Problem Solving Methods

Proven tools for Radical Open Innovation



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Radical Open innovation

A modern innovation processes requires:

- An enormous diversity of knowledge and skills
- Use of knowledge partners
- Openness

Radical Open innovation is all about collaboration

We define Radical Open Innovation(ROI) as a method in with exchange of ideas and knowledge is possible in an open structure using openness principles by default.

ROI requires the use of problem solving methods with a foundation in systems thinking.

Accelerating changes

Changes in:

- Technology: Machine Learning (AI), biohacking (crissp), Internet use, etc
- Post covid-19 economy
- Environmental shifts (water becomes the new gold)



Solving problems is never easy

Well intentioned efforts to solve pressing problems lead to:

RESISTANCE

Many times your best efforts to solve a problem actually:

MAKE IT WORSE

Systems thinking will help

Move from generalizations to tools and processes:

- that help to solve complexity
- design better operating policies, and
- Guide change in systems (organisations and technology systems)

System Dynamics is a method to enhance learning in complex systems

Systems thinking is critical for ROI

• Changes in our environment are driving us to think differently about governance.

• Information explosion: More accessible knowledge (fads, facts and opinions)

• Digital connected world (Machine Learning / AI, IoT, Internet) -> Everything is connected.

• Communication is more complex: E.g. complex collaboration networks

What is a system

• A combination of interacting elements organized to achieve one or more stated purposes.

• An integrated set of elements, subsystems, or assemblies that accomplish a defined objective. These elements include products (hardware, software, firmware), processes, people, information, techniques, facilities, services, and other support elements.

• a set of things, connected in such a way that they produce their own pattern of behavior over time. (Donella Meadows)

Systems thinking

• Systems thinking is a unique perspective on reality a perspective that sharpens our awareness of wholes and how the parts within those wholes interrelate.

• A systems thinker knows how systems fit into the larger context of day-to-day life, how they behave, and how to manage them.

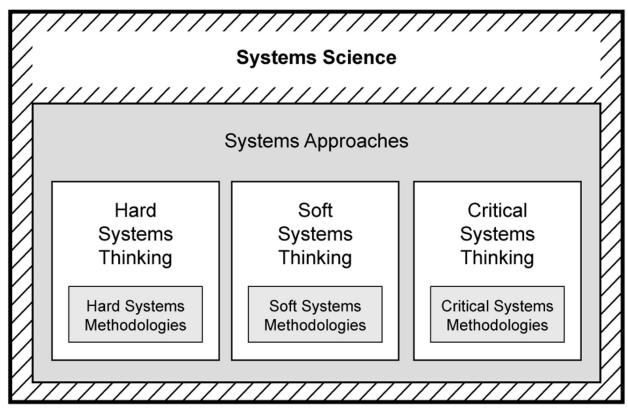
• Systems thinking recognizes circular causation, where a variable is both the cause and the effect of another and recognizes the primacy of interrelationships and nonlinear thinking. A way of thinking where the primacy of the whole is acknowledged.

Emergence

- System-level properties exist only at the system level as the system functions.
- System properties are not observable by looking at a subsystem only.
- Emergence behaviour cannot be understood, explained, or inferred from the structure or behavior of constituent elements or their local properties.
- Cause and effect relationships can only be established through retrospection.
- Traditional reductionist analytic techniques are incapable of useful predictions of emergent, system-level behavior.

