

**A.S.D. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)
KAKINADA – 533 002, EAST GODAVARI, A.P.**

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY



SYLLABUS & MODEL PAPERS

2018-2019

A.S.D. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

BOARD OF STUDIES: 2018-19

FIRST YEAR, SEMESTER – I

Dt:18th April,2018

INORGANIC & ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

60hrs (4h / w)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – I

30hrs (2h/W)

UNIT – I

1. P-BLOCK ELEMENTS:

15h

General characteristics of elements of groups 13, 14 and 15

Group - 13: Synthesis and structure of Diborane and Higher Boranes (B_4H_{10} and B_5H_9), Boron-Nitrogen compounds ($B_3N_3H_6$ and BN)

Group-14:Preparation, Structure and applications of silanes and silicones, graphitic compounds.

Group - 15: Preparation and reactions of hydrazine, hydroxylamine, phosphazenes.

UNIT – II

1. P-BLOCK ELEMENTS:

8h

General characteristics of elements of groups 16 and 17

Group – 16: Classification of oxides based on (i) chemical behaviour and (ii) oxygen content

Group – 17: Inter halogen compounds and pseudo halogens.

2. ORGANOMETALLIC CHEMISTRY:

7h

Definition and classification of Organometallic compounds, Nomenclature, preparation, properties and applications of alkyls of Li and Mg elements.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - I

30hrs (2h/W)

UNIT – III

1. STRUCTURAL THEORY IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

10 h

Types of bond fission and organic reagents (Electrophilic, Nucleophilic, and free radical reagents including neutral molecules like H_2O , NH_3 & $AlCl_3$).

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

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

UNIT – IV

1. ACYCLIC HYDROCARBONS

6 h

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

2. ALICYCLIC HYDROCARBONS (CYCLOALKANES)

4 h

Nomenclature, Preparation by Freund's methods, heating dicarboxylic metal salts. Properties – reactivity of cyclopropane and cyclobutane by comparing with alkanes, Stability of cycloalkanes – Baeyer's strain theory, Sachse and Mohr predictions and Pitzer's strain theory. Conformational structures of cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane.

UNIT – V

1. BENZENE AND ITS REACTIVITY

10 h

Concept of resonance, resonance energy. Heat of hydrogenation, heat of combustion of Benzene, mention of C-C bond lengths and orbital picture of Benzene.

Concept of aromaticity – aromaticity (definition), Huckel's rule – application to Benzenoid (Benzene, Naphthalene) and Non-Benzenoid compounds (cyclopropenyl cation, cyclopentadienyl anion and tropylium cation) Reactions – General mechanism of electrophilic substitution, mechanism of nitration. Friedel Craft's alkylation and acylation.

Orientation of aromatic substitution – Definition of ortho, para and meta directing groups. Ring activating and deactivating groups with examples (Electronic interpretation of various groups like NO₂ and Phenolic). (Explanation by taking minimum of one example from each type).

Additional Input : Alkynes – Preparation by dehydrohalogenation of dihalides, dehalogenation of tetra halides, Properties; Acidity of acetylenic hydrogen (formation of Metal acetylides). Preparation of higher acetylenes, Metal ammonia reductions Physical properties. Chemical reactivity – electrophilic addition of X₂, HX, H₂O (Tautomerism), Oxidation with KMnO₄, OsO₄, reduction and Polymerisation reaction of acetylene.

LABORATORY COURSE: 30 hrs (2h / w)

Practical – I (At the end of Semester – I)

Qualitative Inorganic analysis and Inorganic Preparations:

(i) **Qualitative Inorganic analysis:**

Analysis of simple salt containing the following one anion and cation

Analysis of Anions: Carbonate, Sulphate, Chloride, Bromide, Iodide, Acetate, Nitrate, Borate, Phosphate.

Analysis of Cations: Lead, Copper, Cadmium, Iron, Aluminum, Zinc, Manganese, Nickel, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Potassium and Ammonium.

(ii) **Inorganic Preparations:** Any **one** of the following preparations:

1) Ferrous ammonium sulphate

2) Tetrammine copper (II) sulphate

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
FIRST YEAR, SEMESTER - II
PHYSICAL & GENERAL CHEMISTRY – II

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY - II

30h (2h/W)

UNIT – I

1. SOLID STATE:

10h

Symmetry in crystals. Law of constancy of interfacial angles. The Law of rationality of indices. The law of symmetry. Definition of lattice point, unit cell. Bravais lattice and crystal systems. X-ray diffraction and crystal structure. Bragg's law. Determination of crystal structure by Bragg's method and the powder method. Indexing of planes and structure of NaCl and KCl Crystals. Defects in Crystals: Stoichiometric and non-Stoichiometric defects.

