

Generation of Mandala Patterns from Texts that Include Sutras, Poems and Strings of Words: Method and Examples

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Abstract. Two-dimensional patterns with four-fold mirror symmetry are generated from texts written with Chinese characters. The drawing is based on the spiral mapping technique, with which one can visualize a statistical property of a text within a two-dimensional region through spirally folding a string of the characters. After illustrating the outline of the method, typical results of the pattern generation are shown and subsequently analyzed by means of the diversity indices. Specifically, these patterns can be obtained from a variety of texts such as sutras, poems, and strings of words, for instance, titles of chapters in a literary work.

1. Introduction

Generation, formation, and evaluation of patterns have been of major research topics in science of form (TAKAKI, 2003). Traditionally important patterns include Arabesque, spiral, lattice, flowing water, and foreign patterns. In addition to these, there are a quantity of refined and sophisticated patterns in the world. One could see them, for instance, in Oriental (Persian) carpets (BIER, 2000), rugs, crochet laces, chinawares, Japanese family crests, Ainu embroideries, and textiles in a barbarous society. In religious contexts, patterns have been realized as mandalas in the Esoteric Buddhism, rosettes in churches, and decorative arts with Arabic characters. Of these, mandalas are highly symmetrical arrangements of sacred symbols, which constellate around the center (TUCCI, 1969; MATSUNAGA, 1991). Originally, they were used as means of the religious achievement in the Hinduism as well as the Buddhism. On the basis of this initial meaning, recent progress in the depth psychology has found relevance between the highly symmetrical drawings and the traditional mandalas. JUNG (1968) had found through observations of his patients that such singular figures with rigorous symmetries could be interpreted with a symbol of the ‘Self’ being a key concept in his psychology (JACOBI, 1939). In his point of view, it is the mandala that appears as a symbol of ‘Self’ which attempts to integrate various conflicting elements in the mind. In his works, he classified mandalas into the two categories: Type I)

‘modern or personal mandalas’ as a natural symbol, and Type II) ‘traditional or historical mandalas’ as a cultural symbol. According to this classification, the mandalas used in the Esoteric Buddhism can be included in the latter. Based on the Jung’s understanding, more recently TUCCI (1969) has defined mandalas as ‘figures symbolically representing the two processes that consist of break-up and reintegration of the consciousness.’

In this paper two-dimensional patterns with four-fold mirror symmetry are generated from texts written with Chinese characters. The drawing is based on the spiral mapping technique (HAYATA, 2003), with which one can visualize a statistical property of a text in a two-dimensional region through spirally folding a string of the characters. With the Jung’s classification mentioned above, these symmetrical patterns can be categorized into Type-I mandalas. Indeed, in his collected works concerning mandalas (JUNG, 1968), he presented a variety of patterns with four-fold mirror symmetry. (See, e.g., Figs. 5–9 in the literature.) After describing the outline of the method, typical results of the pattern generation are shown and subsequently analyzed by means of the diversity indices. Specifically, the author employs the Simpson’s index of diversity and the Shannon’s information entropy (the average amount of information). Mandala patterns are obtainable from a variety of texts such as the HANNYA SHINGYO, a figure in the KEGON Scriptures, the RISHU Sutra, a Chinese poem, and strings of words, such as, for instance, titles of chapters in a literary work. Here the HANNYA SHINGYO is an extremely condensed form of a great scripture termed the HANNYA Sutra; the KEGON Scriptures, which are regarded as being representative of the Mahayana Scriptures, have commonly been used in the KEGON sect, while the RISHU Sutra has been used in the Shingon sect. Words are cited from the Tale of Genji, Han Fei Tzu (KAMPISHI), SHOBOGENZO, KIGOes in haiku, and eventually the 37 Sacred Symbols in the KONGO World. The explanation of these texts is given in the caption of each pattern. Comparison is made among features of the mandalas.

2. Procedure for Mandala Generation

In this section, a method for generating mandala patterns is first described through application to the Sexagenary Cycle (see, e.g., OKADA, 1999) shown in Fig. 1. Subsequently, typical examples of mandala generation are presented.

2.1. Mapping procedure

In the present method, we take notice of fluctuation in the number of kanas along the sequence of words written with Chinese characters. Note that kanas are letters in the Japanese syllabary, which are frequently added to a Chinese character in order to indicate its pronunciation. For instance, for No. 31 on Fig. 1, the two Chinese characters composing the 31st word are accompanied by two kanas [2] and another [1], respectively. Here the numeral in the bracket represents the number of kanas per Chinese character, which can be used as an indicator for the ‘length’ of each Chinese character. In Fig. 1, the length data are defined clearly; for No. 31 those are 2·1.

To visualize the sequence of the character-length data, the author presents a method that modifies the spiral mapping technique (HAYATA, 2003). In this method, from a point on the outermost orbit to the center (0, 0), a spiral pattern with the clockwise rotation is

《六十干支》					
1) 甲子	かつし	2・1	31) 甲午	こうご	2・1
2) 乙丑	いっちゆう	2・3	32) 乙未	いつび	2・1
3) 丙寅	へいしん	2・2	33) 丙申	へいしん	2・2
4) 丁卯	ていぼう	2・2	34) 丁酉	ていゆう	2・2
5) 戊辰	ぼしん	1・2	35) 戊戌	ぼじゅう	1・3
6) 己巳	きし	1・1	36) 己亥	きがい	1・2
7) 庚午	こうご	2・1	37) 庚子	こうし	2・1
8) 辛未	しんび	2・1	38) 辛丑	しんちゆう	2・3
9) 壬申	じんしん	2・2	39) 壬寅	じんいん	2・2
10) 癸酉	きゆう	1・2	40) 癸卯	きぼう	1・2
11) 甲戌	こうじゅう	2・3	41) 甲辰	こうしん	2・2
12) 乙亥	いつがい	2・2	42) 乙巳	いつし	2・1
13) 丙子	へいし	2・1	43) 丙午	へいご	2・1
14) 丁丑	ていちゆう	2・3	44) 丁未	ていび	2・1
15) 戊寅	ぼいん	1・2	45) 戊申	ぼしん	1・2
16) 己卯	きぼう	1・2	46) 己酉	きゆう	1・2
17) 庚辰	こうしん	2・2	47) 庚戌	こうじゅう	2・3
18) 辛巳	しんし	2・1	48) 辛亥	しんがい	2・2
19) 壬午	じんご	2・1	49) 壬子	じんし	2・1
20) 癸未	きび	1・1	50) 癸丑	きちゆう	1・3
21) 甲申	こうしん	2・2	51) 甲寅	こういん	2・2
22) 乙酉	いつゆう	2・2	52) 乙卯	いつぼう	2・2
23) 丙戌	へいじゅう	2・3	53) 丙辰	へいしん	2・2
24) 丁亥	ていがい	2・2	54) 丁巳	ていし	2・1
25) 戊子	ぼご	1・1	55) 戊午	ぼご	1・1
26) 己丑	きちゆう	1・3	56) 己未	きび	1・1
27) 庚寅	こういん	2・2	57) 庚申	こうしん	2・2
28) 辛卯	しっぼう	2・2	58) 辛酉	しんしん	2・2
29) 壬辰	じんしん	2・2	59) 壬戌	じんじゅう	2・3
30) 癸巳	きし	1・1	60) 癸亥	きがい	1・2

Fig. 1. The Sexagenary Cycle.

drawn in accordance with the direction of a sequence. However, because of the uncertainty in the location of the initial point, in actual drawings, instead of the forward propagation, a spiral with the counterclockwise rotation is created backward (i.e., from No. 60 to No. 1). The reverse trajectory is generated as the following algorithm:

1) Starting from the center (0, 0), move horizontally along the x -axis with the increment Δx . Here $\Delta x (>0)$ is the length of the last Chinese character of the sequence. For the system of Fig. 1, $\Delta x = 2$.

2) Subsequently, move upwards with the increment Δy . Here $\Delta y (>0)$ is the length of the second Chinese character from the terminal. For Fig. 1, $\Delta y = 1$.

3) For the point being in the first section ($x > 0, y > 0$), move backward along the horizontal direction (i.e., set $\Delta x < 0$, being the decrement) and upwards along the vertical direction (set $\Delta y > 0$) until the point attains into the second section ($x < 0, y > 0$).

4) For the point being in the second section, move backward along the horizontal direction (set $\Delta x < 0$) and downward along the vertical direction (set $\Delta y < 0$) until the point attains into the third section ($x < 0, y < 0$).

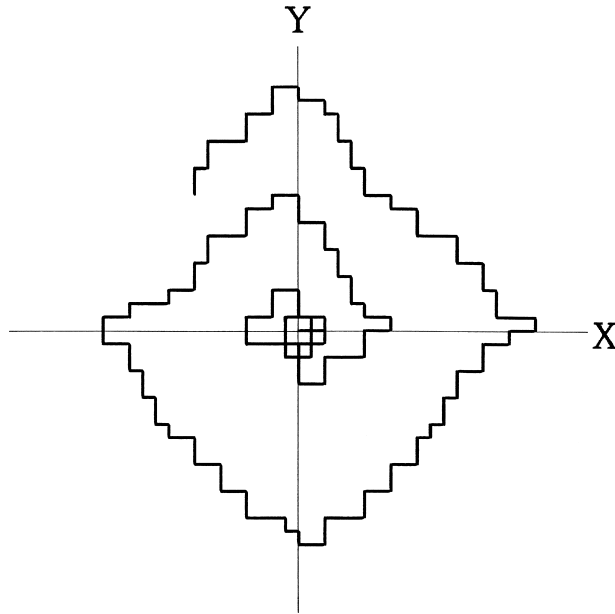


Fig. 2. Spirally mapped orbits for the Sexagenary Cycle shown in Fig. 1.

5) For the point being in the third section, move forward along the horizontal direction (set $\Delta x > 0$) and downward along the vertical direction (set $\Delta y < 0$) until the point attains into the fourth section ($x > 0, y < 0$).

6) For the point being in the fourth section, move forward along the horizontal direction (set $\Delta x > 0$) and upwards along the vertical direction (set $\Delta y > 0$) until the point attains into the first section ($x > 0, y > 0$).

7) Go to Step 3 and repeat this procedure until the point attains the initial Chinese character.

