

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

Course Code: CHP-600 **Title of the course:** Practical Course in Physical Chemistry -

III

Number of Credits: 4

Effective from AY: 2023-24

Prerequisites for the course:	Should have studied Physical chemistry practical course at M.Sc. Part-I.	
Course Objectives:	1. To introduce concepts of Kinetics and Thermodynamics 2. To introduce concepts of Surface science and Catalysis 3. To introduce various concepts of Electrochemistry 4. Introduction to the use of computers and computational tools in chemistry	
Contents	<i>Note: A minimum of 7 experiments from each Unit I-III are to be completed.</i> Unit - I. Instrumental a. To determine the redox potential of $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ system using rotating disk voltammetry method. b. To determine the instability constant of the reaction $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2] \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + 2\text{NH}_3$ potentiometrically. c. To determine the transport number of ions using moving boundary method. d. To verify Nernst equation and determine the standard oxidation potential of copper and zinc electrodes. e. To study effect of ionic strength on activity coefficient of Ag^+ ions. f. To investigate the reaction kinetics between Potassium Persulphate and Potassium Iodide colorimetrically. g. To determine the equivalent conductance of a strong electrolyte (KCl) at several concentrations and verify Onsager's equation. h. To estimate the concentration of Sulphuric acid, Acetic acid and Copper sulphate in a given solution conductometrically. i. To determine the concentration of Fe^{2+} ions by titrating with potassium dichromate conductometrically. j. To study the kinetics of hydrolysis of tertiary butyl chloride by conductometry. k. To determine the half wave potential of $\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cd}^{2+}/\text{Zn}^{2+}$ by using polarography. l. To study the effect of sol-gel and hydrothermal method of synthesis on crystallite size and surface area of a semiconductor catalyst. m. To investigate the effect of catalyst loading on photocatalytic degradation of azo dye using semiconductor catalyst. n. To study the stress-strain response of polymeric materials and compare their strength.	No of hours 40

	o. To determine the degradation rate of the polymers using thermogravimetric methods. p. To determine the curie temperature of conducting polymer samples. q. To determine the resistivity of polymeric material using four probe method.	
	Unit - II. Non-Instrumental a. To determine the critical micelle concentration of three types of surfactants using stalagmometer. b. To determine the partial molal volume of sodium chloride-water, ethanol-water and methanol-water system by apparent molal volume method. c. To study the effect of surfactants on surface tension of water using stalagmometer. d. To study the variation of viscosity with composition of mixtures and to verify the formation of compounds by Oswald's viscometer. e. To study the effect of pH on the kinetics of iodination of Aniline. f. To study the kinetics of reaction between H_2O_2 and KI (clock reaction). g. To study the kinetics of rapid reaction between Bromine and Iodine in aqueous media. h. To investigate the autocatalytic reaction between Potassium Permanganate and Oxalic acid. i. To study the electroless deposition of Ni on non-conductor substrate and to determine the rate of deposition. j. To study the variation in catalytic activity of three different metal oxides for H_2O_2 decomposition reaction. k. To investigate the effect of pH on adsorptive separation of azodye from water using MCM-41.	40
	Unit - 3. Computational Chemistry a. To generate a mark sheet and understand various features of spreadsheets. b. To generate a plot for a given function such as solutions of 1D box, harmonic oscillator, H-like atom wave functions, Gaussians distributions etc. c. To write a computer program to obtain equivalence point in pH metry and potentiometric experiments (derivative method). d. To write a computer program to find percent composition for various atoms of a given molecular formula. e. To write a computer program to obtain slope and intercept for linear data using least square fit method. f. To write a computer program to obtain center of mass of a given molecule and moment of inertia, hence obtain classification of the	40

	given molecule. g. To write a computer program to find out various parameters for data analysis viz. minimum, maximum, average, standard deviation, variance, covariance, correlation coefficient, frequency distribution etc. h. To write a computer program to obtain thermodynamic probability. i. To write a computer program to obtain degeneracy of a given energy level for a particle in a cube. j. Calculate the ground state energy of hydrogen atom using various basis sets using <i>ab-initio</i> program. k. Calculate and interpret the IR, RAMAN and NMR spectra of simple organic molecules using <i>ab-initio</i> program.	
Pedagogy:	Mainly pre-labs / practicals or a combination of some of these could also be used to some extent.	
References / Readings:	1. A. Finlay and J.A. Kitchener, Practical Physical Chemistry, Longman Publisher, 1963. 2. A. M. James, Practical Physical Chemistry, Longman Publisher, 1974. 3. D.P. Shoemaker and C.W. Garland, Experimental Physical Chemistry, McGraw-Hil, 1981. 4. J. B. Yadav, Advance Practical Physical Chemistry, Krishna Educational Publishers, 2014. 5. S.Attila, and N. S. Ostlund. Modern quantum chemistry: introduction to advanced electronic structure theory. Courier Corporation, 2012. 6. P.P. Morajkar, A. P. Naik, S. T. Bugde, B. R. Naik, CH-20: Photocatalytic and microbial degradation of Amaranth dye, Advances in Biological Science Research-A Practical Approach 2019, 327-345, Academic Press. 7. J.B. Foresman, E. Frisch, Exploring Chemistry with Electronic Structure Methods: A Guide to Using Gaussian, 2nd Ed. Gaussian, 1996	
Course Outcomes:	1. Student should be able to apply the concepts of physical chemistry in M.Sc. Dissertations. 2. Students shall be equipped with practical skills needed for research and development. 3. Students will understand the instrumental and non-instrumental methods of analysis. 4. Students will understand use of computers and computational tools in chemistry.	