CHEM 1. Introduction to Organic Chemistry. 4 Units.
First lecture class in summer organic intensive designed for those entering the medical field. Introduction to molecular structure and reactivity of functional groups. Explore chemical reactivity in the context of kinetics and thermodynamics. Prerequisite: College level general chemistry or an AP Chemistry score of 5.

CHEM 10. Exploring Research and Problem Solving Across the Sciences. 2 Units.
Development and practice of critical problem solving and study skills using wide variety of scientific examples that illustrate the broad yet integrated nature of current research. Student teams will have the opportunity to explore and present on topics revolving around five central issues: energy, climate change, water resources, medicine, and food & nutrition from a chemical perspective. Course offered in August prior to start of fall quarter.

CHEM 110. Directed Instruction/Reading. 1-2 Unit.
Undergraduates pursue a reading program under supervision of a faculty member in Chemistry; may also involve participation in lab. Prerequisites: superior work in 31A,B, 31X, or 33; and consent of instructor.

CHEM 111. Exploring Chemical Research at Stanford. 1 Unit.
Preference to freshmen and sophomores. Department faculty describe their cutting-edge research and its applications.

CHEM 130. Organic Chemistry Laboratory. 3 Units.
Intermediate organic chemistry laboratory, including synthesis and spectroscopy. Nobel prize winning reactions and characterization techniques, such as Diels-Alder and modified Wittig reactions, as well as IR, NMR, and GCMS; Biodiesel synthesis and lipid characterization. Prerequisite: Chem 35 taken in Aut 2014-15 or later, or Chem 35 and 36. Corequisite: 131.

CHEM 131. Organic Polyfunctional Compounds. 3 Units.
Aromatic compounds, polysaccharides, amino acids, proteins, natural products, dyes, purines, pyrimidines, nucleic acids, and polymers. Prerequisite: 35.

CHEM 132. Synthesis Laboratory. 3 Units.
Focus is on longer syntheses with an emphasis upon using metal catalysts. Emphasis will be on complete characterization of final products using chromatographic and spectroscopic methods. Concludes with an individual synthesis project. Prerequisites: 35, 130.

CHEM 134. Analytical Chemistry Laboratory. 5 Units.
Classical analysis methods, statistical analyses, chromatography, and spectroscopy will be covered with an emphasis upon quantitative measurements and data analysis. WIM course with full lab reports and oral communication. Concludes with student-developed quantitative project. Prerequisite: Chem 35.

CHEM 137. Special Topics in Synthesis. 3 Units.
The course covers the basic toolbox for construction of more complex structures for function, largely directed towards molecules of biological relevance. The focus will be the ability to perform structural changes efficiently in order to enable the design of the best structure for a function. The concepts of catalytic processes are at the heart of the how small molecule drug discovery is performed. Fundamentals of the pertinent catalytic processes are discussed. The inter-relationship of synthetic chemistry and pharmaceuticals is emphasized. See more at: http://library.stanford.edu/guides/chem-137-special-topics-organic-chemistry#tstash.vi9khNUL5.dpuf. Prerequisite CHEM 35.

CHEM 141. The Chemical Principles of Life I. 4 Units.
This is the first course in a two-quarter sequence (Chem 141/143), which will examine biological science through the lens of chemistry. In this sequence students will gain a qualitative and quantitative understanding of the molecular logic of cellular processes, which include expression and transmission of the genetic code, enzyme kinetics, biosynthesis, energy storage and consumption, membrane transport, and signal transduction. Connections to foundational principles of chemistry will be made through structure-function analyses of biological molecules. Integrated lessons in structural, mechanistic, and physical chemistry will underscore how molecular science and molecular innovation have impacted biology and medicine. Prerequisites: CHEM 35, MATH 21 or equivalent.

