

A Contribution for the Discussion "The Future for Industrial Engineers"

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Deputy Director for Research - from1998
Head of Computer-Aided Integrated Systems Laboratory (CAIS Lab) - 1994,
St.Petersburg Institute for Informatics and Automation
of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SPIIRAS) – from 1978



Outline

- Facts about Prof. Alexander SMIRNOV
- Introduction
- Flexible Supply Network Self-Configuration: Scenario
- Service-Oriented Business Network
- Context-Driven Knowledge Management
- Conclusion



Prof. A. Smirnov: Some Professional Facts

- PhD in Technical Cybernetics from St.Petersburg State University of Electrical Engineering (1984)
- D.Sc. in Mathematical Modeling from St.Petersburg Institute for Informatics and Automation of Russian Academy of Sciences (1994),
- a Full Professor from the Russian Government (1998).
- Expert #EX2002B022896 (Reviewer / Evaluator) of European Commission: Directorate -GIS – Research; International Aspects; Innovation and SMEs; NEST, FET, IDEAS (2001 – now)
- A member of the Technical Committee
 - IFAC TC 5.1 on Manufacturing Plant Control (from 1998);
 - IFIP TC5 WG5.1 on Global Product Development for the Whole Life-Cycle (from 2009).
 - IEEE ComSoc TC on Situation Management (from 2008);
 - IEEE SMC TC on Self-Organization and Complex Distributed Systems (from 2007);

St.Petersburg Institute for Informatics and Automation (SPIIRAS)



- Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS)
- Founded in 1724
- The research umbrella organization of the Russian Government
- 363 units (Research Institutes and Centers)
- 112,000 personnel: 55,100 Researchers (10,000 D.Sc., and 26,000 Ph.D.)
- St.Petersburg Institute for Informatics and Automation (SPIIRAS)
- Founded in 1978
- Only 1 Russian Academy of Science Institute operating in Northwest Russia in Computer Science discipline
- 178 Personnel: 137 Researchers (33 D.Sc., and 59 Ph.D., 34 Ph.D. students)
- Grants Ph.D and Dr.Sc. (Technical) degrees

URL: http://www.spiiras.nw.ru



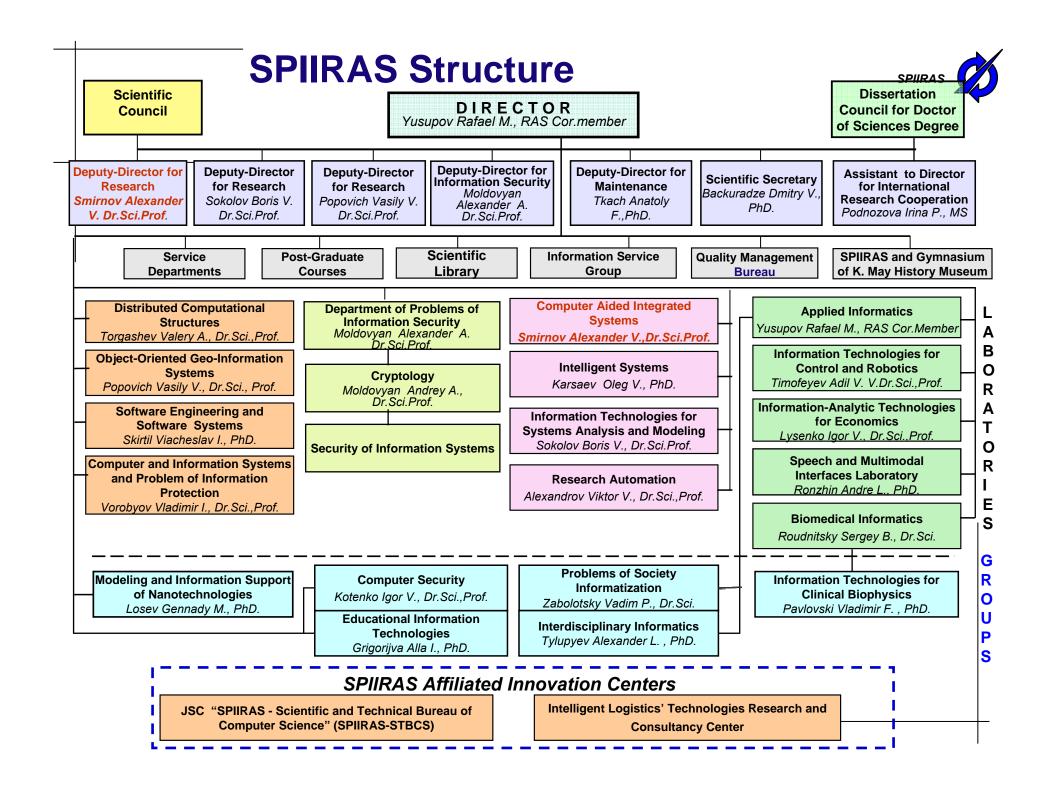
SPIIRAS Location





SPIIRAS Research Directions

- Fundamentals of the Informatization of the Society and Regions, Regional Information and Computer Networks and Systems, Information Security
- Theoretic Fundamentals of Developing Hardware and Software Complexes aimed at Real Time Information Processing
- Fundamentals, Models and Methods of Information Processes Study in Complex (Socio-, Eco-, Bio-,Geo-, etc) Systems
- Theoretic Fundamentals of Developing Information Technologies for Intelligent Automation Systems for Control, Manufacturing and Research, including the applicability to nanotechnologies





SPIIRAS Basic Departments

- Basic department «Research Automation» at St.Petersburg State Electrical Engineering University (1979)
- Basic department "Applied Informatics" at St.Petersburg State University of Air Space Instrumentation (2002)
- Basic department "Neuroinformatics and Robotics" at St.Petersburg State University of Air Space Instrumentation (2004)
- Basic department "Medical and Technical Systems and Vital Activity Security" at North- West State Correspondence Technical University (2005)
- Affiliated department "Mechanics of Controlled Motion" at St.Petersburg State University (1981)



