

UNIVERSITEIT TWENTE.

BACHELOR THESIS

[201000166]

Literature study

Author:

Micha VAN DEN ENK
[s1004654]

Supervisors:

Dr. H. H. LEEMKUIL
Second SUPERVISOR

May 26, 2015

Contents

Introduction	4
Method	4
Results	5
References	7

Introduction

The literature study is an important aspect of writing scientific literature, and therefore also relevant for designing educational resources. It contains a description and evaluation of the existing literature relevant to the topic of the study (Steehouder et al., 2006). For a successful literature study, the researcher has to formulate research questions. The answers to these questions can then be used for completing and deepening the analysis.

In the case of designing resources to teach the fundamental principles of quantum mechanics, it is important to look at the different studies which investigate the teaching of quantum mechanics. Hence, the main research question for this literature study is:

What is known about teaching quantum mechanics from earlier research?

This question leads to several different follow-up questions:

- What are the motivations to teach quantum mechanics?
- What are the intrinsic difficulties of teaching quantum mechanics?
- What is the current experience from quantum mechanics teaching in schools?
- What are aspects important for implementing quantum mechanics teaching in schools?
- What are the pre-existing conceptions that students have about microscopic phenomena?
- Which existing strategies currently exist for teaching quantum mechanics?

First, the method will be described which was used to gather the articles, and the method which was used to analyse these articles in a systematic way. This will be followed by a summary of the results from the literature study.

Method

First, the search terms for the literature study had to be considered. A quick look on Google Scholar with the terms "quantum mechanics teaching" already yielded many relevant results. Then, the thesaurus from EBSCO Host was consulted to look for relevant similar terms. When looking for "quantum mechanics", the only relevant term which was found was "modern physics", which is the superterm used for both quantum mechanics and relativity theory. Another term similar to quantum mechanics is quantum physics, but because everything quantum related could be relevant, the term used was "quantum*". This resulted in the first search term being "quantum*" OR "modern physics". The term "teaching" could be elaborated by terms like "instruction", "learning" and "education", but this set of terms already became obsolete during the next step, which entails considering the databases.

The first consulted database was ERIC, the database for articles in the field of education. Because the articles within this database are already education related, it was decided to only consider the first set of terms ("quantum*" OR "modern physics"). This results in 1,225 articles. Then, a couple of limiters were applied, which were to search only for articles which were peer reviewed and published in scientific journals and with the full text available. This resulted in 636 articles. After that, a limiter was added to search for articles concerning secondary education only. This yielded 63 articles. Finally, only articles published since 2003 were considered, because quantum mechanics — especially quantum mechanics teaching — is a changing field, and articles older than 12 years might not be relevant anymore. With all these limiters — peer reviewed, published in scientific journals, full text available, secondary education only and published since 2003 — there were 26 articles left.

Other databases were also consulted, namely Psycinfo, Scopus and Web of Science, with the terms used by ERIC, added by the teaching set and the terms "highschool" OR "secondary education" ("quantum*" OR "modern physics") AND ("teaching" OR "learning" OR "education" OR "instruction") AND ("highschool" OR "secondary education")), but this only yielded a limited amount of results, of which the articles were either irrelevant or already found by using ERIC.

There was one other article found separate from ERIC, written by McKagan et al. (2008). Three articles cited by this article were also added to the collection of consulted articles.

After this, the articles themselves were considered. Four articles were dismissed by title only. These were articles about other topics than quantum mechanics, so they were irrelevant. The rest of the articles were read by abstract, introduction and conclusion. After this, 16 articles contained (partial) answers to the research questions, so the rest of the articles was dismissed as well. After this, a literature matrix was set up with the research questions in one axis and the different articles in the other, and then the cells were filled in by reading the articles thoroughly. The results of this filled in literature matrix will be discussed in the next section.

Results

Motivations to teach quantum mechanics

The needs assessment mentions that the need for teaching quantum mechanics exists because of the Centraal Eindexamen. This is an example of extrinsic motivation. However, is there also intrinsic motivation to teach quantum mechanics on high schools? First of all, there is no article which claimed that quantum mechanics should not be taught on high schools. On the other hand there are but a few authors who did have some arguments in favor of teaching. Müller and Wiesner (2002) and Henriksen et al. (2014) state that quantum mechanics shapes our world view and that educated citizens should therefore become acquainted with the topic. It is also regarded as fundamental and should therefore be taught (Henriksen et al., 2014; Hobson, 2012). Finally, Erduran (2005) states that the teaching of philosophical themes in science education has been advocated for several decades, and quantum mechanics is one of these themes. In summary, there are a few arguments for teaching quantum mechanics, which can be narrowed down to it being fundamental for the perception of how the universe works.