CHEM 143. The Chemical Principles of Life II. 4 Units.
This is the second course in a two-quarter sequence (Chem 141/143), which will continue the discussion of biological science through the lens of chemistry. In this sequence students will gain a qualitative and quantitative understanding of the molecular logic of cellular processes, which include expression and transmission of the genetic code, enzyme kinetics, biosynthesis, energy storage and consumption, membrane transport, and signal transduction. Connections to foundational principles of chemistry will be made through structure-function analyses of biological molecules. Integrated lessons in structural, mechanistic, and physical chemistry will underscore how molecular science and molecular innovation have impacted biology and medicine. Prerequisite: Chem 141.

CHEM 150. Single-Crystal X-ray Diffraction. 3 Units.
Practical X-ray crystallography for small molecule compounds, which will emphasize crystal growth, measurement strategies, structure solution and refinement, and report generation. Example structures will include absolute configuration of organic compounds (with the heaviest atom being oxygen), metal containing complexes, disordered small molecules and twinning. Students will learn how to get from a new compound to a single crystal, and then to a cif-file ready for publication submission. They will gain knowledge of the underlying theory and concepts for each step of structure determination.
Same as: CHEM 250

CHEM 151. Inorganic Chemistry I. 4 Units.
Theories of electronic structure, stereochemistry, and symmetry properties of inorganic molecules. Topics: ionic and covalent interactions, electron-deficient bonding, and molecular orbital theories. Emphasis is on the chemistry of the metallic elements. An introduction to the Gaussian program will be covered in the discussion sections, used for electronic calculations in the computer and problem set exercises. Prerequisites: 35. Recommended: 171.

CHEM 153. Inorganic Chemistry II. 3 Units.
The theoretical aspects of inorganic chemistry. Group theory; many-electron atomic theory; molecular orbital theory emphasizing general concepts and group theory; ligand field theory; application of physical methods to predict the geometry, magnetism, and electronic spectra of transition metal complexes. Prerequisites: 151, 173.

CHEM 155. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Chemical reactions of organotransition metal complexes and their role in homogeneous catalysis. Analogous patterns among reactions of transition metal complexes in lower oxidation states. Physical methods of structure determination. Prerequisite: one year of physical chemistry. Same as: CHEM 255

CHEM 171. Physical Chemistry I. 4 Units.
Laws of thermodynamics, properties of gases, phase transitions and phase equilibrium, chemical equilibrium, chemical kinetics, reaction rate, thermal motion and energy barriers, kinetic molecular models. The MATLAB programming language with hands-on experiences will be introduced in discussion sections and used for simulations of chemical systems. Prerequisites: CHEM 33; PHYS 41; either CME 100 or MATH 51.
CHEM 173. Physical Chemistry II. 3 Units.
Introduction to quantum chemistry: the basic principles of wave mechanics, the harmonic oscillator, the rigid rotator, infrared and microwave spectroscopy, the hydrogen atom, atomic structure, molecular structure, valence theory. Prerequisites: CHEM 171; CME 102, 104 or MATH 53; PHYSICS 41, 43.

CHEM 174. Electrochemical Measurements Lab. 3 Units.
Introduction to modern electrochemical measurement in a hands-on, laboratory setting. Students assemble and use electrochemical cells including indicator, reference, working and counter electrodes, with macro, micro and ultramicro geometries, salt bridges, ion-selective membranes, electrometers, potentiostats, galvanostats, and stationary and rotated disk electrodes. The later portion of the course will involve a student-generated project to experimentally characterize some electrochemical system. Prerequisites: 134, 171, MATH 51, PHYSICS 44 or equivalent.

Same as: CHEM 274

CHEM 175. Physical Chemistry III. 3 Units.

CHEM 176. Spectroscopy Laboratory. 3 Units.
Use of spectroscopic instrumentation to obtain familiarity with important types of spectrometers and spectroscopic methods and to apply them to study molecular properties and physical chemical time-dependent processes. Spectrometers include electronic ultraviolet/visible absorption, fluorescence, Raman, Fourier transform infrared, and nuclear magnetic resonance. Prerequisite: 173.

