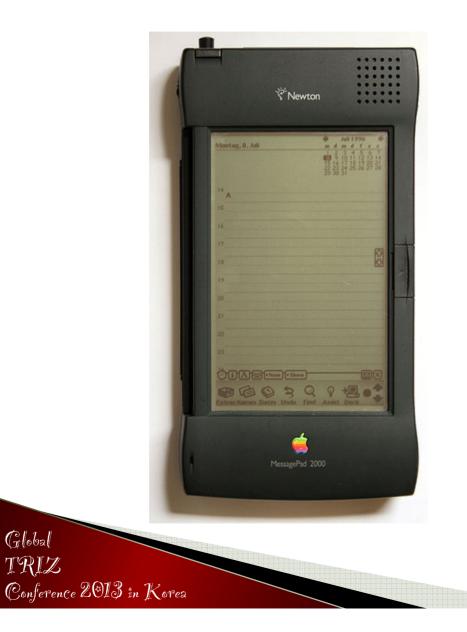
Combination of Contradictions Based approach and Logistic Curves models for Strategic Technological Forecasting

Dmitry KUCHARAVY, SeeCore Project Strasbourg, FRANCE, dk.seecore@gmail.com

Global TRIZ Conference 2013 | www.koreatrizcon.kr Seoul Trade Exhibition & Convention, Seoul, Korea | July 09-11, 2013

what do they have in common?



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restless question...

...The righter we do the wrong thing, the wronger we become...

Russel Ackoff (2003)



what is a reason that so many patented *inventions* have not appeared as *innovation*?

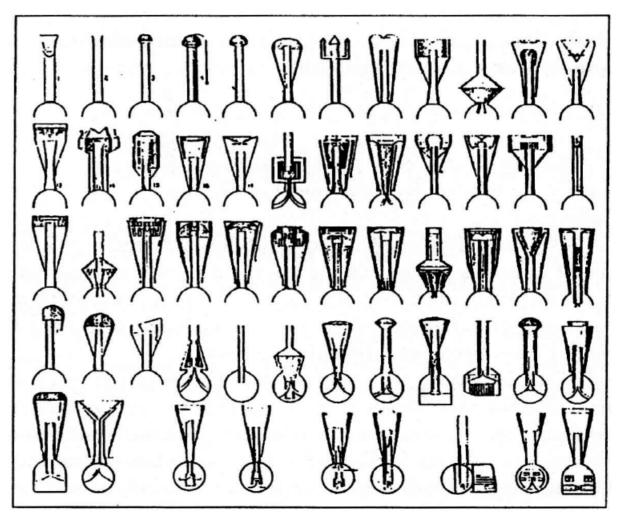
Some examples out of a thousand patented 'smoke-spark arresters' for woodburning steam locomotives in the USA (19th century).

Source: Basalla, G. The Evolution of Technology, p. 136. Copyright © 1988

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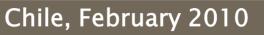
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* Source: Grubler, A. Technology and Global Change. (International Institute of Applied System Analysis, Cambridge, 2003), p.452 ISBN 0 521 54332 0.

two earthquakes

Haiti, January 2010





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On 10 February the Haitian government reported the death toll to have reached 230,000* An investigation by Radio Netherlands has questioned the official death toll, reporting an estimate of 92,000 deaths as being a more realistic figure.**

 * "Haiti quake death toll rises to 230,000". BBC News. 10 February 2010.
** Melissen, Hans Jaap (23 February 2010). "Haiti quake death toll well under 100,000". Radio Netherlands Worldwide. Retrieved 28 February 2010. This was the strongest earthquake affecting Chile since the magnitude 9.5 1960 Valdivia earthquake (the most energetic earthquake ever measured in the world). ...as the seventh strongest earthquake ever measured, five hundred times more forceful than the 7.0 Mw earthquake in Haiti in January of 2010.

