Methods for Organizing an Informal Science Learning Collection

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Background

- NSF National Science Digital Library
- 2003-2005, Collections Track
- Pls, Sherry Hsi & Robert Semper
- Collaborators: Prof. Alice Agogino SMETE.org
- Building upon IMLS Museums Online: EDAM – Exploratorium Digital Assets Management project



Multiple approaches

Survey existing metadata standards Review K12 and science digital libraries Survey existing taxonomies in science textbooks

Literature review

Review & select Exploratorium digital resources

Teacher DL study



Metadata fields



Review resources



- Field trip pathways
- Hands-on "Snacks"
- Inquiry-based Professional Development Materials
- Digital images of art, science, perception
- Iron Science Teacher webcasts
- Cow-eye dissections
- Science articles
- Online exhibitions



Sample resource

SNACKS EXPLORATORIUM SNACKS

Blue Sky

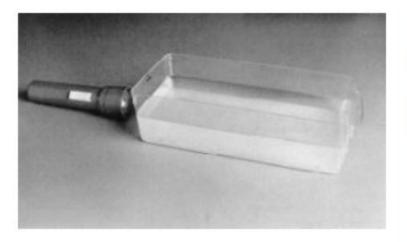
Now you can explain why the sky is blue and the sunset is red

Materials

To do and notice

Assembly

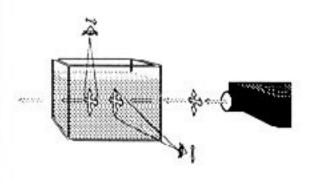
What's going on?





The sun produces white light, which is made up of light of all colors: red, orange, y ellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. Light is a wave, and each of these colors corresponds to a different frequency, and therefore wavelength, of light. The colors in the rainbow spectrum are arranged according to their frequency: violet, indigo, and blue light have a higher frequency than red, orange, and y ellow light.

When the white light from the sun shines through the earth's atmosphere, it collides with gas molecules. These molecules scatter the light. The shorter the wavelength of light, the more it is scattered by the atmosphere. Because it has a shorter wavelength, blue light is scattered ten times more than red light.





Metadata template



RESOURCE TITLE: Soap Film Painting Exhibit jpg.

RECORD NAME/URL: 1187-058.jpg

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Soap Film Painting Exhibit showing rainbow colors

FULL (ASSET) DESCRIPTION: A rod lifts from a trough filled with bubble blow carrying a thin film of liquid up with it. The colors on the membrane shift with time

THUMBNAIL:

TEACHER DESCRIPTION: A soap film is a soapy water sandwich, with two outside layers of soap molecules forming boundaries around a layer of soapy water. When light waves strike the front surface of the bubble film, about 40% of the light is reflected. The remainder of the light is transmitted to the back surface of the film, where more of the light is reflected back to yours eyes. The light waves from the two surfaces combine and interfere both constructively and destructively. The soap film pulled between two supports gradually drains down. As it does so the thickness of the membrane changes and the colors of the membrane change in a regular pattern.

TEACHING TIPS: Compare the color pattern of this vertical soap film with the pattern of bubble spheres and hemispheres. Note the improved quality of color appearance against a dark background.



GRADE LEVELS: elementary, middle, high, post-secondary

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE TYPE: image, museum exhibit

CA STANDARD NUMBERS:

1.4.a,1.4.b,1.4.c,1.4.e,2.1.a,2.1.b,2.1.c,2.4.a,2.4.c,2.4.d,2.4.g,3.2.c,3.2.d,3.5.e 4.6.a,4.6.c,4.6.d,4.6.f,5.6.b,5.6.c,5.6.d,5.6.e,5.6.g,5.6.h,6.7.a,6.7.c,6.7.d,6.7.e,7.6.c,7.6.e,7/6/f,7 /6/g,7.7.c,7.7.d,8.4.a,8.6.c,8.8.c,8.8.d,8.9.a,8.9.b,8.9.c,PH.4.c,PH.4.e,PH.4.f,

