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BR-174-2016

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

M.Sc. (Second Year) (Fourth Semester) EXAMINATION OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2016

(Revised Course)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Paper XVIII (CH-542/1)

(Photoinorganic Chemistry)

(Saturday, 19-11-2016)

Time: 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Time—3 Hours

Maximum Marks—50

- N.B. := (i) Attempt All questions.
 - (ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 1. Answer any *five* of the following:

10

- (a) Write salient features of Franck-Codon principle.
- (b) Explain how energy is dissipated by non-radiative process.
- (c) Give two examples of photo rearrangement reactions.
- (d) Compare prompt and delayed photochemical reaction.
- (e) Explain ligand field excited states of Ir(III) complexes.
- (f) Write examples of two photochemical process.
- (g) Discuss the emission mechanism of photoradiations.
- (h) Describe the features of photographic system.
- 2. Answer any four from the following:

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- (a) What are the essential conditions for metal to ligand charge Transfer?
- (b) Discuss the process of absorption of radiation by complexes with different excited states.

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	(c)	Draw the energy levels of electronic transition of ML ₆ complexes.			
	(d)	Comment on absorption spectra of photochemical reactions.			
	(e)	Write experimental details of stopped flow technique.			
	(<i>f</i>)	What is integrated charge transfer spectrum?			
3.	Answ	er any <i>two</i> from the following:			
	(a)	Draw Jablonski diagram and explain how it provides information.			
	(<i>b</i>)	Discuss mechanism of flash photolysis.			
	(c)	Describe different stages of photochemical reaction.			
4.	4. Answer any <i>two</i> from the following:				
	(a)	What are the applications of photophysical reactions?			
	(<i>b</i>)	Explain the photochemcial reactions of Cr ³⁺ ion complexes.			
	(c)	Describe the conditions of charge transfer to solvent state.			
5.	(A)	Choose the <i>correct</i> option from the following alternatives: 5			
		(i) During, photoexcited state is de-activated by a chemical reagent.			
		(a) Inhibition (b) Heating			
		(c) Quenching (d) De-activation			
		(ii) Photochemical reactions are faster than thermal reactions as fast as			
		(a) 10^{-8} seconds (b) 10^{-10} seconds			
		(c) 10^{-9} seconds (d) 10^{-6} seconds			

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(3)	BR—174—2016
Compounds with hear	vy atoms and	species increases
the rate of inter-syst	tem crossing.	
(a) Diamagnetic	(b)	Paramagnetic
(c) Ferromagnetic	(d)	Antiferromagnetic
The side chain of r	iboflavin can sp	lit off to form lumiflavin
by		
(a) Photo fragment	ation (b)	Photo substitution
(c) Photo oxidation	(d)	Photo rearrangement
The Grothuss law st	ates that "Light	must be by a
chemical substance in order for photochemical reaction to take		
place."		
(a) Absorbed	(b)	Emitted
(c) Adsorbed	(d)	Penetrate
short notes on (any	two):	5
Photosynthesis		
Solar energy convers	sion	
	the rate of inter-syst (a) Diamagnetic (c) Ferromagnetic The side chain of rate (a) Photo fragment (c) Photo oxidation The Grothuss law st chemical substance i place." (a) Absorbed (b) Adsorbed chain of rate chain of ra	Compounds with heavy atoms and the rate of inter-system crossing. (a) Diamagnetic (b) (c) Ferromagnetic (d) The side chain of riboflavin can splent by (a) Photo fragmentation (b) (c) Photo oxidation (d) The Grothuss law states that "Light chemical substance in order for photo place." (a) Absorbed (b) (c) Adsorbed (d) short notes on (any two):

(c)

Photolysis rules.