Study plan

Name of study plan: Jaderná chemie

Faculty/Institute/Others:

Department:

Branch of study guaranteed by the department: Welcome page

Garantor of the study branch:

Program of study: Applications of Natural Sciences

Type of study: Follow-up master full-time

Required credits: 91

Elective courses credits: 29 Sum of credits in the plan: 120

Note on the plan:

Name of the block: Compulsory courses of the specialization

Minimal number of credits of the block: 91

The role of the block: PO

Code of the group: NMSJCHPP1

Name of the group: NMSJCH - povinné p edm ty 1. ro ník

Requirement credits in the group: In this group you have to gain at least 51 credits

Requirement courses in the group: In this group you have to complete at least 14 courses

Credits in the group: 51 Note on the group:

| Code | Name of the course / Name of the group of courses (in case of groups of courses the list of codes of their members) Tutors, authors and guarantors (gar.) | Completion | Credits | Scope | Semester | Role |
|---------|---|------------|---------|-------|----------|------|
| 15RAEK | Helena Filipská Helena Filipská Helena Filipská (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | РО |
| 15EXK2 | Excursion 2 Alena Zavadilová, Barbora Drtinová Alena Zavadilová Alena Zavadilová (Gar.) | Z | 1 | 5 dn | L | РО |
| 15FCHN3 | Physical Chemistry 3 Václav uba Václav uba Václav uba (Gar.) | Z,ZK | 2 | 1+1 | Z | PO |
| 15FCH4 | Physical Chemistry 4 Jan Bárta | ZK | 5 | 3+2 | L | PO |
| 15PJCH | Practical Exercises in Nuclear Chemistry Kate ina ubová, Miroslava Semelová, Pavel Bartl Miroslava Semelová Kate ina ubová (Gar.) | KZ | 4 | 0+4 | Z | РО |
| 15PRACH | Practical Exercises in Radiation Chemistry Jan Bárta, Lenka Prouzová Procházková Lenka Prouzová Procházková Jan Bárta (Gar.) | KZ | 3 | 0+3 | L | РО |
| 15SEPM | Practical Exercises in Separation Methods Miroslava Semelová, Pavel Bartl, Mojmír N mec Miroslava Semelová Mojmír N mec (Gar.) | KZ | 3 | 0+3 | Z | РО |
| 15PRAKN | Internship Václav uba Václav uba Václav uba (Gar.) | Z | 4 | 2 týd | L | PO |
| 15RACH | Radiation Chemistry Václav uba Václav uba Václav uba (Gar.) | ZK | 4 | 3+0 | L | PO |
| 15RAM | Radioanalytical Methods Jan John Jan John Jan John (Gar.) | ZK | 3 | 3+0 | L | РО |
| 15STP | Trace Radiochemistry Helena Filipská Helena Filipská (Gar.) | ZK | 3 | 3+0 | L | РО |
| 15SMJ1 | Separation Methods in Nuclear Chemistry 1 Mojmír N mec Mojmír N mec (Gar.) | ZK | 3 | 3+0 | Z | РО |
| 15VUCH1 | Research Project 1 Kate ina ubová, Miroslava Semelová, Pavel Bartl, Lenka Prouzová Procházková, Mojmír N mec, Jan John, Petr Distler Lenka Prouzová Procházková Lenka Prouzová Procházková (Gar.) | Z | 6 | 0+6 | Z | РО |
| 15VUCH2 | Research Project 2 Kate ina ubová, Pavel Bartl, Lenka Prouzová Procházková, Mojmír N mec, Jan John, Petr Distler Lenka Prouzová Procházková Lenka Prouzová Procházková (Gar.) | KZ | 8 | 0+8 | L | РО |

Characteristics of the courses of this group of Study Plan: Code=NMSJCHPP1 Name=NMSJCH - povinné p edm ty 1. ro ník

| 15RAEK | | ZK | 2 |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| The first part of the co | urse deals with general problems of the environment. Then composition of and natural processes in basic parts of biogeospere | , biogeochemical cyc | cles of elements |
| and natural environm | ental radioactivity are discussed in detail. The last part describes sources of environmental pollution, migration, chemical reac | tions and effects of | pollutants in the |
| environment and pres | sents analysis of basic problems of radioecology. | | |
| 15EXK2 | Excursion 2 | Z | 1 |
| The excursion aims a | t mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in practice. | | |
| 15FCHN3 | Physical Chemistry 3 | Z,ZK | 2 |
| At the beginning of th | e course, a general description and explanation of laws affecting behaviour of the particle systems is provided. Subsequently, | 1 1 | e described at |
| | ws the study on the matter in motion, based on its inner structure, properties of structural elements, mutual interactions and fo | | |
| | ations and fundamental calculations. | | |
| 15FCH4 | Physical Chemistry 4 | ZK | 5 |
| | Physical chemistry 4 devoted to reaction kinetics, the course is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, s | 1 | _ |
| • | ture dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are the | | _ |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | d free radicals and reactions in liquid solutions are discussed, too. These subjects are traind by solving of selected reaction s | | |
| | are taught essentials of solids, particularly the types of bonds in solids, crystal structure and its description and crystal symet | - | - |
| | on and its use for crystal structure studies. The Debye-Scherrer?s method and its application in various cases is thoroughly de | - | |
| 15PJCH | Practical Exercises in Nuclear Chemistry | KZ | 4 |
| | students practical introduction to fundamental priciples of nuclear processes such as radionuclide decay, preparation of radio | | |
| • | on of radioactive equlibrium e.g. in radionuclide generators. The nuclear chemistry / radiochemistry processes such as Szilar | | |
| of coprecipitation are | | a Chamioro chocio, | ana principioo |
| 15PRACH | Practical Exercises in Radiation Chemistry | KZ | 3 |
| | | 1 | _ |
| - | ses, the students will familiarize themselves with the principles of experimental radiation chemistry and photochemistry and c on and photochemical methods for characterization of irradiation sources (chemical dosimetry for determination of dose rate in | _ | - |
| | · | • | |
| = | ttion of photon flow in non-ionizing radiation sources), syntheses of various inorganic materials (metals, simple oxides, indirect s s of photochemical reactions. | syritriesis or multicon | iponent oxides |
| | | 1/7 | |
| 15SEPM | Practical Exercises in Separation Methods | KZ | 3 |
| | se consists of set of practical tasks aiming to show fundamental radiochemical separation methods, their modifications and u | | |
| | edge received in lectures "Separation methods in Nuclear Chemistry 1" and "Nuclear Chemistry" and are also using skill acquii | - | = |
| _ | ktraction, chromatographic, coprecipitation procedures and principles, in which good work management and proper handling | with open radioactive | e sources and |
| | ssary. Various types of radionuclides, single or in genetic relationship are used. | | 4 |
| 15PRAKN | Internship | Z | 4 |
| | t providing the student with practical experience. | | |
| 15RACH | Radiation Chemistry | ZK | 4 |
| | e deals with the formation of Primary Intermediate Products of radiolysis (PIP) caused by the absorption of ionizing radiation i | | |
| • | ons leading to the formation of Stable Products of Radiolysis (SPR) is given in this part as well. The part two (systematic radia | ation chemistry) is de | edicated to the |
| adiolysis of selected | naterial systems. | | |
| 15RAM | Radioanalytical Methods | ZK | 3 |
| The course gives a de | etailed overview of all main radioanalytical methods, specifically: Indicator methods, analysis by means of naturally occurring ra | adioactive elements, | isotope dilution |
| | oichiometric IDA, radio-reagent methods, radiometric titrations, radio-release methods, RIA, activation analysis, irradiation witl | | irradiation with |
| ast and resonance n | eutrons, irradiation with charged particles and gamma-rays, non-activation interaction analysis, X-ray fluorescence analysis, F | PIXE, RBS. | |
| 15STP | Trace Radiochemistry | ZK | 3 |
| The course deals with | the state (speciation) and physicochemical behaviour of very low concentrations (traces) of matter, especially radionuclides, in hon | nogeneous and micro | oheterogeneous |
| systems and with me | hods of their study. It presents detailed discussion of formation and properties of colloidal forms of radionuclides and of metho | ds of work with solut | tions containing |
| races to be studied. | The object of the lecture is also the distribution of traces in macroheterogeneous systems, particularly the coprecipitation, ads | sorption and electroc | deposition of |
| races. | | | |
| 15SMJ1 | Separation Methods in Nuclear Chemistry 1 | ZK | 3 |
| | of several chapters, at the beginning the chemistry of complex compounds, its generation and stability is discussed followed w | 1 1 | _ |
| | al overview of the separation methods and their comparison. Further, the fundamentals of liquid-liquid extraction, extraction of c | • | |
| | e together with ion-exchange chromatography, and other chromatographic methods are discussed, all including theoretical as | | |
| - | examples. The whole lecture is oriented to utilization of these methods in nuclear and radiochemistry, their advantages and s | - | · · |
| 15VUCH1 | Research Project 1 | Z | 6 |
| Thesis for internal de | | _ | U |
| | | | |
| 15VUCH2 | Research Project 2 | KZ | 8 |

