

PRO5765 Modelagem e Simulação de Sistema de Produção

Prof. Marco A. Mesquita

Objetivos:

1. Apresentar modelos probabilísticos e de simulação computacional para suporte ao projeto e operação de sistemas de produção de bens e/ou serviços;
2. Desenvolver habilidades de modelagem e implantação de modelos de simulação usando uma linguagem de programação (Python, C++, Java ou outra) e um software de simulação (AnyLogic, Arena, Simul8 ou outro);
3. Discutir diferentes abordagens de simulação e estratégias de experimentação com modelos de simulação para resolução de problemas de Engenharia de Produção;
4. Despertar o interesse do pós-graduando para a pesquisa acadêmica em simulação computacional na área de Operações e Logística.

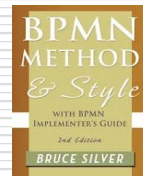
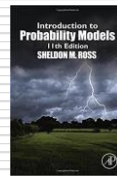
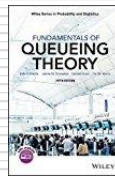
PRO3342 Modelagem e Simulação de Sistemas de Produção

Programa:

1. Introdução | Projetos de Simulação | BPMN
2. Cadeias de Markov | Probabilidades
3. Teoria de Filas
4. Simulação de Monte Carlo | Controle de Estoques
5. Simulação de Processos (Eventos Discretos)
6. Lab de Simulação 1 - Simpy
7. Lab de Simulação 2 - AnyLogic
8. Simulação da Produção Puxada
9. Estatística - DoE em R
10. Prova | Projeto
11. SimOpt
12. Apresentação dos Projetos

Referências

- Winston (2004), Operations Research. 4ed. Cengage Learning.
- Banks et al. (2010), Discrete Event System Simulation. 5ed. Pearson.
- Chwif & Medina (2014), Mod. e Sim. de Eventos Discretos. 4ed. Elsevier.
- Gross et al. (2008), Fundamentals of Queueing Theory. 4ed. Wiley.
- Kelton, D. et al. (2010), Simulation with Arena. 5ed. McGraw-Hill.
- Ross (2009), Introduction to Probability Models. 10ed., Academic Press.
- Silver (2011), BPMN Method & Style. 2ed., Cody-Cassidy Press.



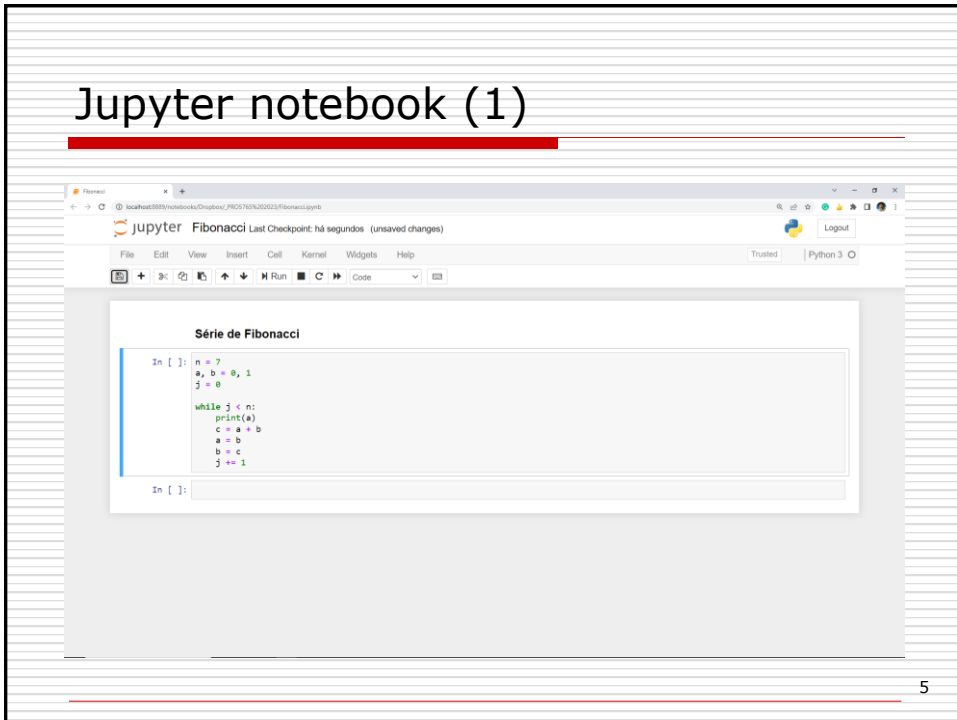
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Software



