

Marks: 100

Syllabus

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
in  
CHEMISTRY (HONS)

SEMESTER - I

CH -101

Section A : INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

25 marks; 30 Hours

Unit 1 Atomic Structure

6 Marks

Idea of de Broglie matter waves, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, atomic orbitals, Schrodinger wave equation, quantum numbers, radial and angular wave functions, and probability distribution curves, shapes of s, p, d, orbitals, Aufbau and Pauli exclusion principles, Hund's multiplicity rule, Electronic configurations of the elements, effective nuclear charge.

Unit 2 Periodic Classification of Elements

6 Marks

Electronic configurations of the elements, atomic and ionic radii, ionization energy, electron affinity, and electronegativity – definition methods of determination or evaluation, trends in periodic table and applications in predicting and explaining the chemical behaviour.

Unit 3 Chemical Bonding

8 Marks

Covalent bond – Valence bond theory and its limitations, directional characteristics of covalent bond, various types of hybridization and shapes of simple inorganic molecules and ions. Valence shell electron pair repulsion theory (VSEPR) to  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{SF}_4$ ,  $\text{ClF}_3$ ,  $\text{ICl}_2$ , Molecular orbital theory, homonuclear and heteronuclear diatomic molecules multicenter bonding in electron deficient molecules, bond strength and bond energy, percentage ionic character from dipole moment and electronegativity difference.

Unit 4 Theory of quantitative and qualitative analysis

5 Marks

Strength of acids and bases, pH, common ion effect, solubility of precipitates, solubility product.

Principles of oxidimetry and reductimetry, iodimetry and iodometry.

Gravimetric analysis – its principles, precipitation, coprecipitation, postprecipitation, theory of washing.

Error in quantitative analysis

## SECTION - B : ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

25 Marks ; 30 Hours

### Unit 1                      Structure and Bonding    5 Marks

Hybridization ( $sp$ ,  $sp^2$  and  $sp^3$ ) bond lengths and bond angles, bond energy, localized and delocalized chemical bond, van der Waals interactions, inclusion compounds, clathrates, charge transfer complexes, resonance, hyperconjugation, inductive and field effects, hydrogen bonding.

### Unit 2                      Mechanism of organic reactions    6 Marks

Curved arrow notation, drawing electron movements with arrows, half-headed and double-headed arrows, homolytic and heterolytic bond breaking. Types of reagents-electrophiles and nucleophiles. Types of organic reactions. Energy considerations. Reactive intermediates - carbocations, carbanions, free radicals, carbenes, arynes and nitrenes (with examples). Assigning formal charges on intermediates and other ionic species.

Methods of determination of reaction mechanism (product analysis, intermediates, isotope effects, kinetically controlled and thermodynamically controlled reactions and stereochemical studies).

### Unit 3                      Cycloalkanes    5 Marks

Nomenclature: monocyclic, bicyclic, tricyclic, cycloalkanes. Baeyer's strain theory and its limitations. Ring strain in small rings (cyclopropane and cyclobutane), theory of strainless rings. The case of cyclopropane ring: banana bonds.

### Unit 4                      Alkenes Cycloalkenes, Dienes and Alkynes    9 Marks

Methods of formation, mechanisms of dehydration of alcohols and dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides, regioselectivity in alcohol dehydration. The Saytzeff rule, Hofmann elimination, physical properties and relative stabilities of alkenes.

Chemical reactions of alkenes - mechanisms involved in hydrogenation, electrophilic and free radical additions, Markownikoff's rule, hydroboration - oxidation, oxymercuration - reduction, Epoxidation, ozonolysis, hydration, hydroxylation and oxidation with  $KMnO_4$  Polymerization of alkenes. Substitution at the allylic and vinylic positions of alkenes.

Nomenclature and classification of dienes: isolated, conjugated and cumulated dienes. Structure of allenes and butadiene, methods of formation, polymerization. Chemical reactions 1,2- and 1,4- additions, Diels - Alder reaction.

Methods of formation. Chemical reactions of alkynes, acidity of alkynes. Mechanism of electrophilic and nucleophilic addition reactions, hydroboration - oxidation, metal - ammonia reductions, oxidation and polymerization.

## Section C : PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

25 Marks; 30 hours

### Unit 1 Gaseous state - I

6 Marks

Kinetic molecular model of a gas: postulates and derivation of the kinetic gas equation; collision frequency; collision diameter; mean free path, including their temperature and pressure dependence. Barometric distribution and its use in evaluating molecular velocities (average, root mean square and most probable) and average kinetic energy, law of equipartition of energy.

### Unit 2 Gaseous state - II

6 Marks

Deviations from ideal gas behaviour, compressibility factor,  $Z$ , and its variation with pressure for different gases. Causes of deviation from ideal behavior, van der Waals equation of state, its derivation and application in explaining real gas behaviour, mention of other equations of state (Berthelot, Dieterici); Boyle temperature. Continuity of states, critical state, relation between critical constants and van der Waals constants, law of corresponding states.

### Unit 3 Liquid state

5 Marks

Nature of liquid state, intermolecular forces, Qualitative treatment of the structure of the liquid state; physical properties of liquids; vapour pressure, surface tension and coefficient of viscosity, and their determination. Effect of addition of various solutes on surface tension and viscosity. Temperature variation of viscosity and surface tension of liquids.

### Unit 4 Solid state

8 Marks

Nature of the solid state, law of constancy of interfacial angles, law of rational indices, Miller indices, elementary ideas of symmetry, symmetry elements and symmetry operations, qualitative idea of point and space groups, seven crystal systems and fourteen Bravais lattices; X-ray diffraction, Bragg's law, a simple account of rotating crystal method and powder pattern method.

## CH -101P: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL

25 Marks; 45 Hours

### I. Semimicro analysis (4 radicals)

Semimicro analyses of inorganic mixtures containing four radicals/ions from the following list: Silver, lead, mercury, bismuth, copper, cadmium, arsenic, manganese, cobalt, aluminium, iron, nickel, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, ammonium, chloride, bromide, iodide, fluoride, sulphate, sulphite, thiosulphate, chromate, phosphate, nitrate, nitrite, borate, arsenite, and arsenate.

### II Quantitative analysis

### Volumetric Estimation (one metal)

Iodometry, dichromatometry

## SEMESTER- II

CH -202

Section A: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

25 marks; 30 Hours

### Unit 1 Acids and Bases

6 Marks

Arrhenius concept, Bronsted-Lowry theory, electronic theory, Lux- flood theory, solvent system theory, Lewis theory of acids and bases.

### Unit 2 Oxidation and Reduction

6 Marks

Electronic concept of oxidation number, concept of oxidation-reduction, oxidation-reduction potentials, factors influencing redox potential.

### Unit 3 Non-aqueous solvents

6 Marks

Classification of solvents (protic, aprotic, amphiprotic), qualities of ionizing solvents, study of reactions in liquid ammonia, liquid hydrogen fluoride and liquid sulphur dioxide.

### Unit 4 Chemistry of s-block elements

7 Marks

Comparative studies, diagonal relationships, salient features of hydrides, solvation and complexation tendencies including their function in biosystems.

## Section B : ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

25 Marks; 30 Hours

### Unit 1 Stereochemistry of organic compounds

10 Marks

Concept of isomerism - elements of symmetry, molecular chirality, enantiomers, stereogenic centre, optical activity, properties of enantiomers, chiral and achiral molecules with two stereogenic centres, diastereomers, threo- and erythro- diastereomers, meso- compounds.

Relative and absolute configuration, sequence rules, D and L and R and S systems of nomenclature. Geometrical isomerism, E and Z system of nomenclature, geometrical isomerism in oximes and alicyclic compounds.

Conformational isomerism - conformational analysis of ethane and n-butane; conformations of cyclohexane, axial and equatorial bonds, conformation of monosubstituted cyclohexane derivatives. Newman projection and Sawhorse formulae, Fischer and flying wedge formulae.

Difference between configuration and conformation.

**Unit 2 Arenes and aromaticity**

**7 Marks**

Structure of benzene : molecular formula and Kekule structure. Stability and carbon-carbon bond lengths of benzene, resonance structure, MO picture.

Aromaticity : the Huckel rule, aromatic ions.

Aromatic electrophilic substitution - general pattern of the mechanism, role of  $\sigma$ - and  $\pi$ -complexes and energy profile diagram. Mechanism of nitration, halogenation, sulphonation, mercuration and Friedel - Crafts reaction. Activating and deactivating substituents, orientation and ortho/para ratio.

**Unit 3 Alkyl halides and aryl halides**

**4 Marks**

Mechanisms of nucleophilic substitution reactions of alkyl halides.  $S_N2$  and  $S_N1$  reactions with energy profile diagrams.

Methods of formation of aryl halides, nuclear and side chain reactions. The addition-elimination and the elimination-addition mechanisms of nucleophilic aromatic substitution reactions.

**Unit 4 Alcohols**

**4 Marks**

Synthesis from carbonyl compounds, dihydric alcohols - nomenclature, methods of formation, chemical reactions of vicinal glycols, oxidative cleavage [ $Pb(OAc)_4$  and  $HIO_4$ ].

Trihydric alcohols- nomenclature, chemical reactions, nitration, reaction with  $KHSO_4$ .

**Section C: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

**25 Marks; 30 Hours**

**Unit 1 Solutions**

**6 Marks**

Solutions and mixtures, miscible and immiscible liquids, types of solutions, Raoult's law and Henry's laws, ideal and nonideal solutions, deviations from ideal behavior, vapour pressure of liquids and liquid mixtures, separation of completely miscible binary liquid solutions by distillation, azeotropic mixtures, solubility of partially miscible liquids (phenol-water, TEA-water and nicotine-water systems), critical solution temperature, Nerst's distribution law and its limitations.

**Unit 2 Dilute Solutions**

**6 Marks**

Dilute solutions; Colligative properties - lowering of vapour pressure. Clapeyron - Clausius equation, Thermodynamic derivation using chemical potential to derive relations between the four colligative properties [(i) relative lowering of vapour pressure, (ii) elevation of boiling point, (iii) Depression of freezing point, (iv) osmotic pressure and amount of solute. Applications in calculating molar masses of normal, dissociated and associated solutes in solution.

**Unit 3                    Colloids and Surface Chemistry                    6 Marks**

Colloidal state and colloidal systems, characteristics of true solutions, colloidal solutions and suspensions. Classification, preparation and purification of colloidal solutions, properties of colloidal solutions: Tyndal effect, Brownian motion. Adsorption - Physisorption and chemisorption - Freundlich adsorption isotherm - Langmuir adsorption isotherm.

**Unit 4                    Thermodynamics-1                    7 Marks**

Intensive and extensive variables; state and path functions; isolated, closed and open systems; zeroth law of thermodynamics. First law: Concept of heat,  $q$ , work,  $w$ , internal energy  $U$  and statement of first law; enthalpy,  $H$ , relation between heat capacities, calculations of  $q$ ,  $w$ ,  $U$  and  $H$  for reversible, irreversible and free expansion of gases (ideal and van der Waals) under isothermal and adiabatic conditions. Joule-Thomson effect and relation between Joule-Thomson coefficient and other thermodynamic parameters; inversion temperature.

**CH -202P                    ORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL**

**Marks 25; 45 Hours**

- Determination of melting point:**  
Naphthalene 80-82°C, Benzoic acid 121.5-122°C, Urea 133.5-135°C, Succinic acid 184.5-185°C, *trans*-Cinnamic acid 133.5-135°C, *cis*-Cinnamic acid 58°C, Salicylic acid 157.5-158°C, Acetanilide 113.5-114°C, *m*-Dinitrobenzene 90°C, *p*-Dichlorobenzene 52°C, Aspirin 135°C.
- Determination of boiling point:** Ethanol 78°C, Cyclohexane 81.4°C, Toluene 110.6°C, Benzene 80°C.
- Mixed melting point determination:** Urea-Cinnamic acid mixture using of various compositions (1:4, 1:1, 4:1).
- Distillation:** Simple distillation of ethanol-water mixture using water condenser. Distillation of nitrobenzene and aniline using air condenser.
- Crystallisation:** Concept of induction of crystallisation, Benzoic acid from water,
- Decolourisation and crystallisation using charcoal:** Decolourisation of brown sugar(sucrose) with animal charcoal using gravity filtration.

**SEMESTER - III**

**CH -303                    Section A: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

**25 marks; 30 Hours**

**Unit 1                    Metallurgy                    6 Marks**

Minerals and ores, general principles of metallurgy, extraction of Li, K, Be, Sn, Sb, Bi, Cr and Mn.

**Unit 2 Chemistry of p-block elements 6 Marks**  
Comparative studies, diagonal relationships, salient features of hydrides, oxides, oxyacids and halides, basic properties of halogens, interhalogens and polyhalogens. Applications of p-block elements (Si, Ge, Se)

**Unit 3 General properties of d-block elements 6 Marks**  
Definition, position in periodic table, Characteristic properties of d-block elements, occurrence and abundance, variable oxidation states.

**Unit 4 Coordination Chemistry 7 Marks**  
Werner's coordination theory and its experimental verification, types of ligands, nomenclature of coordination compounds (IUPAC), coordination number and stereochemistry of coordination compounds, isomerism of coordination compounds.

## SECTION - B : ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

25 Marks; 30 Hours

**Unit 1 Phenols 5 Marks**  
Acidic character. Comparative acidic strengths of alcohols and phenols, resonance stabilization of phenoxide ion. Reactions of phenols - electrophilic aromatic substitution, acylation and carboxylation, Mechanisms of Fries rearrangement, Claisen rearrangement, Gatterman synthesis, Hauben - Hoesch reaction and Reimer - Tiemann reaction.

**Unit 2 Ethers and epoxides 5 Marks**  
Ethers: Methods of their formation, physical properties. Chemical reactions - cleavage and autoxidation, Ziesel's method.  
Synthesis of epoxides. Acid and base-catalyzed ring opening of epoxides, orientation of epoxide ring opening, reactions of Grignard and organolithium reagents with epoxides.

**Unit 3 Aldehydes and ketones 8 Marks**  
Synthesis of aldehydes and ketones with particular reference to the 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.

Mechanism of nucleophilic additions to carbonyl group with particular emphasis on benzoin, aldol, Perkin and Knoevenagel condensations, Condensation with ammonia and its derivatives. Wittig reaction, Mannich reaction.

Oxidation of aldehydes, Baeyer - Villiger oxidation of ketones. Cannizzaro reaction, MPV reaction, Clemmensen reduction, Wolff - Kishner reduction,  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  and  $\text{NaBH}_4$  reductions. Halogenation of enolizable ketones.

An introduction to  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes and ketones.

**Unit 4 Organic compounds of nitrogen**

**7 Marks**

Preparation of nitroalkanes and nitroarenes, Chemical reactions of nitroalkanes, Mechanisms of nucleophilic substitution in nitroarenes and their reductions in acidic, neutral and alkaline media, Picric acid.

Structure and nomenclature of amines, physical properties, Stereochemistry of amines, Separation of a mixture of primary, secondary and tertiary amines. Structural features effecting basicity of amines. Preparation of alkyl and aryl amines (reduction of nitro compounds, nitriles), reductive amination of aldehydic and ketonic compounds. Gabriel-phthalimide reaction, Hofmann bromamide reaction.

**Section C : PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

**25 Marks; 30 Hours**

**Unit 1 Thermochemistry**

**6 Marks**

Heats of reactions: standard states; enthalpy of formation of molecules, and ions and enthalpy of combustion and its applications; calculation of bond energy, bond dissociation energy and resonance energy from thermochemical data, effect of temperature (Kirchoff's equations)

**Unit 2 Thermodynamics – II**

**6 Marks**

Carnot cycle and its efficiency, concept of entropy; thermodynamic scale of temperature, statement of the second law of thermodynamics; Calculation of entropy change for reversible and irreversible processes. Free Energy Functions and Gibbs and Helmholtz equation.

**Unit 3 Chemical equilibrium**

**7 Marks**

Criteria of thermodynamic equilibrium, chemical equilibria in ideal gases, concept of fugacity. Thermodynamic derivation of relation between Gibbs free energy of reaction. Equilibrium constants and their quantitative dependence on temperature, pressure and concentration. Free energy of mixing and spontaneity; thermodynamic derivation of relations between the various equilibrium constants  $K_p$ ,  $K_c$  and  $K_x$ . Le Chatelier principle.

