

Seat No. : _____

NE-110

November-2022

B.Sc., Sem.-V

304 : Chemistry
(Analytical Spectroscopic Techniques)

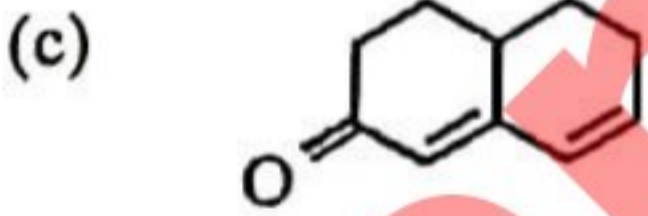
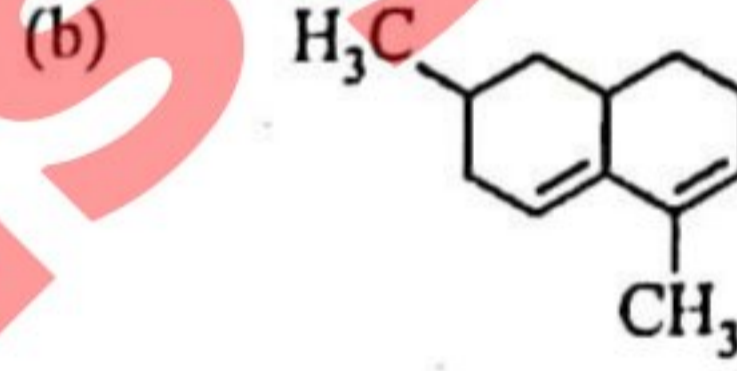
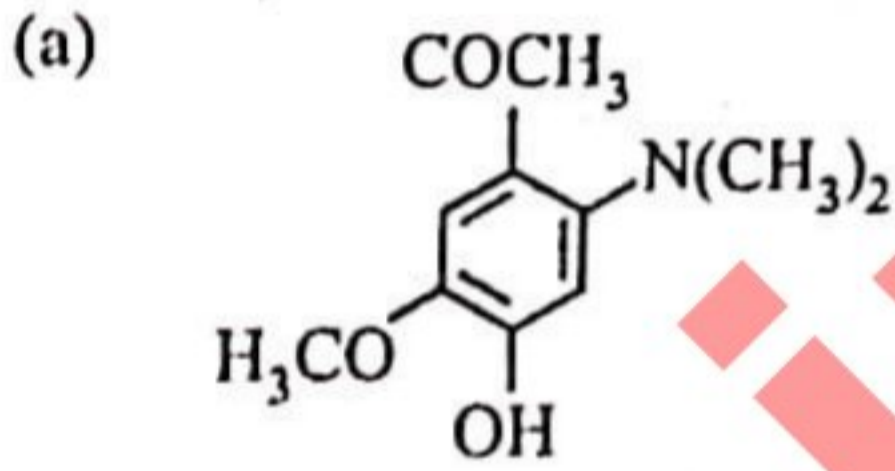
Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

સૂચના : જમણી બાજુના અંક પ્રશ્નના ગુણ દર્શાવે છે.

1. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો :

- (i) પારજાંબલી વર્ણપટ્ટમાં લાલ સ્થાનાંતર અને વાદળી સ્થાનાંતર પર ટૂંકનોંધ લખો. 7
- (ii) ટૂંકનોંધ લખો : પારજાંબલી વર્ણપટ્ટનો સંક્ષિપ્ત ઈતિહાસ 7
- અથવા
- (i) પારજાંબલી વર્ણપટ્ટમાં દ્રાવકની અસરો ચર્ચો. 7
- (ii) λ_{\max} ગણો : (ગમે તે બે) 7



2. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો :

- (i) IRમાં અંગુલી નિર્દેશ પર ટૂંકનોંધ લખો. 7
- (ii) રામન વર્ણપટ્ટનો સિદ્ધાંત સમજાવો. 7
- અથવા
- (i) IR અને રામનને પ્રભેદિત કરો. 7
- (ii) નીચેના IR ડેટા પરથી બંધારણ શોધો : 7

