



B.Sc. CHEMISTRY CBCS PATTERN IN SEMESTER SYSTEM

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY WARANGAL – 506 009

Department of Chemistry, Kakatiya University introduces semester wise Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at UG level (3 Year course) chemistry as core subject along with Discipline Specific Electives (DSE) in constituent and affiliated colleges of Kakatiya University for the students admitted in the first year from 2016-17 academic year onwards.

Scheme for CBCS, the workload for each paper, distribution of marks, the number of credits and scheme of examination are herewith attached along with model papers.

Internal Assessment examination will be conducted twice in every Semester. Marks will be awarded from the average of the two Internal Assessment Exams in each Semester.

The main examination (theory and practical) will be conducted at the end of the semester.

All the theory papers and practical papers for I, II, III and IV semesters are common to all students. But, one elective (DSE) to be chosen by the student from the available options in V and VI Semesters.

The syllabi of theory and practical papers of I, II, III and IV semesters are enclosed. The syllabi of V and VI semesters will be kept available for the next academic year.

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Chairperson

Board of Studies in Chemistry
Kakatiya University - Warangal

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Proposed Scheme for Choice Based Credit System in B.Sc. Chemistry

Semester	Title	Course type	Hrs/week	No. of Credits	Main exam	Internal exam	Total
I	Chemistry-I (T)	DSC-1	4	4	80	20	100
	Chemistry -I (P)	DSC-1A	2	1	25	-----	25
II	Chemistry-II (T)	DSC-II	4	4	80	20	100
	Chemistry -II (P)	DSC-IIA	2	1	25	-----	25
III	Chemistry-III (T)	DSC- III	4	4	80	20	100
	Chemistry-III (P)	DSC-III1A	2	1	25	-----	25
IV	Chemistry-IV (T)	DSC-IV	4	4	80	20	100
	Chemistry-IV (P)	DSC-IVA	2	1	25	-----	25
V	Chemistry-V (T)	DSC-V	3	3	60	15	75
	Chemistry -V (P)	DSC-VA	2	1	25	---	25
	Elective-I (T) A/B/C	DSE-I (T)	3	3	60	15	75
	Elective -I (P)	DSE-I (P)	2	1	25	--	25
VI	Chemistry-VI (T)	DSC-VI	3/3/3	3	60	15	75
	Chemistry -VI (P)	DSC-VI A	2/2/2	1	25	----	25
	Elective -II (T) A/B/C	DSE-II (T)	3/3/3	3	60	15	75
	Elective -II (P)	DSE-II (P)	2/2/2	1	25	-	25
Total			64	36			900

(T) = Theory; (P) = practical; DSC = Discipline specific course (Core subject); DSE = Discipline Specific Elective (Elective from core Discipline)

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B.Sc I yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER I
Paper – I
Chemistry - I

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry)

15h (1 hr/week)

S1-I-1.s-block elements:

General Characteristics of groups I and II elements, Diagonal relationship between Li and Mg, Be and Al **2 h**

S1-I-2. p-block elements 1:

7 h

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), Lewis acid nature of BX_3

Group – 14: Carbides-Classification – ionic, covalent, interstitial – synthesis. Structures and reactivity. Industrial application. Silicones – Preparation – a) direct silicon process b) use of Grignard reagent c) aromatic silylation. Classification – straight chain, cyclic and cross-linked.

Group – 15: Nitrides – Classification – ionic, covalent and interstitial. Reactivity – hydrolysis. Preparation and reactions of hydrazine, hydroxyl amine, phosphazenes.

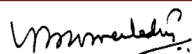
S1-I-3. General Principles of Inorganic qualitative analysis

6 h

Anion analysis: Theory of sodium carbonate extract, classification and reactions of anions- CO_3^{2-} , Cl^- , Br^- , SO_4^{2-} , PO_4^{3-} , BO_3^{3-} , CH_3COO^- , NO_3^- .

Cation Analysis: Principles involved - Solubility product, common ion effect, general discussion for the separation and identification of group I individual cations (Hg_2^{2+} , Ag^+ , Pb^+) with flow chart and chemical equations. Principle involved in separation of group II & IV cations.

General discussion for the separation and identification of group II (Hg^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Bi^{3+} , Cd^{2+} , Sb^{2+}), III (Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+}), IV (Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+}) individual cations with flow chart and chemical equations. Application of concept of hydrolysis in group V cation analysis. General discussion for the separation and identification of group V individual cations (Ba^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ca^{2+}) with flow chart and chemical equations. Theory of flame test. Identification of Group VI cations (Mg^{2+} , NH_4^+).



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Unit - II (Organic Chemistry)

15h (1 hr/week)

S1-O-1: Structural Theory in Organic Chemistry

6 h

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 -Mesomeric effect, application to (a) acidity of phenol. (b) acidity of carboxylic acids and basicity of anilines. Stability of carbo cations, carbanions and free radicals. Hyper conjugation and its application to stability of carbonium ions, Free radicals and alkenes.

Types of organic reactions: Addition reactions- electrophilic, nucleophilic and free radical. Substitution reactions – electrophilic, nucleophilic and free radical. Elimination and Rearrangement reactions– Examples.

S1-O-2: Acyclic Hydrocarbons

6 h

Alkanes– Methods of preparation: Corey-House reaction, Wurtz reaction, from Grignard reagent, Kolbe synthesis. Chemical reactivity - inert nature, free radical substitution, Halogenation example- reactivity, selectivity and orientation.

