



29th Annual **INCOSE**
international symposium

Orlando, FL, USA
July 20 - 25, 2019

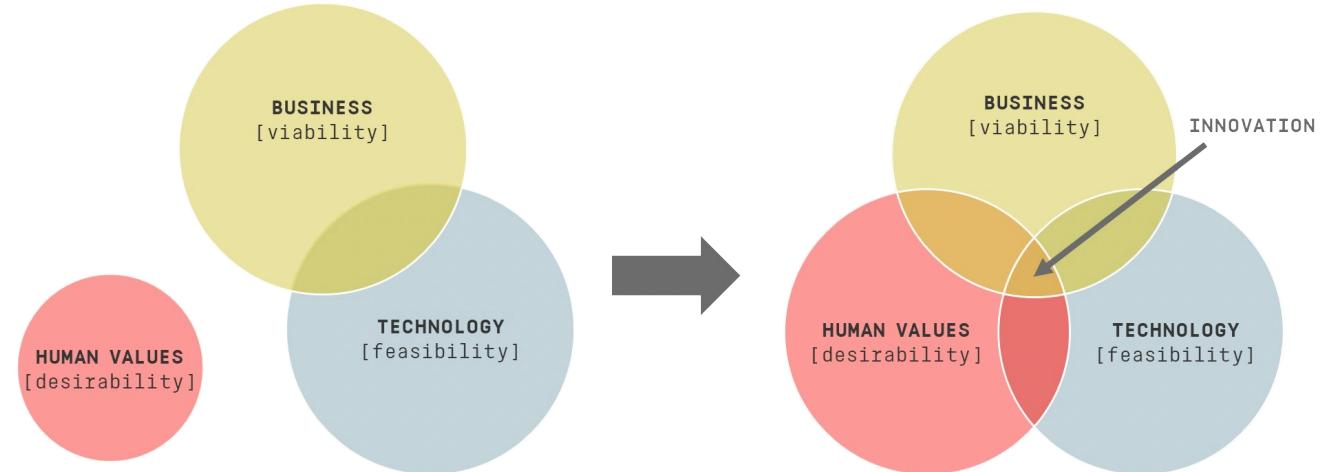
Nina Marie Sjøkvist

Eliciting Human Values by Applying Design Thinking Techniques in Systems Engineering



