

FUENTES DE IDEAS PARA EL TRABAJO DE CURSO

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Fuentes de ideas para el Trabajo Final

Para seleccionar la idea del Trabajo del Curso, podemos utilizar los siguientes enfoques:

A partir de un problema:

(de pains a gains)
Analizar los retos y
necesidades específicas
de diferentes sectores e
identificar posibles
soluciones con base
tecnológica



A partir de una tecnologia disruptiva:

Mirar cómo tecnologías estratégicas disruptivas confluyen con diferentes sectores de aplicación generando oportunidades.

Analizar las Fuentes de Innovación (Peter Drucker)

Detectar cambios internos o en el entorno y anticiparse con un modelo de solución o de negocio que resuelva la incertidumbre que aportará dicho cambio



A partir de un problema o reto



Portales con Retos sobre Innovación



BIT Habitat-i.lab

https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/digital/ca/innovacio-digital/i-lab/reptes-i-lab



https://corporates-startups-challenge2020.b2match.io/



https://www.agorize.com/es/challenges



https://innovationchallenges.global/



https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/programmes/innovfund



A partir de Tecnologías Disruptivas



Tecnología disruptiva

Tecnología disruptiva o innovación disruptiva es aquella tecnología o innovación que conduce a la aparición de productos y servicios que utilizan preferiblemente una estrategia disruptiva frente a una estrategia sostenible a fin de competir contra una tecnología dominante, buscando una progresiva consolidación en un mercado. Wikipedia (ES)



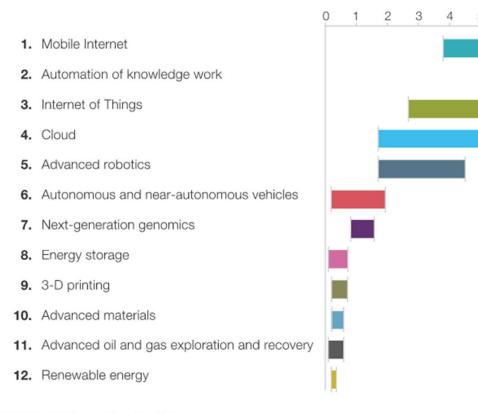
https://tecnologiasdisruptivas.com/



Tecnologías Disruptivas

McKinsey & Company

Estimated potential economic impact of technologies across sized applications in 2025, \$ trillion, annual



SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute

Notes on sizing: These economic impact estimates are not comprehensive and include potential direct impact of sized applications only. They do not represent GDP or market size (revenue), but rather economic potential, including consumer surplus. The relative sizes of technology categories shown do not constitute a "ranking," since our sizing is not comprehensive. We do not quantify the split or transfer of surplus among or across companies or consumers, since this would depend on emerging competitive dynamics and business models. Moreover, the estimates are not directly additive, since some applications and/or value drivers are overlapping across technologies. Finally, they are not fully risk- or probability-adjusted.

(2013): http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business_technology/disruptive_technologies

#1 Mobile Internet

Increasingly inexpensive and capable mobile computing devices and Internet connectivity

Component technologies

- · Wireless technologies
- Small, low-cost computing and storage devices
- Advanced display technology, natural user interfaces
- · Advanced, low-cost batteries

Key applications

- Service delivery
- · Worker productivity
- Additional consumer surplus from use of mobile-Internet services

#2 Automation of knowledge work

Intelligent software systems that can perform knowledge-work tasks

Component technologies

- · Artificial intelligence, machine learning
- Natural user interfaces
- Big-data technologies

Key applications

- · Smart learning in education
- Diagnostics and drug discovery in health care
- Discovery, contracts/patents in legal sector
- Investments and accounting in finance sector

#3 Internet of Things

Networks of low-cost sensors and actuators for data collection, monitoring, decision making, and process optimization

Component technologies

- Advanced, low-cost sensors
- Wireless and near-field communication devices eg, RFID (radio frequency identification tags)

Key applications

- Process optimization, especially in manufacturing and logistics
- Efficient use of natural resources—eg, smart-meter and smart-grid control of water and electricity
- Remote health-care delivery, sensor-enhanced business models

