

# The Teaching of Process Control

Preliminary Results from the 2015 AIChE Education Division Survey  
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# Survey Background

- ▶ AIChE Education Special Projects Committee conducted surveys from 1965–1993
  - Examined demographics/statistics
  - Probed for innovative and effective teaching methods
- ▶ Topics were curricular and pedagogical
- ▶ Surveys resumed in 2009 following that model
  - Freshman Introduction (2009), Kinetics and Reactor Design (2010), Material & Energy Balances (2011), Design (2012), Electives (2013), Transport Phenomena (2014)
  - The curriculum as a whole is planned for 2016, with Safety to follow in 2017

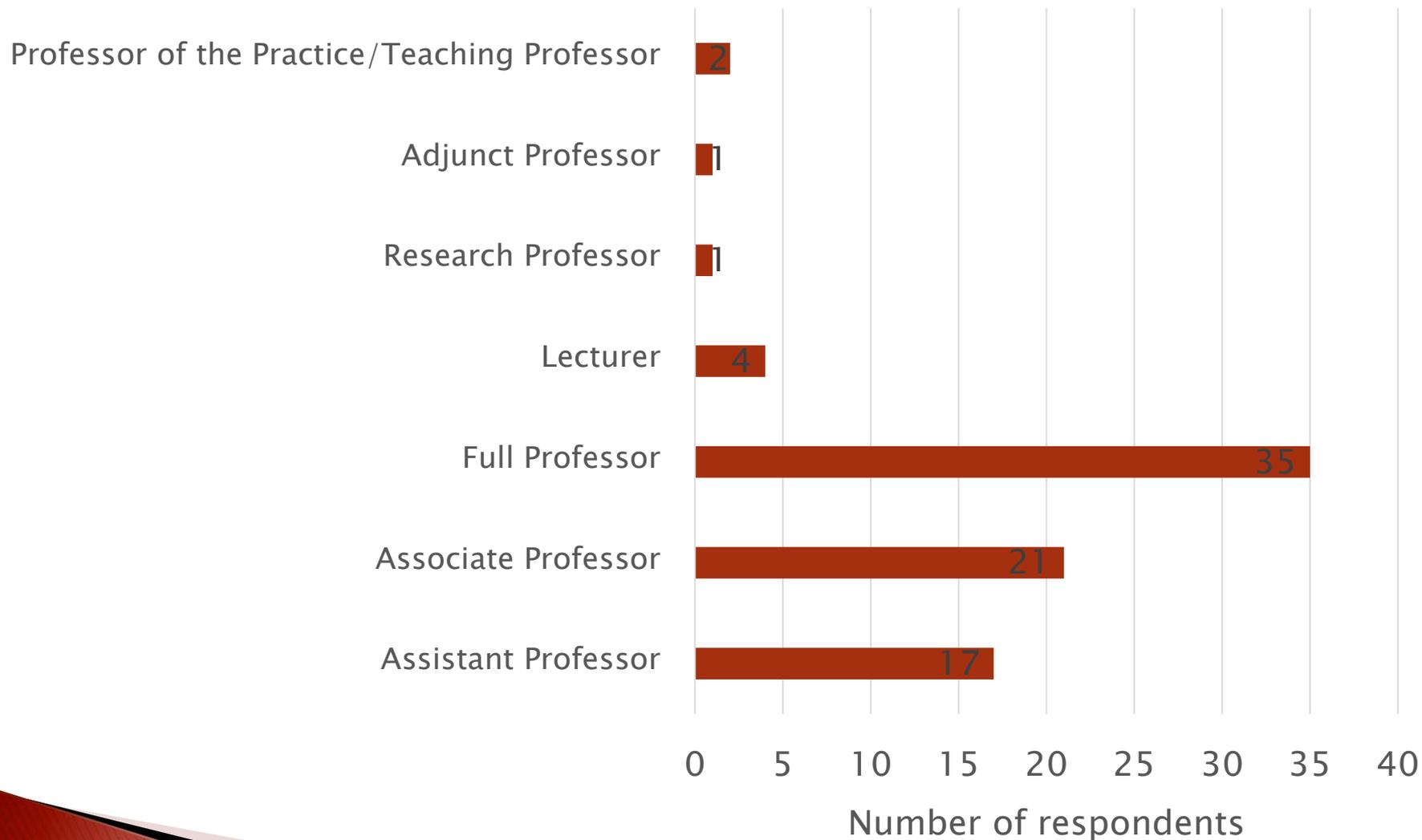
# Methodology

- ▶ Implemented via the Web using LimeSurvey, an open source survey software package
- ▶ Questions designed to generate
  - Statistical demographic data
  - Examples of effective teaching methods in use
- ▶ Department chairs asked to request appropriate faculty members to respond
- ▶ Faculty members teaching the course in 2014–2015 based on public records asked to respond

