Project-Based Learning at 150 MPH

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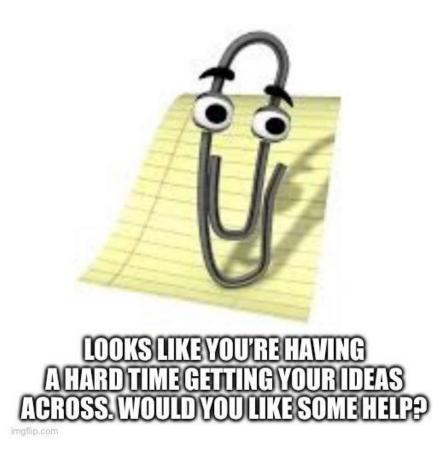
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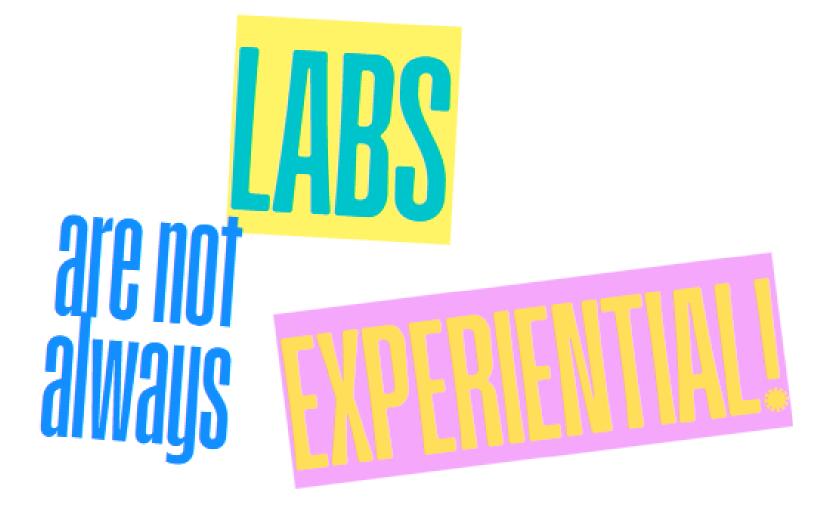


Traditional Approach

- "Independent" activities
- Low cognitive load
- One-touch









ability to

develop and conduct experiments, analyze and interpret data, and use engineering judgment to draw conclusions

CE262 – Civil Engineering Materials

- Sophomore Level
- 3 Credit Hour
- Average Enrollment: 90 students per semester
- First civil engineering course in our curriculum



Integrated Labs (Modules): Five lab experiments scaffolded through semester, each contributing knowledge to the final project:

- *Sieve Analysis:* Determine aggregate size distribution for concrete mix design.
- Aggregate Properties: Measure specific gravity and bulk density of coarse and fine aggregates.
- Steel Tension Test: Test a steel reinforcing bar's yield strength and behavior in tension.
- Concrete Mixing & Workability: Design a concrete mix (vary cement, water, aggregate ratios) and test slump/workability.
- Concrete Compression Test: Cast and crush concrete cylinders to gauge compressive strength at 7 and 28 days.



- Design a thin-brick precast concrete panel
- "Must" survive the impact of a 2x4 traveling at 150 mph
- Economy of mixture design and reinforcement accounted for
- 100% Student Driven



A Scaffolding/Constructivism

• Early labs introduce core concepts (e.g., what is a good aggregate gradation or proper curing for strength); subsequent labs and the project continually **reinforce and expand** on those concepts. Students revisit and apply ideas multiple times in new contexts, progressively deepening their understanding.

Scaffolding/Constructivism

• Learners *build new knowledge upon the foundation of previous knowledge*. Students actively **construct understanding** rather than absorb facts, especially when learning is contextual and social



• The project shifts the role of instructor to facilitator. Students must explore and ask questions (e.g., "How does water-cement ratio affect strength?") and discover answers through experimentation. This open-ended inquiry mirrors inductive teaching methods that are all characterized as **constructivist**, placing responsibility on learners to seek and integrate knowledge





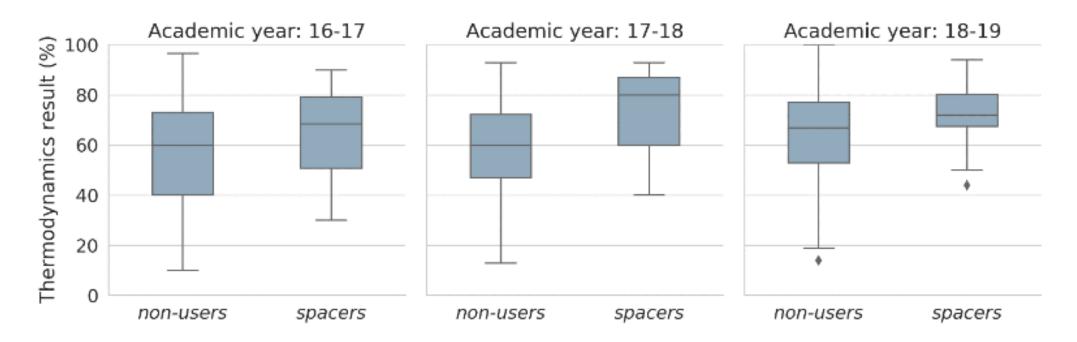


- Distributing learning opportunities over time (as opposed to massed, one-shot exposure) greatly enhances retention and mastery¹
- Repeated retrieval and use of knowledge strengthens long-term memory by combatting the natural forgetting curve¹

¹Voice, A., & Stirton, A. (2020). Spaced Repetition: Towards More Effective Learning in STEM. *New Directions in the Teaching of Physical Sciences*, *15*(1), n1.



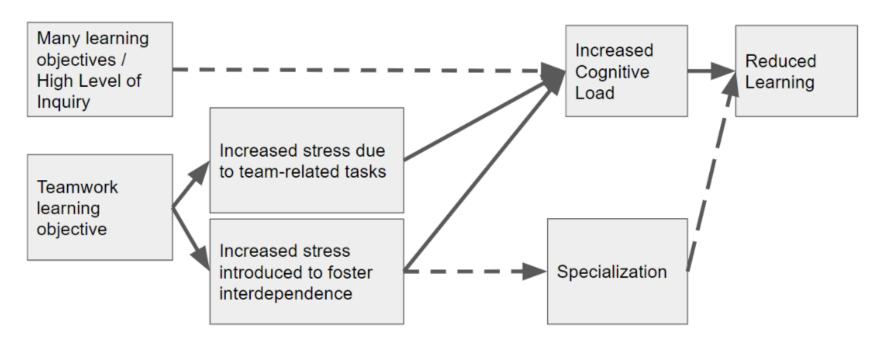
Studies show that students who engage in spaced practice perform significantly better on assessments and retain knowledge longer than those who cram or only see content once



¹Voice, A., & Stirton, A. (2020). Spaced Repetition: Towards More Effective Learning in STEM. *New Directions in the Teaching of Physical Sciences*, *15*(1), n1.



- Students have seen each fundamental concept multiple times.
- Human working memory has limited capacity; learning suffers if that capacity is overwhelmed by too much novel information or complexity at once²



²Wickham, G., & Spencer, M. (2023, June). Work in Progress: Re-Interpreting Engineering Laboratory Literature Through the Lens of Cognitive Load. In 2023 ASEE Annual Conference & Exposition.



- Course went from DFW rate of 20-30% to 10-15%
- Students no longer complained about labs
- Students wanted to go to lab
 - Students realized each lab had a purpose
- Students developed and conducted experiments!





WILL IT TORNADO?



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