#### 1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

### **Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi**

Subject	Chemistry	Semes	ter	I			
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Cod		CF	HE-HC-10	014: Inorga	nic
	, ,,,	T.			nemistry	$\mathcal{C}$	
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Mark			60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)		ctical)
010020	(Practical	1,202,22			(		,
Unit	Course C	ontent Allotted to		to	Hours	Month	Date
1	Atomic Structure		Dr. Bhabe		14	August	02-08-
_	Bohr's theory, its 1		Chandra				2020 to
	atomic spectrum of	f hydrogen	Deka				19-08-
	atom. Wave mecha						2020
	de Broglie equation	_					
	Uncertainty Princip						
	significance, Schrö equation, significan	-					
	$\psi_2$ . Quantum numb	,					
	significance. Norm						
	orthogonal wave fu						
	of wave functions.						
	angular wave						
	functions for hydro	-					
	Radial and angular						
	curves. Shapes of s						
	orbitals. Contour b probability diagram	•					
	Exclusion Principle						
	of maximum multi						
	Aufbau's principle						
	limitations, Variati						
	energy with atomic						
2	Periodicity of Ele		Dr.		16	Aug/Sept	20-08-
	s, p, d, f block elen	_	Bhabes	h			2020 to
	form of periodic ta		Chandr	a			13-09-
	discussion of the for	•	Deka				2020
	reference to s & p-						
	(a) Effective nuclear						
	shielding or screen	-					
	Slater rules, variati	-					
	nuclear charge in p						
	(b) Atomic radii (v						
	(c) Ionic and crysta						
	(d) Covalent radii (	octahedral and					

	1, , 1, 1, 1)		1		
	tetrahedral)				
	(e) Ionization enthalpy,				
	Successive ionization enthalpies				
	and factors affecting ionization				
	energy. Applications of ionization				
	enthalpy.				
	(f) Electron gain enthalpy, trends				
	of electron gain enthalpy.				
	(g) Electronegativity, Pauling's/				
	Mulliken's/ Allred Rachow's/ and				
	Mulliken-Jaffé's				
	Electronegativity scales. Variation				
	of electronegativity with bond				
	order, partial charge,				
	Hybridization, group				
	electronegativity. Sanderson's				
	electron density ratio.	D D1 1 1	2.6	G ( C	15.00
3	Chemical Bonding:	Dr. Bhabesh	26	Sept/ Oct	15-09-
	(i) lonic bond: General	Chandra			2020 to
	characteristics, types of ions, size	Deka			19-09-
	effects, radius ratio rule and its				2020
	limitations. Packing of ions in				
	crystals. Born-Landé equation				
	with derivation and importance of				
	Kapustinskii expression for lattice				
	energy. Madelung constant, Born-				
	Haber cycle and its application,				
	Solvation energy.				
	(ii) Covalent bond: Lewis				
	structure, Valence Bond theory				
	(Heitler-London approach).				
	Energetics of hybridization,				
	equivalent and non-equivalent				
	hybrid orbitals. Bent's rule,				
	Resonance and resonance energy,				
	Molecular orbital theory.				
	Molecular orbital diagrams of				
	diatomic and simple polyatomic				
	molecules N2, O2, C2, B2, F2, CO,				
	NO, and their ions; HCl,BeF2,				
	CO <sub>2</sub> , (idea of s-p mixing and				
	orbital interaction to be given).				
	Formal charge, Valence shell				
	electron pair repulsion theory				
	(VSEPR), shapes of simple				
	molecules and ions containing				
	_				
	lone pairs and bond pairs of				
	electrons, multiple bonding (σ and				
	$\pi$ bond approach) and bond				

	lengths. Covalent character in ionic compounds, polarizing power and polarizability. Fajan's rules and consequences of polarization. Ionic character in covalent compounds: Bond moment and dipole moment. Percentage ionic character from dipole moment and electronegativity difference. (iii) Metallic Bond: Qualitative idea of valence bond and band theories. Semiconductors and insulators, defects in solids. (iv) Weak Chemical Forces: van der Waals forces, ion-dipole forces, dipole-dipole interactions, induced dipole interactions, Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions.Repulsive forces, Hydrogen bonding (theories of hydrogen bonding, valence bond treatment) Effects of chemical force, melting and boiling points, solubility energetics of dissolution process.				
4	Oxidation-Reduction: Redox equations, Standard Electrode Potential and its application to inorganic reactions. Principles involved in volumetric	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	4	October	21-09- 2020 To 30-09- 2020
LAB	analysis to be carried out in class.  (A) Titrimetric Analysis  (i) Calibration and use of common laboratory apparatus  (ii) Preparation of solutions of different Molarity/Normality of titrants  (B) Acid-Base Titrations  (i) Estimation of carbonate and hydroxide present together in mixture.  (ii) Estimation of carbonate and bicarbonate present together in a mixture.  (iii) Estimation of free alkali present in different soaps/detergents	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	10	August	
	(C) Oxidation-Reduction			October	

Titrimetry	10	
(i) Estimation of Fe (II) and oxalic		
acid using standardized KMnO4		
solution.		
(ii) Estimation of oxalic acid and		
sodium oxalate in a given		
mixture.		
(ii) Estimation of Fe(II) with		
K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> using internal		
(diphenylamine, anthranilic		
acid) and external indicator.		

Chemistry	Semester		I			
B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/N	lame	CHE-	-HC-1026	: Physica	1
			Chem	nistry		
6  (Theory) +2	Marks		6	0 (Theory)	)+20 (Pro	ctical)
(Practical					1	,
	Content Allotte		ed to	Hours	Month	Date
Gaseous state Kinetic molecular postulates and derikinetic gas equation collision frequency diameter; mean freviscosity of gases, temperature and prodependence, relation free path and coefficalculation of σ froviscosity with temperature.  Maxwell distribution evaluating molecul (average, root mean probable) and average and average are probable) and average are probable and averages. Causes of debehaviour. Van der Waals equation derivation and apple explaining real gas behaviour, mention of state (Berthelot, equation of state; vequation expressed calculation of Boyl Isotherms of real gromparison with verisotherms, continuity continuity isotherms, continuity continuity and derivation of the property of the pro	model of a gas: vation of the n; r; collision e path and including their essure on between mean icient of viscosity, m n; variation of berature and on and its use in ar velocities nsquare and most age kinetic energy. gases: Deviations aviour, tor, Z, and its sure for different eviation from ideal of state, its lication in of other equations Dietrici); virial an der Waals in virial form and e temperature. ases and their an der Waals ty of states,	Mang Kang	r. kan	Hours 18	Month Augus t	Date 02/08/20 to 25/08/20
states.	-				<b>A</b> .	26.00
	ent of the structure			6	August	26-08- 2020 to
	B.Sc (Hons,)  6 (Theory) +2 (Practical  Course of Gaseous state Kinetic molecular of postulates and derivation frequency diameter; mean freviscosity of gases, temperature and prodependence, relation free path and coefficial culation of σ froviscosity with temperature.  Maxwell distribution evaluating molecul (average, root mean probable) and average from ideal gas behaviour of real generation with pressures. Behaviour of real generation with pressures are compressibility factorization with pressures gases. Causes of debehaviour. Van der Waals equation derivation and appleximation of state (Berthelot, equation of state; vecuation of state (Berthelot, equation of state; vecuation of state; vecuatio	B.Sc (Hons,)  6 (Theory) +2 (Practical  Course Content  Gaseous state Kinetic molecular model of a gas: postulates and derivation of the kinetic gas equation; collision frequency; collision diameter; mean free path and viscosity of gases, including their temperature and pressure dependence, relation between mean free path and coefficient of viscosity, calculation of σ from η; variation of viscosity with temperature and pressure.  Maxwell distribution and its use in evaluating molecular velocities (average, root meansquare and most probable) and average kinetic energy. Behaviour of real gases: Deviations from ideal gas behaviour, compressibility factor, Z, and its variation with pressure for different gases. Causes of deviation from ideal behaviour. Van der Waals equation of state, its derivation and application in explaining real gas behaviour,mention of other equations of state (Berthelot, Dietrici); virial equation expressed in virial form and calculation of Boyle temperature. Isotherms of real gases and their comparison with van der Waals isotherms, continuity of states, critical state, relation between critical constants and van der Waals constants, law of corresponding states.	B.Sc (Hons,)  Paper Code/Name  6 (Theory) +2	B.Sc (Hons,)  Paper Code/Name  (Cheme Cheme Che	B.Sc (Hons,) Paper Code/Name CHE-HC-1026 Chemistry  6 (Theory) +2 Marks (Practical	B.Sc (Hons,) Paper Code/Name CHE-HC-1026: Physical Chemistry  6 (Theory) +2 Marks (Practical

	of the liquid state; Radial distribution function; physical properties of liquids; vapour pressure, surface tension and coefficient of viscosity, and their determination. Effect of addition of various solutes on surface tension and viscosity. Explanation of cleansing action of detergents. Temperature variation of viscosity of liquids and comparison with that of gases.  Qualitative discussion of structure of water.	K. Barua			03-09-2020
3	Molecular and Crystal Symmetry Elementary ideas of symmetry, symmetry elements and symmetry operations, qualitative idea of point and space groups, seven crystal systems and fourteen Bravais lattices.	Mr. Kangkan K. Barua	6	Septem ber	04/09/20 to 10/09/20
4	Solid state: Nature of the solid state, law of constancy of interfacial angles, law of rational indices, Miller indices,; X-ray diffraction, Bragg's law, a simple account of rotating crystal method and powder pattern method. Analysis of powder diffraction patterns of NaCl, CsCl and KCl. Defects in crystals. Liquid crystals (Introductory idea)	Mr. Kangkan K. Barua	10		11/09/20 to 23/09/20
5	Ionic equilibria: Strong, moderate and weak electrolytes, degree of ionization, factors affecting degree of ionization, ionization constant and ionic product of water. Ionization of weak acids and bases,pH scale, common ion effect; dissociation constants of mono-, di-and triprotic acids (exact treatment).  Salt hydrolysis-calculation of hydrolysis constant, degree of hydrolysis and pH for different salts. Buffer solutions; derivation of Henderson equation and its applications; buffer capacity,buffer range, buffer action and applications of buffers in analytical chemistry and biochemical processes in the human	Mr. Kangkan K. Barua	20		24-09- 2020 to 31-10- 2020

	body. Solubility and solubility product of sparingly soluble salts — applications of solubility product principle. Qualitative treatment of acid — base titration curves (calculation of pH at various stages). Theory of acid—base indicators; selection of indicators and their limitations.  Multistage equilibria in polyelectrolyte systems; hydrolysis and hydrolysis constants.				
LAB	<ol> <li>Surface tension measurements.</li> <li>Determine the surface tension by         <ol> <li>drop number (ii) drop weight method.</li> <li>Study the variation of surface tension of detergent solutions with concentration.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Mr. Kangkan K. Barua	10	August	
	2. Viscosity measurement using Ostwald's viscometer. a. Determination of viscosity of aqueous solutions of (i) polymer (ii) ethanol and (iii) sugar at room temperature. b. Study the variation of viscosity of sucrose solution with the concentration of Solute.	Mr. Kangkan K. Barua	10	Septem ber	
	3. Indexing of a given powder diffraction pattern of a cubic crystalline system.  4. pH metry  a. Study the effect on pH of addition of HCl/NaOH to solutions of acetic acid,  Sodium acetate and their mixtures. b. Preparation of buffer solutions of different pH  i. Sodium acetate-acetic acid  ii. Ammonium chloride-ammonium hydroxide  c. pH metric titration of (i) strong acid vs. strong base, (ii) weak acid vs. strong base.  d. Determination of dissociation constant of a weak acid.	Mr. Kangkan K. Barua	10	October	

#### 1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

# Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Subject	Chemistry	Semeste	Semester			I		
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/Name		CHE	-HG/RC-1026: Atomic			
	/Regular			Struc	Structure, Bonding, General			
		(		Orga	nic Chem	istry & A	liphatic	
					ocarbons			
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks		60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)			tical)	
	(Practical							
Unit	Course (	Content	Allotte	ed to	Hours	Month	Date	
1	What is Quantum	mechanics?	Dr. Bha	besh	14	Aug/	02-08-20	
	Time independent	Schrodinger	Chandra	Deka		Sept	to	
	equation and mean	ning of					23-09-20	
	various terms in it	. Significance of						
	ψ and ψ2, Schrödi	nger equation						
	for hydrogen atom	Dodial			1			

	and angular parts of the hydogenic wavefunctions (atomic orbitals) and their variations for 1s, 2s, 2p, 3s, 3p and 3d orbitals (Only graphical representation). Radial and angular nodes and their significance. Radial distribution functions and the concept of the most probable distance with special reference to 1s and 2s atomic orbitals. Significance of quantum numbers, orbital angular momentum and quantum numbers $m_l$ and $m_s$ . Shapes of $s$ , $p$ and $d$ atomic orbitals, nodal planes. Discovery of spin, spin quantum number ( $s$ ) and magnetic spin quantum number ( $s$ ) and magnetic spin quantum number ( $s$ ). Rules for filling electrons in various orbitals, Electronic configurations of the atoms. Stability of half-filled and completely filled orbitals, concept of exchange energy. Relative energies of Atomic orbitals, Anomalous			
	electronic configurations.	3.6 77 1	1.6	02/00/20
2	Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure Ionic Bonding: General characteristics of ionic bonding. Energy considerations in ionic bonding, lattice energy and solvation energy and their importance in the context of stability and solubility of ionic compounds. Statement of Born- Landé equation for calculation of lattice energy, Born-Haber cycle and its applications, polarizing power and polarizability. Fajan's rules, ionic character in covalent compounds, bond moment, dipole moment and percentage ionic character.	Mr. Kangkan K. Barua	16	02/08/ 20 to 23/09/20

