

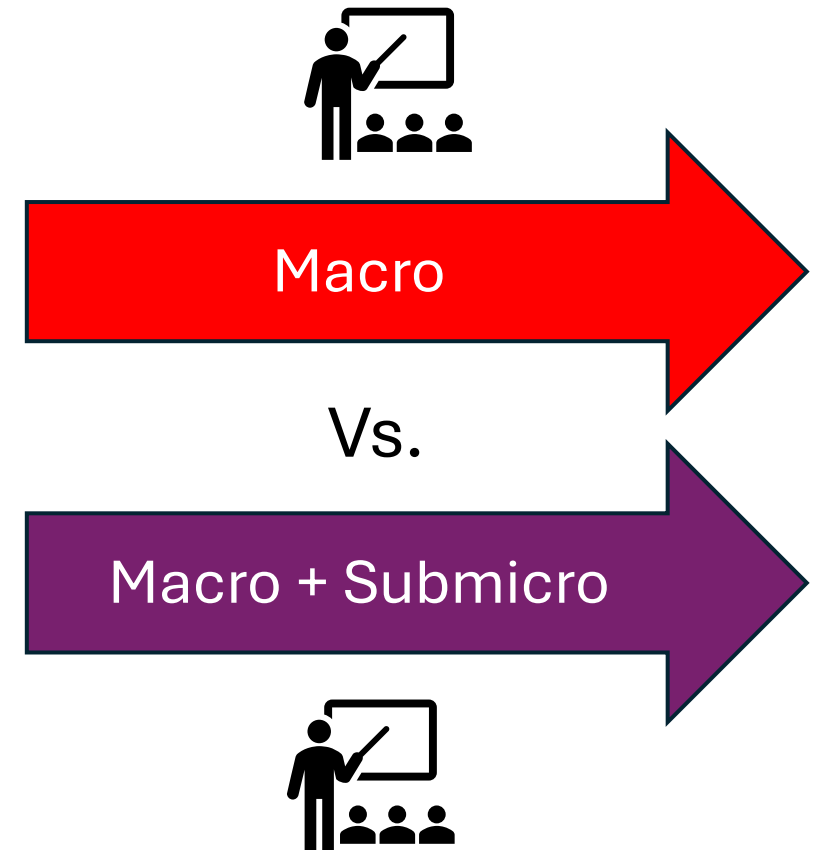
Testing the microscopic teaching of entropy to undergraduates to promote conceptual change

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SIG 03 – Munich



What's the context?

- Thesis work: improve the teaching of thermodynamics for undergraduates
 - Identification of alternative conceptions (AC) (previous Sig 03 meeting)
 - Try to curb them (this presentation)
- Mix of chemistry education and conceptual change

Why is this research important?

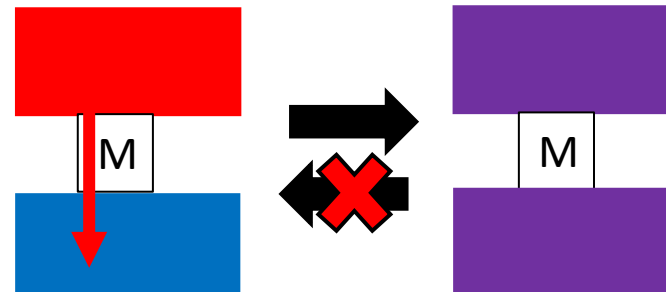
- Entropy is challenging to teach for many reasons
 - Abstraction
 - Emergence
 - Disorder metaphor
 - ...
- Review shows that **<10%** of articles test their teaching method in chemistry/physics education
- Important conceptual « leap » of emergence

What is entropy?

