



Slide 1

**DISTANCE/ONLINE LEARNING IN PHYSICS  
AT DEAKIN UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA**

**John M. Long**  
School of Engineering, Deakin University  
Geelong, Victoria, Australia  
[long@deakin.edu.au](mailto:long@deakin.edu.au)





Slide 2

**DISTANCE EDUCATION IN STEM**  
Considerable interest exists across the world.

- University of Florida
- North Carolina State University
- SUNY system
- University of North Dakota
- Georgia Tech
- Stanford University
- Sloan Foundation and Consortium

- Satellite campus?
- Fully on-line?
- Asynchronous or synchronous?
- Hybrid?







Slide 3

**DISTANCE EDUCATION IN STEM**  
Considerable interest exists across the world.

- John Hennessey, president, Stanford University

- The large lecture theatre filled with students is no longer an effective way to teach engineers.
- The cost of education has risen much faster than the cost of everything else.
- New models of education are needed.



Slide 4

## AUSTRALIA

- Large, dry continent
- Isolated in the south Pacific
- ~24 million people
- 7 cities
- Very isolated communities
- Shortage of engineers
- Distance education is well established





Source: [www.deakin.edu.au](http://www.deakin.edu.au) (2010) Slide 4/10/10

Slide 5

## AUSTRALIAN DISTANCE-ED CENTRES

- Central Queensland University
- University of Southern Queensland
- Charles Sturt University
- Deakin University
- Monash University Gippsland
- University of Adelaide, Flinders University and the University of South Australia
- University of New England
- Curtin, Murdoch, and Edith Cowan Universities




© University of Queensland & Deakin (2010) Distance education in Australia: A Handbook for Australian Higher Education, 2nd Edition. © 2010

Slide 6

## DEAKIN UNIVERSITY

- 4 campuses in Victoria.
  - Melbourne
  - Geelong
  - Warrnambool
- 51,000 students
- 30% off-campus (distance/on-line)
- Off-campus students scattered around Victoria, Australia and overseas.

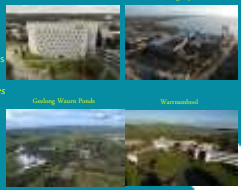


Source: [www.deakin.edu.au](http://www.deakin.edu.au) (2010) Slide 6/10/10

Slide 7

**DEAKIN UNIVERSITY**

- 8<sup>th</sup> largest university in Australia
- One of 8 distance-education centers established by the Australian Government in the late 1980s.
- Off-campus ("cloud campus") is the fastest growing cohort of students.
- Ranked #45 in the world Times Higher Education Top 100 universities under 50 years old.
- Ranked #224 in the world QS World University Rankings




Source: [www.deakin.edu.au](http://www.deakin.edu.au) (2017) (Page 1) Slide 40/48

Slide 8

**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

- Founded in 1991 at Geelong Warrup Ponds campus.
- Four undergraduate majors:
  - Civil
  - Mechanical
  - Mechatronics
  - Electrical and electronics.
- Deakin University offers an accredited Bachelor of Engineering course in both on-campus mode and off-campus mode (hybrid model of 2/2/2/2 mode).
- Accredited by the Institution of Engineers Australia.
- Member Washington Accord.
- About 25% of enrolments are off-campus, both in Australia and overseas.
- Off-campus students study from home or workplace.
- Delivering classes to off-campus students has been a significant challenge over the years.

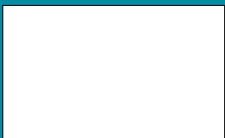


Source: [www.deakin.edu.au](http://www.deakin.edu.au) (2017) (Page 1) Slide 40/48

Slide 9

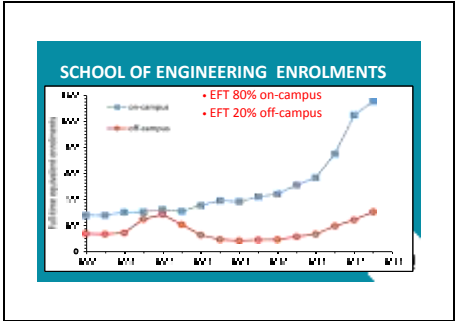
**STUDENT AND FACULTY PROFILE**

- Currently ~940 effective full-time undergraduate students, 2000 total enrolments.
- 18-20 years old, fresh from high school, mainly on-campus.
- Mature-age in trades and technical professions, mainly off-campus.
- Overseas, both on-campus and off-campus.
- 45 academic teaching staff.

