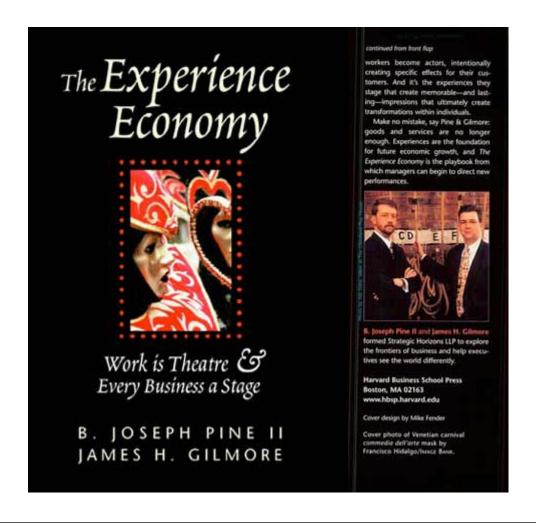


Pine & Gilmore (1999)













Framework of Product Experience

Hekkert & Schifferstein, 2008

Definition:

The awareness of the psychological effects elicited by the interaction with a product, including the degree to which

- all our senses are stimulated
- the meanings and values we attach to the product
- the feelings and emotions that are elicited





Framework of Product Experience

Schifferstein, Food Quality and Preference, 2010

	Product focus	Human focus
Low in affect	Perception	Meaning
High in affect	Aesthetics	Emotion



Perception in Product Experience

Schifferstein & Cleiren, 2005; Schifferstein & Desmet, 2007

- Each sensory modality receives different inputs
 - Vision: large role in functional interaction; direct links to stored knowledge; attracts attention
 - Touch: substantial role in functional interaction; important for emotional bond
 - Audition: major role in communication
 - Smell and taste: functional role for foods, but not for many appliances;
 emotional reactions to products
- Stimulation of multiple modalities yields richer experiences (Multi-Sensory Design)



Aesthetics in Product Experience

Schifferstein & Hekkert in Art & the Senses (2011)

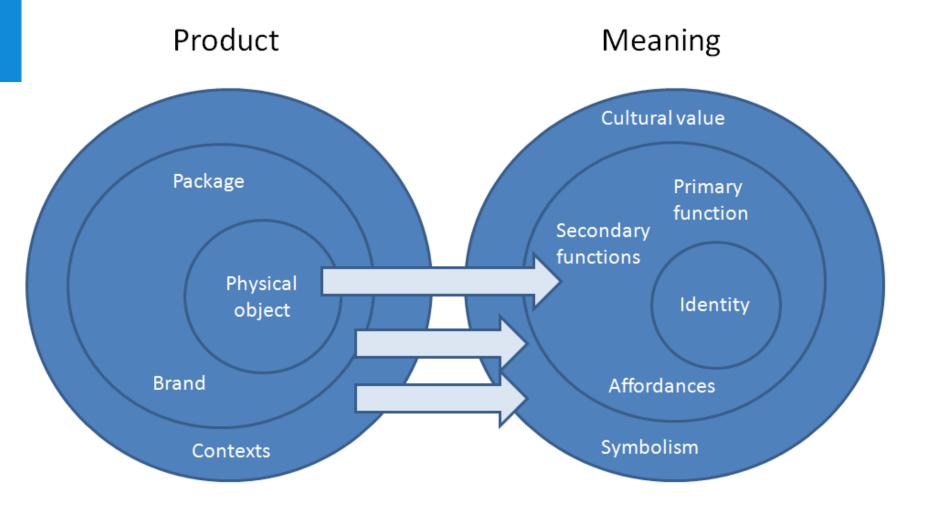
Aesthetic = gratification of the senses; sensuous delight

Aesthetic principles may be universal or modality-specific

Structural stimulus properties	Meaningful properties
Contrast	Familiarity
Similarity	Novelty
Balance	Challenge
Complexity	



Meaning in Product Experience

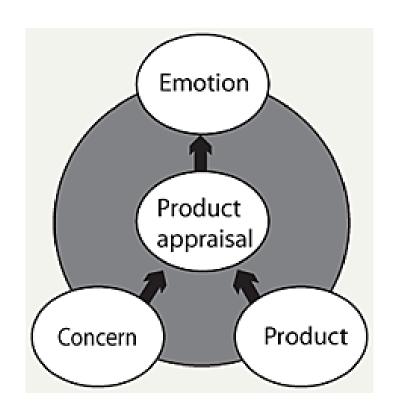




Emotions in Product Experience

Desmet, 2003

- Emotional responses to products differ between individuals
- Not the event (product) itself, but the *meaning* the individual attaches to the event determines the emotion





Framework of Product Experience

Schifferstein, Food Quality and Preference, 2010

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High in affect	Aesthetics	Emotion



