

SOLUTION SPACE AND CONCEPT VALIDATION

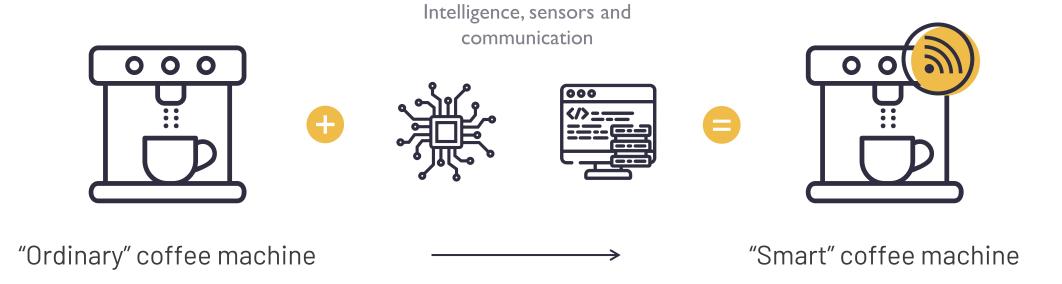
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With support from:



INNOVATION CHALLENGE

SMART COFFEE MACHINE





INNOVATION CHALLENGE

SMART COFFEE MACHINE













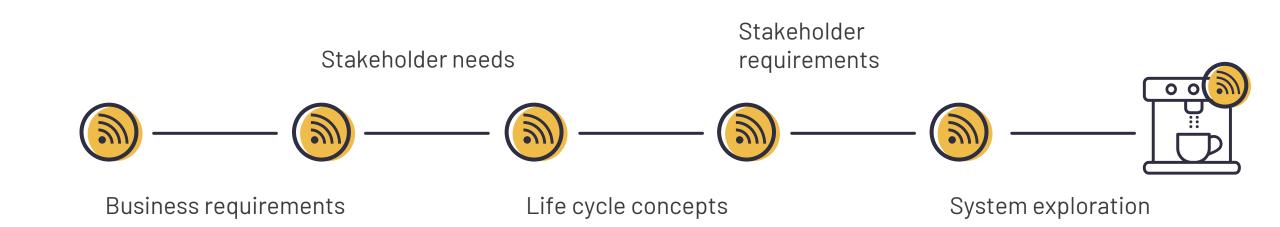
"Ordinary" coffee machine

- Competences
- Customers
- Suppliers
- Partners
- Business Model

"Smart" coffee machine

- New Competences
- New Stakeholders
- New Suppliers
- New Partners
- New Business Model

Intelligence, sensors and communication





Validated concept = create the whole story

- Identify stakeholders / customer and characterize the stakeholder needs
- Company fit and business model
- Define the mandatory capabilities and characteristics of solution(s)
- Technology, supply chain and enabling systems
- Scenarios for solution options (throughout the product life cycle)

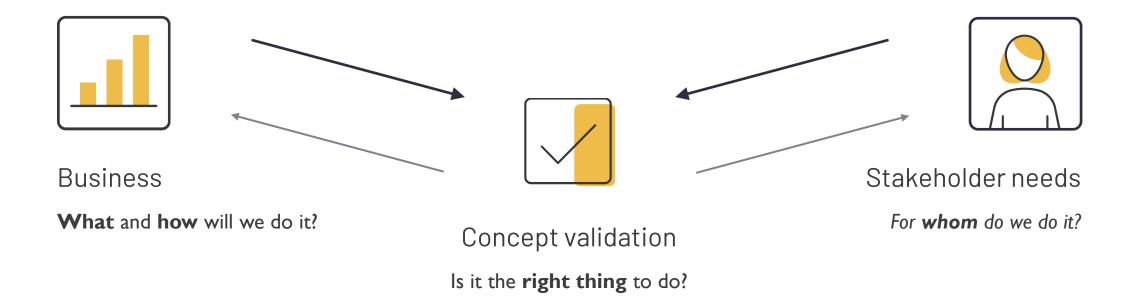
Stakeholder Stakeholder needs requirements