Applying this algorithm to the sequence of Fig. 1, one obtains the trajectory

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(0, 0) \rightarrow (2, 0) \rightarrow (2, 1) \rightarrow (-1, 1) \rightarrow (-1, -1) \rightarrow (1, -1) \rightarrow (1, 1) \\
 &\rightarrow (-1, 1) \rightarrow (-1, -1) \rightarrow (0, -1) \rightarrow (0, -2) \rightarrow (1, -2) \rightarrow (1, -1) \rightarrow (2, -1) \\
 &\rightarrow (2, 1) \rightarrow (0, 1) \rightarrow (0, 3) \rightarrow (-2, 3) \rightarrow (-2, 1) \rightarrow (-4, 1) \rightarrow (-4, -1) \\
 &\rightarrow \dots \\
 &\rightarrow (-4, 16) \rightarrow (-4, 14) \rightarrow (-7, 14) \rightarrow (-7, 12) \rightarrow (-8, 12) \rightarrow (-8, 10). \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Here the adjacent points are joined with a segment line. The spiral pattern is thus obtained as shown in Fig. 2, which becomes a basis for reproducing copies. Specifically, we consider three derivatives arising from the original pattern shown in Fig. 2: 1) the map reversed across the y-axis, 2) the map reversed across the x-axis, and 3) the map reversed across the center $(x, y) = (0, 0)$. Subsequently, in order to obtain a pattern with two-fold mirror

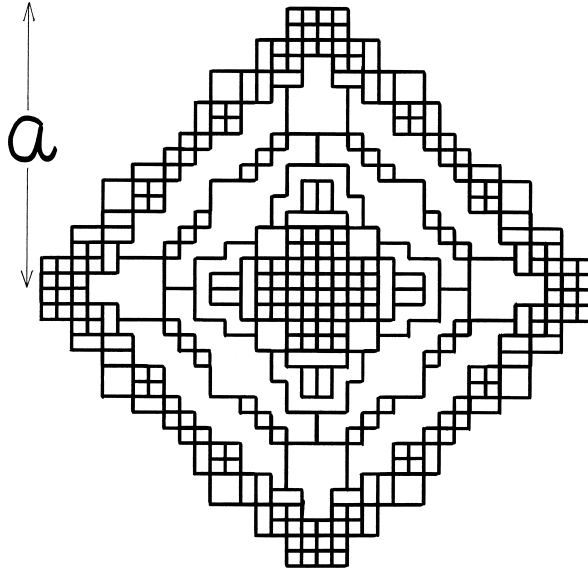


Fig. 3. The mandala pattern generated from Fig. 2, where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 196, 71.0), (2, 48, 17.4), (4, 16, 5.8), (12, 4, 1.4), (16, 4, 1.4), (31, 4, 1.4),$ and $(35, 4, 1.4)$ with $N = 276$ ($m = 7$). Here $N(m)$ stands for the number of polygonal elements (the number of their category).

symmetry, these four maps are superimposed without offset. Finally, this pattern and its 90° -rotation are superimposed. Note that the final pattern maintains the four-fold mirror symmetry being a typical feature of mandalas. The final result can be seen in Fig. 3. It should be mentioned here that more complicated and/or dynamic patterns could be generated by utilizing longer texts such as, e.g., sutras or dharanies in the Buddhism and Chinese poems, which will be described in the subsequent section. In other words, the degree of complexity would be controllable by selecting an appropriate text.

2.2. Examples

In this section typical results of mandala patterns generated from texts are displayed. The texts written with Chinese characters include sutras, a poem, and sequences of words. As the most famous sutra in the Buddhism, first, consider the HANNYA SHINGYO (see, e.g., HIRO, 1998) as shown in Fig. 4(a), from which the mandala pattern of Fig. 4(b) has been obtained. The frequency (f) distribution of the elemental area S , i.e., $\{S\}$ vs. $\{f\}$, is given in the caption of Fig. 4(b). Note here that the pattern is composed of 556 polygonal elements (i.e., $N = 556$).

Subsequently, we consider the ICHIJO-HOKKAI figure in the KEGON Scriptures (KAMATA, 1988). As seen in Fig. 5(a), this figure can be featured by a meandering string of 210 Chinese characters. To make mapping the original geometry has been rewritten as shown in Fig. 5(b). The pattern created from Fig. 5(b) is seen in Fig. 5(c), where the

(a)

《摩訶般若波羅蜜多心經》	
1) 觀自在菩薩	かんじざいぼさつ
2) 行深般若波羅蜜多時	ぎょうじんぱんにやほらみつたじ
3) 照見五蘊皆空	しょうけんごうんがいこう
4) 度一切苦厄	どいつさいくやく
5) 舍利子	しゃりし
6) 色不異空	しきふいこう
7) 空不異色	こうふいしき
8) 色即是空	しきそくせこう
9) 空即是色	こうそくせしき
10) 受想行識	じゆそうぎょうしき
11) 亦復如是	やくふによせ
12) 舍利子	しゃりし
13) 是諸法空相	ぜしよほうこうそう
14) 不生不滅	ふしょうふめつ
15) 不垢不淨	ふくふじょう
16) 不增不減	ふぞうふめつ
17) 是故空中無色	せここうちゅうむしき
18) 無受想行識	むじゆそうぎょうしき
19) 無眼耳鼻舌身意	むげんにびせつしんい
20) 無色声香味觸法	むしきしょうこうみそくぼう
21) 無眼界乃至無意識界	むげんかいななしむいしきかい
22) 無無明	むむみょう
23) 亦無無明盡	やくむむみょうじん
24) 乃至無老死	ないしむろうし
25) 亦無老死盡	やくむろうしじん
26) 無苦集滅道	むくしゅうめつどう
27) 無智亦無得	むちやくむとく
28) 以無所得故	いむしよとくこ
29) 菩提薩垂	ぼだいさつた
30) 依般若波羅蜜多故	えぱんにやほらみつたこ
31) 心無罣礙	しんむけいげ
32) 無罣礙故	むけいげこ
33) 無有恐怖	むうくふ
34) 遠離一切顛倒夢想	おんりいつさいてんどうむそう
35) 究竟涅槃	くきやうねはん
36) 三世諸仏	さんぜしよぶつ
37) 依般若波羅蜜多故	えぱんにやほらみつたこ
38) 得阿耨多羅三藐三菩提	とくあのおたらさんみやくさんぼだい
39) 故知般若波羅蜜多	こちぱんにやほらみつた
40) 是大神呪	ぜだいじんしゆ
41) 是大明呪	ぜだいましゆ
42) 是無上呪	ぜむじょうしゆ
43) 是無等等呪	ぜむとうどうしゆ
44) 能除一切苦	のうじよいつさいく
45) 真実不虛	しんじつふこ
46) 故說般若波羅蜜多呪	こせつぱんにやほらみつたしゆ
47) 即說呪曰	そくせつしゆわつ
48) 羯諦	ぎやてい
49) 羯諦	ぎやてい
50) 波羅羯諦	はらぎやてい
51) 波羅僧羯諦	はらそうぎやてい
52) 菩提薩婆訶	ほうじそわか
53) 般若心經	ぱんにやしんぎょう

Fig. 4. (a) The HANNYA-SHINGYO. This sutra composed of 262 Chinese characters is an extremely condensed form of a great scripture termed the HANNYA Sutra and thus contains the quintessence of the original text. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 416, 74.8)$, $(2, 84, 15.1)$, $(3, 24, 4.3)$, $(4, 8, 1.4)$, $(6, 4, 0.7)$, $(9, 8, 1.4)$, $(20, 4, 0.7)$, $(48, 4, 0.7)$, and $(108, 4, 0.7)$ with $N = 556$ ($m = 9$).

(b)

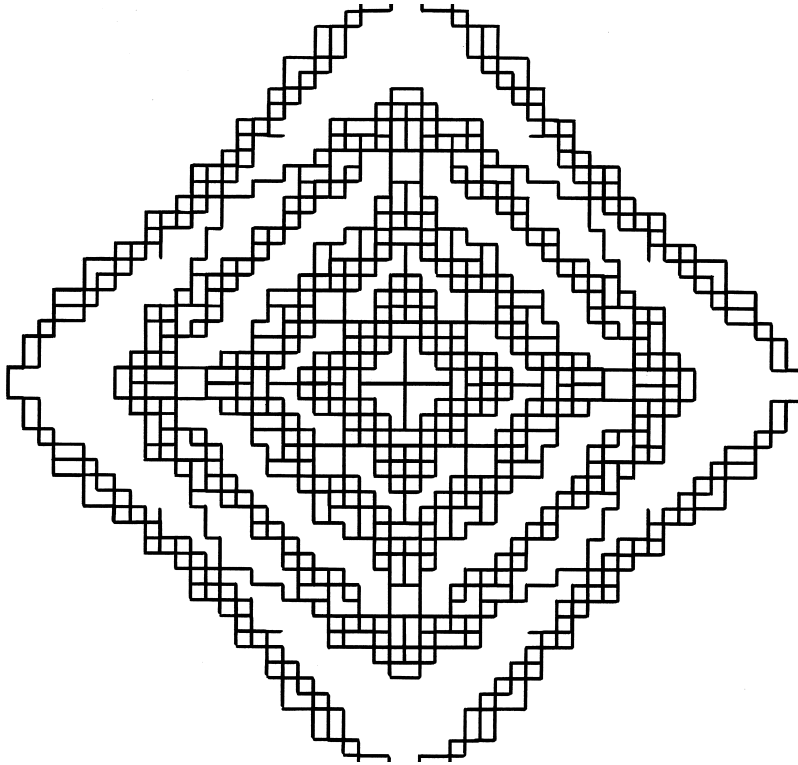


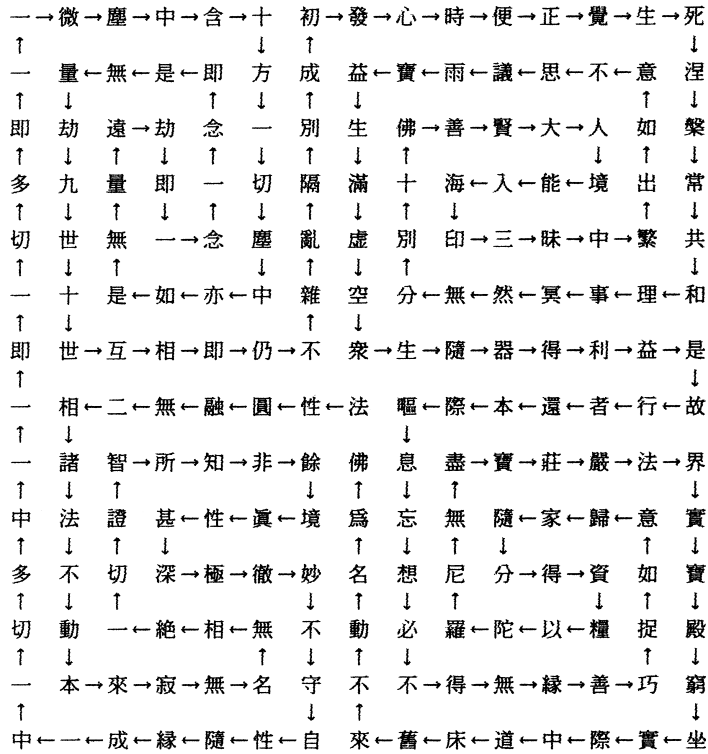
Fig. 4. (continued).

mandala is composed of 528 elements (i.e., $N = 528$). For an example of highly dense pattern generation, the RISHU Sutra (see, e.g., MATSUNAGA, 1992) given in Fig. 6(a) is chosen. As seen in Fig. 6(a), this sutra is composed of the most sentences among the three sutras. The mandala pattern generated from Fig. 6(a) is shown in Fig. 6(b), where the mandala is divided into 856 elements ($N = 856$).

The mandala pattern arising from the Chinese poem BAITAN'O (given in Fig. 7(a)) that was composed by Hakukyoi (TABEL, 1990) is exhibited in Fig. 7(b).

