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Seat No.: Enrolment No. **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY** M. Pharm. – SEMESTER – I • EXAMINATION – WINTER 2013 Date: 26-12-2013 Subject Code: 910207 **Subject Name: Advanced Spectroscopic Techniques** Time: 10.30 am - 01.30 pm Total Marks: 80 **Instructions:** 1. Attempt any five questions. 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary. 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks. **Q.1** Explain the following (Any five) **10** (a) Monochromator is not required for light measurement in Chemiluminescence method. II) DEPT experiment can be discriminated methyl, methylene and methyne protons. III) The methyl group of the acetate moiety of ethyl acetate does not show off-diagonal peak. IV) In ¹³C NMR protonless carbon exhibits low intensity. V) CDCl₃ exhibits a triplet at δ 76, 77 and 78 in its ¹³C NMR spectrum. VI) NIR laser sources are used in Raman spectroscopy. VII) Population inversion for normal distribution of energy state is required for laser. What is Chemiluminescence? Describe theory of Chemiluminescence. **06 (b)** Explain principle of Photoacoustic spectrometry. Describe the detectors used in **Q.2** (a) **08** Photoacoustic spectrometry. **(b)** What is shifts reagent? Discuss its utility in study complex spectra with 08 example. **Q.3** (a) What is LASER? Explain. Describe principle of LASER formation in detail. **08** Classify and describe any two lasers with diagram. **(b)** 08 Describe theory, instrumentation and applications of Electron Spin resonance **Q.4** (a) 10 spectrometry. Describe COSY spectrum of 2-propanol. 06 **(b)** Describe proton decoupled and off resonance techniques used in ¹³C NMR. 0.5 06 (a) Describe the effects of substitution on chemical shifts in ¹³C NMR. **(b)** 05 Predict proton coupled and decoupled ¹³C NMR spectrum of parcetamol. (c) 05 What is stoke's and antistoke's shift? Describe principle and instrumentation of **10 Q.** 6 (a) Raman spectroscopy. Give difference between COSY and NOESY. Describe INADEQUATE 06 **(b)** technique. **Q.7** Write notes on the followings: 16 a. HETCOR technique b. Neutron activation analysis c. Positron emission tomography(PET)
