



settels savenije
van amelsvoort

Non functional specs
System Architecture Study Group

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What is the question?
That is the question!

specifications

Quantified expectations from:

client
user
investor
and **all other** stakeholder

Distinct expectations but also the **unspoken** expectations and feelings.

What to do?

Don't do what the client asks for

but:

Do what the customer should have asked,
in case he took enough time to
formulate the right questions correctly.

Free after prof ir. W. van der Hoek 1976

Expectation stakeholders

All stakeholders: **Customers**
future customers colleagues of customer
(end-)users
factory
direct department manager
safety manager
public organisations
shareholder
own colleagues and seniors
recyclists
customer support
maintenance
architects
governements

Stakeholders are human like persons

Bad/ good mood

Thinking by brains and belly

Sensitive for fashion

Influenced by competitors/marketing messages etc.

(Slow) influencable by calculations/opinions

etc

Search/find stakeholders



Especially the sharp ones!!

Management as stakeholder



Example: glass press for TV tubes

±1979

Asked for by management of BM (Engineering departement)

Spend : 5 man years development

Prototype 2.500.000 guilders

Test technical succes!!

Champagne

Higher Managment stopped the project after the test.

Given reason: No spareparts to keep it in production

We learned a lot!!!!

Expectations Users

Extreme important

Can be changed by fashion. Go from a pot of coffee to expensive senseo

Add smelley gel to a shaver

Use a dustbag in a vacuum cleaner



Customer survey:

Does the user change his habits? What should be the question for the user

The customer is right! ?

robot vacuum cleaner Philips Research Lab. including customer survey ±1975

Do you like the robot?

Demo: ashtray upside down in empty room
Switch on robot 200 W

Expectations: vacuum cleaner is better as the power is higher 2000 W is ok.
The robot is very inefficient. **It doesn't see the ash on the carpet.**
Corners are important to look after. **Robot doesn't reach the corners.**
A vacuum cleaner has a dust bag. **This robot doesn't.**

Conclusion: I am more efficient. My vacuum cleaner is better and cheaper **I don't like it**

Conclusion management: There is no need for robots in vacuum

11/3/2014



2000 Watt vacuum cleaner

About 1982

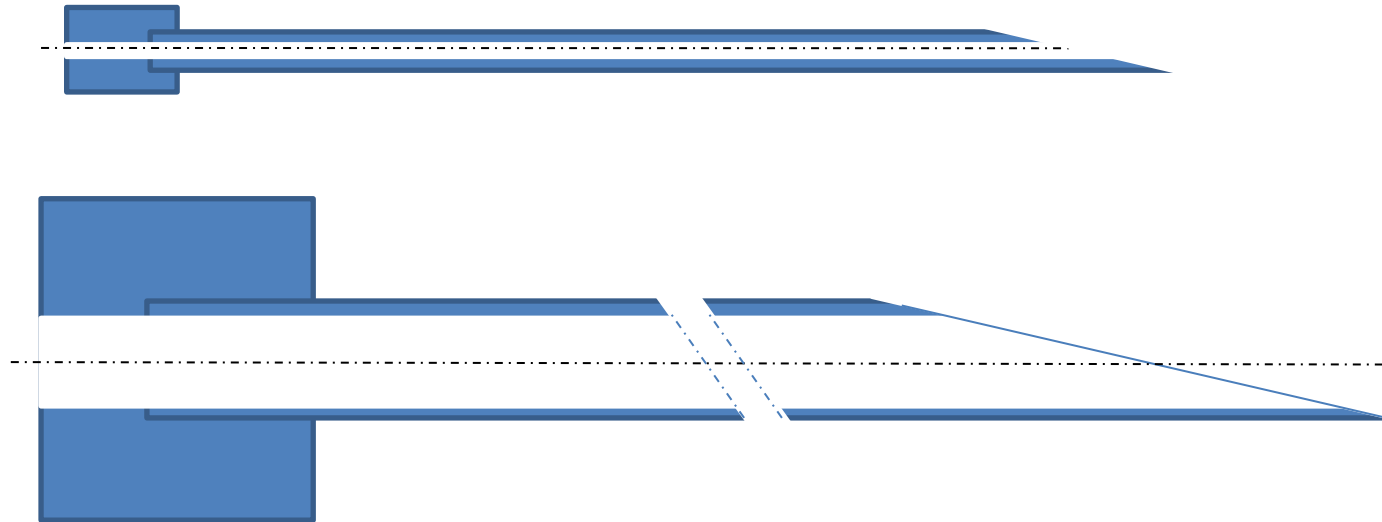
A 2000W vacuum cleaner sucks better than a 12000 W vacuum cleaner

