## Q.P. Code:09678

[Time: 3 Hours] [Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- **N.B:** 1. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
  - Use of log tables / non- programmable scientific calculator is allowed. Useful constants:-

$$c = 2.99 \times 10^8 \text{m s}^{-1}$$
  $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{Js}$ 

$$N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$
  $R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ 

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{J}$$
  $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ 

$$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$$
  $m_p = 1.673 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg}$ 

$$k = 1.381 \times 10^{-27} \text{JK}^{-1}$$

Q.1 Attempt any five of the following.

activation analysis?

- a) Explain the term ESCA chemical shifts.
- b) What is diffuse reflectance spectroscopy? 03
- c) Point out the main differences between DTA and DSC. 03
- d) List the advantages of microelectrodes in voltammetry.
- e) What are biocatalytic membrane electrodes?
- f) Distinguish between differential pulse polarography and square wave polarography.
- g) Why is comparative method preferred over absolute method in radiochemical thermal neutron 03
- h) What is the need for hyphenation in trace analysis? Which instruments can be hyphenated?
- Q.2 a) Describe the depth profiling of surfaces using Auger electron spectroscopy. 05

OR

- a) Explain the working of sample scanners used in scanning tunneling microscope.
- b) What is chemiluminescence? Explain the determination of organic species using chemiluminescence. **05**
- b) Explain the term circular dichroism. What are the advantages of CD over ORD?
- c) The UPS spectrum of Nitrogen excited by He ( $\lambda$ =58.43 nm) showed kinetic energy of ejected electron equal to 5.64 eV. Calculate the ionization energy of Nitrogen.

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			Dr. V
Q.3	a)	Describe the furnace and sample holders used in TGA.  OR	05
	a)	Explain the construction and working of power compensated DSC instrument.	05
	b)	What is an ionophore? Explain the use of ionophores in membrane electrodes.  OR	05
	b)	Draw the diagram of the cell used in chronopotentiometry and describe the basic experimental set up.	05
	c)	In the thermo gravimetric analysis of 0.250 g of Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> [Mol.Wt. = 74] the Loss in weight at different temperatures was i. 0.019 g at 373 – 423 K [loss of hygroscopic water] ii. 0.037 g at 773 – 833 K [dehydration] iii. 0.036 g at 1173 – 1223 K [dissociation] Determine the composition of Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> in the sample.	05
Q.4	a)	Attempt any two of the following.	
	۵,	i) What is pulse polarography? Draw the pulse polarogram. Why quality of polarographic analysis is	05
		enhanced in pulsed polarography than I normal polarography?  ii) What is stripping voltammetry? What are its types? Explain the steps involved in the technique.	05
		iii) Explain how organic synthesis is carried out using electrochemical methods with suitable examples.	05
		iv) Describe the characteristic features of AC polarography.	05
	b)	The diffusion current due to Cu(II) ions in 5 mL of solution was 13.8 $\mu$ A on a DC polarogram. When 0.1 mL of 1×10 <sup>-3</sup> M Cu(II) ions solution was added to the original solution, the new current was 28.6 $\mu$ A. Calculate the concentration of Cu(II) ions in the sample.	05
Q.5	Attem	ot any Three of the following.	
	a)	What is gamma ray radiography? What are its applications?	05
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	b)	Explain the technique of substoichiometric isotope dilution analysis.	05
	c)	Describe the basic experimental set up for the spctroelectrochemical experiment.	05
	d)	Calculate the activity of 25 mg sample of an Aluminium alloy containing 0.046% of Manganese after	05
		irradiation for 0.5 hr in a flux of $5 \times 10^{13}$ n cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	
	966	(Given: $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of $^{56}$ Mn = 100 %)	
	e)	Describe the Thermospray interface used in LC – MS technique.	05
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