

Vidyasagar University

Curriculum for B.Sc (Honours) in Chemistry [Choice Based Credit System]

Semester-IV

Course	Course Code	Name of the Subjects	Course Type/ Nature	Teaching Scheme in hour per week			Credit	Marks
				L	T	P		
CC-8		C8T:Physical Chemistry-III	Core Course - 8	4	0	0	6	75
		C8P:Lab		0	0	4		
CC-9		C9T: Inorganic Chemistry - III	Core Course - 9	4	0	0	6	75
		C9P: Lab		0	0	4		
CC-10		C10T: Organic Chemistry -IV	Core Course - 10	4	0	0	6	75
		C10P: Lab		0	0	4		
GE-4		TBD	Generic Elective-4				6	75
SEC-2		SEC-2 : Basic analytical Chemistry Or Chemistry of Cosmetics and Perfumes Or Pesticides Chemistry Or Fuel Chemistry	Skill Enhancement Course-2	1-1-0/1-0-2			2	50
Semester Total							26	350

L=Lecture, **T**= Tutorial, **P**=Practical, **CC** = Core Course, **GE**= Generic Elective, **SEC** = Skill Enhancement Course, **TBD** = to be decided

Generic Elective (GE) (Interdisciplinary) from other Department : Papers are to be taken from any of the following discipline: **Mathematics/Physics /Computer Sc/Statistics/Geology/ Electronics/zoology/Botany /Microbiology/Physiology/Biotechnology/Nutrition**

Modalities of selection of Generic Electives (GE): A student shall have to choose **04** Generic Elective (GE1 to GE4) strictly from **02** subjects / disciplines of choice taking exactly **02** courses from each subjects of disciplines. Such a student shall have to study the curriculum of Generic Elective (GE) of a subject or discipline specified for the relevant semester.

Core Course (CC)

CC-8: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY-III

Credits 06

C8T: PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY-III

Credits 04

Course Contents:

a) Application of Thermodynamics – II

Colligative properties: Vapour pressure of solution; Ideal solutions, ideally diluted solutions and colligative properties; Raoult's law; Thermodynamic derivation using chemical potential to derive relations between the four colligative properties [(i) relative lowering of vapour pressure, (ii) elevation of boiling point, (iii) Depression of freezing point, (iv) Osmotic pressure] and amount of solute. Applications in calculating molar masses of normal, dissociated and associated solutes in solution; Abnormal colligative properties

Phase rule: Definitions of phase, component and degrees of freedom; Phase rule and its derivations; Definition of phase diagram; Phase diagram for water, CO₂, Sulphur

First order phase transition and Clapeyron equation; Clausius-Clapeyron equation - derivation and use; Liquid vapour equilibrium for two component systems; Phenol-water system

Three component systems, water-chloroform-acetic acid system, triangular plots

Binary solutions: Ideal solution at fixed temperature and pressure; Principle of fractional distillation; Duhem-Margules equation; Henry's law; Konowaloff's rule; Positive and negative deviations from ideal behavior; Azeotropic solution; Liquid-liquid phase diagram using phenol-water system; Solid-liquid phase diagram; Eutectic mixture

b) Electrical Properties of molecules

Ionic equilibria: Chemical potential of an ion in solution; Activity and activity coefficients of ions in solution; Debye-Huckel limiting law-brief qualitative description of the postulates involved, qualitative idea of the model, the equation (without derivation) for ion-ion atmosphere interaction potential. Estimation of activity coefficient for electrolytes using Debye-Huckel limiting law; Derivation of mean ionic activity coefficient from the expression of ion-atmosphere interaction potential; Applications of the equation and its limitations

Electromotive Force: Quantitative aspects of Faraday's laws of electrolysis, rules of oxidation/reduction of ions based on half-cell potentials, applications of electrolysis in metallurgy and industry; Chemical cells, reversible and irreversible cells with examples; Electromotive force of a cell and its measurement, Nernst equation; Standard electrode (reduction) potential and its application to different kinds of half-cells. Application of EMF measurements in determining (i) free energy, enthalpy and entropy of a cell reaction, (ii)

equilibrium constants, and (iii) pH values, using hydrogen, quinone-hydroquinone, glass and $\text{SbO/Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ electrodes

Concentration cells with and without transference, liquid junction potential; determination of activity coefficients and transference numbers; Qualitative discussion of potentiometric titrations (acid-base, redox, precipitation)

