

Design Signatures: Empirically Based Representations of Design Processes

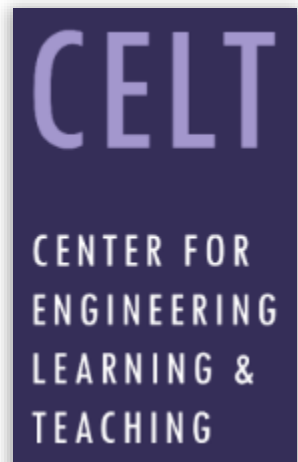
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Preferred pronouns: she/her

University of Michigan, October 23, 2019

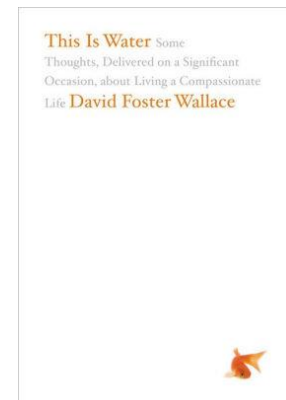
This work was supported by National Science Foundation grants 9358516, 9714459, 9872498, 012554, 0227558, and 0354453; the Center for Engineering Learning & Teaching at the University of Washington, the Mitchell T. and Lella Blanche Bowie Endowment and the Guidrys for their sponsorship of this work. Many, many thanks to Jennifer Turns.



Starting with a story...

There are these two young fish swimming along and they happen to meet an older fish swimming the other way, who nods at them and says “Morning... how’s the water?”

And the two young fish swim on for a bit, and then eventually one of them looks over at the other and goes “What the hell is water?”



This is Water(David Foster Wallace)

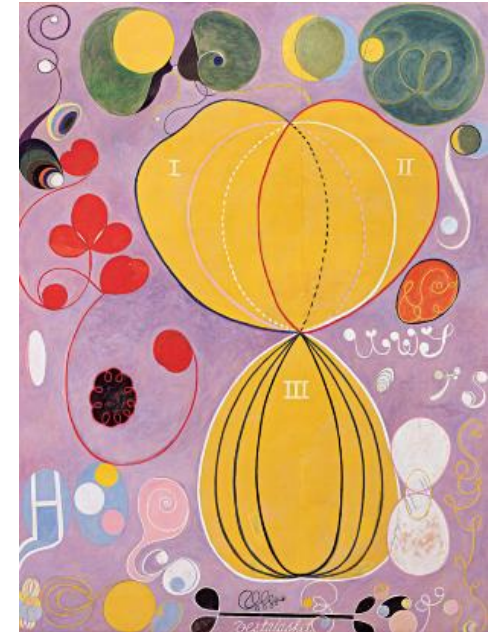
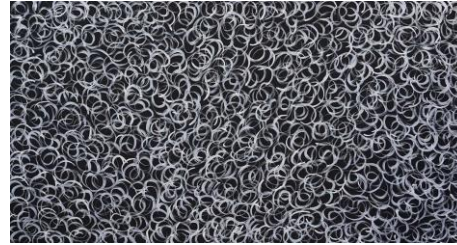
Starting with a story... an engineering design version

Several young engineers are in a product design meeting.

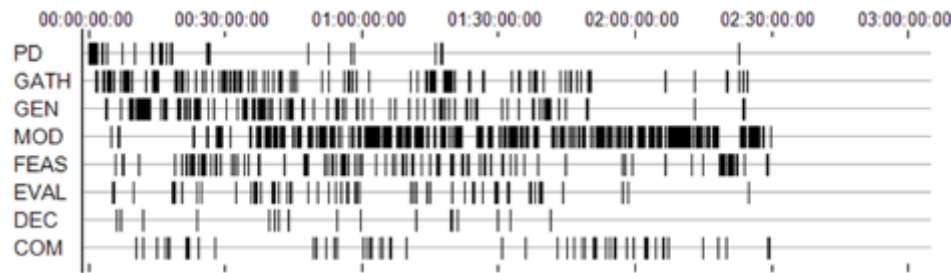
An old engineer stops by the meeting to see how things are going, and as she heads out the door after getting an update she says “be sure to be aware of your design process”

After she leaves, one of the young engineers turns to the others and says “what the hell is a design process?”

Hard to describe, represent, teach processes



"Spend another day...



What was the most important thing that you learned today? Why?

Super valuable! Much more compelling to see real data, detail, makes me believe, instead of tuning out "prescribed" info, can't trust how they derived it b/c don't know. Spend another day in our class talking about this research, please!

"Super valuable! Much more compelling to see real data, detail, makes me believe, instead of tuning out "prescribed" info, can't trust how they derived it b/c don't know. Spend another day in our class talking about this research please!"

Many Collaborators...

- ▶ Collaborators, co-authors, and research team members include Robin Adams, Arif Ahmer, Brad Arneson, Theresa Barker, Maria Buan, Emma Bulojewski, Mary Besterfield-Sacre, Jim Blair, Carie Bodle, Laura Bogusch, Jim Borgford-Parnell, Karen Bursic, Ryan Campbell, Monica Cardella, Soomin Chang, Justin Chimka, Dharma Dailey, Kate Deibel, Zach Goist, Brian Hayes, Melissa Jones, Aaron Joya, Allison Kang, Deborah Kilgore, Kristina Krause, Vipin Kumar, Alex Lew, Terri Lovins, Stefanie Lozito, Janet McDonnell, Kenya Mejia, Annegrete Mølhave, Andrew Morozov, Susan Mosborg, Carie Mullins, Heather Nachtmann, Wai Ho Ng, Will Richey, Eddie Rhone, Axel Roesler, Wendy Roldan, Jason Saleem, Giovanna Scalone, Kathryn Shroyer, Elvia Sierra-Badillo, Shaunte Smith, Roy Sunarso, Steve Tanimoto, Jennifer Turns, Hannah Twigg-Smith, Cheryl Wang, Ken Yasuhara, and Mark Zachry...
- ▶ ...and over 75 additional undergraduate students

My backstory: career goal

- ▶ Help engineering students think about impact of engineering on society and globe
 - consider context and think broadly as they engage in engineering
- ▶ How could engineers consider context?
 - as they engage in design
- ▶ Therefore – deeply study engineering design processes

Goal: deeply understand engineering design processes to enable informed teaching

- ▶ Compare “should” with “actually do” for engineering designers
 - Decision theory/ Behavioral decision theory
 - Capture “actually do”
- ▶ Audience: engineers
 - Convinced by quantitative data
 - Large sample sizes
- ▶ Embarked on quest
 - Collect large corpus of verbal protocol data
 - Of engineers with various levels of expertise
 - Create quantitative measures from verbal data to enable comparisons
 - A gamble...hopefully something useful shows up!

A research program...

- ▶ My research program – to understand how engineers design
 - Understand design expertise
- ▶ With the long term goal to figure out how to teach engineering students about the importance of understanding context

Today's Agenda

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Researching design
- ▶ Teaching design
- ▶ Wrapping-up



Charkha sculpture, Mumbai

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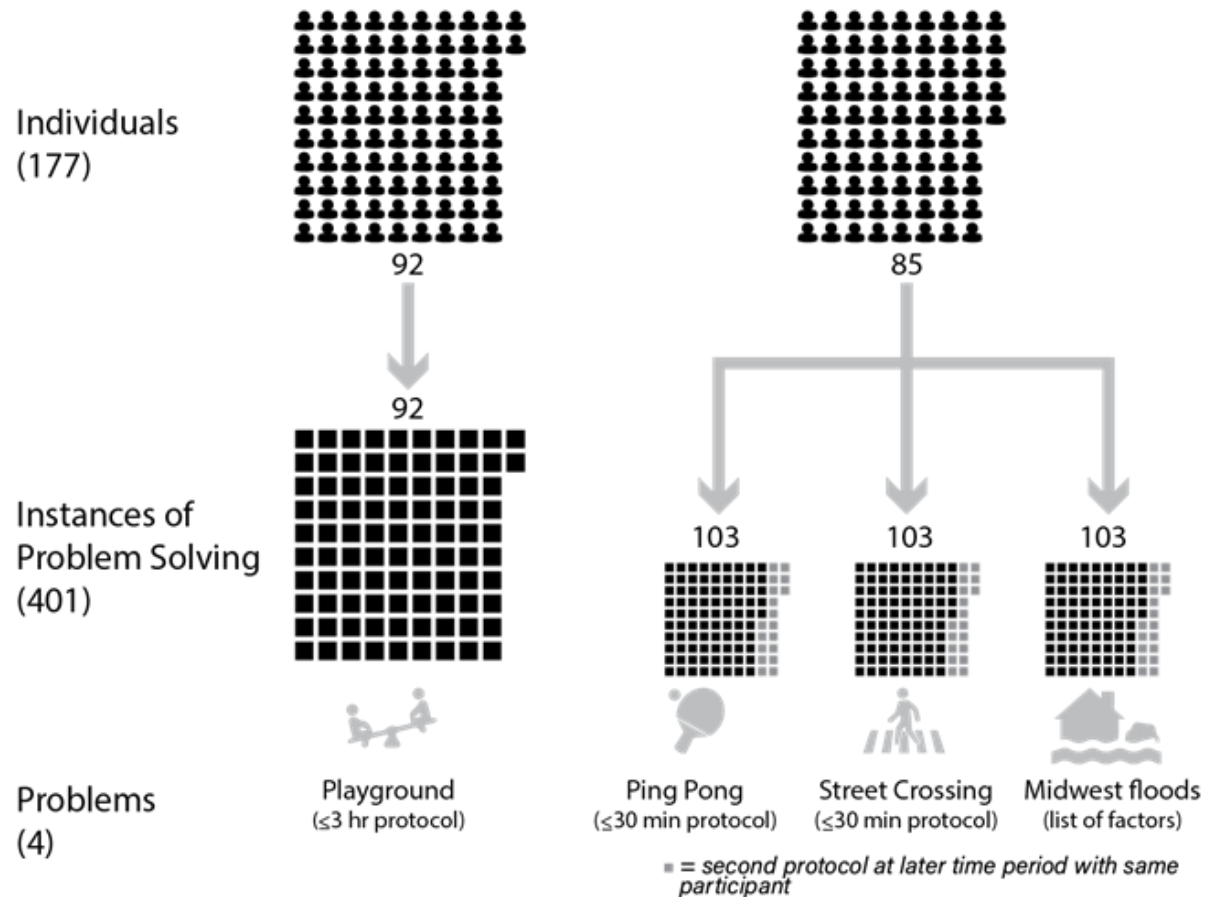


Charkha sculpture, Mumbai

Examining Design Expertise

- ▶ 177 individuals solved design problems
 - 401 problems solved
 - 298 verbal protocols
- ▶ 177 individuals Various levels of expertise
 - 149 engineering students
 - 19 practicing engineering experts
 - 4 educators (IE, 2 ME, Nuclear physics)
 - 5 domain experts (playground design, landscape architecture)

Examining Design Expertise: Corpus of data



Examining Design Expertise: Playground Problem

► Task

- Design a playground for a fictitious neighborhood

► Participants

- First-year engineering students ($n = 26$)
- Graduating senior engineering students ($n = 24$)
- Practicing engineering experts ($n = 19$)

► Verbal protocol analysis

- Individuals had up to 3 hours in a lab setting
- Think-aloud protocol
- Segment and code transcripts with design process codes

Problem statement: Design a playground

- ▶ Subject to a set of constraints
 - most of the children who will use the playground will range from **1 to 10** years of age.
 - **Twelve children** should be kept busy at any one time.
 - There should be at least **three different types of activities** for the children.
 - Must be **safe** for the children,
 - Must **remain outside** all year long,
 - Must **not cost too much**,
 - Must comply with the **Americans with Disabilities Act**.
- ▶ Your design should use materials that are available at any hardware or lumber store.
- ▶ The playground must be ready for use in 2 months.

Why a playground?



Design activity codes

7 Engineering
Design Textbooks

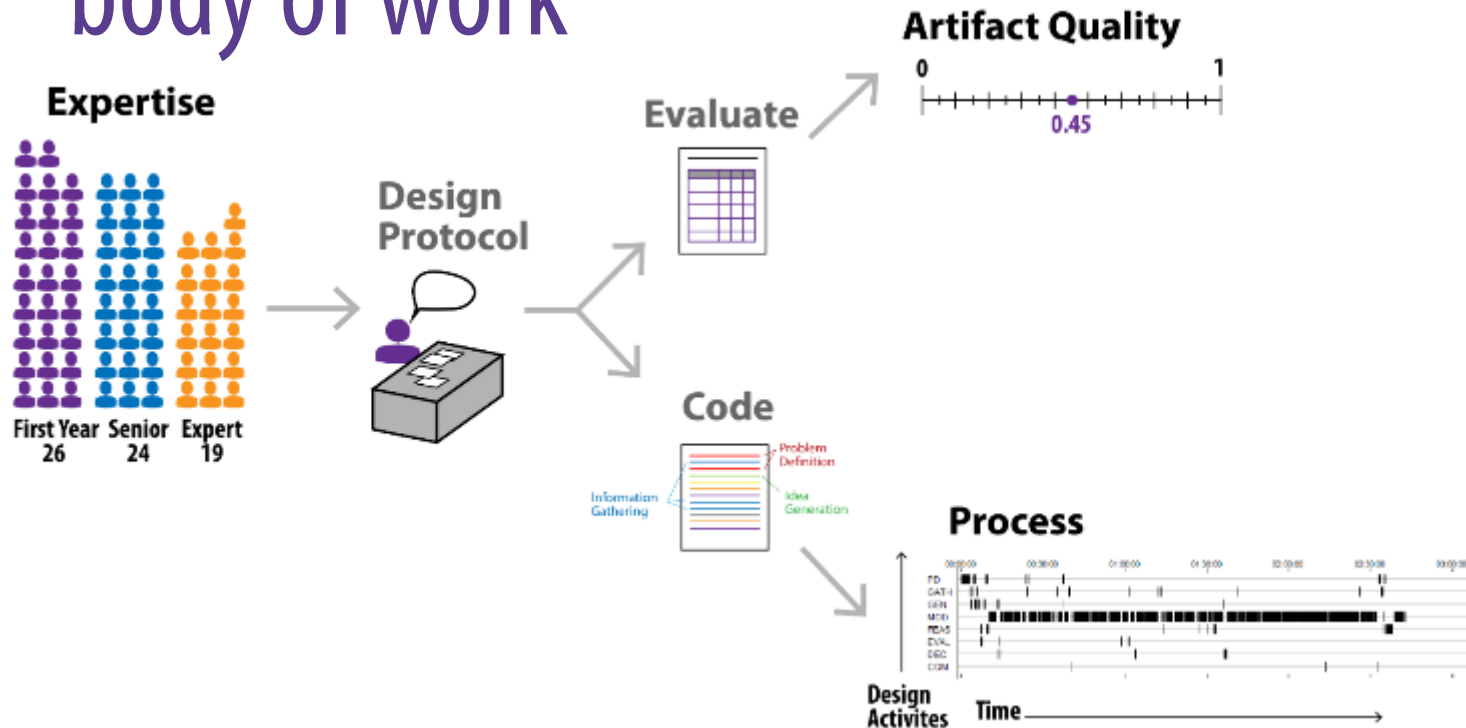


Content
Analysis



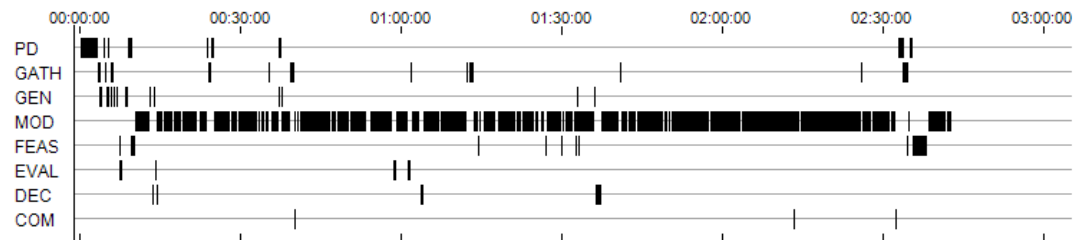
(Identification of a Need)
Problem Definition
Information Gathering
Generation of Ideas
Modeling
Feasibility of analysis
Evaluation
Decision
Communication
(Implementation)

Examining design expertise: A body of work



Design process timelines

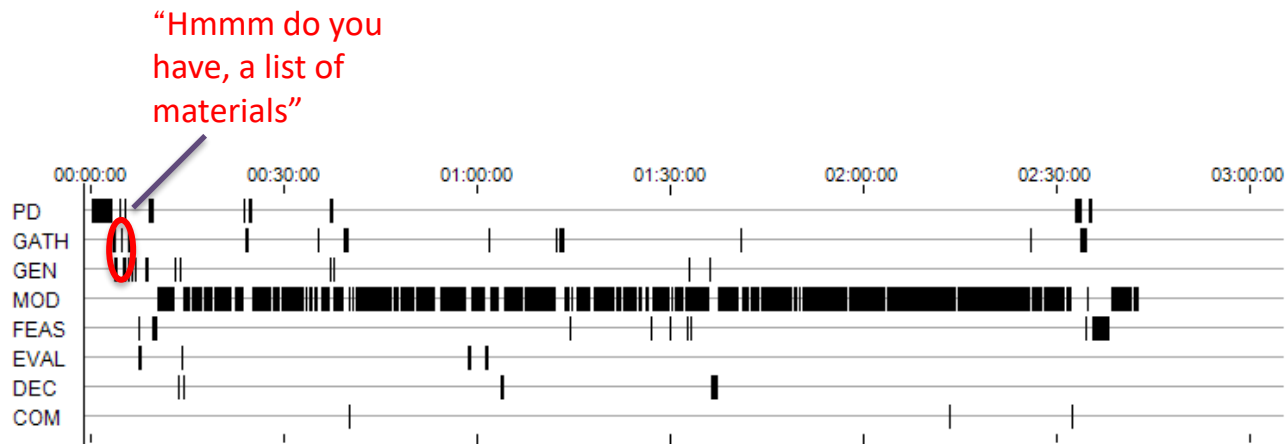
- ▶ A tracing of design activities over time
- ▶ Each instance of a design process leaves a unique *design signature*



PD: Problem Definition
GATH: Gathering Information
GEN: Generating Ideas
MOD: Modeling

FEAS: Feasibility Analysis
EVAL: Evaluation
DEC: Decision Making
COM: Communication

Design timeline representations



PD: Problem Definition

GATH: Gathering Information

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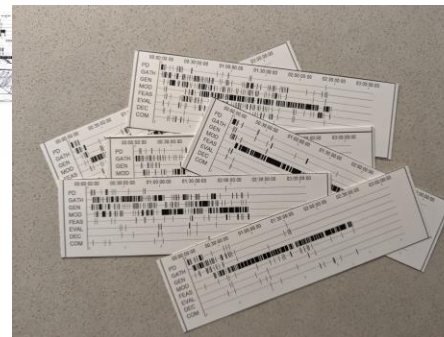
COM: Communication

First-year and senior design processes?

