

A Structured Approach Integrating Artificial intelligence and the 8 Trends of Technical Evolution for Innovative Solutions

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Abstract—The infusion of Creative Innovation Techniques, along with TRIZ, the Theory of Inventive Problem Solving, into almost every industry, has had long-standing effects on the advancement of technology and process. However, the very complexity and domain-specific knowledge attached to TRIZ methodologies inherently limit their use by practitioners at the novice level. The objective of this paper is to enhance the usability and effectiveness of a TRIZ tool named the 8 Trends of Technical Evolution by integrating it with AI-driven tools, such as ChatGPT. The new framework aims to streamline the innovation process and generate more practical and innovative solutions, particularly focusing on overcoming psychological inertia during creative processes like brainstorming. The latter enables the users to solve the most complicated issues and come up with innovative solutions by leading them through well-structured questions embedding TRIZ principles and the 8 Trends of Technical Evolution. To demonstrate this approach, a case study on the development of Non-Slippery Shoe Outsole Design and Material Selection is presented. The results reveal how the integration of AI with TRIZ significantly enhances innovation practices, increasing the potential for broader adoption across industries.

Keywords—TRIZ (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving); Creative Innovation Techniques (CIT); Artificial Intelligence (AI); ChatGPT; 8 Trends of Technical Evolution; Autonomous Vehicle Health Monitoring System

I. INTRODUCTION

Innovation is the cornerstone of progress across all areas, whether in technology, products, or processes, and it often stems from the application of Creative Innovation Techniques. Among these, TRIZ (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving) stands out for its systematic approach and extensive set of inventive principles [1],[2]. TRIZ offers various techniques, such as Hazard and Cause of Problem Maps, Ideal Outcome, and Trends of Technical Evolution, which provide structured methods to identify, analyze, and resolve complex challenges in product and process development.

Despite TRIZ's proven effectiveness in generating breakthrough solutions within a well-structured framework, it has inherent weaknesses that can limit its application in real-life scenarios, particularly for novice users who may not be familiar with its methodologies [3]. TRIZ, known for its adaptability across various domains, relies heavily on the user's expertise within a specific field, which is not always guaranteed. This is where AI becomes particularly valuable. AI-driven tools, such as ChatGPT, can bridge this gap by

tailoring TRIZ's general principles to the specific needs of a domain, thereby providing more contextually relevant and adaptive solutions. This integration not only enhances the usability of TRIZ but also amplifies its effectiveness in product and process improvement initiatives, demonstrating the significant potential of combining these two powerful methodologies.

AI tools, particularly those based on natural language processing (NLP) like ChatGPT, align closely with the goals of Creative Innovation Techniques (CIT) methodologies. By leveraging vast amounts of data and advanced pattern recognition algorithms, ChatGPT can facilitate the generation of new ideas, refine solutions, and explore new possibilities across a wide range of fields. This approach, combined with conversational interactions, enables collaborative problem-solving and transforms complex information into actionable insights.

This paper explores the fundamental role of CIT in driving innovation, with a specific focus on TRIZ as a leading methodology. It critically examines the strengths TRIZ brings to structured problem-solving while also addressing its challenges in adapting to complex issues. Additionally, the paper introduces a new framework that integrates ChatGPT to guide users through a structured creative process. This process begins with Hazard and Cause of Problem Maps to identify root issues, moves to the Ideal Outcome to set ambitious yet achievable goals, and concludes with Trends of Technical Evolution to align solutions with emerging technological advancements.

Through AI-generated prompts presented as tailored questions, users can interact with ChatGPT in a step-by-step manner. This approach not only simplifies the application of TRIZ techniques but also empowers users of all skill levels to navigate the complexities of innovation and reach well-informed solutions.

This paper also delves into the theoretical foundations of each TRIZ technique within the proposed framework, highlighting their contributions to structured problem-solving. It further examines how AI tools like ChatGPT enhance human intelligence by facilitating interactive and iterative problem exploration, making CIT methodologies more accessible and effective for improving products and processes.

To strengthen the theoretical and empirical grounding of these propositions at the intersection of TRIZ techniques, AI applications, and structured problem-solving methodologies, we draw on studies from academic sources. By advancing the conversation on how technology can democratize innovation and foster creativity across industries, this work significantly contributes to the evolving landscape of innovation practices.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Innovation is a key force behind progress in various industries, driving advancements in technology, products, and processes through the use of Creative Innovation Techniques (CIT). Among these techniques, TRIZ (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving) stands out for its systematic approach and wide-ranging set of inventive principles [1],[2]. This literature review explores the existing research on TRIZ, its methodologies, limitations, and the potential enhancement of its application through the integration of AI tools like ChatGPT.

A. TRIZ Methodology and its Significance

TRIZ is a structured framework developed by Genrich Altshuller for inventive principles and techniques—such as, Hazard and Cause of Problem Maps, Ideal Outcome, and Trends of Technical Evolution that are applied in the solution of complex problems [1]. Reference [2] reported that TRIZ provides systematic pathways for the identification, analysis, and resolution of challenges within the fields of both product and process development. Studies have demonstrated TRIZ's ability to generate innovative solutions by leveraging its structured approach. For instance, reference [4] discusses the practical application of TRIZ across various divisions within the high-tech industry, highlighting its versatility and adaptability in real-world projects. Similarly, reference [5] underscores the importance of TRIZ in enhancing creative problem-solving capabilities, making it a valuable tool for innovation.