Measuring Product Experiences

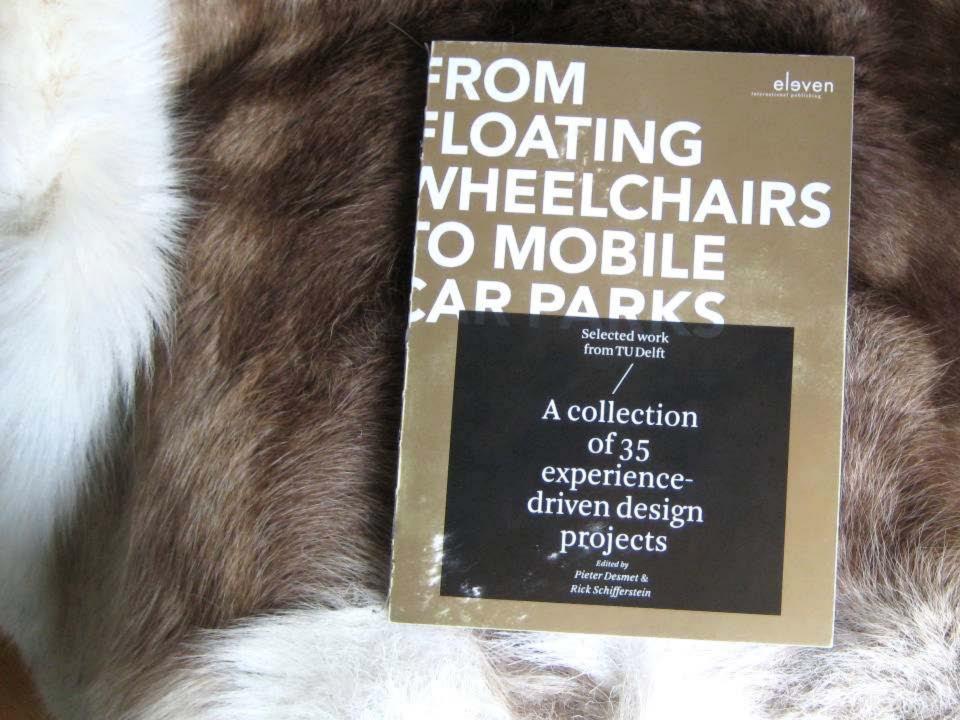
How to measure perception, aesthetics, meaning, emotion?

- Studies that focus on one aspect do not present complete story
- Experience aspects are inter-dependent
- We cannot measure all experience aspects through a single type of approach
 - E.g., questionnaire research requires verbalization and is limited to measuring meanings



wheelchairs to mobile How to design forauser evnerience? How to design an experience?

How to design for a user experience? Taking a cross-r approach, this book proposes 14 basic ingredients of expe design processes. A collection of 35 design projects, selec years of experience-driven graduation projects of Indus Engineering at Delft University, demonstrates how to use t ents. All projects started with the aim to design something



Design for experience

Understand

Activities that help understanding the user and usage situation

Understand the users' concerns

Explore a given target experience

Assess current user experiences

Explore current userproduct interactions

Conceive of the future context

Envision

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Activities that help conceptualizing, materializing and testing new concepts

Create user-product interaction scenarios

Explore product character associations

Explore sensory product qualities

Build experiential models

Evaluate the user experiences







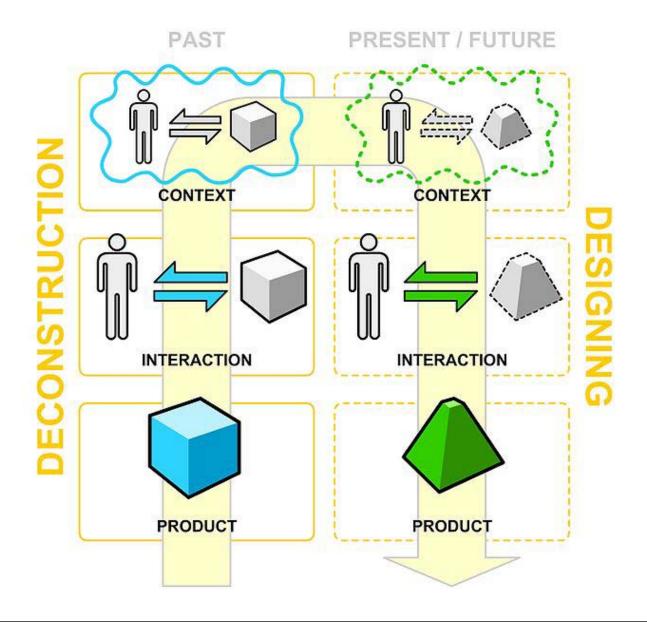
${ m ViP}$

Hekkert & van Dijk (2011)

- Products obtain meaning through interactions with people, in relationships with people.
- The context determines the appropriateness of any interaction.
- Explore background of problem: What are the user needs that underlie the problem?
- Define vision of what you want to achieve and want to create. Determine reason for existence.
- Designer should look for possibilities and possible futures, instead of trying to solve day-to-day problems.



ViP





ViP

Hekkert & van Dijk (2011)

- 0. Deconstruction
- 1. Domain and time frame
- 2. Context factors:
 States, principles, developments, and trends
- 3. Context structure
- **4. Design statement**What experience would you like to offer people, within the context?
- **5. Human-product interaction** How would you like to offer...
- 6. Product qualities
- 7. Concept
- 8. Final manifestation

Physical, Social, Cultural etc.