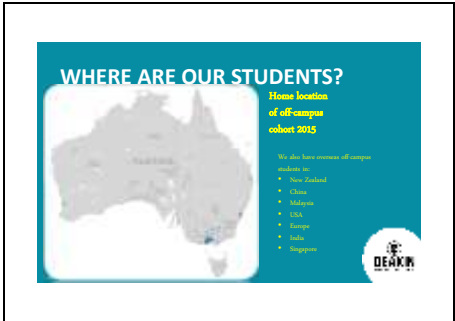


Source: [www.deakin.edu.au](http://www.deakin.edu.au) (2017) (Page 1) Slide 40/48

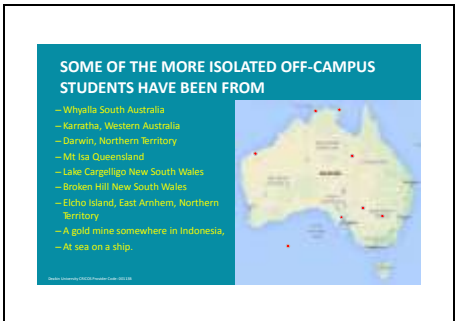
Slide 10



Slide 11



Slide 12




Slide 13

### DELIVERING ENGINEERING OFF-CAMPUS

- Off-campus courses are identical to on-campus courses.
- All undergraduate courses run on-campus and off-campus.
- Most off-campus courses require one day of on-campus attendance for labs.
- Off-campus exams are conducted at University exam centers around Australia and overseas.

2000-2008	2009-2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• First course websites appeared in 1999.</li><li>• Off-campus study by written, hard-copy study guides, handbooks, websites, and supplementary materials.</li><li>• Selected materials moved university available by 2003.</li><li>• Off-campus assignments are marked in, marked, then returned by mail.</li><li>• Teacher-student communication one-on-one by email and telephone.</li><li>• Software delivered on CD.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Off-campus study materials delivered entirely by digital websites (Blackboard, WebCT, Desire2Learn).</li><li>• Off-campus assignments submitted to on-line drop boxes, marked by tutors, and feedback delivered via websites.</li><li>• Video lectures made available in 2009. By 2013 on-campus lectures have been video-recorded.</li><li>• Synchronous web-conferencing started in over 2008-2013.</li><li>• Software delivered by remote desktop.</li></ul>



Slide 14

### SEP101 ENGINEERING PHYSICS

On completing the course, students can demonstrate their ability to:


- Explain basic principles in physical mechanics, fluids, and engineering moments;
- Apply these principles to natural phenomena;
- Solve technical problems in basic mechanics;
- Perform and report on basic physical measurements;
- Employ experimental methodology.

Course content:

- Kinematics, Newton's laws, conservation of energy and momentum, rotation, fluid mechanics, oscillations, waves, engineering moments, and moment of inertia.

Assessment:

- 60% final examination, 20% problem-based assignments, and 20% 5 lab reports.



Slide 15

### SEP101 ENGINEERING PHYSICS

On completing the course, students can demonstrate their ability to:


- Explain basic principles in physical mechanics, fluids, and engineering moments;
- Apply these principles to natural phenomena;
- Solve technical problems in basic mechanics;
- Perform and report on basic physical measurements;
- Employ experimental methodology.

