

Subject card

Subject name and code	Novel Analytical Techniques , PG_00043563								
Field of study	Green Technologies								
Date of commencement of studies	October 2023		Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024			
Education level	second-cycle studies		Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific			
Made of study	Full-time studies						research in the field of study		
Mode of study	1		Mode of de			at the university Polish			
Year of study	1		Language of instruction			5.0			
Semester of study	general academic pro	nfile	ECTS credits			exam			
Learning profile			Assessment form			Схап			
Conducting unit	Department of Analytical Chemistry -> Faculty of Chemistry								
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor Teachers		ar nab. inz. Ju	ıstyna Płotka-V	vasyika				
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Projec	t	Seminar	SUM	
of instruction	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	45.0	0.0		15.0	75	
	E-learning hours inclu	ided: 0.0			1				
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study S		SUM	
	Number of study hours	75		10.0		40.0		125	
Subject objectives	Getting acquainted with modern analytical techniques in theory and practice that will enable the monitoring and analysis of environmental pollution, food and other samples with a complex matrix composition								
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification				
	[K7_W01] a broader and deeper knowledge of certain branches of mathematics, including elements of applied mathematics and optimization methods including mathematical methods, useful to formulate and solve complex tasks in the field of environmental technologies and modern analytical methods		the student has the skill solving the most common problems related to using techniques analytical			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge [SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects			
	[K7_W02] a broader and deeper knowledge of the soil, air and water from pollution useful to formulate and solve complex tasks in the field of environmental technologies and modern analytical methods		the student has the ability to choose analytical methods enabling analysis in soil and air protection and water against pollution		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge [SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects				
	[K7_K01] is ready to solve the most common problems associated with the profession of engineer, correctly identifies and resolves dilemmas associated with the profession of engineer, assesses risks and is able to assess the effects of the activity		the student has skills solving tasks in the field environmental protection and modern methods analytical		[SK5] Assessment of ability to solve problems that arise in practice [SK1] Assessment of group work skills				

Data wydruku: 19.05.2024 12:02 Strona 1 z 3

Subject contents	Introduction to Novel Analytical Techniques						
	Statistical Data Evaluation						
	Modern GC						
	Modern HPLC						
	Modern UPLC						
	Atomic absorption spectroscopy						
	Electromigration techniques & Supercritical Fluid Chromatography						
	Atomic emission spectroscopy						
	Mass spectrometry						
	Mass spectrometry (MS, MS/MS, TOF, Orbitrap, IM)						
	Recent trends in sample preparation						
	Hyphenated techniques						
	Topics are discussed in the context of the analysis and monitoring of various elements of the environment with respect to the principles of sustainable development.						
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Basic knowledge of analytical chemistry and analytical techniques, as well as the principles of green chemistry.						
Assessment methods	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade				
and criteria	laboratory experiments	60.0%	45.0%				
	exam	60.0%	45.0%				
	seminars	60.0%	10.0%				
Recommended reading	Basic literature Supplementary literature	1. Marian Kamiński, Podstawowe pojęcia i parametry opisujące układychromatograficzne. Podstawowe zasady efektywnego stosowaniachromatografii cieczowej do rozdzielania i oznaczania składumieszanin, PG, 20102. Praca zbiorowa pod redakcj M. Kamiskiego Chromatografiacieczowa, CEEM, Gdask, 2004.3. D. Berek, M. Dressler, M. Kubin, K. Marcinka Chromatografiaelowa PWNWarszawa 1989.4. European Committee for Standardization, Safety of toys. Organicchemical compounds. Methods of analysis, BS EN 71-11:20055. M. Marć, B. Zabiegała, J. Namieśnik, Trends Anal. Chem., 32 (2012)766. A. Kot-Wasik, B. Zabiegała, M. Urbanowicz, E. Dominiak, A. Wasik, J. Namieśnik, Anal. Chim. Acta 602 (2007) 1417. M. Urbanowicz, B. Zabiegała, J. Namieśnik, Anal. Bioanal. Chem.,399 (2011) 2778. A. Cygański, Podstawy metod elektroanalitycznych, WNT, Warszawa, 1999.9. S L R Ellison, A Williams, Quantifying Uncertainty in AnalyticalMeasurement, EURACHEM/CITA, 2011.					
		Center, Kiadó Budapest, 2011 J. Warych, Oczyszczanie przemysłowycy gazów odlotowych, WNT, Warszawa, 1988. W. Lewandowski, Techniczno-technologiczne i aparaturowe aspektyochrony powietrza, Wydawnictwo Poli-techniki Gdańskiej, Gdańsk, 2011					
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:					

Data wydruku: 19.05.2024 12:02 Strona 2 z 3

2. Point out advantages of Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. 3. How to apply absorption of the light (UV-VIS) for the identification of compounds 4. List the validation parameters and define the two of them. 5. How to perform quantitative analysis point out main steps. 6. Retention time in GC chromatography depends on: (point out) 7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for; a) vitamins determination in drinking water	Example issues/	Draw schematic diagram of a) GC-MS and b) LC-MS system.
2. Point out advantages of Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. 3. How to apply absorption of the light (UV-VIS) for the identification of compounds 4. List the validation parameters and define the two of them. 5. How to perform quantitiative analysis point out main steps. 6. Retention time in GC chromatography depends on: (point out) 7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for; a) vitamins determination in drinking water	example questions/	
4. List the validation parameters and define the two of them. 5. How to perform quantitative analysis point out main steps. 6. Retention time in GC chromatography depends on: (point out) 7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for; a) vitamins determination in drinking water b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.	tasks being completed	Point out advantages of Atomic Absorption Spectrometry.
4. List the validation parameters and define the two of them. 5. How to perform quantitative analysis point out main steps. 6. Retention time in GC chromatography depends on: (point out) 7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for; a) vitamins determination in drinking water b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		
5. How to perform quantitative analysis point out main steps. 6. Retention time in GC chromatography depends on: (point out) 7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for; a) vitamins determination in drinking water b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List tab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		3. How to apply absorption of the light (UV-VIS) for the identification of compounds
6. Retention time in GC chromatography depends on: (point out) 7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for; a) vitamins determination in drinking water b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		4. List the validation parameters and define the two of them.
7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for; a) vitamins determination in drinking water b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		How to perform quantitative analysis point out main steps.
a) vitamins determination in drinking water b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		6. Retention time in GC chromatography depends on: (point out)
a) vitamins determination in drinking water b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		
b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		7. Propose analytical technique that can be applied for;
c) ethanol content in blood d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		a) vitamins determination in drinking water
d) BTEX emitted from paints e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		b) sweeteners determination in waste water samples
e) solvent residue in medicaments f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		c) ethanol content in blood
f) protein mass determination g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		d) BTEX emitted from paints
g) mercury content in sediment i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		e) solvent residue in medicaments
i) content of cations and ions in mineral water 8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		f) protein mass determination
8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		g) mercury content in sediment
best (in You opinion). 9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode. 10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		i) content of cations and ions in mineral water
10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)? 11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		8. List lab experomental subjects that You have experienced during Novel Anal. Techniques. Underline the best (in You opinion).
11. Draw chromatogram showing separation of 4 compounds. Draw example of UV spectrum. Draw example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		9. Explain the differences in MS and MS/MS mode.
example of MS spectrum. Describe axis.		10. What are supercritical fluids? What are their properties (physical and chemical)?
Work placement Not applicable		
work placement	Work placement	Not applicable

Data wydruku: 19.05.2024 12:02 Strona 3 z 3