



# Assessing the effectiveness of a computer simulation in conjunction with Tutorials in Introductory Physics in undergraduate physics recitations

Christopher Keller, Noah Finkelstein, Katherine Perkins, and Steven Pollock  
University of Colorado at Boulder  
per.colorado.edu



## Introduction

We present two studies documenting the use of a *PhET*<sup>1,2</sup> computer simulation, entitled the Circuit Construction Kit (CCK), with *Tutorials in Introductory Physics*<sup>3</sup> in a transformed college physics course to investigate its possible impact on students' conceptual understanding.

### Research Questions:

- Can a computer simulation in this environment be as effective as real equipment?
- Does the explicit visual model for current flow provided by CCK have any beneficial or deleterious effects on students' conceptual development of DC circuits?

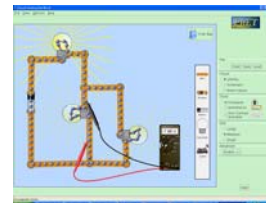
## PhET Project Overview

The *Physics Education Technology* (PhET) Project is an on-going effort to create a suite of interactive simulations and related education resources that aid in the teaching and learning of physics.

- Elaborate Java- and Flash-based simulations
- Resources for both educators and students
- Research to formally assess their influence on student learning and attitudes in a variety of settings
- More than 40 physics-related PhET simulations exist and are being used in introductory physics courses around the world
- We employ a design philosophy that incorporates our own<sup>2</sup> and other's research in multimedia learning

## Circuit Construction Kit (CCK)

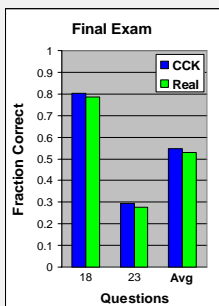
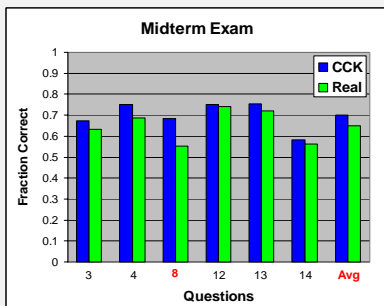
- Students build, manipulate, & test realistic DC circuits
- Current is explicitly modeled by moving little blue dots
- Students can observe cause-and-effect relationships
- Available \*free\* online <http://phet.colorado.edu>
- Designed by the *Physics Education Technology* project (PhET) at CU-Boulder<sup>2,3</sup>



## Fall 2004 Study

- All students participated in the two *Tutorials* on DC circuits in calculus-based Physics 2 (N=445)
- **CCK**, N=184. Students completed the same 2 *Tutorials* using only CCK (with the explicit current model)
- **Real**, N=180. Students completed these 2 tutorials using the real equipment
- Conceptual performance was measured on four exams (midterm, final exam, pre/post BEMA<sup>4</sup>)

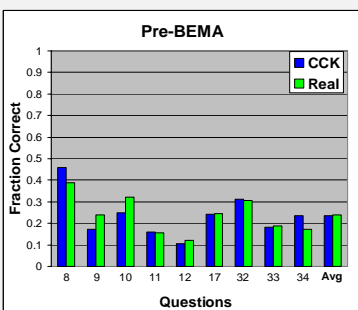
### Results: DC Circuit Q's on Midterm & Final Exam



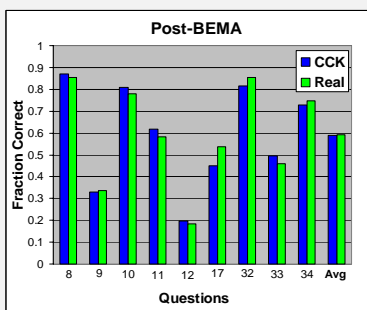
Exam given 4 weeks after intervention. Two groups perform statistically different on Question #8 and Average ( $p_8 = 0.009$ ,  $p_{Avg} = 0.014$ ).

Exam given 8 weeks after intervention. Performance by 2 groups is statistically similar on all questions and Average.

### Results: DC Circuit Q's on BEMA Exam



Exam given during first week of instruction. No question is statistically different. Average of all 9 questions is similar.



Exam given 8 weeks after intervention. No question is statistically different. Average of all 9 questions is similar.

