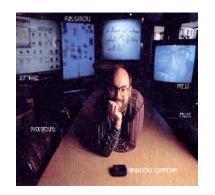


TRIZ marketing for the Ubiquitous concept

∼ So that anyone uses TRIZ anywhere anytime ∼

The 10th TRIZ symposium @ Waseda University

Proengineer Institute YAMAGUCHI University Shigeru Kasuya



Ubiquitous ComputingMark Weiser, Xerox PARC, 1988

Ubiquitous means;

- 1. Anyone, Anywhere, Anytime
- 2. Realize natural human interchange and the

works tile without letting you be conscious of the technology

4 ubiquitous characteristics

- 1. Present anywhere
- 2. Not only the device but also environment
- 3. Service depending on the situation
- 4. Use naturally without being conscious



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4. The Solution examples by potential needs

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1.1 Background and Purpose

Background

In the first TRIZ symposium, we carried out the questionnaire about the problem of TRIZ. In addition, I performed some lectures, seminar, consulting for 8 years. Therefore I collected the important opinions.

Purpose

I tried it based on needs analysis. Engineers are interested in TRIZ, what should we do for the breakthrough method of issues to allow you to use TRIZ anywhere anytime? In this report, I introduce 10 solution examples. In the criterion, I utilized AIDMA method as follows.

Marketing domain

1. Target: Whom

2. Needs: What

3. Originality: How

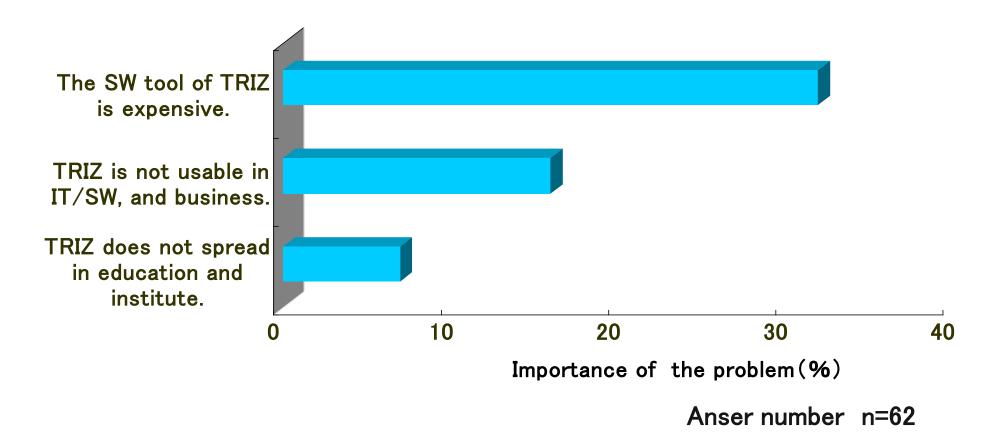
	Attention	Interest	Desire	Memory	Action
Mental stage	Recognition stage	Feelings stage		Action stage	
Mental state	Unknown	The customer knows it, but is not interested.	The customer is interested, but does not want to study it.	The customer wants to study it, but does not mean to buy it.	The customer intends to buy it, but does not mean to use it.
Purpose	Improvement of the recognition	Upbringing of the evaluation	Awakening of the needs	Offer of the motive	Setting of the theme





2.1 Current needs from questionnaire result

◆ We extracted the following "Current needs" from the first TRIZ symposium questionnaire result.







2.2 Needs from questionnaire result of seminar

• We extracted the following important Needs from questionnaire result of seminar.

"Current needs"

- 1 The conventional TRIZ example is difficult. Give us examples easy to understand.
- 2 How should we use TRIZ in the patent?

"Potential needs"