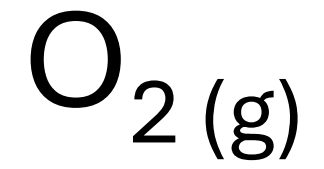
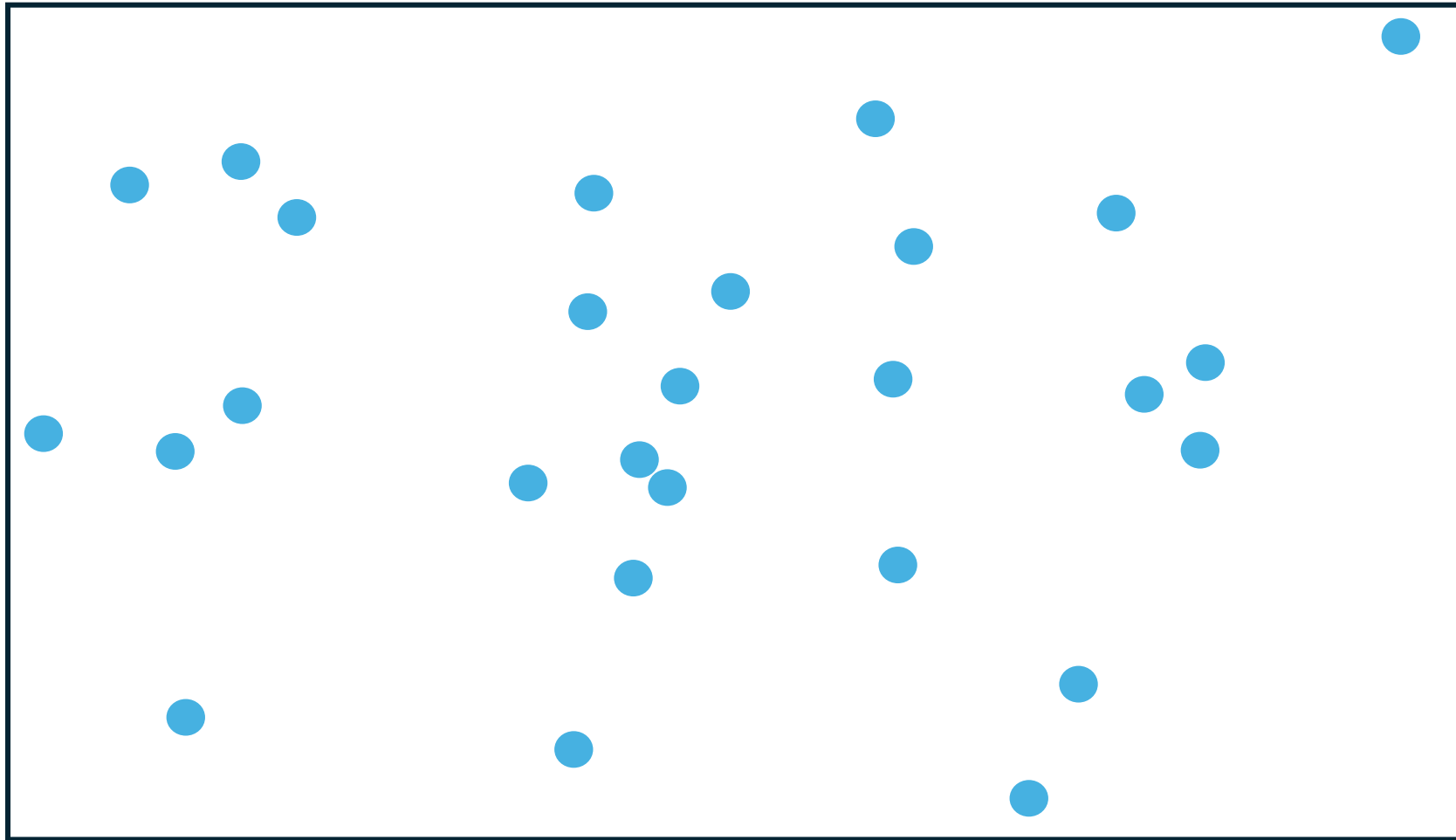
Fundamental concept in thermodynamics = the study of energy transfers