Code of the group: NMSJCHPP2

Name of the group: NMSJCH - povinné p edm ty 2. ro ník

Requirement credits in the group: In this group you have to gain at least 40 credits

Requirement courses in the group: In this group you have to complete at least 5 courses

Credits in the group: 40

Note on the group:

Thesis for internal defence.

| Code | Name of the course / Name of the group of courses (in case of groups of courses the list of codes of their members) Tutors, authors and guarantors (gar.) | Completion | Credits | Scope | Semester | Role |
|---------|--|------------|---------|-------|----------|------|
| 15DPCH1 | Master Thesis 1 Kate ina ubová, Pavel Bartl, Mojmír N mec, Jan John, Petr Distler, Ján Kozempel, Barbora Neužilová, Jaroslav ervenák, Libor Juha Jan John Jan John (Gar.) | Z | 10 | 10 | Z | РО |

| 15DPCH2 | Master Thesis 2 Kate ina ubová, Pavel Bartl, Jan John, Petr Distler, Ján Kozempel, Barbora Neužilová, Libor Juha, Michal Sakmár, Ivo Sv tlík Petr Distler Jan John (Gar.) | Z | 20 | 20 | L | PO |
|---------|---|----|----|-----|---|----|
| 15PRN | Radionuclide Production Ond ej Lebeda Ond ej Lebeda (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | РО |
| 15SEM1 | Seminar 1 Kate ina ubová Kate ina ubová (Gar.) | Z | 4 | 0+4 | Z | PO |
| 15SEM2 | Seminar 2 Kate ina ubová Kate ina ubová (Gar.) | Z | 4 | 0+4 | L | РО |

Characteristics of the courses of this group of Study Plan: Code=NMSJCHPP2 Name=NMSJCH - povinné p edm ty 2. ro ník

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Name of the block: Elective courses Minimal number of credits of the block: 0

The role of the block: V

Code of the group: NMSJCHVP

Name of the group: NMSJCH - volitelné p edm ty

Requirement credits in the group: Requirement courses in the group:

Credits in the group: 0

| | Name of the course / Name of the group of courses | | | | | |
|---------|--|------------|---------|-------|----------|------|
| Code | (in case of groups of courses the list of codes of their members) | Completion | Credits | Scope | Semester | Role |
| | Tutors, authors and guarantors (gar.) | | | | | |
| 15AODP | Waste Analysis | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | V |
| 15APRM | Application of Radiation Methods Viliam Mú ka Viliam Mú ka Viliam Mú ka (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | L | V |
| 15NUK1 | Aplication of Radionuclides 1 Ji í Mizera Ji í Mizera Ji í Mizera (Gar.) | ZK | 3 | 2+0 | Z | V |
| 15NUK2 | Aplication of Radionuclides 2 Ji í Mizera Ji í Mizera Ji í Mizera (Gar.) | ZK | 3 | 2+0 | L | V |
| 15ASCH | Astrochemistry Martin Ferus Martin Ferus (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | L | V |
| 16BAF | Biochemistry and Pharmacology Jan Ková Jan Ková (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | 1 | ٧ |
| 15CHL1 | Chemistry of the Pharmaceuticals | ZK | 3 | 2+0 | L | V |
| 15CHJE | The Chemistry of Operation of Nuclear Power Plants Barbora Drtinová Barbora Drtinová (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | V |
| 15CHRP | Chemistry of Radioactive Elements Jan John Jan John (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | ٧ |
| 15FCH5 | Physical Chemistry 5 Lenka Prouzová Procházková Lenka Prouzová Procházková Lenka Prouzová Procházková (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | V |
| 15GIMCH | Glycoconjugates and Immunochemistry Petr Pompach Petr Pompach Petr Pompach (Gar.) | ZK | 3 | 2+0 | L | V |
| 15HCHE | Hydrochemistry Vladimír Sýkora Vladimír Sýkora (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | ٧ |
| 15HYPE | Hydrology and Pedology | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | V |
| 15INS2 | Instrumental Methods 2 Alena Zavadilová | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | Z | V |
| 15ISY | Isotopic Syntheses Ján Kozempel, Martin VIk Martin VIk Ján Kozempel (Gar.) | ZK | 2 | 2+0 | L | V |
| 15LMB | Practical Exercises in Microbiology Kate ina Demnerová Kate ina Demnerová (Gar.) | KZ | 4 | 0+6 | Z | ٧ |

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| 2 | 2+0 | Z | V |
| 2 | 2+0 | Z | V |
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| 01ZPB2 | Petr Voká Petr Voká Petr Voká (Gar.) | | 2 | 1+1 | V |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Characteristics of | of the courses of this group of Study Plan: Code=NMSJCHVP | Name=NMSJCH - | volitelné p | edm ty | |
| 15AODP | Waste Analysis | | | ZK | 2 |
| Course of selected me | ethods applied in environmental analyses. Course is focussed to a solid, slurry or gaseou | us matrixes, including introd | duction to sam | oling techniques and | preconcentration |
| techniques. | | | | | |
| 15APRM | Application of Radiation Methods | | | ZK | 2 |
| The beginning part is | devoted to the quantities and units of interaction of ionizing radiation with matter, the | e description of radiation s | ources and fa | cilities. Next chapte | rs are devoted to |
| radiation technologies | such as sterilization, cross-linking and degradation of polymers, polymerization, grafti | ing and curing, radiation tre | eatment of agr | icultural products, ra | diation synthesis, |
| Last but not least, atte | ention is devoted also to radiation processing in environment, , radiation in medical a | applications, economic cor | nsiderations a | nd dosimetry in con | text of safety. |
| 15NUK1 | Aplication of Radionuclides 1 | | | ZK | 3 |
| In the introduction, nu | clear methods and their basic principles are generally classified. It is followed by exp | planation of the specific fe | atures of work | ting methods in radi | ochemistry. The |
| following lectures intro | oduce separately physical principles and practical applications of radiochronometry, mo | ethods based on chemical | , biological an | d physical effects of | ionizing radiation, |
| indicator methods, iso | otope exchange reactions and isotopic effects. The most important technical and indu | ustrial applications of radio | onuclides are | presented. | |
| 15NUK2 | Aplication of Radionuclides 2 | | | ZK | 3 |

The course is oriented to applications of nuclear methods and radionuclides, particularly in the field scientific research. The first part of the course presents production and application of artificial radionuclides, labeled organic compounds, and generators of short-lived radionuclides. Another part of the course focuses on isotope exchange reactions and methods of their investigation. It is followed by explanation of thermodynamic and kinetic isotopic effects. The remaining lectures are devoted to applications of nuclear methods in general and physical chemistry to study kinetics and mechanism of chemical reactions, structure of chemical compounds, solid phase surfaces, catalysis, and to determine physico-chemical parameters.