**Unit 4 Chemical Kinetics – I**

**6 Marks**

Order and molecularity of a reaction, rate laws in terms of the advancement of a reaction, differential and integrated form of rate expressions up to second order reactions, Zero order reactions and examples - half life period with examples, effect of temperature on the rate of reactions - Arrhenius equation and concept of energy of activation. Experimental methods of the determination of rate laws.



## PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL

25 Marks; 45 Hours

Surface tension measurements (use of organic solvents excluded).  
Determine the surface tension by (i) drop number (ii) drop weight method.

Viscosity measurement:

- a) Viscosity measurement of given liquids using Ostwald's viscometer (at room temperature)
- b) Study the effect of variation of viscosity of an aqueous solution with the concentration of solute.

pH measurements

a) Measurement of pH of different solutions using pH-meter.

b) Preparation of buffer solutions

(i) Sodium acetate-acetic acid

(ii) Ammonium chloride-ammonium hydroxide

Measurement of the pH of buffer solutions and comparison of the values with theoretical values.

c) pH metric titrations of

(i) strong acid and strong base

(ii) weak acid and strong base

*Any other experiment carried out in the class.*

## SEMESTER - IV

CH -404 Section A: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

25marks; 30 Hours

**Unit 1 Chemistry of Lanthanides 6 Marks**

Position of lanthanides in the periodic table, general properties of lanthanides, electronic structure, oxidation states, ionic radii and lanthanide contraction, consequences of lanthanide contraction, complex formation, uses of lanthanides and their compounds.

**Unit 2 Chemistry of Actinides 6 Marks**

Position of actinides in the periodic table, general properties of actinides, identification and nuclear synthesis of trans-uranium elements, separation of Np, Pu and Am from U, similarities between the later actinides and later lanthanides.

**Unit 3 Chemistry of noble gases 6 Marks**

Position in the periodic table, principles of isolation, chemical properties, bonding and stereochemistry of xenon compounds, uses of noble gases.

**Unit 4 Hard and soft acids and bases 7 Marks**

Classification of acids and bases as hard and soft, Pearson's concept, acid-base strength and hardness and softness. Symbiosis, theoretical basis of hardness and softness, electronegativity and hardness and softness.

### Section B: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

25 Marks; 30 Hours

**Unit 1 Carboxylic acids 6 Marks**

Acidity of carboxylic acids, effects of substituents on acid strength. Reactions of carboxylic acids. Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky reaction. Synthesis of acid chlorides, esters and amides. Reduction of carboxylic acids. Mechanism of decarboxylation.

Hydroxy acids: malic, tartaric and citric acids.

**Unit 2 Carboxylic acid derivatives 6 Marks**

Relative stability of acyl derivatives. Physical properties, interconversion of acid derivatives by nucleophilic acyl substitution.

Preparation of carboxylic acid derivatives, chemical reactions. Mechanisms of esterification and hydrolysis (acidic and basic).

**Unit 3 Organometallic compounds 6 Marks**

Organomagnesium compounds: the Grignard reagents - formation, structure and chemical reactions.

Organozinc compounds: formation and chemical reactions.

Organolithium compounds: formation and chemical reactions.

**Unit 4 Polymers**

**7 Marks**

Natural and synthetic, mechanism of polymerization, condensation and addition polymers, Synthetic plastics, thermosetting and thermoplastic. Urea-formaldehyde, phenol-formaldehyde plastics. Teflon, polystyrene and polyurethanes, natural and synthetic rubbers, synthetic fibres, acrylics, nylon-6 and nylon - 66 terylene, elementary of fibremaking, blended fibres.

**Section C : PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

**25 Marks; 30 Hours**

**Unit 1 Catalysis**

**6 Marks**

Types of catalyst, specificity and selectivity, mechanisms of catalyzed reactions at solid surfaces; effect of particle size and efficiency of the catalysts. Enzyme catalysis, Michaelis-Menten mechanism, acid-base catalysis. Theory of catalysis – adsorption and intermediate compound formation.

**Unit 2 Ionic equilibria – I**

**7 Marks**

Electrolytes and non-electrolytes, strong, moderate and weak electrolytes, ionization and ionization constant, factors affecting degree of ionization, ionic product of water. Calculation of pH of dilute solutions of weak acids and bases, common ion effect; dissociation constants of mono- and di-protic acids. Salt hydrolysis and pH for different salts. Buffer solutions; derivation of Henderson equation and its applications; buffer capacity, buffer range, buffer action and applications of buffers in analytical chemistry and biochemical processes in the human body.

**Unit 3 Ionic equilibria – II**

**6 Marks**

Solubility and solubility product of sparingly soluble salts – applications of solubility product principle. Qualitative treatment of acid – base titration curves. Theory of acid – base indicators; selection of indicators and their limitations.

**Unit 4 Phase equilibria I**

**6 Marks**

Phases, components and degrees of freedom, Gibbs Phase Rule (no derivation) for non-reactive and reactive systems; - Application to one component systems – water, carbon dioxide and sulphur with applications.

**CH- 404P      ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL**

**25 marks; 45 Hours**

1. To determine Hardness of water using EDTA
2. To estimate nickel using DMG
3. To estimate calcium content in chalk as calcium oxalate by permanganometry
4. To estimate reducing sugar by titration with standard Fehlings solution /Benidict's solution.
5. To determine the equivalent weight of the given acid sample by direct titration method with alkali
6. To determine the Saponification value of the given fat or oil sample.
7. To estimate protein in the given sample by Folin Lowry method/biuret method.
8. To estimate a reducing sugar by colorimetric method.
9. To determine the concentration of a given sample by using Lambert-Beer's law.
10. To determine the amount of iodine from a given sample (salt) by titration method.

**SEMESTER - V**

**CH -505              INORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

**67 marks; 90 Hours**

**Unit 1              Nuclear Chemistry and Radioactivity                              7 Marks**

Discovery of radioactivity, nature of radiations, separation of isotopes, binding energy, mass defect, half-life, group displacement law, artificial transmutation, artificial radioactivity. Nuclear binding energy and packing fraction. Thermonuclear reactions, radioactive tracer techniques and their applications.

**Unit 2 Chemistry of compounds of non-transition elements                              8 Marks**

Comparative studies of s - and p - block elements. Preparation and properties of bleaching powder, Portland cement and borazole. Study of solid CO<sub>2</sub> and carboneous fuel (solid, liquid and gaseous). Oxides and oxyacids of phosphorous, oxides and hydrides of halogens. Chemical reactivity of Chalcogens (halides , oxyacids and peroxyacids of sulphur).

**Unit 3 Chemistry of second and third transition element series 11 Marks**

General characteristics, comparative treatment with their 3d-analogues (ionic radii, oxidation states, magnetic behavior, spectral properties and stereochemistry).

Vertical group and horizontal group relationship of 3d, 4d and 5d elements, oxides and halides of scandium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper and zinc groups. Role of transition elements in biology.

**Unit 4 Alloy and intermetallic compounds 6 Marks**

Effect of alloying, types of alloys, rules for the formation of alloys, intermetallic compounds.

**Unit 5 UV-visible spectroscopy 9 Marks**

Fundamental laws of photochemistry (Lambert-Beer's law), molar absorptivity, energy levels of electron transition of  $n \rightarrow \pi^*$  and  $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ , presentation of electronic spectra, application to characterization of groups like conjugated dienes, carbonyls and  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds, and inorganic compounds. Elementary ideas on instrumentation and sample handling.

**Unit 6 Infrared Spectroscopy 9 Marks**

Unit of frequency, wavelength and wavenumber, molecular vibrations – fundamental, overtone, combination tone, Fermi resonance, stretching and bending. Factors influencing vibrational frequencies (elementary treatment only), application to characterization of groups like C=N, C=O, C=C, COOR, N-H and CONH<sub>2</sub>. Elementary ideas on instrumentation and sample handling.

**Unit 7 Thermodynamic and kinetic aspects of metal complexes 5 Marks**

A brief outline of thermodynamic stability of metal complexes and factors affecting the stability, substitution reactions of square planar complexes.

**Unit 8 Environmental Chemistry 12 Marks**

Environmental segment, atmosphere, composition of atmosphere, atmospheric structure, reactions in atmosphere, oxidation of sulphur dioxide, photochemical smog, oxidation of organic compounds, radionuclides in environment.

Water pollution, nature of pollutants, treatment of water.

Toxic chemicals in environment, biochemical effects of mercury, cadmium, lead and pesticides, control and treatment of the above trace elements, solid waste pollution, treatment and disposal.

**Unit 1 Carbohydrates****11 Marks**

Classification and nomenclature, Monosaccharides, mechanism of osazone formation, constitution of glucose and fructose, chain lengthening and chain shortening of aldoses. Configuration of monosaccharides. Formation of glycosides, ethers and esters. Determination of ring size of monosaccharides. Cyclic structure of D(+)- glucose. Mechanism of mutarotation.

Structures of ribose and deoxyribose.

An introduction to disaccharides (maltose, sucrose and lactose) and polysaccharides (starch and cellulose) without involving structure determination.

**Unit 2 Amino acids, Peptides and Proteins****7 Marks**

Classification, structure and stereochemistry of amino acids. Acid-base behaviour, isoelectric point and electrophoresis. Preparation and reactions of  $\alpha$ -amino acids.

Classification of proteins, Peptide structure determination, Classical Levels of protein structure. Protein denaturation/renaturation.

**Unit 3 Nucleic acids****5 Marks**

Nucleic acids: Introduction. Constituents of nucleic acids. Ribonucleosides and ribonucleotides. The double helical structure of DNA.

**Unit 4 Fats, Oils, detergents****6 Marks**

Natural fats, edible and industrial oils of vegetable origin, common fatty acids, glycerides, hydrogenation of unsaturated oils. Saponification value, iodine value, acid value. Soaps, synthetic detergents, alkyl and aryl sulphonates.

**Unit 5 Pericyclic reactions****9 Marks**

Definition and classification, electrocyclic reactions (thermal and photochemical) involving 4 and 6  $\pi$ - electrons and corresponding cyclo reversion reaction, cycloaddition reactions, FMO approach, Diels-Alder Reaction, photochemical [2+ 2] reactions

**Unit 6 Synthetic dyes****5 Marks**

Colour and constitution (electronic concept). Classification of dyes. Chemistry and synthesis of Methyl orange, Congo red, Malachite green, Crystal violet, Phenolphthalein, Fluorescein, Alizarin and Indigo.

**Unit 7 Steroids****7 Marks**

Occurrence, nomenclature, basic skeleton, Diel's hydrocarbon and stereochemistry. Isolation, structure determination and synthesis of Cholesterol, Estrone. Biosynthesis of steroids.

**Unit 8 Terpenoids** **5 Marks**  
Occurrence, isolation, classification of terpenes, chemical composition, general methods of determining structure - Isoprene rule, synthesis and structure of citral and limonene.

**Unit 9 Alkaloids** **6 Marks**  
Definition, extraction and general methods of determining structure, isolation, structure and synthesis of nicotine, atrophine and cocaine.