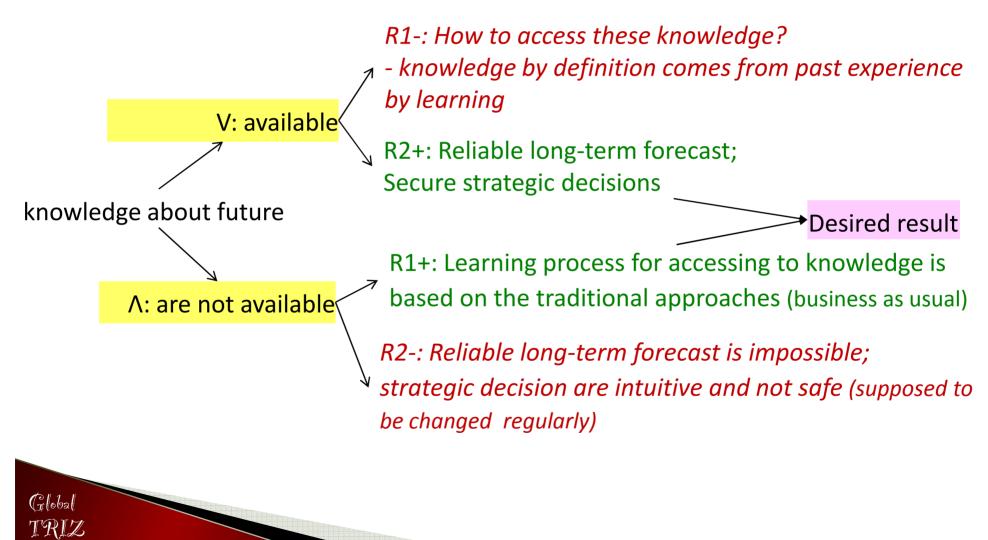


The latest death toll as of April 7, 2010 is **486 victims*****

*** Gobierno aumenta a 486 los fallecidos por terremoto y posterior tsunami <u>http://www.latercera.com/contenido/680_240084_9.shtml</u>

why is it difficult to forecast?

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what is suggested?

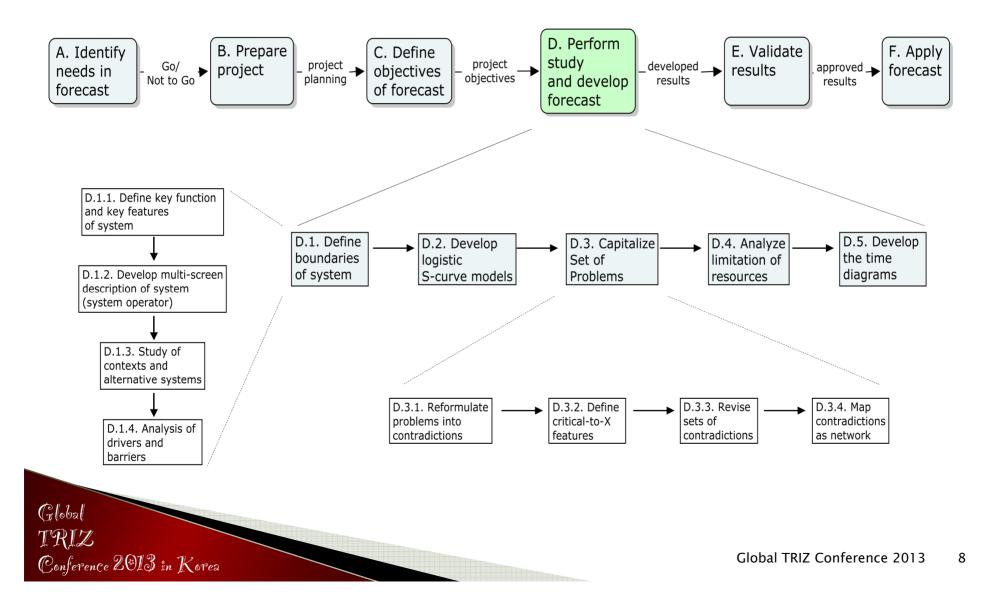
Problems are more important than solutions. Solutions can become obsolete when problems remain.

