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NEXT Talk December 4, 2018

“Datafication” — How Data and AI Are Changing Products and Organizations and Our Relationships With Them

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Presentation posted at
presentations.dubberly.com/intuit_next_data.pdf

New technology, its applications, and their effects may suggest new ideas and thus new language.

Historical examples

steam engine*

iron horse

horseless carriage

personal computer

computer science

smart phone

search engine

New examples

digital transformation

datafication

digital twin

data refinery

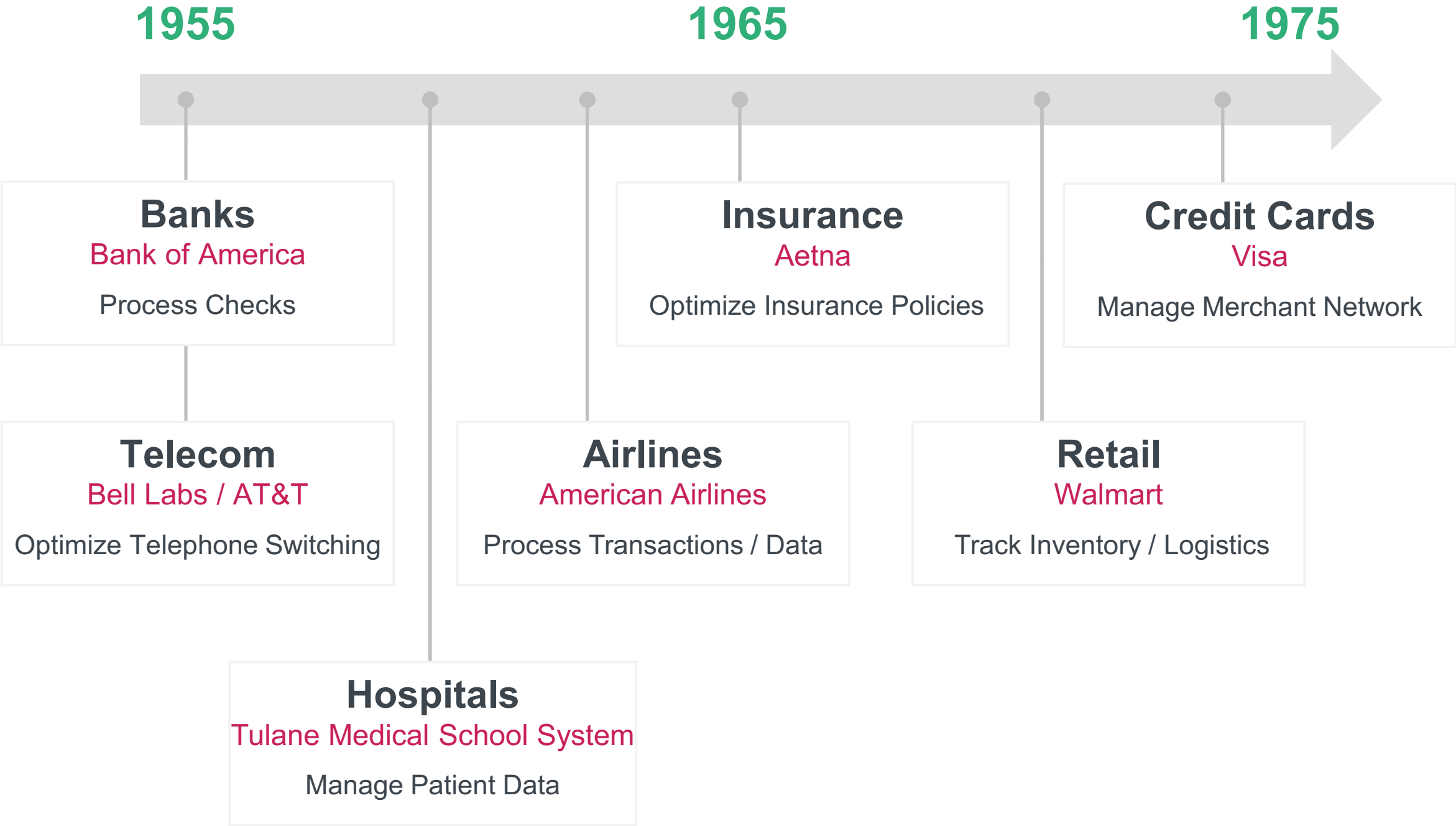
data science

data-animated organization

self-driving organization

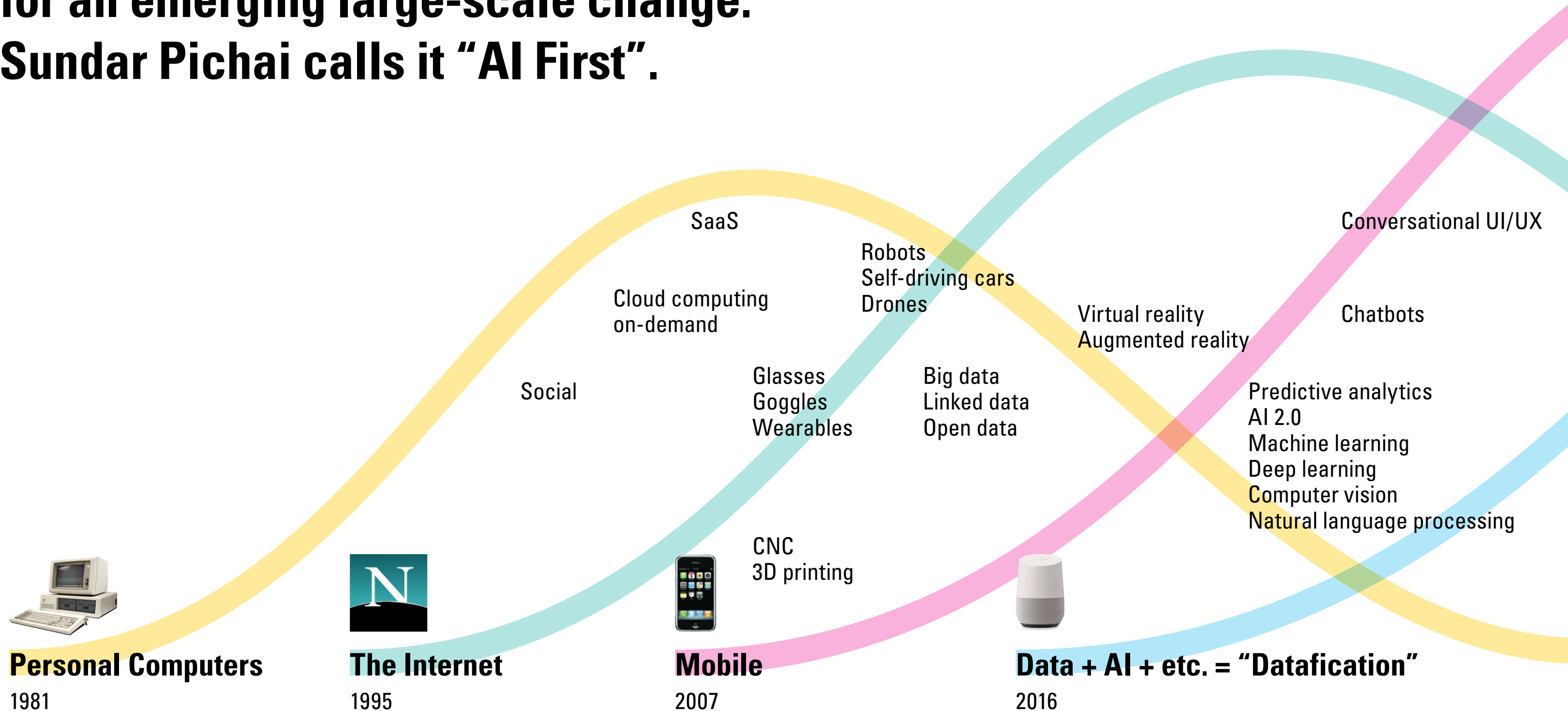
*See ingenuity, i.e, in-born, thus engineer

Consultants use “digital transformation” to describe the process by which organizations adopt information technology.



Source: <https://www.recode.net/2018/5/30/17385116/mary-meeke-slides-internet-trends-code-conference-2018>

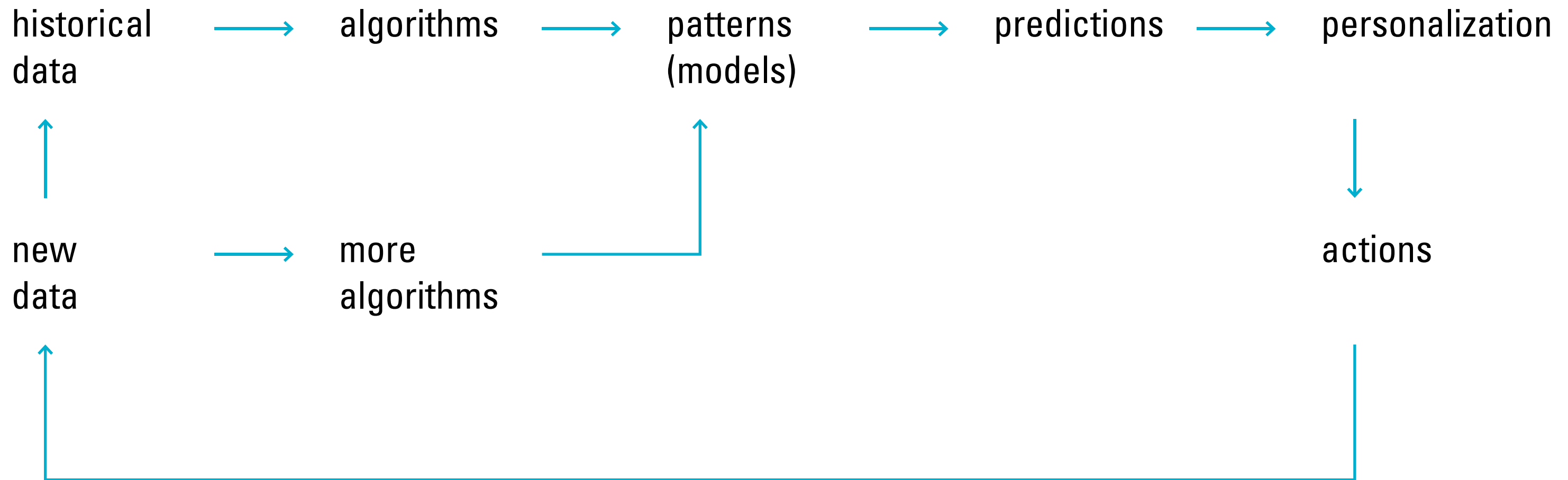
**“Datafication” is a clumsy new word,
for an emerging large-scale change.
Sundar Pichai calls it “AI First”.**



What it means:

“Datafication” refers to a new type of organizational change, an extension of “digital transformation”,
providing
greater customer engagement
through improved personalization
and
increased foresight about operations + environment
through the development of “digital twins”.

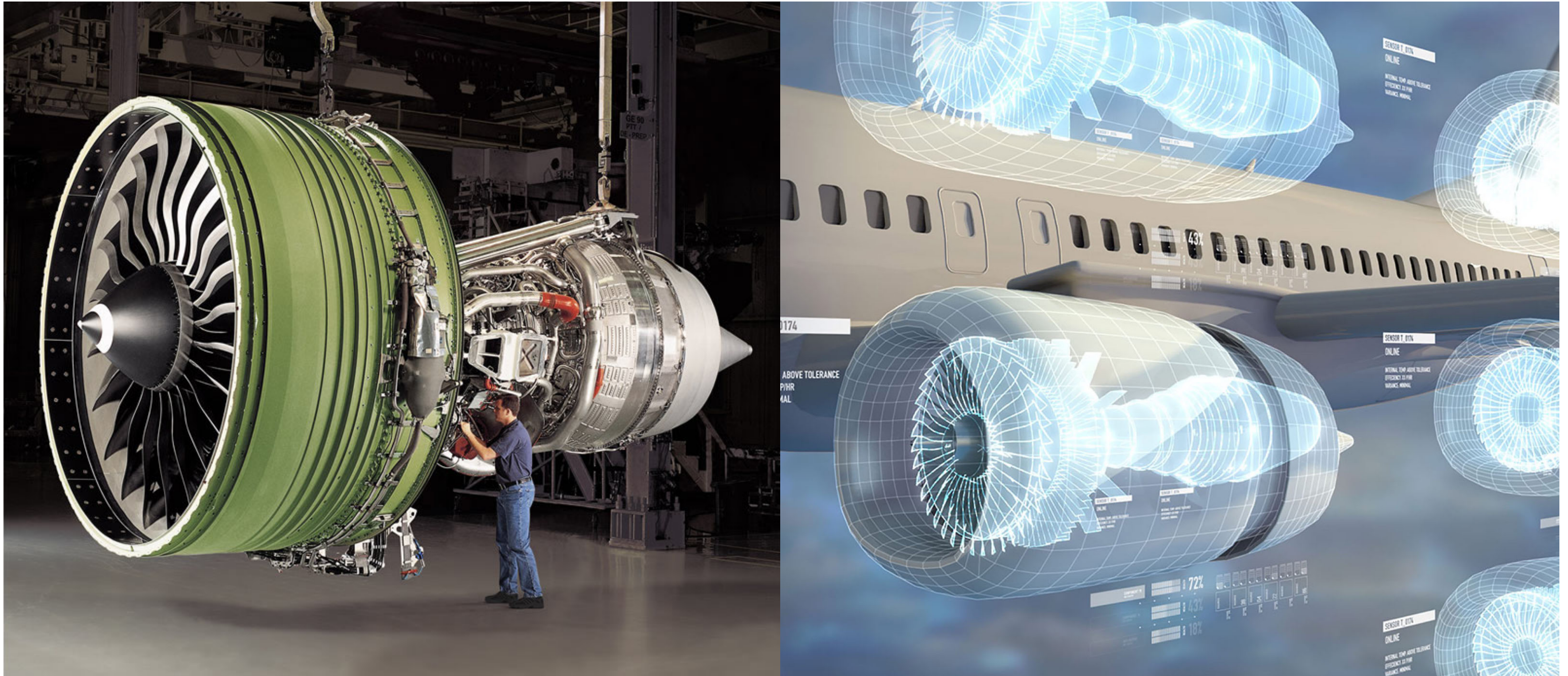
E.g., Netflix tracks what you watch; finds patterns; recommends similar shows. They collect data to build models to make predictions to improve personalization.



This pattern (data-models-predictions) is key to digital native companies; their data and models (huge “digital twins”) are key business assets.

- **Google:** Search + AdWords + User Profiles + CRM
Web Graph + Knowledge Graph + Social Graph + Buyer-journey Graph
- **Facebook:** User Profiles + “Friends” + Newsfeed + Ads + CRM
Social Graph + User-journey Graph
- **Amazon:** Product Profiles + User Profiles + CRM
Product Graph (“People Who Bought This Also Bought That”)

**As “physical-native” companies undergo “digital transformation”,
“digital twins” of physical plant + environment will be key business assets.**



This new “digital transformation” — “datafication” — builds on trends, each affecting the others, leading to “combinatorial innovation”.

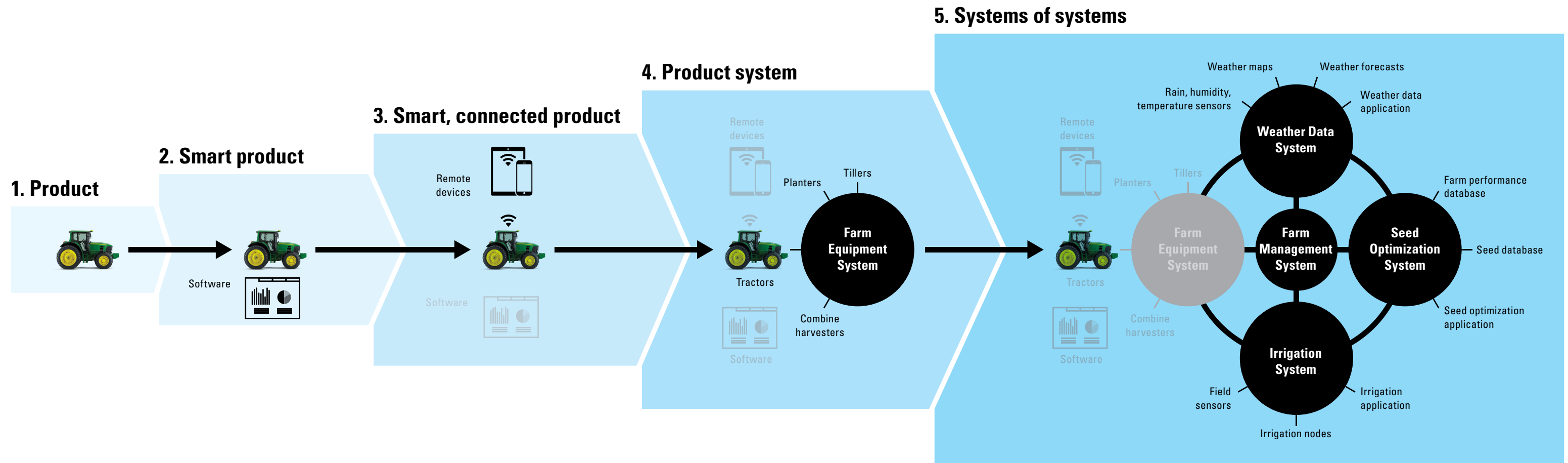
- **Sensor Revolution** — printing sensors on chips; installing measurement capability all around us.
- **Smart Things** — adding “intelligence” to everything, by building in microprocessors.
- **Internet of Things (IoT)** — connecting sensors and smart things to the cloud.
- **Big Data** — recording everything that happens in the physical world and online.
- **Cloud Computing** — putting massive resources online, so that the marginal cost of computation falls to zero.
- **AI (ML, DL, NLP, CV)** — algorithms (often run in the cloud), making sense of the measurements we record.



“Datafication”

**Let's look at a few signals
of the emerging,
large-scale change.**

“...smart, connected products are transforming competition” and “redefining industry boundaries”



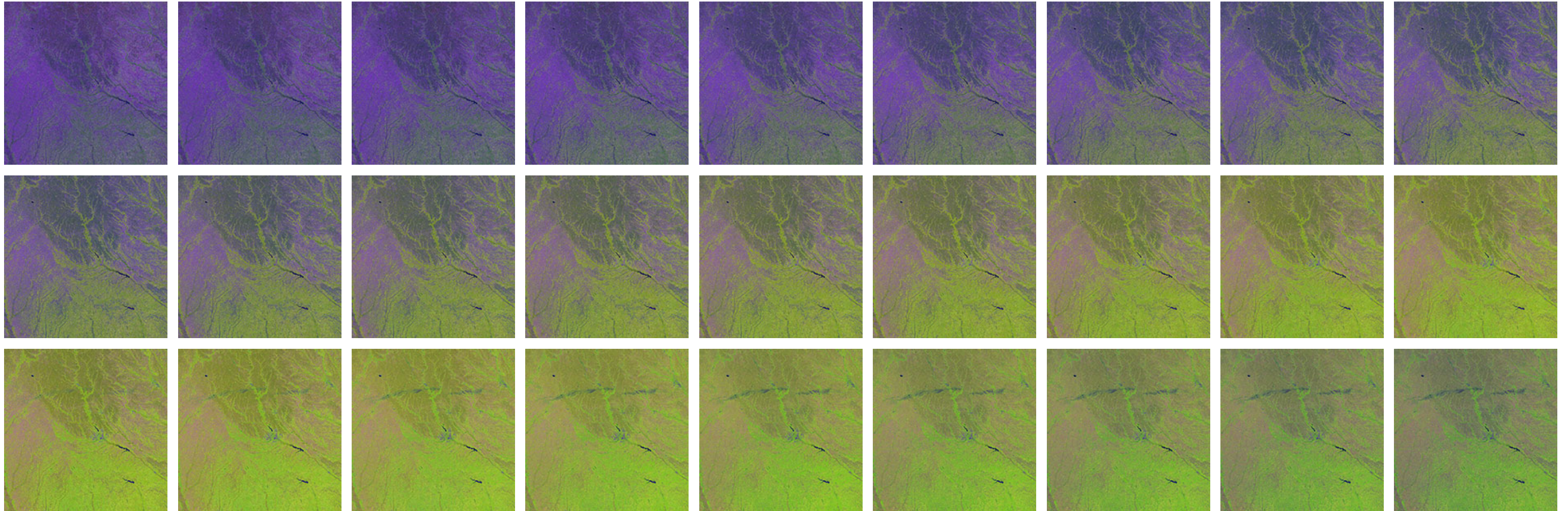
— Michael Porter, HBR, 2014

Farms are becoming automated factories.
Plants are attached to sensors, connected to networks, generating data.