UNIT – II

1. GASEOUS STATE:

6h

Compression factors, deviation of real gases from ideal behavior. Vander Waal's equation of state. P-V Isotherms of real gases, Andrew's isotherms of carbon dioxide, continuity of state. Critical phenomena. The vander Waal's equation and the critical state. Law of Corresponding states. Relationship between critical constants and vander Waal's constants. Joule Thomson effect.

2. LIQUID STATE

4h

Structural differences between solids, liquids and gases. Liquid crystals, the mesomorphic state. Classification of liquid crystals into Smectic and Nematic. Differences between liquid crystal and solid / liquid. Applications of liquid crystals as LCD devices.

UNIT – III

1. SOLUTIONS

10h

Liquid-liquid - Ideal solutions - Raoult's law. Ideally dilute solutions, Henry's law. Non-ideal solutions. Vapour pressure – composition and vapour pressure-temperature curves. Azeotropes- HCl-H₂O, ethanol-water systems and fractional distillation.

Partially miscible liquids – phenol - water, trimethylamine-water, nicotine-water systems. Effect of impurity on consolute temperature.

Immiscible liquids and steam distillation - Nernst distribution law. Calculation of the partition coefficient. Applications of distribution law.

UNIT – IV**1. COLLOIDS AND SURFACE CHEMISTRY:****8h**

Definition of colloids. Solids in liquids(sols), preparation, purification, properties- kinetic, optical, electrical. Stability of colloids, Hardy-Schulze law, protective colloid

Liquids in liquids (emulsions) preparation, properties, uses. Liquids in solids (gels) preparation, uses.

Adsorption: Physical adsorption, chemisorption. Freundlich, Langmuir adsorption isotherms. Applications of adsorption.

2. CHEMICAL BONDING**7 h**

Hybridization – $sp, sp^2, sp^3, sp^3d, sp^3d^2$ ($BeCl_2, BCl_3, CCl_4, PCl_5, SF_6$) Valence bond theory, VB theory as applied to $ClF_3, Ni(CO)_4$, Molecular orbital theory – LCAO method, Construction of M.O diagrams for homo-nuclear and hetero-nuclear diatomic molecules (N_2, O_2, CO and NO)

UNIT – V**1. STEREOCHEMISTRY OF CARBON COMPOUNDS:****15h**

Molecular representations- Wedge, Fischer, Newman and Saw-Horse formulae.

Optical isomerism: optical activity-wave nature of light, plane polarized light, optical rotation and specific rotation.

Chiral molecules- definition and criteria(symmetry elements)-Definition of enantiomers and diastereomers – Explanation of optical isomerism with examples Glyceraldehyde, Lactic acid, Alanine, Tartaric acid, 2,3-dibromopentane.

D,L and R,S configuration methods and Geometrical isomerism – E,Z- configuration with examples.

LABORATORY COURSE: 30 hrs (2 h / w)

Practical – II (At the end of Semester – II)

Qualitative Inorganic analysis and Inorganic Preparations:**(i) Qualitative Inorganic analysis:**

Analysis of Mixture salts containing two anions and two cations (from two different groups) from the following:

Anions: Carbonate, Sulphate, Chloride, Bromide, Iodide, Acetate, Nitrate, Borate, Phosphate.

Cations: Lead, Copper, Cadmium, Iron, Aluminum, Zinc, Manganese, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Potassium and Ammonium.

(ii) Inorganic Preparations: Any one of the following preparations:

- 1) Potash alum
- 2) Hexamine cobalt (III) chloride
- 3) Potassium tris(oxalato) chromate

RECOMMENDED TEXT BOOKS AND REFERENCE BOOKS:

Inorganic Chemistry

1. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D.Lee
2. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by Cotton and Wilkinson
3. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Vol-I by Satyaprakash, Tuli, Basu and Madan
4. Inorganic Chemistry by R R Heslop and P.L. Robinson
5. Modern Inorganic Chemistry by C F Bell and K A K Lott
6. University Chemistry by Bruce Mahan

Organic Chemistry

1. Organic Chemistry By R T Morrison and R.N.Boyd
2. Organic Chemistry by T.J.Solomons
3. Organic Chemistry by L.G.Wade Sr
4. Organic Chemistry by D.Cram, G.S.Hammond and Herdricks
5. Modern Organic Chemistry by J.D.Roberts and M.C.Caserio

Physical Chemistry

1. Physical chemistry A molecular approach by Donald A. Mcquarrie and John D. Simon.
2. Physical chemistry by G M Barrow
3. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron
4. Physical chemistry by Peter Atkins, Julio D. Paula
5. Physical Chemistry by Ira N Levine

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SECOND YEAR, SEMESTER – III
Paper III (INORGANIC & ORGANIC CHEMISTRY) 60 hrs (4 h / w)

Dt:18th April, 2018

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY 30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT – I

1. Chemistry of d-block elements: 9h

Characteristics of d-block elements with special reference to electronic configuration, variable valence, magnetic properties, catalytic properties and ability to form complexes. Stability of various oxidation states.

