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**ICT Innovation – Spring 2018**  
 MSc in Computer Science and MEng Telecom. Engineering  
 EIT Masters ITA, S&P,SDE  
 Management of Innovation

**Lecture 07 – Concept Development – Selection and Testing**  
**Prof. Fabio Massacci**

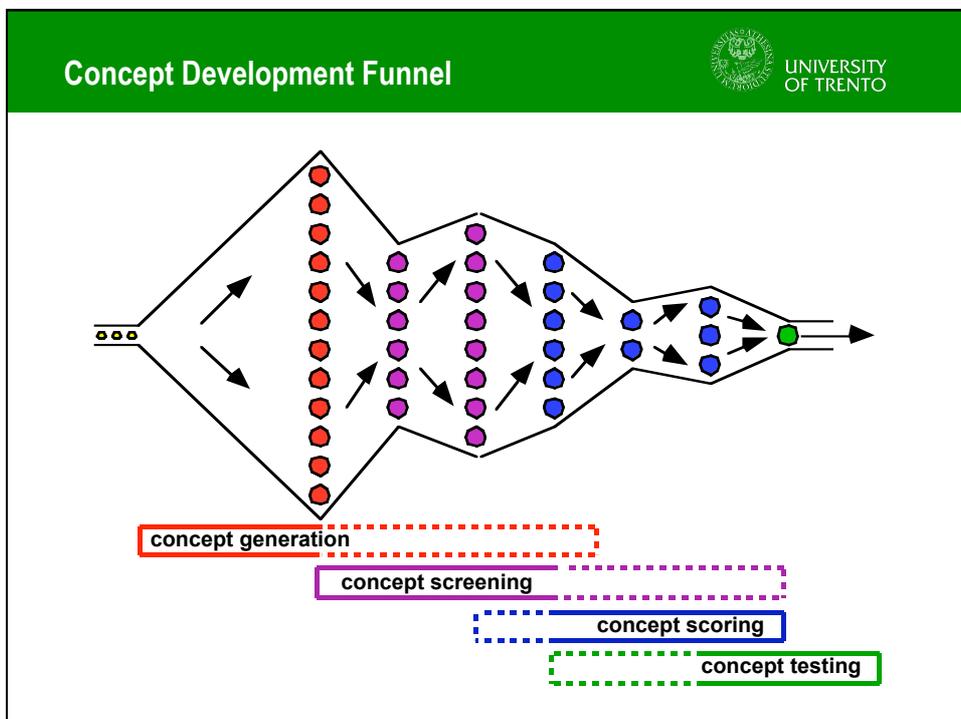
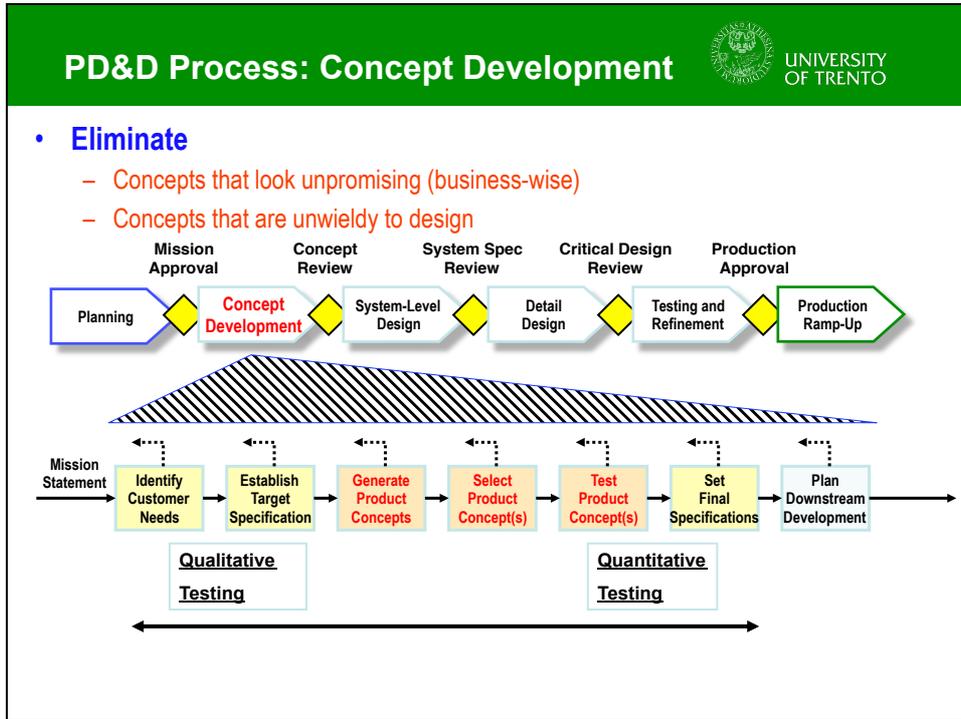