	C 1 1 . 1 . TID A . 1				
	Covalent bonding: VB Approach:				
	Shapes of some inorganic				
	molecules and ions on the basis				
	of VSEPR and hybridization with				
	suitable examples of linear,				
	trigonal planar, square planar,				
	tetrahedral, trigonal bipyramidal				
	and octahedral arrangements.				
	Concept of resonance and				
	resonating structures in various				
	inorganic and organic compounds.				
	MO Approach: Rules for the				
	LCAO method, bonding and				
	antibonding MOs and their				
	characteristics for s-s, s-p and p-p				
	combinations of atomic orbitals,				
	nonbonding combination				
	of orbitals, MO treatment of				
	homonuclear diatomic molecules				
	of 1st and 2nd periods				
	(including idea of s-p mixing) and				
	heteronuclear diatomic molecules				
	such as CO, NO and NO+.				
	Comparison of VB and MO				
	1				
	approaches.	D DI I I	0	S 1/O 1	25.00.20
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1	Dr. Bhabesh	8	Sept/Oct	25-09-20
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods)	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic		8	Sept/Oct	
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect,		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles.		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles.		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates:		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates: Carbocations, Carbanions and free radicals. Strength of organic acids		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates: Carbocations, Carbanions and free radicals. Strength of organic acids and bases: Comparative study		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates: Carbocations, Carbanions and free radicals. Strength of organic acids and bases: Comparative study with emphasis on factors affecting		8	Sept/Oct	to
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates: Carbocations, Carbanions and free radicals. Strength of organic acids and bases: Comparative study with emphasis on factors affecting pK values. Aromaticity:		8	Sept/Oct	to
	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates: Carbocations, Carbanions and free radicals. Strength of organic acids and bases: Comparative study with emphasis on factors affecting pK values. Aromaticity: Benzenoids and Hückel's rule.	Chandra Deka			to 20-10-20
3	Section B: Organic Chemistry-1 (30 Periods) Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules: Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates: Carbocations, Carbanions and free radicals. Strength of organic acids and bases: Comparative study with emphasis on factors affecting pK values. Aromaticity:		8	Sept/Oct  August	to

	athone bytane and avalahavana				21 00 20
	ethane, butane and cyclohexane.				31-08-20
	Interconversion of Wedge				
	Formula, Newmann, Sawhorse				
	and Fischer representations.				
	Concept of chirality (upto two				
	carbon atoms). Configuration:				
	Geometrical and Optical				
	isomerism; Enantiomerism,				
	Diastereomerism and Meso				
	compounds). Threo and erythro;				
	D and L; <i>cis – trans</i> nomenclature;				
	CIP Rules: R/S (for upto 2 chiral				
	carbon atoms) and E / Z				
	Nomenclature (for				
_	upto two C=C systems).				
5	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	Dr. Pulin Ch.		October/	01/09/20
	Functional group approach for the	Sarma		Novemb	to
	following reactions (preparations			er	05/11/20
	& reactions) to be				
	studied in context to their				
	structure.				
	Alkanes: (Upto 5 Carbons).				
	Preparation: Catalytic				
	hydrogenation, Wurtz reaction,				
	Kolbe's				
	synthesis, from Grignard reagent.				
	Reactions: Free radical				
	Substitution: Halogenation.				
	Alkenes: (Upto 5 Carbons)				
	Preparation: Elimination				
	reactions: Dehydration of alkenes				
	and		20		
	dehydrohalogenation of alkyl				
	halides (Saytzeff's rule); cis				
	alkenes (Partial catalytic				
	hydrogenation) and trans alkenes				
	(Birch reduction). Reactions: cis-				
	addition (alk. KMnO4)				
	and trans-addition (bromine),				
	Addition of HX (Markownikoff's				
	and anti-Markownikoff's				
	addition), Hydration, Ozonolysis,				
	oxymecuration-demercuration,				
	· · · · ·				
	Hydroboration-oxidation.				
	Alkynes: (Upto 5 Carbons)				
	Preparation: Acetylene from				
	CaC <sub>2</sub> and conversion into higher				

	alkynes; by dehalogenation of tetra halides and dehydrohalogenation of vicinal-dihalides.  Reactions: formation of metal acetylides, addition of bromine and alkaline KMnO4, ozonolysis and oxidation with hot alk. KMnO4.				
LAB	Section A: Inorganic Chemistry - Volumetric Analysis  1. Estimation of sodium carbonate and sodium hydrogen carbonate present in a mixture.  2. Estimation of oxalic acid by titrating it with KMnO4.  3. Estimation of water of crystallization in Mohr's salt by titrating with KMnO4.  4. Estimation of Fe (II) ions by titrating it with K2Cr2O7 using internal indicator.  5. Estimation of Cu (II) ions iodometrically using Na2S2O3.	Dr Bhabesh Ch Deka	15	Aug/Sept /Oct	
	Section B: Organic Chemistry  1. Detection of extra elements (N, S, Cl, Br, I) in organic compounds (containing upto two extra elements)  2. Separation of mixtures by Chromatography: Measure the Rf value in each case (combination of two compounds to be given)  (a) Identify and separate the components of a given mixture of 2 amino acids (glycine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, tyrosine or any other amino acid) by paper chromatography  (b) Identify and separate the sugars present in the given mixture by paper chromatography.	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	15	Aug/Sept /Oct	

#### $2^{nd}$ SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi Session: 2020-2021

Subject	Chemistry	Semeste	er			II	
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code	/Name	CHE	-HC-201	6: Organi	c Chemistry
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks	5	60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)		Prctical)	
	(Practical						
Unit	Course (		Allotte		Hours	Month	Date
1	Basics of Organic	•	Dr. Puli		8	January	18-01-21 to
	Organic Compour		Sarn	na			31-01-21
	Classification, and	,					
	Hybridization, Sha	•					
	molecules,Influen						
	hybridization on b						
	Electronic Displac						
	Inductive, electron						
	and mesomeric ef	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	hyperconjugation						
	applications; Dipo						
	Organic acids and	bases; their					
	relative strength.						
	Homolytic and He	•					
	with suitable exan						
	arrow rules, forma						
	charges;Electroph						
	Nucleophiles; Nuc						
	basicity; Types, sh	•					
	relative stability o						
	Carbanions, Free	radicals and					
	Carbenes.	C					
	Introduction to typ						
	reactions and their						
	Addition, Elimina						
	Substitution reacti	OHS.	Dr. Bha	haah	16	Jan/Feb	19/01/21 45
2	<b>Stereochemistry:</b> Fischer Projection,	Newmann and			16	jan/reb	18/01/21 to
	Sawhorse Projection,		Chandra	Deka			28/02/21
	Sawnorse Projectio	ni ioiiiiuiae aiiu					

	· · · · · · · ·		1	1	T
	their interconversions; Geometrical				
	isomerism: cis-trans and, syn-anti				
	isomerism E/Z notations with C.I.P				
	rules.				
	Optical Isomerism: Optical				
	Activity, Specific Rotation,				
	Chirality/Asymmetry, Enantiomers,				
	Molecules with two or more chiral-				
	centres, Distereoisomers, meso				
	structures, Racemic				
	mixture and resolution. Relative				
	and absolute configuration: D/L				
	and R/S designations.				
3	Chemistry of Aliphatic	Dr. Pulin Ch.	24	Feb/	01-02-21 to
3	Hydrocarbons	Sarma		Mar	19-03-21
	A. Carbon-Carbon sigma bonds	Sumu		Iviai	17 03 21
	Chemistry of alkanes: Formation of				
	alkanes, Wurtz Reaction, Wurtz-				
	Fittig Reactions, Free radical				
	substitutions: Halogenation -				
	relative reactivity and selectivity.				
	B. Carbon-Carbon pi bonds:				
	Formation of alkenes and alkynes				
	by elimination reactions,				
	Mechanism of E1, E2, E1cb				
	reactions. Saytzeff and Hofmann				
	eliminations.				
	Reactions of alkenes: Electrophilic				
	additions and their mechanisms				
	(Markownikoff/ Anti				
	Markownikoff addition),				
	mechanism of oxymercuration-				
	•				
	demercuration,				
	hydroborationoxidation,ozonolysis,				
	reduction (catalytic and chemical),				
	syn and anti-hydroxylation				
	(oxidation). 1,2-and 1,4-addition				
	reactions in conjugated dienes and,				
	Diels-Alder reaction; Allylic and				
	benzylic bromination and				
	mechanism, e.g. propene, 1-butene,				
	toluene, ethyl benzene.				
	Reactions of alkynes: Acidity,				
	Electrophilic and Nucleophilic				
	additions. Hydration to form				
	carbonyl compounds, Alkylation of				
	terminal alkynes.				
	C. Cycloalkanes and				
	Conformational Analysis				

	Types of cycloalkanes and their relative stability, Baeyer strain theory, Conformation analysis of alkanes: Relative stability: Energy diagrams of cyclohexane: Chair, Boat and Twist boat forms; Relative stability with energy diagrams.				
4	Aromatic Hydrocarbons Aromaticity: Hückel's rule, aromatic character of arenes, cyclic carbocations/carbanions and heterocyclic compounds with suitable examples. Electrophilic aromatic substitution: halogenation, nitration, sulphonation and Friedel-Craft's alkylation/acylation with their mechanism. Directing effects of the groups. (12 Lectures)	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	12	March	01/03/21 to 19/03/21
LAB	1. Checking the calibration of the thermometer 2. Purification of organic compounds by crystallization using the following solvents: a. Water b. Alcohol c. Alcohol-Water 3. Determination of the melting points of above compounds and unknown organic Compounds. 4. Effect of impurities on the melting point of two unknown organic Compounds. 5. Determination of boiling point of liquid compounds. (boiling point lower than and more than 100 °C by distillation and use of thiele tube method) 6. Chromatography a. Separation of a mixture of two amino acids by ascending and horizontal paper chromatography b. Separation of a mixture of two sugars by ascending paper chromatography	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma  Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	20		18/01/2021 to 18/03/2021 18/01/2021 to 18/03/2021

c. Separation of a mixture of o-and		
p-nitrophenol or o-and p-		
aminophenol by		
thin layer chromatography (TLC)		

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

### **Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi**

G. 1.1							
Subject	Chemistry	Semester	<u>r</u>	II			
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/N	Vame	CHE-HC-2026: Physical Chemistry			
Credit	6 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (Theor	y)+20(Prc	tical)
	(Practical						
Unit	Course	Content	Allott	ed to	Hours	Month	Date
1	Chemical Thermo		Mr. Ka	_	36	January/	18/01/21
	Intensive and exter	· ·	K Baru	ıa			to
	state and path func						17/02/21
	closed and open sy						
	of thermodynamics						
	First law: Concept						
	w, internal energy,						
	of first law; enthalp	• •					
	between heat capac						
	of $q, w, U$ and $H$ for						
	irreversible and fre gases (ideal and va	•					
	under isothermal a	,					
	conditions. Law of						
	energy, degrees of						
	molecular basis of						
	Thermochemistry:						
	standard states; ent						
	formation of molec						
	enthalpy of combus	stion and its					
	applications; calcul						
	energy, bond disso						
	resonance energy f	rom					
	thermochemical da	ta, effect of					
	temperature (Kirch						
	and pressure on en						
	reactions. Adiabati						
	temperature, explos	-					
	Second Law: Conc						
	thermodynamic sca						
	statement of the sec	cond law of					

	1	1	
	thermodynamics; molecular and		
	statistical interpretation of entropy.		
	Calculation of entropy change for		
	reversible and irreversible processes.		
	Third Law: Statement of third law,		
	concept of residual entropy,		
	calculation of absolute entropy of		
	molecules.		
	Free Energy Functions: Gibbs and		
	Helmholtz energy; variation of S, G,		
	A with T, V, P; spontaneous process-		
	enthalpy change, entropy change and		
	free energy change considerations.		
	Relation between Joule-Thomson		
	coefficient and other thermodynamic		
	parameters; inversion temperature;		
	Gibbs-Helmholtz equation; Maxwell		
	relations; thermodynamic equation of		
	state.		
2	Systems of Variable Composition:	8	19/02/21
	Partial molar quantities, dependence	8	
	of thermodynamic parameters on		to
	* *		28-02-21
	composition; Gibbs-Duhem equation,		
	chemical potential of ideal mixtures,		
	change in thermodynamic functions		
	in mixing of ideal gases.		21 22 21
3	Chemical Equilibrium:	8	01-03-21
	Criteria of thermodynamic		to
	equilibrium, degree of advancement		10-03-21
	of reaction, chemical equilibria in		
	ideal gases, concept of fugacity.		
	Thermodynamic derivation of		
	relation between Gibbs free energy		
	of reaction and reaction quotient.		
	Coupling of exoergic and endoergic		
	reactions. Equilibrium constants and		
	their quantitative dependence on		
	temperature, pressure and		
	concentration. Free energy of mixing		
	and spontaneity; thermodynamic		
	derivation of relations between the		
	various equilibrium constants $K_p$ , $K_c$		
	and $K_x$ . Le Chatelier principle		
	(quantitative treatment); equilibrium		
	between ideal gases and a pure		
	condensed phase.		
4	Solutions and Colligative	8	11-03-21
-T	Properties:		to
	Dilute solutions; lowering of vapour		22-03-21

-			
	pressure, Raoult's and Henry's Laws		
	and their		
	applications. Excess thermodynamic functions.		
	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.		
5	Thermochemistry		18-01-21
	(a) Determination of heat capacity of		to 22-03-
LAB	a calorimeter for different volumes	30	21
	using change of enthalpy data of a	30	21
	known system (method of back		
	calculation of heat capacity of		
	calorimeter from known enthalpy of		
	solution or enthalpy of		
	neutralization).		
	(b) Determination of heat capacity of		
	the calorimeter and enthalpy of		
	neutralization of hydrochloric acid		
	with sodium hydroxide.		
	(c) Calculation of the enthalpy of		
	ionization of ethanoic acid.		
	(d) Determination of heat capacity of		
	the calorimeter and integral enthalpy		
	(endothermic and exothermic)		
	solution of salts.		
	(e) Determination of		
	basicity/proticity of a polyprotic acid		
	by the thermochemical method in		
	terms of the changes of temperatures		
	observed in the graph of temperature		
	versus time for different additions of		
	a base. Also calculate the enthalpy of		
	neutralization of the first step.		
	(f) Determination of enthalpy of		
	hydration of copper sulphate.		
	(g) Study of the solubility of benzoic		
	acid in water and determination of		
	ΔH. Any other experiment carried		
	out in the class.		

#### $2^{nd}$ SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

# Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	•			II	
Course	B.Sc (Hons)	Paper Code/N	Name	CHE-HG/RC-2016: S- And P-Block			
	/Regular			Elements, Transition Elements,			
					ination		
					•	S Of Matter &	c Chemical
				Kineti			
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (The	ory)+20(Pro	ctical)
	(Practical						
Unit	Course		Allott		Hours	Month	Date
1	s- and p-Block Ele		Dr. Pul		10	January/	18/01/2021
	Periodicity in s- a	*	Sarı	ma		February	to
	elements with resp						22/02/2021
	configuration, atom						
	ionic size, ionizati	- ·					
	electronegativity ( Mulliken, and Alf	•					
	scales). Allotropy						
	Oxidation states w						
	elements in unusu						
	oxidation states lil						
	and nitrides), inert	pair effect,					
	diagonal relations	hip and					
	anomalous behavi	our of first					
	member						
	of each group.				_		10101110001
2	Transition Element	,	Dr. Bh		6	Jan/Feb	18/01/2021
	General group treareference to electr		Ch. I	река			to 12/02/2021
	configuration, var						12/02/2021
	colour, magnetic a	•					
	properties, ability						
	complexes and sta						
	oxidation states (L						
	for Mn, Fe and Cu					_	
3	Coordination Chen	•			14		13/02/2021
	Coordination com						to
	ligands, Werner's	theory, IUPAC					20/03/2021

	nomenclature and				
	isomerism in coordination				
	compounds. Stereochemistry of				
	complexes with 4 and 6				
	coordination numbers.				
	Drawbacks of VBT. Crystal field				
	effect, octahedral symmetry.				
	Crystal field stabilization				
	energy (CFSE), Crystal field effects				
	for weak and strong fields.				
	Tetrahedral symmetry.				
	Factors affecting the magnitude of				
	D. Spectrochemical series.				
	Comparison of CFSE for <i>Oh</i>				
	and <i>Td</i> complexes, Tetragonal				
	distortion of octahedral geometry.				
	Jahn-Teller distortion,				
	Square planar coordination.				
4	Section B: Physical Chemistry-3 (30	Dr. Pulin Ch.	8	February/	23/02/2021
_	Lectures)	Sarma		March	to
	Kinetic Theory of Gases				20/02/2021
	Postulates of Kinetic Theory of				
	Gases and derivation of the kinetic				
	gas equation. Deviation of				
	real gases from ideal behaviour,				
	compressibility factor, causes of				
	deviation. Van der Waals				
	equation of state for real gases.				
	Boyle temperature (derivation not				
	required). Critical				
	phenomena, critical constants and				
	their calculation from van der				
	Waals equation. Andrews				
	isotherms of CO <sub>2</sub> .				
	Maxwell Boltzmann distribution				
	laws of molecular velocities and				
	molecular energies				
	(graphic representation – derivation				
	not required) and their importance.				
	Temperature dependence of these				
	distributions. Most probable,				
	average and root mean square				
	velocities (no derivation). Collision				
	cross section, collision number,				
	collision frequency,				
	collision diameter and mean free				
	path of molecules. Viscosity of				

