

**ST. THOMAS' COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)  
THRISSUR, KERALA – 680001**

**Affiliated to University of Calicut  
Nationally reaccredited with 'A' Grade**



**CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS  
FOR  
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN CHEMISTRY  
(CORE, OPEN & COMPLEMENTARY COURSES)**

**UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM  
(w.e.f. 2020 Admission onwards)**

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## B.Sc. DEGREE PROGRAMME IN CHEMISTRY

**Programme** means the entire course of study and examinations for the award of a degree.

**Duration** of an undergraduate programme is six semesters distributed in a period of 3 years. An **academic week** is a unit of five working days in which distribution of work is organized from Monday to Friday with five contact periods of one hour duration on each day. A sequence of 18 such weeks (16 instructional weeks and two weeks for examination) constitutes a **semester**.

**Course** means a segment of subject matter to be covered in a semester. The undergraduate programme includes 5 types of courses, *viz.*, common courses, core courses, complementary courses, open course and audit course. **Common courses** include English and additional language courses. Every undergraduate student shall undergo 10 common courses [6 English courses and 4 additional language courses] for completing the programme. **Core courses** comprise compulsory course in a subject related to a particular degree programme offered by the parent department. There are 18 core courses including a project work. **Complementary courses** cover two disciplines that are related to the core subject and are distributed in the first four semesters. There shall be one **open course** in the 5<sup>th</sup> semester. Students can opt one open course of their choice offered by any department in the institution other than their parent department. **Audit courses** are courses which are mandatory for a programme but not conducted for the calculation of SGPA or CGPA. There shall be one audit course each in the first 4 semesters. Audit courses are not meant for class room study. The students can attain only pass (Grade P) for these courses. At the end of each semester there shall be examination conducted by the college from a pool of questions (QuestionBank).

Each course shall have certain credits. **Credit** is a unit of academic input measured in terms of weekly contact hours/course contents assigned to a course. A student is required to acquire a minimum of 140 credits for the completion of the UG programme, of which 120 credits are to be acquired from class room study and shall only be counted for SGPA and CGPA. Out of the 120 credits, 38 (22 for common (English) courses + 16 for common languages other than English) credits shall be from common courses, 55 credits for core courses (including 2 credits each for project work and Elective), 24 credits for complementary courses (12 credits each) and 3 credits for the open course. Audit courses shall have 4 credits per course and a total of 16 credits in the entire programme.

**Extra credits** are mandatory for the programme. Extra credits will be awarded to students who participate in activities like NCC, NSS and Swatch Bharath. Those students who could not join in any of the above activities have to undergo Calicut University Social Service Programme (CUSSP). Extra credits are not counted for SGPA or CGPA. The maximum credit acquired under extra credit shall be 4. If more Extra credit activities are done by a student that may be mentioned in the Grade card.

Each course shall have a unique alphanumeric **code number**, which includes abbreviation of the subject in three letters, the semester number (1 to 6) in which the course is offered, the code of the course (A: Common course, B: Core course, C: Complementary course, D: Open course and E: Audit course) and the serial number of the course (01, 02, *etc.*). For example, CHE5B06 represents a core course of serial number 06 offered in 5<sup>th</sup> semester in B.Sc. Chemistry Programme.

# UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN CHEMISTRY

## PREAMBLE

Science education is central to the development of any society. This can be achieved only by revamping the undergraduate programme to make it effective and meaningful. The development of scientific temper in society necessitates proper education and guidance. In order to achieve this, one must update the developments in the field of science. An effective science education can be imparted at the undergraduate level only by revamping the present curriculum. To achieve this goal, the curriculum should be restructured by emphasising various aspects such as the creativity of students, knowledge of current developments in the discipline, awareness of environmental impacts due to the development of science and technology, and the skills essential for handling equipments and instruments in laboratories and industries.

Chemistry, being an experimental science, demands testing theories through practical laboratory experiences for a thorough understanding of the subject. Nowadays, chemistry laboratories in academic institutions use large amounts of chemicals. The awareness and implementation of eco-friendly experiments becomes a global necessity. It is essential to ensure that laboratory chemicals are used at a minimal level without affecting the skill and understanding aimed through laboratory sessions. This creates an environmental awareness among the students and pollution free atmosphere in the campus.

During the preparation of the syllabus, the existing syllabus, the syllabi of XI<sup>th</sup> & XII<sup>th</sup> standards, UGC model curriculum and the syllabi of other universities have been referred. Care has been taken to ensure that the syllabus is compatible with the syllabi of other universities at the same level. Sufficient emphasis is given in the syllabus for training in laboratory skills and instrumentation.

The units of the syllabus are well defined. The number of contact hours required for each unit is given which excludes prerequisites. The pre requisites provided at the beginning of the units guides the students to what he/she should know before exploring the topic. This can be assessed by the teacher either before delivering the particular topic or as a bridge course at the beginning of each semester. **These shall not be considered for external evaluation.** A list of references and further readings are provided at the end of each unit.

## AIMS

This curriculum has been prepared with the objective of giving sound knowledge and understanding of chemistry to undergraduate students. The goal of the syllabus is to make the study of chemistry stimulating, relevant and interesting. It has been prepared with a view to equip students with the potential to contribute to academic and industrial environments. This curriculum will expose students to various fields in chemistry and develop interest in related disciplines. Chemistry, being a border science to biology, physics and engineering, has a key role to play in the understanding of these disciplines. The updated syllabus is based on an interdisciplinary approach to understand the application of the subject in daily life.

# ST. THOMAS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), THRISSUR

## OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION

### UG: Programme Outcomes

At the end of an Undergraduate Program at St. Thomas College (Autonomous), a student would have obtained the following:

<b>PO1:</b>	<b>Critical Thinking:</b> Ability to take informed actions after identifying the assumptions that frame our thinking and actions, checking out the degree to which these assumptions are accurate and valid, and looking at our ideas and decisions (intellectual, organizational, and personal) from different perspectives.
<b>PO2:</b>	<b>Effective Communication:</b> Ability to speak, read, write and listen clearly in person and through electronic media in English and in one Indian language, and make meaning of the world by connecting people, ideas, books, media and technology.
<b>PO3:</b>	<b>Effective Citizenship:</b> Ability to demonstrate empathetic social concern and equity-centered national development, and the ability to act with an informed awareness of issues and participate in civic life through volunteering.
<b>PO4:</b>	<b>Environment and Sustainability:</b> Ability to understand the issues of environmental contexts and sustainable development.
<b>PO5:</b>	<b>Ethical Living:</b> Ability to recognize different value systems including your own, understand the moral dimensions of your decisions, and accept responsibility for them.
<b>PO6:</b>	<b>Social Interaction:</b> Ability to elicit views of others, mediate disagreements and help reach conclusions in group settings.
<b>PO7:</b>	<b>Problem Solving and Analytical Skills:</b> Ability to think rationally, analyze situations and solve problems adequately.

### Programme Specific Outcomes

At the end of Undergraduate Program in B.Sc. Chemistry at St. Thomas College (Autonomous), the student would enable the following:

<b>PSO1</b>	To understand basic facts and concepts in chemistry. To apply the principles of chemistry.
<b>PSO2</b>	To appreciate the achievements in chemistry and to know the role of chemistry in nature and in society
<b>PSO3</b>	To familiarize with the emerging areas of chemistry and their applications in various spheres of chemical sciences and to apprise the students of its relevance in future studies.
<b>PSO4</b>	To develop skills in the proper handling of instruments and chemicals.
<b>PSO5</b>	To familiarize with the different processes used in industries and their applications. develop an eco-friendly attitude by creating a sense of environmental awareness.
<b>PSO6</b>	To be conversant with the applications of chemistry in day-to-day life.

## PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Semester	Common course		Core course	Complementary course		Open course	Total
	English	Additional Language		Mathematics	Physics		
II	4+3	4	2	3	2	-	18
III	4	4	3	3	2	-	16
IV	4	4	3+4*	3	2+4*	-	24
V	-	-	3+3+3	-	-	3	12
VI	-	-	3+3+3+3+2 <sup>#</sup> *+4*+4*+ 4*+2**	-	-	-	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>120</b>

\*Practical      \*\*Project      #Elective

### Mark and Indirect Grading System

Mark system is followed instead of direct grading for each question. After external and internal evaluations marks are entered in the answer scripts. All other calculations, including grading, will be done by the university using the software. Indirect Grading System in 10 point scale is followed. Each course is evaluated by assigning marks with a letter grade (O, A<sup>+</sup>, A, B<sup>+</sup>, B, C, P, F, I or Ab) to that course by the method of indirect grading.

### Mark Distribution

Sl. No.	Course	Marks
1	English	550
2	Additional Language	400
3	Core course: Chemistry	1475
4	Complementary course: Mathematics	300
5	Complementary course: Physics/Food Science/Computer science	400
6	Open Course	75
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>3200</b>

### Ten point Indirect Grading System

<i>% of Marks (Both Internal &amp; external put together)</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Grade Point Average</i>	<i>Range of Grade points</i>	<i>Class</i>
95 and above	O	Outstanding	10	9.5 - 10	First Class with distinction
85 to below 95	A <sup>+</sup>	Excellent	9	8.5 - 9.49	
75 to below 85	A	Very good	8	7.5 – 8.49	
65 to below 75	B <sup>+</sup>	Good	7	6.5 – 7.49	First Class
55 to below 65	B	Satisfactory	6	5.5 – 6.49	
45 to below 55	C	Average	5	4.5 – 5.49	Second Class
35 to below 45	P	Pass	4	3.5 – 4.49	Third class
Below 35	F	Failure	0	0	Fail
Incomplete	I	Incomplete	0	0	Fail
Absent	Ab	Absent	0	0	Fail



### CREDIT AND MARK DISTRIBUTION IN EACH SEMESTER

**Total Credits: 120**

<i>Semester</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Mark</i>
<b>I</b>	Common course: English	4	100
	Common course: English	3	75
	Common course: Additional Language	4	100
	Core Course I: Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry- I	2	75
	Complementary course: Mathematics	3	75
	Complementary course: Physics	2	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>II</b>	Common course: English	4	100
	Common course: English	3	75
	Common course: Additional Language	4	100
	Core Course II: Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry- II	2	75
	Complementary course: Mathematics	3	75
	Complementary course: Physics	2	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>III</b>	Common course: English	4	100
	Common course: Additional Language	4	100
	Core Course III: Physical Chemistry-I	3	75
	Complementary course: Mathematics	3	75
	Complementary course: Physics	2	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>425</b>
<b>IV</b>	Common course: English	4	100
	Common course: Additional Language	4	100
	Core Course IV: Organic Chemistry-I	3	75
	Core Course V: Inorganic Chemistry Practical-I	4	100
	Complementary course: Mathematics	3	75
	Complementary course: Physics	2	75
	Complementary course: Physics Practical	4	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>V</b>	Core Course VI: Inorganic Chemistry-III	3	75
	Core Course VII: Organic Chemistry-II	3	75
	Core Course VIII: Physical Chemistry-II	3	75
	Open course	3	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>VI</b>	Core Course IX: Inorganic Chemistry-IV	3	75
	Core Course X: Organic Chemistry-III	3	75
	Core Course XI: Physical Chemistry-III	3	75
	Core Course XII: Advanced and Applied Chemistry	3	75
	Core Course XIII: Elective	2	75
	Core Course XIV: Physical Chemistry Practical	4	100
	Core Course XV: Organic Chemistry Practical	4	100
	Core Course XVI: Inorganic Chemistry Practical-II	4	100
	Core Course XVII: Inorganic Chemistry Practical-III	4	100
	Core Course XVIII: Project Work	2	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>850</b>

**SYLLABUS**

**FOR**

**CORE COURSE**

## Core Course Structure - Total Credits: 55 (Internal: 20%; External: 80%)

Semester	Code No	Course Title	Hrs/Week	Total Hrs	Credit	Marks	
I	CHE1B01	Core Course I: Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry- I	2	32	2	75	
	-	Core Course V : Inorganic Chemistry Practical-I	2	32	*	-	
II	CHE2B02	Core Course II: Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry-II	2	32	2	75	
	-	Core Course V : Inorganic Chemistry Practical-I	2	32	*	-	
III	CHE3B03	Core Course III: Physical Chemistry-I	3	48	3	75	
	-	Core Course V : Inorganic Chemistry Practical-I	2	32	*	-	
IV	CHE4B04	Core Course IV: Organic Chemistry-I	3	48	3	75	
	CHE4B05(P)	Core Course V : Inorganic Chemistry Practical-I	2	32	4	100	
V	CHE5B06	Core Course VI: Inorganic Chemistry-III	3	48	3	75	
	CHE5B07	Core Course VII: Organic Chemistry-II	4	64	3	75	
	CHE5B08	Core Course VIII: Physical Chemistry-II	3	48	3	75	
	-	Core Course XIV: Physical Chemistry Practical	5	80	**	-	
	-	Core Course XV: Organic Chemistry Practical	5	80	**	-	
	-	Core Course XVIII: Project Work	2	32	**	-	
VI	CHE6B09	Core Course IX: Inorganic Chemistry-IV	3	48	3	75	
	CHE6B10	Core Course X: Organic Chemistry-III	3	48	3	75	
	CHE6B11	Core Course XI: Physical Chemistry-III	3	48	3	75	
	CHE6B12	Core Course XII: Advanced and Applied Chemistry	3	48	3	75	
	CHE6B13(E1)	Core Course XIII: Elective ***	1. Industrial Chemistry	3	48	2	75
	CHE6B13(E2)		2. Polymer Chemistry				
	CHE6B13(E3)		3. Medicinal and Environmental Chemistry				
	CHE6B14(P)	Core Course XIV: Physical Chemistry Practical	-	-	4**	100	
	CHE6B15(P)	Core Course XV: Organic Chemistry Practical	-	-	4**	100	
	CHE6B16(P)	Core Course XVI: Inorganic Chemistry Practical-II #	5	80	4	100	
	CHE6B17(P)	Core Course XVII: Inorganic Chemistry Practical-III	5	80	4	100	
CHE6B18(Pr)	Core Course XVIII: Project Work	-	-	2**	75		
<b>Total</b>					<b>55</b>	<b>1475</b>	

\* Exam will be held at the end of 4<sup>th</sup> semester

\*\* Exam will be held at the end of 6<sup>th</sup> semester

\*\*\* An institution can choose any one among the three courses.

# Includes industrial visit also. Marks: 85 (Inorganic Chemistry Practical-II) + 15 (Industrial visit).

**SEMESTER I**  
**Course Code: CHE1B01**

**Core Course I: Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry- I**

Total Hours: 32; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 2; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE1B01	Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry-I	L*	T**	P***	C#
		2	0	0	2
Objective (s)	To gain detailed knowledge of the principle of volumetric analysis and properties of <i>s</i> and <i>p</i> block elements. To provide the basic groundwork for a research project. Students will be able to analyse basic theory of acid base concept.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Enable the student to execute a research project.				
CO2	Compare the acidity of oxy and peroxy acids.				
CO3	Apply the principles of volumetry in laboratory.				
CO4	Analyse the periodic properties of elements S & P block.				
CO5	Analyse the stability of different nuclei.				

\*Lecture, \*\*Tutorial, \*\*\*Practical, #Credit

**Module I: Chemistry as a discipline of science (5 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Evolution of chemistry – early form of chemistry: the *panch tatvas* and alchemy, idea of some technologies that eventually formed the basis of the various branches of chemistry, ancient speculations to particulate nature of matter, laws of chemical combination. Scope of chemistry, branches of chemistry, interdisciplinary areas involving Chemistry.]

What is science? Scientific statements - scientific methods - observation - posing a question - formulation of hypothesis - experiment - theory - law - revision of scientific theories and laws. Scientific research: selecting a topic for research, design of an experiment, sampling, use of controls, experimental bias, analysis, results and discussion of results, statistical analysis of experimental data, preparation of seminar papers, major publishers in chemical science, author citation, reviews and keywords.

**References**

1. J. A. Lee, *The Scientific Endeavor: A Primer on Scientific Principles and Practice*, Pearson Education, 1999.
2. C. N. R. Rao, *Understanding Chemistry*, Universities Press India Ltd., Hyderabad, 1999.
3. George Gamow, *One, Two, Three...Infinity: Facts and Speculations of Science*, Dover Publications, 1988.
4. *Resonance – Journal of Science Education*, Indian Academy of Sciences.
5. *Nature Chemistry*, Nature Publishing Group.
6. *Chemistry: A Volatile History*, BBC documentary.
7. <http://www.vlab.co.in>
8. <http://nptel.iitm.ac.in>

## Further reading

1. T. F. Gieryn, *Cultural Boundaries of Science*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1999.
2. H. Collins, T. Pinch, *The Golem: What Everyone Should Know about Science*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1993.
3. C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Revised Edition, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2004.

## Module II: Analytical Principles – I (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Awareness on nature of experiments performed in chemical laboratories. The health risks and hazards associated with chemicals. Concentrated and dilute solutions. Acids and bases, Organic and Inorganic chemicals]

*Laboratory Hygiene and Safety:* Awareness of Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Storage and handling of chemicals. Simple first aids: Electric shocks, fire, cut by glass and inhalation of poisonous gases - Accidents due to acids and alkalies - Burns due to phenol and bromine. Disposal of sodium and broken mercury thermometer - Use of calcium chloride and silica gel in desiccators. – R & S Phrases (elementary idea only) – Safe laboratory practices – Lab safety signs. Personal Protective Equipment(PPE).

Accuracy, precision, types of error - absolute and relative error, methods of eliminating or minimizing errors. Methods of expressing precision: mean, median, deviation, average deviation and coefficient of variation. Significant figures and its application.

Mole concept. Equivalent mass. Methods of expressing concentration: Weight percentage, molality, molarity, normality, mole fraction, ppm and millimoles. Numerical Problems related to basic concepts.

*Volumetric Analysis:* Introduction - Primary and secondary standards – Standard solutions - Theory of titrations involving acids and bases,  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ,  $\text{I}_2$  and liberated  $\text{I}_2$  - Complexometric titrations. Indicators: Theory of acid-base, redox, adsorption and complexometric indicators. Double burette method of titration: Principle and advantages.

## References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 31<sup>st</sup> Edn., Milestone Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2013.
2. Satya Prakash, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, Vol. 1, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., S. Chand and Sons, New Delhi, 2012.
3. J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, J. D. Barnes, M. Thomas, *Vogel's Text Book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2013.

## Further reading

1. *Guidance in a Nutshell - Compilation of Safety Data Sheets*, European Chemicals Agency, Finland, Version 1.0, December 2013.
2. D. A. Skoog, D. M. West, F. J. Holler, S. R. Crouch, *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Brooks/Cole, Thomson Learning, Inc., USA, 2004.
3. R. H. Hill, D. Finster, *Laboratory Safety for Chemistry Students*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edn., Wiley, Hoboken, NJ, 2010.
4. M. C. Day, J. Selbin, *Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry*, East West Press, New Delhi, 2002.

### **Module III: Periodic Properties (3 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Name and symbol of elements, Law of triads, octaves, X-ray studies of Henry Mosley, Mosleys periodic law - Modern periodic law – Long form periodic table. Periodicity in properties: Atomic and ionic radii.]

Ionization enthalpy - Electron affinity (electron gain enthalpy) – Electronegativity: Pauling and Mullikan scales. Effective nuclear charge – Slater rule and its applications – Polarising power – Fajans rule.

### **Module IV: Representative Elements (6 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Comparative study of *s* and *p* block elements based on electronic configuration, size, melting point, boiling point, density, ionization energy, electronegativity and oxidation state.]

Standard electrode potential, flame colour of *s* block elements, diagonal relationships - Inert pair effect.

Ionic compounds: Lattice energy of ionic compounds - BornLande equation (derivation not expected) - Solvation enthalpy and solubility of ionic compounds - Born-Haber cycle and its applications - Properties of ionic compounds.

Polarity in covalent compounds - Percentage of ionic character - Dipole moment and molecular structure, Polarising power - Fajans rule.

Comparison of Lewis acidity of boron halides - Preparation, properties, structure and uses of Diborane, Boric acid, Borazine and Boron nitride - Structure of  $\text{AlCl}_3$ . Structures of oxides of N and P, oxy acids of N and P, structure of  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_3$ . Structure and acidic strength of oxy and peroxy acids of sulphur, oxy acids of chlorine. Preparation, properties and uses of ammonia, nitric acid, ozone, hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid.

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 31<sup>st</sup> Edn., Milestone Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2013.
2. Satya Prakash, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, Vol. 1, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., S. Chand and Sons, New Delhi, 2012.
3. W. U. Malik, G. D. Tuli, R. D. Madan, *Selected Topics in Inorganic Chemistry*, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi, 2010.
4. J. D. Lee, *Concise Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.

### Further reading

1. D. F. Shriver, P. W. Atkins, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2010.
2. M. C. Day, J. Selbin, *Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry*, East West Press, New Delhi, 2002.
3. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keitler, R. L. Keitler, *Inorganic Chemistry – Principles of Structure and Reactivity*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

### Module V: Acid Base Concepts (3hrs)

[Prerequisites: Arrhenius definition, Bronsted-Lowry definition and conjugate acid-base pairs, Lewis concept, ionization of acids and bases.]

Lux-Flood, Solvent system and Usanovich concepts.

Metal and nonmetal hydroxy compounds, acid anhydrides, amphoteric oxides and hydroxides.

Hard and soft acids and bases: Classification of acids and bases as Hard and Soft. Applications of HSAB concept, limitations of HSAB concept.

### References

1. W. U. Malik, G. D. Tuli, R. D. Madan, *Selected Topics in Inorganic Chemistry*, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi, 2010(Reprint).
2. J. D. Lee, *Concise Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.
3. D. F. Shriver, P. W. Atkins, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2010.

### Further reading

1. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keitler, R. L. Keitler, *Inorganic Chemistry – Principles of Structure and Reactivity*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. M. C. Day, J. Selbin, *Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry*, East West Press, New Delhi, 2002.
3. O.W. Hand, H. L. Blewitt, *Acid Base Chemistry*, Macmillan USA, 1986.

### Module VI: Nuclear Chemistry (5 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Nuclear stability – N/P ratio – Packing fraction – Mass defect – Binding energy - Nuclear fission - Atom bomb – Nuclear fusion – Hydrogen bomb.]

Nuclear forces - Exchange theory and nuclear fluid theory - Nuclear reactors. Decay series – group displacement law - Isotopes: Detection – Aston's mass spectrograph – Separation of isotopes by gaseous diffusion method and thermal diffusion method – Application of radioactive isotopes – <sup>14</sup>C dating – Rock dating – Isotopes as tracers – Study of reaction mechanism (ester hydrolysis) – Radio diagnosis and radiotherapy.

### References

1. H. J. Arnikar, *Essentials of Nuclear Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 1995.

### Further reading

1. S. Glasstone, *Source Book on Atomic Energy*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., East-West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1967.
2. J. B. Rajam, L. D. Broglie, *Atomic Physics*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., S. Chand and Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	10 Marks
Module II	24 Marks
Module III	8 Marks
Module IV	15 Marks
Module V	8 Marks
Module VI	14 Marks



## SEMESTER II

Course Code: CHE2B02

### Core Course II: Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry- II

CHE2B02	Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry II	I	T	P	C
		2	0	0	2
Objectives	Module I – To introduce the students to the failures of classical physics theories in explaining many experiments and the emergence of quantum theory with which all of them could be satisfactorily explained. Module II – To enable the students to understand the basic postulates of quantum mechanics and how to solve the time-independent Schrödinger wave equation of different systems including H atom. Module III – To introduce the quantum mechanical treatment of chemical bonding in diatomic molecules using VB and MO theories. Module IV - To introduce the students to the quantum mechanical treatment of hybridisation and bonding in polyatomic systems.				
CO1	Understand the importance and the impact of quantum revolution in Chemistry				
CO2	Solve the schrodinger equation for simple systems				
CO3	Understand the quantum mechanical treatment of chemical bonding				
CO4	Inculcate curiosity about microscopic world.				

[Pre-requisite: Early atom models – John Dalton’s atomic theory, the discharge tube experiment and discovery of electron, the plum-pudding model, the gold foil experiment and the invention of the nucleus. The nuclear model. Failures of the nuclear model.]

#### Module I: The Quantum revolution and its early impact in atomic structure (6 hrs)

Experiments which led to the development and generalisation of quantum theory – black body radiation, Planck’s quantum hypothesis, photoelectric effect, Einstein’s generalisation of quantum theory.

Atomic model partly based on quantum theory – Bohr’s theory of the atom, calculation of Bohr radius, velocity and energy of an electron. Atomic spectra of hydrogen and hydrogen like systems. Limitations of Bohr’s theory. Louis de Broglie's matter waves – wave-particle duality. Electron diffraction.

#### Module II: Introductory Quantum Chemistry and the quantum mechanical model of the atom (10 hrs)

Operator algebra – linear and Hermitian operators, Laplacian and Hamiltonian operators, eigen functions and eigen values of an operator. Non-commuting operators and the Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.

Postulates of quantum mechanics. Well behaved functions. Time independent Schrödinger wave equation for conservative systems. Application to particle in a one dimensional box – normalization of wave function. Particle in a three-dimensional box – separation of variables, degeneracy.

Application of Schrödinger wave equation to hydrogen atom. The wave equation in spherical polar coordinates. Separation of variables. Wave functions or atomic orbitals, radial and angular parts of atomic

orbitals. Quantum numbers ( $n, l, m$ ). Radial functions, Radial distribution functions and their plots, Angular functions and their plots (1s, 2s and 2p<sub>z</sub> only).

The Stern-Gerlach experiment and the concept of electron spin, spin quantum number, spin orbitals (elementary idea only). Pauli's exclusion principle.

### **Module III: Bonding in diatomic molecules (10 hrs)**

Need for approximation methods in multi-electron systems. Born-Oppenheimer approximation. Variation theorem (elementary idea only).

Quantum mechanical concept of bonding – (mixing of wave functions of different atoms). Valence bond theory of H<sub>2</sub> molecule (derivation not required). Molecular orbital theory of H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ion H<sub>2</sub> molecule - linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAO) and coefficients in the linear combination (derivation not required). Potential energy diagram of H<sub>2</sub> molecule formation – equilibrium geometry. Bonding and antibonding molecular orbitals, bond order. MO diagrams of homonuclear and heteronuclear diatomic molecules – He<sub>2</sub>, Li<sub>2</sub>, Be<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, CO and NO. Comparison of VB and MO theories.

### **Module IV: Bonding in polyatomic molecules (6 hrs)**

[Prerequisite: VSEPR theory: Postulates – applications.]

Concept of Hybridization: Need of hybridization, Definition (mixing of wave functions of the same atom), LCAO of the central atom – coefficients of atomic orbitals in the linear combination of sp (BeH<sub>2</sub>), sp<sup>2</sup> (BH<sub>3</sub>) and sp<sup>3</sup> (CH<sub>4</sub>) hybridisation (derivation not required). Other examples hybridization – Geometry of molecules like PCl<sub>5</sub>, SF<sub>6</sub> and IF<sub>7</sub>.

### **Reference**

D. A. McQuarrie, J. D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry – A Molecular Approach*, Viva, 2001.

A. K. Chandra, *Introductory Quantum Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, Noida, 1994.

R. K. Prasad, *Quantum Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., New Age International, 2006.

### **Further reading**

1. N. Levine, *Quantum Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education Inc., 2009.

P. W. Atkins, R. S. Friedman, *Molecular Quantum Mechanics*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2005.

### Mark Distribution

Module I	15 Marks
Module II	25 Marks
Module III	24 Marks
Module IV	15 Marks

## SEMESTER III

Course Code: CHE3B03

### Core Course III: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY - I

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE3B03	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY - I	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Objective (s)	To introduce the concepts of chemical thermodynamics, equilibria and group theory.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Realise the charecteristics of gaseous state and its thermodynamic aspects				
CO2	Correlate the concepts of classical and statistical thermodynamics				
CO3	Apply symmetry operations to categorize different molecules.				
CO4	Enable to solve problems systematically				

#### Module I: Gaseous State (8 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Fundamentals of gaseous state. Postulates of kinetic theory of gases - Derivation of kinetic gas equation - Maxwell's distribution of molecular velocities - Root mean square, average and most probable velocities.]

Collision number - Mean free path - Collision diameter - Deviation from ideal behavior - Compressibility factor – van der Waals equation of state (derivation required) - Virial equation - Expression of van der Waals equation in virial form and calculation of Boyle temperature - PV isotherms of real gases - Continuity of states - Isotherm of Van der Waals equation - Critical phenomena - Critical constants and their determination - Relationship between critical constants and van der Waals constants.

#### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.
2. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.
3. D. A. McQuarrie, J. D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA, 1997.
4. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

#### Further reading

1. G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.
2. S. Glasstone, D.H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.

3. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.
4. P. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry* 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

### **Module II: Chemical Thermodynamics – I (16 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Fundamentals of Chemical Thermodynamics. Path function and state function - Thermodynamic terms for defining System - Surroundings - Types of systems - intensive and extensive properties - Steady state and equilibrium state. Concept of thermal equilibrium - Zeroth law of thermodynamics.]

First law of thermodynamics – Concept of heat, work, internal energy and enthalpy - Heat capacities at constant volume and at constant pressure & their relationship - Expansion of an ideal gas under isothermal and adiabatic conditions - Work done in isothermal expansion and reversible isothermal expansion - Joule-Thomson effect- significance of term  $(\delta U/\delta V)_T$  - Liquefaction of gases - Derivation of the expression for Joule Thomson coefficient – Inversion temperature. Maxwell's relations.

Thermochemistry: Heat changes during physicochemical processes. Kirchoff's relations. Bond dissociation energies. Resonance energy from thermochemical data. Changes of thermodynamic properties with respect to different chemical changes.

Second law of thermodynamics - Need for the law - Kelvin, Planck and Clausius statements and equivalence of the two statements with entropic formulation. Calculation of entropy change for reversible and irreversible processes. Entropy change of systems and surroundings for various processes and transformations. Entropy change during the isothermal mixing of ideal gases. Entropy and unavailable work. free energy functions (G and A) and their variation with T, P and V. Criteria for spontaneity and equilibrium. Carnot's theorem - Carnot's cycle and its efficiency.

### **Module III: Chemical Thermodynamics – II (8 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Module II: Chemical Thermodynamics - I, idea of permutation and combination]

Gibbs-Helmholtz equation, Derivation and its applications - Partial molar free energy - Concept of chemical potential - Gibbs-Duhem equation. Maxwell relations.