**Unit 10 Enzymes** **6 Marks**  
Enzymes as biocatalyst, chemical nature, general characteristics and nomenclature of enzyme activity, Active sites, Vitamines (B complex group) and elements in enzyme function.

**CH - 507 PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY** **66 Marks; 90 Hours**

**Unit 1 Mathematics for Chemists** **6 Marks**  
Uncertainty in measurement: types of uncertainties, combining uncertainties. Statistical treatment of uncertainties. Mean, standard deviation, relative error. Data reduction and the propagation of errors. Graphical and numerical data reduction, method of least squares (regression).

**Unit 2 Atomic structure** **6 marks**  
Bohr treatment of atomic structure and spectra of hydrogen like atoms, limitations of Bohr model. Black body radiation, Planck's theory - photo electric effect - Compton effect. Dual nature of matter, de Broglie's relationship, some simple examples.

**Unit 3 Quantum Chemistry - I** **8 Marks**  
- Black-body radiation, Planck's radiation law, photoelectric effect, Bohr's model of hydrogen atom (no derivation and its defects), De Broglie hypothesis, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle. Quantum mechanical operators - momentum, position, energy (Hamiltonian) operators, postulates of quantum mechanics. Expectation values of dynamical variables.

**Unit 4 Photochemistry** **6Marks**  
Grotthus-Drapers and Lambert Beer's Laws, Stark-Einstien's laws of photochemical equivalence, Quantum yield. Photolysis of ammonia, decomposition of Hydrogeniodide and Hydrogenchlorine reactions, Photoynthesis. Phosphorescence, Fluorescence, Chemiluminescence and photosensitisation - definitions with examples.

**Unit 5            Energetics**

**8 Marks**

Gibbs-Helmholtz equation; Maxwell relations; thermodynamic equation of state. Systems of variable compositions, Partial molar quantities, dependence of thermodynamic parameters on composition; Gibbs-Duhem equation, chemical potential of ideal mixtures, change in thermodynamic functions in mixing of ideal gases. Nernst heat theorem, Third Law: Statement of third law, calculation of absolute entropy of molecules.

**Unit 6            Specific heats of solids**

**6 Marks**

The law of Dulong and Petit, atomic and molar heat capacities, Kopp's law, classical derivation of heat capacity, quantum theory of specific heats- Einstein equation of heat capacity of solids, Debye's equation, Debye's  $T$  law and characteristic temperatures of solids

**Unit 7            Statistical Thermodynamics – I**

**6 Marks**

Purpose of statistical thermodynamics, probability of distribution, law of multiplication of probabilities, law of addition of probabilities, Sterling approximation, concept of ensembles, canonical ensemble, microcanonical ensemble and grandcanonical ensemble.

**Unit 8            Interaction of molecules with electromagnetic radiations    6 Marks**

Electromagnetic radiation, wave length, wave number and frequency with their units, the electromagnetic spectrum with wave lengths and frequency, absorption of electromagnetic radiation by molecules, elementary idea of different spectroscopic techniques and the information obtainable from each.

**Unit 9            Macromolecules**

**6 Marks**

Classification of polymers - natural and synthetic - rubber, cellulose, starch, wool, silk - synthetic rubber, polyalkenes, acrylics, polyamides, polyesters, PVC polyurethane starting materials and uses only. Number average molecular weight and weight average molecular weight. Special properties of polymers.

**Unit 10          Conductance**

**9 Marks**

Metallic and electrolytic conductors - specific, equivalent and molar conductance - measurement of conductance - variation of Conductance with dilution for strong and weak electrolytes (qualitative explanation) - Transport number and its determination by Hittorffs and moving boundary method -effect of temperature and concentration - ionic mobility and ionic conductance - Kohlrausch's law and its applications - salt hydrolysis and pH of a salt solution, buffer action and explanation.



CH - 508P INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL

100 Marks (Inorganic: 67 marks; Physical : 33 marks)  
135 Hours

**Inorganic Laboratory:**

**I. Preparation of Inorganic complexes**

- a. Preparation of sodium tris(oxalato)ferrate(III)
- b. Preparation of Nickel Dimethylglyoxime,  $[\text{Ni}(\text{DMG})_2]$
- c. Preparation of copper tetraammine complex,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{SO}_4$
- d. Preparation of *cis* and *trans*-bis(oxalato)diaqua chromate

**II. Estimation of two constituents from a binary mixture (one volumetrically and one gravimetrically)**

Estimation of the constituents from the following mixture: Iron and calcium, iron and copper, iron and manganese, copper and zinc, silver and copper, calcium and barium, calcium and lead, calcium and magnesium, copper and chloride, copper and sulphate.

**III Semimicro analysis**

Semimicro analyses of five radicals containing at least one rare element (V, Mo, W, etc.) Silver, lead, mercury, bismuth, copper, cadmium, arsenic, manganese, cobalt, aluminium, iron, nickel, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, ammonium, chloride, bromide, iodide, fluoride, sulphate, sulphite, thiosulphate, chromate, phosphate, nitrate, nitrite, borate, arsenite, and arsenate.

**Physical Laboratory**

(I) Study the equilibrium of the following reactions by the distribution method:

- (i)  $\text{I}_2$  in water- Kerosene/ $\text{CCl}_4$
- (ii)  $\text{I}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{I}_3^- (\text{aq})$
- (iii)  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + n\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_n^{2+}$

(II) Perform the following potentiometric/pH-metric titrations:

(i) Strong acid with strong base (ii) weak acid with strong base and (iii) dibasic acid with strong base

(III) Potentiometric/pH-metric titration of Mohr's salt with potassium dichromate.

