HOW COLLABORATIVE ONLINE NETWORKS DEVELOP SOLUTIONS IN TIMES OF COVID-19

00

P33R

Jakob Pohlisch

08.06.2020



- 🍠 @jakobpohlisch
- \bigoplus www.peer-innovation.de

A Cooperation of





Funded by

Relevance of Peer Innovation

- Innovation is often not developed by firms
 - User innovation (von Hippel 1976, 1988, 2005), consumer innovation, free innovation (von Hippel 2016), household sector innovation (Chen et al, 2020)
- Online communities provide individuals with useful structures and tools for interactions and the distribution of innovations (von Hippel 2010)
- Increasing interconnectedness and user endowment will boost this phenomenon (Baldwin and von Hippel 2011)



2

Definition of Peer Innovation

Peer Innovation

Peer innovation is a specific form of innovation in the household sector in which **private individuals voluntarily and self-determinedly collaborate** to develop novel **technical solutions** and **share them** with a peer community via online platforms **without claiming intellectual property rights**.

✓ Household sector

- ✓ Free
- ✓ Online
- Collaborative

3



Advantages of Collaborative Innovation

- More diverse crowd increases likelihood to successfully innovate
- Increases the speed and effectiveness of developing, testing and diffusion
- Diffusion increases social welfare (no duplication and market failure)
- Increases adoption and sharing rate
- Increases likelihood of producer adoption



COVID-19 and Peer Innovation

- Demand for medical devices > supply (ventilators, protective gear, etc.)
- Existing supply chains are not flexible enough (design, materials, production capacity, etc.) to adequately increase production output
- Free and Open Source Hardware (FOSH) as a solution
- WHO executive director Dr. Michael Ryan: "Speed trumps perfection"
- Ideation and design based on Peer Innovation → online, collaborative, free sharing
- Allows decentralized and locally sourced production by peers all around the world



OpenLung Emergency Medical Ventilator

An [IN PROGRESS] open source, low resource, quick deployment ventilator design that utilizes a bag valve mask (BVM or Ambu-bag) as a core component developed in response to the global shortage of medical ventilators due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



-o- 1,238 Commits 🛛 🖓 1 Branch 🛷 0 Tags 🗈 582.9 MB Files 🗔 597.8 MB Storage



0

COVID-19 Mask





https://www.thingiverse.com/thing:4225667

What is next

- Community mapping using social network analysis of social media & community data
- Build a ML based tool that uses community data to detect peer innovation
- Both will help companies and policymakers to detect key stakeholders and innovative solutions to pressing issues





Funded by

For more information visit

- ♥ @peer_innovation
- 🈏 @jakobpohlisch
- \bigoplus www.peer-innovation.de



References

Baldwin, C., & Von Hippel, E. (2011). Modeling a paradigm shift: From producer innovation to user and open collaborative innovation. *Organization science*, *22*(6), 1399-1417.

Chen, J., Su, Y. S., de Jong, J. P., & von Hippel, E. (2020). Household sector innovation in China: Impacts of income and motivation. *Research Policy*, *49*(4), 103931.

de Jong, J. P., & von Hippel, E. (2013). User innovation: business and consumers. In *Handbook of innovation indicators and measurement*. Edward Elgar Publishing.

Ogawa, S., & Pongtanalert, K. (2013). Exploring characteristics and motives of consumer innovators: Community innovators vs. independent innovators. *Research-Technology Management*, *56*(3), 41-48.

Von Hippel, E. (1976). The dominant role of users in the scientific instrument innovation process. *Research policy*, *5*(3), 212-239.

Von Hippel, E. (1988). The sources of innovation. 1988. *New York, NY: Oxford University*.

Von Hippel, E. (2005). Democratizing innovation: The evolving phenomenon of user innovation. *Journal für Betriebswirtschaft*, 55(1), 63-78.

Von Hippel, E. (2016). Free innovation. 2016. MIT Press.

