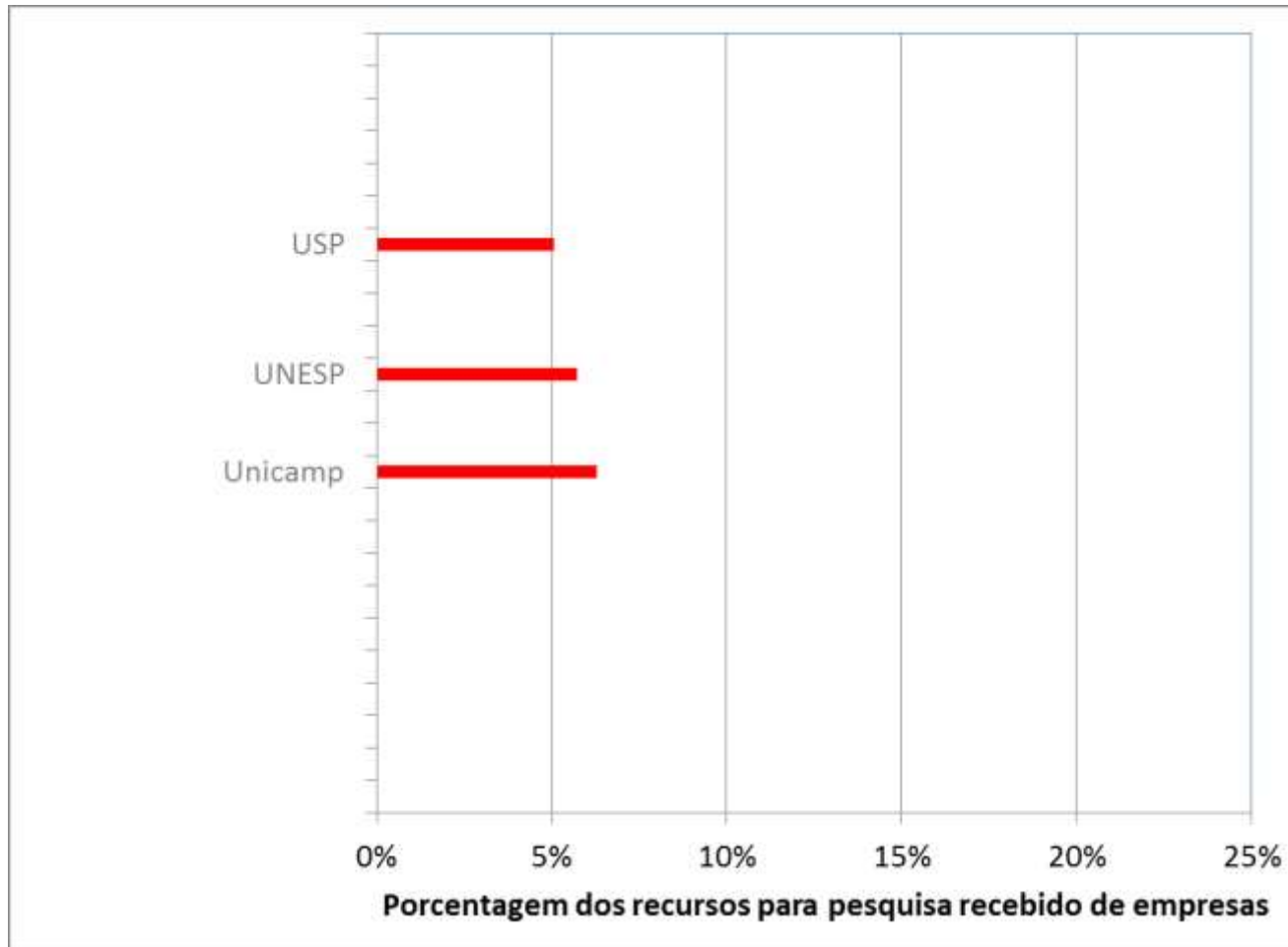
