

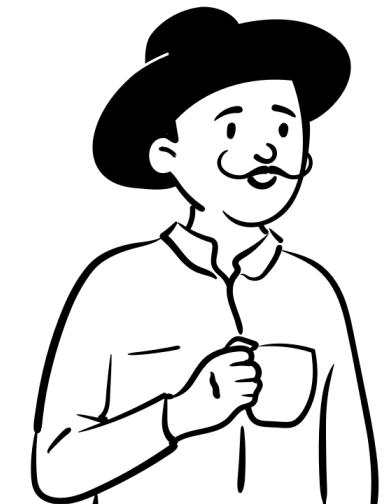
ETP SEMINAR III

PRESENTING DESIGN CONCEPT

21st June 2020



UNIVERSITI
TEKNOLOGI
PETRONAS
energising futures



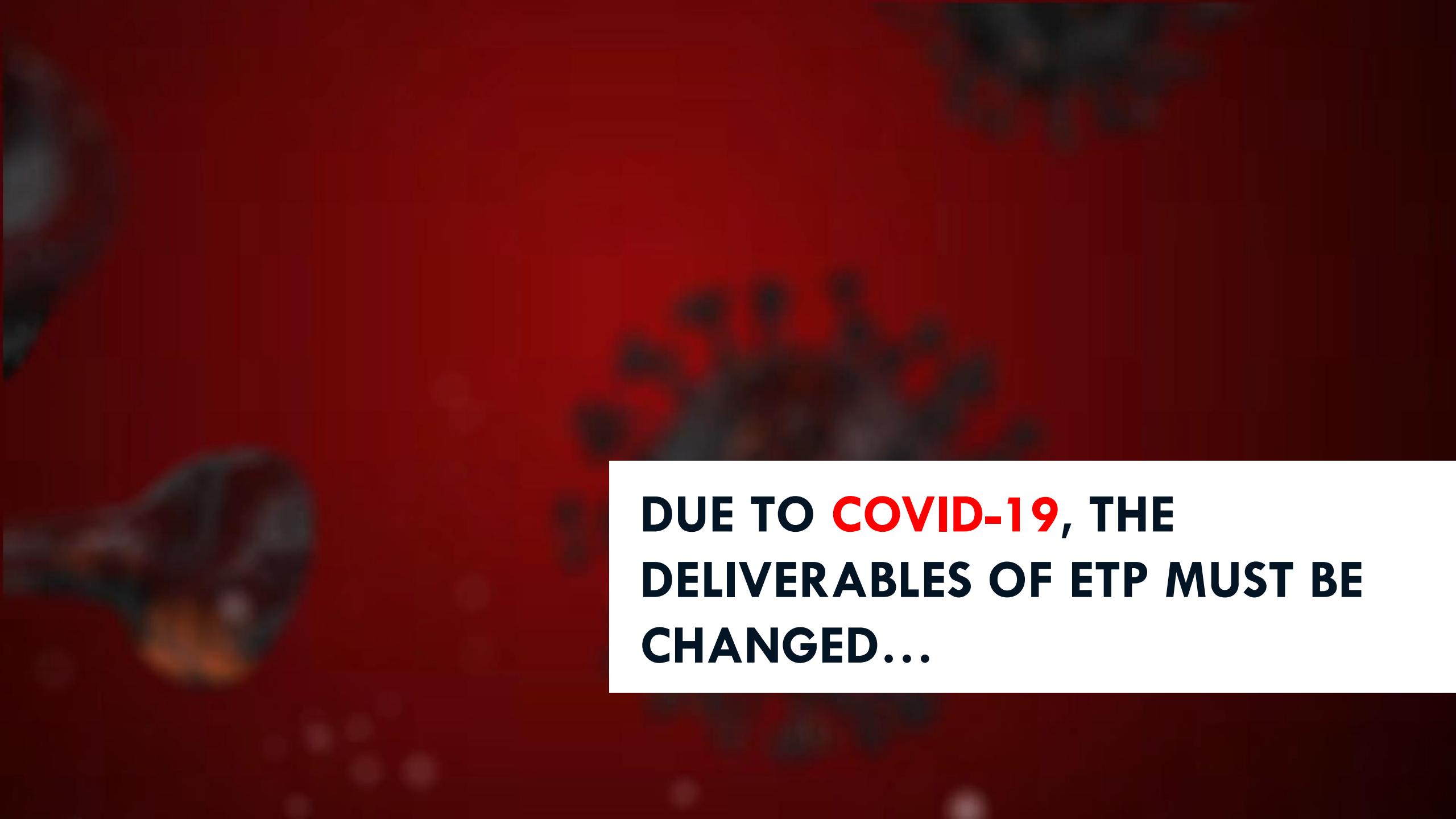
Learning Objectives:

1. Learn and apply correct way to design a poster for design concept effectively
2. Learn and apply better way to create a video for presenting design concept

Agenda:

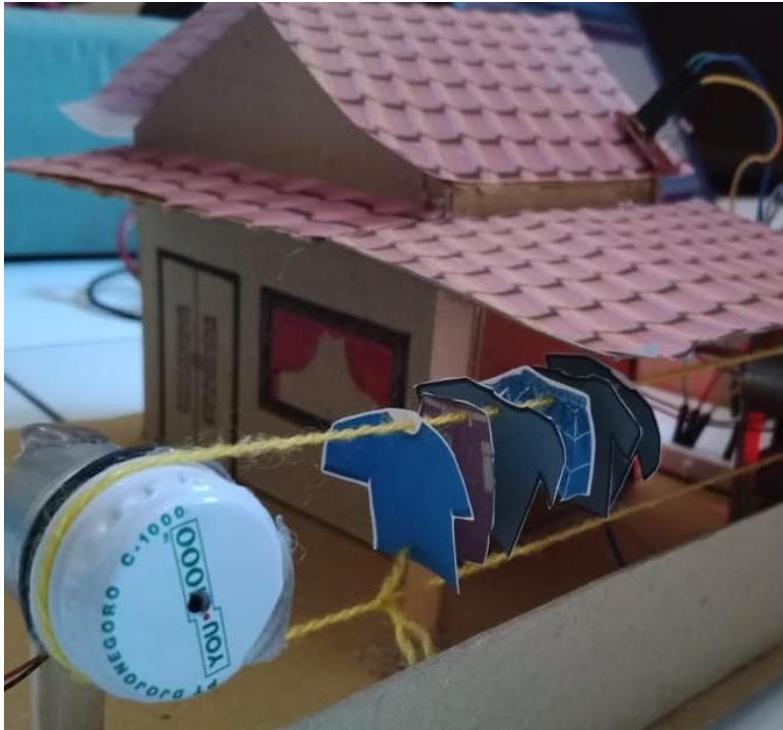
1. Background
2. Part I : **How to design a poster**
3. Part II: **Creating Video on design concept**



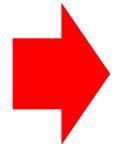


**DUE TO COVID-19, THE
DELIVERABLES OF ETP MUST BE
CHANGED...**

ETP JAN 2020



ETP MAY 2020



Physical Prototype Development

- Need to build a **physical working prototype**
- Utilised Lab workshop Block 21, EPIC, and several testing lab.

DESIGN CONCEPT

Development

- Virtually **design** and **present** the **project design concept** – sketching, simulation, animation
- Google Sketch, Powtoon, VideoScribe, Powerpoint, AutoCAD, CATIA, MatLab, Altair, SolidWork, etc.

EXAMPLE CASE STUDY 1

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Parking issue

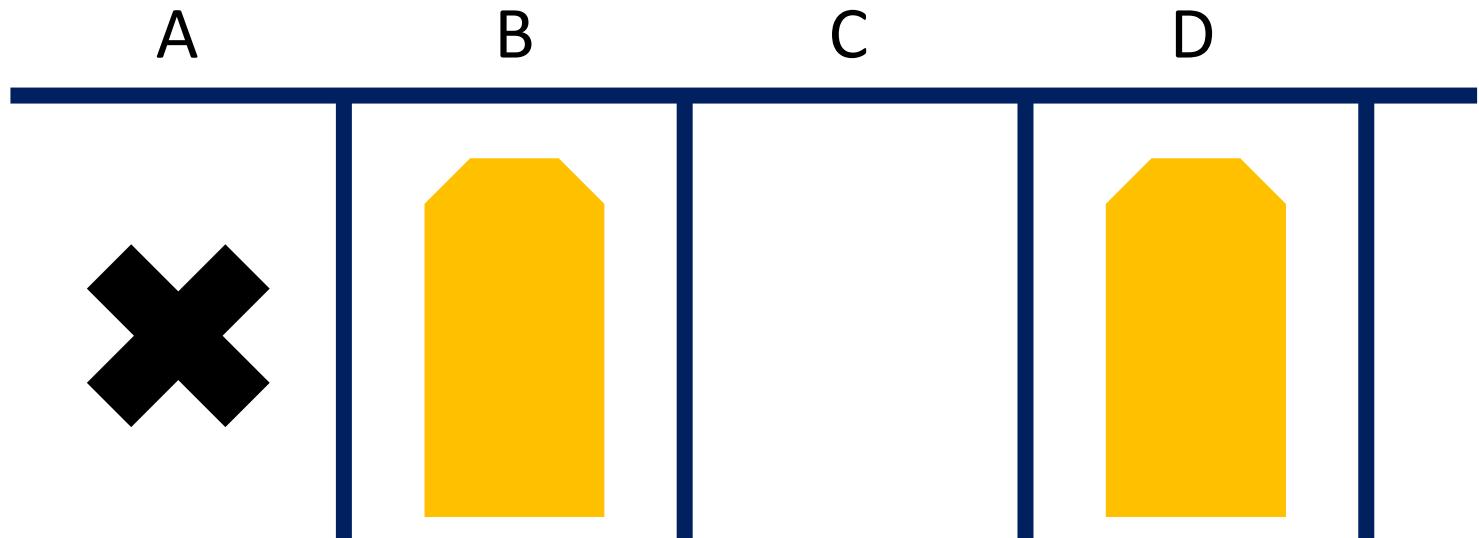
- Finding empty spot
- Time consuming
- Fuel waste

OBJECTIVE

- Efficient parking recognition
- SMART parking spot management

DESIGN CONCEPT

CAR ARRIVED
Parking spot available = C
Issue Parking Ticket
Boom gate open
Boom gate close
Parking Full indicator ON



EXAMPLE CASE STUDY 2

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Too much printed paper waste

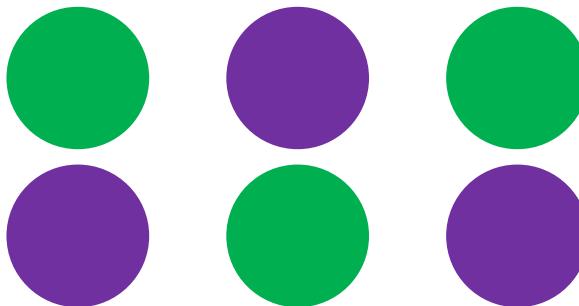
OBJECTIVE

- To reduce paper waste
- To recycle printed paper

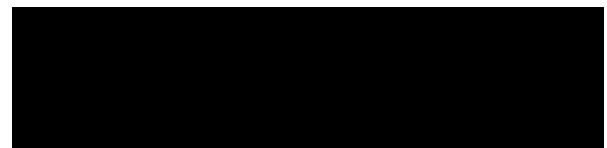
SOAKING



ROLLING/PRESSING



DRYING



Part I

How to Design a Poster

WATER AND SANITATION THE PATHWAY TO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

THE NEGOTIATION OF A NEW SET OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN 2015 PROVIDES A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAP A PATHWAY TO A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE PLANET AND ALL ITS PEOPLE.

GOAL 6 — ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL — IS CENTRAL TO REALISING THIS VISION

SEE BELOW HOW MEETING INDIVIDUAL TARGETS IN GOAL 6 WILL DRIVE PROGRESS ACROSS THE WHOLE SPECTRUM OF SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SDGS.

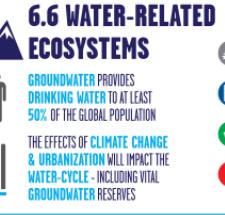
6.1 SAFE DRINKING WATER

EVERY 15 SECONDS A CHILD DIES FROM A PREVENTABLE WATER-BORNE DISEASE
200 MILLION HOURS - THE TIME WOMEN & GIRLS SPEND FETCHING WATER EVERY DAY



6.6 WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

GROUNDWATER PROVIDES DRINKING WATER TO AT LEAST 50% OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION
THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE & URBANISATION WILL IMPACT THE WATER-CYCLE - INCLUDING VITAL GROUNDWATER RESERVES



6.2 SANITATION AND HYGIENE

MORE THAN 1 IN 3 PEOPLE HAVE NO ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION. 1 IN 7 STILL PRACTICE OPEN DEFECATION
SOME COUNTRIES LOSE AS MUCH AS 7% OF GDP BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE SANITATION

6.5 INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2/3 OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION COULD FACE WATER STRESS BY 2025
ACCESS TO WATER POSES THE BIGGEST SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC RISK OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

6.3 WATER QUALITY

OVER 80% OF WASTEWATER WORLDWIDE IS DUMPED — UNTREATED — INTO WATER SUPPLIES
2 MILLION TONS = AMOUNT OF HUMAN WASTE DISPOSED IN WATER COURSES EVERY DAY

6.4 WATER EFFICIENCY

70% = AMOUNT OF TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION USED FOR AGRICULTURE
85% = INCREASE IN WATER DEMANDS CAUSED BY RISING ENERGY PRODUCTION BY 2035

KEY: LINKED GOALS

RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (SDG 9)	REDUCE INEQUALITY (SDG 10)	END HUNGER (SDG 2)	HEALTHY LIVES (SDG 3)	QUALITY EDUCATION (SDG 4)	GENDER EQUALITY (SDG 5)	SUSTAINABLE WATER & SANITATION (SDG 6)	ACCESS TO ENERGY (SDG 7)	SUSTAINABLE GROWTH (SDG 8)
RENEWABLE ENERGY (SDG 7)	REDUCE INEQUALITY (SDG 10)	SUSTAINABLE CITIES (SDG 11)	SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION (SDG 12)	CLIMATE CHANGE (SDG 13)	SUSTAINABLE CITIES (SDG 11)	SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION (SDG 12)	INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES (SDG 16)	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (SDG 17)

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

A STRONG, INTEGRATED WATER AND SANITATION GOAL SHOULD HAVE INTERCONNECTING, MUTUALLY REINFORCING TARGETS - WHICH LINK TO ALL OTHER AREAS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

SUCCESSFUL REALISATION OF GOAL 6 WILL UNDERPIN PROGRESS ACROSS MANY OF THE OTHER GOALS AND TARGETS.

How to Design a Poster

- Posters are intended to inform or to persuade using primarily visual methods
- Requires different approach from writing reports or giving presentations
- It is important to consider your audience

Know your Audience

Think about the group of people you are trying to communicate with at all stages of production.

Always keep your purpose in mind. Before designing the poster, ask yourself the following questions.

- Who is the poster for?
- What does your audience already know?
- What is your audience interested in?
- Who is the poster by?
- Why is the poster being produced?
- How big is your audience?



