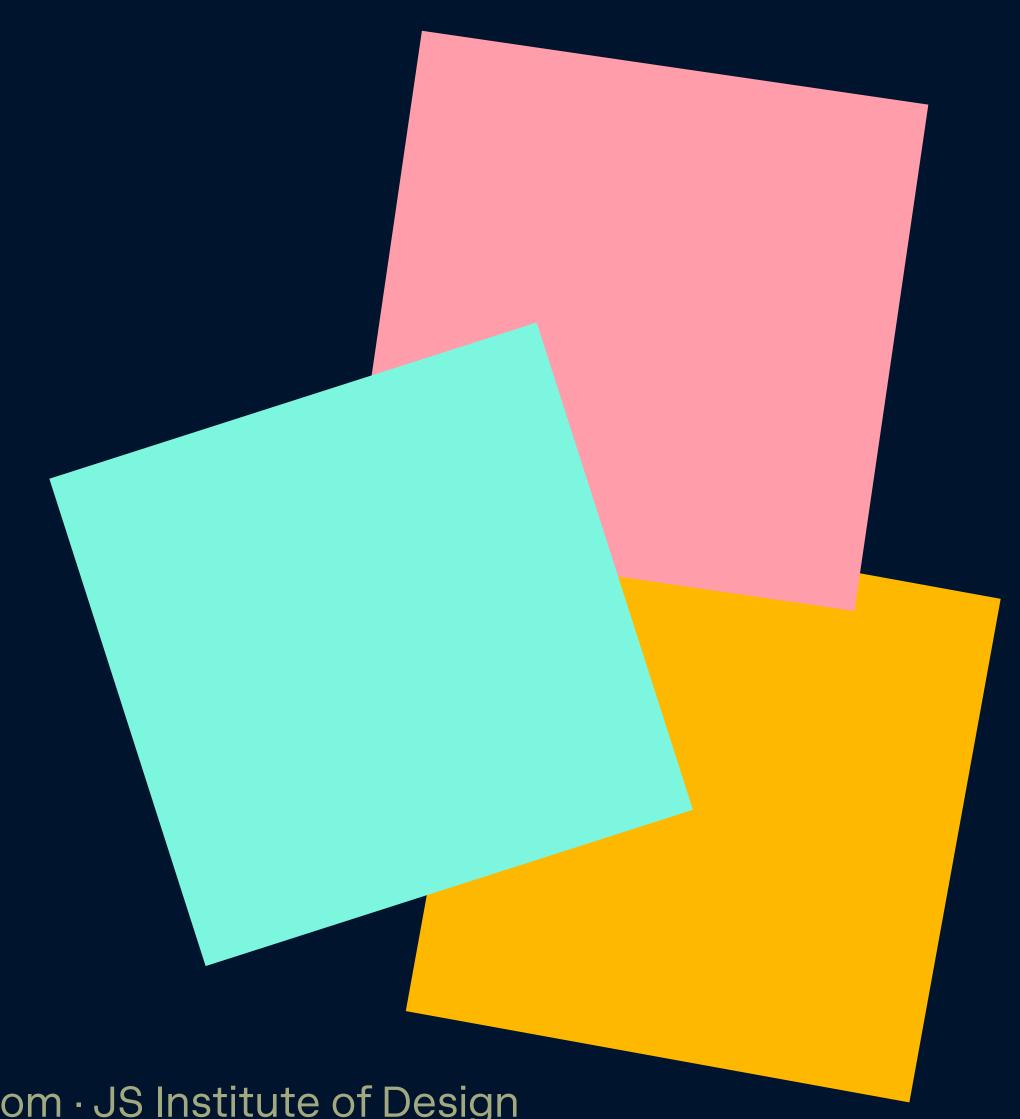
### Lecture 5

### Ergonomics -Physical and Cognitive

### Mental Models



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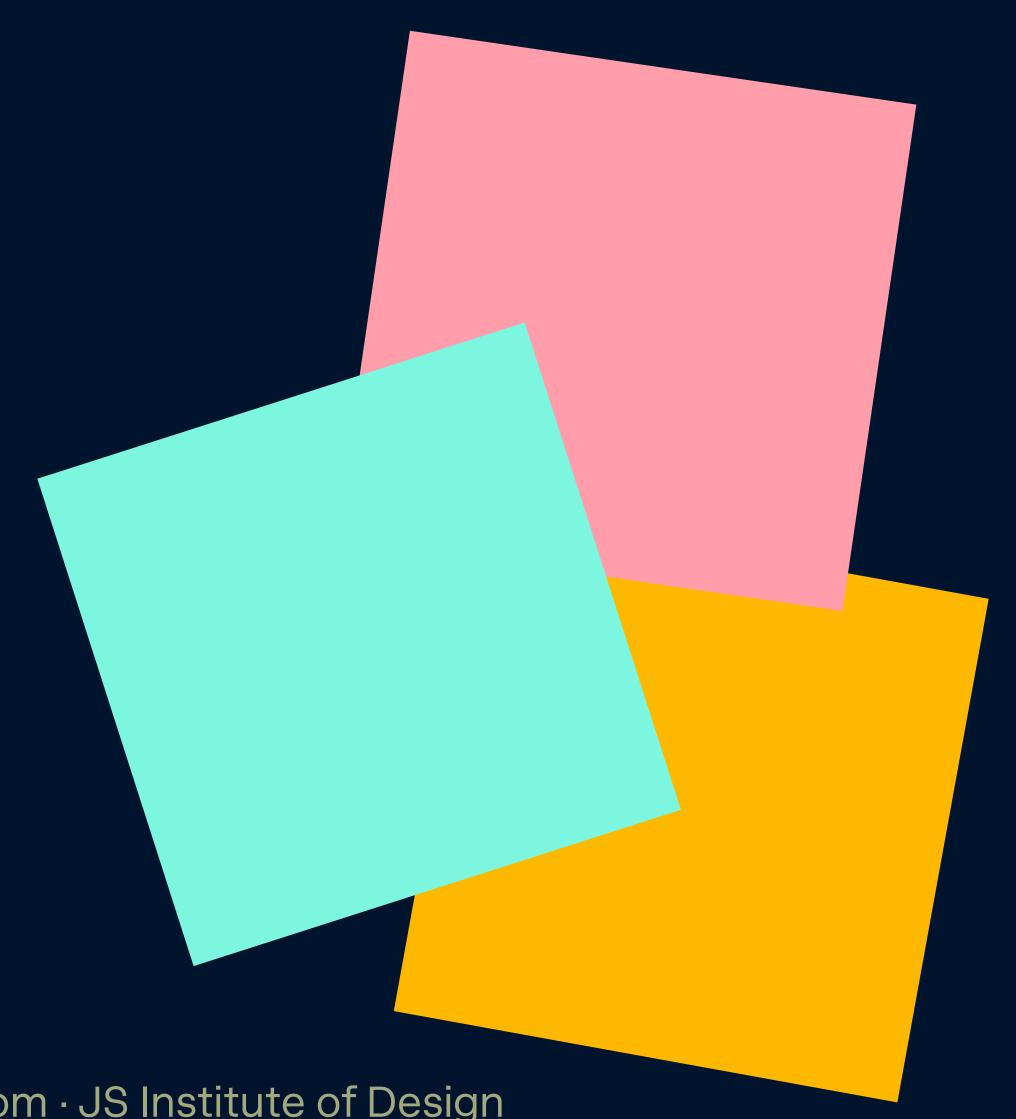
## 

## Last Friday

### Lecture 4

### Ergonomics -Physical and Cognitive

### Attention



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### Have you ever been told

## PAY ATTENTION TO THIS!

What does that actually mean?



Attention is the cognitive process of selecting certain information while ignoring other stimuli.

