

# Japanese Semiconductor Industry Conference

April 11-12, 1988  
Hotel Century Hyatt  
Tokyo, Japan

## Dataquest

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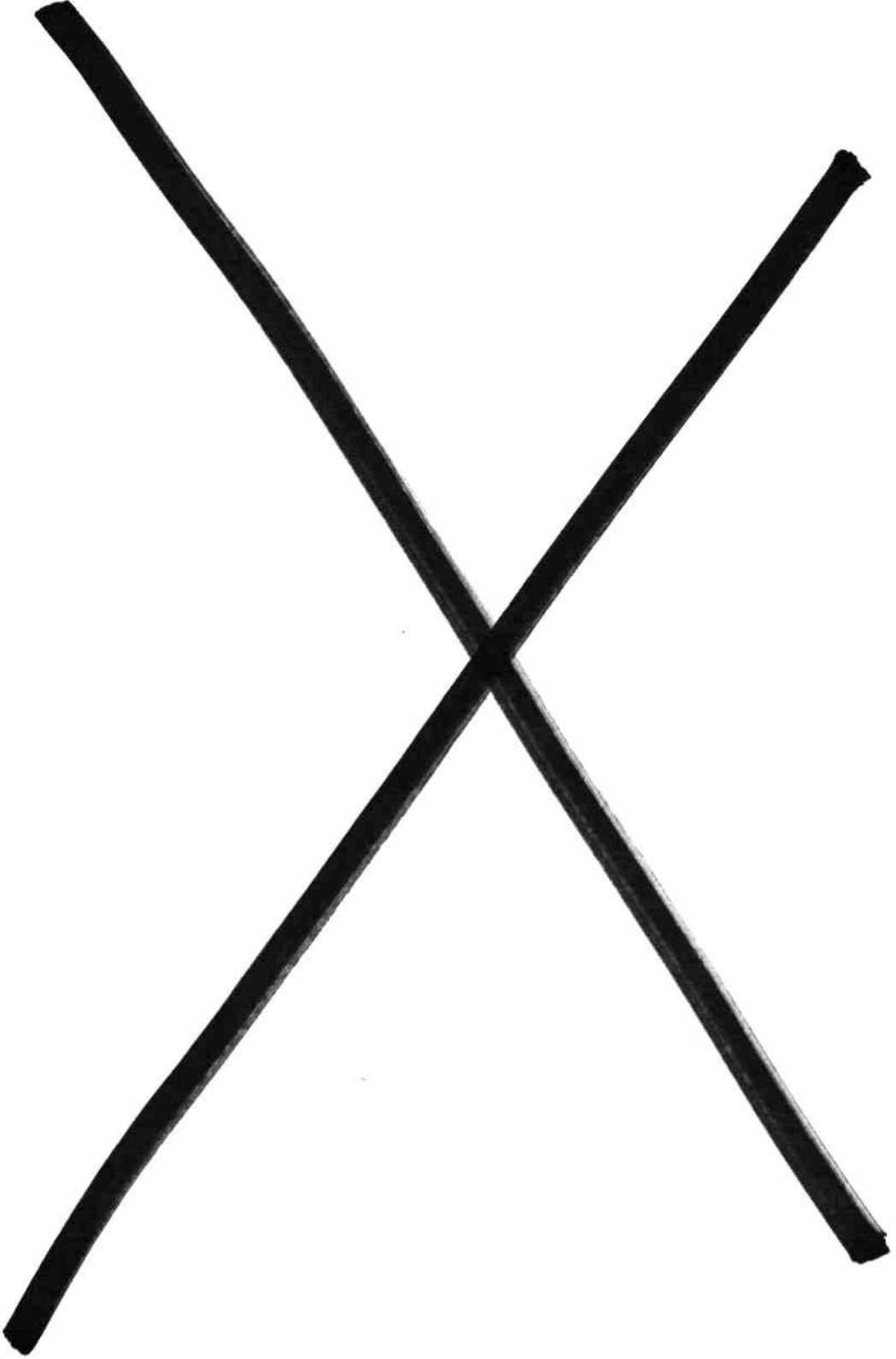
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# Dataquest

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## 1988 JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

### *Japan's New International Role: Competition and Cooperation*

April 11-12, 1988  
Hotel Century Hyatt  
Tokyo, Japan

#### MONDAY, April 11

8:30 a.m.	Registration .....	Banquet Lobby
9:30 a.m.	Welcome .....	Century Room
	Manny Fernandez President Dataquest Incorporated	
10:00 a.m.	Japanese Industry Outlook .....	Century Room
	Osamu Ohtake Director, Japanese Components Group Dataquest Japan Limited	
10:30 a.m.	World Semiconductor Outlook .....	Century Room
	Gene Norrett Corporate Vice President and Division General Manager Component Division Dataquest Incorporated	
11:00 a.m.	Who's Winning? .....	Century Room
	Warren Earl Davis Vice President Semiconductor Industry Association	
11:30 a.m.	INSEC's Activities to Date .....	Century Room
	Masato Nebashi President International Semiconductor Cooperation Center (INSEC)	
12:00 Noon	Lunch .....	Momoyama
1:30 p.m.	Luncheon Speech .....	Century Room
	Atsuyoshi Ouchi Vice Chairman of the Board and Representative Director NEC Corporation	
2:00 p.m.	Status of Japan-U.S. Semiconductor Trade Problems .....	Century Room
	Yokio Honda Director, Industrial Electronics Division Machine and Information Industries Bureau Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	
2:30 p.m.	The Asian Age is Coming .....	Century Room
	Tom Wang Director, Asian Components Group Dataquest Incorporated	
3:00 p.m.	Break	
3:30 p.m.	Analysis of European Electronics Technology .....	Century Room
	Jürgen Knorr Senior Vice President, Components Group Semiconductor Division Siemens AG	
4:00 p.m.	Submicron Technology: Market Impacts .....	Century Room
	Hiroyuki Mizuno Managing Director, Member of the Board Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	

(Continued)

- 4:30 p.m. **Perspective on Semiconductor Applications** ..... *Century Room*  
 David G. Norman  
 Research Analyst  
 Semiconductor User and Applications Group  
 Dataquest Incorporated
- 5:00 p.m. **Cocktails** ..... *Sky Room*

**TUESDAY, April 12**

- 9:00 a.m. **Future Trends of 32-Bit TRON Microprocessors** ..... *Century Room*  
 Kazuo Kimbara  
 Board Director, Group Executive  
 Electronic Devices Group  
 Hitachi, Ltd.
- 9:30 a.m. **Joint Venture Strategies** ..... *Century Room*  
 Murray A. Goldman  
 Senior Vice President and General Manager  
 Microprocessor Products Group  
 Motorola Incorporated
- 10:00 a.m. **Leading ASIC Technologies** ..... *Century Room*  
 Gordon Campbell  
 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
 Chips and Technologies
- 10:30 a.m. **Break**
- 11:00 a.m. **Emerging Technologies in the 1990s** ..... *Century Room*  
 Sheridan Tatsuno  
 Senior Industry Analyst  
 Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service  
 Dataquest Incorporated
- 11:30 a.m. **Silicon and Epitaxial Wafers: Status and Future** ..... *Century Room*  
 Taro Sugawara  
 Executive Vice President  
 Shin-Etsu Handotai Co., Ltd.
- 12:00 Noon **Lunch** ..... *Momoyama*
- 1:30 p.m. **Future Trends of the World Memory Market** ..... *Century Room*  
 Victor de Dios  
 Senior Industry Analyst  
 Semiconductor Industry Service  
 Dataquest Incorporated
- 2:00 p.m. **Japanese Semiconductor Equipment Industry: Status and Future** ..... *Century Room*  
 Kazunori Hayashi  
 Industry Analyst  
 Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service  
 Dataquest Japan Limited
- 2:30 p.m. **Closing Remarks** ..... *Century Room*  
 Masahiro Miyagawa  
 Executive Vice President  
 Dataquest Japan Limited

**Conference Adjourns**



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## JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Tokyo, Japan  
April 11-12, 1988

Thank you for attending our Japanese Semiconductor Industry Conference. Would you please assist us in planning our next conference by completing and returning this questionnaire?

1. Please rate each presentation on a scale of 1 to 10 (where 10 is highest in terms of your approval):

	<u>CONTENT</u> (1 to 10)	<u>DELIVERY</u> (1 to 10)	<u>COMMENTS</u> (Use reverse side if necessary)
Ohtake, Japanese Industry Outlook	_____	_____	_____
Norrett, World Semiconductor Outlook	_____	_____	_____
Davis, Who's Winning?	_____	_____	_____
Nebashi, INSEC's Activities in the Past Year	_____	_____	_____
Honda, Status of Japan-U.S. Semiconductor Trade Problems	_____	_____	_____
Wang, The Asian Age Is Coming	_____	_____	_____
Knorr, Analysis of European Electronics Technology	_____	_____	_____
Mizuno, Submicron Technology: Market Impacts	_____	_____	_____
Norman, Perspective on Semiconductor Applications	_____	_____	_____
Kimbara, Future Trends of 32-Bit TRON Microprocessors	_____	_____	_____
Goldman, Joint Venture Strategies	_____	_____	_____
Campbell, Leading ASIC Technologies	_____	_____	_____
Tatsuno, Emerging Technologies in the 1990s	_____	_____	_____
Sugawara, Silicon and Epitaxial Wafers: Status and Future	_____	_____	_____
de Dios, Future Trends of the World Memory Market	_____	_____	_____
Hayashi, Japanese Semiconductor Equipment Industry: Status and Future	_____	_____	_____

2. At our next conference, would you prefer more or less of the following types of speakers?

	More	Less
Dataquest speakers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speakers from large semiconductor companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speakers from small semiconductor companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speakers from semiconductor users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speakers from distributors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(over)

3. Please suggest other types of speakers you might like to hear: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. How would you rate the conference facilities (1 to 10)?  
Location \_\_\_\_\_ Guest Rooms \_\_\_\_\_ Meals \_\_\_\_\_ Meeting Rooms \_\_\_\_\_ Recreational Facilities \_\_\_\_\_

5. Where would you like next year's conference to be held? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Topics that would be of interest to you for the next JSIS conference: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Your primary interest in the semiconductor industry is as a:  
Manufacturer \_\_\_\_\_ User \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please specify)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Company (optional)



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**JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE**

April 11 through 12, 1988

Tokyo, Japan

**Final List of Attendees**

ADC Corporation	Hiroji Asahi, Executive Managing Director
A.I.G. Investment	Koichi Hasegawa
AMRO Bank	Hanso Idzerda, Senior Vice President
APRIL K.K.	Akinori Kama, General Manager
AT&T	Roman Kowalchuk, Manager, Intellectual Property Licensing & Management A. K. Lagarde, Director, Intellectual Property Licensing & Management
Acer Incorporated	Alan Chang
Advanced Micro Devices Japan Ltd.	Stephen Donovan, General Manager
Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.	Jerry Lynch, Director, Strategic Programs & Southeast Asia Sales
Advantest Corporation	Shinpei Kamata, Managing Director, Sales Division Katsuaki Minami, Director, ATE Sales Division
Alps Electric Co., Ltd.	Shoji Igari
American Embassy, Tokyo	Michael Hegedus, Commercial Attache, Foreign Commercial Service

Anelva Corporation	Hideo Mito, General Manager, Planning Office
Asahi Kasei Microsystems Co., Ltd.	Seiji Azuma, Vice President Takeshi Hosaka, Vice President Makoto Watanabe, General Manager Akira Yomiyama, President
Asahi Research Center	Yoshihiko Nagasato, Senior Researcher
ASCII Corporation	Ryoichi Kurata, Marketing & Planning Director, Systems Products Division Kenichi Takahashi, Vice President, Systems Products Division
Bank of Tokyo	Naoya Ochi
Bearing International Investment	Fujio Ikezoe
Boston Consulting Group K.K.	Richard E. Foyston
Bussan Electronics Systems Technology Inc.	Saburo Maruchi, Director
Canon Inc.	Yoichi Hirabayashi, General Manager, Semiconductor Division
Capital Research International	Masaaki Abe, Investment Analyst
Chips and Technologies, Inc.	Gordon A. Campbell, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Citicorp International	James Ashley, Research Department
Crestronics Co., Ltd.	Katsuhiko Ohara, President
Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.	Osamu Matsuoka, Manager, Micro Products Division, Engineering Department

Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.	Iwao Yamabe, Executive Director & President, Micro Products Division
Daikin Industries, Ltd.	Yukio Mori, Manager, Marketing Business Planning Division
Dai Tokyo Investment Management Co.	Koichi Serikawa
Daihyaku Life	Masanobu Nakagawa
Daito Life Insurance	Hiroshi Fujise
Data I/O Japan Co., Ltd.	Masanobu Kawaminami, President Koji Shinoda, Sales Manager
Dataquest Incorporated	Elisabeth Blaetterman, Dataquest Associate, JSIS Manny Fernandez, President David Norman, Research Analyst, SAM Gene Norrett, Corporate Vice President & Division General Manager Frank Sammann, Senior Vice President, Sales & Client Services J. H. Son, Manager, ASETS Sheridan Tatsuno, Senior Industry Analyst, JSIS Tom Wang, Associate Director, ASETS Victor de Dios, Senior Industry Analyst, SIS
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Diamond Investment	Yoji Tamemae
Eaton Corporation	Dean Wagner, Asian Operations Manager, Semiconductor Equipment Department
European Silicon Structures	Colin Clifford, Director, International Business Development
Fidelity International	Magoyuki Oshitani
Ford Motor Company (Japan) Ltd.	James E. Chiang, Liaison Project Manager, Electrical & Electronics Division
Fuji Electric Company, Ltd.	Toshio Hoshino, General Manager, Marketing Electronic Group IC
Fuji Electronics Co., Ltd.	Kunio Ikisu, President
Fuji Photo Film Company, Ltd.	Yuzo Mizobuchi, Manager, Micro-Electronics Research Office
Fuji Xerox Company, Ltd.	Shunsuke Tomiyama, Associate Director, Electronic Imaging & Device Research Lab.
Fujitsu Microdevices Ltd.	Akira Honma, Manager, Engineering Department
Fujitsu, Ltd.	Toshiyuki Hani, Manager, Semiconductor Marketing Division Yohisuke Kondo, General Manager, Systems LSI Marketing Division Masaichi Shinoda, General Manager, Advanced Planning Division
Fukoku Life Insurance	Kei Yoshizawa
Genus, Inc.	Donald P. Baumann, Vice President, Sales
Government of Alberta	Richard Paquette, Director, Electronics



Graphic Design Lab. K.K.

Isamu Ishikawa, President

HOYA Corporation

Shunji Hasegawa, Director, General  
Manager Electronics Division

Harris K.K.

Tsuyoshi Kobayashi, President

Hitachi Metal, Ltd.

Hiroshi Maekawa, Manager, Corporate Sales  
Administration Division

Hitachi Research Institute

Noboru Akiyama  
Mamoru Morita, Vice President  
Sakushi Nishioka  
Hideo Takemoto, President

Hitachi, Ltd.

Kiyoshi Hojo  
Kazuo Kimbara, Board Director  
Hiromichi Koshikawa, Assistant Manager,  
Marketing & Planning Department,  
Electronic Devices Group  
Shigeo Kubo, Assistant Manager, Marketing &  
Planning Department, Electronic Devices  
Group  
Akira Mizuno, Manager, Device  
Development Center  
Kiyoshi Uragami, Manager, Strategic Business  
Operation, Semiconductor & Integrated  
Circuit Division  
Hajime Yasuda, Department Manager, Strategic  
Product Planning, Semiconductor &  
Integrated Circuit Division

Hosei University

Toru Hara, Professor, Electronic  
Engineering

Hyundai Electronics Industries

M. B. Chung

IBM Japan, Ltd.

Minoru Nayuki, Manager of DMP  
Device/Module Products

IBM World Trade Asia Corporation

S. J. Park

INSEC	Toshio Kitamura, Managing Director Masato Nebashi, President
Institute for Information Industry	C. W. Chen, Manager
Intel Corporation	Jacques J. Voye, Internation Account Marketing Manager, ASIC Division
Intel Japan, K.K.	Tetsuro Fujii, Market Researcher, President Office Takashi Tomizawa Seiichiro Watanabe, Manager, TDC
Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Co., Ltd.	Atsuo Matsumoto, Manager, Mechatronics Products Development Department Makoto Nishimura, Manager, New Business Development Division Masaya Tanaka, Manager, Technical Planning Department
JEOL Ltd.	Kazuhiko Moriya, Section Manager Semiconductor Equipment Division
Japan Macnics Corporation	Haruki Kamiyama, President Chiaki Komiya, General Manager, Component Group
Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd.	K. Atsumi, Assistant Manager, Technical Engineering Department Takahiro Shuda, Associate General Manager Technical Engineering Department
Kawasaki Steel Corporation	Shinichi Hatano, Manager, LSI Department, New Business Division Akira Kataoka Masanori Kodama, General Manager, Silicon Department Riki Shinchi
Koa Kasai Investment Management	Hideji Kayahara

Kodak Japan K.K.

Howell A. Hammond, Vice President, Director  
of R&D

Koito Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Tomizo Saida, Manager, Research &  
Development Department

Komatsu Electric Metals Co., Ltd.

Tetsuzo Kanaya

Konica Corporation

Harutsune Baba, General Manager, R&D  
Center

Kyocera Corporation

Kaichiro Odagawa, Director, LSI Design  
Division  
Masami Terasawa, General Manager R&D,  
Semiconductor Parts Division

LSI Logic K.K.

Keisuke Yawata, President

MITI

Yukio Honda, Industrial Electronics  
Division  
Kazunori Suzuki

Marubeni HYTECH Co., Ltd.

Kouichi Ando, Director, Semiconductor  
Equipment Division  
Hiroomi Nakazato

Matsushita Electric Industrial  
Co., Ltd.

Yoshiharu Kusuda, General Manager,  
Corporate Industry Sales Division  
Hiroyuki Mizuno, Managing Director  
Koichiro Shoda, Councilor, Semiconductor  
Research Center

Matsushita Electronics Corporation

Kazuo Fujii, Assistant Manager, Corporate  
Planning Department  
Masaichi Kubo, Director, Semiconductor  
Group  
Osamu Osaki, General Manager, Corporate  
Planning Department

Meiji Life Insurance

Shinsuke Takamiya

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Mitsubishi Corporation	Hisatoshi Hagiwara
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Miyazaki Oki K.K.	Choji Inoue, Director, Production Control Department
Morgan Trust Bank	Charles Kimball, Vice President Hideki Shigenobu
Motorola Semiconductors HK Ltd.	S. W. Cheung, Senior Business Manager, Integrated Circuits
Motorola, Inc.	Murray Goldman, Senior Vice President & General Manager, Microprocessor Group Marg Goldman

NCB Investment Management Co.

Hideki Sotokawa

NEC Corporation

Isao Baba, Supervisor, Semiconductor  
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Yukio Miyamoto, Manager, C&C Systems  
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Yujio Nishimura  
Shinji Ohba, General Manager, Semiconductor  
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Microelectronics Research Lab.  
Dr. Atsuyoshi Ouchi, Vice Chairman of  
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Hajime Sasaki, Vice President, Electron  
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Dr. Daizaburo Shinoda, Vice President  
Kazuhiro Todokoro, Chief Researcher,  
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Semiconductor Group Planning Office  
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International Electron Devices Marketing  
Promotion Division  
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NIKON Corporation

Takaharu Kawada

NIMIC Inc.

Hiroshi Saito, President

National Semiconductor Japan, Ltd.

Ron Livingston, Director, Marketing  
President Office  
Takuya Ogawa, Marketing Director,  
Marketing Division  
William Watson, President

New Japan Radio Co., Ltd.

Saburo Nagae, General Manager, Semicon  
Division, LSI Marketing Department  
Shigeru Yamashita, President

Nihon Digital Equipment Corporation

Zenkichi Kitajima

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Nippon Life Insurance Co.	Satoshi Yamashita
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd.	Keishi Namikawa, General Manager R&D Group Business Planning Department
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Nippon Precision Circuits Ltd.	Akira Ota, Managing Director
Nippon Steel Corporation	Fumihiko Dai, General Manager, Electronics & Information Systems
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.	Minpei Fujinami, Senior Research Engineer, Manufacturing Systems Technology Lab Kazuyoshi Matsuhira, Senior Research Engineer, LSI Lab Takayoshi Nakashima, Senior Research Engineer, LSI Development Lab. Michiharu Tabe, Senior Manager, Research Planning Department, LSI Lab
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Nissei BOT Investment	Masahiro Iwaki
Nissei Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Hiroshi Goto, Assistant Manager, Electronic Devices Technical MKT Akihiro Nozaki, General Manager, Electronic No. 1 Marketing Division
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Kouichi Naitoh, Assistant Manager, Marketing  
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Chen Che-Hsiung, General Divisional  
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R. N. G. Knowles, Commercial Director

Prudential-Bache Securities

Koichi Inoue  
Tomohisa Itoh  
Peter Wolff, Vice President & Associate  
Director

Raytheon Overseas Ltd.

Kunio Kimeda, Sales Manager

Ricoh Company, Ltd.

Shigezo Gomi, Assistant Manager, Business  
Planning Office, Electronic Devices  
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Hiroshi Nabetani

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Saitama Bank Ltd.	Shigeo Kusakabe
Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.	Moriya Fukuse, Department Manager, Marketing Department, Sales Division Masaaki Yamamuro, Engineering Assistant Council, Semiconductor Business Headquarters
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Seiko Instruments Inc.	Yasunori Ebihara, Division Manager Semiconductor Division
Seiyu Investment Management, Inc.	Kenzo Ogata
Semi Japan	Shigeru Nakayama, Executive Director
Semiconductor Industry Association	Warren Davis, Vice President
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Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.	Shinichi Takei Sumio Washino
Shinko Electric Industries Co., Ltd.	Taizo Abe, Director & General Manager, Development & Engineering Division
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Siemens K.K.	Masatoshi Sato, Manager Industry Analys Corporate Planning
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Singapore Technology Corporation	John Hambridge, General Manager
Sony Corporation	Michio Arai Hatsumi Hamada, Assistant Manager, Strategic Planning Department Semiconductor Group Masahiro Takahashi, Senior General Manager, Semiconductor Group Seiichi Watanabe, General Manager, Research & Development Division, Semiconductor Group
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Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd.	Eijiro Toyota, Chief Engineer, Business Development Department
Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd.	Shigeo Sugawara, Manager, Semiconductor Equipment Department
Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance	Kazuyuki Mori
Taiyo Kobe Bank	Tomoaki Imai

Taiyo Kobe Bank Investment	Toshiyuki Omae
Tatung Company	C. H. Lin
Technova Inc.	Sachiko Akatsuka
Telefunken Electronic GmbH	Haruo Ogino
Texas Instruments Japan, Limited	Hiroshi Tsuchiya, Supervisor, Marketing & Planning Hideo Yoshizaki, Chairman of the Board
The Dai-ichi Mutual Life	Takahiro Ejiri Shigenobu Muraoka Koji Matsuokaa
The Fuji Bank, Ltd.	Seiji Aoki, Manager, Industries & Corporate Research Division
The Industrial Bank of Japan	Koichi Hasegawa Makoto Tamaki
The Long-Term Credit Bank Investment	Masaro Igarashi
The Mitsui Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	Masato Fujita Tsuneo Kojima Koichi Ogura
The Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Nobuhiro Kawa
Tokio Marina MC Asset Management	Takahiro Ishizuka
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd.	Fumio Takei, Director
Tokyo Electron Limited	Hiroyuki Horie, Manager, SPE Planning Department, SPE Division Susumu Ichikawa Ken Muroi

Tokyo Electron Limited	Hiroshi Ikeda Hiroshi Odani Kazuhiro Yazaki, Deputy General Manager Corporate Planning Department
Tokyo Juki Industrial Co., Ltd.	Yan Furushima, Director, Division Manager Electric Equipment Division
Tokyo Musen Kizai K.K.	Kouji Hasegawa, Manager Electronics Device Department
Tokyo Systems Laboratories Inc.	Hiroshi Konno, Executive Vice President
Tomen Electronics Corporation	Yasuyuki Fukuda, Director
Toshiba Corporation	Masayuki Ishibashi Haruo Katada Koji Kodama Yasuo Morimoto Hidetada Neishi
Union Carbide Corporation	Shinzo Ishida, Marketing Manager Fumiki Ohya, International Sales Manager S. Ishida
Unisys Japan Limited	Yuh Fujiwara, Manager, JIPO George Shima, Director, Technology Liaison
VLSI Technology, Inc.	Gib Gibson, Director, International Business Development
Victor Company of Japan, Ltd.	Shigenori Iwakuma, Senior Staff Researcher R&D Planning Department Research
Wacker Chemicals East Asia, Ltd.	Herbert Rauh, Technical Manager Chemitronic Division
YAMAHA Corporation	Kazukiyo Ishimura, Director/General Manager Electronics Group Takatoshi Okumura, Manager Digital System Laboratories

YAMAHA Corporation

Shigemitsu Yamaoka, Supervisor, Design  
Section Semiconductor Division

Yamada Seisakusho Co., Ltd.

Tsutomu Kitamura

Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance

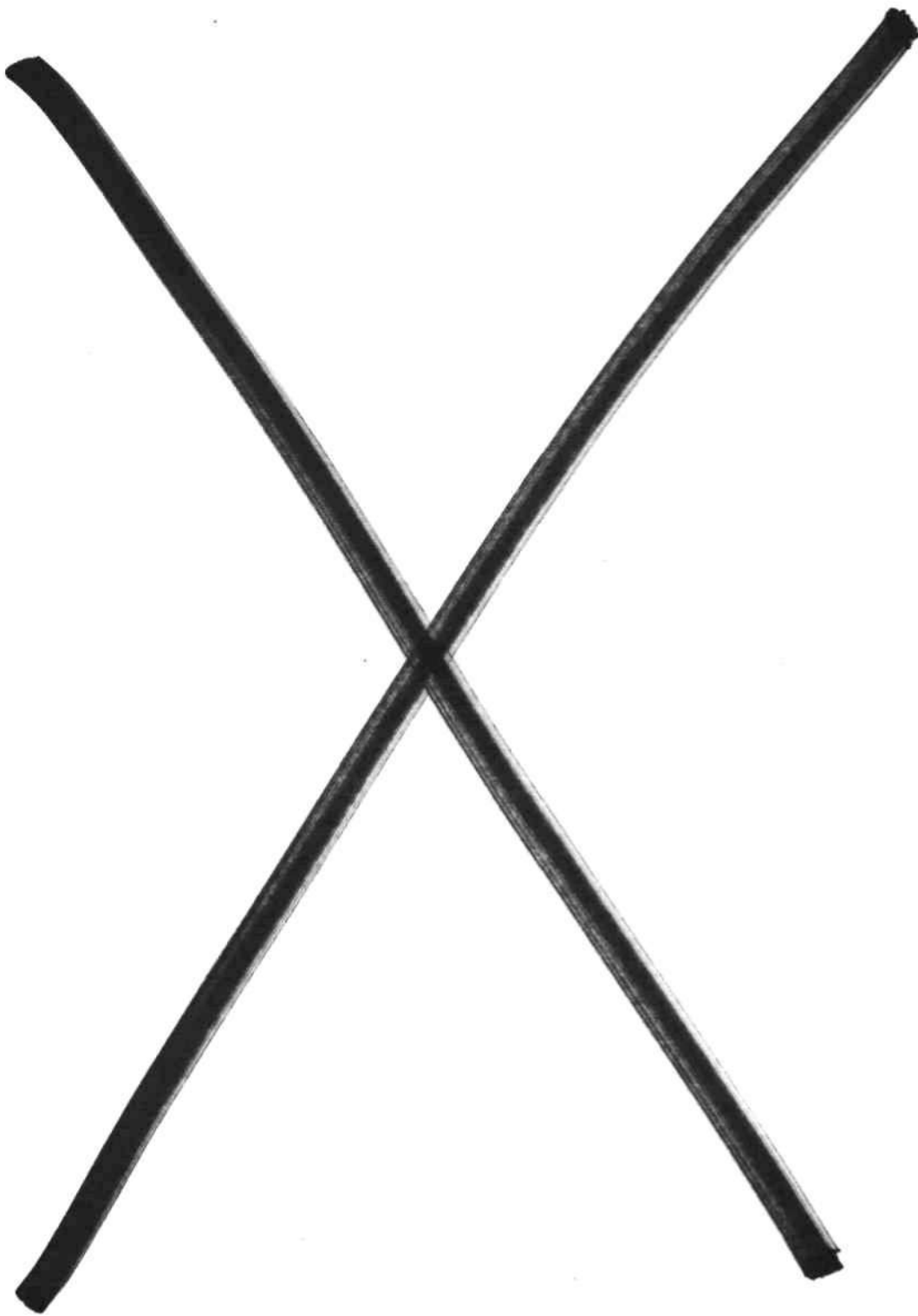
Kazuo Tamayama

Yasuda Trust & Banking

Takenobu Kobayashi

Yokogawa Hewlett-Packard

Kenji Mutaguchi



# Dataquest

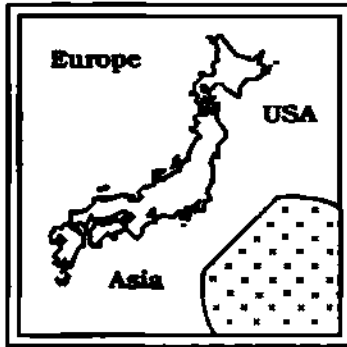
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## JAPANESE INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

Osamu Ohtake  
Director  
Japan Components Group  
Dataquest Japan Limited

Mr. Ohtake is the Tokyo-based Director of Dataquest's Japanese Components Group and Director of the Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service. He is responsible for strategic research on technologies, markets, products, and manufacturers. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Ohtake worked for 10 years as a reporter, and most recently as Components Group Manager, for Dempa Shimbun, a daily electronics industry newspaper published in Japan. He has also authored reports on the Japanese VLSI project and on the semiconductor materials and equipment markets. A native Japanese, Mr. Ohtake is a graduate of Tokyo Denki University, where he specialized in Communications.

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan



**Japan's New International Role:  
Competition and Cooperation**

# **JAPANESE INDUSTRY OUTLOOK**

**OSAMU OHTAKE**

Director

Japanese Components Group  
Dataquest Japan Limited

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## CONTENT

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- Competition
- Cooperation
- Japan's new roles
- Conclusions

---

## WORLD SEMICONDUCTOR SHARE

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(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987P</u>
Japan	\$1,736	\$5,375	\$17,800
Europe	1,015	1,929	4,000
North America	4,179	7,829	14,200
ROW	14	98	600
Total	<u>\$6,944</u>	<u>\$15,231</u>	<u>\$36,600</u>

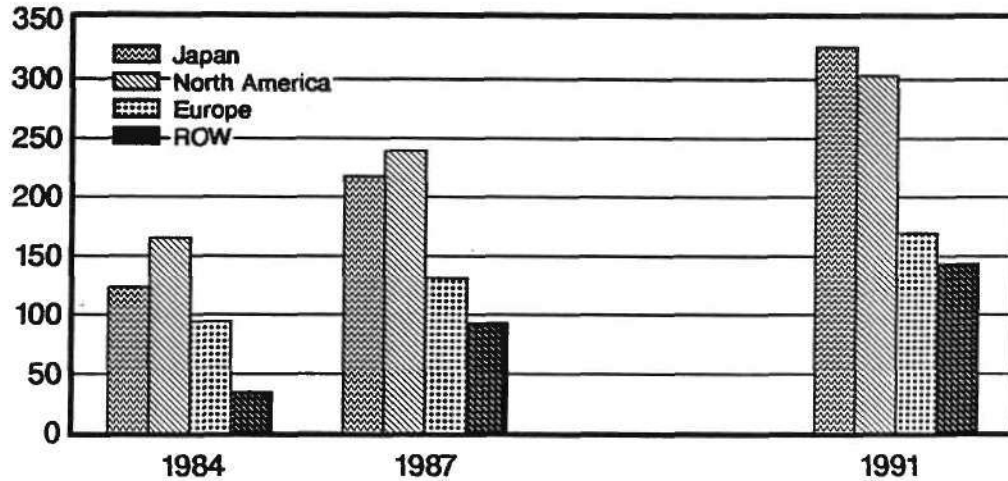
Source: Dataquest

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## ESTIMATED ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT SHIPMENTS

Millions of Dollars



Source: Dataquest

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## PERCENTAGE OF PAPERS AT ISSCC

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(By Country of Origin)

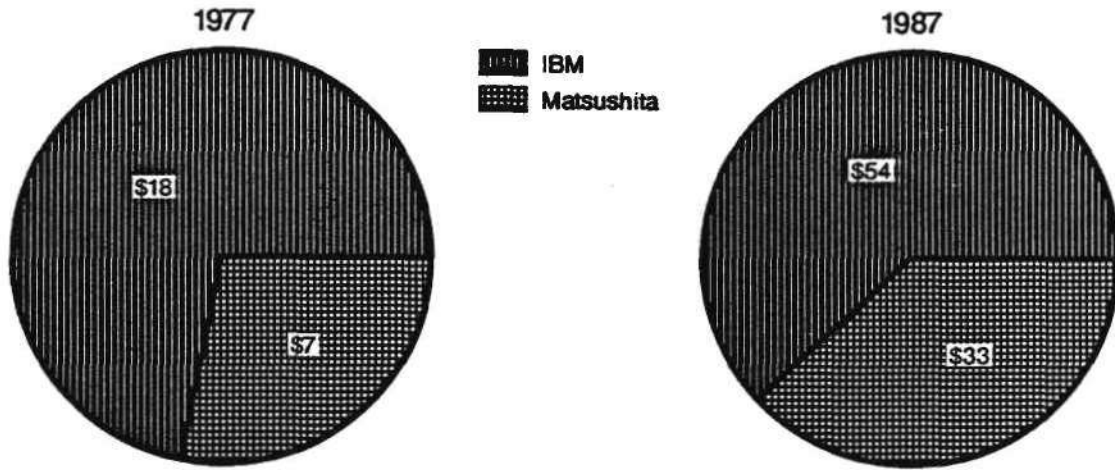
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Japan	37%	44%	35%
Europe	10	13	11
North America	53	43	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Dataquest

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## CHANGING THE WORLD

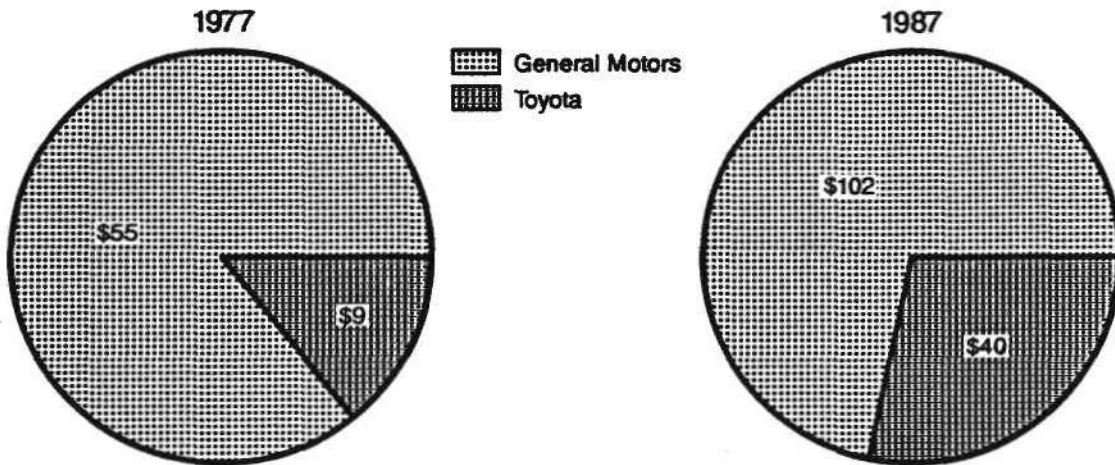
(Revenue, Billions of Dollars)



Source: Dataquest

## CHANGING THE WORLD

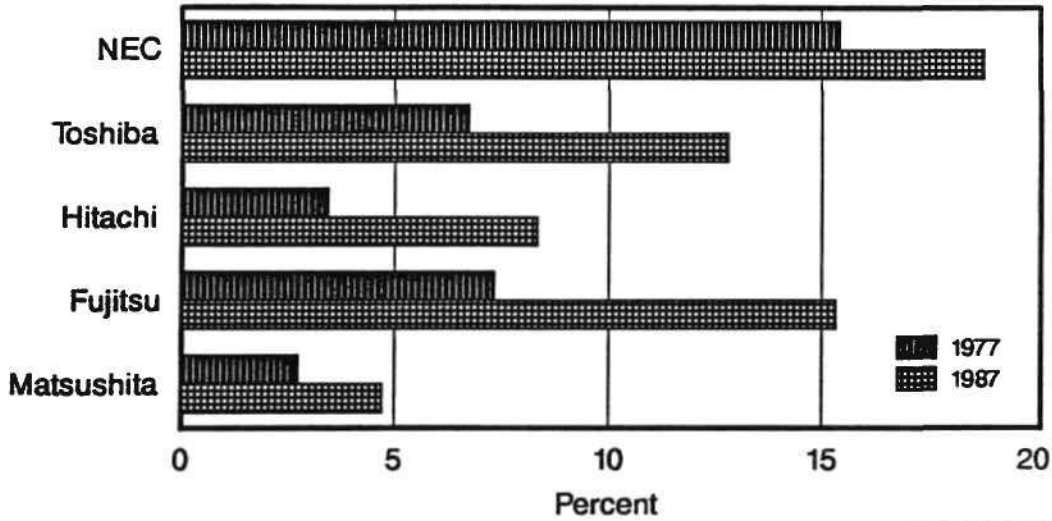
(Revenue, Billions of Dollars)



Source: Dataquest

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## RATIO OF SEMICONDUCTOR REVENUE VS. TOTAL REVENUE




---

## COMPETITION: MEMORY JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE WORLD

---

(Percentage of Production Units)

	1982	1987
64K DRAM	66%	58%
256K DRAM	100%	65%
1Mb DRAM	N/A	98%

N/A = Not Applicable

Source: Dataquest

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## COMPETITION: MICRO JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE WORLD

---

(Percentage of Production Units)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>
4-Bit MCU	72%	62%
8-Bit MCU	27%	45%
8-Bit MPU	23%	25%
16-Bit MPU	11%	30%

Source: Dataquest

---

## COMPETITION: ASICs JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE WORLD

---

(Percentage of Worldwide ASICs)

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1987</u>
ASIC Total	49%	42%
Gate Array	37%	47%
PLD	-	-
CBIC	5%	19%

Source: Dataquest

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## COOPERATION: JOINT VENTURES

---

### History of Joint Ventures in Japan

<u>Year</u>	<u>Japanese Company</u>	<u>Partner</u>	<u>Status</u>
1952	Matsushita	Philips	MEC
1960	NJRC	Raytheon	NEW JRC
1963	Kyosan	IR	Nihon IR
1968	Sony	TI	Discontinued
1972	TDK	Fairchild	Discontinued
1973	Alps Electric	Motorola	Discontinued
1985	Kawasaki Steel	LSI Logic	Nihon Semicon.
1987	Toshiba	Motorola	Tohoku Semicon.

Source: Dataquest

---

## COOPERATION: JOINT VENTURES

---

### Joint Ventures Outside Japan by Japanese Companies

<u>Year</u>	<u>Japanese Company</u>	<u>Partner</u>	<u>Status</u>
1971	Seiko	Micro Power	-
1971	Rohm	Exar	-
1985	Mitsubishi Electric	Westinghouse GE	Powerex -
1986	Sharp	RCA	Discontinued

Source: Dataquest

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## COOPERATION: ALLIANCES

---

### Japanese Semiconductor Strategic Alliances

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<b>Semiconductor Makers</b>								
Joint Ventures	1	1	5	3	11	32	16	30
Licensing Agreements	2	5	5	11	19	22	60	33
<b>Equipment Manufacturers</b>								
	0	5	12	8	26	17	25	15
<b>Total</b>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>78*</u>

\*Preliminary

Source: Dataquest

---

## NEW ROLE: PRODUCTION CONTROL

---

### Advantages:

No dumping

Positive aspects for suppliers  
with major market share

### Disadvantages:

Negative impact on end users  
Negative consequences for  
Europe and ROW

Source: Dataquest

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## **NEW ROLE: MARKET ACCESS**

---

**Advantages:**      **Reduced trade friction**

**Less expensive imports due  
to high yen**

**New technology and software**

---

## **NEW ROLE: MARKET ACCESS**

---

**Disadvantages:**      **Declining domestic market  
share (merchant and captive)**

**Quality and lead time  
problems**

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## NEW ROLE: OVERSEAS PRODUCTION

---

### Japanese Semiconductor Plants Outside Japan

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1967	Hitachi	Taiwan	Assembly	
1971	Rohm	U.S.	Full	Exar
1970	Sanyo	Brazil	Assembly	
1972	Sanyo	Korea	Assembly	Tokyo Silicon
	Hitachi	Malaysia	Assembly	
1974	Toshiba	Malaysia	Assembly	
1976	NEC	Malaysia	Assembly	
	NEC	Ireland	Assembly	
	Sanyo	Taiwan	Assembly	
1978	Matsushita	Singapore	Assembly	

(Continued)

---

## NEW ROLE: OVERSEAS PRODUCTION

---

### Japanese Semiconductor Plants Outside Japan

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1979	Toshiba	Mexico	Full	
1978	NEC	U.S.	Full	Electronic arrays
1980	Fujitsu	Ireland	Assembly	
1980	Hitachi	W. Germany	Assembly	
1981	Fujitsu	U.S.	Assembly	
1982	Toshiba	W. Germany	Assembly	
	NEC	U.K.	Assembly	
1984	NEC	U.S.	Full	Roseville, CA
	Sanyo	PRC	Assembly	

(Continued)

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## NEW ROLE: OVERSEAS PRODUCTION

---

### Japanese Semiconductor Plants Outside Japan

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1985	Mitsubishi	U.S.	Assembly	
1986	Fujitsu	Singapore	Assembly	

---

## CONCLUSIONS

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- Competition and cooperation will continue
- Industry needs to have win-win relationships
- Japan is expected to take on new roles in the world

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## **CONCLUSIONS**

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### **Japan's New Roles**

- Behave as world leader
- No dumping
- Create new products and markets
- One-way exports are unacceptable
- Importance of market access

---

## **CONCLUSIONS**

---

### **Japan's New Roles**

- Technology transfer
- Overseas productions
- Joint ventures and alliances

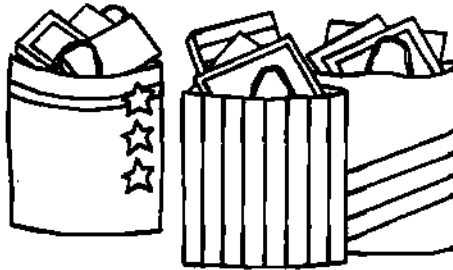
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## FAVORITE SHOPPING ITEMS

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Japan	Cameras, camcorders, pocket TVs, and kimonos
France	Gucci, Hermes, Louis Vuitton, and wines
Germany	Mercedes, BMWs, Solingens, and cutlery
Italy	Shoes and belts
U.S.	Beef, hamburger, and chocolate



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Dataquest

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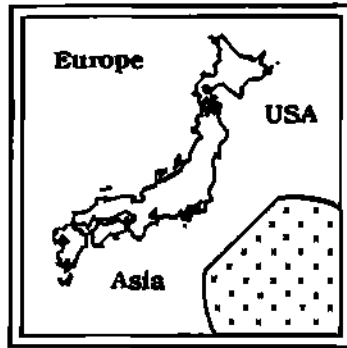
**DB** a company of  
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WORLD SEMICONDUCTOR OUTLOOK

Gene Norrett  
Corporate Vice President and Division General Manager  
Components Division  
Dataquest Incorporated

Mr. Norrett is a Corporate Vice President of Dataquest and General Manager of its Components Division. In this capacity, he has direct responsibility for all U.S. research and coordinates European and Japan-based research. Prior to becoming Division General Manager, he founded Dataquest's Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service and was Acting Managing Director of Dataquest Japan K.K. Before joining Dataquest, Mr. Norrett spent 14 years with the Motorola Semiconductor Product Sector, serving in various marketing and management positions. He has traveled extensively in Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, China, and Europe. Mr. Norrett's educational background includes a B.A. degree in Mathematics from Temple University and an M.S. degree in Applied Statistics from Villanova University. He has also taken graduate courses in Marketing from Arizona State University.

