

**Physics Education
Laboratory
Lecture 16
Content Knowledge for
Electromagnetism**

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The conceptual representation
using computer based simulations
- inquiry based approach
(Inquiry-based learning with
Interactive Simulation)

What Levels of Guidance Promote Engaged Exploration with Interactive Simulations?

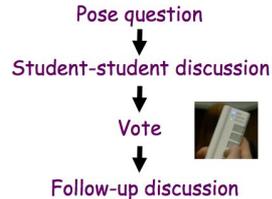
https://phet.colorado.edu/publications/PERC_Interview_Guidance.pdf

(Adams et al. 2008)

Materials for Physics education

Concept or “Clicker” Questions

Concept tests give students an opportunity to discuss and make sense of concepts related to the simulation.



Strategies for Writing Questions*

1. Predict an outcome of an “experiment” with the simulation (e.g., what will happen if? Which change in the sim setup would result in the desired behavior?)
2. Rank cases (e.g. which bulb will be brightest).
3. Compare contrasting cases (e.g., two different waves)
4. Interpret different representations (e.g. graphs, pictures, vectors).
5. Connect to real-world applications

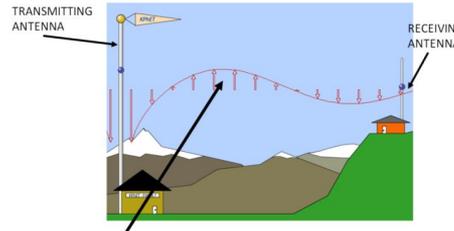
*adapted from Beatty et al., AJP, 2006

Interactive Lecture Demos (ILDs)*

ILDs increase student learning from demos by having students actively identify expectations, and resolve

Instructor probes common student difficulty and then helps students’ visualize speed of light with the [Radio Waves](#) sim.

How do you measure the propagation speed of the wave (signal)?



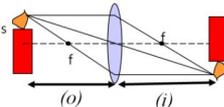
The speed of the wave (signal) is measured as...

- a. how fast this peak moves towards antenna.
- b. how fast this peak moves up and down.
- c. both a or b

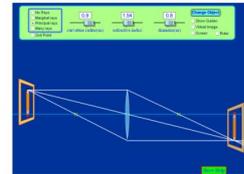
What will happen to image if we increase focal length of lens?

(Keeping the object distance fixed)

- a. Image is same size, same place
- b. Image is same size and further from lens
- c. Image is bigger and further from lens
- d. Image is smaller and closer to lens



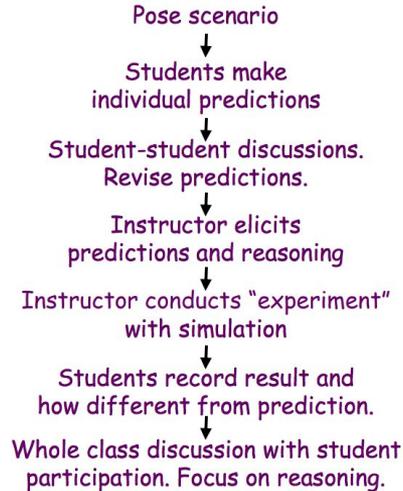
After peer discussion and voting, instructor elicits student reasoning and then settles debate by “doing the experiment” with PhET’s [Geometric Optics](#) simulation.



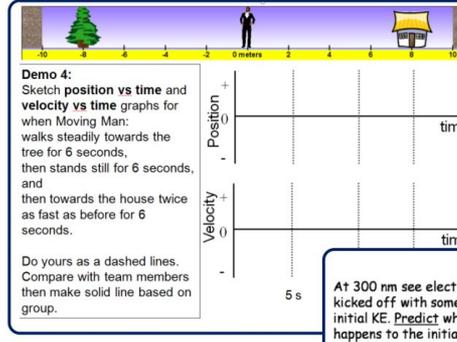
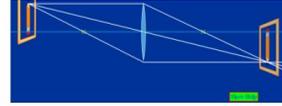
Materials for Physics education

Interactive Lecture Demos (ILDs)*

ILD's increase student learning from demos by having students actively identify expectations, and resolve any inconsistencies.

