



DEFTECH Update

April 2018

Werter Leser,

Willkommen zur zweiten Ausgabe 2018 des DEFTECH (Defence Future Technologies) Update.

Im vorliegenden Newsletter finden Sie eine Zusammenfassung der sich abzeichnenden Signale für technologische Entwicklungen, die mit den Diensten «Strategic Business Insights' (SBI) Scan™» und «Explorer» verknüpft sind. Diese wurden für das Forschungsprogramm [Technologiefrüherkennung](#) in [armasuisse Wissenschaft und Technologie](#) abonniert.

Für jeden Trend versuchen wir vorauszusehen, welche Anwendungen es für die Streitkräfte geben könnte. Jeder Trend bezieht sich auch auf das ursprüngliche Signal der Veränderung, das von SBI ausgearbeitet wurde und das der interessierte Leser am Ende dieses Dokuments findet.

Mit diesem Newsletter möchten wir zu strategischem Vorausdenken in Hinblick auf Technologien in einer ansprechenden und rasch lesbaren Form anregen.

Möchten Sie mehr über ein bestimmtes Thema wissen oder direkt auf die SBI-Plattform zugreifen (nur Vertreter der Schweizer Regierung!), dann wenden Sie sich gerne an mich.

Ich wünsche eine interessante Lektüre!

Freundliche Grüsse,

Dr. Quentin Ladetto
Programmleiter - Technologiefrüherkennung

P.S. Für jede Kommentar und Vorschlag: quentin.ladetto@armasuisse.ch



Bildquelle: NEC

Gesichtserkennung und -analyse: Durch die Fortschritte in derameratechnologie können im Rahmen der Gesichtserkennung Massenscannings bei Fussballspielen oder anderen Grossereignissen durchgeführt werden. Die Gesichtserkennungs-Software kann nicht nur Einzelpersonen identifizieren, sondern darüber hinaus Anzeichen der Ermüdung, Krankheiten und den Aufmerksamkeitsgrad von Personen erfassen.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Gesichtserkennungs-Technologien können nicht nur in Gefechtssituationen oder beim Absuchen von Menschenmengen nach bekannten Verdächtigen dabei helfen, freundliche von feindlichen Personen zu unterscheiden, sondern auch bei der Erarbeitung von Verteidigungsstrategien und -plänen unterstützen. So können die Technologien zum Beispiel genutzt werden, Ermüdungserscheinungen bei den Angehörigen der gegnerischen Truppen festzustellen, die auf Schwächen in deren Verteidigungslinien hindeuten könnten.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? *aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre*



Bildquelle: Desktop Metal

Fortschritte beim 3D-Metalldruck: Unternehmen wie z.B. GE Additive und Desktop Metal haben die Methoden des 3D-Metalldrucks verbessert. Durch neuartige 3D-Drucktechnologien können Bauteile aus verschiedenen Materialien - wie z.B. Kupfer, Titan oder diversen Stahlwerkstoffen - nun schneller gedruckt werden. Wissenschaftler des Lawrence Livermore Laboratory haben darüber hinaus eine neue Art von Stahl aus 3D-Druckverfahren entwickelt, der im Vergleich zum bisherigen 3D-gedruckten Stahl über die dreifache Festigkeit verfügt.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Durch die Möglichkeit, dank dem 3D-Druck Metall schneller drucken und kleinere Metallkomponenten herstellen zu können, ergeben sich breitere Anwendungsmöglichkeiten für diese Technologie. Mit 3D-Metalldruck können nun qualitativ hochwertige Ersatzteile für Fahrzeuge oder Ausrüstungsgegenstände innerhalb von nur wenigen Stunden hergestellt werden, ohne dass auf Lagerbestände zurückgegriffen werden oder man sich auf Lieferketten verlassen muss. Insbesondere kann ältere Ausrüstung dank 3D-Druck länger verwendet werden. Weitere Anwendungsmöglichkeiten bestehen im Bereich der Herstellung von Stahl- oder Titan-Implantaten.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? *aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre*



Bildquelle: Bluebay/Shutterstock

Leben in einer vorhersehbaren Welt: Durch die Weiterentwicklung der künstlichen Intelligenz (KI) können viele Ereignisse vorausgesehen und im Vorfeld interpretiert werden. So können Ärzte zum Beispiel dank einer grossen Anzahl an Gesundheitsdaten feststellen, mit welcher Wahrscheinlichkeit bei bestimmten Patientinnen und Patienten bestimmte Krankheiten auftreten werden. Oder man kann dank der Analyse von Daten aus den sozialen Medien problematisches Sozialverhalten oder schwerwiegende psychische Erkrankungen identifizieren.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Diese prädiktive künstliche Intelligenz kann potenziell in vielen verschiedenen Bereichen angewendet werden, so z.B. zur Überwachung des Gesundheitszustandes von Mitarbeitenden, zur Optimierung von Trainings- und Übungsplänen oder zur Unterstützung der strategischen und taktischen Planung. Sie kann darüber hinaus Systeme zur vorausschauenden Instandhaltung unterstützen, dank derer festgestellt werden kann, ob der Ausfall eines Ausrüstungsstücks unmittelbar bevorsteht. In diesem Fall wird ein Warnsignal zur Durchführung von Wartungs- oder Reparaturarbeiten ausgesendet, um ebendiesen Ausfall zu verhindern, was die Ausfallzeit bei wichtigen Anlagen auf ein Minimum reduziert.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? *aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre*