CHEM 181. Biochemistry I. 3 Units.
Structure and function of major classes of biomolecules, including proteins, carbohydrates and lipids. Mechanistic analysis of properties of proteins including catalysis, signal transduction and membrane transport. Students will also learn to critically analyze data from the primary biochemistry literature. Satisfies Central Menu Area 1 for Bio majors. Prerequisites: CHEM 35, 131, and 135 or 171.

Same as: CHEMENG 181, CHEMENG 281

CHEM 183. Biochemistry II. 3 Units.
Focus on metabolic biochemistry: the study of chemical reactions that provide the cell with the energy and raw materials necessary for life. Topics include glycolysis, gluconeogenesis, the citric acid cycle, oxidative phosphorylation, photosynthesis, the pentose phosphate pathway, and the metabolism of glycolgen, fatty acids, amino acids, and nucleotides as well as the macromolecular machines that synthesize RNA, DNA, and proteins. Medical relevance is emphasized throughout. Satisfies Central Menu Area 1 for Bio majors. Prerequisite: CHEM 181 or CHEM 143 or CHEMENG 181/281.

Same as: CHEMENG 183, CHEMENG 283

CHEM 184. Biological Chemistry Laboratory. 3 Units.
Modern techniques in biological chemistry including protein purification, characterization of enzyme kinetics, heterologous expression of His-tagged fluorescent proteins, site-directed mutagenesis, and single-molecule fluorescence microscopy. Prerequisite: 181.

CHEM 185. Biophysical Chemistry. 3 Units.
Primary literature based seminar/discussion course covering classical and contemporary papers in biophysical chemistry. Topics include: protein structure and stability, folding, single molecule fluorescence, and force microscopy, simulations, ion channels, GPCRs, and ribosome structure/function. Course is restricted to undergraduates. Prerequisites: 171 and 181, with 173 strongly recommended.

CHEM 187B. Natural Product Biosynthesis: Chemical Logic and Enzymatic Machinery. 1 Unit.
This course provides an overview of the biosynthesis of the five major classes of small molecule natural products, including polyketides, nonribosomal peptides, terpene/isopenoid scaffolds, alkaloids, and phenylpropanoids. Focus will be on the chemical logic for bond-forming chemical steps in each natural product class and the kinds of enzyme catalysts required to effect complexity-generating molecular scaffolds. This short course runs for the first five weeks of the quarter, from January through the second week of February. Prerequisite: Chem 181 or equivalent.

Same as: CHEM 287B

CHEM 190. Advanced Undergraduate Research. 1-5 Unit.
Limited to undergraduates who have completed Chem 35 and/or Chem 134, or by special arrangement with a faculty member. May be repeated 8 times for a max of 27 units. Prerequisite: 35 or 134. Corequisite: 300.

CHEM 196. Creating New Ventures in Engineering and Science-based Industries. 3 Units.
Open to seniors and graduate students interested in the creation of new ventures and entrepreneurship in engineering and science intensive industries such as chemical, energy, materials, bioengineering, environmental, clean-tech, pharmaceuticals, medical, and biotechnology. Exploration of the dynamics, complexity, and challenges that define creating new ventures, particularly in industries that require long development times, large investments, integration across a wide range of technical and non-technical disciplines, and the creation and protection of intellectual property. Covers business basics, opportunity viability, creating start-ups, entrepreneurial leadership, and entrepreneurship as a career. Teaching methods include lectures, case studies, guest speakers, and individual and team projects.

Same as: CHEM 296, CHEMENG 196, CHEMENG 296

CHEM 1L. Organic Chemistry Lab I. 2 Units.
Hands on exploration of laboratory reactions & phenomena discussed in Chem 1. Learn techniques for separation of compounds: distillation, extraction and chromatography (TLC, GCMS) while investigating the nature and properties of organic compounds such as boiling points, polarity, solubility and chirality. Prerequisite: Chem 33 (or course equivalent) or Chem 1 co-requisite.

CHEM 2. Organic Chemistry of Carbonyl Containing Molecules. 4 Units.
Second lecture class in the summer organic intensive series focusing on the synthesis and reactivity of small molecules, with particular emphasis on those that possess the carbonyl functional group. Discuss the importance of the carbonyl functional group to biochemistry. Prerequisite: Chem 33 or Chem 1 or equivalent.

