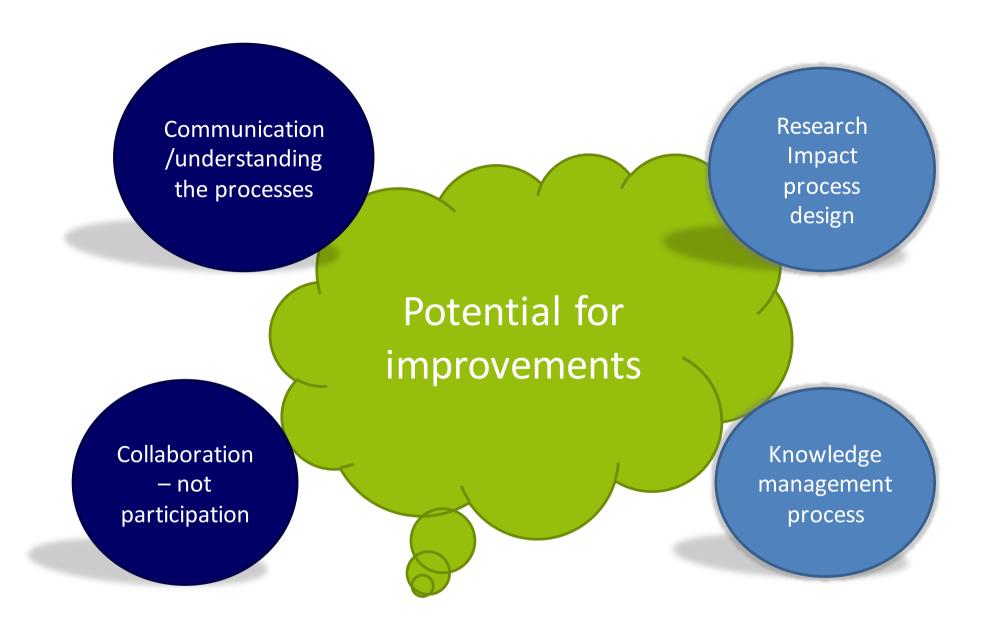
# Benefits and challenges of collaboration between research and industry