- attributed to Niels Bohr

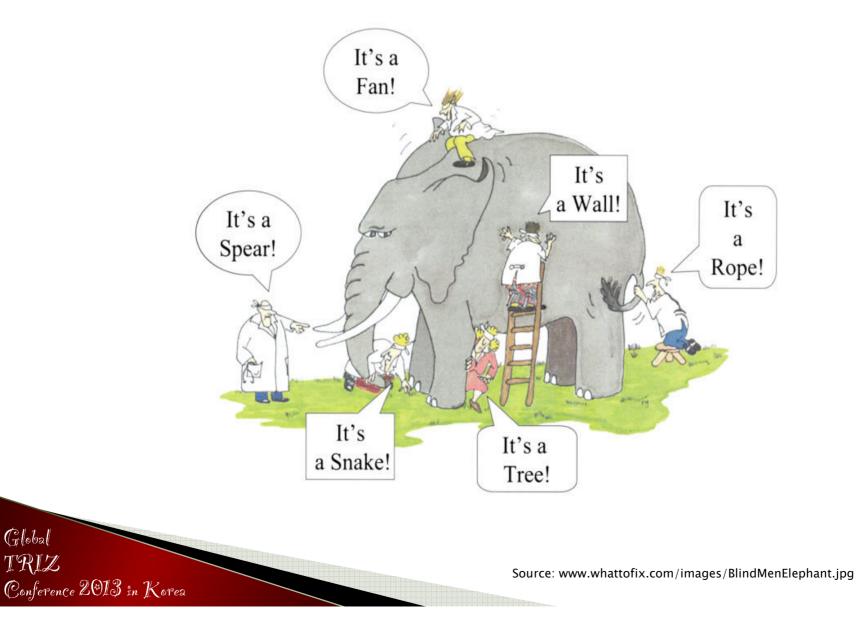


Researching Future methodology (RFm)

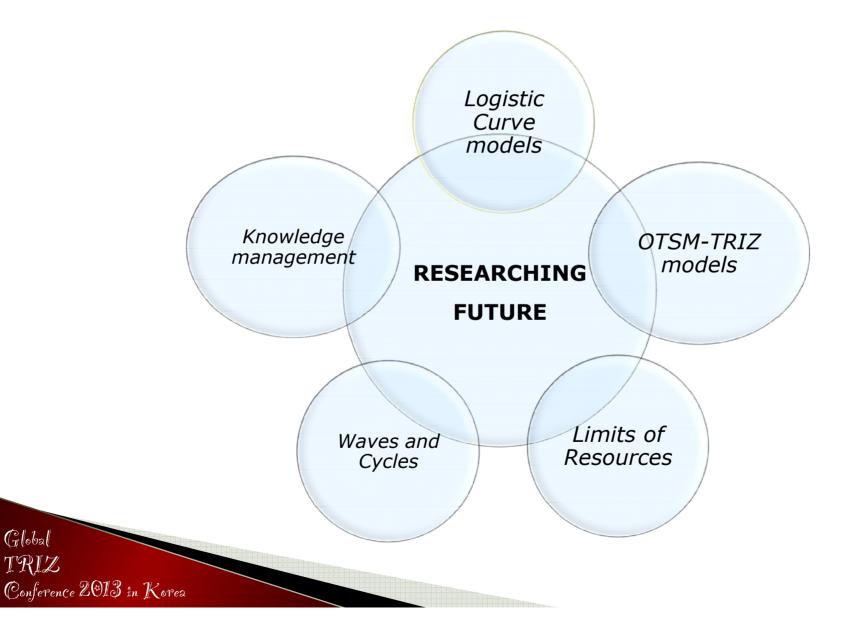
main function: <facilitate> <the collective production of knowledge> (about future)



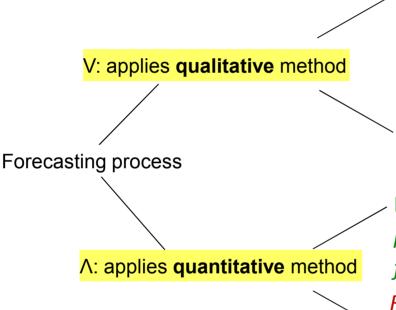
why collective production of knowledge should be facilitated?



Researching Future methodology (RFm)



the problem of a method for exploratory LONG-TERM forecast



R1-: difficult to achieve repeatable results from experts; it costs a lot; it takes a lot of time (low frequency to update results); the results contains a lot of biases

R2+: it can be applied for long-term forecast due to conformity with law (of dialectic**) of transformation quantity to quality Desired result

R1+: the results can be obtained a reproducible way; the process is cost effective; it is possible to update result frequently; the results consist less biases

