

Case Study with CI

Design Thinking & Innovation
Case Study

Section: C5, Week 5



D'source Project



Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell



**THINK!
DESIGN**

Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

Section: C5.0

Week 5



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Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

Prof. Ravi Poovaiah
IDC School of Design, IIT Bombay



DT&I Case Study

C5 Case Study with CI

Module C5:

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C5.1

Case Study Smart Device for Bedrooms

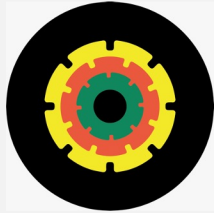
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DT&I Case Study Content:



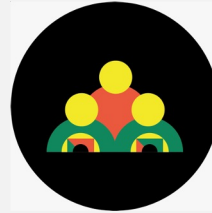
DT&I Process (20%)

- > Research
- > Analysis
- > Ideation
- > Prototyping
- > Feedback
- > Implementation



DT&I Tools (20%)

- > Brain-Storming
- > Mind-Mapping
- > Contextual Inquiry
- > Interviews
- > Affinities
- > Spatial Mappings



DT&I Project (50%)

- > Secondary Research
- > Primary Research
- > Use of Tools
- > Prototyping
- > Validation



DT&I Case Study (10%)

- > Case Study
Project IxD
Project – **Smart
Device for
Bedroom**

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Dea-Z

YOUR MODERN BUTLER

Mentor for Case Study Example:

Prof. Anirudha Joshi

Students:

Anuj Ambhore, Laksh Rajpal,
Manu Krishnan, Samarth Dhanuka



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//What is Den-Z?

A system that includes a wall mounted touch screen switchboard that includes controls to lights, fans, Air Conditioner, windows and curtains and several other electrical appliances including novelty devices like speakers, television sets etc.

The system is integrated with a mobile phone application which allows tracking usage and control of the system via Wi-fi and Bluetooth. The system would allow users to personalize their preferences and settings. The system would be integrated with AI and sensors that suggest optimizations to their existing/current set up.

//Initial Brief

Design a bedroom automation system controller that can be retrofitted in a typical Indian middle class bedroom. The controller needs to be wall-mounted and will look similar to a fan regulator.

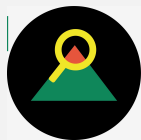


//Process

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
User Research & Understanding	Narrowing Focus	Design & Evaluation
Contextual Inquiry	Affinity Mapping	Information Architecture
Interpretation	Revising Design Brief	Wireframing & Prototyping
Work Models	Personas & Scenarios	User Testing
	UX Goals & User Flows	Visual Identity
		Revised Design

A circular logo with a black background and yellow text that reads "THINK! DESIGN".

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//Contextual Inquiry

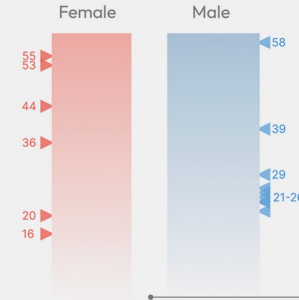
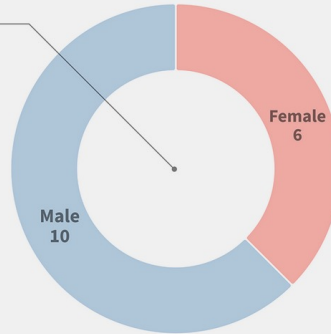
To gain deeper insights into the challenges users encounter, we conducted in-home interviews with a sample of **16 individuals**. These interviews allowed us to not only understand their daily routines and how they utilize their living spaces but also to empathize with their unique problems and needs more effectively. The demographics of the users vary as follows:

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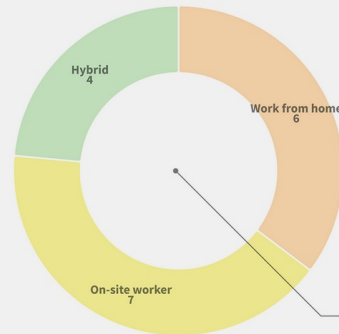
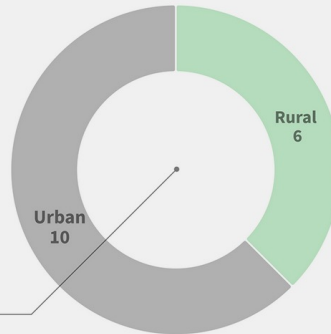
Demographics

Distribution based on
Gender

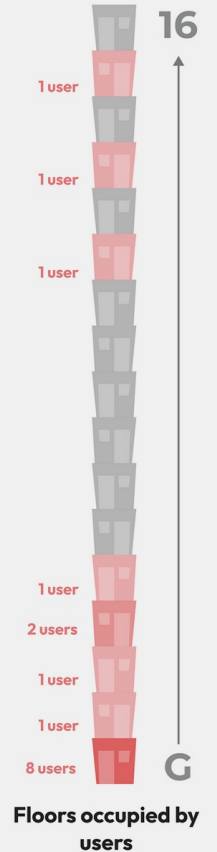


Age Range of Users

Distribution based
on **Areas**



Distribution based on
Location of work





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//Initial Focus for the Contextual Inquiries

In the study, we gathered insights into **user's daily living habits and experiences** within their homes. We focused on their bedroom usage, residence duration, routines, window interaction, temperature regulation methods, strategies for coping with summer heat and humidity, and electricity consumption. This exploration provided valuable data for enhancing living space design and energy efficiency while improving overall comfort and quality of life.

Key Points of the Inquiry

- How much time do they spend in their bedroom?
- How long have they been living in this house/bedroom?
 - What is their routine like?
- How do people interact with their windows?
 - How do they regulate temperatures?
- How do two people sharing the same room choose a comfortable temperature?
 - How do they manage extreme summer heat or extreme humidity?
 - What is their electricity bill like?

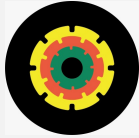
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Contextual Inquiry - Interpretations

Statement no.	Statements	Classify
U8 01	52-year-old doctor residing at IIT Bombay campus. User is a radiologist and practices as a general physician. been staying in this space for a year	Demographics
U8 02	The AC in use is a window AC mounted on a 3 pane window (on the second one)	User Statement
U8 03	AC is below knee height so it keeps the marble floor very cold when turned on and it can cause a certain amount of discomfort while walking	Observation
U8 04	Because the user lives on the 15th floor, there is no mosquito problem.	User Statement
U8 05	User typically sleeps for 6-7 hours each night.	User Statement
U8 06	Today, she woke up at 8 AM, whereas the usual wake-up time is 6-6:30 AM.	User Statement
U8 07	The variability in the time the user wakes up highly depends on the demand of their work	Observation
U8 08	The user's occupation as a doctor with a variable schedule highlights the need for flexible automation that can adapt to changing daily routines.	Insight
U8 09	User leaves home for work at 12:15 PM, but today, User left at 1 PM.	User Statement
U8 10	Returning home usually occurs at around 6-6:15 PM, but today, User returned at 7 PM.	User Statement
U8 11	User prefers to keep the windows open even at night, but she keeps the one with the mosquito mesh closed	User Statement
U8 12	The user's preference for open windows at night suggests a desire for automation that can maintain a pest-free environment while allowing natural ventilation.	Insight

Statement no.	Statements	Classify
U13 01	29M, Lives in Awas in a gro brother's wife and his paren	Demographics
U13 02	User has been living in his	User Statement
U13 03	General temperature of the user stays almost a kilomet	User Statement
U13 04	"Even though the temperatu tolerable"	User Statement
U13 05	On a regular day, the user v	User Statement
U13 06	The user wakes up first thin who woke up first	User Statement
U13 07	User seems to like ventilati	User Statement
U13 08	The user has a sliding wind	User Statement
U13 09	The mosquito problem is ge	Insight
U13 10	Does the user use some so	Insight
U13 11	The user goes to his living r	Design Idea
U13 12	The user doesnt prefer to cl that keeping the door open	User Statement



