



Innovation

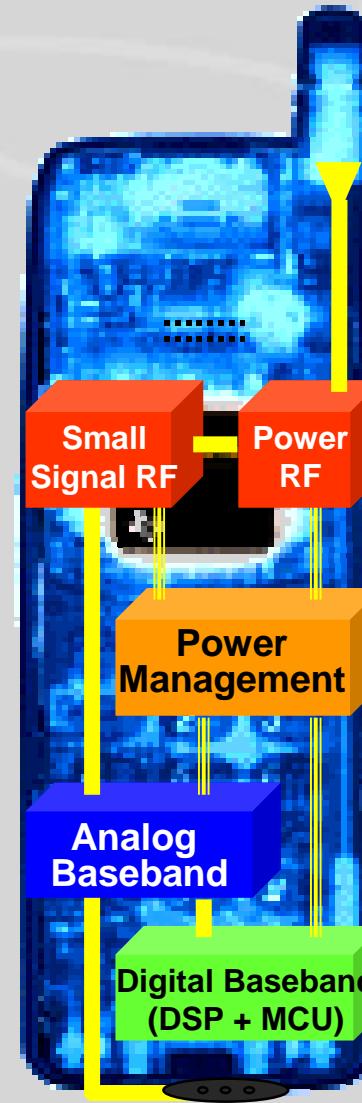
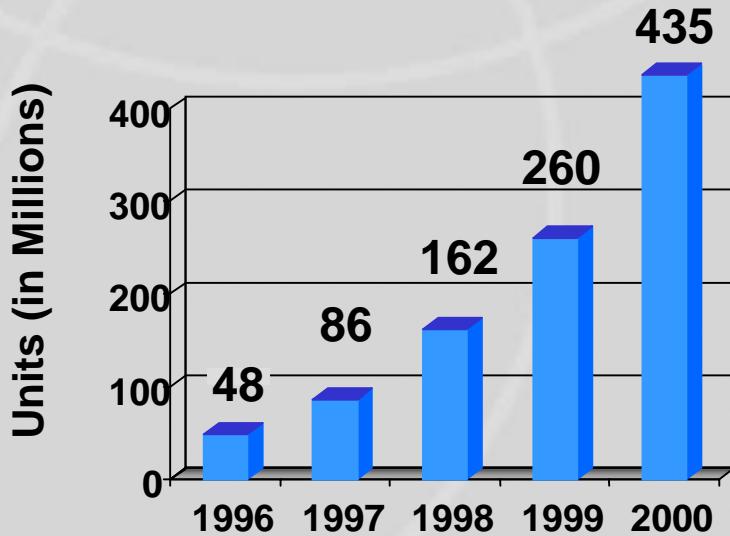
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Cellular Phone: An Example

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Digital Cellular Market
(Phones Shipped)



DSP and Analog Drive Internet Age

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????