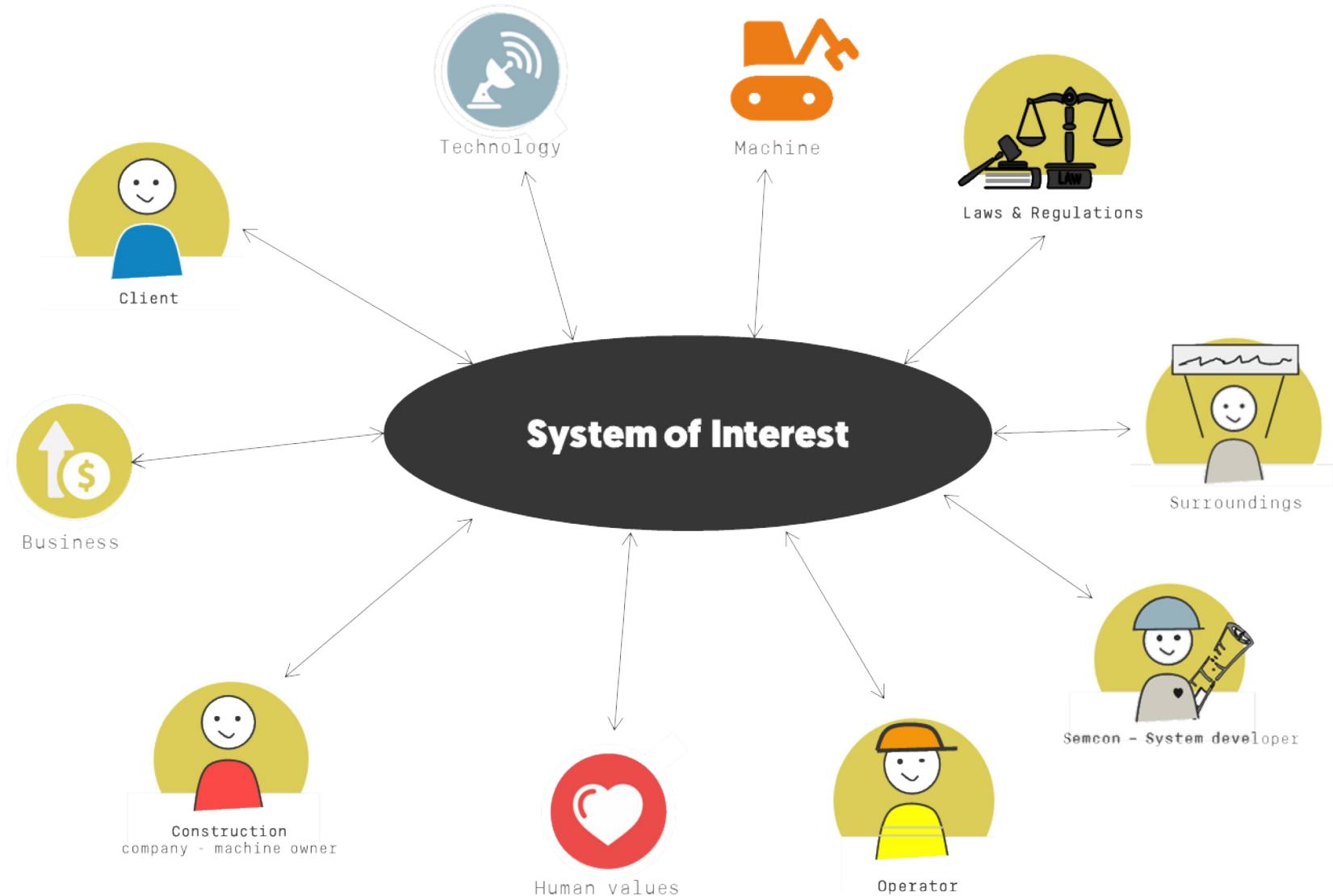
Introduction

- Investigate a method for capturing and communicating human values in the early phase of Systems Engineering projects
- Study the effect of applying Design Thinking techniques in a development project, to capture and understand human values
- Derive stakeholder requirements from the need analysis that satisfies the emotional needs of stakeholders.





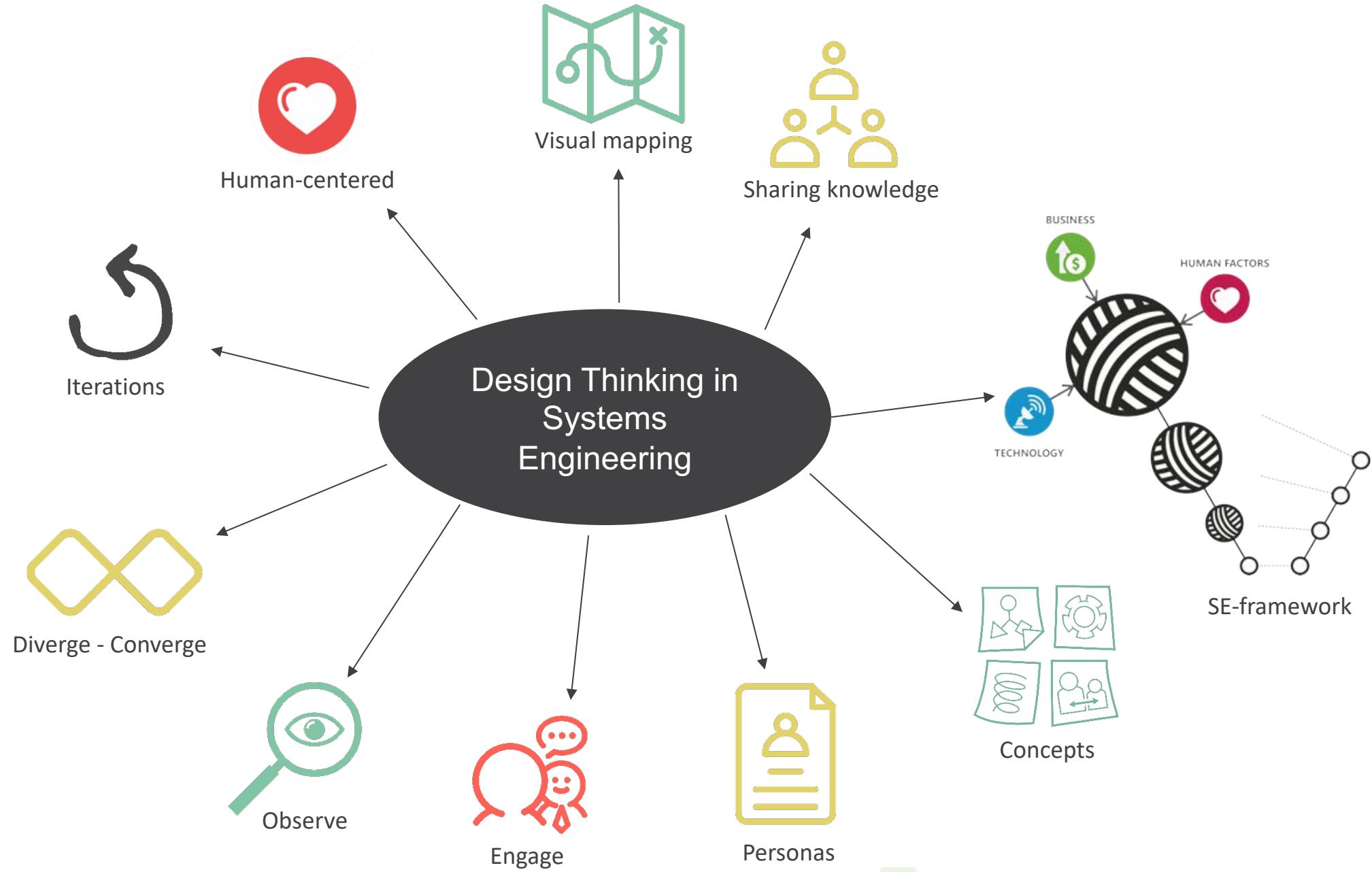
Industrial Case





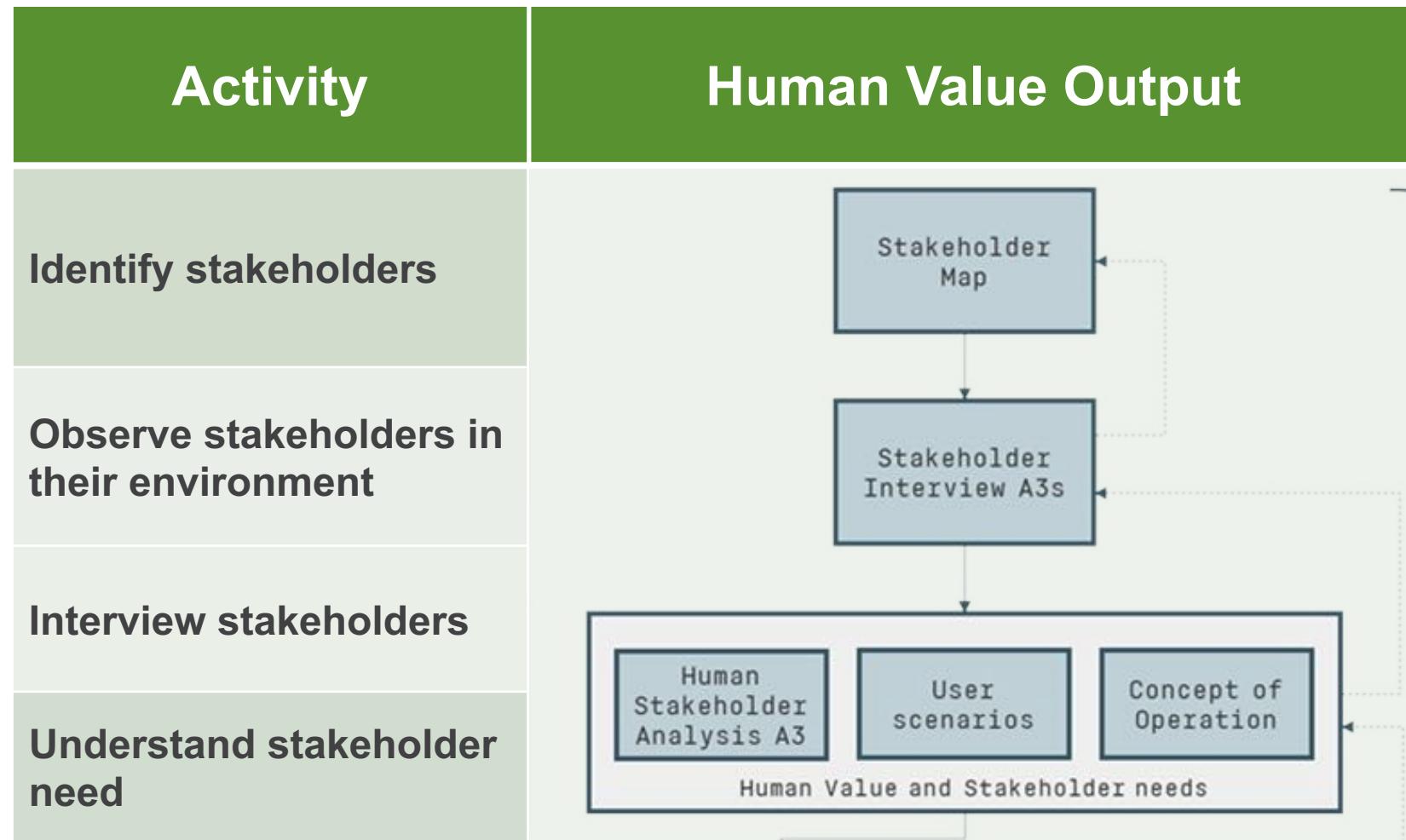
Claim

A systematic approach for interviewing and observing the stakeholders in order to capture emotional needs will make the SE able to include human values in the stakeholder needs and requirements.



