

SEMESTER – I								
S. No	Course code	Course Title	Hrs/ wk	Credits	Exm Hrs	Max. marks		
						Int	Ext	Tot
1	13PCH1C01	Core: Inorganic Chemistry-I (Nuclear and Solid State Chemistry)	5	5	3	25	75	100
2	13PCH1C02	Core: Organic chemistry I(Organic Reaction Mechanism-I)	5	4	3	25	75	100
3	13PCH1CO3	Core: Physical methods in chemistry-I (Group Theory and Spectroscopy)	5	4	3	25	75	100
4	13PCH1EL1	Elective: Industrial Chemistry	5	4	3	25	75	100
5	15PCH2CP1	Core Practical: Inorganic chemistry - I	3	--	--	--	--	--
6	15PCH2CP2	Core Practical: Organic Chemistry – I	3	--	--	--	--	--
7	15PCH2CP3	Core Practical: Physical Chemistry - I	4	--	--	--	--	--
		SUB TOTAL -- I	30	17				400

SEMESTER – II								
S. No	Course code	Course Title	Hrs/ wk	Credits	Exm Hrs	Max. marks		
						Int	Ext	Tot
1	13PCH2C04	Core: Inorganic Chemistry –II (Coordination Chemistry)	5	5	3	25	75	100
2	13PCH2C05	Core: Organic Chemistry –II (Organic Reaction Mechanism-II)	5	4	3	25	75	100
3	13PCH2C06	Core: Physical Chemistry –I (Quantum Chemistry and Spectroscopy)	5	4	3	25	75	100
4	13PCH2EL2	Elective: Medicinal Chemistry	5	4	3	25	75	100
5	15PCH2CP1	Core Practical: Inorganic Chemistry - I	3	3	6	40	60	100
6	15PCH2CP2	Core Practical: Organic Chemistry - I	3	3	6	40	60	100
7	15PCH2CP3	Core Practical: Physical Chemistry - I	4	3	6	40	60	100
		SUB TOTAL -- II	30	26				700

SEMESTER – III								
S. No	Course code	Course Title	Hrs/ wk	Credits	Exm Hrs	Max. marks		
						Int	Ext	Tot
1	13PCH3C07	Core: Physical Chemistry - II (Thermodynamics)	5	5	3	25	75	100
2	13PCH3C08	Core: Organic Chemistry – III (Chemistry of Natural Products)	5	5	3	25	75	100
3	13PCH3EL3	Elective: (IDE) Corrosion principles, Protection and Monitoring	5	4	3	25	75	100
4	13PCH3EL4	Elective-IV: Organic Reactions and Reagents	5	4	3	25	75	100
5	13PCH4PRO	Core: Project Work and Viva Voce	5*	-	-	-	-	-
5	15PCH4CP1	Core Practical: Inorganic Chemistry- II	3	-	--	--	--	--
6	15PCH4CP2	Core Practical: Organic Chemistry - II	3	--	--	--	--	--
7	15PCH4CP3	Core Practical: Physical Chemistry - II	4	--	--	--	--	--
		SUB TOTAL -- III	30	18				400

SEMESTER – IV								
S. No	Course code	Course Title	Hrs/ wk	Cdts	Exm Hrs	Max. marks		
						Int	Ext	Tot
1	13PCH4C09	Core: Physical Methods in Chemistry-II (Analytical Chemistry)	5	5	3	25	75	100
2	13PCH4C10	Core: Physical Chemistry-III (Chemical Kinetics and Electrochemistry)	5	5	3	25	75	100
4	13PCH4EL5	Elective: Polymer Chemistry	5	4	3	25	75	100
5	13PCH4PRO	Core: Project Work and Viva Voce	5	5	-		100	100
5	15PCH4CP4	Core Practical: Inorganic Chemistry –II	3	3	6	40	60	100
6	15PCH4CP5	Core Practical: Organic Chemistry - II	3	3	6	40	60	100
7	15PCH4CP6	Core Practical: Physical Chemistry - II	4	4	6	40	60	100
		SUB TOTAL -- IV	30	29				700
		GRAND TOTAL		90	---	---	--	2200

*Extra Hours after regular working hours-5 Hours per week

Project work & viva voce=**200** marks [Dissertation:- **150** marks, Viva voce: - **50** marks]

UNIT – I

Nuclear models: the shell model – the liquid drop model. Units of radioactivity. Alpha decay-range, ionizing power, energy spectrum, Geiger – Nutta's rule, theories of alpha decay-tunnel effect. Beta decay - types - β^- and β^+ decay, electron capture, absorption, range and energy. Gamma ray - radiative de-excitation, decay constant, nuclear isomerism, internal conversion, the Auger effect. Artificial radioactivity.

Detection and measurement of radioactivity - proportional counter, G.M. counter, scintillation counter, semiconductor detector, cloud chamber and bubble chamber.

UNIT – II

Nuclear reactions: Bethe's notation. Scattering, photonuclear, evaporation, spallation, fission, fragmentation, stripping and pick-up reactions. Reaction cross section, Q value, threshold energy, and coulombic barrier. Nuclear reactions induced by neutrons and protons. Charged particle accelerators – linear accelerator, cyclotron, beatatron and bevatron. Types of fission reactions.

UNIT – III

Nuclear energy sources: nuclear fission energy & nuclear reactors, the four-factor formula – Classification of reactors – thermal, natural uranium, heavy water, heterogeneous water cooled and PHWR. Critical size of a thermal reactor-Fast Breeder reactor. Energy from nuclear fusion- Stellar energy – thermonuclear reactions on earth – fusion bomb. Applications of radioactive isotopes as tracers, chemical investigations, analytical applications – isotopic dilution, neutron activation – radiometric titration, Libby's C-14 dating method – industrial and medical applications.

UNIT – IV

Solid-state chemistry: Ionic crystals – coordination number, radius ratio rule and shapes of ionic crystals – structures of ionic crystals – AX type CsCl, ZnS (Zinc blende and Wurtzite) – AX₂ type calcium fluoride, titanium dioxide, cadmium iodide. Experimental methods of crystal structure determination – X-ray diffraction, electron diffraction and neutron diffraction. Comparative study of the three diffraction methods.

UNIT – V

Inorganic polymers: - preparation, structure, reactions and uses of silicone polymers, silicone fluids, gums, elastomers and resins. Phosphonitrilic compounds- trimer and tetramer. Nitrides of sulphur – S₄N₄, (NSF)₃, (NSF)₄. Isopoly and heteropoly acids of molybdenum and tungsten – preparation, reactions, uses and structures – boranes – Wade's rule – calculation of frame work electrons.

