

Oregon State
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Identifying Science Practices in an Upper- Division E&M Activity

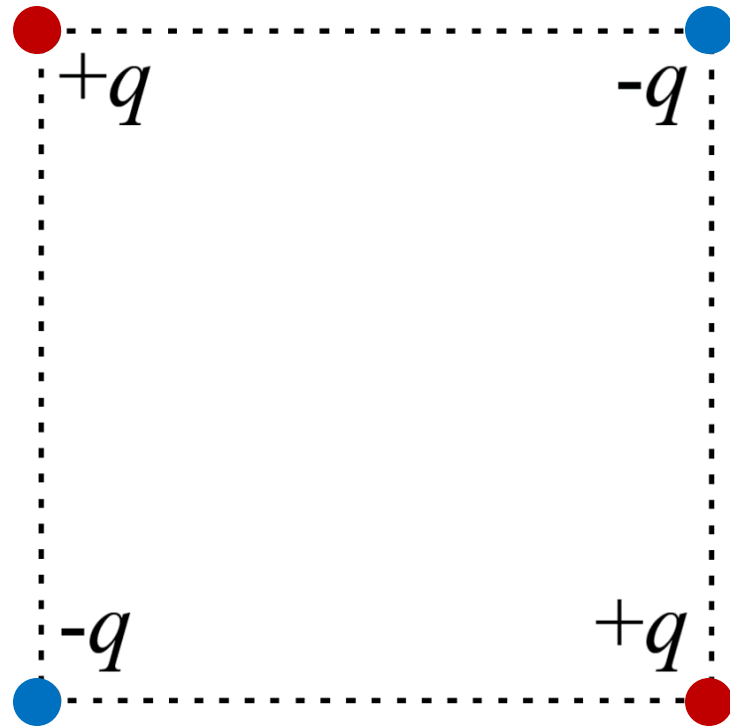
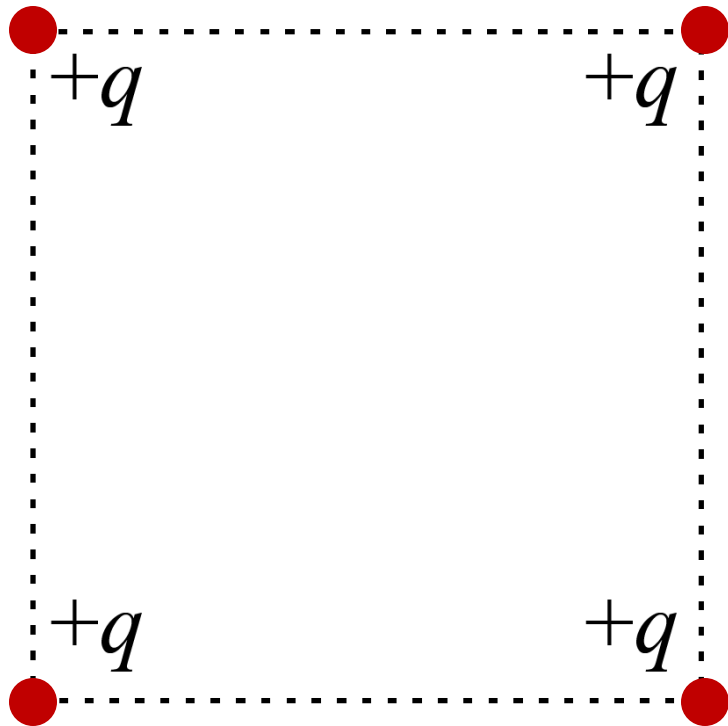
Jonathan W. Alfson, Paul J. Emigh, Elizabeth Gire

