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Treball Final de Grau

Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) as a tool for simulating the interior of different chemical process units.

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No es hacer lo que nos gusta, sino que nos guste lo que hacemos, lo que convierte la vida en una bendición.

Goethe

Agraeixo al meu tutor, Dr. Ricard Torres Castillo, per informar-me de la beca de col·laboració que oferia la Universitat de Barcelona per millorar la docència de l'assignatura d'Expressió Gràfica.

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SUMMARY

This study is oriented to improve the subject of Graphic Expression. This subject focused too much to hand drawing in previous years, and the computer-aided design (CAD) was not properly addressed. As the demand for engineers with CAD software skills has increased, we decided to give greater prominence to computer drawing this year and expand its content.

I have been involved in tasks' proposal such as making manuals for their resolution or implementing a new correction system. The students work on process engineering units such as heat exchangers or cyclones and flow sheet diagrams proposed from a patent. In addition, this year's students have learnt how to draw in three dimensions and were provided with additional information to create a unit process simulation.

The teaching material has been created from scratch, generating over 330 slides among all the manuals. With these manuals, it has been possible to increase the digital skills of students and advance concepts of future subjects:

The introduction of regulations and standardization, flow diagrams or the Espacenet web will facilitate Project's subject. In the same way, the 3D drawing manual and CFD manual will be helpful for Transport Phenomena or Simulation of Unit Operations and Processes, disciplines of the Chemical Engineering Degree and Master (UB), respectively.

Keywords: Technical Drawing, AutoCAD, 3D Drawing, ANSYS, Chemical Engineering.

RESUMEN

Se trata de un trabajo orientado a mejorar la asignatura de Expresión Gráfica. En años anteriores, se daba demasiada importancia al dibujo a mano y los dibujos asistidos por ordenador realizados eran sin ningún interés ingenieril, es decir, se dibujaban figuras.

Puesto que la demanda de ingenieros con habilidad en el uso de software de dibujo asistido por ordenador (CAD) ha incrementado, este año se ha dado una mayor importancia al dibujo por ordenador y se ha ampliado su contenido.

Por mi parte, he intervenido en la propuesta de las tareas a resolver, en la implantación de un nuevo sistema de corrección y en la elaboración de manuales para la resolución de las distintas tareas. En dichas tareas se trabajan conceptos de interés ingenieril como el intercambiador de calor, el ciclón o el diagrama de flujo.

Además, este año los estudiantes aprenden a dibujar en tres dimensiones y se les proporciona información adicional para elaborar una simulación de una unidad de proceso.

Inicialmente el material docente disponible para esta asignatura era de prácticamente cero y, únicamente con los manuales, se han generado más de 330 diapositivas. Con este nuevo material se ha conseguido aumentar las competencias digitales de los alumnos y adelantar conceptos de futuras materias:

La introducción de la normativa y la normalización, los diagramas de flujo o el cercador de patentes Espacenet facilitará a los alumnos la asignatura de Proyectos. Del mismo modo que los manuales de dibujos 3D y el manual de CFD serán útiles para la asignatura de Fenómenos de Transporte o Simulación de Operaciones Unitarias y de Procesos, asignatura del Máster de Ingeniería Química (UB).

Palabras clave: Dibujo técnico, AutoCAD, Dibujo 3D, ANSYS, Ingeniería química.

1. INTRODUCTION

The drawing has been developed and improved along with the progress of humanity. It is clear that if such a way of expression did not exist, humankind would never have reached the level of development that it has attained. Since ancient times, there has been a universal language, the graphic language, with dual purposes: artistic and technical.

Drawing is a representation of figures from space to a plane, i.e., passes from the threedimensional space to the two-dimensional space corresponding to a flat surface. Technical drawing satisfies the reversibility condition: a plane can be drawn from the projection of a threedimensional figure and vice versa. Therefore, for engineers, drawing is a must in their training, an indispensable tool to communicate ideas.

The first drawing appears in the cave paintings of the Altamira Caves (Santander, Spain) [1]. These paintings are the first historical representation of a picture. However, until after the prehistoric period, there were no signs of technical drawings. These came in the form of schematic structures.

