Week 4 Assignment

- 1. Photoelectric colorimeters are useful for rough estimates because
 - a) They employ filters and mirrors for wavelength selection.
 - b) They employ prisms and mirrors for wavelength selection
 - c) They employ interference filters and mirrors for wavelength selection.
 - d) They employ gratings and mirrors for wavelength selection.
- 2. Simultaneous spectroscopic analysis for two species can be employed provided, their λ_{max} differs by
 - a) 10 nm
 - b) 20 nm
 - c) 30 nm
 - d) 50 nm
- 3. Derivative spectroscopy is useful for quantitative analysis
 - a) Only when the signal to noise ratio is greater than 3.
 - b) Only when the absorption peaks are prominent.
 - c) Only when the absorption peaks are not prominent.
 - d) Only when the absorption peaks are immaterial.
- 4. Photometric titrations are better for chemical analysis than normal titrations because
 - a) They work in ppm level.
 - b) The end point can be overshot without affecting the accuracy.
 - c) Different types of complexes can be analyzed accurately.
 - d) All of these.
- 5. Nanomaterials can be characterized by using a modular accessory to spectrophotometers. This can be done by :
 - a) Reflectance spectrometry.
 - b) Nephelometry
 - c) Turbidimetry
 - d) None of these
- 6. All precipitation reactions can be modified into turbidimetric or nephelometric methods. State whether this is true or false.
- 7. In turbidimetry the precipitate can be stabilized by adding
 - a) Gelatin
 - b) Gum arabic
 - c) Polyvinyl alcohol
 - d) Any of these
- 8. A factory producing bleached craft paper for packing purpose. They have a spectrophotometer and a reflectance attachment. However they do not have a standard for comparing the white color. Suggest a suitable standard
 - a) Magnesium oxide
 - b) Titanium dioxide
 - c) Calcium fluoride
 - d) Any of these
- 9. The turbidance of a precipitate is proportional to the :
 - a) Square of the particle diameter
 - b) Square root of the particle diameter
 - c) Cube of the particle diameter
 - d) Cube root of the particle diameter
- 10. Which method of composition determination gives a peak
 - a) Jobs method of continuous variation.
 - b) Slope ratio method
 - c) Yoe's method.
 - d) All of these.