



Towards an Inventive Mode of Design in R&D departments

Lessons from TRIZ

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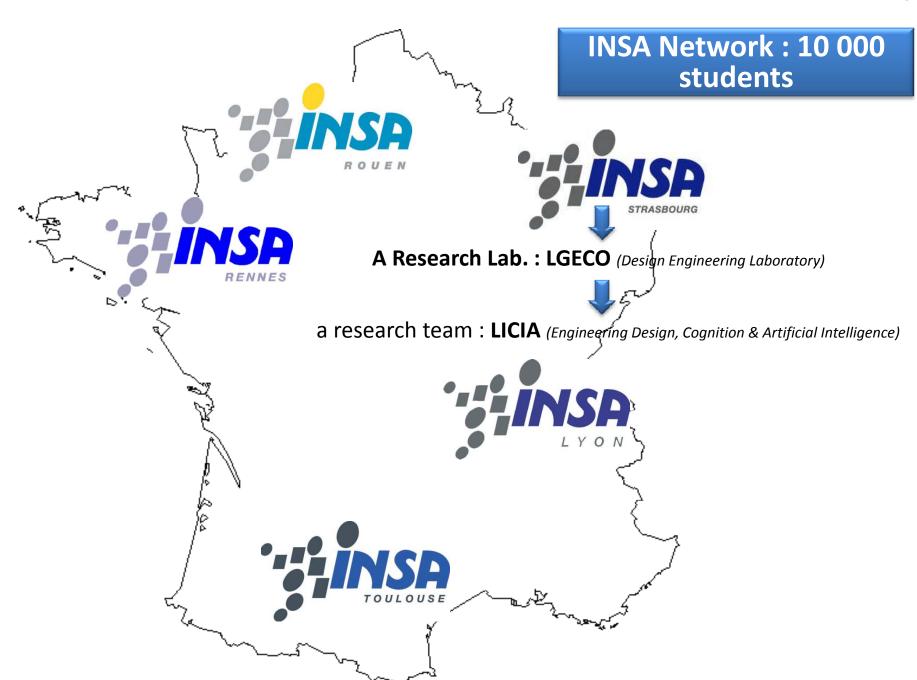
2nd Global TRIZ Conference 2011 – March 9th – Seoul – South Korea

- 1 Introduction part (industrial eras : what do they impose us)
- TRIZ basics & limitations & beyond (TRIZ worldwide survey & TRIZ Consortium)
- 3 Towards a Computer Assistance of Inventive practices (TRIZAcquisition project)
- 4 Conclusions, perspectives, debate