Business requirements

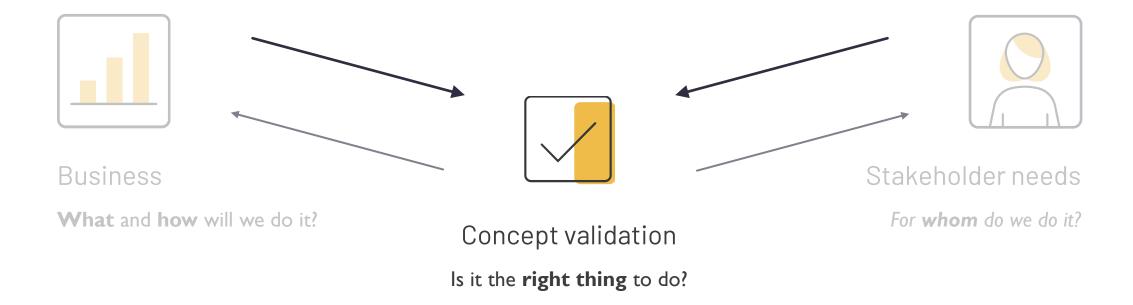
Life cycle concepts

System exploration





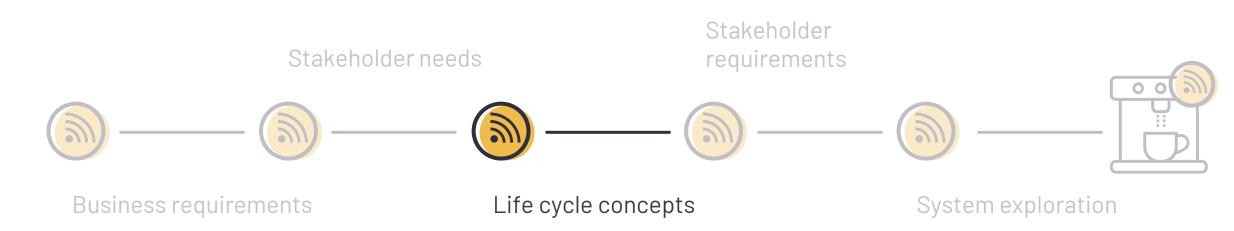




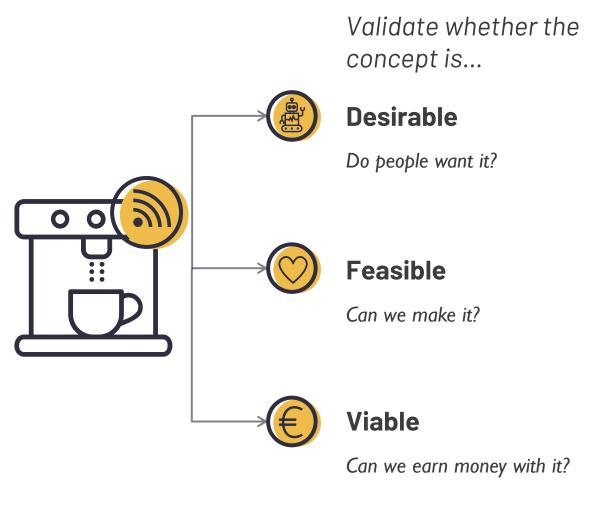


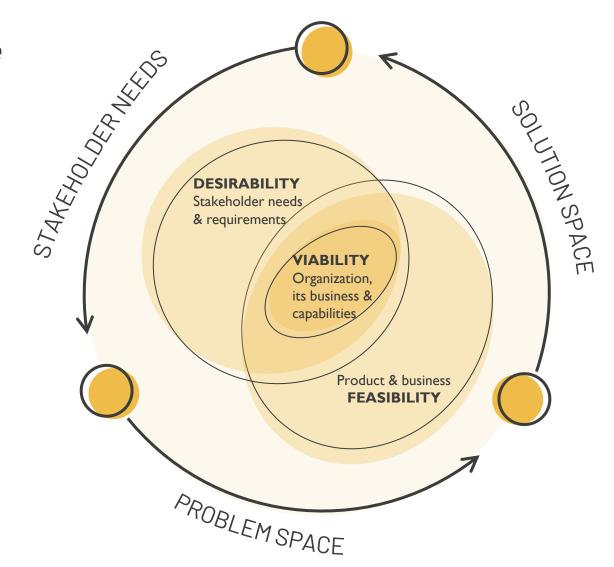
During this phase, we perform in-depth studies to evaluate multiple candidate concepts. The key objectives are to provide confidence that the business case is sound and the proposed solutions achievable.

Verify the feasibility of concepts, aid the understanding of stakeholder needs, explore architectural trade-offs and explore risks and opportunities.













Identifying risks



Concept validation



Living Lab validation sprint



Business modelling

Stakeholder needs















Business requirements

Life cycle concepts

System exploration

IDENTIFYING RISKS



IDENTIFYING RISKS

Risk (or threats) are events that if they occur, can influence the ability of the project to succeed.

Risks has 2 components:

Likelihood

VS

Consequence

Types of risk:

Technical

Cost

Schedule

Programmatic

Risk is inherently part of innovation.



IDENTIFYING RISKS



IDENTIFYING RISKS

Risk (or threats) are events that if they occur, can influence the ability of the project to succeed.

