Technology Strategy (MGMT 731)

Karl T. Ulrich

Session 3:

Industry Dynamics
Timing of Entry

Definition of technology

Roles relative to technology

What is a technology strategy?

Incremental vs. radical innovations / H1, H2, H3 innovation

S-curves

Technology push and market pull

Drivers of diffusion rates

Rogers' categories of adoption / "crossing the chasm"

Industry patterns of entry/exit and the "dominant design"

Competence-enhancing vs. competence-destroying technologies

Disruption of incumbents - disruption from below and the "innovator's dilemma."

Drivers of value capture - appropriability and complementary assets

Patents as mechanism for appropriation

Standards as mechanism for appropriation

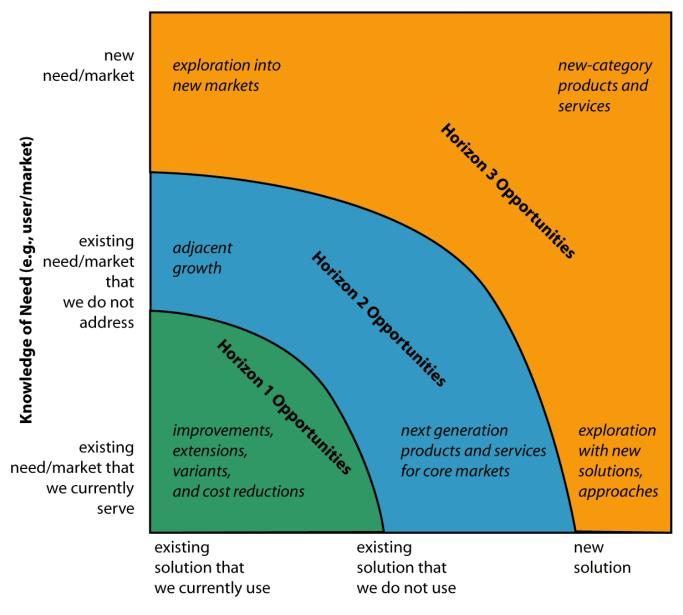
Timing of entry, first mover "advantage"

Open innovation, open tournaments

Make-buy decisions in innovation, establishing an innovation frontier

Technology ecosystems

Technology and society



Knowledge of Solution (e.g., method/process/technology)

