# **Roadmapping the Communications Value Chain**



#### Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan School of Management

### One View of the Communications Value Chain

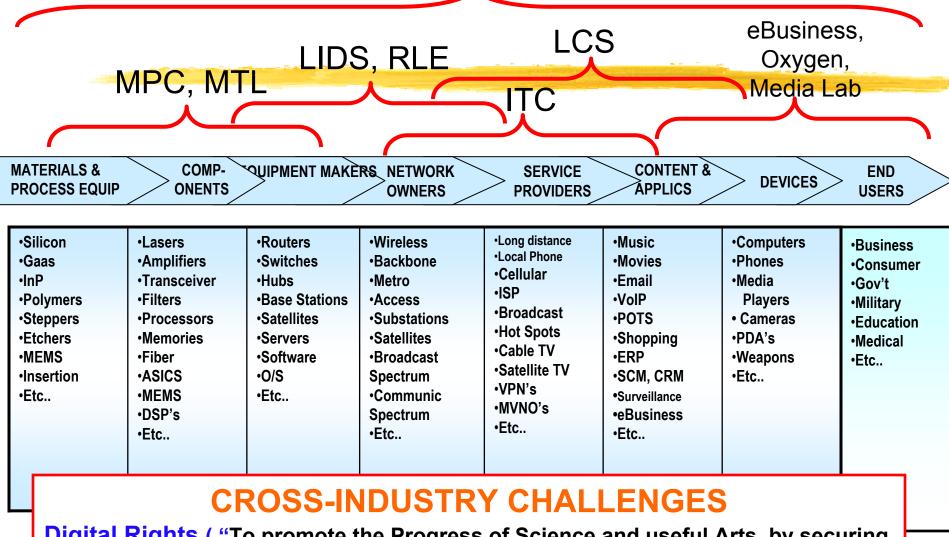
Silicon Gaas InP Polymers Steppers Etchers MEMS Insertion Etc	•Lasers •Amplifiers •Transceiver •Filters •Processors •Memories •Fiber •ASICS •MEMS •DSP's •Etc	•Routers •Switches •Hubs •Base Stations •Satellites •Servers •Software •O/S •Etc	•Wireless •Backbone •Metro •Access •Substations •Satellites •Broadcast Spectrum •Communic Spectrum •Etc	•Long distance •Local Phone •Cellular •ISP •Broadcast •Hot Spots •Cable TV •Satellite TV •VPN's •MVNO's •Etc	•Music •Movies •Email •VoIP •POTS •Shopping •ERP •SCM, CRM •Surveillance •eBusiness •Etc	•Computers •Phones •Media Players • Cameras •PDA's •Weapons •Etc	•Business •Consume •Gov't •Military •Education •Medical •Etc

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**Access Architecture** 

#### **Proposed MIT Communications Roadmap** Consortium



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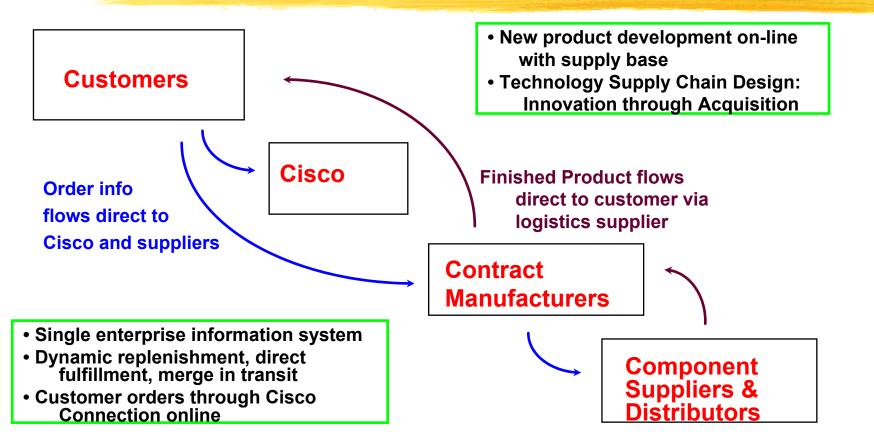
Access Architecture