How to treat risks

- Feasibility studies to establish evidence & explore alternatives
- Control the risk (e.g. by expending budget to reduce the consequence)
- Avoid the risk through change of requirements / redesign
 - Scrubbing (reduce requirement)
 - Selection of alternative option
 - Staffing
- Accept the risk
- Transfer risk to another party



IDENTIFYING RISKS



IDENTIFYING RISKS

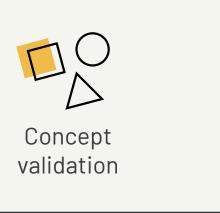
Risk (or threats) are events that if they occur, can influence the ability of the project to succeed.

TECHNIQUES

Expert judgement / interviews	Identify risks in their area of exerptise and quantify these judgements to take appropiate action
Failure Mode and Effects Analysis	A process of reviewing as components to identify potential failure modes, their causes and effects.
Fault Tree Analysis	An exercise to examine the undesired states of a system and determine the event rates.
Monte Carlo simulation	A probabilistic simulation to model phenomena with significant uncertainty to determine the likelyhood of an event.
Root cause analysis	A process for identifying root causes of problems or events and an approach to respond to them
<u>Delphi method</u>	A request for information sent to project stakeholders anonymously to list their requirements



CONCEPT VALIDATION



CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

During this step were are strictly concerned with exploring/validating technical, market and business aspects of the solution concepts.

We focus on aspects, technology or functional elements that are of key importance. The objective is to (rapidly) establish evidence that can support decision-making & requirement definition.

CONCEPT VALIDATION



CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

ELECTRONICS

MATERIAL

PRODUCTION

LOOK & FEEL

APPLICATION

USER INTERFACE

SERVICE

DIMENSIONS

MECHANICS

REGULATORY

ENCLOSURE

INTEGRATIONS



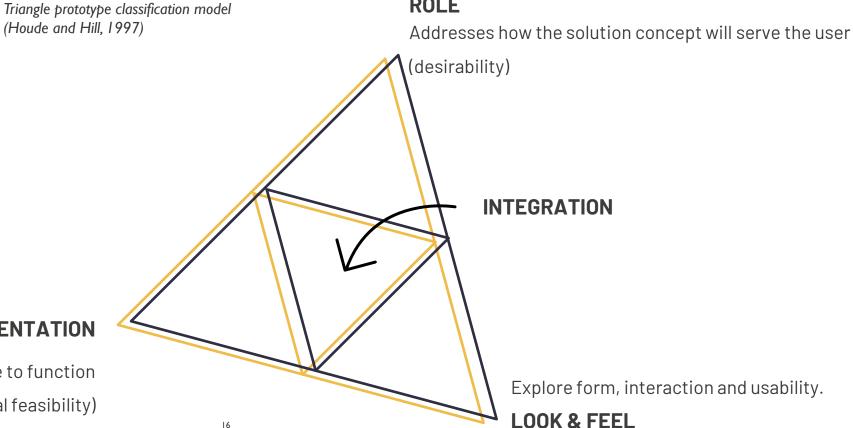
CONCEPT VALIDATION

Concept validation

CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

ROLE

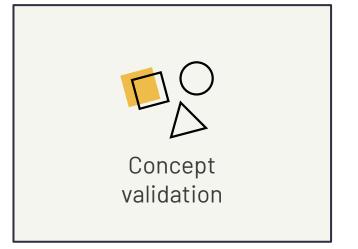


IMPLEMENTATION

How will the product actually be made to function (technical feasibility)



CONCEPT VALIDATION



CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

FIDELITY

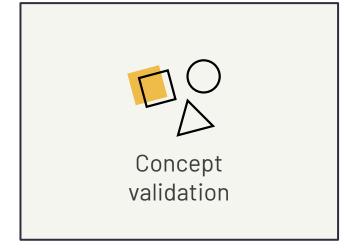
Fidelity is the degree to which the made design resembles an imagined, manufactured product. .

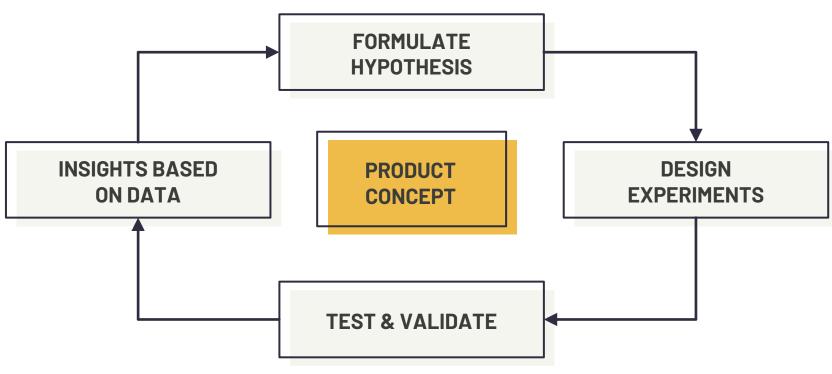
IDEA LOW FIDELITY MEDIUM FIDELITY HIGH FIDELITY PRODUCT

CONCEPT VALIDATION

CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.