Experience

Personality, Expression

Materials, Shape, Components



ViP compared

ViP

- O. Deconstruction
- 1. Domain and time frame
- 2. Context factors
- 3. Context structure
- 4. Design statement
- 5. Human-product interaction
- 6. Product qualities
- 7. Concept
- 8. Final manifestation

Classical design approach

Problem definition;
 program of demands

- 2. Concept
- 3. Final manifestation



Michelle Kriesels

Context:

At work, people have to cope with new information, insights, developments, expectations

Every person is different and has different needs

People like to develop themselves; they are curious and creative



Intended user experience:

Give office workers the confidence to trust their intuition and make choices unconsciously

So that:

- Diverse or new manners of communication and cooperation will arise
- They can discover and learn more during work



Interaction metaphor: The public garden

Enable intuitive behaviour: read a book, walk the dog, play on the grass, have a picnic

Be amongst other people; have spontaneous and unexpected forms of contact

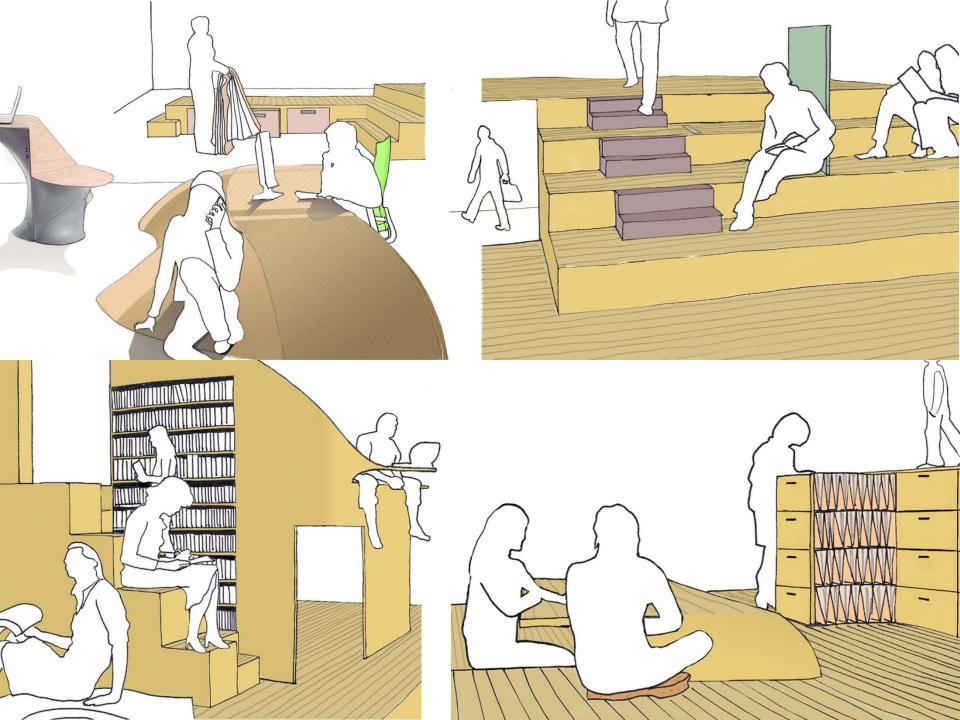
Be inspired by other activities



Product qualities:

