

# The Ideal IOT Experience Design Process

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Masters in Human-Computer Interaction from Uppsala University, Sweden

# Pragmatism

William James

Clash between the “tough-minded”  
and the “tender-minded”.

- Value in Use.
- Importance of Practical Difference.

# Research interests

- Design Process
  - Structuring, organising
  - Design Methods
- Design for Experience
  - What is Experience Design
  - How can we practice Experience Design
- The User(s) in the Design Process

PhD Thesis Title:

# User Experience Insight

Steering Experience Design through Meaningful  
Incorporation

Design an in-vehicle  
system that supports a  
positive user experience.

With Volvo Cars in Two Research Projects: EFESOS & AUX







# (User) Experience

- Back to Pragmatism

Experience is a product of  
continuous interaction between  
self and world.

Dewey, 1934

# (User) Experience

*What we experience is shaped by our habits of expectation and there is no basis for extracting from this complex process the kind of 'thin given' beloved of sense datum theorists.*

Hookway, 2016

# Design Process

1. Define the design problem.
2. Design solutions.
3. Evaluate solutions.

Analysis  
Synthesis  
Evaluation

Repeat as much as necessary.

Iteration

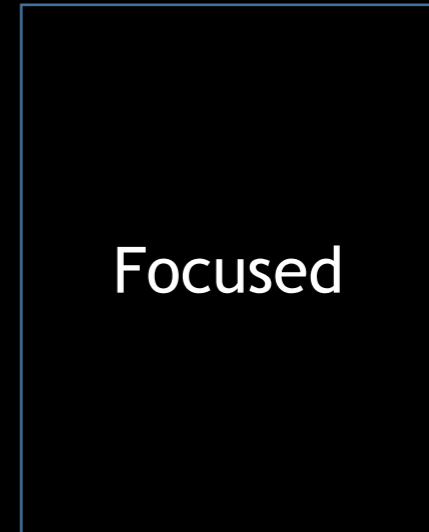
\*also known as divergence/transformation/convergence (Jones,1992),  
Similar models exist from (Preece, Rogers & Sharp, 2015), (Jarvis, Cameron &  
Boucher, 2012), (Lawson, 2006)

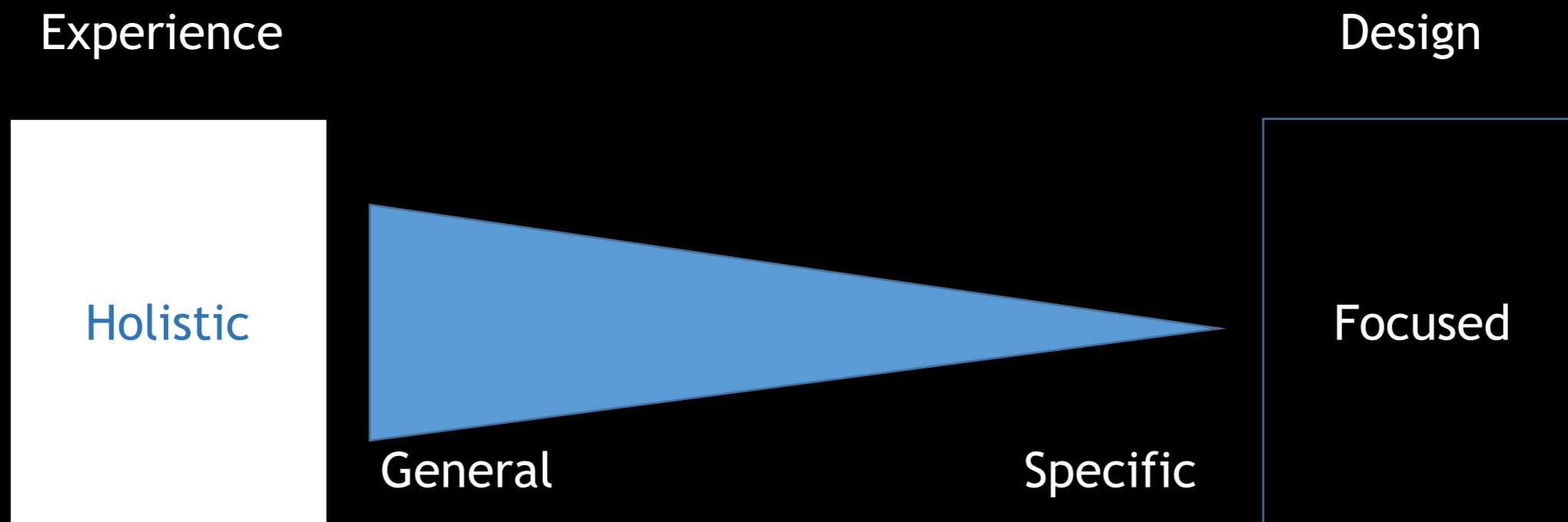
Design hinges on having a good understanding of the design problem.

Experience



Design





General enough to capture experience, yet specific enough to generate design requirements.

# Research Goals

1. Define and exemplify a User Experience centered design process through use of design methods and design strategies that promote UX design.
2. Generate knowledge that can be used for the User Experience design of HMI car systems.

# PhD - Research Goals

1. Define and exemplify a User Experience centered design process.

- UX Insight, Meaningful Incorporation
- Skewing, Concept Portraits + Other Methods





2. Generate knowledge that can be used for the User Experience design of HMI car systems.

- Car UX Themes
- Car User Need Dimensions
- Design Process Example with Infodial





