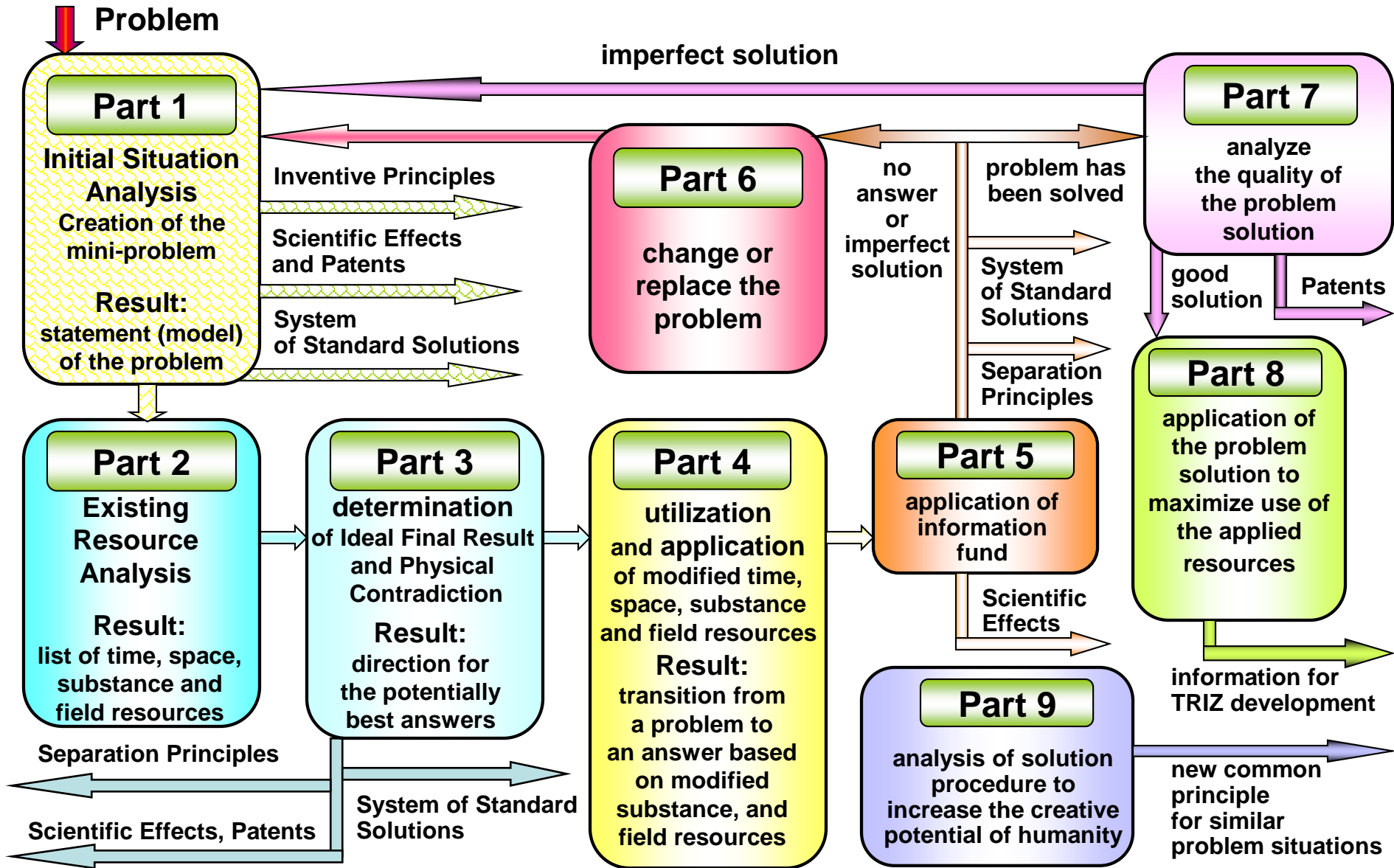


# Structure of ARIZ-85C

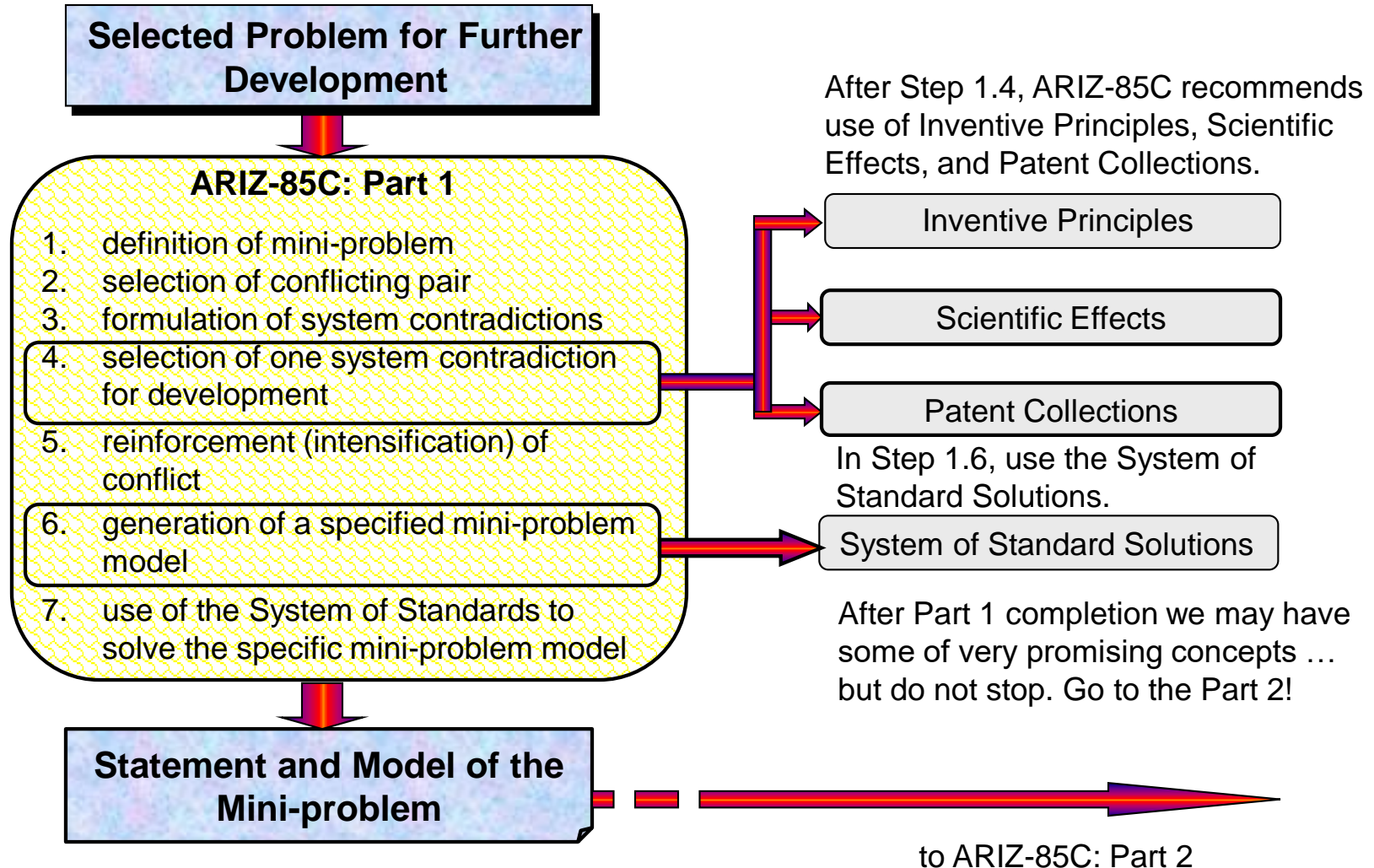
## Basic Flow of Problem Solving Using All TRIZ Elements



# ARIZ 85C: Part 1. Initial Situation Analysis

## Create a Statement and Model of the Mini-problem

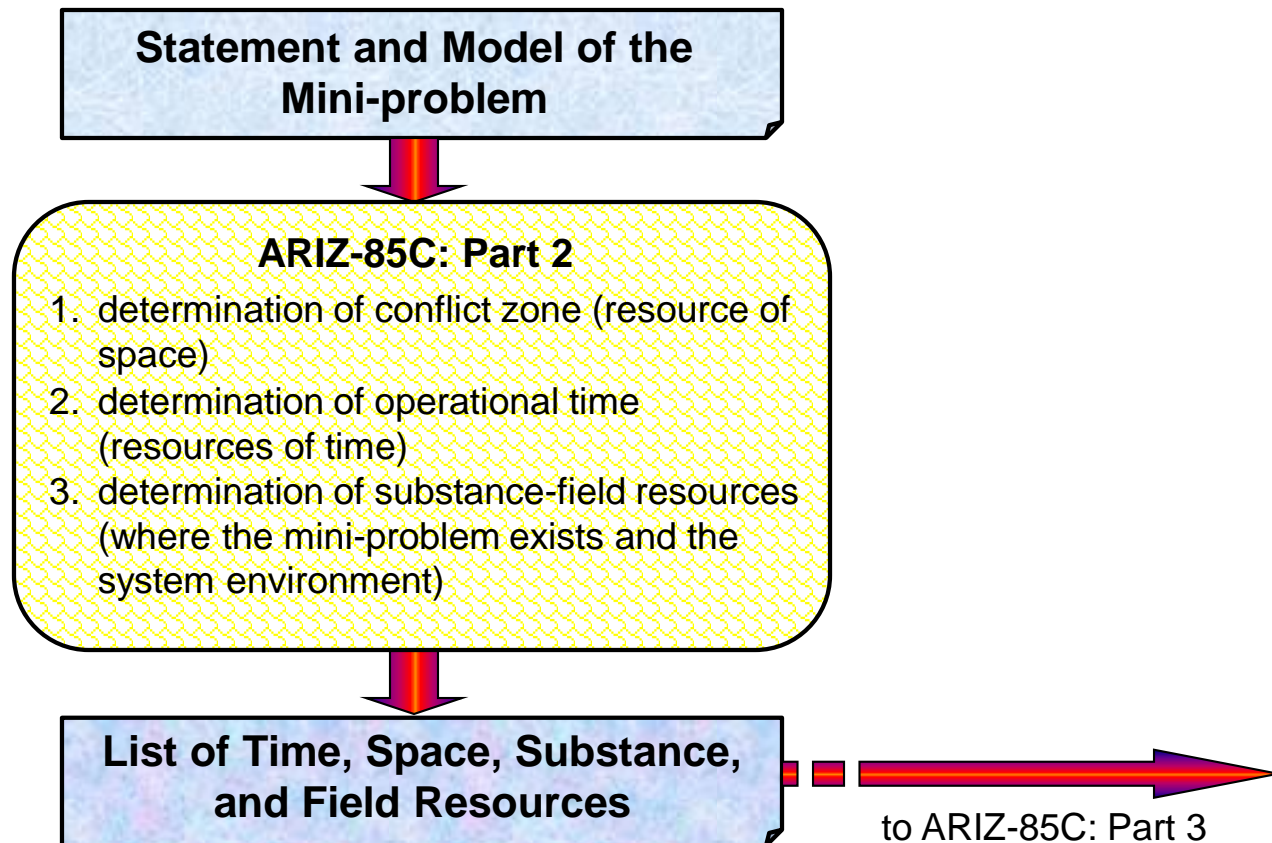
To use ARIZ-85C, start with a well prepared description of the problem with a clear visual image (picture, sketch, photo, graphics). The goal of the first part of ARIZ is to transform the initial stated problem to a distinctly constructed statement and model of the problem.



# ARIZ-85C: Part 2. Existing Resource Analysis

## Create a List of Time, Space, Substance, and Field Resources and Parameters

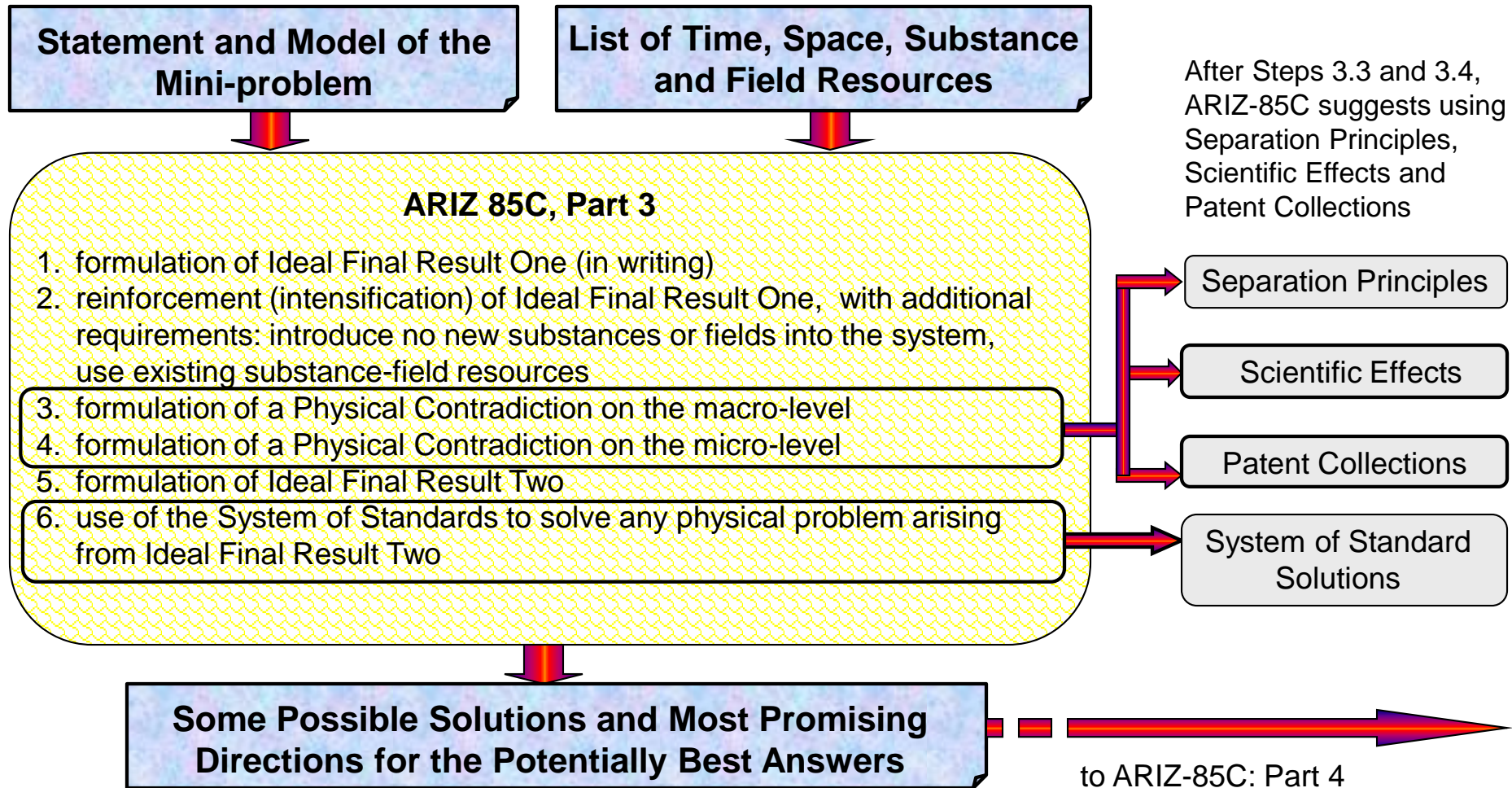
Creating a complete list of time, space, substance (with parameters) and field (with parameters) resources available for problem solving is a primary goal of Part 2. After Part 2, we are equipped and prepared to find most innovative solutions.



# ARIZ-85C: Part 3. Determination IFR and PC

## Flow of Solution Creation Using TRIZ Tools

Part 3 determines how to use the available resources defined in Part 2 as effectively as possible. Formulation of Ideal Final Result One, Ideal Final Result Two and Physical Contradictions at the macro and micro levels are the result. The application of ARIZ-85C: Part 3 should produce concepts for an ideal solution. It is not always possible to obtain an ideal solution, but the IFR indicates the direction of the best potential answers.



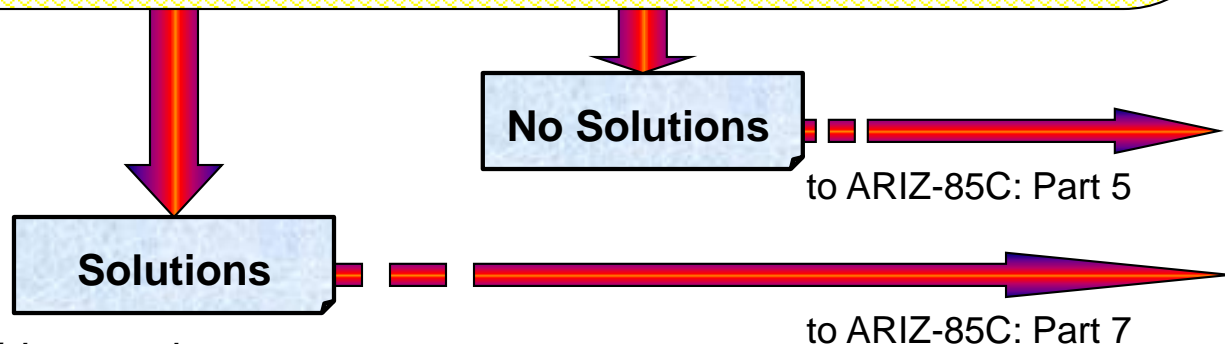
# ARIZ-85C: Part 4. Utilization/Application of Resources

## Flow of Solutions Creation Using “Little Manikins” and Modified Resources

Some Possible Solutions and Most Promising Directions for the Potentially Best Answers

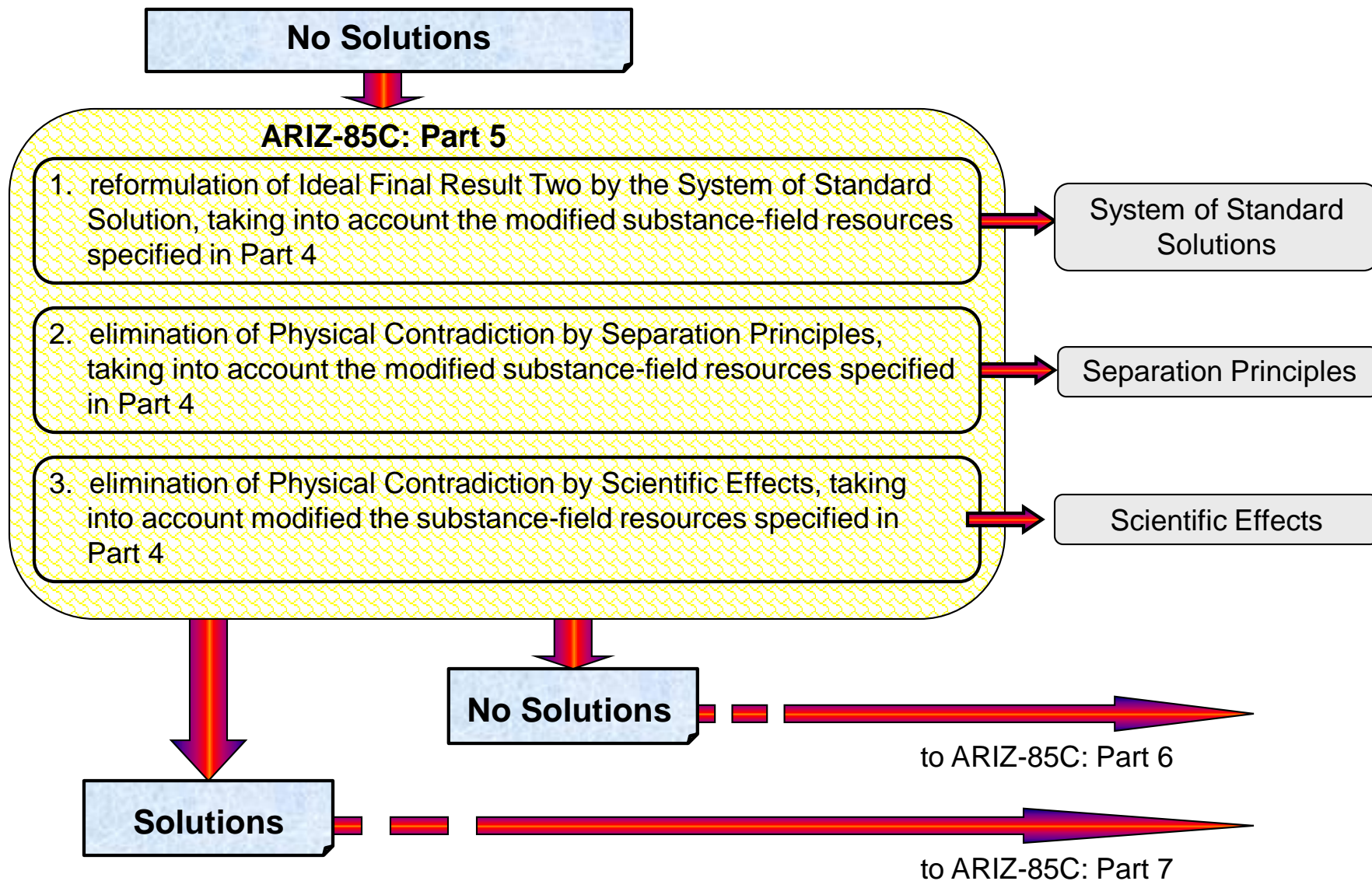
### ARIZ-85C: Part 4

1. simulation by “Little Manikins”
2. determination of possible application of combined substance resources
3. determination of possible replacement of substance resources by a void or a combination of substance resources and a void
4. determination of possible application of substances derived from substance resources or by a combination of these derivative substances with a void
5. determination of possible introduction of an electric field or interaction of two electric fields instead of a substance
6. determine of possible application of a paired field and “additive of substance” responding to the field (e.g. “magnetic field and ferro-substance”, “ultraviolet and luminophor”, “thermal field and shape memory alloy”, etc.)



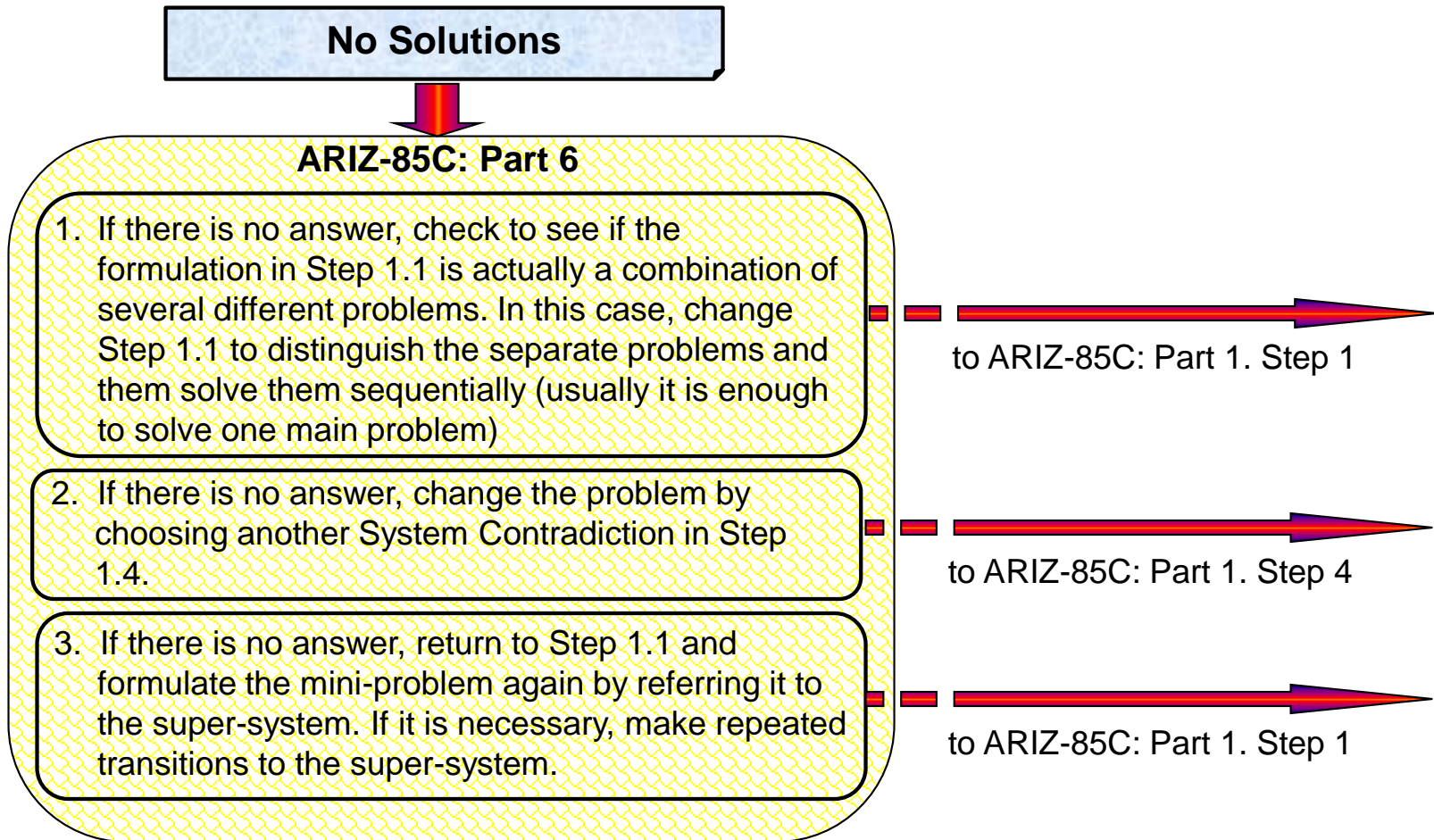
# ARIZ-85C: Part 5. Application of Information Fund

## Standard Solutions, Separation Principles and Scientific Effects for Reformulation



# ARIZ-85C: Part 6. Change or Replace the Problem

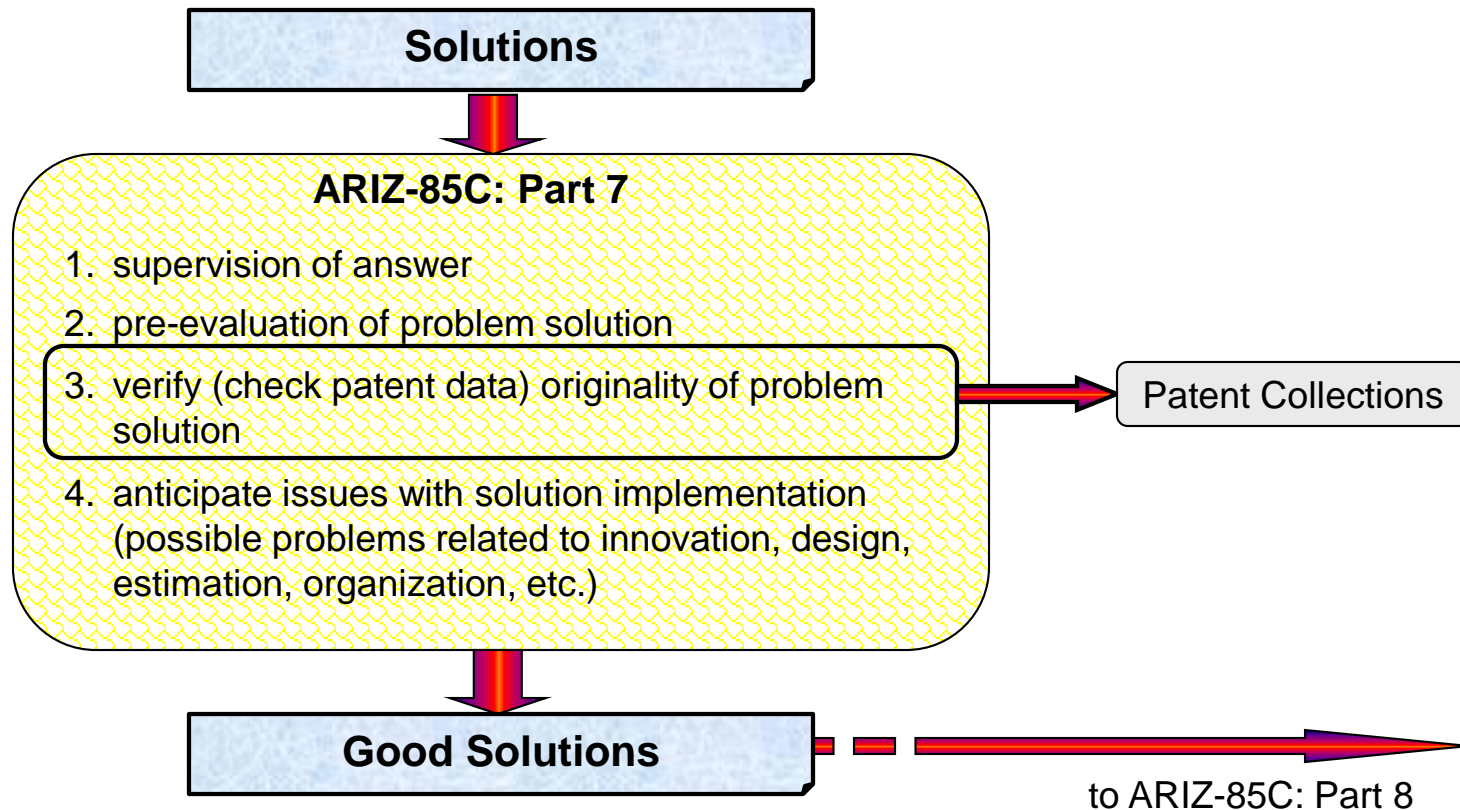
Relatively simple problems are solved by overcoming Physical Contradictions using Separation Principles or Scientific Effects. The solutions to complex problems are usually related to a change in the sense of the problem (i.e. removal of initial limitations stipulated by psychological inertia and before the solutions were deemed to be, or seemed to be, self-evident). In fact, the solution process is often a problem updating process.



# ARIZ-85C: Part 7. Analysis of the Problem Solution

## How Physical Contradiction Was Eliminated and Solution Implemented

The principle aim of ARIZ-85C: Part 7 is to check the quality of the developed solution. The Physical Contradiction should be “ideally” removed. It is better to spend two or three more hours to obtain a new and potentially better answer than half a life struggling with a weak and badly conceived idea.





# ARIZ-85C: Part 8.:Application of Problem Solution Development Analyses to Support the Solving of Similar Problems

A good idea solves not only the particular problem for which it was developed, but also becomes a universal key to many similar problems. The aim of ARIZ-85C: Part 8 is to apply the best practices of problem solving to similar problems.

