Discipline: Civil Engg.	Semester:	Name of the Teaching Faculty: SUBASH SAGARIA
Subject: ENGG	No. of	Semester From date: 29-01-2024
CHEMISTRY	days/per	To Date: 14-05-2024
	week class	
	allotted: <b>04</b>	No. of Weeks: 15
Week	Class Day	Theory
1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Fundamental particles ( electron, proton & neutron Definition, mass and charge )
	$2^{ND}$	Rutherford's Atomic model ( postulates and failure)
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Atomic mass and mass number, Definition, examples and properties of Isotopes, isobars and isotones
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Bohr's Atomic model ( Postulates only), Bohr-Bury scheme
2 <sup>ND</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Aufbau's principle, Hund's rule, Electronic configuration (up to atomic no 30)
	$2^{ND}$	Chemical Bonding: Definition, Types, Electrovalent bond: NaCl, MgCl <sub>2</sub>
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Covalent Bond wth examples H <sub>2</sub> ,Cl <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O, CH <sub>4</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> , Coordinate bond NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , SO <sub>2</sub>
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Covalent Bond:H <sub>2</sub> O, CH <sub>4</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> , Coordinate bond NH <sub>4</sub> + , SO <sub>2</sub>
3 <sup>RD</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Concept of Arrhenius, Lowry Bronsted and Lewis theory for acid and base with examples ( Postulates and limitations only).  Neutralization of acid & base.
	$2^{ND}$	Types of salts (Normal, acidic, basic, double, complex and mixed salts, definitions with 2 examples from each).
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Definitions of atomic weight, molecular weight, Equivalent weight
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Determination of equivalent weight of Acid, Base and Salt
	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Modes of expression of the concentrations ( Molarity , Normality & Molality) with Simple Problems
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	pH of solution ( definition with simple numericals )
4 <sup>TH</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Importance of pH in industry ( sugar, textile, paper industries only)
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Definition and types (Strong & weak) of Electrolytes with example.
5 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Electrolysis (Principle & process) with example of NaCl (fused and aqueous solution).
	$2^{ND}$	Faraday's 1st law of Electrolysis (Statement, mathematical expression, numerical)
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Faraday's 1st law of Electrolysis (Statement, mathematical expression, numerical)
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Industrial application of Electrolysis- Electroplating (Zinc only)
	·	uppression of Ziotaotjoio Ziotaopiumig (Zine omy)

	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Definition of Corrosion, Types of Corrosion- Atmospheric
	- NID	Corrosion
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Waterline corrosion. Mechanism of rusting of Iron only.
$6^{\mathrm{TH}}$		Protection from Corrosion by (i) Alloying and (ii)
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Galvanization  Definition of Mineral, ores , gangue with example. Distinction
		between Ores And Minerals
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	i.Ore Dressing ii) Concentration ( Gravity
		separation, magnetic separation)
$7^{ m TH}$	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Froth floatation & leaching
	2ND	Oxidation (Calcinations, Roasting)
	3RD	Reduction (Smelting, Definition & examples of flux, slag)
	4TH	Refining of the metal ( Electro refining, & Distillation only)
8TH	1ST	Definition of alloy. Types of alloys (Ferro, Non Ferro & Amalgam) with example
	2ND	Composition and uses of Brass, Bronze, Alnico, Duralumin
	3RD	Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbons ( Definition with example)
	4TH	Alkane
	1ST	Alkene, Alkyne
	2ND	Aliphatic and Aromatic Hydrocarbons ( Huckle's rule
		only). Difference between Aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons
0.000	3RD	IUPAC system of nomenclature of Alkane (up to 6
9TH		carbons) with bond line notation.
	4TH	IUPAC system of nomenclature of Alkene (up to 6 carbons) with bond line notation.
	1ST	IUPAC system of nomenclature of Alkyne (up to 6
	ONID	carbons) with bond line notation.
	2ND	IUPAC system of nomenclature of alkyl halide and alcohol (up to 6 carbons) with bond line notation.
10TH	3RD	Uses of some common aromatic compounds (Benzene, Toluene, BHC, Phenol) in daily life
	4TH	Uses of some common aromatic compounds (Naphthalene, Anthracene and Benzoic acid) in daily life.
	1ST	Sources of water
	2ND	Soft water, Hard water
	3RD	hardness, types of Hardness (temporary or carbonate and permanent or non-carbonate)

11TH	4TH	Removal of hardness by lime soda method ( hot lime— Principle, process & advantages )
12TH	1ST	Removal of hardness by lime soda method (cold lime— Principle, process & advantages )
	2ND	Advantages of Hot lime over cold lime process
	3RD	Organic Ion exchange method (principle, process, and regeneration of exhausted resins).
	4TH	Definition of lubricant, Types ( solid, liquid and semisolid with examples only )
13TH	1ST	specific uses of lubricants ( Graphite, Oils, Grease), Purpose of lubrication
	2ND	Definition and classification of fuel, Definition of calorific value of fuel, Choice of good fuel
	3RD	Liquid: Diesel, Petrol, and Kerosene Composition and uses
	4TH	Gaseous: Producer gas and Water gas (Composition and uses).
	1ST	Elementary idea about LPG, CNG and coal gas (Composition and uses only).
	2ND	Definition of Monomer, Polymer, Homo-polymer, Copolymer and Degree of polymerization
	3RD	Difference between Thermosetting and Thermoplastic
14TH	4TH	Composition and uses of Polythene, & Poly-Vinyl Chloride and Bakelite
	1ST	Definition of Elastomer ( Rubber). Natural Rubber (it's draw backs )
	2ND	Vulcanisation of Rubber. Advantages of Vulcanised rubber over raw rubber
15TH	3RD	Pesticides: Insecticides, herbicides, fungicides Examples and uses.
	4TH	Bio Fertilizers: Definition, examples and uses.