Elements of poster design

A sizes

Millimetres Inches

A0 841 x 1189 33.1 x 46.8

A1 594 x 841 23.4 x 33.1

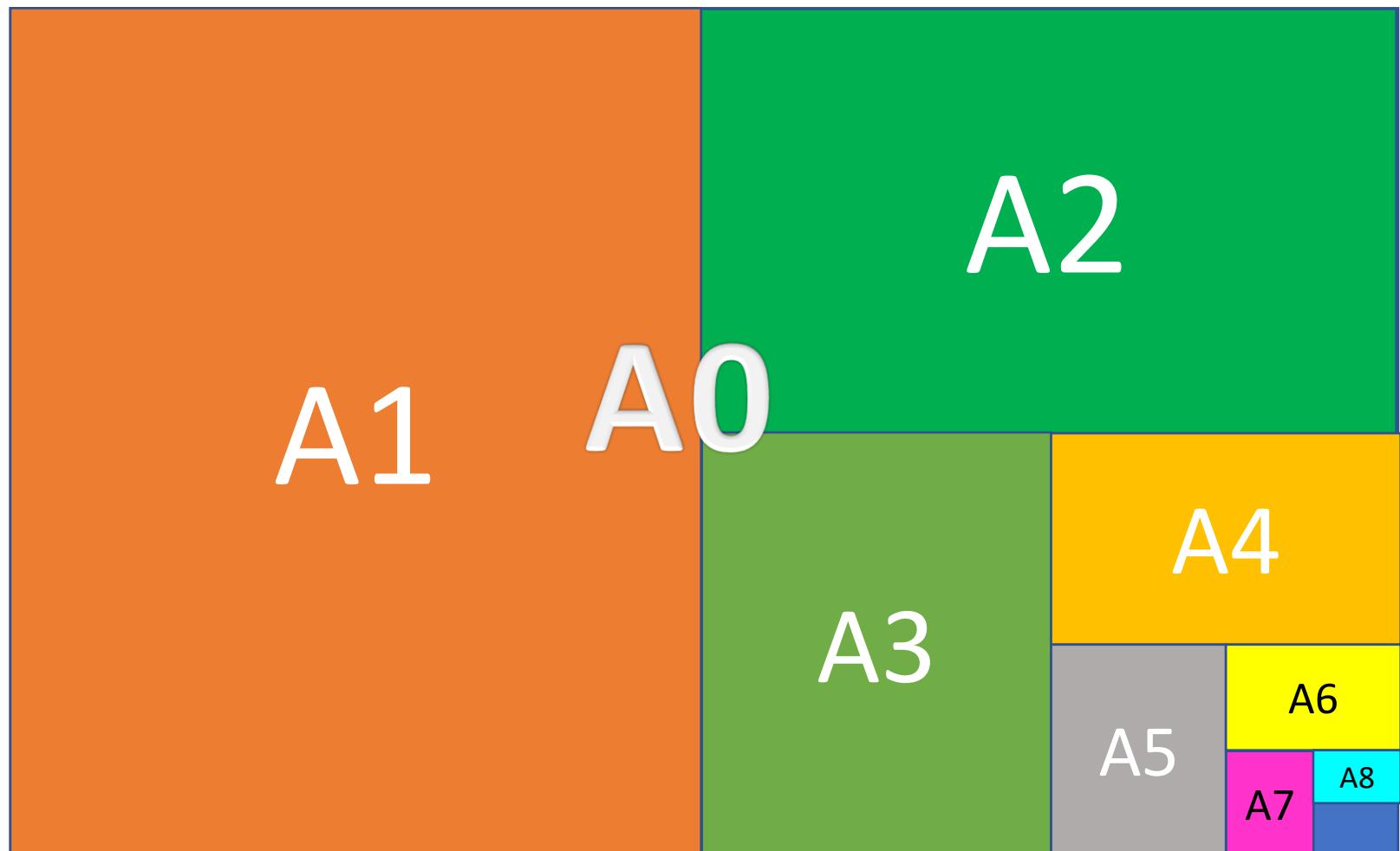
A2 420 x 594 16.5 x 23.4

A3 297 x 420 11.7 x 16.5

A4 210 x 297 8.3 x 11.7

A5 148 x 210 5.8 x 8.3

A6 105 x 148 4.1 x 5.8



Poster production steps

-  **1. Planning the message (content)**
-  **2. Visualising the message (layout)**
-  **3. Finding the right imagery (visual)**
-  **4. Testing the draft**
-  **5. Revising and finalising**

Step 1: Planning the message

- Effectively **communicate** an aspect of the **intended message**.
- The message may be a **simple** slogan/tagline.
- Content must be **clear** but **concise**.
- Identify and **review information** creating a **hierarchy of points** and **themes**.



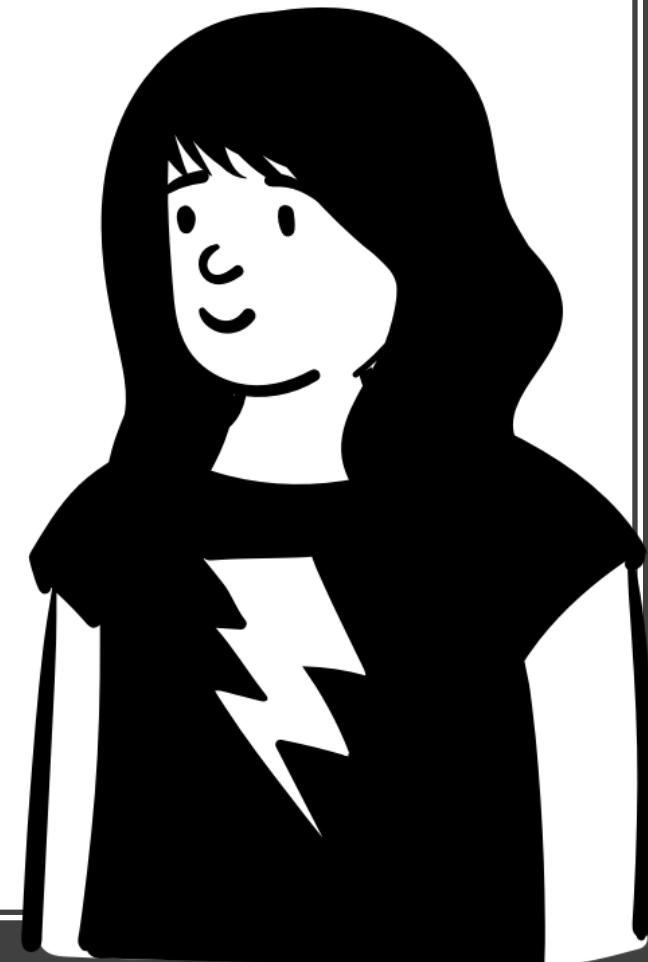
Project posters – questions of content

- What is the project about?
- Why is it important?
- What happened?
- What were the results – and the conclusions?
- How can the viewer find out more?



