

# INCORPORATING PROJECT- BASED LEARNING INTO ENGINEERING COURSES

models for two types of  
non-capstone courses

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# What is Project-based Learning?

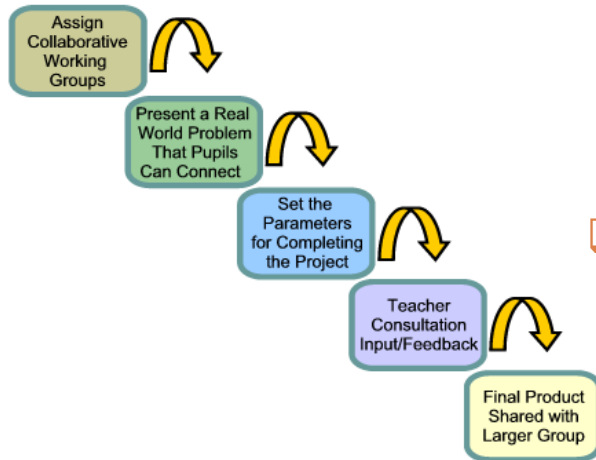
- Approach often used for senior design class (Dym et al. 2005)
  - ▣ Also a very effective method in lower-level courses
- Assignment leads to the production of a final product (e.g., design, model, device, simulation)
- Culmination is usually a report/presentation
- Real-world problems provide context for learning
  - ▣ Complex
  - ▣ Ill-structured
  - ▣ Open-ended

# Problem- and Project-based Learning

(Mills and Treagust, 2003)

- Both involve real-world problems requiring teamwork and *guidance* by instructors

## Project-based Teaching Strategy



## □ Problem-based learning

- Emphasis on acquiring knowledge
- Solution is often secondary

## □ Project-based learning

- Focus on end product
- Emphasis on applying/integrating knowledge

- Blend of Problem- and Project-based learning is also effective

# Advantages

(Prince and Felder, 2006)

- ❑ **Learner-centered approach**
  - ❑ Students required to take more responsibility for learning
- ❑ **Constructivist approach**
  - ❑ Students construct own version of reality rather than version presented by teacher
- ❑ **Team-based cooperative learning outside class**
  - ❑ Active learning, primarily self-directed



# Benefits

(Thomas, 2000)

- In comparison with traditional classroom methods, project-based learning results in better:
  - ▣ Content knowledge
  - ▣ Conceptual knowledge
  - ▣ Problem solving ability
  - ▣ Metacognitive skills
  - ▣ Attitude toward learning

# Benefits (con't)

(Mills and Treagust, 2003)

- Problem-based learning also results in better:
  - ▣ Communication and teamwork skills
  - ▣ Understanding of professional practice
  - ▣ How to apply learning to solve problems

# Examples of Project-Based Learning at Rowan University

- Freshman Engineering Clinic
  - ▣ Introductory, multidisciplinary course
  - ▣ Hands-on project provides framework
- Chemical Reaction Engineering
  - ▣ Junior-level core chemical engineering course
  - ▣ Design project (on paper)
  - ▣ 5 assigned memos provide framework
  - ▣ Memos synchronized with course content

# Freshman Engineering Clinic

- First year introductory course
- 2 credits
- 1 hr lecture + 2.5 hr lab each week
- Multidisciplinary students and content
- ~20 students per section with 1 instructor



“Tell me and I forget  
Show me and I may remember  
Involve me and I understand”



# Course Objectives

- Units conversions
- Data representation
- Data analysis
- Reverse Engineering and Design
- Written communications
- Oral communications
- Teamwork skills
- Ethics, global thinking
- Library research skills
- Taught in a PrBL environment
- Flexibility with regard to order of topics

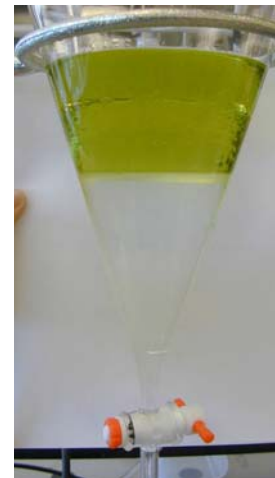
# Biodiesel Fuel Production

- ❑ Design a process to produce 100% of biodiesel needed to fuel shuttle van to new Tech Center
- ❑ Modules investigate engineering aspects of design and production
- ❑ Provide framework for learning
  - ▣ Introduce new, project-specific engineering concepts
  - ▣ Introduce general content related to course objectives
  - ▣ Reinforce concepts by application



# Reaction, Separation, Purification

- New & Waste Vegetable Oil
- 1-L Batch Reaction
  - ▣ Vegetable Oil + Methanol  $\rightarrow$  Biodiesel + Glycerin
- Purification
  - ▣ Washing with water vs. adsorption



# Biodiesel Production Concepts

Module	New Engineering Concepts	Reinforced Concepts	Course Objectives
Reaction and Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Batch reaction</li><li>• Mass balances</li><li>• Phase separation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Titration, stoichiometry and yield (chemistry)</li><li>• Derivatives - reaction rates (calculus)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unit conversions</li><li>• Data representation and analysis</li><li>• Library research</li><li>• Written communication</li></ul>
Purification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Phase distribution</li><li>• Adsorption</li><li>• Void volume</li><li>• Flow rate</li><li>• Quality-quantity trade-off</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mass balances (engineering)</li><li>• Gravity flow-derivatives (calculus)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unit conversions</li><li>• Data representation and analysis</li><li>• Library research</li><li>• Written communication</li></ul>

