# Paper-1 (Theory)

# **Course Title: Chemical Dynamics & Coordination Chemistry**

	amme: Diploma in Chemical ics and Analytical Techniques	Year: T	Γwo	SEMESTER-II	I	
	Subject: Chemistry					
Course Code:B020301T Course Title: Chemical Dynamics & Coordination Chemis				mistry		
Course outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course students should be able to describe the character				cteristic of		
the three states of matter and describe the different physical properties of each state of matter. kinetic theory of gases,					gases, laws	
of crystallography , liquid state and liquid crystals, conductometric, potentiometric, optical methods, polarimetry a					metry and	
spectroph	otometer technique to study Ch	emical kinetics ar	nd chemical	equilibrium. After the completion of t	the course	
Students	will be able to understand .meta	al- ligand bonding	g in transiti	on metal complexes, thermodynamic a	nd kinetic	
aspects of	metal complexes.					
	Credits: 4		Elective			
	Max. Marks: 25+75		Min. Passing Marks:			
		Total No. of	Lectures =	: 60		
Unit		Торі	ics		No. of Lectures	
	Chemical Kinetics: Rate of a r	reaction, molecular	rity and ord	er of reaction, concentration dependence		
	of rates, mathematical charact	eristic of simple of	chemical rea	actions – zero order, first order, second		
	order, pseudo order, half-life	order, pseudo order, half-life and mean life. Determination of the order of reaction – differential				
	method, method of integration, half-life method and isolation method.					
_	method, method of integration	, half-life method				
I			and isolatio		10	
I	Theories of chemical kineti	cs: Effect of tem	and isolatio	n method.		
I	Theories of chemical kineticoncept of activation energy.	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision t	and isolation perature or theory based	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation,		
I	Theories of chemical kineticoncept of activation energy.	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision to Expression for to	and isolation perature or theory based	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation,  d on hard sphere model, transition state		
I	Theories of chemical kinetic concept of activation energy. theory (equilibrium hypothesis thermodynamic aspects (no de	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision to b). Expression for the rivation ().	and isolation in a second isolation in the constant of the constant is and in the constant is and isolation in the constant is an action in the constant is action in the constant in	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation,  d on hard sphere model, transition state		
I	Theories of chemical kinetic concept of activation energy. Theory (equilibrium hypothesis thermodynamic aspects (no de Chemical Equilibrium: Equi	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision to a). Expression for the rivation ).	and isolation aperature or theory based the rate constant and free ene	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation, d on hard sphere model, transition state stant based on equilibrium constant and		
	Theories of chemical kineticoncept of activation energy. Theory (equilibrium hypothesis thermodynamic aspects (no de Chemical Equilibrium: Equipof mass action. Le-Chatelier's Clausius equation and its application.	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision to D. Expression for the rivation D. librium constant a s principle, reactions.	and isolation aperature or theory based the rate constant free enemination isothern	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation, d on hard sphere model, transition state stant based on equilibrium constant and rgy, thermodynamic derivation of law and reaction isochore – Clapeyron-	5	
	Theories of chemical kineticoncept of activation energy. Theory (equilibrium hypothesis thermodynamic aspects (no de Chemical Equilibrium: Equipof mass action. Le-Chatelier's Clausius equation and its application.	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision to D. Expression for the rivation D. librium constant a s principle, reactions.	and isolation aperature or theory based the rate constant free enemination isothern	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation, d on hard sphere model, transition state stant based on equilibrium constant and rgy, thermodynamic derivation of law	5	
II	Theories of chemical kinetic concept of activation energy. Theory (equilibrium hypothesis thermodynamic aspects (no de Chemical Equilibrium: Equilibrium action. Le-Chatelier Clausius equation and its application of Gibbs phase rule.	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision to a). Expression for the rivation ). librium constant and seprinciple, reactions. Interest and meaning of the phase equilibria of	and isolation aperature or theory based the rate constant free enemination isotherm the terms-plot of one compared to the terms-plot of the	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation, d on hard sphere model, transition state stant based on equilibrium constant and regy, thermodynamic derivation of law n and reaction isochore – Clapeyron-base, component and degree of freedom, conent system– water, CO <sub>2</sub> and systems.	5	
	Theories of chemical kinetic concept of activation energy. Theory (equilibrium hypothesis thermodynamic aspects (no de Chemical Equilibrium: Equilibrium action. Le-Chatelier Clausius equation and its application of Gibbs phase rule.	cs: Effect of tem Simple collision to a). Expression for the rivation ). librium constant and seprinciple, reactions. Interest and meaning of the phase equilibria of	and isolation aperature or theory based the rate constant free enemination isotherm the terms-plot of one compared to the terms-plot of the	n method.  n rate of reaction, Arrhenius equation, d on hard sphere model, transition state stant based on equilibrium constant and rgy, thermodynamic derivation of law and reaction isochore – Clapeyron-hase, component and degree of freedom,	5	