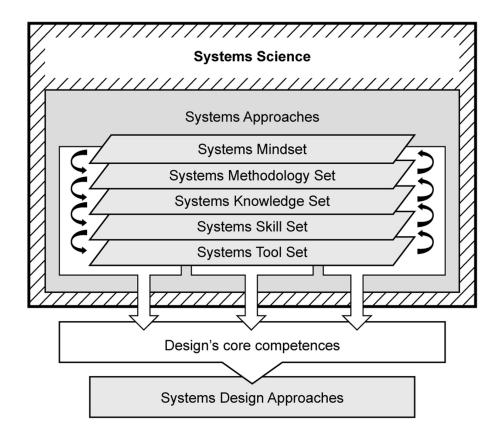


Systems Science overview



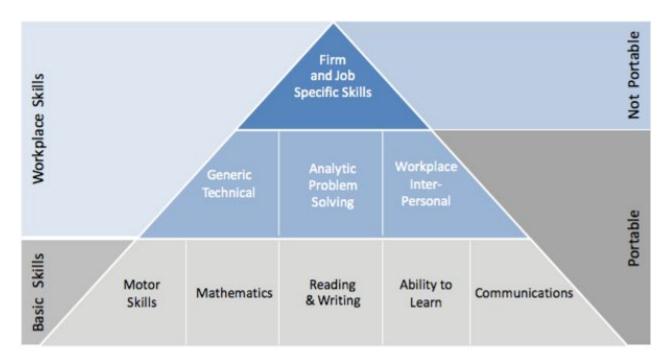
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Systems Science overview (2)



Source: DOI: <u>https://doi.org/10.1017/dsj.2018.16</u> (cc-by)

Skills



Source: Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 2013

System Dynamics

Known and Unknown behaviour makes IT innovation comparable with rocket launching:

- Programming (mistakes)
- Knowledge
- Floating specs
- Budget
- Scope creep
- Software errors
- Hardware errors (CPU, Storage, etc)
- Communication errors (network and humans)
- Human behaviour
- Factor time

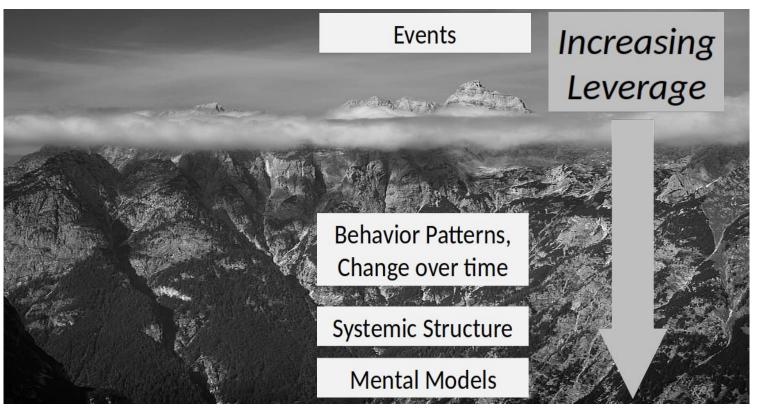
System Dynamics

System dynamics is fundamentally interdisciplinary:

- Behaviour of complex systems
 - Theory of nonlinear dynamics and feedback control

- Behaviour of humans
 - Cognitive and social psychology, economics and other social sciences.

System Dynamics



Factors that make innovation complex

Only a few factors make problems complex and hard to solve:

- Humans (mostly behaviour)
- Time (and delays in time)

Time delays between taking a decision and its effects on the state of the system are common and particularly troublesome.

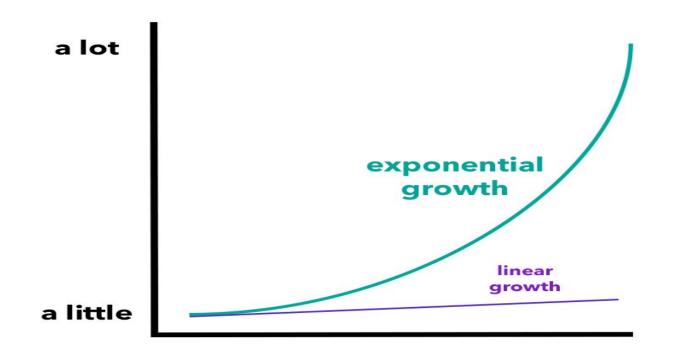
Feedback

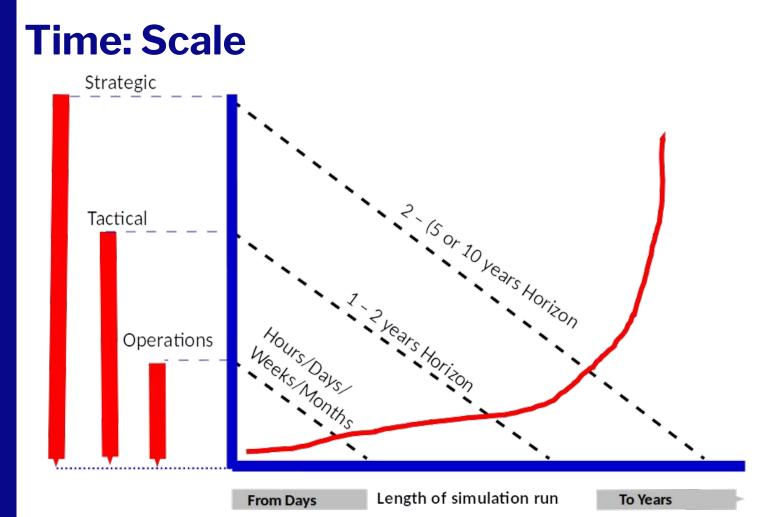
• Much of the art of system dynamics modeling is discovering and representing the feedback processes.

