



MAF-776

Seat No. _____

B. Sc. (Sem. V) Examination

October / November - 2018

Structural & Analytical

Chemistry : CC CH - 504

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

1 (अ) गमे ते बेना जवाब आपो : 14

(1) योग्य लमइअ अक्ष अटले शुं ? समजावो. योग्य उदाहरण द्वारा

 $C_n^{n-1} \equiv C_n^{-1}$ तथा $C_n^n \equiv E$ स्पष्ट करो.

(2) अनुयित घुर्णन धरी (Sn) अटले शुं ? योग्य उदाहरण द्वारा समजावो. Eclips Ethane नुं उदाहरण लई

 $S_3^3 \equiv 6h$ अने $S_6^3 \equiv E$ साबित करो.

(3) नीयेना अणुओना कारणो सडित बिंदु समूह नक्की करो.

(a) तलीय H_3BO_3 (b) CH_4 (c) Pcl_5 .(ब) $NH_3(C_3V)$ नुं उदाहरण लई दर्शावो के ते समूह अडेलियन नथी. 6

अथवा

(ब) SO_2 अणुना मध्यस्थ परमाणु S पर रडेव S, 6 P_x, P_y, P_z कक्षकोनी संभिति नक्की करो.

2 (अ) गमे ते बेना जवाब सविस्तर समजावो : 14

(1) समतूल्य अने असमतूल्य प्रोटोन PMR वर्णपटने आधारे योग्य उदाहरण आपी समजावो.

(2) रक्षित अने अरक्षित प्रोटोन अटले शुं ? PMR वर्णपटने आधारे ऐसिटीलिन अने बेन्जीनना उदाहरण द्वारा समजावो.

(3) PMR वर्णपटमां संदर्भ शून्य तरीके TMSनो उपयोग थाय छे. शा माटे ?

(ब) 60MHz ना साधन द्वारा अक कार्बनिक संयोजननो NMR 6 लेता तेमानो प्रोटोन, 390Hz जेटला नीया युंभकीय क्षेत्रमां शोषण दर्शावे छे. तेनुं PPM मां स्थान नक्की करो. आज प्रयोग 90MHzना साधन द्वारा करवामां आवे तो प्रोटोननुं स्थान Hz मां केटलुं थशे ?

अथवा

(બ) ડાયમિથાઈલ સાયક્લોપ્રોપેનના શક્ય સમઘટકો લખો. તે દરેકના PMR signal ની સંખ્યા નક્કી કરો. Signalની સંખ્યાને આધારે તેઓને પ્રભેદિત કરી શકાય ? 6

3 (અ) નીચેના પૈકી ગમે તે બેના જવાબ આપો : 14

(1) ન્યુટ્રલાઈઝેશન કર્વ એટલે શું ? પોલી પ્રોટીક એસિડ નું પ્રબળ બેઈઝ સાથેનું અનુમાપન સમજાવો.

(2) ટૂંકનોંધ લખો :

(i) બફર દ્રાવણો (ii) ગ્રાન આલેખ.

(3) સૂચક એટલે શું ? સૂચકનો સિદ્ધાંત વર્ણવી તેના પ્રકારો જણાવો. પાંચ સૂચકના નામ જણાવો.

(બ) 100 ml 0.1M NH_4OH ના દ્રાવણમાં 0.1M Hclના 10 ml, 99.9 ml ઉમેરતાં pH માં થતો ફેરફાર મેળવો. 6

અથવા

(બ) વિકલનીય અનુમાપન સમજાવો. 6

4 નીચેનામાંથી કોઈપણ 10 (દસ) પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ ટૂંકમાં આપો : 10

(1) H_2O ની આકૃતિ દોરી σ_{XZ} અને σ_{YZ} સંમિતિ તલો દર્શાવો.

(2)

$\frac{C_2V}{\sigma_{\text{XZ}}}$		E		C_2		σ_{XZ}		σ_{YZ}
		_____		_____		E		_____

 ખાલી જગ્યાઓ ભરો.

(3) સંમિતિ કેન્દ્ર (i) એટલે શું ?

(4) અયોગ્ય ભ્રમણ અક્ષ કઈ બે સંમિતિ ક્રિયાઓનું મિશ્રણ છે ?

