graphic designers, computer scientists, journalists, dancers, photographers, architects, industrial designers, sculptors, painters, carpenters, media theorists, electrical and mechanical engineers, musicians, composers, filmmakers, lawyers, philosophers, anthropologists, zoologists, psychologists, doctors - all with an interest in exploring new forms of communications and expression.

Kind of professors teach in the department

About with students from other departments

Students who have graduate credits that have not already been used towards the completion of a degree may be considered for transfer of credits towards ITP

ITP does not have any online courses and does not have any plans for any in the near future.

ITP regularly hosts special events that are open to current students, alumni and faculty of the department. At least once a week, guest speakers present to the students on various topics related to the ndustry.

ITP alumni tend to find jobs in all industries doing many different kinds of work. Because they have such a diverse population of students coming from all different backgrounds, the type of work that is available to the ITP alumni is equally diverse.

SNOW CANNON

Доп. – Кобізський Д.С.

A snow cannon (also called snowgun, snow maker or snow fan) is a device used to produce snow artificially. The term *artificial snow* is mistakenly used for the produced snow; a more accurate term is *man-made snow*. A snow cannon works by atomizing water and allowing it to freeze into snow. The device is often used by ski hills and ski resorts to supplement naturally occurring snow and extend the skiing season. However, for the purposes of skiing, most enthusiasts consider man-made snow to be inferior to naturally occurring snow. This is due to the fact that man-made snow does not form snow flakes like natural snow; instead, man made snow forms crystals that are more dense than natural snowflakes.

Snow cannon constructors have been following these aims:

- to maximize the amount of snow made,
- to extend the period in which snow can be made,
- to minimize the amount of energy needed,
- to minimize the impact on the environment.

With global warming the ability of snow cannons to function in high temperatures has become very important, but it should be noted that their high usage of both water and power are also increasing this effect. Annually, Europe's 3100 snow cannons alone use as much energy as a city of 150,000 inhabitants and about the same amount of water as 1.5 million people in a city like Hamburg.

Homemade snow cannons are gaining in popularity.

There are two main styles of makers: a snow gun and a snow fan. A snow gun is very tall and uses higher pressure water, while a snow fan uses a powerful axial fan to propel the water jet to great distance.

A modern snow fan usually consists of one or more rings of nozzles which turn high pressurized water into small droplets. A further ring of nozzles is fed with a mix of water and compressed air and produces tiny crystals of ice. The small droplets of water and the tiny ice crystals are then mixed and propelled out by a powerful fan, after which they further cool through evaporation in the surrounding air when they fall to the ground. The crystals of ice act as seeds to make the water droplets freeze at 0°C. Without these crystals water would supercool instead of freezing. This method can produce snow when the wet-bulb temperature of the air is as high as -2 °C. The lower the air temperature is, the more and the better snow a cannon can make. This is the main reason snow cannons are usually operated in the night. The mix of all water and air streams and their relative pressures is crucial to the amount of snow made and its quality.