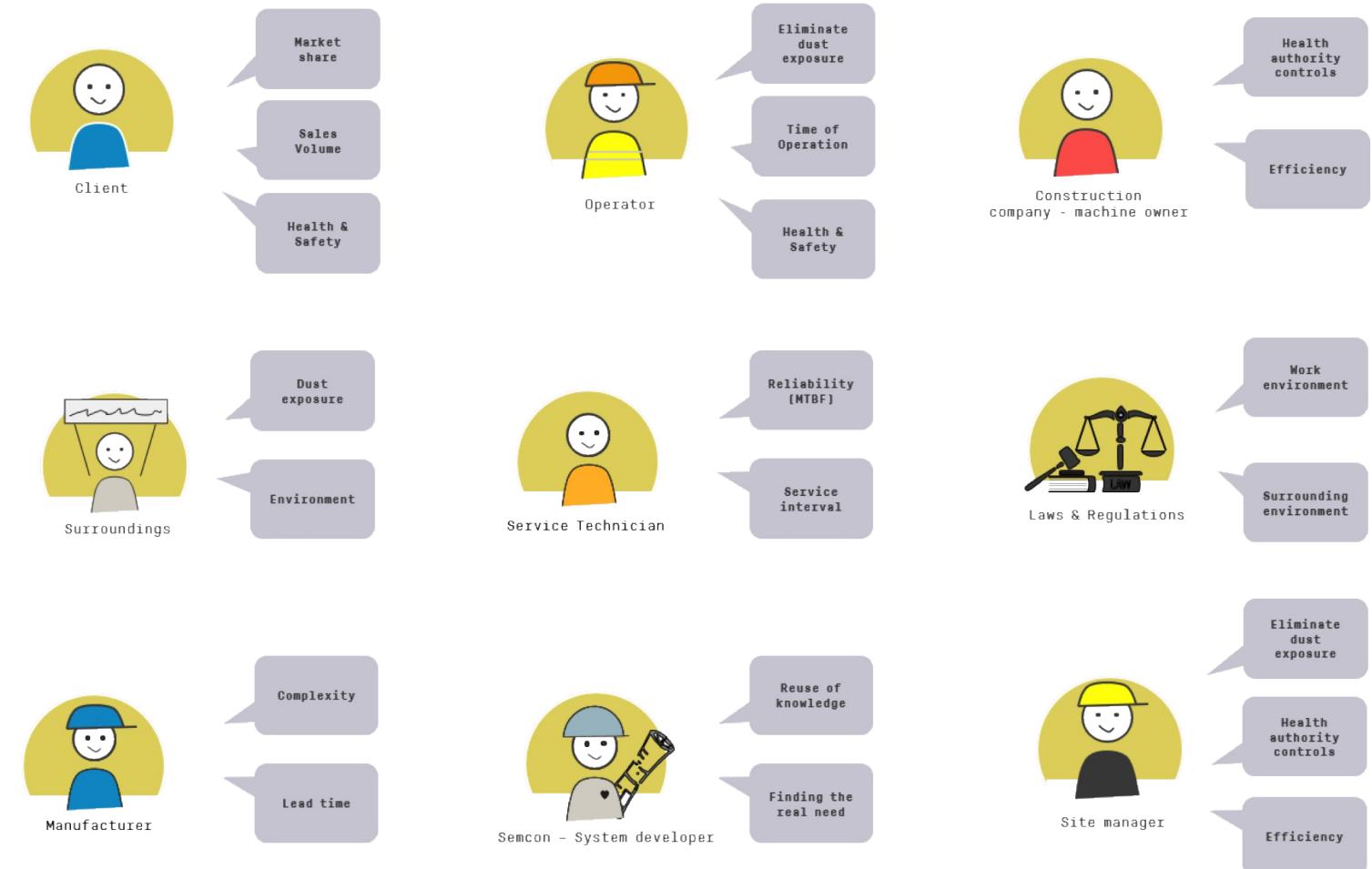


Understanding and communicating human values





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Observe
stakeholders in their
environment

Interview
stakeholders

Operator «Joachim»



Profile

*Who is the stakeholder?
Is it a primary, secondary or external one?*

- Joachim , worked in construction industry 10 years.
- Works in a medium sized company
- Currently working in a road construction project in Kongsberg
- Aware of the health issues the dust is causing, but do not think that much about it in the daily
- He is a primary and active stakeholder



Role and responsibilities

*What is the stakeholder role?
What are their responsibilities?*

- Perform operation according to plan provided by manager
- Responsible for performing safe operation.
- Responsible for the daily maintenance of his machine, and to hand it over in proper condition to next shift
- Required to apply available dust system when operating in urban area

Tasks

- Start up and check machine and work area
- Operate machine according to the work plan provided from the site manager.
- Daily maintenance on machine:
 - Fill / replace consumables
 - Clean

Pains

- Current system requires too much time beside operation. Avoids to use it when HSE inspectors are not present.
- System has a weak fan which is reliant on the RPM of the diesel motor.
- The system seem cheap and does not last very long
- The service personnel are often unavailable. It often takes more than one week when unplanned service and repairs are needed.

Gains

- The machine has a high up-time.
- Easy to control the machine with remote .
- Easy to do the 250 hour services yourself.

Understanding and communicating human values



Understand stakeholder need

Human Stakeholder Analysis - Operator



Profile

Who is the stakeholder?
Is it a primary, secondary or external one?

The operator is performing the construction work from the cabin or outside, where he is exposed to emissions from machine. Any additional tasks required from the operator will impact his productivity.

The operator is an active, primary stakeholder.



Role and responsibilities

What is the stakeholder role?
What are their responsibilities?

The operator is responsible for operating the construction machine and develop the construction area according to plan provided by the site manager

- Plan daily work
- Construction work
- Control machine w/ remote control or in cabin
- Daily maintenance

Interviews:

"Joachim"

"Magnus"

"Erik"

>Main Interests



Desirability

How will the system be **perceived** by the stakeholder?

- The operator expects to experience a robust and reliable system
- The system should be easy to operate with brief training.
- The operator wants to spend as much time as possible on the main operation, other tasks are considered inconvenient.



Viability

How will the system generate **value** (what value?) to the stakeholder?

- Productivity - effective production time
- Operational reliability - down time critical for economy



Capability

What are the interests related to the **functions & performance** of the system?

- The operator must be able to perform his tasks without being exposed to health hazardous emissions.
- The dust system needs to work without extra effort from the operator
- Safe working environment

Findings



Project participants experience the stakeholder interviews and observation as effective activities for understanding the needs of stakeholders.





Findings

Pre-defined templates make it easier for the engineers to communicate. Templates should work as a guide, rather than a limitation for what to present.



Findings

Conducting multiple field visit facilitates a better understanding of the problem and its context.





Findings

Access to human stakeholders varies from project to project.
How to communicate to our client the value of engaging with
real stakeholders?





Findings

Continuous communication is key – include the client in the journey.





Conclusion

The method resulted in nine requirements, addressing humans in terms of usability, and three requirements specifying human values. The initial client specification included seven requirements for usability, and one for visual branding



Conclusion

The method created awareness of human values among the team members in the project.