The oldest known technical drawing is a plan view of a fortress carved on a stone stele, which is part of a statue of the Gudea king. It is kept in the Louvre Museum and dated to 2150 BC [2]. The masterpiece of Marco Lucius Vitruvius Pollione [3], a Roman architect of the classical age, is the first written reference to the need for knowledge to interpret plans and their use before starting to build. His work dates from the year 30 BC.

From a historical view, the most significant advancement in painting techniques was in the Renaissance, specifically in perspectives. Oblique lines about a plane, shaped with vertical and horizontal lines, allow drawing the depth of the figure. In this way, two types of spatial technics are born: cavalier perspective (figure 1) and conical or linear perspective (figure 1) [4].



Figure 1. Perspectives a) knight's perspective b) conical or linear perspective.

Over time, the drawings of machinery and equipment have become more complex, increasing the demand for technicians who can strictly produce these drawings, thus triggering the draftsman profession.

Traditionally, designers make sketches, and the production department outlines the final design. The advent of computer-aided design (CAD) improves the design process: significantly reducing the manufacturing costs and time, reducing the requirements of draftsman force.

CAD has made considerable progress in a relatively short period. Most used software (AutoCAD, SolidWorks, among others) can perform 3D solid modelling and then obtain dihedral views of the drawing or simulate under different conditions [5].

Several engineering degrees incorporated the use of CAD into their curricula at an early stage. Therefore, 3D drawing and simulation technology is very advanced in some disciplines (such as aeronautics), but this is not the chemical engineering case [6]. CAD in chemical engineering studies is very scarce, and there are few examples [7].

Nowadays, companies are asking for chemical engineers with good CAD skills. The reason why it is essential to improve the CAD capabilities of students. Drawing relevance in engineering is such that there are four major areas to work in:

1. Product design and development: product design, product development, prototypes, sustainable design.

- 2. Image & graphic design: graphic design tools, corporate image, advertising, animation and video.
- 3. Solid modelling, complex surfaces, and simulation: 2D and 3D aided design systems, surface modelling, adaptive modelling and assembly design, simulation.
- 4. Graphic engineering and programming: Three-dimensional curves and surfaces, solid modelling, graphic object libraries, and programming.

2. OBJECTIVES

This final degree project focuses on collaborating with graphic expression teachers to improve the subject. To do so, I have developed some explanatory manuals on how to draw in CAD, working with 2D and 3D. In addition, my recent passage through the degree serves to interrelate this subject with the others, e.g., Projects, Transport Phenomena or Simulation of Unit Operations and Processes, subject of the Chemical Engineering Master (UB).

The currently most widely used simulation program, ANSYS, is also introduced by drawing in SpaceClaim. To complete the study, I prepared an extra manual about how to do an ANSYS simulation.

3. METHOD

The tools used to prepare this study are:

- AutoCAD 2021 version 24.0.47.0
- ANSYS 2020 R2

Using these programs came after researching the most commonly used programs in the literature [8].



Figure 2. Graph with the different software used in Scopus publications.

Figure 2 shows that ANSYS is the most widely used program nowadays. Hence, this program was selected for the subject. ANSYS is an excellent program for simulation, but when it comes to drawing, AutoCAD has a better reputation. Since AutoCAD was already introduced in previous years and licences were available, we decided to continue using this program to make drawings.

4. RESULTS

Students made only 2D AutoCAD drawings of simple figures in previous Graphic Expression courses, which had no practical use for an engineer. As an example, a task from my student time in this subject is shown (figure 3):



Figure 3. Example of a CAD task in previous years.

This year's tasks consider a different engineering aspect of approximating the drawing to a real situation. Furthermore, we will introduce working in 3D with AutoCAD and SpaceClaim (ANSYS).

Throughout the course, students must propose a series of increasingly complex tasks, which require CAD software. The different assignments to be completed are listed below:

- 1. Development of the template.
- 2. Dihedral drawing of a finned tube.

