

1: [Module I] Introduction to the Course







2: [Module I] Knowing your intention and audience



Effective oral communications -Knowing your intention and audience

Learning Cycle 1





audience







2: [Module I] Knowing your intention and audience



Learning Cycle 2



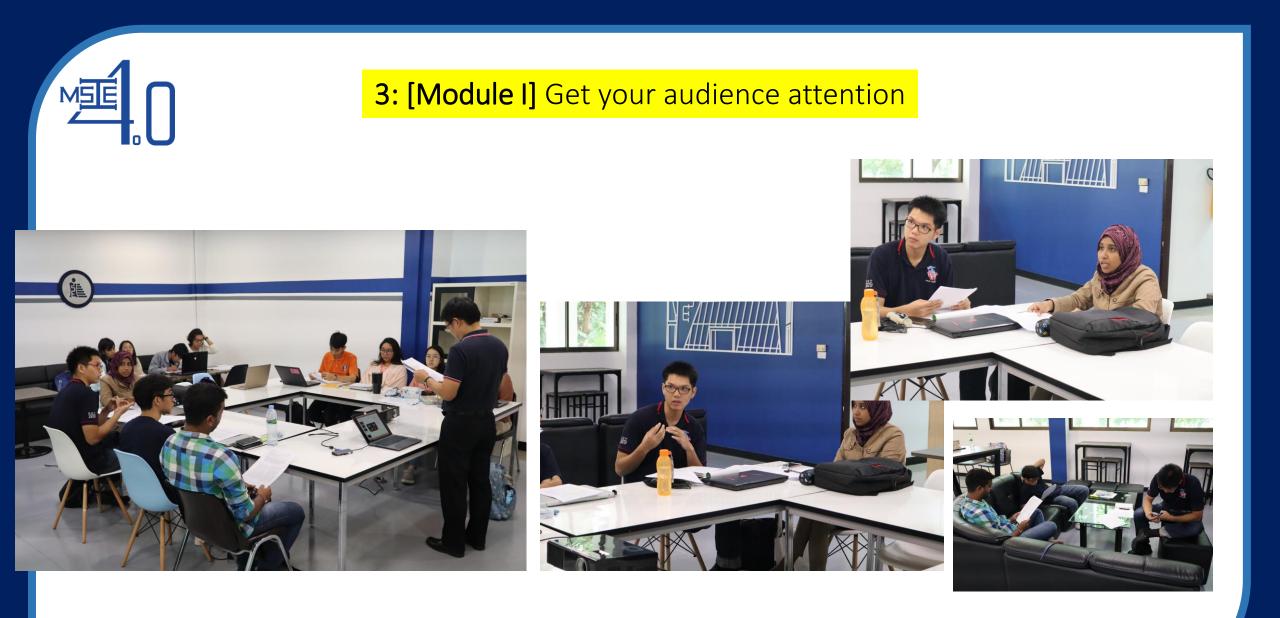


Effective oral communications -Knowing your intention and audience













4: [Module I] Deliver your presentation professionally





Idea Worth Sharing: Capstone Project









5: [Module I] Plotting your idea & Filling up your story

	VIRTUAL AND PHYSICAL PROTOTYPING, 2016 VOL. 11, NO. 3, 193–207 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17452759.2016.1210314	(Taylor & Francis Taylor & Francis Group	Development of an e rapid prototyping for	
	Experimental investigation on process parameter electrospinning-based rapid prototyping Deepak Parajuli ^a , Pisut Koomsap ^a , Alok A. Parkhi ^a and Pitt Supapl ^a Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, School of Engineering and Technology, ^b Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailan	hol ^b Asian Institute of Technolog		Apinya Chanthakulchan, Pisut K Department of Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, <i>i</i> Pitt Sug Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chu Abstract Purpose – This paper aims to present the development of an electrosp patterned scaffolds from fine fiber. Design/methodology/approach – This ESRP technique unifies rapid pro	coomsap and Kampanat Auyson Saian Institute of Technology, Pathumthani, Thailand, and paphol Ialongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand inning-based rapid prototyping (ESRP) technique for the fabrication of totyping (RP) and electrospinning to obtain the ability of RP to create a
	ABSTRACT Near-field electrospinning (NFES) with its capability to produce a strai integrated into additive manufacturing for the fabrication of scaffolds w structures. However, building the third dimension with NFES is not easy fibre while being deposited. Presented in this paper is an investigati process parameters on achieving a small cylindrical fibre from the near-	vith controllable pattern due to the unsolidified on on the influence of field fibre deposition of	ARTICLE HISTORY Received 26 June 2016 Accepted 5 July 2016 KEYWORDS Scaffolds; tissue engineering; laver manufacturing	controllable pattern and of electrospinning to create a continuous fine fit instead of using extrusion process for fiber creation, electrospinning is a prototype has been constructed and used in the experiments to evaluate Findings – Three different lay-down patterns: 0°90°, 45°135° and 45° to stacks of patterned layers: could be created with the ESPP technique, an existing machine vibration influenced the fiber size and the ability to cont prior to being deposited obstructed the control of layer thickness. Improve canability of this ESPP technique,	pplied to generate a continuous fiber from a liquid solution. A machine the technique. vists were used in the experiments. According to the experimental results, the fabrication process was repeatable and reproducible. However, the rol straightness and gap size. Also, incomplete solidification of the fibers