# Summary

- ▶ 158 schools in the U.S. invited to respond
  - 81 usable responses
    - 4 institutions had multiple responders
- ▶ 77 U.S. institutions represented
  - 48.7% US Institutional Response Rate
    - 37% in 2012
    - 42% in 2011
    - 38% in 2010

# Who's Teaching?



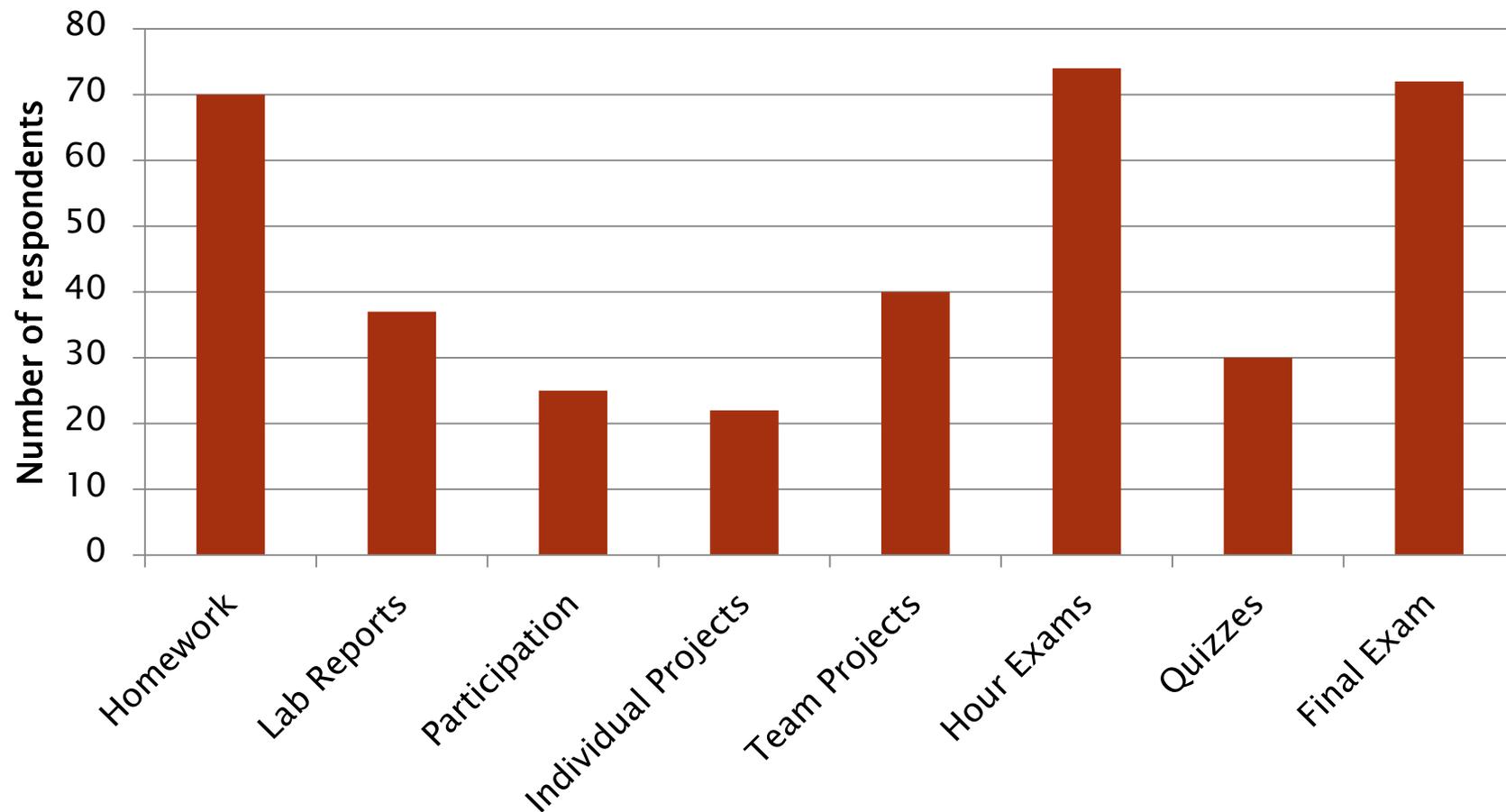
# Got Experience?

- ▶ 81 instructors responded
  - 18 indicated no industrial experience (22%)
  - Average industrial experience
    - 4.1 y amongst all instructors
    - 5.2 y amongst those with experience
  - Median Experience was 2 years
  
- ▶ For Design, the averages were
  - 9.0 y amongst all instructors
  - 11.3 y amongst those with experience

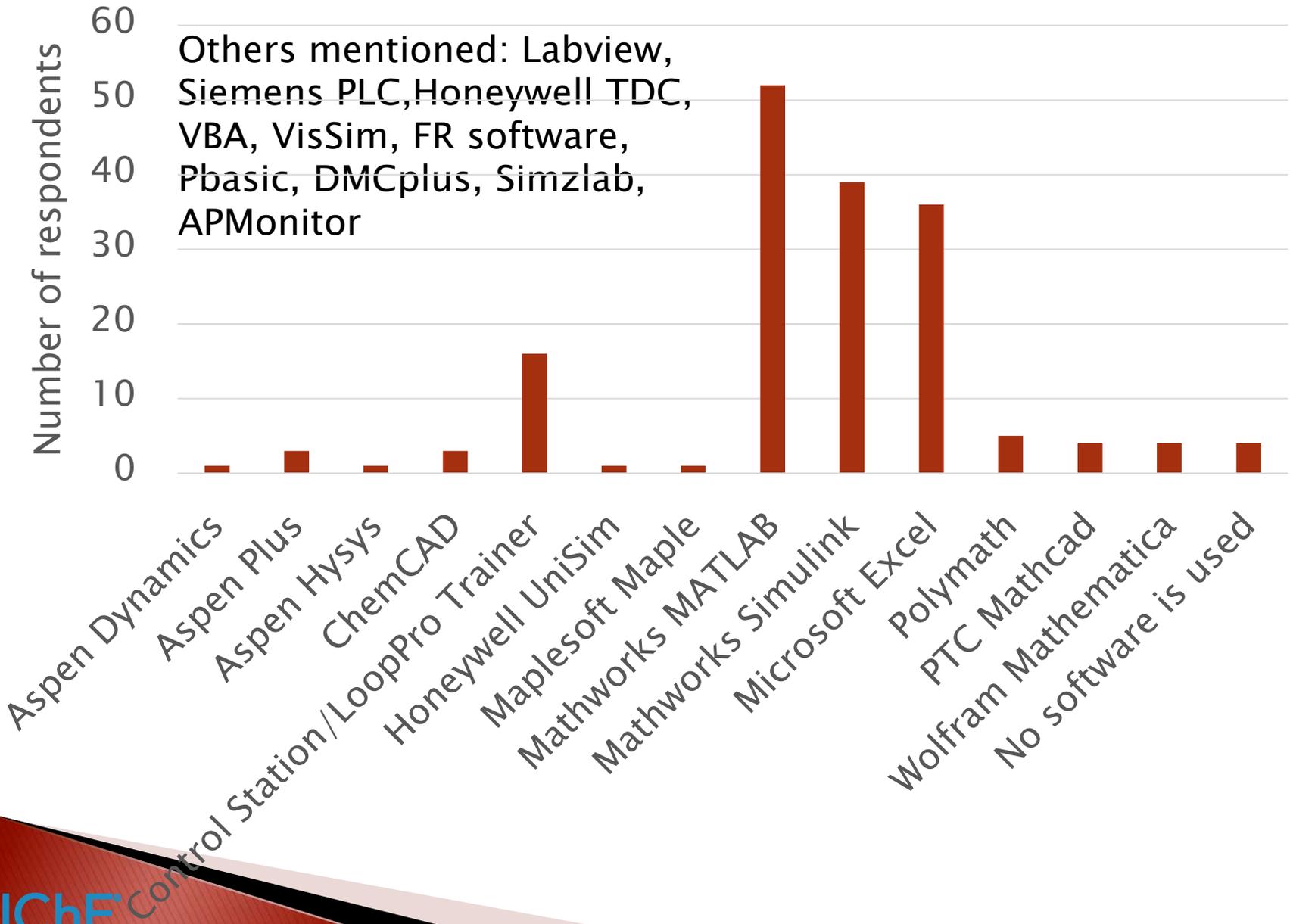
# Quantity of Instruction

- ▶ Number of courses
  - 68 institutions had 1 required course
  - 7 had more than 1 required course
  - 2 reported coverage in a required course plus 1 or more electives
  - 2 reported only elective coverage
- ▶ Hours coverage
  - 40 on lecture
  - 10.8 on simulation/problem laboratory
  - 7.1 on experimental laboratory
  - When integrated into other courses, coverage was 18.8 hours lecture