2. Theories of bonding in metals: 6h

Metallic properties and its limitations, Valence bond theory, Free electron theory, Explanation of thermal and electrical conductivity of metals, limitations, Band theory, formation of bands, explanation of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.

UNIT – II

3. Metal carbonyls and related compounds: 7h

EAN rule, classification of metal carbonyls, structures and shapes of metal carbonyls of V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co and Ni.

4. Chemistry of f-block elements: 8h

Chemistry of lanthanides - electronic structure, oxidation states, lanthanide contraction, consequences of lanthanide contraction, magnetic properties. Chemistry of actinides - electronic configuration, oxidation states, actinide contraction, comparison of lanthanides and actinides.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 30 h (2h/w)

UNIT – III

1. Halogen compounds 5 h

Nomenclature and classification of alkyl (into primary, secondary, tertiary), aryl, aryl alkyl, allyl, vinyl, benzyl halides.

Nucleophilic aliphatic substitution reaction- classification into SN^1 and SN^2 – reaction mechanism with examples – Ethyl chloride, t-butyl chloride and optically active alkyl halide 2-bromobutane.

2. Hydroxy compounds 5 h

Nomenclature and classification of hydroxy compounds.

Alcohols: Preparation with hydroboration reaction, Grignard synthesis of alcohols. Phenols: Preparation i) from diazonium salt, ii) from aryl sulphonates, iii) from cumene. Physical properties- Hydrogen bonding (intermolecular and intramolecular). Effect of hydrogen bonding on boiling point and solubility in water.

Identification of alcohols by oxidation with KMnO_4 , Ceric ammonium nitrate, Lucas reagent and phenols by reaction with FeCl_3 .

Chemical properties:

- a) Dehydration of alcohols.
- b) Oxidation of alcohols by CrO_3 , KMnO_4 .
- c) Special reaction of phenols: Bromination, Kolbe-Schmidt reaction, Reimer-Tiemann reaction, Fries rearrangement, azocoupling, Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrangement.

UNIT-IV

Carbonyl compounds

10 h

Nomenclature of aliphatic and aromatic carbonyl compounds, structure of the carbonyl group.

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: Reactivity of carbonyl group in aldehydes and ketones.

Nucleophilic addition reaction with a) NaHSO_3 , b) HCN , c) RMgX , d) NH_2OH , e) PhNHNH_2 , f) 2,4-DNPH, g) Alcohols-formation of hemiacetal and acetal.

Base catalysed reactions: a) Aldol, b) Cannizzaro reaction, c) Perkin reaction, d) Benzoin condensation, e) Haloform reaction, f) Knoevenagel reaction.

Oxidation of aldehydes- Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of ketones.

Reduction: Clemmensen reduction, Wolf-Kishner reduction, MPV reduction, reduction with LiAlH_4 and NaBH_4 .

Analysis of aldehydes and ketones with a) 2,4-DNP test, b) Tollen's test, c) Fehling test, d) Schiff's test, e) Haloform test (with equation)

UNIT-V

1. Carboxylic acids and derivatives

6 h

Nomenclature, classification and structure of carboxylic acids.

Methods of preparation by

- a) Hydrolysis of nitriles, amides
- b) Hydrolysis of esters by acids and bases with mechanism
- c) Carbonation of Grignard reagents.

Special methods of preparation of aromatic acids by

- a) Oxidation of side chain.
- b) Hydrolysis by benzotrichlorides.
- c) Kolbe reaction.

Physical properties: Hydrogen bonding, dimeric association, acidity- strength of acids with examples of trimethyl acetic acid and trichloroacetic acid. Relative differences in the acidities of aromatic and aliphatic acids.

Chemical properties: Reactions involving H, OH and COOH groups- salt formation, anhydride formation, acid chloride formation, amide formation and esterification (mechanism). Degradation of carboxylic acids by Huns-Diecker reaction, decarboxylation by Schimdt reaction, Arndt-Eistert synthesis, halogenation by Hell-Volhard- Zelinsky reaction.

2. Active methylene compounds

4 h

Acetoacetic esters: keto-enol tautomerism, preparation by Claisen condensation, Acid hydrolysis and ketonic hydrolysis. Preparation of a) monocarboxylic acids. b) Dicarboxylic acids. Reaction with urea

Malonic ester: preparation from acetic acid.

Synthetic applications: Preparation of a) monocarboxylic acids (propionic acid and n-butyric acid). b) Dicarboxylic acids (succinic acid and adipic acid)c) α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids (crotonic acid). Reaction with urea.