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan



**Japan's New International Role:  
Competition and Cooperation**

## **WORLD SEMICONDUCTOR OUTLOOK**

***GENE NORRETT***

**Corporate Vice President and Division General Manager  
Components Division  
Dataquest Incorporated**

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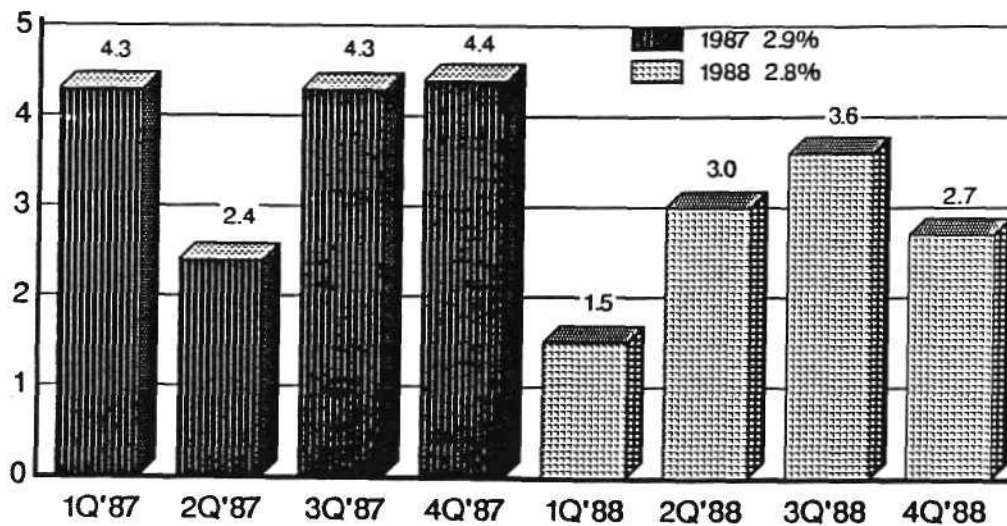
## AGENDA

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- Economics
- Electronics industry
- Semiconductor industry
- Forecast
- Summary

### U.S. REAL GNP GROWTH

(Estimated Percent Change at Annual Rates)



Source: Dataquest

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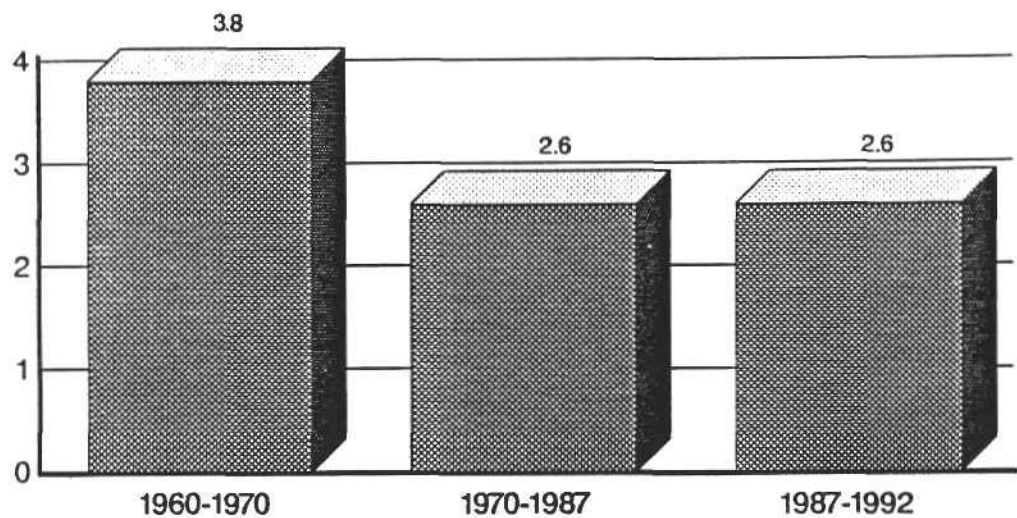
## *Recession Unlikely in 1988*

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### **U.S. REAL GNP GROWTH**

(Estimated Percent Change at Annual Rates)



Source: Dataquest

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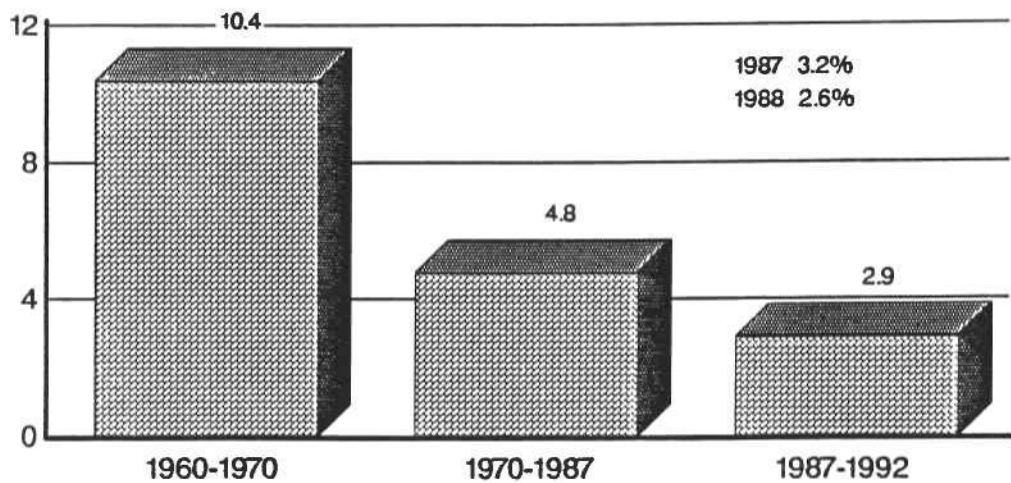
## BENEFITS OF MODERATE GROWTH

---

- Lower inflation
- Lower dependence on foreign capital
- More stability

### JAPAN: REAL GNP GROWTH

(Estimated Percent Change at Annual Rates)



Source: Dataquest

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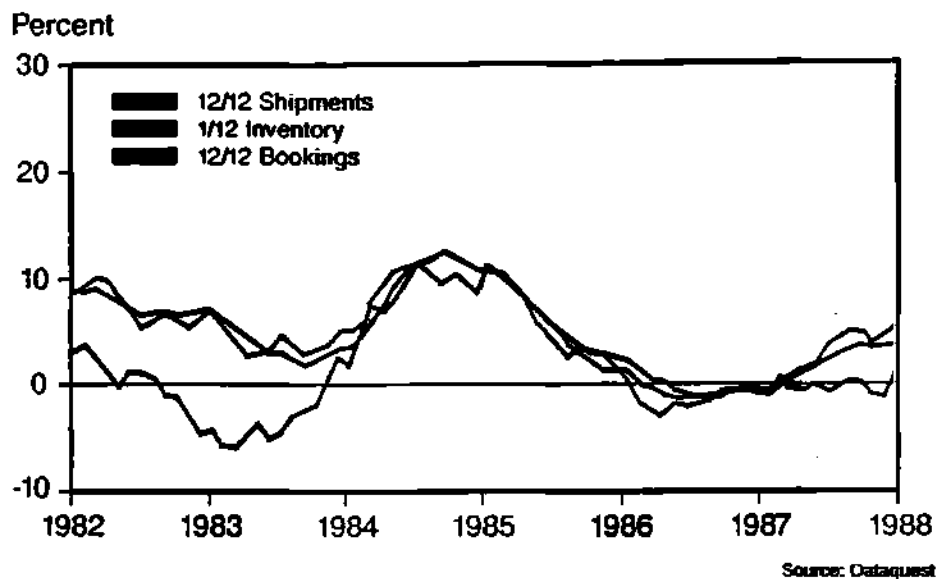
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# ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

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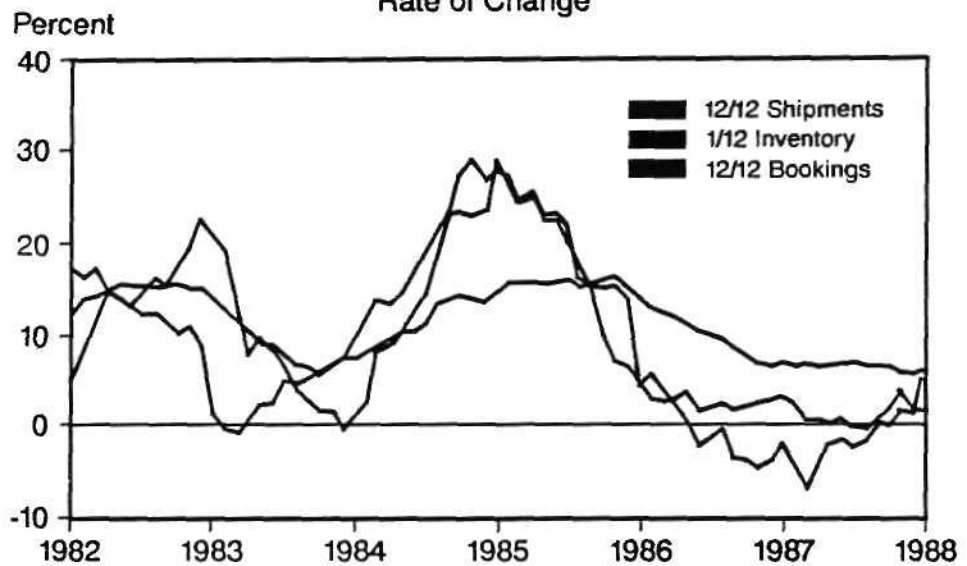
## U.S. ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS Rate of Change



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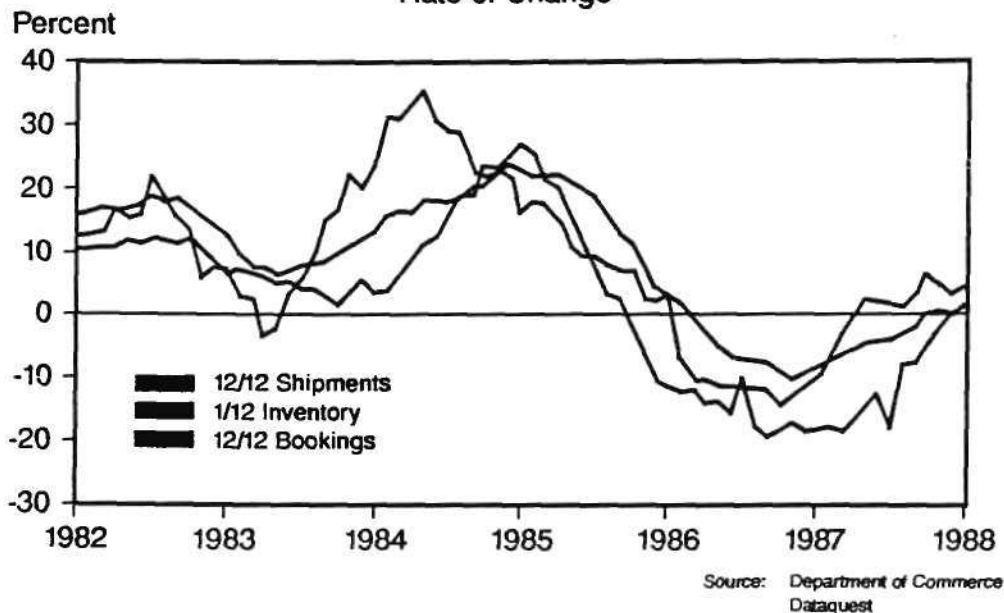
## COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Rate of Change



## COMPUTERS AND OFFICE MACHINES

Rate of Change



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## U.S. PERSONAL COMPUTER MARKET

(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Percent Growth</u>
Personal Computers	\$19,725	\$23,073	17.0%
Less than \$1,000	1,244	1,340	7.7%
\$1,000 to \$5,000	13,958	15,718	12.6%
\$5,000 to \$10,000	4,523	6,014	33.0%

Source: Dataquest

## NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FORECAST

(Billions of Dollars)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Percent Change 1986-1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Percent Change 1987-1988</u>
Data Processing	\$ 92.3	\$101.9	10.4%	\$111.8	9.7%
Communications	24.9	27.0	8.1%	29.5	9.3%
Industrial	32.7	35.2	7.7%	39.1	11.1%
Consumer	17.0	18.4	7.9%	19.1	3.8%
Military	49.7	47.5	(4.4%)	46.9	(1.3%)
Transportation	9.6	10.8	12.8%	11.8	9.3%
Total	\$226.2	\$240.7	6.4%	\$258.2	7.3%

Source: Dataquest

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# SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY

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## WORLD SCOREBOARD

---

### Worldwide Semiconductor Market Shares (Millions of Dollars)

<u>1987 Rank</u>	<u>1986 Rank</u>		<u>1986 Sales</u>	<u>1987 Sales</u>
1	1	NEC	2,638	3,193
2	3	Toshiba	2,276	2,939
3	2	Hitachi	2,307	2,781
4	4	Motorola	2,025	2,450
5	5	Texas Instruments	1,781	2,125
6	6	Fujitsu	1,365	1,899
7	8	Philips - Signetics	1,258	1,597
8	11	Intel	991	1,500
9	10	Mitsubishi	1,136	1,481
10	9	Matsushita	1,206	1,479

Source: Dataquest

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## THE "REGIONS" SCOREBOARD

---

### Semiconductor Revenue (Billions of U.S. Dollars) United States

		<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1	Motorola	1.309	1.684	21%
2	Texas Instruments	.845	.980	16%
3	Intel	.629	.910	45%
4	National/Fairchild	.832	.848	2%
5	AMD/MMI	.515	.613	19%

Source: Dataquest

---

## U.S. MARKET STATUS

---

- Book-to-bill ratio for February = 1.18
- Backlogs rising rapidly
- Third quarter slump?
- Computer, communications, and automotive very healthy
- ASIC revolution
- DRAM shortage!!

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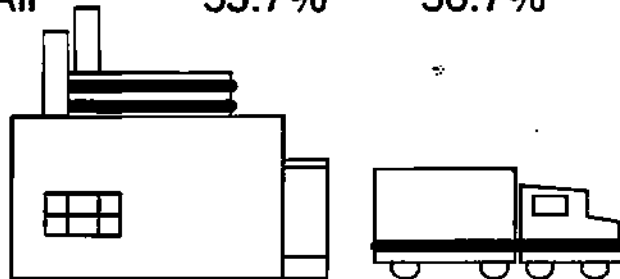
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## WHAT DID THEY SAY?

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### Anticipated Shift to Offshore Production

	1986	1987	1988
A Great Deal	8.4%	10.1%	3.3%
Some	35.9%	33.2%	34.0%
Not at All	55.7%	56.7%	62.7%



Source: Dataquest

---

## EUROPEAN MARKET STATUS

---

- Book-to-bill ratio for February = 1.15
- DRAM shortage affecting medium-size OEMs
- Inventories increasing due to imbalances
- U.K. telecom and PC compatibles
- Audi/VW/MB refocusing product strategies
- Capital investments picture:

+	-
U.K.	Germany
Italy	
Spain	
France	

- France privatization

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## **JAPANESE MARKET STATUS**

---

- Consumer electronics market down 8.4% (yen base, 1987/88)
- Industrial electronics up 4.1% (yen base, 1987/88)
- U.S. companies gaining share but very slowly
- 4M DRAM sampling in Q2
- Korea and Taiwan pushing for market access
- Toshiba ramping factories

---

## **ASIAN MARKET STATUS**

---

- Total 1988 semiconductor consumption growth = > 35%
- Korean and Taiwanese currencies appreciating
- PC manufacturers not getting 1M DRAMs
- Japanese factories up and running

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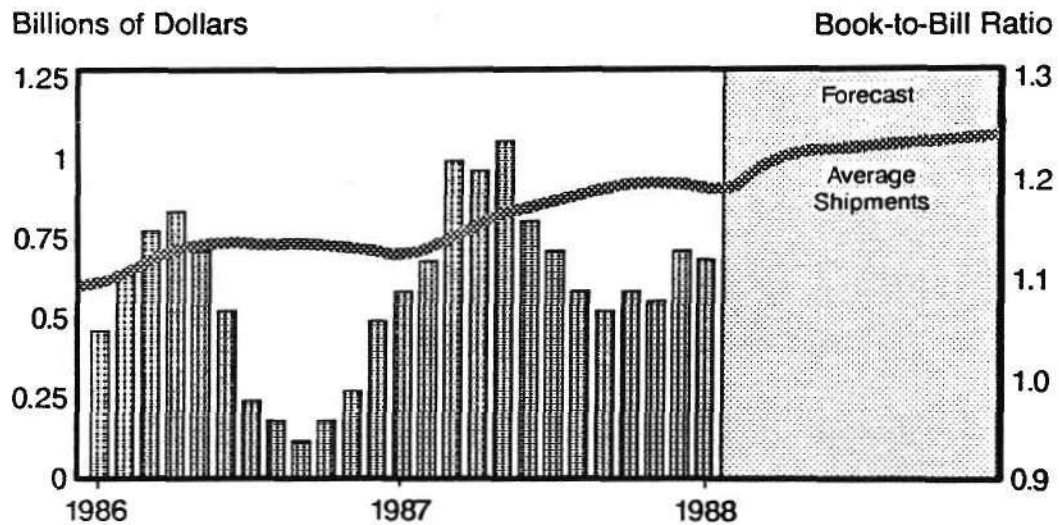
# FORECAST

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## U.S. SEMICONDUCTORS

Three-Month Average Shipments and Book-to-Bill Ratio



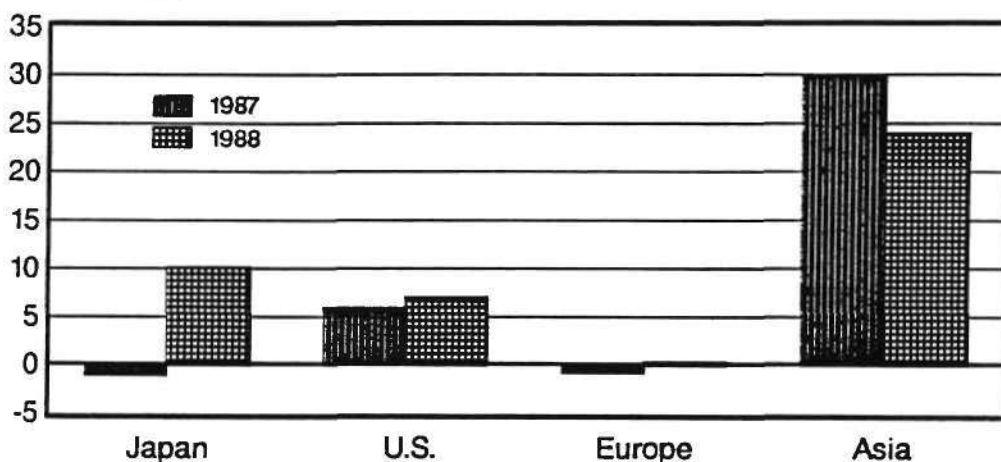
Source: WSTS  
Dataquest

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# 1988 ELECTRONICS MARKETS

## World by Region

Δ % Change, 1988 over 1987

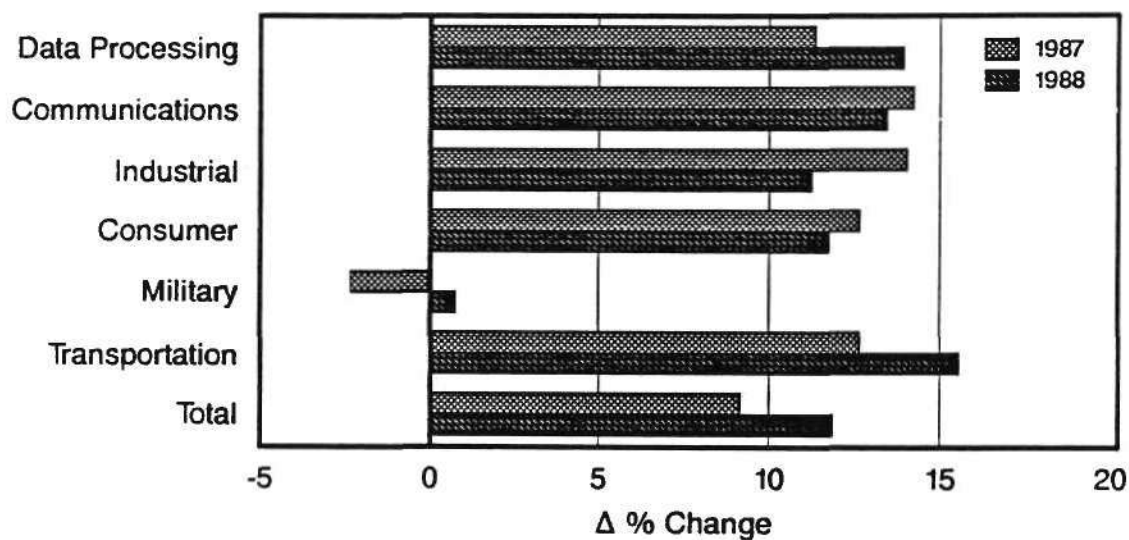


Note: Japan and Europe are in local currency to reflect appreciation of yen and ECU

Source: Dataquest

# 1988 ELECTRONICS MARKETS

## World by Application



Source: Dataquest

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## ESTIMATED WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

---

March 1987  
Percent Change, U.S. Dollars

	1986	1987	1988
North America	6.2%	15.5%	23.9%
Japan	43.7%	15.9%	19.0%
Europe	17.2%	21.4%	19.9%
ROW	52.6%	35.5%	30.3%
 Total World	 24.8%	 18.6%	 22.0%

Source: Dataquest

---

## ESTIMATED WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

---

March 1988  
Percent Change, U.S. Dollars

	1986	1987	1988
North America	6.2%	21.4%	21.1%
Japan	43.7%	19.4%	20.7%
Europe	17.2%	12.2%	14.0%
ROW	53.9%	62.1%	31.5%
 Total World	 24.9%	 22.8%	 21.1%

Source: Dataquest

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## HIGH-GROWTH PRODUCTS

---

(Estimated Percent Growth)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Micros Total	33%	23%
MPUs Total	63%	42%
32 bit	228%	121%
MCUs Total	32%	16%
16 bit	13%	139%
MPRs	26%	24%
ASIC Total	22%	23%
Gate Arrays	34%	32%
PLDs	35%	40%
CBICs (Cell-Based ICs)	36%	37%
Linear ICs	17%	19%
Digital ICs	29%	25%

Source: Dataquest

---

## SOME EMERGING MARKETS

---

- Chip sets
  - PC system logic
  - Graphics
  - Disk controller
  - Modem/fax
  - Telecom (LAN, ISDN)
  - Micro Channel
- Linear ASIC
- Smart power

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# SUMMARY

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**Dataquest**

**DB** a company of  
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

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# Dataquest

**DB** a company of  
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

## WHO'S WINNING?

Warren E. Davis  
Vice President  
Semiconductor Industry Association

Mr. Davis is Vice President of the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), the trade organization that represents the American semiconductor industry. His focus has been international trade policy and more recently, policies and practices to enhance the industry's manufacturing competitiveness. Prior to joining the SIA, Mr. Davis taught courses at San Jose State University on international business finance and management of global enterprises. Earlier, he worked at Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation in a senior staff capacity, coordinating projects in strategic planning, international logistics and offshore manufacturing. Mr. Davis received a degree in Political Science from the University of Southern California and an M.S. degree in Business Administration from California State University at Sacramento. He has published several books and articles on the semiconductor industry.

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JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan

# WHO'S WINNING?

*By*

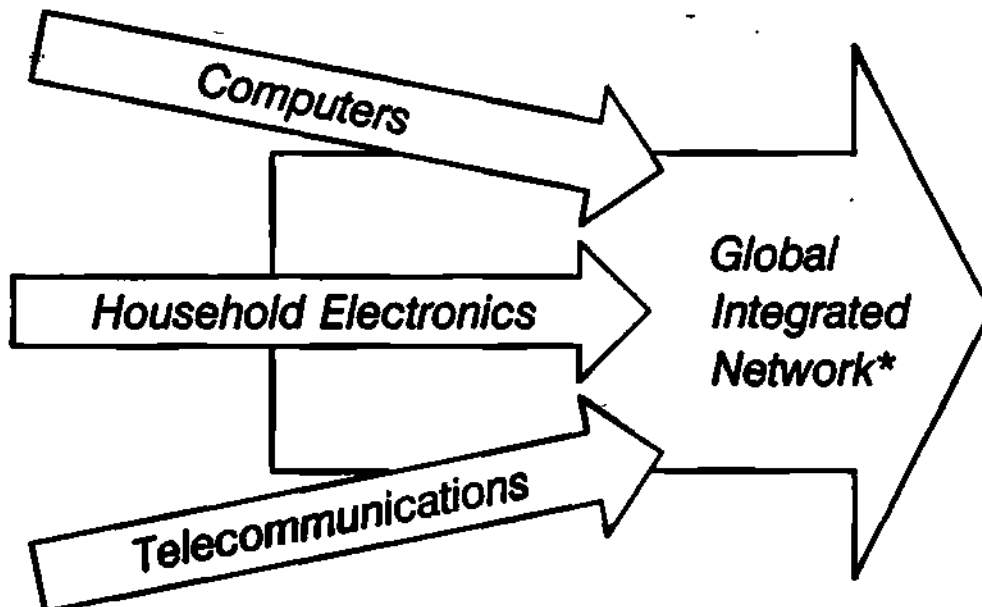
*Warren Davis*

*Vice President*

*Semiconductor Industry Association*

**SIA**

## CONVERGENCE OF TECHNOLOGIES



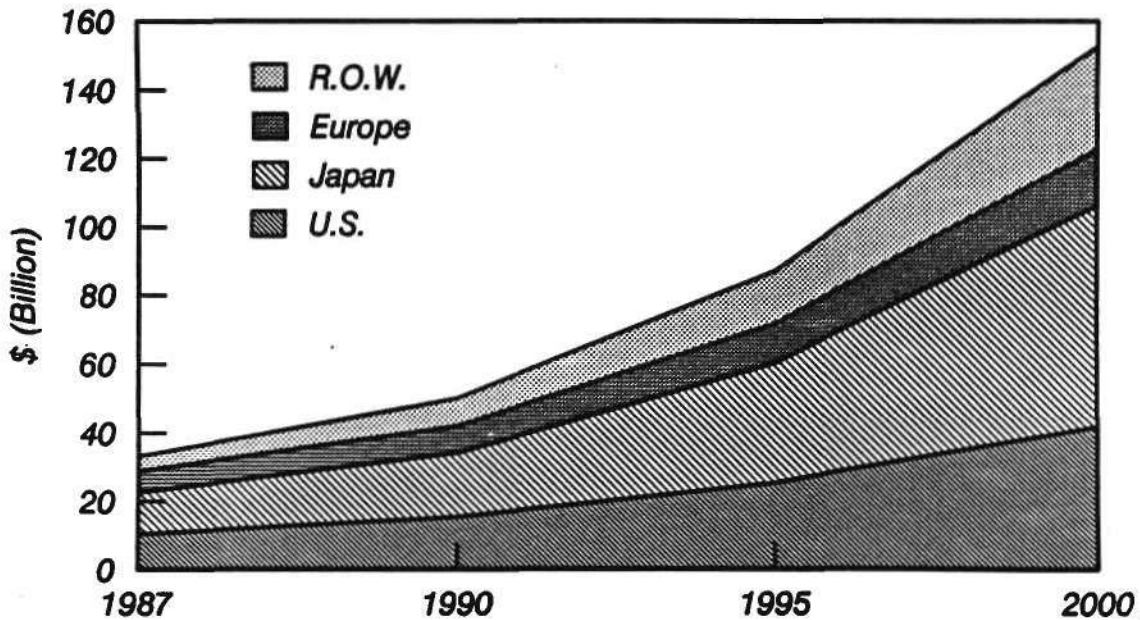
*\*Digital Broadband Serves All Users: Office, Household, Factory*

Source: SIA

**SIA**



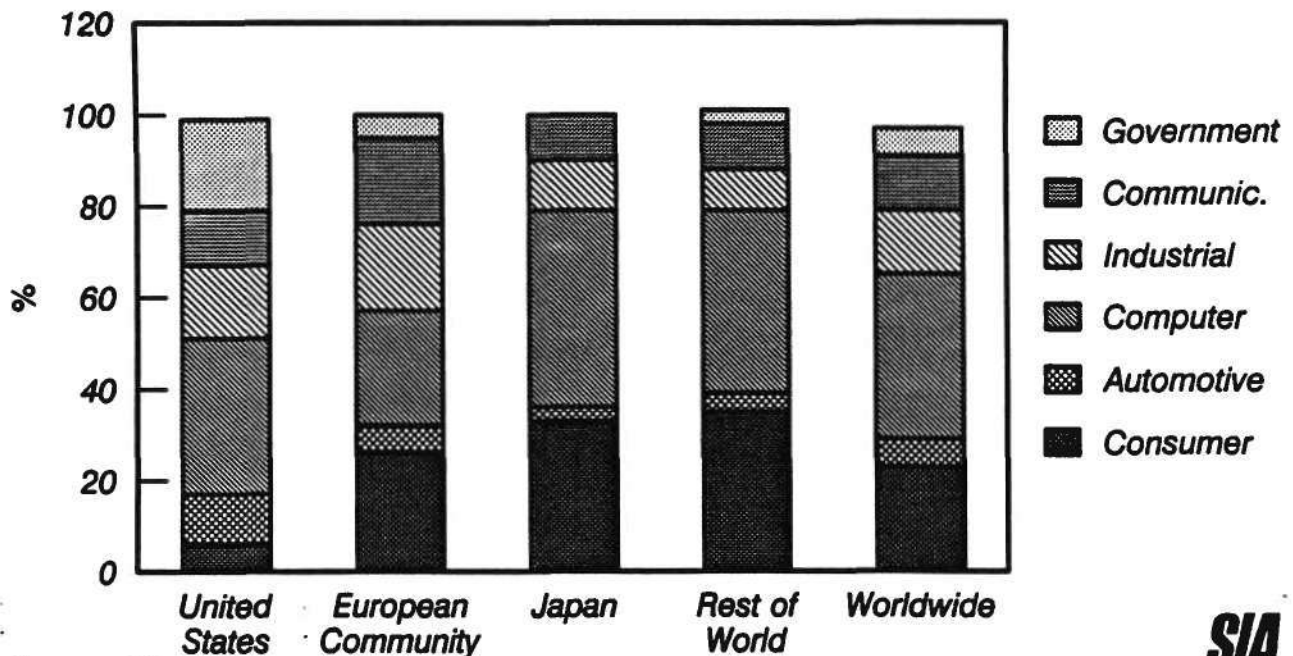
# SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION FORECAST BY GEOGRAPHIC MARKET



Source: SIA

**SIA**

# SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION - 1986 BY END USE/GEOGRAPHIC MARKET



Source: SIA

**SIA**

## TERMS OF COMPETITION

- *Governments Matter: GATT, Bilateral, National Policies*
- *New Manufacturing Paradigm: Flexible Response*
- *International Strategic Alliances*
- *Innovation: Auto Fab, Supercomputer on a Chip*
- *Production Sharing: Silicon Foundries*
- *New Competitive Parameters: International Standards*

**SIA**

## WHO ARE THE PLAYERS?

- *Japan*
- *United States*
- *Europe*
- *Rest of World*

**SIA**

## JAPAN STRATEGY

- *Memory Thrust, Then Diversify to Semi-Custom and Custom*
- *Overseas Investment to Offset Yen Appreciation*
- *Heavy Dependence on U.S. Market*
- *Rapid Application of New Technologies*
- *Set National Standards, Then Use Marketpower to Impose Internationally*

**SIA**

## U.S. STRATEGY

- *Trade Policy Leadership*
- *Manufacturing Development Collaboration*
- *Restructure: Mergers, "Virtual" Integration*
- *Bring Product Strengths to Bear on All High Volume Customer Segments*

**SIA**

## EUROPE STRATEGY

- *Unification of EC - 1991*
- *Cooperation Between National Champions*
- *More Aggressive in International Markets*
- *Leverage on Under-Utilized Market Base in Western Europe*

**SIA**

## REST OF WORLD STRATEGY

- *Asian NICs (Korea, Taiwan):*
  - *Graduated to Technology - Intensive Capability*
  - *Emulate Japan Financial Model for High Powered Growth*
  - *Shifting Exports to Alternative Markets to Lessen Dependence on U.S. Market*

**SIA**

## REST OF WORLD STRATEGY (CONTINUED)

- *Asian City States (Singapore, Hong Kong):*
  - *Gravitational Pull from China*
  - *Incentives for Foreign Investments with High Technological Content*

**SIA**

## REST OF WORLD STRATEGY (CONTINUED)

- *Latin America (Brazil, Mexico):*
  - *Import Substitution Model*
  - *Limited Export Emphasis*

**SIA**

## REST OF WORLD STRATEGY (CONTINUED)

- *China*

- *Seeks GATT Membership*
- *Stressing Lowest Cost Assembly and Silicon Foundry Services*
- *Gigantic Market/Technology Transfer Trade-Off*

**SIA**

## CRYSTAL BALL (1990s DIMLY PERCEIVED)

- *Commodity IC Manufacturing Shift to Asian NICs, China*
- *New International Division of Labor - Knowledge Worker Scarcity*
- *Global Information Services - International Consortia in Triad*

**SIA**

## CRYSTAL BALL (CONTINUED)

- *R&D Internationalized*
- *Leading IC Companies Reorganized for Design Creativity, Production Flexibility, "Augmented Product" Marketing*
- *GATT Rules Negotiated for Establishment of International Standards in Electronics*

**SIA**

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INSEC'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Masato Nebashi  
President  
International Semiconductor Cooperation Center

Mr. Nebashi is President of the International Semiconductor Cooperation Center and of the New Media Development Association. Previously, he was Vice President of the Interactive Basic Information System Development Corporation. Earlier, he held a variety of administrative positions with IBM Japan, Ltd., the VLSI Technology Development Association, the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, and MITI. Mr. Nebashi received a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Nagoya University.

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Tokyo, Japan

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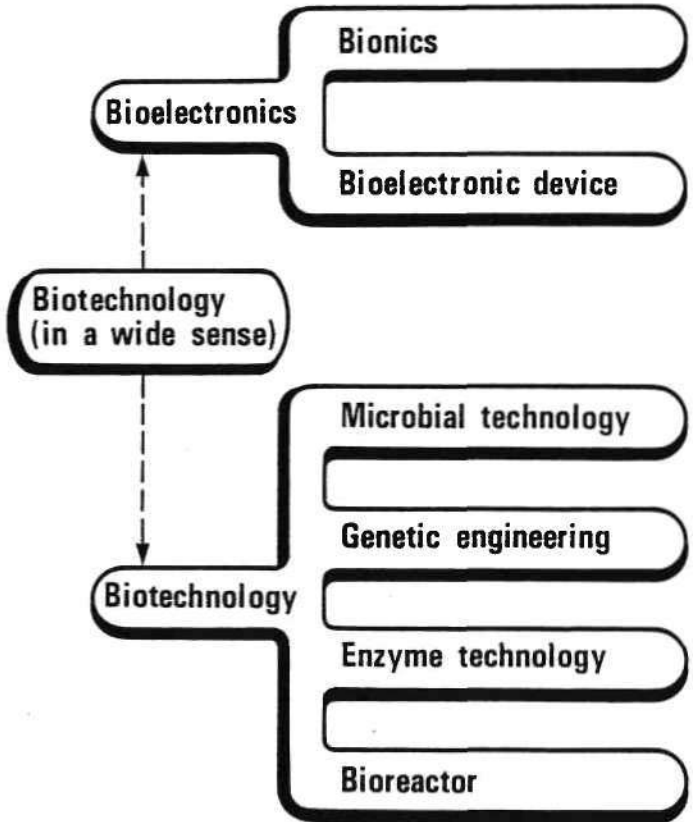
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Atsuyoshi Ouchi  
Vice President of the Board and Representative Director  
NEC Corporation

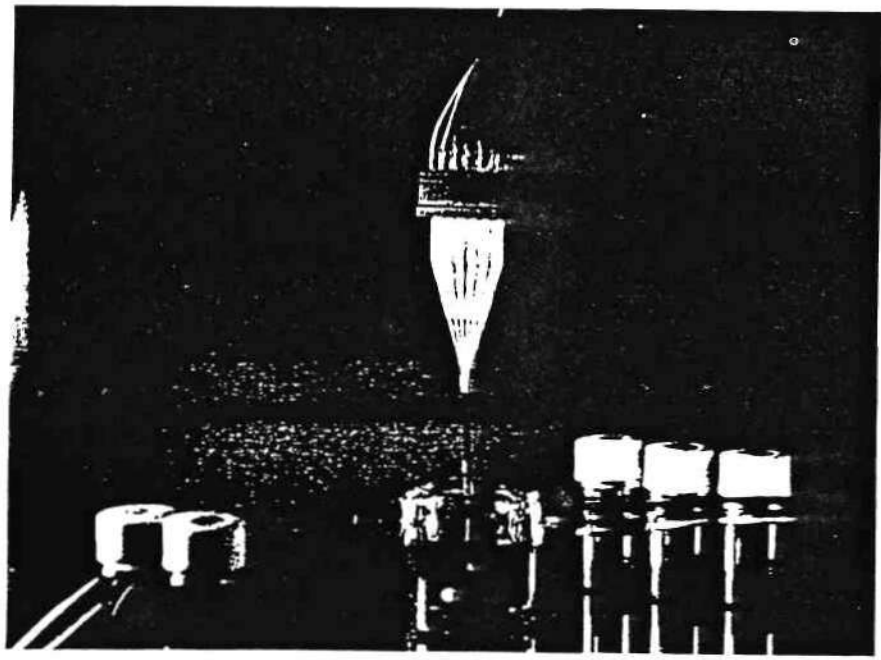
Dr. Ouchi is Vice President of the Board and Representative Director of NEC Corporation. He has been with NEC since 1942 and has held a variety of senior-level management positions over the past 20 years. He is a member of several electronics organizations and has received many awards and commendations. He has also written books, two of which are entitled Medical Electronic Circuits and Introduction to Microcomputers. Dr. Ouchi graduated from the Electrical Engineering Department, Faculty of Technology, Tokyo Imperial University and received a B.E. degree. He also received a D.E. degree from the University of Tokyo for research in the applications of negative impedance converters.

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# Field of Biotechnology and Bioelectronics

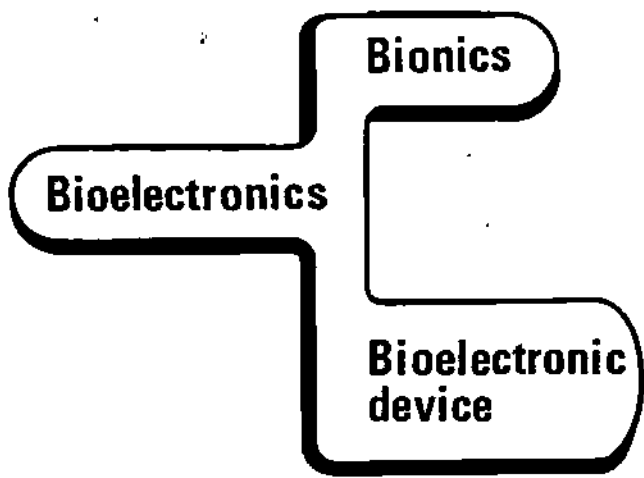


## Biosensor



# Process of Technological Innovations

	I	II	III	IV
<b>Technological Innovations</b>	Batteries • Electromagnets   Steam Engines	Vacuum Tubes Telecommunications  Electricity Internal Combustion Engines  Machine Tools	Semiconductor •IC Computers Optical Communication  Nuclear Power Jet Engines  Robots	Molecular Devices • Quantum Effect Devices Artificial Intelligence  Nuclear Fusion  Maglev Trains
<b>Materials</b>	Smelted Metals	High Purity Materials Synthesized Materials	Semiconductors Functional Materials	High Tc Superconductors Biotechnology
<b>Social Change</b>	Industrial Revolution	Industrialization	Information Oriented Society	Software and Service Oriented Society



- artificial intelligence
- pattern recognition
- self-organizing network
- neuron-like device
- molecular electric device
- olfactory sensor
- biosensor

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STATUS OF JAPAN-U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR TRADE PROBLEMS

Yukio Honda  
Director, Industrial Electronics Division  
Machine and Information Industries Bureau  
Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

Mr. Honda is Director of the Industrial Electronics Division in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Since joining MITI in 1967, Mr. Honda has held a variety of positions including Technology Deputy Director of the Ocean Department Office, Agency of Natural Resources, and Information Industries Bureau; and Director of the Space Industry Office, Machine and Information Industries Bureau. Prior to being appointed to his present position, Mr. Honda was temporarily transferred to the Technological University of Nagaka as a professor for two years.

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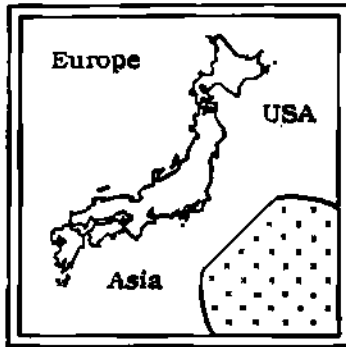
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## THE ASIAN AGE IS COMING

Tom Wang  
Director, Asian Components Group  
Associate Director  
Asian Semiconductor and Electronics Technology Service  
Dataquest Incorporated

Mr. Wang is Director of Dataquest's Asian Components Group and Associate Director of the Asian Semiconductor and Electronics Technology Service. He is responsible for strategic research of the semiconductor and electronics industries of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, India, and other parts of Asia. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Wang was employed at National Semiconductor as Applications Manager and Market Research Manager. Earlier, he worked as a Project Leader designing mainframes, personal computers, and disk drive controllers at several systems houses. He has also taught graduate courses at San Jose State University. Mr. Wang received B.S.E.E. and M.S.E.E. degrees from National Cheung Kung University in Taiwan, an M.S.E.E. degree from San Jose State University, and an M.B.A. degree from Golden Gate University in San Francisco. He has also completed courses toward a Ph.D at the University of California at Berkeley. In addition, he has published a textbook and 25 technical papers and is fluent in Mandarin, Cantonese, and Taiwanese.

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Tokyo, Japan



**Japan's New International Role:  
Competition and Cooperation**

## **THE ASIAN AGE IS COMING**

**TOM WANG**

**Associate Director  
Asian Semiconductor and Electronics  
Technology Service  
Dataquest Incorporated**

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## AGENDA

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- Asian semiconductor industry outlook
- Semiconductor manufacturers in Asia
- Key issues in 1988
- Summary and conclusion

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# ASIAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

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- 
- 
- Market growing drastically
  - Competition increasing significantly
  - Manufacturing moving offshore
  - Business opportunities growing
- 
- 



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## SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

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(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987*</u>
South Korea	\$436	\$624	\$1,101
Taiwan	\$496	\$694	\$1,171
Hong Kong	\$334	\$478	\$ 806
Singapore	\$271	\$350	\$ 590

\* Estimated

Source: Dataquest

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## ESTIMATED SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

---

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>
ROW	\$ 2.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 6.3	\$11.8
Europe	\$ 5.5	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.5	\$11.9
Japan	\$12.4	\$14.5	\$17.4	\$27.5
United States	\$10.2	\$12.5	\$14.2	\$20.2

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## COMPETITION INCREASING SIGNIFICANTLY FROM ASIA



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## COMPETITION FROM THE 4 "Cs"

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- Consumers
- Computers
- Communications
- Semi-Conductors

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## SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION

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(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

<u>Company</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987*</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>
Samsung	\$170	\$317	86.5%
GoldStar	\$ 48	\$ 68	41.7%
KEC	\$ 50	\$ 78	56.0%
UMC	\$ 68	\$ 90	32.4%

\* Estimated

Source: Dataquest

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## COMPETITION IN MEMORY CHIPS

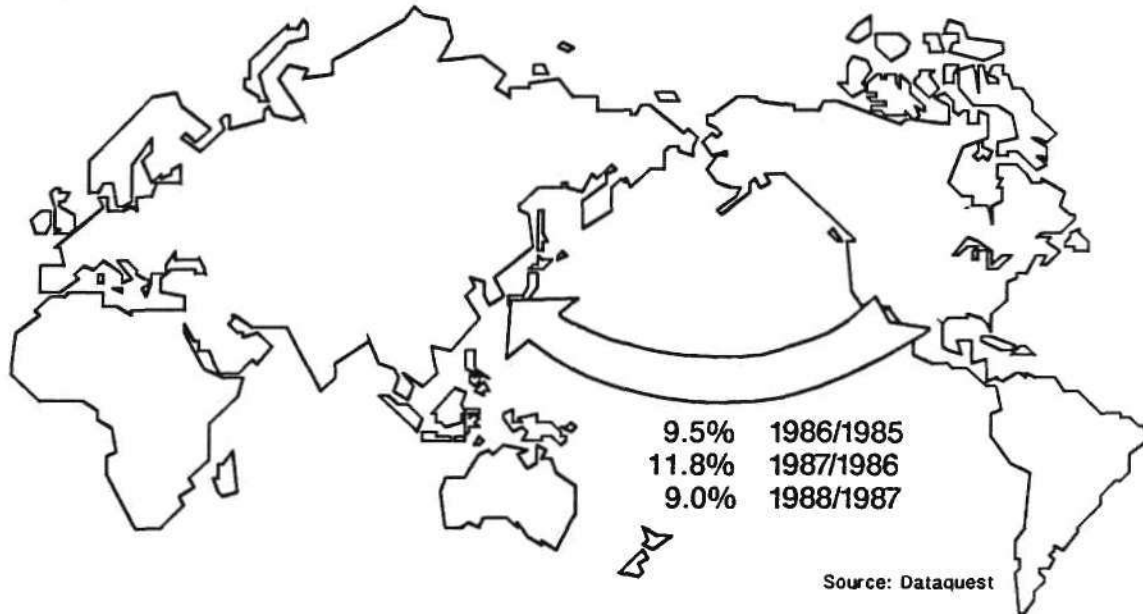
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	<u>Samsung</u>	<u>GoldStar</u>	<u>Hyundai</u>
<b>1M DRAM</b>			
Mass Production	2Q '88	3Q '88	4Q '88
Wafer Size	6"	6"	6"
Design Rule	1.2 $\mu$ m	1.2 $\mu$ m	1.2 $\mu$ m
Capacity (Wafer/Day)	100-600	600	300
<b>4M DRAM</b>			
Mass Production	3Q '89	3Q '89	3Q '89

Source: Dataquest

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## ESTIMATED PERCENT OF U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION MOVING OFFSHORE



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## MAIN REASONS FOR MOVING OFFSHORE

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**Before:**

Low labor cost

**Now:**

Low labor cost + superior talent  
+closeness to market

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## FUNCTIONS OF OFFSHORE FACILITY

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Before:

Assembly and testing

Now:

Design + fabrication +  
assembly and testing

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## OPPORTUNITY

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### Economic Growth Real GDP Growth Rates (%)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987*</u>	<u>1988*</u>
Taiwan	11.0	10.1	7.3
South Korea	12.4	11.1	8.0
Hong Kong	11.0	12.6	8.9
Singapore	1.9	6.9	5.5
China	8.0	9.7	9.1
Japan	2.4	2.5	3.0
United States	2.2	3.1	2.8
Europe	2.5	2.2	2.0

\* Estimated

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## **OPPORTUNITY**

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### **High--Technology Business Opportunities**

- Semiconductor manufacturing
- Semiconductor equipment and materials manufacturing
- Systems manufacturing
- Financial opportunities

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## **SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS IN ASIA**

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## SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS - SOUTH KOREA

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- Samsung
- Goldstar
- Hyundai
- Daewoo
- KEC

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## SAMSUNG

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<b>Sales</b>	<b>\$316 million</b>	<b>Sales Channels</b>	<b>Asia - agents</b>
			<b>Europe - agents</b>
<b>Rank</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>U.S. - reps/dist'rs.</b>
			<b>Big OEMers - direct</b>
<b>Products</b>	<b>256K DRAMs - 25%</b>	<b>New Products</b>	<b>1M DRAMs</b>
	<b>64K DRAMs - 20%</b>		<b>512K EPROMs</b>
	<b>CMOS Logic - 25%</b>		<b>256K SRAMs</b>
	<b>Linear ICs - 10%</b>		<b>CTV/VTR ICs</b>
	<b>Transistors - 20%</b>		<b>Codec/Combo</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>4" BIP - 360,000</b>		
<b>(Wafers/year)</b>	<b>5" MOS - 600,000</b>		
	<b>6" MOS - 200,000</b>		

Source: Dataquest

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## GOLDSTAR

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<b>Sales</b>	<b>\$69 million</b>	<b>Sales Channels</b>	<b>Asia - agents Europe - agents U.S. - reps/dist'rs. Big OEMers - direct</b>
<b>Products</b>	<b>TTL - 30% Gate arrays - 20% 74HC/HCT - 10% Hybrids - 30% Linear ICs - 10%</b>	<b>New Products</b>	<b>1M DRAMs 256K DRAMs 2Kx8 SRAMs 8Kx8 SRAMs Fast TTLs</b>
<b>Capacity (Wafers/year)</b>	<b>4" BIP - 200,000 5" MOS - 250,000</b>		

Source: Dataquest

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## HYUNDAI

---

<b>Sales</b>	<b>\$40 million</b>	<b>Sales Channels</b>	<b>Asia - agents Europe - agents U.S. - reps/dist'rs. Big OEMers - direct</b>
<b>Products</b>	<b>256K DRAMs - 50% 16K SRAMs - 15% Mask ROMs - 15% MPUs - 10% Others - 10%</b>	<b>New Products</b>	<b>1M DRAMs</b>
<b>Capacity (Wafers/year)</b>	<b>5" MOS - 120,000 6" MOS - 480,000</b>		

Source: Dataquest

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## DAEWOO

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Sales	\$10 million	Sales Channels	Asia - agents Europe - agents U.S. - reps/dist'rs. Big OEMers - direct
Products	Audio ICs - 50% Custom - 50%		
Capacity (Wafers/year)	4" BIP - 90,000	New Products	ICs for PC ICs for telecom

Source: Dataquest

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## KEC

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Sales	\$78 million	Sales Channels	Domestic - direct International - through Toshiba
Products	Transistors - 70% Linear ICs - 30%		
Capacity (Wafers/year)	4" BIP - 200,000	New Products	Linear ICs

Source: Dataquest

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## SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS - TAIWAN

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- UMC
- ERSO
- TSMC
- Rectron
- Fine
- Others

---

## UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORPORATION (UMC)

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<b>Sales</b>	\$90 million	<b>Sales Channels</b>	U.S. - reps./dist'rs.
<b>Rank</b>	50	<b>New Products</b>	PS/2 Model 30 Chip Set SCSI Chips Modem Chip Set Data Communication Chips
<b>Products</b>	Microcomponent & Memory ICs - 36.7% Consumer ICs - 26.3% Telephone ICs - 18.4% Custom ICs - 18.6%		
<b>Capacity (Wafers/Year)</b>	4" MOS - 480,000 6" MOS - 120,000 (Available Nov. 1988)		

Source: Dataquest

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## ELECTRONICS RESEARCH AND SERVICE ORGANIZATION (ERSO)

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<b>Sales</b>	<b>\$30 million</b>
<b>Products</b>	<b>PC Chip Set Consumer ICs Custom ICs Combo</b>

Source: Dataquest

---

## TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY (TSMC)

---

<b>Product</b>	<b>Foundry</b>
<b>Capacity (Wafers/Year)</b>	<b>Fab I - 6" MOS - 120,000 Fab II - 6" CMOS - 360,000 (Available 1989)</b>

Source: Dataquest

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## SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS - HONG KONG

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- Hua Ko
- Elcap
- RCL

---

### HUA KO

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**Products**

**Consumer ICs  
Custom ICs**

**Capacity  
(Wafers/Year)**

**4" MOS - 60,000**

**Source: Dataquest**

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## ELCAP

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<b>Products</b>	EL6116 74HC/HCT Series Consumer ICs Custom ICs Gate Arrays (up to 3,000 gates) Packaging Service
<b>Capacity (Wafers/Year)</b>	4" CMOS - 60,000

Source: Dataquest

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## SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS - SINGAPORE

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- SGS-Thomson\*
- HP
- Chartered

\* Only SGS-Thomson is in production now

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## SGS-THOMSON

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**Products**

**EPROMs**  
**Power Transistors**  
**Consumer ICs**  
**Microcomponent ICs**

**Capacity**  
**(Wafers/Year)**

**5" - 360,000**

Source: Dataquest

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## CHARTERED SEMICONDUCTOR

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**6" wafer fab will be finished in early 1989.**

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## **SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS - CHINA**

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- Wuxi
- BETF
- Beijing Semiconductor Factories #3, 6, and 109
- Shanghai #5, 7, 14, and 19 Radio Components Factory
- Li shan
- Others

---

## **WUXI MICROELECTRONICS COMPLEX**

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### **Products**

- Toshiba 5-chip set @ 5 million units/yr.
- Discrete semiconductor components (mostly for consumer electronics applications)
- 64K memories, 4-bit MCUs, and telecom devices in small quantities

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## **WUXI MICROELECTRONICS COMPLEX**

---

### **Sales channels**

- **Not well developed, manufacturers almost entirely under exclusive agreement**

### **Trends**

- **Capable of 3-micron technology**
- **Most production is of 4-inch wafers**
- **Future emphasis on telecom ICs, converters, and op amps**

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## **KEY ISSUES IN 1988**

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## **KEY POSITIVE ISSUES IN 1988**

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- Government support
- Capital spending
- Partnerships/alliances
- Local demand
- Yen appreciation
- Manufacturing move to Asia
- GNP growth
- Technology perception
- Emerging market

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## **KEY NEGATIVE ISSUES IN 1988**

---

- Currency value appreciation
- Protectionism
- Competition from non-NICs
- U.S.-dependent industry

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## SUMMARY

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- Asian semiconductor industry's worldwide influence will grow
- Asia will be worldwide leader in semiconductor consumption growth
- South Korea will be a significant DRAM producer
- Taiwan will become a major ASIC design center

Source: Dataquest

## CONCLUSION



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ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY

Jürgen Knorr  
Senior Vice President  
Components Group  
Semiconductor Division  
Siemens AG

Mr. Knorr is Senior Vice President of the Components Group in the Semiconductor Division at Siemens AG. He has been with Siemens since 1957. Earlier positions have included corporate management for the Electrical Installation Equipment Division, the Lighting Systems Division, the Automotive Electronic Components Division, and the Electronics Contracting and System Business Division, and a variety of other management and engineering positions. Mr. Knorr received a Dipl.-Ing. from the Technische Universität Berlin, where he majored in Mathematics and Electrical Engineering.