The Tale of Genji is a long fiction authored by Murasaki Shikibu (Lady Murasaki) in the middle of the Heian period. Currently this work is regarded as being composed of the 54 volumes as seen in Fig. 8(a). The mandala pattern generated from Fig. 8(a) is shown in Fig. 8(b). However, there once was a different arrangement for the volumes. The one including KUMOGAKURE in Volume 41 (KANEKO, 1952) is given in Fig. 9(a). The pattern obtained from Fig. 9(a) is displayed in Fig. 9(b). In comparison between the two patterns (Figs. 8(b) and 9(b)) one finds that, though their aspects differ each other, there is no substantial difference between them. Aside from the original text, to date the Tale of Genji has reproduced several arranged digests. For an example of them, we herein consider the one written by KAWAGUCHI (1962). The sequence of the volumes and the mandala

《華嚴一乘法界圖》



(a)

Fig. 5. A mapped seal in the ICHIJO-HOKKAI Figure in the KEGON Scriptures. This map sketches the path from the start, dharma, to the goal, Buddha, at which spiritual enlightenment will be attainable. (a) Original. (b) Modification for reading. (c) Mandala pattern generated from (b), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 372, 70.4), (2, 76, 14.4), (3, 20, 3.8), (4, 28, 5.3), (6, 12, 2.3), (7, 12, 2.3), (12, 4, 0.8),$ and $(19, 4, 0.8)$ with $N = 528$ ($m = 8$).

pattern are seen in Figs. 10(a) and (b), respectively.

The literary works composed of a quantity of volumes comparable to the Tale of Genji can also be found in the Chinese classics. Here we notice Han Fei Tzu (Fig. 11(a); KANAYA, 1994), which includes 55 volumes being close to the number of the Tale of Genji. The mandala pattern generated from Fig. 11(a) is shown in Fig. 11(b). In general, superposing two sequences allows one to enhance the degree of complexities of the pattern. For instance, a texture using the volume titles of Han Fei Tzu and those of the Tale of Genji is displayed in Fig. 12. The two original sequences, $\{H1, H2, \dots, H55\}$ and $\{G1, G2, \dots, G54\}$, are merged as

法性圓融無二相諸法不動本來寂無名無相絶一切證智所知非餘境眞性甚深極徹妙	不守自性隨緣成一中一切多中一即一切多即一切微塵中含十方一切塵中亦如是	ふすじしゅうずいじんちゅうはんじゅうほうさいじんちゅうやくによぜ	無量遠劫即一念一中一切多中一即一切多即一切微塵中含十方一切塵中亦如是	むりょうおんこくいちねんいちねんそくぜむりょうこくせじゅうせごそうそくによそらんかくべつじょうしよほつしんじべんしゅうかく	生死涅槃常共和理事冥然無分別十佛善賢大人境界能入海印三昧中繁出如意不思議	しょうねはんじょうきやうりじみょうむぶんべつじゅうぜんけんたいにんきやうのうかいさんまいちゅうはんしゅつによいふしぎ	雨寶益生滿虛空衆生隨器得利益是故行者還本際嘔息忘必不得無緣善巧捉如意	うほうえきしやうまんこくしゅしやうずいきとくえきせこぎやうしゃかんほんさいはそくぼうひつふとくむえんぜんこうそくによ	歸家隨分得資糧以陀羅尼無盡寶莊嚴法界實寶殿窮坐實際中道床舊來不動名爲佛	きけずいぶんとしりやういたらにむじんほうそうごんほうかいじつほうでんきゅうざじつさいちゅうどうしやうきゅうらいふどうみやうぶつ
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(b)

Fig. 5. (continued).

$$\{H1, G1, H2, G2, \dots, G53, H54, G54, H55\}, \tag{2}$$

where H_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 55$) represents the i -th chapter in Han Fei Tzu and G_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 54$) represents the i -th volume in the Tale of Genji.

The Japanese classic writing SHOBOGENZO (MIZUNO, 1990) authored by Master Dogen is composed of 75 chapters, the number of which exceeds substantially those of the

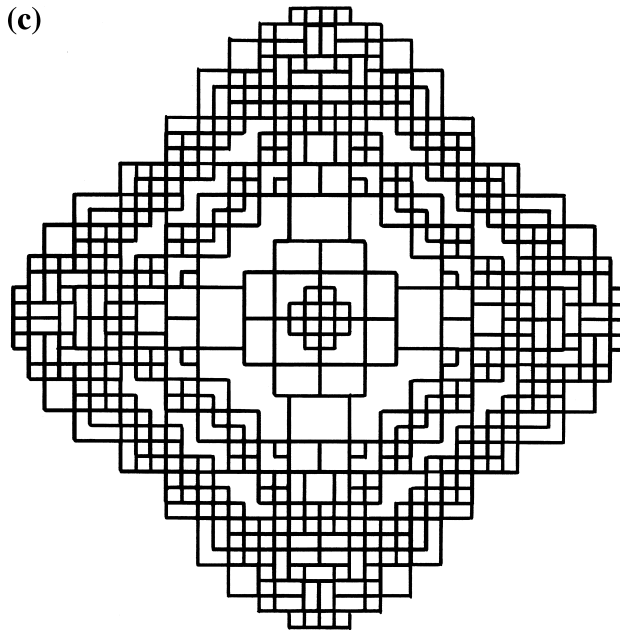


Fig. 5. (continued).

two works above. Their titles are written in Fig. 13(a). The mandala pattern arising from Fig. 13(a) is drawn in Fig. 13(b).

In haiku, which is the shortest Japanese poem of 17 syllables, a seasonable word termed KIGO must be included in a sentence. Figure 14(a) shows the sequence of summery KIGOs in the Buddhist SAIJIKI (IIDA, 1996). The mandala pattern generated from Fig. 14(a) is seen in Fig. 14(b). For the sequence of autumnal KIGOs one can see the results in Figs. 15(a) and (b).

Finally, mandala generation from the names of the 37 Sacred Symbols of the KONGO World (MATSUNAGA, 1991) is described. The sequence of the names is given in Fig. 16(a), from which the pattern of Fig. 16(b) has been produced.

3. Analysis

3.1. Analytical method

To evaluate geometrical features of the mandala pattern, we firstly examine the frequency distribution of areas of the polygonal elements in the pattern. For more detailed characterization the Simpson's diversity index $1 - \lambda$ (SIMPSON, 1949) would be useful, where

$$\lambda = [N(N-1)]^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(f_i - 1). \quad (3)$$

(a)

《大衆金剛不空眞實三摩耶經》	
〈般若波羅蜜多理趣品〉	
1) 如是我聞。	じょしがふん
2) 一時薄伽梵。	いつしふわきやふん
3) 成就殊勝一切如来。	せいしゆしゆしやういつせいじよらい
4) 金剛加持三摩耶智。	さんこうかちさんまやち
5) 已得一切如来灌頂宝冠為三界主。	いとくいつせいじよらいくわんでいほうくわんいさんかいしゆ
6) 已証一切如来。	いしやういつせいじよらい
7) 一切智智瑜伽自在。	いつせいちちゆきやしさい
8) 能作一切如来。	のうさくいつせいじよらい
9) 一切印平等種種事業。	いつせいいんべいとうしやうじようしぎやう
10) 於無尽無余一切衆生界。	よぶしんぶよいつせいしゆうせいかい
11) 一切意願作業。	いつせいいげんさくぎやう
12) 皆悉円満。	かいしつてんまん
13) 常恒三世。	しやうこうさんせ
14) 一切時身語意業。	いつせいししんぎよいぎやう
15) 金剛大毘盧遮那如来。	さんこうたいひろしやだじよらい
16) 在於欲界他化自在天王宮中。	さいよつうかいたくわしさいてんのうきやうちやう
17) 一切如来常所遊処吉祥称歎。	いつせいじよらいしやうそやうしよきつしやうしやうたん
18) 大摩尼殿。	たいまじてん
19) 種種間錯。	しやうじやうかんさく
20) 鈴鐸綵幡微風搖擊。	れいたくそうばんひふうようげき
21) 珠鬘瓔珞半满月等而為莊嚴。	しゆまんえいらくはんまんげつとうじいそうげん
22) 与八十俱胝菩薩衆俱。	よはつしゆくちほさつしゆく
23) 所謂。	そい
24) 金剛手菩薩摩訶薩。	さんこうしゆほさんばかさ
25) 觀自在菩薩摩訶薩。	くわんしさいほさんばかさ
26) 虚空蔵菩薩摩訶薩。	きやうこうそうほさんばかさ
27) 金剛拳菩薩摩訶薩。	さんこうけんほさんばかさ
28) 文殊師利菩薩摩訶薩。	ぶんじゆしりほさんばかさ
29) 纒発心転法輪菩薩摩訶薩。	さいはつしんてんほうりんほさんばかさ
30) 虚空庫菩薩摩訶薩。	きやうこうこほさんばかさ
31) 摧一切魔菩薩摩訶薩。	さいいつせいまほさんばかさ
32) 与如是等大菩薩衆。	よじよしとうたいほさつしゆ
33) 恭敬圍繞而為説法。	きやうげいいじようじいせつほう
34) 初中後善文義巧妙。	そちやうこうせんぶんぎこうひやう
35) 純一円満清浄潔白。	しゆんいちえんまんせいせいけつはく
36) 説一切法清浄句門。	せいつせいほうせいせいくもん
37) 所謂。	そい
38) 妙適清浄句是菩薩位。	ひやうてきせいせいくしほさい
39) 欲箭清浄句是菩薩位。	よくせんせいせいくしほさい
40) 触清浄句是菩薩位。	そくせいせいくしほさい
41) 愛縛清浄句是菩薩位。	あいはくせいせいくしほさい

Fig. 6. (a) The RISHU Sutra. The text is known as a scripture being commonly used in the Shingon sect. Note that the term RISHU stands for the reason of things and for that leading to a right thing. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 800, 93.5), (2, 36, 4.2), (3, 8, 0.9), (4, 8, 0.9),$ and $(13, 4, 0.5)$ with $N = 856$ ($m = 5$).

