Teaching Guide					
Identifying Data					2017/18
Subject (*)	Physics			Code	610G02002
Study programme	Grao en Bioloxía				
Descriptors					
Cycle	Period	Year		Type	Credits
Graduate	2nd four-month period	First		FB	6
Language	SpanishGalicianEnglish				
Teaching method	Face-to-face				
Prerequisites					
Department	Física e Ciencias da Terra				
Coordinador	Domínguez Pérez, Montserrat		E-mail	montserrat.dominguez.perez@udc.es	
Lecturers	Cabeza Gras, Oscar Domínguez Pérez, Montserrat Garcia-Garabal Mosquera, Sandra Maria Segade Zas, Luisa Maria		E-mail	oscar.cabeza@udc.es montserrat.dominguez.perez@udc.es sandra.garcia-garabal@udc.es luisa.segade@udc.es	
Web					
General description	Physics subject try to teach the basic concepts of physics and its applicability to Biology. Those concepts are necessary to understand many natural phenomena that will be studied in other fields and subjects of the Biology Grade.				

Study programme competences / results	
Code	Study programme competences / results
A22	Describir, analizar, avaliar e planificar o medio físico.
A26	Deseñar experimentos, obter información e interpretar os resultados.
A30	Manexar adecuadamente instrumentación científica.
A31	Desenvolverse con seguridade nun laboratorio.
B1	Aprender a aprender.
B2	Resolver problemas de forma efectiva.
B3	Aplicar un pensamento crítico, lóxico e creativo.
B4	Traballar de forma autónoma con iniciativa.
B5	Traballar en colaboración.
B8	Sintetizar a información.
B10	Exercer a crítica científica.

Learning outcomes			
Learning outcomes	Study programme competences / results		
To know the basic physical concepts in the different parts of Physics, as: Mechanics, Fluids, Waves, Thermodynamics, Electromagnetism and Optics.	A22	B2	
Know how to relate the physical concepts with the biology phenomena.	A26	B10	
Apply the theoretical knowledge to the resolution of basic physical problems, mainly focused to resolve biologycal phenomena.	A22 A26	B1 B2 B8	
To know and to use the methodologies, bibliographic sources and technical concepts corresponding to Physics, using the scientific method to its study.	A30	B3 B4	
Learn the basic Physics Laboratory techniques, like to measure fundamental physical magnitudes as density, viscosity, surface tension, specific heat...	A26 A30 A31	B5 B8	

Contents	
Topic	**Sub-topic**
Introduction to Physics .	Physical Magnitudes Measurements, dimensions and units
Vector Analysis	Vectors. Types. Components Operations with vectors Momentum of a vector
Motion Descripcion	Kinematics. Movement. Characteristics Speed and acceleration Types of movements.
Motion and Forces	Dynamics. Newton Movement Laws Movement Quantity Gravity Force Types of forces Friction
Equilibrium Study	Static Principles Center of mass Moment of inertia. Steiner Theorem
Biomecanics. Scale Laws	Muscular strength. Momentum Scale Laws. Metabolic Rate
Mecanical Energy. Conservation	Work and Power Kinetic and Potential Energy Energy Conservation
Deformed Media	Elasticity. Hooke's Law Traction. Young's Module Lateral Contraction. Poisson Coefficient Compresibility Coefficient Flexion Cutting Torsion
Ideal Fluids. Statics and Dynamics	Density Pressure. Magnitudes, unities and measurement Fundamental Equation of Hydrostatics Pascal and Archimedes Principles Continuity Equation Bernouilli`s Theorem. Aplications
Real Fluids	Viscosity Fluids Flow modes Reynolds' Number Laminar Regime. Poiseuille Equation Viscosity Measurement. Ostwald Viscometer Movement of solids through fluids
Surface Phenomena	Molecular Forces. Surface Tension Laplace's Law Capillarity. Jurin's Law

