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PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2018

(Fourth Semester)

Branch-CHEMISTRY

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Тi	ime : Three Hours Maximum : 75 N	Norlza	
11.	Answer ALL questions		
	ALL questions carry EQUAL marks $(5 \times 15 = 75)$		
1	a Describe about ion exchange chromatography.	(7)	
	b Discuss the columns and adsorbents used in HPLC.	(5)	
	c Write short notes on paper electrophoresis. OR	(3)	
	d Write the requirements of a gas chromatography detector and discuss briefly any two important detectors used in gas chromatography.	(7)	
	e Discuss the methods of packing columns in gas-liquidchromatography. (5)		
	f What are the applications of HPLC?	(3)	
2	a Illustrate importance of molecular ion peak.	(3)	
	b Discuss the mass spectral fragmentation pattern for aldehydes.	(5)	
	c How are primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols differentiated by m spectroscopy? Explain with suitable example. OR	ass (7)	
	d Write notes on isotopic clusters.	(3)	
	e Give an account of spectral fragmentation of esters.	(5)	
	f The mass spectrum of ethyl sec - butyl ether showa a peak at m/e and a many other peaks, the most prominent is ar m / e = 73. Ho you account for the following fragmentation? (i) Benzyl acetate (ii) 2 - ethyl phenol (iii) 1 - phenyl ethanol.		
3	a Discuss briefly about detection limits and sensitivity in AAS.	(5)	
	b How will you determine the metallic elements in food industry by	` ,	
	atomic absorption spectroscopy?		
	c Explain the principle and types of AtomicEmission Spectrosc	copy. (5)	
	d Distinguish between atomic absorption and atomic emission spectroscopy.	(3)	
	e How will you determine the calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium in blood serum?	(5)	
	f 'Explain the basic principle and instrumentation of flame emission spectroscopy.	(7)	

	Z-Z-Z	END
	f Write notes on the following: (i) Kinetic current (ii) Coulometric titration	(5)
	e Discuss the principle and instrumentation of polarography.	(5)
	d What are the factors that affecting diffusion current?	(5)
	c Write a note on half wave potential and its significance. OR	(4)
	b Describe the principle and instrumentation of coulometric method.	(8)
5	a Write the indicator and reference electrode used in amperometric titration.	(3)
	f Discuss the principle, instrumentation and any two applications of differential thermal analysis.	(5)
	e What are the advantages of using a combination of thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential thermal analysis (DTA)?	(5)
	d Sketch and explain the TGA curve of CuS0 ₄ .5EI ₂ 0.	(5)
	c Discuss the DTA curve of CaC ₂ 0 ₄ .H ₂ 0 and give the applications of DTA. OR	(7)
	b Explain the TGA behaviour of CaC ₂ 0 ₄ .H ₂ 0.	(5)
4	a Write the principle involved in Derivative Thermogravimetry (DTG)). (3)