Product Design

OIDD 415/515 MEAM 415 IPD 515

Basics of Design & Aesthetics

Product Design

What is "Good Design?"

- Basics
- 3 Dimensional Design

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Good design can be achieved through following established conventions and rules of how we psychologically process what we see.

We Dislike Uncertainty.

Product Design

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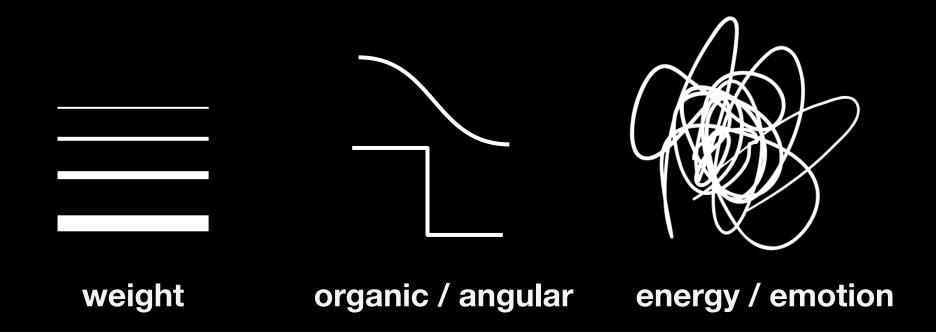
- What is "Good Design?"
- Basics
- 3 Dimensional Design



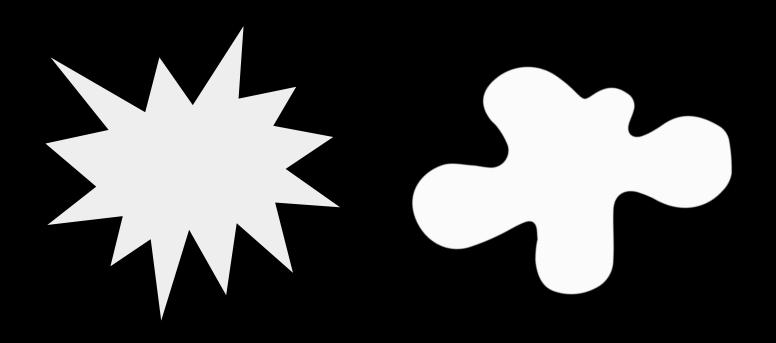
Building Blocks

- Line
- Shape
- Value
- Color
- Gestalt Principles

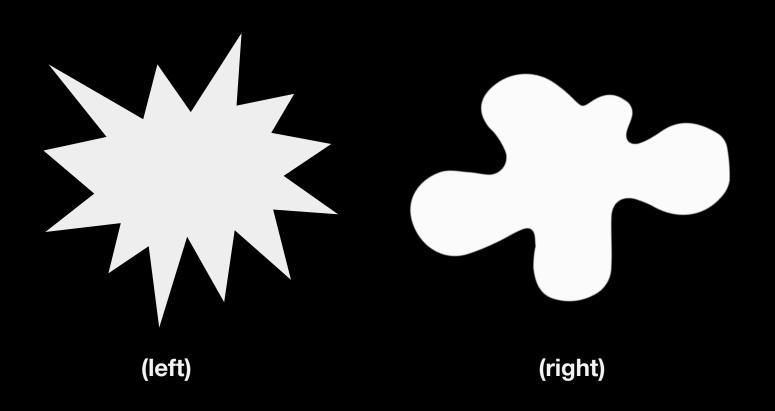
Line: the most basic element, a descriptor of many things



Shape: energy & emotion

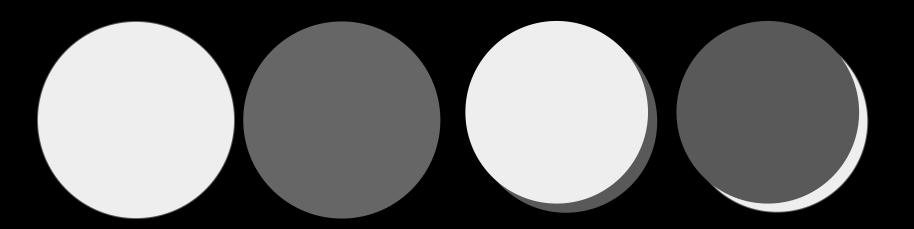


Which is "Bouba" and which is "Kiki"?