Future research

Investigate further the effectiveness of Human Stakeholder Analysis A3s as a tool for deriving stakeholder requirements.



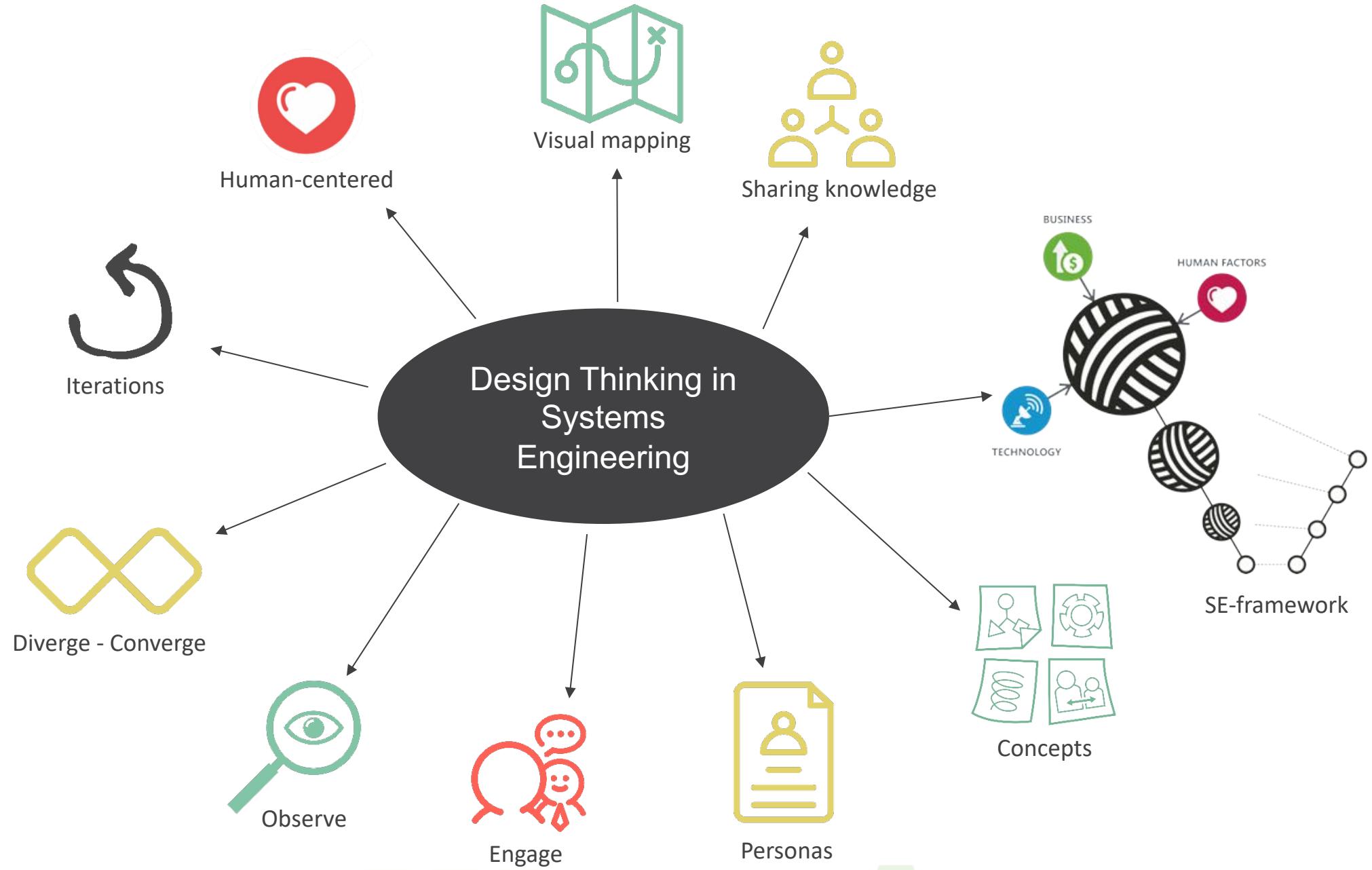
Future research

A method to improve the quality of requirements for human values, including how to validate such requirements.



Future research

How to ensure that human values become visible when designing the system, and included in system requirements and detail design





Thank you.

Nina Marie Sjøkvist

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