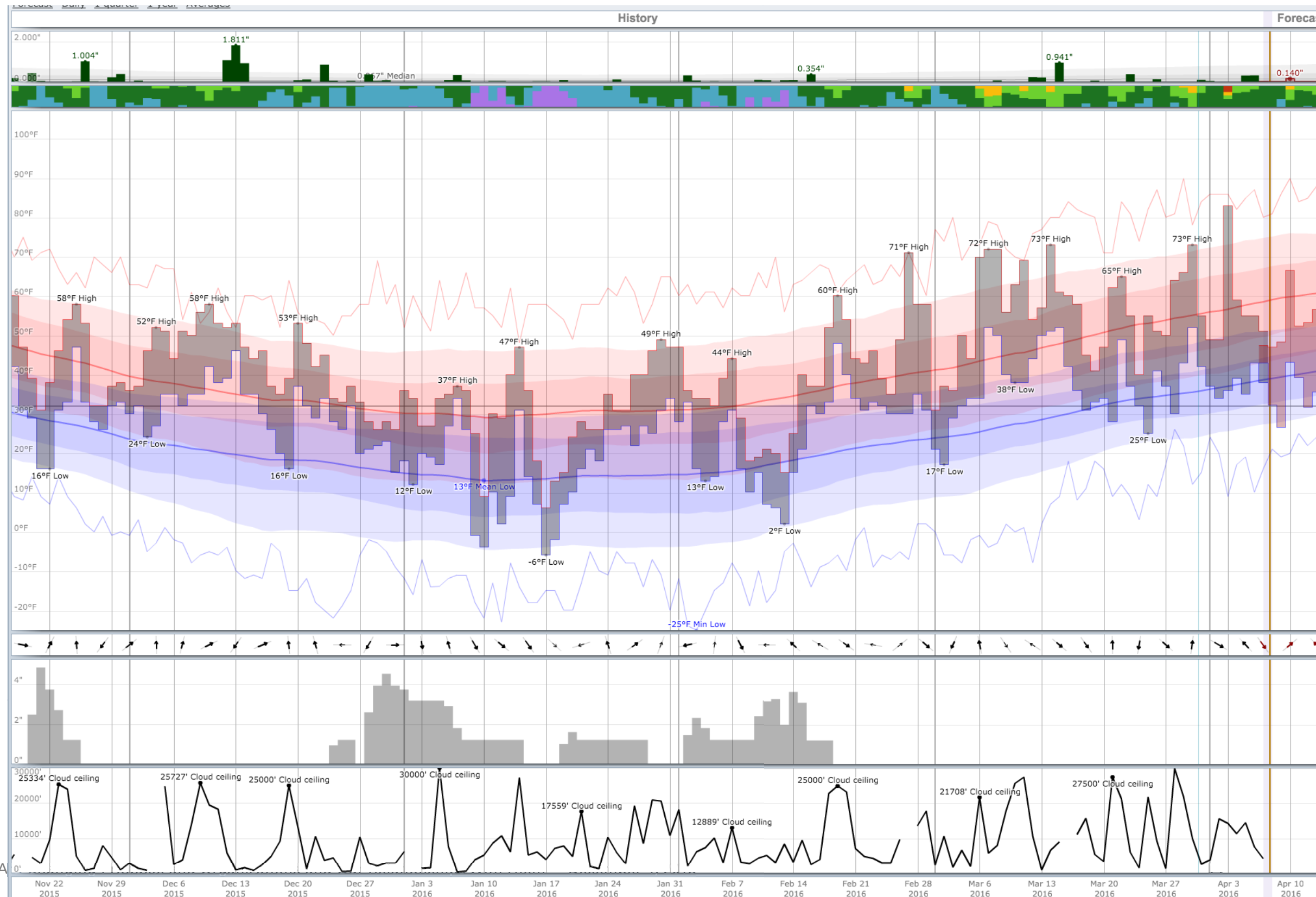
Macro view: processed satellite images of crop growth over time, e.g., central Iowa, March 29 to October 23, in 8 day increments.

Algorithms automatically align images,
remove clouds,
and detect vegetation.

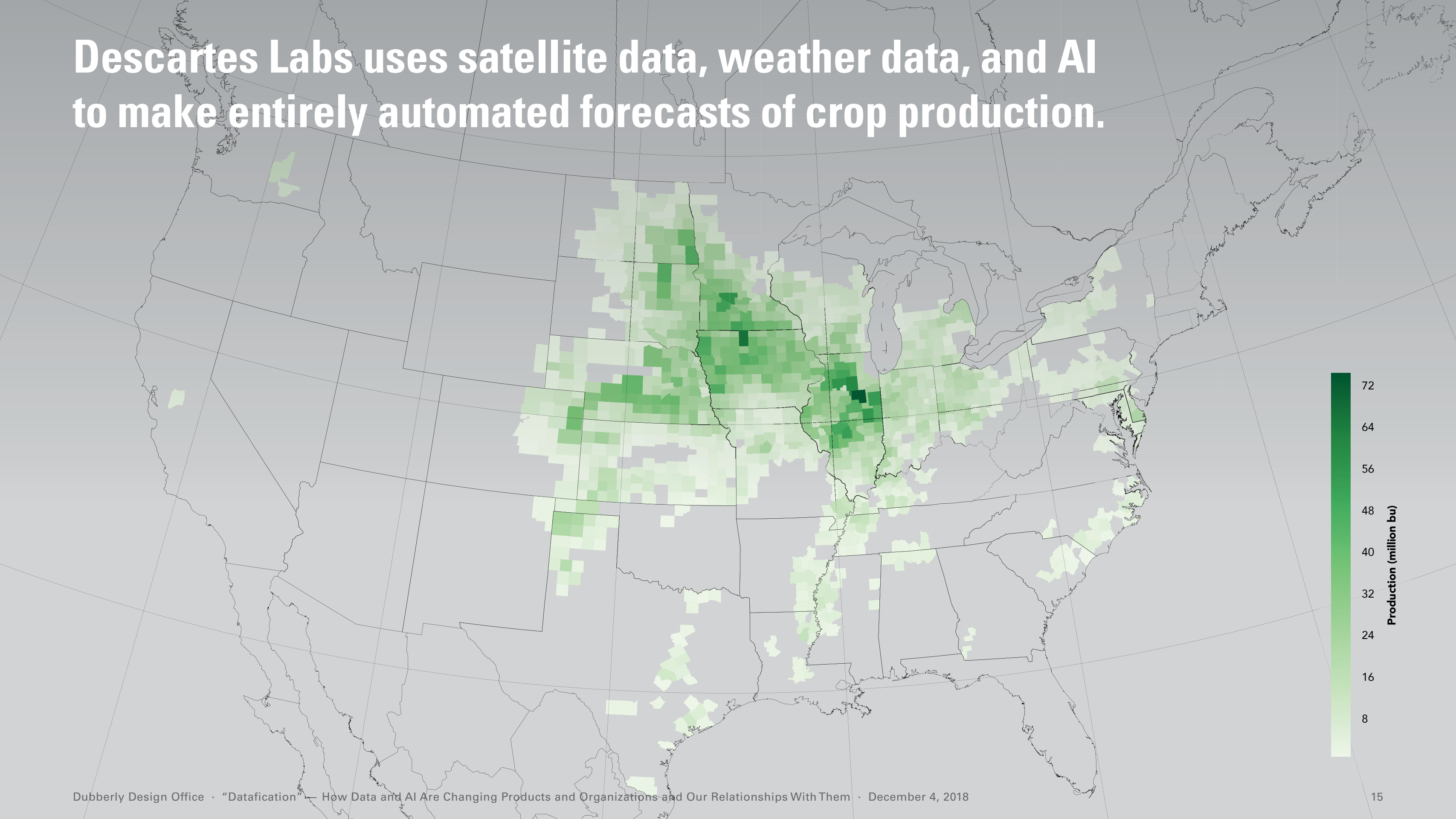


Daily weather data can augment AI.

Precipitation,
temperature,
wind direction and speed,
snow cover,
and cloud cover
can aid forecasting.



Descartes Labs uses satellite data, weather data, and AI to make entirely automated forecasts of crop production.

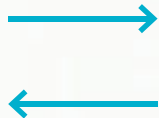


Sensors will be everywhere — all around you, on you, even in you.

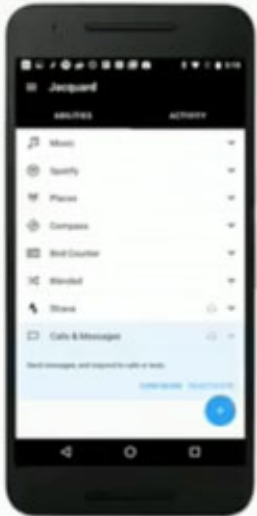
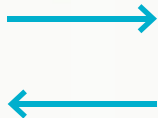
E.g., Google + Levi's connected denim smart jacket



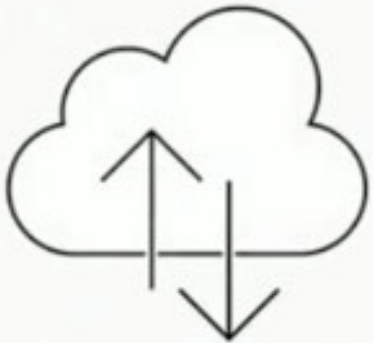
Jacquard Woven
Gesture Sensor



Jacquard Tag



Jacquard App

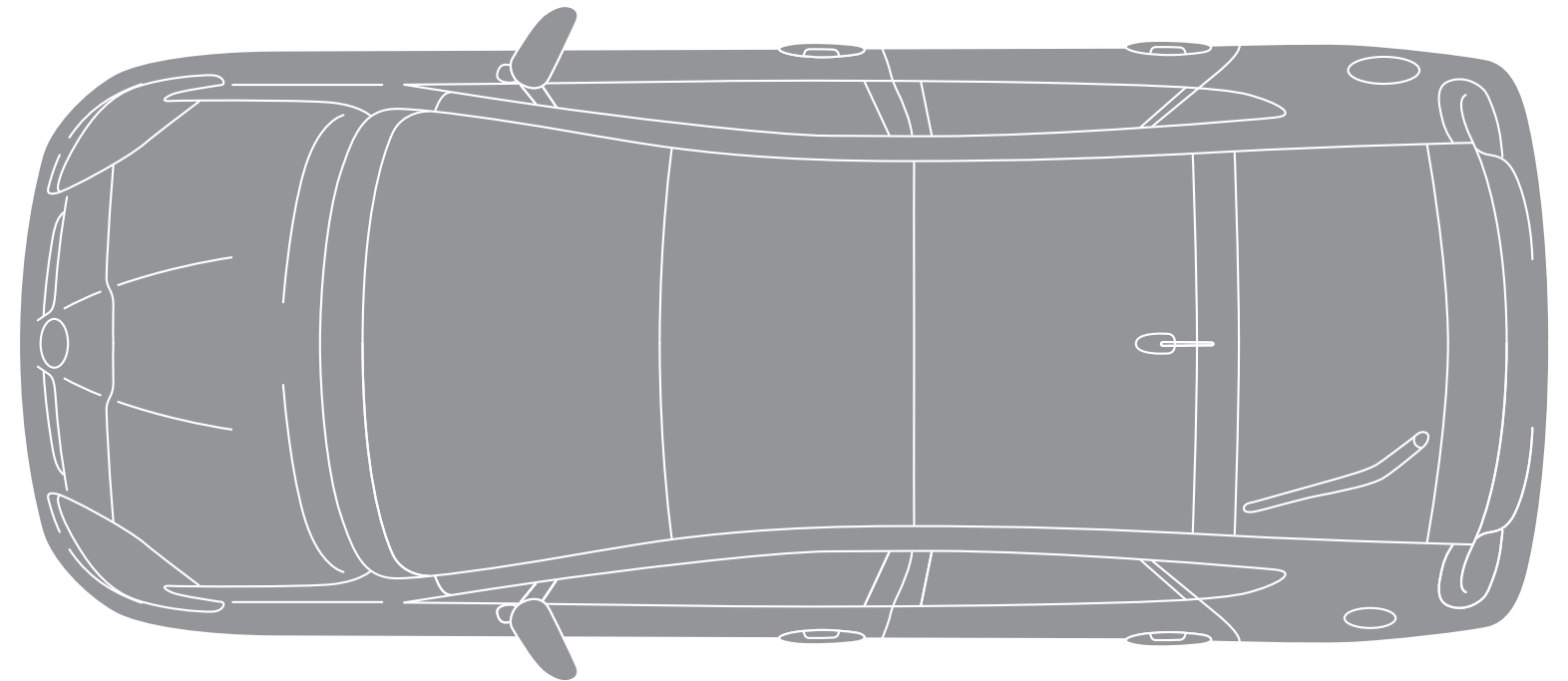


Jacquard Services

Today's average car has:

- 1 engine
- ~7 small motors
(windows, wipers, fans)
- ~30 micro processors
(up to 100 for luxury cars) ^[1]
- ~60-100 sensors
(growing to 200 by 2020) ^[2]
- ~100 million lines of code
(up from 2 million lines in a generation) ^[3]

And it produces
“terabytes of data per car per day” ^[4]



Sources:

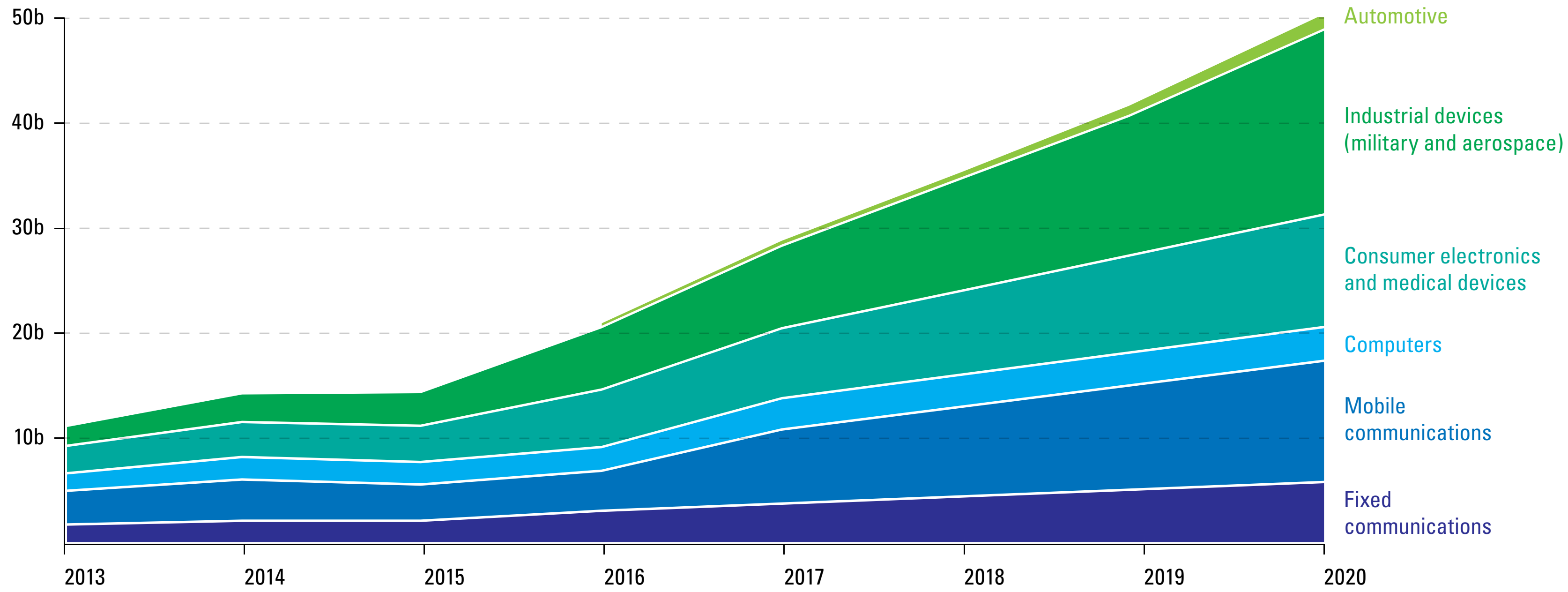
[1] <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/05/technology/05electronics.html>

[2] <http://www.automotivesensors2015.com/>

[3] <https://leithporsche.com/news/What+Makes+the+2017+Porsche+Panamera+Different3F+Computer+Code/7659/>

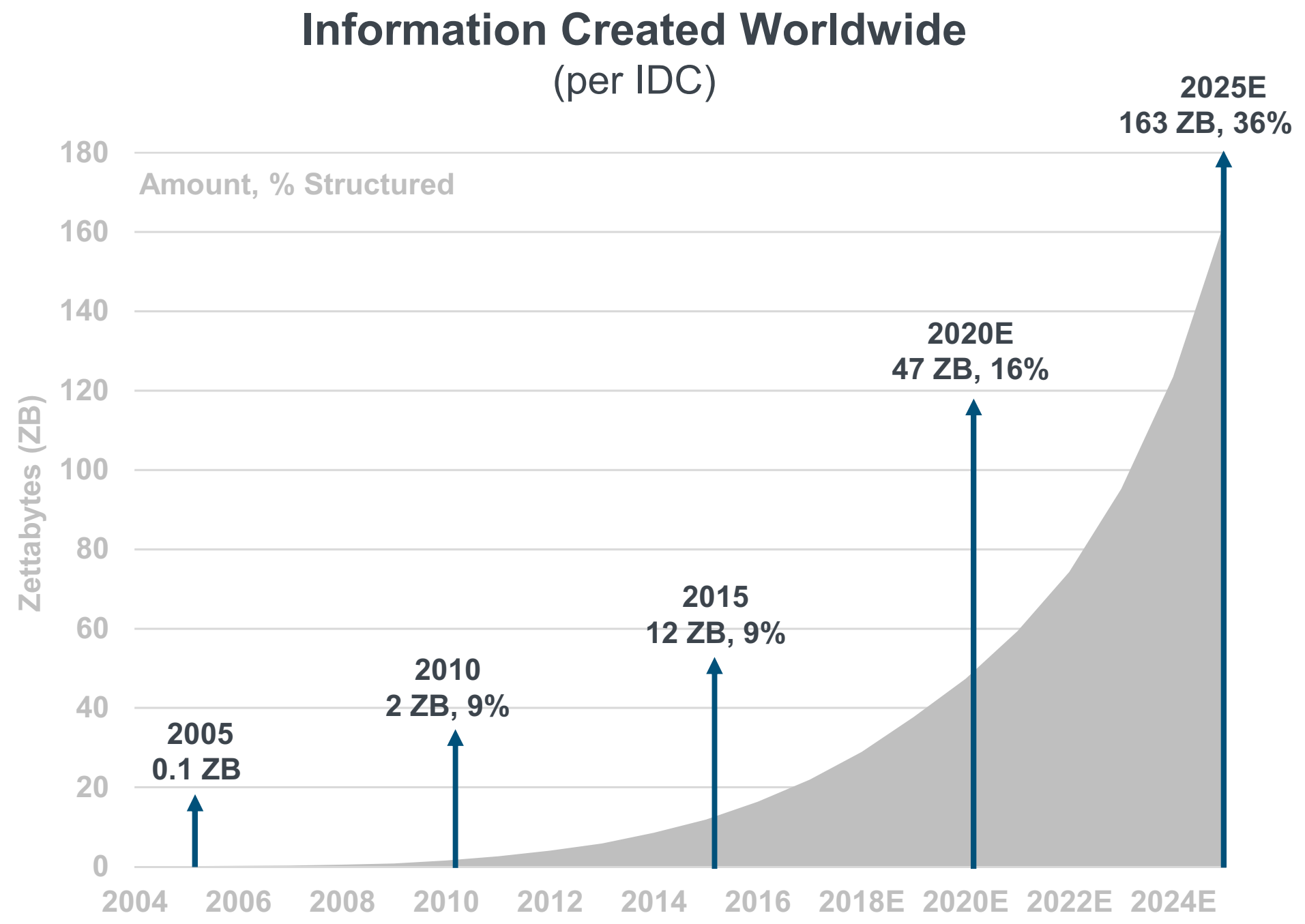
[4] Parrish Hanna, Global Director of HMI at Ford (personal communications)

By 2020, ~50 billion devices will be connected to the Internet.



