



ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(A Statutory body of the Government of Andhra Pradesh)

3rd, 4th and 5th floors, Neeladri Towers, Sri Ram Nagar, 6th Battalion Road,
Atmakur (V), Mangalagiri (M), Guntur-522 503, Andhra Pradesh
Web: www.apsche.org **Email:** acapsche@gmail.com

REVISED SYLLABUS OF B.Sc (Chemistry)
UNDER CBCS FRAMEWORK WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.Sc. (B.Sc Chemistry)

*(With Learning Outcomes, Unit-wise Syllabus, References, Co-curricular Activities &
Model Q.P.)*

For Fifteen Courses of 1, 2, 3 & 4 Semesters)

(To be Implemented from 2020-21 Academic Year)

Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education

B.Sc. Chemistry Revised Syllabus under CBCS
w.e.f. 2020-21

Structure of Chemistry Core Syllabus under CBCS

YEAR	SEMESTER	COURSE	TITLE	MARKS	CREDITS
I	I	I	Inorganic and Physical Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – I Analysis of SALT MIXTURE	50	02
	II	II	Organic and General Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – II Volumetric Analysis	50	02
II	III	III	Organic Chemistry and Spectroscopy	100	03
			Practical – III Organic preparations and IR Spectral Analysis	50	02
	IV	IV	Inorganic, Organic and Physical Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – IV Organic Qualitative analysis	50	02
		V	Inorganic and Physical Chemistry	100	02
			Practical-V Course Conductometric and Potentiometric Titrimetry	50	02

SEMESTER – I

Course I (Inorganic & Physical Chemistry)

60 hrs. (4h/w)

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Understand the basic concepts of p-block elements
2. Explain the difference between solid, liquid and gases in terms of intermolecular interactions.
3. Apply the concepts of gas equations, pH and electrolytes while studying other chemistry courses.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

24 h

UNIT –I

Chemistry of p-block elements

8h

Group 13: Preparation & structure of Diborane, Borazine

Group 14: Preparation, classification and uses of silicones

Group 15: Preparation & structures of Phosphonitrilic halides $\{(\text{PNCl}_2)_n\}$ where $n=3, 4$

Group 16: Oxides and Oxoacids of Sulphur (structures only)

Group 17: Pseudohalogens, Structures of Interhalogen compounds.

UNIT-II

1. Chemistry of d-block elements:

6h

Characteristics of d-block elements with special reference to electronic configuration, variable valence, magnetic properties, catalytic properties and ability to form complexes. Stability of various oxidation states.

2. Chemistry of f-block elements:

6h

Chemistry of lanthanides - electronic structure, oxidation states, lanthanide contraction, consequences of lanthanide contraction, magnetic properties. Chemistry of actinides - electronic configuration, oxidation states, actinide contraction, comparison of lanthanides and actinides.

3. Theories of bonding in metals:

4h

Valence bond theory and Free electron theory, explanation of thermal and electrical conductivity of metals based on these theories, Band theory- formation of bands, explanation of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

36h

UNIT-III

Solidstate

10h

Symmetry in crystals. Law of constancy of interfacial angles. The law of rationality of indices. The law of symmetry. Miller indices, Definition of lattice point, space lattice, unit cell. Bravais lattices and crystal systems. X-ray diffraction and crystal structure. Bragg's law. Powder method. Defects in crystals. Stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric defects.

UNIT-IV

1. Gaseous state

6h

van der Waal's equation of state. Andrew's isotherms of carbon dioxide, continuity of state. Critical phenomena. Relationship between critical constants and vander Waal's constants. Law of corresponding states. Joule- Thomson effect. Inversion temperature.

2. Liquid state

4h

Liquid crystals, mesomorphic state. Differences between liquid crystal and solid/liquid. Classification of liquid crystals into Smectic and Nematic. Application of liquid crystals as LCD devices.

UNIT-V

Solutions, Ionic equilibrium & dilute solutions

1. Solutions

6h

Azeotropes-HCl-H₂O system and ethanol-water system. Partially miscible liquids-phenol-water system. Critical solution temperature (CST), Effect of impurity on consolute temperature. Immiscible liquids and steam distillation. Nernst distribution law. Calculation of the partition coefficient. Applications of distribution law.

2. Ionic equilibrium

3h

Ionic product, common ion effect, solubility and solubility product. Calculations based on solubility product.

3. Dilute solutions

7h

Colligative properties- RLVP, Osmotic pressure, Elevation in boiling point and depression in freezing point. Experimental methods for the determination of molar mass of a non-volatile

solute using osmotic pressure, Elevation in boiling point and depression in freezing point. Abnormal colligative properties. Van't Hoff factor.

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

1. Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning
2. Class Tests, Worksheets and Quizzes
3. Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhances critical thinking skills and personality
4. Semester-end Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teacher throughout the semester.

List of Reference Books

1. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron
2. Solid State Chemistry and its applications by Anthony R. West
3. Text book of physical chemistry by K L Kapoor
4. Text book of physical chemistry by S Glasstone
5. Advanced physical chemistry by Bahl and Tuli
6. Inorganic Chemistry by J.E. Huheey
7. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by Cotton and Wilkinson
8. A textbook of qualitative inorganic analysis by A.I. Vogel
9. Atkins, P.W. & Paula, J. de Atkin's Physical Chemistry Ed., Oxford University Press
10th Ed (2014).
10. Castellan, G.W. Physical Chemistry 4th Ed. Narosa (2004).
11. Mortimer, R. G. Physical Chemistry 3rd Ed. Elsevier: NOIDA, UP (2009).
12. Barrow, G.M. Physical Chemistry

LABORATORY COURSE -I

30hrs (2 h / w)

Practical-I Analysis of SALT MIXTURE

(At the end of Semester-I)

Qualitative inorganic analysis (Minimum of Six mixtures should be analysed)

50 M

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Understand the basic concepts of qualitative analysis of inorganic mixture
2. Use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
3. Apply the concepts of common ion effect, solubility product and concepts related to qualitative analysis

Analysis of SALT MIXTURE

50 M

Analysis of mixture salt containing two anions and two cations (From two different groups) from the following:

Anions: Carbonate, Sulphate, Chloride, Bromide, Acetate, Nitrate, Borate, Phosphate.

Cations: Lead, Copper, Iron, Aluminium, Zinc, Nickel, Manganese, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Potassium and Ammonium.

MODEL PAPER

FIRST YEAR B.Sc., DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER-I

CHEMISTRY Course-I: INORGANIC & PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART- A5 X 5 = 25 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions. Each carries **FIVE** marks

1. Explain the preparation & structures of Phosphonitrilic compounds.
2. Explain in brief, catalytic properties & stability of various oxidation states of d-block elements.
3. Write short note on Bravais lattices and crystal systems.
4. What are Smectic&Nematic liquid Crystals? Explain.

5. Write account on Common ion effect & Solubility product.
6. Describe Andrew's isotherms of carbon dioxide.
7. Explain Actinide Contraction.
8. Explain the structure of Borazine.

PART- B5 X 10 = 50 Marks

Answer **ALL** the questions. Each carries **TEN** marks

- 9 (a). Explain Classification, Preparations & uses of Silicones

(or)

- (b). (i) What are Pseudohalogens.
(ii) Explain the Structures of any one AX_3 & AX_5 interhalogen compounds.

- 10 (a). What is Lanthanide Contraction? Explain the Consequences of Lanthanide Contraction.

(or)

- (b). (i) Explain the magnetic properties of d- block elements.
(ii) Explain about Conductors, Semi-Conductors & Insulators using Band Theory.

- 11.(a). Write an essay on Crystal defects.

(or)

- (b). What is Bragg's Law. Explain the determination of structure of a crystal by powder method.

- 12.(a). Derive the relationship between Critical constants & Vanderwaal constants

(or)

- (b).(i) Write any 5 differences between liquid crystals & liquids, solids
(ii) Write the applications of Liquid crystals.

- 13.(a). Explain Nernst distribution Law. Explain its applications

(or)

- (b). What are colligative properties. Write experimental methods for determination of molar mass of a non-volatile solute by using Elevation in boiling point & depression in freezing point.

SEMESTER – II

Course II – (Organic & General Chemistry) 60 hrs (4h/w)

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Understand and explain the differential behavior of organic compounds based on fundamental concepts learnt.
2. Formulate the mechanism of organic reactions by recalling and correlating the fundamental properties of the reactants involved.
3. Learn and identify many organic reaction mechanisms including Free Radical Substitution, Electrophilic Addition and Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution.
4. Correlate and describe the stereochemical properties of organic compounds and reactions.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

36h

UNIT-I

Recapitulation of Basics of Organic Chemistry

Carbon-Carbon sigma bonds (Alkanes and Cycloalkanes)

12h

General methods of preparation of alkanes- Wurtz and Wurtz Fittig reaction, Corey House synthesis, physical and chemical properties of alkanes, Isomerism and its effect on properties, Free radical substitutions; Halogenation, concept of relative reactivity v/s selectivity. Conformational analysis of alkanes (Conformations, relative stability and energy diagrams of Ethane, Propane and butane). General molecular formulae of cycloalkanes and relative stability, Baeyer strain theory, Cyclohexane conformations with energy diagram, Conformations of monosubstituted cyclohexane.

UNIT-II

Carbon-Carbon pi Bonds (Alkenes and Alkynes)

12h

General methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties. Mechanism of E1, E2, E1cB reactions, Saytzeff and Hoffmann eliminations, Electrophilic Additions, mechanism (Markownikoff/Antimarkownikoff addition) with suitable examples, *syn* and *anti*- addition; addition of H₂, X₂, HX. oxymercuration-

demercuration, hydroboration-oxidation, ozonolysis, hydroxylation, Diels Alder reaction, 1,2- and 1,4-addition reactions in conjugated dienes.

Reactions of alkynes; acidity, electrophilic and nucleophilic additions, hydration to form carbonyl compounds, Alkylation of terminal alkynes.

UNIT-III

Benzene and its reactivity

12h

Concept of aromaticity, Huckel's rule - application to Benzenoid (Benzene, Naphthalene) and Non - Benzenoid compounds (cyclopropenyl cation, cyclopentadienyl anion and tropylium cation)

Reactions - General mechanism of electrophilic aromatic substitution, mechanism of nitration, Friedel-Craft's alkylation and acylation. Orientation of aromatic substitution - ortho, para and meta directing groups. Ring activating and deactivating groups with examples (Electronic interpretation of various groups like NO_2 and Phenolic). Orientation of (i) Amino, methoxy and methyl groups (ii) Carboxy, nitro, nitrile, carbonyl and sulphonic acid groups (iii) Halogens

(Explanation by taking minimum of one example from each type)

GENERAL CHEMISTRY

24 h

UNIT-IV

1. Surface chemistry and chemical bonding

Surface chemistry

6h

Colloids- Coagulation of colloids- Hardy-Schulze rule. Stability of colloids, Protection of Colloids, Gold number.

Adsorption- Physical and chemical adsorption, Langmuir adsorption isotherm, applications of adsorption.

2. Chemical Bonding

6h

Valence bond theory, hybridization, VB theory as applied to ClF_3 , $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$, Molecular orbital theory - LCAO method, construction of M.O. diagrams for homo-nuclear and hetero-nuclear diatomic molecules (N_2 , O_2 , CO and NO).

3. HSAB

2h

Pearson's concept, HSAB principle & its importance, bonding in Hard-Hard and Soft-Soft combinations.

UNIT-V

Stereochemistry of carbon compounds

10h

Molecular representations- Wedge, Fischer, Newman and Saw-Horse formulae.

Optical isomerism: Optical activity- wave nature of light, plane polarised light, optical rotation and specific rotation.

Chiral molecules- definition and criteria(Symmetry elements)- Definition of enantiomers and diastereomers – Explanation of optical isomerism with examples- Glyceraldehyde, Lactic acid, Alanine, Tartaric acid, 2,3-dibromopentane.

D,L, R,S and E,Z- configuration with examples.

Definition of Racemic mixture – Resolution of racemic mixtures (any 3 techniques)

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning

Class Tests, Worksheets and Quizzes

Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhance critical thinking skills and personality

Semester-end Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teachers throughout the semester.

List of Reference Books

Theory:

Morrison, R. N. & Boyd, R. N. Organic Chemistry, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).

Finar, I. L. Organic Chemistry (Volume 1), Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).

Finar, I. L. Organic Chemistry (Volume 2: Stereochemistry and the Chemistry of Natural Products), Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).

Eliel, E. L. & Wilen, S. H. Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds; Wiley: London, 1994.

Kalsi, P. S. Stereochemistry Conformation and Mechanism; New Age International, 2005.

Practical:

Ahluwalia, V.K. & Aggarwal, R. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry: Preparation and Quantitative Analysis, University Press (2000).

Ahluwalia, V.K. & Dhingra, S. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry: Qualitative Analysis, University Press (2000).

Furniss, B.S.; Hannaford, A.J.; Smith, P.W.G.; Tatchell, A.R. Practical Organic Chemistry, 5th Ed., Pearson (2012)

Additional Resources:

Solomons, T. W. G.; Fryhle, C. B. & Snyder, S. A. Organic Chemistry, 12th Edition, Wiley.

Bruice, P. Y. Organic Chemistry, Eighth Edition, Pearson.

Clayden, J.; Greeves, N. & Warren, S. Organic Chemistry, Oxford.