STAKEHOLDER NEEDS

LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS

WHAT

<u>Imec's innovation canvas</u> that helps to gather and validate your most critical innovation assumptions.



Concept validation

Customer Segment

Needs

Current practices

Value proposition

Solution

Key Partners

Value Capture

Barriers

Reason from your most important stakeholder segments

Map your innovation's assumptions under each of the criteria

Identify your critical assumptions and (in)validate them step by step



FIDELITY

LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS

CONCEPT VALIDATION



CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

TECHNIQUES: ROLE

Storyboarding	A visual activity that shows the user's interaction & experience with a product via sketches or stories
<u>Observation</u>	Learn how your solution is being used, by observing users without explanation
Service ads / Landingpage tests	Visuals of a service concept to investigate how users interpret them.
(Clickable) <u>mockups</u>	A design of a service or product that appear to be working used for demonstration.
Role play	Perform a hypothetical service experience using a physical set-up the service situation with the mock-ups and people
"Rapid prototype" Hardware	Test vehicles intended to validate specific stakeholder needs related questions

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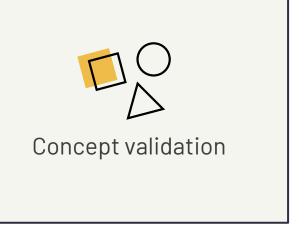




FIDFI ITY

LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS

CONCEPT VALIDATION



CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

TECHNIQUES: LOOK & FEEL

Sketches	Explorative visualizations or representations of the product or service via drawings.
<u>Physical Mockups</u>	Prototypes made from cheap, lightweight materials such as lego, foam, cardboard, wood, tape, .
Paper prototyping	Sketched representations of the user interface typically used to test and validate usability / ux
Desktop walkthrough / Wireframes	Low fidelity representations of the service or digital interface
Computer based 3D model / (clickable) mockups	A digital representation of the product / application's look & feel
Rapid prototyping hardware	Additive and subtractive manufacturing techniques to create a physical model of the product

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MONTH 3-4





DESIGN | LOOKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE



DESIGN | LOOKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE

MONTH 3-4



FINAL RENDERS











FORM

SW/WEB MOCKUPS





FIDFI ITY

LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS

CONCEPT VALIDATION



CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

TECHNIQUES: IMPLEMENTATION

<u>Development kits</u>	Reusable, easy to use development boards (Arduino, Raspberry Pi,) to create functional prototypes
Off-the-shelf software & components	Create and develop functional prototypes by using and integrating COTS software & hardware such as open-source libraries, sensors, breadboards,
3D printed mechanical parts	Use rapid prototyping techniques to iterate on the mechanical design (material, finishing, mechanics,)
Low code / no code development	Create application software through graphical user interfaces and configuration (rather than code)
Simulations	Calculate key parameters that are not observable or easily tested (e.g.strains mechanical structures)
Customized HW / SW 25	Custom designed PBA, mechanics, firmware or core-software.





