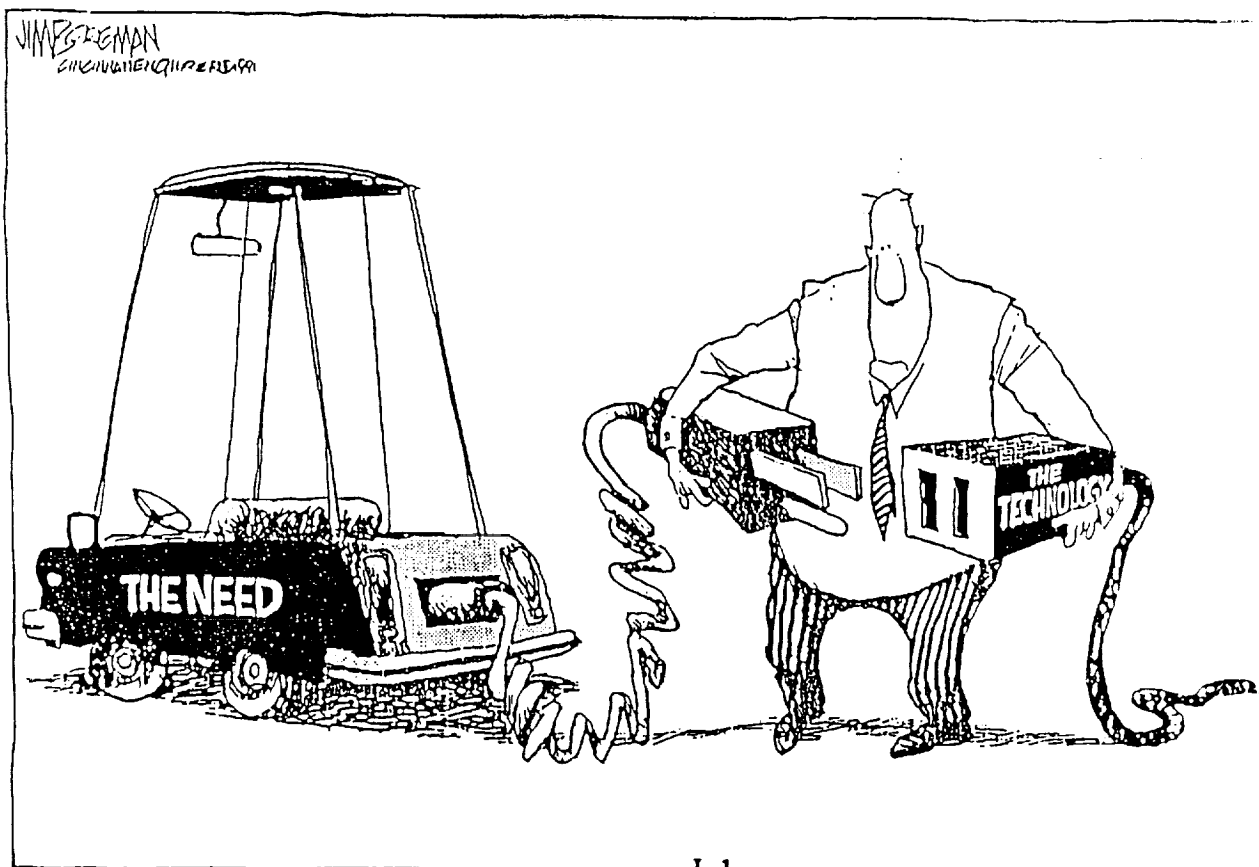


N93-30699

57-85
175289
p. 9

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

FRANK E. PENARANDA
NASA HEADQUARTERS



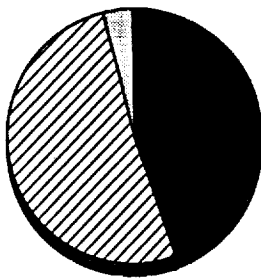
The Current Challenge

"If America is to maintain and strengthen our competitive position, we must continue not only to create new technologies but learn to more effectively translate those technologies into commercial products"