Subtle
Undefined
Multi-purpose
Diverse
Multisensory





Marcus Boesenach













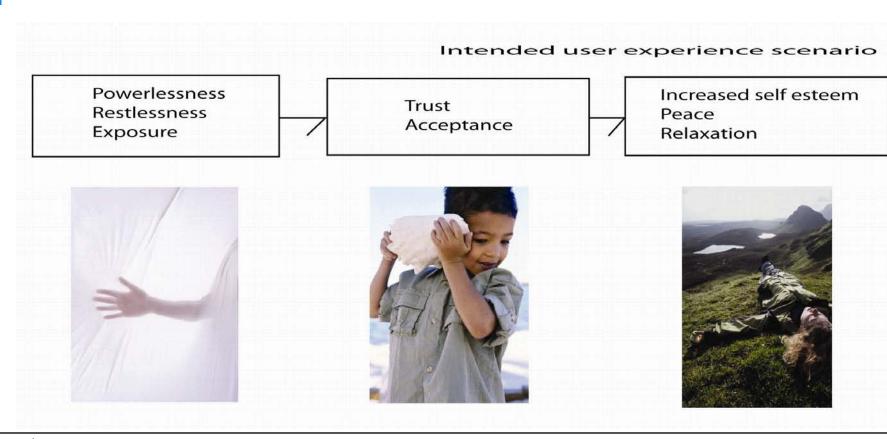




Hospital environments are unpleasant and do not support the healing process



Marcus Boesenach







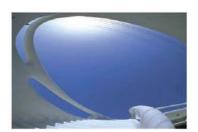
Product Character

Closure Absence Limited Liniairity Ambiguity

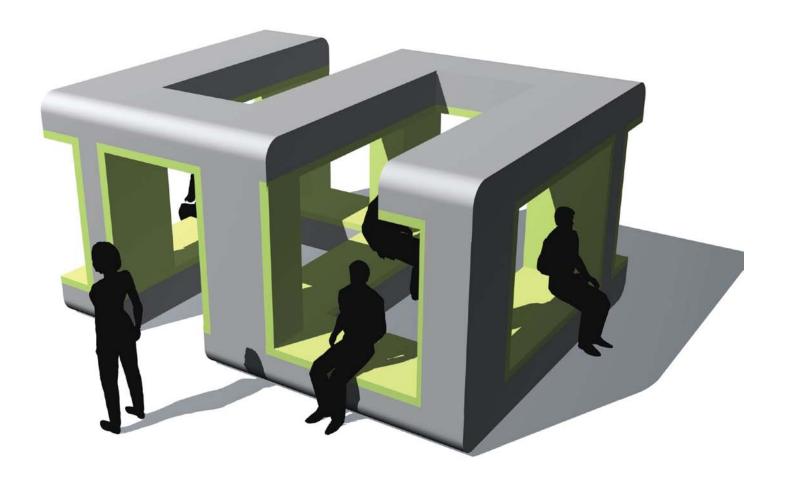
Graduality Incompleteness Clarification Integration Completeness Compactness Promising Freedom Protection













ViP

Hekkert & van Dijk (2011)

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Personality, Expression

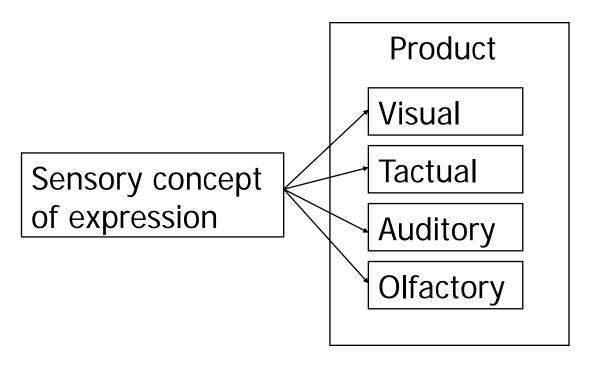
Materials, Shape, Components



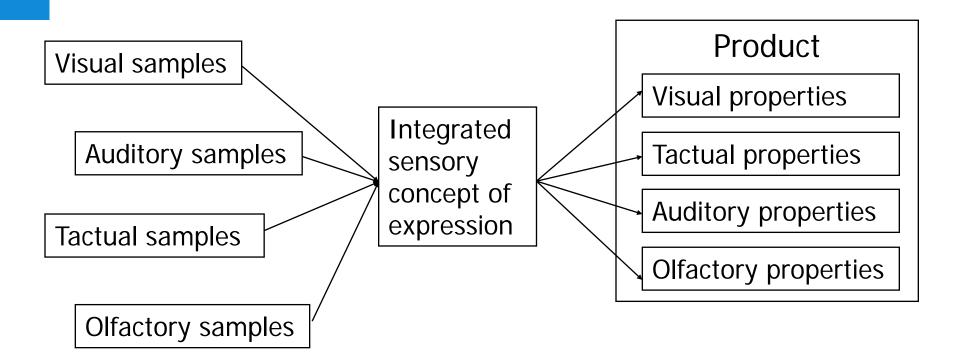
Multi Sensory Design

(e.g., Schifferstein in Delft Design Guide, 2010)

Designing *for* an experience = designing the experienced *expression* of the object









- Select expression
 The product should be arrogant, friendly, naïve, wise, cheerful, tough, lazy, elegant
- Conceptual exploration
- Sensory exploration
- Sensory analysis
- Sensory-conceptual integration
- User interaction scenario
- Model making
- Multisensory presentation



- Select expression
- Conceptual exploration
 When I say 'natural', I think of...
- Sensory exploration
- Sensory analysis
- Sensory-conceptual integration
- User interaction scenario
- Model making
- Multisensory presentation





- Select expression
- Conceptual exploration
- Sensory exploration
 Gather materials that are all perceived as 'natural'
 How does 'natural' smell, feel, taste, look, sound?
- Sensory analysis
- Sensory-conceptual integration
- User interaction scenario
- Model making
- Multisensory presentation



How does 'naturalness' feel, smell, look, sound, taste?



Sensory exploration

- Close your eyes, bring objects close to your senses
- Explore environment, direct attention to common objects
- Move objects, use objects, take objects apart





- Select expression
- Conceptual exploration
- Sensory exploration
- Sensory analysis

What are the sensory dimensions that underlie 'naturalness'?

