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**Department of chemistry**

**College of Education**

**University of Salahaddin**

**Subject: practical organic chemistry**

**Course Book – *2nd- stage( 1stsemester)***

**Lecturer's name, MSc. Hawzheen Yassen Hussen**

**Academic Year: 2022-2023**

**Course Book**

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| **1. Course name** | **Practical organic chemistry** |
| **2. Lecturer in charge** | **Hawzheen Yassen Hussen** |
| **3. Department/ College** | **Chemistry/ Education** |
| **4. Contact** | **e-mail:hawzheen.hussen@su.edu.krd****Tel: 07504410434** |
| **5. Time (in hours) per week**  | **Practical: 12 hrs.** |
| **6. Office hours** | **week 8:30 3:30 or by appointment** |
| **7. Course code** |  |
| **8. Teacher's academic profile**  | **Education:****M.Sc. in Organic Chemistry**, University of Salahaddin-Erbil, 12/2012 - 05/ 2015 *Thesis:* Synthesis and Spectroscopic of some new pyrazoline thiazole Derivatives. ***Supervisor****:* Prof.Dr. Farouq Emam **Assist. Chemistry**, 11/4/2011- 12/12/2015 **B.Sc. in Chemistry**, Rank (1), July 2010.**Teaching Experience:**Assistant lecturer, University of Salahaddin-Erbil, Chemistry Department, Organic chemistry *Lab.*, 2012 – PresentLaboratory instructor for undergraduate chemistry and Biology Dept. \*Organic functional group 2nd stage in (2022-2023)Basic principle in organic chemistry for 3rd stage of chemistry and 1st stage of Biology departments in years (2015-2016,2017-2018,2020-2021,2021-2022) Organic Identification for 4th stage of chemistry in (2015-2016,2018 -2019)**Conference Paper:****No. of Publications:** (0). |
| **9. Keywords** | **Purification of solid compounds, Purification of liquid compounds, detection of elements, detection of functional groups**  |
| **10. Course overview:** Organic chemistry is a branch of chemistry that focuses on a single element carbon. Carbon bonds strongly with other carbon atoms and with other elements, forming numerous chain and ring structures.Most of the laboratory operations of organic chemistry have to do with the preparation, the purification, or the characterization of compounds and there is some grouping of the experiments given below according to this classification. The first few sections deal largely with the common methods of purifying organic substances, and the preparations which follow require constant use of these methods in the separation of the reaction product from the by-products and tars almost invariably formed in the course of the reaction. We will also look at synthetic strategies for making simple, small organic molecules, using the knowledge of organic chemistry accumulated thus far and recognize the mechanisms behind a chemical reaction.  **It is an excellent plan to make some entries in the notebook** In advance of the laboratory period in case the experiment is in the nature of a preparation, this can include a suitable heading, a reference to the procedure which is to be followed, the equations involved, a diagram of the apparatus to be used and a summary of the quantities of reagents required. This will save much time in getting the experiment under way and the notebook will be in good shape for the recording of observations as they are made. Whatever further directions regarding the taking of notes may be issued by the instructor it is well to remember that only original notes recorded at the time of making the observations have any value in actual scientific practice. |
| **11. Course objective:**The lectures cover laboratory safety, keeping an organic laboratory notebook, basic laboratory operation, melting point determination, recrystallization, sublimation and the separation and purification of organic compounds (simple, fractional, vacuum and steam distillation), solvent extraction. And rudimentary organic synthesis and elements and functional groups detections are performed.**The specific objectives of the study were:**1. To evaluate the types of objectives of the selected activities2. To assess the inquiry levels assigned to the laboratory tasks3. To measure the relevance of the activities in terms of the recent concern, Students in order to achieve these objectives, the study posed the following research |
| **12. Student's obligation**The students should have attended all the lectures, shouldn't be absent in final exam and should pass the final exam. Chemistry laboratory activities refer to the practical activities which students undertake using chemicals and equipment’s in a chemistry laboratory. Inquirylevelis a multifaceted activity that ***involves making reports, weekly quiz observations posing questions, planning investigations; reviewing what is already known in light of experimental evidence***, using tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data; proposing answers, explanations, predictions and communicating the results. |
| **13. Forms of teaching**The principal learning outcome of demonstration activities is to help the student realize the theoretical understanding of the course ***for this reason we use white board for explanation of concepts and using chemicals, equipment’s and apparatus for building product.*** |
| **14. Assessment scheme**

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| **The overall rank for Organic chemistry lab. Is divided in the following scheme** |
| **type Assessment** | **Reports** | **Quizzes**  | **Final exam** | **overall** | **activity** |
| **Degree** | **8** | **9** | **15** | **35** | **3** |

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| **15. Student learning outcome:**1. Students will be able to understand the objective of their chemical experiments, properly carry out the experiments, and appropriately record and analyze the results. 2. Students will be able to use standard laboratory equipment, modern instrumentation and classical techniques to carry out experiments. 3. Students will know and follow the proper procedures and regulations for safe handling and use of chemicals. 4. Students will be able to communicate the concepts and results of their laboratory experiments through effective writing and oral communication skills. 5. Opportunity to discuss, to consult with one another and to criticize and be criticized6. Increased efficiency by division of labor.7. Opportunity to compare results and to interpret data within the group. |
| **16. Course Reading List and References‌:**1. Experimental organic chemistry by James F. Norris, second edition
2. Practical organic chemistry by B S. Furniss and et al. (vogel), fifthedition.
3. Experiments Organic by Louis. F. Fieser and Kenneth L. Williamson seventh edition.
4. Practical Organic chemistry By F. G. MANN and B.C.Saunder, 4th Edition, Longman, 1974.
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| **17. The Topics:** | **Lecturer's name** |
|  | Lecturer's nameex:(2 hrs) |
| **18. Practical Topics (If there is any)** |  |
| **Week 12****Detection of elements****Week 13****Detection of Alcohols****Week 14****Detection of Phenols****Week 15****Detection of aldehydes and ketones****Week 16****Preparation of Buteraldehyde****Week 17****Preparation of chalcone****Week 18****Detection of carboxylic acid****Week 19****Preparation of Benzoic acids****Week 20****Detection of esters and acid chlorides****Week 21****Preparation of Aspren****Week 22****Detection of amides and anhydrides****Week 23****Detection of amines** | Hawzheen Yassen HussenEach lecture is (2 hrs) |
| **19. Examinations:****1-Compositional:****Examples:**1. What are the properties of solvent choosed for recrysallization?
2. Comparebetween simple distillation and fractional distillation?
3. Why sublimation method is better than recrysallization method for purification of solid organic substances?

 d-Complete the following equations:**Detect true & false for each of the following:****Examples:**1. If a sample of benzoic acid (m.p. 121-122 degrees C) has become contaminated with a small amount of urea (m.p. 133-134 degrees C), a soluble impurity, its melting point range would be expected to be raised and narrowed, true or false?
2. A mixture of 95% ethanol and 5% water can be separated by simple distillation, true or false?

**Choose the correct answer for each of the following:****Examples:** Th 1- The liquid to be distilled should fill the distillation flask to --------------. a) a) 2to 1/3 b) 1/2 to 2/ c) 1/2 to 3/3 d)2/3/ to 3/41. 2- Liebermann test is used for detection of phenols which have a free-------- position.
2. meta b) ortho c) para d) (a) or (b)
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| **20. Extra notes:** |
| **21. Peer reviewپێداچوونه‌وه‌ی هاوه‌ڵ**  |