| 15ASCH | Astrochemistry | ZK | 2 |
|--|--|--|--|
| | s to summarize present knowledge of chemistry in the universe. The lecture should be focused mainly on chemistry of our so compounds detection techniques and history of astrochemistry. | olar system, inters | tellar clouds, |
| 16BAF | Biochemistry and Pharmacology | ZK | 2 |
| | panic chemistry, biochemistry and pathology of body fluids, biochemistry of breathing, biochemistry of digestion and resorption | | |
| | abolism of water and minerals, metabolism of trace elements, nutrition. Basic principles of pharmacology - biotransformation of | | |
| distribution and eliminat and for their fabrication. | ion, pharmacodynamics, classification of pharmaceuticals, chemotherapeutics, radiopharmaceuticals and diagnostic prepara | ations, conditions f | or such products |
| 15CHL1 | Chemistry of the Pharmaceuticals | ZK | 3 |
| | to the therapeutic and diagnostic applications of chemical substances - pharmaceuticals. It is based on the anatomical-thera | 1 | _ |
| , , , | es basic informations about the use of chemical substances in human medicine. The application formulations and pharmaceut | | |
| | s not only the demonstration of pharmaceutically active compounds, but also the discussion of their application in connection | | |
| 15CHJE At first, the principles of | The Chemistry of Operation of Nuclear Power Plants water treatment processes, the sources of radioactive contamination and the principles of the treatment of all types of wastes | ZK | 2 ne main attention |
| | technological operations used to the purification of feeding waters and cooling circuits waters and of all liquid and gaseous re | | |
| | operations used to the treatment of wastes and the corrosion problems of the construction materials are discussed in detail, | | |
| 15CHRP | Chemistry of Radioactive Elements | ZK | 2 |
| 15FCH5 | illed overview of chemical properties of all known radioactive elements from the group of cis-uranium elements, actinoids an Physical Chemistry 5 | ZK | 2 |
| | ectrochemistry and theory of solutions. Electrode phenomena, electric double layer, electrochemical methods in chemical an | | _ |
| · · | n of equilibrium thermodynamic data to the zero ionic strength. | , , , , | |
| 15GIMCH | Glycoconjugates and Immunochemistry | ZK | 3 |
| | n the history and present of immunochemistry and molecular immunology. The most important molecules of immunity system a igens, complement, adhesive molecules) as well as technical aspects of experimental immunology techniques, details of imr | | |
| appropriate instrumenta | | munology measure | ements and |
| 15HCHE | Hydrochemistry | ZK | 2 |
| _ | illed description of the genesis, incidence, characteristics and importance of organic and inorganic constituents of water. It a | so presents the re | equirements for |
| | , drinking water and waste water. | 71/ | |
| 15HYPE The course provides info | Hydrology and Pedology ormations about the precipitation and movement of water in the environment, measurements and evaluation of relevant data | ZK | 2 hvdrology |
| • | standing the concepts, principles and ideas of hydrologic processes, infiltration and soil water processes. Hydrology of reser | | |
| is also presented. | | | |
| 15INS2 | Instrumental Methods 2 | ZK | 2 |
| and application. | view of selected modern instrumental methods for research in physical chemistry and analysis , theoretical fundamentals , in | nstrumental techni | ique, utilization |
| 15ISY | Instance Curathogo | | |
| | ISOTODIC Syntneses | l ZK l | 2 |
| | Isotopic Syntheses electure students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell | ZK led compounds, ba | _ |
| In the general part of the safety and specific requi | e lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell rements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled com | led compounds, bangounds and methology | asic principles of ods of structural, |
| In the general part of the safety and specific requi isotopic and radiometric | e lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell rements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled comanalyses are discussed, together with specificity of carrier-added and carrier-free preparations, fast and online syntheses, au | led compounds, bangounds and methological methological synthese | asic principles of ods of structural, es, biosyntheses. |
| In the general part of the safety and specific requi isotopic and radiometric | e lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell rements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled com analyses are discussed, together with specificity of carrier-added and carrier-free preparations, fast and online syntheses, auf the lecture, the isotope-specific methods of the most common elements are particularly discussed, together with the applic | led compounds, bangounds and methological methological synthese | asic principles of ods of structural, es, biosyntheses. |
| In the general part of the safety and specific requi isotopic and radiometric In the systematic part of 15LMB The first part of practica | e lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell rements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled come analyses are discussed, together with specificity of carrier-added and carrier-free preparations, fast and online syntheses, and the lecture, the isotope-specific methods of the most common elements are particularly discussed, together with the applicable Practical Exercises in Microbiology I exercises is devoted to the principles of microbiological work, cultivation of micro-organisms, morphology and cytology of microbiology. | led compounds, banpounds and methodometed synthese ations of labelled KZ | asic principles of ods of structural, as, biosyntheses. compounds. |
| In the general part of the safety and specific requision isotopic and radiometric. In the systematic part of 15LMB The first part of practical part, the students observed. | e lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell rements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled come analyses are discussed, together with specificity of carrier-added and carrier-free preparations, fast and online syntheses, authorized the lecture, the isotope-specific methods of the most common elements are particularly discussed, together with the applicational Exercises in Microbiology I exercises is devoted to the principles of microbiological work, cultivation of micro-organisms, morphology and cytology of note the influence of external conditions on micro-organisms and they learn to isolate the micro-organisms as well as to evaluate. | led compounds, banpounds and method in the second synthese ations of labelled KZ incro-organisms. In ate of cell count in | asic principles of ods of structural, is, biosyntheses. compounds. 4 n the the next in environment. |
| In the general part of the safety and specific requisiotopic and radiometric. In the systematic part of 15LMB The first part of practica part, the students obser Finaly, the attention is d | e lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell rements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled come analyses are discussed, together with specificity of carrier-added and carrier-free preparations, fast and online syntheses, autitude the lecture, the isotope-specific methods of the most common elements are particularly discussed, together with the applicational Exercises in Microbiology I exercises is devoted to the principles of microbiological work, cultivation of micro-organisms, morphology and cytology of note the influence of external conditions on micro-organisms and they learn to isolate the micro-organisms as well as to evalue evoted to study of micro-organism growth, fundamental genetics preparations, host strains of Escherichia coli and identificat | led compounds, banpounds and methous and methous attempted synthese attions of labelled of KZ nicro-organisms. In ate of cell count in tion of micro-organ | asic principles of ods of structural, as, biosyntheses. compounds. 4 a the the next a environment. |
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| In the general part of the safety and specific requisiotopic and radiometric. In the systematic part of 15LMB The first part of practica part, the students obser Finaly, the attention is d 15MSZP Introduction in ecologica qualities. Models of diss | e lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labell rements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled come analyses are discussed, together with specificity of carrier-added and carrier-free preparations, fast and online syntheses, and the lecture, the isotope-specific methods of the most common elements are particularly discussed, together with the applicational Exercises in Microbiology I exercises is devoted to the principles of microbiological work, cultivation of micro-organisms, morphology and cytology of never the influence of external conditions on micro-organisms and they learn to isolate the micro-organisms as well as to evalue evoted to study of micro-organism growth, fundamental genetics preparations, host strains of Escherichia coli and identificated Modelling and Simulation of Radionuclide Migration in the Environment all modelling focused on the problems of radionuclide migration in the environment. Formulation of mathematical and compute olved contaminants interaction with the solids phase, including sophisticated multi-component models. Practical modelling in | led compounds, be appounds and method to make a synthese ations of labelled of KZ inicro-organisms. In ate of cell count in tion of micro-organ Z,ZK er models, charact | asic principles of ods of structural, is, biosyntheses. compounds. 4 In the the next is environment. hisms. 3 Identication of their |
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| 16RBIO | Radiobiology | ZK | 2 |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| - | are aimed at basis of radiation biology. Students are introduced into biological effects of ionizing radiation; physical and chen | = | |
| | echanisms of radiation damage to DNA and other cell components; types of damages and their repair; subcellular and cellular | • | |
| systems. | logical and chemical modificators of the cell response to irradiation; theories and models for cell survival and radiation biolog | ly of normal and n | eopiastic tissue |
| 15RDFM | Radiopharmaceuticals 1 | ZK | 2 |
| | incaulophiannaceuticals. I undamentals of nuclear chemistry applications in research, development and production of radiopharmaceuticals. The first p | 1 | |
| | dionuclide selection, general requirements for PET and SPECT diagnostics and therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals, ways of t | | |
| | part of the course provides fundamentals of routine production and quality control of radiopharmaceuticals (GMP rules) and of | | - |
| few particular radiophar | maceuticals. In the end of the course, students will learn about the last trends in the research of radiopharmaceuticals. | | |
| 15RFM2 | Radiopharmaceuticals 2 | ZK | 2 |
| The basic principles of r | nuclear chemistry. A survey of radionuclides used in nuclear medicine. The common methods of radiopharmaceuticals prepa | rations. Quality ar | nd control of |
| radiopharmaceuticals.Tl | he basic radiopharmaceuticals and their use in human diagnostic and therapy. | | |
| 15SMJ2 | Separation Methods in Nuclear Chemistry 2 | ZK | 2 |
| | d envolves Separation Methods in Radiochemistry I. Additional aspects of extraction separation methods such as classificati | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | • |
| • | téme, extraction with mixtures of agents, and accesories and devices used in solvent extraction. Separations with ion-exchar | ŭ | • |
| - · | quid chromatography are discussed in more details. Finally, the lecture includes membrane separation processes, thermoch | romatograpny, dis | tiliation and |
| electrochemical method | | 71/ | |
| 15SRZP | Determination of Radionuclides in Environment ecture consit of the list of the important and monitored radionuclides in the environment and their abundance. Sample types, | ZK sampling and pre | 2 |
| | followed with quality assurance of analysis and their relation. The attention is also paid to individual instrumental separation m | | |
| • | only and gross alpha and beta activities measurement. Finally, the methods for determination of the selected radionucl | | |
| | b, 226Ra, 222Rn, 3H, 14C, 85Kr, 131I, 137Cs, 90Sr) are discussed. | ildoo (lootopoo oi t | aramam and |
| 01SM | Statistical Methods with Applications | ZK | 2 |
| | selected methods of statistical data analysis such as: linear regression and correlation, analysis of variance, nonparametric r | 1 | |
| | riables and their application. The aim is to illustrate the use of statistical procedures on examples. Solutions of concrete examples are concreted in the contract of the con | _ | - |
| are also included. | | , , | |
| 11SFBM | Structure and Function of Biomolecules | Z,ZK | 3 |
| | lecular structure is crucial for the understanding of its function. The subject is focused on the introduction to building blocks of | | overall structure |
| _ | n relationship including macromolecular complexes. | | |
| 15STA | Structure Analysis 1 | Z,ZK | 3 |
| | pectroscopy, fundamental principles. Nuclear magnetic resonance, 1H and 13C NMR techniques in organic structural analys | is. Special technic | ues 2D NMR, |
| COSY, HECTOR. Infrare | ed spectroscopy, fundamental principles. Finger print and practical applications in analysis. UV-VIS spectroscopy, fundament | al principles. Mass | s spectrometry, |
| methods, ionization tech | nniques, fragmentations, applications in structural analysis. | | |
| 15STA2 | Strukture Analysis 2 | ZK | 2 |
| 1.Basic principals of ma | gnetic resonance, signal processing, shielding of nuclei, chemical shift, spin-spin interaction, relaxation, signals in NMR. 2.N | IMR spectrometer | ? construction |
| | niques, Fourrier transformation, double-resonance, relaxation time measuremts, signal supresion, 3.Samples preparation, so | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | techniques. 6.Other techniques: 15N, 18F, 31P, 2H, 3H etc. 7.Specialities in NMR. 2D-NMR (COSY, NOESY, TOCSY, HECT | • | |
| | ral data: 1H, 13C, 15N, 31P, special techniques 3H/2H. 9.Interpretation and measurement APT, DEPT, COESY, NOESY, TO | CSY, HQMBC ? IS | otopical |
| modifications 10.Aplicat | | 71/ | 0 |
| 15TJM | Nuclear Materials Technology f fuel cycles of nuclear power stations, the strategy of the handling with spent fuels and the basic aspects and problems of sper | ZK | 2 |
| | lity and the safety of the system, recovery of uranium and plutonium. From the chemical-technological point of view, the atter | • | • |
| , 0, | i) the treatment and disposal of radioactive wastes, (iii) the transmutation processes and P&T fuel cycles, and (iv) the te | , | |
| - fuel and of metallic Zr | | ormology of man | andotaring or 111 |
| 15TPC | Technology of Fuel Cycles of Nuclear Power Stations | ZK | 2 |
| | f uranium ores and their classification, and physical and radiometric ore dressing methods are specified. The main attention is | | |
| | which the products of technical grade and then of nuclear grade, as metallic U, UO2, UN, UC and UF6, are obtained. In this | - | - 1 |
| | ations are implicated. The manufacturing of fuel elements, based on metallic uranium, on tablets of UO2 or MOX fuel (UO2+F | | |
| types of nuclear reactors | s (LWR, FBR and HTGR) is described. The principles of spent fuel reprocessing and of radioactive wastes treatment are me | ntioned, too. | |
| 15TRF | Radiopharmaceuticals Technology | ZK | 2 |
| 1.Research and develop | ment of radiopharmaceuticals, preclinical and clinial studies. 2.Raw materials and precursors of radiopharmaceuticals. 3.Sp | ecificity of radioph | narmaceuticals |
| preparation and product | tion. 4. Sources of radionuclides, target systems and apparatuses (gaseous, liquid, solid), natural and enriched materials, the | ir recycling. 5.Mar | nipulation with |
| | I shielding. Automated synthesisers (dedicated/universal, separation modules, microfluidic systems, proces parameters sens | | |
| | g, formulation, sterilization and marking. 7. Pharmacopoeia and proces quality control methods of radiopharmaceuticals. 8. Proceedings of the control methods of radiopharmaceuticals. 8. Proceedings of the control methods of radiopharmaceuticals. | | - |
| | ms, documentation. 9.Logistics of radiopharmaceuticals production. 10.Legislation requirements for radiopharmaceuticals pr | | |
| 15TZO | Waste Management and Treatment | ZK | 2 |
| | ne importance of waste for the national economy, with the various technologies for their recovery and disposal and with the c | • | |
| | r production and adverse impacts on the environment. At the beginning of course principal legislative measurements in waste | - | |
| - | perties of waste are mentioned. Further, principal technologies of waste treatment (recycling, landfilling, thermal processes, biologies of waste treatment dispenses and dispense and dispenses and dispenses and dispenses and dispenses and d | | onysico-cnemicai |
| | their recovery and disposal and the technological and organisational measures for their prevention and minimisation are dis | | 0 |
| 15TZRCH | Theoretical Foundations of Radiation Chemistry | ZK | 2 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | of an interaction of ionizing radiation with matter. Theory of primary processes in radiation chemistry: excitation and ionization nolecular systems. Inelastic electron scattering. Primary radiation chemical yields. Formation, structure and properties of solv | | - 1 |
| • | ical kinetics. Theory of an action of ionizing radiation in solids (electron-phonon interaction; radiation defects in crystals) and | | · · · |
| radiation chemical react | | gasso. Clais s | iditor onotio in |
| 15TOX | Toxicology | ZK | 2 |
| | prehensive survey of toxicology of chemicals. It deals with general and special toxicology, legislation and work safety in cher | | |
| | analytical and predictive toxicology. General toxicology explains toxic indices, their determination and interpretation, hazard ar | | |
| • | nation and elimination of chemicals in a body, mechanisms of toxic effects and factors governing these effects. Physicochemi | | |
| of toxic actions is stress | ed. | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| 15UFCB | Introduction to Photochemistry and Photobiology | ZK | 2 |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| At the beginning, an abs | orption of UV/vis radiation in molecular system and the energy transfer is explained and discussed. Then, photochemical laws an | d quantum yields | of photochemical |
| reactions are defined. E | xperimental techniques in photochemistry are reviewed. The light is also shed on the relationship between photochemistry a | nd radiation chem | nistry / plasma |
| chemistry. Classes and | nature of different photochemical reactions are described in general. Within a part of the course devoted to the systematic pl | notochemistry, the | key reactions |
| of illuminated inorganic, | coordination, organometallic, organic and bio-organic compounds are reviewed. Practical utilization of photochemical reaction | ons is summarize | d (photography, |
| photolithography, photoc | chemical syntheses, environmental photochemistry, etc.). Fundamentals of biological action of UV/vis radiation are exposed | in the course. Spe | ecial attention is |
| paid to photosynthesis, | vision, and photodynamic therapy. | | |
| 15VJZ | Decomissioning of Nuclear Facilities | ZK | 2 |
| 1. History, situation, long | -term operation. 2. Strategy of decomissioning. 3. Stages of decomissioning. 4. Legislation 5. Costs 6. Treatment of the waste | e: characterization | , inventory of |
| radionuclides, storage a | nd storage | | |
| 01ZPB1 | Introduction to Computer Security 1 | Z | 2 |
| 01ZPB2 | Introduction to Computer Security 2 | Z | 2 |
| | | | |