Alkenes - Preparation of alkenes (with mechanism) (a) by dehydration of alcohols (b) dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides (c) by dehalogenation of 1,2dihalides, Zaitsev's rule. Properties: Addition of Hydrogen – heat of hydrogenation and stability of alkenes. trans-addition of halogen and its mechanism. Addition of HX, Markonikov's rule, addition of H₂O, HOX, H₂SO₄ with mechanism and addition of HBr in the presence of peroxide (anti – Markonikov's addition). Oxidation (cis – additions) – hydroxylation by KMnO₄, OsO₄, trans addition- peracids (via epoxidation), hydroboration, ozonolysis – location of double bond. Dienes – Types of dienes, reactions of conjugated dienes – 1,2 and 1,4 addition of HBr to 1,3 – butadiene and Diels – Alder reaction.

Alkynes– Preparation by dehydrohalogenation of vicinal dihalides, dehalogenation of tetrahalides. Physical Properties: Acidity of terminal alkynes (formation of metal acetylides) preparation of higher alkynes, Chemical reactivity – electrophilic addition of X₂, HX, H₂O (tautomerism), Oxidation (formation of enediol, 1,2diones and carboxylic acids) and reduction (Metal-ammonia reduction, catalytic hydrogenation)

S1-O-3: Alicyclic Hydrocarbons

3 h

Nomenclature, preparation by Freund's method, Dickmann, heating dicarboxylic metal salts. Properties – reactivity of cyclo propane and cyclo butane by comparing with alkanes. Stability of cycloalkanes – Baeyer strain theory, Sachse and Mohr predictions and Pitzer strain theory. Conformational structures of cyclopentane, cyclohexane.

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Unit-III (Physical Chemistry)**15 h (1 hr/week)****S1-P-1: Atomic structure and elementary quantum mechanics****6 h**

Black body radiation, heat capacities of solids, Rayleigh Jeans law, Planck's radiation law, photoelectric effect, Limitations of classical mechanics, Compton effect, De Broglie's hypothesis. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, Schrodinger's wave equation and its importance. Physical interpretation of the wave function, significance of ψ and ψ^2 , a particle in a box, energy levels, wave functions and probability densities. Schrodinger wave equation for H-atom. Separation of variables, radial and angular functions (only equation), hydrogen like wave functions, quantum numbers and their importance.

S1-P-2: Gaseous State**5 h**

Deviation of real gases from ideal behavior. van der Waals equation of state. Critical phenomenon. PV isotherms of real gases, continuity of state. Andrew's isotherms of CO₂. The van der Waal's equation and critical state. Derivation of relationship between critical constants and van der Waal's constants. The law of corresponding states, reduced equation of states. Joule Thomson effect and inversion temperature of a gas. Liquefaction of gases: i) Linde's method based on Joule Thomson effect ii) Claude's method based on adiabatic expansion of a gas.

S1-P-3: Liquid State**4 h**

Intermolecular forces, structure of liquids (qualitative description). Structural differences between solids, liquids and gases. Surface tension and its determination using stalagmometer. Viscosity of a liquid and determination of coefficient of viscosity using Ostwald viscometer. Effect of temperature on surface tension and coefficient of viscosity of a liquid (qualitative treatment only). Liquid crystals, the mesomorphic state: Classification of liquid crystals into Smectic and Nematic, differences between liquid crystal and solid / liquid. Application of liquid crystals as LCD devices.

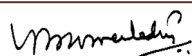
Unit – IV (General Chemistry)**15 h (1 hr/week)****S1-G-1 Chemical Bonding****11 h**

Ionic solids- lattice and solvation energy, solubility of ionic solids, Fajan's rule, polarity and polarizability of ions, covalent nature of ionic bond, covalent bond - Common hybridization and shapes of molecules.

Molecular orbital theory: Shapes and sign convention of atomic orbitals. Modes of overlapping. Concept of σ and π bonds. Criteria for orbital overlap. LCAO concept. Types of molecular orbitals- bonding, antibonding and non bonding. MOED of homonuclear diatomics - H₂, N₂, O₂, O₂⁻, O₂²⁻, F₂ (unhybridized diagrams only) and heteronuclear diatomics CO, CN⁻, NO, NO⁺ and HF. Bond order, stability and magnetic properties.

S1-G-2 Evaluation of analytical data**4 h**

Significant figures, accuracy and precision. Errors-classification of errors- determinate and indeterminate errors, absolute and relative errors, propagation of errors in mathematical operations – addition, subtraction, division and multiplication (with respect to determinate errors).



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References:

Unit- I

1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications 1996.
2. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3rdedn.
3. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L.Gaus 3rdedn Wiley Publishers 2001.Chem.
4. Vogel's Qualitative Inorganic Analysis by Svehla
5. Inorganic Chemistry Principles of structure and reactivity by James E.Huhey, E.A. Keiter and R.L. Keiter 4thedn.
6. Chemistry of the elements by N.N.Greenwood and A. Earnshaw Pergamon Press 1989.
7. Inorganic Chemistry by Shriver and Atkins 3rdedn Oxford Press 1999.
8. Qualitative analysis by Welcher and Hahn.
9. Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry by R Gopalan
10. College Practical chemistry by V K Ahluwalia, SunithaDhingra and Adarsh Gulati

Unit- II

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd.
2. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham Solomons.
3. Text book of organic chemistry by Bruice Yuranis Powla.
4. Text book of organic chemistry by Soni.
5. General Organic chemistry by Sachin Kumar Ghosh.
6. Text book of organic chemistry by C N pillai

Unit III

1. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron.
2. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Soni and Dharmahara..
3. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri and Sharma.
4. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by K. L. Kapoor.
5. Physical Chemistry through problems by S.K. Dogra.
6. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by R.P. Verma.
7. Elements of Physical Chemistry by Lewis Glasstone.