Introductory Session

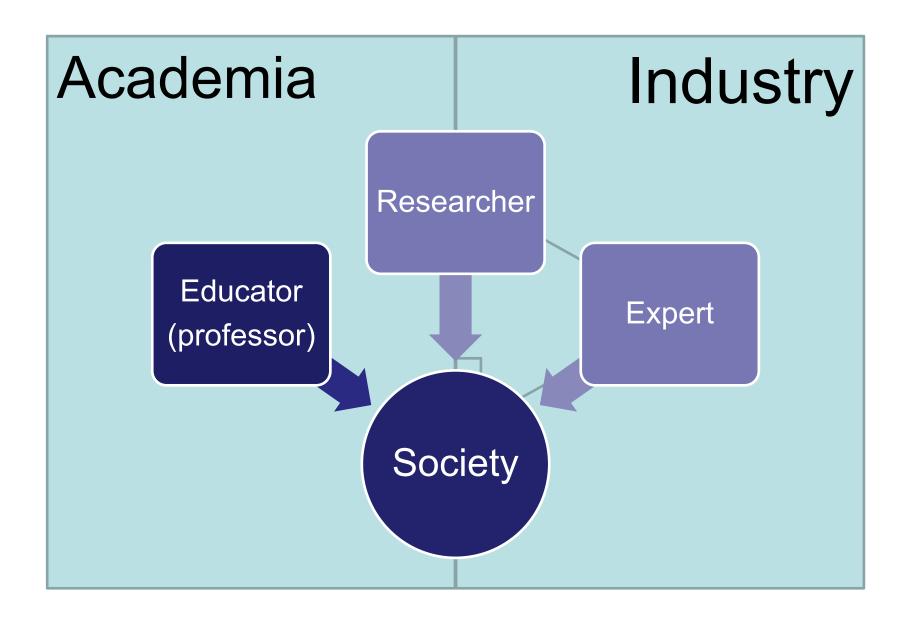


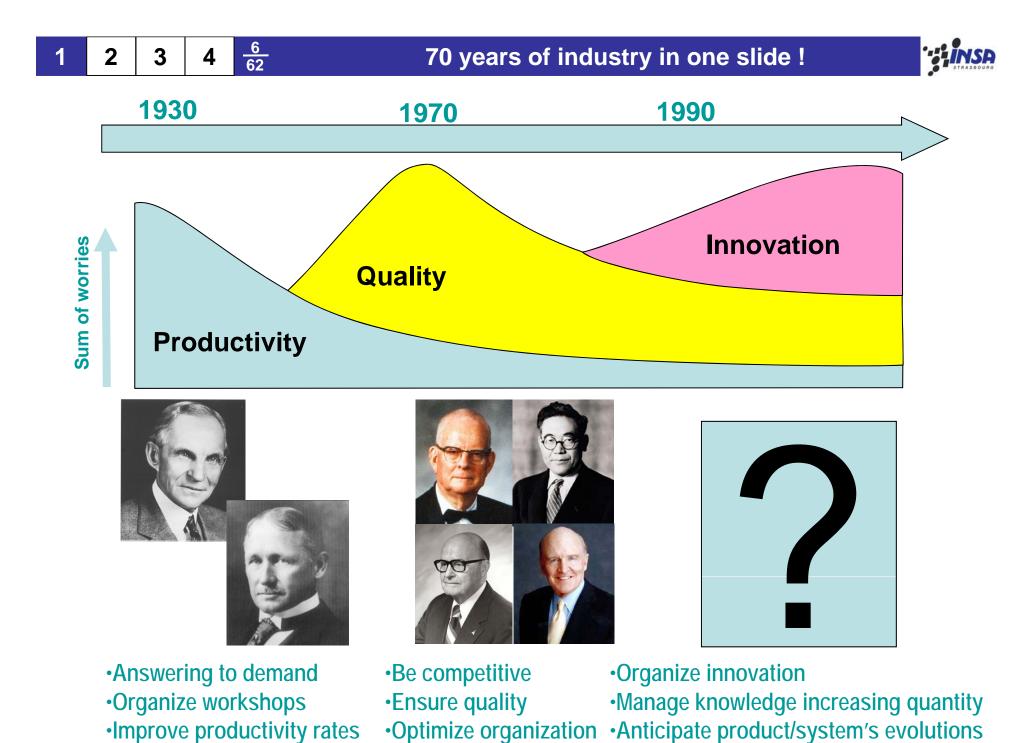




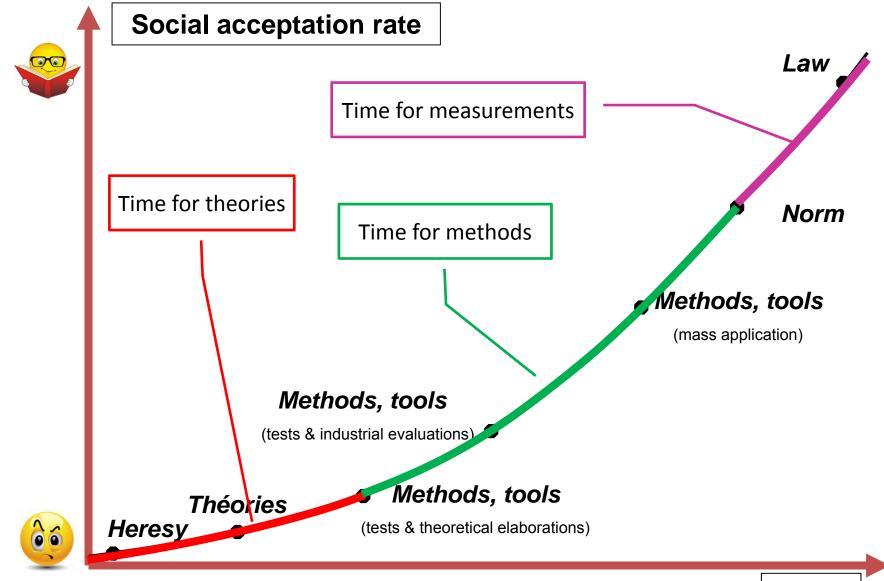












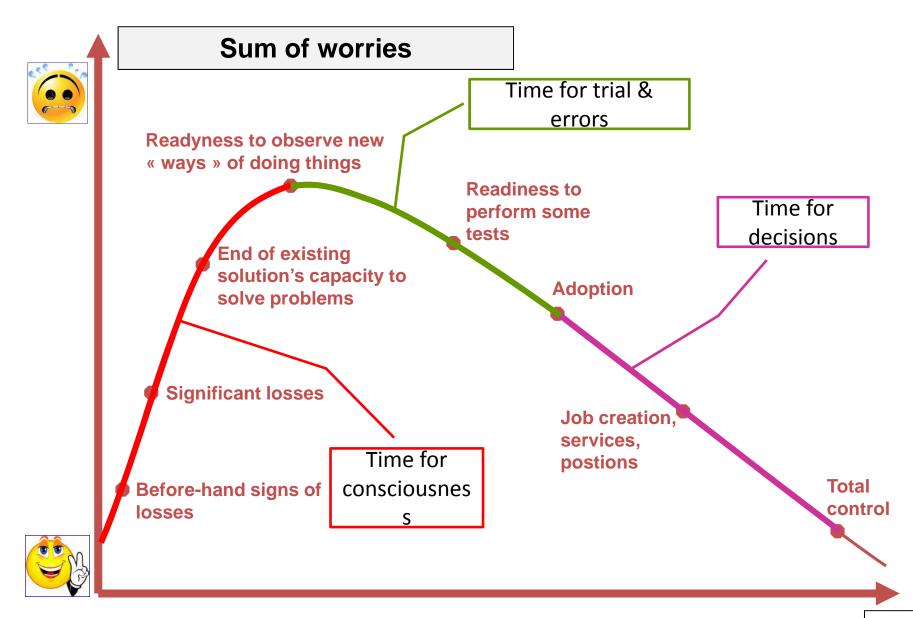
Time

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Life journey of a theory

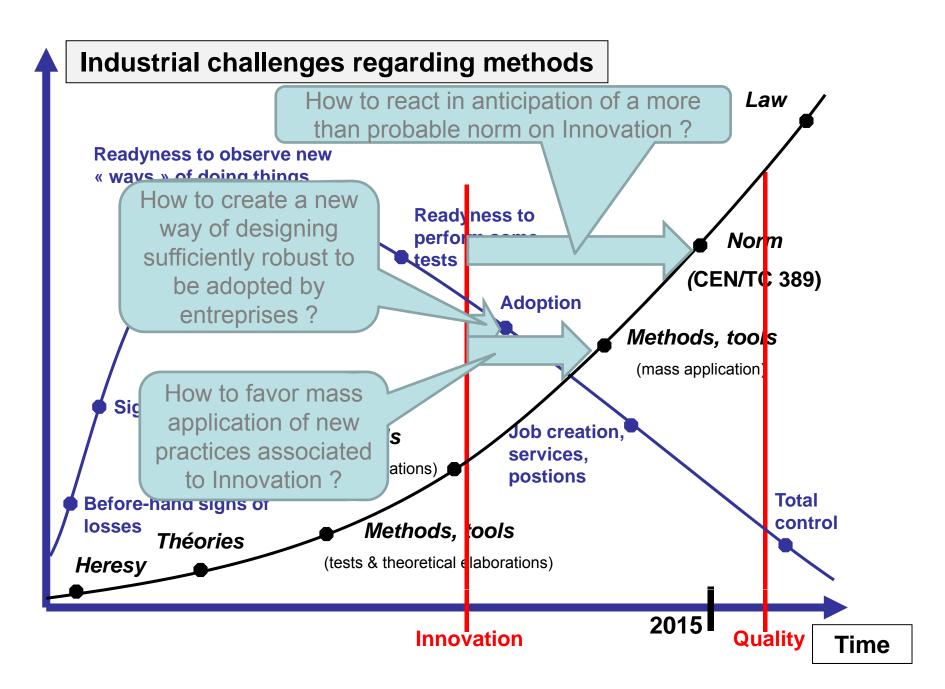




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A brief overview of our research topics

Within LICIA (Engineering Design & Artificial Intelligence) - (A research Team of LGéCo) Laboratoire de GÉnie de la Conception (LGÉCO) Design Engineering Laboratory

40 researchers: (7 Full Prof. – 25 Ass. Prof. – 8 teachers – 22 PhDs – 7 Administrative staff.)

- Expert questioning for Kn elicitation
- Patent/Text mining for Inventive Design
- •Kn management heuristics for R&D decisions

- State of the art and limits of current tools
- •Theoretical developments of new approaches
- Software prototype development

T2: Knowledge use for Inventive Design Inventive

T1: Methods & Tools for Inventive Design

T3: Metrics of R&D team's Inventiveness

Design

- Limits of current measurements relevance
- Building of new metrics systems and indicators
- •Contributing to future norms appearance related to Innovation

Routine Design and Inventive Design



Routine Design & Inventive Design : Opposition or synergy?

Manage what is known



Discover what is unknown

Look for what can be best obtained by optimizing existing data's



Start with what is best obtained by optimizing and go beyond

Accept compromize as a potential solution



Refuse compromize as a possible solution

Base its whole process on client demand



Base its whole process on forecasting

Segmentate studies per domain when solving them



Do not segmentate studies but consider various domains involved as a system

It is legitimate that quality driven approaches fulfils the expectations of optimization, they have been elaborated just for that! Nevertheless, today's expectations are concerned with the problematic of innovation.

The right question is: When dealing with necessarily innovative projects (open to invention), what to you do?



TRIZ: from where we are to where we (should) go





TRIZ: an attempt of definition

Russian acronym of Theory of Inventive Problem Solving. Theory elaborated by Genrich Altshuller stipulating that technical systems are directed by laws governing their evolutions. To evolve from a generation to another, a technical system solves its contradictions, towards its ideality, while minimizing the use of available resources.

1st Axiom: The evolution of technical systems is governed by objective laws. These laws are invariants of their evolution.

Corollary 1.1: The laws help to locate the state of maturity of the system and to better anticipate its evolutions.

Corollary 1.2: A direction of design in accordance with these laws has statistically more chances to appear relevant.