List of courses of this pass:

| | Name of the course | Completion | Credits |
|--|--|---|--|
| 01SM | Statistical Methods with Applications | ZK | 2 |
| The course consi | sts of selected methods of statistical data analysis such as: linear regression and correlation, analysis of variance, nonparametric me | ethods, contingend | cy tables, |
| simulation of randor | n variables and their application. The aim is to illustrate the use of statistical procedures on examples. Solutions of concrete example: | s by use of statistic | cal softwar |
| | are also included. | | |
| 01ZPB1 | Introduction to Computer Security 1 | Z | 2 |
| 01ZPB2 | Introduction to Computer Security 2 | Z | 2 |
| 11SFBM | Structure and Function of Biomolecules | Z,ZK | 3 |
| - 1 | omolecular structure is crucial for the understanding of its function. The subject is focused on the introduction to building blocks of mac | , , | all structur |
| - | and its structure function relationship including macromolecular complexes. | | |
| 15AODP | Waste Analysis | ZK | 2 |
| | nethods applied in environmental analyses. Course is focussed to a solid, slurry or gaseous matrixes, including introduction to sampling te | chniques and prec | oncentratio |
| | techniques. | | |
| 15APRM | Application of Radiation Methods | ZK | 2 |
| The beginning part | is devoted to the quantities and units of interaction of ionizing radiation with matter, the description of radiation sources and facilities. | | devoted 1 |
| radiation technologie | es such as sterilization, cross-linking and degradation of polymers, polymerization, grafting and curing, radiation treatment of agricultura | l products, radiatio | n synthesi |
| Last but not least, | attention is devoted also to radiation processing in environment, , radiation in medical applications, economic considerations and do | simetry in context | of safety. |
| 15ASCH | Astrochemistry | ZK | 2 |
| The aim of this led | ture is to summarize present knowledge of chemistry in the universe. The lecture should be focused mainly on chemistry of our sola | r system, interstell | ar clouds, |
| | origin of life, interstellar compounds detection techniques and history of astrochemistry. | | |
| 15CHJE | The Chemistry of Operation of Nuclear Power Plants | ZK | 2 |
| At first, the principle | s of water treatment processes, the sources of radioactive contamination and the principles of the treatment of all types of wastes are | discussed. The ma | ain attentic |
| | dual technological operations used to the purification of feeding waters and cooling circuits waters and of all liquid and gaseous radic | | |
| NPP. | The technological operations used to the treatment of wastes and the corrosion problems of the construction materials are discusse | d in detail, too. | |
| 15CHL1 | Chemistry of the Pharmaceuticals | ZK | 3 |
| The course is focu | ssed to the therapeutic and diagnostic applications of chemical substances - pharmaceuticals. It is based on the anatomical-therape | utical-chemical cla | assification |
| system (ATCC) and | gives basic informations about the use of chemical substances in human medicine. The application formulations and pharmaceutical o | databases are also | discusse |
| The aim of the co | ourse is not only the demonstration of pharmaceutically active compounds, but also the discussion of their application in connection w | with mechanisms of | of action. |
| 15CHRP | Chemistry of Radioactive Elements | ZK | 2 |
| The course | gives a detailed overview of chemical properties of all known radioactive elements from the group of cis-uranium elements, actinoids | s and trans-actinoi | ids. |
| 15DPCH1 | Master Thesis 1 | Z | 10 |
| ı | Diploma work. | ' | |
| 15DPCH2 | Master Thesis 2 | _ | |
| | | Z | 20 |
| | Diploma work. | Z | 20 |
| 15FXK2 | , | | |
| 15EXK2 | Excursion 2 | Z | 20 |
| ' | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in practice. | Z tice. | 1 |
| 15FCH4 | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace | Z tice. | 1 5 |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in praceholder in the excursion of the reaction are excursional excursions. The excursion is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediation methods used in praceholder in the excursion aims at mediation and aims at mediation and aims at mediation aims at mediation and aims at mediation aim | Z rtice. ZK aneous reactions, f | 1 5 flow-throug |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace | Z titice. ZK aneous reactions, f | 1 5 low-throug e. The cha |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper reactions of atoms | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in pracement of the property of the excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in pracement of the physical Chemistry 4 Physical Chemistry 4 devoted to reaction kinetics, the course is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultare dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are thorough. | ZK aneous reactions, f hly discussed here ms. In the second | 1 5 low-throug e. The chai |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper reactions of atoms course, the student | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace Physical Chemistry 4 Physical Chemistry 4 devoted to reaction kinetics, the course is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultare dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are thoroug and free radicals and reactions in liquid solutions are discussed, too. These subjects are traind by solving of selected reaction systems. | ZK aneous reactions, f hly discussed here ms. In the second e attention is also | 5 low-througe. The chain part of the devoted to |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper reactions of atoms course, the student the origin | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace Physical Chemistry 4 Physical Chemistry 4 devoted to reaction kinetics, the course is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultar ature dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are thoroug and free radicals and reactions in liquid solutions are discussed, too. These subjects are traind by solving of selected reaction systems are taught essentials of solids, particularly the types of bonds in solids, crystal structure and its description and crystal symetry. The of X-radiation and its use for crystal structure studies. The Debye-Scherrer?s method and its application in various cases is thorough. | ZK aneous reactions, f hly discussed here ms. In the second e attention is also | 5 low-througe. The chair part of the devoted to |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper reactions of atoms course, the student the origin | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace the excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace the excursion aims at mediation the excursion rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultare dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are thoroug and free radicals and reactions in liquid solutions are discussed, too. These subjects are traind by solving of selected reaction systems are taught essentials of solids, particularly the types of bonds in solids, crystal structure and its description and crystal symetry. The | Z trice. ZK aneous reactions, f hly discussed here ms. In the second e attention is also hly described here ZK | 5 flow-through. The chair part of the devoted to see . |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper reactions of atoms course, the student the origin | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace Physical Chemistry 4 Physical chemistry 4 devoted to reaction kinetics, the course is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultar ature dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are thoroug and free radicals and reactions in liquid solutions are discussed, too. These subjects are traind by solving of selected reaction systems are taught essentials of solids, particularly the types of bonds in solids, crystal structure and its description and crystal symetry. The of X-radiation and its use for crystal structure studies. The Debye-Scherrer?s method and its application in various cases is thoroug Physical Chemistry 5 | Z trice. ZK aneous reactions, f hly discussed here ms. In the second e attention is also hly described here ZK | 5 flow-throug a. The chai part of the devoted to b. |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper reactions of atoms course, the student the origin 15FCH5 Selected chapters | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace Physical Chemistry 4 Physical chemistry 4 devoted to reaction kinetics, the course is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultar ature dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are thoroug and free radicals and reactions in liquid solutions are discussed, too. These subjects are traind by solving of selected reaction systems are taught essentials of solids, particularly the types of bonds in solids, crystal structure and its description and crystal symetry. The of X-radiation and its use for crystal structure studies. The Debye-Scherrer?s method and its application in various cases is thoroug Physical Chemistry 5 of electrochemistry and theory of solutions. Electrode phenomena, electric double layer, electrochemical methods in chemical analy Methods of the reduction of equilibrium thermodynamic data to the zero ionic strength. | Z aneous reactions, f hly discussed here ms. In the second the attention is also hly described here ZK sis,galvanic cells, | 5 clow-through a. The chain part of the devoted to be corrosion. |
| 15FCH4 In the first part of the reactors and temper reactions of atoms course, the student the origin 15FCH5 Selected chapters | Excursion 2 The excursion aims at mediating the students the acquaintance with various radiochemical and radiation methods used in prace Physical Chemistry 4 Physical Chemistry 4 devoted to reaction kinetics, the course is focused on the reaction rate, isolated reactions of various orders, simultar ature dependence of the rate constants. Hard-sphere collision theory, activated-complex theory and chemical dynamics are thoroug and free radicals and reactions in liquid solutions are discussed, too. These subjects are traind by solving of selected reaction systems are taught essentials of solids, particularly the types of bonds in solids, crystal structure and its description and crystal symetry. The of X-radiation and its use for crystal structure studies. The Debye-Scherrer?s method and its application in various cases is thoroug Physical Chemistry 5 of electrochemistry and theory of solutions. Electrode phenomena, electric double layer, electrochemical methods in chemical analyses. | Z stice. ZK aneous reactions, f hly discussed here ms. In the second the attention is also hly described here ZK sis,galvanic cells, Z,ZK | 5 clow-througe. The cha part of the devoted to be. 2 corrosion. |

