



Introdução à Engenharia de Produção



**Desafios para Empresas Classe
Mundial**
Prof. Dr. Messias Borges Silva

Primeira Parte: Uma Reflexão

DESAFIOS

**Empresas Classe Mundial
necessitam de Profissionais Classe Mundial**

MESSIAS BORGES SILVA

Faculty member at

UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO-USP

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Visiting Scientist at

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CDIO Latin America Leader



Membro da Academia Brasileira da Qualidade



UMA TRAJETÓRIA



ENSINO MÉDIO NO COTEC EM GUARÁ



UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
Escola de Engenharia de Lorena – EEL

CURSO SUPERIOR

PÓS GRADUAÇÃO



MESTRADO



MESTRADO

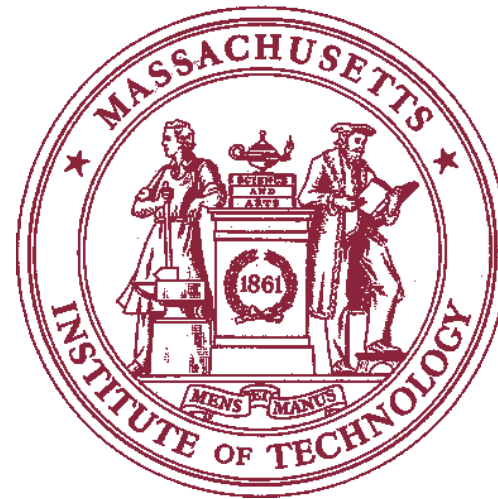
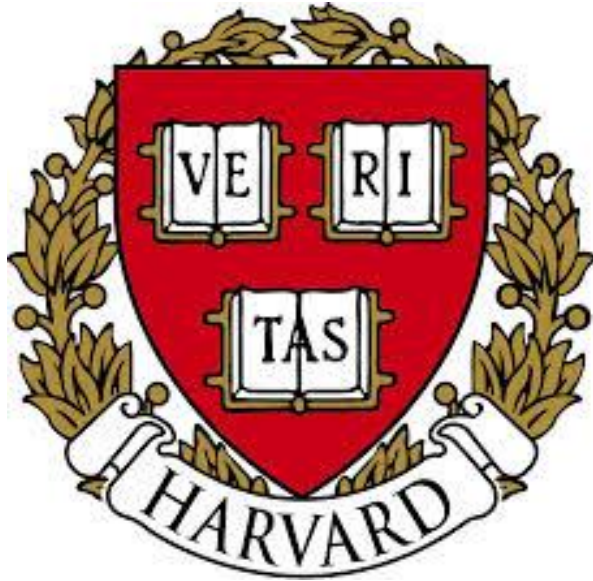
**UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA
"JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO"**



DOUTORADO

UNICAMP

PÓS DOUTORADO



**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**

Harvard University



MIT



-
- **Acadêmico da Academia Brasileira da Qualidade ABQ**
 - **Espec. em Design of Experiments, Lean Enterprise, Lean Product Development, Innovation&Design Thinking, Innovation Beyond Buzzword (Massachusetts Institute of Technology-MIT-USA);**
 - **Professor convidado da Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology-MIT, University of Massachusetts, Colorado State University – USA, University of Tennessee e University of Minnesota-USA**
 - **Lider da CDIO Initiative na América Latina**
 - **Professor e Ex-Diretor Geral da EEL(USP-Lorena), UNESP**
 - **Coordenador do Curso de Pós-graduação em Engenharia da Qualidade da EEL-USP Lorena**
 - **Consultor de empresas**









O que as empresas **Classe Mundial** (World Class) vem praticando

- **Estratégia Seis Sigma** : busca-se o padrão 3,4 ppm ou dpmo de rejeição melhorando qualidade e reduzindo variabilidade.
- **Lean Thinking** : busca-se a transformação radical para combater a todo tipo de desperdício e ganhos de produtividade.
- **Balanced Score Card** : busca-se colocar em prática as ações previstas no Planejamento Estratégico

1. Constantes e Rápidas Mudanças na Tecnologia



Primeiro voo – Santos Dumont - 1906



Primeiro passeio na Lua – Armstrong- Julho 1969

1906

63 anos

1969

Constantes e Rápidas Mudanças na Tecnologia

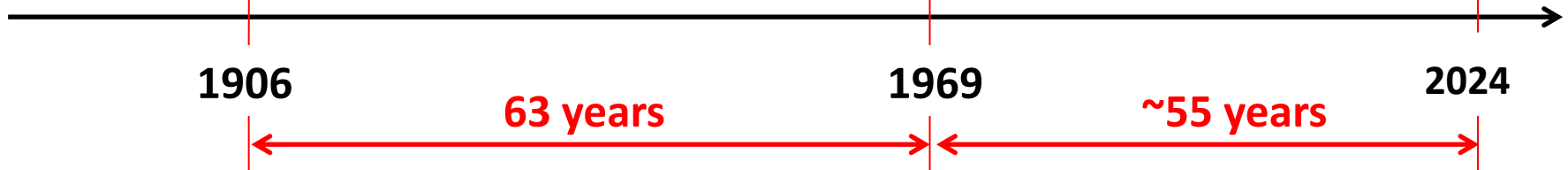


Primeiro voo – Santos Dumont - 1906



Primeiro passeio na Lua – Armstrong- Julho 1969

hoje



Desenvolvimentos desde 1960

Personal computers, mobile computers

GPS systems, communication satellites

Genetic sequencing, GM Food, MRI

Internet, networks, cloud computing, IOT, ATM

Cell phones, smart phones, CD, DVD,

LED, CCD, smoke detector

Driverless vehicles, drones

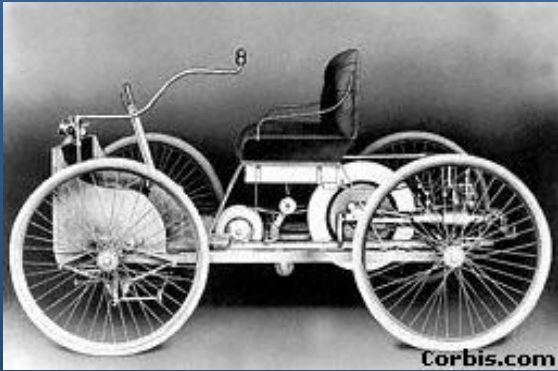
Search engines, massive data centers

Artificial intelligence, bots

Robotics, computer numerical control, 3D printing







Corbis.com



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Corbis.com



Corbis.com

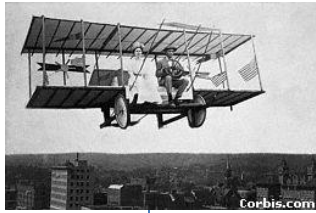


Corbis.com

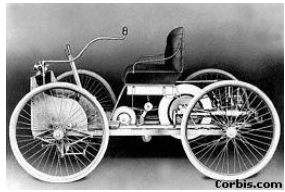




Como esses produtos parecerão daqui 100 anos?



? ? ?



? ? ?



? ? ?

1900

2024
hoje

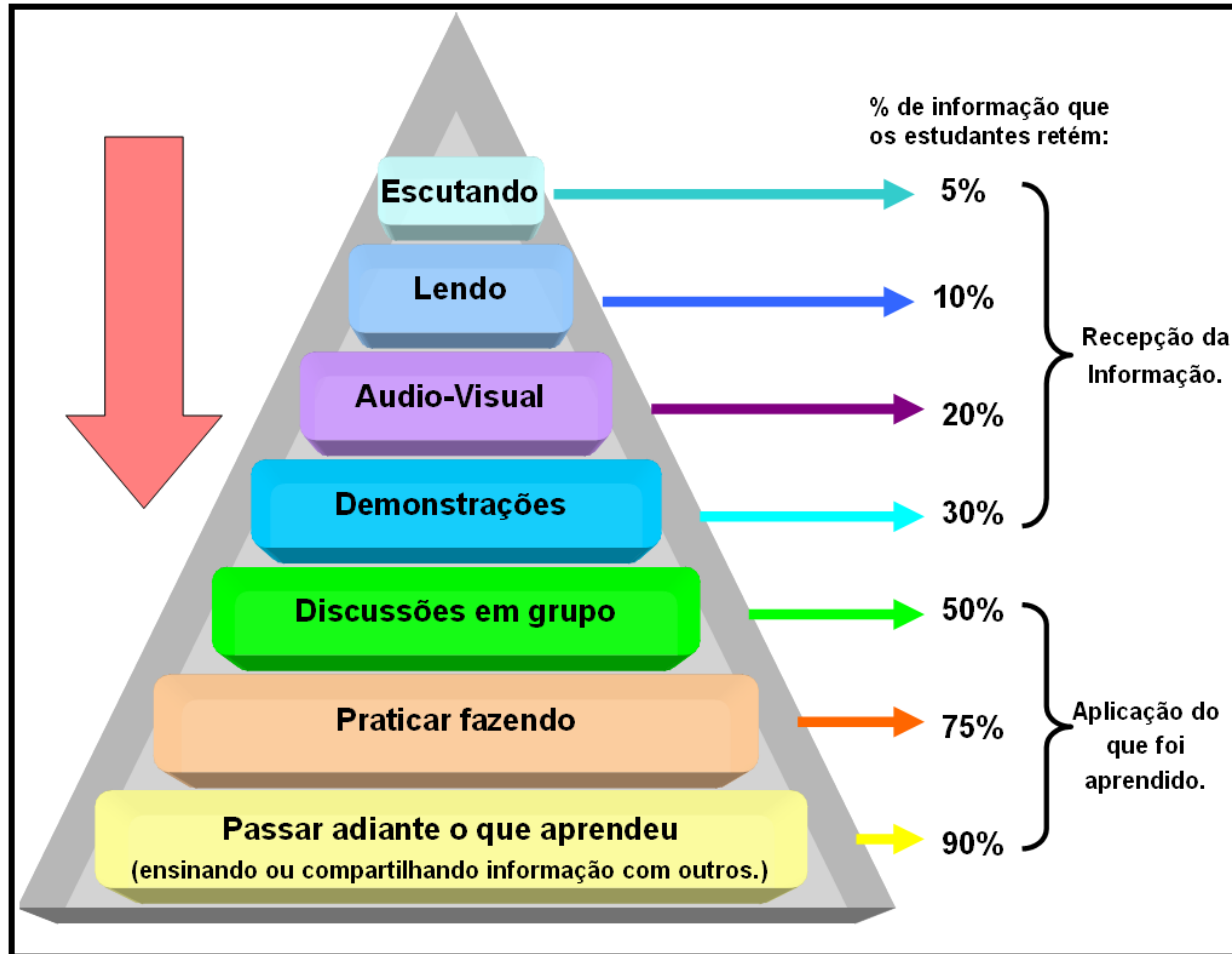
2124
100-anos no futuro

Gary Varvel
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CREATORS.COM



garyvarvel.com

Pirâmide da Aprendizagem



Fonte: adaptado de ABHIYAN, S. S.; NADU, T. *Manual of Active Learning Methodology*. India: Krishnamurti Foundation, 2008. (Autora da Figura: Taiana She Mui Sui)

Competência: Conhecimento + Habilidade + Atitude

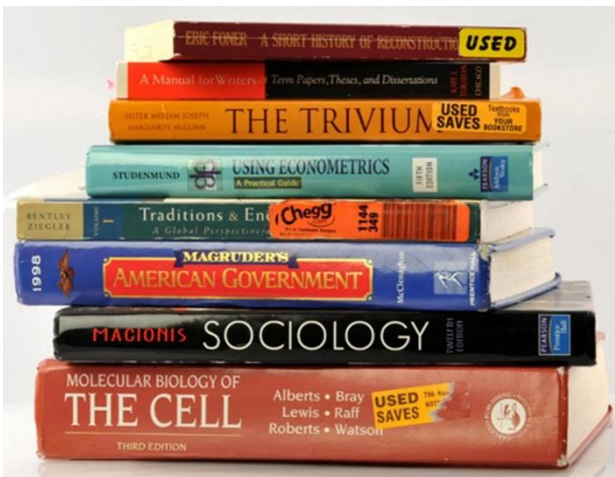
Conhecimento

Adquire lendo o livro, ouvindo, etc.

Memorizando fatos e figuras.

Habilidades

Adquire pela prática.





Habilidades

- Habilidade para resolver **novos** problemas
 - E descobrir **quais** vale a pena resolver.
- Pensar usando modelos (muitas vezes abstrato)
- Predizer (calcular) as saídas do projeto
- Pensar em soluções alternativas
- Planejar antes de fazer

Habilidades

- Não se adquire apenas lendo ou estudando livros
- Precisa praticar, laboratorios, projetos do mundo real, mão na massa.
- Competições, atividades voluntárias, aprender fazendo, estágios, projetos em sala de aula.
- PBL, Active learning

Os profissionais de classe mundial são:

SOLIDAMENTE FUNDAMENTADOS

Os engenheiros classe mundial estão solidamente fundamentados nos fundamentos de matemática, física, ciências, métodos de gestão de sistemas e pessoas, e estão comprometidos com a aprendizagem ao longo da vida.

TÉCNICAMENTE AMPLOS

Os engenheiros de classe mundial estão familiarizados com várias disciplinas técnicas. Eles projetam soluções que abrangem funções comerciais, como finanças, marketing, legais e fabricação.

GLOBALMENTE ENGAGADOS

Os engenheiros de classe mundial compreendem a natureza de sua profissão e são sensíveis à velocidade em ambientes geograficamente e culturalmente diversos.

ÉTICOS

Os engenheiros de classe mundial mantêm os mais altos padrões éticos. Eles identificam e, com cuidado, questões éticas que surgem nas suas vidas profissionais.

INOVADORES

Os engenheiros de classe mundial desenvolvem definições precisas de problemas complexos e formulam soluções sustentáveis pensando criativamente em dimensões técnicas, empresariais, sociais e ambientais.

EXCELENTES COLABORADORES

Os engenheiros de classe mundial procuram resultados por meio da colaboração e honram os direitos de propriedade intelectual de todos os parceiros. Eles trabalham efetivamente em equipes localizadas e geograficamente dispersas.

