



JECRCTM
UNIVERSITY
BUILD YOUR WORLD

Department of Chemistry
Course Structure and Syllabi
B. Sc. Course
(Chemistry Major)

Session 2015-16

**JECRC UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES
SESSION 2015-16**

Details of B.Sc various subjects and their credits with contact hours are given below:

Scheme of Teaching: B. Sc. Chemistry (MAJOR)

Semester I

Code	Subject	Lecture (Hr.)	Tutorials (Hrs.)	Practical (Hrs.)	Credits		Total Credits	
					L	P		
BCE 001A	Major-1: Hydrocarbons, Reaction Mechanisms and Stereochemistry	4	-		4		6	
BCE 002A	Element and Functional Group Detection (Practicals)	-	-	2	-	2		
BCE 003A	Major-2: Chemistry of s and p-block elements	4	-		4		6	
BCE 004A	Mixture Analysis (Practicals)			2		2		
	Minor-1	4	-	2	4	2	6	
	Minor-2	4	-	2	4	2	6	
BMC 001A	Fundamental of computers	2	-		2	-	2	
BMC 002A	Fundamental of computers Lab	-	-	2	-	2	2	
BMC 051A	Environmental Studies	2	0	-	2	-	2	
Total Credits = 30								

Semester II

Code	Subject	Lecture (Hr.)	Tutorials (Hrs.)	Practical (Hrs.)	Credits		Total Credits
					L	P	
BCE 005A	Major-1: Thermodynamics, Electrochemistry and Chemical Kinetics	4	-		4		6
BCE 006A	Mixture Analysis and Kinetic Studies (Practicals)			2		2	
BCE 007A	Major-2: Industrial Chemistry	4	-		4		6
BCE 008A	Lubricants Testing and Analysis (Practicals)			2		2	
	Minor-1	4	-	2	4	2	6

	Minor-2	4	-	2	4	2	6
BMC 003A	Computer Application-II (Advanced MS-Excel)	-	-	3		3	3
BMC 102A	Communication Skills	3		-	3	-	3
Total Credits = 30							

Semester III

Code	Subject	Lecture (Hr.)	Tutorials (Hrs.)	Practical (Hrs.)	Credits		Total Credits
					L	P	
BCE 009A	Major-1: Alcohols, Aldehydes and Ketones	4	-		4		6
BCE 010A	Chromatographic Analysis (Practicals)			2		2	
BCE 011A	Major-2: Non-aqueous Solvents and Transition Metals	4	-		4		6
BCE 012A	Titrimetric Analysis (Practicals)			2		2	
	Minor-1	4	-	2	4	2	6
	Minor-2	4	-	2	4	2	6
BMC 004A	Computer Application-III (MS-Projects)	-	-	3	-	3	3
BMC 105A	Communication Skills	3	-	-	3	-	3
Total Credits = 30							

Semester IV

Code	Subject	Lecture (Hr.)	Tutorials (Hrs.)	Practical (Hrs.)	Credits		Total Credits
					L	P	
BCE 013A	Major-1: Phase Equilibria and Surface Chemistry	4	-		4		6
BCE 014A	Acid-Base Analysis (Practicals)			2		2	
BCE 015A	Major-2: Analytical Chemistry	4	-		4		6

BCE 016A	Estimations and Calibrations (Practicals)			2		2	
	Minor-1	4	-	2	4	2	6
	Minor-2	4	-	2	4	2	6
BMC 005A	Computer Application-IV (Web Designing)	2	-	-	2	-	2
BMC 006A	Computer Application-IV (Web Designing Lab)	-	-	2	-	2	2
BMC 111A	Communication Skills	3		-	3	-	3
Total Credits = 31							

Semester V

Code	Subject	Lecture (Hr.)	Tutorials (Hrs.)	Practical (Hrs.)	Credits		Total Credits
					L	P	
BCE 017A	Acid Derivatives and Heterocyclic Chemistry	4	-		4		6
BCE 018A	Organic Preparations and Mixture Separation (Practicals)			2		2	
BCE 019A	Coordination Compounds and Organometallic Chemistry	4	-		4		6
BCE 020A	Inorganic Preparations and Estimation of Metal ions (Practicals)			2		2	
	Minor-1	4	-	2	4	2	6
	Minor-2	4	-	2	4	2	6
BMC 109A	Value Education	3	-	-	3	-	3
BCE 021A	Seminar						2
BMC 113A	Communication Skills	3		-	3	-	3
Total Credits = 32							

Semester VI

Code	Subject	Lecture (Hr.)	Tutorials (Hrs.)	Practical (Hrs.)	Credits		Total Credits
					L	P	
BCE 021A	Major-1: Photochemistry and Nuclear Chemistry	4	-		4		6

BCE 022A	Conductometric Analysis (Practicals)			2		2		
BCE 023A	Major-2: Spectroscopy	4	-		4		6	
BCE 024A	Spectroscopic Determination of Compounds(Practicals)			2		2		
	Minor-1	4	-	2	4	2	6	
	Minor-2	4	-	2	4	2	6	
BCE 026A	Project						8	
Total Credits = 32								

SEMESTER –I

BCE 001A: Hydrocarbons, Reaction Mechanisms and Stereochemistry

Unit-I

Structure and Bonding

Bond lengths and bond angles. bond energy, localized and delocalized chemical bond, hybridization, vander waals interactions, inclusion compounds, clatherates, charge transfer complexes, resonance, hyperconjugation, aromaticity, inductive and field effects, hydrogen bonding.

Unit-II

Mechanism of Organic Reactions

Curved arrow notation, drawing electron movements with arrows, half headed and double headed arrow, homolytic and heterolytic bond breaking. Types of reagents, electrophiles and nucleophiles. Types of organic reactions, Energy considerations. Reactive intermediates- carbocations, carbanions, free radicals, carbenes, arynes and nitrenes (With examples). Assigning formal charges on intermediates and other ionic species.

Unit-III

Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds

Concept of isomerism, types of isomerism. Optical isomerism: elements of symmetry, molecular chirality enantiomers. stereogenic centre, optical activity, properties of enantiomers, chiral and achiral molecules with two stereogenic centres, diastereomers, threo and erythro diastereomers. meso compounds, resolution of enantiomers, inversion, retention and racemization. Relative and absolute configuration: sequence rules, D&L and R&S systems of nomenclature. Geometric isomerism: determination of configuration of geometric isomers, E&Z systems of nomenclature, geometric isomerism in oximes and alicyclic compounds. Conformational isomerism: conformational analysis of ethane and n-butane. conformations of cyclohexane, axial and equatorial bond, conformation of mono substituted cyclohexane derivatives. Newmann projection and sawhorse formulae, Difference between configuration and conformation.

