

Process & Tools R E P O R T

Konzepthaus Design Study (KDS)

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The goal of the KDS is to create the most comprehensive, empirical overview of mobility design departments. The results are aimed to support global OEMs and suppliers alike to prepare their departments for the challenges of the coming years.

Process & Tools

The KDS #3 focuses on the research field of "Process & Tools" and is divided into three chapters – process, Product-Lifecycle-Management-Systems and software tools incl. software pipeline. The data was collected via an anonymous online survey and can be regarded as representative and resilient, because 457 persons participated. The focus of the survey and this report needs to be seen globally, as people from 27 different countries took part. In the following, the key findings are highlighted and have been evaluated by the experts at KIC.

Facts & Figures





Chapter 1:





Issues within the design process

Question: "What are the main issues regarding the design process within your current company?"

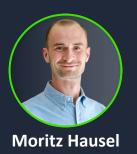
Design department

Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

Automotive manufacturer and supplier

🟹 Worldwide





"The design process has the ability to create clear differentiated advantages for a company. But to do this effectively, the corporate strategy must be communicated through the line to all managers and teams alike. The results of our survey show a concerning picture in management's ability to lead their teams, effectively communicate strategies, and provide clarity to people on their roles. This lack of soft skills points to a need for more personnel development, diversity and management training in general."

Digitalisation of the design process

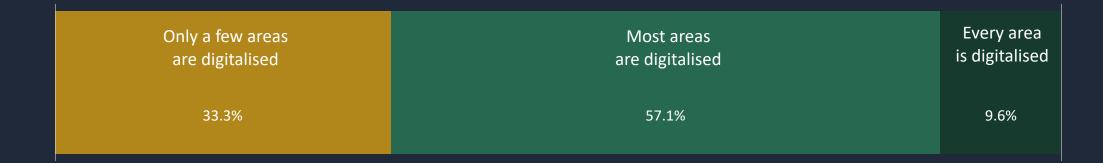
Question: "Within your current company, can you identify how much of your design process is digitalised?"

🗹 Design department

Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

Automotive manufacturer and supplier

Vorldwide





"It is pleasing to see that two-thirds of study participants work with a high level of digitalisation in their roles. We anticipate an increase in this figure for the future due to the cost and time savings that digitalisation offers within the design process. Easier adaption loops, modifications that can be implemented faster and more accurately, are all possible benefits of digitalisation. However, we believe in a mix between digitalisation and the more classical approaches. For instance, employing physical modelling at a later stage. The right mixture can make the difference."

Role of clay models in 2021 and in 2031

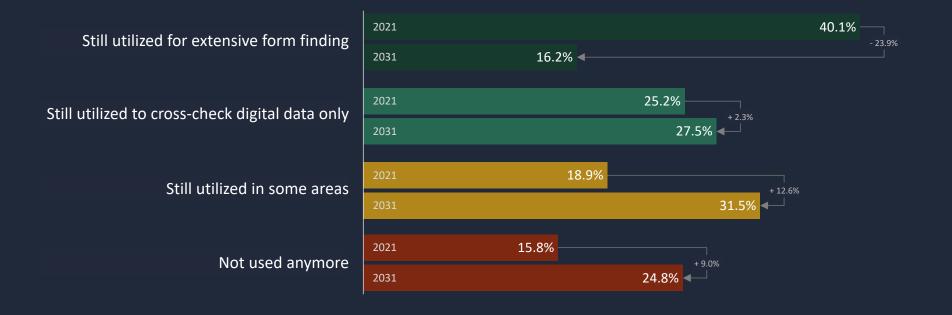
Questions: "Please rate to what extent clay models play a role within your current company now and in ten years."

🗹 Design department

Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

 \square Automotive manufacturer and supplier

🖂 Worldwide





"The survey results confirm what we have already seen for two decades. Clay form-finding will reduce more and more. This trend will even accelerate. From our perspective, by 2031 it will only play a role in major design programs, but not in facelifts or derivatives anymore."

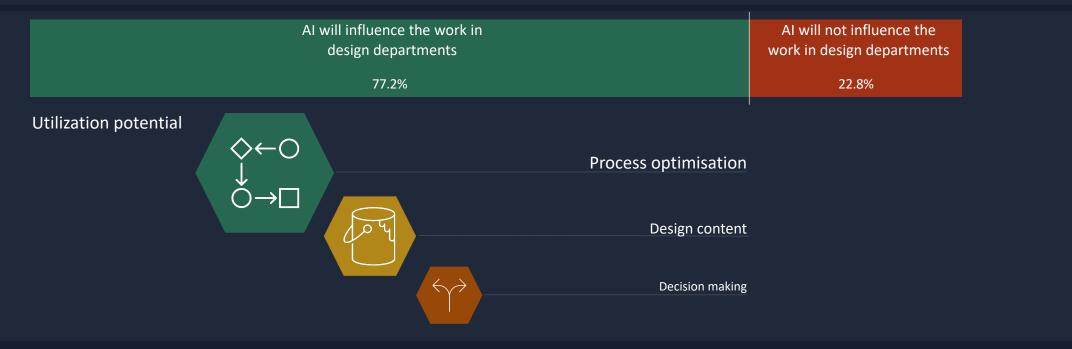
Influence and utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) in the future⁽¹⁾

Questions: "Do you think that in the next years artificial intelligence will influence the work within design departments? In which areas do you see the most potential for the utilization of artificial intelligence within design departments?"

☐ Design department ☐ Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

 \Box_1 Automotive manufacturer and supplier

Worldwide





"Considering the design process is only minimally supported by artificial intelligence, I think it's exciting to see that many of you assume it will influence the future of design. The exchange of ideas around this topic would certainly be very interesting."



"Artificial intelligence and machine learning are already introduced within the design software automated tasks. As tools mature, the prediction is that they will influence process optimisation, benchmarking different scenarios, creating content using GAN libraries, and complex simulations." Chapter 2:

Product-Lifecycle-Management-System



Usage of a Product-Lifecycle-Management-System (PLM)⁽¹⁾

Question: "Does your company use a Product-Lifecycle-Management-System?"

Design department I Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

Automotive manufacturer and supplier

🗹 Worldwide





"For me, the result of this question has two standout aspects. First, I ask myself how OEMs or suppliers exchange information and data on complex projects without the support of a PLM system. The reason is that such systems contribute greatly to the distribution of information amongst key stakeholders in a targeted and up-to-date manner and that those responsible for the project can always obtain a current status. Secondly, more than one-third of those surveyed do not know whether a PLM system is in place. Potentially, this could be because they have no interaction points with the company PLM system due to their task description."

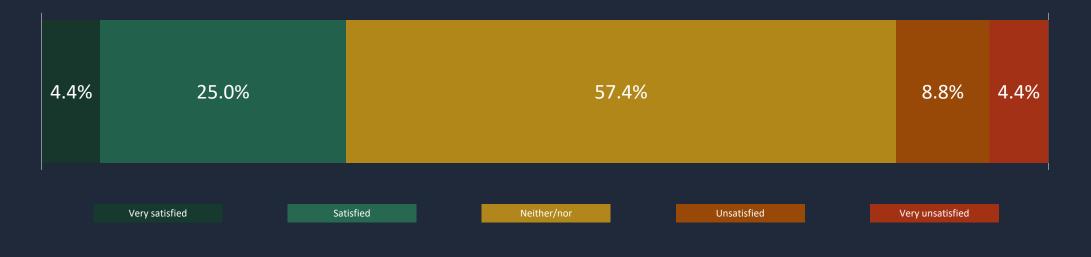
Satisfaction when working with Product-Lifecycle-Management-Systems⁽¹⁾

Question: "If you are directly working with the Product-Lifecycle-Management-System within your current company, please rate your satisfaction?"

C Design department Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

Automotive manufacturer and supplier

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"Over half of our participants do not show a clear preference in satisfaction when working with their PLM system.

A system specified by the company should not only serve the pure purpose of fulfilling the company needs but should also offer the users the

necessary ease of use, range of functions, customisability and so on, so that the system is used with satisfaction."

Chapter 3:

Software Tools



Use of software tools and willingness to learn new tools

Questions: "Which software tools do you use? For the software tools you selected, how often do you work with these? Of those tools you have not used, which do you feel could be useful to your role or would you like to learn?"

 \bigtriangledown Design department

 $\boxed{\checkmark}$ Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

 \bigtriangledown Automotive manufacturer and supplier

√ Worldwide

Tool	Software tools usage behavior	Freq	uency of tool usage	Willingness to learn the software tool	Tool
After Effects	19.2%	4.9% 9.8% 26.8%	58.5%	10.1%	After Effects
Alias	72.2%	58.6%	21.0% 11.1%	9.3%	Alias
Blender	40.0%	22.2% 27.8%	18.9% 31.1%	31.1%	Blender
CATIA	20.0%	35.7%	23.8% 19.1% 21.4%	6.6%	CATIA
Cinema 4D	5.3%	25.0% 12.5%	62.5%	8.8%	Cinema 4D
Figma	9.0%	42.1%	26.3% 5.3% 26.3%	4.0%	Figma
Grasshopper	17.6%	5.1% 18.0% 12.8%	64.1%	32.0%	Grasshopper
Gravity Sketch	9.4%	5.0% 10.0% 20.0%	65.0%	25.4%	Gravity Sketch
ICEM Surf	15.5%	60.7%	21.4% 3.6% 14.3	3% 2.7%	ICEM Surf
Illustrator	44.5%	23.2% 19.0%	22.0% 35.8%	5.3%	Illustrator
Keyshot	25.3%	7.0% 17.5% 17.6%	57.9%	8.3%	Keyshot
Maya	23.7%	25.0% 11.5%	13.5% 50.0%	13.6%	Maya
Photoshop	80.0%	68.3%	17.2% 7.3%	7.2% 4.4%	Photoshop
Rhino	14.3%	19.4% 12.9% 16.	1% 51.6%	7.9%	Rhino
Substance Painter	6.1%	6.7% 20.0% 26.6	46.7%	11.0%	Substance Painter
Unity	3.7%	12.5% 12.5%	37.5% 37.5%	11.8%	Unity
Unreal	21.6%	17.4% 19.6%	13.0% 50.0%	35.5%	Unreal
VRED	59.6%	32.1%	26.0% 18.1% 23.8%	14.9%	VRED
3ds Max	6.5%	6.3% 6.3% 12.5%	74.9%	6.1%	3ds Max
KIC		Daily Several times a	week Once a week Once a month o	r less	12

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└ Worldwide

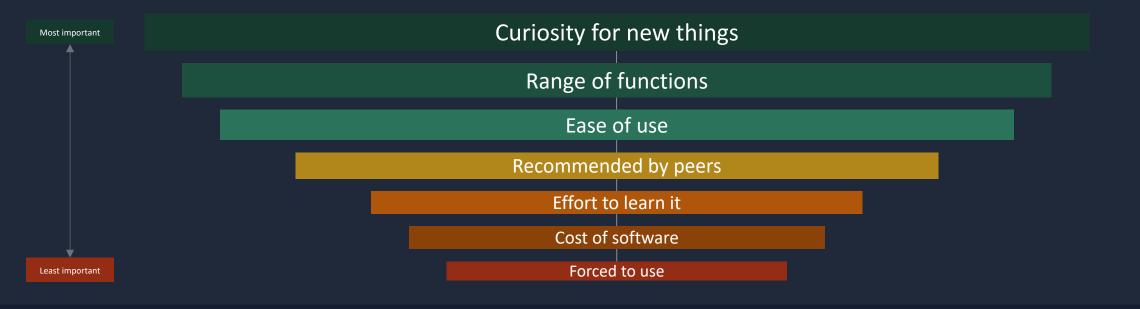
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Figma	9.0%	42.1% 26.3% 5.3% 26.3%	4.0% Figma
Grasshopper	17.6%	5.1% 18.0% 12.8% 64.1%	32.0% Grasshopper
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Illustrator	44.5%	23.2% 19.0% 22.0% 35.8%	5.3% Illustrator
Keyshot	25.3%	7.0% 17.5% 17.6% 57.9%	8.3% Keyshot
Maya	23.7%	25.0% 11.5% 13.5% 50.0%	13.6% Maya
Photoshop	80.0%	68.3% 17.2% 7.3% 7.2%	4.4% Photoshop
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Substance Painter	6.1%	6.7% 20.0% 26.6% 46.7%	11.0% Substance Painter
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		Daily Several times a week Once a week Once a month or less	



"Within the automotive industry, complicated tasks and the search for easy yet powerful solutions are increasing the demand for software pipelines solutions. However, the cost/usage ratio becomes a key factor when introducing a new tool to the design process. In the given chart, we can investigate the cost/usage ratio of some of the most common tools in the automotive design process. Since some of the tools have a hefty cost, it is very beneficial for design management to overlook the usage behavior, as part of the decision-making for new tools, as good as they can be. We can also observe two general profiles. Specialized expert, using a certain tool for most of the task carried out, with a good cost/usage ratio. On the other hand, we have generalists, who can designate tasks using different software, with variable cost/usage ratio."

Reasons for new software tools

Question: "Please indicate the basis for why you choose to try new software tools. Please rank the following reasons for trialling new software tools from most important to unimportant." \square Design department \square Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer \square Automotive manufacturer and supplier \square Worldwide





"As curiosity lies at the heart of every creative person, it doesn't come as a surprise that trying out new tools comes out on top. What is most important to read from this chart is that as long as the software improves what can be done or makes day-to-day activities easier, creatives will react positively to it. Communication is key here as we see that the effort to learn it or even forced training is not the highest concern – making sure it is useable and useful is how to gain buy-in from people."

Supportiveness of the IT department

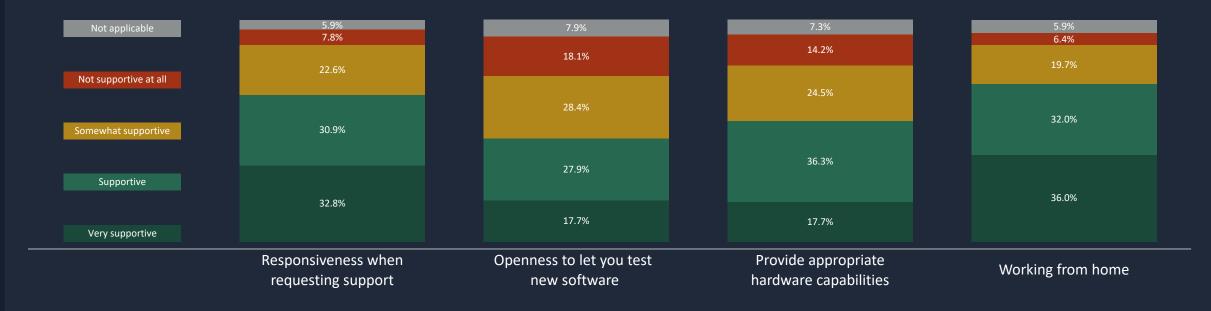
Question: "For your current company please indicate how supportive your IT department is in working with the design department."

