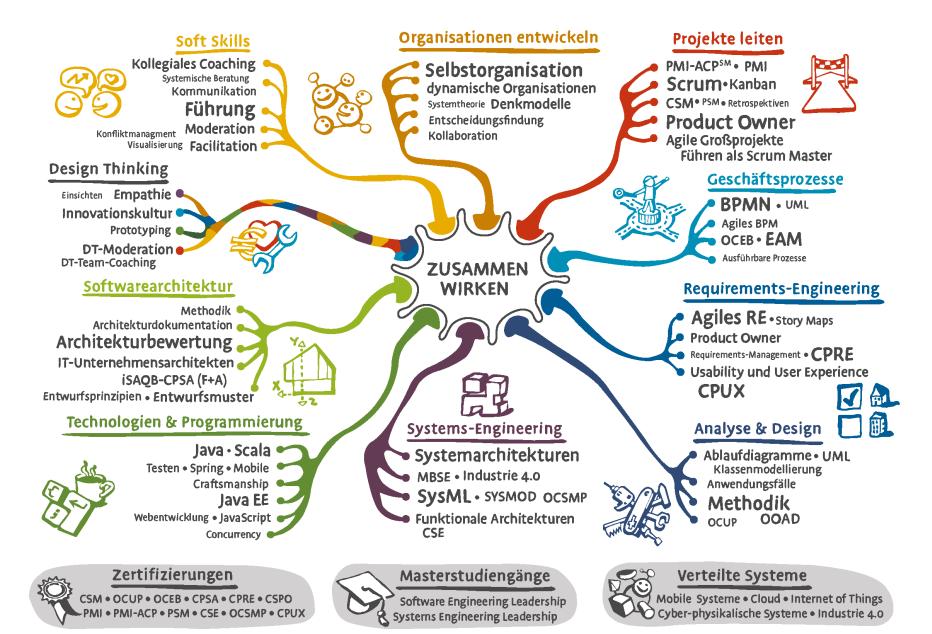


### **Vortrag Design Thinking**

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@dt\_hh

Juni 2016 | Bad Honnef Rheinisches Forum Großgruppenarbeit





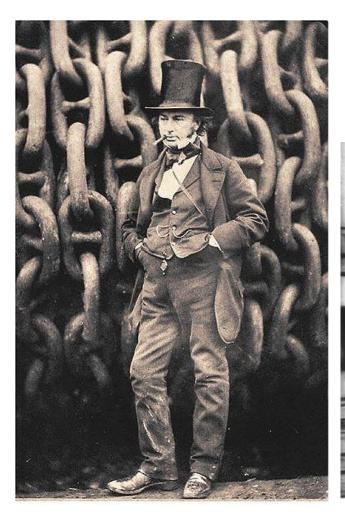


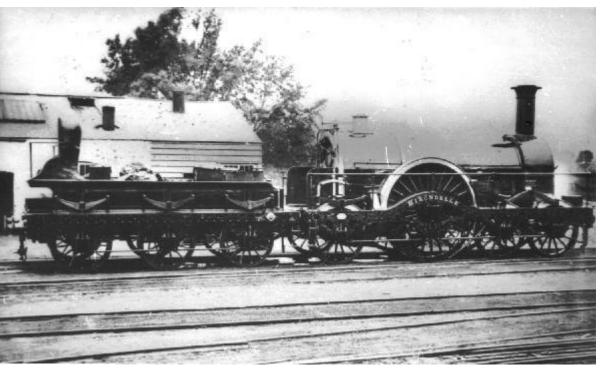


Source: jordanfischer http://flickr.com/photos/jordanfischer/61429449

Designers have developed a number of techniques to avoid being captured by too facile a solution. They take the original problem as a suggestion, not as a final statement, then think broadly about what the real issues underlying this problem statement might really be [...] - instead of solving that problem, they stop to consider a wide range of potential **solutions**. Only then will they finally converge upon their proposal. This process is called "Design Thinking."

- Don Norman



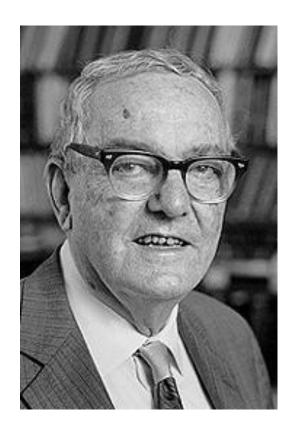


Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859)

Quelle: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/lsambard\_Kingdom\_Brunel

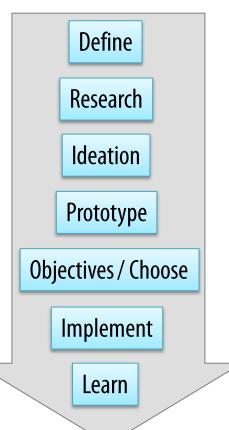
Quelle: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:GWR\_Hirondelle.jpg





Buch: "The Sciences of the Artifical" (1969)

"Engineering, medicine, business, architecture and painting are concerned **not with the necessary** but with the contingent — not with how things are but with **how they might be**— in short, with design."



Herbert Alexander Simon (1916-2001)

Quelle: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert\_Simon









The Organizational "I'm Sorry"
Haurice E. Schweitzer et al.