Disorder
Chaos

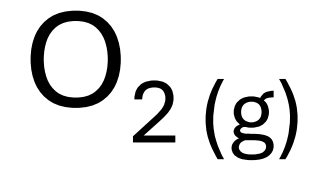
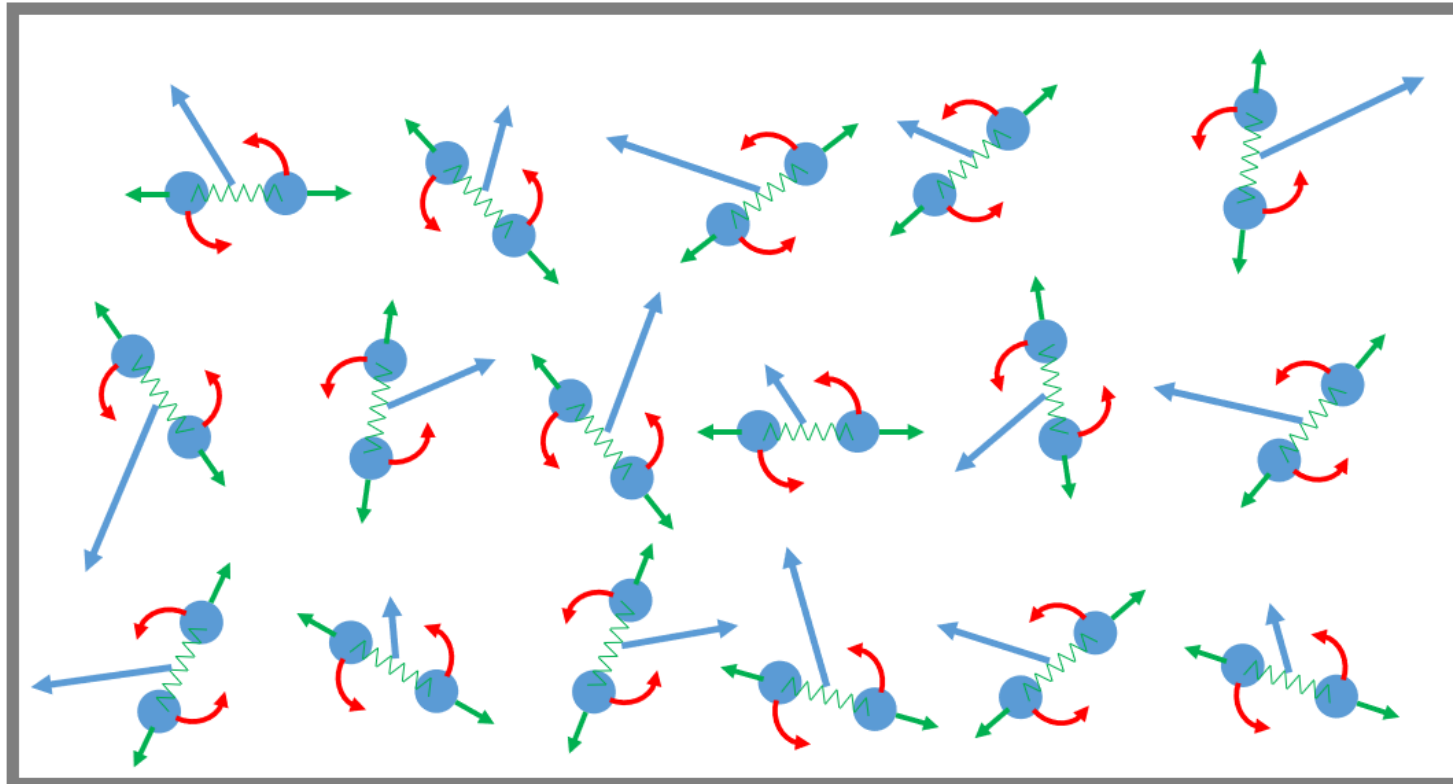
Energy spread, dispersal
Energy quality



What is entropy?