- 3. Design of a cyclone.
- 4. Drawing a packing piece.
- 5. Flowchart.
- 6. 3D drawing of the finned tube.
- 7. 3D drawing of Sinnott cyclone.
- 8. Additional tasks

The developed manuals explain how to use the different programs and contain some tips to solve the tasks. This guides access is below:

<u>https://ubarcelona-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/ctroyafe7_alumnes_ub_edu/Ei-dljHCvDNBvdhXq5UiZ1cBGZU-hk1QMNkdohTO7v0Egw?e=u2OSL7</u>



4.1. MANUAL 01: DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEMPLATE

This initial task aims to provide a basic introduction to AutoCAD commands [9]. It also explains standardisation [10], especially the UNE standards necessary to create a template that complies with regulations [11]. In addition, the created template will be helpful in future subjects. Figure 4 shows the design that I proposed taking into consideration my experience on the Projects subject.



Figure 4. Suggested template for task 1.

4.2. MANUAL 02: DIHEDRAL DRAWING OF A FINNED TUBE

It consists of using the template detailed in the previous task to specify the views of the finned tube (front, right and top view). My personal experience in the subject told me that the students sent AutoCAD files to each other after solving the task. A program was created to avoid this problem: it automatically assigns aleatory input parameter values to each student to assure that each drawing is different. In this way, the drawings are used for continuous assessment of the student's achievements. These variable parameters include the fin-type, number of fins, length, internal diameter, or tube thickness. At the end of the manual, students must be able to draw something like figure 5.



Figure 5. Finned tube example solved in manual.

At this time dimensions were not yet introduced or drawn in AutoCAD; that is why they do not appear in the following resolution example. The dimensions will be evaluated in the next task.

As seen in Figure 5, some students have to draw longitudinal fins (5b, e) and others annular (5a, c, d). Having different dimensions forces each student to think about distributing the piece on the sheet and where to make the break. For example, the a, c, and d show a different number of

fins 3, 6, and 4, although they are all annular fins. In the same way, the different wall thicknesses forces each student to draw their case. For example, Figures 5b and 5e are similar. However, by modifying the thickness, each student has drawn it individually since they have different errors. E.g., figure 5e has errors since it has not erased the line to connect the fin to the tube while 5b has.



Figure 5a. Student's task 2.



Figure 5b. Student's task 2.



Figure 5c. Student's task 2.



Figure 5d. Student's task 2.



Figure 5e. Student's task 2.

4.3. MANUAL 03: DESIGN OF A CYCLONE

The drawing to do in this task is a cyclone, a chemical process unit, in particular the design proposed by Sinnott (figure 6) [12]. The difficulty is increased by introducing restrictions on the different elements that make up the drawing. This manual explains how to dimension according to the regulations and, consequently, it must appear in this delivery. In addition, next to the front and top view, an isometric drawing of it is asked.

The manual explains how to set the dimensions, but not the dimensioning. The student must consider where the dimensions should be.



Figure 6. Dimensions of a cyclone, according to Sinnott. a) High-efficiency cyclone. b) High speed cyclone [12].

The figures below are some works done by the students. Among the selected examples, one can see that some students had the high-efficiency cyclone (figure 6a) and others the high-speed cyclone (figure 6b). Furthermore, although they had the same unit, they had different values (figure 6c), and not all drawn the cyclone in isometric (figure 6d).



Figure 6a. Student's task 3.



Figure 6b. Student's task 3.



Figure 6c. Student's task 3.



Figure 6d. Student's task 3.

4.4. MANUAL 04: DRAWING A PACKING PIECE

This task is a synthesis exercise of the concepts and tools already explained, allowing the teachers to evaluate the ability to generate a drawing without any guidance. Of course, they expressed their doubts throughout the practical sessions, where teachers and I resolved the problems.

Developing a catalogue of packing pieces among the whole class is the objective of this task. To do this, they must find and design a packing piece in groups of up to four. Later, the drawings made by the students are unified in a file to form the catalogue.

Although it is a free design, some instructions are given, such as the piece cannot exceed 25 mm long. We increase the difficulty of the exercise by saying there is no manufacturing limitation.

Once the catalogue is done, students must slip into the role of a company that wants to acquire some filler pieces. They have to do the first screening according to their likes. The most selected articles are shown in the following figures (figure 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d):



Figure 7a. Packing piece made by the students.



Figure 7b. Packing piece made by the students.



Figure 7c. Packing piece made by the students.



Figure 7d. Packing piece made by the students.