CHEM 200. Research and Special Advanced Work. 1-15 Unit.
Qualified graduate students undertake research or advanced lab work not covered by listed courses under the direction of a member of the teaching staff. For research and special work, students register for 200.

CHEM 221. Advanced Organic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Physical organic chemistry: molecular structures, bonding, and non-covalent interactions; thermodynamic and kinetic understanding of reactivity and reaction mechanism. Prerequisites: 137, 175.

CHEM 223. Advanced Organic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Continuation of 221. Modern synthetic organic chemistry with an emphasis on structure, reactivity, and stereorecontrol. Prerequisite: 221 or consent of instructor.

CHEM 225. Advanced Organic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Continuation of 223. Organic reaction science with an emphasis on mechanistic organic and organometallic chemistry, new synthetic methods, selectivity analysis, strategies for the design and synthesis of complex molecules, concepts for innovative problems solving and how to put these skills together in the generation of impactful ideas and proposals directed at solving problems in science. Prerequisite: 223 or consent of instructor.
CHEM 225T. Advanced Organic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Organic reactions, new synthetic methods with special attention to catalysis and atom economy, selectivity analysis, and exercises in the syntheses of complex molecules.

CHEM 227. Therapeutic Science at the Chemistry - Biology Interface. 3 Units.
Explores the design and enablement of new medicines that were born from a convergence of concepts and techniques from chemistry and biology. Topics include fundamental methods for biomolecule synthesis and engineering and application to hybrid chemical/biologic drugs, as well as modern approaches for target discovery and validation. Prerequisite: One year of undergraduate organic chemistry, as well as familiarity with concepts in biochemistry and molecular biology.

CHEM 229. Organic Chemistry Seminar. 1 Unit.
Required of graduate students majoring in organic chemistry. Students giving seminars register for 231.

CHEM 231. Organic Chemistry Seminar Presentation. 1 Unit.
Required of graduate students majoring in organic chemistry for the year in which they present their organic seminar. Second-year students must enroll all quarters.

CHEM 233A. Creativity in Organic Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of second- and third-year Ph.D. candidates in organic chemistry. The art of formulating, writing, and orally defending a research progress report (A) and two research proposals (B, C). Second-year students register for A and B; third-year students register for C. A: Aut, B: Spr, C: Spr.

CHEM 233B. Creativity in Organic Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of second- and third-year Ph.D. candidates in organic chemistry. The art of formulating, writing, and orally defending a research progress report (A) and two research proposals (B, C). Second-year students register for A and B; third-year students register for C. A: Aut, B: Spr, C: Spr.

CHEM 233C. Creativity in Organic Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of second- and third-year Ph.D. candidates in organic chemistry. The art of formulating, writing, and orally defending a research progress report (A) and two research proposals (B, C). Second-year students register for A and B; third-year students register for C. A: Aut, B: Spr, C: Spr.

CHEM 235. Applications of NMR Spectroscopy. 3 Units.
The uses of NMR spectroscopy in chemical and biochemical sciences, emphasizing data acquisition for liquid samples and including selection, setup, and processing of standard and advanced experiments.

CHEM 250. Single-Crystal X-ray Diffraction. 3 Units.
Practical X-ray crystallography for small molecule compounds, which will emphasize crystal growth, measurement strategies, structure solution and refinement, and report generation. Example structures will include absolute configuration of organic compounds (with the heaviest atom being oxygen), metal containing complexes, disordered small molecules and twinning. Students will learn how to get from a new compound to a single crystal, and then to a cif-file ready for publication submission. They will gain knowledge of the underlying theory and concepts for each step of structure determination.

CHEM 253. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Electronic structure and physical properties of transition metal complexes. Ligand field and molecular orbital theories, magnetism and magnetic susceptibility, electron paramagnetic resonance including hyperfine interactions and zero field splitting and electronic absorption spectroscopy including vibrational interactions. Prerequisite: 153 or the equivalent.