આણુસૂત્ર : C_8H_8O

3070-3010(m), 2970-2860(m), 1685(m), 1605(m), 1582(m), 1450(m),
758(m), 688(m) cm^{-1}

(b) આણુસૂત્ર : C_2H_3N

3010-2950(m), 2225(m), 1370 cm^{-1}

3. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો :

- (i) NMRમાં સ્પિન-સ્પિન યુગ્મીકરણની અસરો પર ચર્ચા કરો. 7
(ii) NMRમાં TMS સંદર્ભ સંયોજન તરીકે વપરાય છે. સમજાવો. 7

અથવા

- (i) NMRમાં રક્ષિત અને અરક્ષિત અસર ચર્ચો. 7
(ii) નીચેના ડેટા પરથી બંધારણ તારવો : (ગમે તે બે) 7

(a) અણુસૂત્ર : $C_9H_{11}ON$

UV: λ_{max} 235 nm, 336 nm

IR: 2820(m), 2740, 1645(s), 1600, 1567, 1528, 808, 720 cm^{-1}

NMR: સિંગલેટ $\delta=9.72$ (1H), સિંગ્લેટ $\delta=2.98$ (6H),

મલ્ટીપ્લેટ $\delta=6.65$ (2H), મલ્ટીપ્લેટ $\delta=7.7$ (2H),

(b) અણુભાર : 134

UV: λ_{max} 265 nm.

IR: 3100-3000(m), 2960-2875(m), 1899 (w), 1790(w), 1740(vw),
1550(m), 1465(m), 1385(m), 1365(s), 813(s) cm^{-1}

NMR: ડબ્લેટ $\delta=1.22$, 6H, સિંગ્લેટ $\delta=2.28$, 3H,

સેપ્ટેટ $\delta=2.82$, 1H,

સિંગ્લેટ $\delta=7.99$, 4H

(c) અણુભાર : 102 %C=58.8 %, H= 9.8,

UV: λ_{max} 204 nm.

IR: 2950-2840(m), 1720(s), 2660(b,w) cm^{-1}

NMR: સિંગ્લેટ $\tau=-0.92$, 3.2sq, સિંગ્લેટ $\tau=9.15$, 29.1sq.

4. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો :

- (i) બિયર અને લેમ્બર્ટનો નિયમ લખો અને સમીકરણ તારવો. 7
(ii) FES અને AASની સરખામણી કરો. 7

અથવા

- (i) ટોટલ કન્ઝમ્પશન બર્નર અને પ્રિમિક્ડ ચેમ્બર બર્નર પર નોંધ લખો. 7
(ii) ICPES સમજાવો. 7

5. એક કે બે લીટીમાં જવાબ લખો : (ગમે તે સાત)

14

- (1) યુ.વી.માં ઈનોન ઉપર β -આલ્કાઈલ વિસ્થાપન હોય તો કેટલો વધારો ગણાય ?
- (2) યુ.વી. વર્ણપટ્ટનો વિસ્તાર જણાવો.
- (3) $\pi - \pi^*$ સંક્રાન્તિ વ્યાખ્યાયિત કરો.
- (4) એક સંયોજન 1755 cm^{-1} એ IR આપે છે. ક્રિયાશીલ સમૂહ જણાવો.
- (5) IR વર્ણપટ્ટથી mNA અને pNA કેવી રીતે પ્રભેદિત કરી શકાય ?
- (6) નમન આંકોલન એટલે શું ?
- (7) વ્યાખ્યા લખો : પ્રતિબિંબિક પ્રોટોન
- (8) કયો સંબંધ દર્શાવવા પાસ્કલનો ત્રિકોણ ઉપયોગી છે ?
- (9) o-ડાયક્લોરોબેન્ઝિનમાં સંકેતોનું વિભાજન લખો.
- (10) ગ્રેટીંગમાં કઈ તરંગલંબાઈવાળો પ્રકાશ વપરાય છે ?
- (11) વ્યાખ્યા કરો : આણુ અવશોષણતા
- (12) હોલો કેથોડ લેમ્પમાં વપરાતા વાયુઓનાં નામ આપો.