	gases and effect of			
	temperature and pressure on			
	coefficient of viscosity (qualitative			
	treatment only).			
_	•	Mr. Vanalran		18/01 to
5	Liquids Surface tension and its	Mr. Kangkan		
		K Barua		11/02/2021
	determination using stalagmometer.			
	Viscosity of a liquid and			
	determination of coefficient of		6	
	viscosity using Ostwald viscometer.			
	Effect of temperature on			
	surface tension and coefficient of			
	viscosity of a liquid (qualitative			
	treatment only).			
6	Solids	Mr. Kangkan	8	12-02-2021
	Forms of solids. Symmetry	K Barua		to
	elements, unit cells, crystal	11 Duruu		28/02/2021
	systems, Bravais lattice types and			20/02/2021
	identification of lattice planes.			
	Laws of Crystallography - Law of			
	constancy of interfacial			
	angles, Law of rational indices.			
	Miller indices. X–Ray diffraction			
	by crystals, Bragg's law.			
	Structures of NaCl, KCl and CsCl			
	(qualitative treatment only).			
	Defects in crystals. Glasses			
	and liquid crystals.			
7	<b>Chemical Kinetics</b>	Mr. Kangkan	8	01/03/2021
	The concept of reaction rates.	K Barua		to
	Effect of temperature, pressure,			20/03/2021
	catalyst and other factors on			
	reaction rates. Order and			
	molecularity of a reaction.			
	Derivation of integrated rate			
	equations			
	for zero, first and second order			
	reactions (both for equal and			
	unequal concentrations of			
	reactants). Half–life of a reaction.			
	General methods for determination			
	of order of a reaction.			
	Concept of activation energy and			
	its calculation from Arrhenius			
	equation. Theories of			
	Reaction Rates: Collision theory			
	and Activated Complex theory of			
L	,	1		I

bimolecular reactions.  Comparison of the two theories		
(qualitative treatment only).		
Section A: Inorganic Chemistry	15	18/01/2021
	Bhabesh	to
	n. Deka	20/03/2021
than four ionic species (two		
anions and two cations and		
excluding insoluble salts) out of the		
following:		
CO3 <sup>2</sup> , NO2 <sup>2</sup> , S <sup>2</sup> , SO3 <sup>2</sup> , S2O3 <sup>2</sup> ,		
CH <sub>3</sub> COO, F, Cl, Br, I, NO <sub>3</sub> , BO <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup>		
<b>LAB</b> , C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> +, K+, Pb <sub>2</sub> +, Cu <sub>2</sub> +,		
Cd2+, Bi3+, Sn2+, Sb3+, Fe3+, Al3+,,		
Cr3+, Zn2+, Mn2+, Co2+, Ni2+, Ba2+,		
Sr <sub>2+</sub> , Ca <sub>2+</sub> , Mg <sub>2+</sub> (Spot tests should be carried out		
wherever feasible)		
1. Estimate the amount of nickel		
present in a given solution as		
bis(dimethylglyoximato)		
nickel(II) or aluminium as oximate		
in a given solution gravimetrically.		
12		
2. Draw calibration curve		
(absorbance at λmax vs.		
concentration) for various		
concentrations		
of a given coloured compound (KMnO <sub>4</sub> / CuSO <sub>4</sub> ) and estimate the		
concentration of the same		
in a given solution.		
3. Determine the composition of the		
Fe <sub>3+</sub> -salicylic acid complex solution		
by Job's method.		
4. Estimation of (i) Mg2+ or (ii)		
Zn <sub>2+</sub> by complexometric titrations		
using EDTA.		
5. Estimation of total hardness of a		
given sample of water by		
complexometric titration.		
6. Determination of concentration		
of Na+ and K+ using Flame Photometry.		
I notometry.		
Section B: Physical Chemistry		18/01/2021
OD C C	Kangkan	to

(use c	of organic solvents excluded).	K Barua	15	20/03/2021
	termination of the surface		-	
1 '	on of a liquid or a dilute			
	on using a			
	mometer.			
	idy of the variation of surface			
	on of a detergent solution with			
	ntration.			
(II) V	iscosity measurement (use of			
	ic solvents excluded).			
a) De	termination of the relative and			
absolu	ate viscosity of a liquid or			
dilute	solution			
using	an Ostwald's viscometer.			
b) Stu	dy of the variation of			
	sity of an aqueous solution			
with o	concentration of			
solute				
` '	Chemical Kinetics			
	the kinetics of the following			
reacti				
	ial rate method: Iodide-			
-	lphate reaction			
	egrated rate method:			
	d hydrolysis of methyl acetate			
	nydrochloric acid.			
_	conification of ethyl acetate.			
	mpare the strengths of HCl			
	2SO <sub>4</sub> by studying kinetics of			
	lysis of			
methy	d acetate			

### 3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

# Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Subject	Chemistry	Semes	ter			III		
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code	e/Name	CF	HE-HC-30	016: Inorga	nic	
	, , , ,	•			Chemistry			
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)			
	(Practical				`		,	
Unit	Course C	Content Allotted to		to	Hours	Month	Date	
1	General Principles	s of Metallurgy	Dr. Bhabe	esh	06	August	02/08/20	
	Chief modes of oc		Chandra	a			to	
	metals based on st		Deka				08/08/20	
	electrode potentia	_						
	diagrams for redu							
	_	ing carbon and carbon						
		e as reducing agent.  tic Reduction,						
	_	lurgy. Methods of						
	purification of me							
	Electrolytic Kroll							
	Parting process, v							
	Boer process and							
	process, Zone refi	ning.						
2	Acids and Bases		Dr. Bhabe	ech.	08	August	09/08/21	
2	Brönsted-Lowry c	oncept of	Chandra		00	August	to	
	acid-base reaction	-	Deka	•			20/08/21	
	proton, relative str	*						
	acids,types of acid	_						
	reactions, levelling	g solvents,						
	Lewis acid-base c	-						
	Classification of I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	Hard and Soft Aci							
	(HSAB) Applicati principle.	on of HSAB						
3	Noble Gases:		Dr. Bhabe	esh	08	August	22/08/21	
3	Occurrence and us	ses.	Chandra			1105000	to	
	rationalization of		Deka				30/08/21	
	noble gases, Clath	rates;						
	preparation and pr							
	XeF2, XeF4 and X							
	of bonding in nob	•						
	compounds (Valer	nce bond						

4	treatment and MO treatment for XeF2). 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. Silicates	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	8	September	01/09/21 to 09/09/21
	<ul> <li>clays and zeolites,</li> <li>polyphosphazenes, metal-</li> <li>organic framework compounds</li> <li>(MOFs).</li> </ul>				
5	Chemistry of s and p Block Elements: Inert pair effect, Relative stability of different oxidation states, diagonal relationship and anomalous behaviour of first member of each group. Allotropy and catenation. Complex formation tendency of s and p block elements. Hydrides and their classification ionic, covalent and interstitial. Basic beryllium acetate and nitrate. Study of the following compounds with emphasis on structure, bonding, preparation, properties and uses. Boric acid and borates, boron nitrogen compounds, boranes, carboranes and graphitic compounds, silanes, oxides and oxoacids of nitrogen, phosphorus and chlorine. Peroxo acids of sulphur, interhalogen compounds, polyhalide ions, pseudohalogens and basic properties of halogens.	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	30	September / October	12/09/21 to 20/10/21
LAB	<ul> <li>(A) Iodo / Iodimetric Titrations</li> <li>(i) Estimation of Cu(II) and</li> <li>K2Cr2O7 using sodium</li> <li>thiosulphate solution</li> <li>(Iodimetrically).</li> <li>(ii) Estimation of (i) arsenite and</li> <li>(ii) antimony in tartar-emetic</li> </ul>	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	30	Aug- October	02/08/21 to 20/10/21

iodimetrically		
(iii) Estimation of available		
chlorine in bleaching powder		
iodometrically.		
(B) Inorganic preparations		
(i) Cuprous Chloride, CuCl		
(ii) Preparation of		
manganese(III) phosphate,		
MnPO4.H2O		
(iii) Preparation of aluminium		
potassium sulphate		
KAl(SO4)2.12H2O (Potash		
alum) or		
Chrome alum.		

# **Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi**

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	•			III	
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/N	lame	CHE	-HC-3026	: Organic	Chemistry
Credit	6 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (Theor	ry)+20(Pro	ctical)
	(Practical						
Unit	Course	Content	Allott	ed to	Hours	Month	Date
1	Chemistry of Ha	logenated	Dr. Pul		16	August	02/08/2021
	Hydrocarbons:	' I		ma			to
	Alkyl halides: Me						23/08/2021
	preparation, nucle	-					
	substitution reaction and SNi mechanis	,					
		pects and effect of					
	solvent etc.; nucle	•					
	substitution vs. eli	*					
	Aryl halides: Prep						
	preparation from diazonium salts.						
	nucleophilic aromatic substitution;						
	SNAr, Benzyne mechanism.						
	Relative reactivity of alkyl,						
	allyl/benzyl, vinyl						
	towards nucleophi	inc substitution					
	Organometallic co	ompounds of Mo					
	<u> </u>	enthesis of organic					
	compounds.						
2	Alcohols, Phenol	s, Ethers and	Dr. Pul	in Ch.	16	Aug-	24/08/2021
	<b>Epoxides:</b>		Sar	ma		Sept	to
	Alcohols: preparat						12/09/2021
	and relative reacti	•					
	1°,2°,3°alcohols, 1						
	Reduction; Prepar properties of glyco						
	periodic acid and	•					
	Pinacol-Pinacolon	· ·					
	Phenols: Preparat	_					
	properties; Acidity						
	effecting it, Ring	substitution					
	,	ions, Reimer-Tiemann and					
	Kolbe's-Schmidt	· ·					
	and Claisen rearra	ngements with					
	mechanism;	Jana Dunama wati a w					
	Ethers and Epoxic	ies: Preparation					

	and reactions with acids. Reactions of epoxides with alcohols, ammonia derivatives and				
	LiAlH4	D D 11 C1	4.4	<b>Q</b>	12/00/2021
3	Carbonyl Compounds: Preparation, properties, structure and reactivity; Nucleophilic additions, Nucleophilic addition-elimination reactions with ammonia derivatives with mechanism; Mechanisms of Aldol and Benzoin condensation, Knoevenagel condensation, Claisan-Schmidt, Perkin, Cannizzaro and Wittig reaction, Beckmann and Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangements, haloform reaction and Baeyer Villiger oxidation, α- substitution reactions, oxidations and reductions (Clemmensen, Wolff-Kishner, LiAlH4,NaBH4, MPV, PDC and PGC); Addition reactions of unsaturated	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	14	Sept	13/09/2021 To 30/09/2021
	carbonyl compounds: Michael addition. Active methylene compounds: Keto-enol tautomerism. Preparation and synthetic applications of diethyl malonate and ethyl acetoacetate.				
4	Sulphur containing compounds: Preparation and reactions of thiols, thioethers and sulphonic acids. (4 Lectures) Defects in crystals. Liquid crystals (Introductory idea)	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	10	Oct	01/10/21 to 20/10/2021
5	LAB  1. Test of functional groups like alcohols, phenols, carbonyl and carboxylic acid group.  2. Organic preparations: i. Acetylation of one of the following compounds: amines (aniline, <i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> -, <i>p</i> toluidines <i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> -, <i>p</i> -anisidine) and phenols (β-naphthol, vanillin, salicylic acid) by any one method:	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	30	Aug-Oct	02/08/2021 to 20/10/2021

a. Using convention	onal method.		
b. Using green ap	oroach		
ii. Benzolyation o	f one of the		
following amines	(aniline, <i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> -,		
<i>p</i> - toluidines and	p-, m-, p-		
anisidine) and one	of the following		
phenols (β-naphth	_		
pcresol) by Schot			
reaction.		30	
iii. Oxidation of e	thanol/	30	
isopropanol (Iodo			
iv. Bromination o			
following:	uny one of the		
a. Acetanilide by	conventional		
methods	Conventional		
	ng green approach		
(Bromate-bromide			
· ·			
v. Nitration of any	one of the		
following: a. Acetanilide/niti	ohonzono hy		
conventional met			
b. Salicylic acid b			
(using ceric ammo			
vi. Selective reduc			
dinitrobenzene to			
vii. Reduction of			
nitrobenzaldehyde	e by sodium		
borohydride.			
viii. Hydrolysis o	amides and		
esters.	0 0.1		
	of any one of the		
following compou			
ethyl methyl ketor			
cyclohexanone, be			
x. S-Benzylisothic			
	soluble and water		
insoluble acids(be			
acid, phenyl aceti	e acid and		
phthalic acid).			
xi. Aldol condens			
conventional or g			
xii. Benzil-Benzil	ic acid		
rearrangement.			
The above prepara	ations should be		
done using 0.5-1g	of the organic		
compound. The so	olid samples must		
be collected and r	nay be used for	 	

recrystallization, melting point and TLC.		

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	III
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/Name	CHE-HC-3036: Physical Chemistry

Credit	6 (Theory) +2	Marks	60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)		ctical)		
	(Practical						
Unit	Course Co	ntent	Allotted to		Hours	Month	Date
	Course Content  Phase Equilibria: Concept of phases, components and degrees of freedom, derivation of Gibbs Phase Rule for nonreactive and reactive systems; Clausius-Clapeyron equation and its applications to solidliquid,liquid-vapour and solid-vapour equilibria, phase diagram for one component systems, with applications. Phase diagrams for systems of solid-liquid equilibria involving eutectic, congruent and incongruent melting points, solid solutions. Binary solutions: Gibbs-Duhem-Margules equation, its derivation and applications to fractional distillation of binary miscible liquids (ideal and nonideal), azeotropes, lever rule, partial miscibility of liquids, CST, miscible pairs, steam distillation. Nernst distribution law: its derivation and applications.		Mr. Ka K Ba	ngkan	28	August- Sept	02/08/2021 to 07/09/2021
2	chemical Kinetics Order and molecularity of laws in terms of the advance reaction, differential and in rate expressions up to secon reactions, experimental mediatermination of rate laws, complex reactions (integral expressions up to first order Opposing reactions (ii) participation (iii) consecutive reactions differential rate equations reactions.  Temperature dependence of Arrhenius equation; activate Collision theory of reactions.  Lindemann mechanism, quo fithe theory of absolute reaction mechanism- stead approximation and rate deta approximation methods.	cement of a ntegrated form of ond order ethods of the kinetics of ted rate er only): (i) rallel reactions and and their (iv) chain of reaction rates; tion energy. n rates, nalitative treatment eaction rates. dy-state	Mr. Ka K Ba	_	18	Sept	08/09/2021 to 30/09/2022
3	Catalysis: Types of catalyst, specifici mechanisms of catalyzed r surfaces; effect of particle of nanoparticles as catalyst	eactions at solid size and efficiency	Mr. Ka K Ba	_	8	Sept	01/10/2021 To 14/10/2021

	catalysis, Michaelis-Menten mechanism,				
	acid-base catalysis.	M 17 1		0.4	15/10/01 4
4	Surface chemistry: Physical adsorption, chemisorption,	Mr. Kangkan K Barua	6	Oct	15/10/21 to 20/10/2021
	adsorption isotherms, nature of adsorbed	K Daiua			20/10/2021
	state.				
5	LAB	Mr. Kangkan		Aug-Oct	02/08/2021
	I. Determination of critical solution	K Barua	30		to
	temperature and composition of the phenol-		50		20/10/2021
	water				
	system and to study the effect of impurities				
	on it.				
	II. Phase equilibria: Construction of the				
	phase diagram using cooling curves or				
	ignition tube method:				
	a. simple eutectic and				
	b. congruently melting systems.				
	III. Distribution of acetic/ benzoic acid				
	between water and cyclohexane.				
	IV. Study the equilibrium of at least one of				
	the following reactions by the distribution				
	method:				
	(i) $I_2(aq) + I \rightarrow I_3(aq)_{2+}$				
	(ii) $Cu_{2+}(aq) + nNH_3 \rightarrow Cu(NH_3)_n$				
	V. Study the kinetics of the following reactions.				
	1. Initial rate method: Iodide-persulphate				
	reaction				
	2. Integrated rate method:				
	a. Acid hydrolysis of methyl acetate with				
	hydrochloric acid.				
	b. Saponification of ethyl acetate.				
	3. Compare the strengths of HCl and H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>				
	by studying kinetics of hydrolysis of methyl				
	acetate.				
	VI. Adsorption				
	I. Verify the Freundlich and Langmuir				
	isotherms for adsorption of acetic acid on				
	activated charcoal.				