Make a sensory map

- Sensory-conceptual integration
- User interaction scenario
- Model making
- Multisensory presentation



TOUCH

VISION

roughness structure solidness defined contour content organic & rounded shapes

tenderness c

dryness

unpredictable geometry

visual patterns

rich content

background & foreground sounds

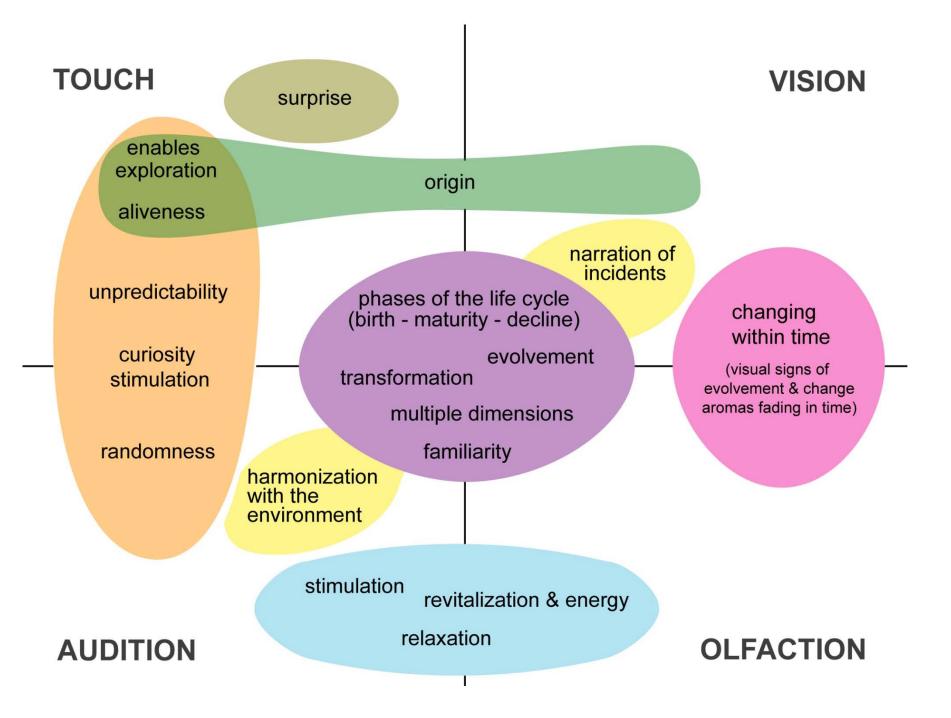
hidden smells & aftersmells freshness

AUDITION

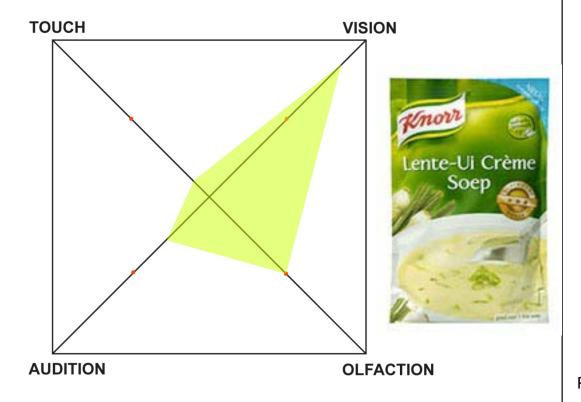
OLFACTION

- Select expression
- Conceptual exploration
- Sensory exploration
- Sensory analysis
- Sensory-conceptual integration
 Combine results of sensory analysis, conceptual exploration, and brand analysis in one map
- User interaction scenario
- Model making
- Multisensory presentation





Knorr's current soup package





Vision

Appealing/Impressing
Appetitive
Freshness

Touch

Artificial/ Plastic
Sharpness
Hurtful
Unconnected with the product

Audition

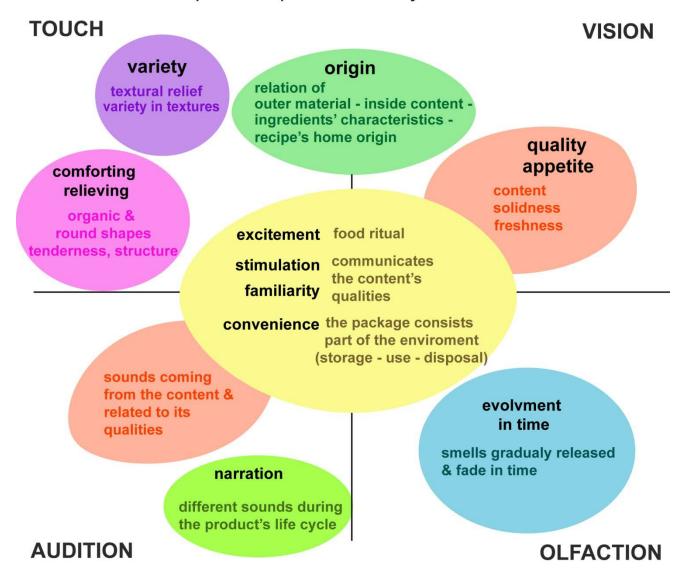
no relation to the product Crinkled sound

Olfaction

No smell when closed Sudden during opening & use Product's smell remains on the package

Communicating 'naturalness' in Knorr's soup packages

conceptual map with sensory characteristic



- Select expression
- Conceptual exploration
- Sensory exploration
- Sensory analysis
- Sensory-conceptual integration
- User interaction scenario

Make a complete story:

Who is the user? What is the context? How does the interaction evolve?

How are senses involved in each stage?

- Model making
- Multisensory presentation



During Purchase



Through vision, the consumer is attracted to the product on the shelf. After this the product is being selected for purchase.



