

user-briven creative academy BUILDING THE CORE DESIGN



Peter Vistisen Assistant Professor, PhD, nice guy

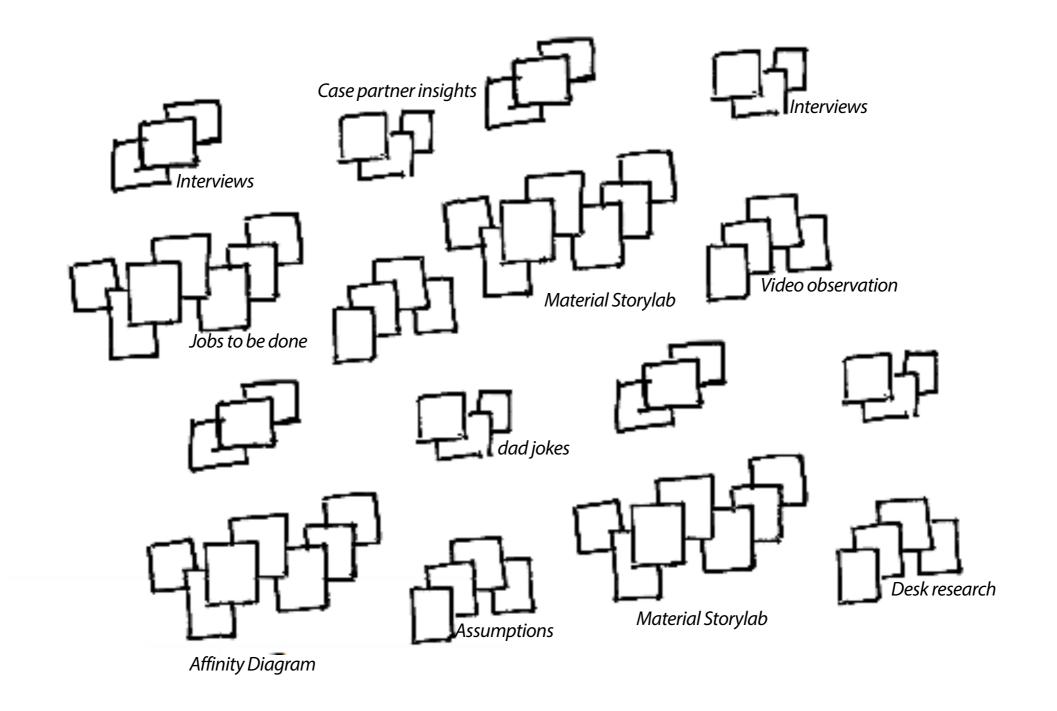
Say hi: <u>vistisen@hum.aau.dk</u>

TODAY...

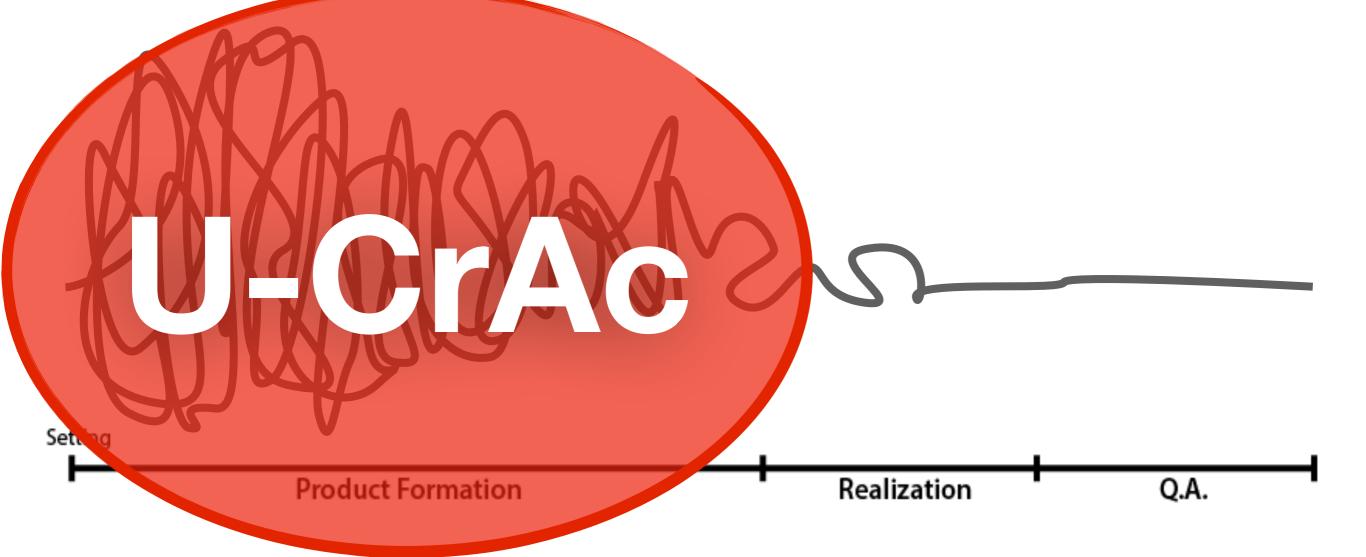
10.15 - 11:30'ish: Core Design lecture

11.30'ish - Monday: Defining innovation tracks (at StartupWorks)

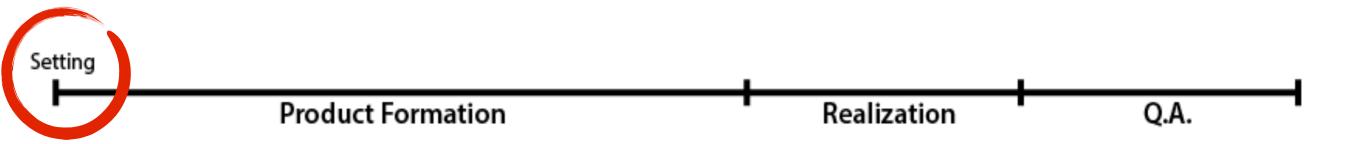
STATUS...



Design Cycle Fuzzy!

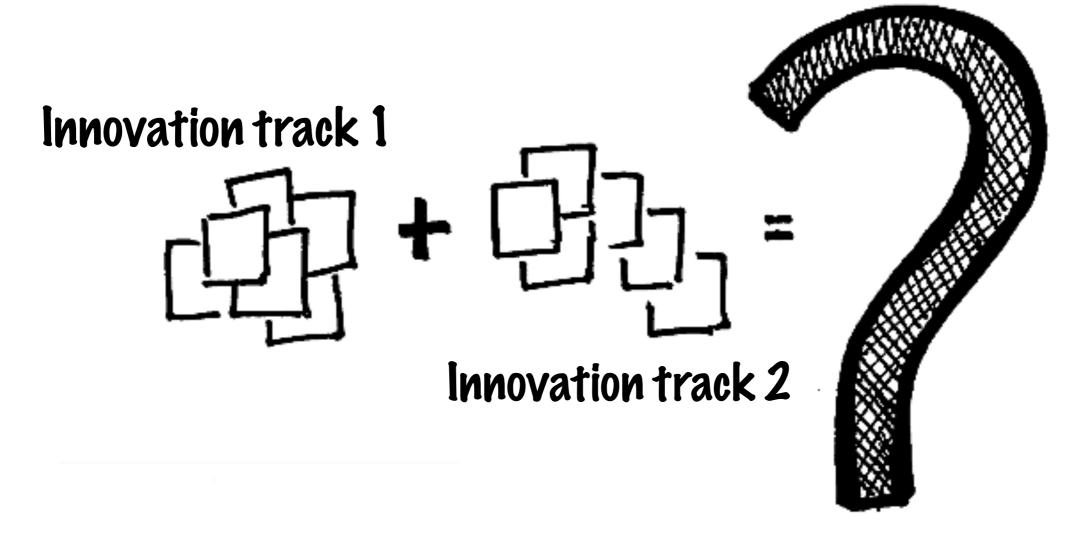


Design Cycle: Setting



The Design Cycle is **a major iterative movement** from the product **formation**, towards production **realization**, ending in **quality assurance**

NEXT WEEK...



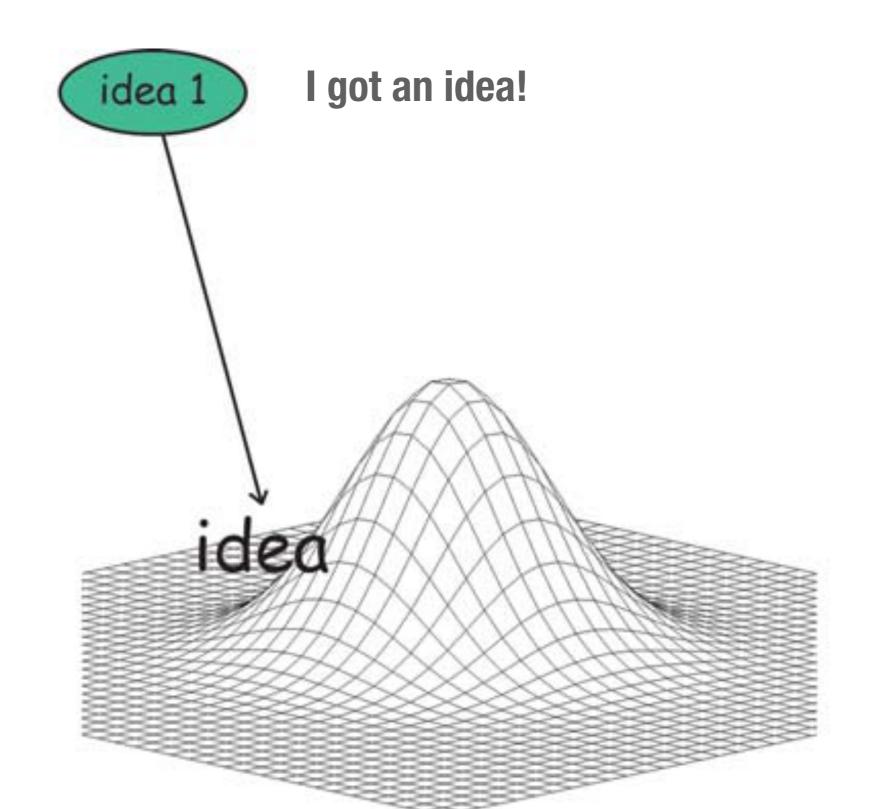


I got it! I know how to solve the problem, and my idea is basically the best idea since both pickled eggs and the i Phone!