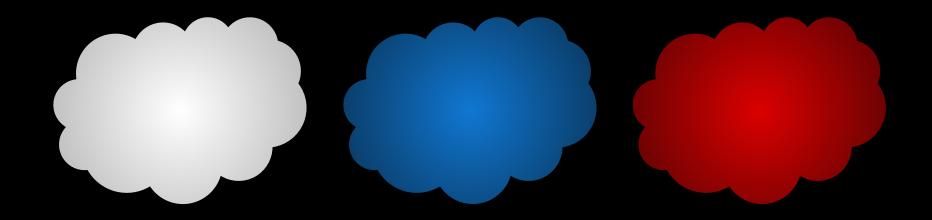


Value: relative darkness and lightness of shapes



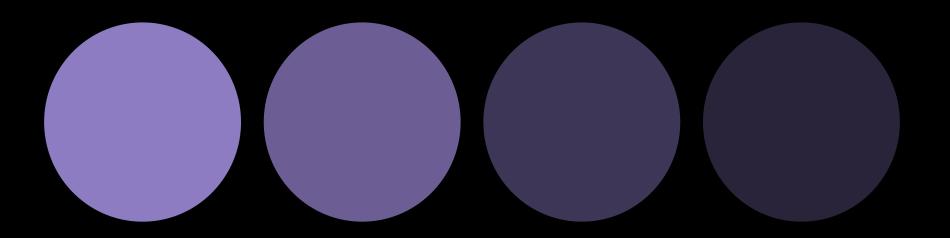
lighter colors tend to come "forward"

Color:



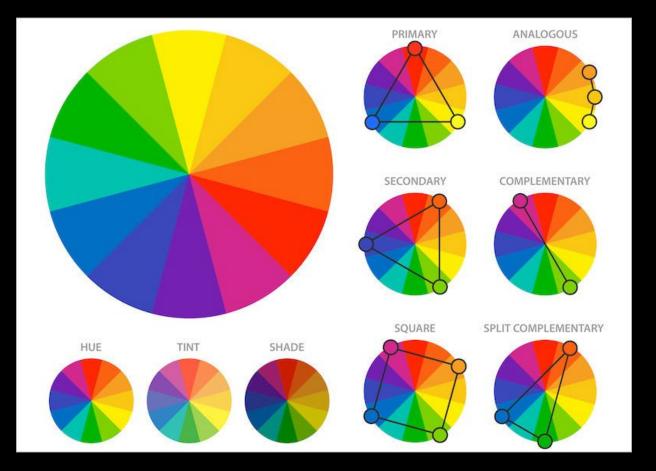
color can prompt us to react differently

Color: depth and focus



similar to value, can create depth

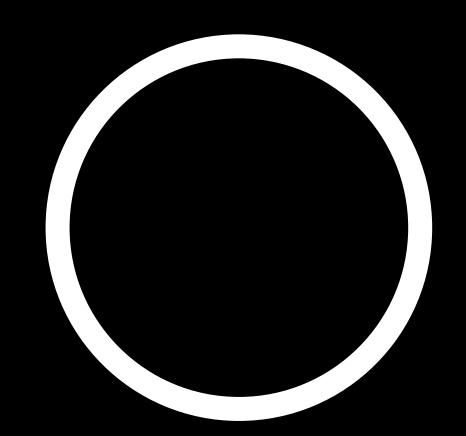
Bonus! Color compositions



Gestalt Principles:



Gestalt Principles:



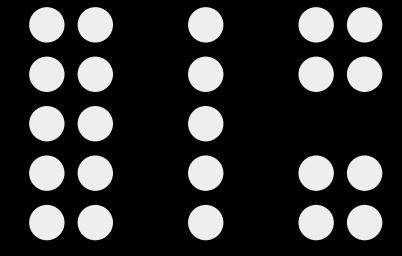
Gestalt Principles: we innately close gaps, create connections, and infer meaning from the relationships between elements of design.