LABORATORY COURSE -III

30 hrs (2 h / w)

Practical Paper-III (At the end of Semester-III)

Titrimetric analysis:

25M

1. Determination of Fe (II) using KMnO_4 with oxalic acid as primary standard.
2. Determination of Cu(II) using $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ as primary standard.

Organic Functional Group Reactions

25M

3. Reactions of the following functional groups present in organic compounds (atleast four)

Alcohols, Phenols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids and Amides

List of Reference Books

1. Organic chemistry by Bruice
2. Organic chemistry by Clayden
3. Advanced Inorganic chemistry by Gurudeep Raj
4. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by Cotton and Wilkinson
5. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D.Lee

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SECOND YEAR, SEMESTER - IV
Paper IV - (SPECTROSCOPY & PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY) 60 hrs (4 h / w)

SPECTROSCOPY 30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT-I

Spectrophotometry: 6h

General features of absorption - Beer-Lambert's law and its limitations, transmittance, Absorbance, and molar absorptivity. Single and double beam spectrophotometers. Application of Beer-Lambert law for quantitative analysis of 1. Chromium in $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 2. Manganese in Manganous sulphate

Molecular symmetry 8h

Concept of symmetry in chemistry-symmetry operations, symmetry elements. Rotational axis of symmetry and types of rotational axes. Planes of symmetry and types of planes. Improper rotational axis of symmetry. Inversion centre. Identity element, point group.

UNIT-II Spectroscopy:

Infra red spectroscopy 8h

Different Regions in Infrared radiations. Modes of vibrations in diatomic and polyatomic molecules. Characteristic absorption bands of various functional groups. Interpretation of spectra-Alkanes, Aromatic, Alcohols carbonyls, and amines with one example to each.

Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H -NMR) 8h

Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance, equivalent and non-equivalent protons, position of signals. Chemical shift, NMR splitting of signals - spin-spin coupling, coupling constants. Applications of NMR with suitable examples - ethyl bromide, ethanol, acetaldehyde, 1,1,2-tribromo ethane, ethyl acetate, toluene and acetophenone

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY 30 hrs (2h / w)

UNIT-III

Dilute solutions 10h

Colligative properties. Raoult's law, relative lowering of vapour pressure, its relation to molecular weight of non-volatile solute. Elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point. Derivation of relation between molecular weight and elevation in boiling point and depression in freezing point. Experimental methods of determination. Osmosis, osmotic pressure, experimental determination. Theory of dilute solutions. Determination of molecular weight of non-volatile solute from osmotic pressure. Abnormal Colligative properties.

UNIT-IV

Electrochemistry-1

10h

Specific conductance, equivalent conductance. Variation of equivalent conductance with dilution. Migration of ions, Kohlrausch's law. Arrhenius theory of electrolyte dissociation and its limitations. Ostwald's dilution law. Debye-Huckel-Onsager's equation for strong electrolytes (elementary treatment only). Definition of transport number, determination by Hittorf's method. Application of conductivity measurements- conductometric titrations. Types of reversible electrodes- the gas electrode, metal-metal ion, metal-insoluble salt and redox electrodes. Electrode reactions, Nernst equation, single electrode potential.

UNIT-V

1. Electrochemistry-II

4h

Standard Hydrogen electrode, reference electrodes, standard electrode potential, sign convention, electrochemical series and its significance. Reversible and irreversible cells, conventional representation of electrochemical cells. EMF of a cell and its measurements. Computation of cell EMF. Applications of EMF measurements - Potentiometric titrations.

2. Phase rule

6h

Concept of phase, components, degree of freedom. Derivation of Gibbs phase rule. Phase equilibrium of one component - water system. Phase equilibrium of two- component system, solid-liquid equilibrium. Simple eutectic diagram of Pb-Ag system, desilverisation of lead. Freezing mixtures.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE END OF SEMESTER - IV

LABORATORY COURSE -IV

Practical Paper - IV (at the end of semester IV) 30 hrs (2 h / W)

Physical Chemistry

1. Critical Solution Temperature
2. Effect of NaCl on critical solution temperature
3. Determination of concentration of HCl conductometrically using standard NaOH solution.
4. Determination of concentration of acetic acid conductometrically using standard NaOH Solution.

