

Oliver Ibert

Relational Distance: Socio-Cultural and Time-Spatial Tensions in Innovation Practices



1. Introduction

- 2. What is relational distance?
- 3. Divergent practices and their geographies
- 4. Implications



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"Relational distance"

An operational definition

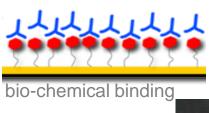
- (1) Multidimensionality → notion as a heuristic device
- (2) Social effect → dynamic spatiality
- (3) Enacted in practice → time-spatial conflicts

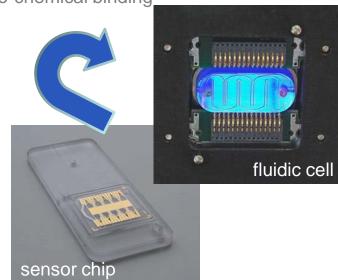


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Two role models: the 'scientist' vs. the 'developer'

Unfolding

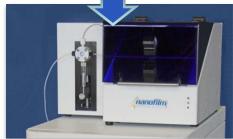




Maturation









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The 'scientist'

The 'developer'

Knowledge practices

Test measurements

Nesting of experimental work

Interaction patterns

Researcher-researcher interaction

- → Negotiating technical interdependencies
- → Resource allocation



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The 'scientist'

The 'developer'

Spatiality

Local practices

Trans-local preconditions



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The 'scientist'

The 'developer'

Knowledge practices

Test measurements

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Interaction patterns

Researcher-researcher interaction

→ Negotiating technical interdependencies

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Application measurements

De-bugging

Researcher-user interaction

- → Transient contacts
- → Focused interaction
- → Presentation
- → Application
- → Transaction
- → Customer complaints



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The 'scientist'

The 'developer'

Spatiality

Local practices

Trans-local preconditions

Multi-local practices

- → Face-to-face interaction
- → Interaction in context
- → Creation of local contexts for interaction
- → Blended interaction



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Time-spatial conflicts

Dislocation - 'being close but feeling far' (Wilson et al. 2008)

Knowledge allocation

Opportunity costs (Schwanen 2007)



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Implications for intellectual capital debates

In innovation practices intellectual capital is usually not only distributed among actors but also distributed in space

Mobility (of people and artifacts) is essential for localizing, mobilizing and exploiting knowledge

The role of places is essential for the localization of knowledge



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Thank you very much!

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