



D'source Project









Prototyping Part 2

Design Thinking & Innovation Process

Section: A12, Week 12



Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

Section: A12

Week 12



Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

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"The way you design the world in your mind is the way you relate it to in the real world. And, when you design it with a deep recognition of interconnectedness, you will nurture those relationships"

Dr. Vandana Shiva



DT&I Course – Week 12:



DT&I Process

- > MVP
- > Proof of Concept (PoC)
- > Info Architecture
- > Experience Design



DT&I Tools

- > MVP
- > Proof of Concept (PoC)
- > Info Architecture
- > Experience Design



DT&I Project (50%)

- > Apply MVP,
- > Proof of Concept (PoC)
- > Info Architecture
- > Experience Design

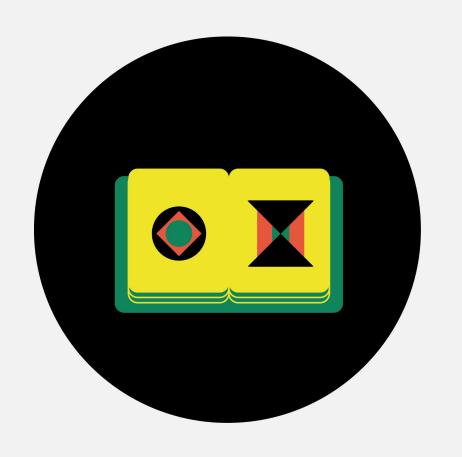


DT&I Cast Study

Case StudyProject:Storage Design toreduce Post-harvest loss of

Vegetables

A12.0-003



DT&I Process

A12
Prototyping – Part 2

Module A12:





A12.1 DT&I Process: Prototyping -Part 2



Prototyping - Part 2:



Content

A12.1: Introduction to Prototyping part 2

A12.2: What is Prototyping Part 2?

A12.3: What is Minimum Viable Product (MVP)?

A12.4: What is Proof of Concept (PoC)?

A12.5: What is Information Architecture?

A12.6: What is Experience Design?

A12.7/8: Why is Prototyping Part 2 important and the steps involved?

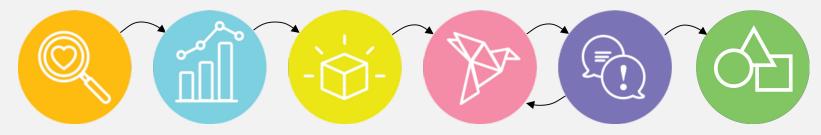
A12.9: Further Study and References



DT&I Process and Prototyping:



Prototyping is the Fourth phase of the DT&I process.



Phase 1:

- Research

- Study

- Observe

- Empathize

- Need finding

Phase 2:

- Analyze

- Understand

- Synthesize

- Define

- Visualize

- Mappings

Phase 3:

- Ideate

- Create

- Explore

- Experiment

- Concepts

- Innovate

Phase 4:

- Build

- Mock-up

- Prototype

- Develop

- Detail

Phase 5:

- Test

- Reflect

- Test

- Feedback

- Iterate

Phase 6:

- Implement

- Reflect

- Produce

Industry

- Industry

- Business

- Enterprise

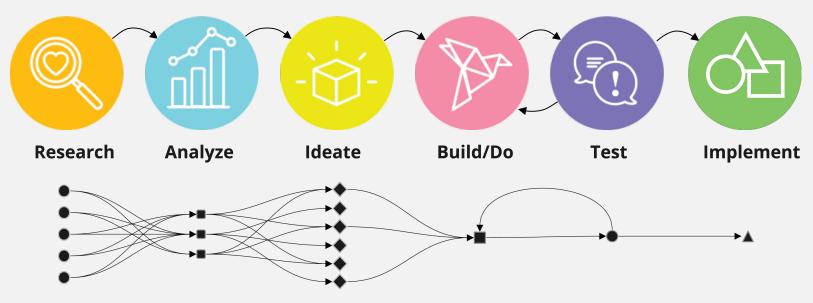
⁻ Prototyping helps you to visually represent and test your final ideas in 2 or 3 dimensions



DT&I Process and Ideation:



Let's summarize:











What is 'Prototyping' Part 2?



Prototyping Part 2 involves Medium Prototyping, the next version of ideas and concepts. It also involves trying out - Minimum Viable Product (MVP) or Proof of Concept (PoC) as well as understanding how the user would interact and experience the concept along with deciding appropriate choices of technology and media.

Soft > Medium > Hard

Prototyping part 2 takes you closer to the final version of the idea or concept. And, helps one to visualize, make it tangible, test, get feedback and change/iterate before the design is finalized.



Where is 'Medium Prototyping' done?



All creative and innovative domains whether it is architecture, arts, music, film, science, technology, product/communication design or animation do soft to medium to hard prototyping as part of the design process.

