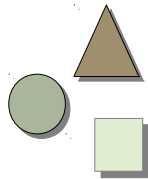


73. Diffusion of Research - Demonstrating of the Technology of a PhD

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 2013-0.4, 18.01.14
<http://st.inf.tu-dresden.de/acse>

- 1) Technology Dossiers of the group
- 2) Demonstration and Technology Transfer
- 3) Demonstration at Transfer Workshops

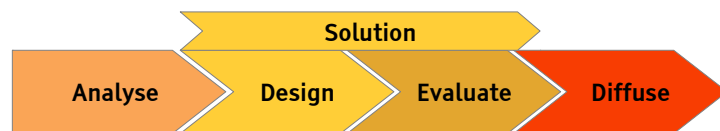


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Remember: Standard Research Process ADED [Österle/Otto]

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- ▶ [Hubert Österle, Boris Otto. A Method For Consortial Research. Report No. BE HSG/ CC CDQ/ 6, University of St. Gallen http://works.bepress.com/hubert_oesterle/196/]
- ▶ **Analyse** existing technologies, literature, background, problems
- ▶ **Design** new technologies (new solution)
 - Think, Research and develop
- ▶ **Evaluate** technologies (new solution)
 - Show why the new technology is superior; use success criteria
- ▶ **Diffuse** (publish and demonstrate)
 - Demonstration for creating a vision
 - Find out for whom your research is relevant
 - Popularize (position) your research results
 - Be a „visible scientist“



Literature

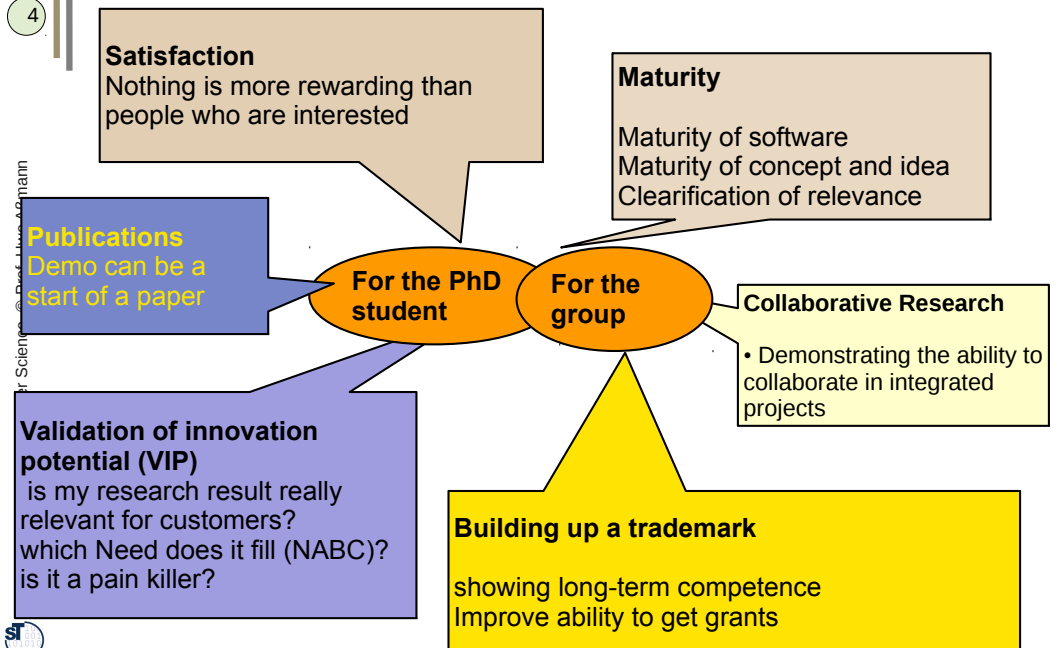
2

- ▶ [Carlson-Wilmot] Curtis R. Carlson, William W. Wilmot. Innovation. The Five Disciplines for Creating what Customers Want SRI International. Crown Business, US, 2006 !Excellent!
- ▶ [Maurya] Ash Maurya. Running Lean. Iterate from Plan A to a Plan That Works. O'Reilly. Excellent for Startup Founding.

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Why Is It Important to Diffuse and Demonstrate?

4



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73.1 Relevance of Research and Value Proposition Analysis

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- "Why should I spend 10000 bucks for your research result?"

