



Subject card

Subject name and code	Organic Chemistry, PG_00061904						
Field of study	Materials Engineering						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026	Academic year of realisation of subject			2027/2028		
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	3	ECTS credits			5.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Department of Organic Chemistry -> Faculty of Chemistry -> Faculties of Gdańsk University of Technology						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr hab. inż. Grzegorz Cholewiński					
	Teachers						
Lesson types	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		5.0		60.0	125
Subject objectives	Getting familiar with the structure, physicochemical properties, and reactivity of basic groups of organic compounds						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome			Method of verification		
	[K6_U01] is able to analyse and solve complex and non-standard scientific and technical problems in materials engineering based on his knowledge, using appropriate analytical, computational, numerical, simulation, or experimental methods	Measurement of parameters during a chemical reaction (temperature, pressure, mass, volume), identification or verification of the purity of a substance (boiling point, melting point, refractive index).			[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment		
	[K6_W02] has advanced knowledge of physics and chemistry, including facts, concepts, methods, and theories that enable the description and explanation of complex mechanical and physical phenomena as well as chemical processes; understands their key role in the advancement of civilization	Knows the structure of basic groups of chemical compounds and its influence on the reactivity and physicochemical properties of substances that are components of materials.			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		

Subject contents	<p>Course content – lecture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structure of organic compounds: Chemical bonds: covalent, polar, ionic. Lewis structures, formal charge, resonance. Hybridized orbitals sp^3, sp^2, sp in the structures of organic molecules. Acids and bases in organic chemistry. Polarity of molecules. Intermolecular interactions. 2. Alkanes and cycloalkanes: Homologous series of organic compounds. IUPAC nomenclature. Conformation of molecules. Constitutional and geometric isomerism. Free radical substitution. 3. Halogenated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons: Optical isomerism, chiral molecules, enantiomers. Rules of priority in determining configuration (R, S). Nucleophilic substitution and elimination reactions. 4. Unsaturated hydrocarbons: Alkenes and alkynes structure, preparation, properties. Addition reactions to double and triple bonds. The concept of tautomerism. Properties of conjugated unsaturated systems: dienes and polyenes. Diels-Alder reaction. 5. Aromatic hydrocarbons: benzene - structure and basic properties. Electrophilic substitution reactions, reaction mechanism, directing influence of substituents. Aromatic hydrocarbons with fused rings. 6. Alcohols and phenols: Structure, properties, basic reactions of alcohols and phenols. Synthesis of alcohols based on organomagnesium compounds. 7. Ethers, epoxides: Structure, properties and methods of synthesis of ethers. Acid cleavage of ethers. Epoxide ring opening reactions. Crown ethers. 8. Aldehydes and ketones: Nomenclature, synthesis and chemical properties. Nucleophilic addition to the carbonyl group. Oxidation and reduction, Cannizzaro reaction, enolate ions, aldol condensation. 9. Carboxylic acids and their derivatives: Structure and nomenclature of carboxylic acids. Carboxylic acid derivatives: esters, acid halides, anhydrides, nitriles and amides. Nucleophilic substitution in the acyl group. 10. Amines: Nomenclature, structure, basicity and preparation of amines. Basic reactions, diazonium salts, azo dyes. 														
Prerequisites and co-requisites															
Assessment methods and criteria	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 1256 794 1290">Subject passing criteria</th> <th data-bbox="794 1256 1141 1290">Passing threshold</th> <th data-bbox="1141 1256 1487 1290">Percentage of the final grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1290 794 1323">exam</td> <td data-bbox="794 1290 1141 1323">60.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1141 1290 1487 1323">50.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1323 794 1357">tests</td> <td data-bbox="794 1323 1141 1357">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1141 1323 1487 1357">25.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1357 794 1391">laboratory basics</td> <td data-bbox="794 1357 1141 1391">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1141 1357 1487 1391">25.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	exam	60.0%	50.0%	tests	50.0%	25.0%	laboratory basics	50.0%	25.0%
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	Supplementary literature	<p>1. F. A. Carey, Organic Chemistry, McGraw-Hill, Inc. 2nd. ed., New York 1992.</p> <p>2. K. Dzierzbicka, G. Cholewiński, J. Rachoń, Organic Chemistry for Advanced, Publishing House at GUT, Gdańsk 2016.</p>
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>1. Pentaerythritol (formally: 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-propane-1,3-diol) is a tetrahydric alcohol widely used as an intermediate in chemistry and technology, e.g. a substrate for the synthesis of stabilizers for polymer materials. It is formed in the reaction of formaldehyde with an excess of ethanal under basic conditions. Present the chemical reactions that proceed in sequence.</p> <p>2. Acetic anhydride is an important acylating reagent used in organic synthesis on both a laboratory and industrial scale. For example, in the reaction with 4-aminophenol, paracetamol is formed - the active substance of analgesics and antipyretics. Present the mechanism of this <i>N</i>-acylation.</p> <p>3. Diethyl ether can be used as a solvent to extract aniline from an aqueous suspension. Which of the following is true for this solvent: a) perfectly soluble in water, b) density greater than water, c) flammable.</p>	
Practical activities within the subject	Not applicable	

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