



# Major directions of modern TRIZ development

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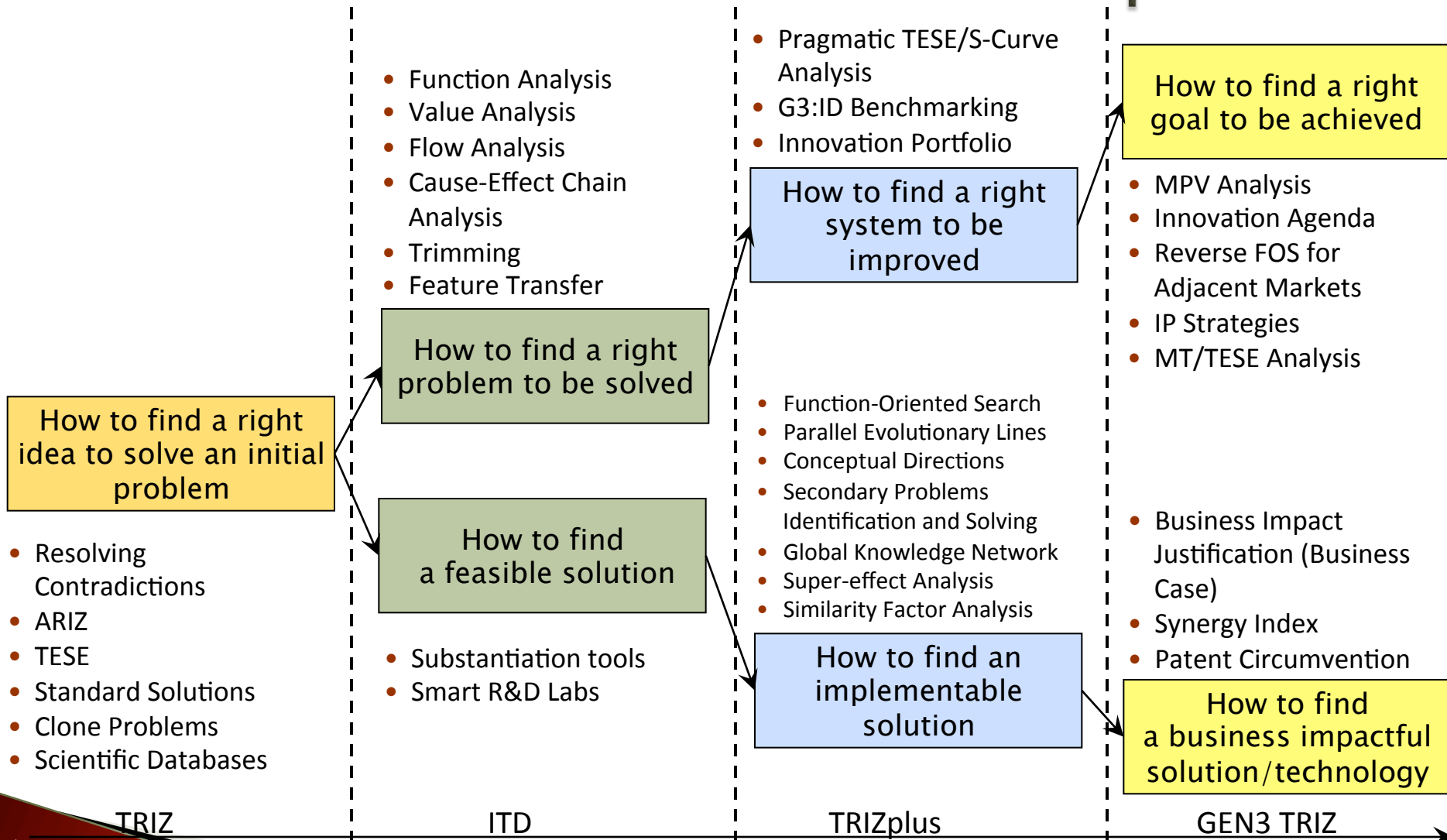
## ▶ Current State of TRIZ Development

### ▶ Most Important Directions of Modern TRIZ Development

- Coordination of various TRIZ tools.
- TRIZ tools for supporting Open Innovation – search for existing solutions in distant industries and areas of science.
- Special tools for Secondary Problems identification.
- Further development of MPV Discovery techniques.
- Product/Process Portrait development.
- Needs identification and evolution.
- Interactions and integration of different Evolutionary Trends

