

CHEMISTRY

**Atomic Structure:**

Bohr's atomic model-Sommerfeld's extension of atomic structure; Electronic configuration and Quantum numbers; Shapes of s,p,d,f orbitals - Pauli's exclusion principle - Hund's Rule of maximum multiplicity- Aufbau principle. Emission spectrum, absorption spectrum, line spectra and band spectra; Hydrogen spectrum - Lyman, Balmer, Paschen, Brackett and Pfund series; deBroglie's theory; Heisenberg's uncertainty principle - wave nature of electron - Schrodinger wave equation (No derivation). Eigen values and eigen functions. Hybridization of atomic orbitals involving s,p,d orbitals.

**p,d and f - Block Elements:**

p block elements - Phosphorous compounds;  $\text{PCl}_3$ ,  $\text{PCl}_5$  - Oxides. Hydrogen halides, Inter halogen compounds. Xenon fluoride compounds. General Characteristics of d - block elements - Electronic Configuration - Oxidation states of first row transition elements and their colours; Occurrence and principles of extraction: Copper, Silver, Gold and Zinc. Preparation, properties of  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ,  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ .

Lanthanides - Introduction, electronic configuration, general characteristics, oxidation state - lanthanide contraction, uses, brief comparison of Lanthanides and Actinides.

**Coordination Chemistry and Solid State Chemistry**

Introduction - Terminology in coordination chemistry - IUPAC nomenclature of mononuclear coordination compounds. Isomerism, Geometrical isomerism in 4-coordinate, 6-coordinate complexes. Theories on coordination compounds - Werner's theory (brief), Valence Bond theory. Uses of coordination compounds. Bioinorganic compounds (Haemoglobin and chlorophyll).

Lattice - unit cell, systems, types of crystals, packing in solids; Ionic crystals - Imperfections in solids - point defects. X-Ray diffraction - Electrical Property, Amorphous solids (elementary ideas only).

**Thermodynamics, Chemical Equilibrium and Chemical Kinetics**

I and II law of thermodynamics - spontaneous and non spontaneous processes, entropy, Gibb's free energy - Free energy change and chemical equilibrium - significance of entropy.

Law of mass action - Le Chatelier's principle, applications of chemical equilibrium. Rate expression, order and molecularity of reactions, zero order, first order and pseudo first order reaction - half life period. Determination of rate constant and order of reaction . Temperature dependence of rate constant - Arrhenius equation, activation energy.

**Electrochemistry**

Theory of electrical conductance; metallic and electrolytic conductance. Faraday's laws - theory of strong electrolytes - Specific resistance, specific conductance, equivalent and molar conductance - Variation of conductance with dilution - Kohlraush's law - Ionic product of water,  $\text{p}^{\text{H}}$  and  $\text{p}^{\text{OH}}$  - buffer solutions - use of  $\text{p}^{\text{H}}$  values. Cells - Electrodes and electrode potentials - construction of cell and EMF values, Fuel cells, Corrosion and its prevention.

## Isomerism in Organic Compounds

Definition, Classification – structural isomerism, stereo isomerism – geometrical and optical isomerism. Optical activity- chirality – compounds containing chiral centres – R – S notation, D – L notation.

### Alcohols and Ethers

Nomenclature of alcohols – Classification of alcohols - distinction between 1<sup>o</sup>, 2<sup>o</sup> and 3<sup>o</sup> alcohols – General methods of preparation of primary alcohols, properties. Methods of preparation of dihydric alcohols: Glycol – Properties – Uses. Methods of preparation of trihydric alcohols - Properties – Uses. Aromatic alcohols – preparation and properties of phenols and benzyl alcohol.

Ethers – Nomenclature of ethers – general methods of preparation of aliphatic ethers - Properties – Uses. Aromatic ethers – Preparation of Anisole – Uses.

### Carbonyl Compounds

Nomenclature of carbonyl compounds – Comparison of aldehydes and ketones. General methods of preparation of aldehydes – Properties – Uses. Aromatic aldehydes – Preparation of benzaldehyde – Properties and Uses. Ketones – general methods of preparation of aliphatic ketones (acetone) – Properties – Uses. Aromatic ketones – preparation of acetophenone – Properties – Uses, preparation of benzophenone – Properties. Name reactions; Clemmenson reduction, Wolff – Kishner reduction, Cannizzaro reaction, Claisen Schmidt reaction, Benzoin Condensation, aldol Condensation. Preparation and applications of Grignard reagents.

### Carboxylic Acids and their derivatives

Nomenclature – Preparation of aliphatic monocarboxylic acids – formic acid – Properties – Uses. Monohydroxy mono carboxylic acids; Lactic acid – Synthesis of lactic acid. Aliphatic dicarboxylic acids; Preparation of oxalic and succinic acid. Aromatic acids; Benzoic and Salicylic acid – Properties – Uses. Derivatives of carboxylic acids; acetyl chloride (CH<sub>3</sub>COCl) – Preparation – Properties – Uses. Preparation of acetamide, Properties – acetic anhydride – preparation, Properties. Preparation of esters – methyl acetate – Properties.

### Organic Nitrogen Compounds

Aliphatic nitro compounds – Preparation of aliphatic nitroalkanes – Properties – Uses. Aromatic nitro compounds – Preparation – Properties – Uses. Distinction between aliphatic and aromatic nitro compounds. Amines; aliphatic amines – General methods of preparation – Properties – Distinction between 1<sup>o</sup>, 2<sup>o</sup> and 3<sup>o</sup> amines. Aromatic amines – Synthesis of benzylamine – Properties, Aniline – Preparation – Properties – Uses. Distinction between aliphatic and aromatic amine. Aliphatic nitriles – Preparation – properties – Uses. Diazonium salts – Preparation of benzene diazoniumchloride – Properties.

### Biomolecules

**Carbohydrates** – distinction between sugars and non sugars, structural formulae of glucose, fructose and sucrose, with their linkages, invert sugar – definition, examples of oligo and polysaccharides,

**Amino acids** – classification with examples, Peptides-properties of peptide bond,

**Lipids** - Definition, classification with examples, difference between fats, oils and waxes.