



Subject card

Subject name and code	Spectroscopic methods in nanotechnology , PG_00057509						
Field of study	Nanotechnology						
Date of commencement of studies	February 2025	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	second-cycle studies	Subject group					
Mode of study	Full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1	Language of instruction			English		
Semester of study	1	ECTS credits			5.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			exam		
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				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	30.0	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		2.0		53.0	115
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to discuss the basic theoretical and practical issues of spectroscopy and presentation of the various types of spectroscopic methods and ways to interpret spectra, with particular attention paid to the possibility of their use in the study of nanostructured systems.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
Subject contents	<p>Lecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction to spectroscopy;2. Theoretical description of electromagnetic radiation (EM);3. Matter (atom, molecule, solid state);4. Interaction between the EM radiation and the matter;5. Photophysics - Jabłoński diagram;6. Types of spectroscopy, spectrum and ways of its registration;7. Absorption and emission spectroscopy;8. Rotational spectroscopy;9. Vibrational spectroscopy;10. Rotational-vibrational spectra11. Raman spectroscopy;12. Electron spectroscopy, UV-Visspectroscopy;13. Photoelectron spectroscopy (PES, AES);14. X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) <p>Laboratory:</p> <p>X-ray Photoelectron spectroscopy: spectrometer, sample preparation, XPS spectra registration and qualitative and quantitative XPS spectra analysis (classes in a specialized XPS laboratory and computer laboratory)</p>						
Prerequisites and co-requisites	A course in solid state physics (physics of materials), quantum mechanics, nonorganic chemistry and theoretical principles of nanotechnology.						
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria		Passing threshold		Percentage of the final grade		
	Performance of laboratory exercises and laboratory reports preparation		100.0%		40.0%		
	Solving tasks and problems		50.0%		10.0%		
	Written exam		51.0%		50.0%		

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>[1] J.M.Hollas, Modern Spectroscopy, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.</p> <p>[2] J.Sadlej, Molecular Spectroscopy, WNT, Warszawa (in Polish)</p> <p>[3] D.L.Pavia i in., Introduction to Spectroscopy, Brooks/Cole</p> <p>[4] P.Willmott, An Introduction to Synchrotron Radiation: Techniques and Applications, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.</p>
	Supplementary literature	<p>[5] C.D.Wagner i in. Handbook of photoelectron spectroscopy, Perkin-Elmer Corporation</p> <p>[6] G.Bunker, Introduction to XAFS, Cambridge Univ. Press</p> <p>[7] A.Gołębiowski, Elements of quantum mechanics and chemistry, PWN (in Polish)</p>
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:

Example issues/
example questions/
tasks being completed

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. Describe term symbol which characterize atomic states under Russell-Saunders coupling (Spin-Orbit coupling) condition.
7. Discuss the Hund's rules.
8. Write the selection rules for rotational transitions and define the rotational energy levels in a rigid rotor approximation.
9. How on the basis of rotation spectrum the molecule bond length can be determined (in a rigid rotor approximation)?
10. Write the selection rules for vibrational transitions and define the vibrational energy levels in an harmonic oscillator approximation.
11. Write the selection rules for vibrational transitions and define the vibrational energy levels for real oscillator (anharmonic oscillator).
12. How on the basis of vibration spectrum, bond energy of molecule can be determined?
13. Describe the shape of the vibration-rotation spectrum.
14. Raman spectroscopy: describe the origin and the idea of the phenomenon (e.g. on the basis of Placek polarizability theory) and shape of Raman spectrum.
15. Specify what the complementarity of Raman and IR spectroscopies means.
16. What is the origin of color of the transition metals complexes?
17. Explain the main cause of the line broadening observed in UV-Vis spectrum.
18. What is the auxochrome and how it can change the UV-Vis spectrum?
19. Explain hyperchromic and hypochromic effect, bathochromic and hypsochromic shift.
20. 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).
21. Why photoelectron spectroscopy is a surface sensitive technique?
22. X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS): describe the origin of the phenomenon.
23. What kind of information can provide us X-ray absorption spectrum analysis close to absorption edge

	<p>(XANES, X-ray absorption near edge structure)?</p> <p>24. Explain the origin of the absorption coefficient fine structure observed in the extended energy range of X-ray absorption spectrum (EXAFS).</p> <p>25. Why EXAFS (Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure) analysis is considered as a probe of local structure at the atomic level?</p>
Work placement	Not applicable

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