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As a member of Siemens corporation I feel (slide 1)  
honoured to give a presentation analysing European  
Electronics Technology. It is not an easy task to speak  
as a citizen of one European country and as a manager of  
one European company on behalf of total Europe.

So you will understand that I cannot avoid answering some of  
the questions from a somewhat one-sided point of view, and that  
I will have to extrapolate certain lines of view. I  
nevertheless hope to be able to present to you a worthwhile  
overview on the trends of micro-electronics development in  
Europe. Last not least this might be the case because of inputs  
to my speech representing the opinions of the EECA, of which  
I am the vice-president.

Let us first ask the question:

What do we mean by the term "Europe"? (slide 2)

Well - perhaps you know "Rothenburg ob der Tauber", (slide 2a)

a romantic old town in the heart of Germany. It is one  
town out of many European towns with a long history and  
a past background of richness, based on handcraft and trade.  
This town is completely surrounded by a wall, for it used  
to be a state of its own. Insofar this town is representative  
for peculiarities which characterize all of Europe:

Europe is a conglomeration of many countries defending their  
individuality, their languages und their cultures. Hence  
Europe's technologies are diverse and driven by many kinds  
of creativities.

The Europe which I am concerned with in my (slide 3) presentation comprises only a small section of the map of Europe \*). It is the European Economic Community, and because I am going to talk about electronics, only a group of eight countries of the European Community with major electronics industries is concerned: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Spain, France and Great Britain.

On this small, densely populated portion of Europe (slide 3a) 7 different languages are spoken, and the economic regions are separated by borders, duty regulations and different technical standards. Major mergers of industrial firms are made difficult or even prevented by anti-trust laws. Some of these barriers such as duty regulations are not expected to disappear until 1992, giving way also to more uniform standards, and thereby paving the way to a completion of the internal market in Europe.

To illustrate the current situation of Europe, I would like to introduce some figures relating Europe within the triad. Compared with Japan there are 2.4 as many people living on a 5 x larger area in Europe, which means that in Japan there are double as many people per sq.km.

In the USA the density of population is only 1/5 of that of Europe. The industrial production/capita is in comparison lower both to the USA (0.8 x) and Japan (0.6 x). This again

---

\*) which extends up to the right edge of the slide.

is explained by substantial differences of the industry structures among the different member countries in the EEC. West-Germany's industrial production/capita e.g. equals the one of Japan and is higher than the one in the US.

But, above all, Europe's production in Electrical Engineering & Electronics/capita totals only to 30 % compared to Japan and only to 60 % of that of the USA.

This shows today's predominance of the US and Japan in the Electrical Engineering & Electronics sector.

Another way to explain these relations is to look at the production values and trade figures in the 3 regions, as shown in: (slide 4)

Europe imports more IC's than it produces - I will present more detailed figures later - and its IC-production only amounts to about 20 % of the IC production of Japan or the US, a figure which sums up to only 11 % of the world production.

On the other hand the IC consumption of Europe (slide 4a) is only 50 % of that of the USA and 40 % of Japan. In fact Europe imports 64 % of its IC consumption while Japan imports only 8 % and the US only 19 %; that means, that both countries are mainly export-oriented.

This indicates that Europe has recognized at a late stage the importance of building up its own microelectronics development and production.

Let us concern ourselves for a moment with the question:

How did the Europeans get into this unsatisfactory situation?

After all - Europe has a remarkable tradition of (slide 5) achievements in the historical development of semi-conductors. Major physical theories, leading to decisive insights into the composition and behaviour of solid-state materials, paving the way into semiconductor technology, had their cradle in Europe. Names such as Rutherford, Niels Bohr, Sommerfeld and Heisenberg are representative for this period of time. Cognition of the material properties of germanium and silicon as well as the discovery of III/V-compounds were achieved in Europe since the early thirties, to a significant extent also by scientists working for Siemens, such as Schottky and Welker.

Even the development of today's processes for the production of semiconductor materials, including crystal pulling and refining, is largely based upon European patents, some of them coming directly from Siemens. However, since the invention of the transistor in the Bell-laboratories (1948) many development and applications of scientific findings including integrated circuit technology were taken over by the USA. Japan later succeeded to develop IC manufacturing technologies to remarkable perfection.

Since then Europe fell behind in the development of microelectronics. There are several reasons for this, one of them being the great successes of Europe in (slide 5a) conventional electrical engineering with a special focus and strength in mechanical engineering, the automotive industry and communications.

- 4 -

Far more critical is that we didn't realize the fact that the share of electronics increased from 30 % of a small volume to 65 % of a much bigger volume.

Apart from these facts there are further (slide 6)

considerations making a direct comparison of micro-electronics development in Europe, Japan and USA difficult:

Taking a look at the IC-markets by applications (1987)

- here you see a comparison of Japan and Western Europe - reveals great differences in emphasis: While in Japan the entertainment- and consumer industry play a dominant role (50 % of the electronic market) -in the USA it would be data processing - in Europe the application sectors automotive-, industrial- and telecommunication - electronics prevail, together amounting to almost 50 % of the total electronic application market. These markets used to have a rather moderate rate of growth in the past, but are now forecasted to have an above-average market growth rate of between 18 and 23 % p.a. in the nineties!

Looking at the average IC-usage in these sectors (slide 6a)

of application - the parameter being the value of ICs used divided by the equipment value - another interesting characteristic of the European microelectronics market shows up:

On average, in data processing and entertainment the IC-share in value is more than twice as big than in those sectors, in which Europe has its strength: automotive-, industry- and telecommunications electronics.

These different application areas within the triad (slide 7) have necessarily led to substantial differences in the kind of ICs mainly produced, as is shown by the next slide: (slide 7a)

In the area of non-standard-ICs, Europe's IC production share is almost equivalent to that of Japan and USA, for example because the consumption of ASICs in telecom- and industrial electronics applications is large.

On the other hand, the standard-IC-business has traditionally been overwhelmingly dominated by the USA and Japan.

Which conclusion do we draw from this analysis?

1. The traditionally important market segments like the automotive industry, mechanical engineering and communications will remain important market segments in the age of microelectronics.
2. Corresponding to its product structure Europe is relatively strong in the important field of NON-Standard IC's.
3. Europe has a need to make up for the development and manufacturing of Standard IC's which are at the same time a "locomotive" for mass production.

Now, what should the strategies of Europe be in the future?

Permit me to now present the view of Siemens Corporation, as I am best acquainted with the strategy of this company.



Siemens - a big company in the field of Electrical (slide 8)  
Engineering & Electronics - worldwide employs 360,000  
people with sales of 28.5 billion US \$. It is divided  
into 7 groups being represented in 123 countries:

Components

Energy and Automation

Electrical Installations and Automotive

Communication and Information Systems

KWU (Power Plants)

Medical Engineering

Telecommunication Networks and Security Systems

Siemens has concentrated on 3 major strategic (slide 8a)  
areas:

Network of the future

Office of the future

Factory of the future

In all these strategic growth sectors microelectronics  
is the key technology.

This is the reason why in 1984 we started a (slide 9)  
corporate project, named MEGA.

We have set ourselves the objective, by means of  
this project, to substantially reduce the lead of  
our competitors in this global business.

The key products of the MEGA Project are (slide 9a)  
the 1M DRAM, the 4M DRAM and Logic IC's, which are  
developed in the adequate technologies.

The project included

- o the hiring and training of a highly qualified development- and manufacturing team
- o the setup and the installation of equipment for development and production halls with a cleanroom class of 10 and
- o the installation of design systems with data banks as well as CIM Systems.

After two years the cleanrooms had been completed and the production of the pilot and manufacturing lines started.

2 of those most modern halls are shown in: (slide 10)

There is a common cleaned air supply for both halls.

A cross section of the hall is shown in (slide 10a)

By an optimized technology a clean room class of better than 10 was achieved.

The filter efficiency is 99.99997 %.

The hall offers an effective area of about 2000 sq.m

In 1984, the catch-up race started; until now we have noticeably reduced the gap to our leading competitors.

Landmarks on this way are:

- o We are the only European manufacturer ( slide 11) offering 1M DRAMs of own production on the market.
- o 4M DRAM development is well within schedule.
- o We have an acknowledged position in the (slide 11a) leading group of logic circuit manufacturers.

As an example I show you a photo of a 4M DRAM-sample  
and its specification.

(slides 12 and 12a )

These are the short-term goals the Siemens corporation  
has set for itself. We are confident to achieve them.

Let me return to the point of view from the European  
microelectronics industry, asking the question:  
Which road will microelectronics pursue in the years  
to come?

- o We shall carefully try, not to let any new technological  
or design gaps come about.
- o In defining new objectives, we shall substantially take  
the economic particularities of Europe into consideration.

These I will briefly characterize by two illustrations:

- o The FRG is burdened by having (slide 13)  
the worldwide highest labor costs, due to its  
demanding social security system and low working hours.
  - o The increase of average production costs per unit  
is high in Europe. (slide 13a)  
It is highest in France and Great Britain.
- Our common European objective must therefore be (slide 14)
- o to improve the economy of microelectronics,  
which means reducing the costs per function.

- o by means of design-cleverness to get to fault-free, ingenious circuits designs in shorter time and thereby more economically.
- o to achieve a maximum of production quality and flexibility through "intelligent" production lines, making use of CIM, robots and efficient equipment.

These objectives are more important to us than a reduction of the size of circuit structures at any cost. To achieve them will require enormous resources.

As Europeans we can pursue these objectives (slide 14a) successfully only by strengthening our own capabilities, through closer cooperation within semiconductor industries, by involving the equipment manufacturers and by cooperating with the materials producers. The completion of the internal market in Europe which is supposed to be realized by 1992, as I already mentioned, will be instrumental in accomplishing this purpose.

In addition the governments have agreed on common programs as ESPRIT and EUREKA, which fulfill the above goals and which are very successful.

The newest one is JESSI (Joint European Submicron Silicon) which will promote the European microelectronics manufacturers through coordination of activities and common initiatives.

I am sure, Siemens and all other ambitious European semiconductor manufacturers will cope with the challenge in microelectronics and close the gap to global competitors during the nineties.

1

**Analysis of  
European Electronics  
Technology**

by J. Knorr, Siemens AG, W.-Germany

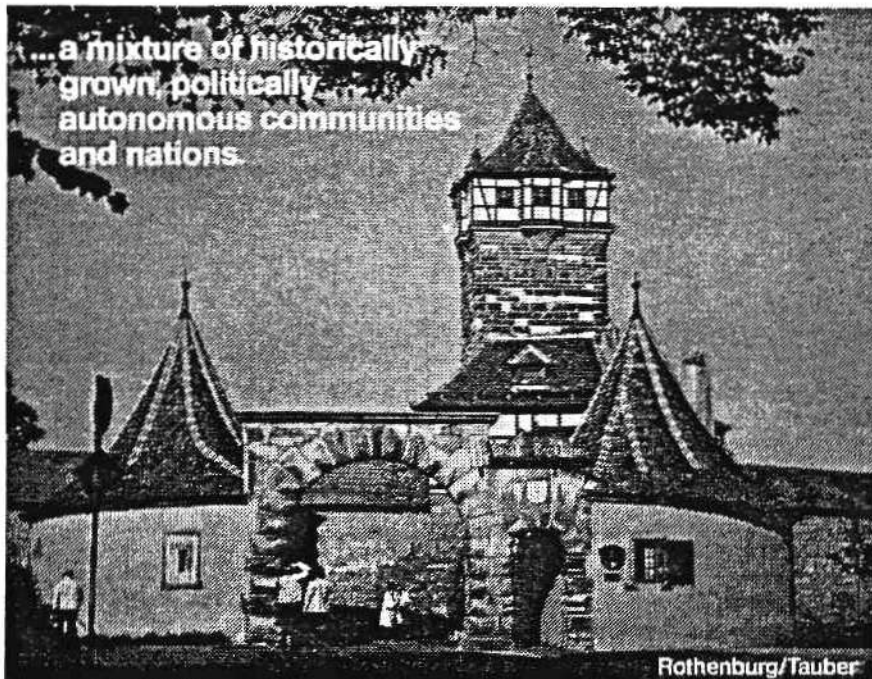
2

**What is characteristic for Europe**



**...not yet a common market...**

2a

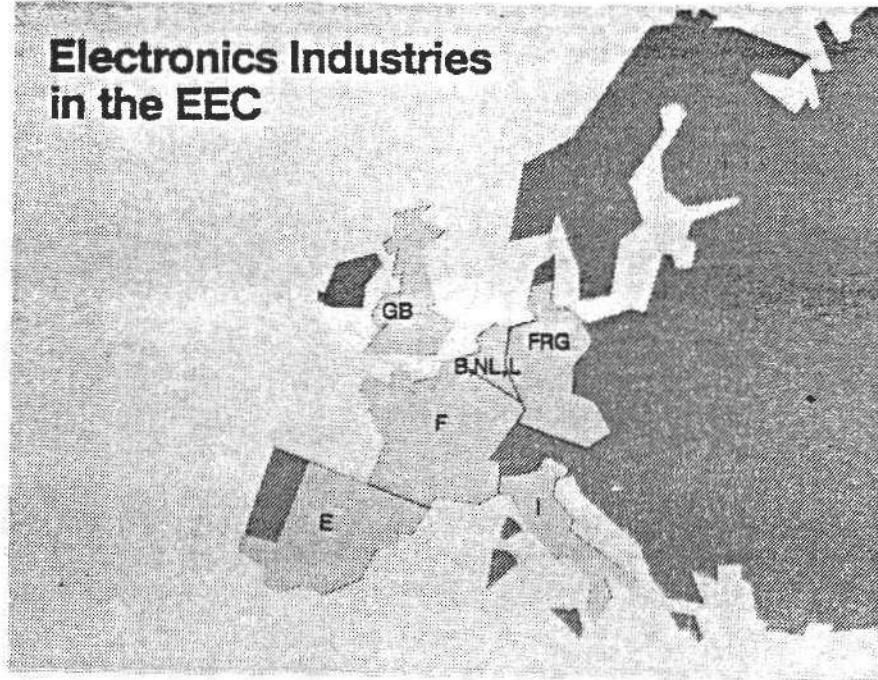


**...a mixture of historically grown, politically autonomous communities and nations.**

**Rothenburg/Tauber**

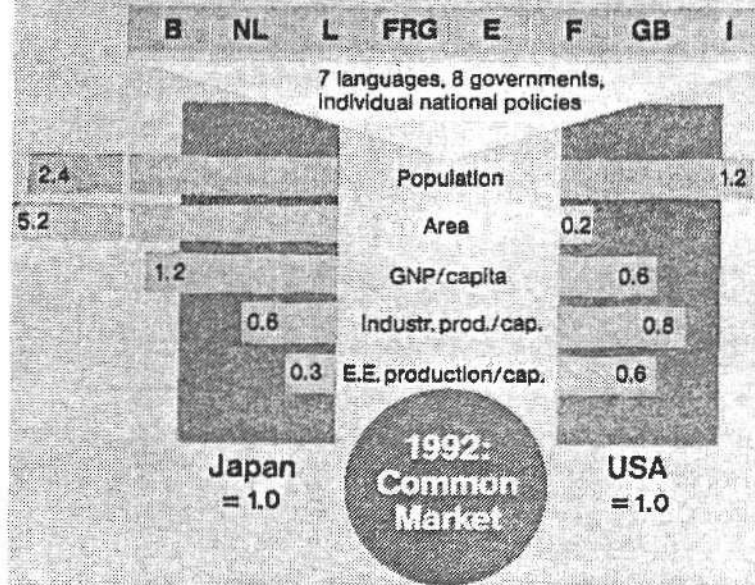
3

### Electronics Industries in the EEC

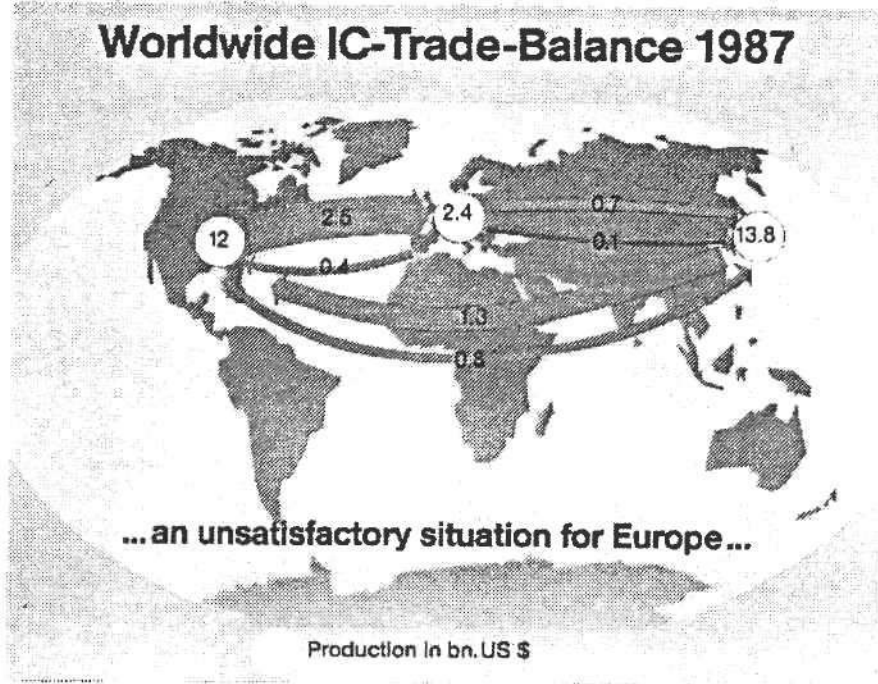


3a

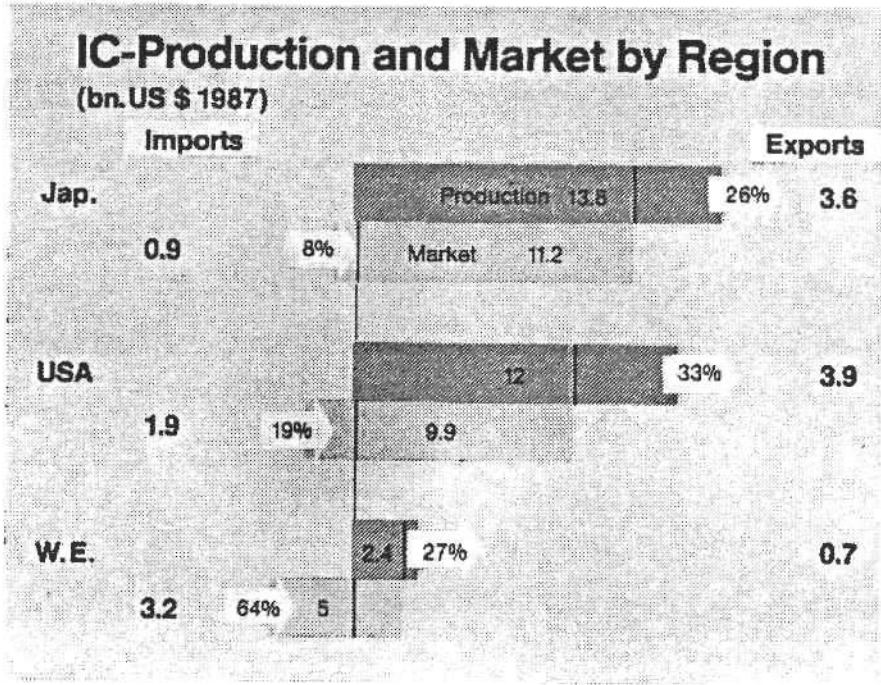
### EEC-Industry Nations



4

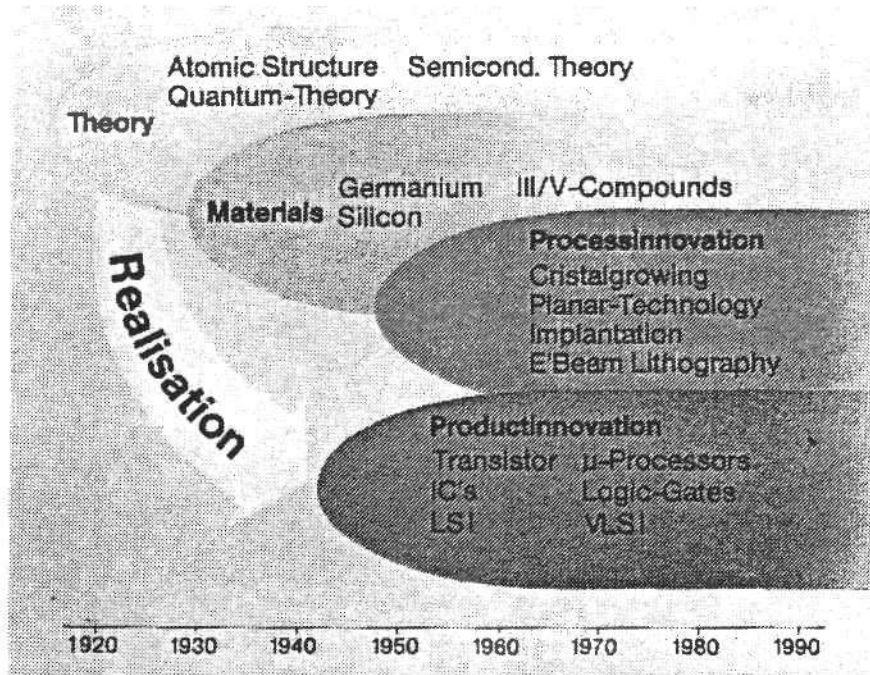


4 a

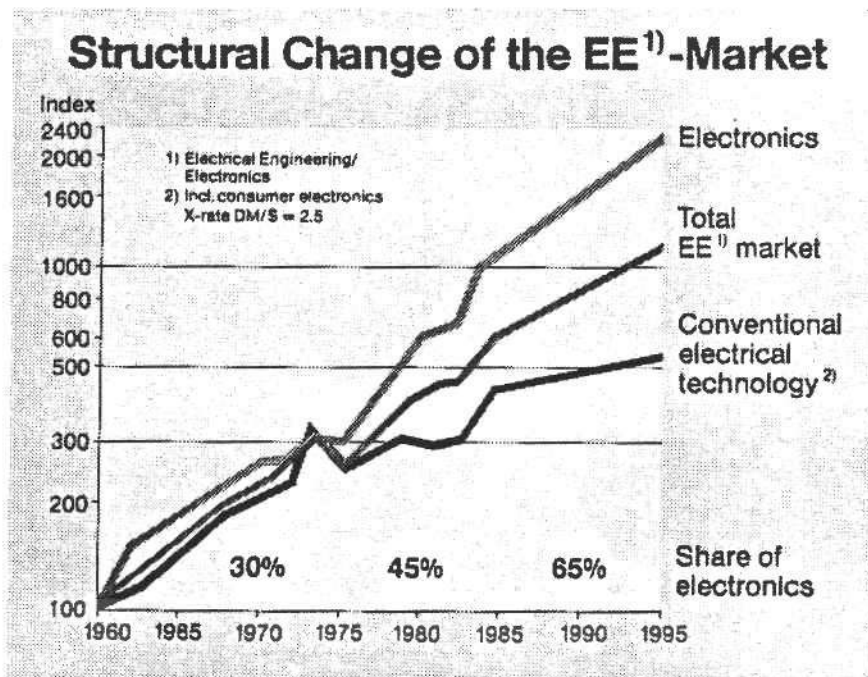




5

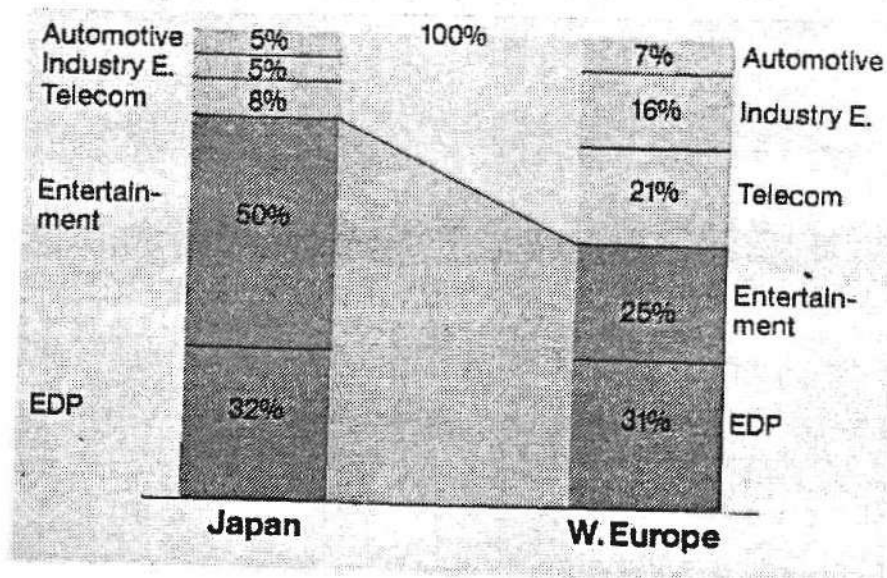


5a



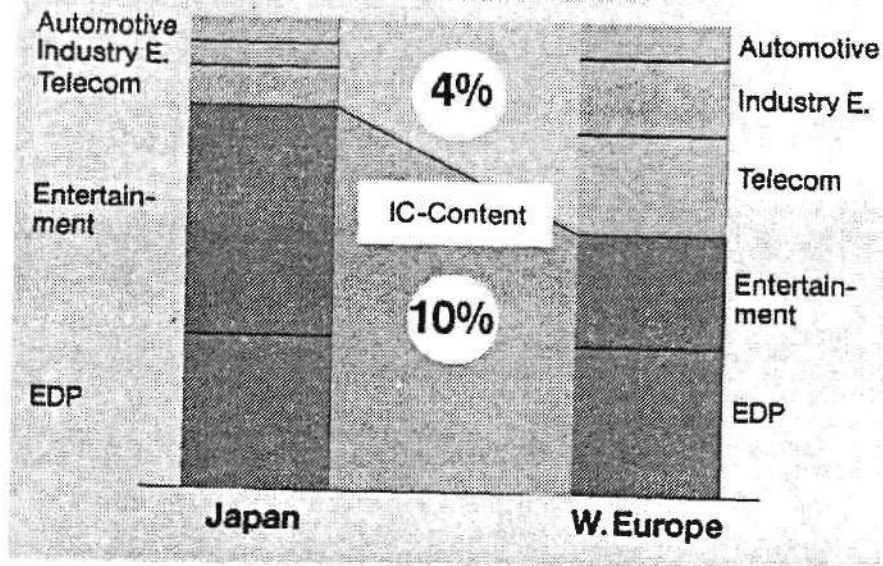
6

### Structure of IC-Markets by Application



6a

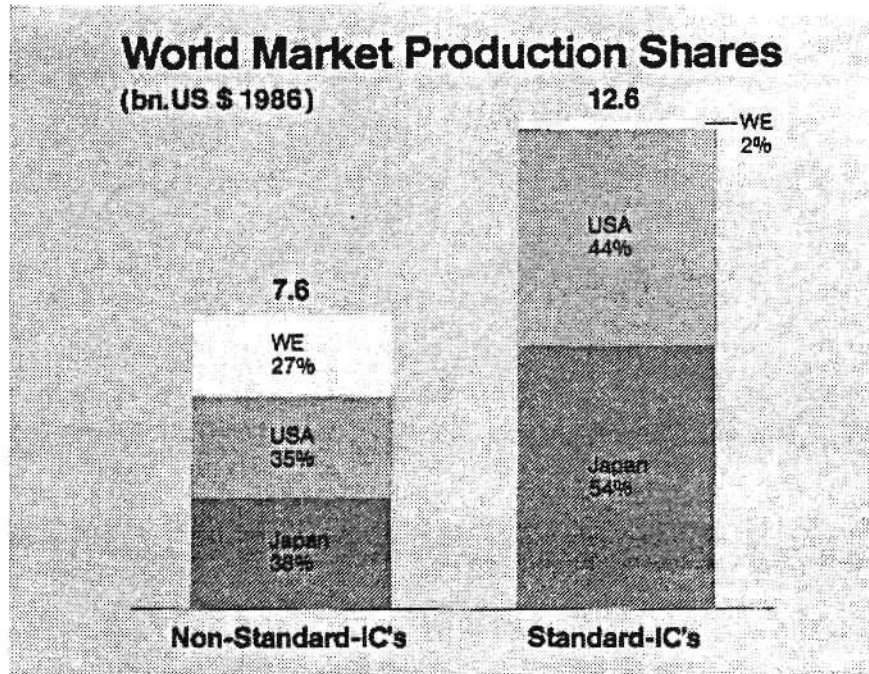
### IC-Content by Application (IC share in total system value)



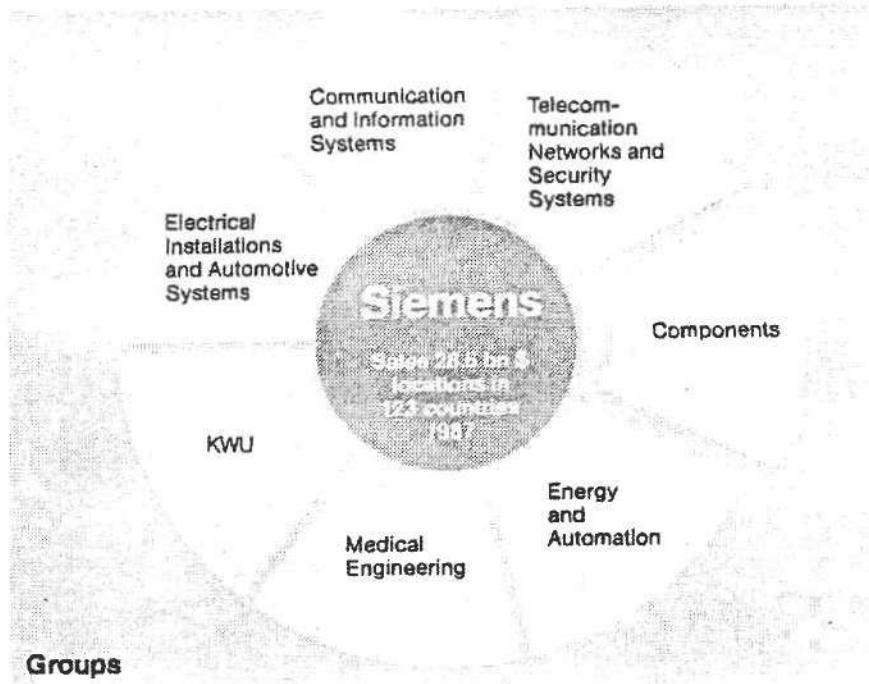
7

Different market structures within the TRIAD lead to substantial differences in production shares of IC-products

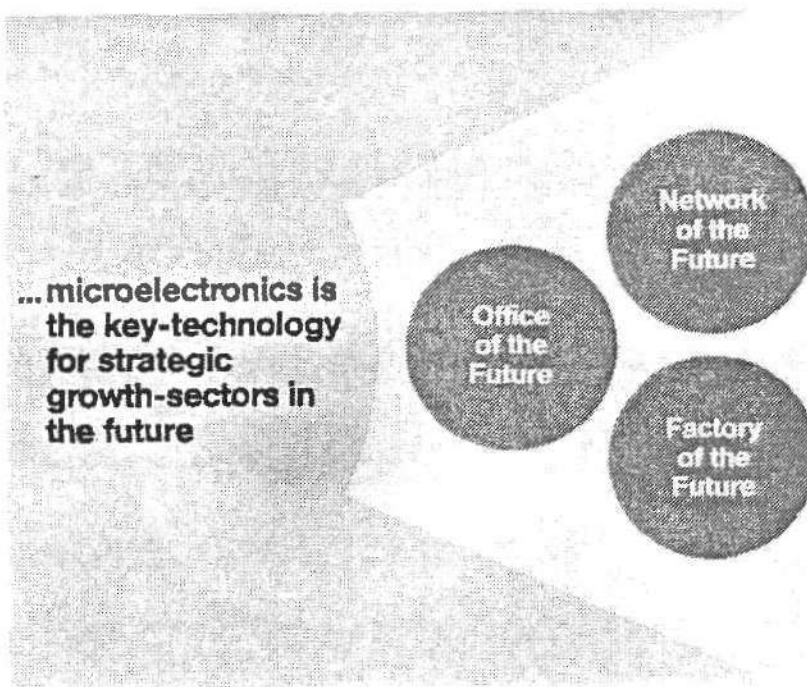
7 a



8



8a



9

**...closing the technology- and design-  
gap in microelectronics:**

**MEGA**

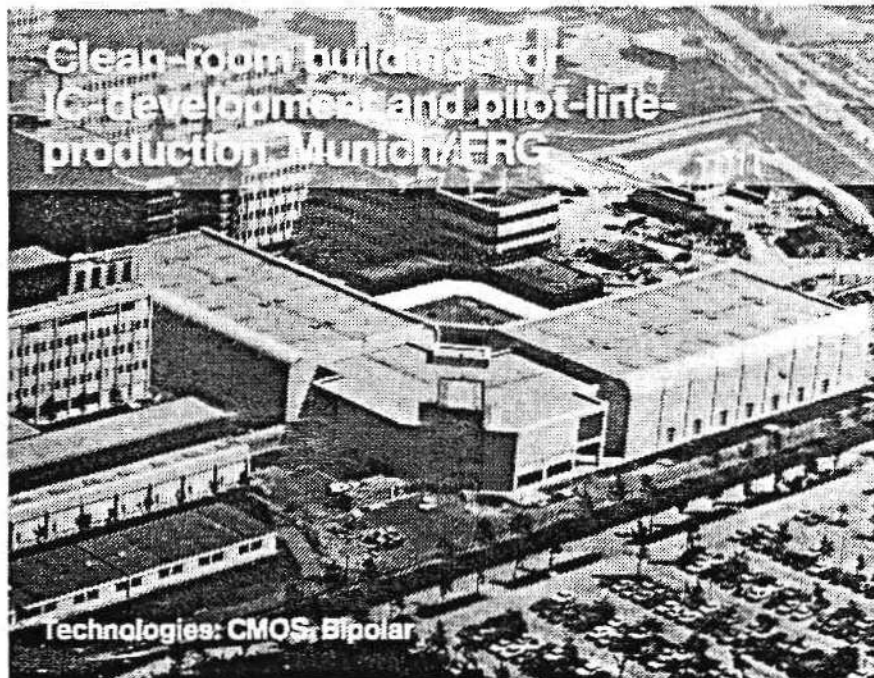
**Corporate Project  
1984 – 1989**

9a

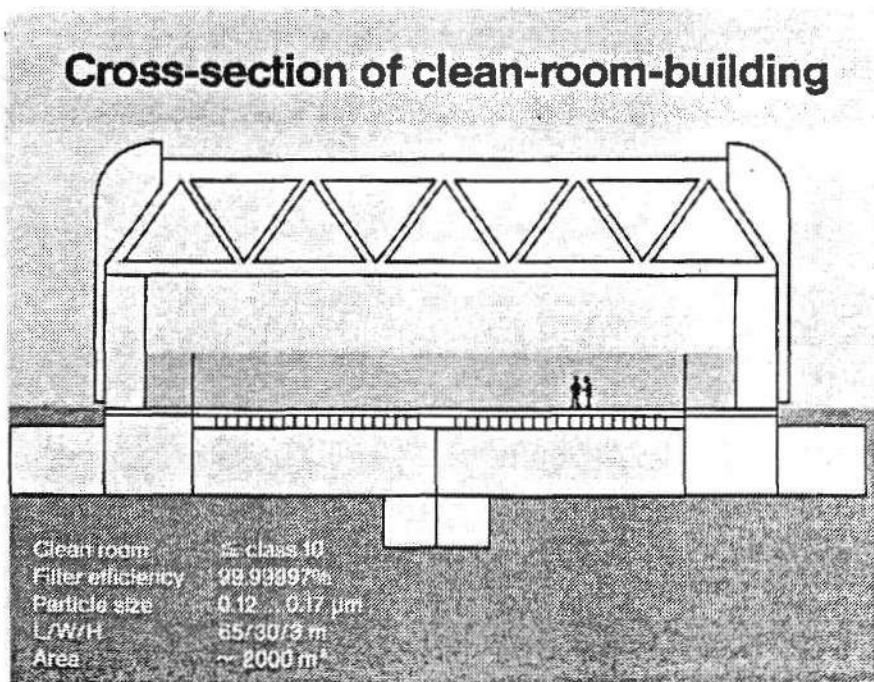
	1 M DRAM	4 M DRAM
Key-products	M-Logic-IC's	
R & D – personnel (man-years)	800	1400
Investment (Mio. DM)	800	850
Facilities (Lab + Fab)	9700 m <sup>2</sup> Clean-rooms	
Design-tools	CAD-systems	



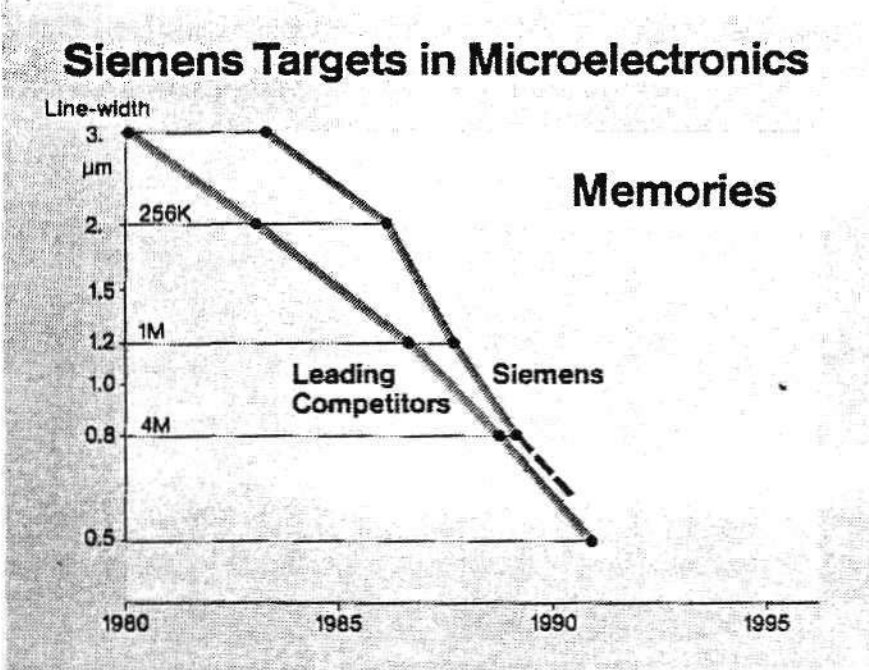
10



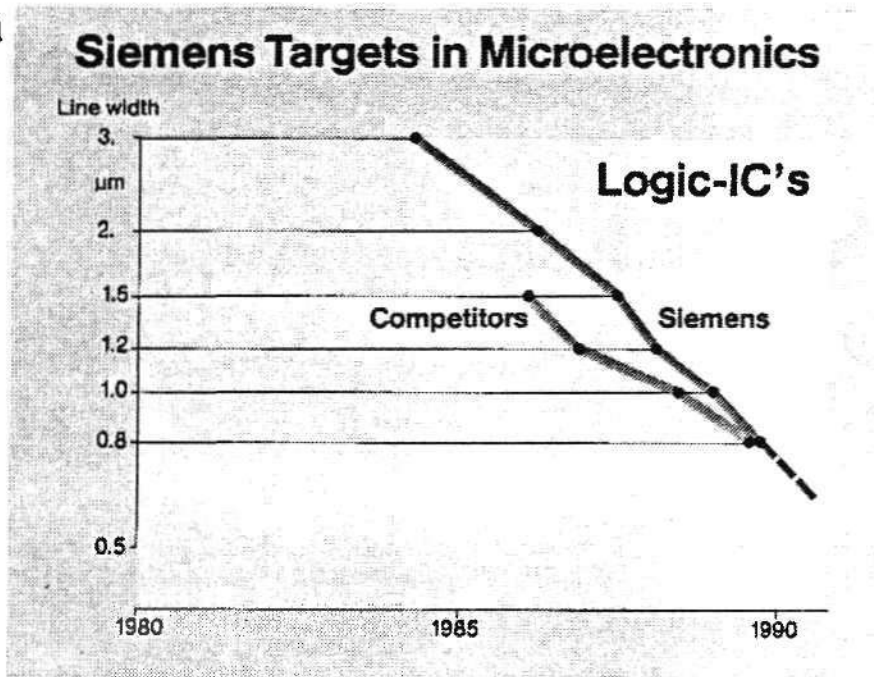
10a



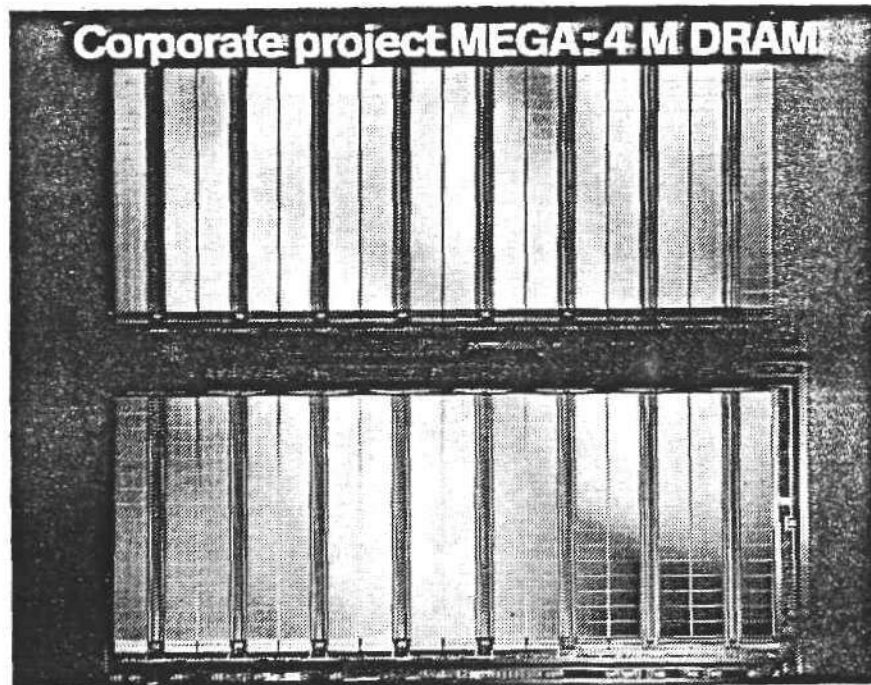
11



11a



12



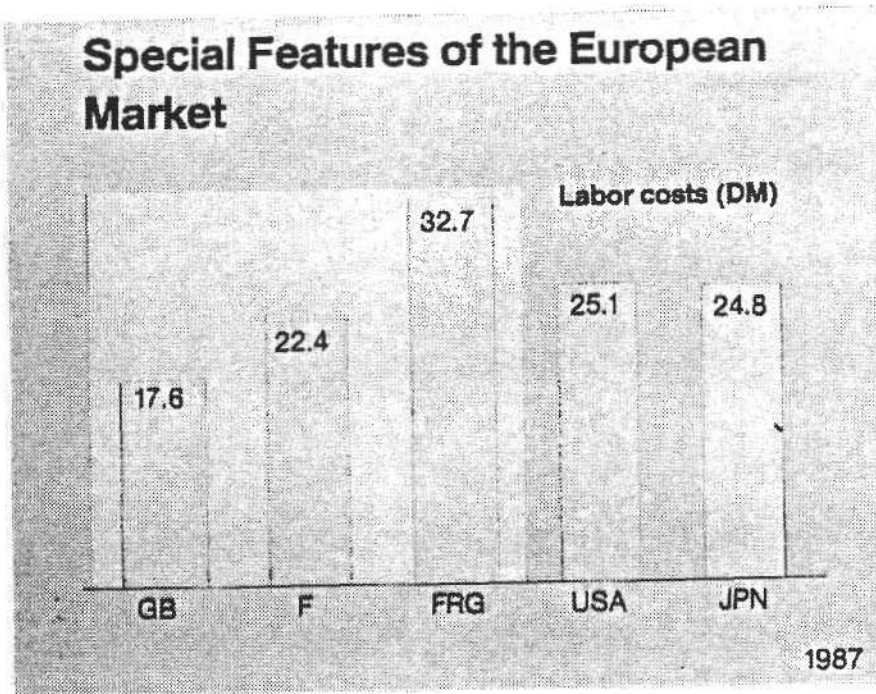
12a

### Specification

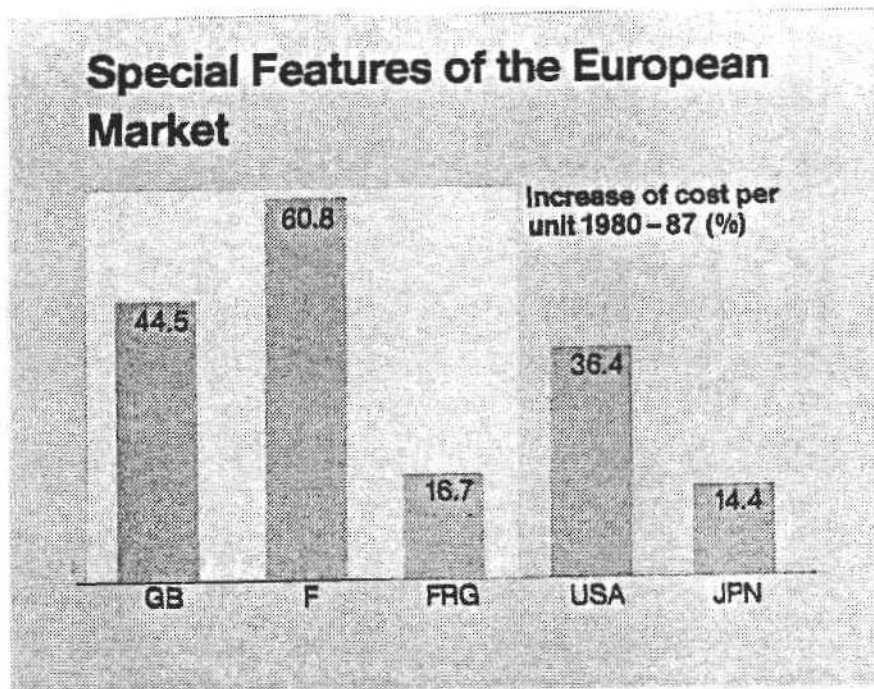
Organization	4M × 1 and 1M × 4
Technology	Advanced twin-tub CMOS 0.9 μm, FOBIC-cell, trench
Cell size	2.3 × 4.6 = 10.58 μm <sup>2</sup>
Chip size	6.5 × 14.05 = 91.3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Access/Cycle	70/150 ns at 5V typical
Static column	45 ns cycle time at 5V typical
Package	SOJ 350 mil 26/20
Modes	Static column, fast page mode (fuse option)
Test mode	8 bit, acc. to JEDEC



13



13a



14

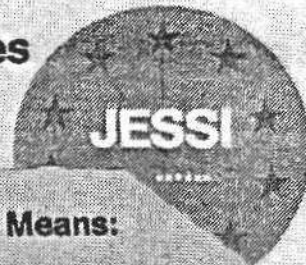
## European Perspectives

### Objectives:

- ▷ Economy of microelectronics
- ▷ Design-cleverness
- ▷ Intelligent manufacturing

14a

## European Perspectives



### Ways and Means:

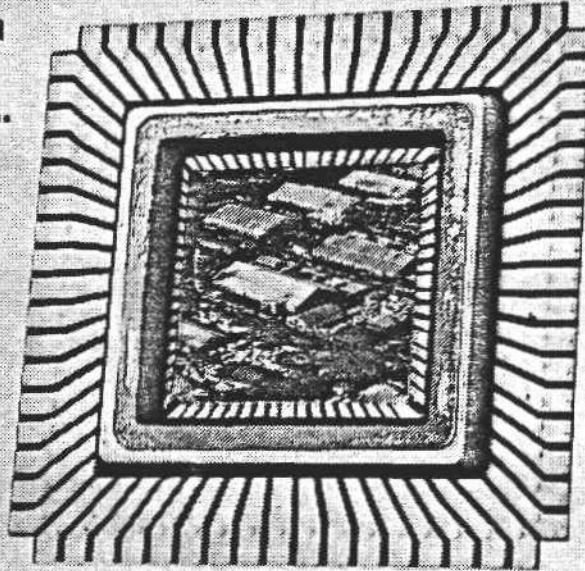
- ▷ Strengthening of own capabilities
- ▷ Closer cooperation within semiconductor industries
- ▷ Cooperation with material/equipment manufacturers

15

We invite you  
not only to  
discussions...

but also

...to enjoy  
our most  
competitive  
European  
view...