Current course content:

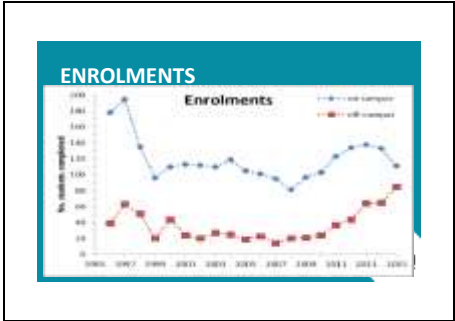
- Kinematics, Newton's laws, conservation of energy and momentum, rotation, fluid mechanics, oscillations, waves, engineering moments, and moment of inertia.

Current assessment:

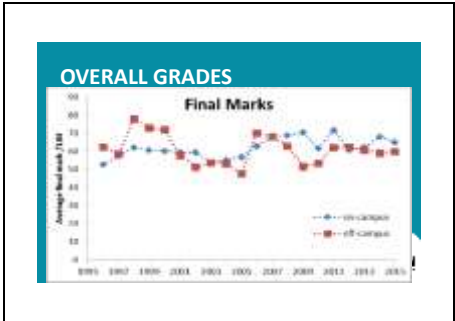
- 60% final examination, 20% problem-based assignments, and 20% 5 lab reports.



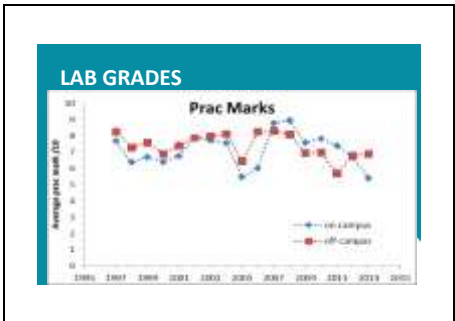
Slide 16



Slide 17




Slide 18



Slide 19

### LMS BECOMES THE COURSE SCAFFOLD


- The learning management system (LMS) forms the structure of the course.
- The content is presented as an on-line study guide. Topics presented week-by-week.
- Class announcements are posted on the home page.
- All teaching materials are posted to the course web-site.
- Assignments can be submitted and marked on-line via drop box folders and online rubrics.
- Multi-choice quizzes supplement assessment.
- Students communicate with each other via the discussion boards.
- Links to outside resources are put in the weekly course outline.



Slide 20

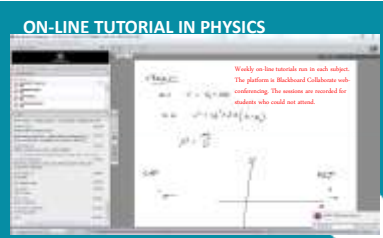
### ON-LINE RECORDED LECTURES

- All on-campus lectures automatically recorded and made available in multiple formats, downloads, and streaming.



Slide 21

### ON-LINE TUTORIAL IN PHYSICS




Weekly on-line tutorials run in each subject. The platform is Blackboard Collaborate web conferencing. The sessions are recorded for students who could not attend.

Slide 22

**PRACTICALS AND LAB CLASSES**


- The biggest challenge in teaching engineering by distance.
- Deakin has tried a number of solutions:
  1. Weekend lab classes
  2. video-recorded experiments
  3. computer simulations
  4. lab kits and associated at-home experiments
  5. remote-controlled lab experiments
  6. at-home design projects
  7. web broadcasting of lab classes
  8. an intensive residential school.



Slide 23

**WEEKEND LAB CLASSES**

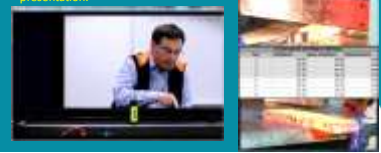
- The most common means of delivering practical work to distance students.
- It works well for students from Geelong and Melbourne.
- It is hard for country and interstate students.
- It is impossible for students posted overseas (e.g., New Zealand).



Slide 24

**VIDEO-RECORDED EXPERIMENTS**

- An experiment is video-recorded and released to the students.
- Data is either given separately or gathered from the video presentation.





Slide 25

**COMPUTER SIMULATIONS**

- Computer simulations give the student some practical experience.
- It is limited because it is not "hands on".

Slide 26

**LAB KITS AND AT-HOME EXPERIMENTS**

- Very successful in electronics and mechatronics at first and second year
- Limited to available components but getting better.