Dipole moment and polarizability: Polarizability of atoms and molecules, dielectric constant and polarisation, molar polarisation for polar and non-polar molecules; Clausius-Mosotti equation and Debye equation (both without derivation) and their application; Determination of dipole moments

C) Quantum Chemistry

Angular momentum: Commutation rules, quantization of square of total angular momentum and z-component; Rigid rotator model of rotation of diatomic molecule; Schrödinger equation, transformation to spherical polar coordinates; Separation of variables. Spherical harmonics; Discussion of solution

Qualitative treatment of hydrogen atom and hydrogen-like ions: Setting up of Schrödinger equation in spherical polar coordinates, radial part, quantization of energy (only final energy expression); Average and most probable distances of electron from nucleus; Setting up of Schrödinger equation for many-electron atoms (He, Li)

LCAO and HF-SCF: Covalent bonding, valence bond and molecular orbital approaches, LCAO-MO treatment of H_2^+ ; Bonding and antibonding orbitals; Qualitative extension to H_2 ; Comparison of LCAO-MO and VB treatments of H_2 and their limitations; Hartree-Fock method development, SCF and configuration interaction (only basics)

Atkins, P. W. & Paula, J. de Atkin's, Physical Chemistry, Oxford University Press

Suggested Readings:

1. Castellan, G. W. *Physical Chemistry*, Narosa
2. Atkins, P. W. & Paula, J. de Atkin's, *Physical Chemistry*, Oxford University Press
3. McQuarrie, D. A. & Simons, J. D. *Physical Chemistry: A Molecular Approach*, Viva Press
4. Levine, I. N. *Physical Chemistry*, Tata McGraw-Hill
5. Moore, W. J. *Physical Chemistry*, Orient Longman
6. Mortimer, R. G. *Physical Chemistry*, Elsevier
7. Engel, T. & Reid, P. *Physical Chemistry*, Pearson
8. Levine, I. N. *Quantum Chemistry*, PHI
9. Atkins, P. W. *Molecular Quantum Mechanics*, Oxford
10. Engel, T. & Reid, P. *Physical Chemistry*, Pearson
11. Maron, S.H., Prutton, C. F., *Principles of Physical Chemistry*, McMillan
12. Klotz, I.M., Rosenberg, R. M. *Chemical Thermodynamics: Basic Concepts and Methods* Wiley

13. Rastogi, R. P. & Misra, R.R. An Introduction to Chemical Thermodynamics, Vikas
14. Glasstone, S. An Introduction to Electrochemistry, East-West Press

C8P : Lab

Credits 02

Practical :

Experiment 1: Determination of solubility of sparingly soluble salt in water, in electrolyte with common ions and in neutral electrolyte (using common indicator)

Experiment 2: Potentiometric titration of Mohr's salt solution against standard $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution

Experiment 3: Determination of K_{sp} for AgCl by potentiometric titration of $AgNO_3$ solution against standard KCl solution

Experiment 4: Effect of ionic strength on the rate of Persulphate – Iodide reaction

Experiment 5: Study of phenol-water phase diagram

Experiment 6: pH-metric titration of acid (mono- and di-basic) against strong base

Suggested Readings:

1. Viswanathan, B., Raghavan, P.S. *Practical Physical Chemistry* Viva Books (2009)
2. Mendham, J., A. I. Vogel's Quantitative Chemical Analysis 6th Ed., Pearson
3. Harris, D. C. *Quantitative Chemical Analysis*. 6th Ed., Freeman (2007)
4. Palit, S.R., De, S. K. *Practical Physical Chemistry* Science Book Agency
5. *University Hand Book of Undergraduate Chemistry Experiments*, edited by Mukherjee, G. N., University of Calcutta
6. Levitt, B. P. edited *Findlay's Practical Physical Chemistry* Longman Group Ltd.
7. Gurtu, J. N., Kapoor, R., *Advanced Experimental Chemistry* S. Chand & Co. Ltd.

CC-9: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY-III

Credit 06

C9T: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY-III

Credit 04

Course Contents:

General Principles of Metallurgy

Chief modes of occurrence of metals based on standard electrode potentials. Ellingham diagrams for reduction of metal oxides using carbon and carbon monoxide as reducing agent. Electrolytic Reduction, Hydrometallurgy. Methods of purification of metals: Electrolytic Kroll process, Parting process, van Arkel-de Boer process and Mond's process, Zone refining.