Bildquelle: Benoit Godde

Die neusten Bewegungsmöglichkeiten von Robotern: Die Forschung und Entwicklung (R&D) von Hard- und Software zur Robotiksteuerung macht weiterhin grosse Fortschritte. Boston Dynamics hat bereits einen zweibeinigen Roboter vorgeführt, der auf Objekte hinauf- und wieder herunterspringen und sogar einen Rückwärtssalto ausführen kann. Das Jet Propulsion Laboratory der NASA beendete erst kürzlich ein Projekt zur Entwicklung eines Systems der künstlichen Intelligenz, mit dem unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (unmanned aerial vehicles, UAV) durch schwieriges Gelände geleitet werden.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Durch Fortschritte im Bereich der Robotik können Roboter oder unbemannte Drohnen sogar in beengten räumlichen Verhältnissen eingesetzt werden, z.B. von den Such- und Rettungsdiensten oder für Aufklärungsflüge, wobei der effektive, gleichzeitige Einsatz einer grossen Anzahl von UAVs möglich ist.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? *aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre*

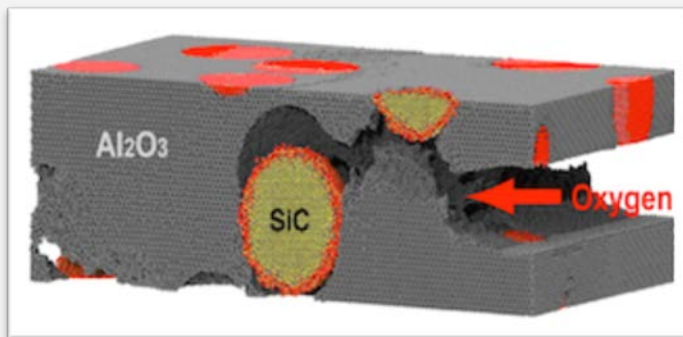


Bildquelle: Bollinger Motors

Wachstum im Markt der Batterien für Elektro-Fahrzeuge: Die Hersteller von Elektro-Fahrzeugen treiben weltweit den Markt für Lithium-Ionen-Batterien an. Die weltweite Produktion könnte auf 275 GWh verdoppelt werden. Die für den Boom in diesem Marktsegment verantwortlichen Hauptakteure sind u.a. Panasonic, LG Chem, Samsung SDI und die chinesischen Unternehmen BYD sowie Contemporary Amperex Technology.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Eine Produktionssteigerung zieht die Senkung der Kosten für Lithium-Ionen-Batterien nach sich. Bei wachsender Nachfrage steigt die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass die Kosten für Elektro-Fahrzeuge im Bereich der Verteidigung und der Sicherheit erheblich sinken. Mittelfristig könnten Elektro-Fahrzeuge daher kosteneffizienter werden als Fahrzeuge mit Verbrennungsmotor. Durch die Massenproduktion von Elektro-Fahrzeugen werden Skaleneffekte für Flottenmanager erzielt.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre



Bildquelle: Argonne National Laboratory

Selbstreparierende Keramik-Matrix-Verbundstoffe (CMC): Wissenschaftler des National Institute for Materials Science in Yokohama, Japan, haben eine Methode zur Anreicherung von Keramik-Matrix-Verbundstoffen mit einer Substanz entwickelt, die dazu führt, dass das Material kleine Risse (100 Mikrometer) selbst repariert, wenn es kurzfristig hohen Temperaturen (1'000 °C) ausgesetzt wird. Durch diese Selbstreparatur-Substanz kann sowohl die Erwärmungsdauer als auch die zur Einleitung der Selbstreparatur erforderliche Temperatur deutlich verringert werden.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Aus Keramikmaterial werden leichte, stabile Komponenten für Fahrzeuge und Flugzeuge hergestellt. Selbstreparierende Keramik-Matrix-Verbundstoffe könnten ein Wegbereiter für die Herstellung einer neuen Generation von Triebwerken sein und auch in Hochtemperatur-Abgassystemen verwendet werden. Auch weitere Verwendungsformen für selbstreparierende Keramik-Matrix-Verbundstoffe sind denkbar, so z.B. in Waffen oder unbemannten Luftfahrzeugen (UAV).

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre



Bildquelle: UCLA Engineering

Neuartige Kühltechnologien: Wissenschaftler arbeiten an der Entwicklung einer Reihe neuer Kühltechnologien, die kleiner und weniger komplex sind als konventionelle Wärmetauscher. Zu den noch im Entwicklungsstadium befindlichen neuartigen Kühltechnologien gehören z.B. die Lichtfilter-Farben, die ihren Beitrag dazu leisten können, die Temperatur in Gebäuden und Fahrzeugen niedrig zu halten, aber auch Flüssigkühlsysteme zur Regulierung der Temperatur von Elektronikbauteilen oder flexible Kühlungsbauteile aus der Festkörpertechnologie.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Thermomanagement ist eine Schlüsselkomponente für das Wohlergehen des Menschen. Neuartige Kühlungen könnten die Entwicklung von temperaturregulierten Uniformen und kleinen, energieeffizienten Kühlschränken für leicht verderbliche Lebensmittel oder Medikamente begünstigen. Mit grösseren Kühlsystemen könnten Fahrzeugmotoren und Elektronikbauteile vor Überhitzen geschützt werden.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? *aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre*



Bildquelle: Jeong Lab, University of Colorado Boulder

Medizinische Sensoren, Daten und KI Durch die Fortschritte bei medizinischen Sensoren können Ärzte weit mehr Daten erhalten als dies früher der Fall war. Biokompatible Sensoren können im Körper aufgenommen werden. Auch die Entwicklung der Haltbarkeit von intelligenten Hautpflastern und ultradünnen Temperatursensoren macht grosse Fortschritte. Die grosse Fülle an medizinischen Daten können in Verbindung mit der künstlichen Intelligenz für die Medizinforschung neue Wege eröffnen und die potenzielle Entwicklung von Frühwarnsystemen für viele Krankheiten ermöglichen.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Angehörige der Armee leben oftmals in eng begrenzten Räumen. Dies bringt ein hohes Krankheitsübertragungsrisiko mit sich. Die Überwachung des Gesundheitszustandes der Mitarbeitenden in Echtzeit kann dazu führen, dass Krankheiten früher diagnostiziert werden können. Insbesondere die Frühdiagnose potenzieller Infektionskrankheiten kann dazu beitragen, dass deren Ausbreitung verhindert wird und vorbeugende Massnahmen getroffen werden können, wie z.B. Schutzimpfungen oder Quarantäne von Risiko-Soldaten.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? *aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre*



