

SNIA DEVELOPER CONFERENCE



By Developers FOR Developers

Hyatt Regency Santa Clara, CA  
September 15-17, 2025

# Media Objectives for Next-Generation Video Games

John Carlsen, Syncopated Systems

<https://www.syncopate.us>

# John Carlsen - Brief Intro

- Work in video games/computer multimedia
  - Atari, Nolan Bushnell, Activision, Iguana Entertainment, Acclaim, Sony PlayStation
  - Media Vision (PC audio, CD-ROM), SigmaTel (MP3 player SoC)
  - Taught game scripting (Assistant Professor @ ACC - 2009)
- Independent R&D contractor/consultant dba Syncopated Systems
  - Many other projects in games, transportation, machine control, etc.
  - Volunteer: IEEE, USAF-CAP, PaloAltoAirport.org (9/28), science-fair.org (3/9-10)
    - IEEE Consultants' Network of Silicon Valley director, 2023-2024 chair, 2022 vice chair
    - IEEE Silicon Valley Technology History Committee
  - Before COVID, presented every ~2 years - last @ SDC 2019

# Why Storage for Video Games?

- Games are fun and bring people together
- Games are big business
  - Industry trends up and down, overall upward
  - Many early companies, now consolidated to 3 that make/control consoles
  - Hungry for new technologies
- Big-budget games need big distribution media
  - Current media approaches practical limits
  - “We’re gonna need a bigger boat.”

# Name of the Game (Industry)

- Video games, TV games
  - Coin-Operated (in arcades, local shops)
  - TV games (built-in single game or few games)
  - Consoles with replaceable media
- Computer games, computer entertainment
  - e.g. Sony Computer Entertainment (SCE, PlayStation division 1993-2016)
- Interactive multimedia, interactive entertainment
  - e.g. Sony Interactive Entertainment (SIE, PlayStation division 2016-present)

# Video Games – Then and Now

- 1972: video games commercialized
  - Aug: Bar-top Atari Pong at Andy Capp’s Tavern (now Rooster T. Feathers)
    - 1971 Computer Space flopped
  - Sept: Magnavox Odyssey TV game
- 1976: Fairchild VES introduces replaceable software cartridges
  - License from Alpex, influenced Atari VCS (1977)
- 1983-1985: video game crash
  - Caused by oversupply of game cartridges, many low-quality
  - Drove industry to protectionism (e.g. Nintendo Seal of Quality, lockout mechanisms)