Sources: The Economist and Cisco

Growth of information created worldwide (per IDC)

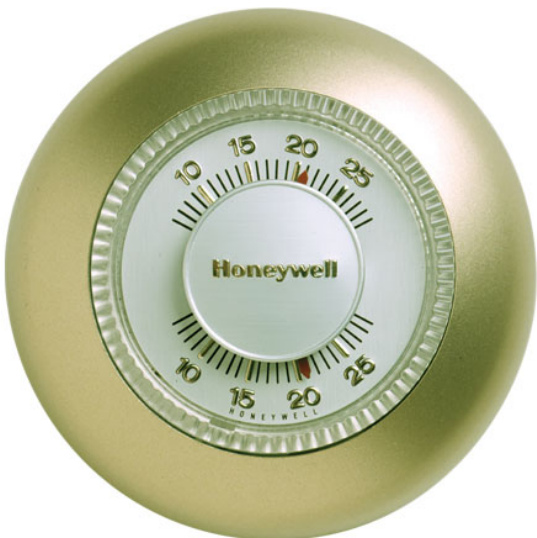


Source: <https://www.recode.net/2018/5/30/17385116/mary-meeke-slides-internet-trends-code-conference-2018>

**“Datafication” is changing
the nature of products.**

From
Physical artifacts
— **objects**

To
Adaptive systems
— **ecologies**



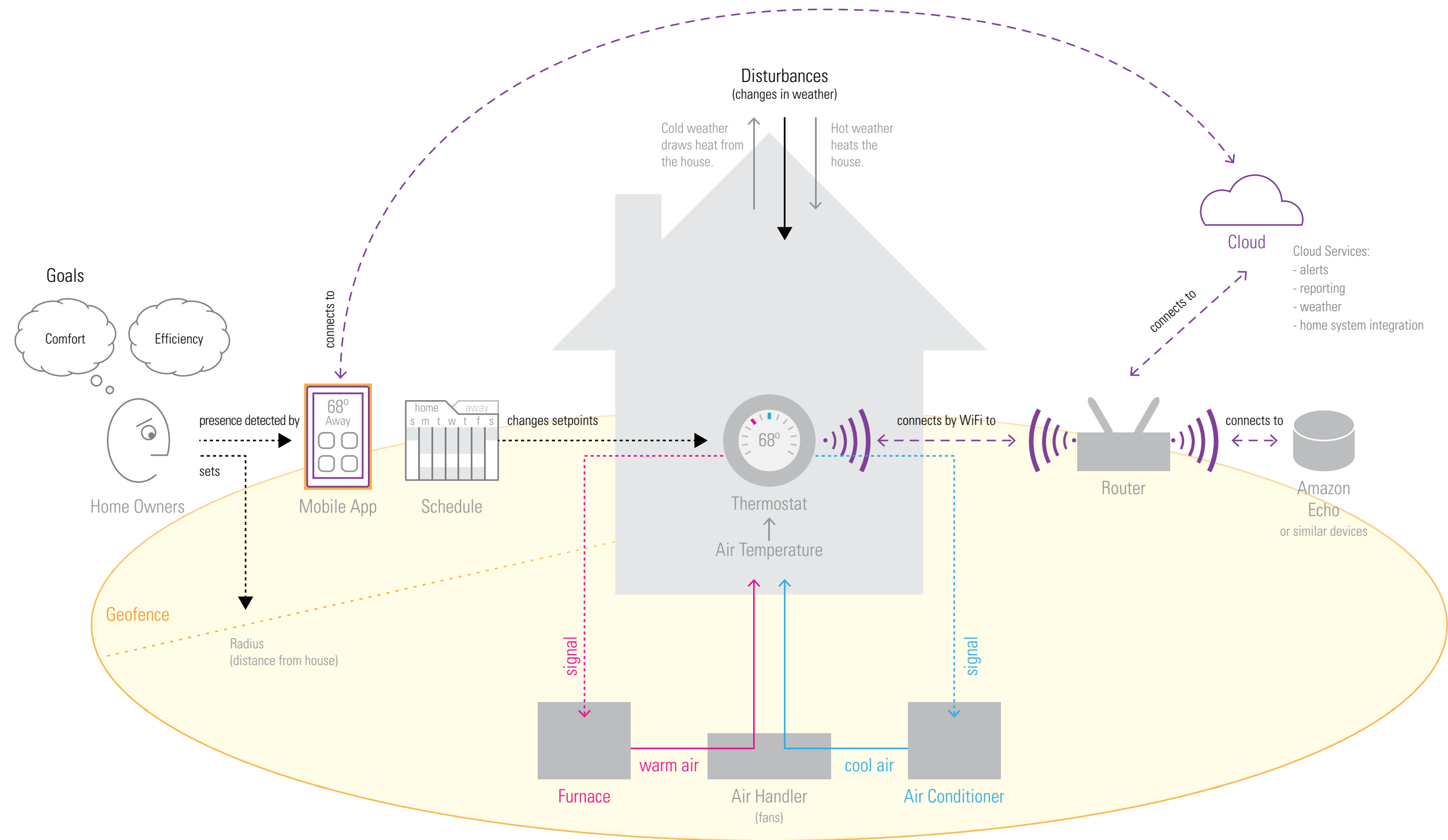
Product Design
Focus Groups

Human Factors
Usability Studies

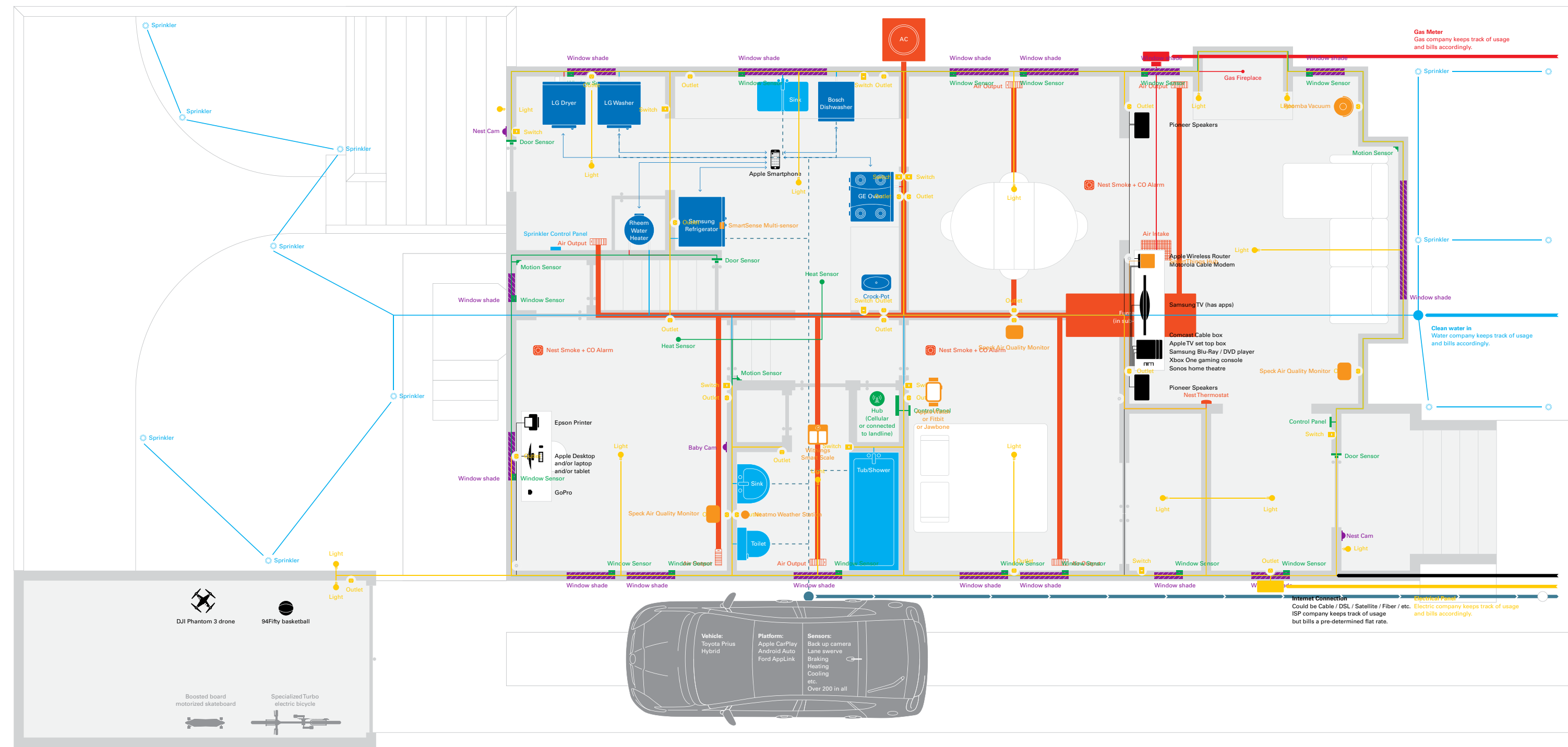
Interaction Design
Data-driven Design

Service Design
Model-driven Design

A smart thermostat gathers together a larger network of products, services, people, and their interactions.



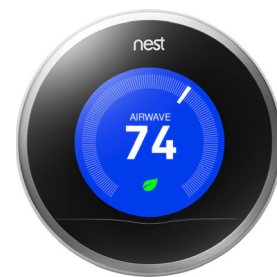
The HVAC network is part of an even larger home ecology.



“It seems to me that the notion of machine that was current in the course of the Industrial Revolution — and which we might have inherited — is a notion, essentially, of a machine without goal, it had no goal ‘of’, it had a goal ‘for’.

And this gradually developed into the notion of machines with goals ‘of’, like thermostats, which I might begin to object to because they might compete with me.

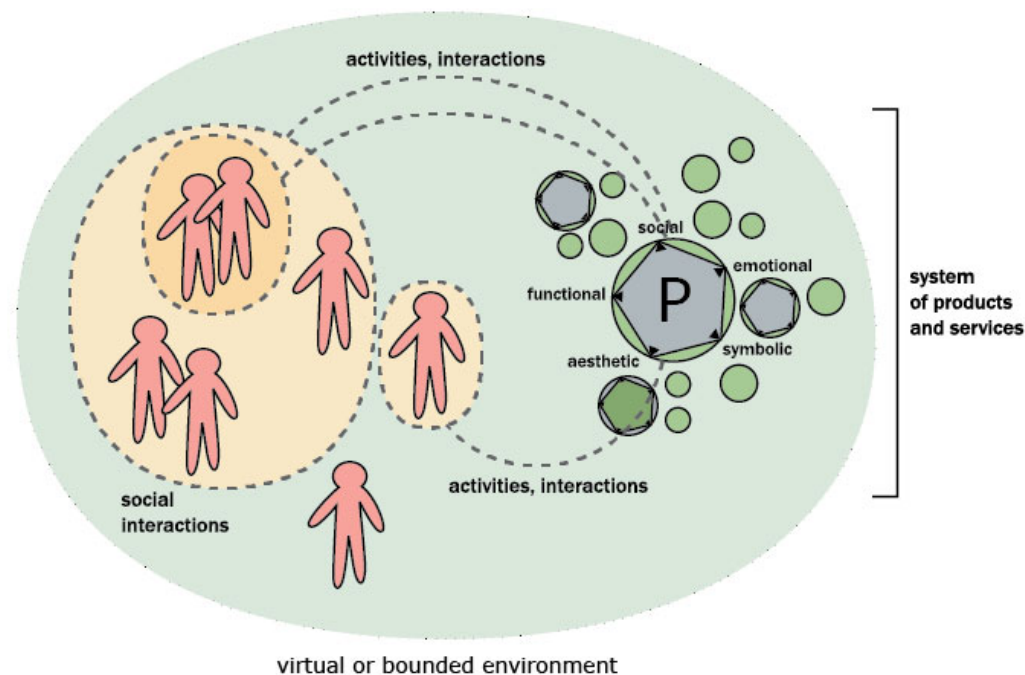
Now we’ve got the notion of a machine with an underspecified goal, the system that evolves. This is a new notion, nothing like the notion of machines that was current in the Industrial Revolution, absolutely nothing like it. It is, if you like, a much more biological notion, maybe I’m wrong to call such a thing a machine; I gave that label to it because I like to realise things as artifacts, but you might not call the system a machine, you might call it something else.”



— Gordon Pask, 1972 (See Usman Haque, 2007)

We might call it a “product-service ecology”.

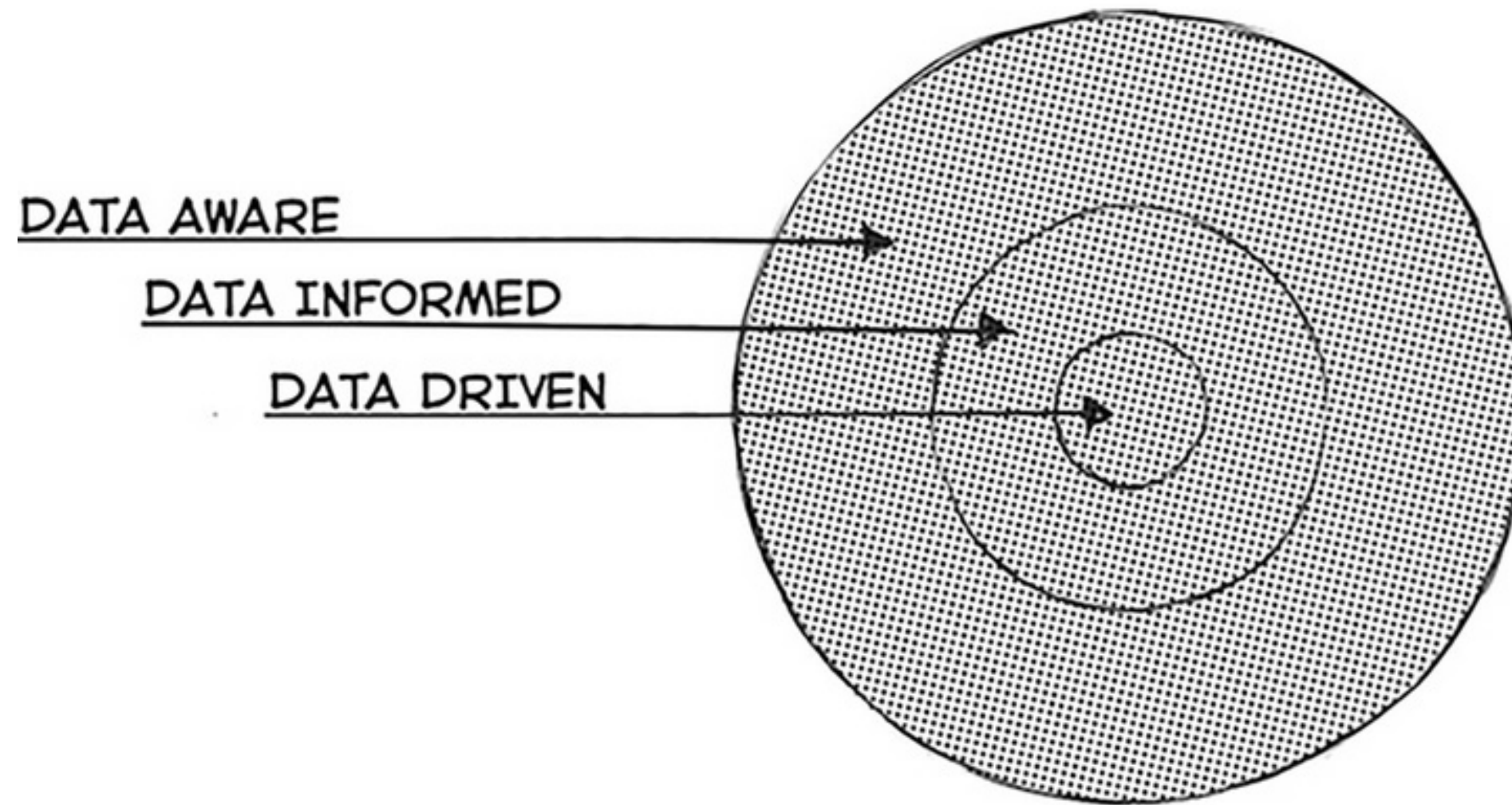
“...networks of products, services, technology, people, and collective and collaborative interaction are generating value for the populations they serve.”



— **Jodi Forlizzi**, HCII, CMU, 2008

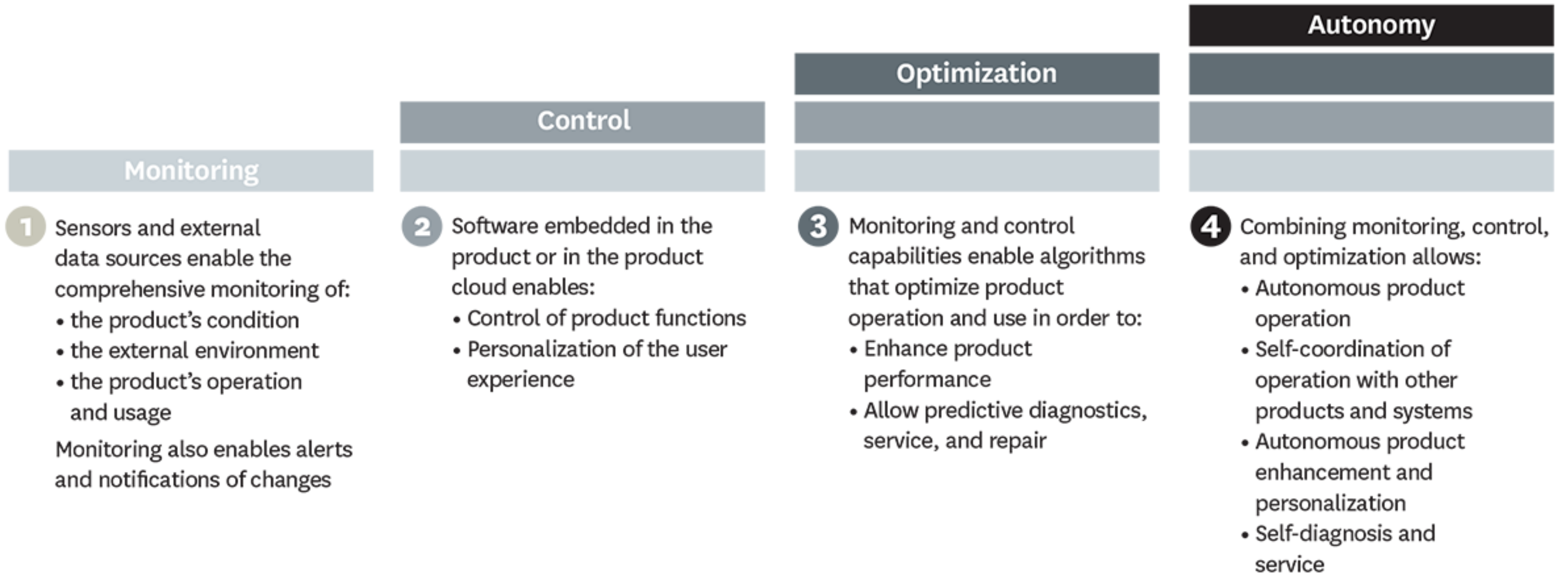
Yet only recently, have we begun to talk about data as a material — as a component of products.

