Seat No.: _

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

B. Pharm. – SEMESTER – IV (OLD Syllabus) • EXAMINATION – SUMMER • 2015			
Su	bject	Code: 240004 Date: 01-06-2015	
Ti	-	Name: Pharmaceutical Analysis - II 0:30 am - 01:30 pm Total Marks: 80	
1115		Attempt any five questions.	
		Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.	
		Figures to the right indicate full marks.	
Q.1	(a)	Explain the terms: (i) Half wave potential	06
		(ii) Signal to noise ratio	
	(b)	(iii) Stripping voltammetry Discuss the advantages and limitations of instrumental methods of analysis.	05
	(b)	Classify the different instrumental methods.	03
	(c)	Describe briefly the validation parameters for analytical method.	05
Q.2	(a)	Discuss the advantages and limitations of amperometric titrations.	06
	(b)	Discuss the principle behind polarography.	05
	(c)	Describe the construction and working of dropping mercury electrode.	05
Q.3	(a)	Define specific conductance, equivalent conductance and cell constant.	06
	(b)	Discuss the different types of conductimetric titration curves.	05
	(c)	Write a note on Kohlrausch law.	05
Q.4	(a)	Discuss the applications of differential thermal analysis.	06
	(b)	Explain the principle and instrumentation of thermogravimetry.	05
	(c)	Describe the principle and applications of thin-layer chromatography.	05
Q.5	(a)	Define the terms: (i) Retardation factor (ii) Theoretical plates	06
	(1.)	(iii) Resolution (iv) Asymmetry factor	0.
	(b)	What is chromatography? Explain the different chromatography techniques.	05
	(c)	Describe the principle and various development techniques in paper chromatography.	05
Q. 6	(a)	What is Nernst equation? Describe the various reference electrodes used in	06
		potentiometry.	
	(b)	Discuss the different types of potentiometric titrations.	05
	(c)	Describe the construction and working of glass electrode.	05
Q. 7	(a)	Explain briefly the plate and rate theories of chromatographic separation.	06
	(b)	Describe with the help of a diagram, the construction of a polarimeter.	05
	(c)	Calculate the specific optical rotation of a one gram of substance dissolved in 50	05

ml of water, which read +2.676 ° in a 20 cm polarimeter tube.