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**PD&D Process: Concept Development**

- **Design**
  - Concepts that are easy to produce
  - Concepts that have a potential market

**Target Specs**  
 Based on customer needs and benchmarking

**Final Specs**  
 Based on selected concept, feasibility, models, testing, and trade-offs

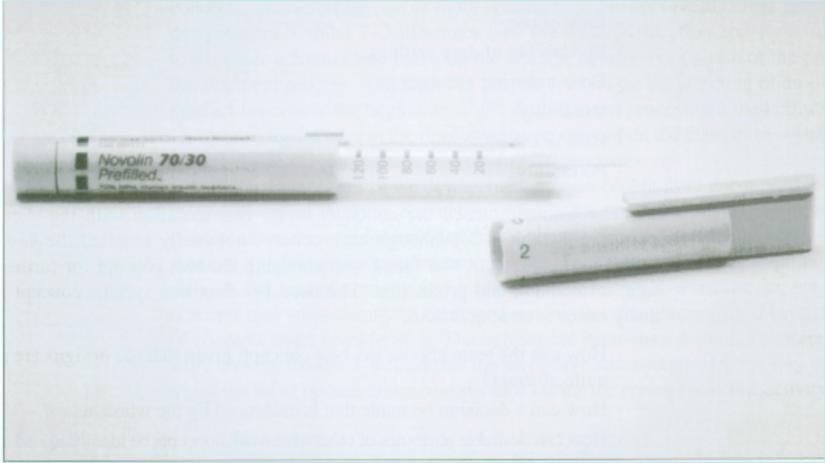


## Concept Selection Process



- **Prepare the Matrix**
  - Criteria
  - Reference Concept
  - Weightings
- **Rate Concepts**
  - Scale (+ - 0) or (1-5)
  - Compare to Reference Concept or Values
- **Rank Concepts**
  - Sum Weighted Scores
- **Combine and Improve**
  - Remove Bad Features
  - Combine Good Qualities
- **Select Best Concept**
  - May Be More than One
  - Beware of Average Concepts
- **Reflect on the Process**
  - Continuous Improvement

## Concept Selection Example:



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### Example: Concept Screening

SELECTION CRITERIA	CONCEPT VARIANTS							REF.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Ease of Handling	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
Ease of Use	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	0
Number Readability	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Dose Metering	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Load Handling	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Manufacturing Ease	+	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
Portability	+	+	-	-	0	-	-	0
PLUSES	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	
SAMES	4	3	1	5	5	2	3	
MINUSES	0	2	4	1	0	3	2	
NET	3	0	-2	0	2	-1	0	
RANK	1	3	7	5	2	6	4	
CONTINUE?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	

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### Example: Concept Scoring

Selection Criteria	Weight	Concepts							
		A (reference) Master Cylinder		DF Lever Stop		E Swash Ring		G+ Dial Screw+	
		Rating	Weighted Score	Rating	Weighted Score	Rating	Weighted Score	Rating	Weighted Score
Ease of Handling	5%	3	0.15	3	0.15	4	0.2	4	0.2
Ease of Use	15%	3	0.45	4	0.6	4	0.6	3	0.45
Readability of Settings	10%	2	0.2	3	0.3	5	0.5	5	0.5
Dose Metering Accuracy	25%	3	0.75	3	0.75	2	0.5	3	0.75
Durability	15%	2	0.3	5	0.75	4	0.6	3	0.45
Ease of Manufacture	20%	3	0.6	3	0.6	2	0.4	2	0.4
Portability	10%	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3
Total Score		2.75		3.45		3.10		3.05	
Rank		4		1		2		3	
Continue?		No		Develop		No		No	

