

Subject card

Subject name and code	Disclosure of traces and evidence of crime - physics - lecture, PG_00132756						
Field of study	Criminology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	postgraduate studies	Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1	Language of instruction			Polish		
Semester of study	2	ECTS credits			2.0		
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form					
Conducting unit	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rektor						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Aneta Lewkowicz				
	Teachers		dr Aneta Lewkowicz				
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	15		0.0		35.0	50
Subject objectives	To introduce students to the terminology, classification, definitions concerning forensic traces. To get students introduced to a wide range of issues related to revealing, preserving and examining traces of forensic science. To introduce the types of tests using physical phenomena to analyse forensic traces at the crime scene and in the forensic laboratory. To present methods/procedures for the disclosure/visualisation of forensic traces at the crime scene, with particular emphasis on physical methods.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[KRYMMU2_UW04] He/she can apply legal and professional principles and norms in taking up the activity of criminologist	The student is able to use regulations and legal aspects in forensic science.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYMMU2_KR08] He/ she is aware of the level of own knowledge and skills, and understands the need for lifelong learning	The student knows the limitations of his/her own knowledge of physics, its achievements and applications.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYMMU2_UK02] He/she is prepared for active participation in groups, organizations and institutions connected with the problem of crime and other related phenomena. He/she is also able to communicate with specialists and non-specialists in criminology	The student is prepared to communicate with forensic and non-forensic professionals.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYMMU2_KK01] The graduate is aware of the level of his/her knowledge and skills, and also understands the need of lifelong learning	The student is aware of level of knowledge in the application of physical methods in the forensic laboratory.	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYMMU2_UW02] He/she acquires knowledge independently and develops his/her professional skills using various sources (in native and foreign language) and modern technologies	The student acquires knowledge independently using a variety of sources e.g. international literature.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
[KRYMMU2_UW06] He/she is able to propose solutions of concrete problems and carry out procedures connected with solutions in this respect	Student has the ability to select a specific research method for the analysis of the traces secured.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written	
Subject contents	Classification, definitions, types of traces in forensic science. Methods of revealing and securing forensic traces. Physical methods and phenomena used in disclosing forensic traces, e.g. with the use of phenomena presented in Jablonski's Diagram with special emphasis on the phenomenon of fluorescence, delayed fluorescence. Presentation of modern physical methods used in forensic science.		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	test	51.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>1. D. Halliday, R. Resnick, J. Walker, "Podstawy Fizyki", Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 2008;</p> <p>2. P.W. Atkins, Chemia fizyczna, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 2007;</p> <p>3. A.Z. Hryniewicz, E. Rokita Fizyczne metody badań w biologii , medycynie i ochronie środowiska, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 1999;</p> <p>4. M. Kulicki, V. Kwiatkowska Wójcikiewicz, L. Stępa Kryminalistyka. Wybrane zagadnienia teorii praktyki śledczo są- dowej, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 2009;</p> <p>5. J. Widacki Kryminalistyka ,Wydawnictwo C.H. Beck, 2012;</p> <p>6. A. Filewicz, W. Krawczyk, A. Musiał Ślady fizykochemiczne. Ślady kryminalistyczne. Ujawnianie, zabezpieczanie, wykorzystanie, pod redakcją M. Goca i J. Moszczyńskiego, Diffin, Warszawa 2007;</p> <p>7. E. Gruza, M. Goc, J. Moszczyński Kryminalistyka czyli rzecz o metodach śledczych, Wydawnictwo WAIP, 2009;</p> <p>8. J. Wójcikiewicz Ekspertyza sądowa. Zagadnienia wybrane, Oficyna Wolters Kluwer , Warszawa 2007;</p>
	Supplementary literature	<p>1. J. Zięba Palus Niektóre aspekty fizykochemicznych badań postrzałów, Biuletyn informacyjny CLK KGP 1996;</p> <p>2. J. Wąs Gubała Włókno jako ślad kryminalistyczny, Wydawnictwo Ekspertyz Sądowych, Kraków 2000;</p>
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Disclosure/visualisation of dactyloscopic traces at the crime scene. Visualisation of DNA at the crime scene.	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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