



SCIENCE PROJECTS ONLINE WORKSHOPS (SPOWs)



The Scientix project has received funding from the European Union's H2020 research and innovation programme – project Scientix 4 (Grant agreement N. 101000063), coordinated by European Schoolnet (EUN). The content of the paper is the sole responsibility of the authors and it does not represent the opinion of the European Commission (EC), and the EC is not responsible for any use that might be made of information contained.



ICT-INOV METHODOLOGY FOR INNOVATORS



Ref. code 618768-EPP-1-2020-1-EL-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

1° Session – 13 March 2023

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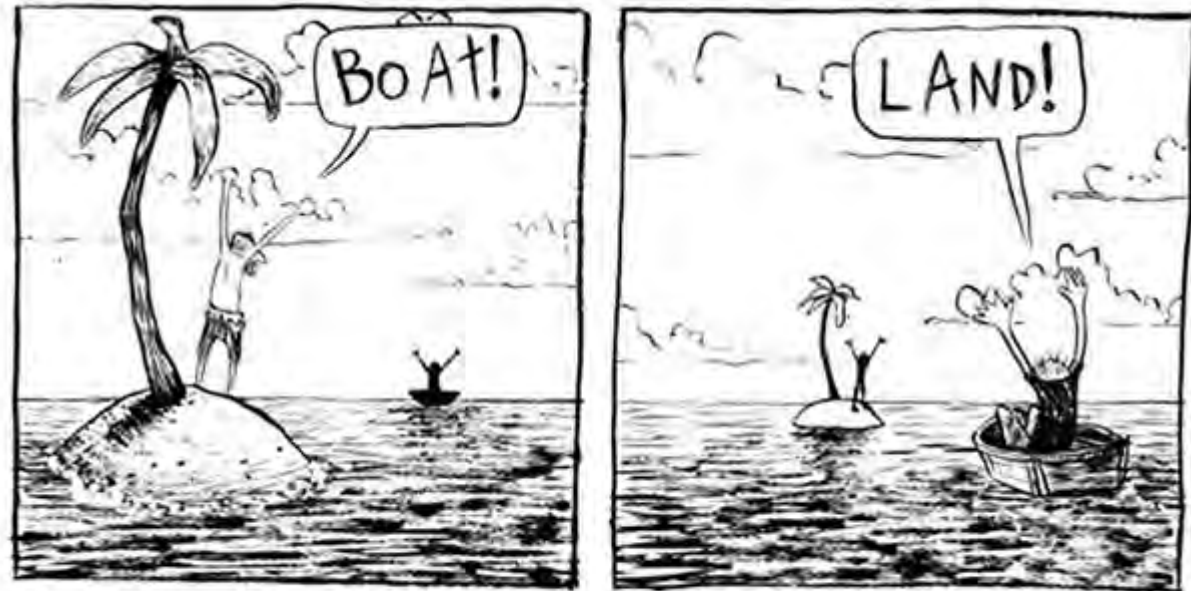
What is Design thinking?

Complex problems—otherwise known as “wicked” problems— are those that are **difficult to define** and cannot be **solved** using **standard methods** and **approaches**.



Design thinking methodology

Climate change, poverty, and world hunger are often-cited examples; they **need** to be **tackled** from **multiple** angles.



Perspective...



Innovation



It is not an event.

It is a **mindset**.



Design Thinking Advantages

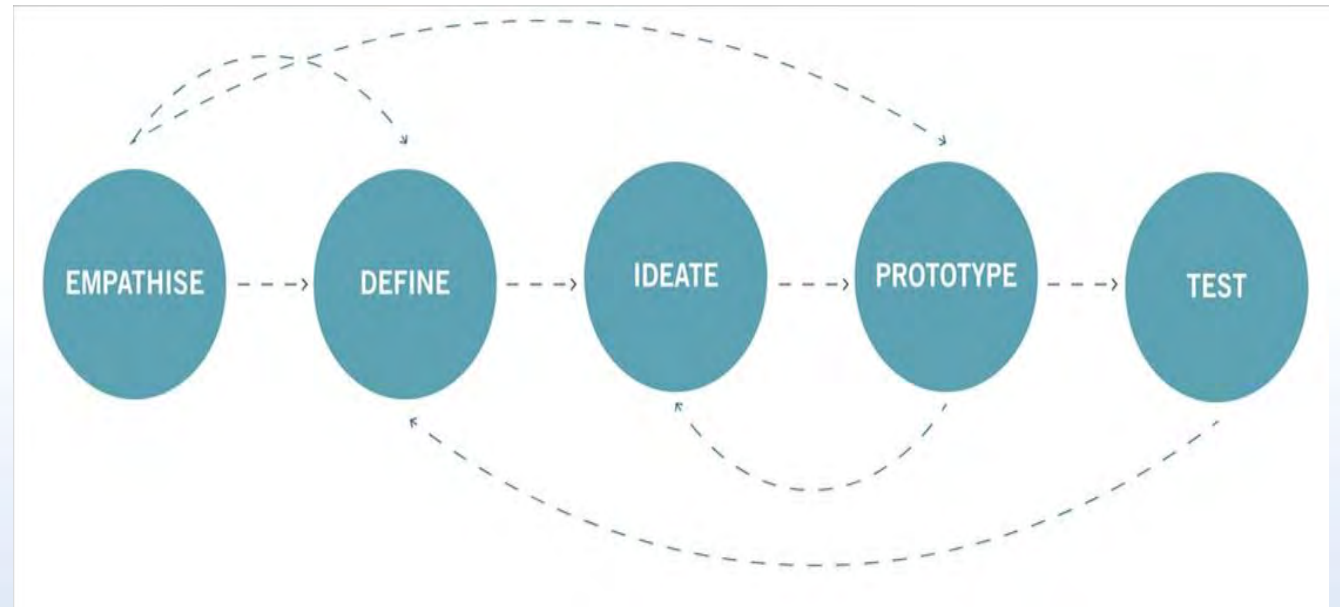
- ❖ Students have the **opportunity to think critically** and **imaginatively, collaborate, communicate** and **engage** their **curiosity**.
- ❖ Students can **develop** into **autonomous learners** who decide **how they work** and **what solutions** they want to create.
- ❖ Students can be **involved** in an **active** and **meaningful process** that helps them show the **real application** of disciplinary content.
- ❖ It **helps** teachers **differentiate** and **personalize learning** for each student.



Design Thinking in brief

It is a **structured process for problem solving** to:

- **identify** challenges,
- **gather** information,
- **generate** potential **solutions**,
- **refine** ideas,
- **test** solutions.



The **aim** is to **bring innovative solutions** to the **problems**.



Empathy phase

1- Drawing the framework of problem

2- Searching the problem

3- Reporting



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Empathy Phase (1)

1

**Problematic
areas**

2

**Areas of
possible
change**

3

**Things to
improve**



Define phase

Who

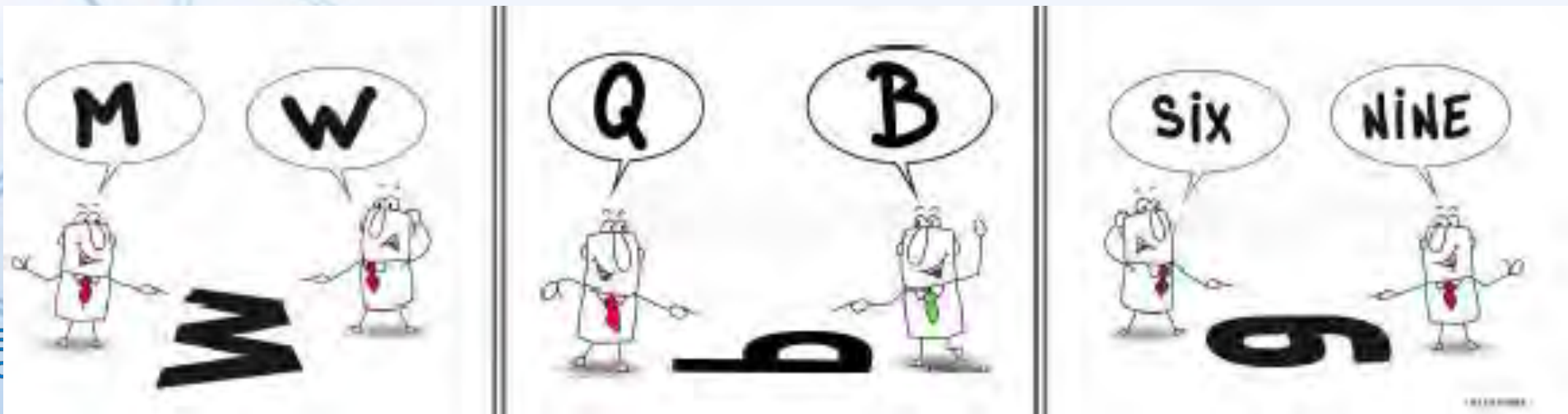
- The user

What

- ... needs a way to ... (use verbs)

Why

- ... because ... (insight)



Ideate phase

(1) Ideas' classifications

Once the Ideation session is complete, the **ideas** must be **collected, categorised, refined, and narrowed down.**

(2) Ideas selection (first)

The team can **select the best solutions, ideas, and strategies** from a shortlist.