LÍDERES VISIONÁRIOS

Os engenheiros de classe mundial são líderes corajosos e orientados para o cliente e desenvolvem visões que oferecem resultados bem-sucedidos às partes interessadas (stakeholders)

Sete Princípios para Boas Práticas no Ensino de Graduação

1. Incentive contato entre alunos e professores
2. Desenvolva Reciprocidade e cooperação entre os alunos
3. Utilize técnicas de aprendizagem ativa
4. De feedback imediato aos alunos
5. Enfatize o tempo de dedicação nas tarefas
6. Ajude a “Pensar alto”. Metas elevadas
7. Respeite a diversidade de talentos e formas de aprendizagem

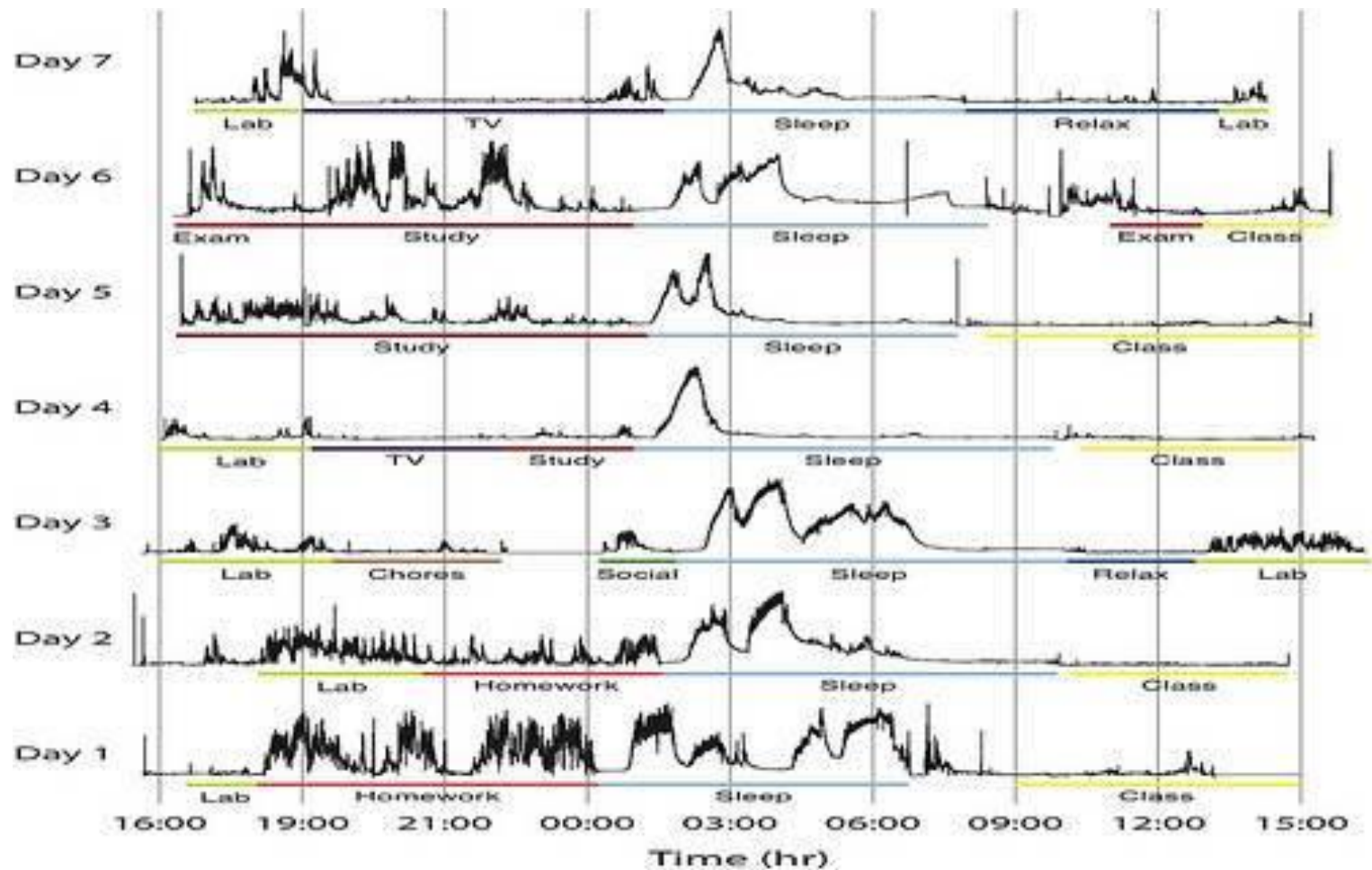
Por que Aprendizagem Ativa?

- Os alunos aprendem melhor quando ativamente engajados.
- Os alunos têm curto período de atenção
- Baixa Retenção de informação em aulas tradicionais
- Aborda diferentes estilos de aprendizagem
- Alunos se distraem facilmente em aulas tradicionais
- PowerPoint[®] - provoca narcolepsia induzida

- **Narcolepsia** é uma condição neurológica caracterizada por episódios irresistíveis de sono

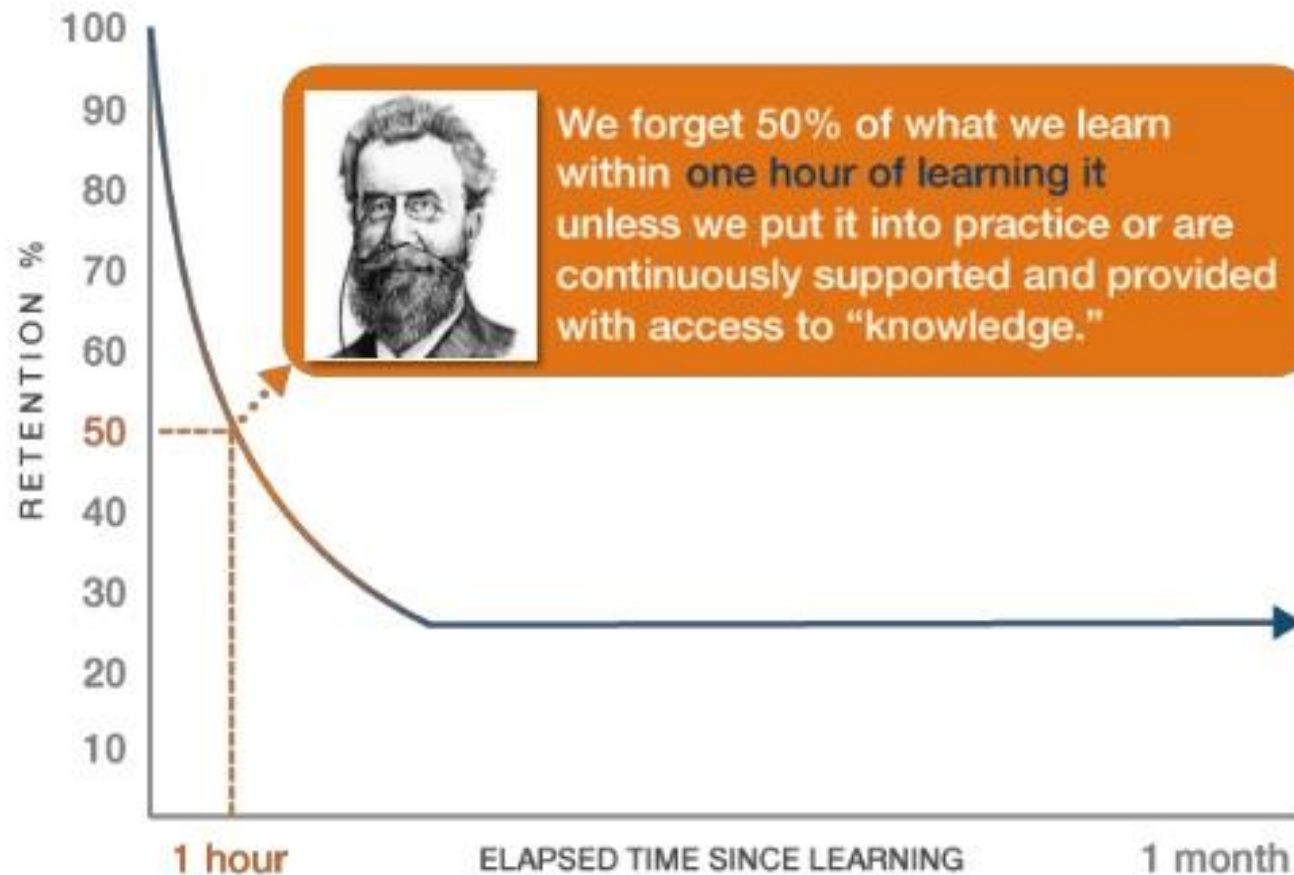






From "A Wearable Sensor for Unobtrusive, Long-term Assessment of Electrodermal Activity" (by Poh, M.Z., Swenson, N.C., Picard, R.W. in *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol.57, no.5),

