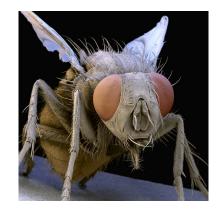
#### DESIGN THINKING WORKSHOP



#### ABOUT ME





















Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft











It's a pleasure to be here! Thank you for having me!



# NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH "DEMOKRITOS"



#### DESIGN THINKING - INTRODUCTION

How would you design a child's tooth brush?



#### DESIGN THINKING - INTRODUCTION

You would most likely jump straight into ideation!

#### DESIGN THINKING - INTRODUCTION

Until we used 'design thinking' we forgot that children are not just scaled down versions of ourselves

- they have chubby little fingers and less dexterity...!

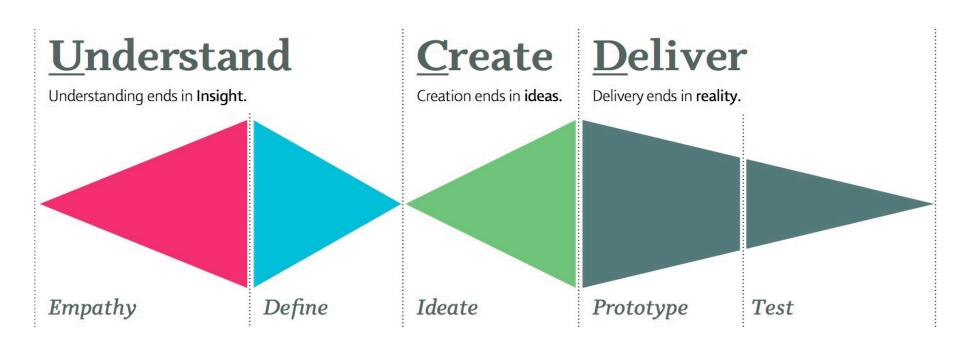


#### ENTER DESIGN-THINKING

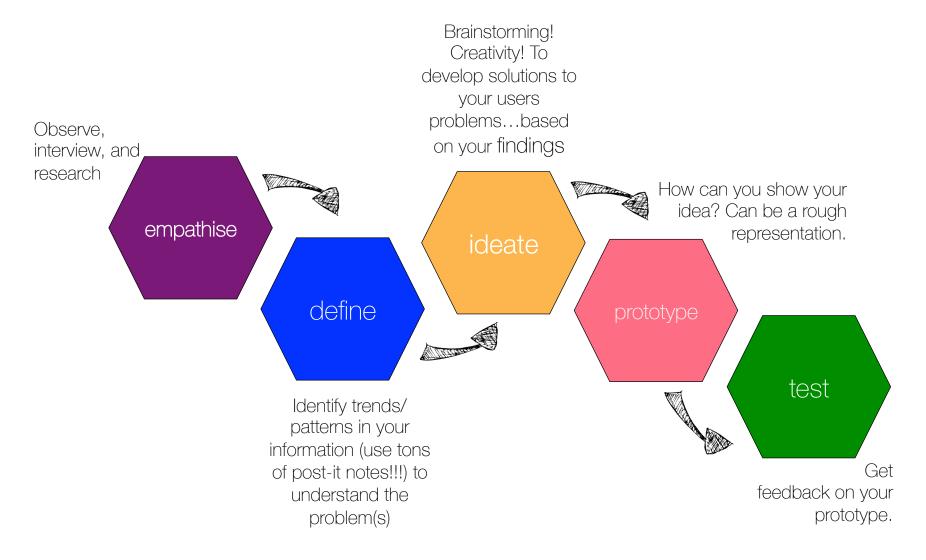
With design thinking, instead of starting with 'ideation', you begin with the processes of 'empathy' and 'defining'.

Together, these are intended to give you a better understanding of the user and their needs before thinking of possible solutions.