4.5. MANUAL 05: FLOWCHART.

This task is divided into three parts:

- Students individually elaborate symbols of different equipment or elements that can appear in a flowchart. They will save drawings in the OneDrive folder shared with all students. In this way, a symbol catalogue can be generated and used in the following parts.
- 2. In teams, they search and describe a process of interest. To do it, we introduce the use of a handy tool for engineers: the patent finder Espacenet [13].
- 3. With the same team, draw a flowchart from the description of another group. The flowsheet must be made according to the regulations.

Through this task, the following goals can be achieved:

- Create a catalogue of equipment symbols.
- Introduce Espacenet [13], a highly valued tool in Projects.
- Describe a process.
- Understand and apply the flowchart's rules.
- Advance contents of the Project subject.

The catalogue made with the students' drawings has more than 85 different process units. We can find tanks, columns, heat exchangers, cooling towers, centrifuges, dryers, mixers, pumps, or compressors.

Among the examples of flowcharts, some flowcharts are less complex but fit the description provided correctly, such as figure 8a, 8b and 8c, and others that are more complicated, like figure 8d.



Figure 8a. Flowchart made by the students.



Figure 8b. Flowchart made by the students.



Figure 8c. Flowchart made by the students.


Figure 8d. Flowchart made by the students.

4.6. MANUAL 06: 3D DRAWING OF A FINNED TUBE

The main idea was to introduce SpaceClaim to make 3D drawings because there is another ANSYS program called Fluent which can carry out simulations from the SpaceClaim drawings. Due to compatibility issues with computers or other factors, some students have not downloaded SpaceClaim. So the reached decision was to work at the same time with both programs, AutoCAD and SpaceClaim.

Since doing this task with AutoCAD is very simple, we shared Autodesk video tutorials with the students. To the students who worked with SpaceClaim, I made a basic manual.

Fortunately, the compatibility problems between AutoCAD and ANSYS have decreased a lot over time. Due to this fact, a simulation can be carried out independently of which program is used. Moreover, some articles use AutoCAD drawings to perform simulations [14].

Figure 9 shows examples of a 3D finned tube drawing with AutoCAD and SpaceClaim.

a)



b)



Figure 9. 3D drawing of the finned tube. a) AutoCAD. b) SpaceClaim.

4.7. MANUAL 07: 3D DRAWING OF A SINNOTT CYCLONE

It consists of drawing the Sinnott cyclone in 3D with the same characteristics assigned in the third task. Since the complexity of the problem requires it, two manuals have been developed, one for AutoCAD and the other one for SpaceClaim. Manuals have further explanations of how to use the functions, and a method to solve the task.

Students can make this drawing in two different ways. Those who choose AutoCAD must draw the cyclone's structure, while those who use SpaceClaim must draw the inner part of the cyclone. Figure 10 shows both ways to make the 3D cyclone:



Figure 10. Sinnott cyclone in 3D.

a) AutoCAD (wireframe view). b) AutoCAD (conceptual view). c) SpaceClaim.

Figure 11 shows an example of how the task should be presented in AutoCAD: the front and top views should appear, as well as an isometric drawing of the unit, the correct use of the invisible lines and the dimensions according to the regulations.



Figure 11. Views from the 3D cyclone.

4.8. ADDITIONAL TASKS

Since the beginning, we have detected two very different levels regarding the management of drawing programs. The first high-level group submitted the task within a few hours of the proposal exercise, while the second had more difficulties than the first one.

The additional tasks are designed to motivate higher-level students to keep working and improving, but any student who wants to can do them. As an incentive for all students, these tasks allow increasing the grade (discussed in detail in results discussion).

The first additional task is an extension of the second task. It consists of adding an outer tube to the finned tube using the assembly tool and incorporating the tolerances into the drawing.

Students have to draw another unit operation in the second task and prepare a PowerPoint with the main tools and functionalities used.

In the coming figures, some extra assignments are shown. Specifically, figures 12a-c display the expected resolution of the first additional task. The others are units proposed by the students: there are mixing paddles, heat exchangers, a rotary drum, a decanter and tanks.



Figure 12a. Dihedral drawing of a finned tube.



Figure 12b. Dihedral drawing of a finned tube.



