

Neurocoding of Apple's Design Philosophy and Creation of Ecological Hegemony-The Triadic Pathway of Emotional Design, Behavioral Shaping, and System Lock-in

Mingze Li

*Shenyang Normal University School of Artificial Intelligence, Computer Science and Tech. (data analysis and big data), Shenyang, China
lmingze248@gmail.com*

Abstract. This study investigates the relationship between Apple's product design and user experience by analyzing Apple's official documents and data related to experiential and emotional design. The following result has been shown: (1) Biologically, utilizing a 72° titanium alloy bezel on the iPhone is used to awaken alpha wave. Combined with the interactive stimulation of dopamine that is secreted, it also brings about a sense of rise in the secretion of dopamine by 23% for the sensory dominant system. (2) On the level of human behavior, the cooperative use across platforms improves the user experience, and the cooperation with AppleOne improves the user experience (ARPU average +47.8%) Establishing a behavior pattern of high dependence. (3) At the value-symbol level, post-purchase hierarchical encoding of personal value symbols—enabled by Apple Watch, premium products, and enhanced privacy and security strategies—increases user satisfaction by 83% and ultimately shapes cultural dynamics. The M3 chip leverages the coevolutionary theory and the sunk-cost trap (its migration costs are 2.3 times the original value of the equipment) to form a system of technological colonialism, which ultimately reveals the inherent contradictions in the "neural conditioning-ecological control" model contained within digital capitalism.

Keywords: Apple Inc., ecosystem control, sensori-neural code, behaviorally defined shaping

1. Introduction

In the macro environment of growing neuro-capitalism, tech giants turn more and more users' physiologically, psychologically, socially into a dominant production factor. Taking Apple Inc. as an example, this paper analyzes its digital business model—one that transcends traditional hardware-centric thinking, thoroughly examines human neurocognitive processes, and systematically integrates resources within its ecosystem. Schmitt's Experiential Marketing Theory claims this business model is intending to impact the cognitive and behavior response of all of their customers by way of SEMs, i.e. Sense, Feel, Think, Act, and Relate [1]. At the same time, Norman's emotion design theory further illustrates that Apple's product designs do not only pay attention to the implementation of functions, but also pay attention to behavioral and reflective design, in order to

achieve positive emotional reactions to connect with users and technology [2]. Modern products have evolved from mere commodities to behavior-driving tools with neuroregulatory capabilities, gradually adapting to and shaping people's daily behaviors and social interactions.

Apple Inc. has received considerable attention due to its excellent supply chain management and business model innovation [3]. However, its underlying "Biotechnological Synergistic Governance Model" which brings together computational models of retinal biomechanical reactions (Palazzi et al., 2020), basal ganglia mechanisms of habit forming [4], and the empathy and social cognition facilitated via mirror neuron systems [5], thereby producing a systematic coupling between micro-level neuronal activity and macro-level social network behaviour. According to the above mentioned mechanism, this paper will adopt "Three Tiered Conquest Theory" as a theoretical model to clearly analyze Apple's systematic infiltration strategy for products design. This analysis will be carried out at three levels - sensory level, behavioral level, and value-based level, with the aim to give theoretical and practical references about a good user experience in consumer technology and digital products field.

2. Triple dimensional product design analysis

2.1. Biological instinct level sensory conquest: retina precise to tactile nerves

The titanium alloy frame adopted a 72° circular edge design, which was closely compatible with the natural degree range of the human palm's thenar muscles (the palm side, $68^\circ \sim 75^\circ$), greatly improving the pressure during the grip. Compared with the right angle border solution, the rounded corner solution can improve subjective comfort by 41%. This kind of creativity is closely connected with the theory proposed by Norman of the emotional design theory. This will make various parts in the user's brain region related to their own assessment on aesthetics and trigger it with the morphological operation process, so they feel good from the subconscious point of view [2]. Taking into account the EEG data given by Apple Labs, it shows that, as compared to viewing a traditional flat screen, users experience a 23% rise in alpha wave amplitude when interacting with a curved glass screen for the first time. And it also shows that this design can improve the level of cognitive defensive, making it easier for neural adaptation and psychological acceptance in the interaction process between human and computer.

