

M.Sc. CHEMISTRY  
THIRD SEMESTER  
APPLICATIONS OF SPECTROSCOPY  
MSC – 304  
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET  
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

Time: 30 min.

( Objective )

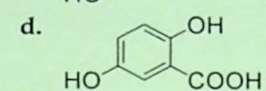
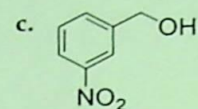
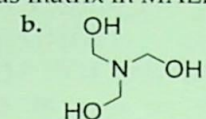
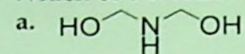
Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1X20=20*

- In IR spectroscopy, for a specific bond, stretching frequency is
  - greater than bending frequency
  - equal to bending frequency
  - lesser than bending frequency
  - none of these
- The number of fundamental vibrations in CO<sub>2</sub> molecule is
  - 4
  - 3
  - 2
  - 5
- The constant in Hooke's law  $\kappa$  represent
  - force constant
  - dipole moment
  - reduced mass
  - none of these
- The wavenumber corresponding to C $\equiv$ C stretching is
  - 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - 1700 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - 3200 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - 2100 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- How many Hertz does 1 ppm correspond to a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrometer operating at a radio frequency of 60 MHz?
  - 6
  - 60
  - 600
  - 0.6
- The distance between the centers of the peaks of doublet is called as?
  - Chemical Shift
  - Coupling Constant
  - Spin constant
  - Spin-spin coupling
- Which of the following organic compound with molecular formula C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> exhibits only one signal in the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum?
  - 2, 2-dichloropropane
  - 1, 2-dichloropropane
  - 1, 3-dichloropropane
  - 1, 1-dichloropropane
- The J-value for an ortho-coupling of a proton in a benzene ring is
  - 6-9 Hz
  - 1-3 Hz
  - 0-1 Hz
  - 18-20 Hz

9. Which of the following compound is used as matrix in MALDI-MS?



10. The base peak of benzaldehyde in EI-MS is

- a.  $[M-1]^+$   
c. 77

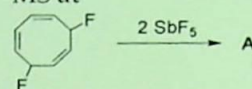
- b.  $[M-15]^+$   
d.  $[M]^+$

11. The ionization of compound in FAB-MS is done by the high energy beam of

- a. Electron  
c.  $Ar^+$

- b. Photon  
d. Inert Gases

12. The molecular ion peak of the product 'A' for the following reaction will be in the EI-MS at



- a. 52  
c. 123

- b. 104  
d. 142

13. The compound which will show a prominent  $M+2$  peak in EI-MS is

- a. 4-nitrophenol  
c. 4-aminophenol

- b. 4-Chlorophenol  
d. None of these

14. DEPT-135 of 4-bromobenzaldehyde will have total peak

- a. 4  
c. 6

- b. 3  
d. 5

15. Which of the following will show base peak within  $M$ ,  $[M+2]$ , and  $[M+4]$  peaks in the EI-MS?

- a. 4-Bromo-3-chlorophenol  
c. 2,4-dibromotoluene

- b. 4-bromobenzylbromide  
d. All of them

16. The retro Diels-Alder fragmentation in EI-MS is observed for molecule having core structure of

- a. cyclopentene  
c. cyclohexadiene

- b. cyclopentadiene  
d. cyclohexene

17. The peak of  $D_4$ -1,2-dichloroethane in  $^{13}C$  NMR will be

- a. quintet  
c. triplet

- b. quartet  
d. singlet

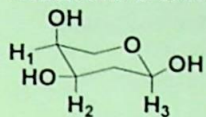
18. DBE (double bond equivalence) of the following molecule will be  $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_2$

- a. 8  
c. 10

- b. 9  
d. 11

19. If a molecule ( $C_xH_yN_z$ ) shows molecular ion peak in EI-MS  $m/z = 80$ , a distinct peak at  $2250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in IR and a singlet ( $\delta = 2.8\text{ ppm}$ ,  $2H$ ) in  $^1H$ -NMR, and  $DBE = 4$ , the correct formula will be
- a.  $C_3H_2N_3$
  - b.  $C_4H_4N_2$
  - c.  $C_4H_8N_2$
  - d.  $C_5H_6N$