(5) 24,000 ગોસ ચુંબકીય ક્ષેત્રમાં 1H (પ્રોટોન) ની મહત્તમ પ્રિસેશન આવૃત્તિ (wo) કેટલી થશે ?

(6) બાહ્ય ચુંબકીય ક્ષેત્રની હાજરી સ્પિન ભ્રમણવાળું કેન્દ્ર કેટલા ઓરીએન્ટેશનમાં ગોઠવાઈ શકે છે ?

(7) $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$ ના PMR signalની સંખ્યા જણાવો.

(8) $-\text{CHO}$ અને $-\text{COOH}$ સમૂહમાંના પ્રોટોનનું PMR signal લગભગ કેટલા PPM મુલ્યએ જોવા મળે છે.

(9) 0.01M H_2SO_4 ની pH ગણો.

(10) દ્રાવણની સાંદ્રતા દર્શાવવાની વિવિધ રીતો જણાવો.

(11) 'બફર ક્ષમતા' એટલે શું ?

(12) $(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{NaHCO}_3) \rightarrow \text{Hcl}$ ના અનુમાપનનો વક્ર દર્શાવો.

ENGLISH VERSION

- 1 (a) Answer any two of the followings : 14
- (1) What is proper rotational axis ? Explain it. Clarify with appropriate example
 $C_n^{n-1} \equiv C_n^{-1}$ and $C_n^n \equiv E$.
 - (2) What is improper rotational axis (S_n) ? Explain with appropriate example. Taking eclips ethane as an example
 prove $S_3^3 \equiv 6h$ and $S_3^6 \equiv E$.
 - (3) Determine the point group with reasons of the following molecules.
 (a) Planer H_3BO_3 (b) CH_4 (c) Pcl_5 .
- (b) Describe that $NH_3(C_3V)$ group is not an abelian. 6
- OR
- (b) Determine the symmetry of S , P_x , P_y and P_z orbitals present on the central atom S of SO_2 . 6
- 2 (a) Answer any two of the followings : 14
- (1) Explain with appropriate example on the basis of PMR spectra : 'equivalent' and Non-equivalent protons.
 - (2) What is shielded and deshilded proton ? Explain taking example of Acetylene and benzene on the basis of PMR spectra.
 - (3) TMS is used as "refrence zero" in PMR spectroscopy. Why ?
- (b) Taking NMR of a organic compound by 60 MHz spectrometer, their proton shows absorbance at 390 H_2 downward magnetic field determine their position in PPM. If this experiment is perform on 90 Mhz. spectrometer what will the position of proton in Hz ? 6
- OR
- (b) Write all possible isomers of dimethyl cyclopropane. Determine the number of PMR signal of each one. Can we distinguish them on the basis of their and number of PMR signals. 6

- 3 (a) Answer any **two** of the following : 14
- (1) What is neutralisation curve ? Explain the titration of polyprotic acid against strong base.
 - (2) Write short notes :
 - (i) Buffer Solution
 - (ii) "Gran Graph"
 - (3) What is Indicator ? Give their types by describing principle of Indicator. Write five names of Indicator.
- (b) Calculate the changes in pH value on addition of 10 ml, 99.9 ml of 0.1M HCl solution to 100 ml. 0.1M NH_4OH solution. 6

OR

- (b) Explain the differential titration. 6
- 4 Answer any **ten (10)** of the followings : 10
- (1) Draw the figure of H_2O and show the two planes σ_{XZ} and σ_{YZ} .
 - (2)

C_2V	E	C_2	σ_{XZ}	σ_{YZ}
σ_{XZ}	_____	_____	E	_____

 fill the blanks.
 - (3) What is Centre of Symmetry (i) ?
 - (4) Improper rotation axis is a combination of which two symmetry operations ?
 - (5) In 24,000 Gauss Magnetic field, what will be the maximum precession frequency (ω) of the ^1H (Proton) ?
 - (6) How many orientation can possible of a spinning nucleus in external magnetic field.
 - (7) Give the number of PMR signals of $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$.
 - (8) At which PPM value, the PMR signal of the proton present in $-\text{CHO}$ and $-\text{COOH}$ functional group shows..
 - (9) Calculate the pH of 0.01M H_2SO_4 .
 - (10) Give the various methods of showing concentration of the solution.
 - (11) What is buffer capacity ?
 - (12) Describe (Draw) the curve of the titration of $(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{NaHCO}_3) \rightarrow \text{HCl}$.

