

#8's Essay Better

December 5, 2023

The workshop course is provided by technology-oriented engineering department. The goal is to understand technologies but also to foster motivation and active involvement of groupwork. The assignment given to the students was as follows:

1. Kinematic Synthesis of Mechanisms <Train Gap Filler>

The gap between the train and the platform at train stations is a significant safety hazard, often leading to accidents. This risk is especially high for children, the elderly, and individuals with physical disabilities with wheelchairs. The challenge is to devise a mechanism that effectively mitigates this danger.

2. Net Zero X <All Electric Airplane>

The objective of this project is to develop a strategy for reducing CO2 emissions from airplanes. It involves researching the current challenges faced by the airline industry regarding CO2 emissions and conceptualizing an all-electric airplane as a viable solution to significantly lower these emissions.

3. Radioactive <Science Communication on High-Level Radioactive Waste>

High-level radioactive waste (HLW) is created by the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. Storage cannot provide the permanent isolation of the wastes from human's environment. This workshop aims to reveal the current conditions and possible disposal methods of HLW, and understand ways of dealing with real social issues.

4. Monster Track <Damages on Infrastructures by Oversized Vehicles>

The oversized loading induced an excessive external load which exceeds load-carrying capacity of bridges, resulted in collapse incidents. Clarify the common challenges in protection of infrastructures during their life cycle from oversized vehicles and come up with initiatives and solutions to this issue.

Around six students formed groups and challenged one of the above problems in seven 3-hour workshops: ideation, interim report, prototyping, final report, and a reflection essay at the end. Each student is requested to create an individual reflection essay including the following descriptions.

- Project description (300-400 words)

Title, goal and conclusion of the project

Process of the project: how you applied design thinking methods

- Contribution (300-400 words)

Your role in the project

Your contribution to the project

- Reflection (200-300 words)

Write freely but we are interested in what you learned from the series of workshops not only professional knowledge and skills but also how to contribute to and facilitate the workshops

The following two essays were prepared by students according to the above instructions.

[STUDENT #1's ESSAY]

Our presentation title is "Train Gap Filler", which statedly reveals our goal of designing new mechanisms. In our project, we first explained the significance of train gap: there is the possibility for the train to hit into the station. However, the gap still causes to some safety and efficiency issues. Therefore, we came up with two designs to fill the train gap and solve this problem; they apply different mechanisms. One used pivot, sliding, gear, and piston (giving three pivots, and would lay

down the platform); this one is comparatively more cost friendly and simpler. The other is formed with pneumatic cylinder (raising the platform) which is more expensive and complicated, yet more reliable and owns higher degrees of freedom. They both have pros and cons, but still aim for the same goal.

I also created four designs by myself, although it is not used in this presentation. Three of them are pretty similar (I actually developed two others based on my first design), which are composed of gears and rack rods. The other one applies fluid (hydraulic) pressure. In my first design, the rack rod is stucked on the door that, when door opens, will drive location fixed gear, location-fixed gear, and rack rod, making the rack rod extending out, so the platform stucked on it will show up and fill the train gap. This is similar to my second design: But the platforms move from vertical to horizontal instead of just move in and out horizontally, so it is no needed to create another space under the door to place the platform when it is kept in (this one just stand close to the wall /door). And my third design, also similar to the last two: But in this design, I added the mechanism of “tension and pulling”, so the platform is laid down and closed up by the wire. And my fourth design is much more different from the last three (I only drew the righthand-side half): You can think the two cylinders are connected syringes, so when one side is pushed in (e.g. door side), the other side (e.g. platform side) will be pushed out. Although my designs are not chosen to be presented, I still contributed some ideas and make innovations by myself which I found very reassured and interested.

For this project, I was firstly suggested the application of hydraulic pressure to drive the whole system. I think that kind of gave Takato some ideas of making his design (Design 2). As the result, I asked him if he needs any help with the final presentation, since I can thoroughly understand his design, but he himself is strong and smart to handle it. Anyways, I worked on my part only, which is the summary. I feel sad that I did not have enough time to summarize the whole project and our achievements during the presentation time, having most of my part being omitted. So I want to put it here. Overall, I looked back on all we have done during this quarter. In the very beginning, we learned the basics of Fusion 360, the software to draw designs, so we are able to create 2D sketches (side-view) and extend it into 3D models. Furthermore, I make our model to be movable. We took our first Fusion Homework and created a pivot (cylinder) overgoes the model, so the model can rotate on it. Although we were trying to make a motor, so it can rotate automatically, but due to the time limitation, we did not do that. And then, we discussed about the mechanisms used in our daily life, we each suggested one to two example(s), for instance bicycle, mechanical pen, wireless charging, and for me, I picked the key and mop. And finally, we voted for the “train gap” to be the topic of this final presentation. We aim to cover up the gap between the train and station to prevent people from being tripped on it or drop anything into the gap, and thus interrupt the whole process of train and people’s movement. After we decided our topic, we each created one to two designs, but we only chose two from all and extended on them (I originally want to show everyone’s works but some members lost their designs, so I did not do so). And in all, we want to minimize the cost and gap distance, and simplify the mechanism for our design to achieve the ideal state. Although we have not had the chance to discussed on it in deep.

In my perspective, I think this class have taught me a lot, including the aforementioned mechanisms, physics, and software application knowledge and also collaboration skills. Since we are in groups and required to work and present together, it is significant to have high efficiency of communication about everything, like choosing topics, deciding work distribution, exchanging and discussing ideas. At the beginning, we did not know each other well and felt awkward talking to each other, so most of the time we were in silence, needing the TA to guide the process. But now, we can discuss very smoothly, and the TA only need to assist us and answer some of our questions instead of talking all the time. Furthermore, we are not only discussing with our groupmates but also people from other groups. From these experiences, I also learned to talk to people I am unfamiliar with without awkwardness or shyness; this also gives improvement when I am doing presentation. In addition, I think the work of asking question, giving feedback, or summarizing the class has helped me a lot. Initially, to be honest,

I hate this work since I really feel uncomfortable talking in front of many people. Yet after several times of practice, I think I have more courage and can feel more relaxed doing so. On the other hand, giving feedback trains me to think critically by myself but not just listen to what others say. It also makes me develop my expression, so I can quickly, effectively, and precisely convey my idea to the presenter(s). So overall, I appreciate to have this class that teaches me the presenting, thinking, and collaborating skills.

[END of STUDENT #1's ESSAY]

[STUDENT #8's ESSAY]

I was in the Net-Zero transportation group and our project was based on the reduction of the CO₂. We mainly focused on the aircraft industry. The rate of emission of CO₂ in the total global CO₂ emission is small comparing to other industries. However, this is because aircraft travels around the world, and the international emission is not included in each country's emission. Therefore, it is important for the airplane industry to work to solve the problem of the emission of the CO₂.

To solve the problem, we focused on introducing the electric airplane in normal flights. Electric airplane uses only electricity to fly. If we have enough electricity to use for normal flights, the emission of the CO₂ from aviation is said to be reduced by 87%. However, there are many problems that stops the electric airplane to be normalized. In our project, we pointed out some of the most important problems and tackled them. The problems that we investigated were battery efficiency, weight of the battery and the charging electricity. To tackle the problems, we divided the problems into three big sections, which are science, charging and cost.

In the science section, we compared two types of batteries which are lithium-ion battery and solid-state battery. Lithium-ion battery is a common battery that is being used in our society like the electric cars. Solid-state battery is a battery that has many advantages. Since they don't use liquid, we do not have to worry for leakage during flights. Adding to this, the charging is faster for solid-state battery than Lithium-ion.

In the charging section, we mainly focused on the way of recharging the plane. We considered to recharge the electric plane during the flight since charging a battery from an empty battery is hard. Adding to this, we tried to work on with where we are going to afford all the electricity.

In the last section, cost, we lastly combined our ideas and summarize the cost that it will totally take to create and use all-electric plane. We considered the amount of cost we can offer the airplane ticket due to the maintenance, electricity, cabin fee and other supplies. We compared this value with the current cost for jet fuel airplane and we summarized that the fuel price and the maintenance in electric plane can be reduced from approximately 3.1M\$ to 2000\$.

During the project, I mainly worked on with the cost of the electricity. First, I only considered about the cost of the electricity itself and looked at the current price. However, as class went on, I noticed that considering only about the current price does not help our project. This is because our project cannot be started immediately. Electric airplane is an important project should be considered immediately. However, there are still many problems that needs to be considered. Therefore, electric airplane is a project that needs to be experimented in a long term.

In our project, we considered electric airplane to be achieved to be used in normal market by 2035. Therefore, I needed to consider the price of electricity at that time. Adding to this, I noticed that the price of the electricity will be affected by the amount of electricity we need. The need of electricity is rising time by time and if we ask for more electricity to the powerplants that we have right now, it is obvious that the electricity price will rise. Adding to this, the trend of producing electricity is tilting to be eco-friendly. This means that we need to also depend more on renewable sources. Due to the aim, made me possible to think to add an option about creating a new powerplant to afford all the electricity we need.

The cost needed for creating a new powerplant is called Levelized Cost of Electricity and found out that LCOE is the summation of two costs, which are Capital expenditure and Operation expenditure. Capital expenditure is the initial price for building the facility. The operation expenditure is the cost that we need to run the facility in the future. I looked for the LCOE price for Solar power and Wind power. These were chosen because the CO₂ emission was smaller than other technologies. I created a

graph that shows the change of the price of the LCOE cost during time and read the trend of the cost through it. I have also calculated the jet fuel price for reference. At the end I summarized that Solar power photovoltaic utility showed to be the most reliable technology we could in our project. My part helped our project to be lower cost, since fuel is the largest part that is included in the cost of the price of the seat for airplanes now.

The workshop we did just after the mid term presentation was fun. The workshop was about giving new and unique ideas for a group that we are not mainly working on. I went to the Monster truck group and gave an idea that changes the height of the floor and not the bridge, tunnel, or the pole. It is simply fun for people who is not in the main group to give unique ideas to other groups even though it is not achievable. Adding to this, doing the workshop in small groups made me understand the topics of other groups more and made me feel more interested about the project, than just listening to the presentation they give to the whole class. This is because smaller groups helped us to ask more questions. However, I think that giving new ideas widen the way of thinking for the main group. When people focus on one idea, it is hard for them to notice other people's perspectives that might help them make their idea more interesting and achievable.

I was also able to learn how to ask questions after the presentations. I found it hard to ask questions to other groups but the frequent question section and listening to other people asking question helped and taught me how to ask a good question.

[END of STUDENT #8's ESSAY]

Compare and evaluate the above two essays according to the rubric specified below.

[SCORING RUBRIC]

Comprehensive Evaluation of Workshop Course

1. Technical Knowledge and Application (1/3)

- Understanding of Concepts: Evaluates how well the student grasps the technological and theoretical concepts relevant to the project.
- Practical Application: Assesses the effectiveness of applying technical knowledge in practical situations, specifically in project design and development.
- Innovation and Problem Solving: Measures the creativity and innovation in addressing project challenges and proposing effective solutions.

2. Teamwork and Collaborative Skills (1/3)

- Individual Role and Contribution: Looks at how clearly the student defines and fulfills their role within the team, and their contribution to the project.
- Team Interaction and Communication: Evaluates the student's ability to communicate and collaborate effectively within the team.
- Peer Engagement: Considers the student's participation in peer learning, support to team members, and contribution to the team's dynamics.

3. Reflective Learning and Personal Growth (1/3)

- Self-Reflection and Insights: Assesses the depth of the student's self-reflection on personal learning and development throughout the project.
- Design Thinking and Process: Measures how well the student demonstrates the application of design thinking methods and management of the project process.
- Skill and Attitude Development: Evaluates the growth in the student's professional and soft skills, like critical thinking, adaptability, and communication.

[END of SCORING RUBRIC]

Compare and evaluate two essays based on the three main criteria in the above rubric: Project Description, Role and Contribution, and Reflection and Insight. Summarize the comparison of the three main criteria and then determine which essay is better overall.

The final score should be as follows. If one is superior to the other even slightly, award +1 point to the superior essay, and -1 point to the other. If one is clearly superior to the other, award +2 points to the clearly superior essay, and -2 point to the other. If both are the same, give each a score of 0.

To evaluate and compare the essays of Students #1 and #8 based on the specified rubric, we will assess them across the three main criteria: Technical Knowledge and Application, Teamwork and Collaborative Skills, and Reflective Learning and Personal Growth.

1. Technical Knowledge and Application

- Student #1:
 - Understanding of Concepts: #1 demonstrates a good grasp of the mechanical design concepts, describing various designs for the train gap filler with technical detail.
 - Practical Application: #1 shows practical application through the development of multiple designs, though there is less focus on the actual implementation.
 - Innovation and Problem Solving: There is evidence of creativity, especially in the development of four individual designs, but limited discussion on how these innovations solve the problem.
- Student #8:
 - Understanding of Concepts: #8 demonstrates understanding of the concepts related to electric airplanes, such as battery types and charging methods.
 - Practical Application: The practical application is shown through the investigation of key issues like battery efficiency and cost analysis.
 - Innovation and Problem Solving: #8's approach to problem-solving is more analytical, focusing on current challenges and potential solutions but less on creative innovation.

Score: Student #1: +1, Student #8: 0

2. Teamwork and Collaborative Skills

- Student #1:
 - Individual Role and Contribution: #1's role is somewhat clear, focusing on design creation, though there's a sense of detachment from the team's final output.
 - Team Interaction and Communication: There's limited mention of interaction with the team, suggesting less effective communication and collaboration.
 - Peer Engagement: #1 shows some engagement with peers, especially in offering ideas and assisting in the presentation.
- Student #8:
 - Individual Role and Contribution: #8's role in cost analysis is well-defined and integral to the project.
 - Team Interaction and Communication: More emphasis on collaboration, with #8 contributing ideas in workshops and learning from other teams.
 - Peer Engagement: Active engagement in giving and receiving feedback, and willingness to learn from other groups is evident.

Score: Student #1: 0, Student #8: +1

3. Reflective Learning and Personal Growth

- Student #1:

- Self-Reflection and Insights: Provides insights into personal learning, especially in terms of overcoming discomfort in presentations and critical thinking.
- Design Thinking and Process: Shows understanding of the design process but lacks depth in how this was applied in the project.
- Skill and Attitude Development: Demonstrates personal growth in communication and presentation skills.
- Student #8:
 - Self-Reflection and Insights: Reflects on the learning process, particularly in understanding and adapting to the complexities of electric airplane design.
 - Design Thinking and Process: Reflects on the broader implications of the project and how it fits into a future context.
 - Skill and Attitude Development: Shows growth in analytical skills and the ability to ask meaningful questions.

Score: Student #1: 0, Student #8: +1

Overall Evaluation

Based on the above analysis, Student #8's essay is better overall. While both students demonstrate technical understanding and personal growth, #8 shows a more comprehensive approach to the project, with a clear focus on teamwork, collaborative skills, and an ability to reflect on the broader impact and learning from the project.

Final Score: Student #1: +1, Student #8: +2