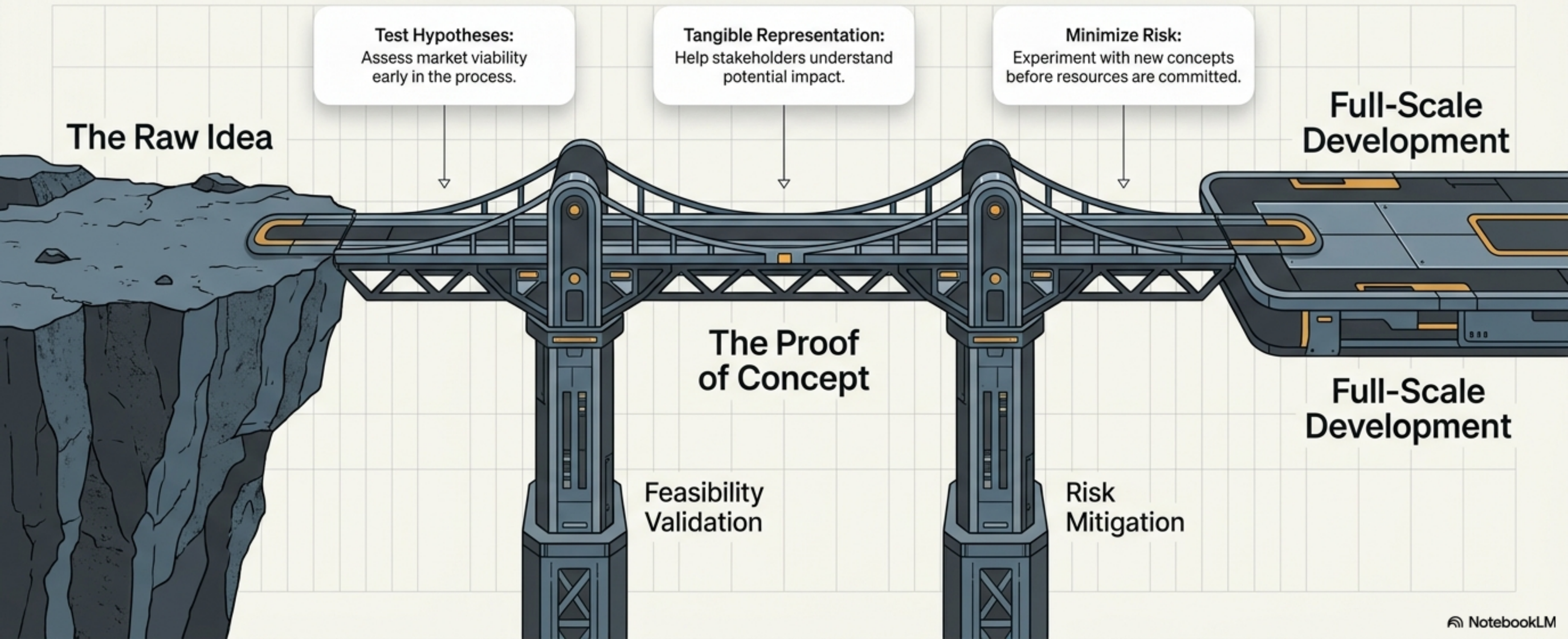


Proof of Concept Telemetry: Measuring Innovation Success

A diagnostic framework for validating feasibility, mitigating risk, and justifying capital investment.



The PoC is the bridge between raw ideas and massive capital investment.



The PoC Evaluation Dashboard:

Three Pillars of Measurement



The Hard Numbers (Quantitative)

Focus: Financial outcomes.

1. Revenue Generation

2. Cost Savings

3. ROI



The Human Element (Qualitative)

Focus: Stakeholder impact.

1. Customer Feedback
& Satisfaction

2. Employee Engagement



The Strategic Horizon (Operational & IP)

Focus: Long-term implications.

1. Time-to-Market

2. Innovation & IP

3. Lessons Learned

Tracking direct financial viability and operational efficiency.



