

# Applying TRIZ Based Business Innovation Tools to Integrated Resort Development in Matsu

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# Introduction

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- The referendum of allowing gaming business in Matsu was passed on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 2012.
- The limited nature resources and the attitude of government have brought uncertainties to the development of integrated resort in Matsu.
- There is a need to resolve the conflicts between geographic, social, transportation, and eco-awareness.

	操作型定義	文獻來源
<b>Geographic</b>	指地理距離、空間、開發、區位以及其氣候之因素。	曾忠祿 (2007) 郭春敏 (1996)
<b>Society</b>	指民眾可得之社會效益成本及經濟文化、環境之衝擊和政府政策之執行。	劉代洋 (2001) McCool and Martin (1994) Ap and Crompton (1998) Ko and Stewart (2002) Lee, Kim and Kang (2003) Back and Lee (2005) Lee and Back (2006) Lee, Kang, Long and Reisinger (2010)
<b>Transportation</b>	指觀光所需之必需品或交通工具。	郭春敏 (1998) 觀光發展條例 (2009)
<b>Tourism</b>	指一個地區或國家如何透過觀光業而發展的過程，包含經濟收益、公共建設發展與其服務設施。	劉修祥 (1999) Gunn (1998) Dale and Oliver (2002)
<b>Eco-Awareness</b>	不該過度的犧牲環境資源，應以兩者並進的方式進行。	宋秉明 (2000) 洪振超 (2002) 沈全榮 (2005)



# What is TRIZ

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- ❑ A discovery of a talented patent examiner for the Russian navy, Genrich Altshuller, 1950's
- ❑ Originated from the study of several hundred thousand of the world's most inventive patents--now in the millions
- ❑ He recognized that the **development of technological systems follows predictable patterns** that cut across ALL areas of technology--the *speed* of technical evolution can be accelerated



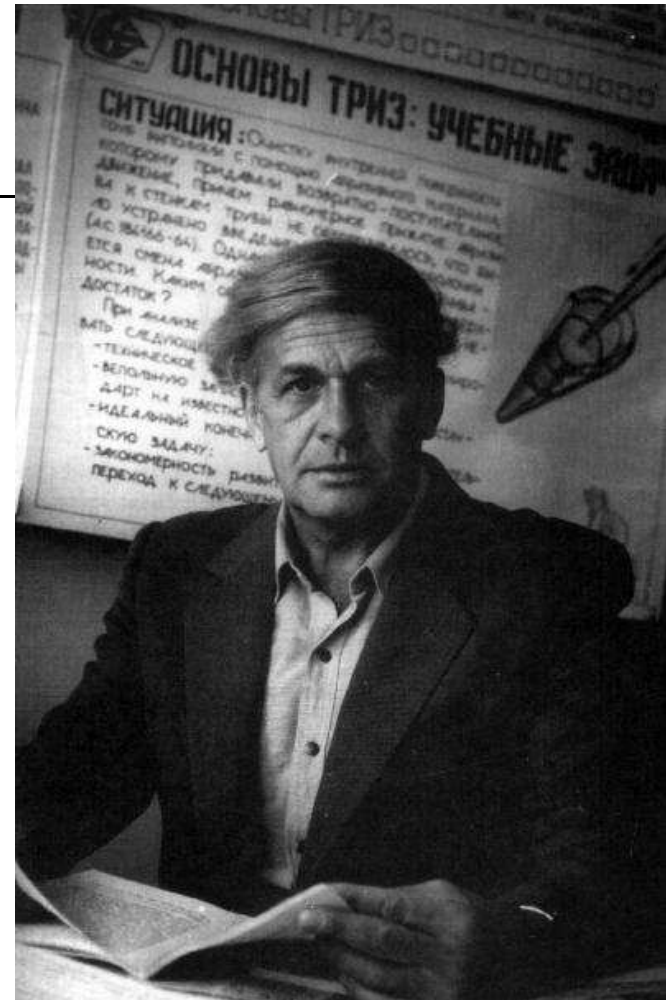
# TRIZ

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- Teoriya Resheniya Izobretatelskikh Zadatch
- Theory of Inventive Problem Solving
- 創新問題解決方法之理論
- 萃思 或 萃智

■ Genrich Altshuller: "You can wait a hundred years for enlightenment or you can solve the problem in 15 minutes with these principles."