- ▶ Please sort the 6 timelines in your packet into two groups of 3:
 - Timelines from first-year students
 - Timelines from graduating seniors
- ▶ Hint
 - in each group there is a timeline for an individual who created a low, medium and high quality artifact



Design Timelines



What we found

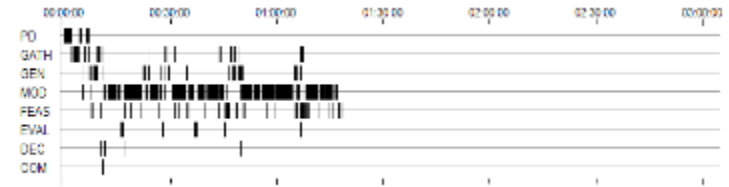
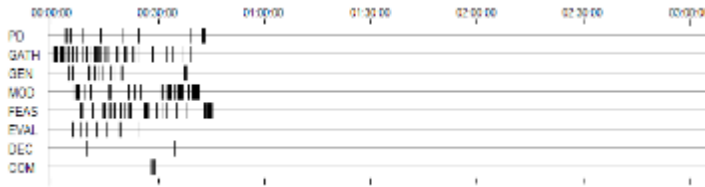
Expertise

First-Year Students

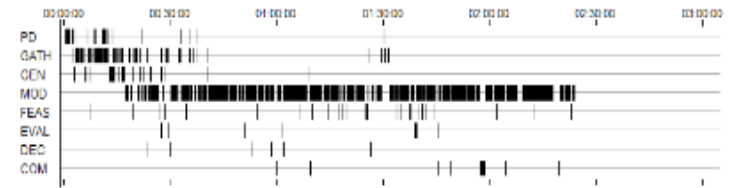
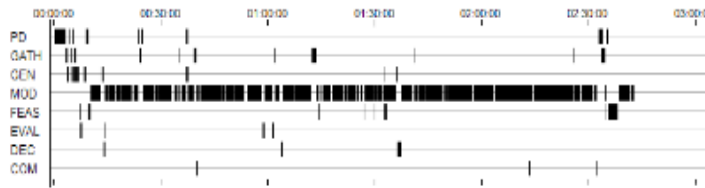
Graduating Students

Artifact Quality

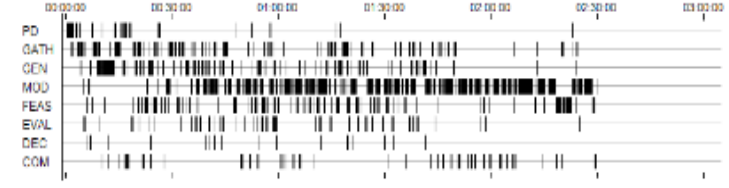
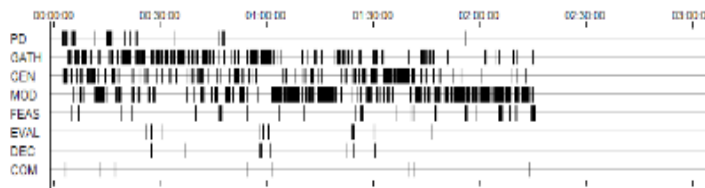
Low



Med



High

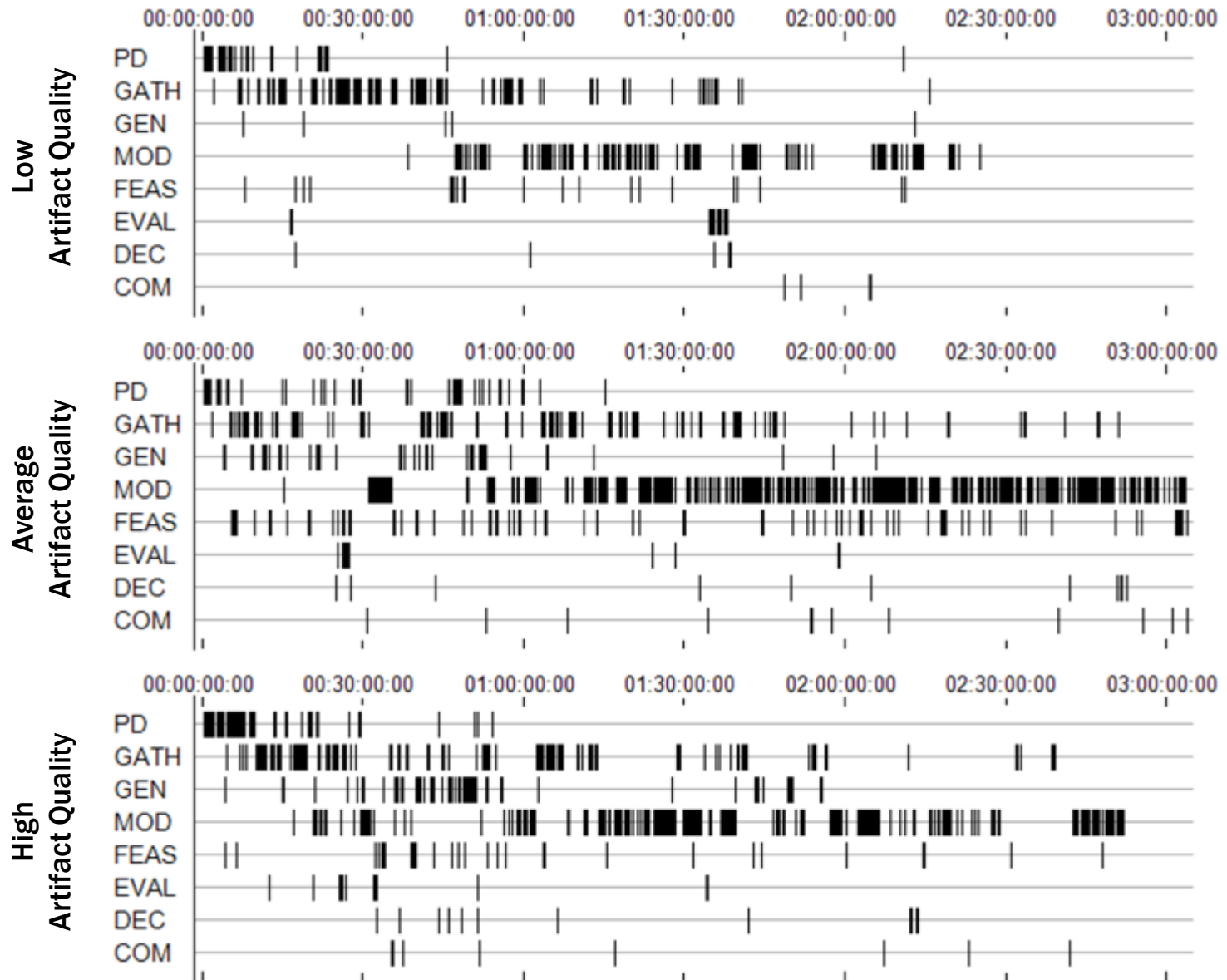


Design process research findings

- ▶ Graduating seniors were significantly more likely than first-year students to...
 - have higher-quality designs
 - scope the problem more effectively by considering more categories of information
 - make more transitions among design activities
 - progress farther in the design process

(Atman, Chimka, Bursic, & Nachtmann, 1999)

Engineering experts



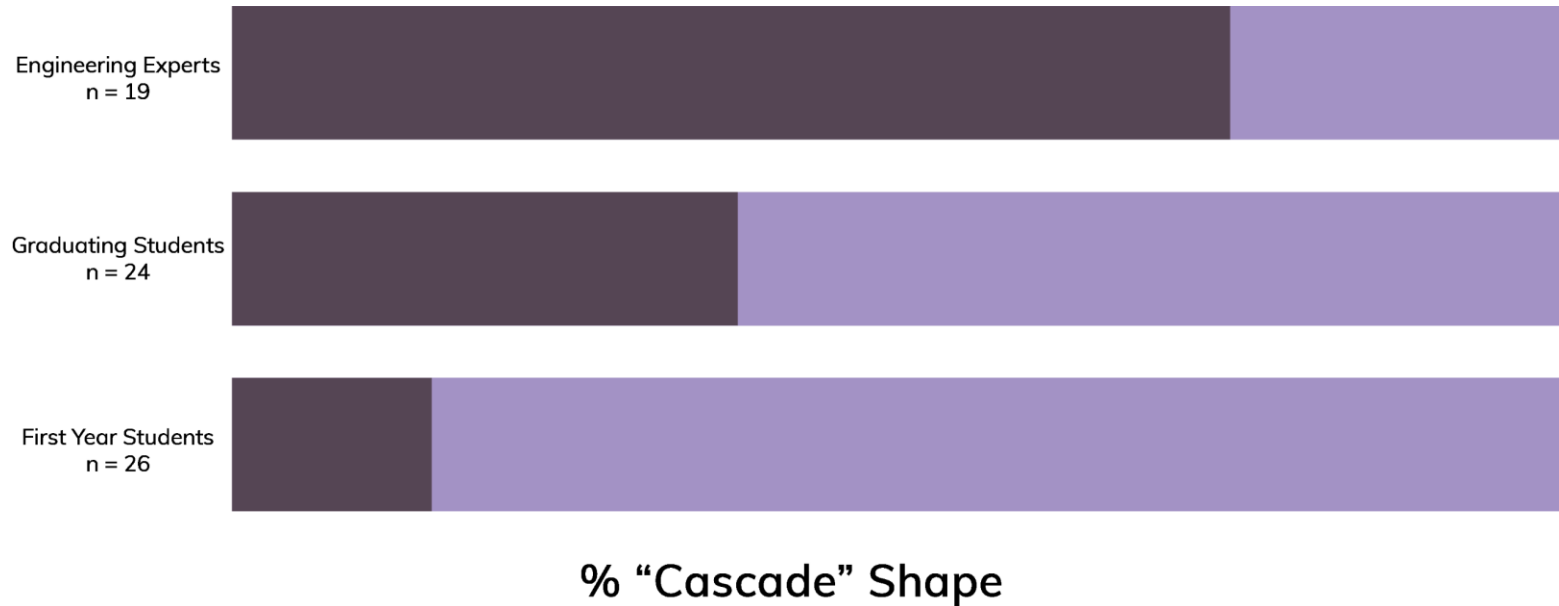
EXPERTISE

ARTIFACT QUALITY



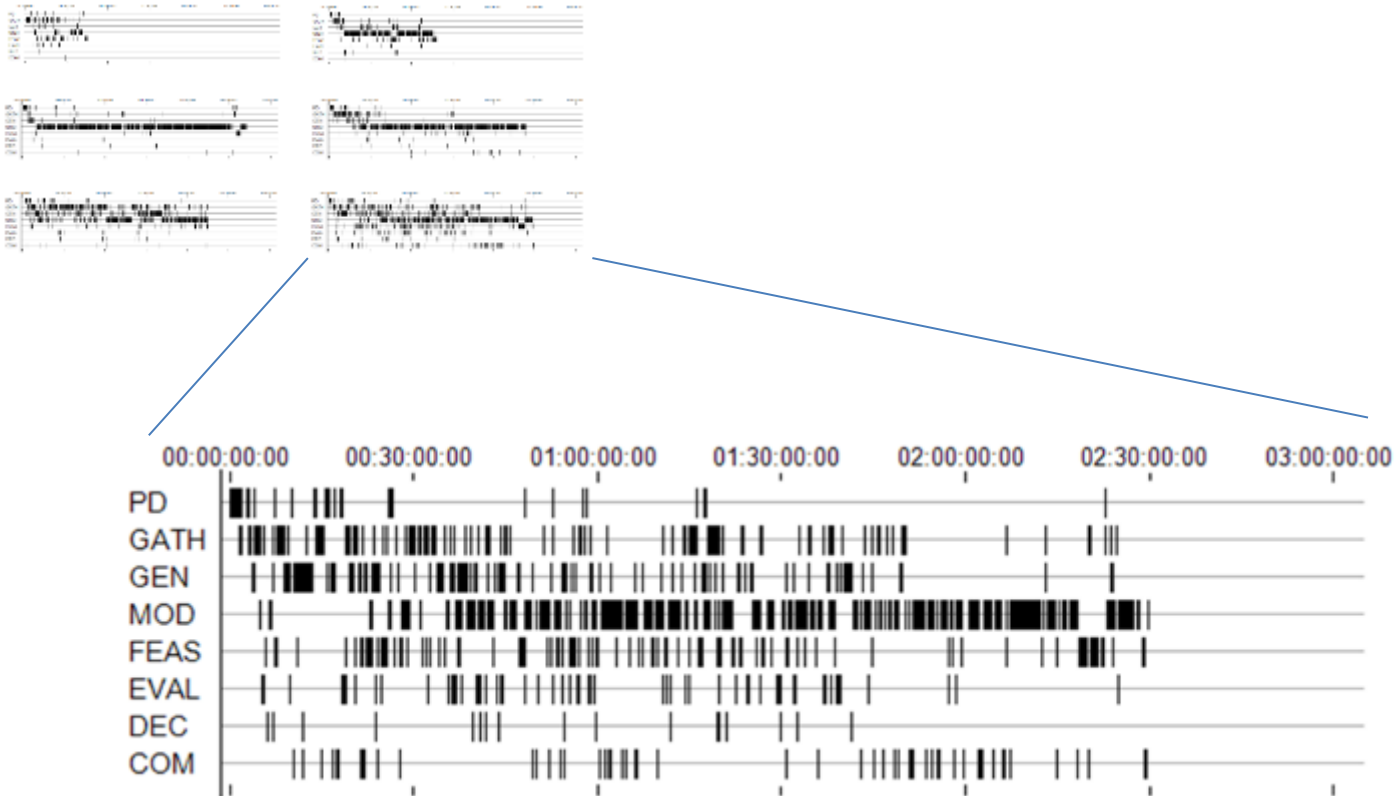
- ▶ Engineering experts were significantly more likely than students to...
 - spend more time solving the problems in all design stages
 - consider more objects in their design process
 - scope the problem more effectively by gathering more information (explicitly) and covering more categories
 - exhibit a “cascade” pattern of transitions

Percent Cascade* Shape

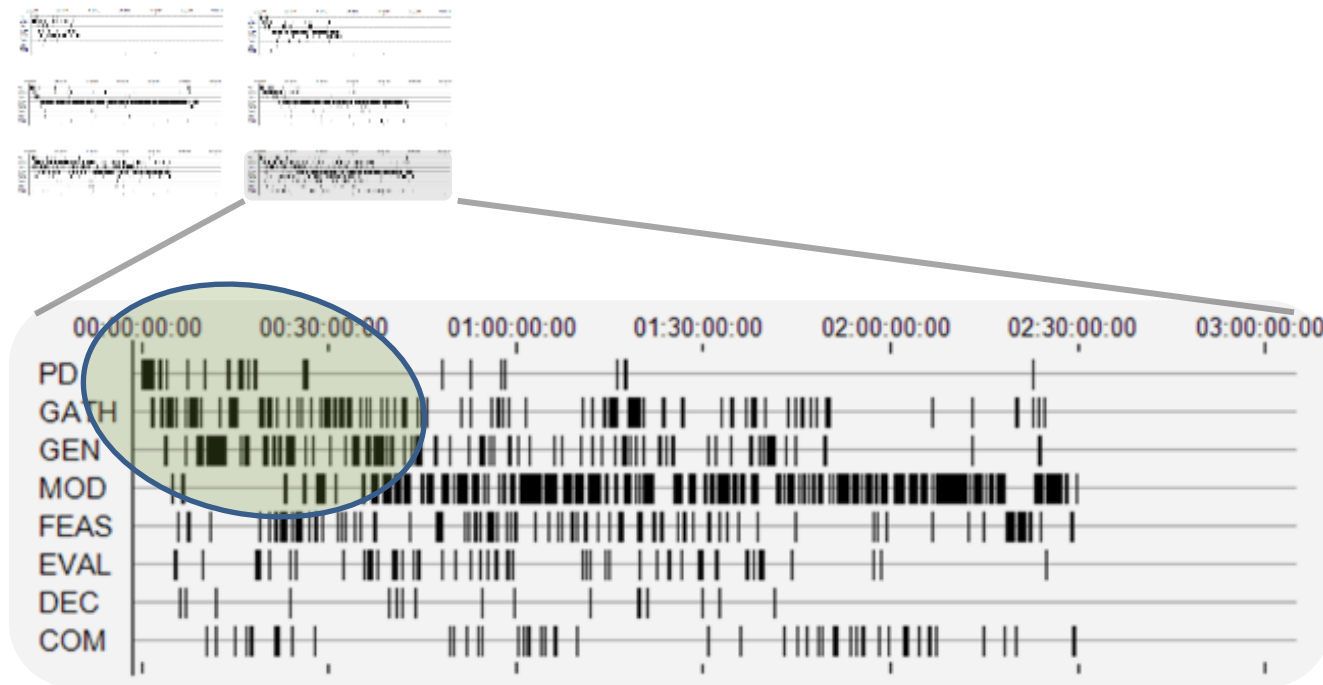


* "Cascade" not "Waterfall"

