



WI-2-60-1-6

**JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNOLOGY**
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2024/2025
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN MEDICINAL PHYTOCHEMISTRY
TPS 3103: INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS
DATE: DECEMBER 2024 **TIME: 3 HOURS**

QUESTION ONE (25 MARKS)

- a) Highlight the principle of operation as a key aspect in 8 Marks
instrumental methods of analysis
- b) Summarize spectroscopy as a common method in 8 Marks
instrumental methods of analysis
- c) Discuss any three applications of instrumental methods of 9 marks
analysis in phytochemistry studies

QUESTION TWO (25 MARKS)

- a) Define the following terms 3 marks
 - i. Detector
 - ii. Transducer
 - iii. Sensor
- b) With an aid of a well labeled diagram, describe the basic 6 marks
components of analytical instrument
- c) Using a sketch, outline the flow of information in an 10 marks
analytical instrument during measurement
- d) Highlight the significance of signal to noise ratio in 3 marks
analytical instrumentation
- e) Explain any three strategies to improve signal to noise ratio 3 marks

QUESTION THREE (25 MARKS)

- a) Define the following terms **3 marks**
- i. Galvanic cell
 - ii. Electrolytic cell
 - iii. Liquid junction
- b) Briefly explain the principle of cyclic Voltammetry **6 marks**
- c) Describe the significance cyclic Voltammetry in phytochemistry studies **7 marks**
- d) Describe the principle of operation of potentiometry. **6 marks**
Include definition, electrodes, Nernst equation, measuring potential and calculation of the ion concentration
- e) Highlight the role of potentiometry in phytochemical research with respect to pH measurement, ion analysis and phytochemical characterization **3 marks**

QUESTION FOUR (25 MARKS)

- a) Compare and contrast TGA and DSC **5 marks**
- b) Explain differential thermal analysis (DTA) on relation to its definition, principle of operation, equipment set up and DTA curve interpretation **10 marks**
- c) Discuss the role of differential thermal analysis in phytochemistry **10 marks**

QUESTION FIVE (25 MARKS)

- a) Summarize five objectives of sample preparation in instrumental methods of analysis **5 marks**
- b) Outline the common steps involved in sample preparation **7 marks**
- c) Briefly explain the principle of operation of scanning electron microscope (SEM) **7 marks**
- d) Discuss the significance of SEM in phytochemical research. **6 marks**

Limit your answers to investigation of plant interactions, nanoparticle analysis and study of biochemical distribution


QUESTION SIX (25 MARKS)

- a) Explain why calibration is pivotal in instrumental methods of analysis **3 marks**
- b) A sample containing an unknown concentration of a metal ion is analyzed using the standard addition method. If 1.0 mL of a 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ standard solution is added to 10.0 mL of the sample and the measured response increases from 0.2 to 0.6 units, calculate the concentration of the metal ion in the original sample. **5 marks**
- c) Propose five strategies that you can employ in detecting occurrence of systematic errors in instrumental methods **5 marks**
- d) A researcher analyzed the concentration of a specific phytochemical in five different samples (in mg/g). The recorded concentrations are as follows:

Sample 1: 15.2
Sample 2: 22.5
Sample 3: 10.3
Sample 4: 7.4
Sample 5: 12.1

Using this data, calculate the following statistical measures:

- Mean **1 mark**
- Median **1 mark**
- Range **1 mark**
- Average Deviation **2 marks**
- Relative Average Deviation (as a percentage) **2 marks**
- Standard Deviation **5 marks**

Modemted: 

THESE QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

QUESTIONS

- 1. A particle moves in a straight line with constant acceleration. It starts from rest and travels a distance of 100 m in 10 s. Calculate its acceleration and the time it takes to reach a speed of 20 m/s.
- 2. A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly to a speed of 30 m/s in 15 s. Calculate the distance it travels during this time.

- 3. A ball is thrown vertically upwards with an initial speed of 20 m/s. Calculate the maximum height it reaches and the time it takes to reach this height.
- 4. A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly to a speed of 40 m/s in 20 s. Calculate the distance it travels during this time.

Example 1
Example 2
Example 3
Example 4
Example 5

Using the data calculate the following quantities

- 1. Speed
- 2. Acceleration
- 3. Time
- 4. Distance
- 5. Final speed
- 6. Initial speed
- 7. Time
- 8. Distance