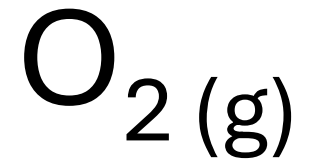
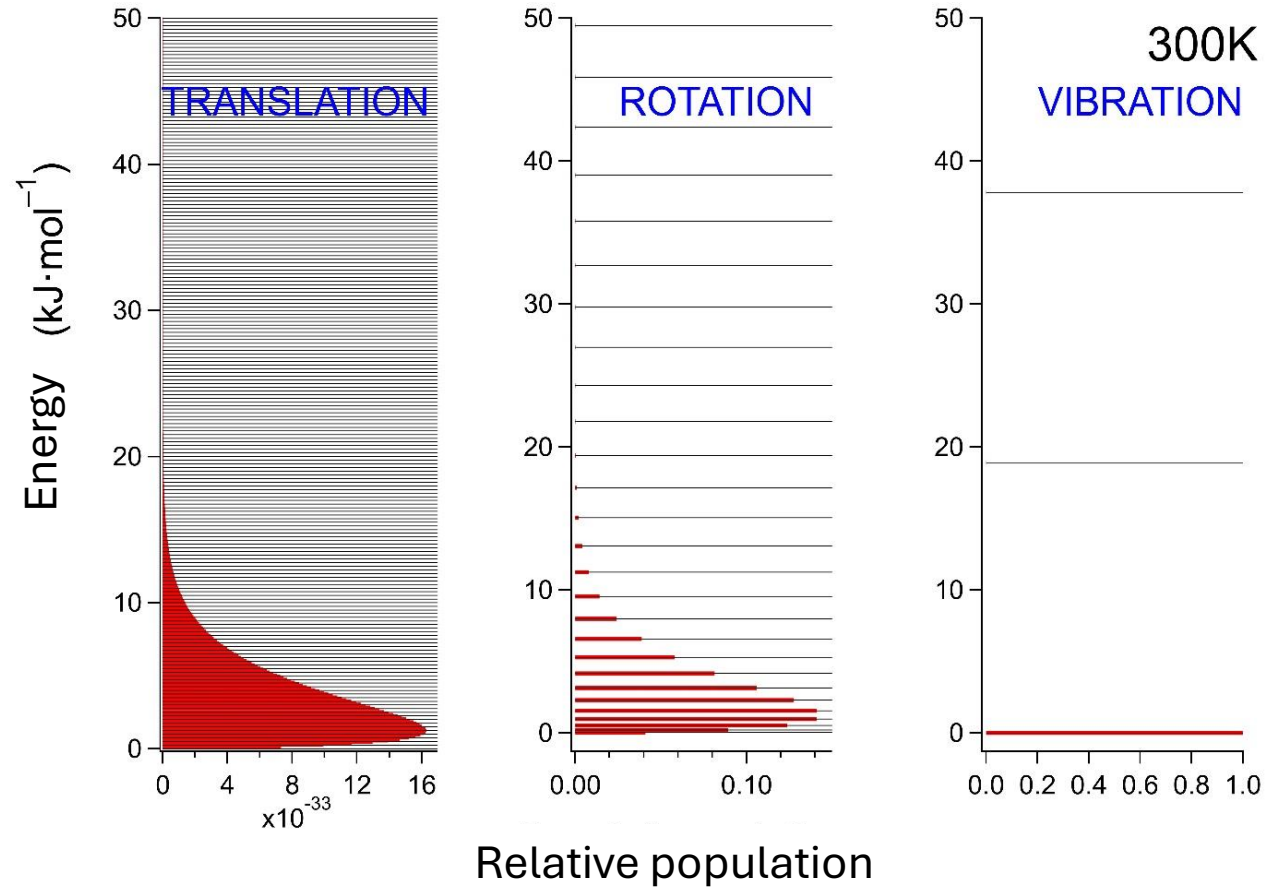


What is entropy?



$$S_{\text{total}} = S_{\text{translation}} + S_{\text{rotation}} + S_{\text{vibration}}$$