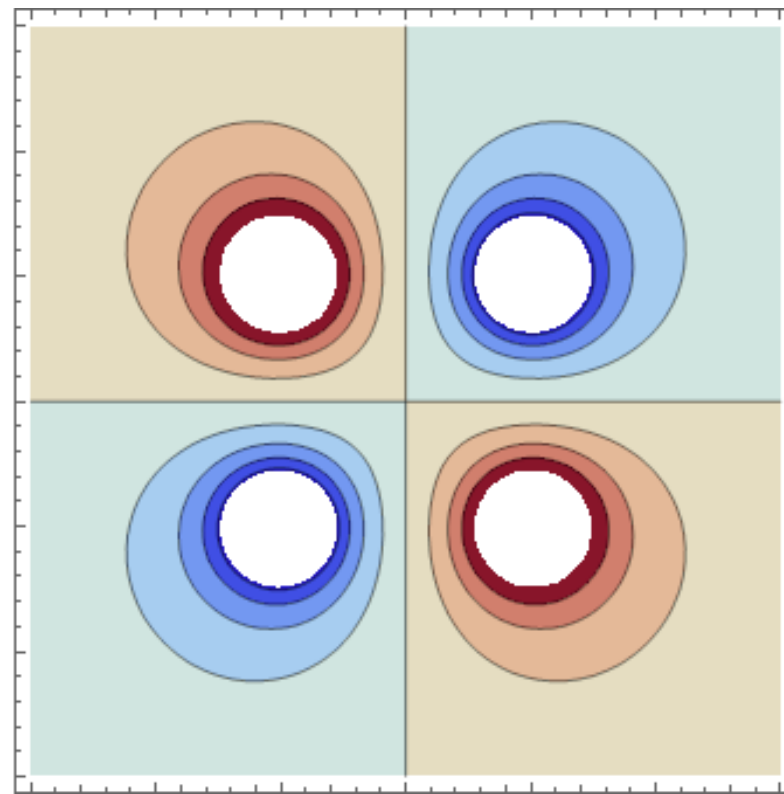
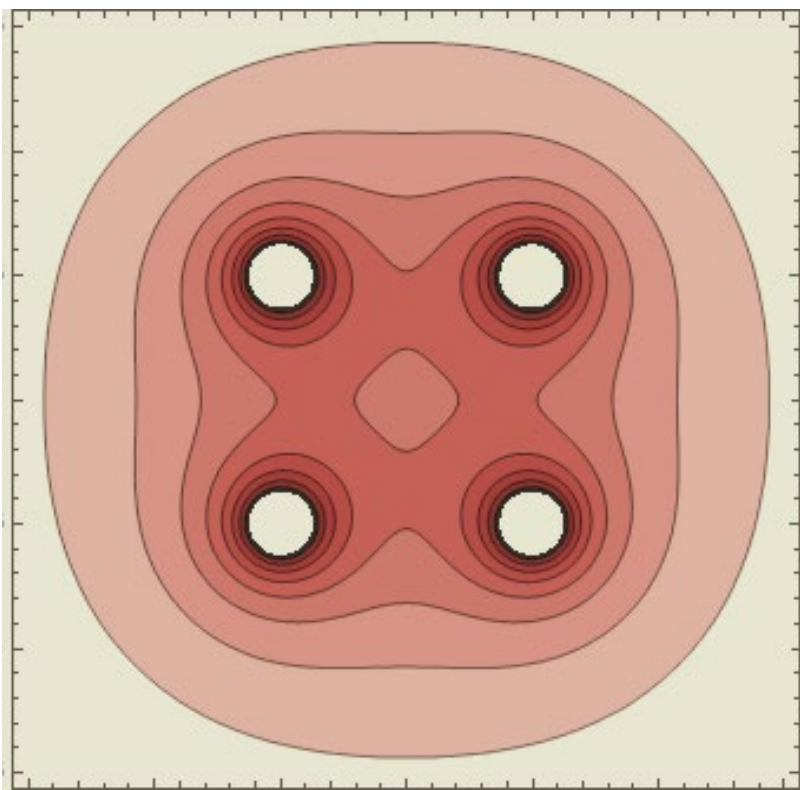
Oregon State University