(IV) Determination of critical solution temperature and composition of the phenol-water system and to study the effect of impurities on it.

(V) Phase equilibria: Construction of the phase diagram of (i) simple eutectic and (ii) congruently melting systems, using cooling curves and ignition tube methods.

*Any other experiment carried out in the class.*

## SEMESTER - VI

CH -608

### INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

67 marks; 90 Hours

#### Unit 1 Bonding in coordination compounds

14 Marks

Theory of coordination bond, Effective atomic number rule, Valence bond theory and its limitations. Crystal field theory. Splitting of d-orbitals in different stereochemistries octahedral, tetrahedral and square planar complexes. Factors that influence complex formation, stability constants.

#### Unit 2 Magnetic properties of transition metal complexes

8 Marks

Types of magnetic behaviour, methods of determining magnetic susceptibility, spin only, formula, L-S coupling, and applications of magnetic moment data in 3d transition metal complexes.

#### Unit 3 Inorganic polymers

7 Marks

Silicates and their classifications and structures, phosphazenes as inorganic polymers, structure and bonding in triphosphazenes, zeolites and molecular sieves.

#### Unit 4 Thermoanalytical methods

9 Marks

Thermogravimetric (TGA) and Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA), Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) - Basic principles, Instrumentation, Factors affecting thermoanalytical techniques, Application in soils, organic and inorganic compounds, analytical chemistry.

#### Unit 5 Organometallic Chemistry

9 Marks

Definition, nomenclature and classification of organometallic compounds. 18 electron rule, counting of electrons in compounds; bonding and structure of CO, NO and N<sub>2</sub> compounds.

#### Unit 6 Bioinorganic Chemistry

9 Marks

Essential and non essential trace elements in biological processes, metalloporphyrins with special reference to haemoglobin and myoglobin. Biological role of alkali and alkaline earth metal ions with special reference to Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>, nitrogen fixation, chlorophyll.

#### Unit 7 Inorganic rings and cages

5 Marks

Boron hydrides, diborane and higher boranes, borazine, tetrasulphur, tetranitride, synthesis, structure and their properties.

Unit 8            **Non-stoichiometric compounds**            **6 Marks**  
Radius ratio rules, classification of ionic structures, layer structures, lattice energy, Born-Haber cycle, non-stoichiometric defects and stoichiometric defects, semiconductor and transistors, photovoltaic cells.

**CH - 609    ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

**66 Marks ; 90 Hours**

**Unit 1            Organo sulphur compounds            5 Marks**  
Nomenclature, structural features, Methods of formation and chemical reactions of thiols, thioethers, sulphonic acids, sulphonamides.

**Unit 2            Elimination reactions            7 Marks**  
Elimination Reaction, -elimination, -elimination, The E2, E1 and E1 cb mechanisms, orientation effects in Elimination Reactions, stereochemistry of E2 Elimination Reactions, elimination Vs substitution, factors affecting the elimination and substitution reactions.

**Unit 3            Organic synthesis via enolates            7 Marks**  
Acidity of  $\alpha$ -hydrogens, alkylation of diethyl malonate and ethyl acetoacetate. Synthesis of ethyl acetoacetate: the Claisen condensation Keto-enol tautomerism of ethyl acetoacetate.  
Alkylation of 1, 3-dithianes. Alkylation and acylation of enamines

**Unit 4            Heterocyclic compounds            10 Marks**  
Introduction: Molecular orbital picture and aromatic characteristics of pyrrole, furan, thiophene and pyridine. Methods of synthesis and chemical reactions with particular emphasis on the mechanism of electrophilic substitution. Mechanism of nucleophilic substitution reactions in pyridine derivatives. Comparison of basicity of pyridine, piperidine and pyrrole.  
Introduction to condensed five and six-membered heterocycles. Preparation and reactions of indole, quinoline and isoquinoline with special reference to Fisher indole synthesis, Skraup synthesis and Bischler-Napieralski synthesis. Mechanism of electrophilic substitution reactions of indole, quinoline and isoquinoline.

**Unit 5            Medicinal chemistry            7 Marks**  
Drugs and antibiotics - synthesis and structure of the following  
Sulphadruugs - Sulphadiazine - sulphaguanidine  
Analgesics - aspirin, phenacetin  
Antimalarials - Plasmoquin, chloroquine  
Antibiotics - chloramphenicol

**Unit 6 Chromatography 5 Marks**  
Principles and application of chromatography- column, thin layer, paper, preparatory thin layer, gas chromatography, elementary ideas of instrumentation of gas chromatography.

**Unit 7 Mass spectroscopy 7 Marks**  
Basic principle, basic compounds of double focusing instruments, molecular ions, fragmentation of molecular ions, basic rules of fragmentation, fragmentation by  $\alpha$ -bond rupture in alkane groups,  $\alpha$ -bond rupture near functional groups, study of the nature of fragmentation and presentation of mass spectra of 2-methylpentane, cyclohexane.

**Unit 8 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy 8 Marks**  
Qualitative and conceptual treatment of the nmr phenomenon, precessional frequency, energy transition, theory of resonance, chemical shift, magnetically non-equivalent protons, shielding and deshielding, spin coupling, analysis of AX type spectra like, trans-cinnamic acid, 1, 1, 2-trichloro ethane, ethyl bromide, elementary ideas on instrumentation and sample handling.

**Unit 9 Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Spectroscopy 5 Marks**  
Elementary principle of epr., g values hyperfine splitting, epr spectra of  $C_6H_6(\cdot)$  and  $CH_3CHOCH_2CH_3$  and their analysis.