IR Spectral Analysis

25 M

5. IR Spectral Analysis of the following functional groups with examples
 - a) Hydroxyl groups
 - b) Carbonyl groups
 - c) Amino groups
 - d) Aromatic groups

List of Reference Books

1. Spectroscopy by William Kemp
2. Spectroscopy by Pavia
3. Organic Spectroscopy by J. R. Dyer
4. Modern Electrochemistry by J.O. M. Bockris and A.K.N.Reddy
5. Advanced Physical Chemistry by Atkins

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
THIRD YEAR, SEMESTER - V
Paper - V (INORGANIC, PHYSICAL & ORGANIC CHEMISTRY)

45 hrs (3 h / w)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT – I

Coordination Chemistry:

8h

IUPAC nomenclature - bonding theories - Review of Werner's theory and Sidgwick's concept of coordination - Valence bond theory - geometries of coordination numbers 4-tetrahedral and square planar and 6-octahedral and its limitations, crystal field theory - splitting of d-orbitals in octahedral, tetrahedral and square-planar complexes - low spin and high spin complexes - factors affecting crystal-field splitting energy, merits and demerits of crystal-field theory. Isomerism in coordination compounds - structural isomerism and stereo isomerism, stereochemistry of complexes with 4 and 6 coordination numbers.

UNIT-II

1.Hard and Soft acids and bases:

4h

Classification, Pearson's concept of hardness and softness- HSAB Principle and applications of HSAB Principle-stability of complexes, predicting the feasibility of a reaction.

2. Stability of metal complexes:

3h

Thermodynamic stability and kinetic stability, factors affecting the stability of metal complexes, chelate effect, determination of composition of complex by Job's method and mole ratio method.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT- III

Nitro hydrocarbons:

3h

Nomenclature and classification-nitro hydrocarbons, structure -Tautomerism of nitroalkanes leading to aci and keto form, Preparation of Nitroalkanes, reactivity -halogenation, reaction with HONO (Nitrous acid),Nef reaction and Mannich reaction leading to Micheal addition and reduction.

UNIT – IV

Nitrogen compounds:

12h

Amines (Aliphatic and Aromatic): Nomenclature, Classification into 1°, 2°, 3° Amines and Quarternary ammonium compounds. Preparative methods –

1. Ammonolysis of alkyl halides 2. Gabriel synthesis 3. Hoffman's bromamide reaction (mechanism).

Reduction of Amides and Schmidt reaction. Physical properties and basic character - Comparative basic strength of Ammonia, methyl amine, dimethyl amine, trimethyl amine and aniline - comparative basic strength of aniline, N-methylaniline and N,N-dimethyl aniline (in aqueous and non-aqueous medium), steric effects and substituent effects. Chemical properties: a) Alkylation b) Acylation c) Carbylamine reaction d) Hinsberg separation e) Reaction with Nitrous acid of 1°, 2°, 3° (Aliphatic and aromatic amines). Electrophillic substitution of Aromatic amines – Bromination and Nitration. Oxidation of aryl and Tertiary amines, Diazotization.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

UNIT- V

Thermodynamics

15h

The first law of thermodynamics-statement, definition of internal energy and enthalpy. Heat capacities and their relationship. Joule-Thomson effect- coefficient. Calculation of w , for the expansion of perfect gas under isothermal and adiabatic conditions for reversible processes. State function. Temperature dependence of enthalpy of formation-Kirchoff's equation. Second law of thermodynamics. Different Statements of the law. Carnot cycle and its efficiency. Carnot theorem. Concept of entropy, entropy as a state function, entropy changes in reversible and irreversible processes. Entropy changes in spontaneous and equilibrium processes.

LABORATORY COURSE – V **Practical Paper – V Organic Chemistry** **(at the end of semester V)**

30 hrs (2 h / W)

Organic Qualitative Analysis:

50M

Analysis of an organic compound through systematic qualitative procedure for functional group identification including the determination of melting point and boiling point with suitable derivatives.

Alcohols, Phenols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids, Aromatic Primary Amines, Amides and Simple sugars.

List of Reference Books

1. Concise coordination chemistry by Gopalan and Ramalingam
2. Coordination Chemistry by Basalo and Johnson
3. Organic Chemistry by G.Mare loudan, Purdue Univ
4. Advanced Physical Chemistry by
5. Text book of physical chemistry by S Glasstone
6. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D.Lee
7. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Vol-I by Satyaprakash, Tuli, Basu and Madan
8. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry by Bahl and Arun bahl
9. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Finar Vol I
10. Advanced physical chemistry by Gurudeep Raj

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

THIRD YEAR, SEMESTER - V

Paper - VI (INORGANIC, ORGANIC & PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY)

45 hrs (3 h / w)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT-I

1. Reactivity of metal complexes: 4h

Labile and inert complexes, ligand substitution reactions - SN^1 and SN^2 , substitution reactions of square planar complexes - Trans effect and applications of trans effect.

2. Bioinorganic chemistry: 4h

Essential elements, biological significance of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn and Cl. Metalloporphyrins – Structure and functions of hemoglobin, Myoglobin and Chlorophyll.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

UNIT-II

1. Chemical kinetics 8h

Rate of reaction - Definition of order and molecularity. Derivation of rate constants for first, second, third and zero order reactions and examples. Derivation for time half change. Methods to determine the order of reactions. Effect of temperature on rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation, concept of activation energy.