Sustainable Energy Systems 2050, Oslo 21-22 October 2015

Mats Rydehell, PhD
Innovation Office at Chalmers University of Technology

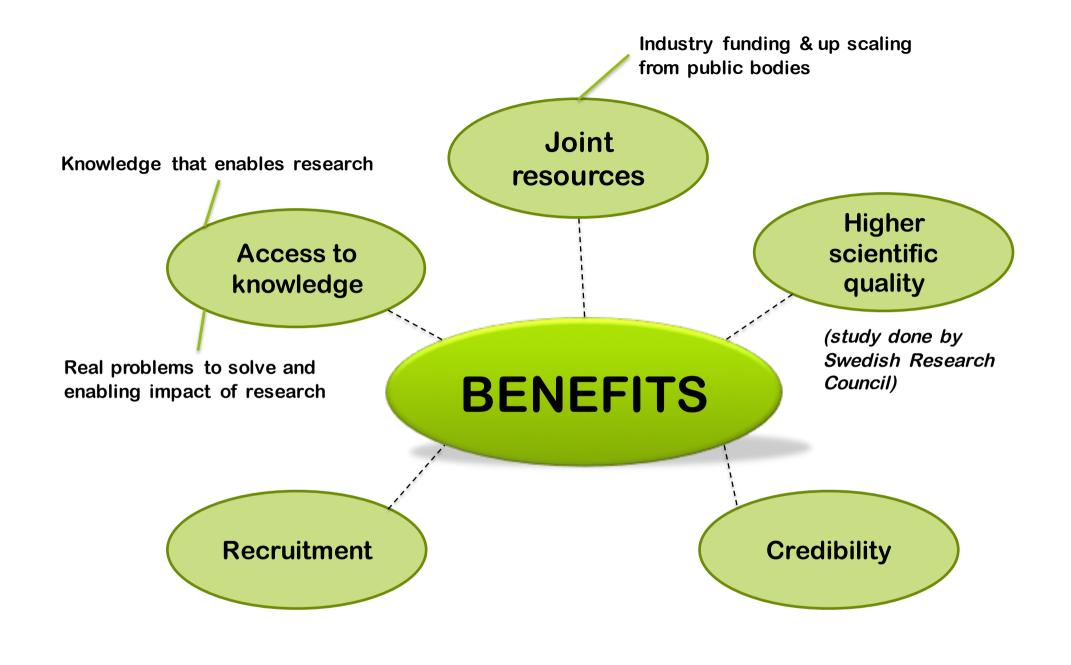


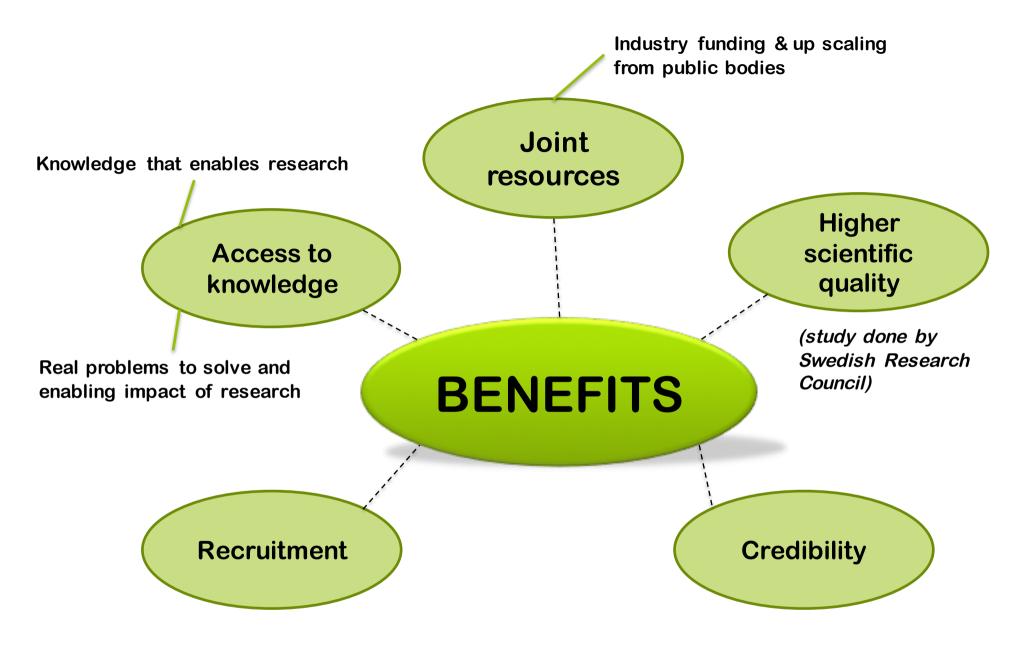




# We know there are benefits in collaboration between industry and academia







..and yes, there are a lot of

collaboration going on



# Challenges

- Anticipation of return of investment
  - Staying ability
- Timing
  - When is what needed where?
- Responsibilities
  - Related to impact
- Cultural differences
  - Vocabulary/language



# Having challenges means potential for improvement







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#### **Technology Transfer**

#### **Entrepreneurship**

**Dissemination** 

**Innovation** 

**Exploitation** 



**Utilisation** 

**Implementation** 

Collaboration

**Translation** 

**Co-creation** 

**Proof-of-concept** 



**Innovation process** 



Scientific knowledge

### **IMPACT**



Change that brings value and benefit in society



#### **IMPACT**



Innovation process



Change that brings value and benefit in society

Scientific knowledge

An innovation process implements the Impact chain and makes a connection between our outputs and the intended impact.

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Requires contributions from many different actors