Bildquelle: FreshRealm

Lebensmittelsicherheit garantieren: Wissenschaftler entwickeln derzeit verschiedene Technologien, die zur Verbesserung der Lebensmittelsicherheit und der längeren Verwendungsdauer von Lebensmitteln beitragen können. Koreanische Forscher haben bereits ein Nanospray entwickelt, mit dem die Haltbarkeit verderblicher Lebensmittel verlängert werden kann. Schweizer Wissenschaftler haben biologisch abbaubare, ultradünne und lebensmitteltaugliche Temperatursensoren entwickelt. Koreanische Wissenschaftler entwickeln darüber hinaus hochmoderne Sensorsysteme, mit welchen Lebensmittel schnell auf schädliche Bakterien überprüft werden können.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Die Lebensmitteltechnologie kann dazu beitragen, dass die Haltbarkeit der Lebensmittelrationen für Soldaten verlängert und potenziellen Risiken einer Lebensmittelvergiftung vorgebeugt werden kann. Darüber hinaus kann es potenziell zur Kostensenkung beitragen. Lange haltbare Lebensmittel können auch für die Katastrophenhilfe von grosser Bedeutung sein.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre

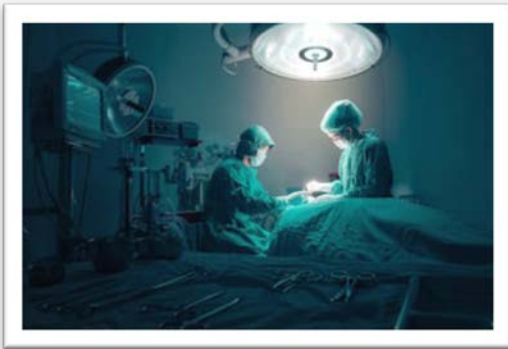


Bildquelle: Yank Design

Fluidkonstruktionen für Wohnräume und Arbeitsplätze: Möbelhersteller und Innenraumgestalter bieten Produkte an, die eine flexiblere Raumnutzung ermöglichen. Es besteht ein steigender Bedarf nach flexibel nutzbaren und schnell in ihrer Funktion veränderbaren Möbelstücken sowie nach Dienstleistungen von Innenraumgestaltern, denn die Einstellungen zu Wohnraum und Arbeitsplatz haben sich grundlegend geändert: Gefragt sind bedarfsgerechte Möglichkeiten der freien Raumnutzung zu unterschiedlichen Zwecken. IKEA hat eine stark optimierte Lieferkette mit dem Ziel entwickelt, preisgünstige Möbel schnell ausliefern zu können, wobei die Anpassungsfähigkeit der Möbel eine grosse Rolle spielt.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Durch die anpassungsfähige Innenraumgestaltung können Räume effizienter genutzt werden. So könnte ein Gebäude z.B. je nach Bedarf variabel als Kaserne, Konferenzgebäude, Datacenter oder Krankenstation nutzbar sein. Dadurch könnten Militärstützpunkte kleiner und effizienter konzipiert werden, was die Mobilität und Anpassungsfähigkeit der Gebäude vor Ort deutlich verbessert.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre



Bildquelle: Sander van der Werf/Shutterstock

Neue Wundverschlussmittel in der Chirurgie: Forscher arbeiten an der Entwicklung neuer biologischer Stoffe für den schnellen, komplikationslosen Wundverschluss mit einer höheren Biokompatibilität als bisher. Wissenschaftler der Universität in Sydney haben ein leichtes, hochempfindliches Molekül hergestellt, das im Kontakt mit Gewebe ein biologisch abbaubares, elastisches Gel bildet. Gecko Biomedical in Paris, Frankreich, bringt ein biokompatibles Photopolymer-Wundverschlussmittel auf den Markt. Das Photopolymer heilt, wenn es UV-Licht ausgesetzt ist, und kann auch in nasser Umgebung sowie in der Gefäßchirurgie eingesetzt werden.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Die Entwicklung von leicht verwendbaren und effizienten biokompatiblen Wundverschlussmitteln für die Chirurgie sollte es den Mitarbeitenden auch mit relativ begrenzter Ausbildung ermöglichen, in Feldspitälern einfache medizinische Massnahmen durchzuführen, so dass die erfahreneren Mediziner mehr Zeit zur Erledigung anderer Aufgaben haben. Diese Wundverschlussmittel stellen im Vergleich zu den bisher in Erste-Hilfe-Sets für die Kampfzonen vorhandenen Verschlussmitteln eine Verbesserung dar, da sie potenziell den Zustand einer verletzten Person stabilisieren helfen, bis die medizinische Notfallevakuierung erfolgt.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre



Bildquelle: Airbus

Intelligente Fahrzeug-Aussenhaut mit Kapazität für die Selbstdiagnose Das Forschungslabor der US-amerikanischen Armee (US Army Research Laboratory) führt ein Projekt zur Entwicklung von Selbstdiagnose-Fahrzeugen durch, die Beschädigungen automatisch erkennen. Im Rahmen dieses Projekts haben Wissenschaftler einen Laminat-Verbundstoff mit einer magnetostruktiven Schicht entwickelt. Dieses magnetostruktive Material reagiert auf Spannungsänderungen, indem es sein magnetisches Feld ändert. Diese Änderung des magnetischen Felds wird umgehend festgestellt und zeigt an, dass die Laminatschicht beschädigt ist.

