



JACOBS
UNIVERSITY



INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

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Chapter 03

Chapter 03

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

OUTLINE

1	Product
2	Product Innovation
3	Product Portfolio
4	Product Life Cycle
5	Product Requirements
6	Consecutive Exercise

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT – PORSCHE



PRODUCT

A product is a good, service, or idea consisting of a bundle of tangible and intangible attributes that satisfies consumers/customers

Industrial Products

Materials &
Parts

Capital Goods

Supply Material

Raw Materials

Manufactured
Materials

Installations

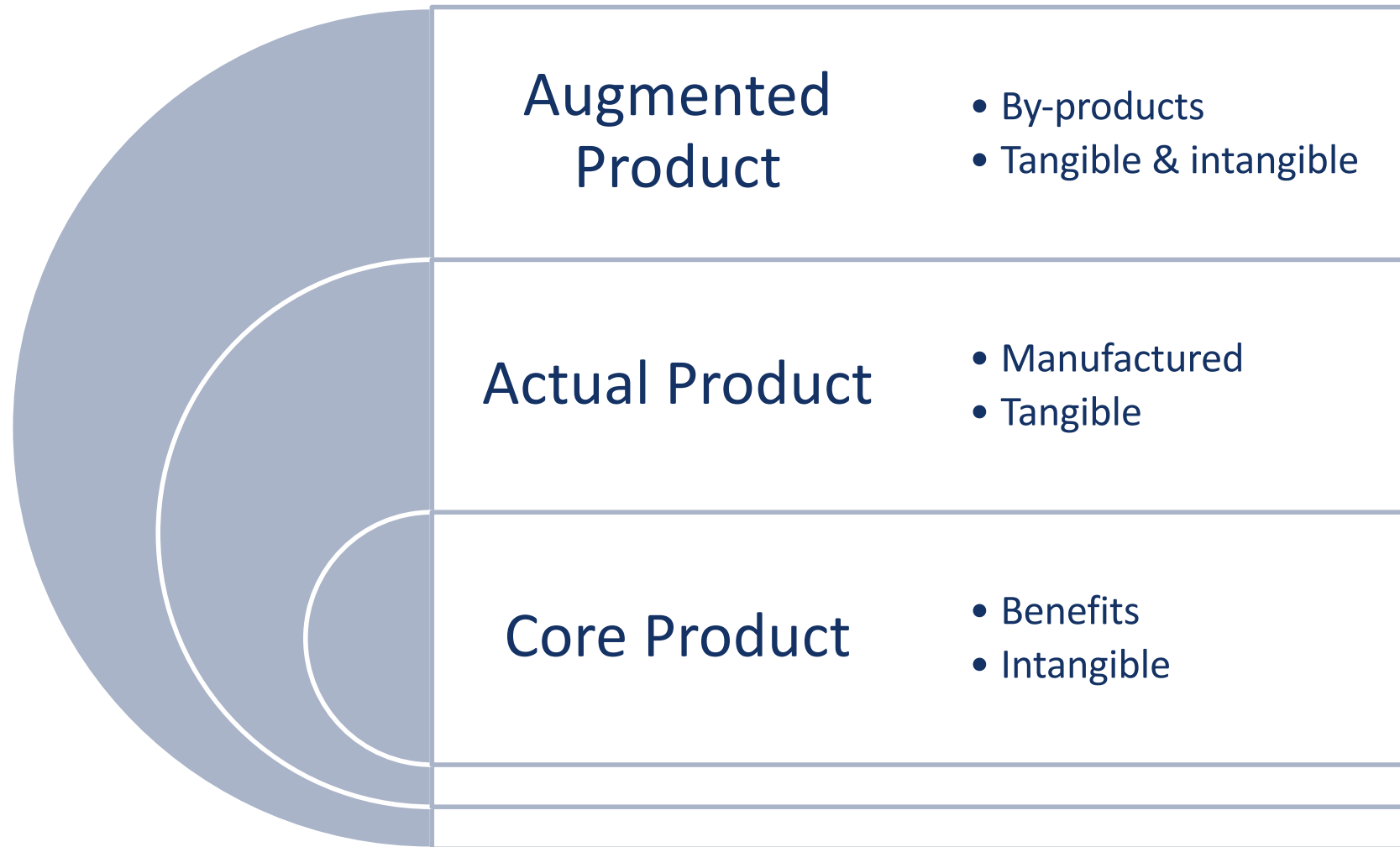
