17P413	(Pages: 2)	Name
		Reg. No

# FOURTH SEMESTER M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2019

(CUCSS - PG)

(Chemistry)

### CC15P CH4 C13 – INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS

(Regular/Improvement/Supplementary)

(2015 Admission onwards)

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 36 Weightage

#### **Section A:**

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 weightage.

- 1. What is students t-test?
- 2. What is post precipitation?
- 3. What are adsorption indicators? Give one example.
- 4. What is residual and limiting current?
- 5. Why amperometric titration is a better method than polarographic method in quantitative analysis?
- 6. Distinguish between primary and secondary coulometric titrations.
- 7. What is the basis of turbidimetric and nephelometric analysis?
- 8. What is the theory of atomic fluorescence spectrometry?
- 9. Briefly explain the isotopic dilution method.
- 10. TG and DTA are complimentary techniques. Justify the statement.
- 11. Give the applications of neutron activation analysis.
- 12. Name two detectors used in HPLC.

 $(12 \times 1 = 12 \text{ Weightage})$ 

## **Section B:**

Answer any *eight* questions. Each question carries 2 weightage.

- 13. Explain the method of least squares for the treatment of analytical data.
- 14. What is Q-test? Four results obtained for the normality of a solution are 0.1014, 0.1012, 0.1019 and 0.1016 and apply Q-test to see if the result 0.1019 can be discarded. Given that  $Q_{0.90} = 0.76$
- 15. Explain the various types of EDTA titrations.
- 16. Discuss the theory of redox indicators with example.
- 17. Explain briefly principle and application of AES.
- 18. Discuss theory and instrumentation of Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

- 19. Describe principle and applications of photo electron spectroscopy.
- 20. Explain TCD, FID, ECD and NPD in gas chromatography.
- 21. Explain anode stripping voltametry.
- 22. Explain the basic principle of glass electrode. What are its limitations?
- 23. Discuss the theory of TEM.
- 24. Explain the basic principle of coulometric titrations and its advantages.

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ Weightage})$ 

## **Section C:**

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

- 25. Discuss on Gas chromatography, chromatographic columns, detectors and its applications.
- 26. Discuss the principle and application of polarographic techniques.
- 27. Explain the basic principle and instrumentation UV-Visible spectroscopy.
- 28. Explain the principle of titrations in non aqueous media. Discuss about Different solvents and indicators used in non-aqueous titrations.

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

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