Categorizing Technology in terms of Users and Incumbents

Major

Changes to User Behavior

Minor



Leverages & Enhances

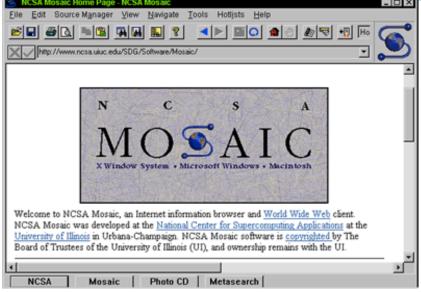
Destroys

Impact on Assets and Competences of Incumbent Firms

New Categories | New Industries | Radical Innovation

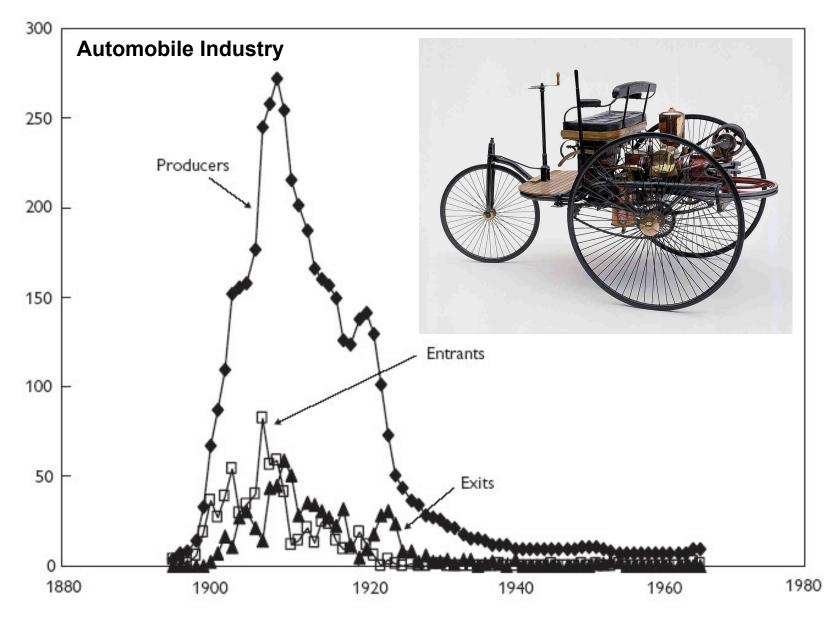






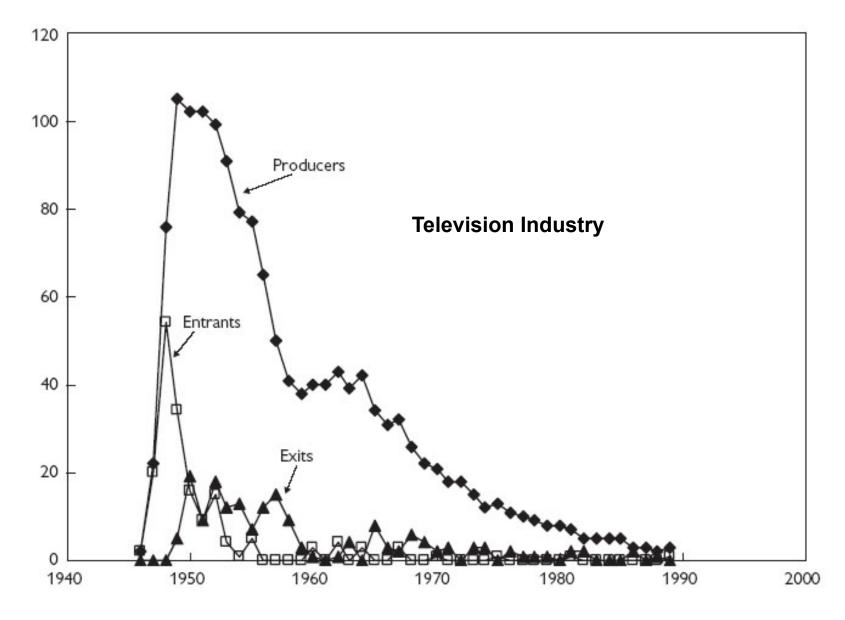


Industry Dynamics (e.g., Entry and Exit)



Source: Steven Klepper,"The Evolution of Geographic Structure in New Industries," Revue de l'OFCE 5/2006 (no 97 bis), p. 135-158.

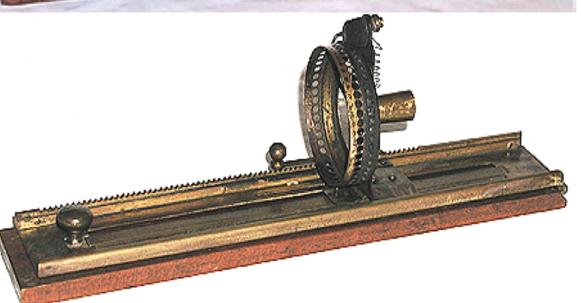
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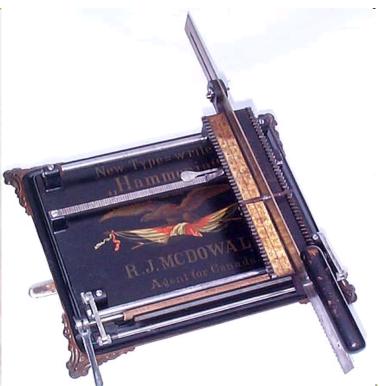