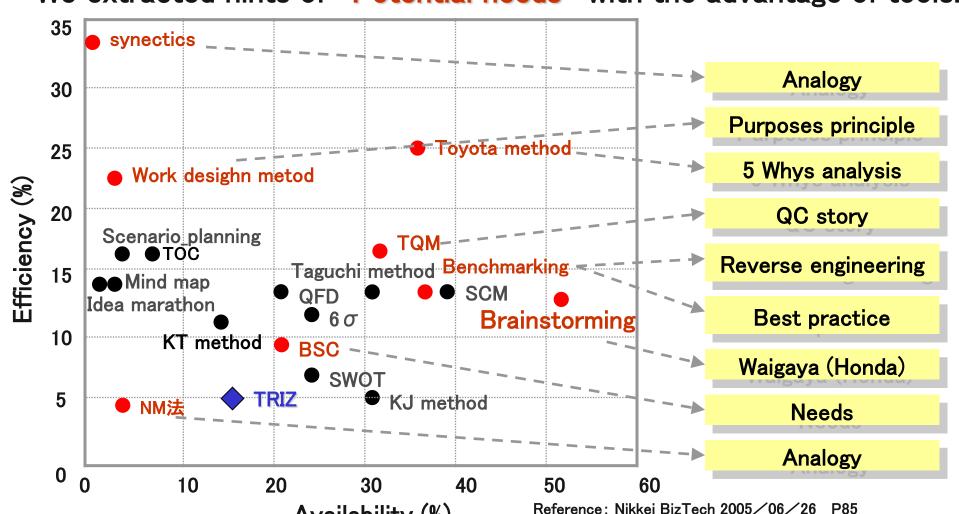
- ① Realization that "we understand intuitively" (universal design principle)
- 2 What should we do to train the abstraction skill?
- 3 How is it different from the scientific tool which we used in TRIZ so far?
- 4 What is the usage except the getting out idea of TRIZ?





2.3 Potential Needs from the other scientific tool

- ◆ So far, TRIZ was introduced for reasons of "Because TRIZ was introduced into the other companies, our company too.
- → We extracted hints of "Potential needs" with the advantage of tools.



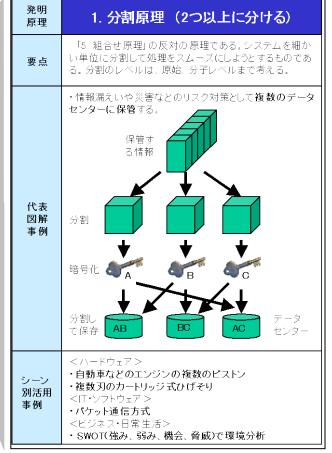


3.1 Automatic retrieval of the matrix and plain examples

◆ No patents such as difficult semiconductors, the degree of difficulty fell by having shown the example of the solution to problems.



40 principles for Smartphone



Reference: Proengineer HP



3.2 Use to change DB of the Internet into Effects

- We searched it so far from TRIZ SW or Patent DB.
- ◆ Search KW of the problem on the Internet in conjunction with KW of function, attribution.
- ✓ Function (by transitive verb) + [Solid, Liquid, Gas, Field etc]
- ✓ Attribution (Weight, Length, Power, Temperature etc) + [Raise, reduce, etc]

Key word

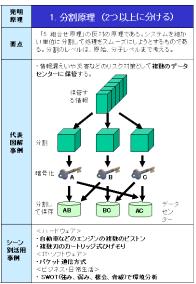
Archimedes' principle	Inertia	Electromagnetic fluid
Pascal's principle	Ferromagnetism	Capillary effect
Bernoulli's principle	Expansion	Spiral
Kirchhoff's law	Sublimation	Funnel effect
Combined gas law	Electromagnetic-induction	Superconductivity
Newton's law	Convection	Shape memory alloy

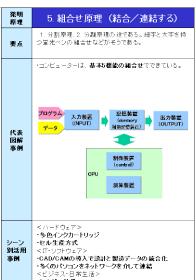
For example, when I input next KW into Google. "Air, flow quantity, Raise, principle" ⇒ Bernoulli's principle

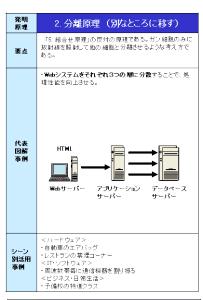




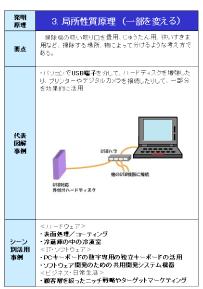
◆ Examples that I did Brest with some SW engineer from customer needs