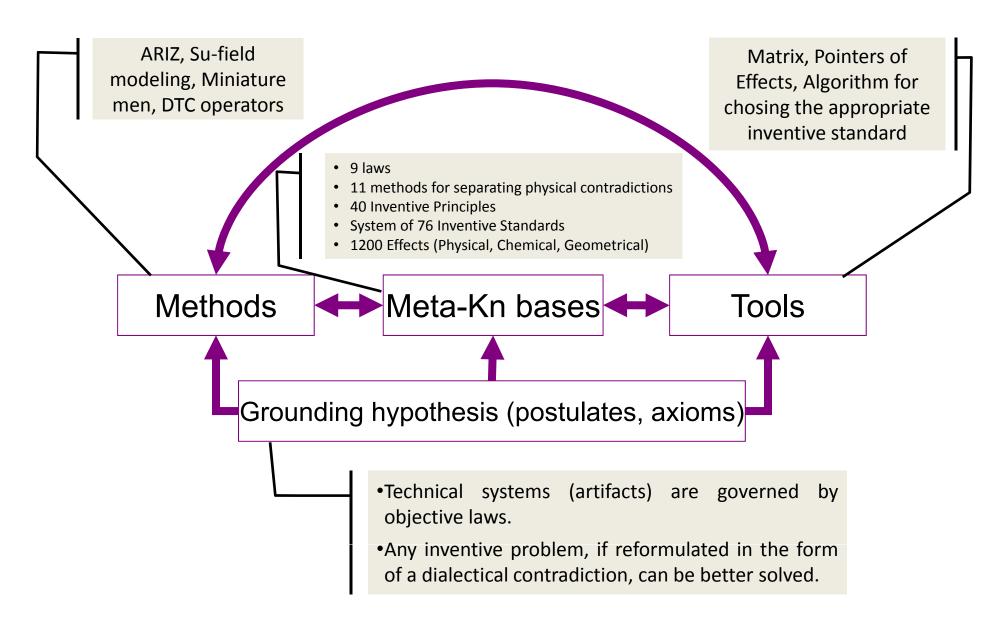
2nd Axiom: Any problematic situation can be translated in the elementary form of a contradiction (within the meaning of dialectic).

Corollary 2.1: An identified and formulated contradiction becomes an inventive opportunity when its resolution is refusing compromise.

Corollary 2.2: Impossibility of formulating a contradiction indicates that what appears as a problem might not be an Inventive Problem.



System of elements describing TRIZ as a theory







TRIZ Worldwide survey project in a few slides

- An impulse: Worldwide TRIZ communities starts to grow in quantity
- A legitimate organizer : ETRIA and its worldwide coverage
- A first group of corresponding persons (one per country)
- A second group of survey fillers (one per company)
- Statistical data's are based on:
 - 437 collected answers
 - A total of 314 kept after filtering doubles, incomplete or doubtful answers
 - 302 organizations are concerned
 - Within a total of 39 countries
 - The 302 organizations are cumulating nearly 3 million individuals
 - Total of persons involved in TRIZ within these organizations are
 5405





Particular thanks to all countries coordinators

Ellen DOMB United States of America

Denis CAVALLUCCI France

Vladimir PETROV Israel

Mateusz SLUPINSKI Poland

Oscar ISOBA Argentina

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Paul FILMORE UK

Paul-Armand VERHAEGEN Belgium

Pentti SODERLIN Finland

Nikolay SHPAKOWSKI Belarus

Holger ABEL Costa Rica

Tanasak PHEUNGHUA Thailand

Runhua TAN China

Jaime AGUILAR Colombia

Mahmoud KARIMI Iran

Oleg FEYGENSON Russian Federation





Particular thanks to all language translators

Polish – Polski Mateusz SLUPINSKI

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Korean – 한국어 Hongyul YOON

Spanish – Español Holger ABEL

Chinese - 简体中文 Jing XU

Persian - فارسى Mahmoud KARIMI

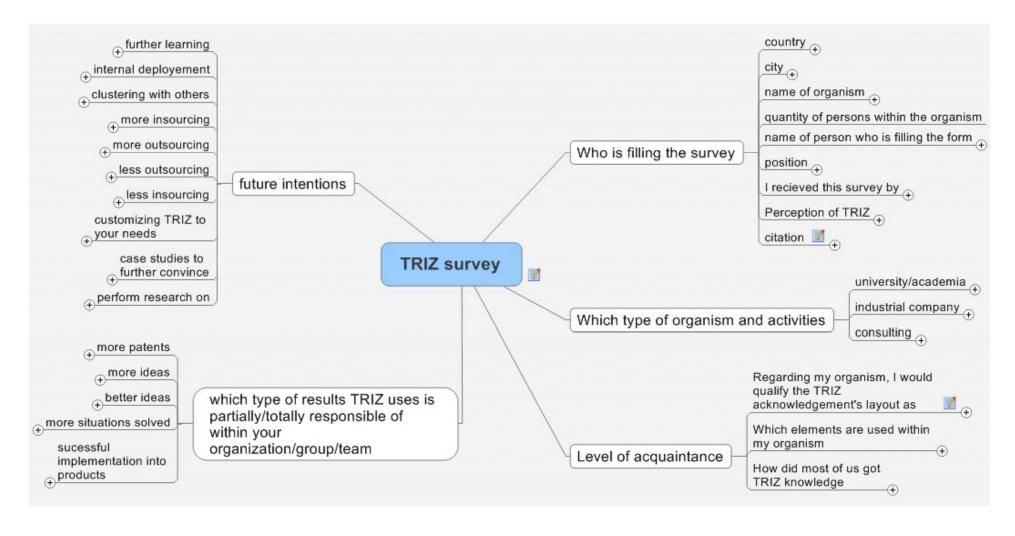
Russian – Русский Sergey Malkin

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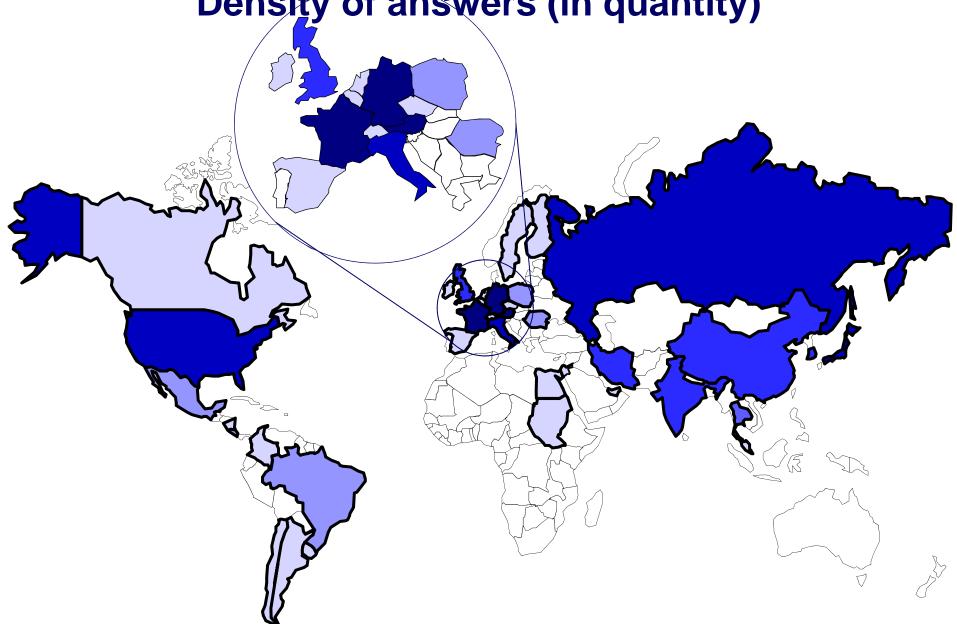


- The survey consist in a system of 54 questions divided in 5 chapters;
- Approximately 20 min to fill it;
- The target: Representants of organisations using (or having used) TRIZ or its derivated tools/methods/theories.
- The survey was open from May 15th until July 28th 2009



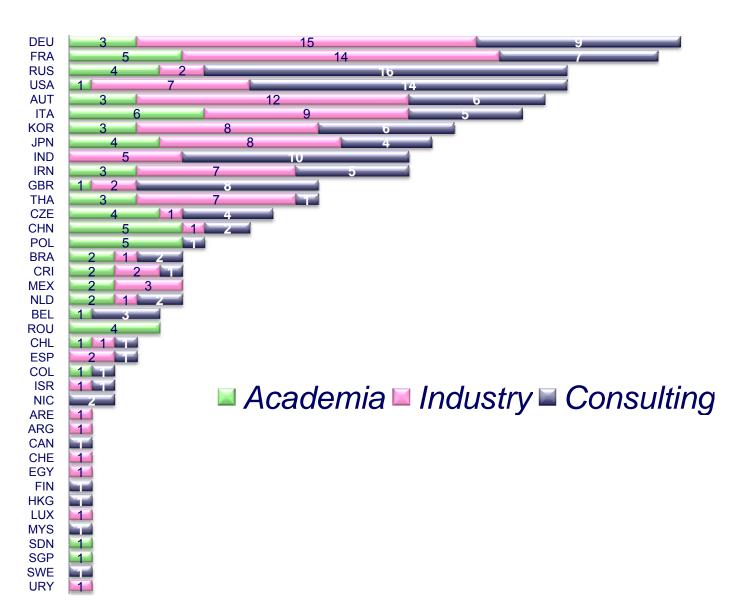


Density of answers (in quantity)





Industry/Academia/Consulting distribution









Lessons learned from the survey participants

To the question: «According to your experience, what does "the world of TRIZ" currently need for better deployment and use?»