Unit IV

1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications 1996.
2. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3rdedn.
3. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L.Gaus 3rdedn Wiley Publishers 2001.Chem
4. Analytical chemistry by G. L. David Krupadanam, D. Vijaya Prasad, K. Varaprasada Rao, K.L.N. Reddy and C. Sudhakar

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Laboratory Course

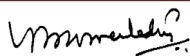
45h (3 h / week)

Paper I Qualitative Analysis - I

I. Preparations:

1. Tetrammine copper (II) sulphate,
2. Potash alum $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
3. Bis (dimethylglyoximato) nickel(II)

II. Analysis of two anions (one simple and one interfering)



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B.Sc I yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER II Paper II
Chemistry - II

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry)

15 h (1 hr/week)

S2-I-1 p-block Elements -II

7 h

Oxides: Types of oxides (a) Normal- acidic, basic amphoteric and neutral (b) Mixed (c) sub oxide (d) peroxide (e) superoxide. Structure of oxides of C, N, P, S and Cl - reactivity, thermal stability, hydrolysis.

Oxy acids: Structure and acidic nature of oxyacids of B, C, N, P, S and Cl. Redox properties of oxyacids of Nitrogen: HNO_2 (reaction with FeSO_4 , KMnO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$), HNO_3 (reaction with H_2S , Cu), HNO_4 (reaction with KBr, Aniline), $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ (reaction with KMnO_4). Redox properties of oxyacids of Potassium: H_3PO_2 (reaction with HgCl_2), H_3PO_3 (reaction with AgNO_3 , CuSO_4). Redox properties of oxyacids of Sulphur: H_2SO_3 (reaction with KMnO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$), H_2SO_4 (reaction with Zn, Fe, Cu), $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (reaction with Cu, Au), H_2SO_5 (reaction with KI, FeSO_4), $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (reaction with FeSO_4 , KI)

Interhalogens- classification- general preparation- structures of AB , AB_3 , AB_5 and AB_7 type and reactivity. Poly halides- definition and structure of ICl_2^- , ICl_4^- and I_3^- . Comparison of Pseudohalogens with halogens.

S2-I-2 Chemistry of Zero group elements

2 h

General preparation, structure, bonding and reactivity of Xenon compounds – Oxides, Halides and Oxy-halides. Clathrate compounds and Anomalous behavior of He (II)

S2-I-3 Chemistry of d-block elements

6 h

Characteristics of d-block elements with special reference to electronic configuration variable valence, ability to form complexes, magnetic properties & catalytic properties. Stability of various oxidation states and SRP Comparative treatment of second and third transition series with their 3d analogues. Study of Ti, Cr and Cu triads. Titanium triad – electronic configuration and reactivity of +3 and +4 states – oxides and halides. Chromium triad – reactivity of +3 and +6 states. Copper triad – reactivity of +1, +2 and +3 states.

Unit - II (Organic chemistry)

15 h (1 hr/week)

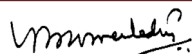
S2-O-1: Aromatic Hydrocarbons

7h

Concept of aromaticity – definition, Huckel's rule – application to Benzenoids and Non – Benzenoids (cyclopropenyl cation, cyclopentadienyl anion and tropylium cation).

Preparations: From acetylene, phenols, benzene carboxylic acids and sulphonic acids

Reactions - General mechanism of electrophilic substitution, mechanism of nitration, sulphonation, and halogenation, Friedel Craft's alkylation (polyalkylation) and acylation. Orientation of aromatic substitution - Definition of ortho, para, and meta directing groups. Ring activating and deactivating groups with examples. Orientation – (i) activating groups: Amino, methoxy and alkyl groups. (ii) Deactivating groups - carboxy, nitro, nitrile, carbonyl and sulphonic acid & halo groups.



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S2-O-2: Arenes and Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons**3 h**

Preparation of alkyl benzenes by Friedel Craft's alkylation, Friedel Craft's acylation followed by reduction, Wurtz-Fittig reaction. Chemical reactivity: Ring substitution reactions, side chain substitution reactions and oxidation.

Polynuclear hydrocarbons – Structure of naphthalene and anthracene (Molecular Orbital diagram and resonance energy) Reactivity towards electrophilic substitution. Nitration and sulphonation as examples.

S2-O-3: Halogen compounds**5 hrs**

Nomenclature and classification: alkyl (primary, secondary, tertiary), aryl, aralkyl, allyl, vinyl, benzyl. Chemical reactivity - reduction, formation of RMgX, Nucleophilic substitution reactions – classification into S_N^1 and S_N^2 . Mechanism and energy profile diagrams of S_N^1 and S_N^2 reactions. Stereochemistry of S_N^2 (Walden Inversion) 2-bromobutane, S_N^1 (Racemisation) 1-bromo-1-phenylpropane explanation of both by taking the example of optically active alkyl halide. Structure and reactivity – Ease hydrolysis - comparison of alkyl, vinyl, allyl, aryl, and benzyl halides.

Unit – III (Physical Chemistry)**15 h (1 hr/week)****S2-P-1: Solutions****5 h**

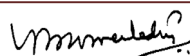
Liquid - liquid mixtures, ideal liquid mixtures, Raoult's and Henry's laws. Non ideal systems. Azeotropes HCl-H₂O and C₂H₅OH - H₂O systems. Fractional distillation, Partially miscible liquids- Phenol – Water, Trimethyl amine – Water and Nicotine – Water systems. Lower upper consolute temperatures. Effect of impurity on consolute temperature. Immiscible liquids and steam distillation. Nernst distribution law. Calculation of the partition coefficient. Applications of distribution law with solvent extraction.

