

Progressive Education Society's Modern College of Arts, Science & Commerce Ganeshkhind, Pune – 16 (Autonomous)

End Semester Examination: MAR / APR 2025 Faculty: Science and Technology

Program: B.Sc Semester: VI SET: A **Program (Specific): B.Sc Chemistry Course Type: SEC IV** Class: T.Y.B.Sc Max.Marks: 35 Name of the Course: Analytical Chemistry-II Course Code: 24- CH-611(A) Time: 2Hr Paper: **Instructions to the candidate:** 1) There are 4 sections in the question paper. Write each section on separate page. 2) All Sections are compulsory. *3)* Figures to the right indicate full marks. 4) Draw a well labelled diagram wherever necessary. 5 O1) Choose the correct alternative a) For the separation of which of the following substances, Gas-solid chromatography is being used? i) Thermally stable organic components ii) Volatile organic components iii) Thermally stable inorganic components iv) Low molecular weight gaseous species **b)** Chromatography is a physical method that is used to separate and analyse _ i) Simple mixtures ii) Complex mixtures iii) Viscous mixtures iv) Metals c) Which of the following cannot be used as an adsorbent in Column adsorption chromatography? i) Magnesium oxide ii) Silica gel iii) Activated alumina iv) Potassium permanganate d) Which of the following steps takes place after injection of feed in Column chromatography? i) Detection of components ii) Separation in the column iii) Elution from the column iv) Collection of eluted component e) Which of the following elements produce a characteristic flame emission spectrum? i) Sodium ii) platinum iii) Iron iv) Manganese Q2) Answer the following (Attempt any 4/6) 4 a) Peak height b) Isochratic elution c) Distribution ratio d) Stationary phase

- e) Retention time
- f) Detection limit



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Q3) Answer the following (Attempt any 4/6)

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- a) Methanol and ethanol are separated in a capillary GC column with retention time of 370 s and 385 s and Half widths are $W_{1/2}$ of 9.42 and 10.0 s resp. An unretained peak occurs at 10.0s.Calculate the resolution.
- b) What is the function of flame in AAS.
- c) What are the advantages of flame photometry?
- d) What is the role of monochromator in AAS?
- e) What is efficiency of extraction?
- f)What is adsorption chromatography?

Q4) Answer the following (Attempt any 4/6)

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- a) What are important features of AAS.
- b) What is height equivalent theoretical plate?
- c) State and explain principle of flame photometer.
- d)What is meant by chemical int8erference in AAS?
- e)What is normal phase chromatography?
- g)The presence of chromium in sea water sample was analyzed using AAS along with six standards. Use calibration curve and find concentration of Cr in sea water.

Cr	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	sample
concentration							
μg dm ³							
Absorbance at	0.062	0.121	0.193	0.275	0.323	0.376	0.215
λ=358nm							

Q5)Attempt any two of the following (2/4)

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- a) State the types of liquid chromatography. Explain the liquid-solid chromatography.
- b) State Principle of GC. Draw schematic block diagram of gas chromatograph.
- c) Discuss in short partition theory of solvent extraction.
- d) Write a note on application of AAS.