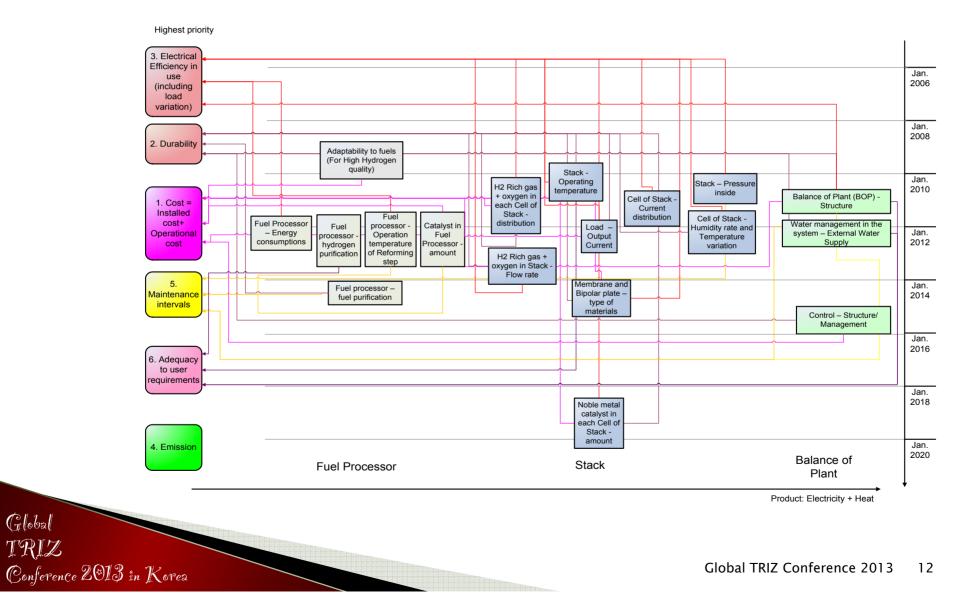
R2-: it is not compatible with law of transformation `'quantity to quality', consequently it is mostly applied for short-term forecast.

** The law of transformation of quantity into quality: "For our purpose, we could express this by saying that in nature, in a manner exactly fixed for each individual case, **qualitative changes can only occur by the quantitative addition** or subtraction of matter or motion (so-called energy)." [Engels' Dialectic of Nature. II. Dialectics. 1883]



network of contradiction as a roadmap

Source: Information provided courtesy of EIFER, Karlsruhe [Gautier, L. et al., 2005]



features of future

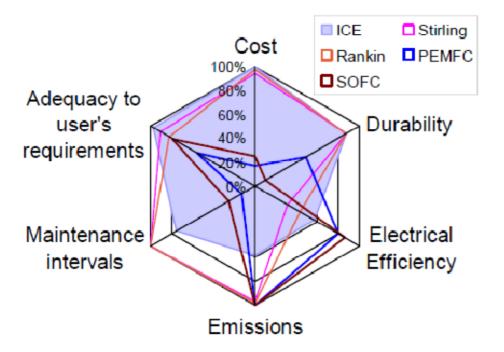
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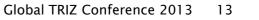
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Source: Information provided courtesy of EIFER, Karlsruhe [Gautier, L. et al., 2005]