A Model of Data-driven Design



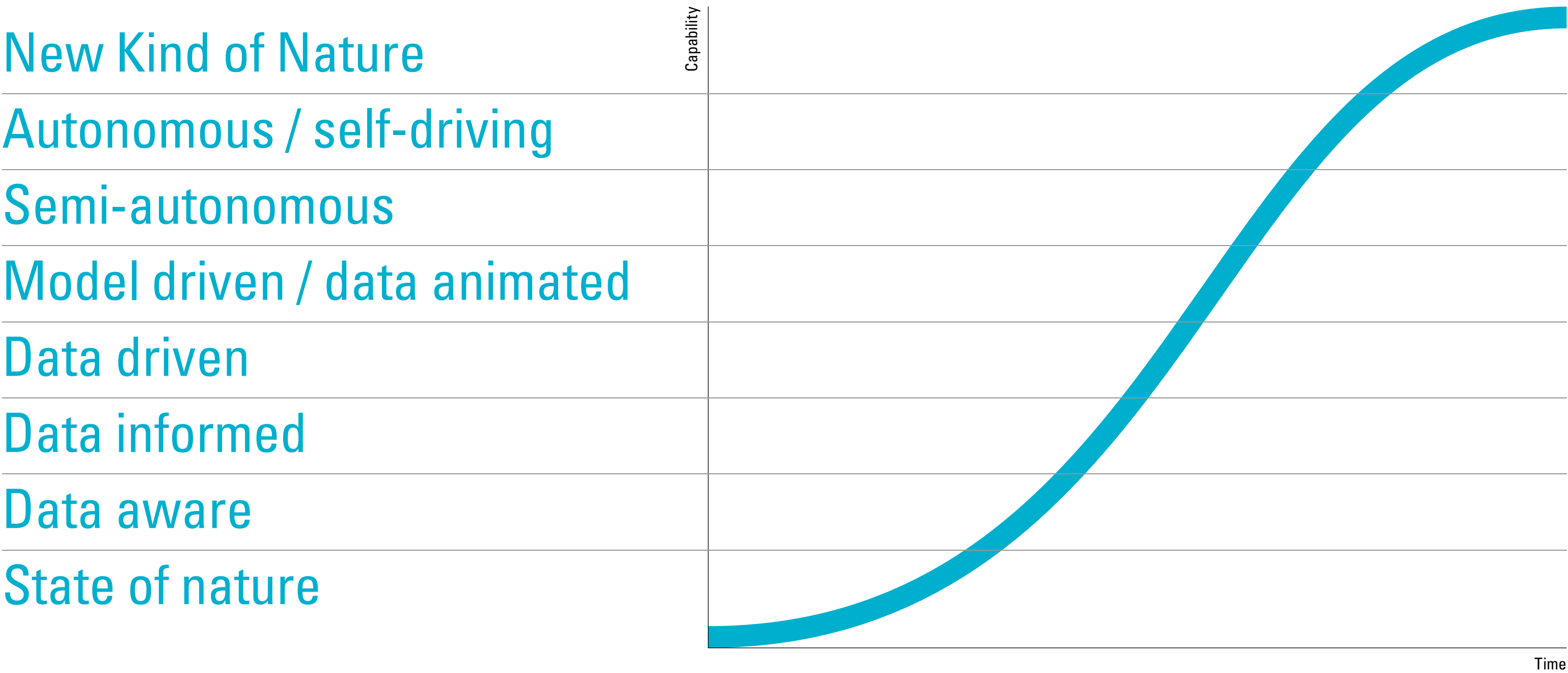
— **Elizabeth Churchill et al.**, *Designing with Data: Improving the User Experience with A/B Testing*, 2017

“Capabilities of Smart, Connected Products”



— **Michael Porter**, HBR, 2014

A model of the “datafication” learning curve.



Example:

An individual managing diabetes

State of nature

Metabolism happens on its own.

The individual is unaware.

(But the body *is* aware.)

New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

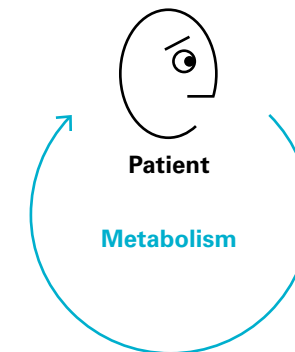
Model driven / data animated

Data driven

Data informed

Data aware

State of nature



Data aware

The individual learns diet + exercise affect weight, blood glucose, and general health.

New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

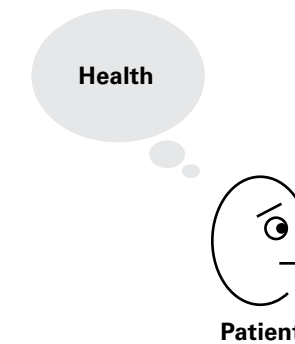
Model driven / data animated

Data driven

Data informed

Data aware — reflecting, possible sensing

State of nature



Data informed

**The individual counts carbs and steps;
choices start to affect behavior.**

New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

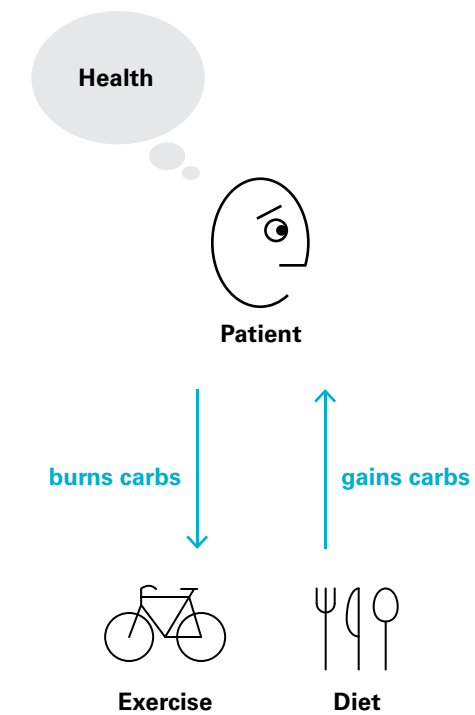
Model driven / data animated

Data driven

Data informed — sensing, reflecting, possible acting, “open loop”

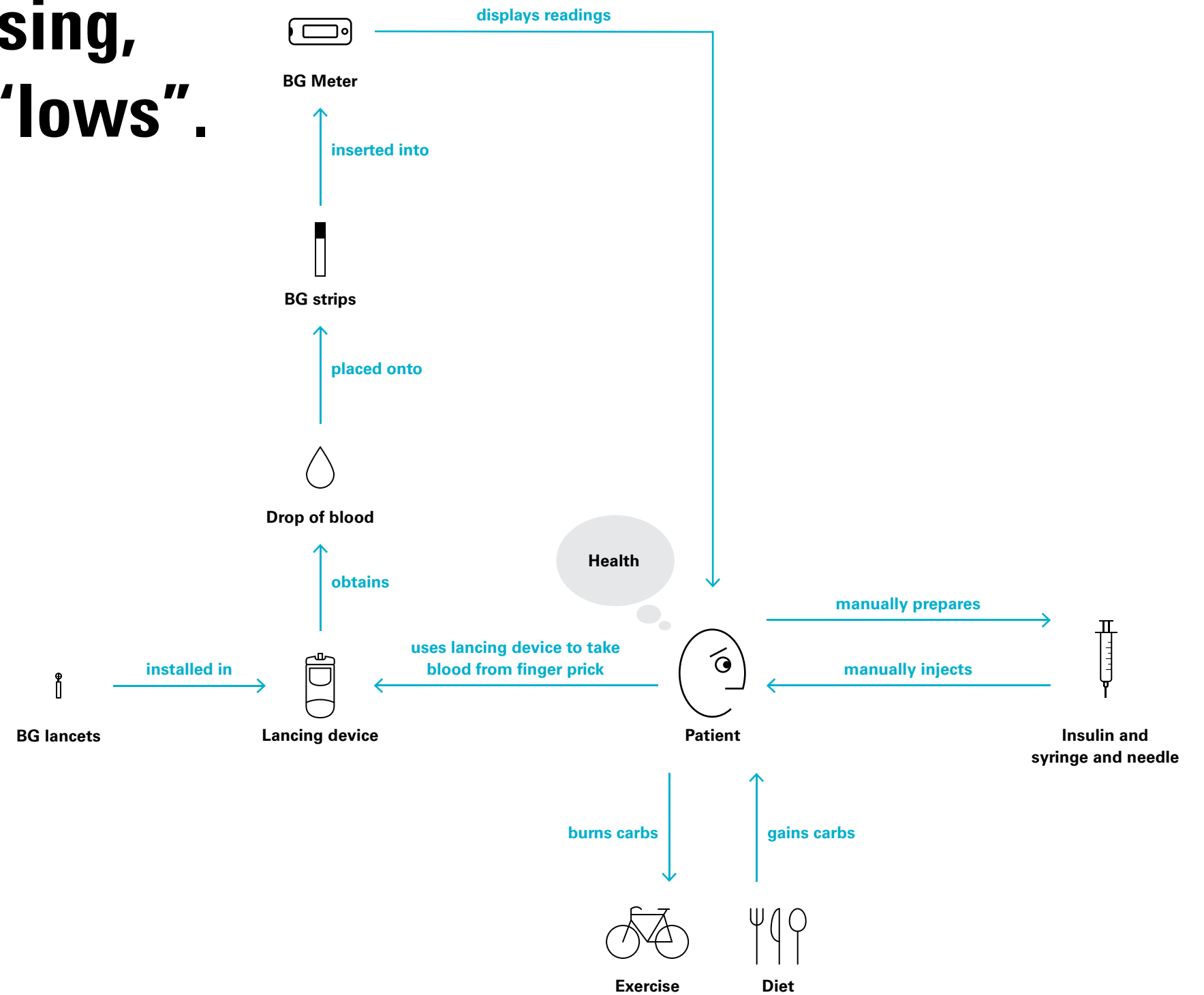
Data aware

State of nature



Data driven

Measuring BG drives insulin dosing, reducing “highs” and avoiding “lows”.



New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

Model driven / data animated

Data driven — sensing, reflecting, acting on feedback (human closes the loop)

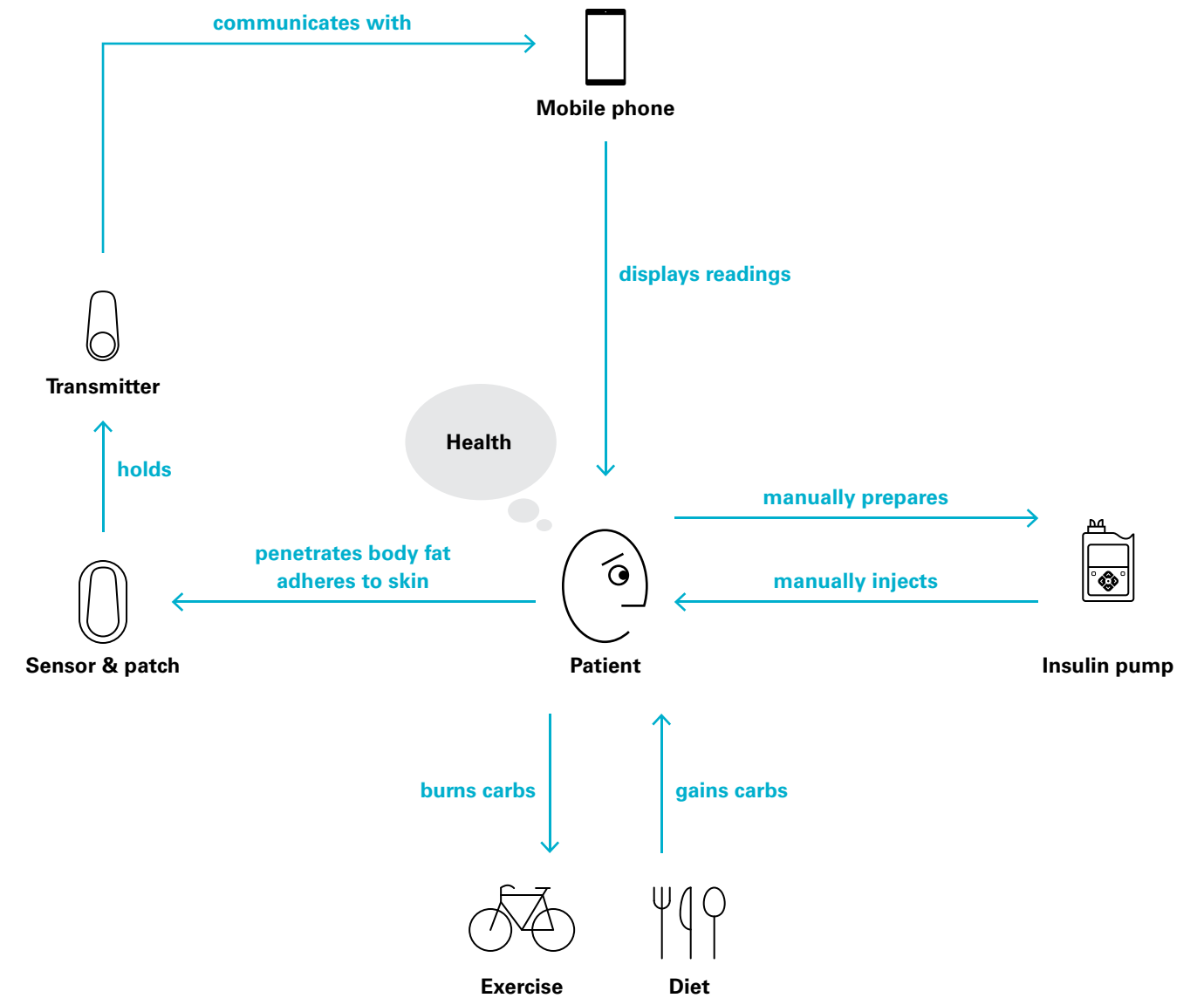
Data informed

Data aware

State of nature

Model driven / data animated

A CGM recognizes “trends” and provides prompts and warnings.



New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

Model driven / data animated — collecting data history, recognizing patterns, predicting outcomes

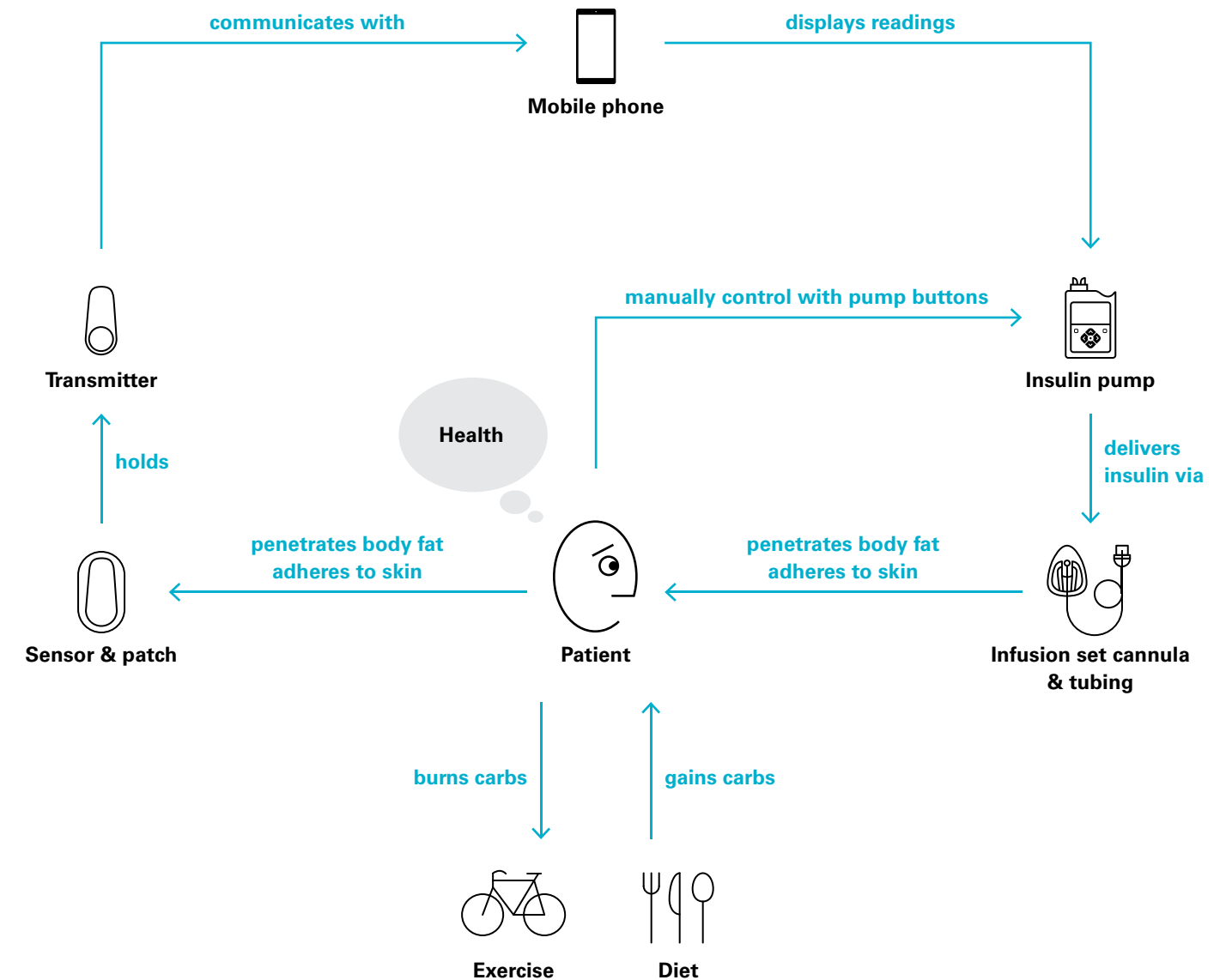
Data driven

Data informed

Data aware

State of nature

Semi-autonomous CGM connects to a pump; person still inputs carbs and exercise.



New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous — closed loop with minimal human inputs

Model driven / data animated

Data driven

Data informed

Data aware

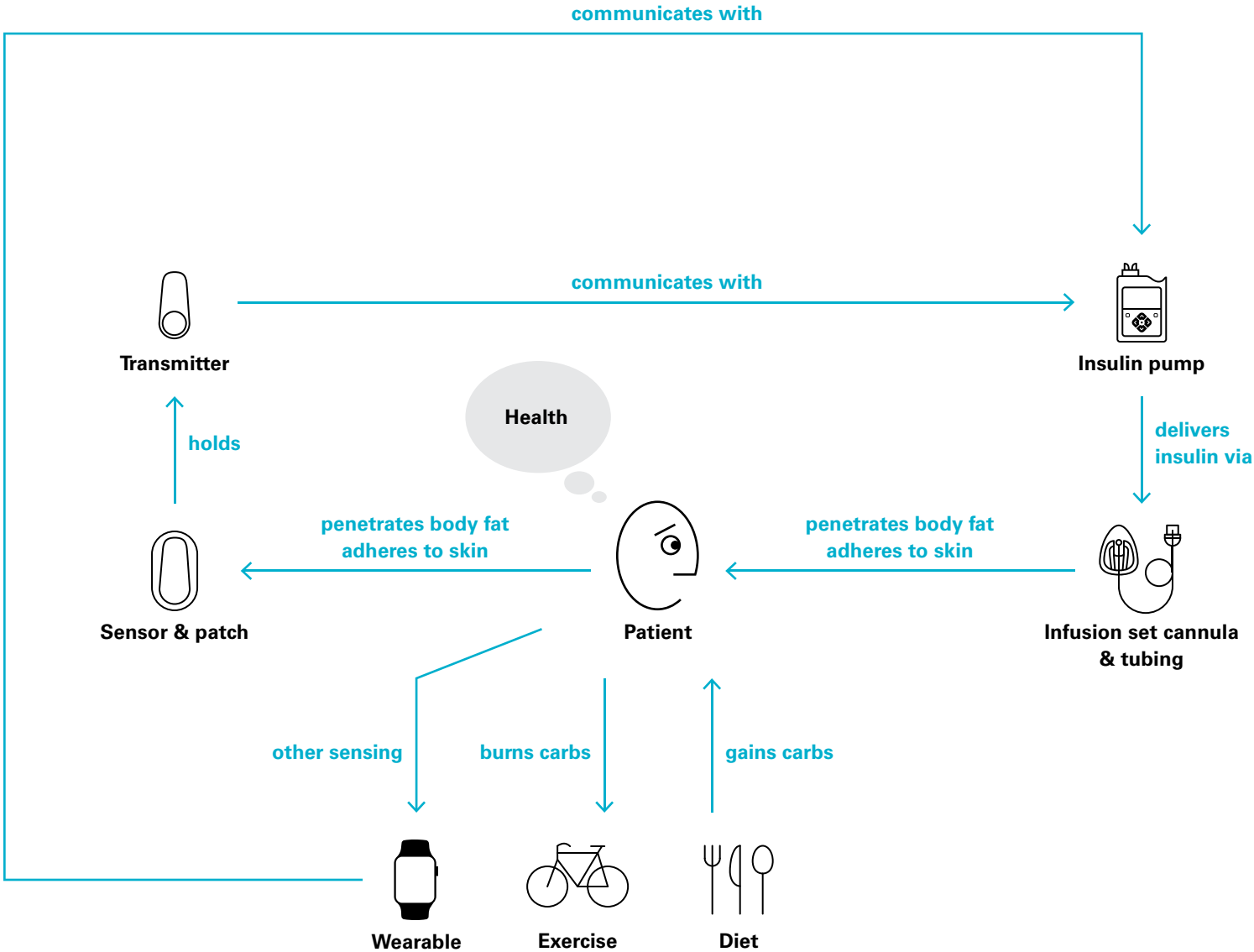
State of nature

Autonomous / self-driving

A true “artificial pancreas”;

the system measures carbs + exercise.

(We’re not here, yet.)



New Kind of Nature

- Autonomous / self-driving — closed loop, no human input
- Semi-autonomous
- Model driven / data animated
- Data driven
- Data informed
- Data aware

State of nature

New Kind of Nature

Metabolism happens on its own.

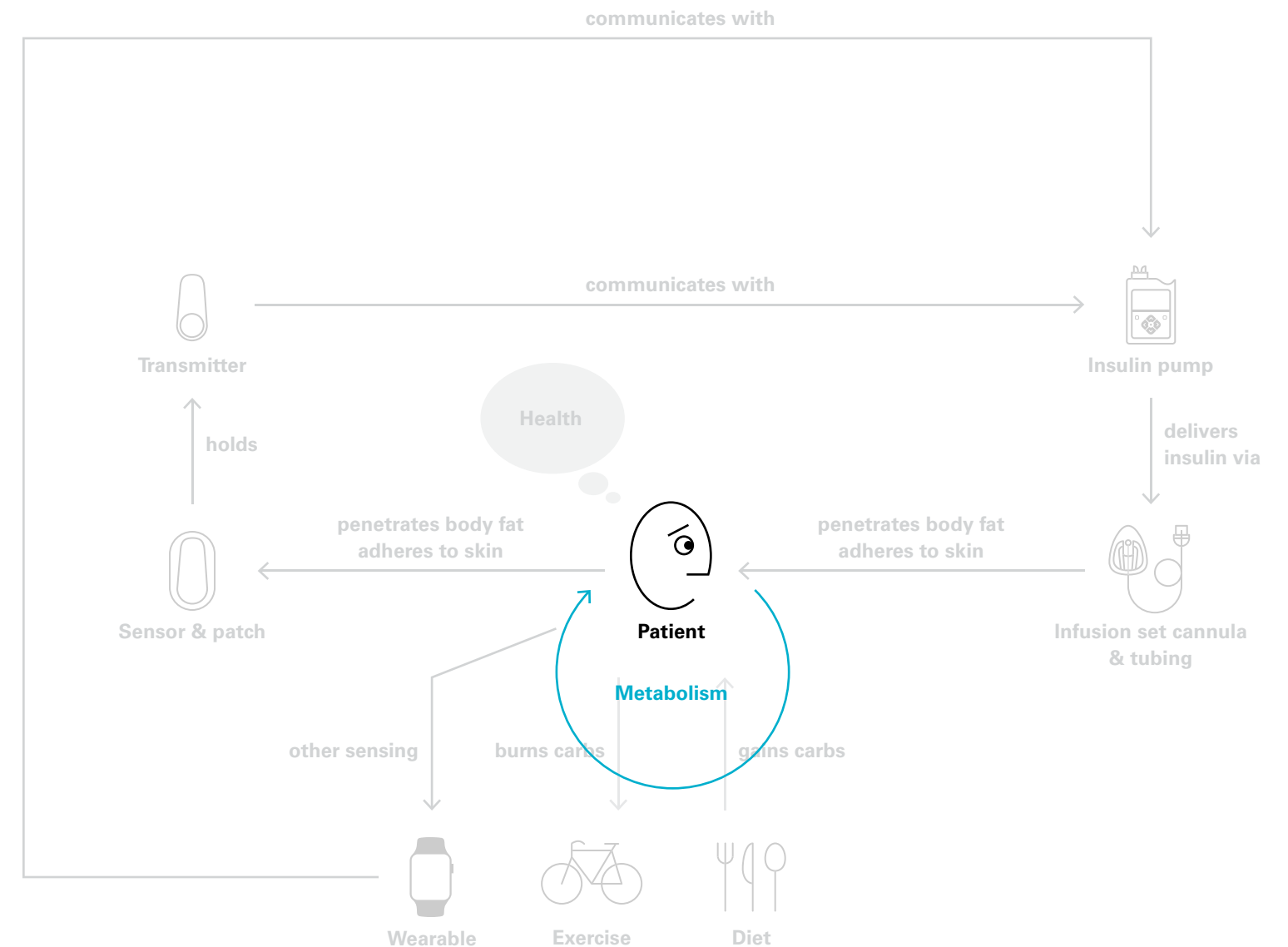
The individual is unaware.

(But the system *is* “aware”.)

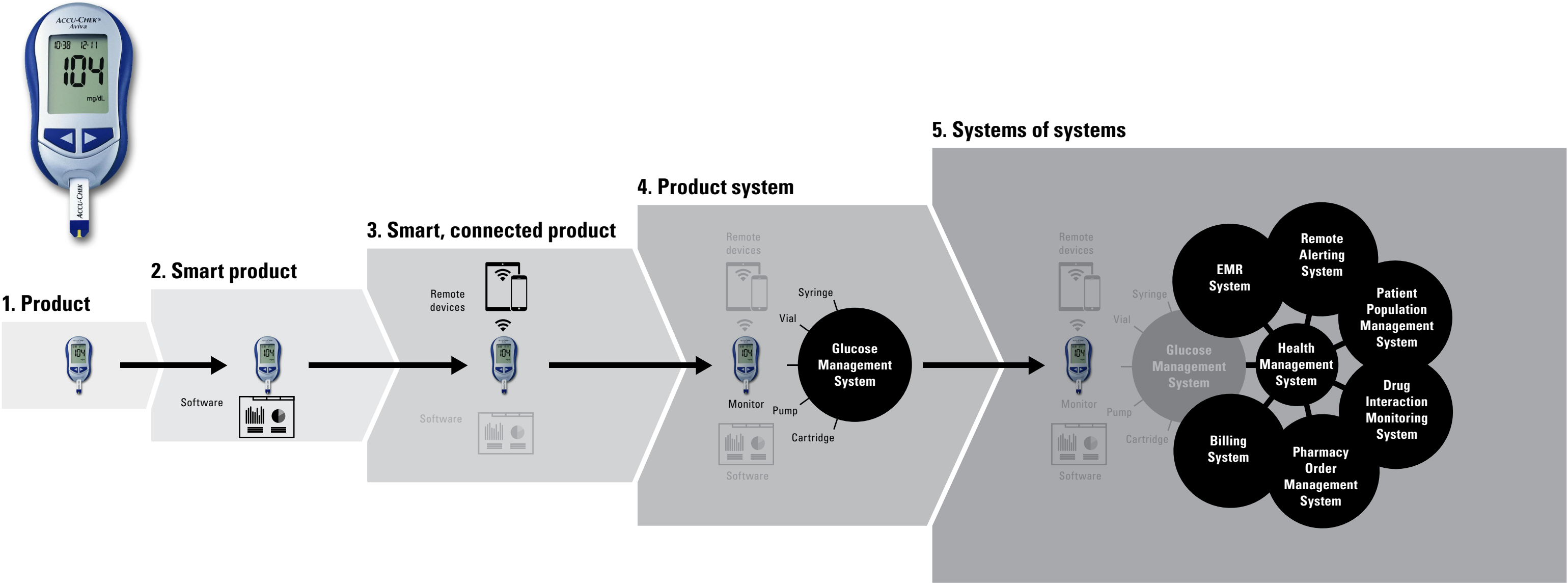
New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving
Semi-autonomous
Model driven / data animated
Data driven
Data informed
Data aware

State of nature



Medical products don't stand alone; they join product-service ecologies, as pharma and device organizations undergo "datafication".



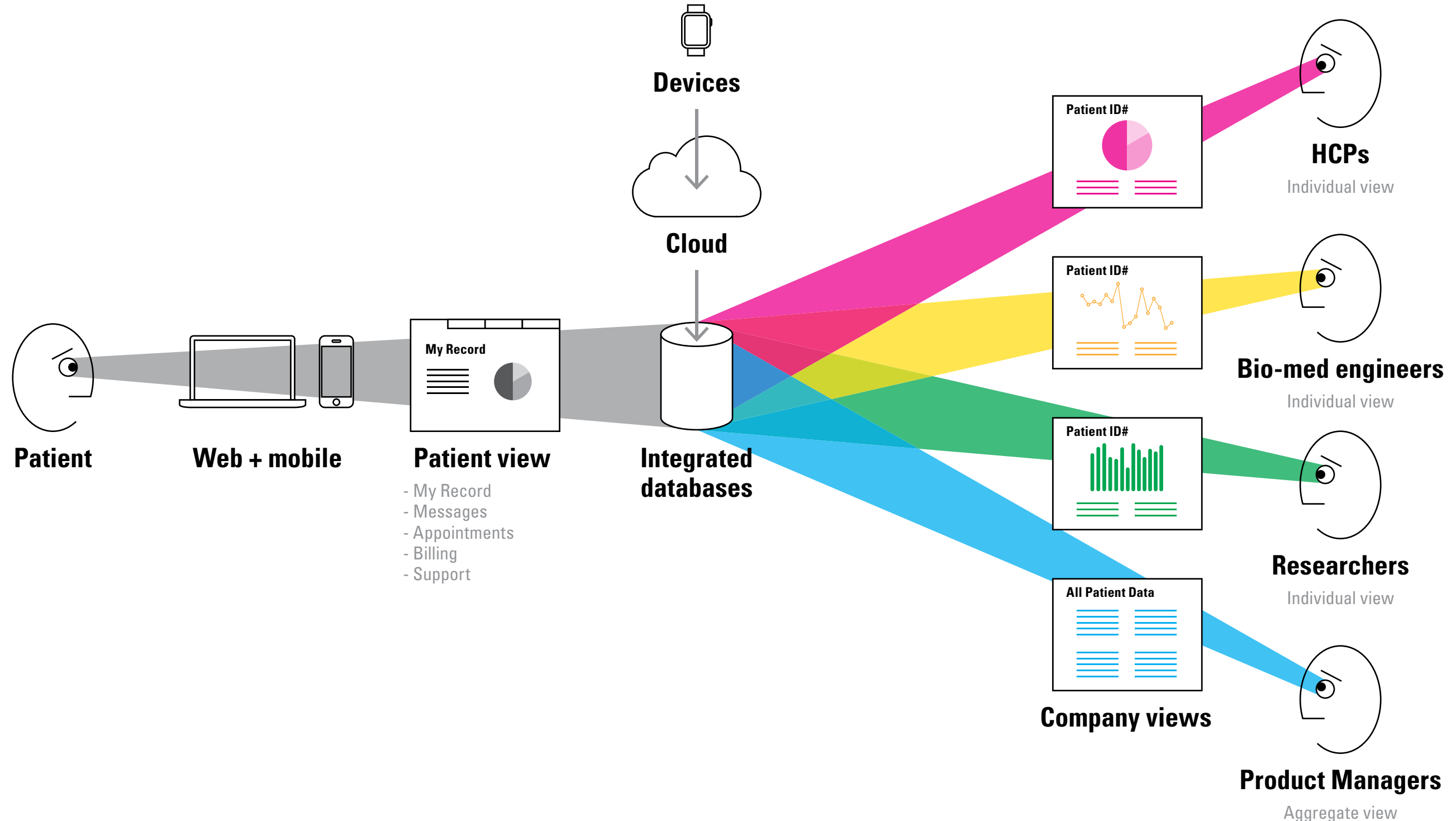
Glucometer + processor = computer that can run apps; e.g., bolus calculator, calorie estimator and tracker.

When a glucometer connects to a smart-phone, cost can come down, because the meter can build on the phone's processor and display. Plus data can be shared with family and HCPs.

A near continuous glucose monitor can be coupled with an insulin pump, forming a glucose management system.

The glucose management system can connect with many other systems, such as EMRs, remote alerting, patient population management, drug interaction monitoring, pharmacy order management, and billing.

“Datafication” of medical services will reveal patterns in populations; that will change healthcare and organizations that deliver it.



Example:
**An organization managing
a population of individuals
with diabetes**

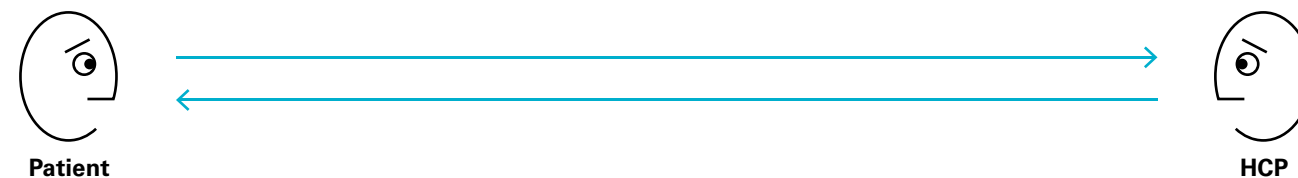
State of nature

**Individuals are treated in isolation;
no concept of “patient population”.**

New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving
Semi-autonomous
Model driven / data animated
Data driven
Data informed
Data aware

State of nature



Data aware

**HCPs establish standards of care; fees paid for services.
Managing risks and costs become a concern.**

New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

Model driven / data animated

Data driven

Data informed

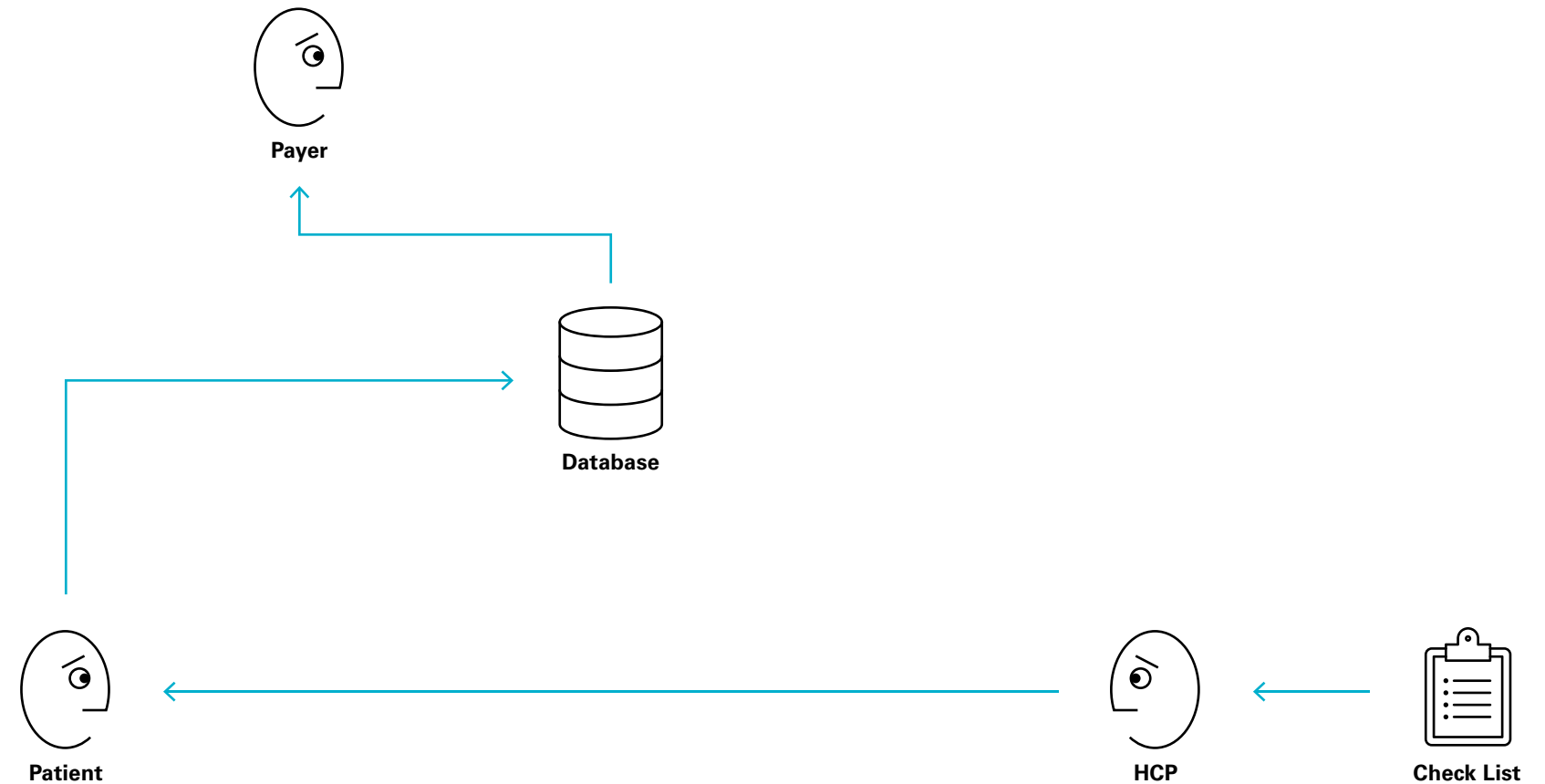
Data aware — reflecting, possible sensing