Prof. C. Fine, MIT

### Roadmap Components: Dynamic Analyses

- 1. Business cycle dynamics (e.g., systems dynamics-like models of the bullwhip effect)
- 2. Industry structure dynamics (e.g., double helix in *Clockspeed*)
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- 5. Regulatory Policy Dynamics (Cross-National, Cross Sector)

# **Cisco's End-to-End Integration for its Fulfillment Supply Chain**



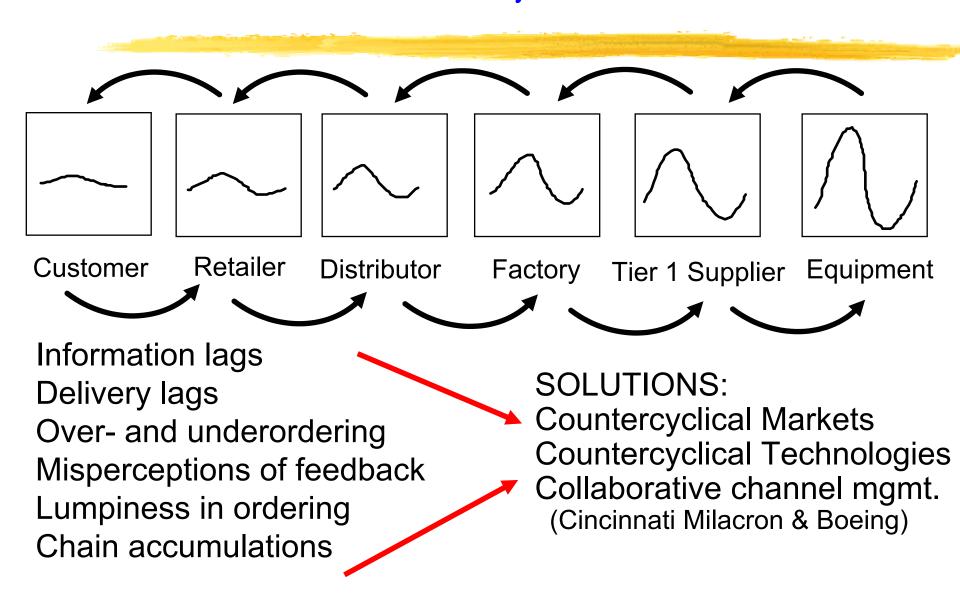
### Basic Design Principle: Arm's length Relationship with Fulfillment Chain Partners

# Cisco's Strategy for Technology Supply Chain Design

- 1. Integrate technology around the router to be a communications network provider.
- 2. Leverage acquired technology with
  - sales muscle and reach
  - end-to-end IT
  - outsourced manufacturing
  - market growth
- 3. Leverage venture capital to supply R&D

Basic Design Principle: Acquisition Relationship with Technology Chain Partners

### Volatility Amplification in the Supply Chain: "The Bullwhip Effect"



### Supply Chain Volatility Amplification: Machine Tools at the tip of the Bullwhip

"We are experiencing a 100-year flood." J. Chambers, 4/16/01

See "Upstream Volatility in the Supply Chain: The Machine Tool Industry as a Case Study," E. Anderson, C. Fine & G. Parker *Production and Operations Management,* Vol. 9, No. 3, Fall 2000, pp. 239-261.

# LESSONS FROM A FRUIT FLY: CISCO SYSTEMS

- 1. KNOW YOUR LOCATION IN THE VALUE CHAIN
- 2. UNDERSTAND THE DYNAMICS OF VALUE CHAIN FLUCTUATIONS
- 3. THINK CAREFULLY ABOUT THE ROLE OF VERTICAL COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
- 4. INFORMATION AND LOGISTICS SPEED DO NOT REPEAL BUSINESS CYCLES OR THE BULLWHIP.