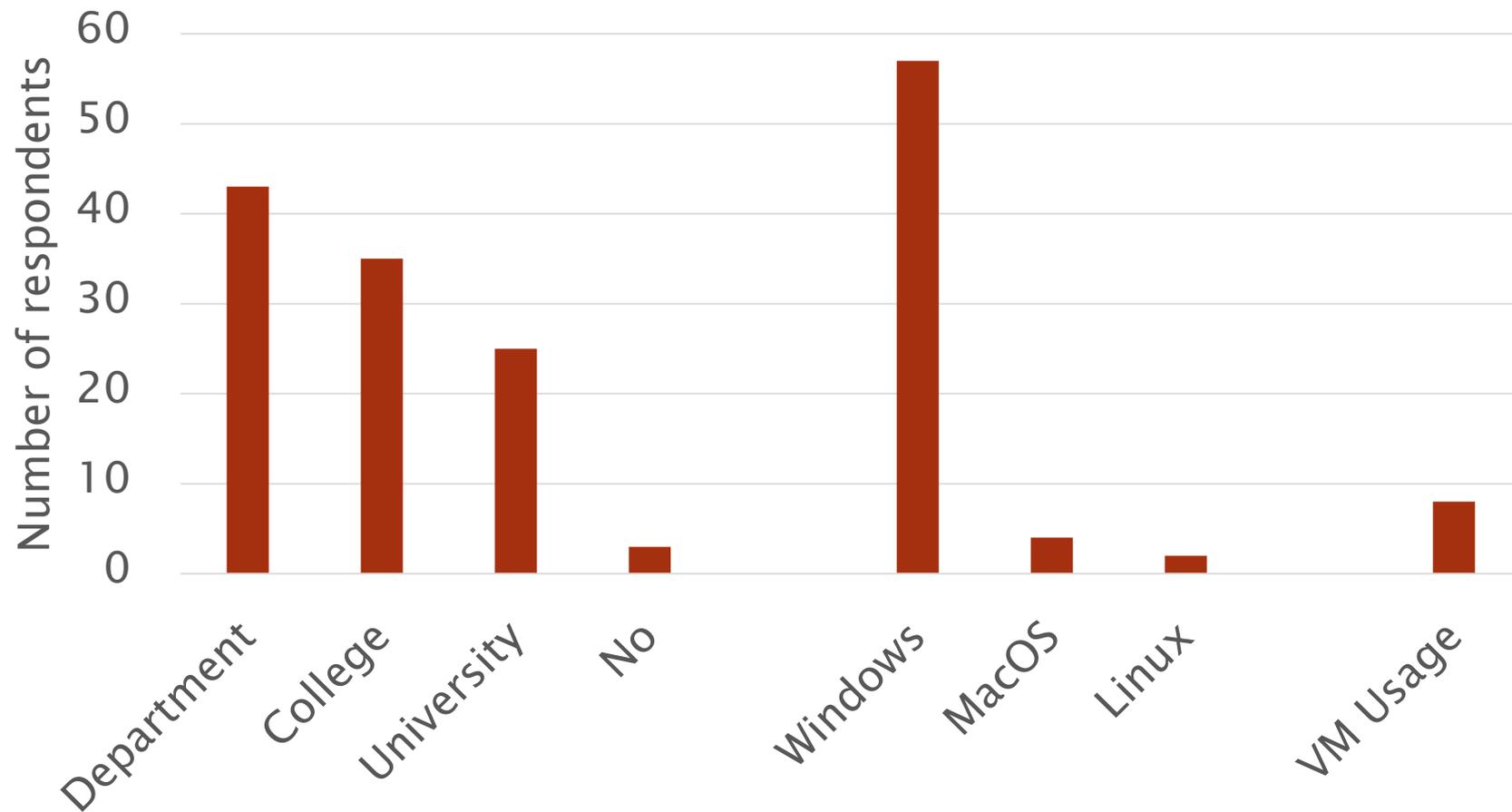
# Grade Components



# Software Usage



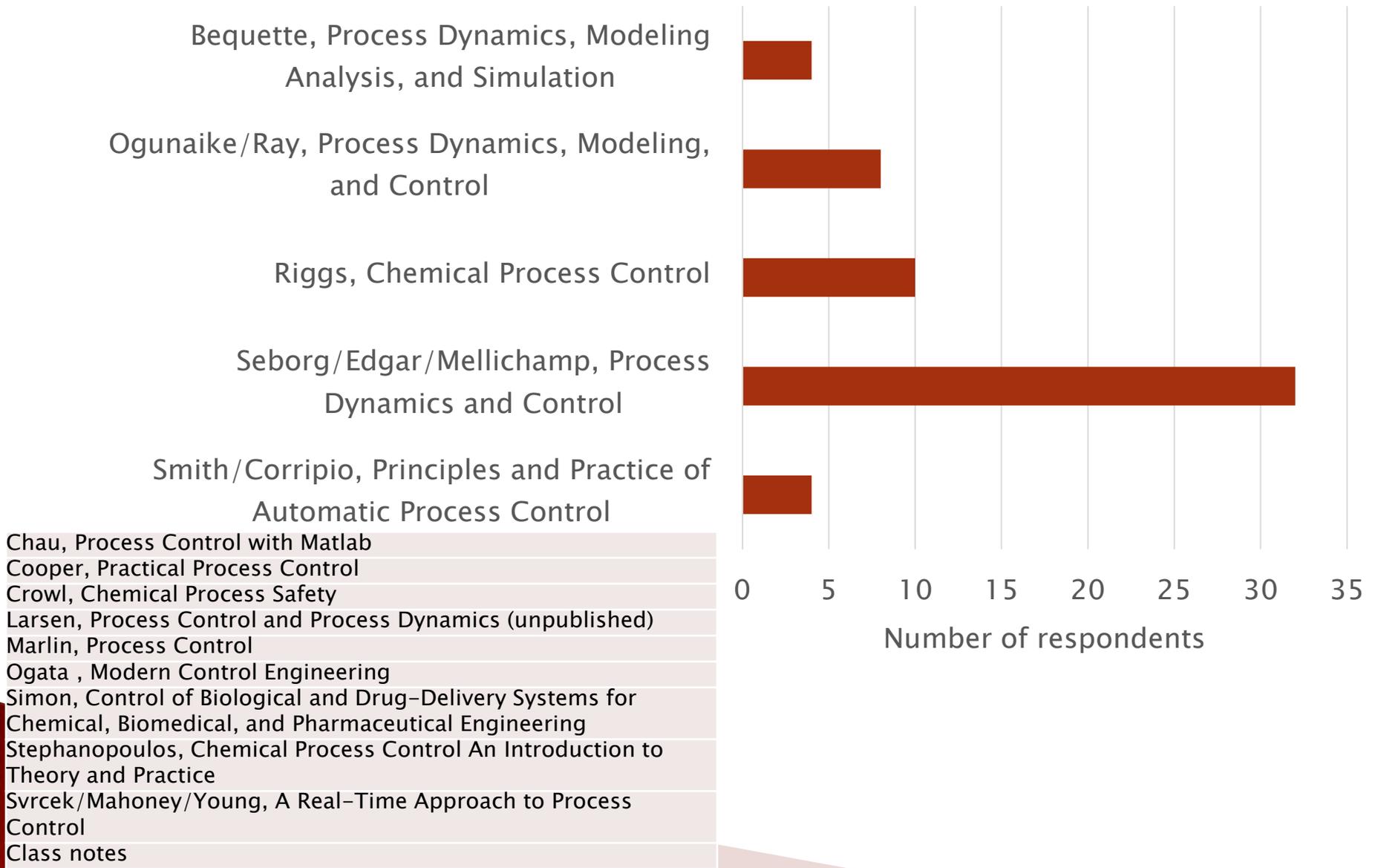
# Computing Facilities



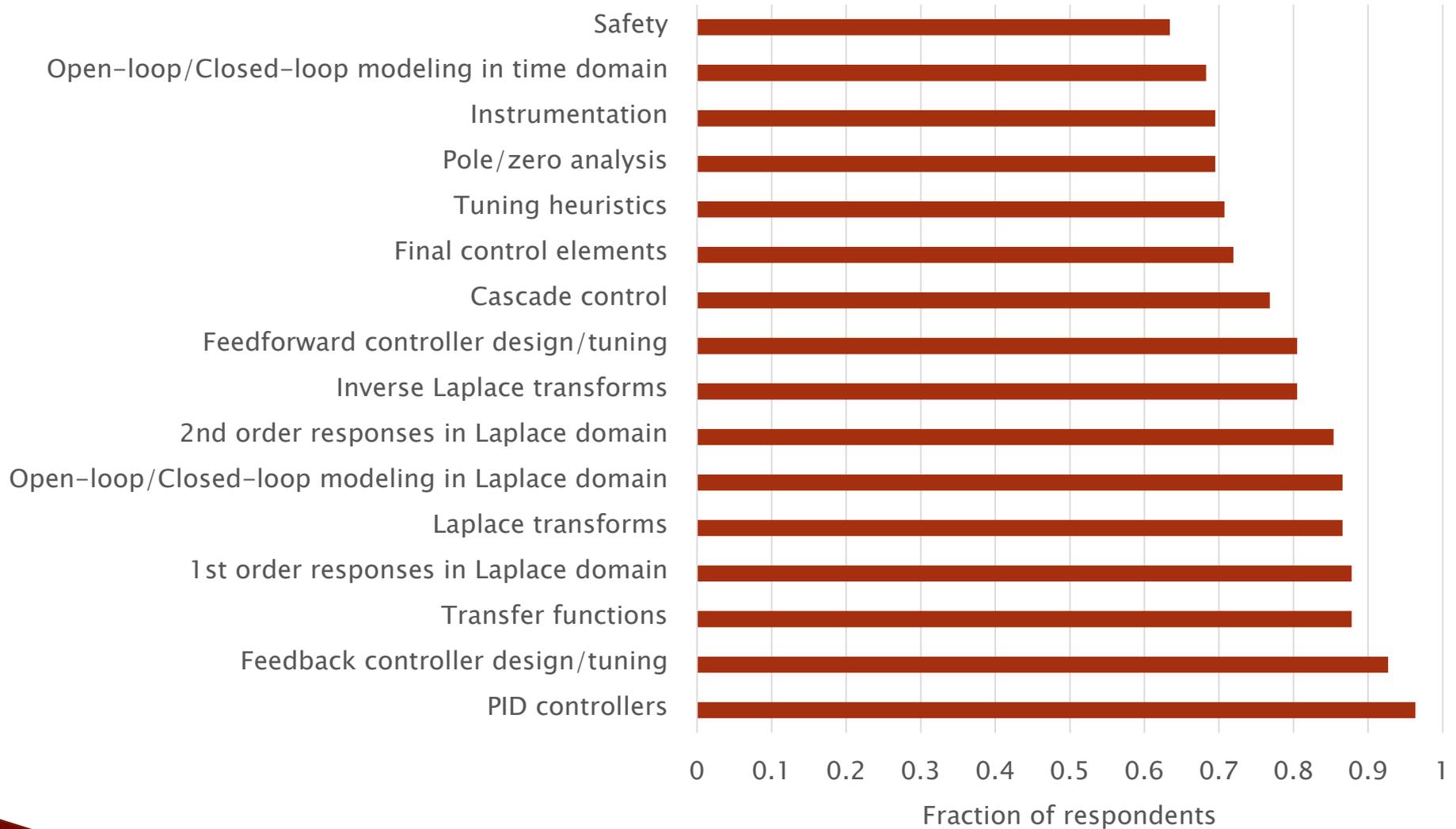
# Beyond the Instructor

- ▶ 19 (23%) respondents indicated TA's played an instructional role (lectures, recitations)
  - Average 20% of lectures given by TA
- ▶ 17 (21%) respondents indicated use of industrial partners or adjuncts
  - Consultant to instructor
  - Guest lecturer
  - Project source
  - Feedback via advisory board
- 10% of lectures by industrial guests among those reporting