### ▶ Conclusions

# Current State of TRIZ Development



TRIZ

ITD

TRIZplus

GEN3 TRIZ

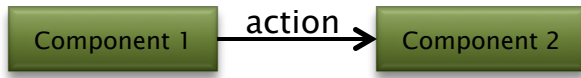
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# Coordination of Various TRIZ Tools

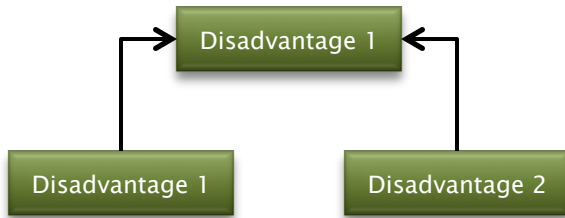
## Function Analysis



Function Language



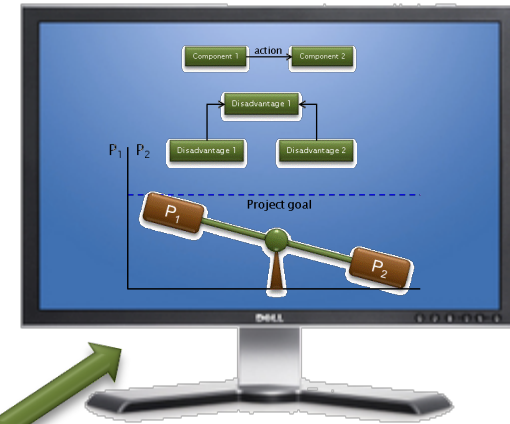
## Cause-Effect Chain Analysis



Natural Language

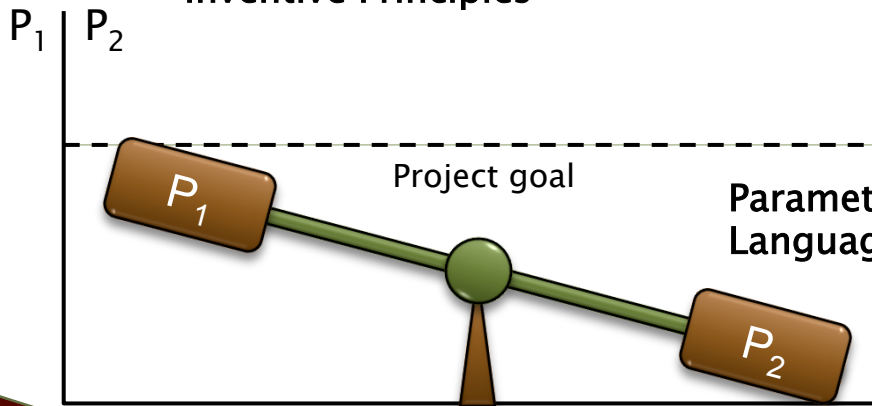


Parametric Language

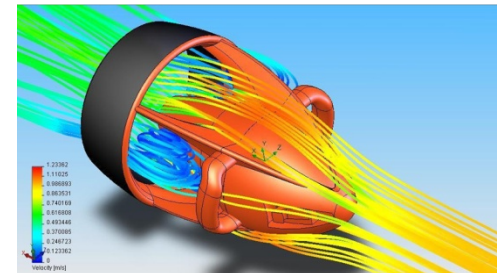


Deep computerization

## Inventive Principles



Parametric Language



Deep integration with computer models

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# TRIZ Tools for Supporting Open Innovation

- ▶ Direct Function–Oriented Search
- ▶ Parallel Evolutionary Lines
- ▶ Reverse Function–Oriented Search
- ▶ Clone Problems
- ▶ Feature Transfer

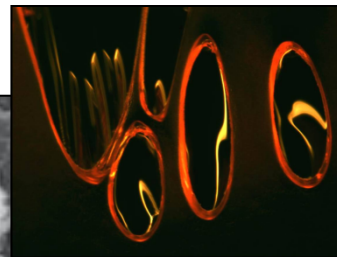
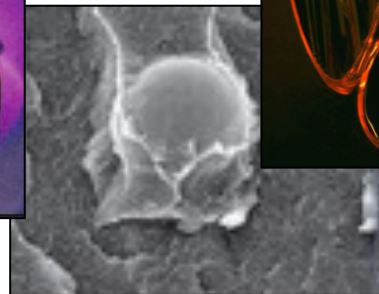
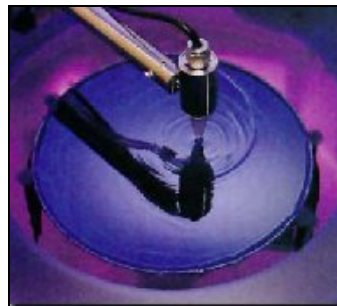
Main approach: search for indirect analogies and existing solutions in distant industries and areas of science

