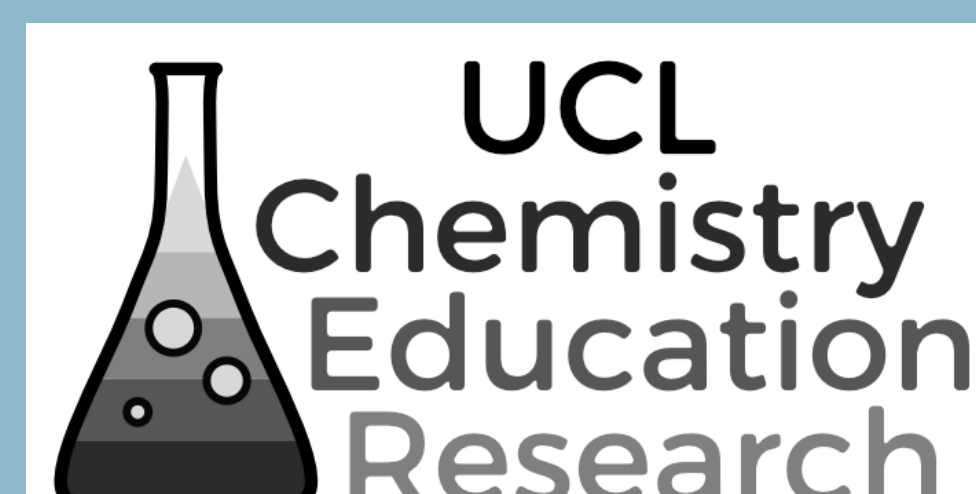


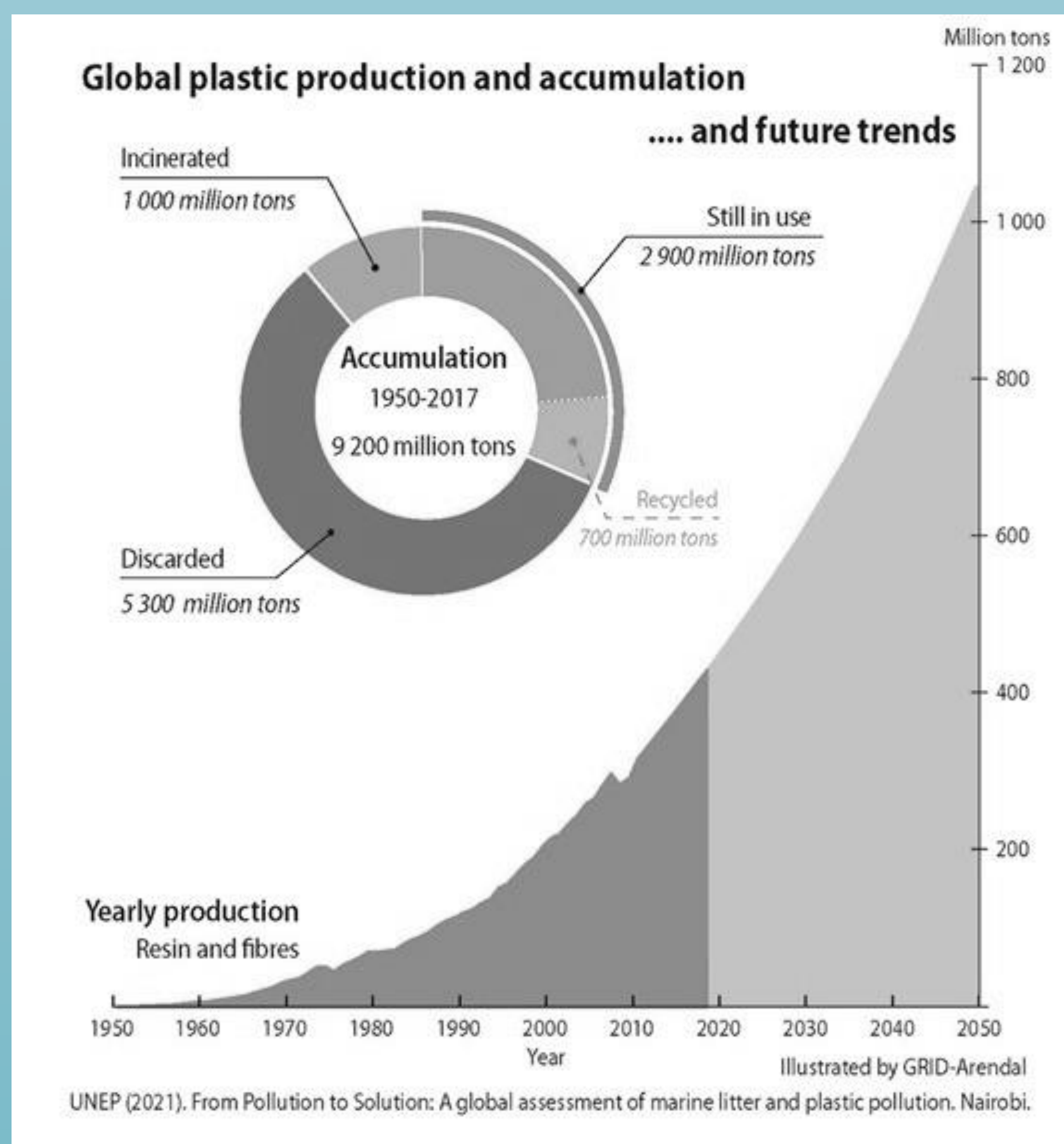
A Problem-Based Learning (PBL) Case Study Design on Plastics Recycling