Chemistry of *s* and *p* Block Elements

Relative stability of different oxidation states, diagonal relationship and anomalous behaviour of first member of each group. Allotropy and catenation. Study of the following compounds with emphasis on structure, bonding, preparation, properties and uses. Beryllium hydrides and halides. Boric acid and borates, boron nitrides, borohydrides (diborane) and graphitic compounds, silanes, Oxides and oxoacids of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and chlorine. Peroxo acids of sulphur, sulphur-nitrogen compounds, interhalogen compounds, polyhalide ions, pseudohalogens, fluorocarbons and basic properties of halogens.

Noble Gases:

Occurrence and uses, rationalization of inertness of noble gases, Clathrates; preparation and properties of XeF_2 , XeF_4 and XeF_6 ; Nature of bonding in noble gas compounds (Valence bond treatment and MO treatment for XeF_2 and XeF_4). Xenon-oxygen compounds. Molecular shapes of noble gas compounds (VSEPR theory).

Inorganic Polymers:

Types of inorganic polymers, comparison with organic polymers, synthesis, structural aspects and applications of silicones and siloxanes. Borazines, silicates and phosphazenes.

Coordination Chemistry-I

Coordinate bonding: double and complex salts. Werner's theory of coordination complexes, Classification of ligands, Ambidentate ligands, chelates, Coordination numbers, IUPAC nomenclature of coordination complexes (up to two metal centers), Isomerism in coordination compounds, constitutional and stereo isomerism, Geometrical and optical isomerism in square planar and octahedral complexes.

Suggested Readings:

1. Huheey, J. E.; Keiter, E.A. & Keiter, R.L. *Inorganic Chemistry, Principles of Structure and Reactivity 4th Ed.*, Harper Collins 1993, Pearson, 2006.
2. Greenwood, N.N. & Earnshaw A. *Chemistry of the Elements*, Butterworth-Heinemann, 1997.
3. Cotton, F.A., Wilkinson, G., Murrillo, C. A., Bochmann, M., *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry 6th Ed.* 1999., Wiley.
4. Miessler, G. L. & Donald, A. Tarr. *Inorganic Chemistry 4th Ed.*, Pearson, 2010.
5. Purecell, K.F. and Kotz, J.C., *An Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry*, Saunders: Philadelphia, 1980.
6. Mingos, D.M.P., *Essential trends in inorganic chemistry*. Oxford University Press (1998).

Practical:**Complexometric titration**

1. Zn(II)
2. Zn(II) in a Zn(II) and Cu(II) mixture.
3. Ca(II) and Mg(II) in a mixture.
4. Hardness of water.

Inorganic preparations

1. $[\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4]\text{PF}_6/\text{ClO}_4$
2. *Cis* and *trans* $\text{K}[\text{Cr}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$
3. Potassium diaquadioxalatochromate(III)
4. Tetraamminecarbonatocobalt (III) ion
5. Potassium tris(oxalato)ferrate(III)
6. Tris-(ethylenediamine) nickel(II) chloride.
7. $[\text{Mn}(\text{acac})_3]$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{acac})_3$ (acac= acetylacetonate)

Suggested Readings:

1. Mendham, J., A. I. *Vogel's Quantitative Chemical Analysis* 6th Ed., Pearson, 2009.
2. *Inorganic Synthesis*, Vol. 1-10.

CC-10: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-IV**Credits 06****C10T: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-IV****Credits 04****Course Contents:****Nitrogen compounds**

Amines: Aliphatic & Aromatic: preparation, separation (Hinsberg's method) and identification of primary, secondary and tertiary amines; reaction (with mechanism): Eschweiler-Clarke methylation, diazo coupling reaction, Mannich reaction; formation and reactions of phenylenediamines, diazomethane and diazoacetic ester.

Nitro compounds (aliphatic and aromatic): preparation and reaction (with mechanism): reduction under different conditions; Nef carbonyl synthesis, Henry reaction and conjugate addition of nitroalkane anion.

Alkyl nitrile and isonitrile: preparation and reaction (with mechanism): Thorpe nitrile condensation, von Richter reaction.

Diazonium salts and their related compounds: reactions (with mechanism) involving replacement of diazo group; reactions: Gomberg, Meerwein, Japp-Klingermann.

