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Reg. No	•••••
Name	

M.Sc. DEGREE (C.S.S.) EXAMINATION, JUNE 2019

Second Semester

Faculty of Science

Branch: Chemistry

AN 2C 08/AP 2C 08/CH 2C 08/PH 2C 08/POH 2C 08-MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY

[Common to all Branches of Chemistry]

(2012 Admission onwards)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Weight: 30

Section A

Answer any ten questions.

Each question carries weight 1.

- 1. What are the factors that influence the intensity of absorption?
- 2. What is the significance of relaxation time?
- 3. What is Fermi resonance?
- 4. What is the effect of nuclear spin on IR spectral bands?
- 5. Is it possible to detect pure rotational spectrum of a spherical top molecule? Discuss.
- 6. What are the advantages of resonance fluorescence spectra?
- 7. Discuss the Frank Condon principle
- 8. What is Larmor precession? Flow is it used in NMR spectroscopy?
- 9. What are the advantages of double irradiation?
- 10. What is Kramer's degeneracy?
- 11. What are the advantages of HECTOR?
- 12. What is the significance of Kramer's degeneracy?
- 13. What is the principle of Mossbauer spectroscopy?

 $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

Turn over





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Section B

Answer any **five** questions by attempting not more than **three** questions from each bunch.

Each question carries weight 2.

BUNCH 1

- 14. Distinguish between radiative and non-radiative processes.
- 15. What are the applications of microwave spectroscopy?
- 16. What are the advantages of using Fourier transform in IR spectroscopy?
- 17. Compare the method of formation and applications of solid state lasers and gas lasers.

BUNCH 2

- 18. Discuss the various factors influencing the coupling constants in NMR.
- 19. Explain the chemical shift of AB₂ system.
- 20. What are the applications of NOE?
- 21. Explain the various factors determine the chemical shift in a Mossbauer spectroscopy.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

Section C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries weight 5.

- 22. (a) Explain the principle and applications of microwave spectroscopy.
 - (b) Discuss the mathematical statement of Born Oppenheimer approximation.
- 23. (a) 'IR spectroscopy is complementary to Raman spectroscopy'. Discuss.
 - (b) What are the applications of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy?
- 24. (a) What is selective decoupling? Why is it required?
 - (b) Discuss the 13-C chemicals shift values of various carbons.
- 25. (a) What is NQR spectroscopy? What are its advantages?
 - (b) Compare the Mossbauer spectra of Fe(II) and Fe(III) cyanides.

 $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