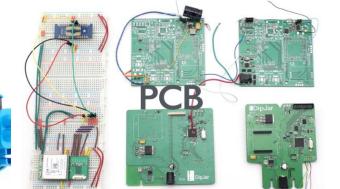




ENGINEERING | WORKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE

COMPONENTS





MONTH 4-9

ENGINEERING | WORKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE

MONTH 4-9

MONTH 2

ENGINEERING | WORKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE

ENGINEERING | WORKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE

MONTH 4-9

MONTH 4-9

ENGINEERING | WORKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE

MONTH 4-9

ENGINEERING | WORKS-LIKE PROTOTYPE

FEEL





METAL

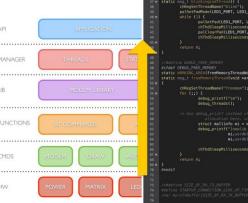


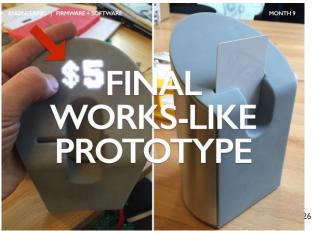


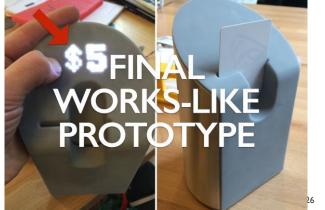




ENGINEERING | FIRMWARE + SOFTWARE







CONCEPT VALIDATION

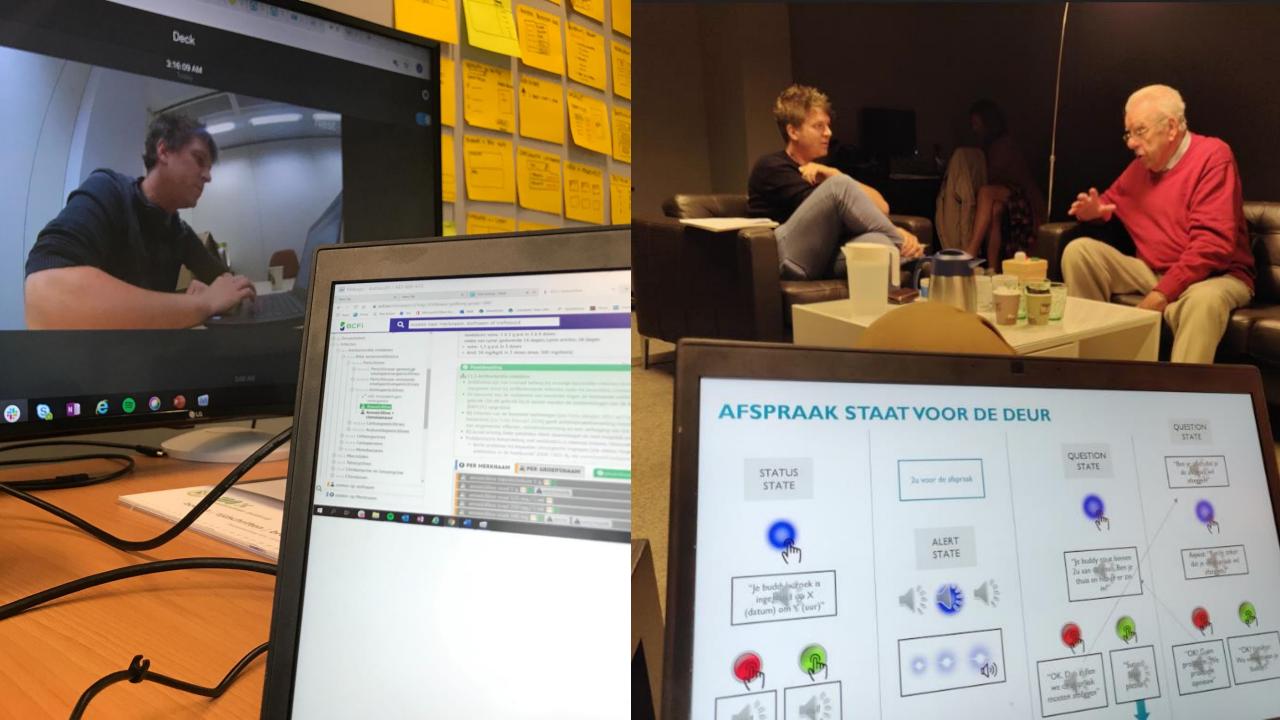


CONCEPT VALIDATION

(Low-cost) exploration, evaluation and validation techniques aimed at obtaining as much information (as needed / possible) to answer product concept risks / opportunities.

TECHNIQUES: TESTING

Experiments / Field testing	Validation of certain product concept aspects in a controlled / in-situ environment
Wizard of Oz	A method where participants interact with a system that they believe to be autonomous, but in reality, is controlled by an invisible human operator
<u>Living Labs</u>	A systematic user involvement approach in research and development (exploration, co-creation, testing).
<u>Usability</u> / UX testing	Evaluate the ease of use of a (digital) product by testing it on users
A/B testing	A randomized controlled experiment, in which two samples of a single variable are compared
<u>Simulations</u> 27	Calculate key parameters that are not observable or easily tested (e.g.strains mechanical structures)





LIVING LAB VALIDATION SPRINT

LIVING LAB VALIDATION SPRINT

A co-creation process in which a design challenge is explored and validated in a living lab, involving all relevant stakeholders.



Living Lab validation sprint

FOCUS



What problem do we focus on?

Formulate the hypothesis.

Who are the stakeholders & users?

ANALYZE



How is this problem solved today?

What technology is available?

What design constrains are there?

CO-CREATE



Which examples can inspire?

What should the solution look like?

PROTOTYPE & TEST



Can we simulate / prototype the solution?

Test with real users and/or in a real environment?

STUDY & LEARN

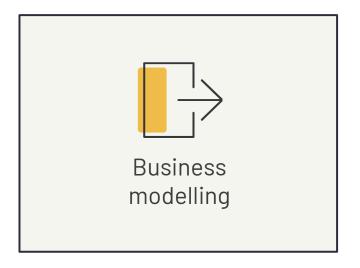


What have we learned?

What are the next steps?