# TRIZ Tools for Supporting Open Innovation

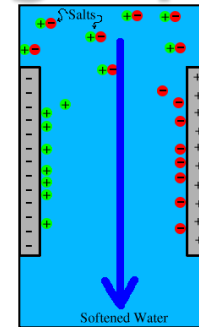


## Direct Function-Oriented Search

The problem:  
How to prevent  
bubble formation  
in the photoresist?



# TRIZ Tools for Supporting Open Innovation

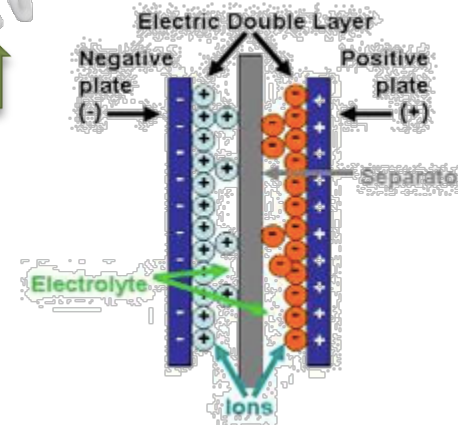
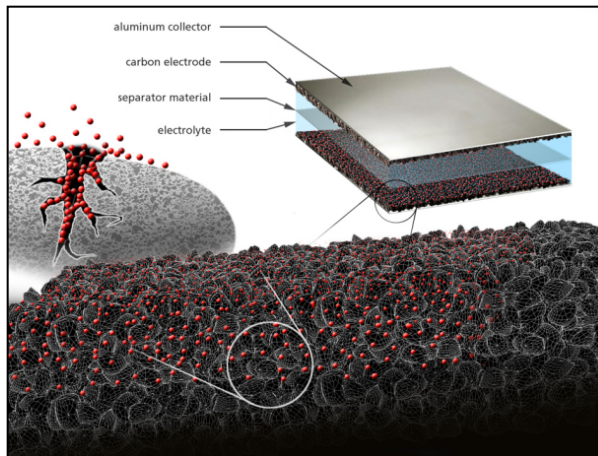


Water desalination

What is potential application areas for ultra capacitors?



Reverse Function-Oriented Search



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# Special Tools for Secondary Problems Identification

- ▶ General idea of FOS–Derived solutions (FDS) substantiation is to prove that the specific area where the suggested FDS was found has a high Similarity Factor (SF) with the initial area and/or increase the SF by solving Adaptation Problems (AP)
- ▶ Steps of FDS Substantiation:
  1. Identify the initial level of SF for the FDS addressing the target MPV by identifying the similar conditions
  2. Identify significantly different function performing conditions and corresponding Adaptation Problems
  3. Identify other MPVs to be addressed and corresponding Adaptation Problems



# Example: Anti-Allergenic Nasal Filter

- ▶ New product development: Anti-Allergenic Nasal Filter (ANF)
- ▶ Initial situation:
  - Goal – to prevent allergies caused by contact between small organic particles (5–20 microns) with the mucous membrane in the nostrils
  - Target MPVs – Filtering Effectiveness (not less than 95%), and Breathing Resistance (should be as low as possible)
  - Other identified MPVs – Inconspicuousness, Cost, and Safety (filter material should be bio-compatible)
  - Best product on the market – nasal filter with filtering medium inside (Japan)

# Example: Anti-Allergenic Nasal Filter

## ► FOS results:

- Specific Function – to trap pollens from inhaled air
- Initial engineering/scientific area – medical inhaling devices
- Generalized Function – to separate small particles from a gas flow
- Function-Leading Area of engineering – industrial dust collectors, specifically in cement and chemical production
- Expertise from Global Knowledge Network – Negev-Tornado company (Beer-Sheva, Israel)
- Selected FOS-Derived Solution/technology – industrial cyclones have a very high Filtering Effectiveness (99.9%) with a very low aerodynamic resistance (open inlet, no filtering medium)
- FDS action principle – centrifugal separation. Centrifugal forces are caused by a vortex created by a spiral inlet of the filter

