

# Internet of Things and the Technical Staff Pipeline Demands

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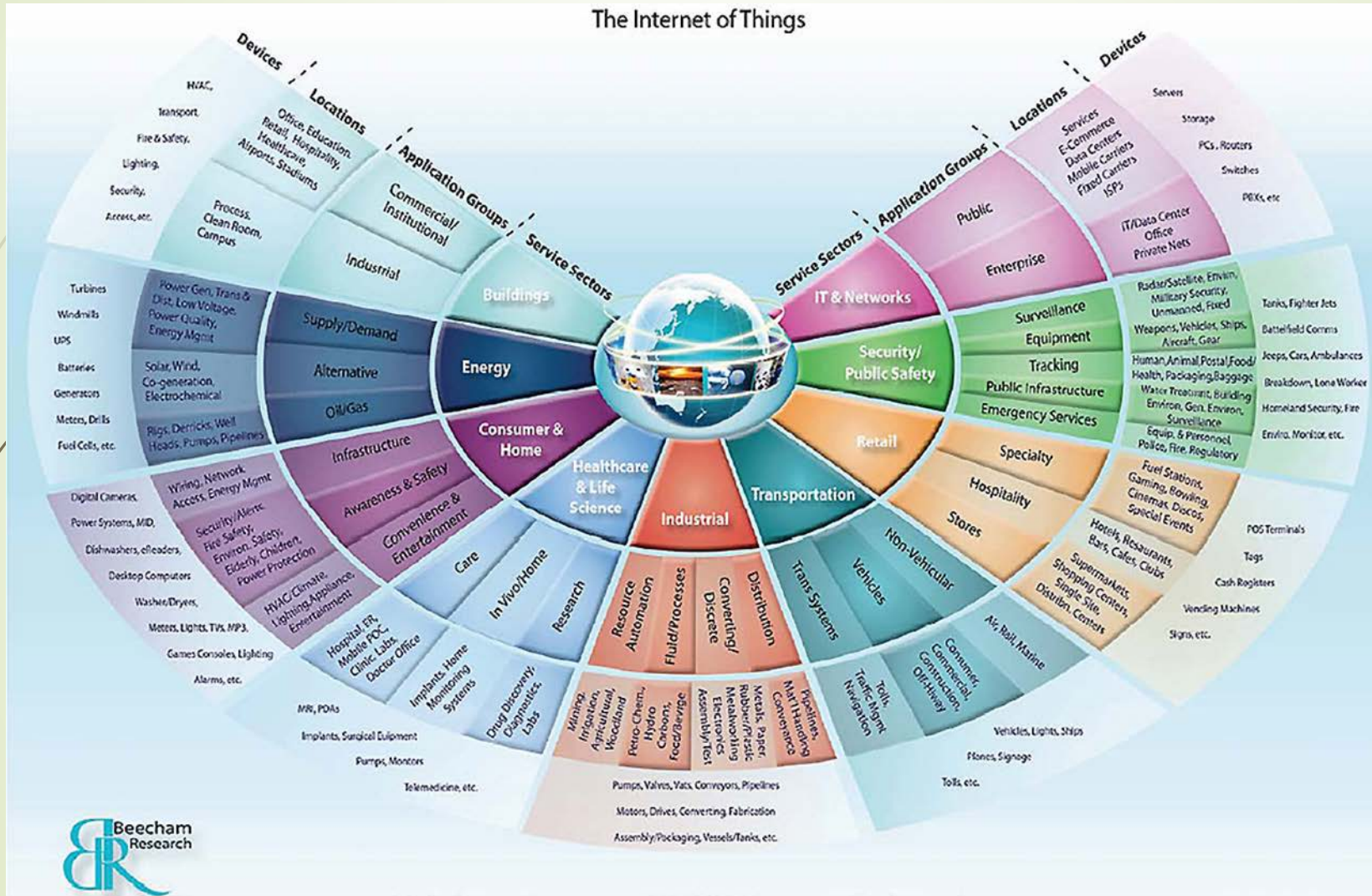
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# The World of IoT