Unit-IV

Alkanes and Cycloalkanes

IUPAC nomenclature of branched and unbranched alkanes, the alkyl group, classification of carbon atoms in alkanes. Isomerism in alkanes, sources, methods of formation (with special reference to Wurtz reaction, Kolbe reactions, Majory-House reaction and decarboxylation of carboxylic acids) Physical properties and chemical reaction of alkanes. Mechanism of free radical halogenation of alkanes: orientation, reactivity and selectivity . Cycloalkanes nomenclature, methods of formation, chemical reactions, Baeyer's strain theory and its limitations, Ring strains in small rings (cyclopropane and cyclobutane), theory of strainless rings. The case of cyclopropane ring: banana bonds.

Unit-V**Alkenes, Cycloalkenes, Dienes and alkynes**

Nomenclature of alkenes, methods of formation, mechanisms of dehydration of alcohols and dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halide, regioselectivity in alcohol dehydration The Saytzeff rule, Hofmann elimination, physical properties and relative stabilities of alkenes. Chemical reactions of alkenes-mechanisms involved in hydrogenation, electrophilic and free radical additions, Markownikof's rule, hydroboration- oxidation, oxymercuration -reduction. Epoxidation, ozonolysis, hydration, hydroxylation and oxidation with KMnO_4 Polymerization of alkenes. Substitution at the allylic and vinylic-positions of alkenes. Industrial applications of ethylene and propene. Methods of formation, conformation and chemical reactions of cycloalkenes. Nomenclature and classification of dienes: isolated, conjugated and cumulated dienes. Structure of allenes and butadiene, methods of formation, polymerization. Chemical reactions-1,2- and 1,4- additions, Diels-alderreaction. Nomenclature, structure and bonding in alkynes. Methods of formation. Chemical reactions of alkynes, acidity of alkynes.

Books Suggested :

1. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry : K. S. Tiwari, S. N. Mehrotra and N. K. Vishnoi
2. Modern Principles of Organic Chemistry : M. K. Jain and S. C. Sharma
3. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry: (Vol. I & II) O. P. Agarwal
4. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry : B. S. Bahl and Arun Bahl
5. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry : P. L. Soni
6. Organic Chemistry : (Vol. I, II & III) S. M. Mukherji, S. P. Singh and R. P. Kapoor, Wiley Eastern Ltd. (New Age International)
7. Organic Chemistry : Morrison & Boyd, Prentice Hall

BCE 002A: Element and Functional Group Detection (Practicals)

1. To purify the impure sample of organic compounds by sublimation .
2. To separate the mixture (1 solid+1 liquid) by distillation .
3. To detect the elements (N and S) from the given organic compound.
4. To detect the element (halogen) from the given organic compound.
5. To purify the impure sample of organic compound by crystallization and decolourised the compound by charcoal.
6. To detect the functional group (alcoholic and phenolic) from the given organic compound.
7. To detect the functional group (Carboxylic) from the given organic compound.
8. To detect the functional group (Ester) from the given organic compound.
9. To detect the functional group (Carbonyl) from the given organic compound.
10. To detect the functional group (Amine and Aniline) from the given organic compound.
11. To detect the functional group (Carbohydrate And Nitro) from the given organic compound.
12. To detect the functional group (Amide) from the given organic compound

BCE 003A: Chemistry of s and p-block elements**Unit-I**

Atomic Structure : Defects of Bohr Model, Idea of de Broglie matter waves. Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Schrödinger wave equation, wave functions and their significance, Atomic orbitals. Quantum numbers. Aufbau Principle, Hund's multiplicity rule and Pauli's exclusion principles. Variation of orbital energies with atomic number and energy level diagram, electronic configuration of elements, effective nuclear charge and shielding; radial and angular wave functions and distribution curves, shape of s,p,d orbitals and their characteristics.

Unit-II

Periodic Properties : Atomic and ionic radii, ionization energy, electrode potential (use of redox potential-reaction feasibility), electron affinity and electronegativity – definition, methods of determination or evaluation, trends in periodic table and applications in predicting and explaining the chemical behavior, electronic configuration.

Unit-III**Chemical Bonding :**

- (i) **Ionic Bond** – Types of ionic solids, radius ratio effect and coordination number, limitations of radius ratio, lattice defects, lattice energy and Born-Haber cycle, solvation energy and solubility of ionic solids, polarizing power and polarizability, Fajan's rules.
- (ii) **Covalent Bond** : Valence bond theory and its limitations, directional characteristics of covalent bond, various types of hybridization and shapes of simple inorganic molecules and ions such as NH_3 , H_3O^+ , SF_4 , ClF_3 , ICl_2^- , and H_2O by valence shell electron pair repulsion (VSEPR) theory and Molecular Orbital Theory, bonding, nonbonding and antibonding molecular orbitals, linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAO), Applications of MO theory.
- (iii) **Bond Energy** : Dissociation and average bond energies – determination and its periodic trends, applications. **Metallic Bond** : Free electron, valence bond and band theories. **Weak Interactions**: Hydrogen Bond – experimental evidence, van der Waal's forces.

Unit-IV

s-Block Elements : Tendencies of alkali and alkaline-earth metals, hydration energies, solvation and complexation, Hydride (classification, general methods of preparation and salient features), principle of metallurgical extraction, Chemistry of Li and Be, their anomalous behaviour and diagonal relationships, alkyls and aryls and their role in biology.

Unit-V

p-Block Elements : Comparative study (group-wise) of group 13 & 14 elements with respect to periodic properties. Compounds such as hydrides, halides, oxides and oxyacids; diagonal relationship; preparation, properties, bonding and structure of diborane, borazine and alkalimetal

borohydrides. Preparation, properties and technical applications of carbides and fluorocarbons. Silicones and structural principals of Silicates.

Books Recommended

1. "A New Concise Inorganic Chemistry", **J. D. Lee**, 5th Edition (1996), Chapman & Hall, London.
2. "Modern Inorganic Chemistry", **R. C. Aggarwal**, 1st Edition (1987), Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
3. "Basic Inorganic Chemistry", **F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, and Paul L. Gaus**, 3rd Edition (1995), John Wiley & Sons, New York.

BCE 004A: Mixture Analysis (Practicals)

1. To identify carbonate, Sulphite, Sulphide of dilute H₂SO₄ group.
2. To identify Nitrate and Acetate of dilute H₂SO₄ group.
3. To identify Chloride, Bromide and Iodide of concentrated H₂SO₄ group.
4. To identify Nitrate and Oxalate of concentrated H₂SO₄ group.
5. To identify acidic radicals not identify with dilute or concentrated H₂SO₄ group.
6. To analyze basic radicals of group I and II.
7. To analyze basic radicals of group III and IV.
8. To analyze basic radicals of group V, VI and VII.
9. Analysis of the mixture number 1 containing three acidic and three basic radicals.
10. Analysis of the mixture number 2 containing three acidic and three basic radicals.
11. Analysis of the mixture number 3 containing three acidic and three basic radicals.
12. Analysis of the mixture number 4 containing three acidic and three basic radicals.