Robotics	Robotics and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing 35 (2015) 55–68 Contents lists available at ScienceDirect and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing	been conducted on neters of interest are on and needle size. ition and needle size eld deposition, the nperature should be	technologies	Research limitations/implications – This research is currently limited machine prototype, to the demonstration of its capability and to the eve Further studies are required for better control of the patterned scaffolds Originality/value – This unification of the two processes allows not only of both woven and non-woven layers of fibers to be done on one mach Keywords Layered manufacturing, Medical, Rapid prototyping, Scaffol	Total Quality Management, 2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14783363.2016.1274229
ELSEVIER	journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rcim			Paper type Research paper	Improving risk assessment for customer-ori
Nuntaporn Phooripoom, Pisut	automation for custom mosaic design t Koomsap * titute of Technology, P.O. Box 4, Klong Luang, Puthumthani 12120, Thailand				Pisut Koomsap [*] and Thuangporn Charoenchokdilok Industrial Systems Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Since its introduction in the aerospace industry, failu (FMEA) has been proven to be an effective risk man popularity in various industries. All along, FMEA has manufacturers [*] perspective. As a matter of fact, custom group who will be affected directly if any failure n involvement should be considered in FMEA, but has
R T I C L E I N F O rrice hiory: cecived 10 August 2014 cecived 11 August 2014 cecived 14 February 2015 wouldale online 25 February 2015 isoword: seconds seco	A B S T R A C T Mosaic is the art of design creation from tesserae, and for custom mosaic design the individual tesserae are assigned to certain positions unlike forming a random pattern. The variety of designs makes it dif- ficult for automatic tile assembly: consequently, manual assembly is typically found in practice. This paper presents the development of a tiling automation to support custom mosaic design from uniform size square tiles. The system follows a product flow concept that the tesserae are sorted first to form a row prior to be assembled to a mosaic moving slowly on a conveyor. It allows a simple point-to-point movement for assembly. The complexity shifting from toolpath generation to tile sorting is handled in two steps: acquiring tiles needed for a row and rearranging the tiles according to the order. A shortest distance criterion has been applied for determining dispensing sequence. Hardware and software have been developed to illustrate the proposed tiling automation. © 2015 Elsevier Itd. All rights reserved.				Presented in this paper is an attempt to improve Customer dissatisfaction has been applied to identify h assessment. Kano model has been applied to identify h mode effects. A new customer-oriented risk priority n been developed and compared with the previous custor as the traditional one. The results from a case study represents the customers' perspective better than the influencing the prioritisation of the failure modes as approaches. In this new approach, how the customer failure modes has the most influence. Keyverds: FMEA; Kano model; customer involvement