Was bedeutet dies für die Verteidigung und Sicherheit? Ein Grossteil der Routine-Wartungsarbeiten besteht aus dem präventiven Ersatz von Teilen nach einer bestimmten Nutzungsdauer. Die Überwachung der Abnutzung in Echtzeit, z.B. von Motorenteilen oder Rotorblättern, könnte bei der Fahrzeugwartung zu Kostensenkungen und Zeitersparnis führen.

Wann ist dies von Bedeutung? aktuell/5 Jahre/10 Jahre/15 Jahre

February 2018

P1171

Ensuring Food Freshness and Safety

 By Martin Schwirn (Send us [feedback](#).)

New applications aim to ensure the freshness and safety of foods and beverages from their manufacture to their sale to consumers.

Abstracts in this Pattern:
[SC-2018-01-03-016](#) on KAIST

[SC-2018-01-03-045](#) on ETH Zurich

[SC-2018-01-03-096](#) on The Wave Talk

Researchers are experimenting with new technologies to extend foods' freshness. Researchers at KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology; Daejeon, South Korea) have developed an edible antibacterial nanospray that prolongs the shelf life of some perishable produce by more than a month. The researchers "combined the chemical properties of polyphenol-iron complexes with spray techniques to develop a sprayable nanocoating technique that can be applied to any surface. This new nanocoating process forms nanometer-thick films, allowing for the coating of commodity goods." According to the researchers, this spray method coats produce more quickly than do conventional immersion methods.

Other researchers aim to gain more accurate data about the conditions in which food products ship. Researchers at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich; Zurich, Switzerland) have developed a biocompatible and biodegradable ultrathin temperature sensor that, according to the researchers, could attach to food products such as fish and monitor the products' temperature during transportation between countries. Such monitoring can reveal whether

the products remained in the correct temperature range during shipping, enabling more accurate expiration dates for the products. The sensors could also see use in improving processes that aim to provide ideal conditions for food products during shipping, thereby extending the products' shelf life.

According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta, Georgia), food poisoning kills roughly 3,000 people in the United States every year. Typical approaches in use to test foods and beverages for bacterial contamination are complex, costly, and time consuming, but a new system under development could streamline bacteria detection and aid in making foods and drinks safer. The Wave Talk (Daejeon, South Korea) is developing a sensor system that uses a laser to detect the presence of harmful bacteria in homogeneous liquids. The company claims the system works very quickly, requires no specialist operators, and installs easily on production lines. The Wave Talk has also developed a prototype handheld liquid scanner for consumers and intends eventually to work on technology capable of scanning solid objects for bacteria.

Signals of Change related to the topic:
[SoC981](#) — CPG: C Is for *Change* in Retail

[SoC950](#) — Addressing Food Security

[SoC859](#) — Nanoparticles and Food

Patterns related to the topic:
[P1176](#) — Global Sustenance

[P1166](#) — Dynamics in Grocery Provision

[P0884](#) — Food (of) Concern

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February 2018

P1172

Novel Cooling Technologies

 By Marianne Monteforte (Send us [feedback](#).)

Advanced cooling technologies can benefit a range of industries.
Abstracts in this Pattern:
[SC-2018-01-03-002](#) on cooling buildings

[SC-2018-01-03-067](#) on cooling processors

[SC-2018-01-03-023](#) on cooling mobile phones

Running space-cooling air-conditioning systems during summer months increases businesses' energy consumption and therefore operating costs. To address this problem, some start-ups are developing novel approaches to cool buildings from the outside. For example, start-up SolCold (Herzliya, Israel) is commercializing a light-filtering paint that uses sunlight to cool buildings. The paint absorbs light from the sun and reemits it at a higher, and therefore more energy-carrying, frequency, thereby transferring energy away from the building. Despite the high up-front cost of the paint (\$300 per 100 square meters of coverage), the paint has the potential to offer long-term energy savings by reducing air-conditioning costs.

Novel cooling methods also offer the electronics industry the opportunity to improve the performance of a wide range of components. The need for thermal management is one of the limiting factors that computer engineers face when they attempt to improve the performance of computers. Research efforts to increase the processing power of computer components typically include the development of novel cooling components. For example, engineers at the Fraunhofer Institute for Reliability and Microintegration (Fraunhofer Society for the

Advancement of Applied Research; Munich, Germany) developed a novel liquid-based cooling system capable of cooling microchips from both above and below. The researchers installed microchannel structures in the silicon interposer, which sits between the processor and the printed circuit board. Coolant that flows through the microchannels pulls heat away from the processor.

Novel cooling devices under development could find use in a variety of applications. For example, engineers from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA; Los Angeles, California), and SRI International (Menlo Park, California) are developing a solid-state cooling device that is energy efficient, flexible, and thin (only 5 millimeters thick). In a demonstration, the engineers used a prototype of their cooling device to lower the temperature of a hot smartphone battery by 8°C within five seconds. Further development could enable the device to see use in applications such as personal coolers that users place in their shoes or hat, portable food coolers for use during hiking or camping trips, and even low-power refrigerators that keep heat-sensitive medicines and vaccines cold in regions that have limited access to electricity.

Signals of Change related to the topic:
[SoC991](#) — Self-Assembly and Self-Adaptation

[SoC968](#) — Stronger Materials

[SoC703](#) — ...Energy-Efficiency Gains

Patterns related to the topic:
[P1138](#) — Energy from Everywhere

[P1126](#) — Hot Computing

[P1043](#) — ...Thermoelectric Materials...