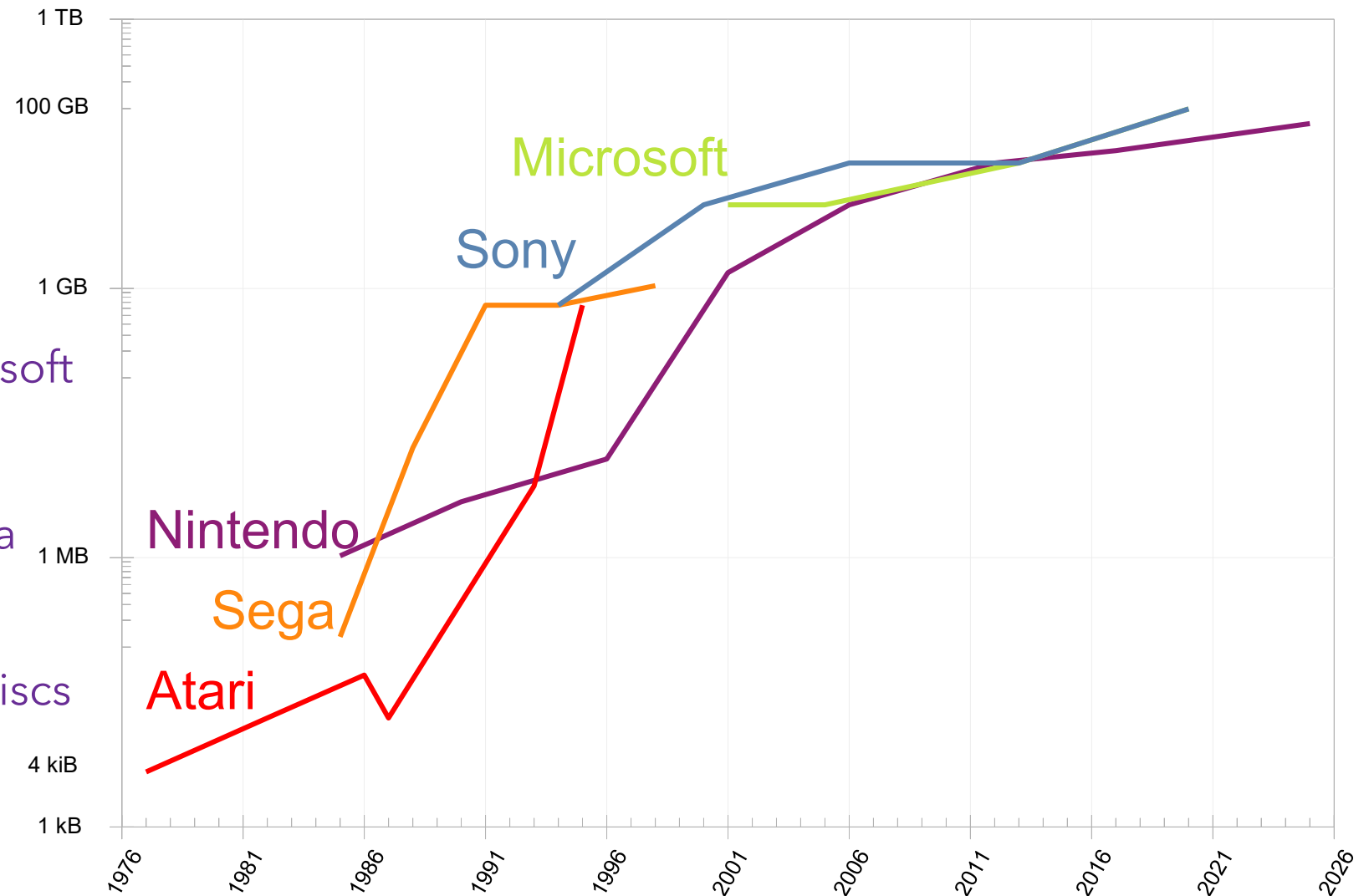
# Game Console Media Sizes and Types by Year (1)

## ➤ Major Players

- Many in early years
- Fairchild, Atari, Sega
- Nintendo, Sony, Microsoft

## ➤ Industry Events

- 1976 removable media
- 1983 crash, quality++
- 1991-'97 first optical discs
- Nov start of 49<sup>th</sup> year



# Microsoft

- Started in 1975 by with homage to DEC BASIC on Altair 8800
- World's largest software maker (by revenue, 2022)<sup>1</sup>
- 1990: Entered computer games w Microsoft Entertainment Packs
- 2001: Released Xbox game console
- 2023: Acquired Activision Blizzard (\$68.7bn)<sup>1</sup>
- 8.3% (\$23.45bn) of FY2025 revenue was from Xbox<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.tweaktown.com/news/106738/xbox-delivers-record-23-45-billion-annual-revenue-hardware-drops-25/index.html>

<sup>3</sup> <https://thisweekinvideogames.com/news/microsoft-fy2025-financial-report-xbox-revenue/>

# Sony

- Started in 1955 with portable transistor radio (TR-55)
- World's 5<sup>th</sup> largest media conglomerate
- Former Nintendo partner, entered games in 1994 with PlayStation
- 36% of FY2024 revenue was from PlayStation (\$31.7bn)<sup>4</sup>
  - 54% Game and content sales (\$17bn)
  - 24% Console sales (\$7.7bn)
  - 14% Gaming services (\$4.5bn)

<sup>4</sup> <https://app2top.com/news/sonys-annual-report-increase-in-gaming-division-revenue-and-decline-in-console-sales-280566.html>

