



TRIZ & Innovazione sistematica: strumenti e metodi per l'innovazione in azienda

Gaetano Cascini
gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

2/28

Politecnico di Milano



- Established in 1863
- Organized in 16 departments (devoted to research) and a network of 9 Schools of Engineering, Architecture and Industrial Design spread over 7 campuses over the Lombardy region
- Approximately 40,000 students (the largest institution in Italy for Engineering, Architecture and Industrial Design)
- Ranked as one of the most outstanding European technical universities

Polit. di Milano - KAEMaRT group

www.kaemart.it

- KAEMaRT (Knowledge Aided Engineering, Manufacturing and Related Technologies)
- Established and coordinated by Prof. Umberto Cugini since 1979
- 2 Full Professors, 2 Associate Professors, 3 Research Assistants, 4 Research Fellows, 12 PhD Students with background in Computer Science, Physics, Engineering and Industrial Design (more than 200 fellows since the origins)
- Mission: to investigate **new solutions for industrial applications** and to develop **innovative methods, tools** and prototypes
- The group is involved in courses at the Faculties of Industrial Engineering, Industrial Design and Management and Production Engineering.



© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Gaetano Cascini - short resume

- 1999 : PhD in Machine Design
- 1999 - 2008 : Assistant Professor at University of Florence
- 2008 - now : Associate Professor at Politecnico di Milano
- Past:
 - ❖ 2003-2005 : Founder and first President of Apeiron, the Italian TRIZ Association
 - ❖ 2005-2009 : Vice-Chair of the IFIP 5.4 Working Group (Computer-Aided Innovation)
 - ❖ 2006-2009 : President of the European TRIZ Association
 - ❖ 2007-2009 : Member of the MA TRIZ Presidium
- Currently:
 - ❖ Member of the ETRIA Executive Board
 - ❖ Chair of the “Computer-Aided Innovation” workgroup and Communication Officer of the TC-5 Committee (Computer Applications in Technology) of IFIP (International Federation for Information Processing)
 - ❖ Author of 80+ papers presented at International Conferences and published in authoritative Journals
 - ❖ Author of 8 patents (assignees University of Florence, Whirlpool Europe, Bracco Imaging, Logli srl, SCAM srl, Meccaniche Fiorentine)

© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Centro di Competenza per l’Innovazione Sistemica

Soggetti aderenti al Centro di competenza:

- Alintec
- Area Science Park Trieste
- Politecnico di Milano
- Università degli Studi di Bergamo
- Università degli Studi di Firenze
- Ceris-Cnr di Torino
- PIN Srl Servizi didattici e scientifici per l'università di Firenze



■ Training and coaching for TRIZ introduction in industry:

- ABB SACE - 2 case studies + Training + 4 pilot projects
- Alenia Aermacchi - Training + 2 case studies
- Allufion - Moneta - Training & Coaching
- Bracco Imaging - 1 pilot project (3 Patent Applications)
- Coster Group - Training
- Enel - 2 Training activities
- Philip Morris Intertaba - Training
- Intier Motrol - Training
- John Bean Technologies - Training
- Procomac - Training + 1 Extended Technology Forecasting + 2 case studies
- SACMI - Training + 2 pilot projects
- Tecniplast - Advanced Training & Coaching
- Whirlpool - 1 pilot project (1 Patent)
- Zoppas Industries - Training



Program & Goal

■ Goal:

- ❖ (TRIZ newcomers) To understand what TRIZ and Systematic Innovation are. Get awareness of TRIZ tools and techniques. Appreciate strategic and operational applications of TRIZ.
- ❖ (TRIZ practitioners) Share TRIZ experiences and approach.

■ Program:

- ❖ Background
- ❖ TRIZ Origins
- ❖ TRIZ Postulates and Key Concepts
- ❖ TRIZ Applications
- ❖ TRIZ in Industry
- ❖ Warnings & Suggestions

Background

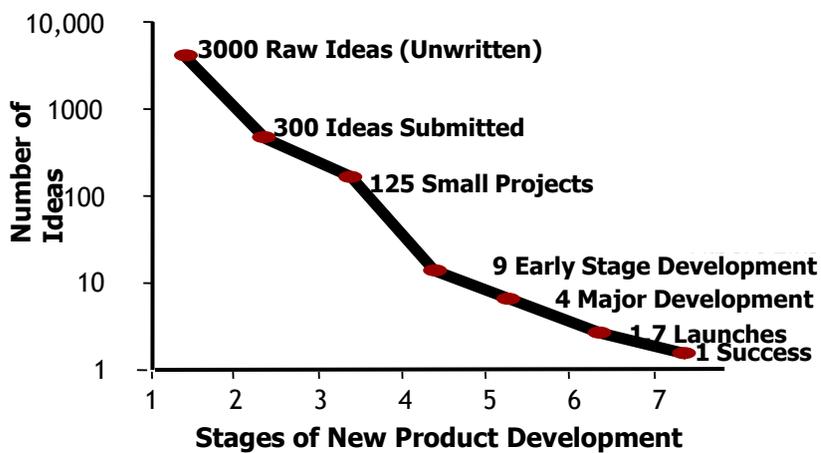
■ Shift Happens!!

- ❖ licensed by Karl Fisch, Scott McLeod, and XPLANE under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial Share-Alike license



Background

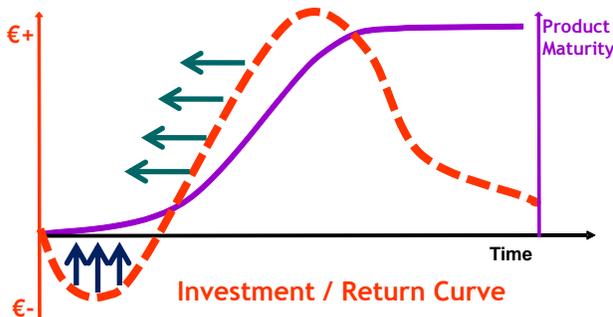
■ From raw ideas to success products



Source: G. Stevens and J. Burley, "3000 Raw Ideas = 1 Commercial Success!" *Research+Technology Management*, 40(3): 16-27, May-June, 1997.

Problem Solving: Main Goals & Obstacles

- Goal: Improve the efficiency of Innovation Processes
 - ❖ Reduce or eliminate waste of resources (time, money...) for useless trials and errors
 - ❖ Develop one valuable solution is much better than many ideas to be validated
 - ❖ Manage complexity of modern systems

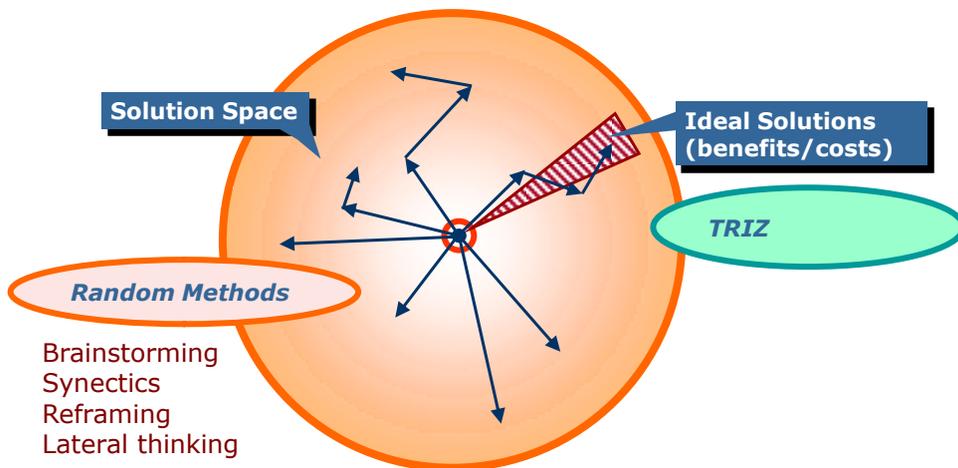


- Obstacles:
 - ❖ Psychological Inertia
 - ❖ Trial & Error: lack of a structured approach
 - ❖ Design conflicts

Psychological Inertia → Trial & Error

"You've got to kiss a lot of frogs before you find your princess..."

"It is difficult to find a black cat in a dark room especially when the cat is not there."



Lack of a structured approach: not everywhere



Primary school

Problem: How to distribute 50 cherries between 3 kids?

Should your kids solve the problem by “intuition” and/or by “experience”??!!

Lack of a structured approach: not everywhere

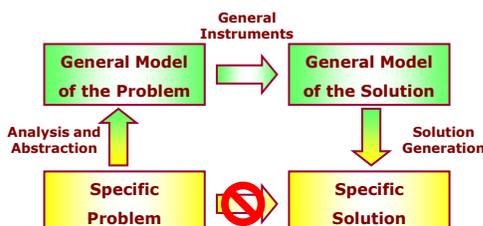


Type of Problem: arithmetic

Model of the problem: 50:3

Tool: division

Model of the solution: 16,666...