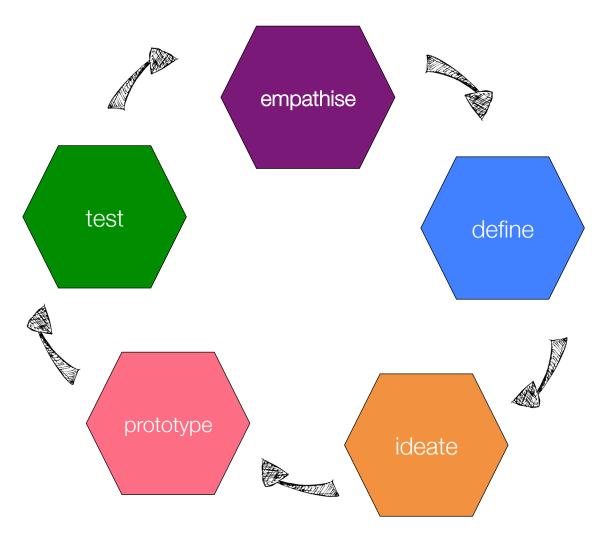
Understand first, ideate later (for better products or services!)



#### There are 5 stages of the design-thinking process



Based on feedback, you'll likely have to start the process over. So - in reality, design thinking is cyclical.



#### DESIGN-THINKING - DEFINITION

Design-Thinking is a framework that can be used to SOIVE problems. Its structured approach provides a methodology for developing solutions that meet the needs of those we are designing them for.

#### DESIGN THINKING IS A TOOL

For products or services or processes or life!



# Learning by doing Your challenge for today...

#### DESIGN-THINKING - YOUR CHALLENGE





Design the perfect luggage





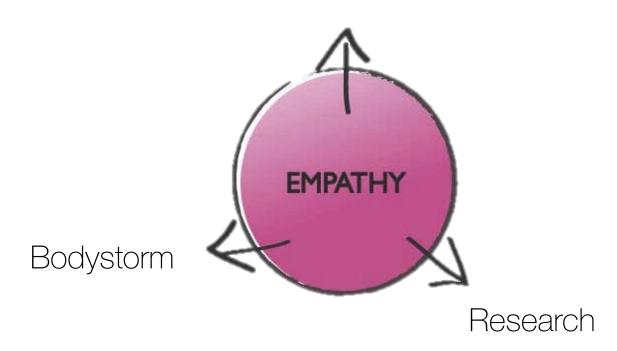
# YOUR APPROACH Explore the problem(s)





#### DESIGN-THINKING - EMPATHY

#### Observation & Listening





#### SEEING and OBSERVING: What's the difference?

"When I hear you give your reasons," I remarked, "the thing always appears to me to be so ridiculously simple that I could easily do it myself, though at each successive instance of your reasoning, I am baffled until you explain your process. And yet I believe that my eyes are as good as yours."

"Quite so," he answered, lighting a cigarette, and throwing himself down into an armchair. "You see, but you do not observe. The distinction is clear. For example, you have frequently seen the steps which lead up from the hall to this room."

"Frequently."

"How often?"

"Well, some hundreds of times."

"Then how many are there?"

"How many? I don't know."

"Quite so! You have not observed. And yet you have seen. That is just my point. Now, I know that there are seventeen steps, because I have both seen and observed."

Maria Konnikova: Don't Just See; Observe: What Sherlock Holmes Can Teach Us About Mindful Decisions

Understanding - what makes empathy difficult?



# Observation vs assumption

- Take photos, draw things, write notes.
- Use 'stealth-mode' to observe behavior.
- Record what you see, not your interpretation of what you see



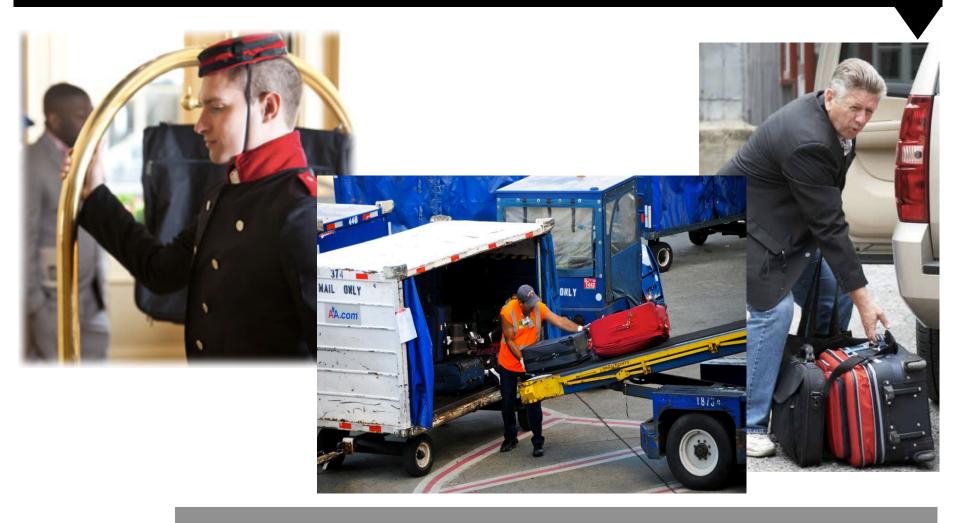
Capture...(notes + photos)

