

# Student Essays Evaluation Score

December 9, 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from airplanes. It involves researching the current challenges faced by the airline industry regarding CO<sub>2</sub> 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 #11's ESSAY]

Out of all topics related to Net Zero, our team decided to focus on transportation aspects. In specific, we picked an electric airplane. Our project was named, "All-electric airplane - CO<sub>2</sub> reduction". First, we redefined what is net-zero and what is an electric airplane. Our goal is to construct an airplane that runs with electricity and emits net-zero CO<sub>2</sub>. We calculated how much emissions will be reduced by replacing a current jet-fuel plane with an electric airplane and considered what we need to do to reach

net zero by utilizing it. Next, from the many problems and potentials of an electric airplane we detected, we chose some of the major ones and introduced them. For example, we found the airline industry's contribution to the emission issues. It provides 2.5% of global emissions, and that is 1.04 billion tons per year. However, if we succeed in constructing FEA (full electric airplane), 87% of CO<sub>2</sub> will be reduced. We can state that this electric airplane has great potential to contribute to reducing emissions. Based on this information, we divided our challenges into 3 parts, which are science, charging, and cost. With the science aspects, we tested multiple batteries to idealize the best suitable battery type. Currently, Lithium-ion battery shares a large part of electronic devices, such as a smartphone. However, all-solid-state battery might be more suitable for electric airplane because it provides high specific energy, more safety, and less weight. Next, with the charging aspect, we simulated building a new electric power plant. Also, we examined the multiple methods to recharge electricity during flight. Lastly, we researched costs we need to commercialize electric airplanes. Since part of fuel price and maintenance cost will be cut, we can assume that we have at least 50% low-priced ticket. In conclusion, as we simulated with an airplane with 180 passengers for an 800km flight, an all-solid-state battery is the most appropriate battery. It leads to reduce about 87% of CO<sub>2</sub>. This can also lower ticket prices by about 50-80%. Although the technology is not ready to commercialize planes yet, we believe more investigation will make it possible.

In this project, I mainly focused on the charging perspective, especially recharging during flights. Even if we use the most efficient battery, FEA still raises the cost and takes more time to charge compared to the current jet-fuel airplane. First, I focused on the regenerative brake. It is a technology that an airplane uses electricity for acceleration and propulsion, and charge electricity when it decelerates and level down. There is an airplane from JAXA, which succeeded with using regenerative soaring during a flight. I introduced a graph that shows the motor shaft output, which is basically how much energy it uses, and the remaining battery of the airplane. From the graph, we can observe that there is a moment that motor shaft output gets negative values. At the same time, the amount of remaining battery keeps constant or even increases. From this data, we can conclude that this airplane succeeded with regenerative soaring and recharging electricity. The minimum power we require for an airplane with 180 passengers' airplanes is calculated as about 6 MW. This is the potential energy we can convert to electricity. Although the specific values of efficiency to convert energy into electricity are not determined yet, I consider this technology will help to reduce the initial electricity we need. Next, I decided to work on solar power generation. This is the same technology we conduct on the ground, but for this situation, it is on the wing. I calculated the energy airplanes we can get from solar power with the equation  $E = TSI * A * E * \text{flight time}$ , where TSI is the total solar irradiance, A is the surface area wing, and E is the solar photovoltaic efficiency. As I calculated the percent of energy from solar power against total flight energy is about 0.07 to 0.7%. Although this does not contribute much to reduce the initial energy we need, I consider investigation on this field is still ongoing, so these values will be improved in the future.

From the lectures of this course, I learned a variety of methods evaluating the challenges we face. In the class time, we mainly use them to share the contents of research we did outside class. Also, we use it to divide work and research about the specific area each of us focused on. Overall, one of the most important things I learned through this course is to determine specific common goals initially, so that we can try to reach them with different perspectives. We considered having different perspective and works on individual tasks are important and useful methods. However, sometimes we lost the most important goals and concentrated into individual works too deeply. Therefore, we sometimes did calculations with different conditions. For example, I calculated the possible energy we can get with solar power generation during flight from papers I found. I tested with multiple situations, such as flight from Tokyo to San Francisco, Tokyo to Beijing, and Tokyo to Seoul. I was not aware that our goal is to create an airplane with 180 passengers with an 800km flight. Our group members discussed and decided within the class time, but I was too into my work and unaware about it. From this experience, I learned that it is important to share the information more often and check what is the final goal so that we do not lose.

[END of STUDENT #11's ESSAY]

[STUDENT #19's ESSAY]

I belonged to the Monster Truck group for the SHIP course this semester. Monster Trucks refer to over-height or over-weight vehicles that cause a great deal of damage to infrastructures. Recent cases of problems due to Monster Trucks include how over-height vehicles crashing into bridges crossing overhead, or the constant load of over-weight vehicles causing cracks and failures on roads over time. The goal of our team was to develop a creative solution that will prevent these accidents from happening in the future.

In order to accomplish this goal, first, each team member did a background research on current countermeasures. From this research, we found different countermeasures in different countries, including the placement of height clearance barriers, vehicle weight measuring checkpoints, and height measuring checkpoints. However, accidents by oversized vehicles repeatedly happen, and they are still a critical issue to the safety of road. Considering this reality, our team critically re-evaluated the current countermeasures. This evaluation helped our team to find key points such as limitations of current countermeasures, and what can be improved.

Based on this knowledge that we gained, our team moved on to our key mission, which was to tackle the issue of Monster Trucks. Individual brainstorming and research about possible new solutions were done, and was presented to the whole team during sessions. In this process, our team succeeded in coming up with several ideas, including using drones to detect oversized vehicles, implanting sensors to existing measuring checkpoints, and making ID cards that detect which vehicle is violating the height limits. Ideas which were similar or used the same technology were combined.

Finally, our team decided on approaching the Monster Truck issue from 3 solutions; UAV recognition system, Transport ID, and the Smart Toll Gate. From this point, our group broke up into 3 pairs, each in role of one solution. Within the pairs, each solution was developed further. Pairs decided the design, evaluated the feasibility, checked the technology required for the solution they were in charge of. By this way, the solutions were specified. In the sessions on Friday, each pair gave presentations of their achievements of improving their solution and gave feedback to each other. In the last few sessions, presentations of each solution were combined and edited to construct the final presentation from the Monster Truck group as a whole.

Each member of the Monster Truck team played an important role and contributed to the team throughout the project. My greatest contributions were finding the technology of WIM, and developing the design of Smart Toll Gate.

In the process of background research about our project, each member was assigned a country to do research on. I was in role of searching countermeasures taken in the United States of America, due to my personal background living there as a child. In order to tackle the issue of Monster Trucks, USA was using height clearance barriers which were bar like structures that notified the height limit to the drivers. Moreover, certain routes were designated only for large sized vehicles to prevent large vehicles from causing issue on regular roads. Additionally, what was the most interesting was the system called WIM. WIM stands for Weigh-In-Motion, and this system weighs the vehicle as it passes over a section on the road with sensors implanted underneath. In one of the classes, I introduced these solutions to my team, as examples of ideas we could build up on for our own creative solution.

Next, in the process of developing our original creative solutions, my largest contribution to the team was insisting the usage of a new version of WIM. Here, there were still several concepts to consider, such as the cost and feasibility. I contributed to the team by suggesting using a simple design to cut costs, or constructing WIM in key points like toll gates, where several oversized vehicles pass by. Due to the fact that another team member was thinking of a plan of measuring height with sensors at the toll gates, we decided to combine our ideas. This innovated version of a toll gate, which our group decided to name the Smart Toll Gate, aims to efficiently measure height and weight simultaneously. However, at this point, our idea was nothing more than a general imagination. Therefore, we spent much time discussing about the specific design, and researched what kind of technology will be required. I insisted to place the WIM before the toll gate and the height sensors inside the toll gate. Additionally, using the same sensors used in the toll gate, we decided to place them before structures including bridges or tunnels, to prevent oversized vehicles from entering areas where height is limited. Throughout the workshops in SHIP course, I acquired several skills and also gained knowledge from

fields in Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

In the group discussions held each week, I improved my skill on discussing, thinking creatively, and presenting. In some of the earlier discussions, it was in fact somewhat difficult for me to discuss due to my lack of background knowledge in Monster Trucks, and uncomfortableness in group work. However, as the course moved on, my research ability improved, and I was able to get more involved in group discussions. I became more confident in discussing with my group, which lead to myself making better individual presentation. Additionally, with the help of my group members, I improved on thinking more creatively. Some ideas seemed impossible at first, but with thorough research and planning, we were able to develop it to the level of using the solution on site.

Moreover, from the weekly presentations from other groups, I learned several facts related to fields in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. I never knew the how surveys on radioactive power were imperative. Presentations from the Mechanical Engineering taught me that creativity in their field is the key to solving daily issues such as the gap between train and platform, making automatic doors, and so on. Groups working on stopping CO2 emission especially surprised me with the idea of using electric planes.

Overall, from SHIP, I was stimulated in several ways. Many of the international students amazed me and acted as role models in how to facilitate discussions, make questions, and present in a way that will improve each other. Interaction with different majors also let me learn topics I was unfamiliar before.

[END of STUDENT #19'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 compare and evaluate the two student essays (#11 and #19) against the specified rubric, I will assess each criterion—Technical Knowledge and Application, Teamwork and Collaborative Skills, and Reflective Learning and Personal Growth.

## **1. Technical Knowledge and Application**

### **#11 (Electric Airplane Project)**

- Understanding of Concepts: #11 demonstrates a strong grasp of the technological and theoretical aspects of electric airplanes, discussing specific technologies such as Lithium-ion and all-solid-state batteries.
- Practical Application: The student shows effective application of technical knowledge, particularly in researching and proposing a full-electric airplane solution.
- Innovation and Problem Solving: #11 exhibits creativity in addressing the challenges of electric aviation, especially in exploring regenerative braking and solar power generation.

### **#19 (Monster Truck Project)**

- Understanding of Concepts: #19 also shows a good understanding of the issues related to oversized vehicles and infrastructure.
- Practical Application: The practical application of technology is evident in the exploration of solutions like UAV recognition systems and Smart Toll Gates.
- Innovation and Problem Solving: The student is innovative in combining different technologies (WIM and sensor toll gates) to address the problem.

Comparison: Both essays demonstrate strong technical understanding and application. However, #11 shows slightly more depth in the technological aspects and innovative problem-solving.

*Score: #11: +1, #19: -1*

## **2. Teamwork and Collaborative Skills**

### **#11**

- Individual Role and Contribution: Clearly defined role focusing on the charging aspect of electric airplanes.
- Team Interaction and Communication: Mentions collaborative efforts but lacks specific examples of team interaction.
- Peer Engagement: No specific mention of engaging or supporting peers.

### **#19**

- Individual Role and Contribution: Clear contribution in researching US countermeasures and

developing the Smart Toll Gate concept.

- Team Interaction and Communication: Describes specific interactions, like team presentations and feedback sessions.
- Peer Engagement: Shows engagement with team through group discussions and combined efforts on solutions.

Comparison: #19 provides a more detailed account of teamwork and collaboration, demonstrating effective communication and peer engagement.

*Score: #11: -1, #19: +1*

### **3. Reflective Learning and Personal Growth**

#11

- Self-Reflection and Insights: Reflects on the importance of aligning individual work with team goals.
- Design Thinking and Process: Discusses the application of design thinking in project management.
- Skill and Attitude Development: Mentions learning about goal alignment and information sharing.

#19

- Self-Reflection and Insights: Reflects on improvements in research skills, confidence in group discussions, and creativity.
- Design Thinking and Process: Describes the process of idea development and decision-making.
- Skill and Attitude Development: Details growth in discussion, presentation skills, and understanding of engineering fields.

Comparison: Both students show reflective learning and personal growth. #19's reflection is more comprehensive, covering a broader range of skills and personal development.

*Score: #11: -1, #19: +1*

### **Overall Evaluation**

- #11 Total Score: -1 (Technical Knowledge and Application) - 1 (Teamwork) - 1 (Reflection) = -3
- #19 Total Score: +1 (Technical Knowledge and Application) + 1 (Teamwork) + 1 (Reflection) = +3

**Conclusion:** Based on the rubric criteria, Student #19's essay is better overall, demonstrating more comprehensive teamwork and collaboration skills, as well as a deeper level of reflective learning and personal growth.