B.Sc I yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER I
Paper – I
Chemistry - I

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry) 15h(1 hr/week)

S1-I-1. S-block elements:

General Characteristics of groups I and II elements, Diagonal relationship between Li and Mg, Be and Al **2 h**

S1-I-2. p-block elements 1: 7 h

Group–13: Synthesis and structure of diborane and higher Boranes (B_4H_{10} and B_5H_9), Boron nitrogen compounds ($B_3N_3H_6$ and BN), Lewis acid nature of BX_3

Group – 14: Carbides-Classification – ionic, covalent, interstitial – synthesis. Structures and reactivity. Industrial application. Silicones – Preapartion – a) direct silicon process b) use of Grignard reagent c) aromatic silylation. Classification – straight chain, cyclic and cross-linked.

Group – 15: Nitrides – Classification – ionic, covalent and interstitial. Structure of boron nitride. Reactivity – hydrolysis. Preparation and reactions of hydrazine, hydroxyl amine, phosphazenes.

S1-I-3. General Principles of Inorganic qualitative analysis 6 h

Anion analysis: Theory of sodium carbonate extract, classification and reaction of anions- CO_3^{2-}, Cl^-, Br^-, CH_3COO^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, PO_4^{3-}, BO_3^{3-}..

Cation Analysis: Principles involved - Solubility product, common ion effect, general discussion for the separation and identification of group I individual cations (Hg_2^{2+}, Ag+, Pb+) with flow chart and chemical equations. Principle involved in separation of group II & IV cations.

General discussion for the separation and identification of group II (Hg^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, Bi^{3+}, Cd^{2+}, Sb^{2+}), III (Al^{3+}, Fe^{3+}), IV ((Mn^{2+}, Zn^{2+}) individual cations with flow chart and chemical equations. Application of concept of hydrolysis in group V cation analysis. General discussion for the separation and identification of group V individual cations (Ba^{2+}, Sr^{2+}, Ca^{2+}) with flow chart and chemical equations. Theory of flame test. Identification of Group VI cations (Mg^{2+}, NH_4^+).

Unit - II (Organic Chemistry) 15h (1 hr/week)

S1-O-1: Structural Theory in Organic Chemistry 6 h

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

***Types of organic reactions*:** Addition reactions- electrophilic, nucleophilic and free radical. Substitution reactions – electrophilic, nucleophilic and free radical. Elimination and Rearrangement reactions– Examples (mechanism not required)

S1-O-2: Acyclic Hydrocarbons 6 h

Alkanes – Methods of preparation: Corey-House reaction, Wurtz reaction, from Grignard reagent, Kolbe synthesis. Chemical reactivity - inert nature, free radical substitution, Halogenation example- reactivity, selectivity and orientation.

Alkenes - Preparation of alkenes (with mechanism) (a) by dehydration of alcohols (b) dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides (c) by dehalogenation of 1,2 dihalides, Zaitsev's rule. Properties: Addition of Hydrogen – heat of hydrogenation and stability of alkenes. trans-addition of halogen and its mechanism. Addition of HX, Markonikov's rule, addition of H_2O, HOX, H_2SO_4 with mechanism and addition of HBr in the presence of peroxide (anti – Markonikov's addition). Oxidation (cis – additions) – hydroxylation by $KMnO_4$, OsO_4, Peracids (via epoxidation), hydroboration, ozonolysis – location of double bond. Dienes – Types of dienes, reactions of conjugated dienes – 1,2 and 1,4 addition of HBr to 1,3 – butadiene and Diel's – Alder reaction.

Alkynes – Preparation by dehydrohalogenation of vicinal dihalides, dehalogenation of tetrahalides. Physical Properties: Acidity of terminal alkynes hydrogen (formation of metal acetylides) preparation of higher alkynes, Chemical reactivity – electrophilic addition of X_2, HX, H_2O (tautomerism), Oxidation (formation of enediol, 1,2 diones and carboxylic acids) and reduction (Metal-ammonia reduction, catalytic hydrogenation)

S1-O-3: Alicyclic Hydrocarbons 3 h

Nomenclature, preapartion by Freunds methods, heating dicarboxylic metal salts. Properties – reactivity of cyclo propane and cyclo butane by comparing with alkanes. Stability of cycloalkanes – Bayer's strain theory, sachse and Mohr predictions and Pitzer strain theory. Conformational structures of cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane.

Unit-III (Physical Chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S1-P-1: Atomic structure and elementary quantum mechanics 6 h

Failures of classical mechanics, black body radiation, heat capacities of solids, Rayleigh Jeans law, Planck's radiation law, photoelectric effect, Compton effect, De Broglie's hypothesis. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, Schrodinger's wave equation and its importance. Physical interpretation of the wave function, significance of ψ and ψ^2, a particle in a box, energy levels, wave functions and probability densities. Schrodinger wave equation for H-atom. Separation of variables, radial and angular functions, hydrogen like wave functions, quantum numbers and their importance.

S1-P-2: Gaseous State 5 h

Deviation of real gases from ideal behavior. Van der Waals equation of state. Critical phenomenon. PV isotherms of real gases, continuity of state. Andrew's isotherms of CO_2. The Van der Waal's equation and critical state. Derivation of relationship between critical constants and van der Waal's constants. SThe law of corresponding states, reduced equation of states. Joule Thomson effect and inversion temperature of a gas. Liquefaction of gases: i) Linde's Method based on Joule Thomson effect ii) Claude's Method based on Adiabatic expansion of a gas.

S1-P-3: Liquid State 4 h

Intermolecular forces, structure of liquids (qualitative description). Structural differences between solids, liquids and gases. Surface tension and its determination using stalagmometer. Viscosity of a liquid and determination of coefficient of viscosity using Ostwald viscometer. Effect of temperature on surface tension and coefficient of viscosity of a liquid (qualitative treatment only). Liquid crystals, the mesomorphic state: Classification of liquid crystals in to Smectic and Nematic, differences between liquid crystal and solid / liquid. Application of liquid crystals as LCD devices.

Unit – IV (General Chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S1-G-1 Chemical Bonding 11 h

Ionic solids- lattice and solvation energy, solubility of ionic solids, Fajan's rule, polarity and polarizability of ions, covalent nature of ionic bond, covalent bond, stereochemistry of inorganic molecules - Common hybridization and shapes of molecules.

Molecular orbital theory: Shapes and sign convention of atomic orbitals. Modes of overlapping. Concept of σ and π bonds. Criteria for orbital overlap. LCAO concept. Types of molecular orbitals- bonding, antibonding and non bonding. Electron distribution diagram for H_2, MOED of homonuclear diatomic molecules - H_2, N_2, O_2 , O_2^-, O_2^{2-}, F_2 (unhybridized diagrams only) and heternuclear diatomic molecules CO, CN^- NO, NO^+ and HF. Bond order and magnetic properties.

S1-G-2 Evaluation of analytical data **4 h**

Significant figures, accuracy and precision. Errors-classification of errors- determinate and indeterminate errors, absolute and relative errors, propagation of errors in mathematical operations – addition, subtraction, division and multiplication (with respect to determinate errors).

References:

Unit- I

1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications 1996.
2. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3rd edn.
3. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L. Gaus 3rd edn Wiley Publishers 2001. Chem.
4. Vogel's Qualitative Inorganic Analysis by Svehla
5. Inorganic Chemistry Principles of structure and reactivity by James E.Huhey, E.A. Keiter and R.L. Keiter 4th edn.
6. Chemistry of the elements by N.N.Greenwood and A. Earnshaw Pergamon Press 1989.
7. Inorganic Chemistry by Shriver and Atkins 3rd edn Oxford Press 1999.
8. Qualitative analysis by Welcher and Hahn.
9. Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry by R Gopalan
10. College Practical chemistry by V K Ahluwalia, Sunitha Dhingra and Adarsh Gulati

Unit- II

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd.
2. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham Solomons.
3. Text book of organic chemistry by Bruice Yuranis Powla.
4. Text book of organic chemistry by Soni.
5. General Organic chemistry by Sachin Kumar Ghosh.
6. Text book of organic chemistry by C N pillai

Unit III

1. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron.
2. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Soni and Dharmahara..
3. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri and Sharma.
4. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by K. L. Kapoor.
5. Physical Chemistry through problems by S.K. Dogra.
6. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by R.P. Verma.
7. Elements of Physical Chemistry by Lewis Glasstone.

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2. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3rd edn.

3. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L. Gaus 3rd edn Wiley Publishers 2001. Chem
4. Analytical chemistry by G. L. David Krupadanam, D. Vijaya Prasad, K. Varaprasada Rao, K.L.N. Reddy and C. Sudhakar

Laboratory Course **45h (3 h / week)**

Paper I Qualitative Analysis - I

I. Preparations:

1. Tetrammine copper (II) sulphate,
2. Potash alum $KAl(SO_4)_2 . 12H_2O$,
3. Bis (dimethylglyoximato) nickel(II)

II. Semimicro analysis of mixtures – Analysis of two cations in the given mixtures

Cations: Ag^+, Pb^{2+}, Hg^+, Hg^{2+}
Pb^{2+}, Bi^{3+}, Cd^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, $As^{3+/5+}$, $Sb^{3+/5+}$, $Sn^{2+/4+}$
Al^{3+}, Cr^{3+}, Fe^{3+}
Zn^{2+}, Ni^{2+}, $Co^{2+,}$ Mn^{2+}
Ca^{2+}, Sr^{2+}, Ba^{2+}
Mg^{2+}, NH_4^+

B.Sc I yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER II
Paper II
Chemistry - II

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S2-I-1 p-block Elements -II 7 h

Oxides: Types of oxides (a) Normal- acidic, basic amphoteric and neutral (b) Mixed (c) sub oxide d) peroxide e) superoxide. Structure of oxides of C, N, P, S and Cl - reactivity, thermal stability, hydrolysis.

