



Subject card

Subject name and code	Methods of Structural Analysis, PG_00054717						
Field of study	Biotechnology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2023		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
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	3		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	5		ECTS credits		3.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Department of Organic Chemistry -> Faculty of Chemistry -> Wydziały Politechniki Gdańskiej						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		prof. dr hab. inż. Maria Milewska				
	Teachers		prof. dr hab. inż. Maria Milewska				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	45
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
	eNauczanie source addresses: Moodle ID: 1068 METODY BADAŃ STRUKTURALNYCH https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/2025/course/view.php?id=1068						
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		25.0	75
Subject objectives	A main goal is to teach students basic spectroscopic methods including: NMR, IR, and MS, and their application in the analysis of the structure of organic compounds.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	K6_U01		Student is able to apply knowledge of the basics of physical, organic and inorganic chemistry and mathematics to analyze spectroscopic spectra.		[SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject		
	K6_U02		The student knows how to use databases and software for processing spectroscopic data.		[SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools		
	K6_W09		The student knows the physical basis of IR, NMR, UV spectroscopy and MS spectrometry. The student has knowledge of the basics of spectroscopic methods; knows and understands the principle of operation and application of the most important spectroscopic methods to analyze the structure of organic compounds		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		

Subject contents	Principles of spectroscopy - electromagnetic radiation, energy levels in molecules, absorption of radiation, line shape, selection rules, application of the Fourier transformation in spectroscopy. NMR spectroscopy - magnetic properties of atomic nuclei, the chemical shift, the spin-spin coupling, diamagnetic anisotropy of molecules, interpretation of the proton NMR spectra, spin systems, the Karplus equation, dynamic effects, the Fourier transformation (FT-NMR), basics of ¹³C NMR. Infrared spectroscopy (IR) - harmonic and anharmonic oscillator, vibrations of multiatom molecules, the normal vibrations, transition probability, group frequencies, measurements of the IR spectra, interpretation of the IR spectra, hydrogen bonds in the IR spectroscopy, the Raman spectroscopy. Mass spectroscopy (MS) physical basis of the MS spectroscopy, methods of sample ionization including electro- ant thermospray, ion types in MS, determination of molecular mass and molecular formula, fragmentation of molecules. Electronic spectra (UV-vis) - electronic levels, spectrometers, selection rules, band shape, vibronic transitions, simple chromophores, aromatic chromophores, influence of substituents, steric effects, solvent effects.											
Prerequisites and co-requisites	1. Knowledge of theoretical basis of spectroscopy 2. Knowledge of structures of organic compounds 3. Knowledge of nomenclature of organic compounds											
Assessment methods and criteria	<table><tr><th>Subject passing criteria</th><th>Passing threshold</th><th>Percentage of the final grade</th></tr><tr><td>Midterm tests ¹H NMR, IR, MS</td><td>60.0%</td><td>50.0%</td></tr><tr><td>teoretical test</td><td>60.0%</td><td>50.0%</td></tr></table>	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	Midterm tests ¹ H NMR, IR, MS	60.0%	50.0%	teoretical test	60.0%	50.0%		
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Midterm tests ¹ H NMR, IR, MS	60.0%	50.0%										
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Recommended reading	Basic literature	1. R. M. Silverstein, F. X. Webster, D. J. Kiemle "Spektroskopowe metody identyfikacji związków organicznych", PWN, Warszawa, 2007. 2. "Spektroskopowe metody badania struktury związków organicznych", praca zbiorowa red. A. Rajca, WNT, Warszawa, 1996 lub 2000. 3.1.M. Gensicka-Kowalewska, M. J. Milewska Podstawy metod badań struktury związków organicznych w zadaniach, Wyd. PG, 2025 4. J. B. Lambert, H. F. Shurvell, D. A. Lightner, R. G. Cooks "Organic Structural Spectroscopy" Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1998										
	Supplementary literature	1. R. A.W. Johnstone, M. E. Rose "Spektrometria mas podręcznik dla chemików i biochemików", PWN, Warszawa, 2001. 2. A. Zschunke "Spektroskopia magnetycznego rezonansu jądrowego w chemii organicznej", PWN Warszawa, 1976. 3. Z. Kęcki "Podstawy spektroskopii molekularnej", PWN, Warszawa, 1972. 4. H. Günther, "Spektroskopia magnetycznego rezonansu jądrowego", PWN, Warszawa, 1983. 5. R. M. Silverstein, G. C. Bassler "Spektroskopowe metody identyfikacji związków organicznych", PWN, Warszawa, 1970. 6. L. K. Kazicyna, N. B. Kuplarska "Metody spektroskopowe wyznaczania struktury związków organicznych", PWN, Warszawa, 1974										

	eResources addresses	Supplementary https://chem.pg.edu.pl/node/32/dla-studentow/chemia/metody-badan-strukturalnych - The lecture content includes: (1) the basics of theory and methods of recording infrared spectra; (2) the general basics of the nuclear magnetic resonance phenomenon and a discussion of proton, carbon and fluorine resonance; (3) the theoretical basis of electronic transitions; (4) a discussion of methods of ionization of molecules and fragmentation paths of ionized compounds.
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. The pair of protons at C-3 of cis-1,2-dichlorocyclopropane are diastereotopic. Explain. 2. Characterize the indicated protons as being homotopic, enantiotopic, or diastereotopic; magnetically equivalent or nonequivalent.. For example: 1-fluoro-1-iodoethene 3. Write out the rotamers of 2-chloroethanol. What is the spin notation at slow rotation for each rotamer and at fast rotation for the average?	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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