Revenue Generation

- ✓ Measures initial sales during pilot phases
- ✓ Tracks projected revenue streams
- ✓ Models customer acquisition strategies



Cost Savings

- ✓ Measures direct reductions (labor, material waste)
- ✓ Captures indirect savings (supply chain, inventory costs)

Defining the ultimate financial benchmark: Return on Investment.

The diagram illustrates the ROI calculation using a sequence of boxes and mathematical operators. The first box contains the formula $[(\text{Revenue} + \text{Savings}) - \text{Investment}] \div \text{Investment} = \text{ROI}$. Below this, four boxes provide specific values: \$300,000 and \$50,000 are connected by a vertical line to the first box; \$100,000 is connected by a vertical line to the first subtraction operator; another \$100,000 is connected by a vertical line to the second division operator. To the right of the equation, the result is displayed in large orange text as 350% (or 3.5x).

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\text{Revenue} + \text{Savings}) - \text{Investment}] \div \text{Investment} = \text{ROI} \\ & \begin{array}{l} \$300,000 \quad \$50,000 \\ \$100,000 \quad \$100,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

350%
(or 3.5x)

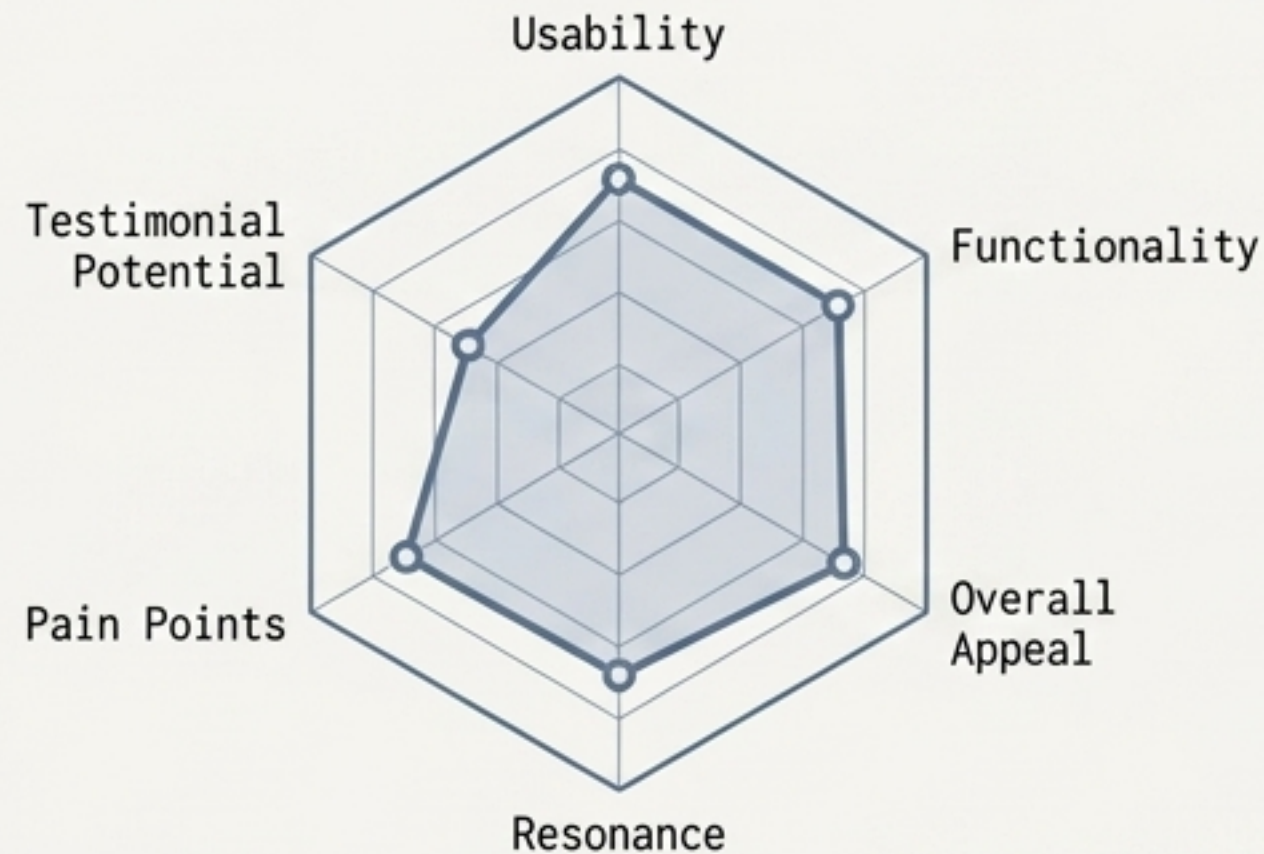
This metric justifies the initial investment and serves as a benchmark for future projects.

