820758 - TETDTM - Experimental Energy Technology

Coordinating unit: 240 - ETSEIB - Barcelona School of Industrial Engineering
Teaching unit: 724 - MMT - Department of Heat Engines
Academic year: 2018
Degree: MASTER'S DEGREE IN ENERGY ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2013). (Teaching unit Optional)
MASTER'S DEGREE IN ENERGY ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2013). (Teaching unit Optional)
ECTS credits: 5
Teaching languages: Catalan, Spanish, English

Teaching staff
Coordinator: Joaquim Rigola
Others: Assensi Oliva
Jesús Castro

Opening hours
Timetable: Tuesday and Thursday 16-18h
Wednesday 15-17h

Prior skills
Knowledge of fluid dynamics and heat and mass transfer, necessary to understand the basic operating principles of measurement sensors. Basic electrical knowledge.

Requirements
Knowledge equivalent to having completed the course of levelling the Master's

Degree competences to which the subject contributes

Specific:
CEMT-7. Analyse the performance of equipment and facilities in operation to carry out a diagnostic assessment of the use system and establish measures to improve their energy efficiency.
CEMT-5. Employ technical and economic criteria to select the most appropriate thermal equipment for a given application, dimension thermal equipment and facilities, and recognise and evaluate the newest technological applications in the production, transportation, distribution, storage and use of thermal energy.

Transversal:
CT3. TEAMWORK: Being able to work in an interdisciplinary team, whether as a member or as a leader, with the aim of contributing to projects pragmatically and responsibly and making commitments in view of the resources that are available.
Get basic training in understanding the types of measurement sensors and their integration in an experimental system (unit and software for data acquisition, regulation and control system). Acquiring a very solid competition when the physical principles that determine the response of a given sensor, as well as the interactions that may exist between the presence of the measurement probe and reading to be performed (distortion effects of the problem by intrusion of the probe, thermal inertia effects on transitional measures, etc.). Learning to deal with the experimental data, making filtered when necessary evaluation of the corresponding measurement errors, etc.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student:
Introduction to basics of experimental techniques in Thermal Energy, seeking the utmost rigor, its possibilities and limitations. Introduction to the analysis of experimental data acquisition and control, as well as analysis and measurement. Deepening experimental techniques for measuring such as temperature, pressure, flow, speed, humidity, gas analysis,
etc.
Application to detailed experimental validation of basic phenomena of heat and mass transfer. Contrasting application of numerical results and experimental tests on thermal systems and equipment for major industrial and social compression refrigeration, heat exchangers, hermetic compressors, absorption refrigeration, HVAC (ventilation, air conditioning in buildings, optimization glass facades, etc.), active and passive solar systems, heat storage, etc. Conducting laboratory practices that allow students to become aware of the specific applications of the developed possibilities, as well as experimental techniques and measurement and estimation of experimental errors in the experimental units available.

**Study load**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total learning time: 125h</th>
<th>Hours large group: 0h 0.00%</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Hours medium group: 0h 0.00%</td>
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<td>Hours small group: 30h 24.00%</td>
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<td>Guided activities: 10h 8.00%</td>
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<td>Self study: 85h 68.00%</td>
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## Content

### Content 1. Data Acquisition and Control

| Description: | This content is intended as an introduction necessary in what concerns the data acquisition and control. The first point is to try to revise the principles of electronics that deal with conditions and signals emitted by different types of sensors (electrical response to a thermal/mechanical disturbance). Then the software and hardware for data acquisition is presented as a way to turn disturbances the user wants to measure in interpretable information in a data file. Finally, we present the software (PID control) and the basic control hardware to set the operating conditions of interest in each case (control temperature level, flow, etc.). |
| Related activities: | Theory class  
Practical class  
Reduced scope work  
Broad scope work |
| Specific objectives: | Provide basic knowledge in data acquisition to be able to perform an experiment in the heat field.  
Provide basic knowledge in control and regulation to be able to perform an experiment in the heat field. |

| Learning time: | 17h |
| Theory classes: | 5h |
| Guided activities: | 2h |
| Self study: | 10h |