When the consumer holds the package in its hands, it feels the different textures of the materials.

During Purchase



Audition is stimulated when the package is being torn in order to be removed from the shelf.

It is also stimulated by the crispy sounds coming from the packages' materials. When the package is placed in the basket, the consumer can hear the sound of the product inside.

5.

The consumer feels the different textures of the materials, when obtaining the package.

During Purchase



The consumer experiences a 'natural' smell coming from the with aroma impregnated outer material of the package.

At Home (storing it)



All the senses are stimulated while the consumer removes the package out of the shopping bag and stores it.









At Home (opening it)





are simultaneously stimulated as the consumer holds the package and tears to open it. Apart from the package's smell, the consumer experiences the olfactory properties of the product inside.

At Home (using it)





The sense of smell is stimulated more as the the package's content is poured into the boiling water.

6.

- Select expression
- Conceptual exploration
- Sensory exploration
- Sensory analysis
- Sensory-conceptual integration
- User interaction scenario
- Model making
 Make collages and physical models for each modality: use clay, foam, materials, sounds, fragrances
- Multisensory presentation















- Select expression
- Conceptual exploration
- Sensory exploration
- Sensory analysis
- Sensory-conceptual integration
- User interaction scenario
- Model making
- Multisensory presentation
 Use story board, with attention for all modalities, present physical samples



