#### The iLab Project:

Introduction and Overview

1<sup>st</sup> iLab Europe Workshop November 16 - 18, 2009

# Motivation for iLabs

- There is enormous educational value in handson laboratory experiences
- But, conventional labs...
  - ... are expensive and have complex logistics
  - ... can't easily be shared
- iLabs: real laboratories that are accessed through the Internet from anywhere at any time



# iLab: the Opportunities

- Order of magnitude more laboratories available to our students
- Unique labs:
  - Unusual locations, expensive equipment, rare materials
- Rich pedagogical experiences:
  - More lab time to students
  - GUI to lab integrating graphing, simulation, collaboration, tutoring
- Worldwide communities of scholars created around labs sharing content



# iLab: the Concept, Phase 1

- To share a piece of lab equipment on the Internet:
- Interface it to a computer
- Make that computer a web server also so students can connect to it over the WWW
- Support student accounts with a backend database if necessary

It all began ~10 years ago under Professor Jesus del Alamo

# The First Microelectronics WebLab



Original creator: Lane Brooks (then Junior in EECS), built working prototype in 6 months!







# Typical WebLab Architecture



# iLab: the Challenges

#### Developing an iLab from scratch is a lot of work!

- Great attention needed to user scalability
- Needs to be done by domain specialist
- Managing a broadly shared iLab is also a lot of work!
  - Disincentive for owner to share lab
- Key challenge: iLab Scalability

# iLab: the Concept, Phase 2

# The importance of sharing a software infrastructure

- So that lab developers don't have to start fresh each time but can build upon a stable foundation;
- So that students can have a consistent interface to multiple laboratories with single sign-on;
- So that the infrastructure can separate the task of providing the lab from that of managing students using the lab.

Hal Abelson of MIT and Dave Mitchell of Microsoft suggested building iLabs on top of such a web service infrastructure in 2002.This initiated the development of the iLab Shared Architecture.









# Scalability of the iLab Architecture

The iLab architecture allows schools and universities to build out an extensible network of labs that can all be shared between schools.

- The system couples together like LEGOs.
- All software is available on an open source basis.



# iLab Use Around the World



# Over 20 universities involved with iLabs ....and the list is growing.

# iLabs Around the World





Microelectronics Device Characterization (*MIT-EECS, deployed 1998*)

ELVIS (MIT-EECS, deployed 2006)



Dynamic Signal Analyzer (*MIT-EECS, deployed 2004*)



Neutron Spectrometer (*MIT-Nuclear Eng.*, deployed 2008)



(MIT-Physics,

deployed 2008)



Logic Lab (OAU, Nigeria, deployed 2007)



Radioactivity (University of Queensland, Australia, deployed 2007)



Inverted Pendulum (University of Queensland, Australia, deployed 2004)

## Collaboration Around iLabs

- A number of significant collaborative efforts have developed around the iLab Project:
- Curricular development by "consumer" institutions
- iLab Africa
- Partnership with University of Queensland
- MATEC
- Developer exchanges

# The iLab Africa Project

Project goal: to leverage iLabs as an educational resource for university students in developing nations.

- Initiated in 2003, project formally started in 2005
- Involves partnerships with three sub-Saharan universities:
  - Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria
  - Makerere University, Uganda
  - University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- Regular developer exchanges, project meetings
- Project has produced strong development teams, valuable partnerships, important technical advancements and lessons

# The iLab Africa Project

Collaboration and partnerships:

- African teams working together Development teams have become more self-supporting, better able to overcome social/technical boundaries to help each other
- African teams working as regional iLab hubs Outreach initiatives have begun with each institution supporting iLab use/development at other universities in their area
- Partnerships with National Instruments
  - Combining open source and proprietary solutions to minimize cost of ownership
    - LabVIEW
    - ► ELVIS
  - Turning to industry for stable, supported, cost platforms
  - NI's commitment to global engineering education



# The iLab Africa Project

iLab Africa has enriched the iLab Project:

- Introduced new use cases and requirements
- Educated MIT team about the state of the IT/Internet outside of US research setting
- Introduced new design and pedagogical concepts
  Switching, client user-interfaces, developer documentation
- Motivated our search for a shared development platform that has become as important for MIT's courses as our partners'
  - ELVIS
- Led to additional potential engagements in the region

# iLab Partnerships, Australia

- MIT's partnership with the University of Queensland (UQ) started in 2004.
- UQ has implemented several iLabs in physics and mechanical engineering.
- UQ has also served as a hub to educate other Australian universities about the potential of iLabs.
- Currently engaged in an active collaborative development project.



### iLab Partnerships, MATEC

- Partnership with Maricopa Advanced Technology Education Center on their ESyst Project
- Collection of community/ technical colleges designing a new, systems-oriented electronics curriculum
- Targets part-time, distance learners
- Systems-level analog electronics iLab based on ELVIS II



#### iLab Partnerships, Graz University of Technology

- MIT iLab Project has hosted graduate students from Graz for extended visits
- Team has worked on a virtual world interface to MIT Force on a Dipole iLab
- Produced working demos and publications



# iLab Partnerships, CUAS

- Developer exchanges supporting iLab development
  - Interactive iLab based on Altera CPLD, LabVIEW
  - Interfacing between remote lab architecures – iLabs and VISIR
  - Workshops





### Phase 3, The "iLab" Consortium

- To solidify project collaborations and properly leverage the strengths of our partners, we've started a consortium around iLabs
- Initial Founders meeting June 2009
- Goals:
  - To provide a structure for institutions to become involved
  - To decentralize project and provide a framework for collaboration
  - To allow the development of a proper remote laboratory standard, based on participant experience and best practices – including those from other remote lab architectures

### The Future

- iLab development continues along several tracks involving a broad set of partners
  - New iLabs
  - Integration with collaborative, workflow and learning management systems
  - Architectural development
- Advent of the Consortium
  - Project direction will be determined by stakeholders, not just MIT
- Development and integration of compelling remote labs that increase laboratory experiences worldwide

### More immediately...

#### This afternoon:

- > The iLab service broker and how it is used Demonstration and discussion
- General discussion Similarities/differences between and possible integration with other remote lab architectures (everyone)
- Dinner ~18:30

#### Tomorrow

- Morning
  - How to setup an iLab Service Broker, connect to iLabs
  - Development of iLabs/migration of existing experiments to ISA Batched labs

#### Afternoon

- Development of iLabs/migration of existing experiments to ISA Interactive Labs
- Demonstrations and discussion of new labs and architectural integration/interoperation

#### Wednesday Morning

- The lab2go online lab repository Potential & short talks about VISIR to prime discussion about lab development and interoperation
- Discussion about new development ideas/concerns and remote lab infrastructure integration/interoperation