

## 。 GDAŃSK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

## Subject card

Subject name and code	, PG_00058940								
Field of study	Nanotechnology								
Date of commencement of studies	October 2022		Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024			
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study			
						Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study			
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university			
Year of study	2		Language of instruction			Polish no			
Semester of study	4		ECTS credits			4.0			
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form			exam			
Conducting unit	Institute of Nanotechnology and Materials Engineering -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics								
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	prof. dr hab. inż. Maria Gazda							
	Teachers		Daniel Jaworski						
			prof. dr hab. inż. Maria Gazda						
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	ratory Project		Seminar	SUM	
of instruction	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0 30.0 0.0			0.0	45		
	E-learning hours included: 0.0								
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity Participation ir classes include plan		i didactic Participation in ed in study consultation hours		Self-study SUM				
	Number of study 45 hours		5.0		50.0		100		
Subject objectives	Learning the properties and methods of producing selected groups of functional materials and nanomaterials								
Learning outcomes	Course outcome Subject outcome					Method of verification			
	K6_U10		Can predict and assess the potential effects of producing and using functional nanomaterials on an industrial scale.			[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information			
	K6_W06		Has basic knowledge of the science of functional materials		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge				
	K6_U06		Is able to present in a simple and accurate way technological and scientific problems related to the production and applications of functional nanomaterials and to initiate and coordinate cooperation			[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment			
	K6_W07		Has systematic knowledge of the physical and chemical basis of methods for obtaining functional nanomaterials, their groups and properties.			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge			
	K6_U09		Has the ability to design and produce selected functional nanomaterials		[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment				
Subject contents	contents Introduction: nanomaterials, nanostructures;Nanomaterials and nanostructures with special functions resulting from the properties of:electrical;optical;magnetic;other;   Laboratory:							ctions	
	The laboratory consists of three multi-stage experiments: synthesis and testing of the high-temperature superconductor YBCO, production and testing of a Gretzel (dye) cell and precipitation of selected metal oxide nanoparticles.								

Prerequisites and co-requisites	no					
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade			
	lab assesement	55.0%	40.0%			
	test	55.0%	60.0%			
Recommended reading	Basic literature Any book about nanotechnology, e.g. Introduction to nanoscience, Lindsay					
	Supplementary literature Scientific literature					
	eResources addresses	Podstawowe				
		https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=27780 - Materials for the lecture on Functional Nanomaterials				
		Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:				
		Nanomateriały funkcjonalne - Moodle ID: 27780 https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=27780				
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. The best example of functional nanostructures are elements used to record information. Physical phenomena related to nano-size that are important in this field are giant magnetoresistance and tunnel magnetoresistance. Describe them briefly and explain their relationship to the information recorded. 2. List the defects present in nanomaterials. How does size affect the concentration of individual defects (with a short explanation)? 3. How does size affect the elastic properties, strength, melting point and heat capacity of materials (with a brief explanation)? 4. Explain why:The heat capacity of a nanomaterial is greater than that of its micro-counterpartThe concentration of dislocations in a nanometal is lower than in its micro-counterpartThe optical properties of a nanometal are different than those of its micro-counterpart.5. Can a mirror be made in any other way than applying a layer of metal to glass? 6. Name 2 different examples of materials and describe one of them. 7. The lectures discussed "functional materials and nanomaterials" containing Cu/Si/ some other. List them and describe the properties of one of them. 8. The lectures discussed "functional materials and nanomaterials" in the form of oxides. List them and describe the properties of one of them. 9. What properties should the superconductor from which the winding of an electromagnet generating a magnetic field of B = 15 T be made of?					
Work placement	Not applicable					

Document generated electronically. Does not require a seal or signature.