



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**  
**UNIVERSITY VILLAGE, PLOT 91 CADASTRAL ZONE, NNAMDI AZIKIWE**  
**EXPRESS WAY,**  
**JABI - ABUJA.**  
**FACULTY OF SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
**2024\_2 EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE: CHM 306**  
**COURSE TITLE: INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS**  
**COURSE UNIT: 2**  
**TIME: 2HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTION: Answer question one and any other two questions.**

**QUESTION ONE**

- (1ai) What is polarography? (2 marks)
- (1aii) Identify three (3) areas where polarography finds application (3 marks)
- (1bi) Define coulometry (2 marks)
- (1bii) Mention and briefly explain the two common types of coulometric methods of analysis(14 marks)
- (1c) Explain the precautionary measures to be considered when conducting conductometric analysis (9 marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- (2ai) What do you understand by interference in relation to Flame Atomic Emission and Flame Atomic Absorption?(1 mark)
- (2aii) How does chemical interference occur and how can it be mitigated?(3 marks)
- (2bi) Define Infrared spectroscopy(2 marks)
- (2bii) Briefly discuss the application of Infrared spectroscopy(6 marks)
- (2c) Mention the name of the instrument used in IR spectroscopy and briefly describe the following components of the instrument: i. Radiation sourceii.Monochromatoriii. Detector(8 marks)

### QUESTION THREE

- (3a) Enumerate the three essential parts of a polarimeter and briefly describe each and its importance(9 marks).
- (3b) With relevant diagrams, describe the various types of molecular vibrations (11 marks)

### QUESTION FOUR

- (4a) Enumerate the advantages of X – ray Fluorescence Analysis(4 marks)
- (4b) With the aid of a well-labelled schematic diagram, briefly describe the working principle of Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (FAAS)(10 marks)
- (4c) Highlight theprocedural steps you will follow to run the NMR analysis of ethanol (6 marks)

### QUESTION FIVE

- (5a) Calculate the corresponding energy of a radiation having a wavelength of 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . (Planck's constant =  $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ , speed of light =  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ ) (3 marks).
- (5b) List and define the different types of optical methods of analysis (10 marks)
- (5c) With a relevant diagram, explain the basic concept of molecular fluorescence (7 marks).