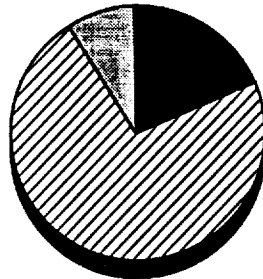
**President George Bush
November 13, 1990**

CU-3298-6 2/7/92

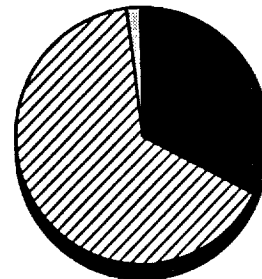
International Comparison of R & D Expenditures in 1989



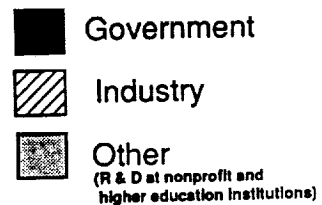
United States
\$111.1



Japan
\$45.9



West Germany
\$21.9

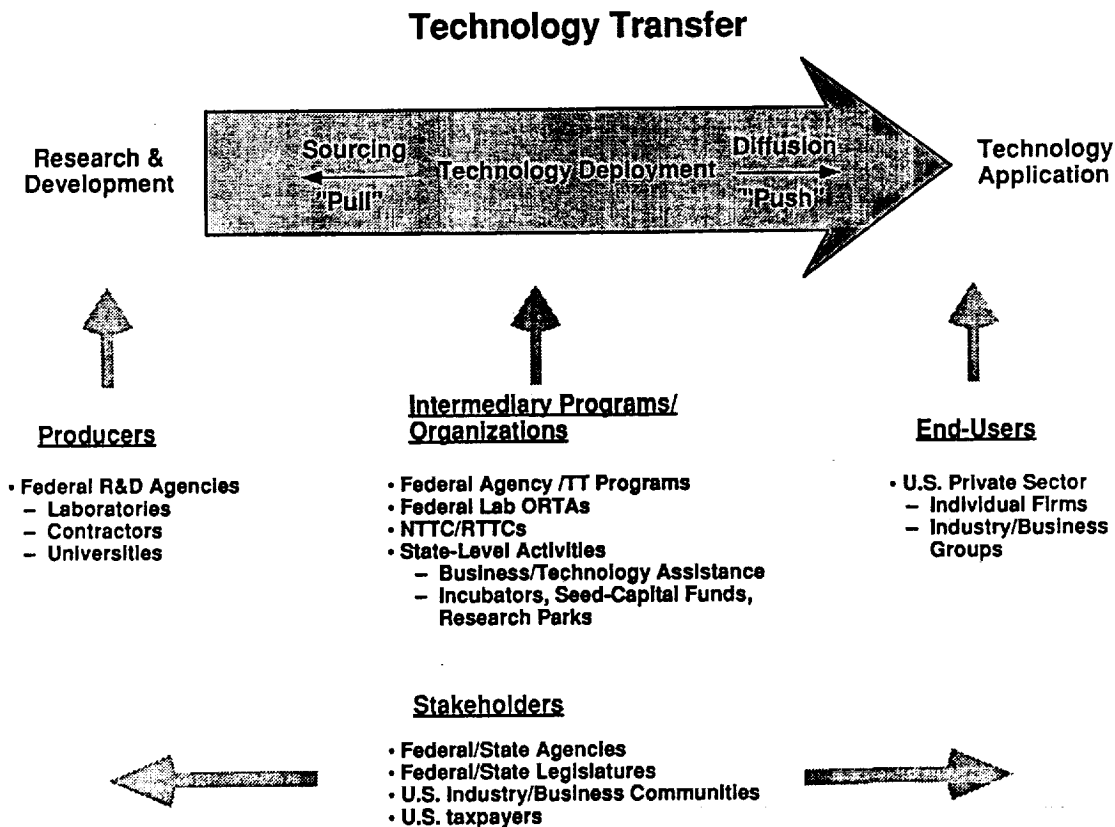


International Comparison of R & D Expenditures in 1989

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>West Germany</u>
Billions of Constant 1982 Dollars	\$111.1	\$45.9	\$21.9
Source of Funds:	<i>. . . . Percent</i>		
Government	45	19	33
Industry	51	72	65
Other	4	9	2