# Papers

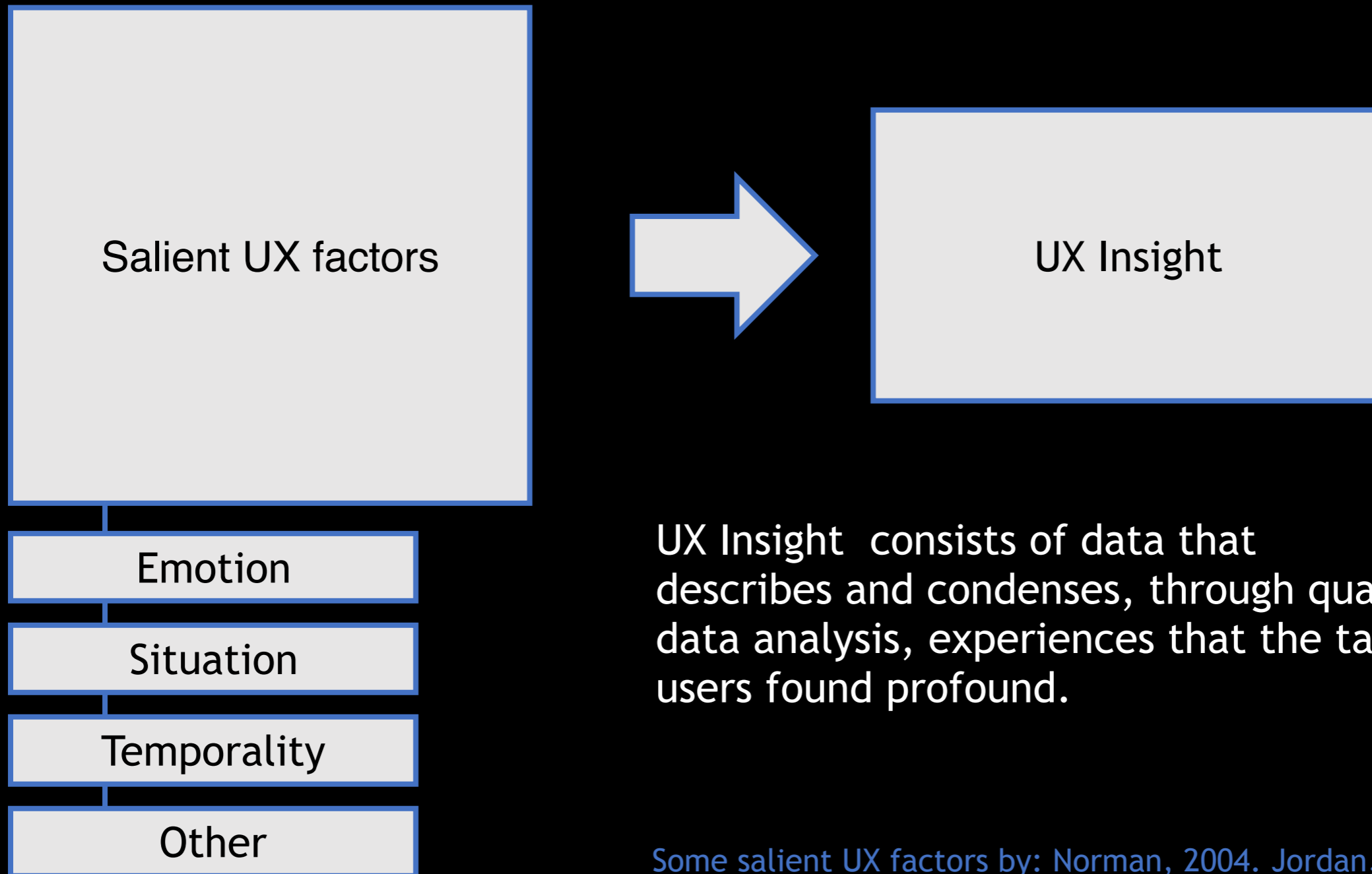
1. The use of affective interaction design in car user interfaces. 
2. What Drivers Really Want: Investigating Dimensions in Automobile User Needs. 
3. How am I feeling? – The Challenge of Evaluating Pleasure-Of-Use in Vehicle Interfaces . 
4. Exploring User Experience in the Wild: Facets of the Modern Car. 
5. Escaping the obvious: Skewing properties of interaction. 
6. Concept Portraits: A UX Tool for Understanding Complex Concepts. 
7. Meaningful Incorporation: An Approach for User Experience Design . 

# UX Insight

UX Insight consists of data that describes and condenses, through qualitative data analysis, **experiences** that the target user group has found profound.

The trouble with models is that they are too abstractive.

# User Experience Insight



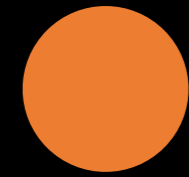
UX Insight consists of data that describes and condenses, through qualitative data analysis, experiences that the target users found profound.

Some salient UX factors by: Norman, 2004. Jordan, 2002, McCarthy & Wright, 2004. Desmet & Hekkert, 2007. Hassenzhal, 2010





# Meaningful Incorporation



1. Collect User Experience Data.
2. Condense Data into UX Insight.
3. Incorporate UX Insight into the design process in a deliberate manner.

# Meaningful Incorporation



Meaningful incorporation represents how closely attuned is the design process to the target Experience.



# Meaningful Incorporation



*In what ways was the design process affected by the UX insight?*

# Analysis

PURPOSE > Generation of UX Insight

DESCRIPTION > The goal of this phase of the process is to collect user data that best describes current relevant UX and condense this data into UX insight. Collecting user data requires user research methods and condensing the data requires data analysis methods.

SUGGESTED METHODS >  
UX Curve, DRM, Experience Sampling, Interviews

# Synthesis

PURPOSE > Generation of concepts with UX Insight

DESCRIPTION > The goal of this phase of the process is to generate design concepts by integrating and mandating the use of UX insight. Integrating UX insight in synthesis is achieved through use of synthesis methods that make use of UX insight in a methodical, structured way as the suggested methods demonstrate.

SUGGESTED METHODS >  
Skewing, Value Fiction, Future Workshops  
Concept Portraits

# Evaluation

PURPOSE > Concept evaluation with UX Insight

DESCRIPTION >  
The goal of this phase of the process is to select the design that best facilitates the desired user experience. UX insight can be used as a benchmark in conjunction with evaluation methods such as the ones suggested below.

SUGGESTED METHODS >  
Experience Prototyping,  
Affinity Diagrams, User Journey Maps, Scenarios

## Method

## UX Insight input

## Output

### Concept Portraits

#### UX Theme: Transition

*This theme represents that drivers valued their commuting time. The time spent in the car was used to prepare for the activities that follow, not only physically but also mentally. For example, switching from work-mode to home-mode in order to leave work at work and be present as a partner or a parent was important, and the commuting time was the perfect opportunity to achieve this separation between work and home. Activities in the car that supported transition included relaxing activities such as listening to mood-setting music, driving through a forest road, or reading work-related materials on stop lights on the way to work.*

	Association	Motivation
<b>Animal</b>	Caterpillar	On its way
	Chameleon	Adapts to the environment
<b>Furniture</b>	Rocking chair	No definite state; rocks back and forth
	Sofa	Comfortable, changes you state into relaxation
<b>Time of day</b>	Morning	Full of opportunities
	Bed time	Falling asleep; from conscious to unconscious
<b>Public building</b>	Airport	Not the final destination
	A science museum	Changing environments, color, humidity
<b>Country</b>	Singapore	Transit to Asia
	Switzerland	All options open, variety of possibilities
<b>Sport or game</b>	Relay run	Handing over
	Crossfit	Changes in heart rate and mental state

Concept Portraits associations opened up the design space and created a foundation for later ideation.

