Project Management Education and Research for Foreign Students in Japan

Moderator:
Toshihiko Kinoshita, Special Researcher, Institute of Industrial Management, Waseda University

Schedule 16:15 ~ 17:45
Room 508
IAP2M Workshop in English

In this workshop, three presentations by foreign students and a panel discussion by P2M specialists are planned. The students are from Morocco, Malaysia and Vietnam, and are interested in the Japanese version of program and project management. In the panel discussion, various issues on PM research and study by foreign researchers and students as well as their living in Japan are discussed by Japanese P2M specialists, moderated by Mr. Toshihiko Kinoshita of Waseda University.

Date/Time: September 4(Sat), 16:15-17:45
Theme:
Project Management Education and Research for Foreign Students in Japan
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Schedule:
16:15-16:30: Presentation 1
Houda Dahmane (Morocco), Osaka University
“Supply Chain: Management Methods for Global Competitiveness”
16:30-16:35: Q & A
16:35-16:50: Presentation 2
Foo Ming Sheng (Malaysia), Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology
“Study of Sintered Aluminum Foil-powder Alumite Catalyst”
16:50-16:55: Q & A
16:55-17:10: Presentation 3
Ha Thi Khanh Nguyen (Vietnam), Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology
“Hydrogen Production through Ethanol Steam Reforming on Conducting Alumite Catalysts”
17:10-17:15: Q & A
17:15-17:45: Panel Discussion
Issues on PM Education and Research for Foreign Students in Japan

16:15-16:30: Presentation 1

Houda Dahmane (Morocco), Department of Economics,
Osaka University

Supply Chain: management methods for global competitiveness

PS-3
Abstract
Throughout the years, logistics have proved to be a vital actor of any strategicalendeavor. During wartimes, managing the armies, their rationing, uniforms, ammunitions and transportation was a decisive factor in determining the issue of battles. From the battlefield, the concept of supply chain management was adapted to the industrial world. A distinction should be made though between logistics and supply chain; for whereas the first one only covers the procurement, transportation, storage and delivery of the goods, the latter extends its reach from the purchasing process and supplier relationship management, until the customer service and all the strategical and financial aspects related to the whole process.

Although relatively young, the concept of supply chain management is now spotted as a crucial parameter in determining the competitiveness of a firm, especially in consideration of the natural resources scarcity.

In our paper, we suggest to examine the managerial aspect of the supply chain. We will present a brief introduction to the concept of supply chain management, its position in the firm and how it can enhance the competitive advantage of an organization. Then we will examine outsourcing as a strategy applicable to the supply chain in order to increase its competitiveness, how this approach became so widely practiced and how managers can identify and minimize the risks associated to outsourcing. Afterwards, we will focus on financial aspects related to measuring costs and performance. In this part, we will see which accounting methods give a better idea of supply chain costs, and introduce SCOR (Supply Chain Operations Reference) as an example of standardized evaluation method for the supply chain. All along our presentation, we will be introducing real cases illustrating the different topics.

(Research at Prof. Takayuki ASADA)
16:35-16:50: Presentation 2

Foo Ming Sheng (Malaysia), Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

“Study of Sintered Aluminum Foil-powder Alumite Catalyst”

Abstract

Catalytic combustion method is one of the effective processing methods for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and is widely used. Recently, downsized and low-cost equipments and operational cost are desired. In this study, sintered Aluminum foil-powder Alumnite catalyst is developed and studied, to produce inexpensive catalyst with low temperature activity used for VOCs catalytic combustion method. The catalyst supports were selected by choosing the suitable particle size and lamination thickness from samples. Selected catalyst supports were then impregnate with Pt, and the conditions for catalyzation are investigated, such as the concentration of Pt solution, pH, agitation rate and impregnation time. Finally, durability test is done under the temperature for conversion of 90-95%. The characters of the catalyst were also examined. Based on this study, it can be concluded that sintered Aluminum powder-foil Alumnite Catalyst can be used an effective catalyst for catalytic combustion method. Studies of sintered Aluminum foil-powder Alumnite catalyst for other applications can be expected.

To administer the present and future work, in this research “Logical Model” is also used. The usefulness of “Logical Model” is to help us to accomplish research conceptual planning and strategic field to achieve assumption a goal in research.

(Research at Prof.Hideo KAMEYAMA Laboratory)
16:55-17:10: Presentation 3

Ha Thi Khanh Nguyen (Vietnam), Department of Applied Chemistry, Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology

"Hydrogen Production through Ethanol Steam Reforming on Conducting Alumite Catalysts"

Abstract

Previously, hydrogen used in fuel cell was produced from the fossil fuel by going through steam reforming, CO converting and dividing for making a high purity of hydrogen. However, recently due to global warming and depletion of fossil fuel become the reason of many critical situations in the world. Besides, the process was complex and had many problems such as energy loss. Therefore, in this research, a new hydrogen productive process was proposed. In this process, a low concentration of ethanol derived from biomass fermentation-renewable materials (approximately 30% of ethanol) is supplied into a non-equilibrium box reactor containing CO₂ absorption agent and alumite catalyst in plate type, CO₂ and CO will be removed from the reaction field, without CO converting and diving reactors. Due to insertion of CO₂ absorbent, it helped to build up hydrogen selectivity and decrease carbon monoxide formation.

To administer the present and future work, in this research “Logical Model” is also used. The usefulness of “Logical Model” is to help us to accomplish research conceptual planning and strategic field to achieve assumption a goal in research.

(Research at Prof.Hideo KAMEYAMA Laboratory)
Panel Discussion 17:15-17:45:

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Toshihiko Kinoshita, Special Researcher, Institute of Industrial Management, Waseda University

Participants
Houda Dahmane (Morocco), Department of Economics, Osaka University

Foo Ming Sheng (Malaysia), Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

Ha Thi Khanh Nguyen (Vietnam), Department of Applied Chemistry, Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology