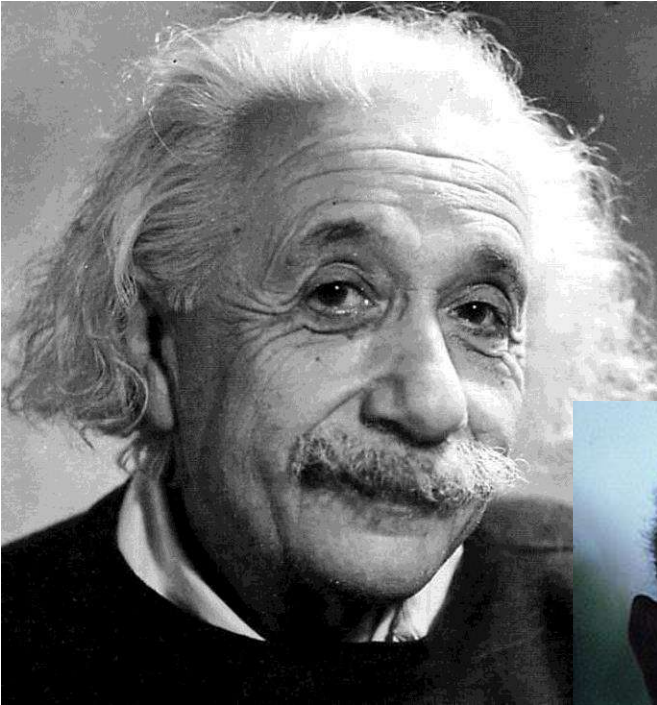
- it is possible to go beyond multi-discipline work
- to develop new approaches, methods and theory based on synthesis or integration
- which transcend each individual discipline
  - $1+1 > 2$

Youngblood, D. (2007). Interdisciplinary Studies and the Bridging Discipline: A Matter of Process, Multi-Discipline versus InterDiscipline, *Journal of Research Practice* Vol. 3:2

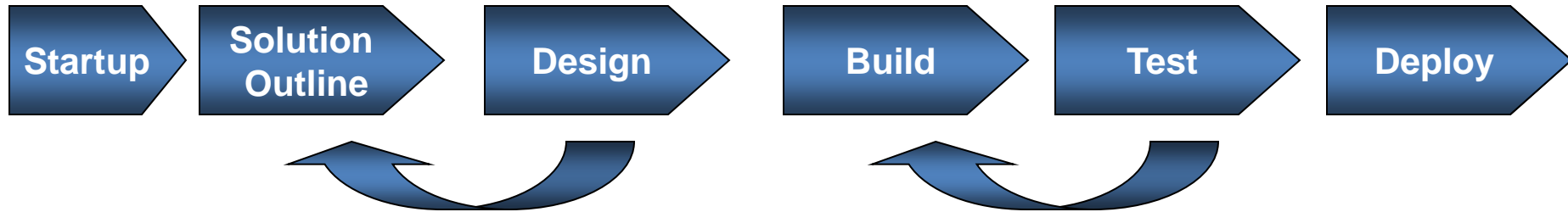
Newell, W. H. (2001). A theory of interdisciplinary studies. *Issues in Integrative Studies*, 19, 1-25. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from <http://www.units.muohio.edu/aisorg/pubs/issues1/restricted/042/paper.pdf>

Repko, A. (2005). *Interdisciplinary practice: A student guide to research and writing* (Preliminary edition). Boston: Pearson Custom.

