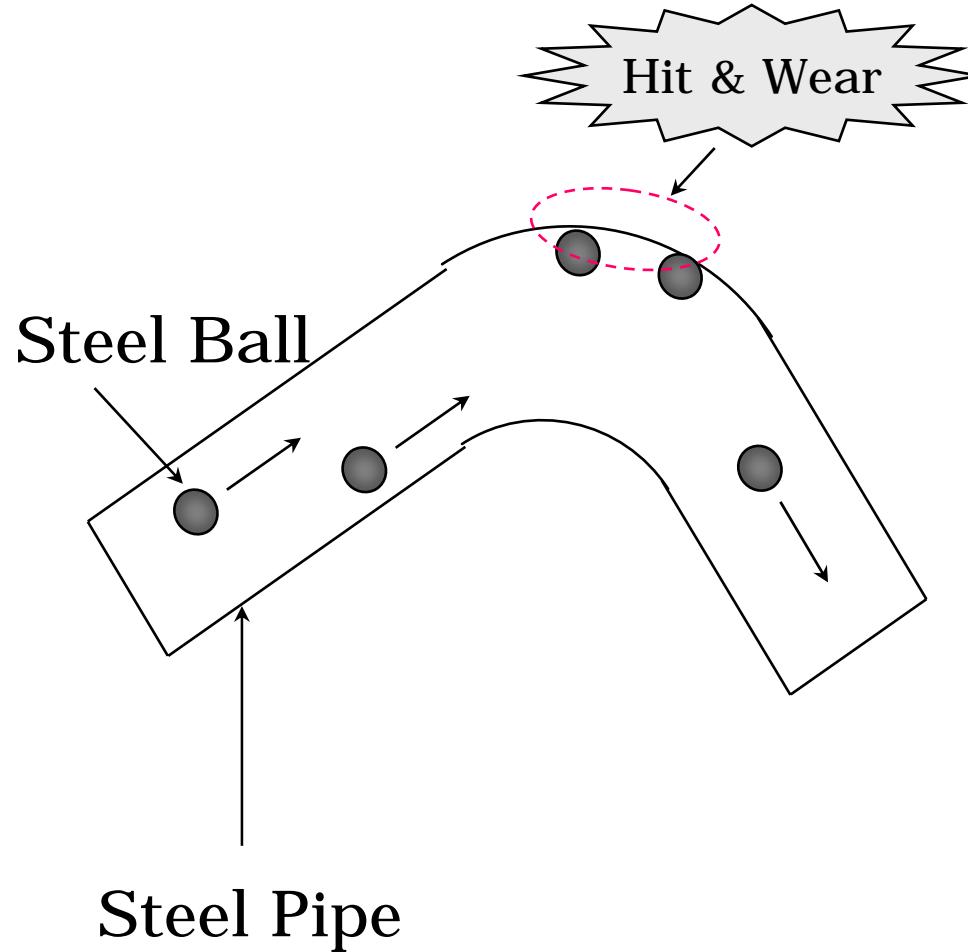


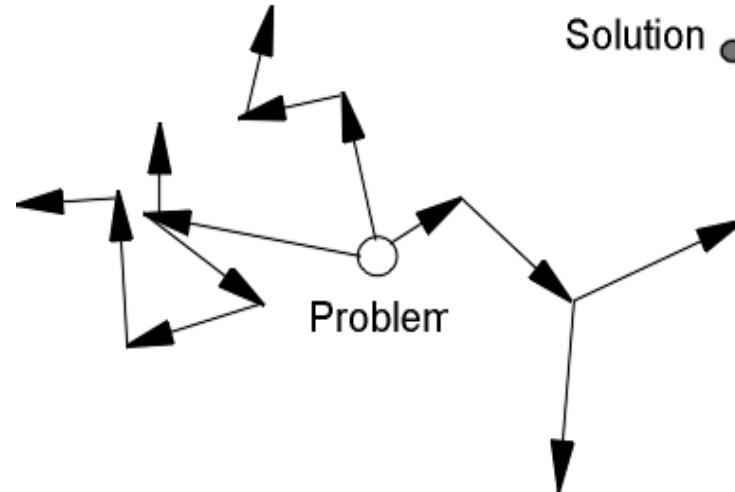
TRIZ

How do you solve a problem?



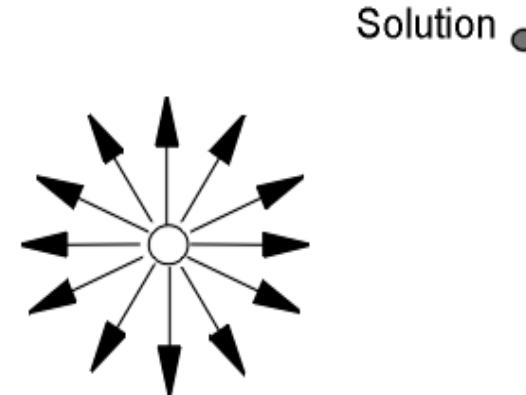
How do you solve a problem?

Trial and error ways
for inventive problem
solving.



The well-known techniques
for psychological activation.

For instance,
brainstorming,
morphological analysis,
synectics...

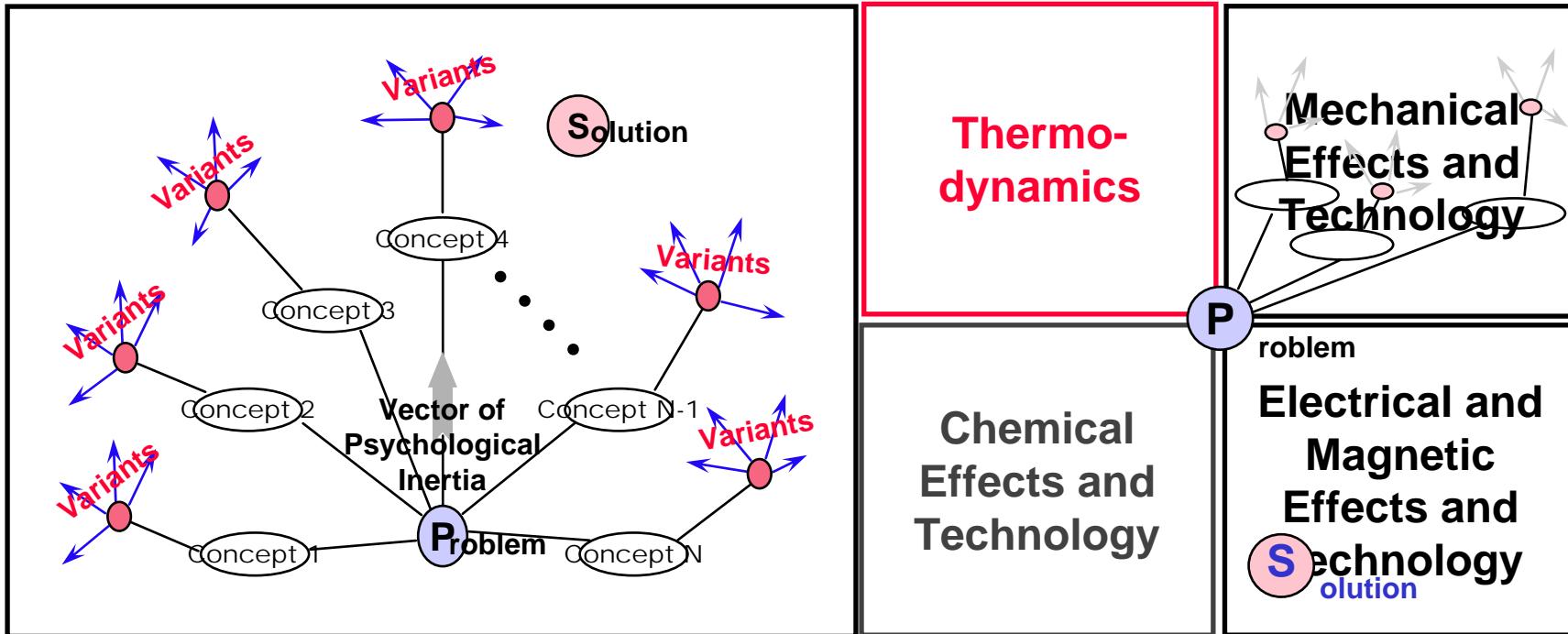


Problem Solving Methodologies

<i>Method</i>	<i>Premise</i>	<i>How?</i>
Trigger		
Checklist		
Focal Object		
Morphological Analysis		/
Brain Storming	가	가
Synectics	brainstorming 가	Brainstorming facilitator Analogy*