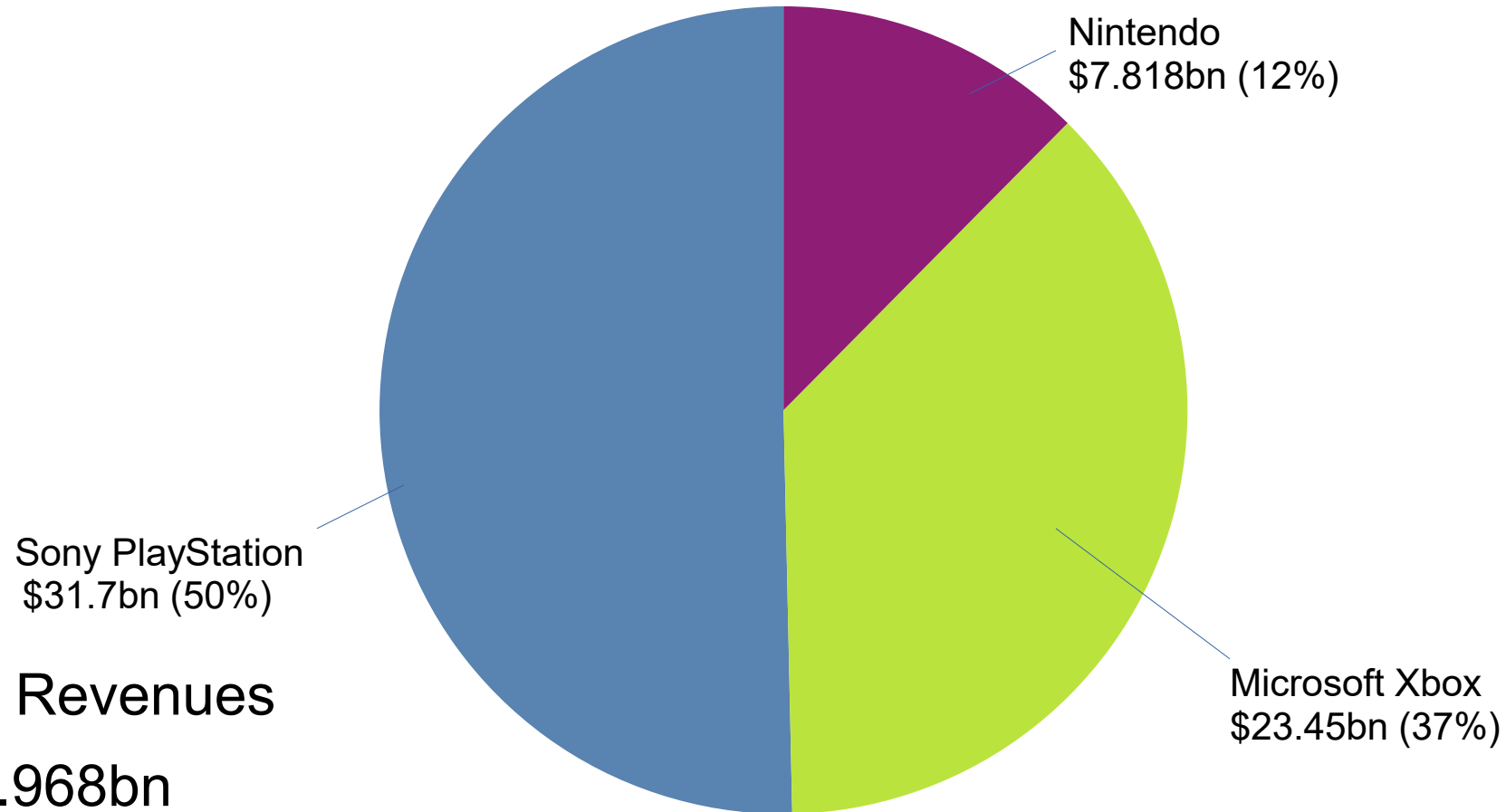
# Nintendo

- Started in 1889 making playing cards<sup>5</sup>
- It's a games company
- FY2025 revenue was \$7.818bn<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nintendo>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.nintendo.co.jp/ir/pdf/2025/annual2503e.pdf>