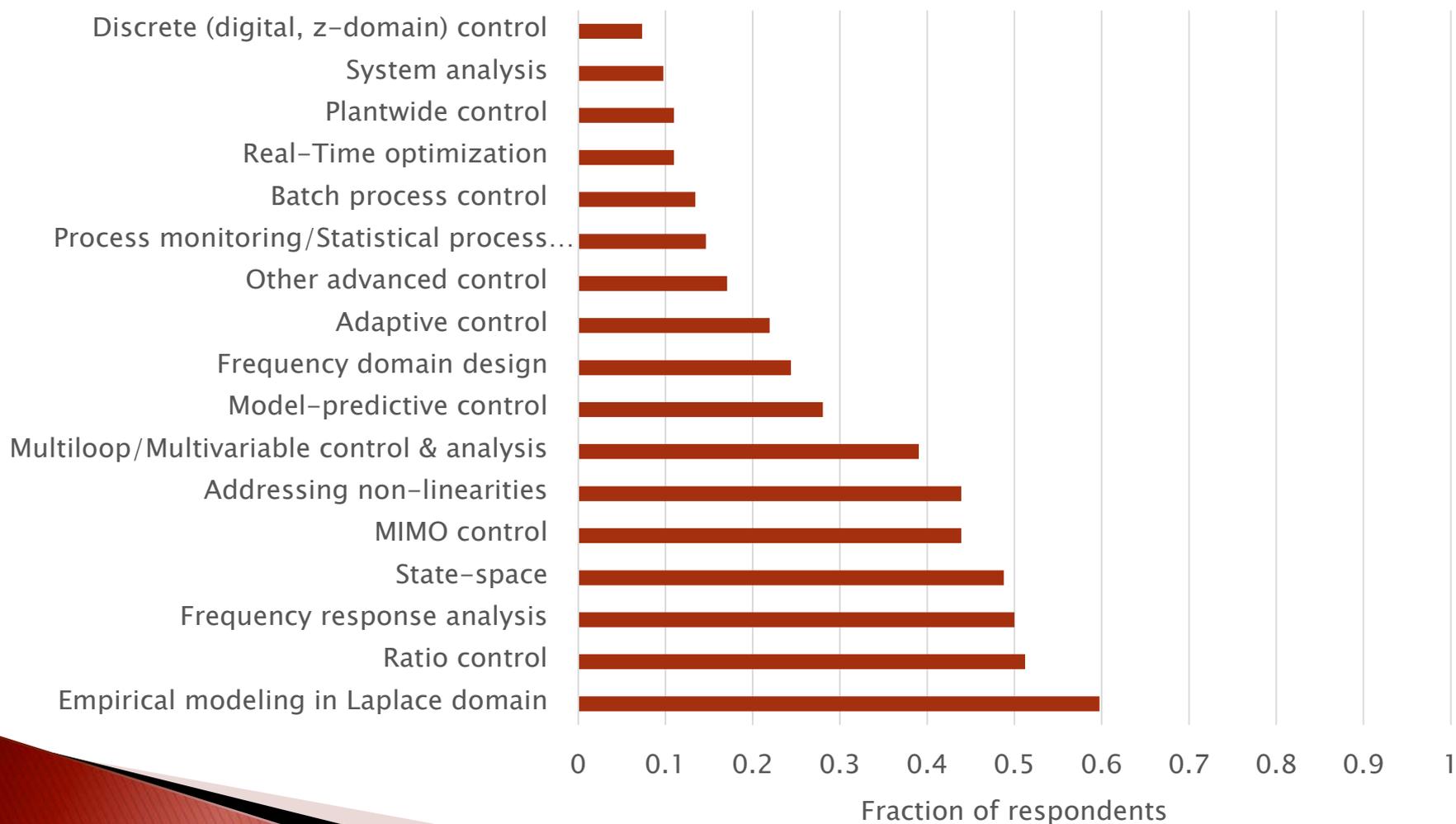
# Textbooks



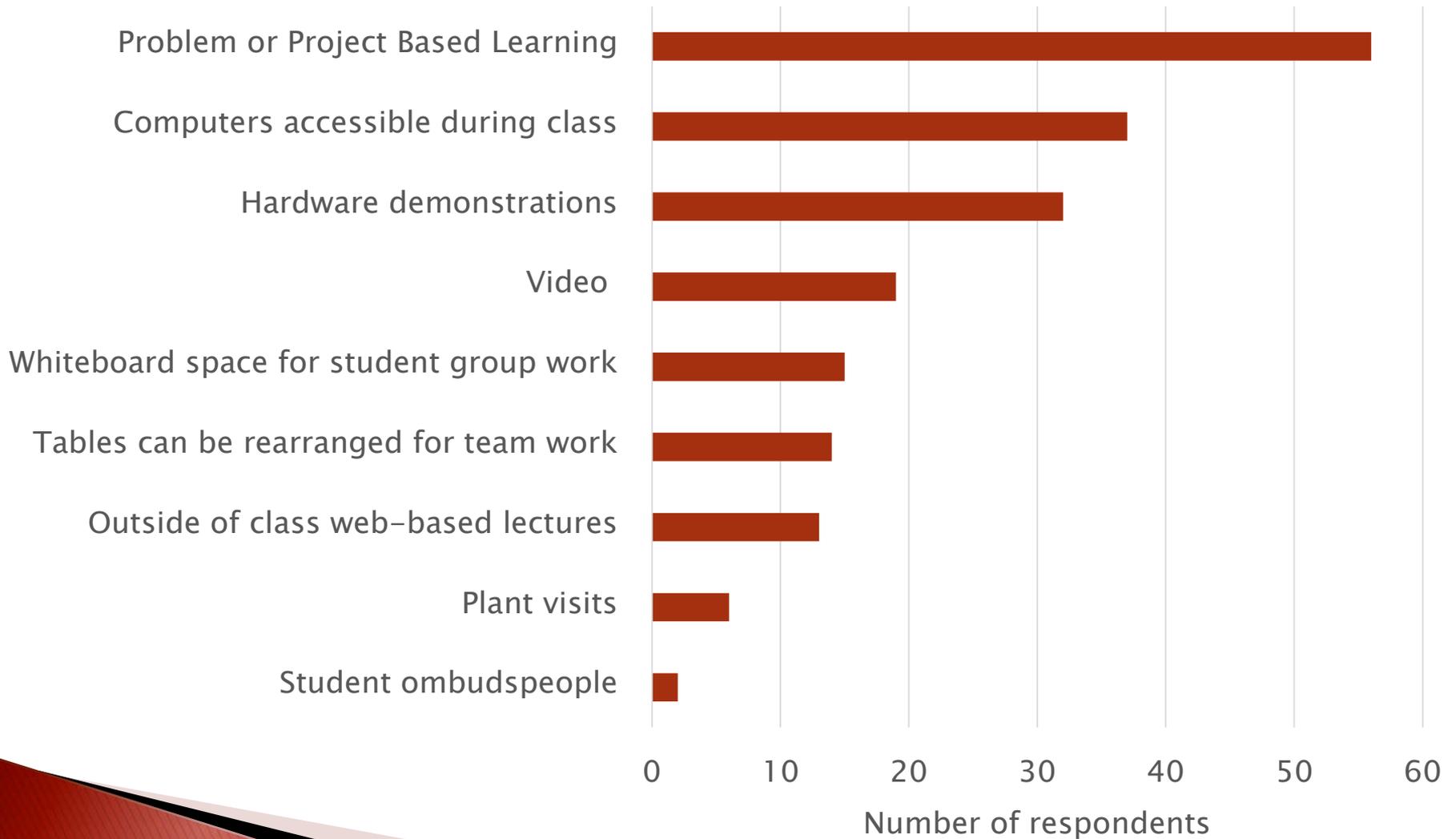
# Topics Covered



# Bottom Topics Covered



# Learning Activities



# Additional Courses and Tracks

- ▶ Most common answer: None
- ▶ Nine schools said there was at least one upper level / grad elective course
- ▶ A number of schools mentioned control concepts appearing in design or UO/other stand-alone lab courses

# Text Improvements Sought

- ▶ Less emphasis on Laplace (outnumbers “more emphasis on Laplace” 7:1)
- ▶ More laboratory and “real world”
- ▶ More computational laboratory

# Best Examples

“Day 1 – I ask if students have ever used a process controller. Several typically raise their hand and describe industrial experiences (great!). I think ask the class to stand up – woh! How did the steady state of the class change, I ask. I talk through the process of how some sounds are heard by their ears (sensor) which is converted into a signal sent to their brain (controller) which interpreted that signal and sent a new one to their legs/muscle (valves), which changed the state of the system. So we are all feedback process controllers!”



# Biggest Teaching Challenges

- ▶ MATH (by far most comments)
- ▶ The need for more connections to the “real world”
- ▶ Time and timing (senior year, often; one semester only, often)
- ▶ Class size
- ▶ “Students with co-op/internship experience seem to be WELL ahead of those that lack it.”

# Recent Changes to Teaching

- ▶ Exclusively time-domain instruction
- ▶ Increased use of simulations
- ▶ Fewer experiments (mostly due to increased enrollment)
- ▶ Flipped classroom approach (mixed reviews)

# Use of the Internet

- ▶ Videos for “real-world connections”
- ▶ Course management systems
- ▶ Textbook websites