Contextual Inquiry – Summary on Cards



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Contextual Inquiry – Sorted Cards

Some users believe that faster, automated work is **'laziness'** or **will make them lazy**, while other users are afraid of being **perceived** as lazy for using automation

users may or may not exhibit cost consciousness, but ignore it when it comes to usage habits

lack of understanding of automation makes the user disinclined

U15 29 | Insight
- The user feels like he is against automation as it might make him lazy

U2 31 | Breakdown
- she doesn't feel that the opening and closing of the window is a task. Because she is habituated to it. However she feels like if the fan control over the switch for the lights and fans from both sides of the bed, and if the light switches were properly labeled and mapped it would be easier.

some users think that faster, automated work is - laziness

U8 29 | Insight
- Both the husband and the wife are resistant to technology that is likely to make them lazy

U15 28 | User Statement
- The user does not have a need for automation because he thinks it will make him lazy

users are afraid of being perceived as lazy for using automation

U11 30 | Observation
- There is resistance to the idea of automation, and she doesn't seem convinced with the requirement, it seems futile. She feels like it's her 'duty' to do all these tasks

U11 28 | User Statement
- "Agar (automation for cheap) mile bhi toh kya fayeda ghar itna chota sa toh hai, aur mai aur woh (older bahu of the house) kaam baat lete hain"

some users are cost conscious while using the AC

U16 42 | User Statement
- after dinner, user switches off the AC

U4 14 | User Statement
- The user doesn't use the remote, just controls the temperature by switching the AC on and off.

U4 13 | Insight
- Control for the AC is manual, with the user switching the AC on and off as needed, indicating potential benefits from a more automated and energy efficient climate control system.

U5 22 | User Statement
- AC is switched off by the user at night before sleeping using the AC remote from the bedside table

U5 23 | User Statement
- The user said that sometimes they subconsciously know that they must that the AC to save money and electricity, but as of now the thinking of the AC is more habitual than conscious.

U7 32 | User Statement
- Temperature control isn't a concern as his house is built with natural hollow bricks because temperature stays cool on summers and warm in winters.

but

some users are not cost conscious when using the AC

U16 21 | User Statement
- When the user sleeps, they keep the AC on through the night, they have a thick blanket

U16 | Observation
- It is possible that the user keeps their fan off because the AC temperature is too cold and they don't need the fan now so they just use the AC

convenience matters to the user - cost to convenience ratio

U16 27 | Observation
- the user cares more about their peace of mind over the difference in the AC bill, the lack of noise is more important hence they keep the fan switched off or at 1

U5 27 | User Statement
- "It's like you're incurring additional cost to get a cold the next day" (User on switching the AC off at night and on being asked whether he considers the cost incurred when using the AC)

if the users are aware they are spending this much, they might be able to alter behaviour more

User displays an understanding of their cost to convenience ratio. In some cases the user is recognizing that they must not spend more, and sometimes they also give in and don't care about it when it comes to habits

U5 58 | Insight
- user is not willing to incur a lot of cost for the installation of the automation

U8 10 | User Statement
- Returning home usually occurs at around 6-6:15 PM, but today, User returned at 7 PM.



Contextual Inquiry – Sorted Cards

users negotiate needs vs preferences and exhibit divisions in control/power (power distance) which may also be influenced by gender perspectives

For users with medical conditions, or their dependants, bedrooms should be spaces that prioritize protection, mobility, accessibility, cleanliness, and rest. And allow for control over elements with ease to facilitate the same, along with trackability

controls within the room creatively reflect the power divisions between users who share the room

user's have a favourite side of the bed, but due to the physicality of the space and barriers, they are forced to change that spot and adjust

Control is distributed amongst users of the same household, and certain instances can be attributed to the influence of gender perspectives

some users will have limited movement / need help with mobility and aren't allowed to strain themselves or are struggling with pure air in the room

Some users have medical concerns that have to deal with the temperature and ventilation in their room

U2 16 | User Statement
- Her husband generally has control of the temperature in the room and he mostly likes cold temperatures

U6 03 | User Statement
- Has conflict with sister regarding the temperature but always wins because she is a bully.

U2 19 | Breakdown
- User said she likes to be warm, but her husband likes to be cold. They have a conflict over the temperature. She said she likes to be warm, but her husband likes to be cold. They have a conflict over the temperature.

U8 45 | User Statement
- Her favourite side of the bed was left but as the plugpoint is in the right side she has shifted to the right side to charge her device while using it

U2 32 | Insight
- User would like to if she had more control over the AC temperature and switching on and off, instead of it being controlled mostly by her husband

U10 37 | User Statement
- The user has no kind of any bedroom equipment, besides the heater. He said that he has a heater in his room, but he doesn't use it. He said that he has a heater in his room, but he doesn't use it. He said that he has a heater in his room, but he doesn't use it.

U12 25 | Breakdown
- During the rain, there is a lot of noise coming in the walls and there is mould, which gives his breathing problems.

U1 23 | User Statement
- He doesn't use mosquito repellents as he has sinus issues

U13 31 | User Statement
- The user's brother has a room and baby girl and for her they need to keep the fan on all the time

U6 33 | User Statement
- Applies skin medication (creams) and prefers cooler air as it's more comfortable and prevents sweating.

U8 18 | Breakdown
- Interestingly, User's husband works in bed and uses the plug point further from the bed.

U2 26 | User Statement
- Her husband does not like windows and curtains open but she does not mind having the curtains open

U6 16 | User Statement
- User uses AC for half an hour at night because their sister prefers it.

U2 27 | Insight
- The status of the curtains is negotiated between the two people sharing the room

U11 39 | User Statement
- User doesn't know about the electricity bill, only the husband knows

U5 34 | Breakdown
- Users room recently had a burglar, that does not allow her to open or close windows in the house which are big or tough to close

Some people need to track/check their dependents in the bedroom

users compromise on fresh air and light for the sake of their health

U1 34 | User Statement
- The user said her phone charges in the room but she doesn't use it. She said that she has a phone in her room, but she doesn't use it. She said that she has a phone in her room, but she doesn't use it.

U4 25 | User Statement
- User is planning to put a camera in his mother's room so that he can track her situation and activity because she is very old and a bit crazy

U13 31 | OB
- Looks like parents need to keep a check whether the fan is on when their baby is sleeping

U5 16 | User Statement
- User said the parents only the small window because there are fewer pigments that come in and it's not good for their health, and the fans it's good enough

U5 16 | User Statement
- The user says that there are communicating pigments that come in and it's not good for their health, and the fans it's good enough



Contextual Inquiry – Key Inferences

Social and **cultural factors** also tend to dictate the interaction of different users with several elements of their room

For users with medical conditions, or their dependants, bedrooms should be spaces that **prioritize protection, mobility, accessibility, cleanliness, and rest**. And allow for control over elements with ease to facilitate the same, along with **trackability**

The physical layout and **placement of elements** in the room limits the user and controls/ **lengthens their movements**

Some users are passive when it comes to manual daily actions (like opening windows for ventilation) while **some of them like to take up that responsibility** and manage actions in their room

Users may or may not exhibit **cost consciousness** but ignore it when it comes to usage habits

