LESSON PLAN(2023-24(W))

Discipline -All Branches	Semester- 1st	Name of the teaching faculty:- Sri PUSPENDU SAHOO, Guest Faculty in CHEMISRY, Math.& Sc. Deptt., GP, Sonepur
Subject – Engg. CHEM-I	No. of days/per week-04	Semester from date:16.08.23 to 11.12.2023 No. of weeks :-16 (excluding vacation & Holidays)
Week	Class Day	Chapter Theory
1	1st	Fundamental particles (electron, proton & neutron Definition, mass and charge).
	2nd	Rutherford's Atomic model (postulates and failure)
	3rd	Atomic mass and mass number, Definition, examples and properties of Isotopes, isobars and isotones.
	4th	Bohr's Atomic model (Postulates only), Bohr-Bury scheme
2	1st	Aufbau's principle, Hund's rule, Pauli's exclusion Principle
	2nd	Electronic configuration (up to atomic no. 30).
	3rd	Chemical Bond: Definition and type. Electrovalent Bond: Definition & Examples, formation of NaCl, MgCl ₂
	4th	Covalent and Coordinate bond: Definiton with examples (formation of H ₂ ,Cl ₂ , O ₂ , N ₂ , H ₂ O, CH ₄ , NH ₃ , NH ₄ ⁺ , SO ₂).
3	1st	Concept of Arrhenius and Lowry Bronsted theory for acid and base with examples (Postulates and limitations only).
	2nd	Concept of Lewis theory with examples (Postulates and limitations only). Neutralization of acid & base.
	3rd	Definition of Salt, Types of salts (Normal, acidic, basic, double, complex and mixed salts, Definitions with 2 examples from each).
	4th	Definitions of atomic weight, molecular weight, Equivalent weight. Determination of equivalent weight of Acid, Base and Salt.
4	1st	Modes of expression of the concentrations (Molarity , Normality & Molality) with Simple Problems.
	2nd	Modes of expression of the concentrations (Molarity , Normality & Molality) with Simple Problems.
	3rd	pH of solution (definition with simple numericals) Importance of pH in industry (sugar, textile, paper industries only)
	4th	Definition and types (Strong & weak) of Electrolytes with example. Electrolysis (Principle & process) with example of NaCl (fused and aqueous solution).
5	1st	Faraday's 1st law of Electrolysis (Statement, mathematical expression and Simple numerical)
	2nd	Faraday's 2nd law of Electrolysis (Statement, mathematical expression and Simple numerical)
	3rd	Industrial application of Electrolysis- Electroplating (Zinc only).
	4th	Definition of Corrosion, Types of Corrosion- Atmospheric Corrosion
6	1st	Waterline corrosion. Mechanism of rusting of Iron
	2nd	Protection from Corrosion by (i) Alloying

		and (ii) Galvanization.
	3rd	Definition of Mineral, ores, gangue with example. Distinction between Ores And Minerals.
	4th	General methods of extraction of metals:(i) Ore Dressing ii) Concentration : Gravity separation, magnetic separation
	1st	ii) Concentration : Froth floatation & leaching
	2nd	iii) Oxidation : Calcinations
	3rd	iii) Oxidation : Roasting iv) Reduction (Smelting, Definition & examples of flux, slag)
	4th	v) Refining of the metal (Electro refining, & Distillation only)
8	1st	Alloys: Definition of alloy. Types of alloys (Ferro, Non Ferro & Amalgam) with example
	2nd	Composition and uses of Brass, Bronze, Alnico, Duralumin
	3rd	Hydrocarbons: Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbons (Definition with example)
	4th	Aliphatic and Aromatic Hydrocarbons). Difference between Aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons
9	1st	Huckle's rule and its Problem discussion
	2nd	RULES of nomenclature.
	3rd	IUPAC system of nomenclature of Alkane(straight chain)
	4th	IUPAC system of nomenclature of Alkene, Alkyne (straight chain)
10	1st	IUPAC system of nomenclature alkyl halide and alcohol (straight chain)
	2nd	IUPAC system of nomenclature of Alkane, Alkene, Alkyne (Branched chain)
	3rd	IUPAC system of nomenclature alkyl halide and alcohol (Branched chain)
	4th	IUPAC system of nomenclature of Alkane, Alkene, Alkyne, alkyl halide an alcohol (up to 6 carbons) with bond line notation
11	1st	IUPAC Nomenclature: Name to structure conversion
	2nd	Doubt clearing class regarding organicchemistry
	3rd	Uses of some common aromatic compounds (Benzene, Toluene, BHC, Phenol, Naphthalene, Anthracene and Benzoic acid) in daily life.
	4th	Water Treatment: Sources of water, Soft water, Hard water, hardness, types of Hardness (temporary or carbonate and permanent or non-carbonate)
12	1st	Removal of hardness by cold lime soda method (Principle, process & advantages)
	2nd	Removal of hardness by hot lime soda method (Principle, process & advantages)
	3rd	Advantages of Hot lime over cold lime process. Disadvantages of L-S process
	4th	Organic Ion exchange method (principle, process, and regeneration of exhausted resins)
13	1st	Lubricants: Definition of lubricant, Types (solid, liquid and semisolid with examples only)

-	2nd	specific uses of lubricants (Graphite, Oils, Grease), Purpose of lubrication
	3rd	Fuel: Definition and classification of fuel, Definition of calorific value of fuel, Choice of good fuel.
	4th	Liquid: Diesel, Petrol, and Kerosene Composition and uses.
14	1st	Gaseous: Producer gas and Water gas (Composition and uses).
	2nd	Elementary idea about LPG, CNG and coal gas (Composition and uses only).
	3rd	doubt clearing and revision of bonding, org. chem.
	4th	Polymer: Definition of Monomer, Polymer, Homo-polymer, Co-
15	1st	Difference between Thermosetting and Thermoplastic polymers
		Composition and uses of Polythene
	2nd	Composition and uses of Polythene, & Poly-Vinyl Chloride and Bakelite.
	3rd	Definition of Elastomer (Rubber). Natural Rubber (it's draw backs).
	4th	Vulcanisation of Rubber. Advantages of Vulcanised rubber over raw
16	1st	
		Chemicals in Agriculture: Pesticides: Insecticides(Examples and uses.)
	2nd	Chemicals in Agriculture: Pesticides: Herbicides, fungicides-Examples and
	3rd	uses.
	4th	Bio Fertilizers: Definition, examples and uses
	5th	Vulcanisation of Rubber. Advantages of Vulcanised rubber over raw rubber.

Prepared by

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Guest Faculty(CHEMISTRY)

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