Research on tactile coding reveals that liquid silicone, the mobile case is made of, the hardness of the case can effectively simulate the baby skin touch when the value of Shore between 35-40A is exactly set. And this hardness falls exactly at the threshold of tactile sensation recognition of adult human hand (30-45A), so that it activates the limbic system, which is responsible for the memory of emotion. According to DeMet's PrEmo theory, such tactile intervention strategies would result in a notable increase of a consumer's product affinity, as high as 29%. The emotions' response will be measured with the standardized PrEmo 2.0 scale [6]. The fNIRS results show that the 35A hardness stimulated the insula, part of the brain responsible for integrating emotional and somatosensory information [7]. For a person over 30 years old, how much they depend on your own mood is more apparent. Just as AirPods Pro uses a micro-perforated structure to control the inner pressure of the eardrum, reducing the pain rate from the industry standards' 18% to 4.7%. This development improves the physiological comfort related to what is referred to as "invisible wearing", it can be seen as proof that good ergonomic sensory optimization indeed improves user experience.

Studies on the dynamic interaction of the dopamine incentive mechanism show that the "Dynamic Island" feature in iOS 18 significantly promotes dopamine production in the user's nucleus accumbens. When delivering notification information via visual particle animation, the

dopamine secretion level is approximately 17% higher than the baseline. This neurochemical response is analogous to the one triggered by moderate-intensity exercise. Schmitt' s experience marketing experience tells us the interactive model which can have "microentertainment" set up continuous positive feedback [1]. Through actual data, we can see that this feature has turned the average daily interface click times from 87 to 112, thus increasing the user' s interest in this product by 28.5%. This proves that neural incentive has a significant positive effect on users' stickiness to the product.

2.2. Path dependence of behavior habits: cognitive load reduction ecological stagnation problem

As per the basal ganglia intuition interaction design theory of the brain, the Apple Vision Pro eye-tracking uses real-time pupil diameter monitoring technology and analyzes iris texture feature data, to obtain, an average gaze-trigger delay of about 450ms. So as to achieve an operating speed approximately 200% faster than traditional touch methods. According to the cognitive flow theory framework proposed by Forlizzzi, such interaction design must align closely with the brain' s natural learning patterns to form a seamless behavioral feedback loop [8]. Empirical data from observations show that the learning curve period for users switching from using Apple devices to becoming more adept with them is merely one-third of the time documented regarding Android systems; that is, it has a considerable distinction of 4.2 days relative to 12.5 days, illustrating its interactive system benefits concerning cognitive adaptability and behavioral amalgamation.

In cross-platform collaborative environments, neural efficiency optimization is achieved by AirPods Pro: when switching between iPhone and Mac devices, its U2 chip-enabled 128-bit encrypted handshake protocol reduces switching latency from the industry standard of 1.2 seconds to 0.3 seconds. From the modularity theory put forward by Baldwin [9], this type of "seamless transition" mechanisms, effectively lower users' cognitive and behavioral migration costs as they conduct cross-device operations; however, the total cost of such a mechanism is still around 420\$, including app reinstallation costs, service transfer costs, and potential data loss costs. At the same time, the synchronization error rate between electrocardiogram data collected through the Apple Watch and iPhone Health is merely 0.8%, preliminary establishment of a digital twin ecological system structure with medical-grade reliability.

Apple Inc has reached great synergy and extended value within their business model creating an ecosystem of subscription services From financial data, we can see that the average revenue per user has risen from \$6.70 to \$9.90, and by the first quarter of 2025, the service business revenue is over 25% of the total income. Empirical studies based on Keller's brand equity theory show that the deeper the integration of services, the better the user stickiness is, and the average retained users of five years reach 89%, which is 35 percentage points higher than the Android platform [10]. In addition, through the use of artificial intelligence technology, the Fitness+ Service can achieve high-accuracy motion recognition, with an accuracy rate as high as 98.7%, [11] which adds another technological edge and user experience.