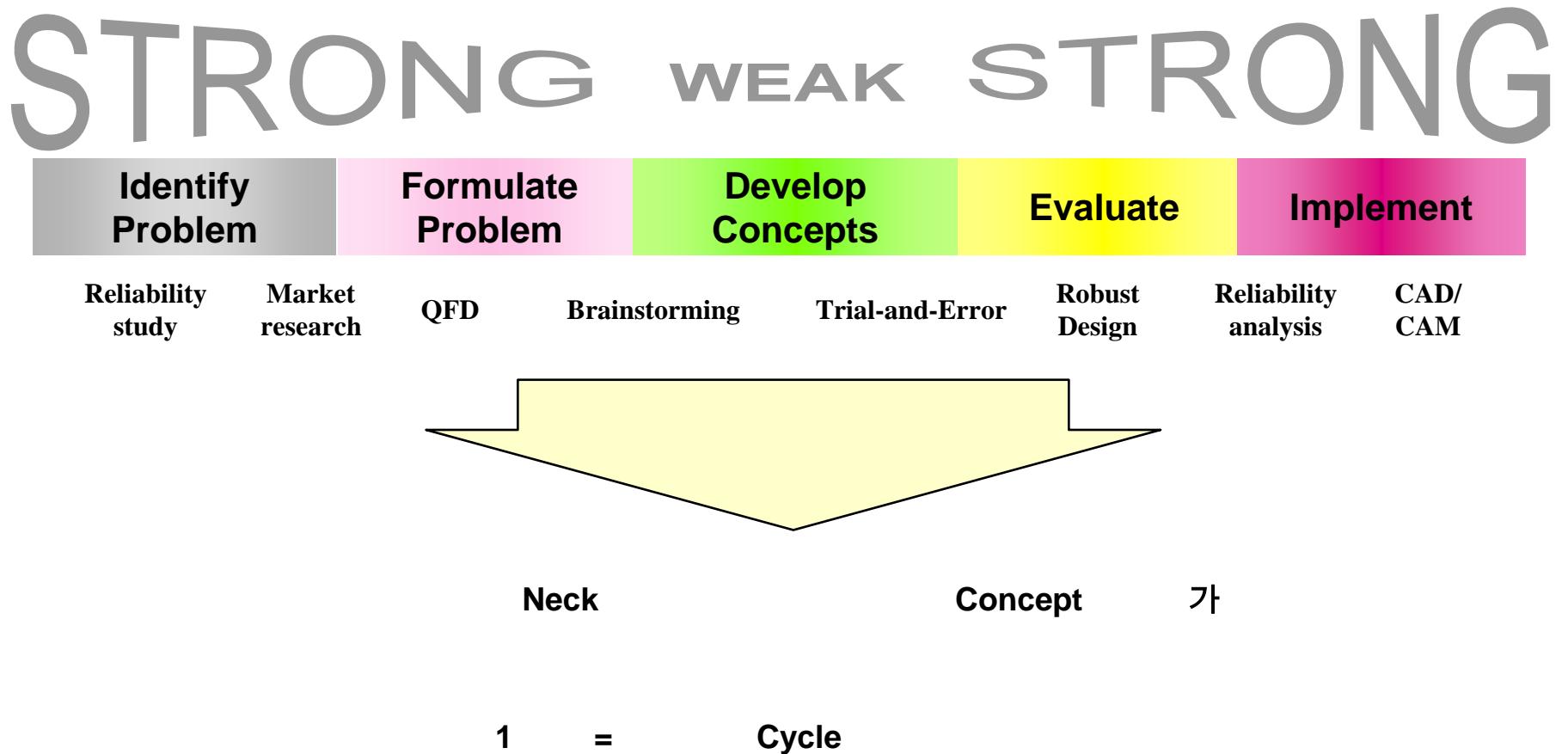
Usual Ways to Solve Problem



Trial & Error Methods

-
- *Psychological Inertia*
-
- Psychological Skill

Performance using Usual Methodologies



Engineering Neck

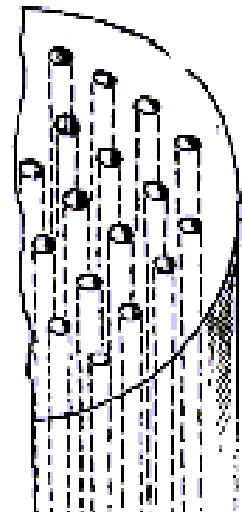
- ## ■ *(Psychological Inertia)*

- 1



- ## ■ *(Shortage of Knowledge)*

- 가
 - Random Idea Idea



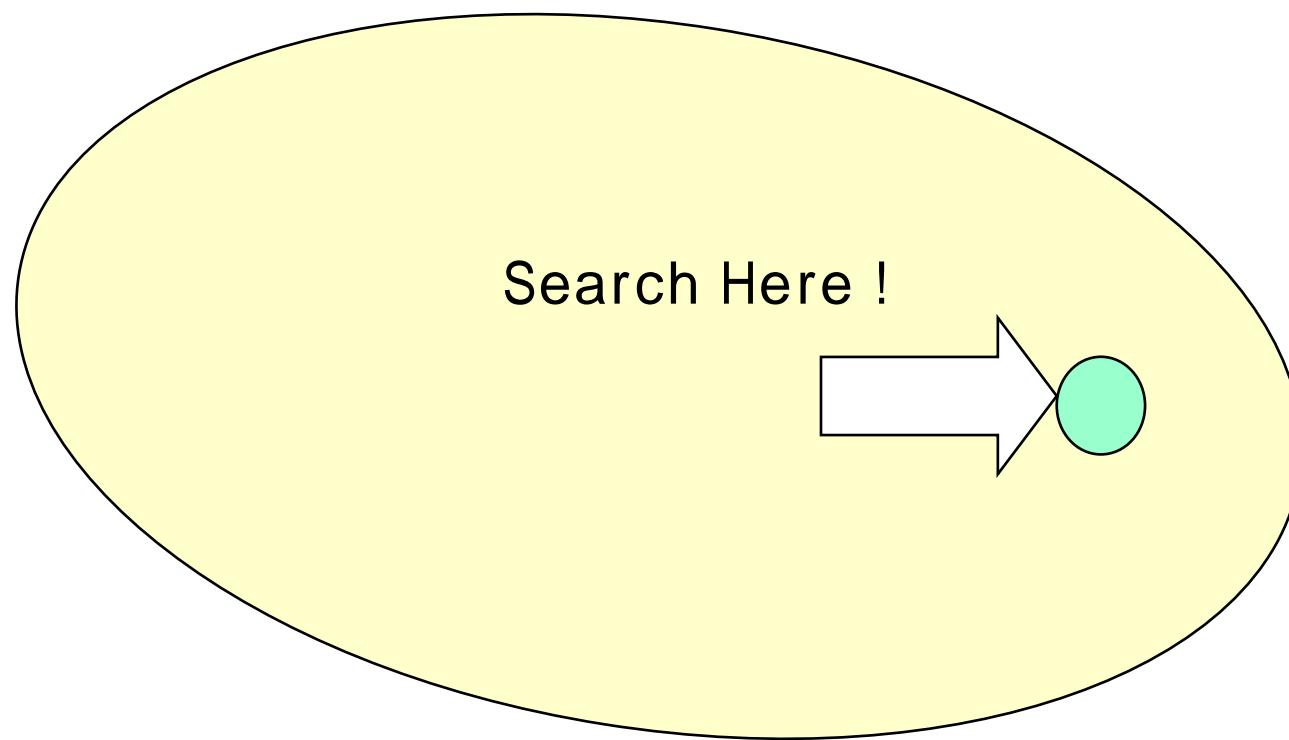
- ### ■ *(Wrong Objectives / Directions)*

- 10

- ### ■ *(Avoiding Contradictions)*

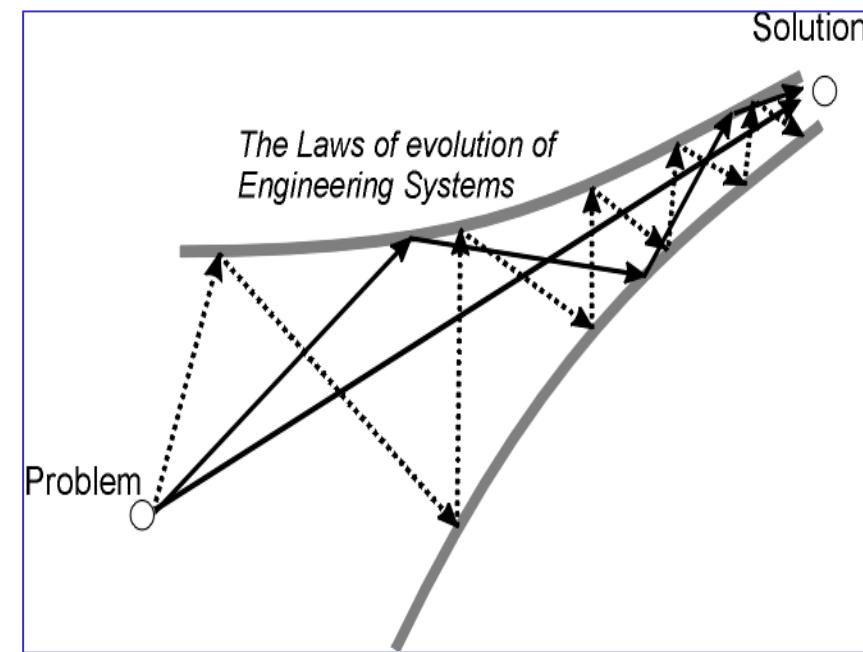
- Contradiction() Trade-off, Compromise
 - Neck Neck
 -