5 groups of advises are adressed to TRIZ communities:

- Ranked 1st (40): A clearely established education system at all levels, for all type of potentially interested people (CEO, Engineers, scientists, educators, ...)
- Ranked 2nd (39): A rebuilding of TRIZ in direction of a simplification
- Ranked 3rd (34): Sharing successfull results through available materials (meetings, books,..)
- Ranked 4th (33): Publicity and professionally organized marketing campaign around TRIZ's existence (for the all communities)
- Ranked 5th (28): Organized academical research activities to rebuild the groundings, build new knowledge resulting in new tools, methods, curriculums in universities.

Most cited words: Simplification, Change, Evolution, Education, Results, ...





Some quotes from the survey participants

To the question: «According to your experience, what does "the world of TRIZ" currently need for better deployment and use?»

We also have:

- Stop being so parochial
- stop using the word TRIZ
- Less manifestations of hyper-developed egos and arrogance
- more easier cases and less stubborn attitudes of my way of TRIZ vs Your way of TRIZ
- more feet on the ground
- get rid of the jingoism that is ruining 6 sigma deployment in SMEs.
- A vision and a leader as Jack Welch for 6 sigma in GE
- A LEADERSHIP!
- unity
- Use TRIZ to elimination of poverty

and...

• I wish I knew





To summarize, for a sustainable development, TRIZ:

Point 1: is in need to be rooted in academic curriculum/syllabuses.
But prior to this, there must be a reviewing of its contents in a bi-directional way:

- Coherence/Completeness
- Simplification

Point 2: sharing obtained results among users in:

- publishing
- networking

<u>Point 3</u>: popularizing TRIZ using professional communication campaigns and means

- •TV / newspapers / media in general
- Voice of authority testimonies



TRIZ: it should be taught in Universities

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In universities

Fifth year in mechanical dept.

Module CE5

14h theory + 14h hands on

Life long learning

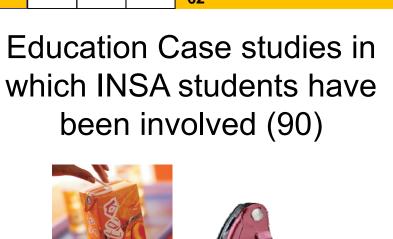
F0: hear about

F2: introduction

F3: hands on

F10: mastering TRIZ (classical way)

AMID (11 weeks): Mastering Inventive Design Practices for strengthening corporate innovation strategies (Advanced Master in Innovative Design (7th promotion)



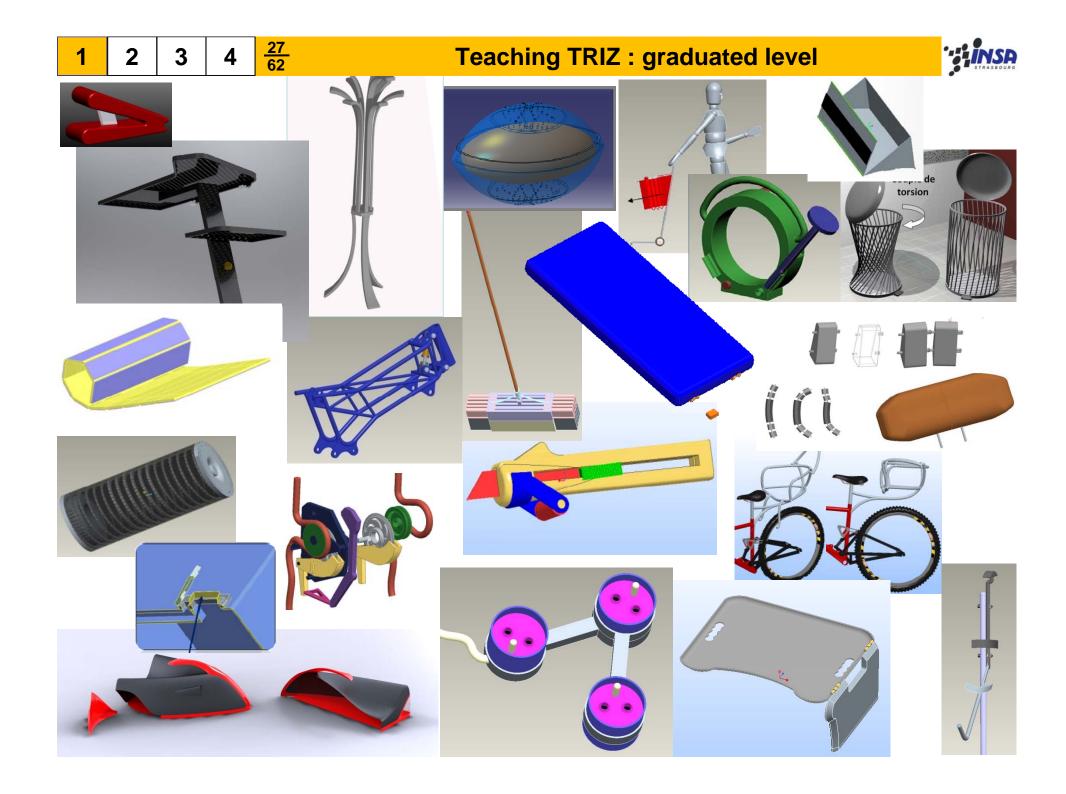














TRIZ: it should be taught Life Long in Organizations





About the title "master"?

The title "master" can only be delivered if the institution organizes the courses by or in association with a university habilitated to candidate for receiving an authorization from a government's ministry of research and education . (extract from E.U policies)

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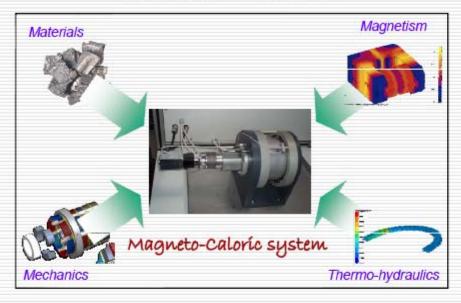
TRIZ: You must be able to prove your results value

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Advanced Master in Innovative Design 2008-2009



Stéphane BOUR

Professional Project Defence Presentation 7th of May 2009







Chalumeau Pro Réf. 470





Dispositifs OPTIFOOD®

L'installation d'une unité* BIOWIND de traitement de l'air améliore la conservation des fruits









*Dispositif combinant filtration mécanique et photocatalyse

Avec Sans
Unité BIOWIND
(après 3 semaines de stockage à 18°C
– HR 70%)



TRIZ: What about what it cannot do?



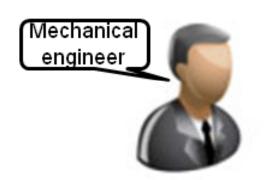


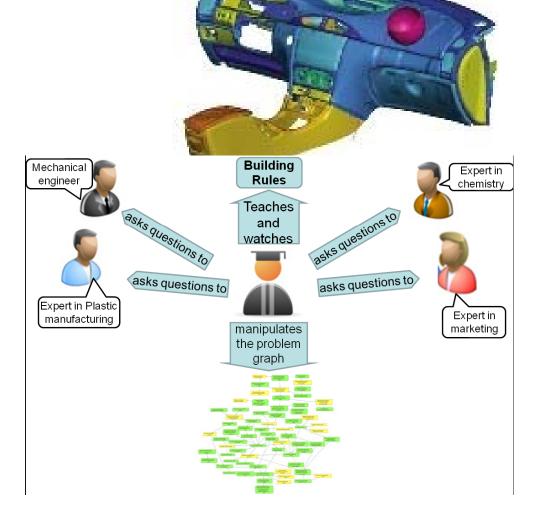


 TRIZ is not designed to investigate initial situations (gathering) thoroughly all knowledge necessary and known to qualify the

problem).