AAPT Summer Meeting July 19, 2023

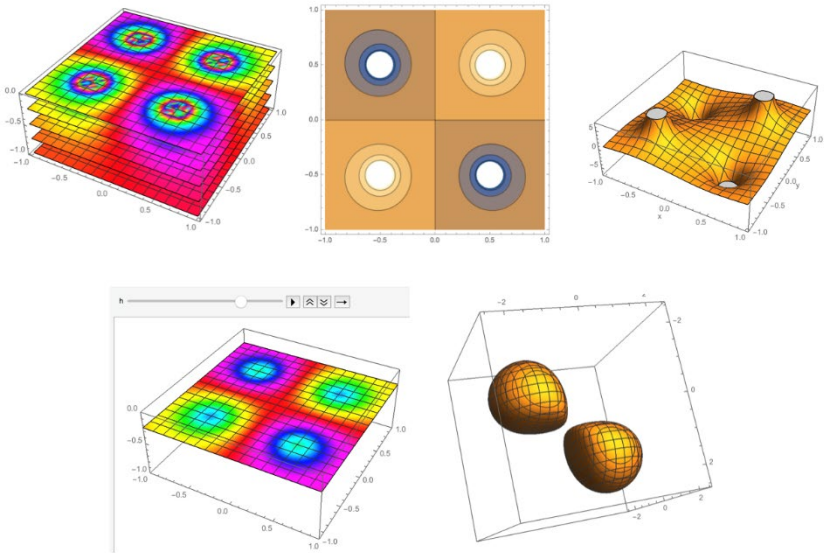
ACTIVITY

“So could you draw a curve that corresponds to the same value of electric potential along that curve?”





REPRESENTATIONS IN THE ACTIVITY





How do these
representations support the
students' science practices?



NGSS SCIENCE/ENGINEERING PRACTICES

1. Asking questions (for science) and defining problems (for engineering)
2. Developing and using models
3. Planning and carrying out investigations
4. Analyzing and interpreting data
5. Using mathematics and computational thinking
6. Constructing explanations (for science) and designing solutions (for engineering)
7. Engaging in argument from evidence
8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information



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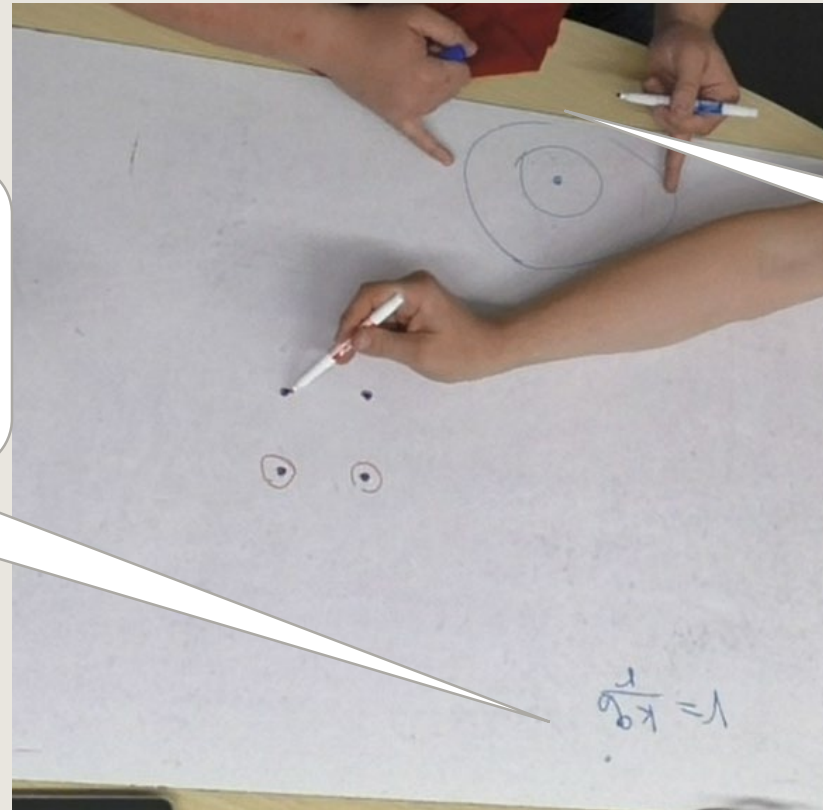
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8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

DEVELOPING AND USING MODELS

Storing Information:

"I'm just gonna write this up here, so we've got it. Just to think about."



