EG3521 – Engineering Thermodynamics (Continuous Assessment) **April, 2015**

Comments on the *Continuous Assessment Activities* – Group 07

1. Report:

   (a) The main aim of *Abstracts* is to briefly describe the work undertaken by the author. In general *Abstracts* are divided in 4 parts: (i) motivation, (ii) main objectives, (iii) summary of the main procedures / techniques / technologies (optional) and (iv) main findings.

   (b) The main *Introduction* section usually has the same (but more in-depth and descriptive) four parts of the *Abstract* and a brief summary of the remaining of the work. In addition, it is always expected a few clear statements -re main background (thus recent innovations related to the main topic), initial literature review and, most of all, technological / scientific gaps in the current understanding. Also, it is expected a summary of the remaining sections at the end of the *Introduction*.

   (c) It's not made clear who the authors or what the title of the original paper actually are.

   (d) You should write out the equations yourself rather than insert them as graphics.

   (e) Equations should fit within the standard sentence structure, so there shouldn't be a full stop immediately before the equation.

   (f) After an equation you should have either a comma (if the sentence continues below the equation), or a full stop (if the equation ends a sentence).

   (g) The meaning of variables used in equations isn't clear.

   (h) Skip phrases like 'the reader finds out' and 'the manuscript says'.

   (i) Equations in the text are referenced, but the equations are not numbered, so it's unclear as to what the references are referring.

   (j) There is a lot of historical context, but not a lot of thermodynamics.

   (k) The number of references is on the low side.

   (l) Avoid using *colloquial (informal / personal)* writing.

   (m) Regardless of the chosen citation style (e.g., ACS, AIP, AMS, IEEE, AIAA, etc) any reference **must** contain the following fields:

      i. For journal papers: Authors, Paper Tittle, Journal Name, Volume, Pages, Year of publication;

      ii. For books: Authors, Book Tittle, Publisher, Year or Edition;

      iii. For book chapters: Authors, Chapter Tittle, Book Tittle, Editors, Publisher, Year or Edition;

iv. For conference papers: Authors, Paper Tittle, Conference Tittle, Place (Country and/or City) where the conference was held, Year of the conference;

v. For reports, private communications and Lecture Notes: Authors, Tittle, Place issued (Country and/or City and Institution where the document was originated), Year;

vi. For PhD Thesis and MSc Dissertations: Author, Tittle, Institution (University and Department/School), Year.

Thus, for example:

[1] P.L. Houtekamer and L. Mitchell, 'Data Assimilation Using an Ensemble Kalman Filter Technique', *Monthly Weather Review*, 126:796-811, 1998.

[2] K. Pruess, 'Numerical Modelling of Gas Migration at a Proposed Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Nuclear Wastes', Technical Report LBL-25413, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley (USA), 1990.

[3] K. Aziz, A. Settari, *Fundamentals of Reservoir Simulation*, Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, New York (USA), 1986.

[4] R.B. Lowrie, 'Compact higher-Order Numerical Methods for Hyperbolic Conservation Laws', PhD Thesis, Department of Aerospace Engineering and Scientific Computing, University of Michigan (USA), 1996.

2. Oral Presentation:

(a) Do NOT read from notes. Look at and interact with your audience.

(b) Delivery gave the impression of not understanding and/or being unsure of technical content.

(c) Graphics not used appropriately to illustrate technical concepts to a general audience.

(d) Very little thermodynamic content.

(e) Delivery lacked confidence and authority.

(f) It would be better if all or majority of group members participate.

(g) Be more enthusiastic, try to burst with enthusiasm, if you are not, your audience will not be enthusiastic to listen to you.