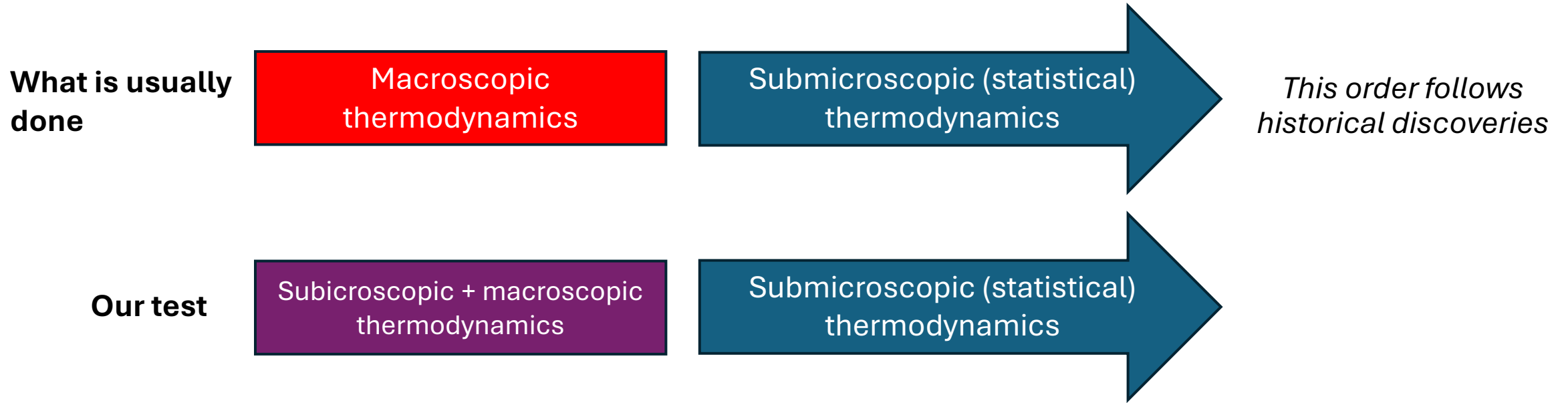
What is entropy?



Our version of conceptual change

- Most influential: Vosniadou's framework theory & Potvin's conceptual prevalence
- ACs are underlying, robust rationales of students
 - >< most use of ACs in chemistry education research*
- Two competing, valid representations (submicro and macro) that
 - Have the same range of validity
 - But different practical utility

What we tested: introduce micro first



What is the impact on entropy AC of an early nearly mathematics-free introduction of submicroscopic concepts?

Research method

- Conceptual questionnaire: 2 MCQ + 5 MCQ with justification to identify AC
- Macroscopic first-year course for pharmacists, geologists, chemists
- Pre-post design, control-intervention design with baseline verification
- Complementary teaching (~~replacement~~)
- Participants: $N_{\text{test}} = 98$, $N_{\text{control}} = 87$

The difference between test and control

	Control	Test
Lectures	30 hours	30 hours + 2 hours on entropy
Exercises tutorials	18-24 hours	18-24 hours with one modified session (2 hours)
Laboratories	36 hours	36 hours + one homework

What are the alternative conceptions of entropy?

	<i>MCQ with no justification</i>		<i>MCQ with justification</i>				
	Definitions	Isolated Closed	Gases questions			Phase change questions	
			CO₂ vs propane	Noble gases	Mixing gases	Seawater	Supercooled liquid
AC-disorder	X		X	X	X	X	X
AC-spatial			X	X	X	X	X
AC-universe1		X					
AC-increase1		X					X
AC-increase2		X					
AC-isolated		X					
AC-pure					X	X	
AC-energy	X		X	X	X	X	X
AC-speed						X	
AC-mixing					X		
AC-substance			X	X			
AC-levels			X	X			
AC-collisions			X		X		
AC-freedom			X	X	X		
AC-stability			X	X			
AC-ordering						X	

Entropy is independent of the internal structure of the pure substance contained in a system

