# STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600086 

(For candidates admitted from the academic year 2019 \& thereafter)
SUBJECT CODE: 19CH/ME/CC45
B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

BRANCH IV - CHEMISTRY
SIXTH SEMESTER

## COURSE: MAJOR ELECTIVE

PAPER: COMPUTERS IN CHEMISTRY
TIME : 3 HOURS
MAX. MARKS: 100

## SECTION-A

## Answer all the Questions

( $30 \times 1=30$ )

## I. Choose the correct answers:

1. To obtain symbols from chemdraw $\qquad$ menu bar is used
a) object
b) view
c) structure
d) text
2. The stereochemistry of a compound can be obtained from chemdraw from the tool bar option $\qquad$
a) structure $>$ structure tool > show stereochemistry
b) structure > view tool > show stereochemistry
c) structure $>$ object tool $>$ show stereochemistry
d) structure > edit tool > show stereochemistry
3. The radical cation representation in a molecule can be represented by using $\qquad$
a) query
b) structure
c) templates
d) chemical symbols
4. The shortcut key used to find and replace in a word document is $\qquad$
a) $\mathrm{Ctrl}+\mathrm{S}$
b) Shift +S
c) $\mathrm{Ctrl}+\mathrm{H}$
d) $\mathrm{Shift}+\mathrm{H}$
5. To define a variable in Mathcad $\qquad$ is used.
a) Shift+.
b) $\mathrm{Ctrl}+$.
c) Shift+;
d) Ctrl+;
6. The tool used to label an atom in a molecule is $\qquad$
a)

b)

c)

d)

7. A cell is in the fourth column and sixth row of the spreadsheet. It is defined as
a) D6
b) F4
c) A 4
d) B6
8. Using Chemdraw 3D, the $\qquad$ in molecules can be determined.
a) Bond length
b) bond order
c) close contacts
d) all the above
9. The equation of line in a graph using excel is found from $\qquad$
a) Format horizontal axis
b) Title
c) Add Trendline
d) Add Gridlines
10. The elemental symbols for a molecule are obtained by $\qquad$
a) Select the molecule $\rightarrow$ Analyze $\rightarrow$ Show elemental symbols
b) Select the molecule $\rightarrow$ Tools $\rightarrow$ Show elemental symbols
c) Select the molecule $\rightarrow$ Object $\rightarrow$ Show elemental symbols
d) Select the molecule $\rightarrow$ View $\rightarrow$ Show elemental symbols

## II. Fill in the blanks:

11. $\qquad$ tool is used for selecting a text or structure in chemdraw
12. The intercept for equation of line $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx}$ graph is fixed at $\qquad$ .
13. The IUPAC nomenclature of
 is $\qquad$ .
14. The function used for standard deviation is $\qquad$ .
15 . The short key for inserting matrix is $\qquad$
15. The symbol $\qquad$
16. In Mathcad, a: 1; 20 implies the values of a are $\qquad$ .
17. The Gibbs energy of benzoic acid is found to be $\qquad$ from chemdraw.
18. A formula is introduced in a cell in MSEXCEL by starting with an $\qquad$ .
19. The process of removing unwanted part of an image is called $\qquad$ .
III. State True or False:
20. Cell is a basic unit of a worksheet
21. Pie chart is useful for comparing values over categories
22. Workbook is a collection of work sheets.
23. Line chart is useful for showing trends or changes over time

25 . Error bars in a plot are not related to standard deviation.

## IV. Answer in a line:

26. What is hyperlink?
27. Give any two uses of EXCEL
28. What is character map window?
29. What is MOPAC?
30. What are the tools present in Math?

## SECTION B

## V. Answer any five of the following:

( $5 \times 6=30$ )
31. Using chemdraw (i) draw \& name the compound (ii) Evaluate -C-Br, C-N, C-O and N-H bond lengths (iii) Find Minimize energy for the compound given below: [2+2+2]

32. he following data were collected as part of a quality control study for the analysis of Na in serum; results are concentrations of $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$in $\mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L} .140,143,141,137,132,157,143$, $149,118 \& 145$. Find the mean, median, mode, standard deviation and variance for the above data.
33. Using Mathlab solve the following equations: [3+3]
(i) If $y=\frac{x-4}{2 \sqrt{x}}$ find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ at $x=4$
(ii) Evaluate: $\int \frac{1}{9-4 x^{2}} d x$
34. Calculate molar absorption coefficient by calculation for the following data. Plot a graph of absorbance versus concentration from the following data and calculate the molar absorption coefficient ( $\varepsilon$ ) from slope. $\mathrm{A}=\varepsilon \mathrm{bC}$, where $\varepsilon=$ Molar absorption coefficient $L^{-1}{ }^{-} \mathrm{cm}^{-}$, path length $=1 \mathrm{~cm}$ and A is absorbance. Graph of A verses C gives Slope $=\varepsilon$.

| Concentration of <br> Malachite green <br> (molarity) $\mathbf{x 1 0}$ | Absorbance A (unitless) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.2 | 0.145 |
| 0.4 | 0.254 |
| 0.6 | 0.376 |
| 0.8 | 0.452 |
| 1.0 | 0.559 |
| 1.2 | 0.662 |
| 1.4 | 0.770 |
| 1.6 | 0.818 |

35. Draw the following structures using the templates in chemdraw and give the name of template used.
i.

ii.

v.


vi.