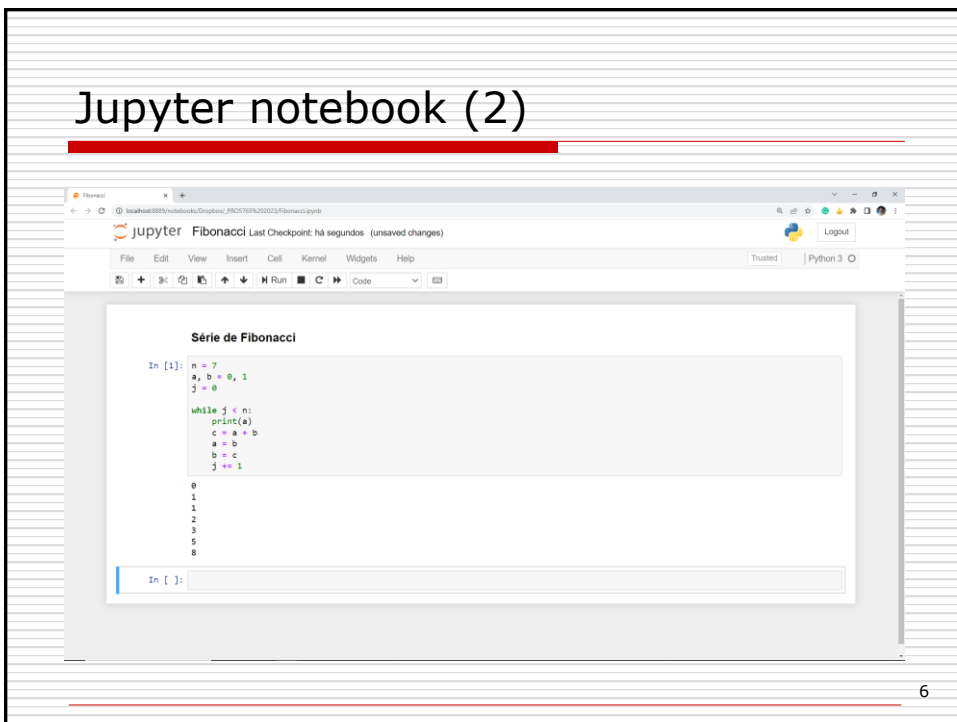
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Jupyter notebook (1)




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Jupyter notebook (2)



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Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo
Departamento de Engenharia de Produção



PRO5765 Modelagem e Simulação de Sistemas de Produção
 Prof. Marco Aurélio de Mesquita
 2023.1, 6ºf. 15-18h30, remoto

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Programa:

Semana	Data	Conteúdo
1	17/mar	Introdução Projetos de Simulação BPMN
2	24/mar	Cadeias de Markov Probabilidades
3	31/mar	Teoria de Filas
4	07/abr	Não haverá aula
5	14/abr	Simulação de Monte Carlo Controle de Estoques
6	21/abr	Não haverá aula
7	28/abr	Simulação de Processos (Eventos Discretos)
8	05/mai	Lab de Simulação 1 - Simpy
9	12/mai	Lab de Simulação 2 - AnyLogic
10	19/mai	Simulação da Produção Fuxada
11	26/mai	Estatística - DoE em R
12	02/jun	Prova Projeto
13	09/jun	Não haverá aula
14	16/jun	SimOpt
15	23/jun	Apresentação dos Projetos

www.pro.poli.usp.br
 Av. Prof. Almeida Prado, trav. 2, nº 128 - 05508-070 - Cid. Universitária
 Tel.: 55 11 3091-5303 - Fax: 55 11 3091-5309 - São Paulo - SP - Brasil



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Avaliação:

$$M = (E + 2G + 3P + 4A) / 10 \geq 6,0 \quad F \geq 85\%$$

E: Média dos Exercícios pré-aula
 G: Média das Listas em Grupo durante as aulas
 P: Nota da Prova
 A: Nota do Artigo de Conclusão do Curso

Conceito:
 A: M ≥ 8,5 B: M ≥ 7,0 C: M ≥ 6,0 D: M ≥ 3,0 E: M < 3,0

Artigo no formato do WSC, em grupo de 2 ou 3 alunos, sobre tema ligado à disciplina previamente aprovado. Entregas:

Entrega	Data	Conteúdo	Peso
0	31/mar	Proposta Inicial	1
1	05/mai	Versão preliminar	2
2	16/jun	Versão completa	3
3	30/jun	Versão final	4

Observação:
 Os alunos devem dominar uma das seguintes linguagens de programação computacional: Python, C++ ou Java.

Bibliografia:

1. Altıok, T.; Melamed, B. Simulation Modeling and Analysis with Arena. Academic Press, 2007.
2. Banks, J.; Carson, J.S.; Nelson, B.L. Discrete Event System Simulation. Sed., Pearson, 2010.
3. Hopp, W.J.; Spearman, M.L. Factory Physics. 3ed., McGraw-Hill, 2011.
4. Ross, S.M. Introduction to Probability Models. 10ed., Academic Press, 2009.
5. Shurtle, J.F.; Thompson, J.M.; Gross, D.; Harris, C.M. Fundamentals of Queueing Theory. Sed., Wiley, 2017.
6. Silver, B. BPMN Method and Style. 2ed., Cody-Cassidy Press, 2011.
7. Silver, E.A.; Pyke, D.F.; Thomas, D.J. Decision Systems for Inventory and Production Management in Supply Chains. 4ed., Boca Raton, CRC Press, 2016.
8. Winston, W.L. Operations Research: applications and algorithms. 4ed., Cengage Learning, 2004.
9. Artigos de congresso e periódicos da área de Pesquisa Operacional, Simulação e Produção.

Horário de Atendimento: 5ª.f, 14-15h, PRO, sala 201, com agendamento prévio (1d).

Intervalo – 5 min

Uma introdução à modelagem

(Winston, 2004, p.1)

- A **Pesquisa Operacional** é uma abordagem científica para a tomada de decisões que busca projetar e operar melhor um sistema, geralmente sob condições que exigem a alocação de recursos escassos.
- Um **sistema** é uma organização de componentes interdependentes que trabalham juntos para atingir um objetivo comum.
- A abordagem científica para a tomada de decisão requer o uso de um ou mais **modelos** matemáticos.
- Um modelo matemático é uma representação matemática da situação real que pode ser usada para tomar melhores decisões ou compreender o problema em questão.

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O processo de modelagem em sete etapas

(Winston, 2004, p.5)

1. Formule o **Problema**
2. Observe o **Sistema**
3. Formule um **Modelo** Matemático do Problema
4. Verifique o modelo e use o modelo para **Predição**
5. Selecione uma **Solução** adequada
6. Apresente os resultados e conclusões do estudo ao **Cliente**
7. Implemente e avalie as **Recomendações**

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Sistema natural...



MAGALHÃES, Lana. Células: o que são e quais são suas principais estruturas. **Toda Matéria**, [s.d.]. Disponível em: <https://www.todamateria.com.br/celula/>. Acesso em: 17 mar. 2023

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Sistema artificial...



<https://mundoeducacao.uol.com.br/fisica/estacao-espacial-internacional.htm>

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Sistemas de Operações

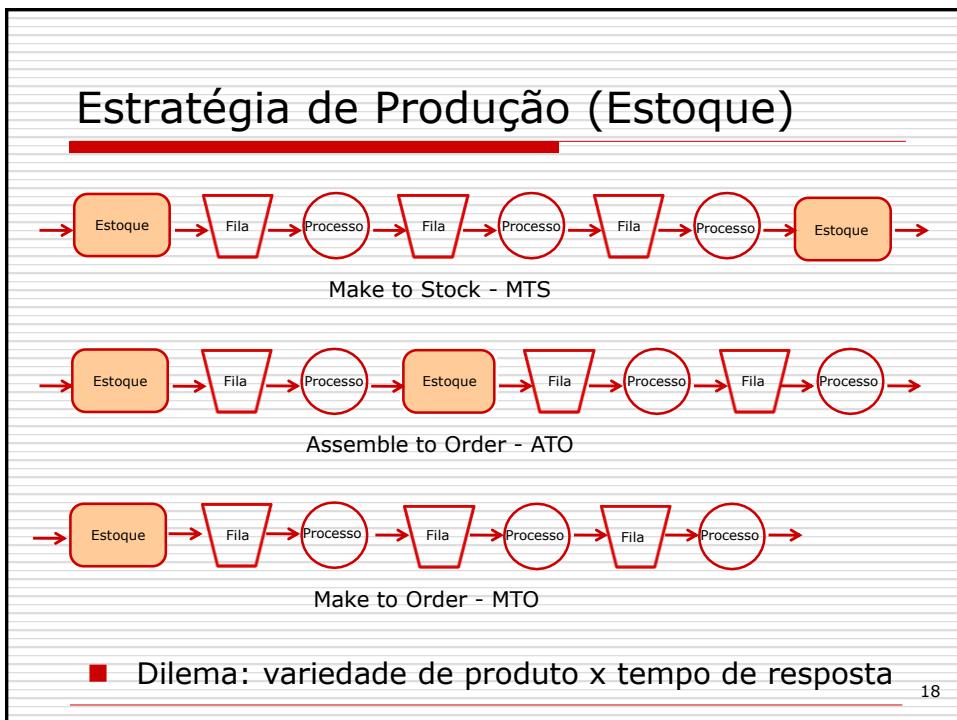
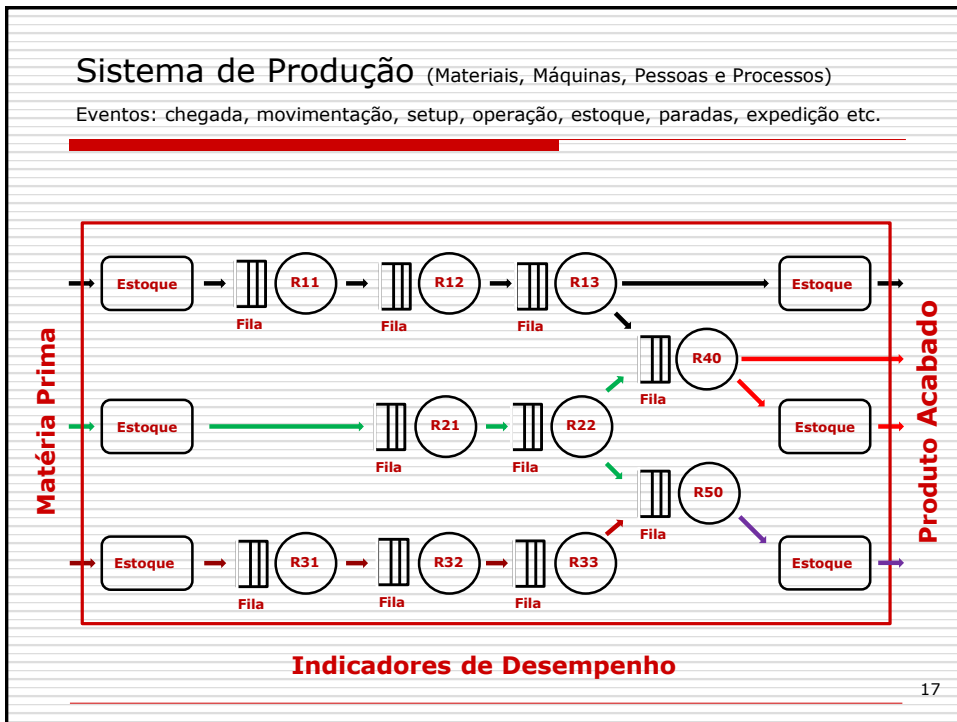


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Sistemas de Produção



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Efeitos da Incerteza

- Incerteza:
 - Demanda
 - Tempos e Rendimentos dos processos
- Efeitos:
 - Estoque e Filas
 - Atraso, perdas etc
 - Perda de Produtividade
 - Aumento de Custos
 - ...
- Modelagem e Simulação de Sistemas de Operação
 - Projeto de novos Sistemas de Operação
 - Melhoria de Processos: Produtividade, *Lean* / Seis Sigmas

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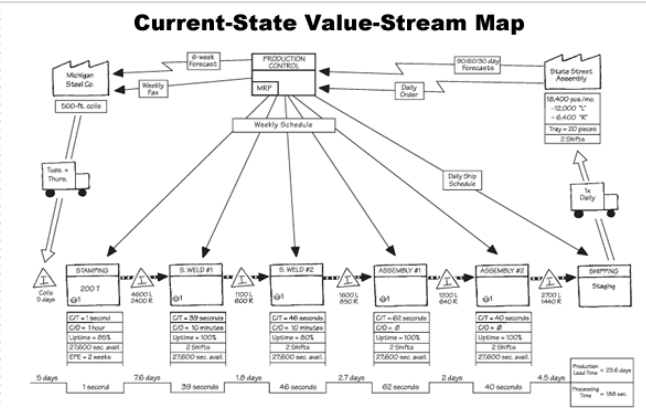
Mapeamento de Processos

Process Chart Symbols			
Sym	Name	Action	Examples
	Operation	Adds Value	 Saw, Cut, Paint, Solder, Package
	Transport	Moves Some Distance	 Convey, Fork Truck, OTR Truck
	Inspect	Check For Defects	 Visual Inspect, Dimension Inspect
	Delay	Temporary Delay/Hold	 WIP Hold, Queue
	Storage	Formal Warehousing	 Warehouse or Tracked Storage Location
	Handle	Transfer Or Sort	 Re-Package, Transfer To Conveyor
	Decide	Make A Decision	 Approve/Deny Purchase

http://www.strategosinc.com/process_map_example.htm

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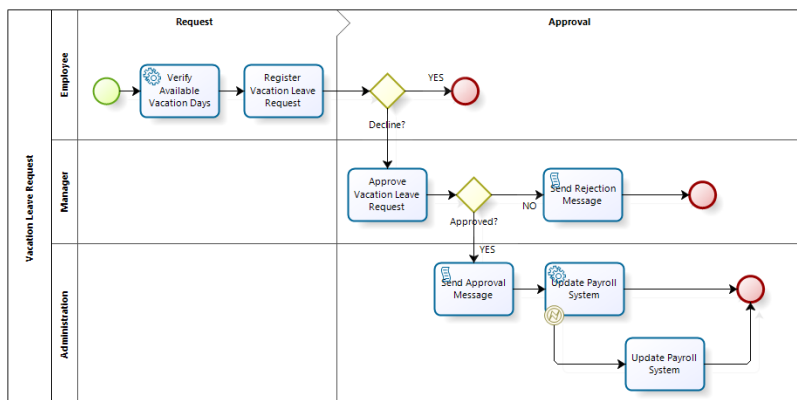
Value Stream Mapping (VSM)



<https://www.lean.org/lexicon/value-stream-mapping>

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Business Process Model (BPM)



Powered by
bizagi
Modeler

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http://www.simul8.com/process_improvement.htm

Successful Process Improvement

EVERYTHING we do is a process. Processes are the foundations of all organizations but a quality organization is one that understands and continuously improves their processes. Simulation is the tool to help you do this successfully.

What is a process

A process is anything that takes an input (an action, method or physical object) and transforms it in some way into an output. It is the steps in between which will add or detract the value from the final output.

Satisfying and exceeding the needs and expectations of customers should be the aim of every customer focused, quality organization. A customer can be external (e.g. a buyer, a patient, another organization) or internal (e.g. another department, a staff member)

Processes do not act independently, but interact with many other processes - across all areas of an organization, grouping together to form parts of larger processes. This is why choosing the correct process to improve, and not starting too 'big' is key to successful process improvement.

6 Steps to successful process improvement

Different methodologies employ different steps, but they can generally be summed up by '**Identify-Analyze-Improve**'. The 6 step process below is only one technique, but we'll show you some others on our [Process Improvement Methodologies](#) page.

Step 1: Identify the Need and the Right Process

Set your goals before you start. What are you trying to achieve? Now which process will get you to those goals?

You have an enormous selection of processes to choose from so pick wisely! It is imperative that the process improvement activities do not take more time, or cost more to accomplish than the process is currently losing.

The key is to select a small and achievable number of processes, most directly influencing the achievement of the goals you have defined.

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http://www.simul8.com/process_improvement.htm

Step 2: Identify the Elements of your Process

What is the scope of the process - where does it start and end? Process Mapping is often useful to achieve a high-level process map and sub-process maps. Other things to determine at this stage should include:

Accountabilities

Inputs

Outputs

Controls

Resources

Step 3: Identify the Past Performance and Analyze the Data

Create an accurate picture of your process by gathering all the current and historical performance data of the process you can. The important part of this step is to pick the right Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to judge your process against, how they will be measured, monitored and reviewed.

You've got more data than you will ever need - now you need to review it and recommend the changes to the process. Employing simulation at this stage allows you to ask 'what if' questions, and test out the changes to your process in a risk-free environment, before implementing them in your organization.

Step 4: Plan your Improvements

Now you need to translate your chosen improvements into a prioritized process improvement plan with milestones, objectives, performance measures and deliverables.

Step 5: Improve your process

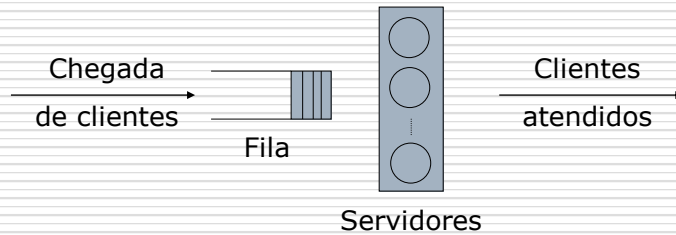
This is often the most difficult step, as to implement the process improvements, you often require the buy in of management and other process stakeholders. Simulation helps by showing others in a visual, interactive way, how you came to an evidence-based decision.

Step 6: Capture the Improvements

Once integrated into your organization, the improvements should be reviewed and built on. Procedures should be created and the changes, improvements and benefits communicated to all stakeholders.

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Teoria de Filas



- Processo de Chegada / Demanda
 - Intervalos entre chegadas
- Processo de Atendimento
 - Tempos de atendimento
 - Disciplina de Filas

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Exemplo – Fila M/M/c

- Considere um posto de atendimento com dois servidores, taxa de chegadas de 80 cl./h e tempo médio de atendimento 1,2 min.

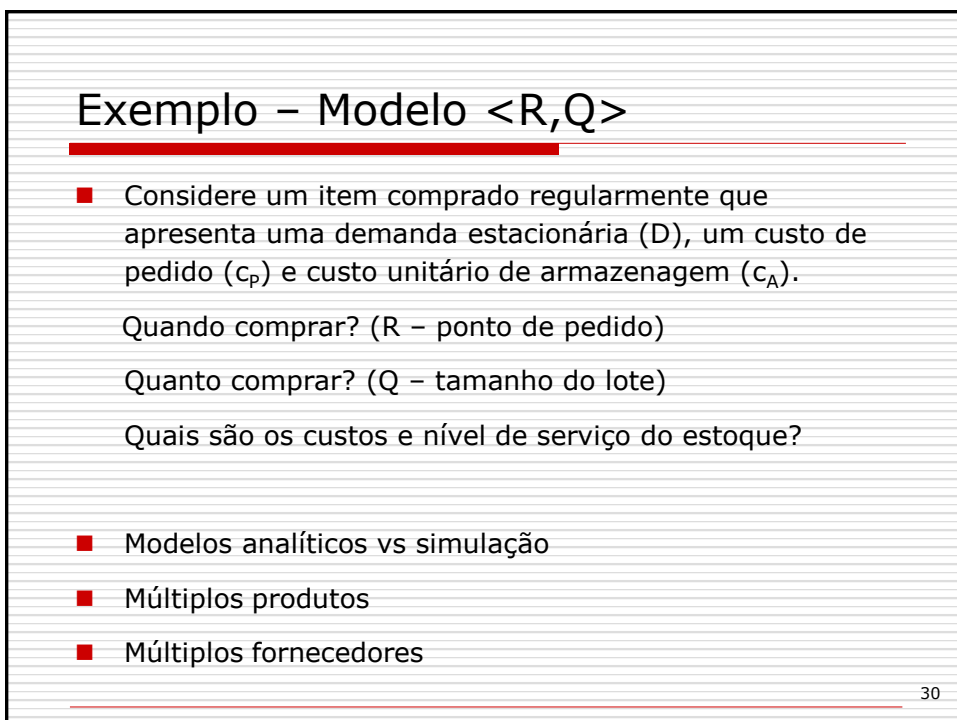
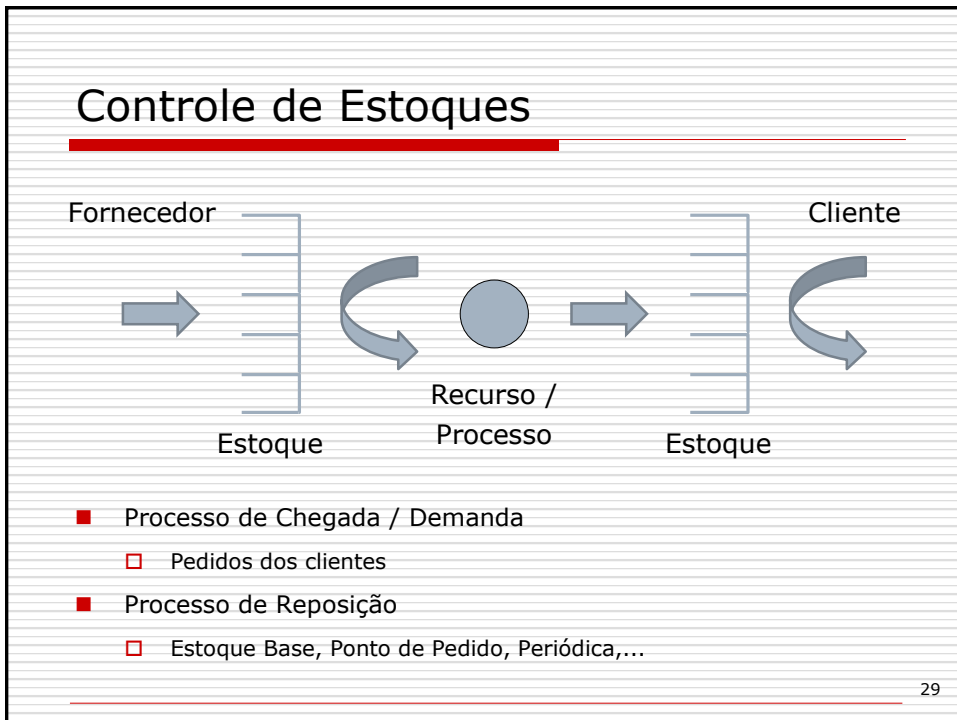
Qual a quantidade média de clientes na fila?

Quanto tempo, em média, cada atendente ficará ocioso?

Qual o efeito da inclusão de um terceiro caixa?

- Modelos analíticos vs simulação
- Regime transitório vs estacionário
- Redes de Filas

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Simulação

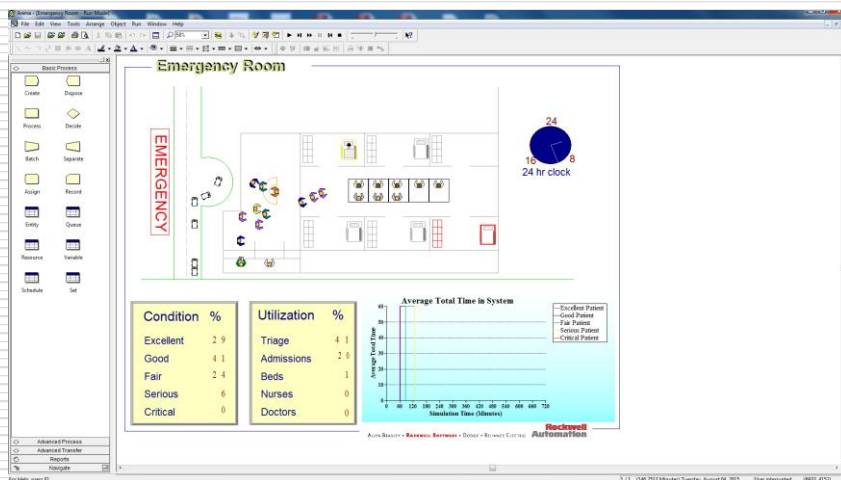
- Simulação de Monte Carlo
 - Simulação Estática
 - Exemplo: problema do jornaleiro, análise de risco etc

- Simulação de Eventos (em Tempo) Discretos
 - Simulação da Dinâmica dos Eventos
 - Exemplos: fila M/M/c, rede filas, estoques etc

- Software de Simulação
 - Arena, Simu8, AnyLogic, SimPy...

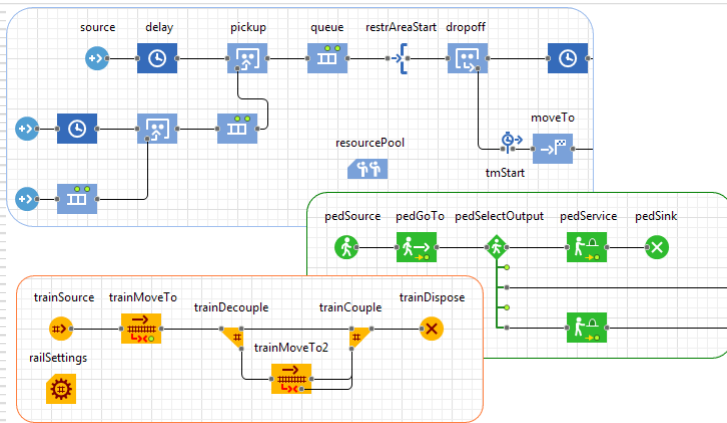
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Arena



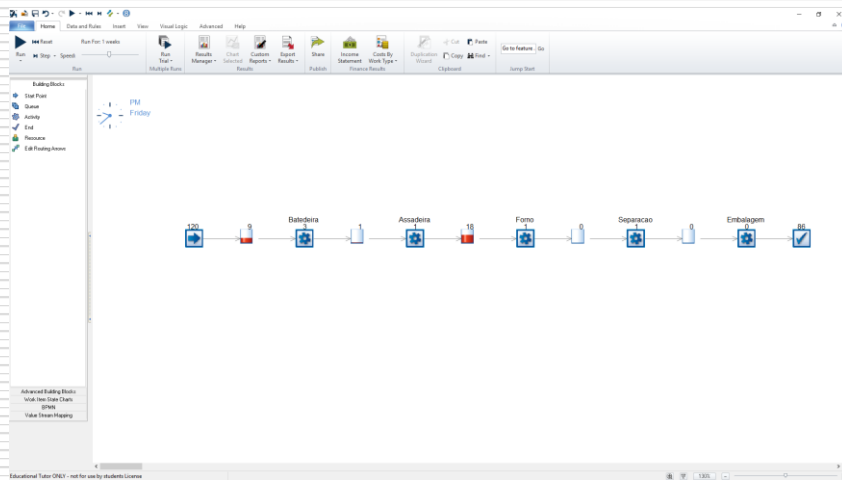
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AnyLogic



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Simul8



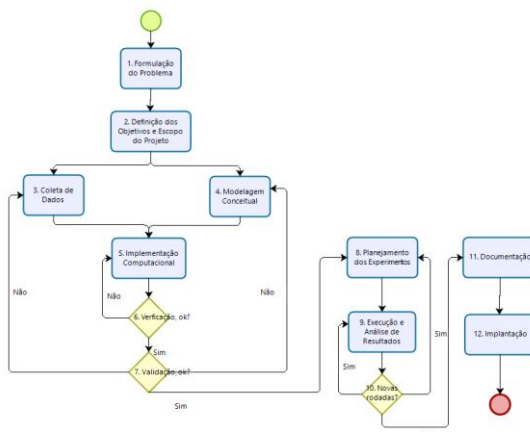
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Winter Simulation Conference



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Steps in a simulation study (Banks et al., 2014, p.15)



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Modelar

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BPMN Method & Style Bruce Silver (2.ed, 2011)

Part I: What is BPMN?

1. BAD BPMN, GOOD BPMN
2. HOW DOES A MODEL MEAN?

Part II: Method and Style – Level 1

3. BPMN BY EXAMPLE
4. THE LEVEL 1 PALETTE
5. THE METHOD
6. BPMN STYLE

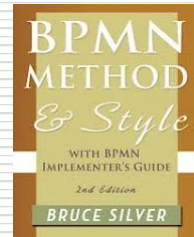
Part III: Method and Style - Level 2

Part IV: BPMN Implementer's Guide - Non-Executable BPMN

Part V: BPMN Implementer's Guide – Executable BPMN

Index

About the Author



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Figura 3.1



Figure 3-1. Basic order process

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Figura 3.2



Figure 3-2. Order process with exception paths

Bizagi Modeler

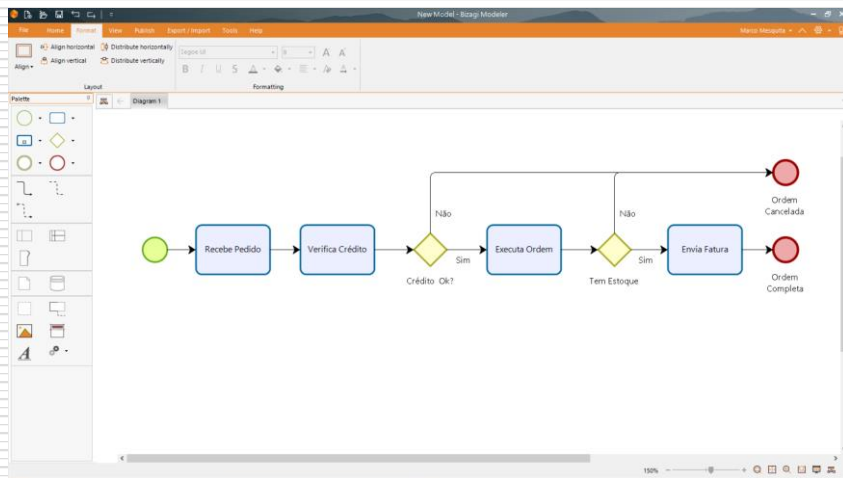


Figura 3.3

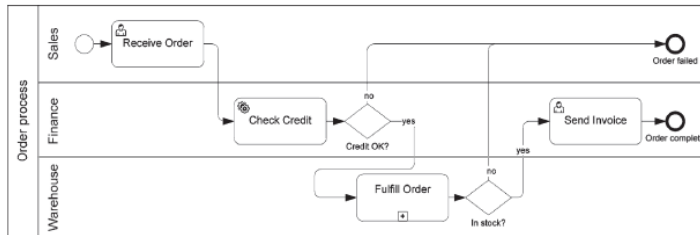


Figure 3-3. Order process in swimlanes

Figura 3.4

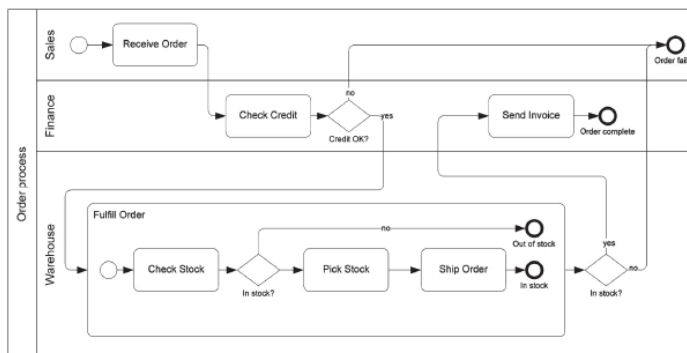


Figure 3-4. Order process including expanded subprocess

Figura 3.5

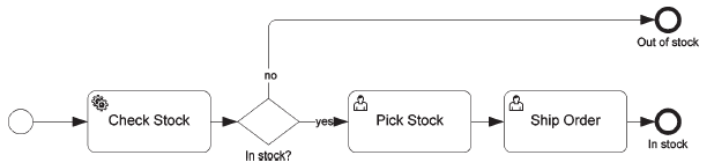


Figure 3-5. Subprocess expansion on a separate page

Figura 3.7

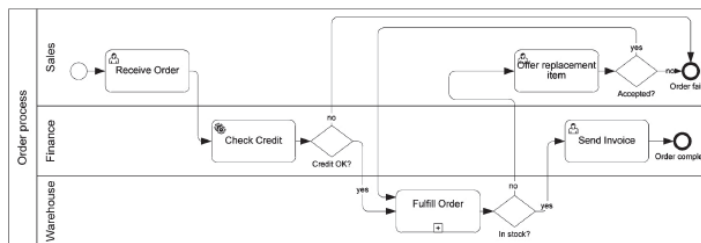


Figure 3-7. Loopback to handle exceptions

Figura 3.8

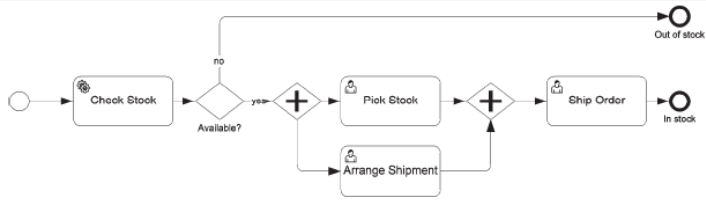


Figure 3-8. Parallel split and join

Figura 3.9

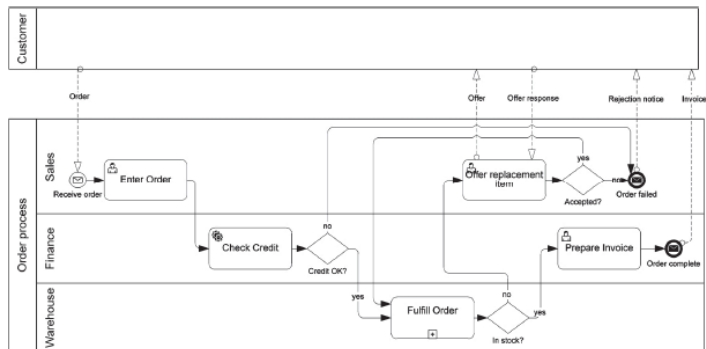


Figure 3-9. Order process in collaboration diagram

The Level 1 Palette

- Activity: Task, Subprocess, Call Activity
- Gateway: Exclusive, Parallel
- Start event: None, Message, Timer
- End event: None, Message, Terminate
- Sequence flow and Message flow
- Pool and Lane
- Data object, Data store, and Data association
- Documentation
- Artifact: Text annotation, Association, and Group

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Figura 4.24

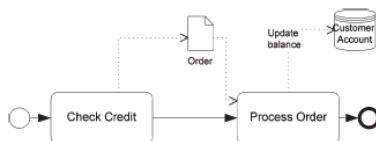


Figure 4-24. Data store represents persistent data accessible to the process.

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Método

1. **Agree on process scope**, when it starts and ends, what the instance represents, and possible end states.
2. **Enumerate major activities** in a high-level map, ten or fewer, each aligned with the process instance. Think about possible end states of each activity.
3. **Create top-level BPMN diagram**. Arrange high-level map activities as subprocesses in a BPMN process diagram, with one top-level end event per process end state. Use gateways to show conditional and concurrent paths.
4. **Expand each top-level subprocess in a child-level diagram**. If a subprocess at parent level is followed by a gateway, match subprocess end state and gateway (or gate) labels.
5. **Add business context** by drawing message flows between the process and external requester, service providers, and other internal processes, drawn as black-box pools. Message flows connecting to collapsed subprocess at parent level should be replicated with same name in the child-level diagram.
6. **Repeat steps 4 and 5** with additional nested levels, if any.

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Estilo (1/4)

1. Use icons and labels to make the process logic clear from the printed diagram.
2. Make models hierarchical, fitting each process level on one page.
3. Use a black-box pool to represent the Customer or other external requester or service provider.
4. Begin customer-facing processes with a Message start event receiving a message flow from the Customer pool.
5. If you can, model internal organizational units as lanes within a single process pool, not as separate pools. Separate pools imply independent processes.
6. Label process pools with the name of a process; label black-box pools with a participant role or business entity.

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Estilo (2/4)

7. Indicate success and exception end states of a process or subprocess with separate end events, and label them to indicate the end state.
8. Label activities VERB-NOUN.
9. Use start event trigger in top-level process to indicate how the process starts.
10. If a subprocess is followed by a gateway labeled as a question, the subprocess should have multiple end events, and one of them should match the gateway label.
11. Show message flow with all Message events.
12. Match message flows in parent- and child-level diagrams.

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Estilo (3/4)

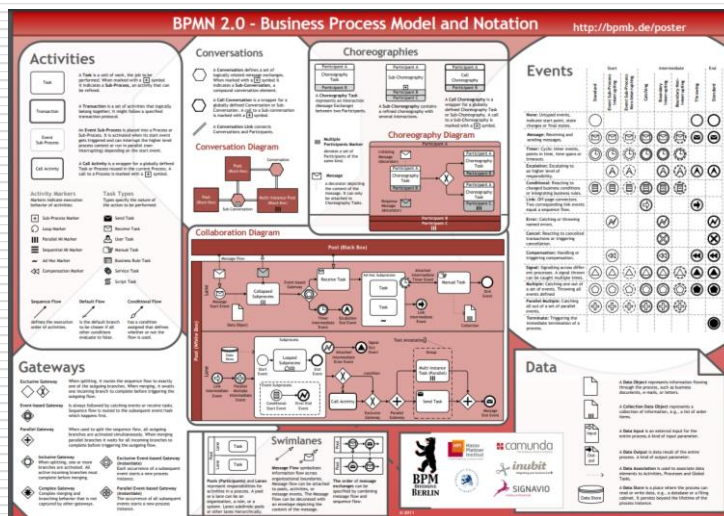
13. Label message flows directly with the name of the message.
14. Two end events in a process level should not have the same name.
15. Two activities in a process model should not have the same name.
16. A subprocess should have a single None start event.
17. A process pool in child-level diagram (if drawn) should be labeled with name of the top-level process, not the name of the subprocess.
18. In a hierarchical model, a child-level diagram may not contain any top-level processes.

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Estilo (4/4)

19. Don't use an XOR gateway to merge alternative paths, unless into another gateway. Just connect the sequence flows directly.
20. Don't use an AND gateway to join parallel paths into a None end event. A join is always implied at a None end event.
21. A sequence flow may not cross a pool (process) boundary.
22. A sequence flow may not cross a subprocess boundary.
23. A message flow may not connect nodes in the same pool.
24. A sequence flow may only connect to an activity, gateway, or event, and both ends must be properly connected.
25. A message flow may only connect to an activity, Message (or Multiple) event, or black-box pool, and both ends must be properly connected.

BPMN Poster



BPMN na internet

Object Management Group

<https://www.bpmn.org/>

BPMN Poster

<http://www.bpmb.de/index.php/BPMNPoster>

BPMN Tool Matrix

<https://bpmnmatrix.github.io/>

Method & Style Blog

<http://methodandstyle.com/blog/>

Heflo

<https://www.heflo.com/blog/>

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Próxima Aula

■ Cadeias de Markov

- Winston (2004, Cap.17, seções 17.1 a 17.5)

■ Fichamento de um Artigo do WSC 2018

- Livre escolha, um por aluno
- Para não ter repetição, informar no Fórum da disciplina Autor(es) & Título

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