

**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 – Preparation – 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. Reactivity – hydrolysis. Preparation and reactions of hydrazine, hydroxyl amine, phosphazenes.

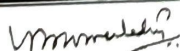
S1-I-3. General Principles of Inorganic qualitative analysis

6 h

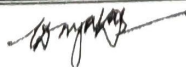
Anion analysis: Theory of sodium carbonate extract, classification and reactions of anions- CO_3^{2-} , Cl^- , Br^- , SO_4^{2-} , PO_4^{3-} , BO_3^{3-} , CH_3COO^- , NO_3^- .

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^{2+}) 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^+).



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Prof. Gade Dayakar, Chairperson, BOS in Chemistry, KU,

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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. Stability of carbo cations, carbanions and free radicals. 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.

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 1,2dihalides, 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 H₂O, HOX, H₂SO₄ with mechanism and addition of HBr in the presence of peroxide (anti – Markonikov's addition). Oxidation (cis – additions) – hydroxylation by KMnO₄, OsO₄, trans addition- 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 Diels – Alder reaction.

Alkynes– Preparation by dehydrohalogenation of vicinal dihalides, dehalogenation of tetrahalides. Physical Properties: Acidity of terminal alkynes (formation of metal acetylides) preparation of higher alkynes, Chemical reactivity – electrophilic addition of X₂, HX, H₂O (tautomerism), Oxidation (formation of enediol, 1,2diones and carboxylic acids) and reduction (Metal-ammonia reduction, catalytic hydrogenation)

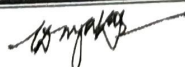
S1-O-3: Alicyclic Hydrocarbons

3 h

Nomenclature, preparation by Freund's method, Dickmann, heating dicarboxylic metal salts. Properties – reactivity of cyclo propane and cyclo butane by comparing with alkanes. Stability of cycloalkanes – Baeyer strain theory, Sachse and Mohr predictions and Pitzer strain theory. Conformational structures of cyclopentane, cyclohexane.



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Unit-III (Physical Chemistry)

15 h (1 hr/week)

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

6 h

Black body radiation, heat capacities of solids, Rayleigh Jeans law, Planck's radiation law, photoelectric effect, limitations of classical mechanics, 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 (only equation), 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 CO₂. The van der Waal's equation and critical state. Derivation of relationship between critical constants and van der Waal's constants. The 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 into 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

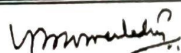
Ionic solids- lattice and solvation energy, solubility of ionic solids, Fajan's rule, polarity and polarizability of ions, covalent nature of ionic bond, covalent bond - Common hybridization and shapes of molecules.

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. MOED of homonuclear diatomics - H₂, N₂, O₂, O₂⁻, O₂²⁻, F₂ (unhybridized diagrams only) and heteronuclear diatomics CO, CN⁻, NO, NO⁺ and HF. Bond order, stability and magnetic properties.

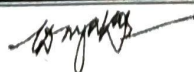
S1-G-2 Evaluation of analytical data

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).



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Prof. Gade Dayakar, Chairperson, BOS in Chemistry, KU,

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Chemistry in every day life.

B.Sc., III YEAR CHEMISTRY

2020-21.

SEMESTER-VI

DSE-A: Chemistry Paper-VI

(Medicinal Chemistry)

(04 credits)

60 Hrs (04 Hrs/week)

Unit-I: Introduction and Terminology (15 Hrs)

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

Terminology in Medicinal Chemistry: Drug, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (ADI), Pharmaceuticals, Pharmacology, Pharmacophore, Pharmacodynamics, 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.

ADMET: 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. Toxicity.

Unit-II: Enzymes and Receptors (15 Hrs)

S6-E-A-II: 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.

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.

Unit- III: Synthesis and Therapeutic Activity of Drugs (15 Hrs)

S6-E-A-III: Introduction, synthesis and therapeutic activity of:

Chemotherapeutics: Sulphanilamide, dapsone, Penicillin-G (semi synthesis), Chloroquin, Isoniazid, Cisplatin and AZT.

Drugs to treat metabolic disorders: Anti diabetic - Tolbutamide; Anti-inflammatory – Ibuprofen; Cardiovascular- Glyceryl trinitrate; Antipyretic (paracetamol, aspirin) and Antacid- Omeprazole.

For info

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