Nasipuri, D. Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds: Principles and Applications, Third Edition, NewAge International.

Gunstone, F. D. Guidebook to Stereochemistry, Prentice Hall Press, 1975.

LABORATORY COURSE-II

30hrs (2 h / w)

Practical-II Volumetric Analysis

(At the end of Semester-II)

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
2. Understand and explain the volumetric analysis based on fundamental concepts learnt in ionic equilibria
3. Learn and identify the concepts of a standard solutions, primary and secondary standards
4. Facilitate the learner to make solutions of various molar concentrations. This may include: The concept of the mole; Converting moles to grams; Converting grams to moles; Defining concentration; Dilution of Solutions; Making different molar concentrations.

Volumetric analysis

50 M

1. Estimation of sodium carbonate and sodium hydrogen carbonate present in a mixture.
2. Determination of Fe (II) using KMnO_4 with oxalic acid as primary standard.

3. Determination of Cu (II) using $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ as primary standard.
4. Estimation of water of crystallization in Mohr's salt by titrating with KMnO_4

MODEL PAPER
FIRST YEAR B.Sc., DEGREE EXAMINATION
SEMESTER-II
CHEMISTRY COURSE -II: ORGANIC & GENERAL CHEMISTRY

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART- A

5 X 5 = 25 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions. Each carries **FIVE** marks

1. Write different conformations of n-butane. Explain their relative stability..
2. Explain 1,2- & 1,4- addition reactions of conjugated dienes.
3. Explain the orientation effect of halogens on mono substituted benzene.
4. Explain the mechanism of E1^{CB} elimination reaction.
5. Explain the structure of ClF_3 by Valency Bond theory.
6. What are Hard & soft acids & bases? Explain with examples.
7. Draw the Wedge, Fischer, Newmann & saw-Horse representations for Tartaric acid.
8. Define Enantiomers and Diastereomers and give two examples for each.

PART- B

5 X 10 = 50 Marks

Answer **ALL** the questions. Each carries **TEN** marks

- 9 (a). (i) Write the preparation of alkanes by Wurtz and Corey-House reaction.
(ii) Explain Halogenation of alkanes. Explain the reactivity and selectivity in free radical substitutions.
(or)
 - (b). (i) Explain Baeyer Strain Theory
(ii) Draw the conformations of Cyclohexane and explain their stability by drawing energy profile diagram.
- 10 (a). (i) Write any two methods of preparation of alkenes.
(ii) Explain the mechanism of Markownikoff and Anti-Markownikoff addition of HBr to alkene.

(or)

- (b). (i) Explain the acidity of 1-alkynes
 (ii) How will you prepare acetaldehyde and acetone from alkynes?
 (iii) Write alkylation reaction of terminal alkene.
- 11.(a). Define Huckel rule of aromatic compounds. What are benzenoid and non-benzenoid aromatic compounds? Give examples.
 (or)
- (b). Explain the mechanisms of Nitration and Friedel-Craft's alkylation of Benzene.
- 12.(a). (i) Define Hardy-Schulze rule & Gold number.
 (ii) Differentiate Physisorption & Chemisorption. Explain Langmuir adsorption isotherm.
 (or)
- (b). Construct the Molecular Orbital diagram for O₂ and NO and explain their bond order and magnetic property.
- 13.(a). Define racemic mixture. Explain any two techniques for resolution of racemic mixture.
 (or)
- (b). (i) Define Optical activity and Specific rotation.
 (ii) Draw the R- & S- isomers of Alanine, Glyceraldehyde.
 (iii) Write the E- & Z- isomers of 2-butene.

SEMESTER - III

Course III (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY & SPECTROSCOPY) 60hrs (4 h / w)

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Understand preparation, properties and reactions of haloalkanes, haloarenes and oxygen-containing functional groups.
2. Use the synthetic chemistry learnt in this course to do functional group transformations.
3. To propose plausible mechanisms for any relevant reaction

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

34h

UNIT – I

1. Chemistry of Halogenated Hydrocarbons:

6h

Alkyl halides: Methods of preparation and properties, nucleophilic substitution reactions—

S_N1 , S_N2 and S_Ni mechanisms with stereochemical aspects and effect of solvent etc.; nucleophilic substitution vs. elimination, Williamson's synthesis.

Aryl halides: Preparation (including preparation from diazonium salts) and properties, nucleophilic aromatic substitution; S_NAr , Benzyne mechanism.

Relative reactivity of alkyl, allyl, benzyl, vinyl and aryl halides towards nucleophilic substitution reactions.

2. Alcohols & Phenols

6h

Alcohols: preparation, properties and relative reactivity of 1° , 2° , 3° alcohols, Bouvaelt Blanc Reduction; Oxidation of diols by periodic acid and lead tetra acetate, Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrangement;

Phenols: Preparation and properties; Acidity and factors affecting it, Ring substitution reactions, Reimer-Tiemann and Kolbe's-Schmidt Reactions, Fries and Claisen rearrangements with mechanism;

UNIT-II

Carbonyl Compounds

10h

Structure, reactivity, preparation and properties;

Nucleophilic additions, Nucleophilic addition-elimination reactions with amine derivatives

Mechanisms of Aldol and Benzoin condensation, Claisen-Schmidt, Perkin, Cannizzaro and Wittig reaction, Beckmann haloform reaction and Baeyer-Villiger oxidation, α -substitution reactions, oxidations and reductions (Clemmensen, Wolff-Kishner, with $LiAlH_4$ & $NaBH_4$).

Addition reactions of α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds: Michael addition.

Active methylene compounds:

Keto-

enol tautomerism. Preparation and synthetic applications of diethyl malonate and ethyl acetoacetate.

UNIT-III

Carboxylic Acids and their Derivatives

12h

General methods of preparation, physical properties and reactions of monocarboxylic acids, effect of substituent on acidic strength. Typical reactions of dicarboxylic acids, hydroxy acids and unsaturated acids.

Preparation and reactions of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters and amides;

Comparative study of nucleophilic substitution at acyl group-Mechanism

of acidic and alkaline hydrolysis of esters, Claisen condensation, Reformatsky reactions and Curtius rearrangement

Reactions involving H, OH and COOH groups- salt formation, anhydride formation, acid chloride formation, amide formation and esterification (mechanism). Degradation of carboxylic acids by Hunsdiecker reaction, decarboxylation by Schmidt reaction, Arndt-Eistert synthesis, halogenation by Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky reaction.

SPECTROSCOPY

26 h

UNIT-IV

Molecular Spectroscopy:

18h

Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with molecules and various types of spectra;

Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution.

Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, Harmonic and anharmonic oscillator, Morse potential curve, vibrational degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules, modes of vibration. Selection rules for vibrational transitions, Fundamental frequencies, overtones and hot bands.

Electronic spectroscopy: Energy levels of molecular orbitals (σ , π , n). Selection rules for electronic spectra. Types of electronic transitions in molecules, effect of conjugation. Concept of chromophore. bathochromic and hypsochromic shifts. Beer-Lambert's law and its limitations.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy: Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance, equivalent and non-equivalent protons, position of signals. Chemical shift, NMR splitting of signals - spin-spin coupling, coupling constants. Applications of NMR with suitable examples - ethyl bromide, ethanol, acetaldehyde, 1,1,2-tribromo ethane, ethyl acetate, toluene and acetophenone.

Application of Spectroscopy to Simple Organic Molecules**Application of visible, ultraviolet and Infrared spectroscopy in organic molecules.**

Application of electronic spectroscopy and Woodward rules for calculating λ_{max} of conjugated dienes and α, β – unsaturated compounds.

Infrared radiation and types of molecular vibrations, functional group and fingerprint region. IR spectra of alkanes, alkenes and simple alcohols (inter and intramolecular hydrogen bonding), aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and their derivatives (effect of substitution on $>\text{C}=\text{O}$ stretching absorptions).

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning

Class Tests, Worksheets and Quizzes

Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhance critical thinking skills and personality

Semester-end Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teacher throughout the semester.

List of Reference Books

1. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry by Bahl and Arunbahl
2. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Finar Vol I
3. Organic chemistry by Bruice
4. Organic chemistry by Clayden
5. Spectroscopy by William Kemp
6. Spectroscopy by Pavia
7. Organic Spectroscopy by J. R. Dyer
8. Elementary organic spectroscopy by Y.R. Sharma
9. Spectroscopy by P.S. Kalsi
10. Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds by Robert M Silverstein, Francis X Webster
11. Mann, F.G. & Saunders, B.C. Practical Organic Chemistry, Pearson Education (2009)
12. Furniss, B.S., Hannaford, A.J., Smith, P.W.G. & Tatchell, A.R. Practical Organic Chemistry, 5th Ed. Pearson (2012)

13. Ahluwalia, V.K. & Aggarwal, R. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry: Preparation and Quantitative Analysis, University Press (2000).

LABORATORY COURSE -III

30hrs (2 h / w)

Practical Course-III Organic preparations and IR Spectral Analysis

(At the end of Semester- III)

Course outcomes:

On the completion of the course, the student will be able to do the following:

1. how to use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
2. how to calculate limiting reagent, theoretical yield, and percent yield
3. how to engage in safe laboratory practices by handling laboratory glassware, equipment, and chemical reagents appropriately
4. how to dispose of chemicals in a safe and responsible manner
5. how to perform common laboratory techniques including reflux, distillation, recrystallization, vacuum filtration.
6. how to create and carry out work up and separation procedures
7. how to critically evaluate data collected to determine the identity, purity, and percent yield of products and to summarize findings in writing in a clear and concise manner

Organic preparations:

40M

i. Acetylation of one of the following compounds:

amines (aniline, o-, m-, p-toluidines and o-, m-, p-anisidine) and phenols (β -naphthol, vanillin, salicylic acid) by any one method:

a. Using conventional method.

b. Using green approach

ii. Benzoylation of one of the following amines

(aniline, o-, m-, p-toluidines and o-, m-, p-anisidine)

iii. Nitration of any one of the following:

- a. Acetanilide/nitrobenzene by conventional method
- b. Salicylic acid by green approach (using ceric ammonium nitrate).

IR Spectral Analysis

10M

IR Spectral Analysis of the following functional groups with examples

- a) Hydroxyl groups
- b) Carbonyl groups
- c) Amino groups
- d) Aromatic groups

MODEL PAPER

SECOND YEAR B.Sc., DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER-III

**CHEMISTRY COURSE-III: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY &
SPECTROSCOPY**

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART- A

5 X 5 = 25 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions. Each carries **FIVE** marks

1. Discuss two methods for preparation of aryl halides.
2. Explain the mechanism for Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrangement.
3. Discuss the mechanism for Bayer-villiger oxidation reaction.
4. Explain the effect of substituents on acidic strength of mono-carboxylic acids.
5. Write the mechanism for Claisen Condensation reaction.
6. Write the selection rules in rotational spectroscopy.
7. Explain Spin – Spin coupling and Coupling Constant.
8. Explain types of electronic transitions in UV spectroscopy.

PART- B

5 X 10 = 50 Marks

Answer **ALL** the questions. Each carries **TEN** marks

- 9 (a). Give the mechanism & stereochemistry of SN^1 & SN^2 reactions of alkyl halides with suitable example.

(or)

- (b). Explain the following reactions with mechanism.
(i) Reimer-Tiemann reaction (ii) Fries rearrangement.

- 10 (a). Discuss the mechanism for following reactions.
(i) Perkin reaction. (ii) Cannizzaro reaction

(or)

(b). Write the preparation and any three synthetic applications of diethyl malonate.

11.(a). Explain acid and base hydrolysis reaction of esters with mechanism.

(or)

(b). Explain the mechanisms of Curtius rearrangement & Arndt –Eistert reaction.

12.(a). (i) Write a note on vibrational degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules.

(ii) Explain different modes of vibrations & selection rules in IR spectroscopy.

(or)

(b).(i) Define Bathochromic shift. Explain the effect of conjugation in U.V. spectroscopy.

(ii) Discuss the principle of NMR spectroscopy.

13.(a). Write Woodward-Fieser rules for calculating λ_{max} for conjugated dienes and α,β – unsaturated carbonyl compounds , and apply them for one example each.

(or)

(b).(i) What is Fingerprint region. Explain its significance with an example.(ii)
Write IR spectral data for any one alcohol, aldehyde and ketone

SEMESTER - IV

Course IV (INORGANIC, ORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY) 60hrs (4 h / w)

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. To learn about the laws of absorption of light energy by molecules and the subsequent photochemical reactions.
2. To understand the concept of quantum efficiency and mechanisms of photochemical reactions.

UNIT - I

Organometallic Compounds

8h

Definition and classification of organometallic compounds on the basis of bond type, Concept of hapticity of organic ligands. Metal carbonyls: 18 electron rule, electron count of mononuclear, polynuclear and substituted metal carbonyls of 3d series. General methods of preparation of mono and binuclear carbonyls of 3d series. π -acceptor behaviour of carbon monoxide. Synergic effects (VB approach) - (MO diagram of CO can be referred to for synergic effect to IR frequencies).

UNIT – II

Carbohydrates 8h

Occurrence, classification and their biological importance, Monosaccharides: Constitution and absolute configuration of glucose and fructose, epimers and anomers, mutarotation, determination of ring size of glucose and fructose, Haworth projections and conformational structures; Interconversions of aldoses and ketoses; Killiani-Fischer synthesis and Ruff degradation; Disaccharides – Elementary treatment of maltose, lactose and sucrose. Polysaccharides – Elementary treatment of starch.

UNIT- III

Amino acids and proteins 6h

Introduction: Definition of Amino acids, classification of Amino acids into alpha, beta, and gamma amino acids. Natural and essential amino acids - definition and examples, classification of alpha amino acids into acidic, basic and neutral amino acids with examples. Methods of synthesis: General methods of synthesis of alpha amino acids (specific examples - Glycine, Alanine, valine and leucine) by following methods: a) from halogenated carboxylic acid b) Gabriel Phthalimide synthesis c) strecker's synthesis.

Physical properties: Zwitter ion structure - salt like character - solubility, melting points, amphoteric character, definition of isoelectric point.

Chemical properties: General reactions due to amino and carboxyl groups - lactams from gamma and delta amino acids by heating- peptide bond (amide linkage). Structure and nomenclature of peptides and proteins.

Heterocyclic Compounds 7h

Introduction and definition: Simple five membered ring compounds with one hetero atom Ex. Furan. Thiophene and pyrrole - Aromatic character – Preparation from 1, 4, -dicarbonyl compounds, Paul-Knorr synthesis.

Properties: Acidic character of pyrrole - electrophilic substitution at 2 or 5 position, Halogenation, Nitration and Sulphonation under mild conditions - Diels Alder reaction in furan.

Pyridine – Structure - Basicity - Aromaticity- Comparison with pyrrole- one method of preparation and properties - Reactivity towards Nucleophilic substitution reaction.

UNIT- IV

NitrogenContainingFunctionalGroups

Preparation, properties and important reactions of nitro compounds, amines and diazonium salts.

1. Nitro hydrocarbons

3h

Nomenclature and classification-nitro hydrocarbons, structure -Tautomerism of nitroalkanes leading to aci and keto form, Preparation of Nitroalkanes, reactivity -halogenation, reaction with HONO (Nitrous acid), Nef reaction and Mannich reaction leading to Michael addition and reduction.

2.Amines:

11h

Introduction, classification, chirality in amines (pyramidal inversion), importance and general methods of preparation.

Properties : Physical properties, Basicity of amines: Effect of substituent, solvent and steric effects.

Distinction between Primary, secondary and tertiary amines using Hinsberg's method and nitrous acid. Discussion of the following reactions with emphasis on the mechanistic pathway: Gabriel Phthalimide synthesis, Hoffmann-

Bromamide reaction, Carbylamine reaction, Mannich reaction, Hoffmann's exhaustive methylation, Hoffmann-elimination reaction and Cope elimination.

Diazonium

Salts: Preparation and

synthetic applications of diazonium salts including preparation of arenes, haloarenes, phenols, cyano and nitro compounds. Coupling reactions of diazonium salts (preparation of azo dyes).

UNIT- V

Photochemistry

5h

Difference between thermal and photochemical processes, Laws of photochemistry- Grothuss-Draper's law and Stark-Einstein's law of photochemical equivalence, Quantum yield- Photochemical reaction mechanism- hydrogen- chlorine and hydrogen- bromine reaction. Qualitative description of fluorescence, phosphorescence, Jablonski diagram, Photosensitized reactions- energy transfer processes (simple example).

Thermodynamics

12 h

The first law of thermodynamics-statement, definition of internal energy and enthalpy, Heat capacities and their relationship, Joule-Thomson effect- coefficient, Calculation of work for the expansion of perfect gas under isothermal and adiabatic conditions for reversible processes, State function. Temperature dependence of enthalpy of formation- Kirchoff's equation, Second law of thermodynamics Different Statements of the law, Carnot cycle and its efficiency, Carnot theorem, Concept of entropy, entropy as a state function, entropy changes in reversible and irreversible processes. Entropy changes in spontaneous and equilibrium processes. Third law of thermodynamics, Nernst heat theorem, Spontaneous and non-spontaneous processes, Helmholtz and Gibbs energies-Criteria for spontaneity.

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning

Class Tests, Worksheets and Quizzes

Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhance critical thinking skills and personality

Semester-end Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teachers throughout the semester.

List of Reference Books

1. Concise coordination chemistry by Gopalan and Ramalingam
2. Coordination Chemistry by Basalo and Johnson
3. Organic Chemistry by G. Mareloundan, Purdue Univ
4. Text book of physical chemistry by S Glasstone
6. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee
7. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Vol-I by Satyaprakash, Tuli, Basu and Madan
8. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry by Bahl and Arunbahl
9. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Finar Vol I
10. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Finar Vol II
11. Advanced physical chemistry by Gurudeep Raj

LABORATORY COURSE -IV 30hrs(2 h / w)

Practical Course-IV Organic Qualitative analysis

50 M

(At the end of Semester- IV)

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
2. Determine melting and boiling points of organic compounds
3. Understand the application of concepts of different organic reactions studied in theory part of organic chemistry

Organic Qualitative analysis**50 M**

Analysis of an organic compound through systematic qualitative procedure for functional group identification including the determination of melting point and boiling point with suitable derivatives.

Alcohols, Phenols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids, Aromatic primary amines, amides and simple sugars

MODEL PAPER
SECOND YEAR B.Sc., DEGREE EXAMINATION
SEMESTER-IV
CHEMISTRY COURSE -IV: INORGANIC, ORGANIC & PHYSICAL
CHEMISTRY

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART- A

5 X 5 = 25 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions. Each carries **FIVE** marks

1. Describe the 18 electron rule of mono nuclear and polynuclear metal carbonyls with suitable examples.
2. What are epimers and anomers. Give examples.
3. Discuss about iso electric point and zwitter ion.
4. Discuss the Paul-Knorr synthesis of five membered heterocyclic compounds.
5. Explain Tautomerism shown by nitro alkanes
6. Discuss the basic nature of amines.
7. Write the differences between thermal and photochemical reactions.
8. Derive heat capacities and derive $C_p - C_v = R$

PART- B

5 X 10 = 50 Marks

Answer **ALL** the questions. Each carries **TEN** marks

- 9 (a). What are organometallic compounds? Discuss their Classification on the basis of type of bonds with examples.
(or)
- (b). Discuss the general methods of preparations of mono & bi-nuclear carbonyls of 3d series.
- 10 (a). Discuss the constitution, configuration and ring size of glucose. Draw the Haworth and Conformational structure of glucose.
(or)
- (b). (i) Explain Ruff's degradation.
(ii) Explain Kiliani- Fischer synthesis.
- 11.(a). What are amino acids? Write any three general methods of preparation of amino acids.
(or)
- (b). Discuss the aromatic character of Furan, Thiophene and Pyrrole.
- 12.(a). Write the mechanism for the following.
(i) Nef reaction (ii) Mannich reaction
(or)
- (b).(i) Explain Hinsberg separation of amines.
(ii) Discuss any three synthetic applications of diazonium salts.
- 13.(a). What is quantum yield? Explain the photochemical combination of Hydrogen-Chlorine and Hydrogen - Bromine.
(or)
- (b). Define entropy. Describe entropy changes in the reversible and irreversible process.

SEMESTER - IV

Course V (INORGANIC & PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY) 60 hrs (4 h / w)

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Understand concepts of boundary conditions and quantization, probability distribution, most probable values, uncertainty and expectation values
2. Application of quantization to spectroscopy.
3. Various types of spectra and their use in structural determination.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

26 h

UNIT –I

Coordination Chemistry

12 h

IUPAC nomenclature of coordination compounds, Structural and stereoisomerism in complexes with coordination numbers 4 and 6. Valence Bond Theory (VBT): Inner and outer orbital complexes. Limitations of VBT, Crystal field effect, octahedral symmetry. Crystal field stabilization energy (CFSE), Crystal field effects for weak and strong fields. Tetrahedral symmetry, Factors affecting the magnitude of crystal field splitting energy, Spectrochemical series, Comparison of CFSE for Octahedral and Tetrahedral complexes, Tetragonal distortion of octahedral geometry, Jahn-Teller distortion, square planar coordination.

UNIT –II

1. Inorganic Reaction Mechanism:

4h

Introduction to inorganic reaction mechanisms. Concept of reaction pathways, transition state, intermediate and activated complex. Labile and inert complexes, ligand substitution reactions - SN^1 and SN^2 , Substitution reactions in square planar complexes, Trans-effect, theories of trans effect and its applications

2. Stability of metal complexes:

2h

Thermodynamic stability and kinetic stability, factors affecting the stability of metal complexes, chelate effect, determination of composition of complex by Job's method and mole ratio method.

Bioinorganic Chemistry:

8h

Metal ions present in biological systems, classification of elements according to their action in biological system. Geochemical effect on the distribution of metals, Sodium/K-pump, carbonic anhydrase and carboxypeptidase.

Excess and deficiency of some trace metals. Toxicity of metal ions (Hg, Pb, Cd and As), reasons for toxicity, Use of chelating agents in medicine, Cisplatin as an anti-cancer drug. Iron and its application in bio-systems, Haemoglobin, Myoglobin. Storage and transfer of iron.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

34 h

UNIT-III

1 .Phase rule

6h Concept of phase, components, degrees of freedom. Thermodynamic derivation of Gibbs phase rule. Phase diagram of one component system - water system, Study of Phase diagrams of Simple eutectic systems i) Pb-Ag system, desilverisation of lead ii) NaCl-Water system, Congruent and incongruent melting point- Definition and examples for systems having congruent and incongruent melting point , freezing mixtures.

UNIT-IV

Electrochemistry

14h

Specific conductance, equivalent conductance and molar conductance- Definition and effect of dilution. Cell constant. Strong and weak electrolytes, Kohlrausch's law and its applications, Definition of transport number, determination of transport number by Hittorf's method. Debye-Huckel-Onsager's equation for strong electrolytes (elementary treatment only), Application of conductivity measurements- conductometric titrations.

Electrochemical Cells- Single electrode potential, Types of electrodes with examples: Metal-metal ion, Gas electrode, Inert electrode, Redox electrode, Metal-metal insoluble salt- salt anion. Determination of EMF of a cell, Nernst equation, Applications of EMF measurements - Potentiometric titrations.

Fuel cells- Basic concepts, examples and applications

UNIT-V

Chemical Kinetics:

14 h

The concept of reaction rates. Effect of temperature, pressure, catalyst and other factors on reaction rates. Order and molecularity of a reaction, Derivation of integrated rate equations for zero, first and second order reactions (both for equal and unequal concentrations of reactants). Half-life of a reaction. General methods for determination of order of a reaction. Concept of activation energy and its calculation from Arrhenius equation. Theories of Reaction Rates: Collision theory and Activated Complex theory of bimolecular reactions. Comparison of the two theories (qualitative treatment only). Enzyme catalysis- Specificity,

factors affecting enzyme catalysis, Inhibitors and Lock & key model. Michaels- Menten equation- derivation, significance of Michaelis-Menten constant.

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning

Class Tests, Worksheets and Quizzes

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Semester-end Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teachers throughout the semester.

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6. Advanced physical chemistry by Bahl and Tuli
7. Inorganic Chemistry by J.E.Huheey
8. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by Cotton and Wilkinson
9. A textbook of qualitative inorganic analysis by A.I. Vogel
10. Atkins, P. W. & Paula, J. de Atkin's Physical Chemistry Ed., Oxford University Press
10th Ed (2014).
11. Castellan, G. W. Physical Chemistry 4th Ed. Narosa (2004).
12. Mortimer, R. G. Physical Chemistry 3rd Ed. Elsevier: NOIDA, UP (2009).
13. Barrow, G. M. Physical Chemistry

SEMESTER - IV

Course V	LABORATORY COURSE	30 hrs (2 h / w)
Practical-Course -V	Conductometric and Potentiometric Titrimetry	50 M

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
2. Apply concepts of electrochemistry in experiments
3. Be familiar with electroanalytical methods and techniques in analytical chemistry which study an analyte by measuring the potential (volts) and/or current (amperes) in an electrochemical cell containing the analyte

Conductometric and Potentiometric Titrimetry**50 M**

1. **Conductometric titration**- Determination of concentration of HCl solution using standard NaOH solution.
2. **Conductometric titration**- Determination of concentration of CH₃COOH Solution using standard NaOH solution.
3. **Conductometric titration**- Determination of concentration of CH₃COOH and HCl in a mixture using standard NaOH solution.
4. **Potentiometric titration**- Determination of Fe (II) using standard K₂Cr₂O₇ solution.
5. Determination of rate constant for acid catalyzed ester hydrolysis.

MODEL PAPER**SECOND YEAR B.Sc., DEGREE EXAMINATION****SEMESTER-IV****CHEMISTRY COURSE V: INORGANIC & PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART- A5 X 5 = 25 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions. Each carries **FIVE** marks

1. Write note on Jahn-Teller distortion.
2. Explain Labile & inert complexes.
3. Explain Job's method for determination of composition of complex.
4. Explain Thermodynamic derivation of Gibb's phase rule.
5. Explain any two conductometric titrations.
6. Write note on Fuel Cells with examples and applications.
7. What is enzyme catalysis? Write any three factors effecting enzyme catalysis.

8. Derive Michaels- Menten equation.

PART- B

5 X 10 = 50

Marks

Answer **ALL** the questions. Each carries **TEN** marks

9 (a). Explain Valence Bond theory with Inner and Outer orbital complexes. Write limitations of VBT.

(or)

(b). Define CFSE. Explain the factors effecting the magnitude of crystal field splitting energy.

10 (a). Explain Trans effect. Explain the theories of trans effect and write any two applications of trans effect.

(or)

(b). (i) Write the biological functions of Haemoglobin and Myoglobin.

(ii) Write note on use of chelating agents in medicines.

11.(a). Define Phase rule and terms involved in it. Explain phase diagram of Pb-Ag system.

(or)

(b). (i) Explain phase diagram for NaCl-water system.

(ii) Explain briefly about Freezing mixtures.

12.(a). Define Transport number. Write experimental method for the determination of transport number by Hittorf method.

(or)

(b). (i) Define single electrode potential.

(ii) Explain four types of electrodes with examples.

13.(a). Explain general methods for determination of order of a reaction.

(or)

(b). Explain Collision theory and Activated complex theory of bimolecular reactions.

SUBJECT EXPERTS

Prof. C. Suresh Reddy
Professor, Department of Chemistry
S.V. University
Tirupati.

Dr. M. Mahaboob Pacha
Lecturer in Chemistry
Government Degree College
Ramachandrapuram – 533255

SYLLABUS VETTED BY

Prof. N.V.S. Naidu,
Professor, Department of Chemistry
S.V. University
Tirupati.

Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education
B.Sc. Chemistry Syllabus under CBCS
w.e.f. 2015-16 (revised in April 2016)

Structure of Chemistry Syllabus Under CBCS

YEAR	SEMESTER	PAPER	TITLE	MARKS	CREDITS
I	I	I	Inorganic and Organic Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – I	50	02
	II	II	Physical and General Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – II	50	02
II	III	III	Inorganic and organic Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – III	50	02
	IV	IV	Spectroscopy and Physical Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – IV	50	02
III	V	V	Inorganic ,Organic and Physical Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – V	50	02
		VI	Inorganic ,Organic and Physical Chemistry	100	03
			Practical – VI	50	02
	* Any one Paper from VII A, B and C	VII (A)*	Elective	100	03
			Practical - VII A	50	02
		VII (B)*	Elective	100	03
			Practical - VII B	50	02
		VII (C)*	Elective	100	03
			Practical - VII C	50	02
		VIII (A)**	Cluster Electives - I :	100	03
			VIII-A-1	100	03
			VIII-A-2	100	03
			VIII-A-3	50	02
				50	02
				50	02
		VIII (B)**	Cluster Electives - II ::	100	03
			VIII-B-1	100	03
			VIII- B-2	100	03
			VIII-B-3	50	02
				50	02
				50	02
	VI	VIII (C)**	Cluster Electives - III ::	100	03
			VIII-C-1	100	03
			VIII-C-2	100	03
			VIII-C-3	50	02
				50	02
				50	02

SEMESTER – I

Paper I - Inorganic & Organic Chemistry 60hrs (4h/w)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT –I

p-block elements –I

15h

Group-13: Synthesis and structure of diborane and higher boranes

(B_4H_{10} and B_5H_9), boron-nitrogen compounds ($B_3N_3H_6$ and BN)

Group - 14: Preparation and applications of silanes and silicones.

Group - 15: Preparation and reactions of hydrazine, hydroxylamine.

UNIT-II

1. p-block elements -II

8h

Group - 16: Classifications of oxides based on (i) Chemical behaviour and (ii) Oxygen content.

Group-17: Inter halogen compounds and pseudo halogens.

2. Organometallic Chemistry

7h

Definition - classification of Organometallic compounds - nomenclature, preparation, properties and applications of alkyls of Li and Mg.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

30hrs (2h /w)

UNIT-III

Structural theory in Organic Chemistry

10 h

Types of bond fission and organic reagents (Electrophilic, Nucleophilic, and free radical reagents including neutral molecules like H_2O , NH_3 & $AlCl_3$).

Bond polarization : Factors influencing the polarization of covalent bonds, electro negativity - inductive effect. Application of inductive effect (a) Basicity of amines (b) Acidity of carboxylic acids (c) Stability of carbonium ions. Resonance or Mesomeric effect, application to (a) acidity of phenol, and (b) acidity of carboxylic acids. Hyper conjugation and its application to stability of carbonium ions, Free radicals and alkenes, carbanions, carbenes and nitrenes.

Types of Organic reactions : Addition - electrophilic, nucleophilic and free radical. Substitution - electrophilic, nucleophilic and free radical. Elimination- Examples.

UNIT-IV

1. Acyclic Hydrocarbons

6 h

Alkenes - Preparation of alkenes. Properties: Addition of hydrogen - heat of hydrogenation and stability of alkenes. Addition of halogen and its mechanism. Addition of HX, Markonikov's rule, addition of H_2O , HOX, H_2SO_4 with mechanism and addition of HBr in the presence of peroxide (anti - Markonikov's addition). Dienes - Types of dienes, reactions of conjugated dienes - 1,2 and 1,4 addition of HBr to 1,3 - butadiene and Diel's - Alder reaction.

Alkynes - Preparation by dehydrohalogenation of dihalides, dehalogenation of tetrahalides, Properties; Acidity of acetylenic hydrogen (formation of Metal acetylides). Preparation of higher acetylenes, Metal ammonia reductions, Physical properties. Chemical reactivity - electrophilic addition of X_2 , HX, H_2O (Tautomerism), Oxidation with KMnO_4 , OsO_4 , reduction and Polymerisation reaction of acetylene.

2. Alicyclic hydrocarbons (Cycloalkanes)

4 h

Nomenclature, Preparation by Freunds method, Wislicenus method. Properties - reactivity of cyclopropane and cyclobutane by comparing with alkanes, Stability of cycloalkanes - Baeyer's strain theory, Sachse and Mohr predictions and Pitzer's strain theory. Conformational structures of cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane.

UNIT-V

Benzene and its reactivity

10h

Concept of resonance, resonance energy. Heat of hydrogenation, heat of combustion of Benzene, mention of C-C bond lengths and orbital picture of Benzene. Concept of aromaticity - aromaticity (definition), Huckel's rule - application to Benzenoid (Benzene, Naphthalene) and Non - Benzenoid compounds (cyclopropenyl cation, cyclopentadienyl anion and tropylium cation)

Reactions - General mechanism of electrophilic substitution, mechanism of nitration, Friedel Craft's alkylation and acylation. Orientation of aromatic substitution - Definition of ortho, para and meta directing groups. Ring activating and deactivating groups with examples (Electronic interpretation of various groups like NO_2 and Phenolic). Orientation of (i) Amino, methoxy and methyl groups (ii) Carboxy, nitro, nitrile, carbonyl and sulphonic acid groups (iii) Halogens
(Explanation by taking minimum of one example from each type)

List of Reference Books

1. Inorganic Chemistry by J.E.Huheey
2. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by Cotton and Wilkinson
3. A textbook of qualitative inorganic analysis by A.I. Vogel
4. Organic Chemistry by Morrisson and Boyd
5. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Finar Vol I
6. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D.Lee

LABORATORY COURSE-I
Practical-I Simple Salt Analysis
(At the end of Semester-I)

30 hrs (2 h / w)

Qualitative inorganic analysis

Analysis of simple salt containing one anion and cation from the following

Anions: Carbonate, sulphate, chloride, bromide, acetate, nitrate, borate, phosphate.

cations: Lead, copper, iron, aluminum, zinc, manganese, nickel, calcium, strontium, barium, potassium and ammonium.

SEMESTER - II
Paper II (Physical & General Chemistry) 60 hrs. (4h/w)

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY 30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT-I

Solidstate 10h

Symmetry in crystals. Law of constancy of interfacial angles. The law of rationality of indices. The law of symmetry. Definition of lattice point, space lattice, unit cell. Bravais lattices and crystal systems. X-ray diffraction and crystal structure. Bragg's law. Defects in crystals. Stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric defects.

UNIT-II

1.Gaseous state 6 h

Compression factors, deviation of real gases from ideal behavior. Vander Waal's equation of state. P-V Isotherms of real gases, Andrew's isotherms of carbon dioxide, continuity of state. Critical phenomena. The vander Waal's equation and the critical state. Law of corresponding states. Relationship between critical constants and vander Waal's constants. Joule Thomson effect.

2.Liquid state 4 h

Structural differences between solids, liquids and gases. Liquid crystals, the mesomorphic state. Classification of liquid crystals into Smectic and Nematic. Differences between liquid crystal and solid/liquid. Application of liquid crystals as LCD devices.

UNIT-III

Solutions 10h

Liquid-liquid - ideal solutions, Raoult's law. Ideally dilute solutions, Henry's law. Non-ideal solutions. Vapour pressure - composition and vapour pressure- temperature curves. Azeotropes-HCl-H₂O, ethanol-water systems and fractional distillation. Partially miscible liquids-phenol-water, trimethylamine-water, nicotine-water systems. Effect of impurity on consolute temperature. Immiscible liquids and steam distillation. Nernst distribution law. Calculation of the partition coefficient. Applications of distribution law.

GENERAL CHEMISTRY 30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT-IV

1.Surface chemistry 8 h

Definition of colloids. Solids in liquids(sols), preparation, purification, properties - kinetic, optical, electrical. Stability of colloids, Hardy-Schulze law, protective colloid. Liquids in liquids (emulsions) preparation, properties, uses. Liquids in solids (gels) preparation, uses.

Adsorption: Physical adsorption, chemisorption. Freundlich, Langmuir adsorption isotherms. Applications of adsorption

2. Chemical Bonding

7h

Valence bond theory, hybridization, VB theory as applied to ClF_3 , $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$, Molecular orbital theory - LCAO method, construction of M.O. diagrams for homo-nuclear and hetero-nuclear diatomic molecules (N_2 , O_2 , CO and NO).

UNIT-V

Stereochemistry of carbon compounds

15 h

Molecular representations- Wedge, Fischer, Newman and Saw-Horse formulae.

Optical isomerism: Optical activity- wave nature of light, plane polarised light, optical rotation and specific rotation.

Chiral molecules- definition and criteria (Symmetry elements)- Definition of enantiomers and diastereomers – Explanation of optical isomerism with examples Glyceraldehyde, Lactic acid, Alanine, Tartaric acid, 2,3-dibromopentane.

D,L and R,S configuration methods and E,Z- configuration with examples.

List of Reference Books

1. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron
2. Solid State Chemistry and its applications by Anthony R. West
3. Text book of physical chemistry by K L Kapoor
4. Text book of physical chemistry by S Glasstone
5. Stereochemistry of Organic compounds by E L Eliel
6. Advanced Organic Chemistry by F A Carey and R J Sundberg
7. Stereochemistry by P.S.Kalsi
8. Stereochemistry of Organic compounds by D. Nasipuri
9. Advanced physical chemistry by Bahl and Tuli
10. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Vol-I by Satyaprakash, Tuli, Basu and Madan

LABORATORY COURSE -II
Practical-II Analysis of Mixture Salt
(At the end of Semester-II)

30 hrs (2 h / w)

Qualitative inorganic analysis

Analysis of mixture salt containing two anions and two cations (From two different groups) from the following:

Anions: Carbonate, sulphate, chloride, bromide, acetate, nitrate, borate, phosphate.

Cations: Lead, copper, iron, aluminum, zinc, manganese, calcium, strontium, barium, potassium and ammonium.

SEMESTER - III
Paper III (INORGANIC & ORGANIC CHEMISTRY) 60 hrs (4 h / w)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT –I

1. Chemistry of d-block elements:

9h

Characteristics of d-block elements with special reference to electronic configuration, variable valence, magnetic properties, catalytic properties and ability to form complexes. Stability of various oxidation states

2. Theories of bonding in metals:

6h

Metallic properties and its limitations, Valence bond theory, Free electron theory, Explanation of thermal and electrical conductivity of metals, limitations, Band theory, formation of bands, explanation of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.

UNIT – II

3. Metal carbonyls :

7h

EAN rule, classification of metal carbonyls, structures and shapes of metal carbonyls of V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co and Ni.

4. Chemistry of f-block elements:

8h

Chemistry of lanthanides - electronic structure, oxidation states, lanthanide contraction, consequences of lanthanide contraction, magnetic properties. Chemistry of actinides - electronic configuration, oxidation states, actinide contraction, comparison of lanthanides and actinides.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

30 h (2h/w)

UNIT – III

1. Halogen compounds

5 h

Nomenclature and classification of alkyl (into primary, secondary, tertiary), aryl, aryl alkyl, allyl, vinyl, benzyl halides.

Nucleophilic aliphatic substitution reaction- classification into SN^1 and SN^2 – reaction mechanism with examples – Ethyl chloride, t-butyl chloride and optically active alkyl halide 2-bromobutane.

2. Hydroxy compounds

5 h

Nomenclature and classification of hydroxy compounds.

Alcohols: Preparation with hydroboration reaction, Grignard synthesis of alcohols.

Phenols: Preparation i) from diazonium salt, ii) from aryl sulphonates, iii) from cumene.

Physical properties- Hydrogen bonding (intermolecular and intramolecular). Effect of hydrogen bonding on boiling point and solubility in water.

Identification of alcohols by oxidation with KMnO_4 , Ceric ammonium nitrate, Luca's reagent and phenols by reaction with FeCl_3 .

Chemical properties:

- Dehydration of alcohols.
- Oxidation of alcohols by CrO_3 , KMnO_4 .
- Special reaction of phenols: Bromination, Kolbe-Schmidt reaction, Reimer-Tiemann reaction, Fries rearrangement, azocoupling, Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrangement.

UNIT-IV

Carbonyl compounds

10 h

Nomenclature of aliphatic and aromatic carbonyl compounds, structure of the carbonyl group. Synthesis of aldehydes from acid chlorides, synthesis of aldehydes and ketones using 1,3-dithianes, synthesis of ketones from nitriles and from carboxylic acids.

Physical properties: Reactivity of carbonyl group in aldehydes and ketones.

Nucleophilic addition reaction with a) NaHSO_3 , b) HCN , c) RMgX , d) NH_2OH , e) PhNHNH_2 , f) 2,4 DNPH, g) Alcohols-formation of hemiacetal and acetal. Base catalysed reactions: a) Aldol, b) Cannizzaro's reaction, c) Perkin reaction, d) Benzoin condensation, e) Haloform reaction, f) Knoevenagel reaction. Oxidation of aldehydes- Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of ketones. Reduction: Clemmensen reduction, Wolf-Kishner reduction, MPV reduction, reduction with LiAlH_4 and NaBH_4 . Analysis of aldehydes and ketones with a) 2,4-DNPH test, b) Tollen's test, c) Fehling test, d) Schiff's test e) Haloform test (with equation)

UNIT-V

1. Carboxylic acids and derivatives

6 h

Nomenclature, classification and structure of carboxylic acids. Methods of preparation by a) Hydrolysis of nitriles, amides b) Hydrolysis of esters by acids and bases with mechanism c) Carbonation of Grignard reagents. Special methods of preparation of aromatic acids by a) Oxidation of side chain. b) Hydrolysis by benzotrichlorides. c) Kolbe reaction. **Physical properties:** Hydrogen bonding, dimeric association, acidity-strength of acids with examples of trimethyl acetic acid and trichloroacetic acid. Relative differences in the acidities of aromatic and aliphatic acids. **Chemical properties:** Reactions involving H, OH and COOH groups- salt formation, anhydride formation, acid chloride formation, amide formation and esterification (mechanism). Degradation of carboxylic acids by Huns-Diecker reaction, decarboxylation by Schimdt reaction, Arndt-Eistert synthesis, halogenation by Hell- Volhard- Zelinsky reaction.

2. Active methylene compounds

4 h

Acetoacetic ester: keto-enol tautomerism, preparation by Claisen condensation, Acid hydrolysis and ketonic hydrolysis. Preparation of a) monocarboxylic acids. b) Dicarboxylic acids. c) Reaction with urea

Malonic ester: preparation from acetic acid. **Synthetic applications:** Preparation of a) monocarboxylic acids (propionic acid and n-butyric acid). b) Dicarboxylic acids (succinic acid and adipic acid) c) α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids (crotonic acid). d) Reaction with urea.

List of Reference Books

1. Selected topics in inorganic chemistry by W.D.Malik, G..D.Tuli,R.D.Madan
2. Inorganic Chemistry J E Huheey, E A Keiter and R L Keiter
3. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry by Bahl and Arun bahl
4. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Finar Vol I
5. Organic chemistry by Bruice
6. Organic chemistry by Clayden
7. Advanced Inorganic chemistry by Gurudeep Raj
8. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by Cotton and Wilkinson
9. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D.Lee

LABORATORY COURSE -III

30 hrs. (2 h / w)

Practical Paper-III Titrimetric analysis and Organic Functional Group Reactions
(At the end of Semester-III)

Titrimetric analysis:

25M

1. Determination of Fe (II) using KMnO_4 with oxalic acid as primary standard.
2. Determination of Cu(II) using $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ as primary standard.

Organic Functional Group Reactions

25M

3. Reactions of the following functional groups present in organic compounds
(at least four) Alcohols, Phenols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids and Amides

SEMESTER IV
Paper IV (SPECTROSCOPY & PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY)
60 hrs (4 h / w)

SPECTROSCOPY

30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT-I

6h

General features of absorption - Beer-Lambert's law and its limitations, transmittance, Absorbance, and molar absorptivity. Single and double beam spectrophotometers. Application of Beer-Lambert law for quantitative analysis of 1. Chromium in $K_2Cr_2O_7$
2. Manganese in Manganous sulphate

Electronic spectroscopy:

8h

Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with molecules and types of molecular spectra. Energy levels of molecular orbitals (σ , π , n). Selection rules for electronic spectra. Types of electronic transitions in molecules effect of conjugation. Concept of chromophore and auxochrome.

UNIT-II

Infra red spectroscopy

8h

Different Regions in Infrared radiations. Modes of vibrations in diatomic and polyatomic molecules. Characteristic absorption bands of various functional groups. Interpretation of spectra-Alkanes, Aromatic, Alcohols carbonyls, and amines with one example to each.

Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H -NMR)

8h

Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance, equivalent and non-equivalent protons, position of signals. Chemical shift, NMR splitting of signals - spin-spin coupling, coupling constants. Applications of NMR with suitable examples - ethyl bromide, ethanol, acetaldehyde, 1,1,2-tribromo ethane, ethyl acetate, toluene and acetophenone.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT-III

Dilute solutions

10h

Colligative properties. Raoult's law, relative lowering of vapour pressure, its relation to molecular weight of non-volatile solute. Elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point. Derivation of relation between molecular weight and elevation in boiling point and depression in freezing point. Experimental methods of determination. Osmosis, osmotic pressure, experimental determination. Theory of dilute solutions. Determination of molecular weight of non-volatile solute from osmotic pressure. Abnormal Colligative properties- Van't Hoff factor.

UNIT-IV

Electrochemistry-I

10h

Specific conductance, equivalent conductance. Variation of equivalent conductance with dilution. Migration of ions, Kohlrausch's law. Arrhenius theory of electrolyte dissociation and its limitations. Ostwald's dilution law. Debye-Huckel-Onsager's equation for strong electrolytes (elementary treatment only). Definition of transport number, determination by Hittorfs method. Application of conductivity measurements- conductometric titrations.

UNIT-V

1. Electrochemistry-II

4h

Single electrode potential, sign convention, Reversible and irreversible cells Nernst Equation- Reference electrode, Standard Hydrogen electrode, calomel electrode, Indicator electrode, metal – metal ion electrode, Inert electrode, Determination of EMF of cell, Applications of EMF measurements - Potentiometric titrations.

2.Phase rule

6h

Concept of phase, components, degrees of freedom. Thermodynamic Derivation of Gibbs phase rule. Phase equilibrium of one component system - water system. Phase equilibrium of two- component system, solid-liquid equilibrium. Simple eutectic diagram of Pb-Ag system, simple eutectic diagram, desilverisation of lead., NaCl-Water system, Freezing mixtures.

List of Reference Books

1. Spectroscopy by William Kemp
2. Spectroscopy by Pavia
3. Organic Spectroscopy by J. R. Dyer
4. Modern Electrochemistry by J.O. M. Bockris and A.K.N.Reddy
5. Advanced Physical Chemistry by Atkins
- 6.Introduction to Electrochemistry by S. Glasstone
- 7.Elementary organic spectroscopy by Y.R. Sharma
8. Spectroscopy by P.S.Kalsi

LABORATORY COURSE – IV
Practical Paper - IV Physical Chemistry and IR Spectral Analysis
(at the end of semester IV)

30 hrs (2 h / W)

Physical Chemistry

25M

1. Critical Solution Temperature- Phenol-Water system
2. Effect of NaCl on critical solution temperature (Phenol-Water system)
3. Determination of concentration of HCl conductometrically using standard NaOH solution.
4. Determination of concentration of acetic acid conductometrically using standard NaOH Solution.

IR Spectral Analysis

25 M

5. IR Spectral Analysis of the following functional groups with examples
 - a) Hydroxyl groups
 - b) Carbonyl groups
 - c) Amino groups
 - d) Aromatic groups

SEMESTER-V

Paper - V (INORGANIC, PHYSICAL & ORGANIC CHEMISTRY)

45 hrs (3 h / w)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT – I

Coordination Chemistry:

8h

IUPAC nomenclature - bonding theories - Review of Werner's theory and Sidgwick's concept of coordination - Valence bond theory - geometries of coordination numbers 4-tetrahedral and square planar and 6-octahedral and its limitations, crystal field theory - splitting of d-orbitals in octahedral, tetrahedral and square-planar complexes - low spin and high spin complexes - factors affecting crystal-field splitting energy, merits and demerits of crystal-field theory. Isomerism in coordination compounds - structural isomerism and stereo isomerism, stereochemistry of complexes with 4 and 6 coordination numbers.

UNIT-II

1. Spectral and magnetic properties of metal complexes:

4h

Types of magnetic behavior, spin-only formula, calculation of magnetic moments, experimental determination of magnetic susceptibility-Gouy method.

2. Stability of metal complexes:

3h

Thermodynamic stability and kinetic stability, factors affecting the stability of metal complexes, chelate effect, determination of composition of complex by Job's method and mole ratio method.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT- III

Nitro hydrocarbons:

3h

Nomenclature and classification-nitro hydrocarbons, structure -Tautomerism of nitroalkanes leading to aci and keto form, Preparation of Nitroalkanes, reactivity - halogenation, reaction with HONO (Nitrous acid),Nef reaction and Mannich reaction leading to Micheal addition and reduction.

UNIT – IV

Nitrogen compounds:

12h

Amines (Aliphatic and Aromatic): Nomenclature, Classification into 1°, 2°, 3° Amines and Quarternary ammonium compounds. Preparative methods –

1. Ammonolysis of alkyl halides 2. Gabriel synthesis 3. Hoffman's bromamide reaction (mechanism).

Reduction of Amides and Schmidt reaction. Physical properties and basic character - Comparative basic strength of Ammonia, methyl amine, dimethyl amine, trimethyl amine and aniline - comparative basic strength of aniline, N-methylaniline and N,N-dimethyl aniline (in aqueous and non-aqueous medium), steric effects and substituent effects.

Chemical properties: a) Alkylation b) Acylation c) Carbylamine reaction d) Hinsberg separation e) Reaction with Nitrous acid of 1°, 2°, 3° (Aliphatic and aromatic amines). Electrophilic substitution of Aromatic amines – Bromination and Nitration. Oxidation of aryl and Tertiary amines, Diazotization.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

UNIT- V

Thermodynamics

15h

The first law of thermodynamics-statement, definition of internal energy and enthalpy. Heat capacities and their relationship. Joule-Thomson effect- coefficient. Calculation of w , for the expansion of perfect gas under isothermal and adiabatic conditions for reversible processes. State function. Temperature dependence of enthalpy of formation- Kirchoff's equation. Second law of thermodynamics. Different Statements of the law. Carnot cycle and its efficiency. Carnot theorem. Concept of entropy, entropy as a state function, entropy changes in reversible and irreversible processes. Entropy changes in spontaneous and equilibrium processes.

List of Reference Books

1. Concise coordination chemistry by Gopalan and Ramalingam
2. Coordination Chemistry by Basalo and Johnson
3. Organic Chemistry by G.Mare loudan, Purdue Univ
4. Advanced Physical Chemistry by
5. Text book of physical chemistry by S Glasstone
6. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D.Lee
7. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Vol-I by Satyaprakash, Tuli, Basu and Madan
8. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry by Bahl and Arun bahl
9. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Finar Vol I
10. Advanced physical chemistry by Gurudeep Raj

SEMESTER-V

Paper - VI (INORGANIC, ORGANIC & PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY)

45 hrs (3 h / w)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT-I

1. Reactivity of metal complexes:

4h

Labile and inert complexes, ligand substitution reactions - SN^1 and SN^2 , substitution reactions of square planar complexes - Trans effect and applications of trans effect.

2. Bioinorganic chemistry:

4h

Essential elements, biological significance of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn and Cl^- . Metalloporphyrins – Structure and functions of hemoglobin, Myoglobin and Chlorophyll.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

UNIT-II

1. Chemical kinetics

8h

Rate of reaction - Definition of order and molecularity. Derivation of rate constants for first, second, third and zero order reactions and examples. Derivation for time half change. Methods to determine the order of reactions. Effect of temperature on rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation, concept of activation energy.

2. Photochemistry

5h

Difference between thermal and photochemical processes. Laws of photochemistry- Grothus-Draper's law and Stark-Einstein's law of photochemical equivalence. Quantum yield-Photochemical reaction mechanism- hydrogen- chlorine, hydrogen- bromine reaction. Qualitative description of fluorescence, phosphorescence, Photosensitized reactions- energy transfer processes (simple example)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT- III

Heterocyclic Compounds

7h

Introduction and definition: Simple five membered ring compounds with one hetero atom Ex. Furan. Thiophene and pyrrole - Aromatic character – Preparation from 1,4,-dicarbonyl compounds, Paul-Knorr synthesis.

Properties : Acidic character of pyrrole - electrophilic substitution at 2 or 5 position, Halogenation, Nitration and Sulphonation under mild conditions - Diels Alder reaction in furan.

Pyridine – Structure - Basicity - Aromaticity - Comparison with pyrrole - one method of preparation and properties - Reactivity towards Nucleophilic substitution reaction.

UNIT-IV

Carbohydrates

8h

Monosaccharides: (+) Glucose (aldo hexose) - Evidence for cyclic structure of glucose (some negative aldehydes tests and mutarotation) - Proof for the ring size (methylation, hydrolysis and oxidation reactions) - Pyranose structure (Haworth formula and chair conformational formula).

(-) Fructose (ketohexose) - Evidence of 2 - ketohexose structure (formation of pentaacetate, formation of cyanohydrin its hydrolysis and reduction by HI). Cyclic structure for fructose (Furanose structure and Haworth formula) - osazone formation from glucose and fructose – Definition of anomers with examples.

Interconversion of Monosaccharides: Aldopentose to Aldohexose (Arabinose to D- Glucose, D-Mannose) (Kiliani - Fischer method). Epimers, Epimerisation - Lobry de bruyn van Ekenstein rearrangement. Aldohexose to Aldopentose (D-Glucose to D- Arabinose) by Ruff degradation. Aldohexose to Ketohexose [(+) Glucose to (-) Fructose] and Ketohexose to Aldohexose (Fructose to Glucose)

UNIT- V

Amino acids and proteins

7h

Introduction: Definition of Amino acids, classification of Amino acids into alpha, beta, and gamma amino acids. Natural and essential amino acids - definition and examples, classification of alpha amino acids into acidic, basic and neutral amino acids with examples. Methods of synthesis: General methods of synthesis of alpha amino acids (specific examples - Glycine, Alanine, valine and leucine) by following methods: a) from halogenated carboxylic acid b) Malonic ester synthesis c) strecker's synthesis.

Physical properties: Zwitter ion structure - salt like character - solubility, melting points, amphoteric character, definition of isoelectric point.

Chemical properties: General reactions due to amino and carboxyl groups - lactams from gamma and delta amino acids by heating peptide bond (amide linkage). Structure and nomenclature of peptides and proteins.

List of Reference Books

1. Concise coordination chemistry by Gopalan and Ramalingam
2. Coordination Chemistry by Basalo and Johnson
3. Organic Chemistry by G.Mare loudan, Purdue Univ
4. Advanced Physical Chemistry by Atkins
5. Text book of physical chemistry by S Glasstone
7. Instrumentation and Techniques by Chatwal and Anand
8. Essentials of nano chemistry by pradeep
9. A Textbook of Physical Chemistry by Puri and Sharma
10. Advanced physical chemistry by Gurudeep Raj

LABORATORY COURSE – V
Practical Paper – V Organic Chemistry
(at the end of semester V)

30 hrs (2 h / W)

Organic Qualitative Analysis:

50M

Analysis of an organic compound through systematic qualitative procedure for functional group identification including the determination of melting point and boiling point with suitable derivatives.

Alcohols, Phenols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids, Aromatic Primary Amines, Amides and Simple sugars.

LABORATORY COURSE – VI
Practical Paper – VI Physical Chemistry
(at the end of semester V)

30 hrs (2 h/W)

1. Determination of rate constant for acid catalyzed ester hydrolysis.
2. Determination of molecular status and partition coefficient of benzoic acid in Benzene and water.
3. Determination of Surface tension of liquid
4. Determination of Viscosity of liquid.
5. Adsorption of acetic acid on animal charcoal, verification of Freundlich isotherm.

SEMESTER-VI - Electives
ELECTIVE Paper – VII-(A) : ANALYTICAL METHODS
IN CHEMISTRY

45hrs (3h / w)

UNIT-I

Quantitative analysis:

10h

a) Importance in various fields of science, steps involved in chemical analysis. Principles of volumetric analysis :. Theories of acid-base, redox, complexometric, iodometric and precipitation titrations - choice of indicators for these titrations.

b) Principles of gravimetric analysis: precipitation, coagulation, peptization, coprecipitation, post precipitation, digestion, filtration and washing of precipitate, drying and ignition.

UNIT-II

Treatment of analytical data:

7h

Types of errors, significant figures and its importance, accuracy - methods of expressing accuracy, error analysis and minimization of errors, precision - methods of expressing precision, standard deviation and confidence limit.

UNIT-III

SEPARATION TECHNIQUES IN CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

8h

SOLVENT EXTRACTION : Introduction, principle, techniques, factors affecting solvent extraction, Batch extraction, continuous extraction and counter current extraction. Synergism., Application - Determination of Iron (III)

ION EXCHANGE : Introduction, action of ion exchange resins, separation of inorganic mixtures, applications, Solvent extraction: Principle and process,

UNIT – IV

10h

Chromatography: Classification of chromatography methods, principles of differential migration adsorption phenomenon, Nature of adsorbents, solvent systems, R_f values, factors effecting R_f values.

Paper Chromatography: Principles, R_f values, experimental procedures, choice of paper and solvent systems, developments of chromatogram - ascending, descending and radial. Two dimensional chromatography, applications.

UNIT -V

10h

Thin layer Chromatography (TLC): Advantages. Principles, factors effecting R_f values. Experimental procedures. Adsorbents and solvents. Preparation of plates. Development of the chromatogram. Detection of the spots. Applications.

Column Chromatography: Principles, experimental procedures, Stationary and mobile Phases, Separation technique. Applications

HPLC : Basic principles and applications.

List of Reference Books

1. Analytical Chemistry by Skoog and Miller
2. A textbook of qualitative inorganic analysis by A.I. Vogel
3. Nanochemistry by Geoffrey Ozin and Andre Arsenault
4. Stereochemistry by D. Nasipuri
5. Organic Chemistry by Clayden

LABORATORY COURSE – VI
Practical Paper – VII-(A) (at the end of semester VI) 30hrs (2 h / W)

50M

1. Identification of aminoacids by paper chromatography.
2. Determination of Zn using EDTA
3. Determination of Mg using EDTA

SEMESTER-VI
ELECTIVE PAPER – VII-(B) : ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY
45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT-I

Introduction

9h

Concept of Environmental chemistry-Scope and importance of environment in now adays – Nomenclature of environmental chemistry – Segments of environment - Natural resources – Renewable Resources – Solar and biomass energy and Nonrenewable resources – Thermal power and atomic energy – Reactions of atmospheric oxygen and Hydrological cycle.

UNIT-II

Air Pollution

9h

Definition – Sources of air pollution – Classification of air pollution – Acid rain – Photochemical smog – Green house effect – Formation and depletion of ozone – Bhopal gas disaster – Controlling methods of air pollution.

UNIT-III

Water pollution

9h

Unique physical and chemical properties of water – water quality and criteria for finding of water quality – Dissolved oxygen – BOD, COD, Suspended solids, total dissolved solids, alkalinity – Hardness of water – Methods to convert temporary hard water into soft water – Methods to convert permanent hard water into soft water – eutrophication and its effects – principal wastage treatment – Industrial waste water treatment.

UNIT-IV

Chemical Toxicology

9h

Toxic chemicals in the environment – effects of toxic chemicals – cyanide and its toxic effects – pesticides and its biochemical effects – toxicity of lead, mercury, arsenic and cadmium.

UNIT-V

Ecosystem and biodiversity

9h

Ecosystem

Concepts – structure – Functions and types of ecosystem – Abiotic and biotic components – Energy flow and Energy dynamics of ecosystem – Food chains – Food web – Tropic levels – Biogeochemical cycles (carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus)

Biodiversity

Definition – level and types of biodiversity – concept - significance – magnitude and distribution of biodiversity – trends - biogeographical classification of india – biodiversity at national, global and regional level.

List of Reference books

1. Fundamentals of ecology by M.C.Dash
2. A Text book of Environmental chemistry by W. Moore and F.A. Moore
3. Environmental Chemistry by Samir k. Banerji

LABORATORY COURSE – VI

Practical Paper – Elective VII B (at the end of semester VI) 30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Determination of carbonate and bicarbonate in water samples (acidity and alkalinity)
2. Determination of hardness of water using EDTA
 - a) Permanent hardness
 - b) Temporary hardness
3. Determination of Acidity
4. Determination of Alkalinity
5. Determination of chlorides in water samples

SEMESTER-VI
ELECTIVE PAPER – VII-(C) GREEN CHEMISTRY
45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT-I **10h**
Green Chemistry: Introduction- Definition of green Chemistry, need of green chemistry, basic principles of green chemistry. Green synthesis- Evaluation of the type of the reaction i) Rearrangements (100% atom economic), ii) Addition reaction (100% atom economic). Organic reactions by Sonication method: apparatus required examples of sonochemical reactions (Heck, Hunsdiecker and Wittig reactions).

UNIT-II **10h**
Selection of solvent:i) Aqueous phase reactions ii) Reactions in ionic liquids, Heck reaction, Suzuki reactions, epoxidation. iii) Solid supported synthesis
Super critical CO₂: Preparation, properties and applications, (decaffeination, dry cleaning)

UNIT-III **10h**
Microwave and Ultrasound assisted green synthesis: Apparatus required, examples of MAOS (synthesis of fused anthro quinones, Leuckart reductive amination of ketones) - Advantages and disadvantages of MAOS. Aldol condensation-Cannizzaro reaction-Diels-Alder reactions-Strecker's synthesis

UNIT-IV **5h**
Green catalysis: Heterogeneous catalysis, use of zeolites, silica, alumina, supported catalysis- biocatalysis: Enzymes, microbes Phase transfer catalysis (micellar/surfactant)

UNIT V **10h**
Examples of green synthesis / reactions and some real world cases: 1. Green synthesis of the following compounds: adipic acid, catechol, disodium imino diacetate (alternative Strecker's synthesis) 2. Microwave assisted reaction in water – Hoffmann elimination – methyl benzoate to benzoic acid – oxidation of toluene and alcohols – microwave assisted reactions in organic solvents. Diels-Alder reactions and decarboxylation reaction. 3. Ultrasound assisted reactions – sonochemical Simmons –Smith reaction (ultrasonic alternative to iodine)

Reference books:

1. Green Chemistry Theory and Practice. P.T. Anatas and J.C. Warner
2. Green Chemistry V.K. Ahluwalia Narosa, New Delhi.
3. Real world cases in Green Chemistry M.C. Cann and M.E. Connelly
4. Green Chemistry: Introductory Text M.Lancaster: Royal Society of Chemistry (London)
5. Green Chemistry: Introductory Text, M.Lancaster
6. Principles and practice of heterogeneous catalysis, Thomas J.M., Thomas M.J., John Wiley
7. Green Chemistry: Environmental friendly alternatives R S Sanghli and M.M Srivastava, Narosa Publications

LABORATORY COURSE – VII

Practical Paper – Elective VII C (at the end of semester VI) 30 hrs (2 h/W)

1. Determination of specific reaction rate of hydrolysis for methyl acetate catalysed by hydrogen ion at room temperature.
2. Determination of molecular status and partition coefficient of benzoic acid in Benzene and water.
3. Surface tension and viscosity of liquids.
4. Adsorption of acetic acid on animal charcoal, verification of Freundlich isotherm.

CLUSTER ELECTIVES: Cluster Elective – I
Analytical and Physical
SEMESTER-VI
PAPER – VIII-A-1: POLYMER CHEMISTRY

45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT-I

12h

Introduction of polymers:

Basic definitions, degree of polymerization ,classification of polymers- Natural and Synthetic polymers, Organic and Inorganic polymers, Thermoplastic and Thermosetting polymers, Plastics, Elastomers , Fibers and Resins, Linear ,Branched and Cross Linked polymers, Addition polymers and Condensation Polymers, mechanism of polymerization. Free radical, ionic and Zeigler – Natta polymerization.

UNIT-II

10h

Techniques of Polymerization : Bulk polymerization , solution polymerization , suspension and Emulsion polymerization.

Molecular weights of polymers: Number average and weight average molecular weights
Determination of molecular weight of polymers by Viscometry , Osmometry and light scattering methods.

UNIT-III

6h

Kinetics of Free radical polymerization, Glass Transition temperature(T_g) and Determination of T_g:

Free volume theory, WLF equation, factors affecting glass transition temperature (T_g).

UNIT-IV

9h

Polymer additives:

Introduction to plastic additives – fillers, Plasticizers and Softeners , Lubricants and Flow Promoters, Anti aging additives , Flame Retardants , Colourants , Blowing agents , Cross linking agents ,Photo stabilizers , Nucleating agents.

UNIT-V

8h

Polymers and their applications:

Preparation and industrial applications of Polyethylene, Polyvinyl chloride, Teflon, Polyacrylonitrile, Terelene , Nylon6.6 silicones.

Reference Books:

1. Seymour, R.B. & Carraher, C.E. *Polymer Chemistry: An Introduction*, Marcel Dekker, Inc. New York, 1981.
2. Odian, G. *Principles of Polymerization*, 4th Ed. Wiley, 2004.
3. Billmeyer, F.W. *Textbook of Polymer Science*, 2nd Ed. Wiley Interscience, 1971.
4. Ghosh, P. *Polymer Science & Technology*, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 1991.34
5. Lenz, R.W. *Organic Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers*. Interscience Publishers, NewYork, 1967.

SEMESTER-VI
PAPER – VIII-A-2: INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS
45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT – I

Introduction to spectroscopic methods of analysis:

4 h

Recap of the spectroscopic methods covered in detail in the core chemistry syllabus: Treatment of analytical data, including error analysis. Classification of analytical methods and the types of instrumental methods. Consideration of electromagnetic radiation.

UNIT – II

Molecular spectroscopy:

8h

Infrared spectroscopy:

Interactions with molecules: absorption and scattering. Means of excitation (light sources), separation of spectrum (wavelength dispersion, time resolution), detection of the signal (heat, differential detection), interpretation of spectrum (qualitative, mixtures, resolution), advantages of Fourier Transform (FTIR). Samples and results expected. Applications: Issues of quality assurance and quality control, Special problems for portable instrumentation and rapid detection.

UNIT – III

10h

UV-Visible/ Near IR – emission, absorption, fluorescence and photoacoustic. Excitation sources (lasers, time resolution), wavelength dispersion (gratings, prisms, interference filters, laser, placement of sample relative to dispersion, resolution), Detection of signal (photocells, photomultipliers, diode arrays, sensitivity and S/N), Single and Double Beam instruments, Interpretation (quantification, mixtures, absorption vs. fluorescence and the use of time, photoacoustic, fluorescent tags).

UNIT – IV

Separation techniques

Chromatography: Gas chromatography, liquid chromatography, supercritical fluids, Importance of column technology (packing, capillaries), Separation based on increasing number of factors (volatility, solubility, interactions with stationary phase, size, electrical field), Detection: simple vs. specific (gas and liquid), Detection as a means of further analysis (use of tags and coupling to IR and MS), Electrophoresis (plates and capillary) and use with DNA analysis. 46 *Immunoassays and DNA techniques*

8h

Mass spectroscopy: Making the gaseous molecule into an ion (electron impact, chemical ionization), Making liquids and solids into ions (electrospray, electrical discharge, laser desorption, fast atom bombardment), Separation of ions on basis of mass to charge ratio, Magnetic, Time of flight, Electric quadrupole. Resolution, time and multiple separations, Detection and interpretation (how this is linked to excitation).

8h

UNIT – V

Elemental analysis: **10h**

Mass spectrometry (electrical discharges).

Atomic spectroscopy: Atomic absorption, Atomic emission, and Atomic fluorescence. Excitation and getting sample into gas phase (flames, electrical discharges, plasmas), Wavelength separation and resolution (dependence on technique), Detection of radiation (simultaneous/scanning, signal noise), Interpretation (errors due to molecular and ionic species, matrix effects, other interferences).

NMR spectroscopy: Principle, Instrumentation, Factors affecting chemical shift, Spin coupling, Applications. **4h**

Electroanalytical Methods: Potentiometry & Voltammetry **4h**

Radiochemical Methods **4h**

X-ray analysis and electron spectroscopy (surface analysis)

Reference books:

1. Skoog, D.A. Holler F.J. & Nieman, T.A. *Principles of Instrumental Analysis*, Cengage Learning India Ed.
2. Willard, H.H., Merritt, L.L., Dean, J. & Settoe, F.A. *Instrumental Methods of Analysis*, 7th Ed. Wadsworth Publishing Company Ltd., Belmont, California, USA, 1988.
3. P.W. Atkins: *Physical Chemistry*.
4. G.W. Castellan: *Physical Chemistry*.
5. C.N. Banwell: *Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy*.
6. Brian Smith: *Infrared Spectral Interpretations: A Systematic Approach*.
7. W.J. Moore: *Physical Chemistry*

SEMESTER-VI

PAPER – VIII-A-3 : ANALYSIS OF DRUGS, FOODS , DAIRY PRODUCTS & BIO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT- I

Analysis of the following drugs and pharmaceuticals preparations:

(Knowledge of molecular formula, structure and analysis)

Analysis of analgesics and antipyretics like aspirin and paracetamol

Analysis of antimalarials like chloroquine .

Analysis of drugs in the treatment of infections and infestations :Amoxycillin., chloramphenicol, metronidazole, penicillin, tetracycline, cephalexin(cefalexin).

Anti tuberculous drug- isoniazid.

UNIT - II

Analysis of the following drugs and pharmaceuticals preparations:

(Knowledge of molecular formula, structure and analysis)

Analysis of antihistamine drugs and sedatives like: allegra, zyrtec(citirizine), alprazolam, trazodone, lorazepam, ambien(zolpidem), diazepam,

UNIT - III

Analysis of anti epileptic and anti convulsant drugs like phenobarbital and phenacemide.

Analysis of drugs used in case of cardiovascular drugs:atenolol, norvasc(amlodipine),

Analysis of lipitor(atorvastatin) a drug for the prevention of production of cholesterol.

Analysis of diuretics like: furosemide (Lasix), triamterene

Analysis of prevacid(lansoprazole) a drug used for the prevention of production of acids in stomach.

UNIT - IV

Analysis of Milk and milk products: Acidity, total solids, fat, total nitrogen, proteins, lactose, phosphate activity, casein, chloride. Analysis of food materials- Preservatives: Sodium carbonate, sodium benzoate sorbic acid Coloring matters, - Brilliant blue FCF, fast green FCF, tartrazine, erythrosine , sunset yellow FCF.

Flavoring agents - Vanilla , diacetyl, isoamyl acetate, limonene, ethylpropionate , allyl hexanoate and Adulterants in rice and wheat, wheat flour, sago, coconut oil, coffee powder, tea powder, milk..

UNIT - V

Clinical analysis of blood:Composition of blood,clinical analysis,trace elements in the body.Estimation of blood cholesterol,glucose,enzymes,RBC & WBC ,Blood gas analyser.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

- 1.F.J.Welcher-Standard methods of analysis,
- 2.A.I.Vogel-A text book of quantitative Inorganic analysis-ELBS,
- 3.F.D.Snell & F.M.Biffen-Commercial methods of analysis-D.B.Tarapuravala & sons,
- 4.J.J.Elving and I.M.Kolthoff- Chemical analysis - A series of monographs on analytical chemistry and its applications -- Inter Science- Vol I to VII.,

5. Analytical Agricultural Chemistry by S.L.Chopra & J.S.Kanwar -- Kalyani Publishers
6. Quantitative analysis of drugs in pharmaceutical formulations by P.D.Sethi, CBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi
7. G.Ingram- Methods of organic elemental micro analysis- Chapman and Hall.,
8. H.Wincciam and Bobbles (Henry J)- Instrumental methods of analysis of food additives.,
9. H.Edward-The Chemical analysis of foods;practical treatise on the examination of food stuffs and the detection of adulterants,
10. The quantitative analysis of drugs- D.C.Garratt-Chapman & Hall.,
11. A text book of pharmaceutical analysis by K.A.Connors-Wiley-International.,
12. Comprehensive medicinal chemistry-Ed Corwin Hansch Vol 5,Pergamon Press.,

I. LABORATORY COURSE – VIII

Practical Paper – VIII-A-1: (at the end of semester VI) 30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Preparation of Aspirin
2. Preparation of Paracetamol
3. Preparation of Acetanilide
4. Preparation of Barbutiric Acid
5. Preparation of Phenyl Azo β -naphthol

II. LABORATORY COURSE – VIII

Practical Paper – VIII-A-2 (at the end of semester VI)

30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Green procedure for organic qualitative analysis: Detection of N, S and halogens
2. Acetylation of 1^o amine by green method: Preparation of acetanilide
3. Rearrangement reaction in green conditions: Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangement
4. Electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction: Nitration of phenol
5. Radical coupling reaction: Preparation of 1,1-bis -2-naphthol
6. Green oxidation reaction: Synthesis of adipic acid
7. Green procedure for Diels Alder reaction between furan and maleic anhydride

List of Reference Books

1. Green Chemistry Theory and Practice. P.T. Anatas and J.C. Warner
2. Green Chemistry V.K. Ahluwalia Narosa, New Delhi.
3. Real world cases in Green Chemistry M.C. Cann and M.E. Connelly
4. Green Chemistry: Introductory Text M.Lancaster: Royal Society of Chemistry (London)
5. Green Chemistry: Introductory Text, M.Lancaster
6. Principles and practice of heterogeneous catalysis, Thomas J.M., Thomas M.J., John Wiley
7. Green Chemistry: Environmental friendly alternatives R S Sanghli and M.M Srivastava, Narosa Publications

VII-A-3 Practical:- Project Work

Cluster Elective –II
Fuels and Industrial Inorganic materials
PAPER – VIII-B-1 : FUEL CHEMISTRY AND BATTERIES

45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT –I **12h**
Review of energy sources (renewable and non-renewable) – classification of fuels and their calorific value. Coal: Uses of Coal (fuel and non fuel) in various industries , its composition , carbonization of coal - coal gas , producer gas and water gas – composition and uses – fractionation of coal tar – uses of coal tar based chemicals , requisites of a good metallurgical coke , coal gasification (Hydro gasification and catalytic gasification) coal liquefaction and solvent refining.

UNIT-II **6h**
Petroleum and petrol chemical industry:
Composition of crude petroleum , refining and different types of petroleum products and their applications.

UNIT-III **10h**
Fractional distillation (principle and process) , cracking (Thermal and catalytic cracking). Reforming petroleum and non petroleum fuels (LPG , CNG , LNG , biogas) ,fuels derived from biomass , fuel from waste , synthetic fuels (gaseous and liquids) , clear fuels , petro chemicals : vinyl acetate , propylene oxide , isoprene , butadiene , toluene and its derivative xylene.

UNIT-IV **10h**
Lubricants:
Classification of lubricants , lubricating oils(conducting and non conducting) , solid and semi solid lubricants , synthetic lubricants. Properties of lubricants (viscosity index , cloud point , pore point) and their determination.

UNIT-V **7h**
Batteries:
Primary and secondary batteries, battery components and their role, Characteristics of Battery. Working of following batteries: Pb acid, Li-Battery, Solid state electrolyte battery. Fuel cells, Solar cell and polymer cell.

Reference books:

1. E.Stochi : Industrial chemistry , Vol-1,Ellis Horwood Ltd.UK
2. P.C.Jain , M.Jain: Engineering chemistry, Dhanpat Rai &sons , Delhi.
3. B.K.Sharma: Industrial Chemistry , Goel Publishing house , Meerut.

SEMESTER-VI
PAPER – VIII-B-2: INORGANIC MATERIALS OF INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE

45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT - I

Recapitulation of s- and p-Block Elements

8h

Periodicity in s- and p-block elements with respect to electronic configuration, atomic and ionic size, ionization enthalpy, electronegativity (Pauling, Mulliken, and Alfred - Rochow scales). Allotropy in C, S, and P. Oxidation states with reference to elements in unusual and rare oxidation states like carbides and nitrides), inert pair effect, diagonal relationship and anomalous behaviour of first member of each group.

UNIT – II

15h

Silicate Industries

Glass: Glassy state and its properties, classification (silicate and non-silicate glasses). Manufacture and processing of glass. Composition and properties of the following types of glasses: Soda lime glass, lead glass, armoured glass, safety glass, borosilicate glass, fluorosilicate, coloured glass, photosensitive glass.

Ceramics: Important clays and feldspar, ceramic, their types and manufacture. High technology ceramics and their applications, superconducting and semiconducting oxides, fullerenes carbon nanotubes and carbon fibre.

Cements: Classification of cement, ingredients and their role, Manufacture of cement and the setting process, quick setting cements.

UNIT – III

8h

Fertilizers:

Different types of fertilizers. Manufacture of the following fertilizers: Urea, ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphates; polyphosphate, superphosphate, compound and mixed fertilizers, potassium chloride, potassium sulphate.

UNIT – IV

8h

Surface Coatings:

Objectives of coatings surfaces, preliminary treatment of surface, classification of surface coatings. Paints and pigments-formulation, composition and related properties. Oil paint, Vehicle, modified oils, Pigments, toners and lakes pigments, Fillers, Thinners, Enamels, emulsifying agents. Special paints (Heat retardant, Fire retardant, Eco-friendly paint, Plastic paint), Dyes, Wax polishing, Water and Oil paints, additives, Metallic coatings (electrolytic and electroless), metal spraying and anodizing.

UNIT – V

6h

Alloys:

Classification of alloys, ferrous and non-ferrous alloys, Specific properties of elements in alloys. Manufacture of Steel (removal of silicon decarbonization, demanganization, desulphurization dephosphorisation) and surface treatment (argon treatment, heat treatment, nitriding, carburizing). Composition and properties of different types of steels.

Chemical explosives:

Origin of explosive properties in organic compounds, preparation and explosive properties of lead azide, PETN, cyclonite (RDX). Introduction to rocket propellants.

Reference Books:

1. E. Stocchi: *Industrial Chemistry*, Vol-I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK.
2. R. M. Felder, R. W. Rousseau: *Elementary Principles of Chemical Processes*, Wiley Publishers, New Delhi.
3. W. D. Kingery, H. K. Bowen, D. R. Uhlmann: *Introduction to Ceramics*, Wiley Publishers, New Delhi.
4. J. A. Kent: *Riegel's Handbook of Industrial Chemistry*, CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
5. P. C. Jain & M. Jain: *Engineering Chemistry*, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi.
6. R. Gopalan, D. Venkappayya, S. Nagarajan: *Engineering Chemistry*, Vikas Publications, New Delhi.
7. B. K. Sharma: *Engineering Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut

SEMESTER-VI

PAPER – VIII-B-3 : ANALYSIS OF APPLIED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT-I

Analysis of soaps: moisture and volatile matter, combined alkali, total fatty matter, free alkali, total fatty acid, sodium silicate and chlorides.

Analysis of paints : Vehicle and pigments, Barium Sulphate, total lead, lead chromate, iron pigments, zinc chromate

UNIT- II

Analysis of oils: saponification value, iodine value, acid value, ester value, bromine value, acetyl value.