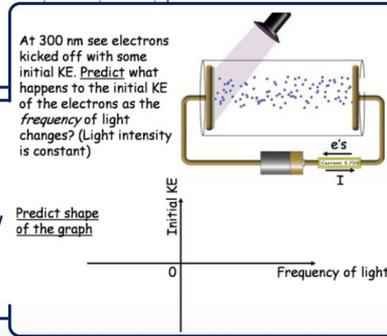


settles debate by "doing the experiment" with PhET's [Geometric Optics](#) simulation.



Question elicits students ideas about graphs. [Sim](#) then allows instructor to dynamically generate graph, and play back motion during further discussions

Many students will predict a linear graph starting at origin. The [sim](#) "experiment" dramatically shows that below a certain frequency, no electrons are kicked off even at high intensities.



*see Sokoloff and Thornton, *Physics Teacher*, 35, 340-346 (1997)

Magnets-Introduction (Inquiry Based) ★

 [Introductio to Magnets Faraday Electromagne Lab CQ.pptx](#) - 186 kB

 [Lesson plan intro to magnets.docx](#) - 19 kB

 [Clicker questions faraday Introductio to Magnets.PDF](#) - 357 kB

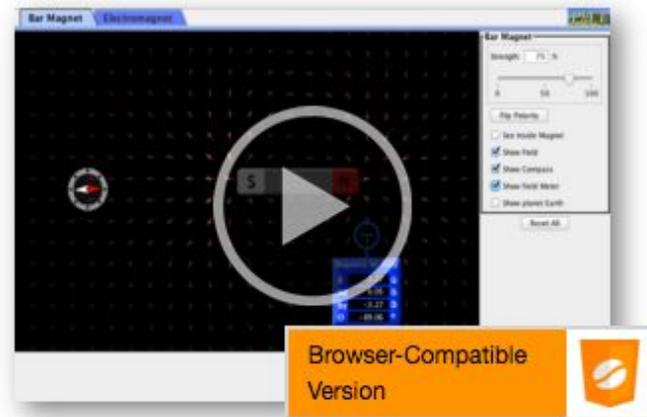
 [Lesson plan intro to magnets.pdf](#) - 123 kB

 [Student directions for intro to magnets.pdf](#) - 119 kB

 [Student directions for intro to magnets.DOC](#) - 27 kB

[Download](#) all files as a compressed .zip

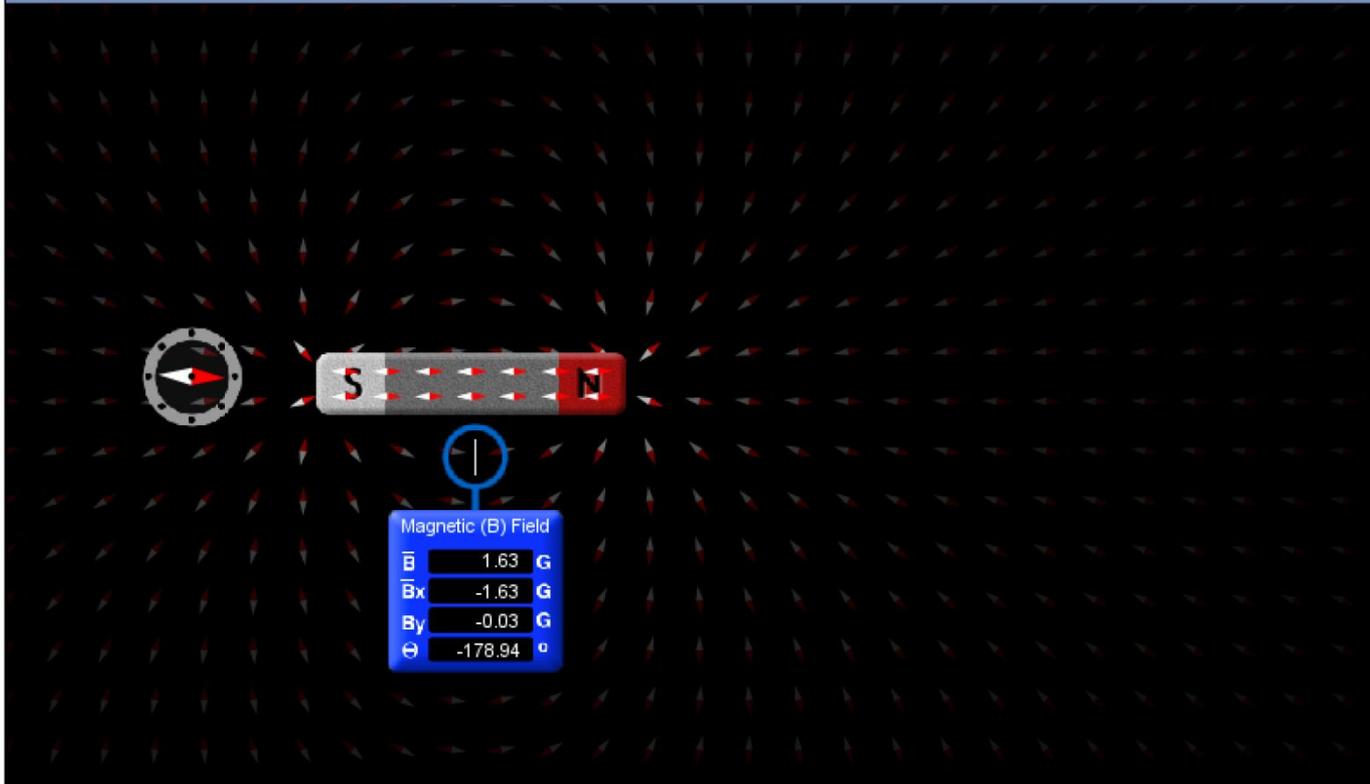
Magnets and Electromagnets



<https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/legacy/magnets-and-electromagnets>

Bar Magnet

Electromagnet



Bar Magnet

Strength: 37 %



Flip Polarity

 See Inside Magnet Show Field Show Compass Show Field Meter Show planet Earth

Reset All

LET'S TRY NOW ...

Behind the curtains ...

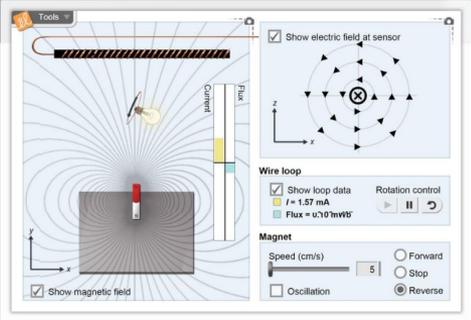
- EXPLORING the SIMULATION
- <https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulations/faraday>
- EXPLORING STUDENTS' SHEETS
- <https://phet.colorado.edu/en/contributions/view/2827>
- FOLLOWING the INSTRUCTIONS
- <https://phet.colorado.edu/en/teaching-resources/activity-guide>

LET'S TRY NOW ...

Comparing Simulations and Activities

ELECTROMAGNETISM in GIZMO

<https://gizmos.explorelearning.com/index.cfm?method=cResource.dspDetail&ResourceID=1044>



Electromagnetic Induction

Explore how a changing magnetic field can induce an electric current. A magnet can be moved up or down at a constant velocity below a loop of wire, or the loop of wire may be dragged in any direction or rotated. The magnetic and electric fields can be displayed, as well as the magnetic flux and the current in the wire.

5 Minute Preview
Use for 5 minutes a day.

Assessment Questions Recommend Share

Electricity and Magnetism Conceptual Assessment (EMCA)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pG16k-lvDqwohShthWi8MpTn9tK2D8NZ/view?usp=sharing>
(positivecharge)