One example question

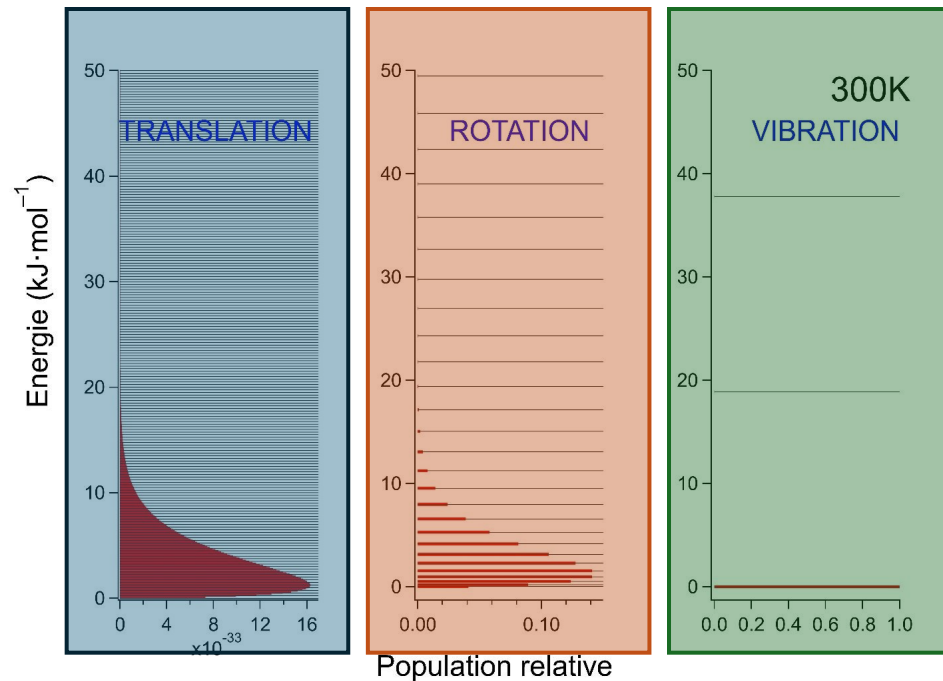


Propane

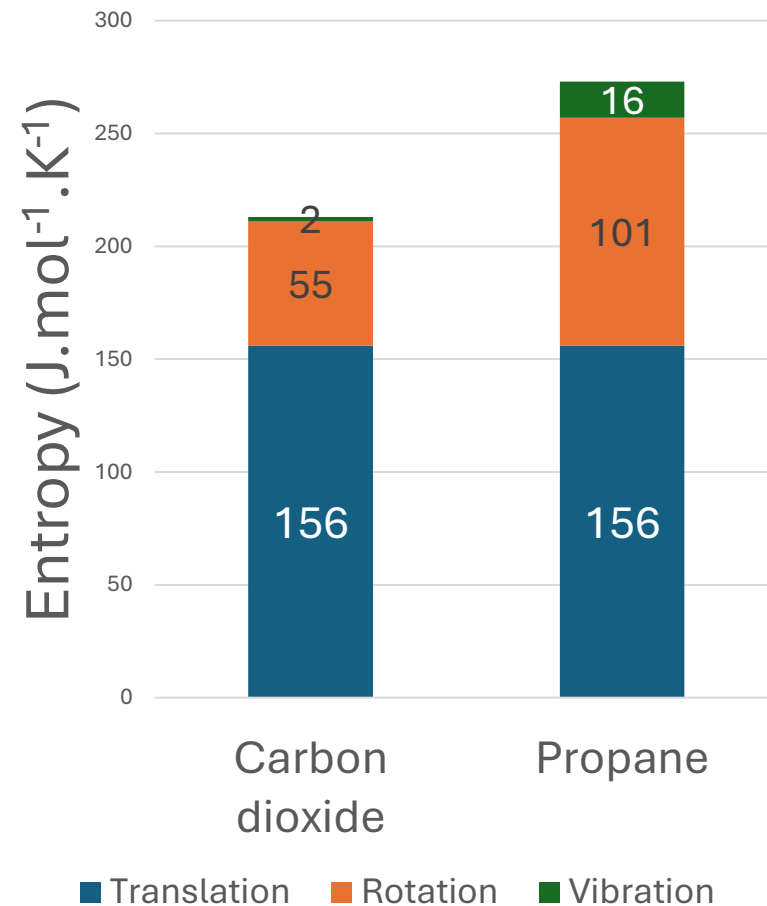
**Carbon
dioxide**

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) and propane (C_3H_8) have the same molecular weight. Assume two closed, non-deformable and identical chambers. One contains 1 mole of CO_2 and the other 1 mole of C_3H_8 . The two gases are at the same temperature. How do the entropies of the two gases compare? Assume the gases are ideal. Adapted from (Sözbilir & Bennett, 2007)