# Example: Anti-Allergenic Nasal Filter

## ► FDS Substantiation algorithm:

### 1. Identify the initial level of Similarity Factor:

- ANF target MPVs are already addressed by Industrial Cyclones (IC) because of their operation principle – high Filtering Effectiveness and low Aerodynamic Resistance
- Function Conditions of ANF that are the same, similar, or less severe than IC conditions:
  - Size of particles to be separated – similar
  - Presence of air flow
  - Vortex creation principle – spiral inlet
  - Absence of filtering medium
  - Particles concentration – less severe
  - Necessary dust collection capacity – less severe

Preliminary conclusion – function conditions for IC and ANF have a pretty high Similarity Factor. Continued analysis to further increase the SF should occur

# Example: Anti-Allergenic Nasal Filter

- ▶ FDS Substantiation algorithm (cont.):
  2. Identify significantly different function performing conditions and corresponding Adaptation Problems:
    - Filter size – IC are large versus a Nasal Filter that has to be placed into the nostrils
    - Air flow – is much larger in IC than in ANF  
Adaptation Problem 1 (AP1): would the air flow be sufficient to create the necessary centrifugal force if we place the cyclone inside the nostril?
    - Fans are a source of air flow in ICs; there is no space for any fans inside the nostrils.  
AP2: how to provide the necessary air flow within the cyclone without fans?
    - There are dust collectors in ICs to keep the separated dust – there is a very limited space for this function in the nostrils  
AP3: how to trap particles without dust collector?

# Example: Anti-Allergenic Nasal Filter

- ▶ FDS Substantiation algorithm (cont.):
  - Timing of application – years for ICs vs. hours for ANF  
AP4: does the sticky layer have enough capacity for 6–8 hours of use?
  - Two cyclones are needed for two nostrils – there is no problem
  - Need to insert the filter into nostrils and then take it out. There is no problem inserting the filter.  
AP5: how to take out the filter without conspicuous parts?
  - Mass production of ANS vs. small scale production of ICs  
AP6: how to efficiently produce a mini-cyclone with a complicated shape on a mass scale?

# Example: Anti-Allergenic Nasal Filter

## ▶ FDS Substantiation algorithm (cont.):

### 3. Identify other MPVs to be addressed and corresponding Adaptation Problems

The other ANF MPVs that are not addressed by ICs:

- Inconspicuousness – ICs are very large. Solutions for AP1 (mini-cyclones) and AP5 (transparent connection strip) also address this MPV
- Cost – ICs are very expensive because of their large size and several complicated units like fans and dust collectors. Solutions for AP1, AP2 (no fans), and AP3 (sticky layer as the dust collector) are addressing this MPV
- Safety – filter and sticky layer material must be bio-compatible and non-irritants

AP7: what materials are both bio-compatible and fit the mass production manufacturing process? The effective materials were selected later during the Technology Development/Validation stage

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# Further Development of MPV Discovery Techniques

**Main Parameter of Value (MPV):**  
Key attribute/outcome of a product/service that is hereto unsatisfied and important to the purchase decision process

**Innovation:**  
Significant improvement along at least one Main Parameter of Value

## MPV Definition



# MPV Example

What Do Consumers Want from Domestic Airlines?

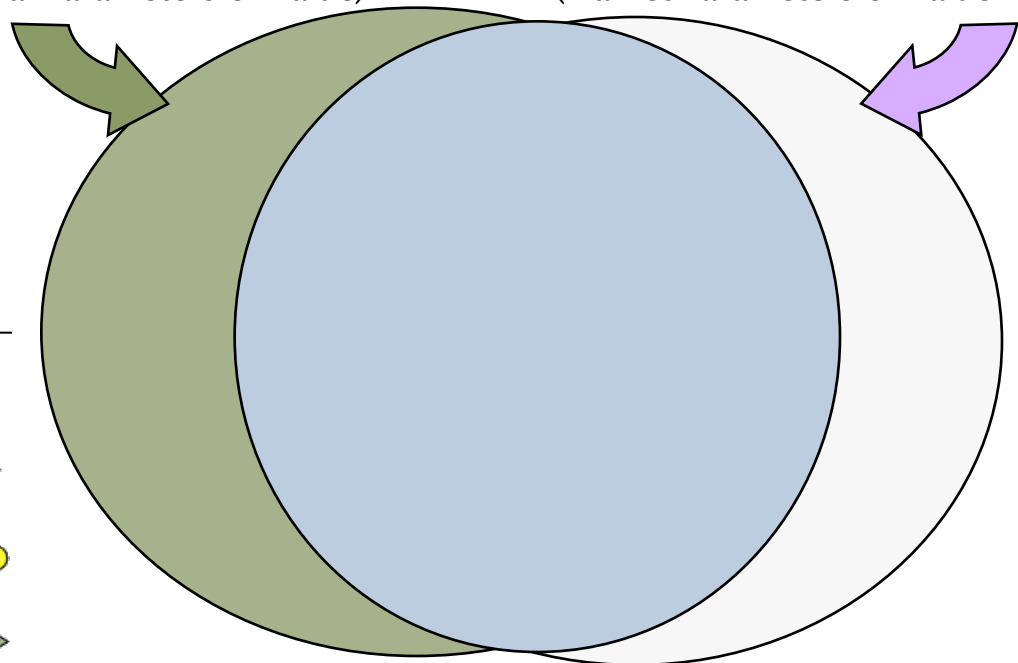
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5A 10:30A	CANCELLED
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7A 6:50A	DELAYED
7A 7:20A	DELAYED
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17A 10:10A	DELAYED