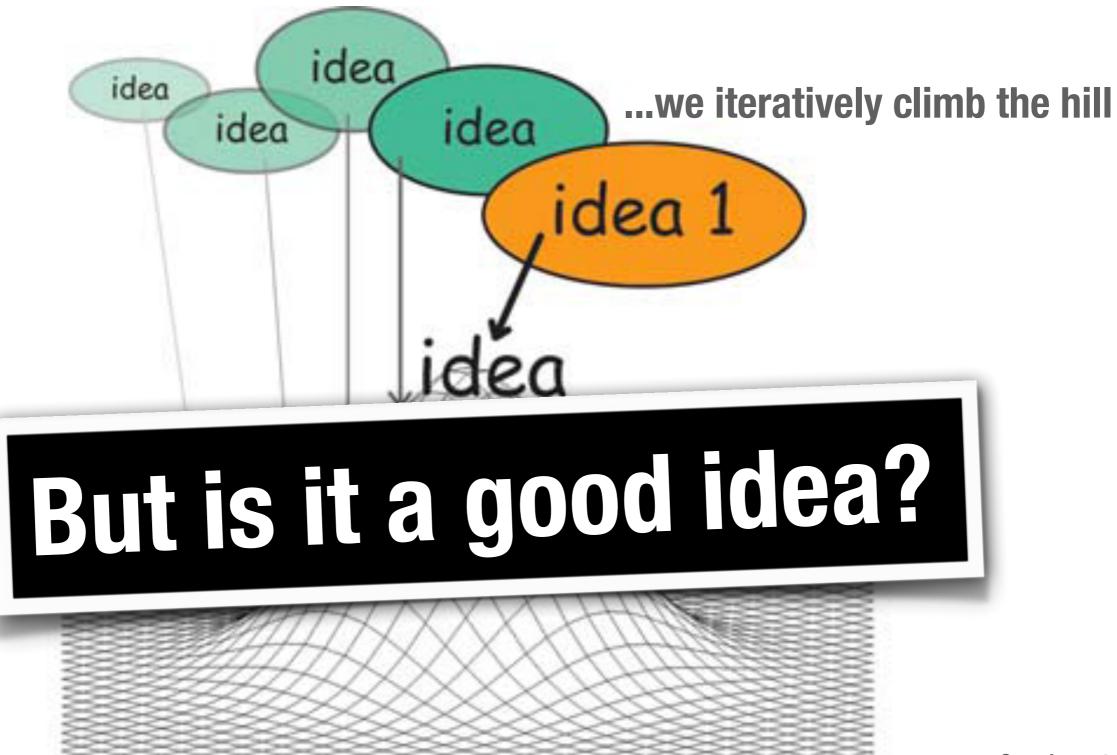
Local hill climping

The first idea gives us a space to explore...



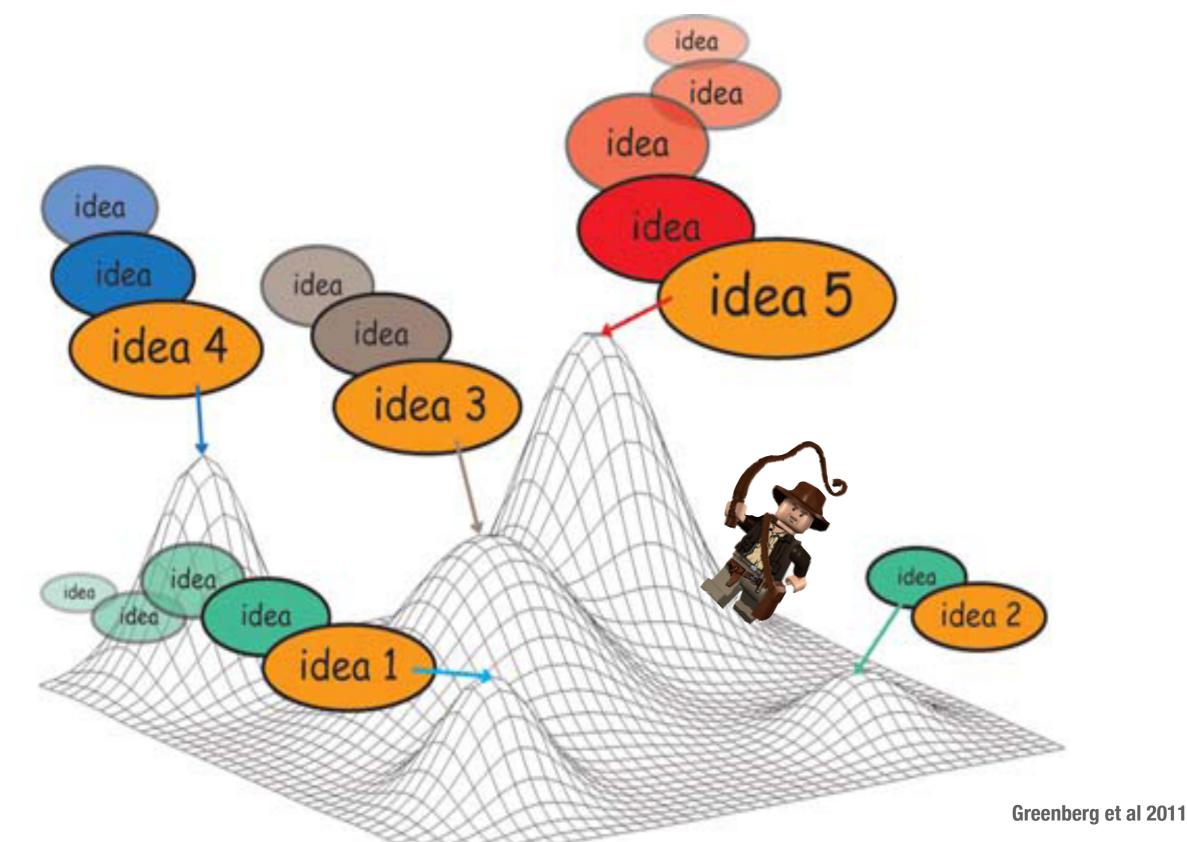
Local hill climping

After some time and work we reach 'the local maxima'



The problem is quite clear

The local maxima is not always equal to the global (optimal) maxima



...history has a lot of examples

So get 'the right design' before working to get 'the design right'



The inertia of innovation

We need tools that allow us to avoid the pit fall of local hills

"In terms of stifling innovation, **good ideas are more dangerous than bad ones.** They take hold, assume momentum, and therefore result in **intertia**"

Buxton 2007

...intertia must be avoided

But how do we identify what the global maxima is?

Case example The north sea wanted an engaging digital experience

The visitor group of tweens (10-12 years) mostly saw a visit with their family to the Oceanarium as more of duty, rather than a <u>fun experience...</u>

...instead they sat with their phones





THE MOVIE OF YOUR FAMILY'S VISIT

NORDSOEN Optag sjove film med MOVIE MAKER vores gratis iPhone app!





Product Formation Realization Q.A.

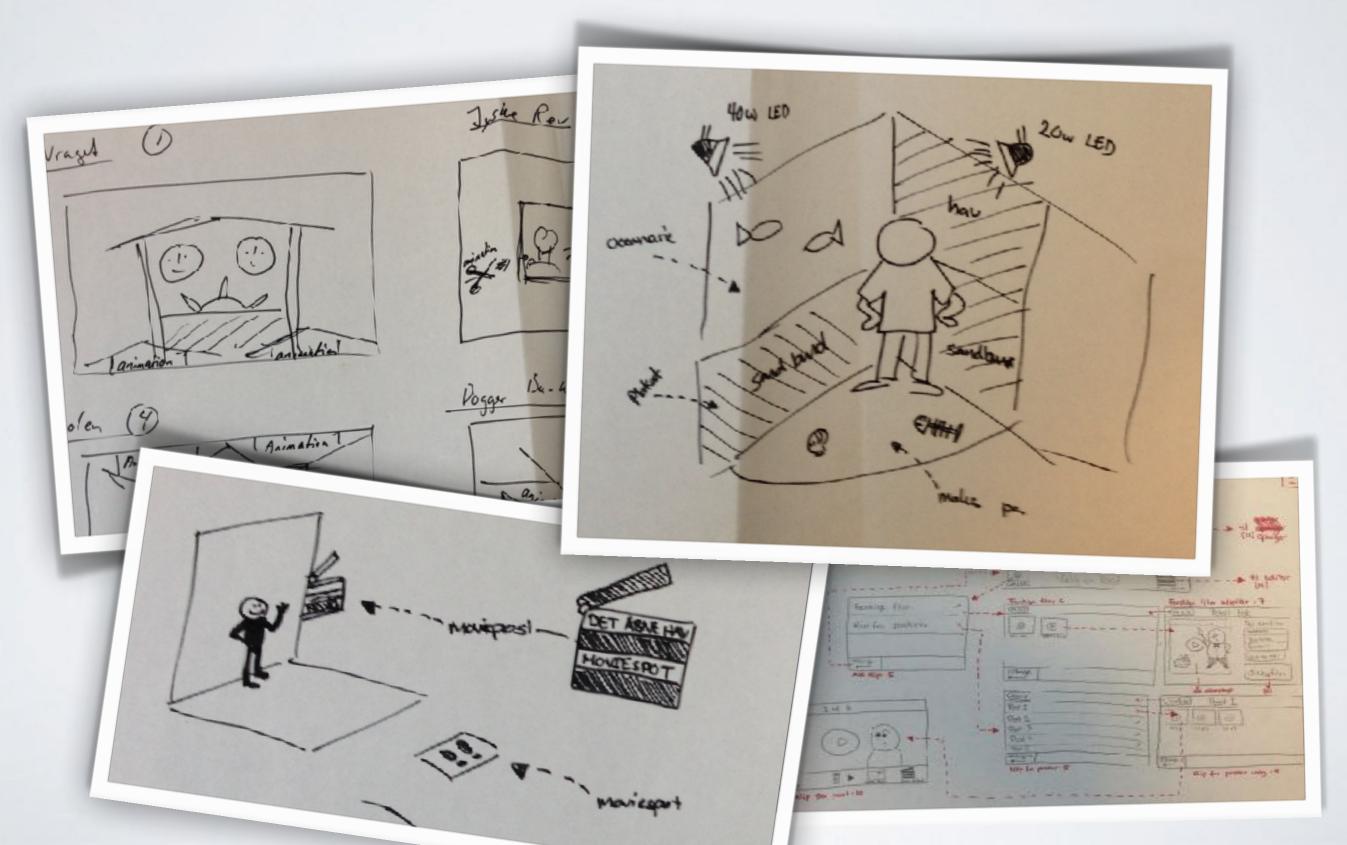
The idea is generated as **the basis for a project vision**, which might be formulated and illustrated in different ways.