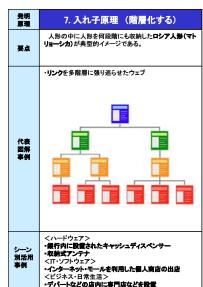








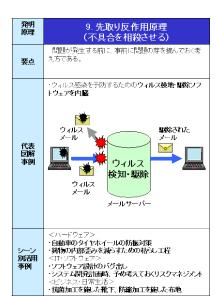


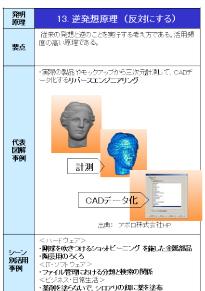


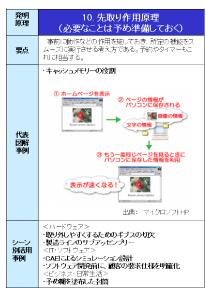




3.3 Examples of IT & SW (2/2)





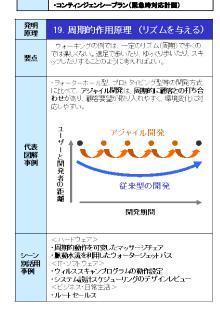


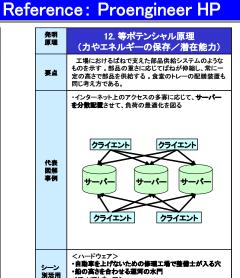


11. 事前保護原理 (パックアップ/リスクを考えておく) 最悪の場合を考慮した、リスク対応策の考え方である。 要点 モラーリングで、データの複製を別の場所にリアルタイム に保存すること。通常は、ハードディスクに記録する際に 2台以上のディスクを用意し、全部のディスクに同じデー タを書き込むことで信頼性を上げる。 入力データ RAID-1 ミラーリング ハードディスク1 ハードディスク2 <ハードウェア> ・スペアタイヤ ・飛行機の酸素吸入器 別活用 <IT・ソフトウェア>

障害対応のデュアルシステム

<ビジネス・日常生活>





・インターネット一時ファイルのディスク領域の設定

〈ビジネス・日常生活〉



事例



3.4 Use TRIZ for patent application

What's good specification?

- 1 Are each patent claim technically wide concept?
- 2 Do not include unnecessary matters specifying the invention?
- 3 Did the term use the broader term?
- 4 Did you choose the invention category that was easy to use > restriction on exercise?
- 5 Does it cover all materials, manufacturing methods, products, the invention about the use from things, methods, devices?

Helpful tools such as TRIZ

- Purposes principle, Trends, 9 windows method, 40 principles, 76 standard solutions
- Purposes principle, 9 windows
- Effects, etc

Patent	Claim	Scope of claim	Additional patent until public (1.5 years)	Abstract	Improvement
Nobel prize (by Koich Tanaka)	2	Narrow scope	0	M: 試程(タンパク質) いか利益期間は、 の (通 73 2) 上 7	Many
Photocatalyst (by Hashimoto, TOTO)	16	Very wide scope	70	光	The number of all patents is approximately perfect in approximately 350 cases.

Reference: k.Nishimori, Right Now 2005/2





4.1 Learn 40 principles by the illustration (1/2)





4.1 Learn 40 principles by the illustration (2/2)

21 高速実行 ツインロケットは高速



26.セルフサービス 風呂炊きはセルフサービス



22炎い転して福となす

27高価な長寿命より安価な短寿命 撮影練習は鮒、本番は鯛



23.フィードバック

28.機械的システム代替 鍔はハシゴの代替



24.仲介



29.流体利用 服地洗いの水流し 30.薄膜利用 落下傘は幕利用



31.多孔質 蜜ひと雫蜂巣から



32.变色



ミニカーは色とりとり 33.均質性 耳なしバンは均質



34.排除/再生 ミシンで古着を再生



35バラメーター サンゴ砂は元は環境



36.相変化 山麓の気候変化は早い



37熱膨張 南風フェーン現象で熱膨張



38高濃度酸素利用 鯖は酸化しやすい



39.不活性雰囲気利用 ミンクのコートは貸せない



40.複合材料 カルテットは複合演奏







PROENGINEER

Reference: Proengineer-institute HP



4.2 Osborne's check list and 40 principles (1/2)

◆Training the abstraction thinking in Check list and 40 principles

NO	Check list	Details	Examples	40 principles
1	Other Use	Why don't you use it elsewhere? Is there not the new use? Change it a little, and is there not other use?	Alarm clock	6 Universality 18 Mechanical vibration 27 Cheap short-living objects 36 Phase transitions
2	Adapt	Why don't you borrow the idea? Is there not the thing like this? Is there not the idea similar else?	Clock with calendar	24 Intermediary 29 Pneumatics and hydraulics 38 Strong oxidants
3	Modify	Why don't you change it? •Why don't you change the form? •Why don't you change the meaning?	Luminous paint	2 Taking out 3 Local quality 14 Curvature 17 Another dimension 19 Periodic action 21 Skipping 32 Color changes 35 Parameter changes
4	Magnify	Why don't you raise it? •Why don't you add it what it is? •Why don't you increase more number of times?	Clock tower	15 Dynamics 16 Partial or excessive actions 37 Thermal expansion