#4 Cloud

Use of computer hardware and software resources to deliver services over the Internet or a network

Component technologies

- Cloud-management software—eg, virtualization, metering
- Data-center hardware
- High-speed networks
- · Software/platform as a service (SaaS/PaaS)

Key applications

- Cloud-based delivery of Internet services and applications
- Enterprise IT productivity

#5 Advanced robotics

Increasingly capable robots with enhanced sensors, dexterity, and intelligence; used to automate many tasks

Component technologies

- Artificial intelligence/computer vision
- · Advanced robotic dexterity, sensors
- Distributed robotics
- Robotic exoskeletons

Key applications

- · Industrial/manufacturing robotics
- Service robots—eg, food preparation, cleaning, and maintenance
- Robotic surgery
- Human augmentation
- Personal and home robots—eg, for cleaning, lawn care

#6 Autonomous or near-autonomous vehicles

Vehicles that can navigate and operate autonomously or semiautonomously in many situations

Component technologies

- · Artificial intelligence, computer vision
- Advanced sensors—eg, radar, Lidar,¹ GPS
- Machine-to-machine communication

Key applications

· Self-driving cars and trucks

#7 Next-generation genomics

Fast, low-cost gene sequencing, advanced analytics, and synthetic biology (ie, "writing" DNA)

Component technologies

- · Advanced DNA-sequencing technologies
- DNA-synthesis technologies
- · Big data and advanced analytics

Key applications

- Disease treatment
- Agriculture
- Production of high-value substances

#8 Energy storage

Devices or physical systems that store energy for later use

Component technologies

- Battery technologies—eg, lithium-ion and fuel cells
- Mechanical technologies—eg, pumped hydro and pressurized gas
- Advanced materials, nanomaterials

Key applications

- Electric and hybrid vehicles
- · Distributed energy (including off-grid)
- Utility-scale grid storage

#9 3-D printing

Additive-manufacturing techniques that create objects by printing successive layers of material using digital models

Component technologies

- Selective laser sintering (SLS)
- Fused deposition modeling (FDM)
- Stereolithography (SLA)
- Direct metal laser sintering (DMLS)

Key applications

- · Consumer use of 3-D printers
- Direct product manufacturing
- · Tool and mold manufacturing
- · Bioprinting of tissue and organs

#10 Advanced materials

Materials that have superior characteristics such as better strength and conductivity or enhanced functionality such as memory or self-healing capabilities

Component technologies

- Graphene
- Carbon nanotubes
- Nanoparticles—eg, nanoscale gold and silver
- Other advanced and smart materials—eg, piezoelectric materials, memory metals, self-healing materials

Key applications

- · Nanoelectronics, displays
- Nanomedicine, sensors, catalysts, advanced composites
- · Energy storage, solar cells
- · Enhanced chemicals and catalysts

#11 Advanced oil and gas exploration and recovery

Advancements in exploration and recovery techniques that make extraction of additional oil and gas economical

Component technologies

- · Horizontal drilling
- Hydraulic fracturing ("fracking")
- · Microseismic monitoring

Key applications

- Energy from fuel extraction; includes shale gas, light tight oil, and coal-based methane
- · Coalbed methane and methane clathrate

#12 Renewable electricity solar and wind

Generation of electricity from renewable sources with reduced harmful climate impact

Component technologies

- Photovoltaic cells
- Wind turbines
- Concentrated solar power
- Hydroelectric and ocean-wave power
- Geothermal energy

Key applications

- Electricity generation
- Reduction in CO₂ emissions
- Distributed generation



Tecnologías Estratégicas para 2021 Gartner



Location independence

Resilient delivery



Internet of Behaviors



Distributed cloud



Intelligent composable business



Total experience strategy



Anywhere operations



Al engineering



Privacy-enhancing computing



Cybersecurity mesh



Hyperautomation



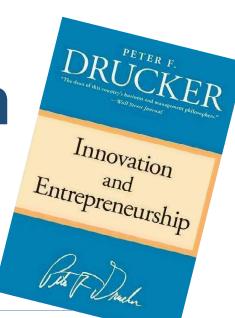
¿Cómo utilizar este enfoque?

