



Computational Chemistry in High School Chemistry Education

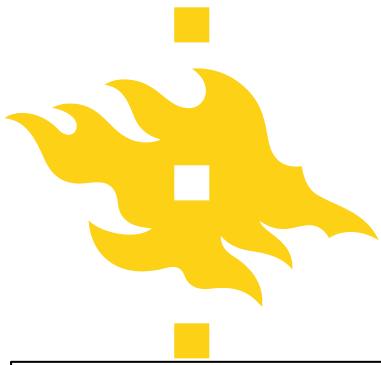
Constraints and affordances in implementing computational chemistry practices to upper secondary school

Ari Myllyviita

MSc (Chem.Ed.), BEd (soc.pedag.), PhD student

Lecturer (Chemistry and mathematics), Teacher Educator

Consultant, Educator, ChemEdu – Myllyviita



The discussion about “pedagogy first” towards “technology first” determinism.

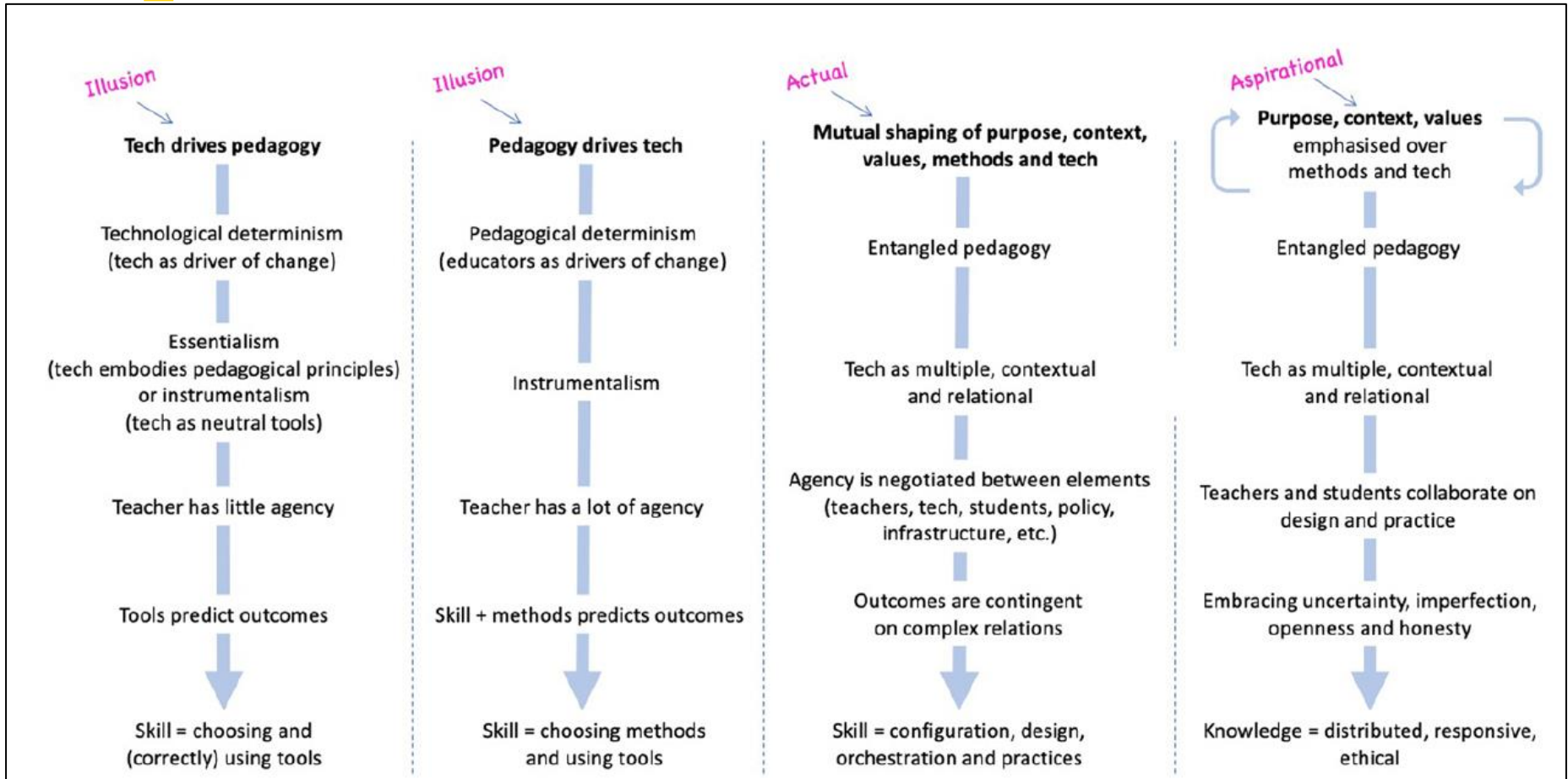
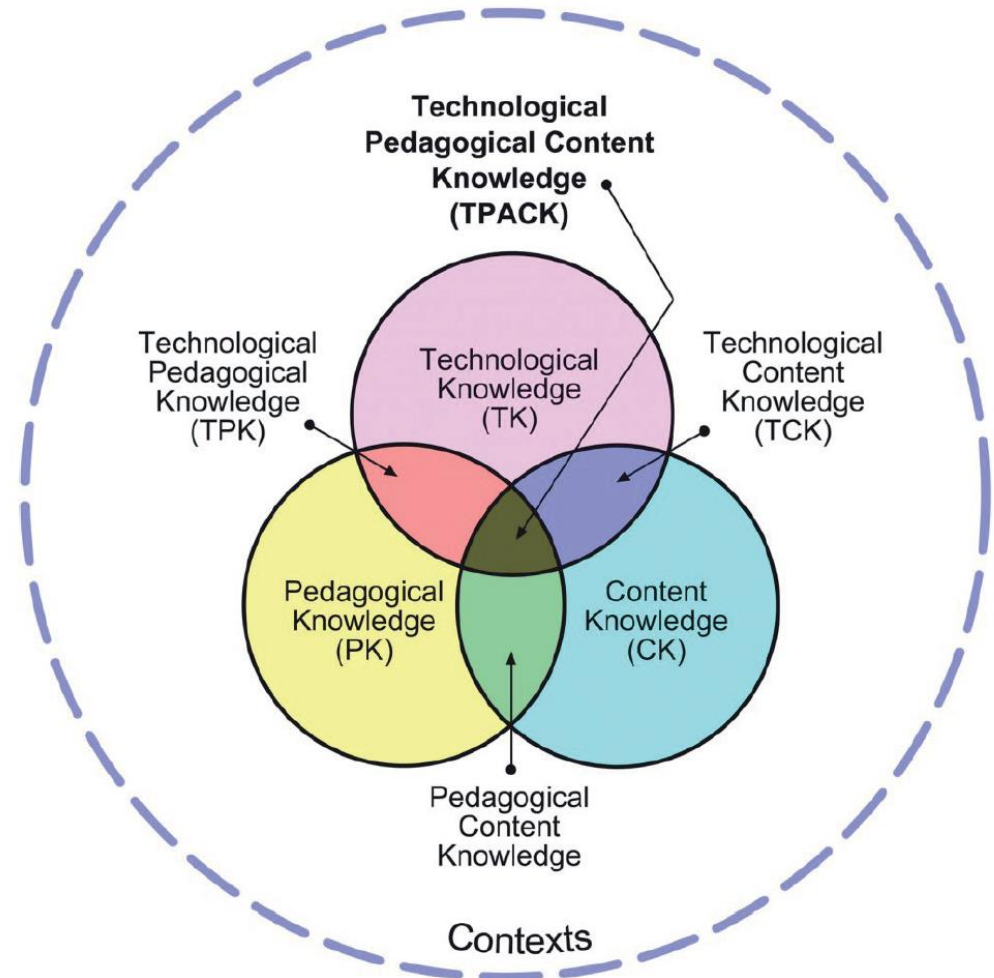


Fig. 2 An entangled pedagogy, including an aspirational view



Based on Shulman's concept of Pedagogical Content Knowledge: TechPCK

- Are the ICT skills part of TechPCK or should we understand them in wider context





The whole picture of education (specially in science education)

Pedagogical tools

- Modeling
- Simulations
- Visualization
- Concept (language)
- Experiments
- Inquire learning

Cognitive tools

- To support studying (concept maps)
- Documenting (work reports, posters)
- Virtual learning environments

Metacognitive tools

- Reflection (blogs, e-diary)
- Self-assessment
- Evaluation

Nature of Science (chemistry)