Notes, drawings, photos,...whatever you can show your team.





Talk to many



In different situations







# Capture diversity

What do people really think and feel?



Why?



"If I had asked people what they wanted, they would have said faster horses."
- Henry Ford

Open questions will reveal more

Conversations and observations provide insight



Bodystorming

# Bodystorming: What is it?

- Direct personal experience with object
- Role play
- Simulation



# Let's Experience Design Thinking...

#### DESIGN-THINKING - YOUR CHALLENGE





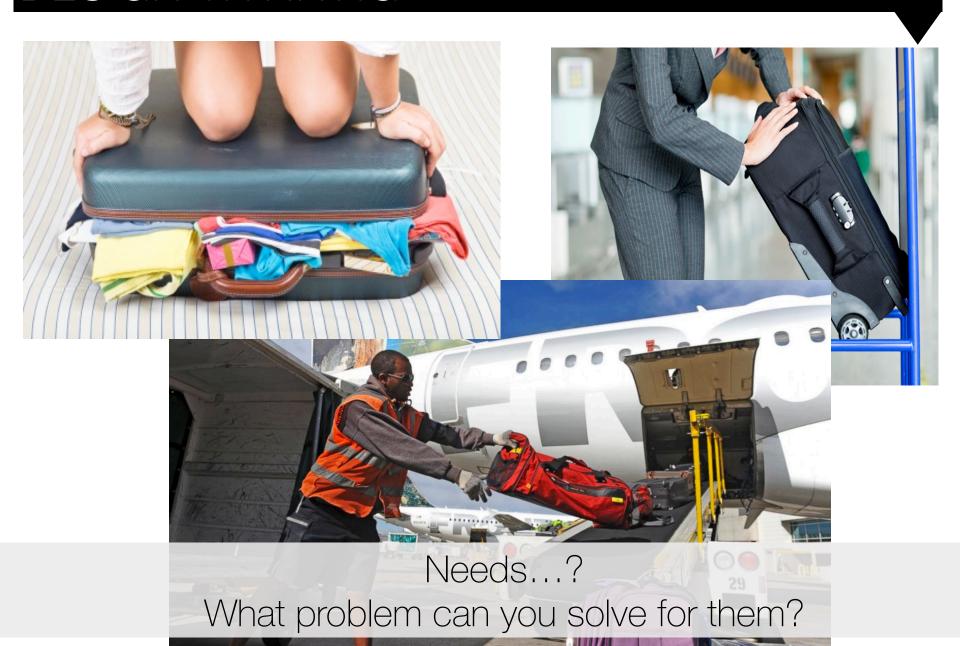
Design the perfect luggage



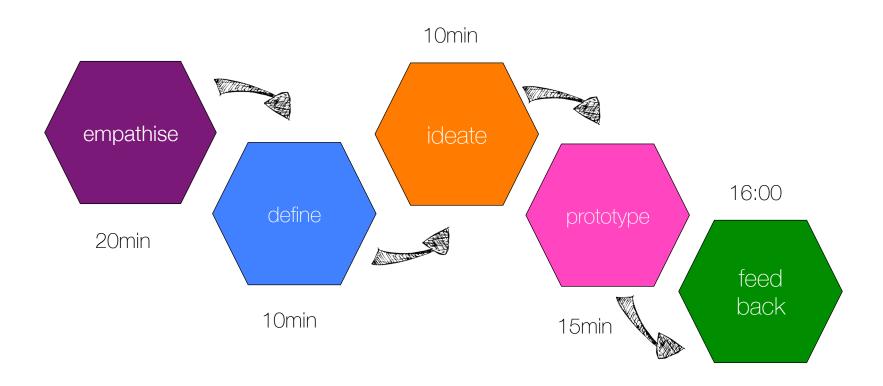




Who is it for?
Put the user first

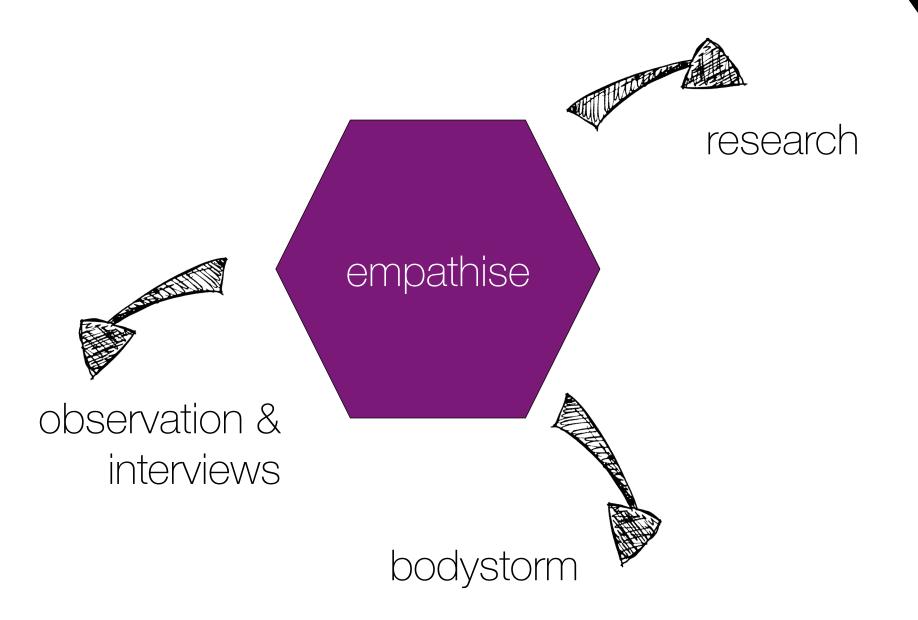


#### SCHEDULE - "Times no later than"

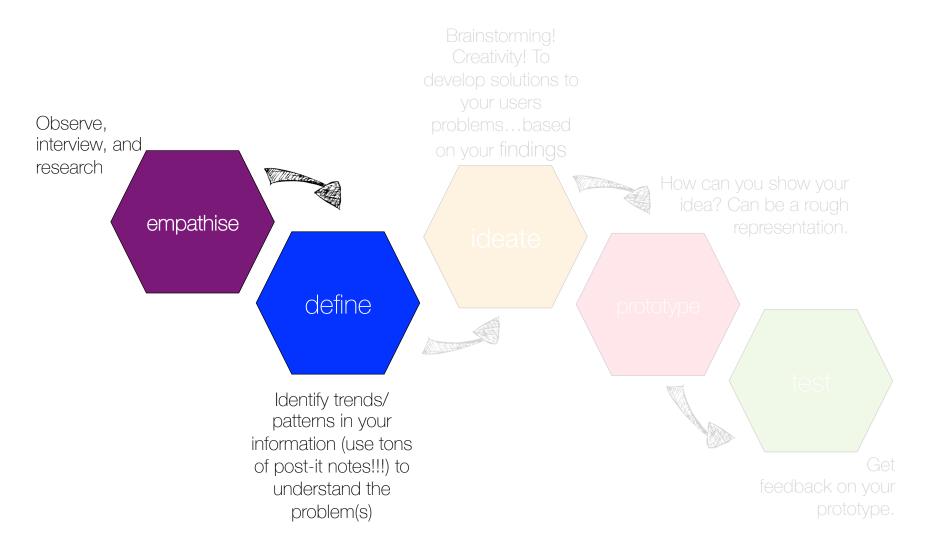


Present at 16:00 (1 minute pitches)

# DESIGN-THINKING - 20min for Empathy



#### 5 stages of the design-thinking process





Sharing - what information have we got? Put on post-its!
One observation per note!



