

**Que.1: Answer any 12 questions. Each question carries 1 mark [12]**

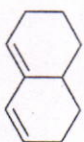
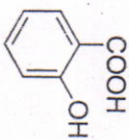
- 1) Define Absorbance.
- 2) Give the range of IR Spectroscopy.
- 3) The detector used in IR spectroscopy is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) State Lambert's Law.
- 5) What is relation between the absorbance and transmittance?
- 6) What is the full form of ATR and FTIR?
- 7) The range of UV is \_\_\_\_\_ nm and range of visible region is \_\_\_\_\_.

8) IR spectroscopy gives information about number of protons in a sample. (True/False)

- 9) The number of vibrational modes for linear molecules and non-linear molecules are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) What is the function of detector?
- 11) Which transition requires higher energy than others?
- 12) Define Wavelength.
- 13) State any two Monochromator.

**Que.2. Answer any five questions. Each question carries 4marks [20]**

- 1) Write down the applications of UV spectroscopy.
- 2) Define (1) Bathochromic Shift (2) Hypsochromic shift (3) Hyperchromic shift (4) Hypochromic shift.
- 3) Calculate the  $\lambda_{max}$  for the following structures.



- 4) Explain principle and working of FTIR.
- 5) Discuss: (a) Prism and (b) grating monochromator?

**Que.3. Answer any four questions. Each question carries 7 marks [28]**

- 1) Explain electronic transition in detail.
- 2) Explain Lambert-beer's law. Derive  $A = \epsilon c x$ .
- 3) Explain Instrumentation of UV spectroscopy.
- 4) Discuss about sample handling in detail.
- 5) Give applications of IR spectroscopy.