Main Problem in Problem Solving Process



Altshuller's Approaches

-
-
-
-
-
-
- ,
-



TRIZ Methodology

■ TRIZ

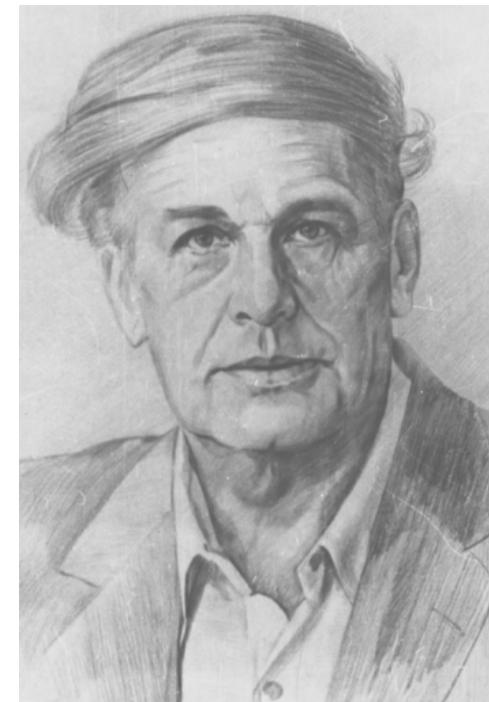
-
-
-
- Inter-Disciplines**

■

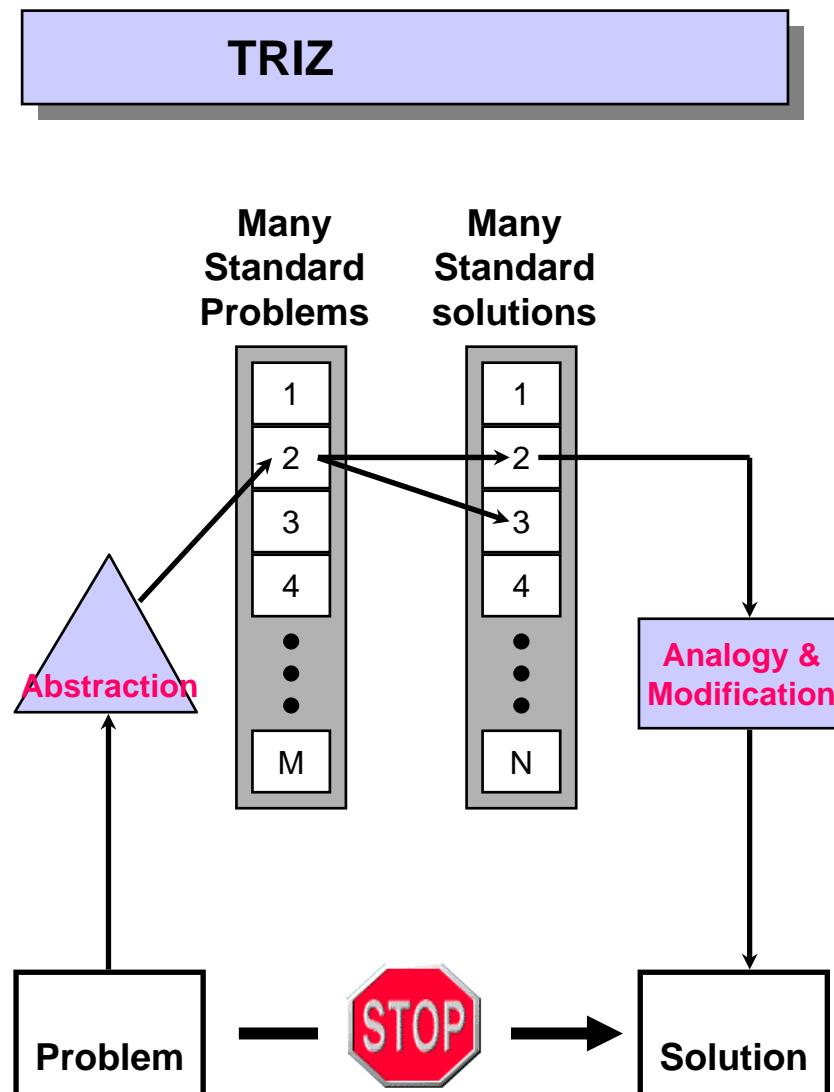
- : 1946
- TRIZ : Genrich H. Altshuller

■

- / 가 가?
-
-



TRIZ Overview



- **Overview &**

,

300

Concept

- **Effectiveness**

/

/

- **Applications**

, Neck

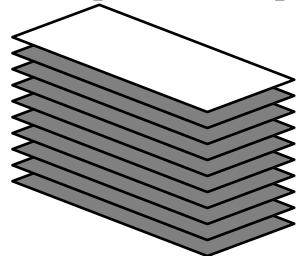
, Engineering

,

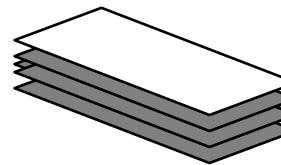
TRIZ Methodology

■ Altshuller

World Wide Patents
[200,000]



Inventive Patents
[40,000]



Key Findings

- *Definition of Inventive Problems*
- *Levels of Solution*
- *Patterns of Evolution*
- *Regularities of Problem & Solution*
- *Innovation comes from Other Domain*

Effects

:

Knowledge Source

/

: / /

Effects

:

TRIZ

TRIZ Engineering Problem Solving Methodology rooted in TECHNOLOGY not PSYCHOLOGY

TRIZ Key Findings (1/2)

1. Inventive Problem/Solution

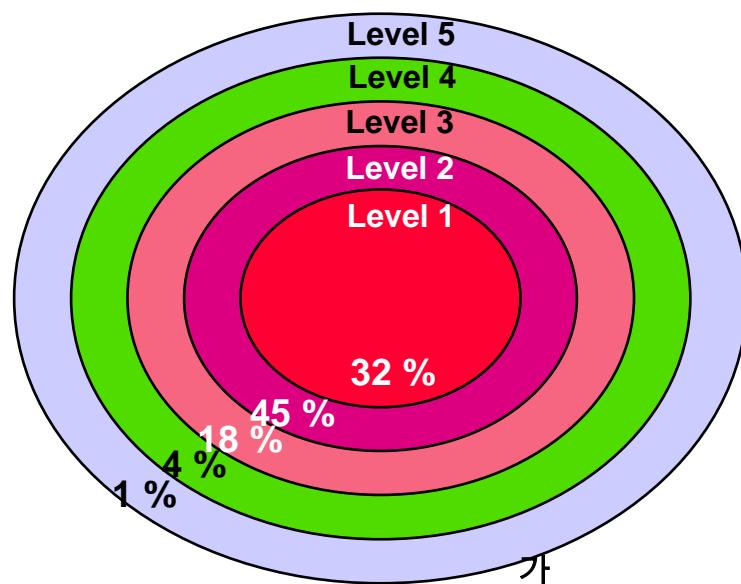
Inventive Problem : 가

가

Inventive Solution : Inventive Problem

Solution

2. Level of Solution



LEVEL 1 :

가

LEVEL 2 :

Compromise
가

LEVEL 3 :

/ Essential improvement
가

LEVEL 4 :

New Generation
가

LEVEL 5 :

가

TRIZ Key Findings (2/2)

