S V R K GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE :: NIDADAVOLE

TABLE - A - CURRICULAR PLAN - LECTURER WISE.0

NAME OF THE LECTURER DEPARTMENT

: Dr V.V.Ravindra : CHEMISTRY

CLASS:II BZC

YEAR: 2021-2022

SEMESTER: III

Paper:3

	-	SERIAL NUM	BER	
4 th week	3 rd week		MONTH & WEEK	
4 Hrs	4 Hrs	u	HOURS AVAILABLE	
1. Alcohols & Phenols Alcohols: preparation, properties and relative reactivity of 1°, 2°, 3° alcohols, Bouvet Blanc Reduction; Oxidation Of Diols By Periodic Acid Andlead Tetraacetate, Pinacol- Pinacolone Rearrangement;	Chemistry of Halogenated Hydrocarbons:Alkyl Halides: Methods of preparation and properties, nucleophilic substitution reactions— SN1, SN2 and SNi mechanisms with stereo chemical aspects and effect of solvent etc.: nucleophilic substitution vs. elimination, Williamson's synthesis. Aryl Halides: Preparation (including preparation from diazonium salts) and properties, nucleophilic aromatic substitution; SN Ar, Benzyne mechanism. Relative reactivity of alkyl, allyl, benzyl, vinyl and aryl halides towards nucleophilic substitution reactions.	4	SYLLABUS TOPIC	
Dihydric ,Tri hydric alcohols Introduction	Distinction between Nuclear Halogen and side chain halogen	S	ADDITIONAL INPUT /VALUE ADDITION	
Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical	6	ACTIVITY	CURR
3 Hrs	4 Hrs	7	HOURS ALLOTED	ICULAR
		∞	WHETHER CONDUCTED	CURRICULAR ACTIVITY
		9	IF NOT, ALTERNATIV E DATE	7
Assign		10	ACTIVITY	CO-CU
1 H _r		11	HOURS ALLOTED	RRICUL
		12	WHETHER CONDUCTED	CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIY
		13	IF NOT, ALTERNATIV E DATE	TIVITIY
		14	REMARKS	

Jan		Dec			
2 nd week	1 st week	4 th week	3 rd week	2 nd week	l « week
4Hrs	4 Hrs	4 Hrs	4Hrs	4Hrs	4 Hrs
. Preparation And Reactions Of Acid Chlorides, anhydrides, esters and amides; Comparative study of nucleophilic substitution at acyl group-Mechanism of acidic and alkaline hydrolysis of esters, Claisen Condensation, Reformatsky reactions and Curtius Rearrangement	UNIT III: Carboxylic Acids and their Derivatives: General methods of preparation, physical properties and reactions of monocarboxylic acids, effect of substituent acidic strength. Typical reactions of carboxylic acids, hydroxy acids and unsaturated acids	Addition Reactions Of α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds: Michael Addition. Active Methylene Compounds: Keto-enol tautomerism. Preparation And Synthetic Applications Diethyl malonate and ethyl acetoacetate.	reaction, Beckmann Haloform Reaction And Baeyer Villiger oxidation, \(\alpha\)- substitution reactions, oxidations and reductions (Clemmensen, wolf -kishner, with LiAlH4 &NaBH4).	Carbonyl Compounds: Structure, reactivity, preparation and properties; Nucleophilic Addition, Nucleophilic Addition-elimination reactions with ammonia derivatives Mechanisms of Aldol and Benzoin Condensation,	Factors Affecting It, Ring substitution reactions, Reimer—Tiemann and Kolbe's—Schmidt Reactions, Fries and Claisen Rearrangement with mechanism;
,	Uses of carboxylic acids and their derivatives.			Analysis of aldehydes and ketones	
Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical Mid exam	Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical
Γ 4 Hrs	3 Hrs	4 Hrs	3Hrs 1Hrs	3 Hrs	4 Hrs
	Assign ment			Student seminar	
	1Hr			1Hr	

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2 nd week	st week	4 th week	3 rd week
4Hrs	4Hrs	4Hrs	4Hrs
shifts. Beer-Lambert's law and its limitations. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy: Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance, equivalent and non-equivalent protons, position of signals. Chemical shift, NMR splitting of signals -spin-spin coupling, coupling constants. Applications of NMR with suitable examples - ethyl bromide, ethanol, acetaldehyde, 1,1,2-tribromo ethane, ethyl acetate, toluene and acetophenone	Selection rules for vibrational transitions, Fundamental Frequencies, overtones and hot bands. Electronic spectroscopy: Energy levels of molecular orbitals (σ, π, n) . Selection rules for electronic spectra. Types of electronic transitions in molecules, effect of conjugation. Concept of chromophore. bathochromic and hypsochromic	Molecular Spectroscopy: Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with molecules and varioustypesof spectra; 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, Harmonic and anharmonic oscillator, Morse Potential curve, vibrational degrees of freedom for polyatomic molecules, modes of vibration.	Reactions involving H, OH and COOH groups- salt formation, anhydride formation, acid chloride formation, amide formation and esterification (mechanism). Degradation of carboxylic acids by Huns-Diecker reaction, decarboxylation by Schimdt reaction, Arndt- Eistert synthesis, halogenation by Hell- Volhard- Zelinsky reaction.
		Electromagnetic radiationProperties of light, Effect of magnetic field on nucleus.	
Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical Mid exam	Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical
4 Hrs	3 Hrs	3 Hrs	4 Hrs
		Quiz	
		1 Hr	

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Assister	ment	
	3 H73	4 Hrs
	Lecture/ICT /Practical	Lecture/ICT /Practical
UNIT V. Application of Spectroscopy to Simple Organic Molecules. Application of visible introduction	spectroscopy in organic molecules. Application of electronic spectroscopy and Woodward rules for calculating λmax of conjugated dienes and α,β - unsaturated compounds.	Rivision
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