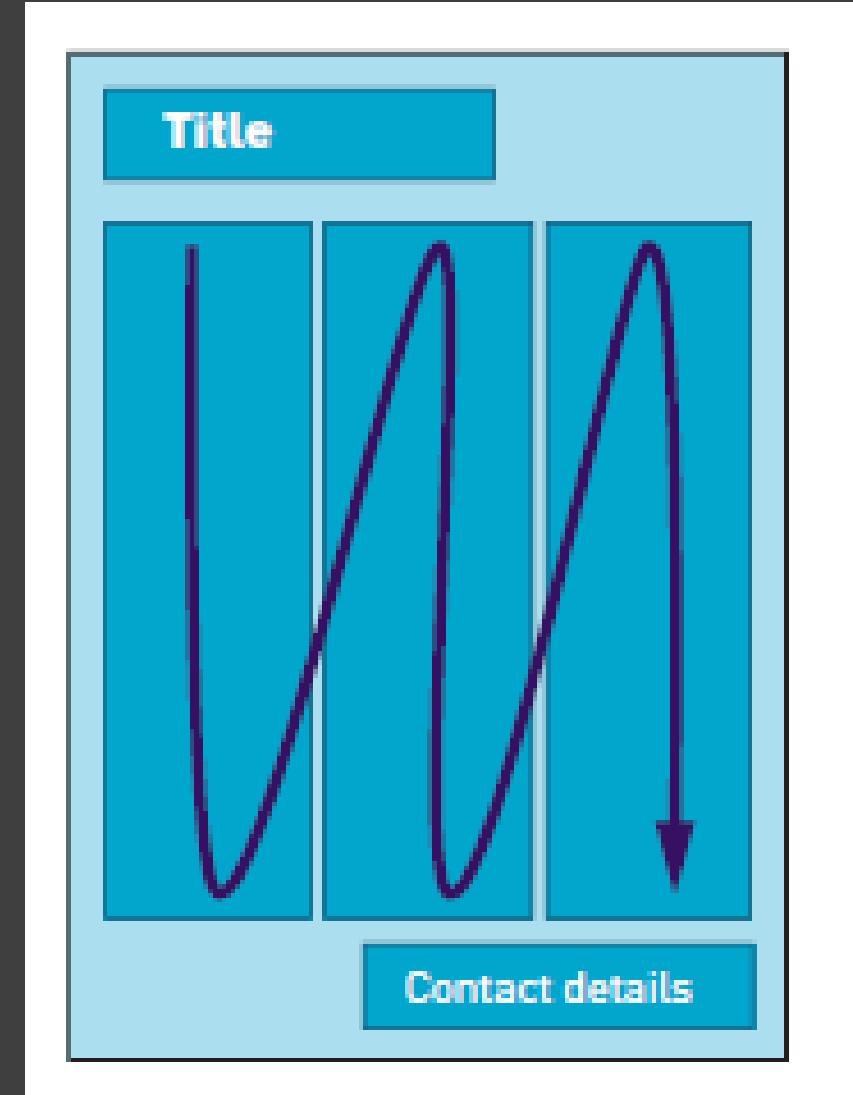
Step 2: Visualizing the message

- The **layout** is the bridge between the content and the imagery.
- People tend to make up their minds about a poster in an instant. Unless it immediately **engages** them, they will not look at it in detail. Once their attention has been attracted, it needs to be **sustained**.
- The layout of the poster is therefore critical. Essentially, a **layout** is the **combination** of appropriate levels of **text**, **images** and **graphics** and a **colour theme** that draws these elements together.

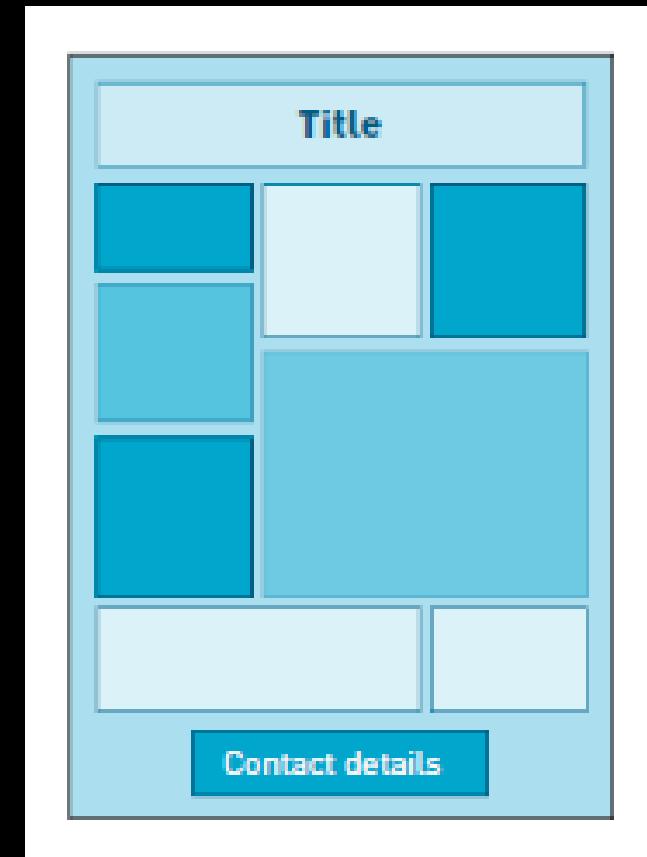
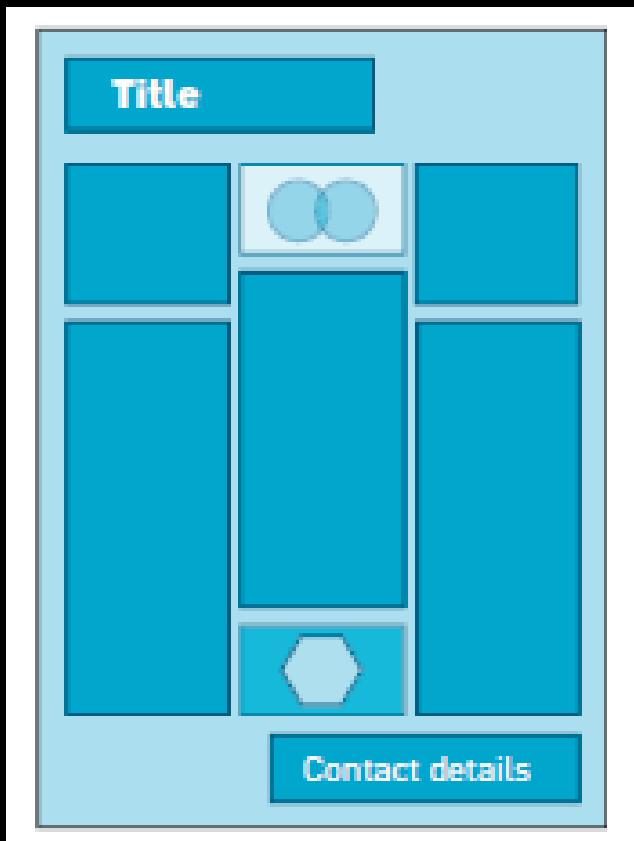


Layout

For a project poster, a common pattern is to structure the poster like the page of a book, reading from top left to bottom right.



- Adding headings and **breaking the text into blocks** gives the reader more guidance.
- Diagrams can be added to provide more information and visual interest.



It may be that a layout does not require such an obvious structure. A grid system will still be important to hold the elements together.



Sports Surfaces

The issue
Sports surfaces
are becoming
increasingly
conservational
Research aim
To manage
various
surfaces
and
engineering
the
surface
and
method

Research aim
To manage
various
surfaces
and
engineering
the
surface
and
method

By Alastair and Mike



Handpumps

Raising water

Handpump systems are used by millions of people all over the world for drinking water. A hand pump is often easier to use than a motorised pump because it does not require electricity. It can require using the surface, however. Using a motor is better, though. A simple pump can reduce its costs, however, especially in rural areas.



Why are there different types?

Handpump systems are used by millions of people all over the world for drinking water. A hand pump is often easier to use than a motorised pump because it does not require electricity. It can require using the surface, however. Using a motor is better, though. A simple pump can reduce its costs, however, especially in rural areas.



Where are they used?

Handpump systems are used by millions of people all over the world for drinking water. A hand pump is often easier to use than a motorised pump because it does not require electricity. It can require using the surface, however. Using a motor is better, though. A simple pump can reduce its costs, however, especially in rural areas.

The demonstration handpump

Handpump systems are used by millions of people all over the world for drinking water. A hand pump is often easier to use than a motorised pump because it does not require electricity. It can require using the surface, however. Using a motor is better, though. A simple pump can reduce its costs, however, especially in rural areas.

Text

- There is a wide variety of fonts to use, but it is better to use only one or two different fonts and to use standard typefaces such as Arial, Helvetica or Swiss, for example, as these are easy to read. These are termed 'sans serif' fonts.
- Emphasis can be added by using **bold** or *italic* text.
- People need to be able to read the poster, from a distance.