### Affinity Diagrams

#### Insights from Concept Portraits



Sorting out Concept Portraits created a shared understanding of "transition"

### Skewing

#### Need Dimensions for cars

<i>Minimalistic</i>	<i>Stimulating</i>
<i>Control</i>	<i>Automation</i>
<i>Low Driver Support</i>	<i>High Driver Support</i>
<i>Less Info Access</i>	<i>More Info Access</i>
<i>Less Connectivity</i>	<i>More Connectivity</i>
<i>For Everyone</i>	<i>Personalized</i>
<i>Transport Only</i>	<i>Multi-Functional</i>

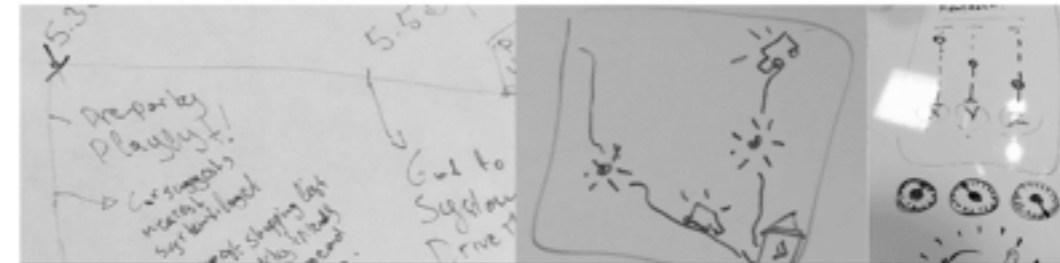


"Less Info Access" spurred the idea of a "Meditation switch".

### Weighing & Ranking

*UX Theme "Transition" as target, applied onto four different concepts which were discussed, and partly merged into one meeting all requirements.*

### Experience Prototyping



Experience Prototyping: Timeline

Experience Prototyping: Sketch

Idea: Info Dial

## Final design: The Info Dial

*The Info Dial adapts to usage patterns, and dynamically suggests actions that will help the driver transition and prepare for what is upcoming. A rotary dial that can adjust the amount of information that the driver receives, providing control over this information flow.*



## Method

## UX Insight input

## Output

### Concept Portraits

**UX Theme: Transition**  
*This theme represents that drivers valued their commuting time. The time spent in the car was used to prepare for the activities that follow, not only physically but also mentally. For example, switching from work-mode to home-mode in order to leave work at work and be present as a partner or a parent was important, and the commuting time was the perfect opportunity to achieve this separation between work and home. Activities in the car that supported transition included relaxing activities such as listening to mood-setting music, driving through a forest road, or reading work-related materials on stop lights on the way to work.*

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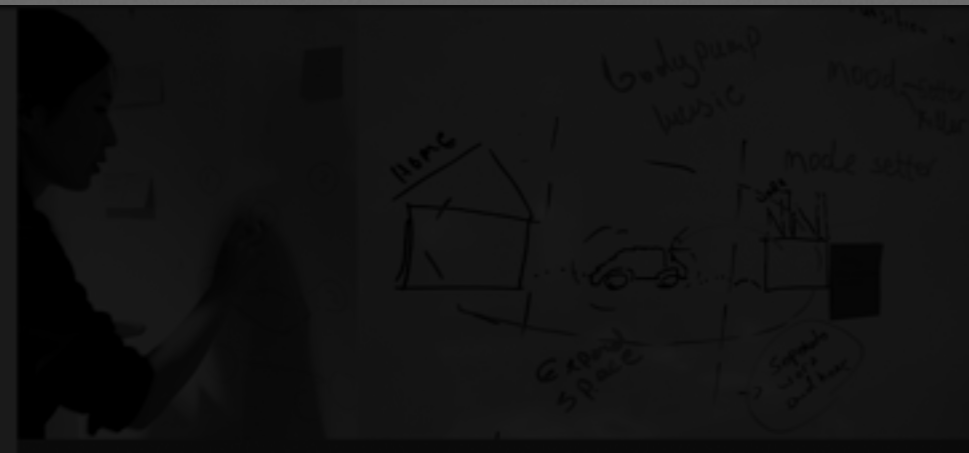


Sorting out Concept Portraits created a shared understanding of "transition"

wing

### Need Dimensions for cars

Minimalistic    Stimulating  
Control    Automation  
Low Driver Support    High Driver Support  
Less Info Access    More Info Access  
Less Connectivity    More Connectivity  
For Everyone    Personalized  
Transport Only    Multi-Functional



...making time was the perfect opportunity to achieve this separation between work and home. Activities in the car that supported transition included relaxing activities such as listening to mood-setting music, driving through a forest road, or reading work-related materials on stop lights on the way to work.

Country	Singapore	Transit to Asia
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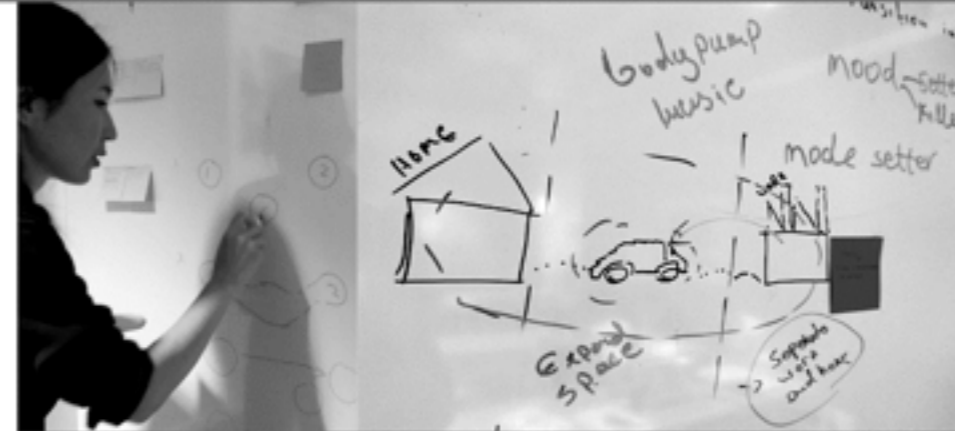


