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_u 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 (calamel electrode)—standard electrode potential, sign conventions, electrochemical series and its significance.

Applications of EMF measurements, Calculation of thermodynamic quantities of cell reactions (AG, AH and K). Determination of pH using hydrogen electrode, glass electrode and quinhydrone electrode. Solubility product of AgCl. Potentiometric titrations.

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

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UNIT II: Drinking Water and Soil Fertility Standards and Analysis
15 h (1 hr/week)

Water Quality and Common Treatments for Private Drinking Water Systems: Drinking Water Standards-Primary Drinking Water Standards: Inorganics, Organics and Volatile Organic Chemicals. Secondary Drinking Water Standards-Inorganics and Physical Problems. Water Testing, Mineral Analysis, Microbiological Tests, Pesticide and Other Organic Chemical Tests. Principle involved in Water Treatment Techniques. (i) Reverse osmosis (ii) Disinfection methods such as chlorination, ultraviolet light, ozonation etc (iii) Chemical oxidation and (iv) Ion exchange (water softeners). Visit to nearby drinking water plants and interaction at sites.

Paper III- Quantitative Analysis - I

45hrs (3 h/s

Acid - Base titrations

- Estimation of Carbonate in Washing Soda.
- Estimation of Bicarbonate in Baking Soda.
- Estimation of Carbonate and Bicarbonate in the Mixture.
- Estimation of Alkali content in Antacid using HCL

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.

Reference books

- 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.
- 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.
- G. L. David Krupadanam, D.Vijaya Prasad, K.Varaprasad Rao, K. L. N. Reddy, C. Sudhakar, Drugs, Universities Press (India) Ltd. 2012.

Laboratory Course

Paper I - Qualitative Analysis - Semi micro analysis of mixtures

Analysis of two anions (one simple, one interfering) and two cations in the given mixture.

Anions: CO_3^2 , SO_3^2 , S^2 , Cl, Br, l, CH_3COO , NO_3 , PO_4^3 , BO_3^3 , SO_4^2 .

Cations: Hg_2^{2+} , Ag^+ , Pb^{2+} 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+} Ba^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ca^{2+} Mg^{2+} , NH_4

UNIT II: Drinking Water and Soil Fertility Standards and Analysis
15 h (1 hr/week)

Water Quality and Common Treatments for Printed-Drinking Water Systems: Drinking Water Standards-Primary Drinking Water Standards: Inorganics, Organics and Volatile Organic Chemicals. Secondary Drinking Water Standards-Inorganics and Physical Problems. Water Testing, Mineral Analysis, Microbiological Tests, Pesticide and Other Organic Chemical Tests. Principle involved in Water Treatment Techniques. (i) Reverse osmosis (ii) Disinfection methods such as chlorination, ultraviolet light, ozonation etc (iii) Chemical oxidation and (iv) Ion exchange (water softeners). Visit to nearby drinking water plants and interaction at sites.

Introduction to Soil Chemistry- Basic Concepts. Effect of pH on nutrient availability. Macronutrients and their effect on plants -Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen and Phosphorus other macronutrients-Calcium, Magnesium and Sulfur. Micronutrients and their effect on plants. Boron (B4 O7 2-), Copper (Cu2+), Iron (Fe2+, Fe3+) Manganese (Mn2+) Molybdenum (MoO4 2-) Zinc (Zn2+) Cobalt (Co2+) Chlorine (Cl-) and Others. Determination of soil nitrogen by Kjeldahl method- Illustration through charts (Or) demonstration of experiment. Visit to nearby agricultural forms and interaction with farmers. Discussion with farmers on the use of Soil Analysis Kits.

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KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY U.G. CHEMISTERY (Under CBCS) B.Sc. Final Year (DSE-1F) SEMESTER – VI

ELECTIVE-B

DSE-IIB (T): AGRICULTURAL AND FUEL CHEMISTRY

(03 Hrs per week, 03 Credits) 45 Hrs

Unit I: Pesticides 12Hrs

S6-E-B-I: 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).

Unit II: Fertilizers

S6-E-B-II: 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.

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.

Unit III: Energy Sources and Coal

11Hrs

S6-E-B-III: 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 IV: Petroleum, Petrochemical Industry and Lubricants

11Hrs.

LABORATORY COURSE-II Practical Paper – II (Inorganic Chemistry)

90 hrs(3h/w)

I. Titrimetric analysis:

- 1) Determination of carbonate and bicarbonate in a mixture
- 2) Determination of Fe(II) using K2Cr2O7
- 3) Determination of Fe(II) using KMnO4 with oxalic acid as primary standard
- 4) Determination of Cu(II) using Na2S2O3 with K2Cr2O7 as primary standard
- 5) Determination of Zinc using EDTA
- 6) Determination of hardness of water
- 7) Determination of Zinc by ferrocyanide

II. Gravimetric analysis (any three of the following)

- 1) Determination of barium as barium sulphate
- 2) Determination of sulphate as barium sulphate
- 3) Determination of lead as lead chromate
- 4) Determination of nickel as Ni-DMG complex
- 5) Determination of magnesium as magnesium pyrophosphate