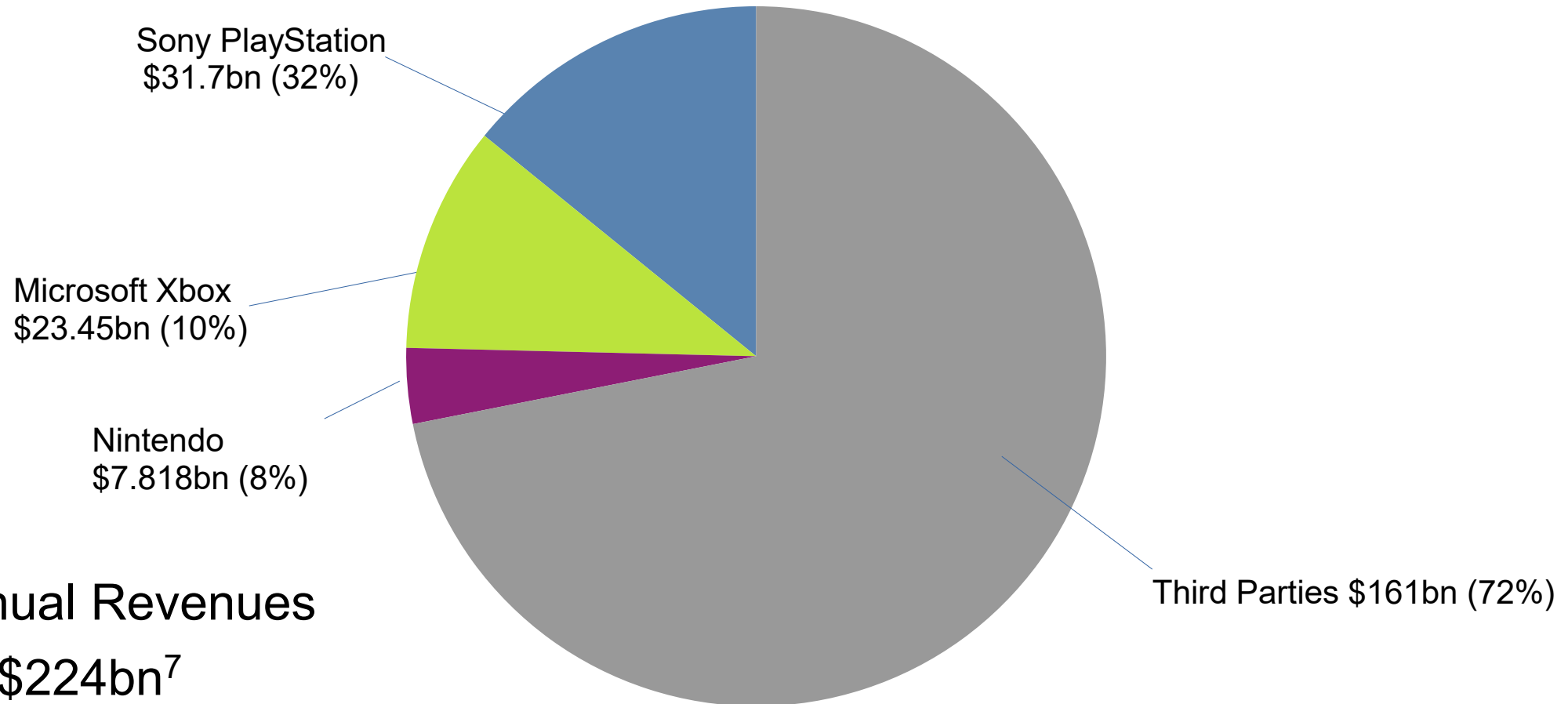
# Market Share Today - Console Makers



by Annual Revenues

Total: \$62.968bn

# Market Share Today - Global Total 2024



by Annual Revenues

Total: \$224bn<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/news-room/press-releases/2025/pwc-global-entertainment-media-outlook.html>