Critical-to-Market features: Stationary Fuel Cell

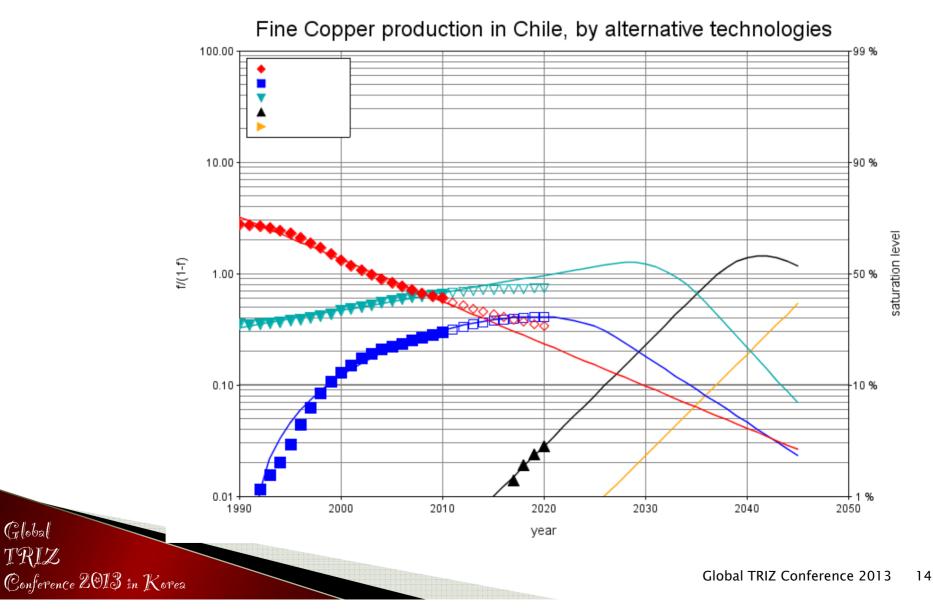


			PEMFC		SOFC		
		ATUN	marker taged	performed	actual i	nate toget	outhmen
	Cost	17%	100%		25%	100%	per la rea
	Installed Cost NO, EURAW	1500	4000		10000	4000	
	in manod Colle NU, EUROEW	1 3000	4000		10000	4000	
			_				
			_	27%			40
	Impolance High						
2	Operational cost, HUR/eWh	0.3	0.02		0.2	0.02	
	-		_	7%			10
	Importance High						
	Durability:	49%	100%		10%	100%	
1	Durability in operating	2	1.5		2	15	
	conditions, years		_	13%			19
	Importance High		_	13.76			13
-		124	170		10	1.74	
2	Cycling ability, number of	125	125	100%	10	125	a
	stops per year			100-56			9
	Importance High						
3	Start up time, min	90	1.5		240	15	
				17%			8
	Impolement Moderal d						
	Energy Efficiency, %	85%	100%		93%	100%	
	Electrical efficiency, %	2876	357%	80%	30%	35%	88
	Thermal efficiency, %	59%	657%	91%	557%	50%	100
3	Ratio Electrical power /	0.51	0.04		0.04	0.04	
	Themal Power	0.31	0.04			0.000	
	Emissions	100%	100%		1 00%	100%	
	Impolance High						
	Substances, ppm	40					
	Concernent Print						
			CO < Sigpun	200%		CO < Mppm	100
	Impolance High						
			NOx-34 ppm			NOw-OH ppm	
2	Noise, dB	0			-0		
	Impotance Kigh			100%			100
	Maintenance interval. h	1000	8000		2000	8000	
	Mantenance interval, in			13%	2000	8000	251
	Impolance Molecule				1		
	Adequacy to user	56%	100%		79%	100%	
	requirements,						
	min. temperature return, "C						
	Impotence High	50	60	83%	500	70	100
2	min. flow temperature, "C				46.6	4.6	
	Impolance Multivate	70	80	88%	900	590	100
з	size, m	1.5x0.85x1.7	0.5x0.5x1		0.55 x 0.55 x	0.5x0.5x1	
					1.60		
	Importance: Adultivate	2.17	0.25	1296	0.48	0.25	52
4	weight, kg	500			170	70	
	mager, 1g	500	20	1496	170	10	41
	Importance: Moderate						
	Imperiation: Mosilevale						



logistic substitution model

Source: 2011, Forecasting the parameters of the technological dynamics of a technological core area of Chilean mining industry (BHP Billiton)



We fail more often because we solve the wrong problem than because we get the wrong solution to the right problem.

Russell Ackoff



THANK YOU!

Strasbourg, FRANCE

dk.seecore@gmail.com

www.seecore.org



KUCHARAVY Dmitry

www.seecore.org www.trizminsk.org



About 20 years of experience for inventive problem solving using OTSM-TRIZ methods as engineer, researcher, consultant, and instructor 1998-2001: professional TRIZ consultant & instructor at LG-Production and Research Centre (LG-PRC, Pyeongtaek, S.Korea);

2001 - 2012 : research engineer, instructor, adviser and consultant for inventive problem solving methods based on OTSM-TRIZ at LGECO, INSA Strasbourg, France.

2003 - : restart of research for method of Reliable Technological Forecasting – Researching Future

- Project_1 (2004 2005) Technological forecasting of Fuel Cells for small stationary applications
- Project_2 (2005-2006) Technological forecast of Distributed Generation (DG)
- 4 days course (2008) Vinci, Italy
- 3 days course (2010) Istanbul, Archelik, Turkey
- Project_3 (2011 2012) Forecasting the parameters of the technological dynamics of a technological core area of Chilean mining industry (BHP Billiton)
- Project_4 (2013) Express Forecast of technology substitution for beverage packaging, Italy
- Project_5 (2012-) external consultant for FOrecast and Roadmapping for MAnufacturing Technologies (FORMAT) project

2013 - : freelance researcher, consultant, coach, and educator

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