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## Skewing

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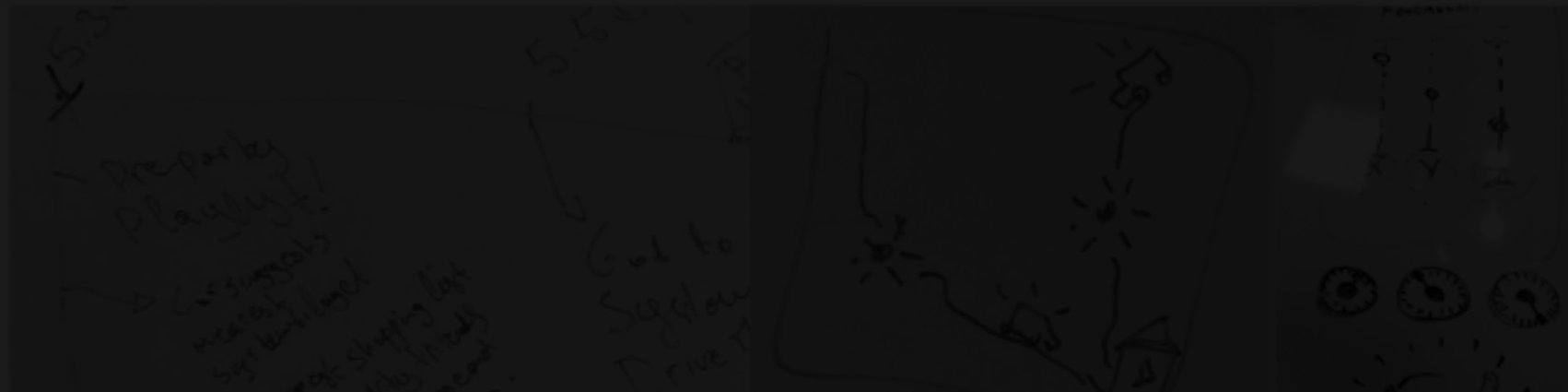


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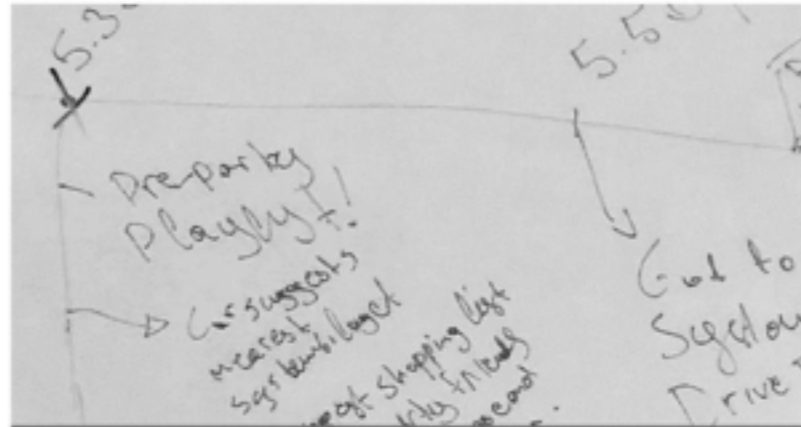
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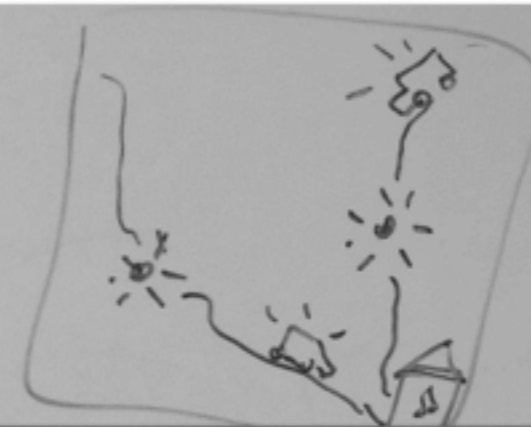
Weighing  
& Ranking

Experience  
Prototyping

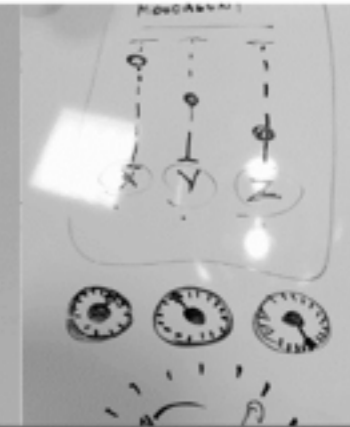
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Experience Prototyping: Sketch



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## Final design: The Info Dial

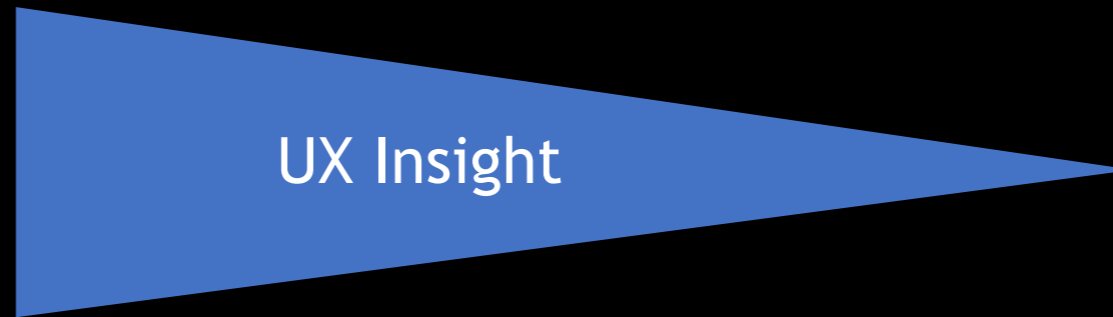
The Info Dial adapts to usage patterns, and dynamically suggests actions that will help the driver transition and prepare for what is upcoming. A rotary dial that can adjust the amount of information that the driver receives, providing control over this information flow.