- For A4 use a minimum of 12 pt
- For A3 use a minimum of 16 pt
- For A2 use a minimum of 24 pt
- For A1 use a minimum of 34 pt



Slope Alarms

— Listening for Landslides

- Acoustic slope monitoring system
- Low cost solutions
- CE marked sensors
- High sensitivity
- Award winning
- Robust
- Provides information on slope displacement rates continuously and in real-time
- Proven performance at multiple sites in UK and overseas
- In operation for more than 5 years in a variety of environments



- Sensor elements are located at ground level for ease of maintenance and reuse. The technology comprises a simple waveguide design, with one sensor able to inform timing of site inspections and trigger manual reading of inclinometer casings.

Technical details

- The sensor architecture produced by a UK patent (GB 2467419) is sensitive to small displacements and very slow displacement rates with continued operation at large displacements.
- Low cost materials are installed in the borehole and the overall cost is lower than current subsurface deformation monitoring instrumentation such as in-place inclinometers.



UK sites

- Nafferton Embankment, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne
- Ruthor & Dyrham, Monmouthshire
- Hollin Hill, North Yorkshire
- Flax Cliffs, Filey, North Yorkshire
- Scarborough Spa, North Yorkshire
- Town, Southampton

International sites

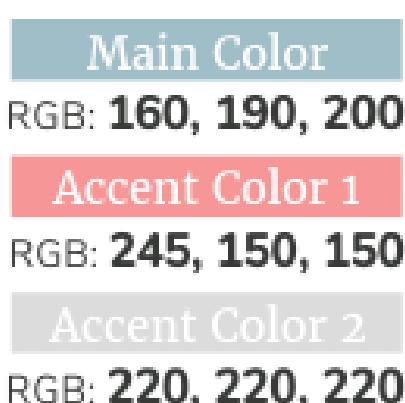
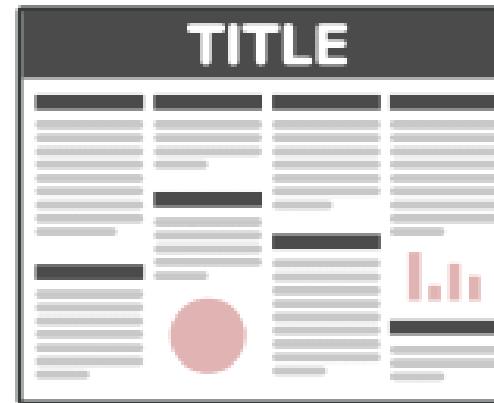
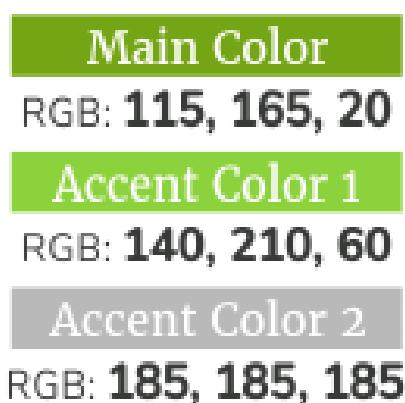
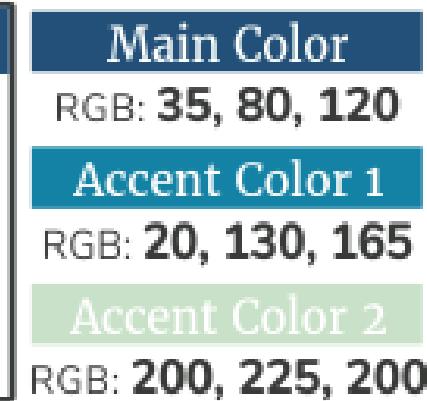
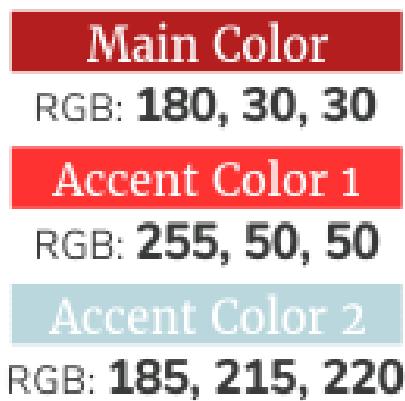
- Peace River, Alberta, Canada
- Grossriffing, Austria
- Ripley, British Columbia, Canada
- Passo della Mora, Italy

Academic staff Prof. Neil Dixon & Dr Gary Fowles
Research Fellow Dr Alister Smith



Colour

- Like text, lots of different colours on a poster can distract from your message rather than enhance it.
- A colour scheme should reflect the message or be used to draw the viewer in to take a closer look.
- Use colour for VISUAL IMPACT too. Often, 'less is more'! Have this in mind when planning a colour scheme.





Step 3: Finding the right imagery

- As a visual medium, posters can include a wide range of **images, photos, illustrations, diagrams, graphs** or **drawings** to provide or support the message.
- Finding the **right image** is an important step in the process.

Step 3: Finding the right imagery

- The viewer needs to be able to understand the visual imagery you use on your poster.
- Even something as simple as a cross (✗) or a tick (✓) can be misunderstood. For example a ✗ may mean ‘wrong’ when used to mark coursework, but means ‘right’ when it is used to select a candidate on an election ballot paper.
- Details can be misunderstood if the audience does not share the same ‘visual language’, as you or your designer. For example, engineering drawings have a language all of their own that nonengineers may not understand.
- Images of people, particularly faces are always engaging. Using images of people with physical features similar to the people you are aiming your message at is more likely to engage them as they will see that the message is meant for people like them. Consider the age group of your audience and the style of clothing people wear, for example.

Purposes of pictures

- **Decoration** ~ simply to offer relief from the visual tedium of prose!
 - **Amusement** ~ to touch on the lighter side of the subject.
 - **Expression** ~ to convey an emotion or stimulate feelings about the subject.
 - **Persuasion** ~ to encourage viewer towards a change in practice or behaviour.
 - **Illustration** ~ superior form of decoration – where the picture enriches understanding of the text but is not strictly necessary to it.
 - **Description** ~ to show what something looks like ~ in a way words alone could not do.
 - **Explanation** ~ to show not just what something looks like but also how it works or how to operate it.
 - **Simplification** ~ to ‘edit’ reality by cutting out aspects that would confuse or distract the viewer.
 - **Quantification** ~ to represent different numbers and quantities with lines or areas of different sizes in graphs or charts.
 - **Problem-posing** ~ to act as a focus of questions, encouraging analysis and investigation.
- Adapted from Rountree, 1994

Purposes of pictures

Decoration

Amusement

Expression

Persuasion

Illustration

Description

Explanation

Simplification

Quantification

Step 4: Testing a draft

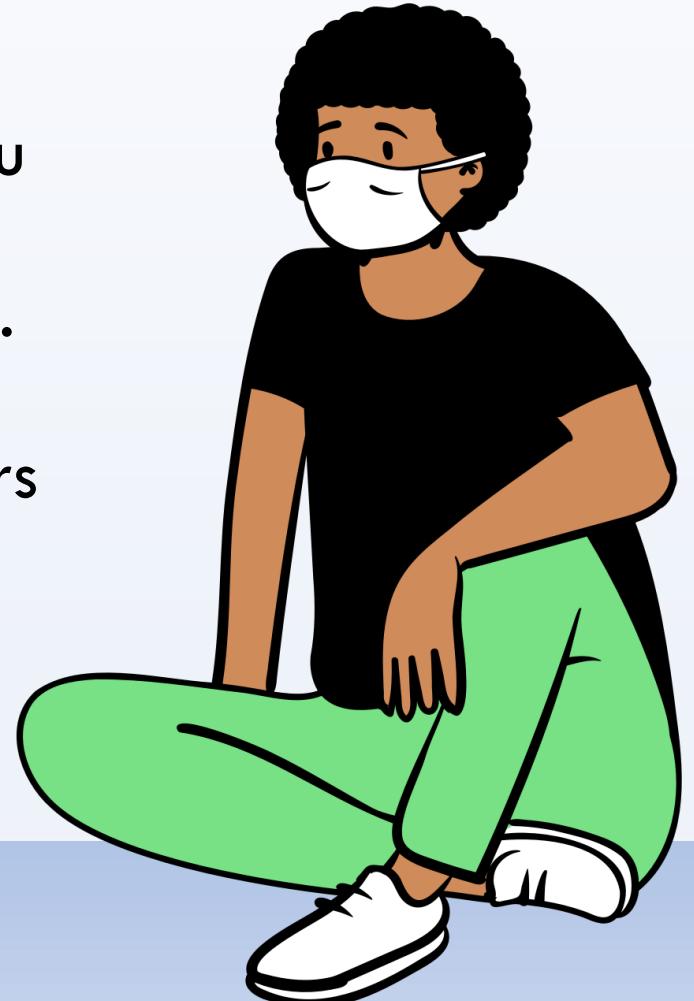
A poster is all about communicating a message. You will need to check with a **sample of your audience** to ensure that the message is being understood. Usually suggestions are invaluable to help you refine and refocus your message.