The Internet of Things





# IoT Critical Areas\*

## Critical Impacts

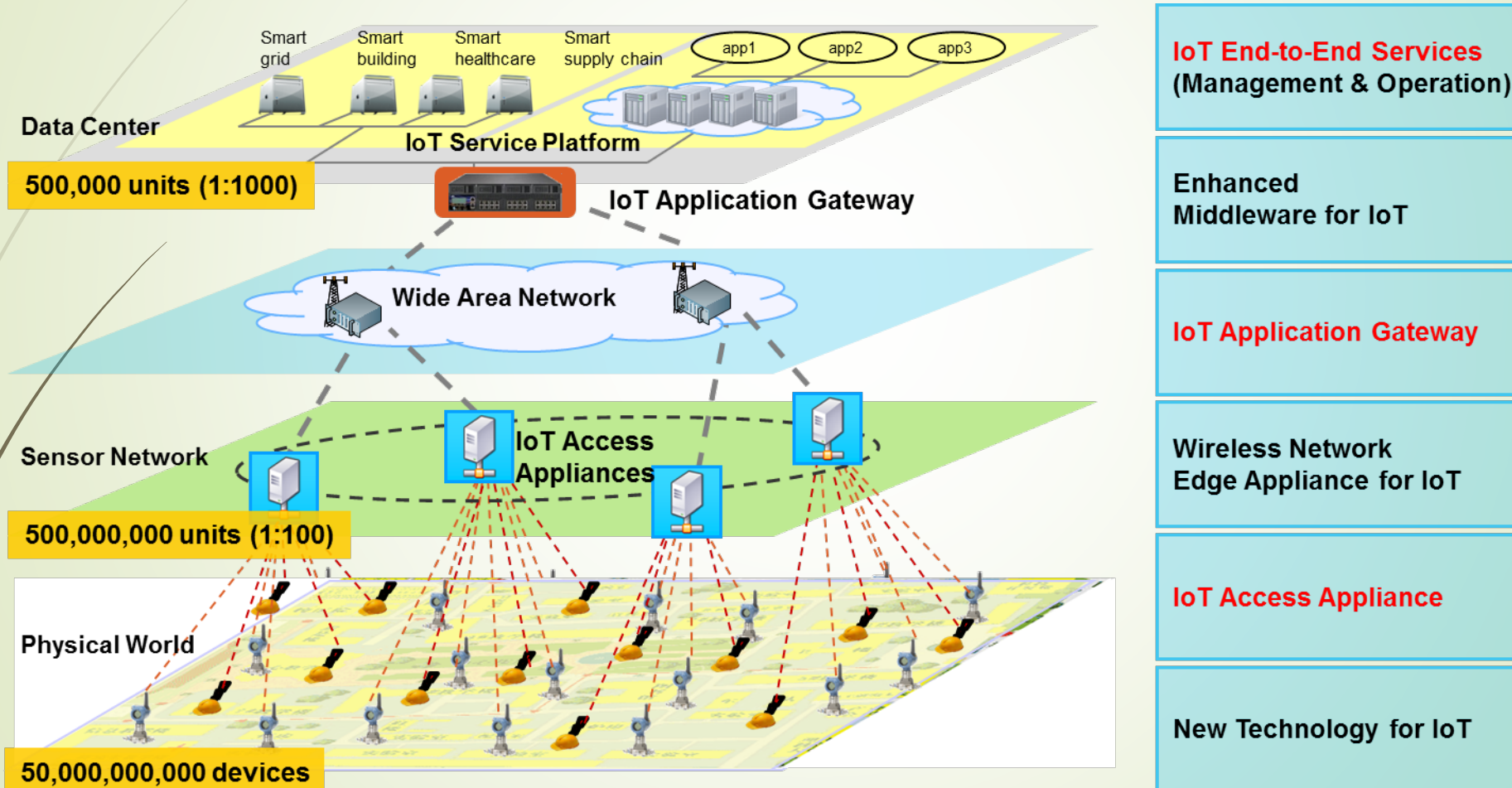
- ▶ Sensor Technologies and their uses: light control, HVAC, security, ...
- ▶ Healthcare: knowing what is going on and automatically raising the flag
- ▶ Connected, Autonomous Driving Automobiles and other transportation
- ▶ Waste Management Control
- ▶ Simplifying business and tools
- ▶ Uber!