20. Which one is correct for the following molecule regarding its NMR study?



- a.  $H_1-H_2$ : COSY &  $H_2-H_3$  NOESY
- b.  $H_1-H_3$ : NOESY &  $H_2-H_3$  COESY
- c.  $H_1-H_2$ : NOESY &  $H_2-H_3$  COESY
- d.  $H_1-H_3$ : COSY &  $H_2-H_3$  NOESY

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**( Descriptive )**

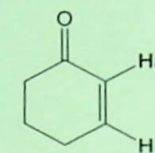
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

**[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]**

1. a. Determine the number of fundamental modes of vibrations in the following molecules 3  
(i) CH<sub>4</sub>, (ii) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, (iii) CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>

- b. In the following compound, Ha or Hb which proton should show higher chemical shift? Explain your answer with schematic description. 2



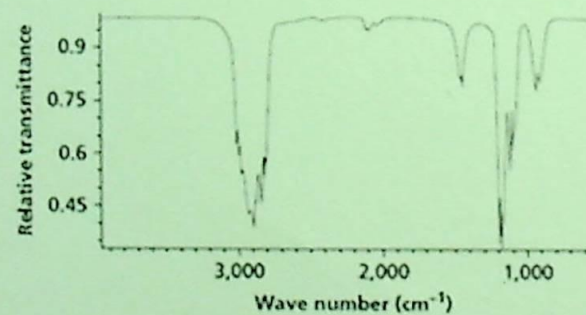
- c. The CDCl<sub>3</sub> shows a singlet in <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, whereas that in <sup>13</sup>C-NMR gives triplet peaks. Explain it. 2

- d. Write a short note on retro Diels-Alder fragmentation in EI-MS. 3

2. a. Assign the structure to a compound from following IR results with proper explanation 3

M.F. C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to absorb the IR radiation at 2989-2880(m), 1740(s), 1240(s) & 1045 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>

- b. A compound having molecular formula C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O showed the following spectrum in KBr pellet. Find the most possible structure with detailed explanation. 2



- c. Arrange the following four compounds with respect to their increasing order of frequency and put suitable explanation. 3



- d. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of their vibrational - C=O stretching frequency: 2  
cyclohexanone, cyclopentanone, cyclobutanone and cycloproanone

3. a. An organic compound X having molecular formula  $C_6H_{12}O$  shows the following proton NMR. Suggest a structure of an organic compound X. The answer must be accompanied by proper explanation. 3+2+3+2=10

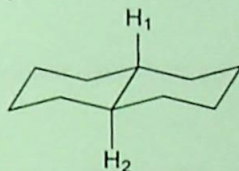
IR ( $cm^{-1}$ ): 1715

$^1H$ -NMR:  $\delta$  2.1 (s) and 1.2 (s)

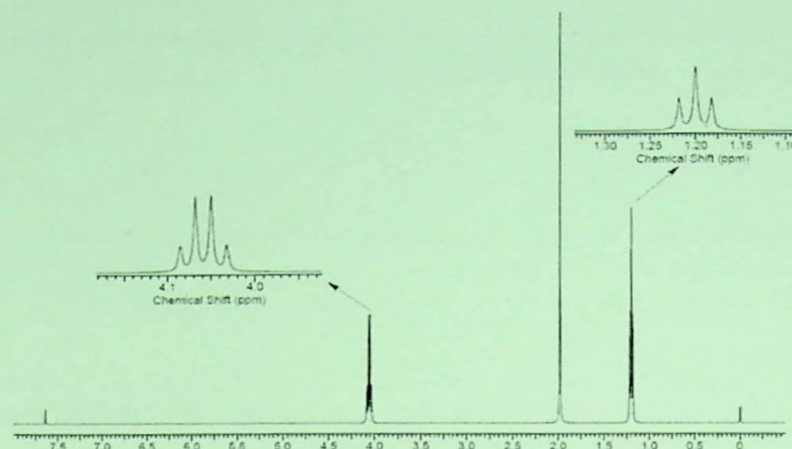
- b. At 60 MHz the shift of the protons in  $CH_3Br$  is 162 Hz while at 100 MHz, the shift is 270 Hz from TMS. Calculate the  $\delta$  value?