# Attention is the cognitive process of selecting certain information while ignoring other stimuli.

You can guide attention with an understanding of design principles

### Selective Attention

People focus only on what seems relevant

## Divided Attention

Splitting between tasks reduces effectiveness

### Sustained Attention

Ability to maintain focus over time

### Selective Attention

People focus only on what seems relevant

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### Selective Attention

People focus only on what seems relevant

## Divided Attention

Splitting between tasks reduces effectiveness

## Sustained Attention

Ability to maintain focus over time

### How is

### ATTENTION

### Relevant for designers?

- Interfaces should guide attention to what matters (through hierarchy, contrast, motion, placement).
- Reduce noise and distractions that steal attention (cluttered dashboards, irrelevant notifications).
- Respect limits of multitasking (e.g., driving while using navigation UI).

### **CLASS EXERCISE**

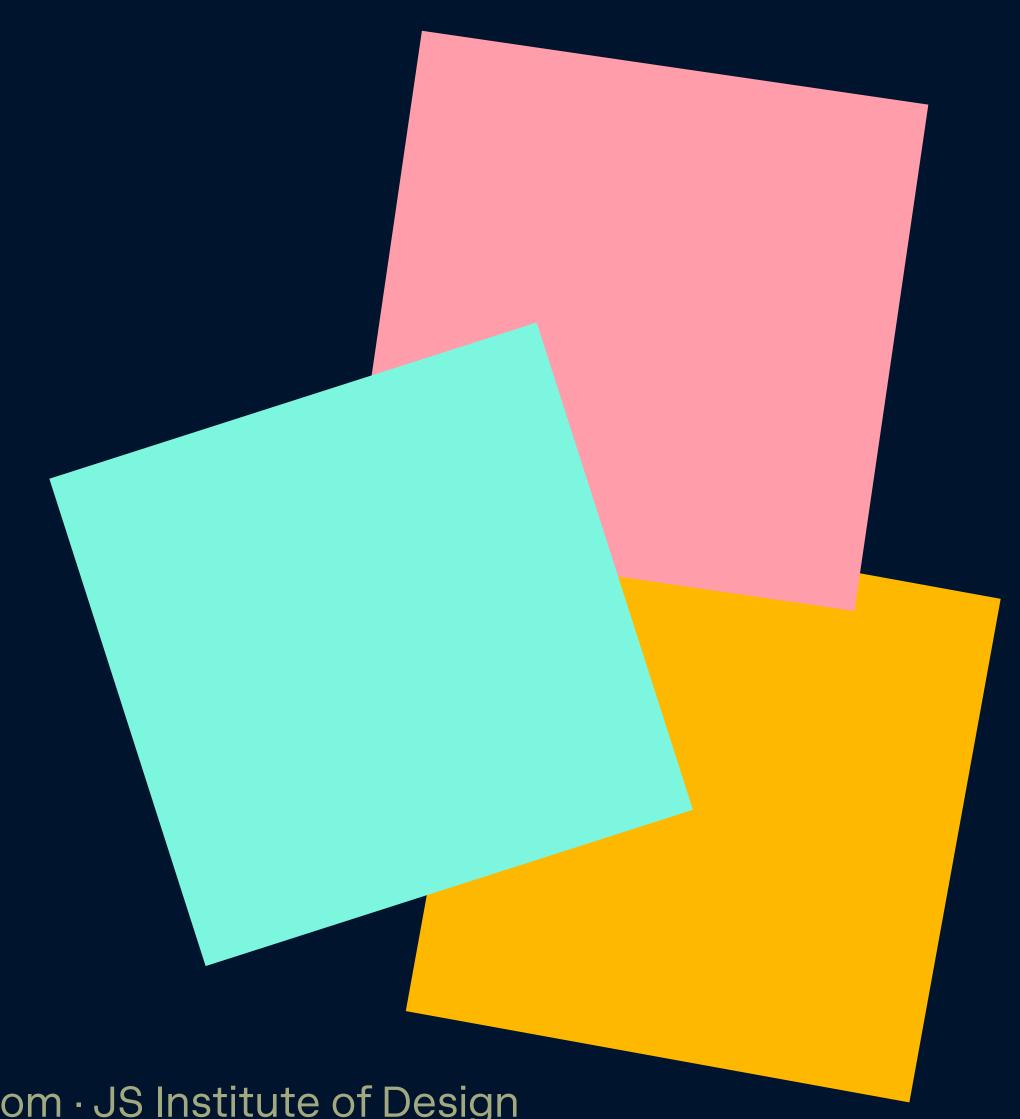
### ATTENTION ECONOMY

- Find an app/website you use regularly. Everyone should pick a different one.
- Analyse it using what we discussed about attention today.
- What is the app drawing your attention to?
- What is prominent? What is hidden away?
- What do you think were the tradeoffs to arrive at this design?
- If you had to change one thing to draw more or less attention, what would it be?

### Lecture 5

### Ergonomics -Physical and Cognitive

### Mental Models



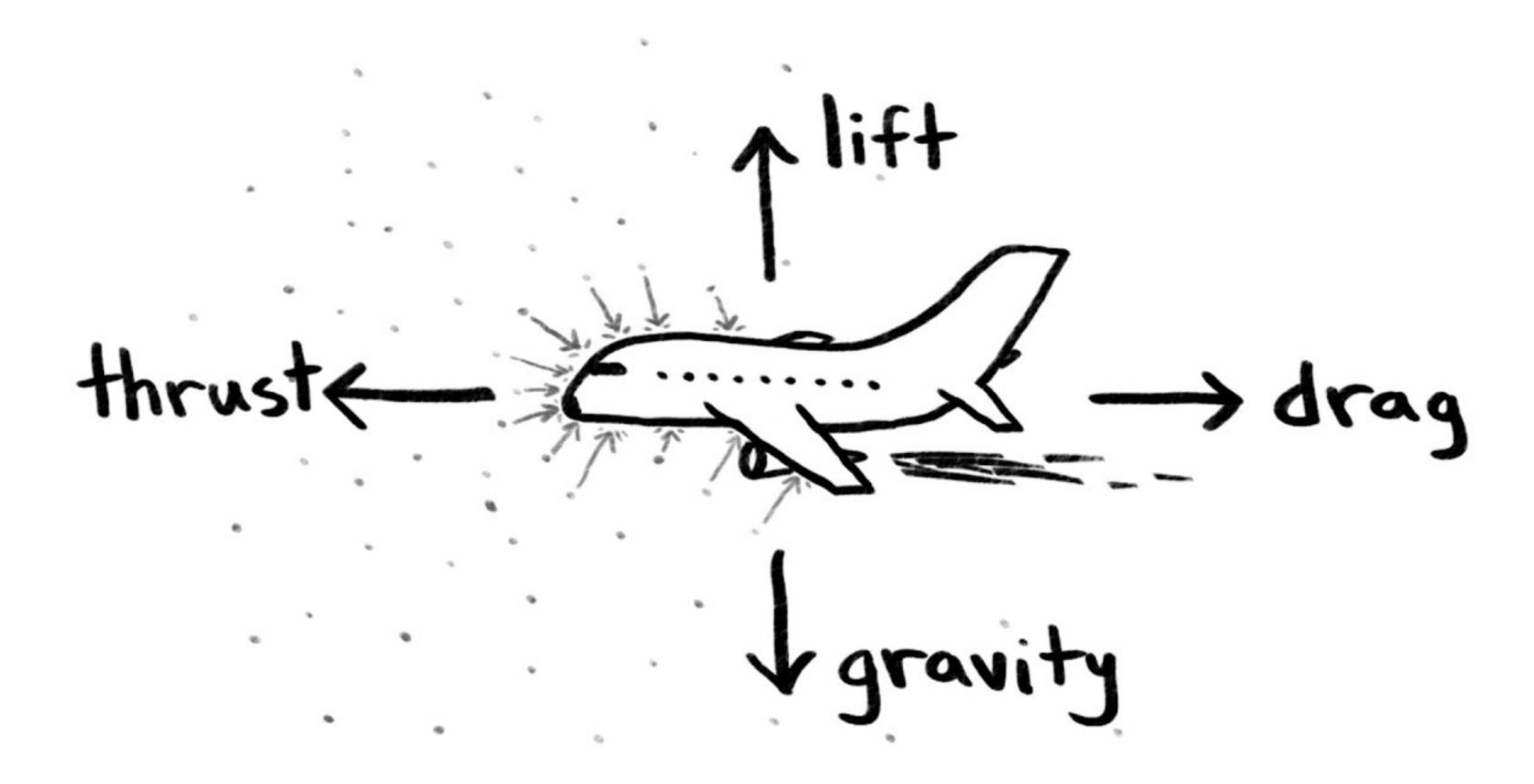
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### **CLASS EXERCISE**