## Critical Risks

- ▶ Data Analysis
- ▶ Security
- ▶ Privacy
- ▶ Data Mis-use
- ▶ Poor Management

\*From McKinsey & Company Report on IoT

# IoT Infrastructure Architecture





# Challenges to Management

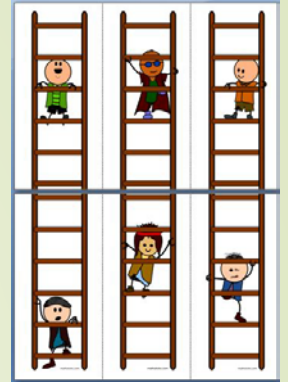
- ▶ Tracking Technology trends to keep products ahead.
- ▶ Complex Supply Management
- ▶ Interface complexities and lack of standards
- ▶ Design for Security
- ▶ Strong Technical Staffing across the company
  - ▶ **This creates the need for the “technical pipeline”**

# Technical Pipeline

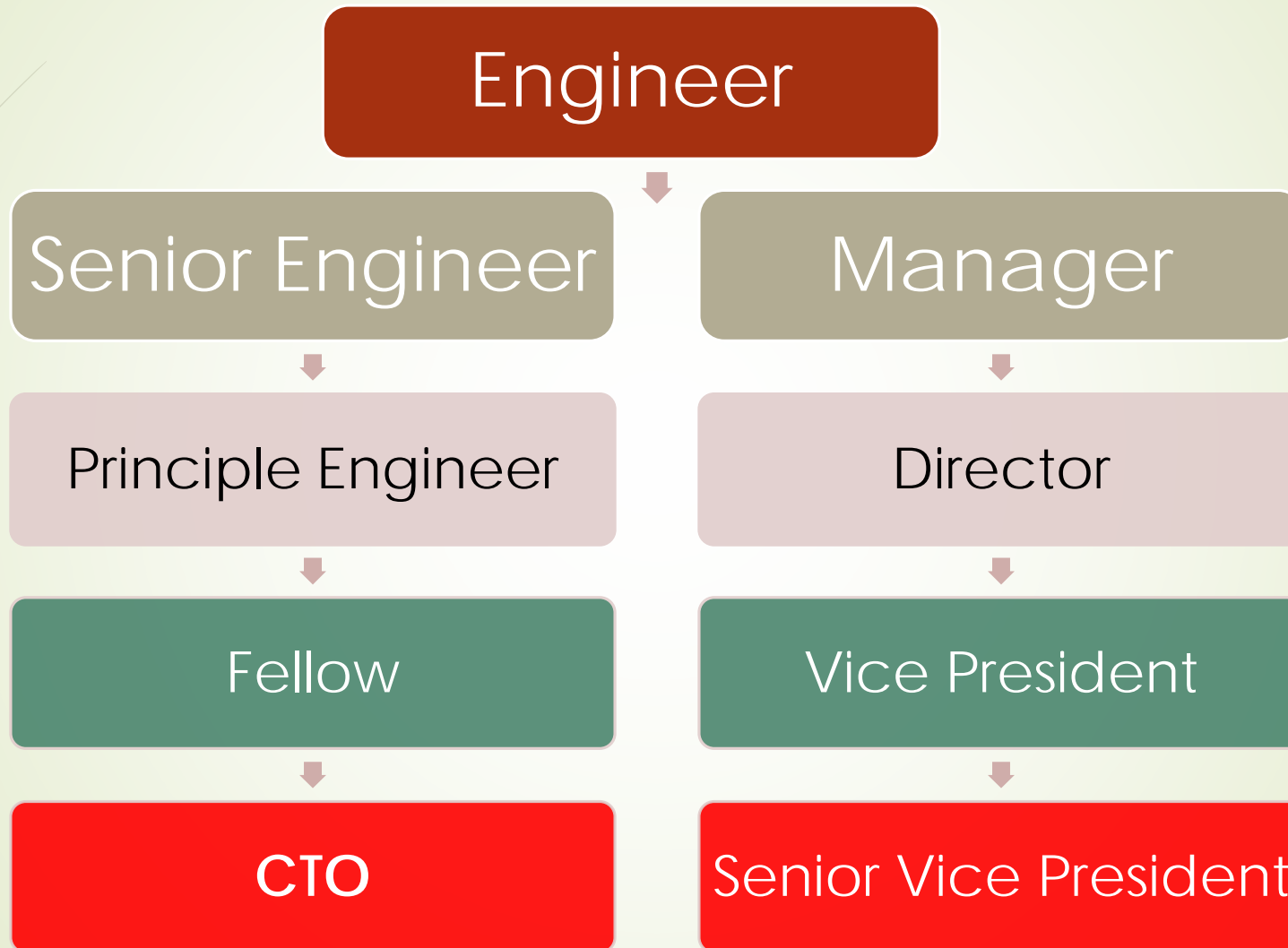


- The Technical Pipeline is the ladder parallel to management defining technical seniority and leadership
- Technical Leadership is both a management and technical leader responsibility
- Management must distribute its technical leaders across the company to impact products at all aspects
- Typically research and architecture are first, but ignoring enablement and support can cost the bottom line.

# Staff Development Ladder

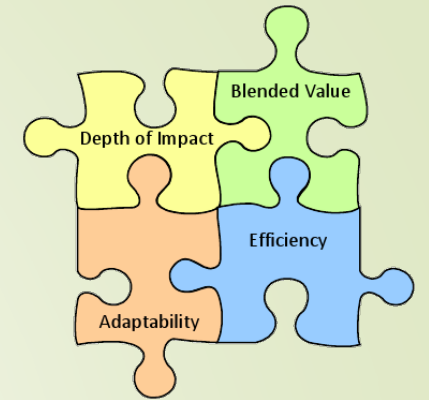


Many sub-steps can exist



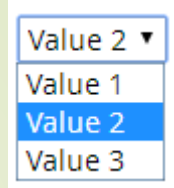
# Typical Key Criteria

- ▶ Technical Expertise – represent individual knowledge
  - ▶ Patents, Papers, Presentations
  - ▶ Feature designs, solutions to customer’s technical problems, internal processes
- ▶ Leadership and Strategy
  - ▶ Recognized leader in the company and even outside
  - ▶ Consistent technical contributions
- ▶ Role Model and Mentor – interest and track record of mentoring others
- ▶ Embrace Business Requirements
  - ▶ Business strategy and its technical needs
  - ▶ Communication and influence particularly with the customer

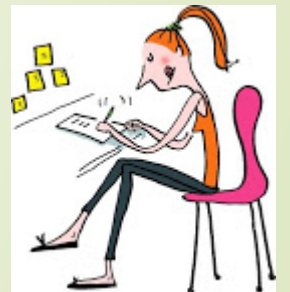




# Common Selection Process



- ▶ Evaluation Team representing management and technical leaders
- ▶ Candidates internal or external but criteria is essential
- ▶ Balance business revenue to senior technical staff count
  - ▶ Often a rank ladder is used
- ▶ Focus on areas where company needs expertise
  - ▶ Research
  - ▶ Product Architecture
  - ▶ Enablement and Support
  - ▶ Manufacturing



# Business Technical Pipeline Values

- ▶ Smart current and future Product Design
  - ▶ VPs need this technical advise to make funding decisions
- ▶ Keeping up with technology velocity
- ▶ Global recognition of technical excellence
- ▶ Knowing competitor's technical areas
- ▶ Smart Enablement for customer demands
  - ▶ Particularly true with complex technical products where the end user is rarely technically skilled but the product is
  - ▶ Customer recognition of brand and quality



# Sample Cases



- ▶ Numerous examples from research and development
  - ▶ Products (PC, iPhone, Wearables, ...)
  - ▶ Elements (USB, hinges, power systems, etc.)
- ▶ Two examples from Instrumentation and Support
  - ▶ lot Instrumentation
  - ▶ Product design changes, power delivery example



\*Based on real cases but company/product names are not cited



# IoT Instrumentation

- ▶ Silicon Production Yield improvements
- ▶ IoT instrumentation and analysis of manufacturing facility
  - ▶ Add sensors to monitor machine parameters and continuously analyze big data (10TB/Wk) from IoT gateway feed to predict part failure
  - ▶ Analyze the relation between motor inaccuracies in oven from gateway feed
  - ▶ Employ high definition image analysis to identify both good and possibly bad parts
- ▶ Impacts
  - ▶ Sensor analysis provided timely replacement of parts before failure with a >90% accuracy
  - ▶ Motor inaccuracy points discovered to be tool pressure settings allowing correction
  - ▶ Image analysis improved part selection process
- ▶ Overall, significant cost reduction and yield improvements

# Processor Design Change



- ▶ New processor changes power delivery requirements
  - ▶ Many power rails needed, depending on product – not one size fits all
  - ▶ Mobile systems have additional power restrictions to save battery life
- ▶ Vendor starts with “last years” design
  - ▶ Estimates \$10 cost adder for mobile, \$5 cost adder for desktop
- ▶ Managing the impact
  - ▶ Innovative co-design with vendor and partners
  - ▶ Redesigned power circuitry reduced delta \$0.05 mobile, and \$0.03 desktop
  - ▶ Ecosystem savings impact\*
    - ▶ \$327.5M (mobile) + \$867.5(desktop) = \$1195M Ecosystem Cost Savings
    - ▶ Someone would have to pay (end customer, vendor, processor provider)

# Myths and Realities – Do's and Don'ts



## ► Individual side

- Life has no GPS, there is no magic tool to guide you
- People will not necessarily notice even if you are doing a great technical job
  - You need to show others your technical skills and impacts
  - Communicate at every opportunity
- Balancing leadership and technical skills is not easy, you must find it.
- Build relationships to evaluators

## ► Manager side (and "committee side")

- Encourage and reward technical leadership and achievements
- Look beyond the ones that are "nice" to you
- New Teams should not rush and pick too soon, old teams look beyond "friends"
- Look for leadership and mentors, not just technical depth alone
- Discourage politics in criteria

# Summary



- ▶ IoT is bringing both challenges and opportunities for technical management, one being suitable placement and development of a staff technical pipeline
- ▶ The Technical Pipeline parallels management ladder defining technical seniority and leadership
- ▶ Both Technical leaders and managers have a key role in building a strong Technical Pipeline
- ▶ Management must distribute its technical leaders across the company to impact products at all aspects
- ▶ Typically research and architecture are first, but ignoring enablement and support can cost the bottom line.
- ▶ Be consistent in criteria, count what matters, focus on values not just friends or company establishments



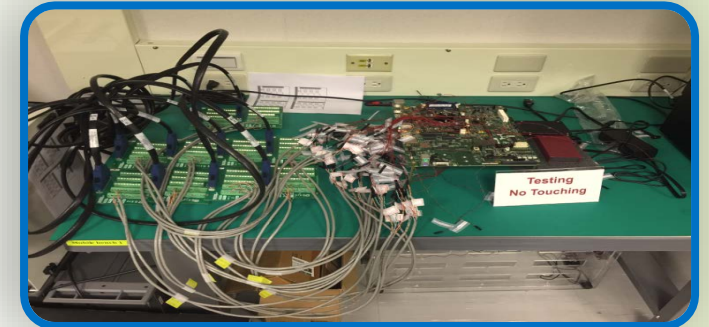
Questions?



# Globalization: being near the customer

- ▶ Field engineers work hand in hand with customer design team
- ▶ One costly area is power testing that is often done together with the processor design team and PC vendor
- ▶ Senior engineers in the field can innovate and save both cost and time
- ▶ One effort moved testing power circuits from 7 days each test to 7 minutes<sup>†</sup> cooperating with ecosystem partners

from 7 days



to 7 mins<sup>†</sup>



†90% accuracy