One example question



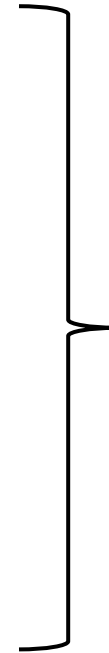
Correct answer



Results: baseline equivalence

Conceptual questionnaire score
General chemistry, part 1
Socio-economic index
Weekly science hours in secondary school
Weekly latin hours in secondary school

Weekly math hours in secondary school



Indicators all non statistically different



Slightly statistically different
 $M_C = 5.3$ hours/week
 $M_T = 5.9$ hours/week

Results: overview

- Quantitative: $d_{\text{ppc2}} = \mathbf{0.2}$, small (*indicative, unvalidated questionnaire*)
- Qualitative: improvement of AC-substance without worsening other AC

Results: AC-substance

How do the entropies of carbon dioxide and propane compare?

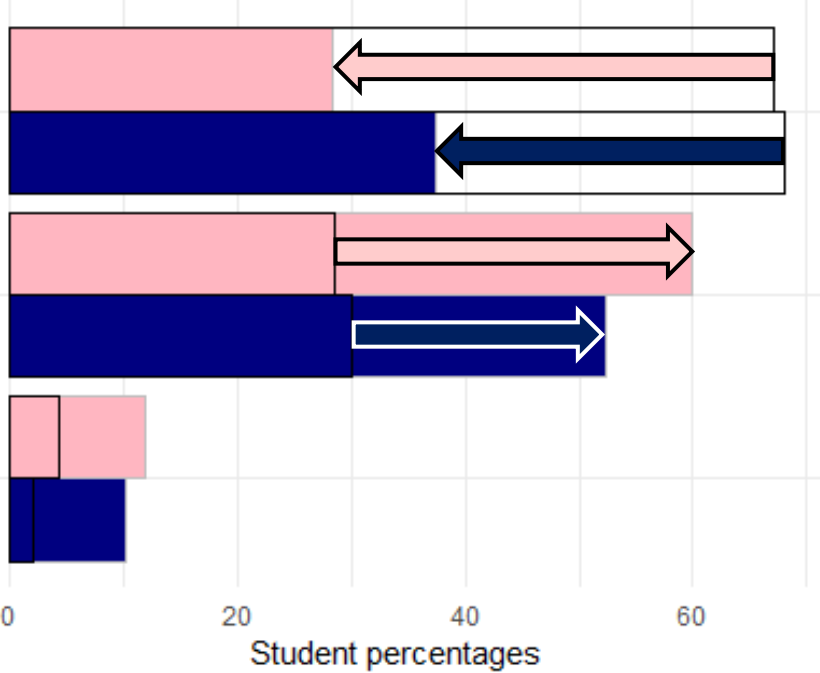
Incorrect answer
(= AC-substance?) →

The entropies are equal

Correct answer
(= correct conception?) →

[C3H8 has a greater entropy]