Fundamental concepts of Statistical Thermodynamics - Probability - Partition function - ensembles - Boltzmann distribution derivation - Relation between entropy and probability

Stirling's approximation - Residual entropy and absolute entropy. Third law of thermodynamics - Nernst heat theorem - Statement of third law.

## References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M.S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.
2. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.
3. D. A. McQuarrie, J. D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.
4. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

## Further reading

1. G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.
2. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.
3. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.
4. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.
5. T. Engel, P. Reid, *Thermodynamics, Statistical Thermodynamics & Kinetics*, Pearson Education, Inc: New Delhi, 2007.
6. D. A. McQuarrie, *Statistical Mechanics*, University Science Books, 2000.
7. J. Rajaram, J. C. Kuriacose, *Chemical Thermodynamics*, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

## Module IV: Chemical Equilibria (8 hrs)

Law of mass action, thermodynamic derivation of law of chemical equilibrium. Relation between Gibbs free energy of reaction and reaction quotient. Equilibrium constants and their quantitative dependence on temperature, pressure and thermodynamic derivation of relations between the various equilibrium constants  $K_p$ ,  $K_c$  and  $K_x$  (using chemical potential). van'tHoff's equation - Le Chatelier principle (quantitative treatment). Homogeneous and heterogenous equilibria.

## References

B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

D. A. McQuarrie, J. D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

## Further reading

G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.

F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons,

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

J. Rajaram, J. C. Kuriacose, *Chemical Thermodynamics*, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

### **Module V: Molecular Symmetry and Group Theory ( 6 hrs)**

Elements of symmetry of molecules (Identity, proper axis of rotation, plane of symmetry, centre of symmetry and improper axis of rotation) – corresponding symmetry operations – Schonflies notation – binary combinations of symmetry operations.

Rules for a set of elements to form a mathematical group - point group classification of simple molecules –  $C_{nv}$ ,  $C_{nh}$ ,  $D_{nh}$ . Group multiplication table for  $C_{2v}$ ,  $C_{2h}$

### **References**

B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press 2006.

D. A. McQuarrie, J. D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

B. S. Garg, *Chemical Applications of Molecular Symmetry and Group Theory*, Macmillan Publishers India Ltd., 2012.

### **Further reading**

G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.

F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

P. K. Bhattacharya, *Group Theory and its Chemical Applications*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 1986.

F. A. Cotton, *Chemical Applications of Group Theory*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1990.

### Mark Distribution

Module I	14 Marks
Module II	25 Marks
Module III	14 Marks
Module IV	12 Marks
Module V	14 Marks



## SEMESTER IV

### Course Code: CHE4B04

#### Core Course IV: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY– I

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE4B04	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY– I	LT	P	C
		30	0	3
Objective (s)	To enable the students to analyse basic theory and concepts of organic chemistry and appreciate different organic reaction mechanism and their stereochemistry.			
Course outcome (s)				
CO1	Understand the basic concepts of reaction mechanism.			
CO2	Understand the chemistry of hydrocarbon with their preparation and properties.			
CO3	Analyse the mechanism of a chemical reaction.			
CO4	Analyse the stability of different aromatic systems.			
CO5	Analyse the physical and chemical properties of functionalized organic compounds.			
CO6	Apply the concept of stereochemistry to different compounds.			

#### Module I: Reaction Mechanism: Basic Concepts (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Homolytic and heterolytic bond breaking – Curved arrow notation, drawing electron movements with arrows, half-headed and double headed arrows. Types of reagents: Electrophiles and nucleophiles.]

Electron Displacement Effects: Inductive effect: Definition – Characteristics - +I and –I groups. Applications: Comparison of acidity of (i) formic acid and acetic acid (ii) chlorobutanoic acids. Mesomeric effect: Definition – Characteristics - +M and –M groups. Applications: Comparison of basicity of aniline, *p*-nitroaniline and *p*-anisidine. Hyperconjugation: Definition – Characteristics. Examples: Propene, ethyl carbocation and ethyl free radical. Applications: relative stability of alkenes, comparison of stabilities of (i) 1-butene and 2-butene (ii) toluene, ethyl benzene and tert-butyl benzene. Electromeric effect: Definition – Characteristics - +E effect (addition of H<sup>+</sup> to ethene) and -E effect (addition of CN<sup>-</sup> to acetaldehyde). Comparison of electron density in benzene, toluene, phenol, chlorobenzene and nitrobenzene. Steric effect: Definition, reason and examples.

Reaction intermediates: Carbocations, carbanions, free radicals and carbenes (hybridization, structure, formation and stability).

Intermolecular Forces: Introduction. Hydrogen bond: Intra and intermolecular hydrogen bonds - Effect on physical properties. Induction forces and dispersion forces: van der Waals forces, ion-dipole, dipole-dipole, ion-induced dipole, dipole-induced dipole and induced dipole-induced dipole interactions.

#### References

1. Peter Sykes, *A Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. S. M. Mukherjee, S. P. Singh, *Reaction Mechanism In Organic Chemistry*, Macmillan, 1984.
2. P. S. Kalsi, *Organic Reactions, Stereochemistry and Mechanisms*, 4<sup>th</sup>Edn., New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
3. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
4. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
5. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

6. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

### Further Reading

1. Jerry March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2004.
2. Reinhard Bruckner, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, Elsevier, 2002.
4. J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, P. Wothers, *Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.
5. V. K. Ahluwalia, *Green Chemistry*, Ane Books India, 2009.

### Module II: Stereochemistry (13 hrs)

[Prerequisites: *Concept of isomerism*: Types of isomerism - constitutional isomerism (chain, position and functional) and stereoisomerism. *Stereoisomerism*: Classification into conformational isomerism and configurational isomerism. Elements of symmetry of molecules (Identity, proper axis of rotation, plane of symmetry, centre of symmetry and improper axis of rotation).]

Representation of organic molecules: Fischer, Flying wedge, Sawhorse and Newman projections.

Inter conversion of different representations.

*Conformational Isomerism*: Conformations – Conformational analysis of ethane and *n*-butane including energy diagrams. Baeyer's strain theory. Conformations of cyclohexane (chair, half chair, boat and twist) - Axial and equatorial bonds - diaxial and flagpole interactions.

*Configurational isomerism*: Optical isomerism and Geometrical isomerism.

*Optical Isomerism*: Optical activity – Concept of chirality – Chirality in organic molecules: Enantiomers, Diastereomers and Meso compounds. Optical isomerism in glyceraldehyde, lactic acid and tartaric acid. Relative and absolute configuration - DL system, RS system of nomenclature for acyclic optical isomers with one and two asymmetric carbon atoms – sequence rules. Erythro and threo representations (basic idea only). Racemic mixture – Resolution methods – Enantiomeric excess. Asymmetric synthesis (partial and absolute).

*Geometrical Isomerism*: Definition, condition, geometrical isomerism in but-2-ene, fumaric & maleic acid. Cis-trans, syn-anti and E-Z notations with examples.

### References:

1. D. Nasipuri, *Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds: Principles and Applications*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2011.
2. P. S. Kalsi, *Stereochemistry, Conformation and Mechanisms*, New Age International Publishers, 2005.
3. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
4. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Vol. I, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
5. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
6. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

### Further Reading

1. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press, 2008.
2. P. Y. Bruice, *Essential Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2015.
3. J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, P. Wothers, *Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.

### Module III: Aliphatic Hydrocarbons and alkyl halides (16 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Nomenclature of hydrocarbons and alkyl halides.]

Alkanes: Preparation from alkyl halides (Reduction of alkyl halides, Wurtz reaction and Corey-House synthesis), from carbonyl compounds (Clemmensen reduction, Wolf-kishner reduction and Kolbe

electrolysis). Chemical reactions: Halogenation - Mechanism of free radical chlorination.

Alkenes: Preparation: dehalogenation of dihalides (stereochemistry expected) and dehydration of alcohols. Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides (Saytzeff's rule). Chemical reactions: Addition of halogens (electrophilic addition with mechanism), addition of hydrogen halides (Markownikov and Anti-Markownikov addition with mechanism) and addition of water (mechanism expected) – conversion to alcohol (oxymercuration-reduction and hydroboration-oxidation) – Oxidation of alkenes – Epoxidation, dihydroxylation (cis and trans hydroxylation) and oxidative cleavage (permanganate cleavage and ozonolysis).

Alkynes: Preparation from dihalides and acetylides. Chemical reactions: Addition of hydrogen using Lindlar's catalyst and Na/liquid ammonia – Electrophilic addition of halogens and hydrogen halides – Acidity of alkynes – test for terminal alkynes – Oxidation – (Ozonolysis and reaction with alkaline  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ). Chemistry of the test for unsaturation: Bromine water and Baeyer's reagent.

Alkyl halides: Preparation – From alkenes and alcohols. Reactions – Types of aliphatic nucleophilic substitution reactions –  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$  and  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$  mechanisms with stereochemical aspects and effects of substrate structure, solvent, nucleophile and leaving group. Elimination reactions:  $\text{E}_1$  &  $\text{E}_2$  mechanisms.

### References

1. Peter Sykes, *A Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
5. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

### Further Reading

1. Jerry March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2004.
2. J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, P. Wothers, *Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.
3. V. K. Ahluwalia, *Green Chemistry*, Ane Books India, 2009.

### Module IV: Aromaticity (3 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Structure of benzene – Huckel's  $(4n+2)\pi$  electron rule.]

Applications of Huckel's rule to aromatic – anti-aromatic – non-aromatic compounds. Aromaticity of benzenoid (benzene, naphthalene and anthracene) nonbenzenoid (furan, thiophene, pyrrole, pyridine) and other cyclic systems – cyclopropene and cyclopropenyl ions, cyclopentadiene and cyclopentadienyl ions, cycloheptatriene and tropylium ion, cyclooctatetraene, azulene and annulenes.

### References:

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
5. Peter Sykes, *A Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education,

New Delhi, 2013.

### Further Reading

1. P. S. Kalsi, *Organic Reactions and their Mechanisms*, New Age International Publishers, 2009.
2. S. H. Pine, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., McGraw Hill, 1987.
3. Jerry March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2004.
4. P. Y. Bruice, *Essential Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2015.
5. J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, P. Wothers, *Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.

### Module V: Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Aryl halides (6 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Module IV: Aromaticity. Electrophile and nucleophile, transition state, intermediate and activation energy.]

Nomenclature of benzene derivatives – Structure and stability of benzene (Kekule, Resonance and Molecular Orbital concepts). Aromatic Electrophilic substitution. Mechanism of nitration, halogenations, sulphonation, Friedel-Craft's alkylation and acylation. Orientation of aromatic substitution – Ring activating and deactivating groups with examples – ortho, para and meta directing groups. Birch reduction of benzene.

Aryl halides: Aromatic nucleophilic substitutions – bimolecular displacement mechanism, elimination-addition (benzyne intermediate) mechanism.

### References:

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
5. Peter Sykes, *A Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

### Further Reading

1. P. S. Kalsi, *Organic Reactions and their Mechanisms*, New Age International Publishers, 2009.
2. S. H. Pine, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., McGraw Hill, 1987.
3. Jerry March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2004.
4. P. Y. Bruice, *Essential Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2015.
5. J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, P. Wothers, *Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	16 Marks
Module II	20 Marks
Module III	22 Marks
Module IV	6 Marks
Module V	15 Marks

## SEMESTER IV

Course Code: CHE4B05(P)

### Core Course V: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL – I

Total Hours: 128; Credits: 4; Hours/Week: 2 (I, II, III & IV Semesters); Total Marks 100 (Internal 20 & External 80)

CHE4B05 (P)	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL – I	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	4
Objective (s)	To enable the students to gain skills in preparation of standard solutions and quantitative volumetric analysis.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Enable students to develop skills in quantitative analysis and preparing inorganic complexes.				
CO2	Enable students to analyze potable water in their households.				
CO3	Apply the principles behind quantitative analysis in laboratory.				
CO4	Apply the principles of volumetric analysis in laboratory.				

#### General Instructions

1. Use safety coat, goggles, shoes and gloves in the laboratory.
2. For weighing electronic balance may be used.
3. Double burette titration method may be used for acid base titrations in Module III. Single burette method can be followed for other titrations (Module IV-VII).
4. Experiments may be selected in such a way that preference may be given for Modules from IV to VII.
5. A minimum number of, 1 experiment from module III, 14 experiments covering Modules IV to VII and 4 inorganic preparations must be done to appear for the examination.
6. Practical examination will be conducted at the end of semester IV.

#### Module I: Introduction to Volumetric Analysis

1. Weighing using electronic balance.
2. Preparation of standard solutions.

#### Module II: Technique of Quantitative Dilution

1. Preparation of 100 mL 0.2 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> from commercial acid.
2. Preparation of 250 mL 0.025 M thiosulphate from 0.1 M thiosulphate.

#### Module III: Neutralization Titrations

1. Strong acid – strong base titration.
2. Strong acid – weak base titration.
3. Weak acid – strong base titration.
4. Estimation of NH<sub>3</sub> by indirect method.
5. Titration of HCl + CH<sub>3</sub>COOH mixture Vs NaOH using two different indicators to determine the composition.
6. Estimation of borax.

#### Module IV: Redox Titrations

##### a) Permanganometry

1. Estimation of oxalic acid.
2. Estimation of Fe<sup>2+</sup>/FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O/Mohr's salt.
3. Estimation of hydrogen peroxide.
4. Estimation of calcium.

##### b) Dichrometry

1. Estimation of Fe<sup>2+</sup>/FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O/Mohr's salt using internal indicator.

2. Estimation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /Mohr's salt using external indicator.
3. Estimation of ferric iron (after reduction with stannous chloride) using internal indicator.

**c) Iodimetry and Iodometry**

1. Estimation of iodine.
2. Estimation of copper.
3. Estimation of chromium.

**Module V: Precipitation Titration (using adsorption indicator)**

1. Estimation of chloride in neutral medium.

**Module VI: Complexometric Titrations**

1. Estimation of zinc.
2. Estimation of magnesium.
3. Estimation of calcium.
4. Determination of hardness of water.

**Module VII: Some Estimations of Practical Importance**

**Experiments with social relevance**

1. Determination of acetic acid content in vinegar by titration with NaOH.
2. Determination of alkali content in antacid tablets by titration with HCl.
3. Determination of available chlorine in bleaching powder.
4. Determination of COD of water samples.
5. Estimation of citric acid in lemon or orange.

**Module VIII: Inorganic Preparations**

1. Ferricalum
2. Potashalum
3. Mohr's salt
4. Nickel(II) dimethylglyoximate
5. Potassiumtrioxalato ferrate(III)
6. Potassiumtrioxalatochromate(III)
7. Tris(thiourea)copper(I)sulphate
8. Tetraamminecopper(II)sulphate
9. Microcosmic salt
10. Sodiumnitroprusside

**References**

1. J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, J. D. Barnes, M. Thomas, *Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2013.
2. D. A. Skoog, D. M. West, F.J. Holler, S. R. Crouch, *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Brooks/Cole, Thomson Learning, USA, 2004.
3. G. D. Christian, *Analytical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, New York, 2013.
4. A. L. Underwood, *Quantitative Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 1999.
5. D.N. Bajpai, O.P. Pandey, S. Giri, *Practical Chemistry; For I, II & III B.Sc. Students*. S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2012. W.G. Palmer, *Experimental Inorganic Chemistry*, Cambridge University.

## SEMESTER V

Course Code: CHE5B06

### Core Course VI: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – III

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE5B06	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – III	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Objective (s)	To enable the students to gain detailed knowledge of the chemistry of different analytical principles and to develop concerns for environment. To give a basic understanding of different metallurgical processes, interhalogen compounds and inorganic polymers.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Create awareness about impacts of pollution in Kerala.				
CO2	Enable student to practice solid waste management in households.				
CO3	Analyze the basic processes of metallurgy and the merits of different alloys.				
CO4	Analyze different polluting agents.				
CO5	Apply principles of microscale analysis in laboratory.				
CO6	Apply concept of hybridization to analyse structures of interhalogen and xenon compounds.				

#### Module I: Analytical Principles II (6 hrs)

Qualitative Analysis: Applications of solubility product and common ion effect in the precipitation of cations – Interfering acid radicals and their elimination (oxalate, fluoride, borate, phosphate, chromate, arsenite and arsenate) – Introduction of micro scale experiments in inorganic and organic qualitative analysis & their advantages. Preparation of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  extract for inorganic qualitative analysis and its advantages.

Gravimetric analysis – Mechanism of precipitate formation. Factors affecting stability of precipitates. Co-precipitation and post precipitation. Effects of digestion, washing, drying and ignition of precipitates.

#### References

1. Jeffrey A. Lee, *The Scientific Endeavor: A Primer on Scientific Principles and Practice*, Pearson Education, 1999.
2. J. Mendham, R.C. Denney, J. D. Barnes, M. Thomas, *Vogel's Text Book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2013.

#### Further reading

1. D. A. Skoog, D. M. West, F. J. Holler, S. R. Crouch, *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Brooks/Cole, Thomson Learning, USA, 2004.
2. A. I. Vogel, *A Textbook of Quantitative Inorganic Analysis*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Longmans, Green, London, 1962.

#### Module II: Metallurgy (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Occurrence of metals based on standard electrode potential – Concentration of ores – Calcination and roasting – Reduction to free metal.]

Electrometallurgy – Hydrometallurgy. Refining of metals: Electrolytic refining, ion exchange method, zone refining, vapour phase refining and oxidative refining – Ellingham diagrams for metal

oxides – Extractive metallurgy of Al, Fe, Ni, Cu, Ti and U. Alloys: Definition – Composition and uses of German silver, brass, bronze, gunmetal and alnico. Steel: Open hearth process – classification of steel – Composition and uses of alloy steels – Composition, properties and applications of industrially important stainless steel types: *Austenitic*, *Martensitic* and *Ferritic stainless steels*.

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 31<sup>st</sup> Edn., Milestone Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
2. S. Prakash, G. D. Tuli, S. K. Basu, R. D. Madan, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vol. I, S Chand, 2012.

### Further reading

1. A. Cottrell, *An introduction to metallurgy*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., University press, 1990.
2. Jonathan Beddoes, J. Gordon Parr, *Introduction to stainless steels*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., ASM International, 1999.

### Module III: Interhalogen compounds (5 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Halogens, properties, electronic configuration, electronegativity, electron affinity.]

Electropositive character of iodine – General preparation and properties of interhalogen compounds (study of individual members not required) – Structure, hybridization and reactivity of ClF<sub>3</sub>, ICl<sub>3</sub>, IF<sub>5</sub> and IF<sub>7</sub> - Comparison of properties of halogens and pseudohalogens (cyanogens as example) – Structure of polyhalide ions.

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, Shoban Lal Nagin Chand and Co., Delhi, 1996.
2. D. F. Shriver, P. W. Atkins, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

### Further reading

1. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keiter, R. L. Keiter, O. K. Medhi, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson, 2006.
2. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, C. Murillo, M. Bochman, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley, New York, 1999.
3. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, P. L. Gaus, *Basic Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., John Wiley, New York, 2008.

### Module IV: Noble Gases (3 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Why the name noble gas? electronic configuration.]

Discovery – Occurrence – Separation by charcoal adsorption method – Structure of oxides, fluorides and oxy fluorides of xenon – Reaction of xenon fluorides with water – Uses of noble gases.

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, Shoban Lal Nagin Chand and Co., Delhi, 1996.
2. D. F. Shriver, P. W. Atkins, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.
3. M. N. Greenwood, A. Earnshaw, *Chemistry of the elements*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Butterworth, 1997.



## Further reading

1. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keiter, R. L. Keiter, O. K. Medhi, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson, 2006.
2. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, C. Murillo, M. Bochman, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley, New York, 1999.
3. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, P. L. Gaus, *Basic Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., John Wiley, New York, 2008.

## Module V: Inorganic Polymers & Non-aqueous Solvents (8 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Catenation, Self ionization of water.]

*Inorganic Polymers:* Heterocatenation. Structure and applications of silicones and silicates. Phosphazenes: Preparation, properties and structure of di and tri phosphonitrilic chlorides. SN compounds: Preparation, properties and structure of S<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and (SN)<sub>x</sub>.

*Non-aqueous Solvents:* Classification – General properties – Self ionization and leveling effect – Reactions in liquid ammonia, liquid N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, liquid SO<sub>2</sub> and liquid HF.

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 31<sup>st</sup> Edn. Milestone Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
2. S. Prakash, G. D. Tuli, S. K. Basu, R. D. Madan, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, Vol. I, S Chand, 2006.
3. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keiter, R. L. Keiter, O. K. Medhi, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson, 2006.
4. Christian Reichardt, Thomas Welton, *Solvents and solvent effect in organic chemistry*, Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co., 2002.

## Further reading

1. M. Clyde Day, J. Selbin, *Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry*, Reinhold Book Corp., 1962.
2. Sisler, Harry Hall, *Chemistry in non-aqueous solvents*, Reinhold, New York, 1961.

## Module VI: Environmental Pollution (12 hrs)

[Prerequisites: What is Pollution? quality of drinking water.]

*Air pollution:* Major air pollutants – Oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur – Particulates – London smog and photochemical smog. Effects of air pollution: Acid rain, greenhouse effect and depletion of ozone. Control of air pollution – Alternate refrigerants. Bhopal Tragedy (a brief study).

*Water pollution:* Water pollution due to sewage and domestic wastes – Industrial effluents – Agricultural discharge – Eutrophication. Quality of drinking water – Indian standard and WHO standard. Water quality parameters: DO, BOD and COD – Determination of BOD and COD. Toxic metals in water (Pb, Cd and Hg) – Minamata disaster (a brief study). Control of water pollution – Need for the protection of waterbodies.

Thermal pollution, noise pollution and radioactive pollution (Sources, effects and consequences). Pollution due to light.

Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Chernobyl accidents (a brief study). Local environmental movements: Silent Valley, Plachimada, Narmada. Air pollution in Indian cities (Delhi, Agra and Kanpur).

Environmental issue in Kerala: Kathikudam (Chalaky), impact of endosulfan in Kasaragod.

### References

1. S. S. Dara, *A Textbook of Environmental Chemistry and Pollution Control*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., S. Chand and Sons, New Delhi,2008.
2. A. K. De, *Environmental Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi,2006.
3. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, Ane Books India, New Delhi,2008.

### Further reading

1. M. L. Davis, D. A. Cornwell, *Introduction to Environmental Engineering*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn.,McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1998.
2. S. E. Manahan, *Environmental Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., CRC Press, Florida,2004.
3. G. M. Masters, *Introduction to Environmental Engineering and Science*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Prentice-Hall Inc., New Delhi,2007.
4. B. K. Sharma, H. Kaur, *Environmental Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut,1996.
5. M. N. Rao, A. K. Datta, *Waste Water treatment*, Oxford &IBH Publ, Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1987.

### Module VII: Solid Waste Management (4 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Aerobic and anaerobic degradation.]

House hold, municipal and industrial solid waste – Non-degradable, degradable and biodegradable waste – Hazardous waste – Pollution due to plastics. Solid waste management: Recycling, digestion, dumping, incineration, land treatment and composting. Impacts of medical waste and *e-waste* and their disposal. Energy production from waste.

Methods to practice solid waste management in households

### References

1. R. C. Brunner, *Hazardous Waste Incineration*, McGraw Hill Inc.,1989.
2. A. K. De, *Environmental Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi,2006.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	8 Marks
Module II	15 Marks
Module III	10 Marks
Module IV	6 Marks
Module V	14 Marks
Module VI	18 Marks
Module VII	8 Marks

## SEMESTER V

Course Code: CHE5B07

### Core Course VII: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – II

Total Hours: 64; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 4; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE5B07	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – II	LT	P	C
		40	0	3
Objective (s)	To give the students a thorough knowledge about the chemistry of selected functional groups and their applications in organic preparations.			
Course outcome (s)				
CO1	Understand the difference between alcohols and phenols.			
CO2	Understand the importance of ethers and epoxides.			
CO3	Understand the chemistry of amines and nitro compounds.			
CO4	Apply the use organometallic compounds in the preparation of different functional groups.			
CO5	Apply different reagents for the inter conversion of aldehydes, carboxylic acids and acid derivatives.			
CO6	Apply the use of active methylene compounds in organic preparations.			

#### Module I: Alcohols and Phenols (14 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Monohydric alcohols – Nomenclature of alcohols and phenols, hydrogen bonding.]

Methods of formation of alcohols by reduction of carbonyl compounds. Reaction of carbonyl compounds with Grignard reagent. From alkenes (hydration, hydroboration oxidation and oxymercuration-demercuration reactions). Reactions of alcohols: Acidic and basic nature of alcohols, formation of ester, reaction with hydrogen halides (Lucas test), oxidation (with PCC and  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ) – pinacol-pinacolone rearrangement (mechanism expected). Victor Meyer's test.

Phenols - Nomenclature, preparation of phenols (from cumene and aromatic sulphonic acid) and acidity of phenol (substituent effects). Reactions of phenols – electrophilic aromatic substitution (bromination, nitration and sulphonation) and carboxylation (Kolbe Schmitt reaction). Riemer-Tiemann reaction (mechanism expected), Liebermann's nitroso reaction and Hauben-Hoesch reaction. Preparation of phenolphthalein and fluorescein and colour change of phenolphthalein with pH.

#### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

### Further reading

1. B. S. Bahl, *Advanced organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., S. Chand,2002.
2. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt. Ltd.,2000.
3. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press,2008.

### Module II: Ethers and Epoxides (4 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Ethers - Nomenclature – Isomerism – Preparation by Williamson’s synthesis.]

Reactions of ethers: Acidic cleavage and Claisen rearrangement (mechanism expected) – Zeisel’s method of estimation of methoxy groups. Crown ethers: Nomenclature – importance in organic synthesis and phase transfer catalysis(PTC).

Epoxides: Synthesis from alkenes – acid catalyzed ring opening of epoxides, orientation of epoxide ring opening, reactions of Grignard and organolithium reagents with epoxides.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi,2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co.,2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi,2004.

### Further reading

1. B. S. Bahl, *Advanced organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., S. Chand,2002.
2. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt Ltd.,2000.
3. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press,2008.

### Module III: Organometallic Compounds (2 hrs)

Preparation and synthetic applications of Grignard reagent and organozinc compounds.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi,2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co.,2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi,2004.

5. B. S. Bahl, *Advanced organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., S. Chand,2002.

### Further reading

1. P. Y. Bruice, *Essential Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2015.
2. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt Ltd.,2000.

### Module IV: Aldehydes and Ketones (12 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Nomenclature – Isomerism. Preparation: From alcohols, cyanides, acid chlorides and Etard's reaction.]

Nucleophilic addition reactions – Carbon nucleophiles (addition of HCN, Wittig reaction), Oxygen nucleophiles (H<sub>2</sub>O, alcohols,), Nitrogen nucleophiles (NH<sub>3</sub>, hydroxyl amine, hydrazine, semicarbazide and DNP reagent) and Sulfur nucleophiles (sodium bisulfate). Oxidation – acidified K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, KMnO<sub>4</sub>, CrO<sub>3</sub>; Oppenauer oxidation. Distinguishing aldehydes and ketones (Tollen's reagent, Fehling's solution); Reduction – Catalytic hydrogenation, Wolf-Kishner, Clemmensen, metal hydride (LiAlH<sub>4</sub> and NaBH<sub>4</sub>) and MPV reduction. Reactions involving  $\alpha$  carbons of carbonyl compounds – Aldol condensation, Cannizzaro reaction Benzoin condensation and Perkin's reactions. Haloform reaction (mechanism expected). Synthetic utility of Wittig reaction, Reformatsky reaction and Beckmann rearrangement.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi,2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co.,2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi,2004.
5. B. S. Bahl, *Advanced organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., S. Chand,2002.

### Further reading

1. P. Y. Bruice, *Essential Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2015.
2. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt. Ltd.,2000.
3. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press,2008.

### Module V: Carboxylic Acids and Sulphonic Acids (14 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Carboxylic Acids: Nomenclature – Isomerism.Preparation.]

Carboxylic acids – Hydrolysis of nitrile and carboxylation of Grignard reagent. Chemical properties: Acidity (effect of substituent on the acidity of aliphatic and aromatic carboxylic acids). Reactions of carboxylic acids – conversion to acid chlorides, esters, amides and acid anhydrides. Relative reactivity of carboxylic acid derivatives (acid chlorides, esters, amides and acid anhydrides). Fischer esterification (mechanism expected), HVZ reaction – Decarboxylation – Kolbe electrolysis (mechanism expected). Hydroxy acids – Citric acid – preparation by Reformatsky reaction and uses. Lactic acid, Malic acid and Tartaric acid (structure only). Methods of formation and chemical reactions of unsaturated monocarboxylic acids (cinnamic acid and crotonic acid). Ascend and descend in carboxylic acid series.

Sulphonic Acids: Preparation and properties of benzene sulphonic acid – Tosylation. Comparison of acidity of alcohols, phenols, carboxylic acids and sulphonic acids.

## References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
5. B. S. Bahl, *Advanced organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., S. Chand, 2002.

## Further reading

1. R. K. Bansal, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, New Age International, 2010.
2. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt. Ltd., 2000.
3. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press, 2008.

## Module VI: Nitrogen Compounds (14 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Nitro-aci tautomerism – Difference between alkyl nitrites and nitro alkanes. amine Nomenclature – Isomerism. Diazotization and coupling.]

Nitro Compounds: Ketones from nitro compounds – Nef reaction (mechanism not required) – Reduction products of nitrobenzene in acidic, neutral and alkaline media.

Amines- Preparation: From alkyl halides, nitro compounds, nitriles, isonitriles and amides – Hofmann's bromamide reaction, Schmidt reaction and Gabriel phthalamide synthesis. Chemical properties: Basicity (effect of substituents on the basicity of aliphatic and aromatic amines), carbylamine reaction, conversion of amine to alkene (Hofmann's elimination with mechanism and stereochemistry), acylation and reaction with nitrous acid. Electrophilic substitution reactions of aniline: Halogenation, nitration and sulphonation. Preparation and uses sulphadiazine, sulphathiazole and sulphaguanidine. Separation of amines by Hinsberg's method.

Synthetic transformations of aryl diazonium salts, azo coupling. Preparation of methyl orange – Reason for its colour change with pH.

Carbonic Acid Derivatives: Preparation and properties of urea – Estimation of urea (hypobromite method and urease method) – preparation and basicity of guanidine.

## References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
5. B. S. Bahl, *Advanced organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., S. Chand, 2002.

## Further Reading

1. P. Y. Bruice, *Essential Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, 2015.
2. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt Ltd, 2000.
3. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press, 2008.
4. J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, P. Wothers, *Organic Chemistry*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.

### Module VII: Heterocyclic & Active Methylene Compounds (4 hrs)

Heterocyclic Compounds: Classification – Nomenclature – Preparation and properties of furan and pyridine. Indole – Fischer indole synthesis and resonance structures.

Active Methylene Compounds: Examples – Preparation of ethyl acetoacetate by Claisen condensation (mechanism expected) – Tautomerism – Synthetic applications of ethylacetoacetate.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

### Further reading

1. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt Ltd, 2000.
2. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press, 2008.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	16 Marks
Module II	8 Marks
Module III	4 Marks
Module IV	14 Marks
Module V	15 Marks
Module VI	16 Marks
Module VII	6 Marks

## SEMESTER V

Course Code: CHE5B08

### Core Course VIII: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY – II

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE5B08	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY – II	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Objective (s)	familiarise the students with the concepts of kinetics, catalysis and photochemistry and to familiarize the applications of molecular spectroscopy and phase equilibrium.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Apply the concept of kinetics, catalysis and photochemistry to various chemical and physical processes.				
CO2	Analyze the spectra of molecules				
CO3	Identify unknown molecules from spectral analysis				
CO4	To understand various phase transitions and its applications.				

#### Module I: Kinetics (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Fundamentals of Kinetics – Introduction – Derivation of rate constants for first, second (with same and different reactants), third (with same reactants only) and zero order reactions with examples (graphical representations needed) – Half life period

(derivation for first and  $n^{\text{th}}$  order reactions)]

Factors affecting the rate of reactions - Methods to determine the order of a reaction – Steady state approximation – Parallel reactions, opposing reactions, consecutive reactions and chain reactions with examples (elementary idea only) – Arrhenius equation – Effect of temperature on reaction rates. Determination and significance of Arrhenius parameters – Theories of reaction rates – Collision theory – Derivation of rate equation for bimolecular reactions using collision theory – Transition state theory – Expression for rate constant based on equilibrium constant and thermodynamic aspects (derivation not required) – Unimolecular reactions – Lindemann mechanism.

#### Module II: Adsorption and Catalysis (6 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Physical and chemical adsorption, factors affecting adsorption.]

Adsorption isotherms: Freundlich and Langmuir isotherms (derivation required) – Multilayer adsorption – BET equation (derivation not needed) and its applications to surface area measurements. Applications of adsorption.

*Catalysis*: Homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis – Theories of homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis – Enzyme catalysis – Michaelis-Menten equation (derivation not required).

#### References



B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46 Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

4. K. Laidler, *Chemical Kinetics*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2004.

5. P. L. Soni, O. P. Dharmarha, U. N. Dash, *Textbook of Physical Chemistry*, 23 Edn., Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2011.

6. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

### Further reading

1. Gordon M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.
2. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2 Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.
3. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.
4. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

### Module III: Phase Equilibria (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Concept of phase - solid, liquid and gas - homogeneous and heterogeneous phase - component and degree of freedom.]

Gibbs phase rule and its derivation. Clausius-Clapeyron equation and its applications to solid-liquid, liquid-vapour and solid-vapour equilibria, phase diagram for one component systems, with applications. One component systems: Water and sulphur systems. Two component systems: Simple eutectic system (lead - silver system) – Pattinson's process – Two component systems involving formation of compounds with congruent melting points (zinc-magnesium system and ferric chloride-water system) – Two component systems involving formation of compounds with incongruent melting points (Sodium-Potassium system). Freezing mixtures – Thermal analysis – Cooling curve method – Deliquescence and efflorescence.

Liquid-liquid equilibria – Partially miscible and immiscible liquid systems – CST – Upper CST and lower CST – Steam distillation. Nernst distribution law: Derivation and applications.

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46 Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

P. L. Soni, O. P. Dharmarha, U. N. Dash, *Textbook of Physical Chemistry*, 23 Edn., Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2011.

### Further reading

1. Gordon M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

2. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.
3. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2 Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.
4. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.
5. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

#### **Module IV: Molecular Spectroscopy I (12 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Electromagnetic spectrum - wavelength, frequency, wavenumber.] Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter – Qualitative aspects, Einstein, absorption-emission and factors affecting line width and intensity of signal (elementary idea) - Energy levels in molecules – Born-Oppenheimer approximation.

*Rotational Spectroscopy*: Introduction – Rigid rotor – Expression for energy – Selection rules – Intensities of spectral lines – Determination of bond lengths of diatomic molecules. *Vibrational Spectroscopy*: Simple harmonic oscillator – Energy levels – Force constant – Selection rules - Anharmonicity – Fundamental frequencies – Overtones – Fingerprint region – Group frequency concept – Degree of freedom for polyatomic molecules – Modes of vibrations of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O.

*Raman Spectroscopy*: Basic principles – Qualitative treatment of rotational Raman effect – Vibrational Raman spectra – Stokes & anti-stokes lines and their intensity difference – Selection rules – Mutual exclusion principle.

*Electronic Spectroscopy*: Basic principles – Frank-Condon principle – Electronic transitions – Beer Lamberts law - Dissociation energy of diatomic molecules – Chromophore and auxochrome – Bathochromic and hypsochromic shifts.

#### **Module V: Molecular Spectroscopy II (4 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Electromagnetic spectrum – energy range and frequency.]

*Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy*: Proton NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR – Principle – Number and position of signals – Chemical shift – Different scales – Spin-spin coupling (qualitative idea). NMR spectra of simple molecules.

*Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) Spectroscopy*: Principle – Hyperfine structure – ESR of methyl, phenyl and cycloheptatrienyl radicals.

#### **References**

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46 Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

C. N. Banwell, *Fundamentals of molecular spectroscopy*, McGraw-Hill, 1994.

G. M. Barrow, *Introduction to Molecular Spectroscopy*, McGraw Hill, London, 1962.

#### **Further reading**

1. G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

2. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

3. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2 Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.

4. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.

5. Peter Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

P. R. Singh, S. K. Dixit, *Molecular Spectroscopy: Principles and Chemical Applications*, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi 1980.

P. K. Bhattacharya, *Group Theory and its Chemical Applications*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 1986.

F. A. Cotton, *Chemical Applications of Group Theory*, 3 Edn., John Wiley & Sons, New Delhi.

#### **Module VI: Photochemistry ( 6 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Introduction – Difference between thermal and photochemical processes – Beer Lambert's law.]

Laws of photochemistry: Grothus-Draper law and Stark-Einstein's law of photochemical

equivalence. Quantum yield and its explanation – Photophysical processes: Jablonski diagram – Fluorescence – Phosphorescence. Non-radiative processes: Internal conversion and inter system crossing. Photosensitization – Chemiluminescence – Photochemical reactions. (hydrogen-chlorine and hydrogen-bromine).

#### **References**

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46 Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

K. K. Rohatgi-Mukherjee, *Fundamentals of Photochemistry*, New Age International, 1978.

#### **Further reading**

1. G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

2. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

3. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.
4. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.
5. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.
6. K. Laidler, *Chemical Kinetics*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2004.

### Mark Distribution

Module I	17 Marks
Module II	10 Marks
Module III	17 Marks
Module IV	18 Marks
Module V	7 Marks
Module VI	10 Marks

## SEMESTER VI

Course Code: CHE6B09

### Core Course IX: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – IV

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE6B09	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – IV	LT	P	C
		30	0	3
Objective (s)	To gain detailed knowledge of the electronic configuration and properties of transition and inner transition elements and their role in biological systems. To introduce the importance of different instruments used in analysis.			
Course outcome (s)				
CO1	Identify the importance of metals in living system.			
CO2	Identify the importance of beach sands of Kerala			
CO3	Analyze properties of complexes (eg. Color, magnetism) based on CFT.			
CO4	Apply 18 electron rule to understand bonding in metal carbonyls.			
CO5	Apply the principle of lanthanide contraction in separation of lanthanides.			
CO6	Evaluate suitable characterization techniques for a given sample			

#### Module I: Instrumental Methods of Analysis (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: laws of spectrophotometry - Beer-Lambert's law.]

Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS), Flame Emission Spectroscopy – Colorimetry – Spectrophotometry, Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) [Preliminary idea only], Thermogravimetry (TGA), Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA), Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) and Cyclic Voltammetry (CV). [Theory and instrumentation only]

#### References

1. D. A. Skoog, F. James Holler, S. R. Crouch, *Principles of Instrumental Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Cengage Learning; Noida, 2004.
2. H. H. Willard, L. L. Merritt, J. A. Dean, F. A. Settle, *Instrumental methods of Analysis*, CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi, 1996.
3. H. H. Willard, L. L. Merritt, J. A. Dean, F. A. Steptoe, *Instrumental Methods of Analysis*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Wadsworth Publishing Co. Ltd., Belmont, California, USA, 1988.

#### Further reading

1. D. A. Skoog, D. M. West, F. J. Holler, *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Saunders College Publishing, Fort Worth, 1992.
2. D. C. Harris, *Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., W. H. Free-man and Company, New York, 1999.

#### Module II: Transition and Inner Transition Elements (8 hrs)

[Prerequisites: *Transition Metals*: General characteristics: Metallic character, oxidation states, size, density, melting point, boiling point. *Lanthanides*: Electronic configuration and general characteristics.]

*Transition Metals*: ionization energy, colour, magnetic properties, reducing properties, catalytic properties, non-stoichiometric compounds, complex formation and alloy formation. Difference between first row and other two rows.

Explanation of metallic properties of transition metals based on theories of Metallic Bonding: Free electron theory, valence bond theory and band theory (qualitative treatment only).

*Lanthanides*: Occurrence of lanthanides – Importance of beach sands of Kerala – Isolation of lanthanides from monazite sand – Separation by ion exchange method. Lanthanide contraction: Causes and consequences. Industrial importance of lanthanides.

*Actinides*: Electronic configuration and general characteristics – Comparison with lanthanides.

## References

1. J. D. Lee, *Concise Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., 2008.
2. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, Milestone Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
3. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keiter, R. L. Keiter, O. K. Medhi, *Inorganic Chemistry*, Pearson, 2006.

## Furtherreading

1. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley, New York, 1999.
2. D. F. Shriver, P. W. Atkins, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2009.

## Module III: Coordination Chemistry (16 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Coordinate bond, postulates of Werner's theory, ligand, coordination number, homoleptic and heteroleptic complex, isomerism in coordination compounds, difference between double salt and complex.]

Bonding theories: Review of Werner's theory and Sidgwick's concept of coordination – EAN rule – Valence Bond theory – Geometries of coordination numbers 4 and 6 – Limitations of VBT. Crystal field theory – Splitting of *d*-orbitals in octahedral, tetrahedral, tetragonal and square planar complexes – Factors affecting crystal field splitting – CFSE of low spin and high spin octahedral complexes – Spectrochemical series – Explanation of geometry, magnetism and colour – Distorted octahedral complexes - Jahn-Teller Theorem, CFSE – calculation and its applications. Merits and demerits of Crystal field theory.

Molecular orbital theory for octahedral complexes (with sigma bonds only). Stability of complexes: Inert and labile complexes – Factors influencing stability. Application of complexes in qualitative and quantitative analysis.

## References

1. R. Gopalan, V. Ramalingam, *Concise Coordination Chemistry*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2001.
2. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 31<sup>st</sup> Edn., Milestone Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
3. J. D. Lee, *Concise Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., 2008.

## Further reading

1. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2009.
2. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keitler, R. L. Keitler, *Inorganic Chemistry – Principles of Structure and Reactivity*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. D. F. Shriver, P. Atkins, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2010.
4. F. Basolo, R. C. Johnson, *Coordination Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Science Reviews, Wilmington, 1986.
5. G. L. Meissler, D. A. Tarr, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2004.

## Module IV: Organometallic Compounds (6 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Uniqueness of carbon, covalent bond, coordinate bond, bonding in carbon monoxide.]

Definition – Classification based on the nature of metal-carbon bond – Zeise's salt. 18- electron rule. Metal carbonyls - Mononuclear and Polynuclear carbonyls of Fe, Co and Ni (structure only) – Bonding in metal carbonyls.

Ferrocene: Preparation, properties and bonding (VBT only)

Catalysis: Zeigler Natta catalyst in the polymerization and Wilkinson catalyst in the hydrogenation of alkene.

## References

1. P. Powell, *Principles of Organometallic Compounds*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Chapman and Hall, London, 1988.
2. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 31<sup>st</sup> Edn., Milestone Publishers, New Delhi 2010.
3. G. L. Meissler, D. A. Tarr, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2004.
4. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keiter, R. L. Keiter, O. K. Medhi, *Inorganic Chemistry*, Pearson, 2006.

## Further reading

1. R. C. Mehrotra, A. Singh, *Organometallic chemistry*, New age publishers, 1991.

## Module V: Bioinorganic Chemistry (8 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Metal ions in biological system – Trace and bulk metal ions.]

Haemoglobin and Myoglobin (elementary idea of structure and oxygen binding mechanism) – Chlorophyll and photosynthesis (mechanism not expected) – Sodium-potassium pump – Biochemistry of Ca, Zn and Co – Toxicity of metal ions (Pb, Hg and As). Anticancer drugs: *Cis-platin*, oxaliplatin, carboplatin and auranofin – Structure and significance.

## References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, Milestone Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.

2. G. L. Meissler, D. A. Tarr, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn. Pearson Education, 2004.
3. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keiter, R. L. Keiter, O. K. Medhi, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn. Pearson, 2009.
4. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, P. L. Gaus, *Basic Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., John Wiley, 1995.

### Further reading

1. B. Douglas, D. Mc Daniel, J. Alexander, *Concepts and models of Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., John Wiley, 1994.
2. I. Bertini, H. B. Gray, S. J. Lippard, J. Selverstone Valentine, *Bioinorganic Chemistry*, Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., 2007

<b>Mark Distribution</b>	
Module I	15 Marks
Module II	14 Marks
Module III	24 Marks
Module IV	12 Marks
Module V	14 Marks



## SEMESTER VI

Course Code: CHE6B10

### Core Course X: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – III

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE6B10	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – III	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Objective(s)	To gain detailed knowledge of the chemistry of different bio molecules. To provide a basic understanding of different spectral techniques and their application in simple molecules. To differentiate diverse pericyclic reactions.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Understand the basic structure and tests for carbohydrates.				
CO2	Understand elementary idea about biomolecules such as lipids, steroids, hormones and vitamins.				
CO3	Understand the importance and basic components of proteins and nucleic acids.				
CO4	Understand the basic structure and applications of alkaloids and terpenes.				
CO5	Distinguish different pericyclic reactions.				
CO6	Elucidate the structure of simple organic compounds using spectral techniques.				

#### Module I: Structure Elucidation Using Spectral Data (11 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Electromagnetic spectrum- wavelength, frequency and energy relation. Beer-Lambert's law - chromophore and auxochrome, functional groups.]

Applications of spectral techniques in the structural elucidation of organic compounds.

UV-Visible Spectroscopy: Electronic transitions in molecules ( $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$ ,  $n \rightarrow \sigma^*$ ,  $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$  and  $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ ) – Chromophore and auxochrome. Study of the UV spectra of butadiene, acetone, methyl vinyl ketone and benzene.  $\lambda_{max}$  calculation for dienes and  $\alpha, \beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds.

IR Spectroscopy: Concept of group frequencies – fingerprint region – IR spectra of alcohols, phenols, amines, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters and amides.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR: Chemical shift – Spin-spin splitting – Interpretation of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of simple organic molecules such as ethyl bromide, ethanol, acetaldehyde, acetone, 1, 1, 2-tribromoethane, propanoic acid, ethyl acetate, toluene and acetophenone.

Structure elucidation of simple organic compounds using UV, IR and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopic techniques (ethanol, acetone, acetophenone, acetaldehyde, acetic acid, propanoic acid and ethylacetate).

Purification of organic compounds: Column, paper and thin layer chromatography. Gas Chromatography (preliminary concepts only).

#### References

1. R. M. Silverstein, F. X. Webster, *Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, New York, 2004.
2. Y. R. Sharma, *Elementary Organic Spectroscopy*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., S. Chand & Company Ltd., New

Delhi,2013.

3. D. L. Pavia, G. M. Lampman, G. S. Kriz, *Introduction to Spectroscopy*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Thomson Brooks Cole,2015.
4. Paula Y. Bruice, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, Asia,2013.

#### Further reading

1. P. S. Kalsi, *Applications of Spectroscopic Techniques in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi,2004.
2. William Kemp, *Organic Spectroscopy*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Macmillan, New York,1987.
3. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
4. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Vol. I, Pearson Education, New Delhi,2013.

#### Module II: Carbohydrates (8 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Classification. Monosaccharides: Fischer projection – D, L configuration. Cyclic structure of ribose, deoxy ribose, glucose and fructose.]

Epimers and anomers – Mutarotation – Reactions of glucose – Killiani-Fischer synthesis and Ruff degradation – Conversion of aldoses to ketoses and *vice versa* – Osazone formation. Disaccharides: Cyclic structure of maltose, lactose and sucrose – Inversion of cane sugar. Reducing and non-reducing sugars. Polysaccharides: Structure of cellulose, starch and glycogen (structure elucidation not required). Test for carbohydrates: Chemistry of Tollen's test, Fehling's test, Benedict's test and Molisch's test – Tests for urine sugar and blood sugar.

#### References

1. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I & II, Pearson Education.
2. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co.,2010.
3. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi,2004.
4. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

#### Further reading

1. J. F. Robyt, *Essentials of Carbohydrate Chemistry*, Springer,1998.
2. S. P. Bhutani, *Chemistry of Biomolecules*, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd.,2009.

#### Module III: Proteins and Nucleic acids (11 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Amino acids – Classification – Structure of amino acids – Zwitter ion formation – Isoelectric point.]

Amino acids: Synthesis (Strecker synthesis and amino malonate synthesis). Peptides and Proteins – Structure determination of peptides: Edmann degradation and Sanger's methods. Peptide synthesis: Solid phase synthesis. Denaturation of proteins. Enzymes – characteristics and examples. Tests for proteins: Chemistry of Xanthoprotein test, Biuret test and Ninhydrin test.

Nucleic acids: Introduction, constituents of nucleic acids – nitrogenous bases, nucleosides and nucleotides. Double helical structure of DNA. Codon and genetic code – DNA replication – Difference between DNA & RNA – DNA finger printing and its applications. Polymerase chain reaction.

#### References

1. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I & II, Pearson Education.
2. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co.,2010.
3. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas

Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

4. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

#### Further reading

1. O. P. Agarwal, *Chemistry of Organic Natural Products*, 30<sup>th</sup> Edn., Goel Publications, 2006.

#### Module IV: Biomolecules (5 hrs)

Lipids: Classification – Fats and oils – Hydrogenation – Analysis of fats and oils – Acid value, Saponification value and Iodine value. Phospholipids: Structure of Lecithin. Biological functions of lipids.

Steroids: Classification – Structure and biological functions of cholesterol, testosterone, estradiol and progesterone – Elementary idea of HDL and LDL.

Hormones: Definition, examples and functions of steroid, peptide and amine hormones. Vitamins: Classification – Sources and deficiency diseases – Structure of vitamin C. Note: Structural elucidation not expected in any case.

#### References

1. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I & II, Pearson Education.

2. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.

3. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

#### Further reading

1. John McMurry, *Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Thompson Asia Pvt. Ltd., 2000.

2. C. N. Pillai, *Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press, 2008.

3. S. P. Bhutani, *Chemistry of Biomolecules*, Ane Books Pvt Ltd., 2009.

4. O. P. Agarwal, *Chemistry of Organic Natural Products*, 30<sup>th</sup> Edn., Goel Publications, 2006.

5. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

#### Module V: Natural products (5 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Heterocyclic systems - nitrogen heterocycles.]

Alkaloids: Extraction. Classification based on structure of heterocyclic ring. Source, structure and physiological actions of nicotine, quinine, coniine.

Terpenes: Classification – Isoprene rule – Essential oils – Isolation of essential oils by steam distillation and Enfleurage process – Uses of lemongrass oil, eucalyptus oil – Isolation of terpenes from essential oils (elementary idea) – Source, structure and uses of citral, geraniol, limonene and menthol. Structure of natural rubber – Vulcanization and its advantages.

Note: Structural elucidation not expected in any case.

#### References

1. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I & II, Pearson Education.

2. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.

4. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

#### Further reading

1. S. P. Bhutani, *Chemistry of Biomolecules*, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd., 2009.

2. O. P. Agarwal, *Chemistry of Organic Natural Products*, 30<sup>th</sup> Edn., Goel Publications, 2006.

#### Module VI: Pericyclic Reactions (8 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Formation of molecular orbitals - bonding and antibonding MOs, nodes. Conjugated, cumulated and isolated double bonds.]

Introduction – Molecular orbitals of conjugated  $\pi$  systems (C2, C3, C4, C5 and C6 systems). Frontier Molecular Orbitals (FMOs). Types of pericyclic reactions. Electrocyclic reactions: Butadiene $\leftrightarrow$ cyclobutene and hexatriene $\leftrightarrow$ cyclohexadiene interconversions. *Dis* and *con* rotation. Cycloaddition reactions: Dimerisation of ethylene and Diel's-Alder reaction. Supra-supra and supra-antara interactions. Sigmatropic reactions: [1,3], [1,5] and [3,3] rearrangements. FMO explanations and Woodward-Hoffmann selection rules for the above reactions. Cope and Claisen rearrangements (mechanism expected). Pericyclic reactions in human body – Vitamin D from cholesterol (elementary idea).

### References

1. Peter Sykes, *A Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. P. S. Kalsi, *Organic Reactions, Stereochemistry and Mechanisms*, 4<sup>th</sup>Edn., New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. P. Y. Bruice, *Essential Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, 2015.
5. Jagdamba Singh, Jaya Singh, *Photochemistry and Pericyclic Reactions*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., New Age Science Ltd., New Delhi, 2009.

### Further Reading

1. R. Bruckner, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, Elsevier, 2002.
2. Jerry March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2004.
3. S. H. Pine, *Organic Chemistry*, McGraw Hill, 2006.
4. J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, P. Wothers, *Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	18 Marks
Module II	13 Marks
Module III	16 Marks
Module IV	8 Marks
Module V	8 Marks
Module VI	16 Marks

## SEMESTER VI

Course Code: CHE6B11

### Core Course XI: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY – III

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE6B11	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY – III	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Objective (s)	To get a thorough knowledge of electrochemistry, colligative properties and solid state.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Understand the basic concepts of electrochemistry.				
CO2	Understand the importance of colligative properties.				
CO3	Analyse structure property correlation of crystalline solids				

#### Module I: Electrochemistry – I (12 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Fundamentals of Electrochemistry. Introduction (Faradays law, types of conductance) – Measurement of equivalent conductance – Variation of conductance with dilution – Kohlrausch's law – Arrhenius theory of electrolyte dissociation and its limitations.]

Weak and strong electrolytes – Ostwald's dilution law, its uses and limitations – Debye-Huckel-Onsager's equation for strong electrolytes (elementary treatment only, derivation is not required) – Debye-Falkenhagen and Wien effects – Migration of ions and Transport number (work out problems) and its determination by Hittorf's and moving boundary methods. Applications of conductivity measurements: Determination of degree of dissociation, ionic product of water and solubility product of sparingly soluble salts (work out problems) – Conductometric titrations, strong acid-strong base, weak acid-strong base, strong acid-weak base and weak acid-weak base.

#### Module II: Electrochemistry – II (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Module I – Electrochemistry. Basics of thermodynamics. Types of cell and electrodes (Reversible - SHE, calomel and quinhydrone electrode) – Standard electrode potential – Electrochemical series]

Nernst equation for electrode potential and EMF of a cell – Relationship between free energy and electrical energy.

Gibbs Helmholtz equation to galvanic cells. Concentration cells: Concentration cells with and without transference – Liquid junction potential. Application of EMF measurements: Solubility of sparingly soluble salts – Determination of pH – pH measurement using glass

electrode – Potentiometric titrations – Hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell – Electrochemical theory of corrosion of metals.

### References

B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46 Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*

S. Glasstone, *An Introduction to Electrochemistry*, East-West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007.

### Further reading

1. G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

2. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

3. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2 Company, UK, 1962. Edn., Macmillan

4. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.

5. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry* 7<sup>th</sup>Edn.,

Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

6. J. Bockris, A. K. N. Reddy, *Modern Electrochemistry*, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, 2000.

### Module III: Solutions (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Fundamentals of solutions. Solute, solvent, kinds of solutions – Vapour pressure - Solubility of gases in liquids – Henry's law and its applications – Raoult's law – Ideal and non ideal solutions – Dilute solutions.]

Colligative properties – Qualitative treatment of colligative properties – Relative lowering of vapour pressure – Elevation of boiling point – Depression in freezing point – Osmotic pressure – Reverse osmosis and its applications – Application of colligative properties in finding molecular weights (thermodynamic derivation not needed) – Abnormal molecular mass – Van't Hoff factor. Surface tension: Explanation and its determination. Viscosity:

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46 Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

P. L. Soni, O. P. Dharmarha, U. N. Dash, *Textbook of Physical Chemistry*, 23 Edn., Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2011.

### Further reading

G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2 Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.

F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.

### Module IV: Ionic Equilibria (3 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Introduction to acid base theories – pK<sub>a</sub>, pK<sub>b</sub> and pH – Buffer solutions.] Mechanism of buffer action – Buffer index – Henderson equation – Applications of buffers

Hydrolysis of salts of all types – Degree of hydrolysis – Hydrolysis constant and its relation with K<sub>w</sub> - Solubility product and common ion effect.

### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46 Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, CA; 1997.

P. L. Soni, O. P. Dharmarha, U. N. Dash, *Textbook of Physical Chemistry*, 23 Edn., Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2011.

### Further reading

1. G. M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

2. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

3. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2 Edn., Macmillan & Company, UK, 1962.

4. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.

5. P e t e r A t k i n s , J u l i o d e P a u l a , *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

### Module V: Solid State – I (10 hrs)

[Prerequisites: Introduction - Amorphous and crystalline solids – Law of constancy of interfacial angles and rational indices – Space lattice and unit cell.]

Direct and reciprocal lattice (Miller indices) – Seven crystal systems and fourteen Bravais lattices – X-ray diffraction – Bragg's law (derivation required) – Planes - Simple account of rotating crystal method and powder pattern method – Analysis of powder patterns of NaCl, CsCl and KCl – Simple, face centered and body centered cubic systems – Identification of cubic crystals from inter-planar ratio – Close packing of spheres – Structure of simple ionic

compounds of the type AB (NaCl and CsCl) and AB<sub>2</sub> (CaF<sub>2</sub>).

## Module VI: Solid State – II (3 hrs)

Band theory (qualitative idea) for Metal, Insulators and Semiconductors: Intrinsic and extrinsic conduction (elementary idea). Non-stoichiometric defects. Liquid crystals: Classification and applications (elementary idea).

### References

B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.

P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

Donald A. McQuarrie, John D. Simon, *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, University Science Books: Sausalito, 1997.

Anthony R. West, *Solid State Chemistry and its Applications*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Wiley-Blackwell, 2014.

### Further reading

1. Gordon M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.

2. K. L. Kapoor, *Physical Chemistry*, Vol. II and III, Macmillan Publishers, Noida, 2004.

3. S. Glasstone, D. H. Lewis, *Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 2 Company, UK, 1962.

Edn., Macmillan &

4. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5 Edn., John Wiley and Sons,

Canada, 1980.

5. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn.,

Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2016.

6. L. V. Azaroff, *Introduction to Solids*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1960.

### Mark Distribution

Module I	17 Marks
Module II	14 Marks
Module III	14 Marks
Module IV	8 Marks
Module V	17 Marks
Module VI	9 Marks



**SEMESTER VI****Course Code: CHE6B12****Core Course XII: Advanced and Applied Chemistry**

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 &amp; External 60)

CHE6B12	Advanced and Applied Chemistry	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Objective (s)	To initiate the students to the role and opportunities of chemistry as a discipline in modern civilization.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Analyze variation in electronic and optical properties at nano level.				
CO2	Analyze inorganic compounds used in daily life.				
CO3	Analyze the uses of synthetic polymers.				
CO4	Analyze the significance of organic compounds in commodities.				
CO5	Apply principles of green chemistry in synthesis.				
CO6	Evaluate the application of supramolecular interactions in biological system				

**Module I: Colloids and Nanomaterials (6 hrs)**

[Prerequisites: Colloids: Definition – classification - Synthesis – nanometer, micrometer.] Colloids: Stability – electrical double layer – *zeta* potential - Aggregation – flocculation – purification of colloids - Properties and applications of colloids.

Nanomaterials: Classification of nanomaterials (0D, 1D, 2D and 3D) – Top down and bottom up approaches in the synthesis – Size dependence of material properties (optical, electrical and catalytic). Variation in electronic and optical properties – Surface area to volume ratio (aspect ratio) and its significance – Metal and semiconductor nanoparticles and carbon nanotubes.

Characterization of nanomaterials. Applications of nanomaterials (general idea only).

**References**

1. M. A. Shah, Tokeer Ahmad, *Principles of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology*, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi, 2010.
2. T. Pradeep, *A Textbook of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology*, McGrawhill, New Delhi, 2012.
3. P. N. Prasad, *Nanophotonics*, John Wiley & Sons, 2004.
4. P. W. Atkins, J. de Paula, *Atkin's Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.

**Further reading**

1. V. S. Muralidharan, A. Subramania, *Nano Science and Technology*, CRC Press, London.
2. V. R. Raghavan, *Materials Science and Engineering*, Prentice Hall (India) Ltd, 2001.
3. Jonathan W. Steed, David R. Turner, Karl J. Wallace, *Core Concepts in Supramolecular Chemistry and Nanochemistry*, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., 2007.

**Module II: New vistas in chemistry (8 hrs)**

Green Chemistry: Introduction – need of green chemistry approach – Twelve principles of green chemistry with explanations - Atom economy and microwave assisted reactions – Green solvents – Green synthesis of ibuprofen. Microwave and ultrasound assisted green synthesis: Diels-Alder reaction and Cannizzaro reaction.