Figure 12c. Dihedral drawing of a tube with annular fins







Figure 12e. Shell and tube heat exchanger.



Figure 12f. Heat exchanger.



Figure 12g. Plate heat exchanger.







Figure 12i. Decanter.



Figure 12j. Stirred tank.



Figure 12k. Stirred tank with coil.

5. RESULTS DISCUSSION

Apart from carrying out tasks, chemical engineers are also in charge of reviewing and approving others'. Therefore, there are spaces with "reviewed by" or "approved by" in the generated template. In addition to performing their task, students must evaluate four classmates' assignment to be familiarized with this work.

The grade for each task is obtained from the following percentages:

- Task performed 60%: 50% teacher's grade and 50% average grade of the classmates' evaluations.
- Evaluating 40%: Each student evaluates four tasks. For each evaluation, a grade is automatically obtained by a program made by the teacher, which assigns a higher numerical value the closer the student's grade is to that of the teacher. If teachers evaluate the task as a six, the student who gives a seven to the same task has a higher mark than another who offers a four. The grade in this section is obtained from the average of the four tasks evaluated.

The subject's grade is a considered evaluation of the obtained ratings over the course, described in table 1.

					Task				
Questionnaire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Add. 1	Add. 2
15%	5%	15%	15%	15%	15%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Table 1. Matter's percent	ades.
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The percentages are over 100% because the additional assignments are designed to increase the grades of those students who wish to do so.

A preliminary study of results is carried out by analysing the average grade in each assignment, as well as the pass rate. As will be seen below, the questionnaires about the theory are not discussed because they are outside our study.



2020/2021

Figure 13. Graph of the average grade and percentage of passes.

In figure 13, the average task's mark and the passing students have remained constant over time. It indicates an adequate increase in the difficulty of the tasks.

The worst-performing task in terms of the average mark is the seventh, drawing a 3D cyclone. It may be due to the difficulty or factors related to the end of the course, like having accumulated too many work deliveries, which involves having no time to make the drawing.

From each task, the most common mistakes of the students are listed below:

Task 1 mistakes:

- The lines thickness were not correct.
- It has not been saved in template format.
- Errors in the box drawing like the UB logo did not appear, the save symbol was a photo, or the letters were thick.
- Missing bookmarks.

Task 2 mistakes:

- Errors in the template
- Dimensions were not indicated.
- Errors in drawing the break lines.

Task 3 mistakes:

- Errors in the template
- The unit dimension was not indicated.
- Dimensions were missing or were not correctly dimensioned.
- The isometric projection was missing.
- The drawing was not full-scale in the Model space.
- The document was not in black and white.
- Poor distribution of space.

Task 4 mistakes:

- Errors in the template
- Dimensions were missing or were not correctly dimensioned.
- Drawing isometric projection was missing.
- Poor distribution of space.

Task 5 mistakes:

- They did not mention the process.
- The process conditions were missing from the description.
- Unidentified units.
- Unidentified currents.
- Large white arrows for process inputs and outputs were missing.
- They did not keep the original box size.

Task 6 mistakes:

- They did not make the requested length.
- They did not draw the shell.
- Fins were not attached to the tube.
- There was no gap between fins and shell.
- The inner tube was not empty.

Task 7 mistakes:

- Not drawing the views from 3D.
- Missing dimensions.
- They mismatched diverter with cone.
- They did not draw hidden lines.
- They did not make the requested length.
- Locating problems (figure 14).



Figure 14. Locating mistakes in task 7.

One way to evaluate this year's results is by comparing them with previous years. Unfortunately, as the professor has been changed, the information available is limited, but it is enough to compare some parameters. First, I want to emphasize that the mark of the hand drawings was inferior to the CAD activities (figure 15). The feeling I got from taking Graphic Expression can explain it: students had a greater interest in CAD than in hand drawing.



Figure 15. Subject parameters in different years

Another possible factor that explains this situation is the difference in complication: CAD activities were easier than hand drawings.

The current year average mark is between the AutoCAD marks and those of hand-drawing of previous years. This fact gives weight to the idea that students prefer AutoCAD, but they do not reach such high marks as the difficulty has been increased.