TAM

\$500B

\$100B

\$10B

\$1B

Minicomputer
TTL/Logic

PC
Microprocessor

Mainframe
Transistors

Internet
DSP & Analog

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s

Two Decades of Integration

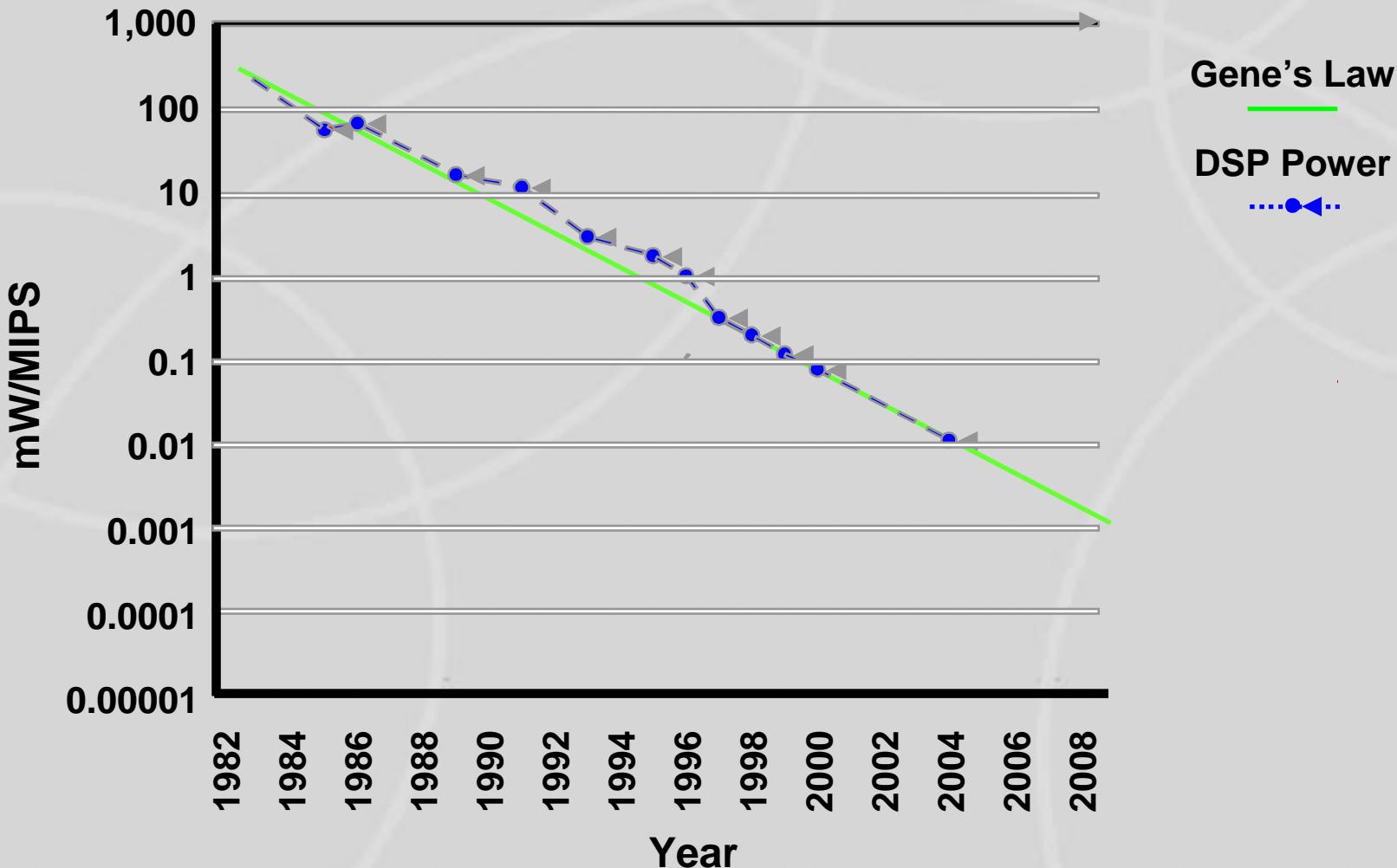
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TYPICAL DEVICE CAPABILITIES

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Die size (mm)	50	50	50	5
Technology (uM)	3	0.8	0.1	0.02
MIPS	5	40	5,000	50,000
MHz	20	80	1,000	10,000
RAM (bytes)	256	2K	32K	1M
Price	\$150.00	\$15.00	\$5.00	\$0.15
Power (mW/MIPS)	250	12.5	0.1	0.001
Transistors	50K	500K	5M	50M
Wafer size	3"	6"	12"	12"

Power Dissipation Trends

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The Question of Size

- Device size has become a **non-issue** as a result of process technology
 - **CPUs** are close to or at 1mm in die size and **shrinking**
 - ASIC gate density is **100K gates** per mm or greater
 - Memories continue to shrink
- **Systems** are getting **more complex**

BUT

- **Human Factors** are not shrinking
 - **Hand holds** and **Desktops** are still the same basic size
- **Keyboards** and **Displays** still need to be large enough to use

