

- N.B. :** (1) All questions are **compulsory**.
 (2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full marks**.
 (3) **Draw neat labelled diagram** wherever **necessary**.

1. (a) Answer the following (**Any Five**) :

- (1) Write four differences between atomic spectroscopy and molecular spectroscopy. 10
- (2) What is the meaning of absorption spectrum and λ_{\max} ?
- (3) What is bathochromic shift? What are the reasons for occurrence of bathochromic shift?
- (4) Explain the terms radioactivity and half life of radio isotopes.
- (5) What is finger point region in IR spectrum. Give an application of the same. 5
- (6) What is static and dynamic quenching of fluorescence?

(b) Explain the terms (**Any Five**) :

- (1) Miller's indices
- (2) Correlation coefficient
- (3) Quantum yield
- (4) Becquerel
- (5) Radionucleidic purity
- (6) Internal conversion in fluorescence

2. (a) Answer the following (**Any Two**) :

- (1) Name any two detectors used in UV visible spectroscopy and IR spectroscopy. Describe any one in detail. 8
- (2) With the help of a diagram, explain the theory of Raman spectroscopy.
- (3) Draw a schematic diagram of a photofluorimeter and explain its working.

(b) A 15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ aqueous solution of a drug X (Mol. wt. 157) placed in a 1cm cell, gives an absorbance of 0.56 at 250nm. Calculate the specific absorbance and molar absorptivity at 250nm. 3

3. (a) Answer the following (**Any Two**) : 8
- (1) Give any four points of comparison between atomic absorption spectroscopy & atomic emission spectroscopy. Draw a neat labelled diagram of a flame photometer.
 - (2) With the help of a diagram describe the instrument used for Differential Thermal Analysis.
 - (3) Give approximate wavenumbers of fundamental absorption bands for following vibrations.
 - O - H stretch in phenols.
 - C = O stretch in carbonyl compounds.
 - C - H stretch in aryl group.
 - C \equiv N stretch in nitriles
- (b) Elaborate any three factors affecting molecular bond vibration frequency. 3
4. (a) Answer the following (**Any Two**) : 8
- (1) What is Beer Lambert's Law? Derive it. Enlist any four measures taken to ensure that Beer Lambert's Law is followed.
 - (2) When drug content in a tablet formulation was determined in six replicates, following results were obtained.
501.5, 500.1, 498.7, 497.0, 502.0, 502.4.
Generate a 95% confidence interval about the mean if the relevant t-value for 5 degrees of freedom is 2.57.
 - (3) In a titrimetric assay, burette readings obtained on day 1 were 25.2, 25.5, 25.4, 25.5 and 25.3 ml day 2 the burette readings were 25.3, 25.5, 26.4, 25.0 ml. Was the variance on day1 significantly different from day 2 at 5% [tabulated F value is 6.59].
- (b) Explain the theory involved in thermogravimetric analysis. Exemplify your answer with a TG curve. 3

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5. (a) Answer the following (**Any Two**) : 8
- (1) Enlist different methods for determination of concentration of a single component using UV visible spectroscopy. Discuss any one in detail.
 - (2) Give an account of factors influencing fluorescence intensity.
 - (3) Describe the construction and working of Geiger Muller counter.
- (b) Derive Bragg's equation for x-ray diffraction. 3
6. (a) Answer the following (**Any Two**) : 8
- (1) With the help of suitable diagram, explain construction and working of FTIR spectrophotometer.
 - (2) Write a note on ^{99m}Tc radionuclide generator.
 - (3) Using an energy level diagram depict electronic transitions in UV visible spectroscopy. Draw a neat labelled schematic diagram of a UV visible spectrophotometer.
- (b) Explain with example how chemical derivatization is used in UV visible spectroscopy and fluorimetry. 3
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Correction:

Q.1 a) (4) Read As **Radio** instead of **Ratio**

Q.1 a) (5) Read as **Print** instead of **point**

Q.2 a) (1) Describe any one Detector either of UV or IR

Q.4 a) (2) Read As **Interval** instead of **Internal**

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