Solution:
distribute 16 cherries to each kid

Lack of a structured approach: not everywhere



High School:
 What does it happen by
 mixing Sulfuric Acid with
 Calcium Hydroxide ?



What would you
 suggest?
 Let's try and see?!?

Lack of a structured approach: not everywhere



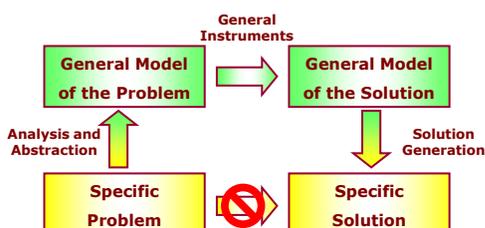
Type of problem: chemical

Model of the problem: $H_2SO_4 + Ca(OH)_2$

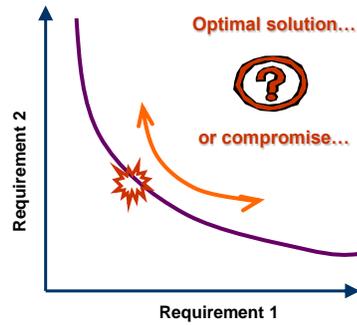
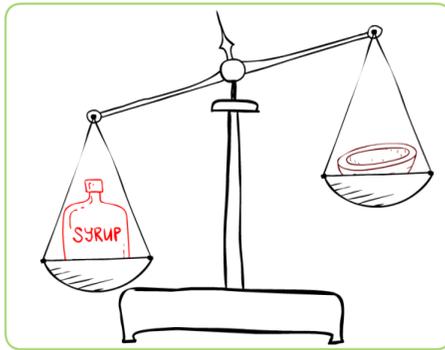
Tool: laws of chemistry, oxide-reduction

Model of the solution: $CaSO_4 + 2 H_2O$

Solution:
 Calcium Sulfate + Water



Design Conflicts

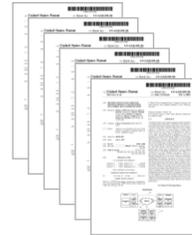


Теория Решения Изобретательских Задач Theory of Inventive Problem Solving



Genrich Altshuller
(1926-1998)

**Analysis of hundreds
of thousands
inventive solutions**



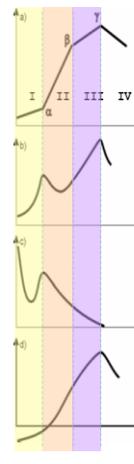
- 99% of inventions use already known solution principle
 - Less than 1% are really pioneering inventions
- Breakthrough solutions emerge from resolving contradictions
 - Inventors and strong thinkers use patterns
 - Creative problem solving patterns are universal
 - Creative ideas can be produced in a systematic way

Теория Решения Изобретательских Задач Theory of Inventive Problem Solving

- The architecture of TRIZ is based on:
 - ❖ Three Postulates:
 - Postulate of Objective Laws of Systems Evolution
 - Postulate of Contradiction
 - Postulate of Specific Situation
 - ❖ Main models:
 - Models of the problem solving process
 - Hill model (abstraction-embodiment)
 - Tongs model (from current situation to ideality, barriers identification)
 - Funnel model
 - Description of systems, problems, solutions
 - ENV model
 - Model of function
 - Substance-Field Model
 - Model of contradiction
 - “System operator” (multi-screen approach)
 - Round about problems
 - Resources search
 - ❖ Instruments:
 - ARIZ (Algorithm of Inventive Problem Solving), main instrument of Classical TRIZ for Non-Typical Problems, which integrate all others TRIZ instruments
 - System of Inventive Standard Solutions
 - Pointers to Physical, Chemical, Geometrical Effects

Laws of Engineering Systems Evolution

Laws of Technical System Evolution		
1	Law of System Completeness Corollary: Controllability Trend of elimination of human involvement from systems Trend of increasing dynamicity	Static
2	Law of "energy conductivity" of a system	
3	Law of harmonizing the rhythms of parts of the system	
4	Law of increasing ideality	Kinematics
5	Law of uneven development of the parts of a system	
6	Law of transition to a super-system Trend Mono-Bi-Poly	
7	Law of Transition from macro to micro level	Dynamics
8	Law of increasing Su-Field interactions	



The interpolation of several individual curves from other perspectives gives the analyst an indication of the technologies location on the S-curve.

Number of inventions
(number of patents)

Levels of inventions
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Profitability of inventions (\$, €)

G.S. Altshuler: 1979 CREATIVITY AS AN EXACT SCIENCE, Sovetskoe radio, Moscow

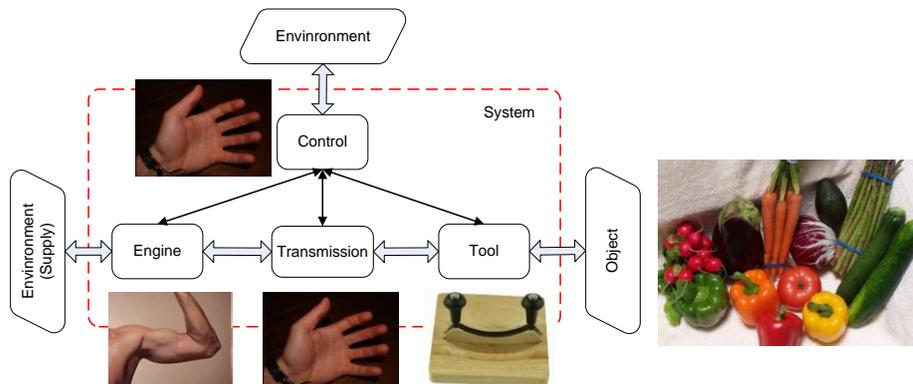
■ **Conclusions for practice:**

- ❖ Good solutions are developed in accordance with the objective laws of system evolution

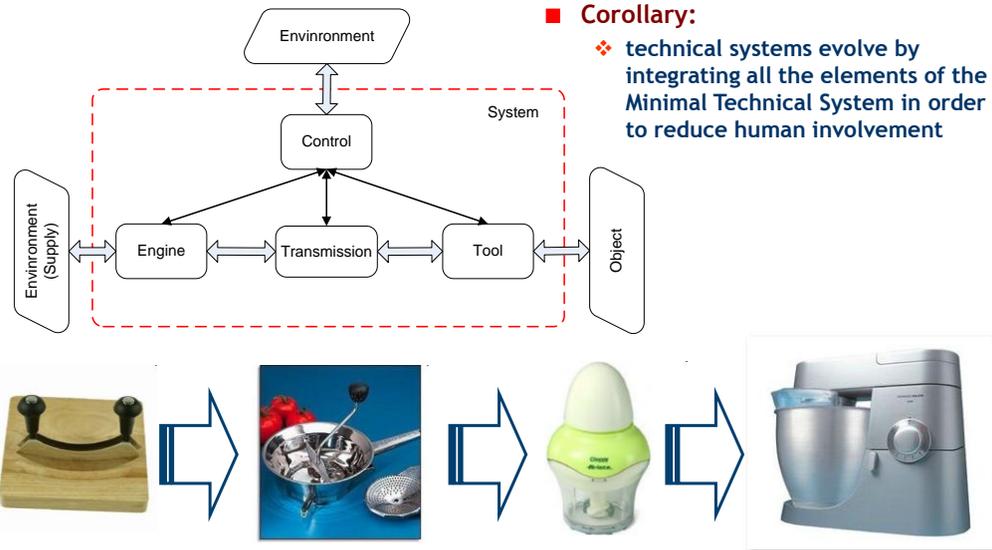
1. Law of System Completeness

In order to deliver its function, a Technical System must include, internally or externally (e.g., through the contribution of a human operator), **four elements**:

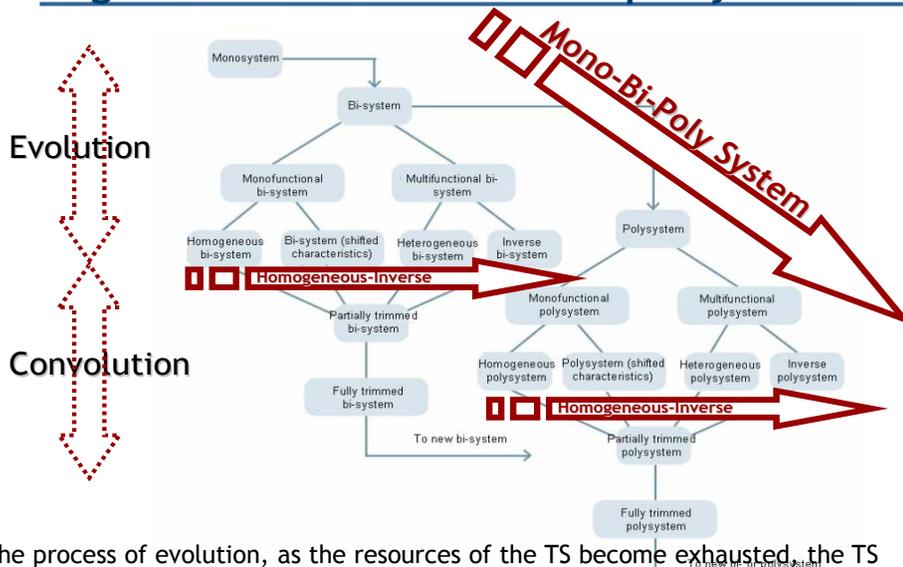
- a **Tool**, which is the working element delivering the function of the TS, i.e., exerting a certain effect on its object;
- an **Engine**, i.e., the element providing the energy necessary to produce the expected effect of the function;
- a **Transmission**, i.e., the element transmitting energy from the Engine to the Tool;
- a **Control**, i.e., an element governing at least one of the previous elements.