Reference books:

1. H.J. Arnikar, Essential of Nuclear chemistry, New Age International Publishers, Edn. 4 (1997).
2. U. N. Dash, Nuclear Chemistry, Edn. 1 (1971)
3. Gurudeep Raj, Advanced Inorganic Chemistry, Vol. I, Krishna Prakasam Media (P) Ltd., Edn. 25 (1999).
4. B.R. Puri, L.R Sharma and K.C. Kalia, Principles of Inorganic chemistry, Vallabh Publishers (2005).

UNIT-I

Aromaticity – Benzenoid and non-benzenoid aromatics - ferrocene, azulene and annulenes. Alternant and non-alternant hydrocarbons – homoaromaticity – antiaromaticity. Kinetic and non-kinetic methods of study of reaction mechanisms – primary kinetic isotopic effect, study of intermediates, isotopic labelling and cross over experiments. Hammond's postulates. Linear free energy relationship – Hammett equation.

UNIT-II

Arenium ion mechanism – orientation and reactivity of mono and disubstituted benzenes. Aromatic electrophilic substitution reactions. Formylation-Gattermann, Gattermann Koch, Reimer-Tiemann, Kolbe, Bischler-Napieralski, Hoffmann - Maritus and Jacobsons reactions. Friedel-Crafts alkylation and acylation. Aromatic nucleophilic substitution reactions-Benzyne mechanism-Intermediate complex mechanism and S_NAr mechanism-structure reactivity relationship-Ziegler alkylation and Chichibabin reaction.

UNIT-III

Aliphatic nucleophilic substitution reactions- S_N1 , S_N2 , S_Ni , S_N1' , S_N2' and S_Ni' mechanisms, substitution at vinyl carbon-stereochemistry of nucleophilic substitution reaction-effect of substrate structure-solvent effect-leaving group effect-nucleophilicity-ambident nucleophiles and ambident substrates, neighboring group participation. Aliphatic electrophilic substitution reactions- SE_1 , SE_2 and SE_i mechanisms, structure reactivity relationship. Friedel Crafts acylation at olefinic carbon – Stork – enamine reaction.

UNIT-IV

Electrophilic, nucleophilic and free radical addition reaction to double and triple bonds- Hydration, hydroboration, Michael addition, epoxidation and hydroxylation. Addition reactions to carbonyl compounds-Mannich reaction-Meerwein-Ponndorff – Verley (MPV) reduction-addition of Grignard reagents to aldehydes and ketones-Claisen, Dieckmann, Stobbe, Knoevenagel, Darzen, Wittig, Thorpe and Benzoin reactions.

UNIT-V

Elimination reactions: E_1 , E_2 , E_i , E_{1cB} mechanisms, stereochemistry of elimination reactions, effect of substrate structure, effect of attacking base, effect of leaving group, effect of medium and eliminations vs substitution. Typical elimination reactions- Chugaev reaction, Hoffmann degradation, Cope elimination and dehydration of alcohols. Carbenes and nitrenes-structure, generation and reactions.

Text & Reference Books

1. Jerry March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, (Reaction Mechanism and structure).
McGraw Hill Gogakusha, New Delhi (1977)
2. I. L. Finar Organic Chemistry, ELBS, Edn V (1975)
3. R. L. Morrison and R. N. Boyd, Organic Chemistry, Prentice Hall of India Pvt Ltd, Edn. VI (1992).

4. Badger, Aromaticity and Aromatic Character, Cambridge University Press (1969)
5. Petersykes Guide book to mechanisms in Organic Chemistry, Orient Longmann (1986)
6. Jagadamba Singh and L.D.S.Yadav, Advanced Organic Chemistry, Pragati Prakashan (2004).

UNIT - I

Symmetry elements and symmetry operations. Inverse operations. Definition of a group- properties of a group, definition of abelian group, cyclic group, finite group, infinite group, sub-group and isomorphic group-group multiplication tables. Symmetry classification of molecules into point groups (Schoenflies symbols only).

Matrices: Definition of matrix, diagonal matrix, null matrix, unit matrix, row matrix, column matrix, symmetric matrix, skew matrix and conjugate matrix. Matrix multiplication. Determination of inverse matrix. Block multiplication of matrices. Matrix notations of symmetry operations of C_{2V} and C_{3V} point groups.

UNIT - II

Definition of reducible and irreducible representations. Direct product rule. The great orthogonality theorem and its consequences (statement only proof not needed). Construction of character table for C_{2V} & C_{3V} point groups. Calculation of character values of reducible representation per unshifted atom for each type of symmetry operation. Determination of total Cartesian representation.

Group Theory and Vibrational Spectroscopy: Vibrational modes as bases for group representations. Symmetry selection rules for IR and Raman spectra (mutual exclusion principle). Classifications of vibrational modes.

Applications of group theory to bonding: Hybridization schemes for orbitals in AB_3 (planar), AB_4 (Td), AB_5 (D_{3h}), AB_6 (Oh) types of molecules. Hybridization schemes for bonding in AB_3 (D_{3h}) and AB_6 (Oh) types of molecules. Group theory and dipole moment.

UNIT - III

IR Spectroscopy – Theory - IR region. Molecular vibrations – calculation of vibrational frequency. Number of fundamental vibrations – selection rules – factors influencing vibrational frequencies – instrumentation – Finger print region–identification of functional groups–application of IR spectroscopy to simple organic molecules. The Raman effect – Stoke's and antistoke's lines. Comparison between IR and Raman spectra.

UNIT - IV

Ultraviolet and visible spectroscopy Theory, Beer and Lambert's laws. Types of electronic transitions-selection rules-Franck-Condon principle. Born-Oppenheimer Approximation. Designation of bands(R, K and B bands) Chromophores and auxochromes. Bathochromic, hypsochromic, hyperchromic and hypochromic shifts. photometric titrations. Woodward- Fieser rules for calculating absorption maximum of dienes, polyenes and α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds.

UNIT - V

Mass Spectrometry-Presentation of mass spectrum-instrumentation-sample insertion, ion source, mass analyzer and ion detectors. Resolution. Types of ions-molecular ion,

fragment ion, rearrangement ion, metastable ion, odd and even electron ions. Molecular ion peak, base peak and metastable ion peak. Nitrogen Rule, Isotope abundances. Fragmentation of aldehydes and ketones, alcohols, phenols, carboxylic acids and amines. Retro-Diels Alder Reaction. McLafferty rearrangement. Double bond and ring equivalence.