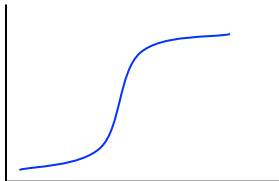
# MPV Discovery: VOC and VOP Cooperation

**“Voice of the Product”**  
 (Objective Functional Parameters of Value)

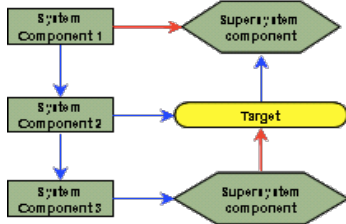
**“Voice of the Customer”**  
 (Market Parameters of Value – needs, occasions, actions)



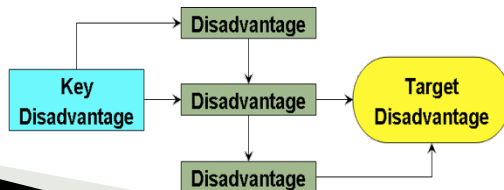
Trend Analysis



Function Analysis



Cause-Effect Chain Analysis



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# Product/Process Portrait Development

MPV to be addressed:

**Users Want Portability**



**Flatter Laptop**



**Users Want a Large Display & Keyboard**



**No Compromise on Size**



**Users Want a Strong and Good-Looking Laptop**



**Appearance and Ruggedness**

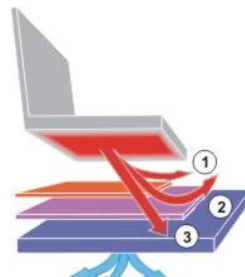
**Users Want Performance**



**Better Heat Dissipation**



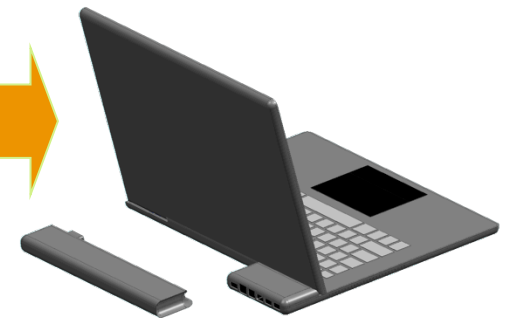
**Laptop/Chip Makers Want Heat Management and Fewer Parts**