A new engine design was improved from 2200 W to 1800 W

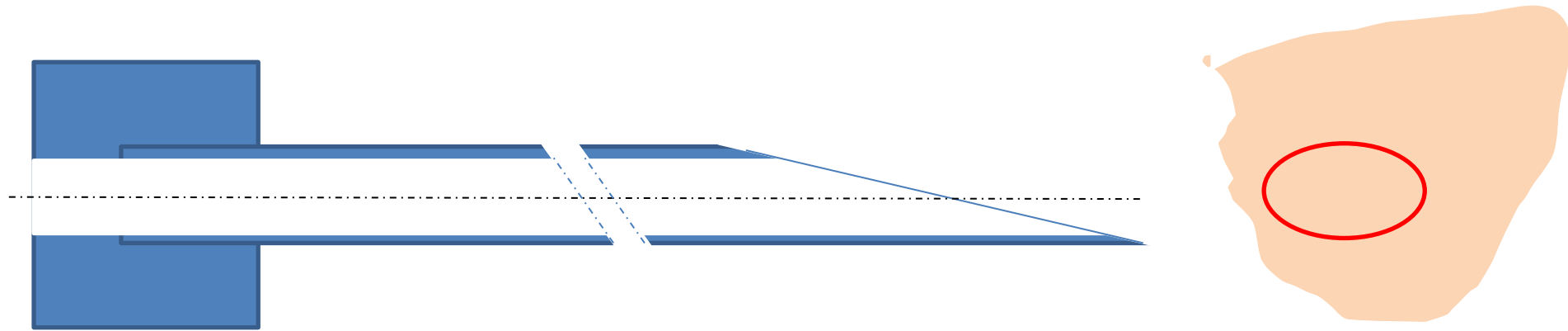
On request on customer expectatons a 200 W resistor is build in in the new Vacuumcleaner with 1800 W engine.



Injection needles THE ± 1976



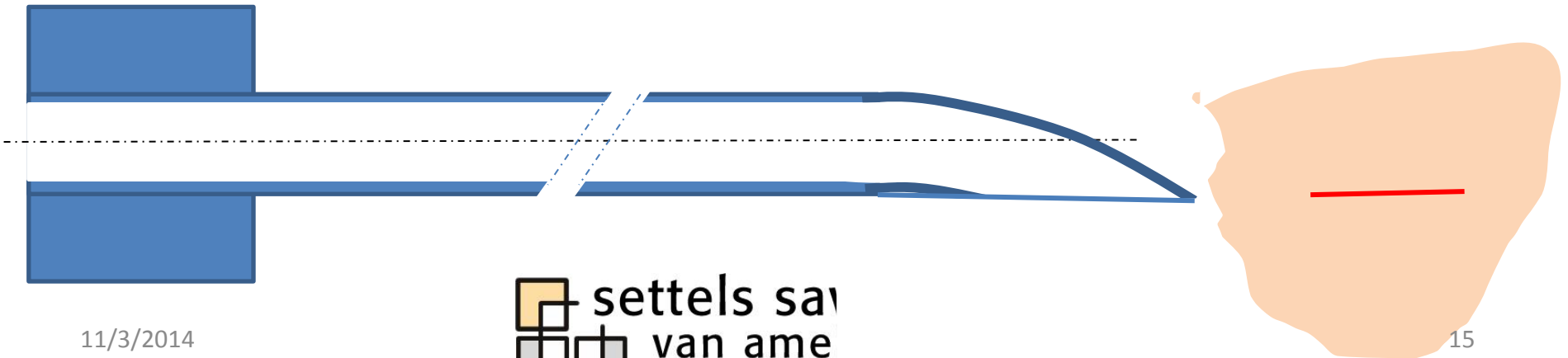
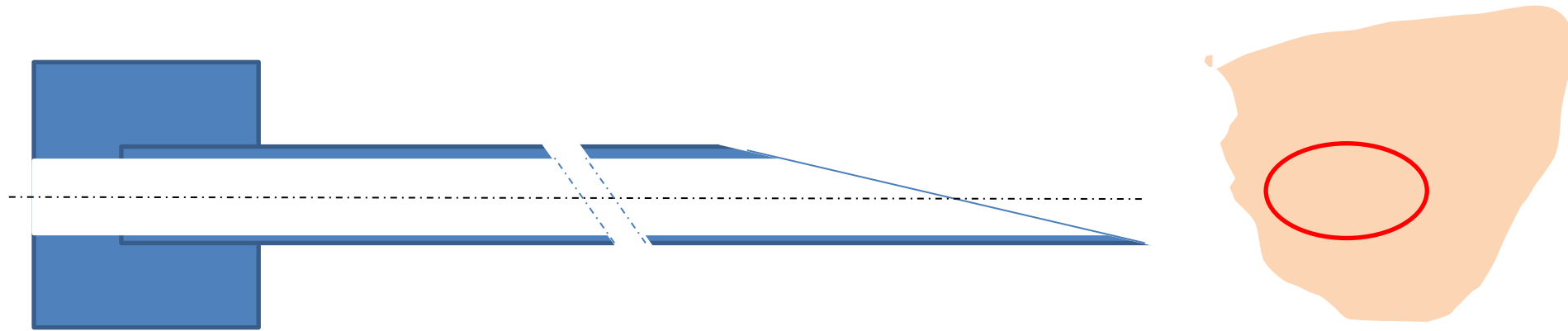
Injection needles punch the vanes



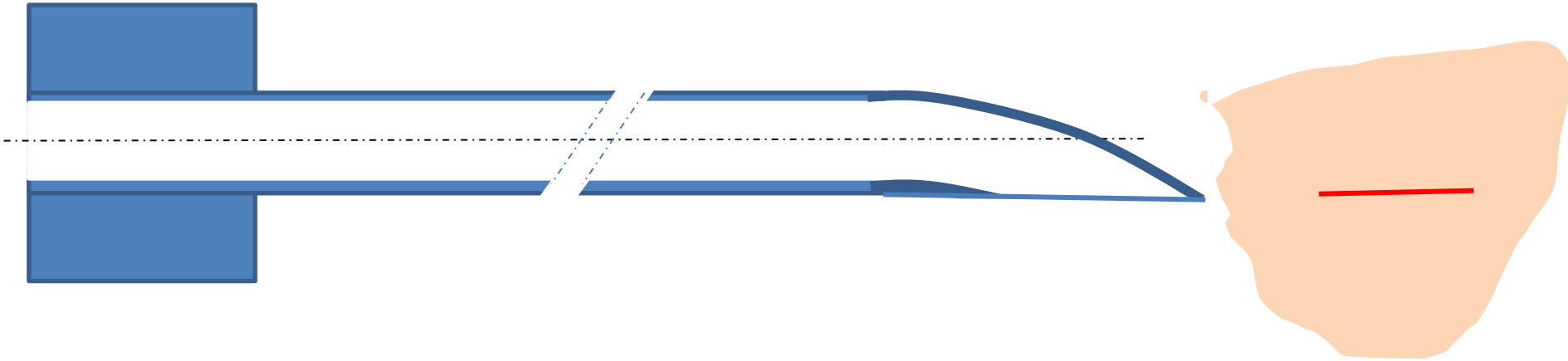
Can you invent a needle that not punches the skin and vanes to avoid particles in vanes and shorten or avoid bleeding?

Yes we can!

Injection needles punch the vanes



Injection needles punch the vanes



Needle makes a small cut. The skin and the wall of the vanes close the cut automatically without scarfs.