### Content 2. Temperature sensors

| Description: | A study of the most common temperature sensors based on the physical principle on which they are based (mechanical effects, electrical effects, radiation effects). It will especially insist on a wider use of sensors (thermosistances, thermocouples). It will work on the aspects related with the accuracy of measurements depending on the location and construction of the probes (effects of heat transfer without modifying the actual temperature sensor) or transitory measures with respect to the thermal inertia of the sensor itself. |
| Related activities: | Theory class  
Practical class |
| Specific objectives: | Know the types of temperature sensors and its most common application framework.  
Provide criterion when managing measurement errors associated with the installation and the thermal inertia of the temperature sensors. |

| Learning time: | 22h |
| Theory classes: | 5h |
| Guided activities: | 2h |
| Self study: | 15h |
Content 3. Pressure sensors and flowmeters

Learning time: 21h 30m
Theory classes: 5h
Guided activities: 1h 30m
Self study: 15h

Description:
This content studies the second group of sensors and includes pressure sensors and flows, to be based on similar principles, with a base in fluid mechanics. It will present the most common type of sensor for measuring absolute pressure, relative and differential. Describe the most common type of flow meter (Coriolis, magnetic, turbine, vortex, etc.), explaining the physical foundation based on the framework and its application.

Related activities:
Theory class
Practical class
Reduced scope work

Specific objectives:
Description of the physical foundations and framework for the application of common pressure sensors. Description of the physical foundations and framework for implementing the common flow sensors.

Content 4. Hot wire anemometer

Learning time: 21h 30m
Theory classes: 5h
Guided activities: 1h 30m
Self study: 15h

Description:
Presentation of principles for measuring hot wire anemometer and the parameters that characterise the measures (levels of turbulence, sampling, etc.). Presentation of different types of sensors (materials, geometry, uni/multidirectional, etc.). Detailed explanation of the operation of a unit and taking measurements. Statistical treatment of the data obtained and estimation of the measurement error.

Related activities:
Theory class
Practical class
Reduced scope work
Broad scope work

Specific objectives:
To understand the principle and the operation of a unit of measure for the hot wire anemometer. Interpret and correctly treat the obtained results.
### Content 5. Sensors moisture content/ concentration

**Learning time:** 21h 30m  
Theory classes: 5h  
Guided activities: 1h 30m  
Self study : 15h

**Description:**  
Background of humidity sensors. Fundamentals of psychrometry. Types of the most common humidity sensors (psychrometer, cold mirror hygrometers, relative humidity polymer sensors, aluminum oxide sensors for detecting traces, optical sensors), presenting their physical principle, operation and framework of use.

**Related activities:**  
Theory class  
Practical class  
Reduced scope work  
Broad scope work

**Specific objectives:**  
Know the most common humidity sensors, their physical principles and their application framework.  
Relate sensors and proportionate measures with the basics of the corresponding psychrometry.

### Content 6. Instrumentation and measurement in the vacuum field

**Learning time:** 21h 30m  
Theory classes: 5h  
Guided activities: 1h 30m  
Self study : 15h

**Description:**  
Some technological applications where it is necessary to manage certain levels of vacuum, specific measuring instruments and specific technology to control it and quantify it are needed. Description of the construction technology of thermal equipment that must handle a high vacuum level (welding, pressure joints, materials, etc.) and particular measuring instruments governing this application (pressure sensors of very low rank, mass spectrometer). Detailed explanation of the operation of a mass spectrometer dedicated to evaluating the quality of the vacuum generated in a certain application.

**Related activities:**  
Theory class  
Practical class  
Reduced scope work  
Broad scope work

**Specific objectives:**  
Vacuum technology (construction, control, etc.)  
Measurement instruments in vacuum applications; emphasis on mass spectrometry.
### Planning of activities

| Theory classes | Hours: 40h  
| Self study: 20h  
| Theory classes: 20h |

**Description:**
Methodology in large group. The content of the course follows a model of class exhibition and participation. The material has been organised in different groups of content according to the areas of knowledge of the course.

**Support materials:**
Recommended bibliography. Notes from professor (copies and/or ATENEA).

**Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:**
This activity is evaluated in conjunction with activity 2 (problems) through coursework and written test.

**Specific objectives:**
At the end of this activity, students should be able to master the knowledge, consolidate it and apply it correctly to various technical problems. Moreover, being a techno-scientific subject, the lectures should serve as a basis for the development of other more technical subjects related to the field of heat, such as Refrigeration, Thermal Motors or Solar Energy.

| Practical classes | Hours: 25h  
| Theory classes: 10h  
| Self study: 15h |

**Description:**
Methodology in large group and medium group, as long as the availability of the professor permits it. On each topic there will be some problems in the classroom so that students acquire the necessary guidelines to carry out this resolution: simplifying assumptions, approach, numerical resolution, discussion of results.