15a

...in Munich, October 1988



at the "Oktoberfest"

(Chip enlarged 1:10<sup>5</sup>)

**Dataquest**

**DB** a company of  
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

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## SUBMICRON TECHNOLOGY: MARKET IMPACTS

Hiroyuki Mizuno  
Managing Director, Member of the Board  
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

Dr. Mizuno is Managing Director and member of the board at Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. He has worked for Matsushita since 1952, specializing in the research and development of silicon and GaAs devices. During his career at Matsushita, he has held a variety of management positions in both Matsushita Electronics Corporation (MEC), a subsidiary company specialized in making active electronic components, and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. (MEI). Dr. Mizuno received a B.S. degree in Physics and a Ph.D. degree from Kyoto University. He also studied at the University of Illinois for two years.

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan

# **IMPACT OF SUBMICRON TECHNOLOGY ON MARKET**

**Panasonic**

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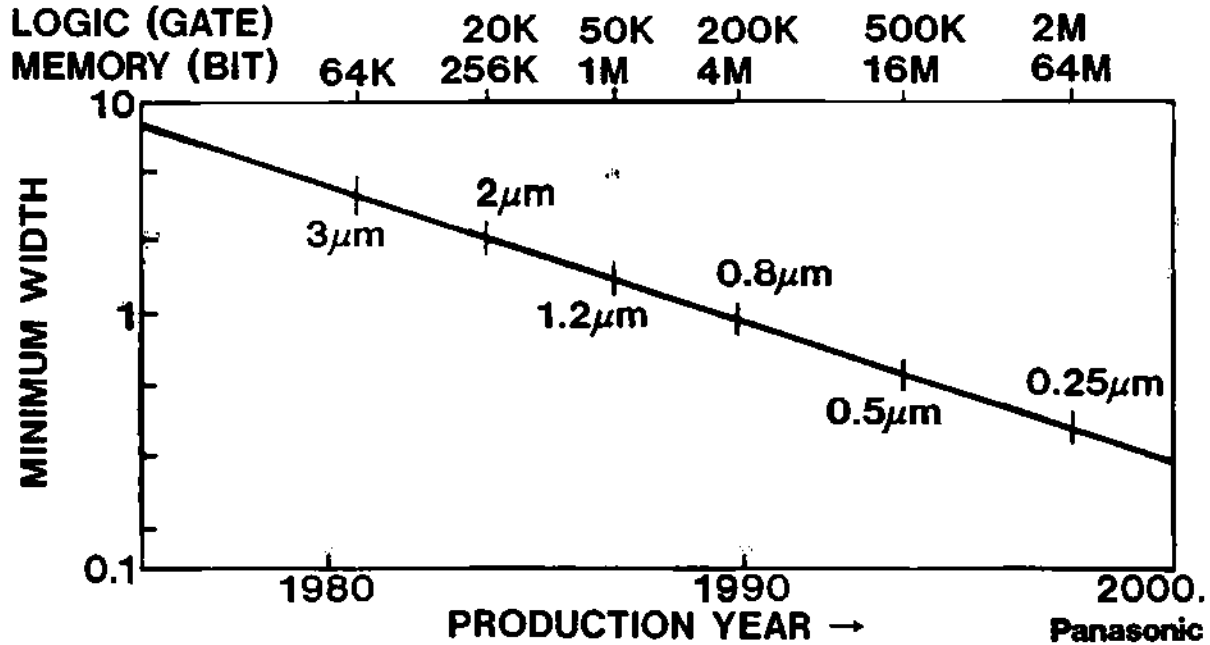
## **WHY 16Mb DRAM ?**

---

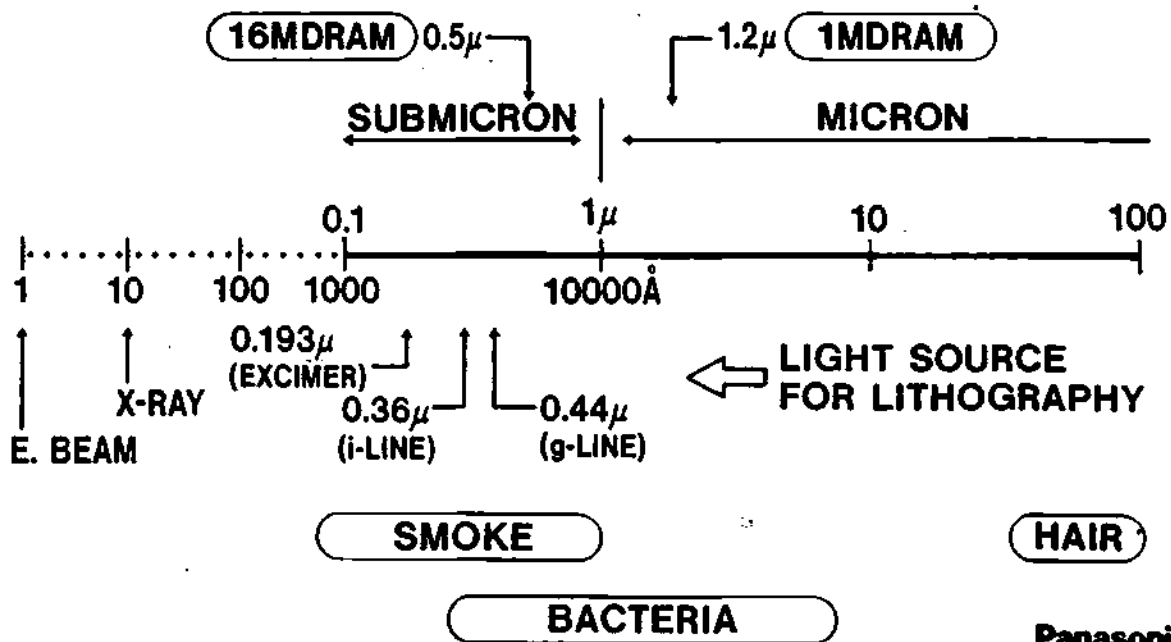
- **DRAM IS A VEHICLE  
OF TECHNOLOGY**
- **SUBMICRON ERA**

**Panasonic**

# TREND OF SUBMICRON TECHNOLOGY



# SCALE DOWN TO SUBMICRON



Panasonic

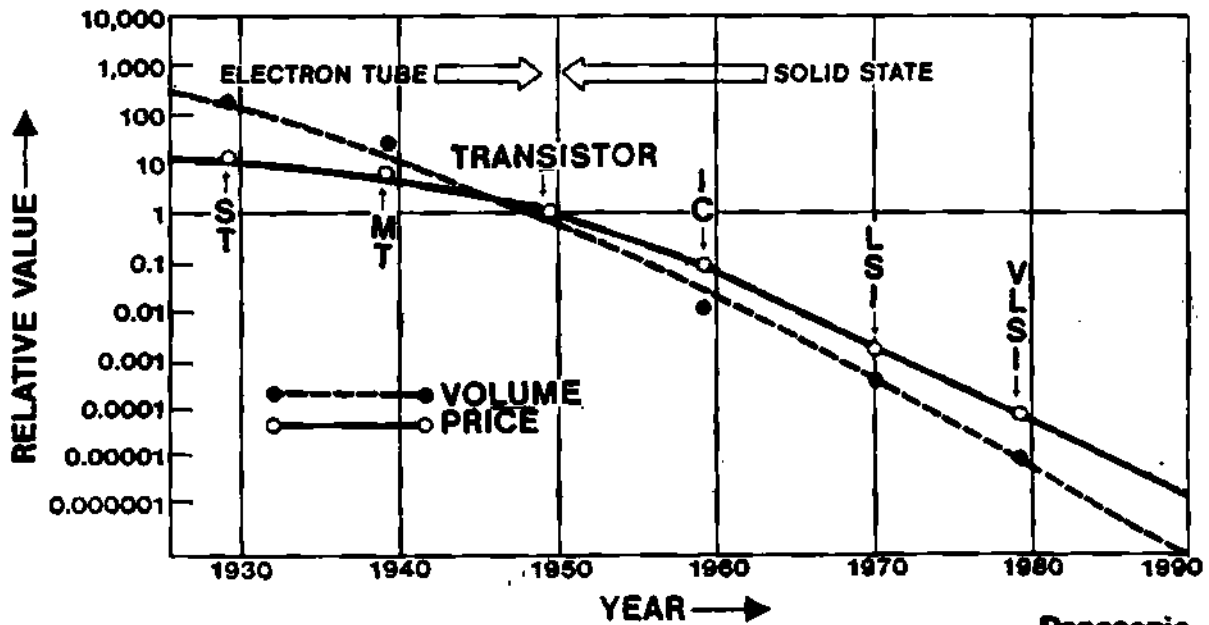
# IMPACT OF SUBMICRON TECHNOLOGY ON ELECTRONICS

■ SO FAR, WHAT HAPPENED ?

■ THEN, WHAT WILL BE ?

Panasonic

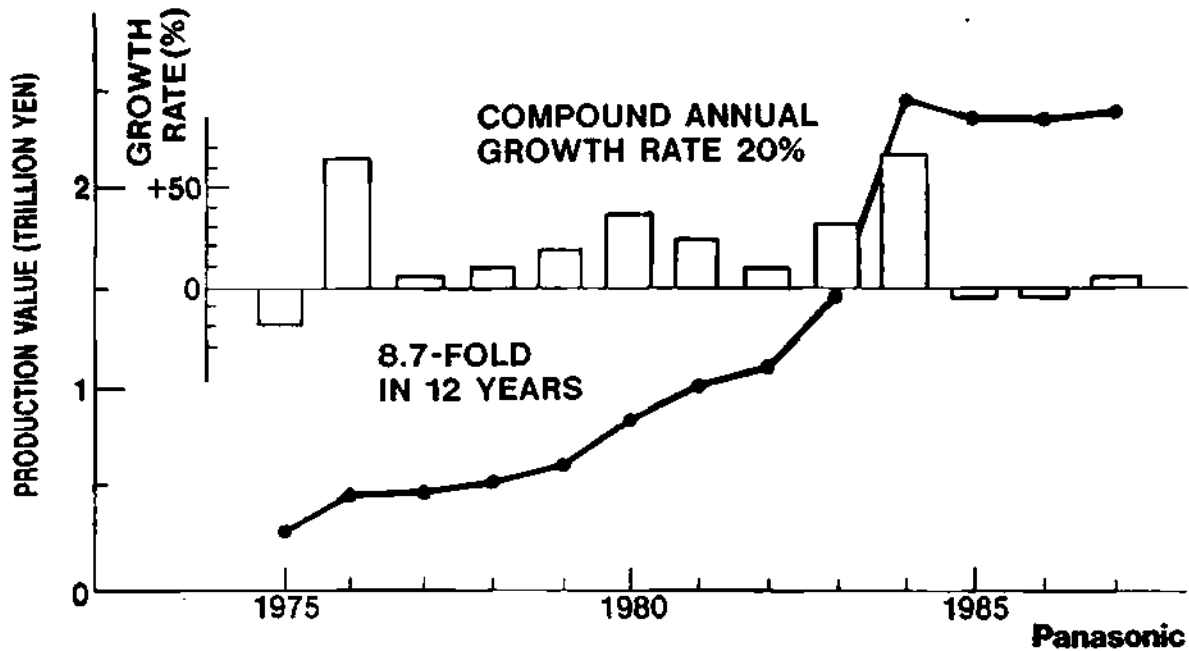
## PRICE AND VOLUME REDUCTION OF ACTIVE ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS



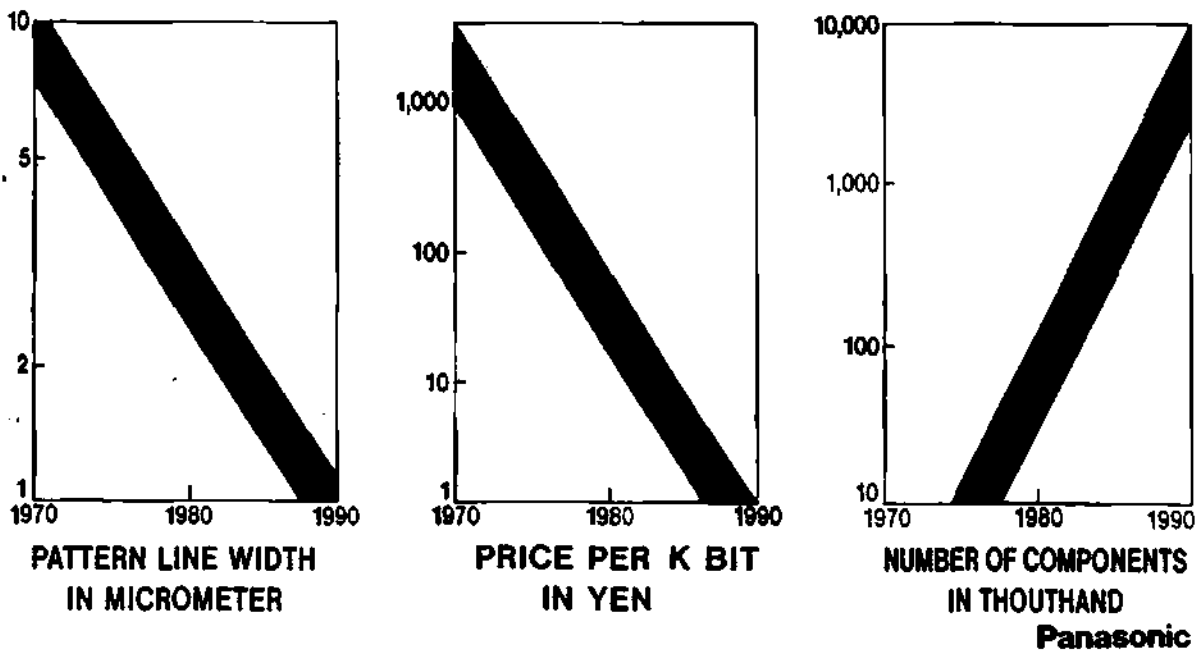
Panasonic



# JAPAN'S SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION



# TREND OF MOS MEMORY



---

# TOWARD HOME INTELLIGENCE

---

## ■ TECHNOLOGY

## ■ INFRASTRUCTURE

- OPTICAL FIBER NETWORK
- SATELLITE SYSTEM

Panasonic

---

## THEME

---

ALL INNOVATION SHOULD  
FINALLY BURST IN  
HOME APPLICATION MARKET

---

## **IMPACT OF SUBMICRON TECHNOLOGY -1**

---

### **■ COMBINATION OF HOME ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER**

- **INTERACTIVE**
- **BETTER INTERFACE**  
hidden/domesticate/AI COMPUTER
- **HOUSE KEEPING/NURSING ROBOT**  
speech/image recognition

Panasonic

---

## **IMPACT OF SUBMICRON TECHNOLOGY -2**

---

### **■ COMBINATION OF HOME ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION**

- **HOME BUS (HA) → ISDN**  
information socket
- **STRONGER LINK TO SOCIETY**
- **MAN-TO-MAN**  
ENTERTAINMENT, INFORMATION  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL CARE  
especially of the aged

- 6 -

Panasonic

---

## **CRITERIA OF HOME ELECTRONICS**

---

- **EASY TO HANDLE**
- **HIGH QUALITY**
- **VOLUME PRODUCTION**
- **LOW COST**

**Panasonic**

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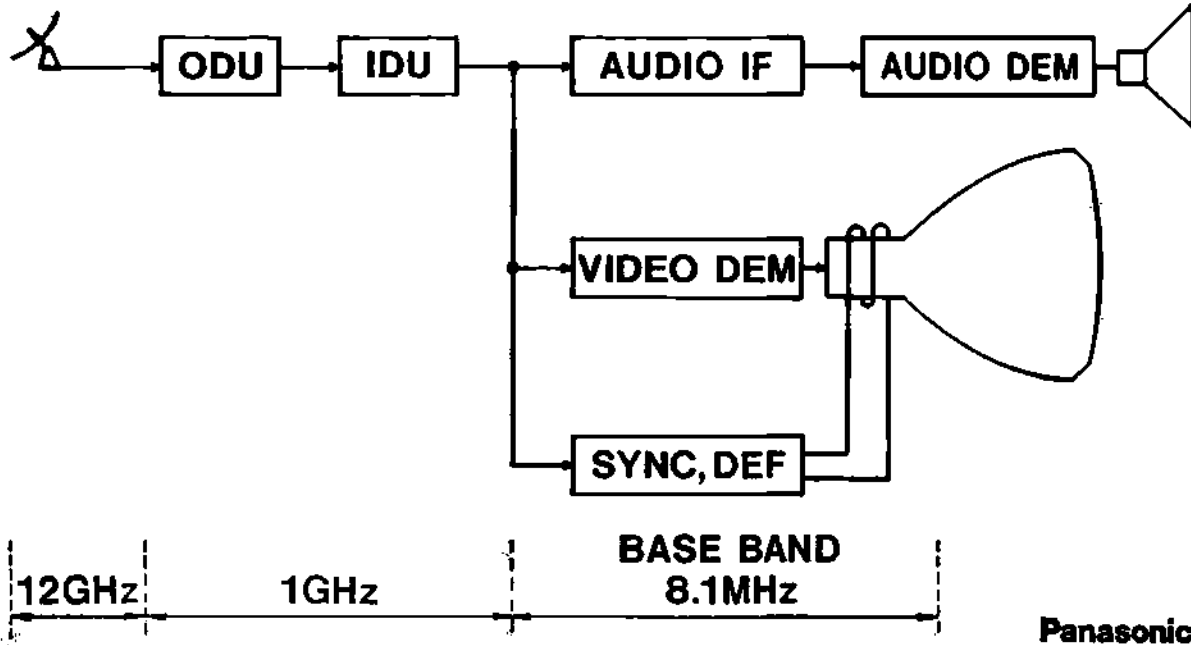
## **THEN, WHAT WILL BE ?**

---

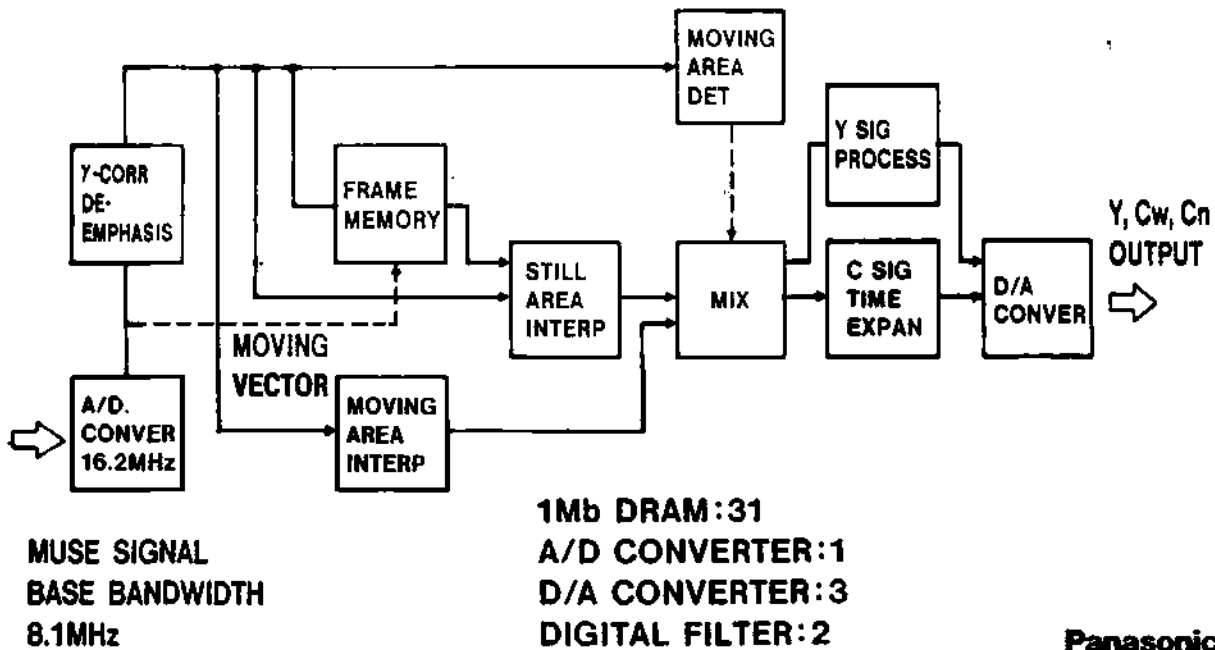
- **HIGH DEFINITION SYSTEMS**
- **CD-I**
- **OTHER IMPACTS**

**Panasonic**

# BLOCK DIAGRAM OF HD TV



# VIDEO DEMODULATION OF HDTV (MUSE)



# CD-I DIVERSITY

## ■ AUDIO

(LEVEL) (QUALITY)

• CD-PCM ULTRA HiFi

• CD-I ADPCM

A	LP
B	FM
C	AM

## ■ VIDEO

• NATURAL PICTURE

• GRAPHICS

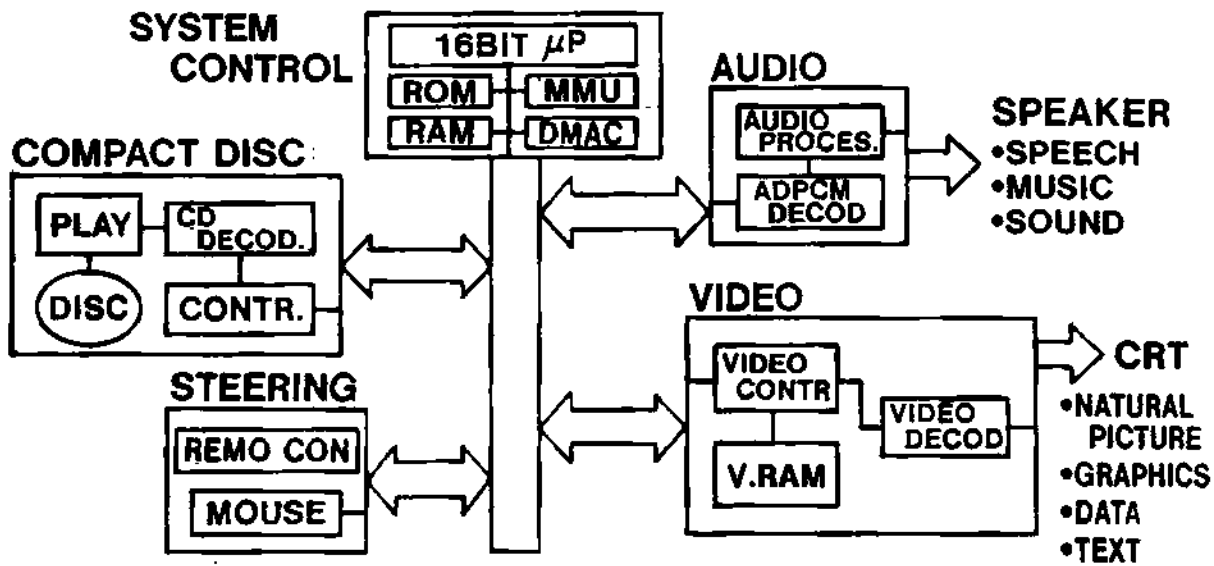
RGB
CLUT 8
RLC (ANIMATION)

## ■ INTERACTIVE

## ■ SYNTHESIZE

Panasonic

# CD-1 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Panasonic

## KEY SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES IN CD-I

### ■ PROCESSORS:

- 16 bit  $\mu$ C  $\rightarrow$  system control.
- Graphic processor
- DSP  $\rightarrow$  audio processor
- 8-bit/4-bit microcontrollers  $\rightarrow$  mecha./remote

### ■ MEMORIES:

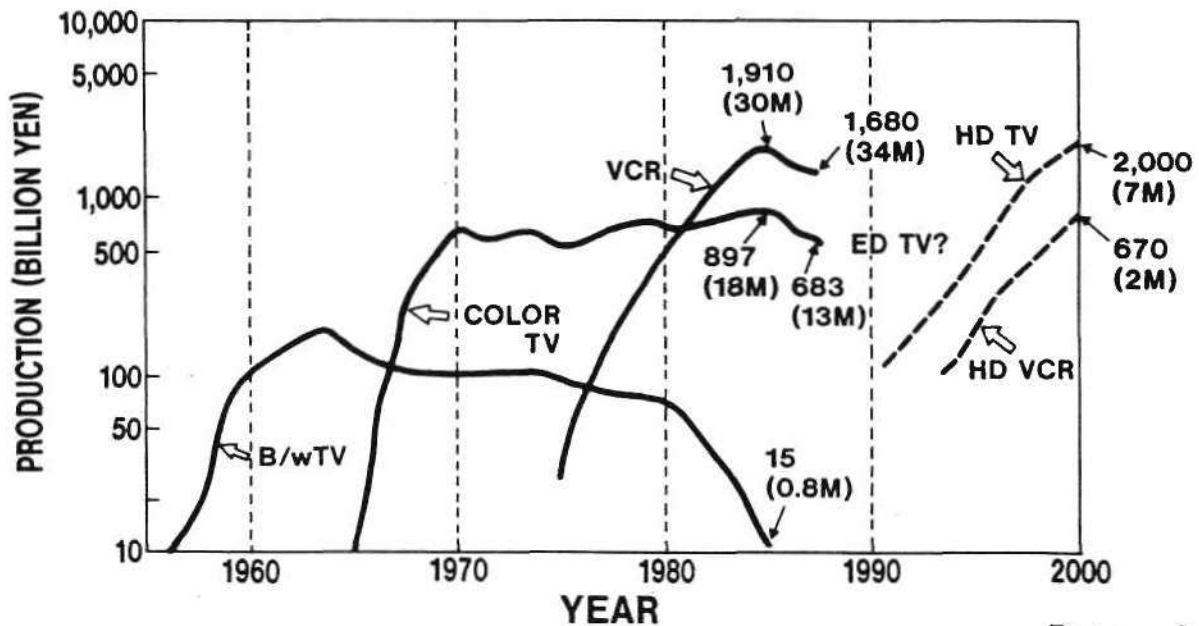
- 8Mb DRAM  $\rightarrow$  video RAM, main memory
- 3Mb Mask ROM  $\rightarrow$  system control  
Chinese chara. dictionary

### ■ GATE ARRAYS:

- 90K gates  $\rightarrow$  video decoder/controller
- AD PCM decoder

Panasonic

## JAPAN'S PRODUCTION OF TV & VCR



Panasonic

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# FURTHER...

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## ■ COMBINING STUDIES OF ORGANISM WITH VLSI TECHNOLOGY

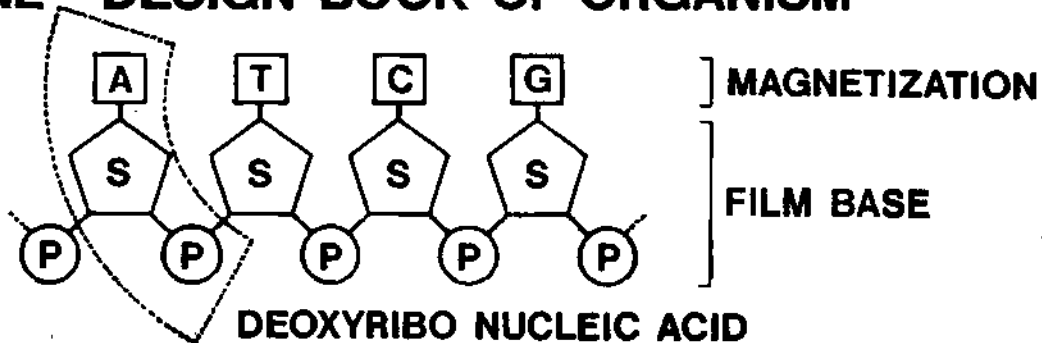
Panasonic

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## DNA & CELL

---

### ■ GENE → DESIGN BOOK OF ORGANISM



Ⓟ PHOSPHATE: Ⓢ SUGAR □ BASE

### ■ RECOMBINANT DNA → STRUCTURING A DEVICE

### ■ DNA IN A CELL → CUSTOM ROM

### IN A MICROCOMPUTER

Panasonic



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# CONCLUSIONS

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- **SUBMICRON TECHNOLOGY OPENS THE GATE TO NEW ERA OF HOME ELECTRONICS.**
  - **HOME ELECTRONICS WILL CONSUME MORE MEMORIES AND MICROCOMPUTERS.**
  - **MERGENCE OF HOME ELECTRONICS COMPUTER, AND COMMUNICATION WILL BEGIN SOON.**
- **NEXT STAGE INNOVATION WILL BE PREPARED WITH STUDIES OF ORGANISM SYSTEM BASED UPON VLSI TECHNOLOGY.**

**Panasonic**

**Dataquest**

**DB** a company of  
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**Dataquest**

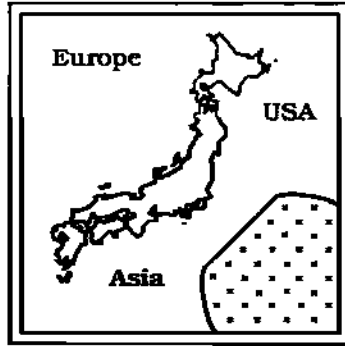
**DB** a company of  
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

PERSPECTIVE ON SEMICONDUCTOR APPLICATIONS

David G. Norman  
Research Analyst  
Semiconductor User and Applications Group  
Dataquest Incorporated

Mr. Norman is a Research Analyst for Dataquest's Semiconductor User and Applications Group. His responsibilities include researching the consumer electronics market, maintaining and enhancing the electronic equipment forecast data bases, and supporting Dataquest's Japanese Semiconductor Application Markets product in the United States. Mr. Norman's previous experience at Dataquest includes three months in the company's Tokyo office, where he assisted in developing the Japanese Semiconductor Application Markets product. Mr. Norman received a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan



**Japan's New International Role:  
Competition and Cooperation**

# **PERSPECTIVE ON SEMICONDUCTOR APPLICATIONS**

**DAVID G. NORMAN**

Research Analyst  
Semiconductor User and Applications Group  
Dataquest Incorporated

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## **AGENDA**

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- **Worldwide electronics**
- **Regional electronics**
  - **Japan**
  - **North America**
  - **Europe**
  - **Rest of World**
- **Application market issues**
- **User issues**

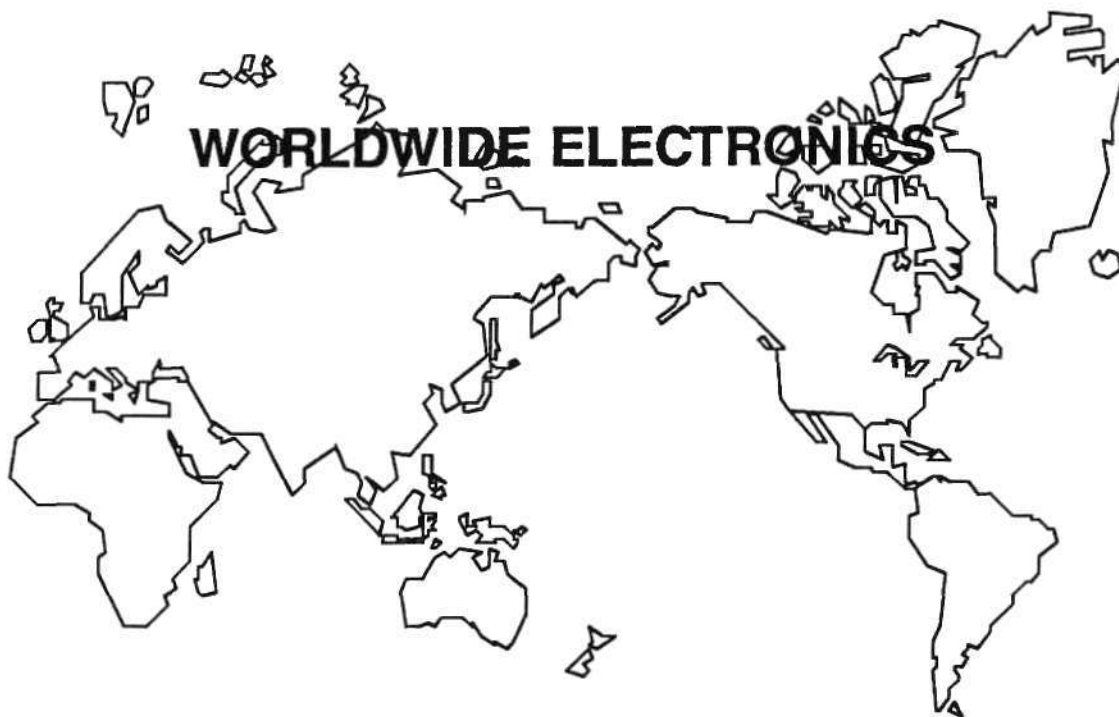
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## **MAIN POINTS**

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- **Critical markets**
- **Demand drivers**
- **Issues**

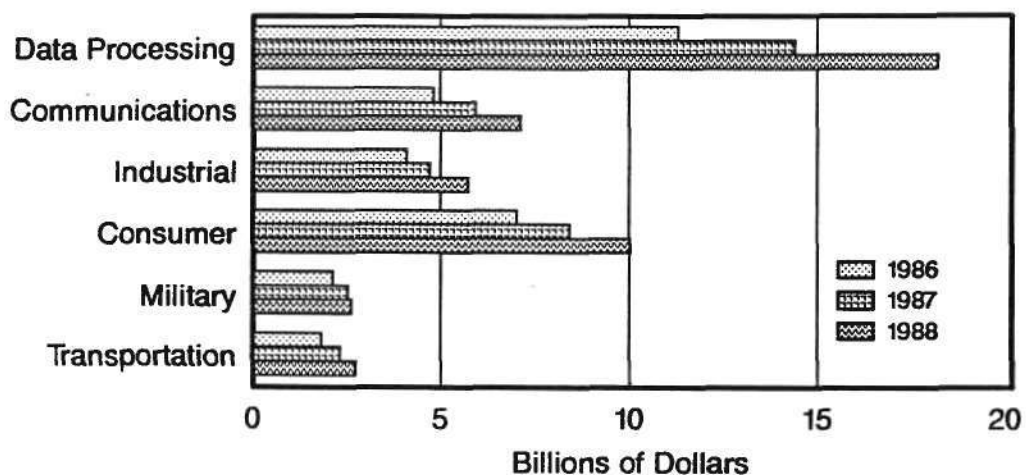
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## WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

By Application Market

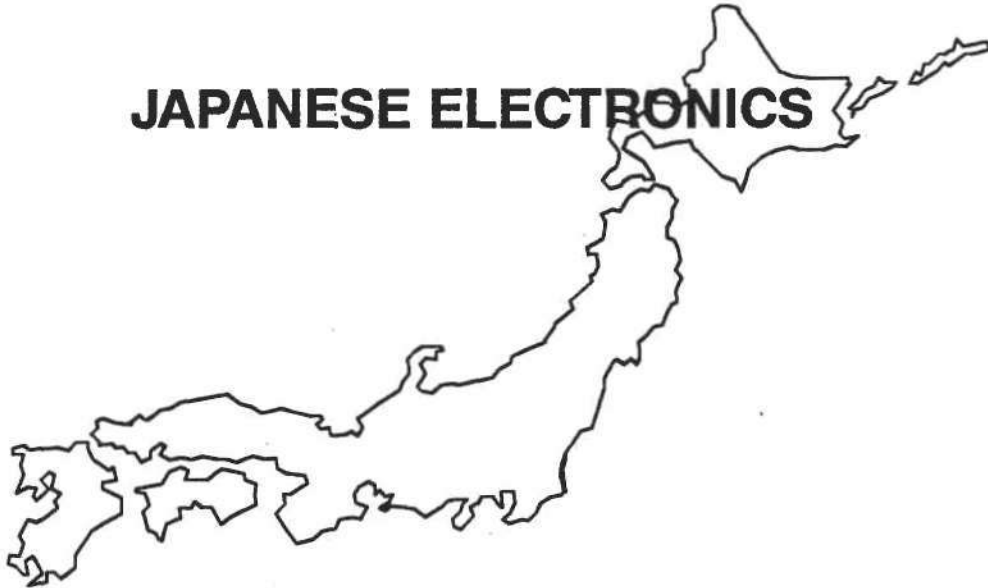
Application Market



Source: Dataquest

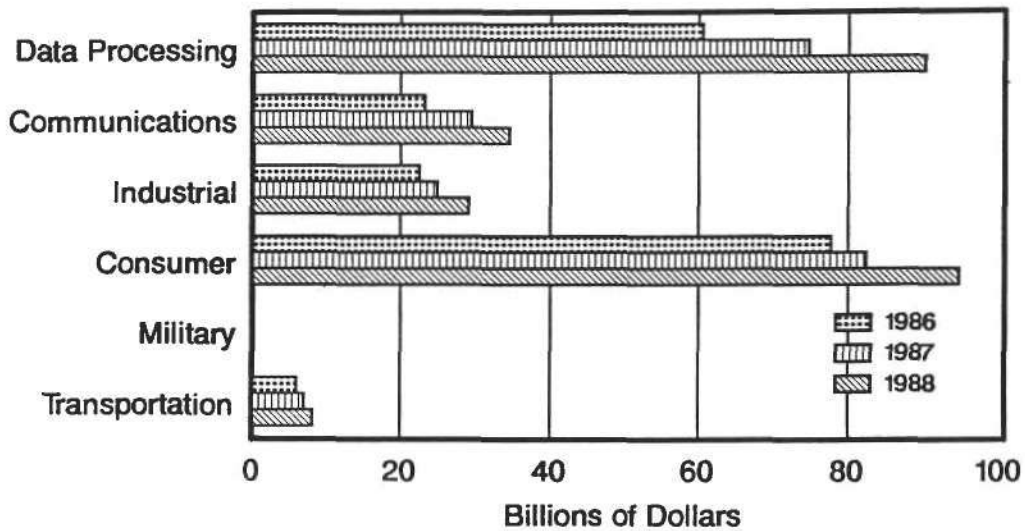
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# JAPANESE ELECTRONICS



## JAPANESE ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION

Application Market

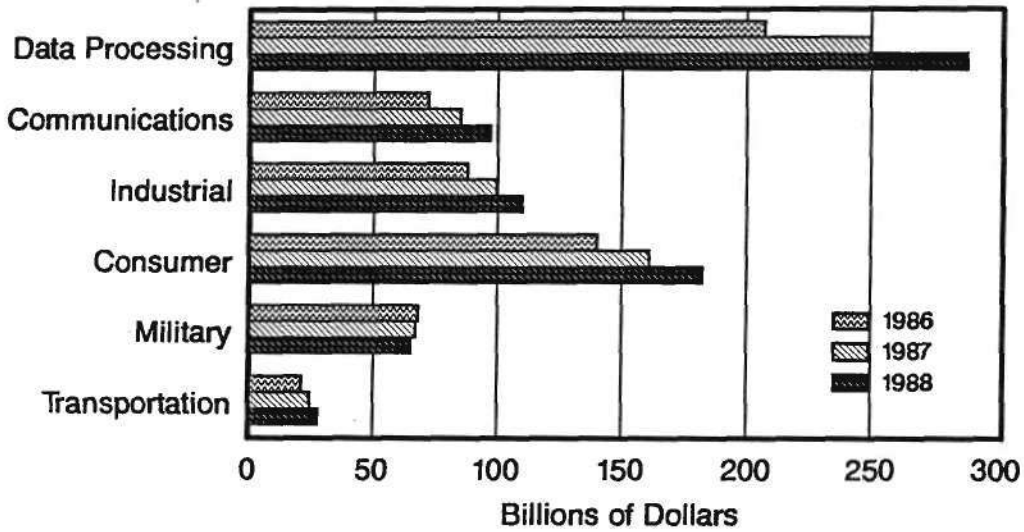


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# WORLDWIDE ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION

Application Market

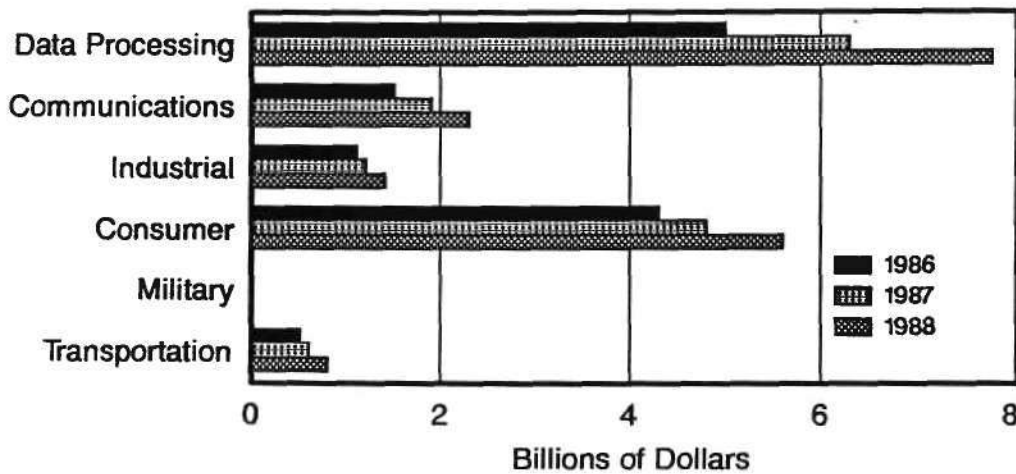


Source: Dataquest

# JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

By Application Market

Application Market



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## OUTLOOK FOR JAPAN'S MAJOR SEMICONDUCTOR MARKETS

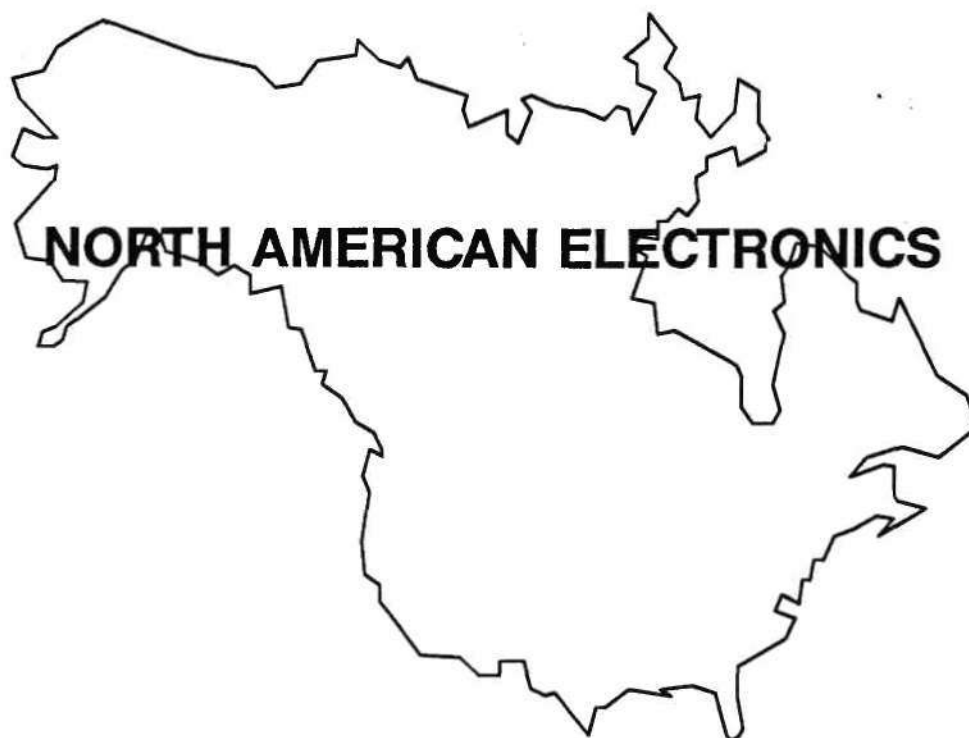
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(Billions of Dollars)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>CAGR 1987-1991</u>
VCRs	\$8.6	\$11.1	6.6%
Mainframe	\$8.1	\$13.6	13.8%
Personal Computers	\$2.6	\$ 5.3	18.4%
Terminals	\$5.0	\$ 8.3	12.9%
Color TVs	\$5.3	\$ 7.1	7.6%

Note: Based on production value

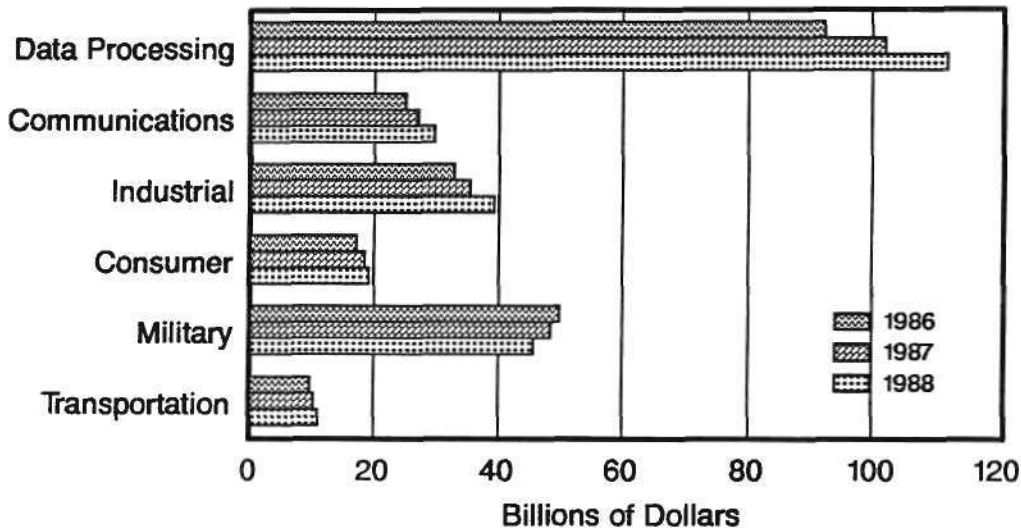
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# NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION

Application Market

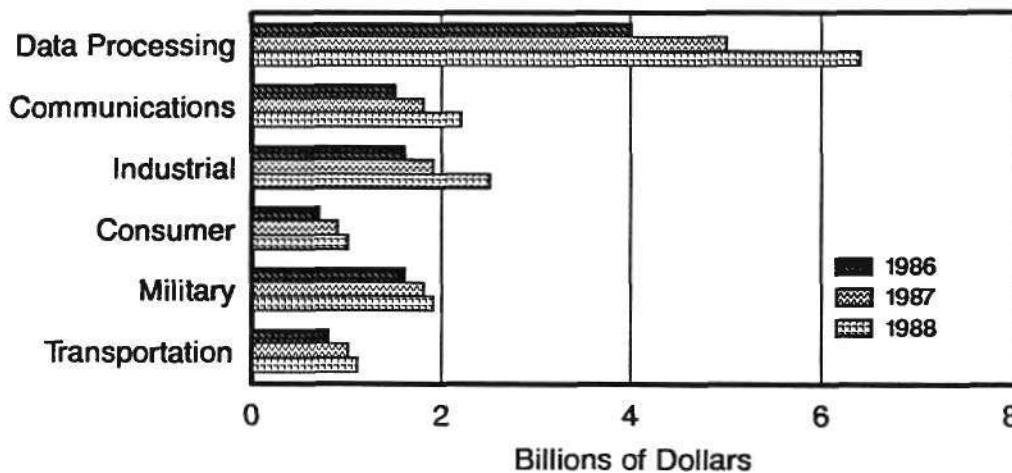


Source: Dataquest

# NORTH AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

By Application Market

Application Market



Source: Dataquest

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## OUTLOOK FOR NORTH AMERICA'S MAJOR SEMICONDUCTOR MARKETS

(Billions of Dollars)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>CAGR</u> <u>1987-1991</u>
Personal Computers	\$19.2	\$26.3	8.2%
Automotive Power Train/ Engine Control	\$ 3.2	\$ 4.2	7.1%
Rigid Disk Drives	\$17.3	\$21.2	5.2%
Corporate Resource Computers	\$13.6	\$16.7	5.3%
Large Department Computers	\$ 9.4	\$12.3	6.8%

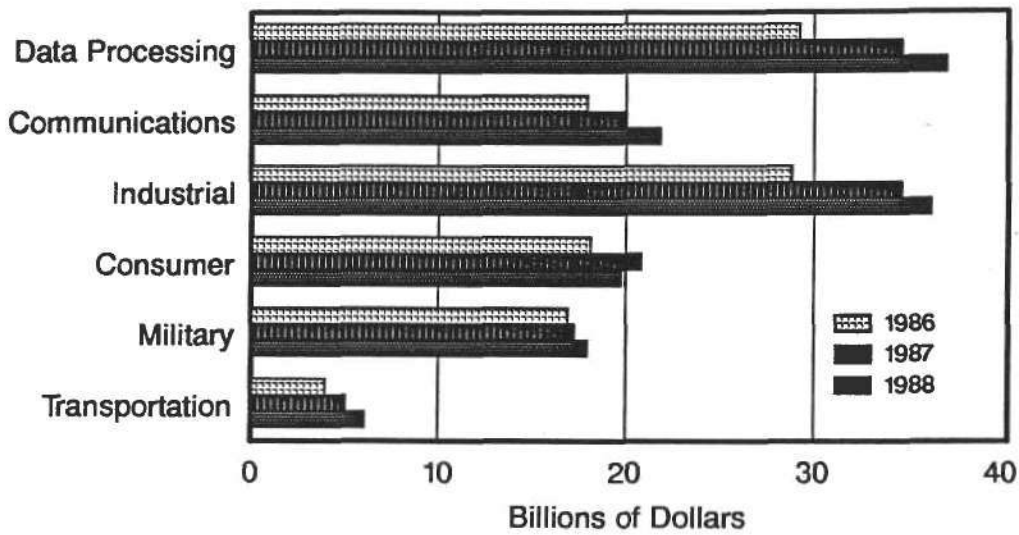
Source: Dataquest



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# EUROPEAN ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION

Application Market

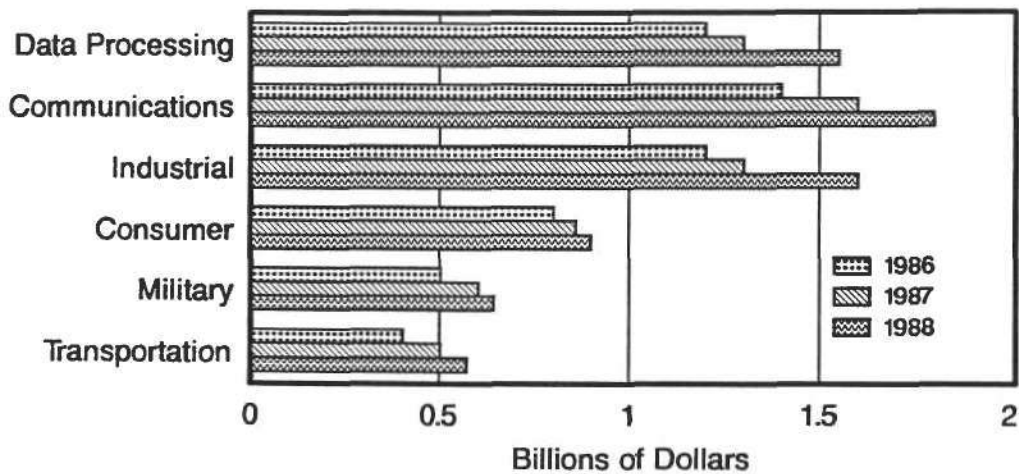


Source: Dataquest

# EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

By Application Market

Application Market



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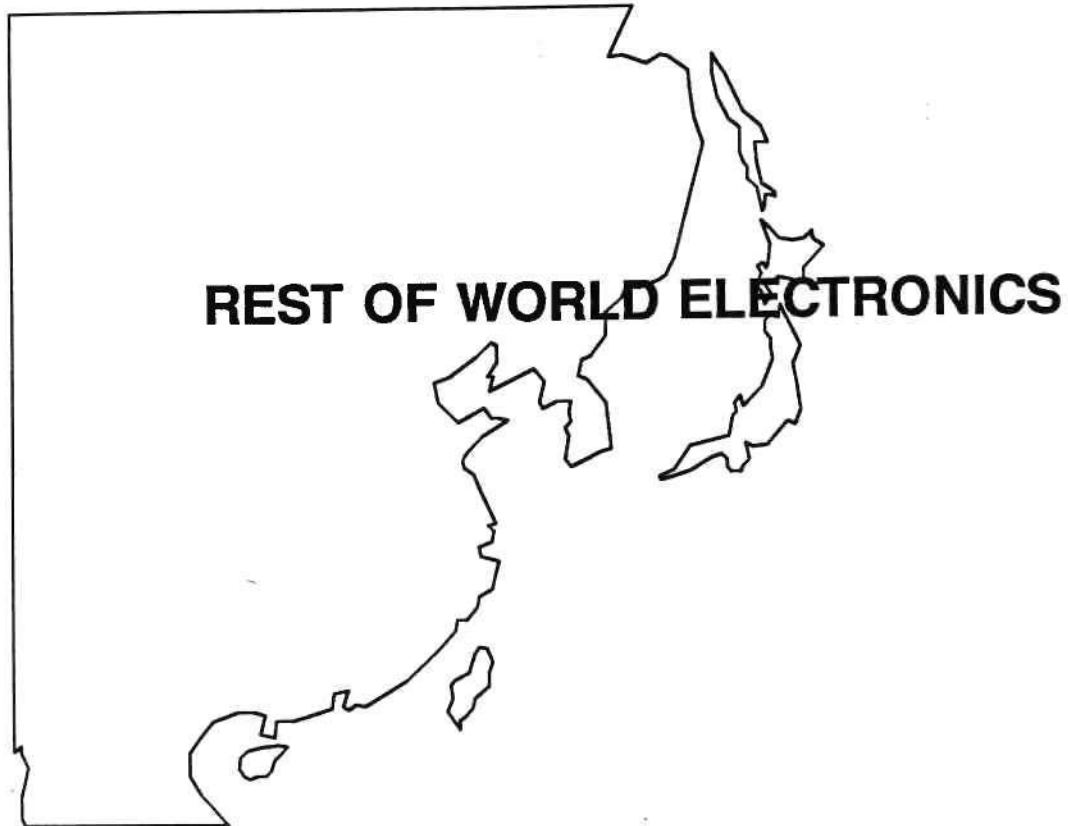
## OUTLOOK FOR EUROPE'S MAJOR SEMICONDUCTOR MARKETS

---

(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>CAGR</u> <u>1987-1991</u>
Compact Disk Players	\$ 447	\$ 730	13.0%
Personal Computers	\$8,424	\$11,645	8.4%
Automotive/Engine Control	\$2,734	\$ 4,278	11.8%

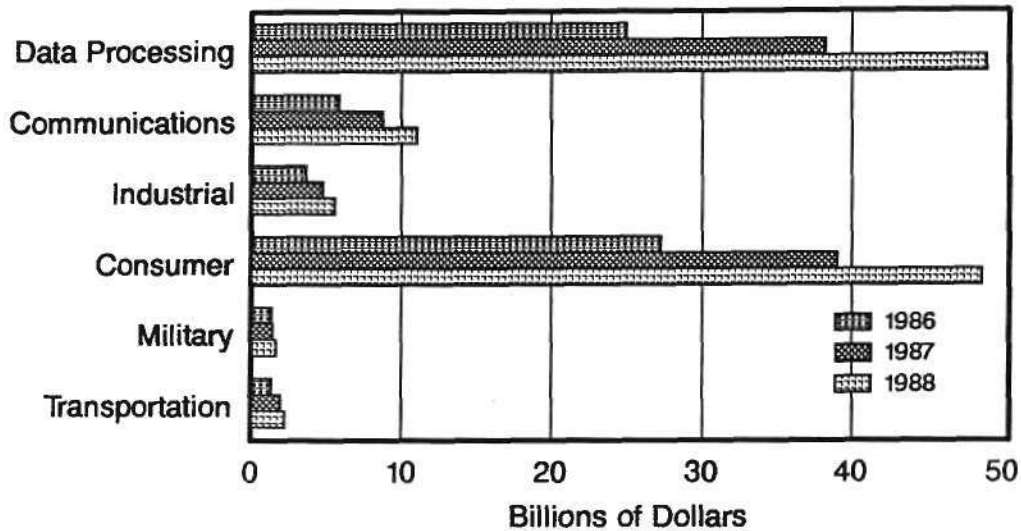
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# REST OF WORLD ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION

Application Market

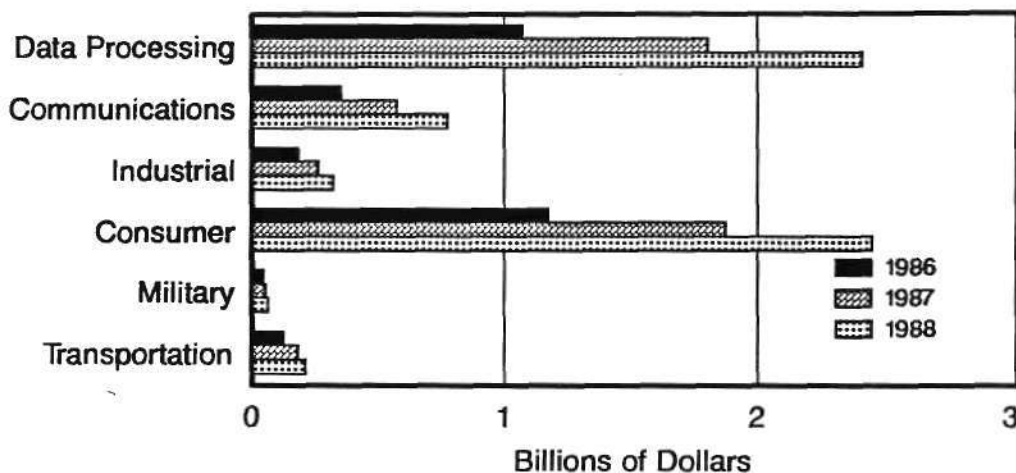


Source: Dataquest

# REST OF WORLD SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION

By Application Market

Application Market



Source: Dataquest

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## OUTLOOK FOR REST OF WORLD MAJOR SEMICONDUCTOR MARKETS

(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>CAGR</u> <u>1987-1991</u>
Personal Computers	\$ 931	\$2,168	23.5%
TVs	\$1,440	\$1,937	7.7%
VCRs	\$ 325	\$ 518	12.3%

Note: Includes Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Singapore

Source: Dataquest



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## **DATA PROCESSING ISSUES**

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- Japan's new focus on the information processing industry
- Product availability:
  - Leading-edge memories and microprocessors
- IBM PS/2 clonability
- Acceptance of OS/2

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## **COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES**

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- ISDN
- FDDI
- Upgrade analog to digital switching technology
- Integration of voice and data communications
- Connecting the desk

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## **INDUSTRIAL ISSUES**

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- **Technology upgrade: move from analog to digital**
- **Network standards for manufacturing automation**
- **Islands of automation instead of centralized control**
- **Automation growth in industries other than automotive**

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## **CONSUMER ISSUES**

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- **Base of manufacturing shifting**
- **Searching for the next VCR**
- **Only one major U.S.-based company exists**
- **Increased functionality to drive sales**

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## MILITARY ISSUES

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- Slowing of Reagan era
- Upgraded programs
- Foreign dependency on technology
- Defense sharing (NATO, Japanese involvement)
- Keeping up with competition

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## TRANSPORTATION ISSUES

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- Component reliability
- Emerging semiconductor applications:
  - Antilock braking
  - Electronic suspension
  - Airbags/seat restraints
  - Electronic steering
- Continued automotive semiconductor growth despite slowing auto production
- Semiconductor products to be integrated in near term:
  - 16-bit microcontrollers
  - Application-specific standard products
  - Power ICs

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## WHAT'S ON THE USERS' MINDS?



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## WHAT'S ON THE USERS' MINDS?

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### The Major Issues

#### 1986

Pricing  
Quality/reliability  
On-time delivery  
Supply/availability/shortages  
JIT/inventory control  
Reducing vendor base  
Product obsolescence  
Second-sourcing  
Forecasting

#### 1987

Pricing  
Availability/lead times  
Quality/reliability  
On-time delivery  
FMVs/trade agreement  
Cost control  
JIT/inventory control  
Surface mount  
New products/obsolescence  
ASICs  
Offshore manufacturing  
and procurement

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## CONCLUSIONS

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- **Critical markets for success:**
  - Data processing
  - Consumer
- **Demand drivers:**
  - Personal computers
  - VCRs
- **Issues:**
  - Semiconductor availability
  - Technology dependence

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FUTURE TRENDS OF 32-BIT TRON MICROPROCESSOR

Kazuo Kimbara  
Board Director, Group Executive  
Electronic Devices Group  
Hitachi, Ltd.

Mr. Kimbara is Board Director and Group Executive of the Electronic Devices Group at Hitachi, Ltd. He is also Chairman of the TRON Association. At Hitachi, he is in charge of semiconductor devices and electron tube products. His previous positions at Hitachi have included General Manager of the Takasaki Works, General Manager of the Musashi Works, and General Manager of the Semiconductor and IC Division. Mr. Kimbara received a Bachelor of Engineering degree at the School of Engineering at Nagoya University.

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan

**TRON SPECIFICATION 32 BIT  
MICROPROCESSOR AND  
ITS FUTURE TREND**

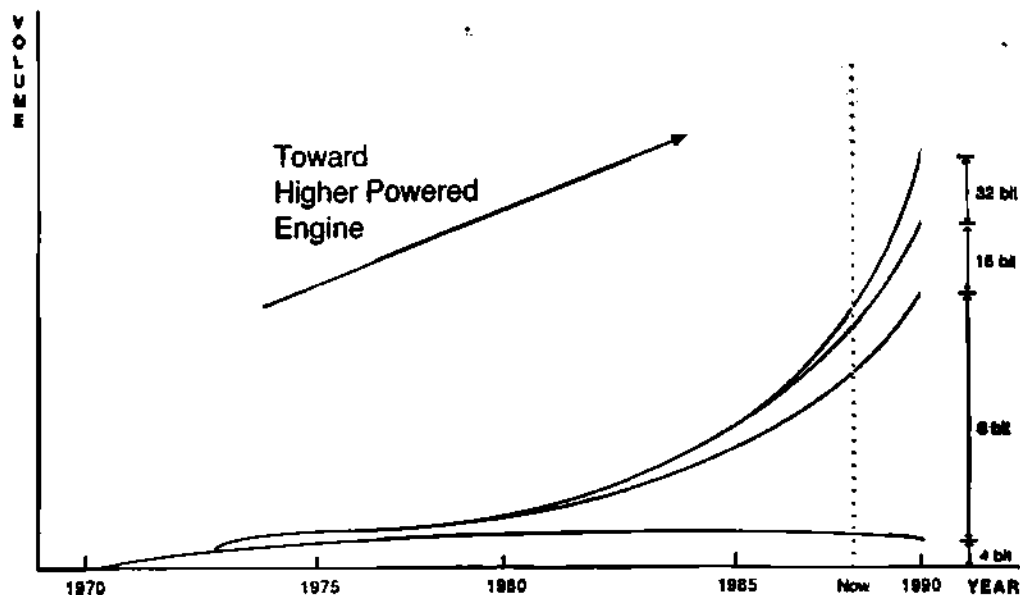
**KAZUO KIMBARA**

**HITACHI LTD.**

**OVERVIEW**



## History of Microprocessor

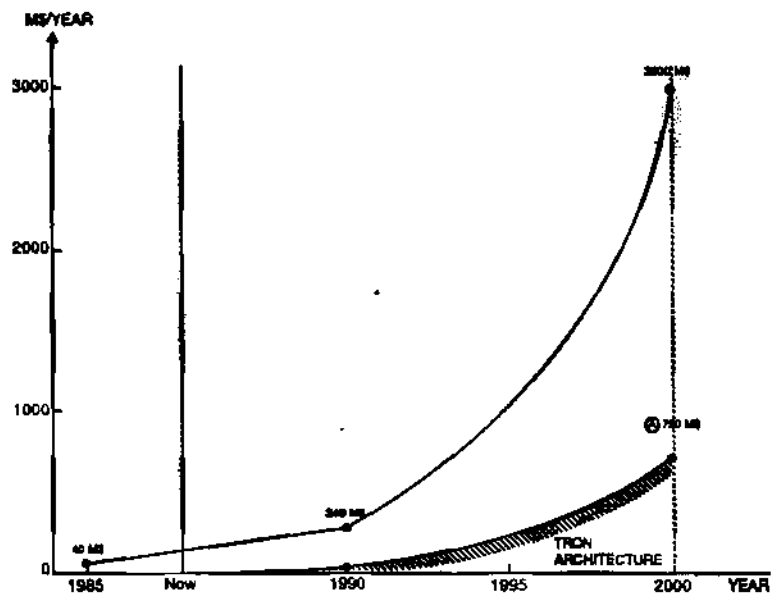


## Toward Higher Powered Engine

1. More memory size requested  
→ needs for larger memory space
2. Faster data handling requested  
→ needs for larger data length

<u>Memory space</u>	<u>Data length</u>	
4 bit $\mu$ P ~ 16 KB	4 bits	
8 bit $\mu$ P ~ 1 MB	4 - 16 bits	
16 bit $\mu$ P ~ 16 MB	4 - 32 bits	
32 bit $\mu$ P ~ 4 GB	4 - 64 bits	] TRON architecture range
64 bit $\mu$ P > 4 GB	~ 64 bits	

## Market Forecast of 32 Bit Microprocessor



Ⓐ : 20 - 25% of total 32 bit is expected to be TRON ARCHITECTURE at 2000

## Applications

- TRON spec Word Processor
- TRON spec Personal Computer
- TRON spec Work Station
- TRON spec Controller
- TRON spec Communication Processor

# TRON PROJECT

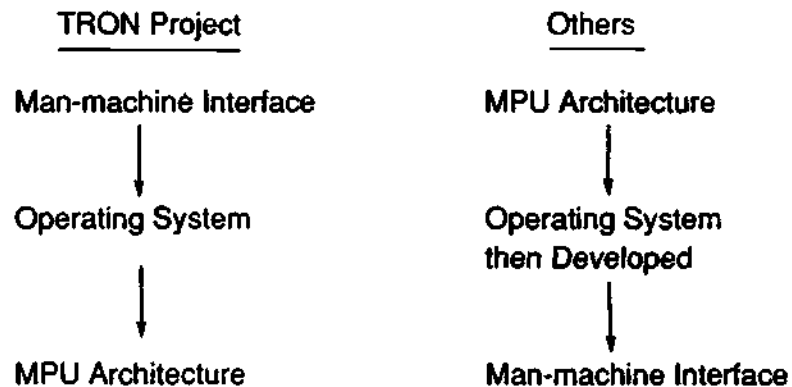
## TRON Project

### Basic Philosophy

- For more persons
- For easier man-machine communications
- Highest technology optimized in 1990's
- Architecture shall be put in public domain

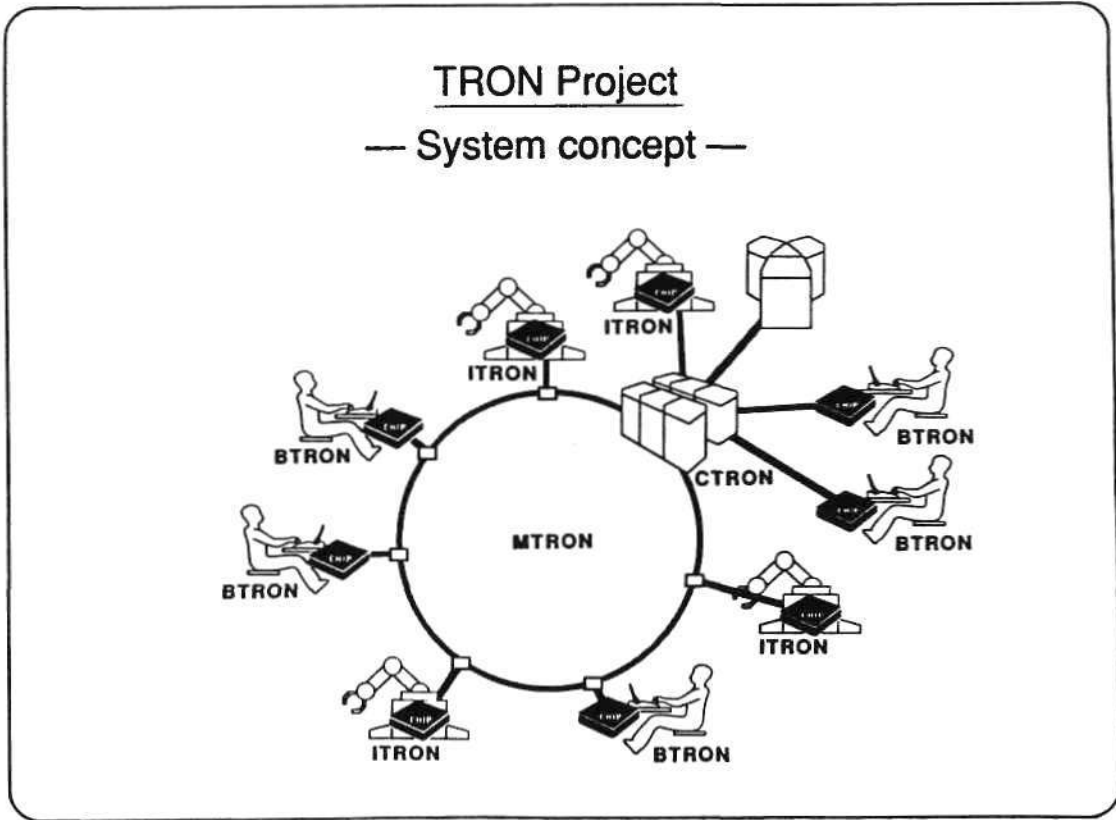
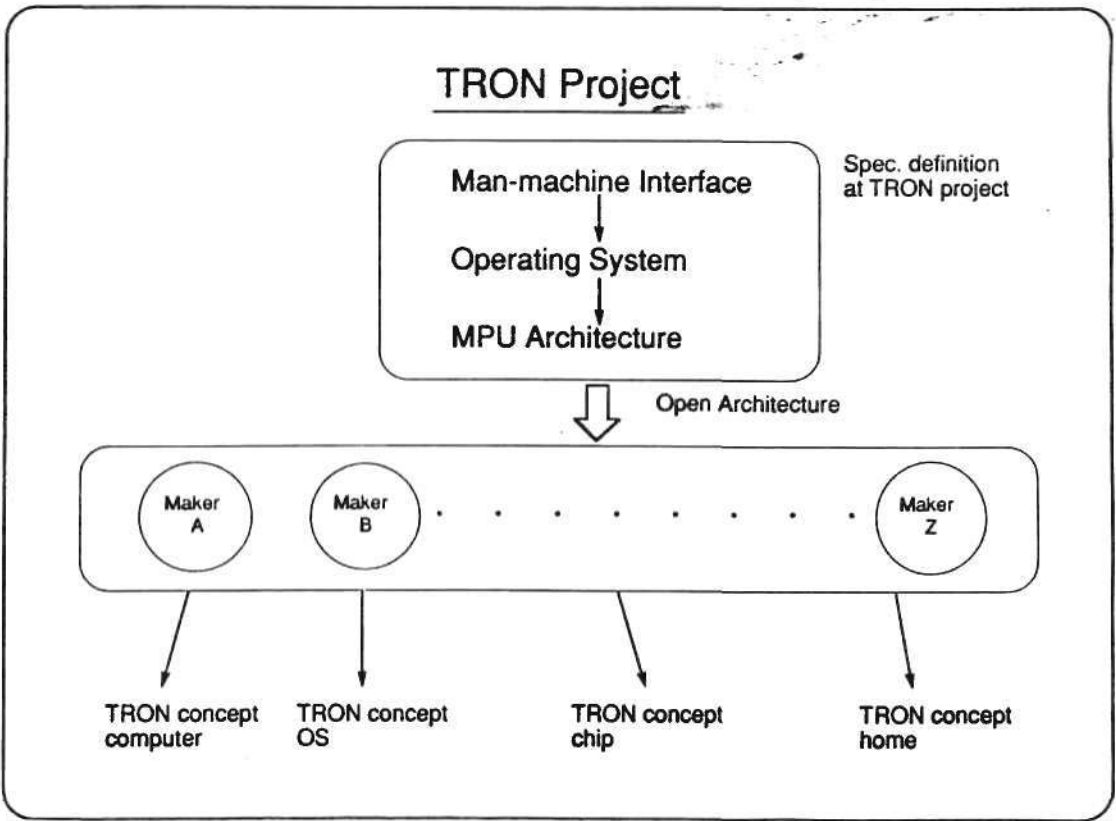
## Man-Machine Interface

### Commands the Architecture



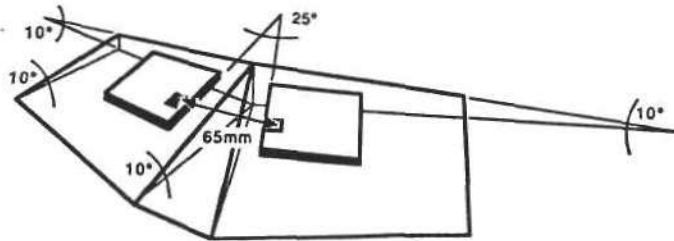
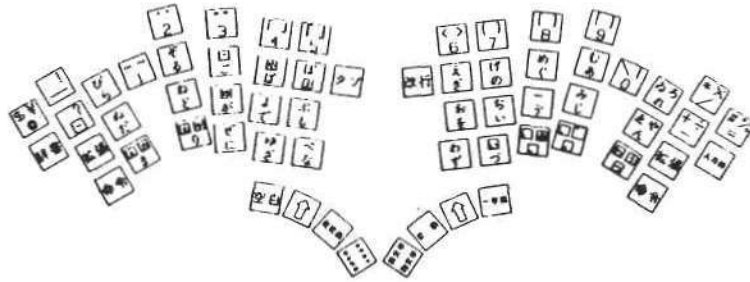
## TRON (The Real-Time Operating System Nucleus)

- TRON Project
  - Started in June, 1984
  - Proposed and conducted by Dr. Ken Sakamura of Science Department of the University of Tokyo
  
- TRON Association
  - Started in June, 1986
  - Chairman: Mr. T. Yamamoto President of Fujitsu Ltd.
  - Vice chairman: Mr. K. Kimbara Board Director of Hitachi LTD.
  - Over 100 companies participate in the association



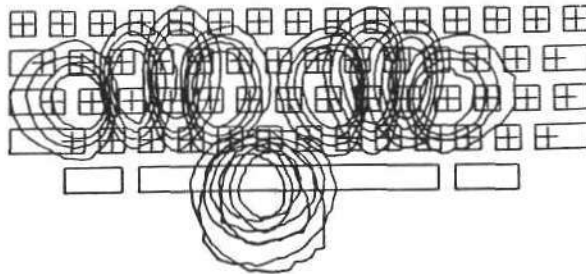
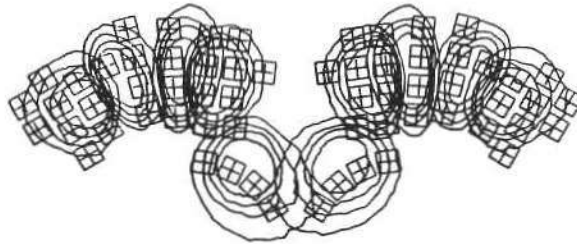
## TRON Project

### Keyboard

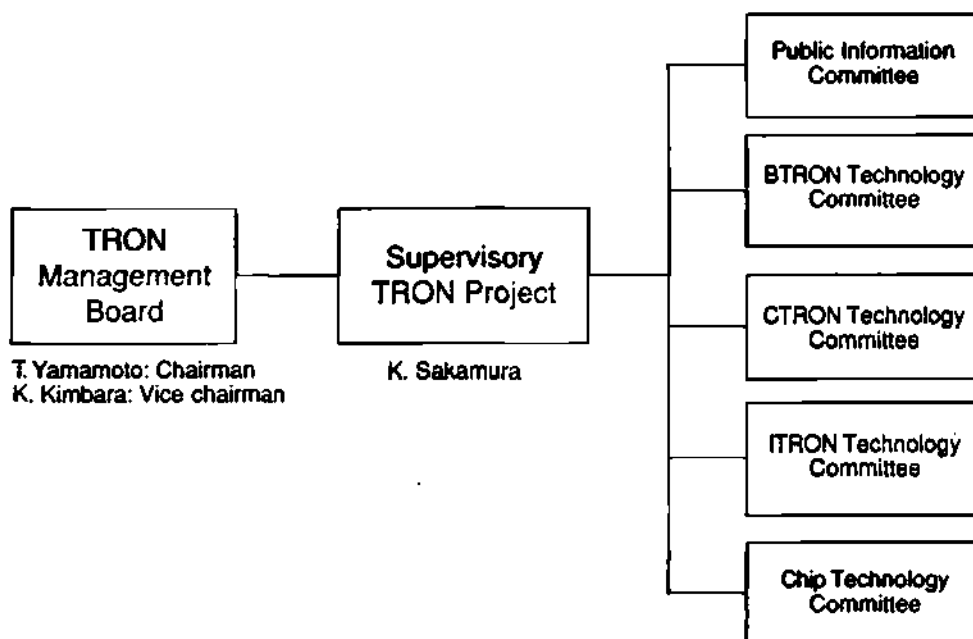


## TRON Project

### Finger Trace on a Keyboard



## Organization of TRON Project



## TRON Project

### WHO and WHAT

WHO WHAT	Board Members of TRON Association								
	H	F	Mi	T	N	Ma	O	NTT	
I	○	○	○		○				
B	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
C	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	
M									
32 B MPU	●	●	●	○		○	○		

○ Developed or -ing

● GmICRO Family

Above table is composed of press and/or magazine news released by now

Nikkei Byte Feb. 1987  
Asahi 29 Sept. 1987  
Nikkei Sangyo 3 Sept. 1987

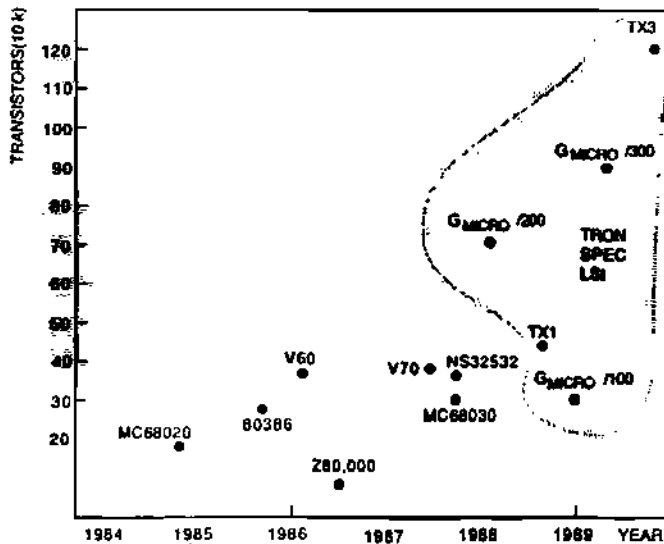
# TRON SPECIFICATION 32 BIT MICROPROCESSOR

## TRON Spec Chip Architecture

- Fast response time
- Efficient handling of international languages
- Powerful graphic handling
- Well suited for
  - TRON spec operating systems
  - High level language
- Future expandability to 64 bit



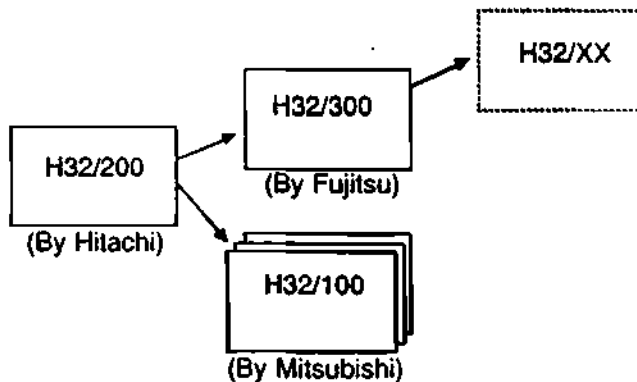
## Trend of 32 Bit Microprocessors



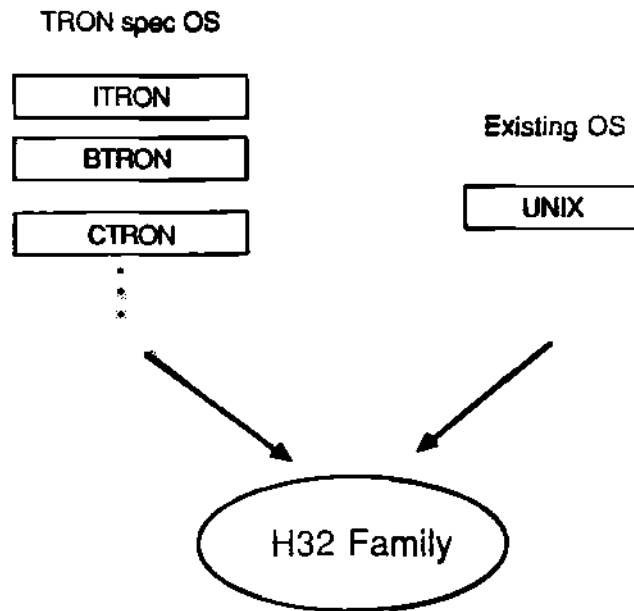
Data by Nikkei Electronics

## GMICRO Family Development

1. Global microprocessor family
2. Joint development;  
Hitachi, Fujitsu, Mitsubishi
3. TRON architecture
4. Family expansion plan



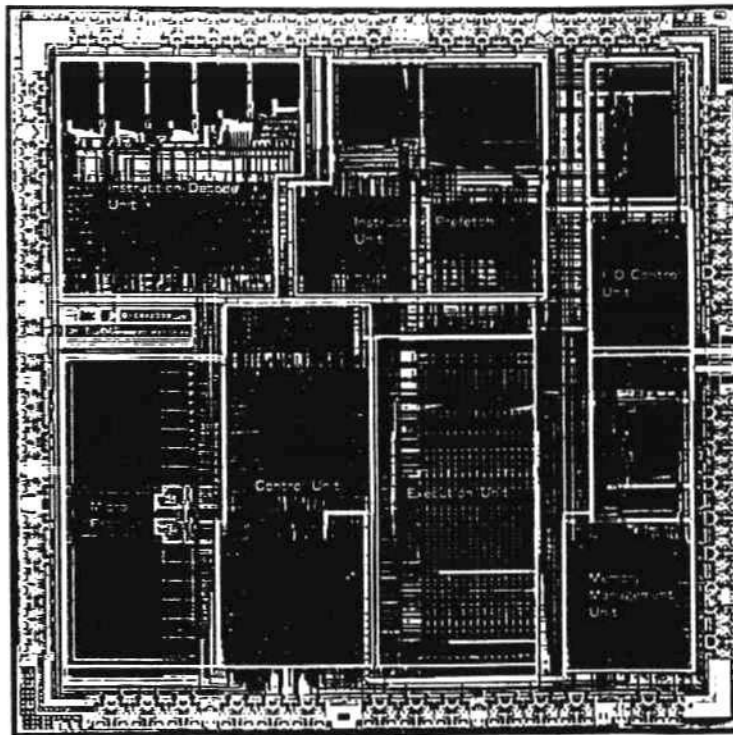
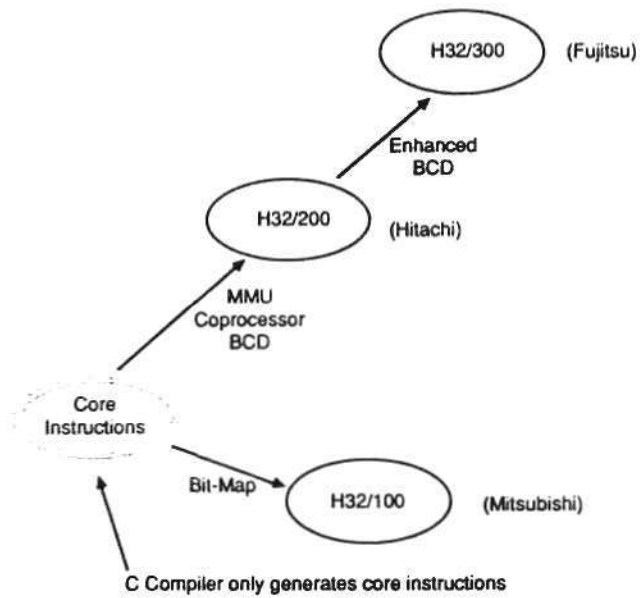
## H32 Family Operating Systems



## Specifications of H32 Family

	H32/100	H32/200	H32/300
Performance			
- EDN MIPS	4.5	6	12
- Whetstone	—	4	5≤
Coprocessor Interface	No	Yes	Yes
MMU on chip	No	Yes	Yes
On chip caches	No	Yes	Yes
Features	Strong bit map operation	High performance TRON spec chip	Enhanced BCD operation
Target Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• μBTRON</li> <li>• I/O Controller</li> <li>• ASIC core</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EWS</li> <li>• Embedded controller</li> <li>• Communication processor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EWS</li> <li>• Office machine</li> <li>• Super-minicon</li> </ul>
Sample	'89/2Q	'88/2Q	'89/2Q

## H32 Migration Path

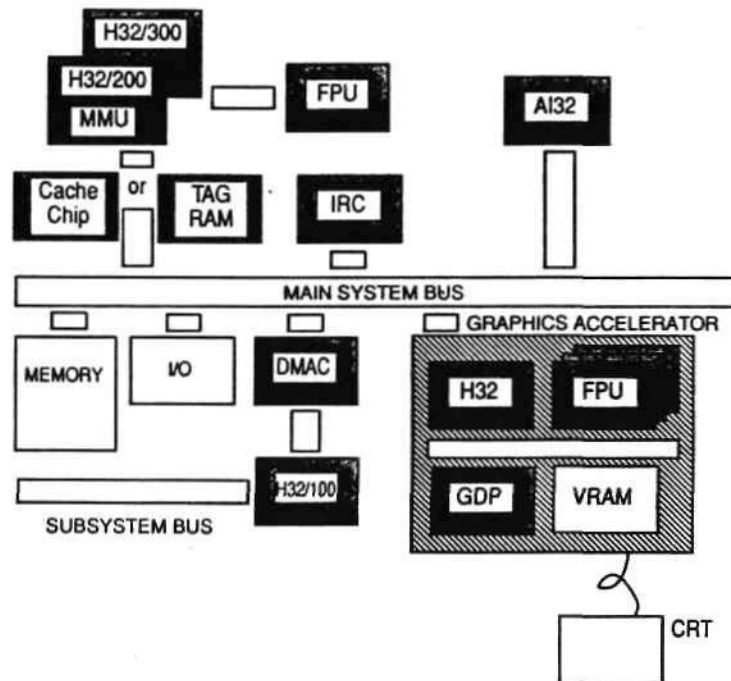


H32/200

## H32 Total System Development

- LSI
  - MPU
  - Peripherals
- Software
  - Assembler/utilities
  - High Level languages  
C/Modular II/Cobol/Fortran/...
- Hardware
  - In-circuit emulator
  - SBC family
- 3rd party development

## H32 Family System Configuration

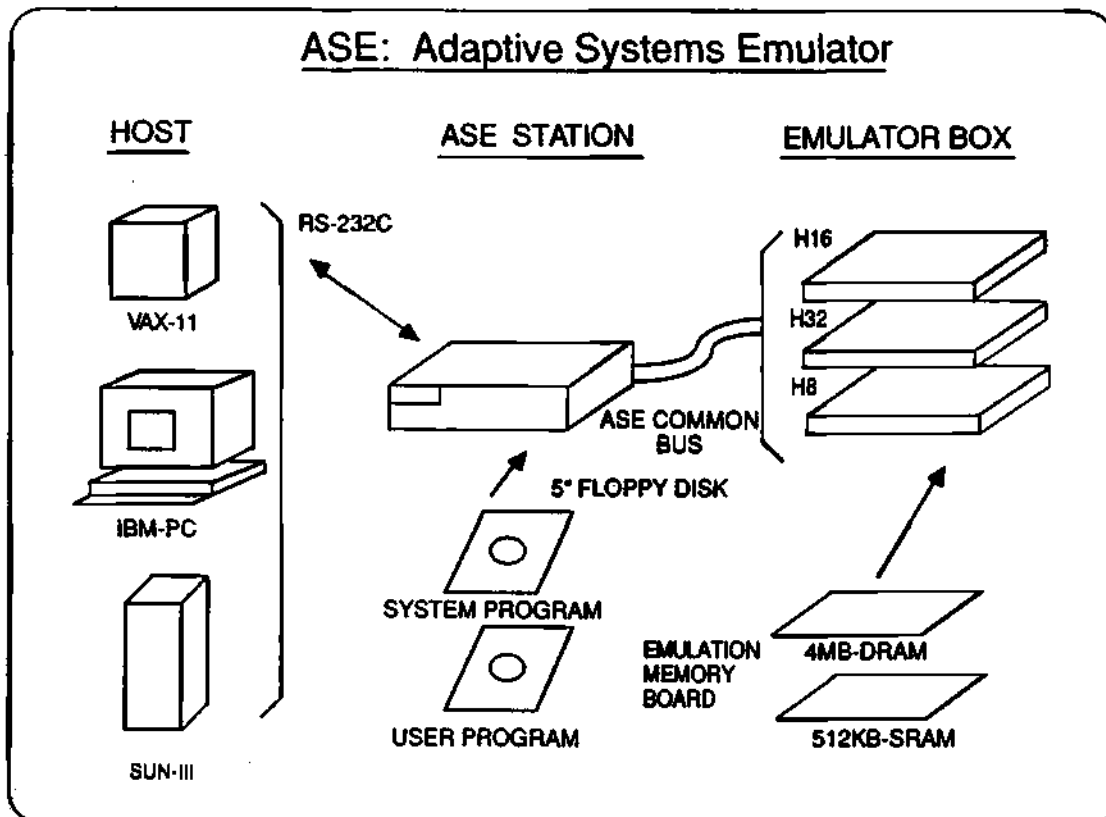


## H32 Family

### Peripherals - Shared Efforts

- FPU Floating Point Arithmetic Unit  
(Hitachi)
- DMAC Direct Memory Access Controller  
(Fujitsu)
- TAGM TAG Memory  
(Fujitsu)
- CCM Cache Control and Memory  
(Mitsubishi)
- IRC Interrupt Request Controller  
(Fujitsu)
- AI32 Artificial Intelligent Coprocessor  
(Hitachi)
- GDP Graphic Data Processor  
(Hitachi)

## ASE: Adaptive Systems Emulator



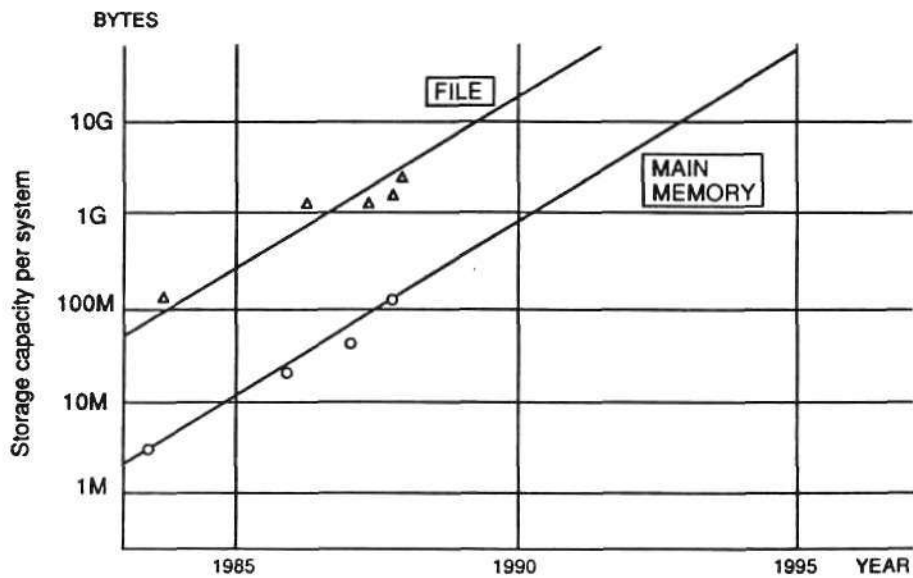
## Sampling Schedule

		'88/1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	'89/1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
LSI	H32/100						○		
	H32/200		○						
	H32/300						○		
	FPU				○				
	DMAC			○					
	IRC		○						
	TAGM	○							
	CCM				○				
	CPG			○					
Tool	Assembler		○						
	C		○						
	ASE (Emulator)				○				
	SBC				○				

FUTURE TREND

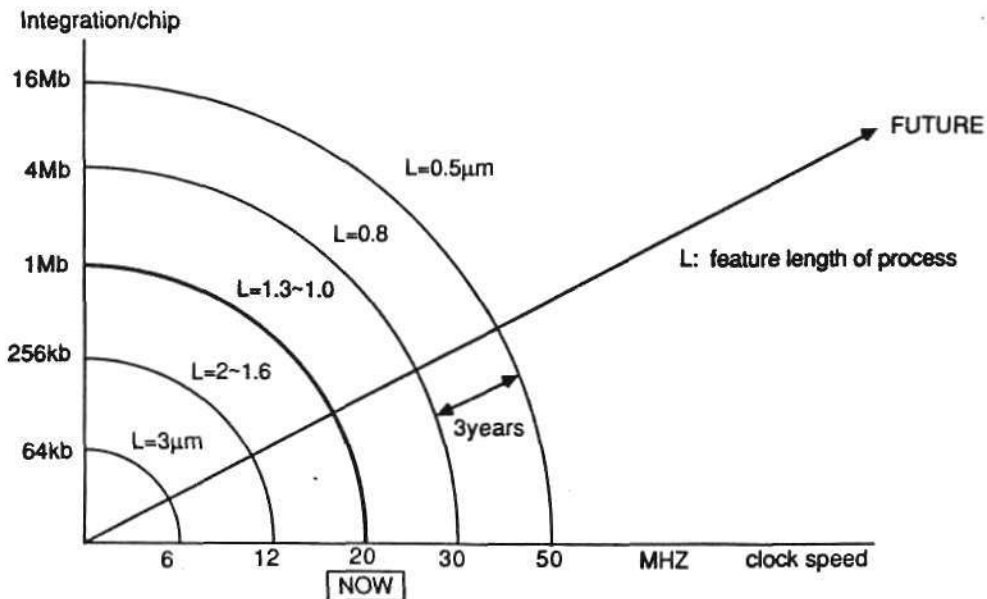
## STORAGE CAPACITY TRENDS IN WORK STATION

- Larger memory size requests more powerful processors -

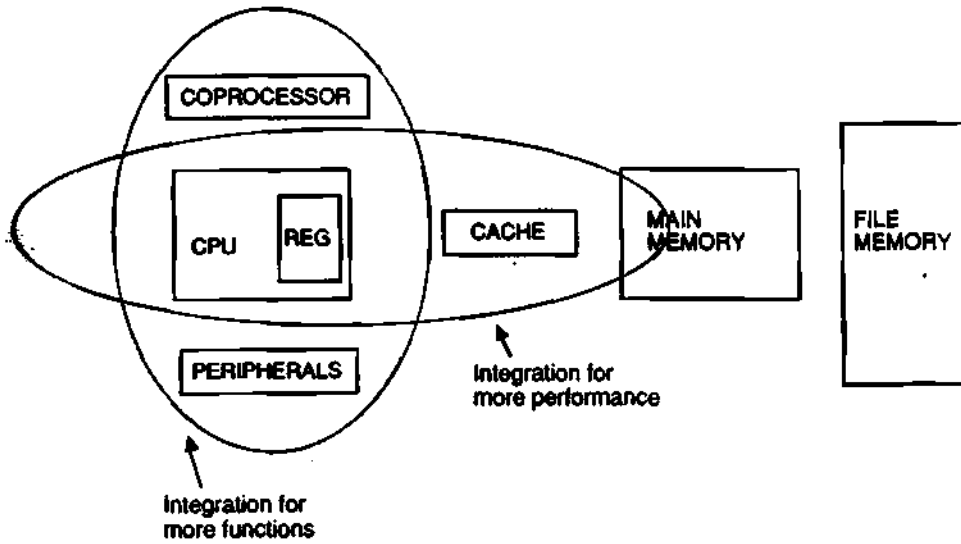


## TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS

- Higher speed and integration -

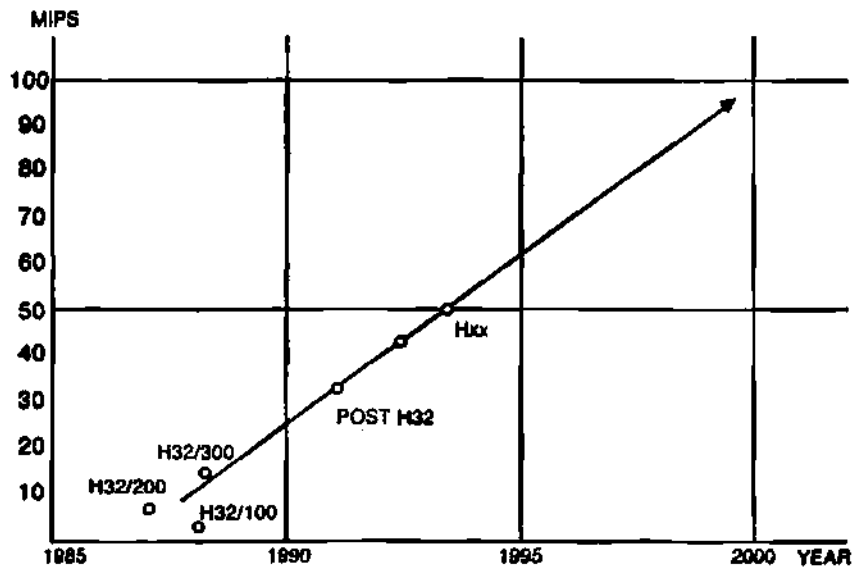


## HIGHER INTEGRATION



## HIGHER SPEED

- TARGET: 100MIPS BY TURN OF THE CENTURY -





## OTHER TOPICS

1. MULTI PROCESSOR SYSTEM
2. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT ENGINE
3. FAULT TORELANT SYSTEM

## Conclusions

- Hitachi participates in TRON project in several different areas.
- Major efforts are put on the development of H32 microprocessor family.  
Sharing developing man-power with Fujitsu and Mitsubishi.
- H32 microprocessor family will be introduced to the customers in this year, as a kit. with great performance advantages and unique features.