4.2 Osborne's check list and 40 principles (2/2)

NO	Check list	Details	Examples	40 principles
5	Minify	Why don't you lower it? •Why don't you divide it? •Why don't you stop it?	Pendant clock	1 Segmentation3 Local quality7 Nested doll
6	Substitute	Why don't you substitute it? •Why don't you make other materials? •Why don't you make other people?	As jewelry	26 Copying 28 Mechanics substitution 30 Flexible shells and thin films 31 Porous materials 33 Homogeneity
7	Rearrange	Why don't you replace it? Why don't you make other order? Why don't you replace a cause and effect?	Solar– powered clock	11 Beforehand cushioning 34 Discarding and recovering
8	Reverse	Why don't you reverse it? •Why don't you reverse a role? •Why don't you change a viewpoint?	The clock which was reflected in the mirror	4 Asymmetry 9 Preliminary anti-action 13 The other way round 22 Blessing in disguise 27Cheap short-living objects
9	Combine	Why don't you be connected? •Why don't you unite the purpose? •Why don't you unite the idea?	Automaton clock	5 Merging 40 Composite materials





4.3 Resource, Effects, etc in the NM method

◆It becomes easy to understand "resource" "Effects" when We connect it with the NM method.

Step of NM method	NM thinking	Common or similar part in TRIZ
0. Clear statement of the problem	•We replace it with our themes	 We search a true problem using Purposes principle
1.KW (Key Word)	Abstract essenceExpress it with a verb or an adjective (a noun)	-Abstraction
2.QA (Question Analogy)	•For example, like XX. Find it in connection with KW (illustrate).	Resource Effects 40 Principles
3.QB (Question Background)	 Therefore what is taking place? Or what happens? In consideration of relations of QA, observe it much 	Smart little people
4.QC (Question Conception)	 Does it not help solution to (QB)? Or does it suggest anything? Apply it under the theme of having thought in various ways in QB. And write all having noticed. Use all what you observed in QB for the solution to theme by force. (Keep alive; Bring up; Stretch) 	
5. Combination	 Display the hints (More than 150) that you thought about in QC in the desk. Find creative cards from hints of QC. Combination of ideas. 	•Combination of ideas



4.4 The truth of Y Gaya of Honda (1/2)

◆We paid attention to "Y Gaya" of a sketch of the innovation.

Realization of the independent value (Essential purpose)

Innovation

Clear statement of the concept

corporate culture

- ◆Flat organization without educational preparations
- ◆Group of heretic, oddball, superpower
- ◆ Culture to be able to scold
- **♦** Culture to entrust youths
- Minimum rule etc

custom

- **♦**Y Gaya meeting
- ◆ Genba Genbutsu Genjitsu principle
- **◆**FAQ
 - In short
 - •What do you think? etc



4.4 The truth of Y Gaya of Honda (2/2)

- 1. What's Y Gaya?
- It is a device accelerating the innovation that is different from the normal brainstorming.
- It is held out of a company and, with a limitation of the number of people, lodges together for about 3 days.
- 2. Theme setting
- Think about essential value. ("What does Honda exist for?")
- 3. Process
- On 1st day, many people insist on one's opinion.
- On 2nd day, we deepen one's claim to listen to other opinions.
- · On 3rd day, we argue more than limit of the logic in the creative.

