15. 351 Managing Innovation & Entrepreneurship

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Class Five
No opportunity started out “fully formed”

Edison had a lot of ideas & identified lots of opportunities but ….

- They weren’t products until they were shaped by experimentation
- Experiments generate information & allow you to update & improve
Experiments provide the discipline to transform invention into innovation

"Imagination should give wings to our thoughts but we always need decisive experimental proof, and when the moment comes to draw conclusions and to interpret the gathered observations, imagination must be checked and documented by the factual results of the experiment."

(Louis Pasteur)
Key requirements for effective experimentation

- Organization designed to experiment & to learn (early) from successful & failed experiments
- Plan to focus on experiments that resolve key uncertainties
What transforms invention into innovation?
Organization for Effective Experimentation
Processes that allow time for experimentation

- **TIME**: IDEOs development sequencing had time “built-in” for experimentation
- **REWARDS**: Is an experimental approach rewarded? That means tolerating failure…
- **MONEY**: Experiments can be costly (more on the experimental economy with Team New Zealand)
Learn Early - Early information is more valuable than information later on in the project...

Key challenge of innovation projects is to generate most valuable information early on in the project - before it's too late.

Adapted from: Wheelwright & Clark (1998) Product Development Challenge
Design to learn (early) from success & failure

- Need to allow for failure - difficult to structure incentives appropriately e.g. Bank of America vs. IDEO
- Failure is NOT the same as mistakes
- More cost effective to fail early w/ a lot of diverse options

KNOWLEDGE CAPTURE: “standing on shoulders of giants” e.g. Tech Box, refrigerator, JAX
  - Need to listen to failure – find a forum for learning – a lot of resistance e.g. pharmaceutical industry
  - Need to listen to success & incorporate into plan
But this means we need an experimental strategy…can’t do all experiments

It’s very hard to kill projects/experiments without a strategy

- It’s a “good” project!
- I need to build that prototype.
- “My Board [investor] wants me to do it…”
- “My founding scientist insists that these experiments are crucial”
- Making difficult decisions takes time & energy
From opportunity to innovation

- Plan that takes your invested capital and uses it effectively to create value by decreasing uncertainty & risk:

\[ \text{Pre-Money Valuation} + \text{Invested Capital} = \text{Post-Money Valuation} \]

How can you use your invested capital most effectively?
Experiments that meet milestones that create value

- Milestones that used your $$$ to create value…
- Link to four areas of uncertainty:
  - Technology
  - Markets/Users
  - Organization
  - Resources

Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.
Typical way that teams proceed!

- Define the market
- Define the costs, pricing etc.
- Build a financial model

BUT

- Does not capture uncertainty
- Does not guide resource allocation of your first US$250,000
- Financials are always over optimistic & can say whatever you want!
Alternative Approach
Creating value around innovations

- Define core uncertainties
- Create a set of strategic assumptions based on these uncertainties (hypotheses) – if true they provide the valuation you are proposing
- Design experiments & milestones that will test these assumptions & resolve key uncertainties most precisely…

Do the experiment that will “close” the project first (if the answer is better to know early)
EXAMPLE: Advanced Inhalation Research

- MIT spin-out
- Idea for drug delivery from one of the most effective “idea generating engines” in the university – Langer Lab
- Still needs to transformed into an innovation

BEST PRACTICE – in mapping out experimental plan for milestones & uncertainty reduction…
Map different market choices to the risk profile & uncertainties of the firm

Lower regulatory risk
Limits financial risk thru partnership
Allow for a focus on delivery system

Lower regulatory risk
Can limit financial risk thru partnership
Higher market risk - highly competitive market?
Opportunity to build market assets

In-house dev’t requires risky additional technical resources
High regulatory risk
More potential to share upside
High potential rewards
Long time horizon

Not Really Applicable !!

Drug Approved

Off Patent

Drug Not Approved
# Advanced Inhalation Research

## Critical Risks & Key Experiments

## RISKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KEY Uncertainties</th>
<th>KEY EXPERIMENTS FOR RESOLUTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical</strong></td>
<td>Will the aerosols deliver drugs in humans?</td>
<td>Choose simple molecules to demonstrate delivery – not the ones that will be marketed - Science paper as Proof of Concept</td>
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<td></td>
<td>What range of molecules can be delivered?</td>
<td>Look at range of applicability – from hydrophobic to hydrophilic</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Can we design a delivery device?</td>
<td>Need an early prototype</td>
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<td>Can we scale up production?</td>
<td>Need to look at key manufacturability issues – found large-scale facility to test</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Market</strong></td>
<td>Size &amp; Scope? Will people adopt?</td>
<td>Depends on choice of molecules &amp; available alternatives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>What are the key determinants of adoption?</td>
<td>Depends on the economics – linked to absorption – if a lot is wasted it changes the economics</td>
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<td>Depends on type of market – chronic vs. acute</td>
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### Advanced Inhalation Research
#### Critical Risks & Key Experiments

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<th>KEY UNCERTAINTIES</th>
<th>KEY EXPERIMENTS FOR RESOLUTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizational</td>
<td><strong>Do we have a good team?</strong>&lt;br&gt; <strong>Who do we need to add? Think about milestones.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Langer + Edwards - Well known to McGuire</strong>&lt;br&gt; <strong>Need manufacturing &amp; “device” expertise – less than a focus on biology expertise</strong>&lt;br&gt; <strong>Probably don’t need a sales force but DO need market insight – physician expert panel? (MAB)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td><strong>Do we have the resources to prevent competition?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Need to protect delivery solution with intellectual property – less critical for the actual drug – use delivery IP as a way to extend the life of a partner’s drug.</strong></td>
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Team New Zealand Case

- The case revolves around the design and development of Team New Zealand’s racing yacht for the America’s Cup Challenge. The case explores different experimentation modes and methods.

Questions:

- How would you evaluate Team New Zealand's use of simulation technology in its development process? What are its advantages & disadvantages? How did their approach differ from that used by other syndicates?

- Decision point: Which of the three yacht construction strategies should Team New Zealand follow? (a) One boat now, one boat later? (b) Two identical boats now? (c) Or two different boats now? Why? How much improvement would you expect from each strategy?