## SARDAR PATEL UNVERSITY

## M.Sc., 1st Semester examination Saturday, 1st December 2012

10.30 a.m to 1.30 p.m

PS01CBOT02- Bioinstrumentation

Max.Marks: 70

## Q. 1. Choose the correct answer

(1x8=8)

- (i) Adsorption chromatography will have
  - a. liquid stationary phase
- c. either liquid or solid stationary phase
- b. solid stationary phase
- d. none of the above
- (ii) The wave length of fluorescent light is
  - a. longer than the incident light
- c. same as the incident light
- b. shorter than the incident light
- d. none of the above
- (iii) Resolution of microscope is limited by the

  - a. numerical aperture c. both numerical aperture and wave length
  - b. wave length
- d. none of the above
- (iv) Flame ionization detector is a

  - a. non destructive detector -- c. general purpose detector
  - b. destructive detector
- d. both b and c
- (v) UV radiation induces \_\_\_
- transitions.
- a. electronic
- c. nuclear

b. atomic

- d. molecular
- (vi) In ESR spectroscopy the following sources of energy are used
  - a, magnetic and UV
- c. radiowave and microwave
- b. magnetic and microwave
- d. Infra Red and Microwave
- (vii) In MALDI-TOF, a matrix is used to ionize the sample to facilitate
  - a. vaporization of sample
- c. easy ionization of sample

(2x7=14) Q.2 Answer any seven: a. Define: aberration of a lens b. Define: tunneling current c. Differentiate bonded phase and liquid-liquid chromatography d. What is the function of riboflavin in photopolymerization of acrylamide gel? e. What is meant by long pass filter? f. Write any two desirable properties of radiation sources used in spectroscopy g. Define 'Chemical shift" h. What are 'parent ion and fragmentation ions"? i. Define transducer. Give one example for a transducer Q. 3. (a) Write a brief note on instrumentation of phase contrast microscope. (06)(06)(b) Explain the scanning modes in scanning tunneling microscope. OR (06)(b) Write a note on construction and function of electron gun. (06)Q.4. (a) Explain the process of differential centrifugation. (06)(b) Explain the principle and application of gel filtration chromatography. OR (06)(b) Write note on isoelectric focusing.

d. none of these

d. only biocatalysts

c. biocatalyst and an enzyme

b. soft ionization of sample

a. biocatalyst and transducer

b. transducers and a detector

(viii) Biosensors essentially contain

Q.5. (a) List the methods for radioa	active decay. Describe decay by beta particle emissio	n. (06)
(b) Write notes on		
i) Photomultiplier tube	ii) Golay cell	(06)
	OR	
b) Explain any one method for protein sequencing by Mass Spectroscopy.		(06)
Q.6. (a) Describe 'Bragg's rule". What are the applications of X-ray diffraction analysis?  (b) Explain the working of T-cell in ESR spectroscopy in detail.		(06) (06)
(b) What are Biosensors? Explain the working principle of any one biosensor.		(06)
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