some practical applications and fundamental calculations.

| 15GIMCH | Glycoconjugates and Immunochemistry | ZK | 3 |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | ed on the history and present of immunochemistry and molecular immunology. The most important molecules of immunity system are the | • , | |
| I-cell receptor, H | ILA antigens, complement, adhesive molecules) as well as technical aspects of experimental immunology techniques, details of immu appropriate instrumentation. | unology measurem | ents and |
| 15HCHE | Hydrochemistry | ZK | 2 |
| | a detailed description of the genesis, incidence, characteristics and importance of organic and inorganic constituents of water. It also | | |
| J | quality of natural waters, drinking water and waste water. | | |
| 15HYPE | Hydrology and Pedology | ZK | 2 |
| | rides informations about the precipitation and movement of water in the environment, measurements and evaluation of relevant data. | | |
| emphasizing and u | inderstanding the concepts, principles and ideas of hydrologic processes, infiltration and soil water processes. Hydrology of reservoir | s, wetlands and gro | ound water |
| 15INS2 | is also presented. Instrumental Methods 2 | ZK | 2 |
| | e overview of selected modern instrumental methods for research in physical chemistry and analysis , theoretical fundamentals , instr | | |
| Coodina pairt or and | and application. | amenta teeninque | , |
| 15ISY | Isotopic Syntheses | ZK | 2 |
| | of the lecture students become familiar with the preparation of enriched stable nuclides and radionuclides, nomenclature of labelled c | | |
| | requirements for laboratory equipment and experimental setup for work with isotopes. Next, laboratory operations with labelled compou | | |
| • | etric analyses are discussed, together with specificity of carrier-added and carrier-free preparations, fast and online syntheses, autom part of the lecture, the isotope-specific methods of the most common elements are particularly discussed, together with the applicati | • | · |
| 15LMB | Practical Exercises in Microbiology | KZ | 4 |
| | ractical exercises is devoted to the principles of microbiological work, cultivation of micro-organisms, morphology and cytology of micro | ı | - |
| part, the students | observe the influence of external conditions on micro-organisms and they learn to isolate the micro-organisms as well as to evaluate | of cell count in env | vironment. |
| - | ention is devoted to study of micro-organism growth, fundamental genetics preparations, host strains of Escherichia coli and identifica | | |
| 15MSZP | Modelling and Simulation of Radionuclide Migration in the Environment | Z,ZK | 3 |
| | ogical modelling focused on the problems of radionuclide migration in the environment. Formulation of mathematical and computer more of dissolved contaminants interaction with the solids phase, including sophisticated multi-component models. Practical modelling in the | | |
| qualities. Models | Simulation exercises with transport codes prepared in the GoldSim environment. | HE FIINLL QUEIN | iioiiiieiit. |
| 15NUK1 | Aplication of Radionuclides 1 | ZK | 3 |
| | , nuclear methods and their basic principles are generally classified. It is followed by explanation of the specific features of working m | | mistry. The |
| | troduce separately physical principles and practical applications of radiochronometry, methods based on chemical, biological and physical | | g radiation, |
| | tor methods, isotope exchange reactions and isotopic effects. The most important technical and industrial applications of radionuclide | | |
| 15NUK2 | Aplication of Radionuclides 2 | ZK | 3 |
| | ted to applications of nuclear methods and radionuclides, particularly in the field scientific research. The first part of the course prese clides, labeled organic compounds, and generators of short-lived radionuclides. Another part of the course focuses on isotope exchar | = | |
| | . It is followed by explanation of thermodynamic and kinetic isotopic effects. The remaining lectures are devoted to applications of nuc | • | |
| physical chemist | ry to study kinetics and mechanism of chemical reactions, structure of chemical compounds, solid phase surfaces, catalysis, and to c | determine physico- | chemical |
| | parameters. | - | |
| 150FKL | General Pharmacology | ZK | 2 |
| | e course of General pharmacology there are taught essentials of pharmacodynamics (e.g. interactions of drugs with receptors, molect of pharmacokinetics (e.g. the half-life and its uses), drug interactions, introduction to clinical trials of drugs, adverse drug reactions, etc | - | - ' |
| randamonialo | pharmacology of autonomous system and a prescription writing. | o. Otadomo dio dioc | laugin |
| 15PJCH | Practical Exercises in Nuclear Chemistry | KZ | 4 |
| The exercise giv | e the students practical introduction to fundamental priciples of nuclear processes such as radionuclide decay, preparation of radionu | clides with therma | l neutron |
| activation and utilize | zation of radioactive equlibrium e.g. in radionuclide generators. The nuclear chemistry / radiochemistry processes such as Szilard-Ch | almers effects, and | l principles |
| 45004011 | of coprecipitation are demonstrated, too. | 1/7 | |
| 15PRACH | Practical Exercises in Radiation Chemistry kercises, the students will familiarize themselves with the principles of experimental radiation chemistry and photochemistry and obtai | KZ in knowledge in the | 3 e practical |
| - | ation and photochemical methods for characterization of irradiation sources (chemical dosimetry for determination of dose rate in ionizi | | • |
| actinometry for eva | luation of photon flow in non-ionizing radiation sources), syntheses of various inorganic materials (metals, simple oxides, indirect syntheses) | esis of multicompor | ent oxides) |
| | and other applications of photochemical reactions. | T. | |
| 15PRAKN | Internship | Z | 4 |
| 4500 414 | The internship aims at providing the student with practical experience. | 1/7 | |
| 15PRAM Exercise is focused | Practical Exercises in Radioanalytical Methods to practical carrying out of various radioanalytical methods from determination of solubility constant over radiometric titrations to determi | KZ | 4 dionuclides |
| | the environment. It also includes substoichiometric diulution analysis, radioimmunological, rentgenfluorescence, and neutron activati | | diorideides |
| 15PRMB | Practical Exercises in Radiation Methods in Biology and Medicine | KZ | 4 |
| | edge of practical work with mikroorganisms and ezymes, including preparation of samples for irradiation. They get knowledge of basic as | pects of work with r | adionuclide |
| | generator, preparation of labelled compounds and determination of radiochemical purity. | | |
| 15PRN | Radionuclide Production | ZK | 2 |
| | different ways in which radionuclides may be produced (natural sources, nuclear reactions, generators). Classification of nuclear reactio sed reactions, their course, cross-sections). Calculations of radionuclide yields and their modelling for different production set-ups. De | | |
| | ped reactions, their course, cross-sections). Calculations of radionuclide yields and their modelling for different production set-ups. De , liquid and gaseous). Target processing with respect to the subsequent use of the produced radionuclide. Radionuclides generators, | | |
| 15RACH | Radiation Chemistry | ZK | 4 |
| | rise deals with the formation of Primary Intermediate Products of radiolysis (PIP) caused by the absorption of ionizing radiation in mat | ı | |
| properties and rea | ctions leading to the formation of Stable Products of Radiolysis (SPR) is given in this part as well. The part two (systematic radiation | chemistry) is dedic | ated to the |
| | radiolysis of selected material systems. | | |
| 15RAEK | and the second problems of the environment. The second state of second s | ZK | 2 |
| | course deals with general problems of the environment. Then composition of and natural processes in basic parts of biogeospere, biogomental radioactivity are discussed in detail. The last part describes sources of environmental pollution, migration, chemical reactions | | |
| aa matarar Griviron | environment and presents analysis of basic problems of radioecology. | and oncold of polic | |
| | | | |