SEMESTER –II

BCE 005A: Thermodynamics, Electrochemistry and Chemical Kinetics

Unit-I

Solid State : Crystal structure of NaCl, KCl, graphite, and diamond. Types of crystal (molecular, covalent, metallic, ionic). Imperfection in crystals : point defect, Schottky defect, Frankel defect, metal excess defect (colour centre), line defect (dislocations), edge and screw dislocations. Imperfection due to transient atomic displacement. Indexes.

Unit-II

Liquid State : Surface tension of liquids, capillary action, surface tension and temperature, interfacial tension, surface active agents, the Parachor and chemical constitution (atomic and structural parachors). Viscosity of liquids, experimental determination of viscosity coefficient, its variation with temperature. Intermolecular forces of liquids. Liquid Crystals and thermography.

Unit-III

Gaseous State : Kinetic theory of gases, ideal gas laws and kinetic theory. Collision in a gas-mean free path, collision diameter, collision number. Behaviour of real gases - the van der Waal's equation, brief mention of other equations of state. Critical phenomena - critical constants of a gas and their determination, continuity of state, the Vander Waals equation and critical state, Principle of corresponding states, liquefaction of gases.

Unit-IV

Thermodynamics : Introduction of different terms and processes in thermodynamics : [systems (isolated, closed, open) and surrounding, macroscopic properties (extensive and intensive), kinds of processes], First Law of thermodynamics and internal energy, state and state functions (exact and inexact differential), path dependence of work and heat. Enthalpy, heat changes at constant volume and constant pressure, heat capacities (C_v , C_p) and relation between them for ideal gases. Joule-Thomson effect, Joule- Thomson coefficient in ideal and real (van der Waal) gases, inversion temperature, Variation of heat of reaction with temperature (Kirchhoff's equation).

Unit-V

Electrochemistry : Arrhenius theory of electrolytic dissociation, classification of electrolytes; buffer solutions, Migration of ions : transference number and its determination (Hittorf and Moving Boundary methods). Conductance of solutions- equivalent molecular and specific conductance. Ionic conductance, relationship between ionic conductance and ionic mobility, Kohlrausch law and its applications.

Chemical Kinetics : Introduction, order and molecularity of a chemical reactions, integrated rate equations for zeroth, first, second and third order reactions, effect of temperature on reaction rates (Arrhenius equation), collision theory and transition state theory (derivation thermodynamically), deviations from collision theory.

Books Recommended

1. *"Physical Chemistry"*, **P. C. Rakshit**, 5th Edition (1988), 4th Reprint (1997), Sarat Book House, Calcutta.
2. *"Principles of Physical Chemistry"*, **B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, and M. S. Pathania**, 37th Edition (1998), Shoban Lal Nagin Chand & Co., Jalandhar.
3. *"Physical Chemistry"*, **K. J. Laidler and J. M. Meiser**, 3rd Edition
4. *Physical Chemistry*, Ist Year, PD. Sharma and P.S. Verma, Ramesh Book Depot

BCE 006A: Mixture Analysis and Kinetic Studies (Practicals)

1. To prepare standard 0.1 N NaOH solution using 0.1 N Oxalic acid as primary standard solution.
2. To determine strength of unknown CH_3COOH using 0.1 N NaOH as intermediate solution.
3. To determine the percentage composition of a given mixture (non interacting system) by viscosity method.
4. To determine the percentage composition of a given mixture (non interacting system) by surface tension method.

5. To determine the partition coefficient of Iodine between water and carbon tetrachloride (or chloroform, carbon disulphide etc) at room temperature.
6. To determine the specific reaction rate of the hydrolysis of methyl or ethyl acetate catalysed by HCl at room temperature.
7. To determine the specific reaction rate of the hydrolysis of methyl or ethyl acetate catalysed by H_2SO_4 at room temperature and compare the relative strength of acids.
8. To determine the specific reaction rate of the hydrolysis of methyl or ethyl acetate catalysed by HCl at 40°C , 45°C and 50°C and calculate energy of activation graphically as well as employing the rate constant relationship with energy of activation.
9. To prepare colloidal solution of arsenious sulphide.
10. To study the reaction rate of decomposition of iodide by H_2O_2 Kinetically.
11. To study the hydrolysis of methyl acetate catalysed by HCl solution and equinormal solution of urea hydrochloride and determines the degree of hydrolysis of the salt.
12. To determine the relative strength of acids (HCl , H_2SO_4) during hydrolysis of an ester.

BCE 007A: Industrial Chemistry

Unit-I

Corrosion

Definition, Examples, Types of Corrosion: Theories of Corrosion and Mechanism - Dry Corrosion, (Direct Chemical attack), Wet Corrosion, (Electro Chemical Theory) ,Principles of Corrosion, Galvanic Series, Galvanic Corrosion, Concentration Cell Corrosion, Mechanism of Wet Corrosion - Hydrogen evolution type, Oxygen absorption type. Factors Influencing Corrosion. Control of Corrosion - Proper Design, Use of pure metal and metal alloys, Passivity, Cathodic Protection - Sacrificial anode and Impressed Current. Modifying the Environment, use of Inhibitors. Types of Protective Coatings: Metallic Coatings - Anodic Coatings, Galvanization, Cathodic Coatings - Tinning, Metal Cladding, Electroplating Ex: Chromium Plating, Metal Spraying, Cementation, Colorizing, Chromizing. Chemical Conversion Coatings: (1) Phosphate (2) Chromate (3) Anodized Coatings. Corrosion inhibitors, their types and mechanisms.

Unit-II

Lubricants

Lubricants, Types of lubricants oils, greases and solid lubricants, Synthetic lubricants, Functions and Mechanism of lubricants, Properties of lubricants- Saponification and Iodine value, Cloud and Pour point, Flash and Fire point, Aniline Point and Viscosity.

Unit-III

Fuel

Classification of Fuels, Calorific value, Gross and Net calorific values (SI units). Determination of calorific value of a solid and liquid fuel, Carbonization, Petroleum, Cracking- fluidized catalytic cracking. Reformation of petrol, Knocking, Octane number, Cetane number, prevention of knocking, anti-knocking agents, Synthetic petrol, Bergius process and Fischer Tropsch process.