- La tecnología es (1) nueva, (2) muy reciente o (3) ha mejorado o se espera que mejore de forma significativa.
- La tecnologia o sistema propuesto debe resolver un problema que no ha sido resuelto previamente o podria solucionar el problema major que otras alternativas presentes o futuras.
- El análisis se puede realizar con la información disponible que normalmente no incluye el desarrollo de nuestros propios experimentos.
- Se tiene el suficiente conocimiento para entender en profundidad la información disponible –para poder desarrollar de forma apropiada la propuesta.



Las siete Fuentes de Innovación

según Peter Drucker





Las siete Fuentes de Innovación según P. Drucker

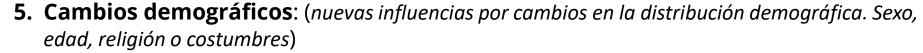


Fuentes Internas: Oportunidades dentro de una empresa o sector de la industria:

- **1. Acontecimientos inesperados**: (éxitos, errores o acontecimientos externos)
- **2. Incongruencias**: (falta de cumplimiento de expectativas, desfase entre realidad y previsiones, diferencias entre el comportamiento esperado de los clientes y el real)
- 3. Necesidades en los procesos de trabajo: (cuellos de botella en los procesos, procesos de mejora)
- **4. Cambios en la estructura de la industria o el mercado**: (*Crecimiento de la industria, nuevos segmentos de mercado, convergencias de tecnologías...*)



Fuentes Externas: Oportunidades en el entorno de la empresa:



- **6. Cambios en la visión de los mercados / tendencias**: (Cambios en los enfoques básicos de la vida, clases sociales emergentes, aumento de la inmigración y otros grupos)
- **7. Nuevos conocimientos**: (cambios en los productos por nuevosconocimientos o desarrollos tecnológicos)



Sitios sobre Tecnología y Gestión de la Innovación

- 1. http://ilab.harvard.edu
- 2. http://www.innovationexcellence.com/blog
- 3. http://www.inc.com/
- 4. http://www.openinnovation.eu
- 5. http://www.ideo.com/news/
- 6. http://blogthinkbig.com
- 7. https://i-lab.harvard.edu/blog
- 8. http://3dprintingindustry.com
- 9. http://www.innovationmanagement.s
- 10. https://www.bbvaopenmind.com
- 11. http://www.innovaspain.com
- 12. http://singularityhub.com
- 13. http://www.fastcompany.com
- 14. http://www.ted.com/

- 15. http://waitbutwhy.com
- 16. http://www.psfk.com
- 17. http://www.engadget.com
- 18. http://www.gartner.com
- 19. http://blogs.forrester.com
- 20. http://www.wired.com
- 21. http://www.enriquedans.com
- 22. http://www.acc10.cat
- 23. http://venturebeat.com
- 24. http://cleantechnica.com/
- 25. http://sethgodin.typepad.com
- 26. http://feeds.feedburner.com/CoinDesk
- 27. http://www.theatlantic.com/
- 28. http://www.brainpickings.org



Para la próxima sesión...

Terminaremos de **formar los grupos de 4 personas** para realizar las actividades y el trabajo de curso.

Dependiendo del enfoque utilizado:

- A partir de una tecnología emergente, buscar áreas de aplicación y proponer una solución a un problema existente.
- 2. A partir de un reto/problema o una fuente de inspiración, buscar posibles soluciones de base tecnológica.

En grupo, preparad el HITO 1, según el enfoque escogido:

Enfoque 1:

Un resumen de la tecnología escogida.

Al menos una fuente fiable de referencia que justifique el potencial de la tecnología. Una posible aplicación innovadora de la tecnología.

Enfoque 2:

Un resumen del reto o problema identificado.

Al menos una fuente fiable de referencia que justifique la necesidad de resolver el reto o problema. Una posible solución tecnológica para el problema.