Safety concerns and convenience drive the users interaction with their windows

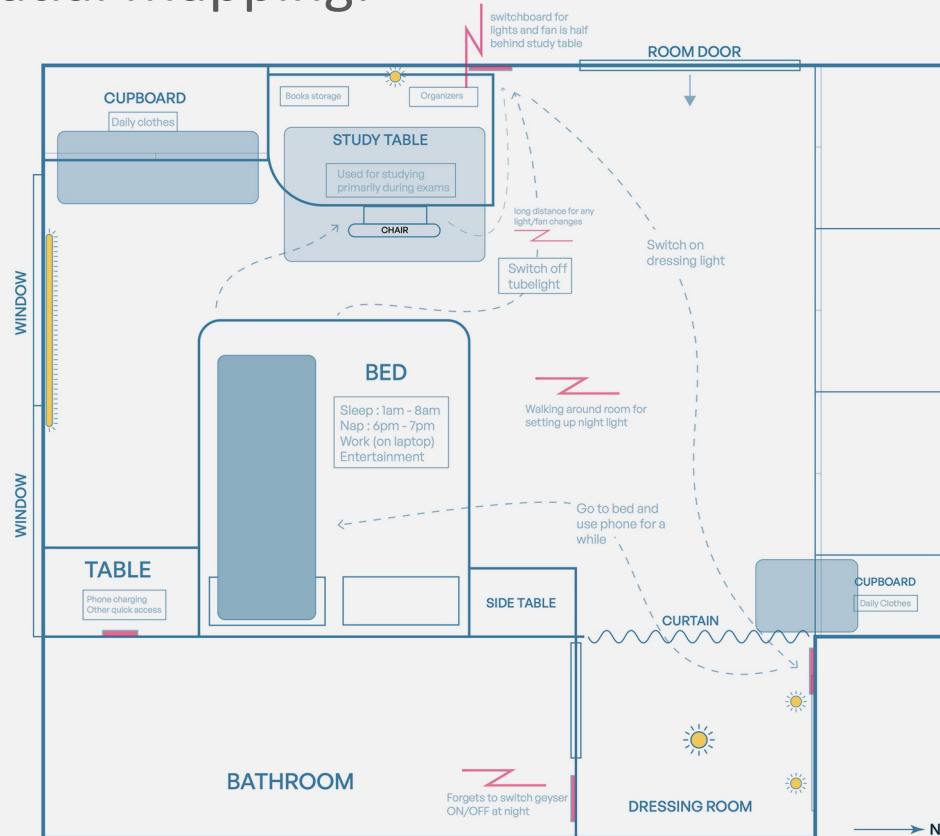
Some users believe that faster, automated work is **'laziness' or will make them lazy**, while other users are afraid of being perceived as lazy for using automation

Users negotiate **needs vs preferences** and exhibit divisions in control/power (power distance) which may also be influenced by gender perspectives

Quantities of control (such as degree of temperature or intensity of light) are **less important** to the user than quantified expenditure

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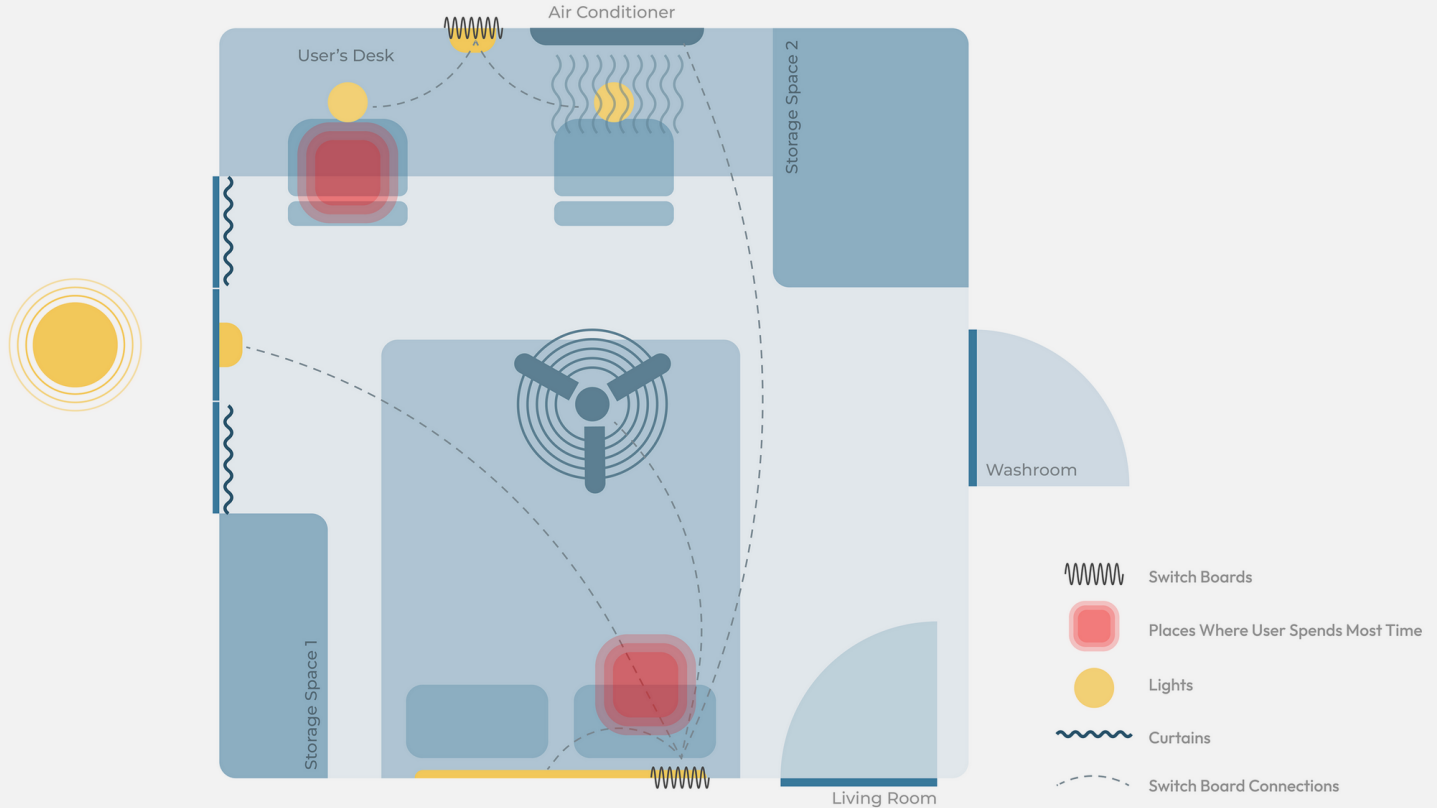
Artifact Spatial Mapping:



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Artifact Spatial Mapping:





Contextual Inquiry – Change in focus

Initial Focus

How much time do you spend in your bedroom? How long have they been living in this house/bedroom?
What is your routine like?
How do people interact with their windows?
How do they regulate temperatures?
How do two people sharing the same room choose a comfortable temperature?
How do you manage the summer heat in Bombay or the extreme humidity?
What is your electricity bill like?

Evolved Focus

How would people be **onboarded** to this system?
How will automation be able to cater to **variable demographics**?
How do we fit automation in the **user's habits**?
What frame of reference for 'time' should be used in automation?
How many sensors or **newer forms of technologies** need to be involved in automation?
How can we provide **remote access** to users?
How do we make the system **scalable**?





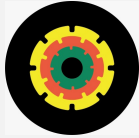
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//Revised Design Brief

How might we design an equitable bedroom automation system that is accessible and affordable for Indian families with upper to lower middle class income levels, which helps them control appliances and elements in their room easily, reduce effort for them and save time, while prioritising features such as safety, comfort and trackability - that they can incorporate into their routines easily.