Source: National Science Foundation

CU-3298-3 2/7/92



CU-3256 10/16/91

NASA Technology Transfer Program

Two Basic Roles

- **Traditional Role:** Transfer NASA technology for secondary use throughout the U.S. private and public sectors
- **Emerging Role:** Develop the National Technology Transfer Network in cooperation with all Federal R&D agencies

CU-3200-7 27/92

NASA Technology Utilization Program Thrusts for FY 1992 and FY 1993

- **Establish and operate a National Technology Transfer Network**
 - Facilitate the transfer of all Federal technology to the private sector
 - Assist the Nation's industrial competitiveness objectives
- **Streamline and expedite the identification, documentation and dissemination of NASA's emerging technologies**
- **Shorten the time between technology development and commercial applications**
- **Increase number of "cooperative agreements" and/or technology applications projects**
- **Emphasize and maximize economic benefits potential for NASA's technology applications projects**

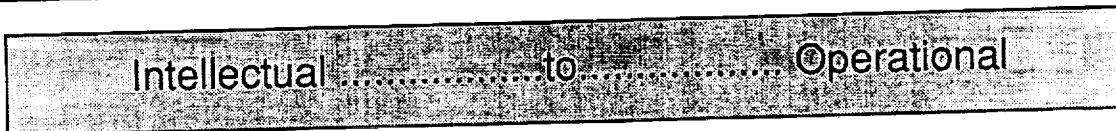
National Technology Transfer Network

- Core Structure
 - National Technology Transfer Center (NTTC)
 - Six Regional Technology Transfer Centers (RTTCs)
- Other Key Elements
 - Federal R&D Agencies
 - Federal R&D Labs and Centers
 - Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer
 - State/Local Agencies and Programs
 - Business/Industry Groups and Associations

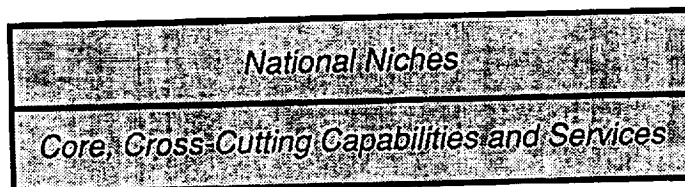


CU-3298-B 2/11/92

NTTC Roles



- Research/Analysis
 - Technology transfer issues
 - Industry technology needs
- Clearinghouse/Network "Hub"
- Outreach to Industry
- Training and education
- Network development