## Read and Discuss "How to read a paper" by S. Keshav.

### How to Read a Paper

S. Keshav
David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science, University of Waterloo
Waterloo, ON, Canada
keshav@uwaterloo.ca



### lave no idea.

## I have no idea. Magic, probably.



### Cognitive Ergonomics

# Mental Models

## A simplified explanation of how something works.



Room is at 30°
I am feeling hot
I set the remote to 24°





## I am still feeling hot What do I do?





## If I set the remote to 16° what will happen?



Many people assume an AC remote works like a gas pedal, and setting the temperature to cooler will mean it cools faster.

In reality, it just sets a target. When the target is reached, the AC shuts off or goes into low power mode.

### Did you know this?

Did you know this?

Have you operated an AC before?

Did you know this?

Have you operated an AC before?

Did your mental model cause you any issues in operating the AC?

## Users mental models may not perfectly match how something really works.

If you press the elevator button multiple times, does it make the elevator arrive faster?

- What assumption were you making?
- Where did that
   assumption come from?
   (experience, analogy,
   culture)
- Was it a useful shortcut or a misleading one?

Force-quitting apps (swiping them away) always makes your phone faster and saves battery.

- What assumption were you making?
- Where did that
   assumption come from?
   (experience, analogy,
   culture)
- Was it a useful shortcut or a misleading one?

If you set your microwave to 60 seconds at medium power, what actually happens?

What about 30 seconds at high power?

- What assumption were you making?
- Where did that
   assumption come from?
   (experience, analogy,
   culture)
- Was it a useful shortcut or a misleading one?

Two people on the same Wi-Fi: Does one person streaming Netflix make the other person's emails load slower?

- What assumption were you making?
- Where did that
   assumption come from?
   (experience, analogy,
   culture)
- Was it a useful shortcut or a misleading one?

When the car fuel tank needle is on "E," how much fuel do you actually have left?

- What assumption were you making?
- Where did that
   assumption come from?
   (experience, analogy,
   culture)
- Was it a useful shortcut or a misleading one?

## A Mental Model Is Based on Belief, Not Facts

# Every person has their own mental models based on background knowledge and past experiences.

# Mental models can change over time — due to additional experience with your system or with other systems.

### Is Keshav's 3 pass method a mental model?

- It simplifies a complex task: Reading a paper can feel overwhelming (dense text, jargon, math, long proofs). The three-pass method reduces that by giving a structured approach: skim → read deeper → dive fully.
- It guides decision-making: Instead of randomly reading, you know what to focus on at each stage. That's exactly how mental models work they filter what's important and what to ignore.
- It transfers across contexts: While designed for research papers, the same staged reading can be applied to technical reports, product specs, policy docs, even design case studies.
- It encodes a strategy: Like other mental models (Pareto principle, Feynman technique), this one is a reusable strategy for navigating complexity.

#### NOTE

Keshav's 3 pass method is a procedural mental model (a recipe for action) rather than a structural one (like a mental model of how an AC works).

It can be considered under cognitive strategies that help manage attention, comprehension, and cognitive load.