



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	Instytut Nanotechnologii i Inżynierii Materiałowej -> 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 of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	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 in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours		Self-study		SUM
	Number of study hours	45	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	Introduction: nanomaterials, nanostructures; Nanomaterials and nanostructures with special functions resulting from the properties of: electrical; optical; magnetic; other; Laboratory: 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 eNauczenie: 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-counterpart. The concentration of dislocations in a nanometal is lower than in its micro-counterpart. The 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 metamaterials 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 $B = 15 \text{ T}$ be made of?		
Work placement	Not applicable		