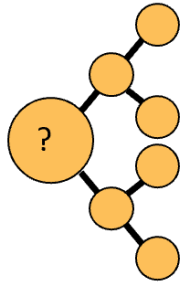


Shute (2017) has defined six approaches or processes within the CT concept or to describe how the CT concept can be applied

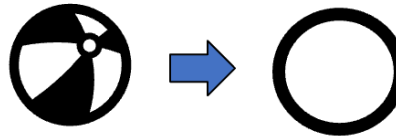
1. specification or decomposition, the whole consists of parts;
2. generalization or abstraction;
3. algorithmic thinking, design of algorithms;
4. data compaction, data collection and analysis, finding and modeling patterns;
5. efficiency;
6. debugging. These processes should be iterative and transferable to new situations.



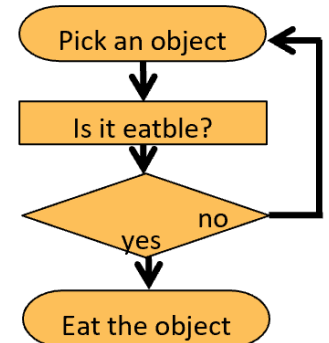
Cards based on Shute (2017)



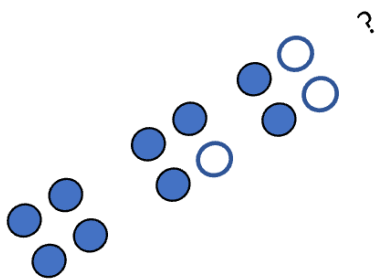
Decomposition: Dissect a complex problem/system into manageable parts.



Abstraction: Simplifying an object or procedure



Algorithm: working according to an algorithm



Pattern recognition: Identify patterns/rules underlying the data/information structure



Efficiency: Design the fewest number of steps to solve a problem



Debugging: evaluating behaviour of an object, procedure

Shute: In concrete

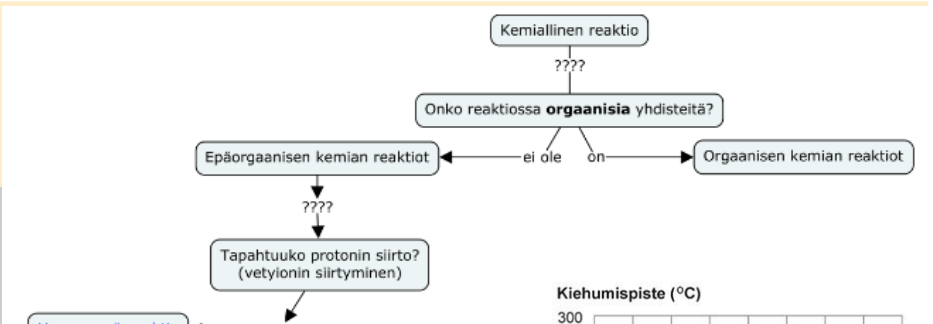
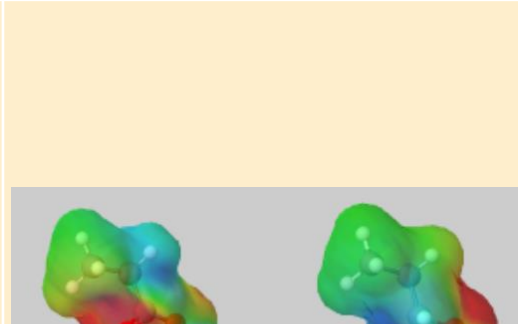
Decomposition

Chemical reactions – What kind of different parts these different chemical reactions include?

Abstraction

Spectroscopy analysis

Algorithms



Patterns



Efficiency

Finding tools to make things easier, faster, logical, using programming

Debugging

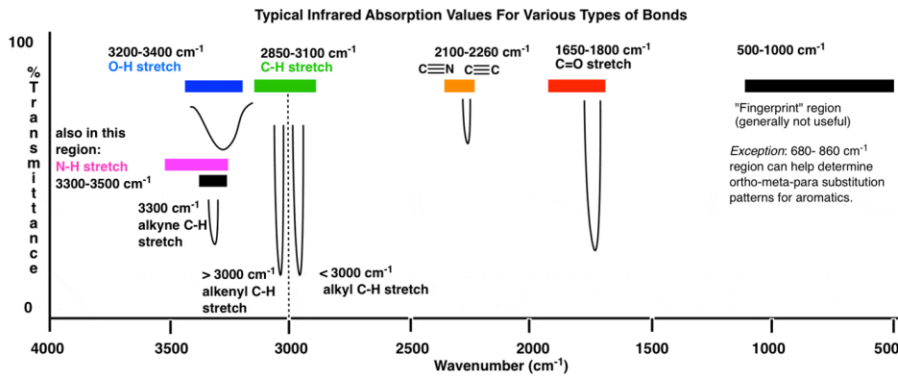
Creating own models, algorithms – testing – improve (next version)