Mapping Insights

Bick

Made

SKETCHING IDEAS



HIGH CONCEPTS

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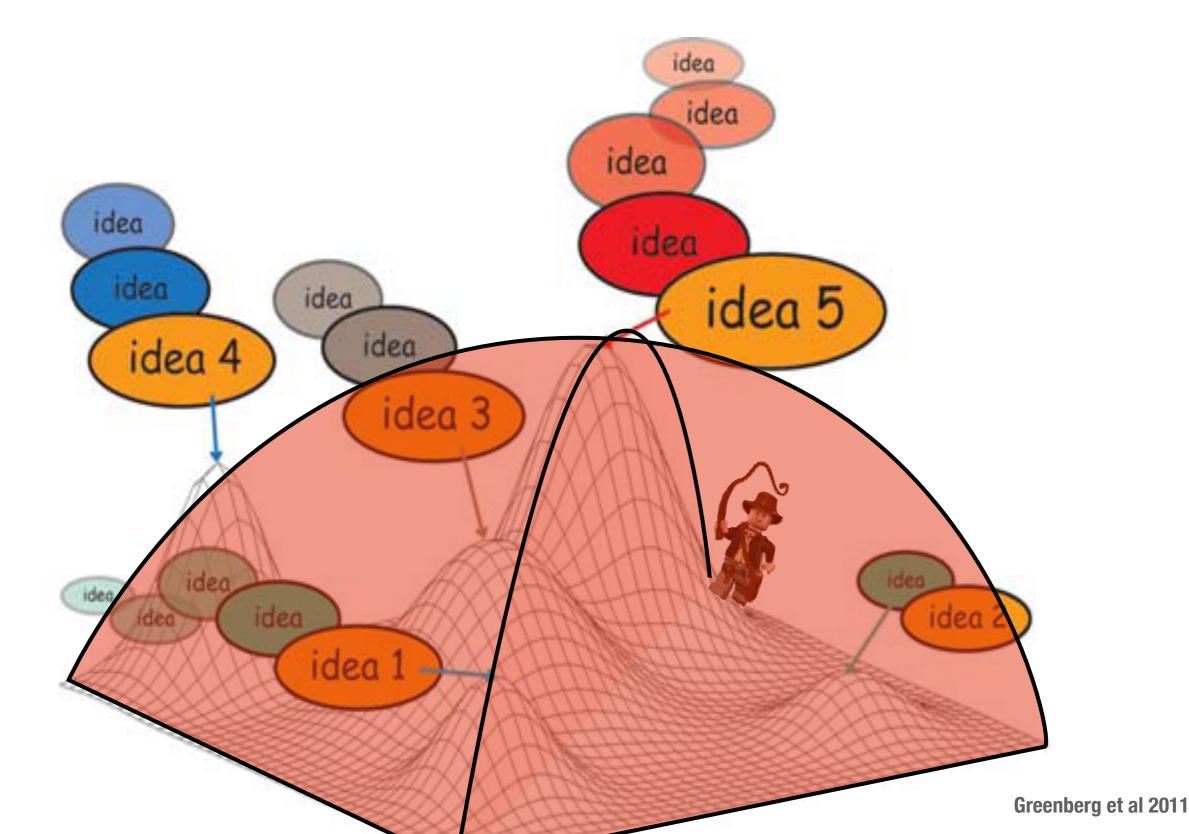
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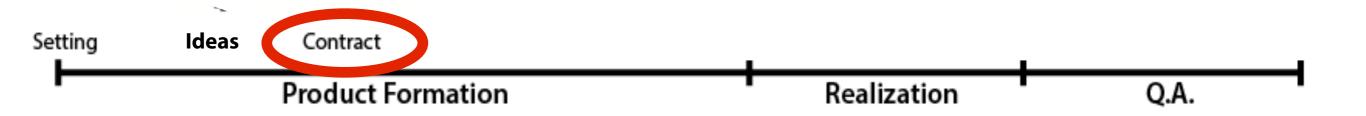
Instruktor

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exploring the spectrum is crucial!



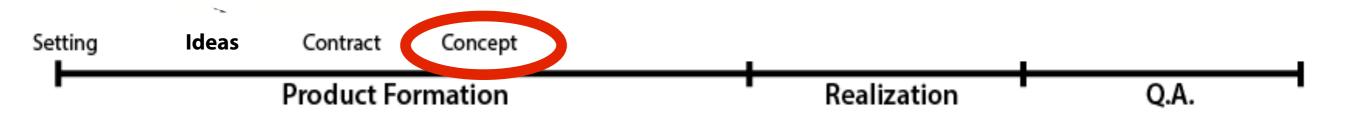
Design Cycle: contract



Rosenstand & Kyed 2013 + Vistisen & Rosenstand 2016

Time (e.g. launch in week 42) Cost (e.g. 250.000,-) Quality criterias (e.g. smartphone platforms, user experience goals)

Design Cycle: concept



Rosenstand & Kyed 2013 + Vistisen & Rosenstand 2016

Concepts converge towards mixing features and content

MORE SKETCHING

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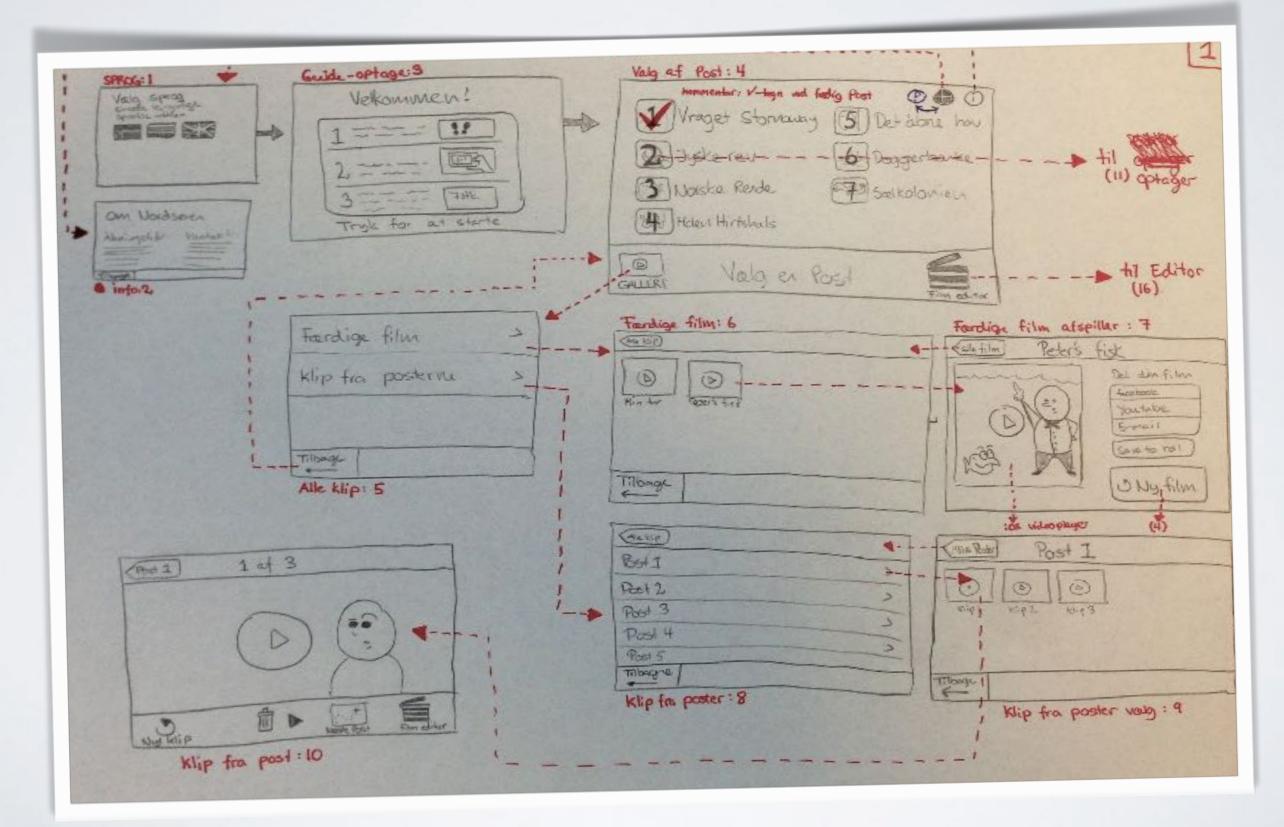
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IT BECAME RATHER COMPLEX



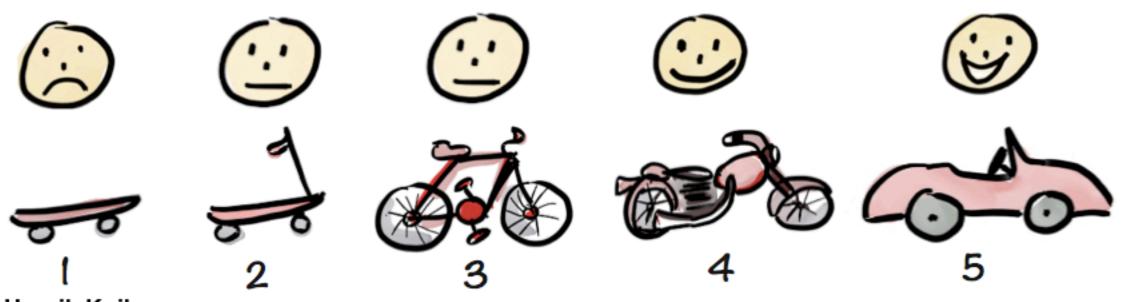
nd then we can do this 3 **ND THIS AND THIS AND a** THIS AND THIS AND THIS and this and then this and this and this and THIS AND THIS AND THIS

•••

THE PROBLEM WITH MVP'S minimum viable products are ofte to feature-focused

Not like this.... 2 3 4 4

Like this!



by Henrik Kniberg

THE MINIMUM VIABLE PRODUCT How do we start small in order to scale BIG?

"The minimum viable product is that **version of a new product** which allows a team to collect the maximum amount of **validated learning about customers** with the least effort."

Eric Ries (2009)

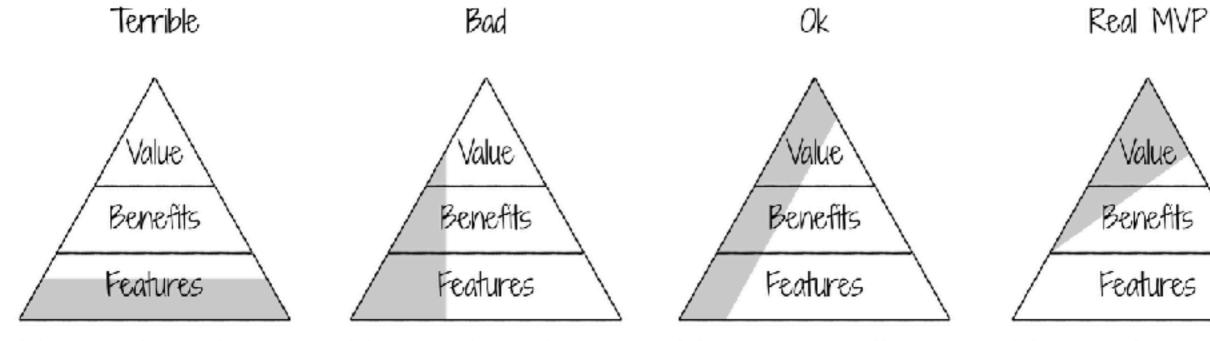
THE PROBLEM WITH MVP'S minimum viable products are ofte to feature-focused

Terrible

Value Benefits Features

When you ask yourself "Which features can I build"

THE PROBLEM WITH MVP'S minimum viable products are ofte to feature-focused



When you ask yourself "which features can I build" When you ask yourself "What are the minimum features to provide at least some value" When you ask yourself "what version of my product can I build, that captures most of the value?" When you ask yourself "how can I validate my value proposition"

Design Cycle: core design

Talk about desired **core qualities** before finalized **complex features**

Design Cycle: core design

The basic idea of Core Design is to **focus on the core of the future system**, make that work with as few features and assets as possible, check it again, and be sure it actually works; and then **create the full system around the core**.

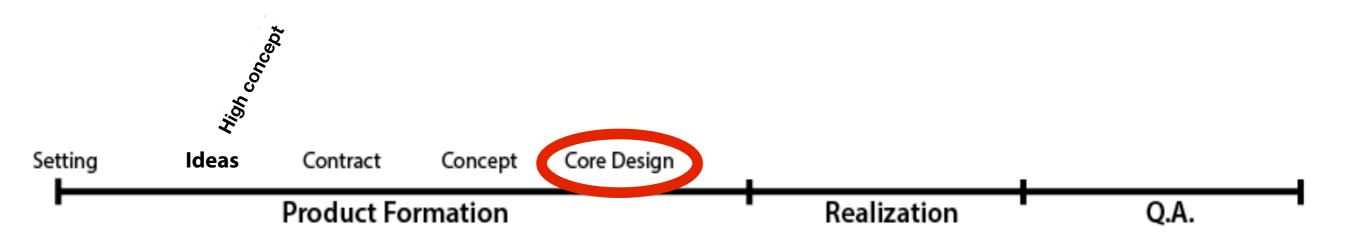


Behind any complex system, there is a <u>simple core system</u>



Rosenstand (2014) + Vistisen & Rosenstand (2016)

Design Cycle: core design



Rosenstand & Kyed 2013 + Vistisen & Rosenstand 2016

The core design **manifests the quality criterias** as the **minimum viable user experience -** . . .