Unit-IV

Synthetic Polymers : Addition or chain-growth polymerization. Free radical vinyl polymerization, ionic vinyl polymerization, Ziegler-Natta polymerization and vinyl polymers. Condensation or step growth polymerization. Polyesters, polyamides, phenol formaldehyde resins, urea formaldehyde resins, epoxy resins and polyurethanes. Natural and synthetic rubbers.

Unit-V

Synthetic Dyes : Colour and constitution (electronic concept). Classification of dyes. Synthesis of Methyl orange. Congo red. Malachite green. Crystal violet, Phenolphthalein. Fluorescein. Alizarin and Indigo

Cement, Ceramics and Glass: Types of cement, composition, manufacturing process, setting of cement. Ceramics: Introduction, types, manufacturing processes, applications, Refractory. Glass: Types, composition, manufacture, physical and chemical properties, applications.

Industrial pollution:

Pollutants and their statutory limits, pollution evaluation methods. Types of pollution, Green House Effect and Global warming

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. B.K. Sharma, "Industrial Chemistry", Krishna Prakasam Media (P) Ltd., Meerut, 2001.
2. A text book of Engineering Chemistry by Jain & Jain, Dhanpat Rai Publishing Company, New Delhi(15 Edition) (2006).
3. Chemistry of Engineering Materials by C.P. Murthy, C.V. Agarwal and A. Naidu BS Publication Hyd. 2007.
4. Engineering Chemistry by J C Kuriacose and J. Rajaram, Tata McGraw-Hill Co, New Delhi (2004)

BCE 008A: Lubricants Testing and Analysis (Practicals)

1. To determine the hardness of Water by complexometric method.
2. To determine the hardness of Water by HCl method.
3. To determine the amount of free chlorine in given water sample.
4. Determination of Total residual Chlorine in water sample.
5. To determine the amount of Fluoride ion in given water samples.
6. To standardize p H by buffer solution and determine p H of different given water samples.
7. Determination of Viscosity of a given lubricant by Redwood Viscometer No.1.
8. Determination of Flash and Fire Points of a given lubricant by Pensky Martin Apparatus.
9. Determination of Cloud and Pour Points of a given lubricant.
10. To determine moisture, volatile and ash content in a given coal sample by proximate analysis.
11. To determine the calorific value of Solid Fuel by Bomb's Calorimeter.
12. Find out the amount of Na and K in a given sample by Flame Photometer.

SEMESTER –III

BCE 009A: Alcohols, Aldehydes and Ketones

Unit-I

Arenes & Aromaticity: Nomenclature of benzene derivatives. The aryl group. Aromatic nucleus and side chain structure

of benzene: molecular formula and Kekule structure Stability. Aromaticity: the Huckle's rule, aromatic ions.

Aromatic electrophilic substitution-general pattern of the mechanism, role of σ and π complexes. Mechanism of nitration, halogenation, sulphonation, mercuration and Friedel Crafts reaction, energy profile diagrams. Activating & deactivating substituents, orientation and ortho/para ratio. Side chain reactions of benzene derivatives. Birch reduction.

Unit-II

Alkyl & Aryl Halides: Nomenclature and classes of alkyl halides, methods of formation, chemical reactions. Mechanism of nucleophilic substitution reactions of alkyl halides, S_N2 and S_N1 reactions with energy profile diagrams. Polyhalogen compounds: chloroform, carbon tetrachloride. Methods of formation of aryl halides, nuclear and side chain reactions. The addition, elimination and the elimination-addition mechanism of nucleophilic aromatic substitution reactions. Relative reactivities of alkyl vs allyl, vinyl and aryl halides. Synthesis and use of D.D.T. and B.H.C.

Unit-III

Alcohols : Classification and nomenclature. Monohydric alcohols - Nomenclature, Method of formation by Reduction of aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids and esters, Hydrogen bonding. Acidic nature. Reactions of alcohols. Dihydric Alcohols - Nomenclature, methods of formation, Chemical reaction of vicinal glycols, Oxidative-Cleavage [$Pb(OAc)_4$ and HIO_4] and pinacol-pinacolone rearrangement. Trihydric Alcohols - Nomenclature and methods of formation, chemical reactions of glycerol.

Phenols : Nomenclature, Structure and bonding. Preparation of Phenols, Physical Properties and acidic character. Comparative acidic strengths of alcohols and phenols, Resonance stabilization of phenoxide ion. Reactions of phenols: electrophilic aromatic substitution, acylation and carboxylation. mechanism of Fries rearrangement, Claisen rearrangement, Gatterman synthesis. Hauben-Hoesch Reaction, Lederer-Mann reaction and Reimer-Tiemann Reaction.

Unit-IV

Aldehydes And Ketones : Nomenclature and structure of the carbonyl group. Synthesis of aldehydes and ketones with particular reference to the synthesis of aldehydes from acid chlorides, synthesis of aldehydes and ketones using 1,3 Dithianes synthesis of ketones from nitriles and from carboxylic acids. Physical properties. Mechanism of Nucleophilic additions to carbonyl, aldol, Perkin and Knoevenagel condensations. Condensation with ammonia and its Derivatives. Wittig reaction, Mannich reaction. Use of acetals as Protecting group. Oxidation of aldehydes, Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of ketone, Cannizzaro's reaction, MPV, Clemmensen, Wolff-Kishner, $LiAlH_4$

Reductions.

Unit-V

Carboxylic Acids : Nomenclature structure and bonding, Physical properties, Acidity of carboxylic acids, Effect of substituents on acid Strength. preparation of carboxylic acids. Reactions of carboxylic acids, Hell-Volhard zelinsky reaction. Synthesis of acid chlorides, Esters and amides. Reductions of carboxylic acids. Mechanism of decarboxylation.

Books Suggested :

1. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry : K. S. Tiwari, S. N. Mehrotra and N. K. Vishnoi
2. Modern Principles of Organic Chemistry : M. K. Jain & S. C. Sharma
3. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry: (Vol. I & II) O. P. Agarwal
4. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry : B. S. Bahl and Arun Bahl
5. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry : P. L. Soni
6. Organic Chemistry: (Vol. I, II & III) S. M. Mukherji, S. P. Singh and R P. Kapoor

BCE 010A: Chromatographic Analysis (Practicals)

1. To separate the mixture of Methyl Orange and Methylene Blue by using cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (8.5:1.5) as solvent system.
2. Preparation and separation of 2,4-dinitro Phenylhydrazone of acetone , 2-butanone using toluene and petroleum ether(40:60).
3. Preparation and separation of 2,4-dinitro Phenylhydrazone of hexane-2-one and hexane-3-one using toluene and petroleum ether(40:60).
4. To separate the mixture of phenylalanine and glycine. Alanine and aspartic acid. Leucine and glutamic acid. Spray reagent –Ninhydrin.
5. To separate the mixture of D,L-alanine, glycine and L-leucine using n-butanol : acetic acid : water(4:1:5). Spray reagent- Ninhydrin.
6. To separate monosaccharides –a mixture of D –galactose and D-fructose using n-butanol : acetone: water (4:1:5) . Spray reagent –aniline hydrogen phthalate.
7. To identify an organic compound through the functional group analysis, determine its M.P and prepare its suitable derivative.
8. To identify an organic compound number 1 through the functional group analysis, determine its M.P and prepare its suitable derivative.
9. To identify an organic compound number 2 through the functional group analysis, determine its M.P and prepare its suitable derivative.
10. To identify an organic compound number 3 through the functional group analysis, determine its M.P and prepare its suitable derivative.
11. To identify an organic compound number 4 through the functional group analysis, determine its M.P and prepare its suitable derivative.
12. To identify an organic compound number 5 through the functional group analysis, determine its M.P and prepare its suitable derivative.