Harmonical and Wavy Movements	Simple Harmonic Movement. Pendulum Wave Types Wavy Movement Equation Speed of wave propagation Energy and intensity of the wavy movement Doppler Effect
Acoustics. Ultrasounds	Speed of Sound Noise Quality Sound Sensation Reverberation Ultrasounds
Thermodynamics. Temperature.	Thermodynamical Systems Thermodynamical variables Thermodynamical processes Zero Principle of Thermodynamics. Temperature. Temperature Measurement. Escales and thermometers
Gas Study. Equation of state	Ideal Gases. Laws Equation of state Real Gases. Van der Waals' Equation Kinetic Theory of Gas
First Principle of Thermodynamics	Heat and Work. Internal Energy Thermodynamic Work P-V Diagram Nature and Effects of Heat Heat Transmission Internal Energy First Principle of Thermodynamics Enthalpy Ideal gas transformations
Second Principle of Thermodynamics	Thermal Machine Concept Two forms for the Second Principle of Thermodynamics Carnot Cicle Entropy Concept. Entropy Calculation
Concepts on electricity and bio-magnetism	Electrical Charge. Coulomb's Law Electrical Field and Potential Dipoles Capacity. Capacitors Current Intensity. Ohm's Law Electrical resistivity and conductivity Electrical current Energy Magnetic Forces Laplace's and Faraday's laws Alternating current

Radiation and radioactivity	De Broglie's relationship Bonding Energy. Mass Loss Fision and fusion Radiactivity. Atom Splitting Physical and Biological Dosimetry Biological Effects of Radiation
Notions on Optics	Electromagnetic waves Lens and Mirrors Optical Instruments

Planning				
Methodologies / tests	Competencies / Results	Teaching hours (in-person & virtual)	Student?s personal work hours	Total hours
Introductory activities	B1	1	0	1
Document analysis	A26 B8	0	3	3
Laboratory practice	A26 A30 A31 B5 B8	14	14	28
Problem solving	A22 A26 B1 B2 B8	8	24	32
Objective test	A22 A26 B2 B10	4	0	4
Guest lecture / keynote speech	A22 B1 B3 B10	28	42	70
Supervised projects	B3 B4 B5 B8 B10	0	9	9
Personalized attention		3	0	3
(*)The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.				

Methodologies	
Methodologies	Description
Introductory activities	The first day of class the teacher will facilitate the program of the subject, the methodology, the criteria of evaluation, as well as a calendar detailed of each one of the activities. This information remains at hand of the student in the platform Moodle.
Document analysis	We will inform to students the necessary bibliographical data, both for problems, theory and assisted jobs. Thus, they could revise and increase the aspects explained in the classroom. The individual tutorials will help also in those aspects.
Laboratory practice	Along the six Laboratory sessions students will work in couples, doing different complete practices. A guide for each practice will be given to the student, and they will have all necessary material to mount and do them. All time students will be assisted by its teacher to resolve all doubts and help if necessary. At the end of practice time, each couple will present a memory including the job performed and the obtained results. Prior to the Laboratory sessions there will be a room session to explain the basis of experimental uncertainties and graphical representations.
Problem solving	After the theoretical exposition of each lesson, there will be Seminars (with a reduced number of students) to resolve problems to apply the theory studied. The proposed problems for each lesson will be given to the students before each of those sessions as bulletins. There we will include the numerical solution of each problem, to allow students evaluate themselves after doing them individually. Those bulletins will be of two different types: some of them General (the same for all students of the three groups), and other complementary bulletins specific for each reduced group. Not all problems will be completely resolved in the Seminars, but only those more difficult.
Objective test	There will be two written exams about the theory and numerical problems saw in classroom. The first one at the middle of the course and the second one at the end. The students that pass each of those exams will have that part of the subject passed for the Final exams of June (and Jully).
Guest lecture / keynote speech	The basic content of the different parts of the Subject will be explained by the teacher in this sessions, trying to involve students in the learning process. At the end of each session will be in the Moodle the material used that day to facilitate pupils its study.

Supervised projects	Voluntarily the students can do complementary work. That will be do in pairs of students and will be focused in applications of Physics to Biology.

Personalized attention	
Methodologies	**Description**
Document analysis Laboratory practice Supervised projects	Students will be attended individually to help them to understand and resolve all problems related with the subject they can have, including: bibliography, problems of the bulletin, the complementary work... In resume all doubts they can have in the study and comprenhesion of physic subject. PART-TIME STUDENTS: these students will receive a specific orientation to schedule their tasks weekly.