Gestalt Principles: Closure, we prefer completeness

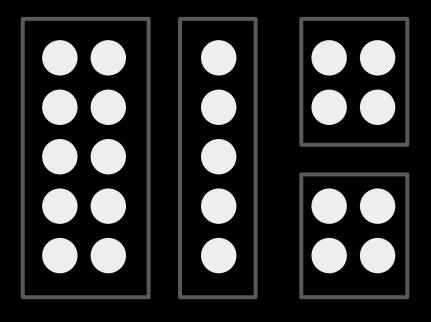




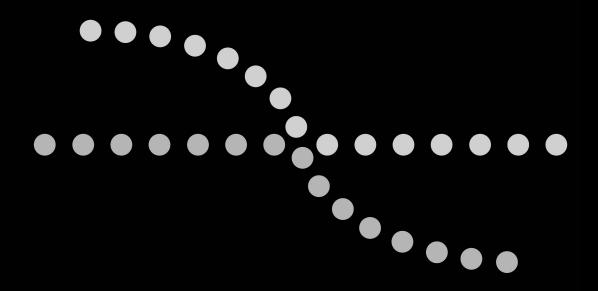
Gestalt Principles: Proximity



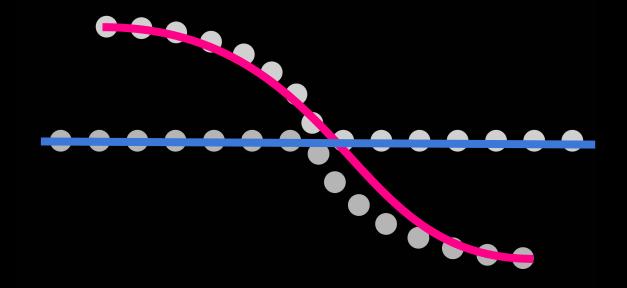
Gestalt Principles: Proximity, elements that are close together create groups



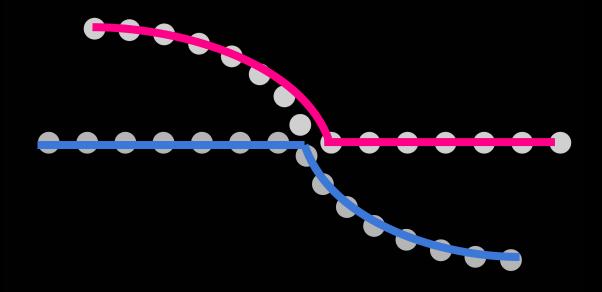
Gestalt Principles: Continuation: prefer to see a continuous flow of visual elements rather than separated objects



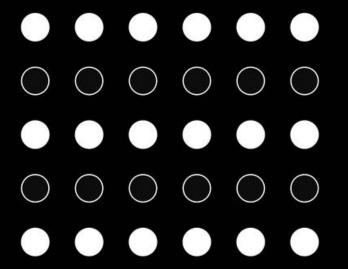
Gestalt Principles: Continuation, prefer to see a continuous flow of visual elements rather than separated objects



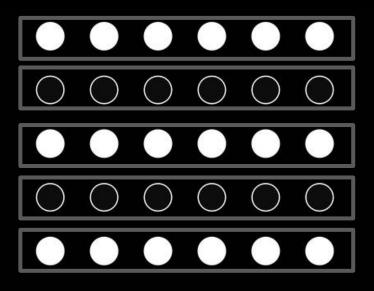
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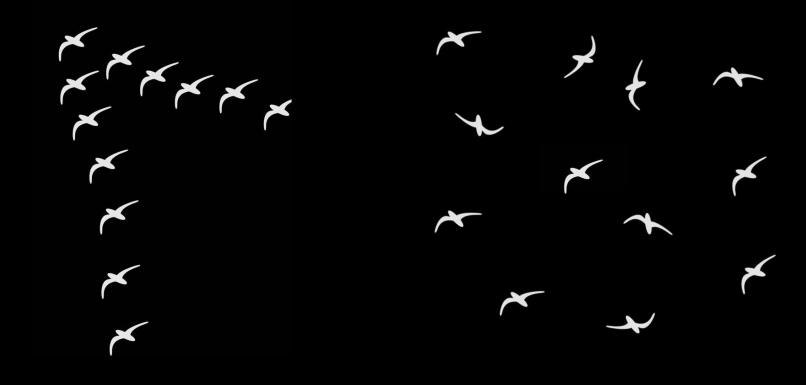
Gestalt Principles: Similarity



Gestalt Principles: Similarity, elements that look similar create groups



Gestalt Principles: Common Fate, when elements point in the same direction we see them as a group



3Dimensional

Building Blocks

- Form Language
- Proportion
- Texture
- Material
- Color

Best Practices

- Balance
- Repetition and Rhythm
- Proportion
- Gestalt Principles

Form Language: what type of elements or "rules" does the form inhibit



Philippe Starck - Juicy Salif



Aldo Rossi - Il Conico Kettle

Material: creates meaning and emotion, augments functionality







preciousness

whimsy

comfort

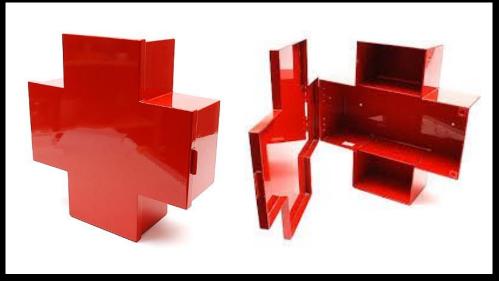
Texture: creates emphasis, distinctiveness, and indicates affordances (how to use it)