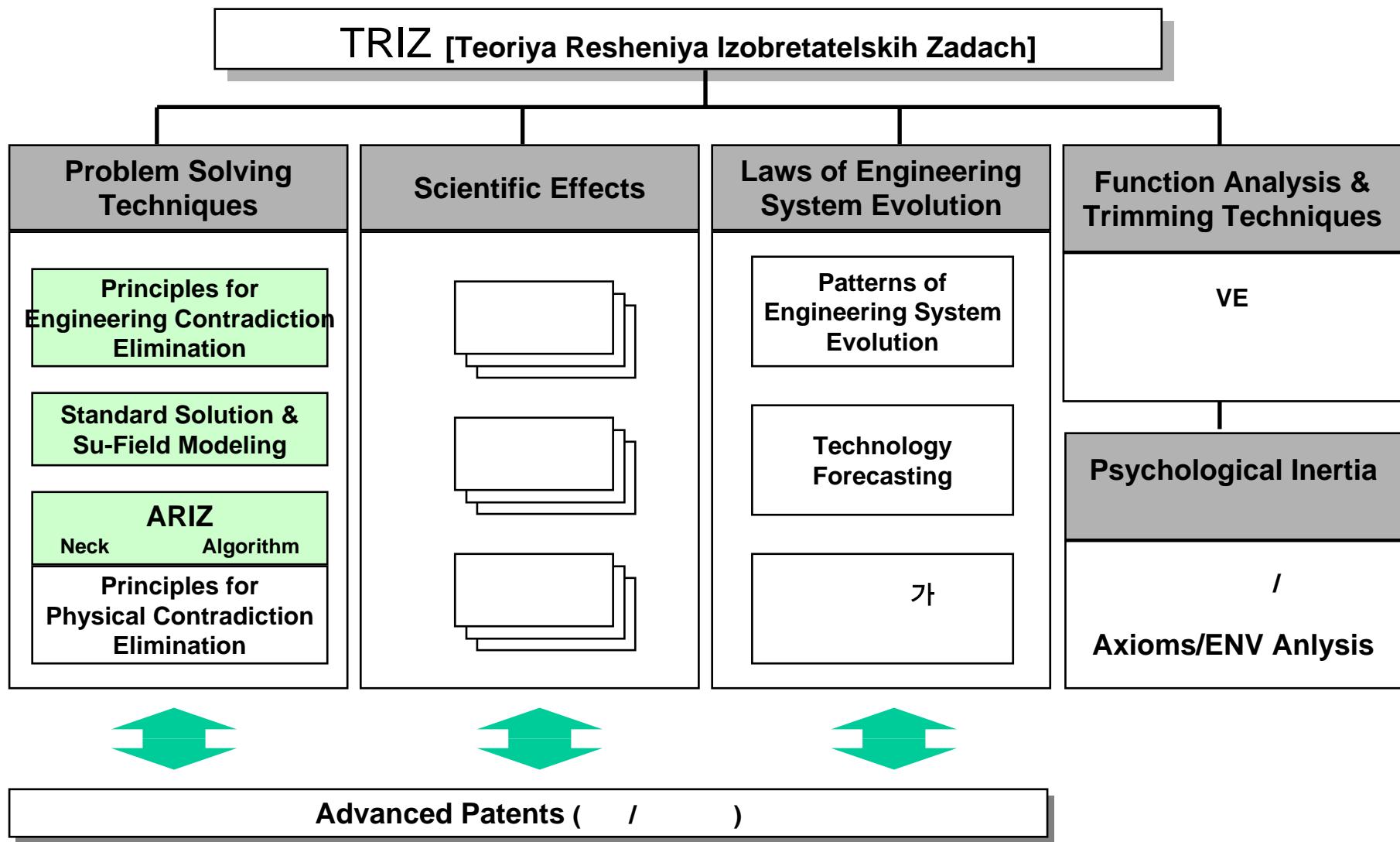
3. Pattern of System Evolution



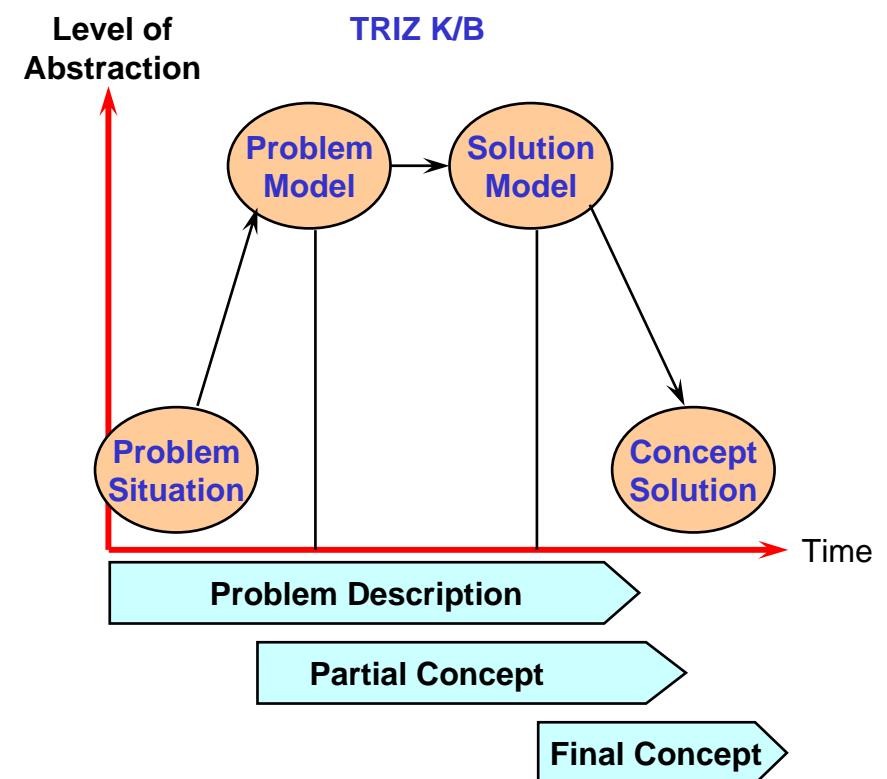
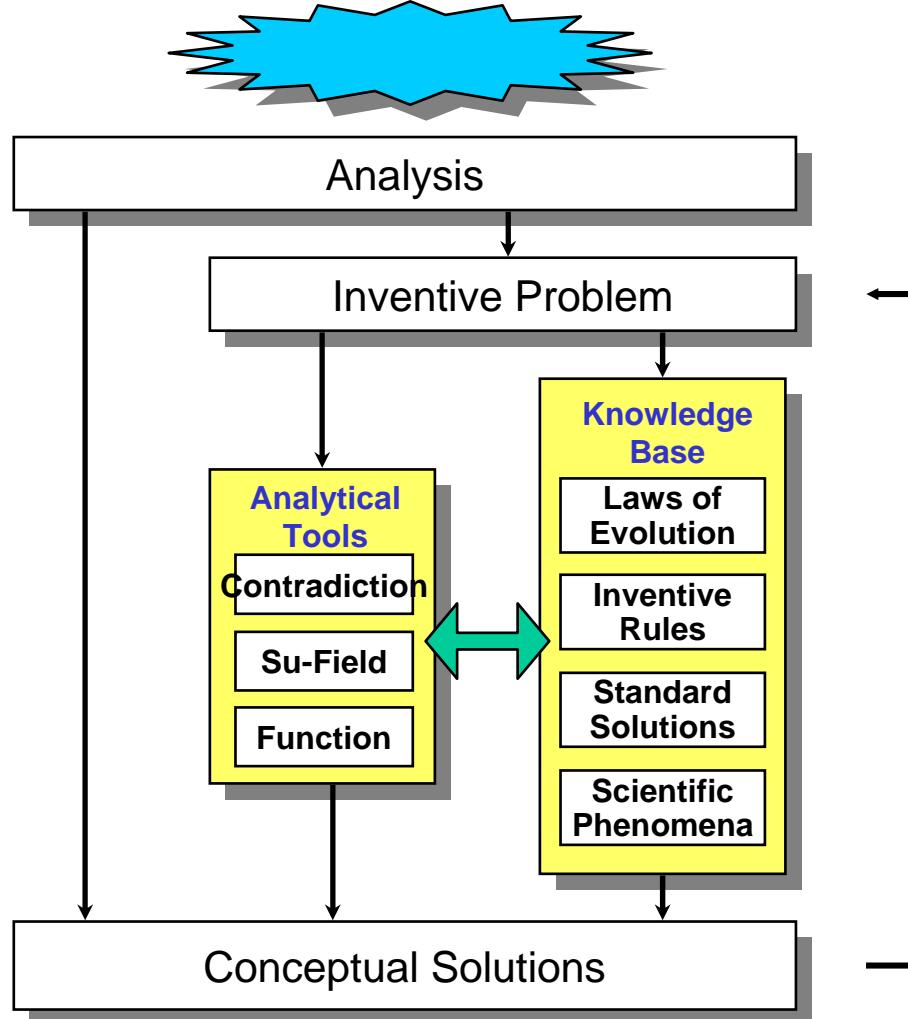
4. Regularity of Invention



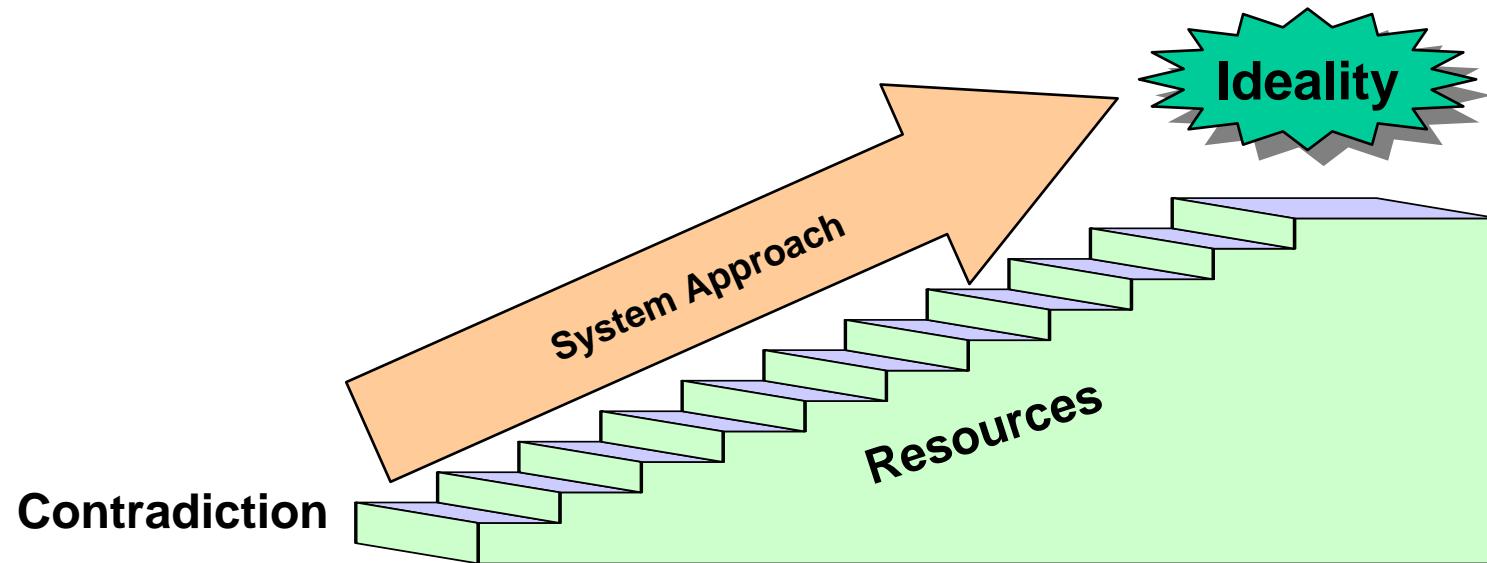
Structure of TRIZ Tools



TRIZ Process



Basic Elements in TRIZ



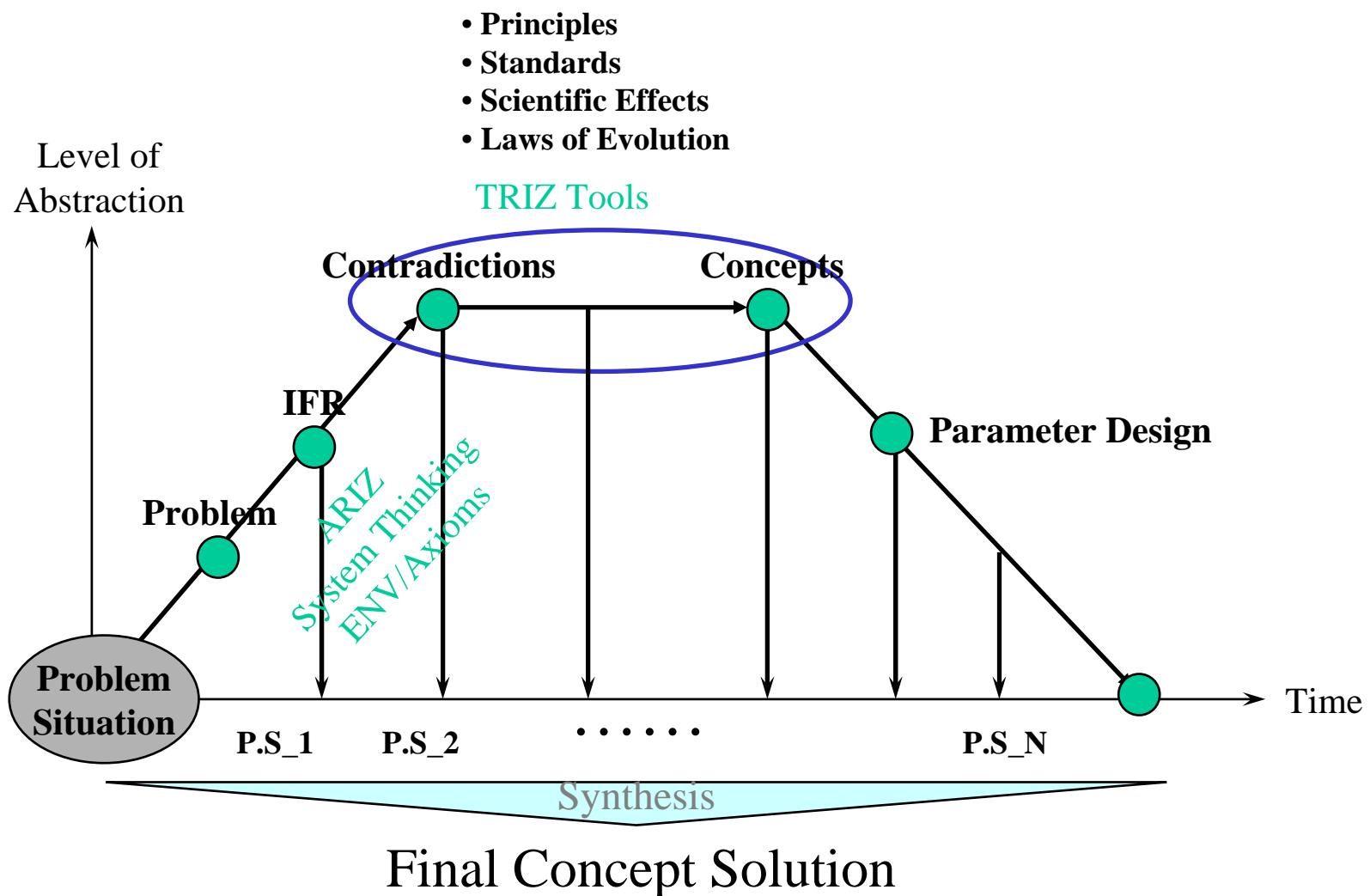
■ Ideality : (가)