### Conclusion

- Performance on pre-BEMA indicates a matched sample
- CCK students demonstrate slightly greater conceptual mastery of DC circuits than students using real equipment soon after intervention
- At the end of term, CCK students perform just as well as students who used real equipment

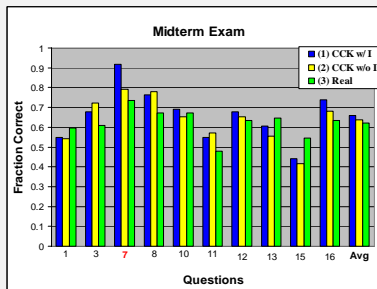
## Conclusion

- CCK can be successfully used in lieu of real equipment with *Tutorials*
- In all cases observed so far, CCK promotes the same or greater conceptual mastery for students than the use of real equipment, agreeing with previous studies<sup>5</sup>
- CCK's explicit current model has no significant effects on aggregate exam questions
  - > Individual questions may reveal differences of explicit visualization
  - > Further studies in progress to better understand the influence of explicit visual models

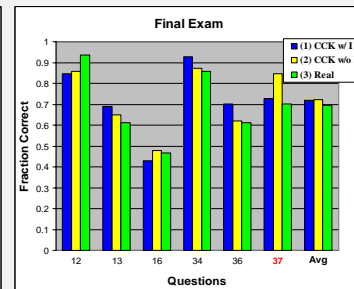
## Spring 2005 Study

- All students participated in two *Tutorials* on DC circuits in calculus-based Physics 2 (N=311)
- (1) **CCK w/I**, N=84. Students completed 2 *Tutorials* using only CCK with the explicit current model
- (2) **CCK w/o I**, N=72. Students completed the same 2 *Tutorials* using only CCK without the explicit current model
- (3) **Real**, N=79. Students completed the same 2 *Tutorials* using only real equipment
- Conceptual performance measured on four exams (midterm, final exam, pre/post BEMA)

### Results: DC Circuit Q's on Midterm and Final Exam

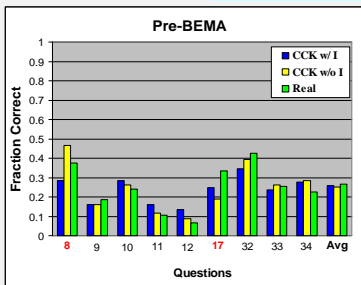


Question 7 is statistically different ( $p_{12} = 0.03$ ,  $p_{13} = 0.0017$ ). Performance by all 3 groups is similar on Average of all questions.

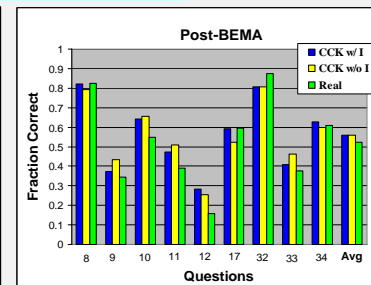


Question 37 is statistically different ( $p_{23} = 0.03$ ); Average of each group on all questions is similar.

### Results: DC Circuit Q's on BEMA Exam



Questions 8 & 17 are statistically different. Averages of all questions for 3 groups are similar.



No question is statistically different. All 3 groups perform similarly on average of all questions.

### Conclusion

- On midterm, final exam, and post-BEMA, CCK students perform just as well as Real students at answering conceptual questions on DC circuits
- Explicit current model does not seem to have any harmful effects on students' conceptual understanding
- Differences in performance on individual questions are observed, but no difference between the 3 groups on aggregate questions relating to DC circuits

## End Notes

### References

1. Physics Education Technology Project, <http://phet.colorado.edu>.
2. K. Perkins, W. Adams, M. Dubson, N. Finkelstein, S. Reid, C. Wieman, R. LeMaster. "PhET: Interactive Simulations for Teaching and Learning Physics," to appear in *The Physics Teacher*.
3. L.C. McDermott, P.S. Schaffer. "Tutorials in Introductory Physics." Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2002.
4. L. Ding, R. Beichner, R. Chabay, B. Sherwood. "Evaluating and Using BEMA (Brief Electricity & Magnetism Assessment)," contributed poster, PERC, Sacramento, CA, August, 2004.
5. N.D. Finkelstein, W.K. Adams, C. Keller, P. Kohl, K.K. Perkins, N. Podolefsky, S. Reid, R. LeMaster. "When learning about the real world is better done virtually: a study of substituting computer simulations for laboratory equipment," *Phys. Rev. ST-PER*, 2004 (in review).

### Acknowledgements

Special thanks to the PhET community, especially Sam Reid, creator of the CCK simulation; Ron Lemaster, lead software architect; and Carl Wieman, PI of PhET. Thanks also to PhysTEC (APS/AIP/NSF), NSF CCLI, CU Physics Department, and the Physics Education Research at Colorado group (PER@C).