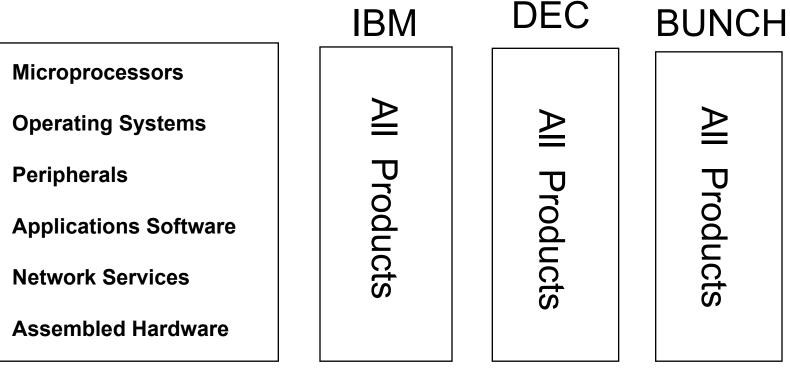
# **Bonus Question:** How does clockspeed impact volatility?

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Vertical Industry Structure with Integral Product Architecture

### Computer Industry Structure, 1975-85



(See A. Grove, Intel; and Farrell, Hunter & Saloner, Stanford)

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### Horizontal Industry Structure with Modular Product Architecture

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### Computer Industry Structure, 1985-95

Microprocessors	Intel Moto	AMD etc
Operating Systems	Microsoft Mac	Unix
Peripherals	HP Epson Seagate	etc etc
Applications Software	Microsoft Lotus Novell	etc
Network Services	AOL/Netscape Microsoft EDS	etc
Assembled Hardware	HP Compaq IBM Dell	etc

(See A. Grove, Intel; and Farrell, Hunter & Saloner, Stanford)

### THE DYNAMICS OF PRODUCT ARCHITECTURE AND VALUE CHAIN STRUCTURE: THE DOUBLE HELIX

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See Fine & Whitney, "Is the Make/Buy Decision Process a Core Competence?"

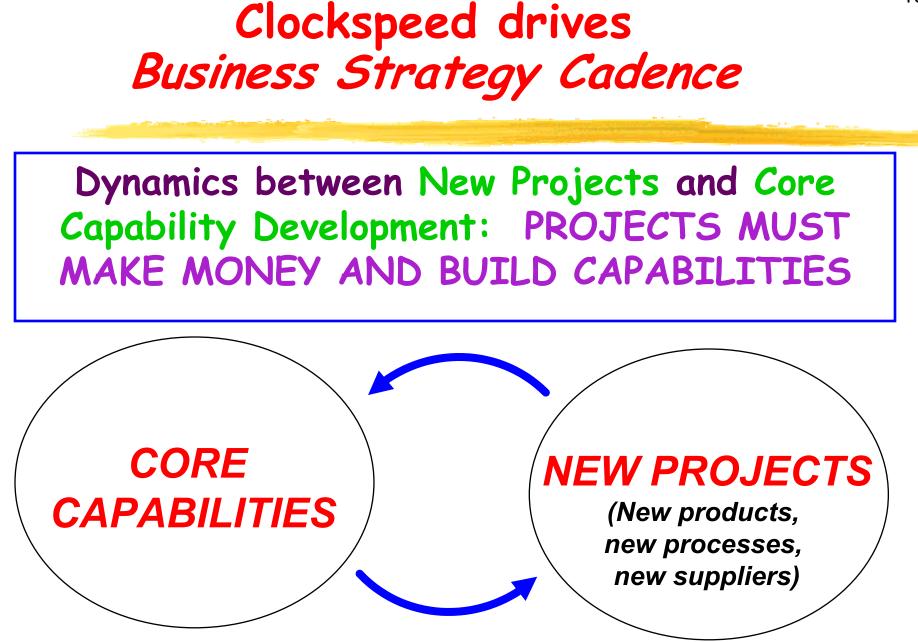
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# ALL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IS TEMPORARY

