		Teaching	g Guide		
	Identifying	g Data			2023/24
Subject (*)	Physics			Code	610G02002
Study programme	Grao en Bioloxía				
		Descri	ptors		
Cycle	Period	Yea	ar	Туре	Credits
Graduate	2nd four-month period	Fire	st	Basic training	6
Language	SpanishGalician				
Teaching method	Face-to-face				
Prerequisites					
Department	Física e Ciencias da Terra				
Coordinador	Domínguez Pérez, Montserrat		E-mail	montserrat.dom	inguez.perez@udc.es
Lecturers	Beceiro Novo, Saúl		E-mail	saul.beceiro@u	dc.es
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Web					
General description	Physics subject try to teach the ba	asic concepts of	f physics and its a	applicability to Biology.	Those concepts are necessary to
	understand many natural phenome	ena that will be	studied in other f	fields and subjects of th	ne Biology Degree.

	Study programme competences
Code	Study programme competences
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.
В3	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	y progra	amme
	COI	mpeten	ces
To know the basic concepts of the different parts of Physics, such as: Mechanics, Fluids, Waves, Thermodynamics,	A22	B2	
Electromagnetism and Optics.			
To know how to relate the basic concepts of Physics to biological phenomena.	A26	B10	
To apply the theoretical knowledge acquired to the resolution of basic physical problems, mainly focused on resolving	A22	B1	
biological phenomena.	A26	B2	
		B8	
To know and to use the methodologies, bibliographic sources and technical concepts corresponding to Physics, applying the	A30	В3	
scientific method to its study.		B4	
To learn some of the basic Physics Laboratory techniques, such as measuring fundamental physical magnitudes (density,	A26	B5	
viscosity, surface tension, specific heat).	A30	B8	
	A31		

	Contents
Topic	Sub-topic Sub-topic

Introduction to Physics	Physical Magnitudes
introduction to Physics	
	Measurements, dimensions and units
Vector Analysis	Vectors. Types. Components
	Operations with vectors
	Momentum of a vector
Kinematics	Movement. Characteristics
	Speed and acceleration
	Types of movements.
Dynamics	Newton Movement Laws
	Linear momentum
	Gravity Force
	Types of forces
	Friction
Statics	Principles of Statics
	Center of mass
	Moment of inertia. Steiner Theorem
Biomecanics	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
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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	Speed of Sound
	Noise Quality
	Sound Sensation
	Reverberation
	Ultrasounds
Thermodynamics and temperature	Thermodynamical Systems
	Thermodynamical variables
	Thermodynamical processes
	Zero Principle of Thermodynamics. Temperature.
	Temperature Measurement. Escales and thermometers
Gas Study	Ideal Gases. Laws
	Equation of state
	Real Gases. Van der Waals' Equation
	Kinetic Theory of Gas
Heat and work	Thermodynamic work
	pV Diagram
	Effects of heat on matter
	Heat transfer
First Principle of Thermodynamics	First Principle of Thermodynamics
	Internal Energy
	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	Ordinary class	Student?s personal	Total hours
		hours	work 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

	Methodologies
Methodologies	Description
Introductory activities	The first day of class the teacher will facilitate the program of the subject, the methodology and the assessment criteria, as
	well as a detailed calendar of each of the activities. This information will remain available for the student in the Moodle
	platform.
Document analysis	We will inform the students of the necessary bibliographical sources, both for problems, theory and assisted assignments.
	Thus, they will be able to revise and build on the aspects explained in the classroom. The individual tutorial sessions will also
	help to better understand the contents of the course.
Laboratory practice	Along the six Laboratory sessions students will carry out different practices. A guide for each practice will be given to the
	student, and they will have all the necessary materials in order to complete the task. At all times students will be assisted by
	the teacher to resolve any doubts and receive assistance if necessary.
	At the end of laboratory course, each student will present a report including the completed tasks 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 each lesson, there will be Seminars (with a reduced number of students) in order to apply the studied concepts through
	solving problems. The proposed problems for each lesson will be given to the students beforehand as bulletins. There, we will
	include the numerical solution of each problem, so students can assess their own skills. Those bulletins will be of two different
	types: some of them are general, the same for all students of the three groups, and some are complementary, specific for
	each seminar group. Not all problems will be completely resolved in the Seminars, but only the more difficult ones.
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 who pass each of those exams will have that part of the subject passed
	for the Final exams of June (and July).
Guest lecture /	The basic content of the different parts of the course will be explained by the teacher in these sessions, trying to involve
keynote speech	students in the learning process. The materials used at each session will be available in the Moodle platform after the session.
Supervised projects	The students will be able to complete complementary supervised projects on a voluntary basis. These tasks will conducted in
	pairs and they will be focused on applications of Physics to Biology.

