

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSE CHEM-DSE 9: Computer Applications in Chemistry

CREDIT DISTRIBUTION, ELIGIBILITY AND PRE-REQUISITES OF THE COURSE

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
Chem-DSE 9: Computer Applications in Chemistry	04	02	-	02	Class XII with Science	

Learning Objectives

The Learning Objectives of this course are as follows:

- To introduce the students to basic computer skills that will help them in solving chemistry problems using spreadsheets and BASIC language.
- To acquaint the students with different software for data tabulation, calculation, graph plotting, data analysis and document preparation.
- To expose the students to the concept of molecular modelling, its applications to various molecular systems, energy minimization techniques, analysis of Mulliken Charge and ESP Plots.

Learning outcomes

By studying this course, students will be able to:

- Have knowledge of most commonly used commands and library functions used in programming in BASIC language.
- Develop algorithm to solve problems and write corresponding programs in BASIC language for performing calculations involved in laboratory experiments.
- Use various spreadsheet software to perform theoretical calculations and plot graphs

Syllabus

Unit 1: Programming using BASIC

(Hours: 20)

Programming Language – Elements of BASIC language, Numeric and string Constants and Variables, arithmetic expressions, hierarchy of operations, inbuilt functions. Syntax and use of the various QBASIC commands: REM, CLS, INPUT, PRINT, GOTO, IF, IF...THEN, IF...THEN..ELSE, IF and END IF, FOR

and NEXT etc., DIM, READ, DATA, GOSUB, RETURN, RESTORE, DEF FNR and Library Functions, Simple programs based on usage of the commands mentioned above.

Statistical analysis using BASIC: Mean, Least square fit - Linear regression, variance, standard deviation.

Unit 2 : Handling of Numerical Data

(Hours: 4)

Spreadsheet software: MS Excel. Creating a spreadsheet, entering and formatting information, applying basic functions and formulae to the data, drawing charts, tables and graphs, displaying the equation of graph along with the R^2 value, incorporating tables and graphs in Word files, graphical solution of equations, plotting pressure-volume curves of van der Waals gases, Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution, concentration versus time graphs, spectral data, titration curves, etc.

Unit 3: Molecular Modelling

(Hours: 6)

Introduction to molecular modelling, overview of classical and quantum mechanical methods (molecular mechanics, semi empirical, ab initio and DFT), general considerations and comparison of these methods.

Practical component

Credit:02

(Laboratory periods: 15 classes of 4 hours each)

Exercises of Programing

1. Calculate pressure of a real gas using Van der Waal's Equation.
2. Calculate the most probable speed, average speed and root mean square velocity of an ideal gas.
3. Roots of quadratic equations
4. Binomial coefficient using GOSUB statement.
5. Mean, standard deviation
6. Least square curve fitting method for linear equation.

Plotting graphs using a spreadsheet

1. Van der Waals isotherms
2. Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution curves as function of temperature and molecular weight
3. Plot the conductometric titration curve for
 - a) strong acid vs strong base and b) weak acid vs strong base
4. Plot the pH metric titration curve for
 - a) strong acid vs strong base and b) weak acid vs strong base and determine the pK_a of the weak acid
5. Plot the graphs for the kinetics of first order reaction and determine the rate constant
6. Plot the UV-vis absorbance spectra and determine the molar absorption coefficient.

Molecular Modelling

1. Optimize and compare the geometry parameters of H_2O and H_2S using ArgusLab.
2. Compare the basicities of N atom in ammonia, methylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine using ArgusLab by comparing Mulliken charges and ESP map in ArgusLab.

3. Compare C-C bond lengths and bond order in ethane, ethene and ethyne using ArgusLab.
4. Determine enthalpy of isomerization of cis and trans-2-butene using ArgusLab.
5. Compare the HAH bond angles for the second row hydrides (BeH_2 , CH_4 , NH_3 , H_2O) and compare with the results from qualitative MO theory.

References:

Theory:

1. Levie, R. de. (2001), **How to use Excel in analytical chemistry and in general scientific data analysis**, Cambridge Univ. Press.
2. Venit, S.M. (1996), **Programming in BASIC: Problem solving with structure and style**. Jaico Publishing House.
3. Lewars, E. (2003), **Computational Chemistry**, Kluwer academic Publisher.
4. Cramer, C.J.(2004), **Essentials of Computational Chemistry**, John Wiley & Sons.
5. Hinchcliffe, A. (1996), **Modelling Molecular Structures**, John Wiley & Sons.
6. Leach, A.R.(2001), **Molecular Modelling**, Prentice-Hall.

Practicals

1. Lewars, E. (2003), **Computational Chemistry**, Kluwer academic Publisher.
2. Cramer, C.J. (2004), **Essentials of Computational Chemistry**, John Wiley & Sons.
3. Hinchcliffe, A. (1996), **Modelling Molecular Structures**, John Wiley & Sons.

Note: Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.