SOCKET SET

MULTI-SENSORY DESIGN - JOANNA FACEY





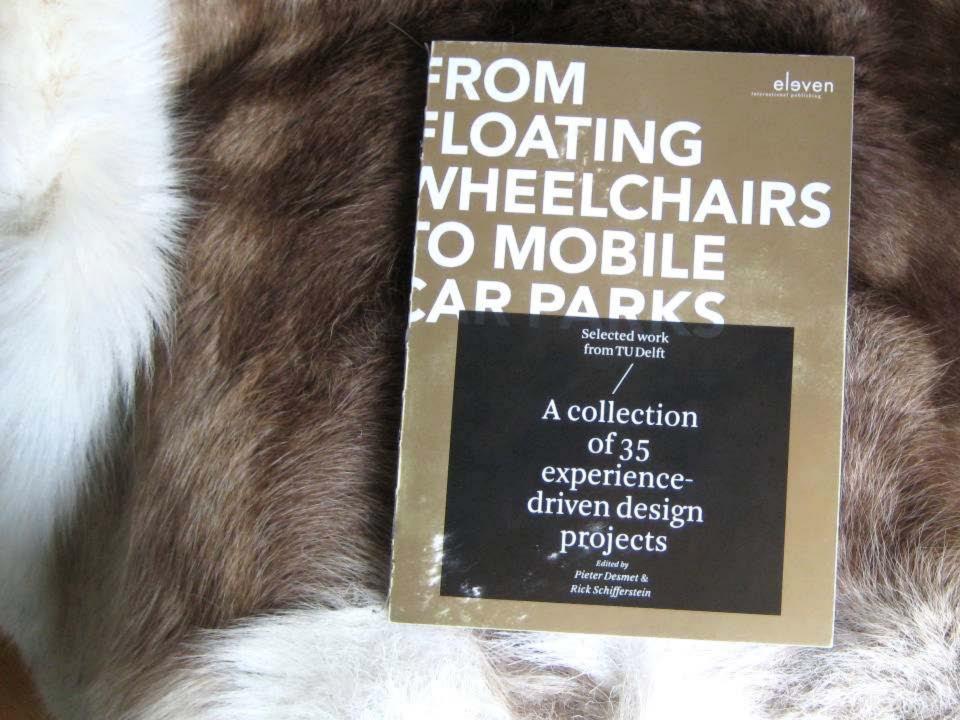




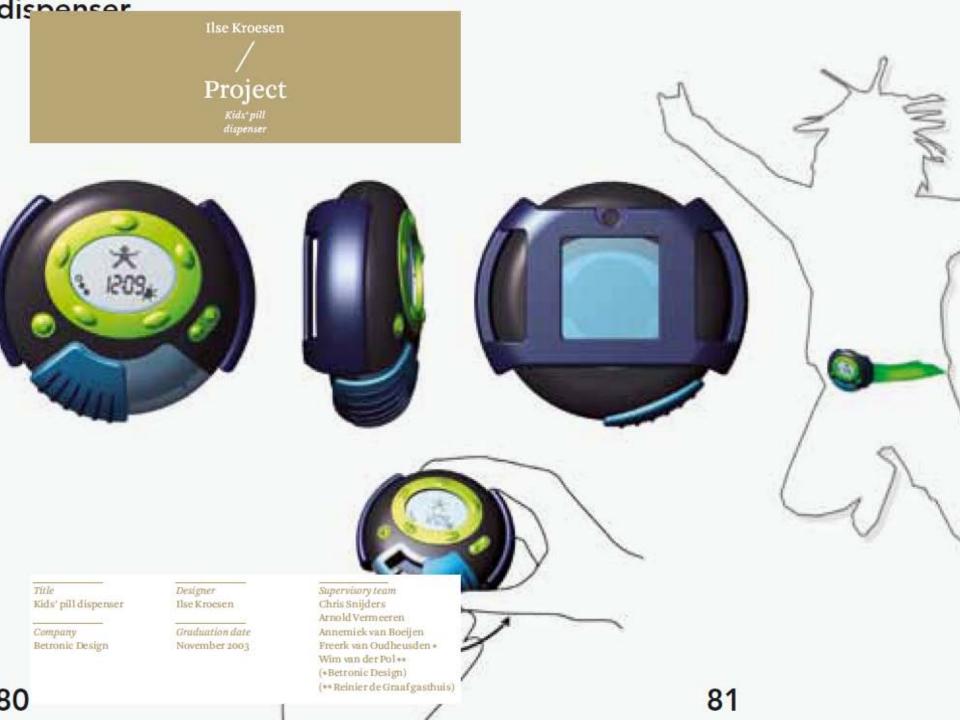


















From Experience-Driven Design

To Experience-Driven Innovation

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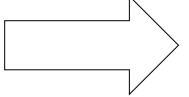
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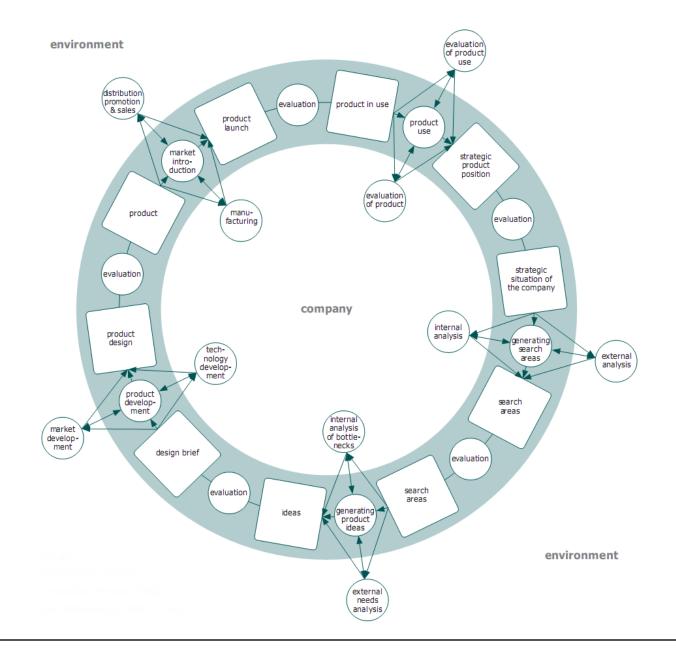
Build experiential models

Evaluate the user experiences









From Experience-Driven Design

To Experience-Driven Innovation

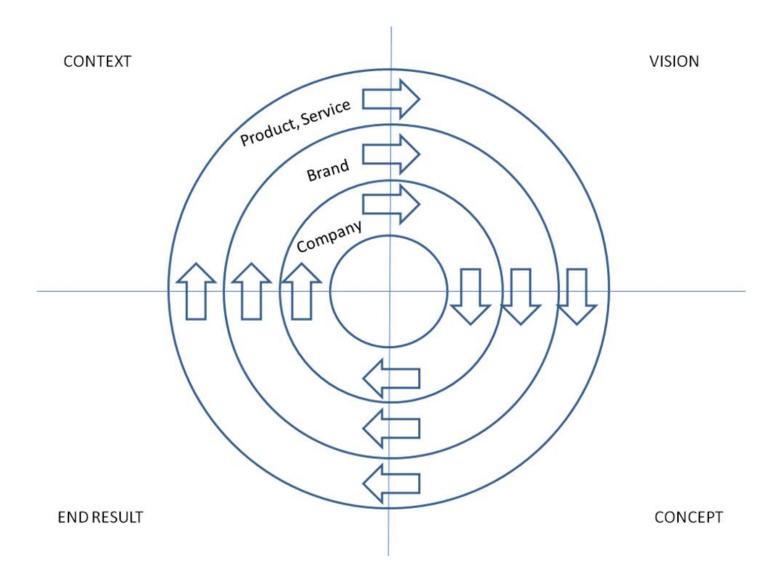
Discrepancies with industrial business:

- More complex design assignments: multiple departments, external parties involved
- Project needs to fit in organization: brand positioning, company image, production schedules

How does this holistic design strategy work in practice?

- Make departments work together
- Support project over time



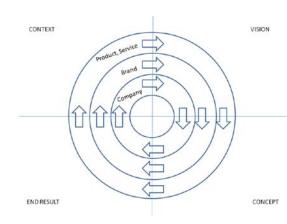




To Experience-Driven Innovation

Organizational measures

- Develop overarching company mission
- 2. Integral project management over time
- 3. Strategic road mapping
- 4. Interdisciplinary teams
- 5. Break through organizational routines
- 6. Use and develop human resources
- 7. Create employee freedom
- 8. Build external relationships
- 9. Internal technological development
- 10. Build knowledge on latent user needs

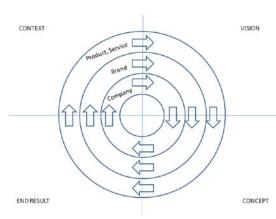




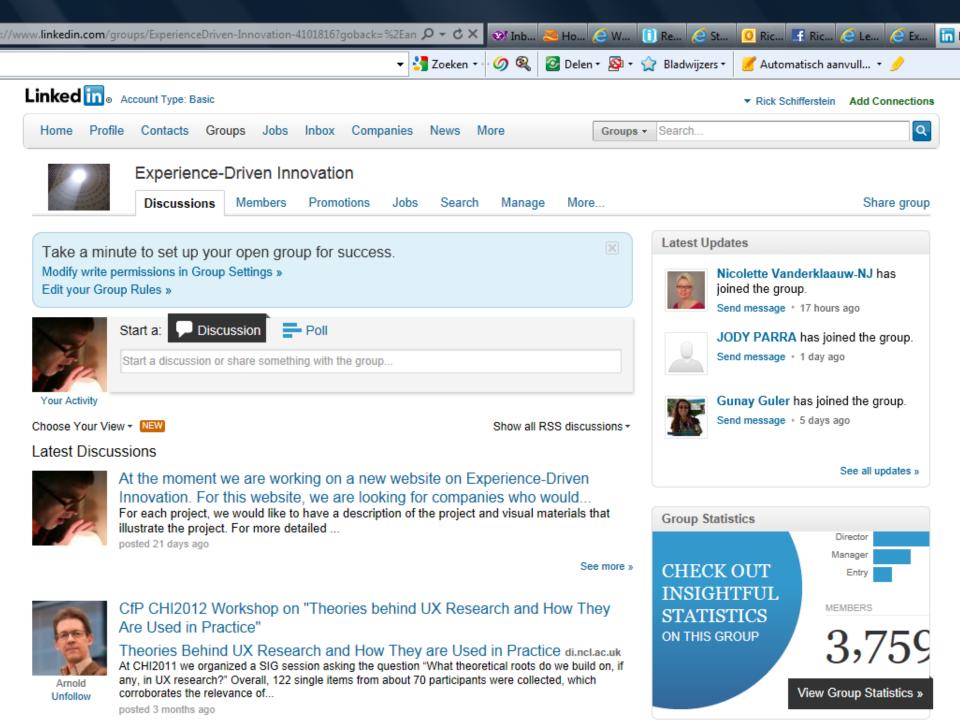
To Experience-Driven Innovation

Tools supporting the design process

- Develop open context vision
- 2. Develop experience vision statement
- 3. Pay attention to multiple layers in the user experience
- 4. Include the time dimension of user experience
- 5. Involve multiple design disciplines
- 6. Touchpoint orchestration
- 7. Empathy tools
- 8. Formalize brainstorming routines
- 9. Quick and dirty prototyping
- 10. Create and present conceptual prototypes
- 11. Co-create with end users
- 12. Formalize choice among ideas



















































Documents

Project cases

About us

Links



Welcome to Experience Driven Innovation

We created this website for people who want to improve peoples daily experiences with the products and brands they buy, the services they obtain, and the websites they visit. By taking the users' experience as the starting point of the innovation process, future interactions between consumers and their products are likely to become more diverse, more interesting and more engaging. Feel free to join our community and contribute to the creation of experience-driven innovation!

Documents

Overall Aim

Feb 08, 2012 | 0 Comments



Projects

Project: Heritage Browser

Feb 22, 2012 | No Comments »



TWEETS #ExpDI



AccuBraille: RT

@designworkplan: Love it! RT @designbyfire: Sneak preview

at a new website on experience

-driven innovation http://t.co/6qNnGjsx #expdi



wmellaart: +1 RT

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driven innovation http://t.co/Wy3DTcuZ #expdi



designworkplan: Love it! RT @designbyfire: Sneak preview at a new website on experience

























Links **Documents** Project cases About us

Projects

Here you can find example projects that have used an experience-driven innovation approach. All these projects led to an end result that was realized. Currently, we are still looking for additional projects that may be added to our website. In order to show the wide applicability of our innovation approach, these projects may include a product that was introduced on the market, a service provided by a government agency, the design for a retail store that was built, and so on. If you would like to add one of your projects, please contact us or click here.

Project: Heritage Browser

Feb 22, 2012 | 0 Comments



The Heritage Browser is a multi-user interactive installation based on a multitouch table for Public libraries and City Archives. By using only their membership card, library visitors can view images of their own street. The multitouch interface allows for visitors to search alone or together, without further knowledge or computer skills . By immediately showing the images they recognize they are

Project: Pogi

Feb 06, 2012 | 0 Comments



The Pogi is a playful object, developed for children with ADHD. It can be described as a three-dimensional hoop, which is connected to the floor and the ceiling with elastic straps. The design and construction of the Pogi allow children with an excess of energy to let off steam while they play with it.After my graduation I approached Janssen-Fritsen, the Dutch market leader on gymnastic equipment for schools, to see if they

CONTRIBUTE

Do you have a project that can contribute to the EDI database? Click on this link to find out how.

TWEETS #ExpDI



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Thank you!

h.n.j.schifferstein @tudelft.nl