- 42) 一切自在主清淨句是菩薩位。
いつ せい し さい しゆう せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 43) 見清淨句是菩薩位。
けん せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 44) 適悦清淨句是菩薩位。
てき えつ せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 45) 愛清淨句是菩薩位。
あい せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 46) 慢清淨句是菩薩位。
まん せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 47) 莊嚴清淨句是菩薩位。
そう げん せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 48) 意滋沢清淨句是菩薩位。
い し た く せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 49) 光明清淨句是菩薩位。
こう べい せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 50) 身業清淨句是菩薩位。
しん らく せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 51) 色清淨句是菩薩位。
しよく せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 52) 声清淨句是菩薩位。
せい せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 53) 香清淨句是菩薩位。
きやう せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 54) 味清淨句是菩薩位。
び せい せい く し ぼ さい
- 55) 何以故。
か い こ
- 56) 一切法自性清淨故。
いつ せい ぼう し せい せい せい こ
- 57) 般若波羅蜜多清淨。
ふわん びや はら び た せい せい
- 58) 金剛手。
きん こう しゆ
- 59) 若有聞此清淨出生句般若理趣。
じやく ちゆう ぶん し せい せい しゆつ せい く ふわん びや り しゆ
- 60) 乃至菩提道場。
だい し ぼ てい どう ちよう
- 61) 一切蓋障。
いつ せい がい しょう
- 62) 及煩惱障法障業障。
きゆう はん だつ しょう げつ しょう
- 63) 說広積習。
せつ こう せき しゆ
- 64) 必不墮於地獄等趣。
ひつ ぶ た よ ち ぎやく どう しゆ
- 65) 說作重罪消滅不難。
せつ さく ちよう さい しょう べつ ぶ なん
- 66) 若能受持日日。
じやく のう しゆ ち じつ じつ
- 67) 誦誦作意思惟。
とく しょう さく い し い
- 68) 即於現生証。
そく よ げん せい しょう
- 69) 一切法平等金剛三摩地。
いつ せい ぼう へい どう きん こう さん ま ち
- 70) 於一切法皆得自在。
よ かつ せい ぼう がい とく し さい
- 71) 受於無量適悦歡喜。
しゆ よ ぶ り しよう てき えつ くわん ぎ
- 72) 以十六大菩薩生。
い しゆう りく たい ぼ さつ せい
- 73) 獲得如來執金剛位。
くわき とく じよ らい しゆう きん こう い
- 74) 時薄伽梵。
し ふわ きや ふわん
- 75) 一切如來大乘現証三摩耶。
いつ せい じよ らい たい しょう げん しょう さん ま や
- 76) 一切義曼荼羅持金剛勝薩垂。
いつ せい まん たら ち きん こう しょう さつ た
- 77) 於三界中調伏無余。
よ さん かい ちゆう ちよう ふく ぶ よ
- 78) 一切義成就金剛手菩薩摩訶薩。
いつ せい ぎ せい しゆ きん こう しゆ ぼ さん ぼ か さ
- 79) 為欲重顯明此義故。
い よく ちよう げん べい し い こ
- 80) 熙怡微笑左手作金剛慢印。
き い び しょう さ しゆ さ きん こう まん にん
- 81) 右手抽擲本初大金剛作勇進勢。
ちゆう しゆ ちゆう てき ほん そ たい きん こう さく ちゆう しん せい
- 82) 說大樂金剛不空三摩耶心。
せつ たい ら きん こう ぶ こう さん ま や しん

Fig. 6. (continued).

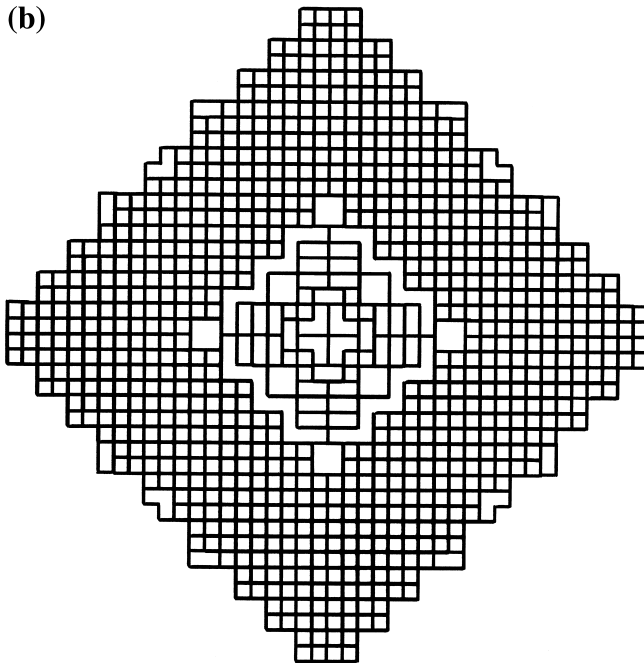


Fig. 6. (continued).

Here $f_i (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m)$ stands for the frequency of S_i being the area data. This index, which was proposed initially in the context of ecology, is based on probability theory. Suppose that two elements were sampled randomly from the N elements with m categories. In making such sampling a variety of combinations are possible. The index represents the probability of finding the two samples in the same category. As the distribution, i.e., the profile of $\{f\}$ versus $\{S\}$, becomes uniform, the probability λ decreases, which leads to the increasing diversity $1 - \lambda$. Here we note that the index is bounded within

$$0 \leq 1 - \lambda \leq (N - 1)^{-1}N(1 - m^{-1}). \tag{4}$$

In addition to the Simpson's index, as another approach to analyzing the degree of diversity, we use the Shannon's information entropy H (nat) (SHANNON, 1948) defined in the form

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^m p_i \ln p_i, \tag{5}$$

with $p_i = f_i/N (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m)$. The information entropy can be normalized in the form

(a)

《売炭翁》 白居易	
1) 売炭翁	ばい たん おう
2) 伐薪烧炭南山中	たきぎを さり すみを やく なん ざんの うち
3) 满面塵灰煙火色	まん めんの じん かい えん かの いろ
4) 兩鬢蒼蒼十指黑	りょう びん そう そうとして じつ し ぐろし
5) 売炭得錢何所管	すみを うりて ぜにを うる なんの いとなむ ところぞ
6) 身上衣装口中食	しん じょうの い しょう こう ちゅうの しょく
7) 可憐身上衣正單	あわれむ べし しん じょう い まさに ひとえなるを
8) 心憂炭賤願天寒	こころに すみの やすきを うねへ てんの さむかんことを ねがう
9) 夜來城外一尺雪	や らい じょう がい いっ しやくの ゆき
10) 曉駕炭車輾冰轍	あかつきに たん しやに がして ひよう てつを ひく
11) 牛困人飢日已高	うしは つかね ひと は うる ひ すでに たかし
12) 市南門外泥中歌	しの なん もんの そと でい ちゅうに やすむ
13) 翩翩兩騎來是誰	へん べんたる りよう き さたるは これ たれぞ
14) 黃衣使者白衫兒	こう いの ししや はく さんの じ
15) 手把文書口稱勅	てに ぶん しょを とり くちに みことのりと しょうす
16) 迴車叱牛牽向北	くるまを めぐらし うしを しつして ひきて きたに むかはしむ
17) 一車炭重千余斤	いっ しやくの すみの おもさ せん よ きん
18) 宮使驅將惜不得	きゅうし かり もて をしみ えず
19) 半疋紅糸肖一文綾	はん ひきの こう しょう いち じょうの あや
20) 繫向牛頭充炭直	ぎゅう とうに かけて すみの あたひに あつ

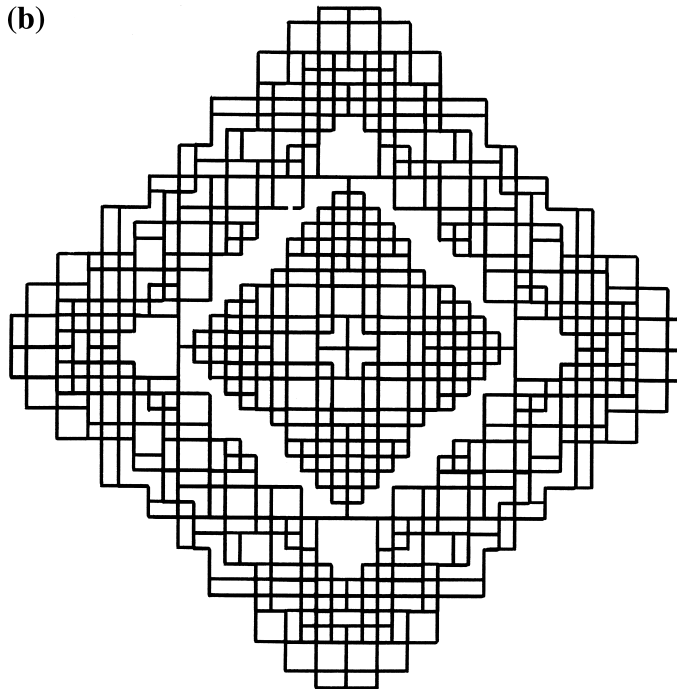
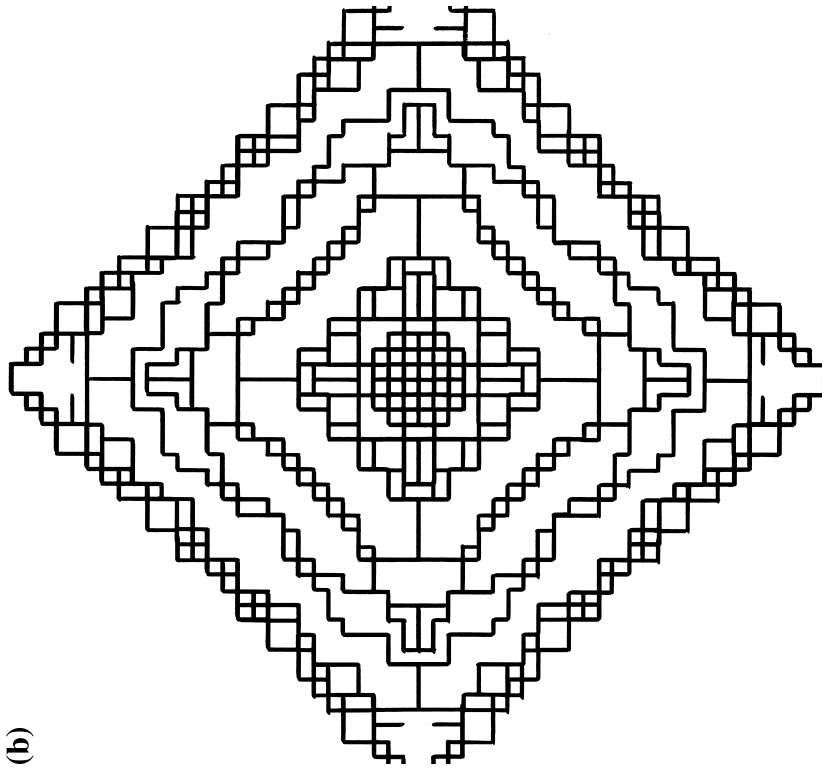


Fig. 7. (a) BAITAN'O by Hakukyoi. The title of this poem represents an old person who sells charcoal. The composer is a famous Chinese poet in the middle of the Tang period (618-907). (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), with $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 300, 56.4)$, $(2, 136, 25.6)$, $(3, 24, 4.5)$, $(4, 56, 10.5)$, $(6, 8, 1.5)$, $(14, 4, 0.8)$, and $(32, 4, 0.8)$ with $N = 532$ ($m = 7$).



(b)

《源氏物語》	
1) 桐壺	28) 野分
2) 常木	29) 行幸
3) 空蝉	30) 藤袴
4) 夕顔	31) 真木柱
5) 若紫	32) 梅枝
6) 末摘花	33) 藤裏葉
7) 紅葉賀	34) 若菜上
8) 花宴	35) 若菜下
9) 葵	36) 柏木
10) 賢木	37) 横笛
11) 花散里	38) 鈴虫
12) 須磨	39) 夕霧
13) 明石	40) 御法
14) 澹羅	41) 幻
15) 蓬生	42) 匂宮
16) 関屋	43) 紅梅
17) 絵合	44) 竹河
18) 松風	45) 権姫
19) 薄雲	46) 椎本
20) 權	47) 総角
21) 少女	48) 早蕨
22) 玉鬘	49) 宿木
23) 初音	50) 東屋
24) 胡蝶	51) 浮舟
25) 螢	52) 蜻蛉
26) 常夏	53) 手習
27) 篝火	54) 夢浮橋

(a)

Fig. 8. (a) The volume titles of the Tale of Genji. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/M[\%]) = (1, 164, 55.4)$, $(2, 56, 18.9)$, $(3, 8, 2.7)$, $(4, 40, 13.5)$, $(6, 4, 1.4)$, $(16, 4, 1.4)$, $(20, 4, 1.4)$, $(34, 4, 1.4)$, $(42, 4, 1.4)$, $(53, 4, 1.4)$, and $(87, 4, 1.4)$ with $N = 296$ ($m = 11$).