Equipments

Operating
supplies

Maintenance
& spare parts

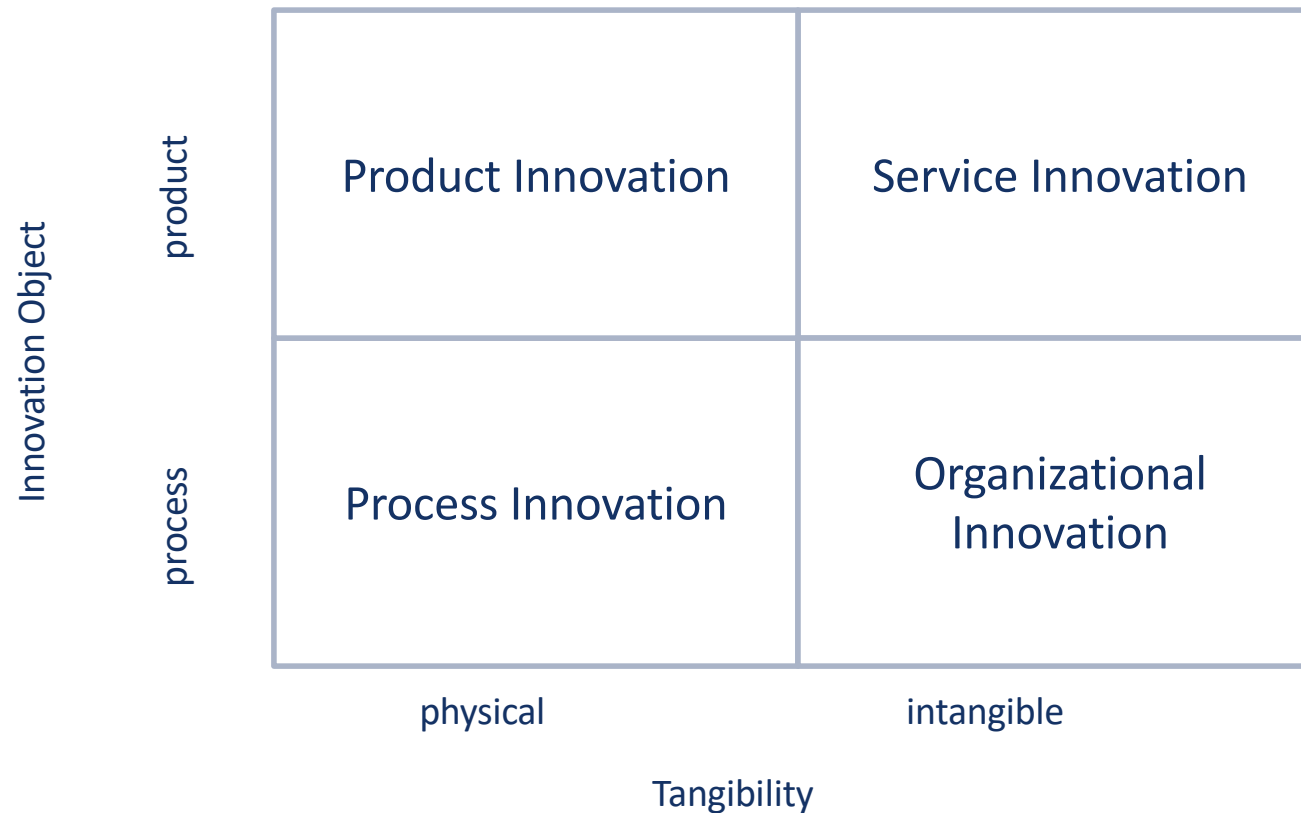
A product that will fix a problem, address a need, make a task easier, and/or improve someone's life.

PRODUCT LAYERS



PRODUCT INNOVATION

Innovation has different types



The innovation fields may be interconnected

FUNDAMENTAL INNOVATION APPROACHES

Analysis

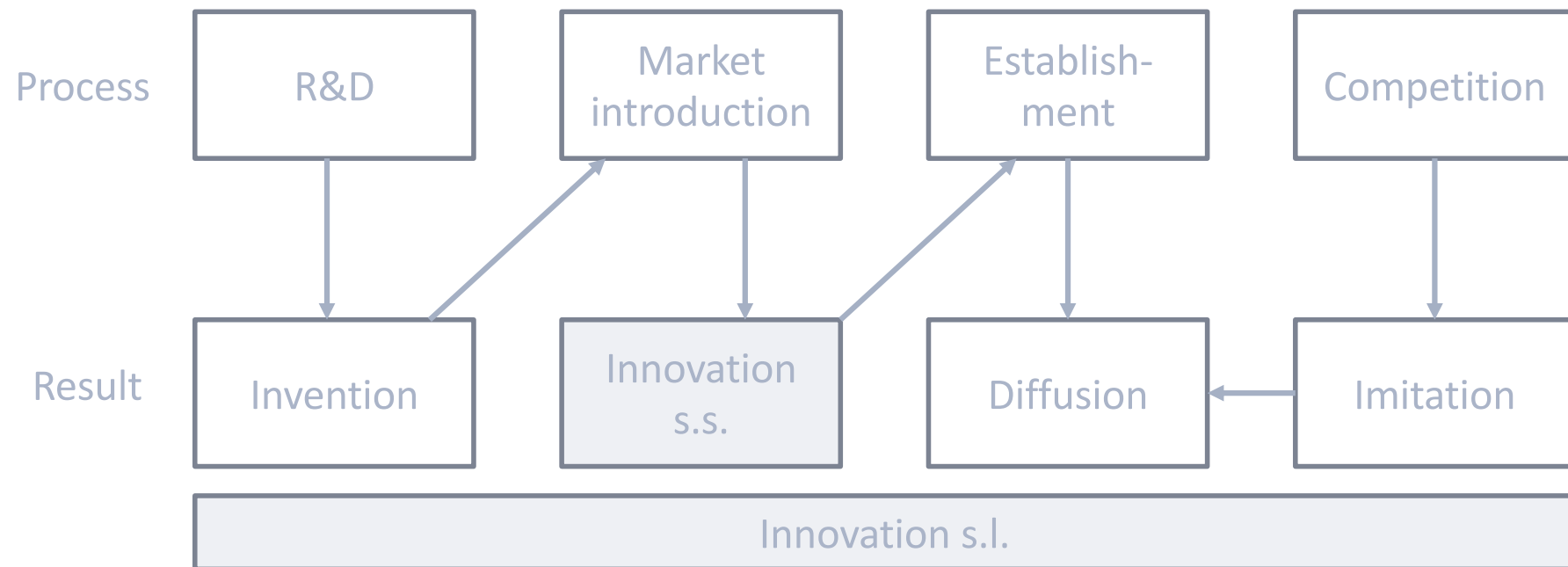
- Rational decision-making and problem-solving
- series of discrete problems and an associated series of decisions
- Manager is lead problem-solver & mediator
- Requires clear understanding of the whole product/project
- Customer needs may be misleading since complex products might not be well understood by the customer

