

Innovation Management Introduction

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Innovation Productivity



- The prime question regarding innovation is its productivity.
- Not its excitement,
- Not its brilliance,
- Not its shining.
- Innovation is not a decorative feather on one's hat.
- Innovation is judged and appraised by the effort needed to achieve an innovative goal.

Innovation Management



- Productivity must be managed.
- Innovation Productivity must be managed.
- But some say that innovation is rooted in creativity, and creativity defies management...

 This mistaken attitude resulted in drawers packed with creative ideas that go nowhere.

Innovation, Creativity, Management



- Creativity is essential but not sufficient
- Management lights a durable fire from the creative spark.
- Management brings together the flint stones to make a spark more probable.
- Creativity is whimsical, so its management must be highly adaptive, responsive, nimble.
- Adaptive management requires Feedback Control
- Feedback control requires effective, objective measurement of the state of innovation progress.

Innovation Management – new vision



- Innovation management was considered as one of many aspects of management, covered by the now common principles of good management.
- The New Vision is that Innovation
 Management is a breed apart. It must be
 practiced on its own terms.

McKinsey II



- Early in the last century James O.
 McKinsey was a lonely voice arguing that management practice may be regarded generically, applicable to many different matters and projects.
- Today management science is a respected school in every major university.
- This century innovation management is presented as a generic practice, and it also takes time for it to penetrate.



James O. McKinsey

Why is Innovation Management Unique?



 Nominal management wrestles with how to handle, configure, organize what we have and know.

 Innovation is the process of converting the unknown into known. A much bigger management challenge.

Innovation Defined



- The process of acquisition of knowledge relevant to achieving an innovative goal.
- An innovative goal is a goal that requires acquisition of knowledge not yet realized.
- An innovative goal may be unspecific, or specific (to 'know more', or to 'cure a disease').
- We focus on specific innovative goals.

R&D Limited Innovation



- Innovation is a universal human trait, and springs out everywhere, usually with spontaneity rather than rigorous management.
- We limit ourselves to innovation when it is cast within a research and development (R&D) project.

R&D



 Began in the late 19th century in Germany, bloomed throughout the 20th century in the US.

 A well-motivated, generally multi-participants, well-organized effort to achieve a well-stated objective, using reasonable resources.

Management & measurement



 To manage a process, one needs to measure its progress.

 An innovative (R&D) project is a process where knowledge is being acquisitioned.

How to measure knowledge acquisition?

Measuring Knowledge



By results

"if you drive a car, you know how to drive"

By Information

Based on Claude Shannon theory of information.

By the Knowledge Acquisition Effort

"if you studied 10 years you must know it all"

 By the credibility of the estimate of the effort needed to achieve the stated objective.

Measuring Knowledge by Results



- Binary Limitation: either full knowledge not available, or full knowledge is available. No progress tracking (needed for management)
- Trailing: after all relevant knowledge is available, some construction and implementation is called for. It may last long, so knowledge acquisition is recognized much later.

Knowledge & Information



- Knowledge is conveyed through information.
- Information is conveyed through a string of bits
- The information content of a string of bits has been formulated by Claude Shannon.
 Entropy:

$$H = -\sum p(x)\log p(x)$$

Entropic Innovation Management (EIM)



- Since all knowledge can be reduced to a string of bits, a credible estimate of the size of the string, defines the innovative knowledge as a selected option in a finite set.
- The advent of AI and Quantum Computing may allow for "Smart Brute Force" Innovation Management Strategy.
- EIM may revolutionize the innovation process, offer an overwhelming advantage to its pioneer. Stay Tuned!



Innovation Security

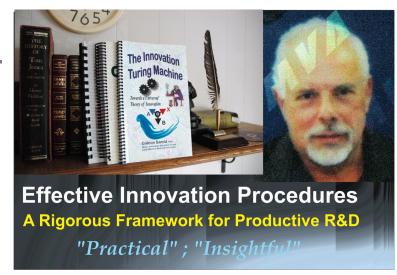


- Claude Shannon Entropy found good use for innovation security.
- If your innovation leaks to your competitor, you lose its advantage.
- Technology spying has mushroomed domestically and internationally.
- Chemistry is spy-easy, molecular structure is entropy loaded.