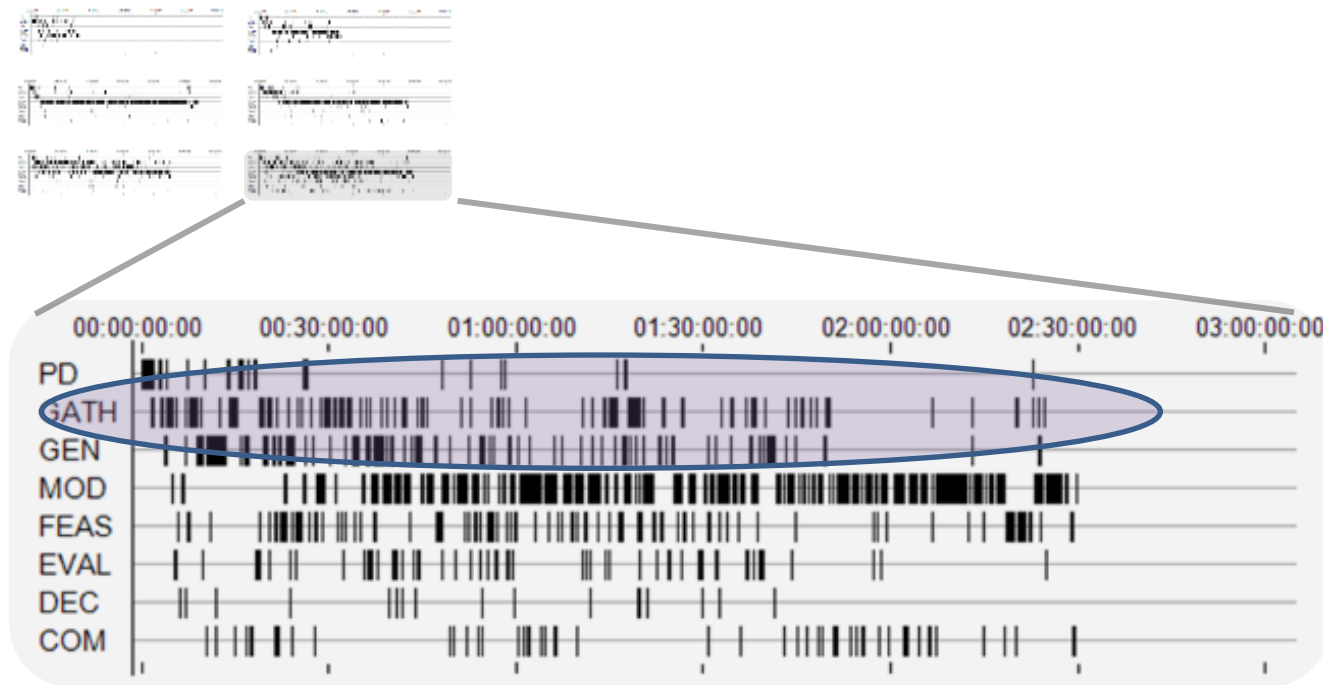
Timelines as canvas for research results



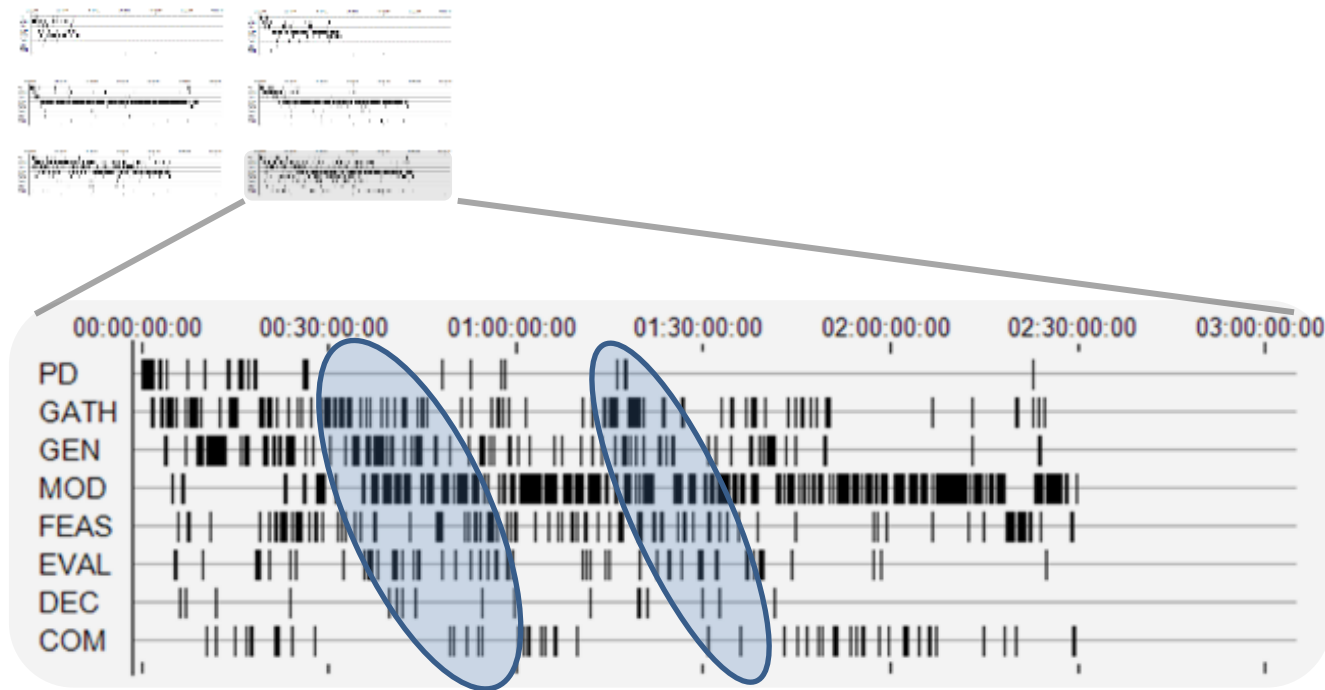
Timelines as canvas: Problem scoping before focus on modeling



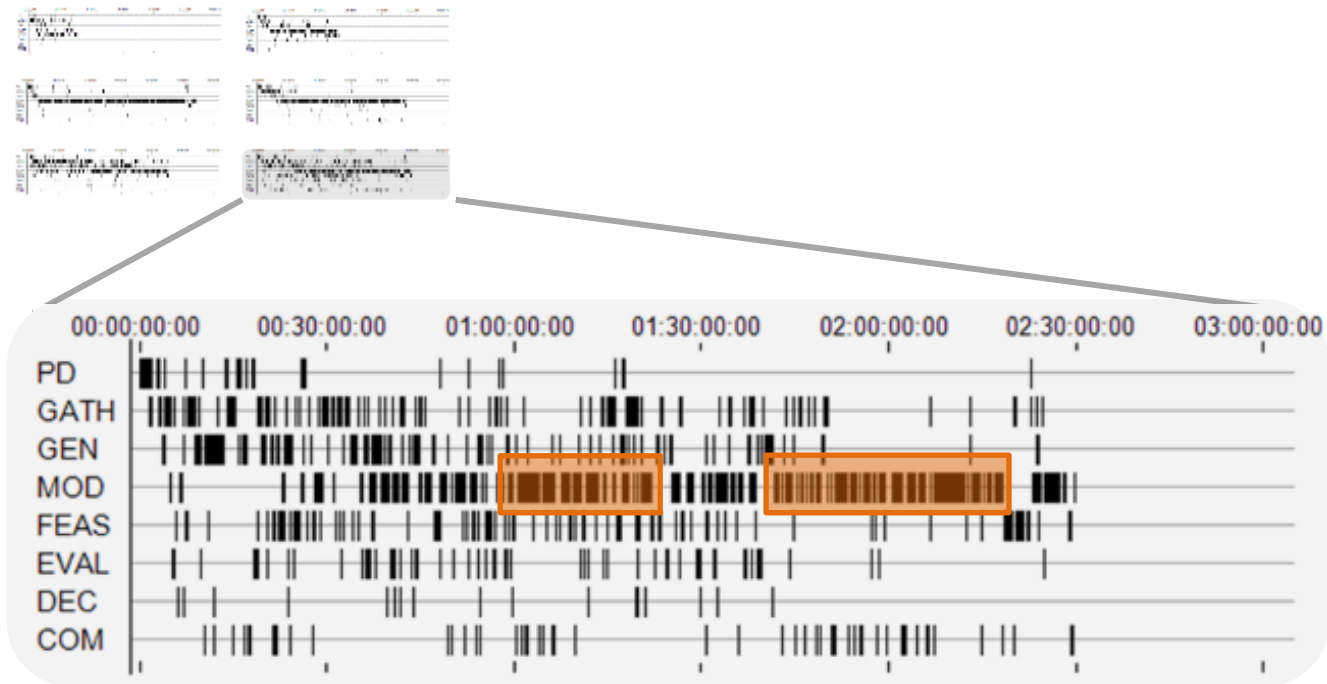
Timelines as canvas: Problem scoping and gathering information throughout process



Timelines as canvas: Transitions

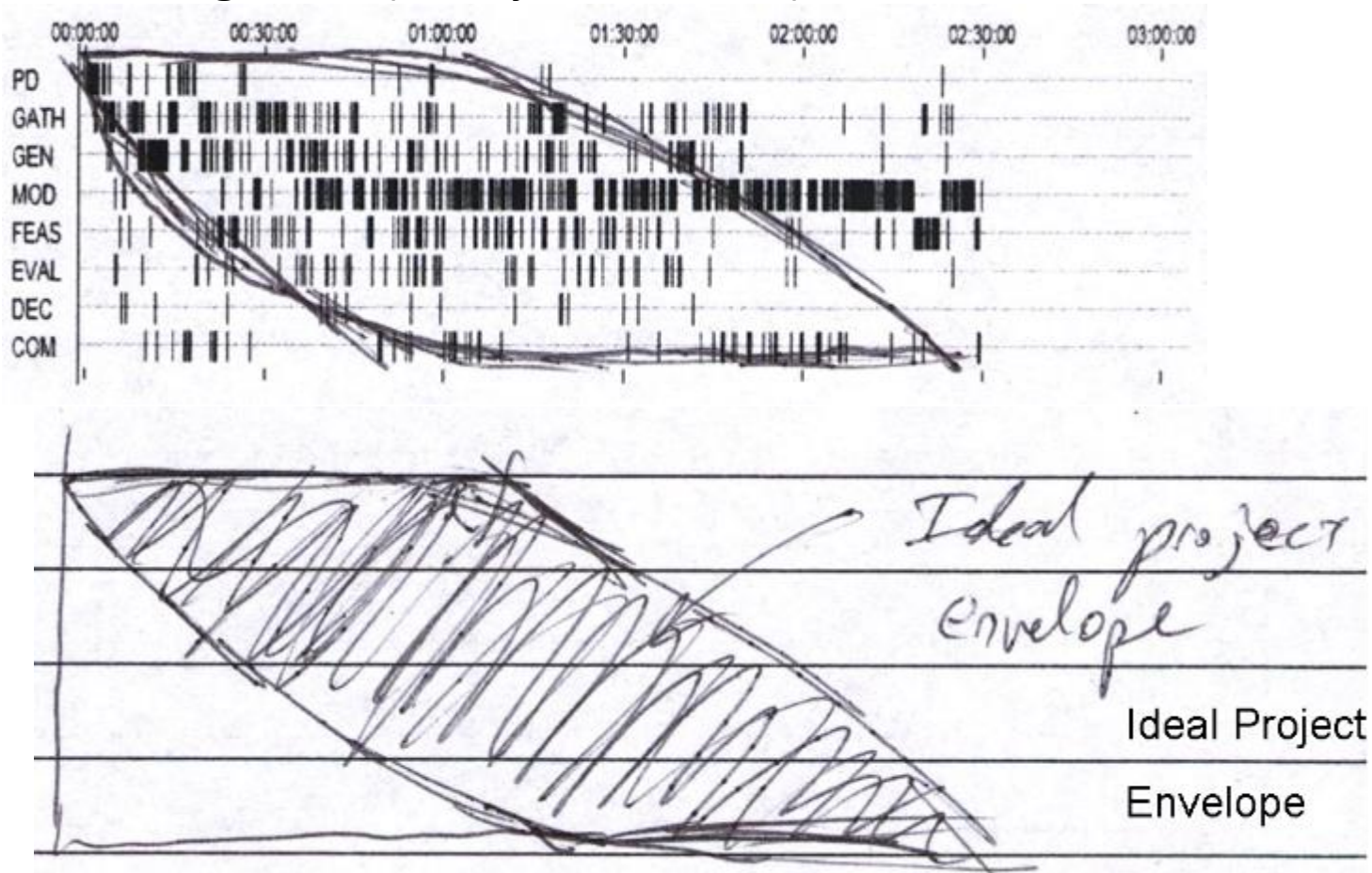


Timelines as canvas: Stay the course



Timelines as canvas: Ideal project envelope

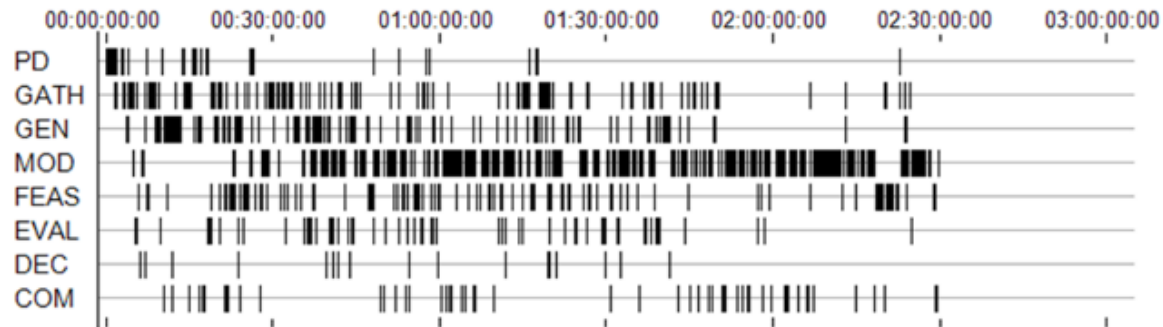
Graduating Senior (Quality Score = 0.63)



Atman, 2016 June

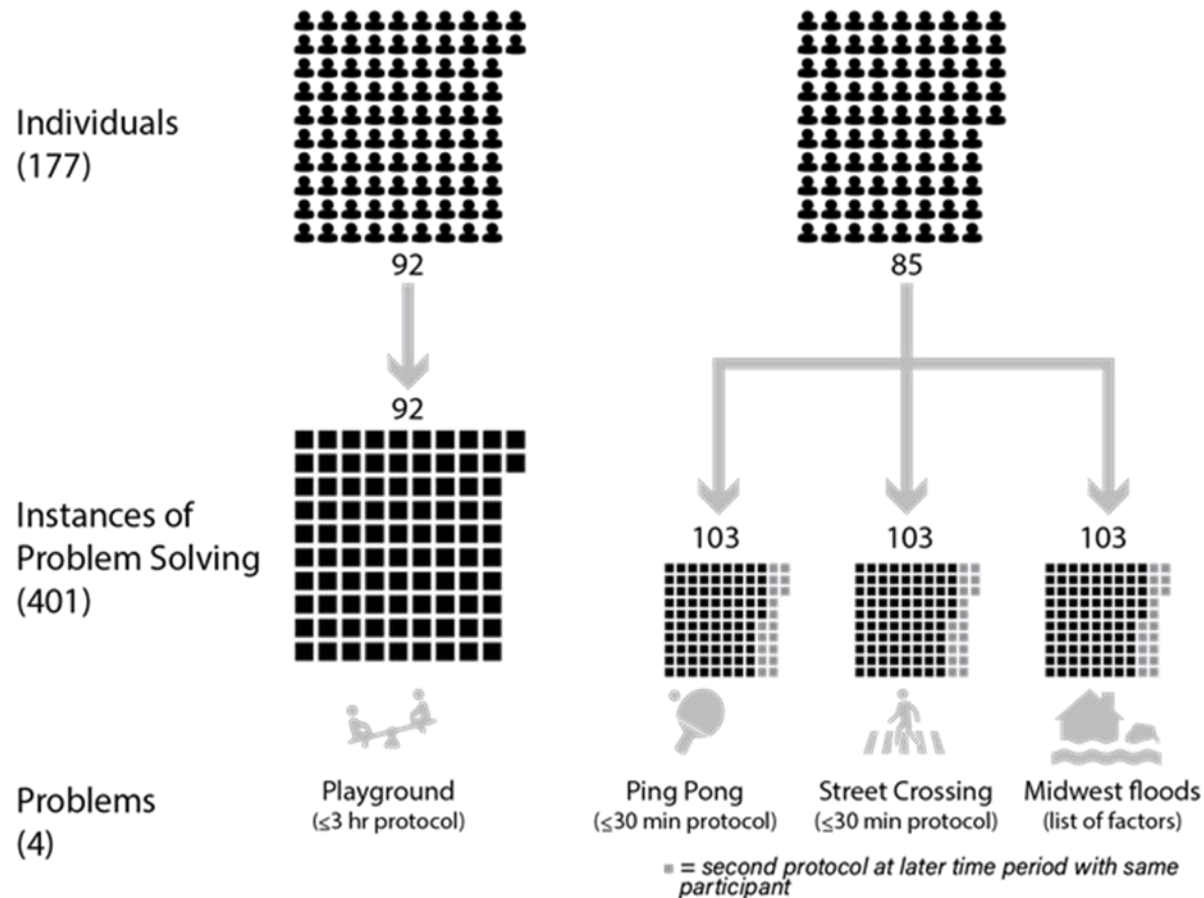
* Result from Borgford-Parnell et al., 2010

Timelines as canvas: considering context

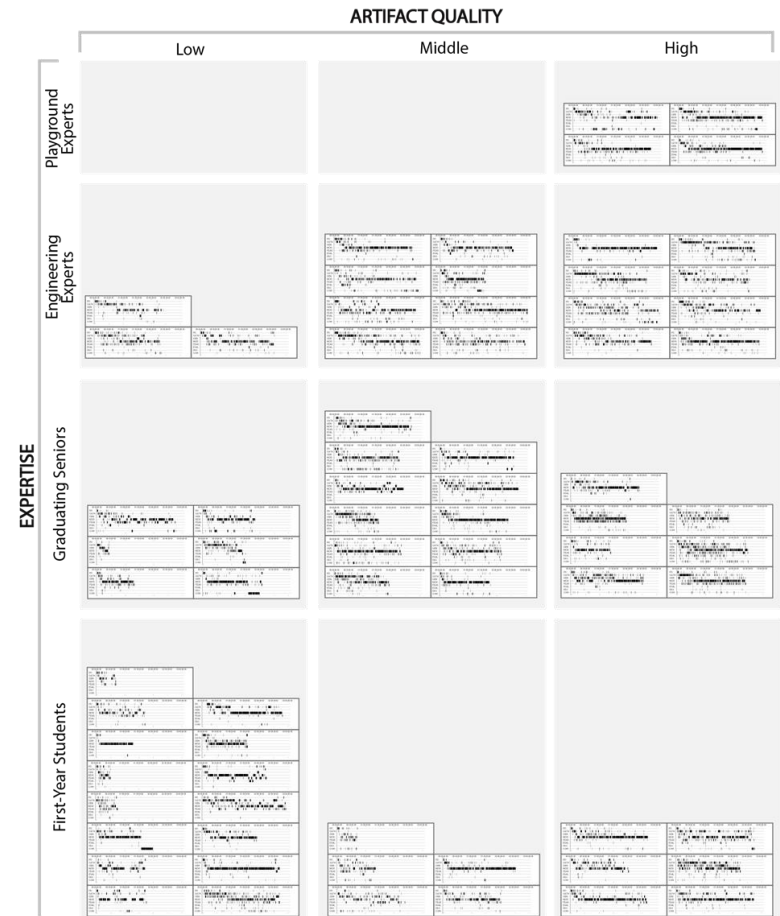


Edit this

What about the rest of the data?



