CHEM 105. Principles of Chemistry I. 3 Units.
Atomic structure; thermochemistry; periodicity, bonding and molecular structure; intermolecular forces; properties of solids; liquids, gases and solutions. Recommended preparation: One year of high school chemistry.

CHEM 106. Principles of Chemistry II. 3 Units.
Thermodynamics, chemical equilibrium; acid/base chemistry; oxidation and reduction; kinetics; spectroscopy; introduction to nuclear, organic, inorganic, and polymer chemistry. Prereq: CHEM 105 or CHEM 111.

CHEM 111. Principles of Chemistry for Engineers. 4 Units.
A first course in university chemistry emphasizing chemistry of materials for engineering students. Atomic theory and quantitative relationships; gas laws and kinetic theory; solutions, acid-base properties and pH; thermodynamics and equilibrium; kinetics, catalysis, and mechanisms; molecular structure and bonding. Recommended preparation: One year of high school chemistry.

CHEM 113. Principles of Chemistry Laboratory. 2 Units.
A one-semester laboratory based on quantitative chemical measurements. Experiments include analysis, synthesis and characterization, thermochemistry and chemical kinetics. Computer analysis of data is a key part of all experiments. Prereq or Coreq: CHEM 105 or CHEM 106 or CHEM 111 or ENGR 145.

CHEM 119. Concepts for a Molecular View of Biology I. 3 Units.
The first semester of a two-course sequence in elementary inorganic, organic, and biochemistry, intended for nursing students or non-majors. Topics include: atomic theory, the periodic table, chemical bonds, molecular geometry, ideal gas laws, equilibrium and reaction rates, acids and bases, nuclear chemistry, and nomenclature and reactions of organic compounds (including alkyl, aryl, alcohol, carbonyl, and amino compounds). Problems involving numeric computation are emphasized. This course is not open to students with credit for CHEM 105 or CHEM 111.

CHEM 121. Concepts for a Molecular View of Biology II. 3 Units.
The second course of a two-semester sequence in elementary inorganic, organic, and biochemistry, intended for nursing students or non-majors. Topics include: carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, enzyme kinetics, metabolic pathways and bioenergetics, DNA and RNA, methods of molecular biology, and nutrition. Applications to human physiology and medicine emphasized. This course is not open to students with credit for CHEM 223 or CHEM 323. Prereq: CHEM 119.

CHEM 223. Introductory Organic Chemistry I. 3 Units.
Introductory course for science majors and engineering students. Develops themes of structure and bonding along with elementary reaction mechanisms. Includes treatment of hydrocarbons, alkyl halides, alcohols, and ethers as well as an introduction to spectroscopy. Prereq: CHEM 106 or ENGR 145.

CHEM 224. Introductory Organic Chemistry II. 3 Units.
Continues and extends themes of structure and bonding from CHEM 223 and continues spectroscopy and more complex reaction mechanisms. Includes treatment of aromatic rings, carbonyl compounds, amines, and selected special topics. Prereq: CHEM 223 or CHEM 323.

CHEM 233. Introductory Organic Chemistry Laboratory I. 2 Units.
An introductory organic laboratory course emphasizing microscale operations. Synthesis and purification of organic compounds, isolation of natural products, and systematic identification of organic compounds by physical and chemical methods. Prereq: (CHEM 106 or ENGR 145) and CHEM 113. Prereq or Coreq: CHEM 223 or CHEM 323.
CHEM 310. Foundations of Analytical Chemistry. 3 Units.
A one-semester lecture covering classical and modern aspects of the analytical process; analysis requirements, method selection including capabilities and limitations, sampling and sample processing, measurement data statistics for evaluation of precision and accuracy, method validation, and reporting. Fundamental concepts in equilibrium thermodynamics are covered in the context of chemical analysis. Methods based on titration, spectroscopy, electrochemistry, chromatography, and mass spectrometry are emphasized. Prereq: CHEM 106 and CHEM 113. Coreq: CHEM 304.