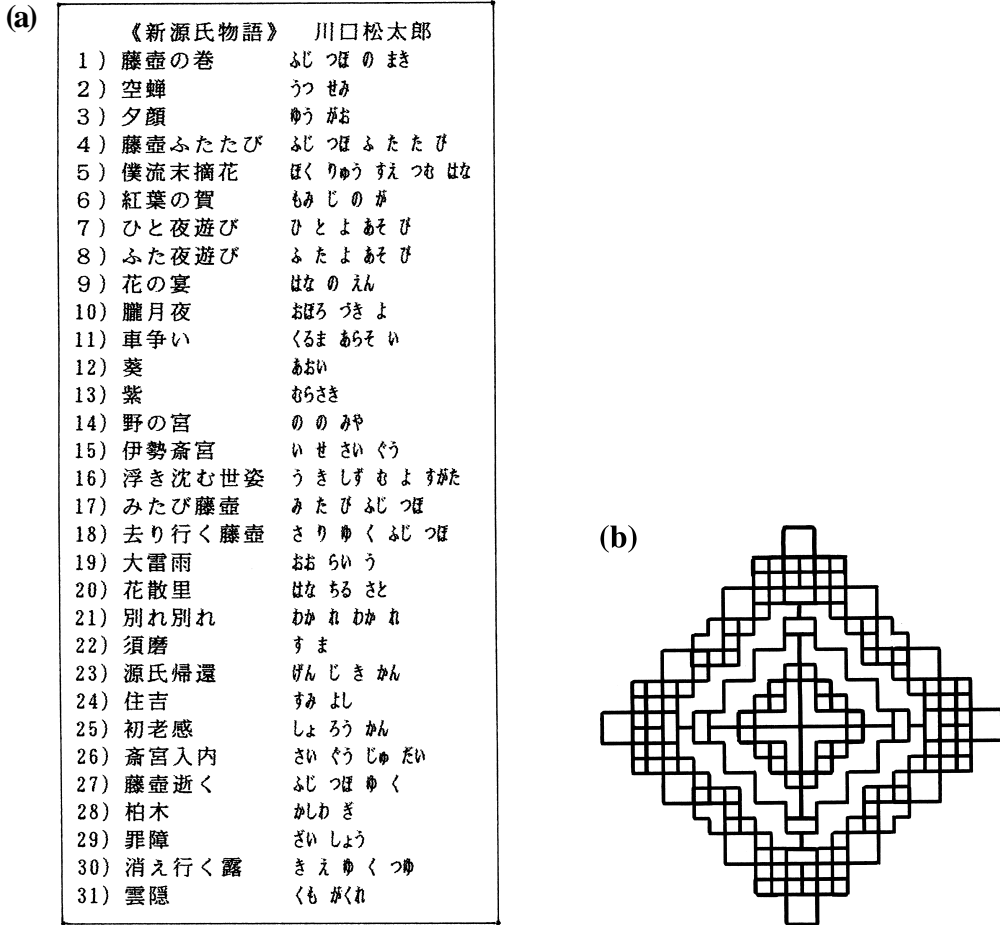


Fig. 10. (a) The titles of chapters in an Arranged Digest of the Tale of Genji, which was written by Matsutaro Kawaguchi (1899-1985), who is a Japanese novelist being known with, e.g., AIZENKATSURA. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 120, 76.9), (2, 8, 5.1), (3, 4, 2.6), (4, 12, 7.7), (5, 4, 2.6), (13, 4, 2.6),$ and $(17, 4, 2.6)$ with $N = 156$ ($m = 7$).

$$h = H/\ln m, \tag{6}$$

which is termed the relative entropy in the context of information theory.

One finds that the patterns exhibited in Subsec. 2.2 contain two different joints: one is shaped like ‘+’, the other is shaped like ‘T.’ As a measure of balance between the two different joints we calculate the binary entropy (SHANNON, 1948)

$$h_2 = (-p_+ \ln p_+ - p_T \ln p_T) / \ln 2, \tag{7}$$

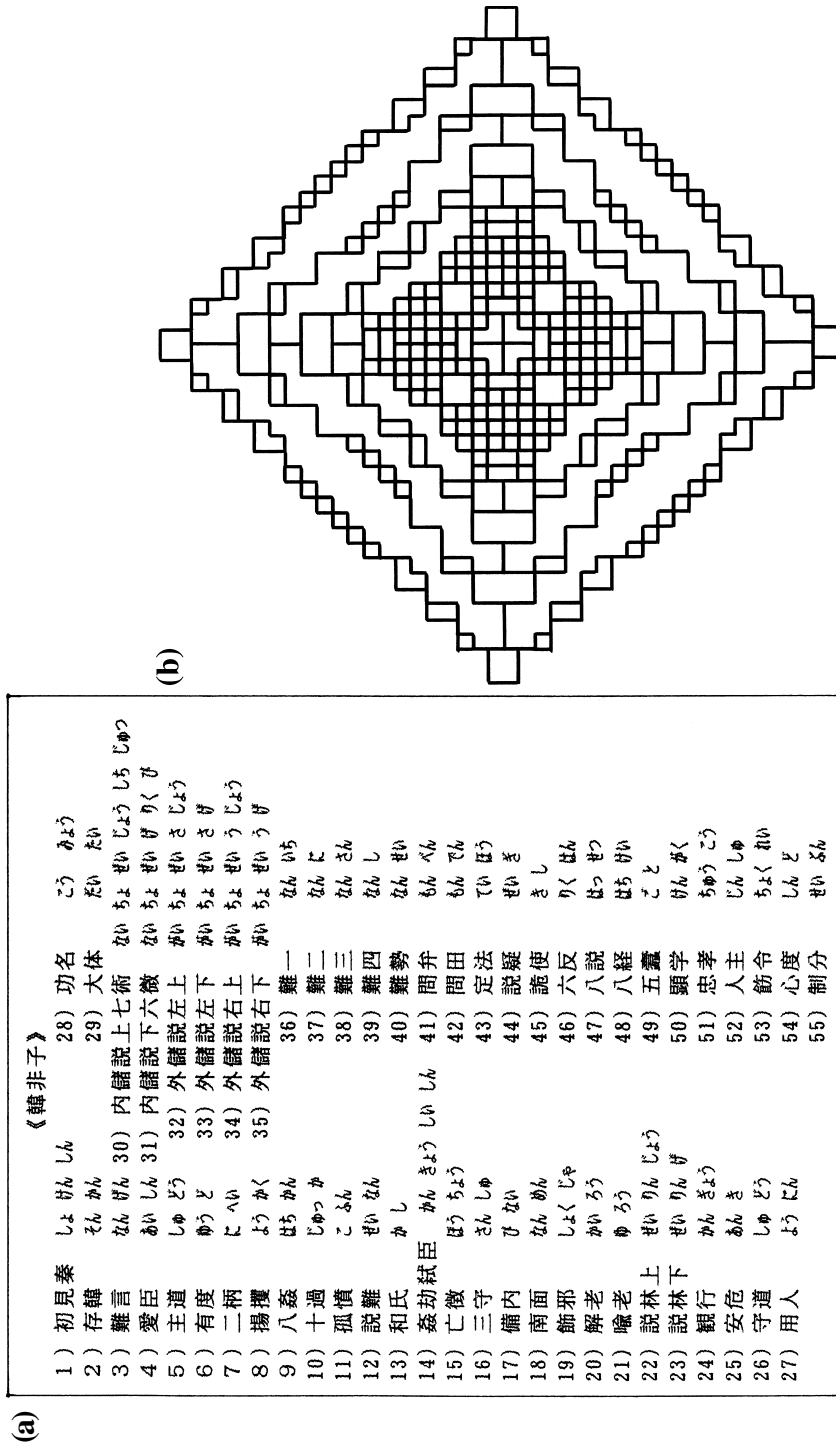


Fig. 11. (a) The titles of chapters in Han Fei Tzu (KAMPISHI in Japanese), which states a basis for politics by means of laws and punishments. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N\%) = (1, 180, 66.2)$, $(2, 44, 16.2)$, $(3, 12, 4.4)$, $(4, 16, 5.9)$, $(8, 8, 2.9)$, $(18, 4, 1.5)$, $(46, 4, 1.5)$, and $(73, 4, 1.5)$ with $N = 272$ ($m = 8$).

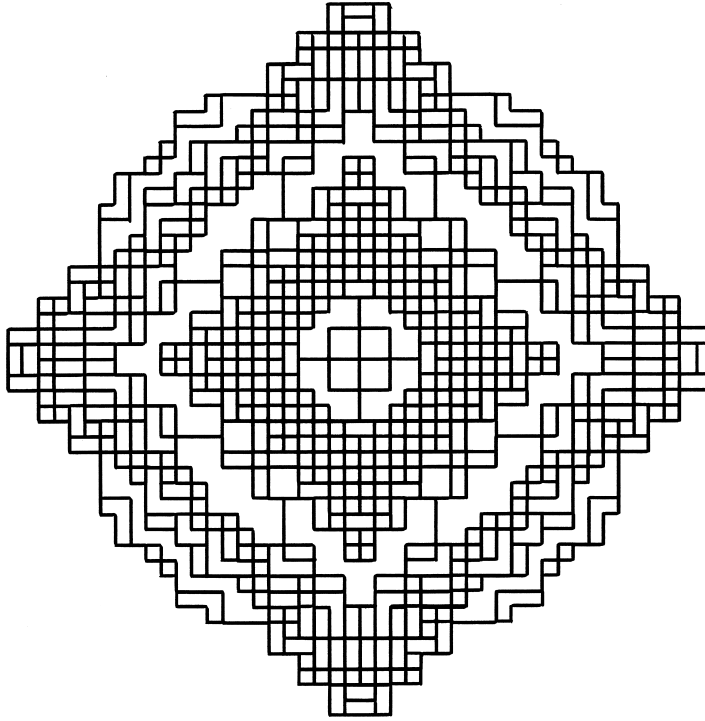


Fig. 12. A superimposition between the titles of the Tale of Genji (Fig. 8(a)) and those of Han Fei Tzu (Fig. 11(a)), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 372, 61.6), (2, 168, 27.8), (3, 4, 0.7), (4, 36, 6.0), (5, 8, 1.3), (9, 4, 0.7), (23, 8, 1.3), \text{ and } (30, 4, 0.7)$ with $N = 604$ ($m = 8$).

where $0 \leq h_2 \leq 1$ and p_+ (p_T) stands for the relative frequency of the cross (the T junction); for $p_+ = p_T = 1/2$, $h_2 = 1$. As will be found in the subsequent section, it is important to evaluate the joint distribution in characterizing the ‘individuality’ of a mandala pattern.