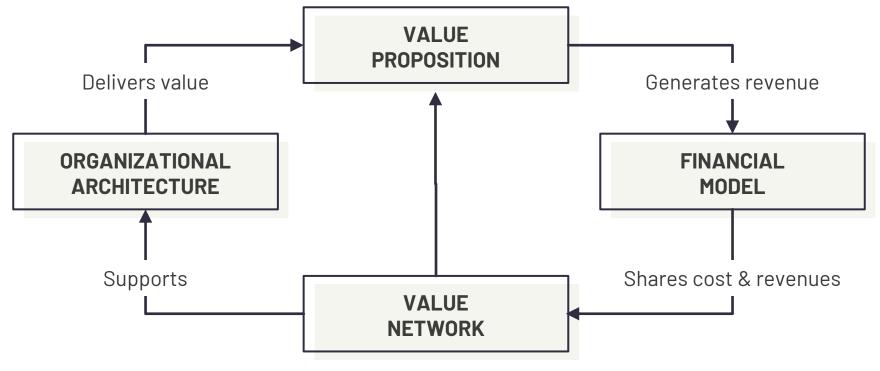


BUSINESS MODELLING



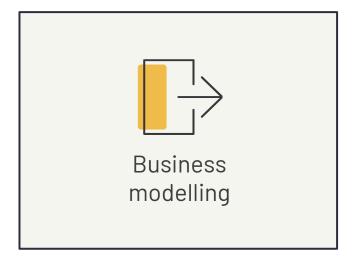
BUSINESS MODELLING

Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.





BUSINESS MODELLING



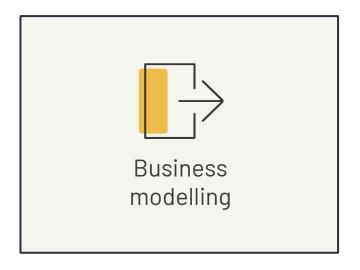
BUSINESS MODELLING

Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.

TECHNIQUES: FRAMEWORKS

<u>Business Model Canvas</u>	A framework used for developing new business models and documenting existing ones
<u>Innovatrix</u>	Imec's innovation canvas that helps to gather and validate your most critical innovation assumptions.
Value proposition canvas	A framework thats helps ensure that a product or service is positioned around the customer
<u>Lean Canvas</u>	A business modeling tool to deconstruct a business idea into its key and most risky assumptions.
<u>Validation Board</u>	A framework that gathers and validates assumptions around customer, problem and solution.
<u>Customer Journey</u>	A visual representation of the journey a customer takes when interacting with your product / service

BUSINESS MODELLING



BUSINESS MODELLING

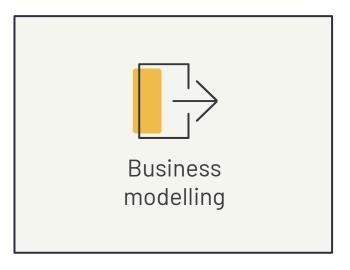
Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.

TECHNIQUES: MARKET

TAM SAM SOM	Use the TAM, SAM, SOM principle to estimate the market size
Desk research	Use online search engines to find (historic, macroeconomic) data on market size
Own sales	Use data from earlier selling efforts to estimate market size
Surveys	Create questionaires to deduct willingness to pay for a certain product to estimate the market size.
Market segmentation	Divide customers into groups that share similar characteristics to relate (better) to each segment.



BUSINESS MODELLING



BUSINESS MODELLING

Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.

TECHNIQUES: MARKET SIZE

realistically capture

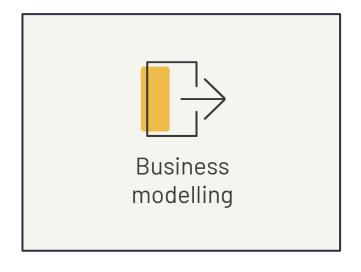


Serviceable Available Market

Portion of the market you can acquire based on your business model / targets



BUSINESS MODELLING



BUSINESS MODELLING

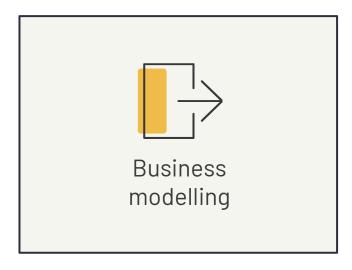
Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.

TECHNIQUES: VALUE PROPOSITION

Value proposition canvas	A framework thats helps ensure that a product or service is positioned around the customer
<u>Landingpage tests</u>	Experiment with different landingpages to test which message connects best with the customer
Infographics	Create an infographic to visualize your value proposition and do story telling
<u>Competitive Analysis</u>	Position your value proposition to that of your competitors
Value propositon builder	A framework to create a value proposition based on 6 customer-centric elements



BUSINESS MODELLING

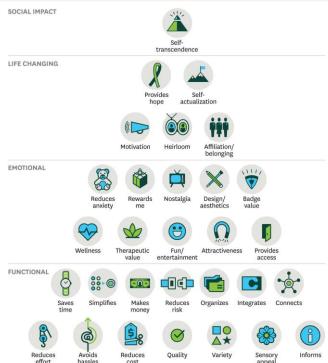


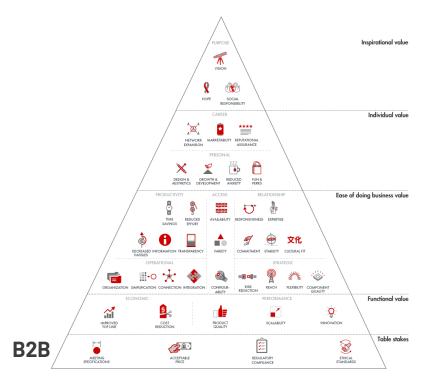
BUSINESS MODELLING

Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.