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March 2018

P1183

Advances in Metal 3D Printing

By Guy Garrud (Send us [feedback](#).)

Research in 3D printing metal is active, and new commercial developments exist.

Abstracts in this Pattern:

[SC-2018-02-07-046](#) on GE Additive

[SC-2018-02-07-054](#) on GE Healthcare

[SC-2018-02-07-078](#) on Desktop Metal

[SC-2018-02-07-056](#) on LLNL

In late 2017, General Electric's (GE's; Boston, Massachusetts) GE Additive division unveiled the first Beta metal 3D printer it developed as part of its Project A.T.L.A.S (Additive Technology Large Area System). The goal of this project is to develop large-format (on the order of meters) metal 3D printers for key industries, including the automotive and aerospace industries.

GE Additive arose in part from GE's acquiring controlling shares of Concept Laser (Lichtenfels, Germany) and Arcam (Mölnådal, Sweden), which are leaders in the metal-3D-printing space. GE is making use of 3D printing in some of its other divisions as well. For example, GE Healthcare has opened a 3D-printing lab in Sweden that focuses on medical products. The Innovative Design and Advanced Manufacturing Technology Center for Europe in Uppsala, Sweden, uses 3D printers, including metal 3D printers, with robots to augment traditional manufacturing techniques.

Desktop Metal (Burlington, Massachusetts) is commercializing an approach to metal 3D printing that could prove transformative. Current-generation metal 3D printers typically use laser-based techniques, but Desktop Metal's printers use an inkjet-like technology that places layers of metal powder on top of one another and

"sprays layers of wax and a plastic binding agent in very specific patterns. The final printed part is then first placed in a 'debind' fluid that breaks down the wax and most of the plastic before being placed into a furnace where the rest of the binding agent...is burnt off, leaving just the metal."

Desktop Metal claims that its technology enables metal 3D printing at a small fraction of the cost of competing technologies in a small fraction of the time. If the company's technology can deliver on these promises, it could compete not only with other metal-3D-printing technologies but also with some other types of current-generation manufacturing systems.

Another important differentiator in the 3D-printing space is the variety of materials that machines can print. For example, Desktop Metal's machines can print copper, titanium, and steels. Improving the quality and variety of 3D-printing materials is an active area of research. Researchers at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL; Livermore, California) collaborated with researchers from other institutions to develop a new method of printing stainless steel that reportedly triples the strength of the steel and improves the steel's ductility.

Signals of Change related to the topic:

[SoC979](#) — MIT's...Adaptable Materials

[SoC972](#) — Computer-Aided Construction

[SoC968](#) — Stronger Materials

Patterns related to the topic:

[P1160](#) — Toward Mass Customization

[P1108](#) — ...3D-Printing Materials

[P1054](#) — On-Demand Manufacturing...

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March 2018

P1184

Robots' Newest Moves

By David Strachan-Olson (Send us [feedback](#).)

Robotics research—particularly research concerning robotics software and control systems—is giving robots an ever-increasing range of physical capabilities.

Abstracts in this Pattern:

[SC-2018-02-07-043](#) on Atlas

[SC-2018-02-07-075](#) on NASA

[SC-2018-02-07-042](#) on Embodied Intelligence

Researchers continue to endow robots with new physical capabilities that enable them to complete new types of tasks. In 2016, Boston Dynamics (SoftBank Group Corp.; Tokyo, Japan) unveiled a new Atlas robot with the capability to walk over uneven terrain and move boxes with handleless arms. In late 2017, Boston Dynamics released a video of an Atlas robot with impressive new movement capabilities. The video shows the robot jumping vertically a few feet into the air and landing on boxes. Once on a box, the robot could perform a 180-degree jump turn, hop off the box, and even backflip off the box. This robot appears to have leg components that older Atlas robots did not have, and it likely has an improved software control system.

Many new capabilities that robots are gaining are not a product of innovative physical design but a result of rapid advances in robotic intelligence and machine perception. Researchers from NASA's (Washington, DC) Jet Propulsion Laboratory recently completed a two-year research project to develop an artificial-intelligence (AI) system for flying a drone in a cluttered environment. The system uses Google's

(Alphabet; Mountain View, California) Tango mapping technology to collect visual information that the AI uses to fly the drone. To test the system, the team raced custom AI-operated drones around an indoor obstacle course against a drone operated by a human who participates in a drone-racing league. The human-operated drone was ultimately faster than the AI-operated drones but not by a significant margin.

New AI start-up Embodied Intelligence (Emeryville, California) is hoping to apply emerging AI techniques to teach robots new physical skills quickly. The company plans to focus on developing AI technologies that will enable existing industrial robots to learn new skills with minimal hardware modifications. Embodied Intelligence's researchers intend to use the latest advances in deep reinforcement learning, deep imitation learning, and few-shot learning in developing their AI software. Robots that use the company's AI system would be able to learn new skills without the need for explicitly programmed trajectories, which would enable robots to learn new tasks more quickly.

Signals of Change related to the topic:

[SoC996](#) — Industrial Robots...

[SoC971](#) — Robots: Efficiency...

[SoC962](#) — ...Automation's Implications

Patterns related to the topic:

[P1162](#) — Democratization of Robotics

[P1088](#) — Automation Reaches...

[P1042](#) — Robots Diffuse...

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February 2018

SoC997

Sensors, Data, and AI in Health Care

By Peter Batty (Send us [feedback](#).)

Innovative sensors are gathering prodigious amounts of physiological data. With the help of artificial intelligence (AI), these data may improve diagnostic and monitoring applications and enable better treatment outcomes for many people. Three developments contribute to such advances in health care: a proliferation of inexpensive, adaptable sensors; vast amounts of data either in raw form or as an amalgamation from multiple sources; and AI's and data science's learning from these troves of data, turning them into actionable evidence that could diagnose health conditions.