Ebbinghaus' Forgetting Curve

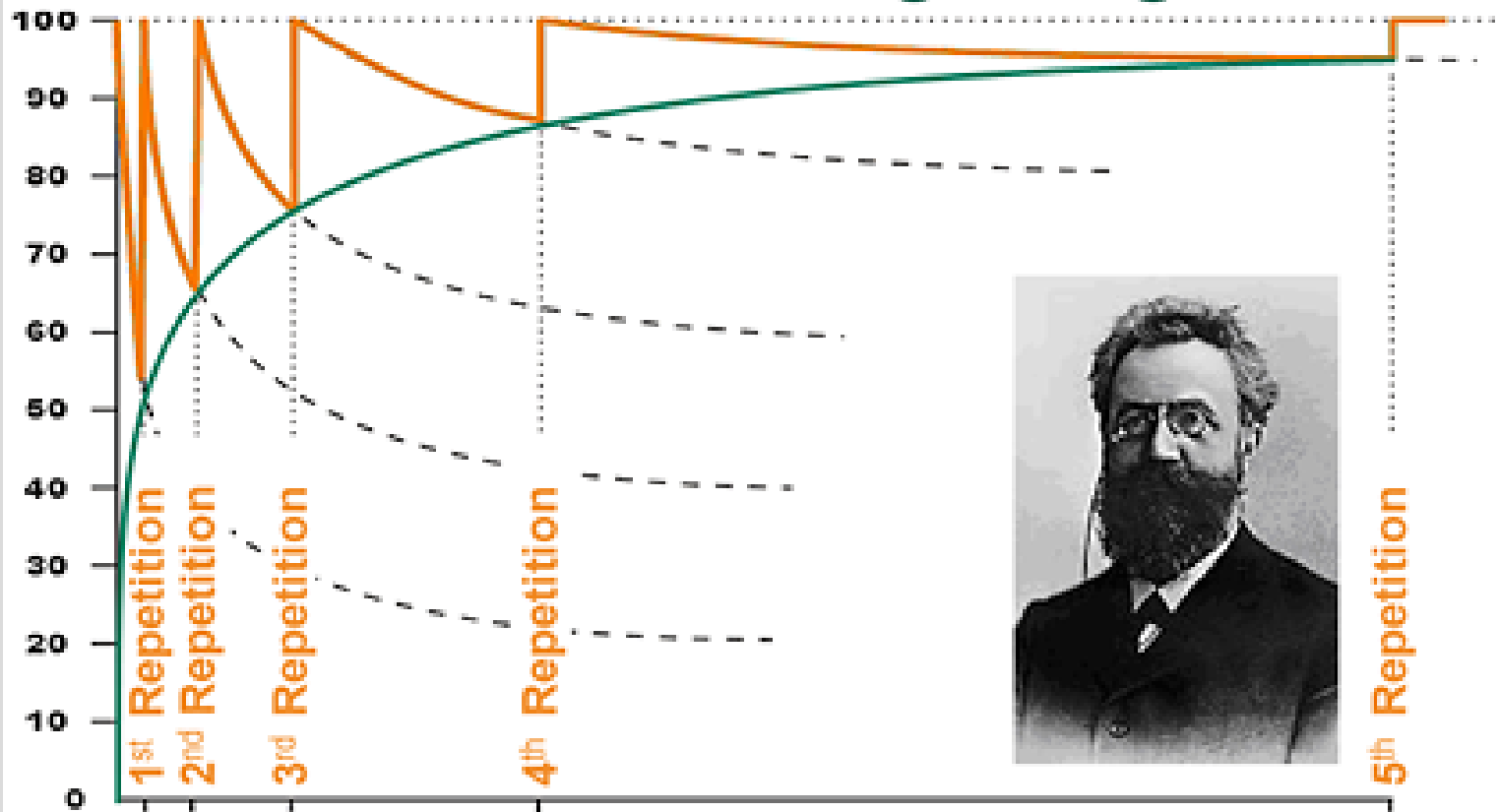


Source: http://www.globalenglish.com/impact/virtuous_learning_cycle

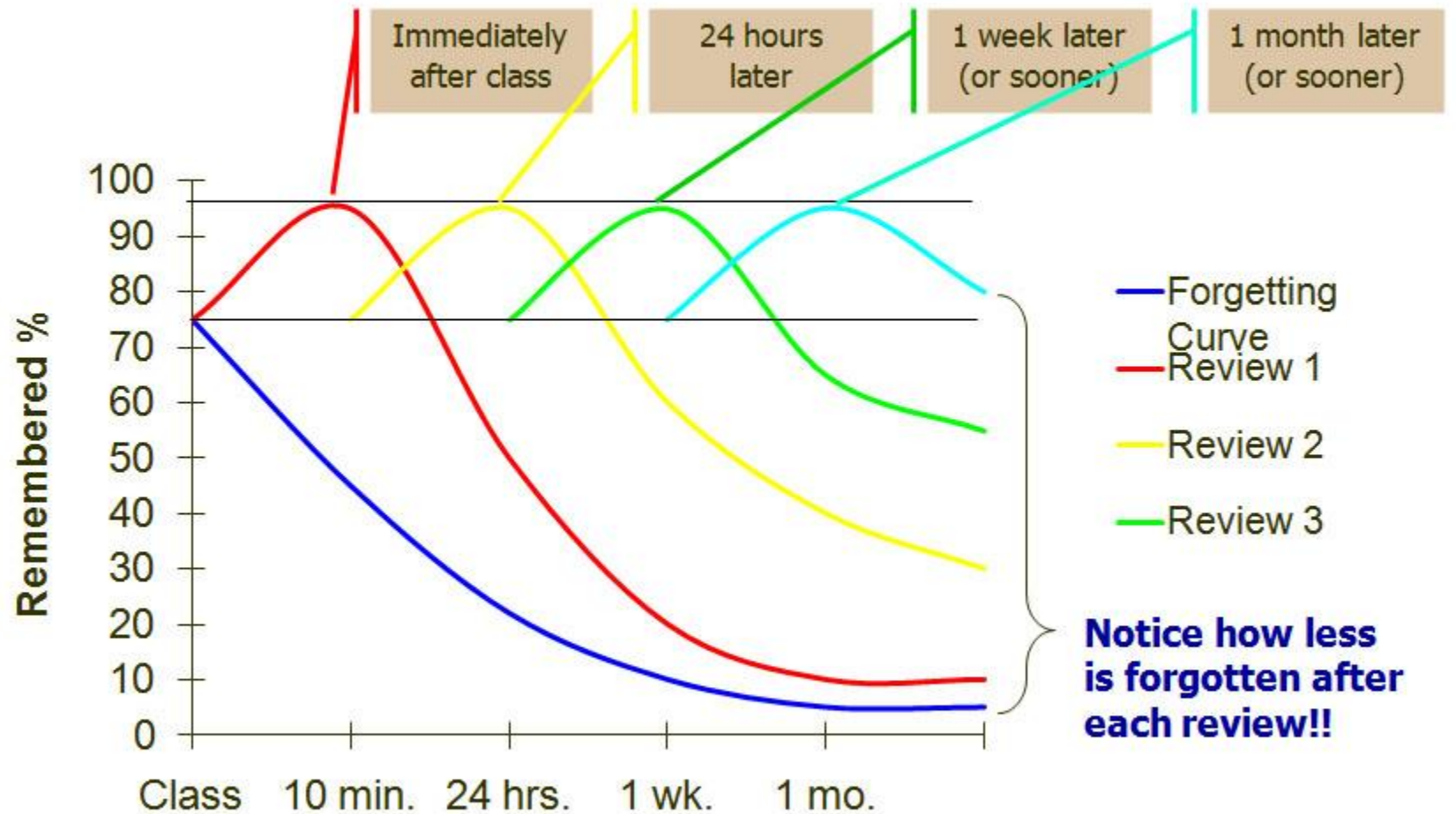


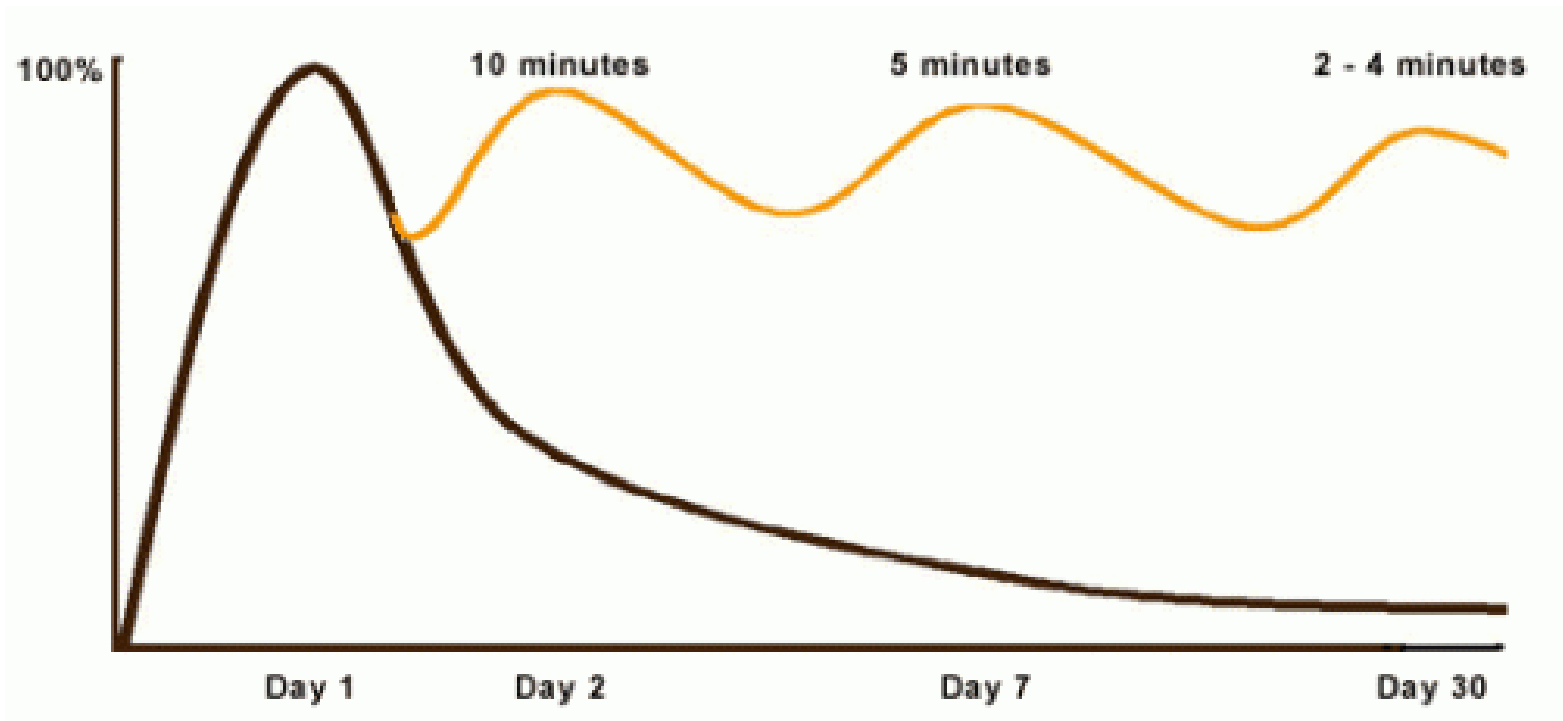
Ebbinghaus Forgetting Curve

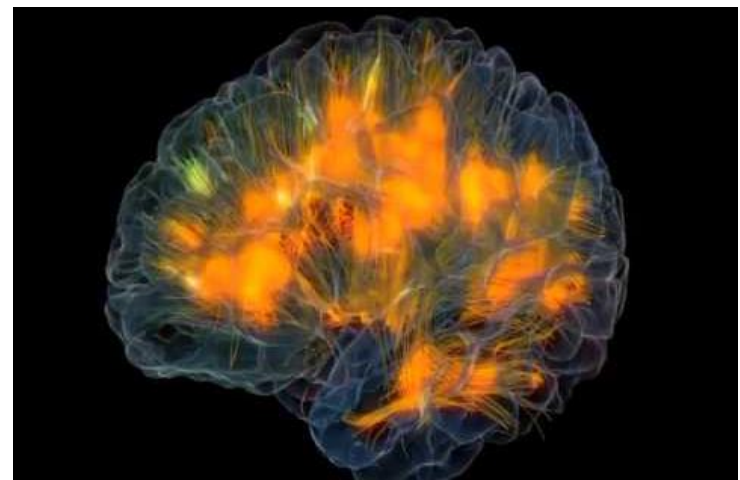
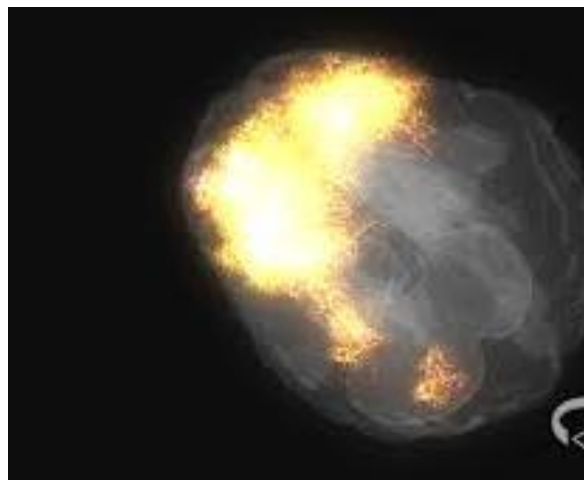
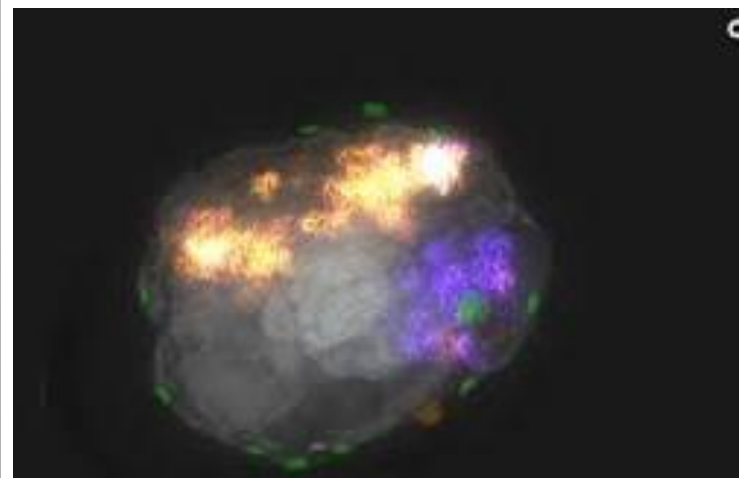
% of Data Remembered



Overcoming the Curve







(a)



Emotiv

(b)



NeuroSky

(c)



Zeo

(d)



Starlab

(e)



EmSense

(f)



nia Game Controller

(g)



Mindo 4

(h)



Mindo 16

Emotiv TestBench v1.5.1.2

Application Tools Marker Help

Contact Quality

EEG FFT Qnto Data Packets

Channel Spacing: 200 uV
 Max Amplitude: 0 uV
 Min Amplitude: 0 uV
 Auto Scale

High-Pass Filter
 All Channels

Emotiv EPOC Brain Activity Map

Contains Help

emotiv epoc brain activity map

delta 1-4 Hz
 gain
 buffer

theta 4-7 Hz
 gain
 buffer

alpha 7-13 Hz
 gain
 buffer

beta 13-30 Hz
 gain
 buffer

Emotiv EPOC 3D Brain Activity Map

epoc 3D brain activity map

Save Record Load Record

BACK HEADSET SETTINGS MARKER Exit

3DEPOC VIEW

custom band
 GAIN
 BUFFER

signal

NAME	FREQ.	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Theta	1-7	disturbance in focal subosc	T7,P7,O1,O2,P8,T8
Alpha	8-13	dominant rhythm* of the TC	T7,P7,O1,O2,P8,T8
Beta	13-30	led with active, busy or anxi	T7,P7,O1,O2,P8,T8
Gamma	30-60	Gamma	T7,P7,O1,O2,P8,T8

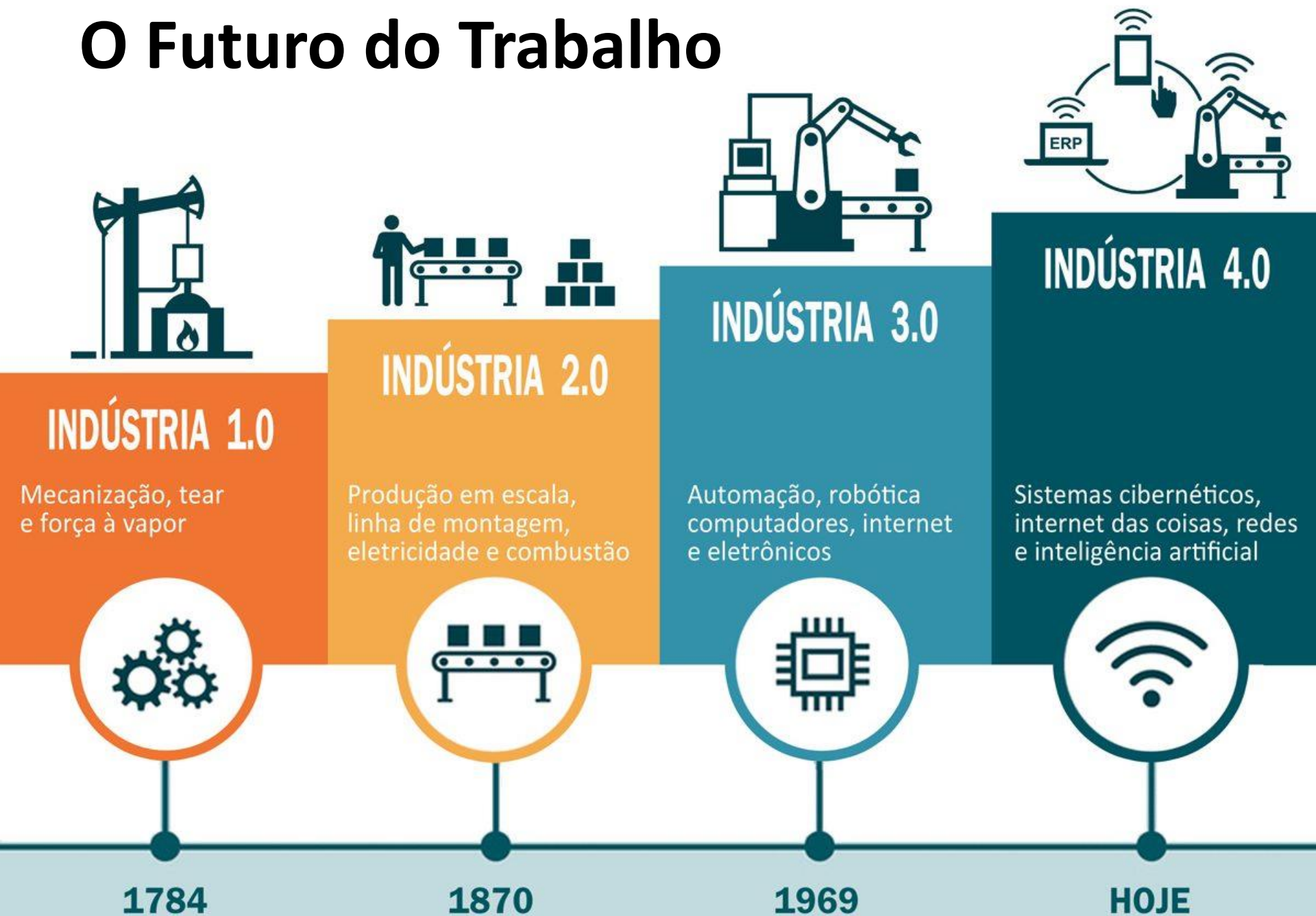
View / Edit Add Delete

AF3 F7 F3 F5 F9 F1 D1 D2 P8 P9 T8 T6 F6 F4 F8 AF4

60Hz



O Futuro do Trabalho



Novo Modelo de Educação

Tempo e lugar

Aprendizado personalizado

Livre escolha

Project-Based Learning

Experiência em campo

Análise e Interpretação de dados

Os exames mudarão completamente

Student ownership (aluno
responsável pelo seu aprendizado)