Rearrangements

Mechanism with evidence and stereochemical features for the following

Rearrangement to electron-deficient carbon: Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement, pinacol rearrangement, dienone-phenol; Wolff rearrangement in Arndt-Eistert synthesis, benzil-benzilic acid rearrangement, Demjanov rearrangement, Tiffeneau–Demjanov rearrangement.

Rearrangement to electron-deficient nitrogen: rearrangements: Hofmann, Curtius, Lossen, Schmidt and Beckmann.

Rearrangement to electron-deficient oxygen: Baeyer-Villiger oxidation, cumene hydroperoxide-phenol rearrangement and Dakin reaction.

Aromatic rearrangements: Migration from oxygen to ring carbon: Fries rearrangement and Claisen rearrangement.

Migration from nitrogen to ring carbon: Hofmann-Martius rearrangement, Fischer-Hepp rearrangement, *N*-azo to *C*-azo rearrangement, Bamberger rearrangement, Orton rearrangement and benzidine rearrangement.

Rearrangement reactions by green approach: Fries rearrangement, Claisen rearrangement, Beckmann rearrangement, Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

The Logic of Organic Synthesis

Retrosynthetic analysis: disconnections; synthons, donor and acceptor synthons; natural reactivity and *umpolung*; latent polarity in bifunctional compounds: consonant and dissonant polarity; illogical electrophiles and nucleophiles; synthetic equivalents; functional group interconversion and addition (FGI and FGA); C-C disconnections and synthesis: one-group and two-group (1,2- to 1,5-dioxygenated compounds), reconnection (1,6-dicarbonyl); protection-deprotection strategy (alcohol, amine, carbonyl, acid).

Strategy of ring synthesis: thermodynamic and kinetic factors; synthesis of large rings, application of high dilution technique.

Asymmetric synthesis: stereoselective and stereospecific reactions; diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity (only definition); enantioselectivity: kinetically controlled MPV reduction; diastereoselectivity: addition of nucleophiles to C=O adjacent to a stereogenic centre: Felkin-Anh and Zimmermann-Traxler models.

Organic Spectroscopy

UV Spectroscopy: introduction; types of electronic transitions, end absorption; transition dipole moment and allowed/forbidden transitions; chromophores and auxochromes; Bathochromic and Hypsochromic shifts; intensity of absorptions (Hyper-/Hypochromic effects); application of Woodward's Rules for calculation of λ_{\max} for the following systems: conjugated diene, α,β -unsaturated aldehydes and ketones (alicyclic, homoannular and heteroannular); extended conjugated systems (dienes, aldehydes and ketones); relative positions of λ_{\max} considering conjugative effect, steric effect, solvent effect, effect of pH; effective chromophore concentration: keto-enol systems; benzenoid transitions.

IR Spectroscopy: introduction; modes of molecular vibrations (fundamental and non-fundamental); IR active molecules; application of Hooke's law, force constant; fingerprint region and its significance; effect of deuteration; overtone bands; vibrational coupling in IR; characteristic and diagnostic stretching frequencies of C-H, N-H, O-H, C-O, C-N, C-X, C=C (including skeletal vibrations of aromatic compounds), C=O, C=N, N=O, C \equiv C, C \equiv N; characteristic/diagnostic bending vibrations are included; factors affecting stretching frequencies: effect of conjugation, electronic effects, mass effect, bond multiplicity, ring-size, solvent effect, H-bonding on IR absorptions; application in functional group analysis.

NMR Spectroscopy: introduction; nuclear spin; NMR active molecules; basic principles of Proton Magnetic Resonance; equivalent and non-equivalent protons; chemical shift and factors influencing it; ring current effect; significance of the terms: up-/downfield, shielded and deshielded protons; spin coupling and coupling constant (1st order spectra); relative intensities of *first-order* multiplets: Pascal's triangle; chemical and magnetic equivalence in NMR ; elementary idea about *non-first-order* splitting; anisotropic effects in alkene, alkyne, aldehydes and aromatics; NMR peak area, integration; relative peak positions with coupling patterns of common organic compounds (both aliphatic and benzenoid-aromatic); rapid proton exchange; interpretation of NMR spectra of simple compounds.

Applications of IR, UV and NMR spectroscopy for identification of simple organic molecules.

Suggested Readings:

1. Finar, I. L. *Organic Chemistry (Volume 1)*, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).
2. Finar, I. L. *Organic Chemistry (Volume 2: Stereochemistry and the Chemistry of Natural Products)*, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).
3. Norman, R.O. C., Coxon, J. M. *Principles of Organic Synthesis*, Third Edition, Nelson Thornes, 2003.
4. Clayden, J., Greeves, N., Warren, S., *Organic Chemistry*, Second edition, Oxford University Press 2012.
5. Silverstein, R. M., Bassler, G. C., Morrill, T. C. *Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds*, John Wiley and Sons, INC, Fifth edition.
6. Kemp, W. *Organic Spectroscopy*, Palgrave.
7. Pavia, D. L. *et al. Introduction to Spectroscopy*, 5th Ed. Cengage Learning India Ed. (2015).

8. Dyer, J. *Application of Absorption Spectroscopy of Organic Compounds*, PHI Private Limited
9. March, J. *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, Fourth edition, Wiley.
10. Harwood, L. M., *Polar Rearrangements*, Oxford Chemistry Primer, Oxford University Press.
11. Bailey, Morgan, *Organonitrogen Chemistry*, Oxford Chemistry Primer, Oxford University Press.
12. Ahluwalia, V. K. *Strategies for Green Organic Synthesis*, ANE Books Pvt. Ltd.
13. Warren, S. *Organic Synthesis the Disconnection Approach*, John Wiley and Sons.
14. Warren, S., *Designing Organic Synthesis*, Wiley India, 2009.
15. Carruthers, W. *Modern methods of Organic Synthesis*, Cambridge University Press.
16. Willis, C. A., Wills, M., *Organic Synthesis*, Oxford Chemistry Primer, Oxford University Press.

C10P : LAB

Credits 02

List of Practical

Quantitative Estimations:

Each student is required to perform all the experiments.

1. Estimation of glycine by Sørensen's formol method
2. Estimation of glucose by titration using Fehling's solution
3. Estimation of sucrose by titration using Fehling's solution
4. Estimation of vitamin-C (reduced)
5. Estimation of aromatic amine (aniline) by bromination (Bromate-Bromide) method
6. Estimation of phenol by bromination (Bromate-Bromide) method
7. Estimation of formaldehyde (Formalin)
8. Estimation of acetic acid in commercial vinegar
9. Estimation of urea (hypobromite method)
10. Estimation of saponification value of oil/fat/ester

Suggested Readings:

1. Arthur, I. V. *Quantitative Organic Analysis*, Pearson
2. *University Hand Book of Undergraduate Chemistry Experiments*, edited by Mukherjee, G. N., University of Calcutta

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

SEC-2: BASIC ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Credits 02

SEC2T: BASIC ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Credits 01

Course Contents:

Introduction: Introduction to Analytical Chemistry and its interdisciplinary nature. Concept of sampling. Importance of accuracy, precision and sources of error in analytical measurements. Presentation of experimental data and results, from the point of view of significant figures.

Analysis of soil: Composition of soil, Concept of pH and pH measurement, Complexometric titrations, Chelation, Chelating agents, use of indicators

Analysis of water: Definition of pure water, sources responsible for contaminating water, water sampling methods, water purification methods.

Analysis of food products: Nutritional value of foods, idea about food processing and food preservations and adulteration.

Chromatography: Definition, general introduction on principles of chromatography, paper chromatography, TLC etc.

Ion-exchange: Column, ion-exchange chromatography etc.

Analysis of cosmetics: Major and minor constituents and their function

SEC-2P: Practical

Credits 01

A:

1. Determination of pH of soil samples.
2. Estimation of Calcium and Magnesium ions as Calcium carbonate by complexometric titration.
3. Determination of pH, acidity and alkalinity of a water sample.
4. Determination of dissolved oxygen (DO) of a water sample.
5. Identification of adulterants in some common food items like coffee powder, asafoetida, chilli powder, turmeric powder, coriander powder and pulses, etc.
6. Analysis of preservatives and colouring matter.
7. Paper chromatographic separation of mixture of metal ion (Fe^{3+} and Al^{3+}).
8. To compare paint samples by TLC method.
9. Determination of ion exchange capacity of anion / cation exchange resin (using batch procedure if use of column is not feasible).
10. Analysis of deodorants and antiperspirants, Al, Zn, boric acid, chloride, sulphate.

11. Determination of constituents of talcum powder: Magnesium oxide, Calcium oxide, Zinc oxide and Calcium carbonate by complexometric titration.