CHEM 311. Inorganic Chemistry I. 3 Units.
Fundamentals of inorganic chemistry. Topics include molecular structure, molecular shape and symmetry, structure of solids, d-metal complexes, oxidation and reduction, and acids and bases. Prereq or Coreq: CHEM 301 or CHEM 335.

CHEM 316. Frontiers of Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
This course deals with five topics in inorganic chemistry of current interest. The topics are: ways in which inorganic chemistry can increase the quality of the environment, methods by which inorganic chemistry can lead to sustainable processes in a developed industrial society, advances in bioinorganic and medicinal inorganic chemistry of clinical importance, modern inorganic materials with unusual and valuable property sets, and representative industrial inorganic research and production processes. It is to be team taught. Offered as CHEM 316 and CHEM 416.

CHEM 322. Laboratory Methods in Organic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Experimental approach to the synthesis, purification and characterization of organic compounds. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and infrared (IR) spectroscopies; chromatographic techniques. Prereq: CHEM 304 and CHEM 223 or CHEM 323. Prereq or Coreq: CHEM 224 or CHEM 324.

CHEM 323. Organic Chemistry I. 3 Units.
Relationships between molecular structure and chemical reactivity and development of sophisticated problem-solving skills in the context of organic reaction mechanisms and multi-step synthesis. Homolytic and heterolytic substitution, elimination, oxidation and reduction reactions; topics in stereochemistry and spectroscopy. Recommended for chemistry, biochemistry, and related majors. Prereq: CHEM 106 or ENGR 145.

CHEM 324. Organic Chemistry II. 3 Units.
Continuation of CHEM 323. Introduces the chemistry of carbonyl, aromatic and amino functional groups, and develops the concepts of conjugation and resonance, molecular orbital theory and pericyclic reactions. Prereq: CHEM 223 or CHEM 323.

CHEM 325. Physical Methods for Determining Organic Structure. 3 Units.
Structure determination of organic compounds using mass spectrometry and modern instrumental techniques such as infrared, ultraviolet, visible, and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Recommended preparation: Two semesters of undergraduate organic chemistry. Offered as CHEM 325 and CHEM 425.

CHEM 328. Introductory Biochemistry I. 3 Units.

CHEM 329. Biochemistry II: Living Systems. 3 Units.

CHEM 331. Laboratory Methods in Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Synthesis, separation techniques, physical properties, and analysis. Advanced techniques of chemical synthesis, leading the student to the preparation of interesting inorganic and organometallic compounds. Offered as CHEM 331 and CHEM 431. Prereq: CHEM 322.

CHEM 332. Laboratory Methods in Physical Chemistry. 3 Units.

CHEM 333. Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Development. 3 Units.
This course provides an overview on how principles in chemistry and biology are integrated to facilitate drug development. Primary emphasis will be placed on the development of organic molecules as drugs and metabolic enzymes as drug targets. Subjects pertinent to the introduction of medicinal chemistry, evaluation of drug efficacies in vitro and in vivo, and drug metabolism will be covered. Offered as CHEM 333 and CHEM 433. Prereq: CHEM 223 or CHEM 323 and BIOL 215. Coreq: CHEM 224 or CHEM 324.

CHEM 335. Physical Chemistry I. 3 Units.
First of a two-semester sequence of physical chemistry for chemistry majors and others with career goals in the physical sciences or engineering. Thermodynamics and its application to chemical systems: First Law, Heat, Work, internal energy, State functions, Thermochemistry, Entropy, 2nd and 3rd law of thermodynamics, Chemical equilibrium, Real Gases, Phase diagrams, ideal and real solutions, Electrolyte solutions, and Electrochemical cells, batteries and fuel cells. Introduction to chemical kinetics. This class is taught using the flipped classroom strategy, where students are expected to learn the basic concepts before class by reading relevant notes and textbook sections, as well as watching videos and answering pre-class questions. In class, students work on exercises and solving problems. Students have ample opportunities to clarify concepts, ask questions, and learn from both peers (in group settings) and the teacher. Recommended preparation: One year each of undergraduate physics and calculus, including partial derivatives. Prereq: CHEM 106 or ENGR 145.

CHEM 336. Physical Chemistry II. 3 Units.