1. Law of System Completeness (corollary)



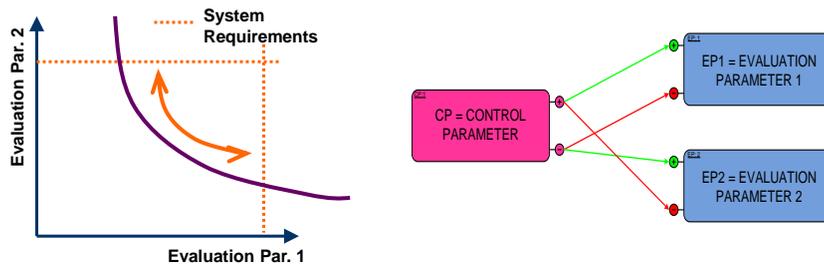
E.g. Law #6: Transition to Supersystem



- In the process of evolution, as the resources of the TS become exhausted, the TS merges with other systems and continues its development as a part of supersystem.

Contradictions

- System evolution implies the resolution of contradictions, i.e. **conflicts** between a system and its environment or between the components of the system itself



- Conclusions for practice:
 - To solve a problem we should first discover underlying contradictions
 - To achieve maximum benefits, contradictions should be resolved, not compromised
 - Overcoming contradictions is a driving force behind technology evolution. Resolving contradictions instead of compromising or optimizing, results in breakthrough solutions

Contradictions

Contradictions

“Technical” Contd:

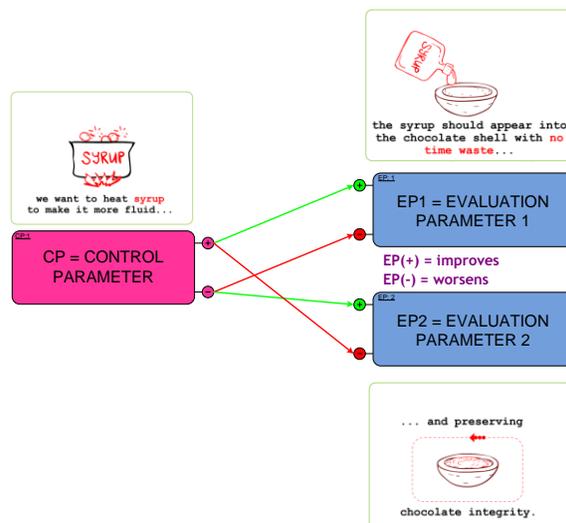
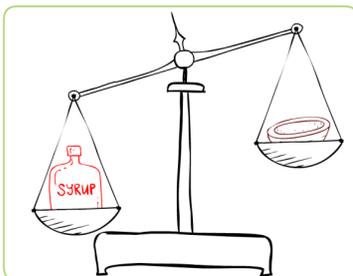
TC1: EP1(+) - EP2(-)

TC2: EP2(+) - EP1(-)

“Physical” Contd:

CP = V → EP1(+) - EP2(-)

CP = anti-V → EP1(+) - EP2(-)



Contradictions

Problems from different domains, sharing the same contradiction, can be solved by means of the same solving principles

Contradictions

“Technical” Contd:

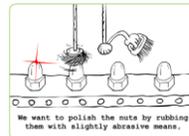
TC1: EP1(+) - EP2(-)

TC2: EP2(+) - EP1(-)

“Physical” Contd:

CP = V → EP1(+) - EP2(-)

CP = anti-V → EP1(+) - EP2(-)



CP = CONTROL PARAMETER



EP1 = EVALUATION PARAMETER 1

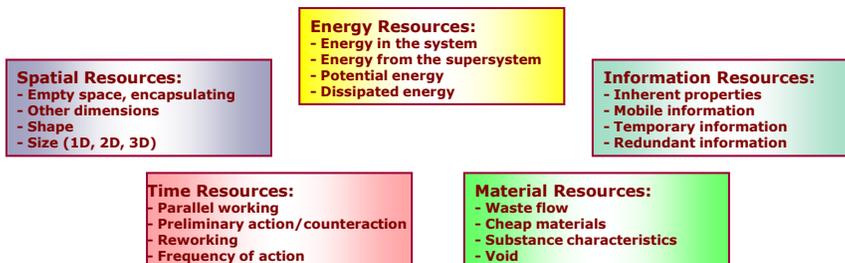
EP(+) = improves
EP(-) = worsens

EP2 = EVALUATION PARAMETER 2



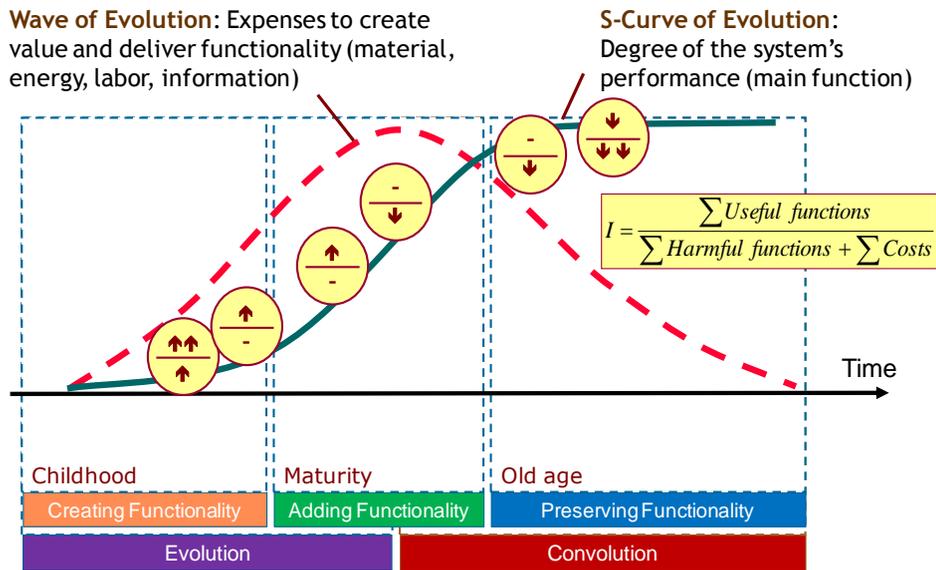
Specific situation - Resources

- Each stage of evolution of a system takes place in a specific environment (context, situation) which influences the evolution (transformation) of the system and provide specific **resources**



- Conclusions for practice:
 - Good solutions must (first of all) take into account the resources available in the specific situation

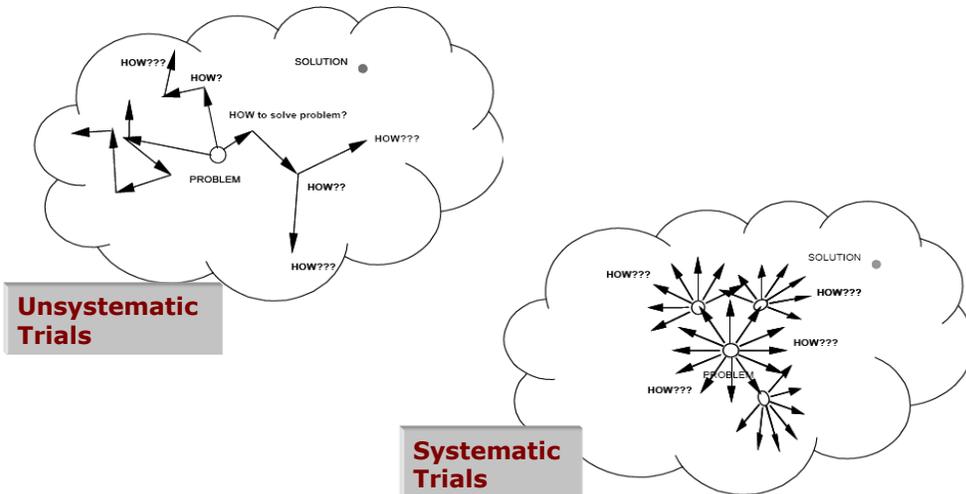
Trend of Ideality increase and consumption of resources