S2-P-2: Dilute Solutions & Colligative Properties**5 h**

Dilute Solutions, Colligative Properties, Raoult's law, relative lowering of vapour pressure, molecular weight determination. Osmosis - laws of osmotic pressure, its measurement, determination of molecular weight from osmotic pressure. 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 for determining various colligative properties. Abnormal molar mass, Van'thoff factor, degree of dissociation and association of solutes.

S2-P-3: Solid state Chemistry**5 h**

Laws of Crystallography – (i) Law of Constancy of interfacial angles (ii) Law of Symmetry, Symmetry elements in crystals (iii) Law of rationality of indices. Definition of space lattice, unit cell. Bravais Lattices and Seven Crystal systems (a brief review). X-ray diffraction by crystals; Derivation of Bragg's equation, Determination of structure of NaCl, KCl & CsCl (Bragg's method and Powder method).



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Unit – IV (General Chemistry)

15 h (1 hr/week)

S2-G-1: Theory of Quantitative Analysis

5 hours

Volumetric Analysis: Introduction, standard solutions, indicators, end point, titration curves, Types of titrations: i) neutralization titration- principle, theory of acid base indicators, titration curves and selection of indicators- strong acid - strong base, strong acid –weak base, weak acid- strong base and weak acid –weak base.

Gravimetric analysis- Introduction, nucleation, precipitation, growth of precipitate, filtration and washing, drying and incineration of precipitate, coprecipitation and post precipitation. Determination of Ni^{2+}

S3-G-2: Theories of bonding in metals:

5 h

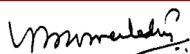
Valence bond theory, Explanation of metallic properties and its limitations, Free electron theory, thermal and electrical conductivity of metals, limitations, Band theory, formation of bands, explanation of conductors, semiconductors n-type and p-type, extrinsic & intrinsic semiconductors, and insulators.

S2-G-3: Material Science

5 h

Classification of materials- classification as metals, ceramics, organic polymers, composites, biological materials etc. The property of super conductivity of materials.

Super conducting materials- elements, alloys and compounds. Properties of super conductors- zero resistivity, Meisener effect and thermal properties. Composites- meaning of composites, advanced composites, classification –particle reinforced fiber reinforced and structural composites general characters of composite materials-Particle- reinforced composites – large particle and dispersion- strengthened composite. Fiber reinforced composites (continuous and discontinuous fiber composites).



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5. Physical Chemistry through problems by S.K. Dogra.
6. Elements of Physical Chemistry by Lewis and Glasstone.
7. Material science by Kakani&Kakani

Unit IV

1. Vogel's Text Book of Quantitative Analysis by G.H.Jeffery, J.Bassett, J.Mendham and R.C. Denney 5thedn Addison Wesley Longman Inc. 1999.
2. Quantitative Analysis by Day and Underwood Prentice Hall (India) VI Edn..
3. Nano: The Essentials by T. Pradeep, McGraw-Hill Education.
4. Chemistry of nanomaterials: Synthesis, Properties and applications by CNR Rao et.al.
5. Nanostructured Materials and Nanotechnology, edited by Hari Singh Nalwa, Academic Press
6. College Practical chemistry by V K Ahluwalia, SunithaDhingra and Adarsh Gulati

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Laboratory Course

45hrs (3 h / week)

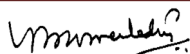
Paper II - Qualitative Analysis - II

I Semi micro analysis of mixtures

Analysis of two anions and two cations in the given mixture.

Anions: CO_3^{2-} , SO_3^{2-} , S^{2-} , Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , CH_3COO^- , NO_3^- , PO_4^{3-} , BO_3^{3-} , SO_4^{2-}

Cations: Ag^+ , Pb^{2+} , Hg^+ , Hg^{2+}
 Pb^{2+} , Bi^{3+} , Cd^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , $\text{As}^{3+/5+}$, $\text{Sb}^{3+/5+}$, $\text{Sn}^{2+/4+}$
 Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Fe^{3+}
 Zn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Mn^{2+}
 Ca^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+}
 Mg^{2+} , NH_4^+



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B.Sc II yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER III
Paper-III
Chemistry - III

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry)

15 h (1 hr/week)

S3-I-1: Chemistry of f-block elements:

6 h

Chemistry of Lanthanides: Position in periodic table, Electronic structure, oxidation state, ionic and atomic radii- lanthanide contraction- cause and consequences, anomalous behavior of post lanthanides-complexation- type of donor ligands preferred. Magnetic properties- paramagnetism. Colour and spectra, f-f transitions –occurrence and separation – ion exchange method, solvent extraction.

Chemistry of actinides- general features – electronic configuration, oxidation state, actinide contraction, colour and complex formation. Comparison with lanthanides.

S3-I-2: Symmetry of molecules

5 h

Symmetry operations and symmetry elements in molecules. Definition of Axis of symmetry types of C_n , Plane of symmetry (σ_h , σ_v , σ_d) Center of symmetry and improper rotational axis of symmetry (S_n). Explanation with examples.

S3-I-3: Non – aqueous solvents

4 h

Classification and characteristics of a solvent. Reactions in liquid ammonia – physical properties, auto-ionisation, examples of ammonium acids and ammonium bases. Reactions in liquid ammonia – precipitation, neutralization, solvolysis, solvation - solutions of metals in ammonia, complex formation, redox reactions. Reactions in HF – autoionisation, reactions in HF – precipitation, acid – base reactions, protonation.