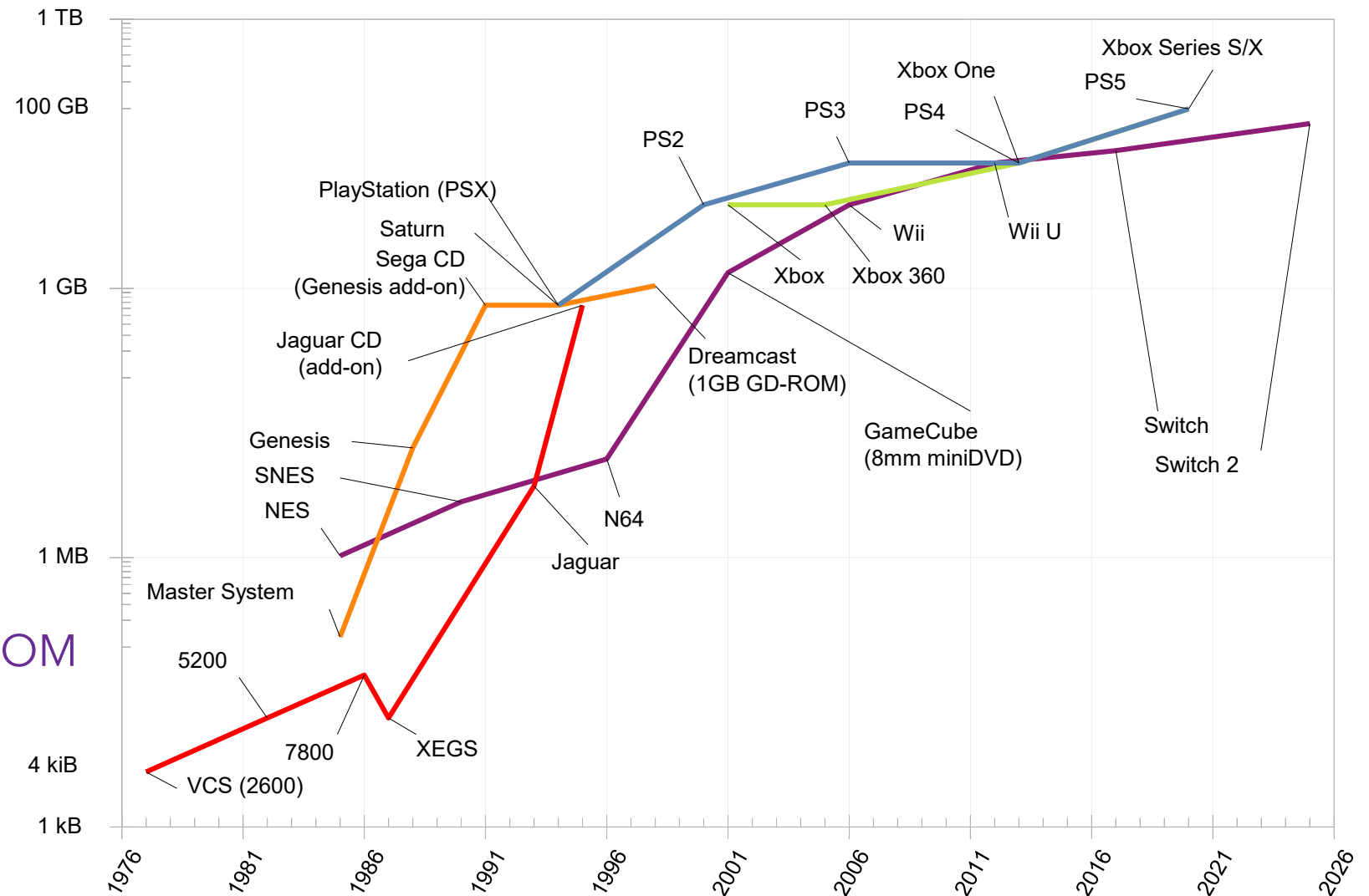
# Game Console Media Sizes and Types by Year (2)