Slide 27

**The Experiments**


Exercise	Activity
E1	Introduction to the breadboard and the transistor
E2	Basics of logic gates
E3	Universality of NAND and NOR gates
E4	Equivalence of Boolean expressions
E5	Combinational logic circuits
E6	Flip-flop
E7	Voltage dividers and multimeters
E8	The oscilloscope
E9	Diodes and rectifiers
E10	Introduction to bipolar transistors
E11	Op-amps - open-loop operation
E12	Op-amps - closed-loop operation

Slide 28

**ORIGINAL PRACTICAL KIT FOR FRESHMEN ELECTRONICS**




- J. Long, J. Florance, M. Joordens.
- Breadboard.
- Components
- Digital and analog IC's
- Wire jumpers
- Battery pack.



Slide 29

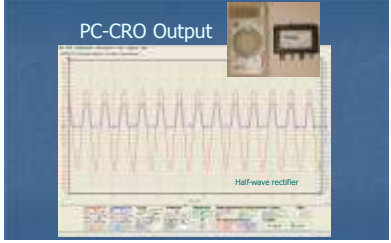
**Home Electronics Laboratory Pack (HELP Kit)**



- J. Long, L. DeVries, R. Hall, A. Kouznetsov
- Supports real A/D experiments
- Battery-powered signal generator
- PC-CRO
- Software
- Logic probe
- Multimeter

Slide 30

**PC-CRO Output**

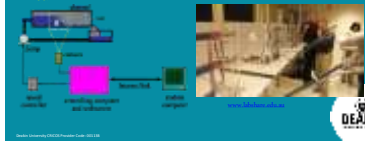


Half-wave rectifier


Slide 31

### REMOTE-CONTROLLED LAB EXPERIMENTS

- Some success in early years.
- Abandoned with the introduction of residential schools in 2005.
- There have been great advances in remote labs outside Deakin.






The diagram shows a computer connected to a 'Remote Lab' which is connected to a 'Physical Lab'. A person is shown interacting with the physical lab equipment.



Slide 32

### RENEWABLE ENERGY REMOTE LABORATORY – LIAM LYONS

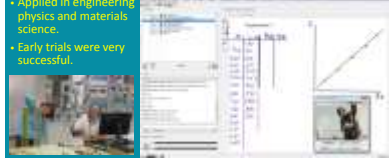

- Provide student access to live solar inverter outputs
  - Energy generated every ten seconds
  - Watts
  - Amperes
- Automatic updating in browser
- Access to all logged data over past ten years
- Accessible from both computers and mobile devices

Slide 33

### WEB-BROADCASTING OF LAB CLASSES


- Using *E-live* web-conferencing software to broadcast a lab class in real time to off-campus students.
- Applied in engineering physics and materials science.
- Early trials were very successful.

Slide 34

2012 Australian Association for Engineering Education (AAEE) Annual Conference 8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> December

Unit	Activity
Physics	Introduction to Microsoft Excel
Physics	The simple pendulum and measurement uncertainties
Physics	Rotational inertia of a flywheel
Physics	Viscosity of a fluid
Physics	Springs and Hooke's law
Physics	Standing waves on a wire
Materials	Electrical resistivity of metals




Use of Web Conferencing Software to Enhance Practical Learning for Distance Students in a First Year Engineering Course  
John Long, Ken Chaney, Warren Gilmour, and Andrew Fitzgerald

Slide 35

2012 Australian Association for Engineering Education (AAEE) Annual Conference 8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> December

### Actions Taken



- In 2012, we used the E-live platform to "web-cast" six physics practicals and one materials practical for distance students.
- We hoped students would be able to collect their own data from the video transmission.
- Participants were surveyed afterwards on the effectiveness of the broadcasted lab sessions.
- Final reports were marked and the rubrics were identical for both on-campus and off-campus.