State of nature



Data informed

**Systematic measurement of outcomes begins;
payers compare organizational performance.**



New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

Model driven / data animated

Data driven

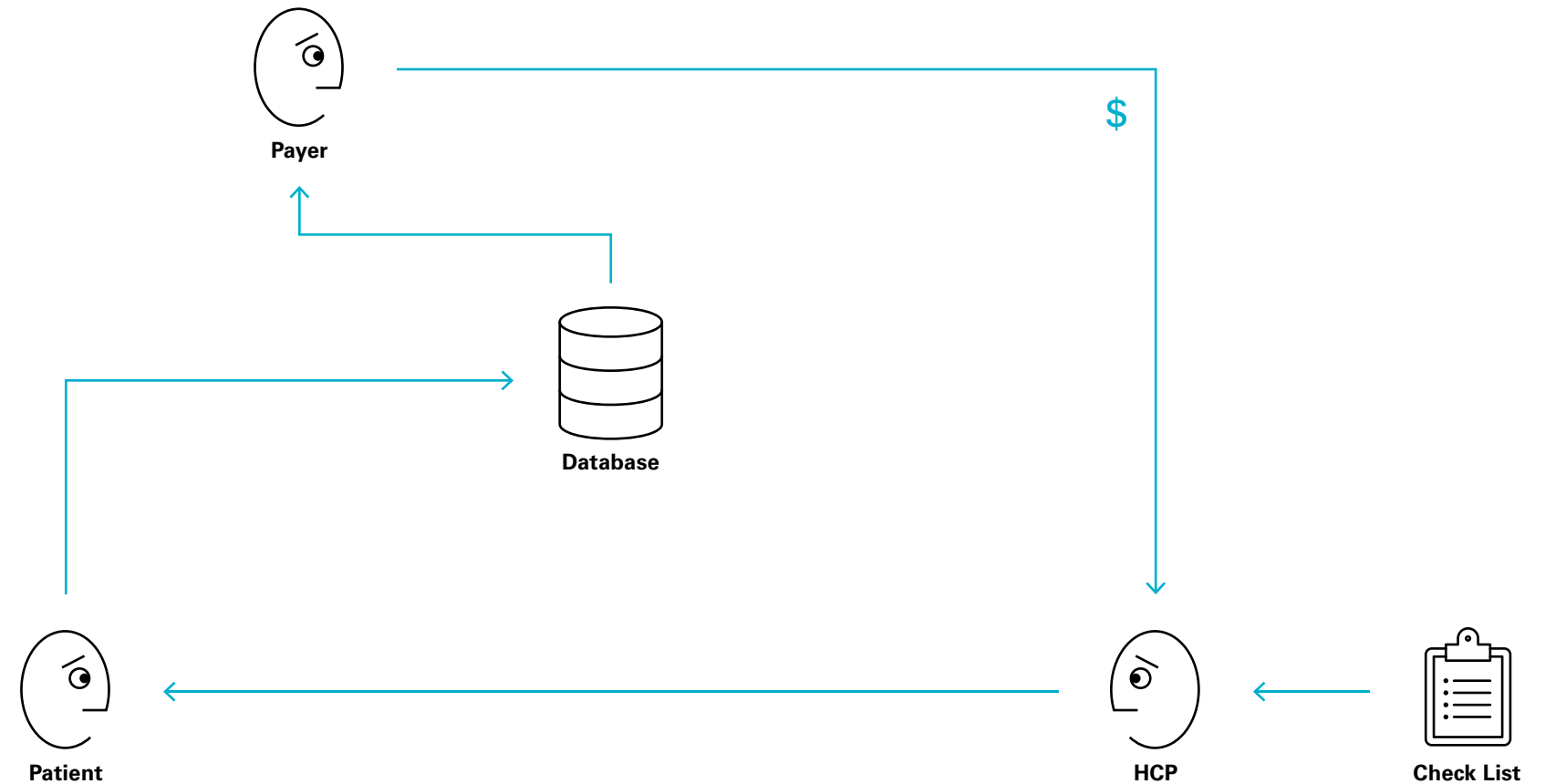
Data informed — sensing, reflecting, possible acting, “open loop”

Data aware

State of nature

Data driven

**“Pay-for-performance” begins (feedback);
“outcomes” begin to drive HCP actions.**



New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

Model driven / data animated

Data driven — sensing, reflecting, acting on feedback (human closes the loop)

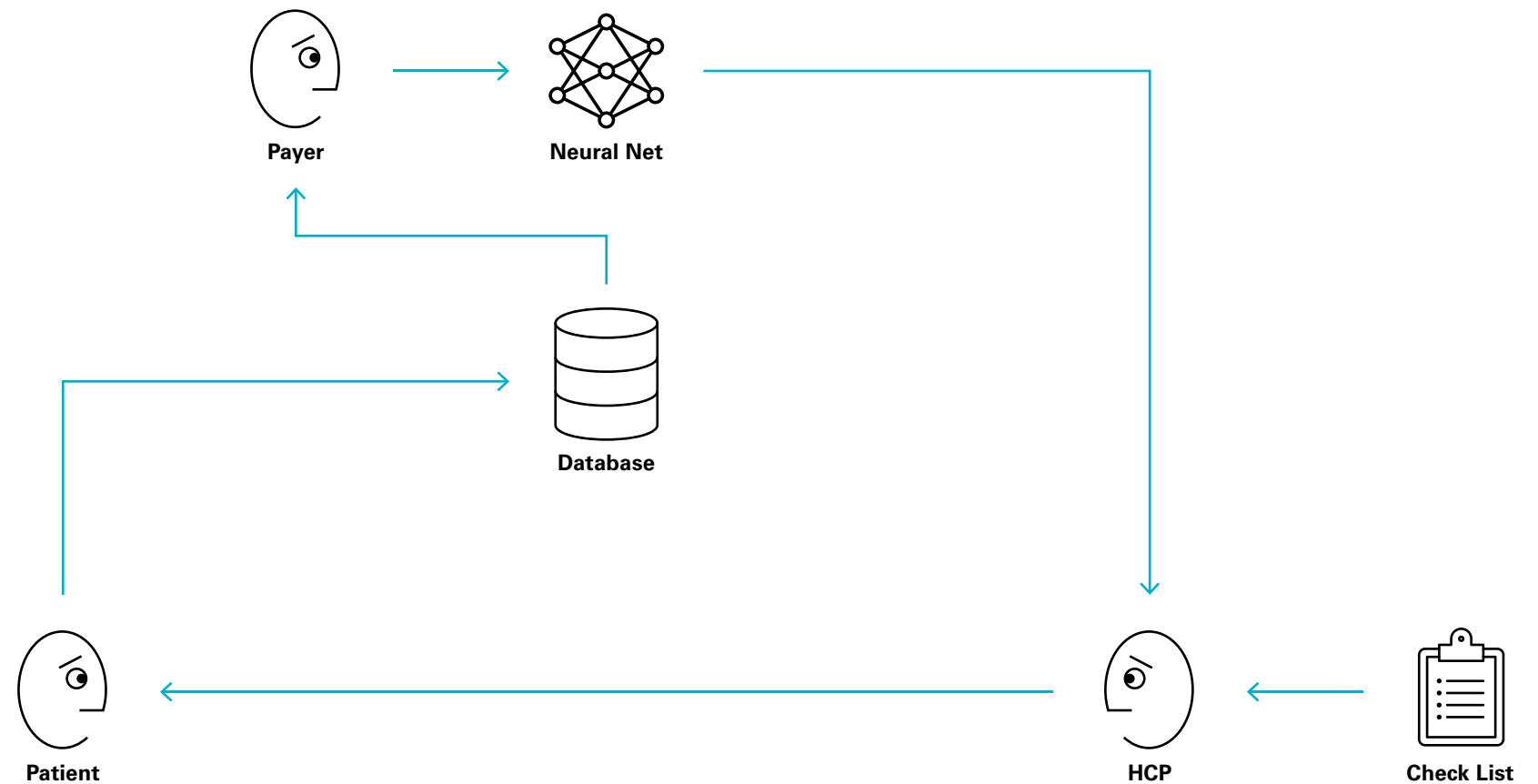
Data informed

Data aware

State of nature

Model driven / data animated

**Historical data creates risk models;
system refers “high risk” folks to HCPs.**



New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous

Model driven / data animated — collecting data history, recognizing patterns, predicting outcomes

Data driven

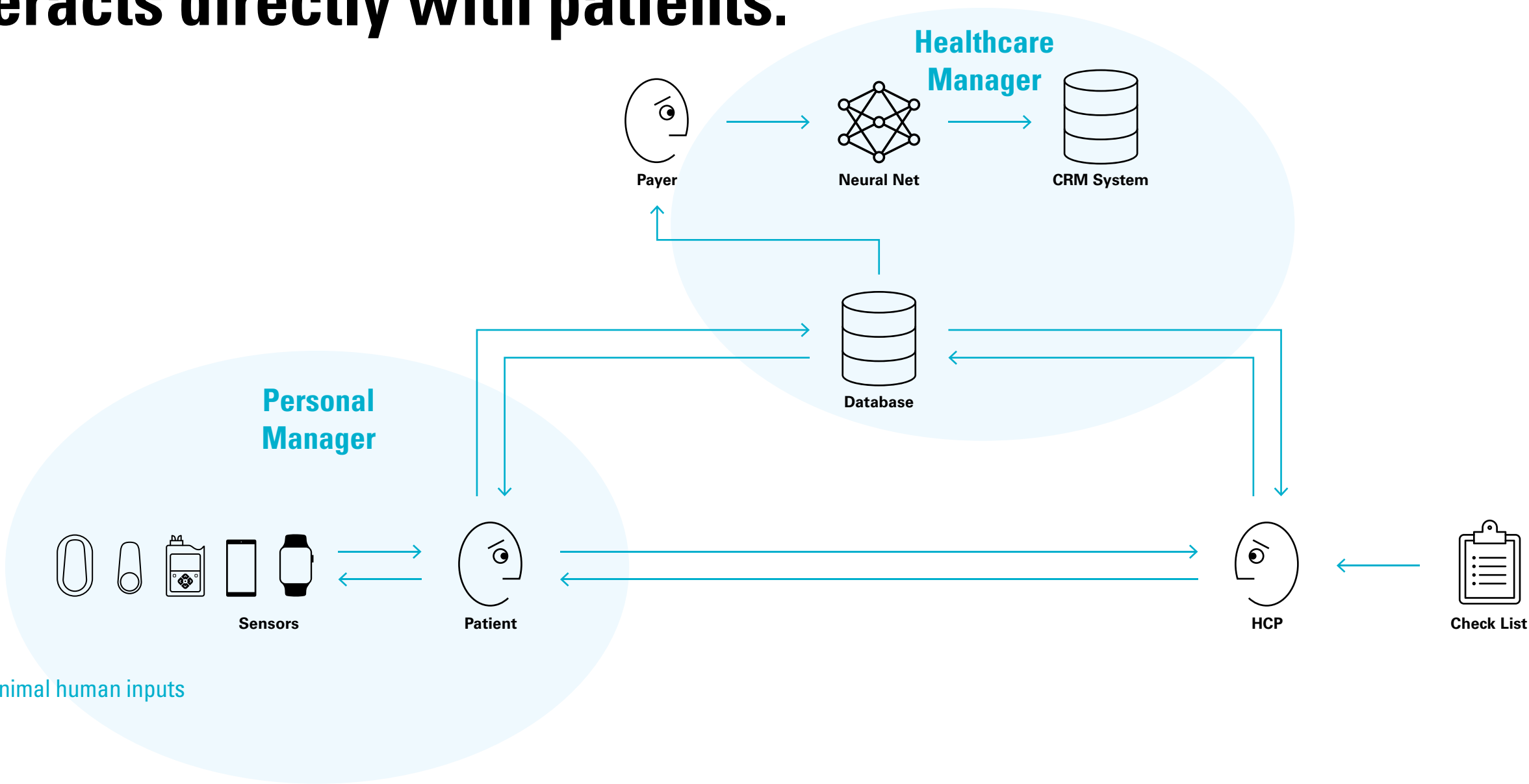
Data informed

Data aware

State of nature

Semi-autonomous

Healthcare embraces sensors and CRM; the system interacts directly with patients.



New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving

Semi-autonomous — closed loop with minimal human inputs

Model driven / data animated

Data driven

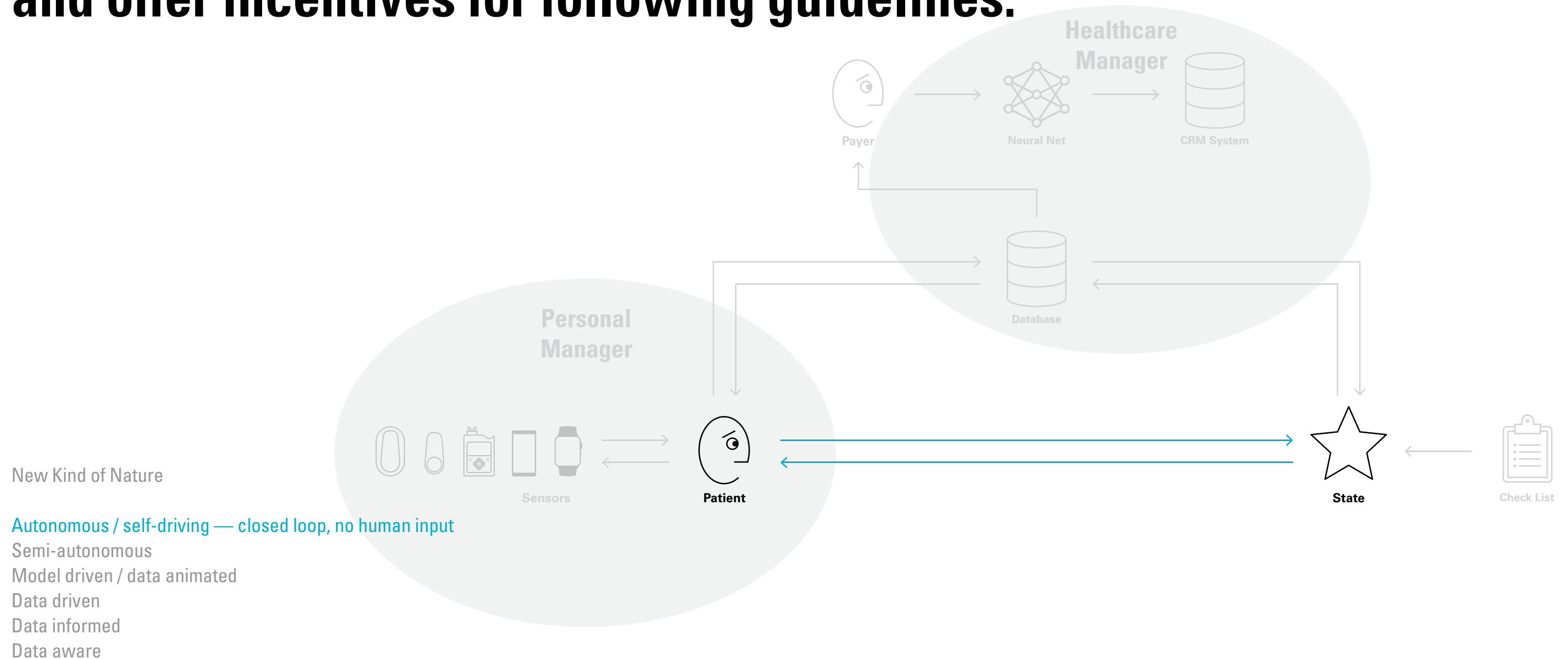
Data informed

Data aware

State of nature

Autonomous / self-driving

The state (or other payers) measure behavior and offer incentives for following guidelines.



State of nature

New Kind of Nature

**Management happens largely on its own.
But how will the managers be managed?
Who will set the goals and guidelines?**

The diagram illustrates the interaction between a 'Patient Population Health Management System' and the 'Patient Population'. On the left, a large blue square contains the text 'Patient Population Health Management System'. To its right, a grid of 20 black human icons is arranged in 5 rows and 4 columns. The text 'Patient Population' is written in blue to the right of the icons. Two horizontal blue arrows, one pointing right and one pointing left, are positioned between the blue square and the grid of icons, indicating a bidirectional relationship.

**Patient Population
Health Management System**

Patient Population

New Kind of Nature

Autonomous / self-driving
Semi-autonomous
Model driven / data animated
Data driven
Data informed
Data aware

State of nature

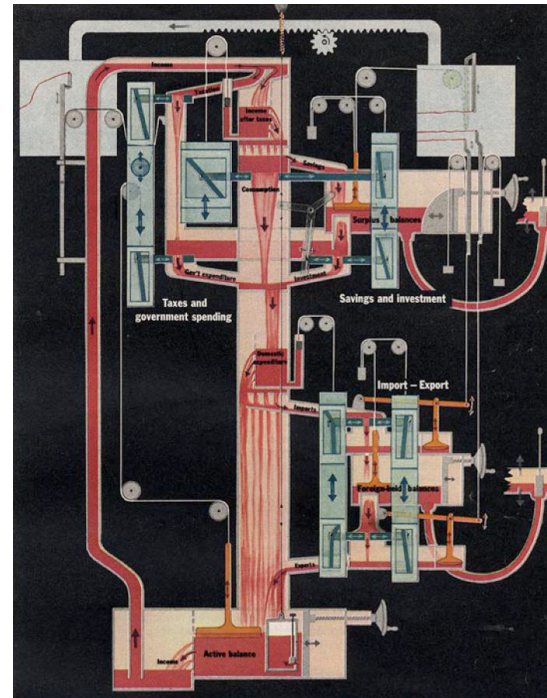
**“Datafication” leads to
“digital twins”.**

Building dynamic simulations is not a new idea, but now supercomputers in the cloud enable models to be digital.



Mississippi River Basin Model

Built between 1943–1966



MONIAC
(Monetary National
Income Analogue
Computer)

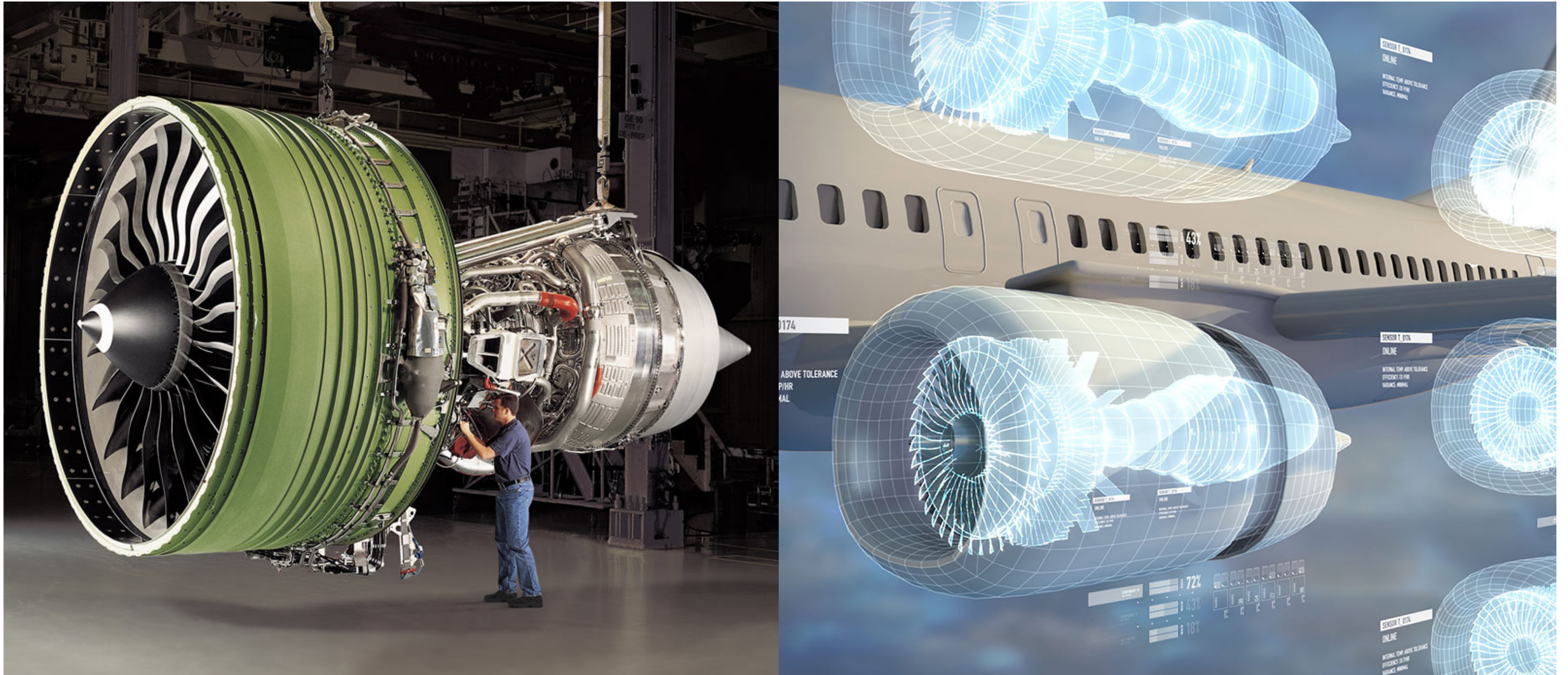
Built 1949



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Bay Model

Built in 1957

A “digital twin” is a system of connected models, plus realtime data, simulating physical operations.