CHEM 337. Quantum Mechanics I. 3 Units.
Introduction to quantization, measurement and the Schrodinger equation; angular momentum and states of molecules. Perturbation theory, spectroscopy and chemical bonding. Variational theory and calculations of molecular properties. Offered as CHEM 335 and CHEM 446. Prereq: CHEM 336.
CHEM 339. Bioinorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
An introduction to metal ions in biology and medicine. Topics of emphasis include metalloenzymes, inorganic elements in pharmaceuticals, and physical methods of characterization in biology. Course material will be presented through a seminar format, and will involve extensive class participation, student presentations, and literature research reports. Offered as CHEM 339 and CHEM 439. Prereq: CHEM 224 or CHEM 324

CHEM 340. Solar Energy Conversion. 3 Units.
This is a multidisciplinary course from a chemist’s point of view. This course teaches the background necessary to read and understand the scientific literature on solar energy conversion, and includes some basic device physics, materials chemistry and chemistry. Topics provide an overview of the field and includes: Global energy perspective, principles of photovoltaics, crystalline solar cells, thin-film solar cells, dye-sensitized solar cells, organic solar cells (with emphasis on polymer-based solar cells), photoelectrochemical cells and artificial photosynthesis for fuel production, and semiconductor nanostructures and quantum dots for solar energy conversion. The course includes three laboratories and a demo using state-of-the-art equipment, as well as presentations of recent research articles by the graduate students. It is recommended that students have experience with thermodynamics. The following CWRU courses would meet this expectation: CHEM 301, CHEM 335, ENGR 225 or PHYS 313. Offered as CHEM 340 and CHEM 440. Prereq: CHEM 106 or ENGR 145.

CHEM 341. Functional Nanomaterials. 3 Units.
This course is designed to introduce important concepts on the fundamental physical and chemical properties of technologically important nanometer scale materials. The course will cover an overview of the scientific principles pertaining to new properties at the nanoscale; synthesis and characterization tools; and existing and emerging applications of nanomaterials. It will center on current research developments on major classes of functional nanomaterials, including plasmonic nanoparticles, quantum dots, nanomagnets, carbon nanotubes, nanocatalysts and hybrid inorganic/organic nanostructures. In addition an emphasis will be placed on understanding the broader societal, economical and environmental impact of the scientific and technological advances brought forward by nanotechnology. Offered as CHEM 341 and CHEM 441.

CHEM 342. Computational Chemistry. 3 Units.
An introduction to computational methods in electronic structure. Molecular mechanics, semiempirical molecular orbital calculations, ab initio, post Hartree-Fock, density-functional theories, and hybrid approaches will be addressed. Continuum solvation calculations will be considered, time permitting. Offered as CHEM 342 and CHEM 442. Prereq: CHEM 223 or CHEM 323.

CHEM 344. The Chemistry and Physics of Energy Storage. 3 Units.
This course will cover both scientific and economic aspects of the operation of energy storage devices currently being considered for both small and large scale applications ranging from portable electronics to the electrical grid. These devices include pumped hydro, flywheel, compressed air, batteries, supercapacitors, thermal conversion, regenerative fuel cells and redox flow cells. Not to be included in this course are energy conversion devices such as photovoltaics and windmills. This course would be of interest to both undergraduate and graduate students with interest in the general area of energy management and will cover the physics and chemistry principles associated with the various modes of storage. Students either individually or in small groups will be expected to prepare a written document at the end of the course that describes and summarizes each mode of storage, including a discussion of all aspects of the technology such as costs of installation and operation, environmental impact, and economic projections. As part of this exercise students will become familiar with the extraordinary resources offered by our library. Offered as CHEM 344 and CHEM 444. Prereq: CHEM 106.

CHEM 395. Chemistry Colloquium Series. 1 Unit.
Course content provided by Thursday chemistry department colloquia (or Frontiers in Chemistry lectures). Discussion sessions review previous lectures and lay foundation for forthcoming lectures.