//Problem Case Scenarios

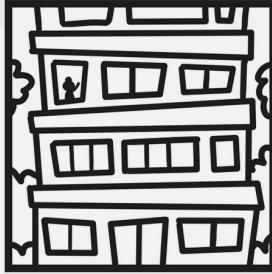
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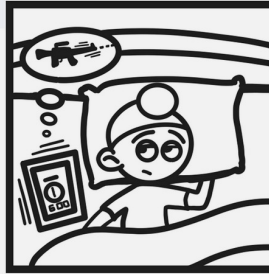
13 year old Talwinder's parents are disappointed in him. He is often seen as a spoiled brat.



Talwinder belongs to a middle class family and lives on the 2nd floor of B wing in Shanti Society.



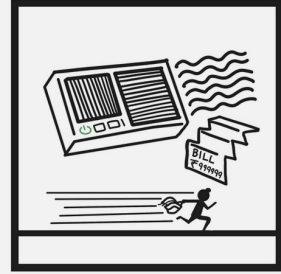
Every morning at six, Talwinder's alarm gives him a mini heart attack, sounding like a machine gun. This is his "strategy" to prepare for what he sees as a daily battle with his teachers at school.



After school at 1 pm, Talwinder goes to his room with his lunch, where he eats while watching gaming streams on his tablet with the AC on. He often gets engrossed, extending his lunchtime making his food stale.



Talwinder's eating habits make him late for his 3:30 pm tuition classes, and he frequently forgets to turn off the AC. This oversight frustrates his father due to rising electricity bills.



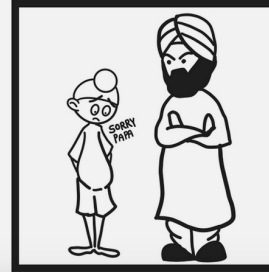
Returning from tuition at 6 pm, Talwinder switches on the fan, throws his bag on the bed, and briefly rests for five minutes. During this time, his friends from the society compound shout and invite him to play football, he opens the windows to answer to them and leaves the windows open and fan running before joining them.



After playing, Talwinder showers, and comes back to his room to change in the midst of all the mosquitos that have entered because of the open window.



Dinner follows a similar routine, with Talwinder returning to his room with the AC running. After eating, he reluctantly leaves his dirty dishes in the kitchen, enduring the regular half an hour of parental scolding.



Then, he spends at least two hours playing PUBG in the darkness of his room and falls asleep with the tablet on his chest.



The next morning is followed by similar machine gun noises.



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//Key Problems the Design Must Solve



Users might face difficulties **onboarding** due to **lack of knowledge and awareness**.



Find effective ways to **minimize dust** entry while considering factors like the use of mosquito meshes and window opening habits.



Help the users **deal with emergencies or urgencies** related to their spaces.



Users struggle with controlling appliances because of “**tough-to-access**” **switchboards**.



Design systems to **prioritize protection, mobility, accessibility, cleanliness, and rest** for users with medical conditions.



Minimize interference and disturbance caused by noise, light, or movement.



Address users that are **reluctant to take responsibility** of opening and shutting doors, windows or curtains of their room and still wish to ensure ventilation.



Address the multi-step process of **dealing with mosquitoes**.



Help the users keep a **track of their energy consumption**.



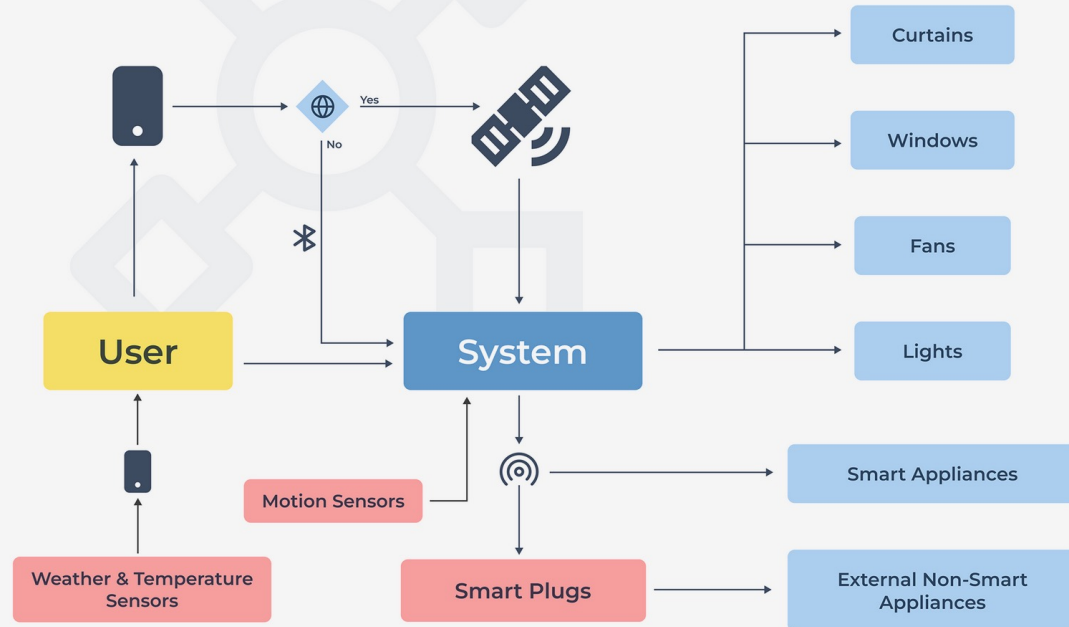
Balance privacy preferences with the need for natural light and ventilation.

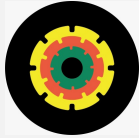
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Conceptual Model

//Conceptual Model





Persona

Name: Kshitij Agarwal

Age: 24

Occupation: Data Analyst

Location: Bangalore (Originally from Delhi)

Lifestyle Overview:

Kshitij lives in a well-furnished 1 BHK apartment on the 4th floor, where he enjoys the company of his pet cat. His work follows a hybrid schedule, with 3 days offline and 3 days as WFH. Sundays occasionally turn into workdays. He is committed to staying active, evident in his morning walks and regular gym sessions. These activities help him maintain physical and mental well-being, but they also necessitate a responsive living environment that accommodates his fitness regimen.



Motivation:

- Convenience and Comfort
- Efficiency in Work
- Pet Care
- Battery Health
- Natural Light

Pains:

- Loneliness
- Forgetfulness
- Privacy and Security
- Mosquitoes
- Unpleasant Smells