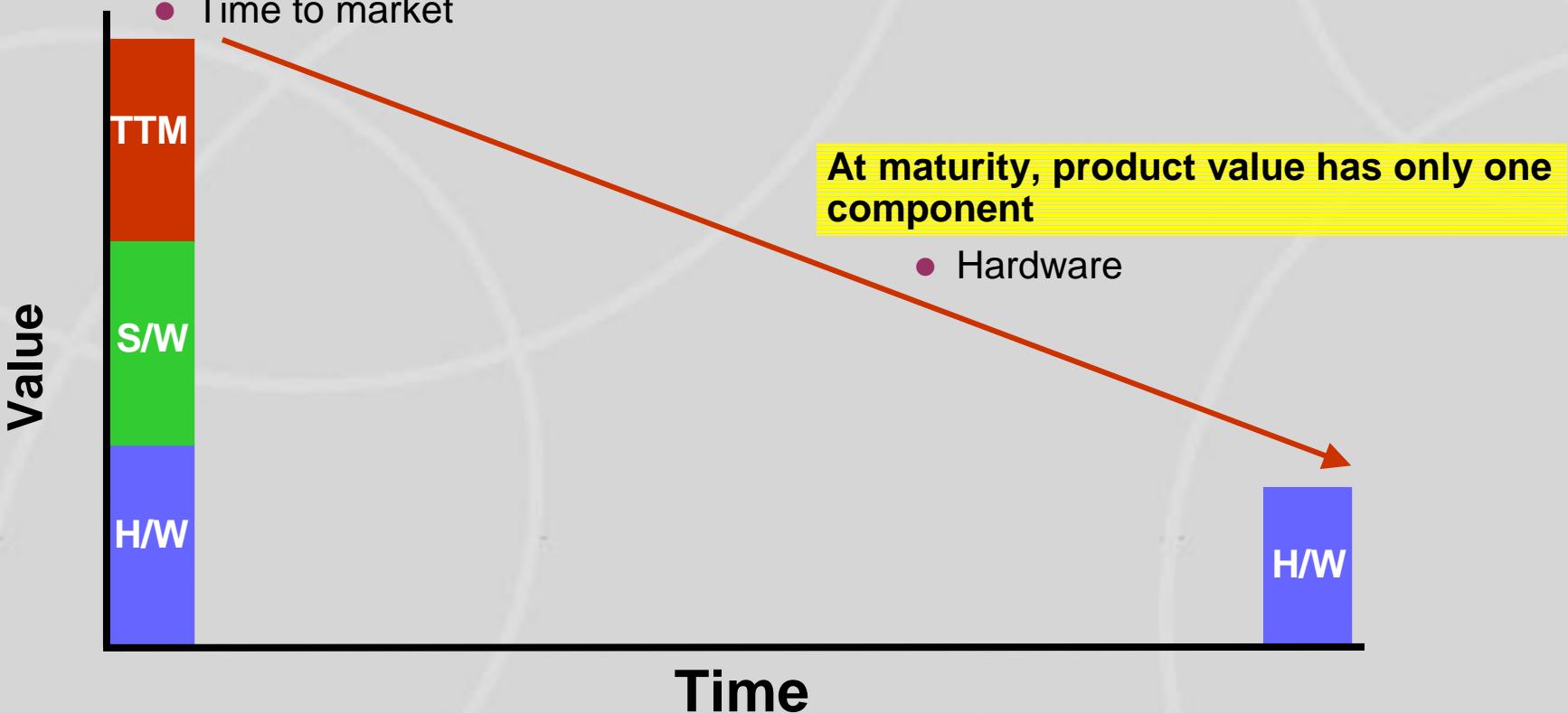
SO

- Most products do not need the whole system on one chip
- The system can be broken into **major sub-systems**, e.g.
 - Analog
 - Digital

