

## LESSON PLAN (ODD SEMESTER 2025-26 )

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**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE MOHNA**

### B.Sc. 1<sup>st</sup> Year (DSC-Chemistry)

| Month/Week       | First week   | Second week  | Third week   | Fourth week  |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>August</b>    | Ionic bond lattice energy, Born-Haber cycle and its applications, Fajan's rules, hydration energy, bond moment,  | Dipole moment and percentage ionic character. Resonance and resonance energy: study of some inorganic and organic compounds.   | Molecular Orbital Approach: LCAO method, bonding and antibonding MOs and their characteristics for s-s, s-p and p-p combination of atomic orbitals, non-bonding combination of orbitals,   | Heteronuclear diatomic molecules<br><br>Comparison of VB and MO approaches.  |
| <b>September</b> | Oxides – structures of oxides of N, P. Oxyacids – structure and relative acid strengths of oxyacids of nitrogen and phosphorus. Structure of white, yellow and red phosphorus. Oxyacids of sulphur – structures and acidic strength, | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> –structure, properties and uses. Basic properties of halogen, interhalogen compounds-types and properties, halogen-acids and oxyacids of chlorine – structure and comparison of acidic strength. | Brönsted–Lowry concept, conjugate acids and bases, relative strengths of acids and bases, effects of substituent and solvent, differentiating and levelling solvents. Lewis acid-base concept, classification of Lewis acids and bases, Lux-Flood concept. | Maxwell's distribution of velocities and energies, collision number, collision frequency and mean free path, deviation of real gases from ideal behaviour, |
| <b>October</b>   | Critical temperature, critical pressure, critical volume and their determination. Compressibility factor. Law of corresponding states.   | Electronic displacements and its applications, reaction intermediates and concept of aromaticity. Concept of isomerism,  | Revision   | Optical activity, elements of symmetry, molecular chirality, enantiomers, stereogenic centre, properties of enantiomers,                                   |

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|                 |  | types of isomerism, optical isomerism,   |          |          |
| <b>November</b> | Chiral and achiral molecules with two stereogenic centres, diastereomers, threo and erythro diastereomers, meso compounds, | Resolution of enantiomers, inversion, retention and racemization, relative and absolute configuration, sequence rules, R & S system of nomenclature. | Revision | Revision |

### B.Sc. II Year (DSC-Chemistry)

| Month/Week       | First week  | Second week   | Third week   | Fourth week   |
|------------------|---|---|--|---|
| <b>August</b>    | General characteristics of transition metals, brief discussion of differences between the first, second and third transition series, stability of various oxidation states, | magnetic and spectral properties. Binary compounds and complexes illustrating relative stability of their oxidation states. Chemistry of Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Mo and W in various oxidation states, | potassium dichromate, potassium permanganate, potassium ferrocyanide, potassium ferricyanide, sodium nitroprusside and sodium cobaltinitrite.  | Third law of thermodynamics: Nernst heat theorem, concept of residual entropy, evaluation of absolute entropy from heat capacity data. Gibbs and Helmholtz functions,   |
| <b>September</b> | Gibbs function (G) and Helmholtz function (A) as thermodynamic quantities, A & G as criteria for spontaneity,   | thermodynamic equilibrium and their advantage over entropy change. Variation of G and A with P, V and T. Partial molar quantities.  | Arrhenius theory of ionization, Ostwald's Dilution Law. Debye-Huckel-Onsager's equation for strong electrolytes (elementary treatment only), transport number, definition and determination by Hittorf's | Electrolytic conduction, factors affecting electrolytic conduction. Applications of conductivity measurements: determination of dissociation constant ( $K_a$ ) and degree of dissociation, determination of solubility product |

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|                 |  |   | methods. | of sparingly soluble salts,            |
| <b>October</b>  | Conductometric titrations.<br>Definition of pH and pKa, buffer solution,<br>Reversible electrodes                                      | Alkyl halide:<br>Nomenclature and classes of alkyl halides, general methods of preparation, physical properties and chemical reactions,   | Revision | Mechanisms (SN1, SN2, E1, E2 and E1cb) |
| <b>November</b> | Aryl halides:<br>Methods of preparation,<br>Reactions:<br>Aromatic nucleophilic substitution and effect of substituents on reactivity. | Benzynes<br>Mechanism:<br>KNH <sub>2</sub> /NH <sub>3</sub> (or NaNH <sub>2</sub> /NH <sub>3</sub> ), reactivity and relative strength of C-halogen bond in alkyl, allyl, benzyl, vinyl and aryl halides. | Revision | Revision                               |

**B.Sc. III Year (Physical Chemistry)**

| Month/Week       | First week  | Second week   | Third week  | Fourth week  |
|------------------|---|---|---|--|
| <b>August</b>    | <b>Quantum Mechanics-I</b><br>Black-body radiation  | Plank's radiation law, photoelectric effect.  | heat capacity of solids, Compton effect, wave function and its significance                                     | Postulates of quantum mechanics, operators, commutation relations, Hamiltonian and Hermitian operator, Role of operators in quantum mechanics  |
| <b>September</b> | Determination of wave function & energy of particle in one dimensional box, Pictorial representation and its significance | <b>Physical Properties and Molecular Structure</b> Optical activity, polarization – (Clausius – Mossotti equation). dipole moment, induced dipole moment, measurement of dipole moment by different methods.  | dipole moment and structure of molecules, Magnetic permeability, magnetic susceptibility and its determination. | Application of magnetic susceptibility, magnetic properties – paramagnetism, diamagnetism and ferromagnetics.  |
| <b>October</b>   | <b>Spectroscopy-I</b><br>Electromagnetic radiation, statement of Born-Oppenheimer approximation, Degrees of freedom.      | <b>Rotational Spectrum</b> - Energy levels of rigid rotator, selection rules, spectral intensity distribution using population distribution (Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution), determination of bond length, qualitative description of non-rigid rotor, isotope effect. | <b>Revision</b>   | <b>Spectroscopy-II</b><br><b>Vibrational spectrum</b><br>Infrared spectrum: Energy levels of simple harmonic oscillator, selection rules, pure vibrational spectrum, intensity, determination of force constant and qualitative relation of force constant and bond energies |
| <b>November</b>  | anharmonic motion and   | <b>Raman Spectrum:</b> Concept of   | Revision  | Revision   |

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|  | isotopic effect on the spectra., idea of vibrational frequencies of functional groups | polarizability, pure rotational and pure vibrational Raman spectra of diatomic molecules, selection rule |  |  |
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