Oxy acids: Structure and acidic nature of oxyacids of B, C, N, P, S and Cl. Redox properties of oxyacids of N: HNO_2 (reaction with $FeSO_4$, $KMnO_4$, $K_2Cr_2O_7$), HNO_3 (reaction with H_2S, Cu), HNO_4 (reaction with KBr, Aniline), $H_2N_2O_2$ (reaction with $KMnO_4$). Redox properties of oxyacids of P: H_3PO_2 (reaction with $HgCl_2$), H_3PO_3 (reaction with $AgNO_3$, $CuSO_4$).
Redox properties of oxyacids of S: H_2SO_3 (reaction with $KMnO_4$, $K_2Cr_2O_7$), H_2SO_4 (reaction with Zn, Fe, Cu), $H_2S_2O_3$ (reaction with Cu, Au), H_2SO_5 (reaction with KI, $FeSO_4$), $H_2S_2O_8$ (reaction with $FeSO_4$, KI)

Interhalogens - classification- general preparation- structures of AB,AB_3, AB_5 and AB_7 type and reactivity. Basic iodine- basic nature and evidence of +I and +III. Poly halides - definition and structure of ICl_2^-, ICl_4^- and I_3^-. Comparison of Pseudohalogens with halogens.

S2-I-2 Chemistry of Zero group elements 2 h

General preapartion, structure, bonding and reactivity of Xenon compounds – Oxides, Halides and Oxy-halides. Clatherate compounds and Anomalous behavior of He (II)

S2-I-3 Chemistry of d-block elements 6 h

Characteristics of d-block elements with special reference to electronic configuration variable valence, magnetic properties, catalytic properties and ability to form complexes. Stability of various oxidation states and e.m.f. Comparative treatment of second and third transition series with their 3d analogues. Study of Ti, Cr and Cu traids. Titanium triad – electronic configuration and reactivity of +3 and +4 states – oxides and halides. Chromium triad – reactivity of +3 and +6 states. Copper triad – reactivity of +1, +2 and +3 states.

Unit - II (Organic chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S2-O-1: Aromatic Hydrocarbons 7 h

Concept of aromaticity – definition, Huckel's rule – application to Benzenoid (Benzene, Napthalene, Anthracene and Phenanthrene) and Non – Benzenoid compounds (cyclopropenyl cation, cyclopentadienyl anion and tropylium cation).

Preapartions: From acetylene, phenols, benzene carboxylic acids – sulphonic acids

Reactions - General mechanism of electrophilic substitution, mechanism of nitration, sulphonation, and halogenation, Friedel Craft's alkylation (polyalkylation) and acylation. Orientation of aromatic substitution - Definition of ortho, para, and meta directing groups. Ring activating and deactivating groups with examples. Orientation – (i) activation groups: Amino, methoxy and methyl groups. (ii) Deactivating groups - carboxy, nitro, nitrile, carbonyl and sulphonic acid groups. Halogens (Explanation by taking minimum of one example from each type).

S2-O-2: Arenes and Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons 3 h

Preparation of alkyl benzenes by Friedel Craft's alkylation, Friedel Craft's acylation followed by reduction, Wurtz-Fittig reaction. Chemical reactivity: Ring substitution reactions,side chain substitution reactions and oxidation.

Polynuclear hydrocarbons – Structure of naphthalene and anthracene (Molecular Orbital diagram and resonance energy) Reactivity towards electrophilic substitution. Nitration and sulphonation as examples.

S2-O-3: Halogen compounds 5 hrs

Nomenclature and classification: alkyl (primary, secondary, tertiary), aryl, aralkyl, allyl, vinyl, benzyl. Chemical reactivity - reduction, formation of RMgX, Nucleophilic substitution reaction – classification into SN^1 and SN^2. Mechanism and energy profile diagrams of SN^1 and SN^2 reactions. Stereochemistry of SN^2 (Walden Inversion), SN^1 (Racemisation) explanation of both by taking the example of optically active alkyl halide-2-bromo butane. Structure and reactivity – Base hydrolysis - comparison of alkyl, vinyl, allyl, aryl, and benzyl halides.

Unit – III (Physical Chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S2-P-1: Solutions 5 h

Liquid - liquid mixtures, ideal liquid mixtures**,** Raoult's and Henry's laws. Non ideal systems. Azeotropes HCl-H_2O and C_2H_5OH - H_2O systems. Fractional distillation, Lever rule. Partially miscible liquids- Phenol – Water, Trimethyl amine – Water and Nicotine –Water systems. Lower upper consolute temperatures. Effect of impurity on consolute temperature. Immiscible liquids and steam distillation. Nernst distribution law. Calculation of the partition coefficient. Applications of distribution law with solvent extraction.

S2-P-3: Solid state Chemistry 10 h

Laws of Crystallography – (i) Law of Constancy of interfacial angles (ii) Law of Symmetry, Symmetry elements in crystals (iii) Law of rationality of indices. Definition of space lattice, unit cell. Bravais Lattices and Seven Crystal systems (a brief review). X-ray diffraction by crystals; Derivation of Bragg's equation, Determination of structure of

NaCl, KCl & CsCl (Bragg's method and Powder method). Band theory of Semi-conductors: Extrinsic and intrinsic semiconductors, n-type and p-type and their applications in photo-electro chemical cells.

Unit – IV (General Chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S2-G-1: Theory of Quantitative Analysis 6 hours

Volumetric Analysis: Introduction, standard solutions, indicators, end point, titration curves, Types of titrations: i)neutralization titration- principle, theory of acid base indicators, titration curves and selection of indicators- strong acid - strong base, strong acid –weak base, weak acid- strong base and weak acid –weak base.

Gravimetric analysis- Introduction, nucleation, precipitation, growth of precipitate, filtration and washing, drying and incineration of precipitate, coprecipitation and post precipitation. Determination of Ni^{2+}

S2-G-2: Dilute Solutions & Colligative Properties 5 h

Dilute Solutions, Colligative Properties, Raoult's law, relative lowering of vapour pressure, molecular weight determination. Osmosis - laws of osmotic pressure, its measurement, determination of molecular weight from osmotic pressure. Elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point. Derivation of relation between molecular weight and elevation in boiling point and depression in freezing point. Experimental methods for determining various colligative properties. Abnormal molar mass, Van't hoff factor, degree of dissociation and assocoation of solutes.

S2-G-3: ***Nanomaterials****:* 4h

Nano structured materials **–** Definition, description of graphite, fullerenes, carbon nano tubes. Synthetic techniques, bottom-up-sol-gel method, top-down, electro deposition method. Production of carbon nano tubes – arc discharge, pyrolysis, laser vaporization and electrolysis methods. Mechanical and electronic properties of carbon nano tubes (CNT). Properties and applications of nano-materials. Nano material advantage, importance in technological applications. Basics of advanced organic materials and their applications such as in LEDs, OLEDs, etc.

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6. Elements of Physical Chemistry by Lewis and Glasstone.
7. Material science by Kakani & Kakani

Unit IV

1. Vogel's Text Book of Quantitative Analysis by G.H.Jeffery, J.Bassett, J.Mendham and R.C. Denney 5th edn Addison Wesley Longman Inc. 1999.
2. Quantitative Analysis by Day and Underwood Prentice Hall (India) VI Edn..
3. Nano: The Essentials by T. Pradeep, McGraw-Hill Education.
4. Chemistry of nanomaterials: Synthesis, Properties and applications by CNR Rao et.al.
5. Nanostructured Materials and Nanotechnology, edited by Hari Singh Nalwa, Academic Press
6. College Practical chemistry by V K Ahluwalia, Sunitha Dhingra and Adarsh Gulati

B.Sc II yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER III
Paper-III
Chemistry - III

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S3-I-1: Chemistry of f-block elements: 6 h
Chemistry of Lanthanides**:** Electronic structure, position in periodic table, oxidation state, ionic and atomic radii- lanthanide contraction- cause and consequences, anomalous behavior of post lanthanides- basicity, complexation- type of donor ligands preferred. Magnetic properties- paramagnetism. Colour and spectra, f-f transitions –occurrence and separation – ion exchange method, solvent extraction.

Chemistry of actinides- general features – electronic configuration, oxidation state, actinide contraction, colour and complex formation. Comparison with lanthanides.

S3-I-2: Theories of bonding in metals: 6 h
Valence bond theory, Explanation of metallic properties and its limitations, Free electron theory, thermal and electrical conductivity of metals, limitations, Band theory, formation of bands, explanation of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.

S3-I-3: Non – aqueous solvents 3 h
Classification and characteristics of a solvent. Reactions in liquid ammonia **–** physical properties, auto-ionisation, examples of ammono acids and ammono bases. Reactions taking place in liquid ammonia – precipitation, neutralization, solvolysis, solvation - solutions of metals in ammonia, complex formation, redox reactions. Reactions in HF **–** autoionisation, reactions taking place in HF – precipitation, acid – base reactions, protonation.

Unit - II (Organic chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S3-O-1: Alcohols 6 hrs
Preaparation: 1°, 2° and 3° alchols using Griganard reagent, Ester hydrolysis, Reduction of Carbonyl compounds, carboxylic acids and esters. Physical properties: H-bonding, Boiling point and Solubility. Reactions with Sodium, $HX/ZnCl_2$ (Lucas reagent), esterification, oxidation with PCC, alk. $KMnO_4$, acidic dichromates, conc. HNO_3 and Oppenauer oxidation.
Diols: Pinacol - pinacolone rearrangement
Phenols: Preapartion: (i) from diazonium salts of anilines, (ii) from benzene sulphonic acids and (iii) Cumene hydroperoxide method.
Properties: Acidic nature, formation of phenoxide and reaction with R-X, electrophilic substitution nitration, halogenation and sulphonation. Riemer Tiemann reaction,

Gattermann-Koch reaction, Azo-coupling reaction, Schotton-Boumann raction, Houben-Hoesch condensation, $FeCl_3$ reaction.

S3-O-2: Ethers and epoxides **2 hrs**

Nomenclature, preparation by (a) Williamson's synthesis (b) from alkenes by the action of conc. H_2SO_4. Physical properties – Absence of Hydrogen bonding, insoluble in water, low boiling point. Chemical properties – inert nature, action of conc. H_2SO_4 and HI.

S3-O-3 Carbonyl compounds **7 h**

Nomenclature of aliphatic and aromatic carbonyl compounds and isomerism.

Praparation of aldehydes & ketones from acid chloride, 1,3-dithianes, nitriles and from carboxylic acids. Special methods of preparing aromatic aldehydes and ketones by (a) Oxidation of arenes (b) Hydrolysis of benzal halides Physical properties – absence of Hydrogen bonding. Keto-enol tautomerism, polarisability of carbonyl groups, reactivity of the carbonyl groups in aldehydes and ketones. Chemical reactivity: Addition of [a] $NaHSO_3$ (b) HCN (c) RMgX (d) NH_3 (e) RNH_2 (f) NH_2OH(g) $PhNHNH_2$ (h) 2,4DNP (Schiff bases). Addition of H_2O to form hydrate (unstable), comparison with chloral hydrate (stable), addition of alcohols - hemi acetal and acetal formation. Base catalysed reactions with mechanism- Aldol, Cannizaro reaction, Perkin reaction, Benzoin condensation, haloform reaction, Knoevengeal condensation. Oxidation reactions – $KMnO_4$ oxidation and auto oxidation, reduction – catalytic hydrogenation, Clemmenson's reduction, Wolf- kishner reduction, Meerwein Pondoff Verly reduction, reduction with LAH, $NaBH_4$. Analysis – 2,4 –DNP test, Tollen's test, Fehlings test, Scihff's test, haloform test (with equations).

Introduction to α,β-unsaturated carbonyl compounds. Preparation: by dehydration of aldol. Reactivity: Michael addition.

UNIT – III (Physical Chemistry) **15 hr (1h / week)**

S3-P-1: Phase Rule **6 h**

Statement and meaning of the terms – Phase, Component and degrees of freedom, Gibb's Phase rule, phase equilibria of one component system – water system. Phase equilibria of two-component system – Solid-Liquid equilibria, simple eutectic – Pb-Ag system, desilverisation of lead. Solid solutions – compound with congruent melting point – (Mg-Zn) system and incongruent melting point – ($NaCl$-H_2O) system.

S3-P-2: Colloids & surface chemistry **9 h**

Colloids: Definition of colloids. Classification of colloids. Solids in liquids (sols): preparations and properties. Kinetic, Optical and Electrical stability of colloids, Protective action. Hardy–Schultz law, Gold number. Liquids in liquids (emulsions): Types of emulsions, preparation and emusifier. Liquids in solids (gels); Classification, preparations and properties, inbibition, general applications of colloids. Micelles: Classification of surface active agents. Surfactant action, micellization and micellar interactions, Structure of micelles – spherical and laminar. Critical micellar concentration (CMC). Factors affecting the CMC of surfactants. Counter ion binding to micelles.

Adsorption: Types of adsorption, Factors influencing adsorption. Freundlich adsorption isotherm. Langmuir theory of unilayer adsorption isotherm. Applications**.**

Unit –IV (General Chemistry) 15 h (1h/week)

S3-G-1: Symmetry of molecules 3 h

Symmetry operations and symmetry elements in molecules. Definition of Axis of symmetry (simple axis (C_n), Plane of symmetry, Center of symmetry and improper rotational axis of symmetry (S_n). Explanation with examples.

S3-G-2: Stereochemistry of carbon compounds 10 h

Isomerism: Definition of isomers. Classification of isomers: Constitutional and Stereoisomers - definition and examples. Constitutional isomers: chain, functional, positional isomers and metamerism. Stereoisomers: enantiomers and diastereomers – definitions and examples.

Optical activity: Chiral centers: definition, wave nature of light, plane polarised light, optical rotation and specific rotation. Chiral molecules: definition and criteria - absence of plane, center and S_n axis of symmetry – asymmetric and dissymmetric molecules. Examples of asymmetric molecules (Glyceraldehyde, Lactic acid, Alanine) and disymmetric molecules (trans-1,2-dichlorocyclopropane). Molecules with constitutionally symmetrical chiral carbons (Tartaric acid) Molecules with constitutionally unsymmetrical chiral carbons (2,3-dibromopentane) Number of enantiomers and mesomers - calculation. D, L &, R, S configuration for asymmetric and disymmetric molecules (Allenes, spiro compounds and biphenyls), Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules. Racemic mixture, Racemisation and Resolution techniques. Geometrical isomerism with reference to alkenes and cyclo alkanes**–** cis, trans and E, Z configuration.

S3-G-3: Conformational analysis 2 h

Classification of stereoisomers based on energy. Definition and examples of conformational and configurational isomers. Conformational analysis of ethane, n-butane, 1,2-dichloroethane,2-chloroethanol and cyclohexane

Referances:

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1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications 1996.
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5. Colloidal and surface chemistry , M. Satake, Y. Hayashi, Y.Mido, S.A.Iqbal and M.S.sethi
6. Material science by Kakani & Kakani

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B.Sc II yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER IV
Paper-IV
Chemistry - IV

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry) 15h (1 h/week)

S4-I-1: Coordination Compounds-I 7 h

Nomenclature – IUPAC rules, simple inorganic molecules and coordination complexes. 1. Brief review of Werner's theory, Sidgwick's electronic interpretation and EAN rule and defects of both. 2. Coordination number, coordination geometries of metal ions, types of ligands. 3. Isomerism in coordination compounds, stereo isomerism – (a) geometrical isomerism in (i) square planar metal complexes of the type $[MA_2B_2]$, $[MA_2BC]$, $[M(AB)_2]$, [MABCD]. (ii) Octahedral metal complexes of the type $[MA_4B_2]$, $[M(AA)_2B_2]$, $[MA_3B_3]$ using suitable examples, (b) Optical isomerism in (i). tetrahedral complexes [MABCD], (ii). Octahedral complexes $[M(AA)_2B_2]$, $[M(AA)_3]$ using suitable examples. Structural isomerism: ionization, linkage, coordination ligand isomerism using suitable examples. Bonding in coordination compounds: Valence bond theory (VBT) – postulates and application to (a) tetrahedral complexes $[Ni(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$, $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$ and $[Ni(CO)_4]$ (b) square planar complexes $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$, $[Cu(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$, $[PtCl_4]^{2-}$ (c) octahedral complexes $[Cr(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$, $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$, $[FeF_6]^{4-}$, $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$, $[CoF_6]^{3-}$. Limitations of VBT.

S4-I-2:Organometallic Chemistry 4 h

Definition, nomenclature and classification of organometallic compounds. Methods of preparation, properties and applications of alkyl and aryl compounds of Li, Mg, Al & Cd. Preparation and properties of ferrocene.

S4-I-3: Metal carbonyls and related compounds 4 h

EAN rule, classification of metal carbonyls, structure and bonding in metal carbonyls of V, Cr, Mo,W, Mn, Fe, Co and Ni. Preparation and properties of $Ni(CO)_4$. Structure and bonding in Metal nitrosyls.

UNIT - II (Organic chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S4-O-1: Carboxylic acids and derivatives 6 h

Nomenclature, classification and methods of preparation a) Hydrolysis of Nitriles, amides and esters. b) Carbonation of Grignard reagents. Special methods of preparation of Aromatic Acids. Oxidation of the side chain of Arenes. Hydrolysis of benzotrichlorides. Kolbe reaction. Physical properties- hydrogen bonding, dimeric association, acidity – strength of acids with the examples of trimethyl acetic acid and trichloro acetic acid, Relative differences in the acidity of Aromatic and aliphatic acids. Chemical properties –

Reactions involving H, OH and COOH groups -salt formation, anhydride formation, Acid halide formation, Esterification (mechanism) & Amide formation. Reduction of acid to the corresponding primary alcohol - via ester or acid chloride. Degradation of carboxylic acids by Huns Diecker reaction, Schmidt reaction (Decarboxylation). Arndt – Eistert synthesis, Halogenation by Hell – Volhard - Zelensky reaction. Carboxylic acid Derivatives – Reactions of acid halides, Acid anhydrides, acid amides and esters (mechanism of ester hydrolysis by base and acid).

S4-O-2: Synthesis based on Carbanions 3 h

Acidity of α-Hydrogens of withdrawing groups, structure of carbanion. Preparation of Aceto acetic ester by Claisen condensation and synthetic application of Aceto acetic ester. (a) Acid hydrolysis and ketonic hydrolysis: Butanone, 3-Methyl 2-butanone. Preparation of (i) monocarboxylic acids ii) dicarboxylic acids (b) malonic ester – synthetic applications. Preparation of (i) substituted mono carboxylic acids and (ii) substituted dicarboxylic acids.

S4-O-3 Nitro hydrocarbons: 6 h

Nomenclature and classification of nitro hydrocarbons. Structure. Tautomerism of nitroalkanes leading to aci and keto form. Preparation of Nitroalkanes. Reactivity - halogenation, reaction with HONO (Nitrous acid), Nef reaction, Mannich reaction, Michael addition and reduction. Aromatic Nitro hydrocarbons: Nomenclature, Preparation of Nitrobenzene by Nitration, from diazonium salts. Physical properties, chemical reactivity – orientation of electrophilic substitution on nitrobenzene. Reduction reaction of Nitrobenzenes in different media.

Unit – III (Physical Chemistry) 15 hr (1h / week)

S4-P-1: Electrochemistry & EMF 15 h

Electrical transport – conduction in metals and in electrolyte solutions, specific conductance and equivalent conductance, measurement of equivalent conductance, variation of specific and equivalent conductance with dilution. Migration of ions and Kholrausch's law, Arrhenius theory of electrolyte dissociation and its limitations, weak and strong electrolytes, Ostwald's dilution law, its uses and limitations. Debye-Huckel-Onsagar's equation for strong electrolytes (elementary treatment only). Transport number, definition and determination by Hittorf's method for attackable electrodes. Applications of conductivity measurements: Determination of degree of dissociation, determination of K_a of acids, determination of solubility product of a sparingly soluble salt, conductometric titrations.