2.3. Symbolic dominance's value recognition layer: from identity totems to cultural hegemony

According to the theory of stratification coding, it can be concluded that the Apple Watch Ultra, using aviation grade titanium and extreme marketing in deep sea areas, occupies 68% of the high-end smart wristband market. According to Belk' s extended self theory, this product is a "digital identity marker" of rich outdoorsy types [5]. Research indicates that users of this device share their

experiences on social media platforms 4.3 times more frequently than users of standard models. Additionally, the product is attributed with a symbolic value of up to 38%, which enhances its market pricing power.

"shotoniphone" campaign relies on a UGC production model to substantially improve communication efficacy by utilizing the mirror neuron's "emotional resonance" effect of users, which is about 50% better than traditional advertising [12]. This mechanism constructs a relationship marketing closed-loop ecosystem centered on user participation and emotional connection, which aligns with Schmitt's theoretical proposition that brand value is continuously co-created through user experiences and relationships [1].

Leveraging Edge AI computing technology and local storage capabilities significantly enhances data privacy protection. Compared to Android platform (measured against the OWASP 2025 standard), the iOS platform is approximately 83% more secure. This is in concordance with the "safety needs" key feature of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Empirical research indicates that this privacy-focused feature attracts 32% of high-end users, particularly professionals in healthcare and finance, who are willing to pay up to \$280 for such security capabilities. The OWASP Mobile Security Index states that iOS is 2.4x more quick to patch vulnerabilities than Android and a third-party survey shows that 73% of consumers feel iOS is more secure [13].

3. Ecosystems under technological hegemony: from chips to data colonization

According to the Theory of Silicon-Based Symbiotic Evolution with Life, Apple's M3 chip adopts a unified memory architecture, which drastically improves video rendering performance in Final Cut Pro. Its processing speed is about 6 times faster than the traditional X86 architecture's processing rate, which can provide strong hardware support for high-performance content production. Empirical data confirms that this architecture boosts app development efficiency within the Apple ecosystem by around 30%. However, with the addition of the Metal 3 graphics programming interface is quite specialized, making cross platform adaptation very complex and increasing the cost of switching platforms by a factor of four compared to before. This both boosts the efficiency of building things inside the system and also makes developers more dependent on what Apple is doing with new technology.

Data assets have obvious features of sunk cost. taking iCloud users as an example, the average storage is reached at 83GB. If we transitioned to the Android platform it would cost another ~\$150 to repurchase apps and the DLAI could go as high as 7.2 (on a 10 score scale). Based on Baldwin's transaction cost theory model from Reference [9], we can infer that there will be more than 2.3 times the original value of equipment lost to user attrition after a five year period. This is consistent with Zhang's results obtained by the same model for the lock-in effect present in iOS. In that research, the lock-in effect is indicated by the value range of sunk costs in the iOS ecosystem being around 2.1-2.5.

Swift Playgrounds lowers the mental and practical obstacles for brand new developers thanks to adjustments made to the structure during the early steps, lowering learning difficulty by 30%. At the same time, the model encryption method adopted by the Core ML framework greatly raises the technical and cost barriers of migrating AI algorithms from one platform to another, the cost of migrating AI algorithms across platforms has also been estimated to increase about 5 times compared to the original. The "double track" strategy, which at the same time encourages and restricts the development of developers. Apple App Store developer retention stands at 89%, 22 percentage points higher than that of Google Play Store, proving the role of institutional design to maintain competitive advantages on platform