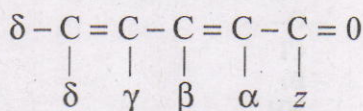
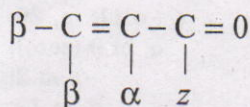
SPECTROSCOPICAL DATA

Empired Rules for Dienes :

	Homoannular (cisoid)	Heteroannular (transoid)
Parent	$\lambda = 253 \text{ nm}$	$\lambda = 214 \text{ nm}$
Increments for double bond		
extending conjugation	30	30
Alkyl substituent or ring residue	5	5
Exocyclic double bond	5	5
Polar grouping :		
- OCOCH ₃	0	0
- OR	6	6
- Cl, -Br	5	5
- NR ₂	60	60
Homocyclic Diene component \rightarrow 39 nm		

Empired Rules for Enones :

Base Values :



- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| (a) | z = R (ketones) | |
| | 6 - membered ring or acyclic parent enone | = 215 nm |
| | 5 - membered ring parent enone | = 202 nm |
| (b) | z = H (aldehydes) | = 207 nm |
| (c) | z = OH (acids) or OR (esters) | = 197 nm |

Increments for :

Double bound extending conjugation	30 nm
Homocyclic Diene component	39 nm
Exocyclic double bond	5 nm

Addition for each substituent :

	α	β	γ	δ
- R (alkyl) group or ring residue	10 nm	12 nm	18 nm	18 nm
- OH (hydroxy)	35	30	30	50
- OR (alkoxy)	35	30	17	31
- Cl (chloro)	15	12	12	12

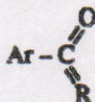
- Br (Bromo)	25	30	25	25
- NH ₂ , - NHR, - NR ₁ (amino)	-	95	-	-
- NO ₂ , (Nitro)	-	95	-	-
- OCOCH ₃	6	6	-	6
Solvent correction	Variable			

E₁OH

λ max (calc.) = Total

Empirical Rules for Benzoyl Derivatives :

Parent chromophore



R = alkyl or ring residue	246 nm
R = H	250 nm
R = OH or OR (alkoxy)	230 nm

Increments for each substituent :

- Alkyl or ring residue	o, m 3; p 10 nm
- OH, -OCH, -O Alkyl	o, m 7; p 25 nm
- O-	o 11; m, 20; p 78 nm
- Cl	o, m 0 (zero); p 10 nm
- Br	o, m 2; p 15 nm
- NH ₂	o, m 13; p 58 nm
- NHCOCH ₃	o, m 20; p 45 nm
- NHCH ₃	p 73 nm
- N(CH ₃) ₂	o, m 20; p 85 nm

NMR (PRM) Chemical Shift

Type of proton	Chemical Shift ppm (δ)	Type of proton	Chemical Shift ppm (δ)
Primary RCH ₃	0.9	Alcohols HC-OH	3.4-4
Secondary R ₂ CH ₂	1.3	Ethers HC-OR	3.3-4
Tertiary R ₃ CH	1.5	Esters RCOO-CH	3.7-4.1
Vinyl C=C-H	4.6-5.9	Acids HC-COOH	2-2.6
Acetylenic C≡C-H	2-3	Carbonyl HC-C=O	2-2.7
Aromatic Ar-H	6-8.5	Aldehydic RCHO	9-10
Benzylic Ar-C-H ₃	2.2-3	Hydroxylic R-OH	1-5.5
Allylic C=C-CH ₃	1.7	Phenolic Ar-OH	4-12
Chloride HC-Cl	3-4	Enolic C=C-OH	15-17
Bromide HC-Br	2.5-4	Carboxylic R-COOH	10.5-12
Iodide HC-I	2-4	Esters HC-COOR	2-2.2
Amino R-NH ₂	1-5	Cyclopropane	0.22