Electrolyte and Galvanic cells – reversible and irreversible cells, conventional representation of electrochemical cells. EMF of a cell and its measurement. Computation of EMF. Types of reversible electrodes- the gas electrode, metal-metal ion, metal-insoluble salt and redox electrodes. Electrode reactions, Nernst equation, cell EMF and single electrode potential, standard Hydrogen electrode – reference electrodes – standard electrode potential, sign conventions, electrochemical series and its significance.

Applications of EMF measurements, Calculation of thermodynamic quantities of cell reactions (ΔG, ΔH and K). Determination of pH using quinhydrone electrode, Solubility product of AgCl. Potentiometric titrations.
Batteries: Primary and secondary batteries, battery components and their role, Characteristics of Battery. Working of following batteries: Pb acid, Li-Battery, Solid state electrolyte battery. Fuel Cells, Solar cell and polymer cell. Corrosion: cause, factors affecting corrosion and prevention of corrosion.

Unit –IV (General Chemistry) 15 h (1h/week)

S4-G-1: Pericyclic Reactions 5 h
Concerted reactions, Molecular orbitals of ethene, 1,3-butadiene and allyl radical. Symmetry properties HOMO, LUMO, Thermal and photochemical pericyclic reactions. Types of pericyclic reactions – electrocyclic, cycloaddition and sigmatropic reactions – one example each and their explanation by FMO theory.

S4-G-2: Synthetic Strategies 5 h
Terminology – Target molecule (TM), Disconnection approach – Retrosynthesis, Synthon, Synthetic equivalent (SE), Functional group interconversion (FGI), Linear, Convergent synthesis. Retrosynthetic analysis of the following molecules: 1) acetophenone 2) cyclohexene and 3) phenylethylbromide.

S4-G-3: **Asymmetric synthesis 5 h**
Definition and classification of stereoslective reactions: substrate, product stereoselective reactions, enantio and diastereo selective reactions. Stereospecific reaction – definition – example – dehalogenation of 1,2-dibromides induced by iodide ion. Enantoselective reactions – definition – example –Reduction of Ethylacetoacetate by Yeast. Diastereoselective reaction-definition-example: Acid catalysed dehydration of 1-phenylproponal and Grignard addition to α-chiral carbonyl compound (Cram's Rule). Definition and explanation of enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess.

References:

Unit- I

1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications
2. 1996.
3. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3rd edn.
4. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L. Gaus 3rd edn Wiley Publishers 2001.
5. Inorganic Chemistry Principles of structure and reactivity by James E.Huhey, E.A. Keiter and R.L. Keiter 4th edn.
6. Chemistry of the elements by N.N.Greenwood and A. Earnshaw Pergamon Press 1989.
7. Inorganic Chemistry by Shriver and Atkins 3rd edn Oxford Press 1999.
8. Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry by R Gopalan

Unit- II

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Soni.
2. General Organic chemistry by Sachin Kumar Ghosh.
3. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd.
4. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham Solomons.
5. Text book of organic chemistry by Bruice Yuranis Powla.
6. Text book of organic chemistry by C N pillai

Unit III

1. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron.
2. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Soni and Dharmahara..
3. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri and Sharma.
4. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by K. L. Kapoor.
5. Physical Chemistry through problems by S.K. Dogra.
6. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by R.P. Verma.
7. Elements of Physical Chemistry byLewis Glasstone.
8. Industrial Electrochemistry, D. Pletcher, Chapman & Hall

Unit IV

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd
2. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham solomons
3. Fundamentals of organic synthesis and retrosynthetic analysis
4. by Ratna Kumar Kar
5. Organic synthesis by Dr. Jagadamba Singh and Dr. L.D.S. Yadav
6. Stereochemistry of organic compounds by D. Nasipuri
7. Organic chemistry by Clayden, Greeves, Warren and Wothers
8. Fundamentals of Asymmetric Synthesis by G. L. David Krupadanam

B.Sc III yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER V
Paper-V
Chemistry - V

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry) 11 h

S5-I-1: Coordination compounds –II 9 h

Crystal field theory (CFT)- Postulates of CFT, splitting patterns of d-orbitals in ctahedral, tetrahedral, square planer with suitable examples. Crystalfield stabilization energies and its calculations for various d^n configurations in octahedral complexes. High Spin Low Spin complexes.

Magnetic properties of transition metal complexes- para, dia, ferro, anti ferromagnetic properties, determination of magnetic susceptibility (Guoy method), spin only formula, calculations of magnetic moments.

Electronic spectra of metal complexes – colour of transtion metal aqua complexes– d-d transitions.Detection of complex formation - basic principles of various methods- change in chemical properties, solubility, colour, pH, conductivity, magnetic susceptibility.

Thermodynamic and kinetic stability of transition of metal complexes . Stability of metal complexes – stepwise and overall stability constant andf their relationship.Factors effecting the stability constants. Chelate effect, determination of composition of complex by Job's method and mole ratio method.

Applications of coordination compounds

Applications of coordination compounds a) in quantitative and qualitative analysis with suitable examples b) in medicine for removal of toxic metal ions and cancer therapy c) in industry as catalysts polymerization – Ziegler Natta catalyst d) water softening.

S5-I-2: Boranes and Carboranes: 2 h

Definition of clusters. Structures of boranes and carboranes- Wade's rules,closo,nido, arachno Boranes and carboranes.

S5-G-2: Molecular spectroscopy 8 h

Introduction to electromagnetic radiation, interaction of electromagnetic rations with molecules, various types of molecular spectra.

Rotational spectroscopy (Microwave spectroscopy)

Rotational axis, moment of inertia, classification of molecules (based on moment of inertia), rotational energies, selection rules, determination of bond length of rigid diatomic molecules eg. HCl.

Unit-II (Organic Chemistry)

S5-O-1: Amines, Cyanides and Isocyanides

Amines:

Nomenclature, classification into 1^0, 2^0, 3^0 Amines and Quarternary ammonium compounds.Preparative methods – 1. Ammonolysis of alkyl halides 2. Gabriel synthesis 3. Hoffman's bromamide reaction (mechanism). Reduction of Amides and Schmidt reaction. Physical properties and basic character – Comparative basic strength of Ammonia, methyl amine, dimethyl amine, trimethyl amine and aniline- comparative basic strength of aniline, N-methylaniline and N,N- dimethyl aniline (in aqueous and non- aqueous medium), steric effects and substituent effects. Use of amine salts as phase transfer catalysts. 4. Chemical Properties: a) Alkylation b) Acylation c) Carbylamine reaction d) Hinsberg separation. 5. Reaction with Nitrous acid of 1^0, 2^0, 3^0 (Aliphatic and aromatic amines).

Electophilic substitutions of Aromatic amines – Bromination and Nitration, oxidation of aryl 3^0 and 3^0 Amines, diazotisation. 6. Diazonium salts: Preparation with mechanism. Synthetic importance – a) Replacement of diazonium group by – OH, X (Cl)- Sandmeyer and Gatterman reaction, by fluorine (Schiemann's reaction), by iodine, CN, NO_2, H and aryl groups. Coupling Reaction of diazonium salts. i) with phenols ii) with anilines. Reduction to phenyl hydrazines.

Cyanides and isocyanides:

Nomenclature (aliphatic and aromatic) structure. Preparation of cyanides from a) Alkyl halides b) from amides c) from aldoximes. Preparation of isocyanides from Alkyl halides and Amines. 2. Properties of cyanides and isocyanides, a)hydrolysis b) addition of Grignard reagent iii) reduction iv) oxidation.

S5-O-2: Heterocyclic Compounds **4 h**

Introduction and definition: Simple 5 membered ring compounds with one hetero atom Ex. Furan. Thiophene and pyrrole. Importance of ring systems – presence in important natural products like hemoglobin and chlorophyll. Numbering the ring systems as per Greek letter and Numbers. Aromatic character – 6- electron system (four-electrons from two double bonds and a pair of non-bonded electrons from the hetero atom). Tendency to undergo substitution reactions.

Resonance structures: Indicating electron surplus carbons and electron deficient hetero atom. Explanation of feebly acidic character of pyrrol, electrophillic substitution at 2 or 5 position, Halogenation, Nitration and Sulphonation under mild conditions. Reactivity of furan as 1,3-diene, Diels Alder reactions (one example). Sulphonation of thiophene purification of Benzene obtained from coal tar). Preparation of furan, Pyrrole and thiophene from 1,4,-dicarbonyl compounds only, Paul-Knorr synthesis, structure of pyridine, Basicity – Aromaticity – Comparison with pyrrole – one method of preparation and properties – Reactivity towards Nucleophilic substitution reaction – chichibabin reaction.

Infra red spectroscopy

Energy levels of simple harmonic oscillator, molecular vibration spectrum, selection rules. Determination of force constant. Qualitative relation of force constant to bond energies. Anharmonic motion of real molecules and energy levels. Modes of vibrations in polyatomic molecules. Characteristic absorption bands of various functional groups. Finger print nature of infrared spectrum.

Electronic spectroscopy:

Bonding and antibonding molecular o**rbitals,electronic energy levels of molecules (σ, π, n), types of electronic transitions:σ-σ*, n-σ*, n-л*, л-л* with suitable examples.Selection**

rules,Terminology of chromophore, auxochrome, bathochromic and hypsochromic shifts. Absorption of characteristicsof chromophones: diene, enone and aromatic chromophores. Representation of UV-visible spectra.

Unit-III(Physical Chemistry)

S5-P-1: Chemical Kinetics **11 h**

Introduction to chemical kinetics, rate of reaction, variation of concentration with time, rate laws and rate constant. Specific reaction rate.Factors influencing reaction rates:

effect of concentration of reactants, effect of temperature, effect of pressure, effect of reaction medium, effect of radiation, effect of catalyst with simple examples, order of reaction.

First order reaction, derivation of equation for rate constant. Characteristics of first order reaction. Units

for rate constant. Half- life period, graph of 1^{st} order reaction, examples. Decomposition of H_2O_2 and decomposition of oxalic acid.