Color: emotional response





Karim Rashid for Method

Thomas Ericksson for Cappellini, Red Cross Medicine Cabinet, 1992

Color: emotional response should match context





3Dimensional

Building Blocks

- Line & Silhouette
- Form Language
- Proportion
- Texture
- Material
- Color

Best Practices

- Balance
- Repetition and Rhythm
- Proportion
- Gestalt Principles
- Material Juxtapositions

Balance: a/symmetry





Charles & Ray Eames, Molded Plastic Side Chair c. 1950

Charles & Ray Eames, La Chaise 1948

Repetition: rhythm, pattern, flow

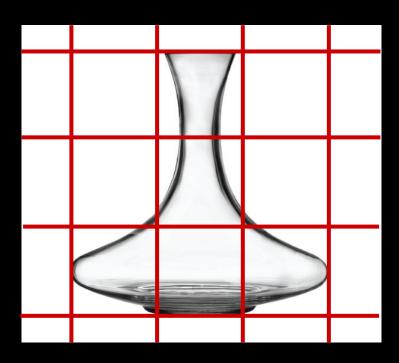


Marc Newson for Magis, "Dish Doctor", 1998



Frank Gehry for Vitra, "Wiggle Chair", 1972

Proportion: Logical proportional relationships (Odd Numbers, Thirds)



Carafe Surcouf (1950s) - La Rochere Design Team



La Conica - Aldo Rossi

Gestalt Principles: Grouping of Elements



proximity & similarity

Material Juxtapositions: interest and affordance

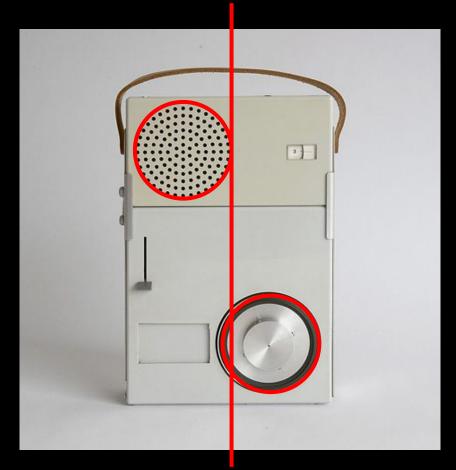


Deconstructing the Designed World



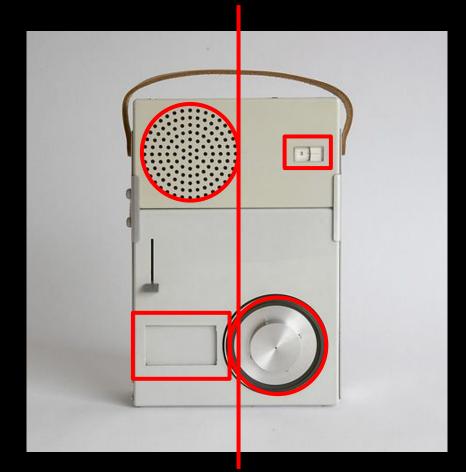
TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Balance



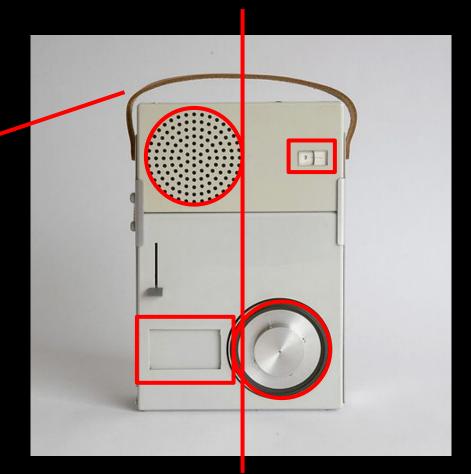
TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Balance Repetition



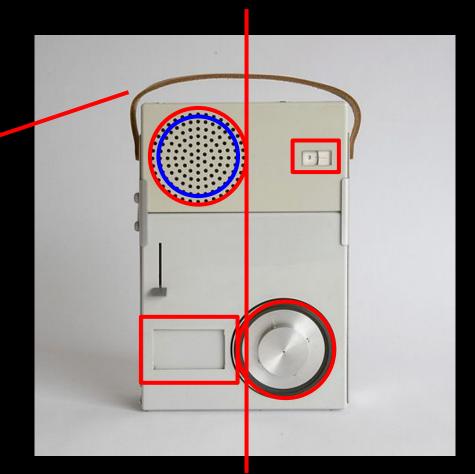
TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Balance Repetition Material