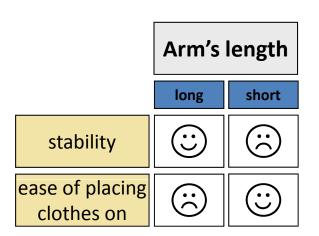


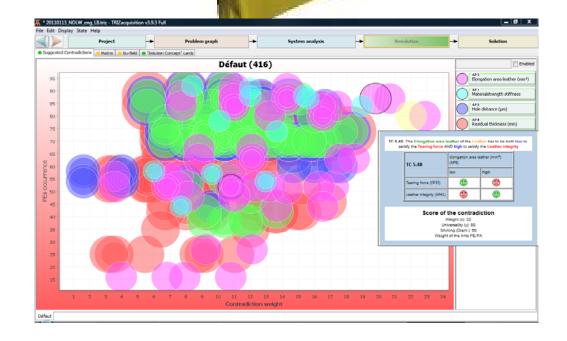


• TRIZ is designed for solving a single contradiction. How to chose the most appropriate one since contradictions quantity increase

exponentially with any system's complexity?











There are no accurate ways to disclose appropriately a contradiction.



As you know, I'm a TRIZ expert, therefore I know the truth...





Let i=2q-1 or i=2q and $M \in \Re^{2mxk}$ be the matrix of influences Mij=1 means that AP_q has a positive influence on EP_j and Mij=-1 means that AP_q has a negative influence on EP_j

Moreover

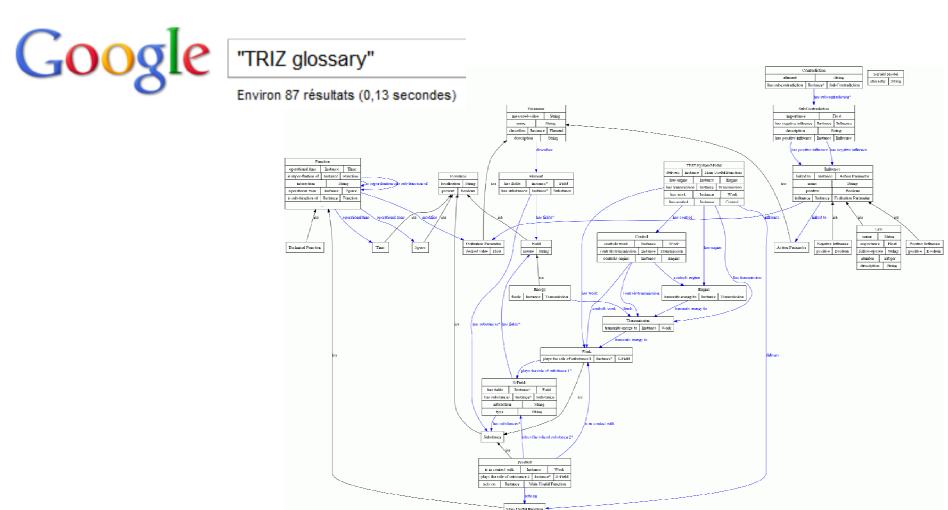
 $\forall i,m \mid i=2*m$, if $M_{i,j}=1$ then $M_{i+1,j}=-1$ and if $M_{i,j}=-1$ then $M_{i+1,j}=1$ else $M_{i,j}=\infty$

Figure 6 shows a possible matrix of influences.

Figure 6: Matrix representing the influences between the APs and the EPs

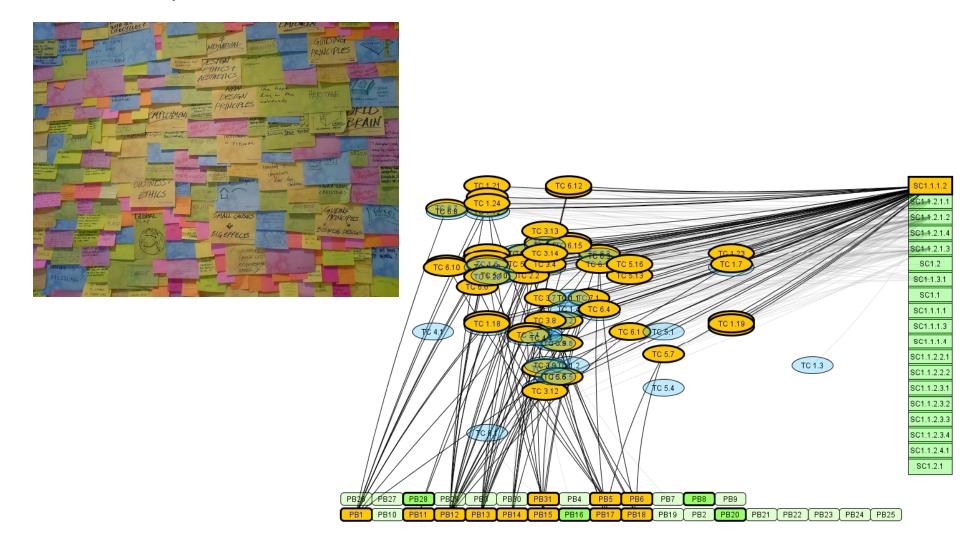


Are you aware of any "glossary" or "ontology" of TRIZ components?
 There are no logical links/coherence between TRIZ components.





 Are there means within TRIZ to declare if a Solution Concepts is "the one" to implement further?

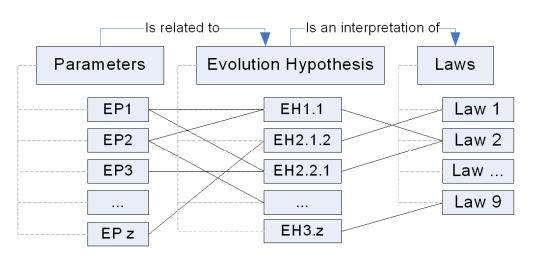




 Laws and contradiction are the two "pillars" of TRIZ, but are there links between them?

I know the laws... I know the contradiction, and the way they are linked is obvious (to me...)





From TRIZ to IDN

(Inventive Design Methodology)

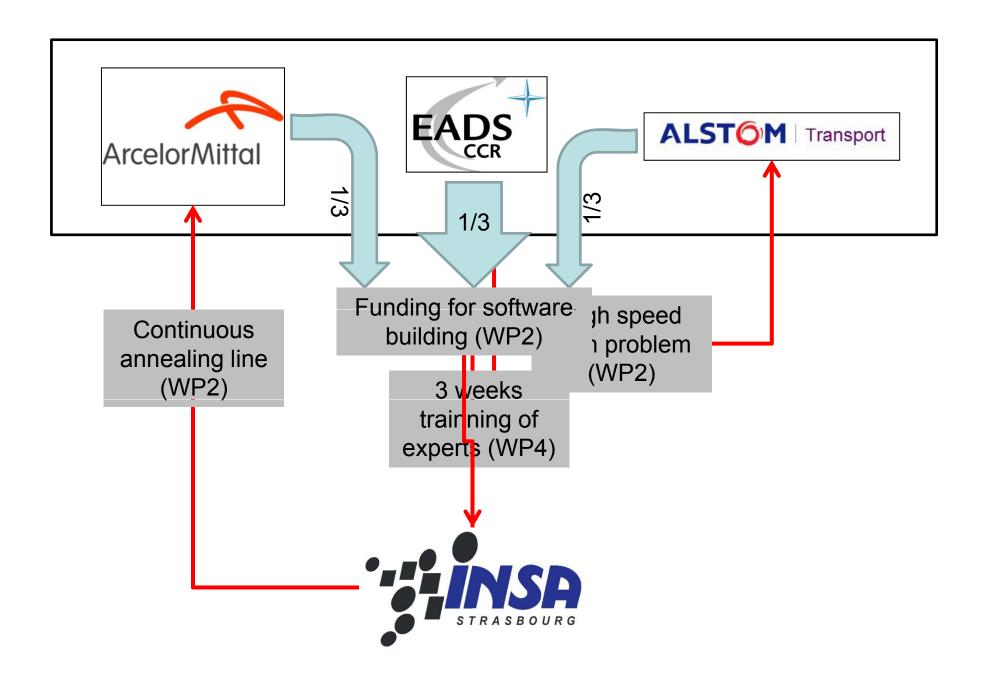


The TRIZ consortium was constituted upon a common willingness between several partners and INSA to organize Inventive Design practices inspired by TRIZ and its developments within the context of organizing Innovative processes.