**Support materials:**
Recommended bibliography. Notes from professor (copies and/or ATENEA).

**Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:**
This activity is evaluated in conjunction with the first activity (theory) through coursework and exams.

**Specific objectives:**
At the end of this activity, students should be able to apply theoretical knowledge to solve different types of problems. Given the methodology, students should be able to:
1. Understand the statement and analyse the problem.
2. Propose and develop a scheme of the same resolution.
3. Solve the problem using proposed equations with a suitable algorithm resolution.
4. Critically interpret the results.

| Guided activities | Hours: 14h  
| Guided activities: 4h  
| Self study: 10h |
### Description:
Students must perform guided activities. The activities consist in solving small problems, of which the data may be the result of a laboratory experiment or proposed data by the professor. The structure to be followed:
- Preparation of the activity by a manual of practice.
- Discussion of the results obtained and the problems that have arisen during the course of practice.
- Completion of a report on the practice carried out with results, questions and conclusions. This report will be evaluated together with the completion of the practice.

### Support materials:
- Recommended bibliography. Notes from professor (copies and/or ATENEA).

### Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:
- Reports should follow guidelines given in class.

### Specific objectives:
- Consolidate the knowledge acquired in theory classes and practices.

### Reduced scope work

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<th>Hours: 12h</th>
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<td>Guided activities: 2h</td>
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<td>Self study: 10h</td>
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**Description:**
Resolution of two problems based on situations posed by the professor.

**Support materials:**
- Recommended bibliography. Notes from professor (copies and/or ATENEA).

**Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:**
The report should follow guidelines given in class.

**Specific objectives:**
- Consolidate the knowledge acquired in theory classes and practices.

### Broad scope work

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<th>Hours: 12h</th>
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<td>Guided activities: 2h</td>
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<td>Self study: 10h</td>
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**Description:**
Resolution of a problem based on situations posed by the professor or student.

**Support materials:**
- Recommended bibliography. Notes from professor (copies and/or ATENEA).

**Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:**
The report should follow guidelines given in class.

**Specific objectives:**
- Expand and consolidate the knowledge acquired in theory classes and practices.
### Written test

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<th>Hours: 22h</th>
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<tr>
<td>Guided activities: 2h</td>
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<td>Self study: 20h</td>
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**Description:**
Development of a written test of the course contents 1 and 2. It includes theoretical aspects and development problems.

**Support materials:**
Recommended bibliography. Notes from professor (copies and/or ATENEA).

**Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:**
The exam will be held freely and the statement delivered along with the statement duly filled in with the data required.

**Specific objectives:**
Demonstrate the level of knowledge achieved in theoretical activities and problems.

### Qualification system

Written test (PE). 30%
Work performed individually or in groups (TR). 50%
Attendance and participation in practical activities (AP). 20%
Regulations for carrying out activities

Here are the rules of the system for evaluating the educational activities of the course.

Written test (PE).

There will be a final exam for the course. Students must complete both theoretical questions and problems related to the theoretical and practical content of the course. Reviews and/or claims regarding the examinations will be conducted according to the dates and times established in the academic calendar.

Work done individually or in groups along the course (TR).

Students must follow the instructions explained in class and contained in the file for the work that will be proposed to the student in relation to different teaching content of the course. As a result of these activities, students must submit a report (preferably in PDF format) to the professor, with the deadline to be fixed for each activity. The evaluation work will involve both its realisation and a possible defense.

Attendance and participation in classes and laboratories (AP).

The labs will be assessed both in their implementation and in the implementation of practical exercises that will be proposed; they can begin during the class schedule planned for this type of activity to be completed (if applicable) as an autonomous activity, following the instructions given in class. The results of practical exercises delivered to the teacher must follow the instructions given in class.

The evaluation of the practice will involve both its realisation and a possible defense.

Quality and performance of group work (TG).

The reports of practices and/or group work will be assessed individually on the oral defense if necessary or of any single group on the report.
**Bibliography**

**Basic:**


**Others resources:**

**Audiovisual material**

- *Notes made by the professors of the course*  
  Resource

- *Transparencies, proposed problems to be used in class*  
  Resource