CHEM 255. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Chemical reactions of organotransition metal complexes and their role in homogeneous catalysis. Analogous patterns among reactions of transition metal complexes in lower oxidation states. Physical methods of structure determination. Prerequisite: one year of physical chemistry. Same as: CHEM 155

CHEM 258A. Research Progress in Inorganic Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of all second-, third-, and fourth-year Ph.D. candidates in inorganic chemistry. Students present their research progress in written and oral forms (A); present a seminar in the literature of the field of research; and formulate, write, and orally defend a research proposal (C). Second-year students register for A; third-year students register for B; fourth-year students register for C.

CHEM 258B. Research Progress in Inorganic Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of all second-, third-, and fourth-year Ph.D. candidates in inorganic chemistry. Students present their research progress in written and oral forms (A); present a seminar in the literature of the field of research; and formulate, write, and orally defend a research proposal (C). Second-year students register for A; third-year students register for B; fourth-year students register for C.

CHEM 258C. Research Progress in Inorganic Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of all second-, third-, and fourth-year Ph.D. candidates in inorganic chemistry. Students present their research progress in written and oral forms (A); present a seminar in the literature of the field of research; and formulate, write, and orally defend a research proposal (C). Second-year students register for A; third-year students register for B; fourth-year students register for C.

CHEM 259. Inorganic Chemistry Seminar. 1 Unit.
Required of graduate students majoring in inorganic chemistry.

CHEM 25N. Science in the News. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. Possible topics include: diseases such as avian flu, HIV, and malaria; environmental issues such as climate change, atmospheric pollution, and human population; energy sources in the future; evolution; stem cell research; nanotechnology; and drug development. Focus is on the scientific basis for these topics as a basis for intelligent discussion of societal and political implications. Sources include the popular media and scientific media for the nonspecialist, especially those available on the web.

CHEM 26N. The What, Why, and wow's of Nanotechnology. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. Introduction to nanotechnology with discussion of basic science at the nanoscale, its difference from molecular and macroscopic scales, and implications and applications. Developments in nanotechnology in the past two decades, from imaging and moving single atoms on surfaces to killing cancer cells with nanoscale tools and gadgets.

CHEM 271. Advanced Physical Chemistry. 3 Units.
The principles of quantum mechanics. General formulation, mathematical methods, and applications of quantum theory. Exactly solvable problems and approximate methods including time independent perturbation theory and the variational method. Time dependent methods including exactly solvable problems, time dependent perturbation theory, and density matrix formalism. Different representations of quantum theory including the Dirac, Schrödinger, matrix, and density matrix methods. Absorption and emission of radiation Angular momentum. Atomic energy calculations and simple molecular structure methods. Prerequisite: 175 or equivalent course.
CHEM 273. Advanced Physical Chemistry. 3 Units.
Statistical mechanics is a fundamental bridge that links microscopic world of quantum mechanics to macroscopic thermodynamic properties. We discuss the principles and methods of statistical mechanics from the ensemble point of view. Applications include statistical thermodynamics, quantum systems, heat capacities of gases and solids, chemical equilibrium, pair correlation functions in liquids, and phase transitions. Prerequisite: 271.

CHEM 274. Electrochemical Measurements Lab. 3 Units.
Introduction to modern electrochemical measurement in a hands-on, laboratory setting. Students assemble and use electrochemical cells including indicator, reference, working and counter electrodes, with macro, micro and ultramicro geometries, salt bridges, ion-selective membranes, electrometers, potentiostats, galvanostats, and stationary and rotated disk electrodes. The later portion of the course will involve a student-generated project to experimentally characterize some electrochemical system. Prerequisites: 134, 171, MATH 51, PHYSICS 44 or equivalent.

Same as: CHEM 174

CHEM 275. Advanced Physical Chemistry. 3 Units.
Covering angular momentum theory with a special emphasis on scattering dynamics and the interaction of radiation and matter. Recommended: Chem 273 and either Chem 271 or Physics 230.