We see similar patterns – more experience, more complex processes



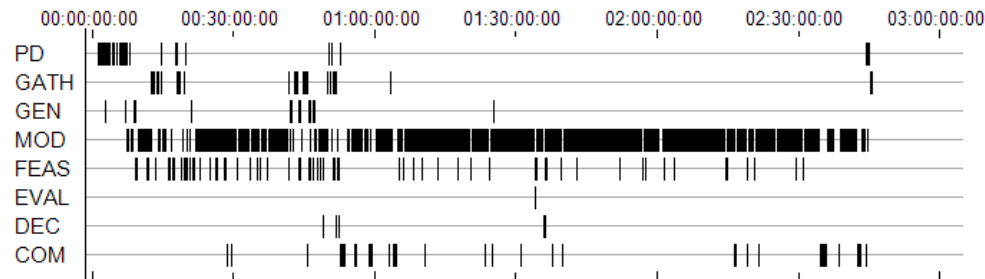
(Figure from upcoming “Design Timelines: Concrete & Sticky Representations of Design Process Expertise”, *Design Studies*, Nov, 2019)

Atman, 2014 September

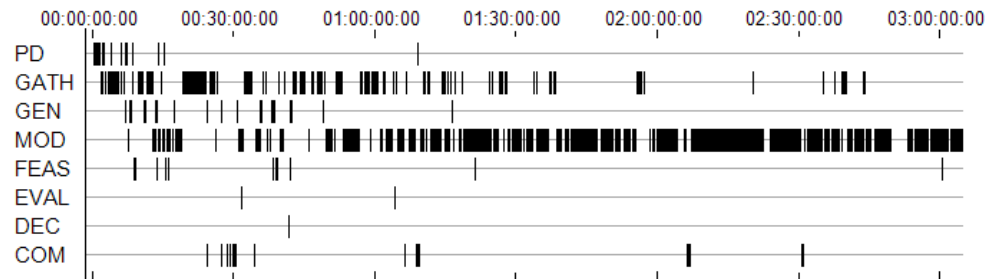
Individuals, Design a playground

- Undergraduate engineering students from a different institution

**First-Year
(n=6)**



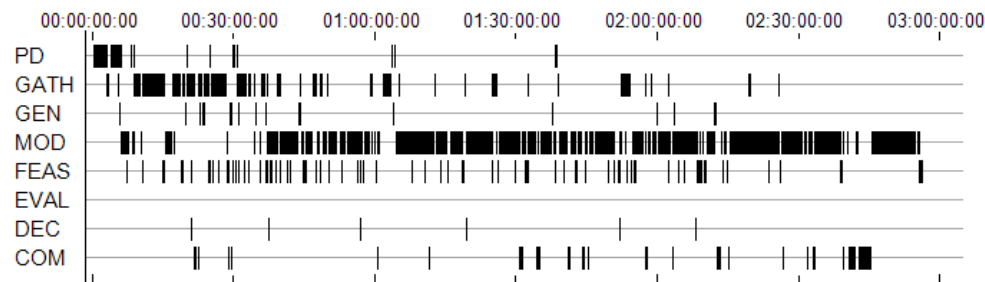
**Graduating
Senior
(n=8)**



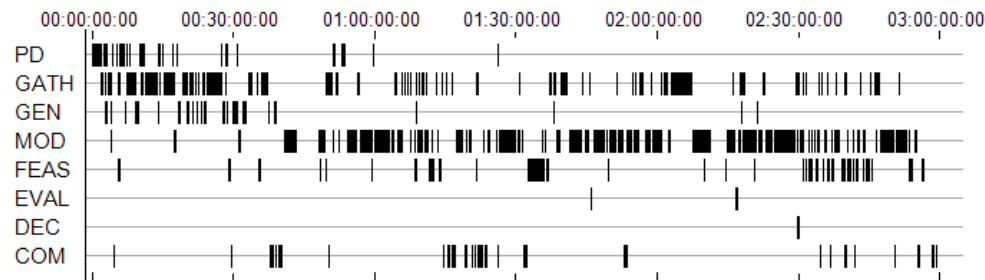
(Deibel, Atman, Saleem, Kang, & Ng, 2007)

Individuals, Design a playground

► Domain (playground design) experts(n=4)

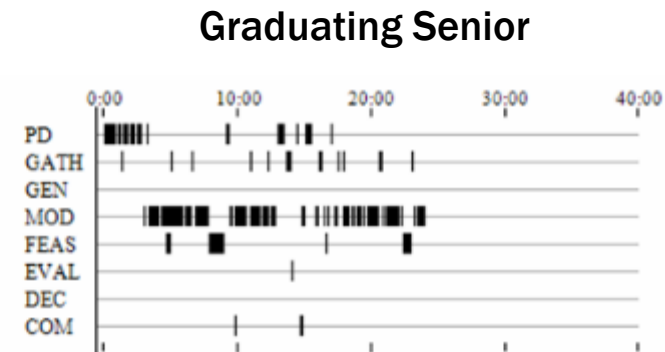
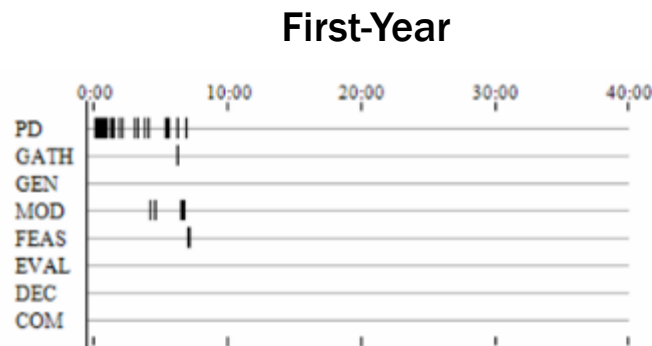


► Engineering faculty (n=4)

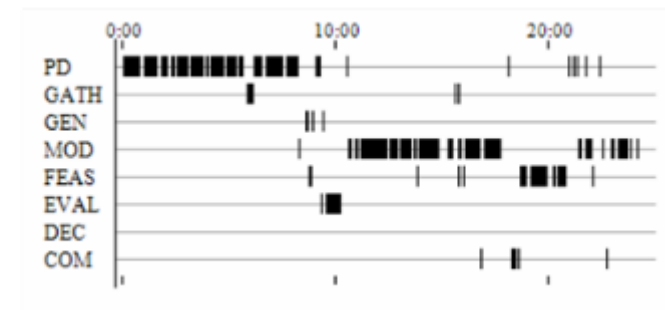
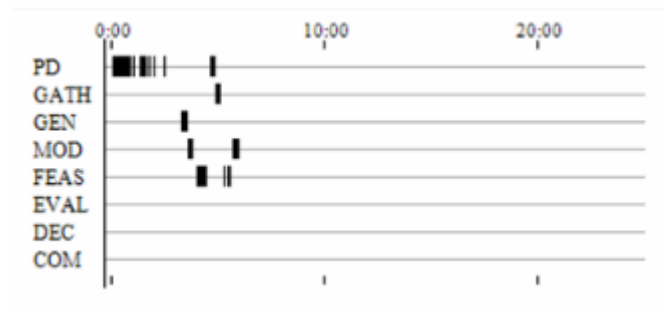


Individuals, Within-subject longitudinal (n:32 First Year, 61 Graduating; 18 w/in subject)

- Design a Ping-pong Ball Launcher

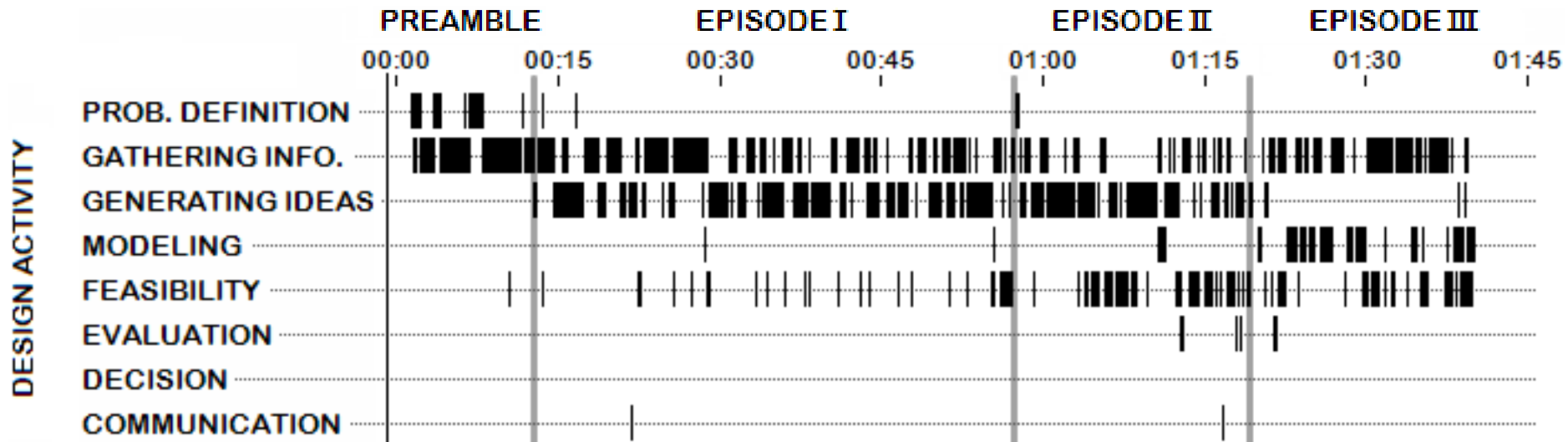


- Design a Street Crossing System



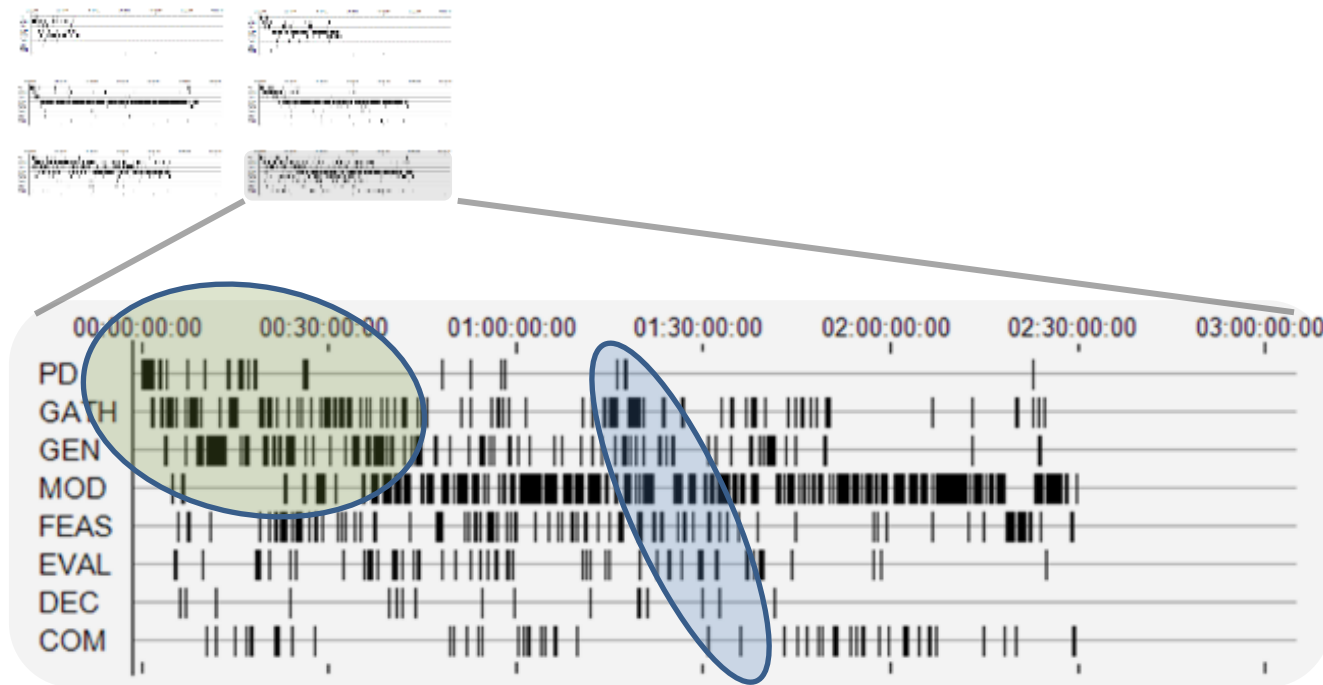
(Cardella, Atman, Turns, & Adams, 2008)

Teams, Design a digital pen (n=1)

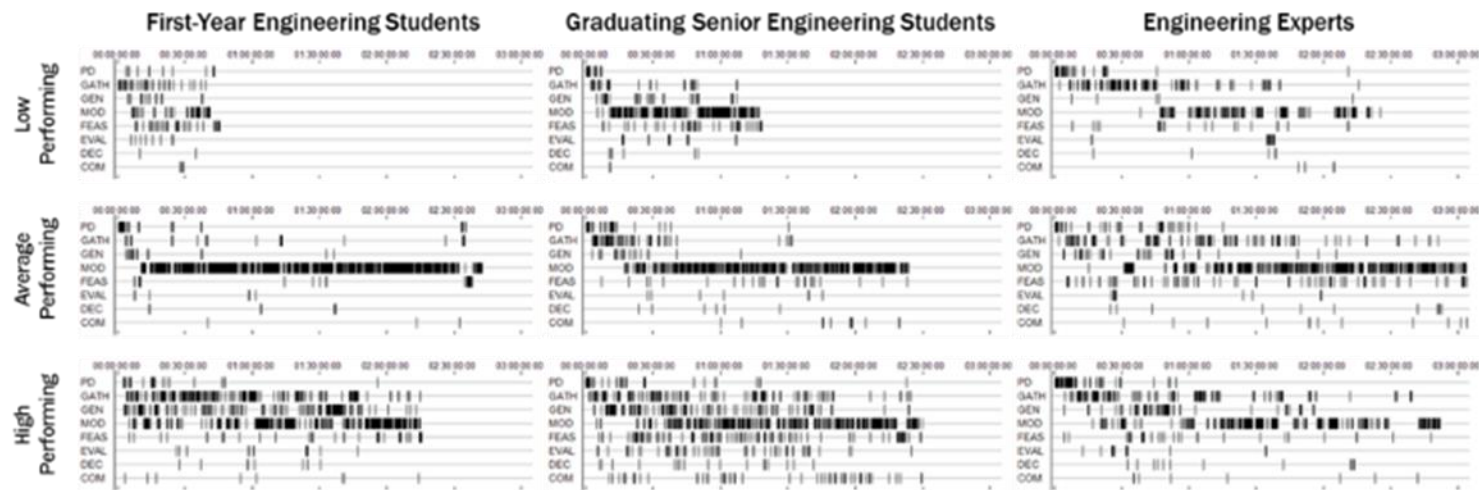


(Atman, Borgford-Parnell, Deibel, Kang, Ng, Kilgore, & Turns, 2009)

Timelines as canvas: other frames e.g., Schon's reflection-in-action



Timelines as canvas: music



Design soundtracks

Original Senior C (927) - Tonal Soundtrack



Tonal Soundtrack: Original Senior C (927)

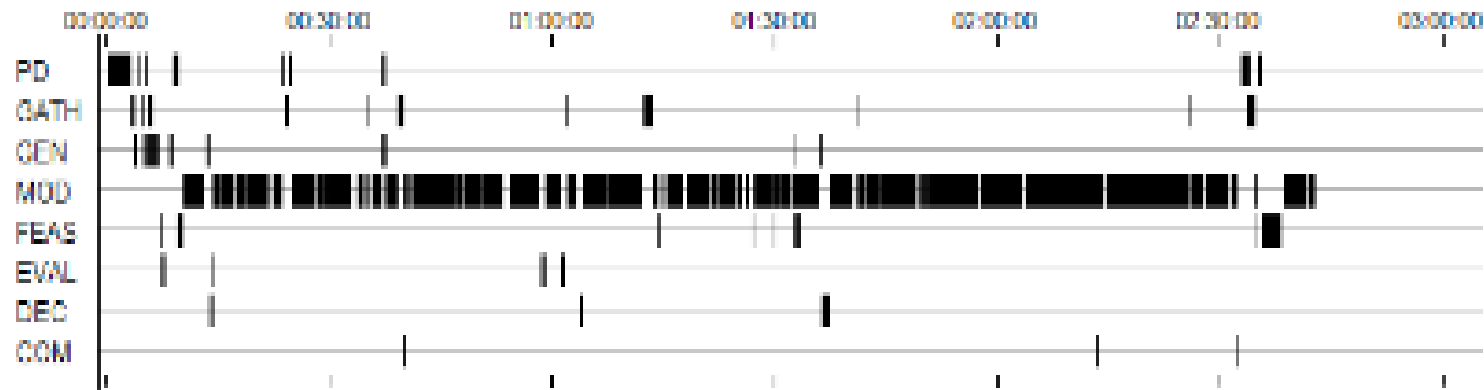
The Tonal version of design soundtracks is the most literal of all version. Each design activity is mapped to a specific pure tone on the pentatonic scale, with Problem Definition (PD) having the highest pitch. The start and stop of each tone is sharp and tightly tied to the underlying time-series data.

As with all design soundtracks, each activity's sound is piped to either the right or left ear. This separation is noted in the sound samples table to the right.