**Better Thermal Solutions**



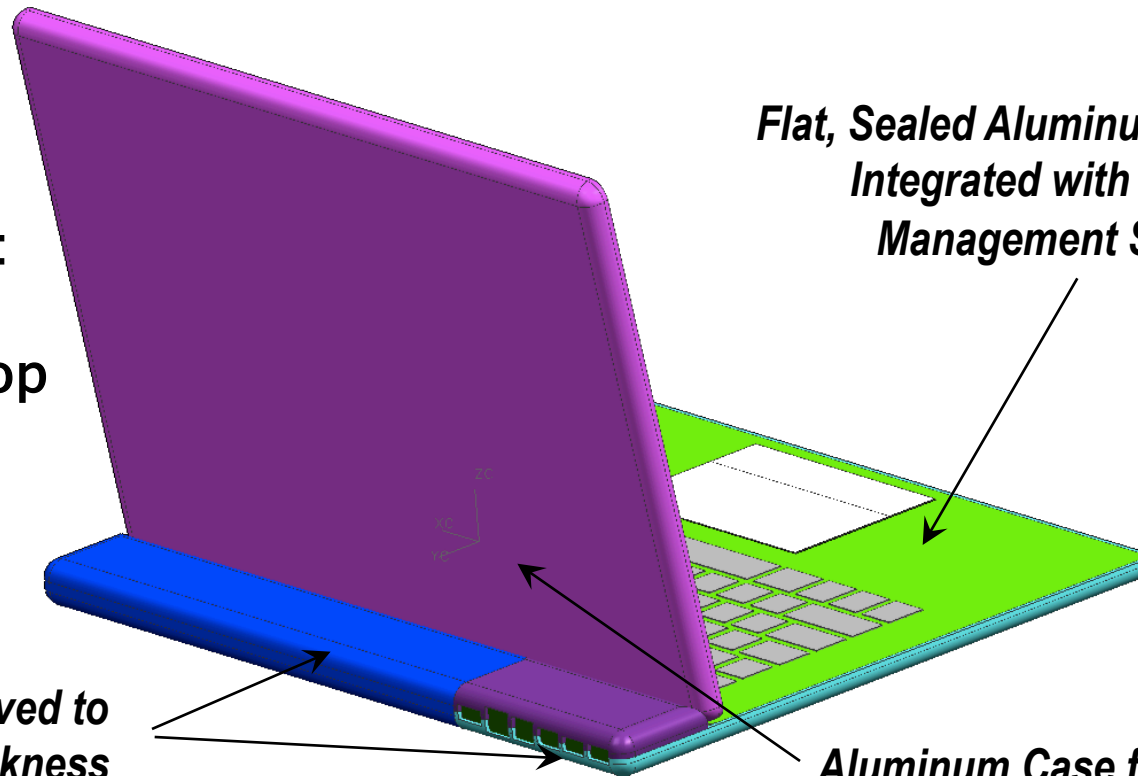
***Ideal Product Portrait:  
Ultra-Thin AI Laptop***





# Product/Process Portrait Development

**Product Portrait:  
Ultra-Thin  
Aluminum Laptop**



**Flat, Sealed Aluminum Keyboard  
Integrated with Thermal  
Management System**

**Battery and ports moved to  
rear to minimize thickness**

**Aluminum Case for Appearance  
& Ruggedness**

**MPV Addressed:**

Portability

Appearance

Ruggedness

Thermal  
Management

Part  
Consolidation

# Product/Process Portrait Development

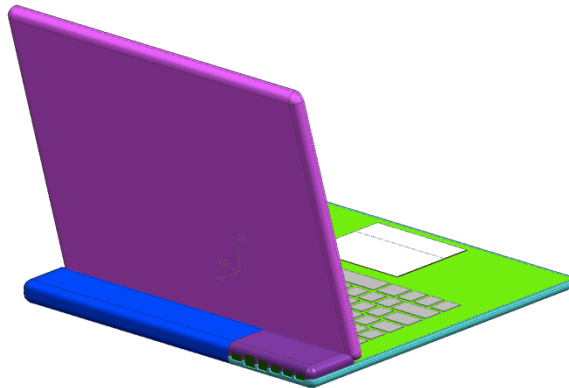
## Value Proposition

Provides thin, high performance laptop by removing battery from base and using flat keyboard with integrated thermal management system. Laptop attractiveness improved through use of aluminum case and assembly friendliness increased through part consolidation.

## Differentiation/Technical Advantages:

- Thinnest laptop available
- Flat keyboard technology (optical or pressure sensors)
- Sealed keyboard
- Thermal conductivity of aluminum
- Aluminum surface finishing technology

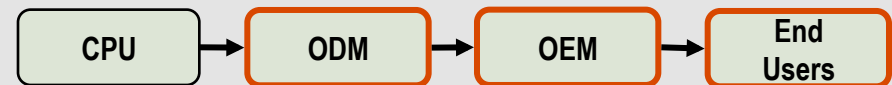
## Business Case



## Key Success Factors

- Successful consolidation of keyboard and thermal management components
- Cool/attractive surface finish

## Stakeholders in the Value Chain



3YR Mkt Potential\*  
\$2.7B  
3YR Proj. Rev.\*\*  
\$74MM

Overall Risk



Technical Risk





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# Needs Identification And Evolution

**We are not very good at identifying needs**

- Limitations of market surveys – people don't know what they don't know
- Product presumptions limit needs assessment – people can't believe they may ask for some advanced product's features and parameters of value