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B.Sc., Sem.-V

304 : Chemistry

(Analytical Spectroscopic Techniques)

Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Figures on R.H.S. indicate marks.

1. Write the following questions :

(i) Write short note on red shift and blue shift in UV spectroscopy. 7

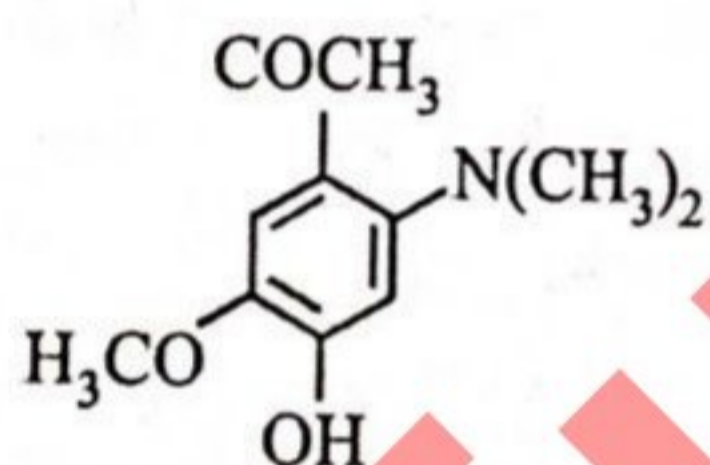
(ii) Write short note: Brief history of UV spectroscopy. 7

OR

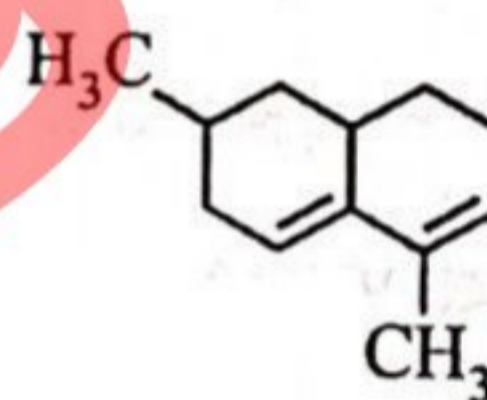
(i) Discuss effects of solvent in UV spectroscopy. 7

(ii) Calculate λ_{\max} : (Any two) 7

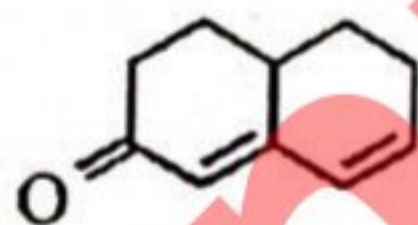
(a)



(b)



(c)



2. Write the following questions :

(i) Write short note on finger prints in IR. 7

(ii) Explain principle of the Raman spectroscopy. 7

OR

(i) Differentiate IR and Raman. 7

(ii) Find out structure for the following IR data : 7

(a) M.F.: C_8H_8O 3070-3010(m), 2970-2860(m), 1685(m), 1605(m), 1582(m), 1450(m),
758(m), 688(m) cm^{-1} (b) M.F.: C_2H_3N 3010-2950(m), 2225(m), 1370 cm^{-1}

3. Write the following questions :

- (i) Discuss effects of spin-spin coupling in NMR. 7
- (ii) TMS is used as a reference compound in NMR - Explain. 7

OR

- (i) Discuss shielding and deshielding effect in NMR. 7
- (ii) Deduce structure from the following data : (Any two) 7

(a) M.F.: $C_9H_{11}ON$

UV: λ_{max} 235 nm, 336 nm

IR: 2820(m), 2740, 1645(s), 1600, 1567, 1528, 808, 720 cm^{-1}

NMR: Singlet $\delta=9.72$ (1H), Singlet $\delta=2.98$ (6H),

Multiplet $\delta=6.65$ (2H), Multiplet $\delta=7.7$ (2H),

(b) M.W.: 134

UV: λ_{max} 265 nm.