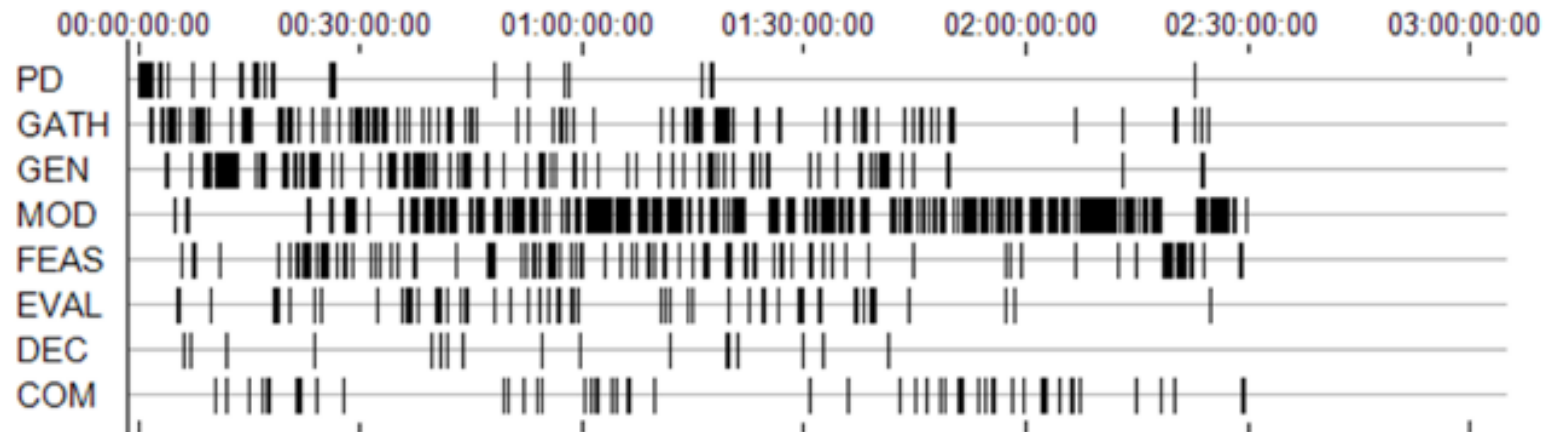
Sound Mapping

- ▶ PD - Problem Definition
E6 Tone (left ear)
- ▶ GATH - Gathering Information
D6 Tone (right ear)
- ▶ GEN - Generating Ideas
C5 Tone (left ear)
- ▶ MOD - Modeling
A4 Tone (right ear)

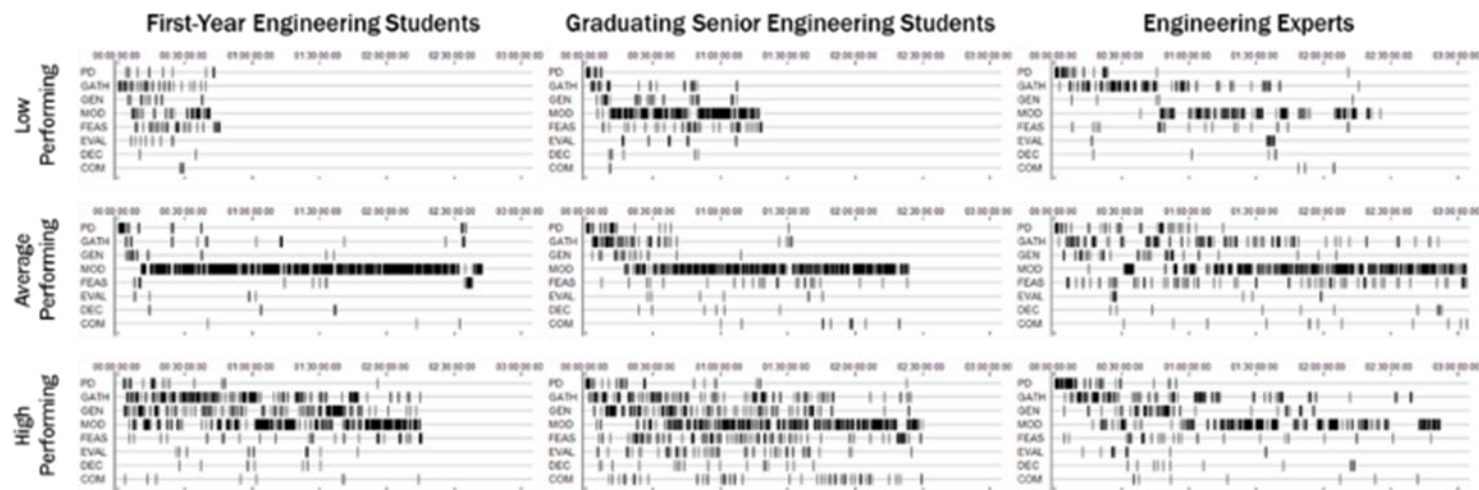
Design Soundtracks



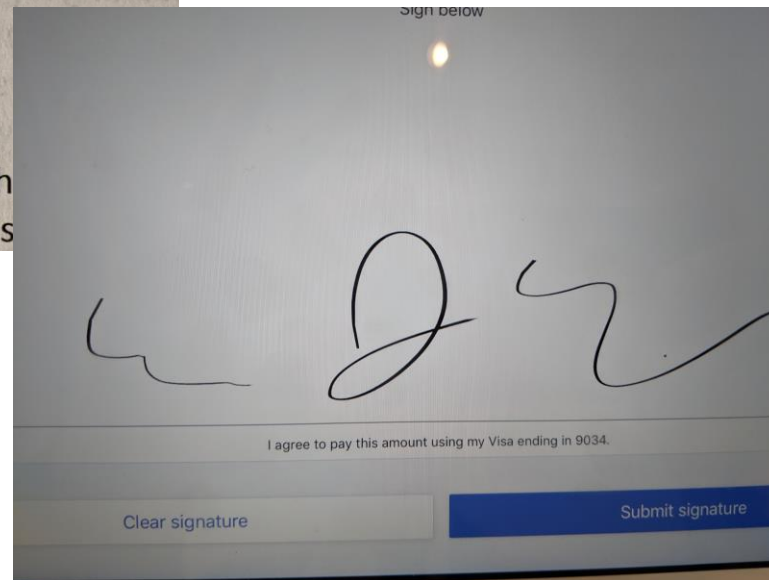
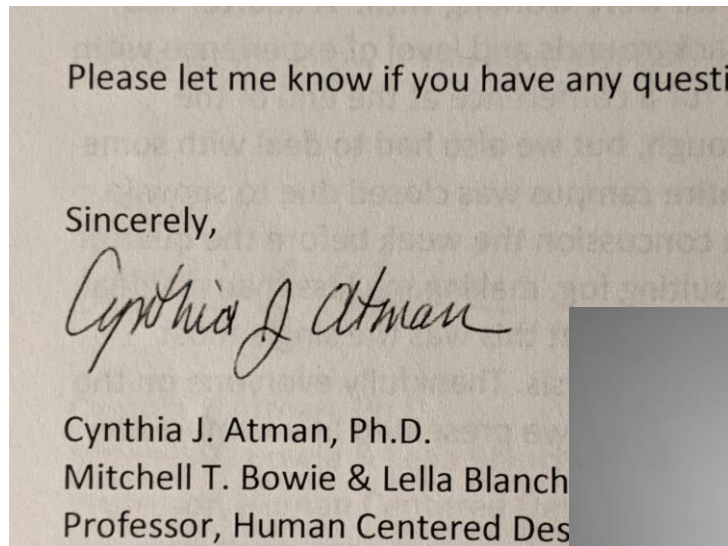
Design Soundtracks



Timelines as canvas: *Design signatures*

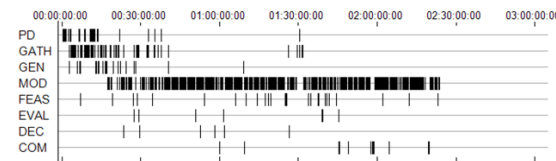
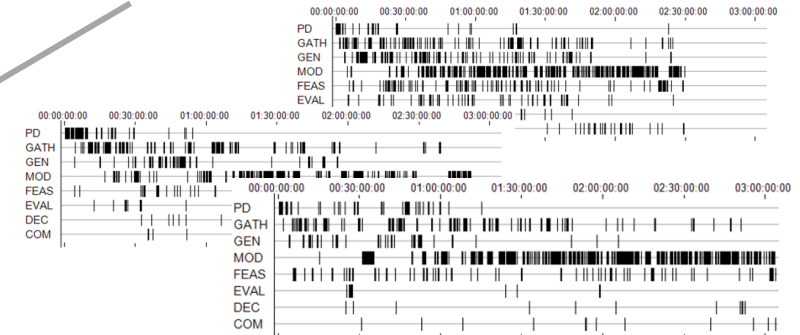
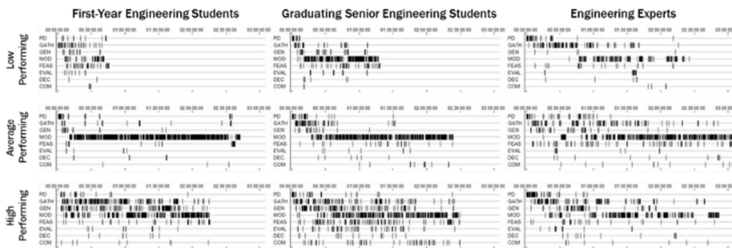


Signatures can vary according to function



Design signatures can vary according to function

- ▶ Choose a design signature up front
- ▶ Use it as a guide for check-ins throughout



Today's Agenda

- ▶ Introduction
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- ▶ Wrapping-up



Charkha sculpture, Mumbai

So now what?

- ▶ Translating research to practice
- ▶ My design challenge
 - how can these findings be useful for teaching design?

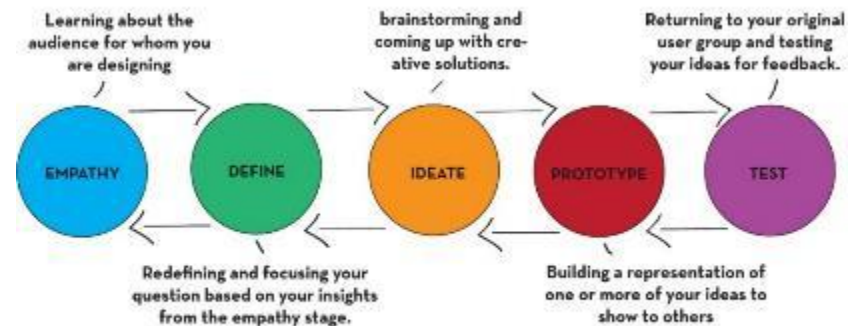
Broad design teaching landscape

- ▶ Capstone design
- ▶ Freshman design
- ▶ Design spine
- ▶ Disciplinary design
- ▶ Maker spaces
- ▶ Service learning
- ▶

Inside the larger landscape, typical process representations



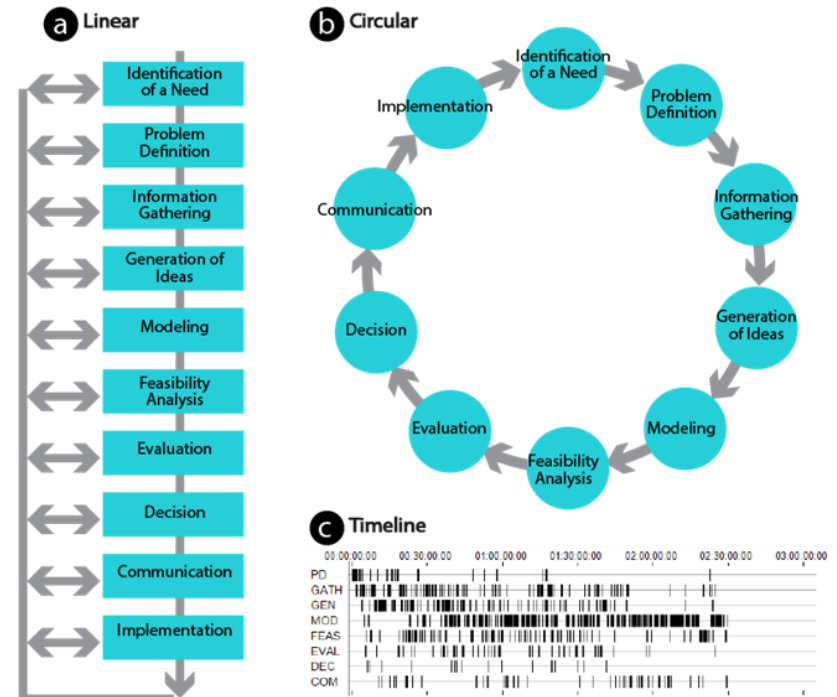
HCDE Model



IDEO Model

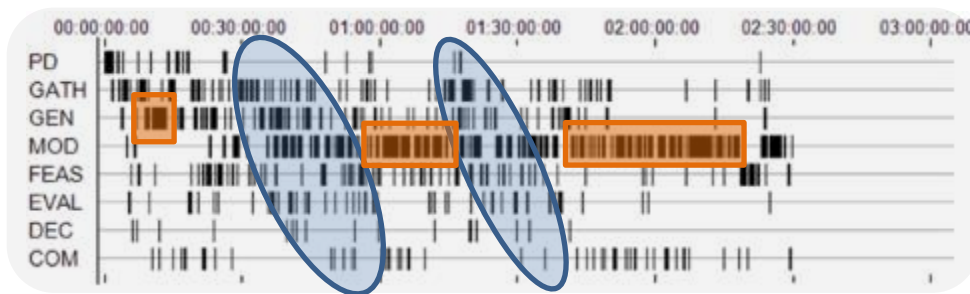
Affordances of timelines – concrete & sticky

- ▶ Specific instance
- ▶ Time is explicit
- ▶ Abstract concepts made visible
- ▶ Grounded in data
- ▶ Can personally identify with
- ▶ This makes them both
 - concrete
 - sticky



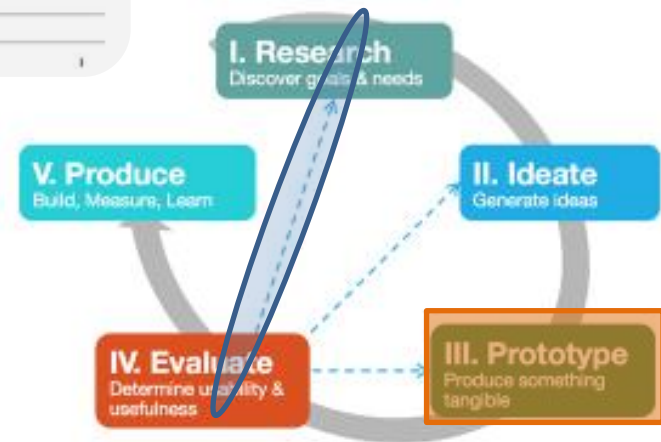
Affordances of timelines:

Abstract concepts made visible



Pivots

Persistence



HCDE Model

Timelines: Being grounded in data resonates with students

“Realizing that taking your time is important, realizing that higher quality designs gather data and define the problem more thoroughly BEFORE modelling which is SO COOL to see as statistically relevant because now I can PROVE to people that understanding the problem FIRST is crucial for success.” (CE student)

Timelines as teaching tools:

Some examples as inspiration

- ▶ Card sorting task
- ▶ Presentations
- ▶ Coding sheet for “fishbowl” design challenge (20 minutes)
- ▶ Classroom activity (45 minutes)
- ▶ Two design briefs (one week each)
- ▶ Seminar (10 weeks)
- ▶ Resources: <https://bit.ly/DesignTimelines>

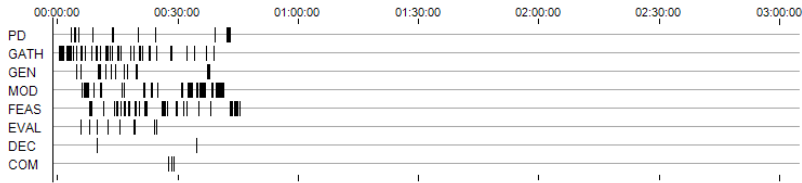
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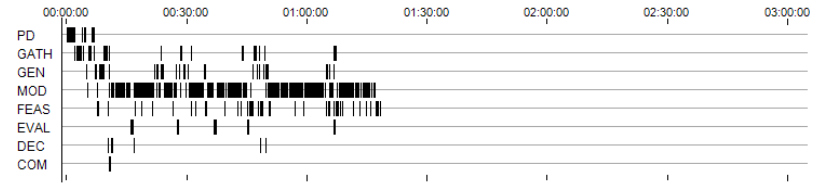
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Classroom activity – about 45 minutes

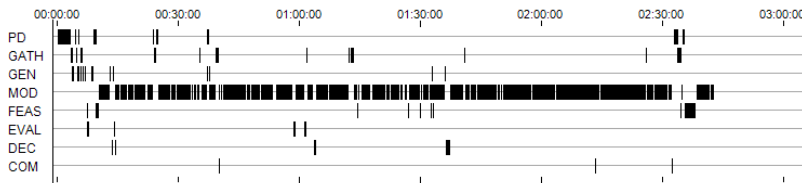
First-Year #1



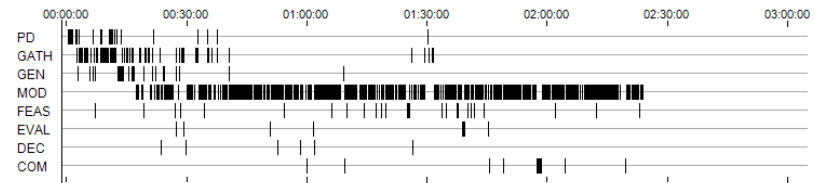
Graduating Senior #1



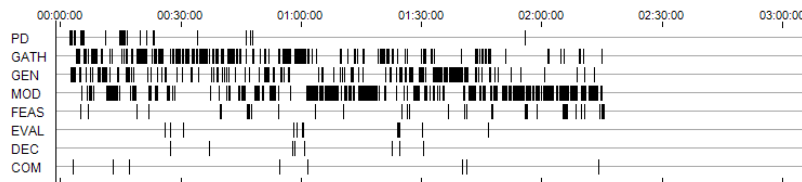
First-Year #2



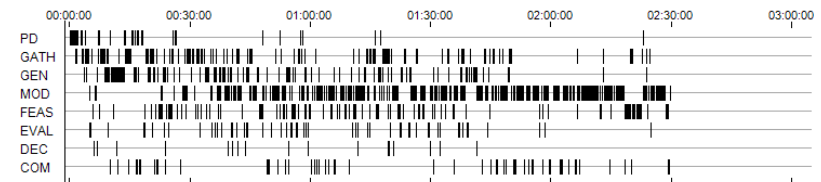
Graduating Senior #2



First-Year #3



Graduating Senior #3



What similarities and differences do you see between the first-year and graduating senior engineering students?