- ▶ Online software tutorials

# Distinctive Features

- ▶ Practical
- ▶ Integrated lab experience (hands on or simulations)
- ▶ No Laplace
- ▶ Group/Design project
- ▶ “Class starts with a simulation game in which the students manually control the flow rate of a reactor that can blow up. The average squared error is tracked and the 3 students who complete the simulation with the lowest error receive award certificates. Approximately half of the class blows up. Then the performance of the same simulation under a well tuned PI controller is shown. It far surpasses the best manual performance. This motivates the class.”

# Future Work

- ▶ Paper to be submitted for 2016 ASEE Annual Conference Proceedings with more detail and historical comparisons
- ▶ Paper with detailed responses will be sent to all survey responders requesting the report and to all Department Chairs current on the Education Division List
- ▶ A second survey in the next few months of industrial practitioners will address the same list of topics of interest
- ▶ Next year's topic will be the ChE Curriculum
  - Led by Margot Vigeant with Kevin Dahm & David Silverstein

# Acknowledgments

- ▶ All of the instructors who completed the survey
- ▶ All of the department chairs who passed on the request
- ▶ CACHE Corporation (cache.org) and its Trustees who reviewed the survey
- ▶ University of Kentucky ECS
- ▶ [www.limesurvey.org](http://www.limesurvey.org)

# And Now We Build Out the Survey

- ▶ What is the significance of industrial experience?
- ▶ How do we address the apparent gap between what we teach and what industry expects?
- ▶ Is Laplace domain essential?
- ▶ How do we bridge theory to practice effectively?

# For further information

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