Теория Решения Изобретательских Задач Theory of Inventive Problem Solving

- The architecture of TRIZ is based on:
 - ❖ Three Postulates:
 - Postulate of Objective Laws of Systems Evolution
 - Postulate of Contradiction
 - Postulate of Specific Situation
 - ❖ Main models:
 - Models of the problem solving process
 - Hill model (abstraction-embodiment)
 - Tongs model (from current situation to ideality, barriers identification)
 - Funnel model
 - Description of systems, problems, solutions
 - ENV model
 - Model of function
 - Substance-Field Model
 - Model of contradiction
 - “System operator” (multi-screen approach)
 - Round about problems
 - Resources search
 - ❖ Instruments:
 - ARIZ (Algorithm of Inventive Problem Solving), main instrument of Classical TRIZ for Non-Typical Problems, which integrate all others TRIZ instruments
 - System of Inventive Standard Solutions
 - Pointers to Physical, Chemical, Geometrical Effects

Conventional “Conceptual” Problems solving approaches

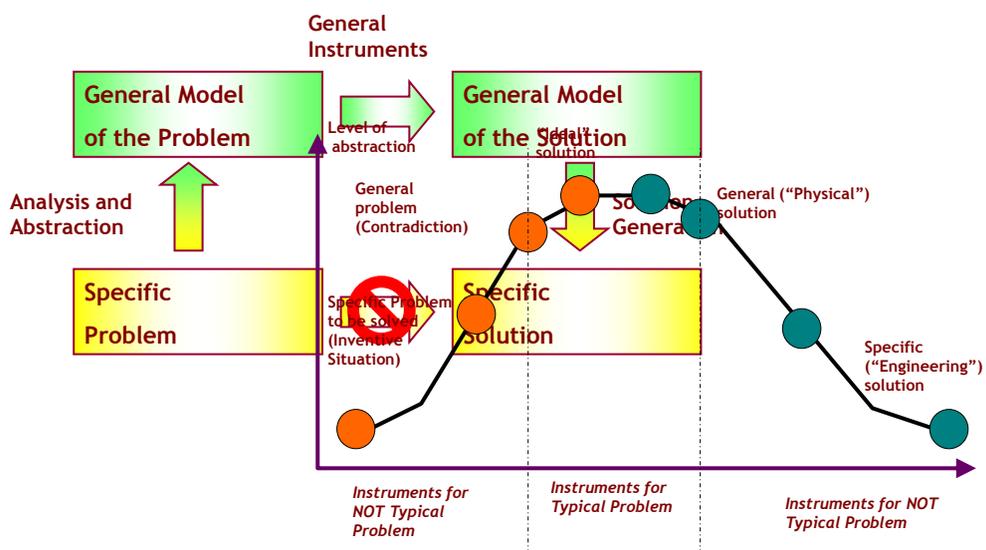


Source: <http://www.triz-journal.com/archives/2002/12/d/04.pdf>

© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

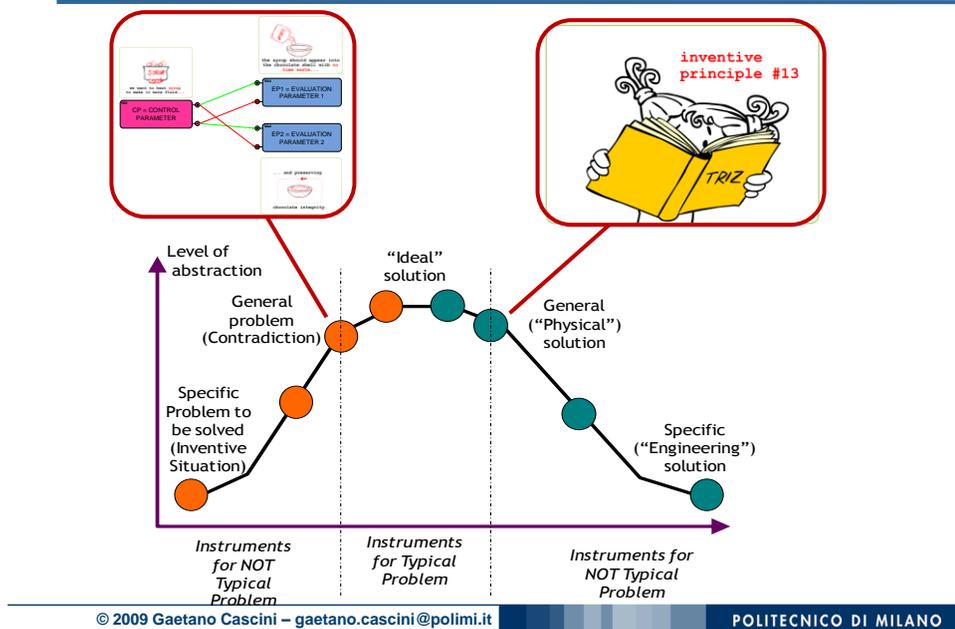
OTSM-TRIZ “Hill” model of problem solving process



© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

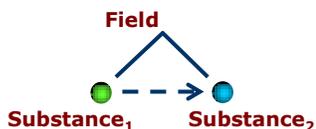
OTSM-TRIZ “Hill” model of problem solving process



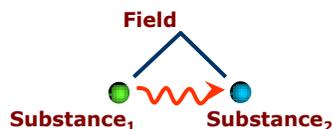
Models of problem

Su-Fields

Missing-Insufficient Useful Interactions



Harmful Interactions



Contradictions

“Technical” Contd:

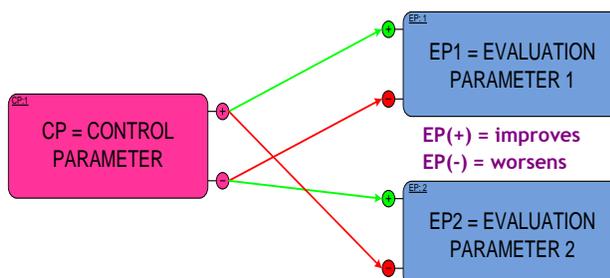
TC1: EP1(+) - EP2(-)

TC2: EP2(+) - EP1(-)

“Physical” Contd:

CP = V → EP1(+) - EP2(-)

CP = anti-V → EP1(+) - EP2(-)



- 5 Animations
 - ❖ TRIZ History
 - ❖ Nina @ school/university/work
 - ❖ Theory of Inventive Problem Solving
- Handbook
 1. Introduction(s)
 2. Laws of Engineering Systems Evolution
 3. Algorithm of Inventive Problem Solving
 4. Su-Field Analysis and System of Inventive Standards
 5. Tools and Principles for solving contradictions
 - ❖ Appendix (Step-by-step solved problems)



Freely accessible
educational
materials in English,
French, German,
Italian, Latvian

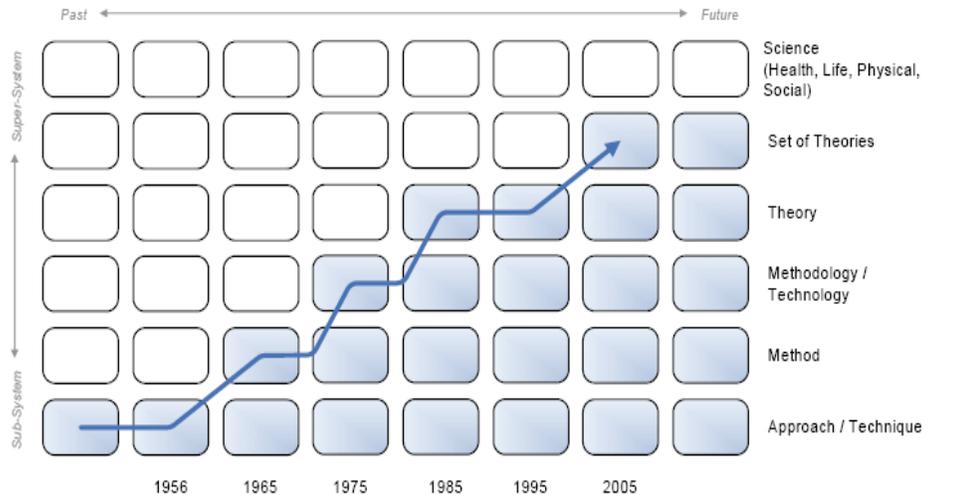
Structure

- Definition: short definition of the selected topic (T);
- Theory: theoretical aspects related to T;
- Model: conceptual model and graphical representation of T;
- Method/Tool: operative instructions about how to use/implement T;
- Example: exemplary application of T;
- Self-Assessment: exercises to assess the reader's level of understanding about T;
- References: further readings about T.



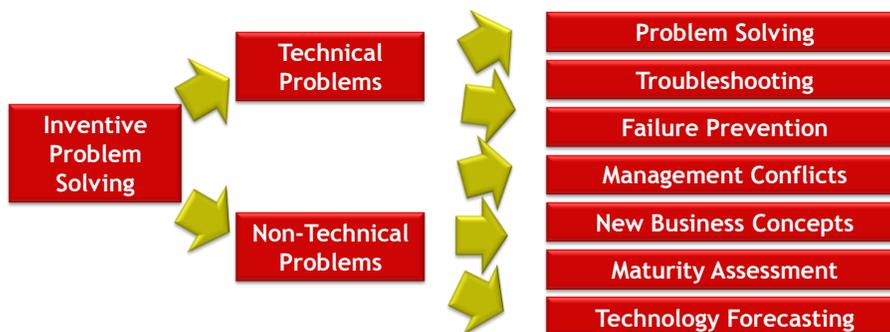
TRIZ Applications

Short history of TRIZ Instruments



Source: Nikolai Khomenko

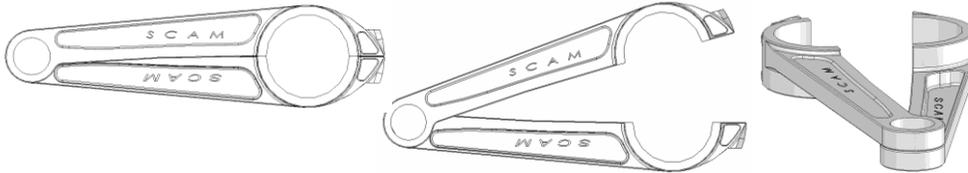
TRIZ Applications



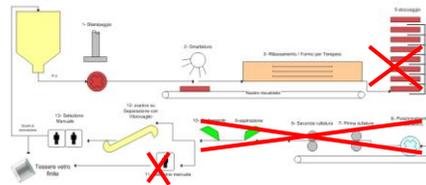
Exemplary case studies: problem solving for SMEs



■ **Scam:**
High performance connecting rod (1 IT patent)



■ **CIVE - Vetrerie Toscane:**
Glass mosaic production (process innovation)



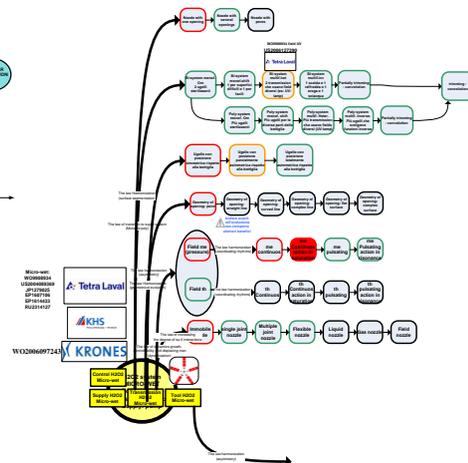
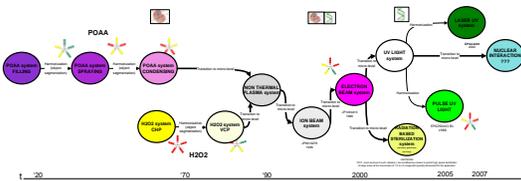
© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Exemplary case studies: technology forecasting



■ **Procomac:**
Sterilization technologies for aseptic filling



© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Exemplary case studies: technology forecasting

■ Meccaniche Fiorentine: walkers



© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Warnings and Suggestions

- “Simplified TRIZ” is probably better than nothing, but very far from ideal!!
 - ❖ Using the Inventive Principles as “Stimuli” for brainstorming sessions has nothing to deal with TRIZ
 - ❖ Problem formulation requires repeatable models and procedures
- Even if TRIZ learning is a long process, avoid using wrong procedures and tools just because it’s faster!!
 - ❖ Is it really worth to use the Contradiction Matrix?
 - ❖ Skipping a proper identification of the underlying contradictions can be faster, but it’s certainly useless and dangerous!!
- Currently available “TRIZ software” tools don’t substitute education
 - ❖ Can you avoid studying Romanian/Russian/Korean just having Word on your pc??
 - ❖ Why do we study Maths, since we have calculators?

© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



TRIZ in Industry

44

Some companies using TRIZ (at least a preliminary experience with)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| ■ Avon | ■ Electrolux | ■ Kimberly-Clark | ■ Rockwell |
| ■ BMW | ■ Edi Lilly | ■ Kodak | ■ Rolls Royce |
| ■ Boeing | ■ Ford | ■ LG | ■ Samsung |
| ■ Borden | ■ Fujitsu | ■ Lockheed Martin | ■ Sanyo |
| ■ Case | ■ General Motors | ■ McDonnell Douglas | ■ Sara lee |
| ■ Caterpillar | ■ Heidelberg | ■ Motorola | ■ Shell |
| ■ Clorox | ■ Hitachi | ■ NASA | ■ Siemens |
| ■ Cummin | ■ Honeywell | ■ NEC Electronics | ■ Gillette |
| ■ Daimler-Chrysler | ■ HP | ■ Pfizer | ■ Toyota |
| ■ Datacard | ■ IBM | ■ Pilkington | ■ USPO |
| ■ Delphi | ■ Intel | ■ Procter & Gamble | ■ Xerox |
| ■ Dial | ■ ITT | ■ PSA Peugeot Glacio | |
| ■ DuPont | ■ Johnson & Johnson | ■ Raytheon | |

Source:
David Silverstein,
Neil DeCarlo,
Michael Slocum

TRIZ in Industry



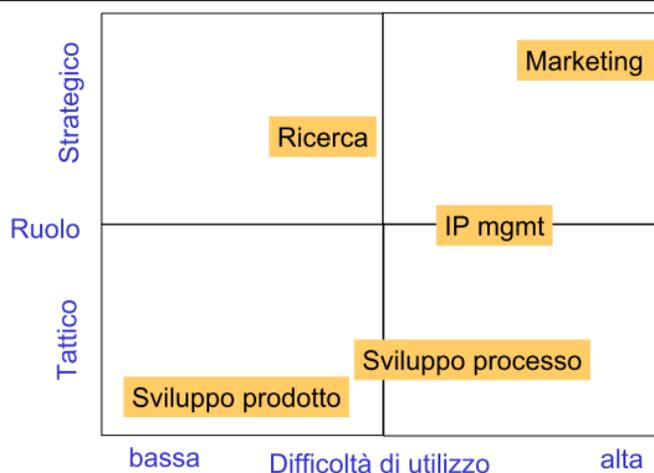
TRIZ in Whirlpool: breve storia

- 1997: viene acquistato il sw Invention Machine TechOptimizer™
- 2001: progetto *Technoledge*
 - coinvolte 6 persone (10%-20%) e un program leader full-time
 - attività di training e primi progetti pilota
- 2002-2005: consolidamento e diffusione. Applicazione in vari progetti in ambito R&D.
- 2004-2005: si comincia a diffondere nella corporation.

TRIZ in Industry



Chi può beneficiarne



TRIZ in Industry



L'individuo

- TRIZ non *dà* soluzioni
 - conoscere le regole dell'armonia non basta per scrivere buona musica.
- TRIZ non è per tutti
 - E' fondamentalmente un "modo di pensare", non tutti sono disposti a cambiare il proprio modo di pensare
- L'Innovazione è basata sulla conoscenza
 - apertura mentale, curiosità, capacità analitiche sono essenziali che l'individuo esposto a TRIZ dovrebbe sempre avere

TRIZ in Industry



Esempi organizzativi

- Approccio Bottom-Up - Modello "Internal Consultancy"
 - task force di max 10 persone, altamente formate e autonome
 - PLUS: risorse concentrate, fortemente motivate
 - MINUS: difficoltà ad operare, reperire informazioni; sindrome NIH
- Approccio Top-Down - Modello "Mass Deployment"
 - esposizione massiccia
 - PLUS: molto veloce, pervasiva
 - MINUS: senza altri supporti è destinata a morire
- Approccio integrato - Modello "Virus"
 - Nuclei de-strutturati organizzati a rete
 - PLUS: molto stabile, efficace
 - MINUS: difficoltà nell'attecchire, tempi lunghi (le grandi aziende hanno anticorpi incredibilmente efficienti)