Intrinsic difficulties of teaching quantum mechanics

There exists a consensus within the studied articles that quantum mechanics is a difficult topic, and this is also a consensus among educators (Papaphotis & Tsaparlis, 2008a, 2008b; Gianino, 2008). There are a couple of reasons mentioned within the articles to explain this topical difficulty. A couple of sources state that quantum mechanics is a very counter intuitive topic (McKagan et al., 2008; Singh, Belloni, & Christian, 2006; Levirini & Fantini, 2013; Henriksen et al., 2014), because it contradicts a lot of things which are common in daily experience, like locality or determinism. It therefore is also difficult for learners to visualize the concepts of quantum mechanics (McKagan et al., 2008; Henriksen et al., 2014). Another factor contributing to the difficulty of quantum mechanics is that it is mathematically challenging (McKagan et al., 2008; Gianino, 2008), it involves mathematical skills that most high school students — even vwo 6 students — do not possess. Quantum mechanics is also considered to be a very abstract topic (McKagan et al., 2008; Papaphotis & Tsaparlis, 2008a; Singh, 2006; Gianino, 2008; Barnes, Garner, & Reid, 2004). In conclusion, the factors which make quantum mechanics difficult are its counter-intuitiveness, its difficulty to visualize, its mathematical complexity and its abstractness.

Current experience from quantum mechanics teaching

Aspects important for implementing quantum mechanics teaching

Pre-existing conceptions from students about microscopic phenomena

Existing teaching strategies

References

- Barnes, M. B., Garner, J., & Reid, D. (2004). The pendulum as a vehicle for transitioning from classical to quantum physics: History, quantum concepts, and educational challenges. *Science & Education*, 13(4-5), 417 - 436. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ925107&site=ehost-live>
- Erduran, S. (2005). Applying the philosophical concept of reduction to the chemistry of water: Implications for chemical education. *Science & Education*, 14(2), 161 - 171. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ925087&site=ehost-live>
- Gianino, C. (2008). Energy levels and the de broglie relationship for high school students. *Physics Education*, 43(4), 429 - 432. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ802501&site=ehost-live>
- Henriksen, E. K., Bungum, B., Angell, C., Tellefsen, C. W., Frågåt, T., & Bøe, M. V. (2014). Relativity, quantum physics and philosophy in the upper secondary curriculum: Challenges, opportunities and proposed approaches. *Physics Education*, 49(6), 678 - 684. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ1044233&site=ehost-live>
- Hobson, A. (2012). Teaching quantum nonlocality. *Physics Teacher*, 50(5), 270 - 273. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ984073&site=ehost-live>
- Levrini, O., & Fantini, P. (2013). Encountering productive forms of complexity in learning modern physics. *Science & Education*, 22(8), 1895 - 1910. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ1039645&site=ehost-live>
- McKagan, S. B., Perkins, K. K., Dubson, M., Malley, C., Reid, S., LeMaster, R., & Wieman, C. E. (2008). Developing and researching phet simulations for teaching quantum mechanics. *American Journal of Physics*, 76(4), 406-417. Retrieved from <http://scitation.aip.org/content/aapt/journal/ajp/76/4/10.1119/1.2885199> doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1119/1.2885199>
- Müller, R., & Wiesner, H. (2002). Teaching quantum mechanics on an introductory level. *American Journal of physics*, 70(3), 200-209. doi: 10.1119/1.1435346
- Papaphotis, G., & Tsapalis, G. (2008a). Conceptual versus algorithmic learning in high school chemistry: The case of basic quantum chemical concepts—part 1. statistical analysis of a quantitative study. *Chemistry Education Research and Practice*, 9(4), 323 - 331. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ888350&site=ehost-live>
- Papaphotis, G., & Tsapalis, G. (2008b). Conceptual versus algorithmic learning in high school chemistry: The case of basic quantum chemical concepts—part 2. students' common errors, misconceptions and difficulties in understanding. *Chemistry Education Research and Practice*, 9(4), 332 - 340. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ888351&site=ehost-live>

Singh, C. (2006). Assessing and improving student understanding of quantum mechanics. *Physics Education Research Conference*, 818, 69-72.

Singh, C., Belloni, M., & Christian, W. (2006). Improving students' understanding of quantum mechanics. *Physics Today*, 59(8), 43-49. doi: 10.1063/1.2349732

Steehouder, M., Jansen, C., Maat, K., van der Staak, J., de Vet, D., Witteveen, M., & Woudstra, E. (2006). *Leren communiceren: Handboek voor mondelinge en schriftelijke communicatie* (5th ed.; M. Gijsen, Ed.). Groningen/Houten: Noordhoff Uitgevers.