**Unit 10 Green Chemistry 5 Marks**  
Principles and applications of green chemistry. Introduction, advantages and disadvantages. Applications in organic synthesis, principles of ultrasound and microwave assisted organic reactions, reactions in ionic liquids.

**CH - 610 PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

**67 Marks; 90 Hours**

**Unit 1 Computer Applications in Chemistry 6 Marks**

Introduction to computers and its application in chemistry: - introduction to computers - characteristics of a computer - types of computers - block diagram of a digital computer. Algorithm - Flow chart -, Applications of computer in chemistry <sup>^</sup> (only selected programs) determination of molarity, normality and molality of solutions - calculation of pH.

**Unit 2 Quantum Chemistry – II 7 Marks**

Schrodinger wave equation (in Cartesian co-ordinates) and its importance, wave function and its physical interpretations, Schrodinger equation for a free particle moving in one dimensional box and its solutions, probability distribution of electrons - radial probability distribution curves.

## Spectroscopy

8 Marks

### Rotational spectra of diatomic molecules :

Rigid rotor, moment of inertia, energy levels, selection rules, nature of spectrum, determination of bond length. Effect of isotopic substitution on the rotational spectra.

### Vibrational spectra of diatomic molecules:

Harmonic oscillator: energy levels, selection rules, nature of spectrum, determination of force constant. Anharmonic oscillator: energy levels, selection rules, nature of spectrum, fundamental band, overtones.

**Raman Spectroscopy:** Raman effect, Raman scattering -Stokes lines and Anti-Stokes' lines. Raman shift.

## Unit 4 Symmetry and Point groups

6Marks

Symmetry operations - products of symmetry operations of various point groups with examples, group multiplication table ( $C_{2v}$ ,  $C_{3v}$ ).

## Unit 5 Electrochemistry I

6 Marks

Chemical cells, reversible and irreversible cells with examples. Electromotive force of a cell and its measurement, Nernst equation; Standard electrode potential and its application to different kinds of half-cells. EMF in determination of (i) free energy, enthalpy and entropy of a cell reaction, (ii) equilibrium constants, and (iii) pH values, using hydrogen, quinone-hydroquinone, glass electrodes.

## Unit 6 Electrochemistry II

7 Marks

Concentration cells with and without transference, liquid junction potential, decomposition potential, electrolytic polarization, overvoltage; determination of activity coefficients and transference numbers. Qualitative discussion of potentiometric titrations (acid-base, redox, precipitation),

Theory of strong electrolytes - Debye - Huckel - Onsager theory (without detailed treatment) - verification of Onsager equation -- Wien effect and Debye - Falkenhagen effect - ionic strength - activity and activity coefficients of strong electrolytes and the limiting equation.

## Unit 7 Statistical Thermodynamics - II

6 Marks

Basic postulates of Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law, derivation of Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law, Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law of velocities, Partition function and its physical significances, types of partition functions (derivation not included).

## Unit 8 Surface Active Agents

6 Marks

Hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups, amphiphiles, classification of surfactants, surfactants in solution, micelles and micelles formation.

**Unit 9            Chemical kinetics II**

**8 Marks**

Collision theory and transition state theory of reaction rates, Lindemann mechanism, Steady state approximation and reaction mechanism, Kinetics of complex reactions: (i) Opposing reactions (ii) parallel reactions, (iii) consecutive reactions and (iv) chain reactions.

**Unit 10            Phase equilibria II**

**7 Marks**

Phase equilibria of two component system : solid -liquid equilibria, simple eutectic - Bi, Cd, Pb-Ag systems, desilverisation of lead.,

Solid solutions : compound formation with congruent melting point (Mg-Zn) and incongruent melting point, (NaCl . H<sub>2</sub>O), (FeCl<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O) and CuSO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O system. Freezing mixtures, acetone dry ice.

**CH - 611P    ORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL**

**100 Marks ( Organic : 67, Physical : 33)**

**Organic Laboratory:**

**A. Qualitative Analysis**

Identification of Organic Compounds; Detection of extra elements(N,S and halogens) and functional groups – phenolic, carboxylic, carbonyl, esters, amines, nitro, anilide, alcohol, halogen derivative of hydrocarbons and hydrochloride in simple organic compounds.

Analysis should include detection of elements, functional group, preparation of a solid derivative. A completely dried sample of the derivative should be submitted to the examiner.

**B. Organic Preparation:**

(a) Acetylation of salicylic acid, aniline, glucose and hydroquinone. Benzoylation of aniline and phenol.

(b) Aliphatic electrophilic substitution; Preparation of iodoform from ethanol and acetone.

(c) Aromatic electrophilic substitution:

Nitration: Preparation of m-dinitrobenzene, p-nitroacetanilide.

Halogenation: Preparation of p-bromoacetanilide, 2, 4, 6-tribromophenol

(d) Diazotisation/ coupling : Preparation of methyl orange and methyl red.

(e) Oxidation: Preparation of benzene from toluene.

(f) Reduction: Preparation of aniline from nitrobenzene.

## Laboratory

Study changes in conductance in the following systems

- (a) strong acid-strong base
- (b) weak acid-strong base and
- (c) mixture of strong acid and weak acid-strong base

Study the kinetics of the following reactions.

- (a) Acid hydrolysis of methyl acetate with hydrochloric acid, volumetrically or conductometrically.
- (b) Saponification of ethyl acetate.

3. Verification of Lambert-Beer's Law

4. Determination of pK (indicator) for phenolphthalein or methyl red

5. Study the formation of a complex between ferric and thiocyanate (or salicylate) ions.

*Any other experiment carried out in the class.*

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