(3) Ideas selection (second)

After **voting the best idea**, the team can start to **create the blueprint** for their **prototype.**

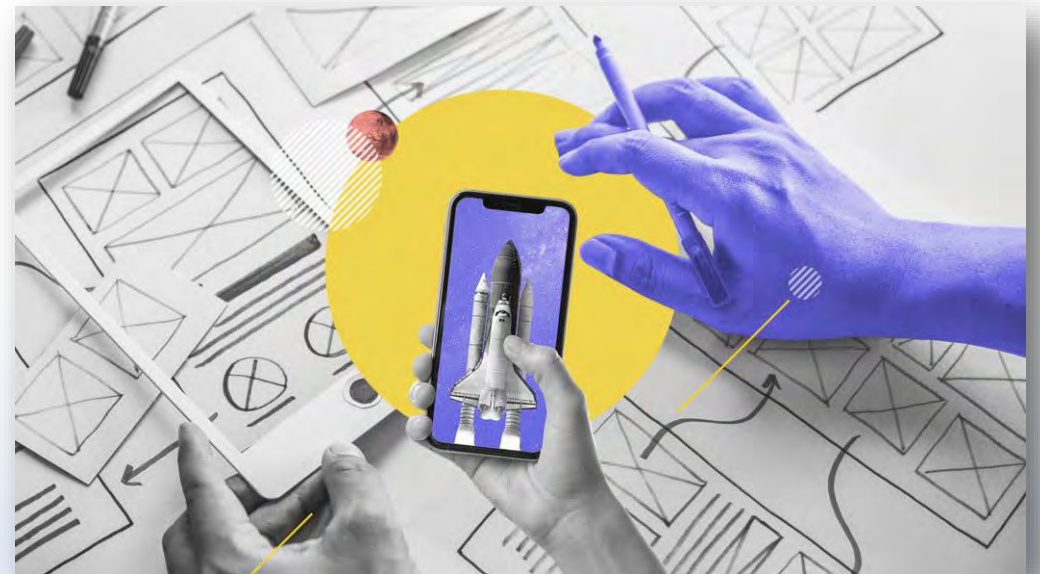


Prototype phase

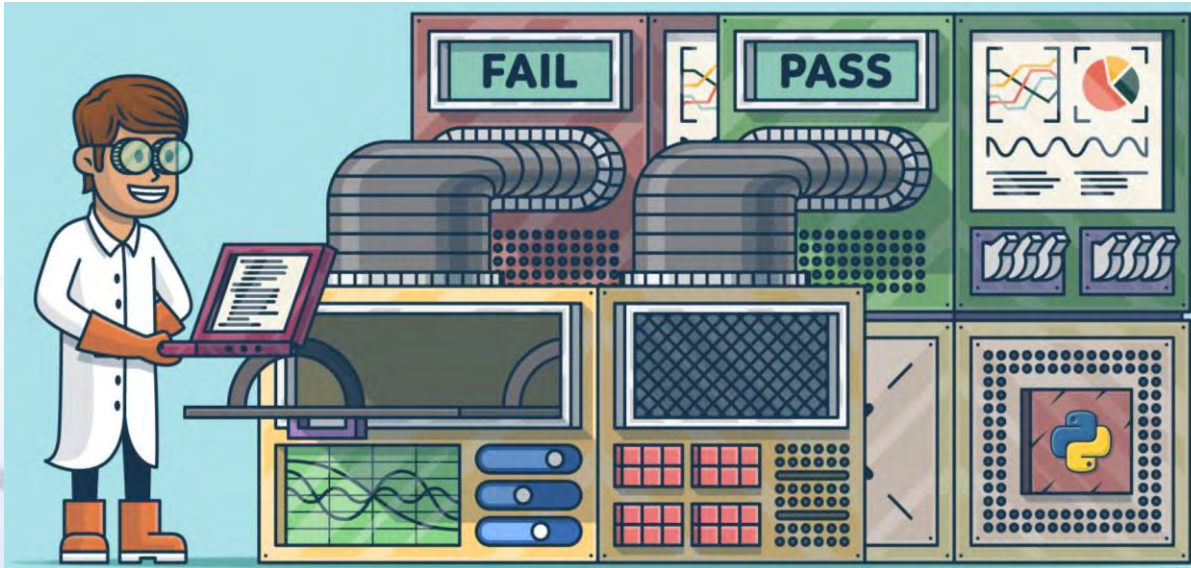
Prototyping is the art of **showing instead of telling**.

Usually, **students** in groups try **build a rough model** of their final solution found.

The **model** is a **visual representation** of what the **concept** should **look or feel like**.



Test phase



Testing solutions allows to improve them – user feedback allows to determine what is right (and wrong) with the design.



Thank you for your attention!

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