Balancing the ledger: Quantitative vs. Qualitative telemetry.

Category	Data Type & Primary Source	Key Output	Risk Mitigated
Financials (Quantitative)	Hard Data: Market Analysis & Operational Ledgers	Financial Viability & Efficiency	Financial Loss
Human Experience (Qualitative)	Soft Data: User Interviews, Surveys & Focus Groups	Usability, Functionality & Innovation Culture	Market Rejection & Internal Burnout

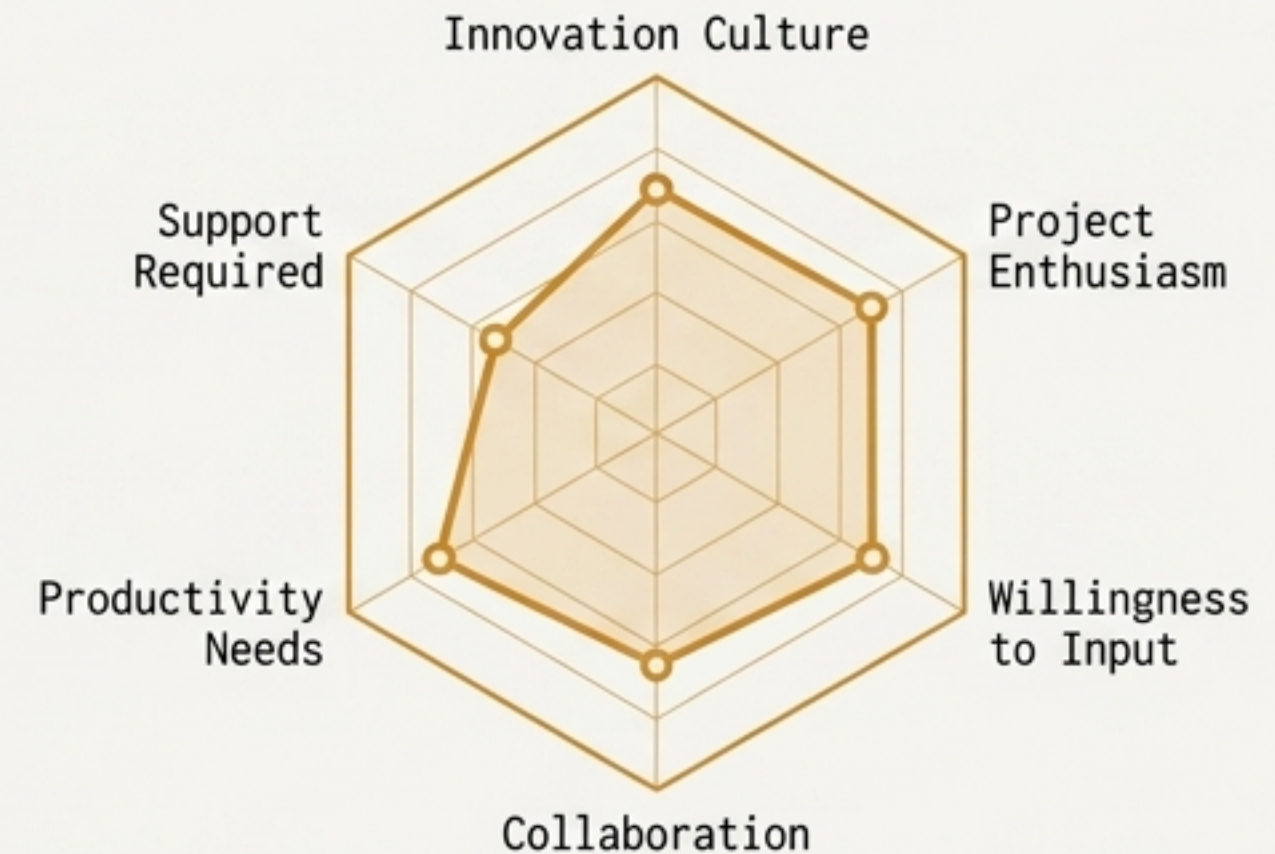
Measuring qualitative impact across the internal and external divide.