3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN
Department of Chemistry
SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	<u>•</u>	III				
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/N	Vame	CHE-HG/RC-3016: Chemical				
	/Regular			Energetics, Equilibria & Functional				
				Organic Chemistry				
Credit	6 (Theory) +2	Marks: 6	50		60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)			
	(Practical				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Unit	Course Co	ontent	Allott	ed to	Hours	Month	Date	
1	<b>Chemical Energetics</b>		Mr. K		10	August	02/08/2021	
	Review of thermodyna		Bar	ua			to	
	Laws of Thermodynan						13/08/2021	
	Important principles at thermochemistry. Con-							
	state and	copt of standard						
	standard enthalpies of	formations,						
	integral and differentia	al enthalpies of						
	solution and dilution.							
	Calculation of bond en							
	dissociation energy an energy from	a resonance	resonance					
	thermochemical data.	Variation of	ariation of					
	enthalpy of a reaction							
	- Kirchhoff's	•						
	equation. Statement of							
	thermodynamics and c	alculation of						
	absolute entropies of substances.							
2	Chemical Equilibrium	m·	Mr. K	K	8	Aug	16/08/2021	
2	Free energy change in		Bar		O	Aug	to	
	reaction. Thermodynai		Jui Jui	au			25/08/2021	
	the law of chemical							
	equilibrium. Distinction							
	and $\Delta G_0$ , Le Chatelier	's principle.						
	Relationships between $K_p$ , $K_c$ and $K_x$	for reactions						
	involving ideal gases.	101 leactions						
3	Ionic Equilibria:		Mr. K	K. K.	12	Aug	26/08/2021	
	Strong, moderate and	weak electrolytes,	Bar	ua		/Sept	to	
	degree of ionization, fa	actors affecting				, acp	09/09/2021	
	degree of							
	ionization, ionization o							
	product of water. Ioniz acids and bases,	Lanon of Weak						
	pH scale, common ion	effect. Salt						
	hydrolysis-calculation							
	constant, degree of							
	hydrolysis and pH for	different salts.						

4	Buffer solutions. Solubility and solubility product of sparingly soluble salts – applications of solubility product principle.  Section B: Organic Chemistry  Aromatic hydrocarbons  Preparation (Case benzene): from phenol, by decarboxylation, from acetylene, from benzene sulphonic acid.  Reactions: (Case benzene): Electrophilic substitution: nitration,	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	8		10/09/2021 to 21/09/2021
5	halogenation and sulphonation. Friedel-Craft's reaction (alkylation and acylation) (upto 4 carbons on benzene). Side chain oxidation of alkyl benzenes (upto 4 carbons on benzene).  Alkyl Halides (Upto 5 Carbons) Types	Dr. Pulin Ch.			22/09/2021
	of Nucleophilic Substitution (Sn1, Sn2 and Sni) reactions.  Preparation: from alkenes and alcohols.  Reactions: hydrolysis, nitrite & nitro formation, nitrile & isonitrile formation.  Williamson's ether synthesis: Elimination vs substitution.  Aryl Halides Preparation: (Chloro, bromo and iodo-benzene case): from phenol, Sandmeyer & Gattermann reactions.  Reactions (Chlorobenzene): Aromatic nucleophilic substitution (replacement by –OH group) and effect of nitro substituent. Benzyne Mechanism: KNH2/NH3 (or NaNH2/NH3).  Reactivity and Relative strength of C-Halogen bond in alkyl, allyl, benzyl, vinyl and aryl halides.	Sarma	8		to 30/09/2021
6	Alcohols: <i>Preparation:</i> Preparation of 1°, 2° and 3° alcohols: using Grignard reagent, Ester hydrolysis, Reduction of aldehydes,	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	14	October	01/10/2021 to 20/10/2021

	ketones, carboxylic acid and esters.				
	Reactions: With sodium, HX (Lucas				
	test), esterification, oxidation (with				
	PCC, alk. KMnO4,				
	acidic dichromate, conc. HNO <sub>3</sub> ).				
	Oppeneauer oxidation <i>Diols</i> : (Upto 6				
	Carbons) oxidation of				
	diols. Pinacol-Pinacolone				
	rearrangement.				
	<b>Phenols:</b> (Phenol case) <i>Preparation:</i>				
	Cumene hydroperoxide method, from				
	diazonium salts.				
	Reactions: Electrophilic substitution:				
	Nitration, halogenation and				
	sulphonation. Reimer-Tiemann				
	Reaction, Gattermann-Koch Reaction,				
	Houben-Hoesch Condensation,				
	Schotten –Baumann Reaction.				
	Ethers (aliphatic and aromatic):				
	Cleavage of ethers with HI.				
	Aldehydes and ketones (aliphatic and				
	aromatic): (Formaldehye,				
	acetaldehyde, acetone and				
	benzaldehyde)				
	Preparation: from acid chlorides and				
	from nitriles.				
	Reactions – Reaction with HCN, ROH,				
	NaHSO <sub>3</sub> , NH <sub>2</sub> -G derivatives. Iodoform				
	test. Aldol				
	Condensation, Cannizzaro's reaction,				
	Wittig reaction, Benzoin condensation.				
	Clemensen				
	reduction and Wolff Kishner reduction.				
	Meerwein-Pondorff Verley reduction.				
LAB	Section A: Physical Chemistry	Mr. Kangkan			
	Thermochemistry	K Barua			
	1. Determination of heat capacity of				
	calorimeter for different volumes.				
	2. Determination of enthalpy of				
	neutralization of hydrochloric acid with				
	sodium				
	hydroxide.				
	3. Determination of enthalpy of				
	ionization of acetic acid.				
	4. Determination of integral enthalpy of				
	solution of salts (KNO <sub>3</sub> , NH <sub>4</sub> Cl).				
	5. Determination of enthalpy of				
		I	l	I	I

	nydration of copper sulphate.				
	6. Study of the solubility of benzoic acid in water and determination of $\Delta H$ .				
	lonic equilibria				
	<del>-</del>				
	pH measurements a) Measurement of pH of different				
	solutions like aerated drinks, fruit				
	uices, shampoos				
	and soaps (use dilute solutions of soaps				
	and shampoos to prevent damage to the				
	glass				
1 7	electrode) using pH-meter.				
	b) Preparation of buffer solutions:				
	(i) Sodium acetate-acetic acid				
	(ii) Ammonium chloride-ammonium				
	nydroxide				
	Measurement of the pH of buffer				
	solutions and comparison of the values				
,	with theoretical				
,	values.				
,	Section B: Organic Chemistry				
	1. Purification of organic compounds by				
-   (	crystallization (from water and alcohol)				
	and				
	distillation.				
	2. Criteria of Purity: Determination of				
	melting and boiling points.	Dr. Bhabesh			
	3. Preparations: Mechanism of various	Ch. Deka			
	reactions involved to be discussed.				
	Recrystallisation, determination of				
	melting point and calculation of				
	quantitative yields to be done.				
	(a) Bromination of Phenol/Aniline				
	(b) Benzoylation of amines/phenols				
	(c) Oxime and 2,4				
	dinitrophenylhydrazone of				
	aldehyde/ketone				
	J 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		l	l	

#### 4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN

### **Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi**

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	IV		
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/Name	CHE-HC-4016: Inorganic		
			Chemistry		
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks	60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)		

	(Practical				
Unit	<b>Course Content</b>	Allotted to	Hours	Month	Date
Unit 1	,	Allotted to Dr.Bhabesh Ch. Deka	Hours 26	Month Jan /Feb	Date 18/01/22 to 27/02/22
2	Transition Elements: General group trends with special reference to electronic configuration, colour, variable valency, magnetic and catalytic properties, ability to form complexes. Stability of various oxidation states and e.m.f. (Latimer & Frost diagrams). Difference between the first, second and third transition series. Chemistry of Ti, V, Cr Mn, Fe and Co (Chemistry of first -row transition elements) in various oxidation states as halides, oxides, hydroxides.	Dr.Bhabesh Ch. Deka	18	Feb/Mar	28/02/22 to 24/03/22
3	Lanthanoids and Actinoids: Electronic configuration,	Dr.Bhabesh Ch. Deka	6	Mar	25/03/22 to

	oxidation states, colour, spectral and magnetic properties, lanthanide contraction, separation of lanthanides (ion-exchange method only).				31/03/22
4	Bioinorganic Chemistry:  Metal ions present in biological systems, classification of elements according to their action in biological system.  Geochemical effect on the distribution of metals. Sodium / K-pump, carbonic anhydrase and carboxypeptidase. Excess and deficiency of some trace metals. Toxicity of metal ions (Hg, Pb, Cd and As), reasons for toxicity, Use of chelating agents in medicine.  Iron and its application in biosystems, Haemoglobin; Storage and transfer of iron.	Dr.Bhabesh Ch. Deka	10	Apr	01/04/22 to 12/04/22
LAB	Gravimetric Analysis:  i. Estimation of nickel(II) using dimethylglyoxime (DMG).  ii. Estimation of copper as CuSCN  iii. Estimation of iron as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> by precipitating iron as Fe(OH) <sub>3</sub> . iv. Estimation of Al (III) by precipitating with oxine and weighing as Al(oxine) <sub>3</sub> (aluminium oxinate).  Inorganic Preparations:  i. Tetraamminecopper(II) sulphate, [Cu(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> ]SO <sub>4</sub> .H <sub>2</sub> O ii. Cis and trans  K[Cr(C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> .(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ] Potassium dioxalatodiaquachromate (III) iii. Tetraamminecarbonatocobalt (III) ion iv. Potassium tris(oxalato)ferrate(III)  Chromatography of metal ions Principles involved in chromatographic separations.  Paper chromatographic	Dr.Bhabesh Ch. Deka	30		18/01/22 to 12/04/22

separation of following metal		
ions:		
i. Ni(II) and Co(II)		
ii. Fe(III) and Al(III)		

## **Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi**

Session: 2021-2022

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	nester IV				
Course	B.Sc (Hons)	Paper Code/N	<b>Name</b>	CHE-HC-4026: Organic Chemistry			
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)		
	(Practical						
Unit	Course	Content	Allott	ed to	Hours	Month	Date
1	Nitrogen Contain	ing Functional	Dr. Pul		18	Jan/Feb	18/01/2022
	Groups		Sarı	ma			to 17/02/22
	Preparation and im						
	of nitro and composisonitriles	ounds, nitriles and					
	Amines: Effect of	substituent and					
	solvent on basicity						
	properties: Gabriel	-					
	synthesis, Carbylan	_					
	Mannich reaction,						
	exhaustive methyla						
	elimination reactio						
	between 1°, 2° and						
	Hinsberg reagent a Diazonium Salts: F						
	their synthetic appl						
2	Polynuclear Hydr		Dr. Pul	in Ch.	8	Feb	18/02/2022
_	Reactions of napht		Sarı	ma			to 28/02/22
	phenanthrene and a						
	Structure, Preparat						
	elucidation and im						
	of naphthalene and						
3	Polynuclear hydrod <b>Heterocyclic Com</b>		Dr. Pul	in Ch	22	March	01/03/2022
3	Classification and		Sarı		22	March	to 27/03/22
	Structure, aromatic	,	~				23 277 327 22
	and 6-membered ri	ngs containing					
	one heteroatom;						
	Synthesis, reaction						
	of substitution reac						
	Furan, Pyrrole (Paa Knorr pyrrole synt	_					
	synthesis), Thiophe						
	(Hantzsch synthesi	. •					
	Indole: Fischer ind						
	Madelung synthesi						
	Quinoline and isoq	uinoline: Skraup					

	synthesis, Friedlander's synthesis, Knorr quinoline synthesis, Doebner- Miller synthesis, Bischler- Napieralski reaction, Pictet-Spengler reaction, Pomeranz-Fritsch reaction			
4	Alkaloids Natural occurrence, General structural features, Isolation and their physiological action Hoffmann's exhaustive methylation, Emde's modification, Structure elucidation and synthesis of Nicotine. Medicinal importance of Nicotine, Hygrine, Quinine, Morphine, Cocaine, and Reserpine.	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	6	28/3/22 to 04/04/22
5	Terpenes Occurrence, classification, isoprene rule; Elucidation of structure and synthesis of Citral, Neral and α-terpineol. (6 Lectures)	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma		05/04/22 to 12/04/22
LAB	<ol> <li>Detection N, S, halogens in organic compounds.</li> <li>Functional group test for nitro, amine and amide groups.</li> <li>Qualitative analysis of unknown organic compounds containing simple functional groups (alcohols, carboxylic acids, phenols and carbonyl compounds)</li> </ol>	Dr. Pulin Ch. Sarma	30	18/01/22 to 12/04/22

#### 4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER TEACHING PLAN **TEACHING PLAN**

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	•			IV	
Course	B.Sc (Hons)	Paper Code/N	lame	CHE-	-HC-4036	: Physical	Chemistry
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks	rks		60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)		
	(Practical						ŕ
Unit	Course C	Content	Allott	ed to	Hours	Month	Date
1	Conductance		Mr. Ka		20	Jan-Feb	18/01/2022
	Arrhenius theory of el	•	К Ва	_			to 20/02/22
	dissociation. Conduct	• • •					
	and molar conductivit						
	variation with dilution						
	strong electrolytes. M at infinite dilution. Ko	•					
	independent migration						
	Hückel-Onsager equa						
	Debye-Falkenhagen e						
	rules.						
	Ionic velocities, mobi						
	determinations, transf						
	and their relation to ic	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	determination of trans using Hittorf and Mov						
	methods. Applications						
	measurement: (i) degr						
	of weak electrolytes, (						
	of water (iii) solubility	•					
	product of sparingly s						
	conductometric titration	* *					
	hydrolysis constants of	of salts.	M. 17.	1	20	Ed. Man	21/02/2022
2	<b>Electrochemistry</b> Quantitative aspects of	of Faraday's laws	Mr. Ka K Ba	_	28	Feb-Mar	21/02/2022 to 28/02/22
	of electrolysis, rules of	•	ΚD	iiua			10 20/02/22
	oxidation/reduction of						
	half-cell potentials.						
	Chemical cells, revers						
	irreversible cells with	*					
	Electromotive force o						
	measurement, Nernst electrode (reduction)	-					
	application to differen	-					
	cells. Application of I						
	measurements in dete	rmining (i) free					
	energy, enthalpy and	entropy of a cell					

	reaction, (ii) equilibrium constants, and (iii) pH values, using hydrogen, quinone-hydroquinone, glass and SbO/Sb2O3 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). Applications of electrolysis in metallurgy and industry.				
3	Electrical & Magnetic Properties of Atoms and Molecules Basic ideas of electrostatics, Electrostatics of dielectric media, Clausius-Mosotti equation, Lorenz- Laurentz equation, Dipole moment and molecular polarizabilities and their measurements. Diamagnetism, paramagnetism, magnetic susceptibility and its measurement, molecular interpretation.	Mr. Kangkan K Barua	12	Mar-Apr	29/03/2022 to 12/04/22
LAB	Conductometry I. Determination of cell constant II. Determination of equivalent conductance, degree of dissociation and dissociation constant of a weak acid. III. Perform the following conductometric titrations: i. Strong acid vs. strong base ii. Weak acid vs. strong base iii. Mixture of strong acid and weak acid vs. strong base iv. Strong acid vs. weak base Potentiometry I Perform the following potentiometric titrations: i. Strong acid vs. strong base ii. Weak acid vs. strong base iii. Dibasic acid vs. strong base iii. Dibasic acid vs. strong base iv. Potassium dichromate vs. Mohr's salt	Mr. Kangkan K Barua	30	Jan-April	18/01/22 to 12/04/22

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	•			IV	
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/N	Name	CHE-	-HG/RC-4	016 Solutio	ons, Phase
	/Regular		Equilibrium, Conductance,				
	_				-	& Functiona	ıl Group
				Organ	ic Chemistr	•	
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (Theo	ry)+20(Pro	etical)
	(Practical						
Unit	Course Co		Allott		Hours	Month	Date
1	Section A: Physical C	hemistry-2 (30	Mr. Ka	_	08	Jan-Feb	18/01/22 to
	Lectures)		K Ba	ırua			23/02/22
	Solutions	1 1 1 2					
	Thermodynamics of id						
	Ideal solutions and Ra	oult's law,					
	deviations from Raoult's law – non-ide	val calutions					
	Vapour pressure-comp temperaturecomposition						
	curves of ideal and not						
	Distillation of solution						
	Azeotropes. Partial mi						
	liquids: Critical solution	•					
	effect of impurity on	1					
	partial miscibility of li	quids.					
	Immiscibility of liquid	ls- Principle of					
	steam distillation. Ner	nst					
	distribution law and its	s applications,					
	solvent extraction.						
2	Phase Equilibrium		Mr. Ka	_	6	Feb-Mar	24/02/22 to
	Phases, components ar	_	K Ba	ırua			11/03/22
	freedom of a system, c	criteria of phase					
	equilibrium. Gibbs						
	Phase Rule and its the derivation. Derivation	<u> </u>					
	Clapeyron equation	of Clausius –					
	and its importance in p	shace equilibria					
	Phase diagrams of one						
	systems (water and	Component					
	sulphur) and two comp	oonent systems					
	involving eutectics, co						
	incongruent melting	<u> </u>					
	points (lead-silver, Fe	Cl3-H2O and Na-					

	K only).				
3	Conductance Conductivity, equivalent and molar conductivity and their variation with dilution for weak and strong electrolytes. Kohlrausch law of independent migration of ions. Transference number and its experimental determination using Hittorf and Moving boundary methods. Ionic mobility. Applications of conductance measurements: determination of degree of ionization of weak electrolyte, solubility and solubility products of sparingly soluble salts, ionic product of water, hydrolysis constant of a salt. Conductometric titrations (only acidbase).	Mr. Kangkan K Barua	6	Mar	12/03/22 to 26/03/22
4	Reversible and irreversible cells. Concept of EMF of a cell. Measurement of EMF of a cell. Nernst equation and its importance. Types of electrodes. Standard electrode potential. Electrochemical series. Thermodynamics of a reversible cell, calculation of thermodynamic properties: ΔG, ΔH and ΔS from EMF data. Calculation of equilibrium constant from EMF data. Concentration cells with transference and without transference. Liquid junction potential and salt bridge. pH determination using hydrogen electrode and quinhydrone electrode. Potentiometric titrations -qualitative treatment (acid-base and oxidation-reduction only).	Mr. Kangkan K Barua	10	Mar-Apr	26/03/22 to 12/04/222
5	Carboxylic acids and their derivatives Carboxylic acids (aliphatic and aromatic) Preparation: Acidic and Alkaline hydrolysis of esters.	Dr Bhabesh Ch Deka	6	Jan-Feb	19/01/22 to 28/02/22

	Reactions: Hell – Vohlard - Zelinsky Reaction.  Carboxylic acid derivatives (aliphatic): (Upto 5 carbons)  Preparation: Acid chlorides, Anhydrides, Esters and Amides from acids and their interconversion.  Reactions: Comparative study of nucleophilicity of acyl derivatives.  Reformatsky Reaction, Perkin condensation.				
6	Amines and Diazonium Salts Amines (Aliphatic and Aromatic): (Upto 5 carbons) Preparation: from alkyl halides, Gabriel's Phthalimide synthesis, Hofmann Bromamide reaction. Reactions: Hofmann vs. Saytzeff elimination, Carbylamine test, Hinsberg test, with HNO2, Schotten – Baumann Reaction. Electrophilic substitution (case aniline): nitration, bromination, sulphonation. Diazonium salts: Preparation: from aromatic amines. Reactions: conversion to benzene, phenol, dyes.	Dr. Bhabesh Ch Deka	6	Mar-Apr	01/03/22 to 12/04/22
7	Carbohydrates: Classification, and General Properties, Glucose and Fructose (open chain and cyclic structure), Determination of configuration of monosaccharides, absolute configuration of Glucose and Fructose, Mutarotation, ascending and descending in monosaccharides. Structure of disacharrides (sucrose, cellobiose, maltose, lactose) and polysacharrides (starch and cellulose) excluding their structure elucidation.	Dr. Pulin Ch Sarma	8	Jan- Feb	20-01-22 to 20/02/22
8	Amino Acids, Peptides and Proteins:  Preparation of Amino Acids: Strecker synthesis using Gabriel's phthalimide	Dr. Pulin Ch Sarma	10	Mar- Apr	21/02 to 12/04

LAB	synthesis.  Zwitterion, Isoelectric point and Electrophoresis.  Reactions of Amino acids: ester of — COOH group, acetylation of —NH2 group, complexation with Cu2+ ions, ninhydrin test.  Overview of Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary Structure of proteins.  Determination of Primary structure of Peptides by degradation Edmann degradation (Nterminal) and C—terminal (thiohydantoin and with carboxypeptidase enzyme). Synthesis of simple peptides (upto dipeptides) by N-protection (t-butyloxycarbonyl and phthaloyl) & Cactivating groups and Merrifield solid-phase synthesis.  Section A: Physical Chemistry  Distribution  Study of the equilibrium of one of the following reactions by the distribution method: $I_2(aq) + I_2(aq) \Rightarrow I_3$ $I_3(aq)$ 19 $I_3(aq)$ Cu2+(aq) + xNH3(aq) $\Rightarrow$ [Cu(NH3)x]2+  Phase equilibria  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. c) Study of the variation of mutual solubility temperature with concentration for the	Mr. K K Barua	20	Jan-Feb	18/01/22 to 28/02/22
	water system and study of the effect of impurities on it. c) Study of the variation of mutual				

conductance, degree of dissociation and dissociation constant of a weak acid.  VI. Perform the following conductometric titrations: v. Strong acid vs. strong base vi. Weak acid vs. strong base Potentiometry Perform the following potentiometric titrations: v. Strong acid vs. strong base vi. Weak acid vs. strong base vi. Weak acid vs. strong base vii. Potassium dichromate vs. Mohr's salt  Section B: Organic Chemistry I Systematic Qualitative Organic Analysis of Organic Compounds possessing monofunctional groups (-COOH, phenolic, aldehydic, ketonic, amide, nitro, amines) and preparation of one derivative.  II 1. Separation of amino acids by paper chromatography 2. Determination of the concentration of glycine solution by formylation method. 3. Titration curve of glycine 4. Action of salivary amylase on starch 5. Effect of temperature on the action of salivary amylase on starch. 6. Determination of the saponification value of an oil/fat. 7. Determination of the iodine value of an oil/fat 8. Differentiation between a reducing/nonreducing sugar. 9. Extraction of DNA from onion/cauliflower	Dr. Pulin Ch Sarma	20	Mar-Apr	01/03/22 to 12/04/22
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## **Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi**

Session: 2021-2022

Subject	Chemistry	Semes	ter	V			
Course	B.Sc (Hons)	Paper Code	e/Name	CF	HE-HC-50	016: Organi	ic Chemistry
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Mark	ΚS		60 (Tl	heory)+20(	Prctical)
	(Practical					•	
Unit	Course Co	ntent	Allotted	to	Hours	Month	Date
1	Nucleic Acids		Dr. Pulin	Ch	9	August	02/08/2021 to
	Components of nucle	· ·	Sarma				16/08/2021
	Nucleosides and nuc	*					
	Synthesis and reaction						
	Adenine, Guanine, C	tytosine, Uracil					
	and Thymine;	A and DNA					
2	Polynucleotides: DN Amino Acids, Peptid		Dr. Pulin	Ch	16	Aug-Sept	17/08/21
2	Proteins	es and	Sarma		10	Aug-Sept	to 06/09/21
	Amino acids, Peptide	es and their	Z WIIIW				00 00,00,1
	classification.						
	α-Amino Acids - Syr	nthesis, ionic					
	properties and reaction						
	Zwitterions, p $K$ a valu	ues,					
	isoelectric point and						
	electrophoresis; Study of peptides: de	stermination of					
	their primary structur						
	analysis, methods of	0 1					
	synthesis. Synthesis						
	using N-protecting, C						
	and C-activating grou	ups -Solid-					
	phase synthesis						
3	Enzymes		Dr. Pulin	_	8	Sept	07/09/2021
	Introduction, classified		Sarma				to15/09/2021
	characteristics of enz features of active site	• _					
	Mechanism of enzyn	•					
	(taking trypsin as exa						
	affecting enzyme act	-					
	coenzymes and cofac						
	role in biological rea						
	specificity of enzyme						
	(including stereospec						
	enzyme inhibitors an						
	importance, phenome	enon of					

4	inhibition (competitive, uncompetitive and non-competitive inhibition including allosteric inhibition).  Lipids	Dr. Pulin Ch	6	Sept	16/09/2021
	Introduction to oils and fats; common fatty acids present in oils and fats, Hydrogenntion of fats and oils, saponification value, acid value, iodine number, rancidity.	Sarma			to24/09/2021
5	Concept of Energy in Biosystems Cells obtain energy by the oxidation of foodstuff (organic molecules). Introduction to metabolism (catabolism, anabolism). ATP: The universal currency of cellular energy, ATP hydrolysis and free energy change. Agents for transfer of electrons in biological redox systems: NAD+, FAD. Conversion of food to energy: Outline of catabolic pathways of carbohydrate- glycolysis, fermentation, Krebs cycle. Overview of catabolic pathways of fat and protein. Interrelationship in the metabolic pathways of protein, fat and carbohydrate. Calorific value of food, standard calorie content of food types.	Dr. Pulin Ch Sarma	9	Sept-Oct	26/09/2021 to 08/10/2021
6	Pharmaceutical Compounds: Structure and Importance Classification, structure and therapeutic uses of antipyretics: Paracetamol (with synthesis), Analgesics: Ibuprofen (with synthesis), Antimalarials: Chloroquine (with synthesis). An elementary treatment of Antibiotics and detailed study of chloramphenicol, Medicinal values of curcumin (turmeric), azadirachtin (neem), vitamin C and antacid (ranitidine).	Dr. Pulin Ch Sarma	12	October	10/10/2020 to 21/10/2021

LAB	1. Estimation of glycine by	Dr. Pulin Ch	30	Aug-Oct	02/08/2021 to
	Sorenson's formalin method.	Sarma			21/10/2021
	2. Study of the titration curve of				
	glycine.				
	3. Estimation of proteins by				
	Lowry's method.				
	4. Study of the action of salivary				
	amylase on starch at optimum				
	conditions.				
	5. Effect of temperature on the				
	action of salivary amylase.				
	6. Saponification value of an oil or				
	a fat.				
	7. Determination of Iodine number				
	of an oil/ fat.				
	8. Isolation and characterization of				
	DNA from onion/ cauliflower/peas.				

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	V				
Course	B.Sc (Hons)	Paper Code/Name		Name CHE-HC-5026: Physical Chemistry			
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks	60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)			ctical)	
	(Practical						
Unit	Course	Content	Allott	ed to	Hours	Month	Date
1	<b>Quantum Chemis</b>	try:	Dr. Bh	abesh	24	August	02/08/2021
	Postulates of quant		Char	ndra			
	quantum mechanic	_	Del	ka			
	Schrödinger equati						
	application to free						
	"particle-in-a-box"	, -					
	treatment), quantiz						
	levels, zero-point e						
	to two and three di						
	separation of varial	•					
	Qualitative treatme	-					
	harmonic oscillator						
	vibrational motion:						
	Schrödinger equati of solution and was						
	Vibrational energy molecules and zero						
	Angular momentur						
	rules, quantization						
	angular momentum	-					
	component.	i una z					
	Rigid rotator mode	l of rotation of					
	diatomic molecule.						
	equation, transform	_					
	polar coordinates.	_					
	variables. Spherica						
	Discussion of solut						
	Qualitative treatme	ent of hydrogen					
	atom and hydrogen	-like ions: setting					
	up of Schrödinger						
	spherical polar coo						
	part, quantization of						
	final energy expres						
	and most probable						
	electron from nucle						
	Setting up of Schrö	•					
	for many-electron						
	Need for approxim	ation methods.					

	Statement of variation theorem and				
	application to simple systems				
	(particle-in-a-box, harmonic				
	-				
	oscillator, hydrogen atom).				
	Chemical bonding: Covalent				
	bonding, valence bond and molecular				
	orbital approaches,				
	LCAO-MO treatment of H <sub>2+</sub> .				
	Bonding and antibonding orbitals.				
	Qualitative extension to H <sub>2</sub> .				
	Comparison of LCAO-MO and VB				
	treatments of H <sub>2</sub> (only				
	wavefunctions, detailed solution not				
	required) and their limitations.				
	Refinements of the two approaches				
	(Configuration Interaction for MO,				
	ionic terms in VB). Qualitative				
	description of LCAO-MO treatment				
	of homonuclear and heteronuclear				
	diatomic molecules (HF, LiH).				
	Localised and non-localised				
	molecular orbitals treatment of				
	triatomic (BeH2, H2O) molecules.				
	Qualitative MO theory and its				
	application to AH2 type molecules.				
2	Molecular Spectroscopy:	Dr. Bhabesh	24	Septem	01/09/2021
_					0 1/ 0 / / - 0 - 1
	Interaction of electromagnetic	Chandra	21	_	to
	Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with molecules and various	Chandra	21	ber	to
	radiation with molecules and various		21	_	
	<u>o</u>	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation.	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines,	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution.	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of	Chandra	21	_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity,	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies,	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies, overtones, hot bands, degrees of	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies, overtones, hot bands, degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules,	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies, overtones, hot bands, degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules, modes of vibration, concept of group	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies, overtones, hot bands, degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules, modes of vibration, concept of group frequencies. Vibration-rotation	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies, overtones, hot bands, degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules, modes of vibration, concept of group frequencies. Vibration-rotation spectroscopy: diatomic vibrating	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies, overtones, hot bands, degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules, modes of vibration, concept of group frequencies. Vibration-rotation spectroscopy: diatomic vibrating rotator, P, Q, R branches.	Chandra		_	to
	radiation with molecules and various types of spectra; Born- Oppenheimer approximation. Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution. Vibrational spectroscopy: Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, amplitude of diatomic molecular vibrations, anharmonicity, Morse potential, dissociation energies, fundamental frequencies, overtones, hot bands, degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules, modes of vibration, concept of group frequencies. Vibration-rotation spectroscopy: diatomic vibrating	Chandra		_	to

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	effect; Effect of nuclear spin,				
	Vibrational Raman spectra, Stokes				
	and anti-Stokes lines; their intensity				
	difference, rule of mutual exclusion.				
	Electronic spectroscopy: Franck-				
	Condon principle, electronic				
	transitions, singlet and triplet states,				
	fluorescence and phosphorescence,				
	dissociation and predissociation,				
	calculation of electronic transitions				
	of polyenes using free electron				
	model.				
3	Photochemistry	Kangkan K	12		01/10/2021
	Characteristics of electromagnetic	Barua			to
	radiation, Lambert-Beer's law and its	Duruu			20/10/2021
					20/10/2021
	limitations, physical significance of				
	absorption coefficients. Laws, of				
	photochemistry, quantum yield,				
	actinometry, examples of low and				
	high quantum yields, photochemical				
	equilibrium and the differential rate				
	of photochemical reactions,				
	photosensitised reactions, quenching.				
	Role of photochemical				
	reactions in biochemical processes,				
	*				
	photostationary states,				
_	chemiluminescence.		20		00/00/000
4	UV/Visible spectroscopy	Dr. Bhabesh	30		02/08/2021
LAB	I. Study the 200-500 nm absorbance	Chandra			to
	spectra of KMnO4 and K2Cr2O7 (in	Deka			20/10/2021
	0.1 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )				
	and determine the $\lambda_{max}$ values.				
	Calculate the energies of the two				
	transitions in				
	different units (J molecule-1, kJ mol-				
	1, cm-1, eV).				
	II. Study the pH-dependence of the				
	UV-Vis spectrum (200-500 nm) of				
	K2Cr2O7.				
	III. Record the 200-350 nm UV				
	spectra of the given compounds				
	(acetone, acetaldehyde,				
	2-propanol, acetic acid) in water.				
	Comment on the effect of structure				
	on the UV				
	spectra of organic compounds.				
	Colourimetry				
	I. Verify Lambert-Beer's law and				
	determine the concentration of				

