

we make money not

robots

~ Bring me home, please

The Kinetica Art Fair (part 1)

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The Kinetica Art Fair brings together independent galleries, art organisations and curatorial groups who focus on kinetic, electronic, robotic, sound, light, time-based and multi-disciplinary new media art, science and technology. The art fair features installations, robots and small sculptures but also live performances, artists presentations, demos and a cheerful atmosphere that makes it easy to talk to the 'exhibitors.'



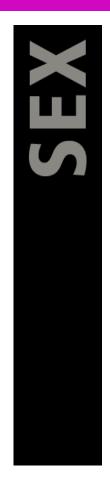
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The event takes place in London every year since 2009 but this was the first time \ensuremath{i} managed to be in town during the fair. Kinetica is as bazaar, as garage and as male-frequented as you might expect. There were a couple of interactive horrors "customizable to better suit the lobby of your luxury hotel", and a few aesthetically questionable contraptions. It takes all sorts, as they say. However, i did see a

the necessity to write two was so long i've cut it

drastically.





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Palestine



Ronin Cho, Weight of Unseen

My favourite piece was without doubt Ronin Cho's Weight of Unseen which i had discovered at La Scatola gallery a few months ago. The kinetic sculpture is activated when a visitor pulls strongly on the chain from the hoist. The yellow number then changes but only a 0 or a 1 will appear, following the 00011010 combination, a binary code meaning end-of-file. In a simple and physical way, Weight of Unseen remind us of the place that the 'immaterial' digital world has taken into our life.

View of the installation at La Scatola in 2011

A corner of the fair was dedicated to $\underline{\text{Intuition and Ingenuity}},$ an art exhibition that pays $\underline{\text{homage}}$ to $\underline{\text{Alan Turing}}.$



boredomresearch, Fragments of Lost Flights, 2012. Image boredomresearch

<u>boredomresearch</u> was showing his latest work. And it is as brilliant as you'd expect one of their projects to be. <u>Fragments of Lost Flight</u> which creates wing fragments generated by computational processes inspired by descriptions of Turing's virtual machine known as a <u>Turing Machine</u>. Each wing fragment generated by the 'machine' exists only for the time it is on screen and is unlikely ever to be recreated. In nature the process that leads to familiar forms such as butterfly wings are exposed to intense selective pressure with only those of value for survival remaining, in contrast, 'Fragments of Lost Flight' treats all possibilities equally.



Paul, by Patrick Tresset, is another work i had seen in a <u>London art gallery</u> before. I'm glad Kinetica gave me the opportunity to catch up with all the stories that have remained in a rough draft stage.

Paul is an obsessive face-sketcher. After its camera has scanned your facial feature, its mechanical arm gets into action, drawing your portrait with a ballpoint pen. Its style is similar to Tresset's own panoply. Paul is not the first drawing robot nor the first robots able to draw portraits.

What makes it different from the other drawing robots is that Paul investigates the drawing activity and more precisely face sketching. Paul uses some of the technology developed for the Alkon-II project at Goldsmiths, a research that uses computational modelling and robotics to answer questions such as What can explain that for a non-draughtsman it proves so difficult to draw what they perceive so clearly, while an artist is able to do so sometimes just with a few lines, in a few seconds? Furthermore, how can an artist draw with an immediately recognisable style/manner? How can a few lines thrown spontaneously on paper be aesthetically pleasing? Ultimately, Alkon-II aimed at developing a system that would draw in its own style. Like a human artist.

Here's a video of Paul sketching a portrait the artist: