

Student Essay Comparison: Winner

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 #2's ESSAY]

After much discussion we had decided to improve and add on a platform of some sort, more specifically to cover the gap that is found between the train itself and the train platform. If we were to cover the gap, we will reduce the risk of accidents regarding the gap such as belongings falling down as well as your foot getting stuck or someone falling onto the platform due to the gap. Our goal is to create a gap that will make it more convenient and safer for people, more specifically, disabled

people, to get on and off the trains. Working as a team, we had come up with two different solutions (Gap Closer 3000 and Mechanism 2) to potentially cover the gap and essentially create a gap filler of some sort.

Once we had decided to do train gaps, we had used the WWWWH (Who, What, Where, When, How) template and filled in all the necessarily details we needed to ensure that we had covered everything that we needed to in the presentation. Besides that, we also considered the pros and cons for each design and evaluated where exactly the mechanism was going to be inputted in, which had been decided to be onto the platform instead of the train due to the fact that it would essentially be easier to input on and would not require to break apart the train to input onto it which would take more time than placing on onto the platform.

Going through the two mechanisms, the Gap Closer 3000 uses pivot and sliding, as well as a gear and piston to function. Mechanism 2 on the other mostly uses a pneumatic cylinder which allows the platform to rotate more freely.

The Gap Filler 3000 is a lot less complicated than Mechanism 2 mainly because Mechanism 2 uses pneumatics and that is a higher degree of complexity. Mechanism 2 is also more costly when compared to Gap Closer 3000 due to its higher degree of complexity and use of pneumatics. Mechanism 2 however is more reliable and won't break as easily, it also has a higher degree of freedom.

As for my role and contribution, I focused more on finding out background information that one may need to know before continuing on to discuss our solutions. The background information that I found would be most useful for this presentation was 'What we had meant by train gap', 'Why exactly was the gap there in the first place' and 'Why had we decided to improve on it in the first place.'

Explaining briefly, the train gap is there due to the fact that trains aren't flexible as a whole which would mean that each train carriage would have to essentially turn and bend which needs space to avoid colliding with the platform. We had decided to improve on this mainly due to safety, many people get their foot stuck or lose their belongings due to the gap. Besides safety, there is also efficiency, we want to make it easier for people, regardless of their mobility, to get in and out on trains. But this would be more beneficial to disabled people as well.

Other contributions would include coming up with the pros and cons as well as filling up the template that was mentioned earlier. Prior to this, there was multiple designs that we had come up with, each of us had to design our own mechanism before voting on which one would deem more successful and more useful in stations. My design had not made it due to the fact that more space would be required to fully function the mechanism which would end up to be more costly and a larger waste of space.

Throughout the workshop, I had learned how to make and captivate the audience with a presentation as well as the basics of CAD that I am eager to implement onto and create better and new designs on new mechanisms in the future. Along with that, I also learned that communication in a presentation, both video and voice improve on a presentation by a lot. When one has good communication, the audience would be more willing or eager to listen and engage with the presenters instead of turning off video and just using voice, it is more impactful when communication is used effectively.

Overall, I had a great time and I'd like to thank the professors as well as the TAs for their hard work and dedication on an early Saturday morning.

[END of STUDENT #2's ESSAY]

[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 - CO2 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 CO2. 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 provide#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 CO2 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 CO2. 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]

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 two student essays according to the specified rubric, I'll examine each criterion individually and then summarize the overall comparison.

1. Technical Knowledge and Application

Student #2's Essay:

- Understanding of Concepts: Demonstrates a good understanding of the problem (train-platform gap) and the need for a solution. However, the technical depth is somewhat limited.
- Practical Application: Describes two proposed solutions (Gap Closer 3000 and Mechanism 2), showing practical application of their knowledge. Yet, the description lacks detailed technical insight.
- Innovation and Problem Solving: Shows creativity in devising two distinct mechanisms, but does not delve deeply into innovative aspects or problem-solving strategies.

Student #11's Essay:

- Understanding of Concepts: Exhibits a strong grasp of the concept of electric airplanes and net-zero emissions, alongside a detailed exploration of the airline industry's emission challenges.
- Practical Application: Demonstrates effective application of technical knowledge, especially in the analysis of battery types and charging methods for electric airplanes.
- Innovation and Problem Solving: Shows considerable innovation, particularly in exploring regenerative braking and solar power generation for airplanes.

Score:

- #2: 0
- #11: +1

2. Teamwork and Collaborative Skills

Student #2's Essay:

- Individual Role and Contribution: Clearly outlines their role in researching background information and contributing to the design process, but does not extensively detail teamwork dynamics.
- Team Interaction and Communication: Mentions effective communication in presentations, indicating good team interaction but lacks detailed description of collaborative efforts.
- Peer Engagement: Limited insight into peer engagement and support.

Student #11's Essay:

- Individual Role and Contribution: Explicitly describes their focus on the charging aspect of the electric airplane, indicating a strong individual contribution.
- Team Interaction and Communication: Less emphasis on team interaction, primarily focusing on individual work.
- Peer Engagement: Reflects on the importance of staying aligned with team goals, showing awareness of peer engagement.

Score:

- #2: 0
- #11: 0

3. Reflective Learning and Personal Growth

Student #2's Essay:

- Self-Reflection and Insights: Demonstrates reflection on learning presentation skills and basic CAD, but lacks deeper personal insights.
- Design Thinking and Process: Shows understanding of design thinking through the WWWWH template application but lacks a detailed process analysis.
- Skill and Attitude Development: Indicates some development in presentation and design skills, but could be more reflective about personal growth.

Student #11's Essay:

- Self-Reflection and Insights: Provides insights into the importance of aligning individual work with team goals, showing reflective learning.
- Design Thinking and Process: Reflects on the design process and the need for frequent team alignment, indicating a thoughtful approach to project management.
- Skill and Attitude Development: Shows awareness of the need for cohesive team work and goal alignment, reflecting personal growth in teamwork and project management.

Score:

- #2: -1
- #11: +1

Overall Comparison and Conclusion

- Student #2's Essay offers a decent understanding of the project but lacks depth in technical knowledge and personal reflection.
- Student #11's Essay demonstrates a stronger grasp of technical concepts, detailed individual contributions, and more insightful reflections on personal and team dynamics.

Final Score:

- #2: -1
- #11: +2

Winner: Student #11's essay is better overall, showcasing greater depth in technical application, individual contribution, and reflective learning.