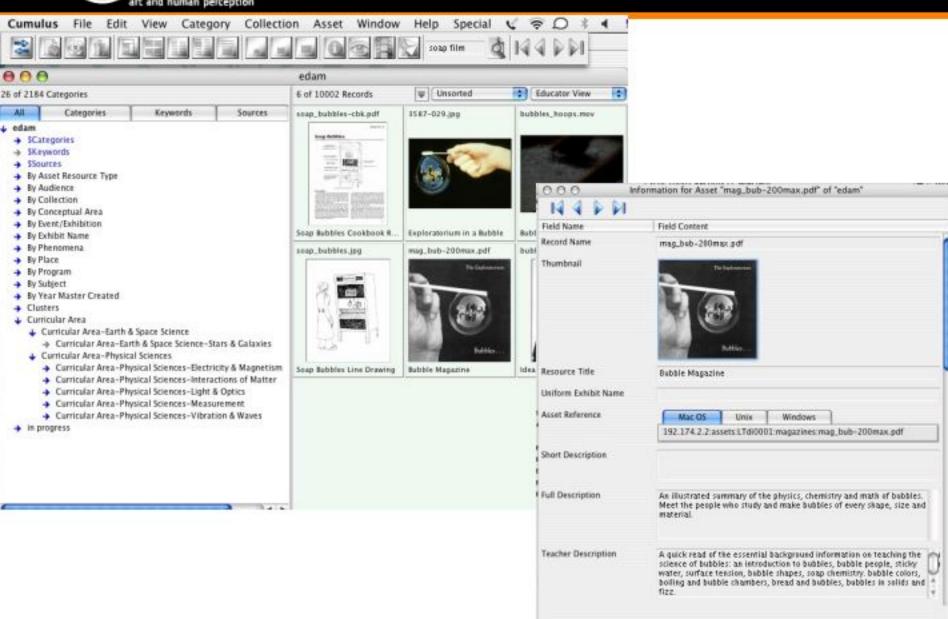
TEACHING TOPICS: Bubble blow, bubble liquid, soap, detergent, glycerin, bubble brew, soap solutions, soap chemistry, bubble chemistry, water chemistry, macromolecules, hydrophobic molecules, hydrophilic molecules, micelle, minimal distance, surface tension, bubbles in nature, bubble configurations, bubble cluster, bubble foam, bubble colors, wave length, light interference, front surface reflection, back surface reflection, wave cancellation, soap film thickness, bubble print, bubble prism, bubble rainbow, bubble age, liquid rainbows, bubble pressure, breaking bubble, bursting bubble, speed of bubble bursting

CURRICULAR AREA: Physical Sciences: Light & Optics

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Metadata in Cumulus





Edcuational Res. Type

- Image
- Video/audio
- Activity
- Article
- Web interactive
- Web exhibition
- Museum exhibit
- Professional development materials



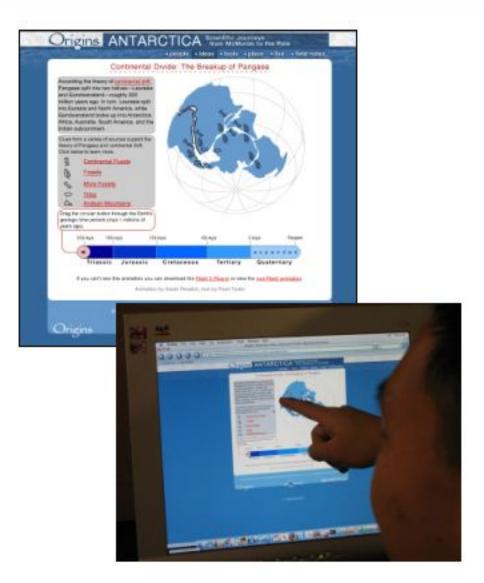
Teacher Study

Three part study focusing on inservice middle school science teachers who use the internet

- Part 1: Background questionnaire
- Part 2 & 3: Think-aloud web-based search tasks
 - Resource location task
 - Lesson supplement task
 - Record keywords, comments, successful completion



Resource Location Task



- Participants are given off-line digital copies of Exploratorium resources
- Find the resource using the search tool at www.exploratorium.edu
- Participants videotaped
- Keyword search recorded



Lesson Supplement Task





- Describe in detail a recent one-day lesson
 - Grade level, topic, field
 - Resources referenced
 - Standards referenced
 - Search for online digital resources to supplement or improve that lesson
 - Discuss resources as they are discovered



Preliminary Findings

| SEARCHING | Attention to Titles "Searching by" vs. "Sorting by" Advanced Searching |
|-------------------|--|
| INTERFACE | Data presentation Resource pruning |
| ARCHI- TECTURE | •Resource definitions vary •Consistency |
| RESOURCES | •Educator desires unclear •No unified voice •Different needs for different experience levels |



Metadata Challenges

- No single model of teacher search and use
- Reaching consensus around taxonomies
 - Curricular areas vs. conceptual area vs. phenomena
 - Educational resource types
- Establishing controlled vocabularies
 - Informal learning resources with formal audiences
- Curatorial and editorial process
 - Ensuring high quality metadata with value
 - Large quantity of resources to select from
 - Different voices for written descriptions of assets
 - Single authorship: Capturing teaching tips useful for broad educator audience



Contact Info



Exploratorium Online Digital Library

http://www.exploratorium. edu/nsdl

nsdl@exploratorium.edu



Project Timeline

- Field study of science teachers and educators (Spring 2004)
- Define user requirements for digital library (Summer 2004)
- Develop metadata and indices for digital exhibit-based science resources (ongoing)
- Build Exploratorium Online digital library at www.exploratorium.edu/library
- Large-scale testing of library interface (Spring 2005)
- Establish interoperability with the NSDL (Summer 2005)



Project Goals

- Identify, select, and catalog digital assets drawn from the Exploratorium's 650 interactive exhibits
- With SMETE.ORG, establish digital library interoperability mechanisms to enable dissemination of item-level metadata to NSDL portals
- Create guidelines for cataloging digital exhibitbased science resources in established metadata element set standards that capture the unique museum quality and pedagogical value of Exploratorium digital assets
- Evaluate and refine the usability, accessibility, and applicability of the digital library with educator audiences