Pseudo first order reaction, Hydrolysis of methyl acetate, inversion of cane sugar, problems. Second order reaction, derivation of expression for 2^{nd} order rate constant, examples-

Saponification of ester, $2O_3 \rightarrow 3O_2$, $C_2H_4 + H_2 \rightarrow C_2H_6$. Characteristics of second order reaction, units for rate constants, half- life period and second order plots.

Zero order reaction: derivation of rate expression, examples i)combination of H_2 and Cl_2 to form HCl, ii) thermal decomposition of HI on gold surface characteristics of Zero order reaction units of k, half-life period and graph, problems.

Determination of order of reaction: i) method of integration, ii) half life method, iii) Vant-Hoff differential method iv) Ostwald's isolation method. Problems

Kinetics of complex reactions (first order only): opposing reactions, parallel reactions, consecutive reactions and chain reactions. Problems.

Effect of temperature on reaction rate, Arrhenius equation. Temperature coefficient. Concept of energy of activation, determination of energy of activation from Arrhenius equation and by graphical method, problems.Simple collision theory based on hard sphere model explanation of frequency factor, orientation or steric factor. The transition state theory (elementary treatment).

S5-G-3: Photochemistry 4 h

Introduction to photochemical reactions, Difference between thermal and photochemical reactions, Laws of photo chemistry- Grotthus - Draper law, Stark – Einstein's Law of photo chemical equivalence. Quantum yield. Examples of photo chemical reactions with different

quantum yields. Photo chemical combinations of $H_2 - Cl_2$ and $H_2 - Br_2$ reactions, reasons for the high and low quantum yield. Problems based on quantum efficiency, Consequences of light absorptions. Singlet and triplet states. Jablonski diagram Explanation of internal conversion, inter- system crossing, Phosphorescence, fluorescence.

References:

1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications (1996).
2. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3^{rd} edn. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company(1977)
3. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L. Gaus 3^{rd} edn Wiley Publishers (2001). Chem.
4. Inorganic Chemistry Principles of structure and reactivity by James E.Huhey, E.A. Keiter and R.L. Keiter 4^{th} edn. (2006)
5. Chemistry of the elements by N.N.Greenwood and A. Earnshaw Pergamon Press (1989).
6. Inorganic Chemistry by Shriver and Atkins 3^{rd} edn Oxford Press (1999).
7. Text book of organic chemistry by Soni. Sultan Chand & Sons; Twenty Ninth edition (2012)
8. General Organic chemistry by Sachin Kumar Ghosh. New Age Publishers Pvt Ltd (2008)
9. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd. Person(2009)
10. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham Solomons. Wiley(2015)
11. Text book of organic chemistry by Bruice Yuranis Powla. (2012)
12. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron. The Macmillan Company; 4th edition (1970)
13. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Soni and Dharmahara. Sulthan Chand & sons.(2011).
14. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri,Sharmaand Pattania. chand and Co.(2017)

15. Physical Chemistry by Atkins & De Paula, 8th Edition
16. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by K. L. Kapoor. (2012)
17. Physical Chemistry through problems by S.K. Dogra. (2015)
18. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by R.P. Verma.
19. Elements of Physical Chemistry byLewis Glasstone. Macmillan (1966)
20. Basics of Chemical Kinetics by G.L. Agarwal, New Delhi : Tata-McGraw-Hill, 1990.
21. Kinetics and mechanism of chemical transformations by Rajaram & Kuriacose, Macmillan/Laxmi Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi(2010)
22. Bioinorganic Chemistry, M.N.Huges, Hussain K. Reddy(2013)
23. Organic spectroscopy, William Kemp, Palgrave Macmillan; 2nd Revised edition edition (1 February 1987)
24. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri,Sharmaand Pattania. chand and Co.(2017)
25. Photochemistry by Gurdeep Raj, Goel publishing house, 5th edition

B.Sc. Chemistry III Year
Semester-V, Paper-VI
Elective- A (3 Credits)
Instrumental Methods of Analysis 45Hrs

Unit I: Chromatography I 11Hrs

S5-E-A-I: Solvent Extraction- Principle, Methods of extraction: Batch extraction, continuous extraction and counter current extraction. Application – Determination of Iron (III). **Chromatography:** Classification of chromatographic methods, principles of differential migration, adsorption phenomenon, nature of adsorbents, solvent systems.

Thin layer Chromatography (TLC): Advantages, preparation of plates, development of the chromatogram, Detection of the spots, factors effecting Rf values and applications.

Paper Chromatography: Principle, choice of paper and solvent systems, development of chromatogram – ascending, descending, radial and two dimensional chromatography and applications.
Column Chromatography- Principle, Types of stationary phases, Column packing – Wet packing technique, Dry packing technique. Selection criteria of mobile phase solvents for eluting polar, non-polar compounds and its applications.

Unit II:

i) Chromatography II 11Hrs S5-E-A-I:

Ion exchange chromatography: Principle, cation and anion exchange resins, its application in separation of ions.

Gas Chromatography: Theory and instrumentation (Block Diagram), Types of stationary phases and carrier gases (mobile phase).

High performance liquid chromatography: Theory and instrumentation, stationary phases and mobile phases. Analysis of paracetamol.

ii) Colorimetry and Spectrophotometry 12Hrs S5-E-A-III: General features of absorption – spectroscopy, transmittance, absorbance, and molar absorptivity. Beer Lambert's law and its limitations, difference between Colorimetry and Spectrophotometry.

Unit III: Spectrophotometry & Electroanalytical methods 11Hrs

i) Spectrophotometry

Instruments – Single beam UV- Visible Spectrophotometer, Double beam UV- Visible Spectrophotometer. Lamps used as energy sources. Verification of Beer's law. Estimation of iron in water samples by thiocyanate method. Estimation of (i) Chromium and (ii) Manganese in steel.

IR Spectrophotometer: Principle, Sources of Radiations, Sampling, Block diagram of FT-IR Spectrophotometer.

ii) Types of Electroanalytical Methods.

I) Interfacial methods – a) Potentiometry: Principle, Electrochemical cell, Electrodes- (i) Indicator and (ii) Reference electrodes – Normal Hydrogen Electrode, Quinhydrone Electrode, Saturated Calomel Electrode. Numerical Problems. Application of Potentiometry – Assay of Sulphanilamide

b) Voltametry – three electrode assembly; Intoduction to types of voltametric techniques, micro electrodes, Over potential and Polarization.

II) Bulk methods – Conductometry, Conductivity Cell, Specific Conductivity, Equivalent Conductivity. Numerical Problems. Applications of conductometry. Estimation of Cl^- using $AgNO_3$. Determination of Aspirin with KOH.

Recommended Text Books and Reference Books

1. Analytical Chemistry by David Krupadanam, Universities Press (India) Limited.
2. D.A. Skoog, F.J. Holler, T.A. Nieman, Principles of Instrumental Analysis, Engage earning India Ed.
3. D. A. Skoog, D.M. West, F.J. Holler, Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry 6th Ed., Saunders College Publishing, Fort worth (1992).
4. Willard, H.H., Merritt, L.L., Dean, J. & Settoe, F.A. Instrumental Methods of Analysis. 7th Ed. Wadsworth Publishing Co. Ltd., Belmont, California, USA, 1988.
5. Harris, D. C. Quantitative Chemical Analysis, W. H. Freeman.2007.
6. Dean, J. A. Analytical Chemistry Notebook, McGraw Hill.
7. Day, R. A. & Underwood, A. L. Quantitative Analysis, Prentice Hall of India.
8. Freifelder, D. Physical Biochemistry 2nd Ed., W.H. Freeman and Co., N.Y. USA, 1982.
9. Cooper, T.G. The Tools of Biochemistry, John Wiley and Sons, N.Y. USA. 16, 1977.
10. Vogel, A. I. Vogel's Qualitative Inorganic Analysis 7th Ed., Prentice Hall.
11. Vogel, A. I. Vogel's Quantitative Chemical Analysis 6th Ed., Prentice Hall.
12. Robinson, J.W. Undergraduate Instrumental Analysis 5th Ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc, New York (1995).
13. Analytical Chemistry 7th edition by Gary D. Christian (2004).
14. B. K. Sharma, Industrial Chemistry (including Chemical Engineering). Edn. (1997).
15. M.N Sastry, Separation Methods, Paperback (2004), Himalaya Publications.
16. Usharani Analytical Chemistry Paperback (2000) Narosa Publications.

B.Sc. Chemistry III Year
Semester-V, Paper-VI
Elective-B(3 Credits)
Industrial Chemistry and Catalysis **45 Hrs**

Unit I: General Principles of Metallurgy and Production of Non Ferrous Metals 11 Hrs

S5-E-B-I: Pyrometallurgy: Drying and calcination, roasting, smelting, products of smelting, **Hydrometallurgy:** Leaching methods, leaching agents, leaching of metals, oxides and sulphides.

Separation of liquid and solid phases and processing of aqueous solutions Electrometallurgy: Electrolysis, Refining electrolysis, electrolysis from aqueous solutions, fused-salt electrolysis
Refining processes: Chemical and physical refining processes

Production of selected non-ferrous metals (Copper, Nickel, Zinc): Properties, raw materials, production (flow charts presentations and chemical reactions involved) and uses.

Unit II: Natural and Synthetic Dyes 12Hrs

S5-E-B-II: Classification of dyes. Sources of natural dyes: Indigoid, Anthraquinone, Naphthoquinone, Benzoquinone, Flavonoid, Carotenoid and Tannin-based dyes.

Synthetic Dyes: Acidic, basic, dispersive, direct, reactive and vat dyes with examples. Extraction of natural dyes and their sustainability: The different methods for extraction of coloring materials from natural dyes. Aqueous extraction, alkali or acid extraction, microwave and ultrasonic assisted extraction, fermentation, solvent extraction, super critical fluid extraction. Drying methods. Application of natural dyes on textiles, Mordanting- types of mordanting - metallic mordants, oil mordants, Tannins and Tannic acid. Present scenario and sustainability issues in usage of natural dyes and cost considerations.