The other parameters that appear in the graph are similar to those found in previous years. Therefore, it suggests that the subject has passed normally; that is, most students have acquired the CAD skills necessary to draw 2D and 3D process units, develop flowcharts, and create 3D drawings in ANSYS.

6. CFD SIMULATION

As an introduction to the simulation world in ANSYS Fluent, an additional presentation has been prepared on how to simulate, step by step, a two concentric tube heat exchanger.

Simulating consists of several steps: drawing the unit in 3D, meshing, and providing the necessary data to carry out the simulation, such as fluid or input conditions. As it is a simple unit, the presentation focuses on explaining meshing and simulation.

There are manuals of more than 300 pages with instructions on how to make a good meshing [15]. As it can be imagined, this project cannot collect all the information in that manual, but it can introduce various tools and concepts to create a good first mesh. Similarly, it is not possible to explain a complete manual on the elaboration of the simulation [16].

To develop the meshing, tools such as Sizing, Inflation or Method are needed, allowing to size the mesh, increase the number of nodes around an area of interest or indicate the shape of the mesh, respectively.



As a result of the explanations, the following meshing is obtained (figure 16):

Figure 16. Mesh of the concentric tube heat exchanger.

When simulating, it is necessary to indicate the method that solves the system, the type of fluid and the type of material, establish a series of input conditions, or indicate the boundary conditions.

In addition to all of that, it also explained how to make graphs with the results obtained. Specifically, detailing how to make a temperature contour in the centre-tube plane (figure 17).



Figure 17. The temperature contour plot of the heat exchanger.

Figure 17 shows the temperature value in a longitudinal section of the tube in the centre-tube plane. Once the first simulation is done, it is possible to alter the design until reaching the optimum, knowing what happens precisely at each point within the unit.

7. CONCLUSION

This study describes the development of new teaching material for the Graphic Expression 2021 course of Chemical Engineering. The objective was to train students in graphic expression and CAD management in spatial vision, software management and interpretation of plans and diagrams, relating the exercises proposed in class with a possible professional activity. In addition, a new assessment method was successfully added, and it has allowed students to develop critical skills.

The acquisition of competencies and abilities was verified by the academic results obtained by most of the students. That is, students have learned the tools necessary to draw any process unit on a plane in AutoCAD, draw flowcharts, or make 3D drawings. In addition, future lessons have been advanced to facilitate the following courses.

Finally, the CFD manual has allowed them to enter the simulation world and see the importance of this field today and its future relevance.

8. FUTURE WORK

There is much work to be done because a substantial change has been made to the subject. First, it is necessary to compare this year with previous years, either through satisfaction surveys, the average grade, the number of approved students or any other parameter. After obtaining some conclusions, the appropriate changes should be proposed [17].

Furthermore, preparing new material for next year is wanted. For example: introducing AutoCAD Plant 3D to develop drawing diagrams or developing an evaluation guide to make it easier for students to score tasks. It is also a good idea to introduce new drawing units to prevent new students from using the material from the previous year.

Another future work that may be done is to simulate the heat exchanger or the cyclone and find the best value of a parameter [18]. At last, all the parameters will be changed and found until obtaining the best design.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MANUALS

I have generated over 330 slides as the manuals have been put together from scratch. As it is impossible to introduce all the material in annexes, the first manual is included as an example, and the rest can be accessed with the following link:

https://ubarcelona-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/ctroyafe7_alumnes_ub_edu/EidljHCvDNBvdhXq5UiZ1cBGZU-hk1QMNkdohTO7v0Egw?e=u2OSL7



UNIVERSITAT. BARCELONA



Expresión gráfica

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 Normativa de la La normativa SR EN ISO las letras, tanto mayúscu grueso de la línea. 	letra 3098- Ilas c	-0:2002 dicta omo minúscula	cómo ha as; el es	i de ser spacio e	la letra ntre let	, es de ras, pal	cir, fija abras y	la altura líneas	3 C 0
Característica	Razón	Dimensiones							
Altura mayúsculas	h	(10/10)h	2,5	3,5	5	7	10	14	
Altura minúsculas	с	(7/10)h	-	2,5	3,5	5	7	10	t
Espacio entre letras	a	(2/10)h	0,5	0,7	1	1,4	2	2,8	t
Espacio entre líneas	b	(14/10)h	3,5	5	7	10	14	20	t
Espacio entre palabras	e	(6/10)h	1,5	2,1	3	4,2	6	8,4	t
Grueso de línea	d	(1/10)h	0,25	0,35	0,5	0,7	1	1,4	T