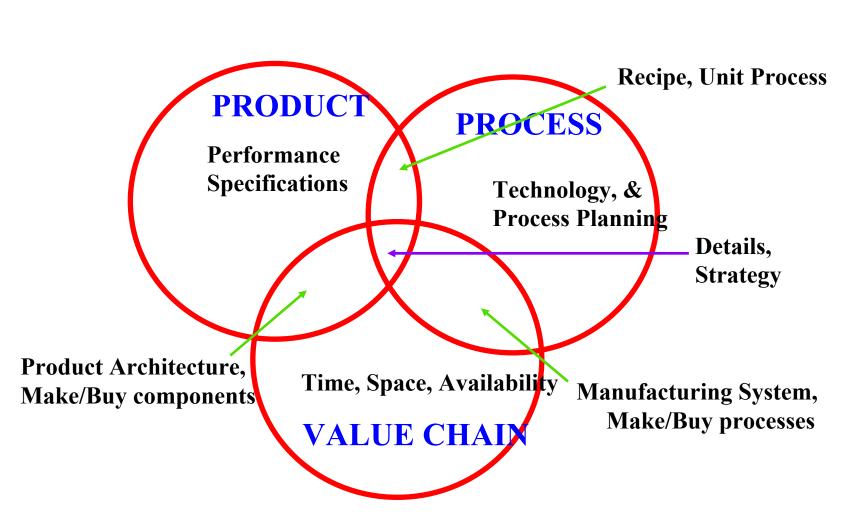
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- Autos:
- *Ford* in 1920, *GM* in 1955, *Toyota* in 1990
- **Computing:** IBM in 1970, DEC in 1980, Wintel in 1990
- World Dominion:
- Greece in 500 BC, Rome in 100AD, G.B. in 1800
- Sports:
- Bruins in 1971, Celtics in 1986, Yankees no end
- The faster the clockspeed, the shorter the reign



See Leonard-Barton, D. Wellsprings of Knowledge

### IMPLEMENTATION OF VALUE CHAIN DESIGN: EMBED IT IN 3-D CONCURRENT ENGINEERING



### ARCHITECTURES IN 3-D INTEGRALITY VS. MODULARITY

#### *Integral product architectures* feature close coupling among the elements

- Elements perform many functions
- Elements are in close spacial proximity
- Elements are tightly synchronized
- Ex: jet engine, airplane wing, microprocessor

#### Modular product architectures feature separation among the elements

- Elements are interchangeable
- Elements are individually upgradeable
- Element interfaces are standardized
- System failures can be localized
- Ex: stereo system, desktop PC, bicycle

### VALUE CHAIN ARCHITECTURE

**Integral value-chain architecture** 

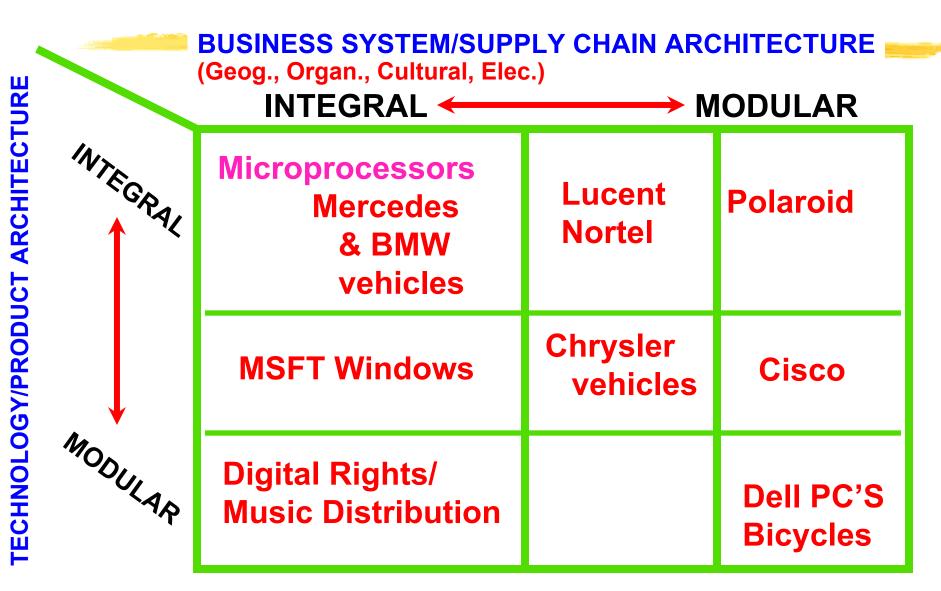
features close proximity among its elements

- Proximity metrics: Geographic, Organizational Cultural, Electronic
  - Example: Toyota city
  - Example: Ma Bell (AT&T in New Jersey)
  - Example: IBM mainframes & Hudson River Valley

Modular value-chain architecture features multiple,

- interchangeable supplier and standard interfaces
- Example: Garment industry
- Example: PC industry
- Example: General Motors' global sourcing
- Example: Telephones and telephone service

### ALIGNING ARCHITECTURES: BUSINESS SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS



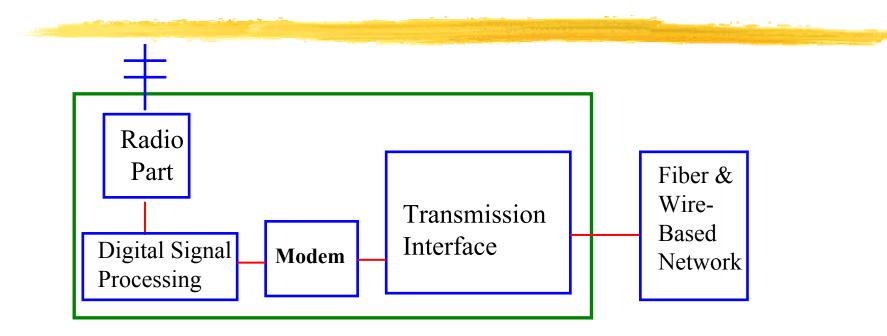
### OPTICAL TELECOM VALUE CHAIN: MINI CASE EXAMPLE

NORTEL NETWORKS plays at at least three levels of the Optical Network Telecom value chain:

- 1. Network design & installation
- 2. Modules (OC-192 network elements)
- 3. Components (lasers, amplifiers)
- QUIZ: Should Nortel sell their components business?
- Hint: How likely are the scenarios of:
  - An Intel Inside effect in components?
  - Networks become sufficiently modular as to be assembled by the customer?

### WIRELESS VALUE CHAIN:MINI CASE EXAMPLE

Wireless Base Stations (WSB'S) comprise 4 key subsystems:



WSB architectures are -integral & proprietary Suppliers include: Nortel, Moto, Ericsson, Siemens, Nokia Disruptive Modem advances (e.g., MUD) can double Base Station Capacity

#### Modular WSB's might

(1) Stimulate new WSB entrants (ala Dell)

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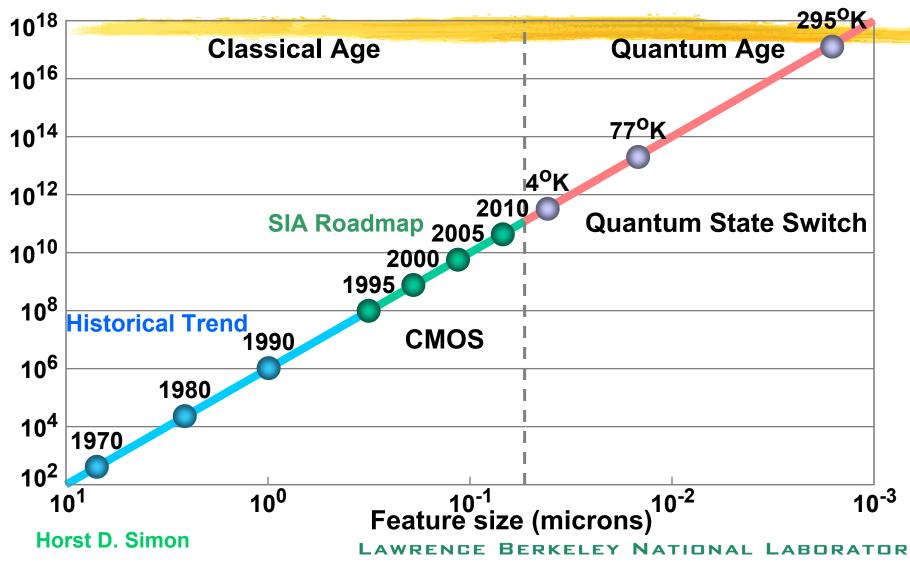
- (2) Stimulate standard subsystem suppliers
- (3) lower prices to the network operators
- (4) Speed base station performance imp.
- (5) Increase demand for basestations due to improved price-performance ratios.

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# **Roadmap for Electronic Devices**

#### Number of chip components



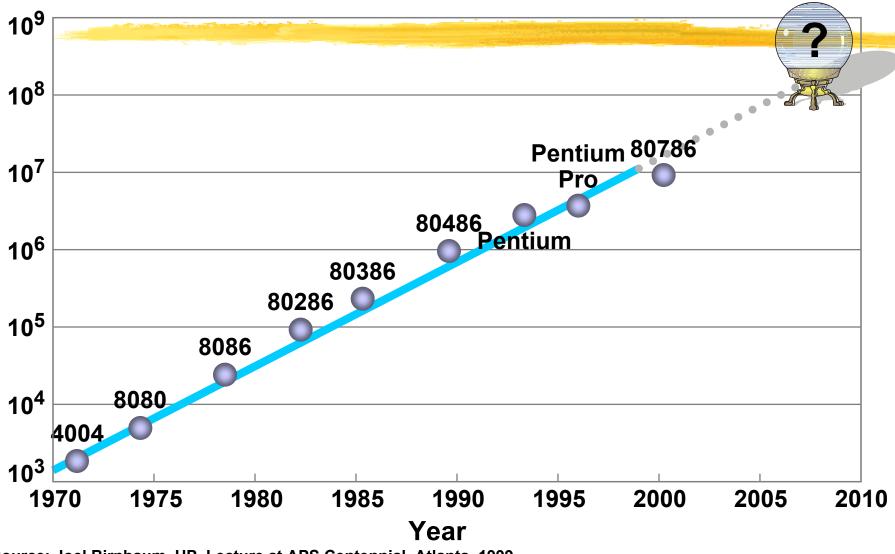
### International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors '99

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Year	2005	2008	2011	2014
Technology (nm)	100	70	50	35
DRAM chip area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	526	603	691	792
DRAM capacity (Gb)	8		64	
MPU chip area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	622	713	817	937
MPU transistors (x10 <sup>9</sup> )	0.9	2.5	7.0	20.0
MPU Clock Rate (GHz)	3.5	6.0	10.0	13.5