Text and Reference Books:

1. F.A. Cotton, Chemical applications of group theory, Wiley Eastern Ltd Edn. 2, (1988).
2. R.M. Silverstein, G. Clayton Bassler, and Terence C. Morrill, Spectrophotometric identification of organic compounds. John Wiley & sons Edn. 5. (1991).
3. F. Sheinmann, An introduction to spectroscopic methods for identification of organic compounds, Vol. I & II by, Pergamon Press(1970)
4. C.K. Banwell, Fundamentals of molecular spectroscopy, Tata McGraw Hill (1983).
5. W. Kemp Organic Spectroscopic, ELBS, Edn.3 (1991).
6. Das and James, Organic Mass Spectroscopy, Oxford GBH Publishing, New Delhi (1976).
7. P.S. Kalsi, Spectroscopy of organic compounds, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
8. Jag Mohan, Organic Spectroscopy –principles and applications II Edition Narosa Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
9. K.Veera Reddy, Symmetry and Spectroscopy of molecules, New Age International (1998).
10. Y. R. Sharma, Elementary organic spectroscopy, S. Chand & Co (2007)

Programme: M.Sc Chemistry

Course Code: 13PCH1EL1

Course Title : **Elective: Industrial Chemistry**

Year: I

Credits: 4

Semester: I

Total Hours: 15 x 5 = 75

UNIT - I

Pulp and Paper: Introduction-manufacture of pulp-mechanical process and chemical process-sulphate pulp, soda pulp, rag pulp and sulphite pulp. **Treatment of pulp-beating, refining, filling, sizing and colouring. Manufacturing paper calendaring.**

UNIT-II

Fibres-classification, essential properties of textile fibres, source of cellulosic fibres, source of protein fibres, source of synthetic fibres. Fibre structure-unit cell in crystalline state, arrangement of chain molecules in crystallites, formation and arrangement of crystalline fibres, measurement of crystallinity.- density method, X ray diffraction method, thermal method, infra-red spectroscopic method . Chemical methods. Orientation in fibres- measurement of orientation, X -ray diffraction method, Birefringence method and infra-red spectroscopic method. Structure of cellulose – molecular, crystal, fibrillar and capillary. Reaction of cellulose involving hydroxyl groups, addition, esterification and oxidation.

Unit -III

Formation, types and identification of oxy cellulose, formation of hydro cellulose. Difference between oxy cellulose and hydrocellulose Grades of cotton, classification of cotton- botanical and commercial, morphological structure, chemical composition – physical and chemical properties – modification of cotton. Life cycle of silkworm – production of raw silk – chemical composition – processing – physical and chemical properties of silk. Regenerated cellulose fibres- **viscose rayon, manufacture, purification of cellulose xanthate solution, spinning process,** physical and chemical properties of viscose rayon. Formation of cuprammonium rayon, physical and chemical properties.

UNIT -IV

Treatment and disposal of industrial wastes. Treatment of effluents containing organic and inorganic impurities. Effluents of industrial units and their purification. **Treatment of municipal sewage and industrial sewage. Chemical analysis of industrial effluents. Sludge disposal methods of treatment of industrial sludge.**

UNIT - V

Alloys: Introduction-purpose of making alloys, theory of alloys, definition and examples of ferrous and non-ferrous alloys. Copper alloys-Nickel alloys- Nickel Chromium alloys-heat treatment of alloys. Alloy steel-methods of steel analysis. **Powder metallurgy-advantages, disadvantages-manufacturing process, applications and advances.**

TEXT BOOKS:

1. B.K. Sharma, Industrial Chemistry Goel Publications house, (2004).
2. G.T. Austin Industrial Chemistry Shteves chemical process Industries Edn. 5
3. B.N. Chakarabarty, Industrial Chemistry, Oxford and IBH publishing house.
4. Industrial chemistry by B. K. Sharma.
5. S.P. Mishra A Text book of Fibre Science and Technology, New Age International, New Delhi (2000)

Programme: M.Sc Chemistry

Course Code: 13PCH2C04

Course Title : **Core: Inorganic Chemistry - II (Coordination Chemistry)**

Year: I

Credits: 4

Semester: II

Total Hours: 15 x 5 = 75

UNIT - I

Bonding in coordination complexes: Crystal field theory (CFT) – crystal field splitting in octahedral, tetrahedral and square planar complexes, factors affecting crystal field stabilization energy (CFSE) – spectrochemical series – magnetic and spectral properties, colours of transition metal complexes – applications of CFSE. **Molecular orbital Theory (MOT)-MO diagrams of octahedral, tetrahedral and square planar symmetries. Experimental evidences for pi-bonding.**

UNIT -II

Electronic spectra of transition metal complexes: Derivation of Term symbols to P^2 and d^2 , spin-spin and spin orbit couplings-selection rules and relaxations- splitting of electronic energy levels and spectroscopic states- Orgel Diagram- interpretation of electronic spectra of d^1 to d^9 metal ions- Tanabe – Sugano diagrams of d^2 and d^3 systems. Jahn – Teller tetragonal distortions- Nephelauxetic effect. Charge transfer spectra.

UNIT - III

Chemistry of pi-acceptor ligand complexes: Preparative methods, reactions, structure and bonding of transition metal carbonyls, carbonyl hydrides, carbonyl halides, nitrosyls, and dinitrogen complexes. Applications of IR spectroscopy to metal carbonyls. Organometallic compounds: preparation, structure and bonding in metal – alkenes, alkyne, allyl and butadiene complexes. Metallocenes: preparation, properties and bonding in ferrocene. Preparation and structure of arene complexes formed by seven and eight membered rings.

Unit - IV

Complexes of biochemical importance: structure and functions of Cytochromes, Myoglobin and Hemoglobin, Ferredoxins, Chlorophyll and Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12).

Ligand substitution reactions in octahedral complexes: Types of substitution reactions – mechanism of S_N1 and S_N2 reactions, acid and base hydrolysis reactions - S_N1CB mechanism. Anation reactions.

UNIT - V

Ligand substitution reactions in square-planar complexes: Trans effect-theories of trans effect, applications of trans effect-mechanism of substitution reactions in square-planar complexes. Complementary electron transfer reactions. Catalysis by organometallic compounds - alkene hydrogenation (Wilkinson's catalyst), hydroformylation (oxo proces), Monsanto acetic acid process, the Wacker process and Ziegler –Natta catalysis.

Reference

1. J.E. Huheey, E.A. Keither and R.L. Keither, Inorganic chemistry, Harper Collins College Publishers, Edn 4(1993).
2. J.D. Lee, Concise Inorganic chemistry, Blackwell science Edn. 2 (1996).
3. W.U. Malik, G.D.Tuli and R.D. Madan, Selected Topics in Inorg. Chem., S.Chand & Co.(2004).
4. Gurdeep Raj Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Vol-II, Goel Publishing House (2004).
5. F.A. Cotton and G. Wilkenson, Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Wiley & Sons.Edn. 6 (2006).
6. H.J. Emeleus and A.G. Sharpe Modern Aspects of Inorganic Chemistry, ELBS Edn. 4 (1973).