TECHNIQUES: VALUE PROPOSITION

The elements of value (Bain & Company)





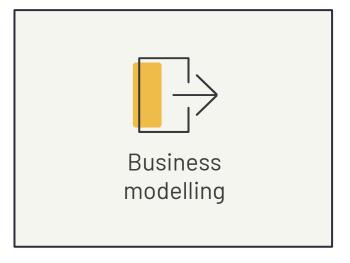


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LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS

BUSINESS MODELLING



BUSINESS MODELLING

Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.

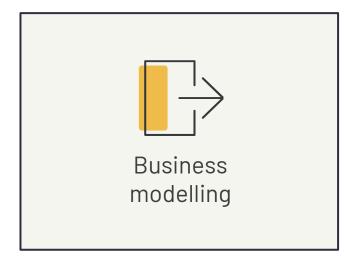
BUSINESS MODELS

- Product sales
- Software sales
- Service sales
- X-As-A-Service
- Licensing
- Leasing/Renting
- Franchising



LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS

BUSINESS MODELLING

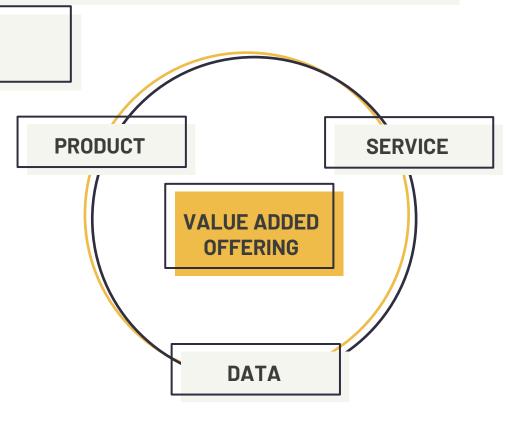


BUSINESS MODELLING

Define what you will offer, to whom and why and how to organise yourself to do this in a financially viable manner.

REVENUE MODELS

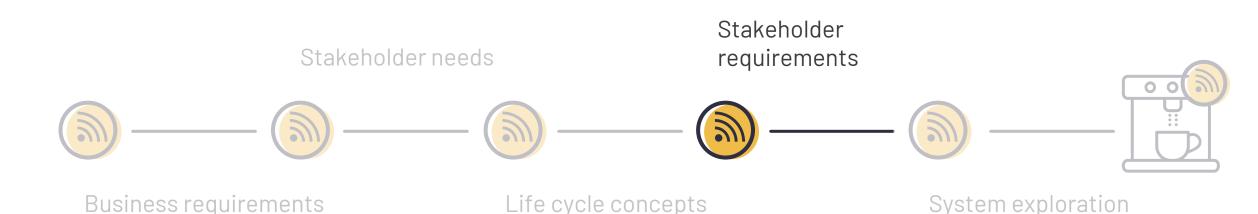
- One off sales
- Pay per use
- Subscription
- Freemium
- Hidden revenue
- Razor & Blade





Requirements should provide a complete description of the key features your product or service should have and that are feasible to develop.

The objective is to describe out what **must happen** to meet the need. It's an abstraction exercise from a user / business / contextual need or to a requirement for the system.





LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS

STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS



STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

Product requirements represent the characteristics your solution must meet to be successful in order to address a need expressed by the stakeholders.

It's an iterative and balancing effort that works both top-down as bottom-up.

- Standards
- Utilization environment (e.g. water/dust proof, heat, safety, ...)
- Design considerations (e.g. user experience, safety, integration, environmental impact, ...)
- Design constraints (e.g. weight, form, resources, ...)

ALLOCATE TO DESIGN CATEGORIES

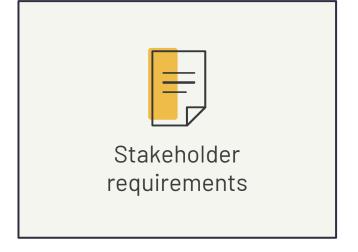




TRANSLATING NEEDS

STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

Product requirements represent the characteristics your solution must meet to be successful in order to address a need expressed by the stakeholders.