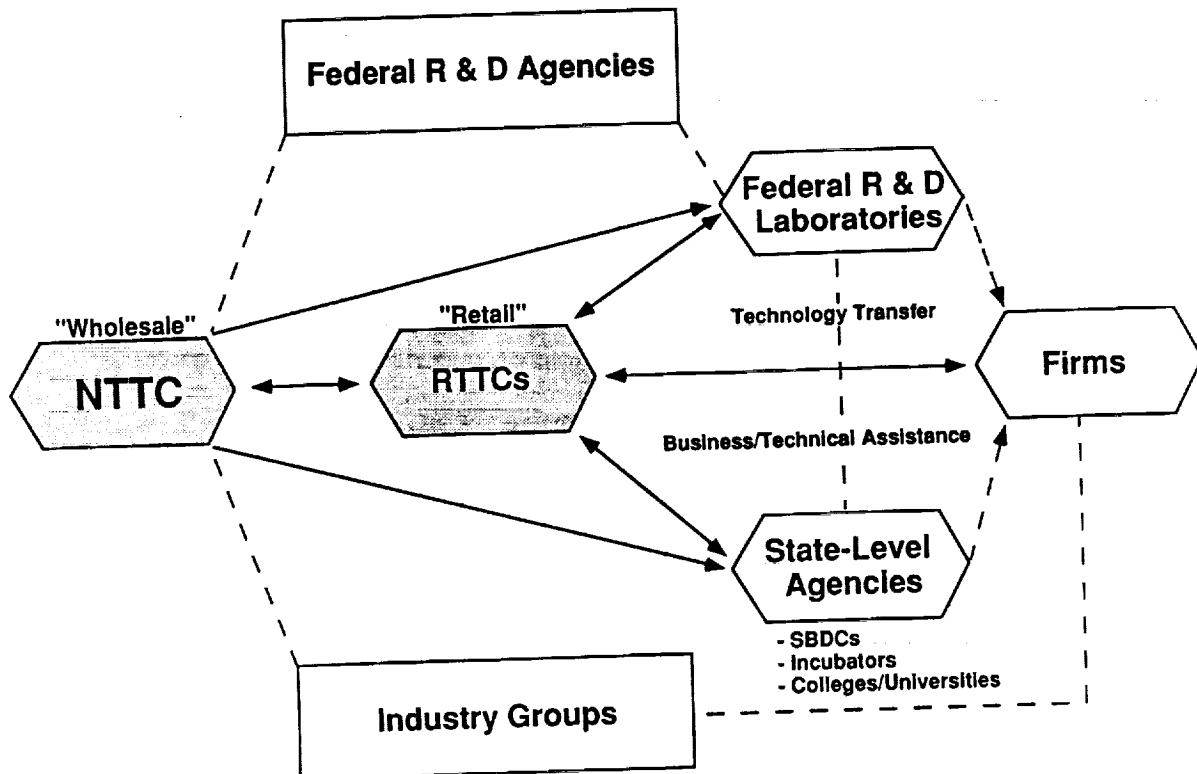


RTTC Roles

- Link together Federal labs, state/local programs and the national network to serve the technology needs of each region's business and industry
- Provide value-added service to business and industrial clients:
 - Information Services involving computerized searches of Federal technology databases
 - Technical Services, including the assessment of technology requirements and potential solutions
 - Commercialization Services assisting the commercial application of Federal technologies
- Promote regional awareness of technology transfer resources and opportunities



CU-3298-5 2/7/92



CU-3255 11/18/91

National Technology Transfer Network

Far West Region*

Mid-Continent Region

Mid-West Region

Northeast Region

Mid-Atlantic Region

Southeast Region

- ☼ National Technology Transfer Center (NTTC)
- Regional Technology Transfer Centers (RTTCs)

* Includes Alaska and Hawaii

"Technology... from the lab to the marketplace"

CU-3294 2/4 92

NASA Technology Transfer Network

Mid-Continent Region

Mid-West Region

Northeast Region

Mid-Atlantic Region

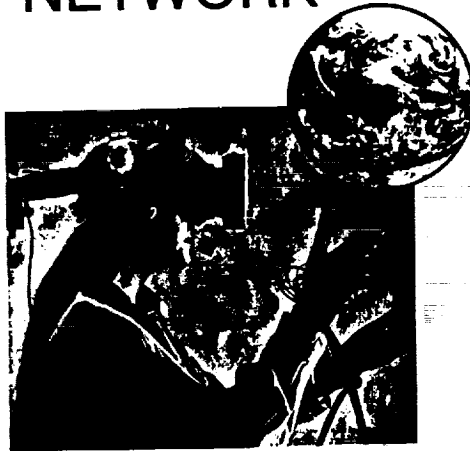
Southeast Region

Far West Region*

* Includes Alaska and Hawaii

- ▲ NASA Field Centers (Technology Utilization Offices)
- ☼ National Technology Transfer Center (NTTC)
- Regional Technology Transfer Centers (RTTCs)
- ◆ Technology Applications Team
- Technology Applications Center (TAC)
- Computer, Software Management and Information Center (COSMIC)

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER NETWORK



*"Technology . . . from the lab
to the marketplace."*

REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTERS

The RTTCs, established in six regions spanning the United States, began operations in January 1992. The new centers, which replaced NASA's longstanding network of Industrial Applications Centers, reflect NASA's initiative to upgrade and restructure its technology transfer program in order to better serve U.S. business and industry in the 1990s and beyond.

The regional deployment, aligned with the six Federal Laboratory Consortium regions and covering all 50 states, allows the centers to work closely with a wide range of Federal, state and local programs in serving the technology and related business needs of the firms and industry in each region.

The RTTCs also utilize the NTTC and the national network to access technologies from throughout the Federal R&D base and link together additional capabilities and services from the NTTC and others across the United States to best meet their client's technology and related needs.

The RTTCs provide value-added services to meet the technology needs of individual business and industrial clients. These include:

- **Information Services:** computerized searches of Federal technology databases and other technology sources.
- **Technical Services:** assessment of technology requirements, analysis of technology applications, and engineering reports.

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTER

At the direction of Congress, NASA initiated in April 1991 a five-year development program to establish the NTTC as a national resource for Federal technology transfer.

The NTTC's principal mission is to assist all Federal agencies in executing the Federal-wide technology transfer mandate as a means of enhancing U.S. competitiveness. To this end, the NTTC serves as the national "hub" for the network, providing core capabilities and cross-cutting services that accelerate and expand the transfer of Federal technologies to the U.S. private sector.

The NTTC, now in its initial phase of development, is currently establishing key capabilities and services to:

- **Serve as the national clearinghouse for Federal technology transfer, linking U.S. firms and industry with Federal agencies and laboratories, the RTTCs, and state and local agencies;**
- **Provide training and education services to government and industry to develop the individual skills and organizational approaches critical to technology transfer.**

In addition, the NTTC conducts national outreach and promotional activities to improve U.S. private sector awareness of technology transfer resources and opportunities. Overall, NTTC activities in these and other areas complement and support private and public sector technology transfer efforts across the United States.

- **Commercialization Services:** technology brokering, business analyses and venture capital sourcing.

In addition to these core services, the RTTCs also conduct industry or technology based initiatives and activities addressing the particular needs and conditions of each region's industrial base and overall economy.

The surgeon is using a self-contained instrument, derived from NASA technology, thus offering greater freedom in the operating room (below).



*"Working together to strengthen U.S.
competitiveness. . ."*

*For further information, contact the
National Technology Transfer Network.*

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER NETWORK

"If America is to maintain and strengthen our competitive position, we must continue not only to create new technologies but learn to more effectively translate those technologies into commercial products."

- President George Bush
November 13, 1990

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

- The Federal R&D base – Involving over 600 laboratories and centers – produces a robust supply of proven and promising technologies that have secondary applications throughout the commercial and industrial sectors.
- The purpose of the National Technology Transfer Network is to provide an effective, market-oriented means of deploying technologies from the Federal R&D base to meet the technology needs of the U.S. private sector.