BCE 011A: Non-aqueous Solvents and Transition Metals**Unit-I**

Acids and Bases: Acid and base, pH and hydrolysis of salts, Arrhenius, Brønsted-Lowry, Luxflood, Solvent System and Lewis concepts of acids and bases. Factors affecting strengths of Lewis acids and bases.

Unit-II

Non-aqueous Solvents: Physical properties of a solvent for functioning as an effective reaction medium. Types of solvents and their general characteristics. Reactions in liquid ammonia and liquid sulfur dioxide.

Unit-III

Chemistry of p-block elements (Groups 15, 16, 17 and 18) : Group trend in periodic properties, hydrides, oxides, oxyacids and halides. Structures of oxides and oxyacids of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, selenium, tellurium and halogens. Chemistry of cyclophosphazines and tetrasulphur tetranitride. Basic properties of iodine, structure and bonding of interhalogens and polyhalides, compounds of xenon.

Unit-IV

Transition Metals : Characteristic properties of 3d elements – ionic radii, oxidation states, complexation tendency, magnetic behaviour and electronic spectral properties. Spectrophotometric estimation of metal ions.

Unit-V

Lanthanides : Comparative study of lanthanide elements with respect to electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, oxidation state and complex formation. Lanthanide contraction. Occurrence and principles of separation of lanthanides.

Books Recommended

1. "Concise Inorganic Chemistry", **J. D. Lee**, 5th Edition (1996), Chapman & Hall, London.
2. "Modern Inorganic Chemistry", **R. C. Aggarwal**, 1st Edition (1987), Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
3. "Basic Inorganic Chemistry", **F. A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson, and Paul L. Gaus**, 3rd Edition (1995), John Wiley & Sons, New York.

BCE 012A: Titrimetric Analysis (Practicals)

1. To calibrate pipettes.
2. To calibrate burettes.
3. To prepare standard solution and dilution -0.1 M to .001M solution.
4. To estimate hardness of water by EDTA.
5. To measure dissolved oxygen in water.
6. To measure Total Solid in sewage.
7. To measure chloride in water.

8. To determine alkali content in antacid tablet using HCl.
9. To estimate copper using thiosulphate.
10. To determine acetic acid in commercial vinegar using NaOH solution.
11. To prepare Tetraammine copper (II)sulphate.
12. To prepare Ni-DMG complex.

SEMESTER –IV

BCE 013A: Phase Equilibria and Surface Chemistry

Unit-I

Thermodynamics : Second law of thermodynamics and spontaneous processes, Carnot Cycles, entropy, entropy changes in reversible and irreversible processes and of universe, physical concept of entropy, entropy changes of an ideal gas in different processes, entropy of an ideal gas. Third Law of thermodynamics. The concept of residual entropy. Applications of Third Law. Free energy and its concept, Gibbs and Helmholtz free energies and their relationship, variation of free energy with temperature and pressure. Maxwell's relations, Gibbs-Helmholtz equations, its application for the determination of ΔG , ΔH , ΔS of a reversible cell reaction. Thermodynamics of phase transition-Clapeyron- Clausius equation and its applications.

Unit-II

Phase Equilibria : Phase rule, phase, component, degree of freedom, thermodynamic derivation of phase rule, phase diagrams of one component systems (water and sulfur), two component systems (phenol-water, lead-silver, tin-magnesium). The distribution law, solvent extraction, equilibrium constant from distribution coefficient ($KI + I_2 = KI_3$).

Unit-III

Electrochemical Cells : Galvanic cells, reversible and irreversible cells, cell emf and its measurement. Reactions in reversible cells, free energy and emf of reversible cell. Single electrode potential (Nernst equation), its measurement and sign convention. Standard electrode potential. Emf of reversible cell from electrode potentials. Types of reversible electrode, reference electrodes. Applications of emf measurements : determination of ionic activities, pH, potentiometric titrations (acid-base, redox, precipitation type reactions), equilibrium constant. Concentration cells with and without transference. Liquid junction potential and its elimination.

Unit-IV

Surface and Colloids Chemistry : Adsorption, absorption and sorption, Freundlich isotherms, its demerits and Langmuir Adsorption isotherm. Multi layer adsorption-BET equation (no derivation) and its application to surface area measurement. Sols(reversible and irreversible), emulsions and emulsifiers, association colloids (micelles), gels. Applications of colloids.

Unit-V

Kinetics of Complex Reactions : reversible (first order in both directions), concurrent, consecutive reactions. Unimolecular gas reactions (Lindmann theory), steady-state approximations. Numerical problems.

Books Recommended

1. "Physical Chemistry", **P. C. Rakshit**, 5th Edition (1985), 4th Reprint (1997), Sarat Book House, Calcutta.
2. "Principles of Physical Chemistry", **B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, and M. S. Pathania**, 37th Edition (1998), Shoban Lal Nagin Chand & Co., Jalandhar.
3. "Physical Chemistry", **K. J. Laidler and J. M. Meiser**, 3rd Edition, Houghton Mifflin Comp., New York, International Edition (1999).
4. An Introduction of Electrochemistry by S. Glasstone
5. *Physical Chemistry*, IInd Year, P.D. Sharma and P.S. Verma, Ramesh Book Depot

BCE 014A: Acid-Base Analysis (Practicals)

1. To determine the solubility of benzoic acid at different temperatures and to determine ΔH of the dissolution process.
2. To determine the water equivalent of the thermos flask or calorimeter.
3. To determine the enthalpy of neutralization or heat of neutralization for a strong acid and strong base.
4. To determine heat of neutralization of a weak acid say acetic acid and hence calculate its heat of ionization or enthalpy of ionization.
5. To determine heat of neutralization of a weak base say NH_4OH and hence calculate its heat of ionization or enthalpy of ionization.
6. To determine the strength of given acid pH metrically. For this you are provided with standard NaOH solution.
7. To draw the solubility curve of phenol –water system and to determine critical solution temperature of the system and the composition of phenol-water system at C.S.T.
8. To determine the C.S.T of phenol-water system in presence of 1% NaCl solution and 1% succinic acid solution.
9. To determine the dissociation constant of a weak acid conductometrically and verify Ostwald's dilution law.
10. To determine the transition temperature of the given substance by thermometric method ($\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$)
11. To determine enthalpy of solution of solid CaCl_2 and calculate lattice energy of CaCl_2 .
12. To determine the heat of reaction involving precipitation of a salt say BaSO_4 .

