

Course title Spektroskopia chemiczna / Chemical spectroscopy		ECTS code 13.3.0727		
Name of unit administrating st Faculty of Chemistry	udy			
		Studies		
Field of study	Туре		Form	
Chemical Business Teaching staff	Bachelor / Engine	eer	Full-time studies	
prof. Sylwia Rodziewicz-Motow	vidło, dr hab. Emilia Sik	orska, prof. Zb	igniew Kaczyński	
Forms of classes, the realizatio		_	ECTS credits 4	
A. Forms of classes, in according to the second sec	es	Rector's	classes - 45 h tutorial classes – 10 h student's own work –	45 h
B. The realization of activiti multimedia presentation, i C. Number of hours 45 h (15 h lecture, 30 h au	n-class learning		Total: 100 h - 4 ECTS	
The academic cycle Third year, winter semester				
Type of course obligatory		Language of i Polish	instruction	
Teaching methods			thod of assessment and ion requirements	d basic criteria for evaluation or
 Lecture with multimedia prese In the auditorium classes combined interpretation of the NMR spectra of compounds of by solving problems designat class on the board and in a gro 	students will learn e mass, IR, ¹ H and ¹³ C of M.W. up to ~300 D red by the teacher (in-	 A. Final evalue lectures - auditorium B. Assessmen Lecture written exadegree of Auditorium classical evaluation of the previous of th	aation, in accordance v exam, n classes – course credit t methods am, 5-10 tasks to solv difficulty asses tory 10 minutes tests from nowledge control back given for practice by the n the fastest correct soch he teacher during semin	e, including spectra with medium om previously trained material sed on spectroscopic problems he teacher olution of spectroscopic problems lars
		Lecture: • pass the writt 91-100%: 81-90%: 71-80%: 61-70%: 51-60%: Less than 51% Auditoriu: • completed al 91-100%: 81-90%: 71-80%:	ten exam 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.0	



	51-60%: 3.0 Less than 51% 2.0
	D. Method of verification of the established effects of education
	 Lecture: A written exam consisting of 5-10 problems covering the topics presented during the lecture and auditorium classes. Passed classes tests (see below) is prerequisite. Attendance at lectures are not obligatory (although presence is recommended), and the lack of knowledge resulting from the absence may be made up on the basis of other students' notes and literature.
	Auditorium classes:Attendance, active participation, completed tests.
Required courses and introductory requirements	

Organic and physical chemistry

Aims of education

- Presenting the physical basics of the interactions of electromagnetic radiation with matter and the theoretical basis of spectroscopic methods to students
- Familiarize the students with the fundamentals of mass spectrometry (MS), oscillation spectroscopy (IR) and 1D and 2D nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy;
- Familiarize the students with interpretation of MS, IR and NMR spectra of compounds up to ~ 300 D to identify the topology, hydrogen bonds, stereochemistry, dynamics etc. including the advantages and disadvantages of the used methods.

Course contents

A. Topics of the lecture: The properties of the electromagnetic radiation and its interactions with molecular systems: absorption, emission, dispersion. Overview of techniques: MS, IR, and NMR, including 2D NMR methods such as: COSY, TOCSY, HSQC/HMQC, NOESY; spin systems analysis, identification of molecules up to ~ 300 D; configuration, conformation, dynamic of the molecules; integrated usage of the spectroscopic methods; elements of conformational analysis of biomolecules.

B. Auditorium classes: Interpretation of the spectra; practical use of spectroscopic methods in structural and dynamics studies of molecules up to \sim 300D; to familiarize of the students with the probability of several different solutions of the same problem and verification of the correct solution; learning of the correct description of the spectra; to know the disadvantages and advantages of the particular spectroscopic methods, complementarity of the spectroscopic methods.

Bibliography of literature

A. Literature required to pass the course

- Collective red.. W. Zieliński i A. Rajca: Metody spektroskopowe ich zastosowanie do identyfikacji związków organicznych, WNT W-wa 1995, 2000.
- R.M. Silverstein, F.X. Webster, D.J. Kiemle: Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds, John Wiley & Sons, 2005, 2014.
- Internet: independent study, verified by the teacher.

B. Extracurricular readings

- S. Płaziak: Spektrometria masowa związków organicznych, Wydaw. Naukowe UAM Poznań 1997
- R.A.W. Johnstone, M.E. Rose: Mass spectrometry for chemists and biochemists. Cambridge University, 1982, 1996
- Z. Kęcki: Podstawy spektroskopii molekularnej, PWN Warszawa 1998.
- I.Z. Siemion: Biostereochemia, PWN Warszawa 1985.
- K. Wüthrich: NMR in biological research: peptides and proteins, North-Holland, Amsterdam 1976.

Knowledge

Students know theoretical basis for spectroscopic methods utilized in identification of simple organic compounds Students know the advantages and disadvantages of spectroscopic methods Students have basic knowledge about conformational analysis of biomolecules using spectroscopic methods Students can present the current trends in the development of spectroscopic methods



Skills	
Students are able to interpret MS, IR, NMR spectra of simple organic compounds, Students have skills of drawing correct conclusions based on available data.	
Social competence	
Individually and/or in a team-work:	
-Students can establish and realize a defined action plan setting priorities for its imple	ementation.
-Students can identify their level of knowledge and skills and understand the necessit	y of life-long
learning in chemical spectroscopy and personal development.	
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