

**B.Sc. (Part—III) Semester—VI Examination**  
**INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY (R/V)**  
**(Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis, Green Chemistry)**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**N.B. :—** (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory and carries 8 marks.

(2) Remaining all **SIX** questions carry 12 marks each.

(3) Give chemical equations and draw diagrams wherever necessary.

(4) Use of scientific calculator is allowed.

1. (A) Fill in the blanks :—

2

(i) Ion exchange involves the reversible exchange of ions of \_\_\_\_\_ charge between a solid and a solution.

(ii) The degree of agreement between repeated measurements of same quantity is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

(iii) A dye should be resistant to the action of light, water and \_\_\_\_\_.

(iv) In paper chromatography, stationary and mobile phases are always \_\_\_\_\_.

(B) Choose the correct alternatives :—

2

(i) Which of the following is not the region of electromagnetic spectrum in IR spectroscopy ?

(a) Near

(b) Over

(c) Middle

(d) Far

(ii) Ionic liquids are emerging as \_\_\_\_\_ solvents.

(a) Green

(b) Yellow

(c) Black

(d) Red

(iii) Which of the following gases is used as a carrier gas for gas liquid chromatography ?

- (a) Oxygen (b) Sulfur dioxide  
(c) Ammonia (d) Nitrogen

(iv) In column chromatography, the method of separation is/are :

- (a) Adsorption (b) Partition  
(c) Ion exchange (d) All

(C) Answer in **ONE** sentence :—

4

- (i) Define error.  
(ii) What is green chemistry ?  
(iii) What is ion exchange capacity ?  
(iv) What is meant by synergistic extraction ?

#### UNIT—I

2. (A) Give an account of sampling technique of Solids.

4

(B) Describe random and non-random sampling.

4

(C) Explain :— (i) Accuracy (ii) Mean deviation.

4

#### OR

3. (P) Discuss the sampling of gases.

4

(Q) In an alloy, the percentage of tin is found to be 40.22, 40.46, 40.28 and 40.32. Determine mean and standard deviation.

4

(R) Explain the terms :—

- (i) Confidence limit  
(ii) Deviation.

4

#### UNIT—II

4. (A) Discuss the experimental details of paper chromatography.

6

(B) Explain the technique of HPLC.

6

#### OR

5. (P) Give an account of GLC with respect to its principle, stationary and mobile phases and applications. 6  
(Q) Discuss the technique of thin layer chromatography. 6

**UNIT—III**

6. (A) Explain the classification of ion exchange resins. 4  
(B) Give the principle and applications of column chromatography. 4  
(C) Discuss the factors affecting solvent extraction. 4

**OR**

7. (P) Explain :—  
(i) Ion exchange capacity  
(ii) Ion exchange equilibria. 4  
(Q) Describe the experimental technique of column chromatography. 4  
(R) Discuss the classification of solvent extraction systems. 4

**UNIT—IV**

8. (A) Explain the instrumentation of flame photometry. 6  
(B) Discuss IR spectroscopy with respect to its principle and applications. 6

**OR**

9. (P) Draw the flow sheet diagram of X-ray fluorescence technique and explain it. 6  
(Q) Give the principle of flame photometry and explain its applications. 6

**UNIT—V**

10. (A) Give the preparation and uses of crystal violet dye. 4  
(B) Discuss acid and basic dyes. 4  
(C) Give an account of indigo dye with respect to its preparation and uses. 4

**OR**

11. (P) Explain the classification of dyes on the basis of modes of applications. 4  
(Q) Discuss the preparation and uses of methyl orange dye. 4  
(R) What are dye intermediates ? Explain. 4

**UNIT—VI**

12. (A) Give an account of alternative feed stock or starting materials. 4  
(B) Describe green fuels and E-green propellants. 4  
(C) Discuss the goals of green chemistry. 4

**OR**

13. (P) Explain alternative reaction conditions. 4  
(Q) Give an account of green solvents. 4  
(R) Discuss alternative reagents or transformations with an example. 4