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JOINT VENTURE STRATEGIES

Murray A. Goldman  
Senior Vice President and General Manager  
Microprocessor Products Group  
Motorola Incorporated

Dr. Goldman is a Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Microprocessor Products Group at Motorola. He has spent 27 years in the electronics industry, including 7 years at Bell Telephone Laboratories, 2 years at New York University, and the last 19 years at Motorola. His experience spans the areas of computer design, CAD, factory automation, and semiconductor production engineering. Dr. Goldman has managed Motorola's Microprocessor Products Operation for the past 12 years. He and his staff have provided the leadership to help create major industry standards with 8-, 16-, and 32-bit microprocessor products.

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April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan

# **Joint Venture Strategies**

**Murray Goldman**

**Sr. Vice President & General Manager**

**Microprocessor Products Group**

**Motorola**

## **Why Joint Ventures?**

- **Market penetration**
- **Reduce R&D expenditures**
- **Share complementary strengths**
- **Expand product portfolio**

## **Complexities and Issues**

- **Culture differences**
- **Corporate philosophy**
- **Perceived value of intellectual assets**
- **Execution**
- **Win / Win agreement**
- **Trust ... Patience**

## **Requirements for Entering Japanese Market**

- **Leadership product portfolio**
- **Top quality is mandatory**
- **Complete customer support**
- **Strong relationships**
- **Long term commitment**
- **Utilize local talent**

- 2 -

## **Motorola's Thrust into Japanese Market**

- **Leadership MPU products**
- **Superb quality**
- **Nippon Motorola**
- **Local capabilities**
- **Toshiba alliance**

## **Toshiba Relationship**

- **Corporate cultures compatible**
- **Complementary strengths  
(Motorola MPUs and Toshiba RAMs)**
- **Joint factory**
  - **Engineering efficiency**
  - **Eases product transfer**
  - **Common process**
  - **Long term compatibility**
  - **Better serve local market**
- **Trust**

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LEADING ASIC TECHNOLOGIES

Gordon A. Campbell  
Chairman of the Board, President, and CEO  
Chips and Technologies, Inc.

Mr. Campbell founded Chips and Technologies, Inc., in January 1985, and since then has served as the company's Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to founding Chips, he was a founder of Seeq Technology, Inc., a semiconductor manufacturer, and served as that company's President and Chief Executive Officer for more than three years. Earlier, he served in various management positions at Intel Corporation, most recently as Marketing Manager, Special Products Division.

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**Chips and Technologies, Inc.**

# **Solutions for a Changing World**

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**CHIPS**

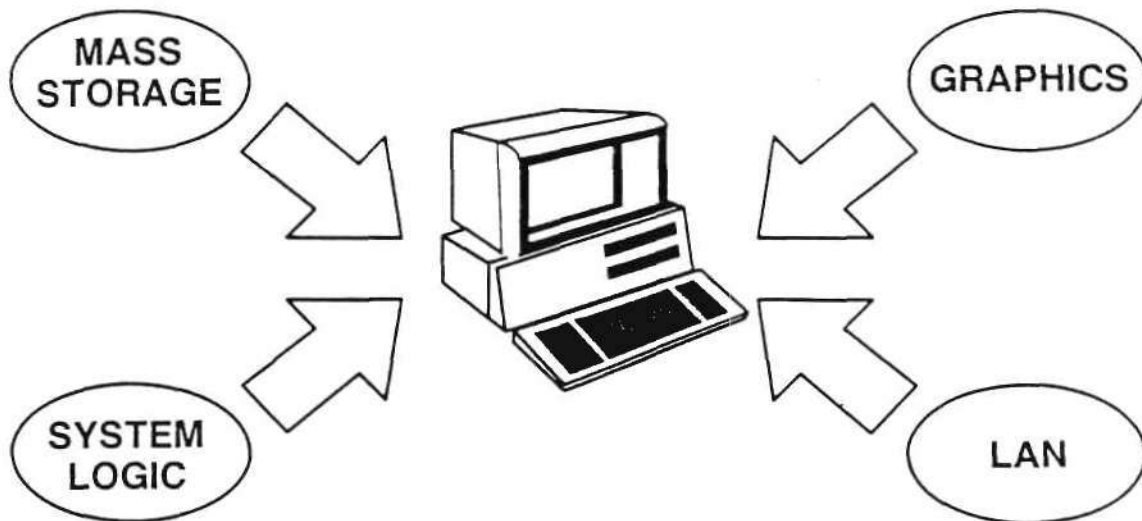
## **THE CHIPS MANAGEMENT TEAM**

- **FOUNDED IN JANUARY, 1985**
- **MANAGEMENT TEAM INCLUDES:**

<b>GORDON CAMPBELL</b>	<b>PRESIDENT AND C.E.O.</b>
<b>DADO BANATAO</b>	<b>V.P. &amp; G.M. OF SYSTEMS LOGIC PRODUCTS</b>
<b>DAVE BOWMAN</b>	<b>V.P. OF SALES</b>
<b>MORRIS JONES</b>	<b>V.P. OF TECHNOLOGY</b>
<b>STEPHEN KAHNG</b>	<b>V.P. OF DESIGN SERVICES OPERATION</b>
<b>KEITH LOBO</b>	<b>V.P. OF MARKETING</b>
<b>GARY MARTIN</b>	<b>V.P. OF FINANCE &amp; CFO</b>
<b>JUDY OWEN</b>	<b>V.P. OF GRAPHICS PRODUCTS</b>
<b>JIM STAFFORD</b>	<b>V.P. OF MANUFACTURING</b>
<b>RON YARA</b>	<b>V.P. OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT</b>
- **SENIOR DESIGN ENGINEERS WITH MICROCOMPUTER/MICROPROCESSOR EXPERIENCE FROM INTEL, AMD, FUJITSU, AMI, SEEQ, ETC.**
- **SYSTEMS-LEVEL DESIGN EXPERTISE AT SUCH COMPANIES AS DEC AND LEADING EDGE**
- **SENIOR CAE ENGINEERS WITH WORKING EXPERIENCE AT AMDAHL, IBM, HP, LSI, AND SILICON COMPILERS**

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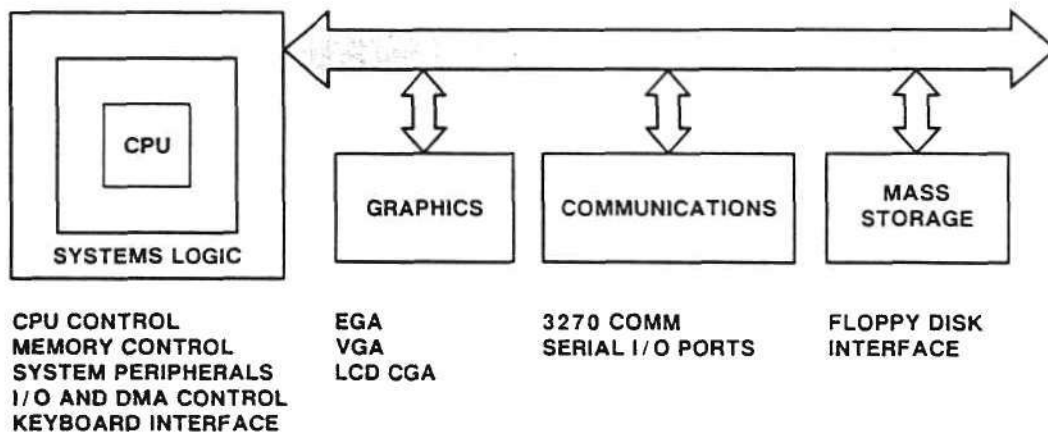
**CHIPS**



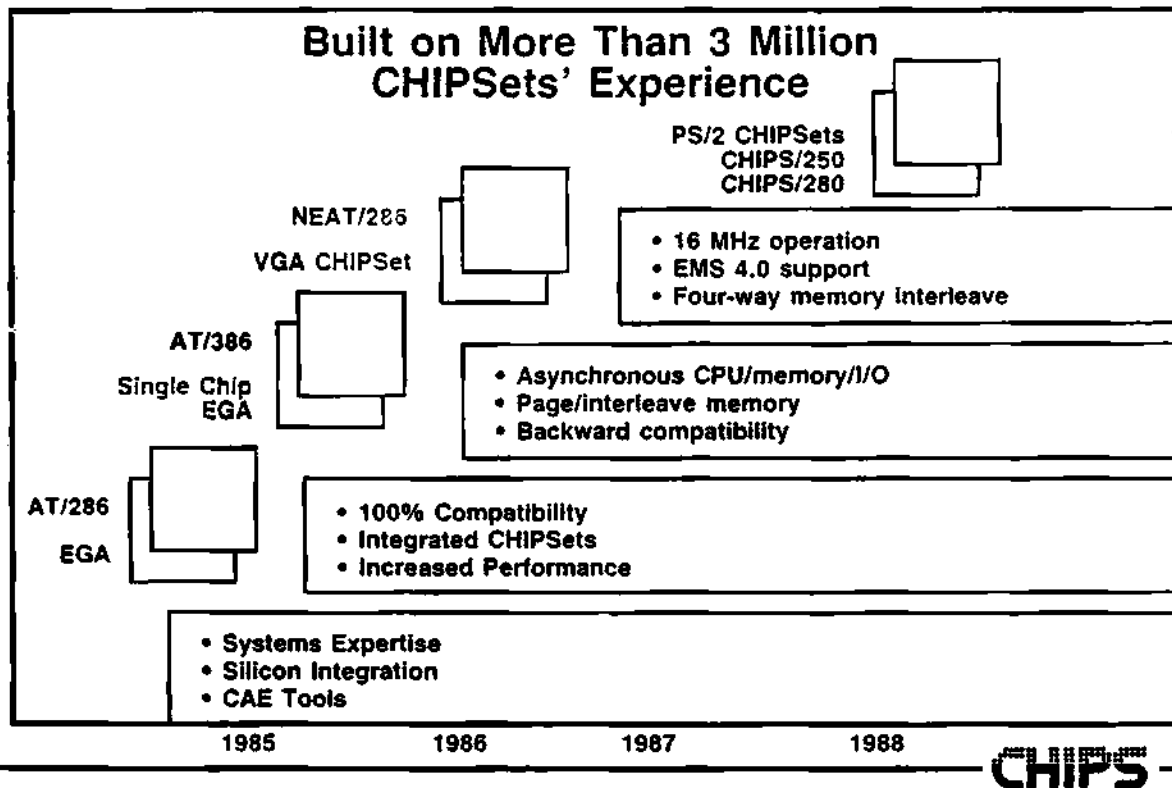
**CHIPS AND TECHNOLOGIES SUPPLIES SYSTEM-LEVEL VLSI FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE IBM COMPATIBLES AND OTHER INDUSTRY STANDARD MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEMS**

**CHIPS**

**COMPLETE CHIPS<sub>et</sub> SOLUTIONS FOR MICROCOMPUTERS**



**CHIPS**



## Manufacturing Strategy

- **UTILIZE SUBCONTRACT MANUFACTURING**
  - ✓ LEVERAGE VARIABLE COST STRUCTURE
  - vs
  - FIXED COST OF OWN FAB FACILITY
  
- **DESIGN WITH TECHNOLOGY INDEPENDENCE**
  - ✓ CAN USE BEST TECHNOLOGY FOR EACH APPLICATION
  - ✓ NO TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT COSTS
  
- **FLEXIBILITY IN SUPPLY/CAPACITY**
  - ✓ MULTIPLE SOURCES OF SUPPLY
  - ✓ BEST PROCUREMENT COST STRUCTURE
  - ✓ FASTEST RAMPING CAPABILITY
  - ✓ LOWEST PROBABILITY OF PROBLEMS

**CHIPS**

# PERSONAL COMPUTER GENERATIONS

CPU/ MICROPROCESSOR	1st	2nd	3rd					
80386		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>386 SUPER AT 8 CHIP SET 40 CHIPS TOTAL 16,20,25 MHz</td> <td>CACHE CONTROLLER</td> </tr> </table>	386 SUPER AT 8 CHIP SET 40 CHIPS TOTAL 16,20,25 MHz	CACHE CONTROLLER	IBM PS/2 <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MODEL 80</td> </tr> </table>	MODEL 80		
386 SUPER AT 8 CHIP SET 40 CHIPS TOTAL 16,20,25 MHz	CACHE CONTROLLER							
MODEL 80								
80286	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>286 AT &amp; IPC 6 CHIP SET 25 CHIPS TOTAL 6,8,10,12.5 MHz</td> </tr> </table>	286 AT & IPC 6 CHIP SET 25 CHIPS TOTAL 6,8,10,12.5 MHz	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ENHANCED AT HIGHLY INTEGRATED 6,8,10, 12,16 MHz</td> <td>CACHE CONTROLLER</td> </tr> </table>	ENHANCED AT HIGHLY INTEGRATED 6,8,10, 12,16 MHz	CACHE CONTROLLER	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>MODEL 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODEL 50</td> </tr> </table>	MODEL 60	MODEL 50
286 AT & IPC 6 CHIP SET 25 CHIPS TOTAL 6,8,10,12.5 MHz								
ENHANCED AT HIGHLY INTEGRATED 6,8,10, 12,16 MHz	CACHE CONTROLLER							
MODEL 60								
MODEL 50								
8088/86		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SUPER XT HIGHLY INTEGRATED LAPTOP FEATURES 5,8,10 MHz</td> </tr> </table>	SUPER XT HIGHLY INTEGRATED LAPTOP FEATURES 5,8,10 MHz	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>MODEL 30</td> </tr> </table>	MODEL 30			
SUPER XT HIGHLY INTEGRATED LAPTOP FEATURES 5,8,10 MHz								
MODEL 30								

**CHIPS**

## CHIPS' STRATEGY FOR PS / 2

- PROVIDE COMPLETE CHIPSet SOLUTIONS
  - COMPATIBILITY

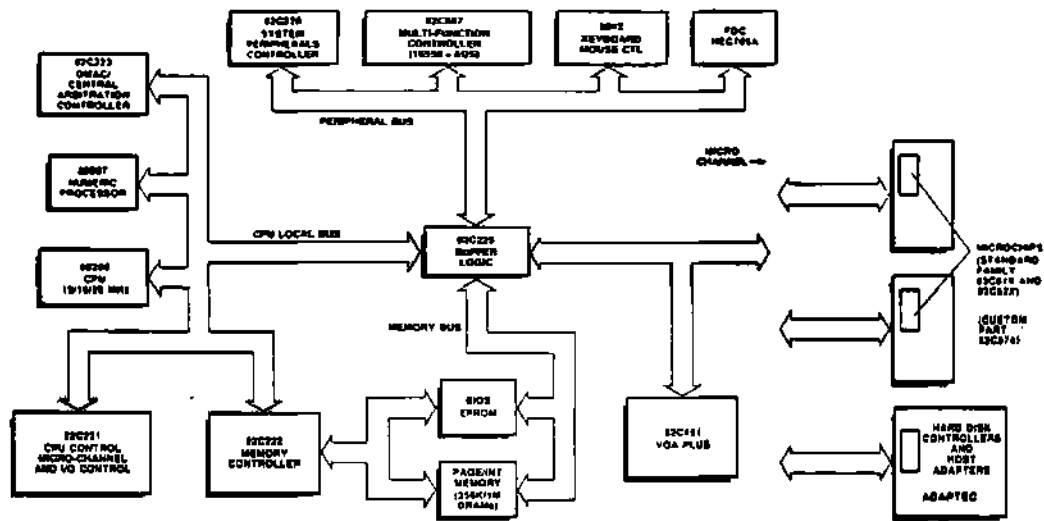


PLUS

- PERFORMANCE
- INTEGRATION
- FUNCTIONALITY

**CHIPS**

# Meeting the Challenge: System Integration



**CHIPS**

## CHIPS' "Plus" Scoreboard

- **Performance**
  - 2x faster than IBM Model 50
  - 50% higher Micro Channel memory bandwidth
  - 50% faster VGA memory & I/O cycles
- **Integration**
  - 66 versus 179 for the Model 80
  - 68 versus 119 for the Model 50
- **Functionality**
  - Asynchronous CPU/memory/DMA
  - Four-way interleaved memory
  - VGA with graphics cursor
  - Integrated EMS 4.0

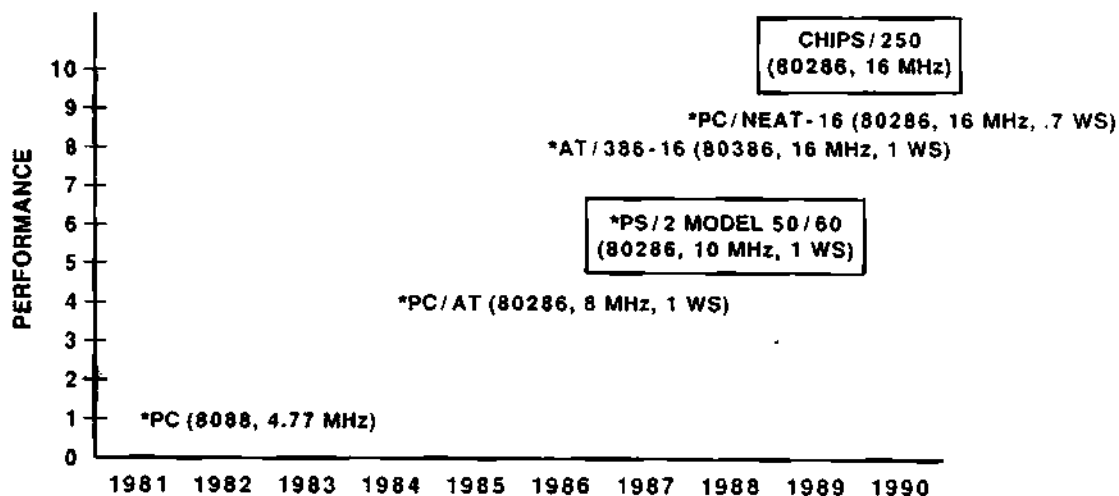
**CHIPS**

# Introducing CHIPS' PS/2 Family

Function	Model 50/60	Model 80
System Logic	CS8225	CS8238
Graphics	82C451/2	82C451/2
COMM/FD I/O	82C607	82C607
Micro Channel Adapter Interface	82C6XX	82C6XX
	<b>CHIPS/250</b>	<b>CHIPS/280</b>

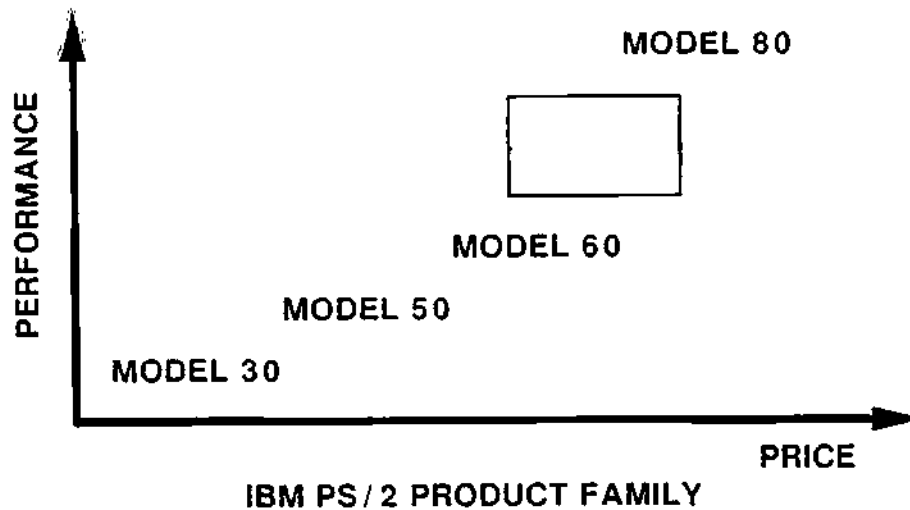
**CHIPS**

## MEETING THE CHALLENGE: PERFORMANCE SUPERIORITY



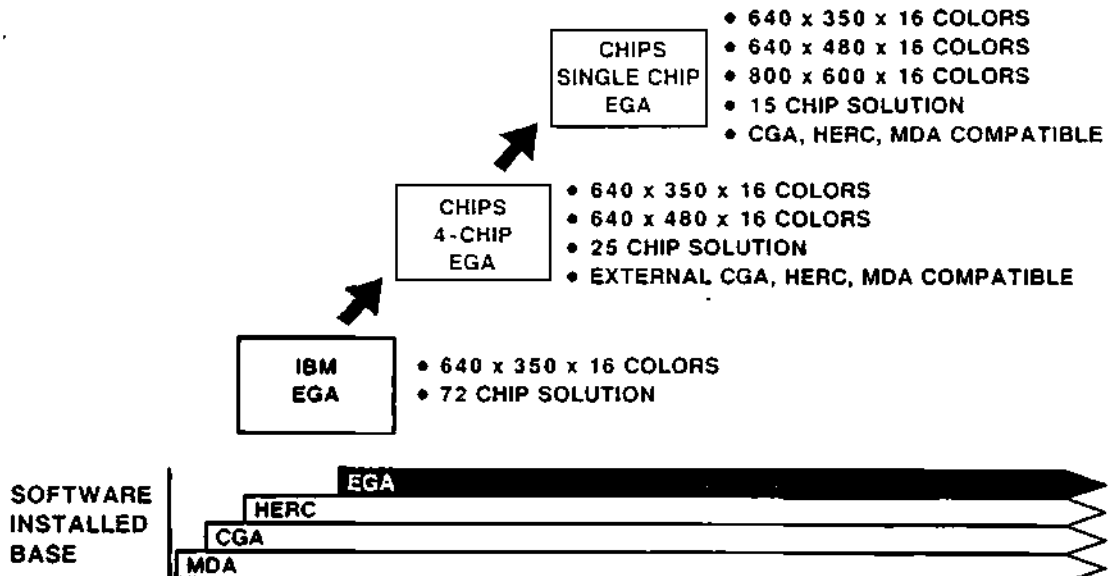
**CHIPS**

## MEETING THE CHALLENGE: CHIPS / 280 CREATES NEW MARKET SEGMENT



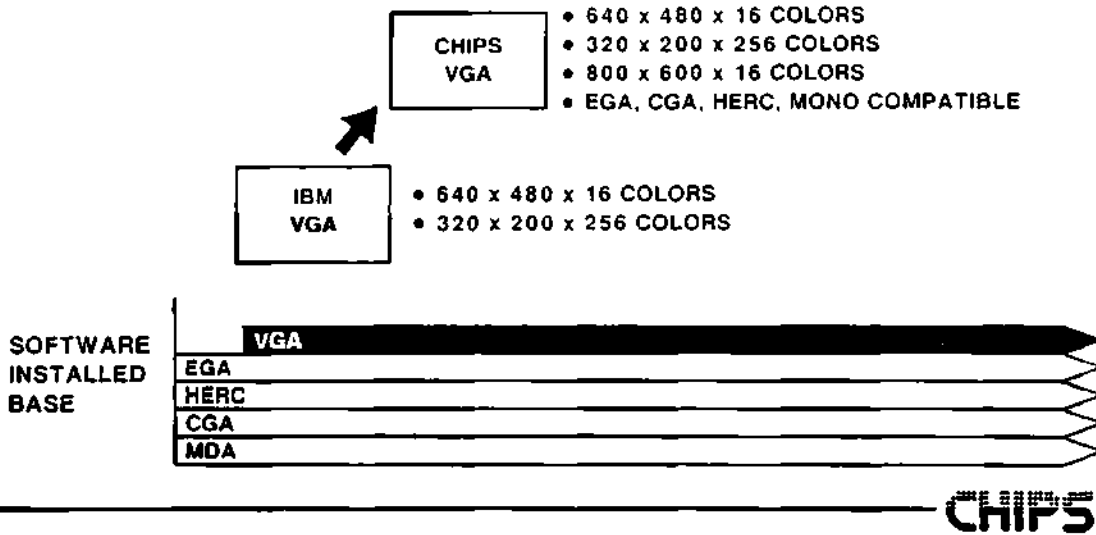
**CHIPS**

## BUSINESS GRAPHICS EVOLUTION: EGA

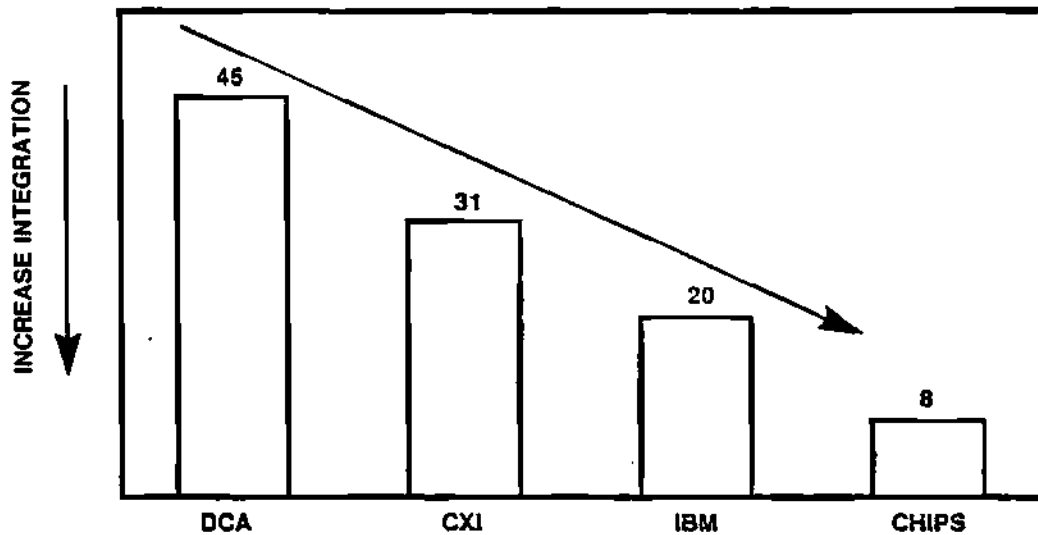


**CHIPS**

## BUSINESS GRAPHICS EVOLUTION: VGA

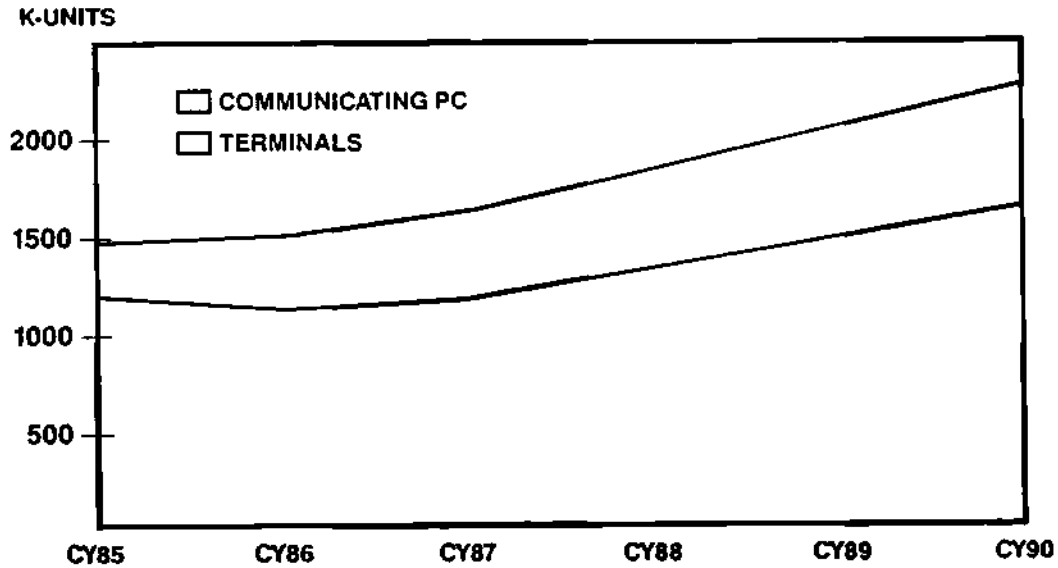


## 3270 INTEGRATION





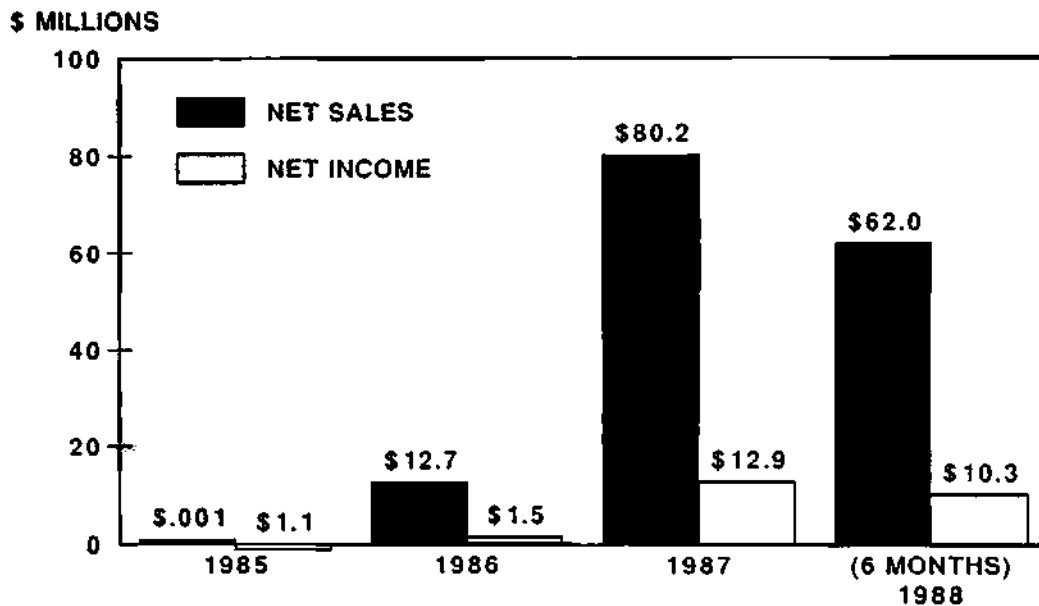
# MARKET PROJECTIONS 3270



SOURCE: DATAQUEST

**CHIPS**

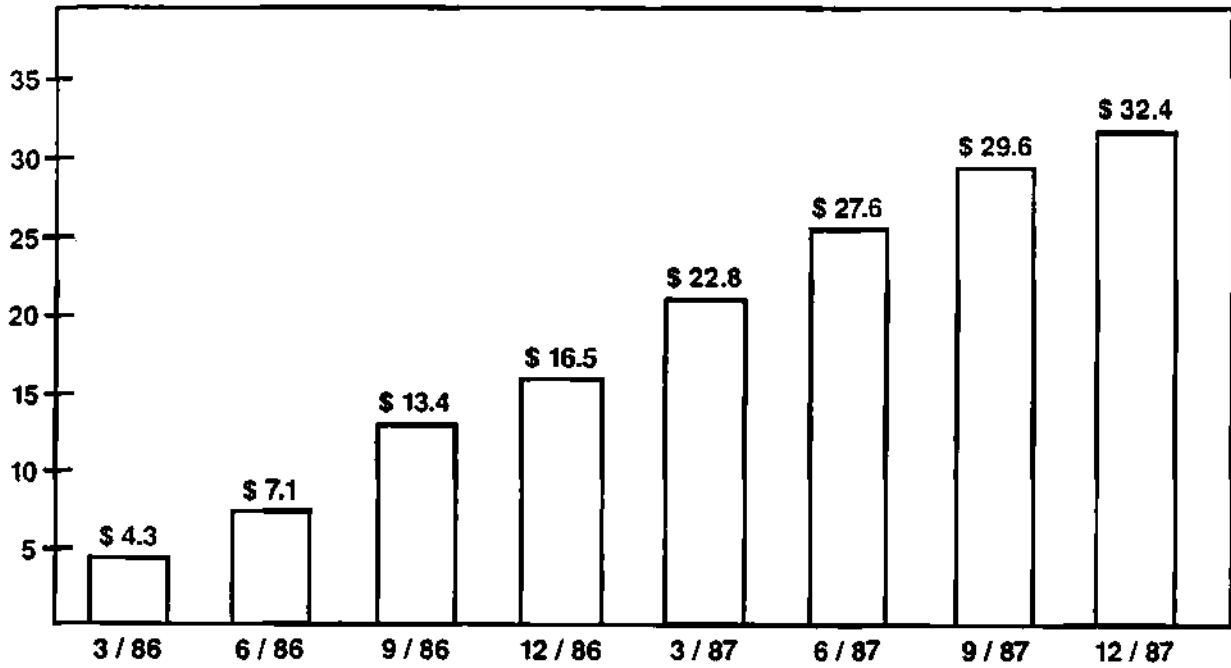
## ANNUAL NET SALES AND NET INCOME



**CHIPS**

# NET SALES

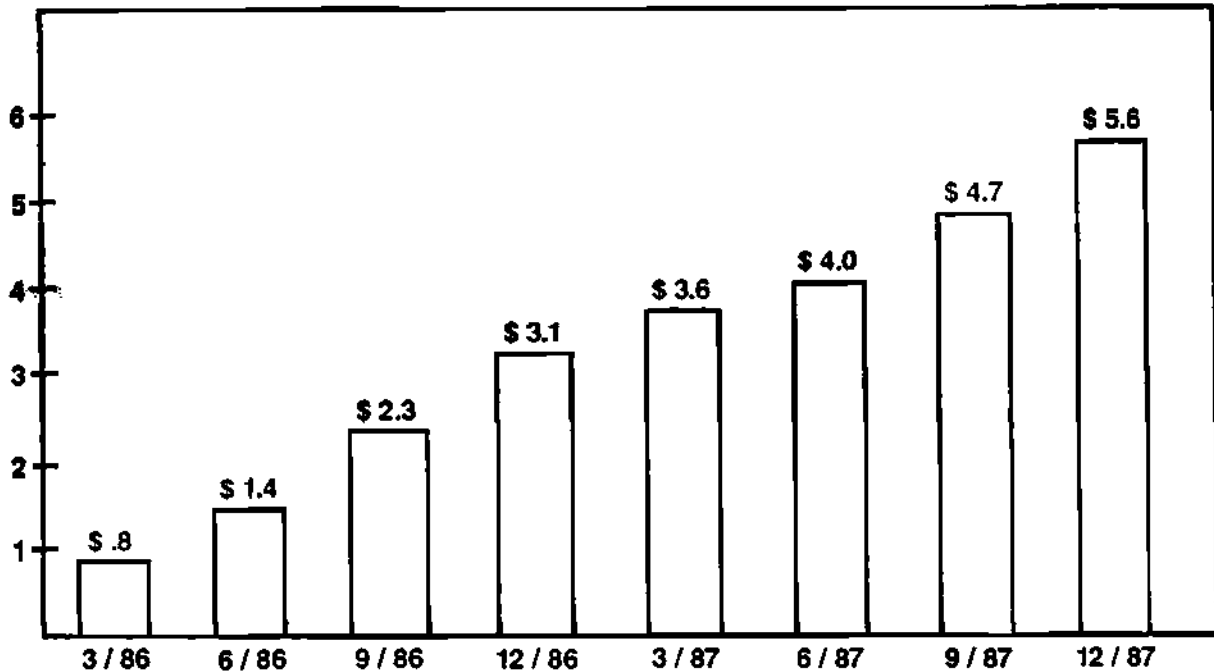
\$ MILLIONS



CHIPS

# NET INCOME

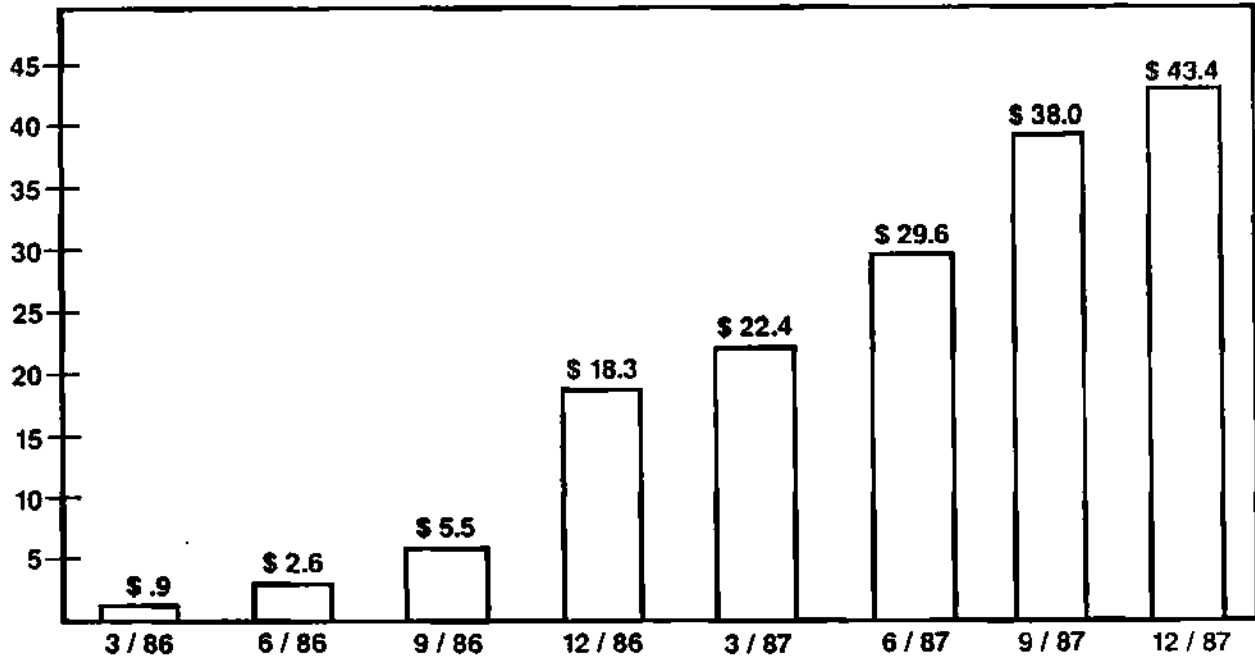
\$ MILLIONS



CHIPS

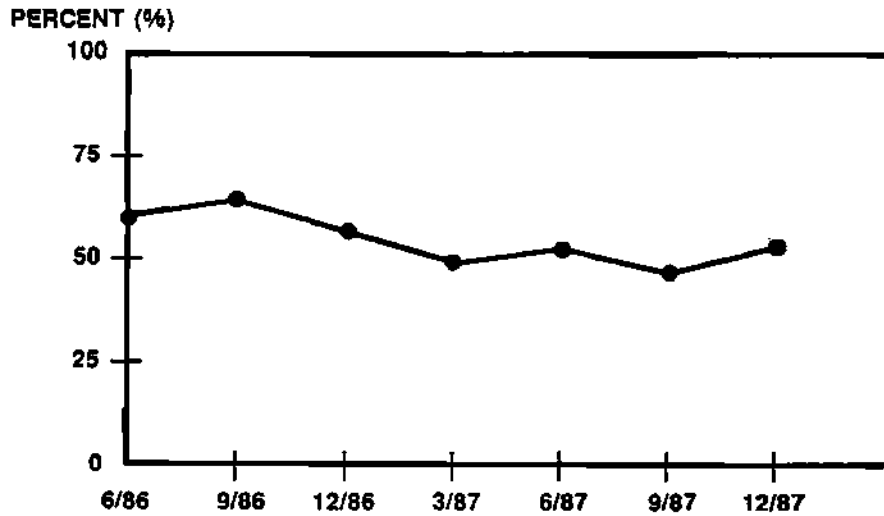
## CASH GENERATION

\$ MILLIONS



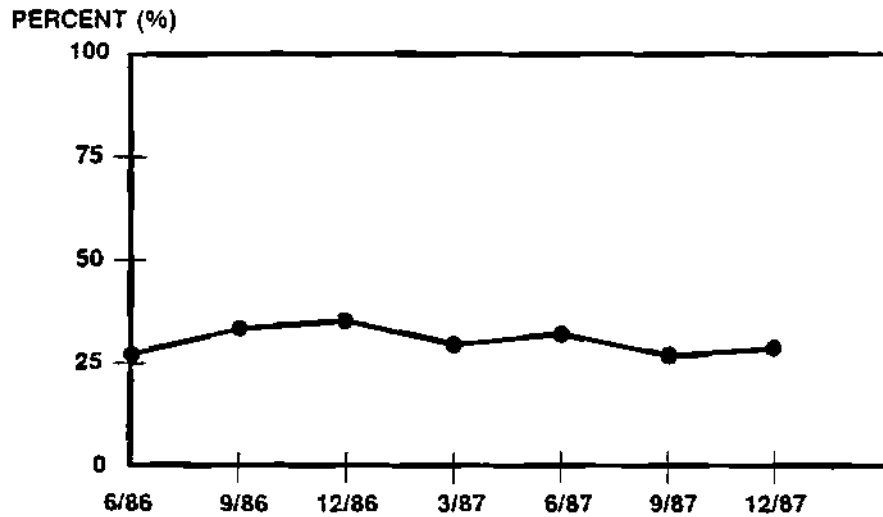
CHIPS

## GROSS MARGIN ANALYSIS



CHIPS

## PRETAX MARGIN ANALYSIS



---

**CHIPS**

### QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

• CASH	\$43.4 MILLION
• CASH PER SHARE	\$3.05
• CURRENT RATIO	4.5 TO 1
• LONG TERM DEBT	\$2.9 MILLION
• DEBT TO EQUITY	.92 TO 1
• INVENTORY TURNS	11.6x
• RETURN ON EQUITY	48% ANNUALLY
• CASH FLOW PER SHARE	\$.42 PER QUARTER

---

**CHIPS**

# THE CHANGING ROLE OF ASIC TECHNOLOGIES

GORDON A. CAMPBELL  
PRESIDENT AND CEO  
CHIPS AND TECHNOLOGIES, INCORPORATED

---

**CHIPS**

## MATCHING TECHNOLOGY FOR MARKET APPLICATION

- CMOS CANNOT DO IT ALL. SELECTIVE USE OF BICMOS AND BIPOLAR.
- THE HIGHEST INTEGRATION DOES NOT NECESSARILY PRODUCE THE HIGHEST PERFORMANCE, LOWEST COST SOLUTION:
  - LOGIC PARTITIONING FOR MAX PERFORMANCE
  - ESOTERIC VS STANDARD PACKAGES
  - FLEXIBILITY OF SYSTEM DESIGN

---

**CHIPS**

## MATCHING TECHNOLOGY FOR MARKET APPLICATION

- SOME APPLICATIONS DO NOT NEED MORE THAN MEDIUM DENSITY ASICS. VALUE ADDED IS IN SYSTEMS INTEGRATION KNOWLEDGE AND SOFTWARE.
- LIKE ANY OTHER TECHNOLOGY ASICS HAS A HIGH AND A LOW END. KNOWING WHEN TO APPLY A SPECIFIC SOLUTION WILL BE MORE IMPORTANT IN THE FUTURE THAN THE SOLUTION ITSELF.

