

Spiral Course Activity to Strengthen Process Automation

Kaushik M.¹, Nalini C. Iyer²

^{[1][2]}Department of Instrumentation Technology,

B.V. Bhommaraddi College of Engineering & Technology, Hubli, Karnataka, India

kaushik@bvb.edu, nalinic@bvb.edu

Abstract: The proposal describes about a course activity designed for fifth semester students of Instrumentation Technology for the course Process Instrumentation. The quantifiable short term outcome of the activity is to propose a sensor model with new operating principle. Student undergoes phases of field exercise, lab experimentation, literature survey that helps in proposing a sensor model. Course activity has been designed to address exploratory learning, better communication skills and industrial perspective of the course. Thus strengthening Process Automation vertical at program level. This progress justification can be made by mapping the rubrics formed for the evaluation of activity with the attainment of program outcomes.

Key words: Field exercise, Sensor modelling, Process automation

1. INTRODUCTION

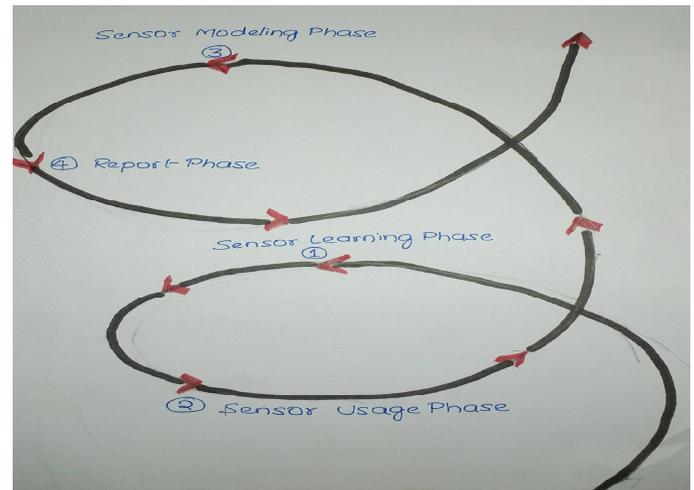
The term process in an industry refers to a set of well defined sequential tasks to convert raw material into an intended end product. Process field mainly consists of three important phases namely sensing phase, signal conditioning phase and actuating phase. Three theory courses of four credits each, namely process instrumentation, process control and Automation in process control have been introduced in the under graduate curriculum at the fourth, fifth and sixth semester of Instrumentation department in order to impact the students with the inter subject relationship and enable them to progressively gain the application vertical perspective in process control and automation. This in turn helps the students to pursue research and/or career in the said vertical. Course process instrumentation deals with the study of operating principles of various transducers used for the measurement of temperature, pressure, flow, level, humidity, displacement, pH.

The teaching learning approach adopted for the knowledge transfer and assessing learning outcomes for the said subject involves introduction to various transducers for measuring physical parameters as discussed and use of those transducers through experimentation to study the characteristics of those transducers. It further involves proposing a sensor with different operating principle and develop a prototype to demonstrate the same. The importance of this phase is to augment the concepts studied through course with that of design phase. The said approach is a part of curriculum charter which provides a practical hands-on experience of the industrial process.

Activity started with assigning a physical parameter to each of the group at beginning of the semester level and

were directed for thorough study of these parameter measurements through field visits.

In the next phase, it involved use of those sensors for determining the static and dynamic characteristics. In the third phase, teams are expected to come with new design for sensors with different operating principles as shown in spiral



model in figure 1

Fig. 1 Spiral model of activity

Organization of the paper is as follows, Section 2 deals with the details of enhanced learning process, Section 3 discusses about implementation details and assessment, Section 4 with effectiveness of the activity followed with experimental outcome, discussion and conclusion

2. ENHANCED LEARNING THROUGH ACTIVITIES

The details of the course project are presented in this section. The activity involves the following

- **Field exercise:** An intensive field visit was done by the students as apart of course activity to know the use of modern use of transducers for the process parameters measurement. Students shared their experience through presentation that included working videos of several modern transducers employed in industry. Before they executed field exercise they were asked to learn about allotted parameter through transactions, journals and

correlate concepts connected to theory. Survey included detailed study of components

- **Experimentation:** This phase consisted of use of those studied sensors to study the static and dynamic characteristics through experimentation.
- **Prototyping:** Prototype for the assigned parameter was done that demonstrated the sensing of parameter using different operating principle.
- **Report Writing:** Information collected is organized for meaningful interpretation and analysis and submitted in the form of report, reflecting all the activity details including animation and snaps of the built process.

