



COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Fundamentals of thermal processes

Course

Field of study

Mechanical and Automotive Engineering

Area of study (specialization)

Level of study

First-cycle studies

Form of study

full-time

Year/Semester

2/3

Profile of study

general academic

Course offered in

Polish

Requirements

elective

Number of hours

Lecture

45

Laboratory classes

15

Other (e.g. online)

0

Tutorials

15

Projects/seminars

0

Number of credit points

6

Lecturers

Responsible for the course/lecturer:

dr hab. inż. Agnieszka Wróblewska, prof.PP

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Responsible for the course/lecturer:

Prerequisites

The student starting this course should have basic knowledge of the basics of thermodynamics and the processes of energy flow and conversion in thermal-flow machines and devices. They should also have



the ability to effectively self-educate in a field related to the chosen field of study and be ready to cooperate as part of a team.

Course objective

Acquainting with basic thermodynamic processes, thermodynamic transformations and equations of energy conservation. Understanding the methods of describing various thermodynamic factors and thermodynamic cycles that implement the assumed processes of thermal and mechanical energy conversion in order to modernize or reconstruct technological systems in the field of thermal energy. Practical mastery of the ability to describe the implementation of thermal processes.

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge

Has knowledge in the field of physics, including the basics of classical mechanics, optics, electricity and magnetism, solid state physics, quantum and nuclear physics, necessary to understand specialist lectures in the field of the theory of construction materials and materials science, theory of machines and mechanisms, theory of electric drives and mechatronic systems.

Has basic knowledge of technical thermodynamics, ie the theory of thermodynamic changes, heat flow, thermal machines and heating, drying and cooling devices.

Has a basic knowledge of the methods of linear measurements, measurements of stresses, strains, velocities, temperatures and fluid streams, including measurements of these quantities by electrical means.

Skills

Can properly use modern equipment for measuring major physical quantities, used in machine research and production control.

Can perform elementary technical calculations in the field of fluid mechanics and thermodynamics, such as heat and mass balances, pressure losses in pipelines, select parameters of blowers and fans for ventilation and transport systems, and calculate thermodynamic courses in thermal machines.

Can create a system diagram, select elements and perform basic calculations using ready-made computational packages of mechanical, hydrostatic, electric or hybrid machine drive system.

Social competences

Is ready to recognize the importance of knowledge in solving cognitive and practical problems and to consult experts in case of difficulties in solving the problem on his own.

Is ready to fulfill social obligations and co-organize activities for the benefit of the social environment.

Is willing to think and act in an entrepreneurial manner.

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Lecture:



- assessment of the knowledge and skills shown on the written test - 1.5 hour exam

Exercises:

The knowledge acquired during the exercises is verified by two 45-minute tests carried out during classes 3 and 7

Laboratories:

- checking the preparation (knowledge) for laboratory classes,
- rewarding practical knowledge gained during previous laboratory exercises,
- assessment of knowledge and skills related to the performance of measurements and their preparation in the form of a report.

Programme content

Lecture:

Introduction - basic dependencies, thermodynamic factor model. First law of thermodynamics. Perfect gases. Basic dependencies for open systems. Second law of thermodynamics. Efficiency of cycles and changes. Typical transformations of an ideal gas. Real gases. Basics of description of combustion processes. Engine circuits. Left-hand circuits. Steam power stations. Basics of heat flow.

Exercises:

The issues presented in the lecture are solved in the form of tasks.

Laboratories:

1. Temperature measurement and calibration.
2. Thermometry. Temperature measurements using resistance and thermoelectric thermometers.
3. Pressure measurement and calibration.
4. Energy balance. First law of thermodynamics.
5. Measurement of the heat flux.
6. Perfect gas. The process of expansion in ideal gases.
7. Investigation of the TA60 absorption aggregate.

PART - 66

MODULE 2. PHYSICS

2.3 Thermodynamics



a) Temperature: thermometers and temperature scales: Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin; definition heat; [2]

b) Heat capacity, specific heat;

Heat transfer: convection, radiation and conductivity;

Volumetric expansion;

First and second laws of thermodynamics;

Gases: the laws of ideal gases; specific heat in constant volume and constant pressure, work made by expanding gas;

Isothermal and adiabatic expansion and compression, thermodynamic engine cycle, constant volume and constant pressure, refrigerated container and heat pump;

Latent heat of melting and evaporation, thermal energy, heat of combustion. [2]

Teaching methods

1. Lecture: multimedia presentation, illustrated with examples given on the board.
2. Exercises: examples given on the blackboard and carrying out the tasks given by the teacher - practical exercises.
3. Laboratories: Practical classes in laboratory and didactic positions.

Bibliography

Basic

1. Kalinowski E.: Termodynamika, Wyd. P. Wr. 1994
2. Szargut J.: Termodynamika techniczna, Wyd. P. Śl. 1997
3. Szargut J. I inni: Zadania z termodynamiki technicznej, P. Śl. 1995
4. Wiśniewski St.: Termodynamika techniczna, WNT 1995
5. Tuliszka E. Red.: Termodynamika techniczna. Zbiór zadań, Nr 889, Wyd. P.P. 1980
6. Kestin J.: Course in Thermodynamics, New York, Hemisphere 1979

Additional

1. Tuliszka E.: Teoria maszyn cieplnych, Nr 511, Wyd. P.P. 1974
2. M.J. Morano, H.N.Shapiro: Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1998



Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	150	6,0
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	75	3,0
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for lectures /classes (tutorials), preparation for tests/test/final test/, project/presentation preparation, writing essay, case-study analysis, activity during meetings, watching movies) ¹	75	3,0

¹ delete or add other activities as appropriate