Interpretation

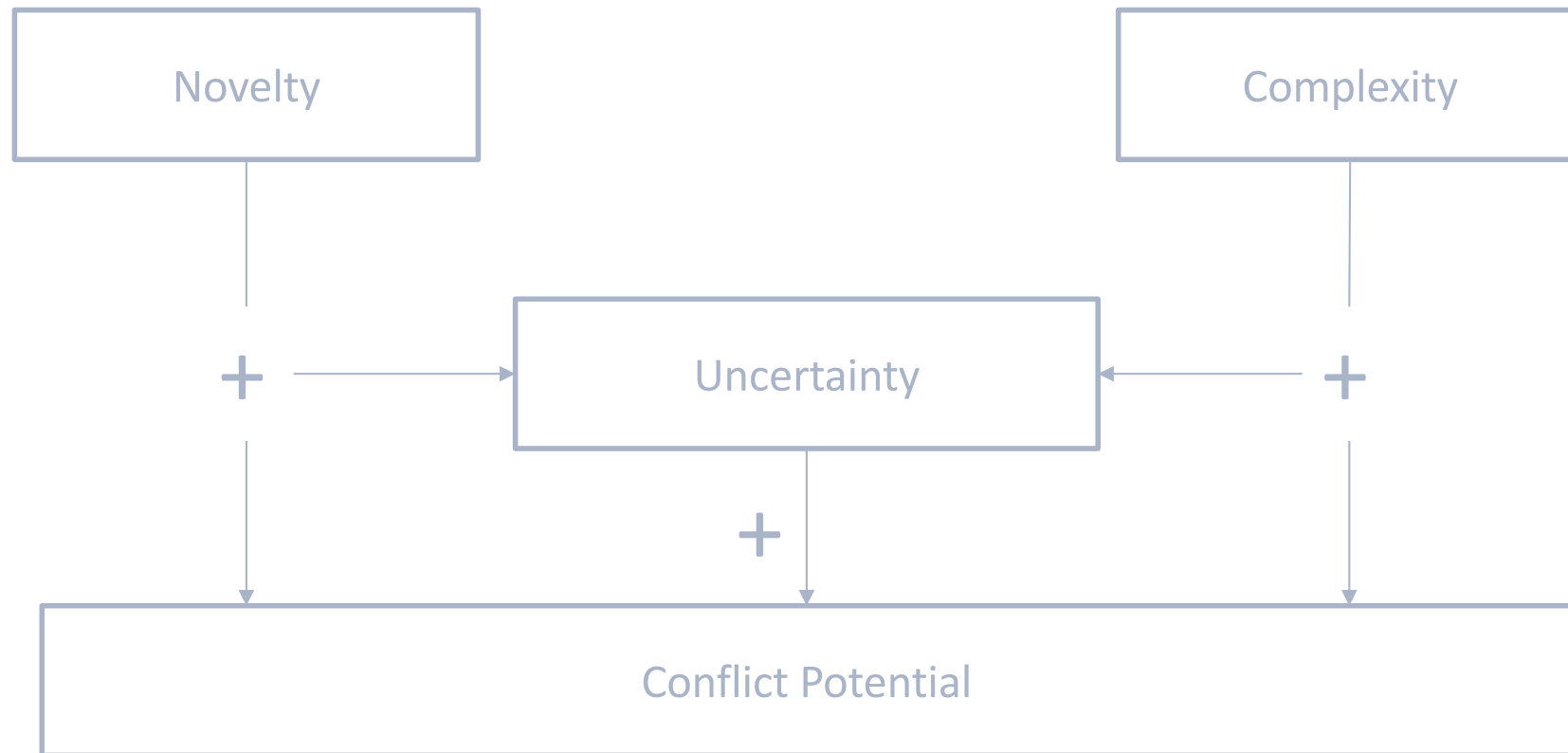
- Creative approach embracing ambiguity
- Manager is initiating and guiding conversations
- More appropriate when the possible outcomes are unknown