## Generations

- ~5-6 years each

## Partnerships

- Nintendo-Sony: SNES (SNES CD-ROM?)
- Nintendo-SGI: N64 (stacked-die ROMs?)
- Sega-Panasonic: GD-ROM
- Sony-MIPS (SGI): PSX



# Game Console Media Sizes and Types by Year (3)

## ▶ Si Masked ROMs

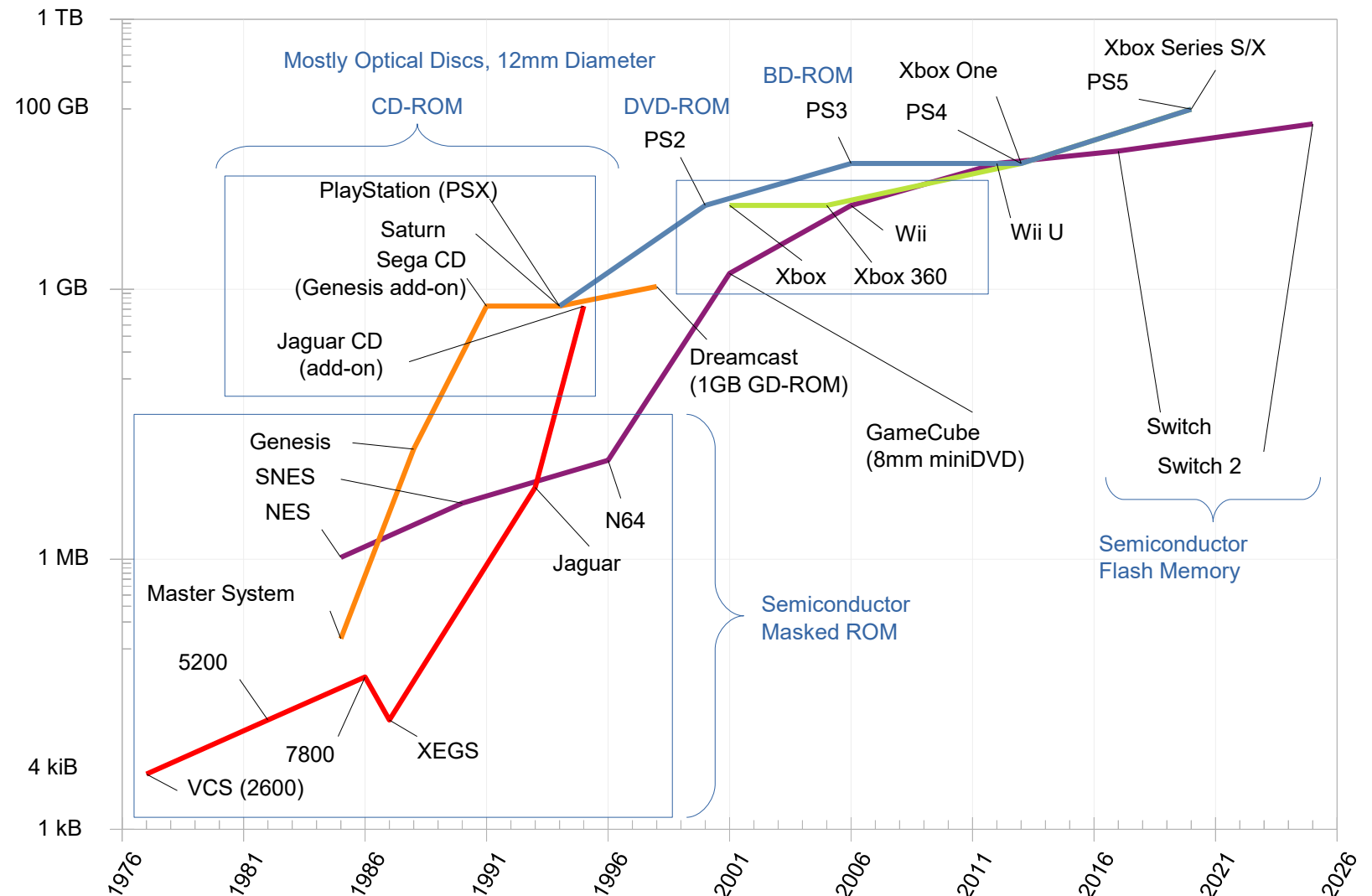
- 1976-2001

## ▶ Optical Discs

- 1991/1994-Present
- Mostly 12mm
- CD, DVD, Blu-ray

## ● Si Flash

- 2017-Present



# Observations

- ROM cartridges lasted 25 years
  - Half the history of replaceable game media
- 12 mm optical discs dominated the last 31 years
  - 1<sup>st</sup> gen disc (CD-ROM) lasted 5 years
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> gen disc (DVD-ROM) lasted 6 years
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> gen disc (Blu-ray) is 19 years old
    - Pushing limits of original 4-layer spec from 100 GB to 128 GB
    - Overdue for replacement
- Game media growth is leveling off due to tech limits

# Game Industry Stakeholders and Interests

- Console makers – ROI, balance consoles vs. games
  - Maybe like razors and razor blades
- Publishers, Developers – cost/ease of development, ROI
- Distributors, retailers – store/online capacity (esp. @ release-time)
- Consumers, players – fun, ease of use, DLC hidden cost, peers
- Post-consumer: collectors, archivists – permanence, resale value

# Physical Media vs. Downloads

- Downloadable content (DLC)
  - Short delivery time after purchase
  - Hidden costs borne by users (storage space on SSD, cable modem)
- Physical media - use cases
  - "Pack-in" game(s) - sold with console
  - Large (big budget) games
  - Reach users with no/limited internet connection or local storage

# Game Media - Ideal Attributes

- Low cost - of both media and authoring tools
- High capacity for data distribution
  - Storage vs processing trade-offs (e.g. algorithmic synthesization, stored renders)
- Fast access, transfer