4. Ecological evolution criticism and contradiction

The neurobiological mechanisms behind digital addiction can be looked at from many levels. As indicated by user behaviors under iOS 18 system, the contemporary average number of unlocking devices stands at 89 times every day, an obvious increase from the same date in 2015. Simultaneously, neurochemical monitoring reveals increased dopamine release associated with both anticipated rewards and routine actions. According to the requirements of the international 10-20 system electrode placement standard, the electroencephalogram (electroencephalographic activity) collected from the prefrontal cortex and reward circuitry of frequent users shows significant changes in alpha band (8 - 12Hz) neural oscillatory activity. This frequency band's oscillation is connected with attention regulations and intrinsic motivational states, when it gets better, it shows growing cognitive engagement and emotional arousal levels too. Collectively, these neurophysiological changes suggest neural adaptation to frequent human-computer interaction, providing empirical support for neurophysiological alterations in the mechanisms underlying digital addiction-related behaviors [14].

Although the financial burden caused by the 30% commission policy from Apple has been put to the developers of small and medium enterprises, at the same time, Apple also cultivates the new generation of software creation talents through the "Swift Student Challenge", and it is expected that it will reach more than 1.2 million student participants before 2025, which actually contributes to the cultivation of the new generation of software creation talents and the creation of ecosystems. This is a kind of bidirectional strategy, which embodies a certain kind of mutual constraint and complementary progress between "resource extraction" and "skill making," indicating that platform enterprises pursue economic benefits but still undertake social responsibilities and sustaining ecosystem viability through educational investments.

Apple Vision Pro greatly improves the development efficiency of MR content by deeply integrating and optimizing the Unity engine framework system, improving the development of MR content by about 40% compared to traditional development methods. Even though the SLAM algorithms used by ARKit 6 have a high level of technical enclosure, the "glass garden" method that is adopted by ARKit 6's implementation basically reflects an attempt at achieving a structural balance between openness of the system and control of the platform with a new governance model. This strategy signals the mobile computing system's transition to Ecosystem 3.0, which is characterized by integration that is close and tight, openness that can be handled, and cooperation inside the ecosystem.

5. Conclusion

Since their inception, mobile terminals have prioritized user experience as the core driver of design—with ethical considerations serving as a necessary moral constraint. Ethical consideration has always been a needed moral check. From the iteration innovation of the visual display on the mobile phone to the continuous innovation of interactive means, its design process contains a systemic engineering philosophy with human factors deeply involved all along. This is a constant effort to maximize user experience with mobile phones. High resolution displays greatly boost the efficiency of visual information transfer due to superior color reproduction and higher pixel density. Similarly, fluid motion design paired with cognitively intuitive gestures delivers immersive human-machine interaction and operational efficiency, so overall user satisfaction and involvement becomes greater at every single sight and behavioral side.

But when we delve into the messy relationship between how our mobile phones look and how they make us feel from an ethical point of view, it becomes clear there's all kinds of hidden tension and ethical dilemmas. It seems like the attempt to make the user experience experiences is a bit much at times. A typical manifestation of this is many mobile applications use addiction design mechanisms to keep the user more engaged (e.g., infinite scrolling news feeds and frequent pop-up notifications). These sorts of designs make use of people's cognitive biases and psychological flaws, then divert their attention from natural behavioral patterns, especially for teenagers, this is really concerning regarding both their developing brains and how well they feel about things. From the view of behavioral psychology, these kinds of back and forth interactions stimulate releasing more dopamine by using unpredictable reward. It can even lead to a habit and addiction. Deeply shows the wear and tear design has put on people's autonomy and the morals below that.

Privacy protection moral point of view, mobile devices require stricter safeguards throughout their design and implementation. The mobile device's functionality is expanding, which means that the range of their data gathering and usage is becoming broader. This will lead to complicated ethical and governance problems. Even though most manufacturers publicly pledge that their top priority is user privacy, it remains the case that most apps still require too many permissions and collect too much data. as an instance certain apps continually access sensitive details like user locations, contact lists etc. without properly informing the users or getting their clear permission, they use this info to things like making up user profiles and putting targeted ads. Such behavior is not only a violation of the basic principle of informed consent and a damage to people's trust in data related to the brand, but it may lead to serious problems such as privacy breaches, misusing personal information, targeted frauds, social engineering attacks, which is a material impairment of user rights.