The Value of Time

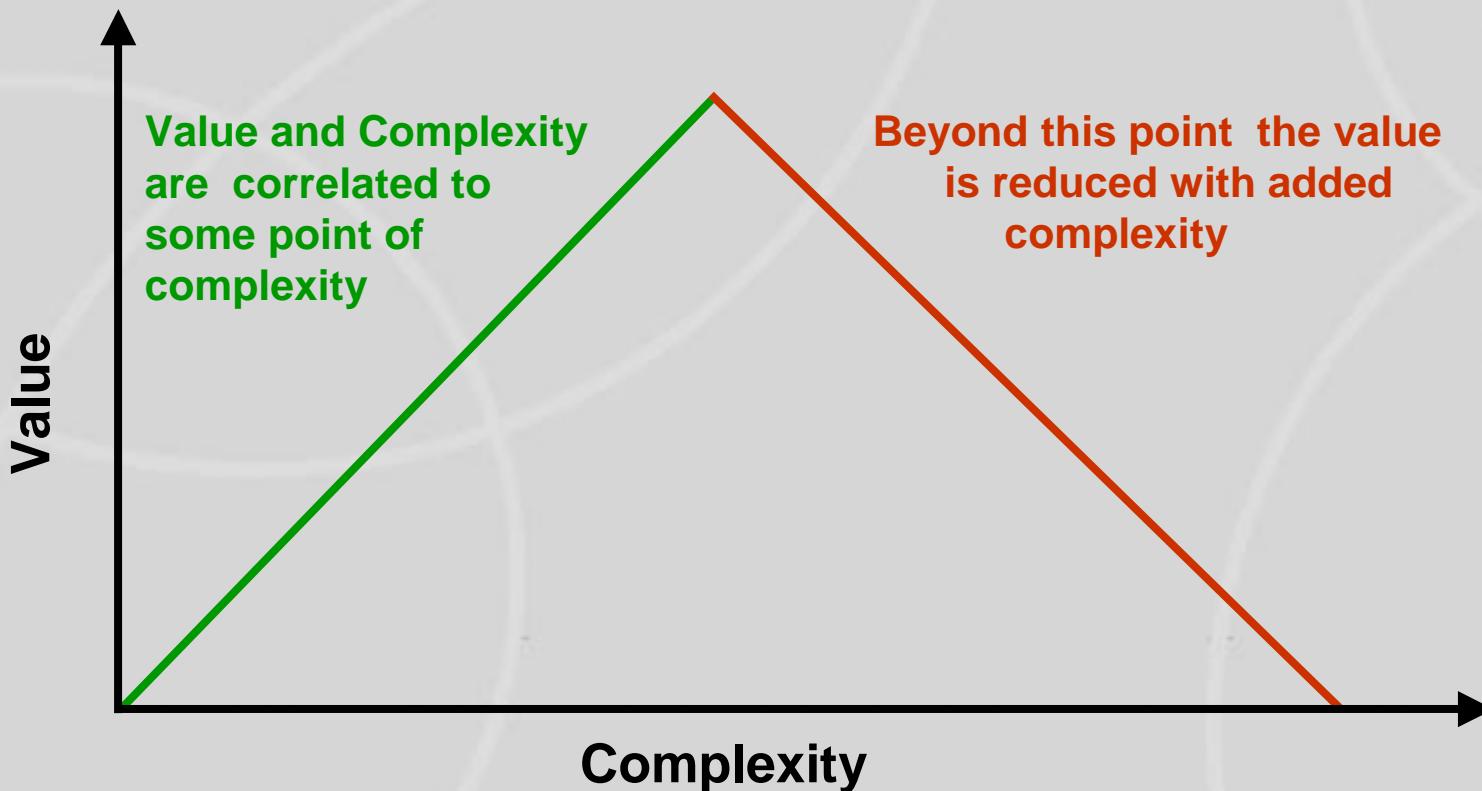
At introduction, value has three components

- Hardware
- Software
- Time to market



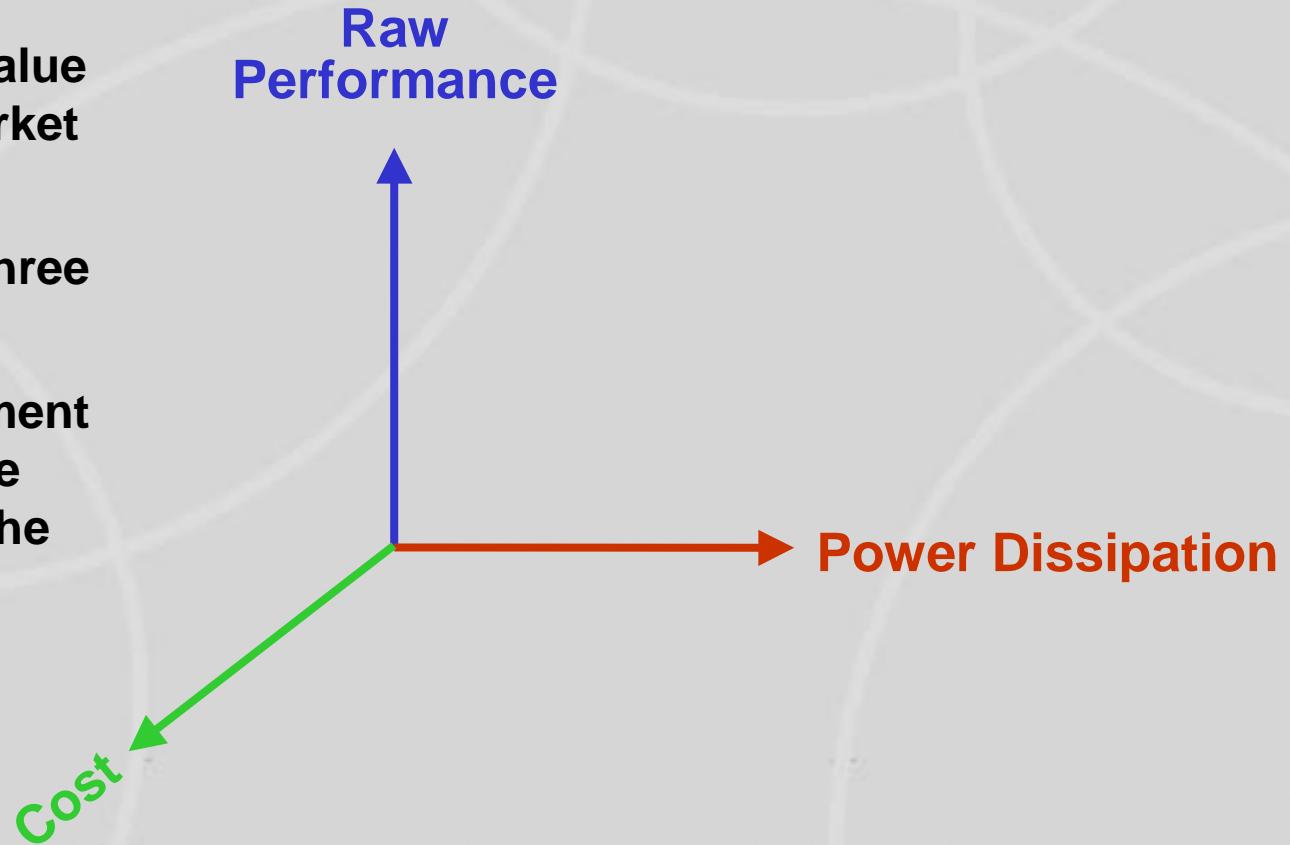
The Value of Complexity

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Three Vectors of Value

- Each vector of value creates new market opportunities
- SOC affects all three vectors
- Each end equipment requires a unique combination of the three



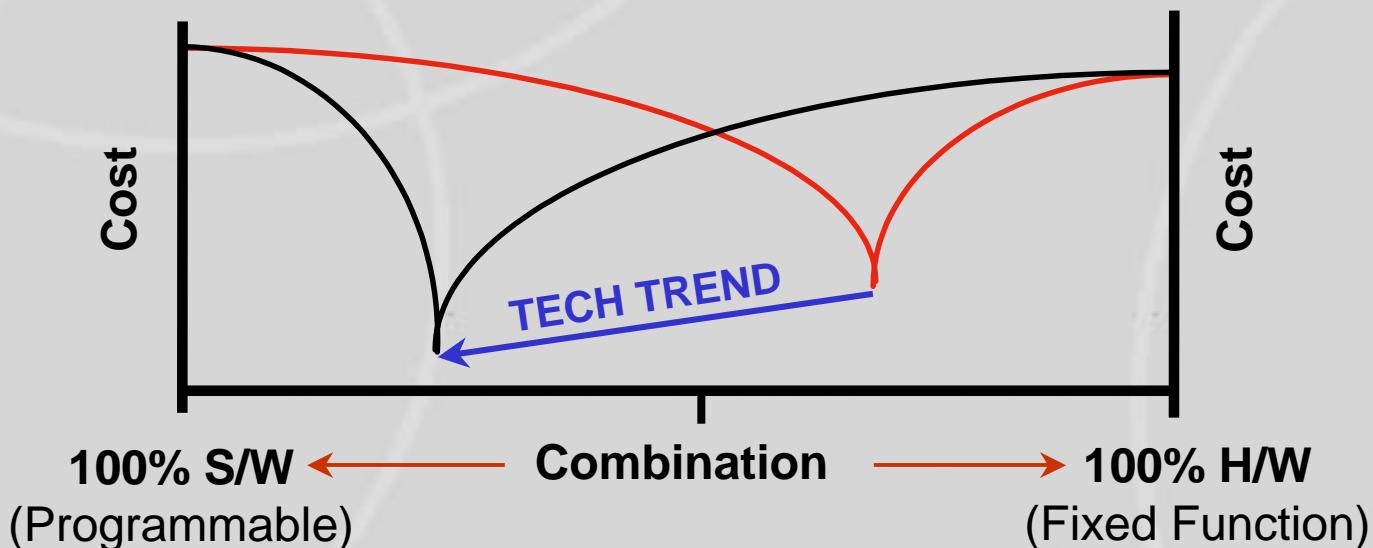
A Different Look at Programmability

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A **combination** of software and hardware always gives the **lowest cost** system design.

- **Cost** can be defined as:

■ Financial	■ Mfg cost
■ Power Dissipation	■ Weight
■ NRE	■ Opportunity cost
■ Time to market	■ Size



What is an Innovation?

- **Doing something that has never been done before**
- **Improving something with new ideas**
- **Using something in a new way**
- **Solving an old problem in a new way**
- **Combining two old ideas to create a new one**

Necessary Skills to Innovate

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- Laziness
- Vision
- Problem solving
- Willingness to take risk
- Curiosity

Turning Innovation into IP

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- Innovations are important
- IP comes in the form of
 - Copyrights
 - Trademarks
 - Trade Secrets
 - etc.