B:

Suggested Applications (Any one):

- a. To study the use of phenolphthalein in traps cases.
- b. To analyze arson accelerants.
- c. To carry out analysis of gasoline.

C:

Suggested Instrumental demonstrations:

- a. Estimation of macro nutrients: Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium in soil samples by flame photometry.
- b. Spectrophotometric determination of Iron in Vitamin / Dietary Tablets.
- c. Spectrophotometric Identification and Determination of Caffeine and Benzoic Acid in Soft Drink.

Suggested Readings:

1. Willard, H. H. *Instrumental Methods of Analysis*, CBS Publishers.
2. Skoog & Lerry. *Instrumental Methods of Analysis*, Saunders College Publications, New York.
3. Skoog, D.A.; West, D.M. & Holler, F.J. *Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry 6th Ed.*, Saunders College Publishing, Fort Worth (1992).
4. Harris, D. C. *Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, W. H. Freeman.
5. Dean, J. A. *Analytical Chemistry Notebook*, McGraw Hill.
6. Day, R. A. & Underwood, A. L. *Quantitative Analysis*, Prentice Hall of India.
7. Freifelder, D. *Physical Biochemistry 2nd Ed.*, W.H. Freeman and Co., N.Y. USA (1982).
8. Cooper, T.G. *The Tools of Biochemistry*, John Wiley and Sons, N.Y. USA. 16 (1977).
9. Vogel, A. I. *Vogel's Qualitative Inorganic Analysis 7th Ed.*, Prentice Hall.
10. Vogel, A. I. *Vogel's Quantitative Chemical Analysis 6th Ed.*, Prentice Hall.
11. Robinson, J.W. *Undergraduate Instrumental Analysis 5th Ed.*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York (1995).

Or

SEC-2: CHEMISTRY OF COSMETICS & PERFUMES

Credit 02

SEC2T: CHEMISTRY OF COSMETICS & PERFUMES

Credit 01

Course Contents:

A general study including preparation and uses of the following: Hair dye, hair spray, shampoo, suntan lotions, face powder, lipsticks, talcum powder, nail enamel, creams (cold, vanishing and shaving creams), antiperspirants and artificial flavours. Essential oils and their importance in cosmetic industries with reference to Eugenol, Geraniol, sandalwood oil, eucalyptus, rose oil, 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol, Jasmone, Civetone, Muscone.

SEC2P: Practicals

Credits 01

1. Preparation of talcum powder.
2. Preparation of shampoo.
3. Preparation of enamels.
4. Preparation of hair remover.
5. Preparation of face cream.
6. Preparation of nail polish and nail polish remover.

Suggested Readings:

- E. Stocchi: *Industrial Chemistry*, Vol -I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK.
- P.C. Jain, M. Jain: *Engineering Chemistry*, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi.
- B.K. Sharma: *Industrial Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut.

Or

SEC-2: PESTICIDE CHEMISTRY

Credit 02

SEC2T: PESTICIDE CHEMISTRY

Credit 01

Course Contents:

General introduction to pesticides (natural and synthetic), benefits and adverse effects, changing concepts of pesticides, structure activity relationship, synthesis and technical manufacture and uses of representative pesticides in the following classes: Organochlorines (DDT, Gammexene,); Organophosphates (Malathion, Parathion); Carbamates (Carbofuran and carbaryl); Quinones (Chloranil), Anilides (Alachlor and Butachlor).

SEC2P: Practicals

Credit 01

1. To calculate acidity/alkalinity in given sample of pesticide formulations as per BIS specifications.
2. Preparation of simple organophosphates, phosphonates and thiophosphates

Suggested Readings:

- R. Cremlyn: *Pesticides*, John Wiley.

Or

SEC-2: FUEL CHEMISTRY

Credits 02

SEC2T: FUEL CHEMISTRY

Course Contents:

Review of energy sources (renewable and non-renewable). Classification of fuels and their calorific value. **Coal:** Uses of coal (fuel and nonfuel) in various industries, its composition, carbonization of coal. Coal gas, producer gas and water gas—composition and uses. Fractionation of coal tar, uses of coal tar bases chemicals, requisites of a good metallurgical coke, Coal gasification (Hydro gasification and Catalytic gasification), Coal liquefaction and Solvent Refining. **Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry:** Composition of crude petroleum, Refining and different types of petroleum products and their applications. Fractional Distillation (Principle and process), Cracking (Thermal and catalytic cracking), Reforming Petroleum and non-petroleum fuels (LPG, CNG, LNG, bio-gas, fuels derived from biomass), fuel from waste, synthetic fuels (gaseous and liquids), clean fuels. **Petrochemicals:** Vinyl acetate, Propylene oxide, Isoprene, Butadiene, Toluene and its derivatives Xylene. **Lubricants:** Classification of lubricants, lubricating oils (conducting and non-conducting) Solid and semisolid lubricants, synthetic lubricants. Properties of lubricants (viscosity index, cloud point, pour point) and their determination.

