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AN APPROACH TO MONITOR AND CHANGE THE TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO OF *ELV* RECYCLING

Abstract: A technological portfolio of *ELV* recycling has changed structures and values of attributes. Because that is receded to monitor portfolio progress and realised changes using project evaluation and review techniques and tools.

In the paper is analyzed project management technoloque with combination of quality improvement technoloques, as *FMEA*, *DFD* and statistical tools.

Keywords: End-of Life Vehicles, Multi-Criteria Classification, Fuzzy Sets

1. INTRODUCTION

Each technology portfolio is result of technology evolution and evolution of needs and effects of technology implementation. That means in this moment exists for each component of *ELV* (*End of Life Vehicle*) different technologies. According the technology life cycle [] some of its are in development, some in maturity, and some in exit phase.

With development of the new technological solution existing technology portfolio is shanged. The change depends on rate of progress of each project for development of the new technological solution of *ELV* recycling. Because that, in the paper are analyzed project evolution and review techniques and quality techniques and tools as input for monitor technology portfolio progress and changes.

2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

According project management principle and *ISO 10006* for project management (*End-of-Life Vehicle*). Phase of technology development process are analog with development of new product, i.c.:

1. overview and opportunity identification/selection,
2. concept generation,
3. concept/project evaluation,
4. development, and
5. launch.

For purpose monitoring and change the technological portfolio of *ELV* recycling most important is the first phase.

First, is necessary to define technology platform as a set of systems and interfaces that form a common structure. It is basis for all individual technology projects within a family of technologies.

Opportunity identification is next step based on six societal trends (*table 1*).

Table 1. Technology opportunities

No	Trend	Related Technology Opportunities
1	Just - in - Time Life	Exists high pressure for technology solutions
2	Sensing consumers (users)	Ecological and societal specific needs and requests
3	Transparent self	Available on different places and platforms
4	In search of "enoughness"	Enhancing a quality of life
5	Virtual made real	Connecting with web
6	Co - creation	Cooperation with users in technology development

Next step is noncorporate using appropriate matrix (table 2).
 strategic planning of technology portfolio

Table 2. Degree of innovativeness

Risk		Change in operation/ marketing mode		
		name	some	great
Change in use	name	low	low	medium
	some	low	medium	high
	great	medium	high	dangerous

Baseuse that, only 2% of products (table 3).
 technologies are completely new for new

Table 3. Share of new product and technologies

Techno/ logies	products			Σ (expected using different references)
	old	modified	new	
old	40	30	30	100
modified	30	35	35	100
new	30	35	35	100
Σ	100	100	100	

After performing the market old analysis of products we find products 70%, modified 25% and 5% new products (present situation). That means, totally new technology in new products has share of $35 \times 0.05 = 1.75\%$, what is extremely low level of new technologies. Starting from that, authors made concept to develop modified technologies, with using creative problem solving technique:

1. Who are we, and what do we do?
2. Who are our customers?
3. What about their demographics?
4. What are their behavioral traits?
5. What technology/core competence do we leverage?
6. What are our growth expectations?
7. What is our marketing plan?
8. What do we want to accomplish?
9. How much risk are we willing to take?
10. How should we time to entry in market?
11. What quality we expect?
12. Which are other factors important to consider?

At this moment we expect enhancement through new technologies development (table 4).

Table 4. Strategic technology portfolio model

	Low Market Newness	High Market Newness
Low Product Newness	Improvement to Existing Products (30%)	Additions to Existing Product Lines (30%)
Medium Product Newness	Cost Reduction (15%)	New Product Lines (15%)
High Product Newness	Repositioning (5%)	New - to - the World product

For purpose of development of four family of products with different technologies, through project, sustainable development of technologies and equipment for recycling of motor vehicles, we emphasized medium product newness with cost production (15%) and new product lines (15%).

3. PROJECT EVOLUTION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUES

In table 5 is presented basic data for generic technology development.