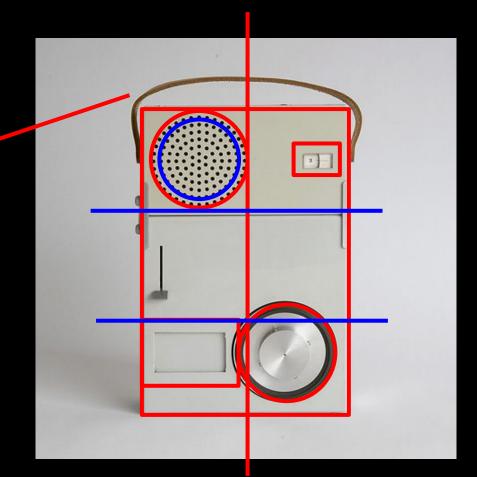
TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Balance Repetition Material Gestalt



TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Balance Repetition Material Gestalt Proportion



TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun





Key Takeaways

- "Good Design" follows an established set of rules: use basic building blocks of design + best practices
- Aesthetic design choices should all be intentional: every line, shape, color, form, etc should have a reason behind it
- Aesthetics can convey an infinite amount of things to the user: what a product is, how to use it, and how it makes us feel

Deconstructing the Designed World

- Get together with your table and grab a product
- Deconstruct the design of your product (next slide)
- Is it beautiful or ugly?
- If it's ugly, how would you improve it?
- How does it make you feel?

- Line
- Shape
- Value
- Form Language
- Proportion
- Texture
- Material
- Color

Is it beautiful or ugly? What would you change?

- Balance
- Repetition and Rhythm
- Proportion
- Gestalt Principles
- What emotion does it evoke?



Product Design

1. Empathy

2. Define

3. Ideate

4. Prototype

5. Test

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Coming Up:

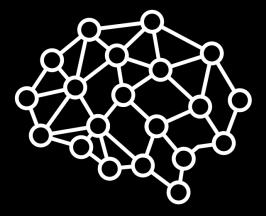
- Between this class and next class: submitting 5 ideas to Darwinator and rating 50 ideas
- Choose your best idea and prepare a pitch for next class

Brainstorming

- Think back to your user research activity, the insights you identified, and the In Way Way Might We Statements you formulated.
- Draw (sketch pictures!) of physical products that solve the problem you identified.
- Remember project criteria: college student market, retails for under \$50, less than ten components

Brainstorming Rules

- Defer judgement.
- Encourage wild ideas.
- Build on the ideas of others.
- Be visual.
- Go for quantity.



....the best ideas generated by the hybrid structure are better than the best ideas generated by a team structure. This result is driven by the fact that the

...hybrid structure generates about three times as many ideas per unit of time, and that these ideas are of significantly higher quality on average.

Up Next...

5 Minutes Individual 20 Minutes Group

(Get something to draw with and something to draw on)

5 Minutes for Individual Ideation



Think back to your insights and needs!

- Draw pictures no words!!
- Go for Quantity
- Go for wild ideas!

20 Minutes for Hybrid Ideation



- Build on each other's ideas
- Defer judgement
- Encourage wild ideas!

Coming Up

- This is a big week with lots to do
- Next class is Opportunity Pitch!
- Submitting and evaluating ideas in Darwinator
 - Everyone will get an email after class
 - Username should be your PENN EMAIL

- SUBMIT 5 ideas to Darwinator
 - For Monday section due Thursday at midnight
 - For Tuesday section due Friday at midnight
 - For Wednesday section due Saturday at midnight

- EVALUATE at least 50 ideas to Darwinator
 - For Monday section due Saturday at midnight
 - For Tuesday section due Sunday at midnight
 - For Wednesday section due Monday at midnight

- Opportunity Pitch Slide
 - Due day of your section at 10 AM! No exceptions!
- Submit a 2 page PDF, exported from Powerpoint or Google Slides:
 - Page 1: Your name, a descriptive title, outline your research and product idea
 - Page 2: Explain your product idea with a sketch
 - No videos or animations
- You will have 60 seconds to pitch! Practice!

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All Deliverables

TOTAL LIST:

- Submit 5 ideas to Darwinator
- Rate 50 ideas in Darwinator
- Opportunity Pitch Slides
- Lecture: Far Horizon Innovation