Within the scope of the Consortium, it is proposed:

- To Organize the exchange (2 steering committee/yr; 2-4 work package meeting/yr)
- To Identify common interests and expectations;
- To Study the opportunities of cooperation;
- To Organize the construction of shared deliverables within the capacity provided by the Consortium means.









TRIZ Consortium's fundamentals and the way its is ruled:

- Partners are not competitors with other Consortium members
- Partners are sharing common interests regarding Design, R&D and Innovation, TRIZ
- Partners are sharing common interests regarding Life Long Training and Benchmarking
- Partners are sharing common interests regarding Computer support tools
- Partners are sharing common interests regarding the development of new methods
- Partners are engaging to share with others on these questions



The Consortium has identified 4 necessary work packages:

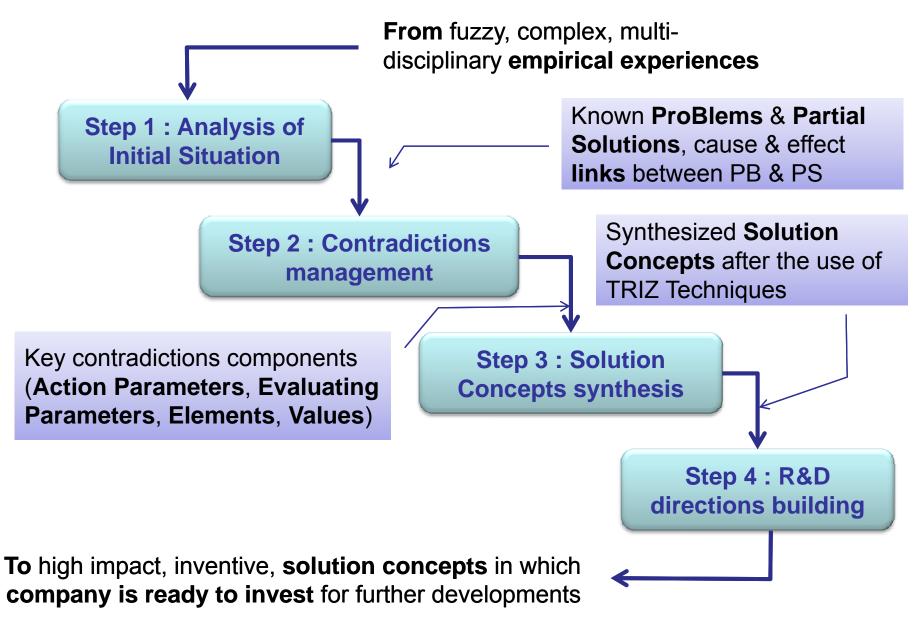
- WP1: Education (to teach companies individuals, accompany their growth in expertise);
- WP2: Expertise (to provide experts to assist Case Studies management);
- WP3: Impact (to understand, analyze and think practices evolutions);
- WP4: Methods & Tools (to build methodologies of action, Software demonstrators to assist expert practices).







Overview of Inventive Design Method Major Stages





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A European Initiative : The TRIZ Consortium



| TRIZ-related softwares | Axiom 1 (laws) | Axiom 2 (contradiction) | Links A1 → A2 | Strong point | Points of improvement |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Goldfire Innovator* | List + examples | Ø | Ø | Web usage and internal database | Divergent process, methodological heaviness |
| IDEATION | Just list (+hidden with other operators) | Tacit via graphical model | Ø | Problem formulation | Divergent process, lack of mastering experts usage |
| CreaTRIZ | List + examples | Ø | Ø | Ergonomy of interface + attempts of patents usage | Divergent process, better for simple cases |
| * IWINT,Inc. | List + examples | Didactical explanation | Ø | Rigorous learning interface (Classical TRIZ way) | Advanced research beyond TRIZ? |
| Trisolver Strongardia anacca | List + examples | Didactical explanation | Ø | Structure of TRIZ contents presentation | Need of an expert (E- book like) |
| ORIZ Explorer | List | Ø | Ø | Originality of scientific effects usage | Low structuration of problem formulation and understanding |

^{*} For Iwin software, we only have demo and website info, so as meeting with M. Duan in 2005 in Shangai)





A first statement in which industrial and academic partners agreed on : There is a need for a software :

- To assist the animator in conducting inventive activities (to structure, to organize study data's);
- To relieve users of tedious tasks;
- To ensure minimal (robustness) consistency of the approach;
- To permit the sharing of practices inside a community;
- To install a spiral of constant evolution in the development of the software.



TRIZAcquisition project :

- Is based on a research cooperation plan between researchers and industrials;
- Researchers are from engineering Design Science, Artificial Intelligence and Computer science;
- Industrials are EADS, ArcelorMittal, Alstom;
- At present stage, TRIZAcq is a functional prototype to be distributed on a wider scale;
- The goal of INSA is NOT to commercialize TRIZAcq but to pursue its scientific developpment in close cooperation with its users.

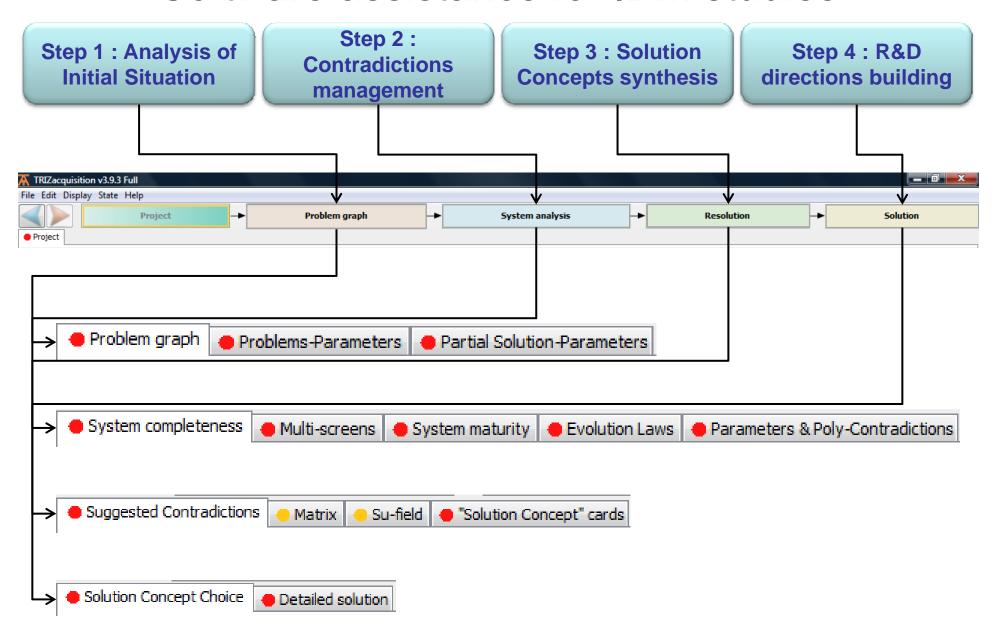
For any further detail, please contact Simon Fuhlhaber (<u>simon.fuhlhaber@insa-strasbourg.fr</u>) responsible for the development of TRIZAcquisition







