



COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Technical rheology [S1IFar2>RT]

Course

Field of study

Pharmaceutical Engineering

Year/Semester

2/4

Area of study (specialization)

–

Profile of study

general academic

Level of study

first-cycle

Course offered in

Polish

Form of study

full-time

Requirements

compulsory

Number of hours

Lecture

15

Laboratory classes

15

Other

0

Tutorials

0

Projects/seminars

0

Number of credit points

2,00

Coordinators

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Lecturers

Prerequisites

Students starting this subject should have basic knowledge in mathematics, physics, chemistry, statistics, engineering graphics, fluid mechanics and materials technology. They should also have the ability to use spreadsheets, performing statistical analysis of measurement results and be ready to work in a team.

Course objective

1. Getting students with the basic knowledge of technical rheology, in particular with properties of non-Newtonian fluids and their microstructure, rheometry and methods of calculation of pressure loss. 2. Development of ability of perform rheological study and practical use of the results obtained from experiment.

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

1. The student knows the basic concepts of rheology: dynamic, kinematic and extensional viscosity, flow and viscosity curves, Deborah number, classification of fluids [K_W12]
2. The student knows the basic rheological properties of time-independent and time dependent fluids, viscoelastic fluids, magneto- and electrorheological fluids and methods of their mathematical

description [K_W12]

3. The student knows the theoretical basis of capillary and rotational rheometry, measurement methods of viscoelastic properties of fluid and extensional viscosity, advantages and disadvantages of the different measurement methods and principles of their selection [K_W12]

4. The student knows the basic rheological properties of polymeric fluids, two-phase systems, and biomaterials used in the pharmaceutical industry [K_W12; K_W21]

Skills:

1. The student is able to select an appropriate measurement method for determining the rheological properties of the various fluids [K_U08]

2. The student can perform rheological measurements using different methods [K_U12]

3. The student is able to distinguish, based on the experimental studies, the rheological properties of various non-Newtonian fluids and to use appropriate mathematical rheological models to describe the flow curves [K_U13]

4. The student is able to find relation between rheological properties of fluid and their application [K_U12]

Social competences:

1. The student understands the need to broaden their knowledge and skills due to the rapid advances in the chemical industry. He is aware that continuous training is a way to remain competitive in the labor market [K_K8]

2. The student can independently and as a team perform various tasks. He is aware of the responsibility for their implementation within the team [K_K2]

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Knowledge acquired during the lecture is verified during the test. The test consists of about 30 closed questions. Minimum threshold: 51% points. The issues, on the basis of which questions are formed, will be sent to students by e-mail using the university e-mail system. The online exam will be conducted on the same terms via the eKursy platform.

Skills and knowledge acquired as part of the laboratory are verified on a daily basis based on oral answers. To pass the laboratory you must:

1. Provide an oral answer from the material contained in the exercises and from the given issues (each failing grade must be corrected to a positive).

2. Perform all laboratory exercises provided in the study program

3. Get passes for reports on the exercises performed.

4. The final grade will be issued based on the arithmetic mean calculated from all grades obtained from the oral responses according to the scale: up to 2.74 - unsatisfactory; from 2.75 to 3.24 - sufficient; from 3.25 to 3.74 - a sufficient plus; from 3.75 to 4.24 - good; from 4.25 to 4.74 - a good plus; from 4.75 - very good)

Passing the laboratory will be in an online form, carried out on the same terms via the eMeeting platform or another platform recommended by the Poznań University of Technology.

Programme content

Topics covered:

1. Elastic, viscous, and viscoelastic response.

2. Time as a parameter of substance response.

3. Shearing of solids and fluids.

4. Dynamic and kinematic viscosity.

5. Non-Newtonian fluids: definition and classification.

6. Rheological models of rheostable fluids.

7. Shear thickening and thinning phenomena.

8. Fluids with a yield point: causes and methods of determination.

9. Fluids with shear-time-dependent properties: thixotropy and antithixotropy.

10. First difference of normal stresses.

11. Mechanical models of viscoelastic fluids.

12. Characteristics of viscometers.

13. Capillary and rotational rheometry – basic equations.

14. Methods for testing viscoelastic fluids.
15. Rheological properties of polymer fluids and two-phase systems.

Course topics

none

Teaching methods

1. Lecture: multimedia presentation, illustrated with examples on the board.
2. Laboratory exercises: performing rheological measurements using viscometers and rheometers.

Bibliography

Basic:

1. M. Dziubiński, T. Kiljański, J. Sęk, Podstawy teoretyczne i metody pomiarowe reologii, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Łódzkiej, Łódź 2014.
2. M. Dziubiński, Kiljański T., Sęk J.: Podstawy reologii i reometrii płynów, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Łódzkiej, Łódź 2009.
3. T. Kiljański, M. Dziubiński, J. Sęk, K. Antosik: Wykorzystanie właściwości reologicznych płynów w praktyce inżynierskiej, Wydawca EKMA Krzysztof Antosik, Warszawa 2009.
4. K. Wilczyński: Reologia w przetwórstwie tworzyw sztucznych, Wydawnictwo Naukowo-Techniczne, Warszawa 2001.

Additional:

1. J. Ferguson, Z. Kembłowski: Reologia stosowana płynów, Wydawnictwo Marcus s.c., Łódź 1995.
2. Z. Kembłowski, T. Kiljański: Ćwiczenia laboratoryjne z reometrii technicznej, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Łódzkiej, Seria: Skrypty, Łódź 1993.

Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	55	2,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	30	1,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	25	1,00