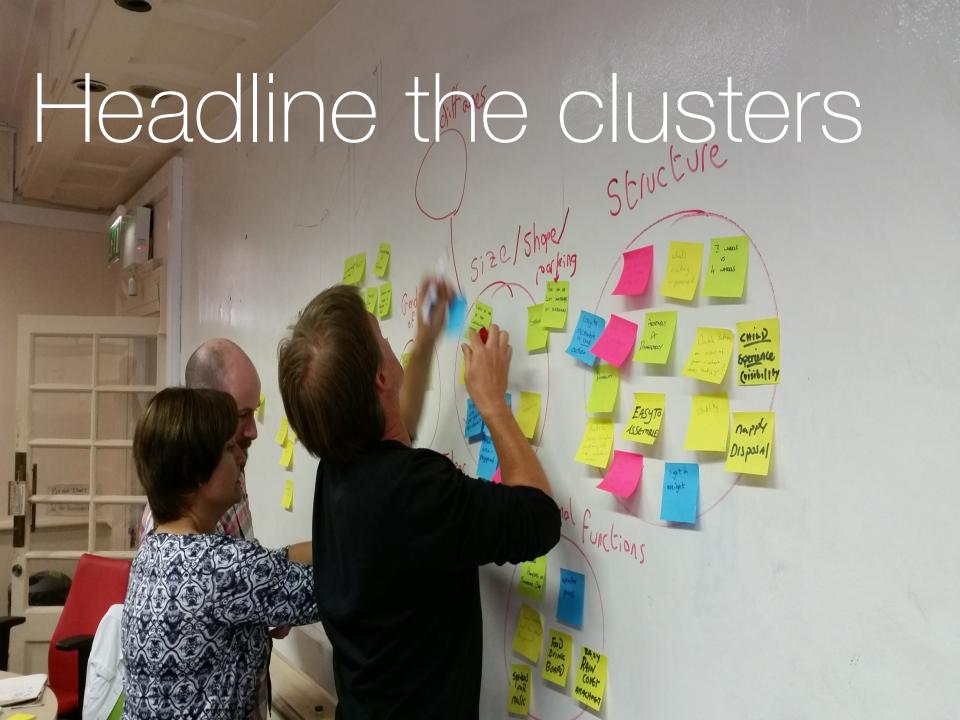


# Find patterns











Sharing & space saturation

Identify your user & define the problem

Make sure you are focusing on your user and define the problem.

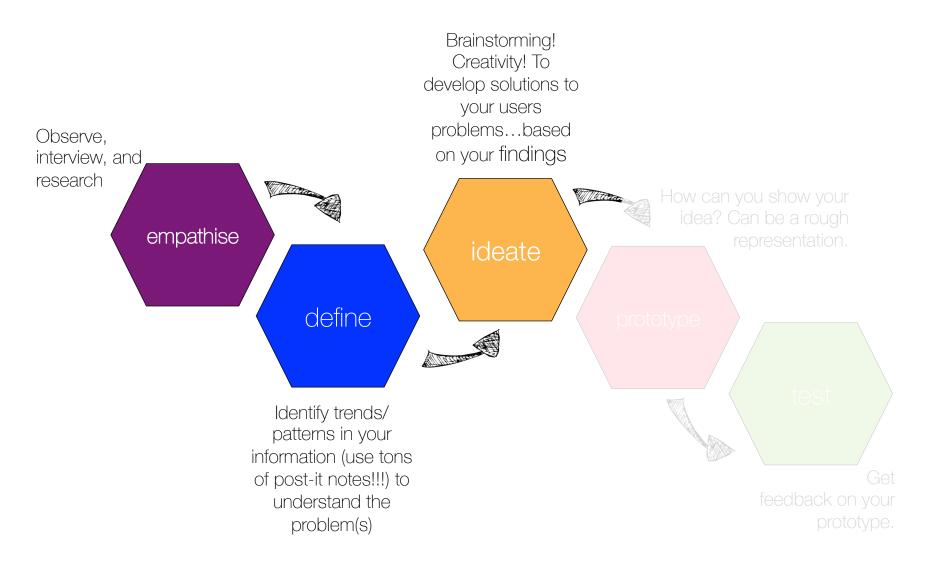
People don't want to buy a quarter-inch **drill**.