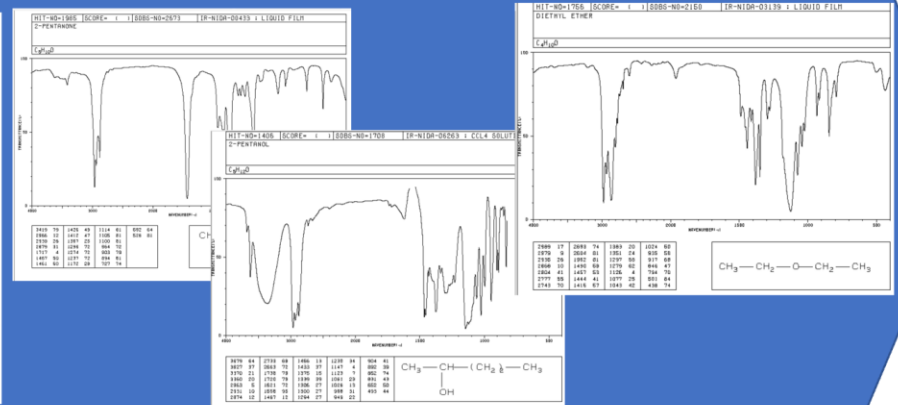
Teaching Spectroscopy?

Traditional

Spectral library (ready made)



Spectral interpretation



Modeling – Algorithmic thinking

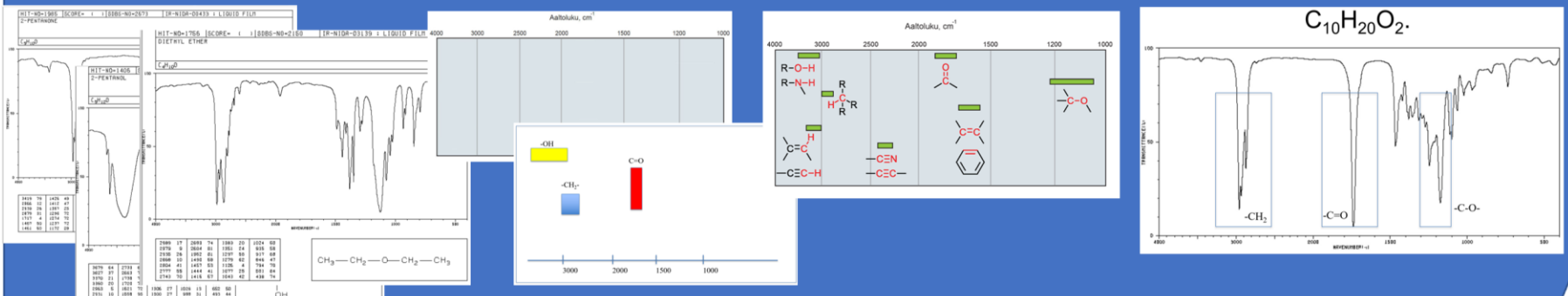
Spectral interpretation Spectral database

Scientific Practice - Modeling

Spectral library (own)

Spectral library (group)

Spectral library (testing)

