# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600 034



#### B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION - CHEMISTRY

FIFTH SEMESTER - NOVEMBER 2015

## CH 5513/CH 5508 - FUNDAMENTALS OF SPECTROSCOPY

Date: 11/11/2015	Dept. No.	Max.: 100 Marks
Time $\cdot 09.00-12.00$		

## PART- A

#### Answer **ALL** the questions:

(10x2 = 20 marks)

- 1. Mention any two advantages of spectroscopic methods.
- 2. Give the formula of Boltzman distribution.
- 3. State Beer- Lambert's law.
- 4. What is the effect of auxochrome in an organic compound?
- 5. What is Finger print region?
- 6. How does Fermi resonance occur?
- 7. What is coupling constant?
- 8. Mention the merits of using TMS as NMR reference compound.
- 9. State nitrogen rule.
- 10. The mass spectrum of 1-hexanol gives a base peak at m/z = 56. How can one account for this?

## PART-B

## Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

(8x5 = 40 marks)

- 11. Write notes on absorption and emission spectra.
- 12. How does the population of energy levels influence the intensity of spectral lines?
- 13. Discuss the types of electronic transitions.
- 14. Describe the instrumentation of a spectrophotometer.
- 15. Sketch the different modes of vibration in CO<sub>2</sub> molecule.
- 16. Discuss the principle of Raman spectroscopy.
- 17. What is mutual exclusion principle? Mention its applications.

(2+3)

- 18. Explain spin-spin splitting with suitable example.
- 19. Give the signals obtained in the NMR spectrum of
  - (i)  $CH_3CH_2OH$
- (ii) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>.
- 20. State and explain the factors which influence Chemical shift.
- 21. Describe the instrumentation in mass spectrometry.
- 22. Explain the fragmentation mode of ethanol and draw its mass spectrum.

### **PART-C**

## Answer any **FOUR** questions:

(4x10 = 40 marks)

- 23. Enumerate the principle, instrumentation and applications of flame photometry.
- 24. (i) Explain the factors that govern the absorption maxima and intensity.

(4)

(ii) Mention the types of electronic transition present in

 $(3 \times 2 = 6)$ 

- a.  $CH_3 CH = CH_2$
- b. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- c. CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>.
- 25. Give a detailed account on the instrumentation of IR spectroscopy.
- 26. (i) Write notes on Stoke's and Antistoke's lines.

(5+5)

- (ii) Discuss briefly the underlying principle in the detection of organic compounds by IR spectroscopy.
- 27. (i) Discuss the rules governing splitting of signals.

(4)

(ii) Explain spin-spin splitting for the protons of

(2+4)

- a. CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>
- b. CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH.
- 28. (i) Describe the basic principle of mass spectrometry.

(5+5)

(ii) What are the various fragmentation mode of benzyl alcohol?

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