

**CHM-233(P) – Chemistry Practical**  
**Chemistry Lab- I (2 credit) + Chemistry Lab- II (2 credit)**  
**Total Credit – 4, Hours – 120, Marks = 100**

**Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of this course, student will be able to-

CO-1. Gain the fundamental and basic knowledge of inorganic qualitative analysis, chemical kinetics and Physico-chemical experiments.

CO-2. Understand the basic concepts and principles of cations and anions of inorganic salts, conductometer, pH-meter, Viscometer and refractometer.

CO-3. Apply the skill of separation of cations and anions present in an inorganic mixture and also handle different instruments like conductometer, pH-meter, Viscometer and refractometer.

CO-4. Analyse and conclude the facts regarding the inorganic qualitative analysis, chemical kinetics, adsorptions, hydrolysis, partition coefficient of an organic acid.

CO-5. Evaluate, judge and defend the different types of tests involves in the separation of inorganic radicals, Conductometric titrations and different types of physico-chemical experiments.

CO-6. Synthesise, Create, modify and develop the new techniques for the separation of inorganic radicals and also in the use of different instruments like conductometer, pH-meter, Viscometer and refractometer.

**CO-PSO mapping (connecting COs with PSOs)**

CO	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5	PSO-6
CO-1	3	3	2	3	2	2
CO-2	3	3	2	2	2	3
CO-3	2	3	3	2	3	2
CO-4	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO-5	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO-6	3	3	3	2	2	3

## CHEMISTRY LAB – I

Credit – 2, Hours – 60, Marks - 50

### Inorganic qualitative analysis for inorganic Mixture

Semi micro method of analysis of inorganic mixture containing four radicals

(Excluding phosphate, borate, arsenite, arsenate)

Minimum twelve mixtures should be performed.

### Inorganic Preparations

- (1) Tetrammine cupric sulphate  $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (2) Ferrous ammonium sulphate (Mohr's salt)  $\text{FeSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (3) Hexa-ammine nickel(II) chloride  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6] \text{Cl}_2$
- (4) Potash Alum  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (5) Reineck's salt (Ammonium tetrathiocyanato diamine chromate)  
 $\text{NH}_4(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_4$
- (6) Sodium cobaltinitrite  $\text{Na}_3[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6]$

### Viva-Voce questions

## CHEMISTRY LAB – II

Credit – 2, Hours – 60, Marks - 50

### PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL

Minimum twelve practicals should be performed

- (1) To determine the relative strength between HCl and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  by studying hydrolysis of methyl acetate.
- (2) To determine the temperature coefficient of hydrolysis of methyl acetate catalysed by acid.
- (3) Study the kinetics of saponification of ethyl acetate
- (4) To study the adsorption of an organic acid by animal charcoal (Acetic acid/Oxalic acid).
- (5) To study the partition coefficient of benzoic acid in benzene or kerosene.
- (6) To determine water equivalent of thermos flask and heat of weak acid using strong acid and base.
- (7) To determine cell constant of conductometer by using KCl solution.
- (8) Conductometric titration of strong acid  $\rightarrow$  strong base ( $\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{NaOH}$ )
- (9) Conductometric titration of weak acid  $\rightarrow$  strong base ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow \text{NaOH}$ )
- (10) Conductometric titration of mixture of acids  $\rightarrow$  strong base  
( $\text{HCl} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow \text{NaOH}$ )
- (11) Determine the concentration of given NaCl conductometrically using 0.1N  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution.

- (12) To determine specific refraction and molar refraction of liquid A, B and its mixture.
- (13) To determine the atomic refractivities of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen by taking methyl acetate, ethyl acetate and n-hexane as the experimental liquids.
- (14) To determine absolute viscosities of liquid A, B and its mixture.
- (15) To determine the surface tensions of liquids by using stalagmometer.

### **Viva-Voce questions**

### **REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. **‘Vogel’s Qualitative analysis’** by **G. Svehla**, Pearson Education Ltd., Seventh Edition, 2009
2. **‘Vogel’s Textbook of Quantitative Chemical analysis’** Revised by G. H. Jeffery, J. Bassett, J. Mendham & R. C. Denney, ELBS (English Language Book Society) Longman. 5<sup>th</sup> Ed., New York.
3. **‘Analytical Chemistry’** by Dhruva Charan Dash, 2011, 2<sup>th</sup> Ed., PHI Learning Private Ltd, New Delhi.
4. **‘Analytical Chemistry’** by **Gary D. Christian**, 1986, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., John Wiley & Sons.
5. **‘Advanced Practical Inorganic Chemistry’** by Gurdeep Raj, 9<sup>th</sup> Ed., Goel Publishing House, Meerut.
6. **‘Advanced University Practical Chemistry’** by P. C. Kamboj, Vishal Publishing Co., Jalandhar – Delhi.
7. **‘Advance Physical Practical Chemistry’** by J. B. Yadav, Goel Publishing House, Meerut.
8. **‘Advances Physical Chemistry Experiments’** by Gurtu – Gurtu, Pragati Prakashan, Meerut.