B. Hazard and Cause of Problem Maps

Problem Mapping is a TRIZ technique that helps to methodically identify the root causes of a problem through the mapping of hazards and their contributing factors. This helps to explain and illustrate how elements are interlinked to form a problem, enabling focused problem solutions.

C. Ideal Outcome

The Ideal Final Result (IFR) or Ideal Final Outcome is one of the basic concepts of TRIZ. It presents an ideal solution in which all the problems have been solved, all benefits have been acquired, and none of the associated costs or harms has been felt. The concept drives the innovation process towards bolder and more optimal solutions [6].

D. Trends of Technical Evolution

TRIZ represents patterns among data throughout the whole period of technical systems' existence. They are named trends in technical evolution and help to predict the future condition of technological development. Simultaneously, it leads the innovation process so that the latter goes in the same stream with technological development through nature [7].

E. Limitations of TRIZ

However, though very effective, it had proven to have a number of limitations especially for beginners. Again, in agreement with this is reference [8], who aver that the

application of TRIZ is complicated, so its methods are too sophisticated. That's why its deep domain-specific knowledge has caused significant barriers to having effective application. Methods of TRIZ are too complicated, so its application becomes challenging for newbies in adaptive problems of dynamic and many facets.

More specifically, references [9] research clearly points to the difficulties of translating TRIZ principles into implementable solutions without an extremely deep level of training. The same barriers can be understood as affirming the needs for supportive tools and methodologies that can enhance TRIZ accessibility and the scope of its application.

F. Integration of AI Tools in TRIZ

In fact, a lot can be said about the potential of AI tools in general and NLP model-based ones such as ChatGPT in particular to be a superpower in the TRIZ methodologies. AI can make generating innovative ideas and looking for solutions easier and even better through refinements in solution explorations. Using vast datasets and sophisticated algorithms for pattern recognition, AI tools based on these patterns can help users look into new opportunities across domains [10].

The conversational capabilities of AI models enable interactive and collaborative problem-solving. For instance, interactions designed through AI have the potential to transform complex information into workable solutions, thus contributing to an increased efficacy of the structured problem-solving techniques [11].

G. Empirical Evidence and Theoretical Frameworks

Empirical studies have looked at the incorporation of AI tools into CIT methods and found benefits. For example, AI can be incorporated to enhance creative processes in engineering design or AI-guided prompts could aid users in proceeding through scaffolded creative activities to effectively produce solutions to problem-solving [12], [13]. The inclusion of AI in TRIZ is theorized to be supported by existing theoretical underpinnings. A framework for the integration of TRIZ principles using AI algorithms is proposed for enhanced identification and resolution of inventive problems. This approach lessens the implementation time of TRIZ techniques and allows complex innovation challenges to be efficiently managed by innovators at any level of experience [14].

H. Proposed Framework: TRIZ and ChatGPT

Building on existing literature, this article develops a new framework by combining ChatGPT with TRIZ methodologies. The approach will be sequential: from Hazard and Cause of Problem Maps in order to pinpoint the root issues to envision the Ideal Outcome that sets lofty but reachable goals—finally, the Trends of Technical Evolution lead the solution strategy through incoming waves. Each of the steps includes AI-generated stimuli presented as custom-made questions that encourage the user to respond in an order to the ChatGPT. Such an approach makes applying TRIZ techniques accessible and efficient by users at any level of expertise. The applied theory behind every TRIZ technique and its use in the proposed framework is discussed with an emphasis on their application to structured problem-solving.

In conclusion, integrations of AI tools like ChatGPT within TRIZ methodologies would be the venue for greater innovative

practices in cross-industrial applications. If the limitations of TRIZ are addressed and the potential of AI tapped into, then, this framework can really take on a more effective and accessible nature toward creative problem-solving.

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology provides a structured Creative process on how to exploit the use of AI tools, such as ChatGPT, in synchronization with the 8 Trends of Technical Evolution, for innovative problem-solving. Although application of TRIZ does not guarantee reaching a final feasible solution, the developed methodology is user-friendly in the sense that a person with very little or no knowledge of TRIZ will be able to generate and assess solutions using a structured set of questions. This procedure, takes place in three main steps, each characterized by a definite focus. The sequence of steps and questions is deliberately crafted to guide users through a logical progression, ensuring that the problem is thoroughly understood, broken down into manageable components, and optimized using TRIZ's evolutionary principles. Additionally, it uses a tree diagram structure to enable a systematic exploration of potential solutions.

A. Step 1: Problem Definition and Hazard Mapping

The first step focuses on understanding the nature of the problem through hazard mapping or identification of the causes of the problem. It is a TRIZ technique that captures the root cause of the problem by mapping the potential hazard and the factors contributing towards it. By starting with a comprehensive exploration of the system and problem's challenges, the methodology ensures that no critical issues are overlooked. The system is the full framework or a set of interconnected elements such as a product, process, or technology under analysis or study. It involves all the elements which are either causing the problem or contributing to the resolution, and having knowledge about the system is essential to identify what needs to be optimized to get the desired results.

In more concrete terms, this could be something like a manufacturing process, an autonomous vehicle, a software program, or any complex entity made of interacting parts. The word "system" or "problem" in the following question could be changed by the user to avoid any ambiguity.

The process initiates with a detailed description of the current project or problem to ChatGPT, along with the first question "What are the main challenges related to the mentioned problem?" denoted as Q_1 . The generated answers are denoted by $A_{1,j}$, where j is the index of generated answers (from 1 to n , n being the number of answers).

The user then goes through these responses and checkmarks one or more of the relevant responses as those that he or she would like to go ahead with. This is again easily graphically presented by a tree diagram: the root of every branch is a question and the branches, the generated responses. Thus, users can take different directions based on the relevancy and potential or otherwise thereof of the responses so far, leading to a dynamic and malleable problem-solving approach.

B. Step 2: Evaluating Problem Aspects and Ideal Outcomes

After identifying the major issues in Step 1, the next step is to understand which parts of the problem need improvement. This step is grounded in the TRIZ principle of focusing on critical components of a problem that, when optimized, yield the most

significant benefits. The questions in this step are designed to refine the problem further by identifying constraints and desired outcomes, which are vital for developing realistic and feasible solutions. The problem is broken down into manageable components and can be approached systematically. The selected answers from Step 1 are used as the input for the second query, Q_2 : "Which aspects of the problem must be improved to solve $A_{1,j}$?" The AI then returns a new set of answers, $A_{2,j}$, and these are refined using the third query, Q_3 : "Are there any specific constraints or requirements for each aspect of $A_{2,j}$?" During this step, the focus becomes refined to only include aspects of the problem that are critical while considering constraints or requirements that eliminate possibilities for solutions. It is very important to have this understanding for the development of a realistic and feasible solution. The next question, Q_4 : "Based on the generated answers in the last step, provide a simply stated mini-problem that addresses solving constraints of this aspect and mention related desired outcomes based on TRIZ ideal outcome and ideal concepts" takes the information and synthesizes it into actionable mini-problems with clearly defined goals which are based on the concepts of an Ideal Outcome and an Ideal System in TRIZ, which encourage the development of solutions with the greatest possible benefits and, on the other side, with minimal costs and harm. This question involves breaking down the problem not only into well-understood components but also into manageable components, each having an ideal outcome that conforms to TRIZ principles and facilitates the search for solutions that maximize benefits while minimizing costs and harm.

C. Step 3: Application of TRIZ's Trends of Technical Evolution

The final step subjects the mini-problems that were identified in Step 2 to TRIZ's 8 Trends of Technical Evolution. This is one of the main columns of the TRIZ to look at the patterns in the evolution of technical trends. By leveraging the trends, innovative solutions and forecasts can be derived. The process is done by a series of targeted questions developed with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and innovativeness potential for the solutions. There are a number of trends which TRIZ identifies in the evolution of the technical trend. Technical Evolution Trends include paths that guide the development of technical trends in the aspect of helping to create innovative and refined solutions. These trends guide the processes through which the technical trends evolve with time, could be used tactically for optimizing problems, and, finally, could guide the innovation process from natural progressive alignment. In another word, The carefully crafted questions in this step are designed to explore how these trends can be applied to the mini-problems identified in Step 2, ensuring that the solutions developed are not only innovative but also aligned with the natural progression of technological trends. Each question corresponds to a specific trend, encouraging users to consider how their solutions can be optimized, made more efficient, and adapted to future challenges. This is how each trend embodies their corresponding questions:

Q_5 : "Based on Trend of Increasing Ideality, how can we increase the ideality of the mini-problems to achieve a higher degree of efficiency and effectiveness?". The trend of increasing ideality means that technical trends develop towards

providing more and more benefits with fewer losses—for instance, less complexity, cost, or negative side-effects. This trend is important for making more efficient and effective results, i.e., to get the largest relative output from a unit input [15].

Q6: "Based on Trend of S-Curve Evolution, in what areas can we apply S-Curve technology on the mini-problems to bring about significant advancements or breakthroughs?". S-Curve evolution describes technological systems going through phases of birth, growth, maturity, and decline. Understanding where a technology resides on such a curve can help in making strategic decisions about innovation. Either by extending the curve, through incremental improvements, or by initiating a new curve through breakthrough innovations [16].

Q7: "Based on Trend of Dynamization, how can the coordination of the mini-problems be improved to enhance overall performance and minimize inefficiencies or conflicts?" System coordination based on the 8 trends of technical evolution helps improve general performance while reducing all forms of inefficiencies and conflicts. Quite often, this trend will necessarily result in the better integration and harmonization of solutions, with each component acting in tandem with others [2], [5].

Q8: "Based on Trend of Non-Uniform Development, are there any unmet needs or gaps in the mini-problems that can be addressed through better matching of requirements and resources?" This trend refers to adequate matching of all resources at hand (technology, materials, human resources) with the requirements of the problem. As with a mismatch between resources and requirements, the outcome can be inefficiencies or suboptimal solutions. This trend aims at optimising resource allocation so that the demand of the problem can be met or exceeded [1].

Q9: "Based on Trend of Automation, what innovative approaches can be implemented to increase automation within the mini-problems, reducing human intervention and improving productivity?" The trend of increasing automation shows that with time, there is a slow reduction in the human intervention; this ensures effectiveness and efficiency, leading to increased productivity. This trend is driven by technological advances in enabling more autonomous operations of systems [8], [17].

Q10: "Based on Trend of Segmentation, how can we leverage segmentation and the use of fields to create tailored solutions that address specific needs or challenges in the mini-problems?" Segmentation refers to the division of a system into much smaller parts for easy management but which can also be optimized or tailored per part. The application of fields refers to physical, chemical, or other fields applied to the system to drive it in the desired direction. This trend aids in achieving more accuracy and effective solutions through targeting specified aspects of the problem [15], [16].

Q11: "Based on Trend of Coordination, what strategies can be employed to achieve increased dynamism and controllability within the mini-problems allowing for better adaptability and response to changing conditions?" This is a trend stating that systems evolve to become even more dynamic and controllable, giving them the ability to better adapt to changing conditions and even more precisely controlling their operation.

This would particularly be important for environments where conditions are unpredictable or change at a rapid pace [18].

Q12: "Based on Trend of Simplification, is there a way to simplify the mini-problems while maintaining or even enhancing their functionality and performance?" By following the trend, systems are making progress toward simplicity and, as a matter of fact, becoming less complicated while maintaining even better functionality. The example includes the possibility of cutting unnecessary components or processes of the system which leads to it being more efficient and reliable [5].

These questions investigate, in a methodical way, how the mini-problems can be further developed, optimized, and aligned with new technological trends. The answers received from ChatGPT are further discussed, where the user picks the most feasible ones to implement. Including these trends into the methodology both strengthens it and, at the same time, makes sure that its solutions are not just innovative but are efficiently, effectively, and adaptively optimized.

By following this structured sequence of steps and questions, the methodology provides a comprehensive exploration of the problem and its potential solutions. The logical flow from problem definition to solution optimization, supported by the principles of TRIZ and the capabilities of AI, provides a robust framework for innovative problem-solving. This approach is not only systematic but also adaptable, allowing users to tailor their exploration to the specific nuances of the problem at hand. Ultimately, the methodology's strength lies in its ability to combine the best of human creativity with the analytical power of AI, guided by time-tested TRIZ principles.

IV. CASE STUDY

To demonstrate a practical application of the methodology proposed above, a case of Non-Slippery Shoe Outsole Design and Material Selection is carried out. Non-slippery shoes are important in terms of user safety within different contexts and times specifically in winter, where icy conditions carry much concern about accidents caused by slipping and falling down. In the market, shoes are marketed as non-slippery, but people still face issues with the slipping nature of these shoes. The case study considers a shoe as a system composed of several elements, such as the outsole, midsole, and heel counter. Since the problem of slipperiness is related to the outsole material and design, this part is the focus of the study. The presented case demonstrates how an outsole can be developed to ensure exceptional traction on icy and slippery surfaces while maintaining other essential properties, such as durability, comfort, and usability in everyday life. This case study illustrates how AI tools, such as ChatGPT, in conjunction with TRIZ techniques, can be leveraged to address complex engineering challenges.

A. Step 1: Problem Definition and Hazard Mapping

The first step involves defining the main challenges associated with Non-Slippery Shoe Outsole Design and Material Selection. The project scope is described in detail to ChatGPT, and the question posed is: "What are the main challenges related to Non-Slippery Shoe Outsole Design and Material Selection?"

ChatGPT generates several challenges, such as:

A_{1.1}: Inadequate Traction on Icy Surfaces.

A_{1.2}: Durability of Traction Features.

A_{1.3}: User Comfort and Flexibility.

For this case study, the challenge of Inadequate Traction on Icy Surfaces (A_{1.1}) is selected as the primary focus for further exploration, as it directly impacts the safety and effectiveness of the shoe in winter conditions.

B. Step 2: Evaluating Problem Aspects and Ideal Outcomes

The next step involves a deeper analysis of the selected challenge through the question, "Which aspects of the problem must be improved to solve Inadequate Traction on Icy Surfaces?"

ChatGPT identifies key areas for improvement:

A_{2.1}: Traction Technology Innovation.

A_{2.2}: Optimized Tread Patterns and Outsole Design.

A_{2.3}: Testing and Performance Standards.

The focus is narrowed down to A_{2.1}: Traction Technology Innovation, as it offers the most direct impact on enhancing traction on icy surfaces. Developing or selecting advanced materials that retain flexibility and grip on icy surfaces is crucial. Materials with unique properties, like rubber compounds specifically engineered for cold conditions, can enhance traction.

This leads to the next question, "Are there any specific constraints or requirements for improving Traction Technology Innovation?"

The AI identifies the following constraints:

A_{3.1}: Durability and Wear Resistance.

A_{3.2}: Adaptability to Diverse Environments.

A_{3.3}: Manufacturing Compatibility.

Among these, Durability and Wear Resistance is selected as the key constraint, as the traction technology based on the advanced materials must withstand prolonged use without degrading and be resistant to wear and tear from regular use, including abrasion from rough surfaces and chemical exposure (e.g., salt used on icy roads), without compromising their traction properties.

Finally, the problem is condensed into a mini-problem using Q₄: "Based on the constraints like Durability and Wear Resistance, Adaptability to Diverse Environments, and Manufacturing Compatibility, provide simply stated mini-problems that addresses solving constraints of this aspect and mention related desired outcomes based on TRIZ ideal outcome and ideal concepts"

The mini-problems are defined as:

A_{4.1}: "Designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors."

A_{4.2}: "Durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance."

A_{4.3}: "An outsole that is resistant to chemical exposure over time."

The first two mini-problems have been selected for the next step. The questions related to case 1 are represented as Q_{i,1} and the corresponding answers are represented as A_{i,1,j}. Similarly, Q_{i,2} and A_{i,2,j} represent the questions and answers related to case 2, respectively. In the next step, only two selected answers will be provided for each question.

C. Step 3: Application of TRIZ's Trends of Technical Evolution

With the mini-problem defined, the next step is to use TRIZ's 8 Trends of Technical Evolution to improve the solution. The following questions are used to generate potential improvements:

Q5.1: "Based on Trend of Increasing Ideality, how can we increase the ideality to achieve a higher degree of efficiency and effectiveness in designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors?"

A_{5.1.1}: Integration of Adaptive Microstructures: Utilize adaptive microstructures within the outsole material that can dynamically alter their surface texture in response to temperature and surface conditions. These microstructures can become more pronounced in cold, icy environments, enhancing grip by increasing surface contact and friction. The adaptability ensures that the outsole provides optimal traction on icy floors without compromising flexibility and comfort under different conditions.

A_{5.1.2}: Development of Composite Materials with Embedded Nanoparticles: Incorporate nanoparticles such as silica or carbon nanotubes into the outsole material to increase its grip and durability. These nanoparticles can enhance the material's ability to maintain a consistent grip on icy surfaces by creating a rougher texture at the microscopic level, which increases friction. Additionally, this composite material would resist wear and tear, ensuring long-term performance and maintaining its gripping properties over time.

Q5.2: "Based on Trend of Increasing Ideality, how can we increase the ideality to achieve a higher degree of efficiency and effectiveness in a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance?"

A_{5.2.1}: Incorporation of Self-Healing Polymers: Integrate self-healing polymers into the outsole material, allowing the outsole to repair minor wear and tear autonomously. This technology would extend the lifespan of the outsole by maintaining its structural integrity and performance over time, reducing the need for frequent replacements and ensuring consistent durability.

A_{5.2.2}: Use of Advanced Wear-Resistant Composites: Develop an outsole using advanced wear-resistant composites, such as hybrid rubber materials reinforced with ceramic particles or graphene. These materials would significantly enhance the outsole's resistance to abrasion and deformation, ensuring that the shoe remains durable and maintains its performance even under prolonged and harsh usage conditions.

Q6.1: "Based on Trend of S-Curve Evolution, in what areas can we apply S-Curve technology on designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors, to bring about significant advancements or breakthroughs?"

A6.1.1: Emerging Materials (Early Stage S-Curve): Invest in the development of novel composite materials that are in the early stages of their technological evolution, such as nano-engineered rubber or biomimetic surfaces. These materials could offer groundbreaking improvements in grip by mimicking natural structures like gecko feet, which provide exceptional traction on slippery surfaces.

A6.1.2: Optimization and Integration (Late Stage S-Curve): Optimize and integrate existing advanced technologies, such as micro-textured surface patterns and adaptive rubber compounds that have matured on the S-Curve. By refining these technologies and combining them in innovative ways, you can achieve a significant enhancement in grip performance on icy floors without requiring entirely new material developments.

Q6.2: "Based on Trend of S-Curve Evolution, in what areas can we apply S-Curve technology on a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance, to bring about significant advancements or breakthroughs?"

A6.2.1: Mature Technologies (Mid-Stage S-Curve): Utilize advanced rubber compounds that have matured in their technology curve, such as high-performance vulcanized rubbers with enhanced wear resistance. These materials, already proven in terms of durability, can be further optimized for longevity and resilience, ensuring the outsole remains effective over extended use without compromising flexibility or comfort.

A6.2.2: Optimization and Integration (Late Stage S-Curve): Focus on the integration of advanced manufacturing techniques like high-precision 3D printing and automated layering processes. These techniques, which are in the late stages of their S-curve, can be used to create multi-layered outsoles that combine different material properties—such as hard-wearing surfaces with shock-absorbing layers—ensuring long-term performance while minimizing material degradation over time.

Q7.1: "Based on Trend of Dynamization, how can the coordination of designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors, be improved to enhance overall performance and minimize inefficiencies or conflicts?"

A7.1.1: Dynamic Traction Adjustment: Implement adaptive traction elements within the outsole, such as dynamic micro-spikes or retractable grips that adjust their height and configuration based on real-time surface conditions. This feature can be controlled by sensors embedded in the outsole, which detect icy conditions and automatically extend or retract the traction elements to optimize grip, ensuring maximum effectiveness across varying icy surfaces.

A7.1.2: Responsive Material Integration: Utilize temperature-sensitive materials that adjust their properties based on environmental conditions. For instance, incorporating thermoplastic elastomers (TPEs) that become softer and more flexible in cold temperatures can enhance grip on icy surfaces. This dynamization approach ensures that the outsole remains adaptable to different temperature ranges, improving overall performance and reducing the risk of slipping.

Q7.2: "Based on Trend of Dynamization, how can the coordination of a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance, be improved to enhance overall performance and minimize inefficiencies or conflicts?"

A7.2.1: Multi-Layered Material Systems: Develop a multi-layered outsole system incorporating composite materials with varying properties. For instance, use a high-abrasion-resistant outer layer to withstand rough surfaces and a shock-absorbing inner layer for enhanced comfort and impact resistance. These layers can be dynamically bonded to allow for modular replacements as the outsole wears down, ensuring long-term durability and minimizing performance degradation over time.

A7.2.2: Self-Healing Polymers: Integrate self-healing polymers in the outsole construction. These advanced materials can repair minor cuts and abrasions autonomously, significantly extending the lifespan of the outsole. By incorporating self-repairing features that activate when the material is damaged, the outsole maintains its durability and functionality over prolonged use, addressing wear and tear while optimizing overall performance.

Q8.1: "Based on Trend of Non-Uniform Development, are there any unmet needs or gaps in designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors, that can be addressed through better matching of requirements and resources?"

A8.1.1: Localized Grip Enhancements: Address the unmet needs by developing segmented outsole designs that use specialized compounds tailored to specific surface conditions. For instance, create different grip-enhancing materials or tread patterns for varying degrees of ice severity or surface texture. By customizing the outsole for different ice conditions—such as incorporating soft, flexible grips for mild ice and hard, sharp spikes for extreme ice—the outsole can provide optimal traction where needed. This approach ensures that each segment of the outsole performs effectively in its intended condition, enhancing overall grip and safety.

A8.1.2: Dynamic Adaptation Technologies: Implement real-time adaptive technologies to address gaps in current designs. This includes integrating sensors and actuators within the outsole that can adjust the grip dynamically based on detected surface conditions. For example, sensors could measure ice thickness or slipperiness and adjust the traction elements (e.g., micro-spikes or tread patterns) accordingly. This ensures that the outsole continually matches the requirements of varying icy surfaces, optimizing performance and reducing the limitations of static designs.

Q8.2: "Based on Trend of Non-Uniform Development, are there any unmet needs or gaps in a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance, that can be addressed through better matching of requirements and resources?"

A8.2.1: Material Durability Optimization: Address the unmet needs by developing advanced composite materials that combine high-wear resistance with flexibility and impact resistance. For example, integrating reinforced polymers with nano-coatings can enhance durability while maintaining comfort. Utilize advanced computational modeling to simulate long-term wear and tailor material properties to match the specific stress conditions the outsole will encounter. This ensures that the outsole maintains its performance over time, even under varied and harsh conditions.

A8.2.2: Resource and Technology Integration: Enhance durability by aligning resources more effectively across material science and manufacturing processes. Invest in new manufacturing technologies such as precision extrusion or advanced molding techniques to produce outsoles with

consistent quality and performance. Additionally, leverage cross-disciplinary innovations, such as incorporating aerospace-grade materials or automotive technology to improve the outsole's resistance to environmental factors and mechanical wear. By integrating cutting-edge technologies from other fields, you can address the performance gaps and enhance the long-term durability of the outsole.

Q9.1: "Based on Trend of Automation, what innovative approaches can be implemented to increase automation, reducing human intervention and improving productivity with in designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors?"

A_{9.1.1}: Automated Material Testing and Optimization: Implement robotic systems for automated material testing and analysis. These systems can quickly and precisely evaluate properties such as grip, flexibility, and wear resistance under various conditions. By using AI algorithms to analyze test results, you can rapidly optimize material formulations and tread patterns for enhanced performance on icy surfaces. This approach not only accelerates the development process but also improves consistency and accuracy in the material selection and design optimization phases.

A_{9.1.2}: Advanced Automated Design and Manufacturing: Utilize 3D printing and robotic manufacturing techniques to automate the production of outsoles with intricate tread patterns and multi-material components. Advanced automated design software can generate and refine outsole designs based on real-time performance data and environmental conditions. This integration allows for rapid prototyping and customization of outsoles to meet specific grip requirements for icy floors. Additionally, smart manufacturing systems can adapt in real-time to production needs, minimizing human intervention and enhancing overall productivity and efficiency in the manufacturing process.

Q9.2: "Based on Trend of Automation, what innovative approaches can be implemented to increase automation, reducing human intervention and improving productivity with in a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance?"

A_{9.2.1}: Automated Material Development and Testing: Deploy robotic systems equipped with advanced sensors and analytical tools to automate the development and testing of durable outsole materials. These systems can perform high-throughput testing for durability, wear resistance, and longevity under various conditions. Integrate AI-driven analytics to evaluate material performance and identify optimal formulations for long-term durability. By reducing manual intervention in the testing process, this approach speeds up development and ensures consistent quality and performance of the outsoles.

A_{9.2.2}: Smart Manufacturing and Real-Time Quality Control: Implement smart manufacturing technologies, such as automated molding and robotic assembly systems, to streamline the production of durable outsoles. Utilize machine learning algorithms to monitor and control production parameters in real time, ensuring that each outsole meets durability standards. Additionally, integrate real-time quality control systems with automated feedback loops to detect and correct deviations from desired performance criteria during production. This approach enhances productivity by reducing defects and ensuring that the final product consistently meets long-term performance requirements.

Q10.1: "Based on Trend of Segmentation, how can we leverage segmentation and the use of fields to create tailored solutions that address specific needs or challenges in designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors?"

A_{10.1.1}: Segmented Outsole Patterns and Material Zones: Design an outsole with segmented tread patterns and differentiated material zones tailored to specific grip requirements for icy floors. For instance, integrate micro-spike segments in high-friction areas for superior grip on ice, while using flexible, cushioned materials in areas that require enhanced comfort and shock absorption. This segmentation allows the outsole to provide optimal traction where needed, while also maintaining comfort and flexibility in other regions. 3D modeling and simulation tools can be employed to optimize the layout and functionality of these segments for maximum effectiveness.

A_{10.1.2}: Modular Outsole Components: Develop a modular outsole system where components can be customized based on environmental conditions and user needs. For example, create interchangeable modules or pads that can be swapped out depending on the level of grip required for icy surfaces. This modular approach enables users to adapt their footwear to varying conditions, such as different ice textures or slopes, by selecting the most appropriate module for each situation. Advanced manufacturing techniques, such as 3D printing, can facilitate the rapid production and customization of these modular components, allowing for tailored solutions that address specific grip challenges.

Q10.2: "Based on Trend of Segmentation, how can we leverage segmentation and the use of fields to create tailored solutions that address specific needs or challenges in a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance?"

A_{10.2.1}: Segmented Material Compositions: Implement a multi-layered outsole design where different segments are made from composite materials optimized for specific durability challenges. For instance, use abrasion-resistant compounds in high-wear areas like the heel and toe, and flexible, impact-absorbing materials in regions prone to high stress or frequent flexion. This approach ensures that each part of the outsole addresses particular wear patterns and performance requirements, extending the overall lifespan of the shoe. Finite element analysis (FEA) can be used to model and predict wear patterns, ensuring that each material segment performs optimally under various conditions.

A_{10.2.2}: Field-Specific Durability Enhancements: Design the outsole with field-specific durability features by integrating targeted reinforcements based on the expected conditions. For example, add reinforced edge guards in areas prone to scuffing and chemical-resistant coatings in regions exposed to harsh chemicals. By segmenting the outsole into distinct functional fields and applying appropriate treatments or materials to each field, the design can address specific long-term performance challenges. Automated quality control systems can be employed to ensure consistency in the application of these features, enhancing overall durability and performance.

Q11.1: "Based on Trend of Coordination, what strategies can be employed to achieve increased dynamism and controllability allowing for better adaptability and response to changing conditions within designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors?"

A_{11.1.1}: Dynamic Traction Adjustment System: Integrate a dynamic traction adjustment system into the outsole design that employs adaptive tread patterns. This system could use micro-mechanical actuators or smart materials that respond to varying surface conditions. For example, micro-spikes or dynamic tread elements could extend or retract based on the detected surface type, providing enhanced grip on ice or wet surfaces as needed. The system can be controlled via sensors that detect changes in surface conditions, automatically adjusting the outsole's traction properties to maintain optimal performance.

A_{11.1.2}: Real-Time Feedback Loop Integration: Implement a real-time feedback loop that uses embedded sensors to monitor and respond to environmental changes. These sensors could track factors like temperature, surface texture, and pressure distribution. The feedback collected would be used to adjust the outsole's properties dynamically, such as activating temperature-sensitive compounds that alter their stiffness and flexibility in response to temperature changes. This approach enhances the outsole's ability to adapt to varying conditions, improving grip and stability in real-time. The integration of such a system could involve sophisticated machine learning algorithms to predict and respond to different conditions effectively.

Q_{11.2}: "Based on Trend of Coordination, what strategies can be employed to achieve increased dynamism and controllability allowing for better adaptability and response to changing conditions within a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance?"

A_{11.2.1}: Modular Outsole Design with Adaptive Components: Develop a modular outsole system that incorporates adaptive components designed for specific performance needs. This system can feature interchangeable modules or segments with varying properties, such as different rubber compounds or tread patterns, which can be easily swapped based on performance requirements. For example, modules could include specialized segments for enhanced traction, cushioning, or wear resistance. The modular approach allows for customization based on the environment and user requirements, ensuring durability and performance across different conditions. This design also facilitates easier maintenance and replacement of worn parts, extending the outsole's overall lifespan.

A_{11.2.2}: Integrated Sensor and Actuation System: Incorporate an integrated sensor and actuation system within the outsole that provides real-time adaptability. Sensors embedded in the outsole can monitor environmental variables such as temperature, surface texture, and impact forces. This data can be used to adjust the outsole's properties dynamically through actuators or smart materials that alter their stiffness or flexibility in response to detected conditions. For instance, a material that stiffens in high-impact scenarios or softens for enhanced comfort in low-impact conditions. The system could be controlled by an adaptive algorithm that processes sensor inputs and adjusts the outsole's performance characteristics accordingly, improving the shoe's response to changing conditions and enhancing its long-term durability.

Q_{12.1}: "Based on Trend of Simplification, is there a way to simplify designing an outsole that offers suitable grip on icy floors and maintaining or even enhancing their functionality and performance?"

A_{12.1.1}: Unified Multi-Function Material: Develop a single, multi-function material that combines the properties needed for grip on icy floors with durability and comfort. This material should integrate advanced composites or polymers that inherently offer traction, flexibility, and resilience. For instance, using a blend of thermoplastic elastomers (TPEs) with embedded micro-textures can provide effective grip on ice while being resistant to wear and tear. Simplifying the material selection to a single, high-performance compound reduces complexity in design and manufacturing, while maintaining or even enhancing overall functionality and performance.

A_{12.1.2}: Streamlined Tread Pattern Design: Optimize the outsole design by using a simplified, but adaptive tread pattern that can handle various surface conditions, including icy floors. Implement a modular tread design where key elements of the pattern (like traction lugs or grooves) are designed to function effectively across different conditions. This approach minimizes the need for multiple tread designs and material combinations, while ensuring consistent performance. For example, a tread pattern with self-cleaning features that prevents snow and ice accumulation can maintain grip without adding complexity to the design. This streamlined approach ensures ease of production and maintenance while enhancing the outsole's effectiveness and longevity.

Q_{12.2}: "Based on Trend of Simplification, is there a way to simplify designing a durable outsole that ensures the shoe's long-term performance and maintaining or even enhancing their functionality and performance?"

A_{12.2.1}: Modular Design Integration: Employ a modular outsole design that allows for easy replacement or upgrades of key components, such as traction pads or cushioning layers, without needing a complete redesign of the shoe. This approach simplifies manufacturing and maintenance by focusing on interchangeable parts that can be optimized individually. For example, modular inserts made from high-durability rubber or advanced composites can be swapped out based on wear patterns or performance needs, extending the outsole's lifespan while maintaining high performance.

A_{12.2.2}: Advanced Composite Materials: Utilize advanced composite materials that integrate multiple functionalities into a single layer. For instance, develop a composite outsole material that combines high-durability polymers with embedded reinforced fibers or nano-coatings to enhance wear resistance and impact absorption. Simplifying the material composition to a single, multi-functional compound reduces the number of layers and components needed, making the design both easier to manufacture and more durable. This material should ideally include self-healing properties to automatically address minor abrasions, further extending the outsole's service life and maintaining performance.

D. Step 1: Final Innovative Solution

1. Designing an Outsole that Offers Suitable Grip on Icy Floors:

To achieve exceptional grip on icy surfaces, the innovative solution involves integrating smart materials and dynamic traction systems. Specifically, develop an outsole using thermo-responsive polymers combined with adaptive micro-spike technology.

Thermo-Responsive Polymers: Utilize polymers that adjust their hardness and flexibility based on temperature changes. These materials become softer and more flexible in cold conditions, enhancing grip on icy surfaces. At warmer temperatures, they revert to a firmer state, maintaining durability and stability on regular surfaces.

Adaptive Micro-Spike Technology: Incorporate micro-spikes or retractable traction elements that deploy automatically based on the detected surface conditions. Sensors in the outsole can detect ice and engage spikes when necessary, providing additional grip when needed and retracting when on regular surfaces to avoid excess wear.

This approach ensures optimal performance across various conditions by dynamically adjusting to environmental changes, improving overall safety and effectiveness on icy floors.

2. Durable Outsole that Ensures the Shoe's Long-Term Performance:

For a durable outsole that guarantees long-term performance, the solution involves modular design integration combined with advanced composite materials.

Modular Design Integration: Design the outsole with replaceable components such as high-durability traction pads and cushioning layers. This modular system allows users to replace worn parts without discarding the entire outsole, extending the overall lifespan of the shoe. Modular inserts can be made from high-performance thermoplastic elastomers (TPE) that offer excellent wear resistance and comfort.

Advanced Composite Materials: Develop a single, advanced composite material that combines high-durability polymers with embedded nano-coatings. This composite should integrate properties such as wear resistance, impact absorption, and self-healing capabilities. Nano-coatings can provide additional protection against chemical exposure and abrasion, while the material's inherent properties enhance durability and performance over time.

By simplifying the design to use multi-functional materials and modular components, this approach maintains high performance and durability while making manufacturing and maintenance more efficient.

To address both mini-problems effectively, the innovative approaches outlined above can be combined into a comprehensive outsole design. By integrating these technologies, the final solution offers both exceptional grip on icy surfaces and enhanced durability, ensuring that the outsole performs well in diverse environments while extending the lifespan of the shoe.

V. DISCUSSION

The case study of the Non-Slippery Shoe Outsole Design and Material Selection indicates that complex engineering problems can be effectively solved by applying the proposed methodology. In such case, this method offers a guided, structured, practical, and innovative answer to users working on complex engineering challenges, converging principles both from TRIZ and AI-based insights. The resulting non-slippery shoe design highlights the methodology's potential to drive innovation, leading to safe, and user-friendly solutions.

The proposed solution leverages cutting-edge materials and technologies to address the critical issue of inadequate traction

on icy surfaces. By integrating a versatile adaptive material, and a dynamic traction system, the outsole design achieves superior performance in various conditions while maintaining durability and comfort. The use of automated manufacturing and simplified modular design enhances production efficiency and reduces complexity, ensuring a practical and effective footwear solution. This innovative approach not only resolves the primary challenge of traction but also aligns with TRIZ principles to optimize functionality, adaptability, and user safety on slippery surfaces.

Such an approach not only tackles immediate challenges of real-time data processing but also opens up new possibilities for enhancing the overall performance and reliability. The flexibility and adaptability of the methodology make it a strong instrument for grappling with a great number of problems from different industries.

VI. CONCLUSION

The proposed methodology will provide a step-by-step approach for integrating AI tools with TRIZ techniques and try to overcome some of the current drawbacks of TRIZ to make it more user-friendly at all levels. By focusing on the 8 Trends of Technical Evolution, this methodology helps overcome psychological inertia, thereby guiding users through a structured problem-solving process that leads to more innovative and effective solutions. The case study on Non-Slippery Shoe Outsole Design and Material Selection demonstrates the practical application and impact potential of this approach. Results indicate a significant potential to increase efficiency, adaptability, and innovativeness of technical systems through AI in combination with TRIZ. As AI evolves further and is integrated with methodologies such as TRIZ, it could be playing a critical role in pushing innovations in many industries and providing new opportunities to democratize creative problems and foster technological advancements. A focus on the interface of CIT methodologies with AI applications will probably continue to come by new research further in the course of advancement of the discourse on democratizing innovation and fostering creativity.

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