



Introdução à Engenharia de Produção



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

School of Engineering of Lorena- EEL-USP



SÃO PAULO STATE UNIVERSITY-UNESP

School of Engineering of Guaratinguetá



Visiting Scientist at

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

School of Engineering And Applied Sciences



Massachusetts Institute of Technology-MIT

facilitator in Lean Enterprise – International courses



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



UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA
“JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO”

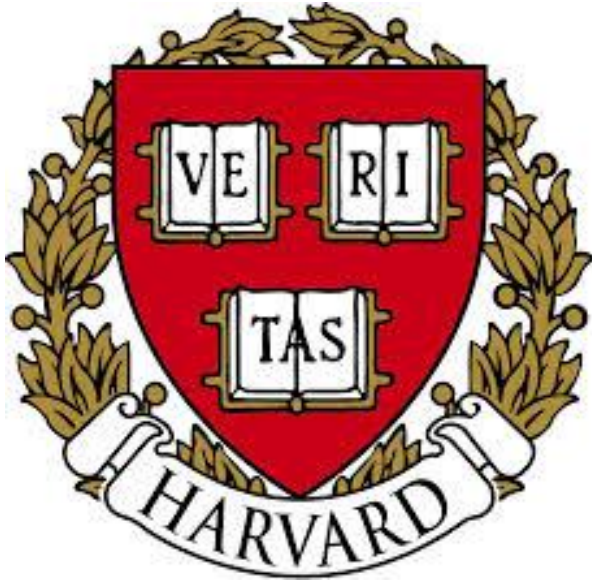
MESTRADO



UNICAMP

DOUTORADO

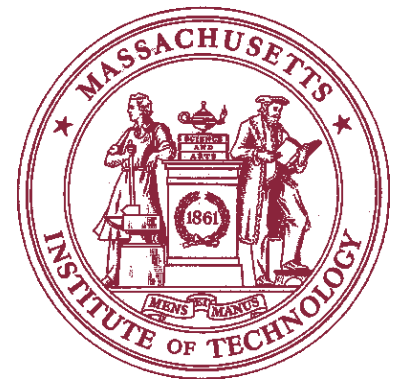
PÓS DOUTORADO



ESPECIALIZAÇÃO



**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
 - Líder 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 combate 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

1906

63 years

1969

~56 years

2025

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

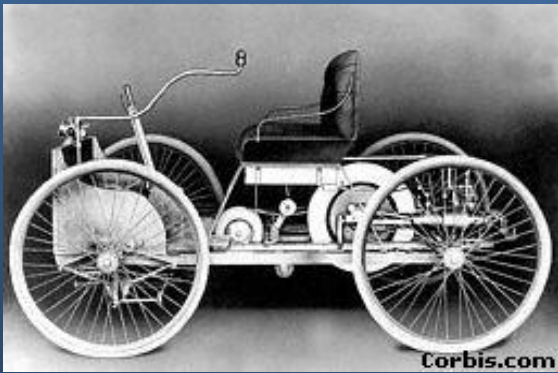
Search engines,
massive data
centers

Artificial
intelligence, bots

Robotics,
computer
numerical control,
3D printing





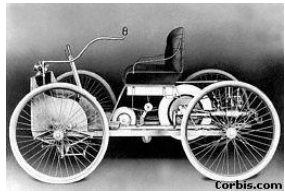




Como esses produtos parecerão daqui 100 anos?



? ? ?



? ? ?



? ? ?

1900

2025
hoje

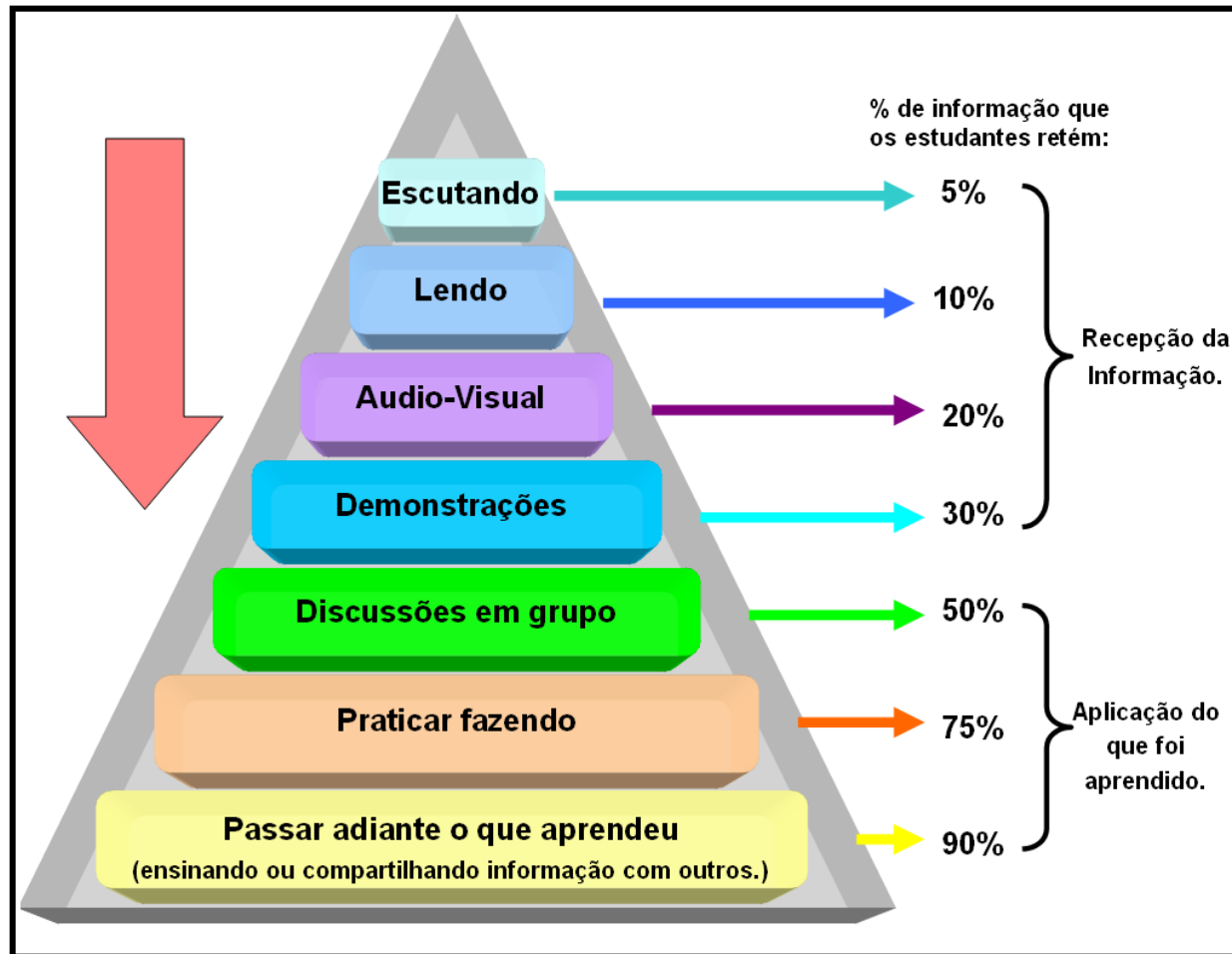
2125
100-anos no futuro

gary varvel
© 2015 INDISTAR
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

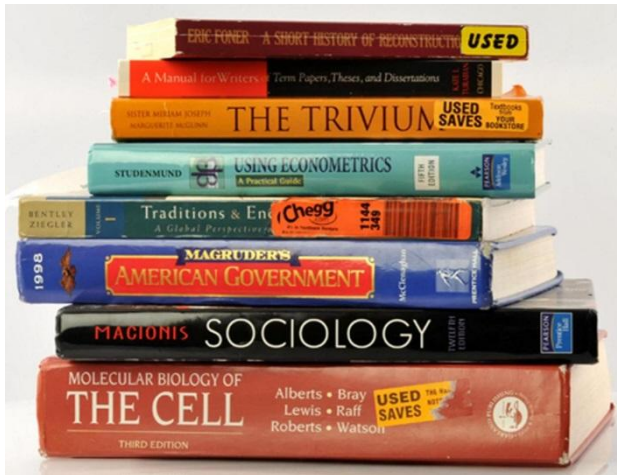
Conhecimento

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.

EXCELENTE 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

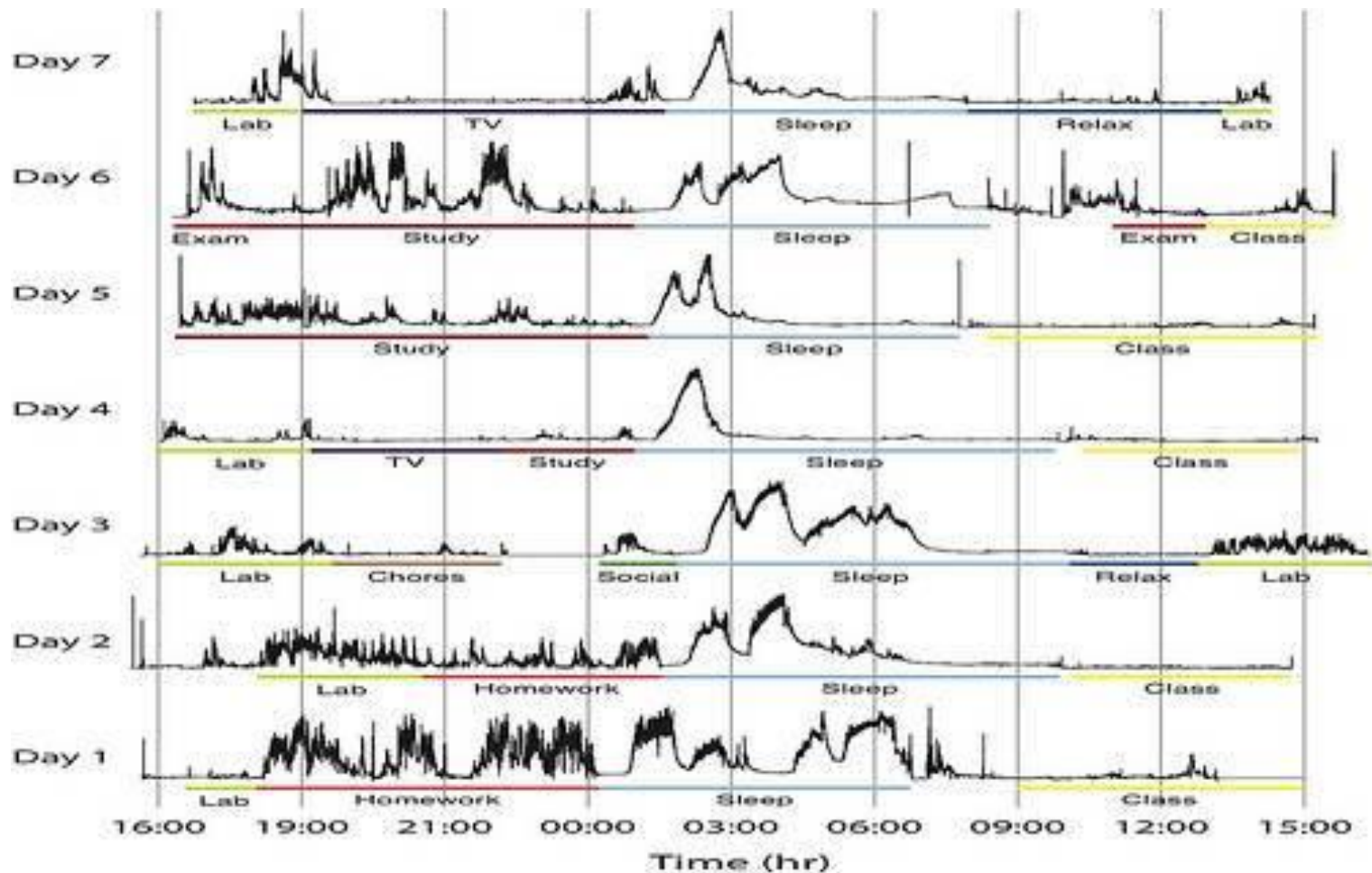
Por que Aprendizagem Ativa?

- 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

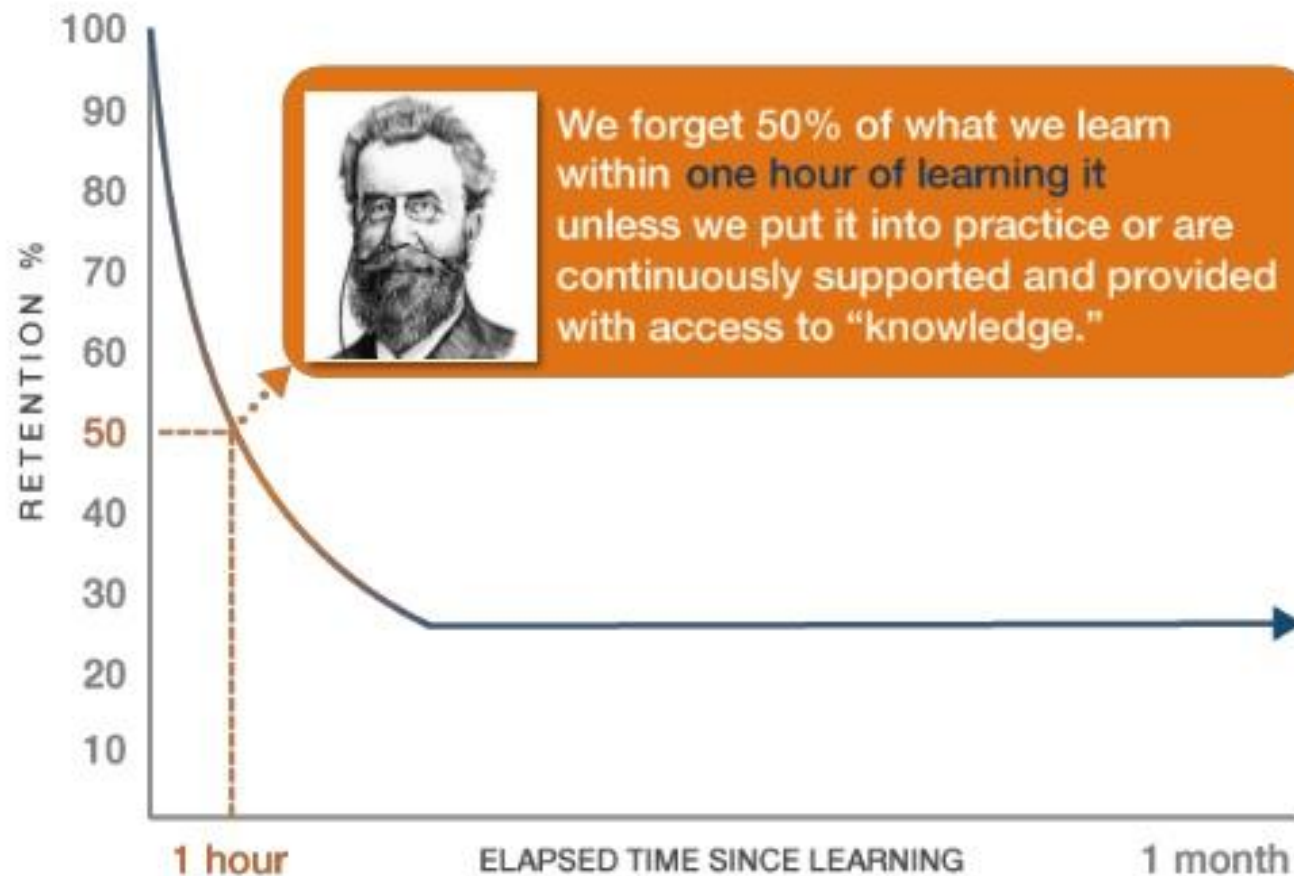






From "A Wearable Sensor for Unobtrusive, Long-term Assessment of Electrodermal Activity" (by Poh, M.Z., Swenson, N.C., Picard, R.W. in *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol.57, no.5),

Ebbinghaus' Forgetting Curve

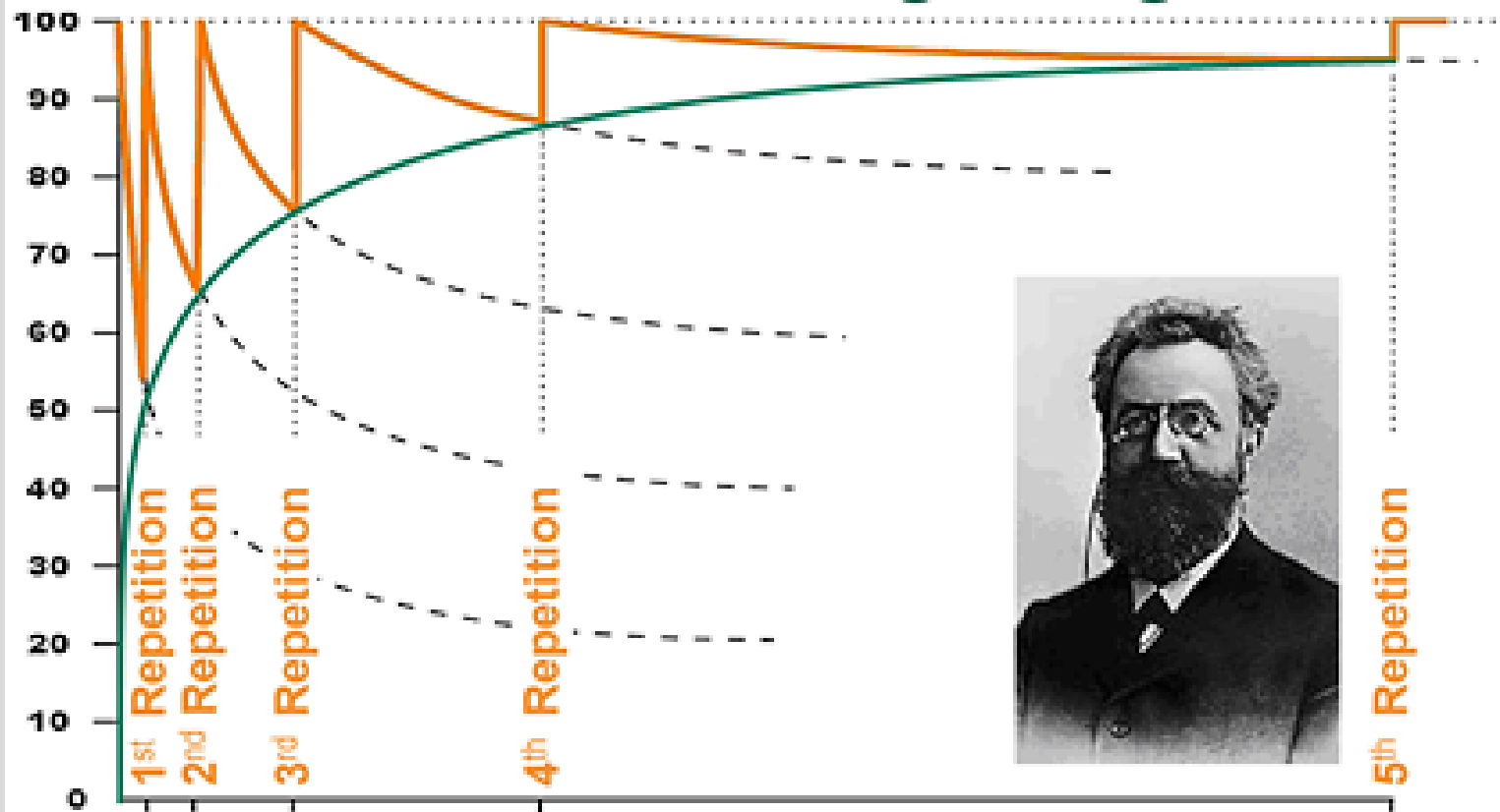


Source: http://www.globalenglish.com/impact/virtuous_learning_cycle

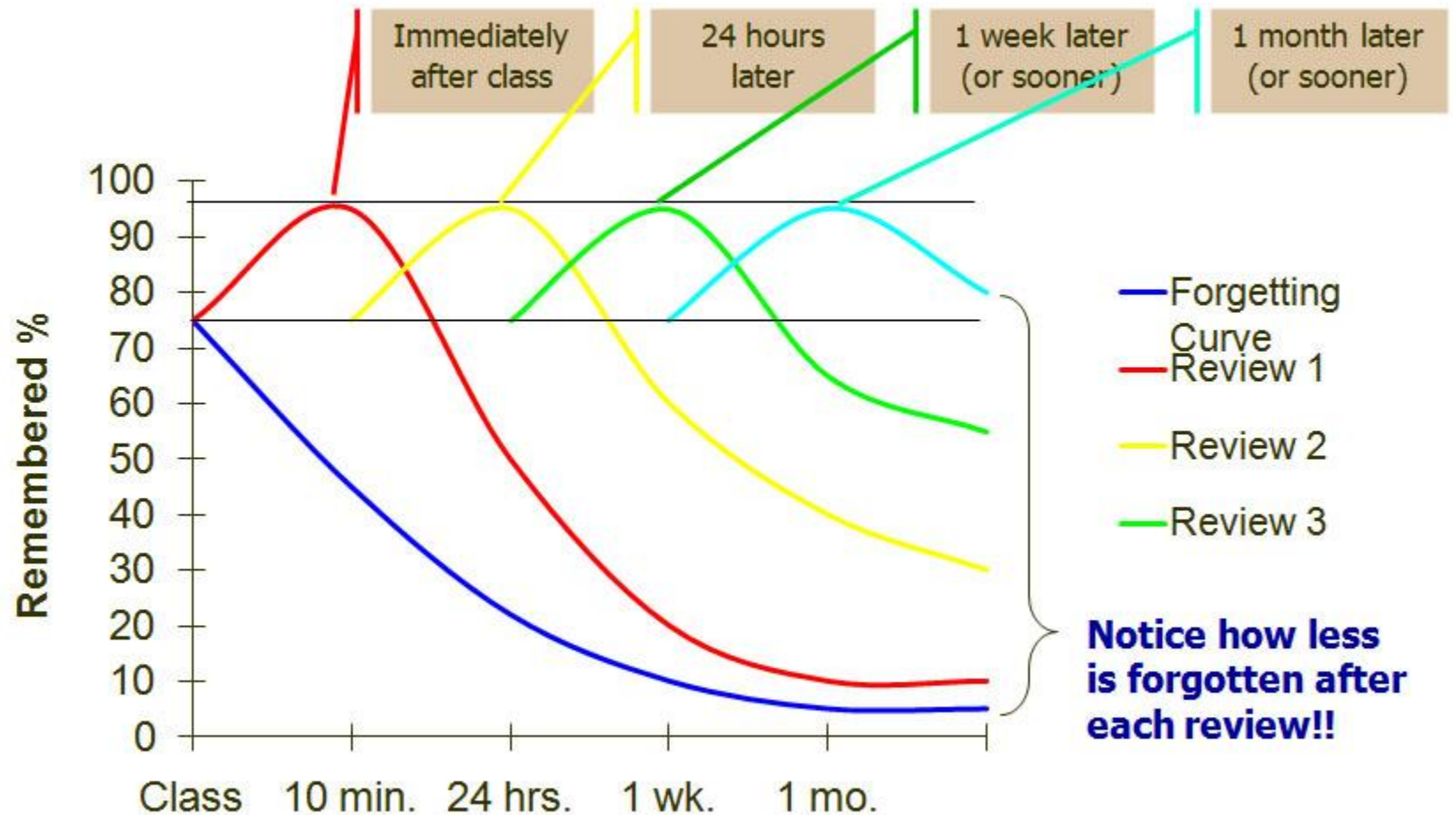


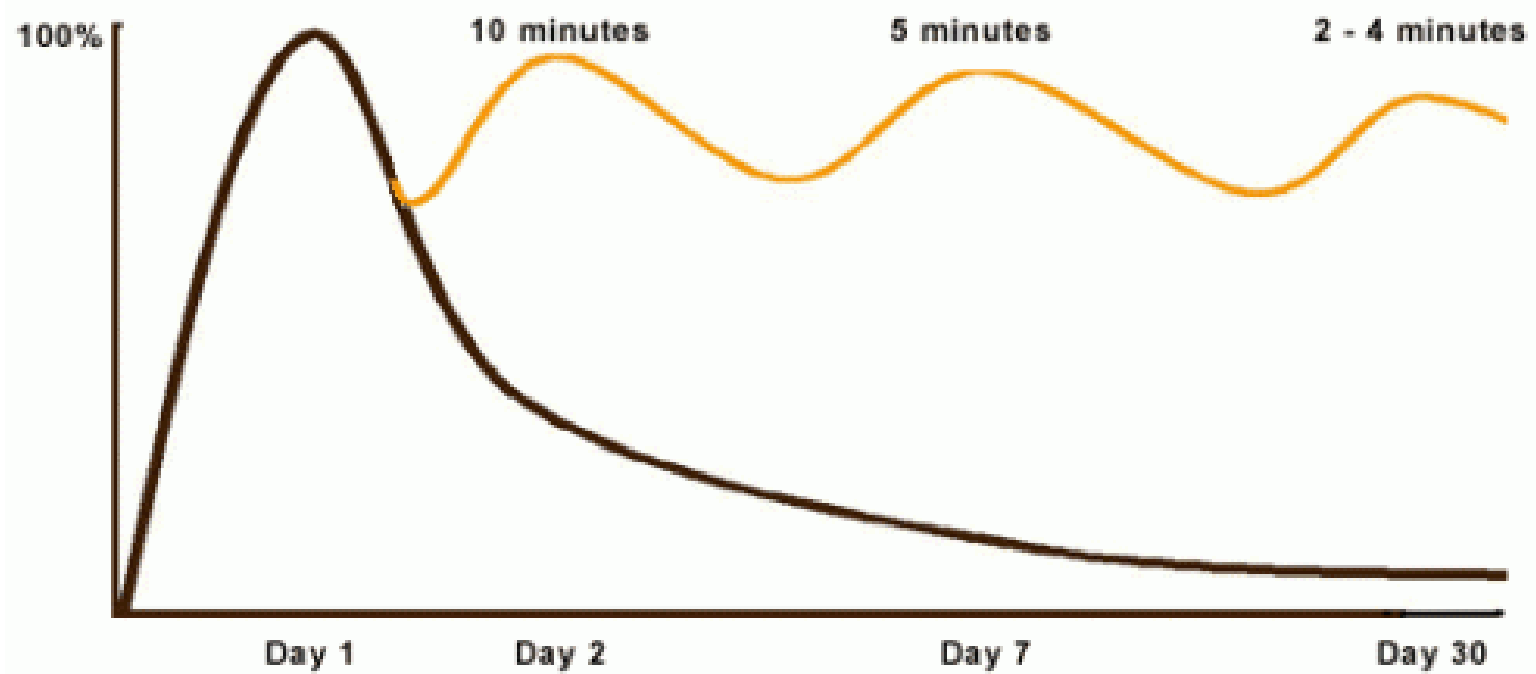
Ebbinghaus Forgetting Curve

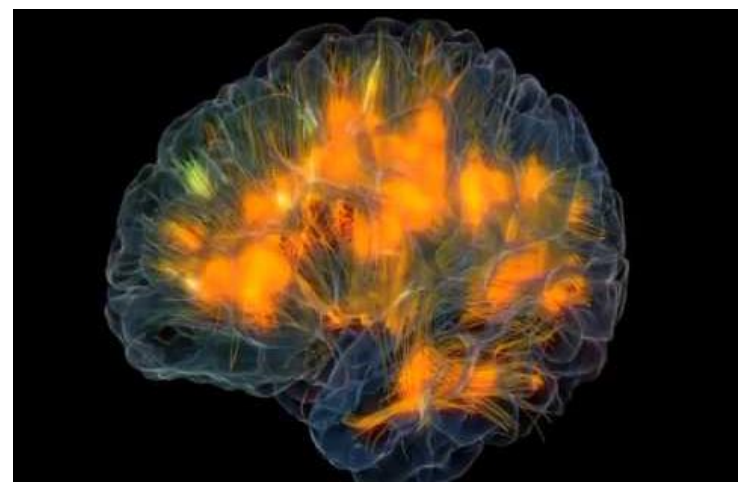
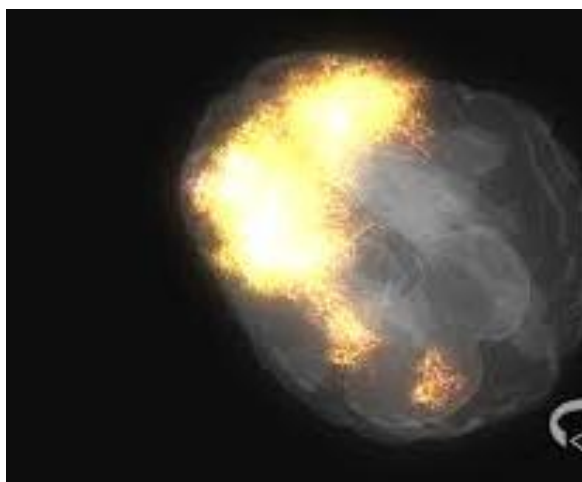
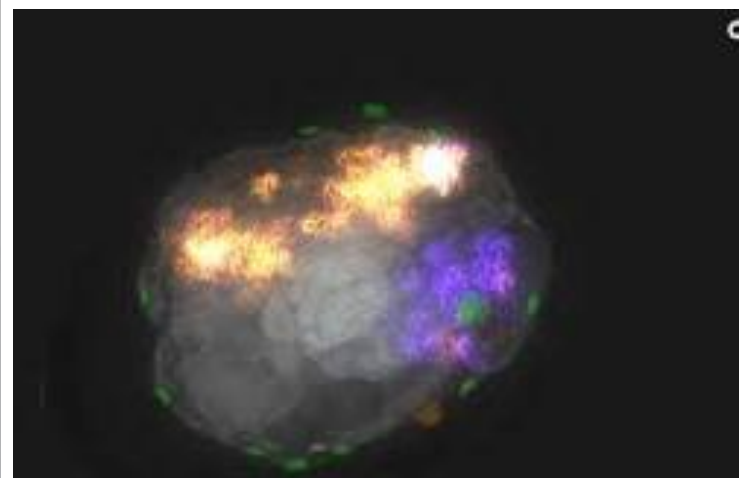
% of Data Remembered



Overcoming the Curve







(a)



Emotiv

(b)



NeuroSky

(c)



Zeo

(d)



Starlab

(e)



EmSense

(f)



nia Game Controller

(g)

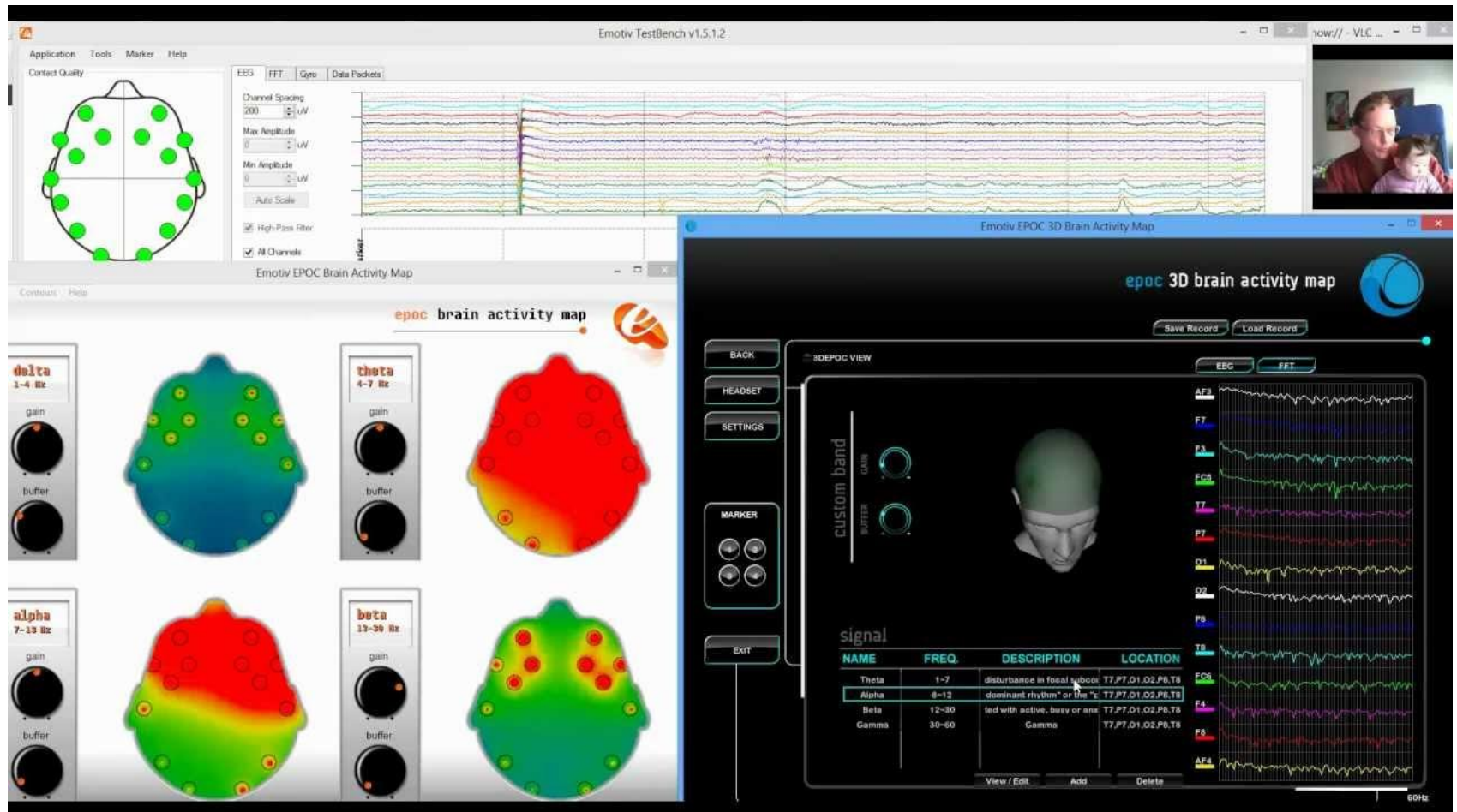


Mindo 4

(h)

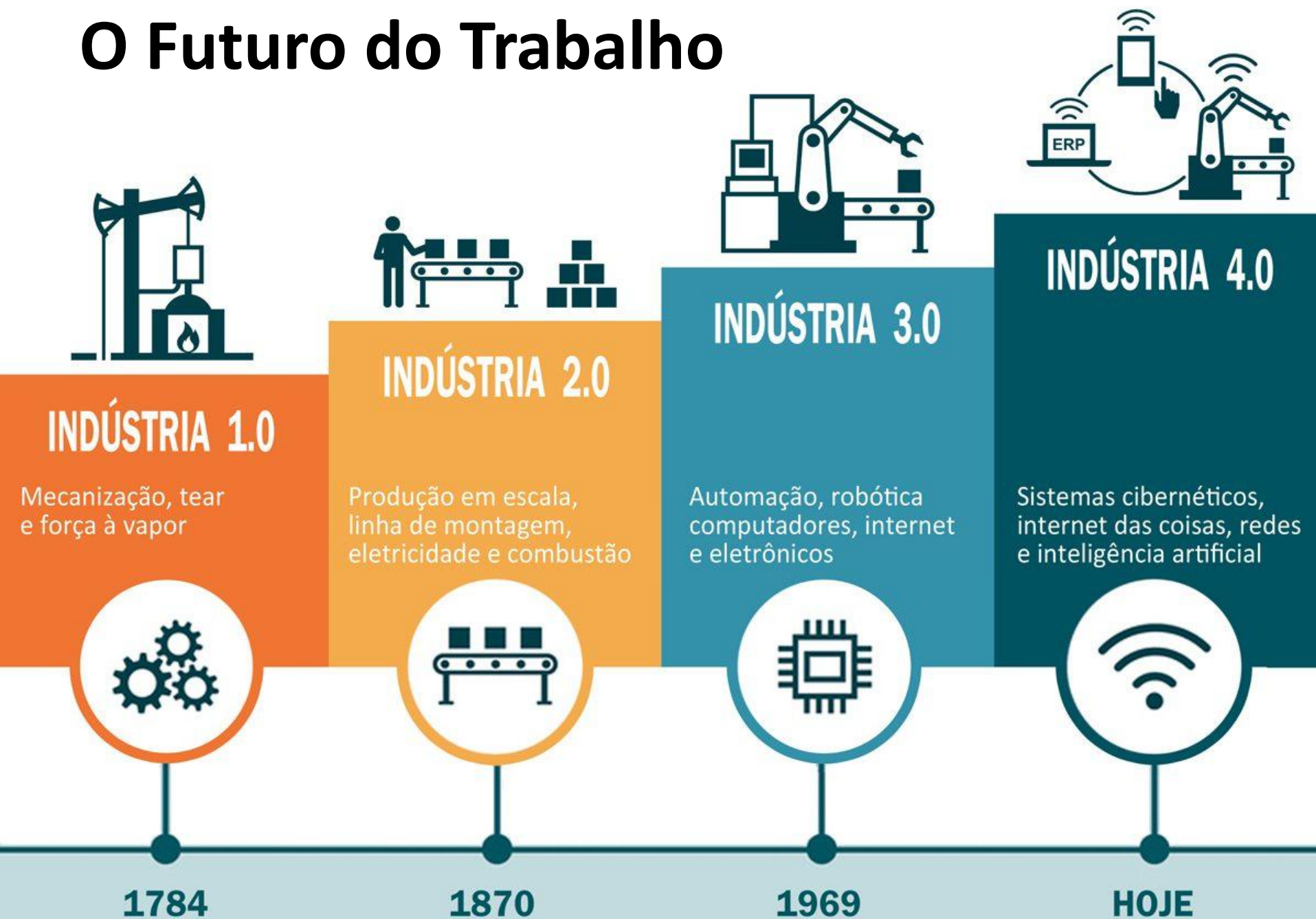


Mindo 16





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

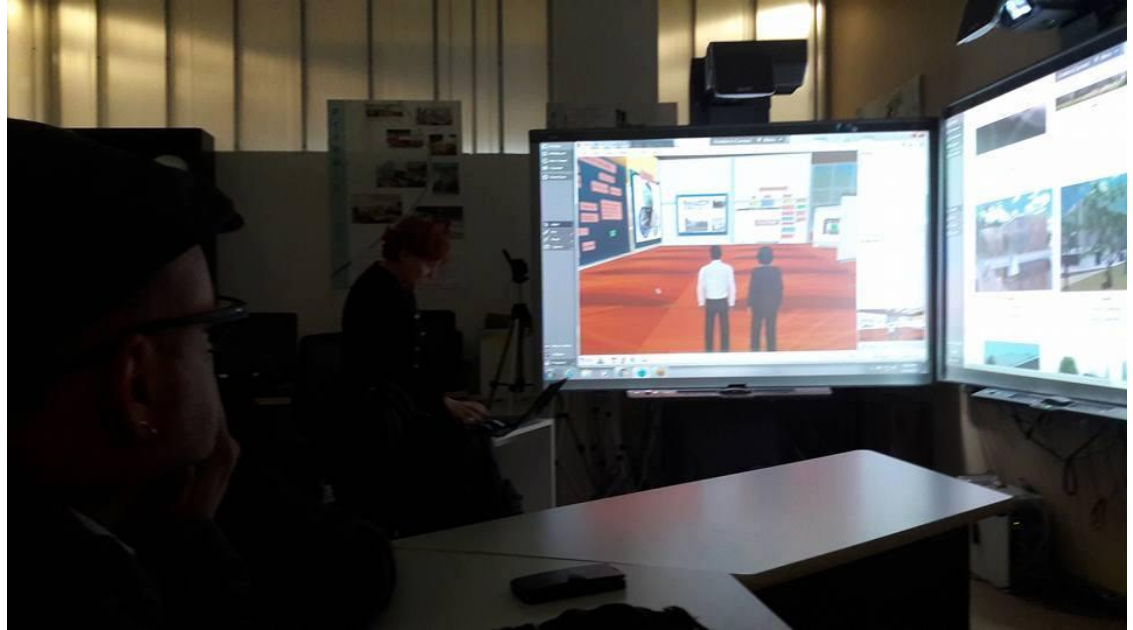
Nosso BENCHMARKING

- Da USP-Lorena e UNESP-Guaratinguetá

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

Stanford -Vale do Silício- USA

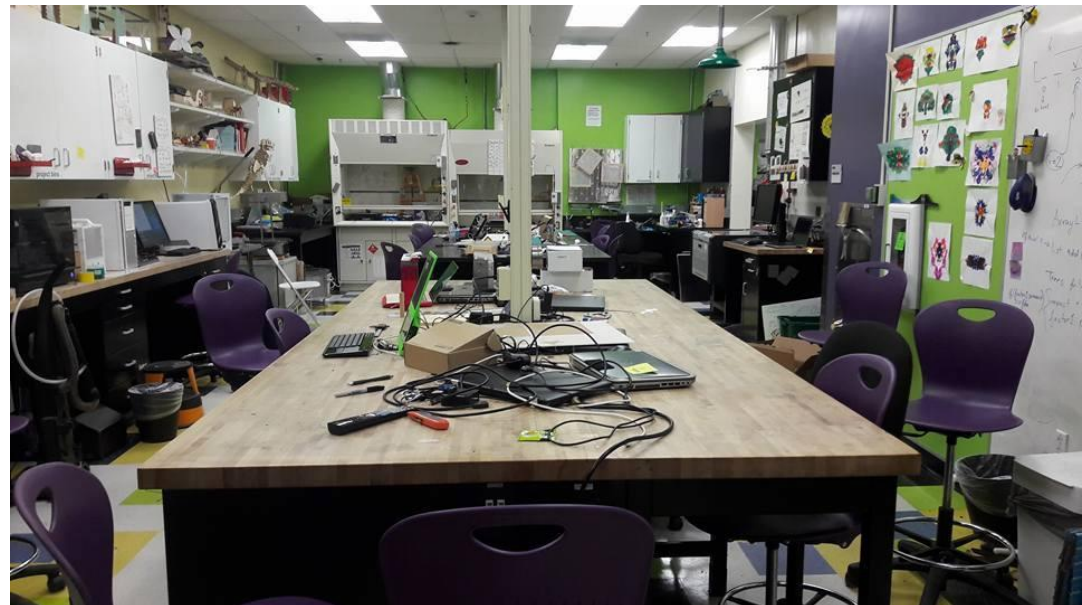




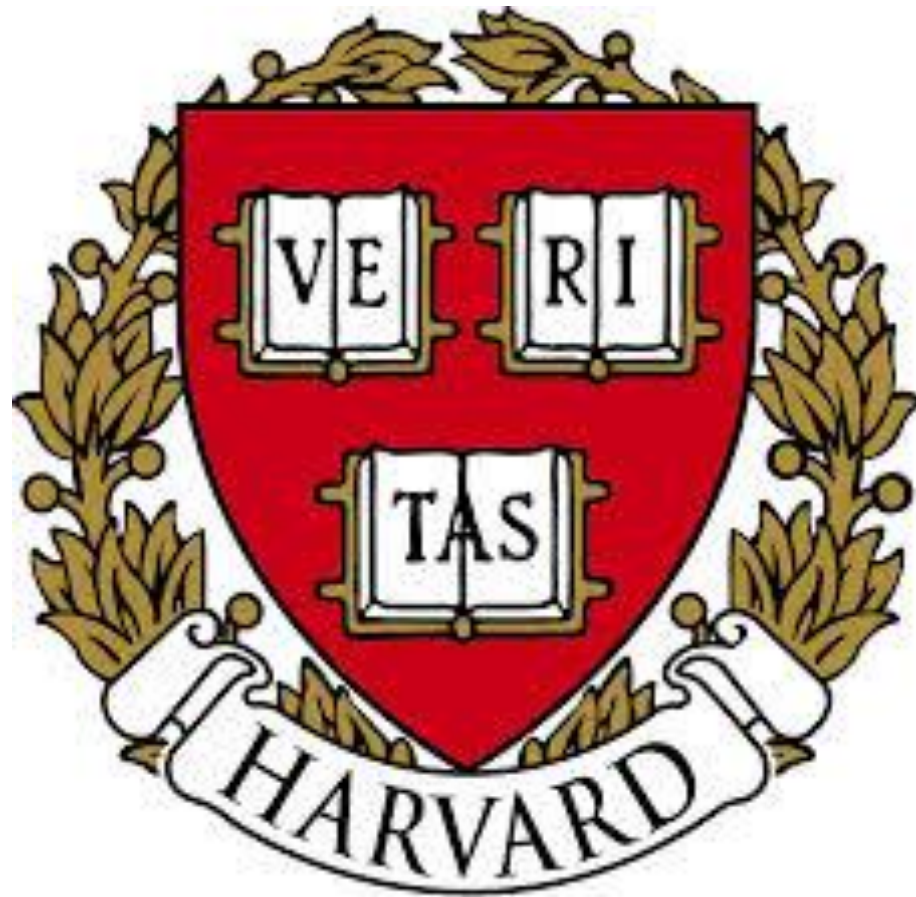


D-School –Stanford (Design Thinking)









Espaços de Aprendizagem (sala de aula)







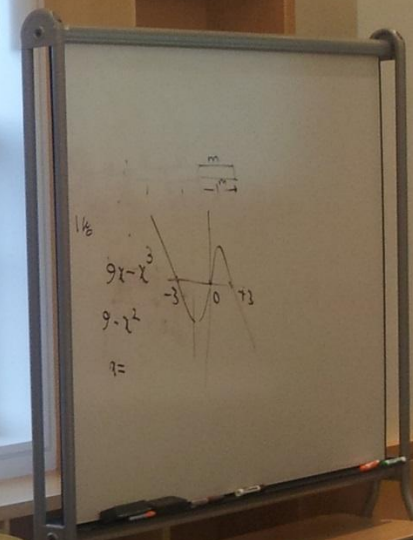
Showcase: A team-based, project-based approach to teaching introductory physics

Flamingo









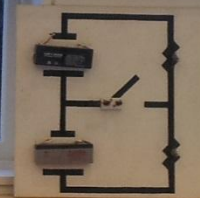
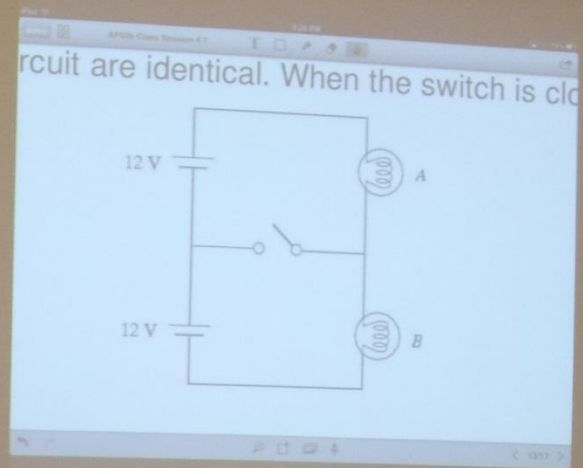
for a copy of this presentation:
mazur.harvard.edu

Follow me!  [eric_mazur](#)

1 design

2 approach

3 results



Tecnologia e Pedagogia juntas

The image displays the Learning Catalytics web interface and a mobile app interface. The web interface shows a course titled "learning catalytics" by Brian Lukoff at Harvard University. The current session is 766079 with 69 students. The interface includes a navigation bar with links for Courses, Participate, Review, Classrooms, Account, and About. A toolbar at the top right contains buttons for Stop session, Review results, Seat map, Show floating session ID, Edit, PDF, and Delete. A "Jump to" menu shows a sequence of 15 questions, with question 4 selected. The main content area displays a physics problem: "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 problem includes a diagram of two perpendicular mirrors and a blue arrow indicating the incident light. The interface also shows two rounds of student responses: Round 1 with 57 responses (58% correct) and Round 2 with 51 responses (73% correct). A feedback button is visible at the bottom right.

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

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.

Round 1
57 responses, 58% correct

Round 2
51 responses, 73% correct

8 get it now
0 still don't get it

feedback & support

Clickers



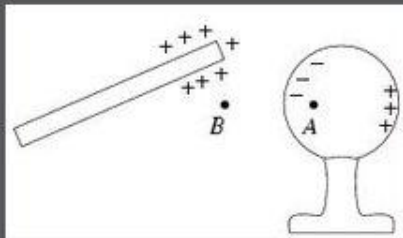




learning catalytics



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%



feedback & support



Carrier 12:16 PM

learningcatalytics.com

Session 46163739 Logout

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 ▶

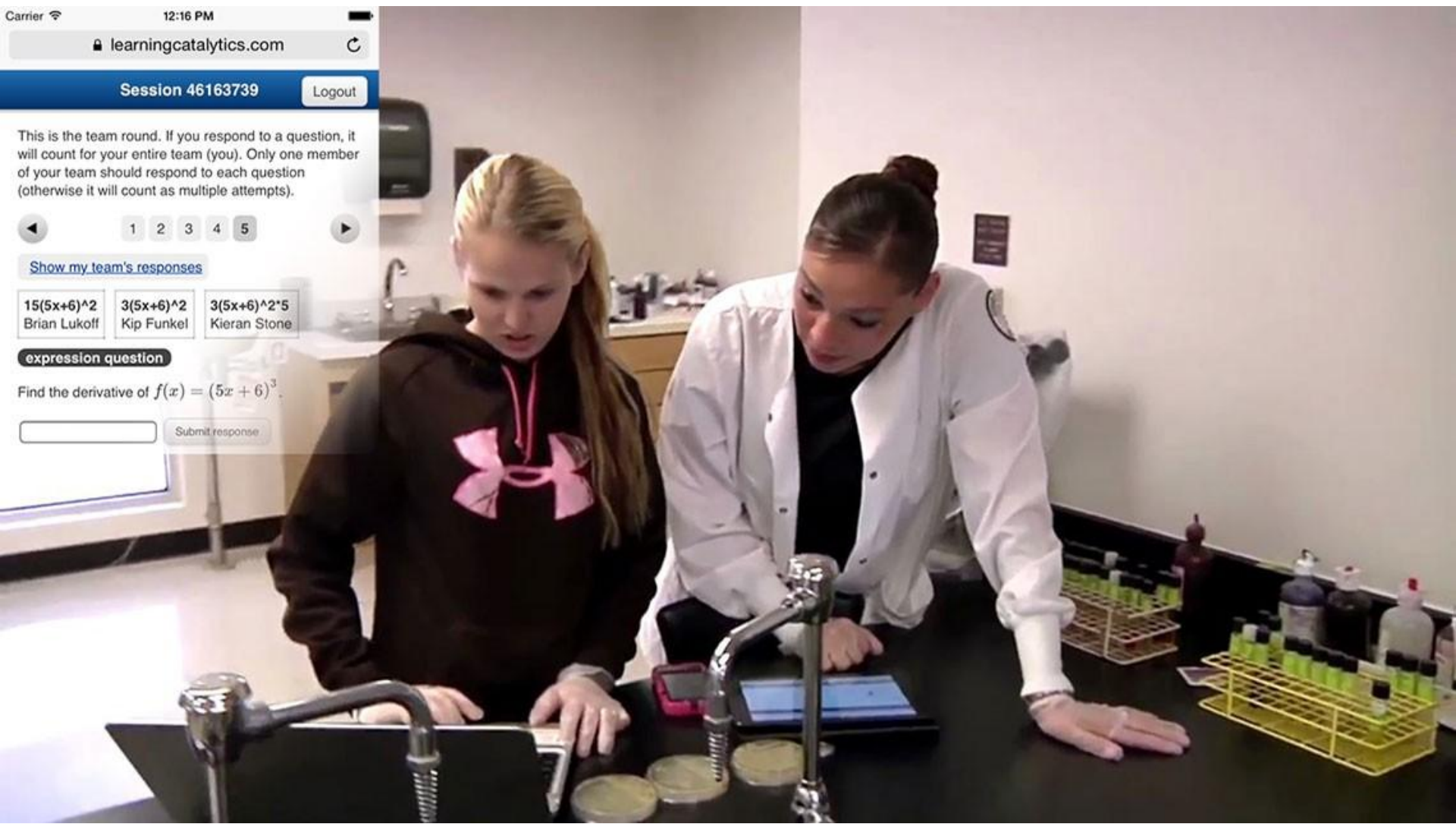
Show my team's responses

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

expression question

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

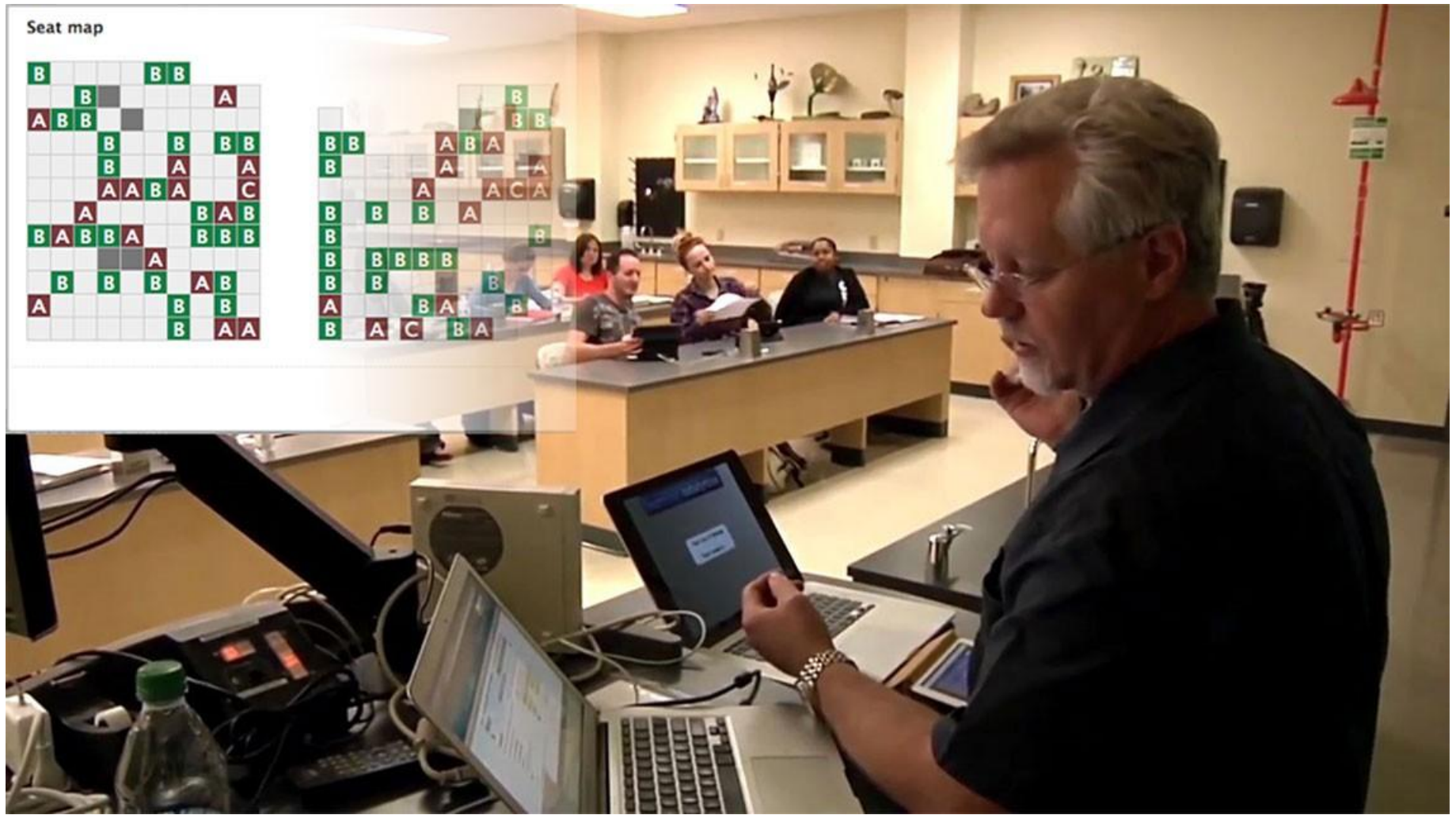
Submit response



Seat map

B					B	B			
		B							A
A	B	B							
			B			B		B	B
			B			A			A
			A	A	B	A			C
		A					B	A	B
B	A	B	B	A			B	B	B
					A				
	B		B				A	B	
A						B		B	
						B			A

B	B				A	B	A		
B					A				
B	B				A				
B		B	B	B					
B	B								
A			B	A					
B	A	C		B	A				



Projetos - PBL

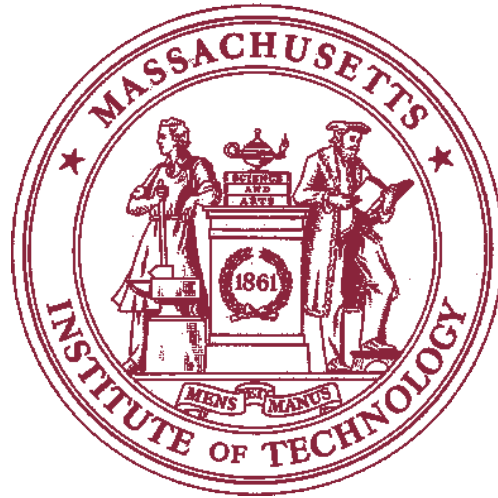












**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**

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





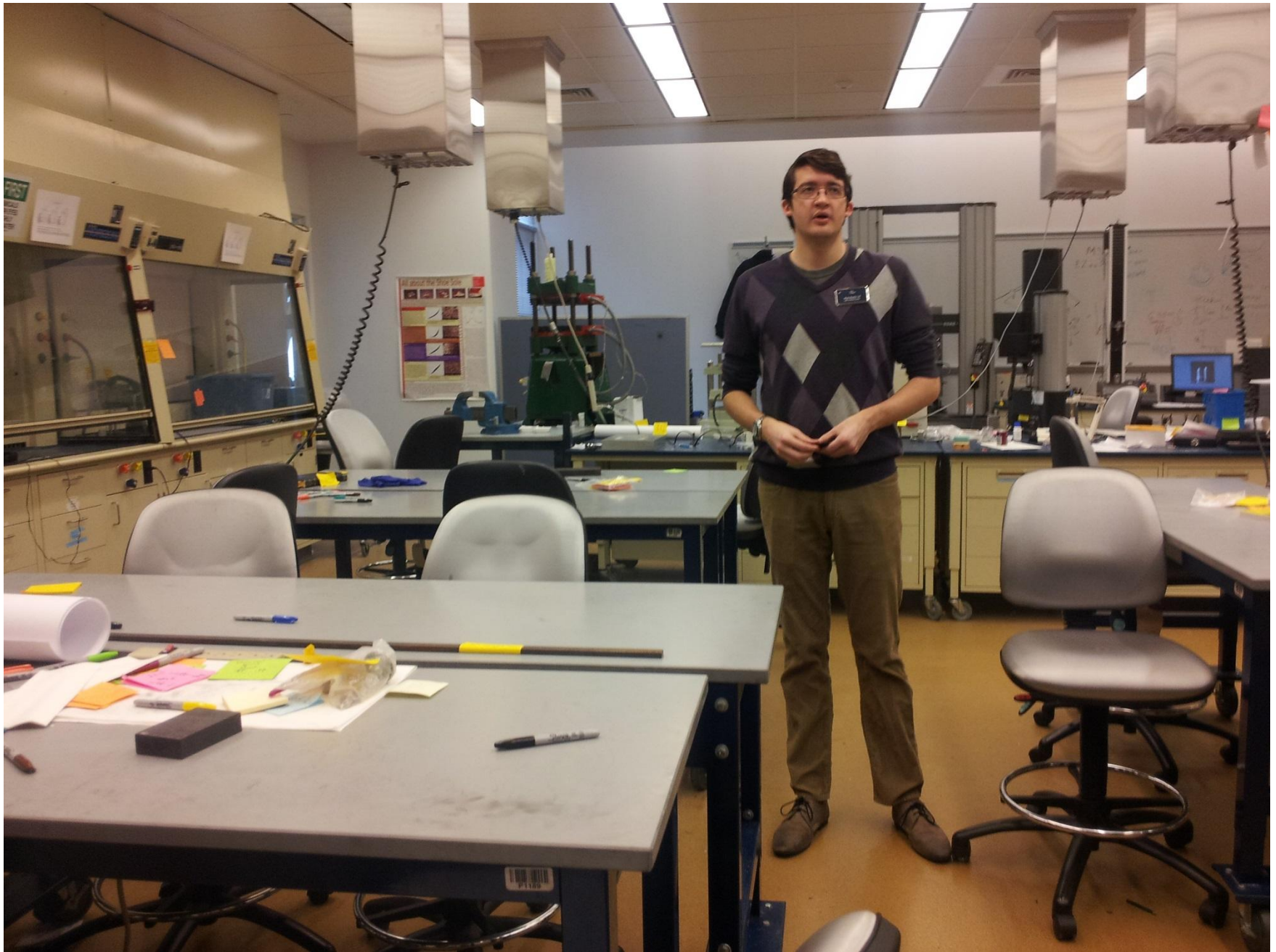




OLIN COLLEGE







Making Silica Stronger: A Do-It-Yourself Guide

Step 1: Preparing a Silica Slurry

1. Weigh 10g of silica powder into a beaker.

2. Add 50ml of distilled water to the beaker.

3. Stir the mixture with a glass rod for 5 minutes.

4. The resulting slurry is ready for use.

Step 2: Casting the Slurry

1. Pour the slurry into a mold.

2. Allow the slurry to set for 24 hours.

3. Remove the solidified silica from the mold.

4. The resulting silica is ready for use.

Step 3: Testing the Silica

1. Use a hardness tester to measure the hardness of the silica.

2. The resulting hardness value is 1.5.

3. The resulting toughness value is 1.5.

4. The resulting strength value is 1.5.

How To Forge: Changes to Microstructure

Background and Goals

The goal of this project is to understand the changes in microstructure that occur during forging. The project will focus on the changes in grain size, grain shape, and grain orientation.

Why Forge?

Forging is a process that involves deforming a metal under heat and pressure. This process results in a refined microstructure, which leads to improved mechanical properties.

Forging Process

1. The metal is heated to a temperature above its recrystallization temperature.

2. The metal is deformed by forging.

3. The resulting microstructure is refined.

Microstructural Changes

1. Grain size: The grain size decreases during forging.

2. Grain shape: The grain shape becomes more elongated during forging.

3. Grain orientation: The grain orientation becomes more uniform during forging.



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

Steve Versteke Thesis - Kelley Gierstein, Elliot Dreiner, Joe Young Park

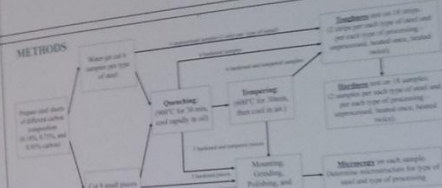
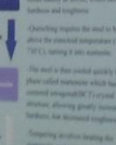
OBJECTIVE

Investigate the effect of carbon content and processing on the hardness and toughness of steels. The project will focus on the changes in hardness and toughness that occur during processing.

BACKGROUND

Hardness is defined as the resistance of a material to deformation. Toughness is defined as the amount of energy that a material can absorb before fracturing.

RESULTS - Hardness and Toughness



RESULTS - Microstructures



In addition to the mechanical tests, we have used microscopy to observe the microstructure of the steels. The microstructure of the steels changes as the carbon content increases.

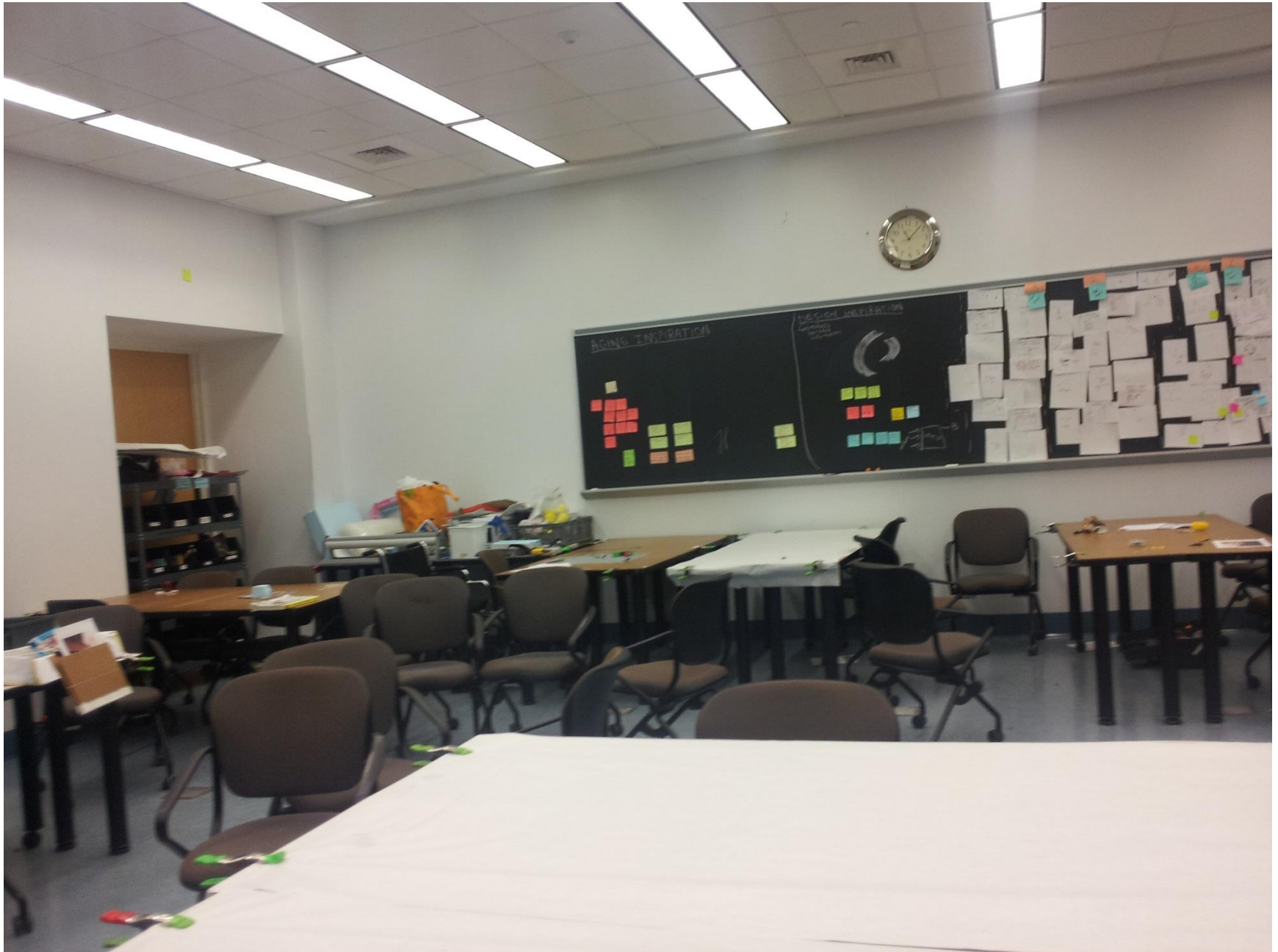
- 0.17% C Steel:** The microstructure is relatively coarse and soft.
- 0.37% C Steel:** The microstructure is more refined and harder.
- 0.57% C Steel:** The microstructure is even more refined and harder.
- 0.77% C Steel:** The microstructure is the most refined and hardest.

CONCLUSIONS

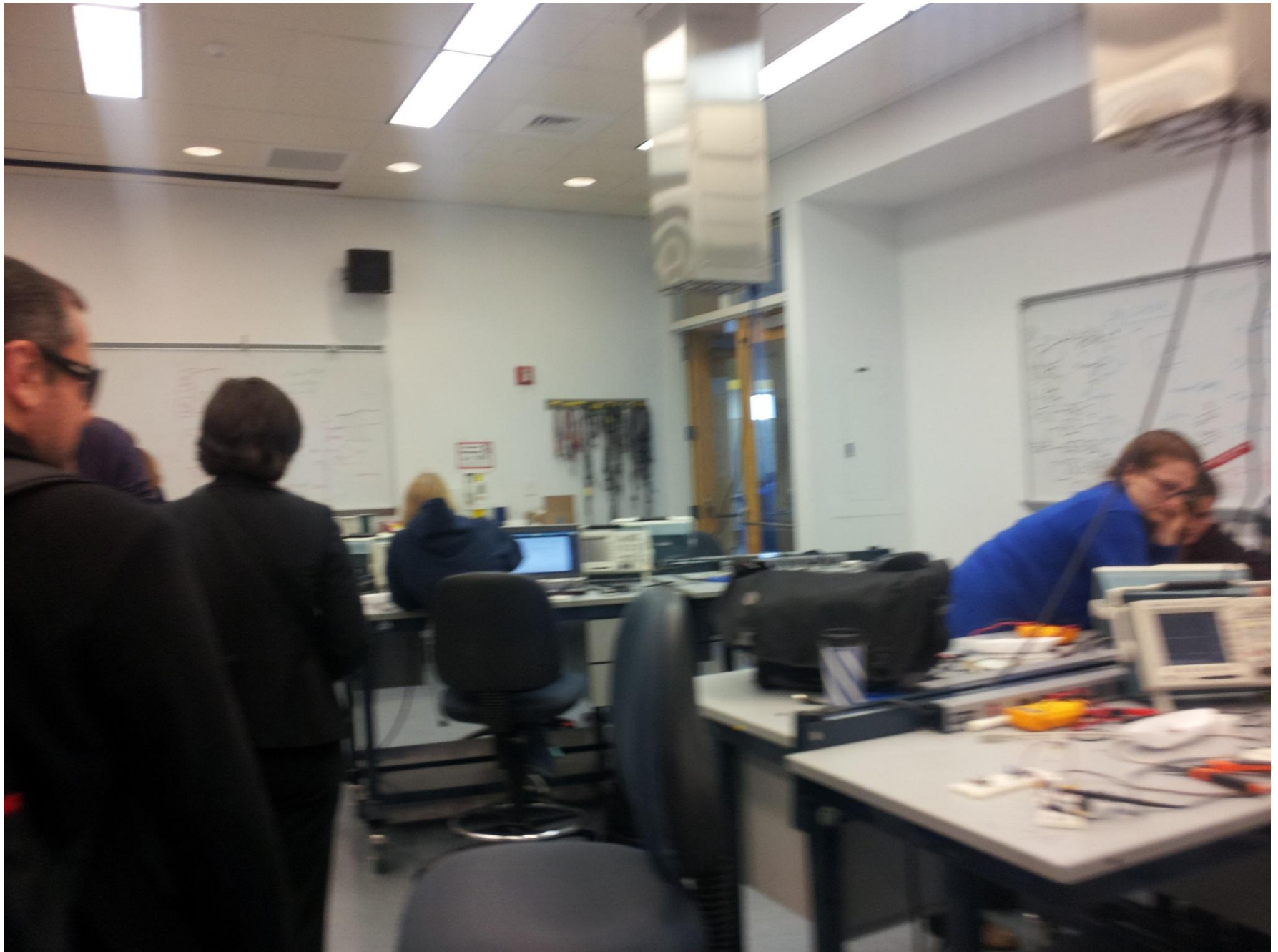
For high carbon steels (0.77% and 0.95% C), quenching the hardness and decreasing toughness by forming martensite. However, the high carbon steels retained relatively high hardness and toughness. Through this process, the carbon steels, at increase in hardness after quenching, a decrease in toughness.

High carbon steels are more useful for high-quality tool steels due to their ability to be quenched and then tempered to a high hardness and toughness.

WE FUND IT

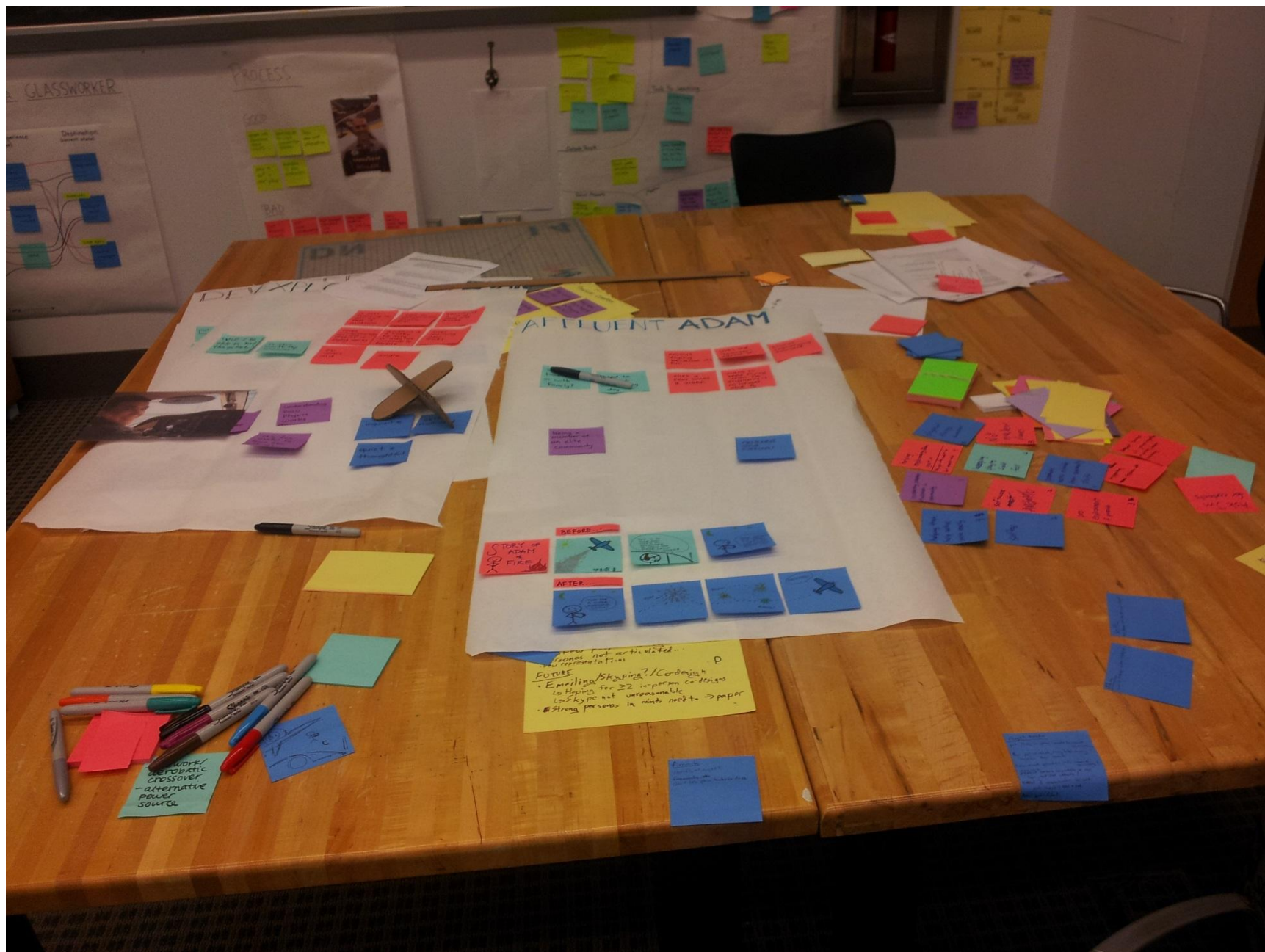


















Minerva

(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

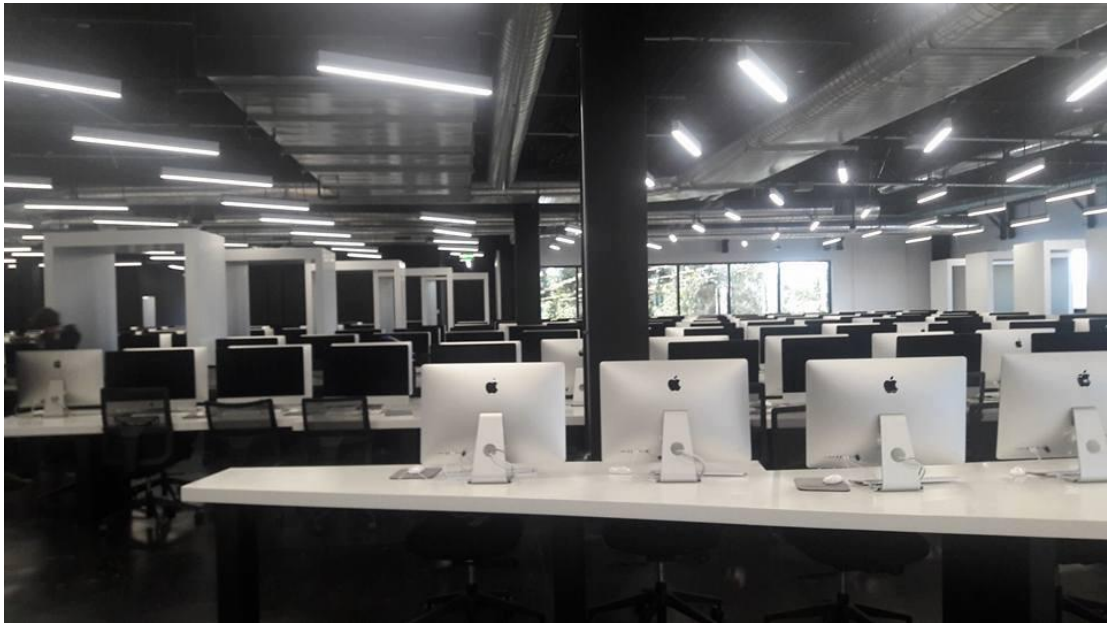


42

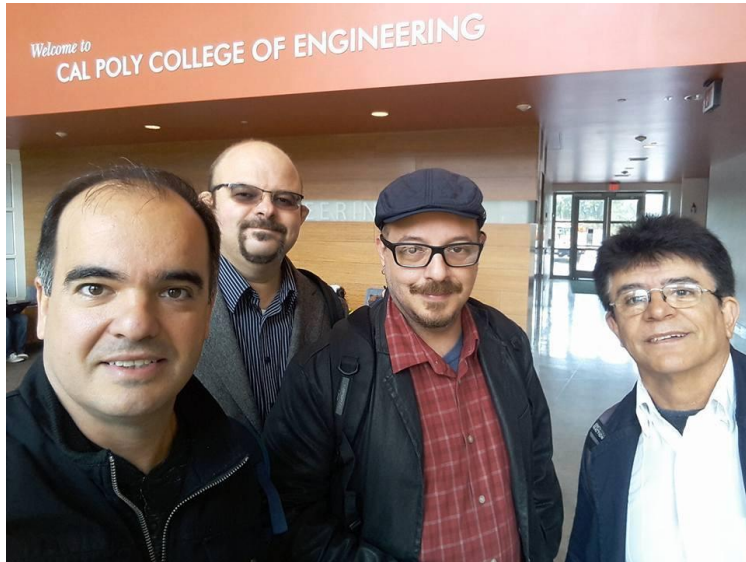
(não tem Professores)

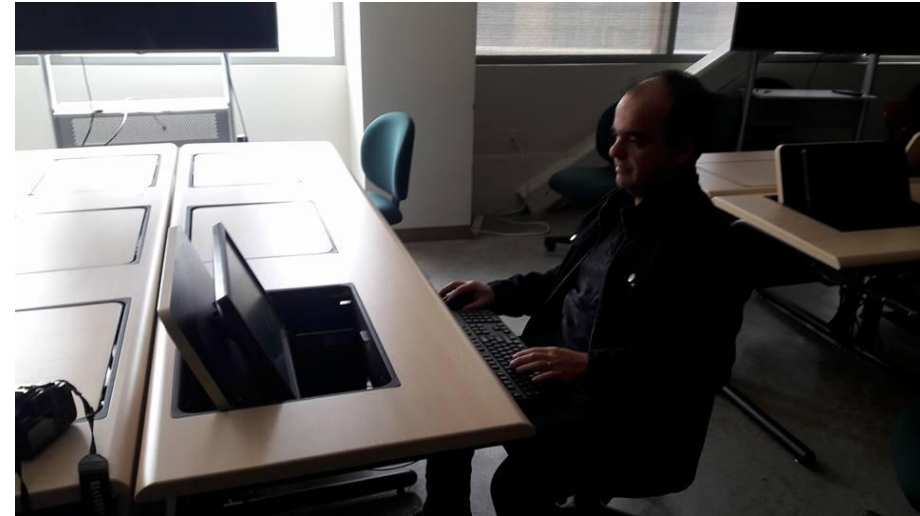






Cal Poly

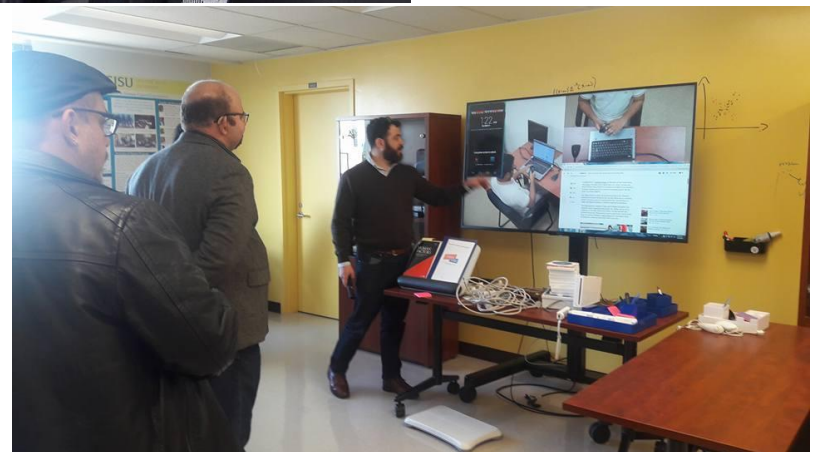






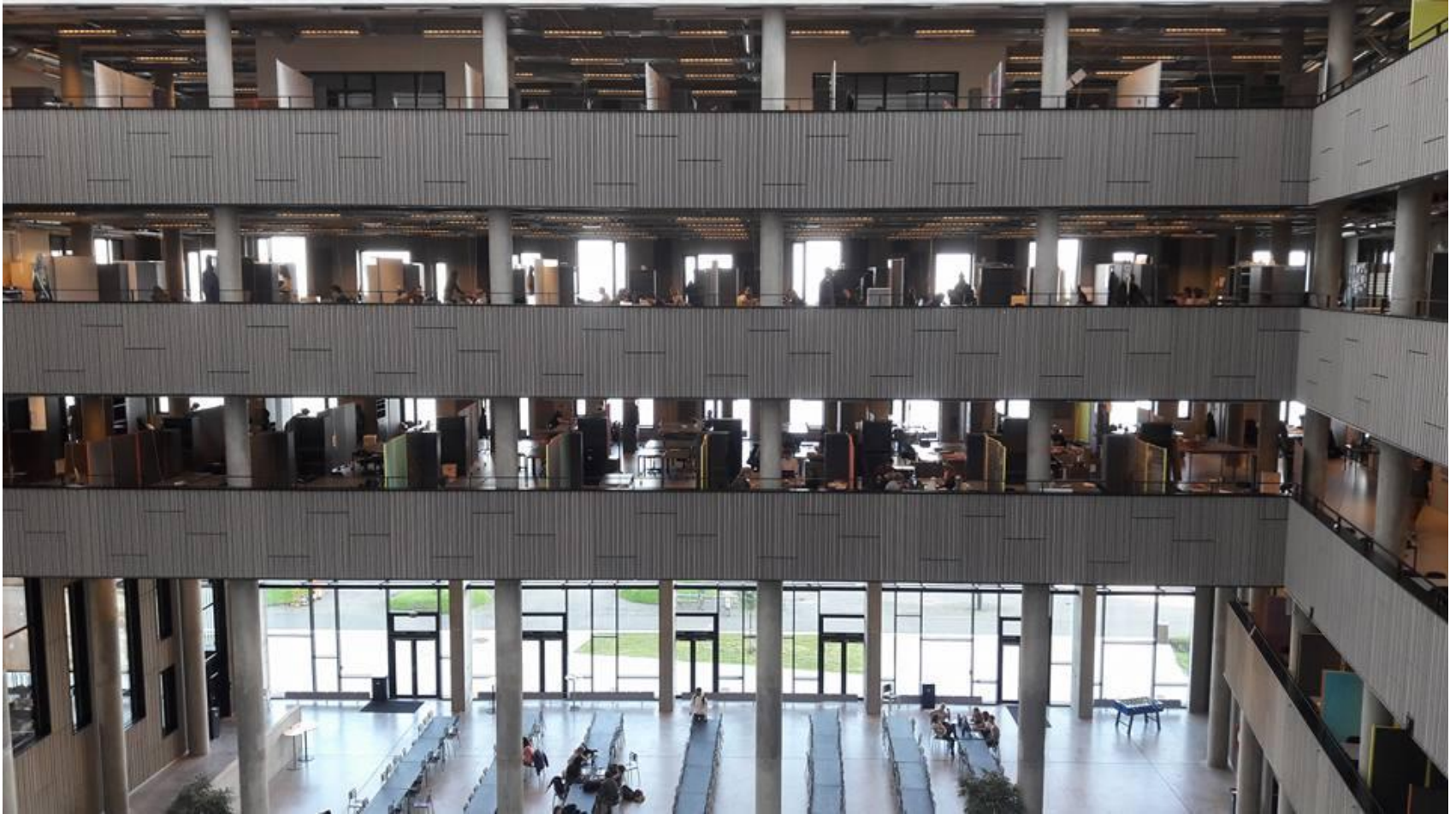


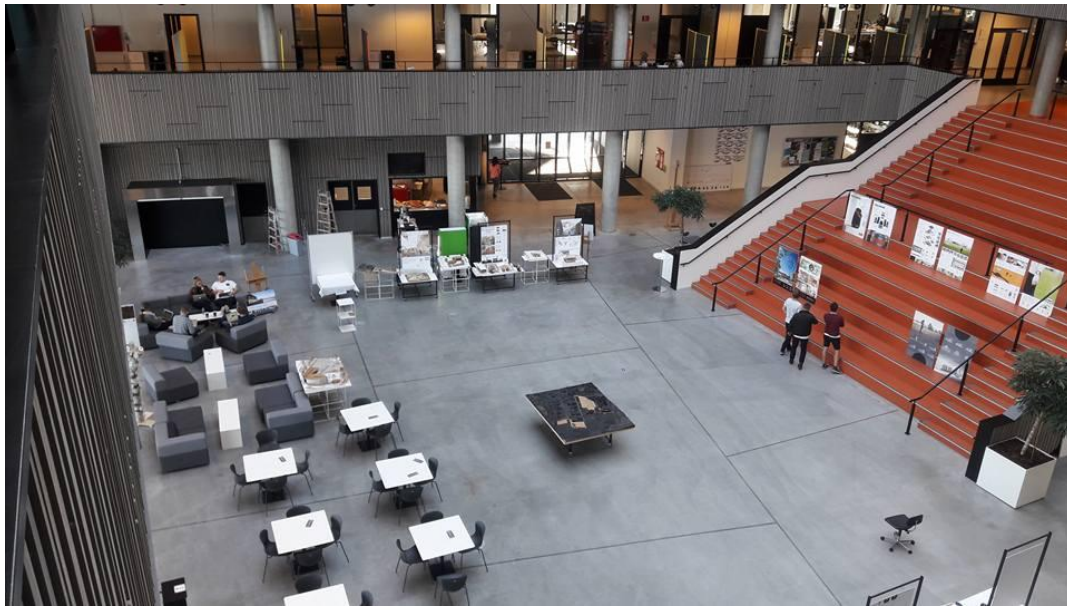
San Jose





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



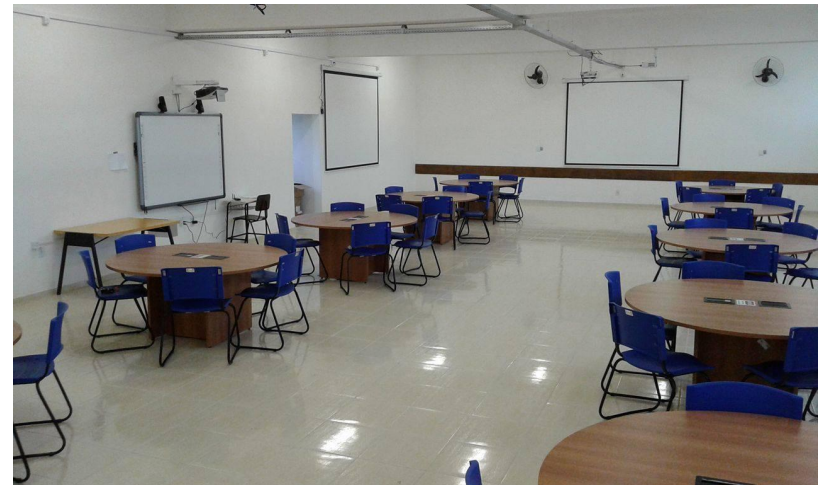




Tradicional



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





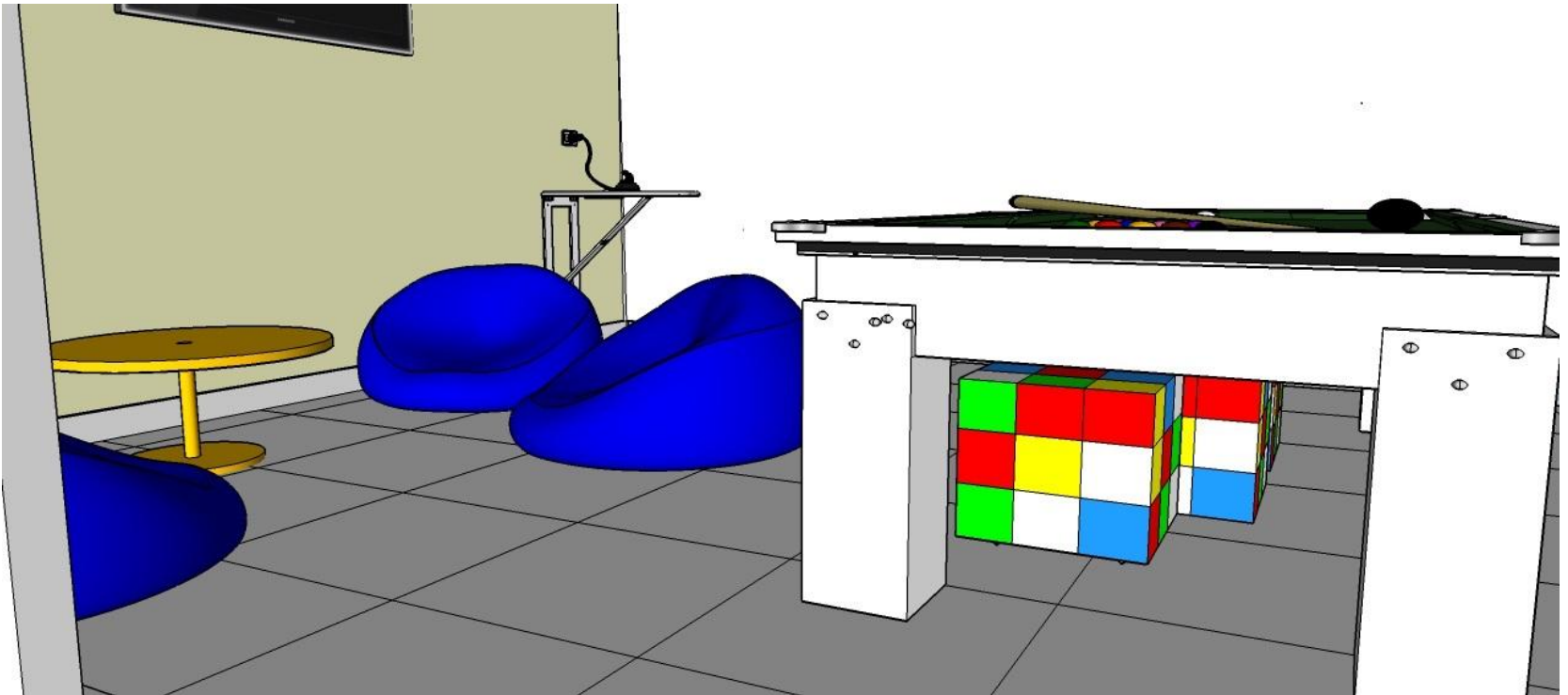


Novos espaços de aprendizagem integrando Active Learning e Design Thinking



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



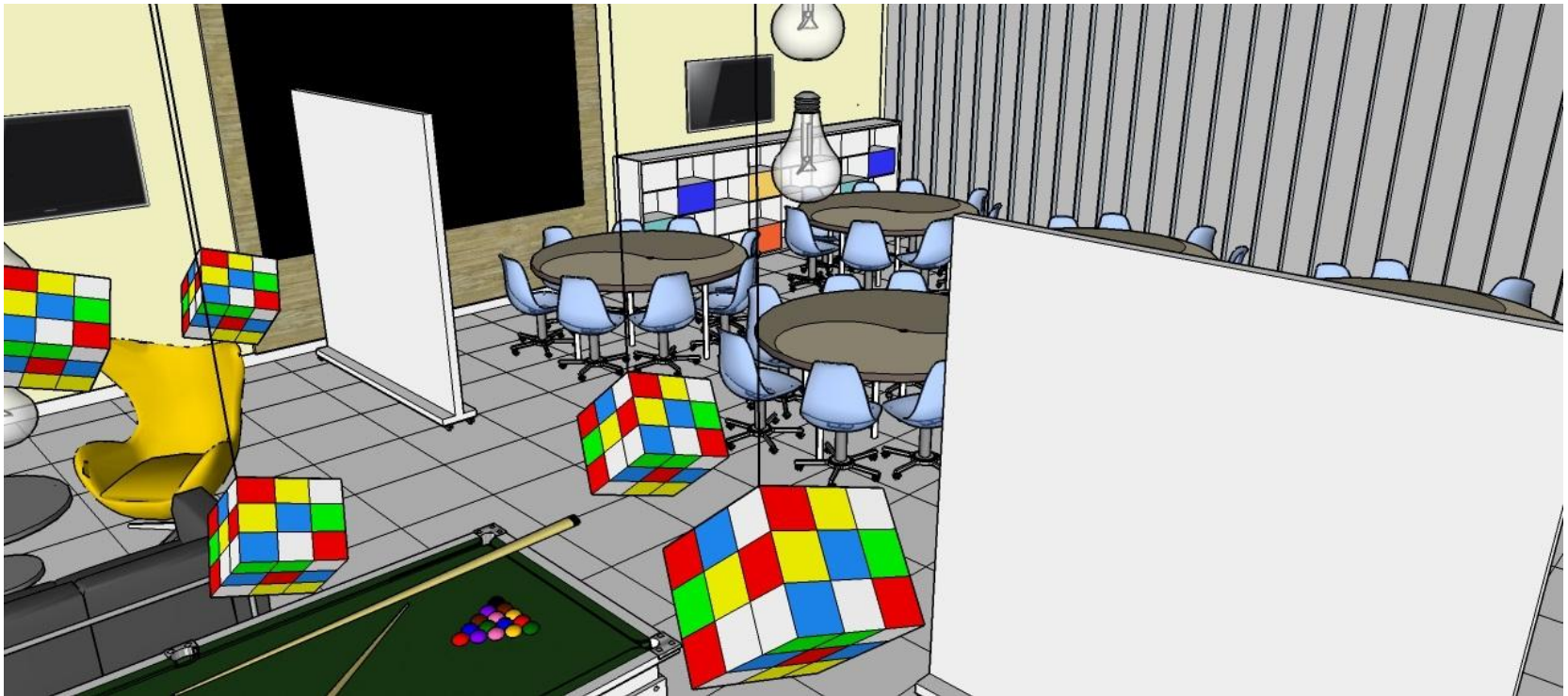
Projeto de Messias Borges Silva e da designer Meire Marques Gonçalves

Novos espaços de aprendizagem integrando Active Learning e Design Thinking



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









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

Prof Messias

messias.silva@usp.br

messias.silva@unesp.br

messiassilva@seas.harvard.edu

skype: messias.borges.silva

Facebook: messias.b.silva

- <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 !