Supramolecular chemistry: Introduction - types of non-covalent interactions – Molecular recognition – Host-guest interactions- Lock and key mechanism of enzyme .

Combinatorial Chemistry: Introduction – combinatorial synthesis (elementary idea only).

**References**

1. V. K. Ahluwalia, *Green Chemistry*, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi, 2011.
2. P. S. Kalsi, J. P. Kalsi, *Bioorganic, Bioinorganic and Supramolecular Chemistry*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edn., New

Age International Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi,2007.

3. W. Bannwarth, B. Hinzen, *Combinatorial Chemistry – From Theory to Application*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Wiley-VCH,2006.

4. Jonathan W. Steed, David R. Turner, Karl J. Wallace, *Core Concepts in Supramolecular Chemistry and Nanochemistry*, John Wiley & Sons Ltd.,2007.

#### Further reading

1. Paul T. Anastas, T. C. Williamson, *Green Chemistry – Designing Chemistry for the Environment*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., 1998.

2. Andrew P. Dicks, *Green Organic Chemistry in Lecture and Laboratory*, CRC Press, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada,2011.

3. Helena Dodziuk, *Introduction to Supramolecular Chemistry*, Springer, New York,2002.

#### Module III: Introduction to Computational Chemistry (6 hours)

Computational chemistry as a tool and its scope. Classification of computational chemistry methods – Molecular Mechanics methods (basic idea of force field and examples) and Electronic Structure methods (basic idea of *ab initio* and semi empirical methods), potential energy surface – local minima, global minima, saddle point and transition states. Geometry optimization. Softwares used in computational chemistry calculations.

#### Reference

1. I. N. Levine, *Quantum Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education Inc.,2009.

2. Frank Jensen, *Introduction to Computational Chemistry*, John Wiley & Sons Ltd.,1999.

3. C. J. Cramer, *Essentials of Computational Chemistry: Theories and models*, John Wiley & Sons,2002.

4. P. W. Atkins, *Molecular Quantum Mechanics*, Oxford University Press, New York,2005.

5. R. K. Prasad, *Quantum Chemistry*, Oscar Publications, New Delhi,2000.

#### Further reading

1. E. G. Lewars, *Computational Chemistry: Introduction to the theory and applications of molecular quantum mechanics*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Springer, 2011.

2. Andrew R. Leach, *Molecular Modelling: Principles and Applications*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Prentice Hall,2001.

3. S. Wilson, *Chemistry by Computer: An Overview of the Applications of Computers in Chemistry*, Plenum Publishing, New York,1986.

#### Module IV: Synthetic polymers (4 hrs)

Classification – Tacticity – Synthesis and applications of addition polymers (polyethene, polystyrene, PAN and PMMA) and condensation polymers (nylon 6, nylon 66, Bakelite, kevlar and terylene) – thermosets. Zeigler Natta polymerization - advantages. Plastic identification codes. Biodegradable polymers: PLA, PGA and PHBV.

#### References

1. V. R. Gowarikar, *Polymer Chemistry*, New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi,2010.

2. Fred. W. Billmeyer, *Textbook of Polymer Science*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Wiley India, Delhi,2008.

3. Jeol R. Fried, *Polymer Science and Technology*, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi,1999.

4. M. S. Bhatnagar, *Polymer Chemistry*, S Chand and Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2014

(Reprint).

#### **Further reading**

1. Premamoy Ghosh, *Polymer Science and Technology: Plastics, Rubbers, Blends and Composites*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., McGraw Hill Education (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2011.

#### **Module V: Applied inorganic chemistry (8 hrs)**

Cement: Manufacture, composition and setting.

Glass: Manufacture, annealing, types of glasses and uses. Refractory materials: borides and carbides.

Inorganic fertilizers: Essential nutrients for plants – nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers – examples with formula.

Rocket propellants: Classification with examples.

Tooth paste and Talcum powder: Composition and health effects.

Chemical industries in Kerala: Location, raw materials, chemistry involved in the preparation and uses of the following, caustic soda and chlorine – Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment from ilmenite – Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.

#### **References**

1. E. Stocchi, *Industrial Chemistry*, Vol. I, Ellis Horwood Ltd., UK, 1990.

2. R. M. Felder, R. W. Rousseau, *Elementary Principles of Chemical Processes*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Wiley Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.

#### **Further reading**

1. W. D. Kingery, H. K. Bowen, D. R. Uhlmann, *Introduction to Ceramics*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Wiley Publishers, New Delhi, 1991.

2. J. A. Kent, *Riegel's Handbook of Industrial Chemistry*, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.

3. P. C. Jain, M. Jain, *Engineering Chemistry*, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi, 2015.

4. R. Gopalan, D. Venkatappayya, S. Nagarajan, *Engineering Chemistry*, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 2005.

5. B. K. Sharma, *Engineering Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut, 1997.

6. S. L. Tisdale, W. L. Nelson, J. D. Beaton, *Soil Fertility and Fertilizers*, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York, 1990.

#### **Module VI: Applied organic chemistry – I (8 hrs)**

Petroleum: Carbon range and uses of various fractions of petroleum distillation – Petrol – Knocking – Octane number – Anti-knocking compounds – Diesel oil – Cetane number – Flash point – Composition and uses of LPG and CNG.

Pharmaceuticals: Medicinal chemistry – Drugs (chemical, generic and trade names with examples).

Terminology: Prodrug, pharmacy, pharmacology, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics (elementary idea only). Antipyretics, analgesics, antacids, antihistamines, antibiotics, antiseptics, disinfectants (definition and examples, structures not expected) – Preparation of paracetamol and aspirin.

Cleansing agents: Soaps and detergents: Preparation of soap by saponification of oils and fats, classification, advantages and disadvantages of soaps and detergents – TFM of soap – Cleaning action. Shampoos: Ingredients and functions.

Pesticides: Insecticides, rodenticides and fungicides (definition and examples) – Organo chlorine pesticides – Structure of Endosulfan, DDT and BHC. Organo phosphorus pesticides – malathion, parathion. Harmful effects of pesticides. Herbicides – glyphosate – side effects.

#### **References**

1. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.

2. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Jayashree Ghosh, *A Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
4. A. W. A. Brown, *Insect Control by Chemicals*, New York, Wiley; London, Chapman & Hall, 1951.

#### Further reading

1. K. H. Buchel, *Chemistry of Pesticides*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1983.
2. G. Thomas, *Fundamentals of Medicinal Chemistry*, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., 2006.

#### Module VII: Applied organic chemistry – II (8 hrs)

Dyes: Definition – Requirements of a dye – Theories of colour and chemical constitution – Classification based on structure and mode of application to the fabric – Preparation and uses of Rosaniline and Indigo. Composition of hair dyes.

Food adulterants: Common food adulterants in various food materials and their identification: Milk, vegetable oils, tea, coffee powder and chilli powder.

Food additives: Food preservatives, artificial sweeteners and antioxidants (definition and examples, structures not required) – Structure of BHT, BHA and Ajinomoto – Common permitted and non-permitted food colours (structures not required) – Natural pigments in fruits and vegetables (carotenoids, chlorophylls and flavonoids). Artificial ripening of fruits. Composition of chocolate, milk powder and soft drinks.

#### References

1. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.
2. B. Srilakshmi, *Food Science*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.

#### Further reading

1. B. Sivasankar, *Food processing and preservation*, Prentice – Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
2. Srinivasan Damodaran, Kirk L. Parkin, Owen R. Fennema, *Food Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., CRC Press, New York, 2007.
3. K. Singh, *Chemistry in Daily Life*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2008.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	10 Marks
Module II	14 Marks
Module III	10 Marks
Module IV	8 Marks
Module V	12 Marks
Module VI	13 Marks
Module VII	12 Marks

**SEMESTER VI**  
**Course Code: CHE6B13(E1)**  
**Core Course XIII: Elective 1. INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY**

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE6B13(E1)	INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	2
Objective (s)	To familiarise the students with the role and opportunities of chemistry as a discipline in modern civilization. To create awareness among the students about different chemical industries.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	To understand the importance of petrochemicals.				
CO2	To appreciate the importance and to familiarise the opportunities of pharmaceutical, leather and sugar industries.				
CO3	To analyse the role of catalysts in industrial processes.				

**Module I: Introduction (4 hrs)**

Requirements of an industry – location – water – industrial water treatment – safety measures – pilot plants – ISO certification.

**References**

1. B. K. Sharma, *Industrial chemistry*, 11<sup>th</sup>Edn., Goel publishing House, Meerut,2000.
2. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi,2004.

**Further reading**

1. Marshal Sittig, M. Gopala Rao, *Outlines of Chemical Technology for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., East-West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.
2. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, Ane Books India, New Delhi,2008.
3. B. K. Sharma, H. Kaur, *Environmental Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut,1996.

**Module II: Petrochemical Industry (12 hrs)**

Introduction.Natural gas – CNG, LNG and LPG.

Coal: Classification based on carbon content – carbonisation of coal – composition and uses of various fractions.

Crude Oil: Constitution and distillation – composition and uses of different distillates – ignition point, flash point and octane number – cracking.

Catalysts used in Petroleum Industries: Structure, selectivity and applications. Synthetic Petrol: Manufacture by Bergius and Fischer-Tropsch processes.

Manufacture of petrochemicals: Ethylene glycol, glycerine, acetone, phenol, vinyl acetate, toluene, linear alkyl benzenes and their sulphonates.

Usage and depletion of petroleum products – need for alternative fuel – hydrogen as the future fuel.

**References**

1. E. Stocchi, *Industrial Chemistry*, Vol. I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK,1990.
2. P. C. Jain, M. Jain, *Engineering Chemistry*, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi,2015.
3. B. K. Sharma, H. Gaur, *Industrial Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut,1996.

### Further reading

1. B. K. B. Rao, *Modern Petroleum Refining Processes*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
2. R. A. Meyers, *Handbook of Petroleum Refining Processes*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., McGraw-Hill, Noida, 2004.

### Module III: Pharmaceutical Industry (8 hrs)

Drugs: Definition – History of drugs – Prodrug – Drug toxicity – Thalidomide tragedy (a brief study) – Routes of drug administration – Effective use of drugs – Over dosage – Prescription and non-prescription drugs – Drug abuse. Cancer: Definition – Lung cancer (causes, symptoms and treatment). Medical applications of nanomaterials.

### References

1. G. L. Patrick, *Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, UK, 2017.
2. Hakishan Singh, V. K. Kapoor, *Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, Vallabh Prakashan, Pitampura, New Delhi, 2005.
3. Thomas L. Lemke, David A. William, *Foye's Principles of Medicinal Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Wolters Kluwer Health, 2006.
4. Jayashree Ghosh, *A Text Book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, S. Chand and Co. Ltd, 1999.
5. O. Le. Roy, *Natural and synthetic organic medicinal compounds*, Ealemi, 1976.

### Further reading

1. R. S. Satoskar, *Pharmacology and Pharmatherapeutics*, Vol. I and Vol. II, Popular Prakashan, 1973.
2. O. Kleiner, J. Martin, *Bio-Chemistry*, Prentice-Hall of India (P) Ltd, New Delhi, 1974.
3. Ashutosh Kar, *Medicinal Chemistry*, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi, 1993.
4. Gurdeep R. Chatwal, *Synthetic Drugs*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.
5. D. Sriram, P. Yogeewari, *Medicinal Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Pearson, 2011.

### Module IV: Industrial Catalysis (6 hrs)

Types of catalysts: Homo catalysis and hetero catalysis – Applications of phase transfer catalysis and nano particle catalysts – Zeigler Natta catalyst and Wilkinson catalyst (mechanism not expected). Applications of raney nickel, platinum, palladium, ruthenium and TiO<sub>2</sub> based catalysts.

### References

1. P. H. Groggins, *Unit Process in Organic Synthesis*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., McGraw Hill, New York, 2001.
2. L. K. Doraiswamy, *Organic Synthesis Engineering*, Academic Press, New York, 2001.
3. M. Gopalarao, M. Sitting, *Dryden's Outlines of Chemical Tech.*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., EastWest Pub., New Delhi, 1997.

### Further reading

1. G. T. Austin, *Shreve's Chemical Process Industries*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., McGraw-Hill Pub., 1994.
2. J. A. Kent, *Riggel's Handbook of Industrial Chemistry*, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1974.

### Module V: Leather and Sugar Industries (8 hrs)

Leather Industry: Manufacture of leather: Preparatory stages, tanning (vegetable and chrome tanning), crusting and surface coating – Tannery effluent and byproduct problems.

Sugar Industry: Manufacture of sugar from cane sugar – Double sulphitation process – Refining and grading of sugar.

### References

1. D. Woodroffe, *Fundamental of Leather Science*, 1<sup>st</sup>Edn., A Harvey,1942.
2. N. J. Park Ridge, *Chemical treatment of hides and leather*, Noyes Publications,1985.

### Further reading

1. Jayashree Ghosh, *Fundamental concept of Applied Chemistry*, S. Chand & Company Ltd.,2012.

### Module VI: Textiles, Paints and Pigments (10 hrs)

Textile Industry: Production of viscose fibre from cellulose – Properties and uses of nylon and polyester fibers – Introduction to dyeing – Chromophore, auxochrome and chromogen – Primary and secondary colours – Chromatic and achromatic colours – Dyeing of nylon with acid dyes.

Paints: Primary constituents – Binders and solvents – Requirements of a good paint – Oil based paints, latex paints, luminescent paints, fire retardant paints and heat resistant paints. Varnishes: Spirit varnishes and oleo resinous varnishes – Raw materials – Enamels and lacquers (brief study).

Pigments: Definition – white lead, lithopone, ultramarine, red lead, guignet’s green and chrome yellow (composition and uses).

### References

1. Sara J. Kadolph, Anna L. Langford, *Textiles*, 10<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson/Prentice-Hall, New Delhi,2007.
2. A. A. Vidya, *Production of Synthetic Fibers*, Prentice-Hall of India, New-Delhi,1988.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	4 Marks
Module II	18 Marks
Module III	13 Marks
Module IV	12 Marks
Module V	14 Marks
Module VI	18 Marks

## SEMESTER VI

Course Code: CHE6B13(E2)

### Core Course XIII: Elective 2. POLYMER CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE6B13(E2)	POLYMER CHEMISTRY	LT	P	C
		30	0	2
Objective (s)	To gain detailed knowledge about the classification of polymers and various mechanisms and technology adopted for polymerisation. To give a basic understanding of the properties of polymers like glass transition temperature, molecular weight and degradation of polymers. To give a detailed idea about different commercial polymers.			
Course outcome (s)				
CO1	Understand various classification of polymers and types of polymerization methods.			
CO2	Understand the important characteristics of polymers such as average molecular weight, glass transition temperature, viscoelasticity and degradation.			
CO3	Appreciate the importance of polymer processing techniques.			
CO4	Characterize different commercial polymers and to understand the significance of recycling.			

#### Module I: Introduction (4 hrs)

Polymers and macromolecules – Monomers – Homo and hetero polymers – Copolymers – Graft, block and random - Classification based on origin (natural, semi synthetic and synthetic), synthesis (addition and condensation), structure (linear, branched chain and cross linked) and intermolecular forces (elastomeres, fibres, thermoplastics and thermosetting polymers) –Tacticity.

#### Module II: Types of Polymerisation (6 hrs)

Chain and step growth polymerizations – Free radical and ionic with mechanism – Zeigler-Natta polymerization (mechanism expected) and its advantages – Ring-opening & group transfer polymerization (Mechanism not needed).

#### Module III: Properties and Degradation of Polymers (12 hrs)

Molecular weights of polymers: Average molecular weights – Number average, Weight average and Viscosity average molecular weight(Method of determination not required) –Polydispersity index and molecular weight distribution; Molecular weight and Degree of polymerization.



Glass transition temperature – definition, factors affecting T<sub>g</sub>, importance of T<sub>g</sub>. Visco elasticity of polymers – Different types of responses - Creep and Stress relaxation.  
Polymer Degradation: Basic idea of thermal, photo and oxidative degradations of polymers.  
Conducting polymers - Dopping (conduction mechanism not required).

#### **Module IV: Polymerisation Techniques (8 hrs)**

Polymerisation Techniques: Bulk, solution, suspension, emulsion, melt condensation and interfacial polycondensation polymerizations. Rubber vulcanization – Additives used in rubber compounding – Accelerators, activators, fillers, antioxidants, curing agents -Bio polymers and biodegradable polymers- applications of biodegradable polymers.

#### **Module V: Polymer Processing (8 hrs)**

Calendering, rotational moulding, compression, injection moulding, extrusion moulding, blow moulding –injection blow moulding and extrusion blow moulding and vacuum forming-thermoforming. Additives in plastics – fillers, plasticizers, coupling agents, colourants, flame retardants, uv stabilisers, antioxidants, antistats - Pollution due to plastics – Recycling of plastics - Plastic identification codes.

#### **Module VI: Commercial Polymers (10 hrs)**

Preparation, Structure, properties and applications of: Polyolefins (HDPE, LDPE, PP and PS); Vinyl polymers (PVC and EVA); fluoro polymers (Teflon); Acrylic polymers (PAN and PMMA); Aliphatic polyamides (nylon 66 and nylon 6); Aromatic polyamides (kevlar); Polyester (terylene); Polycarbonate (lexan); Polyurethanes; Resins- Glyptal and formaldehyde resins (UF, MF and PF); Rubbers (natural rubber, BR, SBR, nitrile rubber, Neoprene, Butyl rubber and silicone rubber).

#### **References**

1. F. W. Billmeyer Jr., *Textbook of Polymer Science*, John Wiley and Sons, New Delhi, 2007.
2. V. R. Gowarikar, *Polymer Chemistry*, New Age International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.
3. B. K. Sharma, *Polymer Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut, 1989.
4. M. G. Arora, M. Singh, M. S. Yadav, *Polymer Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Revised Edn., Anmolpublications Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1989.
5. K. J. Saunders, *Organic Polymer Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Chapman and Hall, London, 1988.
6. Malcolm P. Stevens, *Polymer Chemistry: An Introduction*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, USA, 1998.
7. Gowri Sankar Misra, *Introductory Polymer Chemistry*, New Age International, New Delhi, 1993.
8. M. S. Bhatnagar, *Polymer Chemistry*, S Chand and Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2014 (Reprint).

**Further reading**

1. R. B. Seymour, C. E. Carraher, *Polymer Chemistry: An Introduction*, Marcel Dekker, Inc. New York, 1981.
2. G. Odian, *Principles of Polymerization*, 4<sup>th</sup>Edn., Wiley, 2004.
3. P. Ghosh, *Polymer Science & Technology*, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 1991.
4. R. W. Lenz, *Organic Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers*, Interscience Publishers, New York, 1967.
5. M. P. Stevens, *Polymer Chemistry: An Introduction*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Oxford University Press, 2005.

<b>Mark Distribution</b>	
Module I	4 Marks
Module II	16 Marks
Module III	17 Marks
Module IV	12 Marks
Module V	10 Marks
Module VI	20 Marks

## SEMESTER VI

Course Code: CHE6B13(E3)

### Core Course XIII: Elective 3. MEDICINAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE6B13(E3)	MEDICINAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	2
Objective (s)	To introduce the students to the importance of chemistry in medicinal field and to get ideas about various diseases. To help the students to get information about various toxic substances in environment and their control.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	To understand the importance of drugs in human health.				
CO2	To understand the facts about common diseases and treatment.				
CO3	To identify the presence of toxic substances in atmosphere.				
CO4	To apply chemistry in treatment of water and sewage.				

#### Module I: Health and Biochemical Analysis (6 hrs)

Definition of health - WHO standard - Sterilization of surgical instruments - Biochemical analysis of urine and serum.

Blood: Composition, grouping and Rh factor - Blood transfusion.

#### Module II: Drugs (4 hrs)

Definition – History of drugs – Prodrug – Prescription and non-prescription drugs – Routes of drug administration - Drug dosage - Effective use of drugs – Over dosage - Drug toxicity – Thalidomide tragedy (a brief study) – Drug abuse. Assay of Drugs: Chemical, biological and immunological assays - LD50 and ED50 and therapeutic index.

#### Module III: Common Diseases and Treatment (10 hrs)

Diseases - Communicable and non-communicable diseases - Causes, symptoms and drugs used for the treatment of air-borne diseases (anthrax, chickenpox, influenza, measles and tuberculosis), water and food borne diseases (cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and hepatitis A), bronchial asthma, kidney stone, diabetes – Drugs used in the treatment for systemic hypertension and hypercholesterolemia.

Cancer: Definition - Lung cancer (causes, symptoms and treatment) – Avenues for the treatment of terminal cancer.

#### Module IV: Environmental Toxicology (6 hrs)

Introduction – Threshold Limiting Value – Source and toxicological effects of inorganic compounds (H<sub>2</sub>S, Cl<sub>2</sub> and asbestos), organic compounds (CCl<sub>4</sub>, phenol, benzene, phenylene diamines, nitroso amines and *p*-dichlorobenzene), persistent organic pollutants (dioxins, TCDD, pesticides: Endosulphan, carbaryl and DDT), phthalates and heavy metals (As and Hg). Endosulfan disaster in Kerala (brief study).

#### Module V: Control and Monitoring of Air Pollutants (12 hrs)

Air Pollution Control Measures: Gravitational settling chamber, fabric filter, wet scrubber, catalytic converters, stacks and chimneys, cyclone collectors, Cottrell electrostatic precipitator, extraction ventilator, zoning and green belt.

Air Pollutant Monitoring: Sampling methods for particulate analysis - Filtration, sedimentation, electrostatic samplers, thermal precipitators and impingers. Sampling methods for gases and vapours – Cold trapping, absorption and adsorption. Analytical methods for the determination of CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, hydrocarbons and particulate matter.

#### Module VI: Water Treatment Processes (10 hrs)

Types and characteristics of industrial waste water - Aerobic and anaerobic oxidation -

Sedimentation, coagulation, filtration, disinfection, desalination and ion exchange. Primary treatment - Secondary treatment - Trickling filters, activated sludge process and sludge digestion - Tertiary treatment - USAB process and deep well injection. Sewage and sewage analysis - Total solids, settleable solids, suspended solids - Protection of surface waters from pollution with industrial sewage.

## References

1. G. Thomas, *Fundamentals of Medicinal Chemistry*, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., London, 2003.
2. Arthur C. Guyton, John E. Hall, *Textbook of Medical Physiology*, 12<sup>th</sup>Edn., Saunders, US, 2010.
3. D. J. Abraham, *Burger's Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Discovery*, Vol.1-6, Wiley Interscience, Hoboken, NJ, 2003.
4. B. L. Oser, *Hawk's Physiological Chemistry*, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1979.
5. S. C. Rastogi, *Biochemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2007.
6. Gurdeep R. Chatwal, *Synthetic Drugs*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.
7. Jayashree Ghosh, *A Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
8. Rasheeduz Zafar, *Medicinal Plants of India*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edn., CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2009.
9. A. K. De, *Environmental Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 2006.
10. M. L. Davis, D. A. Cornwell, *Introduction to Environmental Engineering*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1998.
11. S. E. Manahan, *Environmental Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., CRC Press, Florida, 2004.
12. G. M. Masters, *Introduction to Environmental Engineering and Science*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., Prentice-Hall Inc., New Delhi, 2007.
13. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, Ane Books India, New Delhi, 2008.
14. B. K. Sharma, H. Kaur, *Environmental Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut, 1996.

<b>Mark Distribution</b>	
Module I	6 Marks
Module II	8 Marks
Module III	17 Marks
Module IV	12 Marks
Module V	18 Marks
Module VI	18 Marks

## SEMESTER VI

Course Code: CHE6B14(P)

### Core Course XIV: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL

Total Hours: 80; Credits: 4; Hours/Week: 5 (Semester V); Total Marks 100 (Internal 20 & External 80)

CHE6B14(P)	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL	L	T	P	C
		0	0	5	4
Objective (s)	To familiarise the students with the relation between physical properties and chemical composition used for analysis. To provide students an idea of designing experimental methods to analyse the physical properties of molecules or materials.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	To enable the students to develop analytical skills in determining the physical properties (physical constants).				
CO2	To develop skill in setting up an experimental method to determine the physical properties.				
CO3	To understand the principles of Refractometry, Potentiometry and Conductometry.				

#### General Instructions

*For weighing electronic balance may be used.*

*Use safety coat, goggles, shoes and gloves in the laboratory.*

*A minimum number of 10 experiments must be done, covering at least six modules, to appear for the examination.*

*The practical must be completed in the semester V. Practical examination will be conducted at the end of semester VI.*

#### Module I: Viscosity and Surface tension

1. Determination of viscosity of various liquids using Ostwald's viscometer.
2. Study of glycerine-water system and determination of percentage of glycerine using viscometer (plot composition against time of flow x density of the solution).
3. Determination of the surface tension of a liquid or a dilute solution (NaCl / surfactant) using a stalagmometer (drop number method).

#### Module II: Colligative properties (Cooling curve method)

1. Determination of cryoscopic constant (K<sub>f</sub>) of solid solvent using a solute of known molecular mass.

2. Determination of molecular mass of the solute using a solvent of known cryoscopic constant ( $K_f$ ).

*Solid solvents: Naphthalene, biphenyl, camphor. Solutes: Naphthalene, biphenyl, 1,4 dichlorobenzene, diphenylamine, acetanilide, benzophenone.*

### **Module III: Transition Temperature**

1. Determination of molal transition point depression constant ( $K_t$ ) of salt hydrate using solute of known molecular mass.

2. Determination of molecular mass of the solute using a solvent of known molal transition point depression constant ( $K_t$ ).

*Salt hydrates:  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Solutes: Urea, Glucose*

### **Module IV: Phase Equilibria**

1. Construction of phase diagram & determination of eutectic composition and eutectic temperature: *Naphthalene-biphenyl system, Naphthalene-diphenyl amine system, Biphenyl-diphenylamine system.*
2. Influence of KCl impurity on miscibility temperature of phenol-water system and determination of concentration of given KCl solution.

### **Module V: Spectroscopy**

1. Determination of composition of glycerine-water mixture by refractive index method.
2. Determination of refractive indices of KCl solutions of different concentration and concentrations of unknown KCl solution.
3. Verify Lambert-Beer's law and determine molar extinction coefficient, concentration of any one,  $\text{CuSO}_4$  / Ferric alum /  $\text{KMnO}_4$  /  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  in a solution. Find out the unknown concentration of the given solution. (Five standards may be prepared).

### **Module VI: Conductometry and Potentiometry**

1. Conductometric titration of strong acid x strong base.
2. Potentiometric titration of strong acid x strong base.

### **Module VII: pH metry**

1. Preparation of acidic / alkaline buffer solutions and measure the pH.
2. pH metric titration of strong acid with strong base.

### **Module VIII: Kinetics**

1. Determination of specific reaction rate of the hydrolysis of methyl acetate catalysed by hydrogen ion at room temperature.
2. Determination of overall order of saponification of ethyl acetate.

### **References**

1. A. Findlay, *Findlay's Practical Physical Chemistry*, 9 Edn., John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1972.
2. J. B. Yadav, *Advanced Practical Physical Chemistry*, Goel Publications, Meerut, 2008.
3. D. P. Shoemaker, C. W. Garland, *Experiments in Physical Chemistry*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1962.
4. W. G. Palmer, *Experimental Physical Chemistry*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2009.
5. R. C. Das, B. Behra, *Experiments in Physical Chemistry*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1983.
6. D. A. Skoog, D. M. West, F. J. Holler, S. R. Crouch, *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry*, 8Edn., Brooks/Cole, Thomson Learning, Inc., USA, 2004.
7. P. S. Sindhu, *Practicals in Physical Chemistry - A Modern Approach*, Macmillan India Ltd. 2006.

## SEMESTER VI

Course Code: CHE6B15(P)

### Core Course XV: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL

Total Hours: 80; Credits: 4; Hours/Week: 5(Semester V); Total Marks 100 (Internal 20 & External 80)

CHE6B15(P)	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL	L	T	P	C
		0	0	5	4
Objective (s)	To empower the students to prepare different compounds without compromising yield. Characterisation and analysis of different organic compounds based on functional groups. To develop skill in separation and purification of mixtures.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Enable the students to develop analytical skills in organic qualitative analysis.				
CO2	Develop talent in organic preparations to ensure maximum yield.				
CO3	Apply the concept of melting or boiling points to check the purity of compounds.				
CO4	Analyse and characterise simple organic functional groups.				
CO5	Analyse individual amino acids from a mixture using chromatography.				

#### General Instructions

1. Semimicro analysis must be adopted for organic qualitative analysis.
2. Use safety coat, goggles, shoes and gloves in the laboratory.
3. Reactions must be carried out on tiles, wherever possible.
4. A minimum number of 7 organic analysis, 6 organic preparations and 1 chromatographic separation shall be done to appear for the examination.
5. The practical must be completed in semester V. Practical examination will be conducted at the end of semester VI.

#### Module I: Reagent Preparation

Preparation of Borsche's reagent, Schiff's reagent, Tollen's Reagent, Fehling's solution, phenolphthalein, methyl orange, *N*-Phenylanthranilic acid and neutral  $\text{FeCl}_3$ .

#### Module II: Determination of Physical Constants

1. Determination of boiling point.
2. Determination of melting point (capillary method and using melting point apparatus).

#### Module III: Recrystallisation Techniques

Recrystallise any four organic compounds using ethyl acetate, ethanol and water. Note the crystalline shape.

#### Module IV: Solvent Extraction (Use ether and record the yield recovery).

1. Aniline from water.
2. Methyl benzoate from water.

#### Module V: Reactions of Organic Compounds

Study of the reactions of functional groups from the following list (also prepare the derivatives).

1. Phenols (phenol,  $\alpha$ -naphthol).



2. Nitro compounds (nitrobenzene, *o*-nitrotoluene).
  3. Amines (aniline, *N,N*-dimethylaniline).
  4. Halogen compounds (chlorobenzene, benzyl chloride, *p*-dichlorobenzene).
  5. Aldehydes and ketones (benzaldehyde, benzophenone).
  6. Carboxylic acid (benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, phthalic acid, salicylic acid).
  7. Carbohydrates (glucose, sucrose).
  8. Amides (benzamide, urea).
  9. Esters (ethyl benzoate, methyl salicylate).
  10. Hydrocarbons (naphthalene, anthracene).
- Analysis of about 10 organic compounds containing the above functional groups.