- Some capacity to save user data
  - R/W to save games, treasures, license keys, etc.
  - Historically ~1% size of game payload
- Long data retention
  - Use/resale beyond current console's generation, archival (historians)

# Personal Data Points: Authoring Tools for SNES

- SNES 1990: \$60k
  - Nintendo

***BIG  
METAL  
BOX***

- SNES 1991: \$15k
  - Nintendo



- SNES 1993: ~\$500
  - Iguana Entertainment



# Personal Data Points: More Authoring Tools

## ➤ 1991 PC CD-ROM

- \$25k Median Data
- SCSI JBOD
- Used to master Microsoft Windows

***BIG  
METAL  
BOX***

## ➤ 1995 Nintendo 64

- \$100k-250k SGI Onyx
- 120VAC @ 20A



# Modern Nintendo Game Cards Come Close

➤ Versions for Switch (1-32 GB), Switch 2 (64 GB)

➤ Pros:

- Probably much faster than BD (assuming signaling similar to PCIe, maybe 8× to >200×)

➤ Cons:

- Cost higher than BD
- Capacity only half of BD
- Too small, tastes terrible



# What Would I Like to See?

- Store bulk of data in masked ROM
  - Pros: high density, low cost, low power, permanent by construction
  - Cons: long mfg lead time, can't correct mistakes
- Smaller area with smart flash (controller enabled)
  - Should be non-critical; game should play if flash fails/corrupts
  - Include "patch table" function for last-minute fixes
  - User data area (save games, treasures, license keys, etc.)
- Physically too big to swallow
  - Suitable for all ages, safe around younger siblings/housemates

# Who Might Make It?

## ➤ Masked ROM

- Process nodes may be mature, not cutting edge
- Interconnect: die stacking likely inferior to planar (like chiplets)

## ➤ Flash

- In multi-chip module, easier to use different process than masked ROM

## ➤ System interface

- Similar to Nintendo Switch 2 and/or PCIe

## ➤ Someone in SNIA, SDC, this room?

# Questions?



# Thank you for attending!

Please rate this session.

Access presentations at <http://sniadeveloper.org/conference>