■ Contradiction : ()

■ Resource : (, , , , / 가)

■ System Approach :

Problem Deployment Scheme using TRIZ



Basic Concept of Contradictions

Administrative Contradiction

Technical Contradiction

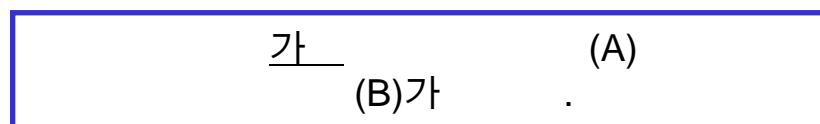
Physical Contradiction

Parameter

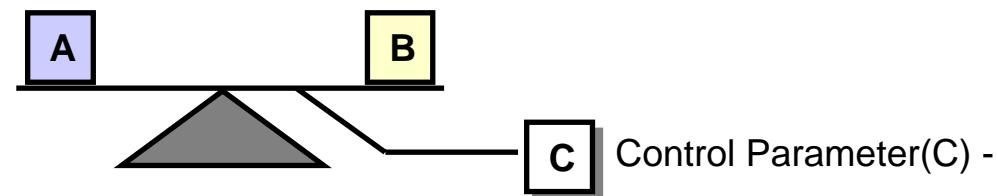
2 Parameter

Parameter

Technical Contradiction



Physical Contradiction



Elimination of Physical Contradiction

System

Parameter C

,

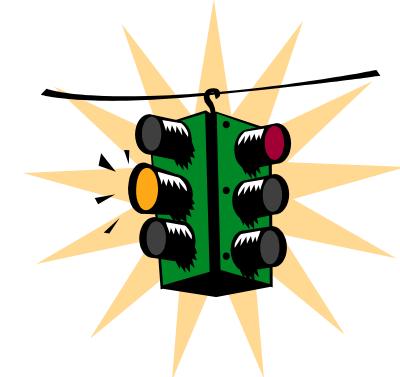
C

()

TRIZ

Physical Contradiction

Separation Principles



Separation in Time

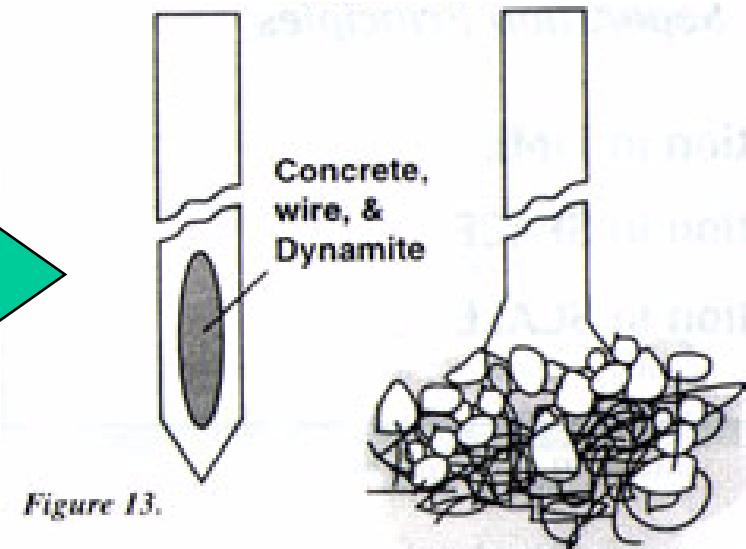
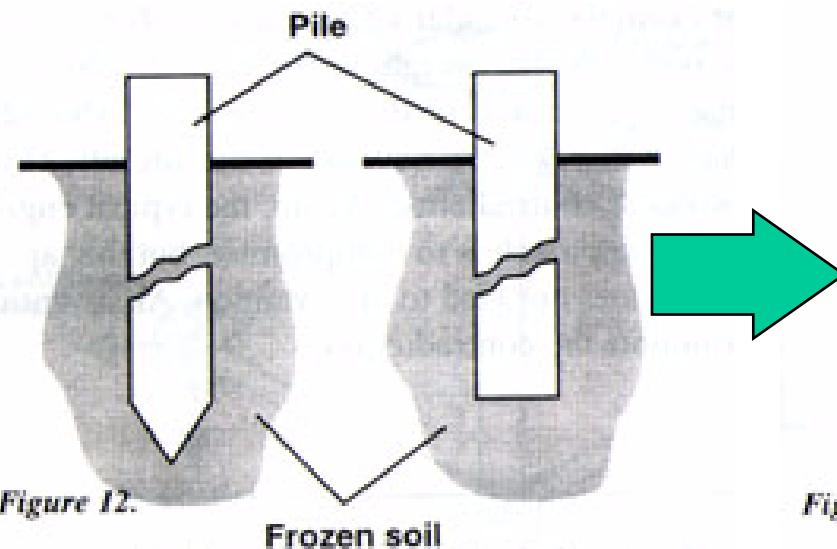
Separation in Space

Separation in Scale (or Between parts & the whole)

Separation upon Condition

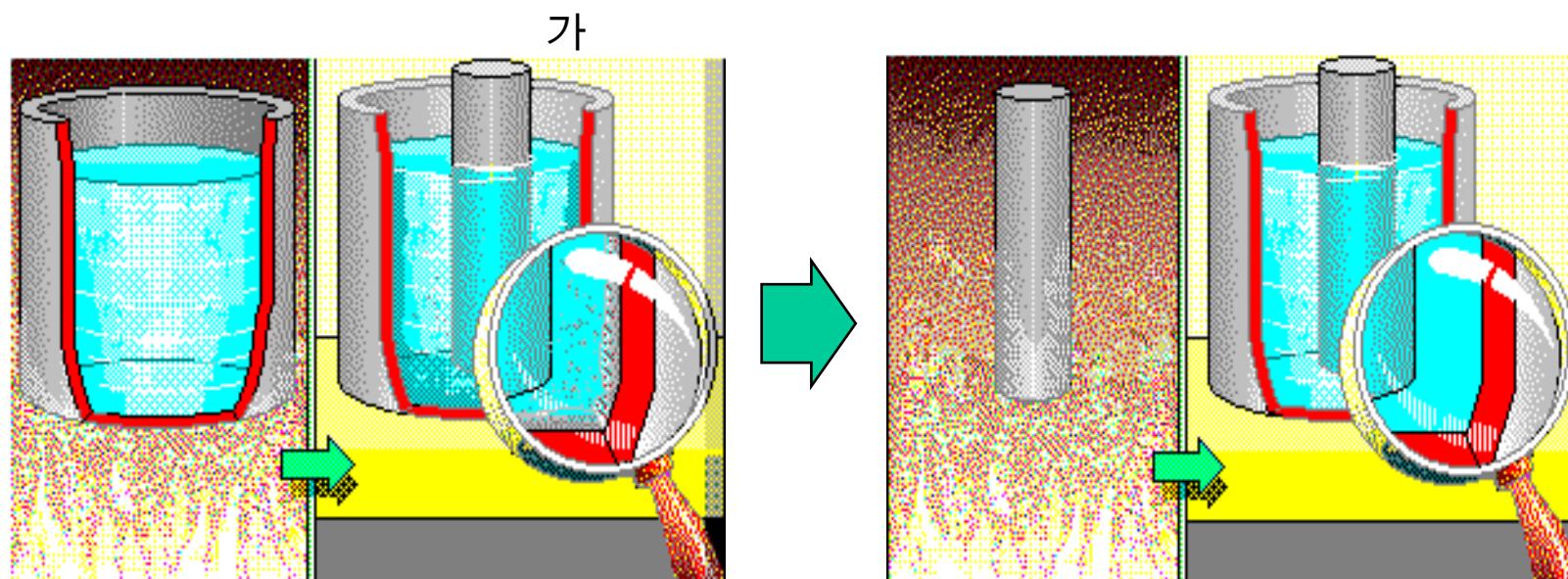
1) Separation in Time

(), ()
‘ ’ () 가? () 가? (separation) 가? 가?
가 가



2) Separation in Space

(가)
가 가?)

