Al Design Methods & Precepts

Segmented Diamond Loop

Service Design

Service Design involves creating tangible value for individuals by addressing their needs, which are identified through generative methods of evidence collection. This process focuses on understanding user requirements and translating them into effective and user-centered services that cater to their specific needs and preferences.

Operational Domain

An operational domain, in the context of product development, refers to the specific environment or context in which a product is deployed and operates. It encompasses all aspects related to the deployment, functionality, and evaluation of the product within its intended use case. This includes considerations such as infrastructure, user interactions, performance, maintenance, and the product's overall effectiveness in meeting its intended purpose.







Product Deployment

Discover

Research

Generative research practices in product design refer to systematic and exploratory methods employed to generate insights, ideas, and opportunities during the early stages of the design process. These practices involve gathering qualitative data through techniques such as user interviews, observations, and contextual inquiries.

Define

Experiments

The process of creating experiments to validate interaction models, including Human Factors and perceptual user experience (UX), involves systematically designing and conducting studies to assess the effectiveness, usability, and user satisfaction with a product's interface and interactions. The goal is to enhance the design of interaction models by taking into account human factors, perceptual aspects, and user behavior, resulting in more effective products and interfaces.

Design

Evaluate

Evaluating design variants involves systematically assessing and comparing different design options to determine their effectiveness in achieving specific goals and user needs. By rigorously evaluating design variants, designers can make informed decisions, refine their designs, and offer optimal user experiences which meet their intended objectives.

Deliver

Audit

The practice of executing a design system involves meticulously designing individual components and rigorously auditing release candidates to ensure they align with the design specifications. This process aims to harmonize the product's visual and functional elements, ensuring consistency and coherence across the user interface.

Systems

The technical architecture and scientific constraints within the operational domain encompass the framework and limitations that influence the creation of a product or system. Technical architecture refers to the structure, components, and infrastructure that support the product's functionality. Scientific constraints involve the principles, laws, and empirical knowledge that guide the design process. These constraints may include physical laws (e.g., laws of physics), mathematical principles, and scientific theories relevant to the product's domain.

Interactions

Defining the constraints for the human interaction model in a specific operational domain involves specifying the limitations and requirements governing user interactions. These constraints encompass physical considerations, such as screen size and input methods, as well as cognitive factors like user memory and attention. Accessibility, technical capabilities, and regulatory compliance are integral aspects.

Analyze

Evaluating a product's success and failures across multiple iterations involves a systematic process. It begins by defining performance and behavioral metrics and setting clear objectives. Successes are measured by assessing whether the product achieves its intended goals, using these metrics to gauge user engagement, retention, or conversion rates. User feedback and usability testing provide qualitative insights.

Validate

Validation in the operational domain with the target audience is a crucial step in assessing a product's real-world effectiveness. This process involves engaging with actual users or stakeholders within their operational context to gather feedback and assess whether the product aligns with their needs. Activities like user testing, field trials, surveys, and observations aim to verify the product's performance and effectiveness.