C 22009

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FOURTH SEMESTER M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2017

Chemistry

CH 4E 04-INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS

(2010 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Section A

Answer all questions. Each question carries a weightage of 1.

1. What is molar absorptivity ? Explain its significance.

2. Why water cannot be used as a solvent for Infrared spectroscopy?

3. What is polarographic maxima ? How it can be suppressed ?

4. Bring out the significance of half-wave potential.

5. What is meant by R_f and R_x values in chromatography?

6. Compare gas chromatography with liquid chromatography.

7. TG studies always require DTA also; Why?

8. Why α - alumina is used as a reference material in DTA?

9. How do you estimate the nitrate content in water?

10. What is acid rain ? Explain.

11. How is blood sugar estimated?

- 12. How is the acidity of milk measured?
- 13. What are biosensors ? Give an example.
- 14. What is meant by RIA?

$(14 \times 1 = 14 \text{ weightage})$

Turn over

Section B

2

Answer any seven questions. Each question carries a weightage of 2.

- 15. Discuss the principle involved in SEM.
- 16. Describe the principle involved in amperometry.
- 17. Write a note on chronopotentiometry.
- 18. Explain the basic difference between DTA and DSC.
- 19. Describe the principle involved in TG.
- 20. Describe the fate of the air pollutants CO and SO_2 in the air.
- 21. Define iodine value and saponification value. What do these values indicate as far as the oil is concerned ?

for many bo product a subvice for informed

- 22. How is cholesterol estimated?
- 23. Write a note on Hapten inhibition test.
- 24. Discuss the applications of Western blott technique: our that to concenturate and the sector

 $(7 \times 2 = 14 \text{ weightage})$

Section C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weightage of 4.

- 25. Give an account of the principle and instrumentation involved in AAS. Discuss the important applications of AAS.
- 26. Discuss the theory, instrumentation and applications of atomic fluorescence spectrometry.
- 27. Give an account of the principle, instrumental set up and applications of HPLC. Mention its advantages over other chromatographic methods.
- 28. How are water pollutants classified ? What is the significance of BOD and COD ? How BOD and COD in a sample of waste water can be analysed ?

 $(2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ weightage})$