3. IMPLEMENTATION

This section deals with the details of Process execution and assessment methodologies

3.1 Process execution involves various stages as mentioned below.

- **Team formation:** Groups were formed comprising four students in each team and team leader was identified. Roles and responsibilities of each student were also defined. Team leader has to coordinate, plan, organize and track the activities within a team. Each and every role within a team was accountable.

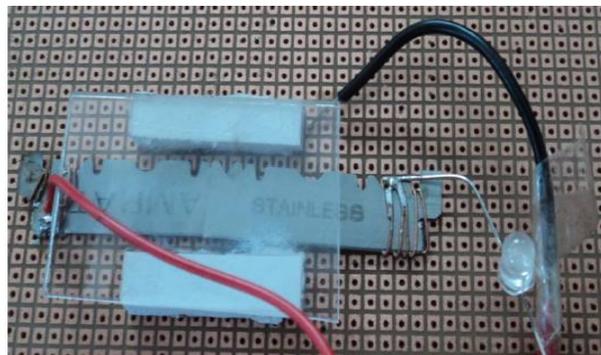
Fig. 3 Prototypes developed by students for measurement of (i)

- **Field visit:** All the teams are required to identify the nearby industries where measuring those parameters has potential significance and execute field visit and details are shown in figure 2 .
- **Parameter assigning & understanding:** Once team formation was done each team was assigned with one parameter and they were asked to do detailed study of the parameter before they execute field exercise.
- **Demonstration:** Students have to effectively demonstrate the experiences of field visit
- **Experimentation:** This phase included the use of transducers in laboratory for demonstrating the understanding of its usage and static and dynamic characteristics.

• **Sensor design phase:** Teams developed a sensor

1 Shantala power ltd	14 Agriculture university
2 South western railway	15 Sushruta hospital
3 Nectar beverages	16 Vaatsalya
4 Pepsi	17 Tatwa darsha hospital
5 Canara Aerated soda factory	18 Shakti Hydair
6 Nawa biologicals	19 Channabasaveshwar oil mill
7 Miven machines and tools	20 Yarana weighing bridge
8 Ultra tuffcold retreads pvt LTD	21 Mahanth automotive pvt LTSD
9 Mahadev metals	22 Karnataka material testing cer
10 Apex auto LTD	23 Swarna giri wires
11 Dev priya Industries LTD	24 Microfinish valves
12 Proline engineering	25 KMF
13 SDM medical college	26 Kaiga Nuclear plant

Fig. 2 List of identified industries



3.2 Assessment

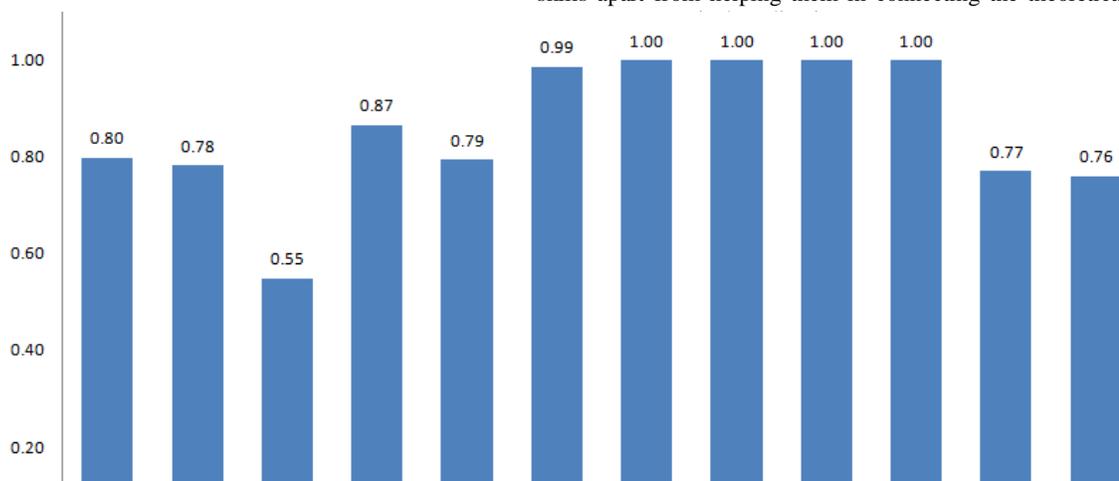
Method of assessing the effectiveness of activity includes student performance assessment, student self assessment and student feedback. Contributions to the activity can be assessed in terms of individual deliverables and group deliverables. The assessment metric/rubric for evaluating the performance of the students is as shown in table 1.