Unit - II (Organic chemistry) 15 h (1 hr/week)

S3-O-1: Alcohols

6 hrs

Preparation: 1°, 2° and 3° alcohols using Grignard reagent, Ester hydrolysis, Reduction of Carbonyl compounds, carboxylic acids and esters. Physical properties: H-bonding, Boiling point and Solubility. Reactions with Sodium, HX/ $ZnCl_2$ (Lucas reagent), esterification, oxidation with PCC, alk. $KMnO_4$, acidic dichromates, conc. HNO_3 and Oppenauer oxidation.

Diols: Pinacol - pinacolone rearrangement

Phenols: Preparation: (i) from diazonium salts of anilines, (ii) from benzene sulphonic acids and (iii) Cumenehydroperoxide method.

Properties: Acidic nature, formation of phenoxide and reaction with R-X, electrophilic substitution nitration, halogenation and sulphonation. Reimer-Tiemann reaction, Gattermann-Koch reaction, Azo-coupling reaction, Schotten-Bouman reaction, Houben-Hoesch condensation, $FeCl_3$ reaction.

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S3-O-2: Ethers and epoxides**2hrs**

Nomenclature, preparation by (a) Williamson's synthesis (b) from alkenes by the action of conc. H_2SO_4 . Physical properties – Absence of Hydrogen bonding, insoluble in water, low boiling point. Chemical properties – inert nature, action of conc. H_2SO_4 and HI.

S3-O-3 Carbonyl compounds**7 h**

Nomenclature of aliphatic and aromatic carbonyl compounds and isomerism.

Preparation of aldehydes & ketones from acid chloride, 1,3-dithianes, nitriles and from carboxylic acids. Special methods of preparing aromatic aldehydes and ketones by (a) Oxidation of arenes (b) Hydrolysis of benzal halides Physical properties – absence of Hydrogen bonding. Keto-enol tautomerism, polarisability of carbonyl groups, reactivity of the carbonyl groups in aldehydes and ketones. Chemical reactivity: Addition of [a] NaHSO_3 (b) HCN (c) RMgX (d) NH_3 (e) RNH_2 (f) NH_2OH (g) PhNHNH_2 (h) 2,4DNP (Schiff bases). Addition of H_2O to form hydrate (unstable), comparison with chloral hydrate (stable), addition of alcohols - hemiacetal and acetal formation. Base catalysed reactions with mechanism- Aldol, Cannizzaro reaction, Perkin reaction, Benzoin condensation, haloform reaction, Knoevenagel condensation. Oxidation reactions – KMnO_4 oxidation and auto oxidation, reduction – catalytic hydrogenation, Clemmenson's reduction, Wolf-kishner reduction, Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verly reduction, reduction with LAH, NaBH_4 . Analysis – 2,4 –DNP test, Tollen's test, Fehlings test, Schiff's test, haloform test (with equations).

UNIT – III (Physical Chemistry)**15 hr (1h / week)****S3-P-1: Phase Rule****6 h**

Statement and meaning of the terms – Phase, Component and degrees of freedom, Gibb's Phase rule, phase equilibria of one component system – water system. Phase equilibria of two-component system – Solid-Liquid equilibria, simple eutectic – Pb-Ag system, desilverisation of lead. Solid solutions – compound with congruent melting point – Mg-Zn system and incongruent melting point – $\text{NaCl-H}_2\text{O}$ system.

S3-P-2: Colloids & surface chemistry**9 h**

Definition of colloids. Classification of colloids. Solids in liquids (sols): preparations and properties – (including Kinetic, Optical and Electrical stability of colloids) Protective action. Hardy-Schultz law, Gold number. Liquids in liquids (emulsions): Types of emulsions, preparation and emulsifier. Liquids in solids (gels); Classification, preparations and properties, General applications of colloids.

Micelles: Classification of surface active agents. Surfactant action, micellization and micellar interactions, Structure of micelles – spherical and lamellar. Critical micellar concentration (CMC). Factors affecting the CMC of surfactants. Counter ion binding to micelles.

Adsorption: Types of adsorption, Factors influencing adsorption. Freundlich adsorption isotherm. Langmuir theory of unilayer adsorption isotherm. Applications.

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Unit –IV (General Chemistry)

15 h (1h/week)

S3-G-1: Nanomaterials:

3h

Nano structured materials – Definition, size, description of graphene, fullerenes, carbon nano tubes. Synthetic techniques, bottom-up-sol-gel method, top-down, electro deposition method. Production of carbon nano tubes – arc discharge, laser vaporization methods. General applications of nano materials.

S3-G-2: Stereochemistry of carbon compounds

10 h

Isomerism: Definition of isomers. Classification of isomers: Constitutional and Stereoisomers - definition and examples. Constitutional isomers: chain, functional and positional isomers. Stereoisomers: enantiomers and diastereomers – definitions and examples.

Optical activity: Definition, wave nature of light, plane polarised light, optical rotation and specific rotation, chiral centers. Chiral molecules: definition and criteria - absence of plane, center and S_n axis of symmetry – asymmetric and dissymmetric molecules. Examples of asymmetric molecules (Glyceraldehyde, Lactic acid, Alanine) and dissymmetric molecules (trans-1,2-dichlorocyclopropane). Molecules with constitutionally symmetrical chiral carbons (Tartaric acid) Molecules with constitutionally unsymmetrical chiral carbons (2,3-dibromopentane) Number of enantiomers and mesomers - calculation. D, L & R, S configuration for asymmetric and dissymmetric molecules (Allenes, spiro compounds and biphenyls), Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules. Racemic mixture, Racemisation and Resolution techniques. Geometrical isomerism with reference to alkenes and cyclo alkanes– cis, trans and E, Z configuration.