CAIS Laboratory: Current and Recent European Public Grants & Projects (1)

- Context-Based Retrieval in Digital Libraries (The Swedish Institute, 2007-2009)
- ILIPT Intelligent Logistics for Innovative Product
 Technologies (European Community Research Program on Information Society Technologies, 2004-2008).
- Due to this project SPIIRAS was the first (and currently the only one) Russian organization involved into EU 6th FP projects related to the business area
- SPIIRAS was a leader of Knowledge Management Platform development for flexible supply network configuration
- Knowledge Supply for Regional and Inter-Regional Networks of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education, 2003-2007)



CAIS Laboratory: Current and Recent European Public Grants & Projects (2)

- IMS-NoE Intelligent Manufacturing Systems (European Community – Research Program on Information Society Technologies, 2003-2005)
- Due to this project SPIIRAS was the first (and currently the only one) Russian organization involved into IMS Program
- CE-Net Concurrent Enterprising (European Community Research Program on Information Society Technologies, 2001-2004)

SPIIRAS

CAIS Laboratory: Current and Recent Collaboration with Industrial Partners (1)

Nokia

- Distributed Information Management in Smart Space (2008-2009)
- SPIIRAS' Smart Meeting Room (2008-2009) <u>University</u>
 <u>Program</u>
- PhD Student Support for Smart Space Application Development:
 - a Case Study (2009) <u>University Program</u>

Festo (Germany)

- Ontology-Based New Order Code Generation for Corporate Product Data Management System (2005-2008)
- Context-Based Intelligent Customer Surface for Software (2006-2007)
- Ontology-Based Intelligent Access to Documents and Catalogues (2003-2005)

CAIS Laboratory: Current and Recent Collaboration with Industrial Partners (2)



Ford

- Ontology Modeling and Knowledge Integration for Supply Chain Management and Product Lifecycle Management (Ford Research Lab & Fellow Office, Dearborn, USA, 2001-2008)
- External Logistics Network Configuring for Russian Assembly Plant (Ford Motor Company – Russia, St.Petersburg, Russia, 2001-2003)
- Customer-Oriented Management of Vehicles Supply Chain Using Fuzzy Coalition Games (Ford Research Center, Aachen, Germany, 1999–2000)
- Configuration and Optimization of Global Production Networks in Order to Improve Investment Efficiency over Total Facility Life-Time (Ford Research Center, Aachen, Germany, for 1996-1999)



CAIS Laboratory: Current and Recent Russian Grants & Projects (1)

- Theoretical Bases and Intelligent Models for Management Decision Support in Flexible Networked Organizations (Presidium of Russian Academy of Sciences – Research Program on Intelligent Information Technologies, Mathematical Modelling, System analysis and Automation, 2009-2011, project 213)
- Context-Driven Methodology for Distributed Intelligent
 Decision Support System Development in Open Information
 Environment (Presidium of Russian Academy of Sciences –
 Research Program on Mathematical Modelling and Intelligent
 System, 2006-2008, project 2.35)
- Theoretical Foundations for Multi-Agent Context
 Management Technology in Open Information Environment
 (Department of Nanotechnologies and Information Technologies of
 Russian Academy of Sciences Research Program on
 Fundamental Basis of Information Technologies and Systems,
 2006 2008, project 1.9)



CAIS Laboratory: Current and Recent Russian Grants & Projects (2)

- Conceptual and Scenario Models of Self-Contextualised Decision Support Systems (the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, 2008-2010 - grant № 08-07-00264)
- Methodology for Development of Multi-Agent Intelligent Systems for Distance Learning (the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, 2007-2008 - the grant № 07-01-00334)
- Methodology and Models of Intelligent Management of Configurations of Distributed Information Systems with Dynamic Structures (the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, 2006-2008 - the grant № 06-07-89242)
- Methodological and Mathematical Foundations of Context-Driven Intelligent Decision Support Systems Development (Russian Basic Research Foundation, 2005-2007 – grant 05-01-00151)

CAIS Laboratory: Research Collaboration History with USA DoD



- Ontology-Driven Information Integration from Heterogeneous Sources for Operational Decision Making Support (US ONR and US AFRL, 2005-2006 – CRDF' project RUM2-1554-ST-05):
 - Case Study Humanitarian Logistics.

Due to this project SPIIRAS was the first (and the only one) Russian organization involved into joint research of US ONR and AFRL

- Mathematical Basic of Knowledge Discovery and Autonomous Intelligent Architectures: Knowledge Fusion in the Scalable Infosphere (US AFRL, 2000-2003 – ISTC' project 1993P):
 - Case Study Mobile Hospital Configuration

CAIS Laboratory: Innovation Management Models



- Open Innovation is a paradigm that assumes that firms can and should use external ideas as well as internal ideas, and internal and external paths to market, as the firms look to advance their technology.
 - [Chesbrough H., Open Business Models: How to Thrive in the New Innovation Landscape, Boston, Harvard Business Scholl Press, 2006.],
- <u>Democratizing Innovation</u> means that users of products and services both firms and individual consumers – are increasingly able to innovate for themselves.
 - [Von Hippel E., Democratizing Innovation, Boston, MIT Press, 2006.],
- <u>Triple Helix Model</u> shows that competition leadership is achieved by those who use the partnership between government (state), business and science (academia)
 - [Etzkowitz H., L. Leydesdorff., The Dynamics of Innovation: from National Systems and "Mode 2" to a Triple Helix of University-Industry-Government Relations, In: Research Policy, 2006, 29.].



Prof. A. Smirnov: Classes (in English)

- <u>2004 Present</u> Affiliated Professor, Jönköping University (Sweden), School of Engineering
- MS' courses Information Logistics, 5 credits; Enterprise Modeling, 5 credits
- PhD course (from Nov. 2009): Enterprise Knowledge Modeling, 7,5 credits
- 1999 2000
 Visiting Professor, University of Michigan (USA), Department of Industrial and Manufacturing Systems Engineering
- MBA & MS' course Management Information Systems, 5 credits



Prof. A. Smirnov: Classes (in Russian)

- 1995 Present
 Full Professor (part-time), St.Petersburg State Electrical
 Engineering University, Department of Research
 Automation
- MS' course Corporate Knowledge Management
- 1995 2004

Full Professor (part-time), St.Petersburg State Polytechnic University (SPPU), Department of Economics and Management in Machine-building

 MS' course -.Information Technologies in Production Management



Prof. A. Smirnov: PhD Thesis defended (in Russian)

- PhD in Computer Science, Alexey M. Kashevnik Context-Driven Knowledge Management for Personalized Support Communication of Enterprise Network Participants (2008)
- PhD in Computer Science, Andrew A. Krizhanovsky Mathematical Basis and Software for Ontology Construction Based on Wiki-Sources (2008)
- PhD in Computer Science, Nikolai G. Chilov Models for Intelligent Decision Support in Virtual Enterprise Configuration (2005)
- PhD in Computer Science, Michael. P. Pashkin Agent-based
 Knowledge Logistics for Information Support of Decision Making (2005)
- PhD in Computer Science, Irina O.Rakhmanova Group Decision Making for Quality Evaluation of Organization and Technical Solution. (2000)

Prof. A. Smirnov: Some MS Thesis defended (in Russian)



• MS in Computer Science – 6

- Alexey M. Kashevnik Development of User Profile Information Models and Software for Intelligent Access to Information Sources (2005)
- MS in Computer Science, Anna Komarova Development and Using of Knowledge Map for Intelligent Access to Information Sources (2005)

• MS in Industrial Management & Economics - 3,

- Nikolai G. Chilov Models for Global Production Network Configuration (1998)
- Kostantin V. Ivanenko Models for Individual Tour Itinerary Creation (1998)
- Nikolai V. Novikov Models and Prolog-Based Software for Enterprise Direct-Costing (1996)

MS in Production Engineering – 1

 , Pavel A. Turbuin – Models for Technological Complex Engineering (1996)



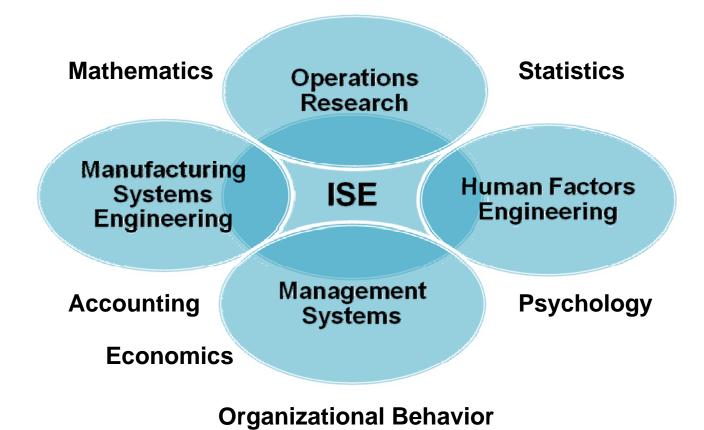
Introduction: Who is Industrial Engineer?

"An Industrial & System Engineer is one who is concerned with design, installation, and improvement of integrated systems of people, material, information, equipment, and energy by drawing upon specialized knowledge and skills in the mathematical, physical, and social sciences, together with the principles and methods of engineering analysis and design to specify, predict, and evaluate the results to be obtained from such systems"

Source: Womack J. and D. Jones, Lean Thinking. NY: Simon & Schuster, 1996

Introduction: Current Portrayal of Industrial & PURAS Q **System Engineering**





Source: Salvendy G. Handbook of Industrial Engineering: Technology and Operational Management. Wiley-IEEE, 2001. 2796 pages





Widespread
Availability& Distribution
of Information

Accelerating Technological Changes

Rapidly Expanding Technology Access

21st Century Manufacturing Environment Increasing Workforce Diversity

Increasing Customer Expectation

Globalization of Markets & Competition

Environmental
Replenishing &
Resource Limitations

Increasing Knowledge Intensity in Products, Technology, Workforce

Source: Integrated Manufacturing Technology Roadmapping Project // imtr.ornl.gov

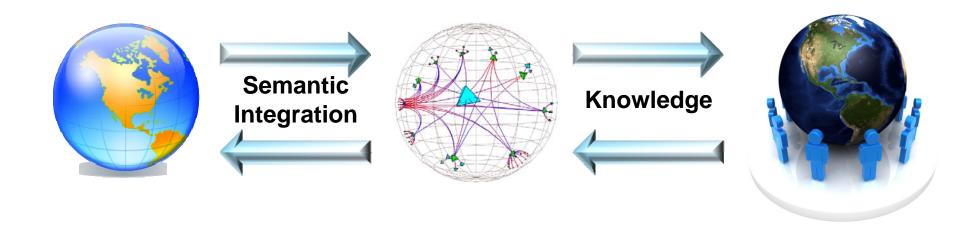
Introduction: Using Cyberspace to link Physicat 🗳 **World Information to Communities**





Cyberspace

Communities



Source: Internet of Things: an early reality of the Future Internet. Workshop report. Prague, May 10, 2009



Introduction: Characteristics of Manual and Knowledge Work (by Drucker)

Manual Work	Characteristics	Knowledge Work
Materials-based	Work Base	Information-based
Overt Behaviors	Working	Covert Behaviors
High	Visibility	Low
Direct & Immediate	Linkages to Results	Indirect & Delayed
Concentrated	Knowledge	Distributed
Position & Politics	Balance of Power	Politics & Profession
Linear-Sequential	Nature of Work	Non-Linear-Parallel
Prefigured	Responses	Configured
Others	Source of Standards	Worker
Worker	Focus of Control	Work
Management	Locus of control	Worker
Compliance	Measure of Performance	Contribution
Instrument	Role of the Worker	Agent

Source: Nikols F. The Shift to Knowledge Work. www.nikols.us

Introduction: Core Message



To be successful in the future we have to go

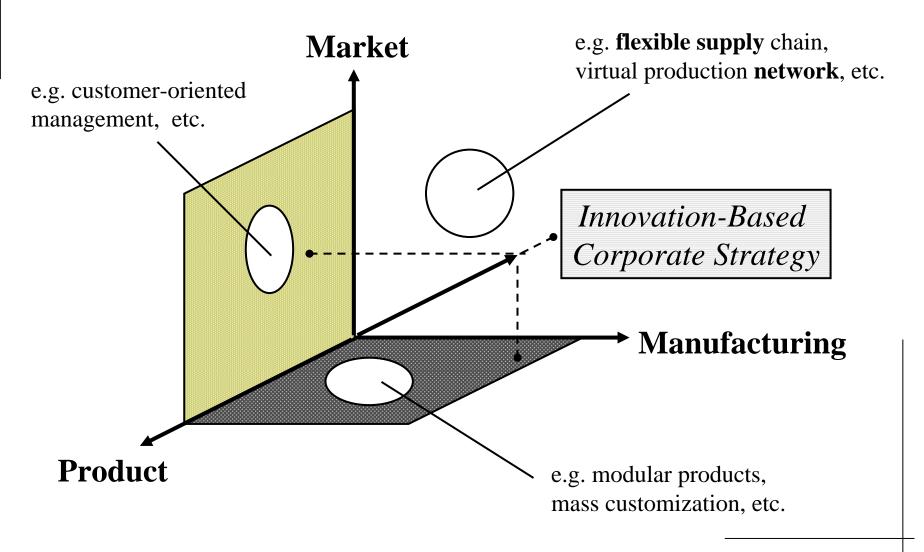
"from Basic Research

through Technology Transition
(Innovative Technologies and Organizational Concepts)

to Consumer Needs

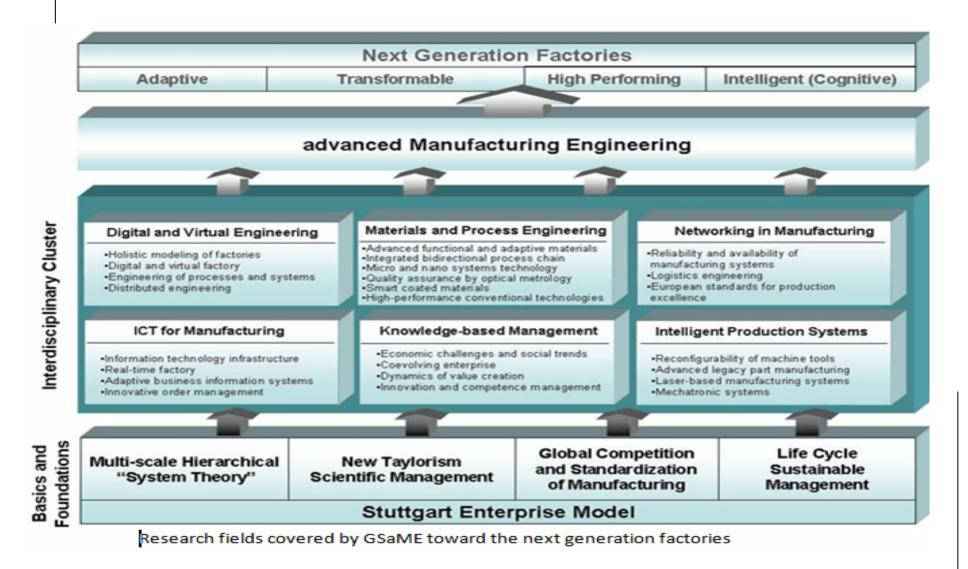
Introduction: Advanced Model for Competition







Introduction: Next Generation Factories



Source: the Graduate School for Advanced Manufacturing Engineering, GSaME. http://moly.gsame.eu/info/gsame



Introduction: Current Needs

- Axel Weber, Bundesbank Presedent (interview to FT, April 22, 2009):
 - Compared with the UK Germany was probably "too focused on industrial production"
 - Modern manufacturing was "not very labour intensive process... A more balanced composition between services and manufacturing is desirable"

Cottbus, 2009



Introduction: Several New Industrial Engineering & Management Directions

- User-centered innovation processes offer great advantages over the manufacturer-centric innovation development systems that have been the mainstay of commerce for last years (Open Innovation & Democratizing Innovation & Triple Helix Model)
- Modern global companies have to build a supply chain network strategy that provides maximum flexibility and can optimally respond to changes in external costs (*Flexible* Supply Chain Management) *
- Self-organisation is autonomous organization of services into a service network to be accessible and retrievable

Introduction: Flexible & Self-Organizing Supply As 2 **Networks and Enabling Technologies**

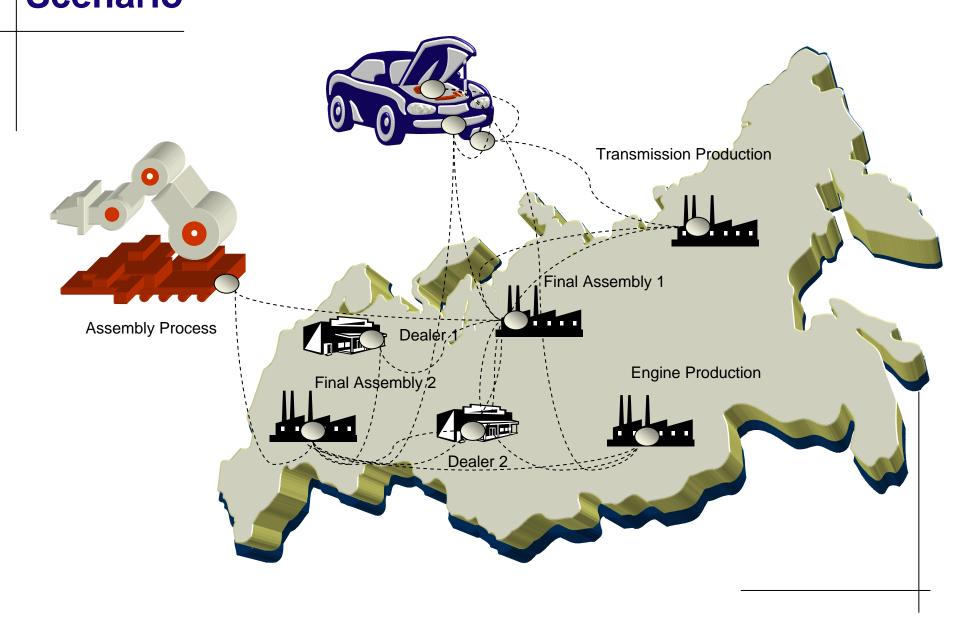


- Flexible & Self-Organizing Supply Networks exploit information and network technologies to integrate widely dispersed human decisionmakers, networking sensors, and resources into a highly adaptive, comprehensive network-centric environment to achieve shared situation awareness and unprecedented mission effectiveness by efficient linking knowledgeable components & services in the business environment.
- Knowledge is critical core competency for future. Only 20% of a firm's knowledge is effectively used by today's organizations.
- Different consumers (decision makers) of information look at it from different contexts (aspects)

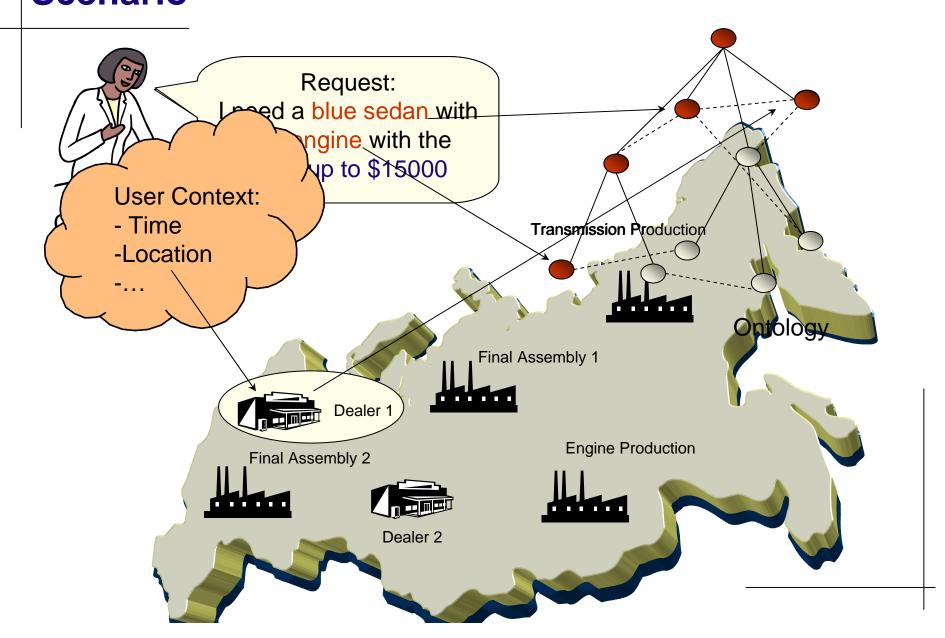
New Technologies in Digital Business Environment

- Sensor Networks (Data Gathering)
- RFID (Identification)
- GPS (Localisation)
- Wi-Fi & Mobile Phones (Communication)
- Portable & Embedded Devices (Data Processing)

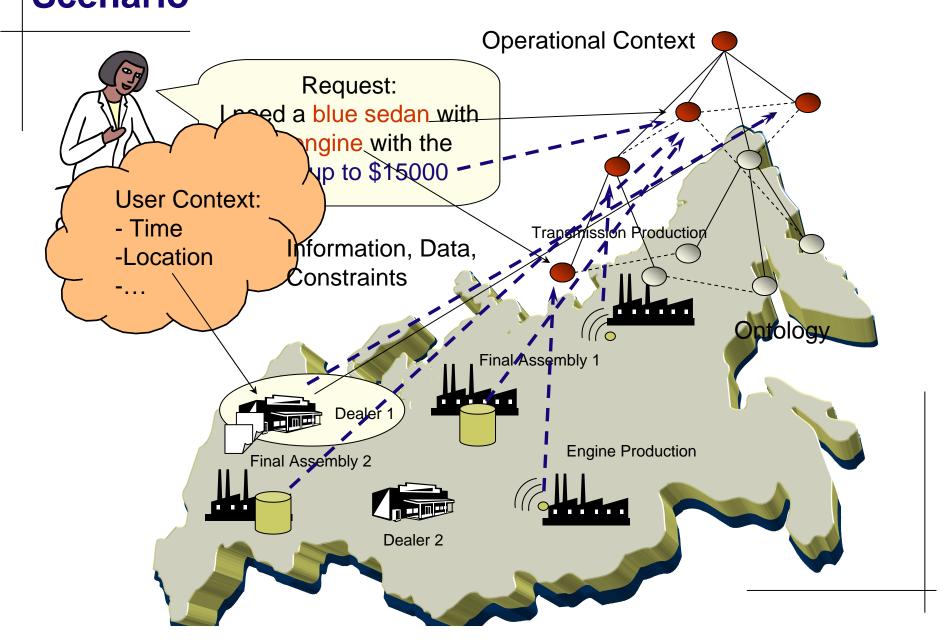




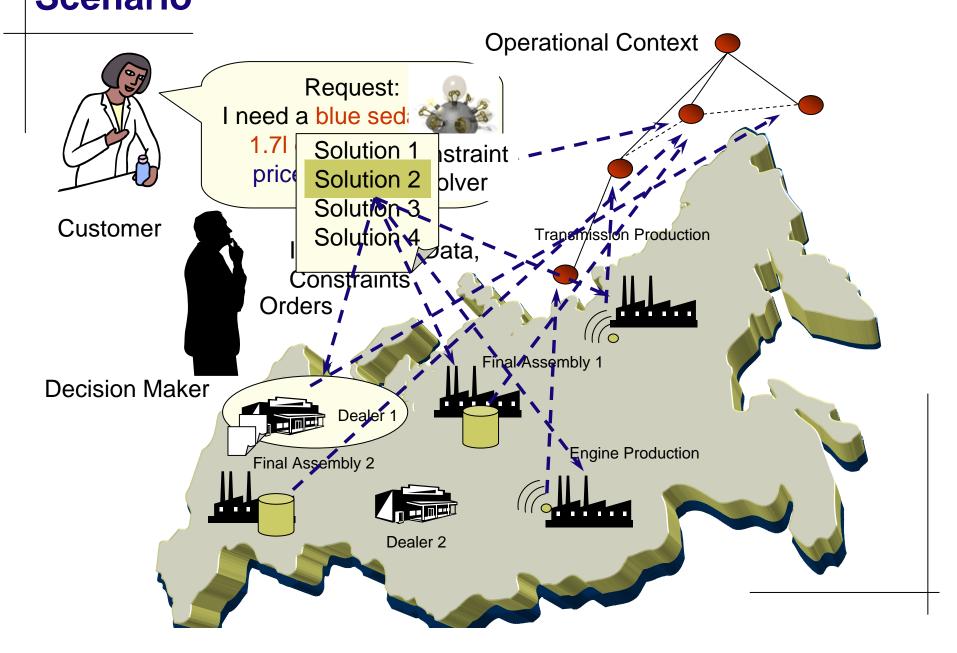




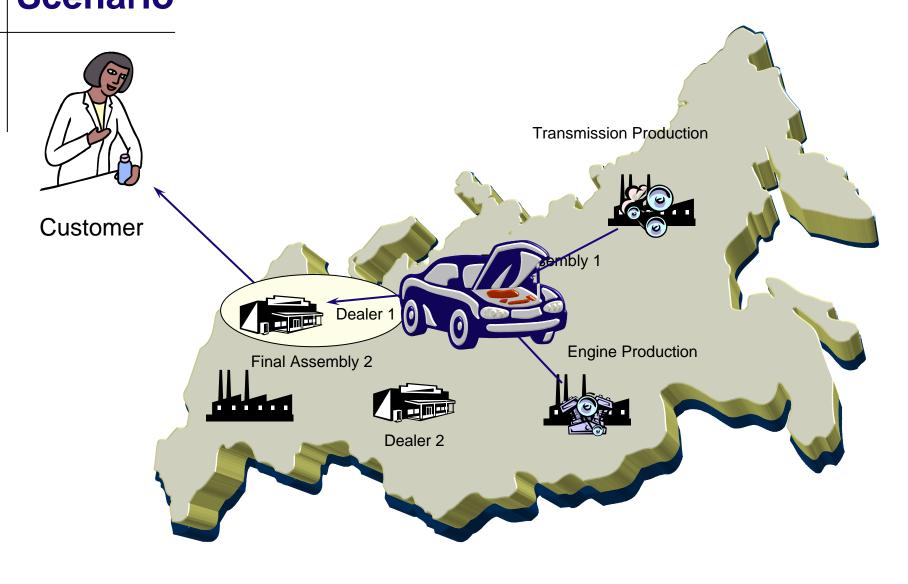












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Service-Oriented Business Network: Supply Networks and Knowledge Logistics

- Distribution Channel (Supply Network):
 - A Channel describes how a company gets in touch with its customers. Its purpose is to make the *right quantities* of the *right products or services* available at the *right place*, at the *right time* to the *right people* (Pitt *et.al.*, 1999)

Knowledge Logistics Aim:

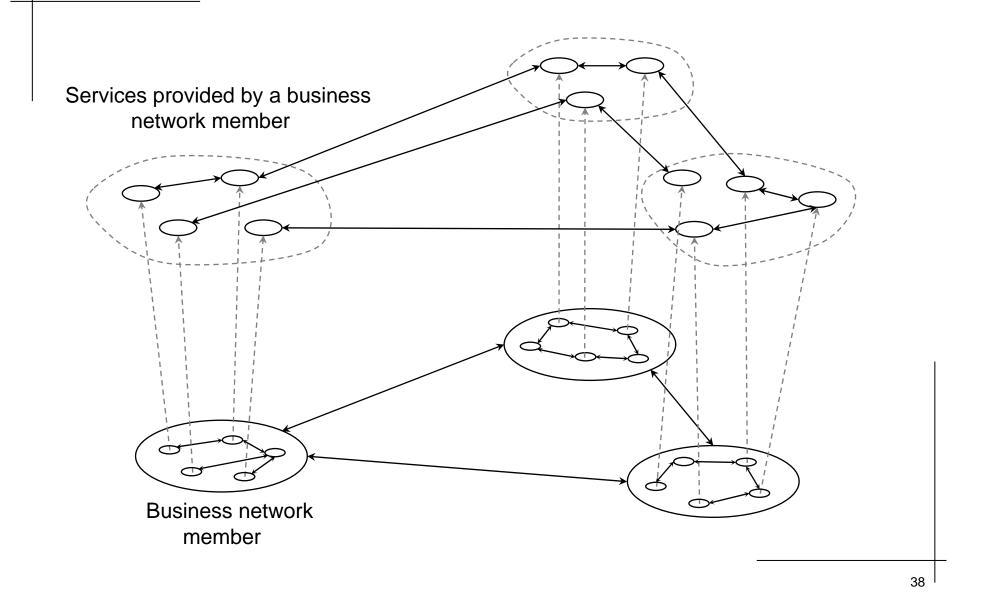
 Acquisition, integration, and transfer of the right knowledge from right sources in the right context to the right person in the right time for the right purpose (Smirnov et al., 2003)

Resource:

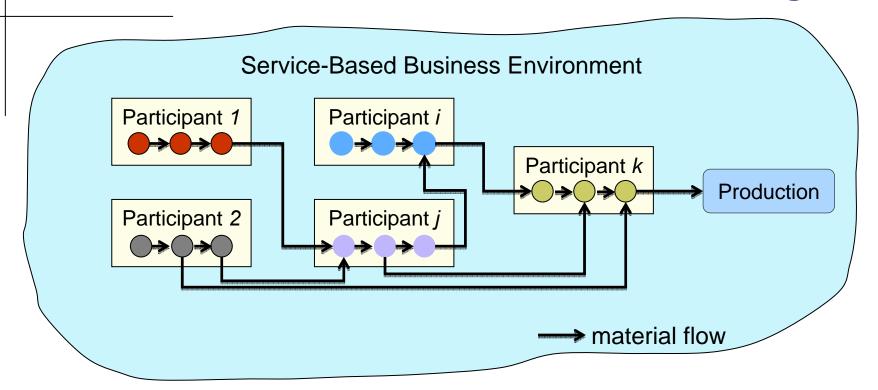
- Pitt. L., Berthon P., and J.-P. Berthon (1999). Changing Channels: The Impact of the Internet on Distribution Strategy. Business Horizons, March-April.
- Smirnov A., Pashkin M., Chilov N., Levashova T. Haritatos F. (2003) Knowledge Source Network Configuration Approach to Knowledge Logistics. International Journal of General Systems, 2003, 32 (3), pp. 251—269.

Service-Oriented Business Network: Services of Members





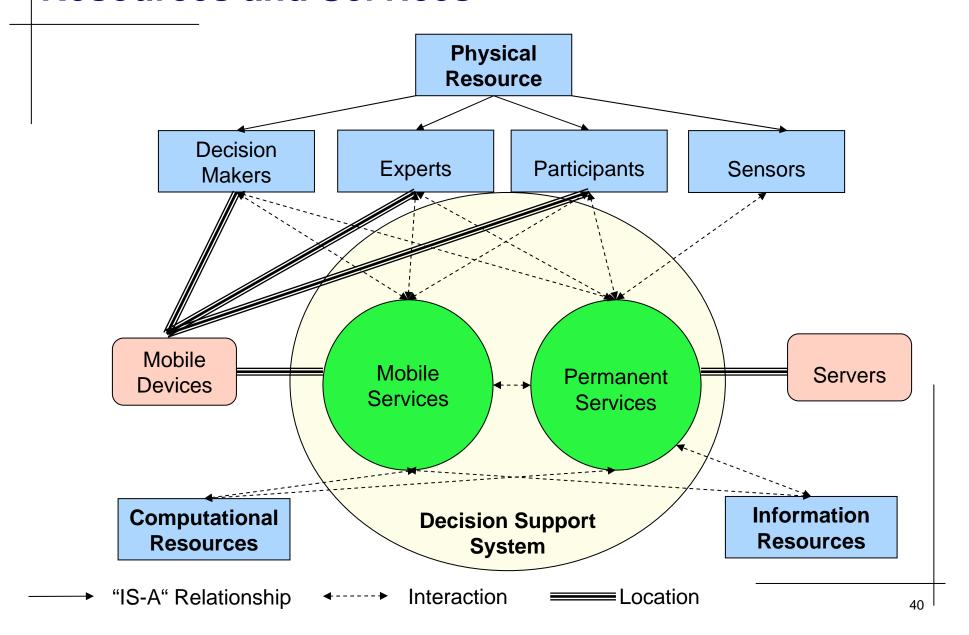
Service-Oriented Business Network: SPIRA Reference Model and Information Technologies



- Social networks: Who knows whom? => Virtual Communities
- Knowledge networks: Who knows what? =>Human & Knowledge Management
- Information networks: Who informs what? => Semantic-Driven Interoperability
- Work networks: Who works where? => Services Network Self-Organization
- Competency networks: What is where? => Competence Management & Profiles

Service-Oriented Business Network: Resources and Services





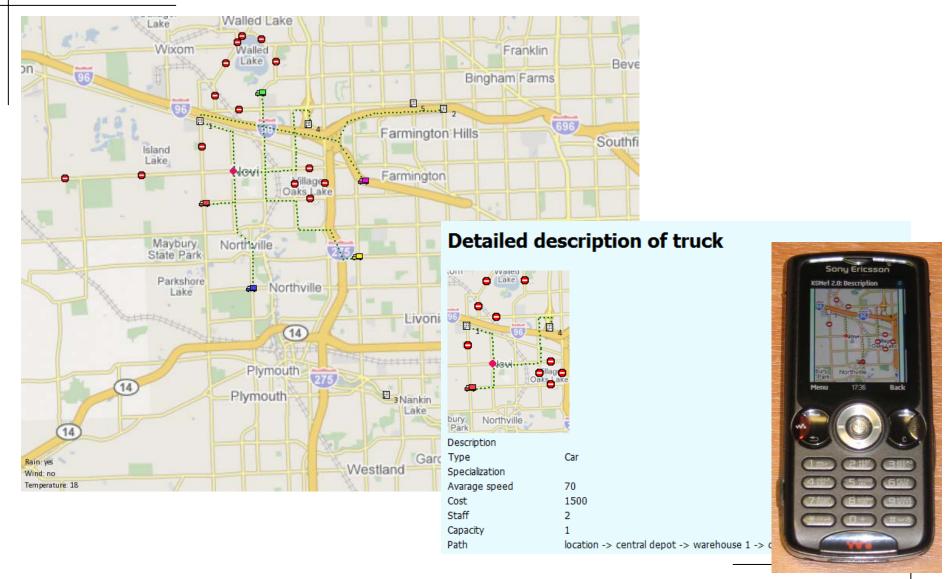




Lifecycle phase	Tasks
Community creation (once, however companies can join and leave on a continuous basis in the created network)	Application Ontology Information resource representation
Network configuration (continuous, initiated by orders)	Solution search
Integration	Knowledge acquisition and organization
Operation	Information acquisition and organization

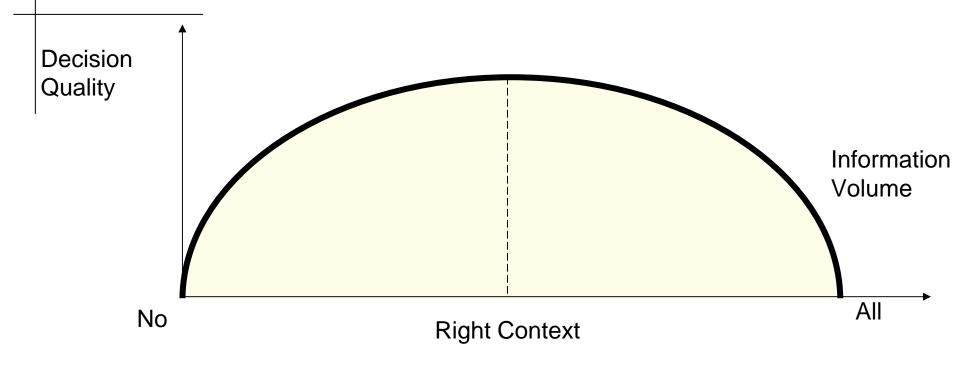
Service-Oriented Business Network: Example of Ø the Solution Presented to Logistics Manager





Context-Driven Knowledge Management: Motivation





Theorem 1: 50% of the problems in the world result from *people using* the <u>same</u> words with <u>different</u> meanings.

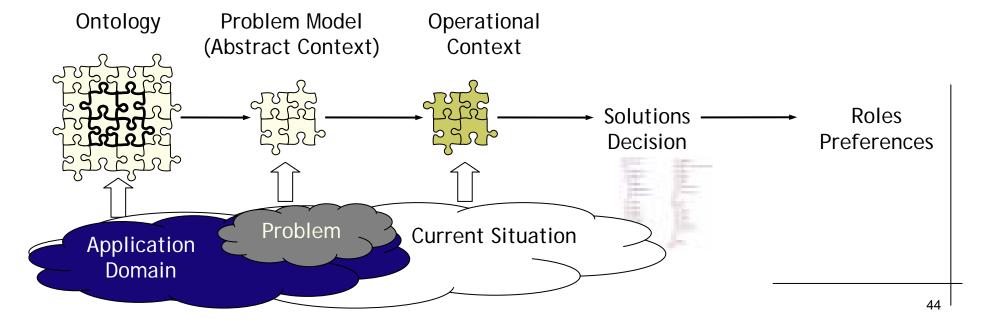
<u>Theorem 2:</u> the other 50% of the problems results from *people using* <u>different</u> words with the <u>same</u> meaning.

Source: Kaplan S. The Words of Risk Analysis, Risk Analysis, Vol.17, N 4, August 1997

Context-Driven Knowledge Management: Levels of Integration

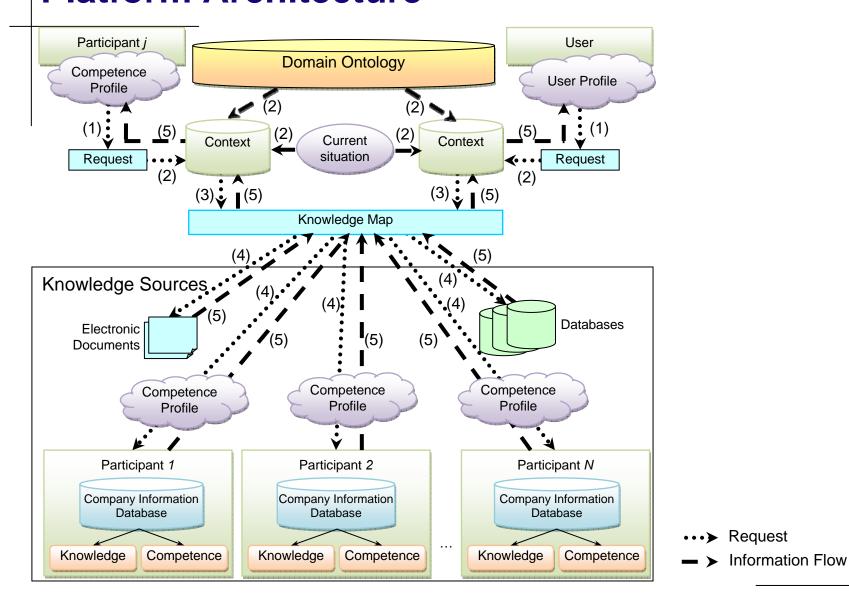


- Domain level
 - Integration of heterogeneous knowledge describing the domain knowledge
- Task level
 - Integration and formalization of tasks and problem-solving methods
- Context level
 - Integration of information and knowledge relevant to the problem or situation
- Decision level
 - Comparison of decisions and solutions by roles



Context-Driven Knowledge Management: Platform Architecture







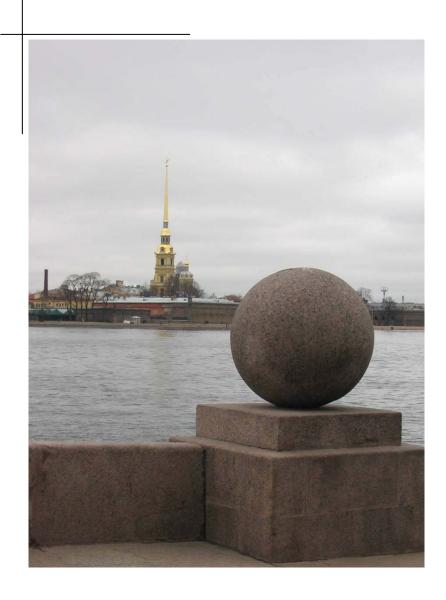
Conclusion

- In the future an Industrial Engineer would be a Knowledge Worker with high competence in the new areas:
 - Innovation Management,
 - Service-Oriented Business Network Engineering & Management,
 - Semantic Technologies (Knowledge Management, Enterprise Knowledge Modeling, Ontology Management...)
 - etc.

Cottbus, 2009 46



Thank you!



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