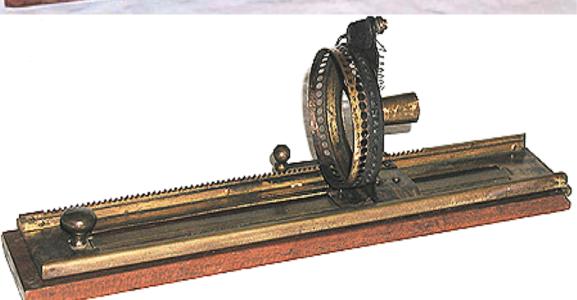




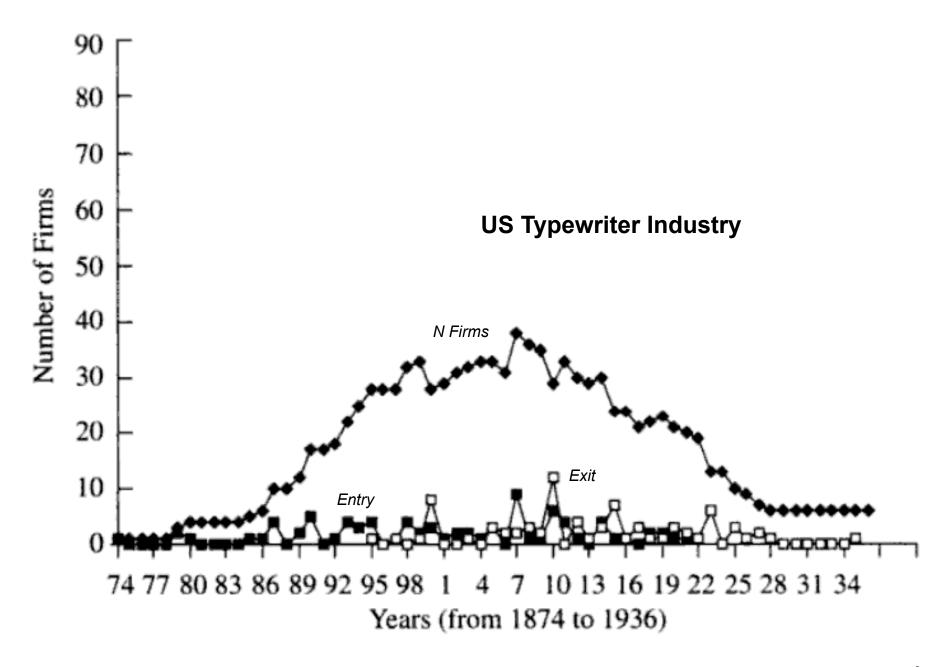
What do these machines do?











The Dominant Design

What?

- Consensus of industry (producers and consumers) on configuration and features of product.
- The "mass market" solution.
- Not always the "best" solution in terms of product performance (e.g., Qwerty)

Drivers

- Learning and incremental innovation to discover best match between solution and need.
- Benefits of de facto standards.
 - Scale economies in supply network and infrastructure.
 - Network externalities.

May Not Apply When...

- Highly heterogeneous markets with associated diversity in needs.
- Minimal benefits of standardization (e.g., no scale economies in complementary assets).

Examples of *Dominant Designs*

Automobiles

Piston IC engine, steel unibody, integrated engine/transmission, 4 wheels

PC

Windows GUI, pointer, keyboard, desktop display

Mobile phone

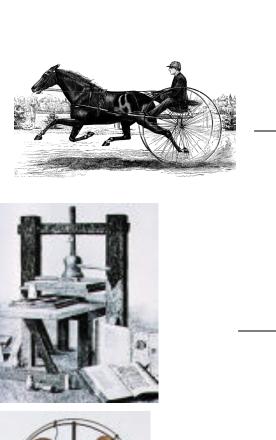
finger-based touch screen, icon-based GUI, app store

Bicycle

diamond-frame, chain drive, pneumatic tire, hand brake

Airplanes

pressurized aluminum cylinder, fuel in wings, wing-mounted high-bypass turbofan





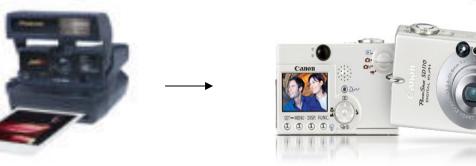


























The Technology Cycle (for Radical Innovation)

Technological Discontinuity (often pushed)

Era of Ferment

- Many new entrants.
- Darwinian competition among designs.
- Occasional success leading to substitution for existing technologies.