IR: 3100-3000(m), 2960-2875(m), 1899 (w), 1790(w), 1740(vw),
1550(m), 1465(m), 1385(m), 1365(s), 813(s) cm^{-1}

NMR: Doublet $\delta=1.22$, 6H, Singlet $\delta=2.28$, 3H,

Septet $\delta=2.82$, 1H,

Singlet $\delta=7.99$, 4H

(c) M.W.: 102 %C=58.8 %, H= 9.8,

UV: λ_{max} 204 nm.

IR: 2950-2840(m), 1720(s), 2660(b,w) cm^{-1}

NMR: Singlet $\tau=-0.92$, 3.2sq, Singlet $\tau=9.15$, 29.1sq.

4. Write the following questions :

- (i) Write Lambert and Beer's law and derive equation. 7
- (ii) Compare FES and AAS. 7

OR

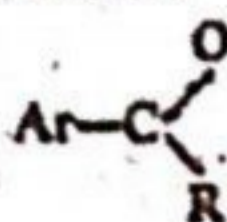
- (i) Write note on Total consumption burner and premixed chamber burner. 7
- (ii) Explain ICPEES. 7

5. Answer in one or two lines : (Any seven)

- (1) How many increments for β -alkyl substitution on enones in UV ?
- (2) What is the range of UV spectroscopy ?
- (3) Define : $\pi - \pi^*$ transition.
- (4) A compound gave IR at 1755 cm^{-1} . Predict functional group.
- (5) How could IR spectroscopy useful to distinguish mNA and pNA ?
- (6) What is bending vibration ?
- (7) Define : Enantiotopic proton.
- (8) Pascal's triangle is useful for which relation ?
- (9) Predict splitting of signals in o-dichlorobenzene.
- (10) What is the wavelength of light used in grating ?
- (11) Define : Molar absorptivity.
- (12) Name gases used in hollow cathode lamp.

Empirical Rules for Benzoyl Derivative

Parent chromophore



R=alkyl or ring residue	246 nm
R=H	250 nm
R=OH or O Alkyl	230 nm
Increments for each substituent :-	
-alkyl or ring residue	O, m 3; p 10 nm
-OH, -OCH ₃ -, O Alkyl	O, m 7; p 25 nm
-O-	O 11; m 20; p 78 nm
-Cl	O, m 0 (zero); p 10 nm
-Br	O, m 2; p 15 nm
-NH ₂	O, m 13; p 58 nm
-NHCOCH ₃	O, m 20; p 45 nm
-NHCH ₃	p 73 nm
-N(CH ₃) ₂	O, m 20; p 85 nm

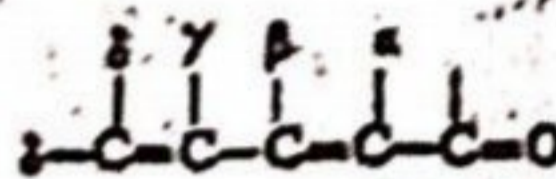
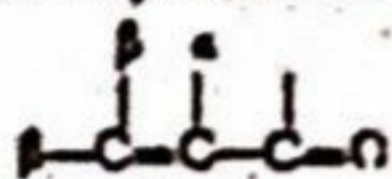
Infra-red Data

