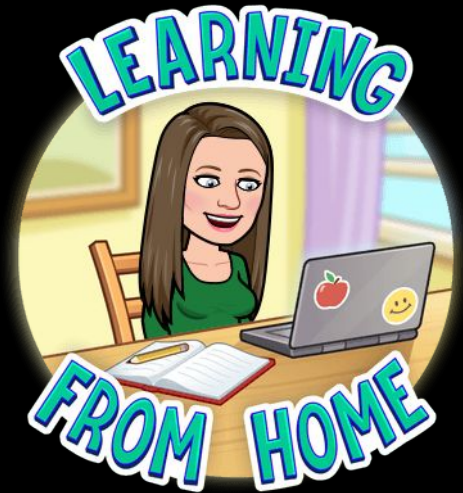


# Virtual School Programming

Terminology



# What is virtual programming?

Designing online meetings or activities that may or may not replace in person activities.

Digital transformation can take many forms, from enabling museum visitors to use smartphones or tablets throughout the site to enhance their experience, to digitising the collection and making it available online, to engaging with people before or after their visits via online channels



# Types of Virtual Programs/ Virtual Content

- **Asynchronous**
- **Synchronous**
- **Demonstrations**
- **360 virtual tours**
- **YouTube**
- **Virtual Talks/ Webinars**
- **Podcasts**



**Point to point** -  
Museum to classroom  
or group setting

**Point to multipoint** -  
Museum to students or  
participants in  
individual homes



**360 tour** – This is a virtual self-guided tour of an exhibit or historic building. Examples of 360 virtual tours can be found at the following link.

<https://www.lambtonmuseums.ca/en/oil-museum-of-canada/omc-virtual-tours.aspx>

**Asynchronous** - Educational content is available online for participants to access when it best suits their schedules. Real-time interaction is not required.

**Hybrid** - The program is delivered as a combination of in-person and remote instruction during the same session or a class series.

**Photo bombing** - the action of spoiling a photo or video by un-expectedly appearing in the camera's field of view as the picture or video is taken as a prank or practical joke.


**Point to point program** – Museum to classroom or group setting

**Point to multipoint program** – museum to students or participants in individual homes

**Synchronous** - Participants are engaging together in learning in real-time via a video-conferencing platform or by phone.


**Zoom bombing** – or zoom raiding refers to the unwanted, disruptive intrusion, generally by internet trolls and hackers into a conference call.

# Asynchronous Program



## Geology

### Oil Museum of Canada






Slide 1: Introduction to the Oil Museum of Canada.

Slide 2: Overview of the museum's exhibits.

Slide 3: Detailed view of the pulley exhibit.

Slide 4: Information about the pulley's mechanics.

Slide 5: Summary of the pulley exhibit.



- A pulley requires only  $\frac{1}{2}$  the effort to lift the load because there is more than 1 rope arm supporting that load.
- If the load weighs 20 kgs then only 10 kgs of effort is needed to lift it using a pulley, but you will need to pull twice as much rope.
- *Example:* Pull 2 meters of rope for each 1 meter of height you want to lift the load.


Slide 6: Introduction to the pulley exhibit.

Slide 7: Overview of the pulley's mechanics.

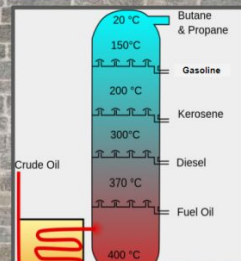
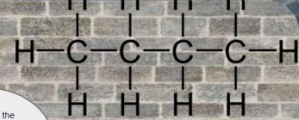

Slide 8: Detailed view of the pulley's components.

Slide 9: Information about the pulley's efficiency.

Slide 10: Summary of the pulley exhibit.



## Crude Oil and Hydrocarbons



Slide 7: Introduction to crude oil and hydrocarbons.

Slide 8: Overview of the distillation process.

Slide 9: Detailed view of the distillation tower.

Slide 10: Information about the products of distillation.

Slide 11: Summary of the distillation process.

Refineries perform a couple operations to produce usable products:

- Distillation
- Hydrotreating
- Cracking
- Reforming

Click the link on the image to the left to see an animation of how molecules move through a distillation tower.



# Live Virtual Program - Synchronous





Laptop + overhead webcam > great for hands-on program instruction





Ipad + monopod > mobility, spontaneity, in-gallery experience





Ipad

Ipad case intended for film/video (\$50+)

Tripod or Monopod (\$75 - 160)

Mountable light (\$25 - \$70)