### Module VI: Organic Preparations

1. Halogenation: *p*-bromoacetanilide from acetanilide, tribromoaniline from aniline.
2. Nitration: *p*-nitroacetanilide from acetanilide.
3. Oxidation: Benzoic acid from benzaldehyde, Benzoic acid from toluene.
4. Hydrolysis: Benzoic acid from ethyl benzoate, Benzoic acid from benzamide.
5. Diazo-coupling: Methyl orange from aniline, Phenylazo- $\beta$ -naphthol from aniline.
6. Haloform reaction: Iodoform from acetone or ethyl methylketone.
7. Acylation: Acetylation of salicylic acid or aniline, Benzoylation of aniline or phenol. Note: *Determine the yield. Calculate the theoretical yield and percentage conversion. Recrystallise the prepared compounds from appropriate solvents.*

### Module VII: Chromatography

Paper chromatographic separation of mixture of two amino acids.

### References

1. B. S. Furniss, A. J. Hannaford, P. W. G. Smith, A. R. Tatchell, *Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2014.
2. F. G. Mann, B. C. Saunders, *Practical Organic Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2011.
3. Arthur I. Vogel, *Elementary Practical Organic Chemistry- Small Scale Preparations*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2013.
4. V. K. Ahluwalia, S. Dhingra, *Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry*, Universities Press, Hyderabad, 2004.

**SEMESTER VI**  
**Course Code: CHE6B16(P)**

**Core Course XVI: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTCAL-II**

Total Hours: 80; Credits: 4; Hours/Week: 5; Total Marks 100 (Internal 20 & External 80)

CHE6B16(P)	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTCAL-II	L	T	P	C
		00		5	4
Objective (s)	To develop skill in quantitative analysis using gravimetric and colorimetric methods.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Enable the students to develop analytical skills in inorganic quantitative analysis.				
CO2	Enable the students to apply the principles behind gravimetry in quantitative analysis.				
CO3	Enable the students to apply the principles behind colorimetry in quantitative analysis.				

**General Instructions**

1. For weighing, electronic balance may be used.
2. Use safety coat, goggles, shoes and gloves in the laboratory.
3. A minimum number of 7 experiments must be done, covering the three modules, to appear for the examination.
4. The report of industrial visit must be submitted, along with the practical record, to appear for the examination.

**Module I: Gravimetric Analysis – I (using silica crucible)**

1. Determination of water of hydration in crystalline barium chloride.
2. Determination of water of hydration in crystalline magnesium sulphate.
3. Estimation of  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  as  $\text{BaSO}_4$
4. Estimation of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  as  $\text{BaSO}_4$
5. Estimation  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  as  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
6. Estimation  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  as  $\text{CaCO}_3$
7. Estimation  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  as  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$

**Module II: Gravimetric Analysis – II (using sintered crucible)**

1. Estimation  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  as nickel dimethylglyoximate.
2. Estimation  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  as cuprous thiocyanate.
3. Estimation  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  as magnesium oxinate.

**Module III: Colorimetry**

1. Verification of Beer-Lambert law for  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  & determination of concentration of the given solution.
2. Estimation of iron.
3. Estimation of chromium.
4. Estimation of nickel.

**References**

1. J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, J. D. Barnes, M. Thomas, *Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2013.
2. D. N Bajpai, O. P. Pandey, S. Giri, *Practical Chemistry for I, II & III B. Sc. Students*, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2012.
3. V. K. Ahluwalia, Sunita Dhingra, Adarsh Gulati, *College Practical Chemistry*, Universities Press

(India) Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, 2008.

4. D. A. Skoog, D. M. West, F. J. Holler, S. R. Crouch, *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Brooks/Cole, Thomson Learning, USA, 2004.

**Course Code: CHE6B17(P)****Core Course XVII: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTCAL-III**

Total Hours: 80; Credits: 4; Hours/Week: 5; Total Marks 100 (Internal 20 &amp; External 80)

CHE6B17(P)	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTCAL-III	LT	P	C
		00	5	4
Objective (s)	To develop skill in quantitative analysis of inorganic compounds.			
Course outcome (s)				
CO1	Enable the students to develop skills in inorganic quantitative analysis.			
CO2	Enable the students to apply principles behind inorganic mixture analysis in quantitative analysis.			
CO3	Analyze systematically mixtures containing two cations and two anions.			

**General Instructions**

1. *Semimicro analysis must be adopted for inorganic qualitative analysis.*
2. *Mixtures containing more than one interfering anions must be avoided.*
3. *If interfering anions are not present, cations may be given from the same group.*
4. *Use safety coat, goggles, shoes and gloves in the laboratory.*
5. *A minimum of 7 inorganic mixtures must be done to appear for the examination.*

**Module I: Inorganic Qualitative Analysis**

1. Study of the reactions of following ions. *Anions:* Carbonate, sulphate, fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, acetate, borate, oxalate, phosphate and nitrate. *Cations:* Lead, bismuth, copper, cadmium, iron, aluminium, cobalt, nickel, manganese, zinc, barium, calcium, strontium, magnesium and ammonium.
2. Systematic analysis of mixtures containing two cations and two anions from the above list.
3. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> extract procedure may be adopted.

**References**

1. G. Svehla, *Vogel's Qualitative Inorganic Analysis*, 7<sup>th</sup>Edn., Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1996.
2. V. V. Ramanujam, *Inorganic Semi Micro Qualitative Analysis*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., The National Publishing Company, Chennai, 1974.
3. W. G. Palmer, *Experimental Inorganic Chemistry*, Cambridge University Press, 1970.

## SEMESTER VI

**Course Code: CHE6B18(Pr)****Core Course XVIII: PROJECT WORK**

Total Hours: 32; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 2 (Semester V); Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 &amp; External 60)

CHE6B18(Pr)	PROJECT WORK	LT	P	C
		00	2	2
Objective (s)	To develop skill in scientific research, critical thinking and reasoning.			
Course outcome (s)				
CO1	To understand the scientific methods of research project.			
CO2	To apply the scientific method in life situations.			
CO3	To analyse scientific problems systematically.			

**Guidelines**

1. Students shall undertake the project work related to chemistry only.
2. The UG level project work is a group activity, maximum number of students being limited to five. However, each student shall prepare and submit the project report separately.
3. Head of the department must provide the service of a teacher for supervising the project work of each group. A teacher can guide more than one group, if necessary.
4. The students must complete the project in semester V. However, the evaluation of the project report will be carried out at the end of semester VI.
5. Project work can be experimental, theoretical or both.
6. No two groups in the same institution are permitted to do project work on the same problem. Also the project must not be a repetition of the work done by students of previous batches.
7. Each group must submit a copy of the project report to be kept in the department.
8. The project report must be hard bound, spiral bound or paperback.
9. The project report shall be divided as, Chapter I: Introduction, Chapter II: Review of literature, Chapter III: Scope of the research problem, Chapter IV: Materials and methods, Chapter V: Results and discussion, Chapter VI: Conclusion and suggestions, if any, and Chapter VII: Bibliography.
10. Each student must present the project report before the external examiner during project evaluation.

# **EVALUATION SCHEME FOR CORE COURSE**

## **CORE COURSE THEORY: EVALUATION SCHEME**

The evaluation scheme for each course contains two parts: viz., internal evaluation and external evaluation. 20% weightage shall be given to the internal assessment. The remaining 80% weightage shall be for the external evaluation.

### **1. INTERNALEVALUATION**

20% of the total marks in each course are for internal evaluation. The colleges shall send only the marks obtained for internal examination to the university. The internal assessment shall be based on a predetermined transparent system involving written test, class room participation based on attendance, assignment and seminar/viva in respect of theory courses. For practical courses it is based on lab involvement and records.

**Table 1: Components of Evaluation**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1	Class room participation based on attendance (20%)	3
2	Test papers I (40%)	6
3	Assignment (20%)	3
4	Seminar/ Viva * (20%)	3
<i>Total Marks</i>		15

\*Viva: CHE1B01, CHE2B02, CHE3B03, CHE4B04, CHE5B06, CHE6B10, CHE6B11, CHE6B12 and elective course; Seminar: CHE5B07, CHE5B08 and CHE6B09.

**Table 2: Percentage of attendance based on class room participation and Eligible Marks**

<i>% of attendance</i>	<i>Marks</i>
85% and above	3
75 - <85%	2
50 - <75%	1

**Table 3: Pattern of Test Papers**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Total number</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Marks for each question</i>	<i>Ceiling of Marks</i>
1 Hour	Short answer	6	Up to 6	2	10
	Paragraph	4	Up to 4	5	15
	Essay	2	1	10	10
<i>Total Marks*</i>					35

\*85% and above = 6, 65 to below 85% = 5, 55 to below 65% = 4, 45 to below 55% = 3, 35 to below 45% = 2, below 35% = 1

## **2. EXTERNAL EVALUATION**

External evaluation carries 80% marks. University examinations will be conducted at the end of each semester. Duration of each external examination is two hours for 2/3credit.

**Table 1: Pattern of Question Paper**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Total number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Marks for each question</i>	<i>Weighting of Marks</i>
2 Hours	Short answer	12	Up to 12	2	20
	Paragraph	7	Up to 7	5	30
	Essay	2	1	10	10
<i>Total Marks</i>					60

## **CORE COURSE PRACTICAL: EVALUATION SCHEME**

The evaluation scheme for each course contains two parts: viz., internal evaluation and external evaluation.

### **1. INTERNAL EVALUATION**

20% of the total marks in each course are for internal evaluation. The colleges shall send only the marks obtained for internal examination to the university.

**Table 1: Components of Evaluation**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Components</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1	Record (60%)	12
2	Lab involvement (40%)	8
<i>Total Marks</i>		20

**Table 2: Lab involvement**

Component	Mark
Viva	4
Performance	2
Punctuality	2
Total	8



**Table 3: Number of Experiments and Marks for Practical Records**

<i>Number of Experiments (Marks in brackets)</i>						
<i>Inorganic Chemistry Practical-I</i>		<i>Physical Chemistry Practical</i>	<i>Organic Chemistry Practical</i>		<i>Inorganic Chemistry Practical –II</i>	<i>Inorganic Chemistry Practical –III</i>
<i>Volumetry</i>	<i>Preparation</i>		<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Preparation</i>		
19-20 (9)	6 (3)	14 (12)	10 (8)	8 (4)	10-11 (12)	10 (12)
18 (8)	5 (2)	13 (11)	9 (7)	7 (3)	9 (11)	9 (11)
17 (7)	4 (1)	12 (10)	8 (6)	6 (2)	8 (10)	8 (10)
16 (6)		11 (9)	7 (5)		7 (9)	7 (9)
15 (5)		10 (8)				

**2. EXTERNAL EVALUATION**

External evaluation carries 80% marks. Practical examinations along with viva-voce will be conducted at the end of IV<sup>th</sup> and VI<sup>th</sup> semesters.

***PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPERS*****Table 1: Inorganic Chemistry Practical – I**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
3 Hours	Question on volumetric analysis	8	80
	Procedure for volumetry	8	
	Procedure for inorganic preparation	4	
	Inorganic preparation	5	
	Result	35	
	Calculation	4	
	Record	8	
	Viva-Voce	8	

***Guidelines***

1. *Valuation of Volumetric Procedure:* Eight points – 8 marks. 1. Correct intermediate; 2. Preparation of standard solution; 3. Standardisation of intermediate; 4. Indicator and end point of standardization; 5. Making up of given solution; 6. Titration of made up solution; 7. Indicator and end point of estimation; 8. Any other relevant points.

2. *Marks for Result:* For calculating the error percentage both theoretical value and skilled value are considered. The reported values (RV) of the students are compared with theoretical value (TV) and skilled value (SV) to calculate the error percentage. Up to 1.5% error: 35 marks; between 1.51 – 2%: 30 marks; between 2.1 – 2.5%: 25 marks; between 2.51– 3%: 15 marks; greater than 3%: 4marks.

3. *Marks for Calculation:* Eight points – 4 marks. 1. Equivalent mass of the primary standard substance; 2. Calculation of normality of primary standard; 3. Table for standardization of intermediate with standard substance and indicator at the top; 4. Calculation of normality of the link solution; 5. Table for estimation including standard substance and indicator; 6. Calculation of normality of the given solution; 7. Equivalent mass of the compound/ion in the given solution; 8. Calculation of weight in the whole of the givensolution.

4. Marks for inorganic preparation procedure: Six to seven points – 4 marks. 1) Balanced equation of the reaction; 2) Requirements; 3) Solvent used; 4) Reaction condition; 5) Precipitating agent; 6) Recrystallisation; 7) Solvent forrecrystallisation.

5. Marks for inorganic preparation: The students shall exhibit the prepared compound for inspection. Yield: 3 marks; colour: 2marks.

**Table 2: Physical Chemistry Practical**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
3 Hours	Principle and procedure	4 + 4	80
	Result	40	
	Graph	8	
	Duplicate/ other particulars	4	
	Calculation	4	
	Record	8	
	Viva-Voce	8	

*Guidelines*

1. *Valuation of Principle and procedure:* 8 marks (4 marks for principle and 4 marks for procedure).
2. *Marks for Result:* The mark distribution may vary for differentexperiments.

**Table 3: Organic Chemistry Practical**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
3 Hours	Question on organic analysis & preparation	8	80
	Procedure for organic preparation	8	
	Organic Preparation	12	
	Organic Analysis	36	
	Record	8	
	Viva-Voce	8	

### Guidelines

1. *Procedure for Organic Preparation:* Eight points – 8 marks. 1) Type of reaction; 2) Balanced equation of the reaction; 3) Requirements; 4) Solvent used; 5) Reaction condition; 6) Precipitating agent; 7) Recrystallisation; 8) Solvent for recrystallisation.

2. *Organic Preparation:* The students shall exhibit the crude and recrystallized samples of the prepared organic compound for inspection. Yield: 3 marks; colour: 3 marks; dryness: 3 marks; crystalline shape: 3marks.

3. *Organic Analysis:* Aliphatic/aromatic: 2 marks, saturated/unsaturated: 2 marks, detection of elements: 3 marks, identification test of functional group: 5 marks, chemistry of identification test: 3 marks, confirmation test of functional group: 5 marks, chemistry of confirmation test: 3 marks, suggestion of derivative: 1 mark, method of preparation of the derivative: 2 marks, preparation of derivative suggested by the examiner: 3 marks, chemistry of the derivative preparation: 3 marks, systematic procedure: 4marks.

**Table 4: Inorganic Chemistry Practical – II**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>TotalMarks</i>
3 Hours	<b>Gravimetry and Colorimetry</b>		65
	Procedure of colorimetry	4	
	Procedure of gravimetry	8	
	Result	35	
	Calculation	2	
	Record	8	
	Viva-Voce	8	
	<b>Industrial Visit</b>		15
	Report	8	
	Viva-Voce	7	

### Guidelines

1. *Points for Evaluation of Colorimetry Procedure:* Four points – 4 marks. 1) Preparation of standard solutions; 2) Addition of appropriate reagents to develop colour; 3) Determination of absorbance using a colorimeter; 4) Plot the graph and find out the concentration of the unknown.

2. *Points for Evaluation of Gravimetry Procedure:* Eight points – 8 marks. 1) Making up of the given solution 2) Transferring a definite volume of the made up solution in to a

beaker 3) Addition of appropriate reagents 4) Dilution and heating to boiling 5) Precipitation by appropriate reagent and heating to make the precipitate granular 6) Allowing to settle and filtering through quantitative filter paper or previously weighed sintered crucible till the washings are free from ions 7) Incineration in a previously weighed silica crucible or drying the sintered crucible in an air oven 8) Repeating heating, cooling and weighing to constant weight 9) From the weight of precipitate the weight of metal in the given solution can be calculated.

3. *Marks for Gravimetry Result:* The reported value of the student is compared with theoretical value and one skilled value (closer to theoretical value) and error percentage is calculated. Up to 1.5% error: 35 marks; between 1.51 – 2%: 25 marks; between 2.1– 2.5%: 15 marks; greater than 2.51%: 4marks.

4. *Industrial Visit:* Good presentation of any one Chemical Factory / Research centre visit is considered for a maximum of 8 marks. Students are expected to make individual report. So variety must be appreciated. Viva-voce shall be conducted based on the industrial visit.

**Table 5: Inorganic Chemistry Practical – III**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
3 Hours	Question on qualitative analysis	4	80
	Identification tests for ions	16	
	Confirmation tests for ions	16	
	Identification of cation group	4	
	Chemistry of identification tests	8	
	Chemistry of confirmation tests	8	
	Systematic procedure	8	
	Record	8	
	Viva-Voce	8	

*Guidelines*

1. *Identification Tests:* 4 Marks each for two anions two cations.
2. *Identification of Cation Group:* 2 Marks each.
3. *Confirmation Tests:* 4 Marks each for two anions and two cations.
4. *Chemistry of Identification Tests:* 2 Marks each for two anions and two cations.
5. *Chemistry of Confirmation Tests:* 2 Marks each for two anions and two cations.

**Table 6: Evaluation of Records**

<i>Number of Experiments (Marks in brackets)</i>						
<i>Inorganic Chemistry Practical –I</i>		<i>Physical Chemistry Practical</i>	<i>Organic Chemistry Practical</i>		<i>Inorganic Chemistry Practical –II</i>	<i>Inorganic Chemistry Practical –III</i>
<i>Volumetry</i>	<i>Preparation</i>		<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Preparation</i>		<i>Mixture</i>
19-20 (6)	6 (2)	14 (8)	10 (4)	8 (4)	10-11 (8)	10 (8)
18 (5)	5 (1)	13 (7)	9 (3)	7 (3)	9 (7)	9 (7)
17 (4)		12 (6)	8 (2)	6 (2)	8 (6)	8 (6)
16 (3)		11 (5)			7 (5)	7 (5)
						6 (4)

**CORE COURSE PROJECT: EVALUATION SCHEME**

Project evaluation will be conducted at the end of sixth semester. Evaluation of the project report shall be done under mark system.

- Supervising teachers will assess the project and award internal marks.
- External evaluation by examiner appointed by university.
- Grade for the project will be awarded to candidates, combining the internal and external marks.

**Table 1: Internal Evaluation**

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1	Originality of content (20%)	3
2	Methodology of presentation (20%)	3
3	Organization of report and conclusion (30%)	4.5
4	Viva-voce (30%)	4.5
<i>Total Marks</i>		15

**Table 2: External Evaluation**

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1	Content and relevance of the project (20%)	12
2	Presentation and quality of analysis (20%)	12
3	Findings and recommendations (30%)	18
4	Viva-voce (30%)	18
<i>Total Marks</i>		60

- 1) Submission of the project report and presence of the student for viva are compulsory for internal evaluation. No marks shall be awarded to a candidate if she/he fails to submit the project report for external evaluation
- 2) The student should get a minimum P grade in aggregate of external and internal.
- 3) There shall be no improvement chance for the marks obtained in the project report.
- 4) In the extent of student failing to obtain a minimum of pass grade, the project work may be re-done and a new internal mark may be submitted by the parent department. External examination may be conducted along with the subsequent batch.

**SYLLABUS FOR  
COMPLEMENTARY COURSES**

## CHEMISTRY COMPLEMENTARY COURSE STRUCTURE

Total Credits: 12 (Internal: 20%; External: 80%)

<i>Semester</i>	<i>Code No</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>Hrs/Week</i>	<i>Total Hrs</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Marks</i>
<b>I</b>	CHE1C01	Complementary Course I: General Chemistry	2	32	2	75
	-	Complementary Course V: Chemistry Practical	2	32	-*	-
<b>II</b>	CHE2C02	Complementary Course II: Physical Chemistry	2	32	2	75
	-	Complementary Course V: Chemistry Practical	2	32	-*	-
<b>III</b>	CHE3C03	Complementary Course III: Organic Chemistry	3	48	2	75
	-	Complementary Course V: Chemistry Practical	2	32	-*	-
<b>IV</b>	CHE4C04	Complementary Course IV: Physical and Applied Chemistry	3	48	2	75
	CHE4C05(P)	Complementary Course V: Chemistry Practical	2	32	4*	100
<b>Total</b>					<b>12</b>	<b>400</b>

\* Examination will be held at the end of semester IV.



## SEMESTER I

### Course Code: CHE1C01 Complementary Course I: GENERAL CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 32; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 2; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE1C01	GENERAL CHEMISTRY	L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	2
Objective(s)	To provide the students a thorough knowledge about the chemistry of quantitative and qualitative analysis and the theories of chemical bonding. It will also impart the ideas about atomic nucleus and the importance of metals in biological systems.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Identify important metals in biological systems.				
CO2	Apply the theories of quantitative and qualitative analysis in laboratory.				
CO3	Apply the theories of chemical bonding in structural determination.				
CO4	Evaluate the constructive and destructive applications of nuclear reactions and identify the uses of radioactive isotopes.				

### Module I: Analytical Chemistry (10 hrs)

Atomic mass - Molecular mass - Mole concept – Molar volume - Oxidation and reduction – Oxidation number and valency - Equivalent mass. Methods of expressing concentration: Molality, molarity, normality and mole fraction. Calculation of concentration on dilution of given solution (problems).

Theory of volumetric analysis – Acid-base, redox and complexometric titrations – Acid- base, redox and complexometric indicators. Double burette method of titration: Principle and advantages.

Principles in the separation of cations in qualitative analysis - Applications of common ion effect and solubility product - Microanalysis and its advantages.

Accuracy & Precision (mention only).

### References

1. J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, J. D. Barnes, M. Thomas, *Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2013.
2. G. Svehla, *Vogel's Qualitative Inorganic Analysis*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1996.

### Module II: Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonding (10 hrs)

*Atomic Structure:* Bohr atom model and its limitations, de Broglie equation - Heisenberg uncertainty principle - Schrödinger wave equation (mention only) - Atomic orbitals Quantum numbers and their significance - Pauli's Exclusion principle - Hund's rule of maximum multiplicity - Aufbau principle – Electronic configuration of atoms.

*Chemical Bonding:* Introduction – Type of bonds.

Ionic bond: Factors favouring the formation of ionic bonds - Lattice energy of ionic compounds and its application.

Covalent bond: Lewis theory – Coordinate bond.

VSEPR theory: Shapes of  $\text{BeCl}_2$ ,  $\text{BF}_3$ ,  $\text{SnCl}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{PCl}_5$ ,  $\text{SF}_4$ ,  $\text{ClF}_3$ ,  $\text{XeF}_2$ ,  $\text{SF}_6$ ,  $\text{IF}_5$ ,  $\text{XeF}_4$ ,  $\text{IF}_7$  and  $\text{XeF}_6$ .

Valence Bond theory - Hybridisation involving s, p and d orbitals:  $sp$  (acetylene),  $sp^2$  (ethylene),  $sp^3$

(CH<sub>4</sub>), sp<sup>3</sup>d (PCl<sub>5</sub>), sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup> (SF<sub>6</sub>).

Molecular Orbital theory: LCAO – Electronic configuration of H<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> and CO – Calculation of bond order – determination of HOMO and LUMO – Explanation of bond length and bond strength.

Intermolecular forces - Hydrogen bonding in H<sub>2</sub>O - Dipole-dipole interactions.

#### References

1. C. N. R. Rao, *Understanding Chemistry*, Universities Press India Ltd., Hyderabad, 1999.
2. R. K. Prasad, *Quantum Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 2012.
3. Manas Chanda, *Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonding*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, Noida, 2007.
4. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 31<sup>st</sup> Edn., Milestone Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2013.

#### Module III: Nuclear Chemistry (6 hrs)

Natural radioactivity – Modes of decay – Group displacement law.

Nuclear forces - n/p ratio - Nuclear stability - Mass Defect - Binding energy. Isotopes, isobars and isotones with examples.

Nuclear fission - Atom bomb - Nuclear fusion – Hydrogen bomb - Nuclear reactors Application of radioactive isotopes – <sup>14</sup>C dating, Rock dating, Isotopes as tracers, Radio diagnosis, Radiotherapy.

#### References

1. H. J. Arnikar, *Essentials of Nuclear Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.
2. R. Gopalan, *Elements of Nuclear Chemistry*, Vikas Publ. House, 2000.

#### Module IV: Bioinorganic Chemistry (6 hrs)

Metal ions in biological systems - Biochemistry of iron – Haemoglobin and myoglobin - O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> transportation (mechanism not required) - Chlorophyll and photosynthesis (mechanism not expected) – Elementary idea of structure and mechanism of action of sodium potassium pump - Biochemistry of zinc and cobalt.

#### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, Milestone Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
2. G. L. Meissler, D. A. Tarr, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn. Pearson Education, 2004.
3. J. E. Huheey, E. A. Keiter, R. L. Keiter, O. K. Medhi, *Inorganic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson, 2009.
4. F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, P. L. Gaus, *Basic Inorganic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., John – Wiley, 1995.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	22 Marks
Module II	25 Marks
Module III	16 Marks
Module IV	16 Marks

## SEMESTER II

Course Code: CHE2C02

### Complementary Course II: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 32; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 2; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE2C02	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY	L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	2
Objective(s)	To provide the students a thorough knowledge about different terminologies in thermodynamics and the continuity between different states of matter. To impart an idea about the basic principles of electrochemistry.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Understand the basic concepts of classical thermodynamics and spontaneity of reactions.				
CO2	Realise the theories of different states of matter and their implication.				
CO3	Understand the basic principles of electrochemistry.				
CO4	Analyse the cell reactions and emf				

#### Module I: Thermodynamics (6 hrs)

Definition of thermodynamic terms - System – Surroundings - Types of systems. Zeroth law of thermodynamics

First law of Thermodynamics - Internal energy - Significance of internal energy change – Enthalpy. Second law of Thermodynamics - Entropy and spontaneity - Statement of second law based on entropy. Entropy change in phase transitions (derivation not required) - Entropy of fusion, vaporization and sublimation. The concept of Gibbs free energy - Physical significance of free energy - Conditions for equilibrium and spontaneity based on  $\Delta G$  values - Effect of temperature on spontaneity of reaction. Third law of Thermodynamics.

#### References

1. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.
2. . J. Rajaram, J. C. Kuriacose, *Chemical Thermodynamics*, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

#### Module II: Gaseous and Solid States (10 hrs)

*Gaseous State*: Introduction - Kinetic molecular model of gases – Maxwell distribution of velocities and its use in calculating molecular velocities – Average velocity, RMS velocity and most probable velocity (derivations not required) – Boyle's law – Charles's law – Ideal gas equation – Behaviour of real gases – Deviation from ideal behavior - Van der Waals equation (derivation not required).

*Solid State:* Introduction - Isotropy and anisotropy - Symmetry elements in crystals - Theseven crystal systems – Miller indices - Bravais lattices – Bragg’s equation (derivation required) and its applications (mention only). Defects in crystals: Non-stoichiometric and stoichiometric defects - Extrinsic and intrinsic defects.

### References

3. K. L. Kapoor, *A Textbook of Physical chemistry*, Vol. 1, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Macmillan India Ltd., 2011.
4. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Elements of Physical chemistry*, Vishal Pub. Co., 2013.

### Module III: Liquid State and Solutions (6 hrs)

*Liquid State:* Introduction - Vapour pressure, surface tension and viscosity – Explanation of these properties on the basis of intermolecular attraction.

*Solutions:* Kinds of solutions - Solubility of gases in liquids – Henry's law and its applications - Colligative properties - Osmotic pressure - Laws of osmotic pressure - Reverse osmosis and its applications - Determination of molecular mass using colligative properties.

### References

5. K. L. Kapoor, *A Textbook of Physical chemistry*, Vol. 1, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Macmillan India Ltd., 2011.
6. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Elements of Physical chemistry*, Vishal Pub. Co., 2013.

### Module IV: Electrochemistry (10 hrs)

Specific conductance, equivalent conductance and molar conductance - Variation of conductance with dilution - Kohlrausch's law - Degree of ionization of weak electrolytes - Application of conductance measurements – Conductometric titrations.

Galvanic cells - Cell and electrode potentials - IUPAC sign convention – Reference electrodes – Standard Hydrogen electrode – Calomel electrode - Standard electrode potential - Nernst equation - H<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> fuel cell.

Ostwald's dilution law – Buffer solutions- Buffer capacity – Buffer action [acetic acid/sodium acetate & NH<sub>4</sub>OH/NH<sub>4</sub>Cl], applications of buffers.

### References

7. P. Atkins, J. Paula Atkins, *Physical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford University Press, 2006.
8. K. K. Sharma, L. K. Sharma, *A Textbook of Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2012.

9. Gordon M. Barrow, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi, 2006.
10. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.

**Mark Distribution**

Module I	16 Marks
Module II	23 Marks
Module III	16 Marks
Module IV	24 Marks

### SEMESTER III

#### Course Code: CHE3C03 Complementary Course III: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE3C03	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	LT	P	C
		30	0	2
Objective(s)	To provide the students a thorough knowledge about basic theory and concepts of organic chemistry.			
Course outcome (s)				
CO1	Understand the basic concepts involved in reaction intermediates.			
CO2	Realize the importance of optical activity and chirality.			
CO3	Understand the basic structure and importance of carbohydrates, nucleic acids, alkaloids and terpenes.			
CO4	Appreciate the importance of functional groups and aromatic stability.			

#### Module I: Organic Chemistry – Some Basic Concepts (10 hrs)

*Introduction:* Homolysis and heterolysis of bonds – Electrophiles and nucleophiles. *Reaction*

*Intermediates:* Carbocations, carbanions and free radicals (types, hybridization and stability).

*Types of organic reactions:* Addition, elimination, substitution and rearrangement reactions (definition and one example each).

*Electron Displacement Effects:* Inductive effect: Definition – Characteristics - +I and –I groups.

Applications: Explanation of substituent effect on the acidity of aliphatic carboxylic acids.

Mesomeric effect: Definition – Characteristics - +M and –M groups. Applications: Comparison of electron density in benzene, nitrobenzene and aniline. Hyperconjugation: Definition – Characteristics.

Example: Propene.

Applications: Comparison of stability of 1-butene & 2-butene. Electromeric effect: Definition – Characteristics - +E effect (addition of  $H^+$  to ethene) and –E effect (addition of  $CN^-$  to acetaldehyde). Steric effect (causes and simple examples).

#### References

1. Peter Sykes, *A Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. P. S. Kalsi, *Organic Reactions, Stereochemistry and Mechanisms*, 4<sup>th</sup>Edn., New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
3. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
4. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
5. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
6. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.