Cybersecurity: Lessons from the Pentagon

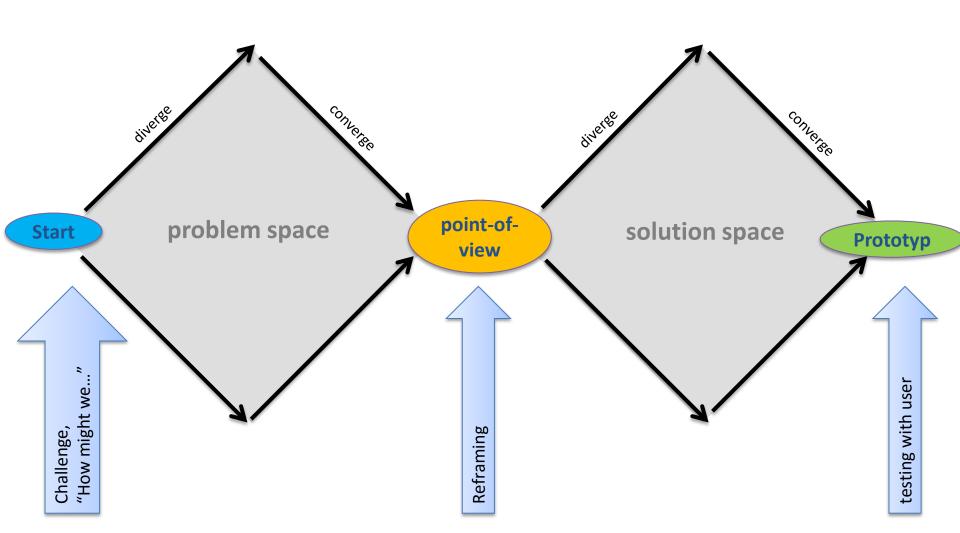
How to Embrace Complex Change

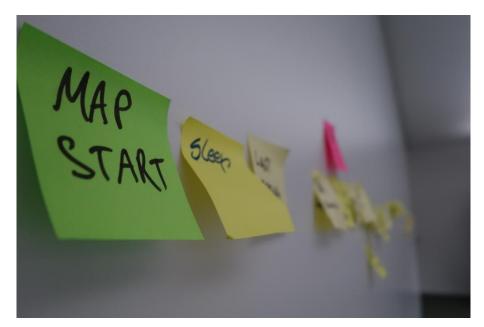
USING THIS APPROACH TO DEVISE STRATEGY AND MANAGE CHANGE. PAGE 55





# **Design Thinking Prozess**



















## Linsichten zur DT-Ubung - Mehr ist mehr - Problem night noting - Kundenfolens - Spaß, Frende beim Entwichelm - Eet versligt - Ping-Pong-Spill - Tolar Punkt -> Selektion, zu viele Idean - Marketing wird mit entrickelt - Weniz Kritik - Faszinierend, Traum trägt - Zeitdruch ist gut - Rahmon orfassen ist schwieria



### **Design Thinking - Characteristics**

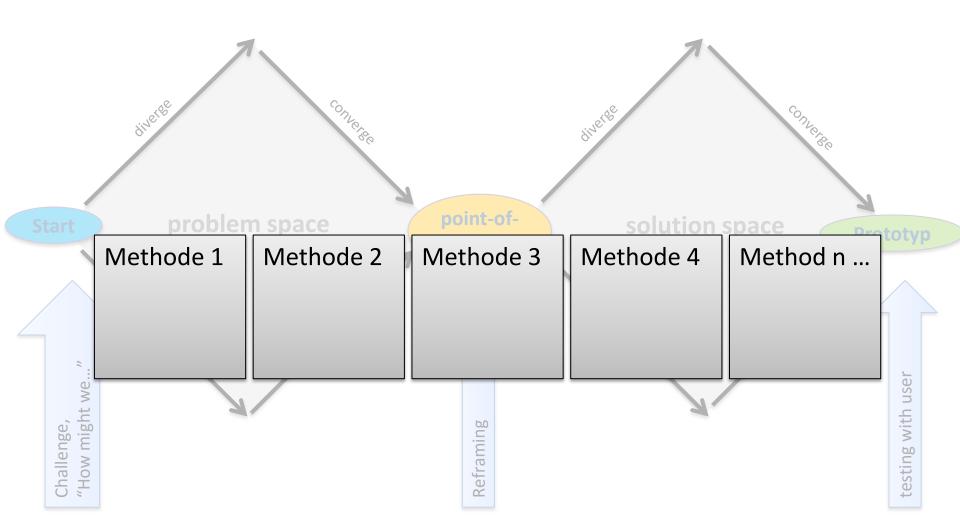
(Baeck & Gremett (2011))

Attribute	Description	Comment
Ambiguity	Being comfortable when things are unclear or when you don't know the answer	Design Thinking addresses wicked = ill-defined and tricky problems.
Collaborative	Working together across disciplines	People design in interdisciplinary teams.
Constructive	Creating new ideas based on old ideas, which can also be the most successful ideas	Design Thinking is a solution-based approach that looks for an improved future result.
Curiosity	Being interested in things you don't understand or perceiving things with fresh eyes	Considerable time and effort is spent on clarifying the requirements. A large part of the problem solving activity, then, consists of problem definition and problem shaping.
Empathy	Seeing and understanding things from your customers' point of view	The focus is on user needs (problem context).
Holistic	Looking at the bigger context for the customer	Design Thinking attempts to meet user needs and also drive business success.
Iterative	A cyclical process where improvements are made to a solution or idea regardless of the phase	The Design Thinking process is typically non-sequential and may include feedback loops and cycles (see below).
Nonjudgmental	Creating ideas with no judgment toward the idea creator or the idea	Particularly in the brainstorming phase, there are no early judgments.
Open mindset	Embracing design thinking as an approach for any problem regardless of industry or scope	The method encourages "outside the box thinking" ("wild ideas"); it defies the obvious and embraces a more experimental approach.

Quelle: http://www.sapdesignguild.org/community/design/design\_thinking.asp



## Design Thinking Prozess





### Methoden-Baukasten

