## **B.Pharm. Fourth Semester (C.B.S.) Examination**

## PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS—II

## (Electroanalytical and Physical Method)

|     |   | raper—5   |                  |
|-----|---|---|------------------|
| Tim | ne: Three Hours] [Maxim                 |   | larks: 80        |
|     | N.B                                     | <ul> <li>3.:—(1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.</li> <li>(2) Attempt any FOUR questions out of remaining.</li> <li>(3) All questions carry marks as indicated.</li> <li>(4) Draw neat labelled diagram wherever necessary.</li> <li>(5) Discuss the reaction, mechanism wherever necessary.</li> </ul> |                  |
| 1.  | Solve any <b>FIVE</b> of the following: |   |                  |
|     | (a)                                     | What is specific and molar refraction?  |                  |
|     | (b)                                     | Write about standard electrode potential.   |                  |
|     | (c)                                     | Define resistance, specific conductance, equivalent conductance and molar conductan   | ce.              |
|     | (d)                                     | What do you mean by Coulometry at controlled potential?   |                  |
|     | (e)                                     | Write the advantages and disadvantages of Dropping Mercury Electrode (DME).   |                  |
|     | (f)                                     | Draw a well labelled diagram of coulometric cell.   |                  |
|     | (g)                                     | Compare normal and differential polarography.   | 4×5=20           |
| 2.  | (a)                                     | Enlist different types of electrodes used in potentiometry. Explain ion selective electro   | odes. 8          |
|     | (b)                                     | Describe various methods to locate end point in potentiometry.  | 7                |
| 3.  | (a)                                     | What are conductometric titrations? Discuss various types of conductometric titration giving suitable examples.   | on curves        |
|     | (b)                                     | Define cell constant. How it can be determined?   | 5                |
| 4.  | (a)                                     | What is refractometry? Write construction, working and applications of Abbe's refractions.  | ctometer.<br>8   |
|     | (b)                                     | Explain the principle of polarimetry. Write the factors affecting angle of rotation.  | 7                |
| 5.  |   | at do you mean by thermal methods? Compare DTA and DSC with respect to their fors affecting and applications.   | principle,<br>15 |
| 6.  | (a)                                     | Explain Ilkovic equation with various terms involved in it.   | 8                |
|     | (b)                                     | Write a note on amperometric titration.   | 7                |
| 7.  | Wri                                     | ite notes on any THREE of the following:  |                  |
|     | (a)                                     | High frequency titration  |                  |
|     | (b)                                     | Dead stop end point   |                  |
|     | (c)                                     | Chronopotentiometry   |                  |
|     | (d)                                     | Electrogravimetry   |                  |
|     | (e)                                     | Thermogravimetric curve.  | 15               |