| 15RAM | Radioanalytical Methods | ZK | 3 |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| - | detailed overview of all main radioanalytical methods, specifically: Indicator methods, analysis by means of naturally occurring radioactive interest in the second methods. BLA particular analysis is readistically with the | | · |
| | ostoichiometric IDA, radio-reagent methods, radiometric titrations, radio-release methods, RIA, activation analysis, irradiation with the Id resonance neutrons, irradiation with charged particles and gamma-rays, non-activation interaction analysis, X-ray fluorescence ana | | nation with |
| 15RDFM | Radiopharmaceuticals 1 | ZK | 2 |
| The course intro | duces fundamentals of nuclear chemistry applications in research, development and production of radiopharmaceuticals. The first par | t of the course is fo | cused on |
| | priate radionuclide selection, general requirements for PET and SPECT diagnostics and therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals, ways of the | | - 1 |
| chemistry. The sec | ond part of the course provides fundamentals of routine production and quality control of radiopharmaceuticals (GMP rules) and disc few particular radiopharmaceuticals. In the end of the course, students will learn about the last trends in the research of radiopharmaceuticals. | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | luction of a |
| 15RFM2 | Radiopharmaceuticals 2 | ZK | 2 |
| _ | ples of nuclear chemistry. A survey of radionuclides used in nuclear medicine. The common methods of radiopharmaceuticals prepara | | |
| | radiopharmaceuticals. The basic radiopharmaceuticals and their use in human diagnostic and therapy. | | |
| 15RMBM | Radiation Methods in Biology and Medicine | ZK | 2 |
| = | sources of ionizing radiation (IR) used in biology and medicine are thoroughly discussed. Description of interaction of IR with matter and | | - 1 |
| on biologically imp | ortant structures and organisms follows. The last part of the course is dedicated to theory of radiobiological action, radiodiagnostic an safeguard and dozimetry. | u radiotrierapeutica | ii memous, |
| 15SEM1 | Seminar 1 | Z | 4 |
| | Getting acquainted with advanced radiochemical and radiation-chemical topics. | ı | |
| 15SEM2 | Seminar 2 | Z | 4 |
| | Get acquainted with radiochemical and radiation problems. | | |
| 15SEPM | Practical Exercises in Separation Methods | KZ | 3 |
| | rcise consists of set of practical tasks aiming to show fundamental radiochemical separation methods, their modifications and utilizati owledge received in lectures "Separation methods in Nuclear Chemistry 1" and "Nuclear Chemistry" and are also using skill acquired in | | |
| | g extraction, chromatographic, coprecipitation procedures and principles, in which good work management and proper handling with | - | |
| | nuclear waste is necessary. Various types of radionuclides, single or in genetic relationship are used. | | |
| 15SMJ1 | Separation Methods in Nuclear Chemistry 1 | ZK | 3 |
| | ists of several chapters, at the beginning the chemistry of complex compounds, its generation and stability is discussed followed with | • | |
| | neral overview of the separation methods and their comparison. Further, the fundamentals of liquid-liquid extraction, extraction of chelate | | |
| • | ange together with ion-exchange chromatography, and other chromatographic methods are discussed, all including theoretical aspect tical examples. The whole lecture is oriented to utilization of these methods in nuclear and radiochemistry, their advantages and spec | | · 1 |
| 15SMJ2 | Separation Methods in Nuclear Chemistry 2 | ZK | 2 |
| | ed and envolves Separation Methods in Radiochemistry I. Additional aspects of extraction separation methods such as classification | 1 | _ |
| formation extract | on systéme, extraction with mixtures of agents, and accesories and devices used in solvent extraction. Separations with ion-exchange | e resins including a | ccesories |
| and high perforr | nance liquid chromatography are discussed in more details. Finally, the lecture includes membrane separation processes, thermochro | matography, distilla | ition and |
| 450070 | electrochemical methods. | 71/ | |
| 15SRZP | Determination of Radionuclides in Environment of the lecture consit of the list of the important and monitored radionuclides in the environment and their abundance. Sample types, sa | ZK | 2 |
| | seed followed with quality assurance of analysis and their relation. The attention is also paid to individual instrumental separation methods. | | |
| • | ray spectrometry and gross alpha and beta activities measurement. Finally, the methods for determination of the selected radionuclid | | |
| | plutonium, 210Po, 210Pb, 226Ra, 222Rn, 3H, 14C, 85Kr, 131I, 137Cs, 90Sr) are discussed. | | |
| 15STA | Structure Analysis 1 | Z,ZK | 3 |
| | cular spectroscopy, fundamental principles. Nuclear magnetic resonance, 1H and 13C NMR techniques in organic structural analysis. | | |
| COST, RECTOR. | Infrared spectroscopy, fundamental principles. Finger print and practical applications in analysis. UV-VIS spectroscopy, fundamental p methods, ionization techniques, fragmentations, applications in structural analysis. | mincipies. Mass spe | ctrometry, |
| 15STA2 | Strukture Analysis 2 | ZK | 2 |
| | of magnetic resonance, signal processing, shielding of nuclei, chemical shift, spin-spin interaction, relaxation, signals in NMR. 2.NMF | | |
| and function, ba | sic techniques, Fourrier transformation, double-resonance, relaxation time measuremts, signal supresion, 3. Samples preparation, sol | vents, standards 4. | 1H-NMR |
| • | C-NMR techniques. 6.Other techniques: 15N, 18F, 31P, 2H, 3H etc. 7.Specialities in NMR. 2D-NMR (COSY, NOESY, TOCSY, HECTO | • | |
| 8.Interpretation | n of spectral data: 1H, 13C, 15N, 31P, special techniques 3H/2H. 9.Interpretation and measurement APT, DEPT, COESY, NOESY, TO modifications 10.Aplication of NMR. | CSY, HQMBC ? iso | topical |
| 15STP | Trace Radiochemistry | ZK | 3 |
| | ith the state (speciation) and physicochemical behaviour of very low concentrations (traces) of matter, especially radionuclides, in homoger | | - |
| | nethods of their study. It presents detailed discussion of formation and properties of colloidal forms of radionuclides and of methods of | | ~ I |
| traces to be stud | ed. The object of the lecture is also the distribution of traces in macroheterogeneous systems, particularly the coprecipitation, adsorp | tion and electrodep | osition of |
| | traces. | | |
| 15TJM | Nuclear Materials Technology | ZK | 2 |
| = | pes of fuel cycles of nuclear power stations, the strategy of the handling with spent fuels and the basic aspects and problems of spent fu , criticality and the safety of the system, recovery of uranium and plutonium. From the chemical-technological point of view, the attenti | | |
| | res, (ii) the treatment and disposal of radioactive wastes, (iii) the transmutation processes and P&T fuel cycles, and (iv) the technique of the control | , | |
| | - fuel and of metallic Zr of nuclear grade. | | |
| 15TOX | Toxicology | ZK | 2 |
| - | a comprehensive survey of toxicology of chemicals. It deals with general and special toxicology, legislation and work safety in chemical | | |
| • | ed to analytical and predictive toxicology. General toxicology explains toxic indices, their determination and interpretation, hazard and ris Insformation and elimination of chemicals in a body, mechanisms of toxic effects and factors governing these effects. Physicochemical | | |
| aistribution, biotial | of toxic actions is stressed. | and biodileiilleat IIIl | orpretation |
| 15TPC | Technology of Fuel Cycles of Nuclear Power Stations | ZK | 2 |
| | pes of uranium ores and their classification, and physical and radiometric ore dressing methods are specified. The main attention is paid | | |
| - | ns of which the products of technical grade and then of nuclear grade, as metallic U, UO2, UN, UC and UF6, are obtained. In this dom | | |
| = | reparations are implicated. The manufacturing of fuel elements, based on metallic uranium, on tablets of UO2 or MOX fuel (UO2+PuO2) | | |
| types of | nuclear reactors (LWR, FBR and HTGR) is described. The principles of spent fuel reprocessing and of radioactive wastes treatment | are mentioned, too. | |
| | | | |