Firms must continually participate in exploratory, interpretive conversations with a variety of interlocutor

SCOPE OF INNOVATION



DETERMINANTS OF INNOVATION



FACTORS HAMPERING INNOVATION



Economic Factors

- Excessive perceived risk
- High costs
- Lack of appropriate sources of finance
- Too long pay-off period of innovation



Enterprise Factors

- Lack of skilled personnel
- Lack of information on technology
- Lack of information on markets
- Innovation expenditure hard to control
- Resistance to change in the firm
- Deficiencies in the availability of external services
- Lack of opportunities for cooperation



Other Reasons

- Lack of technological opportunity
- Lack of infrastructure
- No urge due to prior innovations
- Weakness of intellectual property rights
- Legislation, norms, regulations, taxation
- Unresponsive customers

INNOVATION & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The development of original products, product improvements, product modifications, and new brands through the firm's own R & D efforts.



PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

Product

Components

Luggage carrier

Fende

Pedal assembly

Accessories

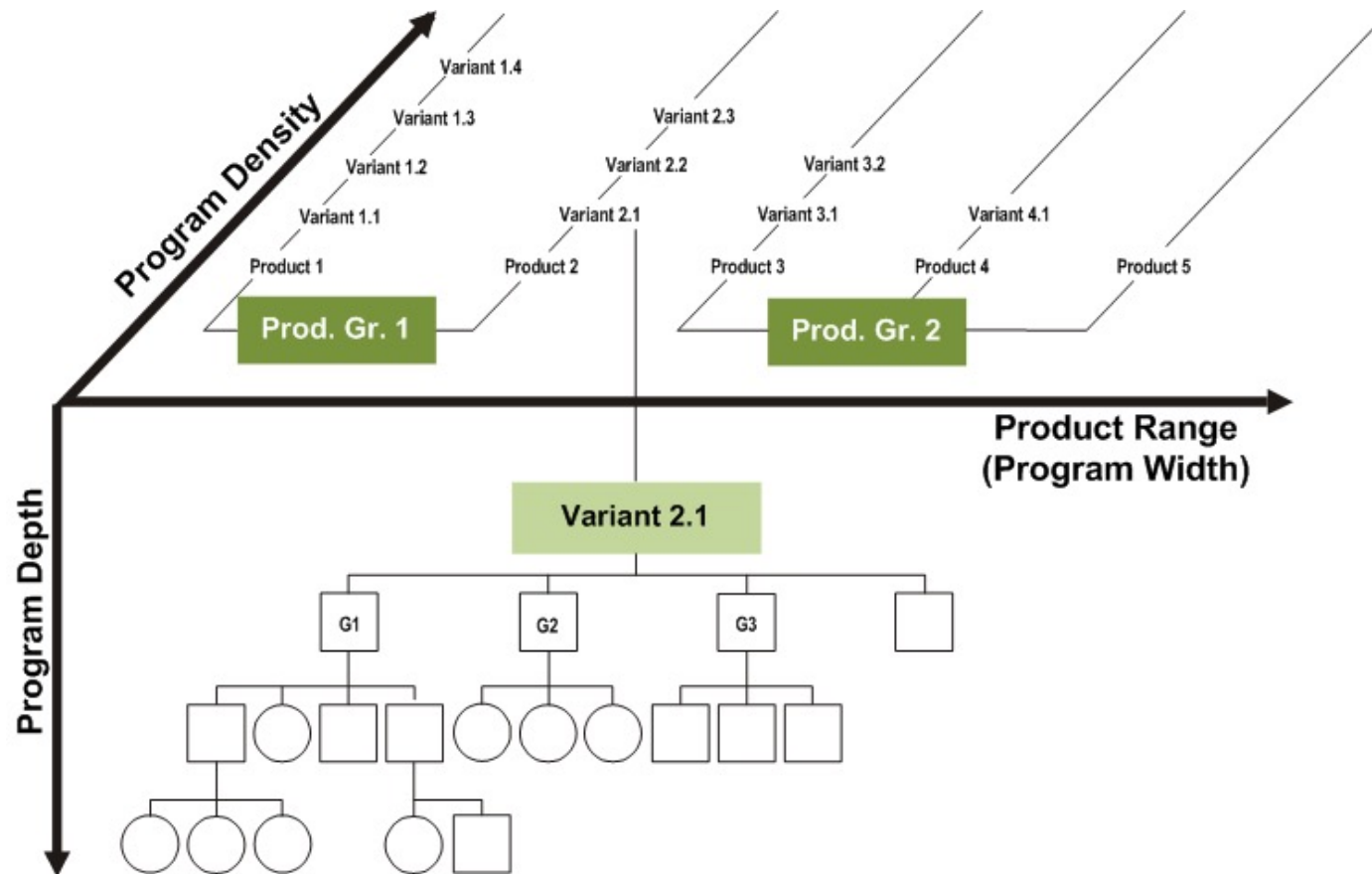
Parts

Chain

Pedal

The BOM is usually used for production orders

The product portfolio defines the program width, depth, and density

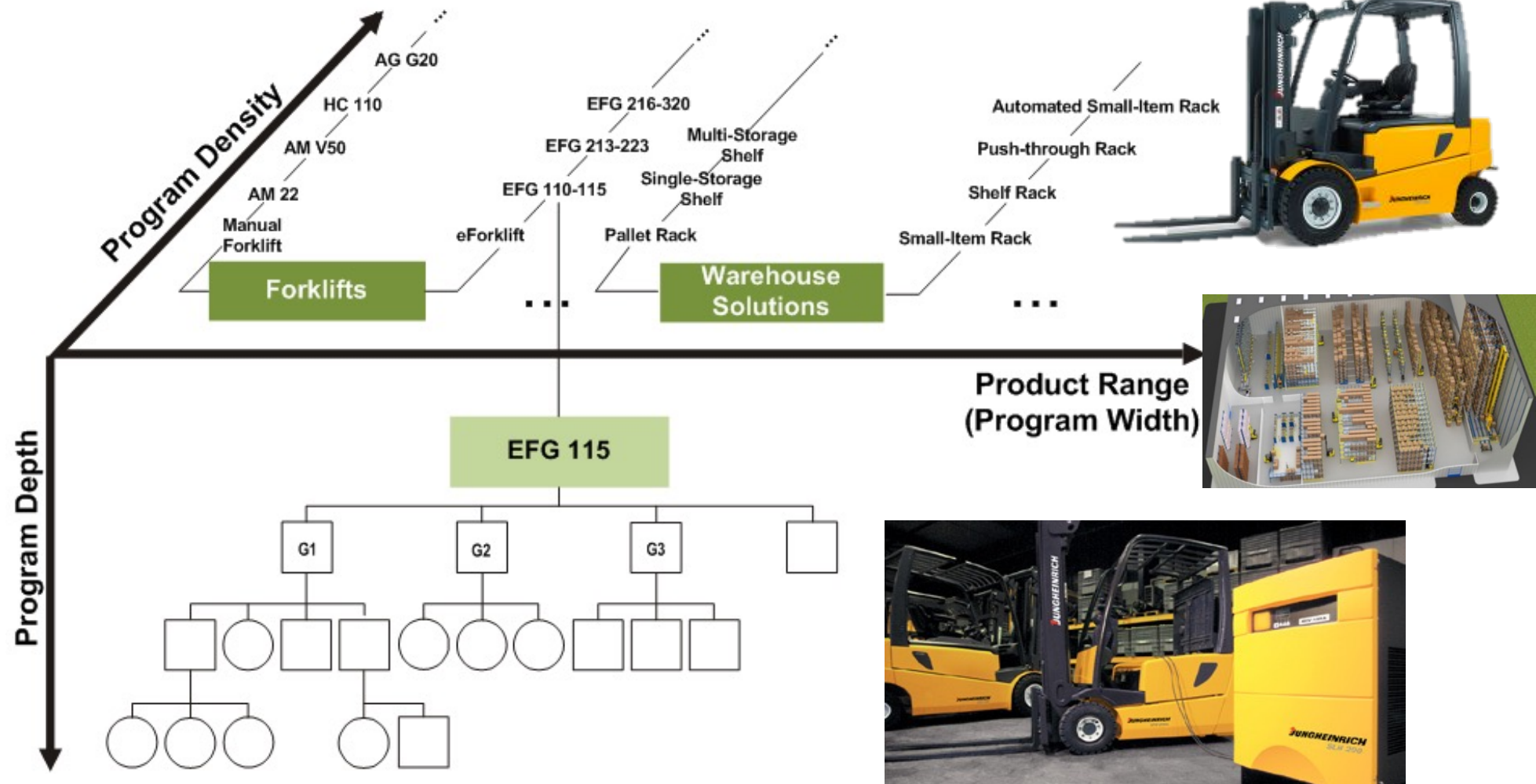


PRODUCT PORTFOLIO - EXAMPLE

- Consider a forklift manufacturer, such as Jungheinrich, that produces two different groups of products, i.e. forklifts and warehouse systems. Forklifts cover a range of manual forklifts (AM22, AM V50, HC 110 and AG G20, etc.) and electric forklifts (EFG 110/115, EFG 213/223, EFG 216/320, etc.). Its warehouse systems include pallet racks (single-storage shelf SS1 and multi-storage-shelf MS1) and small item racks (shelf racks, push-thru racks, and automated small item racks). The company makes the engine, chassis (car body/frame), forks by itself and buys all other components from suppliers.
- Define its
 - Program width
 - Program density
 - Program depth