Experience



Holistic



UX Insight

Design



Focused

General

Specific

Pragmatism

Design Process

HMI Design

User Research

UX Insight

UX Themes - Need Dimensions

Meaningful Incorporation

Skewing - Concept Portraits





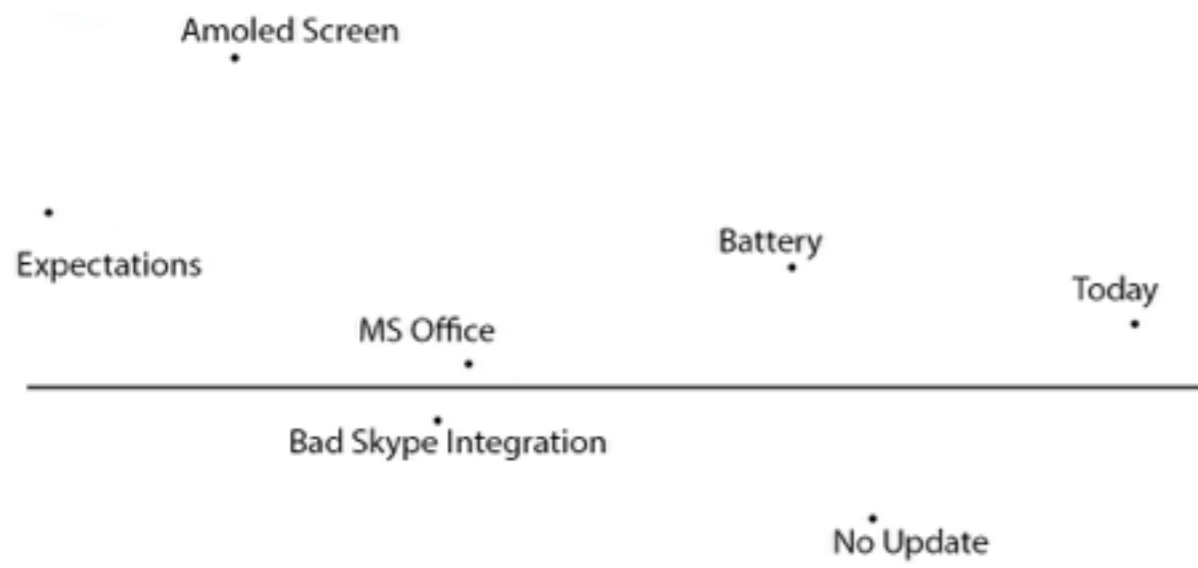
# The Design Process

Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
Defining the problem space Requirements collection	Idea generation Prototyping	Evaluation against requirements Selection of final concept

# Table with Studies

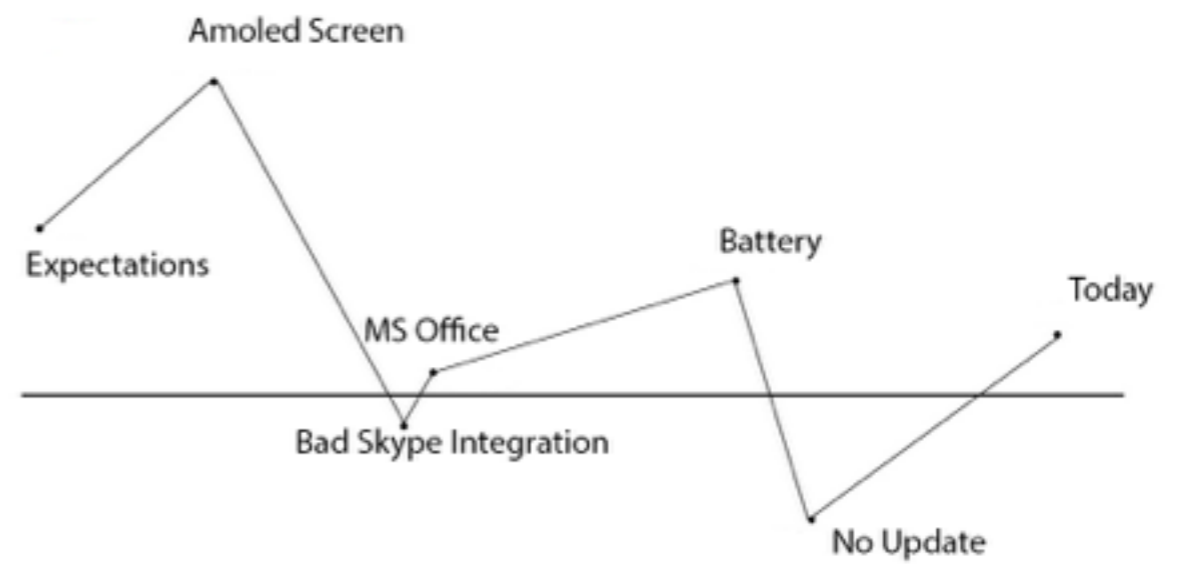
Paper Number	Paper Title	Design Process Phases	Relevant Theory	Paper Goals
1	The use of Affective Interaction Design..	Analysis	Q. User Research	Understand Current UX Practice and Collect State of Art
2	Investigating Dimensions of Automobile User Needs	Analysis	Personal Construct Theory	Collect User Needs for Use in Design
3	Evaluating Pleasure of Use	Evaluation	Emotion Measurement	Explore Evaluation Methods
4	UX Themes	Analysis, Synthesis	UX Frameworks, Activity Theory	Confirm & Enrich User Needs
5	Skewing	Synthesis	Design Research	Explore Synthesis Method for UX
6	Concept Portraits	Synthesis	Design Research	Explore Analysis / Synthesis Method for UX
7	Meaningful Incorporation	All	Design Research	Connect Previous Findings with Practical Example