UNIT-I

Pericyclic reactions: Electrocyclic reactions - molecular orbital correlation diagram and frontier molecular orbital (FMO) theory applicable to the electrocyclic conversion of 1,3-dienes and 1,3,5-trienes, [2+2] cycloadditions and [2+4] cycloadditions. Sigmatropic rearrangements-[1,5] sigmatropic rearrangement, Claisen and Cope rearrangements. The perturbation theory of pericyclic reactions. Di- π -methane rearrangement, ene reactions and 1,3-dipolar additions.

UNIT-II

Photochemistry: Introductory theory of light absorption-Jablonski diagram, dissipation of excess energy of the excited molecules, radiative transitions - fluorescence, phosphorescence, delayed fluorescence - e - type and p - type. Radiative transitions involving more than one molecule-excimers, exciplexes. Radiationless transitions involving internal conversion and intersystem crossing, energy transfer - intermolecular and intramolecular-photosensitisation and quenching. Photochemical reactions of ketones - Paterno-Buchi reaction, Norrish type II reactions and cis-trans isomerization, photoreduction and photo oxidation, I.

UNIT-III

Oxidation by chromic acid, manganese (IV) oxide, silver carbonate, dimethyl sulphoxide, Dess-Martin periodinane oxidation, Oxidations of carbon-carbon double bonds - epoxides, enantioselective epoxidation of allylic alcohols (Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation) - diastereoselective epoxidation of homo allylic alcohols, m-chloroperbenzoic acid and osmium tetroxide, Prevost reaction, catalytic hydrogenation, selectivity of reduction, reduction of functional groups (alkenes, alkynes, aldehydes and ketones), stereochemistry and mechanism, homogeneous hydrogenation.

Reduction by dissolving metals-metal and acid, metal and alcohol. Reduction by hydride transfer reagents - di-isobutyl aluminium hydride (DIBAL-H), alkoxy, alkyl and acyloxy borohydrides. Metal catalysed Carbon - Carbon bond forming reaction - Suzuki and Heck coupling.

UNIT-IV

Acids and Bases: Arrhenius theory, Bronsted theory, acidic and basic solvents, levelling effect, measurement of solvent acidity, acid and base catalysis, Lewis acids and bases. Effect of structure on strength of acids and bases-inductive effect-resonance effect-state of hybridization. Effect of medium on acid and base strength. Hard and soft acids and bases. HSAB Principle-MO theory and applications of HSAB theory.

UNIT-V

Conformational analysis and stereochemistry: Conformations of cyclohexane, substituted cyclohexanes and decalins. Conformation and reactivity in substituted cyclohexanes. Assignment of R and S configuration in chiral non-racemic molecules. Stereochemistry of biphenyls, allenes and spiranes. Stereochemistry of sulphur and nitrogen compounds. Stereochemical reagents in organic reactions- Wilkinson catalyst, $t\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{COOH}$, (+)n diethyl tartrate, di-isopropyl tartrate and tetra isopropyltitanium

References

1. Jerry March, Advanced Organic Chemistry (Reaction Mechanism and structure). McGraw Hill Gogakusha, New Delhi (1977)
2. E. L. Eliel Stereochemistry of Carbon compounds, Tata McGraw Hill (1962)
3. C.H.Depuy and O. C. Chapman, Molecular reactions and Photochemistry, Prentice Hall (1975)
4. S. Muherjee and S. P. Singh, Reaction Mechanisms in Organic Chemistry (1976)
5. R. K. Bansal, Organic reaction mechanisms, Tata Mc Graw Hill, Edn. 2 (1986)
6. K. Nasipuri, Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds-Principles and applications, Wiley Eastern Limited (1992).
7. W.M.Horspool, Aspects of Organic Photochemistry, Academic Press (1976)
8. Jagadamba Singh, Photochemistry and Pericyclic reactions, New Age Int.Pvt.Ltd. (2003)
9. I.L. Finar, Organic Chemistry Vol-II, Stereochemistry and the Chemistry of Natural Products, ELBS, 5th Edition
10. N. Tewari, Advanced Organic Stereochemistry (Problems and Solutions) (2010)

Programme: M.Sc Chemistry

Course Code: 13PCH2C06

Course Title: **Core: Physical Chemistry-I (Quantum Chemistry and Spectroscopy)**

Year: I Credits: 4 Semester: II Total Hours: 15 x 5 = 75

UNIT I

Blackbody radiation – failure of classical theories (Wein law and Rayleigh-Jeans law only) Planck's quantum theory in explaining blackbody radiation. Einstein's theory of photoelectric effect.

H-atomic spectrum-de-Broglie hypothesis. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle. Time-dependent and time-independent Schrodinger equations-interpretation of wave function and requirements of wave functions. Operators-addition and subtraction, product of operators, commutator and linear operator. Eigen functions and eigen values. Correspondence between physical quantities and operators. Hamiltonian and angular momentum operators. Postulates of quantum mechanics.

UNIT II

Treatment of particle in one dimensional box-quantization of energy, normalization of wave function, orthogonality of a particle in one dimensional box-illustration of uncertainty principle for a particle in one dimensional box, particle in a three dimensional box-principle of separation of variables. Harmonic oscillator model of a diatomic molecule-finding asymptotic solution of Schrodinger equation for a one-dimensional harmonic oscillator. Rigid rotator model of a diatomic molecule solving the Φ equation of Schrodinger equation of the rigid rotator. H-atom (H like species) (solving radial and θ equations not necessary). Shapes of orbitals.

UNIT III

Electron spin -He-atom- Pauli exclusion principle- anti symmetric wave functions. Approximate wave functions for many electron atoms. Need for approximation methods-perturbation (first order only) and variation methods, applications of perturbation method to He atom, application of variation method to He atom. Born-Oppenheimer approximation-Hamiltonian operator for a hydrogen molecule using Born-Oppenheimer approximation.

UNIT IV

Mossbauer spectroscopy - Principle, Instrumentation, isomer shift, quadruple interaction, nuclear Zeeman splitting and applications.

ESR theory-instrumentation, derivative curves, 'g' shift, hyperfine splitting, isotropic and anisotropic systems, zero field splitting and Kramer's degeneracy, applications of ESR spectroscopy.

UNIT - V

NMR- Spectroscopy-theory - instrumentation - FT NMR, chemical shift - factors influencing chemical shift, chemical and magnetic equivalence - correlation data, influence of restricted rotation, solvents used - spin-spin coupling - factors influencing coupling constant, proton exchange reactions, hetero nuclear coupling - deuterium exchange, simplification of complex spectra - increased field strengths - double resonance - lanthanide shift reagents, applications of NMR to simple organic molecules, 2D NMR - basic concept-COSEY spectrum, C¹³ NMR- double resonance- nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE) - off resonance decoupling, proton noise decoupling - basic ideas only, comparison between C¹³ and H¹ NMR.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Silverstein, Bassler and Morrill Spectroscopy identification of organic compounds, Hohn Wiley.
2. F. Sheinmann An introduction to Spectroscopic methods for the identification of Organic Compounds Vol I & Vol II ,Pergamon Press, Edn. 1 (1973).
3. R.S.Drago Physical methods in inorganic chemistry
- 4 .K. L. Pavia and G. M. Lapmann. Introduction to Spectroscopy.
5. P. S. Kalsi Spectroscopy of organic compounds, Wiley Eastern Ltd (1971).
6. B.K. Sen, Quantum Chemistry including molecular spectroscopy, Tata McGraw Hill Edn(1992).
7. R. K. Prasad,Quantum Chemistry , New Age Publishers(1994).
8. Donald A. McQuarrie, Quantum Chemistry, Oxford University Press.