Software assistance for IDM studies



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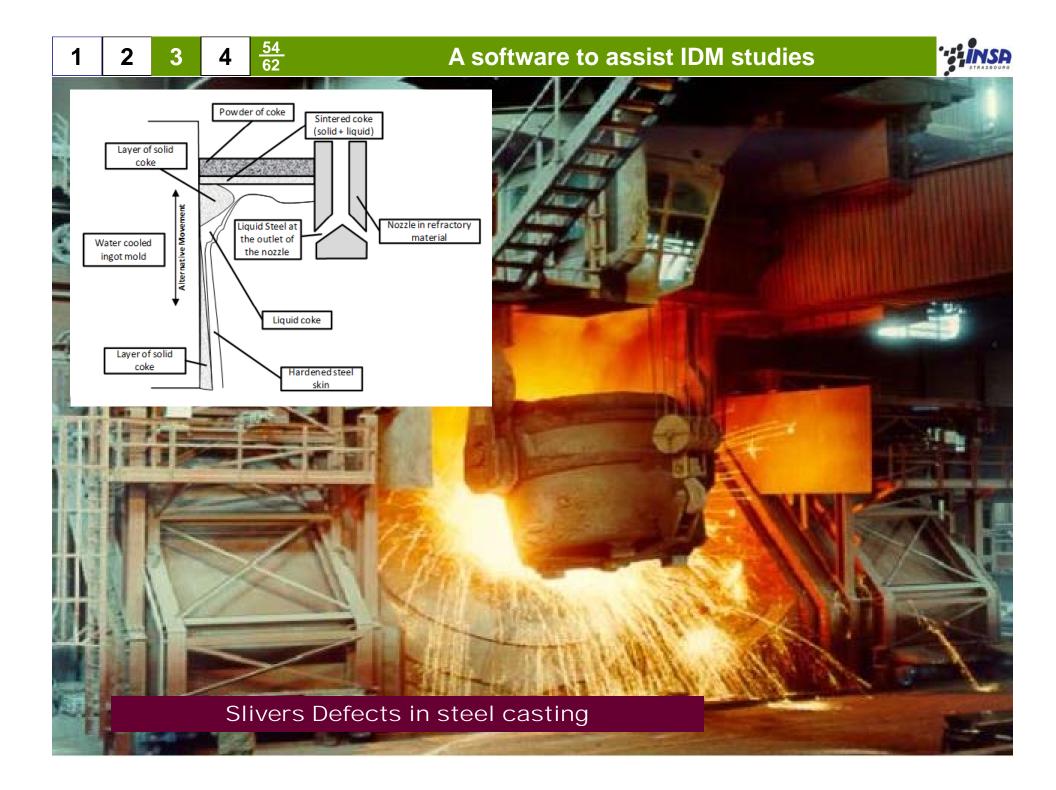




