[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (OS & RS)

Q.P. CODE: 7891

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary. Answer FOUR questions

LONG ESSAYS (ANSWER ANY FOUR)

4 X 25 = 100 Marks

- a) Discuss various ionization techniques in mass spectroscopy and their specific applications.
 - Explain how mass spectroscopy useful in to derive molecular weight and molecular formula of organic compounds.
 - c) Write a note on nitrogen rule and ring rule.
- a) Explain the theoretical basis of proton NMR spectroscopy. Write in brief about shielding and deshielding.
 - b) What is, meant by double resonance in NMR and suitable example?
 - c) Deduce the structure of the compound using following data:

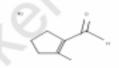
Mol: formula: C7H8O

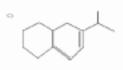
IR peaks: 3350 broad, 3050, 2980,1600, 1525, 1450, 1215 cm-1

Mass spectra peak: 108, 107, 91, 77

H-NMR (δ):3.8 (2H, singlet), 4.3 (1H, singlet), 7.2 (5H, multiplet)

- 3. a) Derive Beer's and Lambert's law.
 - b) Explain different types of electronic transitions observed in the organic molecules.
 - c) Predict the approximate λ_{max} for the following compounds and justify your answer (Any two)





- 4. Write a note on any FIVE only:
 - a) Fermi resonance
 - b) Multicomponent drug analysis
 - c) FAB mass spectrophotometer
 - d) Circular dichroism
 - e) Factors affecting the fluorescence
 - f) Atomic absorption spectroscopy
- a) Write the differences between TLC and HPTLC.
 - b) Explain the principle of continuous electrophoresis.
 - c) Write a note on pre column and post column derivatisation methods in GC and HPLC.
- a) Explain, how X-Rays are produced.
 - b) Write a note on Bragg's law, X-ray powder and rotating crystal method.

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