

**D-6333**

**M.Sc. (III<sup>rd</sup> Semester) Examination, 2020**

**CHEMISTRY**

**(Photochemistry and Pericyclic Reaction)**

*Time Allowed : Three Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**SECTION - A**

**Note :** Attempt any ten questions. Each question carries one mark. **1×10=10**

**Q. 1.** Fill in the blanks type :

- (1) The emission of light in chemical reaction at ordinary temperature is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) An electronically excited molecule can transfer its energy to a second species which then undergoes a photochemical process are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**(2)**

- (3) Two categories of pericyclic reactions are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) Pericyclic reaction requires \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to process the reaction.
- (5) The Diels-Alder reaction is one example of a \_\_\_\_\_.

Multiple choice type :

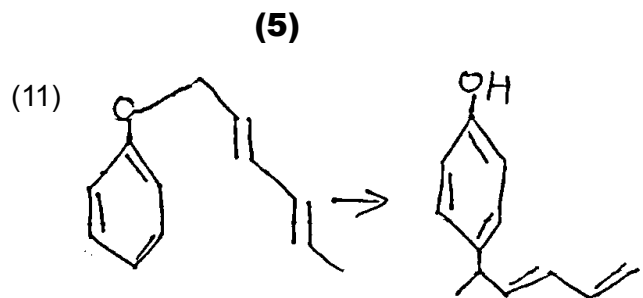
- (6) The reaction which are caused by heat and in absence of light is called :
  - (a) Photochemical reaction
  - (b) Dark reactions
  - (c) Reversible reaction
  - (d) Reversible photochemical reaction
- (7) In photochemical reactions absorption of radiation take place :

**(3)**

- (a) Ultraviolet and visible
  - (b) Radio
  - (c) Only visible
  - (d) Visible and X-rays
- (8) The fact that the fluorescence wavelength is often much longer than the irradiation wavelength (Stokes shift) is a consequence of which phenomenon ?
- (a) Low extinction coefficients (Lambert-Beer) law
  - (b) Verticle transitions (Kasha's rule)
  - (c) High ISC rates (El Sayed rule)
  - (d) The Franck-Condon principle

**(4)**

- (9) Which regions of the light radiations lying between wavelength are chiefly concerned in bringing about photochemical reactions :
- (a) 1000 Å and 2000 Å
  - (b) 1500 Å and 1000 Å
  - (c) 8000 Å and 2000 Å
  - (d) 14000 Å and 12000 Å
- (10) The thermal cyclization of trans, trans 2, 4-hexadiene gives :
- (a) Only trans-3, 4-dimethyl cyclobutene
  - (b) Only cis-3, 4-dimethyl-cyclobutene
  - (c) Both the above products in equal amount
  - (d) Cyclohexene



The above reaction is example of :

- (a) [5, 5] sigmatropic rearrangement
- (b) [1, 5] sigmatropic rearrangement
- (c) Claisen rearrangement
- (d) Cope rearrangement

(12) In a Diels-Alder reaction, the most reactive

diene amongst the following is :

- (a) (4E)-1, 4-hexadiene
- (b) (4Z)-1, 4-hexadiene
- (c) (2E, 4E)-2, 4-hexadiene
- (d) (2Z, 4Z)-2, 4-hexadiene

D-6333

P.T.O.

**(6)**

**SECTION - B**

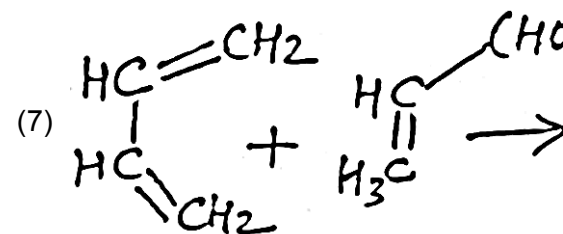
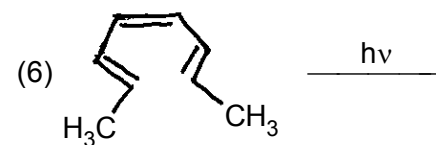
**Note :** Attempt any five questions. Each question carries

2 marks.

**5×2=10**

**Q. 2.** Very short answer type (25-30 words) :

- (1) What is quantum yield ?
- (2) What is fluorescence quenching ?
- (3) What is cyclisation reaction ?
- (4) Write ene reaction.
- (5) Write photorearrangement of cyclopentanone.



D-6333

**(7)**

**SECTION - C**

**Note :** Attempt any five questions. Each question carries 4 marks. **5×4=20**

- Q. 3.** (1) Explain flash photolysis.  
(2) Write Stern-Volmer equation.  
(3) Explain charge transfer spectra.  
(4) Write Barton reaction ?  
(5) Write mechanism of vision.  
(6) Write rearrangement of 1, 4 and 1, 5 diene.  
(7) Explain Frontier Molecular Orbital (FMO) theory.

**SECTION - D**

**Note :** Attempt any three questions. Each question carries 10 marks. **3×10=30**

- Q. 4.** Essay type (more than 500 words) :  
(1) Explain energy dissipation by radiative and non radiative process.

**(8)**

**OR**

Describe rate of unimolecular photochemical reactions from singlet and triplet excited state.

- (2) Explain photosensitization and energy transfer of photosensitization by giving suitable examples.

**OR**

Explain different types of  $\gamma$ -,  $\beta$ - and  $\delta$ - hydrogen abstractions.

- (3) Write process and mechanism of Norrish type-I and Norrish type-II reactions.  
(4) Explain electrophilic, radical substitution and photooxidation reactions.

**OR**

Explain photooxygenation and photoreduction reactions.