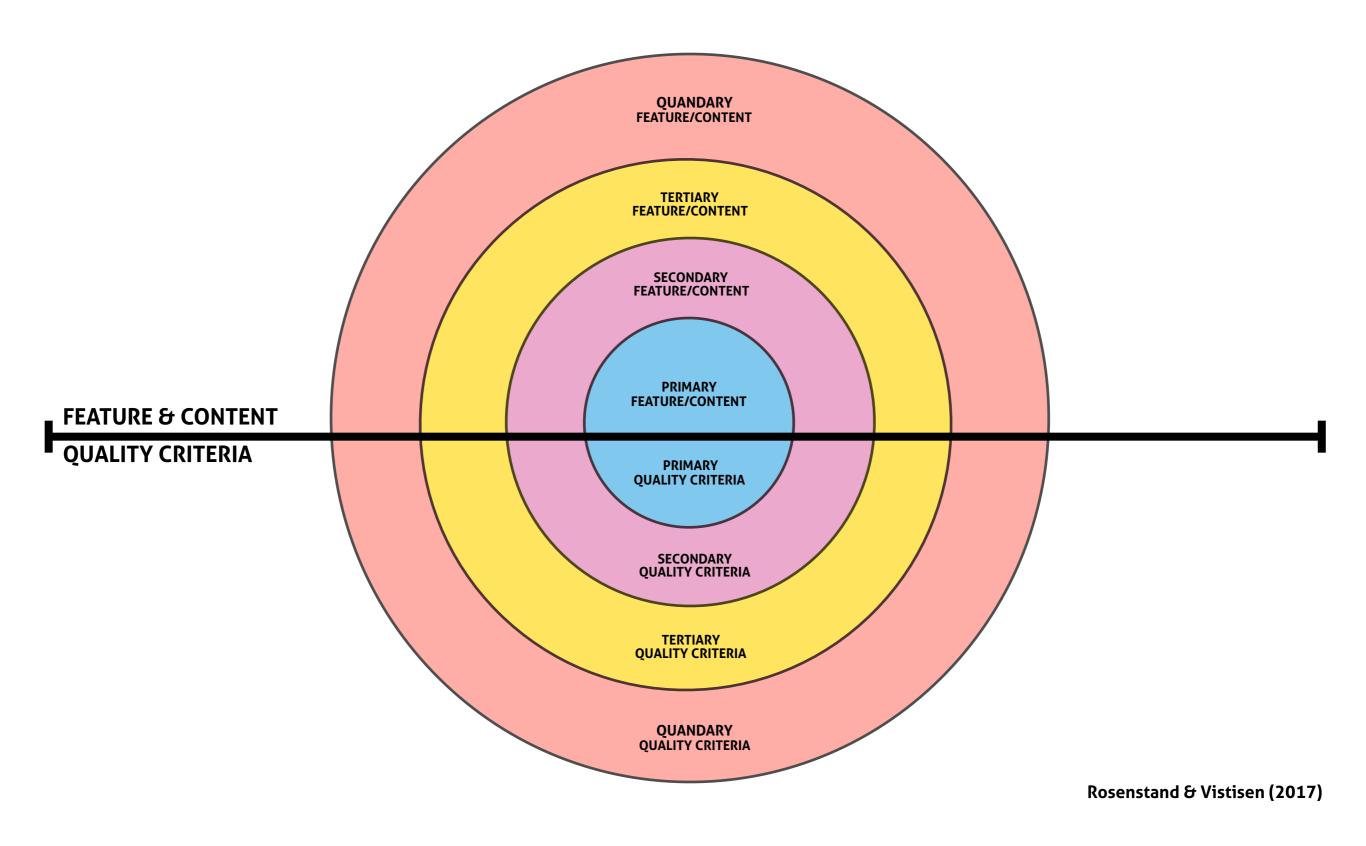
Quality vs. Features

Quality tells us about:

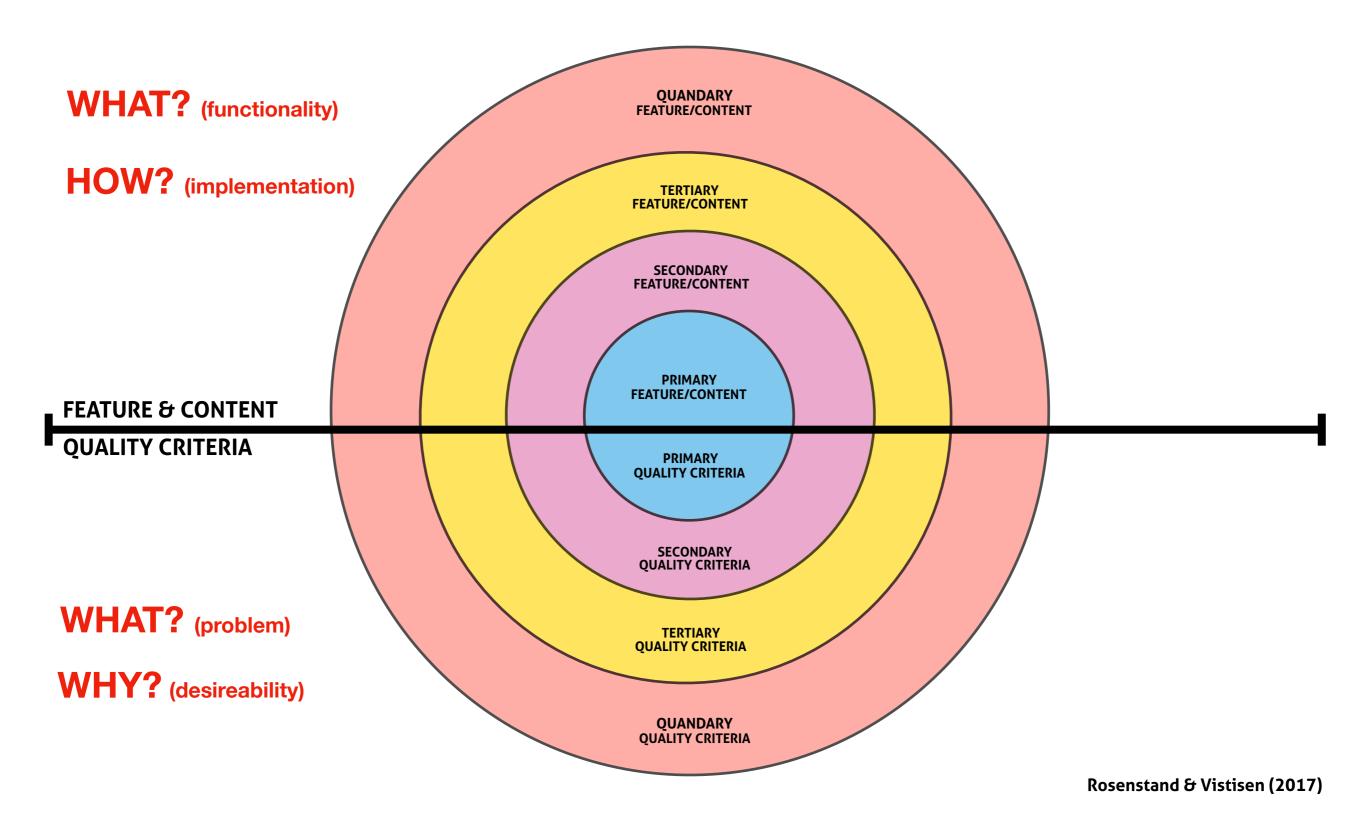
...desired user outcomes ...what 'Job to be done' ...principles for your design(s) ...something we can evaluate ...can diverge into many forms

Features tells us about:

...some very specific usages ...something technology dependent ...interaction patterns for use ...something we can evaluate ...converges into one form