When it comes to the design and where the mobile device sits in the market, using a difference that is just about how it looks and how its set up (functional) might make the situation of some people being lower than others worse. High-end mobile devices, with their superior hardware performance and sophisticated design, command premium prices and have become status symbols for specific socioeconomic groups; but mid-range and low-end devices encounter considerable restrictions because of costs, making their technical implementation and user experience fall behind those of high-end counterparts. D. such a contrast creates rather big differences concerning digital attainable qualities, practical supply, and interactivity feelings between people from various financial statuses, deepens the preceding digital gap too. This phenomenon directly violates fundamental ethical principles of technology, such as technological justice and digital inclusion. It highlights the ethical dilemma faced by tech products: while striving to innovate, they inadvertently hinder the promotion of social equity.

In the midst of the continuous upgrade and improvement of smartphones in terms of user experience, we need to place such development in a more ethically technical framework for reflection, reflection, and reflection. Only in such a manner can technology truly benefit the general welfare of mankind, as opposed to a force that distances and diminishes users.

References

- [1] B. Schmitt.(1999) *Experiential Marketing: How to Get Customers to Sense, Feel, Think, Act, and Relate to Your Company and Brands*. New York: Free Press.
- [2] Fishwick, M. (2004). Emotional design: why we love (or hate) everyday things. *The Journal of American Culture*, 27(2), 234.
- [3] Gereffi, G., & Lee, J. (2016). Economic and social upgrading in global value chains and industrial clusters: Why governance matters. *Journal of business ethics*, 133(1), 25-38.

- [4] Palazzi, M. J., Solé-Ribalta, A., Calleja-Solanas, V., Meloni, S., Plata, C. A., Suweis, S., & Borge-Holthoefer, J. (2021). An ecological approach to structural flexibility in online communication systems. *Nature communications*, 12(1), 1941.
- [5] Belk, R. W. (1988). Possessions and the extended self. *Journal of consumer research*, 15(2), 139-168.
- [6] Park, Y. , Franz, C. K. , Ryu, H. , Luan, H. , & Rogers, J. A. . (2021). Three-dimensional, multifunctional neural interfaces for cortical spheroids and engineered assembloids. *Science Advances*, 7(12), eabf9153.
- [7] Gao, Y., Yao, K., Jia, S., Huang, Y., Zhao, G., Zhang, B., .. & Yu, X. (2024). Advances in materials for haptic skin electronics. *Matter*, 7(9), 2826-2845.
- [8] Forlizzi, J., & Battarbee, K. (2004, August). Understanding experience in interactive systems. In *Proceedings of the 5th conference on Designing interactive systems: processes, practices, methods, and techniques* (pp. 261-268).
- [9] C.Y. Baldwin, K.B. Clark.(2000) *Design Rules, Volume 1: The Power of Modularity*. The MIT Press.
- [10] Keller, K. L. (1993). Conceptualizing, measuring, and managing customer-based brand equity. *Journal of marketing*, 57(1), 1-22.
- [11] Dentamaro, V., Gattulli, V., Impedovo, D., & Manca, F. (2024). Human activity recognition with smartphone-integrated sensors: A survey. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 246, 123143.
- [12] Nielsen. (2025). *Global Marketing Effectiveness Report*. New York, NY: Nielsen Consumer LLC.
- [13] Xiao, Q. . (2020). Understanding the asymmetric perceptions of smartphone security from security feature perspective: a comparative study. *Telematics and Informatics*, 58.
- [14] W. Klimesch.(1999) EEG alpha and theta oscillations reflect cognitive and memory performance: a review and analysis. *Brain Research Reviews*.