2. Photochemistry 5h

Difference between thermal and photochemical processes. Laws of photochemistry- Grothus-Draper's law and Stark-Einstein's law of photochemical equivalence. Quantum yield-Photochemical reaction mechanism- hydrogen- chlorine, hydrogen- bromine reaction. Qualitative description of fluorescence, phosphorescence, Photosensitized reactions- energy transfer processes (simple example)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

UNIT- III

Heterocyclic Compounds 7h

Introduction and definition: Simple five membered ring compounds with one hetero atom Ex. Furan. Thiophene and pyrrole - Aromatic character – Preparation from 1,4,- dicarbonyl compounds, Paul-Knorr synthesis.

Properties : Acidic character of pyrrole - electrophilic substitution at 2 or 5 position, Halogenation, Nitration and Sulphonation under mild conditions - Diels Alder reaction in furan.

Pyridine – Structure - Basicity - Aromaticity - Comparison with pyrrole - one method of preparation and properties - Reactivity towards Nucleophilic substitution reaction.

UNIT-IV

Carbohydrates

8h

Monosaccharides: (+) Glucose (aldo hexose) - Evidence for cyclic structure of glucose (some negative aldehydes tests and mutarotation) - Proof for the ring size (methylation, hydrolysis and oxidation reactions) - Pyranose structure (Haworth formula and chair conformational formula).

(-) Fructose (keto hexose) - Evidence of 2 - keto hexose structure (formation of pentaacetate, formation of cyanohydrin its hydrolysis and reduction by HI). Cyclic structure for fructose (Furanose structure and Haworth formula) - osazone formation from glucose and fructose – Definition of anomers with examples.

Interconversion of Monosaccharides: Aldopentose to Aldo hexose (Arabinose to

D- Glucose, D-Mannose) (Kiliani - Fischer method). Epimers, Epimerisation - Lobry de bruyn van Ekenstein rearrangement. Aldo hexose to Aldopentose (D-Glucose to

D- Arabinose) by Ruff degradation. Aldo hexose to Keto hexose

[(+) Glucose to (-) Fructose] and Keto hexose to Aldo hexose (Fructose to Glucose)

UNIT- V

Amino acids and proteins

7h

Introduction: Definition of Amino acids, classification of Amino acids into alpha, beta, and gamma amino acids. Natural and essential amino acids - definition and examples, classification of alpha amino acids into acidic, basic and neutral amino acids with examples. Methods of synthesis: General methods of synthesis of alpha amino acids (specific examples - Glycine, Alanine, valine and leucine) by following methods: a) from halogenated carboxylic acid b) Malonic ester synthesis c) strecker's synthesis.

Physical properties: Zwitter ion structure - salt like character - solubility, melting points, amphoteric character, definition of isoelectric point.

Chemical properties: General reactions due to amino and carboxyl groups - lactams from gamma and delta amino acids by heating peptide bond (amide linkage). Structure and nomenclature of peptides and proteins.

LABORATORY COURSE – VI **Practical Paper – VI Physical Chemistry** **(at the end of semester V)**

30 hrs (2 h/W)

1. Determination of rate constant for acid catalyzed ester hydrolysis.
2. Determination of molecular status and partition coefficient of benzoic acid in Benzene and water.
3. Determination of Surface tension of liquid
4. Determination of Viscosity of liquid.
5. Adsorption of acetic acid on animal charcoal, verification of Freundlich isotherm.

List of Reference Books

1. Concise coordination chemistry by Gopalan and Ramalingam
2. Coordination Chemistry by Basalo and Johnson
3. Organic Chemistry by G.Mare loudan, Purdue Univ
4. Advanced Physical Chemistry by Atkins
5. Text book of physical chemistry by S Glasstone
7. Instrumentation and Techniques by Chatwal and Anand
8. Essentials of nano chemistry by pradeep
9. A Textbook of Physical Chemistry by Puri and Sharma
10. Advanced physical chemistry by Gurudeep Raj

A.S.D. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

BOARD OF STUDIES: 2018-19

THIRD YEAR, SEMESTER-VI

ELECTIVE PAPER – VII-(B) : ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY

Introduction

9h

Concept of Environmental chemistry-Scope and importance of environment in now adays – Nomenclature of environmental chemistry – Segments of environment - Natural resources – Renewable Resources – Solar and biomass energy and Nonrenewable resources – Thermal power and atomic energy – Reactions of atmospheric oxygen and Hydological cycle.

UNIT-II

Air Pollution

9h

Definition – Sources of air pollution – Classification of air pollution – Acid rain – Photochemical smog – Green house effect – Formation and depletion of ozone – Bhopal gas disaster – Controlling methods of air pollution.