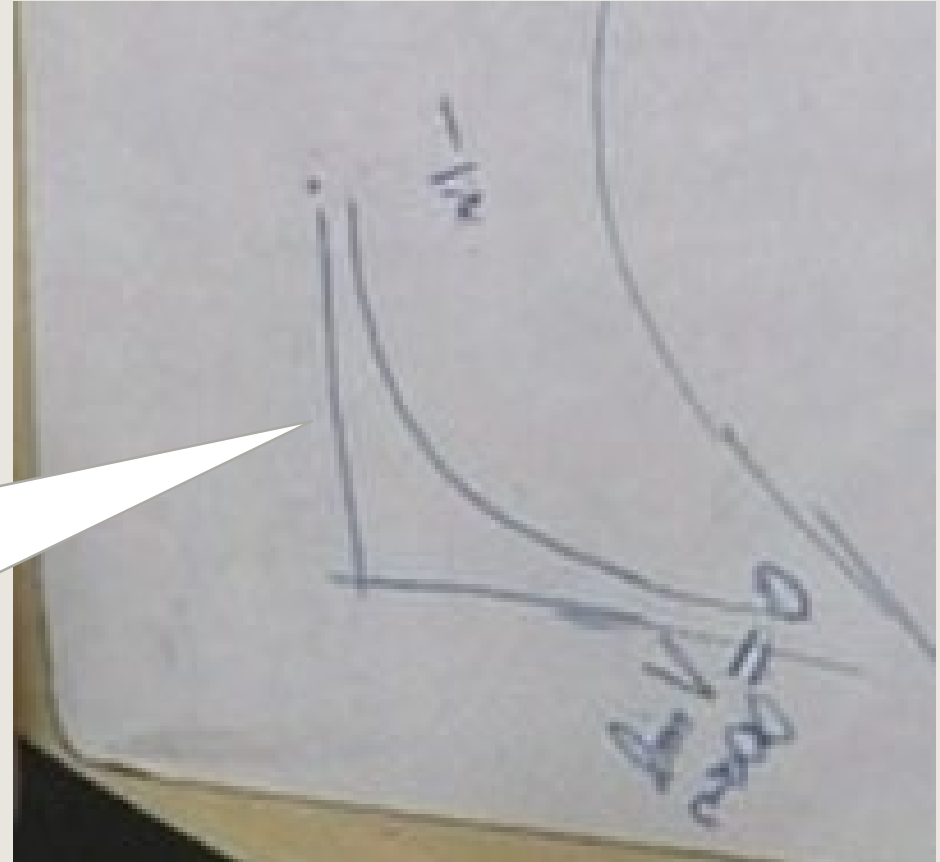
Simpler Model:

"So a single one's gonna just be like circles, right?"

USING MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTATIONAL THINKING

Inverse proportionality:

“if we look at it in this...region right here [Pointing to graph near $r=0$] if we want to halve the value, right, you only have to move a little bit?...But out here [Pointing to graph far from $r=0$] if we want to halve the voltage we'd have to move a ton.”



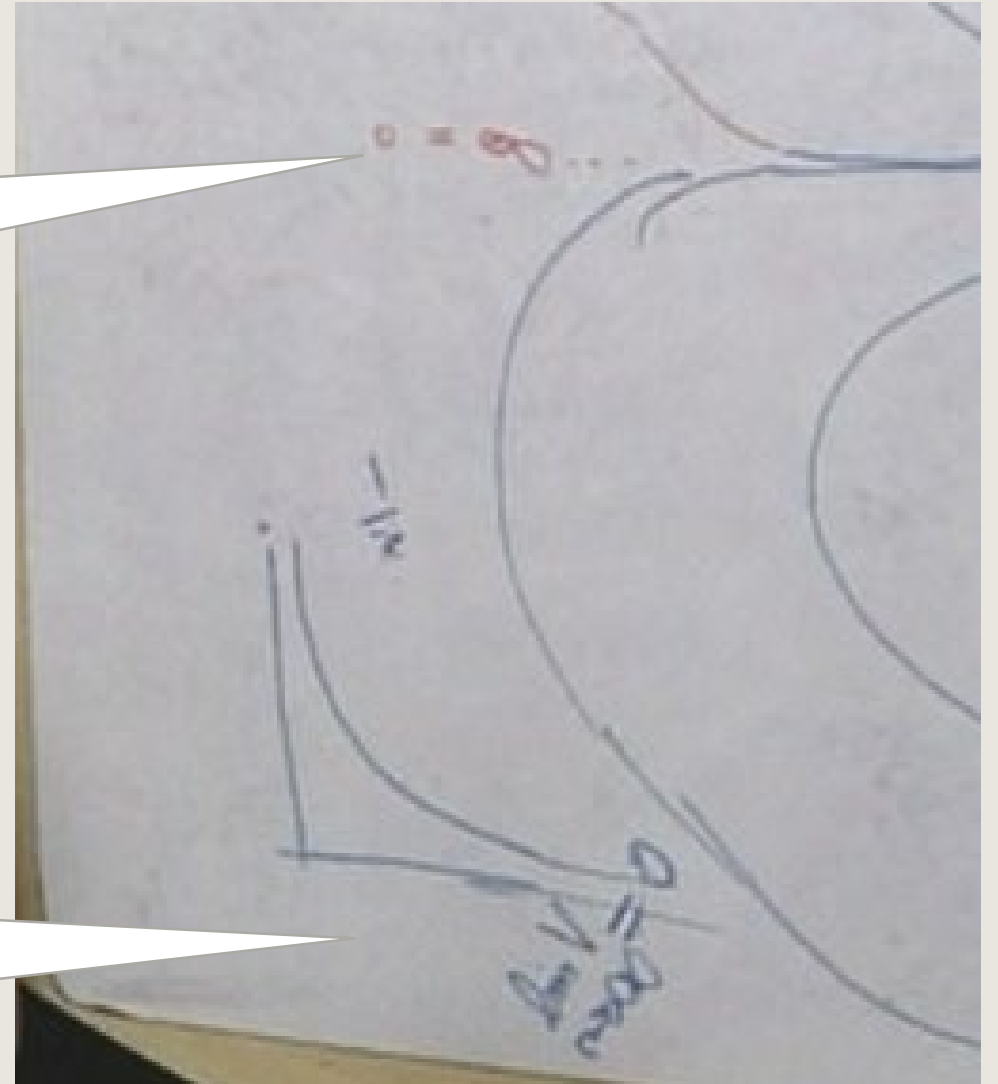
USING MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTATIONAL THINKING

Denoting the zero:

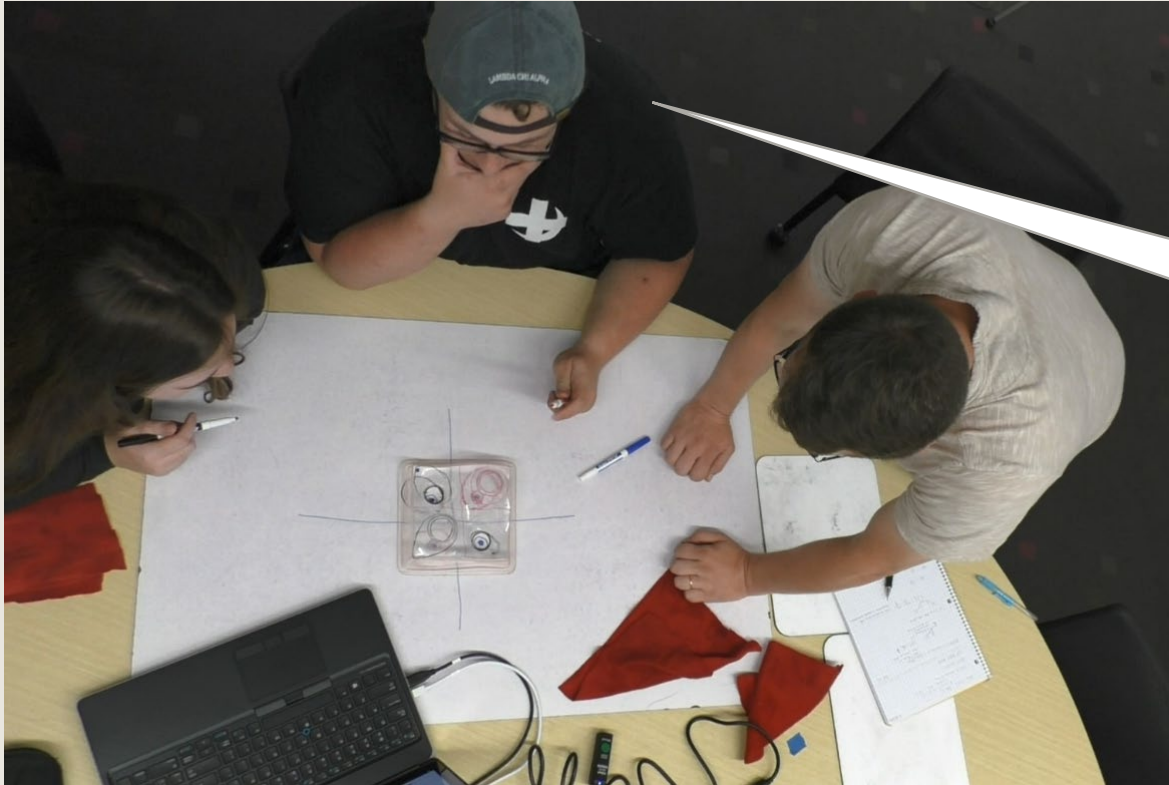
“Yeah, well, it's zero out at infinity anyway, so...”