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Value Proposition Analysis

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- ▶ VPA is a specific Problem/Goal Analysis for the users, customers and clients of your technology
 - ▶ It thinks about the **pains** and the **gains** of the customer or target group.
 - Pains are problems that hurt the customer
 - ▶ Usually, the goal is to reduce pain and improve gain.
 - ▶ A VPA is important for *scoping*:
 - in the beginning, in the middle, and also after a Master's or PhD process,
 - it helps to clarify the scope of the work.
 - ▶ For VPA, you may use
 - Pain-Gain-ZOPP
 - B-POPP
 - Innovation Scorecard
 - NABC from Carlson/Wilmot

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How Relevant is a Research Problem?

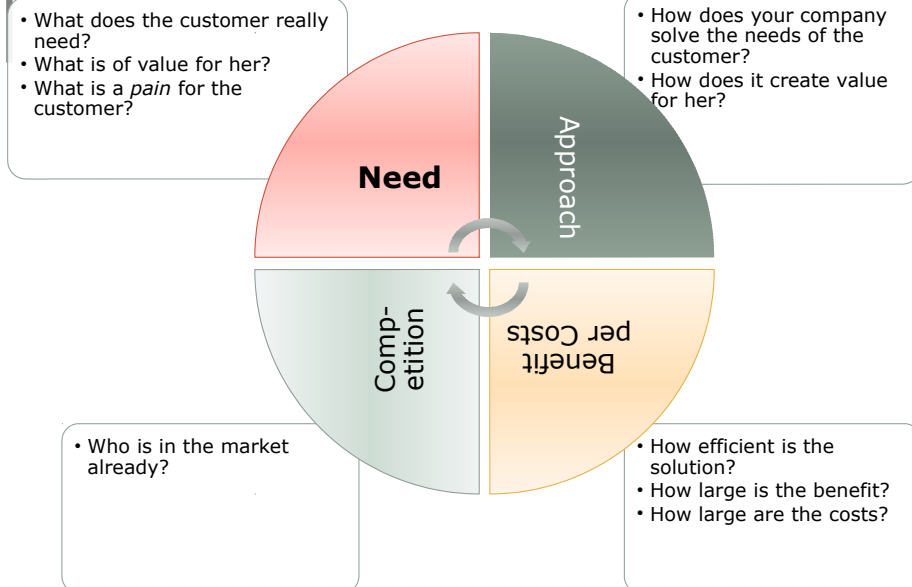
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- ▶ For researchers:
 - How large is the community that will be interested in your results?
- ▶ For selling:
 - How large is the distance to commercialization and product or service
- ▶ How well-studied is the research area?
 - Age of problem
 - Maturity of field: how long it has been investigated?

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NABC Analysis [Carlson-Wilmot]

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http://www oulu.fi/english/sites/default/files/content/NABC_presentation.pdf

Exercise: Application

- For preparing your next application for a job,
- Analyze the future employer with NABC
 - What are his needs?
 - What is your approach?
 - What is his benefits?
 - Who are your competitors?
- Learn the answers for these questions by heart, to be able to present them in the interview!



73.2 The Technology Dossiers of the Researcher's Group

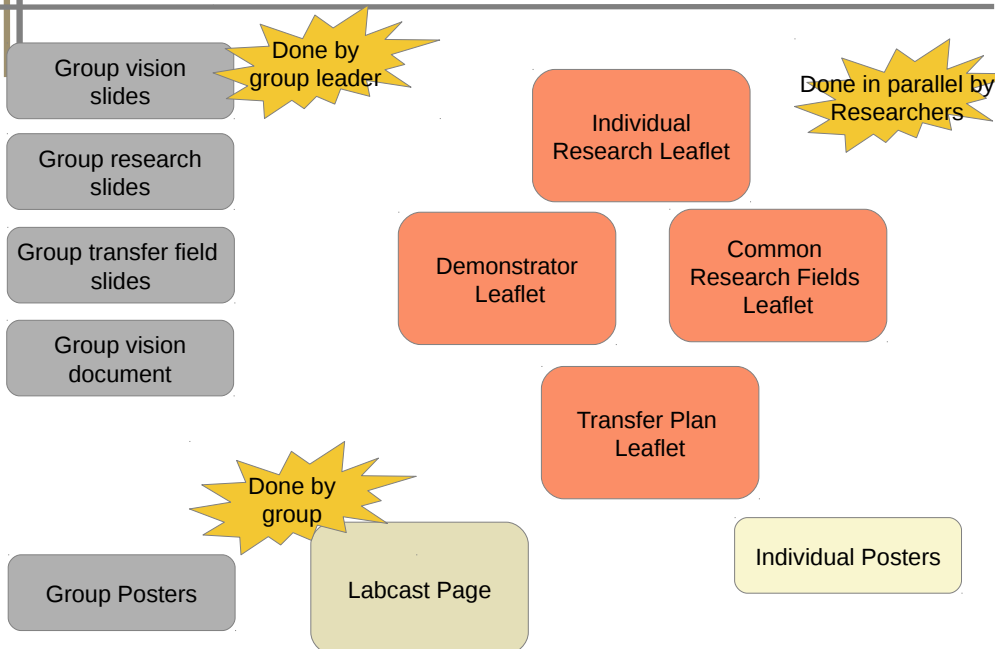
10

- For Master's and PhD students



Technology Dossiers of Your Research Group

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Requirements for Researchers