Assessment			
Methodologies	**Competencies / Results**	**Description**	**Qualification**
Laboratory practice	A26 A30 A31 B5 B8	The total score of the practices will represent 1.5 points on the final marks and the evaluation will be done based on the submitted report. Attendance to the previous classroom session and laboratory sessions is a necessary condition to be evaluated, therefore, they are mandatory. Practices will be considered surpassed when reaching a minimum of 0.7 points over 1.5.	15
Problem solving	A22 A26 B1 B2 B8	The participation in the Seminars will represent 0.5 points on the final marks.	5
Objective test	A22 A26 B2 B10	The score of each of the two tests will be a maximum of 3.5 points on the final overall mark. In each test the theoretical part will be a maximum of 1 point and therefore the part of problems the remaining 2.5 points. The requirement is to reach a minimum of 1.4 points out of the total of 3.5 points in each partial test in order to have an option to pass the subject.	70
Supervised projects	B3 B4 B5 B8 B10	The score of the supervised project will be a maximum of 1 point on the final overall grade.	10

Assessment comments

NOT PRESENTED MARK:
The NP (non presented) qualification will be given to those students that do not attend all Laboratory sessions, and they have not attend to the final tests. Also, if you have only Lab qualification the note would be Fail (no NP). In the July opportunity will be saved the qualifications of Laboratory, Voluntary job and Seminars of problems.
LAB
PRACTICES:
Since
attendance at sessions of laboratory practice is required to be evaluated
condition, failure to attend without just cause (see the list of valid reasons
in Artigo 12 das "Normas da avaliación, revisión e reclamación das
cualificacións dos estudos de Grao e Mestrado Universitario" vixente)
involve the following:
a) a failure
to attend without just cause implies the reduction to 50% of the final mark
obtained,
b) more
than one failure to attend without just cause means failing the subject.
Lab
practices will be performed exclusively during the official schedule.
PART-TIME
STUDENTS:
The
evaluation will be distributed as follows:
a) The lab
practices represent a maximum value of 1.5 points. They are mandatory and can
be made within the official calendar on any morning or afternoon shift. In the
case of unexcused absence, the same criteria as described above for full-time students
will be applied.
b) The supervised
project represents a maximum of 1 point. It is optional.
c) The
objective test represents a maximum value of 7.5 points. It will be performed
by partial or official opportunities. The same criteria as described above for full-time
students will be applied proportionally.
STUDENTS WITH ACADEMIC ADAPTATIONS:In
the case of students with specific learning needs, and in accordance
with the indications of the University Unit for Attention to Diversity
(ADI), the teacher will adapt the continuous and compulsory assessment
activities so that the student can pass the subject.
FAILING MARK:
If a student, having an average qualification higher than 5, fails the minimum qualification in any activity, he/she will have a qualification of 4.5, i.e., fail.

Sources of information	
Basic	- Kane y Sternheim (1994). Física. Barcelona. Reverté. - Cussó, López y Villar (2004). Física de los procesos biológicos. Barcelona. Ariel - Jou, Llebot y Pérez (1994). Física para las ciencias de la vida . Barcelona. Mc. Graw- Hill - Young and Geller (2007). Sears and Zemansky's College Physics. Pearson International Edition

Complementary	- Tippler, P (2005). Fisica I y II. Barcelona. Reverté - Ortuño (1996). Física para biología, medicina, veterinaria y farmacia . Barcelona. Crítica - Burbano y Burbano (1991). Problemas de Física . Barcelona. Mira - Feynman, R. P. (2005). The Feynman lectures on physics. Vol. I, II and III. Addison-Wesley - Serway, R.A. and Jewitt, J.W. (2014). Physics for Scientist and Engineers. USA. Cengage Learning - Young, H.D. and Geller, R.M. (2007). Sears and Zemansky's College Physics. USA. Pearson - Wilson, J.D. and Hernández-Hall, C.A. (2015). Physics Laboratory Experiments. USA. Cengage Learning - Hewitt, Suchocki and Hewitt (2010). Conceptual Physical Science Explorations. Pearson International Edition - Hewitt, Suchocki y Hewitt (2016). Física conceptual. Pearson

Recommendations
Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before
Mathematics/610G02003
Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously
Subjects that continue the syllabus
Other comments

(*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.