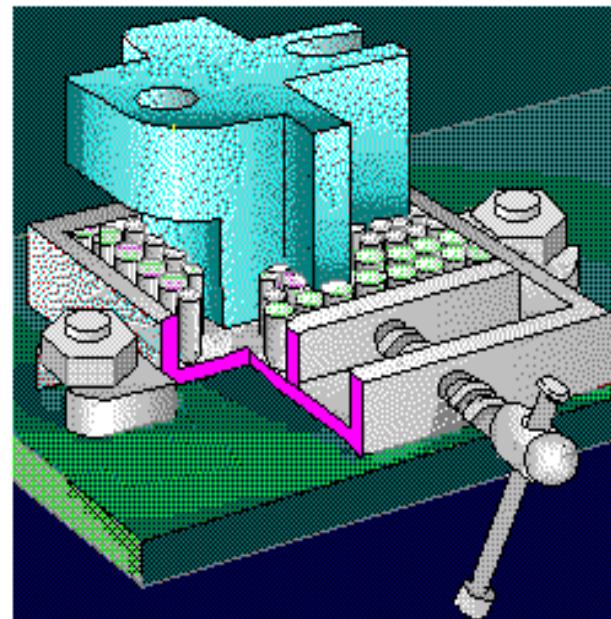


Ideation Int'l ©

3) Separation in Scale

System Level
가 ()

(), Component Level



Ideation Int'l ©

Principles for Contradiction Elimination

1a :

1b :

Anti-System

1c :

2 :

1 :

2 :

가

3 :

4 :

- :
- , - -

Elimination of Technical Contradiction

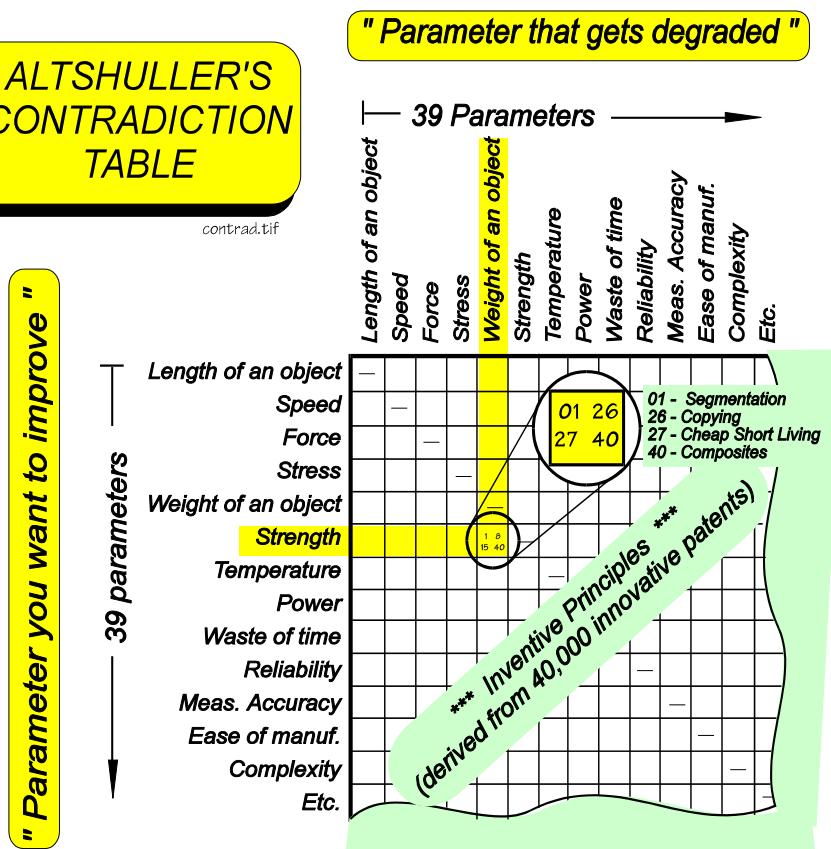
System

Parameter A

, Parameter B ↗

*Contradiction Matrix Table
Engineering Parameters (39)
Inventive Principles (40)*

ALTSCHULLER'S
CONTRADICTION
TABLE



39 Engineering Parameters

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <i>1. Weight of moving object ()</i> | <i>21. Power (,)</i> |
| <i>2. Weight of binding object ()</i> | <i>22. Waste of energy ()</i> |
| <i>3. Length of moving object ()</i> | <i>23. Waste of substance ()</i> |
| <i>4. Length of binding object ()</i> | <i>24. Loss of information ()</i> |
| <i>5. Area of moving object ()</i> | <i>25. Waste of time ()</i> |
| <i>6. Area of binding object ()</i> | <i>26. Amount of substance ()</i> |
| <i>7. Volume of moving object ()</i> | <i>27. Reliability ()</i> |
| <i>8. Volume of binding object ()</i> | <i>28. Accuracy of measurement ()</i> |
| <i>9. Speed (,)</i> | <i>29. Accuracy of manufacturing ()</i> |
| <i>10. Force ()</i> | <i>30. Harmful factors acting on object (↗)</i> |
| <i>11. Tension, Pressure, Stress (, ,)</i> | <i>31. Harmful side effects ()</i> |
| <i>12. Shape ()</i> | <i>32. Manufacturability ()</i> |
| <i>13. Stability of object (,)</i> | <i>33. Convenience of use (/)</i> |
| <i>14. Strength ()</i> | <i>34. Repairability (/)</i> |
| <i>15. Durability of moving object ()</i> | <i>35. Adaptability ()</i> |
| <i>16. Durability of binding object ()</i> | <i>36. Complexity of device ()</i> |
| <i>17. Temperature ()</i> | <i>37. Complexity of control (/)</i> |
| <i>18. Brightness ()</i> | <i>38. Level of automation ()</i> |
| <i>19. Energy spent by moving object ()</i> | <i>39. Productivity ()</i> |
| <i>20. Energy spent by binding object ()</i> | |

40 Inventive Principles

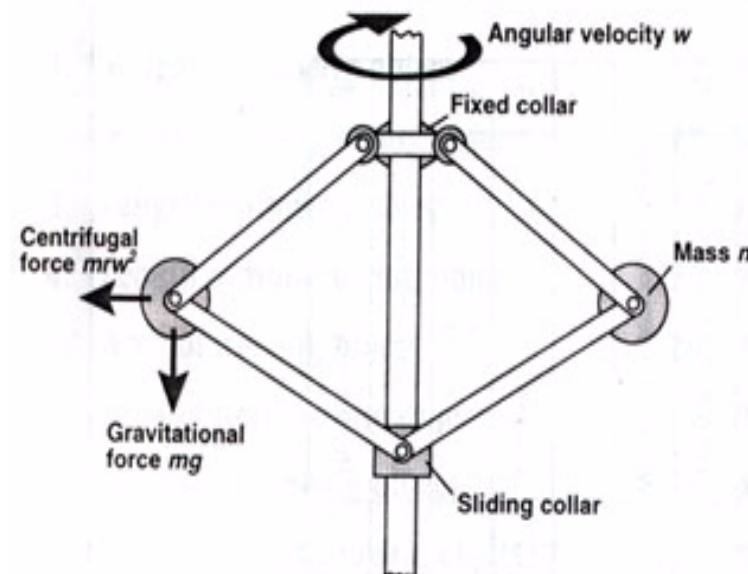
- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Division() | 21) Rushing Through() |
| 2) Extraction(/) | 22) Turn a Minus into a Plus() |
| 3) Local Quality() | 23) Feedback() |
| 4) Asymmetry() | 24) Inserting() |
| 5) Combinig() | 25) Self Service() |
| 6) Universality() | 26) Copying() |
| 7) Nesting(/) | 27) Cheap Short Life() |
| 8) Counterweight() | 28) Redesigning() |
| 9) Preliminary Counteraction() | 29) Fluid System() |
| 10) Preliminary Action() | 30) Flexible Membranes and Thin Films() |
| 11) Compensation() | 31) Porous Materials() |
| 12) Equipotentiality() | 32) Changing color() |
| 13) Reverse() | 33) Homogeneity() |
| 14) Sphericity(/) | 34) Rejection and Regeneration() |
| 15) Degree of Dynamism() | 35) Changing Properties() |
| 16) Excess or Shortage() | 36) Use of Phase Change() |
| 17) Change Dimension() | 37) Thermal Expansion() |
| 18) Oscillation() | 38) Oxidant() |
| 19) Periodic Actions() | 39) Inert Environment() |
| 20) Steady Useful Action() | 40) Composite Materials() |

Ex : Helicopter

Centrifugal Governor



Centrifugal Governor



Ideation Int'1 ©

Solution Procedures

- 1) .
- 2) .
- 3) **39가 Parameter** .
- 4) **Parameter** .
- 5) .
- 6) **39가 Parameter** .
- 7) **(Contradiction Table)** **Principle**
.
- 8) **Principle** **Idea** .

Contradiction Matrix

Contradiction Matrix Table
Parameter
Parameter

TRIZ
40 Inventive Principles
Idea

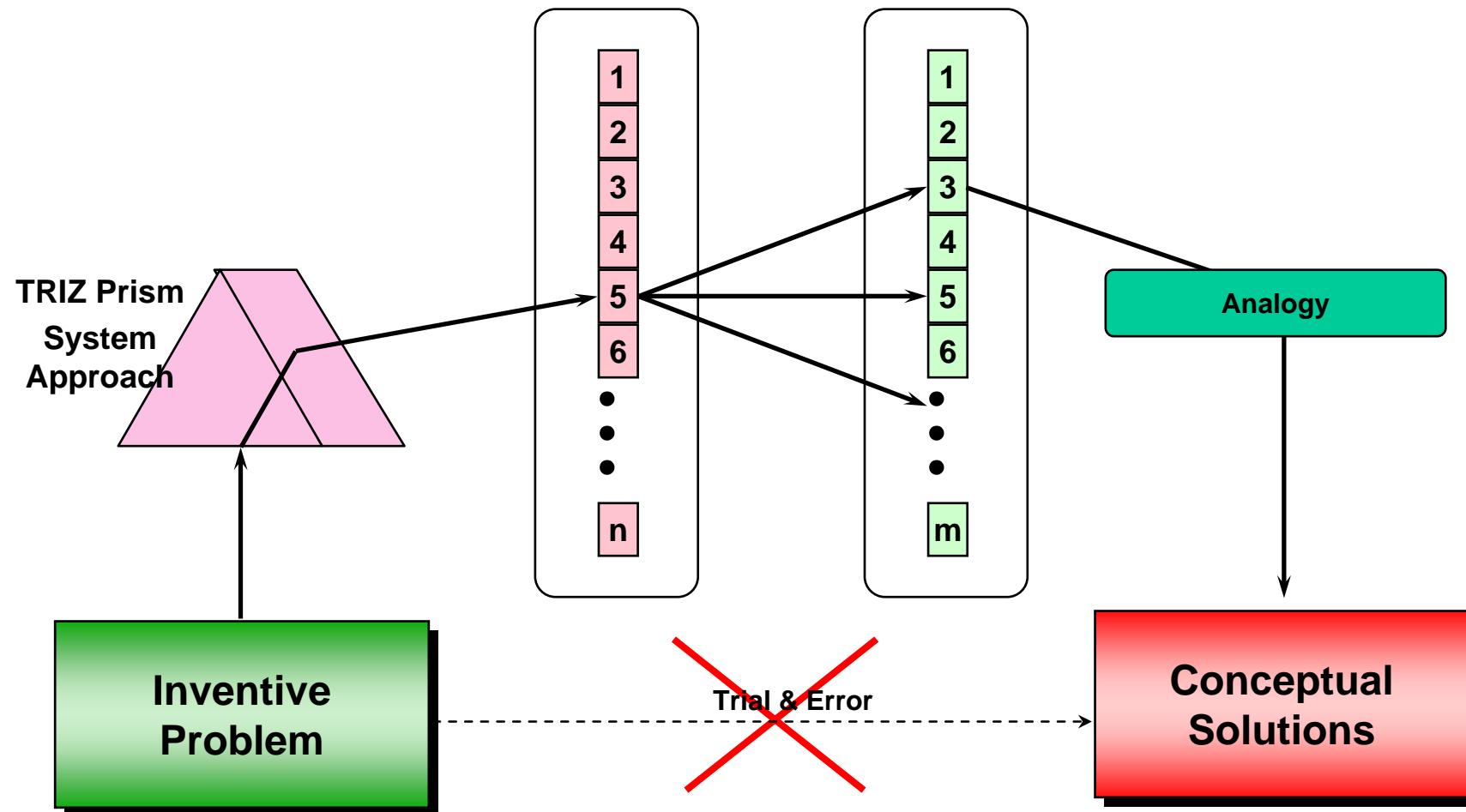
Technical Contradiction Matrix Solution Procedure