| 15TRF Radiopharmaceuticals Technology | ZK | 2 | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| 1.Research and development of radiopharmaceuticals, preclinical and clinial studies. 2.Raw materials and precursors of radiopharmaceuticals. 3.Specificity of radiopharmaceuticals | | | | | |
| preparation and production. 4. Sources of radionuclides, target systems and apparatuses (gaseous, liquid, solid), natural and enriched materials, their recycling. 5. Manipulation with | | | | | |
| high activities, biological shielding. Automated synthesisers (dedicated/universal, separation modules, microfluidic systems, proces parameters sensors, etc.). 6.Sterile and non-sterile | | | | | |
| preparations. Dispensing, formulation, sterilization and marking. 7. Pharmacopoeia and proces quality control methods of radiopharmaceuticals. 8. Process | | · | | | |
| and management systems, documentation. 9.Logistics of radiopharmaceuticals production. 10.Legislation requirements for radiopharmaceuticals p | reparation and proc | duction. | | | |
| 15TZO Waste Management and Treatment | ZK | 2 | | | |
| The course deals with the importance of waste for the national economy, with the various technologies for their recovery and disposal and with the op | imal measures for | prevention | | | |
| and minimization of their production and adverse impacts on the environment. At the beginning of course principal legislative measurements in waste ma | anagement, waste s | sources and | | | |
| origin and hazardous properties of waste are mentioned. Further, principal technologies of waste treatment (recycling, landfilling, thermal processes, biologic | al processes, physic | co-chemical | | | |
| processes), methods of their recovery and disposal and the technological and organisational measures for their prevention and minimisation a | re discussed in deta | ail. | | | |
| 15TZRCH Theoretical Foundations of Radiation Chemistry | ZK | 2 | | | |
| Theoretical description of an interaction of ionizing radiation with matter. Theory of primary processes in radiation chemistry: excitation and ionization. I | Recombination kine | tics; charge | | | |
| and energy transfer in molecular systems. Inelastic electron scattering. Primary radiation chemical yields. Formation, structure and properties of solvations are considered as a constant of the constant of | ed electrons. Track | theory and | | | |
| models. Radiation chemical kinetics. Theory of an action of ionizing radiation in solids (electron-phonon interaction; radiation defects in crystals) and ga | ases. State-of-matte | er effects in | | | |
| radiation chemical reactivity. | | | | | |
| 15UFCB Introduction to Photochemistry and Photobiology | ZK | 2 | | | |
| At the beginning, an absorption of UV/vis radiation in molecular system and the energy transfer is explained and discussed. Then, photochemical laws and q | uantum yields of pho | otochemical | | | |
| reactions are defined. Experimental techniques in photochemistry are reviewed. The light is also shed on the relationship between photochemistry and | d radiation chemistr | y / plasma | | | |
| chemistry. Classes and nature of different photochemical reactions are described in general. Within a part of the course devoted to the systematic pho | tochemistry, the key | y reactions | | | |
| of illuminated inorganic, coordination, organometallic, organic and bio-organic compounds are reviewed. Practical utilization of photochemical reactions | s is summarized (ph | notography, | | | |
| photolithography, photochemical syntheses, environmental photochemistry, etc.). Fundamentals of biological action of UV/vis radiation are exposed in | he course. Special | attention is | | | |
| paid to photosynthesis, vision, and photodynamic therapy. | | | | | |
| 15VJZ Decomissioning of Nuclear Facilities | ZK | 2 | | | |
| 1. History, situation, long-term operation. 2. Strategy of decomissioning. 3. Stages of decomissioning. 4. Legislation 5. Costs 6. Treatment of the waste: | characterization, in | ventory of | | | |
| radionuclides, storage and storage | | | | | |
| 15VUCH1 Research Project 1 | Z | 6 | | | |
| . Thesis for internal defence. | | | | | |
| 15VUCH2 Research Project 2 | KZ | 8 | | | |
| Thesis for internal defence. | | | | | |
| 15ZOCH Protection of Environment | ZK | 2 | | | |
| The course provides basic information about detrimental pollutants, about their impact on flora and fauna including man. It presents overview on the er | 1 | ing, sample | | | |
| analysis in order to control the concentrations and pollutant migration, determining the limits and environmental legislation. The migration of pollutants in | | | | | |
| ways of the environment protection and pollution prevention will be discussed. | | | | | |
| 16BAF Biochemistry and Pharmacology | ZK | 2 | | | |
| Concise overview of organic chemistry, biochemistry and pathology of body fluids, biochemistry of breathing, biochemistry of digestion and resorption, | kidneys and urine, h | biochemical | | | |
| significance of liver, metabolism of water and minerals, metabolism of trace elements, nutrition. Basic principles of pharmacology - biotransformation of ph | armaceuticals, their | absorption, | | | |
| distribution and elimination, pharmacodynamics, classification of pharmaceuticals, chemotherapeutics, radiopharmaceuticals and diagnostic preparation | | | | | |
| and for their fabrication. | | | | | |
| 16RAO Radiation Protection | ZK | 4 | | | |
| The aim of the subject is to provide a self-contained overview of the radiation protection with a special focus on general principles. The subject is based on the | 1 | | | | |
| no. 103 and other documents, which specifies radiation protection in the Czech Republic and EU. The course is accepted as training, which allows obtaining special competence in | | | | | |
| radiation protection. Participants will receive an appropriate certificate of attendance when fulfil all requirements defined in the permit of SONS. | | | | | |
| 16RBIO Radiobiology | ZK | 2 | | | |
| The presented lectures are aimed at basis of radiation biology. Students are introduced into biological effects of ionizing radiation; physical and chemical | 1 | | | | |
| in biological material; mechanisms of radiation damage to DNA and other cell components; types of damages and their repair; subcellular and cellular | • | | | | |
| irradiation; physical, biological and chemical modificators of the cell response to irradiation; theories and models for cell survival and radiation biology of normal and neoplastic tissue | | | | | |
| systems | | | | | |

For updated information see http://bilakniha.cvut.cz/en/FF.html Generated: day 2024-05-18, time 23:06.