CHEM 277. Materials Chemistry and Physics. 3 Units.
Topics: structures and symmetries of and solid state crystalline materials, chemical applications of group theory in solids, quantum mechanical electronic band structures of solids, phonons in solids, synthesis methods and characterization techniques for solids including nanostructured materials, selected applications of solid state materials and nanostructures. May be repeated for credit.

CHEM 278A. Research Progress in Physical Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of all second- and third-year Ph.D. candidates in physical and biophysical chemistry and chemical physics. Second-year students present their research progress and plans in brief written and oral summaries (A); third-year students prepare a written progress report (B). A: Win, B: Win.

CHEM 278B. Research Progress in Physical Chemistry. 1 Unit.
Required of all second- and third-year Ph.D. candidates in physical and biophysical chemistry and chemical physics. Second-year students present their research progress and plans in brief written and oral summaries (A); third-year students prepare a written progress report (B). A: Win, B: Win.

CHEM 279. Physical Chemistry Seminar. 1 Unit.
Required of graduate students majoring in physical chemistry. May be repeated for credit.

CHEM 27N. Light and Life. 3 Units.
Preference given to freshman. Light plays a central role in many biological processes and color affects everything in our world. This includes familiar processes such as photosynthesis and vision, but also proton pumps in the organisms that make the Bay purple, green fluorescent protein (GFP), the light from fireflies, the blue and red light receptors responsible for directing how plants grow, the molecules responsible for fall colors, and repair enzymes such as DNA photolyase (this year’s Nobel prize). Light is also used to interrogate (e.g. super-resolution microscopy, last year’s Nobel prize) and manipulate (optogenetics) biological systems. Light causes sunburn, but can also be used in combination with special molecules to treat diseases. We will discuss the nature of light, how it is measured, how it is generated in the laboratory, how molecules are excited, and how one measures the fate of this excitation. Chem 31X or 31A preferred, but not required.

CHEM 280. Single-Molecule Spectroscopy and Imaging. 3 Units.
Theoretical and experimental techniques necessary to achieve single-molecule sensitivity in laser spectroscopy: interaction of radiation with spectroscopic transitions; systematics of signals, noise, and signal-to-noise; modulation and imaging methods; and analysis of fluctuations; applications to modern problems in biophysics, cellular imaging, physical chemistry, single-photon sources, and materials science. Prerequisites: 271, previous or concurrent enrollment in 273.

CHEM 287B. Natural Product Biosynthesis: Chemical Logic and Enzymatic Machinery. 1 Unit.
This course provides an overview of the biosynthesis of the five major classes of small molecule natural products, including polyketides, nonribosomal peptides, terpene/isopenoid scaffolds, alkaloids, and phenylpropanoids. Focus will be on the chemical logic for bond-forming chemical steps in each natural product class and the kinds of enzyme catalysts required to effect complexity-generating molecular scaffolds. This short course runs for the first five weeks of the quarter, from January through the second week of February. Prerequisite: Chem 181 or equivalent.

Same as: CHEM 187B

CHEM 28N. Science Innovation and Communication. 3 Units.
Preference for freshmen. The course will explore evolutionary and revolutionary scientific advances; their consequences to society, biotechnology, and the economy; and mechanisms for communicating science to the public. Course will engage academic and industrial thought leaders and provide an opportunity for students to participate in communicating science to the public.

CHEM 291. Introduction to Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. 3 Units.
Introduction to quantum and classical descriptions of NMR; analysis of pulse sequences and nuclear spin coherences via density matrices and the product operator formalism; NMR spectrometer design; Fourier analysis of time-dependent observable magnetization; NMR relaxation in liquids and solids; NMR strategies for biological problem solving. Prerequisite: Chem 173.