C Design department

 $\boxed{\checkmark}$ Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

Automotive manufacturer and supplier

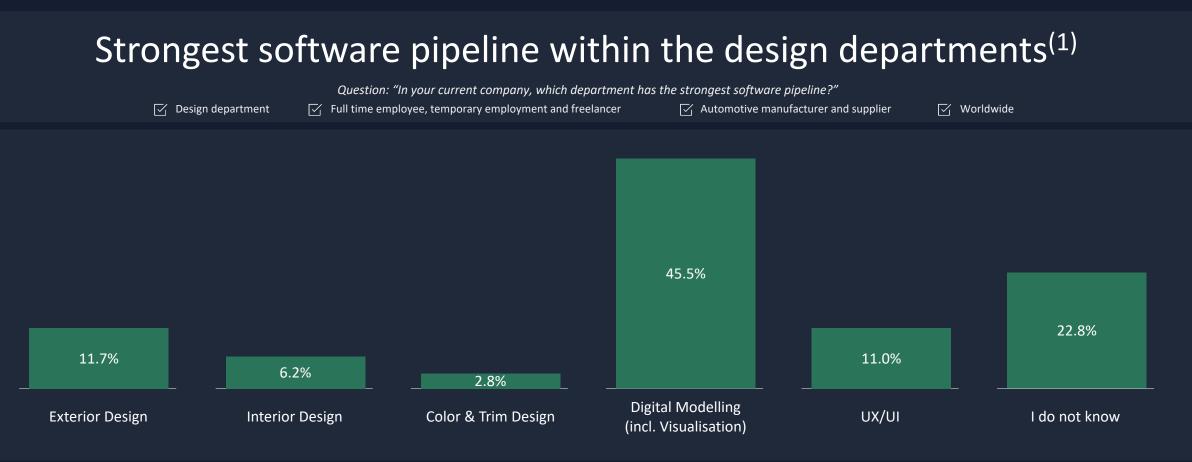
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"The biggest surprise to me from these results is the openness to test new software. Based on experience with our partners, this has traditionally been a tricky discussion. The opening up of this and new software implementation becoming more widely supported is a great step in the right

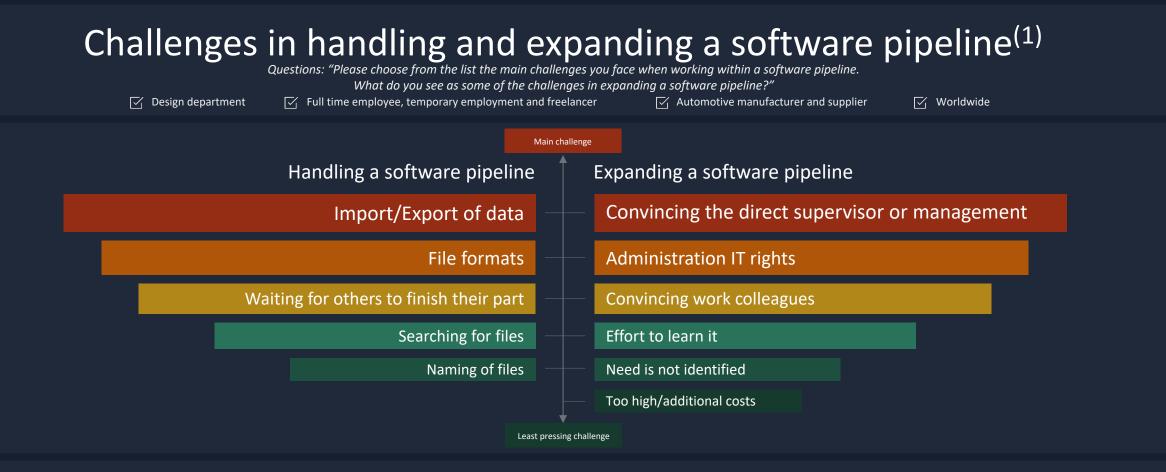
direction."





"It was clear that the Digital Modelling and Visualisation departments are role models and would receive the highest share in this area. It should be noted that other creative departments can give a push to the software pipeline through initial sketches on paper that need to be digitised. Designers

who can juggle that, taking advantage of this will be more successful."





"This result is not surprising with the hassle of moving data between software. Big software houses try to keep their customers as long as possible and make it difficult to leave their ecosystem by, for example, demanding high fees for import/export interfaces. The reason why management is reluctant to expand software pipelines might be that they expect to lose control of the output and system stability."

Training or induction on the software pipeline when starting the job

Question: "What level of training or induction were you given on the software pipeline when starting your job within your current company?"

Design department 🛛 Full time employee, temporary employment and freelancer

Automotive manufacturer and supplier

🟹 Worldwide

l was trained or briefed	I had previous experience	I had no training or briefing
11.0%	36.3%	52.7%



"Our results show an alarming and staggering figure of over 50% claim they are plunged into a pipeline without any proper guidance when onboarded. It is irresponsible to the design process; the personal frustration that results from learning a complex workflow on the go can lead to a waste of resources and poor outcomes for a prolonged period."

The Konzepthaus Design Study



Preview 2022