Table 1 Assessment phases

Sl.No	Assessment rubric	Weight age
1	Literature survey	20%
2	Field visit	20%
3	Presentation	20%
3	Experimentation	20%
4	Demonstration & report writing	20%
5	Sensor design (part of SS component)	25

4. EXPERIMENTAL OUTCOMES AND DISCUSSION

The activity designed focused on communication skills, team building, experimentation skills and attainment is as shown in figure 4 with respect to performance indicators developed at program level.



REFERENCES

- [1] Kaushik M, Preeti Nalini C Iyer, 'Prototype implementation: an effective method in process automation', Journal of Engineering Education Transformations volume 28n no 2 and 3, Oct 2014 and Jan 2015
- [2] Nalini C Iyer , Kaushik M, 'An Experiment on Enhanced Learning through Field Exercise' , Proceedings of IEEE MITE 2013 International conference on MOOC, Innovation and Technology in Education pg 53 2013

Students were able to develop a device that can sense parameters like thickness, level, flow, temperature, displacement, magnetic field. In most of the cases it used resistive or capacitive principles to detect the above parameters.

CONCLUSION

The details of the activity planned and executed for the subject Process Instrumentation as a part of an innovative approach to enhance the learning outcome of the students have been presented. The metrics and the techniques adopted for the assessment of the learning outcome have been listed and the results are presented.

The overall outcome as seen from the result analysis clearly indicates that the approach adopted has indeed significantly been encouraging in terms of the holistic student development.

The most prominent positive outcome of the experiment is that over 90% of the students have clearly indicated that this has given them a very good opportunity to evaluate, work on and improve their verbal as well as written communication skills apart from helping them in connecting the theoretical

- [19] Nancy Van Note Chism, Elliot Douglas, Wayne J. Hilson, Jr, 'Qualitative Research Basics: A Guide for Engineering Educators', Rigorous Research in Engineering Education NSF DUE-0341127, 2008
- [20] W.H. El Maraghy, 'Future Trends in Engineering Education and Research', Advances in Sustainable Manufacturing: Proceedings of the 8th Global Conference on Sustainable Manufacturing, pp. 11-16

- [3] Jennifer M. Case, Gregory Light, 'Emerging Methodologies in Engineering Education Research' Journal of Engineering Education January 2011, Vol. 100, No. 1, pp. 186-210
- [4] Edward F. Redish, Karl A. Smithg 'Looking Beyond Content: Skill Development For Engineers' unpublished
- [5] Caroline Baillie, Jonte Bernhard, 'Educational Research Impacting Engineering Education' unpublished
- [6] Richard M. Felder, Donald R. Woods, James E. Stice, Armando Rugarcia, 'The Future Of Engineering Education: Teaching Methods That Work' Chem. Engr. Education, 34(1), 26-39 (2000).
- [7] Janis Swan and Elizabeth Godfrey, 'Sustained improvements in teaching and learning in Engineering Education' A Research Report, University of Waikato
- [8] Bhavya Lal, 'Strategies for Evaluating Engineering Education Research', Workshop Report unpublished
- [9] Linda P.B. Katehi, Katherine Banks, Heidi A. Diefes-Dux, Deborah K. Follman, John Gaunt, Kamyar Haghighi, P.K. Imbrie, Leah H. Jamieson, Robert E. Montgomery, William C. Oakes, and Phillip Wankat, 'A New Framework for Academic Reform in Engineering Education', Proceedings of the 2004 American Society for Engineering Education Annual Conference & Exposition
- [10] Motoei Azuma, François Coallier, Juan Garbajosa, 'How to Apply the Bloom Taxonomy to Software Engineering', Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual International Workshop on Software Technology and Engineering Practice, 2004
- [11] <http://www.abet.org/special-reports/>
- [12] The University of Wisconsin-Madison <http://teachingacademy.wisc.edu/archive/Assistance/course/blooms.htm>
- [13] Laury Bollen, Boudewijn Janssen, Wim Gijsselaers, 'Measuring the effect of innovations in teaching methods on the performance of accounting students'
- [14] <http://cft.vanderbilt.edu/teaching-guides/pedagogical/blooms-taxonomy/>
- [15] http://ww2.odu.edu/educ/roverbau/Bloom/blooms_taxonomy.htm
- [16] http://www.unco.edu/cetl/sir/stating_outcome/documents/Krathwohl.pdf
- [17] http://www4.ncsu.edu/unity/lockers/users/f/felder/public/Papers/Prince_AL.pdf
- [18] Michael Prince, 'Does Active Learning Work? A Review of the Research', Journal of Engineering Education, July 2004, pp. 1-9.