**Innovation process** 

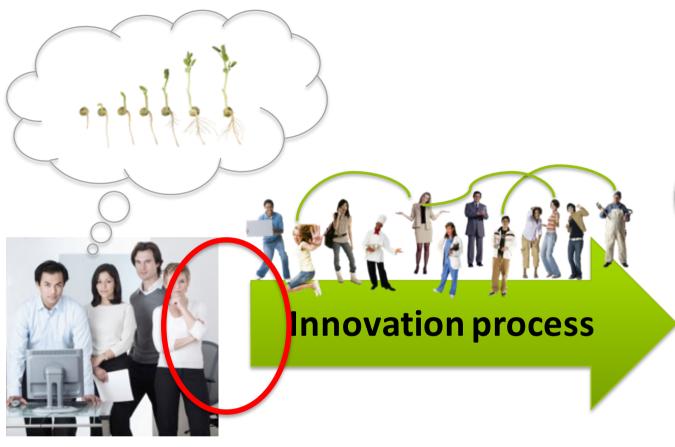
**IMPACT** 



Scientific knowledge



Change that brings value and benefit in society



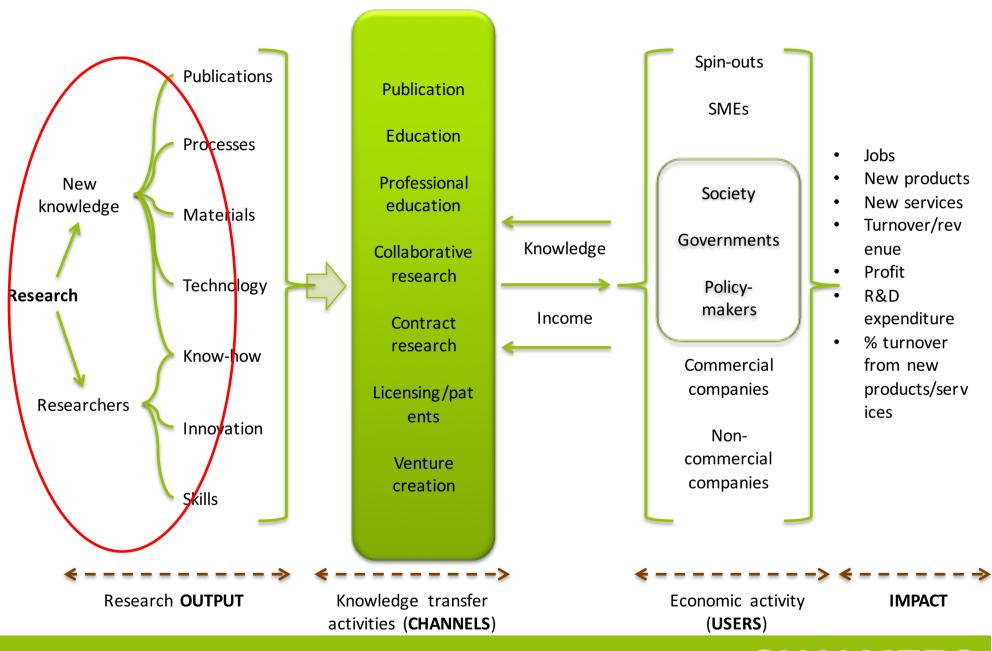
Scientific knowledge

We operate here.

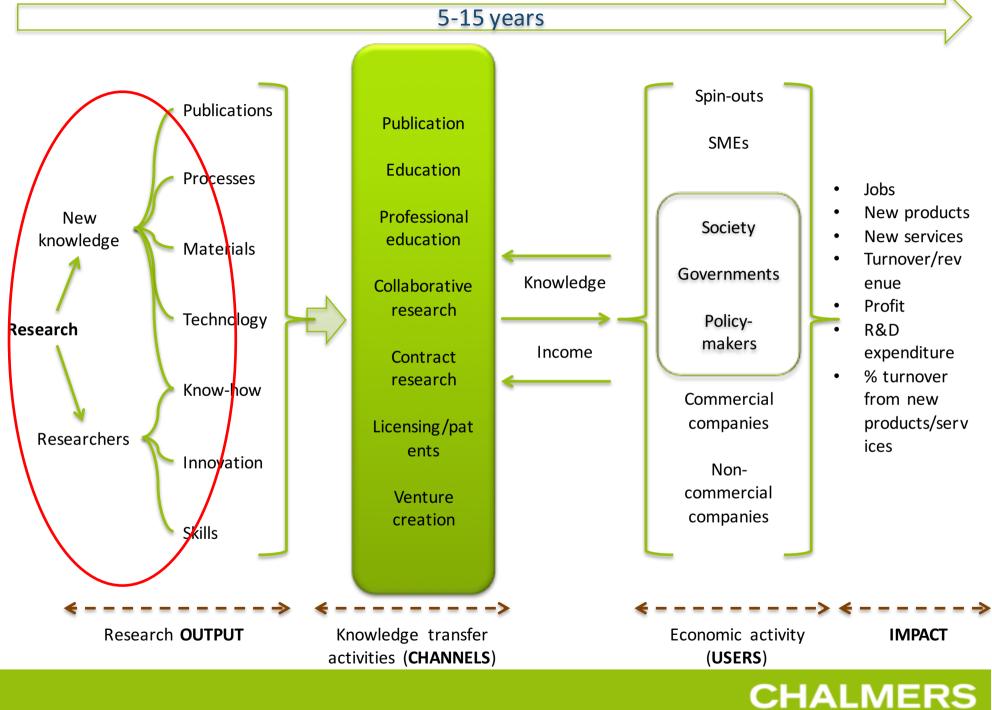
### **IMPACT**



Change that brings value and benefit in society



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# We need to talk about Impact because:

more and more questions are raised concerning the Impact of "investments" of public funding in scientific research, and...

- (a) we lack systematic methods to manage and plan for outcome and impact, and...
- (b) as a consequence of (b), we can improve our ways of demonstrating impact, and...
- (c) we could probably achieve even more impact if we solve (a) and (b)!



#### Inputs

The financial, human and material resources needed for our actions

#### **Activities**

Actions
taken
through
which
inputs are
mobilized
to produce
specific
output

#### **Outputs**

The knowledg e assets developed through our actions

#### **Outcomes**

The short and medium-term effects on those we interact with, which are direct results of our actions and outputs

#### **Impacts**

Actual changes in society with respect to economical, social and environment al aspects

#### The Impact process

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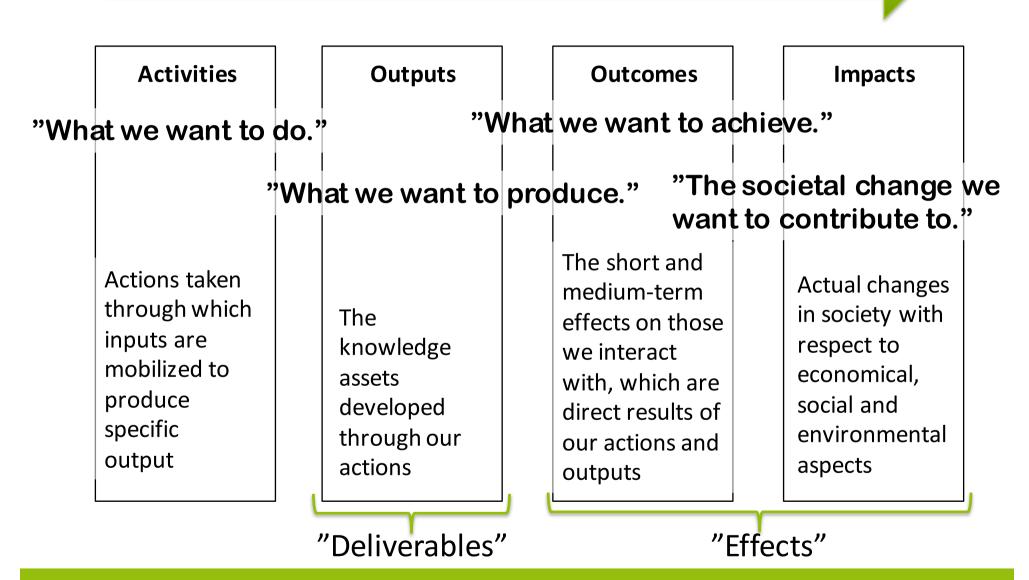
The short and medium-term effects on those we interact with, which are direct results of our actions and outputs

**Impacts** 

Actual changes in society with respect to economical, social and environment al aspects

The scientific process

#### Impact chain





#### Impact chain

Observation 1: **Activities Impacts** Outputs and Activities must generate Outcomes, which must we contribute to Impact. through which in society with Observation 2: inputs are respect to The Impact chain wont work unless weinteract with society.

"Deliverables"

"Effects"



We cannot possibly achieve Impact on our own.

We are one of many contributors to the innovation process leading to impact.

Our core contribution (our *output*) is scientific knowledge.

Our role is to *contribute* to the definition/identification of desirable impact and to facilitate innovation processes based on the scientific knowledge that we output.

Our role requires us to *interact* with society at many levels.



- 1. We need a systematic "Impact Process" Frameworks and methods for planning and managing impact of research and education activities.
- 2. We need to manage our knowledge more systematically and in ways that facilitate interaction with society.
  - 3. We need methods and frameworks for facilitating collaborative innovation processes leading to impact.

levels.



### And...

#### Communication....

Need for understanding each others roles and processes

Collaboration should be collaboration, not participation or alibis





Thank you for your attention!



# Creating impact processes

- the Chalmers example

Attitudes ... (not the traditional way of thinking for a researcher)

- Intellectual asset inventory
- Verification of intellectual assets
- Integrated Strategy Design
- Impact circle
- Training and seminar actions
- Communication plan including utilisation aspects, including impact stories
- Positioning and agreement advise