### Moore's Law

#### **Transistors per chip**



Source: Joel Birnbaum, HP, Lecture at APS Centennial, Atlanta, 1999

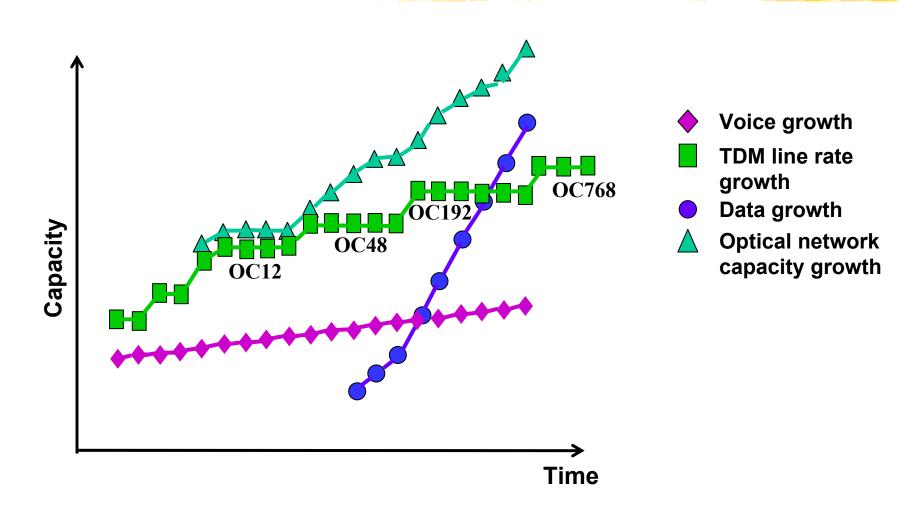
# Disk Drive Development 1978-1991

Disk Drive Generation		Dominant Usage	Approx cost per Megabyte
14"	IBM	mainframe	<b>\$750</b>
8"	Quantum	Mini-computer	• <b>\$100</b>
5.25"	Seagate	<b>Desktop PC</b>	<b>\$30</b>
3.5"	Conner	Portable PC	\$7
2.5"	Conner	Notebook PC	<b>\$2</b>

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From 1991-98, Disk Drive storage density increased by 60%/year while semiconductor density grew ~50%/year. Disk Drive cost per megabyte in 1997 was ~\$.10

# Optical Networking is Keeping Up!



<sup>29</sup> "Killer Technologies" of the Information Age: Semiconductors, Magnetic Memory, Optoelectronics

"We define a <u>'killer technology</u>' as one that delivers enhanced systems performance of a factor of at least a hundred-fold per decade."

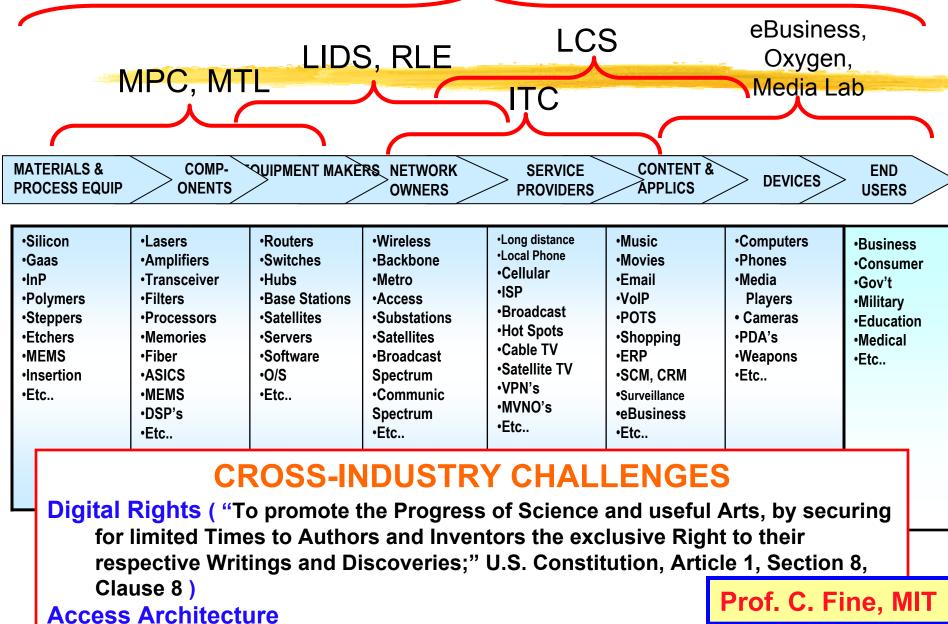
> C.H.Fine & L.K. Kimerling, "Biography of a Killer Technology: Optoelectronics Drives Industrial Growth with the Speed of Light," published in 1997 by the Optoelectronics Industry Develoment Association, 2010 Mass Ave, NW, Suite 200, Wash. DC 20036-1023.

Killer Question: Will <u>Integrated Optics</u> evolve linearly like Semiconductors with Moore's Law or like Disk Drives with repeated industry disruptions?

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# All Conclusions are *Temporary*

**Clockspeeds are increasing almost everywhere Value Chains are changing rapidly** 

# Assessment of value chain dynamics

Roadmap Construction