

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCES, IV SEMESTER M.Sc (CHEMISTRY) END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, June 2021

## SUBJECT - PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY [CHM - 5008]

## (REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM-2017)

Time: 2 Hours Date: 14/06/2021 MAX. MARKS: 40

Note: (i) Answer Any four full questions

(ii) Draw diagrams, and write equations wherever necessary

1A. Discuss the importance of following techniques in analytical chemistry

i) Reverse osmosis ii) Electrolytic precipitation

1B. Explain the method of determination of dissolved oxygen in a sample using polarography.

[6+4]

2A. Explain the methods used for sampling of solid and liquid samples.

2B. Write any 2 differences between the following with appropriate examples;

i) Accuracy and Precision

ii) Wet ashing and dry ashing

[6+4]

3A. What are the various sources of error in analytical chemistry? Explain with examples.

**3B.** Define confidence interval. A new method (Method A) for the determination of copper in sea water of 6 different regions were compared with the existing method (Method B). Do the following results confirm a difference in the two methods at the 95 % confidence level? ( $t_{tab} = 2.57$  and F  $t_{tab} = 2.3$  at 95% confidence level)

Samples	Method A (Cu in mg/L)	Method B (Cu in mg/L)
1	1045	1038
2	730	722

3	850	835
4	800	789
5	950	934
6	650	635

[6+4]

- **4A.** Explain how mineral acids (any 3) were used for the decomposition and dissolution of samples.
- 4B. How is chronoamperometry different from chronopotentiometry? Explain

[6+4]

- **5A.** Explain a case of quantitative analysis, which could be conveniently carried out with potentiometry but not with conductometry.
- 5B. State whether the following statements are true or false by giving appropriate reasons;
  - i) Azeotrope is a chemical compound not a mixture.
  - ii) Gelatin is used in high concentration during polarographic analysis to reduce migration current.

[6+4]

- **6A.** Explain with an appropriate graph, why water-ethanol mixture having a minimum in the Temperature Composition curve cannot be separated completely into pure components?
- 6B. What is the difference in the principle involved in electrodialysis and electrophoresis? Explain.

[6+4]

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