# Physical Property and Quality Testing

- Physical Property Tests
  - ▣ pH, viscosity, specific gravity, cloud point
- Semi-quantitative and threshold tests
  - ▣ Aged, oxidized fuel
  - ▣ Glycerides
  - ▣ Acid accumulation
  - ▣ Soap
  - ▣ Water



# Property Testing Module Concepts

New Engineering Concepts	Reinforced Concepts	Course Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Viscosity</li><li>• Property measurement</li><li>• ASTM test methods</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical properties (chemistry)</li><li>• Presence of contaminants (chemistry)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unit conversions</li><li>• Data representation and analysis</li><li>• Library research</li><li>• Written and oral communication</li></ul>

# Biodiesel Performance

- Calorimetry Experiment
  - ▣ Determine heat of combustion
  - ▣ Compare feedstock, product, commercial B20, and petro-diesel
- Generator Testing
  - ▣ Emissions ( $\text{NO}_x$ , CO,  $\text{CO}_2$ )
  - ▣ Fuel Consumption
  - ▣ Efficiency



# Energy/Emissions Module Concepts

New Engineering Concepts	Reinforced Concepts	Course Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy balance</li><li>• Energy content</li><li>• Emissions</li><li>• Power calculations</li><li>• Volumetric efficiency</li><li>• Emissions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heat capacity (chemistry)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unit conversions</li><li>• Data representation and analysis</li><li>• Library research</li><li>• Written and oral communication</li></ul>



# Reverse Engineering and Design

- Construct and test 150 L biodiesel processor
- Test and improve biodiesel processor



# Design Module Concepts

<b>New Engineering Concepts</b>	<b>Reinforced Concepts</b>	<b>Course Objectives</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reverse engineering</li><li>• Scale-up and design</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mass balances</li><li>• Measurements</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unit conversions</li><li>• Library research</li><li>• Written communication</li></ul>

# Ethics and Global Issues

- Oral and written assignments
  - Corporate average fuel economy standards
    - Should SUVs count as Cars or Light Trucks?
  - A critical analysis of global warming data
  - Ethanol and biodiesel – a solution to GGE or just another farm subsidy?
  - Carbon emissions trading

# Ethics / Issues Module Concepts

New Engineering Concepts	Reinforced Concepts	Course Objectives
• Role of engineer		• Library research • Written and oral communication • Global issues • Ethics

# Summary

## Biodiesel Production Project

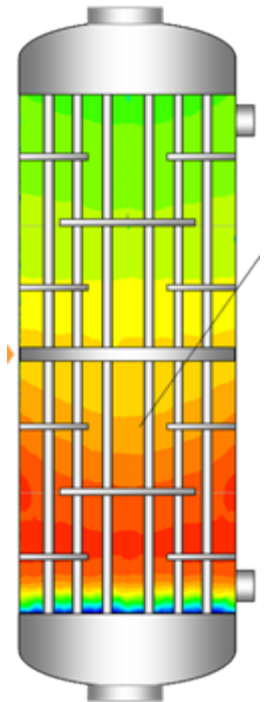
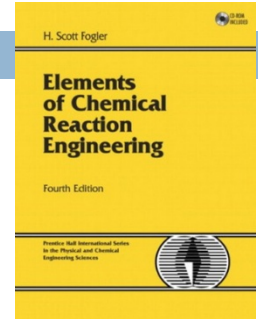
- Students gained technical knowledge of biodiesel process through hands-on investigations
  - ▣ Reaction
  - ▣ Separation
  - ▣ Quality Testing
  - ▣ Performance Testing
  - ▣ Pilot plant
  - ▣ Ethics

## Educational Outcomes

- Students demonstrated the following abilities:
  - ▣ Teamwork
  - ▣ Analysis of data
  - ▣ Library research skills
  - ▣ Written and oral communications
  - ▣ Understanding of ethical and global issues

# Chemical Reactor Design

- 4-credit junior level ChE core course
- 2 x 1.25 h and 1 x 2.5 h meeting weekly
- 3 exams (65%) and HW (10%)
- Project (outside of class time)
  - Teams of 3-4 students
  - 5 memos at 2-3 week intervals
  - Final presentations
  - Final report
  - 25% of course grade



# Reactor Design Project Overview

- Design a reactor for the production of a (specified) commodity chemical
  - ▣ Literature review
    - Background on product and production technologies
    - Reaction kinetics for specified system
  - ▣ Initial design
    - Isothermal, isobaric, simple kinetics
  - ▣ Gradually remove simplifying assumptions
  - ▣ Reactor analysis using hand calculations, POLYMATH®, and Aspen Plus® process simulator

# Project-Course Synchronization

- Memo 1: Background & overall mass and energy balances
- Memo 2: Isothermal, isobaric reactor sizing with simple kinetics
- Memo 3: Pressure drop and reactor size optimization
- Memo 4: Multiple reactions
- Memo 5: Energy balances with multiple reactions



# Making things go smoothly

- Memos were synchronized with lecture topics
- Teams were assigned one of two products
  - ▣ Chose kinetics from literature; steered away from unreasonable choices
- Resources (online, library reserve, library reference)
  - ▣ Detailed guide to references avoids confusion
- Teamwork and problem solving skills are essential
- Graduate assistant helped teams troubleshoot models

# Summary

## □ PBL in Engineering Curricula

- PBL in courses at Rose-Hulman, Carnegie Mellon, and WPI (Rosenbaum, 2006)
- PB curricula at Aalborg Denmark, Monash and Central Queensland University (Mills & Treagust, 2003)

## □ Benefits of PBL

- Content knowledge
- Conceptual knowledge
- Problem solving ability
- How to apply learning
- Metacognitive skills
- Attitude & Motivation
- Communication and teamwork skills
- Understanding of professional practice

# References

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