Table 5. Project schedule

No	Phase	activity completion time (monts)			
		optimistic a	likely m	pessimistic b	variance
1	overview and opportunity identification	3	4	5	1
2	concept generation	6	9	12	2
3	concept project evaluation	3	4	5	1
4	development	12	15	18	3
5	launch	9	12	15	2

Using MS project is simulated project activities and defined expected time for completion of project in amount of 30

monts. In figure 1 is presented cummulative project completion cost as a function of project completion time.

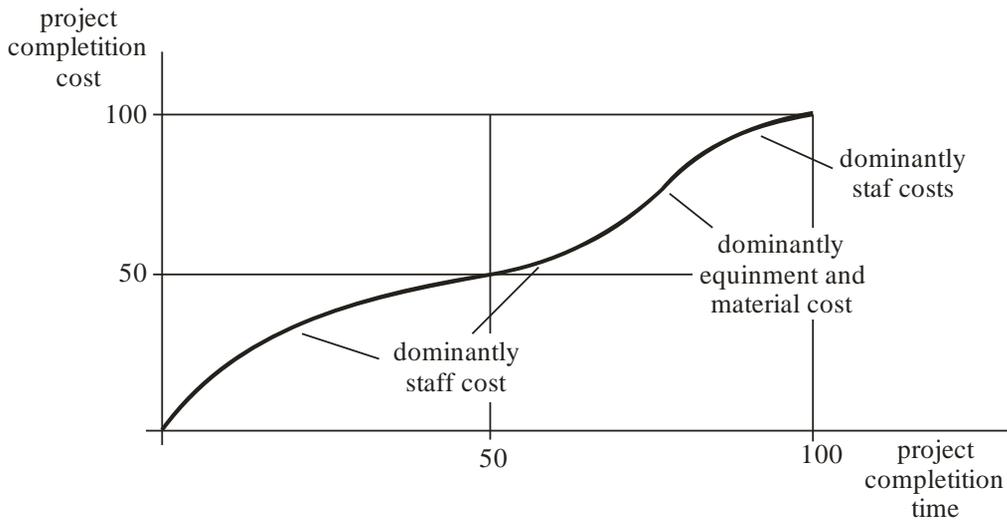


Figure 1. Cost function

Because the project is in phase concept generation dominantly are staff cost.

Between project completion costs and project completion time can find relation, as presented in figure 2.

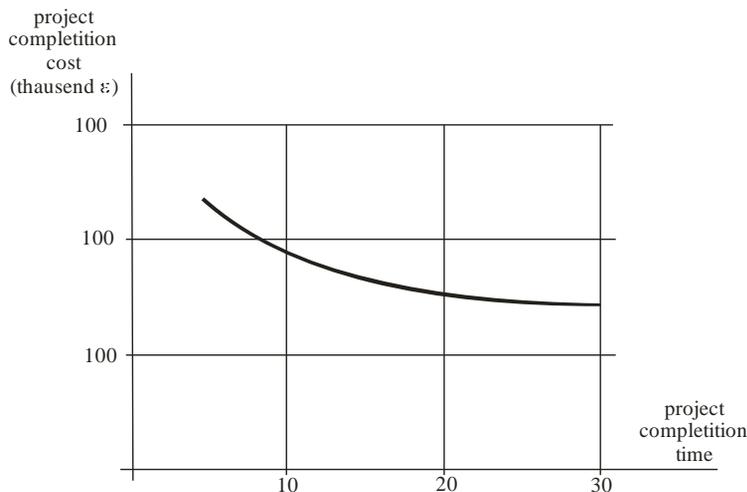


Figure 2. Relation between project completion time and costs

We conclude that expected time of 30 months is with minimum of costs. Because risk of the project, contracted time for project was 36 months.

4. CONCLUSION

From previous investigations we can conclude:

- technology portfolio can establish and monitor on project or organizational

or regional level

- for ELV technology portfolio is dominant old and modified technologies, as a products
- ELV technology portfolio change is expected because continually change of request and needs of stakeholders,
- for proposed project is estimated optimal project completion time.

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Acknowledgement

The research presented in this paper was supported by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, Grant 035033, Title: Sustainable development of technologies and equipment for the recycling of motor vehicles.