UNIT I

Introduction to drugs – Requirements for an ideal drug – sources and Classification of drugs. Drug design – aim and factors governing drug design. Anaesthetics – requirements for good anaesthetics – classification. General anaesthetics – definition and classification – Inhalation anaesthetics – Ether, Vinyl ether, Halothane, Chloroform – preparation, advantages and disadvantages. Intravenous anaesthetics – Thiopental sodium, methohexital and ketamine hydrochloride.

Local anaesthetics – Requisites and classification, Benzocaine, Procaine, Eupthalmin, Lignocaine, Dimethisoquin – preparation and properties – modes of action

UNIT II

Sedatives and Hypnotics – Definition, classification – phenobarbitone, barbital sodium, paraldehyde and chloral hydrate – preparation and properties – modes of action. Anticonvulsants – definition, classification – Phenobarbital, phenytoin sodium, troxidone, ethosuximide – mode of action. Gastrointestinal agents – antacids – use of magnesium carbonate, aluminium hydroxide gel and magnesium trisilicate.

UNIT III

Central nervous system stimulants – definition and classification – Caffeine theophylline, Nikethamide and flurothyl. Preparation and uses, mode of action.

Antipyretics analgesics – definition and classification, paracetamol, aspirin, salol – synthesis and uses – mode of action.

UNIT IV

Antibiotics – Definition – requirements for good antibiotics – classification. Penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, tetracyclines – properties and use (synthesis not required), mode of action.

Cardiovascular drugs – Classification – digoxin clonidine - propranolol – properties and mode of action.

Thyroid hormones and Antithyroidal drugs – Definitions. thyroxine, liothyronine. Antithyroid drugs – carbimazole and propylthiouracil –properties and uses (synthesis not required).

UNIT V

Expectorants and Antitussives – causes for expectoration, classification, acetylcysteine, terpein-hydrates and pholcodine – properties and uses.

Hypoglycaemic agents – insulin, chlorpropamide, tolazamide, biguanides properties and uses.

Vitamins – classification – use and definition of symptoms vitamin A, D, E, K, B₁, B₂, B₆, B₁₂, and C.

References

1. Ashutosh Kar, Medicinal Chemistry, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi, Edn .2
2. G.R. Chatwal Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Organic Volume II, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Graham. L. Patrick, An introduction to Medicinal Chemistry, Oxford University Press Edn. 3.

Programme: M.Sc Chemistry

Course Code: 15PCH2CP1

Course Title: **Core: Inorganic Chemistry Practicals - I**

Year: I

Credits: 3

Semester: II

Total Hours: 90

A. Semimicro qualitative Analysis of a mixture containing two common and two less common cations like Thallium, Tungsten, Selenium, Tellurium, Molybdenum, Cerium, Thorium, Zirconium, Vanadium, Beryllium and Lithium.

B. Preparation of the inorganic complexes Tris(thiourea)copper(II) sulphate dihydrate, Potassium trioxalatochromate(III), Hexathiourealead(II) nitrate, Potassium trioxalatoaluminate(III), Tristhiourea copper(I) chloride.

C. Colorimetric estimations (using photoelectric colorimeter)
Copper, Iron, Nickel, Manganese and Chromium.

References

1. V. V. Ramanujam, Semimicro Qualitative Inorganic Analysis.
2. V. Venkateswaran, R. Veeraswamy and A. R. Kulandaivelu, Principles of Practical Chemistry, Sultan Chand & Sons.
3. S. Giri, D. N. Bajpai. and O. P. Panday, Practical Chemistry Vol. II S. Chand & Company & I.

Programme: M.Sc Chemistry

Course Code: 15PCH2CP2

Course Title: **Core: Organic Chemistry Practicals - I**

Year: I

Credits: 3

Semester: II

Total Hours: 90

A. Analysis of two component organic mixtures.

Separation and identification of compounds.

B. Green synthesis involving the following reactions using Microwave oven and Sonicator.

Acylation, halogenation, hydrolysis, reduction, oxidation, Schiff base preparation and Chalcones preparation.

C. Preparation illustrating the following reactions.

Cannizzaro reaction, Perkin reaction, Reimer – Tiemann reaction, Sandmeyer reaction, Skraup synthesis, Nitration and Acylation.

D. Preparation illustrating the following rearrangement.

Fries rearrangement

References

1. B. B. Day and M. V. Sitaram and T. R Govindachari, Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry. Allied Publishers Limited.
2. Gnanprakasam and Ramamurthy, Organic Chemistry Laboratory Manual, Ananda Book Depot, Chennai.
3. Jagmohan, Advanced Practical Organic Chemistry, Vol. I & II.

Non-Electrical experiments:

1. Heat of solution from solubility.
2. Heat of solution by calorimetry.
3. Molecular weight determination by Rast method using digital Beckmann thermometer.
4. Determination of activity and activity co-efficient by freezing point method.
5. Distribution coefficient and determination of equilibrium constant.
6. Thermal analysis of simple binary systems.

Electrical experiments

7. Determination of pH and pKa values using quinhydrone and glass electrodes; Potentiometric titrations. (Acid – base, redox and precipitation).
8. Determination of solubility of sparingly soluble salt by EMF method.
9. Determination of activity coefficients from EMF data.

References

1. S.R. Palit and S.K. De, Practical Physical Chemistry Science Book Agency, Calcutta.
2. P.C. Sharma and Agarwal, Goel Publishing House, Meerut.
3. V. Venkateswaran, R. Veeraswamy and A. R. Kulaindaivelu, Practical Physical Chemistry, S. Chand & Sons.
4. J. B. Yadav Advanced Physical Practical Chemistry, Goel Publications.

UNIT - I

Thermodynamics of non-ideal systems-concept of chemical potential, Gibbs-Duhem equation, variation of chemical potential with temperature and pressure. Concept of fugacity of gases, determination by graphical method and from equation of state. Variation of fugacity with temperature and pressure. Fugacity and standard state of non-ideal gases, fugacity coefficient. Definition of activity and activity coefficient. Variation of activity of gas with pressure and temperature. Standard states. Determination of solvent activity by vapour pressure method, cryoscopic method, activity of one component from that of other component (Gibbs-Duhem equation), mean activities of electrolytes. Determination of activity of solute.