36. Find out the $\%$ composition of elements for the following using chemdraw. and plot a bar

aniline

acetamide

(1Z)-1-nitroprop-1-ene
graph \% composition of elements vs Compounds using MS Excel.
37. Convert the following SI units (Mathcad)
(i) $4.1 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ to gal
(ii) 328.56 T to gauss
(iii) 425 atm to psi
(iv) 178 kW to hp
(v) 785.28 F to pF
(vi) 20.35 kW to ehp

## SECTION C

## VI. Answer any two of the following:

38. a. Complete the following table and plot a combined graph of $\psi$ and $\psi^{2}$ verses x for $\mathrm{n}=1$ and $\mathrm{n}=2$. Given $\mathrm{a}=10 \mathrm{~nm}$. (10)
plots to be plotted
i. $\quad \psi$ vs $x$ for $(n=1, n=2)$
ii. $\quad \psi^{2}$ vs $x$ for $(\mathrm{n}=1, \mathrm{n}=2)$
iii. $\quad \psi \& \psi^{2}$ vs $x$ for $n=1$
iv. $\psi \& \psi^{2}$ vs x for $\mathrm{n}=2$

| x nm | $\psi=\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \operatorname{Sin}(\mathrm{n} \pi \mathrm{x} / \mathrm{a})$ |  | $\psi^{2}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathrm{n}=1$ | $\mathrm{n}=2$ | $\mathrm{n}=1$ | $\mathrm{n}=2$ |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |

b. Draw the following mechanism using chemdraw [6]


c. Find dihedral angles of $\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}$ and $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}$ in the given compound [4]

39. a. Using Excel draw the pie chart for the following data. [5]

| Method of Analysis | \% Chromium |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 36 |
| 2 | 45 |
| 3 | 20 |
| 4 | 7 |
| 5 | 65 |

b. Find the C-O bond length and bond order in diethyl ether and benzoic acid using Chemdraw 3D. [4]
c. Draw chem 3D for the following compounds and evaluate the solvent accessibility using chemdraw [6]
(i)

(ii)

(iii)

d. Evaluate determinant, inverse, transpose, eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the given matrix [5]

$$
A=\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
4 & 5 & 9 \\
1 & 10 & 7 \\
8 & 15 & 3
\end{array}\right)
$$

40. a. The following data was obtained for the kinetic study of hydrolysis of methyl acetate.

Given $\mathrm{T} \infty=49.5 \mathrm{~mL}$. From the table $\mathrm{T}_{0}=23.2 \mathrm{ml}, \mathrm{a}=(\mathrm{T} \infty-\mathrm{To}) \mathrm{mL}$

| t in minutes | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{mL}$ | $\mathrm{x}=(\mathrm{Tt}-$ <br> $\mathrm{To}) \mathrm{mL}$ | $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{x}$ | $\log (\mathrm{a} /(\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{x}))$ | k |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 23.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 23.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 24.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 24.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 24.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 24.9 |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 25.3 |  |  |  |  |

Calculate $\mathrm{k}=\frac{2.303}{t}\left[\log _{10} \frac{a}{a-x}\right]$ by calculation. Also evaluate k from a plot of $\log (\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{x})$ verses t . slope $=-\frac{k}{2.303}$. Compare the k values from graph and calculation. (8)
b. Plot Atomic number of elements vs Ionisation Energy graph from the given data using Mathcad
(6)

| Atomic <br> number <br> of elements | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ionisation <br> Energy <br> of elements <br> kJ/mol | 1312 | 2372.1 | 520.1 | 899.3 | 800.1 | 1086.2 | 1402.1 | 1313.7 | 1680.8 | 2080.4 |

c. Following is the data (specific conductivity for each addition of sodium hydroxide) for conductometric titration of a HCl and NaOH . Evaluate the end point from graph from the graph. From the end point find the strength of given acid. (4)

| Volume of 0.25 M NaOH in <br> mL | Specific conductance <br> $\mathrm{mS} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 27.8 |
| 1 | 25.6 |
| 2 | 23.45 |
| 3 | 21.98 |
| 4 | 19.32 |
| 5 | 17.47 |
| 6 | 15.22 |
| 7 | 12.48 |
| 8 | 14.45 |
| 9 | 16.87 |
| 10 | 18.64 |
| 11 | 20.44 |
| 12 | 22.39 |
| 13 | 24.78 |
| 14 | 26.99 |
| 15 | 28.21 |

d. Find $2 \boldsymbol{A}-\boldsymbol{B}^{2}+\mathbf{3 C}$ from the given matrices. (Mathcad)
$\mathrm{A}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}2.5 & 5 \\ 9 & 8.3\end{array}\right) \quad \mathrm{B}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}1.5 & 10 \\ -4.3 & 11\end{array}\right) \quad \mathrm{C}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}6.8 & 11 \\ 7 & 2.5\end{array}\right)$