Objectives of the network include:

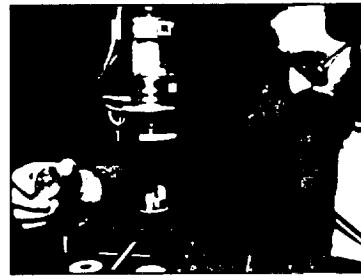
- Facilitate rapid access by U.S. firms and industry to the Federal R&D base and to the full range of technology transfer capabilities and services available throughout the United States; and,
- Foster cooperation and partnerships with Federal, state and local organizations and programs working to advance the technological competitiveness of U.S. firms and industry.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

The National Technology Transfer Center (NTTC) and the six Regional Technology Transfer Centers (RTTCs) form the core structure for the overall network. Other key elements are:

- Federal agency technology transfer programs and activities;
- Federal laboratories and centers;
- Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer;
- State and local agencies and programs, including technology centers and business/technical assistance services; and,
- Business and industry consortia, associations, and communities.

Overall, the network provides a national framework for the public and private sectors to work together productively to enhance the economic competitiveness of the United States.



A researcher from Sandia National Laboratories demonstrates a robot using a new software program that enables a robot to "program itself."

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER NETWORK

FAR WEST RTTC*

University of Southern California
3716 South Hope Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90007-4344
(213) 743-6132

Mr. Robert L. Stark, Director

MID-WEST RTTC

Battelle Memorial Institute
Great Lakes Technology Transfer Center
29000 Great Northern Corporate Center
Cleveland, OH 44070
(216) 734-0084

Dr. Joseph W. Ray, Director

NORTHEAST RTTC

Center for Technology Commercialization
Massachusetts Technology Park
100 North Drive
Westborough, MA 01581
(508) 870-0042

Dr. William Gasko, Director

MID-ATLANTIC RTTC

University of Pittsburgh
823 William Pitt Union
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
(412) 648-7000

Ms. Lani S. Hummel, Director

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTER

Wheeling Jesuit College
316 Washington Avenue
Wheeling, WV 26003
(304) 243-2485

Mr. Lee W. Rivers, Executive Director

MID-CONTINENT RTTC

Commercial Technology Services
Texas Engineering Experiment Station
The Texas A&M University System
310 Wassenbaker Engineering
Research Center
College Station, TX 77843-3388
(409) 845-0538

Mr. Gary Sera, Director (acting)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Office of Commercial Programs
Technology Utilization Division
Code CU
Washington, D.C. 20546
(703) 557-8180

SOUTHEAST RTTC

Southern Technology Application Center
University of Florida, College of Engineering
Box 24, One Progress Boulevard
Alachua, FL 32815
(904) 462-3913 (local)
(800) 225-0308 (national)

Mr. J. Ronald Thornton, Director

*Alaska and Hawaii included in Far West Region

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the tools used for data collection.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and techniques used. It discusses the strengths and weaknesses of each method and provides a summary of the findings.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the study and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for further investigation into the effectiveness of the different methods and techniques used.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and provides suggestions for how these limitations can be addressed in future research. It also discusses the potential for further research in this area.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the tools used for data collection. It includes a list of the equipment and materials used and a description of the experimental setup.

8. The eighth part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and techniques used. It discusses the strengths and weaknesses of each method and provides a summary of the findings.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the implications of the study and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for further investigation into the effectiveness of the different methods and techniques used.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and provides suggestions for how these limitations can be addressed in future research. It also discusses the potential for further research in this area.

12. The twelfth part of the document provides a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the tools used for data collection. It includes a list of the equipment and materials used and a description of the experimental setup.

13. The thirteenth part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and techniques used. It discusses the strengths and weaknesses of each method and provides a summary of the findings.

14. The fourteenth part of the document discusses the implications of the study and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for further investigation into the effectiveness of the different methods and techniques used.

15. The fifteenth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

16. The sixteenth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and provides suggestions for how these limitations can be addressed in future research. It also discusses the potential for further research in this area.

17. The seventeenth part of the document provides a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the tools used for data collection. It includes a list of the equipment and materials used and a description of the experimental setup.

18. The eighteenth part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and techniques used. It discusses the strengths and weaknesses of each method and provides a summary of the findings.

19. The nineteenth part of the document discusses the implications of the study and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for further investigation into the effectiveness of the different methods and techniques used.

20. The twentieth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.