REV-01 BPH/93/31/36 2023/12

B. PHARM. SEVENTH SEMESTER INSTRUMENTAL METHOD OF ANALYSIS BP701T

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 75

(PART-A: Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Img is equal to a. 1000 μg
 c. 10 μg
 d. 500 μg
 Diffraction grating consists of a
 a. Glass
 c. Alkyl halide
 d. All of the above.
 Principle involved in Thin Layer chromatography is
 a. Adsorption
 c. Both a and b
 d. None of these.
- 4. Which of the following is most commonly used column for HPLC?
 - a. C-10c. C-4

- b. C-8
- d. C-18
- 5. In normal-phase chromatography, the mobile phase is
 - a. Polarc. Both

- b. Non-polard. None of these
- 6. If the particle size of stationary phase increases it leads to separation
 - a. Decreases

b. Increases

c. No effect

- d. Both b and c
- 7. Which of the following is a GC detector?
 - a. Katharometer

b. Bolometer

c. Thermocouple

- d. Golay Cell
- 8. Which of the following is an example of a bulk property or universal detector in HPLC?
 - a. Fluorometric detector
- b. Electrochemical detector

c. UV detector

- d. Refractive Index detector
- 9. A device that converts radiation energy to electrical signals is called_.
 - a. Recorder

b. Amplifier

c. Monochromator

- d. Detector
- 10. Which of the following is mid-IR range for carbonyl compounds?
 - a. 1700-1750 cm⁻¹

b. 4000-400 cm⁻¹

c. 12000-4000 cm⁻¹

d. None of these.

11.	 Most commonly used stationary phase in TLC is 				
	a. Silica gel-G		Silica gel-GH		
	c. Alumina		Silica gel-H		
12.	UV cutoff wavelength of water is				
	a. 198 nm	b.	191 nm		
	c. 204 nm		205 nm		
13.	In flame photometry λ is used for p				
	a. Quantitative		Both a and c		
	c. Qualitative		None of these		
1.4					
14.	For the detection of amino acids which reag				
	a. Ninhydrin reagent	b .	Conc. HCl		
	c. Wagner reagents	d.	Conc. H2SO4		
15.	Length range of column used in HPLC.				
	a. 80-100 cm	b.	5-30 cm		
	c. 1-10 cm		All of the above		
16.	In which the type of vibration bond angle is altered.				
	a. Asymmetrical vibration	-	Symmetrical vibration		
	c. Bending vibration		All of the above.		
7.	The pore size of the membrane filter is		THE WELLOW.		
	a. 0.22 µ	1.	2.15		
			0.45 μ		
	c. 0.60 μ	a.	None of the above		
8.	Which of the following is not a factor influen	ncir	g fluorescence intensity.		
	a. temperature		Rigidity of structure		
	c. conjugation		Source of light		
9.	Which of the following is not the application	(Cal Barrer Glassian I		
•	Which of the following is not the application a. Relative mol. Mass determination	b	Designation Chromatography		
	c. Protein Concentration		Purification		
			None of above		
.0.	Which type of column is commonly used for	r the	e separation of enantiomers?		
	a. Phenyl		aĥino		
	c. C-18	d.	Chiral		

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(<u>FART-B:Descriptive</u>)

lim	e: 2 hrs. 30 min.	Marks: 35		
	[Answer any seven (7) questions]			
1.	Write a note on application of gas chromatography.	5		
2.	Write a note on Principle and application of flame photometry.	2.5+2.5 =5		
3.	Write a note on gel chromatography.	5		
4.	Write a note on fluorimetry	5		
5.	Discuss in brief the methodology of TLC.	5		
δ.	Write a note on Detectors used in IR spectroscopy.	5		
7.	Define- a. Retention factor b. Absorption maxima c. Chromophorod. Nephelometry e. pH			
8.	Write a note on the principle and application of AAS.			
9.	Define electrophoretic mobility. Explain the factors affecting electrophoretic mobility.	2+3=5		
	(PART-C: Long type questions)			
[Answer any two (2) questions]				
1.	Discuss in brief principle, instrumentation and application of high-performance liquid chromatography.	3+5+2 =10		
2.	Write a note on derivatization in gas chromatography and factors affecting fluorescence intensity.	5+5=10		
3.	Define and derive Beer's and Lambert's law.	5+5=10		