UNIT - II.

Probability: Definition and laws of probability. Thermodynamic probability. Boltzmann expression of entropy. Probability and the third law. Statistical meaning of the third law and apparent exceptions. Irreversible or non-equilibrium thermodynamics. Phenomenological laws and Onsager's reciprocal relations, linear phenomenological relations - conjugate flows. Entropy production - examples of entropy production, Prigogine's principle of minimum entropy production, entropy production in coupled phenomena, Seebeck effect, Peltier effect.

UNIT - III.

Maxwell's distribution law of molecular velocities in an ideal gas. Experimental verification of Maxwell's distribution law. Evaluation of average velocity, root mean square velocity and most probable velocity from distribution law. Maxwell's distribution of molecular energies. The principle of equipartition of energy and the calculation of heat capacities of ideal gases. Limitations of the principle of equipartition of energy. Maxwell - Boltzmann statistics. Stirling's approximation, Lagrangian multipliers. Maxwell Boltzmann distribution law. Evaluation of alpha and beta in Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law. Limitations of Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law.

UNIT - IV.

Partition function: Definition, justification of nomenclature. Microcanonical and canonical ensembles. Molecular partition function and Canonical partition function. The relation between the total partition function of a molecule and the separate partition function. Translational partition function. Entropy of monoatomic gases, rotational partition function. Effect of molecular symmetry on rotational partition function. Ortho and para hydrogen. Vibrational partition function. Electronic partition function, Nuclear partition function. Evaluation of thermodynamic function E, H, S, G, Cv and Cp from partition functions. Calculation of equilibrium constants of reactions involving ideal gases from partition functions

UNIT - V

Heat capacities of solids - Einstein and Debye theories of heat capacities of solids. Bose-Einstein and Fermi - Dirac statistics. Bose - Einstein distribution law. Plank distribution law for black - body radiation. (Bose - Einstein ideal photon gas) Bose - Einstein condensation. Fermi - Dirac Distribution law, ideal Fermi - Dirac gas - electron gas in metal - Fermi energy.

References:

1. L.M. Klotz and R.M. Rosenberg, Chemical thermodynamics, W.A.Benjamin (1974).
2. J.F. Lee, F.W. Sears and L. Turcotte, Statistical Thermodynamics, Addison - Wesley (1973).
3. M.C. Gupta, Statistical thermodynamics, New Age International (1990).
4. S. Glasstone, Thermodynamics for chemists, affiliated East West press (1964).
5. F.T. Wall, Chemical Thermodynamics, Freeman and Company (1965).
6. L.K. Nash Chemical Thermodynamics II, Addison Wesley Publishing (1976).
7. Gurdeep Raj Advanced Physical Chemistry, Goel Publishing House (2012).

UNIT - I.

Terpenoids-Isolation, classification, isoprene rule and special isoprene rule. Structural elucidation and synthesis of zingiberene, β - eudesmol, caryophyllene and abietic acid and biosynthesis of terpenoids.

UNIT - II

Cholesterol-structural elucidation (synthesis not required) - conversion of cholesterol into the testosterone and progesterone. Ergosterol-Structure - conversion into progesterone. **Structural discussion of vitamin - D, testosterone and progesterone. Oestrone-Structure and Hughes *et al* synthesis -Equilenin - structure and synthesis. Biosynthesis of steroids.**

UNIT- III.

General methods of ascertaining structure of alkaloids. Structural elucidation and synthesis of quinine, morphine, codeine, thebaine, reserpine and brucine. Structure of cortisones.

UNIT - IV.

Polypeptides-General principles of polypeptides synthesis, Bergmann and Sheehan *et al* methods and Solid state Peptide Synthesis. Proteins-characteristics, Classification, end group analysis, primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures. Oxytocin - structure and synthesis. Enzymes and coenzymes, biosynthesis of proteins, Structures of RNA and DNA and their biological importance.

UNIT - V.

Natural Plant Pigments and co-pigments: Anthocyanins – structure of anthocyanidins and synthesis. Flavones and isoflavones – structure and synthesis. Baker – Venkataraman synthesis and Kostanecki synthesis. Flavonol – structure and synthesis. Chemotherapy: Penicillin – structural elucidation and synthesis. Sulpha drugs – preparation and uses of sulpha pyridine, sulphathiazole and sulphaguanidine. Mode of action of sulpha drugs.

References:

1. I. L.Finar, Organic chemistry Vol.I & II, ELBS Longmann Group.(2011).
2. O.P. Agarwal, Natural Product Chemistry, Goel Publishing House(2001).
3. Gurdeep R. Chatwal, The Chemistry of Organic Natural Products Vol. I & II , Himalaya Publishing House (2009).

Unit - I

Corrosion – Introduction – definition – consequences of corrosion. Theories of corrosion – dry corrosion – wet or electrochemical corrosion – difference. Corrosion rate expression. Forms of corrosion – Galvanic – crevice – pitting – intergranular – selective leaching – erosion – stress – hydrogen damage – their prevention.

Unit - II

Thermodynamics – Change of Gibbs free energy. Pourbaix diagram of water, iron and aluminium – limitations of Pourbaix diagram. Polarization – measurement – causes of polarization. Concentration polarization – activation polarization – resistance polarization (Basic ideas only).

Unit - III

Corrosion monitoring techniques – Weight loss method – hydrogen permeation studies – electrical resistance measurement – linear polarisation resistance – potentiodynamic and galvanodynamic polarisation – electrochemical impedance spectroscopy.

Unit - IV

Corrosion prevention – material selection – change of environment – proper design – anodic and cathodic protection – application of coatings – types of coatings. Hot dipping – metal cladding – cementation – electroplating – surface or chemical conversion coating – anodising – vitreous or porcelain enamel coating – paints (Basic idea only).

Unit - V

Corrosion inhibitors – definition – types – chemical passivators – adsorption inhibitors – film forming inhibitors – vapour phase inhibitors – advantages of using inhibitors. Industrial application of inhibitors – inhibition of reinforcing steel in concrete, coal water slurries, cooling water system, acid solutions and oxygen scavengers. Green inhibition – definition.

References:

1. Raj Narayan, An introduction to metallic corrosion and its prevention, Oxford and IBH Publishing company (1983).
2. Mars. G. Fontana, Corrosion Engineering, Tata McGraw – Hill publishing company Ltd. (1986).
3. A. Ravikrishnan, Applied chemistry, Sri Krishna Publications (2007).
4. V.S. Sastri, Green corrosion inhibitor, John Wiley and Sons Inc., Publications (2011).

Unit-I

Molecular rearrangements - mechanism and applications of Wagner-Meerwein, Wolf, Sommelet-Hauser, Beckmann, Neber, Baeyer- Villiger oxidation, Dakin, Steven, Favorskii, Orton, Dienone-phenol, Benzdine, Fries and Photo Fries rearrangements.

