



New training methods and their implementation in modern vocational education

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New didactical approach in mechatronics vocational education - NEDIA

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Project objective

As the paradigm of the industry has changed, the is a need to change the paradigm of teaching as well. So the virtual and real, the possibilities of internet, e-learning, work-place based learning, the best practices from different countries, the best coursed development methodologies etc should be integrated as much as possible.

Development and piloting of the methodology for modern learning and principles for competence and cooperation network in the field of mechatronics is the main objective of this project.

The project **helps partner educational institutions to become aware and implement new teaching methodologies** that would meet the needs of today's youth and allow them quickly and easily acquire knowledeg that is needed in today's industry.

Also the project helps to create base to cooperation network which enables to make cooperation in designing courses and adapting new teaching methodologies and change information and knowledge.

The project results are possible to broaden outside the project partners group, too.



Project main target groups

Target group 1 – vocational educational schools

Target group 2 – companies of the industry

Target group 3 – qualification authorities

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Target group 4 – students
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Definition of mechatronics

Mechatronics is an emerging field of engineering that integrates electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, computer science, control engineering and information technology. In layman's terms, mechatronics combines these areas of engineering to allow the design, development and application of "smart devices" in an integrated, cross-disciplinary manner.





Applications in mechatronics



	DMU 60 FD (DMC 60 FD)	DMU 80 FD (DMC 80 FD)	DMU 125 FD (DMC 125 FD)	DMU 160 FD (DMC 160 FD)
mm	600 / 700 / 600	800 / 1,050 / 800	1,250 / 1,250 / 1,000	1,600 / 1,250 / 1,100
rpm	1,200	800	500	400
mm	ø 700 (630)	ø 800 (ø 800 × 630)	ø 1,250 (ø 1,100)	ø 1,500 (ø 1,400)
kg	600 (500)	1,200 (1,000)	2,300 (1,800)	3,000 (2,500)
sec.	9.5	14	16	22
	0 700 (630)	# 950 (900)	099	a 1530
	mm rpm mm kg sec.	DMU 60 FD (DMC 60 FD) mm 600 / 700 / 600 rpm 1,200 mm e 700 (630) kg 600 (500) sec. 9.5 e_700 (630) g 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DMU 60 FD (DMC 80 FD) DMU 80 FD (DMC 80 FD) mm 600 / 700 / 600 800 / 1,050 / 800 rpm 1,200 800 mm Ø 700 (630) Ø 800 (Ø 800 × 630) kg 600 (500) 1,200 (1,000) sec. 9.5 14	DMU 60 FD (DMC 80 FD) DMU 80 FD (DMC 80 FD) DMU 125 FD (DMC 125 FD) mm 600 / 700 / 600 800 / 1,050 / 800 1,250 / 1,250 / 1,000 rpm 1,200 800 500 mm ø 700 (630) ø 800 (ø 800 × 630) ø 1,250 (ø 1,100) kg 600 (500) 1,200 (1,000) 2,300 (1,800) sec. 9.5 14 16





Applications in mechatronics





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Applications in mechatronic





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Applications in mechatronics



Industry 4.0 basic components and their application in reality







Factory 4.0



Where we are moving more sophisticated and quickly changeable world



Massive using of robots in manufacturing







Main Novel Teaching Methods

- 1. VISUAL LEARNING
- 2. DUAL LEARNING
- 3.CASE BASED LEARNING
- 4. PROBLEM BASED LEARNING
- 5. TEAM BASED LEARNING
- 6. EXPERIENCE BASED LEARNING



Visual Learning

Better once to see yourself as hundred of times to hear from others

Manufacturing

process : from raw

Material to final product



Videos making yourself, videos from Internet



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Dual learning : from the theory to the practice



Problem based learning/case based learning



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Main features of the case-based learning:

- Learner centred
- Collaboration and cooperation between the participants
- Discussion of specific situations, typically real-world examples
- Questions (also) with no single right answer
- Decision making and analysing the alternatives

Exercise 3

- Make your own solution
- Design paths and movements
- Make the program
- Run in the test mode
- Auto run (Ask permission before runing)





On-line robot programming teaching

F2





Press the Select key, and then reach the program menu

Press Create ie F2- button

The efficiency of different teaching methods









Basic characteristics of three generations NEDIA

Generation	Basic characteristics	Innovation outputs
X-generation, 1965 – 1976	Effectiveness, independence, decrease of balance in work- and personal life	Mobile phone, cybernetics, personal computers
Y-generation, 1977 – 1997	Social activity, cyber literacy, tolerance, diversity, confidence, determination	Google, Facebook. Digital technologies in industry, Industrial robots, CNC processing, PLC technologies
Z-generation, 1997 - 2020	Mobility, media skills, on-line life, e-society, speed, multitude of things, the desire to achieve	iPhone applications, Industry 4.0, Cyber Physical Systems, Internet of Things, Multimedia workplace



Z-generation

This generation can be characterized by hyper-networked world, need to be distinguished, everything has to be done quickly (due to computer games), having a good visual understanding (social media), the habit to deal with large amounts of information and data (Internet and digital world), internet of things (mobile cells are multifunctional and allow to deal with a great amount of operations) etc.

For what we must prepare in teaching Process

According to that, the present and the near future expectations of students are quite different from the expectations of previous generations of students:

- They expect freedom in every field, from freedom of choice to freedom of expression
- They like personal approach
- They examine everything new in detail
- From organizations, they expect respect and openness, when making their decisions, as well as selecting a job or designing their curriculum
- They want to be entertained at work and at studing process as well as in personal life
- They are focused on cooperation and development of relations
- They feel the need to do everything quickly, and it does not involve only video games

Main steps considering the teaching materials preparation



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1. The analysis of new smart teaching methods and about the situation of the teaching process in vocational education schools

2. Problem setting in preparation the new teaching materials (lecture in the field of mechatronics). Discussions between professional schools

3. The preparation of teaching materials: lecture plan, lecture material using the new smart teaching methods, presentation the output in a video base

4. Organizing the feedback from the industry and from the students

5. Conclusions to increase the efficiency of the teaching process



Revolutional Situation

- Schools are not so ready
- Great amount of new information
- Need for employees with different skills and knowledge
- Students do not want to study according to traditional ways annoying!
- Students want to become smart quickly and in easy way
- Back to kindergarten studying through playing



Thank you!