

# Innovating in STEM

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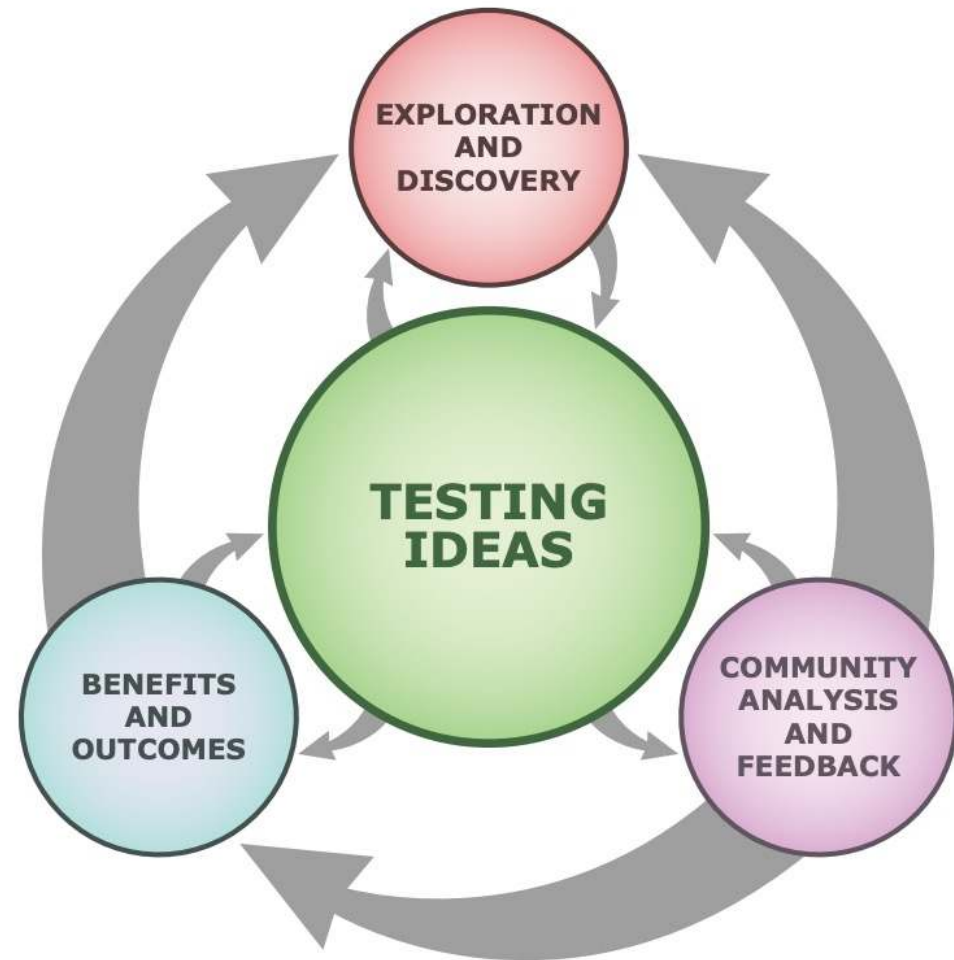
INTEGRATING BUILDING AND DESIGN INTO THE  
TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ELECTRICAL PHYSICS

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# How Science Works

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**Figure 1**  
*How Science Works Flowchart*



*Note.* [Adapted from The University of California Museum of Paeleontology](#)



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“Physics is the most fundamental of the experimental sciences, as it seeks to explain the universe itself from the very smallest particles to the vast distances between galaxies.”

[\(International Baccalaureate Organization, 2021\)](#)



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“We’re teaching high school science in the wrong order — biology, chemistry and then, for 20 percent of the students, eventually physics. The subjects are unrelated, to be learned and forgotten – in the order taken”

(Leon Lederman, Physicist and Nobel Laureate, as cited in [Johnson, 2018](#))

# Active Learning vs Traditional Teaching

## (Marušić & Sliško, 2014)

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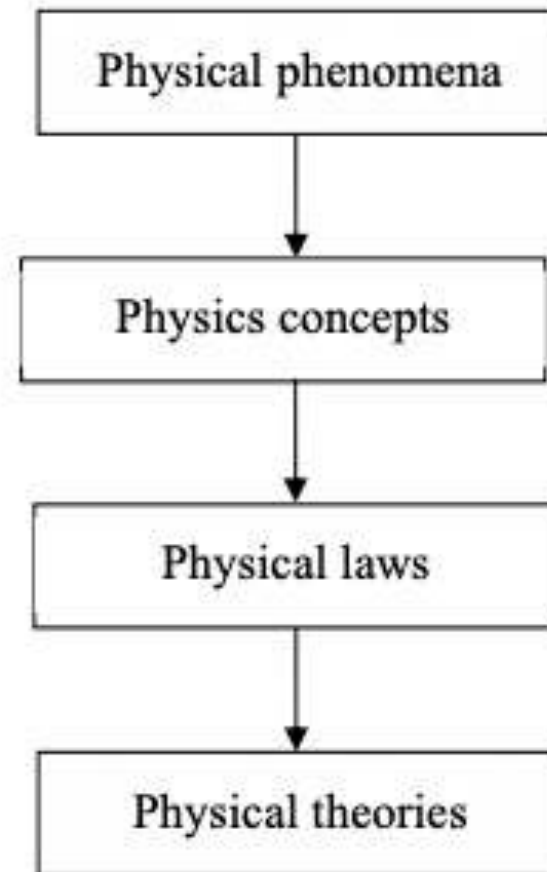
- “Active Learning” refers to a variety of modern learning frameworks with the common element of students being active participants in the learning process
  - In physics teaching, most of these frameworks are based on constructivism
  - Despite evidence that active learning leads to better conceptual understanding, many teachers still use the traditional approach of demonstrating the solutions of problems that are likely to be on the final exam to a mostly passive student body
  - Resistance to changing this often comes from students as much as teachers
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# Learning models in physics teaching

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**Figure 2**


*The General Structure of Physics Teaching*



*Note.* Adapted from Korsun, 2018


# Material models vs thought models (Korsun, 2018)

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- Models are approximations of physics phenomena, concepts, laws and theories that are used when the direct study of them would be difficult or impossible
  - Many models in physics teaching are based on analogies
  - Material models are constructed from physical materials, while thought models are generally diagrams, animations and simulations. For example, a material model of the Large Hadron Collider might comprise two marbles rolling down ramps so that they collide with each other (with a box of sand as the particle detector), while a thought model would be simplified diagram or animation of the process.
  - Optimal physics teaching uses a combination of material and thought models
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# Key competencies of physics teachers (Liu & Sun, 2021)

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- Physics literacy
  - Education and teaching literacy
  - Scientific literacy
  - Humanistic literacy
  - Information literacy
  - Life-long learning ability
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# Recent innovations (a.k.a. the rationale for adding building and design to physics)

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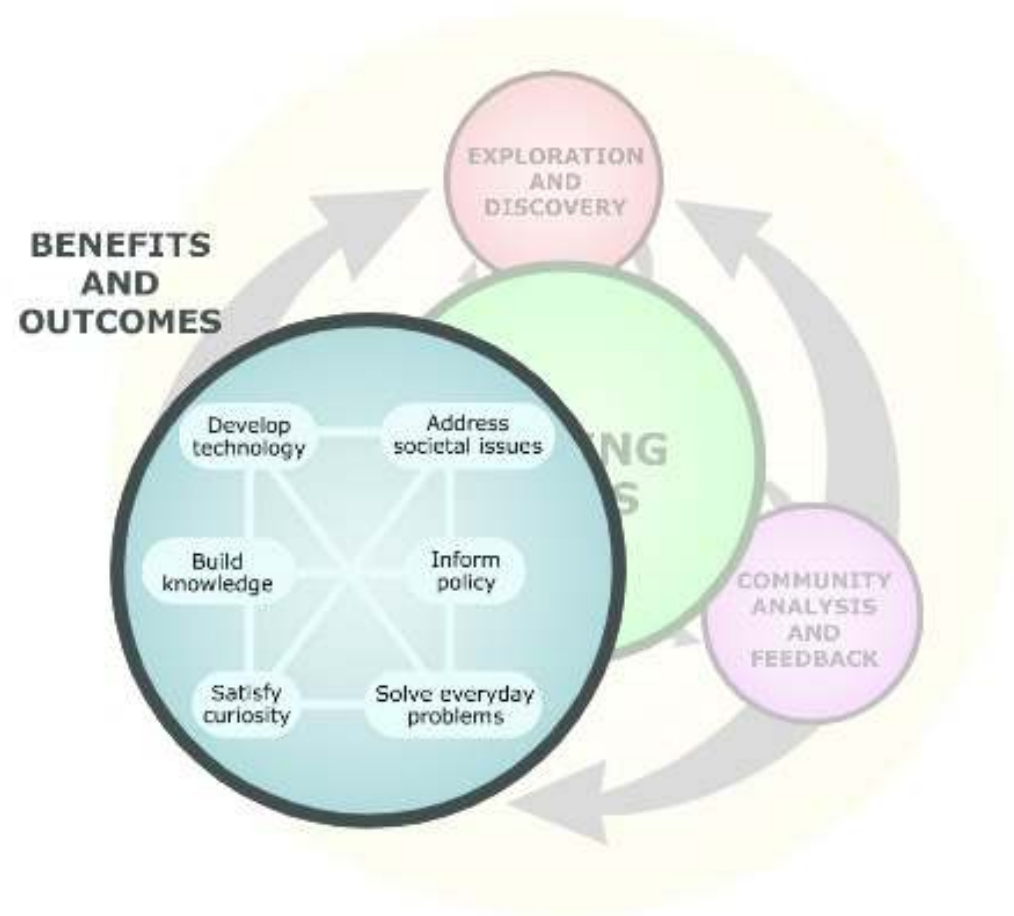
- The integration of engineering practices into the NGSS (Moye, 2019)
- Systematic Design as a 21<sup>st</sup> century skill ([Cohen et al., 2017](#))
- National Institute for STEM Education (NISE) Certification Indicators 6 (Response to Failure and Intellectual Risk-Taking, which includes Product Development and Solution Seeking) and 30-31 (Identifying Engineering Problems and the Engineering Design Process) ([Accelerate Learning, 2021](#))

# Connecting Design & How Science Works

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**Figure 3**

*Benefits and Outcomes of the Scientific Method*



*Note.* Adapted from [University of California Museum of Paleontology](https://www.ucl.ac.uk/museums/paleontology)

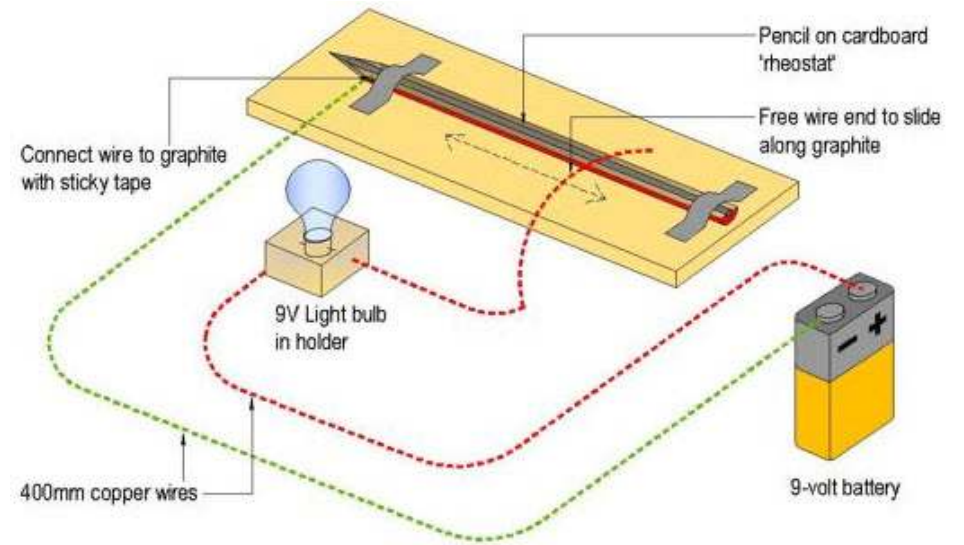
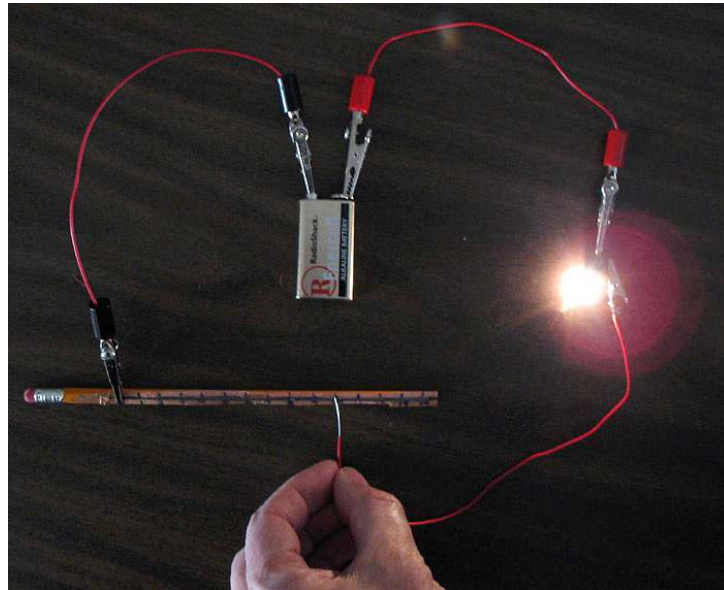
# Innovation: from traditional labs to PBL

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- Larson ([2021](#)) suggests connecting “traditional labs” with a project context
- Almeida and Steinberg (2001) suggest that project-based learning is effective when it is authentic (students produce something of real value), active and applied in a real-world context
- Electrical physics labs are often done simply to verify or illustrate a theoretical concept, but many can easily be turned into short design projects that do not require a large time trade-off

**Figure 4**

*Pencil Dimmer Switch Project Circuit (Left) and Schematic (Right)*



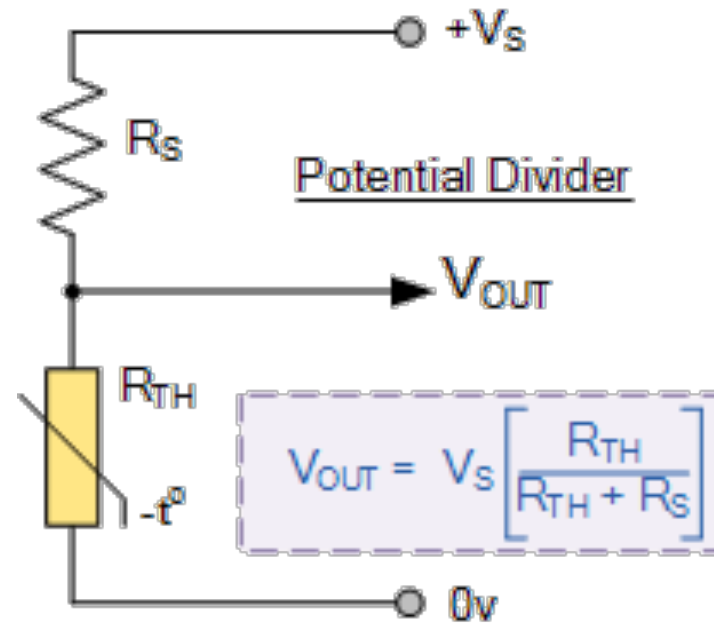
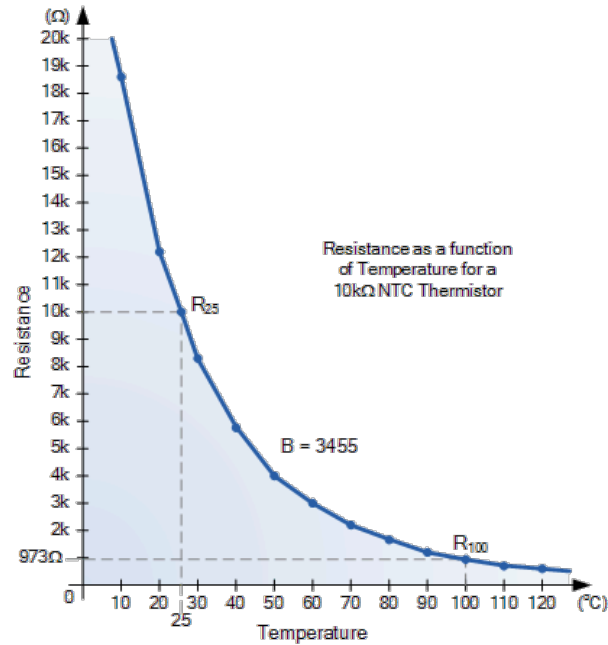
*Note.* Adapted from [Cowen \(2011\)](#) and [Agarwal \(2014\)](#)