Unit-II

Preparation and synthetic applications of organometallic compounds- Organolithium, Organozinc, Organocadmium, Organomercury, Organolead, Organoaluminium Organoboranes compounds and Grignard reagents.

Unit-III

Mechanism and applications of Named reactions- Arndt- Eistert synthesis, Elbs persulphate oxidation, Leuckart, Pechmann, Reformatsky, Wittig, Sandmeyer, Ullmann, Gomberg, Willgerdot, Wurtz, Fittig and Umpolung reactions.

Unit-IV

Reagents in organic synthesis-Preparation and applications of NBS, Osmium tetroxide, ozone, periodic acid, Pd/BaSO₄, Selenium, Selenium dioxide, Sodium borohydride, Lead tetra acetate, DDQ, DCC, PPA, B₂H₆ and C₆H₅COOOH.

Unit-V

Problems in organic chemistry using basic chemical reactions and elemental composition- involving hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, alkyl halides, alcohols, aryl halides, phenols, carbonyl compounds, carboxylic acids, esters, nitro compounds, amines, nitriles. (Spectral data should not be included)

Text and Reference Books

1. O. P. Agarwal, Reactions and Reagents, Goel Publishing House (2006).
2. S. N. Sanyal, Reactions, Rearrangements and reagents, Bharathi Bhawan Publishers (2008).
3. V. K. Ahluwalia and R. K. Parashar, Organic Reaction Mechanisms, Narosa Publishing House (2002).
4. P. L. Soni and H. M. Chawala, Text Book of Organic Chemistry, Sultan Chand & Sons (2007).
5. Jagadamba Singh and L. D. S. Yadav Advanced Organic Chemistry, Pragati Prakashan (2004).

UNIT – I

Thermal methods of analysis: principle, instrumentation and applications of thermogravimetry, differential thermal analysis and differential scanning calorimetry, - thermometric titrations. Refractometry- theory, Abbe's refractometer and applications of refractometry.

UNIT – II

Polarimetry – Plane polarised light – optical activity of molecules – polarimeter and its uses. ORD and CD spectrometry, circular birefringence, circular dichroism, optical rotatory dispersion, plain curves, anomalous curves - Cotton effect – axial haloketone rule and octant rule – application. Nephelometry and Turbidimetry - principle, instrumentation and applications.

UNIT – III

Atomic Absorption Spectrometry: principle- instrumentation – detection of metals & non-metals, interference, detection limit & sensitivity and applications.

Flame Emission spectrometry- Principle, instrumentation, methodology and applications. Comparison between AAS and FES.

Molecular fluorescence and phosphorescence-Theory, instrumentation and applications.

UNIT-IV

Chromatographic methods: Basic principles, theories, instrumentation, experimental procedures and application of following chromatographic techniques – paper , thin layer , column , gas chromatography, high performance liquid chromatography and ion-exchange chromatography.

UNIT – V

Significant figures, errors – determinate and indeterminate, precision, mean, median, mode, average deviation, standard deviation (sample and population) - relative standard deviation – accuracy, difference between precision and accuracy, propagation of determinate errors, reporting of analytical data- uncertainty, statistical treatment of analytical data-Confidence limits, Student's t-values for various probability levels and varying degrees of freedom. Rejection of a result-Q-test, tests of significance – F-test and t-test.

References:

1. B.K. Sharma, Chromatography , Goel Publishing House.(2004)
2. Gurdeep R. Chatwal & S.K. Anand, Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis, Himalaya Publishing House (2003).

3. B.K. Sharma, Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis, Goel Publishing House (2003).
4. D. Nasipuri, Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds, New Age International Publishers.(2010).
5. B.R.Puri, L.R. Sharma and K.C.Kalia, Principles of Inorganic Chemistry, Milestone Publishers (2010).
6. Larry G.Hargis, Analytical chemistry, Prentice Hall (1988).

UNIT – I

Theories of reaction rates: Hard sphere collision theory of gas-phase reaction, potential energy surfaces, and absolute reaction rate theory – formulation in terms of partition function, relation between activated complex theory and hard sphere collision theory, thermodynamic formulation of activated complex theory (ARRT). Kinetic isotopic effects. Reactions in solution – comparison between gas-phase and solution reactions, cage effects. The influence of solvent on the reactions between ions and neutral molecules. Influence of ionic strength on rates of reactions in solution. Primary and secondary salt effects. Influence of pressure on rates of reactions in solution.

UNIT – II

Kinetic treatment of complex reactions: Parallel reactions of the same order (first and second order), reversible reactions of the same order (first), first order forward and second backward, consecutive first order reactions. Steady state approximation, chain reactions and explosions. Fast reaction – definition – study of fast reactions – flow method, pulse method, relaxation method, shock-tube method, nuclear magnetic resonance method.

UNIT – III

Homogeneous catalysis: Specific and general acid-base catalysis, Bronsted catalysis law. Acidity functions – definition – significance, enzyme catalysis (single substrate reaction only), Michaelis-Menten Kinetics, influence of pH and temperature on enzyme catalysis. Surface phenomenon – physisorption and chemisorption. Adsorption isotherms: Freundlich, Gibbs, Langmuir and BET. Kinetics and mechanism of heterogeneous catalysis (Langmuir – Hinshelwood and Langmuir – Rideal - Eley).

UNIT –IV

Activity, activity coefficient, ionic strength – Debye-Huckel limiting law. Dynamic electrochemical process at electrodes – electrical double layer – Helmholtz, Gouy-Chapman and Stern models. Corrosion- classification of corrosion processes, conditions for the occurrence of corrosion processes, electrochemical principles of corrosion, prevention of corrosion.

UNIT – V

Electrokinetic phenomena: Electrolytic oxidation and reduction. Voltametry and polarography – current – voltage relationships. Migration current, diffusion current, residual current, half - wave potential. Ilkovic equation, dropping mercury electrode, applications of polarography. Amperometric titrations. Fundamental principles of coulometry – constant current and controlled potential methods – primary and secondary titrations.

References:

1. K.J. Laidler, Chemical kinetics, Harper and Row publication (1965).
2. W.J. Moore, Physical Chemistry, Longmann's (1975).

3. S. Glasstone, An Introduction to Electrochemistry, affiliated East-West press (2004).
4. L.L. Andropov, Theoretical electrochemistry, Mir Publishers (1972).
5. Raj Narayan, An Introduction to Metallic Corrosion and its Prevention, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co (1983).
6. P.W. Atkins, Physical Chemistry VI Edition, Oxford University (1998).
7. Gurudeep Raj Advanced Physical Chemistry, Goel Publishing House. (2012).