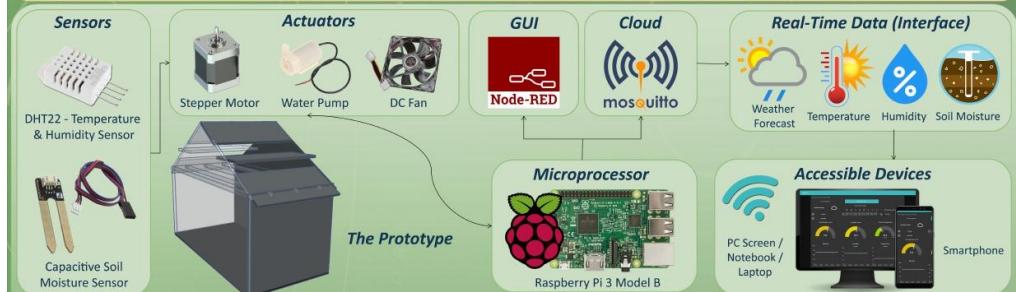
**Try it with your friends,
or even your parent!**



Step 5: Revising and finalizing

When you receive feedback, try **not to be too defensive** about your original design, even if you think it is right as it is. **Focus on comments.** You may need to reconsider other alternative options. Design can also be subjective, however, so not everyone will necessarily agree with you or others whose opinions you have sought.




OBJECTIVES

- To create an autonomous greenhouse system that retrieve and display the monitoring data over the Internet.
- To control the optimum irrigation, temperature and humidity that are needed by the greenhouse system.

RESULT & ANALYSIS

Variables	Value	Condition
Temperature (°C)	Less than 30 °C (range from 0°C to 29°C)	Roof will be closed on both sides.
	More than or equal to 30°C (range from 30°C to 100°C)	Roof will be opened on both sides to let the air circulation happens and release hot air.
Humidity (%)	Less than 65% (range from 0% to 64%)	Fan would turn on to increase the humidity level.
	More than or equal to 65% (range from 65% to 100%)	Fan would turn off as it achieved the optimum level.
Soil Moisture	Less than 300 (range from 0 to 299)	Consider dry, so water pump is triggered to irrigate the plant for 10 seconds.
	More than 300 (range from 300 to 1000)	Consider moist enough for the optimum condition of plant, water pump will stay put.



** The constant yet optimum value could be seen from the graph after the project is being implemented.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

- The project objectives are successfully achieved in given time.
- The project is beneficial to farming and agricultural industry.
- For further improvement, single power switching is highly recommended.
- Also, bigger database such as MySQL is advisable to be used since the continuous project requires big memory data.

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References:

- Lipper, L., & Zilberman, D. (2017). A Short History of the Evolution of the Climate Smart Agriculture Approach and Its Links to Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture Debates. *Climate Smart Agriculture*, 13-30. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-61194-5_2
- Elijah, O., Rahman, T., A., Orikumbi, I., Lew, C., and Hindia, M. N. (2018). An Overview of Internet of Things (IoT) and Data Analytics in Agriculture: Benefits and Challenges. *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, 5, 3753-3773.
- Jayaraman, P., Yavari, A., Georgakopoulos, D., Moshref, A., and Zaslavsky, A. (2016). Internet of Things platform for smart farming: experiences and lessons learnt. *Sensors*, 16(11), 1884.
- Walter, A., Finger, R., Huber, R., and Buchman, C. (2017). Smart farming is key to developing sustainable agriculture. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 114(24), 6148-6150.

TP May 2020 rev

BACKGROUND

A water or irrigation sprinkler is a basic tool that is used to water a large landscape or crops. The water that flows through the sprinkler is distributed around the landscape in a controlled manner and evenly. Water sprinkler systems are usually operated manually by controlling the pump or a valve. There are certain sprinklers that can be set according to the time you want it to sprinkle water. Water sprinkler system are needed around a large landscape as it eases users to water the whole compound.


PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Extreme temperature and dry soil lead to wildfire.
- Manual operation.
- Low cost efficiency.

OBJECTIVE

- To prevent wildfire.
- To maintain the quality of landscapes and environment.
- To minimize water and energy wastage.

PROJECT PLANNING
WEEK 2 - 3

Clarification of problems and solutions

WEEK 4 - 6

Design the prototype and application interface and finalize the materials needed

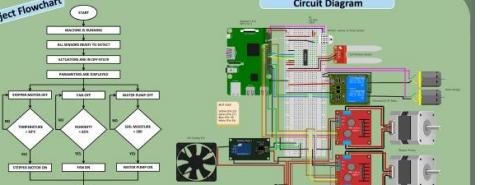
WEEK 7 - 9

Fabricate the prototype and develop the application. Test and modify the prototype.

WEEK 10 - 12

Prepare final report, video presentation and e-poster for assessment.

METHODOLOGY

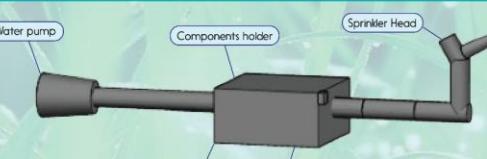
- Project Flowchart**

- IDENTIFYING PROBLEM**
1) Hot temperature & dry soil
2) Manual operation
3) Cost efficiency

- BRAINSTORMING**
Analyze the problems and generate ideas to solve the issues.

- PROTOTYPE DESIGNING**
Design the components of prototype and perform simulation using AutoCAD and Fusion 360

- PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT**
Develop the electronic system and fabricate the prototype

- PROTOTYPE TESTING**
Perform testing on:
1) Sensors
2) Solenoid valve
3) App integration


HOW IT WORKS?

- TEMPERATURE & MOISTURE EXCEED ALLOWABLE LEVEL

- SENSOR DETECT & SEND IMPULSE TO VALVE



- APPLICATION FEATURES**
Monitoring system
Valve opens automatically
Manual override
Multiple presets
Water flows to sprinkler head

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION

PRODUCT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (RM)	TOTAL (RM)
Arduino + cables	1 set	18.00	18.00
Sensors	1 set	14.44	14.44
Solenoid valve	1	52.00	52.00
Sprinkler head	1	4.10	4.10
Water pump	1	50.00	50.00
Breadboard	1	2.70	2.70
Relay breakout board	1	5.00	5.00
WiFi Shield	1 set	49.90	49.90
Wires	1 set	8.50	8.50
PVC pipe	2	5.00	10.00
Perspex case	1	50.00	50.00
GRAND TOTAL			284.64

Our target market price would be RM200.00 and we expect the cost for mass production should be lower.

CONCLUSION

- Less water and energy are wasted resulted in higher cost efficiency.

- Optimum temperature and soil moisture will be maintained throughout its operation to prevent extremely hot and dry condition.