BCE 015A: Analytical Chemistry**Unit-I**

Statistical Evaluation : Determinate and Indeterminate errors. Normal error curve. Accuracy and Precision, relative and standard deviation. Methods for minimizing errors. Criteria for rejection of an observation. Significant figures and computation rules.

Unit-II

Precipitation : Desirable properties of gravimetric precipitates. Formation of gravimetric precipitates. Conditions for quantitative precipitation. Contamination in precipitates. Methods for removing impurities in precipitates. Organic precipitants (oxine, dithiozone, a-nitroso-(naphthol, cupferron, dimethyl glyoxime) in chemical analysis.

Unit-III

Analytical Reagents : Theoretical and practical aspects of the use of E.D.T.A., cerate, iodate, bromate, chloramine T, Karl Fischer reagent and periodate in chemical analysis.

Unit-IV

Solvent Extraction : Distribution law, Craig concept of counter-current distribution, Important solvent extraction systems.

Radioanalytical Methods : Elementary theory, isotope dilution and Neutron activation methods and applications.

Unit-V

Chromatography : Classification of chromatographic methods, general principle and application of adsorption, partition, ion-exchange, thin layer and paper chromatography.

Spectrophotometry : Spectrophotometric determination of one component (iron, chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium and phosphorus) and two components (overlapping and non-overlapping) systems, spectrophotometric determinations of dissociation constants of an indicator.

Books Recommended

1. "Modern Methods of Chemical Analysis", **R. L. Pecsok, L. D. Shields, T. Cairns, and I. C. McWilliam**, 2nd Edition (1976), John Wiley, New York.
2. "Basic Concepts of Analytical Chemistry", **S. M. Khopkar**, 2nd Edition (1998), New Age International Publications, New Delhi.
3. "Environmental Chemistry", **A. K. De**, 3rd Edition (1994), Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.
4. "Instrumental Methods of Analysis", **H. H. Willard, L. L. Merritt, and J. A. Dean**, 6th Edition (1986), CBS Publishers & Distributors, Shahdara, Delhi.
5. "Analytical Chemistry", **G. D. Christian**, 4th Edition (1986), John Wiley & Sons, New York.
6. "Principles and Methods of Chemical Analysis", **H. F. Walton**, 2nd Edition (1966), Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

BCE 016A: Estimations and Calibrations (Practicals)

1. Calibration of weights and calculation of errors in it.
2. Prepare a standard solution of Na_2CO_3 and standardize the given solution of $\text{HCl}/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
3. Prepare a standard solution of sodium oxalate and standardize given solution of KMnO_4
4. Prepare a standard solution of NaCl and standardize given solution of AgNO_3
5. Determine percentage purity of commercial sample of NaOH

6. Prepare a standard solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and standardize given solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$
7. Estimation of Barium as $BaSO_4$ gravimetrically
8. Preparation of 0.1 N solution of HCl/HNO_3 using density and percentage by weight and their standardization by using Na_2SO_3
9. Prepare a calibration curve using $KMnO_4$ and determine concentration in unknown given sample solution.
10. Prepare a calibration curve using $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and determine concentration in unknown given sample solution.
11. Prepare a calibration curve using $CuSO_4$ solution and determine concentration of $CuSO_4$ in given solution
12. Preparation of 0.05 N H_2SO_4 using density and weight percentage and its standardization.

SEMESTER –V

BCE 017A: Acid Derivatives and Heterocyclic Chemistry

Unit-I

Ethers and Epoxides : Nomenclature of ethers and methods of formation, physical properties. Chemical reaction, cleavage and autoxidation, ziesel's method of synthesis of epoxides. Acid and Basecatalyzed ring opening, Reactions of Grignard and organolithium reagents with epoxides.

Unit-II

Carboxylic Acid Derivatives :Structure and nomenclature of acid chlorides, Esters, Amides and acid- anhydrides. Relative stability and reactivity of acid derivatives. physical properties, Inter conversion of acid derivatives by nucleophilic acyl substitution. preparation of carboxylic acid derivatives, chemical reactions. mechanism of esterification and hydrolysis (Acidic and Basic)

Unit-III

Organic Compounds of Nitrogen :Preparation of nitro alkanes and nitro arenes. Chemical Reactions of Nitro alkanes. Mechanism of nucleophilic substitution in nitro arenes and their reduction in acidic, neutral and alkaline media. Reactivity, Structure and nomenclature of amines, Stereochemistry of amines, Separation of a mixture of primary, secondary and tertiary amines . Amine salts as phase- transfer catalysts. Gabriel-Phthalimide reaction, Hofmann bromamide Reaction. Reactions of amines. Electrophilic Aromatic substitution in arylamines, Reactions of amines with nitrous acid. Synthetic transformations of aryl- diazonium salts, azo coupling.

Unit-IV

Heterocyclic Compounds : Introduction: Molecular orbital picture and aromatic characteristics of pyrrole, furan, thiophene and pyridine. Methods of synthesis and chemical reactions, with particular emphasis on the mechanism of electrophilic substitution. Mechanism of nucleophilic substitution reactions in pyridine derivatives. Comparison of basicity of pyridine, piperidine and pyrrole. Introduction to condensed five and six-membered heterocycles. Preparation and reactions

of indole, quauinoline and isoquinoline. Mechanism of electrophilic substitution reactions of indole, quinoline and isoquionoline.

Unit-V

Carbohydrates : Classification and nomenclature monosaccharides, mechanism of osazone formation, interconversion of glucose and fructose, chain lengthening and chain shortening. of aldoses. Configuration of monosaccharides. Erythro and threo.diastereomers. Conversion of glucose into mannose. Formation of glycosides, ethers and esters. Determination of ring size of monosaccharides. Cyclic structure of D(+) glucose.