Unit III: Catalysis I 11Hrs S5-E-B-III: Homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis - Definition of a catalyst and catalysis. Comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis with specific examples. General characteristics of catalytic reactions.

Acid-base catalysis- Examples of acid and base catalysed reactions, hydrolysis of esters. Kinetics of acid catalysed reactions. Specific acid and general acid catalysis, Kinetics of base catalysed reactions. Specific base and general base catalysis. Examples-Aldol condensation and decomposition of nitramide, base catalysed conversion of acetone to di acetone alcohol. Effect of P^{H} on reaction rate of acid and base catalysed reactions.

Phase transfer catalysis: Principle of phase transfer catalysis, classification of phase transfer catalysts. Factors influencing the rate of PTC reactions.

Enzyme catalysis- Characteristics of enzyme catalysis, Examples: (i) Invertase in inversion of cane sugar (ii) Maltase in conversion of maltose to glucose (iii) Urease in decomposition of urea and (iv) Zymase in conversion of glucose to ethanol.

References

1. E. Stocchi: Industrial Chemistry, Vol-I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK.
2. R.M. Felder, R.W. Rousseau: Elementary Principles of Chemical Processes, Wiley Publishers, New Delhi.
3. J. A. Kent: Riegel's Handbook of Industrial Chemistry, CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
4. **Kateřina Skotnicová, Monika Losertová, Miroslav Kursa, Theo**ry of production of non-ferrous metals and alloys Study.
5. K Venkataraman, the Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes, Volume 4, Elsevier, Technology & Engineering.
6. Sujata Saxena and A. S. M. Raja by Natural Dyes: Sources, Chemistry, Application and Sustainability Issues.
7. Physical Chemistry by Atkins and De Paula, 8^{th} Edn.
8. Physical Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Pattania, 2017.
9. Kinetics and mechanism of chemical transformations by Rajarajm and Kuraiacose, Published by Macmillan India Ltd.
10. Text book of Physical Chemistry by K.L. Kapoor Macmillan, 1999.

Semester V

Generic Elective (GE) Course - I (2 Credits)

Generic Elective-I (GE-I) Course for B.Sc. Non Chemistry/B.A/B.Com Students

PHARMACEUTICALS 30Hrs

Unit – I: General Characteristics of Drugs 15Hrs

Introduction - Diseases – causes of diseases, Drug – definition and sources.

ADME of drugs (brief) – Absorption, distribution, drug action (site of action), metabolism (in liver), elimination (brief).

Examples (i) Zintac (Ranitidine, antacid) (ii) Paracetamol (antipyretic) (iii) Benadryl (Cough syrup). Characteristics of an ideal drug.

Nomenclature of Drugs – chemical name – generic name – trade name. Trade names for the given generic names – (i) Aspirin (ii) Amoxycillin (iii) Ciprofloxacin (iv) Paracetamol
(v) Mebendazole

Drug formulations: Definition – need for conversion of drug into medicine (drug formulations) – Additives – diluents, binders, lubricants, antioxidants, flavourants, sweeteners, colourants, coating agents. Classification of Drug formulations: oral, parenterals and topical dosage forms – advantages and disadvantages.

(i) Oral Dosage forms: Tablets (Aspirin – analgesic; Ciprofloxacin - antibacterial). Capsules (Amoxycillin – antibiotic; Omeprazole-antacid). Syrups (B-complex syrup; Benadryl- Cough syrup).

(ii) Parenterals (Injection forms): Propranolol (antihypertensive), Heparin (anticoagulant)

(iii) Topical dosage forms: Creams and Ointments

(iv) Antiallergic: Aclometasone (Aclovate), Betamethasone valerate(2%) Multiple purposes, **(v)Anti-itching**: Doxepin Zonalon), **Antifungal**: Miconozole (Dactarin, Neomicol), Ketoconazole, (Nizoral Cream), Fluconazole, **Anesthetic**- Lidocaine, (Lidocaine ointment) and **Antiseptic**: Boro Plus Cream, For burns -Iodine ointment

Unit – II: Classification of Drugs 15Hrs

Classification of Drugs based on therapeutic action–Chemotherapeutic agents, Pharmacodynamic agents and drugs acting on metabolic processes. (brief explanation for the following)

(i) Chemotherapeutic agents: Antimalarials – Chloroquine; Antibiotic – Amoxicillin; Antitubercular drugs – isoniazide; Antiprotozoals – metronidazole

(ii) Pharmacodynamic agents

(a) Drugs acting on CNS: Diazepam (CNS depressant), General anesthetic (thiopental sodium), antipyretic and analgesic (Iburofen)

(b) Drugs acting on PNS : local anaesthetics (Benzocaine)

(c) Drugs acting on cardiovascular system : Metoprolol (antihypertensive agents), Nefidipine antianginal and antihypertensive agent)

(d) Drugs acting on renal system: Diuretics (Acetazolamide)

(iii) Drugs acting on metabolic processes

(a) Vitamins: Common name, source, deficiency, vitamin A, B2, B6, C, D, E and K – remedy

(b) Hormones: Function (brief) - deficiency of hormones (Insulin, Testosterone and Osterone)

References:

1. Drugs by G.L.David Krupadanam, D.Vijaya Prasad, K.Varaprasad Rao, K.L.N.Reddy, C.Sudhakar,Universities Press (India) Limited 2007.
2. An Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry by Graham L. Patrick, Oxford University Press, New York. 1995
3. Chemistry text book for B.Sc., Vol. IV published by Telugu Academy, Govt. of Telangana

B.Sc. Chemistry III Year

Semester - V

Skill Enhancement Course- III (SEC - III) (2 Credits)

MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS 30Hrs

Unit – I: Types of Materials 15 Hrs

Introduction: Materials and their importance. Classification of Materials, Advanced materials and their need.

Types of Materials**:** Metals, ceramics, polymers and composites; Nature of bonding (Type of bond present).

Types and applications of metal alloys**:** Classification- ferrous and non-ferrous alloys. Ferrous alloys -types and their applications. Non-ferrous alloys **–** Cu, Al, Ti alloys, their applications and super alloys.

Field Work- Collection of Metal Alloy Samples

Types and Applications of Ceramics:

Classification of Ceramics based on their application- glasses, clay products, refractories, abrasives, cements, and advanced ceramics.

Glasses: Compositions and Characteristics of Some of the Common Commercial Glasses; Properties and applications of glass ceramics - preparation of charts depicting various types of glass and their use.

Clay products: Structural clay products and the white wares.

Refractories: Compositions of four Common Ceramic Refractory Materials, fireclay, silica, basic refractories ex. MgO and special refractories ex. Alumina and Žirconia

Cements: Classification, preparation of cement and the setting process; quick setting cements; applications.

Field Work-Visit to industries and collection of samples of materials

Unit - II Types of Polymers and Applications 15 Hrs Classification of Polymeric materials based on application: Coatings, adhesives, films, foams examples

Polymer Additives: Fillers, Plasticizers, Stabilizers, Colorants, Flame Retardants with examples. **Advanced Materials**: Types of advanced materials - semiconductors, bio-compatible materials, smart materials, advanced polymeric materials and nano-engineered materials.

Biocompatible materials**:** Definition. Materials used as biomaterials and their properties. Metals and alloys used in bone and joint replacement. Filling and restoration materials **–** dental cements, dental amalgams, dental adhesives.

Field Work- Visit to Dental Clinics and interaction with Doctors regarding materials used in Dental treatments

Smart materials**: S**hape memory alloys- definition and examples (Ni-Ti alloys, Cu based alloys), applications. Conducting polymers**:** - Introduction, Electrically conducting polymers and their uses (polyaniline, polypyrrole, polyacetylene and polythiophene).

References:

1. A Text book on 'Materials and their Applications', First Edition, Authors: Dr Mudvath Ravi, Gopu Srinivas, Putta Venkat Reddy, Vuradi Ravi Kumar, Battini Ushaiah.
2. Materials Science and Engineering An Introduction by William D. Callister, Jr. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
3. Material Science by Kakani and Kakani New Age International Pvt Ltd, 2004
4. Sujata V., Bhat., ―Biomaterials□, Narosa Publication House, New Delhi, 2002
5. M. V. Gandhi and B. S. Thompson, ―Smart Materials and Structures□, Chapman and Hall, London, First Edition, 1992.
6. Duerig,T.W., Melton, K. N, Stockel, D. and Wayman, C.M., ―Engineering aspects of Shapememory Alloys□, Butterworth – Heinemann, 1990.
7. Chandrasekhar, Prasanna Ashwin-Ushas Conducting Polymers, Fundamentals and Applications A Practical Approach Authors: Corp., Inc. Kluwer Academic Publishers. Boston.

SEMESTER VI

OPTIONAL-III (DSC)

CHEMISTRY - VII (PAPER – VII)

Unit-I: INORGANIC & GENERAL CHEMISTRY (15 h)

S6-I-1: INORGANIC REACTION MECHANISMS 4h

Labile and inert complexes, Thermodynamic and kinetic stability based on VBT & CFT: ligand substitution reactions – SN1 and S N2 in Octahedral complexes; substitution reactions of square planar complexes – Trans effect and applications of trans effect. Reactions of tetrahedral complexes - Hydrolysis of silicon halides and phosphorous oxides.

S6-I-2: BIOINORGANIC CHEMISTRY 5h

Essential elements, biological significance of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn and chloride (Cl-). Toxic metal i ons As, Hg & Pb Oxygen transport and storage – structure of hemoglobin, binding and transport of oxygen. Fixation of CO2 in photosynthesis- overview of light and dark reactions in photosynthesis. Structure of chlorophyll and coordination of magnesium. Electron transport in light reactions from water to NADP + (Z – scheme).

S6-I-3: HARD AND SOFT ACIDS BASES (HSAB) 2h

Classification, Pearson's concept of hardness and softness, application of HSAB principles – Stability of compounds / complexes, predicting the feasibility of reaction

S6-G-1: MASS SPECTROMETRY 4 h

Electron Impact Mass: Basic principles, Nitrogen rule, types of ions: Molecular ion, fragment ion and isotopic ions, representation of mass spectrum, types of peaks (molecular ion, fragment and isotopic ion peaks). Determination of molecular weight Mass spectrum of ethyl chloride, ethyl bromide and acetophenone.

UNIT - II ORGANIC & GENERAL CHEMISTRY (15 h)

S6-O-1: CARBOHYDRATES 6 h

Introduction: Classification and nomenclature – classification into mono, oligo and polysaccharides, into pentoses, hexoses *ETC*., into aldoses and ketoses. Monosaccharides: All discussion to be confined to (+) glucose as an example of aldo hexoses and (-) fructose as example of ketohexoses. Chemical properties and structural elucidation: Evidences for straight chain pentahydroxy aldehyde structure (Acetylation, reduction to nhexane, cyanohydrin formation, reduction of Tollen's and Fehling's reagents and oxidation to gluconic and saccharic acids). Number of optically active, isomers possible for the structure, configuration of glucose based on D-glyceraldehyde as primary standard (No proof for configuration is required). Evidence for cyclic structure of glucose (some negative aldehyde tests and mutarotation). Cyclic structure of glucose: Proposition of cyclic structure (Pyranose structure, anomeric Carbon and anomers). Proof for the ring size (methylation, hydrolysis and oxidation reactions). Different ways of writing pyranose structure (Haworth formula and chair conformational formula). Structure of fructose: Evidence of 2 – ketohexose structure (formation of penta acetate, formation of cyanohydrin its hydrolysis and reduction by HI to give 2-Carboxy-n-hexane) Same osazone formation from glucose and fructose, Hydrogen bonding in osazones, cyclic structure for fructose (Furanose structure,Haworth formula).

Inter Conversion of Monosaccharides: Aldopentose to aldo hexose – eg: Arabinose to Dglucose, D- mannose (kiliani–Fischer method). Epimers, Epimerisation- Lobry de bruyn van Ekenstein rearrangement. Aldohexose–Aldopentose eg: D-glucose to D-arabinose by Ruffs degradation. Aldohexose(+) (glucose) to ketohexose (–)(Fructose) and Ketohexose (Fructose) to aldohexose (Glucose).

S6-O-2: AMINO ACIDS AND PROTEINS **5 h**

acids into acidic, basic and neutral amino acids with examples. Methods of synthesis: General methods of synthesis of alpha amino acids (specific examples – Glycine, Alanine, valine and Leucene) by following methods: a) From halogenated Carboxylic acid b)Malonic ester synthesis c) strecker's synthesis.Physical properties: Optical activity of naturally occurring amino acids: L – configuration, irrespective of sign of rotation. Zwitter ion structure – salt like character, solubility, melting points, amphoteric character, definition of isoelectric point. Chemical properties: General reactions due to amino and carboxyl groups – Lactams from gamma and delta amino acids by heating peptide bond (amide linkage). Structure and nomenclature of peptides and proteins, peptide synthesis.

S6-G-2: PROTON MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY **4h**

Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance, equivalent and non-equivalent protons, position of signals. Chemical shift, NMR splitting of signals – spin-spin coupling, representation of proton NMR spectrum – Integrations. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of – ethyl bromide, acetaldehyde, 1,1,2-tribromo ethane, ethyl acetate and acetophenone.

Unit-III PHYSICAL & GENERAL CHEMISTRY **(15 h)**

S6-P-1: THERMODYNAMICS-I **11 h**

A brief review of - Energy, work and heat units, mechanical equivalent of heat, definition of system, surroundings. I law of thermodynamics statement- various forms mathematical expression. Thermodynamic quantities- extensive properties and intensive properties, state function, path functions energy as a state function, and exact differential. Work of expansion and heat absorbed as path function.

Expression for work of expansion, sign convention problems on I law. Heat changes at constant pressure and heat changes at constant volume. Enthalpy. Heat capacities at constant pressure and constant volume. Derivation Cp-Cv = R.

Isothermal adiabatic processes. Reversible and irreversible processes. Reversible change and maximum work. Derivation of expression for maximum work for isothermal reversible process. Problems. Internal energy of an ideal gas. Joules experiment and Joule-Thompson coefficient. Adiabatic changes in ideal gas derivation of equation, PV^{γ} = constant. P-V curves for isothermal and adiabatic processes.

Heat of a reaction at constant volume and at constant pressure, relation between ΔH and ΔV.

Variation of heat of reaction with temperature. Kirchhoff's equation and problems. Limitations of I law and need for II law. Statement of II law of thermodynamics. Cyclic process. Heat engine, Carnot's theorem, Carnot's cycle. Derivation of efficiency of heat engine problems. Thermodynamic scale of temperature.

S6-G-3: THERMODYNAMICS-II **4 h**

Entropy: Definition from Carnot's cycle. Entropy as a state function. Entropy as a measure of disorder. Sign of entropy change for spontaneous and non- spontaneous processes & equilibrium processes. Entropy changes in i). Reversible isothermal process, ii). Reversible adiabatic process, iii). phase change, iv). reversible change of state of an ideal gas. Problems. Entropy of mixing inert perfect gases. Free energy Gibb's function (G) and Helmholtz's function (A) as thermodynamic quantities. Concept of maximum work and net work **ΔG as criteria for spontaneity. Derivation of equation ΔG = ΔH – TΔS. significance of the equation.** Gibbs equations and the Maxwell relations. Variation of G with P, V and T.

REFERENCES

UNIT- I

1. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L. Gaus 3rd edn, Wiley Publishers (2001).
2. Inorganic Chemistry Principles of structure and reactivity by James E.Huhey, E.A. Keiter and R.L. Keiter 4th edn. (2006)
3. Metal Ions In Reaction mechanisms, K.Veera Reddy. Galgotia Publications Pvt Ltd (2004).
4. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L. Gaus 3rd edn, Wiley Publishers (2001).

UNIT- II:

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Soni. Sultan Chand & Sons; Twenty Ninth edition (2012)
2. General Organic chemistry by Sachin Kumar Ghosh. . New Age Publishers Pvt Ltd (2008)
3. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd. Person(2009)
4. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham Solomons. Wiley(2015)
5. Text book of organic chemistry by Bruice Yuranis Powla. 2nd Edition **(2012).**
6. Organic Spectroscopy, William Kemp Palgrave Macmillan; 2nd Revised edition edition (1 February 1987)

UNIT III

1. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron. The Macmillan Company; 4th edition (1970)
2. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Soni and Dharmahara. Sulthan Chand & sons.(2011)
3. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri, Sharmaand Pattania. chand and Co.(2017)
4. Physical Chemistry by Atkins & De Paula, 8th Edition, **2009**
5. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by K. L. Kapoor. (2012)
6. Physical Chemistry through problems by S.K. Dogra. (2015)
7. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by R.P. Verma.
8. Elements of Physical Chemistry byLewis Glasstone. Macmillan (1966)
9. Thermodynamics by Rajaram, Vishal Publishing Co,(2013).
10. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron.(The Macmillan Company; 4th edition (1970).
11. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Soni and Dharmahara. Sulthan Chand & sons. (2011).
12. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri,Sharmaand Pattania. chand and Co.(2017)
13. Thermodynamics by Rajaram. Vishal Publishing Co,(2013)

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B.Sc. Chemistry III Year
SEMESTER VI

ELECTIVE-A (DSC)

CHEMISTRY - VIII (PAPER – VIII)

(MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY)

Unit- I: INTRODUCTION, TERMINOLOGY & ENZYMES (15Hrs)

S6-E-A-I: DISEASES: Common diseases, infective diseases–insect borne, air-borne, water-borne and hereditary diseases.

TERMINOLOGY IN MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY: Drug, Pharmacology, Pharmacophore, Pharmacodyna mics, Pharmacokinetics, metabolites, anti metabolites and therapeutic index.

Drugs: Nomenclature: Chemical name, Generic name and Trade names with examples; Classification: Classification based on structures and therapeutic activity with examples. **ADME**: a) Absorption: Definition, absorption of drugs across the membrane – active and passive absorption, routes of administration of drugs. b) Distribution: definition and effect of plasma protein binding. c) Metabolism: definition, phase I and phase II reactions. d) Elimination: definition and renal elimination.

Enzymes: Introduction. Mechanism and factors affecting enzyme action, Specificity of enzyme action (including stereo specificity), Enzyme inhibitors and their importance. Types of inhibition - reversible, irreversible and their subtypes with examples.

Unit-II: RECEPTORS, SYNTHESIS & THEAPEUTIC ACTIVITY OF DRUGS (15Hrs)

S6-E-A-II: RECEPTORS: Introduction, Drug action-receptor theory, Mechanism of drug action, concept of agonists and antagonists with examples. Drug receptor interactions involved in drug receptor complex. binding role of –OH group, -NH2 group, quaternary ammonium salts and double bond. Structure – activity relationships of drug molecules, explanation with sulfonamides.

SYNTHESIS & THEAPEUTIC ACTIVITY OF DRUGS: Introduction, synthesis and therapeutic activity of:
CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS: Sulphanilamide, dapsone, Pencillin-G (semi synthesis), Chloroquin, Isoniazid, Cisplatin and AZT.

DRUGS TO TREAT METABOLIC DISORDERS: Anti diabetic-Tolbutamide; Antiinflammatory–Ibuprofen; Cardiovascular-Glyceryl trinitrate; Antipyretic (paracetamol, aspirin) and Antacid-Omeprazole.

DRUGS ACTING ON NERVOUS SYSTEM: Anesthetics-definition, Classification-local and general. Volatile-Nitrous oxide, chloroform uses and disadvantages. Local anesthetics-benzocaine.

Unit- III: MOLECULAR MESSENGERS AND HEALTH PROMOTING DRUGS (15Hrs)

S6-E-A-III: MOLECULAR MESSENGERS: Introduction to hormones and neurotransmitters, Thyroid hormones, Antithyroid drug-Carbimazol. Adrenaline: Adrenergic drugs- salbutamol, atenelol. Serotonin: SSRIs- fluoxetine. Dopamine: Antiparkinson drug- Levodopa .