CHEM 397. Undergraduate Research. 1 - 6 Units.
Independent research project within a research group in the chemistry department or, by petition, within a research group in another Case department. Arrangements should be made with the faculty member selected. Open to all chemistry majors and other qualified students; required for Honors in Chemistry. A written report is required each semester.

CHEM 398. Undergraduate Research/Senior Capstone Project. 3 - 6 Units.
Independent research project within a research group in the chemistry department or, by petition, within a research group in another Case department. Arrangements should be made with the faculty member selected and the Senior Capstone Committee of the chemistry department. Open to all chemistry majors and other qualified students. Satisfies the research requirement for Honors in Chemistry. A written report and public oral presentations are required. Counts as SAGES Senior Capstone.

CHEM 406. Chemical Kinetics. 3 Units.
Theory and characterization of chemical rate processes. Recommended preparation: Two semesters of undergraduate physical chemistry.

CHEM 407. Chemical Thermodynamics. 3 Units.
Thermodynamics and statistical thermodynamics and their application to chemical problems. Recommended preparation: Two semesters of undergraduate physical chemistry.

CHEM 412. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry I. 3 Units.
Chemistry of inorganic systems. Spectroscopy, magnetism, and stereochemistry of transition metal compounds. Recommended preparation: One semester of undergraduate inorganic chemistry and two semesters of undergraduate physical chemistry.

CHEM 414. Organometallic Reactions and Structures. 3 Units.
Bonding, structure, and mechanistic aspects of organometallic chemistry and the relevance of organometallic species to chemical catalysis. Recommended preparation: One semester of undergraduate inorganic chemistry.
CHEM 416. Frontiers of Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
This course deals with five topics in inorganic chemistry of current interest. The topics are: ways in which inorganic chemistry can increase the quality of the environment, methods by which inorganic chemistry can lead to sustainable processes in a developed industrial society, advances in bioinorganic and medicinal inorganic chemistry of clinical importance, modern inorganic materials with unusual and valuable property sets, and representative industrial inorganic research and production processes. It is to be team taught. Offered as CHEM 316 and CHEM 416.

CHEM 421. Advanced Organic Chemistry I. 3 Units.

CHEM 422. Advanced Organic Chemistry II. 3 Units.

CHEM 425. Physical Methods for Determining Organic Structure. 3 Units.
Structure determination of organic compounds using mass spectrometry and modern instrumental techniques such as infrared, ultraviolet, visible, and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Recommended preparation: Two semesters of undergraduate organic chemistry. Offered as CHEM 325 and CHEM 425.

CHEM 428. Introductory Biochemistry I. 3 Units.

CHEM 429. Biochemistry II: Living Systems. 3 Units.

CHEM 431. Laboratory Methods in Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Synthesis, separation techniques, physical properties, and analysis. Advanced techniques of chemical synthesis, leading the student to the preparation of interesting inorganic and organometallic compounds. Offered as: CHEM 331 and CHEM 431. Prereq: CHEM 322

CHEM 433. Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Development. 3 Units.
This course provides an overview on how principles in chemistry and biology are integrated to facilitate drug development. Primary emphasis will be placed on the development of organic molecules as drugs and metabolic enzymes as drug targets. Subjects pertinent to the introduction of medicinal chemistry, evaluation of drug efficacies in vitro and in vivo, and drug metabolism will be covered. Offered as CHEM 333 and CHEM 433.

CHEM 435. Synthetic Methods in Organic Chemistry. 3 Units.

CHEM 436. Complex Molecular Synthesis. 3 Units.
An advanced organic chemistry course providing students with an in-depth examination of the art of total synthesis drawing from both classical and recent examples. Recommended preparation: Two semesters of undergraduate organic chemistry.

CHEM 439. Bioinorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
An introduction to metal ions in biology and medicine. Topics of emphasis include metalloenzymes, inorganic elements in pharmaceuticals, and physical methods of characterization in biology. Course material will be presented through a seminar format, and will involve extensive class participation, student presentations, and literature research reports. Offered as CHEM 339 and CHEM 439. Prereq: Graduate standing.