Suggested Readings:

- E. Stocchi: *Industrial Chemistry*, Vol -I, Ellis Horwood Ltd. UK.
- P.C. Jain, M. Jain: *Engineering Chemistry*, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi.
- B.K. Sharma: *Industrial Chemistry*, Goel Publishing House, Meerut.

Generic Elective (GE)
[Interdisciplinary for other department]

GE-4: Solutions, Phase Equilibria, Conductance, Electrochemistry & Analytical and Environmental Chemistry-I

Credits 06

GE4T : Solutions, Phase Equilibria, Conductance, Electrochemistry & Analytical and Environmental Chemistry-I

Credits 04

Course Contents:

Section A: Physical Chemistry-III

Solutions

Ideal solutions and Raoult's law, deviations from Raoult's law – non-ideal solutions; Vapour pressure-composition and temperature-composition curves of ideal and non-ideal solutions; Distillation of solutions; Lever rule; Azeotropes Critical solution temperature; effect of impurity on partial miscibility of liquids; Immiscibility of liquids- Principle of steam distillation; Nernst distribution law and its applications, solvent extraction

Phase Equilibria

Phases, components and degrees of freedom of a system, criteria of phase equilibrium; Gibbs Phase Rule and its thermodynamic derivation; Derivation of Clausius – Clapeyron equation and its importance in phase equilibria; Phase diagrams of one-component systems (water and sulphur) and two component systems involving eutectics, congruent and incongruent melting points (lead-silver, $\text{FeCl}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ and Na-K only)

Conductance

Conductance, cell constant, specific conductance and molar conductance; Variation of specific and equivalent conductance with dilution for strong and weak electrolytes; Kohlrausch's law of independent migration of ions; Equivalent and molar conductance at infinite dilution and their determination for strong and weak electrolytes; Ostwald's dilution law; Application of conductance measurement (determination of solubility product and ionic product of water); Conductometric titrations (acid-base) Transport Number and principles of Hittorf's and Moving-boundary method

Electromotive force

Faraday's laws of electrolysis, rules of oxidation/reduction of ions based on half-cell potentials, applications of electrolysis in metallurgy and industry; Chemical cells, reversible and irreversible cells with examples; Electromotive force of a cell and its measurement, Nernst equation; Standard electrode (reduction) potential; Electrochemical series; Thermodynamics of a reversible cell, calculation of thermodynamic properties: G , H and S from EMF data Concentration cells with and without transference, liquid junction potential; pH determination using hydrogen electrode and quinhydrone; Qualitative discussion of potentiometric titrations (acid-base, redox, precipitation)

Suggested Readings:

1. Barrow, G.M. *Physical Chemistry* Tata McGraw- Hill (2007).
2. Castellan, G.W. *Physical Chemistry* 4th Ed. Narosa (2004).
3. Kotz, J.C., Treichel, P.M. & Townsend, J.R. *General Chemistry* Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (2009).
4. Mahan, B.H. *University Chemistry* 3rd Ed. Narosa (1998).
5. Petrucci, R.H. *General Chemistry* 5th Ed. Macmillan Publishing Co.: New York (1985).
6. Chugh, K.L., Agnish, S.L. *A Text Book of Physical Chemistry* Kalyani Publishers
7. Bahl, B.S., Bahl, A., Tuli, G.D., *Essentials of Physical Chemistry* S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
8. Palit, S. R., *Elementary Physical Chemistry* Book Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.
9. Pahari, S., *Physical Chemistry* New Central Book Agency
10. Pahari, S., Pahari, D., *Problems in Physical Chemistry* New Central Book Agency

Section B: Analytical and Environmental Chemistry

Chemical Analysis

Gravimetric analysis: solubility product and common ion effect; requirements of gravimetry; gravimetric estimation of chloride, sulphate, lead, barium, nickel, copper and zinc.

