

**BSC. (PHYSICAL SCIENCES)- CHEMISTRY COMPONENT**  
**SEMESTER -VI**

**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE -16: Chemistry -VI Quantum Chemistry and Spectroscopy**

**CREDIT DISTRIBUTION, ELIGIBILITY AND PRE-REQUISITES OF THE COURSE**

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/Practice		
<b>Quantum Chemistry and Spectroscopy DSC-16: Chemistry- VI</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>02</b>	--	<b>02</b>	<b>Class 12th with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Learning Objectives**

The Learning Objectives of this course are as follows:

- To introduce the concepts and methodology of quantum mechanics
- Application of Quantum chemistry to spectroscopy
- To establish the relation between structure determination and spectra.

**Learning outcomes**

By studying this course, students will be able to:

- Understand basic principles of quantum mechanics: operators, eigen values, averages, probability distributions.
- Understand and use basic concepts of microwave, IR and UV-VIS spectroscopy for interpretation of spectra.

**Syllabus**

**Unit 1: Quantum Chemistry**

**(Hours: 16)**

Postulates of quantum mechanics, quantum mechanical operators.

Schrodinger equation and its application to free particle and particle in a 1-D box (complete solution), quantization, normalization of wave functions, concept of zero-point energy.

Qualitative treatment of H and H like atoms. Setting up of Schrodinger equation for many electron atoms.

*Rotational Motion:* Schrödinger equation of a rigid rotator and brief discussion of its results (solution not required). Quantization of rotational energy levels.

*Vibrational Motion:* Schrödinger equation of a linear harmonic oscillator and brief discussion of its results (solution not required). Quantization of vibrational energy levels.

**Unit 2: Spectroscopy** **(Hours: 14)**

Electromagnetic radiation and its interaction with matter. Lambert-Beer's law, Jablonski's diagram. Fluorescence and Phosphorescence.

Difference between atomic and molecular spectra. Born- Oppenheimer approximation: Separation of molecular energies into translational, rotational, vibrational and electronic components.

*Microwave Spectroscopy:* Microwave (pure rotational) spectra of diatomic molecules. Selection rules.

Structural information derived from rotational spectroscopy.

*IR Spectroscopy:* Selection rules, IR spectra of diatomic molecules. Structural information derived from vibrational spectra. Effect of hydrogen bonding (inter- and intramolecular) and substitution on vibrational frequencies.

*Electronic Spectroscopy:* Electronic excited states. Free electron model and its application to electronic spectra of polyenes. chromophores, auxochromes, bathochromic and hypsochromic shifts.

**Practical component** **Credits:02**

**(Laboratory periods: 60 )**

**UV/Visible spectroscopy**

1. Study the 200-500 nm absorbance spectra of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  (in 0.1 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and determine the  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  values. Calculate the energies of the two transitions in different units ( $\text{J molecule}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , eV).
2. Study the pH-dependence of the UV-Vis spectrum (200-500 nm) of  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$
3. Record the 200-350 nm UV spectra of the given compounds (acetone, acetaldehyde, 2-propanol, acetic acid) in water. Comment on the effect of structure on the UV spectra of

organic compounds.

### Colorimetry

4. Verify Lambert-Beer's law and determine the concentration of  $\text{CuSO}_4$ /  $\text{KMnO}_4$ /  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ /  $\text{CoCl}_2$  in a solution of unknown concentration
5. Determine the concentrations of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  in a mixture.
6. Study the kinetics of iodination of propanone in acidic medium.
7. Determine the amount of iron present in a sample using 1, 10-phenanthroline.
8. Determine the dissociation constant of an indicator (phenolphthalein).
9. Study the kinetics of interaction of crystal violet/ phenolphthalein with sodium hydroxide.

### References:

#### Theory:

1. Banwell, C.N.; McCash, E.M.(2006), **Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy**, Tata McGraw- Hill.
2. Kapoor, K.L.(2015),**A Textbook of Physical Chemistry**, McGraw Hill Education, ,Vol 4, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, McGraw Hill Education.
3. McQuarrie, D.A.(2016),**Quantum Chemistry**, Viva Books.
4. Chandra, A. K.(2001),**Introductory Quantum Chemistry**, Tata McGraw-Hill.
5. Dua A and Tyagi P, **Molecular Spectroscopy: Quantum to Spectrum**, (2022) Atlantic Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd.
6. Dua A, Singh C, **Quantum Chemistry: Classical to Computational** (2015) ManakinPress.

#### Practical:

1. Khosla, B.D.; Garg, V.C.; Gulati, A. (2015),**Senior Practical Physical Chemistry**, R. Chand & Co, New Delhi.
2. Kapoor, K.L. (2019),**A Textbook of Physical Chemistry**, Vol.7, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, McGraw Hill Education.
3. Garland, C. W.; Nibler, J. W.; Shoemaker, D. P.( 2003),**Experiments in Physical Chemistry**, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York.

#### Additional Resources:

1. Castellan, G. W .(2004),**Physical Chemistry**, Narosa.
2. Petrucci, R. H.(1989),**General Chemistry: Principles and Applications**, Macmillan Publishing

**Note:** Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.