	Kinetic theories of gases		
	Gaseous State: Postulates of kinetic theory of gases, deviation from ideal behavior, van der Waals		
	equation of state.		
	Critical phenomena: PV isotherms of real gases, continuity of states, the isotherms of Van der		
IV	Waals equation, relationship between critical constants and Van der Waals constants, the law of		
1 1	corresponding states, reduced equation of state.		
	Molecular Velocities: Qualitative discussion of the Maxwell's distribution of molecular velocities,		
	collision number, mean free path and collision diameter.		
	Liquid State		
	Liquid State: Intermolecular forces, structure of liquids (a qualitative description). Structural		
v	differences between solids, liquids and gases. Liquid crystals: Difference between liquid crystal,	5	
	solid and liquid. Classification, structure of nematic and cholesterol phases.		
	Liquids in solids (gels): Classification, preparation and properties, inhibition, general application		
	Coordination Chemistry		
	Werner's theory of coordination complexes, classification of ligands, ambidentate ligands, chelates,		
VI	coordination numbers, IUPAC nomenclature of coordination complexes (up to two metal centers),	5	
	Isomerism in coordination compounds, constitutional and stereo isomerism, geometrical and optical		
	isomerism in square planar and octahedral complexes.		
	Theories of Coordination Chemistry		
	I Metal- ligand bonding in transition metal complexes, limitations of valance bond theory, an		
	elementary idea of crystal field theory, crystal field splitting in octahedral, tetrahedral and square		
VII	planner complexes, John teller effect, factors affecting the crystal-field parameters.	10	
	II. Thermodynamic and kinetic aspects of metal complexes: A brief outline of thermodynamic		
	stability of metal complexes and factors affecting the stability, stability constants of complexes and		
	their determination, substitution reactions of square planar complexes		
	Inorganic Spectroscopy and Magnetism  I) Electronic spectra of Transition Metal Complexes		
	Types of electronic transitions, selection rules for d-d transitions, spectroscopic ground states,		
VIII	spectrochemical series, Orgel-energy level diagram for d1 and d9 states, discussion of the electronic	10	
, 222	spectrum of $[Ti(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ complex ion.	10	
	II) Magnetic properties of transition metal complexes, types of magnetic behaviour, methods of		
	determining magnetic susceptibility, spin-only formula, L-S coupling, correlation of $\mu$ s and $\mu$ eff		

	values, orbital contribution to magnetic moments, app	ication of magnetic moment data for 3d-metal			
	complexes.				
Suggested	Dog dingg.				
00	Readings:				
	kins, P. W. & Paula, J. de Atkin's Physical Chemistry E ll, D. W. Physical Chemistry Thomson Press, India (200				
	stellan, G. W. Physical Chemistry 4th Ed. Narosa (2004)				
	tton,F.A, Wilkinson,G and Gaus,P. L ,Basic Inorganic				
	6. Douglas, B, McDaniel, D and Alexander, J, Concepts of Models of Inorganic Chemistry, John Wiley & Sons;				
	l edition, 1994	The ministers Outland Hairranites Press 1004			
	river, D.E Atkins, P.W and Langford, C.H., Inorganic Corterfield, W.W., Inorganic Chemistry, Addison Wesley				
	arpe, A. G, Inorganic Chemistry, ELBS, 3 <sup>RD</sup> edition, 199				
	iessler, G.L, Tarr, D.A, Inorganic Chemistry, 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition,				
	he promotion of Hindi language, course books published				
	stive digital platforms web links-				
	digital platforms web links:				
	tps://swayam.gov.in/				
	ps://www.coursera.org/learn/physical-chemistry ps://www.mooc-list.com/tags/physical-chemistry				
	ps://www.mooc-nst.com/tags/pnysicar-chemistry ps://www.openlearning.com/courses/introduction-to-ph	visical chamistry/			
	ps://www.openiearning.com/courses/introduction-to-ph https://www.my-mooc.com/en/categorie/chemistry	<u>ysicai-chemistry/</u>			
	ps://onlinecourses.swayam2.ac.in/nce19_sc15/preview				
	ps://swayam.gov.in/				
	ps://www.coursera.org/browse/physical-science-and	-engineering/chemistry			
This cou	rse can be opted as an elective by the students of fo	ollowing subjects: Chemistry in 12 <sup>th</sup> Class			
Suggested	d Continuous Evaluation Methods: Students can b	e evaluated on the basis of score obtained in a			
	exam, together with the performance of other acti				
	ests, home assignments, group discussions or oral p				
Or		, ,			
Assessme	ent and presentation of Assignment	(10 marks)			
	ests (Objective): Max marks of each unit test = 10	(10 marks)			
(average	of all 04 unit tests)				
Overall n	erformance throughout the . ( Discipline,	(05 marks)			
	ion in different activities)	(02 marks)			
1 1	,				
		AL.			
Course p Class 12 <sup>t</sup>	rerequisites: To study this course, a student must	have had the chemistry in class 12 ", Physics in			
Suggeste	d equivalent online courses:				
•••••					
E 41	g				
Further 3	Suggestions:				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••			