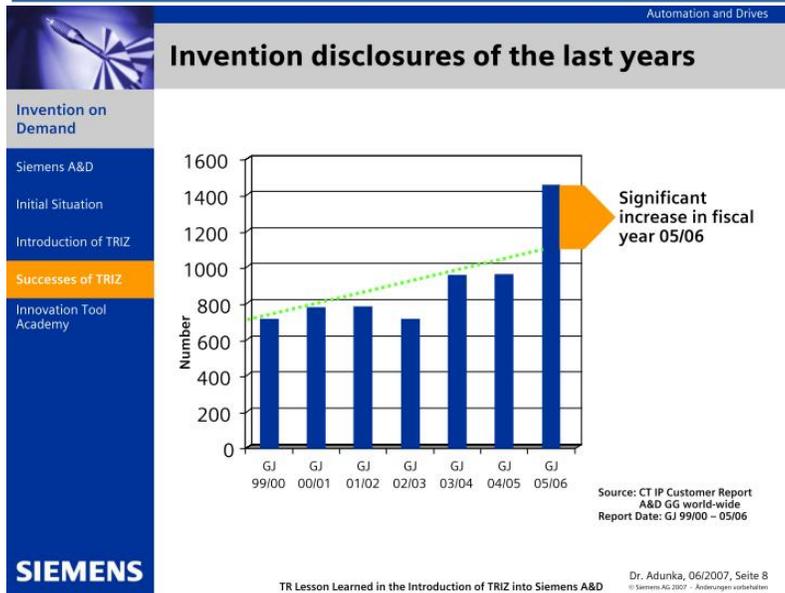
TRIZ in Industry



Esempio Whirlpool

- Strutturato in 4 livelli e 7 proposte formative
 - livello 0 : Awareness
 - livello 1 : Basic TRIZ + Basic software
 - livello 2 : Advanced TRIZ + Advanced software
 - livello 3 : Long Term Forecasting + Patent analysis and circumvention

TRIZ in Industry



TRIZ in Industry

Automation and Drives



Siemens A&D
Initial Situation
Introduction of TRIZ
Successes of TRIZ
Innovation Tool Academy

SIEMENS

The Innovation Tool Academy – The Creative Analyst profession

Innovation Tool Academy Courses

Professional course (15 days)	
Advanced course (5 days)	
Basic course (5 days)	
Introduction course (0.5/1.5 days)	

Dr. Adunka, 06/2007, Seite 18
© Siemens AG 2007 - Änderungen vorbehalten

TRIZ in Industry

TRIZ at Intel

- **1996-2001 Early exploration stage** Curious early adopters
 - 1996, Santa Clara Technology Development - Began TRIZ software pilot/training. Two very successful projects – “Sputnik” and “Bubbles”
 - 1998 Introduced to Assembly Technology Development and Flash Business
- **2002-2004 Early deployment and seeding in Mfg.** Champion - Evangelist
 - 2002 First TRIZ class in Assembly/Test Mfg. – Cavite, Philippines
 - 2003 First class in Fab/Sort Mfg. – Kiryat Gat, Israel
 - 2004 Classes in more sites (Fab/Sort and Assembly/Test)
- **2005-2006 Adoption – Manufacturing world-wide** Leader - Proliferators
 - 2005 First classes to Level-2 and Level-3
 - 2006 All Level-1, Level-2 classes delivered internally
- **2007-2008**
 - Manufacturing expansion
 - R&D Introduction
 - Connectivity with other methods
- **2009 -> into the future**
 - Expanding existing use
 - New fields of application
 - Synergy with other methods:
 - Lean, Six-sigma, TOC...



Courtesy Amir Roggel, Intel Principal Engineer

TRIZ in Industry

Key Learning

- If it's a new program with no track record, start with small wins. Need to show that program adds tangible value
- **Constant & regular 1/1 with key stake holders is essential**
- Networking is essential. It has to start now, not later
- **Trust comes with networking and interactions based on proven track record. Programs can move relatively quicker**
- Understand factory/customer issues, gear towards needs
- **Disciplined follow-up/through: key to ensure sustainability**
- Risk taking is a norm as success is not guaranteed
- **Persistence is necessary**
- Passion is key

Networking, Persistence, Risk taking, Passion

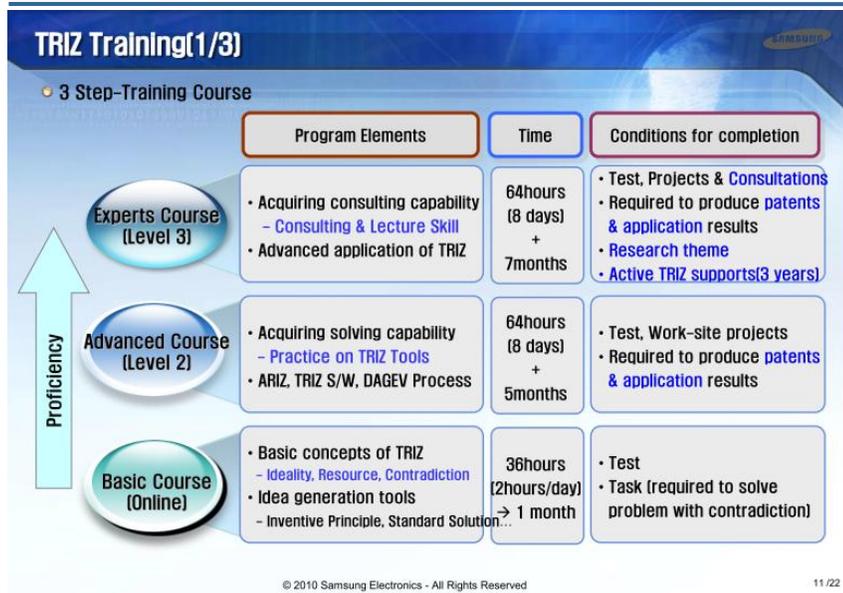
22

TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples

TRIZ History at Samsung Electronics

- **1998~ 2000 : Early exploration stage**
 - First Introduced to Samsung('98) → Study on TRIZ effectiveness
- **2001~ 2003 : Establishing TRIZ Foundation**
 - Established TRIZ promoting department ('01, Russian TRIZ Experts)
 - Established STA & Samsung training program : Started to certify Level 2 ('03)
- **2004~ 2006 : Expanding the base**
 - Developed TRIZ online Training program ('05, basic course)
 - Samsung TRIZ Conference('06~) : STA
- **2007~ 2009 : Accelerating TRIZ propagation**
 - TRIZ trainees increased rapidly
 - Organized TRIZ community and TRIZ Forum
 - Introduced TRIZ to executive at R&D and manufacturing Field (2HR)

TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples



TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples



TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples

TRIZ Training(3/3) – TRIZ Education for executives

" TRIZ is important as a tool for creation management. Executives of R&D and manufacturing should be educated on TRIZ " – '07.02 CEO-

Executives of R&D



- 2007
- Contents
 - Introduction of TRIZ
 - Basic concepts of TRIZ
 - Case study of R&D

Executives of manufacturing



- 2008
- Contents
 - Introduction of TRIZ
 - Basic concepts of TRIZ
 - Case study of Manufacturing

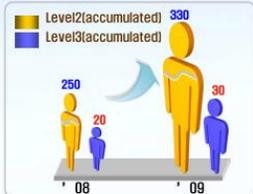
© 2010 Samsung Electronics - All Rights Reserved 13 /22

TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples

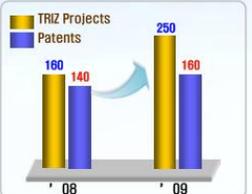
Project Support

- **Results of applying TRIZ in 2009**
 - 250 TRIZ projects were performed. (Supporting consultation)
 - 160 patents for core technology were applied.
 - Supporting strategic projects : 10 (Russian TRIZ experts, Solving)
- **Main goals of applying TRIZ**
 - Securing core technology in advance : (Pre) Research, Pre-Development
 - Cost reduction : Development
 - Improving quality & productivity : Manufacturing (Semiconductor & LCD)

Level2(accumulated) 330
Level3(accumulated)



TRIZ Projects
Patents



© 2010 Samsung Electronics - All Rights Reserved 14 /22

TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples

Samsung TRIZ Conference 2009



TRIZ Festival for Samsung TRIZnik

- Held in Nov 2009 at SAIT fair (every year)
- Conference Theme : Innovation Booster, TRIZ
- About 200 attendees from STA & Subsidiary companies : TRIZ trainees & users
- Agenda
 - Invited speech by Dr. Cascini
 - TRIZ issues in STA companies
 - Best practices
 - Conferment of TRIZ certificate (Level 2 & Level 3)

© 2010 Samsung Electronics - All Rights Reserved 19/22

TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples

Patent Leadership

● Patent leadership in the industry

Top Patent Winners (2009, US)

Ranking	Electronics
1	IBM
2	SAMSUNG
3	Canon
4	Microsoft
5	intel
6	Panasonic
7	TOSHIBA
8	FUJITSU
9	SONY
10	hp

Source: IFI

Samsung Valid Patent Status in U.S.

