



Subject card

Subject name and code	Technical physics, PG_00045297						
Field of study	Data Engineering						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2026/2027		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	2		Language of instruction		English		
Semester of study	3		ECTS credits		5.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		exam		
Conducting unit	Katedra Fizyki Atomowej i Luminescencji -> Faculty Of Applied Physics And Mathematics -> Wydziały Politechniki Gdańskiej						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr inż. Sebastian Bielski				
	Teachers		dr inż. Sebastian Bielski				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	45
	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	45		8.0		72.0	125
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to provide students with the basic knowledge of physics helpful in further education.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	[K6_U04] formulates logical solutions to complex or unstructured problems		The student solves simple problems of quantum mechanics and electromagnetics. Ability to perform simple measurements of physical quantities and to prepare reports, including error analysis.		[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment		
	[K6_W02] demonstrates advanced preparation in methods and techniques for formulating and solving problems		The student names and explains the basic physical phenomena, concepts, dependencies and laws concerning electromagnetism, corpuscular and wave nature of light and the basics of quantum mechanics.		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
Subject contents	Lecture and tutorials						
	Electromagnetism. Electric field E. Gauss' law for electric field. Lorentz force. Magnetic field B. Magnetic field of a moving charge. Biot-Savart law. Magnetic field of a straight wire. Magnetic force on a current carrying wire. Ampere's law. Interaction of two parallel long wires. Faraday's law. Maxwell's equations. Black body radiation. Photoelectric effect. Compton effect. Bohr model. Wave-particle duality. De Broglies hypothesis. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle. Schrodinger's wave equation - examples of solutions (quantum well). Emission and absorption of light. Stimulated emission. Laser operation principle.						
	Laboratory						
	Performing a few experiments; conclusions, error analysis						

Prerequisites and co-requisites	No requirements		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	laboratory: oral answers, reports	50.0%	33.0%
	lecture: exam (test)	50.0%	34.0%
	tutorials: 2 tests	50.0%	33.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	University Physics, Openstax, vol. 2 and 3 Halliday D., Resnick R., Walker J., Fundamentals of physics Zubek M., Experiments in physics: first laboratory for students https://ftims.pg.edu.pl/wydzial/laboratoria-wydzialowe/experiments-physics-first-laboratory-students	
	Supplementary literature	Sidney B. Cahn, Boris E. Nadgorny, and Paul D. Scholten, A Guide To Physics Problems. Part 1: Mechanics, Relativity, and Electrodynamics Griffiths D. J. , Introduction to Electrodynamics	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:	
	Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	How does the maximum possible kinetic energy of electrons E_k depend on the incident light intensity I ? We assume that the energy of each photon is greater than the work function. A) E_k does not depend on I B) E_k increases linearly with I C) E_k decreases linearly with I D) more information is needed According to the Gauss' law the electric flux through any closed surface S A) is always equal to zero B) depends only on the electric charges inside S C) depends only on the electric charges outside S D) depends on both the electric charges inside and outside S The inductance of a solenoid depends on (choose the right answer) A) cross-sectional area of the wire (or the diameter of the wire) and the length of the solenoid B) the length of the solenoid and the cross-sectional area of the solenoid C) the cross-sectional area of the solenoid and the current D) the current and the cross-sectional area of the wire Find the electric field at a distance r from a uniformly charged plane. Experiment: determine the moment of inertia of a given object.	
Work placement	Not applicable		

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