### Concept Selection Exercise: Mechanical Pencils



### Mechanical Pencils: Customer Needs – Students Evaluation in Class



- **Easy to grip for writing - 3**
  - Comfortable in handling
- **Lightweight - 5**
- **Easy to change - 2**
- **Eraser on the back – 1 (low quality)**
- **Looks beautiful – 2-4 (man-woman difference)**
- **Different colors – Important but hard to rate**
- **Cheap - 5**
- **Button on top or side for the point?**
  - (lead you don't have to change but you consume it )
- **Clip – 4**
- **Easy to operate after dropping - 3**

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### Pen Criteria



- **Smoothness of writing --- 7**
- ~~Ink or gel~~
- **Easy of handling 8**
- **Fashionable – Instills pride - 2**
- **Writing thickness - 11**
- **Clickable - 1**
- ~~Long-lasting~~
- **Robustness, Durability 7**
- **Weight – 3**
- ~~Angle of writing~~
- ~~Level of ink visible~~
- **Ease of manufacturing -> implies cost (usually)**

Pens for writing		UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO	
	<b>InkJoy</b>	<b>SoftFeel</b>	<b>Pilot G-2</b>
Smoothness of writing	+6, +	+5, -7 -	+8, -6 +
Easy to Use	+1, -8 -	+12, -1 +	+12, -1 +
Robust/Durable	+6, -3 +	+8, -12 -	+14, +
Ease of Manufacturing	+16, +	+8, +	-17 -

PLUS	3	2	3
SAME			
MINUS	1	2	1
NET	2	0	0
RANK	1	2	1

Pens for writing (2017)		UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO			
	<b>InkJoy</b>	<b>QConnect</b>	<b>SoftFeel</b>	<b>Pilot G-2</b>	<b>Pilot P</b>
<i>Smoothness of writing</i>	+++++	---	-	+++++	-
<i>Easy to Use</i>	+++	----	++++	+++++	-
<i>Robust/Durable</i>	-+-+	----	+++	++++	+
<i>Ease of Manufacturing</i>	++-	+++++	---	----	-

PLUS	12	5	7	14	1
SAME					
MINUS	3	6	4	5	2
NET	+9	-1	+3	+9	-1
RANK					

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### Pens for writing (2017)

	InkJoy	Lion	Pilot G-2
Smoothness of writing	+6, +	+5, -7 -	+8, -6 +
Easy to Use	+1, -8 -	+12, -1 +	+12, -1 +
Robust/Durable	+6, -3 +	+8, -12 -	+14, +
Ease of Manufacturing	+16, +	+8, +	-17 -

PLUS	3	2	3
SAME			
MINUS	1	2	1
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RANK	1	2	1

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### Remember...

- **The goal of concept selection is not to**
  - Select the best concept.
- **The goal of concept selection is to**
  - Develop the best concept.
- **So remember to combine and refine the concepts to develop better ones!**
- **But beware of the best "average" product.**
  - Perform concept selection for each different customer group and compare results.
  - Check sensitivity of selection to relative weightings and ratings

## Usage Model is key for concept selection



- **Recall VHS vs Betamax main issue**
  - Betamax and VHS essentially based on similar technology
  - There is margin for improvement. Which feature to select?
- **Betamax intended usage → live videocamera recording**
  - **Small size is best**
    - you don't want to carry out heavy and unwieldy cameras
  - **Duration not so important**
    - you are not going to continuously record live stuff, can change easily tape
- **VHS intended usage → unattended TV recording**
  - **Long duration is best**
    - you don't want to go back home or wake up in middle of night to change tape
  - **Size immaterial**
    - recorder is laying together with TV set which is likely much bulkier
- **“Average” concept utterly useless**

## Concept Testing is Used for Several Purposes



- **Ok, you selected a concept, how do you test it?**
  - Ask the customers!
- **What market to be in?**
  - Benchmarking
  - Forecasting demand
- **Which feature exactly?**
  - Selecting among alternative concepts
  - Confirming concept selection decision
  - Soliciting improvement ideas
- **Ready to launch?**
  - Go/no-go decisions

## Concept Testing Process



- **Define the test**
  - Define the purpose of the test
  - Choose a survey population
  - Choose a survey format
- **Execute test**
  - Communicate the concept
  - Measure customer response
- **Interpret the results**
  - Reflect on the results and the process

## emPower Electric Scooter



- **Purpose of concept test:**
  - What market to be in?
- **Sample population:**
  - College students who live 1-3 miles from campus
  - Factory transportation
- **Survey format:**
  - Face-to-face interviews



 UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO**Communicating the Concept**

- **Verbal description**
- **Sketch**
- **Photograph or rendering**
- **Storyboard**
- **Video**
- **Simulation**
- **Interactive multimedia**
- **Physical appearance model**
- **Working prototype**

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- **What it is**
  - The product is a lightweight electric scooter that can be easily folded and taken with you inside a building or on public transportation.
- **How it works**
  - The scooter weighs about 25 pounds. It travels at speeds of up to 15 miles per hour and can go about 12 miles on a single charge.
- **Key feature**
  - The scooter can be recharged in about two hours from a standard electric outlet.
- **Key benefit**
  - The scooter is easy to ride and has simple controls — just an accelerator button and a brake.

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## Various Presentational Formats



**Sketch**



**Rendering**



**Storyboard**



**3D CAD Model**



**Appearance Model**



**Working Prototype**

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## Survey Format

- **PART 1, Qualification**
  - How far do you live from campus?
    - <If not 1-3 miles, thank the customer and end interview.>
  - How do you currently get to campus from home?
  - How do you currently get around campus?
- **PART 2, Product Description**
  - <Present the concept description.>
- **PART 3, Purchase Intent**
  - If the product were priced according to your expectations, how likely would you be to purchase the scooter within the next year?

I would definitely not purchase the scooter.

I would probably not purchase the scooter.

I might or might not purchase the scooter.

I would probably purchase the scooter.

↑

“second box”

I would definitely purchase the scooter.

↑

“top box”

Survey Format

- **PART 4, Comments**
  - What would you expect the price of the scooter to be?
    - Price point!
  - What concerns do you have about the product concept?
  - Can you make any suggestions for improving the product concept?
- **Thank you.**

Interpreting the Results:  
Forecasting Sales

- **$Q = N \times A \times P$**
- **Q = sales (annual)**
- **N = Potential number of (annual) purchases**
- **A = awareness x availability (fractions)**
- **P = probability of purchase (surveyed)**
  - C = Conversion Rate “will buy” to “actually buy”
  - F = Fraction of people who answered

**= Cdef x Fdefinitely + Cprob x Fprobably**

↑  
 “top box”

↑  
 “second box”


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### Forecasting Example:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Campus</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- N = off-campus grad students (200,000)</li> <li>- A = 0.2 (realistic) to 0.8 (every bike shop)</li> <li>- P = 0.4 x top-box + 0.2 x second-box</li> <li>- Q = 200,000 x 0.2 x [0.4 x 0.3 + 0.2 x 0.2]</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Total sales: 6400 units/yr</b></li> <li>• <b>Price point: \$795</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Factories</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- N = current bicycle and scooter sales to factories (150,000)</li> <li>- A = 0.25 (single distributor's share)</li> <li>- P = 0.4 x top-box + 0.2 x second-box</li> <li>- Q = 150,000 x 0.25 x [0.4 x 0.3 + 0.2 x 0.2]</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Total sales: 6000 units/yr</b></li> <li>• <b>Price point: \$1500</b></li> </ul>
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### emPower's Market Decision: Factory Transportation

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**You also have to sell it and to make it...**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Starting Point</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Total sales: 6400 units/yr</li> <li>– Price point: \$795</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Price Bites</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 40-50% off Resellers                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before final price</li> </ul> </li> <li>– 50% off Distributor                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before retailers</li> <li>• 25% off before final price</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Production Costs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Margin:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Starting Point</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Total sales: 6000 units/yr</li> <li>– Price point: \$1500</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Price Bites</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 35-45% off Distributors                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• before final price</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Production Costs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Margin:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**Textbook**

**Product Design and Development**  
 Karl T. Ulrich and Steven D. Eppinger  
 5th edition, Irwin McGraw-Hill, 2012

1. Introduction
2. Development Processes and Organizations
3. Opportunity Identification
4. Product Planning
5. Identifying Customer Needs
6. Product Specifications
7. **Concept Generation**
8. **Concept Selection**
9. **Concept Testing**
10. Product Architecture
11. Industrial Design
12. Design for Environment
13. Design for Manufacturing
14. Prototyping
15. Robust Design
16. Patents and Intellectual Property
17. Product Development Economics
18. Managing Projects