CuSO4/KMnO4/K2Cr2O7 in a		
solution of unknown concentration		
II. Determine the concentrations of		
KMnO4 and K2Cr2O7 in a mixture.		
III. Study the kinetics of iodination		
of propanone in acidic medium.		
IV. Determine the amount of iron		
present in a sample using 1,10-		
phenathroline.		
V. Determine the dissociation		
constant of an indicator		
(phenolphthalein).		
<b>VI.</b> Study the kinetics of interaction		
of crystal violet/ phenolphthalein		
with sodium		
hydroxide.		
VII. Analysis of the given vibration-		
rotation spectrum of HCl(g)		

Chemistry	Semester	•	V			
·	Paper Code/N	lame	CHE-	HE-5026: A	Analytical	Methods In
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4 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (Theo	rv)+20(Pro	ctical)
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						06/08/2021
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law of distribution	if indeterminate					
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law.	cor Edinotit s					
UV-Visible Spectro	metry: Basic					
principles of instru	mentation (choice					
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	on and mole ratio					
method.						
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	Qualitative and quaspects of analysis: Sampling, evaluated data, errors, accuramethods of their explay of distribution errors, statistical teand t test, rejection confidence interval Optical methods of Origin of spectra, is radiation with mattlaws of spectroscop rules, validity of Bollaw.  UV-Visible Spectroscop rules, validity of Bollaw.  UV-Visible Spectroscop rules of instruction of source, monoched detector) for single instrument;  Basic principles of analysis: estimation from aqueous solution isomers, keto-enol Determination of mathod.  Infrared Spectroscop principles of instruction of source, monoched detector) for continuous variation method.  Infrared Spectroscop principles of instruction of source, monoched detector) for continuous sampling techniques sampling techniques	Regular  4 (Theory) +2 (Practical  Course Content  Qualitative and quantitative aspects of analysis: Sampling, evaluation of analytical data, errors, accuracy and precision, methods of their expression, normal law of distribution if indeterminate errors, statistical test of data; F, Q and t test, rejection of data, and confidence intervals.  Optical methods of analysis: Origin of spectra, interaction of radiation with matter, fundamental laws of spectroscopy and selection rules, validity of Beer-Lambert's law.  UV-Visible Spectrometry: Basic principles of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator and detector) for single and double beam instrument;  Basic principles of quantitative analysis: estimation of metal ions from aqueous solution, geometrical isomers, keto-enol tautomers. Determination of metal complex composition using Job's method of continuous variation and mole ratio	B.Sc (Hons) /Regular  4 (Theory) +2 (Practical  Course Content Qualitative and quantitative aspects of analysis: Sampling, evaluation of analytical data, errors, accuracy and precision, methods of their expression, normal law of distribution if indeterminate errors, statistical test of data; F, Q and t test, rejection of data, and confidence intervals.  Optical methods of analysis: Origin of spectra, interaction of radiation with matter, fundamental laws of spectroscopy and selection rules, validity of Beer-Lambert's law.  UV-Visible Spectrometry: Basic principles of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator and detector) for single and double beam instrument;  Basic principles of quantitative analysis: estimation of metal ions from aqueous solution, geometrical isomers, keto-enol tautomers. Determination of metal complex composition using Job's method of continuous variation and mole ratio method.  Infrared Spectroscopy: Basic principles of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator & detector) for continuous wave and Fourier transform spectrometers; sampling techniques.	B.Sc (Hons) /Regular Code/Name Chemed A (Theory) +2 (Practical Course Content Qualitative and quantitative aspects of analysis: Sampling, evaluation of analytical data, errors, accuracy and precision, methods of their expression, normal law of distribution if indeterminate errors, statistical test of data; F, Q and t test, rejection of data, and confidence intervals.  Optical methods of analysis: Origin of spectra, interaction of radiation with matter, fundamental laws of spectroscopy and selection rules, validity of Beer-Lambert's law.  UV-Visible Spectrometry: Basic principles of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator and detector) for single and double beam instrument;  Basic principles of quantitative analysis: estimation of metal ions from aqueous solution, geometrical isomers, keto-enol tautomers.  Determination of metal complex composition using Job's method of continuous variation and mole ratio method.  Infrared Spectroscopy: Basic principles of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator & detector) for continuous wave and Fourier transform spectrometers; sampling techniques.	Regular   Paper Code/Name   CHE-HE-5026: A Chemistry	Regular

	interpretation of data. Effect and importance of isotope substitution. Flame Atomic Absorption and Emission Spectrometry: Basic principles of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator, and detector, choice of flame and Burner designs. Techniques of atomization and sample introduction. Method of background correction, sources of chemical interferences and their method of removal. Techniques for the quantitative estimation of trace level of metal ions from water samples.				
3	Thermal methods of analysis: Theory of thermogravimetry (TG), basic principle of instrumentation. Techniques for quantitative estimation of Ca and Mg from their mixture	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	5	Sept	12/09/2021 to 16/09/2021
4	Electroanalytical methods: Classification of electroanalytical methods, basic principle of pH metric, potentiometric and conductometric titrations. Techniques used for the determination of equivalence points. Techniques used for the determination of pKa values.	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka	10	Sept	19/09/2021 to 30/09/2021
5	Separation techniques: Solvent extraction: Classification, principle and efficiency of the technique. Mechanism of extraction: extraction by solvation and chelation. Technique of extraction: batch, continuous and counter current extractions. Qualitative and quantitative aspects of solvent extraction: extraction of metal ions from aqueous solution, extraction of organic species from the aqueous and nonaqueous media. Chromatography: Classification, principle and efficiency of the technique. Mechanism of separation: adsorption, partition & ion exchange.	Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Deka		Oct	01/10/2021 to 20/10/2021

LAB	Development of chromatograms: frontal, elution and displacement methods.  Qualitative and quantitative aspects of chromatographic methods of analysis: IC, GLC, GPC, TLC and HPLC.  Stereoisomeric separation and analysis: Measurement of optical rotation, calculation of Enantiomeric excess (ee)/ diastereomeric excess (de) ratios and determination of enantiomeric composition using NMR, Chiral solvents and chiral shift reagents. Chiral chromatographic techniques using chiral columns (GC and HPLC).  Role of computers in instrumental methods of analysis.  1. Separation Techniques	Dr. Bhabesh	30	02/08/2021
LAB	I. Chromatography:  (a) Separation of mixtures  (i) Paper chromatographic separation of Fe3+, Al3+, and Cr3+.  (ii) Separation and identification of the monosaccharides present in the given mixture  (glucose & fructose) by paper chromatography. Reporting the Rf values.  (b) Separate a mixture of Sudan yellow and Sudan Red by TLC technique and identify them on the basis of their Rf values.  (c) Chromatographic separation of the active ingredients of plants, flowers and juices by TLC  II. Solvent Extractions:  (i) To separate a mixture of Ni2+ & Fe2+ by complexation with DMG and extracting the Ni2+- DMG complex in chloroform, and determine its concentration by spectrophotometry.  (ii) Solvent extraction of zirconium with amberliti LA-1, separation from a mixture of irons and gallium.  3. Determine the pH of the given aerated drinks fruit juices, shampoos	Chandra Deka	30	to 20/10/2021

and soaps.	
4. Determination of Na, Ca, Li in	
cola drinks and fruit juices using	
fame photometric techniques.	
5. Analysis of soil:	
(i) Determination of pH of soil.	
(ii) Total soluble salt	
(iii) Estimation of calcium,	
magnesium, phosphate, nitrate	
6. Ion exchange:	
(i) Determination of exchange	
capacity of cation exchange resins	
and anion exchange resins.	
(ii) Separation of metal ions from	
their binary mixture.	
(iii) Separation of amino acids from	
organic acids by ion exchange	
chromatography.	
7. Spectrophotometry	
(i) Determination of pKa values of	
indicator using spectrophotometry.	
(ii) Structural characterization of	
compounds by infrared spectroscopy.	
(iii) Determination of dissolved	
oxygen in water.	
(iv) Determination of chemical	
oxygen demand (COD).	
(v) Determination of Biological oxygen demand (BOD).	
(vi) Determine the composition of	
the Ferric-salicylate/ ferric-	
thiocyanate complex by	
Job's method.	

Course Credit         B.Sc (Hons)         Paper Code/Name         CHE-HE-5056 Polymer Chemistry           Credit         4 (Theory) +2 (Practical)         Marks         60 (Theory)+20(Practical)           Unit         Course Content         Allotted to         Hours to         Month         Date           1         Introduction and history of polymeric materials:         Different schemes of classification of polymers, Polymer nomenclature, Molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.         Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma         4         Aug Oz/08/2021 to 06-08-2021           2         Functionality and its importance: Criteria for synthetic polymer formation, classification of polymerization processes, Relationships between functionality, extent of reaction and degree of polymerization. Bifunctional systems. Poly-functional systems         Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma         8         Aug Oz/08/2021 to 20-08-2021 to 20-08-2021 to 20-08-2021 to 30-08-2021 to 30	Subject	Chemistry	Semester	$\mathbf{V}$				
Unit  Course Content  Introduction and history of polymeric materials:  Different schemes of classification of polymers, Polymer nomenclature, Molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.  Functionality and its importance: Criteria for synthetic polymer formation, classification of polymerization processes, Relationships between functionality, extent of reaction and degree of polymerization. Bifunctional systems, Poly-functional systems  Kinetics of Polymerization: Mechanism and kinetics of step growth, radical chain growth, ionic chain (both cationic and anionic) and coordination polymerizations, Mechanism and kinetics of copolymerization, polymerization for molecular weight of polymers (M., M., etc.) by end group analysis, viscometry, light scattering and osmotic pressure methods. Molecular weight distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  Nature and structure of polymers-Structure Property relationships.  Allotted to during Month Date  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma	Course	B.Sc (Hons)	Paper Code/Na	ame CHE-HE-5056 Polymer Chemistry				Chemistry
Unit   Course Content   Allotted to   Hours   Month   Date	Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks	60 (Theory)+20(Prctical)				
1 Introduction and history of polymeric materials:  Different schemes of classification of polymers, Polymer nomenclature, Molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.  2 Functionality and its importance: Criteria for synthetic polymer formation, classification of polymerization processes, Relationships between functionality, extent of reaction and degree of polymerization. Bifunctional systems Poly-functional systems  3 Kinetics of Polymerization: Mechanism and kinetics of step growth, radical chain growth, ionic chain (both cationic and anionic) and coordination polymerizations, Mechanism and kinetics of copolymerization, polymerization techniques.  4 Determination of molecular weight of polymers (Mn, Mw, etc) by end group analysis, viscometry, light scattering and osmotic pressure methods. Molecular weight distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  5 Nature and structure of polymers-Structure Property relationships.		(Practical						
1 Introduction and history of polymeric materials: Different schemes of classification of polymers, Polymer nomenclature, Molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.  2 Functionality and its importance: Criteria for synthetic polymer formation, classification of polymerization processes, Relationships between functionality, extent of reaction and degree of polymerization. Bifunctional systems, Poly-functional systems  3 Kinetics of Polymerization: Mechanism and kinetics of step growth, radical chain growth, ionic chain (both cationic and anionic) and coordination polymerization techniques.  4 Determination of molecular weight of polymers (Mn, Mw, etc) by end group analysis, viscometry, light scattering and osmotic pressure methods. Molecular weight distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  5 Nature and structure of polymers-Structure Property relationships.  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  4 Aug 08/08/2021  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  4 Aug 08/08/2021  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  5 Septemb 01/09/2021  To 06-08- 2021  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  4 Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma 5 Septemb 01/09/2021  To 09-08- 2021	Unit	Course (	Content	Allo	tted	Hours	Month	Date
materials:  Different schemes of classification of polymers, Polymer nomenclature, Molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.  Evaluate to 10 molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.  Functionality and its importance: Criteria for synthetic polymer formation, classification of polymerization processes, Relationships between functionality, extent of reaction and degree of polymerization. Bifunctional systems, Poly-functional systems  Kinetics of Polymerization: Mechanism and kinetics of step growth, radical chain growth, ionic chain (both cationic and anionic) and coordination polymerizations, Mechanism and kinetics of copolymerization, polymerization, polymerization, polymerization techniques.  Dir.Pulin Ch Sarma  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  10 08/08/2021  10 09-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  10 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-2021  20 21 00 30-08-20				t	0			
Different schemes of classification of polymers, Polymer nomenclature, Molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.  2 Functionality and its importance: Criteria for synthetic polymer formation, classification of polymerization processes, Relationships between functionality, extent of reaction and degree of polymerization. Bifunctional systems, Poly-functional systems  3 Kinetics of Polymerization: Mechanism and kinetics of step growth, radical chain growth, ionic chain (both cationic and anionic) and coordination polymerization, polymerization techniques.  4 Determination of molecular weight of polymers (Mn, Mw, etc) by end group analysis, viscometry, light scattering and osmotic pressure methods. Molecular weight distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  5 Nature and structure of polymers-Structure Property relationships.  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  2021  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Septemb O1/09/2021  to 09-08- 2021	1		story of polymeric		_	4	Aug	
polymers, Polymer nomenclature, Molecular forces and chemical bonding in polymers, Texture of Polymers.  2 Functionality and its importance: Criteria for synthetic polymer formation, classification of polymerization processes, Relationships between functionality, extent of reaction and degree of polymerization. Bifunctional systems, Poly-functional systems  3 Kinetics of Polymerization: Mechanism and kinetics of step growth, radical chain growth, ionic chain (both cationic and anionic) and coordination polymerizations, Mechanism and kinetics of copolymerization, polymerization techniques.  4 Determination of molecular weight of polymers (M <sub>M</sub> , M <sub>w</sub> , etc) by end group analysis, viscometry, light scattering and osmotic pressure methods. Molecular weight distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  5 Nature and structure of polymers-Structure Property relationships.  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Aug 22/08/2021  br.Pulin Ch Sarma  Aug 22/08/2021  to 30-08- 2021  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Oliverial to 30-08- 2021  Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma  Septemb 01/09/2021  to 09-08- 2021			alossification of	Sar	ma			
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Systems   Dr.Pulin Ch   Sarma   Sarma   Septemb   O1/09/2021		1	. Polv-functional					
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polymerizations, Mechanism and kinetics of copolymerization, polymerization techniques.  4 Determination of molecular weight of polymers (Mn, Mw, etc) by end group analysis, viscometry, light scattering and osmotic pressure methods. Molecular weight distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  5 Nature and structure of polymers-Structure Property relationships.  Dr.Pulin Ch Septemb 10/09/2021 Sarma  Dr.Pulin Ch Septemb 10/09/2021 to 12-09-			.•					
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pressure methods. Molecular weight distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  5 Nature and structure of polymers-Structure Property relationships.  Dr.Pulin Ch Septemb 10/09/2021 to 12-09-		1						2021
distribution and its significance. Polydispersity index.  5 Nature and structure of polymers- Structure Property relationships.  Dr.Pulin Ch Septemb 10/09/2021 er to 12-09-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	C					
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5 Nature and structure of polymers- Structure Property relationships. Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma Septemb 10/09/2021 to 12-09-			diamanaity in day					
Structure Property relationships. Sarma er to 12-09-	F			Dr Du	lin Ch		Santamb	10/00/2021
	5		2 0				_	
		Structure 1 Topolty Te	iunonsinps.	541	1114	2		2021
Glass transition temperature (Tg) Dr.Pulin Ch 8 Septemb 13/09/2021		Glass transition tem	perature (Tg)	Dr.Pu	lin Ch		Septemb	