HEALTH PROMOTING DRUGS: Introduction, sources, Deficiency disorders and remedy of Vitamins A,B, C, D, E K and micronutrients – Na, K, Ca, Cu, Zn and I .

1. G.L. Patrick: Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry, Oxford University Press, New York. 2013.
2. Thomas Nogrady, Medicinal Chemistry, Oxford Univ. Press, New York.2005.
3. David William and Thomas Lemke, Foye's Principles of Medicinal Chemistry, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2008.
4. Ashutosh Kar Medicinal Chemistry, New Age International, 2005.
5. O.D.Tyagi & M.Yadav Synthetic Drugs by, Anmol Publications,1998.
6. Medicinal Chemistry by Alka L. Gupta, Pragati Prakashan.
7. G. L. David Krupadanam, D.Vijaya Prasad, K.Varaprasad Rao, K. L. N. Reddy, C. Sudhakar, Drugs, Universities Press (India) Ltd. 2012.

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ELECTIVE-B (DSC)

CHEMISTRY - VIII (PAPER – VIII)

(AGRICULTURAL AND FUEL CHEMISTRY)

Unit I: – PESTICIDES & FERTILIZERS-I 15Hrs

S6-E-B-I: PESTICIDES: Introduction, Definition, classification of pesticides based on use (target). Toxicity and chemical structure with examples. Adverse effects of pesticides and its impact on environmental pollution.
Synthesis, technical manufacture and uses of representative pesticides in the following classes: Organochlorines (Cypermethrin); Organophosphates (Parathion); Carbamates (carbaryl); Quinones (Chloranil), Anilides (Alachlor).

PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS: Dusts, Granules, Wettable powders, Emulsions and Aerosols.

BIOPESTCIDES: Introduction: Potential pesticidal plants of India, Role of Neem in plant protection-constituents, Azadirachtin and its role in pest control, Structure and mode of action of Pyrethrins(pyrethrin-1) and Pyrethroids (permethrin) and nicotinoids (Imidacloprid).

FERTILIZERS: Introduction, (need of fertilizers), functions of essential plant nutrients (N, P, K), Classification formula and uses of fertilizers:

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS: Ammonium nitrate, Urea, Calcium Cyanamide, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Sodium Nitrate, Ammonium Chloride and their uses.

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS: Normal super phosphate, Triple Super Phosphate, Ammonium Phosphate and their uses.

Unit III: FERTILIZERS-II & ENERGY SOURCES & COAL 15Hrs

S6-E-B-II: POTASSIUM FERTILIZERS: Potassium chloride, potassium nitrate, potassium sulphate and uses.

COMPLEX FERTILISERS: Diaammonium Phosphate and mixed fertilizers their uses. Manufacture of urea and Super phosphate of lime and their reactions in the soil.

BIOFERTILIZERS: Introduction, definition, classification, Rhizobium, Azatobactor, Azospirillium, Azolla, Blue Green Algae, Vermicomposting and uses.

ORGANIC FARMING: The principal methods, crop rotation, green manures and compost, biological pest control, and mechanical cultivation and uses.

ENERGY SOURCES AND COAL: Review of energy sources (renewable and non-renewable). Classification of fuels and their calorific value. Coal: Uses of coal (fuel and nonfuel) in various industries, its composition, carbonization of coal. Coal gas, producer gas and water gas— composition and uses. Fractionation of coal tar, uses of coal tar bases chemicals, requisites of a good metallurgical coke, Coal gasification (Hydro gasification and Catalytic gasification), Coal liquefaction and Solvent Refining.

Unit III: PETROLEUM, PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND LUBRICANTS 15Hrs

S6-E-B-III: Composition of crude petroleum, Refining and different types of petroleum products and their applications. Fractional Distillation - Principle and process, Cracking -Thermal and catalytic cracking, Reforming of Petroleum and non-petroleum fuels (LPG, CNG, LNG, bio-gas, fuels derived from biomass), fuel from waste, synthetic fuels (gaseous and liquids), clean fuels. Petrochemicals: Vinyl acetate, P ropylene oxide, Isoprene and their uses.
LUBRICANTS: Classification of lubricants, Properties and functions of lubricants (viscosity index, cloud point, pour point) and their determination. Lubricating oils (conducting and nonconducting) Solid and semisolid lubricants, synthetic lubricants.

1. N. N. Melnikov, Chemistry of pesticides; Springer-Verlag- Technology & Engineering (2012).
2. Thomas A. Unger Pesticide Synthesis Handbook; Elsevier, (2000).
3. R. Cremlyn Pesticides; John Wiley, 1980.
4. A. K. Kolay Manures and Fetrtilisers; Published by Atlantic (2007).
5. Stocchi, E. Industrial Chemistry, Vol-I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK (1990).
6. Jain, P.C. & Jain, M. Engineering Chemistry Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi.
7. Sharma, B.K. & Gaur, H. Industrial Chemistry, Goel Publishing House, Meerut (1996).

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SEMESTER VI

GENERIC ELECTIVE-II (GE-II)
(*for B.Sc. non chemistry/B.A/B.Com Students*)

MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

30 Hrs

Unit – I: TYPES OF MATERIALS 15 Hrs

INTRODUCTION: Materials and their importance: Classification of Materials, Advanced Materials and their need.

TYPES OF MATERIALS: Metals, ceramics, polymers and composites; Nature of bonding.

TYPES AND APPLICATIONS OF METAL ALLOYS: Classification: ferrous and non-ferrous alloys. Ferrous alloys-types and their applications. Non-ferrous alloys – Cu, Al, Ti alloysand their application, Super alloys.

TYPES AND APPLICATIONS OF CERAMICS: Classification of Ceramics based on their applicationglasses, clay products, refractories, abrasives, cements and advanced ceramics.

GLASSES: Compositions and characteristics of some of the common commercial glasses; Properties and applications of glass ceramics. Clay products**:** Structural clay products and white wares.

REFRACTORIES: Compositions of four common ceramic refractory materials - fireclay, silica, basic refractories ex. MgO and special refractories ex. alumina and zirconia

CEMENTS: Classification, preparation of cement and the setting process; quick setting cements and their applications.

Unit - II TYPES OF POLYMERS AND APPLICATIONS 15 Hrs

POLYMERIC MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION BASED ON APPLICATION: Coatings, adhesives, films, foams with examples.

POLYMER ADDITIVES: Fillers, plasticizers, stabilizers, colorants, flame retardants with examples

ADVANCED MATERIALS: Types of advanced materials- semiconductors, bio-compatible materials, smart materials and advanced polymeric materials with examples.

CONDUCTING POLYMERS: Introduction, Electrically conducting polymers and their uses (polyaniline, polypyrrole, polyacetylene and polythiophene),

REFERENCES:

1. William D. Callister Materials Science and Engineering An Introduction,John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2006.
2. Material science by Kakani and Kakani.
3. Sujata V., Bhat., "Biomaterials", Narosa Publication House, New Delhi, 2002.
4. M. V. Gandhi and B. S. Thompson, "Smart Materials and Structures", Chapman and Hall, London, First Edition, 1992.
5. Duerig,T. W., Melton, K. N, Stockel, D. and Wayman, C.M., "Engineering aspects of Shapememory Alloys", Butterworth – Heinemann, 1990.
6. Conducting Polymers, Fundamentals and Applications A Practical Approach Authors: Chandrasekhar, Prasanna Ashwin-Ushas Corp., Inc. Kluwer Academic Publishers. Boston.

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SEMESTER VI

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE- IV (2 Credits)

CHEMISTRY OF COSMETICS AND FOOD PROCESSING

30 Hrs

Unit-I: CHEMISTRY OF COSMETICS AND PERFUMES 15 Hrs

A general study including preparation and uses of the following: Hair dye, hair spray, shampoo, sunscreen lotions, lipsticks, talcum powder, nail enamel, creams (cold, vanishing and shaving creams), antiperspirants and artificial flavours. Essential oils and their importance in cosmetic industries with reference to eugenol, geraniol, sandalwood oil, eucalyptus, 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol.

Demonstration experiments or illustration of experimental procedures through charts for the preparation of talcum powder, shampoo and vanishing cream. Analysis of deodorants and antiperspirant - Aluminum, Zinc, Boric acid, Chloride and Sulphide.

Unit-II: FOOD PROCESSING AND FOOD ADULTERATION 15 Hrs

Introduction, methods for food processing, additives and preservatives. Food processing- impact on nutrition, analysis of calcium in milk by complexometric titration, spectrophotometric analysis of iron in foods, Spectrophotometric identification and determination of caffeine and benzoic acid in soft drinks.

FIELD WORK -VISIT TO FOOD INDUSTRIES:

Food adulteration: Adulterants in some common food items and their identification: Pulses, chilli powder, turmeric powder, milk, honey, spices, food grains and wheat flour, coffee powder, tea leaves, vegetable oil, ghee, ice creams, tomato sauce.

Field Work-Collection of adulterated food samples, demonstration of a minimum of five experiments for testing adulterants in food items.

REFERENCES

1. E. Stocchi: Industrial Chemistry, Vol -I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK.
2. P.C. Jain, M. Jain: Engineering Chemistry, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi.
3. Sharma, B.K. & Gaur, H. Industrial Chemistry, Goel Publishing House, Meerut (1996).
4. Rameen Devi, Food Processing and Impact on Nutrition, Sc J Agric Vet Sci., Aug-Sep 2015; 2(4A):304-311.
5. W.A. Poucher, Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps (1993).
6. Srilakshmi, Food Science. Edition: 3rd (2004).
7. Lillian Hoagland Meyer, Food chemistry (2008).
8. Handbook of Analysis and Quality Control for Fruit and Vegetable Products,S. Ranganna,Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 1986 – Food.
9. Fundamental concepts of applied chemistry J.C Ghosh, S. Chand and Co, Ltd, New Delhi.
10. Applied Chemistry K .Bhagavathi Sundhar, MJP publishers.

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