Water pollution

9h

Unique physical and chemical properties of water – water quality and criteria for finding of water quality – Dissolved oxygen – BOD, COD, Suspended solids, total dissolved solids, alkalinity – Hardness of water – Methods to convert temporary hard water into soft water – Methods to convert permanent hard water into soft water – eutrophication and its effects – principal wastage treatment – Industrial waste water treatment.

UNIT-IV

Chemical Toxicology

9h

Toxic chemicals in the environment – effects of toxic chemicals – cyanide and its toxic effects – pesticides and its biochemical effects – toxicity of lead, mercury, arsenic and cadmium.

UNIT-V

Ecosystem and biodiversity

9h

Ecosystem

Concepts – structure – Functions and types of ecosystem – Abiotic and biotic components – Energy flow and Energy dynamics of ecosystem – Food chains – Food web – Tropic levels – Biogeochemical cycles (carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus)

Biodiversity

Definition – level and types of biodiversity – concept - significance – magnitude and distribution of biodiversity – trends - biogeographical classification of india – biodiversity at national, global and regional level.

List of Reference books

1. Fundamentals of ecology by M.C.Dash
2. A Text book of Environmental chemistry by W. Moore and F.A. Moore
3. Environmental Chemistry by Samir k. Banerji

LABORATORY COURSE – VI

Practical Paper – Elective VII B (at the end of semester VI) 30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Determination of carbonate and bicarbonate in water samples (acidity and alkalinity)
2. Determination of hardness of water using EDTA
 - a) Permanent hardness
 - b) Temporary hardness
3. Determination of Acidity
4. Determination of Alkalinity
5. Determination of chlorides in water samples

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Cluster Elective –II

Fuels and Industrial Inorganic materials

PAPER – VIII-B-1 : FUEL CHEMISTRY AND BATTERIES

45 hrs (3 h / w)

12h

UNIT –I

Review of energy sources (renewable and non-renewable) – classification of fuels and their calorific value. Coal: Uses of Coal (fuel and non fuel) in various industries , its composition , carbonization of coal - coal gas , producer gas and water gas – composition and uses – fractionation of coal tar – uses of coal tar based chemicals , requisites of a good metallurgical coke , coal gasification (Hydro gasification and catalytic gasification) coal liquefaction and solvent refining.

UNIT-II

6h

Petroleum and petrol chemical industry:

Composition of crude petroleum , refining and different types of petroleum products and their applications.

UNIT-III

10h

Fractional distillation (principle and process) , cracking (Thermal and catalytic cracking). Reforming petroleum and non petroleum fuels (LPG , CNG , LNG , biogas) ,fuels derived from biomass , fuel from waste , synthetic fuels (gaseous and liquids) , clear fuels , petro chemicals : vinyl acetate , propylene oxide , isoprene , butadiene , toluene and its derivative xylene.

UNIT-IV

10h

Lubricants:

Classification of lubricants , lubricating oils(conducting and non conducting) , solid and semi solid lubricants , synthetic lubricants. Properties of lubricants (viscosity index , cloud point , pore point) and their determination.

UNIT-V

7h

Batteries:

Primary and secondary batteries, battery components and their role, Characteristics of

Battery. Working of following batteries: Pb acid, Li-Battery, Solid state electrolyte battery.

Fuel cells, Solar cell and polymer cell.

1. LABORATORY COURSE – VIII

Practical Paper – VIII-B-1: (at the end of semester VI)

30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Preparation of Aspirin
2. Preparation of Paracetamol
3. Preparation of Acetanilide
4. Preparation of Barbituric Acid
5. Preparation of Phenyl Azo β -naphthol

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SEMESTER-VI

PAPER – VIII-B-2: INORGANIC MATERIALS OF INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE

45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT - I

Recapitulation of *s*- and *p*-Block Elements

8h

Periodicity in *s*- and *p*-block elements with respect to electronic configuration, atomic and ionic size, ionization enthalpy, electronegativity (Pauling, Mulliken, and Alfred - Rochow

scales). Allotropy in C, S, and P. Oxidation states with reference to elements in unusual and rare oxidation states like carbides and nitrides), inert pair effect, diagonal relationship and anomalous behaviour of first member of each group.

UNIT – II

15h

Silicate Industries

Glass: Glassy state and its properties, classification (silicate and non-silicate glasses).

Manufacture and processing of glass. Composition and properties of the following types of glasses: Soda lime glass, lead glass, armoured glass, safety glass, borosilicate glass, fluorosilicate, coloured glass, photosensitive glass.

Ceramics: Important clays and feldspar, ceramic, their types and manufacture. High technology ceramics and their applications, superconducting and semiconducting oxides, fullerenes carbon nanotubes and carbon fibre.

