2012 scheme

Final Year B.Pharm Degree Supplementary Examinations July 2021
Pharmaceutical Analysis – II

Time: 3 Hours   **Total Marks: 100**

- *Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers*
  - *Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space*
- *Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers*
- *Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.*

Essays   **(3x10=30)**

1. Describe the construction and working principle of glass electrode. Write the scope of potentiometric titration's in analysis of compounds.

2. Derive an expression for Beer-Lambert's Law. Write the scope and limitations of Beer's law in analysis. Add a note on Absorptivity and Molar extinction coefficient.

3. Outline differences in separation principles between GSC and GLC. Describe properties of stationary phases used in GLC. Add a note on working of Katharometer

Short notes   **(14x5=70)**

4. Explain the conductometric titration curve for estimation of a mixture of strong acid and weak acid by titration with weak base explaining the mode of determining their end points.
5. Explain the construction and working of Dropping mercury electrode.
6. Explain the working principle and application of paper electrophoresis.
7. write about the types of vibration in IR spectroscopy.

8. Explain the following ionization technique.
   1. Chemical ionization
   2. Electron impact ionisation".

9. Explain the theory of NMR spectroscopy.
10. Define Chromophore and Auxochrome with any two examples for each of them.
11. Explain the importance of using two filters in fluorimeters. How is the fluorescent radiation detected.
12. Describe the salient features of GLP.
13. Define quality audit. Explain its types.
14. Explain the principle of flame photometry and write any two applications.

15. Explain radio immuno assay. With an example, write its significance.
16. Explain the working principle of nephelo-turbidimeter. Add a note on the application of turbidimetry".
17. With examples, explain the principle of separation and detection by HPTLC

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