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

		Assessment	
Methodologies	Competencies	Description	Qualification
Laboratory practice	A26 A30 A31 B5 B8	The total score of the practices will represent 1.5 points on the final grade and the evaluation will be based on the submitted report.  Attendance to the introductory lecture and to all laboratory sessions is a necessary condition to be evaluated, therefore, they are mandatory.  Practices will be considered passed when reaching a minimum of 0.7 points out of 1.5.	15
Problem solving	A22 A26 B1 B2 B8	Participation in the Seminars will represent 0.5 points on the final mark.	5
Objective test	A22 A26 B2 B10	The maximum qualification of the theoretical tests carried out during the course is 21% of the final mark, while the corresponding to the exercises tests represents 49% of the final mark.  The student must achieve a minimum sum of 4.5 points out of 10 (theory and exercises) in order to pass the course.	70
Supervised projects	B3 B4 B5 B8 B10	The score of the supervised project will be a maximum of 1 point on the final grade.	10

Assessment comments
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### **OBJETIVE TEST**

Throughout the quarter, 2 mid-term exams will

be held, being necessary to obtain a minimum of 4.5 points (total of 10 points) in each of them to pass them. If only one midterm is passed, the mark obtained will be retained for both the June and July exams. In order to be able to take a midterm, it is necessary to attend a minimum of 2 of the 4 Seminar classes corresponding to that part.

## STUDENTS QUALIFIED AS "NOT PRESENT":

The NP (not present) qualification will be given to those students who do not participate in all Laboratory sessions, and who have not attended the final exams. Students who successfully complete the laboratory course but choose not sit for the exam will not pass the course. All pass qualifications received in the course (laboratory, seminars, etc.) will be kept for the second opportunity (July).

### LAB PRACTICES:

Since attendance to laboratory sessions is required to pass the course, failure to attend without justification (see the list of valid reasonsin Article 12 of the "Normas da avaliación, revisión e reclamación dascualificacións dos estudos de Grao e Mestrado Universitario" vixente) involves the following:

- a) Missing one of the sessions without justification implies a 50% reduction of the final grade,
- b) Missing more than one session implies failing the course.

Failure to attend any of the practice sessions on time will be considered as an unexcused absence.

Labpractices will be performed exclusively during the official schedule.

### STUDENTS WITH ACADEMIC DISPENSATIONS AND PART-TIME:

Theevaluation will be distributed as follows:

- a) The labpractices represent a maximum value of 1.5 points. They are mandatory and canbe made within the official calendar on any morning or afternoon shift. In thecase of unexcused absence, the same criteria as described above for full-time studentswill be applied.
- b) The supervised project represents a maximum of 1 point. It is optional.
- c) Theobjective test represents a maximum value of 7.5 points. The same criteria as described for full-timestudents 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, they will have a qualification of 4.5, i.e., fail. FARLY CALL FOR DECEMBER

The teaching guidethat will be applied to students who apply for the early December call will bethat of the current academic year.

### IMPLICATIONS OF PLAGIARISM

In the case of fraudulent performance of tests or assessment activities, the regulations in force at the UDC will be applied.

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 y Hewitt (2016). Física conceptual. Pearson

- Hewitt, Suchocki and Hewitt (2010). Conceptual Physical Science Explorations. Pearson International Edition

	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

GREEN CAMPUS PROGRAMME FACULTY OF SCIENCETo help achieve animmediate sustainable environment and to comply with point 6 of the "Faculty of Science Environmental Statement (2020)" the documentarywork to be carried out in this area will: anbsp; anbs

(\*)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.