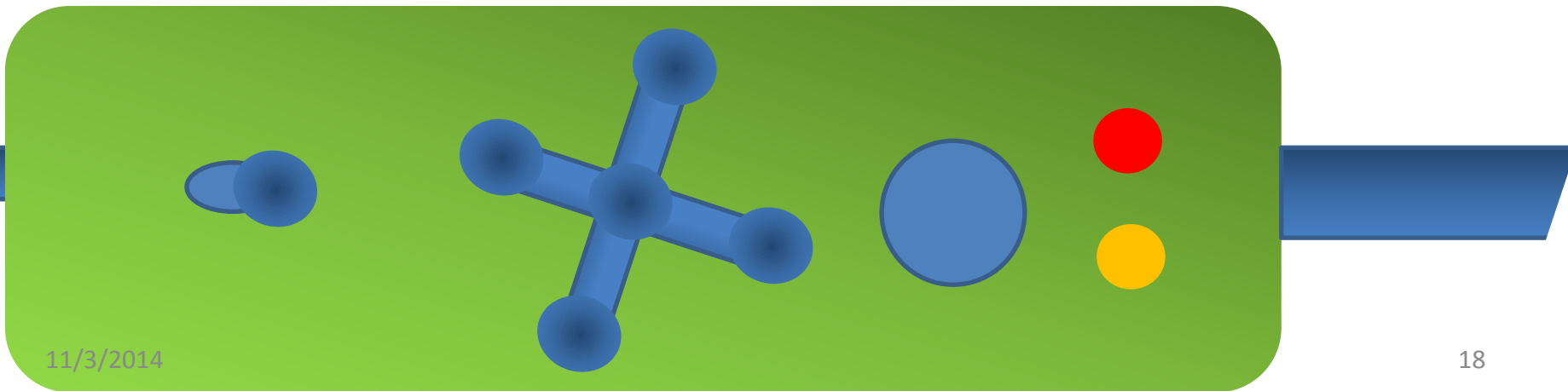
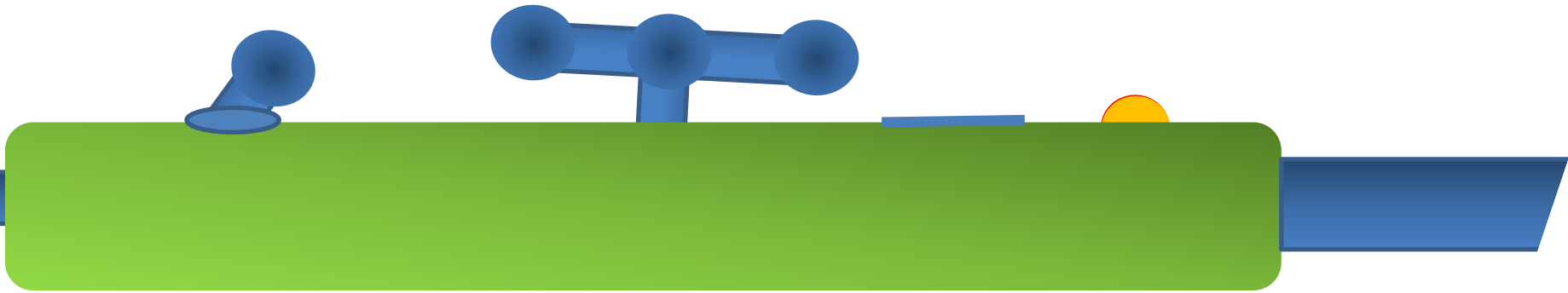
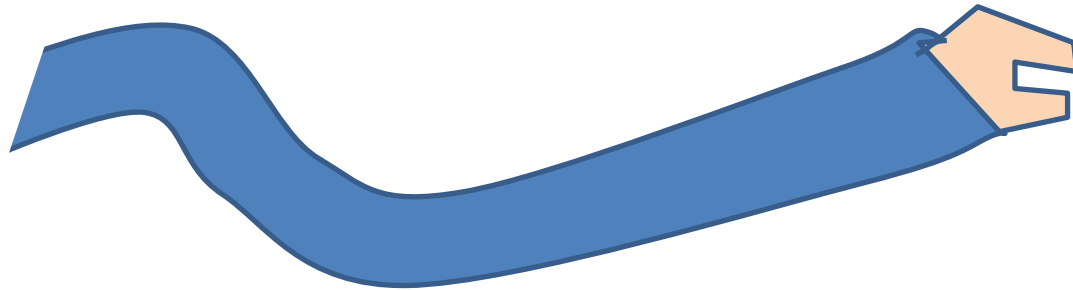
Easy to produce!

