

Engineering Summer Programme Girton College, University of Cambridge

This Engineering Summer Programme allows ambitious students to take an engineering course comprising three modules covering different cutting edge topics in engineering; areas in which Cambridge has a particularly strong reputation. The modules will be:

The Jet Engine
Nanotechnology
Quantum Technologies

Contact Hours: Minimum of 45 hours of contact time (15 hours for each module).

The Jet Engine

In this course, we will explore together how different pieces of 'cold metal' can be integrated together to achieve the amazing thing - jet propulsion. It is going to introduce the past, the current and the future path of this revolutionary technology. We will learn the basic ideas and the fundamental principles which keep the engine running. This will also lead us to explore the state of art technologies of making the current engines more safe, efficient, and environmentally friendly. Consequently, we will discuss the directions and challenges of developing the future generations of jet engines. Finally, a number of high impact academic research carried out in Cambridge to the revolution of the jet engines will be introduced. This will give an example of what is good academic research in this field looks like.

Lecture 1 -

- Brief history of jet engine.
- Principles of jet propulsion and key components.

Lecture 2 -

- Applications of gas turbine technology.
- Basic thermodynamics and fluid mechanics.

Lecture 3 -

- Gas turbine cycle and layout of jet engine.
- Key technologies and the future.

Lecture 4 -

- Turbomachinery: Compressors and Turbines.

Lecture 5 -

- Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD).
- Academic research in Turbomachinery

Assessment -

Group presentation about future potential technologies for making jet engine more safe, efficient and environmental friendly.

Contents requirements:

- (1) Background
- (2) Mechanisms
- (3) Challenges
- (4) Research proposal (optional)
- (5) Conclusions

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is all-pervasive and has applications in and implications for almost all areas of our lives. In this course, we will look at what Nanotechnology is and where it is used. We will explore the evolution of modern science and see how it paved the way for nanoscience, which set the foundations for nanotechnology. We will present and analyse the basic scientific principles behind the properties of matter and how and why they change at the nanoscale, and see how to make use of this in our everyday lives in areas such as in the automotive, aerospace, medicine, construction, computing and cosmetic industries. We will look in detail at nanomaterials including nanoparticles such as graphene, quantum dots, carbon nanotubes and nanowires, and describe where they are found, how to make them and how they are used. There will be some hands-on experience building crystal structures and a tour of the state-of-the-art nanofabrication cleanrooms in Cambridge.

The course will consist of 6 x 1.5-hour lectures, a 1-hour test, and a practical session (including laboratory tour).

Lecture 1 - Introduction to all things nano, background and core concepts.

Lectures 2 and 3 - Quantum mechanics, including wavefunctions, the Schrödinger equation, and quantum confinement.

Lectures 4 and 5 - Nanomaterials and nanodevices.

Lecture 6 - Visualising the nanoworld with electron microscopy and scanning probe microscopy.

Practical session: the class will be split into groups of 5-6 students. Each group will be given a tour of state-of-the-art nanofabrication cleanrooms in Cambridge.

Assessment: 100 % exam.

The exam will be 1-hour in duration. Students should bring their calculators.

Quantum Technologies

In this course, we will look at what quantum technologies are, where they have come from and where they can and are being used. We will

explore the foundations of quantum mechanics and how they led to a deepening of our understanding of the world around us, and how many of the properties of matter can be explained. We will look at how this has led to novel devices in computing, data storage, information processing and other fields, and gain an appreciation for this often-misunderstood branch of science. We will introduce the Schrödinger equation and solve it for a number of everyday problems which will reveal the breadth of this field. We will also consider some of the more challenging aspects of the interpretation of quantum mechanics calculations, which are often highly counter-intuitive.

The course will consist of 10 lectures and a 2-hour assessment.

Lecture 1 - Introduction to quantum mechanics.

Lecture 2 - How to use quantum mechanics.

Lecture 3 - Specific examples of the application of quantum principles.

Lecture 4 - Bound states, atoms.

Lecture 5 - Solid-state physics.

Lecture 6 - Introduction to low-dimensional systems and 'nanophysics'.

Lecture 7 - Quantum dots.

Lecture 8 - Quantum bits and quantum information processing.

Lecture 9 - Quantum communication.

Lecture 10 - Quantum computing.

Assessment: Presentations.

Preliminary Reading List

The Jet Engine

The Jet Engine', Rolls-Royce, 5th edition, 2015

'Jet Propulsion: A Simple Guide To The Aerodynamic And Thermodynamic Design And Performance Of Jet Engines', Nicholas Cumpsty, 2nd edition, 2003

'Gas Turbine Theory', H.H. Saravanamutto, GFC Rogers, H Cohen, 5th edition, 2001

'Fluid mechanics and Thermodynamics of Turbomachinery', S.L. Dixon and C.A. Hall, 7th edition, 2014

'Compressor Aerodynamics', Nicholas Cumpsty, 2004

'Computational Fluid Dynamics-Principles and Applications', J. Blazek, 2001

Nanotechnology

Jahangirian, Hossein et al. (2017). A review of drug delivery systems based on nanotechnology and green chemistry: green nanomedicine. *International Journal of Nanomedicine*, 12, 2957–2978.

Allen, Matthew et al. (2010). Honeycomb Carbon: A Review of Graphene. *Chemical Reviews*, 110 (1), 132-145.

Liu, Yiyao et al. (2007). Nanomedicine for drug delivery and imaging: A promising avenue for cancer therapy and diagnosis using targeted functional nanoparticles. *International Journal of Cancer*, 120, 2527–2537.

Yang, Peidong et al. (2010). Semiconductor Nanowire: What's Next? *Nano Letters*, 10, 1529–1536.