#### Module II: Stereochemistry (6 hrs)

*Conformations:* Conformations of ethane, cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane – Explanation of stability.

*Geometrical Isomerism:* Definition – Condition – Geometrical isomerism in but-2-ene and but-2-ene-1,4-dioic acid – Methods of distinguishing geometrical isomers using melting point and dipole moment.

*Optical Isomerism:* Optical activity – Chirality – Enantiomers – Meso compounds – Diastereoisomers

– Optical isomerism in lactic acid and tartaric acid-resolution methods.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

### Module III: Aromatic Hydrocarbons (5 hrs)

Nomenclature and isomerism in substituted benzene. Structure and stability of benzene: Kekule, resonance and molecular orbital description.

Mechanism of aromatic electrophilic substitution: Halogenation, nitration, sulphonation and Friedel-Craft's reactions – orientation effect of substituents.

Aromaticity and Huckel's rule: Application to benzenoid (benzene, naphthalene and anthracene) and nonbenzenoid (pyrrole, pyridine, tropylium cation, cyclopropenyl cation, cyclopentadienyl anion and indol) aromatic compounds.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

### Module IV: Chemistry of Functional Groups – I (8 hrs)

*Halogen Compounds*: Preparation of alkyl halides from alkanes and alkenes – Wurtz reaction and Fittig's reaction – Mechanism of S<sub>N</sub>1 and S<sub>N</sub>2 reactions of alkyl halides – Effect of substrate and stereochemistry.

*Alcohols*: Preparation from Grignard reagent – Preparation of ethanol from molasses – Wash, rectified spirit, absolute alcohol, denatured spirit, proof spirit and power alcohol (mention only) – Comparison of acidity of ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and *tert*-butyl alcohol – Haloform reaction and iodoform test – Luca's test – Chemistry of methanol poisoning – Harmful effects of ethanol in the human body.

*Phenols*: Preparation from chlorobenzene – Comparison of acidity of phenol, *p*-nitrophenol and *p*-methoxyphenol – Preparation and uses of phenolphthalein.

### Module V: Chemistry of Functional Groups – II (8 hrs)

*Aldehydes & Ketones*: Preparation from alcohols – Nucleophilic addition reactions (HCN and bisulphite) – Comparison of nucleophilic addition rate of aliphatic aldehydes and ketones.

*Carboxylic Acids*: Preparation from Grignard reagent – Decarboxylation – Kolbe electrolysis.

*Amines*: Preparation from nitro compounds – Hofmann's bromamide reaction – Hofmann's carbylamines reaction. Basicity: Comparison of basicity of ammonia, methyl amine and aniline.

*Diazonium Salts:* Preparation and synthetic applications of benzene diazonium chloride – Preparation and uses of methyl orange.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

### Module VI: Biomolecules (8 hrs)

*Carbohydrates:* Classification with examples - cyclic structures of glucose and fructose - Applications of carbohydrates.

*Proteins:* Amino acids – Classification – Zwitter ion formation – Peptide linkage – Polypeptides and proteins – Primary, secondary and tertiary structure of proteins – Globular and fibrous proteins – Denaturation of proteins.

Enzymes: Characteristics and examples.

*Nucleic acids:* Structure of pentose sugar, nitrogenous base, nucleoside and nucleotide – Double-helical structure of DNA – Difference between DNA and RNA – DNA fingerprinting and its applications.

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

### Module VII: Alkaloids and Terpenes (3 hrs)

*Alkaloids:* Classification – Source, structure and physiological functions of nicotine, coniine and piperine.

*Terpenes:* Classification with examples – Isoprene rule – Isolation of essential oils by steam distillation – Uses of lemongrass oil, eucalyptus oil and sandalwood oil – Source, structure and uses of citral and menthol – Natural rubber – Vulcanization and its advantages.

*Note: Structural elucidation not expected in any case.*

### References

1. R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, *Organic Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
2. I. L. Finar, *Organic Chemistry*, Vol. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M. K. Jain, S. C. Sharma, *Modern Organic Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company Co., 2010.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	15 Marks
Module II	10 Marks
Module III	10 Marks



Module IV	14 Marks
Module V	13 Marks
Module VI	12 Marks
Module VII	5 Marks

## SEMESTER IV

Course Code: CHE4C04

### Complementary Course IV: PHYSICAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 2; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

CHE4C04	PHYSICAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	2
Objective (s)	To provide the students a thorough knowledge about colloidal chemistry, nanochemistry and the importance of chemistry in daily life. It also provides a basic idea related to separation and spectral techniques. It also imparts the idea of green processes with special emphasis on environment.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Understand the basic concepts behind colloidal state and nanochemistry.				
CO2	Realise the importance of green chemistry in pollution prevention.				
CO3	Appreciate the importance of different separation methods and spectral Techniques				
CO4	Structure elucidation using spectral techniques.				
CO5	Apply Chemistry to day to day life				

#### Module I: Colloidal Chemistry (6 hrs)

True solution, colloidal solution and suspension. Classification of colloids: Lyophilic, lyophobic, macromolecular, multimolecular and associated colloids with examples. Purification of colloids by electrodialysis and ultrafiltration. Properties of colloids: Brownian movement – Tyndall effect – Electrophoresis. Origin of charge and stability of colloids – Coagulation - Hardy Schulze rule – Protective colloids - Gold number. Emulsions. Applications of colloids: Delta formation, medicines, emulsification, cleaning action of detergents and soaps.

#### References

11. B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, M. S. Pathania, *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, 46<sup>th</sup> Edn., Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2013.
12. F. Daniels, R. A. Alberty, *Physical Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Canada, 1980.

#### Module II: New Vistas in Chemistry (6 hrs)

*Nanochemistry*: Introduction – classification of nanomaterials (0D, 1D, 2D) - sizedependence of material properties (optical, electrical and catalytic) - surface to volume ratio and its significance - application of nanomaterials in electronics, optics, catalysis and medicine (detailed discussion not expected).

*Green Chemistry*: Definition and need of green chemistry - principles (detailed discussion not expected) - atom economy - green solvents - green synthesis of Ibuprofen.

## References

13. M. A. Shah, Tokeer Ahmad, *Principles of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology*, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi, 2010.
14. T. Pradeep, *A Textbook of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology*, McGrawhill, New Delhi, 2012.
15. V. K. Ahluwalia, *Green Chemistry*, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi, 2011.

## Module III: Chromatography (6 hrs)

*Chromatography*- Introduction - Adsorption and partition chromatography - Principle and applications of column, thin layer, paper and gas chromatography -  $R_f$  value – Relative merits of different techniques.

## References

16. R. A. Day Junior, A. L. Underwood, *Quantitative Analysis*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1988.
17. J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, J. D. Barnes, M. Thomas, *Vogel's Text Book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, 2003.
18. R. Gopalan, P. Subramanian, K Rengarajan, *Elements of Analytical Chemistry*, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi, 2004.
19. R. P. Budhiraja, *Separation chemistry*, New Age International (P) Ltd., 2007.

## Module IV: Spectroscopy (10 hrs)

Origin of spectra - Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter. Different types of energy levels in molecules: Rotational, vibrational and electronic levels. Statement of Born-Oppenheimer approximation - Fundamental laws of spectroscopy and selection rules (derivations not required).

*IR Spectroscopy*: Introduction - Group frequency concept - Characteristic stretching frequencies of O-H, N-H, C-H, C=C, C=N and C=O functional groups - Fingerprint region in IR spectra.

*UV-Visible Spectroscopy*: Introduction - Beer-Lambert's law and its deviations - Electronic transitions in molecules ( $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$ ,  $n \rightarrow \sigma^*$ ,  $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$  and  $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ ) - Chromophore and auxochrome - Red shift and blue shift.

*NMR Spectroscopy*: Introduction - Chemical shift and spin-spin coupling - Application in elucidating the structure of ethanol, dimethyl ether, propanal and acetone (detailed study not required).

## References

20. P. S. Kalsi, *Applications of Spectroscopic Techniques in Organic Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.

C. N. Banwell, E. M. Mc Cash, *Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., McGraw–Hill publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2002.

### **Module V: Polymers (4 hrs)**

Classification of polymers - Addition and condensation polymers – Thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics – Glass transition temperature- Structure and applications of synthetic rubbers (Buna-S, Buna-N and neoprene), synthetic fibres (Nylon 66, Nylon 6 and dacron), thermoplastics (polyethene, polystyrene, PVC and teflon) and thermosetting plastics (bakelite and melmac). Uses of kevlar, nomex and lexan – Biodegradable polymers (PGA, PLA and PHBV) and their applications.

#### **References**

21. V. R. Gowariker, *Polymer Chemistry*, New Age International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.
22. Fred. W. Billmeyer, *Textbook of Polymer Science*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., Wiley India, Delhi, 2008.

### **Module VI: Environmental Pollution (6 hrs)**

Definition – Types of pollution.

Air pollution: Pollution by oxides of nitrogen, carbon and sulphur. Effects of air pollution:

Depletion of ozone, green house effect and acid rain.

Water pollution: Pollution due to sewage, industrial effluents, soaps, detergents, pesticides, fertilizers and heavy metals – Eutrophication - Biological magnification and bioaccumulation - Effects of water pollution. Water quality parameters – DO, BOD and COD (elementary idea only).

Soil pollution – Pollution due to plastics.

Thermal pollution and radioactive pollution: Sources, effects and control measures.

#### **References**

23. A. K. De, *Environmental Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2006.
24. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, Ane Books India, New Delhi, 2008.

### **Module VII: Chemistry in Daily Life (10 hrs)**

*Petrochemicals:* Name, carbon range and uses of fractions of petroleum distillation –

Octane number - Cetane number – Flash point. LPG and CNG: Composition and uses. *Pharmaceuticals:* Drug - Chemical name, generic name and trade names with examples. Antipyretics, analgesics, antibiotics, antacids, antiseptics (definition and examples, structure not expected).

*Dyes:* Definition – Requirements of a dye - Theories of colour and chemical constitution –Structure and applications of martius yellow, indigo and alizarin.

*Food*: Food additives: Food preservatives, artificial sweeteners and antioxidants (definition and examples, structures not required) Commonly used permitted and non-permitted food colours (structures not required).

*Cement*: Manufacture, composition and setting.

*Glass*: Types of glasses and uses.

### References

25. Gurdeep R. Chatwal, *Synthetic Drugs*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.
26. Jayashree Ghosh, *A Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
27. B. Sivasankar, *Food processing and preservation*, Prentice – Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
28. Srinivasan Damodaran, Kirk L. Parkin, Owen R. Fennema, *Food Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., CRC Press, New York, 2007.

### Mark Distribution

Module I	10 Marks
Module II	10 Marks
Module III	10 Marks
Module IV	15 Marks
Module V	7 Marks
Module VI	10 Marks
Module VII	17 Marks

## SEMESTER IV

### Course Code: CHE4C05(P) Complementary Course V: CHEMISTRY

#### PRACTICAL

Total Hours: 128; Credits: 4; Hours/Week: 2 (I, II, III & IV Semesters); Total Marks 100 (Internal 20 & External 80)

CHE4C05(P)	CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	4
Objective (s)	To develop proficiency in quantitative and qualitative analysis and expertise in organic preparation and determination of physical constants.				
Course outcome (s)					
CO1	Perform experiments in laboratory considering lab safety measures.				
CO2	Enable the students to develop analytical and preparation skills				
CO3	Apply the basic concepts of inter group separation to identify cations in a given mixture.				

#### General Instructions

1. Semi micro analysis may be adopted for inorganic qualitative analysis.
2. For weighing, either electronic balance or chemical balance may be used.
3. For titrations, double burette titration method must be used.
4. Standard solution must be prepared by the student.
5. Use safety coat, gloves, shoes and goggles in the laboratory.
6. A minimum of 7 inorganic mixtures and 9 volumetric estimations must be done to appear for the examination.
7. Practical examination will be conducted at the end of semester IV.

#### Module I: Laboratory Safety, First Aid and Treatment of Fires

Importance of lab safety – Burns – Eye accidents – Cuts – Gas poisoning – Electric shocks  
– Treatment of fires – Precautions and preventive measures.

#### Module II: Volumetric Analysis

1. Weighing using chemical balance and electronic balance.
2. Preparation of standard solutions.
3. Neutralization Titrations (i) Strong acid – strong base. (ii) Strong acid – weak base. (iii) Weak acid – strong base.
4. Redox Titrations Permanganometry:
  - (i) Estimation of oxalic acid.
  - (ii) Estimation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mohr's salt}$ . Dichrometry:
    - (i) Estimation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mohr's salt}$  using internal indicator.
    - (ii) Estimation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mohr's salt}$  using external indicator. Iodimetry and Iodometry:
      - (i) Estimation of iodine. (ii) Estimation of copper. (iii) Estimation of chromium.

5. Complexometric Titrations (i) Estimation of zinc. (ii) Estimation of magnesium. (iii) Determination of hardness of water.

**Module III: Gravimetric Analysis**

1. Determination of water of hydration in crystalline barium chloride.
2. Estimation of  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  as  $\text{BaSO}_4$ .

**Module IV: Inorganic Qualitative Analysis**

(a) Reactions of Cations: Study of the reactions of the following cations with a view of their identification and confirmation.  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{NH}_4^+$ . (b) Systematic qualitative analysis of a solution containing any two cations from the above list.

**Module V: Determination of Physical Constants**

1. Determination of boiling point.
2. Determination of melting point.

**Module VI: Organic Preparations**

1. *p*-Bromoacetanilide from acetanilide.
2. *p*-Nitroacetanilide from acetanilide.
3. Benzoic acid from benzaldehyde.
4. Benzoic acid from benzamide.

**References**

1. J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, J. D. Barnes, M. Thomas, *Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Pearson Education, Noida, 2013.
2. D. A. Skoog, D. M. West, F. J. Holler, S. R. Crouch, *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edn., Brooks/Cole, Thomson Learning, USA, 2004.
3. V. K. Ahluwalia, Sunita Dhingra, Adarsh Gulati, *College Practical Chemistry*, Universities Press (India) Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, 2008 (Reprint).
4. G. Svehla, *Vogel's Qualitative Inorganic Analysis*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1996.
5. V. V. Ramanujam, *Inorganic Semi Micro Qualitative Analysis*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., The National Publishing Company, Chennai, 1974.
6. W. G. Palmer, *Experimental Inorganic Chemistry*, Cambridge University Press, 1970.

# **EVALUATION SCHEME FOR COMPLEMENTARY COURSES**



## **COMPLEMENTARY COURSE THEORY: EVALUATION SCHEME**

The evaluation scheme for each course contains two parts: viz., internal evaluation and external evaluation.

### **1. INTERNAL EVALUATION**

20% of the total marks in each course are for internal evaluation. The colleges shall send only the marks obtained for internal examination to the university. The internal assessment shall be based on a predetermined transparent system involving written tests, class room participation based on attendance, assignment and seminar/viva in respect of theory courses. For practical course it is based on lab involvement and record.

**Table 1: Components of Evaluation**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Components</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1	Class room participation based on attendance (20%)	3
2	Test papers I (40%)	6
3	Assignment (20%)	3
4	Seminar/viva (20%)	3
<i>Total Marks</i>		15

**Table 2: Percentage of attendance based on class room participation and eligible marks**

<i>% of attendance</i>	<i>Marks</i>
85% and above	3
75 - <85%	2
50 - <75%	1

**Table 3: Pattern of Test Papers**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Total number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>marks for each question</i>	<i>Ceiling of Marks</i>
1 Hour	Short answer	6	Up to 6	2	10
	Paragraph	4	Up to 4	5	15
	Essay	2	1	10	10
<i>Total Marks*</i>					35

\*85% and above = 6, 65 to below 85% = 5, 55 to below 65% = 4, 45 to below 55% = 3, 35 to below 45% = 2, below 35% = 1

External evaluation carries 80% marks. University examinations for two hours duration will be conducted at the end of each semester.

**Table 1: Pattern of Question Papers**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Total number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Marks for each question</i>	<i>Ceiling of Marks</i>
2 Hours	Short answer	12	Up to 12	2	20
	Paragraph	7	Up to 7	5	30
	Essay	2	1	10	10
<i>Total Marks</i>					60

**COMPLEMENTARY COURSE PRACTICAL: EVALUATION SCHEME**

The evaluation scheme contains two parts: viz., internal evaluation and external evaluation.

**1. INTERNAL EVALUATION**

20% of the total marks are for internal evaluation. The colleges shall send only the marks obtained for internal examination to the university.

**Table 1: Components of Evaluation**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Components</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1	Record	12
2	Lab involvement (viva – 4 and punctuality – 4)	8
<i>Total Marks</i>		20

**Table 2: Number of Experiments and Marks for Practical Records**

<i>Number of Experiments (Marks in brackets)</i>	
<i>Volumetric Analysis</i>	<i>Mixture Analysis</i>
11-12 (6)	9-10 (6)
10 (5)	8 (5)
9 (4)	7 (4)

External evaluation carries 80% marks. Practical examination will be conducted at the end  
 of IV<sup>th</sup> semester.

**Table 1: Pattern of Question Paper**

Duration	Pattern	Marks	Total
3 Hours	Question on qualitative and quantitative analysis	8	80
	Procedure on volumetric analysis	6	
	Volumetric analysis	28	
	Mixture analysis	28	
	Record	10	

*Guidelines*

1. *Valuation of Volumetric Procedure:* Eight points – 6 marks. 1. Correct intermediate; 2. Preparation of standard solution; 3. Standardisation of intermediate; 4. Indicator and end point of standardization; 5. Making up of given solution; 6. Titration of made up solution; 7. Indicator; 8. End point/any other relevant points.

2. *Marks for Result:* The reported values (RV) of the students are compared with theoretical value (TV) and skilled value (SV) and calculate error percentage. Up to 1.5% error: 24 marks; between 1.51 – 2%: 20 marks; between 2.1– 2.5%: 16 marks; between 2.51– 3%: 12 marks; greater than 3%: 8 marks.

3. *Marks for Calculation:* Eight points – 4 marks. 1. Equivalent mass of the primary standard substance; 2. Calculation of normality of primary standard; 3. Table for standardization of intermediate with standard substance and indicator at the top; 4. Calculation of normality of the intermediate; 5. Table for estimation including standard substance and indicator; 6. Calculation of normality of the given solution; 7. Equivalent mass of the compound/ion in the given solution; 8. Calculation of weight in the whole of the given solution.

4. *Marks for Mixture Analysis:* Group identification: 1 mark each. Cation identification tests: 3 mark each. Chemistry of identification tests: 3 mark each. Cation confirmation tests: 3 marks each. Chemistry of confirmation tests: 3 mark each. Systematic procedure: 2 marks.

**Table 2: Evaluation of Records**

<i>Number of Experiments (Marks in brackets)</i>	
Volumetric Analysis (Max. Marks:5)	Mixture Analysis (Max. Marks: 5)
11-12 (5)	9-10 (5)
10 (4)	8 (4)
9 (3)	7 (3)

# **SYLLABUS FOR OPEN COURSES**

## OPEN COURSE STRUCTURE

(FOR STUDENTS OTHER THAN B.Sc. CHEMISTRY) Total Credits: 3 (Internal 20%;  
External 80%)

<i>Semester</i>	<i>Code No</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>Hrs/ Week</i>	<i>Total Hrs</i>	<i>Marks</i>
V	CHE5D01	Open Course 1: Environmental Chemistry	3	48	75
	CHE5D02	Open Course 2: Chemistry in Daily Life			
	CHE5D03	Open Course 3: Food Science and Medicinal Chemistry			

## SEMESTER V

Course Code: CHE5D01

### Open Course 1: ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

#### Course outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO 1: Recall the technical/scientific terms involved in pollution. CO 2: Understand the causes and effects of air pollution.

CO 3: Understand the sources, types and effects of water pollution. CO 4: Describe water quality parameters.

CO 5: Know soil, noise, thermal and radioactive pollutions and their effects. CO 6: Study various pollution control measures.

CO 7: Understand the basics of greenchemistry.

#### Module I: Introduction to Environment and Environmental pollution (4 hrs)

Environmental chemistry - introduction, Environmental segments – Lithosphere: components of soils, Hydrosphere: water resources, Biosphere, Atmosphere - regions of atmosphere – Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere.

Environmental pollution – Concepts and definition – Pollutant, contaminant, receptor and sink – Classification of pollutants – Global, regional, local, persistent and non-persistent pollutants.

#### References

1. A. K. De, *Environmental Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup>Edn., New Age International, 2012.
2. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, The Energy and Resources Institute, 2017.
3. Balram Pani, *Textbook of Environmental Chemistry*, I. K. International Pvt Ltd, 2010.

#### Module II: Air Pollution (8 hrs)

Tropospheric pollution – Gaseous air pollutants – Hydrocarbons, oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and carbon – Global warming, green house effect, acid rain – Particulates – Smog: London smog and photochemical smog – effects and control of photochemical smog – stratospheric pollution - depletion of ozone layer, chlorofluorocarbons - Automobile pollution. Control of air pollution – Alternate refrigerants – Bhopal Tragedy (a brief study). Air pollution in Indian cities (Delhi, Agra and Kanpur).

## References

1. S. K. Banerjee, *Environmental Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.
2. V. N. Bashkin, *Environmental Chemistry: Asian Lessons*, Springer Science & Business Media, 2003.
3. S. E. Manahan, *Environmental Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., CRC Press, Florida, 2004.
4. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, The Energy and Resources Institute, 2017.
5. Balram Pani, *Textbook of Environmental Chemistry*, I. K. International Pvt. Ltd., 2010.

## Module III: Water Pollution (10 hrs)

Impurities in water – cause of pollution – natural and anthropogenic – Marine water pollution – Underground water pollution.

Source of water pollution – Industrial waste, Municipal waste, Agricultural waste, Radioactive waste, Petroleum, Pharmaceutical, heavy metal, pesticides, soaps and detergents.

Types of water pollutants: Biological agents, physical agents and chemical agents – Eutrophication - biomagnification and bioaccumulation.

Water quality parameters: DO, BOD, COD, alkalinity, hardness, chloride, fluoride and nitrate. Toxic metals in water and their effects: Cadmium, lead and mercury – Minamata disaster (a brief study), itai-itai disease, oil pollution in water. International standards for drinking water.

## References

1. S. K. Banerjee, *Environmental Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.
2. J. M. H. Selendy, *Water and Sanitation-Related Diseases and the Changing Environment*, John Wiley & Sons, 2011.
3. P. K. Goel, *Water Pollution: Causes, Effects and Control*, New Age International, 2006.
4. V. N. Bashkin, *Environmental Chemistry: Asian Lessons*, Springer Science & Business Media, 2003.
5. S. E. Manahan, *Environmental Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., CRC Press, Florida, 2004.
6. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, The Energy and Resources Institute, 2017.
7. Balram Pani, *Textbook of Environmental Chemistry*, I. K. International Pvt. Ltd., 2010.

## Module IV: Soil, Noise, Thermal, light and Radioactive Pollutions (8 hrs)

Soil pollution: Sources by industrial and urban wastes. Pollution due to plastics, pesticides, biomedical waste and *e-waste* (source, effects and control measures) – Control of soil pollution - Solid waste Management – Open dumping, landfilling, incineration, re-use, reclamation, recycle, composting.

Non-degradable, degradable and biodegradable wastes. Hazardous waste.

Noise Pollution – physiological response to noise, Noise categories - effect of noise – biological effects.

Thermal pollution – definition, sources, harmful effects and prevention. Light pollution.

Radioactive pollution (source, effects and control measures) – Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Chernobyl accidents (brief study). Endosulfan disaster in Kerala (brief study).

## References

1. S. E. Manahan, *Environmental Chemistry*, 8<sup>th</sup>Edn., CRC Press, Florida, 2004.
2. A. K. Ahluwalia, *Environmental Chemistry*, The Energy and Resources Institute, 2017.
3. A. K. De, *Environmental Chemistry*, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., New Age International.

4. Balram Pani, *Textbook of Environmental Chemistry*, I. K. International Pvt. Ltd.,2010.
5. Anindita Basak, *Environmental Studies*, Pearson Education India,2009.
6. Pallavi Saxena, Vaishali Naik, *Air Pollution: Sources, Impacts and Controls*, CAB International,2018.

#### **Module V: Pollution Control Measures (12 hrs)**

Air pollution control measures – Gravitational settling chamber, fabric filter, wet scrubber, catalytic converters, stacks and chimneys, cyclone collectors, Cottrell electrostatic precipitator, extraction ventilator, zoning and green belt.

#### **References**

1. N. P Chermisinoff, *Handbook of Air Pollution Prevention and Control*,2002.
2. M. Senapati, *Advanced Engineering Chemistry*,2006.
3. K. C. Schiffner, *Air Pollution Control Equipment Selection Guide*, CRC Press,2013.
4. K. B. Schnelle, C. A. Brown, *Air Pollution Control Technology Handbook*, CRC Press, 2016.

#### **Module VI: Green Chemistry (6 hrs)**

Introduction- Definition of green Chemistry, need of green chemistry, basic principles of green chemistry. Applications of green chemistry in daily life.

#### **References**

1. V.K. Ahluwalia, M. Kidwai, *New Trends in Green Chemistry*, Springer Science & Business Media,2012.
2. M. Lancaster, *Green Chemistry: An Introductory Text*, Royal Society of Chemistry,2010.
3. S.C.Ameta,R.Ameta,*GreenChemistry:FundamentalsandApplications*,CRCPress, 2013.

#### **Scheme of Examinations:**

The external question paper carries 60 marks and internal examination is of 15 marks. Duration of each external examination is 2 Hrs. The pattern of External Examination is as given below:

#### **Section A**

Short answer type carries 2 marks each –12questions Ceiling –20

#### **Section B**

Paragraph/ Problem type carries 5 marks each –7questions Ceiling –30

#### **Section C**

Essay type carries 10 marks (1 out of 2) 1x10=10

The students can answer all the questions in sections A & B but there shall be ceiling.

<b>Mark Distribution</b>	
Module I	9 Marks
Module II	14 Marks
Module III	18 Marks
Module IV	14 Marks
Module V	16 Marks
Module VI	8 Marks



## SEMESTER V

Course Code: CHE5D02

### Open Course 2: CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

#### Course outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Identify commonly used drugs in Kerala-benefits and its side effects.

CO2: Identify diseases caused by deficiency of vitamins.

CO 3: Create awareness about food additives, food adulteration and emphasize the significance of local food produce.

CO 4: Create awareness about uses of pesticides and fertilizers and their impacts on the environment.

CO5: Analyse petroleum fuels and its quality standards.

CO 6: Apply 3R principle in daily life.

CO7: Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of cleansing agents and cosmetics on the basis of their ingredients

#### Module I: Polymers (8 hrs)

Classification of polymers: Origin, structure, synthesis, molecular forces. Commercially important polymers: Application of polyethylene, polystyrene, polyhaloolefines, Nylon 6, Nylon 66, Melamine, Terylene, Bakelite, natural and synthetic rubber, vulcanization, Advantages of vulcanized rubber, natural silk and artificial silk, - Plastic identification codes – Applications of biodegradable polymers (PGA, PLA and PHBV) – 3R principle - Importance of plastic recycling.

#### References

1. B. K. Sharma, *Industrial Chemistry*, 11<sup>th</sup>Edn., Goel publishing House, Meerut,2000.
2. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi,2004.
3. V. R. Gowarikar, *Polymer Chemistry*, New Age International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi,2010.
4. B. K. Sharma, *Polymer Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut,1989.
5. M. G. Arora, M. Singh, M. S. Yadav, *Polymer Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Revised Edn., Anmol Publications Private Ltd., New Delhi,1989.
6. Catia Bastioli, *Handbook of Biodegradable Polymers*, Smithers Rapra Publishing,2005.

#### Module II: Chemistry in Biological Systems (8 hrs)

Vitamins: Name, source, function and deficiency diseases. Enzymes - Classifications, characteristics, role, examples. Hormones - Sex hormones - Androgens, oestrogens, progesterone, example, function. Cortical hormones - a few examples with function. Nucleicacid-RNA,DNA:Introduction-roleinlifeprocess(Nostructureorchemical reactions needed).

#### References

1. M. V. Kulkarni, *Biochemistry*, Pragati Books Pvt. Ltd.,2008.
2. S. C. Rastogi, *Biochemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2007.
3. U. Satyanarayana, U. Chakrapani, *Biochemistry*, Elsevier Health Sciences,2014.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi,2004.
5. D. Sriram, *Medicinal Chemistry*, Pearson Education India,2010.
6. N. V. Bhagavan, *Medical Biochemistry*, Academic Press, 2002.

### **Module III: Food Chemistry (8 hrs)**

Common adulterants in different foods: Milk and milk products, vegetable oils, cereals, tea, coffee powder, chilly powder and beverages.

Food Additives: Antioxidants and food preservatives – Commonly used permitted and non-permitted food colours – Artificial sweeteners – Taste enhancers – Artificial ripening of fruits and its side effects.

Modern Food Habits: Definition and health effects of fast foods, instant foods, dehydrated foods and junk foods. Harmful effects of modern food habits.

Significance of healthy food habits. Importance of local produce: Coconut water, tapioca, yam, black pepper.

Food laws and standards- Food Safety and Standards Act.

### **References**

1. Lillian Hoagland Meyer, *Food Chemistry*, 1<sup>st</sup>Edn., CBS Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2004.
2. B. A. Fox, A. G. Cameron, E. Arnold, *Food Science, Nutrition and Health*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Edward Arnold, London, 1995.
3. A. Siddiqui, N. Anusha, *Deleterious Effects of Food Habits in Present Era*, J. Aller. Ther. 3:114, 2012.
4. H. S. Ramaswamy, M. Marcotte, *Food Processing: Principles and Applications*, CRC Press, 2005.
5. A. F. Smith, *Encyclopedia of Junk Food and Fast Food*, Greenwood Publishing Group, 2006.
6. T. A. M. Sagati, *The Chemistry of Food Additives and Preservatives*, John Wiley & Sons, 2012.
7. S. N. Mahindru, *Food Additives*, APH Publishing, 2009.
8. Biju Mathew, *Anchor India*, Info Kerala Communications Pvt. Ltd., 2015.

### **Module IV: Agriculture (4 hrs)**

Fertilizers: Essential nutrients for plants – NPK value – Natural and synthetic fertilizers – Nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers (examples) – Impact of excessive use of fertilizers on environment – Biofertilizers.