Undesired Result (Degraded Feature)	1	2	••	10	••	38	39
	Weight of moving object	Weight of nonmoving object	••	Force	••	Level of automation	Productivity
1 Weight of moving object				8,10, 18,37			
2 Weight of nonmoving object							
⋮ ⋮							
38 Level of automation							
39 Productivity							

Proposed Solution Pathways:

- 8 Counterweight
- 10 Prior action
- 18 Mechanical vibration
- 37 Thermal expansion

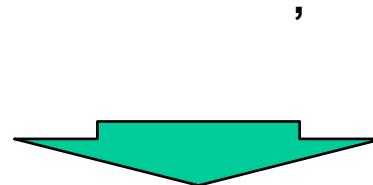
How does the TRIZ work ?



Advantages using TRIZ



Feasible Concept Solutions



**TRIZ is not easy way to solution!
But this is efficient way to powerful Solution!**

TRIZ is a very complex science!

It is required to spend a lot of time for practice

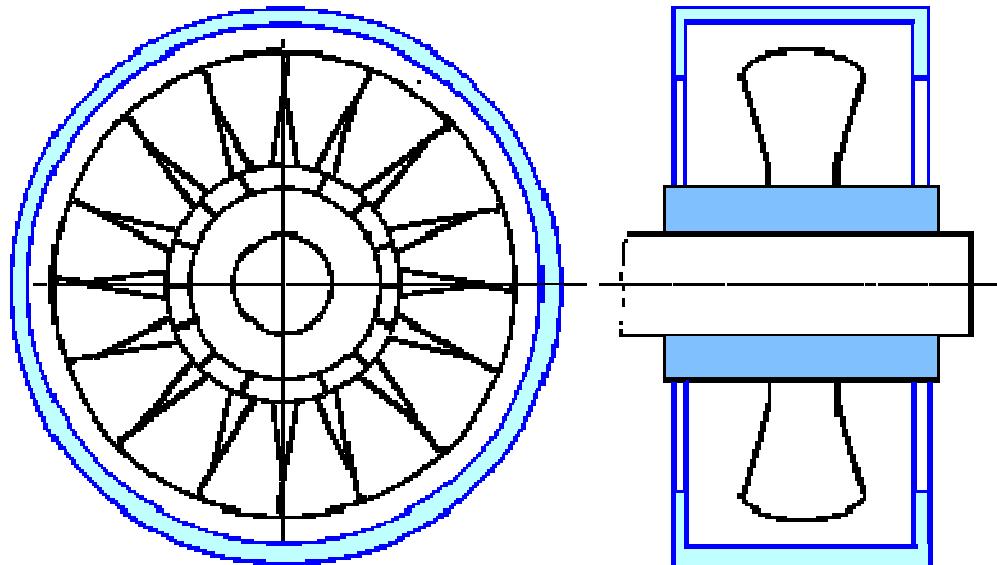
: 1 :

()

:

.

가



가

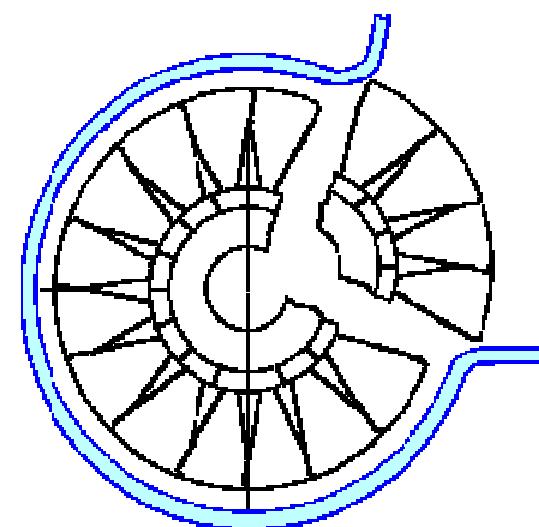
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2 : (Cause-Effects)

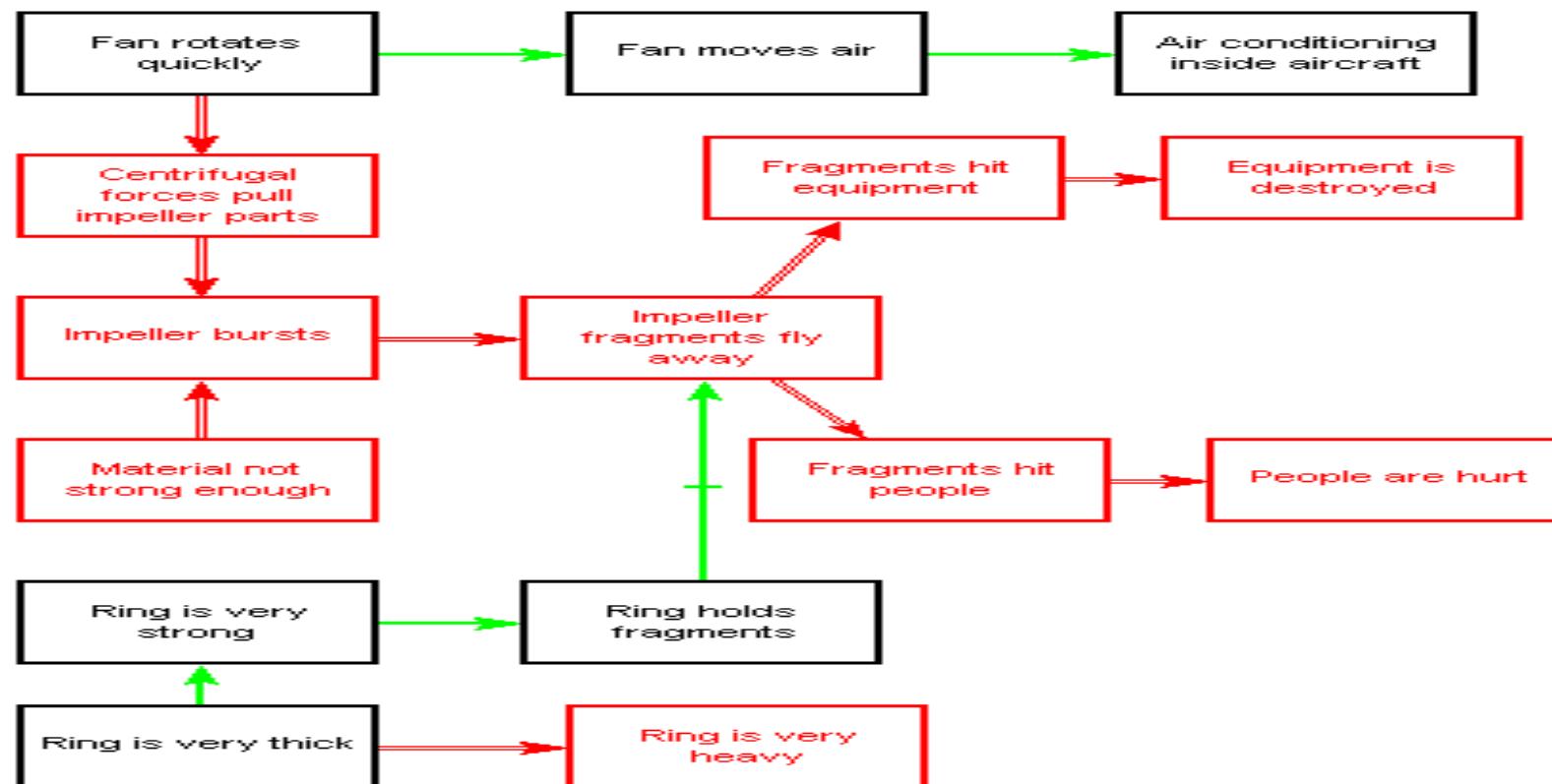
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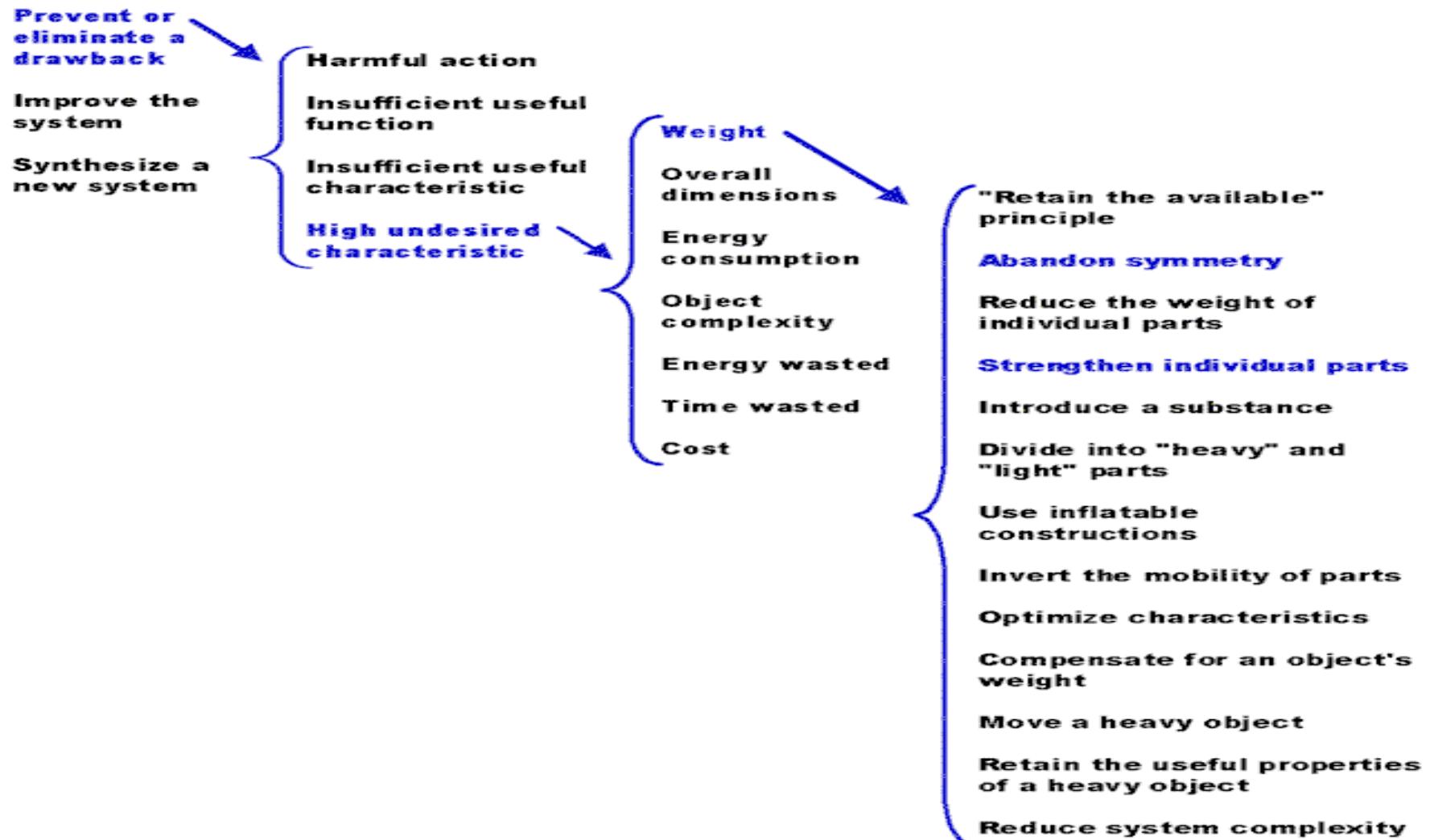
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2가

