

USER RESEARCH × ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Learn before you build.

Use AI simulations to test ideas, designs and ads, focus your research budget and make better-informed product decisions.

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/ sunzu.com

Teams can build faster than they can learn from customers. Sunzu **simulates human behaviour with AI** so you can explore a decision before committing development time or campaign budget.

IN BRIEF

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|---|---|
| 01 Test more directions before investing in a build, a redesign or a campaign. | 02 Ground simulations in customer evidence, with sources your team can review. |
| 03 Give product, design and marketing teams a shared basis for testing and learning. | 04 Evaluate the value through decision quality, total time and cost, and findings checked with people. |

W

hen research cannot keep pace with delivery, teams make expensive commitments with unanswered questions. A feature enters

development, a design reaches engineering or an ad goes live before the team has explored how customers might respond.

The opportunity is to learn earlier: compare options while they are inexpensive to change, surface likely objections and focus human research on the questions that matter most.

Asking a general-purpose AI to act as a customer can help generate hypotheses. A convincing answer alone does not establish what your customers think. To inform a decision, the team needs to understand the evidence behind the simulation and how its findings compare with human research.

Sunzu's composable AI combines 20+ layers, including algorithms and small models. It brings audience modelling and research workflows together so you can explore likely responses to a question, concept, design or ad, then review those responses against the evidence available.

THE FOUNDATION

01 Define who you are testing with

An audience model describes a customer group. Individual personas simulate responses within that group.

Existing interviews, surveys, support themes and other customer evidence give the simulation context. Relevant supporting data can broaden that context. Source links let reviewers inspect the basis for the audience model.

The model describes the people, their motivations and the situation being tested. It also records gaps in the evidence. A simulated response is an inference about a customer, not a statement collected from that customer.

01

Demographic profile

Documented background and circumstances

02

Psychographic insights

Motivations, attitudes and preferences supported by evidence

03

Scenario specifics

Needs, pain points and constraints relevant to the decision

04

Abstentions

What the available evidence does not establish

The same four audience components are explained in the methodology paper.

Read [how Sunzu simulates human behaviour](#) for the method, model checks and benchmark interpretation.

IN PRACTICE

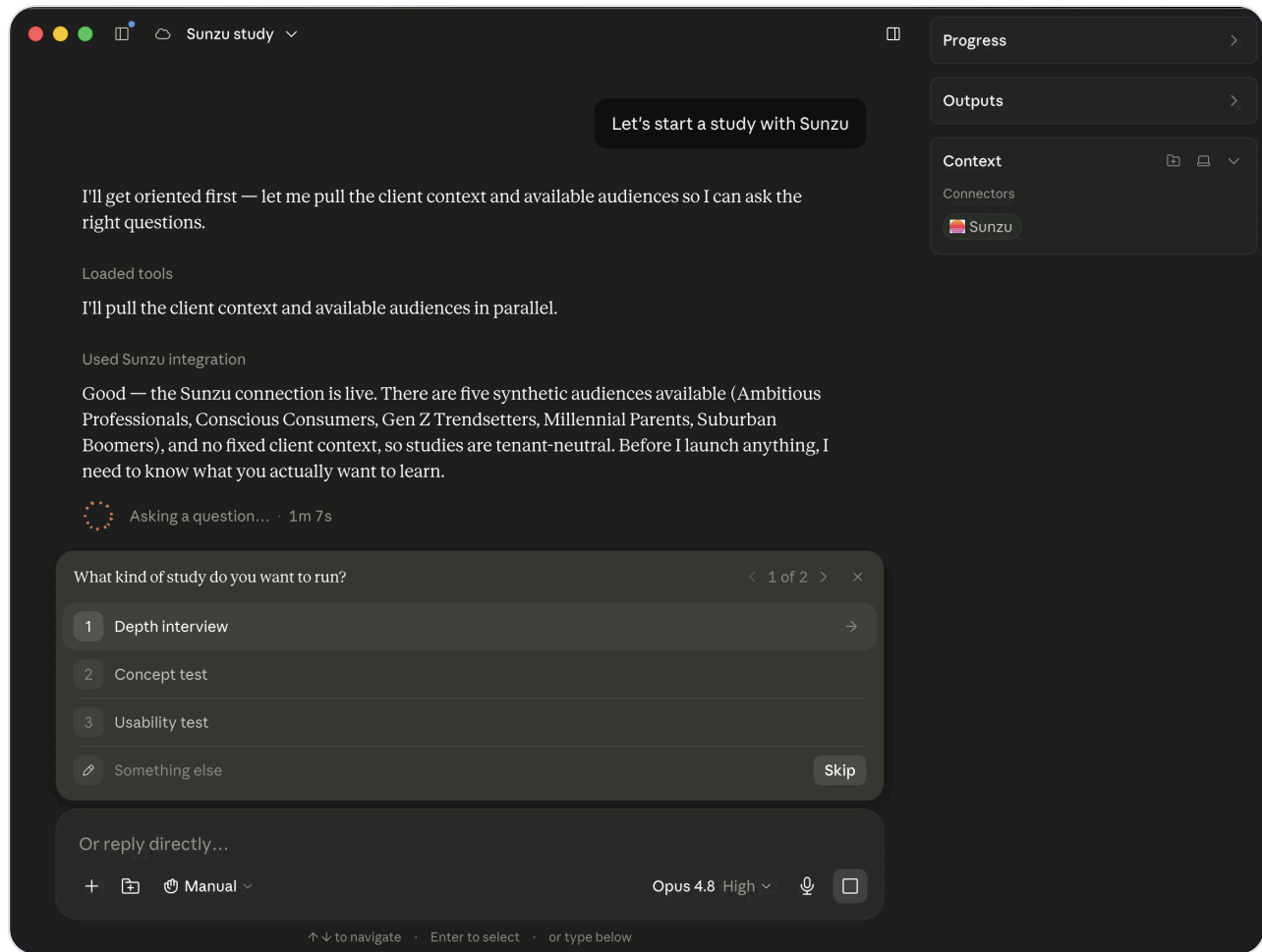
02

From discovery to launch

Use simulations where an answer can change what you build, how you design it or what you say.