Outward Facing: Customer Feedback



- Evaluates usability, functionality, and overall appeal.
- Identifies features that resonate and pain points needing addressing.
- Generates testimonials and case studies for scaling investment.

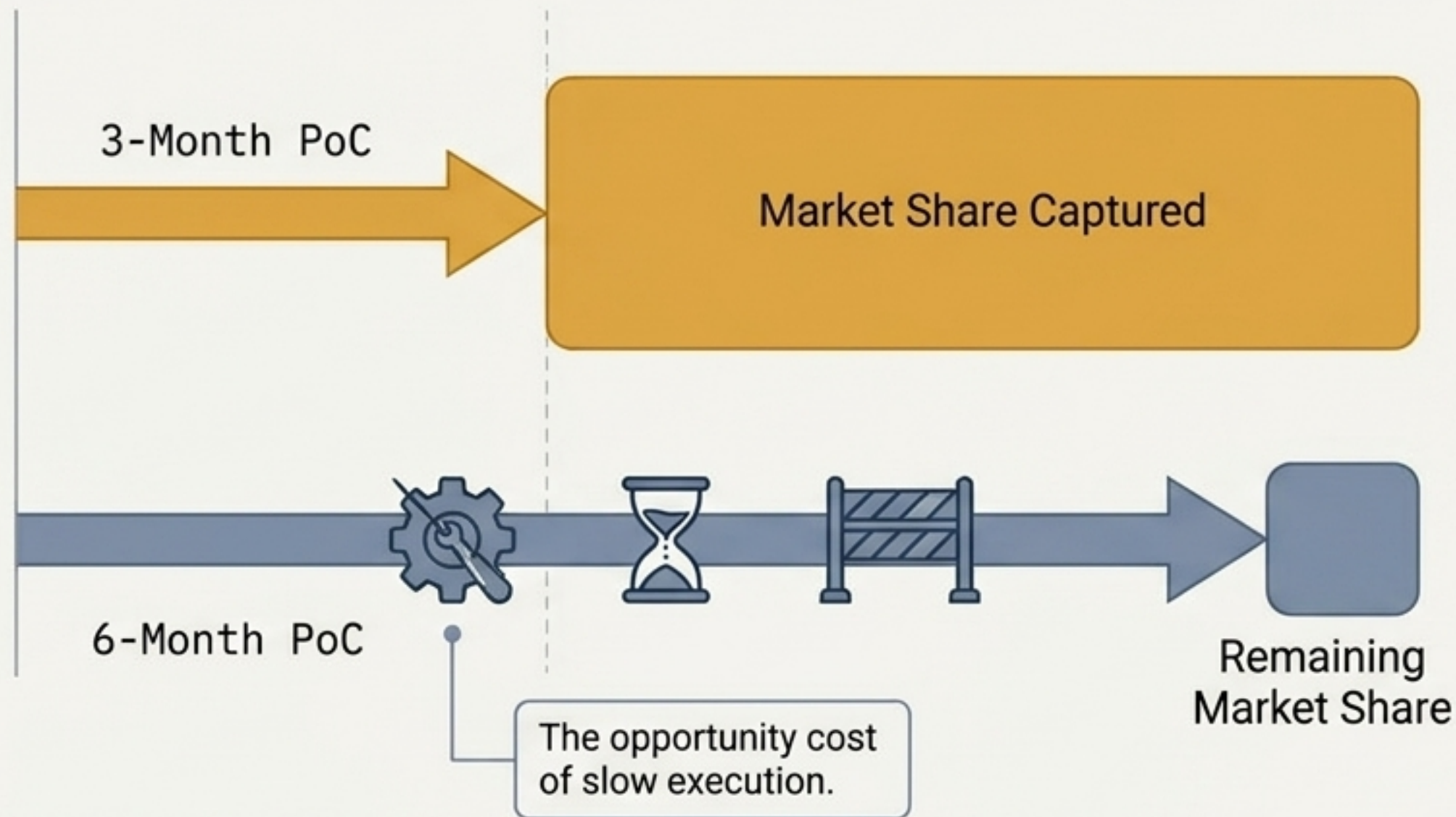
Inward Facing: Employee Engagement



- Measures internal innovation culture and project enthusiasm.
- Assesses willingness to provide input and collaborate.
- Identifies where additional support is needed to boost productivity.

Speed dictates market capture, while IP secures long-term value.

The Time-to-Market Funnel



Right 40% Zone

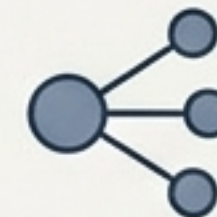
Long-Term Value Metrics



Patents filed or granted.

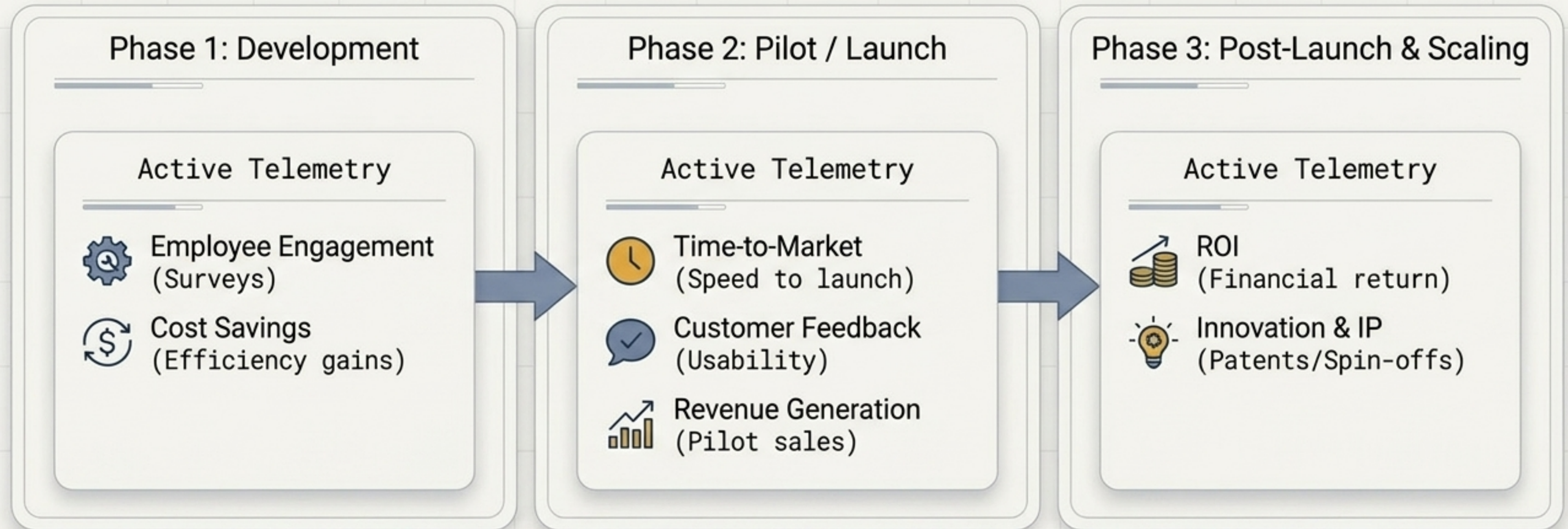


Trademarks secured.