S3-G-3: Conformational analysis

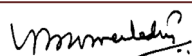
2 h

Classification of stereoisomers based on energy. Definition and examples of conformational and configurational isomers. Conformational analysis of ethane, n-butane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 2-chloroethanol and methylcyclohexane

Referances:

Unit- I

1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications 1996.
2. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3rdedn.
3. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by F.A.Cotton, G.Wilkinson and Paul.L.Gaus 3rdedn Wiley Publishers 2001.
4. Inorganic Chemistry Principles of structure and reactivity by James E.Huhey, E.A. Keiter and R.L. Keiter 4thedn.
5. Chemistry of the elements by N.N.Greenwood and A. Earnshaw Pergamon Press 1989.
6. Inorganic Chemistry by Shriver and Atkins 3rdedn Oxford Press 1999.
7. Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry by R Gopalan
8. College Practical chemistry by V K Ahluwalia, SunithaDhingra and Adarsh Gulati



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Unit- II

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Soni.
2. General Organic chemistry by Sachin Kumar Ghosh.
3. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd.
4. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham Solomons.
5. Text book of organic chemistry by Bruce Yuranis Powla.
6. Text book of organic chemistry by C N pillai

Unit III

1. Principles of physical chemistry by Prutton and Marron.
2. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Soni and Dharmahara..
3. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by Puri and Sharma.
4. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by K. L. Kapoor.
5. Colloidal and surface chemistry , M. Satake, Y. Hayashi, Y.Mido, S.A.Iqbal and M.S.sethi
6. Material science by Kakani&Kakani

Unit IV

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd
2. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham solomons
3. Text book of organic chemistry by Sony
4. Text book of organic chemistry by Bruce yuranis Powla
5. General Organic chemistry by Sachinkumar Ghosh

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Laboratory Course

Paper III- Quantitative Analysis - I

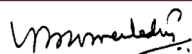
45hrs (3 h / week)

Acid - Base titrations

1. Estimation of Carbonate in Washing Soda.
2. Estimation of Bicarbonate in Baking Soda.
3. Estimation of Carbonate and Bicarbonate in the Mixture.
4. Estimation of Alkali content in Antacid using HCl.

Redox Titrations

1. Determination of Fe(II) using $K_2Cr_2O_7$
2. Determination of Fe(II) using $KMnO_4$ with sodium oxalate as primary standard.
3. Determination of Cu(II) using $Na_2S_2O_3$ with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ as primary standard



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B.Sc II yr CHEMISTRY
SEMESTER WISE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER IV
Paper-IV
Chemistry - IV

Unit-I (Inorganic Chemistry)
15h (1 h/week)

S4-I-1: Coordination Compounds-I

7 h

Simple inorganic molecules and coordination complexes. Nomenclature – IUPAC rules, 1. Brief review of Werner's theory, Sidgwick's electronic interpretation and EAN rule and their limitations. (Valence bond theory (VBT) – postulates and application to (a) tetrahedral complexes $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$, $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ and $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$ (b) square planar complexes $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$, $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$, $[\text{PtCl}_4]^{2-}$ (c) octahedral complexes $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$, $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$, $[\text{FeF}_6]^{4-}$, $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$, $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$. Limitations of VBT). 2. Coordination number, coordination geometries of metal ions, types of ligands. 3. Isomerism in coordination compounds, stereo isomerism – (a) geometrical isomerism in (i) square planar metal complexes of the type $[\text{MA}_2\text{B}_2]$, $[\text{MA}_2\text{BC}]$, $[\text{M}(\text{AB})_2]$, $[\text{MABCD}]$. (ii) Octahedral metal complexes of the type $[\text{MA}_4\text{B}_2]$, $[\text{M}(\text{AA})_2\text{B}_2]$, $[\text{MA}_3\text{B}_3]$ using suitable examples, (b) Optical isomerism in (i). tetrahedral complexes $[\text{MABCD}]$, (ii). Octahedral complexes $[\text{M}(\text{AA})_2\text{B}_2]$, $[\text{M}(\text{AA})_3]$ using suitable examples. Structural isomerism: ionization, linkage, coordination ligand isomerism using suitable examples.

S4-I-2: Organometallic Chemistry

4h

Definition, nomenclature and classification of organometallic compounds. Methods of preparation, properties and applications of alkyl and aryl compounds of Li, Mg & Al. Preparation and properties of ferrocene.

S4-I-3: Metal carbonyls and related compounds

4h

18 valence electron rule, classification of metal carbonyls: $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ and $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_6$, Preparation and properties of $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$.

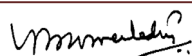
UNIT - II (Organic chemistry)

15 h (1 hr/week)

S4-O-1: Carboxylic acids and derivatives

6h

Nomenclature, classification and methods of preparation a) Hydrolysis of Nitriles, amides and esters. b) Carbonation of Grignard reagents. Special methods of preparation of Aromatic Acids. Oxidation of the side chain of Arenes. Hydrolysis of benzotrichlorides. Kolbe reaction. Physical properties- hydrogen bonding, dimeric association, acidity – strength of acids with the examples of trimethyl acetic acid and trichloro acetic acid, Relative differences in the acidity of Aromatic, aliphatic acids & phenols. Chemical properties – Reactions involving H, OH and COOH groups - salt formation, anhydride formation, Acid halide formation, Esterification (mechanism) & Amide formation. Reduction of acid to the corresponding primary alcohol - via ester or acid chloride. Degradation of carboxylic acids by Huns Diecker reaction, Schmidt reaction (Decarboxylation). Arndt – Eistert synthesis, Halogenation by Hell – Volhard - Zelensky reaction. Carboxylic acid Derivatives – Reactions of acid halides, Acid anhydrides, acid amides and esters (mechanism of ester hydrolysis by base and acid).



