

CIM (21-548)

Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory Department of Industrial Engineering Sharif University of Technology

Session # 3

Course Description

Instructor

- Omid Fatahi Valilai, Ph.D. Industrial Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology
- Email: <u>FValilai@sharif.edu</u>, Tel: 6616-5706
- Website: Sharif.edu/~fvalilai

Class time

 Sunday-Tuesday 	09:00-10:30
Course evaluation	
 Mid-term 	(30%)
Final aram	(50%)

	Final exam	(50%)
•	Quiz	(5%)
•	Exercise	(15%)



Course Description (Continued ...)

- *Mid-term session:*
 - *Sunday: 16th Azar 1393, 09:00 ~ 10:30*
- Final Exam:
 - Tuesday: 30th Dey 1393, 15:00 ~ 17:30
- *Reference*:
 - Schaefer, D., Cloud-based Design and Manufacturing (CBDM): A Service-Oriented Product Development Paradigm for the 21st Century, . London: Springer, 2014
 - Koren, Y., "The Global Manufacturing Revolution", Wiley, 2010
 - Nasr, A., "Computer-Based Design and Manufacturing An Information-Based Approach", Springer, 2007
 - Mitchell, F.H., "CIM Systems: An Introduction to Computer-Integrated Manufacturing", Prentice Hall College Div; 1St Edition edition (January 1991), ISBN: 978-0131332997



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Course Description (Continued..)

<i>Contents:</i>	
Globalization and Manufacturing Paradigms	(8 sessions)
System Concepts	(3 sessions)
• Evolution of Manufacturing systems	(2 sessions)
 Manufacturing System Design 	(4 sessions)
Manufacturing Equipment Design	(3 sessions)
 Information flow in Manufacturing Systems 	(4 sessions)
Product design and Manufacturing System	(3 sessions)
 Manufacturing System Implementation 	(5 sessions)
Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory, Department of Industrial Engineering, Sharif University of Technology CIM (21548), Session # 3	5

Course Description (Continued..)

Contents:

- Globalization and Manufacturing Paradigms
 - The Importance of Manufacturing to Society
 - The Basics of Manufacturing in Large Quantities
 - The 1990s: A Decade of Intensified Globalization
 - The Global Manufacturing Revolution
 - The Manufacturing Paradigm Model
 - Four Major Manufacturing Paradigms

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Globalization and Manufacturing Paradigms

• The Global manufacturing revolution

- The global manufacturing revolution started in the last decade of the twentieth century with evolutionary, and largely independent, developments in three important areas:
 - Governmental policy changed
 - Global expansions of the manufacturing industry
 - The laying of a huge network of transoceanic fiber-optics cables increased the volume of inexpensive information flow around the world.



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- The Global manufacturing revolution
 - Globalization has created many new opportunities and becoming a global manufacturing enterprise has several benefits:
 - Globalization reduces manufacturing costs by utilizing low labor-cost countries.
 - Globalization reduces business risk and filters currency exchange fluctuations.
 - *Globalization is a source for enterprise growth, achieved by accessing new markets.*

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Globalization and Manufacturing Paradigms

The Way We Are Heading

- Increased responsiveness
 - To changing market conditions is crucial for manufacturing enterprises to flourish in a global market and sustain continuous growth.
 - Product Development
 - Regionalized products
 - Personalized products
 - Manufacturing Systems
 - Business Models
 - The business model should be of a pull-type, encouraging customers to send their product preferences to the manufacturer via the Internet and receive their products in a timely manner.

The Way We Are Heading

- The global manufacturing revolution should stand on four fundamentals:
 - Innovative products for global markets and for personalization in domestic markets
 - Reconfigurable manufacturing systems
 - Global business strategies with rapid responsiveness to customers and markets
 - A solid integration between product, process (i.e., manufacturing system), and business

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Globalization and Manufacturing Paradigms



A Manufacturing Paradigm

A revolutionary integrated production model that arises in response to changing societal and market imperatives, and is enabled by the creation of a new type of manufacturing system



Globalization and Manufacturing Paradigms

- Paradigm transitions over time
 - Craft Production (Job Shop), in which each product is designed and made for a particular customer, effectively a "Market-of-One."
 - Mass Production, in which only a few models are made, assuming there will always be enough buyers.
 - Mass Customization (or FMS), in which customers select a product from a list of available options before production.
 - Personalized Production—a segment of Global Manufacturing—in which product options are designed by the customers, sold, and then produced on advanced manufacturing systems.

Paradigm	Craft Production	Mass Production	Mass Customization	Personalized Production
Focus	The individual	The product	Market segments	The individual
Societal new needs	Tailored-made products	Low-cost products	Large product variety	Personal-fit products
Business model principle	Pull	Push	Push–Pull	Pull
	Sell– Design–Make	Design– Make–Sell	Design– Sell–Make	Design (A)– Sell–Design (P) –Make

Paradigm transitions over time