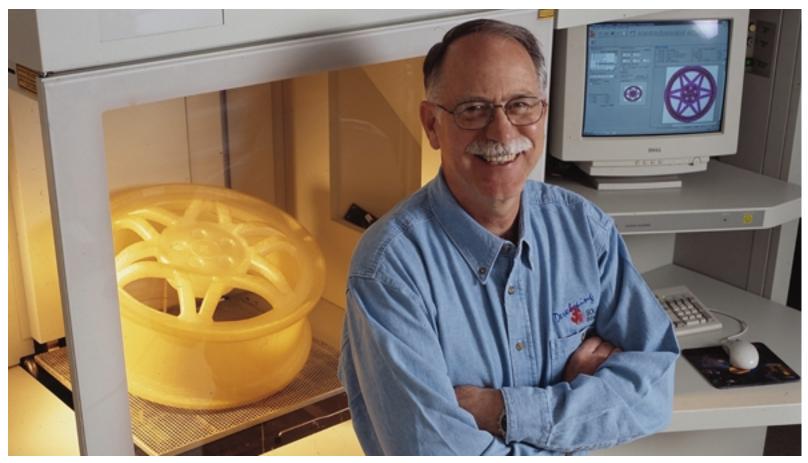
Era of Incremental Change

- Enhancement, improvements, elaborations on *Dominant Design*.
- "On the S-Curve."

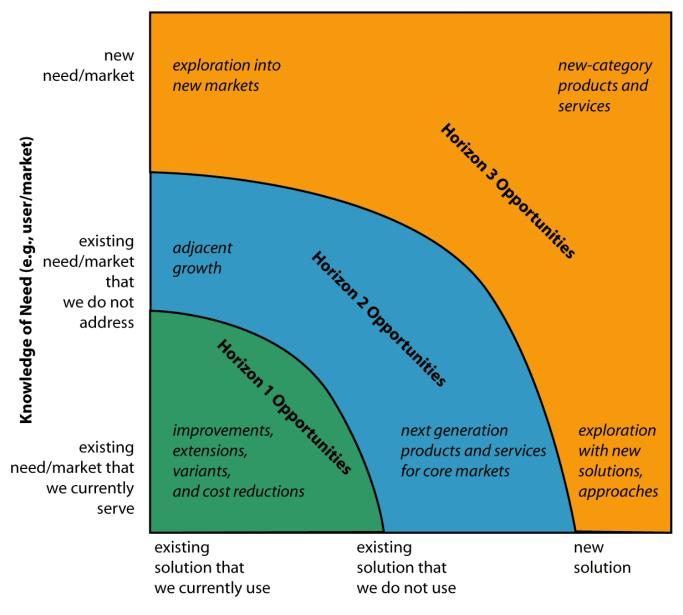




3D Printing



Invention of Stereolithography by Chuck Hull c1983.



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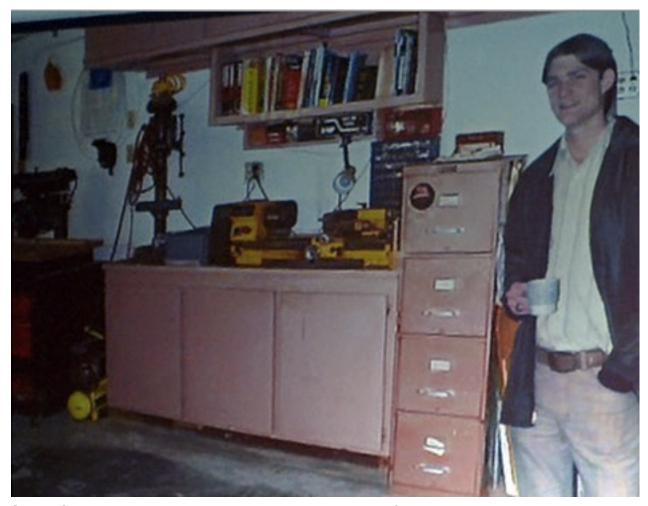
Competing Approaches



Carl Deckard and Joe Beaman (U Texas) c1987 – Selective Laser Sintering



Sinterstation 2000 c1992

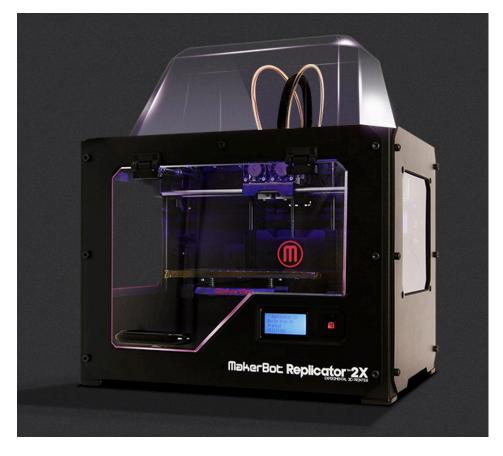


Scott Crump c1990 in his garage – invention of Fused Deposition Modeling.



