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Fields of Concentration:

Primary fields: Macroeconomics, Economic Growth, and Innovation Secondary fields: Spatial Economics, International Trade

Desired Teaching:

Macroeconomics

Comprehensive Examinations Completed:

2020 (Oral): Macroeconomics (*with distinction*), International Trade 2019 (Written): Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

Dissertation Title: Essays on Economic Growth

Committee:

Professor Fabrizio Zilibotti (Co-Chair) Professor Michael Peters (Co-Chair) Professor Samuel Kortum

Degrees:

Ph.D., Economics, Yale University, 2024 (expected)
M.Phil., Economics, Yale University, 2021
M.A., Economics, Yale University, 2020
M.A., Economics, PUC-Rio, 2018
B.A., Economics, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), 2015

Fellowships, Honors, and Awards:

University Dissertation Fellowship, 2023 Cowles Foundation & Economic Growth Center Fellowship, 2018 – 2023 Doctoral Fellowship, Yale University, 2018–2022 CNPq full scholarship for master's degree program, 2016-2018 Summer Research paper award, PUC-Rio, 2017 Undergraduate Independent Research Program scholarship, from CAPES, 2012-2015

Teaching Experience:

Spring 2022, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Aleh Tsyvinski and Dr. William Hawkins, Introductory Macroeconomics (Undergraduate), Yale University

Fall 2021, Teaching Assistant to Prof. William Nordhaus, Intermediate Macroeconomics (Undergraduate), Yale University

Spring 2021, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Fabrizio Zilibotti, Intermediate Macroeconomics (Undergraduate), Yale University

Fall 2020, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Ilse Lindenlaub and Dr. Marnix Amand, Intermediate Macroeconomics (Undergraduate), Yale University

Fall 2017, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Tiago Berriel, Macroeconomics II (Graduate), PUC-Rio

Spring 2017, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Diogo Guillén, Empirical Macroeconomics (Graduate), PUC-Rio

Research Experience:

NBER, Innovation Research Boot Camp (2023)

Research Papers:

"Embracing the Future or Building on the Past? Growth with New and Old Technologies" (2023), *Job Market Paper*

"Spatial Consequences of Corruption: Entry and Location Decisions of Firms" with Alvaro Cox, (2023)

"International Macroeconomic Vulnerability" with D. Guillen, M. Garcia, and J. Velloso, Journal of International Money and Finance, Revise & Resubmit, (2023) Insper Working Paper (2022), PUC-Rio Working Paper n. 691 (2022)

"Directed Technical Change and Technology Diffusion" (2023)

Seminar and Conference Presentations:

Brazilian Econometric Society, 2017 meeting

Languages:

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References:

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Dissertation Abstract

Embracing the future or building on the past? Growth with new and old technologies [Job Market Paper]

Emerging technologies draw significant attention from policymakers and society. For instance, the National Science Foundation (NSF) often supports research in new areas, as in the 'NSF 10 Big Ideas' project, which channels millions of dollars into quantum computing. This raises important questions: Should governments and public agencies provide selective support to the development of new technologies instead of older and mature ones? Are market incentives alone not sufficient to optimally allocate our innovative resources across these different technologies?

To address such questions, I start by documenting how society has balanced innovation between new and old technologies over time. Using two centuries of patent data and the technological classification of the US Patent Office, I present two new facts. First, the cross-sectional distribution of innovation efforts (measured by the flow of new patents) across technologies of different ages has a pronounced hump shape. Most of the patents at a point in time build on technologies whose emergence dates from 70-100 years before – such as 'Wave transmission lines and networks' in 2000, and 'Electrical generator or motor structure' in 1900. Second, this hump-shaped distribution is stationary, remaining remarkably stable throughout the entire 20th century in the US.