Pesticides: Classification – Insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides and fungicides (definition and examples only) – Non-degradable pesticides – Pesticide pollution and its impact on environment – Endosulfan disaster in Kerala (brief study). Pheromones.

### **References**

1. H. S. Rathore, L. M. L. Nollet, *Pesticides: Evaluation of Environmental Pollution*, CRC Press, USA, 2012.
2. Murray Park, *The Fertilizer Industry*, Elsevier, 2001.
3. B. K. Sharma, *Industrial Chemistry*, Krishna Prakashan Media, 1991.

### **Module V: Cleansing Agents and Cosmetics (6 hrs)**

Cleansing Agents: Soaps – Hard and soft soaps – Alkali content – TFM – Detergents (classification) – Cleaning action – Advantages and disadvantages of soaps and detergents – Shaving creams. Shampoos: Ingredients and functions – Different kinds of shampoos (Anti-dandruff, anti-lice, herbal and baby shampoos). Tooth paste: Composition and health effects.

Cosmetics: Hair dye: Chemicals used and its harmful effects. Face and skin powders: Types, ingredients and functions. Cleansing creams: Cold creams, vanishing creams and bleach creams. Perfumes, antiperspirants, sun screen preparations, nail polishes, lipsticks, rouges, eyebrow pencils and eye liners (ingredients and functions) – Harmful effects of cosmetics.

### **References**

1. B. K. Sharma, *Industrial Chemistry*, Krishna Prakashan Media, 1991.
2. M. S. R. Winter, *A Consumer's Dictionary of Cosmetic Ingredients*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn., Three Rivers Press, New York, 2009.

### **Module VI: Pharmaceuticals and Dyes (8 hrs)**

Drug: Chemical name, generic name and trade names with examples. Terminology: Prodrug, pharmacy, pharmacology, pharmacophore, pharmacognosy, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics (elementary idea only). Antipyretics, analgesics, antacids, antihistamines, antibiotics, antiseptics, disinfectants, anaesthetics, tranquilizers, narcotics, antidepressants and psychedelic drugs (definition and examples). Benefits and side effects of commonly used drugs in Kerala – Paracetamol, Atenolol, Morphine, insulin (structure not required).

Dyes: classification based on constitution, application, examples, uses.

Dyes: Requirements of a dye – Classification based on mode of application to the fabric – Applications of dyes (general study).

### **References**

1. B. K. Sharma, *Industrial Chemistry*, Krishna Prakashan Media, 1991.
2. Gurdeep R. Chatwal, *Synthetic Drugs*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.
3. Jayashree Ghosh, *A Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn., S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.

### **Module VII: Fuels (6 hrs)**

Definition and classification of fuels – Characteristics of a good fuel – Combustion – Calorific value – Wood.

Coal: Classification based on carbon content – Fractional distillation products of coal and uses of various fractions.

Petroleum: Origin – Fractional distillation – Different fractions, their composition and uses. Petrol: Knocking – Octane number – Aviation fuel. Diesel: Cetane number. Flash point. Natural gas, biogas and LPG: Composition and uses.

Pollution due to burning of fossil fuels.

Solar energy and solar cells (applications only).

### **References**

1. B. K. B. Rao, *Modern Petroleum Refining Processes*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn., Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
2. B. K. Sharma, *Industrial Chemistry*, Krishna Prakashan Media, 1991.

### **Scheme of Examinations:**

The external question paper carries 60 marks and internal examination is of 15 marks. Duration of each external examination is 2 Hrs. The pattern of External Examination is as given below:

#### **Section A**

Short answer type carries 2 marks each – 12 questions Ceiling – 20

#### **Section B**

Paragraph/ Problem type carries 5 marks each – 7 questions Ceiling – 30

#### **Section C**

Essay type carries 10 marks (1 out of 2) 1x10=10

The students can answer all the questions in sections A & B but there shall be ceiling.

<b>Mark Distribution</b>	
Module I	14 Marks
Module II	12 Marks
Module III	12 Marks
Module IV	8 Marks
Module V	11 Marks
Module VI	12 Marks
Module VII	10 Marks

## SEMESTER V

Course Code: CHE5D03

### Open Course 3: FOOD SCIENCE AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY

Total Hours: 48; Credits: 3; Hours/Week: 3; Total Marks 75 (Internal 15 & External 60)

#### Course outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO 1: Understand food adulteration and preservation methods. CO 2: Understand food additives.

CO 3: Compare modern food with natural food.

CO 4: Describe the harmful effects of alcohol and modern food habits.

CO 5: Exhibit a broad and coherent body of knowledge on the biomolecules, vitamins, enzymes, hormones and nucleic acids.

CO 6: Recognize the uses of Indian medicinal plants and plant extracts.

CO 7: Recall the chemical, generic and trade names of drugs and their uses. CO 8: Describe the treatment methods used in medical field.

CO 9: Illustrate first aids and the safety steps to be taken for common illnesses.

#### Module I: Food Adulteration and Preservation (6 hrs)

Common adulterants in different foods and their identification: Milk and milk products, vegetable oils and fats, spices and condiments, cereals, pulses, tea, coffee powder, chilly powder, turmeric powder and beverages - Contamination with toxic chemicals, pesticides and insecticides.

Methods of preservation: Need for preservation - Classification - Freezing, smoking, use of sugar, pickling, artificial food additives, canning and bottling, high pressure, burial in the ground, controlled use of micro organism and bio-preservation.

Packaging of foods: Classification - Materials used for packaging – Harmful effects.

#### References

1. B. Siva Sankar, *Food Processing and Preservation*, Prentice–Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
2. Shyam Narayan Jha, *Rapid Detection of Food Adulterants and Contaminants: Theory and Practice*, Academic Press, 2015.
3. *Encyclopedia of Food Chemistry*, Elsevier, 2018.
4. B. Srilakshmi, *Food Science*, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., New Age Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.

#### Module II: Chemistry of Food (10 hrs)

Food additives: Antioxidants and food preservatives – Commonly used permitted and non- permitted food colours - Artificial sweeteners - Taste enhancers – Monosodium glutamate – Vinegar - Artificial ripening of fruits and its health effects.

Modern food habits: Introduction – Definition and health effects of fast foods, instant foods, dehydrated foods, junk foods and condiments - Composition and health effects of chocolates, soft drinks and sodawater.

Natural Food: Importance of milk, coconut water and Neera - Importance of regional and seasonal fruits - Traditional Kerala foods and their advantages.

#### References

1. B. Siva Sankar, *Food Processing and Preservation*, Prentice–Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
2. Lillian Hoagland Meyer, *Food Chemistry*, 1<sup>st</sup>Edn., CBS Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2004.
3. B. A. Fox, A. G. Cameron, E. Arnold, *Food Science, Nutrition and Health*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Edward Arnold, London, 1995.

### **Module III: Beverages (4 hrs)**

Definition and examples - Classification of beverages - fruit beverages - milk based beverages - malted beverages - alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages - examples. Appetizers - definition - classification - examples.

Addiction to alcohol - Cirrhosis of liver and social problems. Harmful effects of modern food habits.

#### **References**

1. B. Siva Sankar, *Food Processing and Preservation*, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
2. Srilakshmi, *Food Science*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn., New Age Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
3. Lillian Hoagland Meyer, *Food Chemistry*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edn., CBS Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2004.
4. B. A. Fox, A. G. Cameron, E. Arnold, *Food Science, Nutrition and Health*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn., Edward Arnold, London, 1995.

### **Module IV: Biochemistry (5 hrs)**

Vitamins (name, source, function and deficiency diseases). Enzymes (classification, characteristics, function and examples) - Hormones (classification, organ of secretion and functions) - Nucleic acids (introduction and role in life processes) – DNA finger printing (a brief study).

#### **References**

1. S. C. Rastogi, *Biochemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2007.
2. M. V. Kulkarni, *Biochemistry*, Pragati Books Pvt. Ltd., 2008.
3. U. Satyanarayana, U. Chakrapani, *Biochemistry*, Elsevier Health Sciences, 2014.
4. K. S. Tewari, N. K. Vishnoi, S. N. Mehrotra, *A Textbook of Organic Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Vikas Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.

### **Module V: Medicinal Chemistry – I (5 hrs)**

Health and Biochemical Analysis: Definition of health - WHO standard - Biochemical analysis of urine and serum. Blood: Composition, grouping and Rh factor - Blood transfusion.

Indian Medicinal Plants: Kizharnelli, Thumbai, Hibiscus, Adathodai, Nochi, Thulasi, Brahmi, Aloe Vera and Neem plant (major chemical constituents and medicinal uses).

Essential Oils: Extraction by steam distillation – Source and medicinal uses of eucalyptus oil, sandalwood oil and lemongrass oil.

#### **References**

1. Guyton and Hall, *Textbook of Medical Physiology*, 12<sup>th</sup> Edn., Saunders, US, 2010.
2. B. L. Oser, *Hawk's Physiological Chemistry*, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1979.
3. S. C. Rastogi, *Biochemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2007.
4. Rasheeduz Zafar, *Medicinal Plants of India*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edn., CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2009.
5. <https://en.wikipedia.org>.

### **Module VI: Medicinal Chemistry – II (12 hrs)**

Medicines: Drug - Chemical name, generic name and trade names with examples – Terminology: Prodrug, pharmacy, pharmacology, pharmacophore, pharmacognosy, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics (elementary idea only). Routes of drug administration: Topical, enteral and parenteral. Definition and examples of antacids, antipyretics, analgesics, antibiotics, antiseptics, disinfectants, antihistamines, tranquilizers, narcotics, antidepressants and hallucinogenic drugs – Drug toxicity – Thalidomide tragedy (a brief study) - Effective use of drugs – Prescription and non-

prescription drugs – Over dosage – Drugabuse.

Some Diseases and Treatment: Causes, symptoms and drugs used for the treatment of influenza, measles, tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, bronchial asthma, kidney stone, diabetes and myocardial infection – Drugs used in the treatment for systemic hypertension and hypercholesterolemia. Cancer: Definition - Lung cancer (causes, symptoms and treatment) – Avenues for the treatment of terminal cancer.

Medical applications of nanomaterials. Radio diagnosis: Benefits and risks. Biodegradable polymers used in surgical sutures and capsule covers.

#### References

1. Gurdeep R. Chatwal, *Synthetic Drugs*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.
2. Jayashree Ghosh, *A Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
3. A. H. Beckett, J. B Stenlake, *Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup>Edn., CBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2000.

#### Module VII: Clinical chemistry (6 hrs)

First aid to prevent bleeding and maintain breathing, Causes and symptoms of food poisoning, botulism - mushroom and plant poisoning - first aid. Causes, symptoms and treatment of anemia, diabetes, tuberculosis, asthma, jaundice.

First Aid and Safety: Electric shocks, hemorrhage, cuts, wounds, burns and snake bite.

#### References

1. Jayashree Ghosh, *A Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edn., S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
2. A. H. Beckett, J. B Stenlake, *Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, 4<sup>th</sup>Edn., CBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2000.
3. <https://en.wikipedia.org>.

#### Scheme of Examinations:

The external question paper carries 60 marks and internal examination is of 15 marks. Duration of each external examination is 2 Hrs. The pattern of External Examination is as given below:

#### Section A

Short answer type carries 2 marks each -12questions Ceiling -20

#### Section B

Paragraph/ Problem type carries 5 marks each -7questions Ceiling -30

#### Section C

Essay type carries 10 marks (1 out of 2) 1x10=10

The students can answer all the questions in sections A & B but there shall be ceiling.

Mark Distribution	
Module I	13 Marks
Module II	16 Marks
Module III	6 Marks
Module IV	8 Marks
Module V	8 Marks
Module VI	18 Marks
Module VII	10 Marks





# **SCHEME OF EVALUATION FOR OPEN COURSES**

## **OPEN COURSE: EVALUATION SCHEME**

The evaluation scheme contains two parts: viz., internal evaluation and external evaluation.

### **1. INTERNAL EVALUATION**

20% of the total marks are for internal evaluation. The colleges shall send only the marks obtained for internal examination to the university.

**Table 1: Components of Evaluation**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1	Class room participation based on attendance (20%)	3
2	Test papers I (40%)	6
3	Assignment (20%)	3
4	Seminar (20%)	3
<i>Total Marks</i>		15

**Table 2: Percentage of attendance based on class room participation and Eligible Marks**

<i>% of attendance</i>	<i>Marks</i>
85% and above	3
75 - <85%	2
50 - <75%	1

**Table 3: Pattern of Test Papers**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Total number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Marks for each question</i>	<i>Ceiling of Marks</i>
1 Hour	Short answer	6	Up to 6	2	10
	Paragraph	4	Up to 4	5	15
	Essay	2	1	10	10
<i>Total Marks*</i>					35

\*85% and above = 6, 65 to below 85% = 5, 55 to below 65% = 4, 45 to below 55% = 3, 35 to below 45% = 2, below 35% = 1

### **2. EXTERNAL EVALUATION**

External evaluation carries 80% marks. University examinations will be conducted at the end of each semester. Duration of each external examination is 2hours.

**Table 1: Pattern of Question Paper**

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Total number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Marks for each question</i>	<i>Ceiling of Marks</i>
2 Hours	Short answer	12	Up to 12	2	20
	Paragraph	7	Up to 7	5	30
	Essay	2	1	10	10
<i>Total Marks</i>					60

## **MODEL QUESTION PAPERS**

**FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE1B01 - Core Course I**  
**THEORETICAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - I**

**Time: Two Hours**

**Maximum: 60 Marks**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Differentiate between scientific theory and law.
2. Write note on S phrase and R phrase?
3. What do the terms absolute error and relative error mean with regard to an analytical determination?
4. Calculate the mole fractions of the components in a solution made up of 1 mole of ethanol and 9 moles of water?
5. Explain a redox titration with example.
6. What does the method of induction mean in science?
7. Distinguish between the terms electronegativity and electron affinity.
8. Write any four objectives of scientific research.
9. Distinguish between hard and soft acids and bases.
10. What is meant by a scientific hypothesis?
11. What is a desiccant? Give an example.
12. Explain the principles behind hydrogen bomb and atom bomb. **[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Explain the term scientific observation and its role in science.
14. Discuss the Ostwald's theory of acid-base indicators.
15. An item of old wooden furniture shows a C-14 activity which is 45% of the activity found in fresh wood. Calculate the age of the wood.
16. Explain with example the calculation of effective nuclear charge.
17. Describe the structure, properties and applications of diboranes.
18. Explain the principles of Aston's mass spectrograph.
19. Distinguish between hard and soft acids and bases. What are the applications of HSAB concept.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. a) Explain the term dichrometry. b) Explain the principles behind the use of adsorption indicators.
21. a) Compare the electro negativity and ionization energy of s and p block elements. b) Explain the structure of oxides of N and P. **[1 X 10 =10]**

**FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE1B01 - Core Course I**  
**THEORETICAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - I**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Maximum: 60 Marks**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module II
3. Module II
4. Module II
5. Module II
6. Module I
7. Module III
8. Module I
9. Module V
10. Module I
11. Module II
12. Module VI

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module II
15. Module VI
16. Module III
17. Module IV
18. Module VI
19. Module V

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module II
21. Module IV

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**SECOND SEMESTER B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY  
CHE2B02 - THEORETICAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – II**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Maximum: 60 Marks**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. State the De Broglie relation
2. Briefly explain Planck's quantum hypothesis.
3. Explain photoelectric effect.
4. What is de-Broglie's wavelength of an electron with speed of  $4.12 \times 10^6$  m/s? (mass of electron:  $9.1 \times 10^{-31}$  Kg).
5. Explain the importance of normalization.
6. Copper (I) is diamagnetic whereas copper (II) is paramagnetic. Why?
7. Describe the importance of Born-Oppenheimer approximation.
8. Explain the term variation principle.
9. Sketch the radial probability plot of 1s and 3s orbital.
10. Define and predict the hybridization of  $\text{BeH}_2$  and  $\text{PF}_5$ .
11. Why  $\text{PCl}_5$  is a reactive molecule
12. Mention four limitations of Bohr Theory. **[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Explain the term blackbody spectra.
14. Write a note on quantum numbers. What are the four quantum numbers that represent an electron in 2p orbital?
15. Explain the Stern-Gerlach experiment and its significance
16. Draw the molecular orbital diagram of CO. Predict its bond order and stability?
17. Distinguish VBT and MOT.
18. Explain the hybridization of  $\text{BH}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_4$  by applying LCAO treatment.
19. a) Derive the De Broglie relation (3 marks)  
b) How does hybridization relate to geometry of a molecule (2 marks) **[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. a) Give the postulates of Bohr's atomic theory (5 marks)
- b) Discuss briefly the concept of particle in 1D box. Using Schrodinger equation predicts its energy and wavefunction. (5 marks)
21. a) Discuss the VBT for  $\text{H}_2$  molecule and its potential energy curve (5 marks)  
b) Explain how the molecular geometry of methane can be explained on the basis of hybridization (5 marks) **[1 X 10 = 10]**

**SECOND SEMESTER B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE2B02 - Core Course II**  
**THEORETICAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - II**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Maximum: 60 Marks**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module I
4. Module II
5. Module II
6. Module II
7. Module III
8. Module III
9. Module III
10. Module IV
11. Module IV
12. Module IV

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module II
15. Module II
16. Module III
17. Module III
18. Module IV
19. Module I (3marks) and IV (2marks)

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module I (5marks) and Module II (5marks)
21. Module III (5marks) and Module IV (5marks)

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**THIRD SEMESTER B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE3B03 - Core Course III**  
**PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY – I**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Maximum: 60 Marks**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Calculate the temperature at which O<sub>2</sub> molecule will have the same RMS velocity as CO<sub>2</sub> molecule.
2. Calculate the value of work done when 2g of H<sub>2</sub> expands from a volume of 1 litre to a volume of 10 litres at 27°C.
3. Write Clapeyron - Clausius equation (integrated form) for liquid-vapour equilibrium and explain the terms.
4. Write Gibbs-Duhem equation and explain the terms.
5. Explain the physical significance of entropy.
6. Define third law of thermodynamics.
7. Calculate the entropy of vapourisation of a liquid which boils at 120°C. Given enthalpy of vapourisation is 3600 J mol<sup>-1</sup>.
8. What is optical exaltation?
9. Give the equation for molar refraction of a liquid and explain the terms.
10. Why chemical equilibrium is termed dynamic?
11. State Le Chatelier's principle.
12. What is homogeneous equilibrium? Give example.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Derive the relationship between heat capacity at constant volume and constant pressure for an ideal gas.
14. Derive the expressions for critical constants in terms of van der Waals constants.
15. Derive the relation between temperature and pressure for an adiabatic process.
16. Calculate the change in freezing point for ice when the pressure is increased by 1 atm. Molar volume of water and ice are 18.0 and 19.6 cm<sup>3</sup> and the enthalpy of fusion for ice is 6008 J mol<sup>-1</sup>. ( $\Delta V = 9.87 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \text{atm}$ .)
17. Discuss the variation of free energy with temperature and pressure.
18. Derive an expression for the relation between entropy and probability?
19. What is Parachor? How is it used for structure elucidation?

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Derive the relationship between  $K_p$  and  $K_c$ :

**21. What is Joule-Thomson effect? Describe Linde's method and Claude's method for the liquefaction of gases.**

**[1 X 10 = 10]**



**THIRD SEMESTER B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE3B03 - Core Course III**  
**PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY – I**

**Time: Two Hours**

**Maximum: 60 Marks**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module II
4. Module II
5. Module III
6. Module III
7. Module III
8. Module IV
9. Module IV
10. Module V
11. Module V
12. Module V

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module I
15. Module II
16. Module II
17. Module III
18. Module III
19. Module IV

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module I
21. Module V

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS,  
CBCSSUG - Chemistry  
CHE4B04: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY– I**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks:60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

- 1 Compare the basicities of aniline, p-nitroaniline and *p*-anisidine.
- 2 Among the following acids: HF, HCl, HBr, HI which has the highest boiling point and why?
- 3 Compare the acidity of formic acid and acetic acid.
- 4 Identify D and L forms in glyceraldehyde.
- 5 Explain the isomerism exhibited by fumaric and maleic acids.
- 6 What is the product formed when isopropyl bromide is treated with metallic sodium in ether solvent? Write equation and IUPAC name of the product.
- 7 Draw the structures of (a) furan (b) tropylium ion.
- 8 Why are 1-alkynes acidic?
- 9 Identify the optical isomers in tartaric acid.
- 10 Explain the elimination-addition mechanism of aromatic nucleophilic substitution.
- 11 Write equation to show the Birch reduction of benzene.
- 12 Write the mechanism of nitration of benzene. **[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

- 13 What is Huckel's rule of aromaticity. Using it discuss the aromaticity of azulene and annulenes.
- 14 What is hyperconjugation? Write the order of stability of propene, 1-butene and 2-butene. Explain why?
- 15 Write a short note on hybridisation, structure, formation and stability of carbenes.
- 16 Differentiate between Friedel-Craft's alkylation and acylation reactions.
- 17 What is ozonolysis? One mole of alkene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub> on ozonolysis yields 1 mole each of propanal and propanone. Find the structure of the parent alkene and write equation for the ozonolysis sequence.
- 18 While phenol is *o*- and *p*-directing in nature but nitro-benzene is *m*-directing. Explain.
- 19 a) Write any three methods of resolution racemic mixtures. b) Distinguish between absolute and partial asymmetric synthesis. **[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

- 20 (a) Explain the postulates of Baeyer's strain theory.  
(b) Discuss with suitable example the E, Z system of nomenclature of geometrical isomers.
- 21 a) Explain the Markownikov and Anti-Markownikov addition to alkenes with mechanism. b) Write the S<sub>N</sub>1 and S<sub>N</sub>2 mechanisms of aliphatic nucleophilic substitution reactions with stereochemical aspects. **[1 X 10 =10]**

**FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS,  
CBCSSUG - Chemistry  
CHE4B04: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY– I**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks:60

**Module-wise Mark Distribution**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

- 1 Module I
- 2 Module I
- 3 Module I
- 4 Module II
- 5 Module II
- 6 Module II
- 7 Module III
- 8 Module III
- 9 Module IV
- 10 Module V
- 11 Module V
- 12 Module V

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

- 13 Module I
- 14 Module I
- 15 Module II
- 16 Module III
- 17 Module IV
- 18 Module V
- 19 Module V

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

- 20 Module II
- 21 Module III

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE4B05(P) - Core Course V**  
**INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL - I**

**Time:3Hours**

**Maximum marks:80**

**Section A**

**Answer the following questions in 10 minutes**

1. Calculate the mass of Mohr's salt required to prepare 500 mL of its 0.5 N solution?
2. Calculate the normality of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  solution when 0.49 g of it is dissolved in water in a 100 mL standard flask?
3. When 100 mL 1N  $ZnSO_4$  solution is diluted to 500 mL the normality of the resulting solution will be-----
4. Name the indicator used for the titration of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  against  $FeSO_4$ .
5. Write the balanced chemical equation for the titration of  $I_2$  solution against  $Na_2S_2O_3$ .
6. The titration of  $Fe^{2+}$  solution against  $KMnO_4$  is a -----titration.
7. What is the role of  $SnCl_2$  in the estimation of  $Fe^{3+}$  during dichrometry?
8. Write the structure of Phenolphthalein. (1x8 = 8 Marks)

**Section B**

**Answer the following questions in 15 minutes**

9. Give a brief outline of the method for the volumetric estimation of  $Mg^{2+}$  in the whole of the given solution of  $MgSO_4$ , being provided with AR  $ZnSO_4$  crystals. (8Marks)
10. Write a brief outline of the method for the preparation of ferric alum. (4 Marks)

**Part C**

11. Estimate the weight of  $Fe^{3+}$  in the whole of the given solution of ferric alum, being provided with AR Mohr's salt. (39 Marks)

**Part D**

12. Prepare the inorganic complex ..... Exhibit the crude and recrystallised sample. (5marks)

**Part E**

- Viva-Voce (8marks)  
Record (8marks)

**FIFTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, CBCSSUG – CHEMISTRY  
CHE5B06 -Core Course VI  
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – III**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. The solubility of magnesium hydroxide at 298 K is  $1.71 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ . Calculate the solubility product.
2. Explain the terms co precipitation and post precipitation with examples.
3. Explain zone refining with example.
4. Give the composition of gunmetal
5. What are pseudo halogen compounds? Give examples.
6. Iodine is electropositive. Justify.
7. What are silicones? Give its applications.
8. Explain autoionisation of liquid  $\text{SO}_2$  and liquid HF with equations.
9. Explain the relation between acid rain and pollution.
10. What are BOD and COD? How it can be measured?
11. Triple R is an important term in managing waste. Justify.
12. What are the 4 major types of medical waste?

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. What are Interfering acid radicals? How they can be eliminated?
14. Explain structure and hybridization of  $\text{ClF}_3$ ,  $\text{ICl}_3$ .
15. Discuss the separation of noble gas by charcoal adsorption method.
16. Give an account of preparation, properties and structure of  $\text{S}_4\text{N}_4$ .
17. Give an idea about reactions in liquid HF
18. How we can prevent thermal and radioactive pollution?
19. Discuss the challenges in managing solid waste.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Discuss the extractive metallurgy of iron
21. Explain the sources of water pollution. (b) What are the control measures for water pollution?

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**FIFTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, CBCSSUG – CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE5B06 -Core Course VI**  
**INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – III**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module II
4. Module II
5. Module III
6. Module III
7. Module V
8. Module V
9. Module VI
10. Module VI
11. ModuleVII
12. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module III
15. Module IV
16. Module V
17. Module V
18. Module VI
19. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module II
21. Module VI

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**FIFTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG – CHEMISTRY  
CHE5B07 -Core Course VII ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – II**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. How are alcohols prepared by the hydroborationoxidation?
2. What is Lucastest?
3. How are ethers prepared from alkylhalides?
4. Explain the Zeisel's method of estimation of methoxygroups.
5. What is Etard's reaction?
6. Write two tests to distinguish between aldehydes and ketones.
7. Acetic acid or formic acid, which is more acidic? Why?
8. What is HVZ reaction? Write an example.
9. What is tosylation reaction?
10. What is nitro – aci tautomerism? Explain.
11. What is Hoffmann bromamide reaction?
12. How will you explain the basicity of guanidine? **[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. What is pinacol- pinacolone rearrangement? Explain with mechanism.
14. What are crown ethers? What are their applications in organic synthesis and catalysis?
15. Explain the synthetic utility of Wittig reaction and Beckmann rearrangement.
16. How is citric acid prepared using Reformatsky reaction? What are the uses of it?
17. Explain the separation of primary, secondary and tertiary amines by the Hinsberg's method.
18. How is ethyl acetoacetate prepared by Claisen condensation? Write the mechanism.
19. a) How is methyl orange prepared? How will you explain its colour change with pH?  
b) How is urea estimated by the urease method? **[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. a) Explain the important synthetic applications of Grignard's reagent. b) Explain the Aldol and Benzoin condensations.
21. Explain the following reactions with mechanism. a) Riemer – Tiemann reaction. b) Haloform reaction c) Kolbe electrolysis d) Hofmann elimination. **[1 X 10 =10]**

**FIFTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS**  
**CBCSSUG - Chemistry**  
**CHE5 B07: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – II**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 60**

**Module-wise Mark Distribution**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module II
4. Module III
5. Module IV
6. Module V
7. Module V
8. Module V
9. Module VI
10. Module VI
11. Module VII
12. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module II
15. Module IV
16. Module IV
17. Module V
18. Module VI
19. Module VI

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module I
  
21. Module V

**[1 X 10 =10]**



**FIFTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS**  
**CBCSSUG - Chemistry**  
**CHE5 B08: Physical Chemistry – II**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. What is rule of mutual exclusion principle?
2. Define order and molecularity of a reaction.
3. Explain Stark - Einstein's law of photochemical equivalence.
4. Define critical solution temperature (CST).
5. Define Hardy – Schulze rule.
6. What is Dorn effect in colloids?
7. Give Arrhenius equation and explain the terms.
8. Differentiate between fluorescence and phosphorescence.
9. Predict the ESR spectrum of hydrogen atom.
10. Write Langmuir isotherm and explain the terms.
11. What are bathochromic and hypsochromic shifts?
12. Differentiate between parallel and consecutive reactions.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Derive the expression for integrated rate equation for nth order reaction.
14. Briefly explain the hydrogen chlorine photochemical reaction.
15. Explain the phase diagram of Lead-Silver system and its application.
16. Write down the BET equation and explain the terms. How it is used in surface area measurements of a catalyst?
17. Briefly explain the hyperfine coupling in ESR spectroscopy.
18. Compare and contrast between transition state theory and collision theory.
19. Intensity of stock's lines is more intense than anti stock's line in Raman spectroscopy. Why?

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. (a) Explain the phase diagram for Sodium sulphate - water system.  
(b) Derive the Nernst Distribution law and explain its applications.
21. (a) Explain the basic principle of IR spectroscopy.  
(b) The fundamental vibrational frequency of HCl is  $2890\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Calculate the force constant of this molecule. (The atomic masses of H and Cl are 1.008 and 35.5 g/mol). **[1 X 10 =10]**

**FIFTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS**  
**CBCSSUG - Chemistry**  
**CHE5 B08: Physical Chemistry – II**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

**Module-wise Mark Distribution**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

- 22. Module I
- 23. Module I
- 24. Module I
- 25. Module II
- 26. Module II
- 27. Module II
- 28. Module III
- 29. Module IV
- 30. Module IV
- 31. Module V
- 32. Module VI
- 33. Module VI

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

- 34. Module I
- 35. Module I
- 36. Module II
- 37. Module III
- 38. Module IV
- 39. Module V
- 40. Module I

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

- 41. Module III
- 42. Module IV

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, CBCSSUG –  
CHEMISTRY  
CHE6B09 - Core Course IX INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – IV**

**Time: 2Hrs**

**Max Marks: 60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. The absorbance of an iron thiocyanate solution containing 0.00500 mg Fe/mL was reported as 0.4900 at 540 nm. Calculate the specific absorptivity of iron thiocyanate assuming that a 1.00 cm cuvette was used.
2. What is the principle of AAS?
3. What is the difference between TGA and DSC?
4. Why do transition metals show catalytic properties?
5. What is the difference between first row and other two rows of transition metals?
6. Calculate the CFSE in  $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ .
7. While  $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is pale pink in colour,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  exhibits dark violet colour. Why?
8. What is Spectrochemical series?
9. Distinguish high spin and low spin among  $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]^{3+}$  and  $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$ . Give reason [en-ethylenediamine].
10. Name the catalyst used for (i) polymerization of alkene and (ii) hydrogenation of alkene.
11. Explain the significance of zinc in biological systems.
12. Why is lead considered as a toxic metal?