Name: Satyajeeet Murthy

Age: 47

Occupation: Manager

Location: Powai, Mumbai



Name: Talwinder

Age: 13

Occupation: Student

Location: Dadar, Mumbai



Name: Priya

Age: 47

Occupation: Home-maker

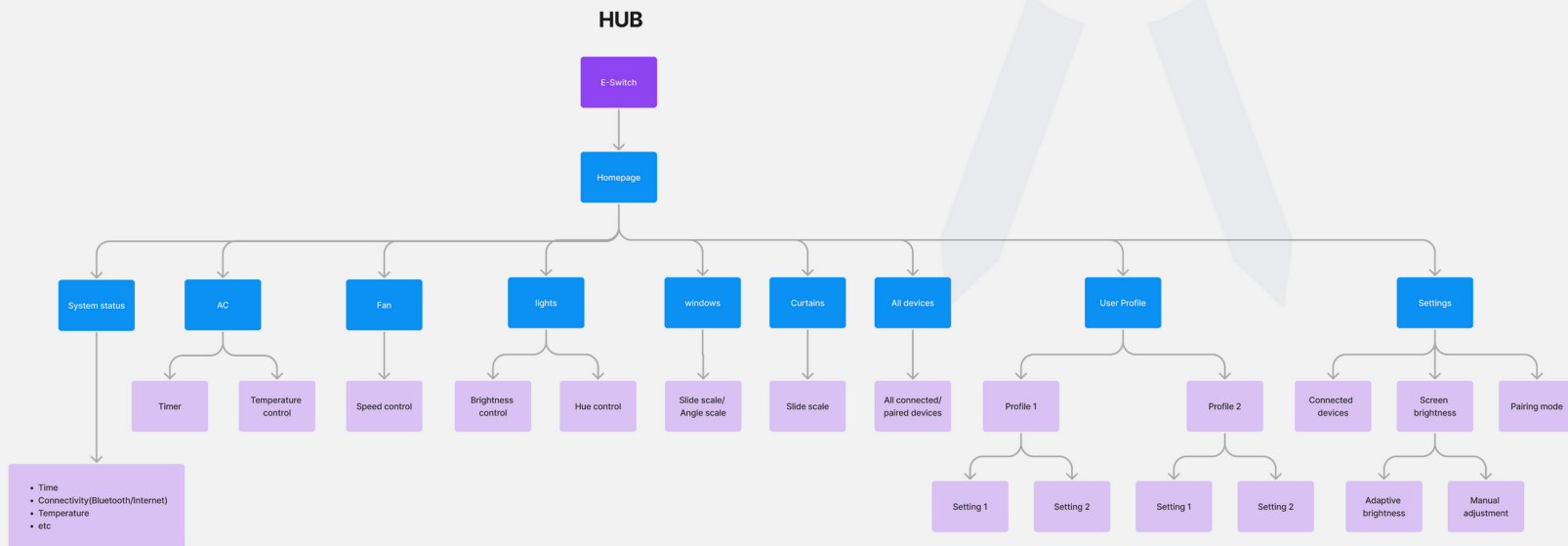
Location: Powai, Mumbai



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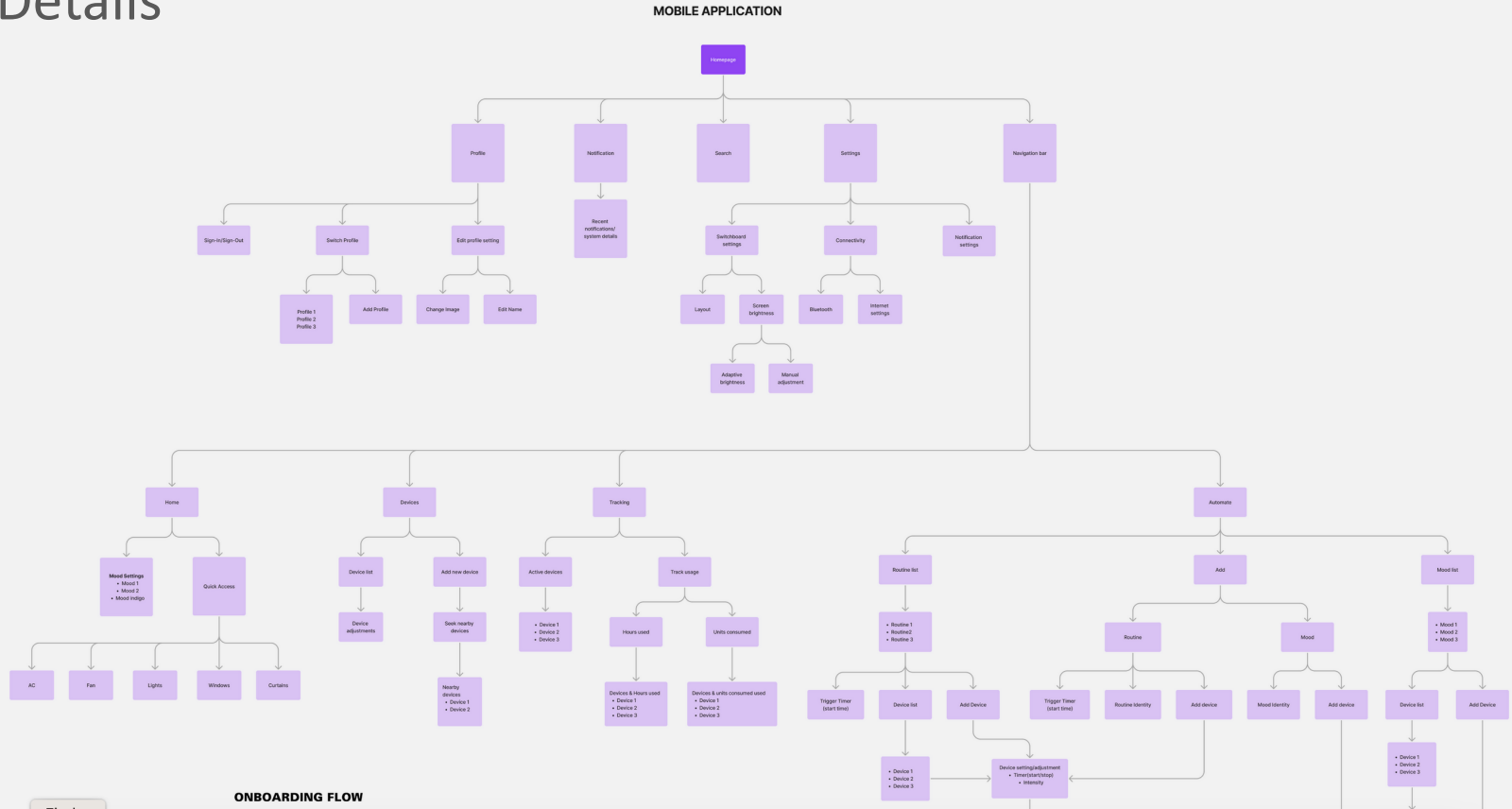
//Information Architecture

We've methodically organized user flows and information flow hierarchies for both the touchscreen switchboard and the mobile app.





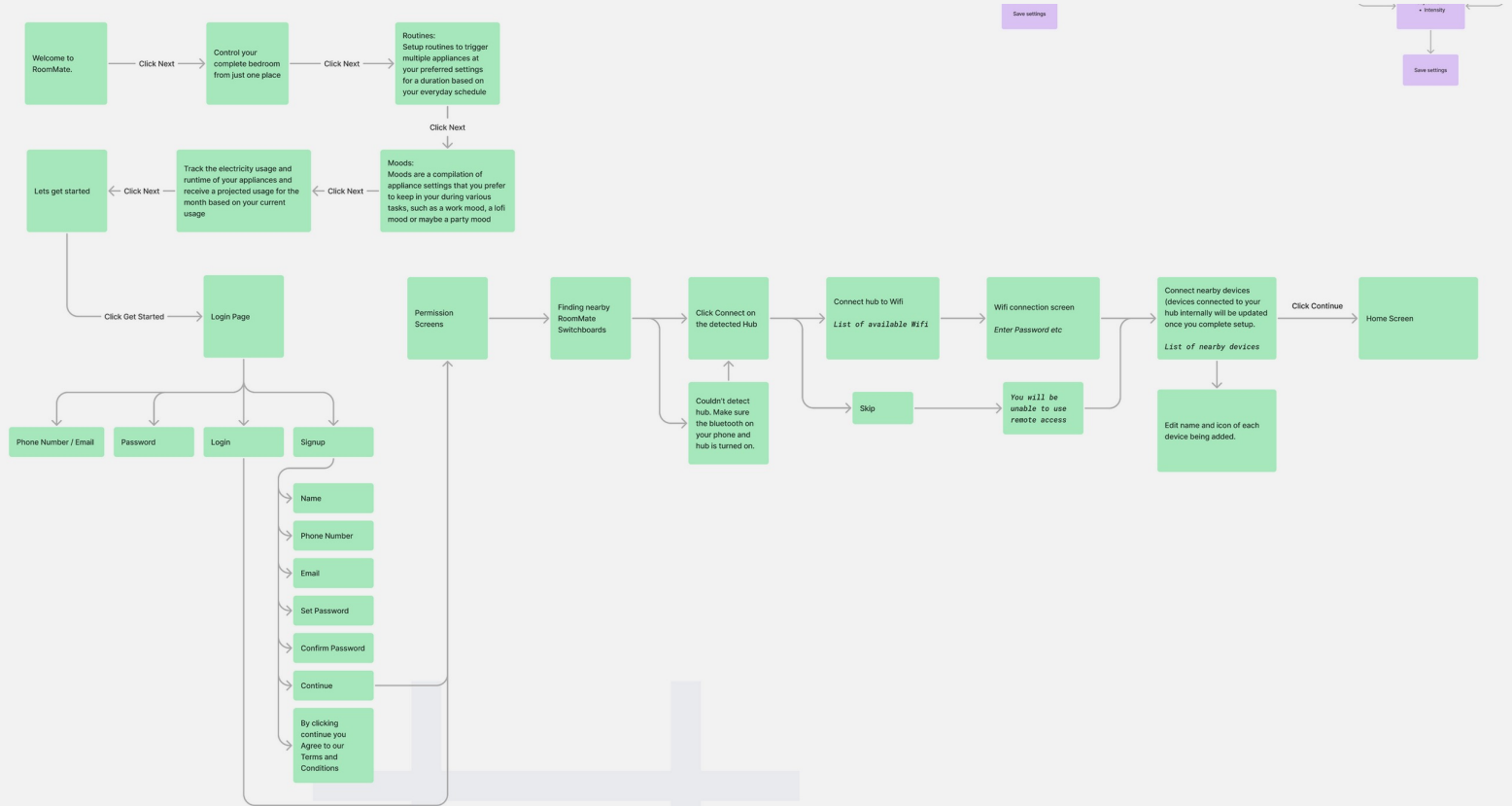
Details



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Details





Prototyping





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//Prototype & Evaluation Tasks

We've created wireframed prototypes for four distinct tasks, arranged in ascending order of complexity. This approach allows us to effectively assess our app's performance and usability.

The Tasks are as follows:

01

Turn on the fan.
Set the fan speed to 3.

02

Automate a routine for your working days (Monday to Friday), name it "New Morning" where you use the AC from 12:30 am to 3:30 am, get up at 6:30 am and open the curtains letting in natural light, playing your default alarm at the same time.

03

Set up a mood for when you have to work from home: The fan should run at the speed of 1, the AC should be at 22 degrees and the curtains should be wide open.

04

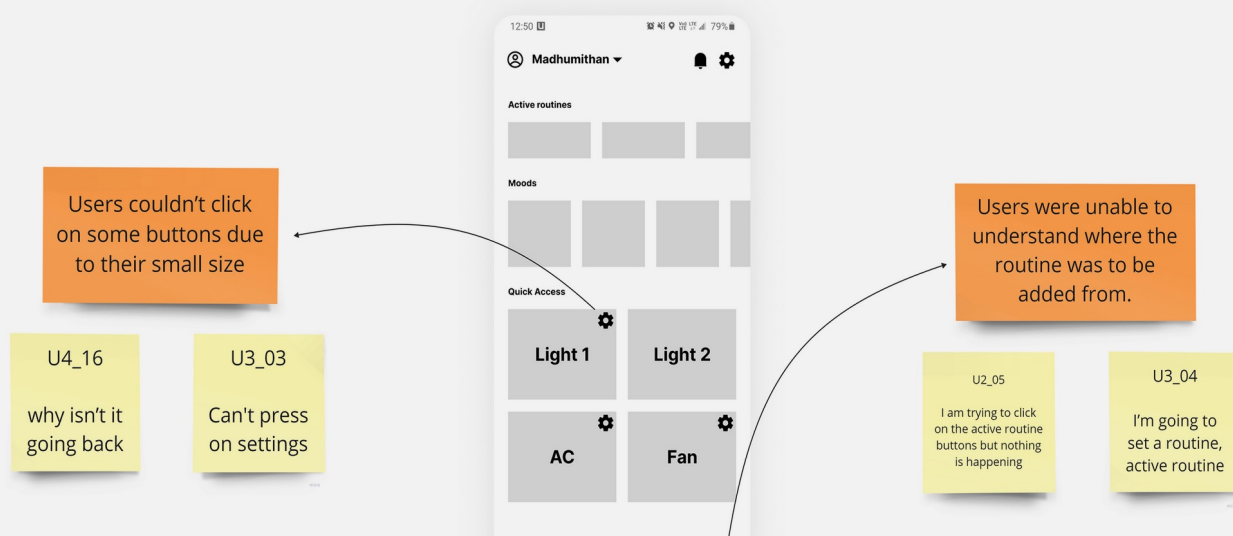
Find out how many units of electricity you have consumed in this month and for how long your light has been running today.



Feedback

Think Aloud Protocol

We performed think-aloud protocol testing with our wireframed prototype, and the findings have revealed several issues that warrant further attention and elaboration.

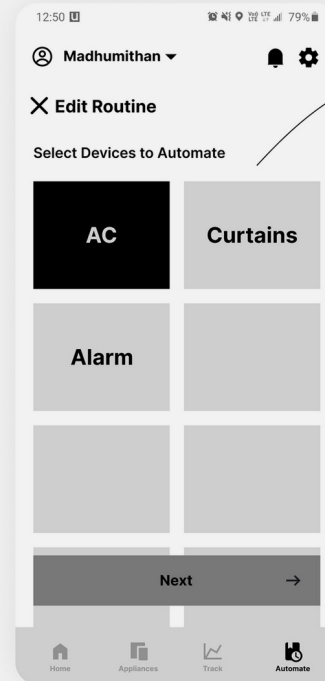




Interface development

No save option after creating device settings created confusion

U2_08
set times for AC from 12.30am to 3.30am, now has to go back but don't know if its saved or not



Users did not select all appliances that were to be added to routine at once

U2_06
i have to automate AC so ill select AC in devices, and next >

U5_12
Only selected one device instead of selecting all

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//Visual Identity

D86756	F1CA4B	B7D2F1	Typography Outfit Outfit Outfit Outfit Outfit Outfit Outfit DEN-Z
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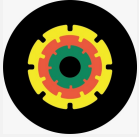
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Interface details

After undergoing numerous revisions and undergoing a thorough examination, the app has evolved into its current state, which is a result of careful refinement and improvement.



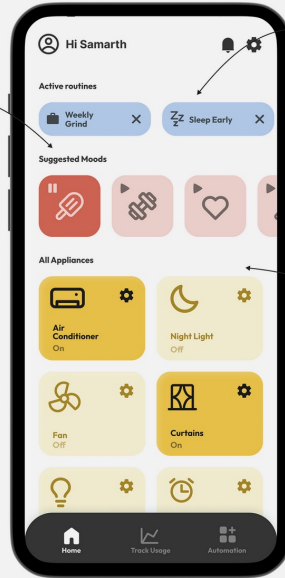
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Interface Interactions

Law of Proximity

Similar buttons are grouped together for better understanding and differentiation.