Cements: Classification of cement, ingredients and their role, Manufacture of cement and the setting process, quick setting cements.

UNIT – III

8h

Fertilizers:

Different types of fertilizers. Manufacture of the following fertilizers: Urea, ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphates; polyphosphate, superphosphate, compound and mixed fertilizers, potassium chloride, potassium sulphate.

UNIT – IV

8h

Surface Coatings:

Objectives of coatings surfaces, preliminary treatment of surface, classification of surface coatings. Paints and pigments-formulation, composition and related properties. Oil paint, Vehicle, modified oils, Pigments, toners and lakes pigments, Fillers, Thinners, Enamels,

emulsifying agents. Special paints (Heat retardant, Fire retardant, Eco-friendly paint, Plastic paint), Dyes, Wax polishing, Water and Oil paints, additives, Metallic coatings (electrolytic and electroless), metal spraying and anodizing.

UNIT – V

6h

Alloys:

Classification of alloys, ferrous and non-ferrous alloys, Specific properties of elements in alloys. Manufacture of Steel (removal of silicon decarbonization, demanganization, desulphurization dephosphorisation) and surface treatment (argon treatment, heat treatment, nitriding, carburizing). Composition and properties of different types of steels.

Chemical explosives:

Origin of explosive properties in organic compounds, preparation and explosive properties of lead azide, PETN, cyclonite (RDX). Introduction to rocket propellants.

LABORATORY COURSE – VIII Practical Paper – VIII-B-2: (at the end of semester VI)

30 hrs (2 h / W)

1. Green procedure for organic qualitative analysis: Detection of N, S and halogens
2. Acetylation of 1^o amine by green method: Preparation of acetanilide
3. Rearrangement reaction in green conditions: Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangement
4. Electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction: Nitration of phenol
5. Radical coupling reaction: Preparation of 1,1-bis -2-naphthol
6. Green oxidation reaction: Synthesis of adipic acid
7. Green procedure for Diels Alder reaction between furan and maleic anhydride properties.

Reference Books:

1. E. Stocchi: *Industrial Chemistry*, Vol-I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK.
2. R. M. Felder, R. W. Rousseau: *Elementary Principles of Chemical Processes*, Wiley Publishers, New Delhi.
3. W. D. Kingery, H. K. Bowen, D. R. Uhlmann: *Introduction to Ceramics*, Wiley Publishers, New Delhi.
4. J. A. Kent: *Riegel's Handbook of Industrial Chemistry*, CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
5. P. C. Jain & M. Jain: *Engineering Chemistry*, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi.
6. R. Gopalan, D. Venkappayya, S. Nagarajan: *Engineering Chemistry*, Vikas Publications, New Delhi.
7. B. K. Sharma: *Engineering Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut

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SEMESTER-VI

PAPER – VIII-B-3 : ANALYSIS OF APPLIED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

45 hrs (3 h / w)

UNIT-I

Analysis of soaps: moisture and volatile matter, combined alkali, total fatty matter, free alkali, total fatty acid, sodium silicate and chlorides.

Analysis of paints : Vehicle and pigments, Barium Sulphate, total lead, lead chromate, iron pigments, zinc chromate

UNIT- II

Analysis of oils: saponification value, iodine value, acid value, ester value, bromine value, acetyl value.

Analysis of industrial solvents like benzene, acetone, methanol and acetic acid.,
Determination of methoxyl and N-methyl groups.,

UNIT-III

Analysis of fertilizers: urea, NPK fertilizer, super phosphate,

Analysis of DDT, BHC, endrin, endosulfone, malathion, parathion.,

Analysis of starch, sugars, cellulose and paper,

UNIT -IV

Gas analysis: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxygen, hydrogen, saturated hydrocarbon, unsaturated hydrocarbons, nitrogen, octane number, cetane number

Analysis of Fuel gases like: water gas, producer gas, kerosene (oil) gas.

Ultimate analysis : carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus and sulfur.,

UNIT - V

Analysis of Complex materials:

Analysis of cement- loss on ignition, insoluble residue, total silica, sesquioxides, lime, magnesia, ferric oxide, sulphuric anhydride.

Analysis of glasses - Determination of silica, sulphur, barium, arsenic, antimony, total R_2O_3 , calcium, magnesium, total alkalis, aluminium, chloride, fluoride

List of Reference Books

1. Green Chemistry Theory and Practice. P.T. Anatas and J.C. Warner
2. Green Chemistry V.K. Ahluwalia Narosa, New Delhi.
3. Real world cases in Green Chemistry M.C. Cann and M.E. Connelly
4. Green Chemistry: Introductory Text M.Lancaster: Royal Society of Chemistry (London)
5. Green Chemistry: Introductory Text, M.Lancaster

VII-A-3 Practical:- Project Work / Intern Ship