

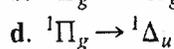
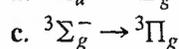
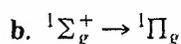
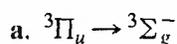
Time: 2½ hrs.

Answer all 10 questions

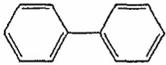
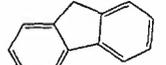
Max. Marks:

40

- 1) At 330 nm, the ion  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}(\text{aq})$  has  $\epsilon = 800 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}(\text{aq})$  has  $\epsilon = 320 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The reduction of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$  to  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$  is being followed spectrophotometrically in 1.00 cm long cell. The solution has an initial  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$  concentration of  $1.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  and no  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ . After 340 s, the absorbance is 0.701. Calculate the percent of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$  that has reacted. (4 Marks)
- 2) The  $J = 2 \rightarrow 3$  pure-rotational transition for the ground vibrational state of  $^{39}\text{K}^{37}\text{Cl}$  occurs at 22410 MHz. Neglecting centrifugal distortion, predict the frequency of the  $J = 0 \rightarrow 1$  pure-rotational transition of (a)  $^{39}\text{K}^{37}\text{Cl}$ ; (b)  $^{39}\text{K}^{35}\text{Cl}$ . (4 Marks)
- 3) The fundamental vibrational frequencies for  $^1\text{H}_2$  and  $^2\text{D}_2$  are 4401 and 3115  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , respectively, and  $D_e$  for both molecules is  $7.677 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ . Calculate the bond energy of both molecules. (3 Marks)
- 4) Obtain (in details) the ground state term symbol for  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$  & molecular term symbol for  $\text{B}_2$ . (2 + 3 Marks)
- 5) A few plausible electronic transitions are provided below. State (with proper justification) the probability, allowed/forbidden nature of the transitions. (4 Marks)



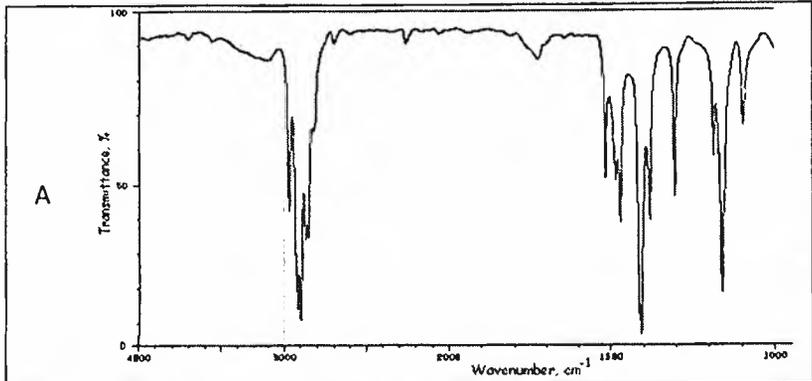
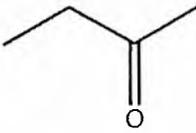
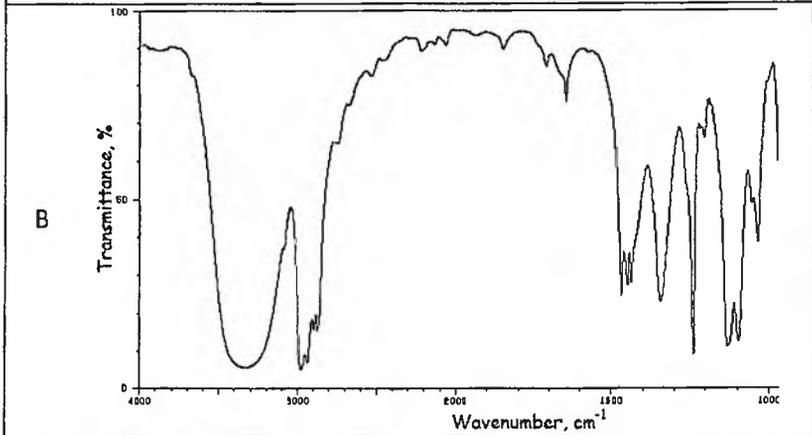
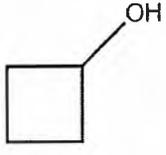
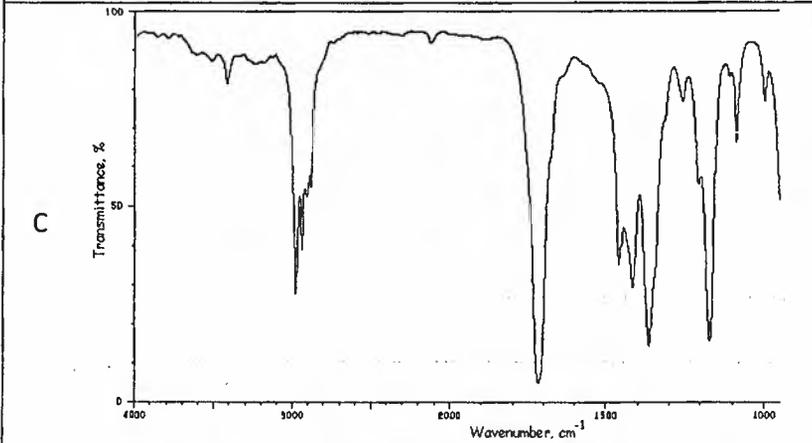
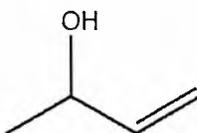
- 6) Explain the following observation ( $\phi_{\text{Fluorescence}}$ ) with appropriate reason and diagrams: (4 Marks)

 biphenyl	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}(\text{maximum}) = 300 \text{ nm}$ $\phi_{\text{Fluorescence}} = 0.2$	 Fluorene	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}(\text{maximum}) = 310 \text{ nm}$ $\phi_{\text{Fluorescence}} = 0.8$
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- 7)  $\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{2+}$  has a strong blue colour & a single band in its electronic absorption spectrum. Provide a detailed discussion on this observation with appropriate term symbols of the electronic states. (4 Marks)
- 8) You are provided a solution of  $\text{ML}_4$  complex in water. Assume that you have access to analytical facilities like IR & Raman spectroscopic instruments. How will you confirm the geometry of the  $\text{ML}_4$  complex? (Hint: Possible geometry belongs to either  $T_d$  or  $D_{4h}$  point group). (4 Marks)
- 9) The fundamental and overtone frequencies of the C-H stretching vibrations of  $\text{CHCl}_3$  are at 3019, 5900 and 8700  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  respectively. Calculate the Anharmonicity constant, equilibrium vibration frequency ( $\omega_e$ ) and the force constant of C-H bond. (4 Marks)

Speed of light ( $c$ ): $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	Boltzmann constant ( $k_b$ ): $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$
Planck's constant ( $h$ ): $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$	Atomic mass unit (a.m.u): $1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
1 eV = $1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$	

10) Each of the following IR spectra (shown below) corresponds to one of the five isomers of  $C_4H_8O$ . Match the spectrum to the correct structure with proper explanation. (4 Marks)

<p>A</p> 	<p>Possible Structures:</p> 
<p>B</p> 	
<p>C</p> 	
<p>D</p> 