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Why a PBL case study on plastic recycling?



What is Problem-Based Learning?

- Problem-based learning (PBL)¹ is a student-centred approach to learning in which students work in groups to solve open-ended problems in real-life scenarios.

A Relatable Challenge

- Today, we produce about 400 million tonnes of plastic waste every year.
- Global production of primary plastic is forecasted to reach 1,100 million tonnes by 2050.
- Less than 10 per cent of the waste generated globally has been recycled.²

What are the benefits?

- Literature precedents indicate that PBL enables students to develop practical chemistry skills, resulting in increased participation and engagement.³
- Additionally, empirical evidence supports the acquisition of soft skills through PBL.⁴
- AND IT IS MORE FUN FOR LEARNERS AND EDUCATORS!**

How does it work?

A three weeks mini research project supported by recorded lectures and Tutors trained in PBL

Real-Life Scenario of the Case Study

“Students are part of a team of chemists and materials scientists working in a start-up company that develops processes for plastic recycling. The teams work on the optimisation of a method for the conversion of waste polystyrene into a sulfonated functionalised polymer”.

Objectives

Students are provided with a sample of polystyrene (polystyrene cup) which they will use to:

- Optimise the parameters (time, temperature, particle size...) of the conversion of waste polystyrene into a functionalised polymer.
- Characterise the new materials (degree of sulfonation, wettability, ion-exchange capacity...)
- Devise an application that they will have to pitch to a group of investors (team of educators) in a Dragons' Den format.

WEEK 1

- Kick-off lecture** (1 h)
 - Introduction of the problem of plastic waste, context and rules of the activity.
 - Teams' allocation (4-5 students)
 - Team Tutors allocation (usually a tutor per 2-3 teams)
- Team meetings coordinated by tutors** (4h / group).
 - Preparation of an action plan and design of experiments.
- Team submission of research plan**
 - Short experimental procedures and COSHH risk assessments

WEEK 2

- Feedback on the Teams' research Plans** (beginning of the week)
- Teams' Lab Sessions coordinated by tutors** (2x 4h)
 - Preparation of experiments and data collection.
 - Data analysis
- Tutorial/Q&A Session** (End of the week, 20-30 minutes).
 - Small group tutorials. 2-3 teams + associated Tutor
 - Informal assessment
 - Damage control (e.g., equipment not working)

WEEK 3

- Teams' Lab sessions coordinated by tutors** (2x 4h)
 - Completion of experiments, data collection and data analysis.
 - Completion of report and final presentation.
- Final presentation**
 - 5 minutes presentation + 5 minutes Q&A session.
 - Panel of 3-4 members of the education team. Dragons' Den format.
- Report Submission**
- Peer Assessment.**

Assessment Profile

- Group Mark:** Initial Research Plan 20%, Final Presentation 40%, Report. 40%.
- Final Students' Individual Mark**
 - Individual Mark = (Peer Assessment Scaling factor x Group Mark)

Challenges

- Resources.** PBL is “expensive”. Staff availability, Lab space, Equipment.
- Consistent support by well-trained tutors** that act as facilitators and can motivate and guide students.⁵
- Group work dynamics and Peer Assessment.**⁵