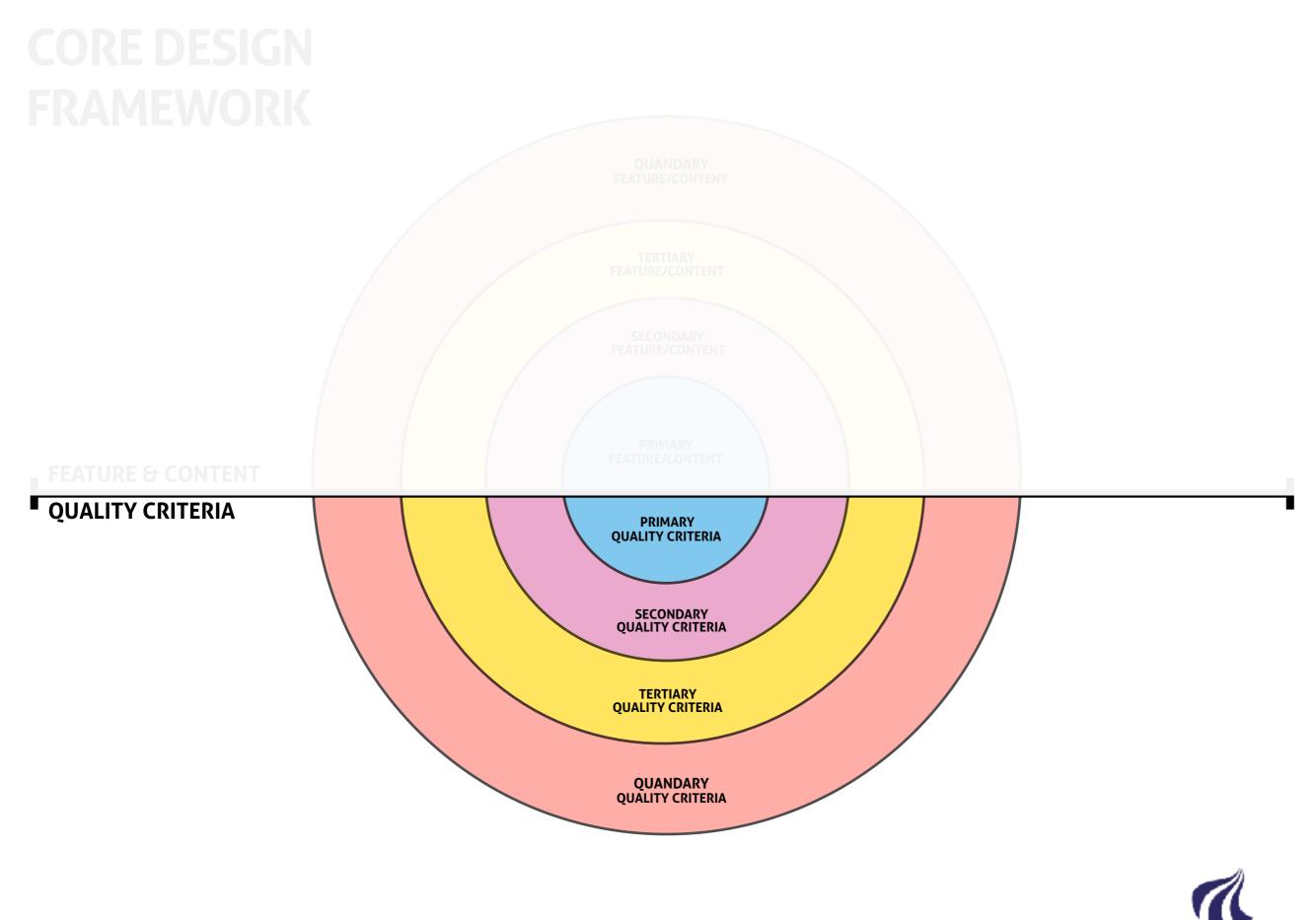




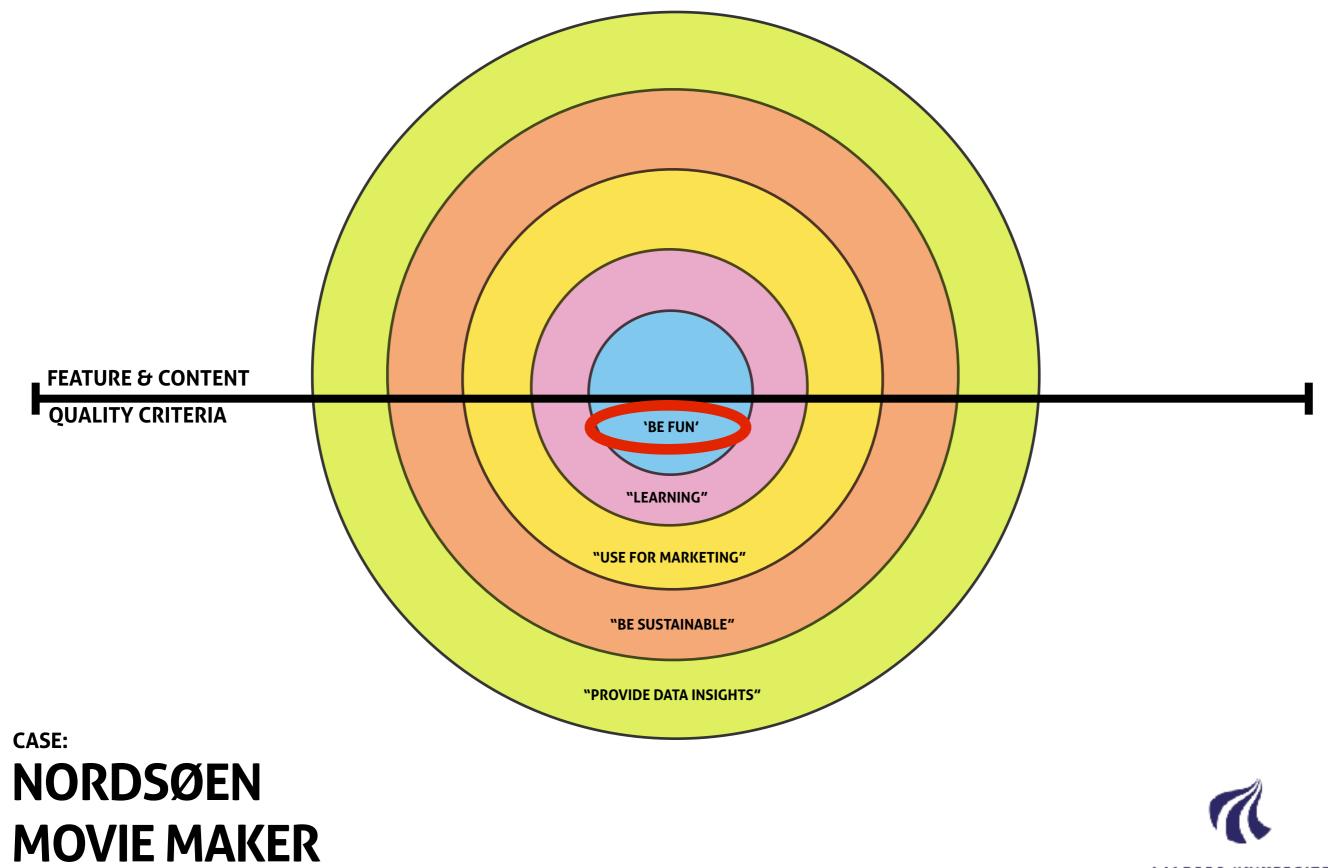




Rosenstand & Vistisen (2017)



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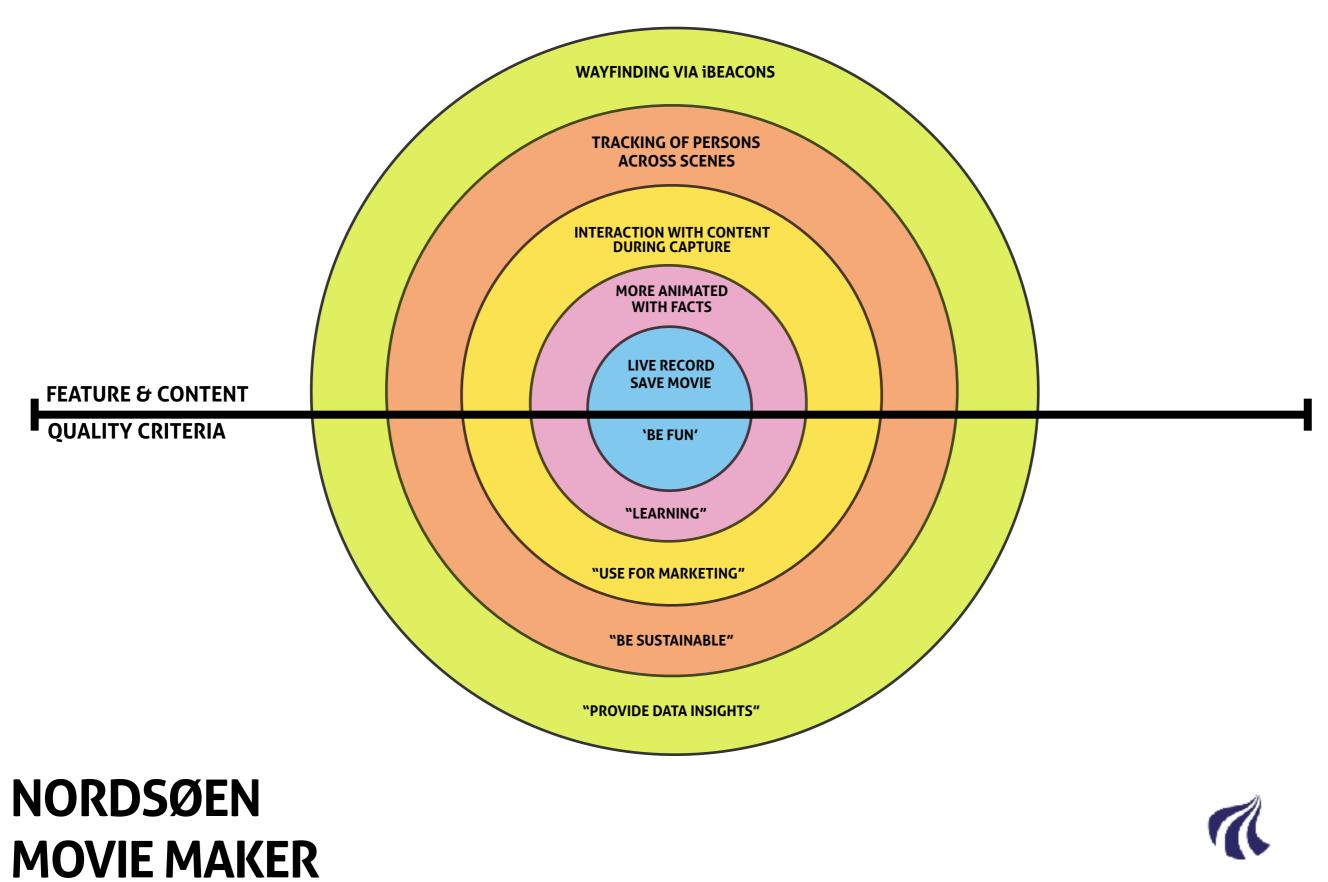
core designing the app

SKETCHING FROM STATIC TO ANIMATION-BASED



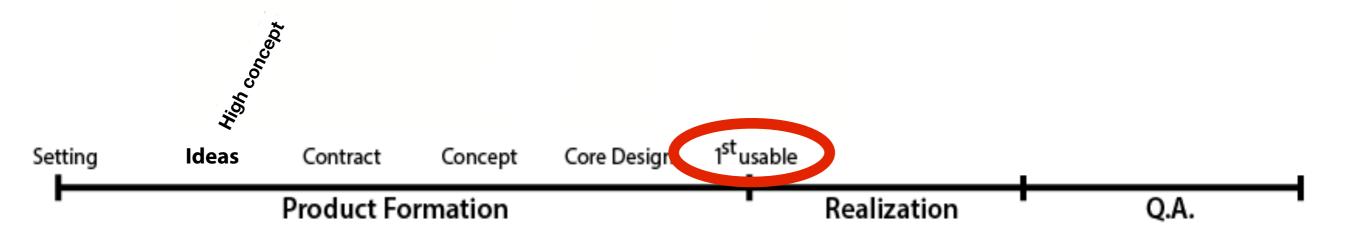






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Design Cycle: 1st usable



Rosenstand & Kyed 2013 + Vistisen & Rosenstand 2016

This is where U-CrAc has stopped - your core design should be able to specify what to build in the 1st usable (the MVP)