# Needs Identification And Evolution

## Latent Need Identification: VOP tools

### Initial MPVs

- MPV 1
- MPV 2
- MPV 3
- MPV 4
- MPV 5
- MPV 6

### Functional Analysis

*What are the non-existing, but potentially attractive properties that address poorly performing functions?*

### Industry Trends (Patents)

*What do other industry experts think about improvement of selected product and similar products?*

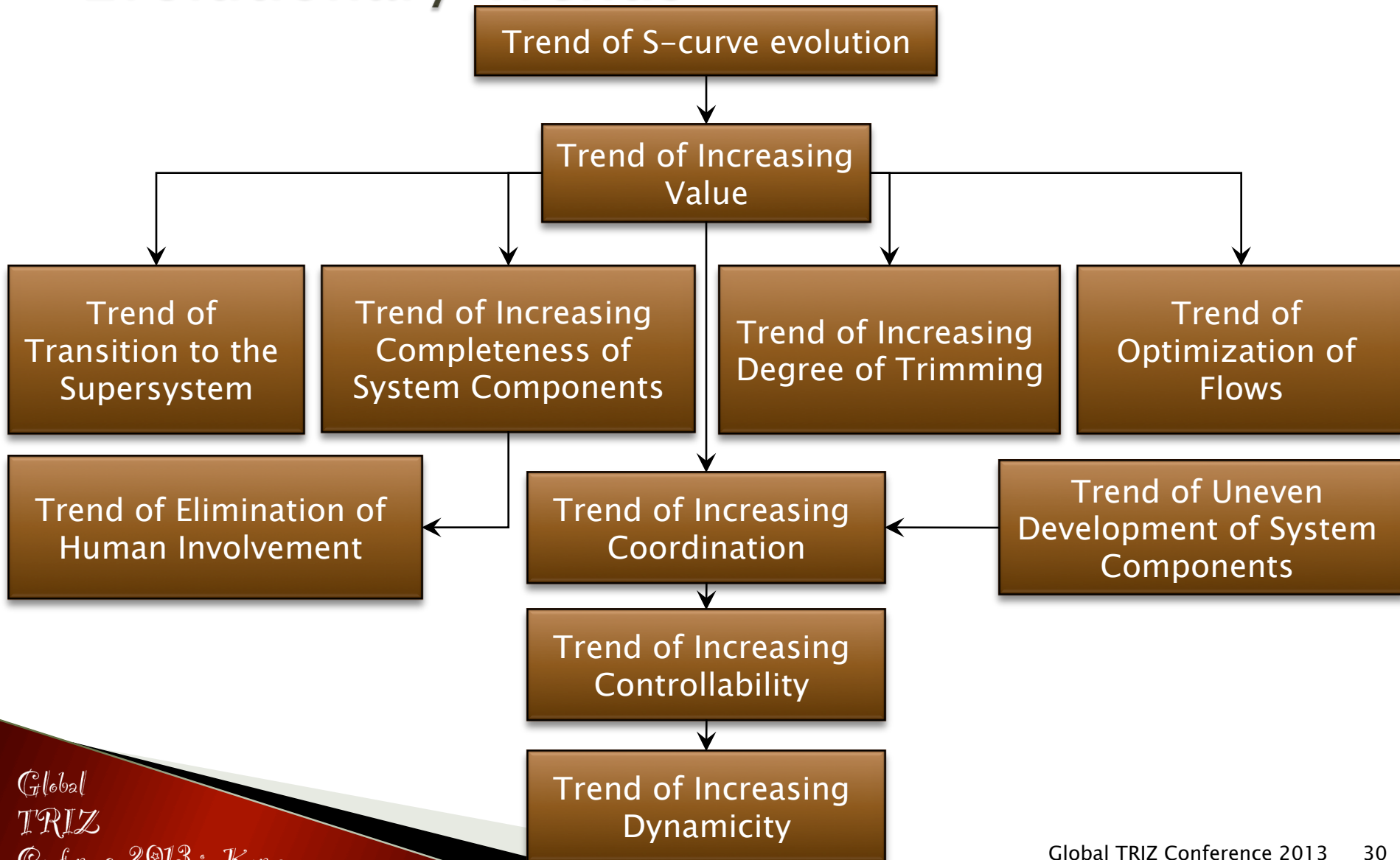
### General Trends (TESE)

*What would Leonardo da Vinci and Thomas Edison do if they had the same challenge - to improve selected product?*

