



## Subject card

Subject name and code	Physics, PG_00057671						
Field of study	Green Technologies						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2023	Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024		
Education level	first-cycle 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			5.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Department of Physics of Electronic Phenomena -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr hab. inż. Waldemar Stampor					
	Teachers	dr inż. Ewa Erdmann dr hab. inż. Waldemar Stampor					
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	60
	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	60	10.0		80.0	150	
Subject objectives	The main objective of the course is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• acquire a certain amount of knowledge of general physics,</li><li>• teach thinking in terms of cause-and-effect relationships and to understand the limitations imposed by the fundamental laws of physics,</li><li>• acquire problem-solving skills encountered in engineering work</li></ul>						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome			Method of verification		
	[K6_W01] has a basic knowledge from some branches of mathematics and physics useful for formulating and solving simple problems in the field of environmental technologies and modern analytical methods	Student has the ability to read physical formulas, understands the basic laws of physics, has knowledge of physics, including electromagnetism, optics and atomic physics, nuclear physics elements and solid state physics, applies the learned knowledge to various technical problems			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	[K6_K02] is aware of the social role of a technical college graduate, take the reflections on the ethical, scientific and social aspects of the work performed, understands the need to promote, formulating and providing the public with information and opinions concerning the activities of the profession of engineer.	Student is prepared to learn physics during his life			[SK5] Assessment of ability to solve problems that arise in practice		
[K6_U05] can formulate and solve engineering tasks analytical methods, simulation as well as experimental, able to apply knowledge of basic physics and mathematics to analyze the results of experiments, is able to analyze and assess existing technical solutions	Student knows how to interpret results of his research			[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information			

Subject contents	ELECTRODYNAMICS. Electromagnetic induction. Faraday's law of mutual induction and self-induction, inductance of an electric circuit. Maxwell's equations for a vacuum. Electromagnetic oscillations in an LC circuit. OPTICS. The spectrum of electromagnetic waves. Geometric optics: the law of reflection and refraction of light, prism. Wave optics: polarization, diffraction and interference of waves, diffraction grating. The spectral analysis of light, optical spectrometer. Quantum optics: thermal radiation, photoelectric effect, properties of photons. ATOMIC PHYSICS. Bohr's model of the hydrogen atom. Vector model of the atom and quantum numbers, spin-orbit coupling and fine structure of spectral lines, the Zeeman effect, electron magnetic resonance. Lasers. X-rays. BASIC QUANTUM MECHANICS. Waves of de Broglie and electron microscope. The Schrödinger equation: the wave function, tunneling. Tunneling microscope.														
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Students must pass an exam in Physics from last semester.														
Assessment methods and criteria	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:33%;">Subject passing criteria</th> <th style="width:33%;">Passing threshold</th> <th style="width:33%;">Percentage of the final grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lecture: Written exam</td> <td>50.0%</td> <td>30.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midterm tests</td> <td>50.0%</td> <td>40.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral exam</td> <td>50.0%</td> <td>30.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	Lecture: Written exam	50.0%	30.0%	Midterm tests	50.0%	40.0%	Oral exam	50.0%	30.0%
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Basic literature	1. D. Halliday, R. Resnick, J. Walker, Fundamentals of physics, Wiley 2008  2. H.Haken, H.C.Wolf, Atomic and quantum physics, Springer 1987.														
Supplementary literature	1. J. Orear, Physics, Macmillan Publishing Co, 1979														
eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczenie: Fizyka dla chemików 2023/2024 sem 2 - Moodle ID: 31493 <a href="https://enauczenie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=31493">https://enauczenie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=31493</a>														
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Passage of light through a prism and a diffraction grating. Optical spectrometer</li> <li>2. Thermal radiation. Wien's displacement law and Stefan-Boltzmann law. The weight loss by radiation from the Sun</li> <li>3. Einstein's equation for the photoelectric effect. What is potential of the copper ball (<math>W = 4.5\text{eV}</math>) illuminated by UV radiation with a wavelength of 250nm?</li> <li>4. Bohr's model of the atom of hydrogen. Bohr orbits. Rydberg formula. Bohr magneton. Calculate the wavelength of the red line of the Balmer series</li> <li>5. Quantum numbers. Orbital, spin and total angular momentum. Spatial quantization of angular moments</li> <li>6. Spin-orbit coupling. Fine structure (double) yellow line of sodium</li> <li>7. Zeeman effect. The red line of cadmium in the magnetic field</li> <li>8. Precession of a magnetic dipole in the magnetic field.</li> <li>9. Electron and nuclear magnetic resonance</li> <li>10. Waves of matter (de Broglie). Wavelength of the speeding electron. The electron microscope</li> <li>11. The wave function and the probability density. The Schrodinger equation</li> <li>12. Tunneling and tunneling microscope</li> </ol>														
Work placement	Not applicable														