The web app supports depth interviews, concept testing, UX testing and ad testing. Depth interviews, concept tests and UX tests are also available through a compatible AI assistant such as Claude using the MCP connector.

A shared audience lets researchers, product managers, designers and marketers work from the same customer context. Each team can explore its own question and review the evidence behind the answer.



A Sunzu study launched from Claude through the MCP connector.

Four stages, four study types

Discover · Depth interviews

Frame · Concept testing

Shape · UX testing

Launch · Ad testing

Discover and frame. Explore needs, objections and trade-offs through simulated depth interviews. Compare concepts to identify questions worth resolving before choosing a direction.

Shape and launch. Use UX testing to investigate likely friction in a design. Use ad testing to explore how a message may be understood and which objections deserve attention before campaign spend.

Explore the [four research stages](#) on the homepage.



[+ ASK ANYTHING](#)
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[VARIANTS](#)
[WHAT KEPT COMING UP](#)
[HOW EACH SEGMENT REACTED](#)
[PARTICIPANTS](#)
[IN THEIR OWN](#)

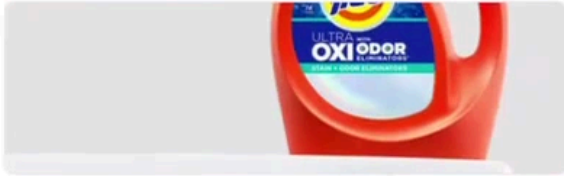
06 Connect waste reduction to performance

For Tide Ultra Oxi and Tide Ultra Oxi Odor, communicate concentration, recyclable bottle material, and fewer rewashes; for both Tide Power PODS concepts, explain pod film and tub recyclability. This matters to n=4 participants, but performance must lead because Freddie and William would not accept an environmental benefit that raises cost or weakens cleaning.

CONCEPT COMPARISON

A · TIDE ULTRA OXI

6 participants saw this one



STRENGTHS

- Stain plus odor removal addressed practical household problems, particularly damp towels, sports kit, work clothes, and food stains.
- Cold-wash compatibility and the potential to avoid pretreating or rewashing made the proposition useful.
- Familiar Tide branding reduced risk for several participants.

WEAKNESSES

- The all-machines and water-conditions claim felt broad, technical, and less relevant than proof of odor removal.
- Participants questioned whether odor eliminators remove odor sources or mask them with fragrance.
- The large liquid bottle raised handling, drips, plastic, and dosing concerns.

B · TIDE POWER PODS

6 participants saw this one



STRENGTHS

- No-measuring pod convenience resonated with Rachel, William, Natalie, John, and Oscar.
- The stain and odor message felt relevant for towels, sportswear, food stains, and routine household loads.
- Pods could be attractive if they prevent a second wash or replace a separate booster.

WEAKNESSES

- The comparative cleaning-power claim consistently lacked a clear baseline and credible proof.
- Fixed dosing, higher perceived cost per load, and concerns about cool-wash dissolution weakened purchase intent.
- Pod film, plastic tubs, and packaging waste raised sustainability concerns for several participants.

Concept testing in Sunzu: compare modelled reactions, strengths and weaknesses.

Illustrative decision: monthly or annual billing. Test both propositions with the same audience and examine the objections, trade-offs and unanswered questions. Use those findings to refine the offer and design a focused customer study before changing pricing.

This illustrates a workflow, not a customer result. Whether a change improves conversion or retention must be measured with real customers.

TRUST

Can I trust the data?

Start with the sources, the fit between the audience and your question, and the relevant benchmark. Sunzu uses internal back-testing against human research to assess and refine audience models. Adjusting a model to known findings is calibration; confidence on a new decision requires evaluation on findings that were not used for that adjustment.

See the [study benchmarks](#) and [how to interpret them](#).

85%

of reference insights recovered in Sunzu's internal concept-testing benchmark, using research with 500+ humans as the reference. This measures coverage in that comparison, not overall accuracy or a guaranteed result for your audience.

FIT

Audience or real customers?

Use simulations to compare early options and focus the next study. Work directly with people when a decision depends on lived experience, accessibility, cultural context or behaviour the available evidence does not capture. Validate consequential decisions with evidence appropriate to their risk.

START

How do I get started?

Choose the [enterprise](#) or [startup](#) route, or [book a call](#) to discuss your first study.

BUSINESS VALUE

03

Measure what changes

A useful pilot connects a research finding to a decision, and a decision to an outcome.

Choose a decision. Start with a question your team is already trying to answer. Define what would change your choice and identify the human evidence you will use to judge the simulation.

Check the findings. Compare what the simulation recovered, missed or added without support. Keep the evaluation evidence separate from the material used to build or tune the audience. Review disagreements before acting on them.

Count the full cost. Track preparation, audience setup, running the study, reviewing results and follow-up research. Compare total elapsed time, staff effort and direct spending with your existing process.

Follow the decision. Record whether the findings changed a concept, design or campaign. Measure any later business outcome separately. More tests and faster answers are useful only when they improve decisions or reduce the effort needed to reach them.

The aim is to make customer insight available while a decision can still change. Start with your evidence, test a specific question and measure whether Sunzu helps your team reach a better-informed decision with less time and effort.

Get user insights in minutes. Shape products people love.

Next in the series → [How Sunzu simulates human behaviour \(N° 02\)](#).

GET STARTED

Test your next idea.

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