CO2 has a greater entropy



Cohort

Test

Control

Test

Pre-test

Post-test

$\Phi = -0.38$

$\Phi = -0.29$

$\Phi = 0.30$

$\Phi = 0.21$

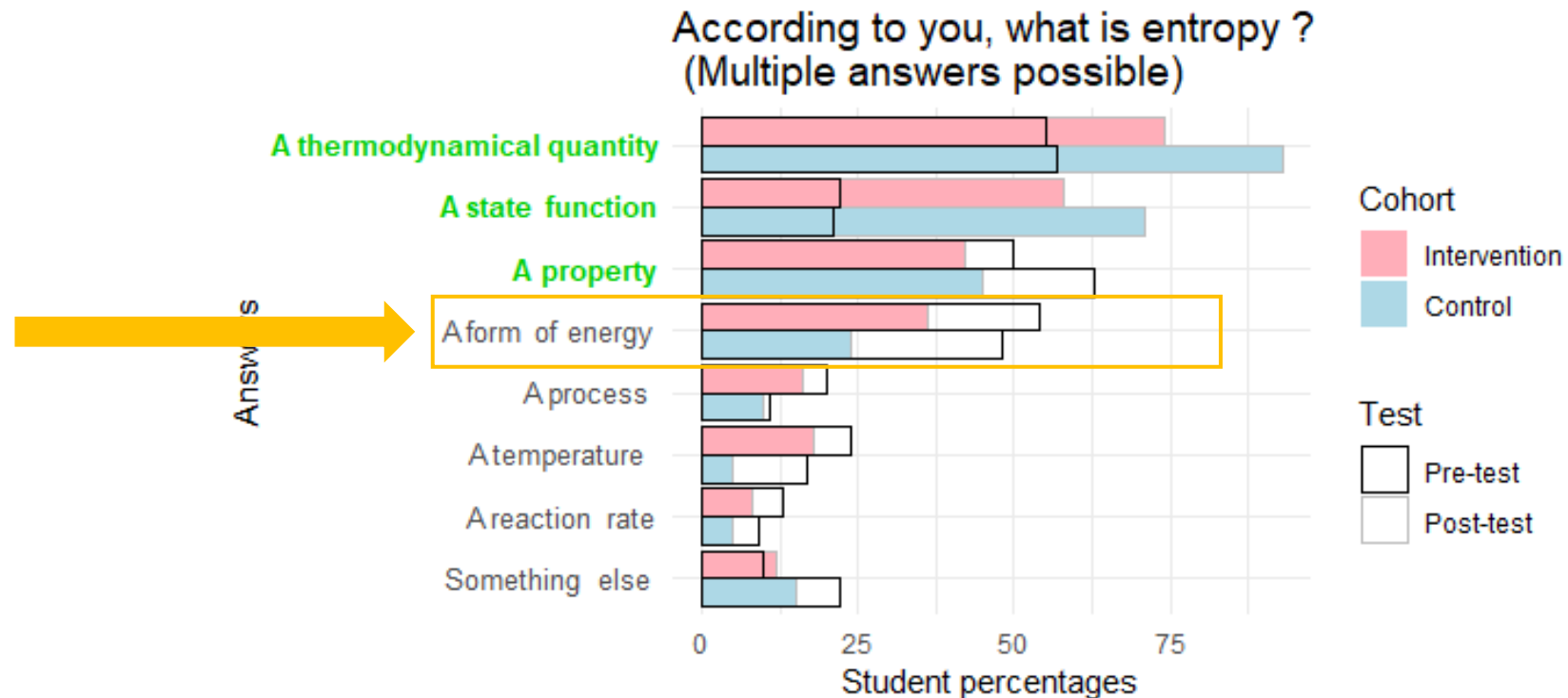
Discussion: impact on other ACs

	<i>MCQ with no justification</i>		<i>MCQ with justification</i>				
	Definitions	Isolated Closed	Gases questions			Phase change questions	
			CO₂ vs propane	Noble gases	Mixing gases	Seawater	Supercooled liquid
AC-disorder	X		X	X	X	X	X
AC-spatial			X	X	X	X	X
AC-universe1		X					
AC-increase1		X					X
AC-increase2		X					
AC-isolated		X					
AC-pure					X	X	
AC-energy	X		X	X	X	X	X
AC-speed						X	
AC-mixing					X		
AC-substance			X	X			
AC-levels			X	X			
AC-collisions			X		X		
AC-freedom			X	X	X		
AC-stability			X	X			
AC-ordering						X	

Entropy is a form of energy

Discussion: impact on other ACs

Example: is AC-energy be impacted by microscopic teaching ?



Limitations

- Addition and not replacement → needs further testing
- Convenience randomization (family names)
- Undesired transmission between control and test

Perspectives and conclusion

- **Main result:** use of micro elements in a macro course shows improvement on one micro AC and no worsening of other AC
- **Next step:** improve a full thermodynamics course using alternative conceptions knowledge (1st law + 2nd law)
- **About the method:** improve diversity of method, and try a control-intervention design with replacement
- **About tertiary education CC research:** complexity of high-level concepts & loads of teacher/course constraints

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