Positive



Negative

Positive



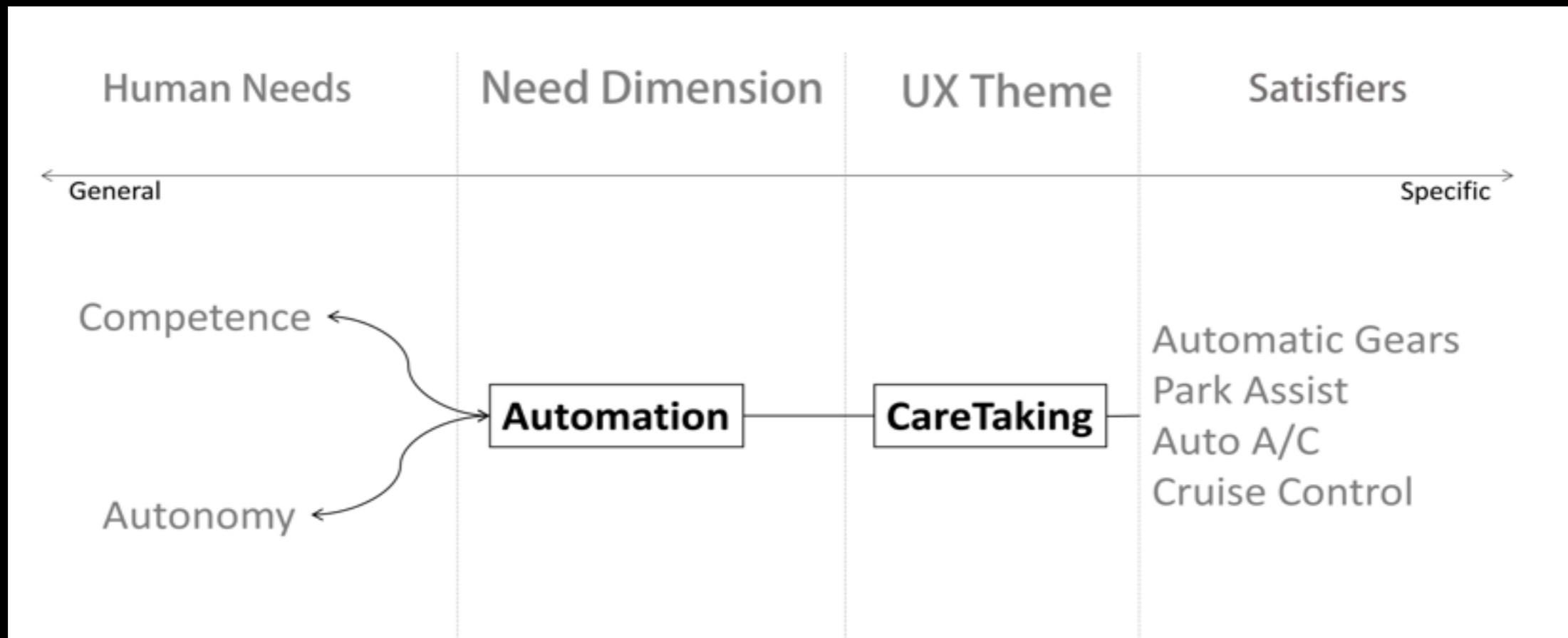
Negative

Construct Dimension	Evaluative ability	Descriptive richness
Control	18.0%	42.0%
Versatility	34.0%	96.0%
Safety	63.0%	50.0%
Driving Pleasure	85.0%	62.0%
Freedom of Choice	100.0%	80.0%
Self-image	33.0%	66.0%
Efficiency	95.0%	38.0%
Simplicity	90.0%	48.0%
Technology	60.0%	94.0%
Interaction Fluency	77.0%	62.0%
Comfort & Convenience	83.0%	100.0%
Driver Support	67.0%	88.0%
Environmental Impact	83.0%	66.0%
Automation	22.0%	36.0%
Ownership	18.0%	32.0%
Personalization	52.0%	96.0%
Trip context	13.0%	38.0%
Calmness	100.0%	22.0%
Connectivity	83.0%	100.0%

# Concept Portraits



	Category	Associations	Motivation
TRANSITION	Animal	Caterpillar (term)	On its way
		Chameleon	Adapts to environment
	Furniture	Rocking chair	No definite state; rocks back and forth
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	Country	Singapore	Transit to Asia
		Switzerland	All options open, variety of possibilities
Sport or Game	Relay run	Handing over	
	Crossfit	Changes in heart rate and mental state	



# Differences



- *User Experience Design is*

UX is the decision to provide a frequent call list.

- *Interaction Design is*

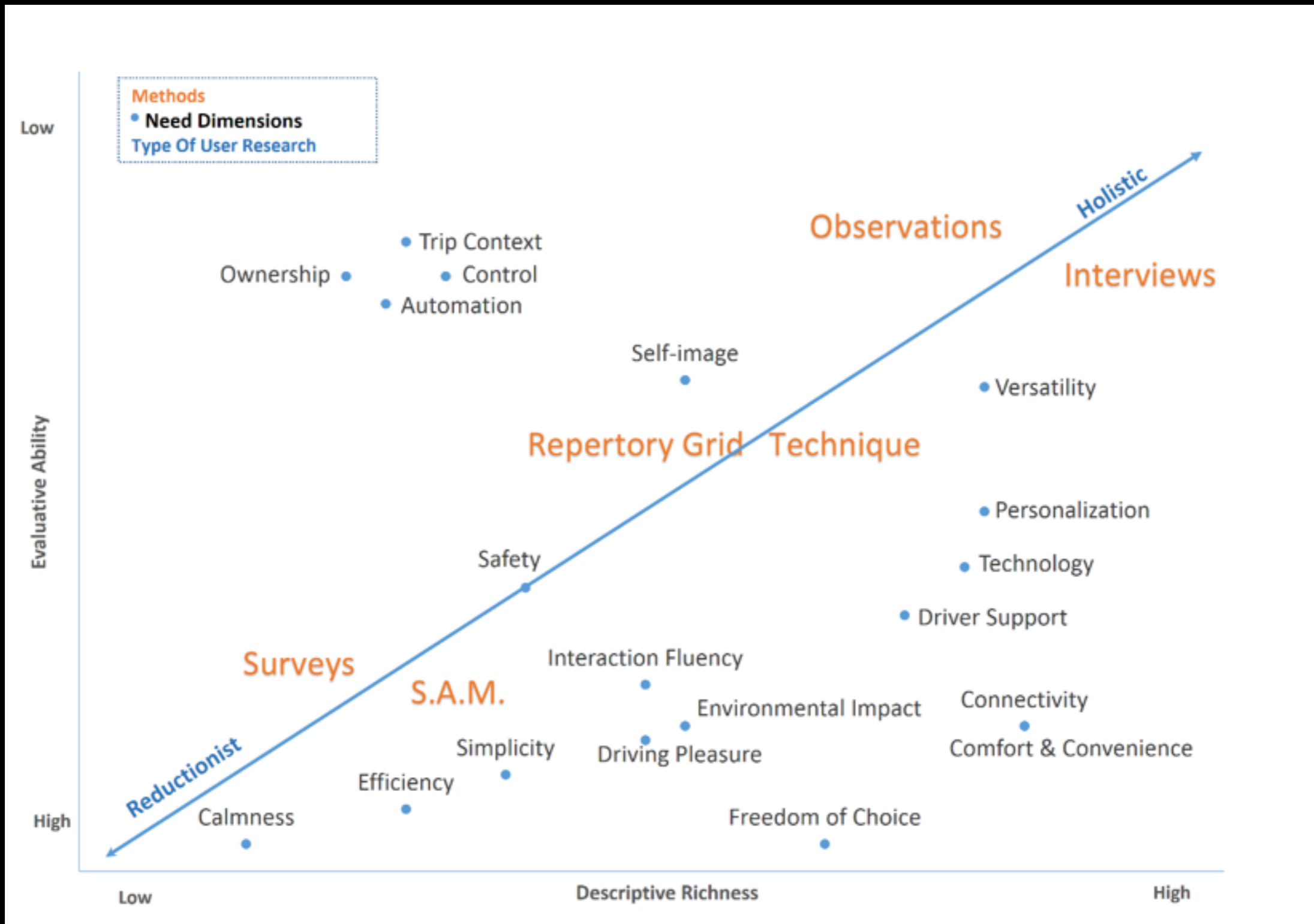
designing the steps to make calls from said list.

