

TRIZ Contradiction Matrix

Worsening Parameter→ ↓Improving Parameter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
1 Weight of moving object		all	29 34	all	29 17	all	29 2	all	2 8	8 10	10 36	10 14	1 35	28 27	5 34	all	6 29	19 1	35 12	all	12 36	6 2	10 24	10 35	3 26	1 3	28 27	28 35	28 22	22 35	37 28	35 3	2 27	29 5	26 30	28 29	26 35	24 37	24 37			
2 Weight of stationary object	all		all	10 1	all	35 30	all	5 35	all	8 10	13 29	13 10	26 39	28 2	all	2 27	28 19	19 32	all	18 19	15 19	18 19	5 8	10 15	10 20	19 6	10 18	18 26	10 1	21 39	35 22	28 1	6 13	2 27	19 15	1 10	25 28	2 26	1 28			
3 Length of moving object	8 15	29 34	all	all	15 17	all	7 17	all	13 4	17 10	1 8	1 8	8 35	19 19	all	10 15	32	8 35	24	all	1 35	7 2	4 29	1 24	29 35	10 18	24 32	10 28	14 15	17 15	1 29	15 29	1 28	14 15	1 19	35 21	17 24	14 4	14 4			
4 Length of stationary object	all	35 28	all	all	all	10 40	all	35 8	2 14	all	28 10	1 14	35 37	15 14	all	1 10	3 35	3 25	all	all	12 8	6 28	10 28	24 26	14 14	all	15 29	32 28	2 32	10 1	1 18	all	15 17	2 25	3 3	1 35	1 26	2 26	all			
5 Area of moving object	2 17	29 4	all	14 15	all	all	7 14	all	29 30	19 30	10 15	5 34	11 2	3 15	6 3	all	2 15	15 32	19 32	all	19 10	15 17	10 35	30 26	2 19	29 30	26 28	2 32	22 33	17 2	13 1	15 17	15 13	10 1	15 30	14 1	2 36	14 30	20 26			
6 Area of stationary object	all	30 2	all	26 7	all	all	all	all	4 34	35 2	36 28	29 4	1 18	10 15	all	2 38	40 40	all	2 10	19 30	35 39	38	2 19	16 19	13 3	29 9	26 32	2 32	28 1	18 39	26 24	13 16	10 1	15 30	13 1	2 35	20 23	34 2				
7 Volume of moving object	2 26	29 40	all	1 7 4	all	1 7 4	all	all	29 4	15 35	6 35	1 15	28 10	9 14	6 35	4	all	34 39	2 13	10 18	10 35	35 6	2 22	2 22	26 29	14 1	25 26	22 21	17 2	29 1	15 13	10 10	15 13	10 30	10 1	15 29	26 1	29 26	35 34	30 14		
8 Volume of stationary object	all	35 10	19 14	19 14	35 8	2 14	all	all	all	2 18	24 35	7 2	34 28	9 14	17 15	all	35 34	36 6	4	all	all	30 6	all	all	35 16	35 3	2 35	16 6	all	35 10	34 9	30 18	35 4	all	1 1	all	1 31	2 17	26 26	35 37		
9 Speed	2 28	13 38	all	13 14	all	29 30	all	7 29	34	all	13 28	6 18	18 35	28 33	1 18	8 3	3 19	all	28 30	10 13	8 15	all	19 35	14 20	10 13	10 28	13 26	all	10 19	11 35	27 28	10 28	1 24	10 28	1 28	2 24	35 13	32 28	34 2	10 18	all	
10 Force (intensity)	8 1	18 13	17 19	28 10	19 10	1 18	15 9	2 36	13 28	2 37	18 37	10 35	10 35	10 35	35 10	all	35 10	21	all	19 17	1 16	19 35	14 15	8 35	all	10 37	14 29	3 35	10 10	28 29	1 35	13 3	15 37	1 28	15 1	15 17	26 35	36 37	2 35	3 28		
11 Stress or pressure	10 38	13 29	30 10	35 1	10 15	10 15	6 35	6 35	36 35	35 4	35 3	35 40	35 3	35 10	9 8	19 2	all	35 39	all	14 24	10 35	2 36	10 35	10 35	6 28	10 14	13 10	6 28	2 33	1 35	11 2	3 2	35	3 5	1 3	2 35	35 3	1 2	3 36	10 14	10 14	
12 Shape	8 10	10 18	29 34	13 14	10 7	4 10	14 4	7 2	35 15	35 10	34 15	33 1	30 14	14 26	all	22 14	13 15	2 6	all	4 6 2	14 35	29 9	all	14 10	37 22	10 40	28 32	32 30	22 1	3 25	35 1	1 32	11 5	2 13	1 15	16 29	15 13	37 17	15 1	17 26	34 10	
13 Stability of object composition	21 35	26 39	13 15	37	2 11	39	28 10	34 28	33 15	10 35	2 35	22 1	17 9	13 27	39 3	35 1	32 3	13 19	27 4	32 35	14 2	2 14	all	35 27	15 32	all	all	13 18	35 24	35 40	35 19	30	10 16	34 2	22 26	39 23	35 40	3	4 3	26 2	35 30	
14 Strength	2 39	1 28	37	13	39	19 39	35 40	29 18	21 16	40 14	18 4	10 35	10 35	10 35	35 23	32	27 16	19 35	27 31	39 6	30 40	30 40	all	29 3	29 10	35 32	35 35	31 40	all	29 3	27 11	11 3	32 40	27 11	15 3	2 13	27 3	29 35	15 29	29 35	10 14	
15 Duration of action by moving object	19 5	all	2 19	all	3 17	all	10 2	all	3 35	19 2	19 3	14 26	13 3	27 3	all	19 35	2 19	28 6	all	19 10	all	28 27	3 18	10 20	3 35	11 2	3 3	3 27	22 15	21 39	27 1	12 27	29 10	1 35	10 4	19 29	39 35	6 10	35 17	14 19		
16 Duration of action by stationary object	all	6 27	all	1 40	all	all	all	all	35 34	all	all	all	39 3	36 23	all	19 18	36 40	all	all	all	16 16	all	27 16	18 38	10 28	20 16	3 35	34 27	10 26	24 24	all	40 13	22 35	30 1	1 1	2 2	all	25 34	6 35	1 20	16 38	
17 Temperature	36 22	22 35	15 19	15 9	3 35	35 38	34 39	2 28	35 10	35 39	14 22	1 35	10 30	19 13	19 18	32 30	19 15	all	2 14	21 17	21 36	21 36	29 31	all	35 28	3 17	19 35	32 19	24 24	22 33	2 23	26 27	26 27	4 40	2 18	2 17	3 27	26 2	15 28			
18 Illumination intensity	19 1	2 35	19 19	all	19 32	all	2 13	all	10 19	6 16	2 10	32 30	27 35	19 6	all	32 35	6 19	all	32 35	19 15	32	13 16	1 13	1 6	26 17	1 19	all	32 3	3 32	15 19	35 19	32 39	28 26	19 13	16 19	13	32 15	2 26	2 25	10 16		
19 Use of energy by moving object	12 18	all	12 28	all	15 19	all	35 13	all	8 15	16 26	23 14	12 12	19 13	5 19	28 35	all	19 24	2 15	all	6 19	1 22	35 24	all	all	35 38	34 23	19 21	3 1	all	1 35	2 35	28 26	19 35	1 15	17 17	2 29	35 38	32 2	12 28	35		
20 Use of energy by stationary object	all	19 9	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	21 2	25 29	27 29	27 24	9 35	6 18	all	3 14	all	all	19 2	35 32	all	all	all	28 27	all	3 35	10 36	all	10 2	19 22	6 30	1 4	all	all	all	all	19 35	all 1 6			
21 Power	8 36	19 26	1 11	19 38	17 32	35 6	30 6	15 35	26 2	22 10	29 14	35 32	26 10	19 35	16 16	2 14	19 16	all	19 16	16 6	all	10 35	28 27	10 19	35 20	4 34	19 24	32 15	32 2	26 10	26 35	35 2	19 17	20 19	19 35	28 2	28 35	16 17	34 34			
22 Loss of energy	15 6	19 6	7 2 6	6 38	15 26	17 7	7 8	16 35	36 38	all	all	14 2	26 6	all	all	19 38	7 7	1 13	all	all	3 38	35 27	19 10	10 18	7 18	11 10	3 32	all	21 22	21 35	all	35 32	1 2	2 19	all	7 23	35 3	28 10	29 35			
23 Loss of substance	35 6	35 6	14 29	10 28	35 2	10 18	1 29	3 39	10 13	14 15	3 36	29 35	2 14	35 28	28 27	27 16	21 36	1 6	35 18	28 27	28 27	35 27	all	all	15 18	6 3	10 29	16 34	35 10	10 14	15 34	32 28	2 35	2 10	15 34	32 28	2 35	2 24	34 27	28 24	10 13	28 35
24 Loss of information	10 24	10 35	1 26	26 30	30 26	30 16	2 22	26 32	all	all	all	all	all	all	10 10	all	19 10	all	all	all	10 19	19 10	all	all	24 26	28 32	35 23	all	all	22 10	10 21	22 32	27 22	all	all	all	all	35 33	35 38	13 23	15 15	
25 Loss of time	10 20	10 20	15 2	30 24	26 4	10 35	2 5	35 16	all	10 37	37 36	4 10	35 3	29 3	20 10	28 20	35 29	1 19	35 38	1 35	35 20	10 5	35 18	24 26	35 38	10 30	24 34	24 26	35 18	35 22	4 28	32 1	35 28	6 29	18 28	24 28	35 10	all	all	all		
26 Quantity of substance	35 6	26 5	29 14	15 14	2 18	15 20	all	35 29	35 14	10 36	34 17	17 40	22 5	14 35	3 35	3 17	all	34 29	1 35	15 8	6 3	24 28	35 38	all	all	18 3	13 2	33 30	34 3	35 29	36 29	2 32	15 3	3 13	3 27	8 35	13 29	3 27	3 28			
27 Reliability	3 8	3 8	15 9	15 29	17 10	32 35	2 35	21 35	8 8	10 24	35 1	11 28	2 35	34 27	3 39	11 32	21 11	36 23	21 11	10 35	10 28	10 35	21 28	4 4	21 28	32 3	32 3	3 3	3 3	27 35	35 2	27 17	1 11	13 35	13 35	27 40	11 13	1 35	29 38	27 27		
28 Measurement accuracy	32 35	28 35	28 26	32 28	26 28	32 13	6 3	all	28 13	32 2	6 28	6 28	32 35	28 6	10 26	6 19	6 1	3 6	all	3 6	26 32	10 16	all	24 34	2 6	5 11	all	28 24	3 33	6 35	1 13	1 32	13 35	27 35	26 24	28 10	10 34	28 32	10 34	28 32		
29 Manufacturing precision	28 32	28 35	10 28	2 32	28 33	2 29	32 23	25 10	10 28	28 19	3 35	32 30	30 18	3 27	3 27	all	19 26	3 32	32 2	all	32 2	13 32	35 31	all	32 26	32 30	11 32	all	10 36	4 17	1 32	36 23	25 10	all	26 2	all	26 28	18 23	10 18	32 39		

No	Title	Explanation
1	Weight of moving object	The mass of the object, in a gravitational field. The force that the body exerts on its support or suspension.
2	Weight of stationary object	The mass of the object, in a gravitational field. The force that the body exerts on its support or suspension, or on the surface on which it rests.
3	Length of moving object	Any one linear dimension, not necessarily the longest, is considered a length.
4	Length of stationary object	Any one linear dimension, not necessarily the longest, is considered a length.
5	Area of moving object	A geometrical characteristic described by the part of a plane enclosed by a line. The part of a surface occupied by the object. OR the square measure of the surface, either internal or external, of an object.
6	Area of stationary object	A geometrical characteristic described by the part of a plane enclosed by a line. The part of a surface occupied by the object. OR the square measure of the surface, either internal or external, of an object.
7	Volume of moving object	The cubic measure of space occupied by the object. Length x width x height for a rectangular object, height x area for a cylinder, etc.
8	Volume of stationary object	The cubic measure of space occupied by the object. Length x width x height for a rectangular object, height x area for a cylinder, etc.
9	Speed	The velocity of an object; the rate of a process or action in time.
10	Force	Force measures the interaction between systems. In Newtonian physics, force = mass X acceleration. In TRIZ, force is any interaction that is intended to change an object's condition.
11	Stress or pressure	Force per unit area. Also, tension.
12	Shape	The external contours, appearance of a system.
13	Stability of the object's composition	The wholeness or integrity of the system; the relationship of the system's constituent elements. Wear, chemical decomposition, and disassembly are all decreases in stability. Increasing entropy is decreasing stability.
14	Strength	The extent to which the object is able to resist changing in response to force. Resistance to breaking.
15	Duration of action by a moving object	The time that the object can perform the action. Service life. Mean time between failures is a measure of the duration of action. Also, durability.
16	Duration of action by a stationary object	The time that the object can perform the action. Service life. Mean time between failures is a measure of the duration of action. Also, durability.
17	Temperature	The thermal condition of the object or system. Loosely includes other thermal parameters, such as heat capacity, that affect the rate of change of temperature.
18	Illumination intensity	Light flux per unit area, also any other illumination characteristics of the system such as brightness, light quality, etc.
19	Use of energy by moving object	The measure of the object's capacity for doing work. In classical mechanics, Energy is the product of force time's distance. This includes the use of energy provided by the super-system (such as electrical energy or heat.) Energy required doing a particular job.
20	Use of energy by stationary object	The measure of the object's capacity for doing work. In classical mechanics, Energy is the product of force time's distance. This includes the use of energy provided by the super-system (such as electrical energy or heat.) Energy required doing a particular job.
21	Power	The time rate at which work is performed. The rate of use of energy.
22	Loss of Energy	Use of energy that does not contribute to the job being done. See 19. Reducing the loss of energy sometimes requires different techniques from improving the use of energy, which is why this is a separate category.
23	Loss of substance	Partial or complete, permanent or temporary, loss of some of a system's materials, substances, parts, or subsystems.
24	Loss of Information	Partial or complete, permanent or temporary, loss of data or access to data in or by a system. Frequently includes sensory data such as aroma, texture, etc.
25	Loss of Time	Time is the duration of an activity. Improving the loss of time means reducing the time taken for the activity. "Cycle time reduction" is a common term.
26	Quantity of substance/the matter	The number or amount of a system's materials, substances, parts or subsystems which might be changed fully or partially, permanently or temporarily.
27	Reliability	A system's ability to perform its intended functions in predictable ways and conditions.
28	Measurement accuracy	The closeness of the measured value to the actual value of a property of a system. Reducing the error in a measurement increases the accuracy of the measurement.
29	Manufacturing precision	The extent to which the actual characteristics of the system or object match the specified or required characteristics.
30	External harm affects the object	Susceptibility of a system to externally generated (harmful) effects.
31	Object-generated harmful factors	A harmful effect is one that reduces the efficiency or quality of the functioning of the object or system. These harmful effects are generated by the object or system, as part of its operation.
32	Ease of manufacture	The degree of facility, comfort or effortlessness in manufacturing or fabricating the object/system.
33	Ease of operation	Simplicity: The process is NOT easy if it requires a large number of people, large number of steps in the operation, needs special tools, etc. "Hard" processes have low yield and "easy" process have high yield; they are easy to do right.
34	Ease of repair	Quality characteristics such as convenience, comfort, simplicity, and time to repair faults, failures, or defects in a system.
35	Adaptability or versatility	The extent to which a system/object positively responds to external changes. Also, a system that can be used in multiple ways in a variety of circumstances.
36	Device complexity	The number and diversity of elements and element interrelationships within a system. The user may be an element of the system that increases the complexity. The difficulty of mastering the system is a measure of its complexity.
37	Difficulty of detecting and measuring	Measuring or monitoring systems that are complex, costly, require much time and labour to set up and use, or that have complex relationships between components or components that interfere with each other all demonstrate "difficulty of detecting and measuring." Increasing cost of measuring to a satisfactory error is also a sign of increased difficulty of measuring.
38	Extent of automation	The extent to which a system or object performs its functions without human interface. The lowest level of automation is the use of a manually operated tool. For intermediate levels, humans program the tool, observe its operation, and interrupt or re-program as needed. For the highest level, the machine senses the operation needed, programs itself, and monitors its own operations.
39	Productivity	The number of functions or operations performed by a system per unit time. The time for a unit operation. The output per unit time, or the cost per unit output.
	Title	Explanation
	Moving objects	Objects which can easily change position in space, either on their own, or as a result of external forces. Vehicles and objects designed to be portable are the basic members of this class.
	Stationary objects	Objects which do not change position in space, either on their own, or as a result of external forces. Consider the conditions under which the object is being used.

Table 2: The 39 parameters

NUMBER	PRINCIPLE	ALTERNATIVE NAMES
1	Segmentation	Fragmentation; Segmentation
2	Extraction	Separation; Take out
3	Local quality	Local property
4	Asymmetry	Symmetry change
5	Combining	Merging; Combination; Consolodation; Unite
6	Universality	Multi-functionality
7	Nesting	Nested doll; matryoshka
8	Counter-weight	Anti-weight; weight compensation
9	Prior counter-action	Preliminary anti-action; Preliminary counter-action
10	Prior action	Preliminary action; do it in advance
11	Cushion in advance	Beforehand cushioning; Beforehand compensation; Previously installed cushions
12	Equi-potentiality	
13	Inversion	The other way round; Inverse action
14	Spheroidality	Curvature
15	Dynamics	Dynamacity; Dynamism
16	Partial or excessive action	
17	Transition into another dimension	Dimensionality; Another dimension
18	Mechanical vibration	Use of mechanical oscillations
19	Periodic action	
20	Continuity of useful action	Uninterrupted useful function
21	Rushing through	Skipping; Quick jump
22	Convert harm into benefit	Blessing in disguise; Transform damage into use; Lemons to lemonade
23	Feedback	
24	Mediator	Intermediary
25	Self-service	
26	Copying	
27	Inexpensive short life	Cheap disposables; Cheap short-living
28	Mechanical substitution	Another sense; Replacement of a mechanical system; Use of fields; Replacement of mechanical matter
29	Pneumatics and hydraulic construction	Pneumatics and hydraulics
30	Flexible membranes and thin films	Flexible shells and thin films
31	Porous materials	
32	Colour change	Optical property changes
33	Homogeneity	
34	Discard and renewal	Rejecting and regenerating parts; Discarding and recovering
35	Transforming the physical or chemical state of an object	Parameter change; Transforming physical or chemical states; Transformation of properties; Change in the aggregate state of an object
36	Phase change	Phase transition
37	Thermal expansion	
38	Strong oxidants	Accelerated oxidisation
39	Inert environment	Inert atmosphere
40	Composite materials	

Table 3: 40 principles. Principles for resolving design contradictions