Aromatic Substitution type C - H out of plane bending

Number of adjacent Hydrogen atom	
5	750 (s) & 700 (s)
4	750
3	780
2	830
1	880

SELECTED IR - GROUP FREQUENCIES

Group	Compounds	Frequency $\bar{\nu}$ (cm^{-1})
$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \end{array}$	Alkane, stretching	2850 - 2960 (s)
	Alkane, bending	1430 - 1480
$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \end{array}$	Alkane, stretching	3010 - 3095 (m)
	Alkene, bending (cis)	70 - 780 (s)
	Alkene, bending (trans)	900 - 980 (s)
$\equiv \text{C}-\text{H}$	Alkyne, stretching	3200 - 3300 (s)
$\text{Ar}-\text{H}$	Aromatic, stretching	3000 - 3100 (m)
	Aromatic, bending (out of plane)	
	Mono substituted	770 - 730 (s)
	and	710 - 690
	Ortho substituted	735 - 770 (s)
	meta substituted	690 - 710 (s)
	and	750 - 810 (s)
	para substituted	800 - 860 (s)
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ -\text{C}-\text{H} \end{array}$	Aldehyde stretching (two bonds)	2700 - 2740 2820 - 2900
$\text{C}-\text{Me}_2$	C - H (bending)	1380 - 1385, 1395 - 1370
$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}=\text{C}- \\ \end{array}$	Alkane	600 - 1500
$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}=\text{C}- \\ \end{array}$	Alkene cis { 1650 - 1660 trans 1670 - 1680 }	1620 - 1680 (v)
$-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$	Alkyne	2100 - 2260 (v)
$\text{C}=\text{C}$	Aromatic ring	1500 - 1600 (v)
$\begin{array}{c} \\ -\text{C}-\text{O}- \\ \end{array}$	Alcohols, Phenols, Acids	(a group of bands) 1050 - 1300 (s)
$\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \diagup \end{array}$	Alddehydes, Ketones, Acids, Esters	1690 - 1760 (s)
$\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \diagup \end{array}$	Amides (-CONH ₂)	1650 - 1680 (s)

$\begin{array}{c} \text{---C} \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ \text{O} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{---C} \end{array}$	O Anhydride (Two bands)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1740 - 1790 (s) \\ 1800 - 1850 (s) \end{array} \right.$
---O---	Ether	1150 - 1070 (s)
---O-H	Monomeric Alcohols, Phenols	3590 - 3650 (v)
---O-H	H - bonded Alcohols, Phenols	3200 - 3600 (v)
---O-H	Monomeric Carboxylic Acid	3500 - 3650 (m)
---O-H	H - bonded Carboxylic acid	2500 - 3000 (v, b)
$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---C---N---} \\ \end{array}$	Amide, Amine - C = N -	1180 - 1360 (s)
---C \equiv N	Nitrile	2210 - 2280 (s)
$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---N---H} \\ \end{array}$	Amide, Amine	3200 - 3500 (m)
---NO ₂	Nitro (Two bands)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1300 - 1370 (s) \\ 1500 - 1570 (s) \end{array} \right.$
$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---C---X} \\ \end{array}$	Halide	500 - 800

CMR - Chemical Shifts:

Alkanes	δ ppm	Ethers	δ ppm
Cyclopropanes	0 - 8	CH ₂ - O	45 - 60
Cycloalkanes	5 - 25	R CH ₂ - O	42 - 70
R - CH ₃	5 - 25	R ₂ CH - O	65 - 77
R - CH ₂ - R	22 - 45	R ₃ C - O	70 - 83
R ₂ CHR	30 - 58		
R ₂ C - R	28 - 50		
<i>Unsaturated Compounds</i>			
<i>Halogens</i>		Aromatics	110 - 133
CH ₃ X	5 - 25	Alkenes	100 - 143
R CH ₂ X	5 - 38	Alkynes	75 - 95
R ₂ CHX	30 - 62	<i>Carbonyl Carbons</i>	
R ₂ CX	35 - 75	R COOR	160 - 177
<i>Amines</i>		R COOH	162 - 183
CH ₃ - N	10 - 45	R CHO	185 - 205
R - CH ₂ - N	45 - 55	R COR	190 - 220
R ₃ C - N	60 - 75		
<i>Hetro atoms</i>			
R CH ₂ - S	22 - 42	Ar - N	130 - 138
R CH ₂ - P	10 - 25	Ar - O	130 - 150
Ar - P	120 - 130	R - CN	118 - 123