Use of Web Conferencing Software to Enhance Practical Learning for Distance Students in a First Year Engineering Course  
John Long, Ken Chaney, Warren Gilmour, and Andrew Fitzgerald

Slide 36

2012 Australian Association for Engineering Education (AAEE) Annual Conference 8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> December

### Findings, impacts and outstanding issues

Table 2. Average report marks for the students in physics.

Year	Total number of students	Number of students who attended	Average mark	Standard deviation	Max. mark	Min. mark
2011	139	17	65	8.7	8.8	8.2
2012	14	14	12	...	8.8	9.8
2013	148	14	14	8.7	8.8	9.8

Table 3. Average report marks for the students in materials.

Year	Total number of students	Number of students who attended	Average mark	Standard deviation	Max. mark	Min. mark
2011	143	19	12	...	8.8	10
2012	8	8	8	...	12	10
2013	138	18	18	11	12	10

Use of Web Conferencing Software to Enhance Practical Learning for Distance Students in a First Year Engineering Course  
John Long, Ken Chaney, Warren Gilmour, and Andrew Fitzgerald

Slide 37

**2013 Australian Association for Engineering Education (AAEE) Annual Conference 4<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> December**

**Findings, impacts and outstanding issues**


- A total of 24 students attended practicals by means of web-conferencing, out of a total of 380 students, over three semesters.
- The students who attended the 2-hour practicals and submitted reports, on average, obtained higher marks (70%) than the students who performed the experiments hands-on.
- In general, the feedback from the 2-hour students was very positive. They were grateful that it was not necessary to travel to Geelong from interstate to perform the practicals.
- It was difficult to show the lab apparatus and instruments in detail, especially since the webcam was fixed in place. Higher quality video is needed.
- The experiment "Observation on a sphere" was unsuitable for live broadcasting by means of the existing video resolution and transmission speed.
- Students were not able to collect their own data as the experiments progressed. The demonstrators were required to write the data down on the whiteboard.
- Video and sound transmission was not a problem.
- Students needed encouragement to participate in the session rather than merely watching.
- All students asked for the session to be recorded.
- Next steps offer 2-hour practical sessions to new cohorts of students, improve the presentation, and obtain more detailed feedback.
- Business regulations need for education practice in both engineering and other fields of science.

Use of Web Conferencing Software to Address Practical Learning for Distance Students in a First Year Engineering Course  
John Long, Ken Chinnery, Warren Gilmartin, and Andrew Fitzgerald

Slide 38

**INTENSIVE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**

- Introduced in 2005 in response to accreditation requirements set by Engineers Australia.
- Students attend one week of intensive residential classes for each semester of full-time study.




Slide 39

**LAB EXPERIMENTS 2013-2015**

Table 1: Lab experiments assigned to 2013 year engineering students

Assignment	Title	Assessment/Reference
1	Introduction to Microsoft Excel and construction of spreadsheets	Sheet 1, 2010, J.D. Wilson, 1998
2	The simple pendulum and moment of inertia	1998, 1997
3	Dimensional analysis and the kinetic theory	PHYSICS (1997)
4	Projectile motion	PHYSICS (1997)
5	Friction	PHYSICS (1997)
6	Collisions	PHYSICS (1997)
7	Rotational motion and rigid bodies	PHYSICS & Fluids (1997)
8	Rotating systems in a ring	PHYSICS & Fluids (1997)




Slide 40

### LAB EXPERIMENTS 2004-2012

Table 1: Lab experiments assigned in first-year engineering physics.


Experiment	Activity
1	Introduction to Microsoft Excel
2	The simple pendulum and measurement uncertainties
3	Rotational inertia of a flywheel
4	Viscosity of a fluid
5	DC electric circuits
6	The capacitor and the RC circuit




Slide 41

### STUDENT WORK: PROJECTILE MOTION

Now consider the case where the ball is shot at an angle  $\theta = 5^\circ$ , and  $y_0 = 0$ . (The ball starts and lands at the same vertical position.)





$$x = v_0 t = (v_0 \cos \theta) t = (v_0 \cos \theta) \left[ 2 \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g} \right] = \frac{2v_0^2}{g} (\cos \theta \sin \theta) = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\theta$$


