



Subject card

Subject name and code	, PG_00066143						
Field of study	Materials Engineering						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2023	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
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	2	Language of instruction			Polish		
Semester of study	4	ECTS credits			2.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			assessment		
Conducting unit	Institute of Nanotechnology and Materials Engineering -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr hab. inż. Agnieszka Witkowska					
	Teachers	dr hab. inż. Agnieszka Witkowska dr inż. Leszek Wicikowski					
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	13.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	28
	E-learning hours included: 0.0 Address on the e-learning platform: https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=18287						
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	28	2.0	20.0	50		
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to discuss the theoretical and practical issues of spectroscopy and presentation of the various types of spectroscopic methods, the ways to collect and interpret spectra.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome			Method of verification		
	[K6_W02] has knowledge of physics and chemistry, useful for formulating and solving simple problems within the scope of materials science	The student acquires knowledge of physics that allows him to solve simple tasks and problems in the field of spectroscopy and optical properties of materials.			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	[K6_U02] Can operate typical laboratory equipment and analyze material tests	Students perform laboratory exercises in molecular and photoemission spectroscopy, learn how to properly prepare samples, how to perform measurements, and then independently analyze and develop measurement results.			[SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment		
[K6_W06] Knows selected methods, techniques, tools and materials used in solving simple engineering problems within the scope of materials engineering.	During lectures and laboratory exercises, student become acquainted with modern spectroscopic devices and methods used in the study of structural and physicochemical properties of materials.			[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge			

Subject contents	<p>Lecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to spectroscopy, types of spectroscopy 2. Theoretical description of electromagnetic radiation (EM); 3. Matter (atom, molecule, solid state); 4. Spectrum and ways of its registration; 5. Vibrational spectroscopy; 6. IR and Raman spectroscopy; 7. Electron spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy; 8. Photoelectron spectroscopy (PES); <p>Laboratory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photoelectron spectroscopy: sample preparation, recording and analysis of XPS spectra (classes in the specialist XPS spectroscopy laboratory and in the computer laboratory) 2. Infrared spectroscopy, FTIR: sample preparation, recording and analysis of spectra (classes in the specialist molecular spectroscopy laboratory) 3. UV-Vis spectroscopy: sample preparation, recording and analysis of spectra (classes in the specialist molecular spectroscopy laboratory) 4. Spectrofluorimetry: sample preparation, recording and analysis of spectra (classes in the specialist molecular spectroscopy laboratory) 														
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Course subjects in classical and modern physics, physics of materials, inorganic chemistry and experimental methods in materials engineering.														
Assessment methods and criteria	<table border="1" data-bbox="448 732 1487 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 732 794 768">Subject passing criteria</th> <th data-bbox="794 732 1141 768">Passing threshold</th> <th data-bbox="1141 732 1487 768">Percentage of the final grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 768 794 804">Written test</td> <td data-bbox="794 768 1141 804">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1141 768 1487 804">60.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 804 794 864">Performance of laboratory exercises and report preparation</td> <td data-bbox="794 804 1141 864">100.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1141 804 1487 864">40.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 864 794 898">Solving tasks and problems</td> <td data-bbox="794 864 1141 898">0.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1141 864 1487 898">0.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	Written test	50.0%	60.0%	Performance of laboratory exercises and report preparation	100.0%	40.0%	Solving tasks and problems	0.0%	0.0%
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<p>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a spectroscopy? Describe the types of spectroscopy due to the kind of radiation used. 2. What is a spectrum? Specify and describe the main parameters that characterize the spectral line shape. 3. List and describe the main causes of spectral lines broadening. 4. Define: transmittance, absorbance and absorption coefficient. 5. Formulate and explain Beer-Lambert law and define attenuation length. 6. Raman spectroscopy: describe the origin and the idea of the phenomenon and shape of Raman spectrum. 7. Explain the main cause of the line broadening observed in UV-Vis spectrum. 8. What is the auxochrome and how it can change the UV-Vis spectrum? 9. Explain hyperchromic and hypochromic effect, bathochromic and hypsochromic shift. 10. Photoelectron spectroscopy (PES, ESCA): describe the main idea of the technique and present the phenomena which accompanying the effect of the core electron photoexcitation (secondary effects, multi-electron effects). 11. Why photoelectron spectroscopy is a surface sensitive technique?
<p>Work placement</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

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