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,	Desarrollo de una plantilla con el cajetín según la normativa.	
	¿Cómo hacer la plantilla?	
A	partir de la función DESFASE dibujaremos el rectángulo donde irán el sistema de coordenadas cha función es útil cuando tengamos elementos idénticos que se repiten a una cierta distancia.	
	 Seleccionamos el elemento que queremos repetir, en este caso, el rectángulo que delimita e área de dibujo. Presionamos la función DESFASE. Escribimos la distancia de desfase que, en este caso, es de 5 mm → Escribimos "5" en la parte de comando y presionamos ENTER. 	a
1	Vemos que aparece el mismo dibujo que hemos seleccionado, a la distancia indicada, pero es necesario elegir en qué lado se quiere situar el nuevo dibujo.	5
4	4) Hacemos clic para dibujar el rectángulo entre los dos ya dibujados. 5) Para salir de la función, presionar ESC.	

BARCELO	2: ONA 2:	1















































	Desarrollo de una plantilla con el cajetín según la normativa.							
Propied Propied Igualar propiedades Procient Igualar propiedades Procient Igualar propiedades Propiedades	PorCapa Por	Con todos los elementos seleccionados, vamos a propiedades, grosor de línea y hacemos dic en 0.70 mm.						
UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA		45						







APPENDIX 2: MARKS

As there has been a change of teachers in the subject, the only data that have been obtained from previous years are:

2018/2019	Sheets	CAD 1	CAD 2	CAD 3	CAD 4	CAD 5	CAD 6	CAD 7	CAD 8	CAD 9
Average	71	97	96	96	93	87	88	94	83	77
Not submitted	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Failed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Passed	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	90	92

Table 2. Graphic Expression marks 2018/2019

Students: 94

2019/ 2020	Sheets	CAD 1	CAD 2	CAD 3	CAD 4	CAD 5	CAD 6	CAD 7	CAD 8	CAD 9
Average	81	96	97	96	89	89	81	92	99	8
Not submitted	8	7	7	7	10	10	12	13	20	16
Failed	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Passed	74	79	79	79	74	76	74	73	66	70

Table 3. Graphic Expression marks 2019/2020

Students: 86

Student number	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Task 5
1	34	42	1	45	48
2	85	87	33	87	62
3	96	96	81	91	63
4	-	-	-	-	-
5	91	93	83	87	68
6	87	97	86	85	55
7	78	-	39	85	51
8	86	36	64	85	55
9	57	88	57	45	49
10	87	99	84	91	89
11	94	95	82	94	87
12	89	96	84	45	51
13	99	98	89	88	63
14	84	94	80	91	89
15	86	88	80	60	77
16	83	84	85	90	93
17	58	97	92	91	89
18	98	93	82	81	83
19	-	-	-	84	-
20	85	45	41	88	62
21	91	87	45	91	61
22	75	43	-	94	-
23	93	96	91	91	63
24	80	95	87	87	61
25	96	99	50	79	89
26	95	90	84	89	60
27	91	86	89	67	82
28	95	87	73	94	87
29	83	80	85	67	82
30	99	90	83	79	88

Table 4	. Graph	ic Express	sion marks	2020/2021

Student number	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Task 5
31	93	96	80	88	93
32	93	86	79	88	93
33	94	97	81	84	87
34	92	83	69	76	50
35	92	85	85	76	54
36	93	93	76	79	88
37	93	92	80	82	83
38	95	97	85	97	93
39	92	86	-	87	68
40	98	90	95	90	98
41	97	96	85	89	61
42	92	95	90	83	92
43	94	98	90	83	81
44	92	98	92	96	81
45	91	90	59	67	82
46	54	95	91	96	76
47	72	93	88	45	49
48	97	97	75	82	80
49	98	97	85	87	69
50	92	93	83	97	94
51	79	95	46	94	87
52	97	94	89	84	87
53	96	92	80	76	54
54	95	99	87	96	75
55	99	98	86	83	87
56	93	94	89	82	85
57	91	97	83	88	93
58	79	87	85	87	55
59	99	93	84	87	56
60	97	97	92	84	87