CHEM 296. Creating New Ventures in Engineering and Science-based Industries. 3 Units.
Open to seniors and graduate students interested in the creation of new ventures and entrepreneurship in engineering and science intensive industries such as chemical, energy, materials, bioengineering, environmental, clean-tech, pharmaceuticals, medical, and biotechnology. Exploration of the dynamics, complexity, and challenges that define creating new ventures, particularly in industries that require long development times, large investments, integration across a wide range of technical and non-technical disciplines, and the creation and protection of intellectual property. Covers business basics, opportunity viability, creating start-ups, entrepreneurial leadership, and entrepreneurship as a career. Teaching methods include lectures, case studies, guest speakers, and individual and team projects.

Same as: CHEM 196, CHEMENG 196, CHEMENG 296

CHEM 297. Bio-Inorganic Chemistry. 3 Units.
Overview of metal sites in biology. Metalloproteins as elaborated inorganic complexes, their basic coordination chemistry and bonding, unique features of the protein ligand, and the physical methods used to study active sites. Active site structures are correlated with function. Prerequisites: 153 and 173, or equivalents.

Same as: BIOPHYS 297

CHEM 299. Teaching of Chemistry. 1-3 Unit.
Same as: BIOPHYS 297
CHEM 2L. Organic Chemistry Lab II. 2 Units.
Provides hands on experience with modern chemical methods for preparative and analytical chemistry including GCMS, UV-VIS and IR spectroscopy. Learn how chemoselectivity of reactions can be acheived, synthesize bioactive molecules such as pain relievers, and explore how sunscreens can be made more effective. Prerequisite: CHEM 1L. Corequisite: CHEM 2.

CHEM 3. Organic Chemistry of Biomolecules. 4 Units.
Third lecture class in summer organic intensive focusing on the structure and reactivity of a class of larger molecules, the biomolecules. Topics covered of interest to biochemistry include aromatic compounds, amines and heterocycles, amino acids, proteins, polysaccharides, nucleic acids and polymers. Prerequisite: CHEM 35 or CHEM 2 or course equivalent.

CHEM 300. Department Colloquium. 1 Unit.
Required of graduate students. May be repeated for credit.

CHEM 301. Research in Chemistry. 2 Units.
Required of graduate students who have passed the qualifying examination. Open to qualified graduate students with the consent of the major professor. Research seminars and directed reading deal with newly developing areas in chemistry and experimental techniques. May be repeated for credit. Search for adviser name on Axess.

CHEM 31A. Chemical Principles I. 5 Units.
For students with moderate or no background in chemistry. Stoichiometry; periodicity; electronic structure and bonding; gases; enthalpy; phase behavior. Emphasis is on skills to address structural and quantitative chemical questions; lab provides practice. Recitation.

CHEM 31AC. Problem Solving in Science. 1 Unit.
Development and practice of critical problem solving skills using chemical examples. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. Corequisite: CHEM 31A.

CHEM 31B. Chemical Principles II. 5 Units.
Chemical equilibrium; acids and bases; oxidation and reduction reactions; chemical thermodynamics; kinetics. Lab. Prerequisite: CHEM 31A.

CHEM 31BC. Problem Solving in Science. 1 Unit.
Development and practice of critical problem solving skills using chemical examples. Students should also be concurrently enrolled in the parent course 31B. Limited enrollment and with permission of the instructor.

CHEM 31X. Chemical Principles Accelerated. 5 Units.
Accelerated; for students with substantial chemistry background. Chemical equilibria concepts, equilibrium constants, acids and bases, chemical thermodynamics, quantum concepts, models of ionic and covalent bonding, atomic and molecular orbital theory, periodicity, and bonding properties of matter. Recitation. Prerequisites: AP chemistry score of 5 or passing score on chemistry placement test, and AP Calculus AB score of 4 or Math 20 or Math 41. Recommended: high school physics.

CHEM 33. Structure and Reactivity. 5 Units.
Organic chemistry, functional groups, hydrocarbons, stereochemistry, thermochemistry, kinetics, chemical equilibria. Recitation. Prerequisite: CHEM 31B, or CHEM 31X, or an AP Chemistry score of 5.

CHEM 33C. Problem Solving in Science. 1 Unit.
Development and practice of critical problem solving skills using chemical examples. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. Corequisite: CHEM 33.