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- ▶ Every group needs to produce some **technology dossiers (Leaflets)**:
 - **Individual Research Summary Leaflet (research summaries)** with 1-page research summary per PhD student and Masters student
 - **Demonstrator Leaflet** with 1-page description per demonstrator
 - **Transfer Plan Leaflet** with 1-page transfer plan per PhD student (internal and for industry; to be done in year 3)
- ▶ Every PhD and Master's student needs to produce in-lets for technology dossiers of the group (1-page research descriptions)
- ▶ These are produced in parallel with the same outline and assembled automatically into a dossier (by LaTeX compilation)
- ▶ Others:
 - **Poster** set for exhibitions, poster sessions, and the hallway
- ▶ This dossier is done by subgroups, i.e., by people who team up for a project in the group:
 - **Project Research Fields Leaflet**: 1-page description of common research field between people in the group, usually in a research project.
 - This can also be arranged together with collaborating partners



Pattern for 1-page Description of Research Summary

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- ▶ Name
 - ▶ Comprehensible Figure or Image of the Problem or Technology
 - ▶ Problem description
 - ▶ Objective
 - ▶ Solution (approach)
 - ▶ Showcase summary (Story)
 - ▶ Economic Value
 - ▶
 - ▶ Contact Information: email, telephone, web, QR code, ...
 - ▶
 - ▶ ST group template available as LaTeX
 - ▶ Example: ResUbic Lab Research Summary Dossier



Pattern for 1-page Poster

- 15
- ▶ Name, Project, Foto of Author
 - ▶ Comprehensible Figure or Image of the Problem or Technology
 - ▶ Showcase summary (Story)
 - ▶ Economic Value
 - ▶
 - ▶ HAEC template available as LaTeX
 - ▶ Example: HAEC posters, cfAED posters
 - ▶ Poster guideline of EPFL
 - ▶ http://attend.it.uts.edu.au/re10/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/poster_guideline.pdf



Pattern for 1-page Description of Technology Demonstrator

- 14
- ▶ Name
 - ▶ Comprehensible Figure or Image of the Problem or Technology
 - ▶ Showcase summary (Story)
 - ▶ Economic Value
 - ▶ Contact Information



Screencasts

- 16
- ▶ Screencasts are good ways how to show running tools, case studies, experiments.
 - ▶ They can be set up on the web and disseminate your research results.
 - ▶ Screencasts
 - stay valid for several years, longer than a software prototype
 - can be collected easily on the web site of your project or your group, to show the activity of the group

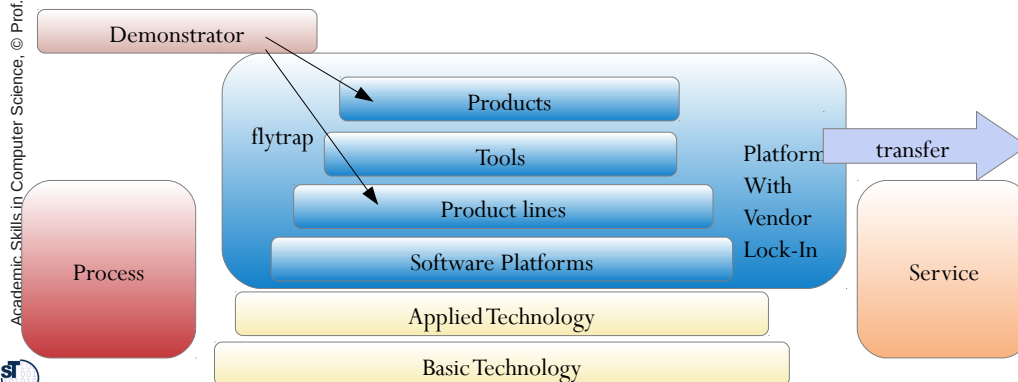


Labcasts

- 17
- ▶ Some groups manage to create "labcasts", lab videos.
 - ▶ <http://labcasts.media.mit.edu> has a wonderful collection
 - ▶ http://resubic.inf.tu-dresden.de/?page_id=465 is the current state of the labcast page of the ResUbic Lab

Demonstrator and Transfer Planning

- 19
- ▶ A research group, like the Chair of Software Engineering, develops technology on several levels of abstraction
 - ▶ Demonstrators of technologies can hook in into several different levels – not everything is a technology for software platforms or basic technology
 - Farms, cows, milk, yogurt, yogurt service
 - ▶ Only some technologies have a chance to be transferred to industry

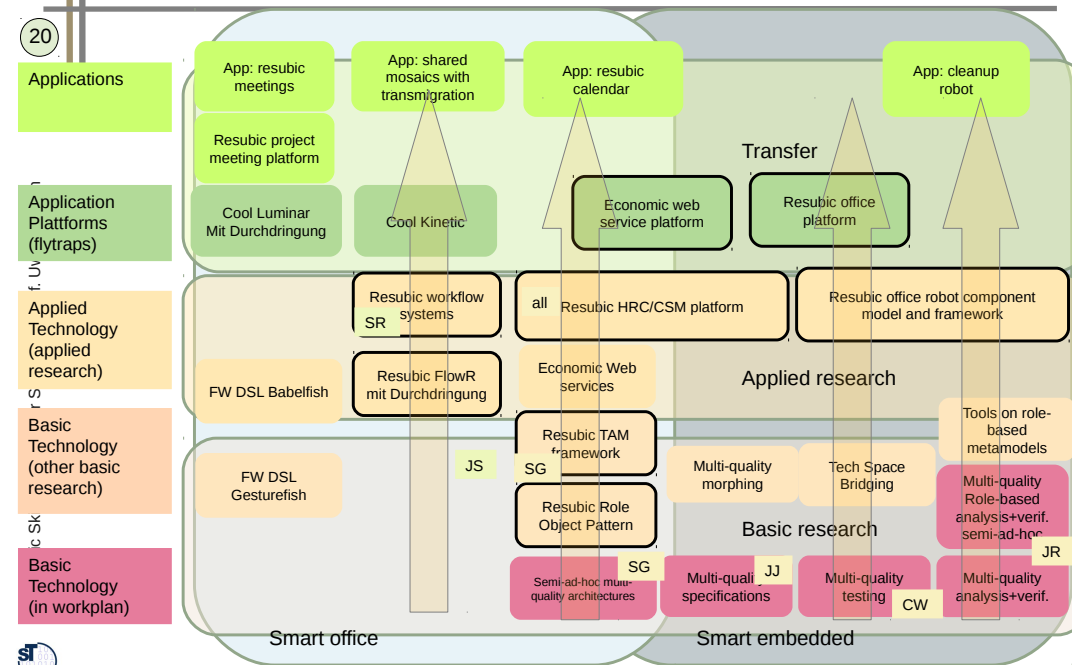


73.3. Demonstration and Technology Transfer

- 18
- For a defense, you must demonstrate your technology, your research results
 - You should prepare this carefully during the entire thesis process

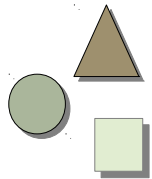
Ex.: Strategic, Mid-Term Planning of Transfer in Group ZESSY-ST

(framed topics may become a vendor lock-in)



73.4. Demonstration and Transfer Workshops with Industrial Partners

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Diffusion at OUTPUT Day

- ▶ The yearly demonstration day of the department
- ▶ Every PhD student of technical science should exhibit and demonstrate her technology to the industry, pupils, politicians, and the public
- ▶ A successful presentation of a research software prototype is very encouraging!



Objectives of Transfer Workshops

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- ▶ University presents all the process blueprints for
 - Research
 - Transfer
 - Innovation
- ▶ University Lab demonstrates technologies
 - Demonstration for creating vision
 - Presentation of demonstrators
 - Collect new ideas for demonstrators
 - Collect interesting videos and web sites on an inspiration site
- ▶ Presentation of possible transfer processes
 - Presentation of business advantage strategy
 - Detect industrial needs („pull“)
 - Presentation of concrete transfer instruments
 - Presentation of VIP process
- ▶ Analyzing Value Propositions e.g., with NABC
 - Finding out Needs and Pains of companies
 - Finding out Needs and Pains of their customers

The Story of the DSL-o-MAT

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- ▶ Mirko Seifert, Jendrik Johannes, Florian Heidenreich, Christian Wende
- ▶ Demo of tool EMFText at OUTPUT 2010
- ▶ Applications of EMFText (emftext.org)
- ▶ Resulted in the EMFText Zoo of more than 100 parsers for domain-specific languages
- ▶ Ended up in company DevBoost in 2012
- ▶ Founder stipend “BMBF exist” in 2012
- ▶ www.devboost.org
- ▶ That was a long way....

The End

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