Alkane ✓	$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}- \\ \quad \end{array}$	2850-2960(s)
	$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}-\text{D} \\ \end{array}$	~2200(s)
Alkene	$\begin{array}{c} \\ =\text{C}-\text{H} \end{array}$	3010-3095(m) 675-995(s) cm ⁻¹
Alkene	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{C}=\text{C} \diagdown \end{array}$	1620-1680 (v)
Alkyne	$\equiv\text{CH}$	3200-3300(s)
Alkyne	$-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$	2100-2260(v)
Aromatic	$\text{Ar}-\text{H}$	3010-3100(m) 690-900(s)
Aromatic ring	$\text{C}=\text{C}$	1500-1600(v)
Monomeric alcohol	$-\text{OH}$	3590-3650(v)
phenol	$-\text{O}-\text{H}$	3200-3600(v)
H-bonded alcohol phenol	$-\text{O}-\text{H}$	3500-3650(m)
Monomeric carboxylic acid	$-\text{O}-\text{H}$	2500-300(v, b)
H-bonded mono carboxylic acid	$-\text{O}-\text{H}$	3300-3500(m)
Amine, Amide	$-\text{N}-\text{H}$	1180-1360(s)
Amine, Amide	$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}-\text{N}- \\ \end{array}$	2210-2280(s)
Nitrile	$-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	1050-1300(s)
Alcohol, Ester, Carboxylic acid	$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}-\text{O}- \\ \end{array}$	1690-1760(s)
Aldehyde, Ketone, Carboxylic acid, Ester	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}$	1500-1570(s)
Nitro Compound	$-\text{NO}_2$	1300-1370(s)
	$-\text{CO}$	1850-1800(s)
Anhydride	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \end{array}$	1790-1740(s)
	$-\text{CO}$	1150-1070(s)
Ether	$-\text{O}-$	

Empirical Rules for Dienes

Parent	Homocyclicular (cisoid) $\lambda = 253 \text{ nm}$	Heterocyclicular (transoid) $\lambda = 214 \text{ nm}$
Increments for double bond extending conjugation	30	30
alkyl subst. or ring residues	5	5
Exocyclic double bond	5	5
Polar groupings :-		
-OCOCH ₃	0	0
-OR	6	6
-Cl, -Br	5	5
-NR ₂	60	60

Empirical Rules for Enones



Base Values

6-membered ring or acyclic parent enone	= 215 nm
5-membered ring parent enone	= 202 nm
Acyclic Dienone	= 245 nm

Increments for :-

Double bond extending conjugation	30 nm
Alkyl group or ring residue	α 10 nm
	β 12 nm
	γ or higher 18 nm

Polar groupings :-

-OH	α 35; β 30; δ 50	nm
-OCOCH ₃	α, β, δ 6	nm
-OCH ₃	α 35; β 30; γ 17; δ 31	nm
-Cl	α 15; β 12	nm
-Br	α 25; β 30	nm
-NO ₂	β 95	nm

Exocyclic Double bond	5	nm
Homocyclic Diene Component	39	nm
Solvent correction	Variable	

EtOH
 $\lambda_{max}(calc) = \text{Total}$

N.M.R. Chemical Shifts

Type of Proton	Chemical Shift ppm (δ)	Type of Proton	Chemical Shift ppm (δ)
Primary	RCH ₃ 0.9	Alcohols	HC-OH 3.4-4
Sec.	R ₂ CH ₂ 1.3	Ethers	HC-OR 3.3-4
Tert.	R ₃ CH 1.5	Esters	RCOO-CH 3.7-4.1
Vinyllic	C=C-H 4.6-5.9	Esters	HC-COOR 2-2.2
Acetylenic	C#C-H 2-3	Acids	HC-COOH 5-2.6
Aromatic	Ar-H 6-8.5	Carbonyl	HC-C=O 2-2.7
Benzylic	Ar-C-H 2.2-3	Aldehydic	RCHO 9-10
Allylic	C=C-CH ₂ 1.7	Hydroxylic	R-OH 1-5.5
Chloride	HC-Cl 3-4	Phenolic	Ar-OH 4-12
Bromides	HC-Br 2.5-4	Enolic	C=C-OH 15-17
Iodides	HC-I 2-4	Carboxylic	R-COOH 10.5-12
		Amino ¹	R-NH ₂ 1-5