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Operator: "Abandon Symmetry"

Recommendation:

If an object is symmetrical, consider reducing its weight by abandoning the symmetry.

Consider, for example, excluding a part of the object that does not bear the main load.

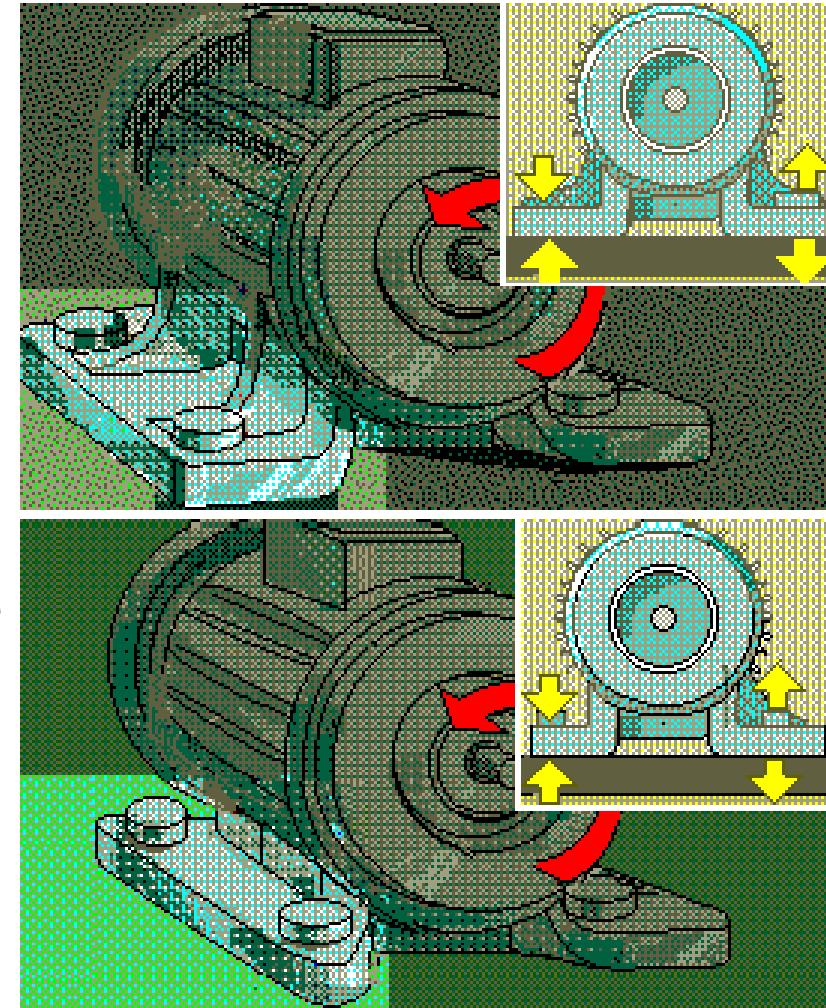
Illustration:

Designing asymmetrical mounts For aesthetic reasons, motor and generator mounts are often designed with symmetrical shapes. But because the machines rotate, the load on the mounts is actually asymmetrical.

To reduce the weight and conserve material, mounts for non-reversible units should be designed to support only the loads they must actually bear.

Ideas Generated:

- Vary the thickness of the ring, reducing the thickness where permissible.



Operator: "Strengthen Individual Parts"

Recommendation:

Consider strengthening those parts that bear the main load, and also reducing the weight of the parts that do not bear the main load.

Illustration:

Pump housing made of standard pipe

The housing of a high pressure pump, made from a steel casting, was complicated in shape. Since cavities and uneven surfaces were frequently found in the casting (necessitating repairs made by welding), a very thick, heavy casting was used.

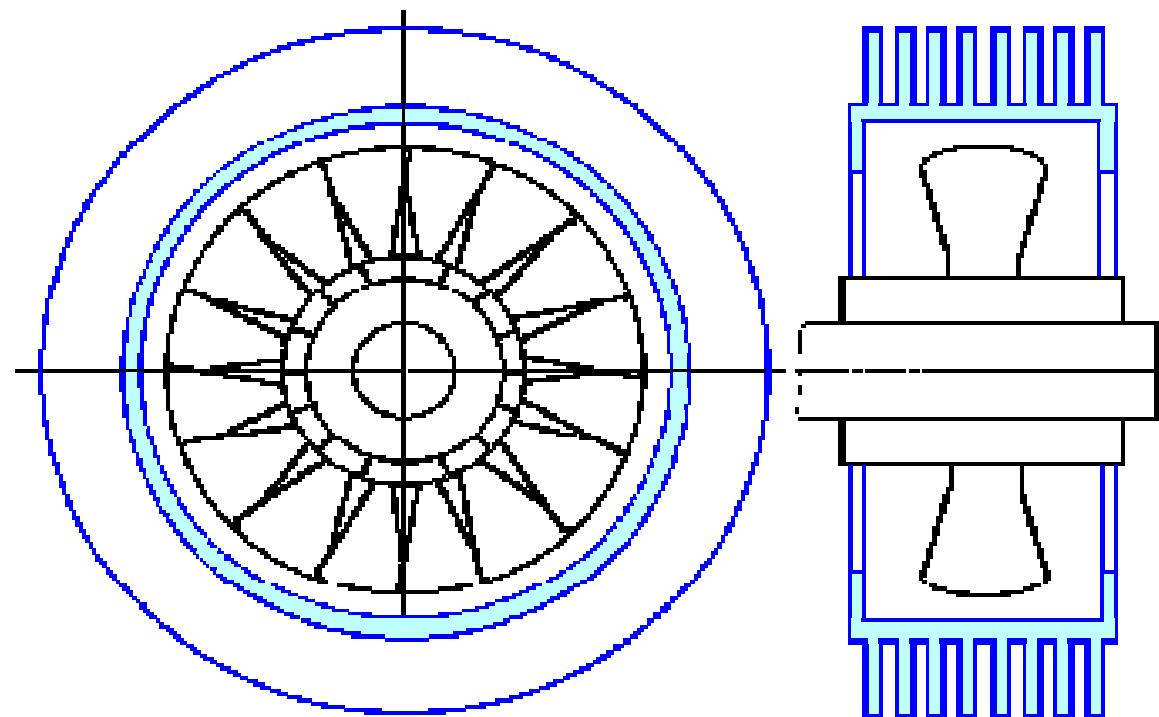
The defects were eliminated, and the weight reduced by nearly half, when the housing was fabricated by welding several pieces together. High-strength rolled pipe was used for the section that was required to withstand the greatest pressure.

Ideas Generated:

- Make a multi-layer ring
- Add "ribs" to a thin ring

4 :

Concept #1: Make the ring thin, but composed of several circular ribs. These ribs can significantly increase the strength of the ring with a less significant increase in mass.



Concept #2: Make a multi-layer ring as described by the following: *Internal layer* made of a thin steel ring

Intermediate layer to absorb the energy of the fragments, made of:

- radial brush

- balls

- honeycomb

External layer to hold the fragments, made of:

- steel pipe

- coil

- textile or wire needles