- Architecture

- Graphic Design

- Arts

- Product Design

- Films

- Digital Design

- Animation

- Science & Technology



'Medium Prototyping' in Creative Domains:



Architecture:

- Form Sketches,
- 3D Renderings,
- Scaled Models

Arts:

- Draft Sketches,
- Draft Drawings,
- Scaled Models

Film:

- Draft Script,
- Scenario Sketches,
- Setting,
- Character Sketches

Animation:

- Draft Script,
- Scenario,
- Character Sketches,
- Animatics

Graphic Design:

- Draft Layouts,
- Paper Prototypes
- Printed Outputs

Product Design:

- Draft Sketches,
- Draft Renderings,
- Proof of Concept

Digital Design:

- Draft Sketches,
- Info Architecture
- Medium-fidelityPrototypes

Science/Technology:

- Equations/formulas,
- Drawings, Visualization
- Working Models
- Experimental set-up
- Testing and Validation





A12.3 What is Minimum' **Viable Product** (MVP)?



What is Minimum Viable Product (MVP)?

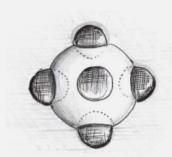


Minimum Viable Products as the name suggests have just enough features or functionality in order to get

feedback from its users.

MVP can be seen as part of the lean startup process saving time, efforts and costs.

MVP is a simple version and helps one to quickly visualize, test, get feedback and change/iterate in order to make the next iteration.



Reference: from dsource.in (Marbo Ideation)

Idea Sketches of the sharable Marbo product as reference for making MVP







MVP – getting feedback from children:

Shown here is an example of MVP made of foam with detachable units
- a tangible

simple version to

get feedback.

The MVP has just sufficient details to get feedback from children.

I can detach this marble and give it to my friend!! Oh we can scribble on it! We want it!! Can I change the way it looks?





A12.4 What is Proof of Concept (PoC)?



What is Proof of Concept (PoC)?

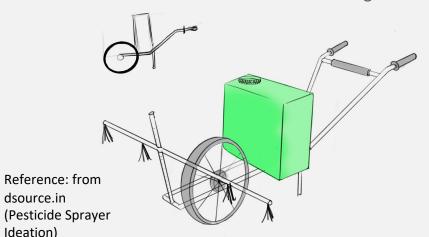


Proof of Concepts (PoC) is to demonstrate the feasibility of the core concept in order to get feedback from its users.

PoC is great for testing the functional, technical, material aspects of the concept in turn saving time, efforts and costs.

PoC much like MVP helps one to quickly visualize, test, get feedback and change/iterate in order to make the next iteration.

Idea Sketches of the Pesticide Sprayer Concept as reference for making PoC



A12.4-017



PoC – used for testing the redesign of Pesticide Sprayer:

Shown here is another example of PoC mock-up of one of the concepts - a tangible minimum version to test, get feedback and iterate.











A12.5 What is Information Architecture



What is Information Architecture



If **Communication of Information is of importance** in your design, then **Information Architecture is very helpful**.

Information Architecture refers to the organization of information in a manner that it makes locating and navigating through information easy and understandable.

Information Architecture is useful in design of websites/digital environments, control panels, wayfinding systems for public places and roads, layout of a museum and markets, catalogues and directories.



IA in different domains:



Digital Interfaces:

- Navigation,
- Icons,
- Menu,
- Buttons & Hyperlinks

Control Panels:

- Buttons/Switches,
- Sliders,
- Rotary knobs
- Interface Displays

Wayfinding Roads

- Signages,
- Symbols + Text,
- Arrows,
- Colour

Museum Layouts:

- Layouts,
- Navigation,
- Signage Directory,
- Arrows

Store Layout:

- Directions,
- Signage
- Sections
- Facilities

Public Places:

- Facility listing,
- Signages,
- Directions
- Navigation

Directories:

- Index,
- Content Listing
- Page Numbers
- Use of Icons

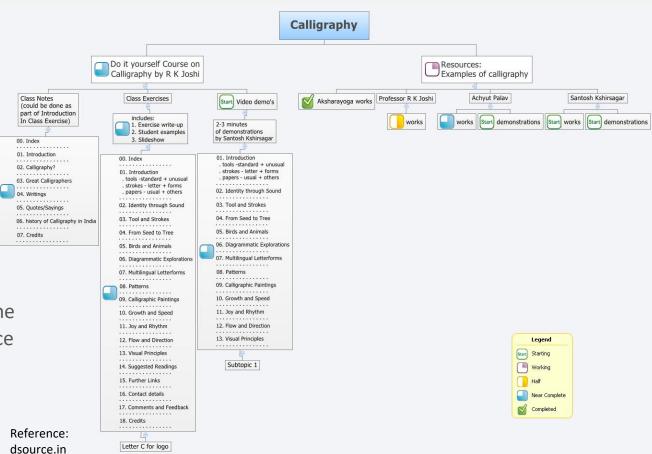
Library Layouts:

- Layouts,
- Index/Catalogue
- Navigation,
- Indexed Shelves,
- Arrows for Direction



Example of Information Architecture:

Shown here is the Information Architecture for the design of webspace for 'Learning of Calligraphy'





Example of Information Architecture:

Shown here is the Facilities Architecture useful for the Design of Wayfinding and Signage System for Mumbai Suburban Railway Stations

Ticket Counter ♦ Information regarding Train Enquiry Counter Railway Employes दादर Facilities ◆ Eating & Drinking Places Shops ♦ Waiting Room ◆ Toilet

Other Facilities

Existing Facilities

A12.6-023









What is Experience Design?