UNIT I

Mechanism of Polymerisation– Functionality of monomers, classification of polymers, degree of polymerisation and stereoregularity of polymers-isotactic, syndiotactic and atactic. Polymerisation mechanisms- step and addition (kinetics not required). Ring-opening polymerisation and mechanisms of Ziegler-Natta Polymerisation.

UNIT II

Polymerization Techniques- Bulk, solution, suspension, emulsion, melt condensation and interfacial polycondensation.

Molecular weight and size: number average and weight average molecular weights. Sedimentation and viscosity average molecular weights. Determination of molecular weights.- gel permeation chromatography, end group analysis, viscometry and sedimentation velocity methods.

UNIT III

Thermal properties- glass transition temperature (T_g)- crystalline melting point (T_m)- relationship between T_m and T_g, transitions associated properties-factors affecting T_g- its relationship with molecular weight and melting point. Effects of plasticizers and copolymerisation on T_g.

Reactions of Polymer-Hydrolysis, hydrogenation and cyclisation reactions. Polymer degradation- Thermal, photo and oxidative degradations.

UNIT IV

Technology of Polymers-Processing techniques-calendering, die casting, rotational casting, film casting, compression, injection, blow and extrusion moulding methods. Fibre technology-textile and fibre properties, spinning, fibre after treatment. Elastomer technology-Natural rubber, chemistry of vulcanization, reinforcement, elastomer properties and compounding.

Polymer additives-fillers, plasticisers, antioxidants, colourants, flame-retardants and stabilizers.

UNIT V

Specialty Polymers: Conducting polymers, liquid crystalline polymers, photopolymers, and electroluminescent polymers, polymers for electronic and biomedical applications. Basics of polymer composites.

Miscellaneous Polymers: Methods of preparation, properties and uses of - Teflon, PMMA, Polyethylene, Polystyrene, PAN, Polyesters, Polycarbonates, Polyamides, Polyurethanes, PVC, Buna rubbers, Neoprene rubbers, Epoxy resins, Phenol - formaldehyde and Urea-formaldehyde resins.

Text and Reference Books:

1. V.R Gowariker, N.V. Viswanathan and Jayadev Sreedhar, Polymer Science, New Age International (2010).
2. F. W. Billmeyer, Text Books of Polymer Science, John Wiley and sons (2003).
3. J. R. Fried, Polymer Science and Technology, Prentice Hall (2003).
4. Premamoy Ghosh, Polymer Science and Technology of Plastics and Rubbers, Tata McGraw - Hill (2002).
5. A.L.Gupta, Polymer Chemistry, Pragati Prakashan (2010).

Programme: M.Sc Chemistry

Course code: 15PCH4CP4

Course Title : **Core Practical: Inorganic Chemistry Practicals – II**

Year: II

Semester: III & IV

Credits: 3

Total Hours: 90

1. **Titrimetry:** oxidation using ceric salts; complexometric titration involving estimation of calcium, magnesium, nickel, zinc and hardness of water using EDTA.

2. **Chromatography:** Column, Paper, thin layer and ion – exchange. (Demonstration)

3. **Preparation of the following inorganic complexes:** Pentathioureadicuprous nitrate, Potassium trioxalatoferate(III), trans-Potassiumdiaqua(dioxalato)chromate(III), Hexaamminecobalt (III) chloride and Ammoniumhexachlorostannate(IV).

4. **Quantitative estimation:**

Mixture of cations involving volumetric and gravimetric estimation:

Copper and nickel, copper and zinc, copper and magnesium, iron and nickel, iron and Magnesium, and calcium and barium.

References

1. V. Venkateswaran, R. Veeraswamy and A. R. Kulandaivelu, Principles of Practical Chemistry, Sultan Chand & Sons.
2. S. Giri. D. N. Bajpai and O. P. Panday, Practical Chemistry Vol. I & II S.Chand & Company
3. J. Bassart, R. C. Denny, G. H. Jeffery and Mendham, Vogels textbook of qualitative Inorganic analysis, The ELBS & Longman.

Programme: M.Sc Chemistry

Course code: 15PCH4CP5

Course Title : **Core Practical: Organic Chemistry Practicals – II**

Year: II

Semester: III & IV

Credits: 3

Total Hours: 90

1. Quantitative Estimation:

Phenol, aniline, acetone, glucose (Bertrand's and Fehling's methods) nitro, amino and methoxy group, and unsaturation.

2. Analysis of Oil (Reichert – Meisel value, Iodine value, Saponification value and acetyl value)

3. Extraction and estimation of active constituents: (Group experiment)

a) Lactose from milk

b) Caffeine from tea leaves.

c) Nicotine from Tobacco extract.

d) Citric acid or ascorbic acid from a tablet or from a natural source.

4. Preparations: At least five two-stage preparations from literature.

References

1. B.B. Day, M.V. Sitaram and T.R. Govindachari, Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry, Allied Publishers Limited.
2. Gnanprakasam and Ramamurthy, Organic Chemistry Laboratory Manual, Ananda Book Depot, Chennai.
3. Jagmohan, Advanced Practical Organic Chemistry Vol. I & II.

A. Electrical experiments:

1. Determination of
 - i. Equivalent conductance of a strong electrolyte and verification of Debye – Huckel Onsager law
 - ii. Verification of Ostwald dilution law and determination of molar conductance at infinite dilution of weak electrolyte using Kohlrausch's law.
2. Conductometric determination of pKa of a weak acid.
3. Determination of the solubility of a sparingly soluble salt.
4. Conductometric titrations:
 - i. Acid -Base Titration -Determination of the strength of strong acid, weak acid and mixture of acids.
 - ii. Precipitation titration - Determination of the strength of KCl, KI and KCl and KI in the mixture.

B. Non-Electrical equipments

1. Determination of the strength of the acids from the ratio of rate constants, for the hydrolysis of an ester
 - ii. Evaluation of Arrhenius parameters using acid hydrolysis of an ester.
 - iii. Base catalysed hydrolysis of an ester
2. Rate of reaction between persulphate and iodide ions, study of salt effects over the persulphate iodide reaction.
3. Evaluation of catalytic constant of strong acids for the iodination of acetone or hydrolysis of an ester.
4. Adsorption Experiments: Adsorption of oxalic and acetic acid on activated charcoal-Freundlich – isotherm.

References

1. S. R. Palit and S. K. De, Practical Physical Chemistry Science Book Agency, Calcutta.
2. P. C. Sharma and Agarwal, Practical Physical Chemistry, Goel Publishing House, Meerut.

Course Title : CORE: **Project Work and Viva voce** Course Code : 13PCH4PRO
Year : II Semester : III & IV
Hours/Week : 5 Credit : 5

- ❖ Identification of research problem.
- ❖ Literature Survey of the work.
- ❖ Planning and execution of experimental studies.
- ❖ Data collection and Data analysis.
- ❖ Report writing and project submission.