Estimate Credibility Innovation Management (ECIM)



- Estimate Credibility (EC) is an instant continuous metrics, enabling low-delay feedback configuration, leading to optimal innovation management strategy.
- Smartly applied ECIM will increase creativity output!
- Ahead we delve into ECIM.



The Innovation Effort



- Innovation happens under a force, it requires effort.
- Innovation Effort has abstract qualities (e.g. motivation, inspiration), and number-expressible qualities (e.g. cost, time).
- Most of the literature, seminars, workshops focus on the abstract qualities of the innovation effort. <u>We</u> focus on the specific.

Units of Innovation Effort



- Exhaustible Resources
 - Generic: Money, Time, Common Talent,
 Supplies, Equipment.
 - Specific: Special Skills, Uncommon supplies,
 Uncommon Equipment
- Money and Time basic Units for Innovation Effort

Cost-to-Complete, Time to Finish



- At any point of the innovation project there is a costto-complete the project, C, and a time to come to the finish point, T.
- C, and T are known exactly when the project is successfully completed (unless the accounting was deficient)
- At time point t, before the project is finished, C is estimated by C*(t) and T is estimated by T*(t)

Credibility of an Estimate



- Every Estimate comes with a credibility feature, expressing the likelihood for the estimate to be helpfully close to the true value.
- An Estimate with credibility V=0 is useless.
- An Estimate with credibility V=1 is no Estimate
- Every Estimate, X, comes with a credibility measure
 V(X): 0 ≤ V(X) ≤ 1

The Credibility of the Innovation Estimate Measures the State of Innovation



The Higher

$$V(C^*(t)),$$

and the higher

$$V(T^*(t))$$

- the more advanced the state of innovation of the appraised project.
- This is the principle statement of the Innovation Acceleration Methodology.

Cost Estimation Fundamentals

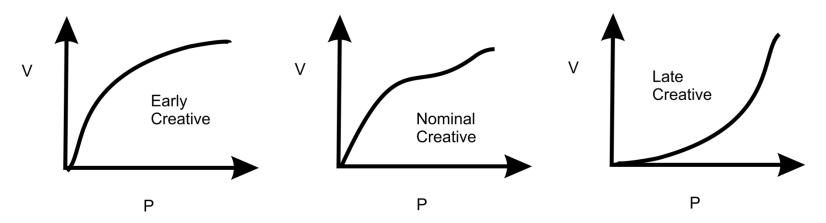
- Cost Estimation C* is associated with an error E
 defined as E = |C-C*|, where C is the eventual actual
 cost.
- E is comprised of misapplied knowledge, (EK) and unapplied relevant unknown (EU)
- E = EK + EU
- Assuming EK=0, then E = EU.

$$Lim E (U \rightarrow 0) = 0$$

 Therefore E measures the amount of relevant unknown which needs to be converted to known for the innovative objective to be achieved.

Innovation Project Progress



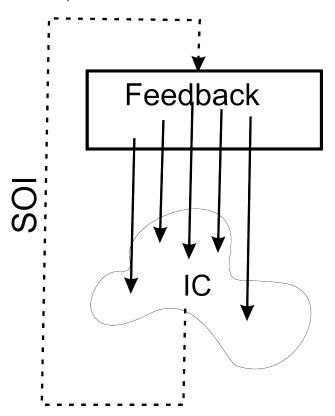


Real-Time Measurement of the State of the Innovation Project allows for Rational Innovation Management Strategy, leading the Accelerated Innovation and to a Competitive Advantage.