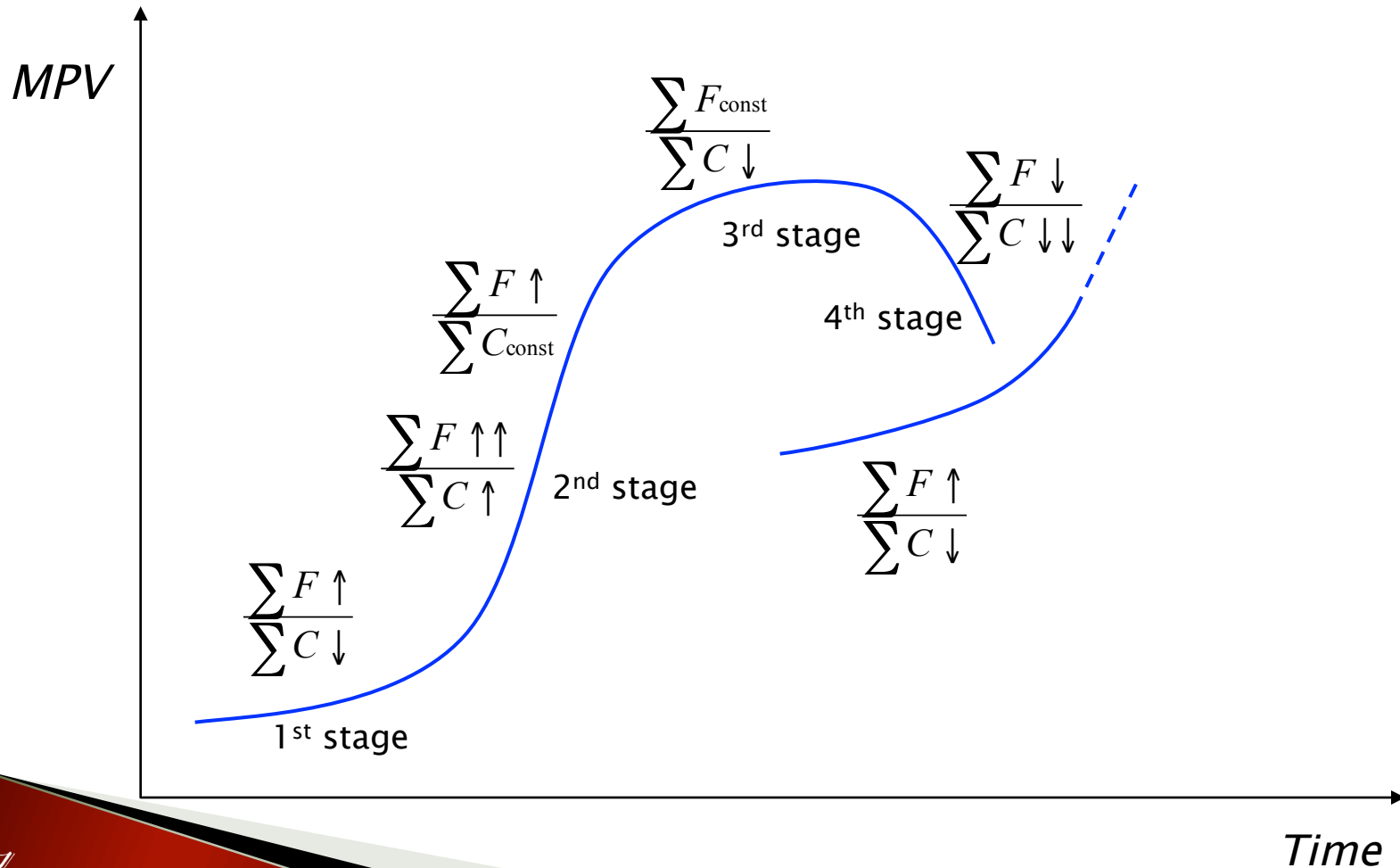
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# Interactions and Integration of Different Evolutionary Trends



# Interactions and Integration of Different Evolutionary Trends



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# Conclusions

- ▶ TRIZ is still a young science that has multiple challenges and a great potential for further development
- ▶ Two major trends of TRIZ development are building the bridges between business challenges and technical problems and transition from ideas to real products and technologies
- ▶ There are seven major directions of further TRIZ development that were recently identified within TRIZ community
- ▶ Several new TRIZ tools that address these directions were developed during last two decades
- ▶ There is still a need for developing new TRIZ tools within identified major directions

# Thank you for your attention! Q & A



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