Experience Design is the design of Products (both Physical and Digital), Services or Systems to facilitate easy understanding, satisfying engagement and good/emotional experiences.

Easy Understanding:

> easy to locate, comprehend, navigate and use.

Satisfying Engagement:

> feels good to

interact,

> Is functional,

works well

Good/Emotional

Experiences:

> feels

comfortable,

> memorable

involvement



Examples of Experience Design



- 1. A ceiling fan that recognizes the presence, sets its speed according to ambient temperature, makes no noise and switches off when the person leaves the room.
- 2. A grinder/mixer that grinds silently, can mix in a range of fine to rough grinding and gives a signal when the grinding is done.
- 3. **An email application** that can reveal the mood of the message, shows the importance/urgency of the message and can identify if the message is from friends, colleagues and strangers. It would make use of space, size, colour, icons, etc. to visualize and organize the emails appropriately.



An example of Experience Design:



Lets say that you wanted to go to a bank to apply on students loan to buy a laptop. Presented here are two scenarios:

Scenario One:

- 1. Locate the Bank and find out its operating timings
- 2. Go to the Bank
- 3. Ask the security, where the loan section is
- 4. Go stand in the Queue
- 5. You are given a form to fill and a list of signed documents to be produced
- 6. Repeat the same procedure after getting the documents.
- 7. If all documents are fine, loan is sanctioned after 15 days

Scenario Two:

- 1. Locate the Bank online and search for loan facility
- 2. Fill an online form and submit documents
- 3. Take an appointment for physical verification at the bank
- 5. Go to the bank at the appointed time, Documents are verified and the loan is sanctioned immediately. (in addition, the bank is not crowded, no queues with comfortable seating + drinking water/tea on the house)



What are your great Experiences?



1. In a place of worship:

Touch – touch the ground with barefoot

smell – of incense

taste – of prasad, sweets

hearing – sound of bells, chants, service

2. In a Restaurant:

Touch – you touch the food, dress-up

smell – of food

taste – of food

hearing – conversations, social, celebrations

3. Celebrating Festivals:

Touch – you touch, dress-up

smell – of incense

taste - of sweets, food

hearing – bells, chants

4. ???????





A12.7 Why is Prototyping part 2 Important?



Why is 'Prototyping part 2' important?



Prototyping part 2 takes you further closer to the final version of the idea or concept. And, helps one to visualize, make it tangible, test, get feedback and change/iterate before the design is finalized.

Prototyping Part 2 involves Medium Prototyping, the next version of ideas and concepts. It also involves trying out - Minimum Viable Product (MVP) or Proof of Concept (PoC), Information Architecture (IA) as well as understanding how the user would interact and experience (XD) the concept along with deciding appropriate choices of technology and media.

Soft > Medium > Hard





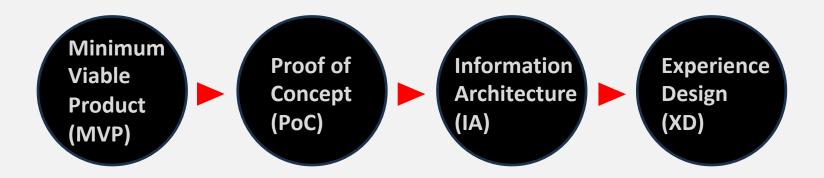
A12.8 What does Prototyping Part 2 involve?



Prototype part 2:

(MVP > PoC > IA > XD)









A12.9 Further Study and References







- www.dsource.in

DT&I, Case Studies, Courses, Tools, and Resources

https://dsource.in/dti

https://dsource.in/case-study

https://dsource.in/course

https://dsource.in/tools

https://dsource.in/resource

Sketching User Experiences'

by Bill Buxton

- Being Digital

by Nicholas Negroponte of Media Lab, MIT

Designing Interactions,

by Bill Moggridge, The MIT Press, 2007 http://www.designinginteractions.com/

Inventing the Future

by Steward Brand, Penguin Books; Reprint edition (1988)





Design Quote:

"You can count the number of seeds in an apple. But you can never count the number of apples in the seeds."

Stewart Brand,
MIT Media Lab, USA





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Case StudyProject:Storage Design toreduce Post-harvest loss of

Vegetables



Supporting Organizations:

D'source

D'source Project



Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell



Presented by: Prof. Ravi Poovaiah



D'source Project





Open Design School MoE's Ir



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End Title Music:

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