They want a quarter-inch **hole**.



# DESIGN-THINKING - Define

[USER] needs a better/cheaper/more convenient way to [DO SOMETHING] because [PROBLEM].



#### DESIGN-THINKING – 10min



# Ideation

- Select one problem to focus on
- It doesn't need to be the perfect for everyone
  – solving one problem for one group is great

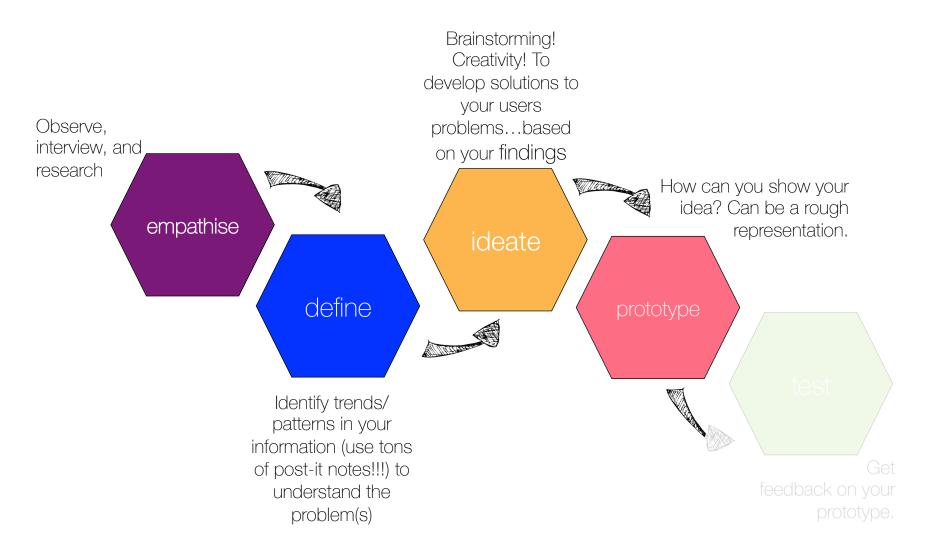


# Ideation

- One idea per post-it
- Refer to insights you've gained
- Defer judgment no bad ideas!
- Go for volume
- Encourage wild ideas
- Build on the ideas of others

# Vote on the idea you want to present





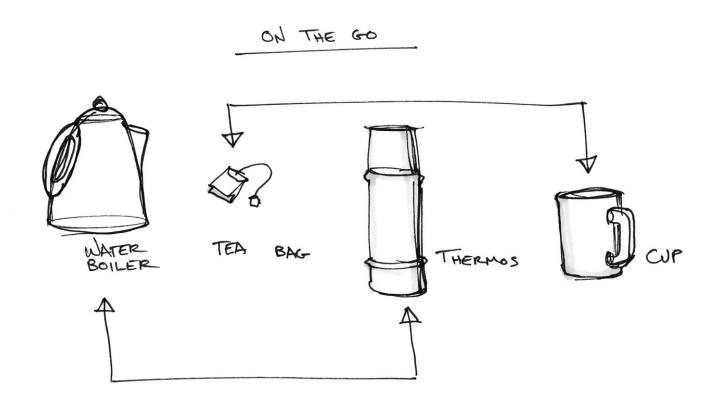
# DESIGN-THINKING - What is a prototype?