RECOMMENDATION

- More monitoring variables can be included in application such as air humidity and pH.

- A better valve is needed to provide higher water discharge.



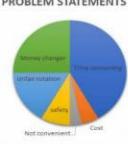
DESIGN THINKING

- Time Consuming**: Student need time to wait
- Cost**: Transportation cost needs to be considered.
- Safety**: Laundromats are public facilities and unattended clothes could be a target for thieves.

INTRODUCTION

MANAGE YOUR TIME FOR LAUNDRY Most of students keep thinking that laundry will consume their time.

PROBLEM STATEMENTS



OBJECTIVE

- To establish a community application that is useful to students with a well-organized system.
- To ensure every student is able to make use of the laundry machine fairly and efficiently.
- To reduce the waiting time to do the laundry as students can choose their preferred timing.

METHODOLOGY



BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

NO	ITEMS	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (RM)	TOTAL (RM)
1	Arduino UNO	1	18.80	18.80
2	Arduino barcode Reader	1	40.00	40.00
3	LIPPO Battery 7.4V 900mAh	2	20.00	40.00
4	Strip board	1	5.50	5.50
5	3D Printer Filament	1	30.00	30.00
6	Roll of Single Core Wires/meter	1	2.30	2.30
7	Smart lock	1	48.00	48.00
8	Case	1	10.00	10.00
	TOTAL COST			264.90

PROTOTYPE'S COST	PRODUCTS PRICE
RM 212.60	RM 300.00

TARGET MARKET
Laundry Service

WORKING PRINCIPLE

The user books the laundry machine for a certain period of time through Smart Laundry Apps using their phones to book their sessions.

The customer can unlock the machine by scanning their matric card barcode on the scanner, which will secure and unlock the laundry door.



After the booking process, the apps will transfer the user's data to the machine and it will prevent other users to access it.

The customers can then do their laundry within the specified period of time.

CONCLUSION

- Designed for students to save their time
- More convenient
- More organized
- More progressive

SMART HYDROPONICS GARDEN

'Smart to enhance a better productivity'

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The shifting climate pattern will negatively impact the agriculture sector in future. The crops will be much harder to produce due to intense weather



BACKGROUND

Hydroponic is a subset of hydroculture, which is a method of growing plants without soil by using nutrient solutions in a water solvent. Plants grown hydroponically can grow faster and healthier as they do not have to fight the soilborne diseases. This smart hydroponics garden will implement a monitoring system with Internet of Things (IoT) that will expand the capacity of the system to balance the pH values of the nutrient solution.

World population is predicted to be 9.8 billion by 2020. Thus, the increase on demand of foods will be 60% greater than it is today.

United Nations, (2019).

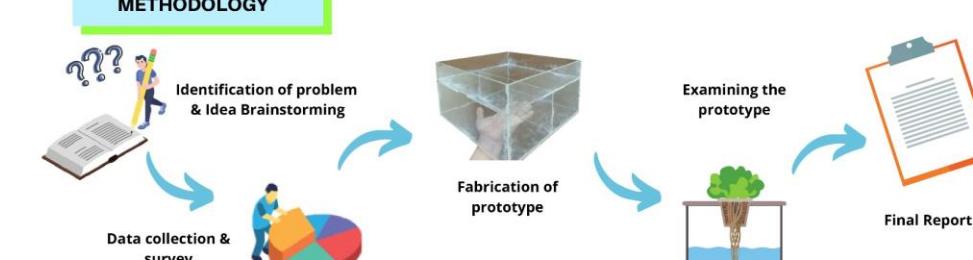
'It is proven for hydroponics to have up to 90% efficient use of water'

Hydroponics for Everyone, (2009).

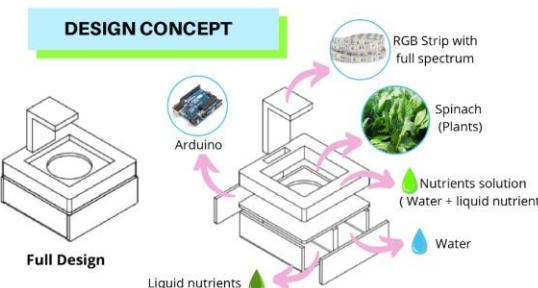
OBJECTIVE

- To monitor the pH value of the nutrients solution.
- To supply the nutrients solution with pH level ranges 6-7 automatically.
- To provide the best and ideal light energy automatically.
- To get the best yield and enhance a better productivity of plant.

METHODOLOGY



DESIGN CONCEPT



WORKING PRINCIPLE

- Initiate the sensor
- Collect data using sensor
- Send the data to web server
- Monitor the pH value by sensor (6 to 7 for ideal value)
- Data will appear for user to monitor on phone apps

BUSINESS CONSIDERATION

Material	Unit	Unit Price (RM)	Amount (RM)
pH sensor	1	150.00	150.00
ESP32	1	30.00	30.00
RGB Strip	1	20.00	20.00
12VDC Rectifier	1	20.00	20.00
Micropumps	2	5.00	10.00
DC buck chopper	1	5.90	5.90
Liquid fertilizer	1	29.00	29.00
Total			264.90

PROTOTYPE COST : RM 264.90 **TOTAL PRODUCT COST :** RM 320.00 **TARGETED MARKET:**

- Households
- Plantations Company

CONCLUSION

- Provide optimum condition for growth of plants (temperature and nutrients)
- More crops can be produced
- Reduce workload and manpower with IoT implementation

Designing a Poster - Summary

Designing a poster requires a range of skills, as **content**, **layout** and **visual aspects** all contribute to your message having an impact on your viewers. Keeping the message and the visual aspects **simple** is often the route to success. A simple rule is to **plan**, **do** and **review**.

Reference:

SHAW, R. and REED, B., 2016. G021: How to design a poster. Loughborough: WEDC, Loughborough University.
https://repository.lboro.ac.uk/articles/G021_How_to_design_a_poster/9582074

ROWNTREE, D. 1994. *Preparing materials for open, distance and flexible learning: an action guide for teachers and trainers*. London: Kogan Page in association with the Institute of Educational Technology, Open University

More samples on Posters from WEDC

<https://wecd-knowledge.lboro.ac.uk/search.html?q=posters&l=10&s=score&o=desc>

Part II

Creating Video

on Design

Concept



Creating Video for Design Concept Presentation



Similarly with poster, Video presentation is intended to inform or to persuade using primarily visual methods



You need to consider who are your audiences



Video production steps can be similar to poster's



Video production steps

-  1. Planning the message (content and script)
-  2. Visualising the message (sequence)
-  3. Finding the right animation/simulation/drawing (visual)
-  4. Testing the draft
-  5. Revising and finalising

Design Concept Video - Tips



- Make your **message clear**, no ambiguity
- Write your script and Revise it, then **Revise** it again
- Be **Creative** and **Innovative**, to make your video presentation **attractive**. Use existing graphic software i.e CAD (AutoCAD, CATIA etc.), Google Sketch, Powtoon, VideoScribe, Powerpoint, MatLab
- Video normally start with problem statement/background (may include design thinking results i.e. survey, interview etc. Emphasize how critical and **impactful** your project is for the society)
- Sequence of presentation is neatly arranged and logical (there is **continuity**)

DESIGN CONCEPT PRESENTATION - EXAMPLE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jv8iZuqHGIQ>

Project- Sustainable stove

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F9oO8h0QDLk>

Project- Solar cooking: dining facilities at refugee camp

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwfLdW6-j4I>

Agricultural Sprayer – 3D model

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BbUH6YqBzn0>

Project- Accident vision

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3JO2YoAoRmA>

Project- Smart ReMAT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rp467Y1O3RA>

Project- Car Fuel Alternative

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcOPjde82eg>

Vertical farming

Link to Video Animation tools:



Videoscribe:

<https://www.videoscribe.co/en>

Powtoon:

<https://www.powtoon.com/>

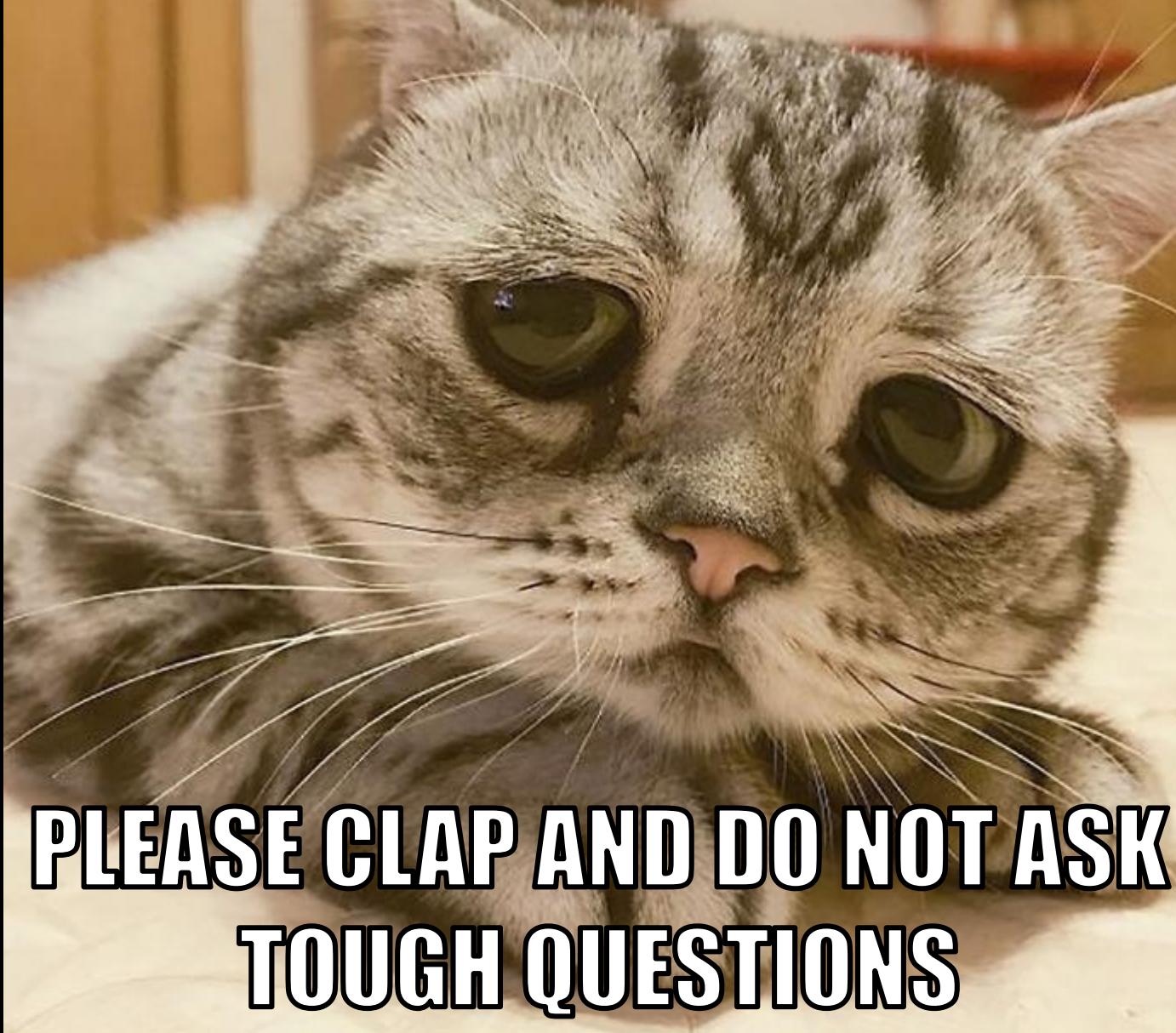
Power point animation:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCngkX2grzKhYBx1stz08Z3Q>

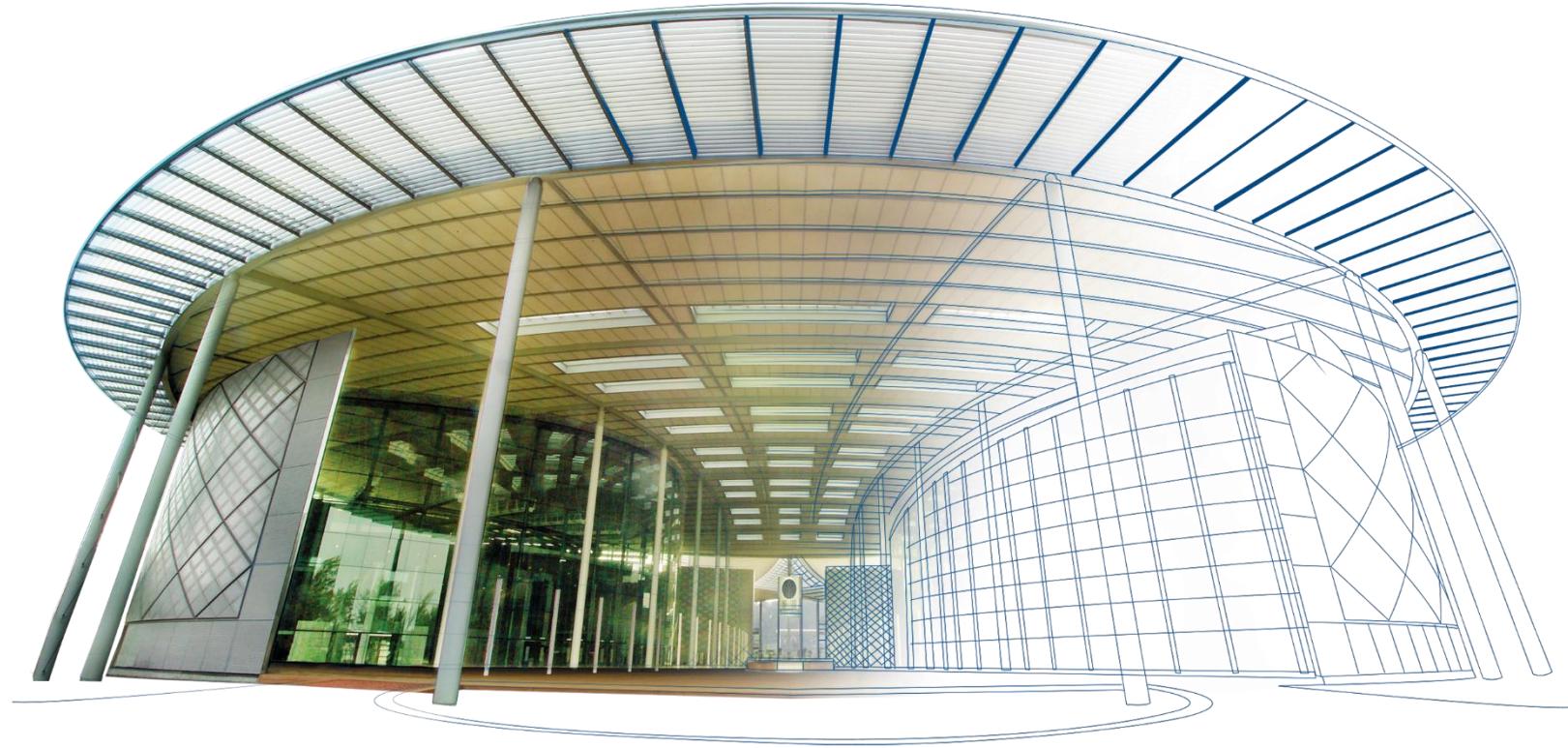
AutoCAD (download for free, student version):

<https://www.autodesk.com/education/free-software/autocad>

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



**PLEASE CLAP AND DO NOT ASK
TOUGH QUESTIONS**



THANK
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