# Why interdisciplinarity (3)?

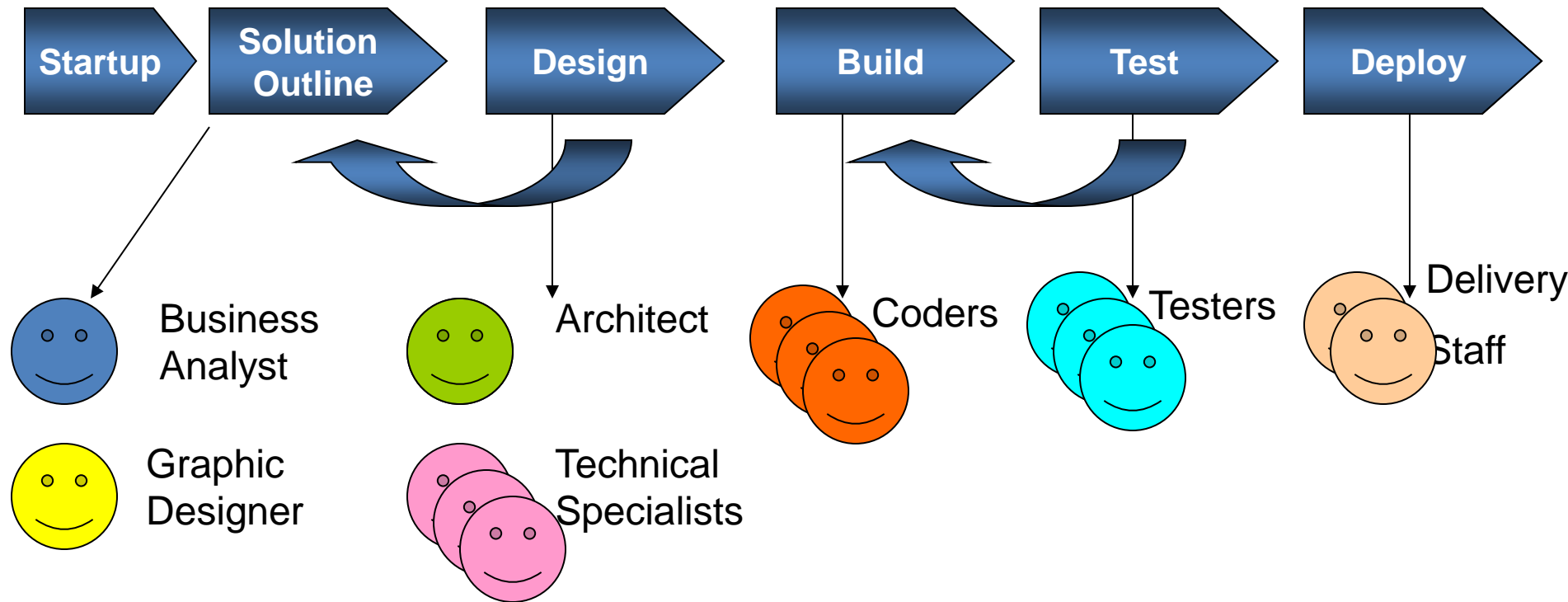


# Plan A: Is there a Predictable Path to Success?

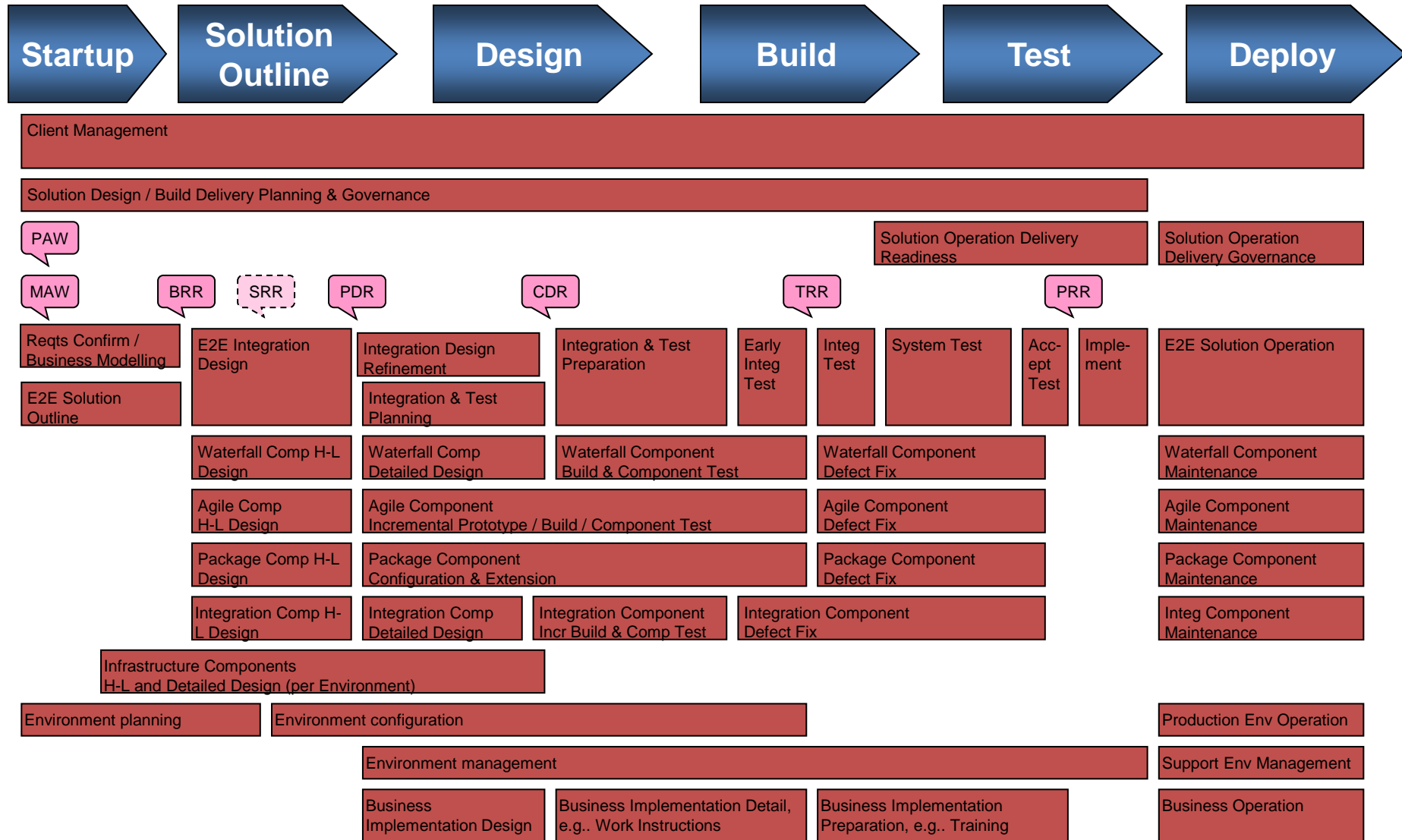




# Plan A : Is there a Predictable Path to Success?



# A method – a tiny sample



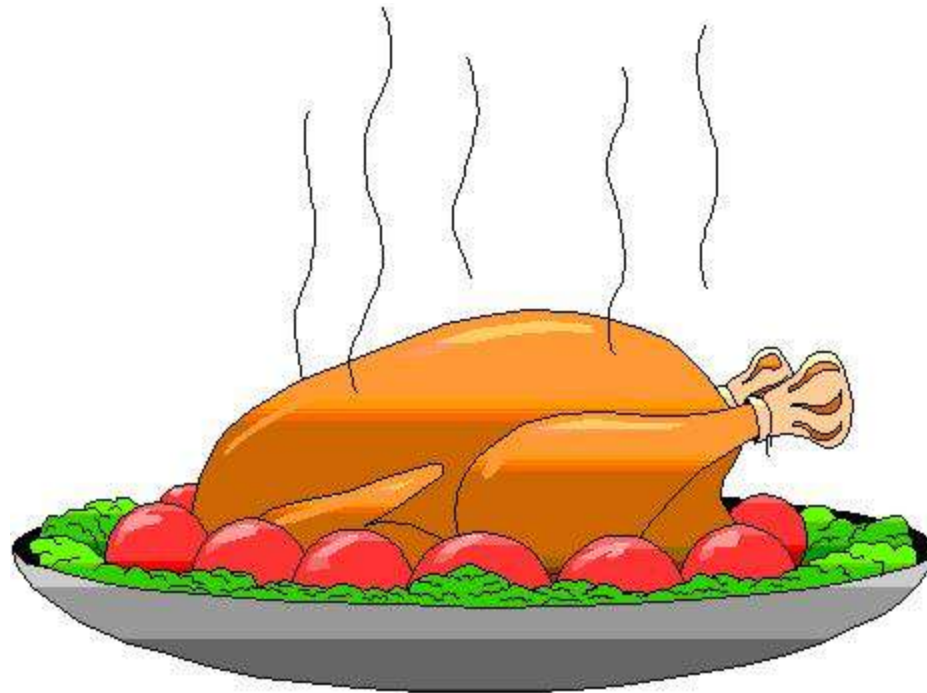
# Flawed method

- Engineers at the UK site of an engineering manufacturer built a gun specifically to launch dead chickens at the windshields of airliners and military jets, all travelling at maximum velocity.
- The idea was to simulate the frequent incidents of collisions with airborne fowl to test the strength of the windshields.
- Engineers at the manufacturer's sister site in North America heard about the gun and were eager to use it to test the windshields of their new high speed trains. Arrangements were made, a gun plus documentation were dispatched.
- When the gun was fired, the engineers stood shocked as the chicken hurtled out of the barrel, crashed into the shatterproof shield, smashed it to smithereens, blasted through the control console, snapped the engineer's back-rest in two and embedded itself in the back wall of the cabin, like an arrow shot from a bow.
- The horrified engineers sent their UK colleagues the disastrous results of the test, along with the designs of the windshield and begged the UK engineers for suggestions.
- The UK engineers responded with a one-line memo:





**"Defrost the chicken."**



# Successful Method



# Plan B : if no predictable path – then what?

- Mindset
- Be patient



Thank you