- *Usability is*

measuring time and finding errors



# UX for Car HMI – Needs



Now



..and People

# IoT Questions

Why do IoT?

What makes for a positive IoT Experience ?



Call Malin

Call Johan

Call Marcus



[HOME](#)

[PRODUCT](#)

[SUPPORT](#)

[COMMUNITY](#)

[SHOP](#)

smart products for better sleep



no more sleepless nights

[BUY NOW](#) | \$199

GlowCap®

GlowPack™







# CACT

Context Awareness for  
Consumer IoT Technologies

Sony Mobile  
Lifelog

# Humanizing The Internet of Things

## User Perceptions of Context

Context of Use

Context Cues are important

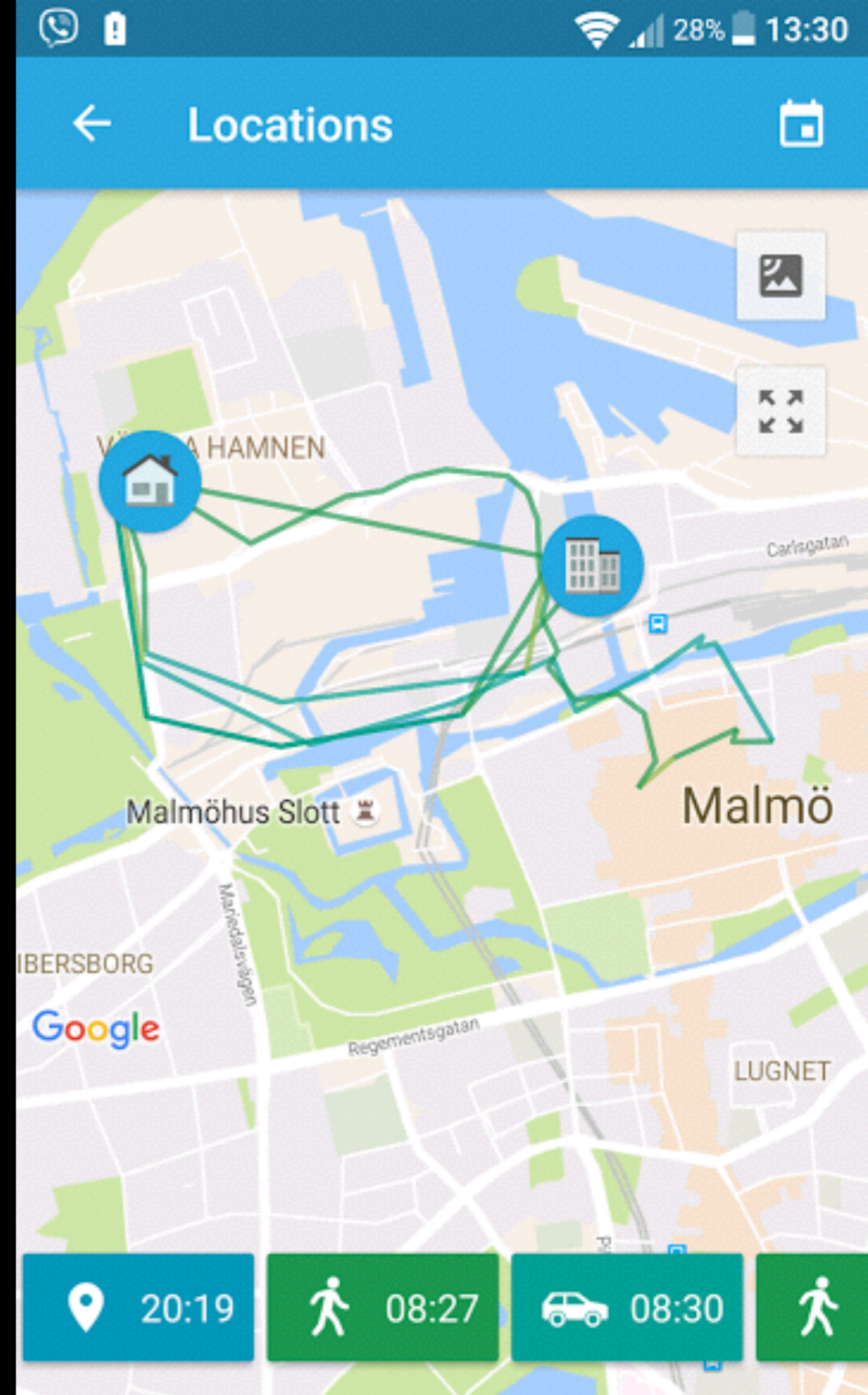
Salient aspects of Context (?)