Adaptive Innovation Management



Adaptable Innovation Strategy



The less accurate the appraisal of the state of innovation progress, the farther from optimal the management of the project

Common Mistakes



- Poorly credible estimates of Innovation Projects lead to (i)
 rejecting good projects that are over-estimated, (ii) underfunding of good projects, that are under-estimated, (iii) wasting
 resources on ill-advised innovative moves.
- Relying on poor-credibility subjective innovation estimates allows for innovators to hide the true innovation state from themselves and from other stakeholders.
- VC: "90% of progress happens in 10% of the time. The last 10% takes 90% of the time..."

Innovation Project: Formal Definition



- Innovation Project (IP) is a set of actions taken to resolve an innovation challenge.
- To resolve an innovation challenge some relevant unknown, U, must be turned into known, K (U→K)
- An Innovation Project is an effort to increase the credibility of the estimate of the effort needed to resolve the Innovation Challenge.

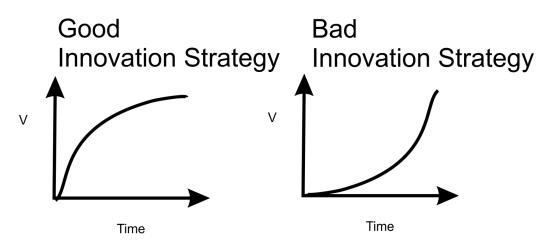
The Project Environment



- An innovation project is fitted in an encompassing environment with a larger goal supported by the project.
- The funding for any innovation project is justified only if the committed funds cannot better support the environmental goal.
- A credible estimate of C2C and T2F is necessary for funding decision.

Pre-Funding Strategy

- Present the prospective funding source with estimate of cost-to complete, and time-to-finish the project for which funding is requested.
- Provide an objective credibility attribute for the submitted estimate.
- Assure the prospective funding source that the project will be prosecuted so as to increase the credibility of the estimate as fast as possible.
- Thereby the unspent funds can be re-allocated if the IC turns out to be more challenging.



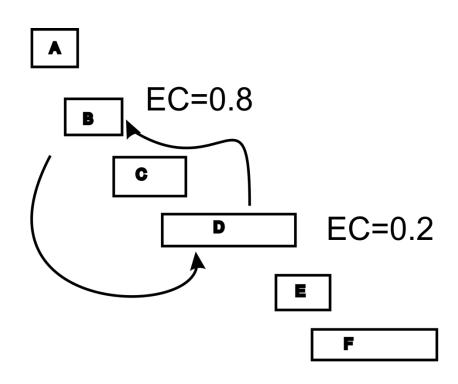
Post Funding Strategy



Identify hidden 'cost mines'

 Schedule work to prioritize the "mines".

Rush to report an estimate setback.



E.g.: membrane with no structural strength, mixing cost for viscous fluid, vibration damage for electronic circuits.

Basic Estimation Practice

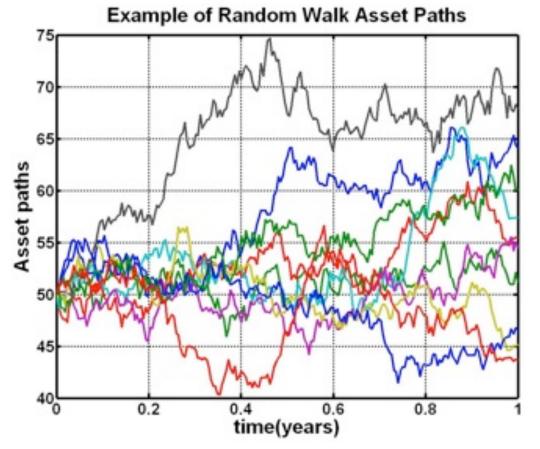


- Most Basic: come up with your best guess; characterize: very credible, medium credible, poorly credible.
- Most Basic Plus: come up with a useful range, then estimate the chance the cost will fall within the range: high, medium, low.
- Most Basic Plus Others: An average of Most Basic Plus over a knowledgeable group of estimators.

Advanced Estimation Practice



- Monte Carlo
- BiPSA
- Big Data
- Al



@your service





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