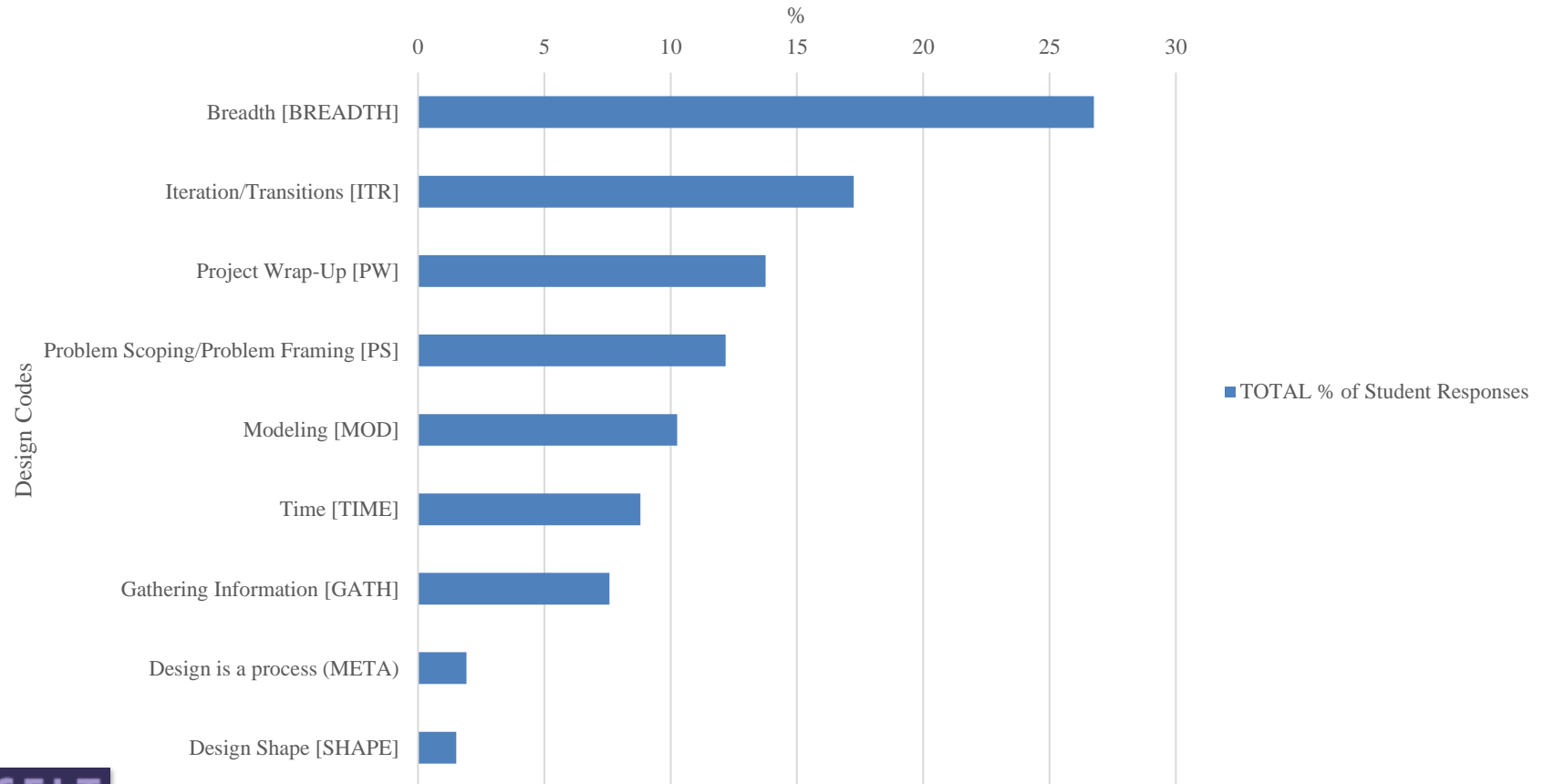
Do these similarities also involve the quality scores? How so?

Multiple studies – similar results

- ▶ “The highest quality scores in both groups use a greater range of activities, instead of just modeling.”
- ▶ “Problem definition is key to the overall project. Remind yourself of what you are doing and what is really being asked. Pick your head up from the paper (modeling!) and analyze the problem.”
- ▶ “Success is strongly correlated with gathering data and defining the problem early on.”

Multiple studies – similar results

Question 3 Design Codes: "Will information from this exercise affect how you will design in the future? How?"



(ASEE, 2019)

Timelines as teaching tools:

Some examples as inspiration

- ▶ Card sorting task
- ▶ Presentations
- ▶ Coding sheet for “fishbowl” design challenge (20 minutes)
- ▶ Classroom activity (45 minutes)
- ▶ Two design briefs (one week each)
- ▶ Seminar (10 weeks)
- ▶ Resources: <https://bit.ly/DesignTimelines>

Coding sheet for design challenge

Observations Sheet, HCDE 322

Handwritten notes: Web pipe cleaners to visualize at start, Less cooperation, realize original model & work, try lots of different things to make tower at least stand, Shogun Kevin

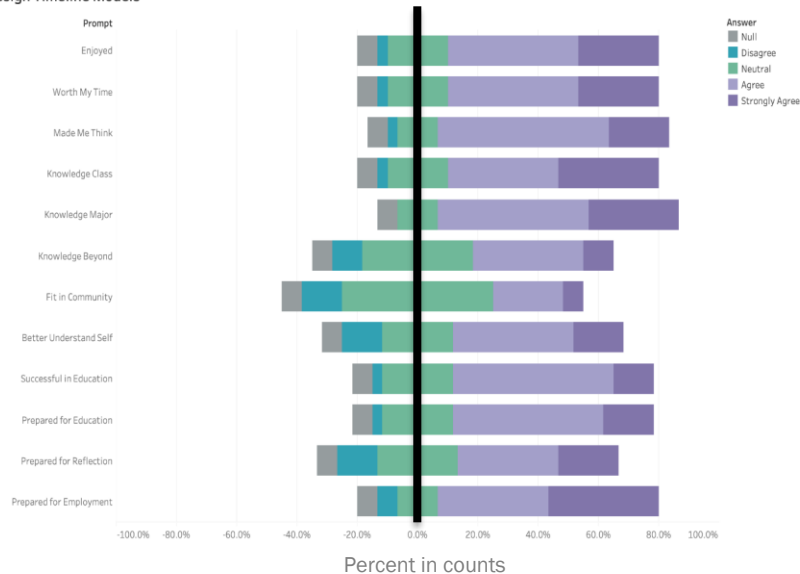
	t+1	t+5	t+10	t+15	t+20	
Design Process Model (Atman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Define what the problem really is, identify constraints, identify criteria, reread problem statement or information sheets, question the problem statement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Search for and collect information (might not see)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Develop possible ideas for a solution, brainstorm, list different alternatives (we could do this)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Describe how to build an idea, measurements, dimensions, calculations (being it)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Determine workability does it meet constraints, criteria, etc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Compare alternatives, judge options, is one better, cheaper, more accurate
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Select one idea or solution among alternatives (choose one thing or another)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Communicate the design to others (not on the team), write down a solution or instructions (probably all)	
Assign one code (or up to two codes if applicable) per column that best represents the Design Team's activity over the preceding minute						
Teamwork Model (Tuckman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Forming
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Storming
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Norming
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Performing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Assign one code per column that best represents the Design Team's activity over the preceding minute						
Selected from Team Decision Making (Foundation Coalition)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					By Authority
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					By Vote
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					By Consensus
Assign one code per column that best represents the Design Team's activity over the preceding minute						
Selected from Conflict Management (Thomas)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Competing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Collaborating
Assign one code per column that best represents the Design Team's activity over the preceding minute						

Handwritten notes: Share lighter exploration after silence (joy of shared pain), team members trying different ideas even after silence, competition of ideas / less discussion, Not designated, but individually, individuals trying different ideas to make tower stand, dominant member, many dominant members (not seeking vote/consensus anymore), Assign one code per column that best represents the Design Team's activity over the preceding minute, less ideas, more silence

Adapted from the DEED "Design Fishbowl" Workshop, presented by Alan Chong and Jason Foster at the 2011 ASEE Annual Conference and Exposition, Vancouver, B.C., June 2011

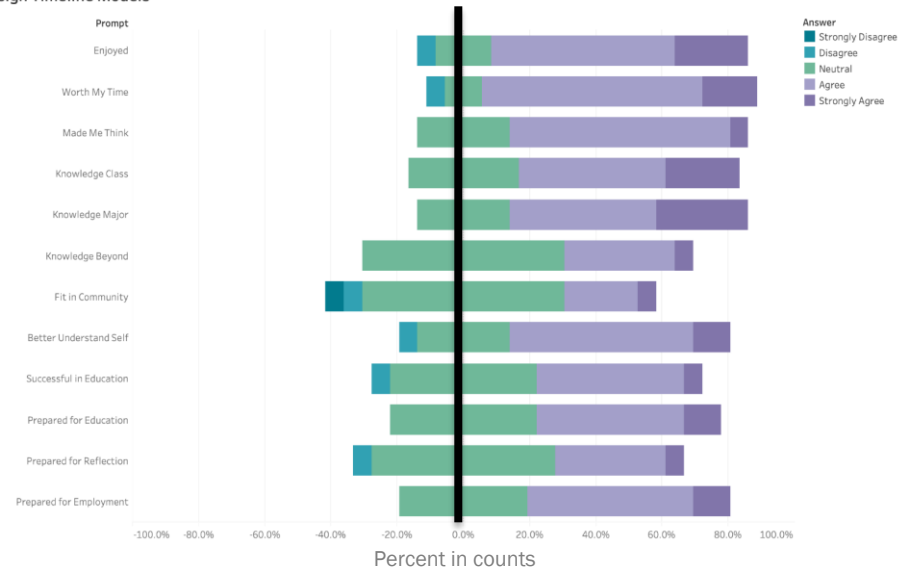
Looking back at end of quarter: did I learn something useful, was it worth my time...

CPREE Survey 2018, HCDE 322 End of Year
Design Timeline Models



2018 (n=30)

CPREE Survey Winter 2019, HCDE 322 End of Quarter
Design Timeline Models



2019 (n=18)

Mapping to research on learning

- ▶ Neurons that fire together, wire together
- ▶ Prior conceptions
- ▶ Knowledge organization
- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Metacognition
- ▶ Reflection

Timelines as teaching tools:

Some examples as inspiration

- ▶ Card sorting task
- ▶ Presentations
- ▶ Coding sheet for “fishbowl” design challenge (20 minutes)
- ▶ Classroom activity (45 minutes)
- ▶ Two design briefs (one week each)
- ▶ Seminar (10 weeks)
- ▶ Resources: <https://bit.ly/DesignTimelines>

Create Design Process Representations

- ▶ McDonnell and Mølhave
 - Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design, London
- ▶ Design Brief 1:
 - Create new design process representation from timeline data and coded transcripts
- ▶ Design Brief 2:
 - Engage with a design problem and record your process
 - Create new design process representation of your process

Student representations of design

a Design Brief 1



b Design Brief 2



c Memory Aid



C – Memory Aid – representation of what to remember

(Atman et al., 2015)

Timelines as teaching tools:

Some examples as inspiration

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- ▶ Presentations
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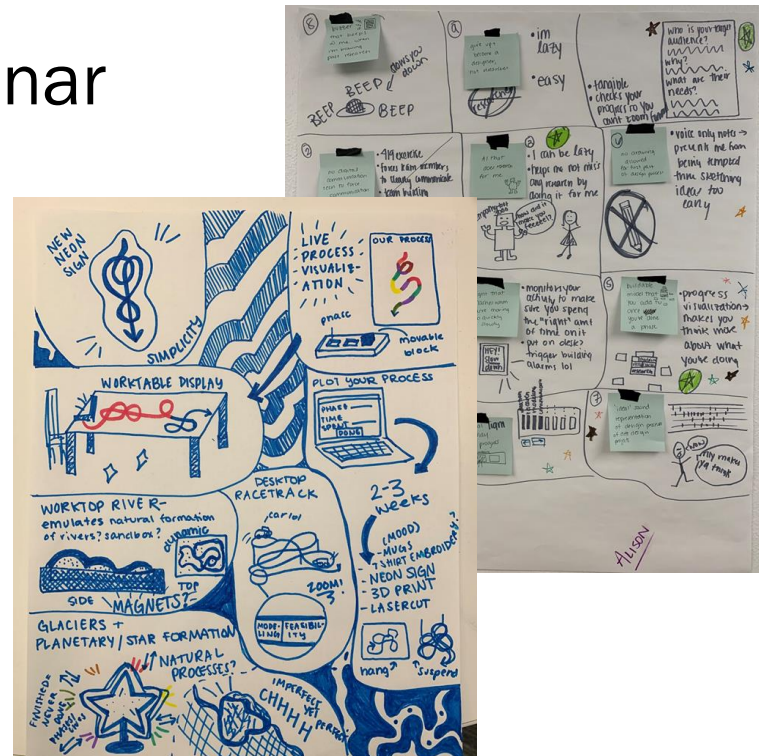
Current work - Design awareness seminar

- ▶ With Aaron Joya
- ▶ How move from knowing about a design concept to enacting it in design doing?
- ▶design awareness
- ▶ 5 students
 - Grace Barar
 - Alison Gray
 - Khadijah Jordan
 - Rylie Sweem
 - Nicole Washington



Design awareness

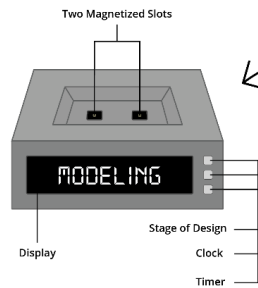
- ▶ Moving from knowing about a design concept to enacting it in design doing?
- ▶ Design awareness seminar
 - Tracing past process
 - Concept mapping
 - Ideate & prototype
 - Design awareness tool



Design awareness tool prototypes

Design Awareness Tracker

Prototype

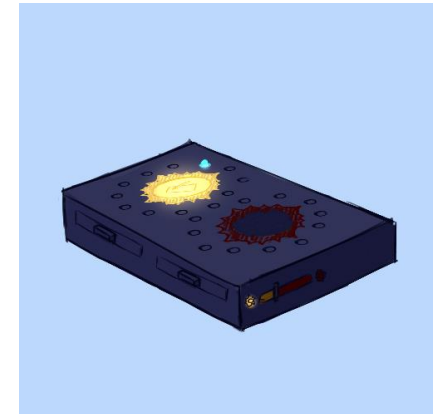
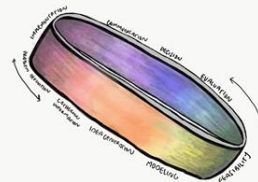


Stages of Design

- Problem Definition
- Gathering Information
- Generating Ideas

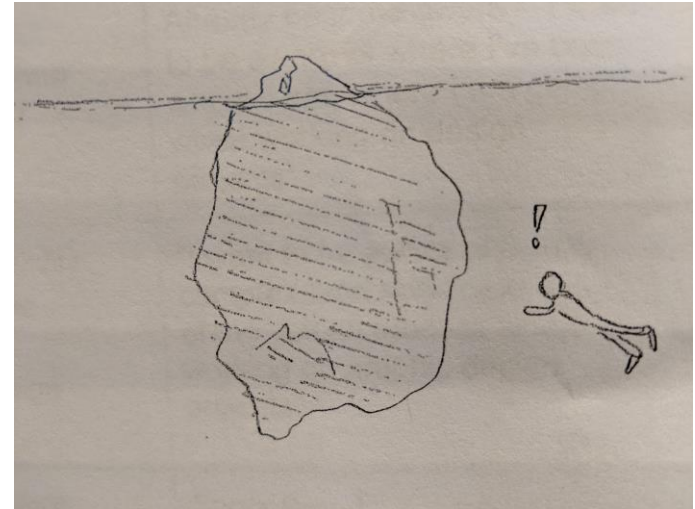


- Feasibility
- Evaluation
- Decision
- Communication
- Implementation



Seeing the rest of the iceberg

- ▶ Student take-aways?
- ▶ Synonyms for design awareness
 - Patterned chaos
 - Imperfect is perfect
 - Conscious design
 - Non-linearity
 - Fluidity
 - Know the rules to break them
 - Thinking about thinking
 - Collaborative design with your unconscious mind



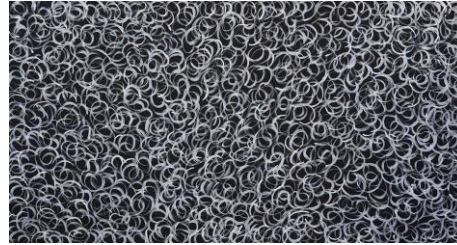
Today's Agenda

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Researching design
- ▶ Teaching design
- ▶ Wrapping-up



Charkha sculpture, Mumbai

Hard to describe, represent, teach processes



Geoffrey Mann, "Attracted to Light"; Charkha sculpture, Mumbai, Hilma af Kline, Gloria Petyarre

Presentation of research results

Email from sophomore IE student

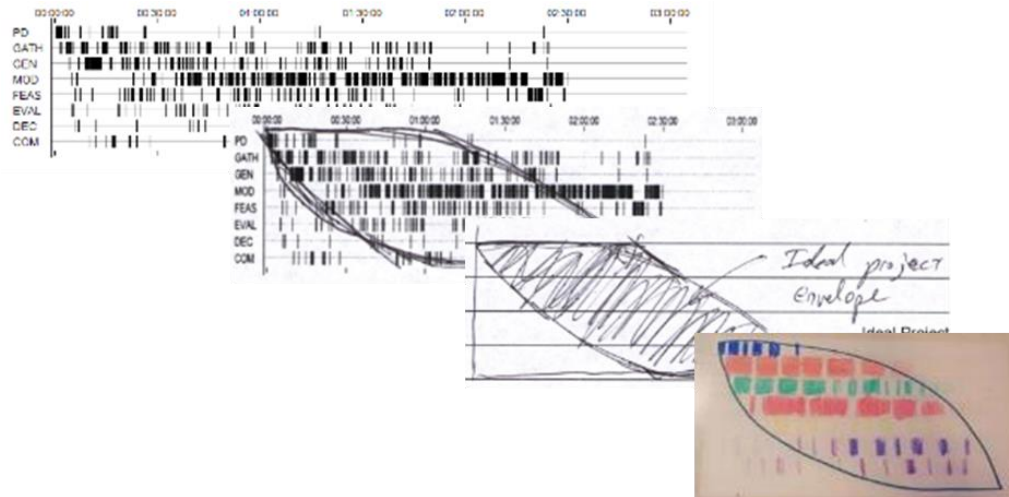
I've been talking to my friends (who didn't go) explaining to them how **this is related to life and how we need to look at everything from several perspectives in order to get the most out of whatever you want to do.** After about 20 minutes of explanation it seems they realize I'm crazy and move on with their day. **But I think I really understand what your results say on numerous levels.**

It's not that people avoid the path less taken but rather they don't even see the path less taken.