NECESSARY

CONFORMING

ACHIEVABLE

IMPLEMENTATION INDEPENDENT

REQUIREMENTS

SINGULAR

COMPLETE

VERIFIABLE

UNAMBIGUOUS



TRANSLATING NEEDS



STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

Product requirements represent the characteristics your solution must meet to be successful in order to address a need expressed by the stakeholders.

Example expressed need: "device should be handheld"

- Physical characteristcs
 - Weight & dimension constraints
 - Ergonomics & human factors
 - Durability & reliability
- Battery operated
 - Power supply & battery life
 - Charging ports
- Device functionality
- Etc...



TRANSLATING NEEDS



STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

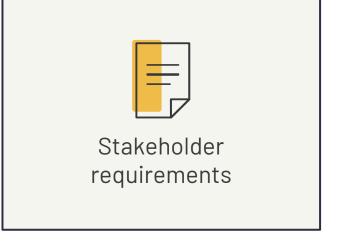
Product requirements represent the characteristics your solution must meet to be successful in order to address a need expressed by the stakeholders.

TECHNIQUES

User Story Mapping	A visual exercise to identify and prioritize characteristcs and features a product must have
Benchmarking	Compare requirements to those of comparable organizations or products
<u>Delphi Method</u>	A request for information sent to project stakeholders anonymously to list their requirements



TRANSLATING NEEDS



STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

Product requirements represent the characteristics your solution must meet to be successful in order to address a need expressed by the stakeholders.

USER STORY MAPPING

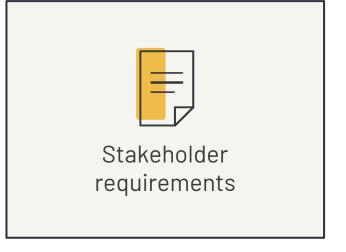
User Story Mapping employs a concept of user stories, that communicate the requirement in a format that captures the value for its (end) user.

AS A [TYPE OF USER], I WANT TO [ACTION] SO THAT [BENEFIT]

By visually mapping out these user stories, product teams tell the story of the customer journey and break it into parts. This helps them design and build functionality that is focused on desired customer outcomes.



TRANSLATING NEEDS



STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

Product requirements represent the characteristics your solution must meet to be successful in order to address a need expressed by the stakeholders.

USER STORY MAPPING

Story mapping consists of ordering user stories along two dimensions.

User Journey (activities & tasks)

User stories

The map arranges the user's activities along the horizontal axis, visualizing the behavior of either the user or the system (often chronologically). Along the vertical axis, the stories represent increased sophistication and detail.



TRANSLATING NEEDS



STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

Product requirements represent the characteristics your solution must meet to be successful in order to address a need expressed by the stakeholders.

USER STORY MAPPING

TASK TASK TASK TASK

ACTIVITY

USER STORY USER STORY

STORY USER STORY

USER STORY

USER STORY

USER STORY

ACTIVITY

USER STORY

USER STORY

USER STORY

PRIORITY

USER STORY

46

USER STORY

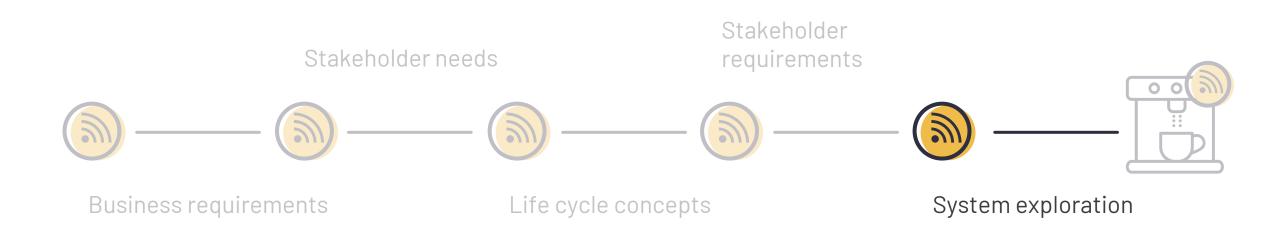
USER STORY



SYSTEM EXPLORATION

The goal of this phase is to explore, assess and validate various options that can meet the requirements.

- Enabling systems & competences necessary
- Technologies & system elements assessment
- Preliminary system concepts (incl. architectural concepts)



IMPLEMENTATION – INDUSTRIEPARTNERSCHAP



ORIENTATION

2 DAYS

Exploring problem / opportunity space regarding integration of a (smart) technological component in your company's offer or business processes

> 70 % subsidized 981 € excl. VAT



CONCEPT VALIDATION

3 DAYS

Validation of the solution space: build a roadmap for your innovation track with referral to potential partners and requirements for validating the concept.

70 % subsidized

1.612 € excl. VAT











IMPLEMENTATION – CONTACT US



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