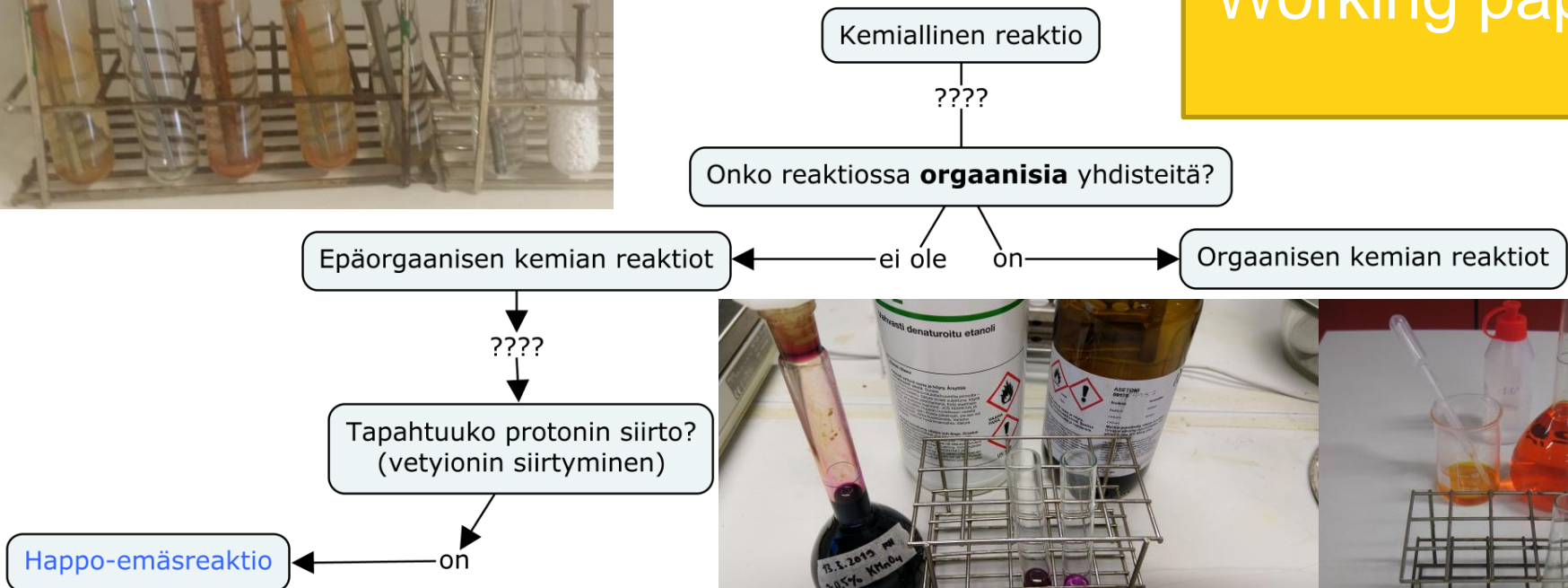




Algorithmic process in analysing chemical reaction

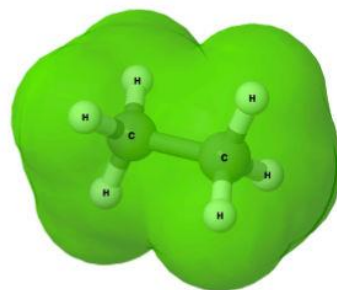


Working paper

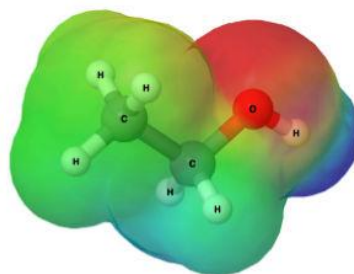




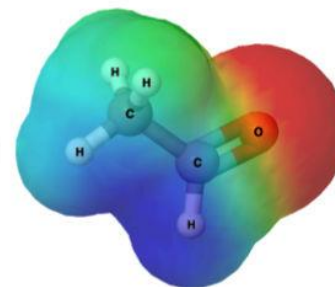
Using 3D-modeling programs – Electronegativity? Pattern!



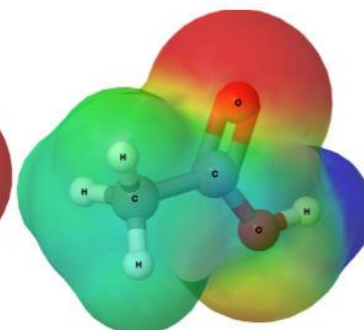
Ethane



Ethanol



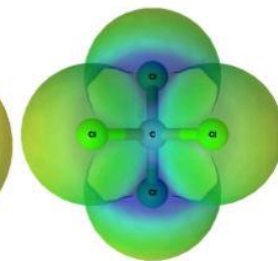
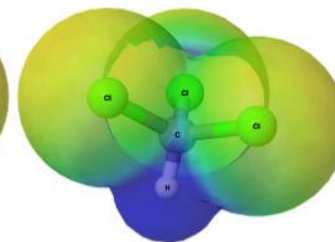
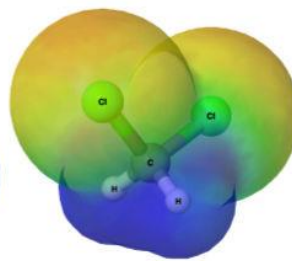
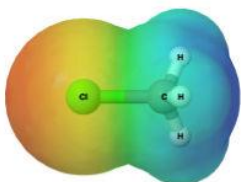
Ethanal



