10.	a)	Write the principle involved for the ionization in ES	I
		Tandem MS.	

b) Write short notes on (any two)

 $1\frac{1}{2}$  x2

- i) Field desorption (FD)
- ii) Quadrupole analyzer
- iii) Ion-trap analyzer.
- 11. Comment on the distinct characteristics of <sup>31</sup>P-NMR with respect to <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectroscopy. Explain the J-modulated spin echo technique and rationalize the <sup>13</sup>C-NMR signal for CH and CH<sub>2</sub> units of such experiment (APT). 2+3
- 12. Write down the principle behind the two-dimensional correlation spectroscopy (COSY) experiment? Explain the positive and negative NOE using spin populations at α and β-state.

## M. Sc. Chemistry Examination, 2017

(3rd Semester)

### ADVANCED GENERAL CHEMISTRY-II

### PAPER - X

Time: Two hours Full Marks: 50

(25 marks for each unit)

Use a separate answerscript for each unit.

### **UNIT - 3101**

## Answer any five questions

1. Write down the polarographic reduction wave equation. What do you mean by 'log-plot analysis' in polarography? Mention the significant aspects of this 'log-plot analysis'.

1+1+3

5

- 2. Write a short note on Pulse Polarography.
- 3. a) Briefly enumerate the principle of 'Stripping Voltammetry'. Distinguish between Cathodic Stripping Voltammetry (CSV) and Anodic Stripping Voltammetry (ASV).
  - b) How do you test for the quasi-reversibility of a redox reaction in CV?
- 4. Define ion-selective electrode. Write a concise note on solidstate Fluoride ion-selective electrode. 1+4

[ Turn over

[3]

- 5. Describe the working-princile of 'Oxygen Sensor'. Name an enzyme based electrode. 4+1
- 6. a) Mention the limitations in conventional DC polarography.
  - b) Compare and contrast between LSV and CV. Write down the Randles Sevcik equation as used in CV. 3+1

#### **UNIT - 3102**

# Answer any five of the following questions

7. In what respect Titanium is special in terms of its application in catalytic asymmetric epoxidation of allylic alcohol compared to many other elements in the periodic table? Give the proposed structure of the loaded catalyst in Sharpless - Katsuki epoxidation reaction. Write the catalytic recepie and name two functional groups those are incompatable under the Sharpless-Katsuki epoxidation condition. Give the structure of the major product of the following reaction:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_{3}\text{C} \\ \text{H}_{3}\text{C} \\ \text{OH} \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{Ti } (\text{O}^{\text{i}} \text{Pr})_{4}(\text{Cat})} \\ \text{TBHP } (\text{2 eq.}) \\ \text{3Å MS, CH}_{2}\text{Cl}_{2}, -20^{\text{o}}\text{C} \\ \end{array}$$

8. a) Compound **A** on epoxydation with VO (acac)<sub>2</sub>/TBHP produces selectively one epoxide whereas the same

substrate on epoxidation with mCPBA generates its diastereomer as the major product. Write the structure of the major product in the first reaction and account for its tormation as major over the other.

- b) Write the catalytic cycle of Sharpless catalytic asymmetric aminohydroxylation. With the help of the nmemonic device depict the structure of the major product obtained from ethyl cinnamate on aminohydroxylation using (DHQD)<sub>2</sub> PHAL,  $K_2O \& O_2(OH)_4$  and BnOCONClNa in aq. *tert.* butanol.  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$
- 9. a) Mention the important differences between chemical ionization (CI) and electron impact (EI) mass spectrometry.
  - b) Show the fragmentation pattern of dioctyl phthalate in chemical ionization (CI) spectrum. 2
  - c) What is protein mass fingerprint (PMF)? Write the experimental procedure invovled in this technique. 2

[ Turn over