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S4-O-2: Synthesis based on Carbanions**3h**

Acidity of α -Hydrogens of withdrawing groups, structure of carbanion. Preparation of Acetoacetic ester (ethylacetoester) by Claisen condensation and synthetic application of Acetoacetic ester. (a) Acid hydrolysis and ketonic hydrolysis: Butanone, 3-Methyl 2-butanone. Preparation of (i) monocarboxylic acids ii) dicarboxylic acids (b) malonic ester – synthetic applications. Preparation of (i) substituted mono carboxylic acids and (ii) substituted dicarboxylic acids.

S4-O-3 Nitro hydrocarbons:**6 h**

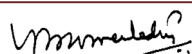
Nomenclature and classification of nitro hydrocarbons. Structure. Tautomerism of nitroalkanes leading to aci and keto form. Preparation of Nitroalkanes. Reactivity - halogenation, reaction with HNO_2 (Nitrous acid), Nef reaction, Mannich reaction, Michael addition and reduction. Aromatic Nitro hydrocarbons: Nomenclature, Preparation of Nitrobenzene by Nitration. Physical properties, chemical reactivity – orientation of electrophilic substitution on nitrobenzene. Reduction reaction of Nitrobenzenes in different media.

Unit – III (Physical Chemistry)**15 hr (1h / week)****S4-P-1: Electrochemistry & EMF****15 h**

Electrical transport – conduction in metals and in electrolyte solutions, specific conductance and equivalent conductance, measurement of equivalent conductance, variation of specific and equivalent conductance with dilution. Migration of ions and Kohlrausch's law, Arrhenius theory of electrolyte dissociation and its limitations, weak and strong electrolytes, Ostwald's dilution law, its uses and limitations. Debye-Huckel-Onsager's equation for strong electrolytes (elementary treatment only). Transport number, definition and determination by Hittorf's method for attackable electrodes. Applications of conductivity measurements: Determination of degree of dissociation, determination of K_a of acids, determination of solubility product of a sparingly soluble salt, conductometric titrations.

Electrolyte and Galvanic cells – reversible and irreversible cells, conventional representation of electrochemical cells. EMF of a cell and its measurement. Computation of EMF. Types of reversible electrodes- the gas electrode, metal-metal ion, metal-insoluble salt and redox electrodes. Electrode reactions, Nernst equation, cell EMF and single electrode potential, standard Hydrogen electrode – reference electrodes (calomel electrode) – standard electrode potential, sign conventions, electrochemical series and its significance.

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



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Unit –IV (General Chemistry)

15 h (1h/week)

S4-G-1: Pericyclic Reactions

5 h

Concerted reactions, Molecular orbitals of ethene, 1,3-butadiene and allyl radical. Symmetry properties, HOMO, LUMO, Thermal and photochemical pericyclic reactions. Types of pericyclic reactions – electrocyclic, cycloaddition and sigmatropic reactions – one example each and their explanation by FMO theory.

S4-G-2: Synthetic Strategies

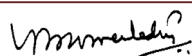
5 h

Terminology – Target molecule (TM), Disconnection approach – Retrosynthesis, Synthon, Synthetic equivalent (SE), Functional group interconversion (FGI), Linear, Convergent synthesis. Retrosynthetic analysis of the following molecules: 1) acetophenone 2) cyclohexene and 3) phenylethylbromide.

S4-G-3: Asymmetric synthesis

5 h

Definition and classification of stereoselective reactions: substrate, product stereoselective reactions, enantio and diastereo selective reactions. Stereospecific reaction – definition – example – dehalogenation of 1,2-dibromides induced by iodide ion. Enantioselective reactions – definition – example – Reduction of Ethylacetoacetate by Yeast. Diastereoselective reaction-definition-example: Acid catalysed dehydration of 1-phenylpropanal and Grignard addition to 2-phenyl propanal. Definition and explanation of enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess.



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References:

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1. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry by Puri, Sharma and Kalia Vishal Publications
2. 1996.
3. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J.D. Lee 3rdedn.
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4. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by K. L. Kapoor.
5. Physical Chemistry through problems by S.K. Dogra.
6. Text Book of Physical Chemistry by R.P. Verma.
7. Elements of Physical Chemistry by Lewis Glasstone.
8. Industrial Electrochemistry, D. Pletcher, Chapman & Hall

Unit IV

1. Text book of organic chemistry by Morrison and Boyd
2. Text book of organic chemistry by Graham solomons
3. Fundamentals of organic synthesis and retrosynthetic analysis
4. by Ratna Kumar Kar
5. Organic synthesis by Dr. Jagadamba Singh and Dr. L.D.S. Yadav
6. Stereochemistry of organic compounds by D. Nasipuri
7. Organic chemistry by Clayden, Greeves, Warren and Wothers
8. Fundamentals of Asymmetric Synthesis by G. L. David Krupadanam

V. Srinivasulu Reddy

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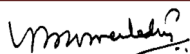
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Laboratory Course

Paper IV- Quantitative Analysis - II

45hrs (3h/ week)

