GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

B.PHARM- SEM-II-EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

Subject code: 220003

Date: 16/06/2012

Subject Name: Pharm. Chemistry-II Time: 10:30 am – 01:30 pm

Total Marks: 80

Instructions:

- 1. Attempt any five questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- **3**. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1	(a) (b) (c)	What is Matter? What are their states? Give differences between them. Define and explain surface tension, optical activity and refractive index. Calculate surface tension of ethanol, if density of ethanol is 0.83 and atomic parachor of Carbon is 4.8; Hydrogen is 17.1 and Oxygen is 20.	06 05 05
Q.2	(a)	Explain, giving examples: Additive, Constitutive and Colligative	06
	(b)	properties. What do you mean by partition coefficient, freezing point depression and conductance? How they are useful in pharmacy?	05
	(c)	Give differences between ideal and real solutions.	05
Q.3	(a)	Explain, clearly: Thermodynamic, System, Extensive properties and Heat of combustion.	06
	(b) (c)	State and explain First law of thermodynamic with various modifications. What is thermo chemistry? How enthalpy of a chemical reaction can be calculated?	05 05
Q.4	(a)	Explain: Monochromator, Photochemical reaction, Photosensitiser and quantum yield	06
	(b) (c)	Discuss consequences of absorption of light by matter. Write pharmaceutical applications of photo chemistry.	05 05
Q.5	(a) (b) (c) (d)	Differentiate between molecularity and order of reaction. Discuss the methods of determination of order of a reaction. Derive an equation for first order kinetic. Aspirin solution has initial concentration 500 mg/100 ml. After 40 days the concentration becomes 300 mg/100 ml. The reaction follows first order kinetic. Calculate half-life and reaction rate constant.	04 04 04 04
Q. 6	(a) (b)	Explain terms: (i) Radio activity (ii) Isotopes (iii) Curie (iv) REM (v) Adsorption (vi) Adsorption isotherm (vii) Amphiphile (viii) Absorption Write notes on Langmuir Adsorption	12 04
07			-
Q.7	(a)	Write notes on: (i) Phase rule (ii) Catalyst (iii) Theories of reactions (iv) Debye Huckel theory	16