**“Digital native” companies
already record most user actions.
Here is Max Schrems with the
1,200-page profile Facebook
collected on him.**

facebook



Drilling into a sub-categories shows the potential for detail; today lab tests can measure over 150 analytes; more are in development.

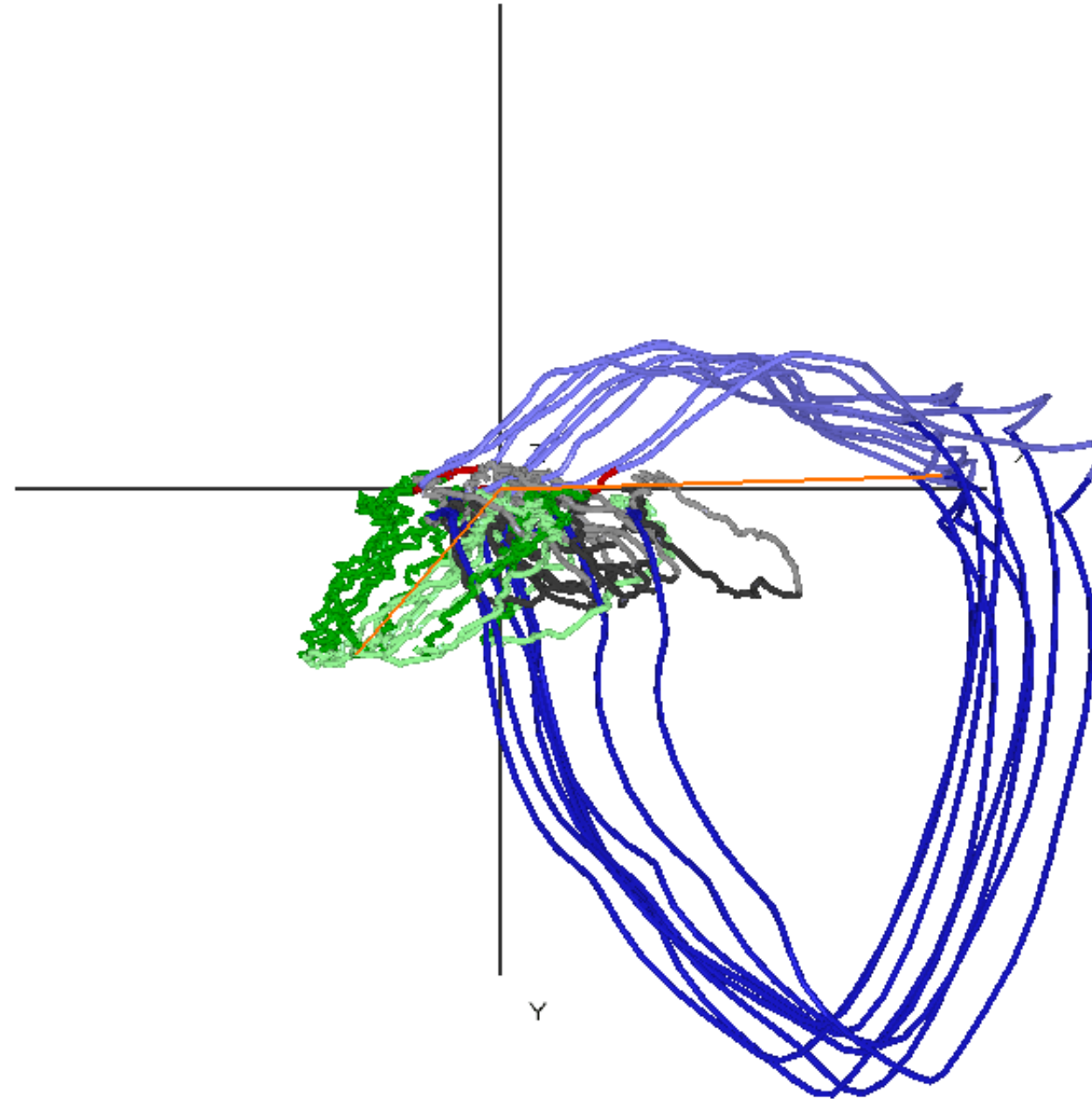
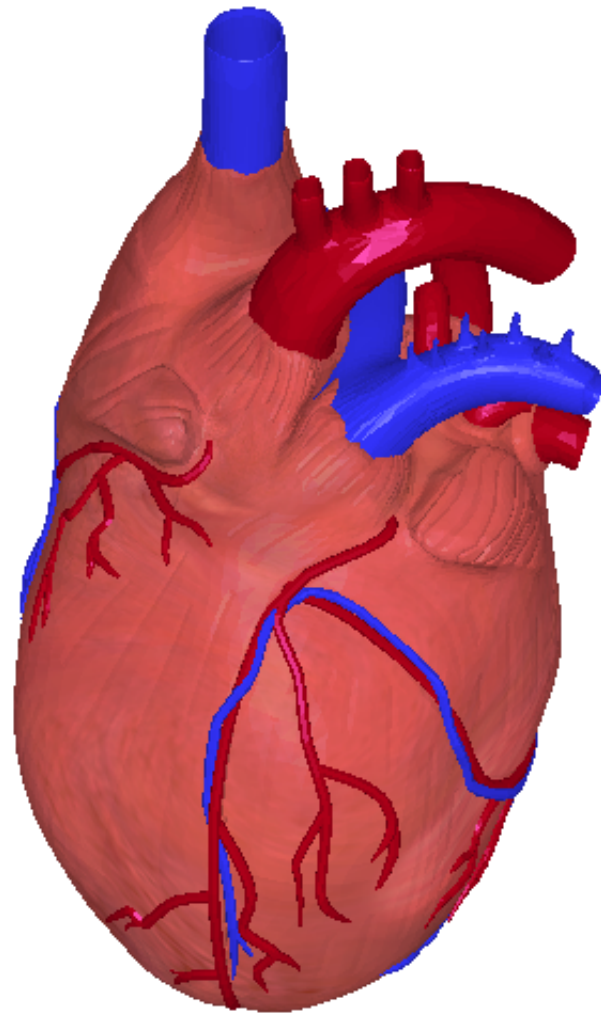


- Grooming + Prevention
- Body Systems
- Emotions + Affect
- Exercises + Diet

	(hydrocortisone)	Normal, PM: 3–17 µg/dL
	17 Hydroxyprogesterone * See also: ovaries	Man, normal: .06–3 mg/L Woman (follicular phase), normal: .2–1 mg/L
	Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)	Normal: 23–57 U/L
Pituitary gland	Growth hormone	At peak: 5–45 ng/mL Between peaks: < 5 ng/mL
	Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)	Prepubertal: < 1 – 3 IU/L Adult male: 1–8 IU/L Adult female (follicular & luteal phase): 1–11 IU/L Adult female (ovulation): 6–26 IU/L Post-menopausal female: 30–118 IU/L
	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)	Normal: 20–80 pg/mL
	Prolactin	Female, normal: < 20 ng/mL Male, normal: < 15 ng/mL
Blood	Blood Glucose	Hypoglycemia: < 3 mmol/l Normal: 3.6–5.8 mmol/l Normal, post-meal: <10 mmol/l Hyperglycemia: > 7 mmol/l (chronicly)
	Luteinizing hormone (LH)	Female (peak): 20–75 IU/L emale (post-menopausal): 15–60 IU/L
	Insulin absorption	-
	Plasma osmolality	Normal: 275–295 mOsm/kg
Blood: lipids	Total cholesterol	Desirable: < 200

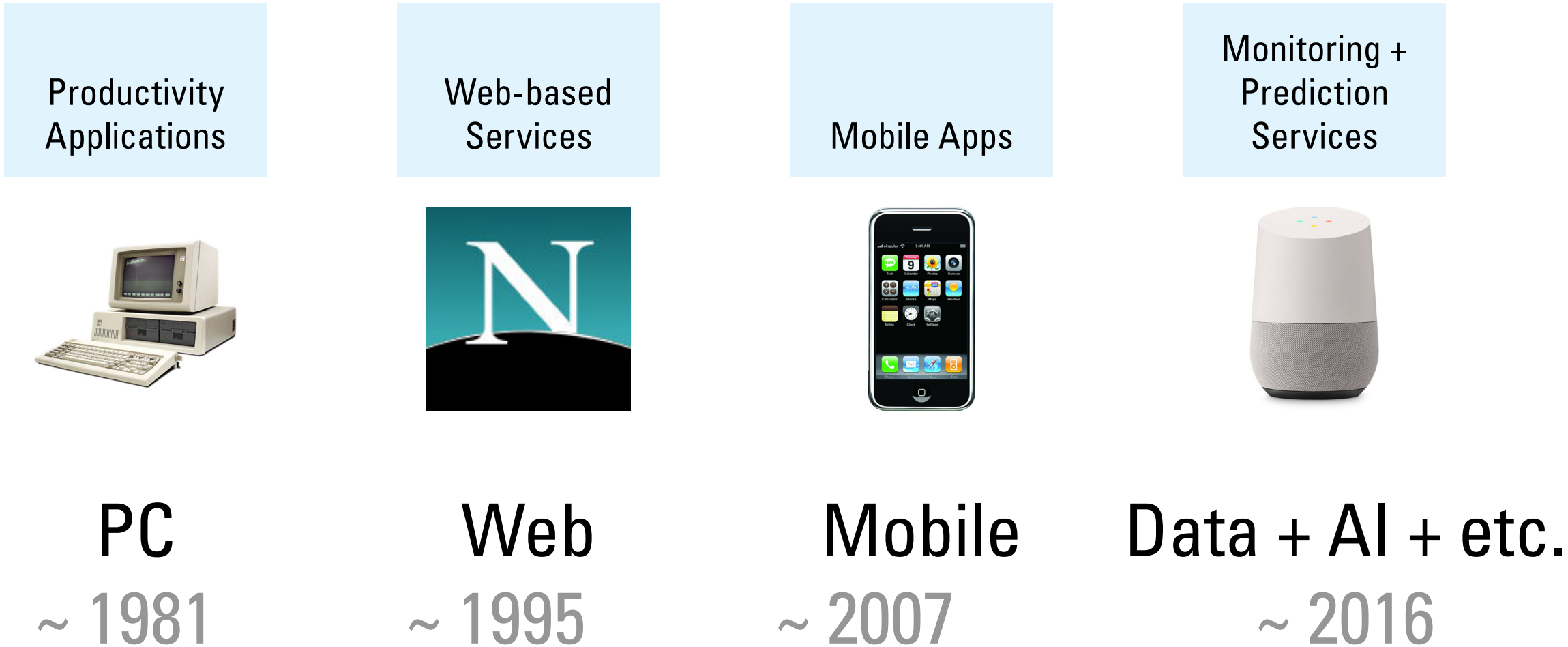
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**Measuring changes across populations produces models;
combined with realtime data, they become “digital twins” of you.**



**“Digital twins”
require a platform —
a “data refinery”.**

**In each era, the dominant technology is a “platform”—
a system on which others can build apps and stacks.**



“Datafication” also suggests a stack — a series of technology layers — each adding value and creating opportunity.



Prediction algorithms — recognizing “patterns of daily living,” reasoning about sequences of events and what is likely to happen.



Change-detection algorithms — recognizing events (changes in objects) and sending alerts when a threshold is reached.



Pattern-recognition algorithms — recognizing objects, teasing “meaning” out of masses of data.



Programmable APIs — making archives accessible for online machine-based queries.



Multi-modal archives — connecting data from multiple sources, so that it can be correlated.



Data pipelines — collecting data in a central repository, cleaning and wrangling it, so that it can be retrieved and used.



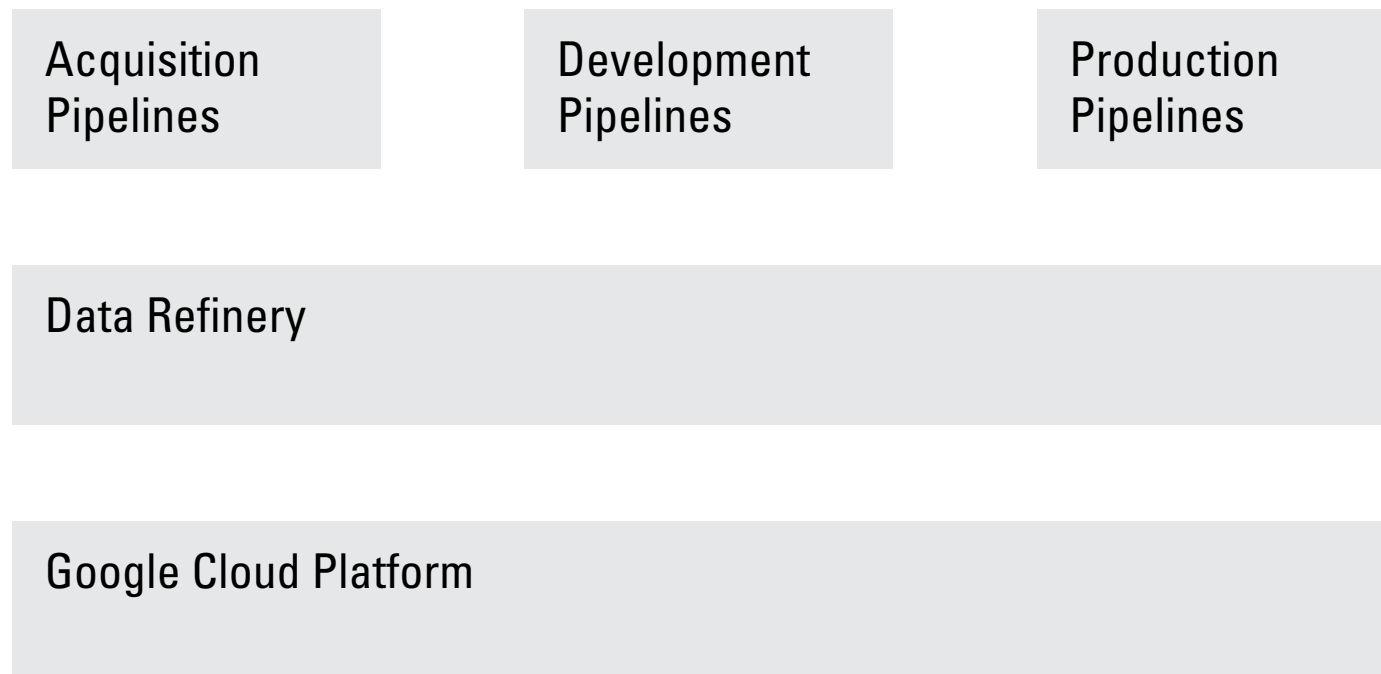
Sensor arrays — measuring the environment, by deploying and connecting foundational technology.

More formally, the “datafication” stack requires a cloud-based supercomputer supporting a “data refinery”.

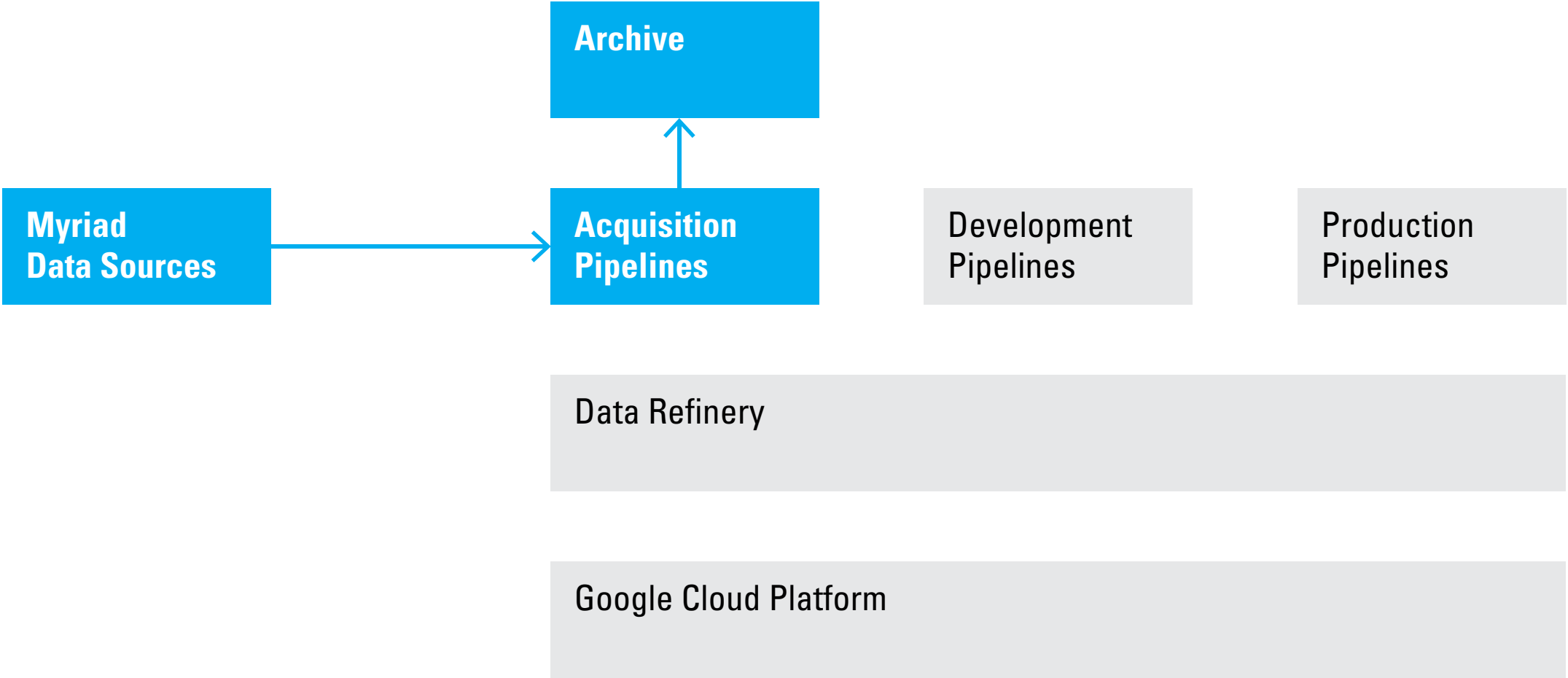
Data Refinery

Google Cloud Platform

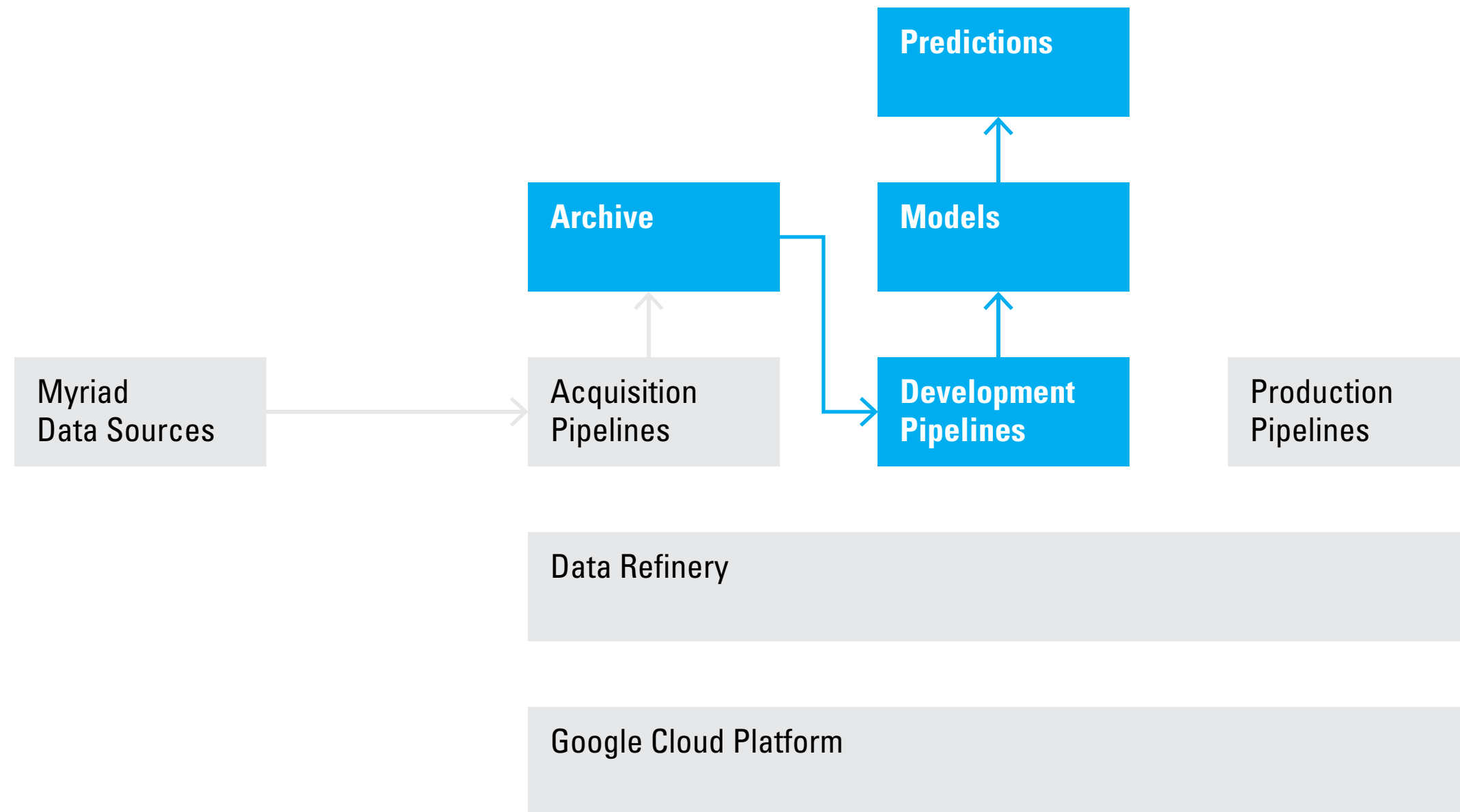
The “data refinery” supports a series of pipelines for chaining events (automated transforms) at massive scale.