1st USABLE IN ACTION

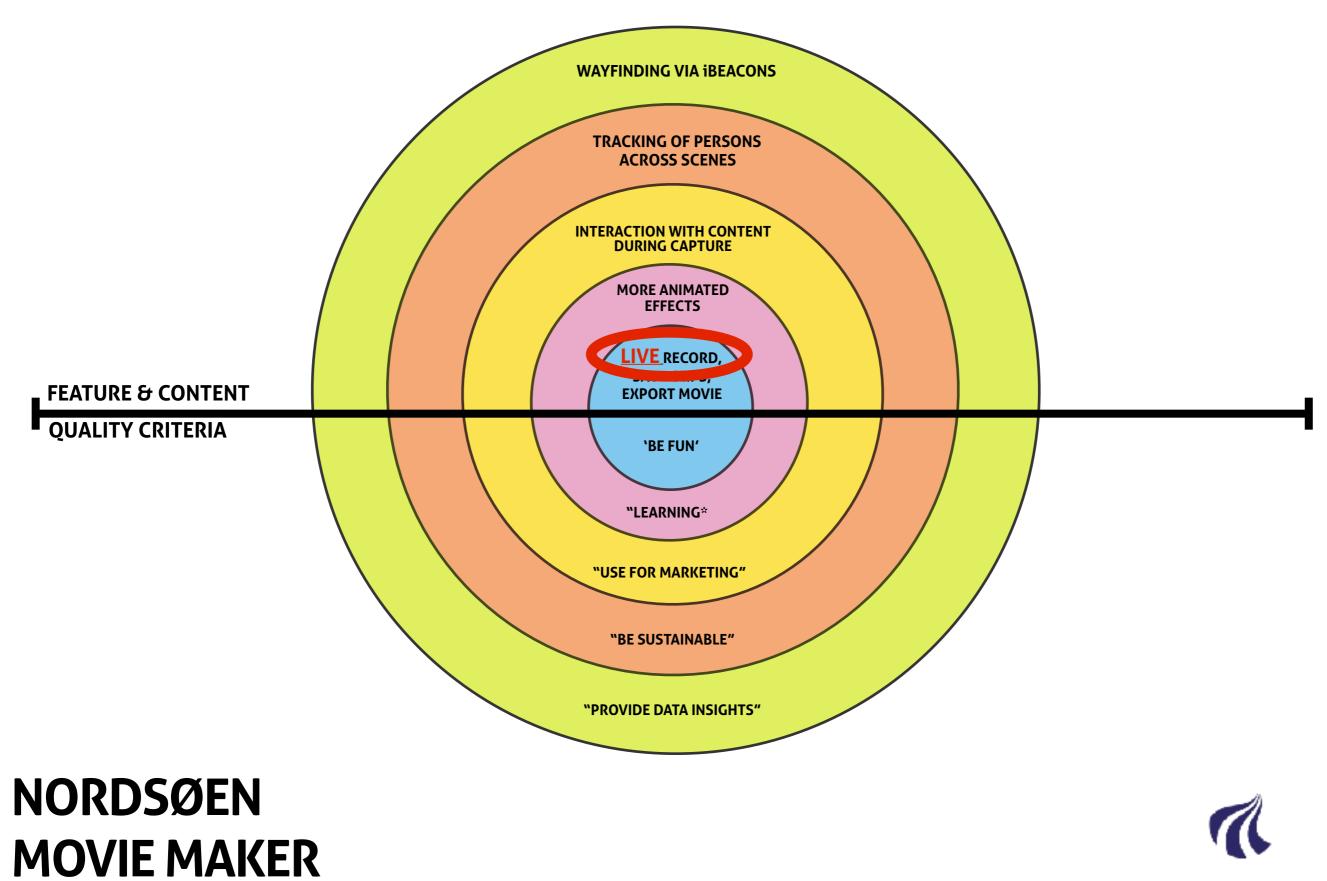




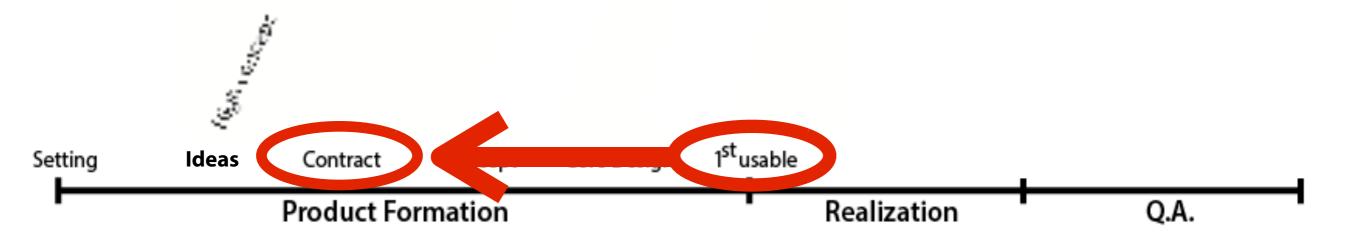
NEW INSIGHTS!

10%

90%



Design Cycle: Backwards?



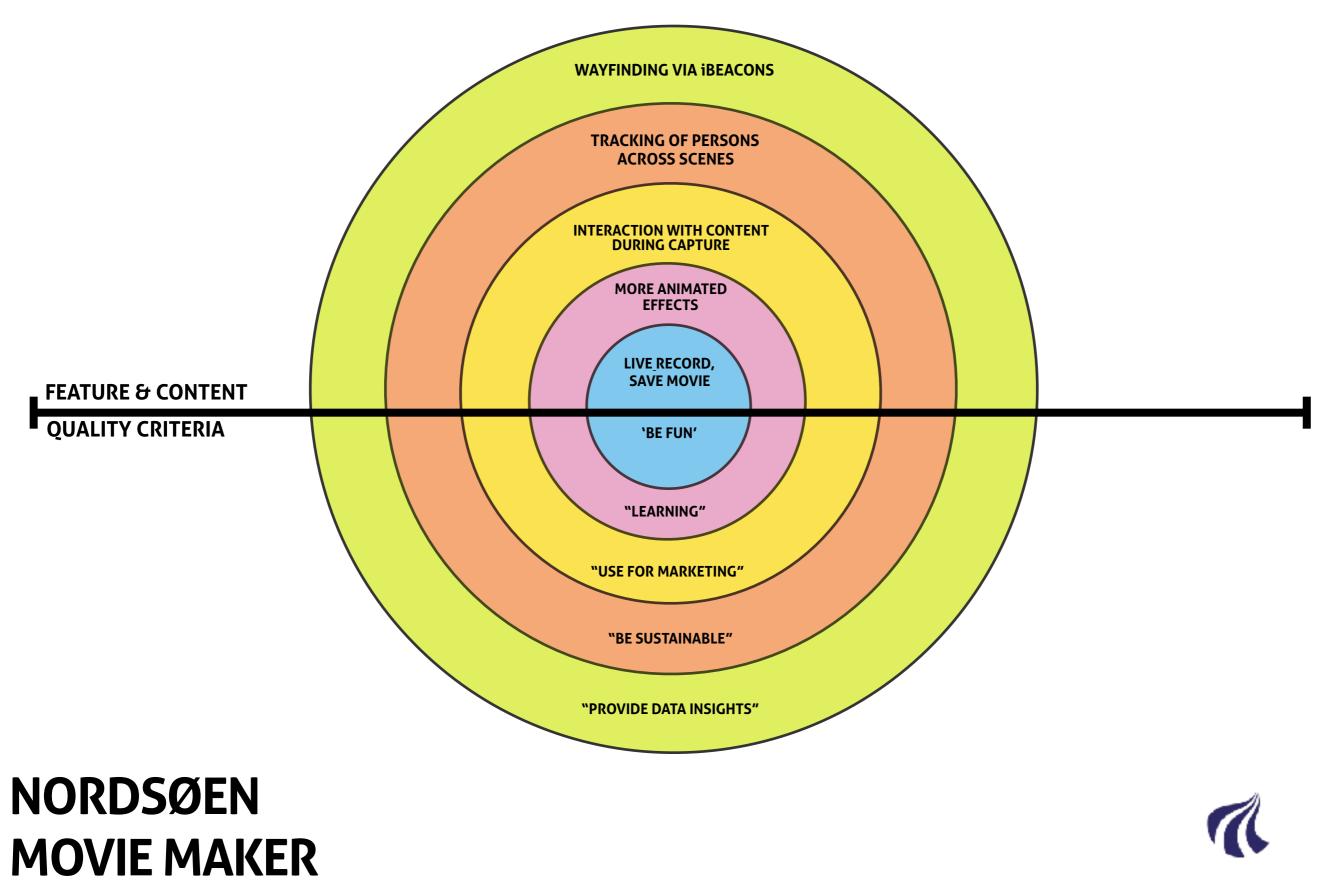
Rosenstand & Kyed 2013 + Vistisen & Rosenstand 2016

The contract is decided, and should be realized through the 1st usable - how do we respond to new insights?