Y Gaya ≒ Brainstorming + Purposes principle



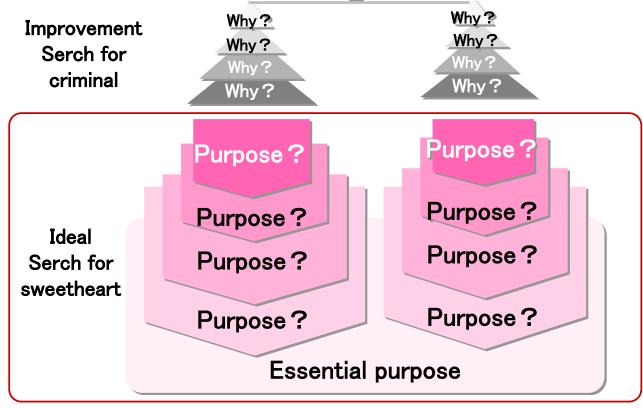


4.5 What should we do to train the abstraction skill?

We helped the training of the abstraction skill and the essential understanding of the theme by having assumed purpose principle problem analysis tool.
Root cause

5 whys analysis

Purposes principle



- Rule 1. Express it with (noun + verb) that "... does ...".
- Rule 2. Do not use the change verb (enlarge, improve, etc).
- Rule 3. Do not use the negation word (lose ..., etc).





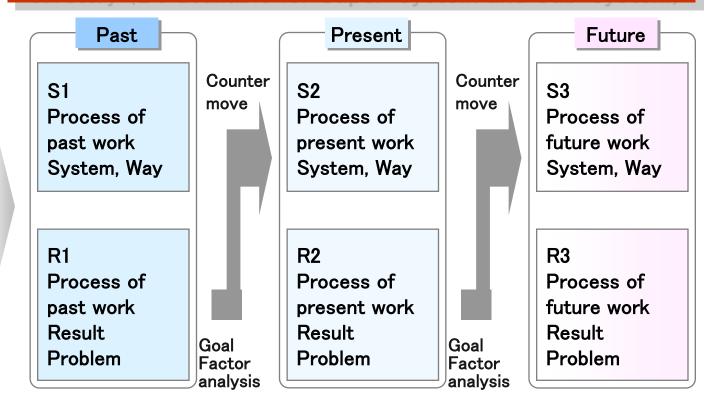
4.6 Visualize the process of works by 9 windows method

- ◆ Visualize the process of works
- → Communalization of the problem and breakthrough in new viewpoints.

QC story

- 1 Choose a theme
- 2Present data analysis
- 3 Improvement target
- 4 Factor analysis
- 5 Think countermove
- **6**Try countermove
- (7)Check effects
- Standardizationstopper

SR story (Be available for Super-system and Sub-system)



S; System

R:: Result

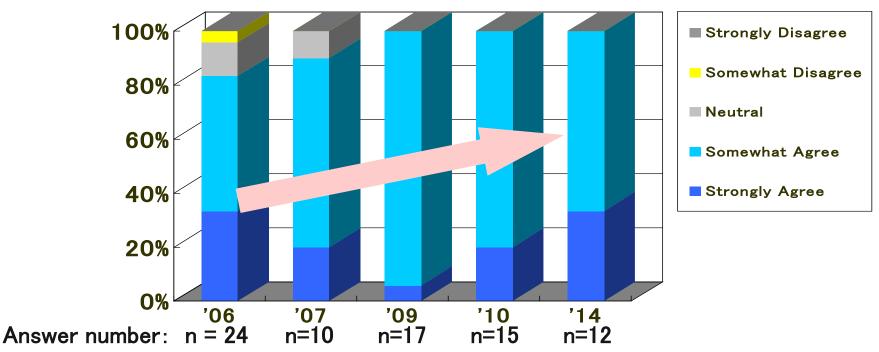




5.1 Questionnaire result for engineer

- ◆Many engineer were able to almost understand TRIZ by 7-hour learning
- ➡ The understanding of TRIZ improves by using a plain text and imminent practices.





<u>Precondition</u>: (I set 5 phases of standards)

- ¾1. 7-hour Lecture & Exercise + Workshop
- **※2.** Mainly voluntary participation + Some recommenders



5.2 Conclusions

- ◆ Next statements can say from trial results mainly.
- 1. It wiped out problems about "not to be usable in SW field " "TRIZ is expensive" and helped recognition improvement.
- 2. No patents such as difficult semiconductors, it became motivational one of TRIZ by having shown the example of personal solution to problems and illustrations.
- 3. Interest and needs for TRIZ increased by having compared the advantage (merit) of other tool with TRIZ.
- 4. We helped the training of the abstraction skill and the essential understanding of the theme by having assumed purpose principle problem analysis tool.
- 5. I offered new added value of TRIZ. For example, 9 screens method is effective for visualization of the process of works.