• The most complex behaviors usually arise from the interactions (feedbacks) among the components of the system, not from the complexity of the components themselves.

POSITIVE FEEDBACK SELF-REINFORCING

Time: Exponential behaviour





Core tool: mental models

Share perceptions



Core tool: Causal Loop Diagrams

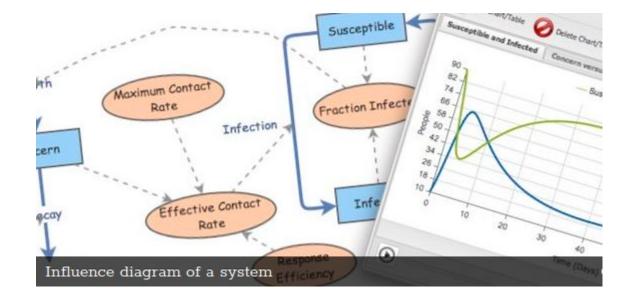
Direct causal relations are never there..



Use the most simple (and FREE!) tool available: https://nocomplexity.com/causalloopdiagram/

Core tool: Stock and flow models

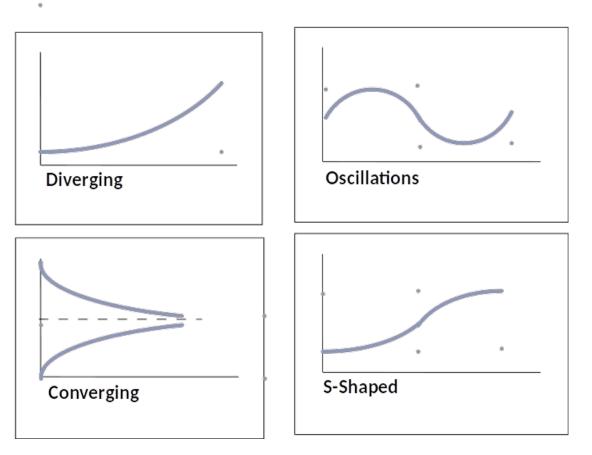
Use the FOSS tool Insight Maker to create fast simulations to validate if changes are sustainable. Its free to use! Check: <u>https://insightmaker.com/</u>



Core tool: Archetypes to predict behaviour

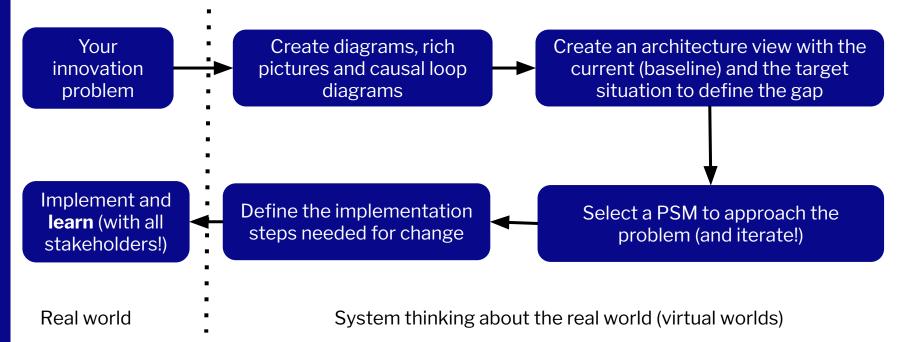
• Feedback loops are linked to specific kinds of behaviour patterns.

 Finding archetypes (feedback loops) in nonlinear systems (so real world systems!) is very hard!



Requirements for successful ROI

- Use systems thinking and the key tools.
- Simulation is essential.



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