# **PRACTICAL**





## Paper-2 (Practical): Course Title: Physical Analysis

Che	gramme: Diploma in emical Dynamics and halytical Techniques	Year: Tw	70	SEMESTER-III	
	Subject: Chemistry				
Course Code: B020302P Course Title: Physical Analysis					
Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course students should be able to calibrate apparatus and preparatus and p					nd prepare
solutions	of various concentration	s, estimation of comp	ponents thro	ugh volumetric analysis; to perform dil	atometric
experimen	its: one and two compone	nt phase equilibrium e	xperiments.		
	Credits: 4		Elective		
	Max. Marks: 25	+75		Min. Passing Marks:	
	Practical			60 h	
Unit			Topics		No of Lectures
	Strengths of Solution				Lectures
	Calibration of fractional weights, pipettes and burettes. Preparation of standards solutions. Dilution –				
	0.1 M to 0.001 M solutions.				
	Mole Concept and Concentration Units :Mole Concept, molecular weight, formula weight, and				
I	equivalent weight. Concentration units: Molarity, Formality, Normality, Molality, Mole fraction,				
	Percent by weight, Percent by volume, Parts per thousand, Parts per million, Parts per billion, pH,				
	pOH, milli equivalents, Milli moles				
	Surface Tension and V	iscosity			
II		surface tension of put viscosity of liquid pu	_		06
			Te liquid of s	Olution	
	Boiling point and Transition Temperature  1. Boiling point of common organic liquid compounds ANY FIVE ]nbutylalcohol, cyclohexanol				
	ethyl methyl ketone, cyclohexanone, acetylacetone, isobutyl methyl ketone, isobutyl alcohol,				
III	acetonitrile, benzaldehyde and acetophenone. [Boiling points of the chosen organic compounds				
	should preferably be within 180°C].				
	2. Transition Temperature, Determination of the transition temperature of the given substance by				
	thermometric /dialometric method (e.g. MnCl <sub>2</sub> .4H <sub>2</sub> O/SrBr <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O )				
IV	Phase Equilibrium				20

- To study the effect of a solute (e.g. NaCl, succinic acid) on the critical solution temperature of two partially miscible liquids (e.g. phenolwater system) and to determine the concentration of that solute in the given phenol-water system
- 2. To construct the phase diagram of two component (e.g. diphenylamine benzophenone) system by cooling curve method.

### **Suggested Readings:**

- 1. Skoog .D.A., West.D.M and Holler .F.J., "Analytical Chemistry: An Introduction", 7th edition, Saunders colleg publishing, Philadelphia,(2010).
- 2. Larry Hargis.G" Analytical Chemistry: Principles and Techniques" Pearson©(1988)

Note: For the promotion of Hindi language, course books published in Hindi may be prescribed by the University

#### Suggestive digital platforms web links

- 1. <a href="https://www.labster.com/chemistry-virtual-labs/">https://www.labster.com/chemistry-virtual-labs/</a>
- 2. <a href="https://www.vlab.co.in/broad-area-chemical-sciences">https://www.vlab.co.in/broad-area-chemical-sciences</a>
- 3. <a href="http://chemcollective.org/vlabs">http://chemcollective.org/vlabs</a>

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of following subjects: Chemistry in 12 <sup>th</sup> Class			
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:			
Viva voce	(10 marks)		
Mock test	(10 marks)		
Overall performance	(05marks)		
Course prerequisites: To study this course, a student must have Opted Sem-III, Theory Ppaer-1			
Suggested equivalent online courses:			
Further Suggestions:			