# Middle school example

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**Figure 5**

*Thermistor Resistance-Temperature Curve (Left) and Temperature Sensor Circuit (Right)*

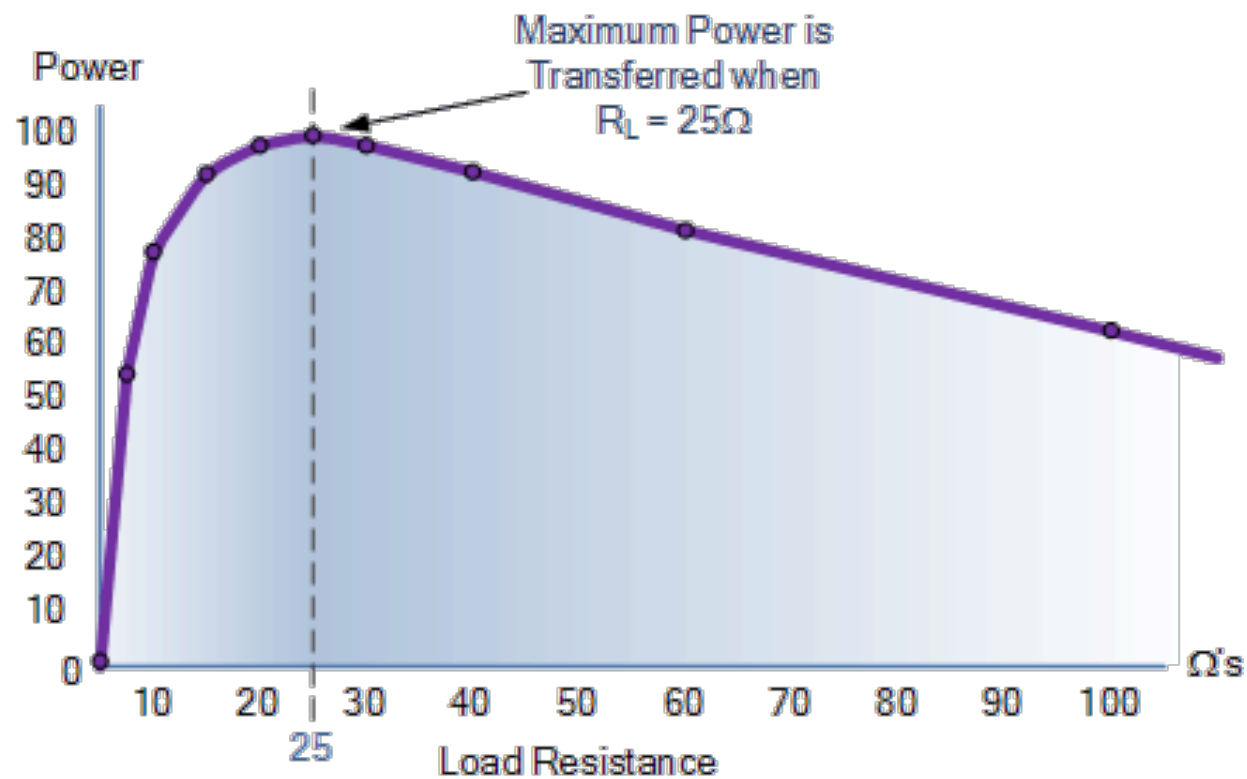


Note. Adapted from [Electronics Tutorials, 2021](#)

# High school example

**Figure 6**

*Power Delivered to a Circuit as a Function of Load Resistance*



A bridge to  
mathematics

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*Note.* Adapted from [Electronics Tutorials, 2018](#)

# Mathematical modelling – building bridges between STEM disciplines

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- Mathematical modelling is an easy way to achieve context integration within existing school structures (Kurtul and Gurel, 2016)
- In the maximum power transfer example shown, students model the curve as a mathematical function based on the relevant physics principles involved, and then find the maximum value of the function using calculus (or graphing software)

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