EXERCISE 3.2 - SOLUTION

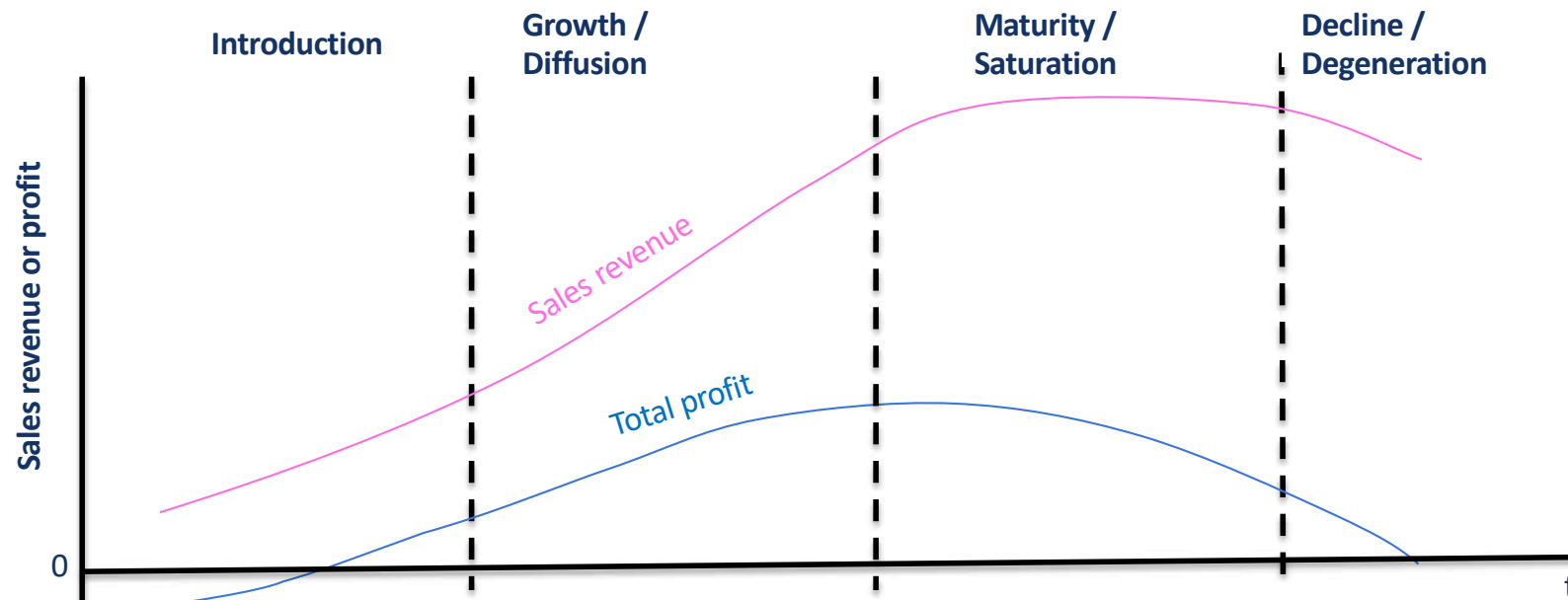


Source: Jungheinrich AG

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE (PLC)

PLC is the cycle through which every product goes through from introduction to withdrawal or eventual demise



