

Name of the Programme: M.Sc. Part-I (Chemistry)

Course Code: CHP-522 **Title of the course:** Practical course in Physical Chemistry-II

Number of Credits: 02

Effective from AY: 2022-23

Prerequisites for the course:	Students should have studied chemistry courses at graduate level or must have cleared change of discipline entrance test.	
Course Objective:	1. To develop experimental skills on basic lab techniques in physical chemistry 2. To acquire skills for data analysis and interpretation 3. To help the students to develop research skills	
Content	<p>Minimum 13 experiments to be conducted per Semester</p> <p>Non-instrumental Experiments (any 8)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To determine the radius of a molecule by viscosity measurements.2. To determine ΔG, ΔH and ΔS of silver benzoate by solubility product method3. To investigate the adsorption of oxalic acid by activated charcoal and test the validity of Freundlich and Langmuir's isotherms.4. To determine the molecular weight of a given polymer by turbidimetry5. To study the rate of reaction between ethyl bromoacetate and sodium thiosulphate kinetically.6. To determine the percentage composition of a given mixture of two liquids by stalagmometer method.7. To study the kinetics of hydrolysis of methyl acetate and to determine a) Energy of activation b) Entropy of activation and c) Free energy change.8. To study the kinetics of the reaction between Potassium persulphate ($K_2S_2O_8$), and Potassium iodide (KI), and to determine a) Energy of activation b) Entropy of activation and c) Free energy change.9. To determine the order of reaction for hydrolysis of ethyl acetate by graphical, fractional change and differential methods.10. To determine the molecular weight of polystyrene by viscosity measurement.	No of hours 35
	<p>Instrumental Experiments (any 5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">11. To determine the relative strength of chloroacetic acid and acetic acid by conductometry.12. To determine the degree of hydrolysis of salt of weak base and strong acid using conductometry.	25

	<p>13. To determine the composition of a mixture of acetic acid, dichloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid by conductometric titration.</p> <p>14. To determine the dissociation constants of monobasic acid and dibasic acid and obtain derivative plot to get equivalence point.</p> <p>15. To determine the redox potential of $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ system by titrating it with standard $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ solution.</p> <p>16. To study the electrodeposition of metal.</p>	
Pedagogy	Mainly pre-laboratory exercises Seminars / term papers /assignments / presentations / lab hand-out /self-study or a combination of some of these can also be used. ICT mode should be preferred. Sessions should be interactive in nature to enable peer group learning.	
References / Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A. Finlay & J.A. Kitchener, Practical Physical Chemistry, Longman. 2. F. Daniels & J.H. Mathews, Experimental Physical Chemistry, Longman. 3. A. M. James, F. E. Prichard, Practical Physical Chemistry, Longman. 4. D.P. Shoemaker & C.W. Garland, Experimental Physical Chemistry, McGraw-Hill. 	
Course outcomes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will gain knowledge of various fundamental lab techniques. 2. Students should be in a position to apply the knowledge for their dissertation and research work. 3. Students will be able to use spectrophotometric titrations for appropriate analysis. 4. Students will be able to determine molecular weight of some polymers. 	