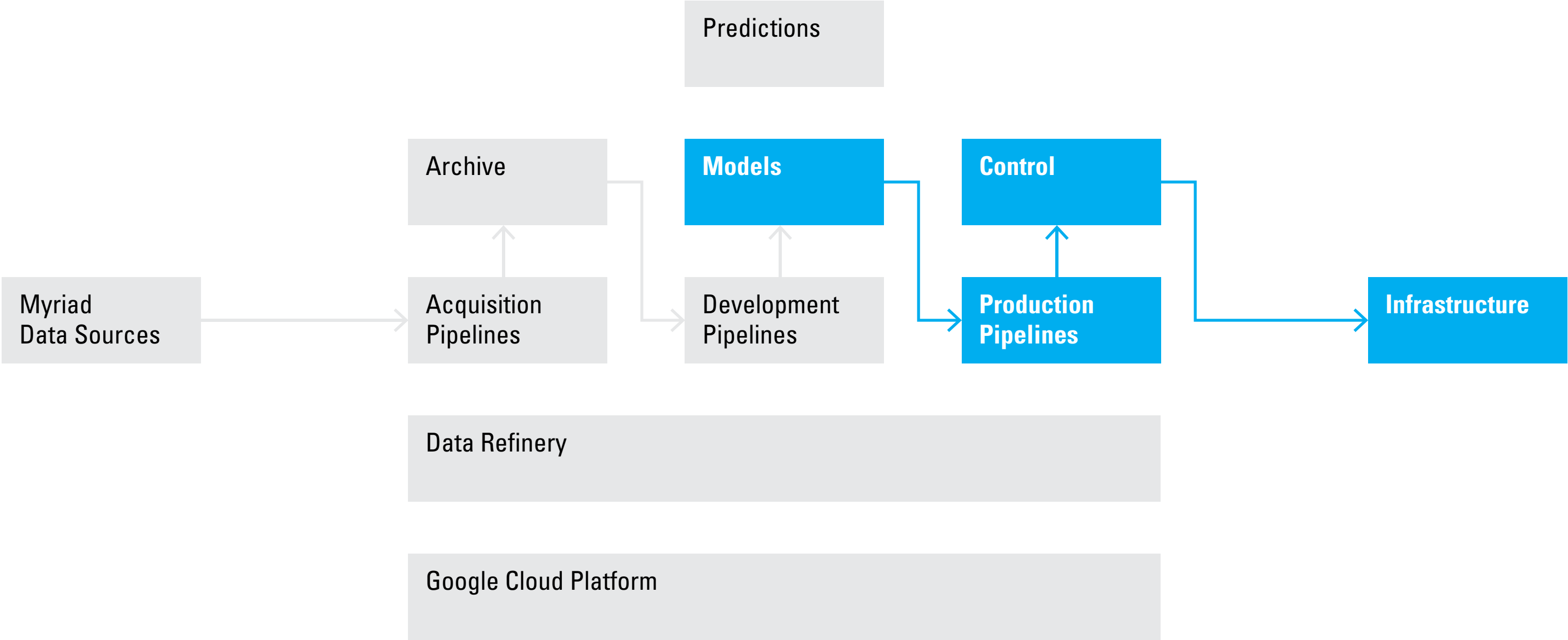
A “data refinery” builds an archive of data on users, operations, and environment.



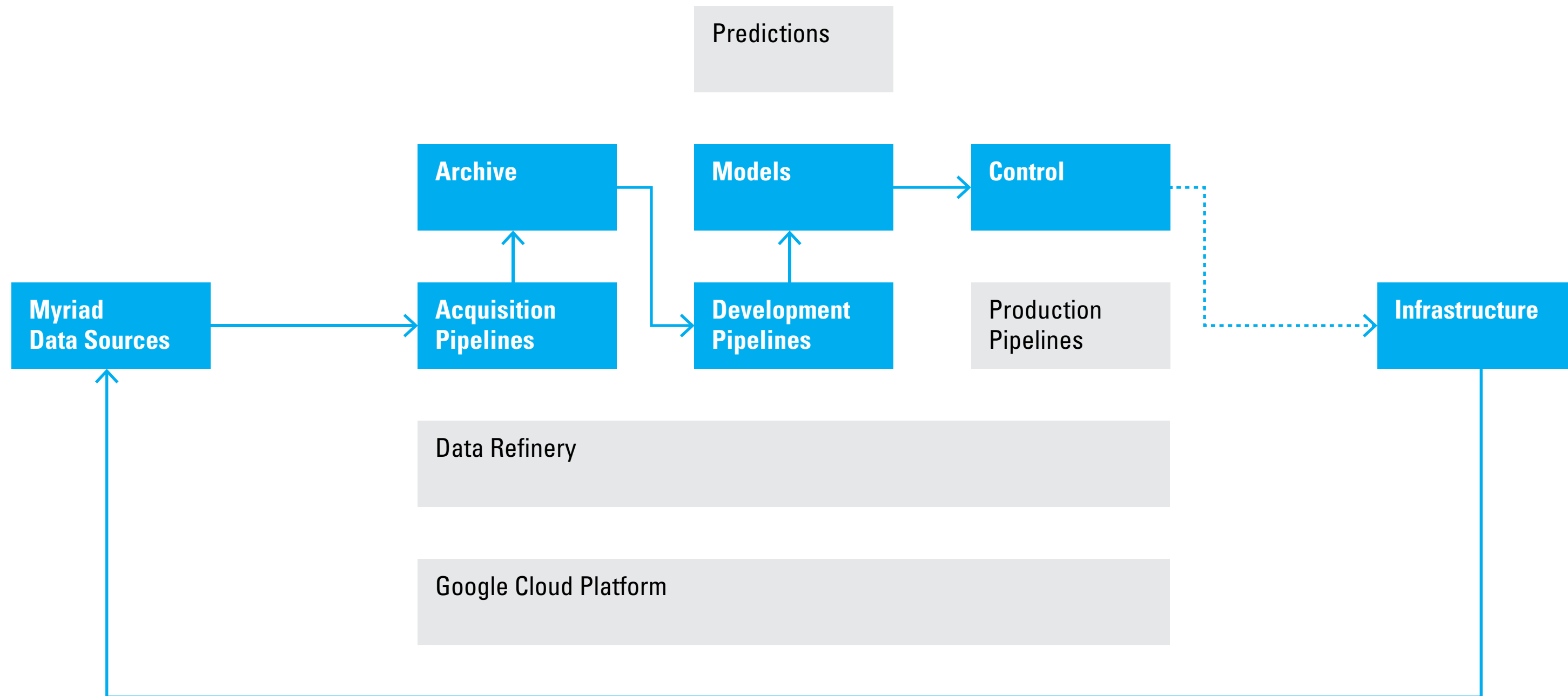
Large data sets enable development of models and predictions; the more data, the more accurate the results.



Models can be put into production, creating control systems that drive operations.



As production systems accumulate data and results, they improve their models — effectively “learning”.

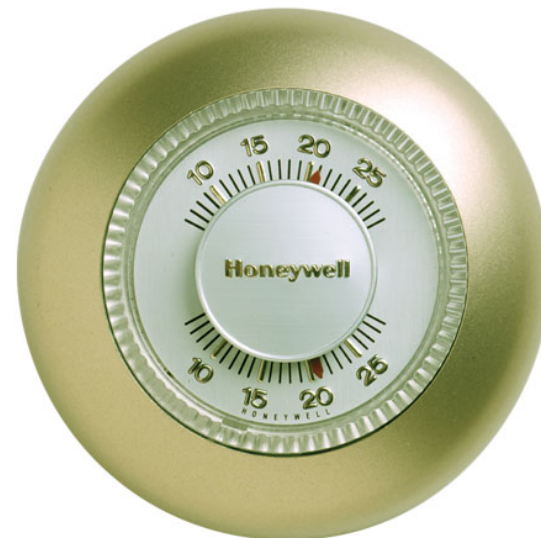


How do organizations get there?

- Start with small, low cost trials
- Expand early successes
- Consider a couple of moonshots
- In short, develop a portfolio
- Develop a data governance structure
- Develop a data infrastructure (centralize? federate?)
- Choose a platform!

**“Datafication” may lead
to a new type of organization.**

Self-driving cars are very nearly real. Are self-driving organizations next?



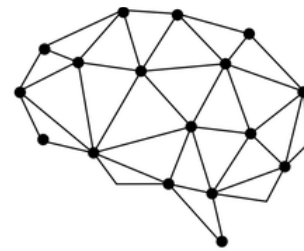
The first semi-autonomous organizations are already here.

amazon

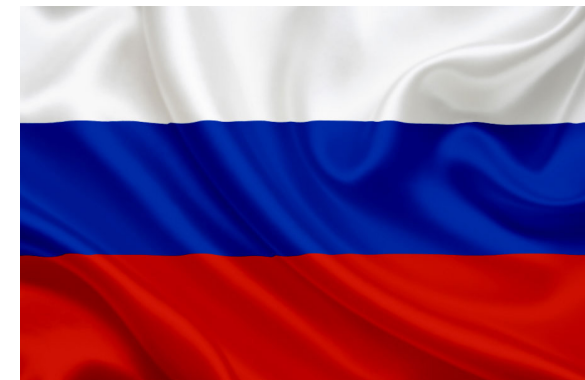
Google

NETFLIX

facebook



Cambridge
Analytica

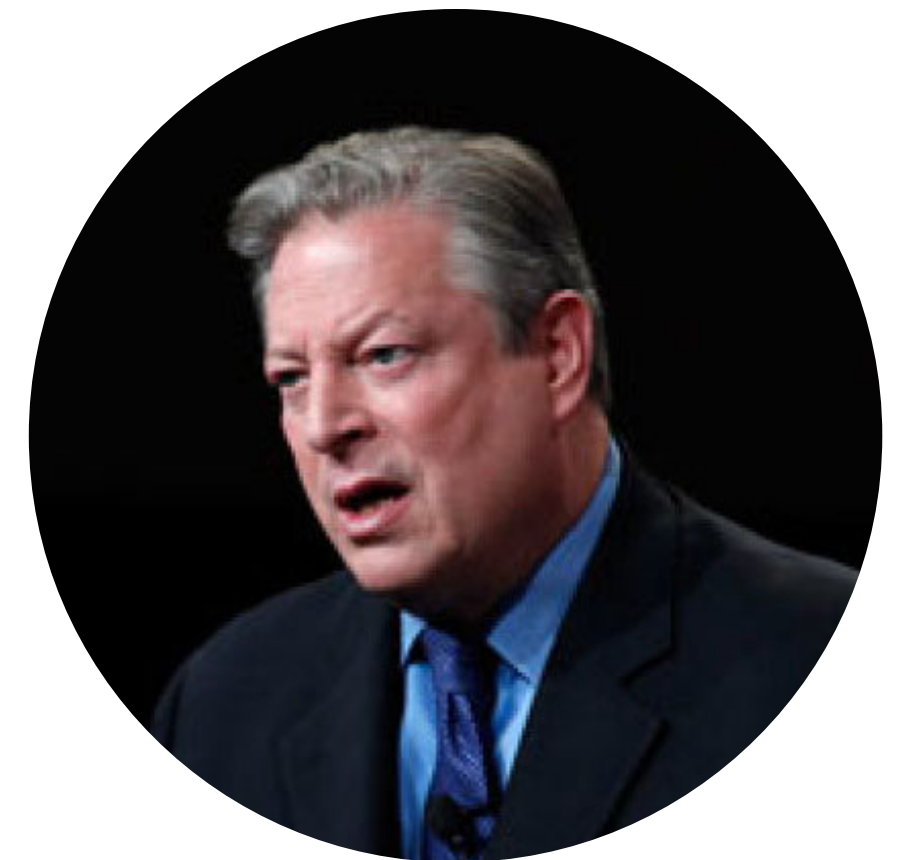


Internet Research Agency

Al Gore says the sustainability revolution will have a greater effect on the economy than the industrial revolution.

It requires the “datafication” of industry and government.

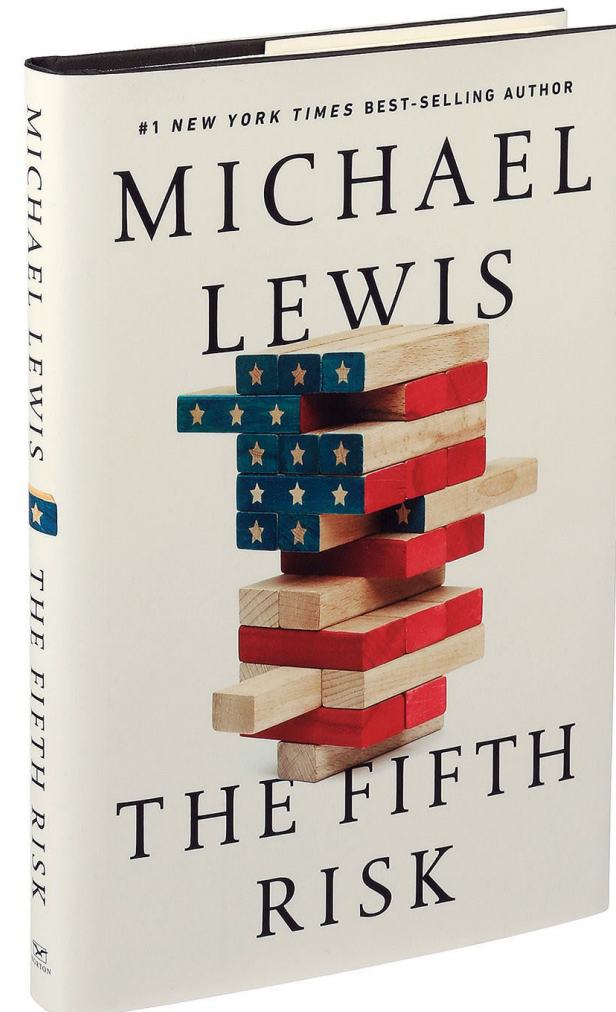
“We’re in the early stages of a sustainability revolution.... empowered by new digital tools, including the internet of things and machine learning...”



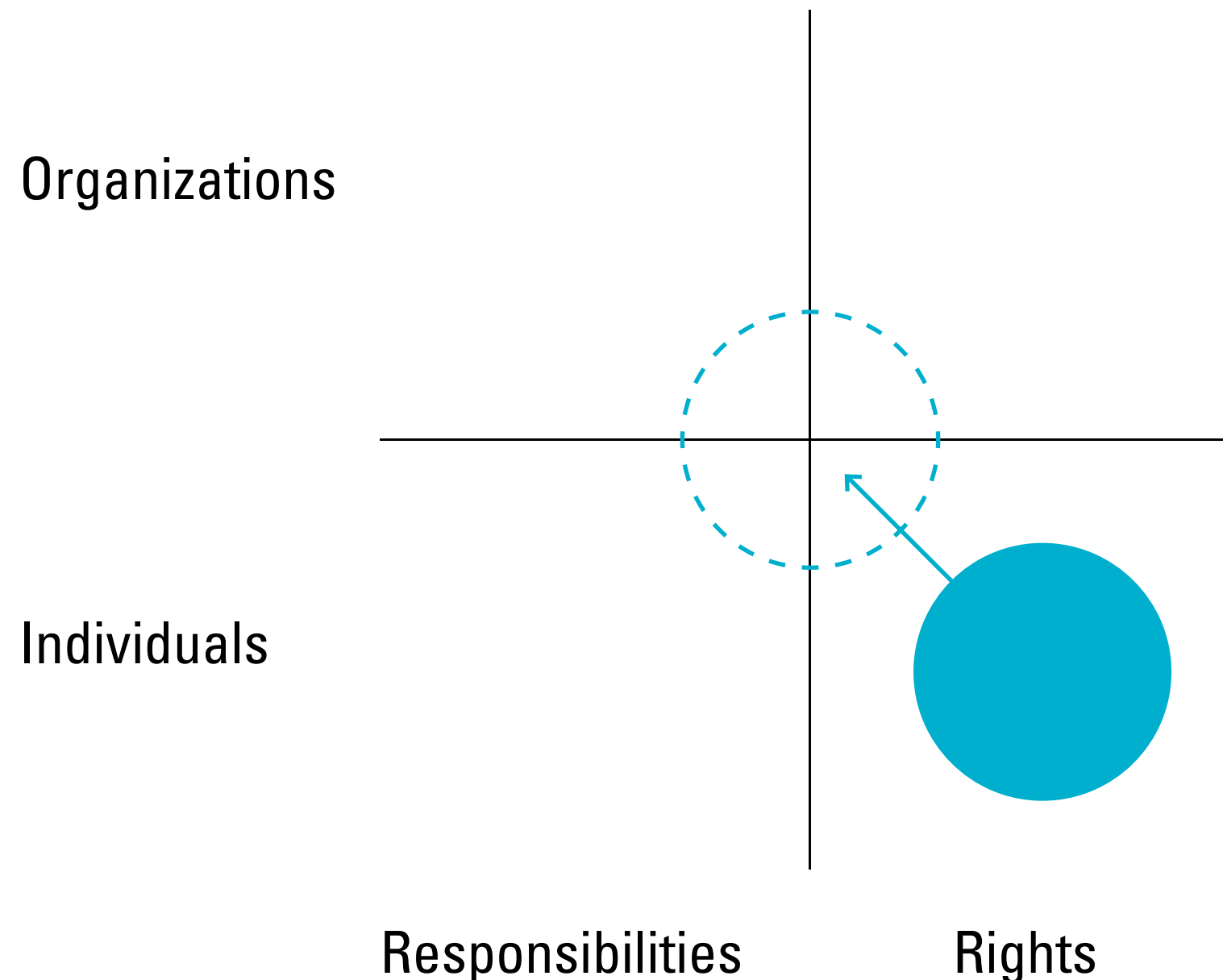
— **Al Gore**, WiReD, April 25, 2018

Michael Lewis frames government as a system for managing risk.

Again, reforming government requires “datafication”;
it may turn government into a “data-animated” organization.



“Datafication” poses opportunities and threats; we need to consider not only rights but also our responsibilities to each other — both as individuals and in our roles within organizations.



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