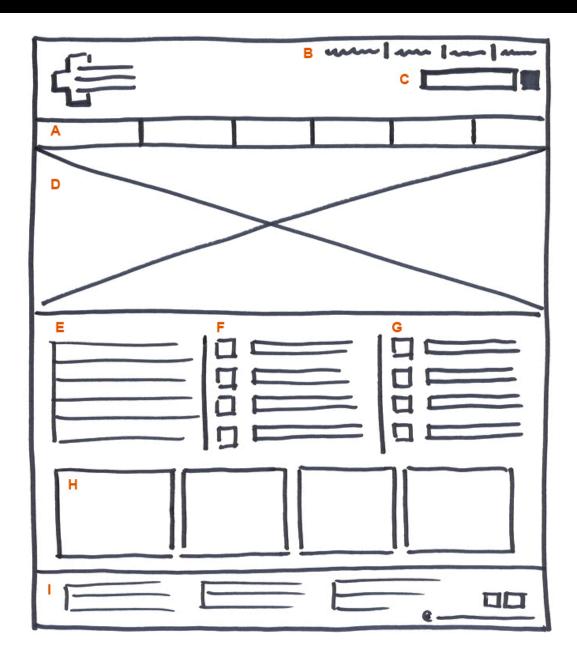


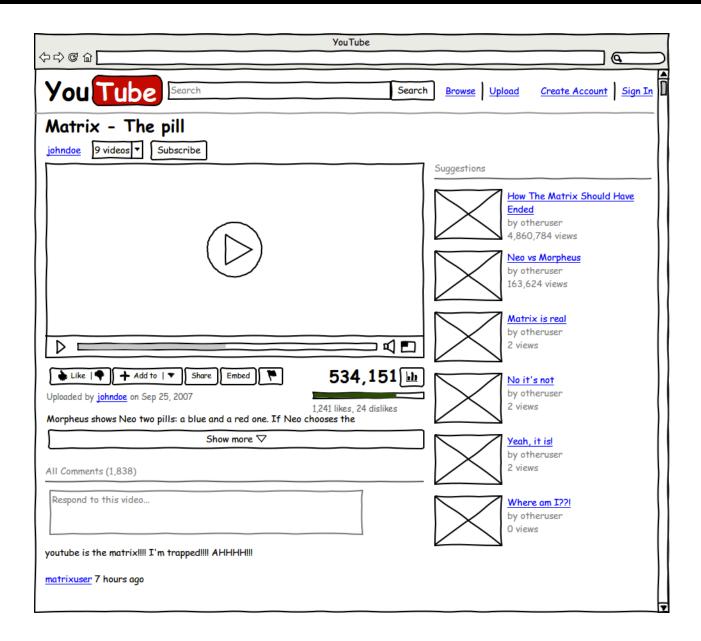
# An early stage prototype of this...