1. Conductometry titrations:
 - i) Strong acid Vs Strong base;
 - ii) Weak acid Vs Strong base.
2. Potentiometry titration:
 - i) Strong acid Vs Strong base;
 - ii) Weak acid Vs Strong base.
3. Estimation of Nickel by back titration (Standard MgSO_4 solution will be given)
4. Estimation of Barium as Barium Sulphate



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Scheme of examination

SEMESTER –I

Internal examination: [Best of 2 –Internal exam-I, Internal exam-II]

In each exam – No. of questions –10 Total marks–20 Duration of exam –1Hr

(Two Questions compulsory from each unit. Remaining Two Questions from any Unit/Units)

Main examination:

Total marks–80 Duration of exam –3Hrs

Section A- Short answers questions:

Any EIGHT questions from given TWELVE questions (8x4 = 32Marks)

THREE questions from each unit.

Section B- FOUR questions (4x12 = 48 Marks)

– Each question consists of sub questions with Internal choice.

Q-1 from Unit –I; **Q-2** from Unit-II; **Q-3** from Unit-III; **Q-4** from Unit-IV

Practical examination:

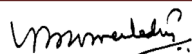
Total marks–25 Duration of examination –3Hrs

Q -1: Analysis of anions - 10 Marks

One Common anion and one Interfering anion

Q -2: Preparation – 5 Marks

Record and Samples - 5 Marks; Viva- 5 Marks.



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Question paper pattern

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE
B.Sc (SEMESTER-I) EXAMINATION
CHEMISTRY
PAPER-I**

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

SECTION – A

Short Answer questions

1. Answer any EIGHT questions (8x4 = 32 marks)

- a. From UNIT – I
- b. From UNIT – I
- c. From UNIT – I

- d. From UNIT – II
- e. From UNIT – II
- f. From UNIT – II

- g. From UNIT – III
- h. From UNIT – III
- i. From UNIT – III

- j. From UNIT – IV
- k. From UNIT – IV
- l. From UNIT – IV

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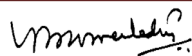
SECTION - B

Answer ALL questions

(4 x 12 = 48 marks)

(Essay type questions)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----|-----|---------------|
| 2. | (a) | OR | (b) | From Unit-I |
| 3. | (a) | OR | (b) | From Unit-II |
| 4. | (a) | OR | (b) | From Unit-III |
| 5. | (a) | OR | (b) | From Unit-IV |



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Model paper

FACULTY OF SCIENCE
B.Sc (SEMESTER-I) EXAMINATION
CHEMISTRY
PAPER-I

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

SECTION – A

Short Answer questions

1. Answer any EIGHT questions (8x4 = 32 marks)
- a. Explain the diagonal relationship between Li & Mg, Be & Al.
 - b. Describe the synthesis and structure of Borazole.
 - c. Explain the general physical characteristics of groups I & II elements.
 - d. Define inductive effect. Explain any two of its applications.
 - e. Compare the acidity of carboxylic acids and phenols and write the suitable reason.
 - f. Write the mechanism for free radical substitution reaction with suitable example.
 - g. Write a short note on crystal-defects.
 - h. Describe the liquefaction of gas by Linde's method.
 - i. Define liquid crystals and write its applications.
 - j. Define the terms enantiomers and diastereomers and write one example to each.
 - k. Define solubility product and write its equation for CaF_2 .
 - l. Write E, Z- forms of 3-methylhex-3-ene.

SECTION - B

Answer ALL questions (4 x 12 = 48 marks)
(Essay type questions)

2. (a). Describe Any two preparation methods of Diborane and write its chemical properties.

OR

- (b). Write the preparation methods and chemical properties of hydrazine.

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3. (a). Write any two methods of preparation of alkenes. Explain Diels-Alder reaction.

OR

(b). Explain the reactivity and orientation in electrophilic substitution reactions on phenol.

4. (a). Derive Vander Waal's equation of state and write about the factors 'a' and 'b'.

OR

(b) Write a note on symmetry elements in solids.

5. (a) What are conformational and configurational isomers? Write at least one example to each.

OR

(b) Define common ion effect and its applications in salt analysis.

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PRACTICAL EXAMINATION
B.Sc-I YEAR SEMESTER-I
CHEMISTRY PAPER-I

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 25

Q -1: Analyze one common anion and one interfering anion present in a given mixture. (10M)

Q -2: Prepare a pure sample of ferrous ammonium sulphate . (5 M)

Q -3*: Write very short answers for the following questions. (5x1=5M)

1. What are the ions separated by using acidified silver nitrate solution?
2. Which anion is identified by using neutral ferric chloride solution?
3. What are the anions present in the soluble group?
4. Write any two interfering anions.
5. Why lime water turns milky on passing CO₂ gas? Give the corresponding chemical equation.

Record and Samples- 5 Marks.

* (From question bank supplied by Department of chemistry, kakatiya university)

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INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Model paper

B.Sc I YEAR SEMESTER-I

CHEMISTRY

Time: 90min]

[Max. Marks: 20

Answer all the following questions

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

1. Describe the structure of diborane.
2. Write the applications of silanes.
3. Write the reactions for 1,2 and 1,4 addition of HBr to 1,3 – butadiene.
4. Why phenols are more acidic than alcohols.
5. Write any two examples for electrophilic substitution reactions.
6. What is Joule Thomson effect?
7. Define extrinsic and intrinsic semiconductors.
8. Write the examples for asymmetric and disymmetric molecules.
9. Define meso form and write the suitable example.
10. Write the group reagents for identification of I and II group cations.

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