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Explain the principle and working of Atomic Force Microscope
14. Differentiate between Scanning Electron Microscopy and Transmission Electron Microscopy
15. Explain the process involved in separation of lanthanides.
16. Explain metallic character of transition metals based on band theory.
17. Discuss the structure and oxygen binding mechanism of Haemoglobin.
18. Discuss any five factors influencing stability of complexes.
19. What is 18-Electron rule? Justify how  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  and  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$  obey 18-Electron rule.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Write an account on the MOT of octahedral complexes containing only sigma bonds?
21. Discuss sodium potassium pump with diagram.

**[1 X 10 = 10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, CBCSSUG –  
CHEMISTRY  
CHE6B09 - Core Course IX INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – IV**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks: 60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module I
4. Module II
5. Module II
6. Module III
7. Module III
8. Module III
9. Module III
10. 10.Module IV
11. Module V
12. Module V

Ceiling marks :20

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module I
15. Module II
16. Module II
17. Module III
18. Module IV
19. Module IV

Ceiling marks : 30

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module III
22. Module V[1 X 10 =10]

**SIXTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION**  
**CBCSSUG-CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE6B10 - Core Course X ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – III**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Write note on chromophore and auxochrome.
2. Distinguish ethanol and acetone using NMR spectroscopy.
3. Write short note on mutarotation.
4. Write short note on reducing and non-reducing sugar.
5. Explain the chemistry of Tollens test and Molisch test.
6. Explain Strecker synthesis of amino acids.
7. Write short note on denaturation of proteins.
8. What is invert sugar?
9. Write note on saponification value and iodine value.
10. Draw the structure of Vitamin C and cholesterol.
11. Explain the physiological action of nicotine and quinine.
12. What are suprafacial and antarafacial rearrangements?

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. How will you distinguish ethyl acetate and propanoic acid by IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy?
14. Write a short note on the characteristic features of the IR spectra of aliphatic and aromatic esters.
15. Write short note on Killiani-Fischer synthesis.
16. Write note on Sanger's method for structure elucidation of peptides.
17. Write a short note on specificity of enzyme action.
18. Explain Cope and Claisen rearrangement with mechanism.  
Write note on replication of DNA.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

22. (a) Explain the structure of DNA. (b) Explain DNA fingerprinting and its application?
23. (a) What are steroids? Explain from a structural point of view and discuss their classification. (b) Name a male sex hormone and a female sex hormone. Give their structures and biological functions.

**[1 X 10 = 10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION**  
**CBCSSUG-CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE6B10 CoreCourse X ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - III**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module-I
2. Module-I
3. Module-II
4. Module-II
5. Module-II
6. Module-III
7. Module-III
8. Module-II
9. Module-IV
10. Module-IV
11. Module-V
12. Module-VI

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module-I
14. Module-I
15. Module-II
16. Module-III
17. Module-III
18. Module-VI
19. Module-V

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module-V
21. Module-IV

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS,  
CBCSSUG - Chemistry  
CHE6 B11: Physical Chemistry -III**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks:60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. State Faradays second law of electrolysis.
2. State Ostwalds dilution law.
3. What is Kohlrausch's law?
4. What is reverse osmosis?
5. Define van't Hoff factor.
6. What is common ion effect?
7. What is salt hydrolysis?
8. Draw a neat diagram representing (210) plane of a cube.
9. What is meant by non-stoichiometric defect? Give one example
10. Calculate the miller index for the plane which intersects at  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 1?
11. Give the cell representation of a cell composed of aAg/AgCl electrode connected via salt-bridge to standard hydrogen electrode.
12. What is electrochemical corrosion? **[Ceiling of marks: 20]**
- 13.

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

14. Write a note Debye-Falkenhagen effect and Wien effect.
15. Explain the variation of equivalent conductance with dilution.
16. Describe the relative lowering of vapour pressure.
17. Write a note on Hydrogen-Oxygen fuel cell?
18. Derive Bragg's law.
19. Explain the classification of liquid crystals.
20. Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic conduction . **[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

21. Explain the crystal structures of NaCl, CaF<sub>2</sub> and CsCl.
22. Explain the applications of EMF measurements. **1 X 10 =10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS,  
CBCSSUG - Chemistry  
CHE6 B11: Physical Chemistry -III**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks:60

**Module-wise Mark Distribution**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module I
4. Module III
5. Module III
6. Module IV
7. Module IV
8. Module V
9. Module VI
10. Module V
11. Module II
12. Module II

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module I
15. Module III
16. Module II
17. Module V
18. Module VI
19. Module VI

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module V
21. Module II

**[1 X 10 =10]**



**SIXTH SEMESTER BSc.DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG – CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE6B12 - Core Course XII**  
**ADVANCED AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY**

Time:2Hrs

Max Marks:60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Explain the term global minimum in computational chemistry.
2. Describe the change melting point when the particle size of a material approaches nanoscale range.
3. What are the advantages of microwave assisted organic synthesis?
4. Explain any two principles of green chemistry.
5. Draw the structure of endosulphan and DDT.
6. Explain the uses of nano materials.
7. Describe the term prodrugs with example.
8. What are BHA and BHT? Mention their important applications.
9. Name two software used in computational chemistry.
10. What is talc? What is its composition?
11. Write a note on Zeigler Natta polymerization.
12. Outline the Green synthesis of ibuprofen. **[Ceiling of marks 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Distinguish between the bottom up and top down methods of nano scale synthesis.
14. Explain the preparation of aspirin and paracetamol.
15. Explain with example the difference between percentage yield and atom economy.
16. Distinguish between molecular mechanics method and electronic structure method in computational chemistry.
17. Explain the term PHBV and PGA. Discuss its significance and applications.
18. Write a short note on the role of water in setting of cement.
19. Explain the theories behind color of dyeing compounds. **[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. a) Explain different host-guest interactions in supramolecules  
b) What are the composition and health effect of toothpaste?
21. a) Discuss Carbon range and uses of various fractions of petroleum distillation.  
b) Explain different methods for artificial ripening **[1 X 10 =10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER BSc.DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG – CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE6B12 - Core Course XII**  
**ADVANCED AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY**

Time:2Hrs

Max Marks:60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I.
2. Module I
3. Module II
4. Module II.
5. Module III.
6. Module III.
7. Module IV.
8. Module IV.
9. Module V.
10. Module VI
11. Module VI.
12. Module VII.

**[Ceiling of marks 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I.
14. Module II.
15. Module III.
16. Module IV.
17. Module V.
18. Module VI.
19. Module VII.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. a) Module II b) Module V.
- 21) a) Module VI b)Module VII

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**CHE6B13(E1) - Core Course XIII  
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY**

**Time: 2Hrs**

**Max Marks: 60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Describe the term pilotplant?
2. How we can convert wash to rectifiedspirit?
3. How coal is classified based on carboncontent?
4. Differentiate between paraffin base and asphaltbase.
5. What are the different routes of drugadministration?
6. Explain the term prodrug withexample?
7. What is Zeigler Natta catalyst? Mention its important application.
8. Mention the applications of ruthenium basedcatalysts.
9. What is a nanoparticle catalyst? Giveexamples.
10. Explain the term denatured spirit and mention it's applications.
11. What are chromatic and achromaticcolours?
12. Describe the componentsofpaint.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. What are the important features of environmental managementsystems?
14. Discuss the various steps involved in the manufacture ofleather.
15. What are anti-knocking compounds? Discuss their mechanism ofaction.
16. Discuss the composition and uses white lead, ultramarine and guignet'sgreen.
17. Discuss the causes, symptoms and treatment of lungcancer.
18. What is meant by phase transfer catalysis? What are its importantapplications?
19. Discuss briefly the medical applicationsof nanomaterials.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Write notes on (a) oil based paints (b) luminescent paints (c) fire retardantpaints.
21. (a) What is synthetic petrol? How is it manufactured? (b) Discuss the manufacture of ethyleneglycol.

**[1 X 10 = 10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS,  
CBCSSUG - Chemistry  
CHE6 B13(E2): Polymer Chemistry**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks:60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. What are initiators in chain polymerization? Give an example.
2. Illustrate plastic identification codes?
3. What are graft copolymers?
4. What is melt condensation polymerization?
5. Illustrate biodegradable polymers with suitable examples?
6. Mention the additives used in rubber vulcanization?
7. How polymers are classified based on structure?
8. What is ring opening polymerization?
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of bulk polymerization?
10. Illustrate tacticity with a suitable example?
11. Mention the vacuum forming moulding process?
12. In what way NBR and SBR differ?

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Write a note on injection moulding of plastics?
14. Mention the various methods of expressing molecular weight of polymers?
15. Describe plastic pollution and measures that can be adopted?
16. Briefly describe conducting polymers?
17. Explain Ziegler natta polymerization with mechanism.
18. Explain the processes emulsion polymerization.
19. Discuss synthesis, properties and applications of Bakelite.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. (a) Describe briefly on various ways of plastic degradation.  
(b) What are the factors affecting glass transition temperature?
21. Explain the preparation, properties and uses of the following:
  - a. Polystyrene
  - b. Glyptal
  - c. PAN
  - d. Neoprene

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS,  
CBCSSUG – Chemistry  
CHE6 B13(E2): Polymer Chemistry**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks:60

**Module-wise Mark Distribution**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module I
4. Module II
5. Module II
6. Module IV
7. Module IV
8. Module IV
9. Module IV
10. Module V
11. Module V
12. Module VI

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module II
14. Module III
15. Module III
16. Module IV
17. Module V
18. Module V
19. Module V

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module III
21. Module VI

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**CHE6B13(E3) - Core Course XIII**  
**MEDICINAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Explain the importance in sterilization of surgical instruments.
2. What precautions are to be taken during blood transfusion?
3. What is difference between LD50 and ED50?
4. What is systemic hypertension? Name a drug used for its treatment.
5. What is hepatitis A? What are its causes and symptoms?
6. What are the toxicological effects of phenol and benzene?
7. What are the analytical methods used for the detection of hydrocarbons?
8. Write a note on activated sludge process
9. Explain the working of Cottrell electrostatic precipitator.
10. What is BOD? How is it determined by Winkler's titration method?
11. What is USAB process?
12. Discuss the sources and harmful effects of Hg.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. How is sugar content in urine determined?
14. Write notes on (a) Rain water harvesting (b) Sea water for agriculture.
15. Discuss the toxicological effects of phenylene diamines and nitrosoamines.
16. Discuss the sampling methods used for gases.
17. Discuss how gravitational settling chamber and fabric filter are used in air pollution control.
18. Write notes on settleable solids and suspended solids related to water pollution.
19. Discuss the treatment for poisons due to snake bite.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay) (Answer any one. Each question carries 10**

**marks)**

20. Discuss the major chemical constituents and medicinal uses of any five Indian medicinal plants.
21. Discuss the causes and drugs used for the treatment of influenza, cholera, kidney stone and myocardial infarction.

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**CHE6B14(P) - Core Course XIV**  
**PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL**

**Time:3Hours**

**Maximum marks:80**

**Section A**

- A. Write in the first ten minutes the principle and procedure for the question marked in Section B (4 + 4Marks)

**Section B**

- B. Conduct the experiment for the question marked below and records the data and results neatly and systematically. (56Marks)

1. Determine the cryoscopic constant ( $K_f$ ) of the given solid solvent 1A---. Solute 1B---- of molecular mass----- is given. Conduct a duplicate experiment. Draw cooling curves for the solvent and the two trials. Report two  $K_f$  values. Weight of pure solvent given is -----g.
2. Determine the molecular mass (M) of the given solute 2B-- by Rast method.  $K_f$  of the solvent 2A— is----- . Conduct a duplicate experiment. Draw cooling curves for the solvent and the two trials. Report two M values. Weight of pure solvent given is -----g.
3. Determine the transition temperature constant ( $K_t$ ) of crystalline 3A----. Solute 3B-- of molecular mass----- is given. Draw cooling curves for the solvent and the two trials. Report two  $K_t$  values. Weight of pure solvent is given is -----g.
4. Determine the molecular mass (M) of the given solute 4B-- by measuring the depression in transition temperature of the solvent 4A---. Transition temperature constant ( $K_t$ ) of crystalline 4A --- is----- . Draw cooling curves for the solvent and two trials. Report two M values. Weight of pure solvent given is ----- g.
5. Determine the composition of the given binary mixture of 5A----- & 5B----- viscometrically using at least five mixtures of known composition.
6. Determine the miscibility temperatures of at least five mixtures of standard aqueous solutions of sodium chloride and phenol & determine the concentration of the given sodium chloride solution 6A-----graphically.
7. Determine the composition of the given mixture 7A--- of glycerol and water by refractometric method, using five standard mixtures of the two components.
8. By potentiometric titration, standardize the given HCl solution 8A--- with the given standard KOH solution of normality-----.
9. By conductometric titration, standardize the given HCl solution 9A---- with the given standard KOH solution of normality-----.

**Section C**

Viva-Voce

(8marks)

Record

(8marks)

**CHE6B15(P) - Core Course XV**  
**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL**

**Time:3Hours**

**Maximum marks:80**

**Section A**

**Answer the following questions in 10 minutes**

1. The formula of Prussian blue is-----
2. When cinnamic acid is treated with bromine water the compound formed is-----
3. When naphthalene in benzene is treated with picric acid in benzene, the compound formed has the structural formula-----.
4. When acetophenone is treated with Borsche's reagent, the compound formed is----.
5. Conversion of aniline into tribromoaniline is a/an -----reaction.
6. Diazotisation of sulphanilic acid followed by coupling with N,N-dimethyl aniline yield-  
---
7. The structural formula of the compound formed by the acetylation of salicylic acid is----
8. The electrophile during nitration is----- (1x8 = 8Marks)

**Section B**

**Answer the following question in 10 minutes**

9. Write the principle and procedure for the conversion of benzamide into benzoic acid. (8Marks)

**Section C**

10. Convert the whole of the given acetanilide into *p*-nitroacetanilide. Exhibit the crude and crystallised samples for inspection. (12 Marks)
11. Analyse qualitatively and systematically the given organic compound by micro method with a view to identify the following. (a) Detect the elements present in it. (b) Find out whether the compound is aliphatic or aromatic. (c) Find out whether the compound is saturated or unsaturated. (d) Detect the elements present in it. (e) Identify and confirm the functional groups. (f) Suggest a suitable derivative. Give its method of preparation. Prepare the derivative suggested by the examiner and exhibit. (g) Write the systematic procedure of analysis including chemistry of identification tests, confirmation tests and derivative preparation. (36Marks)

**Section D**

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| Viva-Voce | (8marks) |
| Record    | (8marks) |



**CHE6B16(P) - Core Course XVI**  
**INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTCAL - II**

**Time:3Hours**

**Maximum marks:80**

**Section A**

**Answer the following question in 15 minutes**

1. Write a brief outline of the method used for the colorimetric estimation of chromium in the whole of the given solution of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ . (4Marks)
2. Write a brief outline of the method used for the gravimetric estimation of nickel in the whole of the given solution of nickel chloride. (8Marks)

**Section B**

3. Estimate gravimetrically the mass of barium present in the whole of the given solution of barium chloride. (37 Marks)

**Section C**

Viva-Voce based on colorimetry and gravimetry (8marks)  
Record (8marks)

**Section D**

Report of industrial visit (8marks)  
Viva-Voce based on industrial visit (7marks)

**CHE6B17(P) - Core Course XVII**  
**INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL - III**

**Time:3Hours**

**Maximum marks:80**

**Section A**

**Answer the following questions in 10 minutes**

1. The reddish brown precipitate in the confirmatory test for  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ion is due to the formation of-----
2. The yellow precipitate formed in the identification test for phosphate, on adding conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$  and ammonium molybdate, has the formula-----
3. The compound responsible for the green edged flame in the ethyl borate test is-----
4. The chemical compound formed in the ash test for zinc is ----- (4x1 = 4Marks)

**Section B**

5. Analyse qualitatively the given mixture by semimicro method to identify and confirm the two cations and two anions present in it. Record the data systematically including chemistry of identification tests and confirmation tests

(60 Marks)

**Section C**

Viva-Voce  
Record

(8marks)  
(8marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE1C01-Complementary course: I**  
**GENERAL CHEMISTRY**

**Time: 2Hrs**

**Max Marks: 60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Methyl orange is not a suitable indicator in the titration of a weak acid against a strong base. Why?
2. Calculate the number of molecules in 2.8 L of CO<sub>2</sub> gas at STP.
3. Write any two advantages of microanalysis.
4. Write Schrodinger wave equation and explain the terms.
5. H<sub>2</sub>O is a liquid while H<sub>2</sub>S is a gas. Why?
6. How is N/P ratio related to the stability of nucleus?
7. Write any two uses of radioisotopes in medical diagnosis.
8. State Soddy's group displacement law
9. Distinguish isobars and isotones with suitable examples.
10. Explain how mass defect and binding energy are related.
11. Briefly explain the term photosynthesis.
12. Name two iron containing enzymes and their functions.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Explain the principle and advantages of double burette method of titration.
14. Discuss the principle of complexometric titration taking suitable example.
15. Using VSEPR theory explain the geometries of SF<sub>4</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>.
16. Define lattice energy. Explain the Born-Haber cycle for NaCl.
17. Give an account of biochemical function of Zinc in living beings.
18. Explain the structure and mechanism of action of Na-K pump.
19. What is radiocarbon dating technique? Explain.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Describe how solubility product principle and common ion effect are applied in qualitative inorganic analysis.
21. (a) What are quantum numbers? How are they significant?  
(b) Sketch the MO diagram of O<sub>2</sub> molecule and compare the stability of O<sub>2</sub> with O<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup>

**[1 X 10=10 marks]**

**FIRST SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE1C01-Complementary course: I**  
**GENERALCHEMISTRY**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module-I
2. Module-I
3. Module-I
4. Module-II
5. Module-II
6. Module-III
7. Module-III
8. Module-III
9. Module-III
10. Module-III
11. Module-IV
12. Module-IV

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module-I
14. Module-I
15. Module-II
16. Module-II
17. Module-IV
18. Module-IV
19. Module-III

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module-I
21. Module-II

**[1 X 10=10 marks]**

**SECOND SEMESTER B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE2C02 - Complementary Course: II Physical Chemistry**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. How is internal energy change in a process is related to heat and work.
2. Above what temperature does the reaction:  $2\text{NO}_{(g)} + \text{O}_2 (g) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2(g)$  become spontaneous, if  $\Delta H = -101.5 \text{ kJ}$  and  $\Delta S = -145 \text{ JK}^{-1}$ .
3. State third law of thermodynamics.
4. Mention the entropy criteria for spontaneity and equilibrium.
5. What is meant by anisotropic property? Give one example.
6. If the intercepts of a plane are  $a/2$ ,  $b/3$  and  $c/2$ . What are its Miller indices?
7. Write the significance of van der Waals constants.
8. What are the factors affecting vapour pressure of a liquid.
9. What is meant by reverse osmosis? Give one of its application.
10. What is electrochemical series? Give any two of its utility.
11. What are fuel cells? Schematically depict  $\text{H}_2\text{-O}_2$  fuel cell.
12. Define Henry's law. Mention one of its applications.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Show that decrease in Gibbs free energy in a process is equal to the useful work done by the system.
14. Give the Maxwell's equation for the distribution of molecular velocities. Explain the influence of temperature on distribution.
15. Discuss the symmetry elements in crystals.
16. Define surface tension of a liquid and explain why water wets glass while mercury does not.
17. Derive van't Hoff osmotic pressure equation.
18. Explain the principle of conductometric titrations. Discuss the titration curve of a strong acid against weak base.
19. What are buffer solutions? Discuss their applications. Explain the buffer action of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}/\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  buffer.

**[Ceiling of marks:30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. (a) Write a note on different types of defects in crystals. (b) Derive Bragg equation.
21. Define Kohlrausch's law. Discuss the different applications of it. **[1 X 10 =10]**

**SECOND SEMESTER B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE2C02 - Complementary course: II Physical Chemistry**

**Time:2Hrs**

**Max Marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module I
3. Module I
4. Module I
5. Module II
6. Module II
7. Module II
8. Module III
9. Module III
10. Module IV
11. Module IV
12. Module III

Ceiling marks : 20

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module II
15. Module II
16. Module III
17. Module II
18. Module IV
19. Module IV

Ceiling marks : 30

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module II
21. Module IV

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**THIRD SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION**  
**(UG-CBCSS)Chemistry**  
**CHE3CO3: Complementary Course III**  
**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks: 60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. What are carbocations? Compare the stability of alkyl carbocations. Justify your answer
2. What are enantiomers?
3. Draw and compare the stabilities of two extreme conformations of ethane.
4. Explain according to Huckel's rule how the anthracene becomes aromatic?
5. Explain iodoform test.
6. What is rectified spirit?
7. Illustrate Kolbe electrolysis.
8. What is mutarotation? Give example.
9. What is zwitterions.
10. State and explain isoprene rule.
11. Discuss briefly the isolation of essential oils from plants.
12. Draw the structure of nicotine

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Explain electromeric effect with suitable examples.
14. Discuss optical isomerism of Tartaric acid.
15. Explain the molecular orbital description of the structure of benzene.
16. Discuss the mechanism of nitration
17. Taking suitable examples compare the basicity of amines
18. How is phenolphthalein prepared? Mention two of its uses.
19. Discuss the primary, secondary and tertiary structure of proteins.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Discuss the aspects regarding the mechanism, kinetics and stereochemistry of  $S_N^1$  reactions.  
21. a) what is meant by hybridization? Explain the hybridization in  $CH_2=CH_2$ .  
b) What is meant by Inductive effect? Which is more acidic in  $CH_3COOH$  and  $HCOOH$ ? Explain.

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**THIRD SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION**  
**(UG-CBCSS)Chemistry**  
**CHE3CO3: Complementary Course III**  
**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

Time: 2Hours

Max. Marks: 60

**Module-wise Mark Distribution**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module II
3. Module II
4. Module III
5. Module IV
6. Module IV
7. Module V
8. Module VI
9. Module VI
10. Module VII
11. Module VII
12. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module II
15. Module III
16. Module III
17. Module V
18. Module V
19. Module V I

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C(Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module IV
21. Module I

**[1 X 10 =10]**



**FOURTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE4C04 - Complementary course: IV**  
**PHYSICAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY**

**Time:2Hrs**

**MaximumMarks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Why lyophilic sols are more stable than lyophobic sols.
2. Explain the applications of nanomaterials.
3. Give any two limitations of GLC technique.
4. What is Bathochromic shift?
5. Draw a labelled schematic diagram of NMR spectrum of acetone.
6. Differentiate between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.
7. How is Nylon 66 prepared?
8. Why COD greater than BOD?
9. Explain the consequences of eutrophication.
10. Give any two examples of natural food preservatives and artificial sweeteners.
11. Write note on green solvents.
12. Compare LPG and CNG.

**[Ceiling of marks:20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Explain the different purification techniques of colloids.
14. Give the applications of nanomaterial in medicine and catalysis.
15. Sketch and explain different vibrational modes of CO<sub>2</sub>.
16. Briefly explain the classification of polymers on the basis of intermolecular forces.
17. What is greenhouse effect? Explain its consequence and control measures.
18. Explain the principles behind TLC.
19. Explain briefly different theories of dye.

**[Ceiling of marks:30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. What are biodegradable polymers? Explain the applications of different biodegradable polymers.
21. Write a note about manufacture of cement and glass. **[1 X 10 =10]**

**FOURTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY  
CHE4C04 - Complementary course: IV PHYSICAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY**

**Time:2Hrs**

**MaximumMarks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Module I
2. Module II
3. Module III
4. Module IV
5. Module IV
6. Module V
7. Module V
8. Module VI
9. Module VI
10. Module VII
11. Module VII
12. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks:20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Module I
14. Module II
15. Module III
16. Module IV
17. Module V
18. Module VI
19. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks:30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Module V
21. Module VII

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**FOURTH SEMESTER BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE4C05(P) - Complimentary Course V CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL**  
**Time:3Hours** **Maximum marks:80**

**Section A**

**Answer the following questions in 6 minutes.**

1. Calculate the mass of Mohr's salt required to prepare 100 ml of its 0.05 N solution?
2. Calculate the normality of oxalic acid solution when 0.63 g of it is dissolved in water in a 100 ml standard flask?
3. Name the indicator used for the titration of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  against  $\text{HCl}$ .
4. Write the balanced chemical equation for any permanganometric titration.
5. The yellow precipitate formed on adding potassium chromate solution to  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  salt solution is chemically-----
6. What is/are the group reagent/s for 5<sup>th</sup> group in inorganic qualitative analysis?
7. The chemical compound formed in the ash test for Aluminium is
8. The pink colour in permanganic acid test is..... (1x8 = 8Marks)

**Section B**

**Answer the following question in 10 minutes**

7. Give a brief outline of the method for the volumetric estimation of oxalic acid in the whole of the given solution, being provided with AR Mohr's salt crystals. (6 Marks)

**Section C**

8. Estimate volumetrically the mass of  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  present in the whole of the given solution, being provided with pure Mohr's salt and approximately 0.1 N  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  solution. (28Marks)
9. Analyse qualitatively and systematically the given solution with a view to identify and confirm the two cations present in it. Submit a detailed report including chemistry of the identification and confirmation tests & systematic procedure. (28 Marks)

**Section D**

Record (10marks)

**FIFTH SEMESTER B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG - CHEMISTRY  
CHE5D01 - Open Course 1 ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Maximum marks: 60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Explain why troposphere is a turbulent region.
2. Discuss about the different regions of atmosphere.
3. What are the main sources of particulates?
4. What is meant by photochemical smog?
5. Write a note on alternate refrigerants.
6. What is eutrophication?
7. How can the marine water be polluted?
8. Define thermal pollution.
9. How can we classify the wastes on the basis of their biodegradability?
10. Write a short note on biomedical waste.
11. Define green chemistry.
12. Discuss the working of wet scrubber.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Write the causes and symptoms of any two air-borne diseases.
14. Describe any three water quality parameters.
15. What are the main sources of water pollution?
16. Write a note on solid waste management.
17. What is Green house effect? Discuss its causes and consequences.
18. Discuss the depletion of ozone layer.
19. Discuss the basic principles of green chemistry.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Discuss the air pollution control by Cottrell electrostatic precipitator and extraction ventilator.
21. (a) Name any two toxic metals in water and explain their harmful effects. (b) What is radioactive pollution? How is it controlled?

**[1 X 10 = 10]**

FIFTH SEMESTER B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG – CHEMISTRY, CHE5D02 -  
Open Course CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum marks: 60

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. Explain vulcanization and its advantages.
2. Describe the applications of bakelite?
3. Describe the main functions of vitamin C.
4. Explain the main characteristics of enzymes.
5. What are the common adulterants in tea?
6. Which are the essential nutrients for plants?
7. Define biofertilizers.
8. Discuss the TFM value in soap.
9. Explain the terms pharmacology and pharmacognosy.
10. What is meant by antipyretics? Give one example.
11. How coal is classified based on carbon content?
12. Define the term octane number.

**[Ceiling of marks: 20] Section B**

**(Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. Explain the classification of polymers on the basis of molecular forces.
14. Describe any three water quality parameters.
15. Write a note on the importance of DNA.
16. Give a short note on classification of dyes based on constitution and their applications.
17. Briefly explain the pesticide pollution and its impact on environment.
18. Describe the cleaning action of soaps and detergents.
19. Discuss the health effects of fast food.

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. (a) What are shampoos? How are they classified? Discuss their ingredients and functions. (b) What is radioactive pollution? How is it controlled?
21. (a) Write a note on pollution due to burning of fossil fuels. (b) Discuss the applications of solar energy and solar cells.

**[1 X 10 = 10]**

**FIFTH SEMESTER B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG – CHEMISTRY, CHE5D02 -  
Open Course CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE**

**Time:2Hours**

**Maximum marks:60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

- Module I
- Module I
- Module II
- Module II
- Module III
- Module III
- Module IV
- Module V
- Module V
- 10. Module VI
- 11. Module VII
- 12. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks: 20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

- 13. Module I
- 14. Module II
- 15. Module III
- 16. Module IV
- 17. Module V
- 18. Module VI
- 19. Module VII

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

- 20. a) Module I & b) Module II
- 21. a) Module III & b) Module VI

**[1 X 10 =10]**

**FIFTH SEMESTER B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION CBCSSUG -CHEMISTRY**  
**CHE5D03 - Open Course3**  
**FOOD SCIENCE AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY**

**Time: 2Hours**

**Maximum marks: 60**

**Section A (Short answers)**

**(Answer questions up to 20 marks. Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. What is the need for the preservation of food?
2. Which are the main materials used for packaging?
3. What are artificial sweeteners? Give an example.
4. Discuss about the artificial ripening of fruits and its health effects.
5. How can beverages be classified?
6. Define appetizers.
7. What is meant by DNA fingerprinting?
8. Give a note on blood transfusion.
9. Explain the terms pharmacology and pharmacognosy.
10. What are prescription and non-prescription drugs?
11. Define antacids with an example.
12. Describe the causes and symptoms of food poisoning.

**[Ceiling of marks:20]**

**Section B (Paragraph)**

**(Answer questions up to 30 marks. Each question carries 5 marks)**

13. How can food be contaminated by toxic chemicals?
14. Describe the harmful effect of modern food habits.
15. Write a note on the importance of DNA.
16. Give the characteristics of enzymes. Discuss their classification.
17. Explain the source and medicinal uses of eucalyptus oil.
  18. Explain the causes, symptoms and drugs used for the treatment of influenza, cholera, bronchial asthma and diabetes.
19. What are the first aids given to prevent bleeding?

**[Ceiling of marks: 30]**

**Section C (Essay)**

**(Answer any one. Each question carries 10 marks)**

20. Name any three Indian medicinal plants. List their major chemical constituents and medicinal uses.
21. Discuss (a) Medical applications of nanomaterials. (b) Applications of radioactive isotopes.

**[1 X 10 =10]**