Student number	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Task 5
61	92	92	86	96	76
62	50	53	85	60	77
63	36	48	-	87	40
64	94	96	75	40	45
65	94	94	79	40	45
66	96	99	50	40	44
67	97	91	85	87	55
68	94	54	84	87	64
69	95	91	82	87	42
70	93	96	86	88	93
71	88	97	83	67	83
72	97	96	88	88	98
73	93	93	80	89	92
74	97	97	90	88	93
75	83	98	80	90	97
76	48	99	86	90	63
77	85	97	85	81	82
78	95	98	84	89	88
79	98	92	80	89	60
80	91	92	47	84	87
81	97	93	81	89	88
82	84	89	72	84	86
83	74	98	81	90	98
84	-	-	-	-	-
85	93	94	41	81	78
86	47	69	65	90	63
87	53	82	87	90	63
88	89	92	90	88	62
89	-	37	-	87	40
90	58	60	71	97	89

Student number	Task 6	Task 7	Additional task 1	Additional task 2	Final mark
1	-	-	-	-	22
2	90	60	-	-	70
3	100	84	-	-	83
4	-	-	-	-	0
5	100	84	-	-	85
6	80	87	-	-	81
7	-	87	-	-	51
8	-	-	-	-	50
9	90	70	-	-	67
10	100	97	90	-	100
11	90	97	-	100	100
12	100	87	-	-	73
13	100	97	40	-	93
14	80	91	-	-	85
15	90	30	-	-	72
16	80	-	-	-	80
17	90	96	-	-	91
18	100	-	-	-	78
19	-	-	-	-	13
20	100	82	-	-	63
21	80	10	-	-	65
22	-	-	-	-	35
23	100	87	-	-	87
24	100	98	-	-	88
25	100	87	-	-	82
26	90	72	-	-	81
27	100	87	-	-	85
28	100	84	-	-	83
29	90	70	-	-	82
30	100	67	-	-	85

Student number	Task 6	Task 7	Additional task 1	Additional task 2	Final mark
31	100	97	-	-	89
32	100	30	-	-	80
33	100	98	-	-	92
34	100	-	-	-	63
35	100	55	-	-	74
36	100	77	-	-	86
37	90	90	-	-	88
38	100	100	60	100	100
39	100	20	-	-	64
40	100	100	95	100	100
41	100	35	-	-	81
42	100	95	100	100	100
43	100	100	100	100	100
44	100	87	-	100	100
45	80	35	-	-	76
46	100	87	-	-	86
47	100	82	-	-	77
48	80	87	-	-	86
49	100	100	90	100	100
50	90	35	-	-	83
51	100	20	-	-	72
52	100	92	-	-	91
53	90	87	-	-	73
54	90	84	-	-	86
55	100	85	-	-	91
56	100	85	-	-	90
57	100	60	-	-	88
58	80	35	-	-	72
59	90	74	-	-	82
60	100	95	-	-	93

Student number	Task 6	Task 7	Additional task 1	Additional task 2	Final mark
61	100	77	-	-	88
62	90	-	-	-	57
63	-	-	-	-	28
64	80	41	-	-	69
65	70	30	-	-	67
66	80	-	-	-	57
67	90	-	-	-	71
68	90	92	-	-	81
69	80	82	-	-	77
70	100	30	60	-	93
71	100	87	-	-	85
72	100	35	-	-	86
73	100	55	-	-	85
74	100	87	20	-	94
75	90	85	-	-	88
76	80	77	-	-	81
77	80	-	-	-	76
78	100	60	-	-	87
79	100	77	-	-	83
80	100	20	-	-	77
81	100	35	-	-	84
82	80	25	-	-	74
83	90	85	-	-	88
84	-	-	-	-	0
85	-	35	-	-	58
86	80	50	-	-	61
87	90	-	-	-	75
88	90	87	-	-	85
89	-	94	-	-	44
90	-	57	-	-	56