- High production costs
- Slow sales growth
- Minimal or negative profit

Create awareness

- Economies of scale
- Increased sales
- High competition
- Healthy profit

Differentiation

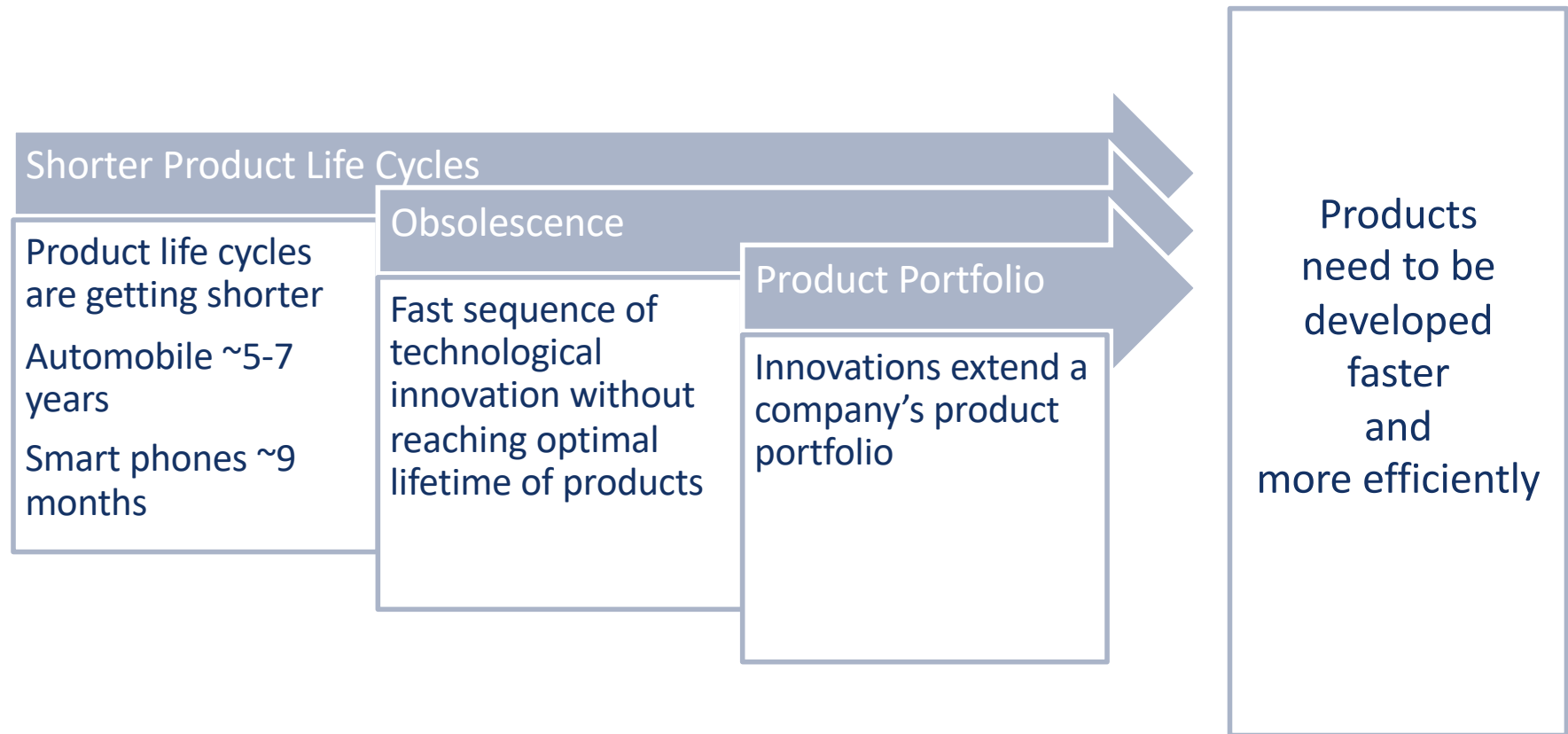
- Saturation of the market place
- Decreasing sales growth rate
- Decreasing profit

Brand Loyalty

- Decreasing demand
- Decreasing sales
- Decreasing competition

Harvesting

PLC'S IMPACT ON MANUFACTURING



EXERCISE 3.1 – PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

- Create the Product Life Cycle charts for the three product in spreadsheet S04
- Discuss the curves

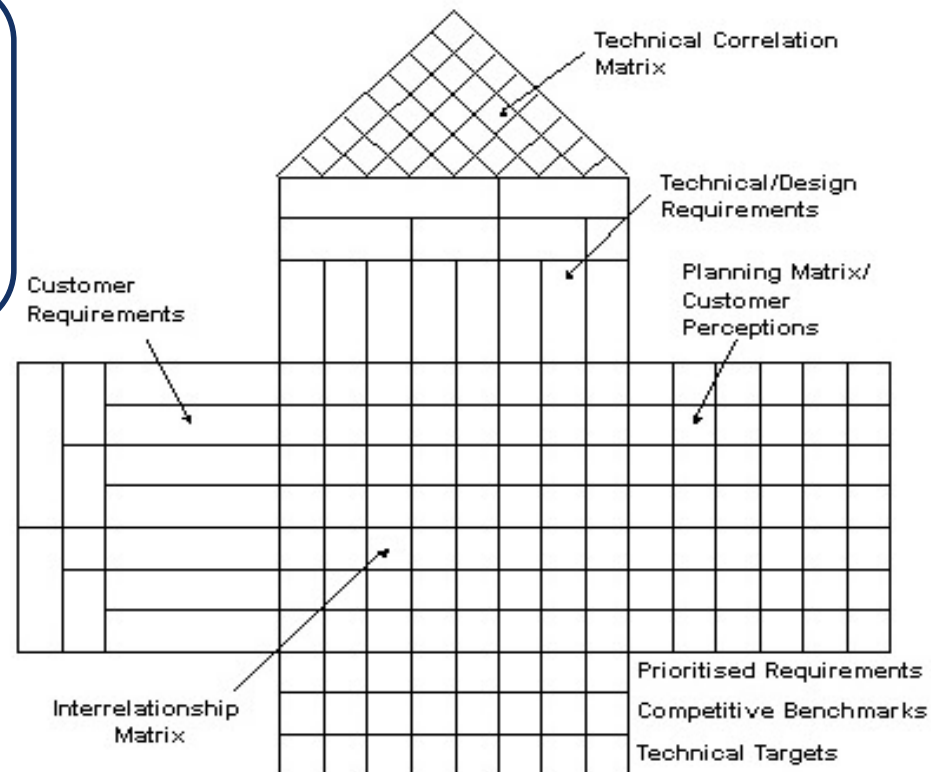
PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS

DEFINING REQUIREMENTS - HOUSE OF QUALITY

A diagram, resembling a house, used for defining the relationship between customer desires and the firm/product capabilities

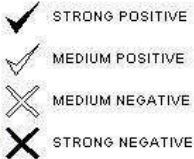
- Safe
- Corrosion resistance
- Fast
- Fuel efficiency
- Reliability

- Weight
- Engine power
- Cost of production
- Life expectancy



Symbols	Meaning
⊕	Strong (9)
○	Good (3)
▲	Weak (-3)
☒	No

- A planning matrix to relate what the customer wants to how a firm is going to meet those wants



EXERCISE 3.2



- Consider the e-Bike manufacturer Pedego
- Pedego is planning to introduce new generation of city e-bikes
- After extensive market research, they have drafted their customer requirements and also identified their main competitors
- Their goal is to outplay competitors and engineer the e-bike which meets the customer requirements, has higher quality and lower price than the ones that are on the market.
- Perform a House of Quality analysis in order to transform the voice of the customer into engineering characteristics for a product.

