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

Comments on the *Continuous Assessment Activities* – Group 12

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) Beyond academics at Kobe University, it's not clear who the authors of the paper you looked at actually are.

   (d) References by Hisadome *et al.* and Shugishita *et al.* should have dates published.

   (e) Avoid the use of apostrophes in scientific writing - say the 'population of the world' rather than the 'world's population'.

   (f) The section numbering is strange (2.2) follows (2) and there's no (1).

   (g) Equations should be followed by full stops (where they end sentences) and commas (where the sentence continues after the equation). You shouldn't have a full stop immediately before an equation.

   (h) Figures copied from elsewhere should have a reference.

   (i) In configuration section 'as shown in figure x'.

   (j) The text on some of the figures is too small to read.

   (k) A 'summary of the graphs' introduced, but then doesn't say anything.

   (l) Limited number of references.

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

   (n) 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 and/or screen. Look at and interact with your audience.

(b) Do NOT put/mention something in slides/presentation that you do not fully understand and cannot fully explain.

(c) Do NOT speak too quickly, try to stay at a pace that a general audience can follow.

(d) Graphics used appropriately to illustrate technical concepts to a general audience.

(e) Cue cards are supposed to have words on them that will remind the speaker what they want to say. They are not to be read off of. This defeats their purpose.

(f) Good referencing to North Sea oil sector.

(g) Good description of flowchart.

(h) Lots of equations but some poorly explained.

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