■ 你能等100年得到啟發，或者你能用這些原則在15分鐘內解決問題。



Genrich Altshuller:

15 October 1926 - 24 September 1998



# THE HISTORY OF TRIZ

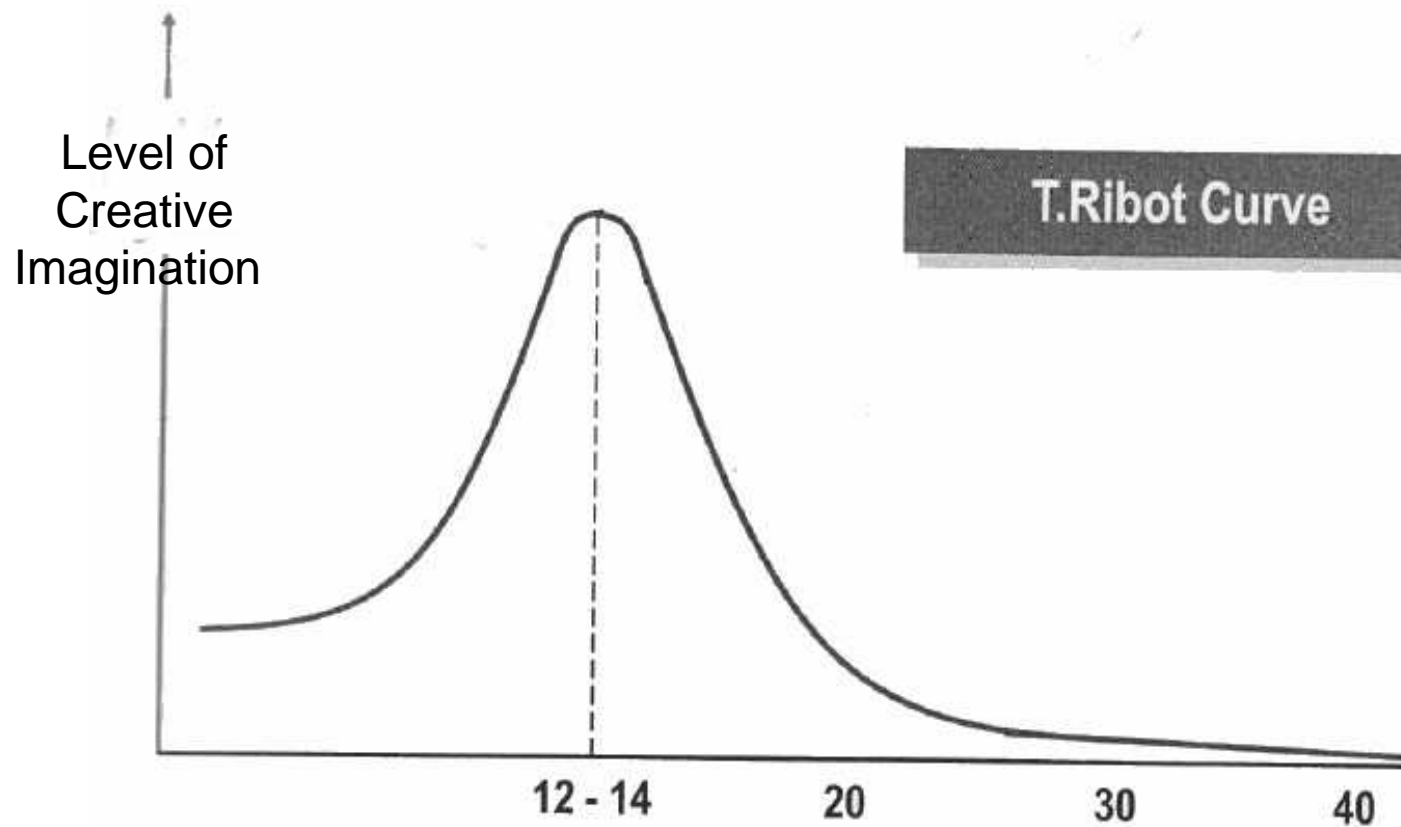
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- Also recognized that problem solving principles are also predictable and repeatable--*anyone can invent!*

## - Regularity of Invention -

Basically, the same Problems have been repeated across the all areas of technology, and then the same solutions have been used repetitive

# Psychological Inertia







# *Altshuller's Key Findings & developments*

- Level of Innovation

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- Contradictions

  - Technical

    - 40 Inventive Principles (1956~1971)

    - 39 Engineering Parameters

  - Physical

    - Four Separation Principles (1979)

- Ideality (1956)

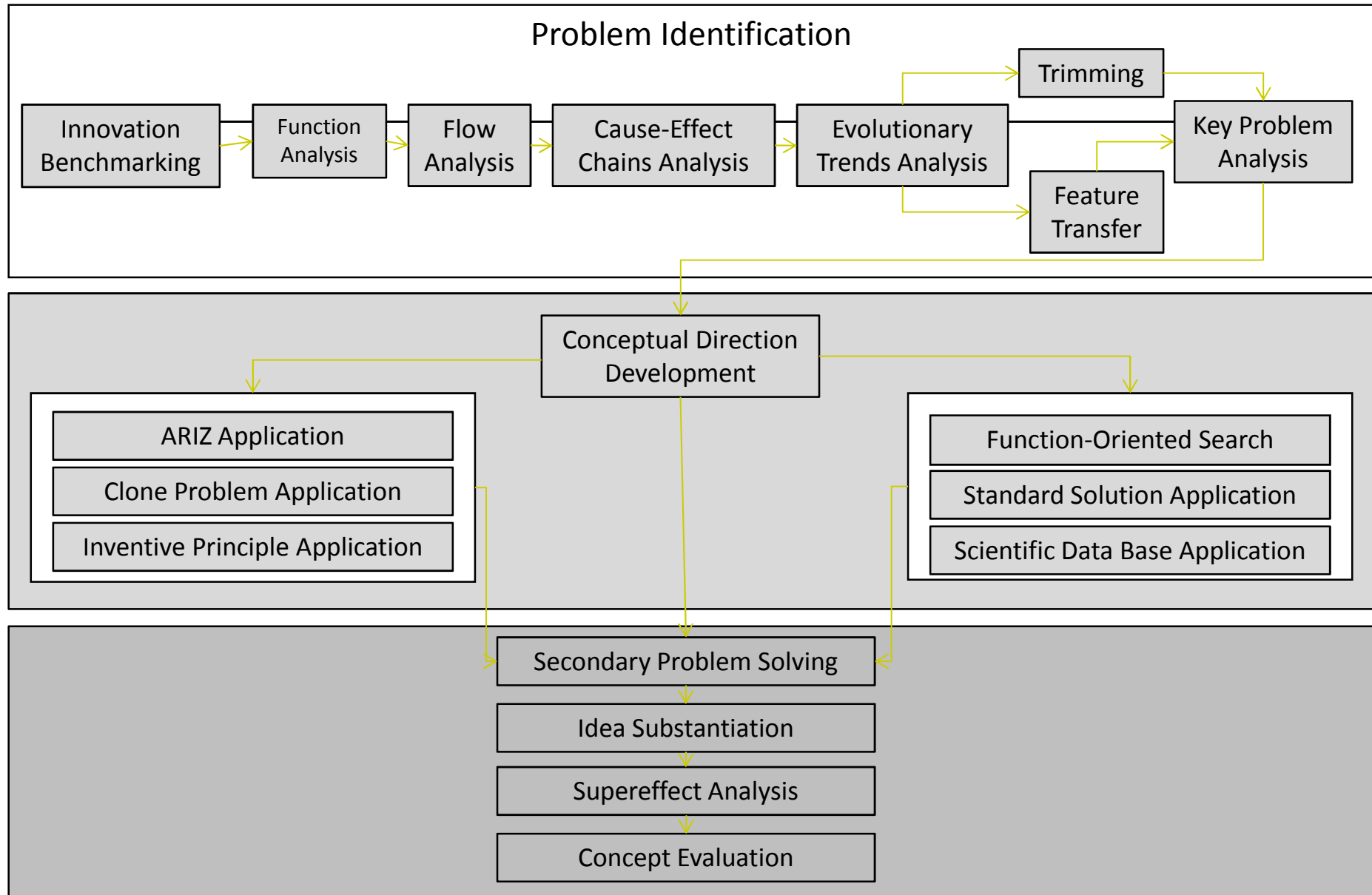
- 76 Standard Solutions (1974~1985)

- Patterns of Evolution (1969~1979)

- ARIZ (Algorithm of Inventive Problem Solving)  
(1959~1985)(60 steps)

- Substance-Field Analysis (Su-Field Analysis) (1977)

# Product Innovation Roadmap



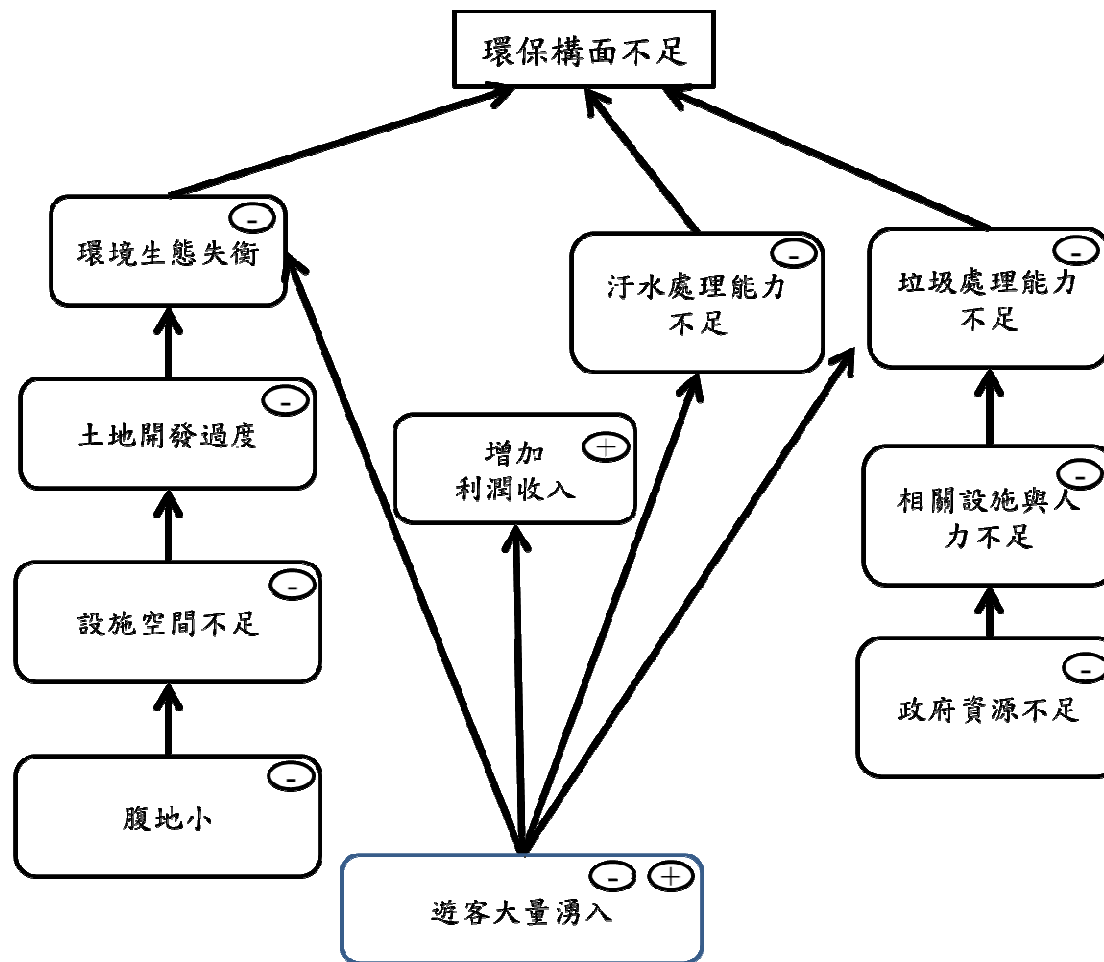


# TRIZ Based Business Innovation Tools

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- Root Cause Analysis+ (RCA+)
  - Root Conflicts Analysis
  - Proposed by Valeri Souchkov in 2005
  - Works similar to traditional RCA, but includes the identification of contradictions.
  
- Business Function Diagram (BFD)
  - Proposed by Chai et al., in 2005
  - Identify useful, harmful, and causes functions.

# RCA+ example





# RCA+ Conflicts

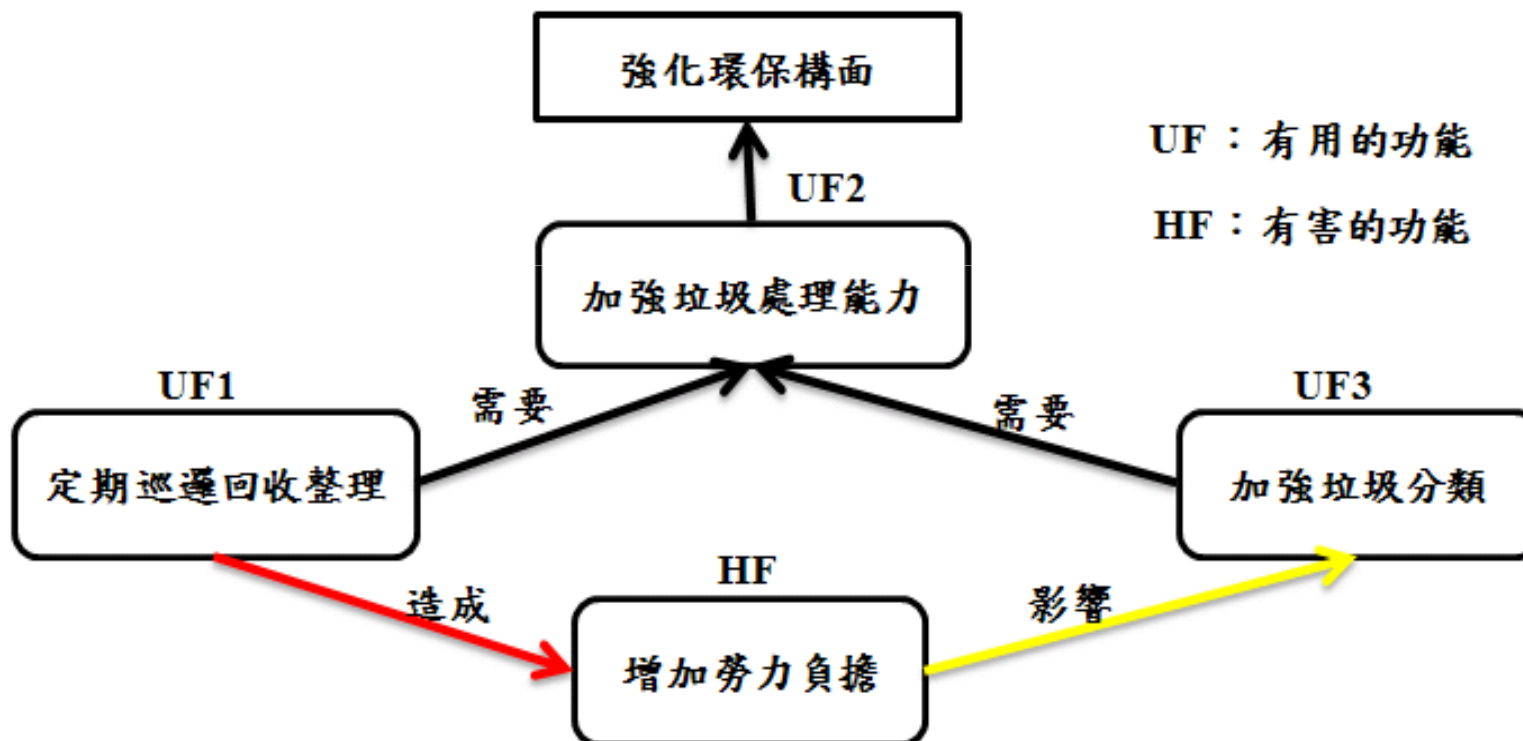
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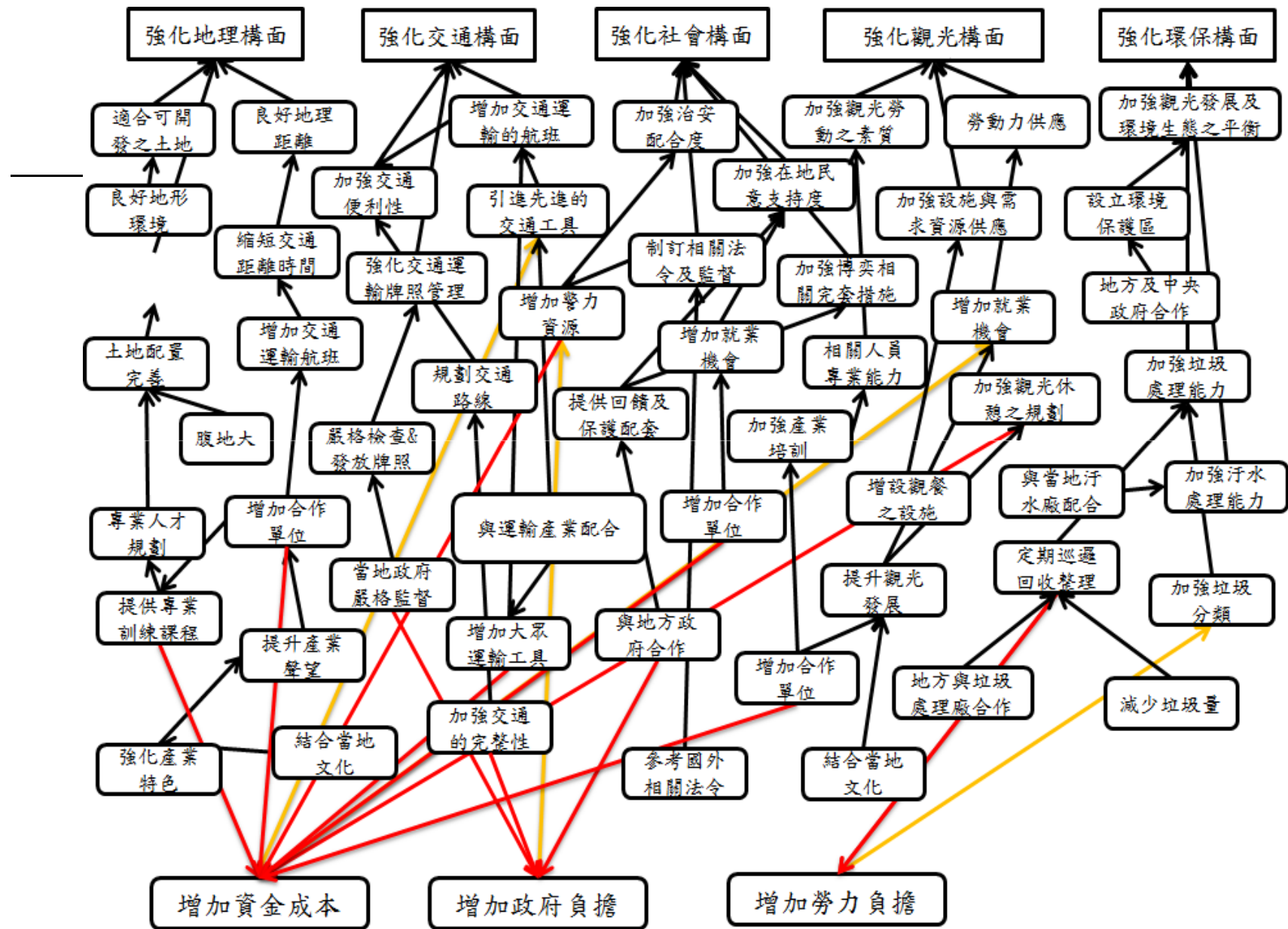
If There are a lot of visitors

Then The revenue increases

But Garbage handing will be a problem

# BFD example





# Conflicts



RCA+			
地理構面	If	Then	But
	離島因素	觀光資源豐富	交通不方便
交通構面	If	Then	But
	腹地小	人口密集度高	道路規劃未完善
社會構面	If	Then	But
	促進文化交流	人口結構多元化	犯罪率上升
觀光構面	If	Then	But
	城鄉差距大	消費水平低	產業特色不足
環保構面	If	Then	But
	遊客大量湧入	增加利潤收入	環境生態失衡





BFD+			
地理構面	If	Then	But
	增加合作單位	增加交通航班	增加資金成本
交通構面	If	Then	But
	增加運輸工具	與運輸產業配合	增加資金成本
社會構面	If	Then	But
	增加警力資源	加強治安配合度	增加資金成本
觀光構面	If	Then	But
	增加合作單位	加強產業培訓	增加資金成本
環保構面	If	Then	But
	定期巡邏回收整理	加強垃圾處理能力	增加勞力負擔

# Altshuller's Matrix

Worsening Feature  Improving Feature 		Weight of moving object	Weight of stationary object	Length of moving object	Length of stationary object	Area of moving object	Area of stationary object	Volume of moving object
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Weight of moving object	+	-	15, 8, 29, 34	-	29, 17, 38, 34	-	29, 2, 40, 28
2	Weight of stationary object	-	+	-	10, 1, 29, 35	-	35, 30, 13, 2	-
3	Length of moving object	8, 15, 29, 34	-	+	-	15, 17, 4	-	7, 17, 4, 35
4	Length of stationary object		35, 28, 40, 29	-	+	-	17, 7, 10, 40	-
5	Area of moving object	2, 17, 29, 4	-	14, 15, 18, 4	-	+	-	7, 14, 17, 4
6	Area of stationary object	-	30, 2, 14, 18	-	26, 7, 9, 39	-	+	-
7	Volume of moving object	2, 26, 29, 40	-	1, 7, 4, 35	-	1, 7, 4, 17	-	+

作者	發表年份	領域
Mann and Domb	1999	商業
Terninko	2001	社會關係
Mann and Catháin	2001	建築
Mann and Winkless	2001	食品科技
Rea	2001	軟體開發
Retseptor	2002	微電子學
Retseptor	2003	品質管理
Belski et al.	2003	公共衛生
Billy Grierson et al.	2003	化學
Hsiang-Tang Chang & Jahau Lewis Chen	2003	生態設計
Zhang et al.	2003	服務運作管理
Marsh et al.	2004	教育
Dourson	2004	財經
Retseptor	2005	市場行銷
Hipple	2005	化學工程
Teplitskiy	2005	土木結構
Retseptor	2007	顧客滿意



# Contradiction Matrix for Business

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- Proposed by Mann and Domb in 1999
- Re-define and finding new inventive principles for traditional contradiction matrix.

## RCA+

	Parameters		Business IP
<b>Eco- Awareness</b>	If	There are a lot of visitors	1.區隔(4)
	Then	Revenue increases  # 35適應性  # 39生產力	26.複製(2)  6.多面性(1)  22.將害處轉換為益處(1)  16.局部或過度的動作(1)  7.大小依次套疊(1)
	But	Garbage handling will be a problem  # 18亮度  # 34可修復性	4.不對稱(1)  17.移到新的次元(1)  19.週期性動作(1)  32.改變顏色(1)  10.先前動作(1)  25.自助

## 環保構面

### RCA+

- ◆ 在各個館光景點設立旅客服務中心，裡面放置環境保護及垃圾分類宣導海報，並由服務人員定期處理附近垃圾。
- ◆ 多放置垃圾桶，不要請太多清潔人員。
- ◆ 設計當地特色紀念品，並分成男性產品或女性產品。
- ◆ 推出環境知識旅遊團(可以讓遊客知道如何保護環境及不亂丟垃圾，又有錢拿)。
- ◆ 馬祖四面環海，造成交通不便，淡江附近海洋發展成觀光產業，可賺進不少利潤，又不會破壞海洋生態。(例如:浮淺、潛水、海洋牧場釣魚等等)。

### BFD

- ◆ 設置大型垃圾場及回收場，並在定點設立回收桶與子母車，有效的減少垃圾汙染。
- ◆ 垃圾桶美觀化，並標示清楚的垃圾分類。
- ◆ 聘請清潔人員移動式撿垃圾，並清理垃圾桶，讓垃圾車可以方便回收垃圾。
- ◆ 增加垃圾清理的次數。
- ◆ 使用感應式垃圾桶，並不會發出惡臭，使顧客覺得新奇又方便。



# Conclusions

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- TRIZ-Based business innovation tools are able to create strategic suggestions in the development of gambling business in Matsu.
- RCA+ is useful when a specific problem is identified.
- BFD is useful when discussing a business in general



# Conclusions

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- ❑ Experts with domain knowledge should be invited in the brainstorming section to provide feasible ideas.
- ❑ Sometimes, it is not easy to transfer business parameters into engineering parameters.



# Thank you!

