

## Subject card

Subject name and code	, PG_00035160								
Field of study	Engineering and Technologies of Energy Carriers								
Date of commencement of studies	February 2024		Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025			
Education level	second-cycle studies		Subject group			Optional subject group Subject group related to practical vocational preparation			
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			3.0			
Learning profile	practical profile		Assessment form			assessment			
Conducting unit	Department of Physical Chemistry -> Faculty of Chemistry								
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. inż. Maciej Śmiechowski						
	Teachers		dr hab. inż. Maciej Śmiechowski						
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	ture Tutorial Laboratory P		Projec	t	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 classes include plan				Self-study SUM		SUM		
	Number of study 45 hours			3.0		27.0		75	
Subject objectives	The aim of the subject is to familiarize the student with the issue of molecular modeling of catalytic processes with a particular consideration of practical aspects of running computer simulations.								
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome			Method of verification			
	K7_W09		Student knows and understands the molecular mechanism of basic catalytic processes used in chemical technology, especially in the field of heterogeneous catalysis.			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge			
	K7_U05		Student can relate an experimental catalytic process with its molecular mechanism and proposes a simulation-based approach to verify its course.			[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject			
			Student analyzes studied catalytic processes with respect to molecular modifications of reactants ensuring the achievement of better efficiency or selectivity of the process.			[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools			
			Student selects a computational method appropriate for a posited simulation problem considering the computational complexity of the problem and the time consumption of the required calculations.			[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools			

Data wygenerowania: 21.11.2024 22:25 Strona 1 z 3

Subject contents	defermination of reaction order, dependence of rate constant, A theory and calculation of rate of theory and calculation of rate of the constant, and theory and calculation of rate of the constant of the co	determination of reaction order, composite reactions, stationary state approximation, temperature dependence of rate constant, Arrhenius equation, activation energy, collision theory, transition state theory and calculation of rate constant, reactions in solutions Repetition in surface science: physical and chemical adsorption, adsorption isotherms, Gibbs isotherm, adsorption from solutions, dispersed phases Repetition in catalysis: catalysts and active centers, homogeneous catalysis, autocatalysis, heterogeneous catalysis (structure of catalysts, metallic catalysts, semiconductor catalysts, stages of a catalyzed reaction)  Overview of computational chemistry: molecular mechanics, molecular dynamics, Hartree-Fock method, Kohn-Sham equations, density functional theory, semi-empirical methods, force fields, QM/MM and ONIOM hybrid methods  Thermochemical calculations: geometry optimization, vibrational analysis, thermochemical properties, thermochemical calculations: geometry optimization to transition state, calculation of rate constant Surface modeling methods: Bravais and reciprocal lattice, periodic boundary conditions, Bloch waves, Brillouin zone, band structure, Fermi level and band gap, density of states, computationa problems (GW method, Hubbard model)  Solvation effects: polarizable continuum model (PCM), COSMO model, cluster-continuum models, molecular level solvation  Molecular descriptors in modeling: population analysis, electrostatic potential, localized orbitals, bond order analysis, chemical reactivity indexes (chemical potential, hardness, electrophilicity index, Fukui functions)  Reaction path modeling: definition of reaction coordinate, intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC method), potential energy hypersurface, rare events dynamics, exploration of free energy hypersurface (perturbation methods, thermodynamic integration, umbrella sampling, ABF method, replica exchange, metadynamics)  Examples of catalytic process modeling: methanol oxidation, benzene alkylation, olefin polymerization, DeSOx and D					
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Knowledge of material from mathematics and physics in the range of basic academic course in 1st level studies. Basic knowledge of chemical kinetics. Suggested: introductory information in quantum chemistry or physics.						
Assessment methods	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade				
and criteria	laboratory reports	50.0%	50.0%				
	open-ended test in lecture material	50.0%	50.0%				
Recommended reading	Basic literature  Supplementary literature	<ol> <li>1998.</li> <li>L. Piela, Idee chemii kwantowe</li> <li>R. F. Nalewajski, Podstawy i m PWN, Warszawa 2001.</li> <li>A. Kaczmarek-Kędziera, M. Zie</li> </ol>	a fizyczna 1. Podstawy szawa 2005. a fizyczna 2. Fizykochemia 2005. netyki chemicznej, WN-T, a powierzchni, WN-T, Warszawa aj, PWN, Warszawa 2003 letody chemii kwantowej. Wykłady,				
	eResources addresses	Naukowe UMK, Toruń 2014.  Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:  Modelowanie procesów katalitycznych - Moodle ID: 39660					
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<ol> <li>https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=39660</li> <li>Define the continuous Fukui function and its three discrete approximations. Relate the reactivity of a molecule towards different types of substitutions to the appropriate discrete functions.</li> <li>The optimization of the geometry of a quantum chemical system has led to a stationary point. How can we distinguish whether it is a local energy minimum or a transition state? How can we predict the direction of deformation of the transition state to a stable structure?</li> <li>Briefly describe the applications of the polarizable continuum model (PCM) in modeling molecules in solution.</li> <li>Define the Fermi level for a solid. Based on its position, divide solids into conductors/semiconductors/insulators.</li> <li>Describe the idea and applications of the internal reaction coordinate (IRC) method.</li> <li>List and briefly characterize three methods of population analysis.</li> <li>Discuss the individual rungs of the "Jacob's ladder" of electron density functionals.</li> <li>Discuss the application of metadynamics in the exploration of the potential energy surface of a system undergoing a chemical reaction.</li> <li>Give the text of Hohenberg-Kohn theorem II.</li> <li>Discuss the basic elements of a typical flexible force field used in molecular mechanics.</li> </ol>						
Work placement		Not applicable					
Work placement							

Data wygenerowania: 21.11.2024 22:25 Strona 2 z 3

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Data wygenerowania: 21.11.2024 22:25 Strona 3 z 3