Sensors acquire data and, in general, the closer they are to the subject under investigation, the more accurate their results will be. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA; Silver Spring, Maryland) recently approved a digital pill for use in treating patients with schizophrenia and related conditions. The pill is novel in that it contains an ingestible—and therefore biocompatible—sensor that relays data to a wearable patch when the pill has reached the patient's stomach. The patch then relays these data to a companion smartphone app, which records when the patient took the pill and notifies (with the patient's permission) caregivers and physicians of any missed doses. Proteus Digital Health (Redwood City, California) developed the sensor technology in use in this pill, and the FDA cleared the company to market the technology back in 2012. Biocompatibility and biodegradability are both important features for technologies that see use in and on humans. For example, swallowable devices must not harm the patients who swallow them, and they should not harm the environment when they reach the end of their usefulness. Researchers at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in

Zurich (ETH Zurich; Zurich, Switzerland) have developed a biocompatible and biodegradable ultrathin temperature sensor that, according to the researchers, could attach to food products such as fish and monitor the products' temperature during transportation between countries. This technology highlights three developments: a rapid reduction in sensing-technology costs that makes the technology employable in disposable applications, the proliferation of devices that tie into the Internet of Things to provide ready access to data, and advances in materials science that enable conformal electronics that are biocompatible.

Most recent developments focus on pills and patches that patients or fitness enthusiasts use or wear for only a short period. The durability of devices for use inside or in close contact with the human body is still questionable, and the challenges are numerous. Researchers from the University of Tokyo (Tokyo, Japan) and other institutions have

developed a temporary-tattoo-style sensor patch that a person can wear comfortably for up to a week for medical and athletic applications. The sensor patch is apparently more durable than are similar temporary-tattoo-like technologies such as the gold-leaf temporary tattoos researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts) developed to enable remote control of electronics. The Japanese researchers' sensor patch comprises a gold nanomesh that is supported by a water-soluble polymer. During application of the patch, a spray of water dissolves the polymer, enabling the nanomesh to conform to the wearer's skin. A trial in which multiple subjects wore a sensor patch for a week showed that the patch held up mechanically to repeated bending and stretching and was able to measure electrical activity from

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the wearers' muscles. This work suggests that wearable sensors that monitor physiological data continuously for medical and athletic applications may be able to function for extended periods. In the United Kingdom, the National Health Service (NHS; London, England) Innovation Accelerator is backing RespiraSense—a device developed by PMD Solutions (Cork, Ireland) that sticks to a person's rib cage via an adhesive patch and monitors a wearer's respiration via a single-use piezoelectric sensor that attaches to a reusable plastic housing that contains the processing electronics and rechargeable battery. Because changes in respiration often precede health conditions such as sepsis and pneumonia, an early warning may help to save lives. Like temporary-tattoo-style patches, health-monitoring devices are beginning to feature body-conforming designs that enable patients to wear them for extended periods.

Ubiquitous sensors that record myriad types of physiological data can generate such an overwhelming amount of data that physicians cannot monitor it all continuously. Information technology does not suffer from such a shortcoming, and artificial intelligence—enabled by the capability to learn on the job via machine learning—may be the key to dealing with the torrent of data. For example, IBM Watson Health (IBM; Armonk, New York) offers multiple platforms that use IBM's Watson AI system to help doctors diagnose cancers, discover new drugs, and interpret genetic tests more rapidly

than conventional methods permit. Watson and other information technologies can access not only medical records but also the latest research and use these data to synthesize hypotheses and diagnoses for patients. Alphabet's (Mountain View, California) AI-research subsidiary DeepMind Technologies is working with "hospitals on mobile tools and AI research to help get patients from test to treatment as quickly and accurately as possible" (<https://deepmind.com/applied/deepmind-health>). And researchers at the University of Nottingham (Nottingham, England) have developed AI algorithms capable of estimating with a significant degree of accuracy the likelihood that a patient will experience a cardiovascular event such as a heart attack. The estimations of cardiovascular risk produced by the algorithms were more accurate than those produced by doctors using cardiovascular-risk guidelines developed by the American College of Cardiology (Washington, DC) and the American Heart Association (Dallas, Texas).

Whether data analytics will enable advances in medicine and health care depends on how comfortable individuals and groups will be with sharing across networks the fundamentals of their biology and physiology. If the success of social networks is any indication, the potential privacy-concerns hurdle may represent little of a barrier if the payoff is worthwhile. AI is proving effective in virtually every field in which it is finding use, and AI's progress in health-care applications merits close monitoring.

SoC997

Signals of Change related to the topic:

SoC954 — AI in Unexpected Places
SoC944 — Exploring Biobased Materials
SoC899 — ...Deep Learning...

Patterns related to the topic:

P1109 — Machine Learning's...Data
P1062 — AI Goes...
P1052 — Better Than Human

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SoC1002

Recognizing and Analyzing Faces

By Rob Edmonds (Send us [feedback](#).)

SoC586 — *From Face Recognition to Interpretation* from 2012 notes early examples of face-imaging software’s moving from simply recognizing faces to interpreting and analyzing them. In recent years, face-recognition and face-analysis software have progressed rapidly, as has imaging software in general (see [SoC955 — Vision and Imaging Technologies](#)). Deployments of face-recognition and face-analysis software are increasing in number across commercial and government applications, and faces are becoming valuable data sources. Already, face data can reveal signs of fatigue, disease, and interest in brands. In the long term, software may be able to deduce far more from faces than humans can. Rapidly improving face-recognition and face-analysis systems are creating new opportunities for governments and companies—and new challenges for society.

