

BP102T. PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (Theory)

UNIT-I

(a) **Pharmaceutical analysis**- Definition and scope

- i) Different techniques of analysis
- ii) Methods of expressing concentration
- iii) Primary and secondary standards.
- iv) Preparation and standardization of various molar and normal solutions- Oxalic acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, sodium thiosulphate, sulphuric acid, potassium permanganate and ceric ammonium sulphate

(b) **Errors**: Sources of errors, types of errors, methods of minimizing errors, accuracy, precision and significant figures

(c) Pharmacopoeia, Sources of impurities in medicinal agents , limit tests.

UNIT-II

• **Acid base titration**: Theories of acid base indicators, classification of acid base titrations and theory involved in titrations of strong, weak, and very weak acids and bases, neutralization curves

• **Non aqueous titration**: Solvents, acidimetry and alkalimetry titration and estimation of Sodium benzoate and Ephedrine HCl

UNIT-III

• **Precipitation titrations**: Mohr's method, Volhard's, Modified Volhard's, Fajan's method, estimation of sodium chloride.

• **Complexometric titration**: Classification, metal ion indicators, masking and demasking reagents, estimation of Magnesium sulphate, and calcium gluconate.

• **Gravimetry**: Principle and steps involved in gravimetric analysis. Purity of the precipitate: co-precipitation and post precipitation, Estimation of barium sulphate.

• Basic Principles, methods and application of diazotisation titration.

UNIT-IV

Redox titrations

(a) Concepts of oxidation and reduction

(b) Types of redox titrations (Principles and applications)

Cerimetry, Iodimetry, Iodometry, Bromatometry, Dichrometry, Titration with potassium iodate

UNIT-V

• **Electrochemical methods of analysis**

• **Conductometry**- Introduction, Conductivity cell, Conductometric titrations, applications.

• **Potentiometry** - Electrochemical cell, construction and working of reference (Standard hydrogen, silver chloride electrode and calomel electrode) and indicator electrodes (metal electrodes and glass electrode), methods to determine end point of potentiometric titration and applications.

• **Polarography** - Principle, Ilkovic equation, construction and working of dropping mercury electrode and rotating platinum electrode, applications

BP108P. PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (Practical)

I Limit Test of the following

- (1) Chloride
- (2) Sulphate
- (3) Iron
- (4) Arsenic

II Preparation and standardization of

- (1) Sodium hydroxide
- (2) Sulphuric acid
- (3) Sodium thiosulfate
- (4) Potassium permanganate
- (5) Ceric ammonium sulphate

III Assay of the following compounds along with Standardization of Titrant

- (1) Ammonium chloride by acid base titration
- (2) Ferrous sulphate by Cerimetry
- (3) Copper sulphate by Iodometry
- (4) Calcium gluconate by complexometry
- (5) Hydrogen peroxide by Permanganometry
- (6) Sodium benzoate by non-aqueous titration
- (7) Sodium Chloride by precipitation titration

IV Determination of Normality by electro-analytical methods

- (1) Conductometric titration of strong acid against strong base
- (2) Conductometric titration of strong acid and weak acid against strong base
- (3) Potentiometric titration of strong acid against strong base