Next, I construct a novel innovation-led growth model with vintage technologies in the spirit of Arrow (1962) and the theories of General Purpose Technology (Helpman and Trajtenberg, 1994). Technologies with increasing productivity potential emerge over time in the frontier – but must compete with older ones already perfected and streamlined. Firms face a trade-off between directing innovation towards new technologies (embracing the future), whose intrinsic potential is higher, or further pushing the development of older technologies that are already very productive and for which the standing on shoulders of giants' effect is stronger (building on the past). Despite the large state space, the model is tractable: I analytically characterize the stationary distribution of R&D across technologies and show that it can match the empirically observed hump shape.

Crucially, my theory highlights that the allocation of research is inefficient under a laissez-faire policy. Profit-maximizing firms overinvest in mature technologies and spend too little on improving nascent technologies close to the frontier. Although the social value of innovation is higher than the private value for all technologies due to knowledge spillovers, this gap is more pronounced for nascent technologies, whose potential improvements are largely yet undisclosed. Contrary to the hump-shaped distribution observed in laissez-faire conditions, the socially optimal number of discoveries (patents) monotonically declines as technologies age.

The theory predicts quantitatively significant productivity (and welfare) losses from underinvestment in new technologies. To assess these effects, I calibrate the model to the abovementioned data on patent flows, as well as to information on the age profile of patent valuations. Implementing the socially optimal allocation of research initially leads to a growth slowdown, as it channels more resources into nascent, albeit initially less productive, technologies. However, this decline is temporary. After 15 years, growth in the optimal plan exceeds the growth under Laissez-faire. The gains are sizeable. Over the course of a century, the average annual growth rate is 2.18%, which compares to 2% in the Laissez-faire scenario.

In conclusion, innovation policies that selectively support nascent technologies at the expense of well-established paradigms can yield large productivity and welfare gains.

<u>Spatial Consequences of Corruption: Entry and Location Decisions of Firms</u>, with Alvaro Cox

In many developing countries, corruption is a pervasive phenomenon, widespread across districts and local officials. This paper studies the impact of corruption on the spatial distribution of economic activity and its dynamic effects on local and aggregate growth. Our investigation focuses on a federal policy in Brazil that randomly selected local governments for audits on the use of public funds received through transfers. While evidence suggests this program effectively reduced corruption and enhanced political accountability, its implications for firms remain less understood. For example, diminishing corruption could optimize the allocation of procurement contracts by prioritizing efficiency over political connections, fostering competition. Building upon Colonnelli and Prem (2022), we use a difference-in-differences analysis to reveal the positive impact of corruption reduction on local economic activity. As all eligible municipalities were aware of the policy, this approach captures the relative effects of audits on firm outcomes. To discern the policy's aggregate effects, we develop a spatial model wherein firms' entry decisions and choice of production locations are endogenously determined. Variations in corruption levels influence relative productivity and potentially lead to misallocation. In our model, audited municipalities witness a more significant decrease in corruption, creating favorable conditions for business initiation. We derive equations from the model that directly correspond to the empirical difference-in-differences coefficient. This relationship between the model's structural parameters and empirical findings enables us to estimate the upper and lower bounds of the policy's aggregate impact.

Directed Technical Change and Technology Diffusion [Preliminary draft available under request]

This paper extends existing models of Directed Technological Change (DTC) by integrating insights from the technology diffusion literature to investigate the dynamics of technology replacement and coexistence. Unlike conventional DTC models rooted in the works of Acemoglu and Zilibotti (2001) and Acemoglu (1998, 2002), the proposed framework accounts for scenarios where emerging technologies progressively supplant their predecessors following an S-shaped adoption curve. I show that if ideas get harder to find within a technology, the model may not exhibit path dependence, as predicted by standard DTC models. Leveraging the text from patents spanning nearly two centuries, I build a novel dataset that tracks innovation flows for a set of critical technologies related to sectors such as communication, transportation, and energy. I calibrate the model to the steelmaking industry in 1890-1935. I find that the declining technology during the time, the Bessemer process, was responsible for 15% of the total productivity growth.