Analysis of industrial solvents like benzene, acetone, methanol and acetic acid.,
Determination of methoxyl and N-methyl groups.,

UNIT-III

Analysis of fertilizers: urea, NPK fertilizer, super phosphate,

Analysis of DDT, BHC, endrin, endosulfone, malathion, parathion.,

Analysis of starch, sugars, cellulose and paper,

UNIT -IV

Gas analysis: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxygen, hydrogen, saturated hydrocarbon, unsaturated hydrocarbons, nitrogen, octane number, cetane number

Analysis of Fuel gases like: water gas, producer gas, kerosene (oil) gas.

Ultimate analysis : carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus and sulfur.,

UNIT - V

Analysis of Complex materials:

Analysis of cement- loss on ignition, insoluble residue, total silica, sesquioxides, lime, magnesia, ferric oxide, sulphuric anhydride.

Analysis of glasses - Determination of silica, sulphur, barium, arsenic, antimony, total R_2O_3 , calcium, magnesium, total alkalies, aluminium, chloride, fluoride

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

1. F.J. Welcher-Standard methods of analysis,
2. A.I. Vogel-A text book of quantitative Inorganic analysis-ELBS,
3. H.H. Willard and H. Deal- Advanced quantitative analysis- Van Nostrand Co,
4. F.D. Snell & F.M. Biffen-Commercial methods of analysis-D.B. Tarapuravala & sons,
5. J.J. Elving and I.M. Kolthoff- Chemical analysis - A series of monographs on analytical chemistry and its applications -- Inter Science- Vol I to VII.,
6. G.Z. Weig - Analytical methods for pesticides, plant growth regulators and food additives - Vols I to VII,
7. Analytical Agricultural Chemistry by S.L. Chopra & J.S. Kanwar -- Kalyani Publishers
8. Manual of soil, plant, water and fertilizer analysis, R.M. Upadhyay and N.L. Sharma, Kalyani Publishers

I. LABORATORY COURSE – VIII

Practical Paper – VIII-B-1: (at the end of semester VI)

30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Preparation of Aspirin
2. Preparation of Paracetamol
3. Preparation of Acetanilide
4. Preparation of Barbutiric Acid
5. Preparation of Phenyl Azo β -naphthol

II. LABORATORY COURSE – VIII

Practical Paper – VIII-B-2: (at the end of semester VI)

30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Green procedure for organic qualitative analysis: Detection of N, S and halogens
2. Acetylation of 1^o amine by green method: Preparation of acetanilide
3. Rearrangement reaction in green conditions: Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangement
4. Electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction: Nitration of phenol
5. Radical coupling reaction: Preparation of 1,1-bis -2-naphthol
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7. Green Chemistry: Environmental friendly alternatives R S Sanghli and M.M Srivastava, Narosa Publications

VII-A-3 Practical:- Project Work / Intern Ship

Cluster Elective –III
ORGANIC
PAPER – VIII-C-1 : ORGANIC SPECTROSCOPIC TECHNIQUES
45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT-I **10h**

NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY

Nuclear spin, Principles of NMR-Classical and Quantum Mechanical methods, Magnetic moment and Spin angular momentum. Larmour Frequency. Instrumentation. Relaxation-spin-spin & spin lattice relaxation. Shielding constants, Chemical shifts, Shielding and Deshielding mechanism-Factors influencing Chemical shift. Spin-Spin interactions-AX, AX₂ and AB types. Vicinal, Geminal and Long range coupling- Factors influencing coupling constants.

UNIT – II **5h**

Spin decoupling, Spin tickling, Deuterium exchange, Chemical shift reagents and Nuclear overhauser effect. Applications in Medical diagnostics, Reaction kinetics and Mechanically induced dynamic nuclear polarization. FT NMR and its Advantages.

UNIT-III **10h**

UV & VISIBLE SPECTROSCOPY

Electronic spectra of diatomic molecules. The Born-oppenheimer approximation. Vibrational coarse structure: Bond association and Bond sequence. Intensity of Vibrational-electronic spectra: The Franck-Condon principle. Rotational fine structure of electronic vibration transitions. Electronic structure of diatomic molecules.

Types of transitions, Chromophores, Conjugated dienes, trienes and polyenes, unsaturated carbonyl compounds-Woodward – Fieser rules.

UNIT-IV **5h**

Electronic spectra of polyatomic molecules. Chemical analysis by Electronic Spectroscopy – Beer-Lambert's Law. Deviation from Beer's law. Quantitative determination of metal ions (Mn⁺², Fe⁺², NO₂⁻, Pb⁺²). Simultaneous determination of Chromium and Manganese in a mixture.

Electron Spin Resonance Spectroscopy

Basic Principles, Theory of ESR, Comparison of NMR & ESR. Instrumentation, Factors affecting the 'g' value, determination of 'g' value. Isotropic and Anisotropic constants. Splitting hyper fine splitting coupling constants. Line width, Zero field splitting and Kramer degeneracy. Crystal field splitting, Crystal field effects.

Applications:- Detection of free radicals; ESR spectra of (a) Methyl radical (CH_3^\cdot), (b) Benzene anion (C_6H_6^-) (c) Isoquinine (d) $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{+2}$ (e) $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{NO}]^{-3}$ (f)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Electron Spin Resonance Elementary Theory and Practical Applications- John E. Wertz and James R. Bolton, Chapman and Hall, 1986.
2. Spectroscopic Identification of organic compounds – Silverstein, Basseler and Morrill.
3. Organic Spectroscopy- William Kemp.
4. Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy- C.N.Banwell and E.A. Mc cash 4th Edition, Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co., Ltd. 1994.
5. Physical Methods in Inorganic Chemistry – R.S.Drago, Saunders Publications.
6. Application of Mössbauer Spectroscopy – Green Mood.
7. NMR, NQR, EPR and Mössbauer Spectroscopy in inorganic chemistry – R.V Parish, Ellis, Harwood.
8. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis- H.Kaur, Pragathi Prakashan, 2003.
9. Instrumental Methods of Analysis, 7th Edition – Willard, Merrit, Dean, Settle, CBS Publications, 1986.
10. Molecular Structure and Spectroscopy – G. Aruldas, Prentice Hall of India Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi, 2001.
11. Mössbauer Spectroscopy – N.N. Green Wood and T.C. Gibb, Chapman, and Hall, Landon 1971.
12. Coordination Chemistry: Experimental Methods- K. Burger, London Butter Worthy, 1973.
13. Analytical spectroscopy – Kamlesh Bansal, Campus books, 2008.
14. Structural Inorganic Chemistry Mössbauer Spectroscopy – Bhide.
15. Principle of Mössbauer Spectroscopy – T.C. Gibb, Chapman, and Hall, Landon 1976.

Cluster Elective –III
ORGANIC
PAPER – VIII-C-2 : ADVANCED ORGANIC REACTIONS
45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT – I

ORGANIC PHOTOCHEMISTRY

Organic photochemistry : Molecular orbitals, carbonyl chromophore–triplet states, Jablonski diagram, inter–system crossing. Energy transfer. Energies properties and reaction of singlet and triplet states of and transitions.

Photochemical reactions : (a) Photoreduction, mechanism, influence of temperature, solvent, nature of hydrogen donors, structure of substrates on the course of photo reduction,.

UNIT – II

ORGANIC PHOTOCHEMISTRY

Norrish cleavages, type I : Mechanism, acyclic cyclicdiones, influence of sensitizer, photo Fries rearrangement. Norrish type II cleavage : Mechanism and stereochemistry, type II reactions of esters : 1: 2 diketones, photo decarboxylation., Di - π methane rearrangement, Photochemistry – of conjugated dienes, Decomposition of nitrites – Barton reaction.

UNIT – III

PROTECTING GROUPS AND ORGANIC REACTIONS

Principles of (1) Protection of alcohols – ether formation including silyl ethers – ester formation, (2) Protection of diols – acetal,ketal and carbonate formation, (3) Protection of carboxylic acids – ester formation, benzyl and t–butyl esters, (4) Protection of amines – acetylation, benzylation, benzyloxy carbonyl, triphenyl methyl groups and fmoc, (5) Protection of carbonyl groups – acetal, ketal, 1,2–glycols and 1,2–dithioglycols formation.

UNIT – IV

Synthetic reactions : Mannich reaction – Mannich bases – Robinson annulations. The Shapiro reaction, Stork–enamine reaction. Use of dithioacetals – Umpolung, phase transercatalysis – mechanisms and use of benzyl trialkyl ammonium halides. Wittig reaction.

UNIT –V : NEW SYNTHETIC REACTIONS

Baylis–Hillman reaction, RCM olefm metathesis, Grubb catalyst, Mukayama aldol reaction, Mitsunobu reaction, McMurrey reaction, Julia–Lythgoe olefination, and Peterson’s stereoselective olefination, Heck reaction, Suzuki coupling, Stille coupling and Sonogishira coupling, Buchwald–Hartwig coupling. Ugi reaction, Click reaction.

Recommended Books

1. Molecular reactions and Photochemistry by Charles Dupey and O.L. Chapman.
2. Molecular Photochemistry by Turru.
3. Importance of antibonding orbitals by Jaffe and Orchin.
4. Text Book of Organic Chemistry by Cram,. Hammand and Henrickson.
5. Some modern methods of organic synthesis by W. Carruthers.
6. Guide Book to Organic Synthesis by R.K. Meckie, D.M. Smith and R.A. Atken.
7. Organic Synthesis by O.House.
8. Organic synthesis by Michael B. Smith.
9. Organic Chemistry Claydon and others 2005.
10. Name Reactions by Jie Jack Li
11. Reagents in Organic synthesis by B.P. Mundy and others.
12. Tandem Organic Reactions by Tse–Lok Ho.

Cluster Elective –III
ORGANIC
PAPER – VIII-C-3 : PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY
45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT-I **8h**

Pharmaceutical chemistry Terminology: Pharmacy, Pharmacology, Pharmacophore, Pharmacodynamics, Pharmacokinetics (ADME, Receptors - brief treatment) Metabolites and Anti metabolites.

UNIT-II

Drugs: **8h**

Nomenclature: Chemical name, Generic name and trade names with examples
Classification: Classification based on structures and therapeutic activity with one example each, Administration of drugs

UNIT-III

Synthesis and therapeutic activity of the compounds: **12h**

a. Chemotherapeutic Drugs

1.Sulphadugs(Sulphamethoxazole) 2.Antibiotics - β -Lactam Antibiotics, Macrolide Antibiotics, 3. Anti malarial Drugs(chloroquine)

b. Psycho therapeutic Drugs:

1.Anti pyretics(Paracetamol) 2.Hypnotics, 3.Tranquilizers(Diazepam) 4.Levodopa

UNIT-IV

Pharmacodynamic Drugs: **8h**

1. Antiasthma Drugs (Solbutamol) 3. Antianginals (Glycerol Trinitrate)
4. Diuretics(Frusemide)

UNIT-V

HIV-AIDS: **9h**

Immunity - CD-4cells, CD-8cells, Retro virus, Replication in human body, Investigation available, prevention of AIDS, Drugs available - examples with structures: PIS: Indinavir (crivian), Nelfinavir(Viracept).

List of Reference Books:

- 1.Medicinal Chemistry by Dr. B.V.Ramana
- 2.Synthetic Drugs by O.D.Tyagi & M.Yadav
- 3.Medicinal Chemistry by Ashutoshkar
- 4.Medicinal Chemistry by P.Parimoo
- 5.Pharmacology& Pharmacotherapeutics R.S Satoshkar & S.D.Bhandenkar
- 6.Medicinal Chemistry by Kadametal P-I & P.II
- 7.European Pharmacopoeia

MODEL PAPER

THREE YEAR B.Sc, DEGREE EXAMINATION FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS SEMESTER I

Paper –I: INORGANIC & ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - I

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART- A

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions

Each carries **FIVE** marks

5x5 = 25 Marks

1. Define the electron deficient molecules and draw the structure of Borazole and Diborane.
2. Classify the Oxides based on the oxygen content with one example to each.
3. How the following are synthesized from Organo Lithium Compounds.
a) Acetic acid b) Ethyl alcohol
4. Define the Carbonium ion and explain the stability with no bond resonance.
5. Define the Markonikov's rule and explain the addition of 1- Propene with HBr.
6. Explain the acidity of the Acetylinic hydrogen with example.
7. Draw the conformational structures of Cyclohexane.
8. Define aromaticity and apply the Huckel's rule to benzene and naphthalene.

PART- B

Answer **ALL** the questions

Each carries **TEN** marks

5x10 = 50 Marks

9. (a) Write note on Preparation, Structure and Properties of Silicones.
(OR)
(b) Explain the Preparation and Oxidation- Reduction reactions of Hydroxylamine.
- 10.(a) Give an account on different types of interhalogen compounds.
(OR)
(b) How the following are prepared from the Methyl Magnesium bromide and methyl lithium
1) Formaldehyde 2) Acetaldehyde 3) Acetone 4) t- butyl alcohol
11. (a) Describe different types of Organic Reactions with one example to each.
(OR)
(b) Write notes on the following
1) Mesomeric effect 2) Hyper conjugation 3) Inductive effect
- 12.(a) Explain the addition of these reagents to alkenes with mechanism.
1) H_2O 2) HOX 3) H_2SO_4
(OR)
(b) Explain Baeyer's bond angle strain theory.
13. (a) Describe the Molecular Orbital structure of Benzene.
(OR)
(b) Explain the orientation in benzene with respect to alkyl and nitro groups.