Books Suggested :

1. Organic Chemistry, Morrison and Boyd, Prentice Hall.
2. Organic Chemistry, L.G. Wade Jr. Prentice Hall.
3. Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry, Solomons, John Wiley.
4. Organic Chemistry Vol. I, II, III S.M. Mukerji, S.P. Singh and RP. Kappor, Wiley EasternLtd. (New Age International)
5. Organic Chemistry, F.A. Carey, McGraw Hill, Inc.
6. Introduction to Organic Chemistry. Streitwieser. heathcock and Kosover. Macmilan.31
7. Organic Chemistry (Vol. I & II) : S. M. Mukherji, S. P. Singh and R. P. Kapoor, WileyEastern Ltd.
8. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry (Vol. I & II) : K. S. Tiwari, S. N. Mehrortra & N. K.Vishnoi
9. Organic Chemistry : M. K. Jain and S. Sharma
10. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry (Vol. I & II) : O. P. Agarwal
11. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry : R. K. Bansal
12. Organic Chemistry (Vol. I & II) : I. L. Finar
13. Organic Reaction and Their Mechanisms : P. S. Kalsi
14. Introduction of Petrochemicals : Sukumar Maiti,
15. Organic Chemistry : P. L. Soni
16. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry: V. K. Ahluwalia and Maduri Foyal,Narosa Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

BCE 018A: Organic Preparations and Mixture Separation (Practicals)

1. To separate and identify the organic mixture containing two solid components using water and prepare their suitable derivatives.
2. To separate and identify the organic mixture containing two solid components using water and prepare their suitable derivatives.
3. To separate and identify the organic mixture containing two solid components using hot water and prepare their suitable derivatives.
4. To separate and identify the organic mixture containing two solid components using NaOH and prepare their suitable derivatives.

5. To separate and identify the organic mixture containing two solid components using NaOH and prepare their suitable derivatives.
6. To separate and identify the organic mixture containing two solid components using NaHCO₃ and prepare their suitable derivatives.
7. To separate and identify the organic mixture containing two solid components using NaHCO₃ and prepare their suitable derivatives.
8. (a) To prepare acetanilide from aniline (Acetylation). (b) To prepare phenylbenzoate from phenol (Benzoylation).
9. To prepare Iodoform from ethanol and acetone. (Aliphatic Electrophilic Substitution).
10. To prepare m-dinitro benzene from nitro benzene.
11. To prepare p-nitro acetanilide from acetanilide.
12. To prepare Benzoic acid from toluene.

BCE 019A: Coordination Compounds and Organometallic Chemistry

Unit-I

Coordination Compounds : Werner's theory, nomenclature, chelates, stereo-chemistry of coordination numbers 4, 5 and 6. Various types of isomerism in coordination complexes. Important applications of coordination compounds. Theories of metal-ligand bonding in transition metal complexes- Sidgwick effective atomic number concept, valence bond theory of coordination compounds.

Unit-II

Theories of Metal-Ligand bonding : Limitations of valence bond theory; Crystal-field theory and crystal-field splitting in octahedral and tetrahedral complexes; factors affecting the crystal-field parameters.

Unit-III

Magnetic Properties of Transition Metal Complexes : Types of magnetic behaviour, methods of determining magnetic susceptibility, L-S and J-J coupling, orbital contribution to magnetic moments. Correlation of magnetic moment data and stereochemistry of Co(II) and Ni(II) complexes; anomalous magnetic moments.

Unit-IV

Chemistry of f-block Elements : Comparative study of lanthanide elements with respect to electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, oxidation states and complex formation; occurrence and principles of separation. General features and chemistry of actinides, principles of separation of Np, Pu and Am from U. Trans-Uranium elements.

Unit-V

Organometallic Chemistry : Definition, nomenclature and classification of organometallic compounds. Preparation, properties, bonding and applications of alkyl and aryls of Li, Al, Hg, Sn, Ti. A brief account of metal-ethylenic complexes and homogeneous hydrogenation. Essential and trace element in biological process, oxygen transport with reference to haemoglobin, biological role of alkali metals.

Books Recommended

1. "Concise Inorganic Chemistry", **J. D. Lee**, 5th Edition (1996), Chapman & Hall, London.
2. "Modern Inorganic Chemistry", **R. C. Aggarwal**, 1st Edition (1987), Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
3. "Basic Inorganic Chemistry", **F. A Cotton, G. Wilkinson, and Paul L. Gaus**, 3rd Edition (1995), John Wiley & Sons, New York.
4. "Inorganic Chemistry", **A. G. Sharpe**, 3rd International Student Edition (1999), ELBS / Longman, U.K.
5. "Inorganic Chemistry", **D. F. Shriver and P. W. Atkins**, 3rd Edition (1999), ELBS, London.

BCE 020A: Inorganic Preparations and Estimation of Metal ions (Practicals)

1. To prepare cis-potassium-dioxalato diaquachromate (III).
2. To prepare trans-potassium-dioxalato diaquachromate (III).
3. To prepare sodium trioxalato ferrate (III).
4. To estimate Ni as Ni-DMG in given solution.
5. To estimate Cu as CuSCN in given solution.
6. To prepare potash alum.
7. To synthesize Tetraammine copper (II) sulphate.
8. To synthesize Hexaammine nickel (II) chloride.
9. To synthesize prussian blue.
10. To measure fluoride in the given sample by SPANDS method.
11. To separate and estimate Mg(II) and Zn(II).
12. To separate and estimate Cu(II) and Ni(II).

SEMESTER –VI**BCE 021A: Photochemistry and Nuclear Chemistry****Unit-I**

Chemical Kinetics: Heterogeneous catalysis (surface reactions) : kinetics of unimolecular reactions- inhibition and activation energy. Bimolecular surface reactions - reactions between a gas molecule and an adsorbed molecule, reaction between two adsorbed molecules. Nature of surface, concept of active centres. Kinetics of enzymatic reactions: Michaelis-Menten equation, significance of Michaelis constant, effect of temperature and pH in enzyme catalyzed reactions.

Unit-II

Photochemistry: Law of photochemical equivalence, quantum efficiency, reasons for low and high quantum efficiency. Kinetics of thermal and photochemical reactions ($\text{H}_2 + \text{Br}_2 = 2\text{HBr}$, $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{HCl}$, $2\text{HI} = \text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2$), photostationary state. Chemical actinometers (ferri-oxalate, uranyl oxalate).

Unit-III

Thermodynamics of Solutions : Partial molal quantities, chemical potential, the Gibbs-Duhem equation, fugacity, activity and activity coefficient (concept and physical significance), reference and standard states. Variation of fugacity with temperature and pressure, Lewis-Randall rule, thermodynamic functions of mixing (DG_{mix} , DS_{mix} , DV_{mix} , DH_{mix}), ideal solutions and their characteristic properties, Duhem- Margules equation and its application, Henry and Raoult's law. Thermodynamics of colligative properties : Freezing point depression, elevation of boiling point, osmotic pressure, Van't Hoff equation.

Measurement of osmotic pressure and determination of molecular weight of macromolecules.

