Laboratory Development Efforts in a Physics for Biologists Course

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Motivation for the Course

In response to calls for greater integration of physics principles into undergraduate biology' and pre-health education, we have piloted the first iteration of a new physics course for biology majors at the University of Maryland. As part of the NEXUS (National Experiment in Undergraduate Science Education) project," the course seeks to break down traditional barriers that have led to the construction of disciplinary "silos." The curriculum has been developed by an interdisciplinary team of physicists, biologists, and biophysicists, and has involved departures from the traditional introductory physics curriculum in order to emphasize the physics topics most relevant for biology (see Table to the right).





Our Course –vs- Traditional Introductory Physics

- Prerequisites: One year of biology, one semester of chemistry, one year of calculus
- Incorporation of many biological examples in which students see the use (and methods) of physics as helpful in helping them make sense of important biology
- Emphasis on (a) coherence-seeking between and within disciplines, (b) modeling, and (c) development of metarepresentational competence

Worm / How Big is Protein	Moving through a cell / Listeria	Blood and Breath	Para- meclum	Exam Review	Wood- pecker	Water coat force / DNA charge	PIP2	Arteries / Speed of blood	Exam Review	None	States / Deeper Well	Muscle Contract / Thermal- chemical	Diffusion
Math	linematics	D	ynamics	Exa	ım 1 Dyr	amics	Macro	Energy	Exam 2		The	rmodynamic	es
Math Problems	Cat & Antelope	Force Problems	Friction Problems	Motion in 20	Electric Forces (Balloons)	Electric Forces (clickers)	Buoyancy Force Problems	Elestic Collisions	Protein Unfolding	Energy Skate Park	None	Temp. Regulation	Micro- states
	-linked R												
Inclu	de ator												nd
	de ator ples fro												nd
exam		om the	start								nt of f	luids ar	nd
exam	ples fr	om the	start		Nerve Cells	No assignment					No Bio Content	wids ar	DNA are photons





Guiding Principles for Lab Development

- •Labs must connect to and <u>support relevant lecture materials</u> (some flexibility, however, with timing).
- •Labs ought to give students sufficient <u>freedom for investigation</u> (don't guide too much).
- •Lab tools (ImageJ, Excel, Microscopy, Microfluidics) should be <u>integrated</u> into other elements of the class.

Equipment and Materials

Model IN300TC-3M inverted microscope from Amscope (~ \$2500)

- -- 4x, 10x, 20x, 40x objectives, adjustable XY stage 3.0 MP CCD camera (comes with microscope)
 - -- frame rate adjustable between 0.2 and 30 $\ensuremath{\text{s}}^{\text{-1}}$
 - can capture still images, record and stream video

Objects to be studied

- 0.5, 1, 2, 5, and 10 μm beads (polystyrene and glass)
- living systems from creek water (student-supplied)

Fluids (to tune viscosity and density independently)

- -- distilled water, glycerol, high-density Ficoll
- Fluid holder
- -- chamber slide, microfluidics to minimize convection Additional supplies
 - -- tubes/vials, pipettors, C-mount

Software

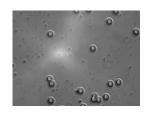
--ImageJ, Excel

Fundamental Capabilities

Allows for observation and analysis of the motion of microscopic objects due to Brownian motion, gravity, and fluid flow

Can vary the following parameters in a straightforward way: bead size, object density, fluid density, fluid viscosity





Exploring Directed Motion, Random Motion, and Forces in the First Semester (Fall, 2012)

	WEEK	LABORATORY	KEY CONCEPTS & SKILLS				
D	1	Introduction to Excel	Software familiarity to analyze videos,				
irecte	2	ImageJ, Analyzing Biologcial Motion Videos	standard kinematics, open-ended investigation and autonomy				
Directed Motion	3	Ball Falling Through a Fluid, Coffee Filter	Video capture and analysis, kinematics and resistive forces, dimensional analysis and scaling				
ion	4	Ball Falling Through a Fluid (cont'd)					
Bro	5	Understanding and Quantifying Random Motion	Familiarity with microscope and random bead tracking, random -vs- directed motion, microscopic -vs- macroscopic connections, modeling motion				
S S	6	Finding the Boltzmann Constant	modeling motion				
Brownian Motion	7	Mystery Materials or Mystery Temperature: Find the Mass from Random Motion	Using Boltzmann, open-ended investigation and autonomy				
on	8	Mystery Materials or Mystery Temperature: Find the Mass from Random Motion					
Forces	9	Tilted Microscope, Varied Bead Size: Why Does Gravity Matter?	Random-vs-directed motion, microscopic –vs- macroscopic connections, balancing directed force with randomness				
es	10	Terminal Velocity and the Balance of Forces					
	11	Bring Your Own Question	Open-ended investigation and autonomy				

Exploring Buoyancy, Microfluidics, and Optics in the Second Semester (Spring, 2013)

The lab syllabus for the second semester of the course is still under construction. The following topics are in the development stages:

Microfluidics (fluid flow and diffusion)

-- students will build their own microfluidic chamber during the first week of this unit

Buoyancy

-- use acrylic beads that are lighter than the surrounding fluid

Optics

-- phase contrast microscopy (particularly important in biology for imaging structures not visible using bright field microscopy)



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PST2A10: Examining the Positioning of Ideas in the Disciplines, Vashti Sawtelle PST2A20: Developing a Research-Based Introductory Physics Course for Biologists, Edward F Redish

PSTZAS9: Research on Coherence Seeking Across Disciplinary Boundaries, Chandra Turpen PSTZA60: Research on Students' Reasoning about Interdisciplinarity, Benjamin Geller PD07: Research on Students' Interdisciplinary Reasoning about ATP, Benjamin W. Dreyfus



References

- * Scientific Foundations for Future Physicians (AAMC/HHMI, 2009), Vision and Change in Undergraduate Biology Education (AAAS/NSF, 2011)
- ** http://www.hhmi.org/news/nexus20110608.html

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