Perfect!! ??? ??? ??

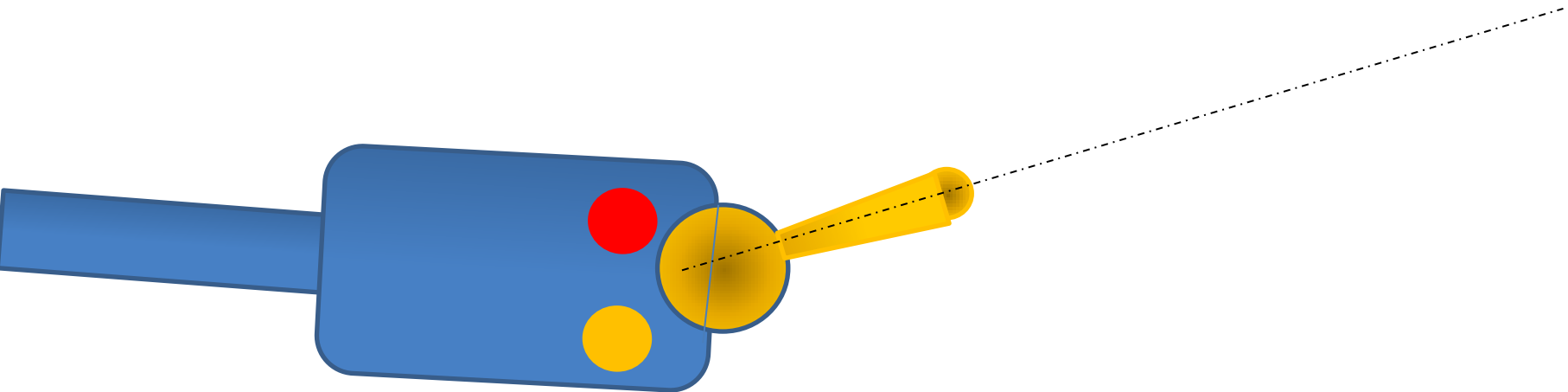
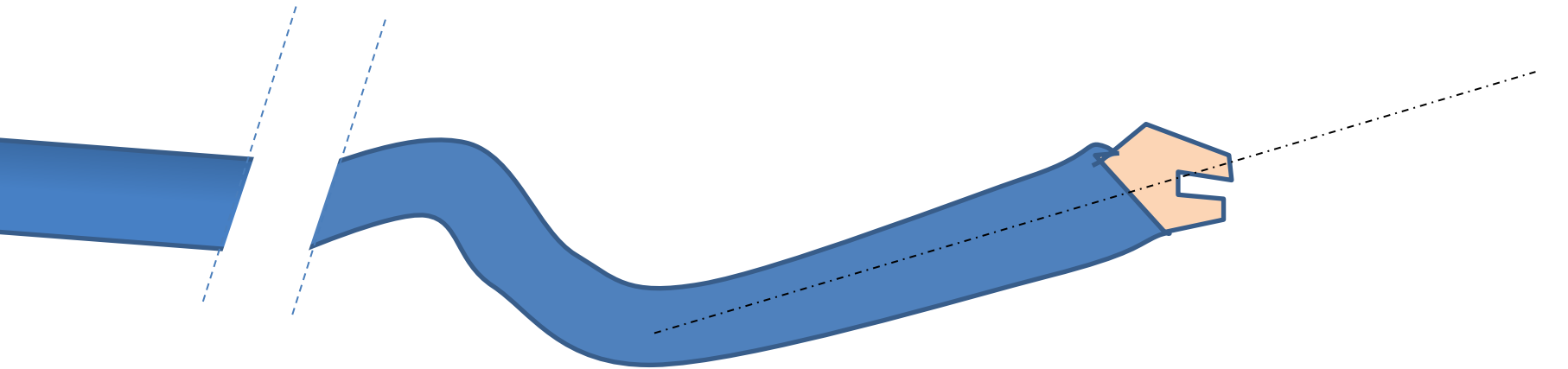
Use of needle should be 180° rotated

Learning to nurses/users!!!!

Test probe in testines ATL 1995



proposal



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Can only be used by experienced
specialists!

Expectations of IDEA-box

About 1975

An idea came up to put tools for a vacuum cleaner in a on board cabinet.

Idea is rejected: The customer dont want it.



About 1980 every vacuum cleaner has tools on board

Expectations of investors

Do I get my money back?

What are financial risks?

Is there any patent protection?

Risk on law violations?

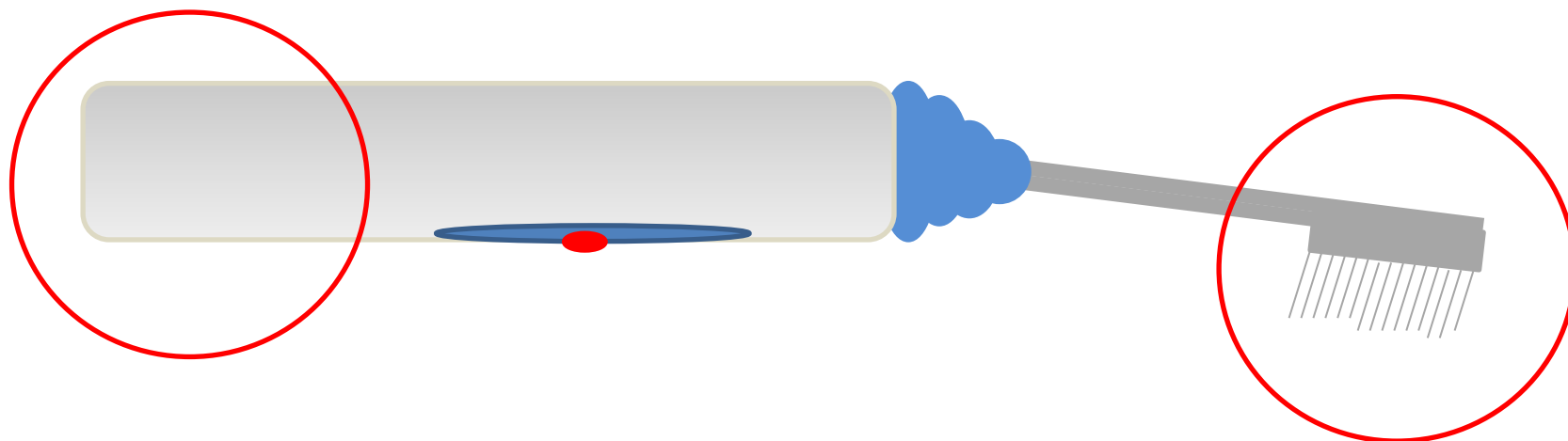
Safety risks?

Branding positive?

Personal credits?

Vibrating toothbrush

No sharp edges!
Water tight



Matrix including weighing factors

weijht product	1	3	3	2	5	1	5	4	4	tot
A	1	0	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	38
B	2	2	5	1	4	2	4	5	5	82
C	0	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	71
D	1	1	4	0	2	2	3	2	2	64
E	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	3	5	34
X	4	1	1	0	1	4	0	3	5	51

Matrix to remember all items in the decision process

Than make decisions on gut
feeling!!!

Conclusions!



Which is the right way? I don't know!!!

Concluding statements!

- 1 A product designer needs vision! He should be an entrepreneur.
- 2 Vision can be improved by knowing **all** stakeholders opinions
Communication skills are extreme important for a designer.
- 3 A multi-multi-multi team (in a good condition) can be helpful.
- 4 We know the opinions of all our stakeholders. Designing is a gamble.