



## Subject card

Subject name and code	Chemical power sources, PG_00037313						
Field of study	Technical Physics						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2022		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group		Optional subject group 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	4		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	7		ECTS credits		2.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Department of Chemistry and Technology of Functional Materials -> Faculty of Chemistry -> Wydział Politechniki Gdańskiej						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		prof. dr hab. Anna Lisowska-Oleksiak				
	Teachers		prof. dr hab. Anna Lisowska-Oleksiak				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	30
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
	eNauczanie source address: <a href="https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/2025/course/view.php?id=1086">https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/2025/course/view.php?id=1086</a>						
	Moodle ID: 1086 Chemiczne źródła prądu 2025 <a href="https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/2025/course/view.php?id=1086">https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/2025/course/view.php?id=1086</a>						
	Additional information: The course consists of lectures and laboratory classes conducted in a traditional (in-person) format						
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	30		2.0		18.0	50
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to provide and consolidate knowledge in the field of the fundamentals of electrochemistry and materials chemistry of electrical conductors. The acquired knowledge will serve to understand the role of conductors in the operation of electrochemical devices for energy storage and conversion						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	K6_W02		Possesses structured knowledge in the fundamentals of electrochemistry, covering the electrochemistry of aqueous and non-aqueous (aprotic) systems in the areas of ionics and electrode processes		[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	K6_W01		The student understands the importance of employing electrochemical phenomena in applications such as electrical energy storage and others.		[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	K6_U01		The student is able to independently supplement and update their knowledge in the field of developing technologies of chemical power sources		[SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject		

Subject contents	<p><b>Fundamentals of Electrochemistry</b> Ionics Charge Transport in Electrolytes: aqueous electrolytes, aprotic electrolytes, polymer electrolytes, gel electrolytes, solid electrolytes, polymer electrolytes based on PEO. Electrode / electrolyte phase boundaries: metal/electrolyte, semiconductor/electrolyte, membrane/ electrolyte. Kinetics of electrode reactions; ButlerVolmer equation, exchange current, transfer coefficient, overpotential. Processes of new phase formation electrocrystallization, electropolymerization. Mechanisms of selected electrode processes: oxidation of hydrogen, methanol, methane, ethanol, glucose; oxygen reduction. Methods of studying electrode processes: voltammetry, chronopotentiometry, chronoamperometry, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy.</p> <p><b>II. Devices for Electrical Energy Storage and Conversion</b></p> <p>A) <b>Primary cells:</b> zincmanganese dioxide, zincsilver oxide, metalair cells, primary lithium cells, large-scale primary cells for special applications, etc. Anode passivation in primary cells, solid electrolyte interphase. Solid cathode materials, liquid cathodes in lithium cells. High-power redox-flow systems (RFC).</p> <p>B) <b>Rechargeable cells:</b> leadacid batteries new technical solutions; metal hydride batteries NiMH; lithium batteries (lithium anodes, carbon anodes, intercalation cathodes); lithium-ion batteries (LIBs); sodium-ion cells.</p> <p>C) <b>Electrochemical capacitors (EDLC, supercapacitors):</b> electrode materials (sp<sup>2</sup> carbon materials, electroactive polymers, transition metal oxides). Hybrid systems supercapacitor/galvanic cell. Batteries ecological aspects, European Union regulations.</p> <p>D) Fuel cells (optional): SOFC, MCFC, PMFC, DMFC, others. Fuel cell electrodes: catalysts for the oxygen reduction reaction in proton-exchange membrane fuel cells. Methanol oxidation. Hydrogen as a fuel. Sources of hydrogen hydrogen from water (photoelectrocatalysis). Currentvoltage characteristics of devices. Powerenergy diagrams for electrochemical power sources (ChŻP).</p> <p><b>Laboratory</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gel electrolytes with aprotic solvents and PMMA matrix determination of electrolyte conductivity.</li><li>Polymer electrodes for supercapacitors determination of charge transport parameters in the material.</li><li>Cyclic voltammetry applied to the characterization of intercalation electrodes, exemplified by Prussian blue.</li><li>Determination of hydrogen evolution overpotential. Electrocatalytic influence of electrode material on the H/H reaction.</li><li>Commercial batteries and identification of chemical components of the device. Basics of recycling.</li></ol>											
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Knowledge of the fundamentals of chemistry and physics in the area of electricity and magnetism											
Assessment methods and criteria	<table><tr><td>Subject passing criteria</td><td>Passing threshold</td><td>Percentage of the final grade</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>100.0%</td><td>40.0%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>51.0%</td><td>60.0%</td></tr></table>			Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade		100.0%	40.0%		51.0%	60.0%
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Recommended reading	Basic literature	<div>[1] A. Kiszka Elektrodyka, WNT 1997 [2] A. Czerwiński, Akumulatory baterie, ogniwa, WKŁ Warszawa 2005 [3] W. Bogusz, F. Krok, Elektrolity stałe WNT 1995 [4] Solid State Electrochemistry, ed. . P.G. Bruce, Cambridge University Press 1995.</div>										

	Supplementary literature	<p>Comprehensive review of lithium-ion battery materials and development challenges, doi:<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2024.114783">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2024.114783</a></p> <p>Comprehensive review of Sodium-Ion Batteries: Principles, Materials, Performance, Challenges, and future Perspectives doi:<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mseb.2024.117870">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mseb.2024.117870</a></p> <p>Electrochemical Supercapacitors, Fundamentals and Technological Applications, B.E. Conway, ed. KLuwer 1999</p> <p>Current articles available from Scopus</p>
	eResources addresses	<p>Supplementary</p> <p><a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/referencework/9780444527455/encyclopedia-of-electrochemical-power-sources?prefix=a">https://www.sciencedirect.com/referencework/9780444527455/encyclopedia-of-electrochemical-power-sources?prefix=a</a> -</p>
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed		
Work placement	Not applicable	

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