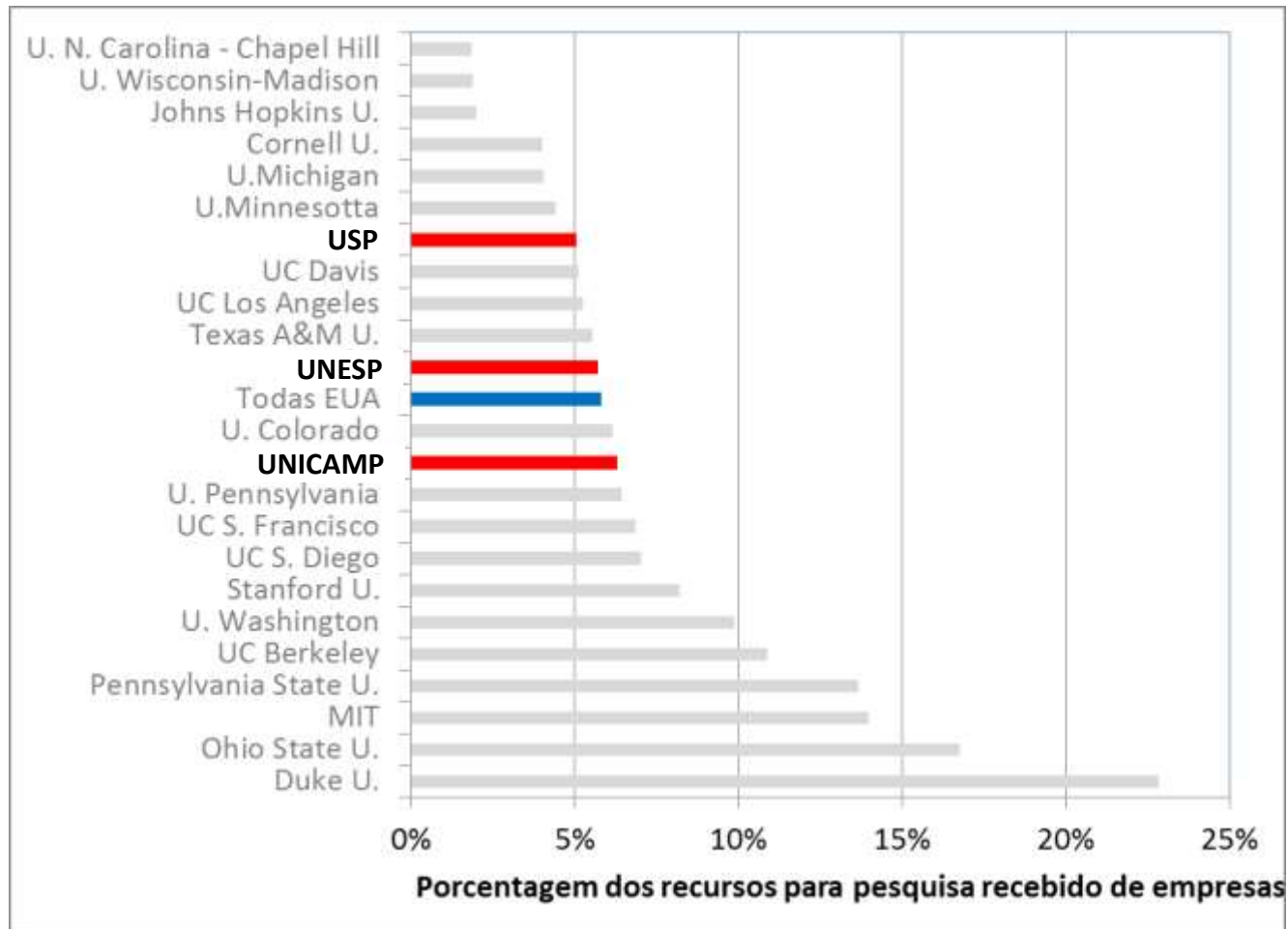

Pesquisa colaborativa entre Universidades e Empresas em São Paulo, Brasil

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz
Diretor Científico, FAPESP

% dos recursos para P&D obtidos de empresas: USP, UNESP, Unicamp



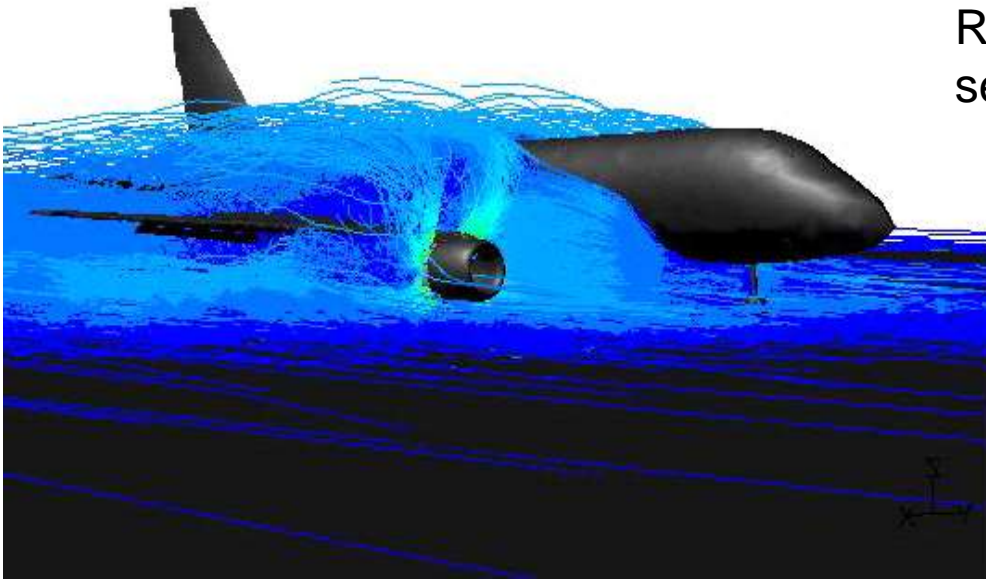
% dos recursos para P&D obtidos de empresas: USP, UNESP, Unicamp e EUA



Embraer-FAPESP: R&D to build an innovative jet

Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)
simulation and tests

Research co-funded by FAPESP, involving
several universities



Better microorganisms for biofuels production



Genome structure of a *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain widely used in bioethanol production

Juan Lucas Argueso,^{1,9,10} Marcelo F. Carazzolle,^{3,9} Piotr A. Mieczkowski,^{6,9} Fabiana M. Duarte,³ Osmar V.C. Netto,³ Silvia K. Missawa,³ Felipe Galzerani,³ Gustavo G.L. Costa,³ Ramon O. Vidal,³ Melline F. Noronha,³ Margaret Dominska,¹ Maria G.S. Andrietta,⁴ Sílvia R. Andrietta,⁴ Anderson F. Cunha,⁵ Luiz H. Gomes,⁷ Flavio C.A. Tavares,⁷ André R. Alcarde,⁸ Fred S. Dietrich,^{1,2} John H. McCusker,¹ Thomas D. Petes,¹ and Gonçalo A.G. Pereira^{3,10}

Pesquisa FAPESP – five students hired by Braskem

FAPESP+Peugeot-Citroen: centro de investigación en motores a biocombustibles

- Financiación por 10 años
- Unicamp, USP, Mauá, ITA
- Investigadores de las universidades e de la empresa
 - Vice-coordinador es investigador de la empresa asociado como profesor visitante
- Otros 4 ERC:
 - Natura
 - Glaxxo-Smith-Kline, GSK (2)
 - British Gas, BG

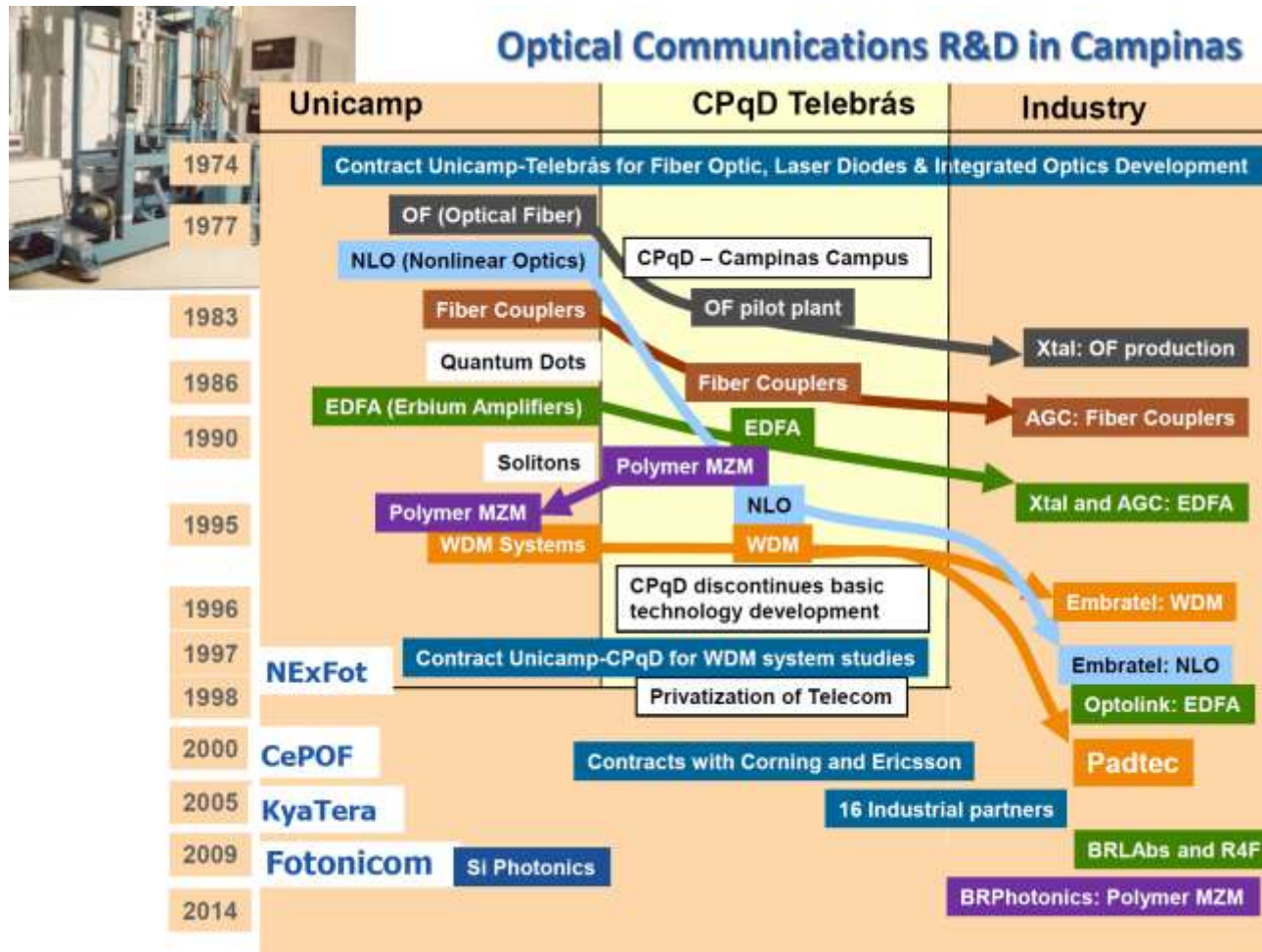
FAPESP inaugura Centro de Pesquisa em parceria com a PSA Peugeot Citroën



Iniciativa apoiará o desenvolvimento de motores movidos a biocombustíveis com participação de pesquisadores da USP, Unicamp, ITA e Instituto Mauá de Tecnologia

A Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) e a PSA Peugeot Citroën do Brasil anunciaram ontem, dia 04 de novembro de 2014, na sede da FAPESP, o lançamento do Centro de Pesquisa em Engenharia "Professor Urbano Ernesto Stumpf", para desenvolvimento de motores de combustão interna, adaptados ou desenvolvidos especificamente para biocombustíveis e de estudos sobre a sustentabilidade dos biocombustíveis.

Flow of ideas and personnel: optical communications in Campinas





Ideas might start as abstractions



Pergamon

Int. Comm. Heat Mass Transfer, Vol. 28, No. 7, pp. 963–972, 2001
Copyright © 2001 Elsevier Science Ltd
Printed in the USA. All rights reserved
0735-1933/01/\$–see front matter

PII: S0735-1933(01)00300-1

UNSTEADY HEAT CONDUCTION IN 3D ELLIPTICAL CYLINDERS

M.S. Ferreira and J.I. Yanagihara
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Polytechnic School – University of São Paulo
São Paulo, SP 05508-900, Brazil

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper is to present a numerical calculation procedure for transient heat conduction in a 3D elliptical cylinder. A non-orthogonal analytical transformation converting an elliptical cylinder into a parallelepiped was developed. The finite-volume method was applied to the transformed partial differential equations. The resulting algebraic equations were solved by a technique similar to the alternating-direction-implicit scheme.

...then evolve into a concrete idea that industry can recognize...



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Communications in Heat and Mass Transfer

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ichmt



A transient three-dimensional heat transfer model of the human body[☆]

M.S. Ferreira^a, J.I. Yanagihara^{b,*}

^a Department of Mechanical Engineering, FEI (Fundação Educacional Inaciana), São Bernardo do Campo, Brazil

^b Department of Mechanical Engineering, Polytechnic School, University of São Paulo, Av. Prof. Mello Moraes, 2231, 05508-900, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

ARTICLE INFO

Available online 16 April 2009

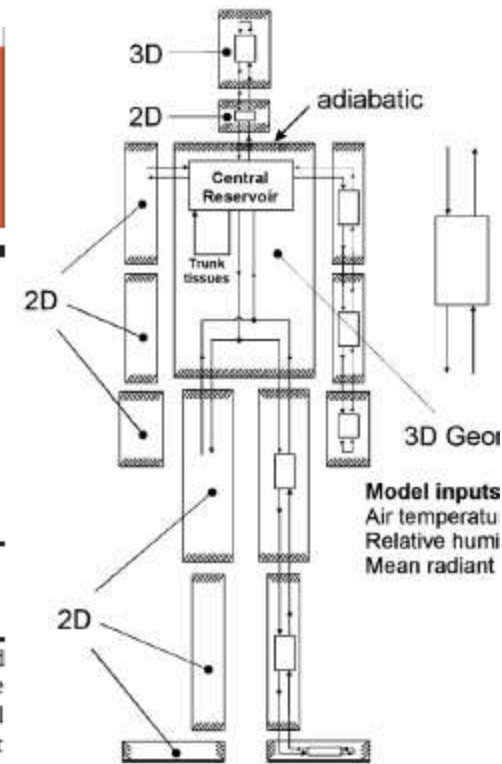
Keywords:

Human body thermal model
Human thermal system
Bio-heat transfer
Thermoregulation
Thermal comfort

ABSTRACT

The objective of this work is to develop an improved model of the human thermal system. The features included are important to solve real problems: 3D heat conduction, the use of elliptical cylinders to adequately approximate body geometry, the careful representation of tissues and important organs, and the flexibility of the computational implementation. Focus is on the passive system, which is composed by 15 cylindrical elements and it includes heat transfer between large arteries and veins. The results of thermal neutrality and transient simulations are in excellent agreement with experimental data, indicating that the model represents adequately the behavior of the human thermal system.

© 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.



Result: FAPESP-Embraer-Poli, USP Research Center for Comfort Engineering