Ethanoic acid



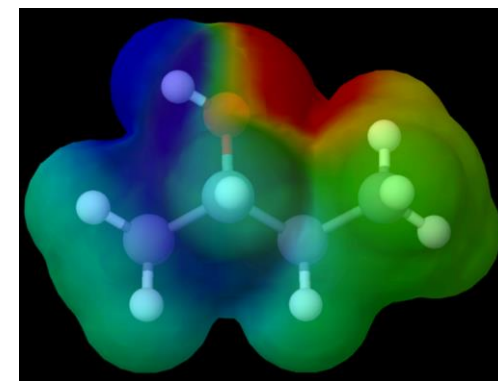
Methane

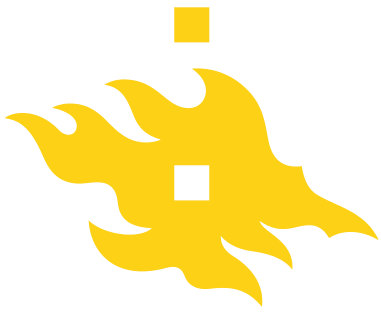


Tetrachloromethane

Concepts:

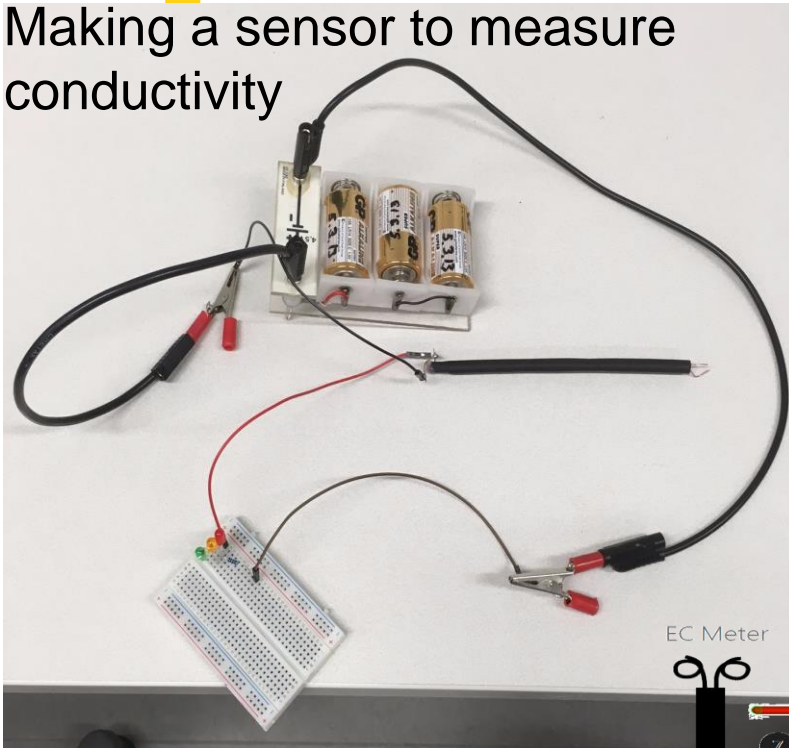
- Electron density
- Electronegativity
- Polar molecules
- Weak bonds





Idea about having programming in chemistry education

Making a sensor to measure conductivity



EC Meter

```
loitsu | Arduino 1.8.3
File Edit Sketch Tools Help

loitsu

int sensorPin = A0;
int sensorValue = 0;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(57600);
}

void loop() {
  sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);
  Serial.println(sensorValue);
  delay(50);
}

Done Saving
Sketch uses 2062 bytes (6%) of program storage space. Maximum is 30720 bytes.
Global variables use 190 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1858 bytes for local variables.

Arduino Nano, ATmega328 on COM10
```

Writing a program for Arduino to measure conductivity