6	and determination of Tg, Free volume	Sarma		er	to 22-09-
	theory,				2021
	WLF equation, Factors affecting glass				
	transition temperature (Tg).	D. D. I'. Cl	0	C 4 1-	22/00/2021
7	<b>Polymer Solution</b> – Criteria for polymer solubility, Solubility	Dr.Pulin Ch Sarma	8	Septemb	23/09/2021 to 30-09-
	parameter,	Sailla		er	2021
	Thermodynamics of polymer solutions,				2021
	entropy, enthalpy, and free energy				
	change of mixing				
	of polymers solutions, Flory- Huggins				
	theory, Lower and Upper critical				
	solution				
	temperatures.				
8	<b>Properties of Polymers</b> (Physical,	Dr.Pulin Ch	12	October	01/10/2021
	thermal, Flow & Mechanical	Sarma			to 20-10-
	Properties).				2021
	Brief introduction to preparation, structure, properties and application of				
	the following				
	polymers: polyolefins, polystyrene and				
	styrene copolymers, poly(vinyl				
	chloride) and related				
	polymers, poly(vinyl acetate) and				
	related polymers, acrylic polymers,				
	fluoro polymers,				
	polyamides and related polymers.				
	Phenol formaldehyde resins (Bakelite,				
	Novalac), polyurethanes, silicone polymers,				
	polydienes,				
	Polycarbonates, Conducting Polymers,				
	[polyacetylene, polyaniline, poly(p-				
	phenylene				
	sulphide polypyrrole, polythiophene)].				
LAB	1. Polymer synthesis	Dr.Pulin Ch	30	Aug-Oct	02/08/2021
	1. Free radical solution polymerization	Sarma			to 20-10-
	of styrene (St) / Methyl Methacrylate				2021
	(MMA)				
	/Methyl Acrylate (MA) / Acrylic acid				
	(AA). a. Purification of monomer				
	b. Polymerization using benzoyl				
	peroxide (BPO) / 2,2'-azo-bis-				
	isobutylonitrile				
	(AIBN)				
	2. Preparation of nylon 66/6				

1. Interfacial polymerization,			
preparation of polyester from			
isophthaloyl chloride			
(IPC) and phenolphthalein			
a. Preparation of IPC			
b. Purification of IPC			
c. Interfacial polymerization			
3. Redox polymerization of acrylamide			
4. Precipitation polymerization of			
acrylonitrile			
5. Preparation of urea-formaldehyde			
resin			
6. Preparations of novalac resin/resold			
resin.			
7. Microscale Emulsion Polymerization			
of Poly(methylacrylate).			
• • • • •			
Polymer characterization			
1. Determination of molecular weight			
by viscometry:			
(a) Polyacrylamide-aq. NaNO <sub>2</sub> solution			
(b) (Poly vinyl proplylidine (PVP) in			
water			
2. Determination of the viscosity-			
average molecular weight of poly(vinyl			
alcohol)			
(PVOH) and the fraction of "head-to-			
head" monomer linkages in the			
polymer.			
3. Determination of molecular weight			
by end group analysis: Polyethylene			
glycol (PEG)			
(OH group).			
4. Testing of mechanical properties of			
polymers.			
5. Determination of hydroxyl number of			
a polymer using colorimetric method.			
Polymer analysis			
1. Estimation of the amount of HCHO			
in the given solution by sodium sulphite			
method			
2. Instrumental Techniques			
3. IR studies of polymers			
4. DSC analysis of polymers			
5. Preparation of polyacrylamide and its			
electrophoresis			
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Subject	Chemistry	Semester	•			V	
Course	B.Sc (Regular)	Paper Code/N	Name	CHE	-RE-5056	Polyme	r Chemistry
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks			60 (Theory)+20(Pretical)		Prctical)
	(Practical				1		
Unit	Course Co	ontent	Allotte		Hours	Month	Date
1	Introduction and hist	cory of polymeric	Mr. Ka		4	Aug	02/08/2021 to
	materials: Different schemes of c	lassification of	K Ba	rua			06-08-2021
	polymers, Polymer nor						
	Molecular forces and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	chemical bonding in p	olymers, Texture					
	of Polymers.	•	) / T7	1	0	A	00/00/2021
2	<b>Functionality and its</b> Criteria for synthetic p	_	Mr. Ka K Ba	_	8	Aug	08/08/2021 to 20-08-2021
	formation, classification		K Da	irua			20-00-2021
	polymerization proces						
	Relationships between						
	extent of reaction and	degree of					
	polymerization. Bifunctional systems,	Poly-functional					
	systems	tory runctionar					
3	Kinetics of Polymeriz		Mr. Ka	_	8	Aug	22/08/2021 to
	Mechanism and kinetic	1 0	K Ba	rua			30-08-2021
	radical chain growth, i cationic and	onic chain (both					
	anionic) and coordinat	ion					
	polymerizations, Mech						
	kinetics of copolymeri						
	polymerization technic		M 17	1	0	G 4	01/00/2021
4	<b>Determination of mol polymers</b> $(M_n, M_w, \text{etc})$	_	Mr. Ka K Ba	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{C}}$	8	Sept	01/09/2021 to 09-08-2021
	analysis,	) by cha group	IX Da	iruu			07 00 2021
	viscometry, light scatte	ering and osmotic					
	pressure methods. Mol	ecular weight					
	distribution and	enarcity inday					
5	its significance. Polydinature and structure		Mr. Ka	ngkan		Sept	10/09/2021 to
	Structure Property rela	- ·	K Ba			~~pt	12-09-2021
		<u>.</u>			2		
	Glass transition temp	erature (Tg)	Mr. Ka	ngkan	8	Sept	13/09/2021 to

	and determination of Tg, Free volume	K Barua			22-09-2021
	theory,				
	WLF equation, Factors affecting glass transition temperature (Tg).				
	Polymer Solution – Criteria for	Mr. Kangkan	8	Sept	23/09/2021 to
	polymer solubility, Solubility	K Barua		•	30-09-2021
	parameter,				
	Thermodynamics of polymer solutions, entropy, enthalpy, and free energy				
	change of mixing				
	of polymers solutions, Flory- Huggins				
	theory, Lower and Upper critical				
	solution temperatures.				
	Properties of Polymers (Physical,	Mr. Kangkan	12	Oct	01/10/2021 to
	thermal, Flow & Mechanical	K Barua			20-10-2021
	Properties).				
	Brief introduction to preparation,				
	structure, properties and application of the following				
	polymers: polyolefins, polystyrene and				
	styrene copolymers, poly(vinyl				
	chloride) and related				
	polymers, poly(vinyl acetate) and related polymers, acrylic polymers,				
	fluoro polymers,				
	polyamides and related polymers.				
	Phenol formaldehyde resins (Bakelite,				
	Novalac), polyurethanes, silicone polymers,				
	polydienes,				
	Polycarbonates, Conducting Polymers,				
	[polyacetylene, polyaniline, poly(p-				
	phenylene sulphide polypyrrole, polythiophene)].				
LAB	1. <b>Polymer synthesis</b>	Mr. Kangkan	30	Aug-	02/08/2021 to
	1. Free radical solution polymerization	K Barua		Oct	20-10-2021
	of styrene (St) / Methyl Methacrylate				
	(MMA) (Mathyl Acrylata (MA) / Acrylic acid				
	/Methyl Acrylate (MA) / Acrylic acid (AA).				
	a. Purification of monomer				
	b. Polymerization using benzoyl				
	peroxide (BPO) / 2,2'-azo-bis-				
	isobutylonitrile (AIBN)				
	2. Preparation of nylon 66/6				

<u>,                                      </u>	 	
1. Interfacial polymerization,		
preparation of polyester from		
isophthaloyl chloride		
(IPC) and phenolphthalein		
a. Preparation of IPC		
b. Purification of IPC		
c. Interfacial polymerization		
3. Redox polymerization of acrylamide		
4. Precipitation polymerization of		
acrylonitrile		
5. Preparation of urea-formaldehyde		
resin		
6. Preparations of novalac resin/resold		
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7. Microscale Emulsion Polymerization		
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Polymer characterization		
1. Determination of molecular weight		
by viscometry:		
(a) Polyacrylamide-aq.NaNO2 solution		
(b) (Poly vinyl proplylidine (PVP) in		
water 2. Determination of the viscosity		
2. Determination of the viscosity-		
average molecular weight of poly(vinyl		
alcohol)		
(PVOH) and the fraction of "head-to-		
head" monomer linkages in the		
polymer.		
3. Determination of molecular weight		
by end group analysis: Polyethylene		
glycol (PEG)		
(OH group).		
4. Testing of mechanical properties of		
polymers.		
5. Determination of hydroxyl number of		
a polymer using colorimetric method.		
Polymer analysis		
1. Estimation of the amount of HCHO		
in the given solution by sodium sulphite		
method		
2. Instrumental Techniques		
3. IR studies of polymers		
4. DSC analysis of polymers		
5. Preparation of polyacrylamide and its		
 electrophoresis	 	 

Subject	Chemistry	Semes	ter			VI		
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Cod	e/Name	CF	CHE-HC-6019: Inorganic			
	,	•			nemistry			
Credit	6 (Theory) +2	Marl	KS	60 (Theory) + 20(Prctical)				
	(Practical				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Unit	Course C	Content	Allotted	to	Hours	Month	Date	
1	Mechanism of Inc	organic	Dr. Bhabe	esh	18	January	18/01/22	
	Reactions		Ch. Dek	a			to	
	Introduction to ino						17/02/22	
	mechanisms. Subst							
	reactions in square complexes, Trans-	•						
	of trans effect, Med							
	nucleophilic substi							
	planar complexes,	•						
	Thermodynamic ar							
		stability, Kinetics of octahedral						
		substitution, Ligand field effects and reaction rates, Mechanism of substitution in octahedral						
	,							
	complexes. Electro							
	reactions.	n transici						
2	Organometallic C	ompounds	Dr. Bhabe	esh	22	Feb-Mar	18/02/22	
	Definition and class		Ch. Dek	a			to	
	organometallic con	•					20/03/22	
	basis of bond type.							
	Concept of hapticit							
	ligands. Metal carb electron rule, electron	•						
	mononuclear, poly							
	substituted metal c							
	series. General met							
	preparation (direct							
	reductive carbonyl							
	and photochemical							
	decomposition) of binuclear carbonyl							
	Structures of mono							
	binuclear carbonyl							
	Co and Ni using V							
	behaviour of CO (I							
	CO to be discussed	, , <b>,</b> ,						
	effect and use of IF	R data to						

explain extent of back bonding. Zeise's salt: Preparation and structure, evidences of synergic effect and comparison of synergic effect with that in carbonyls. Metal Alkyls: Important structural features of methyl lithium (tetramer) and trialkyl aluminium (dimer), concept of multicentre bonding in these compounds. Role of triethylaluminium in polymerisation of ethene (Ziegler – Natta Catalyst). Species present in ether solution of Grignard reagent and their structures, Schlenk equilibrium. Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial processes and their mechanism:  Dr. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  10 March 21/03/ Study of the following industrial	
structure, evidences of synergic effect and comparison of synergic effect with that in carbonyls.  Metal Alkyls: Important structural features of methyl lithium (tetramer) and trialkyl aluminium (dimer), concept of multicentre bonding in these compounds.  Role of triethylaluminium in polymerisation of ethene (Ziegler – Natta Catalyst). Species present in ether solution of Grignard reagent and their structures, Schlenk equilibrium.  Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Dr. Bhabesh Ch. Deka to	
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polymerisation of ethene (Ziegler  Natta Catalyst). Species present in ether solution of Grignard reagent and their structures, Schlenk equilibrium. Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Dr. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  10 March 21/03/	
- Natta Catalyst). Species present in ether solution of Grignard reagent and their structures, Schlenk equilibrium. Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Dr. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  10 March 21/03/	
in ether solution of Grignard reagent and their structures, Schlenk equilibrium. Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Dr. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  10 March 21/03/	
reagent and their structures, Schlenk equilibrium. Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  On. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  To March  21/03/	
Schlenk equilibrium. Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Or. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  Or. Bhabesh Ch. Deka	
Ferrocene: Preparation and reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Or. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  To March  21/03/	
reactions (acetylation, alkylation, metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Ch. Deka  Transition Metals in Catalysis Ch. Deka	
metallation, Mannich condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Ch. Deka  Dr. Bhabesh 10 March 21/03/100 March 10 to	
condensation). Structure and aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Ch. Deka  Ch. Deka	
aromaticity. Comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial Ch. Deka  To March 21/03/	
aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial Ch. Deka  Transition Metals in Catalysis Ch. Deka	
that of benzene.  3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Ch. Deka  March 21/03/ to	
3 Transition Metals in Catalysis Study of the following industrial  Dr. Bhabesh Ch. Deka  10 March to	
Study of the following industrial Ch. Deka to	22
	22
processes and their mechanism.	22
1. Alkene hydrogenation	22
(Wilkinson's Catalyst)	
2. Hydroformylation (Co	
catalysts) 3. Wacker Process	
4. Synthetic gasoline (Fischer	
Tropsch reaction)	
5. Synthesis gas by metal	
carbonyl complexes.	
4 Theoretical Principles in Dr. Bhabesh 10 April 01/04/	22
Qualitative Inorganic Analysis Ch. Deka to	
(H2S Scheme) 12/04/	22
Basic principles involved in	
analysis of cations and anions and	
solubility products, common ion	
effect. Principles involved in	
separation of cations into groups	
and choice of group reagents.	
Interfering anions (fluoride,	
borate, oxalate and phosphate)	
and need to remove them after	
Group II.	
LAB       Qualitative semimicro analysis of       Dr. Bhabesh       30       Jan-Apr       18/02/	

., ,	CI D 1	T	1	
mixtures containing 3 anions and	Ch. Deka			to
3 cations. Emphasis should be				12/04/22
given to the understanding of the				
chemistry of different reactions.				
The following radicals are				
suggested: CO <sub>32</sub> -, NO <sub>2</sub> -, S <sub>2</sub> -, SO <sub>32</sub> -				
, S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>32</sub> -, CH <sub>3</sub> COO-, F-, Cl-, Br-, I-,				
NO <sub>3</sub> -, BO <sub>3</sub> <sub>3</sub> -, C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> 2-, PO <sub>4</sub> 3-, NH <sub>4+</sub> ,				
K+, Pb2+, Cu2+, Cd2+, Bi3+, Sn2+,				
Sb <sub>3+</sub> , Fe <sub>3+</sub> , Al <sub>3+</sub> ,, Cr <sub>3+</sub> , Zn <sub>2+</sub> , Mn <sub>2+</sub> ,				
Co2+, Ni2+, Ba2+, Sr2+, Ca2+, Mg2+				
☐ Mixtures should preferably				
contain one interfering anion, or				
insoluble component (BaSO4,				
SrSO <sub>4</sub> , PbSO <sub>4</sub> , CaF <sub>2</sub> or Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) <b>or</b>				
combination of anions e.g. CO <sub>32</sub> -				
and SO <sub>32</sub> -, NO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>3</sub> -, Cl- and				
Br-, Cl- and I-, Br- and I-, NO <sub>3</sub> - and				
Br-, NO <sub>3</sub> - and I				
$\square$ Spot tests should be done				
whenever possible.				
☐ Synthesis of ammine				
complexes of Ni(II) and their				
ligand exchange reactions				
involving bidentate ligands like				
acetylacetone, dimethylglyoxime,				
glycine, etc.				
☐ Preparation of acetylacetanato				
complexes of Cu <sub>2+</sub> /Fe <sub>3+</sub> .				
•				
☐ Controlled synthesis of two				
copper oxalate hydrate complexes: kinetic vs.				
thermodynamic factors.				
-				
☐ Determination of ☐ max value				
from UV-visible spectra of				
complexes.				
☐ Measurement of 10 Dq by				
spectrophotometric method,				
verification of spectrochemical				
series.				