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ented FMEA

Pathumthani 12120, Thailand

ure mode and effects analysis agement tool and has gained been conducted according to ers are also a key stakeholder nodes occur. Therefore, their not received much attention. a customer-oriented FMEA. into a new approach for risk ow customers perceive failure umber (RPN) calculation has mer-oriented approach as well show that this new approach previous one, and the factors are different among the three s perceive the effects of the

customer dissatisfaction; risk



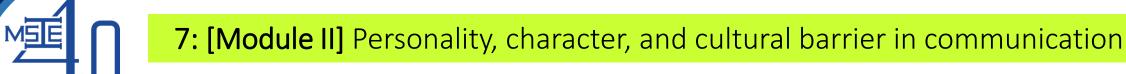
6: [Module I] Polishing your idea

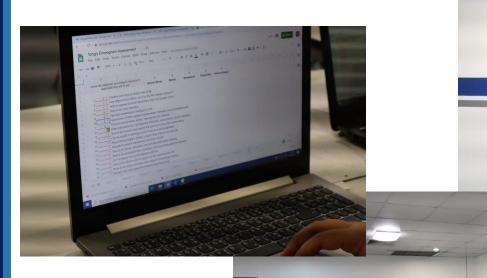




One-page Writing Assignment













8: [Module II] Emotional intelligence



Movie: Green Book









10: [Module II] Conflict management strategies















11: [Module II] Effective managerial communication in a meeting

















12: [Module III] Knowing your leadership style

Self-Assessment

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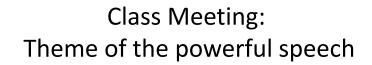
Movie: The Men Who Built America





13: [Module III] Cultivating your leadership and communication style

Movie: Invictus







14 : [Module III] Nonverbal communication







15 : [Module III]

Adapting your communication to different situations and audiences



1. Relationships

The first potential barrier is often the one that colors all the rest: How will the other pe view your relationship to him or her? Will they know you? Like you? Best of all, trust yo

2. Credibility

Next, you need to think about whether the other person will see you as a credible advocate for your idea. Will they view you as competent? Reliable? Someone with special expertise? This factor explains why trying to manipulate other people does not work when you are selling important ideas.

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Shell, G. R., & Moussa, M. (2007). The art of woo: using strategic persuasion to sell your ideas. Penguin

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The Power of "Because"						
	Statement	Success Rate				
1. "Excuse me, I have five pages . May I use the Xerox machine?"		60 %				
2. "Excuse me, I have five pages . May I use the Xerox machine because I am in a rush?"		94 %				
3.	"Excuse me, I have five pages . May I use the Xerox machine because I have to make copies?"	93 %				5 minutes presentation of
4.	"Excuse me, I have twenty pages . May I use the Xerox machine?"	24 %	™EE	U	R	Steve Jobs to Jon Steel Team
5. "Excuse me, I have twenty pages . May I use the Xerox machine because I am in a rush?"		42 %	Ρ)	Problem:	Apple was in deep financial trouble.
ell, G. R., & Moussa, M. (2007). The art of woo: using strategic Co-funded by the suasion to sell your ideas. Penguin. Erasmus+ Programme a		ment of Ellen Lange Harvard psychologi	C	2	Cause:	14 projects with millions in sunk costs were bleeding the firm dry.
of the European Union			А	۱.	Answer:	Jobs was betting the company on the 4G and the iMac, and needed advertising help to reconnect with his customer base to set the stage for these 2 products.
			Ν	J	Net Benefits:	Jobs's focused, two-product strategy was, by implication, the best of the many alternatives the Apple leadership team had considered as ways to save the company.
Shell, G			ell, G. R., & Mou rsuasion to sell y		007). The art of woo: using stra Penguin.	Hese Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme

of the European Unior