Finally, a method is proposed for measuring a geometrical feature of the outermost boundary of a mandala pattern. As an index dependent on the overall area of a pattern, S_{tot} , and the characteristic length, a , we derive

$$\Gamma = K^{-1}(S_{\text{tot}} - 2a^2) + 1 \text{ with } K = (\pi - 2)a^2, \tag{8}$$

where π is the Ludolph’s number, and the meaning of a is indicated on Fig. 3. Note that $\Gamma \rightarrow 1$ as the contour of a mandala approaches that of the square with side length $\sqrt{2} a$ and area $2a^2$, whereas $\Gamma \rightarrow 2$ as the contour approaches that of the circle with radius a and area πa^2 . The Γ -value beyond the confines of $1 \leq \Gamma \leq 2$ is possible: for $\Gamma < 1$ the shape of a mandala becomes starlike, while for $\Gamma > 2$ it exhibits a feature of the super-circle characterized by the parameter Γ . Therefore, with this shape index being calculated, one can quantify the topographic aspect of mandalas.

(a)

《正法眼蔵》			
1) 現成公案	げん じょう こう あん	40) 栢樹子	はく じゆ し
2) 摩訶般若波羅蜜	ま か はん にゃ はら みつ	41) 三界唯心	さん がい ゆい しん
3) 仏性	ぶつ しょう	42) 説心説性	せつ しん せつ しょう
4) 身心学道	しん じん がく どう	43) 諸法実相	しよ ぽう じつ そう
5) 即心是仏	そく しん ぜ ぶつ	44) 仏道	ぶつ どう
6) 行仏威儀	ぎょう ぶつ いか ぎ	45) 密語	みつ ご
7) 一顆明珠	いっ か めい しゆ	46) 無情説法	む じょう せつ ぽう
8) 心不可得	しん ふ か とく	47) 仏経	ぶつ きやう
9) 古仏心	こ ぶつ しん	48) 法性	ぽう しょう
10) 大悟	だい ご	49) 陀羅尼	たら に
11) 坐禅儀	ざ ぜん ぎ	50) 洗面	せん めん
12) 坐禅箴	ざ ぜん しん	51) 面授	めん じゆ
13) 海印三昧	かい いん さん まい	52) 仏祖	ぶつ そ
14) 空華	くう げ	53) 梅花	ばい か
15) 光明	こう みやう	54) 洗淨	せん じやう
16) 行持	ぎやう じ	55) 十方	じつ ぽう
17) 恁麼	いん も	56) 見仏	けん ぶつ
18) 観音	かん ねん	57) 遍參	へん さん
19) 古鏡	こ きやう	58) 眼睛	がん ぜい
20) 有時	ゆう じ	59) 家常	か じやう
21) 授記	じゆ き	60) 三十七品菩提分法	さん じゅう しつ ぽん ぽだい ぶん ぽう
22) 全機	ぜん き	61) 龍吟	りゅう ぎん
23) 都機	つ き	62) 祖師西来意	そ し せい らい い
24) 画餅	わ びん	63) 発菩提心	はつ ぽだい しん
25) 溪声山色	けい せい さん しょく	64) 優曇華	う どん げ
26) 仏向上事	ぶつ こう じやう じ	65) 如来全身	にょ らい ぜん しん
27) 夢中説夢	む ちゆう せつ む	66) 三昧王三昧	さん まい おう さん まい
28) 礼拝得髓	らい ぱい とく すい	67) 転法輪	てん ぽう りん
29) 山水経	さん すい きやう	68) 大修行	だい しゆ ぎやう
30) 看経	かん きん	69) 自証三昧	じ じやう さん まい
31) 諸悪莫作	しよあく まく さ	70) 虚空	こくう
32) 伝衣	でん え	71) 鉢盂	ぼう
33) 道得	どう て	72) 安居	あん ご
34) 仏教	ぶつ きやう	73) 他神通	た じん づう
35) 神通	じん づう	74) 王索仙陀婆	おう さく せん だ ぽ
36) 阿羅漢	あらかん	75) 出家	しゆつ げ
37) 春秋	しゆん じゆう		
38) 葛藤	かつ とう		
39) 嗣書	し しょ		

Fig. 13. (a) The titles of chapters in Master Dogen's SHOBOGENZO. With this writing, Dogen (1200–1253) stated the spirit of the Buddhism. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 412, 79.2)$, $(2, 64, 12.3)$, $(3, 12, 2.3)$, $(4, 12, 2.3)$, $(7, 4, 0.8)$, $(8, 4, 0.8)$, $(16, 4, 0.8)$, $(17, 4, 0.8)$, and $(19, 4, 0.8)$ with $N = 520$ ($m = 9$).

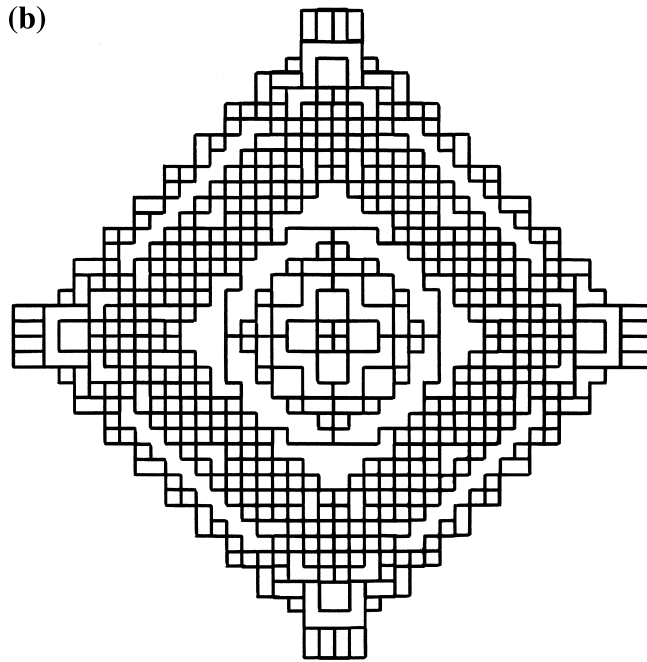


Fig. 13. (continued).

3.2. Results

First, numerical results are presented for the mandala pattern of the Sexagenary Cycle (Fig. 3). The mode, Mo , and the range, R , of the area data $\{S\}$ are derivable as $Mo = 1$ and $R = 34$, respectively. Here Mo and R stand for, respectively, the most frequent value and the difference between the maximum and the minimum of the data. The Simpson's diversity index, the Shannon's information entropy, and the relative entropy, respectively, become

$$1 - \lambda = 0.463, \quad H = 0.958 \text{ nat}, \quad h = 0.492. \tag{9}$$

The binary joints distribute as

$$(p_+, p_T) = (50.7, 49.3) \text{ in } \%, \tag{10}$$

from which we calculate

$$h_2 = 1.00, \tag{11}$$

indicating that in Fig. 3 the joints are balanced each other.

The shape parameters, a and S_{tot} , are derived as

(a)

《仏教歳時記／夏の季語》	
閻魔堂大念仏 えんまどうだいねんぶつ	山法師の花 やまほうしのはな
藤切り会式 ふじきりえしき	芥子坊主 けしぼうず
仏母会 ぶつもえ	金剛証寺開山忌 こんごうしょうじかんざんき
新能 たきぎのう	愛染祭 あいせんまつり
練供養 ねりくよう	半夏生 はんげしょう
安居 あんご	栄西忌 えいさい忌
夏断 げだち	入谷朝顔市 いりやあさがおいち
夏書 げがき	吉野の蛙飛 よしののかわずとび
夏花 げはな	鬼灯市 ぼおずきいち
夏念仏 なつねんぶつ	四万六千日 しまんろくせんにち
千団子 せんだんご	遠州大念仏 えんしゅうだいねんぶつ
団扇撒 うちりまき	座頭の納涼 ざとうのすずみ
大矢数 おおやかず	虫干 むしほし
ひとつやいと	きゅうり封じ きゅうりふうじ
峰入 ねいり	志度寺祭 しどじさい
擬宝珠の花 ひほうしのはな	閻魔参 えんままいり
夏遍路 なつへんろ	恐山大祭 おそれざんたいさい
施米 せまい	天の橋立祭 あまのはしだてまつり
伝教会 でんぎょうえ	雨乞 あまごい
鑑真忌 かんじん忌	花火線香 はなびせんこう
源信忌 げんしん忌	走馬燈 そうまどう
青鬼蛩祭 あおおにぼたるまつり	干飯 ぼしひい
かっぱ祭り かっぱまつり	蓮 はす
青葉祭 あおばまつり	沙羅の花 しゃらのはな
鞍馬の竹伐 くらまのたけきり	仏桑花 ぶつそうげ
鬼太鼓 おんでこ	慈悲心鳥 じひしんちよう
蟻地獄 ありじごく	仏法僧 ぶつぼうそう
真孤 まこも	写経会 しゃきょうえ
菩提樹の花 ぼだいじゆのはな	
優曇華 うどんげ	

Fig. 14. (a) A juxtaposed sequence of the summery KIGOs in the Buddhist SAJIKI for haiku. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 312, 65.0), (2, 120, 25.0), (3, 20, 4.2), (4, 8, 1.7), (6, 8, 1.7), (19, 4, 0.8), (22, 4, 0.8),$ and $(58, 4, 0.8)$ with $N = 480$ ($m = 8$).

$$a = 18, S_{\text{tot}} = 732. \quad (12)$$

With $N = 276$ and $S_{\text{tot}} = 732$, we obtain, as the average area of the elements, $S_{\text{tot}}/N = 2.65$, and, as the number density of the pattern, $N/S_{\text{tot}} = 0.377$. On substitution of Eq. (12) into Eq. (8) we evaluate

$$\Gamma = 1.23. \quad (13)$$

Note that the above results of the characteristic values could be a criterion for discussing features and complexities of mandalas.

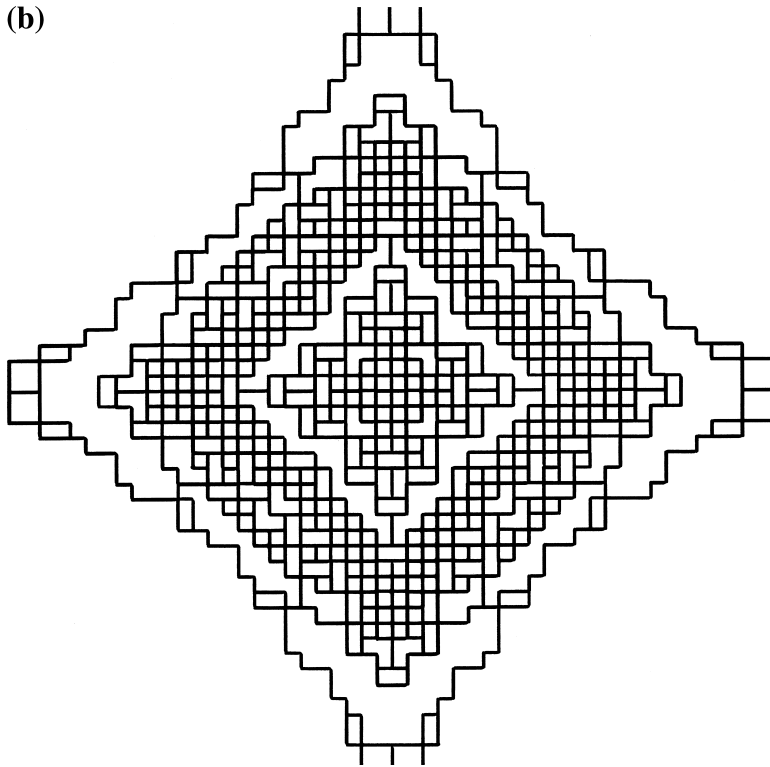


Fig. 14. (continued).