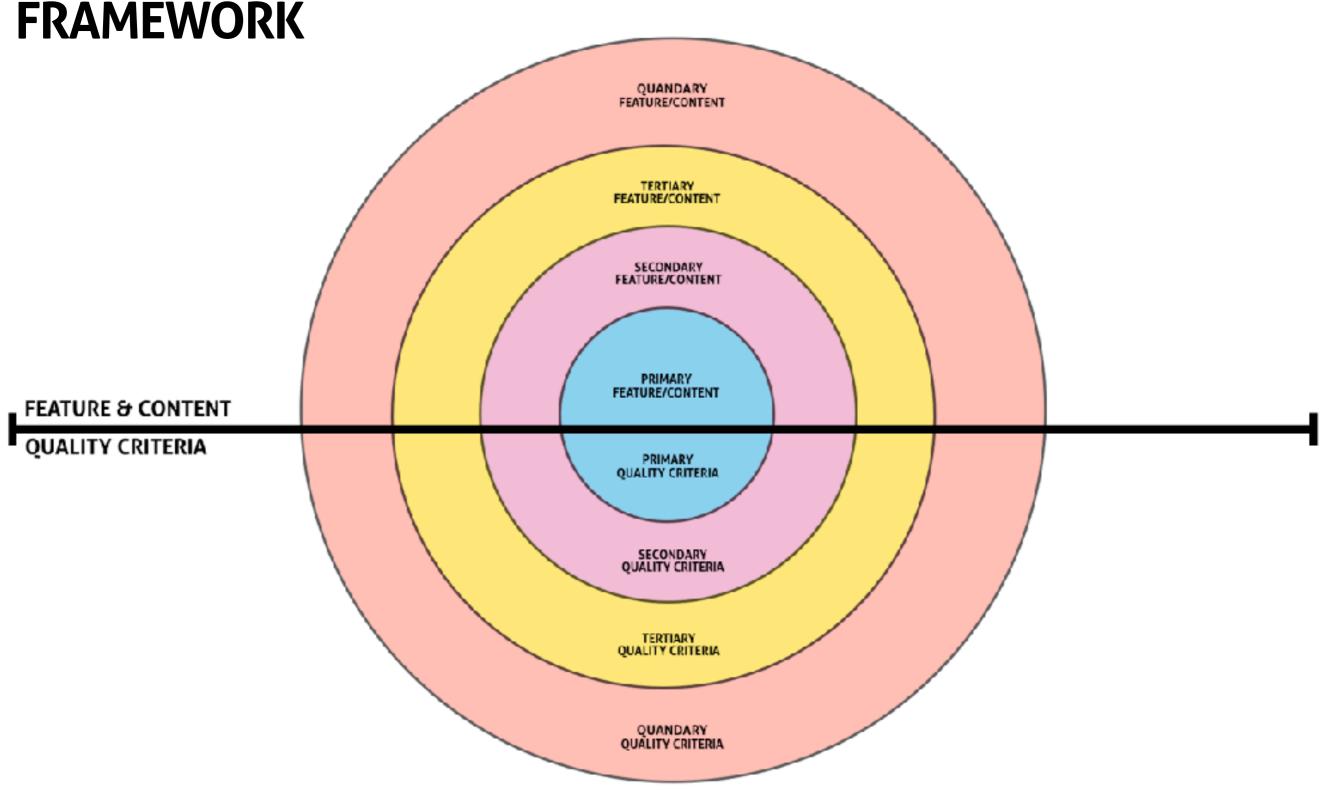
TECHNOLOGY CONSTRAINTS

WHAT IF CANNOT EXPLAIN TECHNICAL CONSTRAINTS WITH WORDS

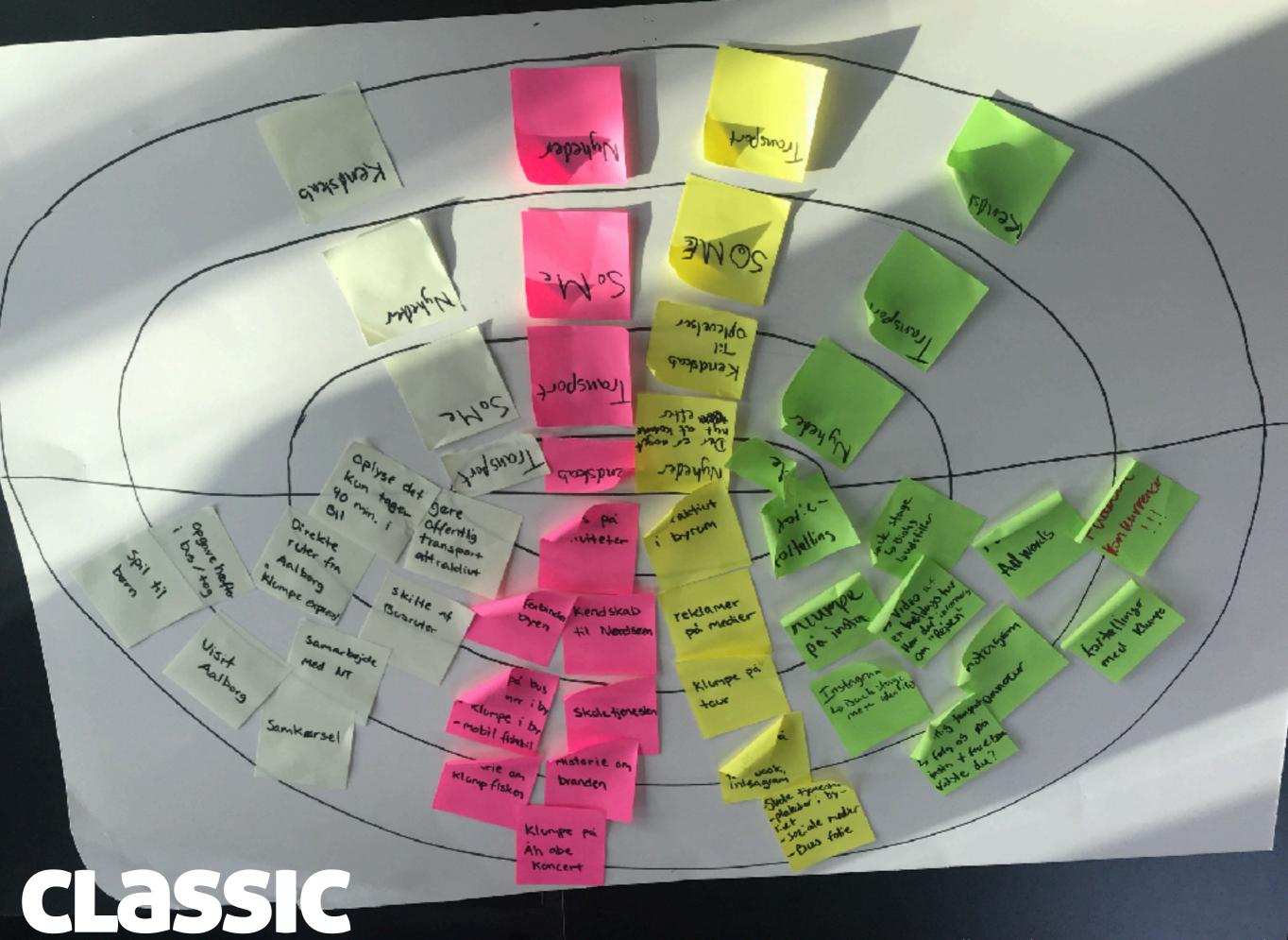


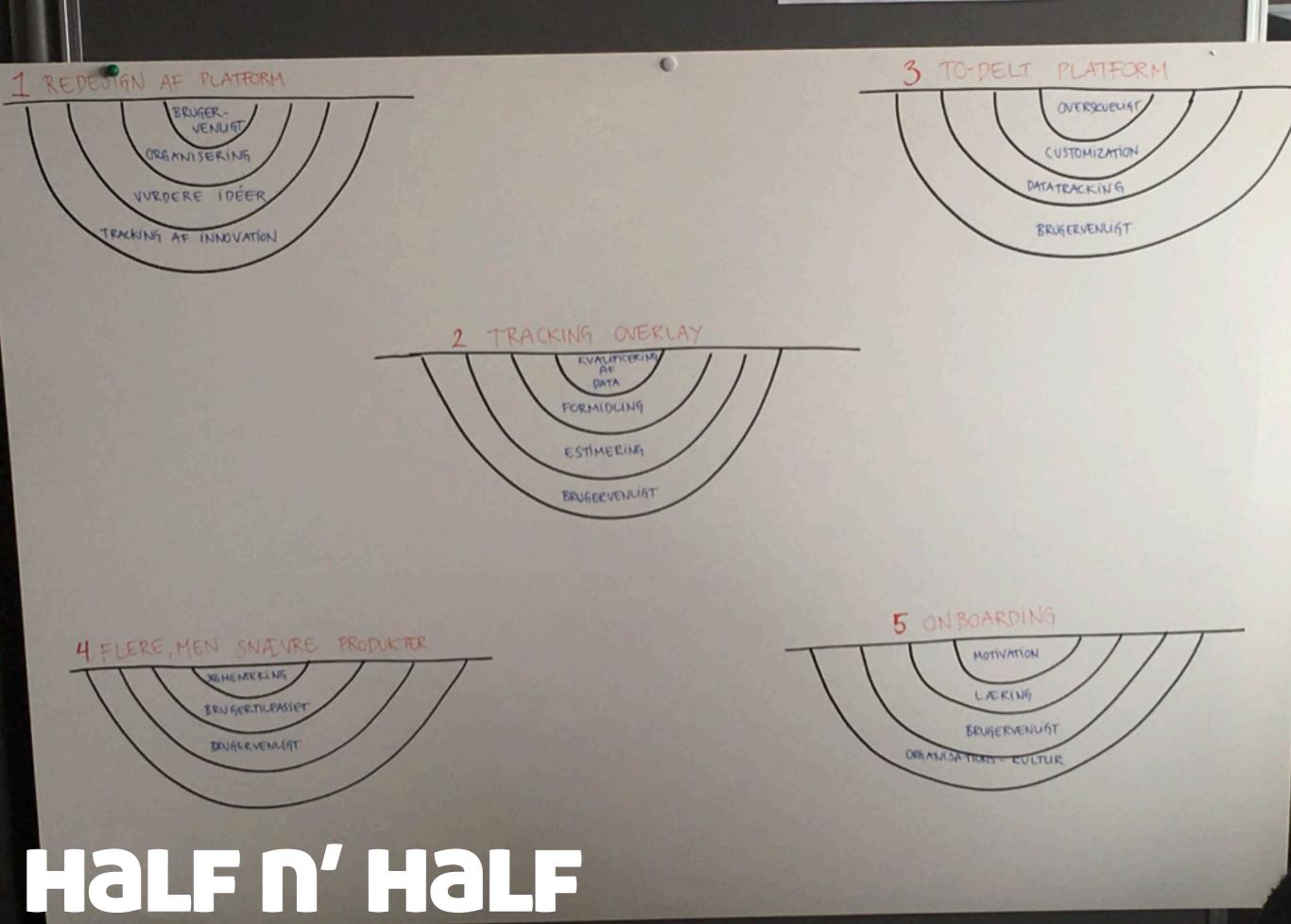


CORE DESIGN FRAMEWORK

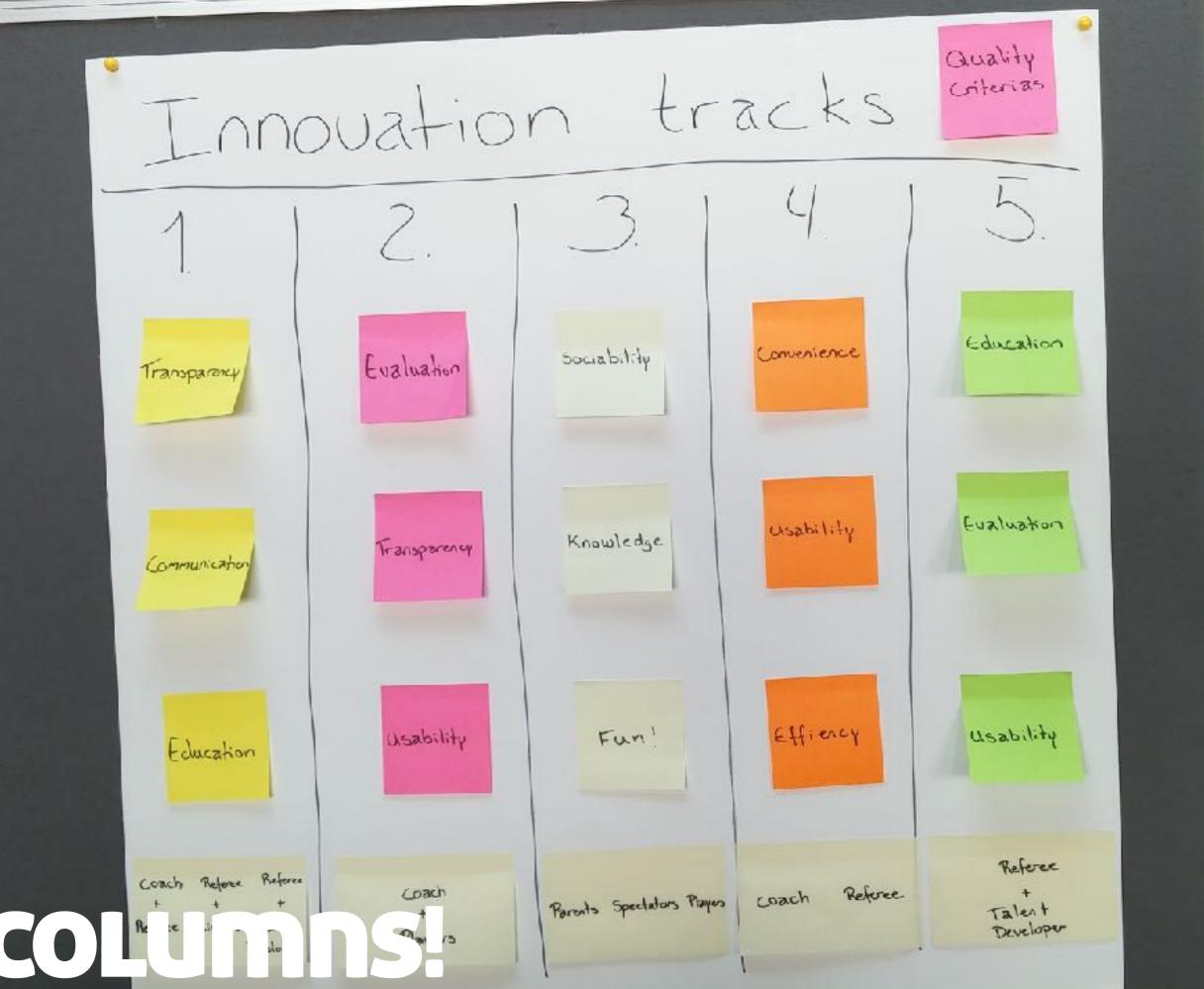


...but you can modify it whatever way which makes sense for your process

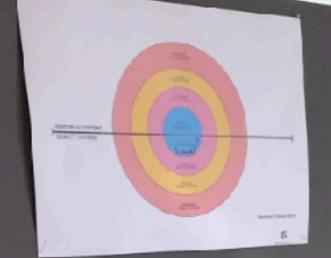




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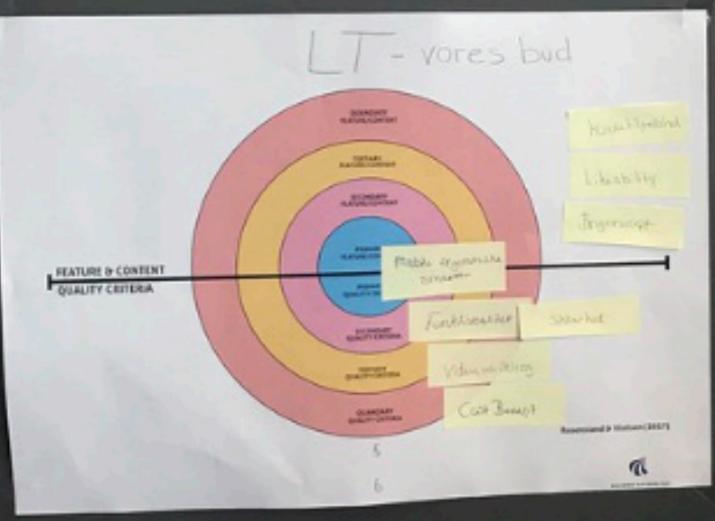
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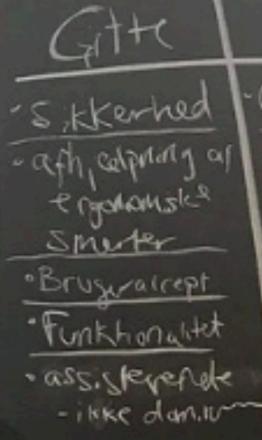
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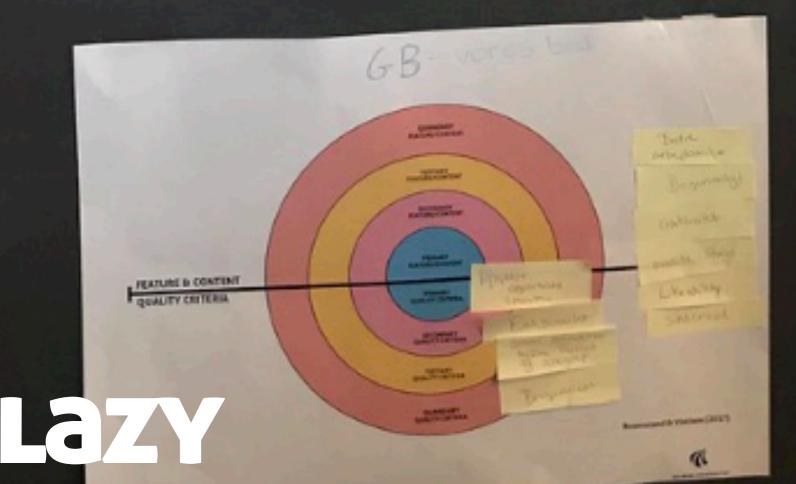
JEMMES !!