Even without the ability to perform complex facial analysis, software that can reliably recognize faces is very useful—and a fairly recent development. Talking about speech-recognition technology—which, like face-recognition and face-analysis software, has become more reliable and expanded its scope of uses—machine-learning expert and former Baidu (Beijing, China) chief scientist Andrew Ng said, “Most people underestimate the difference between 95% and 99% accuracy—99% is a game changer” (“Ever better and cheaper, face-recognition technology is spreading,” *Economist*, 9 September 2017; online). Increased reliability in face-recognition software is partly the result of the use of machine-learning software, including deep-learning software, and partly the result of improved camera technologies. For example, Huawei Technologies Co. (Shenzhen, China) has developed a new depth-camera

system that can create a depth model that is ten times more detailed than is the one that Apple’s (Cupertino, California) system creates for its iPhone X’s Face ID system (although Huawei’s device needs ten seconds to create a depth model). Microsoft Corporation’s (Redmond, Washington) Kinect first popularized depth cameras several years ago. Although Kinect was not popular with end users, depth cameras are enjoying a resurgence within smartphones.

Face recognition (rather than face analysis) often serves authentication applications—and many such authentication applications extend far beyond unlocking smartphones. The Chinese market is particularly advanced. Millions of

people in China already use face recognition to authorize smartphone payments. Some bank ATMs (automated teller machines) in China use face recognition, a few physical stores in China are experimenting with the use of face-recognition-based

payment systems, and China Southern Airlines Company (China Southern Air Holding Company; Guangzhou, China) is using face recognition in place of airline boarding passes.

Face recognition, like other biometric solutions, is fairly secure and reduces the need for people to remember passwords; however, the security is not foolproof. Cybersecurity firm Bkav Corporation (Hanoi, Vietnam) has shown that a 3D-printed mask can fool Apple’s Face ID. And security experts have tricked other face-recognition systems with 3D images they created from standard photographs. Nevertheless, newer face-recognition systems are more secure than are older systems—and face recognition can certainly enhance multifactor authentication, which requires several authentication methods.

Rapidly improving face-recognition and face-analysis systems are creating new opportunities and new challenges.

Governments are interested in the use of face recognition for surveillance and law-enforcement applications. Already, police forces scan crowds at sports events and other strategic locations to identify faces already known to authorities — an approach that has led to arrests. China has ambitious plans for crowd scanning. One project aims to connect security and surveillance cameras around the country to face-recognition and artificial-intelligence systems that could track suspects, spot suspicious behaviors, and even predict crime. A current pilot program in Chongqing is testing some of these concepts.

Efforts are under way to use current and emerging technologies to enable face-recognition software to perform complex face analysis and interpretation. Examples of such analysis software range from already-commercial software that can identify certain facial expressions to experimental software that aims to identify lifestyle, health, and character traits that most humans cannot identify from merely looking at faces.

Walmart (Bentonville, Arkansas) has patented a face-recognition system to detect unhappy or frustrated shoppers. Pharmaceutical company Bayer (Leverkusen, Germany) has tested face-scanning technology in Austrian pharmacies to advertise age- and gender-appropriate products. Perhaps more ambitiously, FDNA's (Boston, Massachusetts) Face2Gene can identify potential genetic conditions from facial images. FDNA crowdsources its facial data from real-world patient cases and claims to have data about more than 8,000 rare diseases and genetic disorders. And in a somewhat controversial development, researchers at Stanford University (Stanford, California) trained a face-recognition system to determine people's sexual orientation.

Some systems could combine face-recognition and face-analysis technology with online data. For example, Facebook (Menlo Park, California) has applied for a patent for a crowd-scanning system that uses information from shoppers' Facebook profiles to analyze the shoppers' emotions and brand choices.

Widespread use of face-recognition and face-analysis software concerns some privacy advocates. Bayer stopped its face-scanning project after only two days because of complaints from data-protection organizations. A September 2017 *Atlantic* article expresses concern that US law-enforcement agencies will force people to use their faces to unlock their smartphones, perhaps violating the spirit of the Fifth Amendment, which protects individuals from providing potentially incriminating information. And Adrian Zenz, an academic from the European School of Culture and Theology (Korntal-Münchingen, Germany) is among the people who criticize the Chinese government's use of face-recognition technology for surveillance. Dr. Zenz says that "surveillance technologies are giving the [Chinese] government a sense that it can finally achieve the level of control over people's lives that it aspires to" ("China's watchful eye," *Washington Post*, 7 January 2018; online).

Face-recognition and face-analysis software could change people's relationship with digital technology—and make disconnecting from the digital world difficult for them. Cameras and software can collect detailed data about people even if those people are otherwise disconnected from digital devices. In-store systems might identify people, predict their mood, and perhaps even identify their health conditions. These in-store (or environmental) cameras could link people to online profiles that store new data about them from the camera images. Consumers may monitor and analyze one another. Even without wearable cameras, smartphone apps may scan pictures of friends (and perhaps strangers) to identify and analyze them in myriad ways.

Face-recognition and face-analysis software will continue to improve, becoming more reliable and more capable of performing detailed analyses. Opportunities for companies and governments to leverage the new technology will develop, but emerging societal issues will require resolution.

SoC1002

Signals of Change related to the topic:

SoC955 — Vision and Imaging Technologies
SoC811 — Visionary AI
SoC586 — From Face Recognition...

Patterns related to the topic:

P1022 — Ubiquitous Cameras
P0609 — Imaging in 3D
P0464 — Smartphone Vision

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SoC1003

Living in a Predictive World

By Martin Schwirn (Send us [feedback](#).)

Highly connected networks, ever-more-powerful artificial intelligence (AI), and increasingly comprehensive databases enable researchers and practitioners to foresee a wide range of phenomena at an earlier stage now than they could in the past. Such predictive capabilities enable users to identify issues early and potentially avoid problematic outcomes. As more and more data see collection across an increasingly broad range of fields, many application areas will emerge. This Signal of Change looks at two areas that saw interesting developments in recent years—the areas are distinct but indicate how predictive analytics can find use across application areas. Early detection of medical issues and health crises can help health-care professionals address emerging health threats early. And anticipating criminal behavior can help law enforcement prevent crime or can guide strategies that address criminal developments.

In predicting health issues and identifying problematic situations, novel AI can employ as much knowledge as can human experts—or even more. Researchers at the University of Nottingham (Nottingham, England) have developed AI algorithms capable of estimating with a significant degree of accuracy the likelihood that a patient will experience a cardiovascular event such as a heart attack. The algorithms used data from the medical records of hundreds of thousands of UK patients to generate, test, and refine the predictive models they employ. Similarly, social media's expansive and diverse collection of information—including personal data, pictures, and conversations—enables service providers to identify potentially problematic behavior. For example, Facebook (Menlo Park, California) is developing AI technology capable of spotting posts and comments that suggest, for example, thoughts of self-harm or suicide.

Facebook employees can then check the posts and comments and offer ways for troubled users to seek help. The company is also leveraging the power of its massive community of service users. The suicide-prevention tools the company integrated into its Facebook Live live-streaming service enable users who notice problematic behavior and situations to connect directly with the person streaming or notify Facebook to prevent self-harming.

Government institutions can make use of predictive models to improve health-care policies and strategies more broadly. Recently, the Chicago Department of Innovation and Technology and the Chicago Department of Public Health (both Chicago, Illinois) worked together to develop a model that can predict one week in advance whether specific areas will see an emergence of mosquitos that might carry the West Nile virus. The model uses data from a previously established surveillance-and-control program to generate a score that guides health officials about where and when to conduct mosquito-spraying efforts. The ability to investigate massive databases and correlate information also offers a wide range of application opportunities that will only increase in number as databases grow in size and connect with one another. Researchers at the Washington University School of Medicine (Washington University in St. Louis; Saint Louis, Missouri) have created an algorithm capable of predicting with significant accuracy whether a patient will eventually develop Parkinson's disease. To create the algorithm, the researchers analyzed data from claims that more than 200,000 people made through the Medicare (US Department of Health and Human Services; Washington, DC) national health-care-insurance program from 2004 to 2009. The researchers then identified which

*Algorithms are
guiding strategies
in law enforcement.*

of these more than 200,000 people received a Parkinson's diagnosis in 2009 and which of these people did not. Using only Medicare-claims data and demographic data, the algorithm was able to identify 73% of the people who did and 83% of the people who did not receive a Parkinson's diagnosis in 2009.

New algorithms are also guiding strategies in law enforcement. Axon Enterprise (Scottsdale, Arizona)—formerly Taser International—is a leading provider of body-camera systems and other products for the law-enforcement market. Body-camera systems have seen adoption by law-enforcement agencies across the United States, and Axon is developing an AI platform capable of reading and analyzing the stream of video data coming from police officers' body-camera systems in real time. The long-term goal is to develop systems that anticipate illegal activity.

The large communities of social-media users and social-media services' ability to capture information in real time can also find use in preventing criminal behavior by identifying developing issues early. For example, a recent study by researchers at Cardiff University (Cardiff, Wales) showed that analysis of Twitter's (San Francisco, California) social network could enable detection of potentially dangerous situations before they escalate. The researchers analyzed 1.6 million tweets that people posted during the lead-up to the riots in London, England, in 2011, using event-detection algorithms to cluster tweets with similar content. The researchers found that some people started tweeting about disruptive and violent events as much as an hour before police became aware of them. Algorithms capable of flagging posts about events as people post them on social-media networks could augment the event-detection methods already in use by law-enforcement agencies. Similarly, analysis of other types of networks can highlight potential geopolitical-

crisis spots. Western Union Company (Meridian, Colorado) runs one of the world's largest money-transfer businesses. The company has developed a big-data-analytics operation that is capable of spotting impending human disasters before they reach the attention of governments. Because money transfers are highly sensitive to flows of migrants and emergencies, Western Union's ability to follow the money gives it the capacity to sense emerging challenges. Many flows of cash are remittances sent by workers living abroad to their families back home, and they constitute a stable set of flows in the Western Union network, which includes some 550,000 offices in 130 countries (many of which operate in partnership with local convenience stores, shops, and so on). When people are trying to escape from areas that are on the brink of civil war or about to experience economic collapse, remittances jump; likewise, when people escape to new places—from Syria to Greece, for example—destination countries of remittances change. Because Western Union tracks the names of senders and recipients, the amounts of money people are sending, and the destinations of money, the company collects data that it can use to warn of impending crises. For example, Western Union agents in Greece saw an uptick in transfers from and to people with Arabic-sounding names just as the Syrian and North African refugee crises were starting.

Many of the above applications just look at a causal relationship between medical information and diseases or provide real-time information that was previously unavailable. The term *predictive* therefore relates to the need to take action rather than to the development of a particular situation. Nevertheless, the use of applications that provide a head start for medical personnel, law-enforcement agents, and professionals in many other industries could make the difference between success and failure in addressing emerging issues.

SoC1003

Signals of Change related to the topic:

SoC920 — Halt the Epidemics!
SoC885 — Uncertain Predictability...
SoC857 — Guesswork Computing

Patterns related to the topic:

P1163 — Self-Repairing Machines...
P0913 — Certainty of Uncertainty
P0779 — The Future of Forecasting

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