(Total No. of Patents)



Year	Total No. of Patents
2004	1,609
2005	1,641
2006	2,453
2007	2,725
2008	3,515

© 2010 Samsung Electronics - All Rights Reserved 5/22

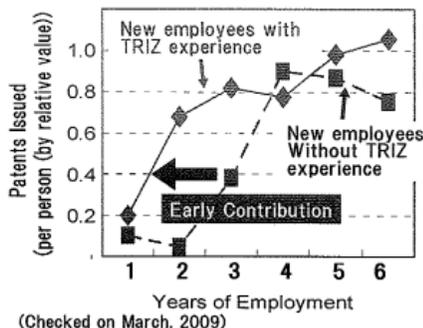
TRIZ Experiences in Industry: examples

PANASONIC

5. Effect on New Employees

Effect on New Employees

- We checked number of patents issued by New employees.
- New employees in the second and third year of employment have remarkable difference.



Vertical axis presents the relative value of the average of number of patents issued ever since one joined the company.

New employees with TRIZ experience
New employees who have joined in a TRIZ activity team and solved the problem as a member (the team consists of non-Fresh Person)

New employees without TRIZ experience
New employees who have no experience to solve a problem using TRIZ

Web Resources

Web Sites:

- <http://www.innovazione sistematica.it> (Centro di Competenza Interuniversitario)
- <http://www.tetris-project.org/> (TETRIS Project: TEaching TRIZ at School)
- <http://www.eria.net/> (European TRIZ Association)
- <http://www.computeraidedinnovation.net> (IFIP WG5.4 Computer-Aided Innovation)
- <http://www.matriz.ru> (International TRIZ Association)
- <http://www.aitriz.org/> (Altshuller Institute for TRIZ)
- <http://www.triz-journal.com/> (TRIZ journal)
- <http://www3.sympatico.ca/karasik/> (anti Triz-Journal)
- <http://www.triz.co.kr/TRIZ/intro.html>
- <http://www.trizminsk.org/>
- <http://www.thinking-approach.org>
- <http://www.seecore.org/>

Gaetano Cascini

gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

www.kaemart.it

cascini@etria.net

www.etria.net

Thanks for your time!!

LITERATURE

TRIZ theory (In Russian 1/4):

1. Altshuller G.S., Shapiro R.V. About the Psychology of Innovation and Creativity.- Voprocyy Psichologii (Questions of Psychology), no 6, 1956. – p. 37-49.
2. Altshuller G.S. Learning to Invent. Tambov: Tambovskoe knijnoe izdatelstvo (Tambo Publishing House, 1961.
3. Altshuller G.S. Bases of the Inventive Process, Voroneg: Centralno-Chernozemnoe izdatelstvo, 1964.
4. Altshuller G.S. Algorithm for Invention. Moscow: Moscovskii Rabochii Publusing House, 1969 (first edition), 1973 (second edition).
5. Selutskii A.B., Slugin G.I. INSPIRATION BY ORDER. Petrozavodsk: Karelia, 1977.
6. Altshuller G.S. CREATIVITY AS AN EXACT SCIENCE. Moscow: Sovietskoe radio, 1979.
7. Altshuller G.S., Selutskii A.B. WINGS FOR ICARUS. Petrozavodsk: Karelia, 1980.
8. Jukov R.F., Petrov V.M. Modern methods of scientific and technical creativity. - Leningrad: Institute of improvement of professional skill of the ship-building industry, 1980.
9. Altov G. AND SUDDENLY THE INVENTOR APPEARED. Moscow: Detskaya Literatura, 1989 (1st ed.-1984; 2nd ed.-1987; 3rd ed.- 1989; 4th ed.- 2000). ISBN 5-08-000598-X
10. Althsuller G.S., Zlotin B.L., Filatov V.I. PROFESSION: TO SEARCH FOR NEW. Kishinev: Karte Moldaveniaske, 1985.
11. Altshuller G.S. TO FIND AN IDEA: INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF INVENTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING. Novosibirsk: Nauka, (1st ed.-1986; 2nd ed.-1991; 3rd ed.- 2003). ISBN 5-02-029265-6
12. Petrovich N.T., Tsuririkov V.M. A WAY TO INVENTION. Moscow: Evrika, Molodaya Gvardia, 1986.
13. Ivanov G.I. ...AND BEGIN TO INVENT. Irkutsk: Vostochno-Sibirskoe izdatelstvo, 1987.

LITERATURE

65

TRIZ theory (In Russian 2/4):

14. DARING FORMULAS OF CREATIVITY. Petrozavodsk: Karelia, 1987.
15. Zlotina E.S., Petrov V.M. Methods of scientific and technical creativity. - Leningrad: The Leningrad House of scientific and technical propagation, 1987.
16. Zlotin B., Zusman A. A MONTH UNDER THE STARS OF FANTASY: A SCHOOL FOR DEVELOPING CREATIVE IMAGINATION. Kishinev: Kartya Moldovenyaska Publishing House. 1988.
17. A THREAD IN THE LABYRINTH. Petrozavodsk: Karelia, 1988. ISBN 5-7545-0020-3
18. Althsuller G.S., Zlotin B.L., Zusman A.V., Filatov V.I. SEARCH FOR NEW IDEAS: FROM INSIGHT TO TECHNOLOGY (THEORY AND PRACTISE OF INVENTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING), Kishinev: Kartya Moldovenyaska Publishing House, 1989. ISBN 5-362-00147-7
19. RULES OF A GAME WITHOUT RULES. Petrozavodsk: Karelia, 1989. ISBN 5-7545-0108-0
20. Zlotin B., Zusman A. THE INVENTOR CAME TO CLASS. Kishinev: Kartya Moldovenyaska Publishing House. 1989. ISBN 5-372-00498-3
21. Althsuller G., Zlotin B., Zusman A. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INVENTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING. (methodical advices) Kishinev 1989.
22. Zlotin B., Zusman A. LAWS OF EVOLUTION AND FORECASTING FOR TECHNICAL SYSTEMS. (methodical advices) Kishinev 1989.
23. Petrov V.M., Zlotina E.S. The Theory of Inventive Problem Solving - a basis of forecasting of development of technical systems. - Prag: ChNTO, 1989.
24. HOW TO BECOME A HERETIC. Petrozavodsk: Karelia, 1990. ISBN 5-7545-0217-6
25. Althsuller G., Vertkin I. A. WORKING BOOK ON THE THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE PERSON. Kishinev: STC Progress in association with Kartya Moldovenyaska Publishing House. 1990.

© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

LITERATURE

66

TRIZ theory (In Russian 3/4):

26. Salamatov Y.P. HOW TO BECOME AN INVENTOR: 50 HOURS OF CREATIVITY. Moscow: Prosveschenie, 1990. ISBN 5-09-001061-7
27. CHANCE TO ADVENTURE. Petrozavodsk: Karelia, 1991. ISBN 5-7545-0337-7
28. Zlotin B.L., Zusman A.V. SEARCHING FOR NEW IDEAS IN SCIENCE. In Solving Scientific Problems, Kishinev: STC Progress in association with Kartya Moldovenyaska, 1991.
29. Vikentyev I.L., Kaikov I.K. STAIRS OF IDEAS: TRIZ Basics, Examples and Case Studies. Novosibirsk, 1992.
30. Vikentyev I.L. METHODS OF ADVERTISING. Novosibirsk, 1993.
31. Althsuller G.S., Vertkin I.M. HOW TO BECOME A GENIUS: THE LIFE STRATEGY OF A CREATIVE PERSON. Minsk: Belarus, 1994. ISBN 985-01-0075-3
32. Ivanov G.I. THE FORMULES OF CREATIVITY OR HOW TO LEARN TO INVENT. Moscow: Prosveschenie. 1994. ISBN 5-09-004135-0
33. Gasanov A.I. and others. BIRTH OF THE INVENTION. Moscow: Interpraks, 1995. 432 p. ISBN 5-85235-226-8
34. Vikentyev I.L. METHODS OF ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS. St. Petersburg: TRIZ-Chance, 1995.
35. Trifonov D.N. COLLECTED TASKS FROM SCIENCE-FICTION LITERATURE. St. Petersburg, TRIZ-Chance, 1995
36. Timokhov V.I. COLLECTION OF CREATIVE PROBLEMS ABOUT BIOLOGY, ECOLOGY AND TRIZ. St. Petersburg: TRIZ-Chance 1996.
37. Mitrofanov V.V. FROM MANUFACTURING DEFECT TO SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. St. Petersburg: TRIZ Association of St. Petersburg, 1998 ISBN 5-7997-0090-2

© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

LITERATURE

67

TRIZ theory (In Russian 4/4):

38. Faer S.A. "METHODS OF STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN". St. Petersburg: "Stol'ny grad", 1998 ISBN 5-89910-003-6
39. Ivanov G.I., Bystritsky A.A. FORMULATING OF CREATIVE PROBLEMS. Chelyabinsk 2000, Library of magazine "Technologies of creativity"

LITERATURE

68

TRIZ theory (In English 1/3):

40. T.Arciszewsky. " ARIZ-77: an Innovated Design Method" in the Journal of DMG of California Polytechnical State University "Design Method and Theories" 1988, V.2, N2,pp.796-820.
41. G. Altshuller. Creativity as an Exact Science. Translated by Anthony Williams. "Gordon & Breach Science Publisher", New-York, London, Paris, 1984, 1987.
42. Altshuller, Genrich. And Suddenly the Inventor Appeared: TRIZ, the Theory of Inventive Problem Solving. Translated by Lev Shulyak. Worchester, Massachusetts: Technical Innovation Center, 1996
43. Kaplan, Stan. Ph.D. An Introduction to TRIZ; The Russian Theory of Inventive Problem Solving. International Inc. 1996. 44 p.
44. Altshuller, Genrich. 40 Principles: TRIZ Key to Technical Innovation. Translated and edited by Lev Shulyak and Steven Rodman. Worchester, Massachusetts: Technical Innovation Center, 1997.
45. Viktor R. Fey, Eugene I. Rivin. The Science of Innovation A managerial overview of the TRIZ methodology. The TRIZ Gorup. 1997
46. Dr. John Terninko, Alla Zusman, Boris Zlotin STEP-BY-STEP TRIZ: Creating Innovative Solution Concepts. 1997
47. TRIZ Research Report: AN APPROACH TO SYSTEMATIC INNOVATION, 1998, ISBN:1879364999
48. Clarke, Dana W. Sr. TRIZ: Through the Eyes of an American TRIZ Specialist; A Study of Ideality, Contradictions, and Resources. Ideation International Inc. 1997.
49. Terninko, John, Zusman, Alla and Zlotin, Boris. Systematic Innovation: An Introduction to TRIZ (Theory of Inventing Problem Solving). 1998
50. Altshuller G. The Innovation Algorithm. TRIZ, Systematic Innovation and Technical Creativity. Technical Innovation Center, Inc. Worcester, MA, 1999.

LITERATURE

69

TRIZ theory (In English 2/3):

51. Salamatov Yuri. TRIZ: The Right Solution at the Right Time: A Guide to Innovative Problem Solving. Insytec, The Netherlands, 1999. 256 pages.
52. Altshuller G., Zlotin B., Zusman A. and Philatov V. Tools of Classical TRIZ. Ideation International Inc. 1999.
53. Boris Zlotin, Alla Zusman. Directed Evolution: Philosophy, Theory and Practice. Ideation International Inc. 1999.
54. TRIZ in Progress, Transactions of the Ideation Research Group. International Inc. 1999.
55. Kosse, Vladis. Solving Problems with TRIZ; an Exercise Handbook. International Inc. 1999.
56. Kaplan, Stan, Zlotin, Boris and Zusman, Alla. New Tools for Failure and Risk Analysis. International Inc. 1999.
57. Zlotin, Boris and Zusman, Alla. Directed Evolution: Philosophy, Theory and Practice. Ideation International Inc. 2001.
58. Rantanen Kalevi, Domb Ellen. Simplified TRIZ: New Problem Solving Applications for Engineers and Manufacturing Professionals
59. Savransky Semyon D. Engineering of Creativity: Introduction to Triz Methodology of Inventive Problem Solving. 2000.
60. Kalevi Rantanen. SIMPLIFIED TRIZ: New Problem Solving Applications for Engineers. St. Lucie Press, 2002, 280 Seiten, ISBN 1574443232
61. Victor Timokhov. Natural Innovation, Examples of creative problem-solving in Biology, Ecology and TRIZ. CREAX (ISBN 5-88912-004-2), 2002
62. G. Altshuller; Lev Shulyak; Dana Clarke Sr: "40 Principles Extended Edition: TRIZ Keys to Innovation", Technical Innovation Center, Inc. (April, 2005)

LITERATURE

70

TRIZ theory (In English 3/3):

63. Darrell Mann: "Hands On: Systematic Innovation", Creax (ISBN: 9077071024), 2002.
64. Michael A. Orloff: "Inventive Thinking Through TRIZ: A Practical Introduction", Springer; 1 edition (March 18, 2003)
65. Don Clausing, Victor Fey: "Effective Innovation: The Development of Winning Technologies", American Society of Mechanical Engineers (March 1, 2004)
66. Victor Fey, Eugene Rivin: "Innovation on Demand : New Product Development Using TRIZ", Cambridge University Press (September 30, 2005)
67. David Silverstain, Neil DeCarlo, Michael Slocum: "INsourcing Innovation". Breakthrough Performance Press, Longmont, CO IBN 0-9769010-0-5

LITERATURE

71

TRIZ theory (In German 1/2):

68. G. Altschuller. Erfinden Wege zur Lösung technischer Probleme, in German, VEB - Berlin, 1975
69. Altow G. Der Hafen der steinernen Sturme. Berlin: Verlag Das Neue Berlin 1980. 2. Auflage
70. Altschuller G., Seljuzki A. Flugel fur Ikarus: uber die moderne Technik des Erfindens. Gemeinschaftsausgabe Verlag MIR Moskau, Urania Verlag Leipzig, Jena, Berlin, 1983.
71. Altschuller G.S. Erfinden - Wege zur Losung technischer Probleme. VEB Verlag Technik Berlin, 1984. Limitierter Nachdruck 1998, 280 Seiten, ISBN 3-00-002700-9
72. Linde H.J., Hill B. Erfolgreich erfinden: widerspruchsorientierte Innovationsstrategie für Entwickler und Konstrukteure Hoppenstedt Technik Tabellen Verlag, 1993
73. Manfred von Ardenne, Gerhard Musiol u. Siegfried Reball: Effekte der Physik und ihre Anwendungen, Verl. HARRI DEUTSCH, 1997, 891 Seiten, ISBN 3817111746
74. Terninko, John, B. Zlotin, A. Zusman. TRIZ - der Weg zum konkurrenzlosen Erfolgsprodukt. Landsberg/Lech: Verlag Moderne Industrie, 1998, 288 Seiten, ISBN 3-478-91920-7
75. Teufelsdorfer H., Conrad A. Kreatives Entwickeln und innovatives Problemlösen mit TRIZ / TIPS. Einführung in die Methodik und ihre Verknüpfung mit QFD. Verlag Publicis MCD, 1998, 120 Seiten, ISBN 3-89578-103-7
76. Wirtschaftskammer Österreich. Schneller entwickeln. Bessere Lösungen finden mit TRIZ. Kongressunterlage. Wien 1999
77. Rolf Herb, Thilo Herb, Veit Kohnhauser. TRIZ - Der systematische Weg zur Innovation. Werkzeuge, Praxisbeispiele, Schritt-für-Schritt-Anleitungen. Landsberg/Lech: Verlag Moderne Industrie, 2000, 260 Seiten, ISBN 3-47891-980-0

© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

LITERATURE

72

TRIZ theory (In German 2/2):

78. Bernd Gimpel, Rolf Herb, Thilo Herb. Ideen finden, Produkte entwickeln mit TRIZ. Taschenbuch, Hanser Fachbuch, 2000, 180 Seiten, ISBN 3446211594
79. Tilo Pannenbacker. Methodisches Erfinden in Unternehmen. Bedarf, Konzept, Perspektiven für TRIZ-basierte Erfolge. Gabler Verlag, 2001, 324 Seiten, ISBN 3409118411
80. Michael A. Orloff. Grundlagen der klassischen TRIZ. Ein praktisches Lehrbuch des erfinderischen Denkens für Ingenieure. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2002, 270 Seiten, ISBN 3540668691
81. Bernd Klein. TRIZ/TIPS - Methodik des erfinderischen Problemlösens. Taschenbuch, Oldenbourg, Mchn, 230 Seiten, 2002, ISBN 3486259520
82. Pavel Livotov, Vladimir Petrov. Innovationstechnologie TRIZ. Produktentwicklung und Problemlösung. Handbuch. TriSolver Consulting 2002, Hannover, 302 Seiten, ISBN 3-935927-02-9

© 2009 Gaetano Cascini – gaetano.cascini@polimi.it

POLITECNICO DI MILANO