Describing a limit:

“The limit of V as, what do we wanna say...As r approaches infinity should be equal to zero.”



CONSTRUCTING EXPLANATIONS AND ENGAGING IN ARGUMENT FROM EVIDENCE



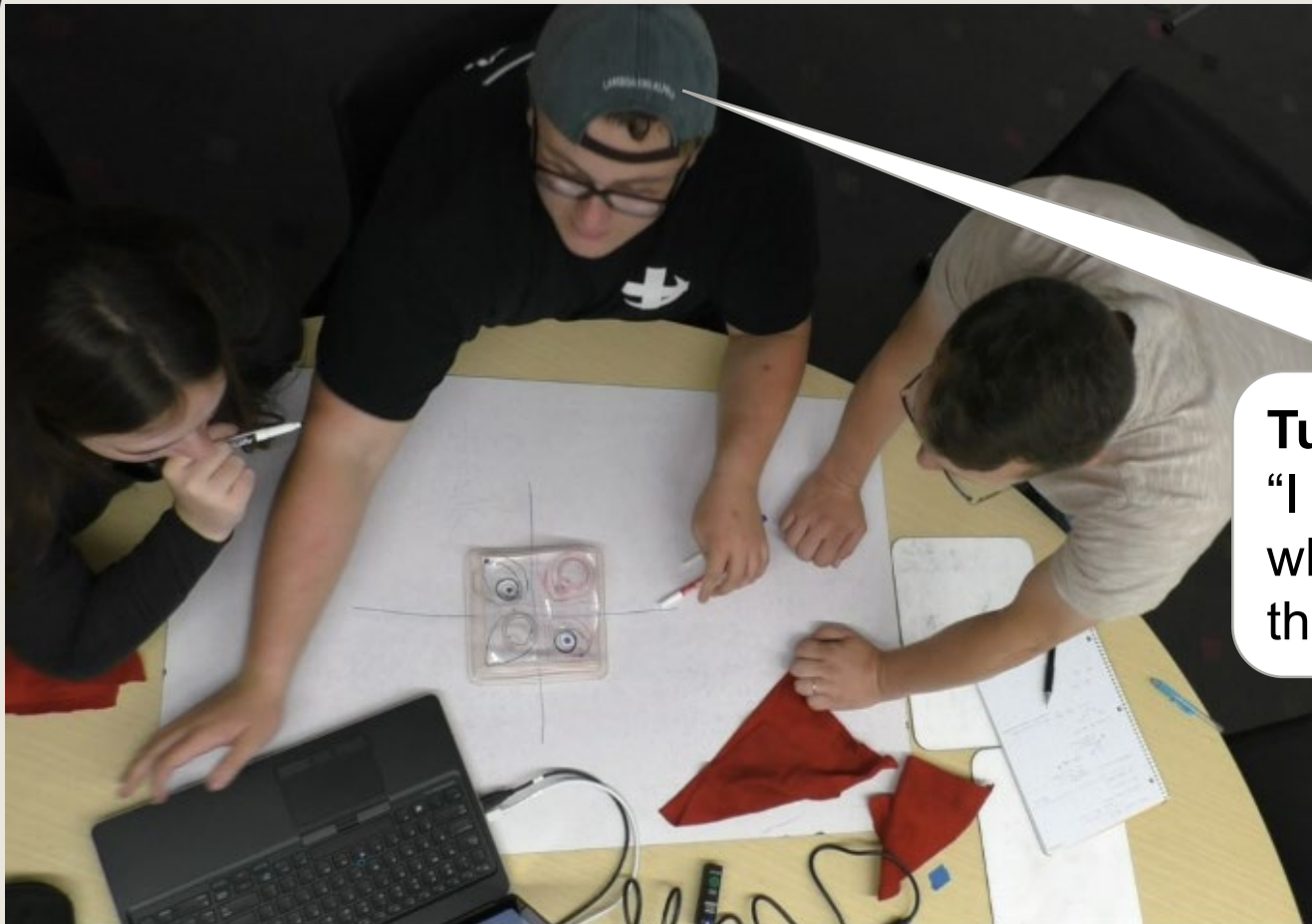
Choosing the plastic graph:

“Can we snag one? We’re trying to decide whether or not we think it’ll be fatter this way [near the center] or fatter on the back end [away from center].”

Finding answers:

“So that’s clear. And those get fatter out that way.”

CONSTRUCTING EXPLANATIONS AND ENGAGING IN ARGUMENT FROM EVIDENCE



Turning to Mathematica:
“I like our picture. I want to know what these do farther out. . . Is there a way? . . . Let’s do this.”

RESULTS

Students
express
their own
reasoning

- Whiteboard
- 2) Developing and Using Models
- 5) Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

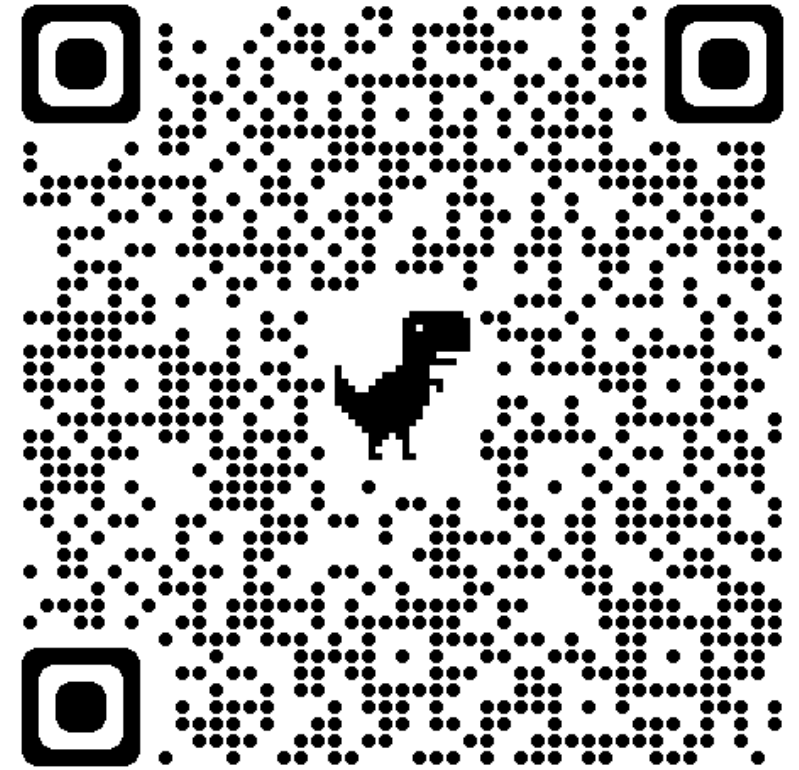
Students
engage with
evidence

- Mathematica and Plastic Graph
- 6) Constructing Explanations
- 7) Engaging in Argument from Evidence

A series of white, overlapping geometric lines on a black background, forming various polygons and shapes on the left side of the slide.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

- Difference between representations used for *exploring ideas* and those that *serve as evidence*.
- Expressing their own ideas and generating questions prepares students for representations that can help answer those questions.
- Instructors may support different science practices with different external representations.



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<https://paradigms.oregonstate.edu/whitepaper/raising-physics-to-the-surface-activities/>