- c. Write down structure and full form of TMS and why it is used in NMR spectroscopy?

- d. Write down the Karplus Equation and calculate the J-value for the  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  proton of the given structure



4. a. Explain the four factors that affect the value of chemical shift. 2+2+4+2=10
- b. The  $^1H$ -NMR spectrum of ethyl acetate is given below. Identify the different protons, their splitting and match with the spectrum. Explain your answer in detail.

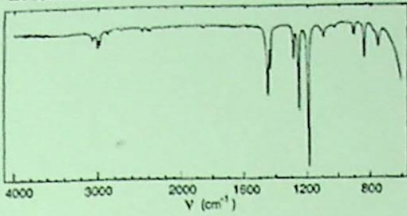


c. In  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy of Benzene the protons gives peak in between 6 to 8 ppm, in ethylene the protons shows peak in between 5 to 6 ppm whereas in acetylene proton shows comparatively up-field shift in between 1.5 to 2.5 ppm. Why? Explain in details with diagram.

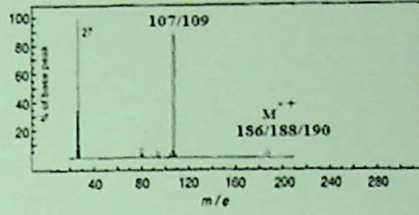
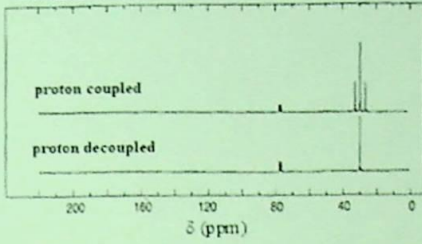
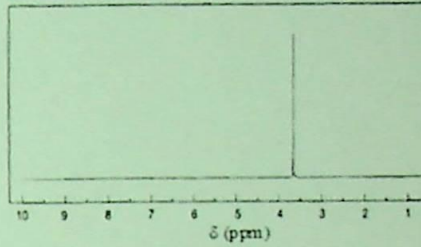
d. Draw the structure of [18] annulene and show which protons will give negative chemical shift value.

- |       |  |   |
|-------|--|---|
| 5. a. | Write short note on CI MS  | 5 |
| b.    | Discuss about different fragmentation pathways related to mass spectrometric analysis.   | 5 |
| 6. a. | Both acetophenone & 4-methylbenzaldehyde have exact mass 120.0575. How to characterize them by EI-MS spectra?  | 4 |
| b.    | Depict the EI-MS of tert-butanol and n-butanol   | 4 |
| c.    | Discuss the McLafferty rearrangement in EI-MS with suitable example.   | 2 |
| 7. a. | Depict the molecular ion peaks of $\text{Br}_2$ and $\text{Cl}_2$ in EI-MS and mention the notable differences about the nature of their peaks. (Given: relative abundance $^{79}\text{Br} = 100$ , $^{81}\text{Br} = 98$ and $^{35}\text{Cl} = 100$ , $^{37}\text{Cl} = 32.5$ ) | 5 |
| b.    | Depict the $^1\text{H}$ NMR and COSY spectrum of ethyl acetate.  | 5 |
| 8. a. | A halogenated hydrocarbon ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2$ ) compound-X has one isomer 'Y'. Compound-X has the following spectroscopic information. Identify the compound-X.  | 6 |

IR Spectrum



EL-MS

 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 50 MHz $^1\text{H}$  NMR in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 200 MHz

b. Write the structure of the isomeric compound-Y and depict its  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR as well as proton decoupled  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra.

4

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