---

**CHIPS**

## PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CYCLES USING LEADING ASIC TECHNOLOGIES

- SYSTEM SIMULATION INCORPORATING PROCESSOR MODEL AND OTHER SUPPORT LOGIC REQUIRES MIXED BEHAVIORAL, GATE LEVEL AND HARDWARE MODELING.
- ASIC DESIGN ISN'T COMPLETE UNTIL SYSTEM INTEGRATION HAS BEEN TESTED. TOTAL ELAPSED TIME  $\approx$  9-12 MONTHS.

---

**CHIPS**

## **IMPACT OF LEADING ASIC TECHNOLOGIES ON PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT**

- **SEA OF GATES APPROACHES WILL DOMINATE HIGH END ASIC DESIGN AND WILL WIN MARKET SHARE FROM CELL BASED TECHNOLOGIES**
  - **FASTER TURNAROUND**
  - **ON-CHIP MEMORY CAPABILITY**
  - **EASE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLEX CORE CELLS**
  - **BETTER CHARACTERIZATION; LESS RISK**

---

**CHIPS**

## **IMPACT OF LEADING ASIC TECHNOLOGIES ON PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT**

- **FEASIBILITY OF NEW APPLICATIONS**
  - **CACHE CONTROLLERS AND MEMORY MANAGEMENT**
  - **HIGHER RESOLUTION BIT MAPPED GRAPHICS**
  - **SINGLE CHIP CUSTOM PROCESSORS**
- **CUSTOMIZATION OF SYSTEM LEVEL CONTENT AS OPPOSED TO CHIP LEVEL CONTENT**
- **FUTURE VALUE ADDED WILL BE IN SYSTEM LEVEL HARDWARE / SOFTWARE INTEGRATION**

---

**CHIPS**

## WHAT ARE LEADING ASIC TECHNOLOGIES IN 1988?

- SUB 1.0 $\mu$  SEA OF GATES AND STANDARD CELL.
  - 2-LAYER AND 3-LAYER METAL INTERCONNECT
  - HCMOS AND BICMOS
- EPLDS AND PROGRAMMABLE GATE ARRAYS OFFERING DENSITIES OF SEVERAL THOUSAND USEABLE GATES.
- EXTENSIVE AND WELL CHARACTERIZED CELL AND FUNCTION LIBRARIES.
- MULTI VENDOR SILICON SPECIFIC CAD CAPABILITY.
- SYSTEM DESIGN AND APPLICATION KNOWLEDGE.

---

**CHIPS**

## PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CYCLES USING LEADING ASIC TECHNOLOGIES

- REQUIREMENT FOR ARCHITECTURAL LEVEL DEFINITION AND SIMULATION.
- ACCELERATED GATE LEVEL SIMULATION. COMPLEX ASICS REQUIRE SEVERAL MAN MONTHS OF DETAILED LOGIC DESIGN WORK.
- BIOS DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER SYSTEM LEVEL SOFTWARE NEEDS TO BE DEVELOPED IN PARALLEL WITH HARDWARE.

---

**CHIPS**



Dataquest

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**DB** a company of  
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# Dataquest

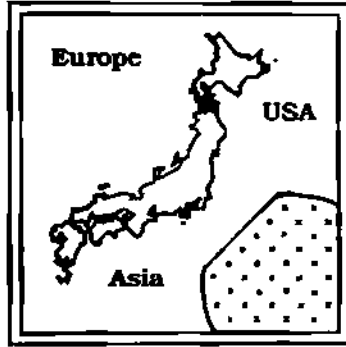
**DB** a company of  
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

## EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Sheridan M. Tatsuno  
Senior Industry Analyst  
Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service  
Dataquest Incorporated

Mr. Tatsuno is a Senior Industry Analyst for Dataquest's Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service. He is responsible for analyzing trends in Japanese government policies, procurement, financial markets, industrial financing, subsidized R&D, overall economics, and industrial plant siting. Prior to joining Dataquest, he had seven years of experience in market research, planning, and international finance with Bechtel Corporation and Woodward-Clyde Consultants. Mr. Tatsuno received a B.A. degree in Political Science from Yale University and an M.A. degree in Planning and Policy Analysis from Harvard University's Kennedy School for Government. In addition to these credentials, Mr. Tatsuno is fluent in Japanese, French, and Spanish, and has authored a book called The Technololis Strategy: Japan High Technology and the Control of the 21st Century.

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan



**Japan's New International Role:  
Competition and Cooperation**

## **EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 1990s**

***SHERIDAN TATSUNO***

Senior Industry Analyst  
Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service  
Dataquest Incorporated

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## OVERVIEW - A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A. JOE AMERICA

---

- 6 a.m. - Home automation (HA)
- 7 a.m. - Car electronics
- 8 a.m. - Office automation (OA)
- 5 p.m. - Electronic shopping
- 7 p.m. - Home entertainment

---

**Where there is a  
daily inconvenience,  
there is a market need.**

***INVENT THE FUTURE!***

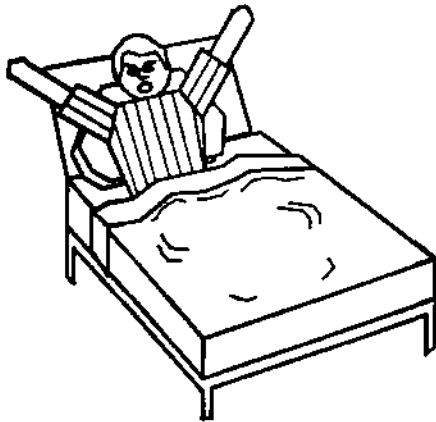
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## 6 a.m. - Home Automation

---



- Wake up
- Shower
- Shave/apply makeup
- Breakfast
- Morning TV
- Home security and controls

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## HOME AUTOMATION IN THE 1990s

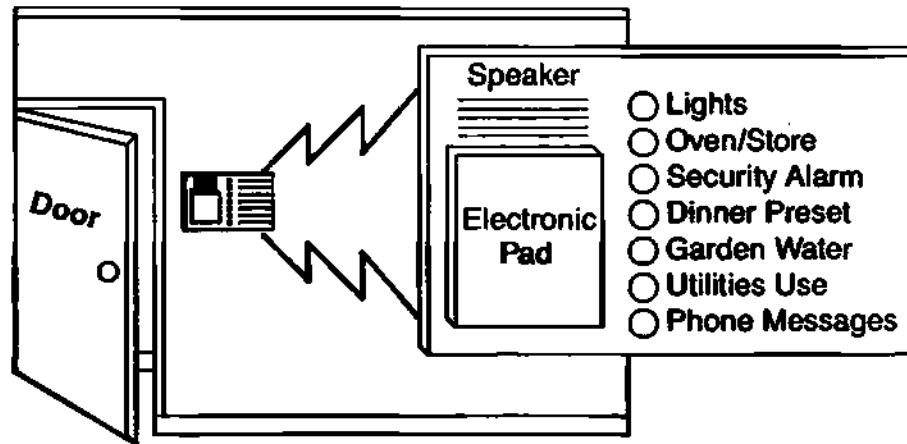
---

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Needs</u>	<u>Devices Required</u>
Get Kids Up	Stereo wake-up	MCU, DRAM, S/C lasers
Shower Too Hot/Cold	Preset temperature	Sensor, 4-bit MCU
Breakfast Rushed	Preset cooking	4-bit MCU, DRAM
Traffic Jams	Interactive TV/ traffic advisory	16-bit MCU
Forget Lights, Oven, Alarm and Other Items	House control panel at door	Voice-synthesis chips, audio RAM, 8-/16-bit MCUs, sensors

Source: Dataquest

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## HOME CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE 1990s



Source: Dataquest

---

## 7 a.m. - Car Electronics

---

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Needs</u>	<u>Devices Required</u>
Traffic Jams	Navigation system	Modem ICs, sensors, 16-/32-bit RISC graphics chips, 4Mb/16Mb RAM and ROM
Business Calls	Built-in phone/ fax system	Modem ICs, 16-bit MPUs, 4Mb/16Mb memories

Source: Dataquest

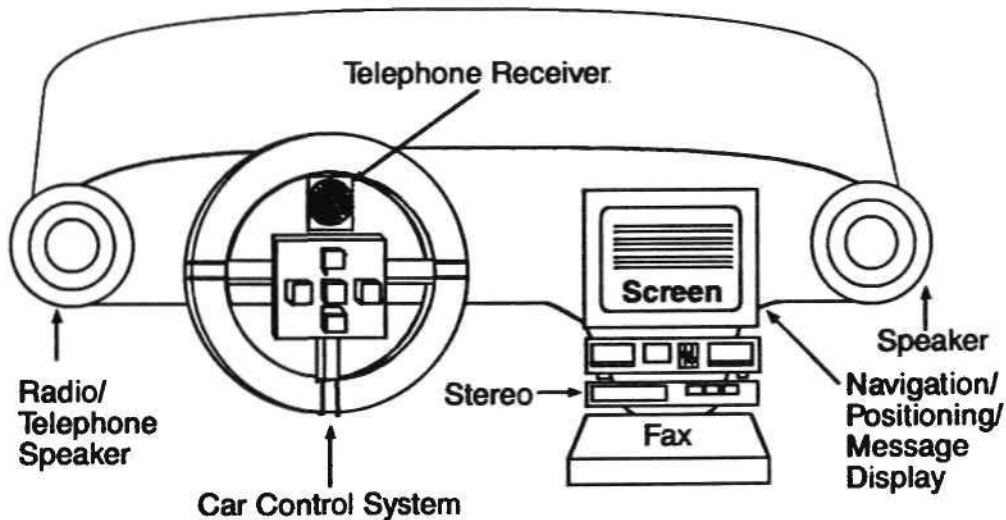
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## 7 a.m. - Car Electronics

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Needs</u>	<u>Devices Required</u>
Reach for Dials	Built-in steering wheel control system	Voice recognition chips, 16-/32-bit MPUs
Maintenance (Tires, Repairs, Oil)	Maintenance advisory system	4Mb/16Mb ROMs and RAMs 4-bit MCUs
Locked Out	Voice door key	Voice recognition chips

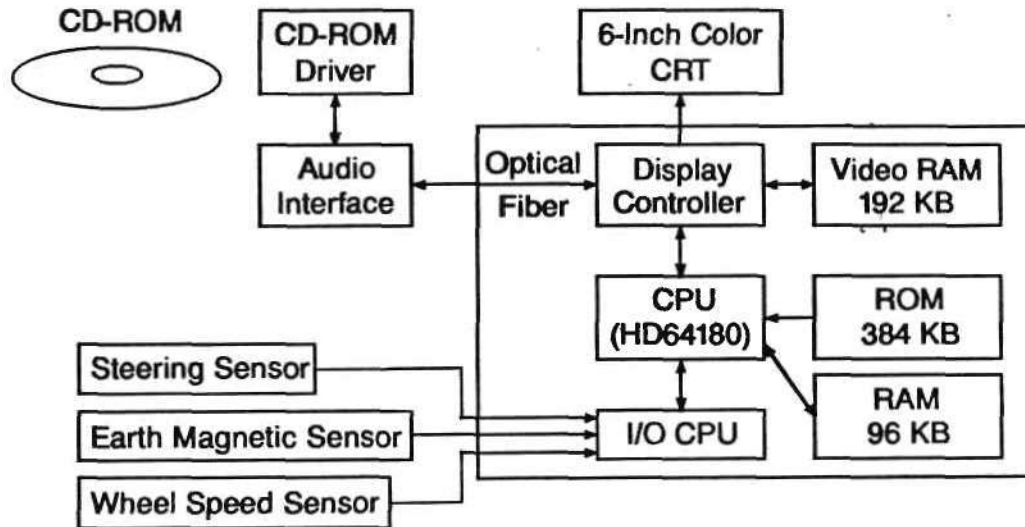
Source: Dataquest

## THE AUTOMOTIVE OFFICE OF THE 1990s

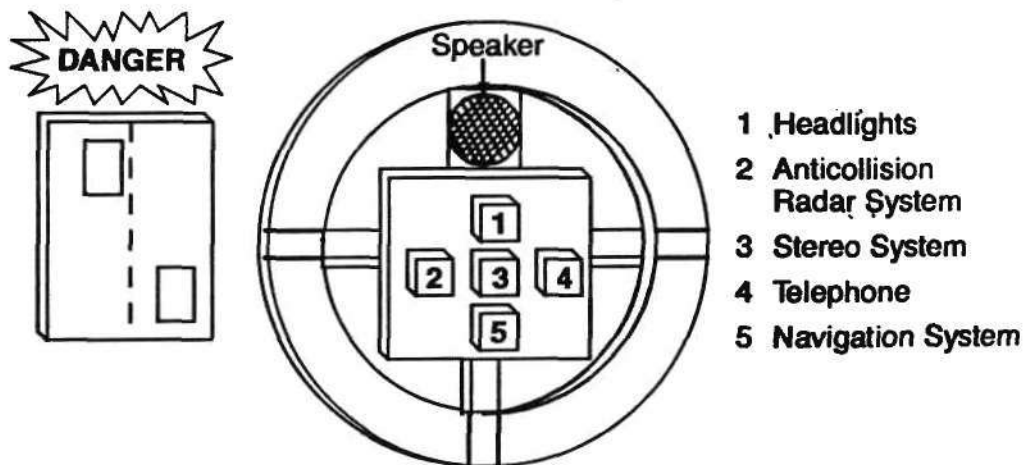


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## TOYOTA'S CD-ROM NAVIGATION SYSTEM



## STEERING WHEEL CONTROL SYSTEM



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## 8 a.m. - OFFICE AUTOMATION

---

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Needs</u>	<u>Devices Required</u>
Phone Tag	Office wrist phone	Modem ICs, DRAMs, MCUs
Copier and Fax Backed Up	Personal, plain paper fax/copier/printer	32-bit MPUs, DRAMs, ROMs, semiconductor lasers
Where Is Person?	Office locator system	Sensors, voice-synthesis ICs
Long Phone Calls	Phone stopwatch and cost calculator	4-bit MCUs, DRAMs
Fax or Phone Cheaper?	Fax/phone alternative cost calculator	MCUs, DRAMs, ROMs

Source: Dataquest

## 11 a.m. - OFFICE CHAOS

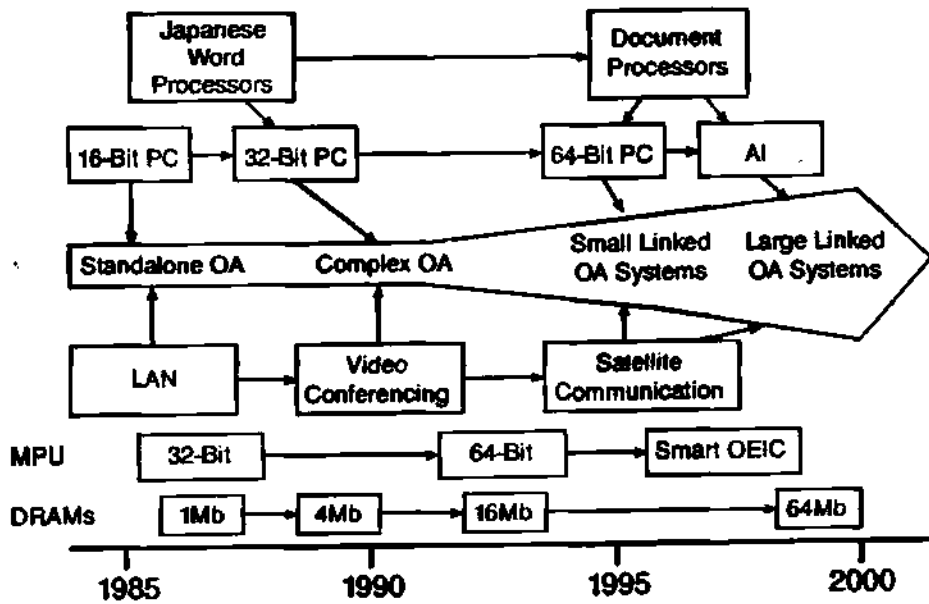


### Possible Solutions:

- Memo-to-text/-graphics electronic tablet
- Transparency machine

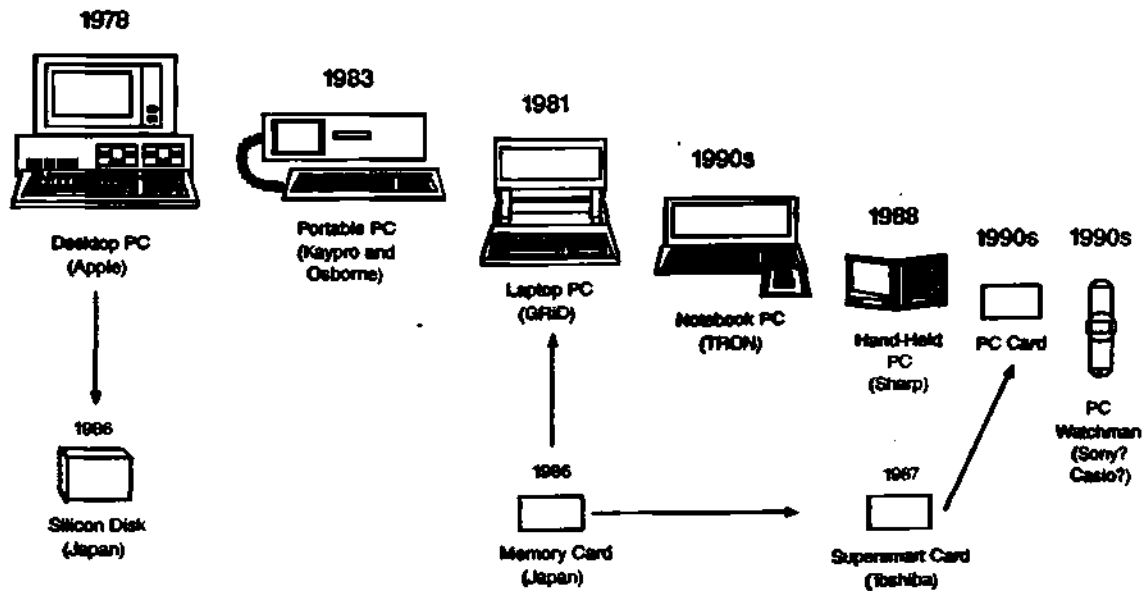
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# OFFICE SYSTEM TRENDS



Source: Dataquest

# THE SHRINKING PERSONAL COMPUTER

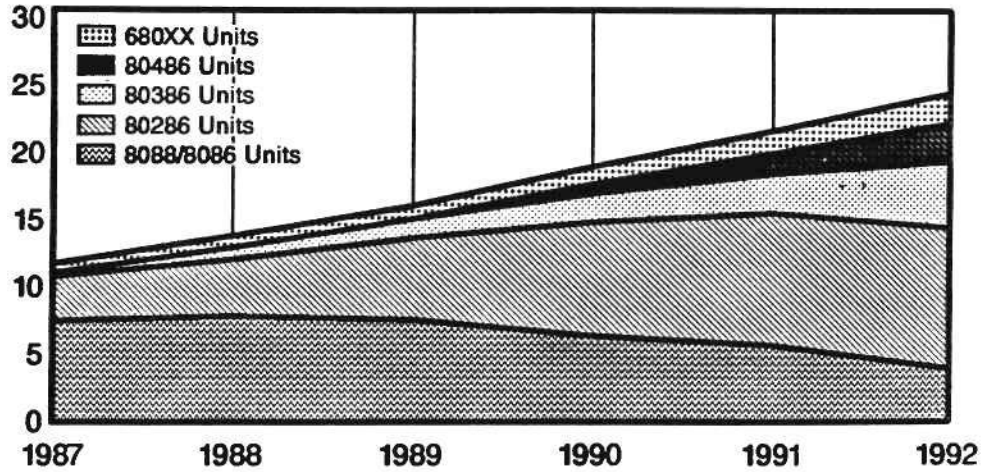


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# ESTIMATED PC SHIPMENTS

by Microprocessor Type

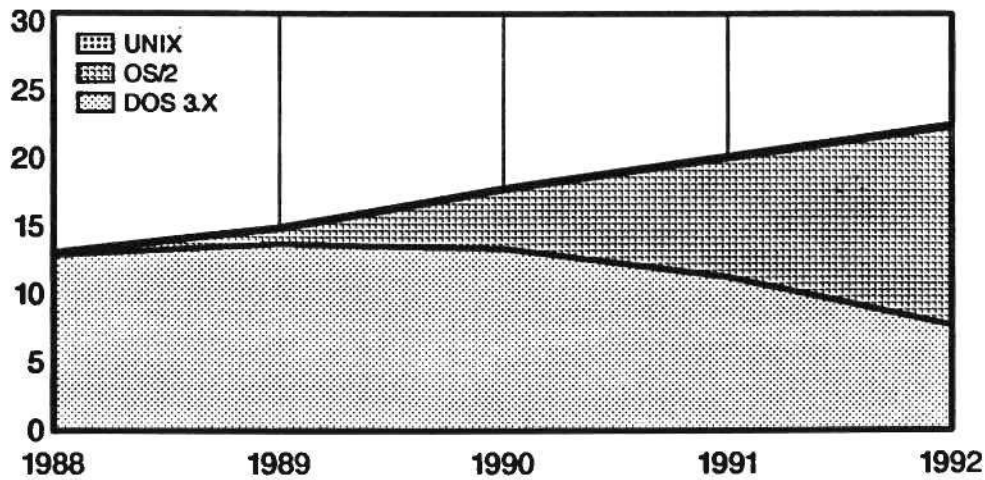
Millions of Units



Source: Dataquest

# ESTIMATED PERSONAL COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEM SHIPMENTS

Millions of Units



Source: Dataquest

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## VIDEOPHONE PC OF THE 1990s

---

- 4-8 mips
- 4-8MB RAM
- Megapixel color displays  
8-10 inches
- 3.5-inch storage
- Built-in LAN
- Coprocessing
- 80MB hard disk



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## HOT NEW SEMICONDUCTORS FOR THE OFFICE

---

### Emerging Systems

Laptop PC

Videophone PC

Personal fax/copier

### Semiconductors Needed

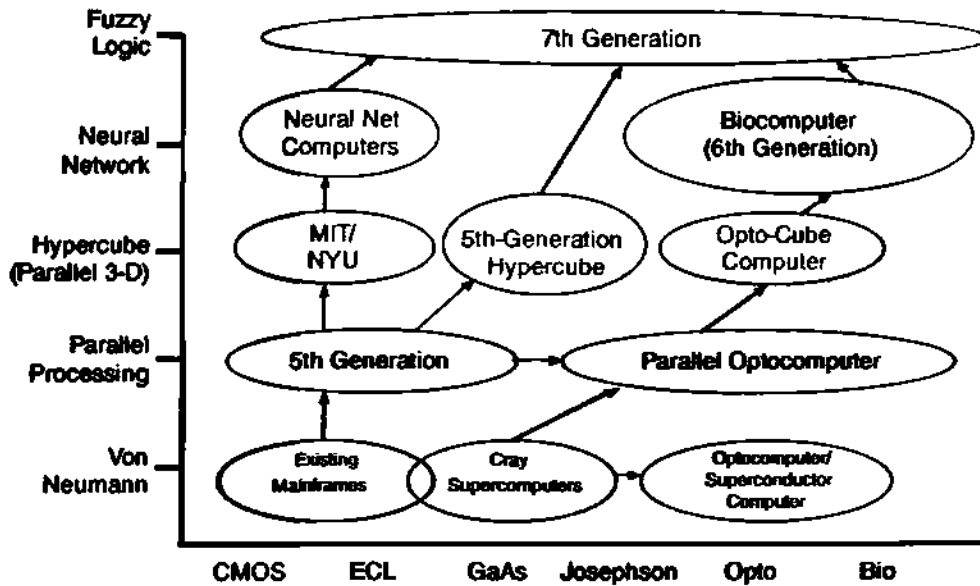
Sea-of-gates ASICs,  
megabit memories (IC cards),  
specialized 32-bit MPUs,  
voice recognition chips.

CCD sensors,  
voice recognition chips,  
IC card readers

Advanced telecom ICs,  
printer font ROM cartridges,  
megabit memory storage

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## FUTURE COMPUTING TRENDS



Source: Dataquest

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### 5 p.m. - ELECTRONIC COMPARISON SHOPPING

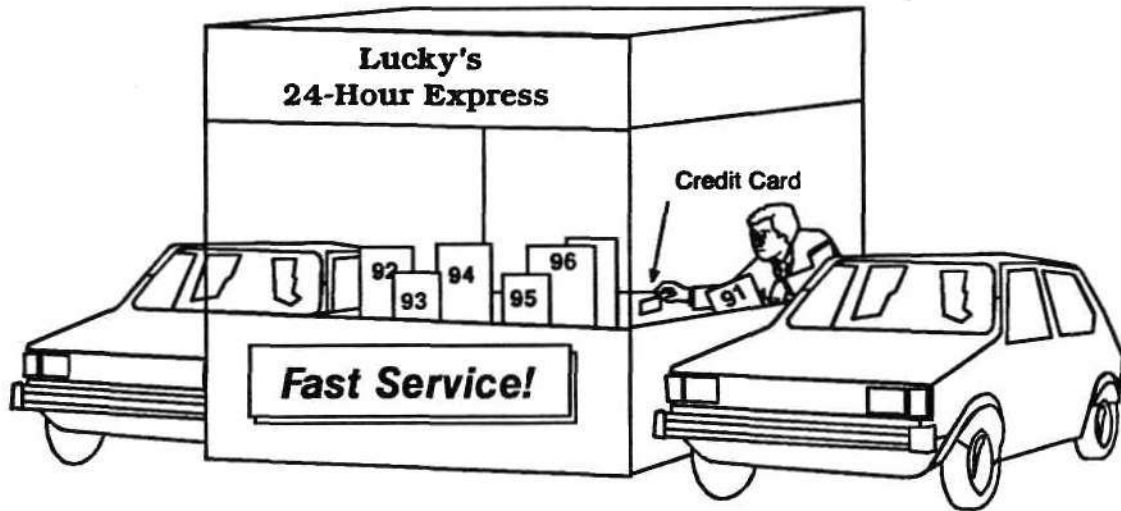
---

<u>Item</u>	<u>Lucky's</u>	<u>Safeway</u>	<u>Alpha-Beta</u>
Whole Wheat Bread	\$1.39	\$1.49	\$1.25
1/2-Gallon Skim Milk	2.00	1.80	1.95
Boned Chicken	3.75	4.50	4.25
Raisin Bran Cereal	2.75	3.20	3.10
6-Pack Budweiser	3.50	4.20	3.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13.39</b>	<b>\$15.19</b>	<b>\$14.54</b>
<b>Send Order</b>	↑		

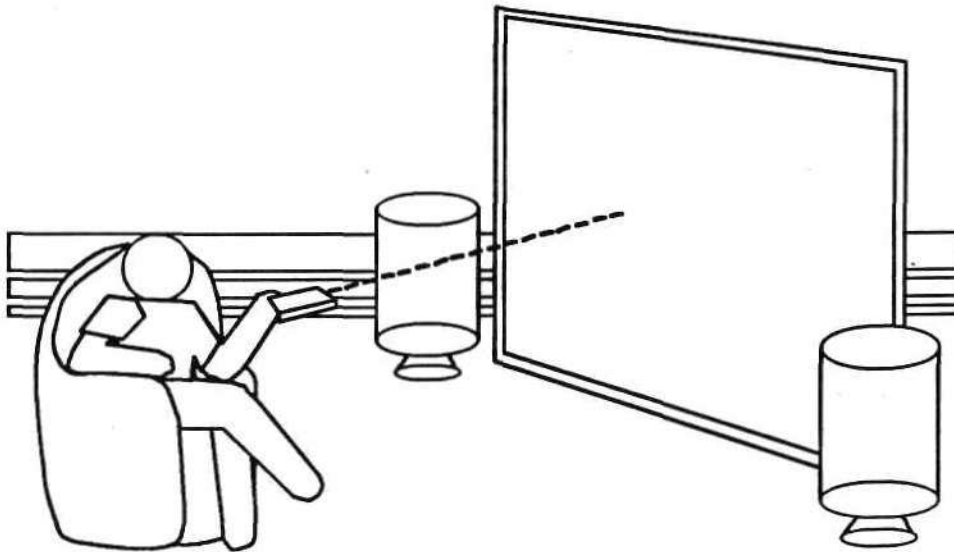
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 1290 Ridder Park Drive, San Jose, CA 95131-2398 / (408) 437-8000 / Telex 171973 / Fax (408) 437-0292

## 6 p.m. - SHOPPING PICKUP

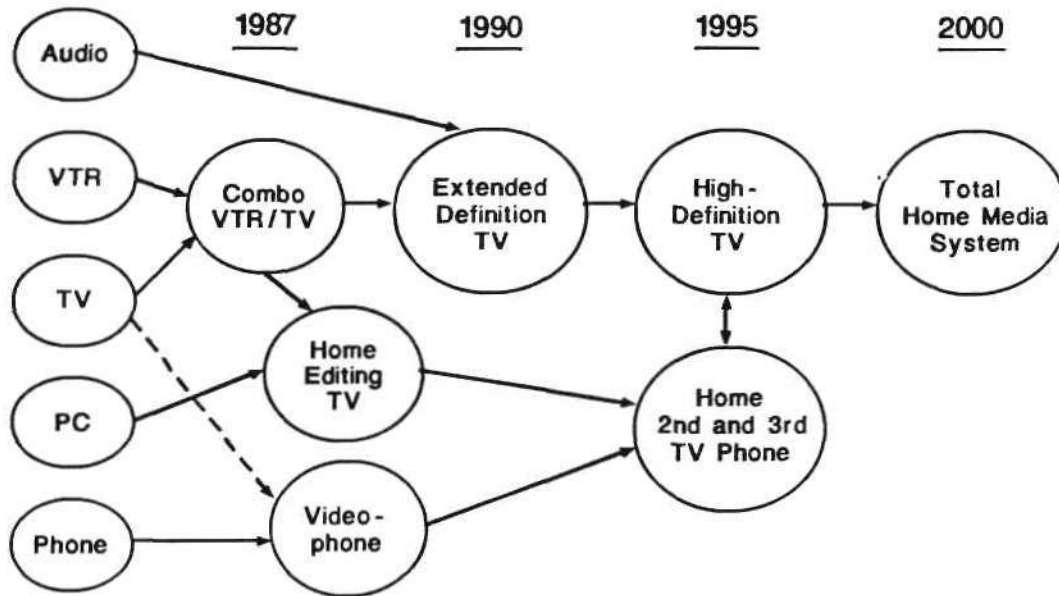


## 7 p.m. - HOME ENTERTAINMENT



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## EMERGING HOME ELECTRONICS




---

## HOT NEW HOME ELECTRONIC SEMICONDUCTORS

---

### Emerging Systems

Large-Screen  
Combo VTR/TV

Remote Control  
Handsets

Videophone Sets  
(Second or  
Third TVs)

### Semiconductors Needed

Video RAMs (4Mb/16Mb/64Mb)  
32-bit video processors  
Sea-of-gates ASICs

Semiconductor lasers  
Voice recognition chips  
32-bit controllers

Voice recognition chips  
Video RAMs  
CCD sensors  
Specialized 32-bit video processors

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## FUTURE KEY TECHNOLOGIES

---

<u>Devices</u>	<u>Applications</u>
Megabit Memories (2-D and 3-D)	Video and voice storage PC data cards Icon generators
Specialized 32-bit MPUs	Video and voice processing Parallel processing Complex system controllers (handsets, PCs)
Optoelectronic ICs (OECs)	Semiconductor laser controllers Optical computing Video transmission processing Sensors
Superconductors	Ultrasupercomputing

---

## MEETING THE COMING TECHNOLOGY EXPLOSION

---

- **Service:**
  - Closer vendor-user ties
  - Linkage of marketing and after-sales servicing
- **Design:**
  - 3-D CAD tools
  - Stronger applications engineering
- **Manufacturing:**
  - Flexible modular fabs
  - Increased status of manufacturing "researchers"
  - Rotation between production and R&D
  - Development of proprietary fab equipment

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SILICON AND EPITAXIAL WAFERS:  
STATUS AND FUTURE

Taro Sugawara  
Executive Vice President  
Shin-etsu Handotai Co., Ltd.

Mr. Sugawara is Executive Vice President of Shin-etsu Handotai Co., Ltd. He is also Senior Managing Director/General Manager of the Semiconductor Material Division of Shin-etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. Before attaining his current positions, Mr. Sugawara held a variety of executive positions at Shin-etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. He joined the company in 1952. Mr. Sugawara graduated from Hokkaido University (Faculty of Science).

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan

**PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECT  
OF  
SILICON/EPITAXIAL WAFER MARKET**

APRIL 12 1988

SHIN-ETSU HANDOTAI CO., LTD.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

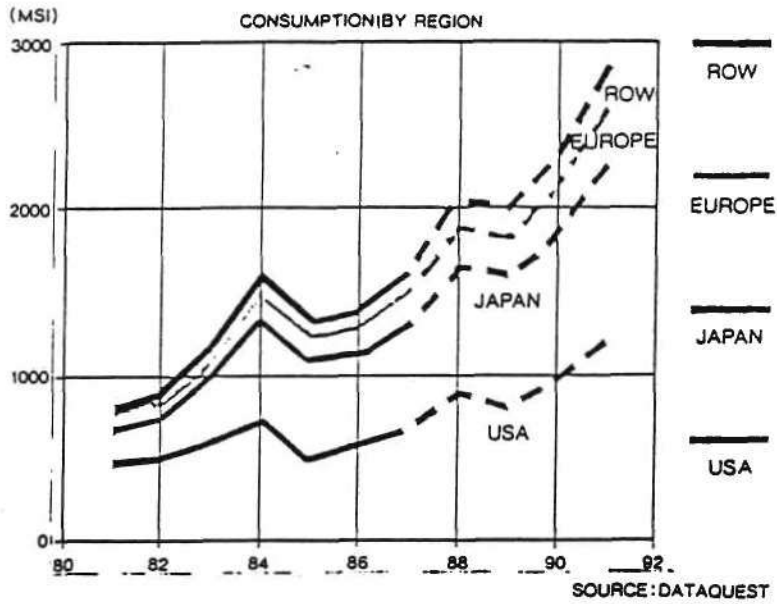
TARO SUGAWARA

SEH

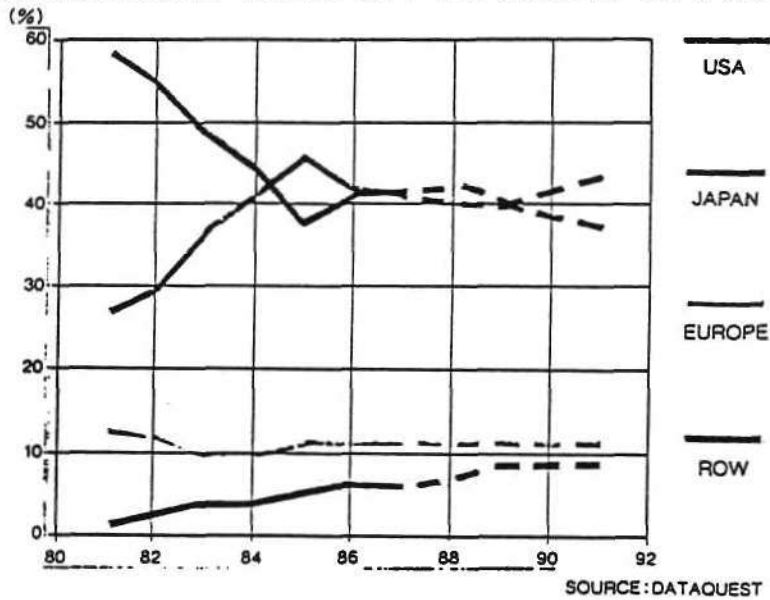
1. SILICON MARKET TRENDS
2. WAFERS FOR VLSI TECHNOLOGY
3. EPI TRENDS
4. SEH GLOBAL ORGANIZATION

SEH

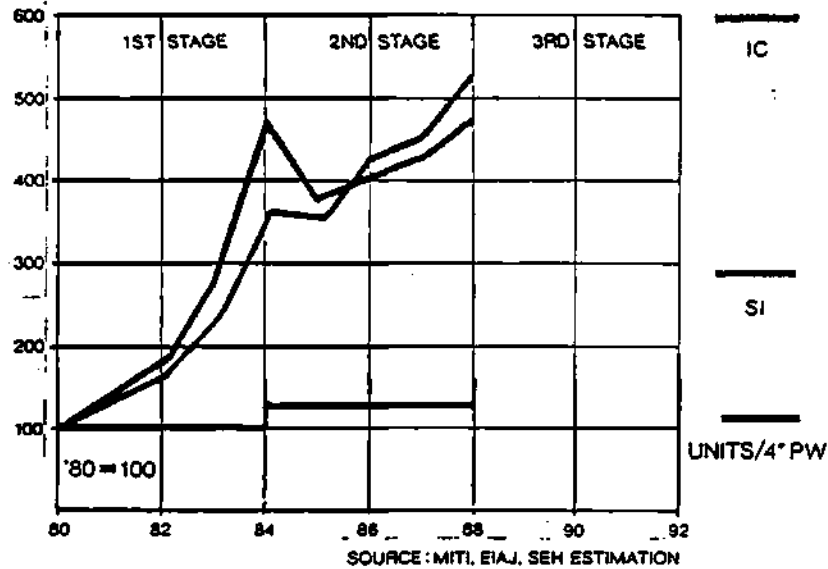
## POLISHED AND EPITAXIAL WAFER



## REGIONAL SILICON MARKET SHARE



## IC PRODUCTION vs SI CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN PRODUCTION UNITS AND PW USED



LESS SILICON CONSUMPTION DURING '85-'87

YIELD SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED

CHIP SIZE SHRUNK

LESS WAFERS CONSUMED FOR MONITOR

## CRYSTAL TECHNOLOGY

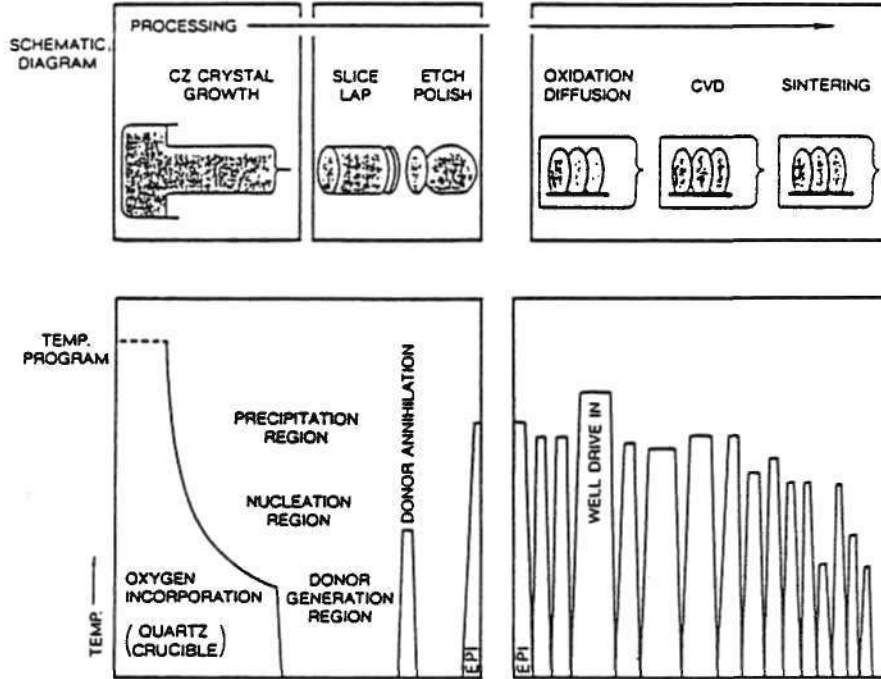
1. IMPURITY CONTROL
2. CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DEFECTS  
CONTROL
3. THERMAL HISTORY
4. OXYGEN CONTROL

## WAFERING

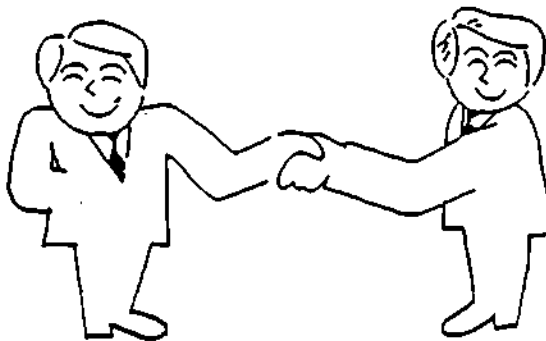
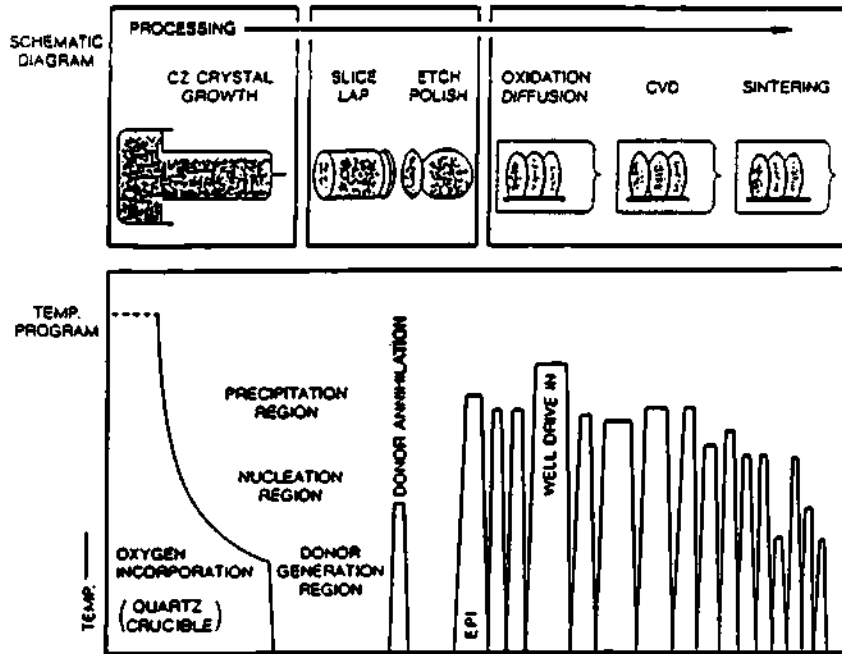
1. SURFACE INTEGRITY
2. FLATNESS FROM GLOBAL TO SITE

SEH

# CRYSTAL WORLD      DEVICE WORLD



# CRYSTAL WORLD    DEVICE WORLD





## CRYSTAL TECHNOLOGY

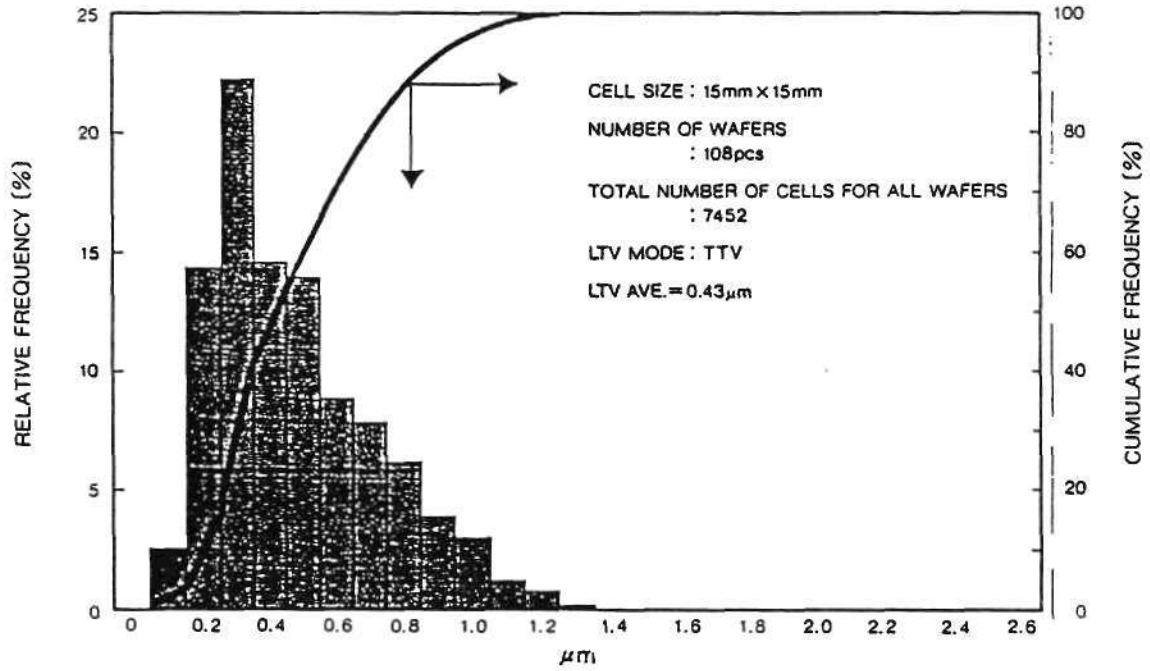
1. IMPURITY CONTROL
2. CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DEFECTS  
CONTROL
3. THERMAL HISTORY
4. OXYGEN CONTROL

## WAFERING

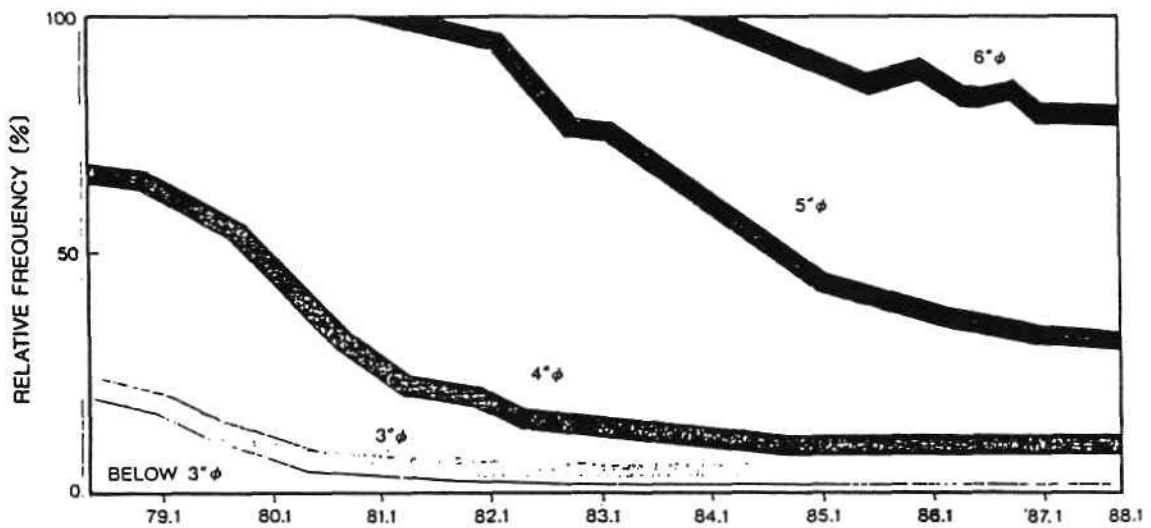
1. SURFACE INTEGRITY
2. FLATNESS FROM GLOBAL TO SITE

SEH

## DISTRIBUTION OF LTV (CELL BY CELL)



## DIAMETER TREND OF CZ WAFERS (SHIPPING BASE IN JAPAN)



# CAN 8" ERA BE AROUND CORNER?

## STATUS QUO:

PILOT PRODUCTION

## NEEDS FOR LARGER WAFER:

MASS PRODUCTION

TRADITIONAL YIELD IMPROVEMENT

GROWING CHIP SIZE

## AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED:

HIGH COST

MACHINE, INSPECTION GEAR

CONSISTENT QUALITY

## PROSPECTS:

1) LIMITED USE

MEMORY

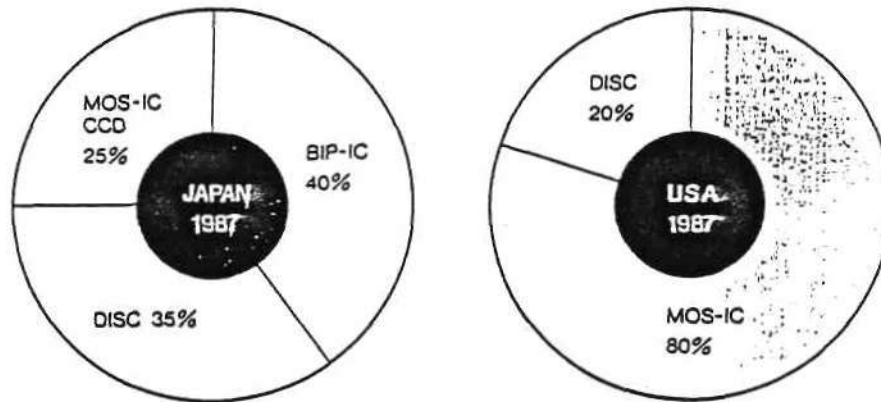
CPU

2) MASS PRODUCTION FROM 1990 ONWARD

SEH

# EPI TRENDS

## EPW MERCHANT MARKET



SOURCE: SEH ESTIMATION

## CHARACTERISTICS OF USA AND JAPANESE MARKET

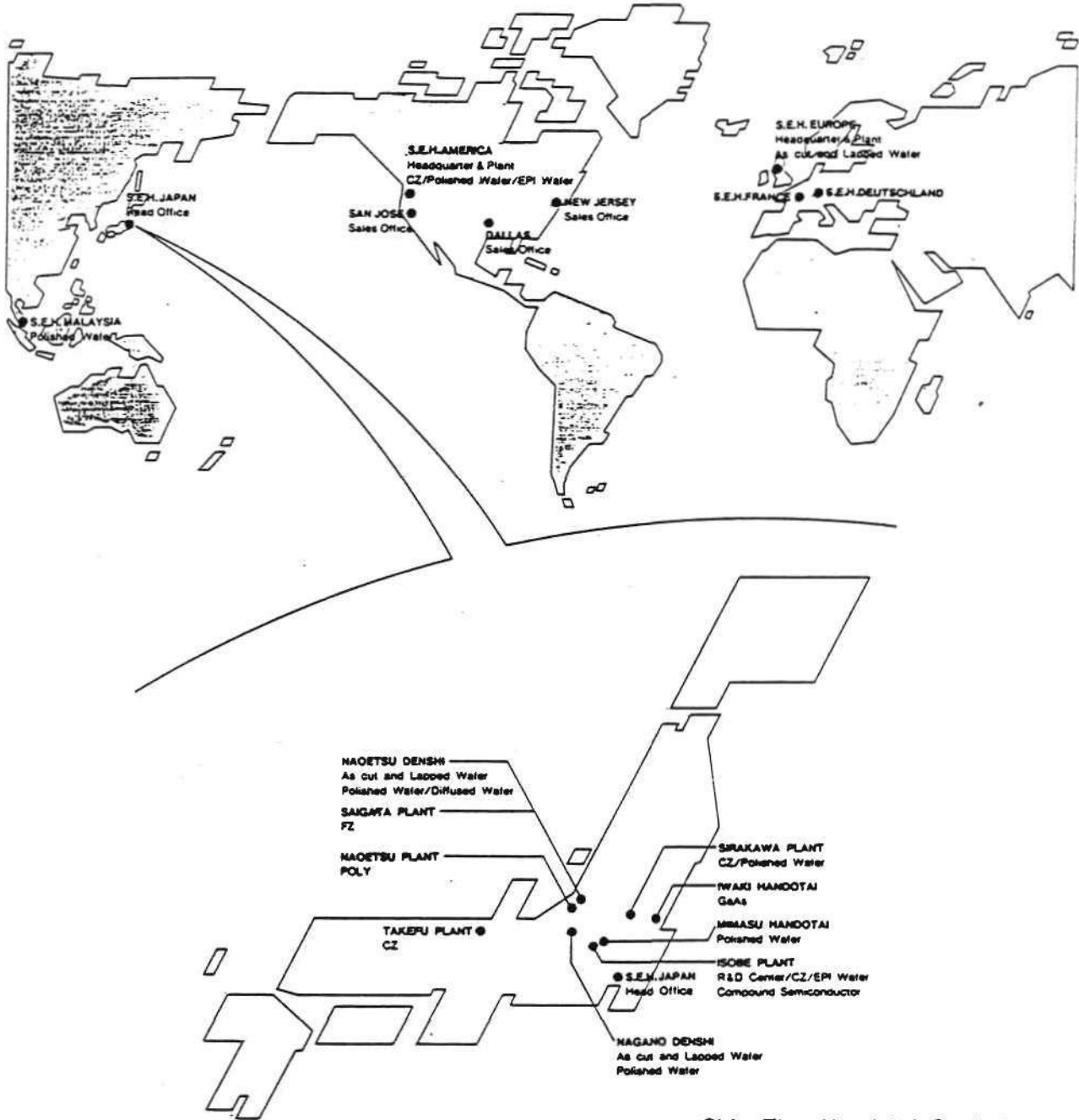
	JAPAN			USA		
	BIP	DISC	MOS	BIP	DISC	MOS
MERCHANT PRODUCTS	40%	35%	25%	0%	20%	80%
GROWING MARKET	CCD	BI-CMOS		C-MOS	BI-CMOS	
	C-MOS LOGIC			POWER MOS FET		
	POWER MOS FET					

## IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED IN EPI AREA

1. EPI PROCESS COST TO BE LOWERED
2. MACHINERY TO BE IMPROVED  
LOW COST, HIGH PRODUCTIVITY  
LARGE DIAMETER
3. QUALITY TO BE IMPROVED  
FLATNESS,  
LPD, PROFILE ETC
4. STRATEGY FOR VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS  
BURIED LAYER, EPI
5. OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL RIVALRY

SEH

# S.E.H.'S WORLD WIDE LOCATIONS



Shin-Etsu Handotai Co., Ltd.

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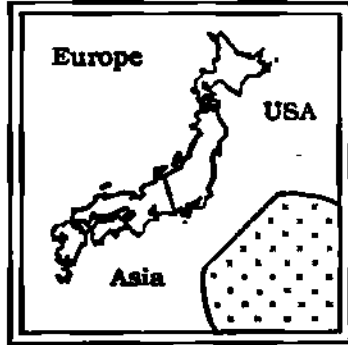
FUTURE TRENDS OF THE WORLD MEMORY MARKET

Victor de Dios  
Senior Industry Analyst  
Semiconductor Industry Service  
Dataquest Incorporated

Mr. de Dios is a Senior Industry Analyst for Dataquest's Semiconductor Industry Service, focusing on analysis of the memory IC market. He has responsibility for tracking and evaluating market movements, forecasting market size, and tracking technology trends. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. de Dios held positions in product marketing management for a variety of leading MOS memory device companies. He was responsible for introducing several new memory products into the U.S. market and developing major account penetration strategies. Mr. de Dios received a B.S.E.E. degree from the University of the Philippines and an M.B.A. degree from Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

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**Japan's New International Role:  
Competition and Cooperation**

## **FUTURE TRENDS OF THE WORLD MEMORY MARKET**

***VICTOR DE DIOS***

**Senior Industry Analyst  
Semiconductor Industry Service  
Dataquest Incorporated**

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## AGENDA

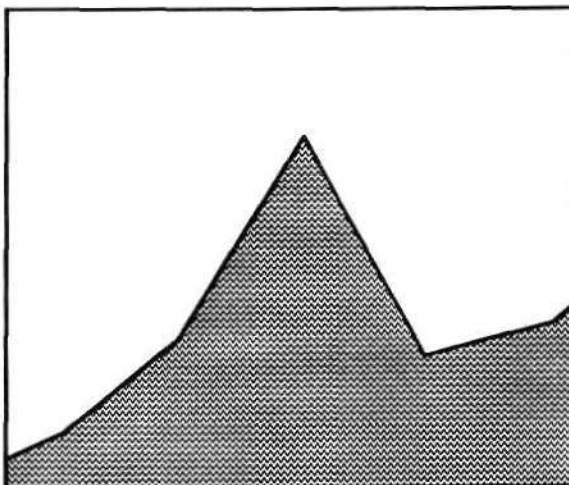
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- Market forecast
- Near-term outlook
- Long-term outlook

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## THE HIGHER THE MOUNTAIN, THE DEEPER THE VALLEY

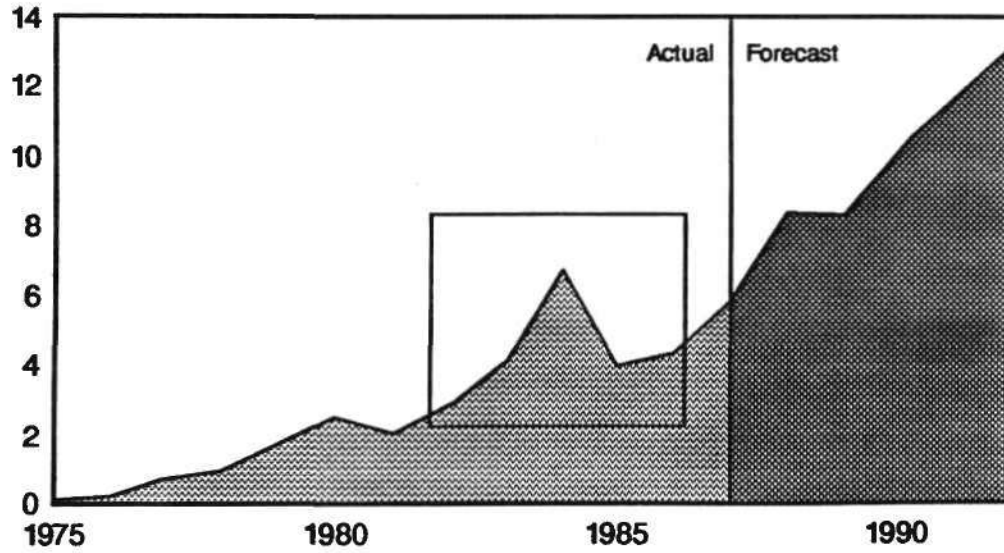
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# MOS MEMORY REVENUE

Billions of Dollars



Source: Dataquest

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## AGENDA

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- Market forecast

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## MEMORY MARKET INFLUENCES

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- Slower electronic equipment growth
- Increased pervasiveness
- Another recession?
- Submicron processes: higher capital, costs
- Political intervention: FMV, MITI
- Devaluing dollar, stronger yen

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## MOS MEMORY FORECAST

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(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1987-1992 CAGR</u>
MOS Memory	5,846	8,388	13,107	17.5%
DRAM	2,761	4,605	7,017	20.5%
SRAM (> 70ns)	718	1,016	1,530	16.3%
SRAM (< 70ns)	369	450	645	11.8%
EPROM	1,259	1,399	2,625	15.8%
ROM	485	496	454	(1.3%)
EEPROM	189	309	576	25.0%
Others	65	113	260	32.0%

Source: Dataquest

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## **AGENDA**

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- **Market forecast**
- **Near-term outlook**

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## **NEAR-TERM OUTLOOK**

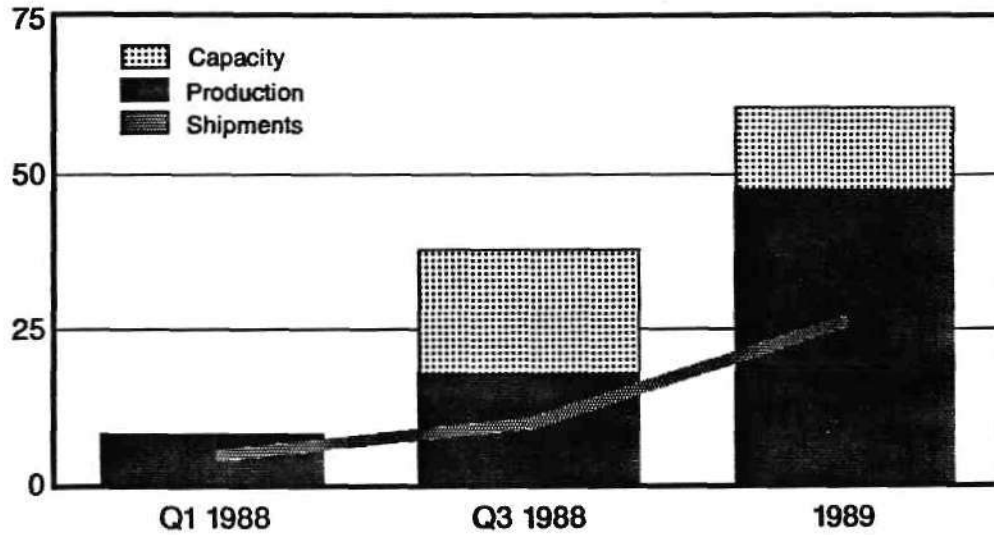
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- **Sufficient capacity in 1988**
- **Yield improvement may ease shortage by late Q3 1988**
- **Threat of slowing demand**
- **Effect of reentry of political influences**

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## ESTIMATED 1Mb DRAM PRODUCTION RATES

Millions of Units per Month



Source: Dataquest

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### MEMORY DEMAND POSSIBLE EARLY WARNING SIGNALS

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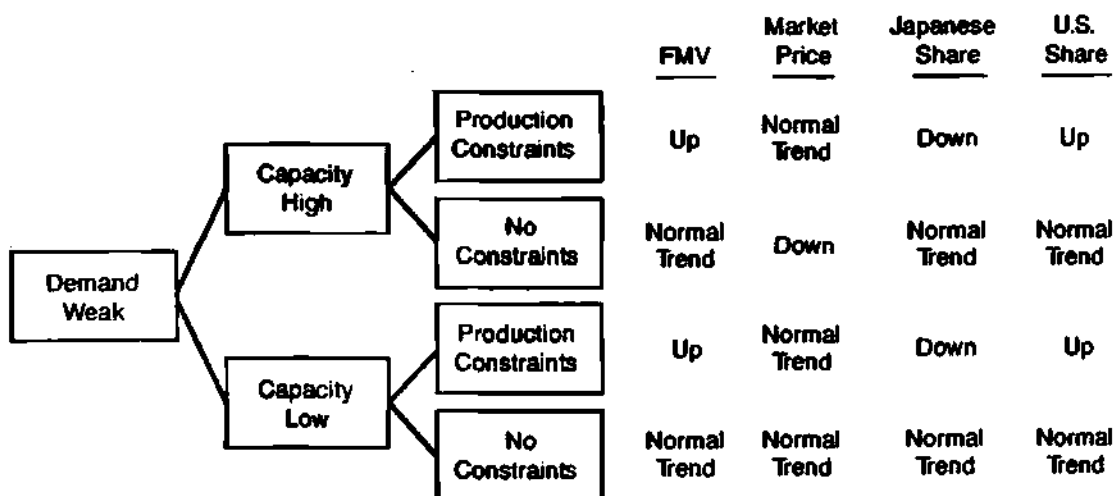
- New product manufacturing rates versus sales rates
- Demand double-counting
- Conversion to new products
- New operating systems need larger memories: immediate demand?

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## MEMORY DEMAND POSSIBLE EARLY WARNING SIGNALS

- More memory per system: upward and downward accelerator
- Uncertainty over U.S. economy
- Shortage causes revised demand projections
- 256K versus 1Mb product mix

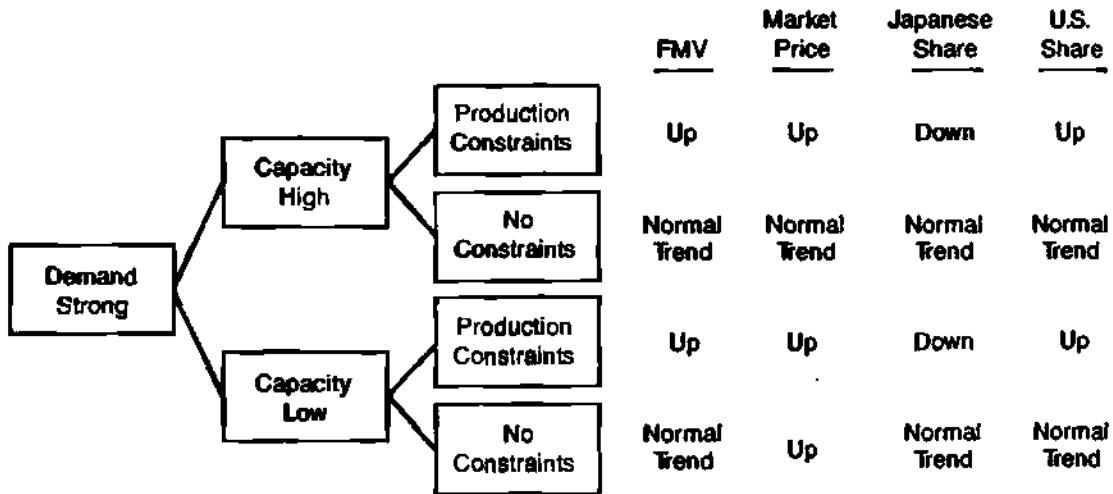
## POTENTIAL EFFECT OF POLITICAL INFLUENCES ON DRAM MARKET



Source: Dataquest

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## POTENTIAL EFFECT OF POLITICAL INFLUENCES ON DRAM MARKET



Source: Dataquest

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### AGENDA

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- Market forecast
- Near-term outlook
- Long-term outlook

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## **LONG-TERM OUTLOOK**

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- **Slower bit growth until 1991**
  - **Slower electronic equipment growth**
- **Beyond 1992: new applications**
- **New technologies emerging**
- **Specialty memories more significant**
- **Rising cost of technology and production**

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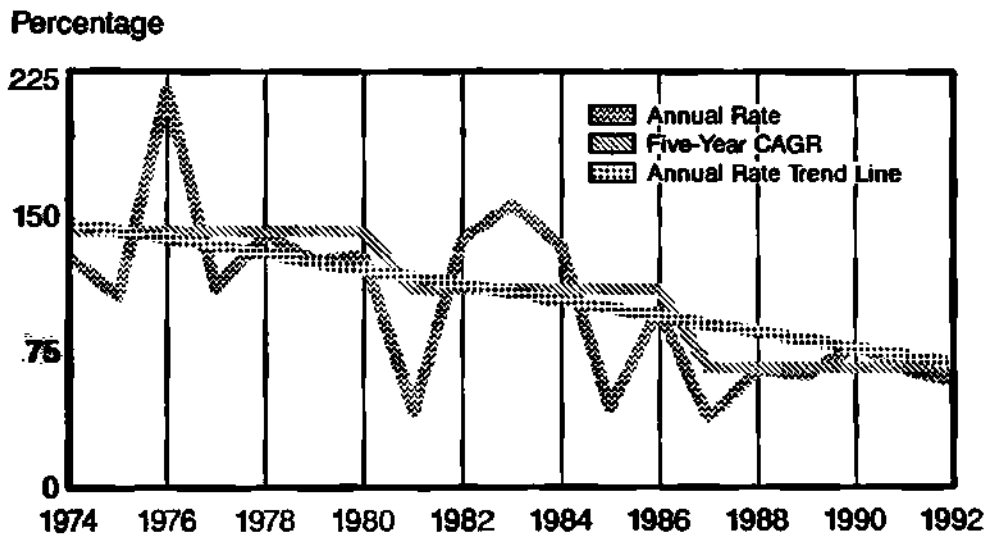
## **BIT GROWTH CONTRIBUTORS**

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- **New applications**
- **Memory bits/system**
- **System shipments**
- **Conversion from other memory technologies**

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## ESTIMATED ANNUAL DRAM BIT GROWTH RATES




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## WORLDWIDE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT UNIT GROWTH FORECAST

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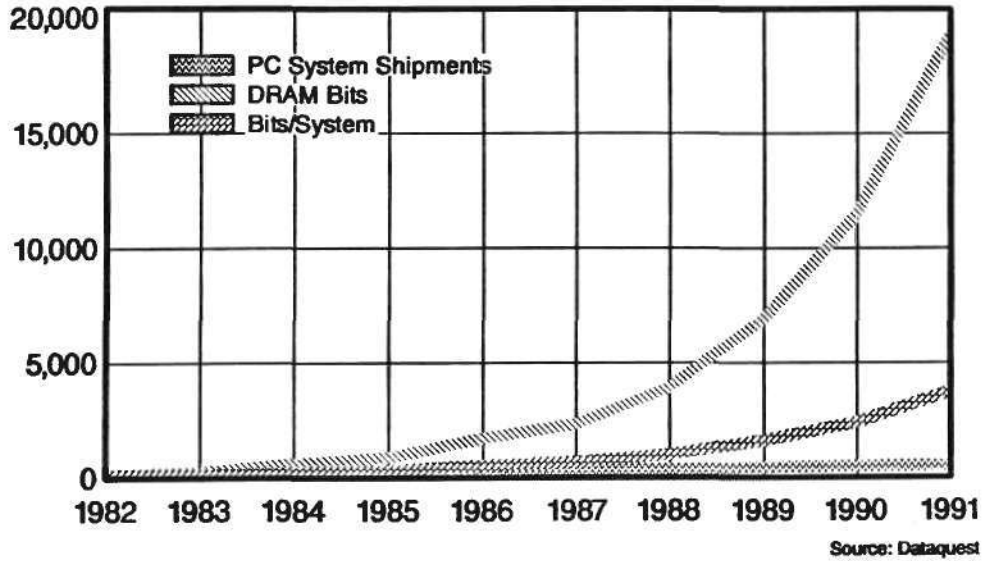
	1982-1986 <u>CAGR</u>	1987-1991 <u>CAGR</u>
Personal Computers	34%	10%
Computer Storage	46%	12%
Business Computers	23%	10%

Source: Dataquest

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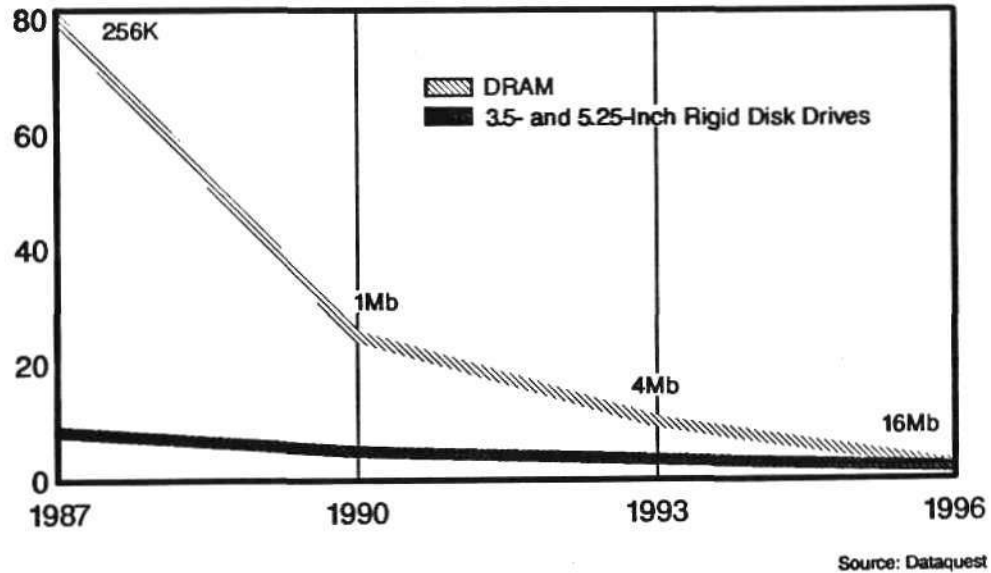
# PERSONAL COMPUTER DRAM FORECAST

Index Base 1982 = 100



# ESTIMATED DRAM COST/BYTE TREND

Dollars per Megabyte



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## HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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<u>Application</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Devices</u>
Primary Memory	Speed, density	BICMOS DRAMs, cache tags, cache data RAMs
Secondary Memory	Nonvolatility, density	Low-power DRAM, flash memory
Graphics Memory	Speed, density interface	Video RAM, video DAC (SRAM), color palette memory, fast SRAMs/FIFOs, high-density ROMs
Control Storage	Speed, diagnostics, organization	Smart fast SRAM/EPROM/EEPROM

---

## HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

---

<u>Application</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Devices</u>
Program Storage	Density, speed	Faster, larger EPROMs, flash memory, faster, larger EEPROMs
Processor-to-Processor Communication	Density, speed, buffering features	Smart fast FIFOs, smart fast dual-port ROMs
Processor-to-Peripheral Communication	Density, buffering features	Smart slow FIFOs
Peripheral Memory	Density, buffering features	Frame DRAM, pseudo-SRAM, EPROMs

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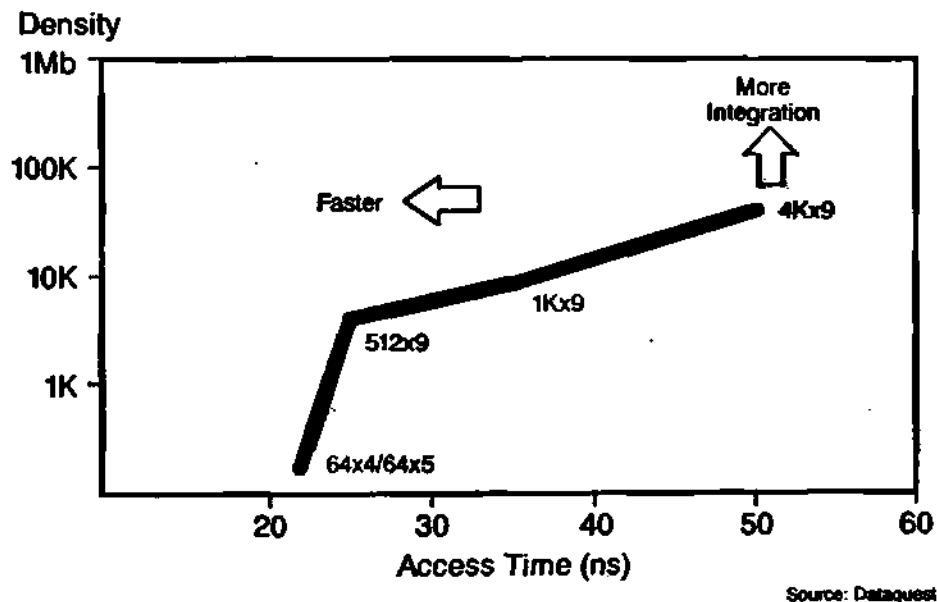
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## EMERGING APPLICATIONS

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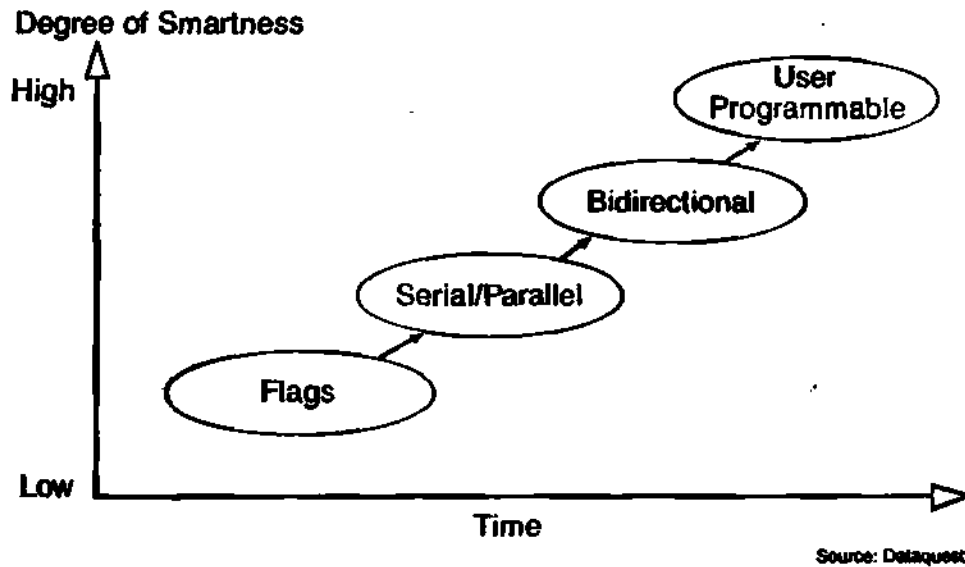
- Graphics/imaging memory
- Digital TV: IDTV, HDTV
- Fixed-drive replacements
- Memory IC cards
- Color laser printers
- Neural network systems
- Speech recognition

### SRAM-BASED FIFO SPEED/DENSITY TRENDS



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## THE FOURTH DIMENSION: SMARTNESS SRAM-BASED FIFOs



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### MAJOR TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES

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- Return of ECL interface levels?
- DRAM 3-D cell issues
- Packaging: surface mount to TAB
- Rising cost of technology

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## **SUBMICRON PROCESS CHALLENGES**

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- Higher capital requirements
- Higher production costs
- Smaller surface-mount packages
- Increased performance
- Yield problems of 3-D cells

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## **SUMMARY**

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- Good memory market prospects
- Changing markets
- Manage cyclical nature

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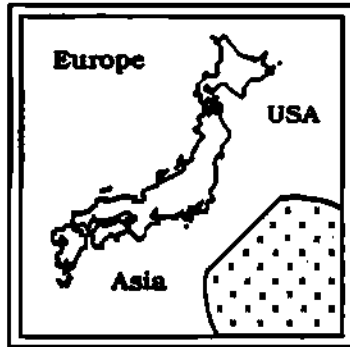
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JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY: STATUS AND FUTURE

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Industry Analyst  
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Mr. Hayashi is an Industry Analyst for Dataquest's Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service (JSIS) and is based in Tokyo. He covers the semiconductor equipment and materials area. Among his responsibilities are researching and compiling the JSIS capacity analysis data base and updating the semiconductor equipment and materials data base. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Hayashi was a founder of Innov Japan and Techno System Research Corporation. He has had 12 years experience in the industry. During this time, he has authored publications and performed research and consulting on the Japanese semiconductor equipment industry. Mr. Hayashi is a Commercial Sciences graduate of Meiji University.

Dataquest Incorporated  
JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE  
April 11-12, 1988  
Tokyo, Japan



**Japan's New International Role:  
Competition and Cooperation**

# **JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY: STATUS AND FUTURE**

***KAZUNORI HAYASHI***

**Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service  
Dataquest Japan Limited**

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## AGENDA

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- Capital spending
- Wafer fab equipment forecast
- Wafer fab equipment data base by region

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## ESTIMATED WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL SPENDING

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(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>CAGR 1983-1987</u>
Semiconductor Production	23,242	33,464	29,698	36,431	44,508	18%
Capital Spending	4,238	8,738	7,238	5,303	5,924	9%
Wafer Fabrication Equipment	2,127	3,530	3,341	2,598	2,725	6%

Source: Dataquest

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## ESTIMATED WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL SPENDING

---

(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>CAGR 1988-1992</u>
Semiconductor Production	54,723	55,332	62,865	73,488	87,778	13%
Capital Spending	7,660	7,889	9,897	12,564	16,122	20%
Wafer Fabrication Equipment	3,419	3,591	4,459	5,622	7,120	20%

Source: Dataquest

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## CAPITAL SPENDING BY REGION (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>CAGR 1987-1988</u>
United States	1,908	2,539	33%
Japan	1,683	2,300	37%
Europe	823	906	10%
ROW	406	606	49%
Captive	1,104	1,309	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>29%</b>

Source: Dataquest

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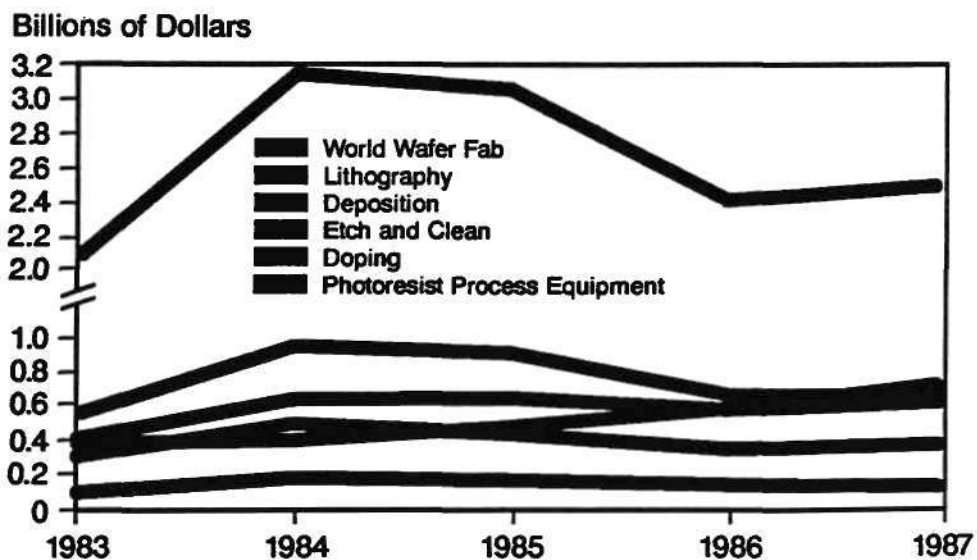
## WORLDWIDE WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT HISTORY

(Millions of Dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	CAGR 1983-1987
Lithography	567	954	909	661	667	4%
Photoresist Process Equipment	100	185	166	144	133	7%
Etch and Clean	320	499	446	358	384	5%
Deposition	414	637	650	584	641	12%
Doping	300	495	532	311	323	2%

Source: Dataquest

## WORLDWIDE WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT HISTORY



Source: Dataquest

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## WORLDWIDE WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT FORECAST

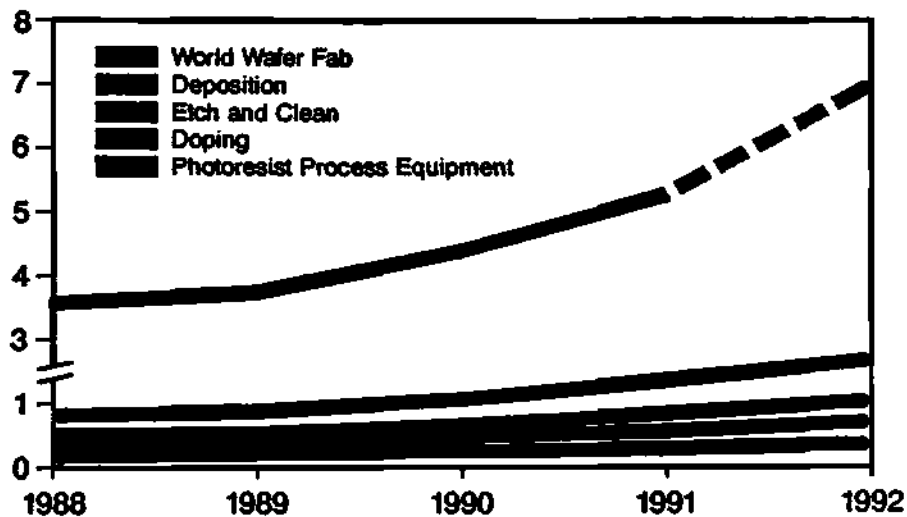
(Millions of Dollars)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	CAGR 1988-1992
Lithography	811	877	1,086	1,375	1,749	21%
Photoresist						
Process Equipment	162	175	217	275	350	21%
Etch and Clean	496	514	650	828	1,057	21%
Deposition	829	866	1,078	1,360	1,715	20%
Doping	386	395	478	584	720	17%

Source: Dataquest

## WORLDWIDE WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT FORECAST

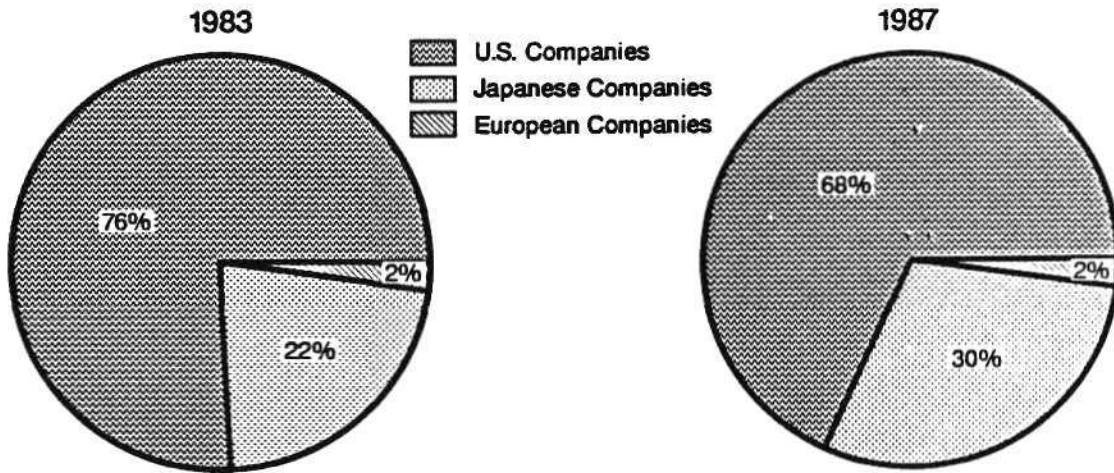
Billions of Dollars



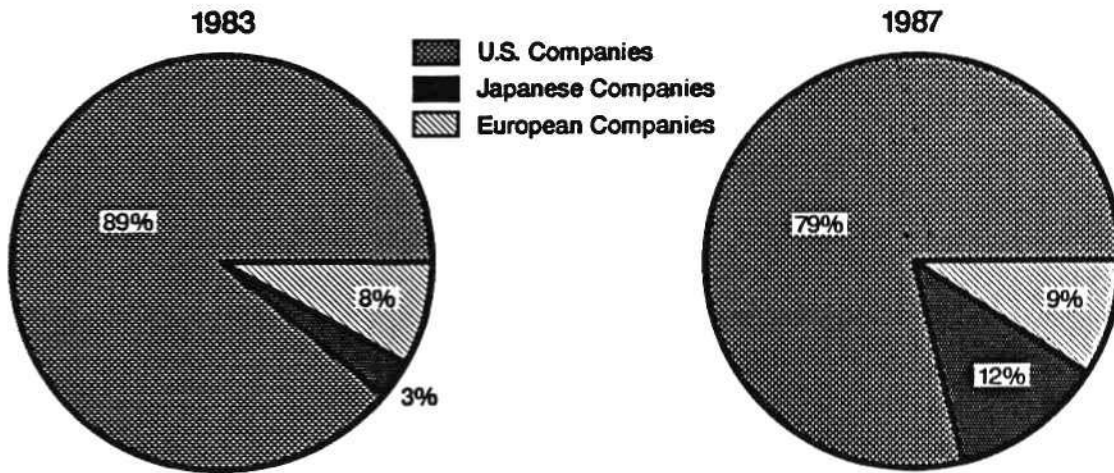
Source: Dataquest

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## ESTIMATED WORLDWIDE WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT MARKET SHARE BY REGION

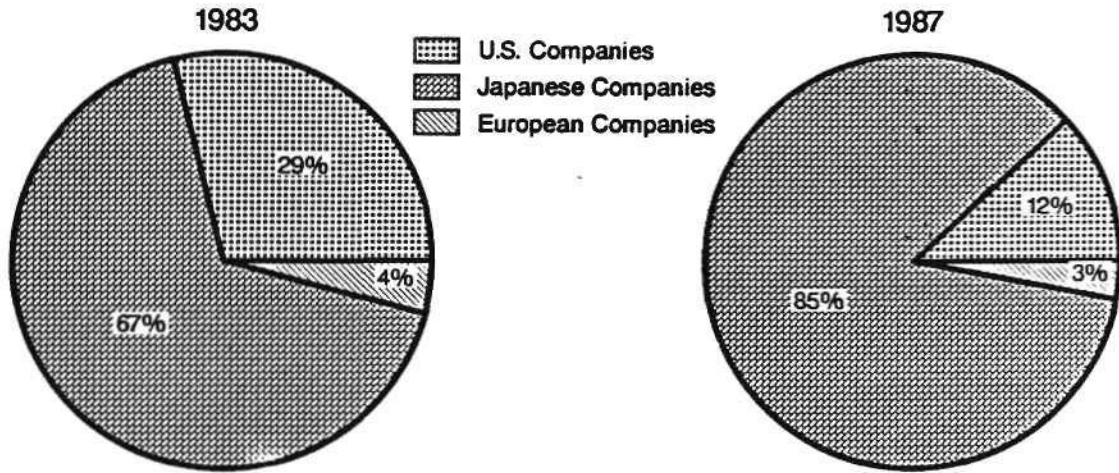


## ESTIMATED U.S. WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT MARKET SHARE BY REGION



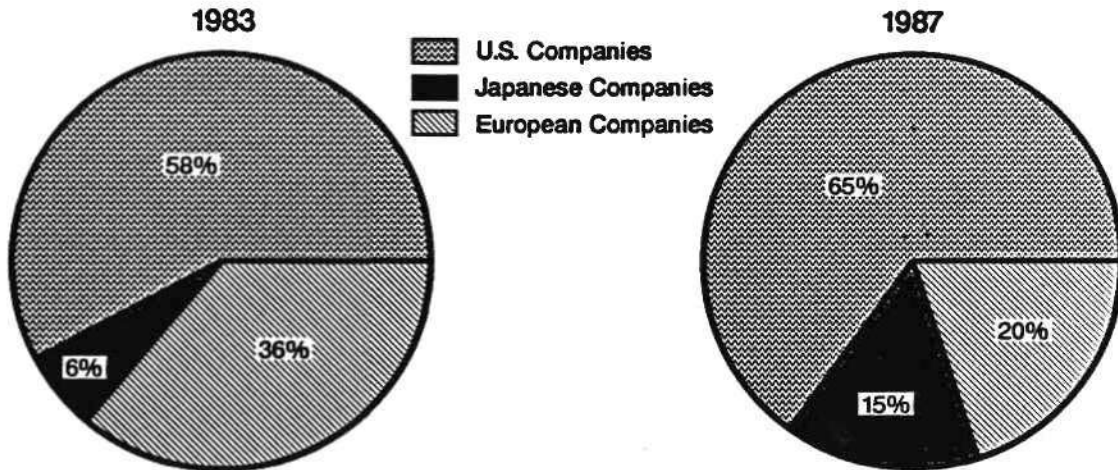
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## ESTIMATED JAPANESE WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT MARKET SHARE BY REGION



Source: Dataquest

## ESTIMATED EUROPEAN WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT MARKET SHARE BY REGION

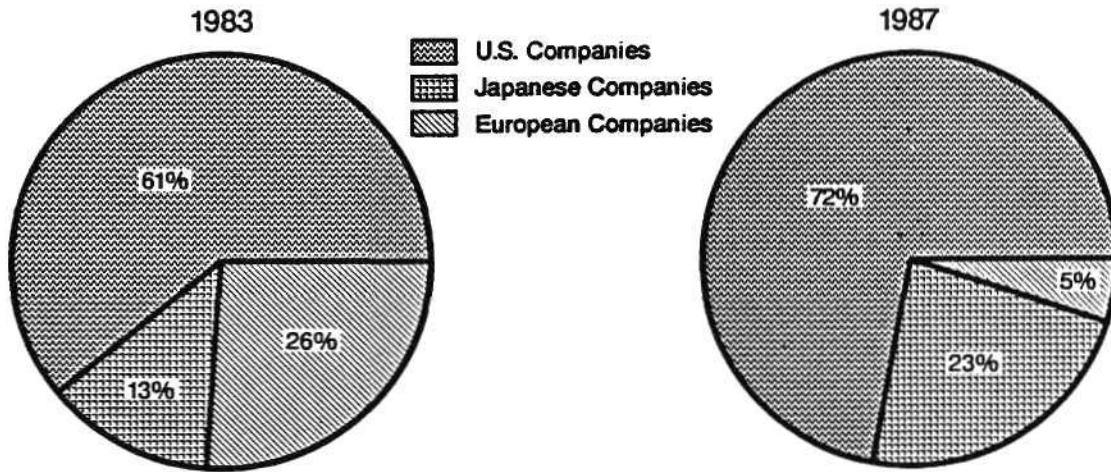


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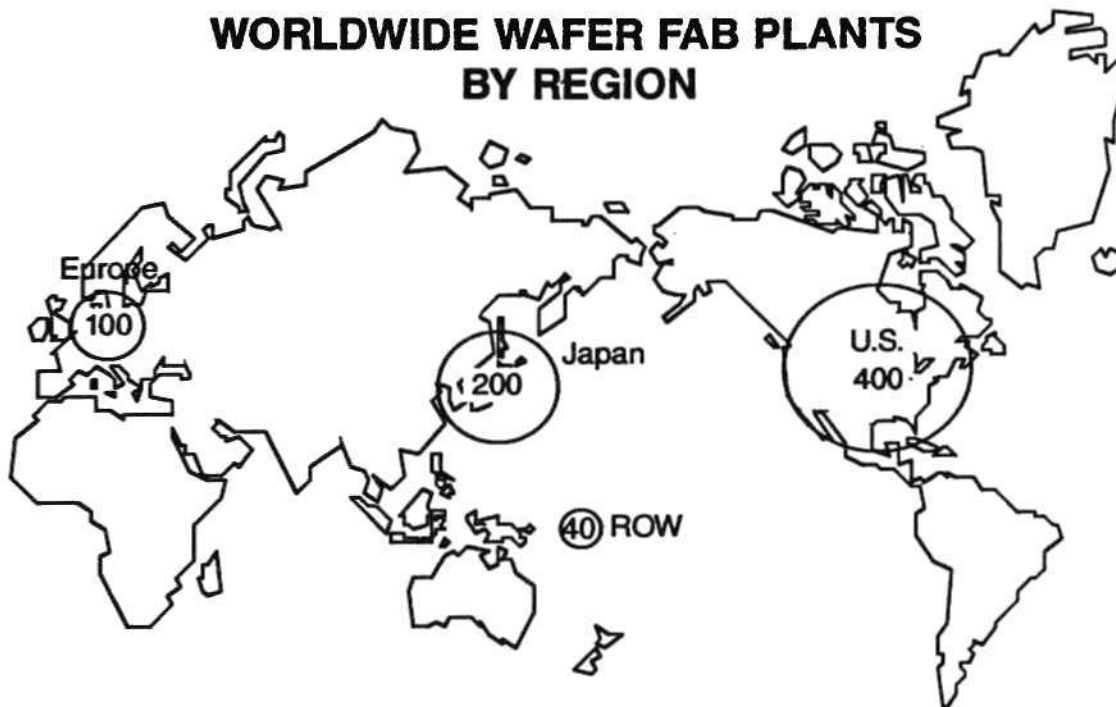


## ESTIMATED ROW WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT MARKET SHARE BY REGION



Source: Dataquest

## WORLDWIDE WAFER FAB PLANTS BY REGION



Source: Dataquest

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## JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIPMENT ALLIANCES

<u>Process</u>	<u>Company A</u>	<u>Company B</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Type of Alliance</u>
Litho	Citizen Watch	Perkin Elmer	Stepper	Joint development
	Dai Nippon Screen	MRS Technology	Stepper for LCD	Sales agent
	JEOL	NTT	E-B	Joint development
	Mitsubishi	Sortech	SOF	Joint development
	Nikon	Matsushita	I-line stepper and excimer	Joint development
Etch	Anelva	Branson IPC	Stripper	Sales agent
	Sumitomo Metal	Lam Research	Plasma etcher	Sales agent
Implant	Innotech	General Ionex	High current	Sales agent

Source: Dataquest

## JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIPMENT ALLIANCES

<u>Process</u>	<u>Company A</u>	<u>Company B</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Type of Alliance</u>
Diffusion	Sumisho Ele	Silicon Valley Group	Vertical thermal reactor	Sales agent
CVD	Nippon Sanso	Spire	MOCVD	Sales agent
	Marubemi Hitec	Watkins-Johnson	APCVD	Sales agent
	Seki Company	Novelus	LPCVD	Sales agent
	Sumisho Ele	SVG	LPCVD	Sales agent
Testers	Kobe Steel	Megatest	IC tester	Joint development
Assembly	Ikegami Tsushinki	Pacific Semiconductor Equipment	Bonder	Joint development with Kamematsu

Source: Dataquest

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## CONCLUSION

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	<u>CAGR 1988-1992</u>
Semiconductor Production	13%
Capital Spending	20%
Wafer Fab Equipment	20%
Stepper	26%
Dry Etch	29%
CVD	23%
R.T.P.	35%
Ion Implantation	24%

Source: Dataquest

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