Core prob

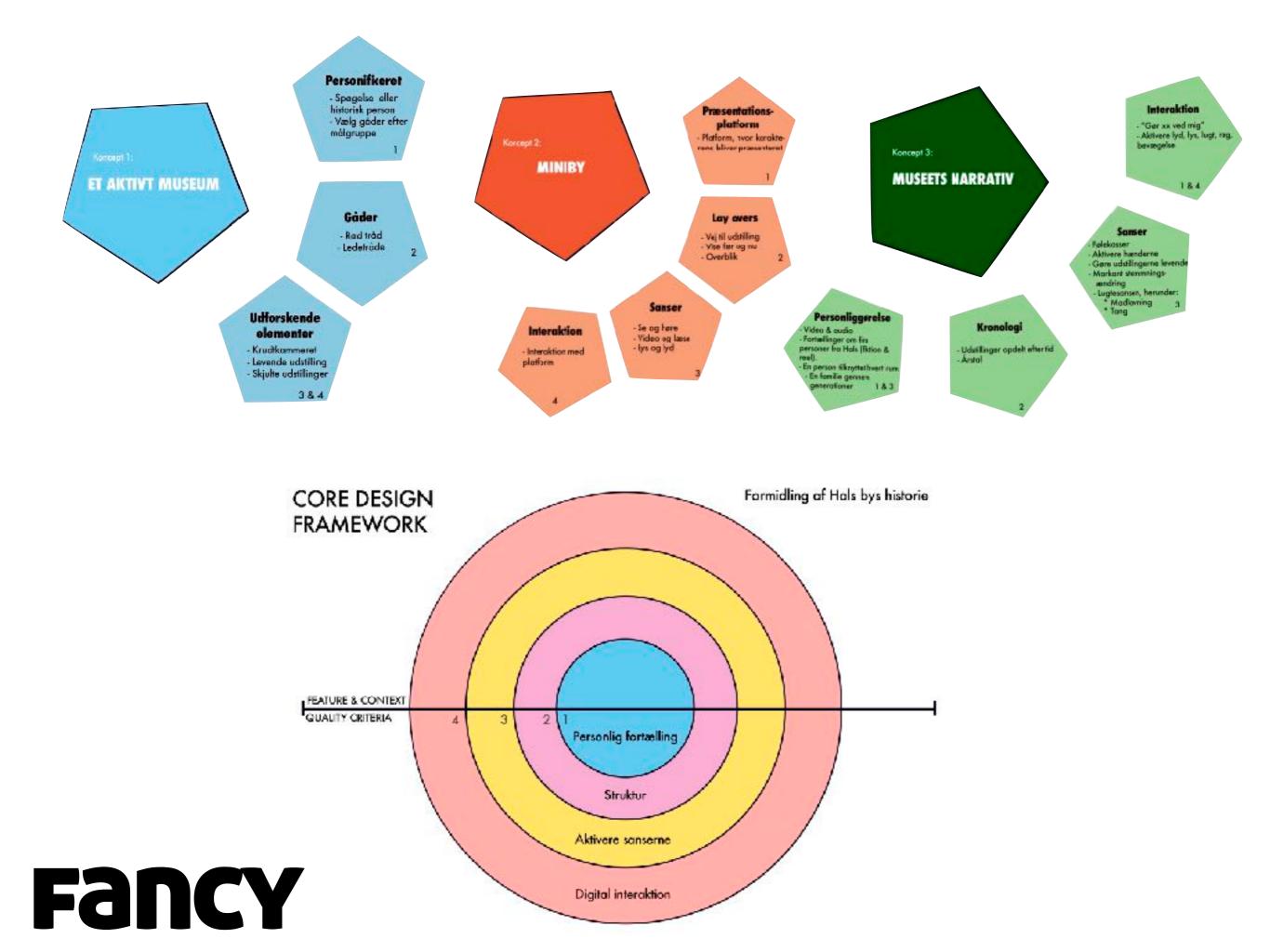




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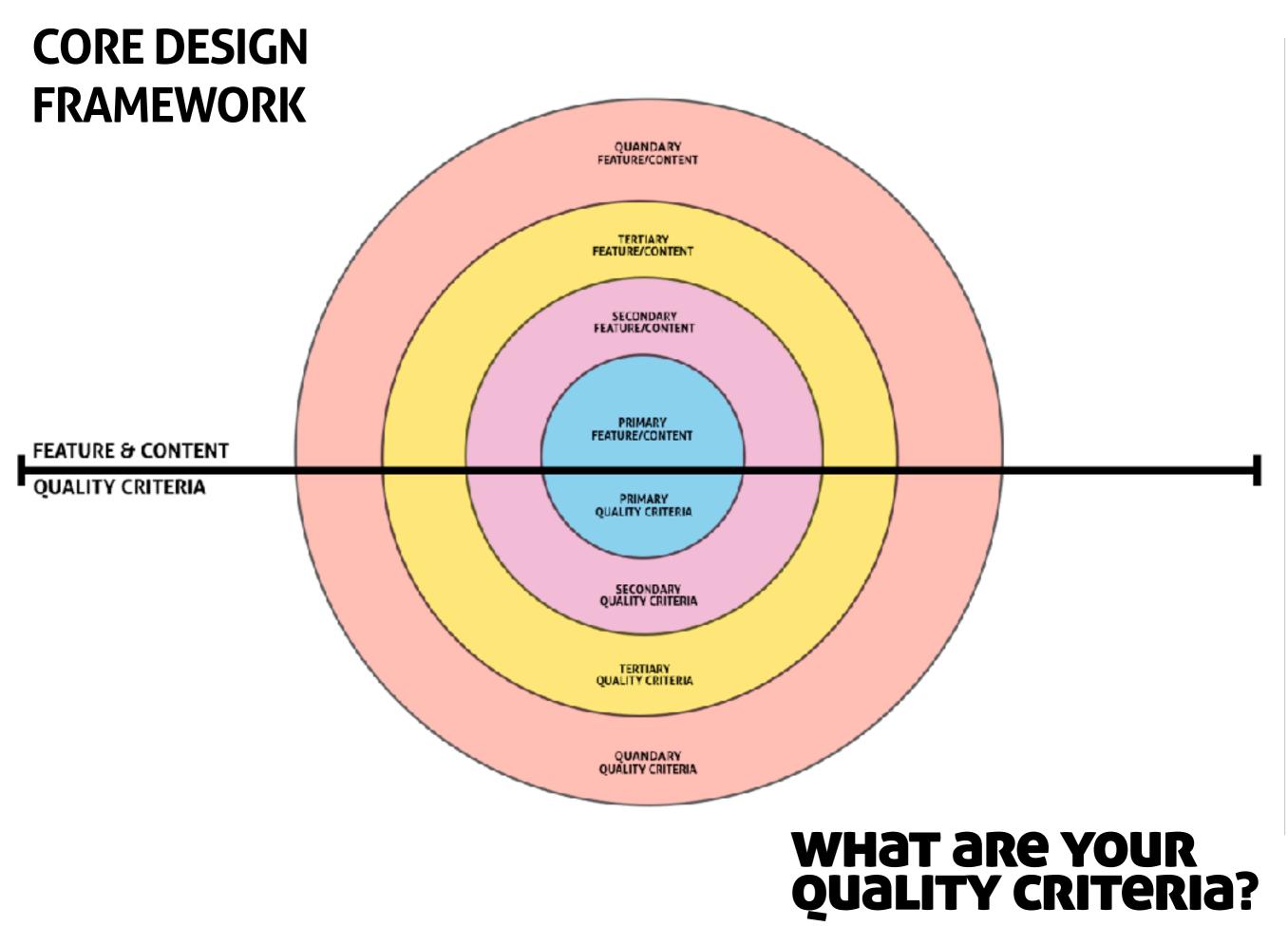


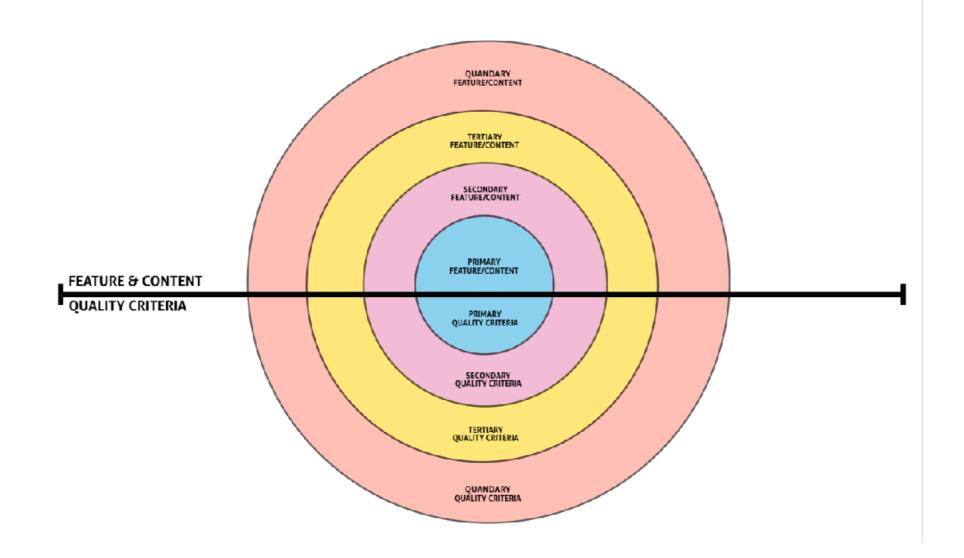
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1. What are your key insights from your research?

2. Translate insights into quality criteria

3. Map the insights from the core criteria and out to the outer circles

4 Make different configurations and ideate feature/content based on quality criteria

MONDAY... 2

- **1.** Each group presents their key findings for case partners individually
- **2.** You should present approx 5 innovation tracks for your possible concepts
- **3.** Negotiate which (converged) direction to follow in the concept development
- **4.** A successful meeting ends with a 'contract' on prioritized quality criteria(s)
- 5. Write a short summary on ucrac.dk which formulates the quality criteria(s) (send your case partner an e-mail with a link to the summary after the meeting monday afternoon)





QUESTIONS?

Remember THE WEB-SITE