In Subsec. 2.2 mandala patterns generated from the three sutras have been shown in Figs. 4(b), 5(c), and 6(b). For comparison, numerical results for the characteristic indices are listed in Table 1. First, one may notice that the pattern of Fig. 6(b) exhibits exceptionally small indices of diversity, and thus, is sharply discriminated from the other ones. This can also be seen in the joint distribution; the binary entropy h_2 is pronouncedly smaller than those of the other patterns. The pattern of Fig. 5(c) is noteworthy in its largest value of Γ , which indicates that among the three patterns the mandala of Fig. 5(c) is most close to that of the circle with radius a . Lastly, a feature of Fig. 4(b) should be mentioned. In this pattern the largest range of the area data is seen ($R = 107$). Indeed the magnitude of R is found to be an order of magnitude larger than the other two. This property of Fig. 4(b) is consistent with the fact that it possesses the largest S_{tot} among the three.

Subsequently, numerical results for the pattern generated from the Chinese poem BAITAN'O (Fig. 7(b)) are presented. Here, $(Mo, R) = (1, 31)$ for $\{S\}$; with $N = 532$ and $S_{\text{tot}} = 1100$, one calculates $(S_{\text{tot}}/N, N/S_{\text{tot}}) = (2.07, 0.484)$. The diversity indices are $1 - \lambda = 0.604$, $H = 1.19$ nat, and $h = 0.609$; the joints distribute as $(p_+, p_T) = (66.7, 33.3)\%$, which leads

(a)

《仏教歳時記／秋の季語》			
虫送	むし おくり	魂送	たま おくり
解除会	げ じょ え	百八燈	ひやく はっ たい
幽霊祭	ゆう れい まつり	送火	おくり び
夜念仏	よ ねん ぶつ	大文字	だい もん じ
六道参	ろく どう まいり	衝突入	つと いり
不断経	ふ だん ぎょう	盆過	ぼん すぎ
六斎念仏	ろく さい ねん ぶつ	万燈会	まん どう え
千日参	せん にち まいり	戸津説法	とつ せつ ぼう
生身魂	いき み たま	千燈供養	せん とう く よう
刺鯖	さし さば	地藏盆	じ ぞう ぼん
盆礼	ぼん れい	大覚寺大日会	
盆路	ぼん みち		だい かく じ だい にち え
墓参	はか まいり	二十六夜待	にじゅう ろく や まち
掃苔	そう たい	法師蟬	ほう し せみ
西瓜提灯	すいか ちよう ちん	鉦叩	かね たたき
盆燈籠	ぼん どう ろう	八朔盆	はつ さく ぼん
盆用意	ぼん よう い	放生会	ほう じょう え
草の市	くさ の いち	風の盆	かぜ の ぼん
茄子の馬	なす の うま	龍口法難会	たつの ぐち ほう なん え
芋殻	お がら	薄念仏会	すすき ねん ぶつ え
門火	かど び	観月讚仏会	かん げつ さん ぶつ え
迎火	むかえ び	秋遍路	あき へん ろ
盂蘭盆	うら ぼん	曼珠沙華	まん じゆ しゃ げ
魂祭	たま まつり	秋彼岸	あき ひ がん
盆の寺	ぼん の てら	遊行忌	ゆぎょう き
撰待	せつ たい	道元忌	どう げん き
棚経僧	たな ぎょう そう	人形供養	にん ぎょう く よう
盆東風	ぼん とう ふう	菩提子	ぼだい し
盆波	ぼん なみ	数珠玉	じゆ ず だま
盆の月	ぼん の つき	光明真言会	こう みょう しん こん え
盆花	ぼん はな	菊の節句	きく の せっ ぐ
盆籠	ぼん かま	太秦の牛祭	うず まさ の うし まつり
盆踊	ぼん おどり	御命講	おめい こう
盆芝居	ぼん しば い	題目立	だい もく たて
ほうか		鬼子母神祭	きし も じん まつり
鬼来迎	きらい ぎよう	菊供養	きく く よう
盆休	ぼん やすみ	釈迦念仏会	しゃ か ねん ぶつ え
解夏	げ げ	観音草	かんのん そう
施餓鬼	せ が き	狸供養	たぬき く よう
送盆	おくり ぼん	夢窓忌	む そう き
燈籠流	とう ろう ながし	正倉院曝涼	
精霊船	しょう りよう ぶね		しょう そう いん ばく りよう

Fig. 15. (a) A juxtaposed sequence of the autumnal KIGOs in the Buddhist SAIJIKI for haiku. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 544, 81.0), (2, 72, 10.7), (3, 16, 2.4), (4, 28, 4.2), (6, 4, 0.6), (8, 4, 0.6),$ and $(14, 4, 0.6)$ with $N = 672$ ($m = 7$).

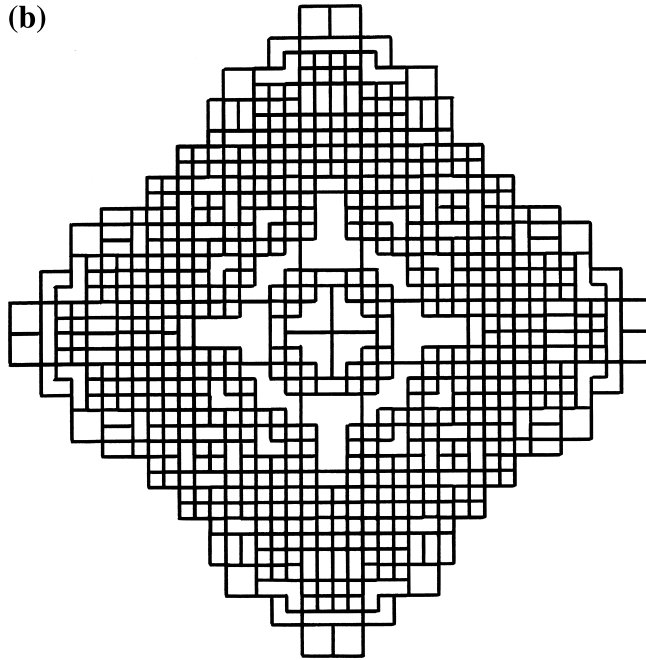


Fig. 15. (continued).

to $h_2 = 0.918$. With $a = 22$ and $S_{\text{tot}} = 1100$, $\Gamma = 1.24$.

The results of the patterns generated from the original (Fig. 8(b)) and its variants (Figs. 9(b) and 10(b)) of the Tale of Genji are listed in Table 2. Through comparison among the three the pattern of Fig. 10(b) shows a sharp contrast to the other two. For instance, because of the shortest sequence (see Fig. 10(a)) the total area of Fig. 10(b) is much smaller than those of Figs. 8(b) and 9(b). This property of Fig. 10(b) is responsible for reducing the indices of diversity. There are features in common between Figs. 8(b) and 9(b). Among them the distribution of the two joints is worth noting; one finds that $p_+ < p_T$, indicating that in Figs. 8(b) and 9(b) the tee junctions dominate the crosses.

The results of the patterns shown in Figs. 11(b) and 12 are summarized in Table 3, where the effect of the superimposition between the Tale of Genji (Fig. 8(a)) and Han Fei Tzu (Fig. 11(a)) is analyzed. It is found that with merging the two sequences, in addition to N , a , and S_{tot} , all the diversity indices including h_2 as well as the magnitude of Γ can be enhanced. This finding is consistent with the fact that Fig. 12 appears highly dynamical and is much more complicate than Fig. 11(b).

Next, numerical results for the pattern generated from the Master Dogen's SHOBOGENZO (Fig. 13(a)) are given. The diversity indices are $1 - \lambda = 0.356$, $H = 0.803$ nat, and $h = 0.366$. The binary joints distribute as $(p_+, p_T) = (60.9, 39.1)\%$, which yields $h_2 = 0.965$. In Fig. 13(b), $a = 21$ and $S_{\text{tot}} = 892$, which lead to $\Gamma = 1.02$. Here we note that the number of elements, $N = 520$, in Fig. 13(b) is comparable to those in Figs. 5(c) and 7(b) (N

(a)

《金剛界三十七尊名》		
1)	金剛鈴菩薩	こんごうねいぼさつ
2)	金剛鎖菩薩	こんごうさぼさつ
3)	金剛索菩薩	こんごうさくぼさつ
4)	金剛鉤菩薩	こんごうこうぼさつ
5)	金剛塗菩薩	こんごうずぼさつ
6)	金剛灯菩薩	こんごうとうぼさつ
7)	金剛花菩薩	こんごうかぼさつ
8)	金剛香菩薩	こんごうこうぼさつ
9)	金剛舞菩薩	こんごうぶぼさつ
10)	金剛歌菩薩	こんごうかぼさつ
11)	金剛鬘菩薩	こんごうまんぼさつ
12)	金剛嬉菩薩	こんごうきぼさつ
13)	金剛拳菩薩	こんごうげんぼさつ
14)	金剛牙菩薩	こんごうげぼさつ
15)	金剛護菩薩	こんごうごぼさつ
16)	金剛業菩薩	こんごうごうぼさつ
17)	金剛語菩薩	こんごうごぼさつ
18)	金剛因菩薩	こんごういんぼさつ
19)	金剛利菩薩	こんごうりぼさつ
20)	金剛法菩薩	こんごうほうぼさつ
21)	金剛笑菩薩	こんごうしょうぼさつ
22)	金剛幢菩薩	こんごうどうぼさつ
23)	金剛光菩薩	こんごうこうぼさつ
24)	金剛宝菩薩	こんごうほうぼさつ
25)	金剛喜菩薩	こんごうきぼさつ
26)	金剛愛菩薩	こんごうあいぼさつ
27)	金剛王菩薩	こんごうおうぼさつ
28)	金剛薩垂菩薩	こんごうさつたぼさつ
29)	羯磨波羅蜜菩薩	かつまはらみつぼさつ
30)	法波羅蜜菩薩	ほうはらみつぼさつ
31)	宝波羅蜜菩薩	ほうはらみつぼさつ
32)	金剛波羅蜜菩薩	こんごうはらみつぼさつ
33)	不空成就如来	ぶくうじょうじゆによらい
34)	阿弥陀如来	あみだによらい
35)	宝生如来	ほうしょうによらい
36)	阿門如来	あしゆくによらい
37)	大日如来	だい にちによらい

Fig. 16. (a) The names of the 37 Sacred Symbols of the KONGO World in the Esoteric Buddhism. (b) Mandala pattern generated from (a), where $(S, f, f/N[\%]) = (1, 316, 58.5)$, $(2, 160, 29.6)$, $(3, 8, 1.5)$, $(4, 32, 5.9)$, $(5, 12, 2.2)$, $(11, 8, 1.5)$, and $(17, 4, 0.7)$ with $N = 540$ ($m = 7$).