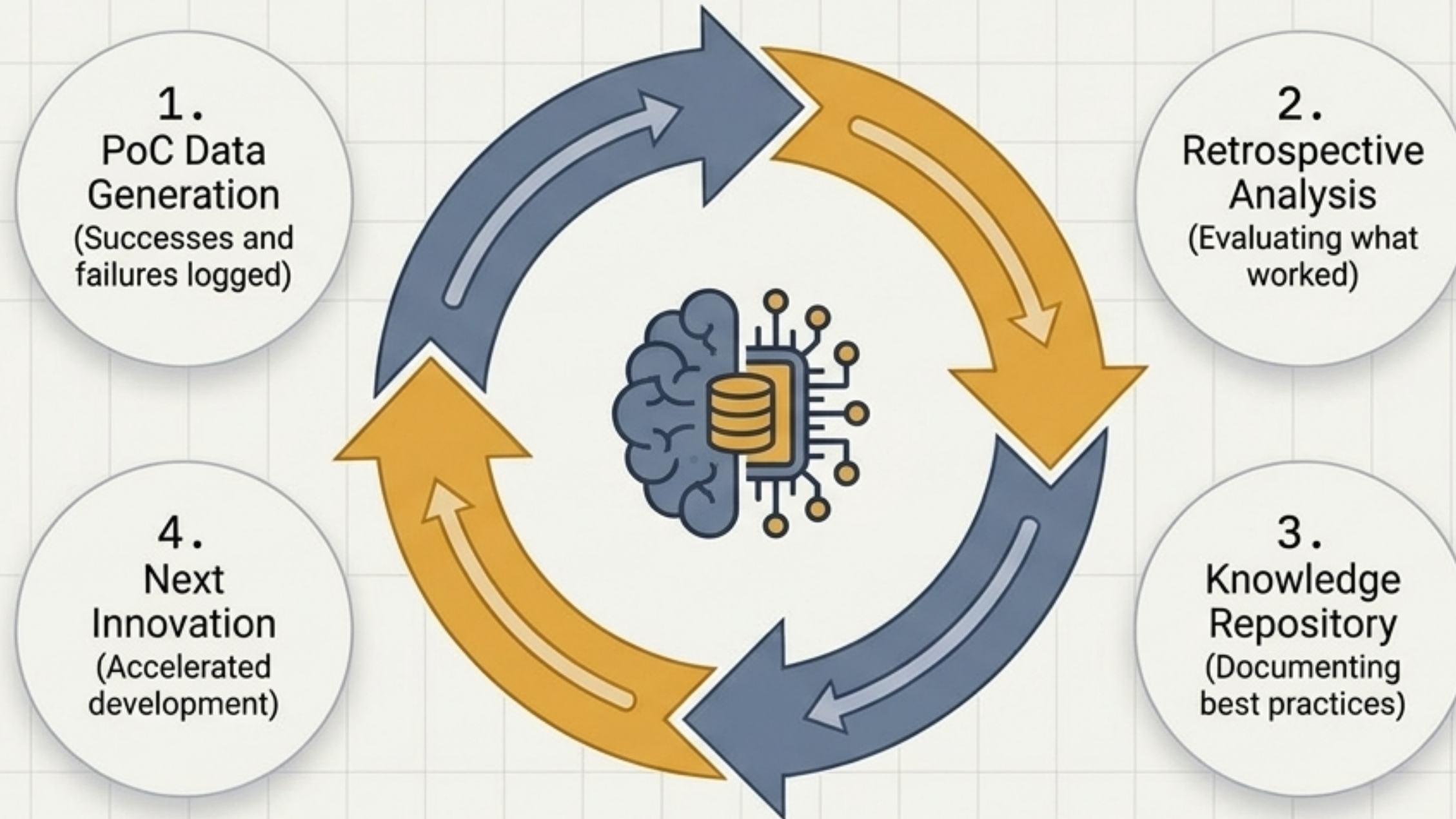
Number of spin-off projects generated.

The PoC Lifecycle Map: Continuous telemetry across project phases.



Key Takeaway: PoC evaluation is a continuous telemetry stream, not a single endpoint review.

The Meta-Metric: Transforming localized data into institutional memory.



A culture that establishes continuous feedback loops guarantees that even a failed PoC yields a successful institutional lesson.