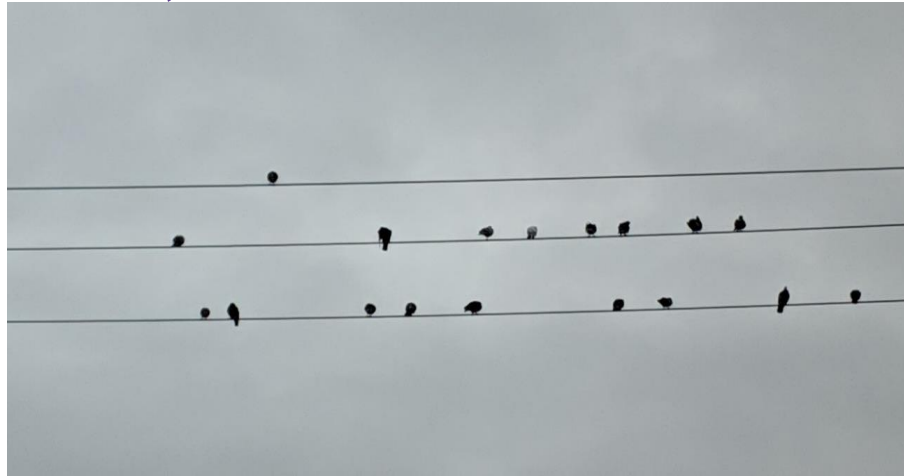
With that being said I appreciate you sharing your wisdom and wish you the best of luck!

Today discussed...

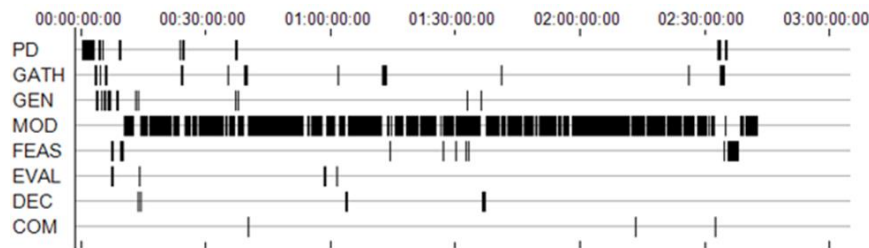
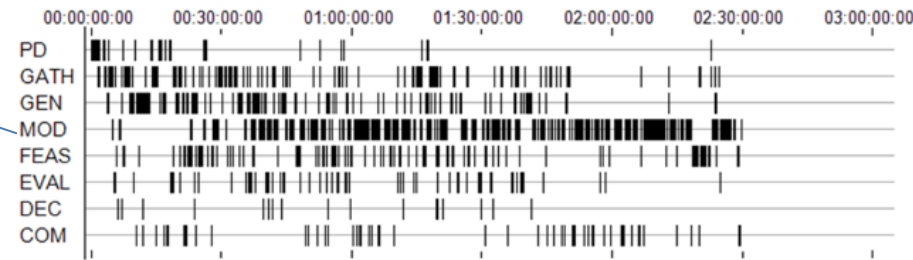
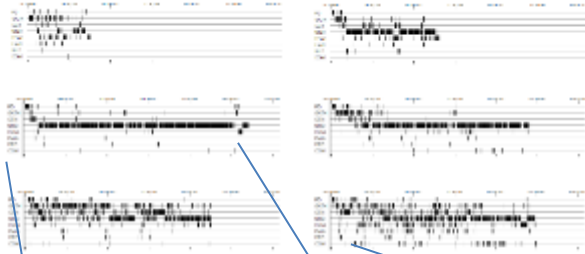
- ▶ Empirical research that describes complexity of design processes
- ▶ Timeline representations as *design signatures*
 - Concrete & sticky for students
- ▶ Warning, once you are captivated by timelines....



... you see them everywhere!



Timelines as canvas: An A cappella performance Sound Improv Live!



More information about this work - draft



► Design Teaching/Learning

- Atman, C.J., Arif, A., Shroyer, K.E., Turns, J.A., & Borgford-Parnell, J. (2016) “Spend another day in our class talking about this research please”: Student insights from a research-based design thinking exercise. Design Research Society, 2016 Design Research Society 50th Anniversary Conference (DRS), Brighton, UK. June 27-30, 2016.
- Atman, C.J., McDonnell, J., Campbell, R., Borgford-Parnell, J., & Turns, J. A. (2015). *Using design process timelines to teach design: Implementing research results*. American Society of Engineering Education Annual Conference (ASEE). Seattle, WA. June 14-17, 2015.
- McDonnell, J. & Atman, C.J. (2015). *Paying attention to the design process: Critically examining personal design practice*. LearnxDesign Conference. Chicago, IL. June 28-30, 2015.
- Borgford-Parnell, J., Deibel, K., & Atman, C. J. (2010). From engineering design research to engineering pedagogy: Bringing research results directly to the students. *International Journal of Engineering Education*, 26(4), 748–759.

► Design Expertise

- Atman, C. J., Adams, R. S., Cardella, M. E., Turns, J., Mosborg, S., & Saleem, J. (2007). Engineering design processes: A comparison of students and expert practitioners. *Journal of Engineering Education*, 96(4), 359–379.
- Atman, C. J., Chimka, J. R., Bursic, K. M., & Nachtmann, H. L. (1999). A comparison of freshman and senior engineering design processes. *Design Studies*, 20(2), 131–152.

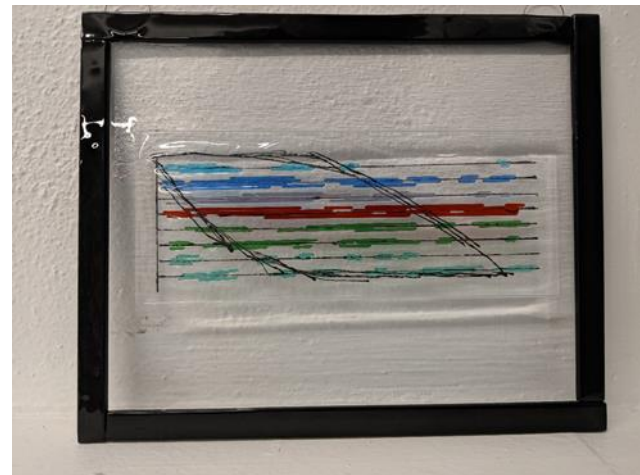
► Design Process Representations

- Atman, C. J., Borgford-Parnell, J., Goist, Z., Deibel, K., Blair, J., Bodle, C., Kumar, V., Roesler, A., Tanimoto, S., & Zachry, M. (2010). Seeing and hearing design: Exploring how visual representations and sound tracks could be used to teach design. In *Proceedings of Design Thinking and Research Symposium 8* (pp. 25–37), Sydney, Australia, 2010.
- Atman, C. J., Deibel, K., & Borgford-Parnell, J. (2009). The process of engineering design: A comparison of three representations. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Engineering Design, Stanford University, 2009*.

► Design Awareness

- Atman, C.J. (2018). *Design Awareness: Patterns, Pivots and Persistence*. Invited Talk to the International Conference on Transformations in Engineering Education – Imparting the Futuristic Skills (ICTIEE AP’ 18), July 15, 2018. SRM University - AP, Amaravati, India

Backup slides



September, 2018

Broader design research findings

- ▶ Janet McDonnell summary of research on design expertise, “Paying attention to design process: Critically examining personal design practice”: Nigel Cross, “Design Thinking”, 2011
 - ...designing is about problem framing as much as problem solving
 - There is interplay and co-evolution between setting and solving
 - Designers operate opportunistically for efficiency in response to what unfolds...sometimes mutually incompatible lines of approach in parallel
 - Move fluidly between broad sweep of possibilities and a pursuit of fine detail
 - Strategies can be explained as coping mechanisms for design situations characterized by uniqueness, incomplete information and uncertainty...

Design awareness

Design awareness

Connection with intention

Reflection throughout.

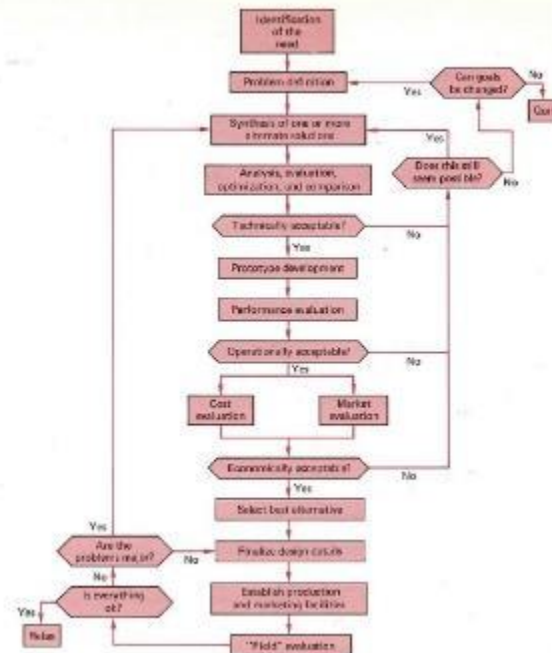
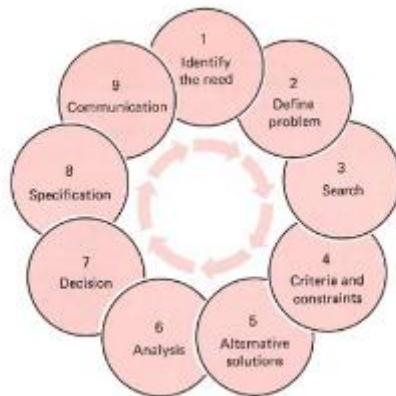
Why are timelines effective teaching tools?

Comparing design process representations

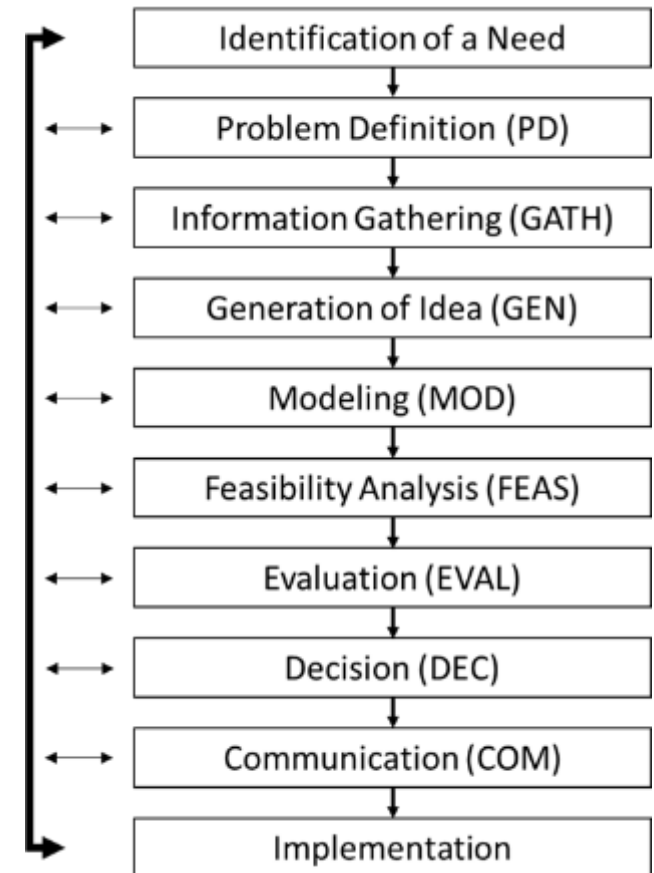
Sample representations from the engineering texts



1. Identification of the problem.
2. Gathering needed information.
3. Search for creative solutions.
4. Step from ideation to preliminary designs (including modeling).
5. Evaluation and selection of preferred solution.
6. Preparation of reports, plans, and specifications.
7. Implementation of the design.