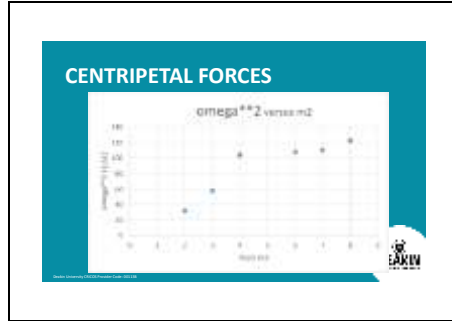
Slide 42

### CENTRIPETAL FORCES

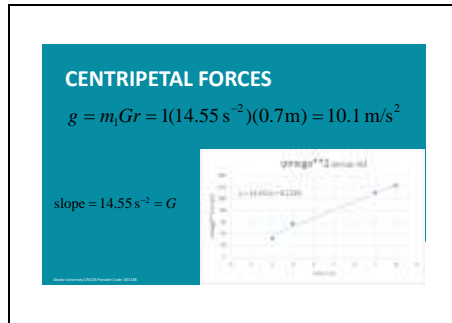
Centripetal force from  $m_2$  and tension in the string supports the weight of mass  $m_1$ .

$$\frac{m_1 v^2}{r} + m_1 r \omega^2 = m_1 g$$



Slide 43



Slide 44



Slide 45

### A Remote Radioactivity Experiment

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
CLASSICAL PHYSICS 401C (2011) AND 18.11191-472001


Fig. 1. Screenshot of the remote radioactivity experiment interface.

Fig. 2. Photograph of the remote radioactivity experiment apparatus.


Slide 46

**THE LABSHARE INSTITUTE**

<http://www.labshare.edu.au/>




"The Hydroelectric Energy rig demonstrates the basic principle of the conversion of kinetic energy of flowing water into electrical energy, via the rotation of a turbine (Pelton wheel) connected to an electric generator."




Slide 47

**THE LABSHARE INSTITUTE**

<http://www.labshare.edu.au/>




"This rig is designed to familiarise students with signal generators and oscilloscopes in a controlled environment before using the actual devices in a hands-on lab."




Slide 48

**FARLABS - FREELY ACCESSIBLE REMOTE LABORATORIES**

<http://www.farlabs.edu.au/>







Slide 49

**FARLABS**

ENGAGE

EXPLAIN

EVALUATE

EXPLAIN

Slide 50

**FUTURE CHALLENGES**

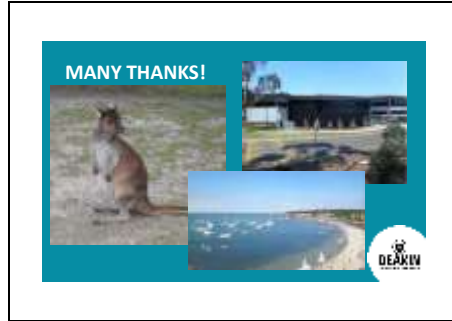
- Shifting engineering curriculum (all courses, we hope!) to design-based learning (DBL).
- Centre for Advanced Design in Engineering Training (CADET) – a new building, a new approach in teaching.
- Replace lecture rooms with studios.
- Applying the CADET and DBL principles to off-campus teaching. (very big job!)
- Flipping the classroom (Cloud-based teaching). Replacing lectures with videos and other resources for delivering primary content. Class time for applications and problem solving.
- Cloud-based teaching will blur the line between on-campus and off-campus teaching.

Slide 51

**CONCLUSION**

"I believe that this is most beneficial to off-campus students. To come down for a day from Sydney I start at 5 am and I buy a train ticket to the airport at \$12.50. Then a plane ticket for up to \$220. To get from the airport due to poor local infrastructure I have to hire a car for \$100. Last time I went down to campus the flights were delayed by 3 hours due to fog and I nearly missed the prac all together. With the workload in my job I find it difficult to get time off. With the E-live prac I could log in and participate. This is in the true spirit of off-campus learning, which is the learning format that I have chosen."

Slide 52



Slide 53