RepRap founded c2009 – becomes Makerbot

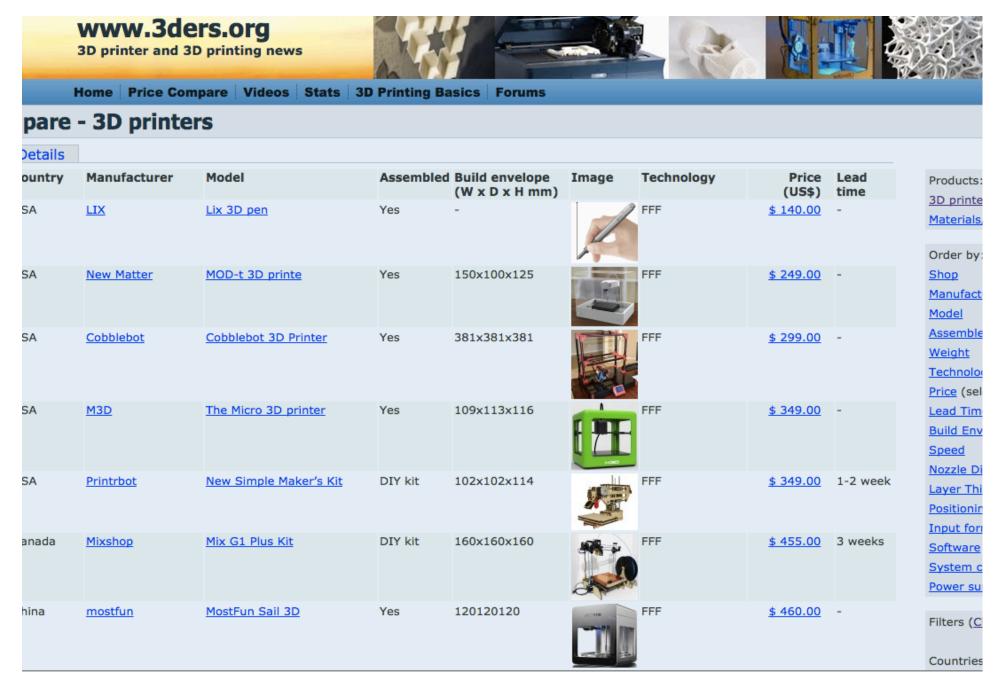






Companies still entering in 2015 (e.g., Form Labs, Atom3dp)

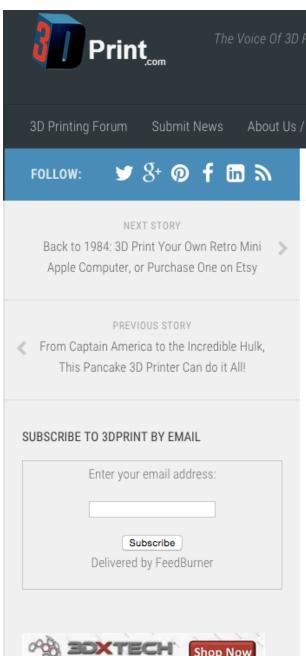
300+ Companies in 3D Printer Market







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HP Creates Entire 3D Printing Unit & Appoints New Executives Prior to Company's Split

BY SCOTT J GRUNEWALD · SEPTEMBER 3, 2015

3D PRINTERS / BUSINESS / EDITORIALS / OPINIONS





Hewlett-Packard has been threatening, I mean hinting, that they were going to be jumping into the commercial 3D printing market in a big way for well over a year now, but they aren't hinting anymore. Last month Hewlett-Packard CEO Meg Whitman announced that they would be officially splitting the company into two separate businesses n November 1st. Hewlett-Packard Enterprise would focus entirely on their server, data center technology and business consulting while HP Inc. would

try to turn the rapidly declining printer and personal computer portion of the business around. Whitman would continue to run Hewlett-Packard Enterprise while Dion Weisler would remain in charge of the side

We wanted flying cars. Instead we got 140 charaacters. – Peter Thiel