A mentoria se tornará mais importante

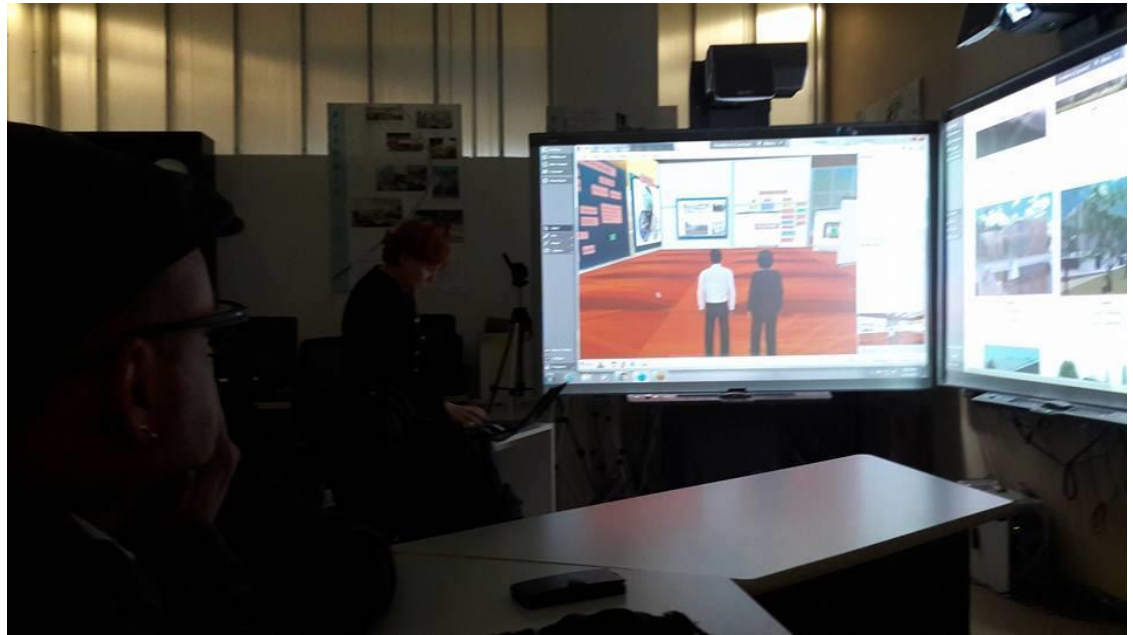
Nosso BENCHMARKING

- Da USP-Lorena e UNESP-Guaratinguetá

Motivador - Vamos ver o que as melhores universidade do mundo vem praticando

Stanford -Vale do Silício- USA





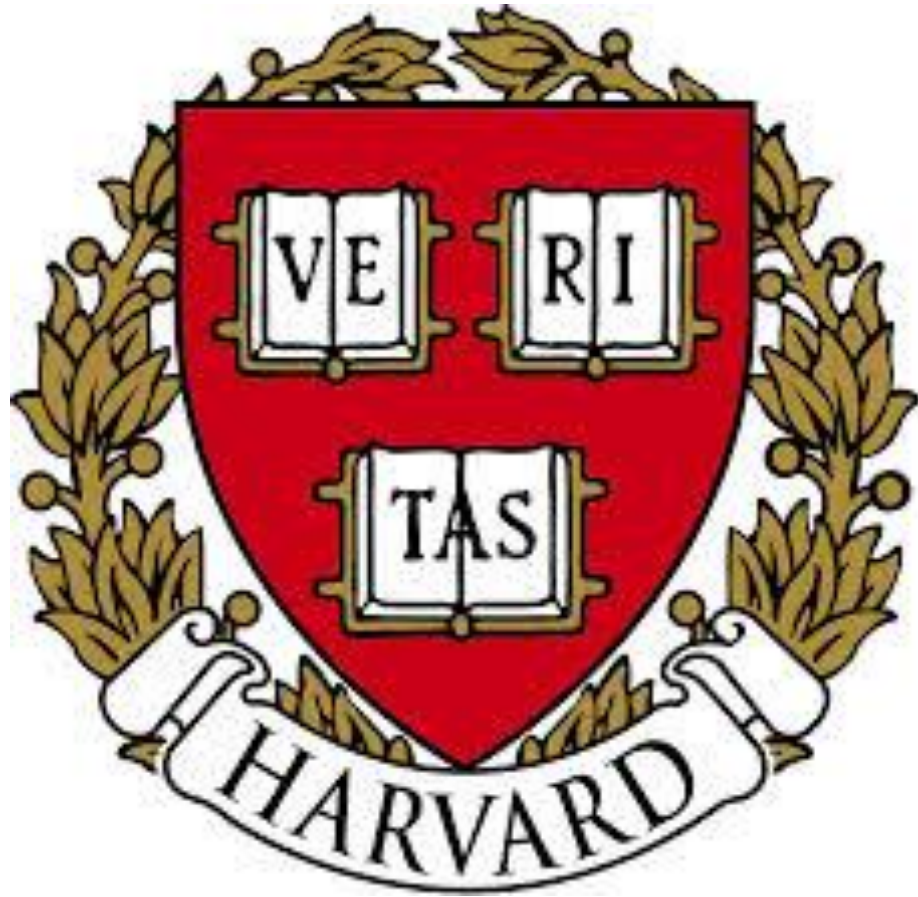


D-School –Stanford (Design Thinking)









Espaços de Aprendizagem (sala de aula)







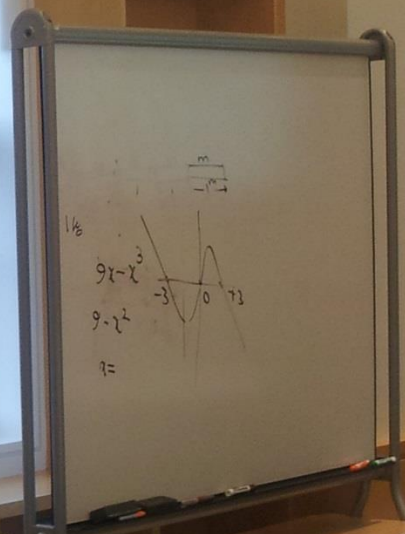
Showcase: A team-based, project-based approach to teaching introductory physics

Flamingo





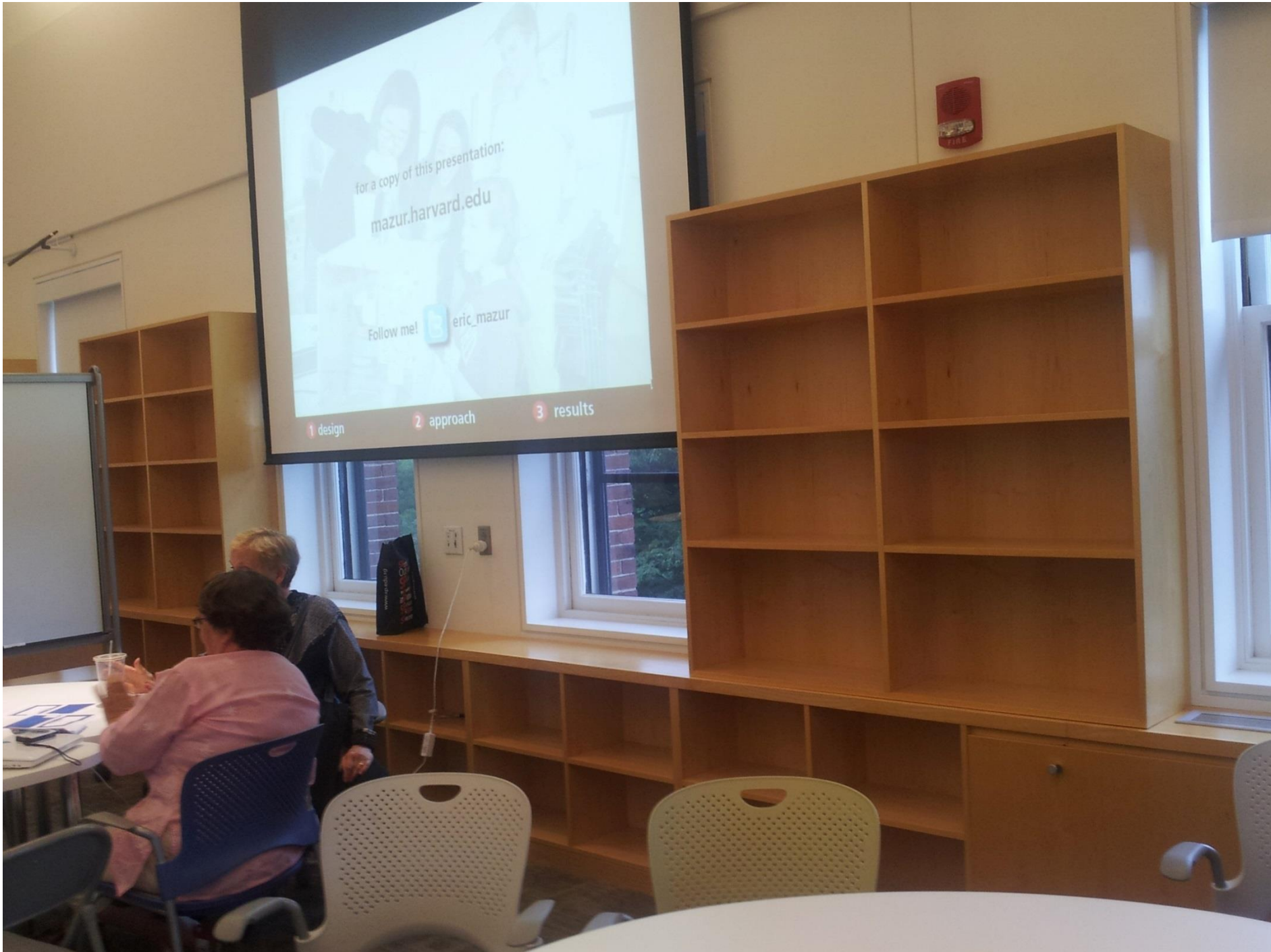




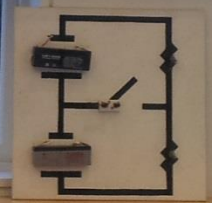
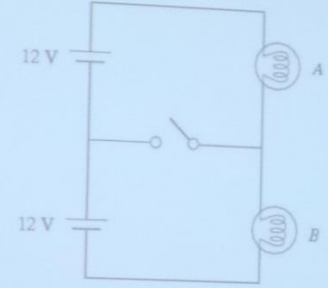
for a copy of this presentation:
mazur.harvard.edu

Follow me!  [eric_mazur](#)

- 1 design
- 2 approach
- 3 results



APPH Class Session 4.1 3:48 PM
Circuit are identical. When the switch is closed



Tecnologia e Pedagogia juntas

learning catalytics

https://learningcatalytics.com/courses/11/lectures/203

Brian Lukoff | Harvard University | [Log out](#)

learning | catalytics

Courses Participate Review Classrooms Account About

current session: **766079** | 69 students

[Stop session](#) [Review results](#) [Seat map](#) [Show floating session ID](#) [Edit](#) [PDF](#) [Delete](#)

Jump to **1** **2** **3** **4** 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

enters horizontally into the combination of two perpendicular

[Stop delivery](#) [Deliver again](#) [Assign groups](#) [Show all results](#)

Round 1
57 responses, 58% correct

Round 2
51 responses, 73% correct

8 get it now
0 still don't get it

feedback & support

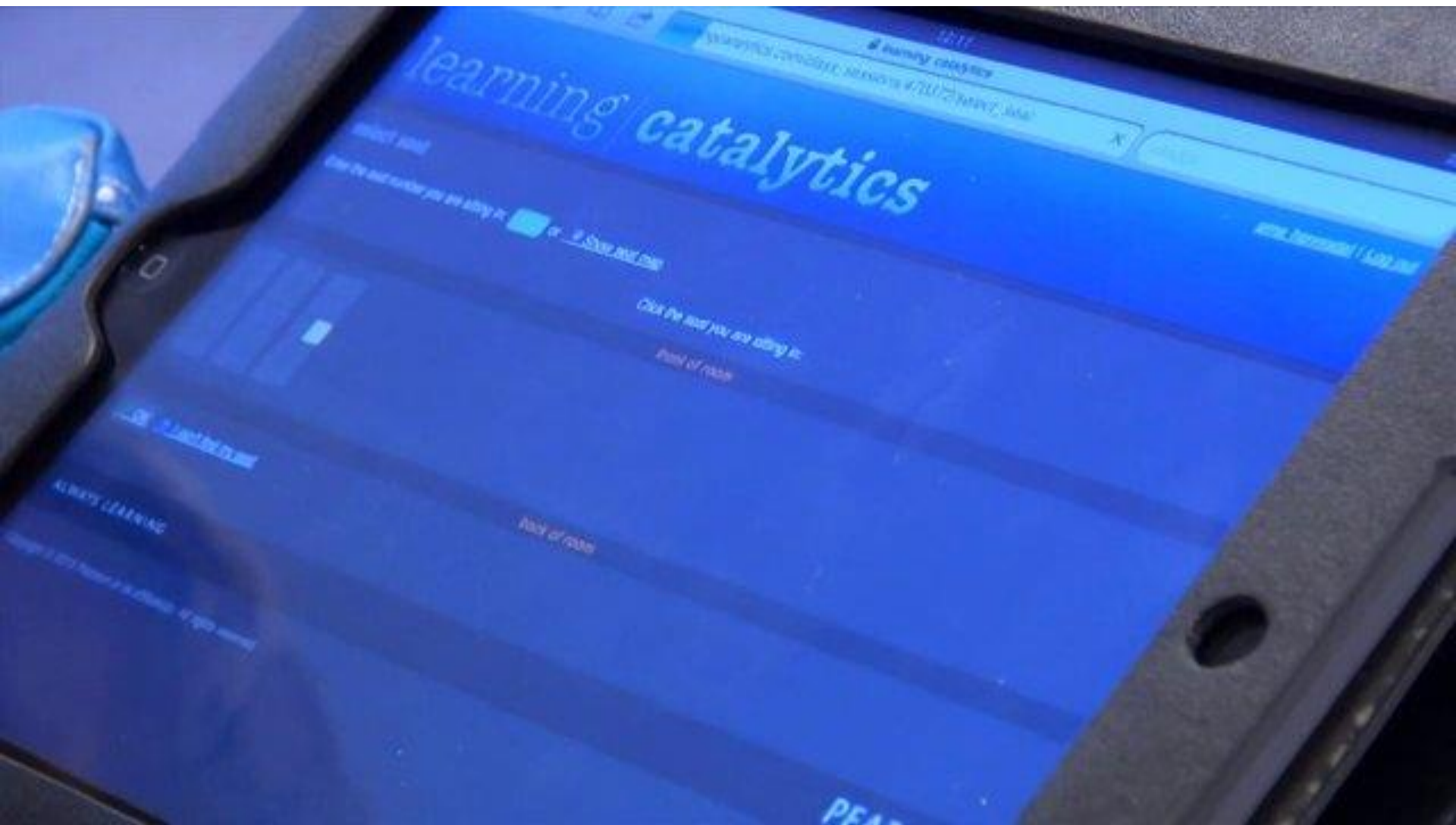
Light enters horizontally into the combination of two perpendicular mirrors as shown below. Indicate the direction of the incident light after it reflects off of both mirrors.

the incident light after it reflects off of both mirrors.

Clickers







learning catalytics

SEARCHED, COMPARED, MEMORIS 4/11/2014, 10:41 AM

Product name
Click the card number you are using in or [View card info](#)

Click the card you are using in
Add to cart

[View card info](#)

Add to cart

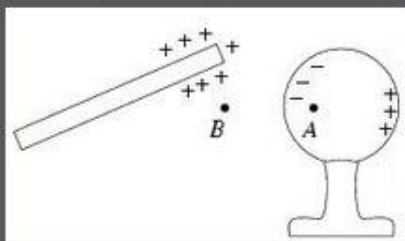
ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON

learning catalytics



2. multiple choice A positively charged rod is held near a neutral conducting sphere as illustrated below. A positively charged particle is moved from point A to point B at constant speed. The potential difference from A to B is [Deliver](#) [Show all results](#)



- A. positive
- B. zero
- C. negative
- D. depends on the path taken from A to B
- E. cannot be determined without knowing more about the polarization induced in the sphere

Round 1

74 responses, 61% correct

A. 61%

B. 4%

C. 35%

D. 0%

E. 0%

Round 2

75 responses, 83% correct

A. 83%

B. 0%

C. 17%

D. 0%

E. 0%



This is the team round. If you respond to a question, it will count for your entire team (you). Only one member of your team should respond to each question (otherwise it will count as multiple attempts).

1 2 3 4 5

Show my team's responses

- 15(5x+6)^2 Brian Lukoff
- 3(5x+6)^2 Kip Funkel
- 3(5x+6)^2*5 Kieran Stone

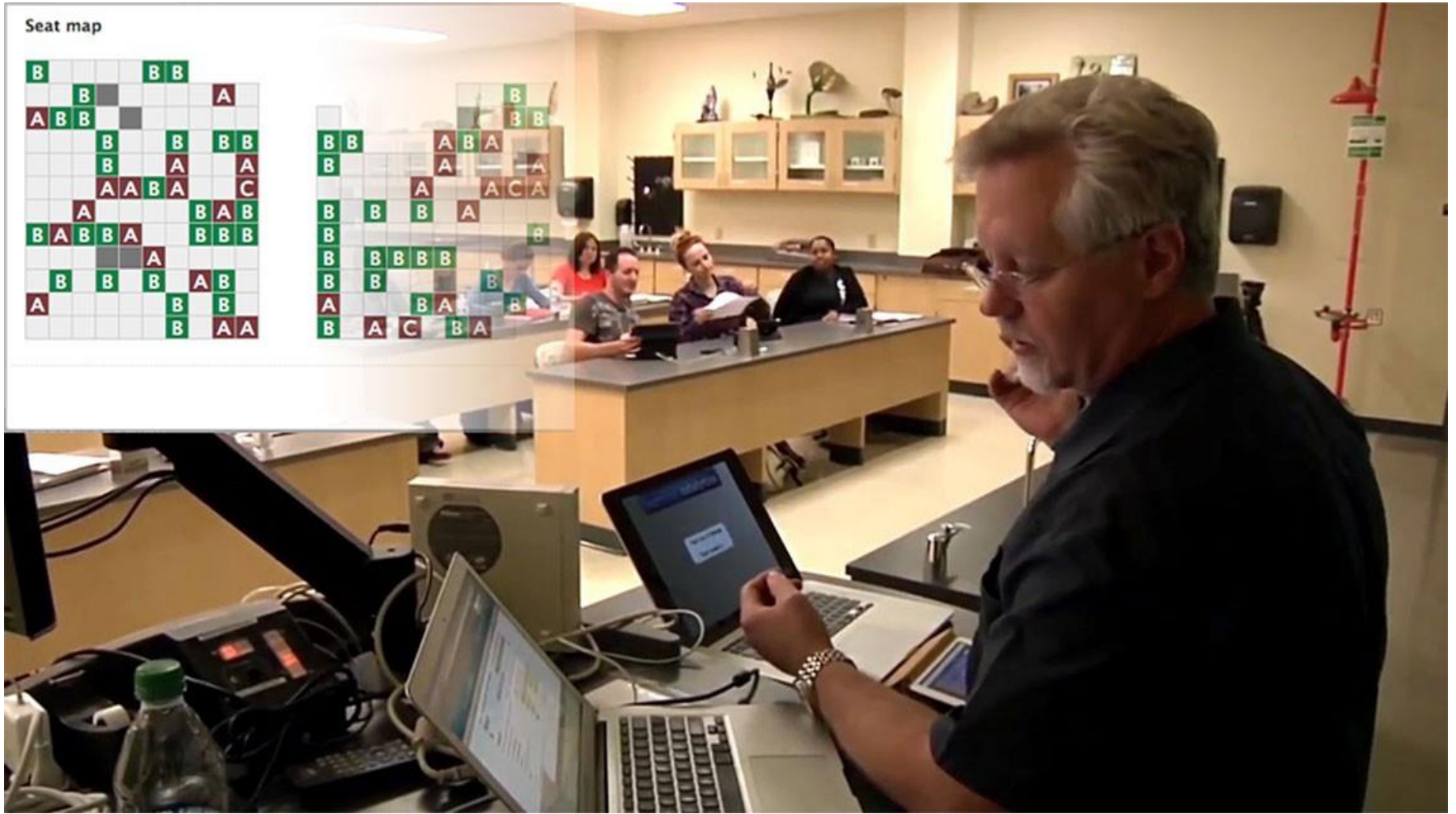
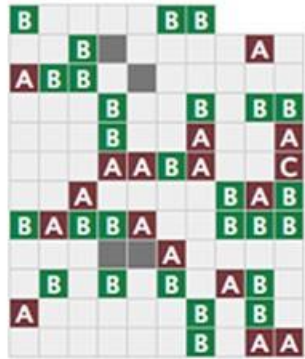
expression question

Find the derivative of $f(x) = (5x + 6)^3$.

Submit response



Seat map



Projetos - PBL

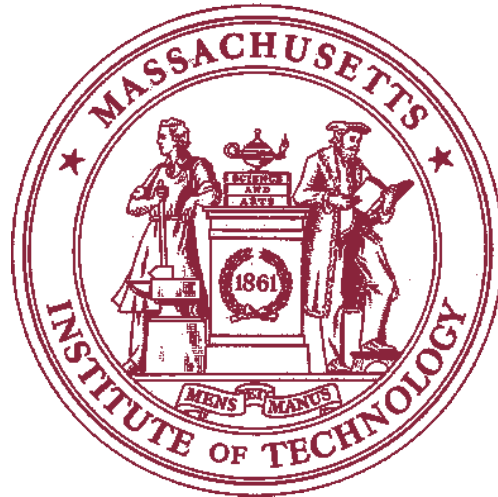












**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**

TEAL

Technology Enhanced Active Learning

- Outro método que também aposta na interatividade é aplicado no MIT (*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*) pelo grupo de Peter Dourmashkin, professor sênior do Departamento de Física. É a chamada "sala multimídia para o aprendizado".



TEAL Room - MIT





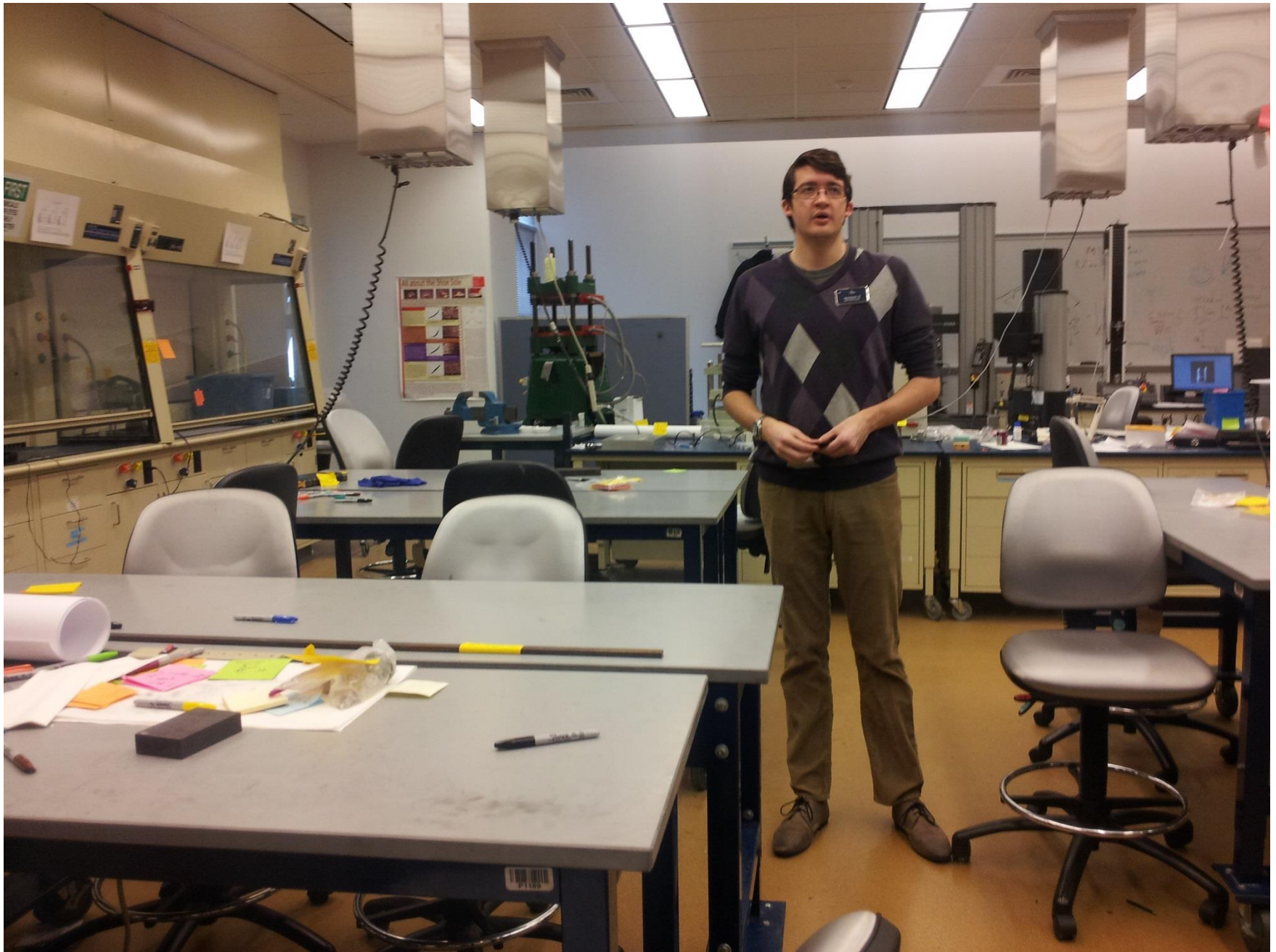




OLIN COLLEGE







Making Silica Nanoparticles: A Do-It-Yourself Guide

Objective: To synthesize silica nanoparticles using a sol-gel process.

Materials: Tetraethylorthosilane (TEOS), Hydrochloric acid (HCl), Ethanol, Water.

Procedure:

- Prepare a solution of TEOS and HCl in ethanol.
- Stir the solution at room temperature for 24 hours.
- Add water to the solution and stir for another 24 hours.
- Centrifuge the mixture to collect the nanoparticles.
- Wash and dry the nanoparticles.

Characterization: The nanoparticles were characterized using TEM, DLS, and FTIR.

Results: The nanoparticles were spherical in shape with a diameter of approximately 10-20 nm.

How To Forge: Changes to Microstructure

Background and Goals: This project aims to understand the relationship between forging conditions and microstructural changes in steel. The goal is to produce a steel with a specific microstructure through forging.

Why Forge? Forging refines the grain structure, which increases strength and toughness. It also aligns the grain structure in the direction of the applied force, which improves the material's performance.

Forging Tips:

- Temperature:** Forge at the correct temperature to ensure proper grain refinement.
- Direction:** Forge in the direction of the applied force to align the grain structure.
- Rate:** Forge at a consistent rate to avoid excessive grain growth.

Microstructure Analysis:

- Grain Size:** The grain size of the forged steel is significantly smaller than the as-cast steel.
- Grain Shape:** The grain shape of the forged steel is more elongated and aligned in the direction of the applied force.
- Grain Orientation:** The grain orientation of the forged steel is more uniform and aligned in the direction of the applied force.

Conclusions: Forging significantly refines the grain structure and aligns the grain structure in the direction of the applied force, which improves the material's performance.

Ofin College Material Science Lab

OBJECTIVE: To study the effect of carbon content on the mechanical properties of steel.

BACKGROUND: The mechanical properties of steel are significantly affected by the carbon content. Higher carbon content generally results in higher strength and hardness but lower ductility and toughness.

Methods:

- Preparation of steel samples with different carbon contents (0.17%, 0.37%, and 0.95% C).
- Heat treatment of the samples (Annealing, Quenching, and Tempering).
- Measurement of mechanical properties (Hardness and Toughness).
- Microstructural analysis of the samples.

RESULTS - Hardness and Toughness:

- Hardness increases with increasing carbon content.
- Toughness decreases with increasing carbon content.

CONCLUSIONS: The mechanical properties of steel are significantly affected by the carbon content. Higher carbon content generally results in higher strength and hardness but lower ductility and toughness.

The Effect of Carbon Content and Processing of Steels on Hardness and Toughness of Skate Blades

Team: Navideh Torabi - Ashley Gierlach, Elvira Donato, Jia Young Park

OBJECTIVE: To study the effect of carbon content and processing on the hardness and toughness of steel skate blades.

BACKGROUND: The mechanical properties of steel are significantly affected by the carbon content and processing. Higher carbon content generally results in higher strength and hardness but lower ductility and toughness. Processing (quenching and tempering) also significantly affects the mechanical properties of steel.

METHODS:

- Preparation of steel samples with different carbon contents (0.17%, 0.37%, and 0.95% C).
- Heat treatment of the samples (Annealing, Quenching, and Tempering).
- Measurement of mechanical properties (Hardness and Toughness).
- Microstructural analysis of the samples.

RESULTS - Microstructures:

- The microstructure of steel changes significantly with increasing carbon content and processing.
- Higher carbon content generally results in a finer microstructure.
- Quenching and tempering also significantly affect the microstructure of steel.

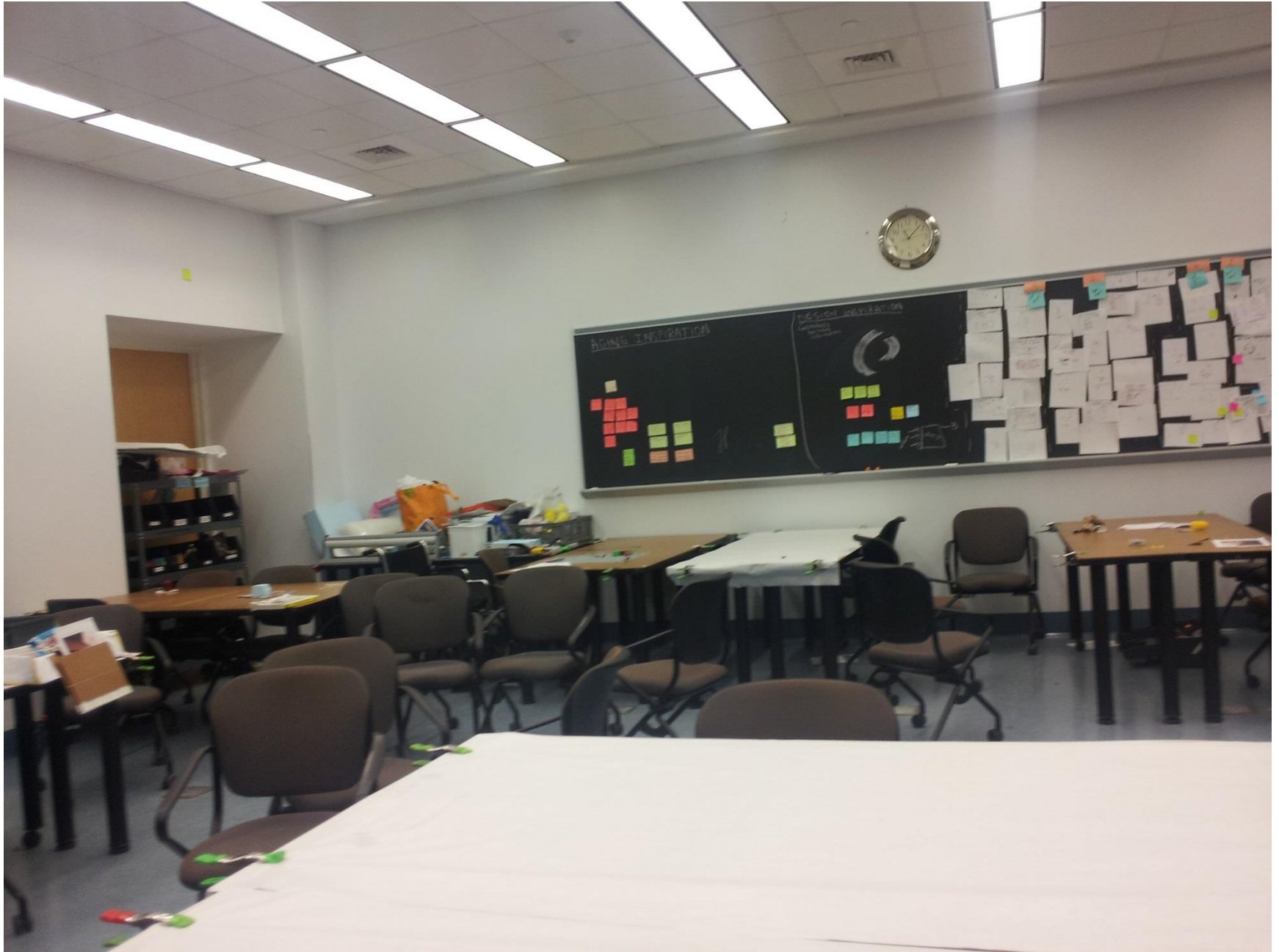
RESULTS - Hardness and Toughness:

- Hardness increases with increasing carbon content and processing.
- Toughness decreases with increasing carbon content and processing.

CONCLUSIONS: The mechanical properties of steel are significantly affected by the carbon content and processing. Higher carbon content generally results in higher strength and hardness but lower ductility and toughness. Processing (quenching and tempering) also significantly affects the mechanical properties of steel.

REFERENCES:

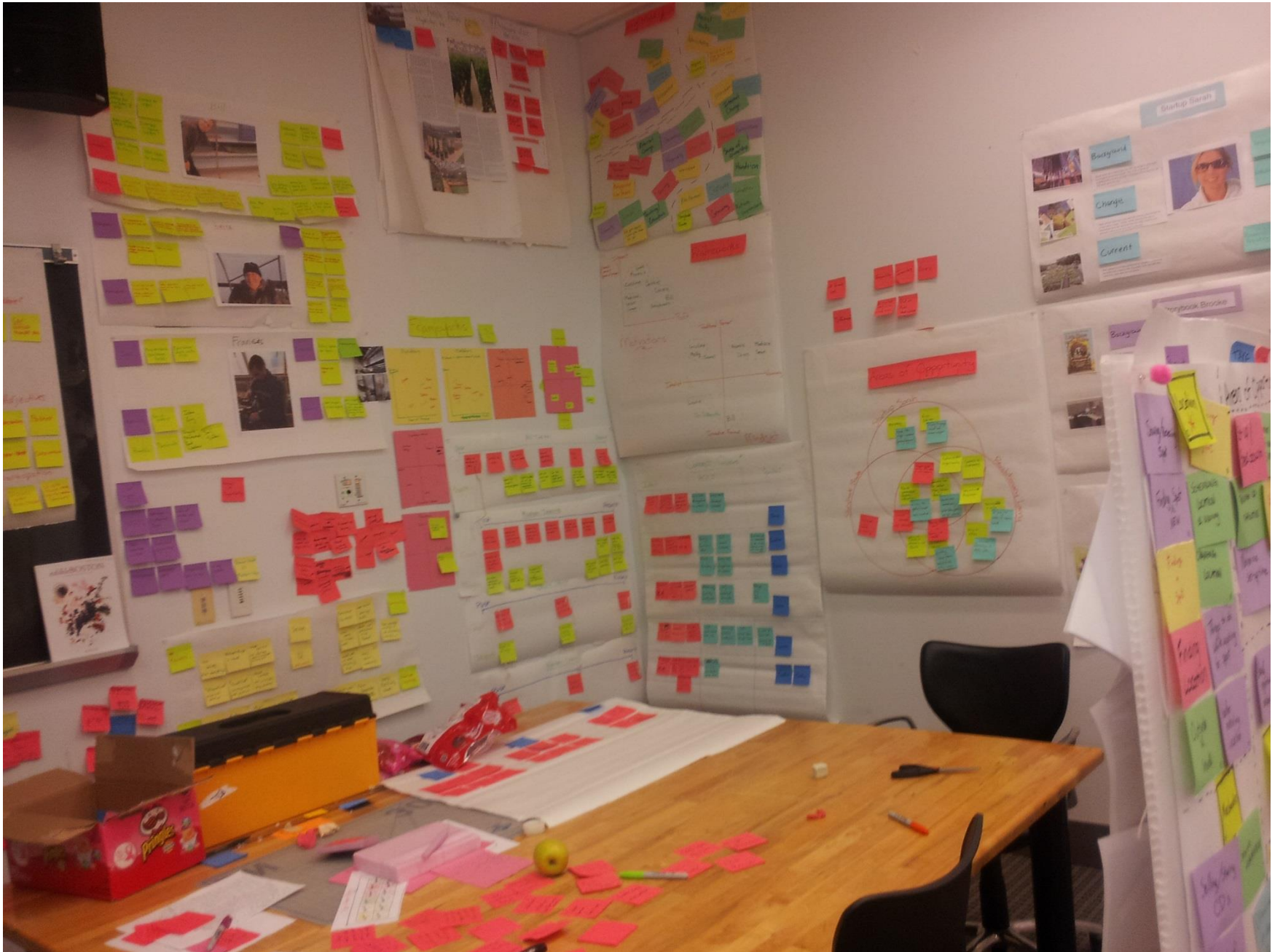
- ASM International. (2003). *Metals Handbook*. ASM International.
- Callias, C. (2000). *Steel Metallurgy for the Non-Metallurgist*. ASM International.

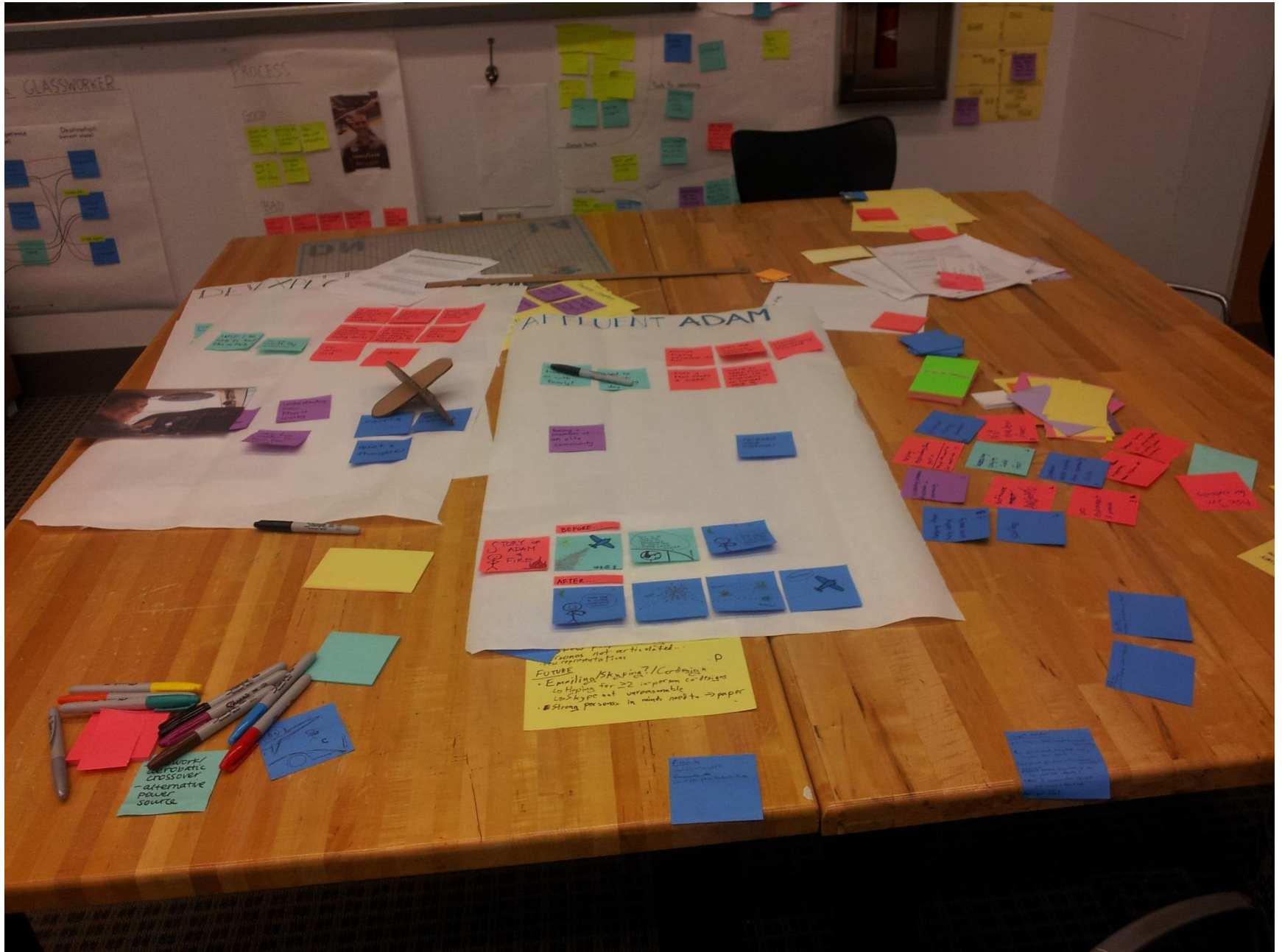












GLASSWORKER

PROCESS

SD

BAD

DEVXIL

AFFLUENT ADAM

BEFORE

AFTER

Future
- Emulation/Skipping/Corruption
- Logging for 22 in-person designers
- Skype not verifiable
- Strong presence in multi needs -> paper

Network/
Crossover
- alternative
power
source



Small sticky notes on the upper left wall.

Small sticky notes on the upper left wall.

Blackboard with handwritten text: "Phase 2 Strategy", "Market Segments", "Market Structure", "Market Segments".

Project chart with the word "KLAVS" in the center, surrounded by a grid of sticky notes.



Sticky notes and a small diagram on the wall to the right of the window.

Large project chart on a table with sections titled "US", "Decision Timeline", and "Partnership with School". It includes various diagrams and sticky notes.

Large roll of paper on a table, showing a grid of sticky notes and a small diagram.

Large roll of paper on a table, showing a grid of sticky notes and a small diagram.

Sticky notes and a small diagram on the wall to the right of the large roll of paper.



N4768Z

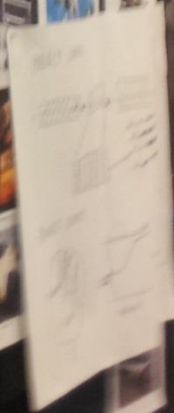
POWERED BY



NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

LabVIEW

ni.com/labview



CPA 1000

Minerva

(Não tem prédios nem sala de aula)



- Aulas online numa plataforma
- Durante o curso os alunos precisam ir para 7 países e e trabalhar com demandas e problemas daqueles países

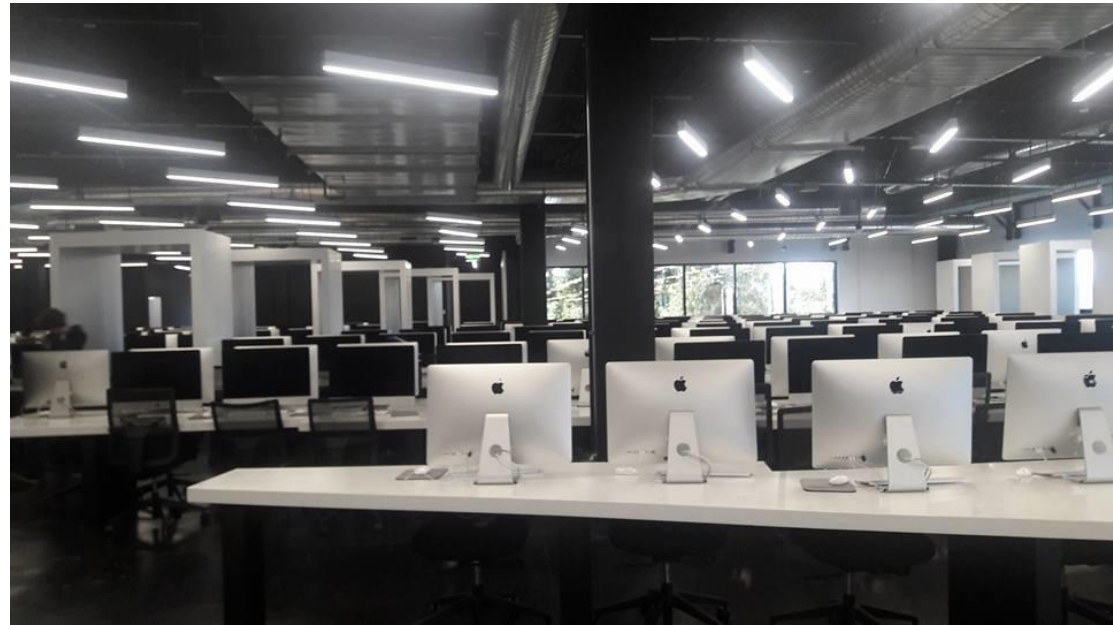


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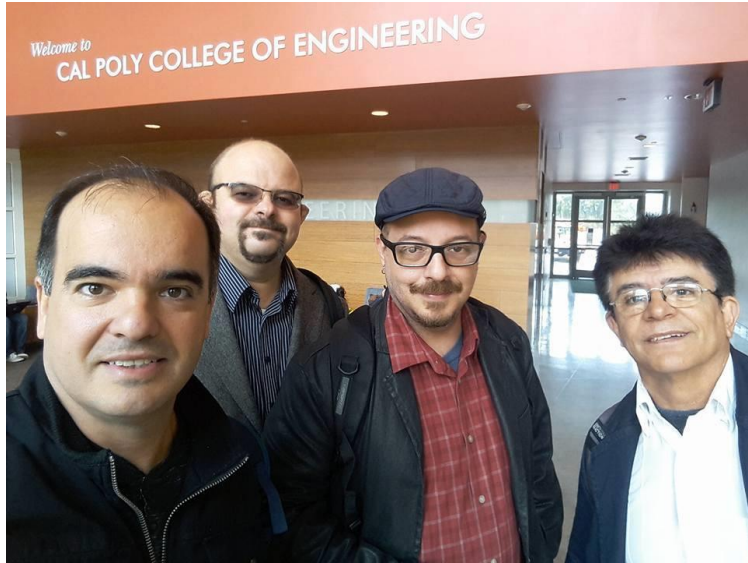
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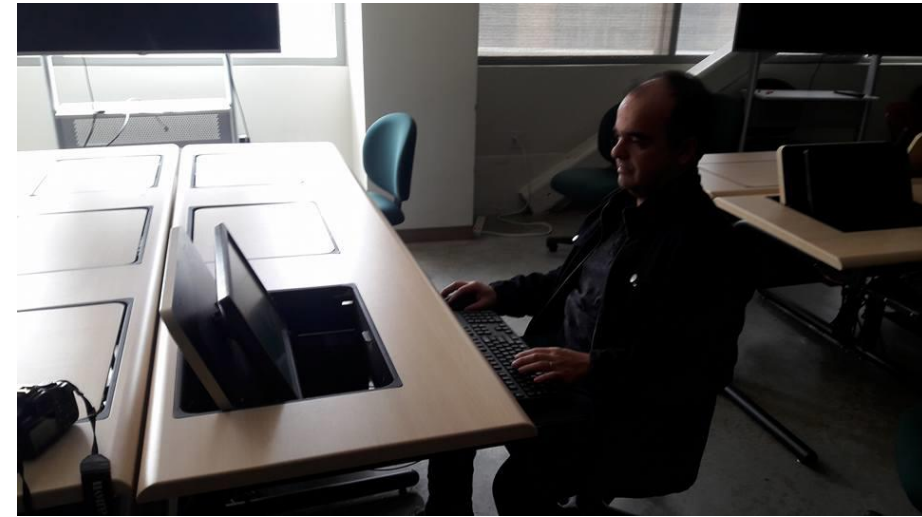
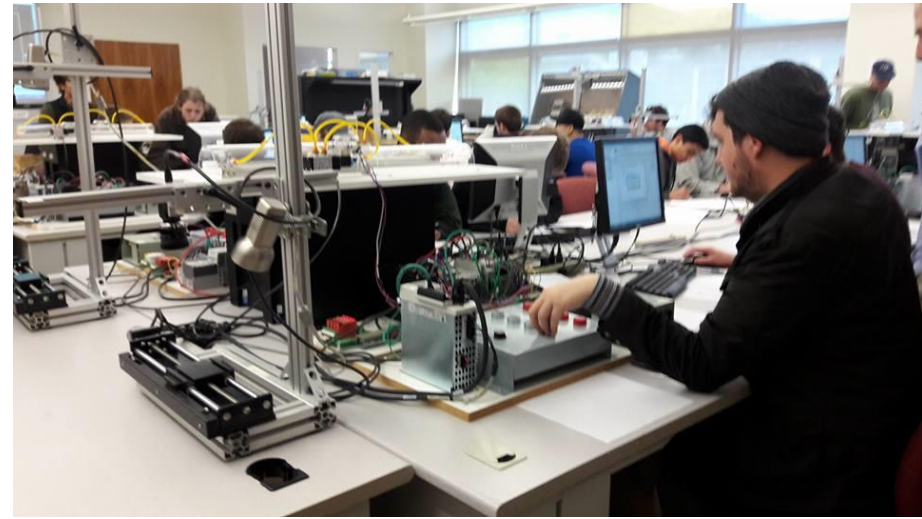






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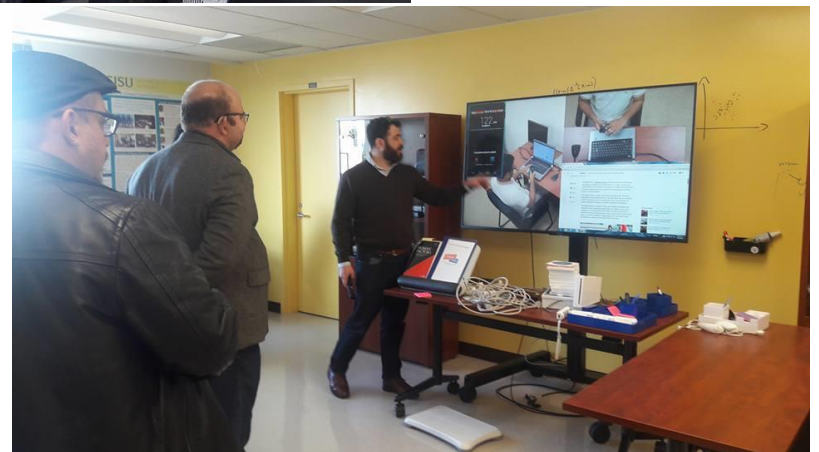






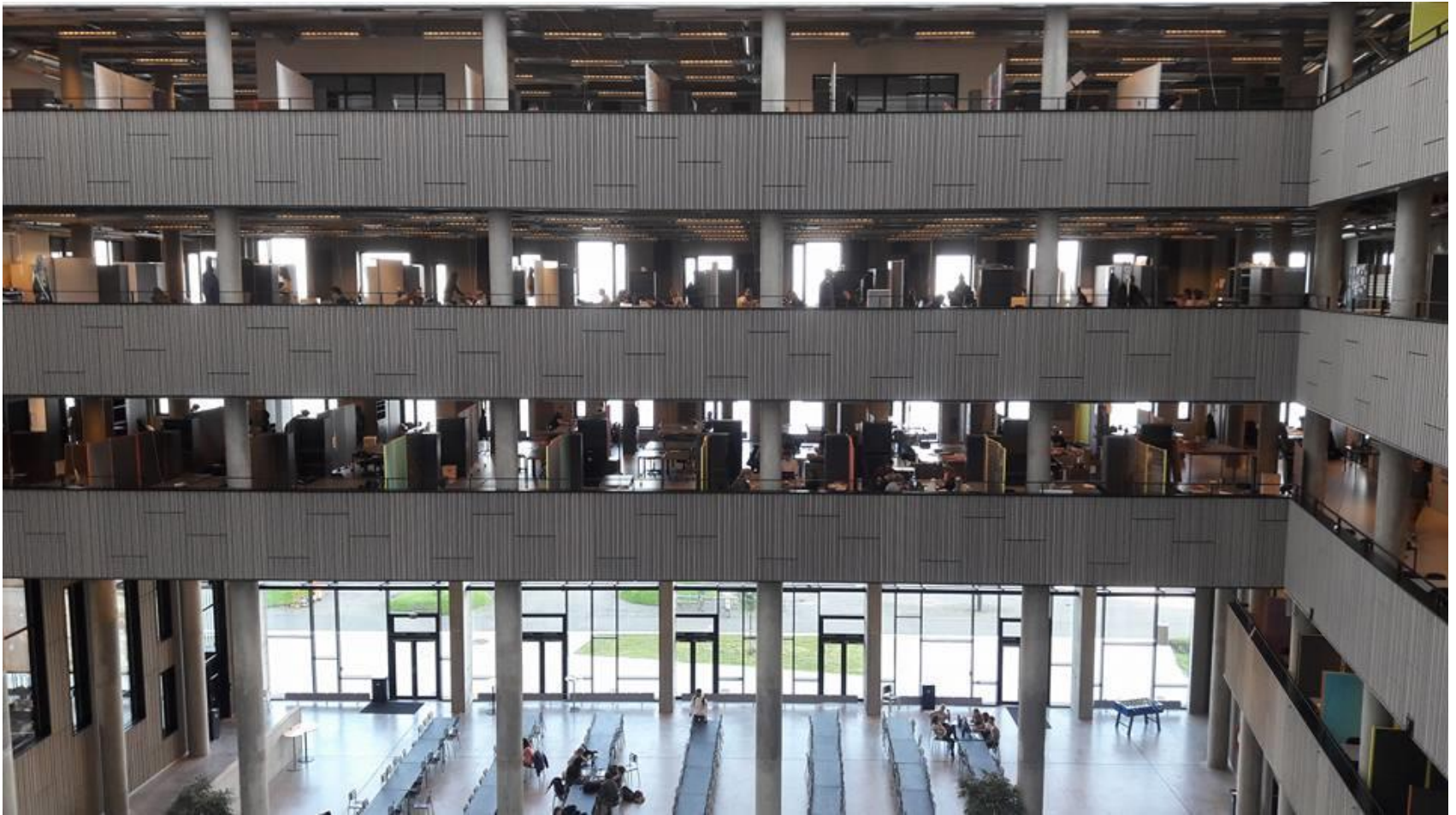


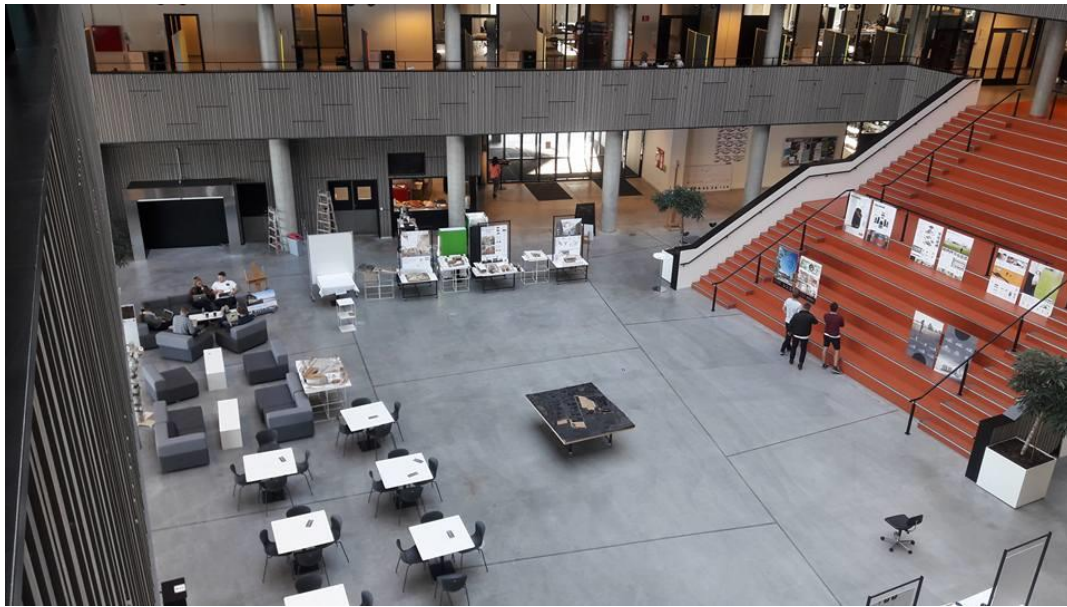
San Jose





Aalborg University Dinamarca





UNIVERSITY TWENTE

Holanda













Passos já dados

- Missões técnicas de professores para MIT, Harvard, Stanford, Olin College nos EUA, Minho em Portugal, Dinamarca

A EXPERIÊNCIA NA EEL USP EM LORENA







Tradicional

Novo



sala de aula USP Lorena



sala de aula USP Lorena



sala de aula USP Lorena









Nova sala de aula USP Lorena



Nova sala de aula USP Lorena



Nova sala de aula USP Lorena





COBENGE 2017
XLV CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE EDUCAÇÃO EM ENGENHARIA

AMBIENTE DE APRENDIZAGEM



Prof Dr Marco Antonio Carvalho Pereira

Nova sala de aula USP Lorena





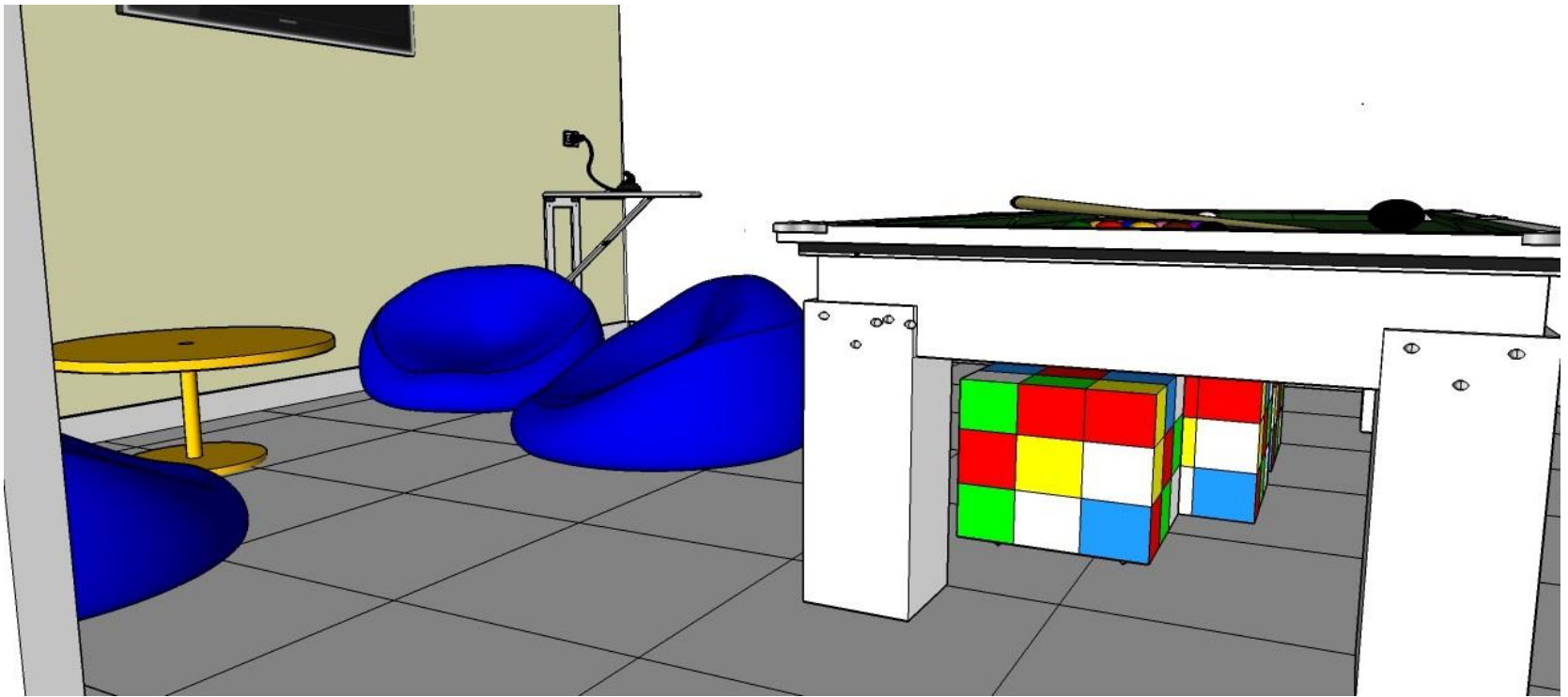


Novos espaços de aprendizagem integrando Active Learning e Design Thinking



Projeto de Messias Borges Silva e da designer Meire Marques Gonçalves

Novos espaços de aprendizagem integrando Active Learning e Design Thinking



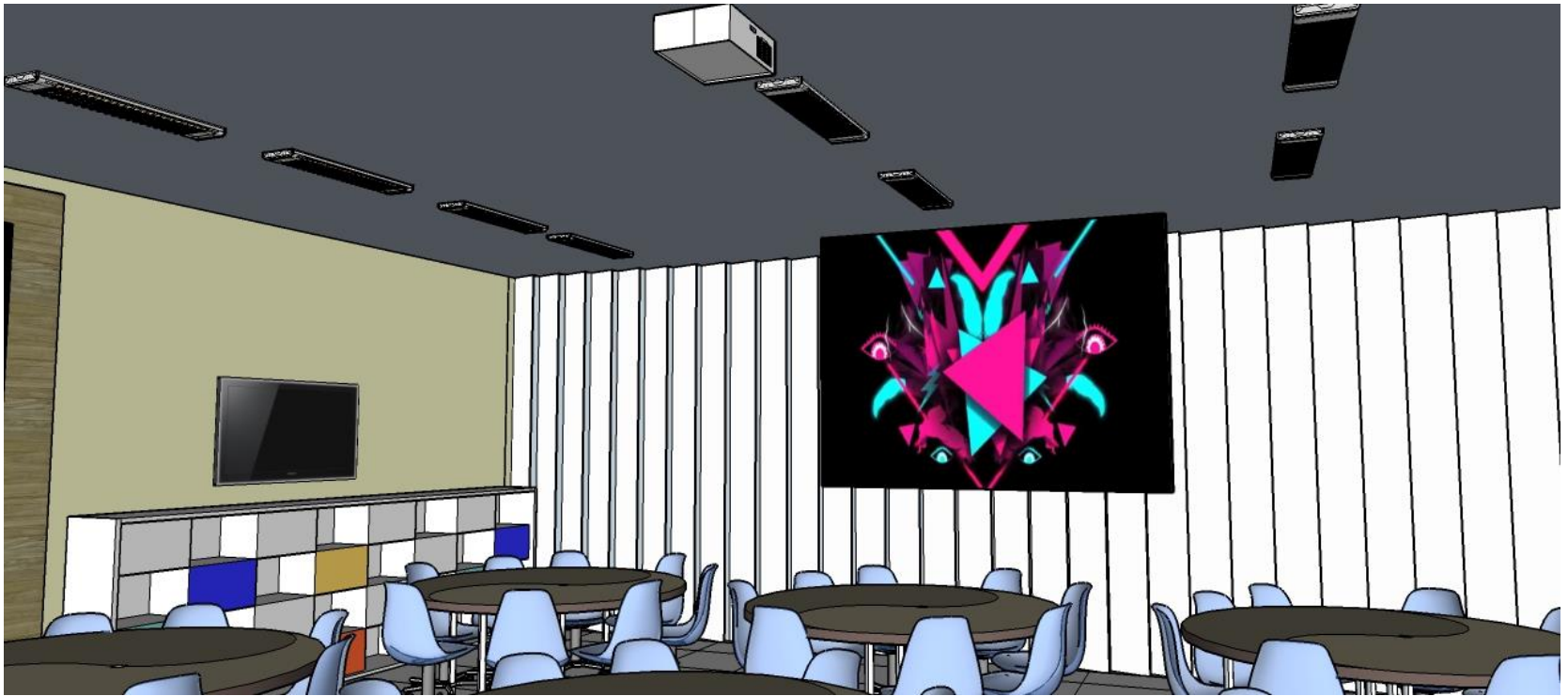
Projeto de Messias Borges Silva e da designer Meire Marques Gonçalves

Novos espaços de aprendizagem integrando Active Learning e Design Thinking



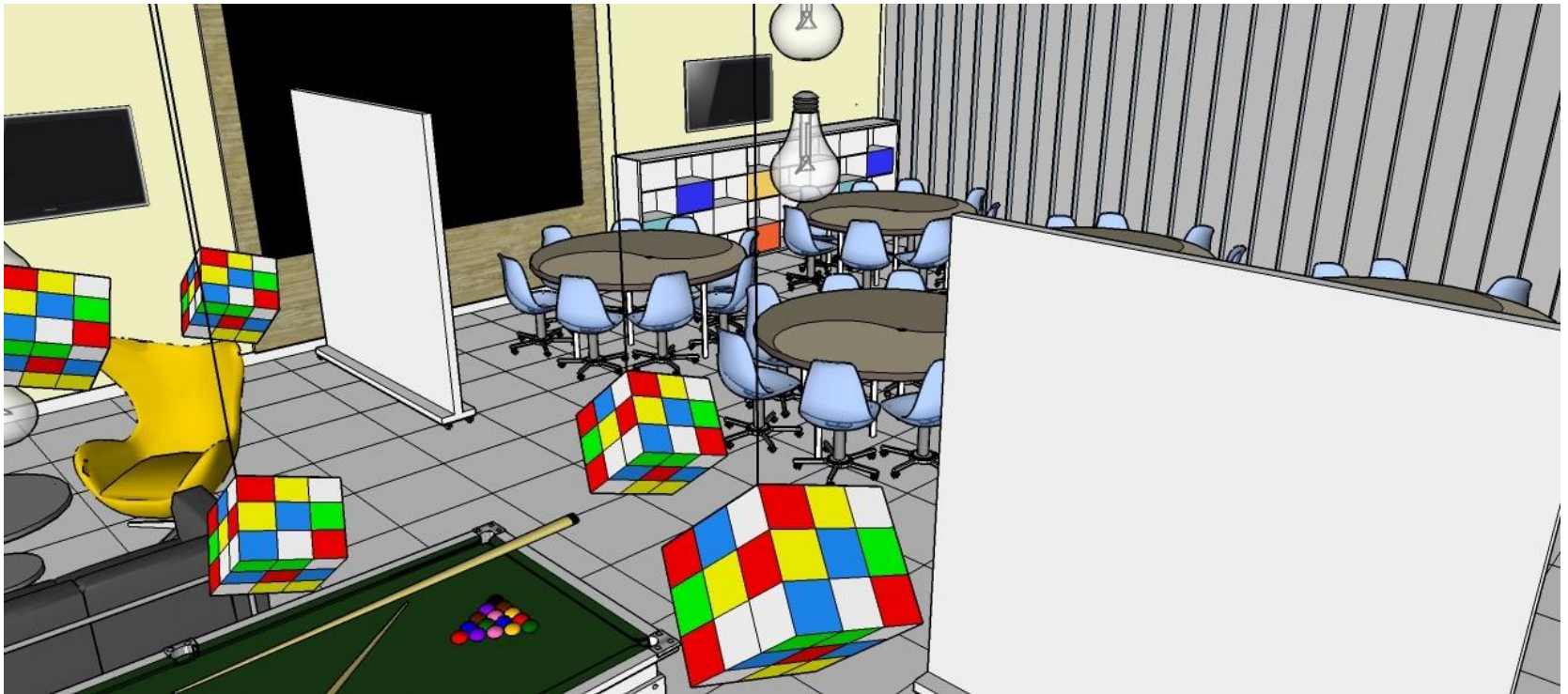
Projeto de Messias Borges Silva e da designer Meire Marques Gonçalves

Novos espaços de aprendizagem integrando Active Learning e Design Thinking



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Projeto de Messias Borges Silva e da designer Meire Marques Gonçalves









UMA TRAJETÓRIA



Engraxate: 1964 com 7 anos



Vendedor de pirulito: 1965 com 8 anos

- Feirante em 1967 com 10 anos



UMA TRAJETÓRIA



MÚSICO PROFISSIONAL DOS 13 AOS 33 ANOS

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- <http://g1.globo.com/sp/vale-do-paraiba-regiao/jornal-vanguarda/videos/v/usp-de-lorena-sp-investe-em-novo-metodo-de-ensino/3219742/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iaKzy4WzKK4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2OVbFS5jmw>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0An3zYtfmMs>

Thank you !