Subject	Chemistry	Semester				VI	
Course	B.Sc (Hons,)	Paper Code/N	Name	CHI	E-HC-60	26: Organ	ic
	, , , ,	•			mistry	C	
Credit	6 (Theory) +2	Marks		60 (Theory)+20(Prctica			ctical)
	(Practical				,		
Unit	Course	Content Allot		Allotted Hours Month		Date	
			to				
1	Spectroscopy		Dr. Bha	besh	24	Jan-Feb	18/01/22
	Introduction to abs	orption and	Ch. D	eka			to
	emission spectrosc	opy.					25/03/22
	UV Spectroscopy:	• -					
	electronic transition						
	Chromophores and						
	Bathochromic and						
	shifts, Intensity of	-					
	Application of Wo						
	calculation of \(\lambda\) materials	_					
		systems: α,β unsaturated aldehydes,					
		ketones, carboxylic acids and esters; Conjugated dienes: alicyclic,					
	homoannular and h	•					
	Extended conjugat	· ·					
	(aldehydes, ketone	•					
	distinction between	n cis and trans					
	isomers.						
	IR Spectroscopy: F						
	non-fundamental n						
	vibrations; IR abso						
	O, N and S contain						
	groups; Effect of H	•					
	on IR absorptions;	-					
	and its significance						
	functional group as						
	NMR Spectroscopy	•					
	of Proton Magnetic						
	chemical shift and						
	influencing it; Spir	n – Spin coupling					
	and coupling const						
	effects in alkene, a						
	and aromatics, Inte	*					
	spectra of simple c						
	Electron Spin Reso	onance (ESR)					

2	spectroscopy: Its principle, hyperfine structure, ESR of simple radicals. Applications of IR, UV and NMR for identification of simple organic and inorganic molecules.  Carbohydrates Occurrence, classification and their biological importance. Monosaccharides: Constitution and absolute configuration of glucose and fructose, epimers and anomers, mutarotation, determination of ring size of glucose and fructose, Haworth projections and conformational structures; Interconversions of aldoses and ketoses; Killiani- Fischer synthesis and Ruff degradation;	Dr. Pulin Ch Sarma	16	19/01/22 to 10/03/22
	Disaccharides – Structure elucidation of maltose, lactose and sucrose.  Polysaccharides – Elementary treatment of starch, cellulose and glycogen.			
3	Dyes Classification, Colour and constitution; Mordant and Vat Dyes; Synthesis and applications of: Azo dyes – Methyl Orange and Congo Red (mechanism of Diazo Coupling); Triphenyl Methane Dyes -Malachite Green, Rosaniline and Crystal Violet; Phthalein Dyes – Phenolphthalein and Fluorescein; Natural dyes synthesis of Alizarin and Indigotin; Edible Dyes with examples.	Dr. Bhabesh Ch. Deka	8	26/03/20 22 to 12/04/20 22
4	Polymers Introduction and classification. Number average molecular weight, Weight average molecular weight, Degree of polymerization, Polydispersity Index. Polymerisation reactions -Addition and condensation -Mechanism of cationic, anionic and free radical addition polymerization; Preparation and applications of plastics — thermosetting (phenol-formaldehyde, Polyurethanes) and thermosoftening (PVC, polythene);	Dr. Pulin Ch Sarma	12	11/03/22 to 12/04/22

	T		1	1	1
	Fabrics – natural and synthetic				
	(acrylic, polyamido, polyester);				
	Rubbers – natural and synthetic:				
	Buna-S, Chloroprene and Neoprene;				
	Vulcanization; Polymer additives;				
	Introduction to liquid crystal				
	polymers; Biodegradable and				
	conducting polymers with examples.				
LAB	1. Extraction of caffeine from tea	Dr. Pulin			19/01/22
	leaves.	Ch Sarma	15		to
	2. Preparation of sodium		15		10/03/22
	polyacrylate.				
	3. Preparation of urea formaldehyde.				
	4. Analysis of Carbohydrate: aldoses				
	and ketoses, reducing and non-				
	reducing sugars				
	5. Qualitative analysis of unknown				
	organic compounds containing				
	monofunctional groups				
	(carbohydrates, aryl halides, aromatic				
	hydrocarbons, nitro compounds,				
	amines and amides) and simple				
	bifunctional groups, for e.g. salicylic				
	acid, cinnamic acid, nitrophenols etc.				
	6. Identification of simple organic				
	compounds by IR spectroscopy and	<b>.</b>			
	NMR spectroscopy (Spectra to be	Dr. Bhabesh	15		
	provided).	Ch. Deka			
	7. Preparation of methyl orange.				

### **Department of Chemistry SBMS College, Sualkuchi**

Session: 2021-2022

Subject	Chemistry	Semester	•	VI			
Course	B.Sc (Hons)	Paper Code/N	lame			ndustrial C	Chemicals
		_			invironme		
Credit	4 (Theory) +2	Marks		60	) (Theory	y)+20(Pro	ctical)
	(Practical						
Unit	Course	Content	Allotted to Hours Month			Date	
1	<b>Industrial Gases</b>	and Inorganic	Dr Pul	_	10	Jan-Feb	18/01/22
	Chemicals	_	Sarı	ma			to
	Industrial Gases:	_					10/02/22
	production, uses, s	_					
	hazards in handlin	•					
	following gases: o argon, neon, heliu						
	acetylene, carbon	m, nyurogen,					
	monoxide, chlorin	e. fluorine.					
	sulphur dioxide ar						
	Inorganic Chemic						
	application, analys						
	handling the						
	following chemica	=					
	acid, nitric acid, si	•					
	caustic soda, com	,					
	borax, bleaching p						
	thiosulphate, hydr potash alum, chro						
	alum, potassium d						
	potassium perman						
2	Industrial Metall		Dr Pul	in Ch	4	Feb	11/02/22
_	Preparation of me		Sarı				to
	nonferrous) and u	ltrapure metals					18/02/22
	for semiconductor	•					
	technology.						
3	Environment and	C	Dr Pul		30	Mar-	13/03/22
	Ecosystems. Biog		Sarı	ma		Apr	to
	cycles of carbon, i sulphur.	muogen and					12/04/22
	Air Pollution: Ma	ior regions of					
	atmosphere. Chem						
	photochemical rea						
	atmosphere. Air p						
	sources, particle s						

					1
	nature; Photochemical				
	smog: its constituents and				
	photochemistry. Environmental				
	effects of ozone, Major sources of				
	air pollution.				
	Pollution by SO <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , CO, NO <sub>x</sub> ,				
	H <sub>2</sub> S and other foul smelling gases.				
	Methods of estimation				
	of CO, NOx, SOx and control				
	procedures.				
	Effects of air pollution on living				
	organisms and vegetation.				
	Greenhouse effect and Global				
	warming, Ozone depletion by				
	oxides of nitrogen,				
	chlorofluorocarbons and Halogens,				
	removal				
	of sulphur from coal. Control of				
	particulates.				
	Water Pollution: Hydrological				
	cycle, water resources, aquatic				
	ecosystems, Sources and				
	nature of water pollutants,				
	Techniques for measuring water				
	pollution, Impacts of water				
	pollution on hydrological and				
	ecosystems.				
	Water purification methods. Effluent				
	treatment plants (primary,				
	secondary and tertiary				
	treatment). Industrial effluents from				
	the following industries and their				
	treatment:				
	electroplating, textile, tannery,				
	dairy, petroleum and				
	petrochemicals, agro, fertilizer, etc.				
	Sludge disposal.				
	Industrial waste management,				
	incineration of waste. Water				
	treatment and purification				
	(reverse osmosis, electro dialysis,				
	ion exchange). Water quality				
	parameters for waste water,				
	industrial water and domestic				
	water.				
4	Energy & Environment	Dr Pulin Ch	10	Feb-	19/2/22
	Sources of energy: Coal, petrol and	Sarma		Mar	to
-					•

5	natural gas. Nuclear Fusion / Fission, Solar energy, Hydrogen, geothermal, Tidal and Hydel, etc. Nuclear Pollution: Disposal of nuclear waste, nuclear disaster and its management.  Biocatalysis	Dr Pulin Ch	6	March	04/03/22
3	Introduction to biocatalysis: Importance in "Green Chemistry" and Chemical Industry.	Sarma	0	Waren	to 12/03/22
LAB	1. Determination of dissolved oxygen in water. 2. Determination of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) 3. Determination of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) 4. Percentage of available chlorine in bleaching powder. 5. Measurement of chloride, sulphate and salinity of water samples by simple titration method (AgNO3 and potassium chromate). 6. Estimation of total alkalinity of water samples (CO3 2-, HCO3 -) using double titration method. 7. Measurement of dissolved CO2. 8. Study of some of the common bio-indicators of pollution. 9. Estimation of SPM in air samples. 10. Preparation of borax/ boric acid.	Dr Pulin Ch Sarma	30	Jan-Apr	18/01/22 to 12/04/22

Chemistry	Semester		VI			
B.Sc	Paper Code/Name		Che-RE-6026: Industrial Chemicals And			
(Regular)			Environment			
4 (Theory) +2	Marks		60 (Theory)+20(Pretical)			
(Practical				`	` ` `	,
Course	Content	Content Allott		Hours	Month	Date
Industrial Gases and Inorganic		Mr. Ka	ngkan	10	Jan-Feb	18/01/22
Chemicals		K Ba	ırua			to
_						10/02/22
•	_					
	-					
_	m, nydrogen,					
	e fluorine					
_						
~						
handling the						
following chemica	als: hydrochloric					
	-					
· ·						
•						
_						
	•	Mr Ka	nokan	4	Feb	11/02/22
	~		_		100	to
_						18/02/22
for semiconductor						
technology.						
			_	30	Mar-Apr	13/03/22
		K Ba	ırua			to
	nitrogen and					12/04/22
_	ion magions of					
_						
•						
	B.Sc (Regular)  4 (Theory) +2 (Practical  Course Industrial Gases Industrial Gases: production, uses, shazards in handling following gases: of argon, neon, heliuf acetylene, carbon monoxide, chloring sulphur dioxide ar Inorganic Chemical application, analyst handling the following chemical acid, nitric acid, sing caustic soda, comborax, bleaching put thiosulphate, hydropotash alum, chromalum, potassium permane Industrial Metall Preparation of memonferrous) and ultifor semiconductor technology.  Environment and Ecosystems. Biogocycles of carbon, is sulphur. Air Pollution: Magatmosphere. Chemical real atmosphere. Air pedator.	B.Sc (Regular)  4 (Theory) +2 Marks (Practical  Course Content  Industrial Gases and Inorganic Chemicals  Industrial Gases: Large scale production, uses, storage and hazards in handling of the following gases: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, neon, helium, hydrogen, acetylene, carbon monoxide, chlorine, fluorine, sulphur dioxide and phosgene. Inorganic Chemicals: Manufacture, application, analysis and hazards in handling the following chemicals: hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, common salt, borax, bleaching powder, sodium thiosulphate, hydrogen peroxide, potash alum, chrome alum, potassium dichromate and potassium permanganate.  Industrial Metallurgy Preparation of metals (ferrous and nonferrous) and ultrapure metals for semiconductor technology.  Environment and its segments Ecosystems. Biogeochemical cycles of carbon, nitrogen and	B.Sc (Regular)  4 (Theory) +2 (Practical)  Course Content  Industrial Gases and Inorganic Chemicals  Industrial Gases: Large scale production, uses, storage and hazards in handling of the following gases: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, neon, helium, hydrogen, acetylene, carbon monoxide, chlorine, fluorine, sulphur dioxide and phosgene. Inorganic Chemicals: Manufacture, application, analysis and hazards in handling the following chemicals: hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, common salt, borax, bleaching powder, sodium thiosulphate, hydrogen peroxide, potash alum, chrome alum, potassium dichromate and potassium permanganate.  Industrial Metallurgy Preparation of metals (ferrous and nonferrous) and ultrapure metals for semiconductor technology.  Environment and its segments Ecosystems. Biogeochemical cycles of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur. Air Pollution: Major regions of atmosphere. Chemical and photochemical reactions in atmosphere. Air pollutants: types,	B.Sc (Regular)  4 (Theory) +2 (Practical  Course Content Industrial Gases and Inorganic Chemicals Industrial Gases: Large scale production, uses, storage and hazards in handling of the following gases: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, neon, helium, hydrogen, acetylene, carbon monoxide, chlorine, fluorine, sulphur dioxide and phosgene. Inorganic Chemicals: Manufacture, application, analysis and hazards in handling the following chemicals: hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, common salt, borax, bleaching powder, sodium thiosulphate, hydrogen peroxide, potash alum, chrome alum, potassium dichromate and potassium permanganate.  Industrial Metallurgy Preparation of metals (ferrous and nonferrous) and ultrapure metals for semiconductor technology.  Environment and its segments Ecosystems. Biogeochemical cycles of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur. Air Pollution: Major regions of atmosphere. Chemical and photochemical reactions in atmosphere. Air pollutants: types,	B.Sc (Regular)  4 (Theory) +2 (Practical)  Course Content Industrial Gases and Inorganic Chemicals Industrial Gases: Large scale production, uses, storage and hazards in handling of the following gases: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, neon, helium, hydrogen, acetylene, carbon monoxide, chlorine, fluorine, sulphur dioxide and phosgene. Inorganic Chemicals: Manufacture, application, analysis and hazards in handling the following chemicals: hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, common salt, borax, bleaching powder, sodium thiosulphate, hydrogen peroxide, potash alum, chrome alum, potassium dichromate and potassium permanganate.  Industrial Metallurgy Preparation of metals (ferrous and nonferrous) and ultrapure metals for semiconductor technology.  Environment and its segments Ecosystems. Biogeochemical cycles of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur. Air Pollution: Major regions of atmosphere. Chemical and photochemical reactions in atmosphere. Air pollutants: types,	B.Sc (Regular)  4 (Theory) +2 (Practical  Course Content Industrial Gases and Inorganic Chemicals Industrial Gases: Large scale production, uses, storage and hazards in handling of the following gases: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, neon, helium, hydrogen, acetylene, carbon monoxide, chlorine, fluorine, sulphur dioxide and phosgene. 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	nature; Photochemical			l i	
	smog: its constituents and			l i	
	photochemistry. Environmental			l i	
	effects of ozone, Major sources of				
	air pollution.				
	Pollution by SO <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , CO, NO <sub>x</sub> ,			ļ	l
	H <sub>2</sub> S and other foul smelling gases.				
	Methods of estimation			ļ	l
	of CO, NOx, SOx and control				
	procedures.				
	Effects of air pollution on living				
	organisms and vegetation.				
	Greenhouse effect and Global				
	warming, Ozone depletion by				
	oxides of nitrogen,				
	chlorofluorocarbons and Halogens,				
	removal				
	of sulphur from coal. Control of				
	particulates.				
	Water Pollution: Hydrological				
	cycle, water resources, aquatic				
	ecosystems, Sources and				
1	nature of water pollutants,				
	Techniques for measuring water				
	pollution, Impacts of water				
	pollution on hydrological and		ļ ,		Į .
	ecosystems.				
	Water purification methods. Effluent				
	treatment plants (primary,				
	secondary and tertiary				
	treatment). Industrial effluents from				
	the following industries and their				
	treatment:				
	electroplating, textile, tannery,				
	dairy, petroleum and				
	petrochemicals, agro, fertilizer, etc.				
	Sludge disposal.				
	Industrial waste management,				
	incineration of waste. Water				
	treatment and purification				
	(reverse osmosis, electro dialysis,		ļ ,		Į .
	ion exchange). Water quality				
	parameters for waste water,				
	industrial water and domestic				
L	water.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4	Energy & Environment	Mr. Kangkan	10	Feb-Mar	19/2/22 to
	Sources of energy: Coal, petrol and	K Barua	<u></u>	<u>                                      </u>	04/03/22
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5	natural gas. Nuclear Fusion / Fission, Solar energy, Hydrogen, geothermal, Tidal and Hydel, etc. Nuclear Pollution: Disposal of nuclear waste, nuclear disaster and its management.  Biocatalysis Introduction to biocatalysis:	Mr. Kangkan K Barua	6	05/03/22 to
	Importance in "Green Chemistry" and Chemical Industry	IX Baraa		12/03/22
LAB	1. Determination of dissolved oxygen in water. 2. Determination of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) 3. Determination of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) 4. Percentage of available chlorine in bleaching powder. 5. Measurement of chloride, sulphate and salinity of water samples by simple titration method (AgNO3 and potassium chromate). 6. Estimation of total alkalinity of water samples (CO3 2-, HCO3 -) using double titration method. 7. Measurement of dissolved CO2. 8. Study of some of the common bio-indicators of pollution. 9. Estimation of SPM in air samples. 10. Preparation of borax/ boric acid.	Mr. Kangkan K Barua	30	18/01/22 to 12/04/22