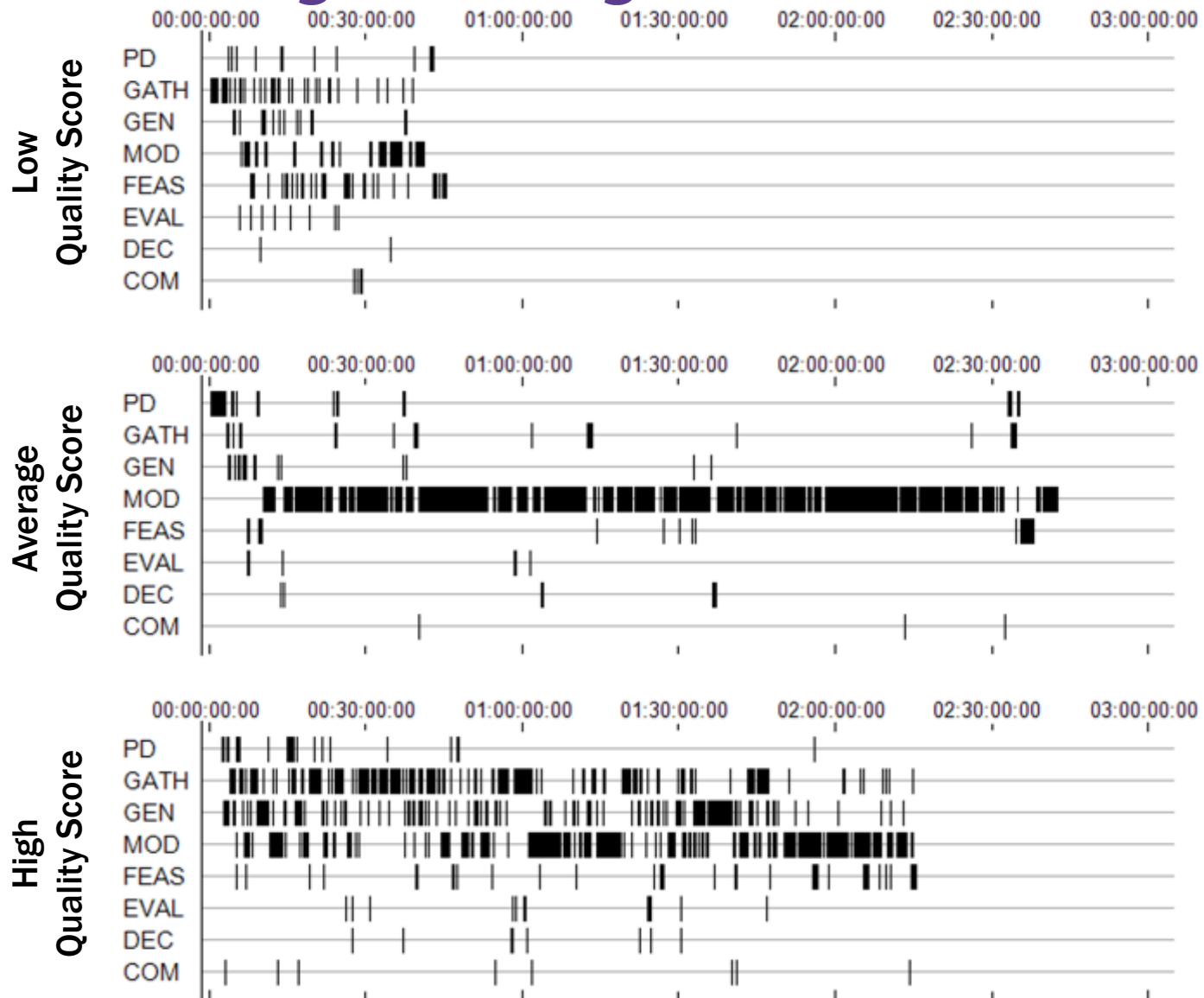


Synthesis Representation

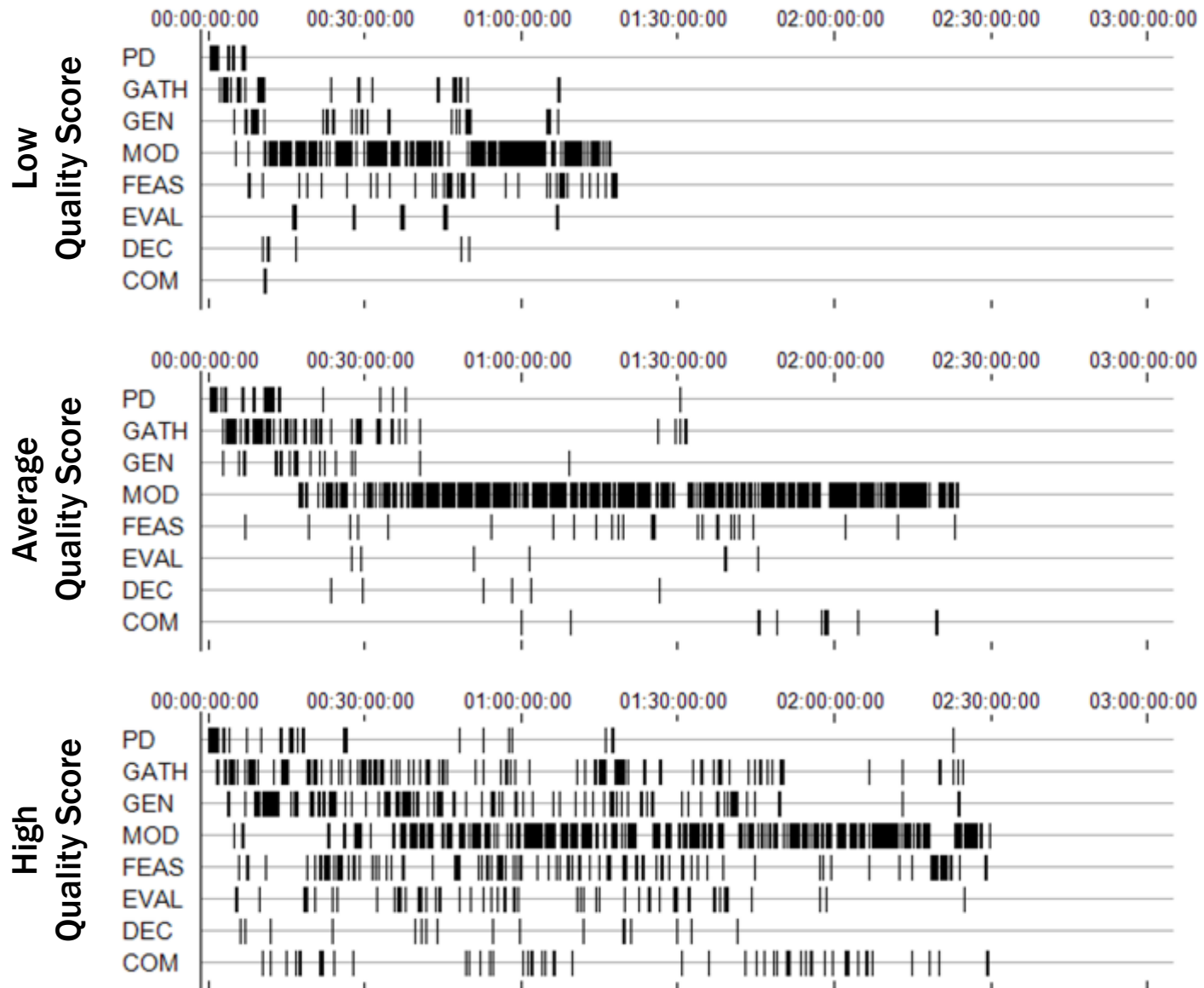


See *More Information* at the end of this deck for citations

First-Year engineering students

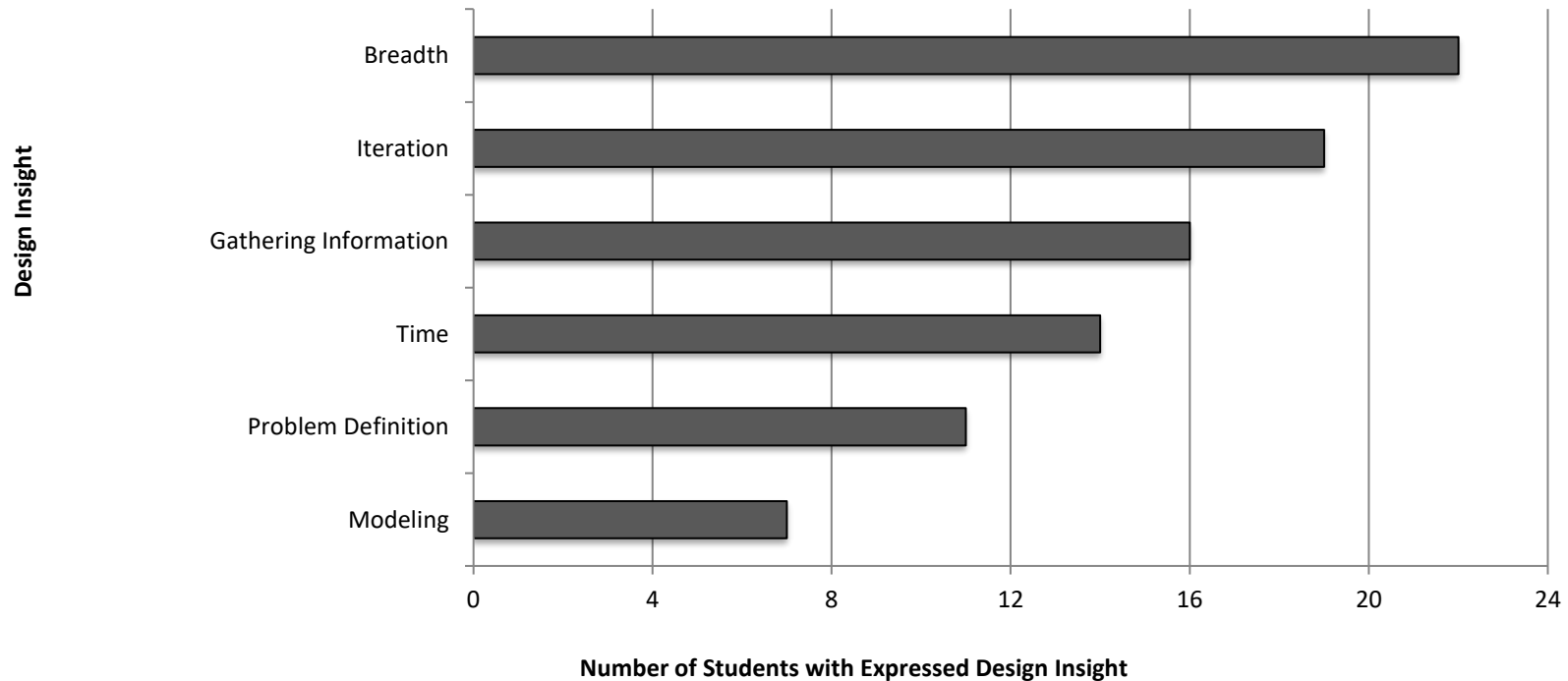


Graduating engineering students

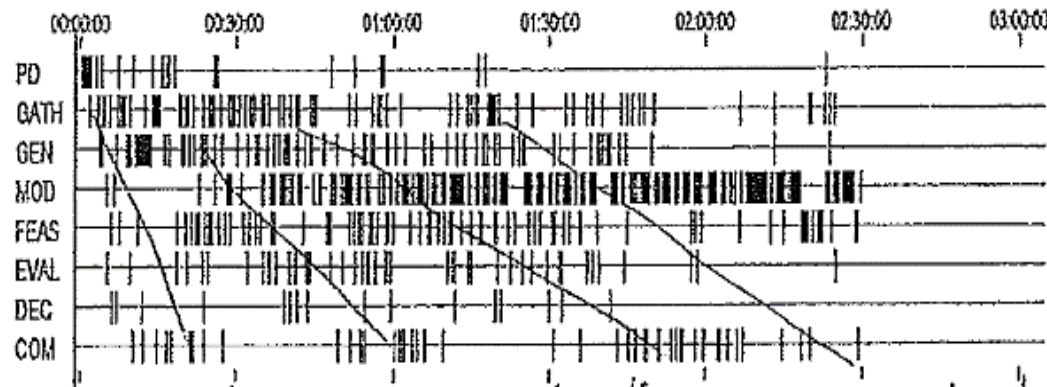


Student insights (n= 24)

Number of Students with Expressed Design Insight
(for whole exercise)

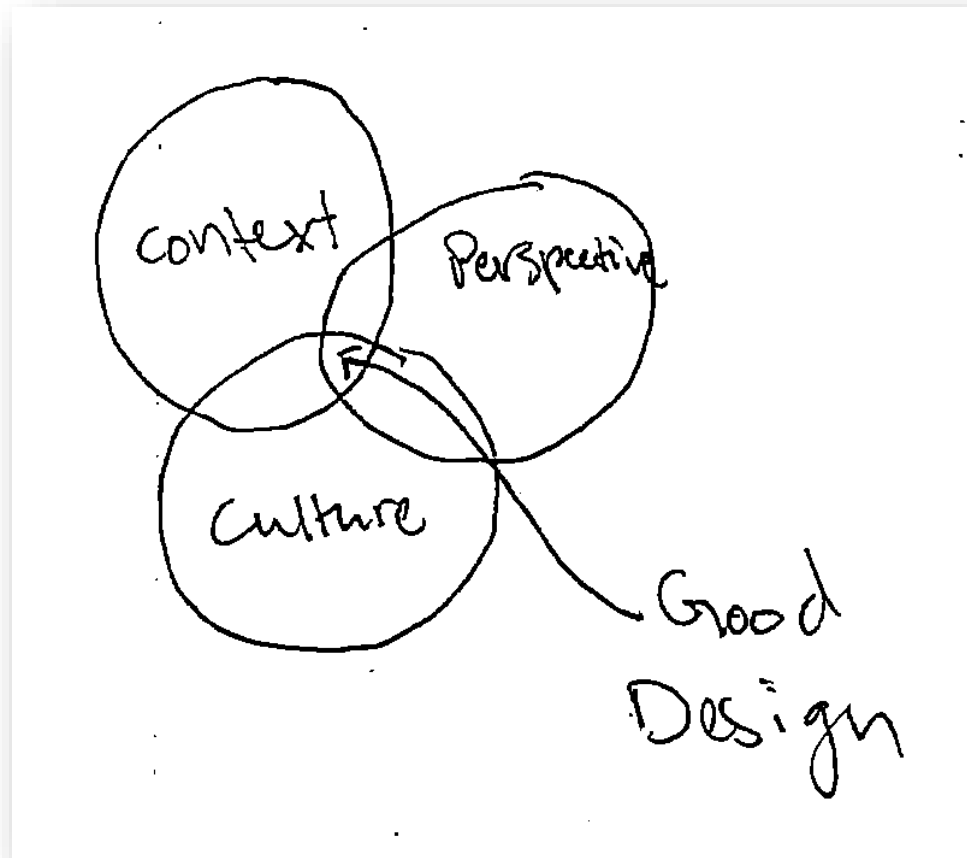


Selected student insights

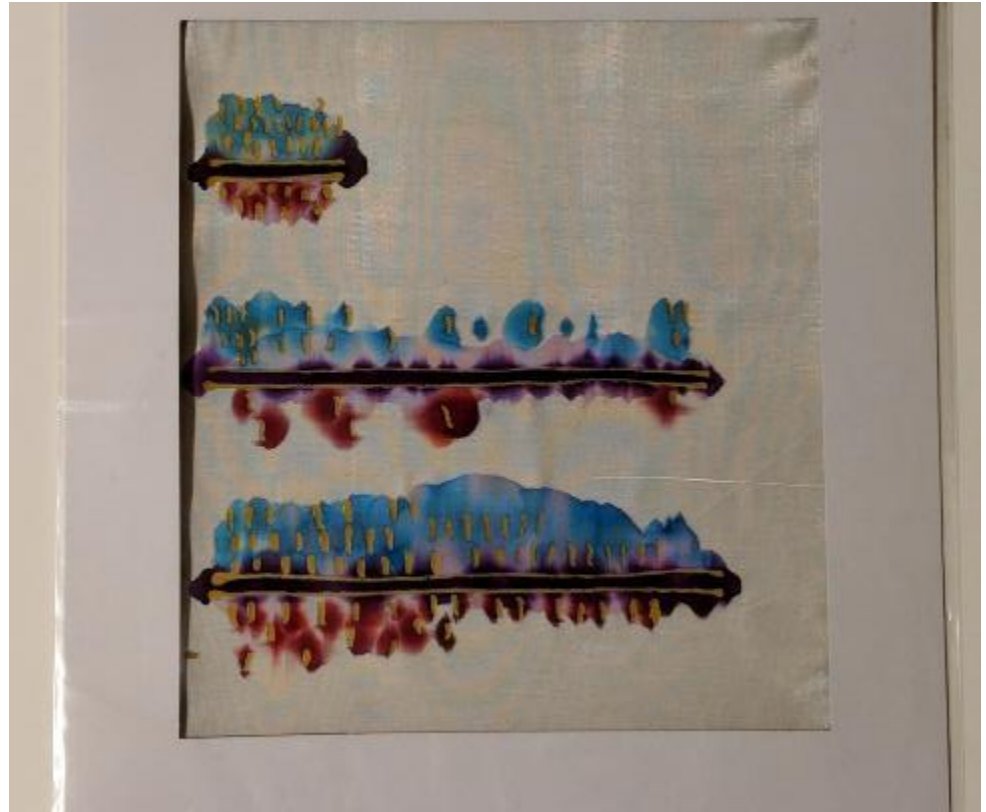
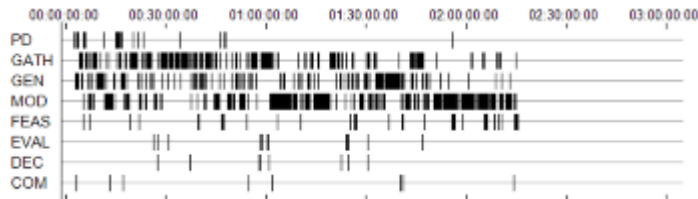
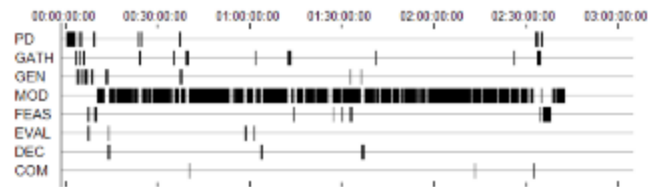
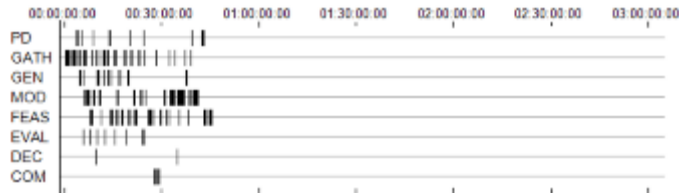


longer "cascades" more mad tower
 slope is changing. DEC: Decision the end
 COM: Communication
 Slope keeps steepening.
 more "cascades."

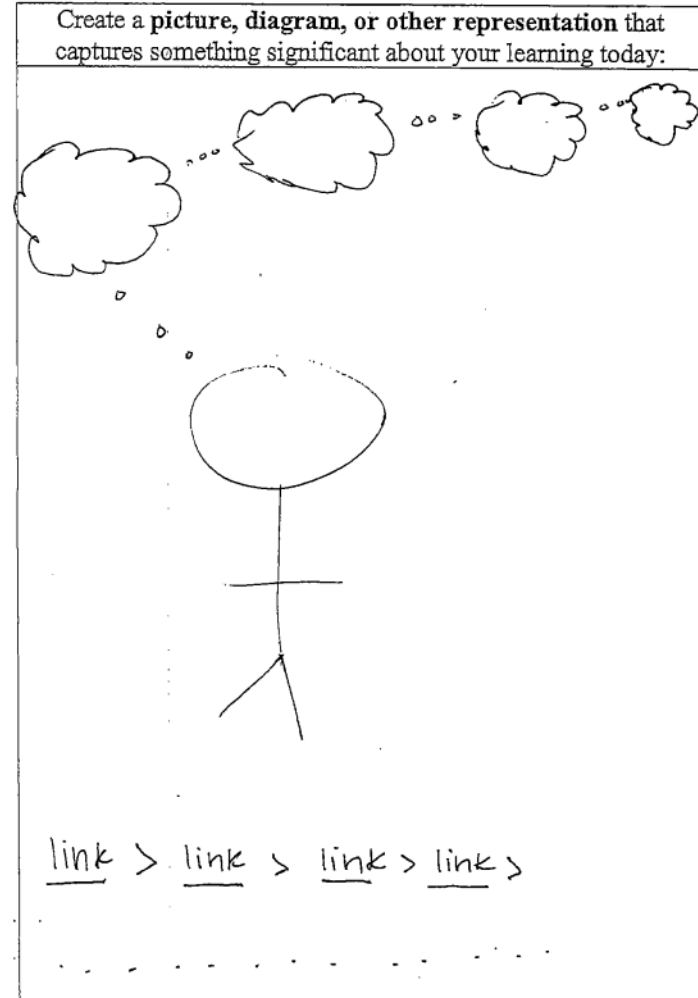
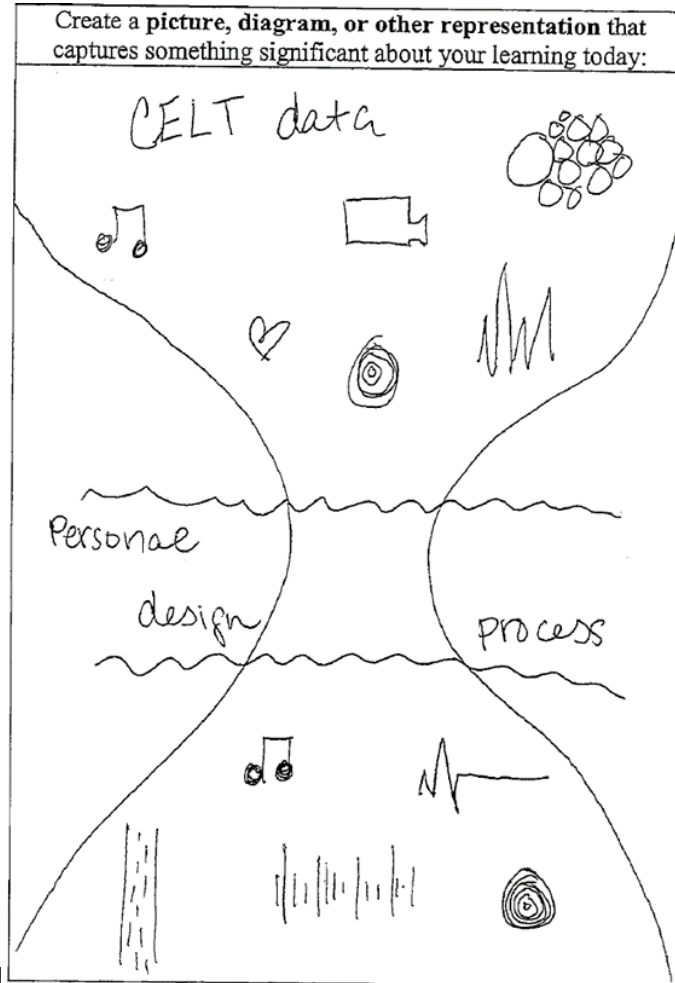
Good design



Design is messy!



Student Reflections



Teaching principles I draw on

- ▶ Prior conceptions matter
- ▶ Knowledge organization is important
- ▶ Neurons that fire together, wire together
- ▶ Motivation has huge impact
- ▶ Metacognition make it concrete
- ▶ Reflection reinforcement

Defining Design

- ▶ Going from state “A” to state “B”
 - “Everyone designs who devises courses of action aimed at changing existing situations into preferred ones” (Simon, 1969)
- ▶ Engineering is “design under constraint” (Bill Wulf, 1998)