Volumetric analysis: primary and secondary standard substances; principles of acidbase, oxidation – reduction and complexometric titrations; indicators: acid-base, redox and metal ion; principles of estimation of mixtures: NaHCO_3 and Na_2CO_3 (by acidimetry); iron, copper, manganese and chromium (by redox titration); zinc, aluminum, calcium and magnesium (by complexometric EDTA titration).

Chromatography: chromatographic methods of analysis: column chromatography and thin layer chromatography.

Environmental Chemistry

The Atmosphere: composition and structure of the atmosphere; troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere and thermosphere; ozone layer and its role; major air pollutants: CO , SO_2 , NO_x and particulate matters – their origin and harmful effects; problem of ozone layer depletion; green house effect; acid rain and photochemical smog; air pollution episodes: air quality standard; air pollution control measures: cyclone collector, electrostatic precipitator, catalytic converter.

The Hydrosphere: environmental role of water, natural water sources, water treatment for industrial, domestic and laboratory uses; water pollutants; action of soaps and detergents, phosphates, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff, domestic wastes; thermal pollution, radioactive pollution and their effects on animal and plant life; water pollution episodes: water pollution control measures : waste water treatment; chemical treatment and microbial treatment; water quality standards: DO, BOD, COD, TDS and hardness parameters; desalination of sea water : reverse osmosis, electrodialysis.

The Lithosphere: water and air in soil, waste matters and pollutants in soil, waste classification, treatment and disposal; soil pollution and control measures.

Suggested Readings:

1. Banerjee, S. P. *A Text Book of Analytical Chemistry*, The New Book Stall.
2. Gangopadhyay, P. K. *Application Oriented Chemistry*, Book Syndicate.
3. Mondal, A. K & Mondal, S. *Degree Applied Chemistry*, Sreedhar Publications.
4. Banerjee, S. P. *A Text Book of Analytical Chemistry*, The New Book Stall.

GE4T: Practical

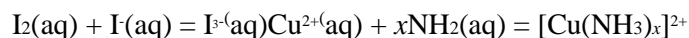
Credits 02

Section A: Physical Chemistry-LAB

(Minimum six experiments to complete)

(I) Distribution Law (Any one)

Study of the equilibrium of one of the following reactions by the Distribution method:



(II) Phase equilibria (Any one)

- a) Construction of the phase diagram of a binary system (simple eutectic) using cooling curves
- b) Determination of the critical solution temperature and composition of the phenol water system and study of the effect of impurities on it

(III) Conductance

- a) Determination of dissociation constant of a weak acid (cell constant, equivalent conductance are also determined)
- b) Perform the following conductometric titrations: (Any one)
 - (i) Strong acid vs. strong base
 - (ii) Weak acid vs. strong base

(IV) Potentiometry

Perform the following potentiometric titrations:

- (i) Weak acid vs. strong base
- (ii) Potassium dichromate vs. Mohr's salt

Suggested Readings:

1. *University Hand Book of Undergraduate Chemistry Experiments*, edited by Mukherjee, G. N., University of Calcutta, 2003.
2. Palit, S.R., *Practical Physical Chemistry* Science Book Agency
3. Mukherjee, N.G., *Selected Experiments in Physical Chemistry* J. N. Ghose & Sons
4. Dutta, S.K., *Physical Chemistry Experiments* Bharati Book Stall

Section B: Analytic and Environmental Chemistry-LAB

1. To find the total hardness of water by EDTA titration.
2. To find the PH of an unknown solution by comparing color of a series of HCl solutions + 1 drop of methyl orange, and a similar series of NaOH solutions + 1 drop of phenolphthalein.
3. To determine the rate constant for the acid catalysed hydrolysis of an ester.
4. Determination of the strength of the H₂O₂ sample.
5. To determine the solubility of a sparingly soluble salt, e.g. KHTa (one bottle)

Suggested Readings:

1. Khosla, B. D.; Garg, V. C. & Gulati, A. *Senior Practical Physical Chemistry*, R. Chand & Co.: New Delhi (2011).
2. Ghosal, Mahapatra & Nad, *An Advanced Course in Practical Chemistry*, New Central Book Agency.
3. *University Hand Book of Undergraduate Chemistry Experiments*, edited by Mukherjee, G. N. University of Calcutta, 2003.
4. Das, S. C., Chakraborty, S. B., *Practical Chemistry*.