(a) (b) (c)	<ul> <li>bate: 50/11/201</li> <li>bate: 50/11/</li></ul>	) MARK 03
(a) (b) (c)	<ul> <li>i. Attempt all questions.</li> <li>i. Attempt all questions.</li> <li>i. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.</li> <li>i. Figures to the right indicate full marks.</li> </ul>	) MARK 03
(a) (b) (c)	<ul> <li>1. Attempt all questions.</li> <li>2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.</li> <li>3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.</li> <li>Explain terms QA &amp; QC.</li> <li>Explain various factors affecting Rf value in paper Chromatography.</li> </ul>	) MARK 03
(a) (b) (c)	<ol> <li>Attempt all questions.</li> <li>Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.</li> <li>Figures to the right indicate full marks.</li> <li>Explain terms QA &amp; QC.</li> <li>Explain various factors affecting Rf value in paper Chromatography.</li> </ol>	MARK 03
(a) (b) (c)	<ol> <li>Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.</li> <li>Figures to the right indicate full marks.</li> <li>Explain terms QA &amp; QC.</li> <li>Explain various factors affecting Rf value in paper Chromatography</li> </ol>	MARK 03
(a) (b) (c)	<ul> <li>Figures to the right indicate full marks.</li> <li>Explain terms QA &amp; QC.</li> <li>Explain various factors affecting Rf value in paper Chromatography.</li> </ul>	MARK 03
(a) (b) (c)	Explain terms QA & QC. Explain various factors affecting Rf value in paper Chromatography	MARK 03
(a) (b) (c)	Explain terms QA & QC. Explain various factors affecting Rf value in paper Chromatography	03
(b) (c)	Explain various factors affecting RT value in paper C promatography	0.4
(C)	Displant various factors and instances to the full C	04
(0)	Discuss theory and instrumentation of HPLC.	07
(a) (h)	Define the term: TOM	03
$(\mathbf{c})$	Explain Lambert Beer's law of absorption with derivation	07
(0)	OR	07
(c)	Write notes on Chemical shift, shielding, deshielding effect and spin-spin	07
	coupling.	
<b>(a)</b>	Write a short note on column preparation.	03
<b>(b</b> )	Write a note on FID used in GC.	04
(c)	estimation of Ni	07
	OR	
<b>(a)</b>	Define the term: Stoichiometry	03
<b>(b</b> )	Write a short note: Nitrogen rule.	04
(c)	Write a short note on Finger print region. How will you distinguish Ethanol and	07
	dimethyl ether using IR spectrum?	
<b>(a)</b>	Enlist method of preparation of TLC plates.	03
<b>(b)</b>	Define various ways of expression of concentration and its importance in	04
	analytical techniques	~ -
(c)	An organic compound (molecular formula: $C_6H_{12}O_2$ ) exhibits the following	07
	spectral data: ID: 2220 and $1(m)$ 2042 and $1(m)$ 2862 and $1(m)$ 1722 and $1(a)$ 1405 and 1	
	IK: 5550 cm-1(m), 5042 cm-1(m), 2002 cm-1(w), $1/22$ cm-1(s), 1405 cm-1	
	NMR: $\delta 1.1$ (6H singlet) 2.1 (3H singlet) 2.6 (2H singlet) 3.9 (1H singlet)	
	Deduce the structure of the compound	
	OR	
<b>(a)</b>	How will you distinguish inter and intra-molecular hydrogen bonding using IR	03
	spectroscopy?	
<b>(b)</b>	Explain Spectroscopic behavior of p-hyhroxy benzoic acid.	04
(c)	Analysis of sample gave following values of Cu content: 41.20, 41.33, 41.60,	07
	41.37 and 41.27.Calculate the mean, median, standard deviation, coefficient of	
	variance and range.	
(a)	Write the characteristic requisites for a solvent to act as mobile phase.	03
(b)	Derivertisation is needed in GC - Justify the statement	04
(c)	What is good laboratory practices? Explain in detail.	07
(n)	UK Define the term: Derivertization	03
(a) (h)	What do you mean by TGA? Explain application of it	03 04
(D) (C)	What are titrations? Explain EDTA titration in detail with procedure and	07
	calculation.	07
	<ul> <li>(b)</li> <li>(c)</li> <li>(a)</li> <li>(b)</li> <li>(c)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(b) Define the term: TQM</li> <li>(c) Explain Lambert Beer's law of absorption with derivation. OR</li> <li>(c) Write notes on Chemical shift, shielding, deshielding effect and spin-spin coupling.</li> <li>(a) Write a note on FID used in GC.</li> <li>(c) Define the term: co-precipitation and post precipitation. Explain Gravimetric estimation of Ni. OR</li> <li>(a) Define the term: Stoichiometry</li> <li>(b) Write a short note on Finger print region. How will you distinguish Ethanol and dimethyl ether using IR spectrum?</li> <li>(a) Define various ways of expression of concentration and its importance in analytical techniques</li> <li>(c) An organic compound (molecular formula: C<sub>0</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) exhibits the following spectral data: R: 3330 cm-1(m), 3042 cm-1(m), 2862 cm-1(w), 1722 cm-1(s), 1405 cm-1 UV: λmax at 268 nm NMR: δ 1.1 (6H, singlet), 2.4 (3H,singlet), 2.6 (2H,singlet), 3.9 (1H, singlet) Deduce the structure of the compound. OR</li> <li>(a) How will you distinguish inter and intra-molecular hydrogen bonding using IR spectroscopy?</li> <li>(b) Explain Spectroscopic behavior of p-hyhroxy benzoic acid.</li> <li>(c) Analysis of sample gave following values of Cu content: 41.20, 41.33, 41.60, 41.37 and 41.27.Calculate the mean, median, standard deviation, coefficient of variance and range.</li> <li>(a) Write the characteristic requisites for a solvent to act as mobile phase.</li> <li>(b) Derivertisation is needed in GC - Justify the statement. (c) What is good laboratory practices? Explain in detail. OR</li> <li>(a) Define the term: Derivertization</li> <li>(b) Write the characteristic requisites for a solvent to act as mobile phase.</li> <li>(c) What are titrations? Explain application of it.</li> <li>(c) What are titrations? Explain application of it.</li> <li>(c) What are titrations? Explain EDTA titration in detail with procedure and calculation.</li> </ul>