Culminating Activity – Headphone Engineering			
	Speaker Dissection	Prototype & Elevator Pitch	Headphone Construction and Design Brief
Student Experience	Students are introduced to the Culminating Activity (if not done at the beginning of unit). Students dissect a speaker and hypothesize the role of each component.	Students experiment with magnets, wire, and paper, plastic, or Styrofoam cups to prototype a single headphone speaker.	Students build headphones using T4T materials. Students prepare design brief defending their design and documenting the engineering design process.
T4T Material	Speaker	2 <sup>nd</sup> Speaker Thin-gauge wire Paper, plastic, or Styrofoam cups or plates	2 speakers (if not already provided) Additional wire (enough for ~35 loops in voice coil in each headphone speaker)
Big Idea	What is required to create a speaker? What does each component do?	Alternating current through a wire produces an alternating magnetic field, and therefore force, acting on the speaker cone. The speaker cone transfers the vibrations from the voice coil to the air, producing sound.	To maximize volume and clarity, speaker cone should be made from a lightweight material (low mass → high acceleration, for a given force). Speaker cone and voice coil assembly must vibrate freely. Mono vs. stereo designs.
Next Generation Science Standards	HS. PS-FM a Asking questions and defining problems.	HS. PS-FM d, e Asking questions and defining problems. Constructing explanations and designing solutions. Engaging in Argument from Evidence	HS. PS-FM d, e PS2.A:b, c Asking questions and defining problems. Constructing explanations and designing solutions. Engaging in Argument from Evidence
Time	One 55-min period	Two 55-min periods	Four 55-min periods, plus time (~1 week) for students to work on projects at home.

## CA Standards:

PH5. f.	Students know magnetic materials and electric currents (moving electric charges) are sources of		
	magnetic fields and are subject to forces arising from the magnetic fields of other sources.		
PH5. g.	Students know how to determine the direction of a magnetic field produced by a current flowing in		
	a straight wire or in a coil.		
PH5. h.	Students know changing magnetic fields produce electric fields, thereby inducing currents in nearby		
	conductors.		