COURSE OUTLINE

1. GENERAL

SCHOOL	School of Food and Nutritional Sciences			
ACADEMIC UNIT	Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition			
LEVEL OF STUDIES	Undergraduate			
COURSE CODE	3290	SEMESTER 3		
COURSE TITLE	Instrumental Chemical Analysis			
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits			WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS
I	ectures and laboratory exercises 5 5		5	
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).				
COURSE TYPE general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development	specialised gene	ral knowledge		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	Greek			
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	No			
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)				

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- $\bullet \quad \textit{Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 \& 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B}\\$
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

The objective of the Instrumental Analysis course is to acquaint the students with the modern methods of instrumental chemical analysis at a theoretical and practical level. More specifically in the theoretical courses, emphasis is placed on the principle of each method, on its organization, on the interpretation of the provided graphs or spectra, as well as on the processing of the results for qualitative and quantitative measurements. Particular emphasis is placed at the end on the choice of method/or methods for solving specific analytical practical problems from research or from industrial practice.

The objective of laboratory exercises is to familiarize students with the organization and applications of Instrumental Analysis Methods (which are usually used in research laboratories, in public or private control laboratories). At the same time, laboratory exercises are aimed to:

- The direct connection of theoretical knowledge with practical application.
- Learning how to properly prepare the sample before analyzing it.
- The understanding of the basic operational parameters on which each method of instrumental analysis depends.

• Learning the correct process of measuring, receiving, processing the data and estimating the final result.

At the same time as the previous ones, students are trained in writing laboratory reports.

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information,

Project planning and management

with the use of the necessary technology Respect for difference and multiculturalism Adapting to new situations Respect for the natural environment

Decision-making Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity

Working independently to gender issues

Team work Criticism and self-criticism

Working in an international environment Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

Working in an interdisciplinary environment

Production of new research ideas Others...

Working independently

Decision making

• Generation of new research ideas

• Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

3. SYLLABUS

- 1. Introduction to Instrumental Chemical Analysis
- 2. Sampling- Sample preparation before analysis
- 3. Extraction techniques
- 4. Distillation techniques
- 5. Chromatographic analysis techniques
- 6. Gas Chromatography (GC)
- 7. High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
- 8. Spectroscopic analysis techniques
- 9. Ultraviolet-Visible Spectrophotometry (UV-Vis)
- 10. Infrared Spectroscopy (IR)
- 11. Raman spectroscopy
- 12. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (NMR) (1H, 13 C NMR)
- 13. Mass Spectrometry (MS)
- 14. Exercises

Laboratory exercises:

Exercise 1 Electronic-computer and network technologies in Chemistry - Stereochemistry *In silico study.*

Exercise 2 Ultraviolet Visible Spectroscopy

Quantification of quality characteristics of saffron.

Exercise 3 Infrared Spectroscopy

Determination of functional groups-identification of organic compounds using infrared spectroscopy.

Exercise 4 Raman Spectroscopy

Determination of ethanol and methanol in alcoholic beverages.

Exercise 5 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

Determination of compound structure-Interpretation of spectra.

Exercise 6 Obtaining essential oil by distillation

Exercise 7 Gas chromatography – Mass spectrometry

Qualitative and quantitative determination of essential oil components by gas chromatography.

Exercise 8 Liquid chromatography

Separation and quantification of caffeine in soft drink stimulants by high performance liquid chromatography.

4. TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	Face-to-face				
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students	Using Powerpoint presentations. Communication with students via e-mail. Learning process support through e-class access, online databases, etc.				
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload			
The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop,	Lectures	40			
	Laboratory practice	30			
	independent laboratory	35			
interactive teaching, educational visits, project,	work (report of results)				
essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.	Written individual	20			
The student's study hours for each learning activity	assignments				
are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS					
	Total	125			
STUDENT PERFORMANCE	I. Final written exam in the theory of the course which				
EVALUATION Description of the evaluation procedure	includes:				
	1. Short Answer Questions (40%)				
Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice	2. Evaluation of theory elements (40%)3. Problem Solving (20%)II. The examination in the laboratory part of the course				
questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-					
ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public					
presentation, laboratory work, clinical					
examination of patient, art interpretation, other	consists of:	• •			
Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given,	1. the students' participation in the workshop:				
and if and where they are accessible to students.	a) oral exams before and during the exercises (25%)				
	b) evaluation of laboratory reports processing laboratory results (25%).				
	2. final written exam (50%):				
	Final exam in the laboratory part of the course which				
	includes:				
	a) Short answer questions				
	b) Multiple choice test				

5. ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suggested bibliography:
- $\hbox{-} \textit{Related academic journals:}$
- 1. Principles of Instrumental Analysis. D. A. Skoog, F. James Holler, T. A. Nieman (Translation: M. I. Karagiannis, K. I. Efstathiou, N. Haniotakis).
- 2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, G. Christian, P. Dasgupta, K. Schug, Odysseus Publishing Ltd.
- 3. INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS, G. N. Jill, G. II M. Robert, Y. M. Hank, S. D. Karl, Broken Hill Publishers.
- 4. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, LIODAKIS STYLIANOS, A. PAPASOTIRIOU & SIA I.K.E., 2nd edition.
- 5. P. A. Tarantilis, M. Polysiou, C. Pappas. Instrumental Chemical Analysis, University Notes.