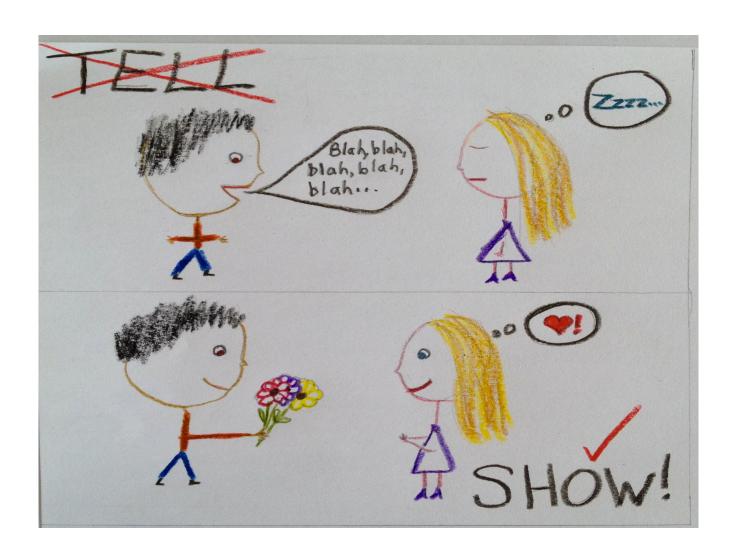




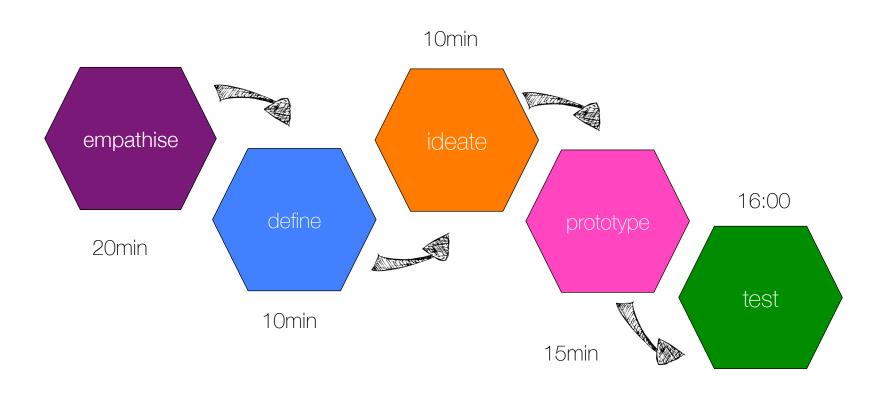
# Prototyping

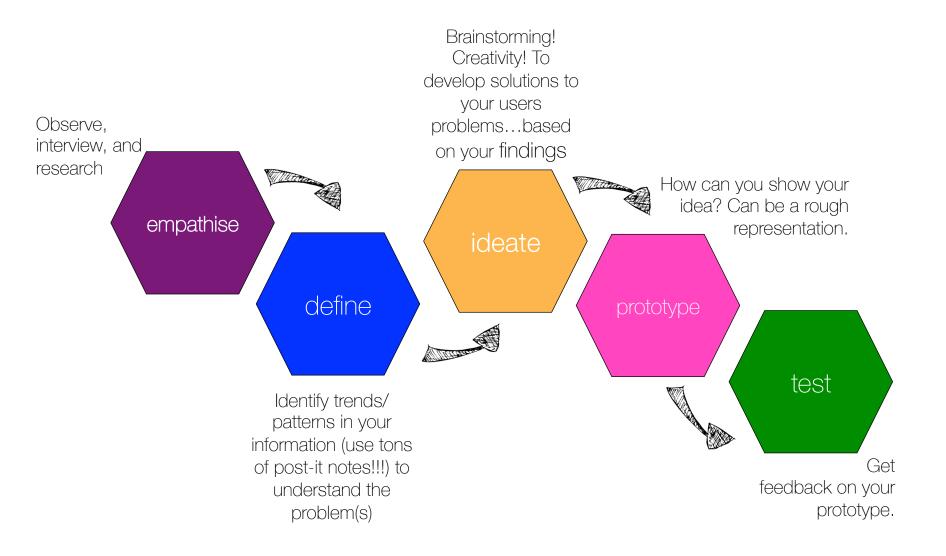
- Rough and rapid
- Build to think
- Communicate at every stage
- Test early, fail often, succeed faster
- Various prototypes for various purposes
- Test with real users

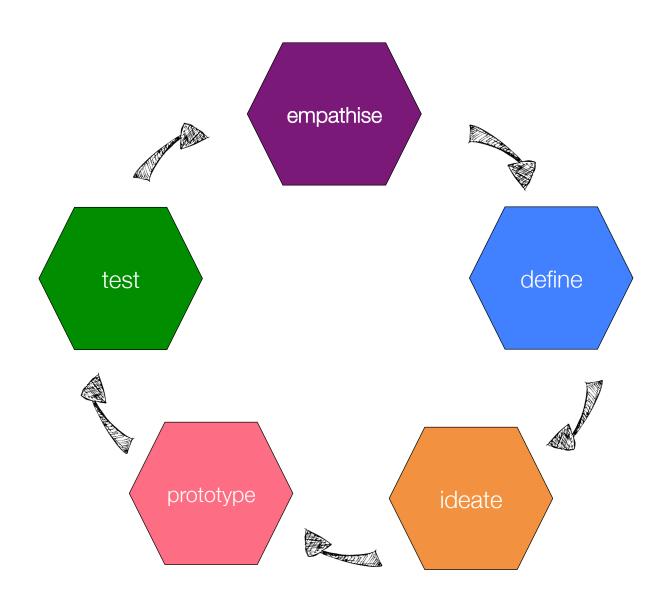
### SHOW DON'T TELL



# SCHEDULE - "Times no later than"









# DESIGN-THINKING - Thank you!





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