= 528 and 532, respectively). Comparison among the three patterns will be made in the subsequent section.

The results of the patterns shown in Figs. 14(b) and 15(b) are compared in Table 4. It can be seen that the two patterns exhibit a marked contrast both in the indices of diversity and in the shape parameter. In particular, the exceptionally small value of Γ for Fig. 14(b)

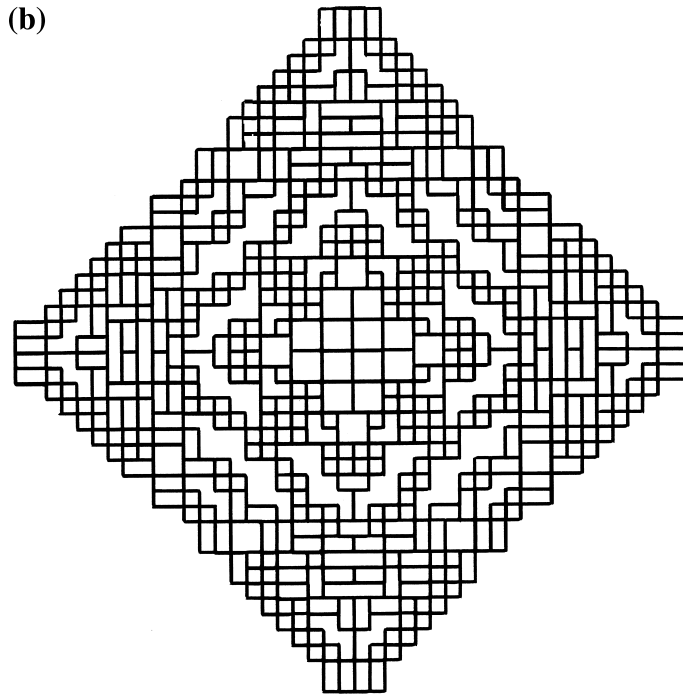


Fig. 16. (continued).

($\Gamma = 0.773$) would be of interest. As mentioned in the explanation of Eq. (8), the Γ -value less than unity represents a starlike mandala as seen in Fig. 14(b). Also note that in Fig. 15(b) all the diversity indices including h_2 become smaller than those calculated for Fig. 14(b).

Lastly, analyzed results for Fig. 16(b) are described: $N = 540$, $m = 7$; $Mo = 1$, $R = 16$; $H = 1.09$ nat, $h = 0.559$, $1 - \lambda = 0.566$; $h_2 = 0.988$; $a = 22$, $S_{\text{tot}} = 1004$, and $\Gamma = 1.07$. Here one notices the value of N being comparable to those seen in Figs. 5(c), 7(b), and 13(a). Discussion will be made in the subsequent section.

4. Discussion

To discuss the quality of the mandala patterns, firstly comparison will be made between the pattern shown in Fig. 3 ($N = 276$) and that shown in Fig. 11(b) ($N = 272$); as written in the bracket the numbers of elements composing the mandalas are in good agreement. Visually, one may have an impression that Fig. 3 is dynamic, whereas Fig. 11(b) is static. This can be explained through comparative analysis among the key parameters, specifically, the number density of polygonal elements, the relative entropy (or the Simpson's index of diversity), and the Γ -value, which are reproduced by

Table 1. Comparison among characteristic indices of mandalas generated from sutras.

	HANNYA (Fig. 4(b))	HOKKAI (Fig. 5(c))	RISHU (Fig. 6(b))
m	9	8	5
N	556	528	856
S_{tot}	1488	976	980
S_{tot}/N	2.68	1.85	1.14
N/S_{tot}	0.374	0.541	0.873
Mo of S	1	1	1
R of S	107	18	12
$1 - \lambda$	0.416	0.478	0.125
H (nat)	0.902	1.05	0.309
h	0.411	0.506	0.192
+ joint	57.7%	61.4%	80.0%
T joint	42.3%	38.6%	20.0%
h_2	0.983	0.962	0.722
a	26	20	21
Γ	1.18	1.39	1.19

Table 2. Comparison among characteristic indices of mandalas generated from three versions for the volume titles of the Tale of Genji.

	Modern (Fig. 8(b))	Old (Fig. 9(b))	Digest (Fig. 10(b))
m	11	11	7
N	296	304	156
S_{tot}	1492	1468	336
S_{tot}/N	5.04	4.83	2.15
N/S_{tot}	0.198	0.207	0.464
Mo of S	1	1	1
R of S	86	84	16
$1 - \lambda$	0.639	0.745	0.400
H (nat)	1.42	1.68	0.927
h	0.591	0.701	0.476
+ joint	43.4%	45.8%	54.2%
T joint	56.6%	54.2%	45.8%
h_2	0.987	0.995	0.995
a	27	26	13
Γ	1.04	1.15	0.990

Table 3. Comparison between characteristic indices of mandalas generated from the titles of chapters in Han Fei Tzu (Fig. 11(b)) and those of the superimposition with the volume titles of the Tale of Genji (Fig. 12).

	Han Fei Tzu (Fig. 11(b))	Superimposition (Fig. 12)
m	8	8
N	272	604
S_{tot}	980	1244
S_{tot}/N	3.60	2.06
N/S_{tot}	0.278	0.486
Mo of S	1	1
R of S	72	29
$1 - \lambda$	0.531	0.540
H (nat)	1.16	1.04
h	0.559	0.499
+ joint	61.2%	56.8%
T joint	38.8%	43.2%
h_2	0.963	0.987
a	22	23
Γ	1.02	1.31

Table 4. Comparison between characteristic indices of mandalas generated from the string of the summery KIGOes (Fig. 14(b)) and that of the autumnal KIGOes (Fig. 15(b)).

	Summery (Fig. 14(b))	Autumnal (Fig. 15(b))
m	8	7
N	480	672
S_{tot}	1088	960
S_{tot}/N	2.27	1.43
N/S_{tot}	0.441	0.700
Mo of S	1	1
R of S	57	13
$1 - \lambda$	0.514	0.331
H (nat)	1.02	0.723
h	0.488	0.372
+ joint	55.6%	71.8%
T joint	44.4%	28.2%
h_2	0.991	0.858
a	25	21
Γ	0.773	1.15

$$(N / S_{\text{tot}}, h, \Gamma) = \begin{cases} (0.377, 0.492, 1.23) \text{ for Fig. 3,} & (14a) \\ (0.278, 0.559, 1.02) \text{ for Fig. 11(b).} & (14b) \end{cases}$$

As is found from Eq. (14), the largest difference can be seen in the value of Γ . The larger Γ -value of Fig. 3 reflects the intricate topography of the contour, while the smaller value of Fig. 11(b) arises from the smooth contour. It should be emphasized again that in the limit of $\Gamma \rightarrow 1$ the outline of mandalas approaches that of the square with side length $\sqrt{2} a$. In addition to the Γ -value, in order to enhance complexities of mandalas, the number density, N/S_{tot} , should be higher without significantly reducing the diversity indices. It can be concluded that in spite of the relatively small N the pattern shown in Fig. 3 meets the abovementioned requirements.

Subsequently, we take notice of Figs. 8(b) and 9(b); from Table 2 the key parameters are selected:

$$(N / S_{\text{tot}}, h, \Gamma) = \begin{cases} (0.198, 0.591, 1.04) \text{ for Fig. 8(b),} & (15a) \\ (0.207, 0.701, 1.15) \text{ for Fig. 9(b).} & (15b) \end{cases}$$

It can be seen from Eq. (15) that there seems to be no significant difference between the number densities; difference can be found in h as well as the Γ values. In comparison between the two patterns one would judge that the latter (Fig. 9(b)) is more dynamical than the former (Fig. 8(b)). It is concluded that this observation arises from the difference of h and of the Γ -value.

In order to confirm the validity of the above discussion, we select five patterns with the same order of magnitude for N ($520 \leq N \leq 556$): specifically, Figs. 4(b), 5(c), 7(b), 13(b), and 16(b) are highlighted. To aid comparison the three parameters are specified:

$$(N / S_{\text{tot}}, h, \Gamma) = \begin{cases} (0.374, 0.411, 1.18) \text{ for Fig. 4(b),} & (16a) \\ (0.541, 0.506, 1.39) \text{ for Fig. 5(c),} & (16b) \\ (0.484, 0.609, 1.24) \text{ for Fig. 7(b),} & (16c) \\ (0.583, 0.366, 1.02) \text{ for Fig. 13(b),} & (16d) \\ (0.538, 0.559, 1.07) \text{ for Fig. 16(b).} & (16e) \end{cases}$$

Visually one would have an impression that the patterns shown in Figs. 5(c) and 7(b) are dynamical and/or complicate whereas that shown in Fig. 13(b) is statical; the remainder (Figs. 4(b) and 16(b)) is intermediate. Here, it appears to the author that the pattern of Fig. 5(c) is of particular intricacy, being consistent with the fact that the Γ -value becomes maximum. In addition, it should be mentioned that, although the Γ -value is close to unity, the pattern shown in Fig. 16(b) could be regarded as much more intricate than that shown in Fig. 13(b). This result is explainable with the higher entropy for Fig. 16(b). We thus

conclude that to make mandala patterns complicate, the magnitude of entropy maintains a certain level. Indeed, it is found from Eqs.(16) that the entropy becomes maximum for Fig. 7(b). The highest entropy observed for Fig. 7(b) will be responsible for the highly dynamic nature mentioned above. To conclude, in performing detailed diagnosis of the mandalas, the use of the diversity indices such as entropy is necessary in conjunction with the number density and the Γ -value.

Finally, an analogy of the pattern formation of the mandalas will be mentioned to the formation of a human face. As is well known, all the information about the size as well as the configuration of facial parts such as eyes, eyebrows, ears, a nose, and lips is written on a genetic sequence. This indicates that one-dimensional ‘letter’ sequences produce a variety of the two-dimensional patterns; their aspects are determined uniquely by the type of sequence being inherent in a person. The mandala generation proposed in this paper might be regarded as nothing but a reproduction of the biological pattern formation.

5. Conclusions

The two-dimensional patterns with four-fold mirror symmetry have been generated from texts written with Chinese characters. The drawing is based on the spiral mapping technique, with which one can visualize a statistical property of a text in a two-dimensional region through spirally folding a string of the characters. According to the Jung’s classification these symmetrical patterns can be categorized into Type-I mandalas. After illustrating the outline of the method, typical results of the pattern generation have been shown and subsequently analyzed by means of the diversity indices. Specifically, mandala patterns have been generated from a variety of texts such as the HANNYA SHINGYO, the ICHIJO-HOKKAI Figure in the KEGON Scriptures, the RISHU Sutra, a Chinese poem, and strings of words, such as titles of chapters in a literary work. Words have been cited from the Tale of Genji, Han Fei Tzu (KAMPISHI), Master Dogen’s SHOBOGENZO, KIGOes in haiku, and eventually the 37 Sacred Symbols in the KONGO World. Comparison has been made among features of the mandalas. Finally, it should be mentioned that the process of the mandala generation presented in this paper might be useful for performing art therapy using mandala (KELLOGG *et al.*, 1977; TSUKASAKI, 1991; TSUKASAKI *et al.*, 1992).

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