CHEM 440. Solar Energy Conversion. 3 Units.
This is a multidisciplinary course from a chemist's point of view. This course teaches the background necessary to read and understand the scientific literature on solar energy conversion, and includes some basic device physics, materials chemistry and chemistry. Topics provide an overview of the field and includes: Global energy perspective, principles of photovoltaics, crystalline solar cells, thin-film solar cells, dye-sensitized solar cells, organic solar cells (with emphasis on polymer-based solar cells), photoelectrochemical cells and artificial photosynthesis for fuel production, and semiconductor nanostructures and quantum dots for solar energy conversion. The course includes three laboratories and a demo using state-of-the-art equipment, as well as presentations of recent research articles by the graduate students. It is recommended that students have experience with thermodynamics. The following CWRU courses would meet this expectation: CHEM 301, CHEM 335, ENGR 225 or PHYS 313. Offered as CHEM 340 and CHEM 440.

CHEM 441. Functional Nanomaterials. 3 Units.
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CHEM 442. Computational Chemistry. 3 Units.
An introduction to computational methods in electronic structure. Molecular mechanics, semiempirical molecular orbital calculations, ab initio, post Hartree-Fock, density-functional theories, and hybrid approaches will be addressed. Continuum solvation calculations will be considered, time permitting. Offered as CHEM 342 and CHEM 442. Prereq: CHEM 223 or CHEM 323.
CHEM 444. The Chemistry and Physics of Energy Storage. 3 Units.
This course will cover both scientific and economic aspects of the operation of energy storage devices currently being considered for both small and large scale applications ranging from portable electronics to the electrical grid. These devices include pumped hydro, flywheel, compressed air, batteries, supercapacitors, thermal conversion, regenerative fuel cells and redox flow cells. Not to be included in this course are energy conversion devices such as photovoltaics and windmills. This course would be of interest to both undergraduate and graduate students with interest in the general area of energy management and will cover the physics and chemistry principles associated with the various modes of storage. Students either individually or in small groups will be expected to prepare a written document at the end of the course that describes and summarizes each mode of storage, including a discussion of all aspects of the technology such as costs of installation and operation, environmental impact, and economic projections. As part of this exercise students will become familiar with the extraordinary resources offered by our library. Offered as CHEM 344 and CHEM 444. Prereq: CHEM 106.

CHEM 445. Electrochemistry I. 3 Units.
Electrochemical properties and processes of electrode/electrolyte interfaces. Fundamental background for work in corrosion, electrodeposition, industrial electrolysis, electro-organic synthesis, batteries, fuel cells, and photoelectrochemical energy conversion. Recommended preparation: One semester of undergraduate physical chemistry.

CHEM 446. Quantum Mechanics I. 3 Units.
Introduction of quantization, measurement and the Schrodinger equation; angular momentum and states of molecules. Perturbation theory, spectroscopy and chemical bonding. Variational theory and calculations of molecular properties. Recommended preparation: Two semesters of undergraduate physical chemistry. Offered as CHEM 335 and CHEM 446.

CHEM 450. Molecular Spectroscopy. 3 Units.
Translation, rotation, vibration, and electronic transitions of molecules. Prereq: CHEM 446.

CHEM 475. Protein Biophysics. 3 Units.
This course focuses on in-depth understanding of the molecular biophysics of proteins. Structural, thermodynamic and kinetic aspects of protein function and structure-function relationships will be considered at the advanced conceptual level. The application of these theoretical frameworks will be illustrated with examples from the literature and integration of biophysical knowledge with description at the cellular and systems level. The format consists of lectures, problem sets, and student presentations. A special emphasis will be placed on discussion of original publications. Offered as BIOC 475, CHEM 475, PHOL 475, PHRM 475, and NEUR 475.

CHEM 491. Modern Chemistry for Innovation I. 3 Units.
The first half of a two-semester sequence providing an understanding of chemistry as a basis for successfully launching new high-tech ventures. The course will examine physical limitations to present technologies and the use of chemistry to identify potential opportunities for new venture creation. The course will provide experience in using chemistry for both identification of incremental improvements and as the basis for alternative technologies. Case studies will be used to illustrate recent commercially successful (and unsuccessful) venture creation and will illustrate characteristics for success.