Customer requirements:

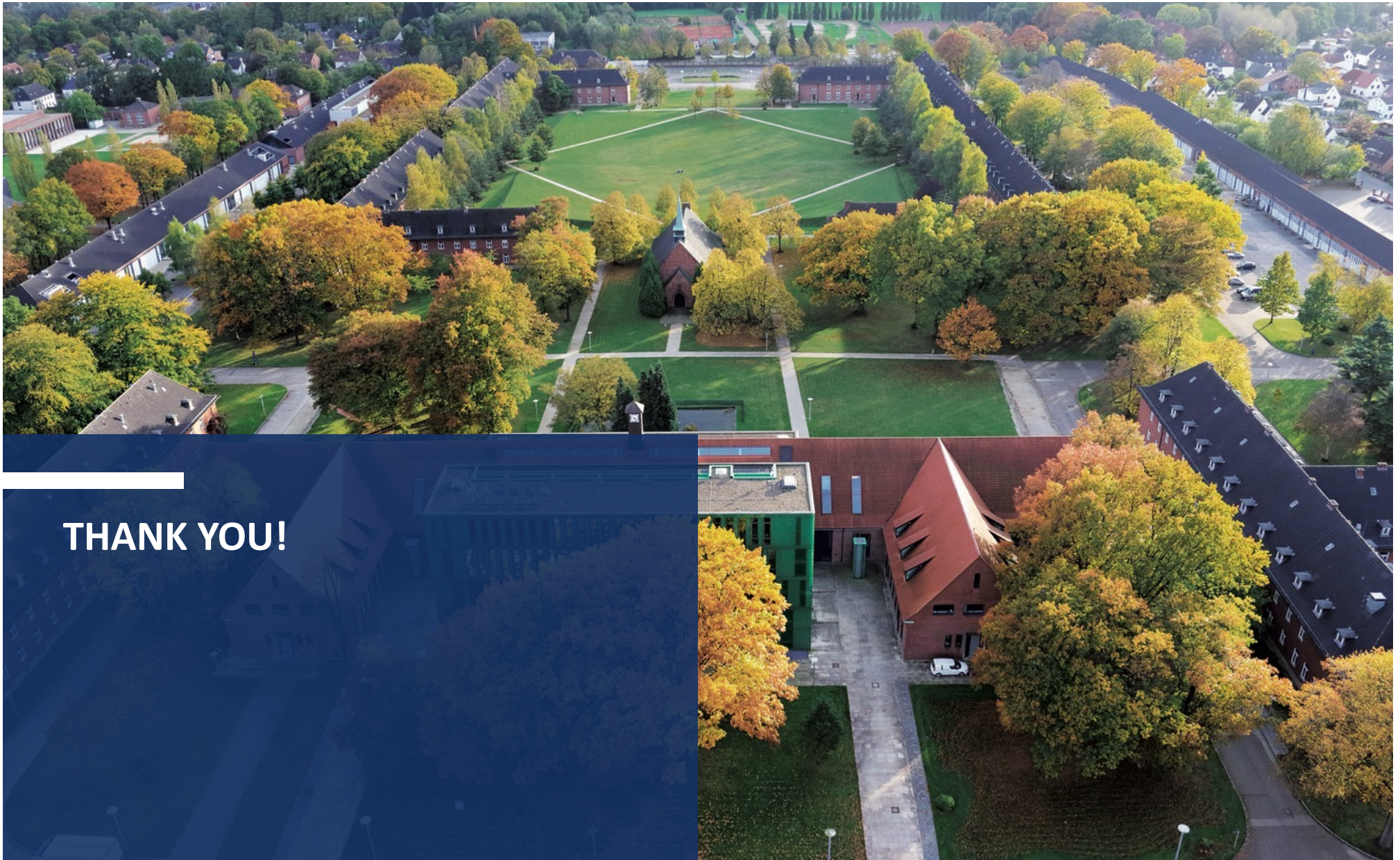
- Style
- Cheap
- Lightweight
- Durable
- Quiet
- Fast
- Simple locking system
- High-quality breaks
- Long battery life
- Short charging time
- Easy-to-replace parts
- Connectivity to the smartphone

Competitors:

- GTECH EBIKE CITY
- RALEIGH CENTROS CROSSBAR
- HAIBIKE SDURO TREKKING
- EMU CROSSBAR



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THANK YOU!