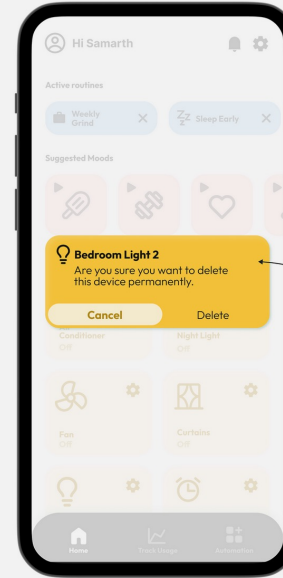


Hick's Law

Den-Z presents the most important and frequent actions on the home screen to ease decision making.

Fitts's Law

The buttons for appliances are large and within fingers' reach so that users can easily and quickly toggle them.



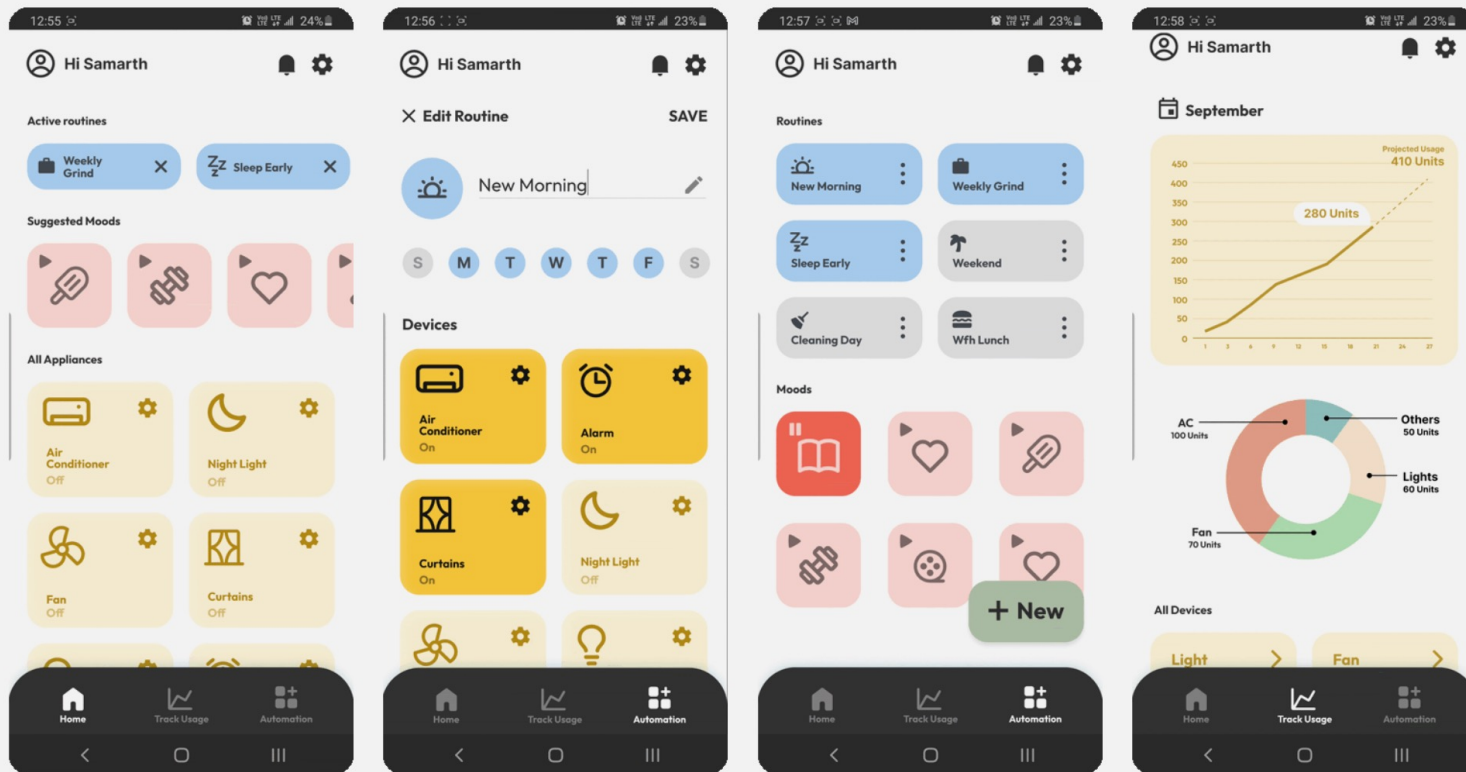
Murphy's Law

A confirmation message is shown to the user to before they delete a device. The cancel button is highlighted to

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DESIGN



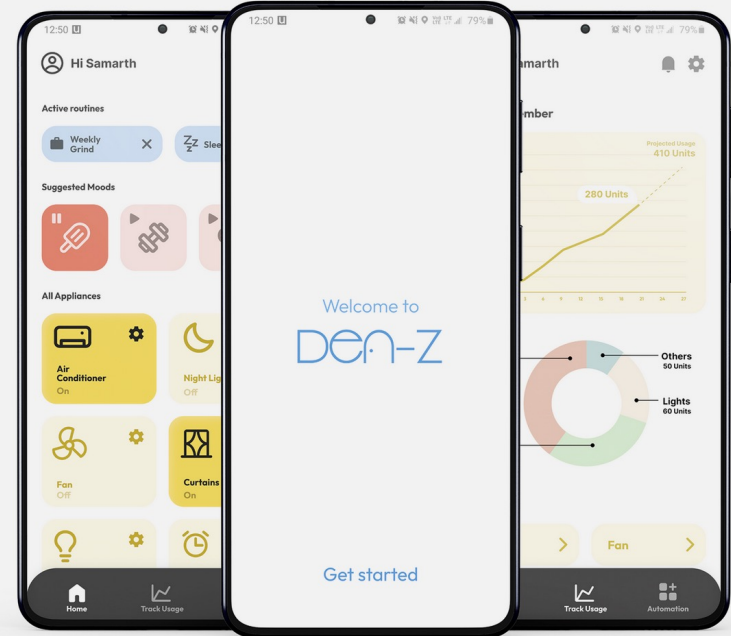
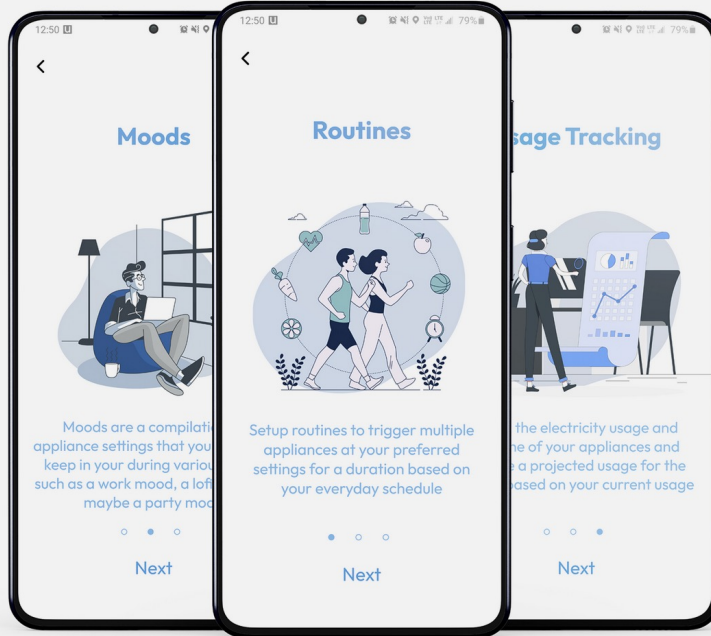
Interface micro interactions



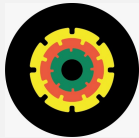
THINK!
DESIGN



Details



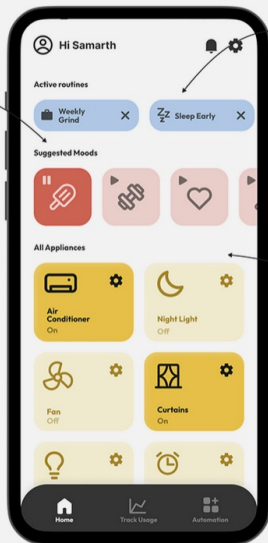
**THINK!
DESIGN**



Final Solution

Law of Proximity

Similar buttons are grouped together for better understanding and differentiation.



