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# INTRODUCTION

Industrial companies, subject to constant competitive pressure change, are becoming faster and more unpredictable. It has considerable consequences on their investments and their competitiveness, highly dependent on knowledge, skills and creativity of their workforce. In recent years, significant progress in the digital domain confirms that we are entering the era of the "4th industrial revolution". The rise of robotics, automation and artificial intelligence has made technology a big challenge for industrials to prepare their present and future workforce to thrive in this changing world.



## INTRODUCTION

INDUSTRY

\* the challenges that companies face in qualifying employees with the necessary skills, \*new learning approaches to tailor engineering education to the industry 4.0. \*specific modules to integrate them into teaching programs and adapt them to Industry 4.0. \* the transformation of education itself according to the needs of Industry 4.0.

\*new concepts of learning factories to allow students to discover production environments of type 4.0

In a globalized world with highly interconnected processes, companies are faced to an increasing number of challenges, particularly in terms of adapting their skills to the automation and digitization underway. In this context, research of great importance and surveys are carried out to find solutions to face the challenges of Industry 4.0.





Kusmin et al. 2017 presents a case study of an Estonian ICT company, Proekspert,

where the author defines the skills needed in the context of Industry 4.0 to explore how workers can be included in the future planning process.

Business Academic Training organization organization organization Existing Competency Future Future Existing Existing competencies evaluation estimations estimations competencies competencies Needed Competency Needed Competency Competency Aspired competencies competencies competencies Competency platform abour market Future Training Evaluation competency competency cooperation toolset gap trends opportunities Competency Company Competency Existing Needed competencies list competencies competencie Needed Worker/Organization Market Compan ompetencie competencies need 3rd party software Worker Recruiting portal e.g. LinkedIn

It will help inform the design and development of а unified platform to define and plan the competencies around which fruitful а dialogue all of stakeholders can take place.

It is based on the creation of a prototype instrument to map the perceived skills gap.



-Importance -leve

is the qualification of future employees with the skills necessary to act and work in the transformed work environment.





Fig. 3. Comparative average values reported at low and high values for all the five dimensions of ABCD-M  $\,$ 

after the application of acomplexpsychologicalevaluation system Abcd-Mbasedona lexicalapproachsystemcompatible

with Big the Five personality traits (OCEAN model) on series of successive students, from Politechnica University in Bucharest.





Cotet et al, 2017 describe a methodology, centered on a mapping of skills and personal qualities necessary to assess the specificity required by the industrial environment 4.0.

Kravcik et al. 2018, provide technological support to help them plan:



This fact belongs to the objective of the ADAPTION project.

X Relevant	igitale	Konnektivität	von Maschinen	Priorität 1 8
			chen Hard- und Software sowie Maschine werden genutzt oder sind grundsaetzlich	
	_			de:
Ausprägung 0	Au	sprägung 1	Ausprägung 2	Ausprägung 3
Ausprägung 0 Keine Konnektivität gegeb d.h., es stehen keine Schnittstellen für die digita Datenkommunikation zur	en, Es e Schri Me man	sprägung 1 xistieren lediglich ittstellen, die den uellen Transfer von digitalen n var Ort mittels physischer	Ausprägung 2 Die Maschinen bzw. Anlagen verfügen über einfache I/O- Schnittstellen (2.8. Klemmen einer SPS) über weiche nur	Ausprägung 3 Die Maschinen und Anlagen sind mittels Punkt-zu-Punkt- Kommunikationssystemen (2.8 IO-Link, HART) bzw. Low-Leve
Keine Konnektivität geget d.h., es stehen keine Schnittstellen für die digita	pen, Es n Schr Me man Date Spes	xistieren lediglich sittstellen, die den Jellen Transfer von digitalen	Die Maschinen bzw. Anlagen verfügen über einfache I/O- Schnittstellen (z.B. Klemmen	Die Maschinen und Anlagen sind mittels Punkt-zu-Punkt- Kommunikationssystemen (z.8
Keine Konnektivität gegeb d.h., es stehen keine Schnittstellen für die digita Datenkommunikation zur	pen, Eis n Schru ble man Date Sper	xistieren lediglich attstellen, die den vellen Transfer von digitalen n var Ort mittels physischer chermodien armöglichen. Es	Die Maschinen bzw. Anlagen verfügen über einfache I/O- Schnittstellen (z.B. Klemmen einer SPS) über welche nur binaere oder analoge Signale	Die Maschinen und Anlagen sind mittels Punkt-zu-Punkt- Kommunikationssystemen (z.B IO-Link, HART) bzw. Low-Leve Feldbussen (z.B. AS-Interface)

A project that aims to individually support SMEs in their transition to Industry 4.0. Its approach is based on models of progress and maturity, taking into account technical, organizational and personal aspects.

in a survey addressed by J. Foutty, 2009, where young workers indicate that the main skills employers need for long-term success are:



M. Pinzone. 2017, based on a qualitative methodology, to identify technical skills related to 5 organizational areas affected by Industry 4.0

operations management

supply chain management

product-service innovation management

data science management

**IT-OT** integration management



new perspectives relevant to the identification of the needs for recycling, improvement and development of future industrial human capital.



Figure 4.Importance of Employees competences for Industry 4.0 in polish manufacturing companies.

Kasacka et at.2017, in order to diagnose the willingness of Polish companies to implement the concept of Industry 4.0, The authors deduce that the essential soft skills of employees in a modern business will be primarily focused on understanding problems and concepts from other disciplines and being open to change and novelty, they argued that communication skills which are also intercultural, often with the use of virtual tools, will be more important.



Figure 3. Importance of Employees competences for Industry 4.0 in Polish companies in accordance to the type of business activity.

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Fig. 1. The most-important characteristics of employees for Industry 4.0. research results from to the most important for German and Polish manufacturing companies Industry 4.0

this study shows the importance of skills, as well as employee characteristics, in the context of the ability to absorb and use new technologies in Industry 4.0

For the

collected

directors

Patalas



Fig. 3. The concept of an Intelligent system for core-competence identification for Industry 4.0

They got to build intelligent an system to support selection the of process satisfactory employees with the basic skills for the implementation OŤ projects new in Industry 4.0.

= 3015-14

developed by Motyl et al. 2017, at the level of three Italian universities to have answer to an a fundamental question:

"Are our engineering students and teachers really ready for the Industry 4.0 framework?".



the need to create a broader better structured and knowledge of the basic concepts related to this new industrial revolution. Then, this knowledge should be improved and integrated, into account taking the revision of the educational the content of courses, particularly with regard to technical subjects.

Kozlov et at. 2019



The status of use of digital technologies and advanced means of communication by students during their studies and their preparation to work for the future digital industry



30 to 35% of trainees do not actively use the latest means and communication skills of information technology.



training of university professors in the field of computer science

as well as the development of more mobile applications, practical for use by students during their studies.





the authors propose a competency model for the professions and develop a curriculum with content that can be applied in these areas of education.

A competency-based curriculum was developed, following a structured didactic approach, for this purpose the SHL competency framework was used, therefore 69 assessed competencies were extracted.

#### NEW TECHNOLOGIES FACING THE CHALLENGES OF INDUSTRY 4.0



The 4th revolution aims to push the industry to move towards connected factories where man and machine collaborate throughout the production process. The digitization of industry requires the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the invention of new methods and processes.





For these reasons, the industry calls university education and research to help them to adapt and qualify their workers according to the needs of Industry 4.0.



Figure 2. Kolb's learning styles model and experiential learning theory.

Coskum et 2019, al. introduce roadmap а consisting of three pillars outlining the changes / improvements to be made in the areas of curriculum laboratory development, concept and student club activities.

The researchers use a circular model of a four-step experiential learning cycle developed by Kolb. This model is selected as the most appropriate learning theory to adapt engineering education to the vision of Industry 4.0.

Gabor et al. 2017, presents a concept on the development of an information system in order to formalize the reflections of the experts via business scenarios.



Fig. 2. The distribution of general competences

A system that offers the possibility OŤ testing future scenarios the on effects of technological change on the labor market and determines the skill sets to be analyzed.

For their part, Lee et al. 2019, to conduct a comparative study of two engineering university courses to present the difference between the effect of virtual reality (VR) based education and traditional education on robotics learning.



Figure 3. Second step of the research.



They also analyzed the effect of classroom VR training and found that the Channel Quality Indication (CQI) report had a significant impact on the performance of the teacher's education system.

Figure 2. First step of research.

S. Jaschke. 2014, focuses on the facilitation of (mLearning) mobile learning processes in vocational technical education and engineering as well as its integration into the learning of employment scenarios in Industry 4.0.



learning processes can be triggered by cyber-physical data systems of work processes. This allows mobile training on work scenarios.

CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

L'auteur a proposé d'utiliser des extraits de compétences au lieu de documents complets facilement accessibles via QRCodes, NFC ou des données de processus.



Fig. 2. Trigger snippets by tags and process data

All of these challenges require continuous innovation and learning, which depends on the people and capabilities of the business. Appropriate management approaches can play a critical role in developing dynamic capacities and an effective learning and innovation climate.





#### karre et ai. 2017,

emphasizes the important role of a learning factory (LeanLab) to improve university education,

company training and practical research in the fields of industrial engineering and logistics.



Schallock et al. 2018, describes the design of an Industry 4.0 learning factory that meets the growing demand for future skills from production staff. But it focuses on soft skills such as decision making, group work, and performance monitoring. Contreras et al.1018, presented a learning model based on serious games, designed for industrial production plants, as a viable alternative for the development of professional skills.



Fig. 3. Fundamental components of the serious games in the Development and implementation stage.

Fig. 1. Layout transformation.



Fig. 2. CSCW Project Based Learning with PLM platforms.

Vila et at.1017, offer project-based learning (PDB) as an approach to provide a learning experience that facilitates the development of Industry 4.0 skills and competencies.



They use Autodesk's Fusion 360 and Dassault Systems' DExperience applications, which have features suitable for implementing collaborative projectbased learning.



Erol et al. 2016, makes the abstract vision of Industry 4.0 more tangible by using a Learning Factory approach in combination with scenariobased learning.

The TU Wien Industry 4.0 pilot plant served as the basic infrastructure for the implementation of this concept.



They are based on the RAMI4.0 architecture model, to create a "problem skills cube" serving as a benchmark for the targeted development of problem-specific skills and teaching formats.

The makerspace, a type of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) creation space, where students must combine skills and knowledge in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics to create , build and revise a product.

Abdurrahman. 2018, developed a model called Heat STEM Makerspace that could be used to stimulate creative thinking, critical thinking and problem solving. The design model could guide the teacher to help students explore their best STEM potential.



M. Tsourma. 2019, presents a concept of gamification suitable for application in Industry 4.0 environments within the framework of knowledge sharing,



(a) (b) **Figure 8.** Screenshots of the Augmented Gamification Tracker, demonstrating: (a) achievement progress and tracking screen; and (b) unlock notification

through this platform, workers can raise discussions about certain problems, such as solutions to failures of running systems " automation, publish multimedia content related to training on certain procedures and also answer questions from other colleagues.

#### CONCLUSION

The industrial revolution represents a competitive challenge for all industrial companies, their objective is to reverse paradigms and make industry more communicative and more interactive in order to simplify all operations. Whether in terms of training, maintenance or production, using new technologies, which must be thought out in conjunction with other aspects of competitiveness, and in particular the increase in the skills of human capital at all levels of the company.



