

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2024  
(Second Semester)  
Branch – PHYSICS

**GROUP THEORY AND MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

**SECTION-A (10 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which of the following molecule possesses a centre of symmetry? (a) NH <sub>3</sub> (b) [PtCl <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2-</sup> (c) Pyridine (d) Chlorobenzene	K1	CO1
	2	An example for cyclic group is (a) T <sub>d</sub> (b) O <sub>h</sub> (c) C <sub>3</sub> (d) I <sub>h</sub>	K2	CO1
2	3	The number of vibrational degrees of freedom of water molecule is (a) 2A <sub>1</sub> + B <sub>2</sub> (b) 2A <sub>2</sub> + B <sub>2</sub> (c) 2A <sub>1</sub> + B <sub>1</sub> (d) 2A <sub>2</sub> + B <sub>1</sub>	K1	CO2
	4	Mutual exclusion principle is applicable to (a) HCl (b) CO <sub>2</sub> (c) H <sub>2</sub> O (d) HBr	K2	CO2
3	5	For Raman spectra, the molecule must have (a) Anisotropic polarizability (b) Isotropic polarizability (c) Oscillating dipole moment (d) Permanent dipole moment	K1	CO3
	6	Hooke's law for the vibration of a diatomic molecule may be expressed as (a) X = -KF (b) K = XF (c) F = -KX (d) K = -FX	K2	CO3
4	7	Blue shift is also known as (a) Hypsochromic shift (b) Hyperchromic shift (c) Hypochromic shift (d) Bathochromic shift	K1	CO4
	8	The energy needed for the promotion of electron follows the order: (a) σ < π < n (b) σ > π > n (c) σ < n < π (d) n > σ > π	K2	CO4
5	9	Tell the number of <sup>1</sup> H-NMR signals in case of 1,2-dibromo ethane. (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3	K1	CO5
	10	The chemical shift of proton on the 'δ' scale is 4. The value on the 'τ' scale is (a) 10 (b) 6 (c) 5.5 (d) 4	K2	CO5

**SECTION - B (35 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Derive the matrix representation of reflection operation.	K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Examine the relationship between reducible representation and irreducible representations.		

Cont...

2	12.a.	State great orthogonality theorem. Appraise its consequences.	K5	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	How are irreducible representations symbolized? Write the standard reduction formula and explain with an example. (6)		
3	13.a.	(i) How would you distinguish acetamide and ethyl amine using IR spectroscopy? (3) (ii) Compare finger print region and functional group region. (4)	K4	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	(i) Distinguish between fundamental frequency, first overtone and second overtone. (3) (ii) Contrast IR and Raman spectroscopy. (4)		
4	14.a.	Sketch and explain the instrumentation of UV-Visible spectroscopy.	K5	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	The wave length as well as extinction coefficient increase with increase in conjugation in the compound. Justify this statement.		
5	15.a.	Suggest with proper justification the expected $^{13}\text{C}$ -chemical shifts for different carbons in n-butyl ethyl ketone.	K6	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Discuss the principle and advantages of FT-NMR spectroscopy.		

**SECTION -C (30 Marks)**

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Sketch and explain the group multiplication table of the symmetry operations of $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ molecule.	K4	CO1
2	17	Construct a character table for $\text{C}_{3v}$ point group and also find the symmetries of normal modes of vibrations of ammonia molecule.	K6	CO2
3	18	(i) The reduced mass of a diatomic molecule is $2.5 \times 10^{-26}$ kg and its vibrational frequency is $2900 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Calculate its force constant. (5) (ii) Determine the structure of ammonia molecule by Raman spectroscopy. (5)	K5	CO3
4	19	(i) Calculate the absorption maximum in the UV-Visible spectrum of 1,3-Pentadiene and 2,4-Hexadiene. (5) (ii) Increase in polarity of the solvent shifts $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ band to longer wavelength but $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ and $n \rightarrow \sigma^*$ bands to shorter wavelength. Justify this statement. (5)	K5	CO4
5	20	(i) Compare the characteristics of spin-spin, spin-lattice and quadrupole relaxation processes in NMR spectroscopy. (5) (ii) Examine the $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of absolute alcohol and acidified ethanol. (5)	K4	CO5