Unit-IV

Electrochemistry : Theory of strong electrolytes :- Qualitative idea of Debye-Huckel theory of ion-ion interactions, Debye-Huckel limiting law for activity coefficient of ions in electrolyte solution (derivation not required), its modification for concentrated solutions. Debye-Huckel-Onsager (D-H-O) theory of electrolytic conductance : qualitative idea of electrophoretic and relaxation effects, D-H-O equation for conductance of electrolyte solutions.

Unit-V

Nuclear Chemistry : Isotopes, their separation and applications. Nuclear forces, nuclear binding energy, stability of nucleus, energy changes in nuclear reactions, nuclear fission and fusion. Uses of nuclear radiations (radiation, sterilization, radiation energy for chemical synthesis). Radio isotopes as a source of electricity.

Books Recommended

1. "Physical Chemistry", **P. C. Rakshit**, 5th Edition (1988), 4th Reprint (1997), Sarat Book House, Calcutta.
2. "Physical Chemistry", **K. J. Laidler and J. M. Meiser**, 3rd Edition (International Edition, 1999), Houghton Mifflin Co., New York.
3. "Physical Chemistry", **I. N. Levine**, 4th Edition (International Edition, 1995), Mc Graw-Hill Inc., New York.
4. "Essentials of Nuclear Chemistry" **H. J. Arnikar**, 4th Edition (1995), New Age International (p) Ltd., Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
5. *Physical Chemistry*, IIIrd Year, PD. Sharma and P.S. Verma, Ramesh Book Depot

BCE 022A: Conductometric Analysis (Practicals)

1. To determine the strength of the given acid (HCl) conductometrically using standard alkali solution.
2. To determine the strength of the given acid (CH_3COOH) conductometrically using standard alkali solution.

3. To determine the solubility and solubility product of a sparingly soluble salt conductometrically.
4. To determine the dissociation constant of a weak acid conductometrically and verify Ostwald's dilution law.
5. To draw spectral absorption curve for given substance ($K_2Cr_2O_7$ or $KMnO_4$) using spectrophotometer and determine the wavelength for maximum absorption for each of them. Also verify the Lambert Beer's Law and determine the concentration of unknown solution.
6. To investigate the adsorption of oxalic acid from aqueous solution by activated charcoal and examine validity of Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption isotherm.
7. To determine the specific rotation of a given optically active compound.
8. To determine the equivalent conductance of a strong electrolyte KCl or NaCl at several concentrations and verify the applicability of Debye Huckel Onsager equation.
9. To determine the equivalent conductance of a strong electrolyte HCl at several concentrations and verify the applicability of Debye Huckel Onsager equation.
10. To study saponification of ethyl acetate conductometrically.
11. To determine conductometrically the concentration of KCl and KI in a given solution.
12. To determine the concentration of salt of a weak acid and strong base like sodium acetate conductometrically

BCE 023A: Spectroscopy

Unit-I

Ultraviolet and Visible Spectrophotometry: Origin of UV Spectra, Principle, instrumentation, Electronic transition ($\sigma-\sigma^*$, $n-\sigma^*$, $\pi-\pi^*$ and $n-\pi^*$), relative positions of λ_{max} considering conjugative effect, steric effect, solvent effect, red shift (bathochromic shift), blue shift (hypsochromic shift), hyperchromic effect, hypochromic effect (typical examples). Aromatic and Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Problems of Dienes and enones using Woodward-Fieser rules. Problems of aromatic ketones, aldehydes and esters using empirical rules.

Unit-II

Visible Spectrophotometry: Introduction, Beer Lambert's law, instrumentation (light source, optical system, wavelength selector, light sensitive device), Accuracy and error of Spectrophotometry.

Unit-III

Infrared Spectroscopy: Introduction, principle of IR spectroscopy, instrumentation, sampling technique, selection rules, types of bonds, absorption of common functional groups. Factors affecting frequencies, applications. Application of Hooke's law, characteristic stretching frequencies of O-H, N-H, C-H, C-D, C=C, C=N, C=O functions; factors affecting stretching frequencies (H-bonding, mass effect, electronic factors, bond multiplicity, ring size).

Raman Spectra

Basic principal, Instrumentation, Application of Raman spectra, Comparison of IR and Raman Spectra

Unit-IV

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance:Principal, Magnetic and non magnetic nuclei, absorption of radio frequency. Equivalent and non equivalent protons, chemical shifts, shielding and De-shielding effects, anisotropic effect, relative strength of signals, spin-spin coupling, long range coupling, coupling constant, applications to simple structural problems.

Unit-V

Atomic Spectroscopy:Introduction, Principle, Flame Emission Spectroscopy (FES) and Atomic adsorption Spectroscopy (AAS), Principal, comparison and applications, Burners (Total consumption burner and Premix burners), Inductively coupled plasma Emission Spectroscopy (ICPES)

Reference Books

1. Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds: Robert M. Silverstein, Francis X. Webster, David Kiemle Wiley; 7th Edition.
2. Applications of spectroscopic techniques in Organic Chemistry: P.S. Kalsi, New Age International; 6th Edition.
3. Elementary Organic Spectroscopy; Principles And Chemical Applications: Y. R. Sharma, S. Chand & Co Pvt Ltd.
4. Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy: C. M. Banwell and E. McCash, Tata McGraw Hill, 4th Edition.

BCE 024A: Spectroscopic Determination of Compounds(Practicals)

All experiments will be based on problem solving technology by interpreting various types of spectrographs and subsequent discussion. The list of compounds may vary by keeping representation of each category of organic and inorganic compounds.

1. To identify the following functional group in the given compounds by IR spectroscopy: – OH; –NH₂; –NO₂; –COOH; Hydrogen Bonding (Intermolecular and Intramolecular)
2. To Identify the compound by U.V Spectroscopy containing: Π –Bonding; Π –Conjugation; Aromaticity
3. Elucidate the structure of given unknown organic compound by NMR spectroscopy.
4. To calculate the molecular mass of unknown organic molecules.
5. To draw spectral absorption curve for given substance (K₂Cr₂O₇) using spectrophotometer and determine the wavelength for maximum absorption.
6. To draw spectral absorption curve for given substance (KMnO₄) using spectrophotometer and determine the wavelength for maximum absorption.

7. To determine the concentration of unknown solution by verifying Lambert Beer's Law for $K_2Cr_2O_7$.
8. To determine the concentration of unknown solution by verifying Lambert Beer's Law for $KMnO_4$.
9. To determine the percentage of two optically active substances say sucrose and tartaric acid in given solution polarimetrically
10. To determine the specific rotation of a given optically active compound(cane sugar)
11. To determine the specific rotation of a given optically active compound tartaric acid.
12. To determine the molecular weight of non volatile substance glucose using water as solvent by cryoscopic method.