Hick's Law

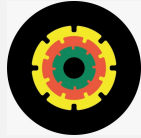
Den-Z presents the most important and frequent actions on the home screen to ease decision making.

Fitts's Law

The buttons for appliances are large and within fingers' reach so that users can easily and quickly toggle them.



**THINK!
DESIGN**



Thank You

Guided by
Prof. Anirudha Joshi

Laksh Rajpal Samarth Dhanuka
Manu Krishnan Anuj Ambhore



**Thanks for
Listening**

DT&I Case Study
Section: C5
Week 5

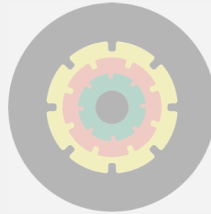
THINK!
DESIGN

DT&I Course – Week 5:



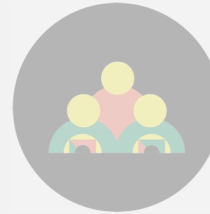
DT&I
Process
(20%)

- > Primary Research
Part 1
- > Interacting with Users



DT&I
Tools
(20%)

- > Contextual Inquiry



DT&I
Project
(50%)

- > Primary Research
- > Contextual Inquiry



DT&I
Case Study
(10%)

- > Case Study
Project IxD
Project – Smart
Device for
Bedroom

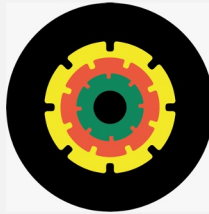
THINK!
DESIGN

DT&I Course – Week 6:



DT&I
Process
(20%)

- > Primary Research
Part 2
- > User Studies



DT&I
Tools
(20%)

- > Questionnaires
- > Cue Cards for
Talking to Experts



DT&I
Project
(50%)

- > Primary Research
- > Questionnaires
- > Talking to Experts



DT&I
Case Study
(10%)

- > Case Study
Project - Lap Crate:
A takeout box



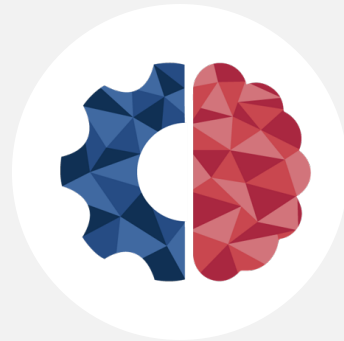
Supporting Organizations:



D'source Project



Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell



Credits:

Mentor for Case Study Example:
Prof. Anirudha Joshi

Students:

Anuj Ambhore, Laksh Rajpal,
Manu Krishnan, Samarth Dhanuka



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MoE's Innovation Cell



Credits:

Presented by:
Prof. Ravi Poovaiah



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Credits:

Camera & Editing:
Santosh Sonawane



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MoE's Innovation Cell



Credits:

Think Design Animation:
Rajiv Sarkar



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Credits:

End Title Music:
C P Narayan



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Credits:

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IDC School of Design
IIT Bombay



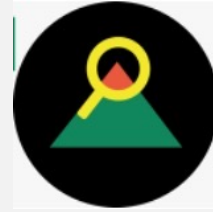
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Case Study Project

Design Thinking & Innovation
Case Study

Section: C5, Week 5



D'source Project



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**THINK!
DESIGN**

Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

Section: C5.0

Week 5



**THINK!
DESIGN**

Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

Prof. Ravi Poovaiah
IDC School of Design, IIT Bombay

THINK!
DESIGN

DT&I Project – Week 1-4:



Week 1

> Jellow
Communicator
(CD + IxD)



Week 2

> Smaran for the
Elderly
(PD + IxD)



Week 3

> Learning Culture
through Stories
(CD + IxD)



Week 4

> Solar Powered
Pesticide Sprayer
(PD)



DT&I Case Study

C5 Case Study Project 2

Module C5:

THINK!
DESIGN



C5.2

Case Study - Alochana: News as Stories

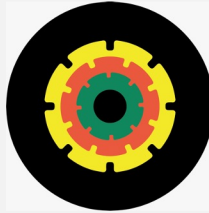
THINK!
DESIGN

DT&I Case Study Content:



DT&I Process (20%)

- > Research
- > Analysis
- > Ideation
- > Prototyping
- > Feedback
- > Business Model



DT&I Tools (20%)

- > Brain-Storming
- > Mind-Mapping
- > Contextual Inquiry
- > Interviews
- > Affinities
- > Ideation



DT&I Project (50%)

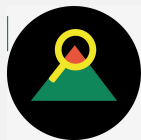
- > Secondary Research
- > Primary Research
- > Use of Tools
- > Prototyping
- > Validation



DT&I Case Study (10%)

- > Case Study
- Project IxD
- Project –
**Alochana: News
as Stories**

THINK!
DESIGN





**Thanks for
Listening**

DT&I Case Study
Section: C6
Week 6

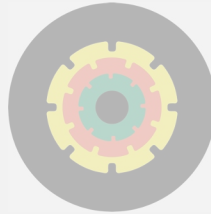
THINK!
DESIGN

DT&I Course – Week 5:



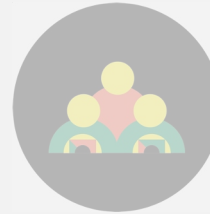
DT&I
Process
(20%)

- > Primary Research
Part 1
- > Interacting with Users



DT&I
Tools
(20%)

- > Contextual Inquiry



DT&I
Project
(50%)

- > Primary Research
- > Contextual Inquiry



DT&I
Case Study
(10%)

- > Case Study
Project IxD
Project – Smart
Device for
Bedroom

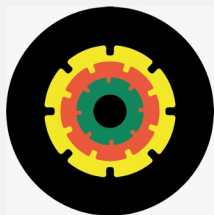
THINK!
DESIGN

DT&I Course – Week 6:



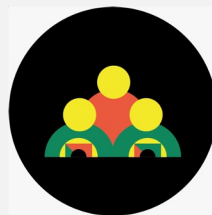
DT&I
Process
(20%)

- > Primary Research
Part 2
- > User Studies



DT&I
Tools
(20%)

- > Questionnaires
- > Cue Cards for
Talking to Experts



DT&I
Project
(50%)

- > Primary Research
- > Questionnaires
- > Talking to Experts



DT&I
Case Study
(10%)

- > Case Study
Project - Lap
Crate: A takeout
box



Supporting Organizations:



D'source Project



Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell



Credits:

Mentors for Case Study Example:

Prof. Ravi Poovaiah

Prof. Avinash Shinde,

Dr. Ajanta Sen,

Dr. Guruprasad K. Rao



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MoE's Innovation Cell



Credits:

Students:

Arnesh Kundu

Mohak Gulati

Saumya Oberoi



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Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell



আলোচনা

(Alochanā) *Discussion-bo*



Credits:

Camera & Editing:
Santosh Sonawane



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Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell



Credits:

Think Design Animation:
Rajiv Sarkar



D'source Project



Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell



Credits:

End Title Music:
C P Narayan



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