Crash retention in High speed trains



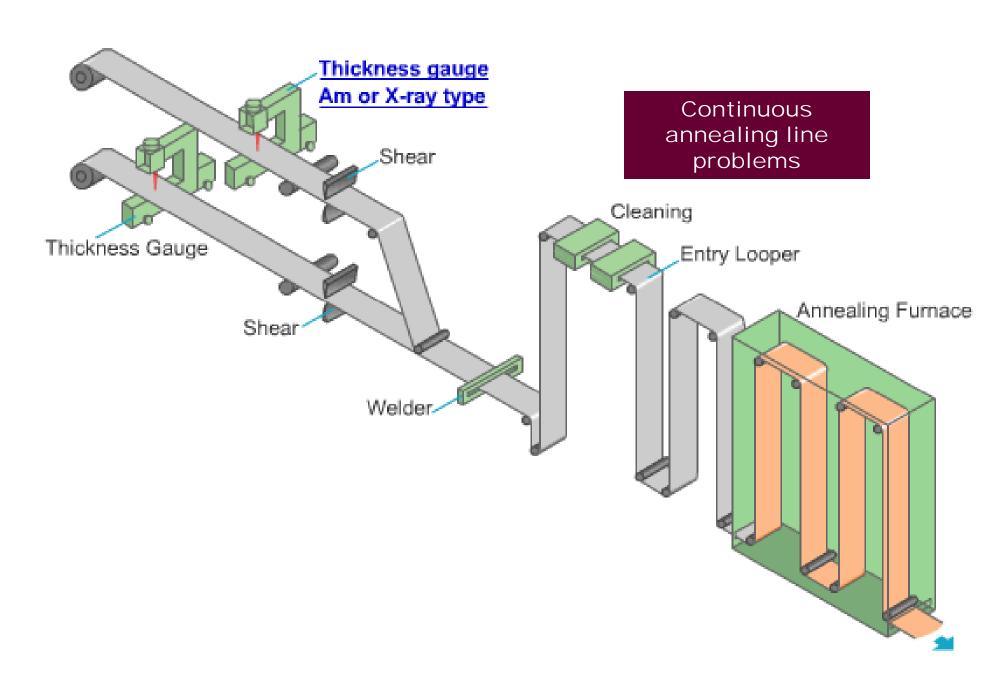






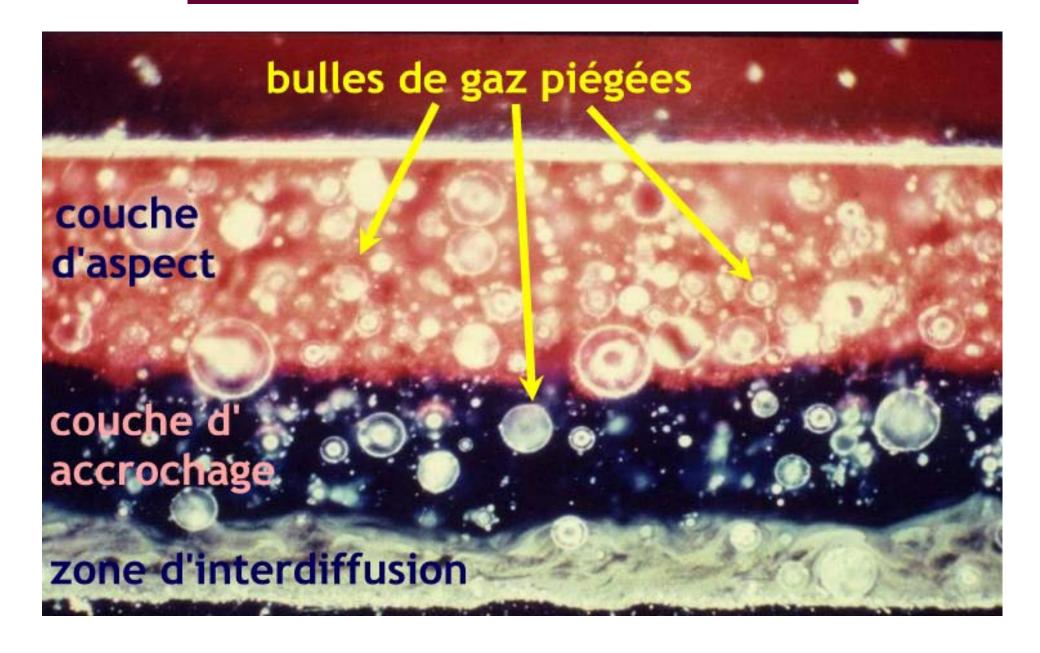


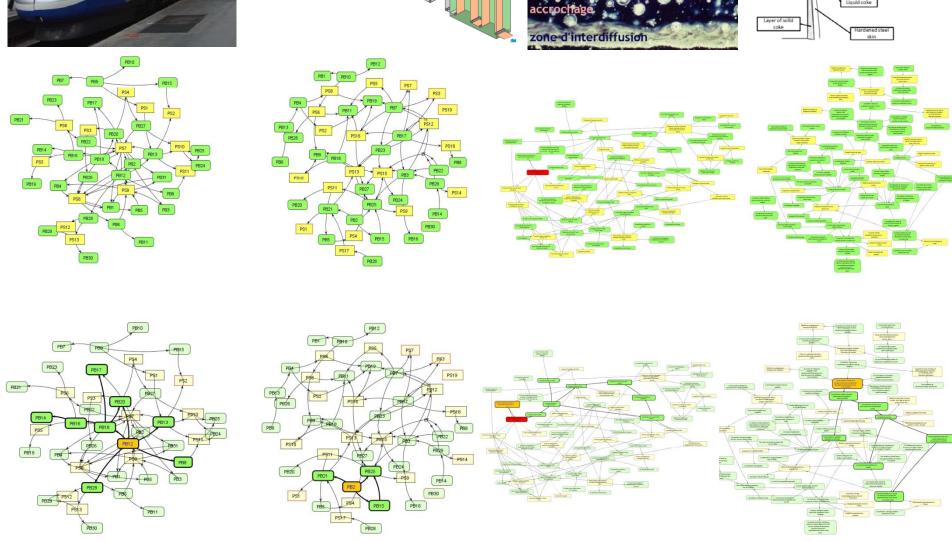






Thickness reduction in steel enameling technology





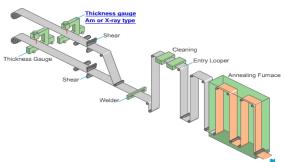
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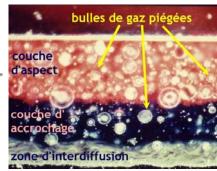
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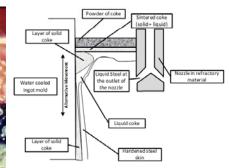
A software to assist IDM studies

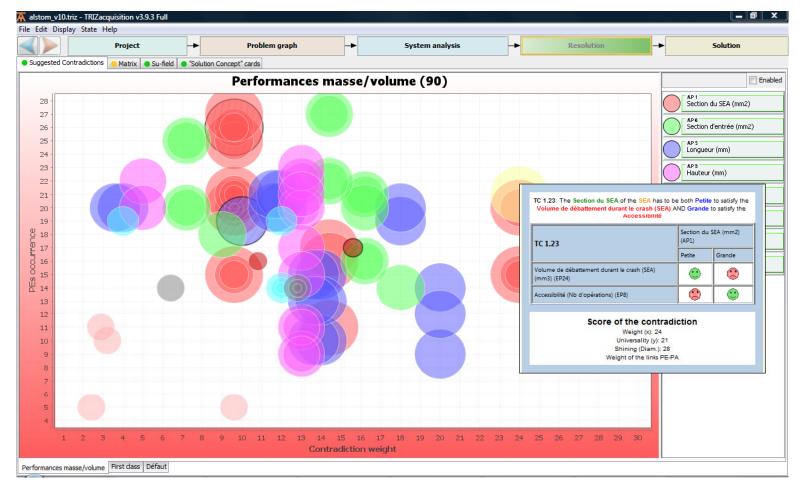








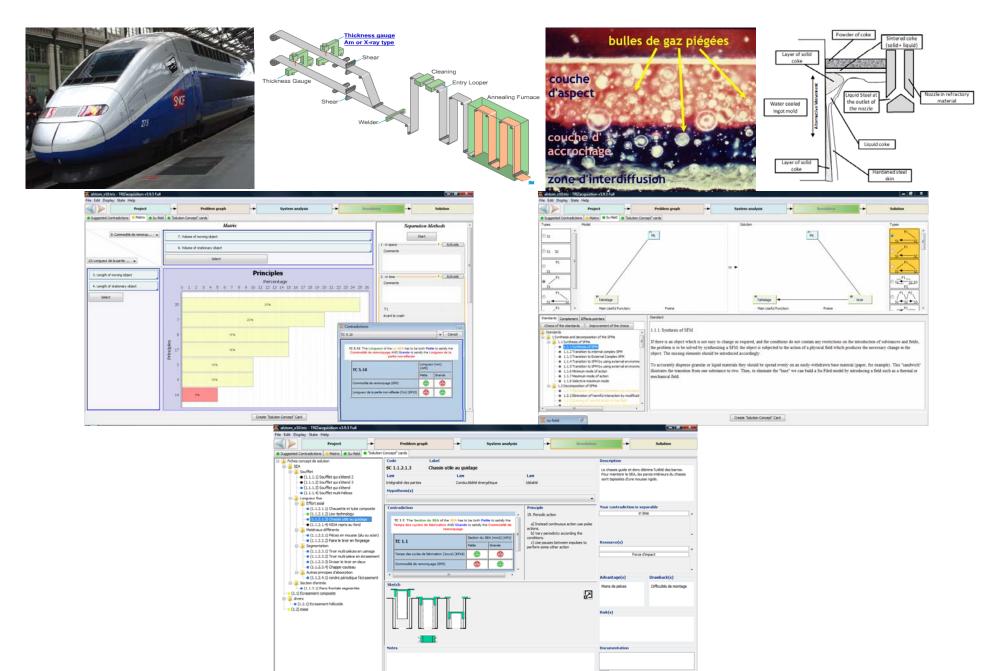




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A software to assist IDM studies

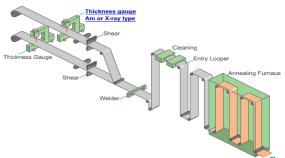


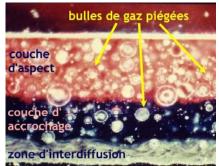


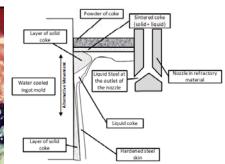
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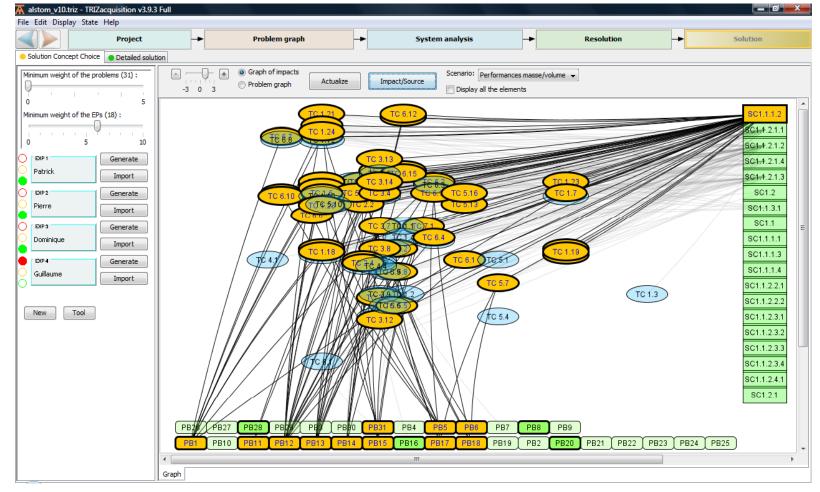


















Conclusions

Impacts on R&D teams practices: Limits:

- Confidence in the problem space coverage (all known angles for problem description are investigated)
- Openness to unknown solutions (while conscious that Conventional Design has reached its limits)
- Robustness/traceability of built arguments when discussing with hierarchy (a better capacity to justify budget, expenses, R&D choices)

- Time of problem statement, data gathering (still not conventional in enterprises)
- Ensuring exhaustively contradictions gathering of a given domain (still expert dependent, depending on known facts)
- Speaking a common language, including in our relation with management (necessity to rapidly convince to work further)

Future research directions:

- Assisting experts analyses with data/text mining procedures;
- Teaching new research results to engineers and observe the impact of their practices evolution;
- Continuing to formalize the whole process and test it in organizations.