# CACT

## Lifelog

Marks context as:

- Work
- School
- Home
- Other

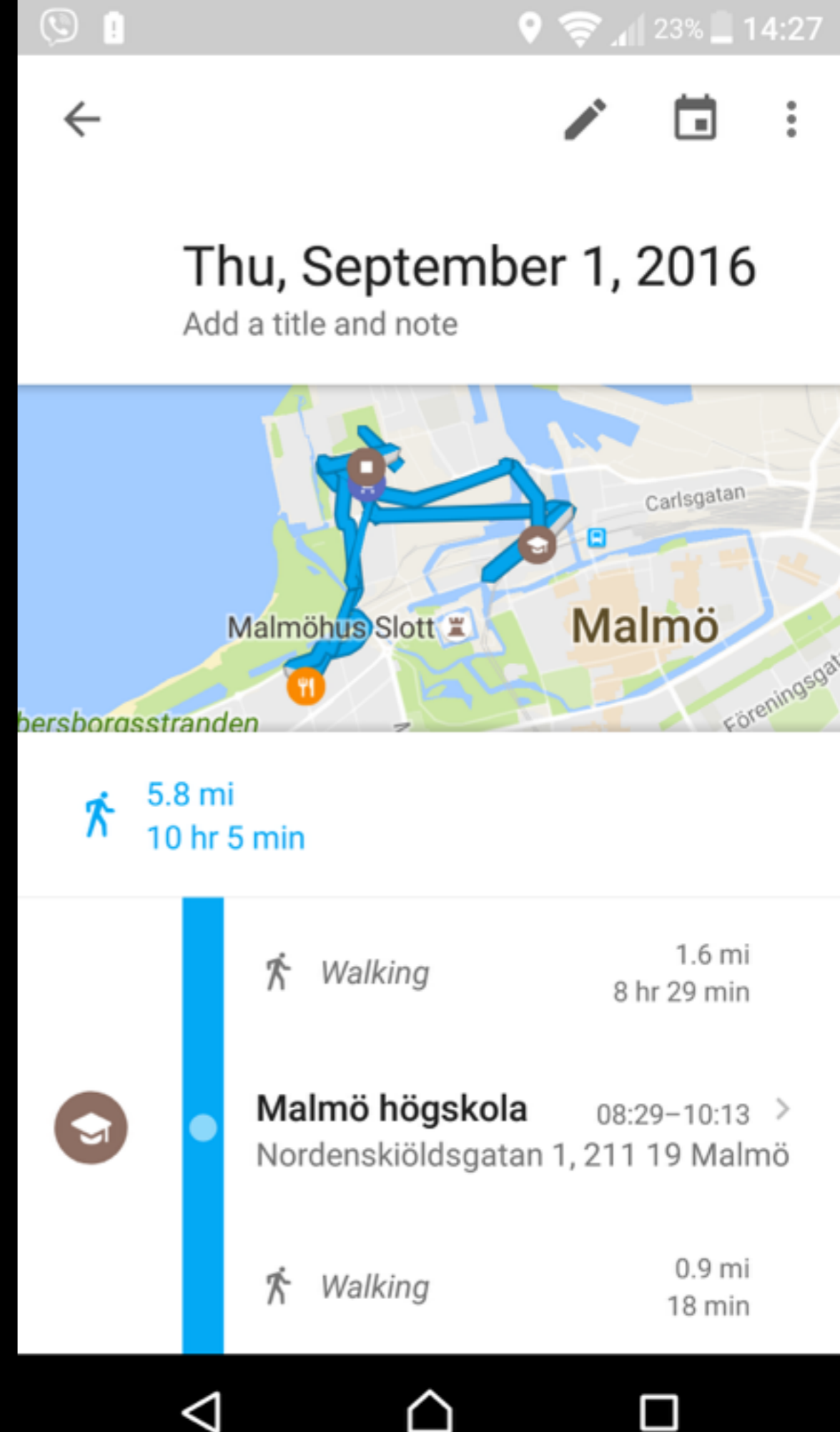


# CACT

## Google Maps

Marks context as:

- Work
- Home
- Places..



# CACT

## Study

In this study we complement an automated home/work detection algorithm with an experience sampling of the user's impression of context.

The aim is to find out:

1. When the home/work detection algorithm matches what the users report.
2. When the home/work detection algorithm does not match what the users report.
3. When the algorithm report and users report do not match, why is that ?

# CACT

## Study

Experience Sampling Questionnaire

Both multiple choice and open ended questions.

Question examples:

1. Multiple choice with mixed phrasing options

- I am at work.
- I am working.
- I would take a work-related call now.

2. Open-ended questions:

- Does “home” accurately describe your context? If not, then how would you describe your context?

# CACT

## Discussion

Data Indexicality

(Fischer, Crabtree, Roden et al. 2016)

Sociomateriality

(Dourish)

Product Ecology

(Forlizzi)

Question of Relevance..

# ISHPA

Interaction in the Smart  
Home: A Prototype-driven  
Approach





# Interfacing with the “Smart” Home

- Smart Home Automation
  - RQ: Dominance
- “Multi-Touchpoint” Interfaces
  - RQ: Where should interaction take place?

# ISHPA

## Study

- Technology Probes
  - Installing flic buttons to Verisure smart homes.
  - Users can customize functionality and chose placement.
  - Study over time.
- Diary Study
  - Collect significant experiences and opinions
- Inspiration from Ethnomethodology

# ISHPA

## Discussion

- Learning from a learning thermostat.
  - Exception Flagging
  - Incidental Intelligibility
  - Constrained Engagement

Yang & Newman, 2013

- H-Metaphor from Autonomous Cars

Flemish et al., 2003

- Domestication & UX over Time

Lee et al., 2009, Karapanos, 2009

—

# Finding the Red Thread

PhD

UX Insight & MI

Design Methods

Post-Doc

Context, Smartphones,  
Wearables

Smart Homes, Automation &  
Multi-Touch UX

# Finding the Red Thread

(and avoiding red herrings)

Designing for Experience. Developing UX Insight & MI.

Designing for IOT.

Designing for IOT with Experience in mind.



# Discussion

How do you represent users in the design process?

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How do you represent users in the design process?

Usability - User Research - Participatory Design - CoDesign



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