

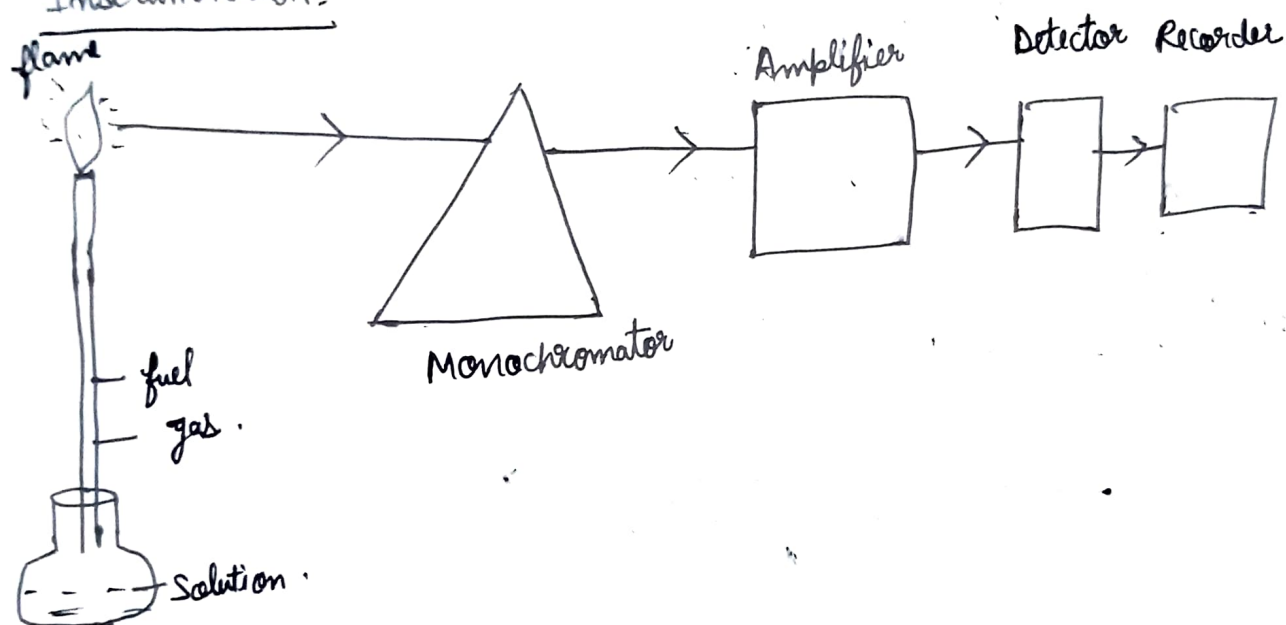
FES

Principle:-

FES stands for Flame emission Spectroscopy, and as it is also known as flame photometry. It is used to measure the intensity of ~~light~~ emission radiation. When the sample is subjected to flame.

⇒ The sample molecules excited to a high energy level by thermal energy than electromagnetic radiation.

Instrumentation:-

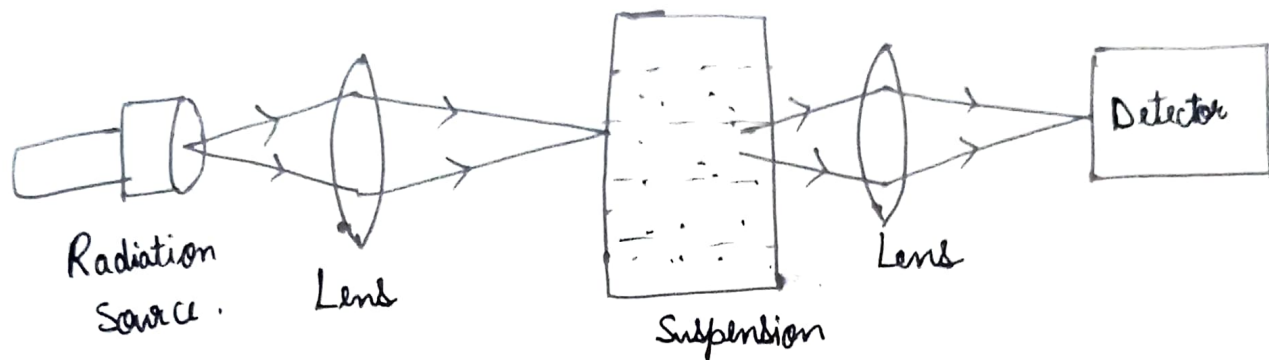


Application:-

• (Same applications of AAS)

Turbidimetry

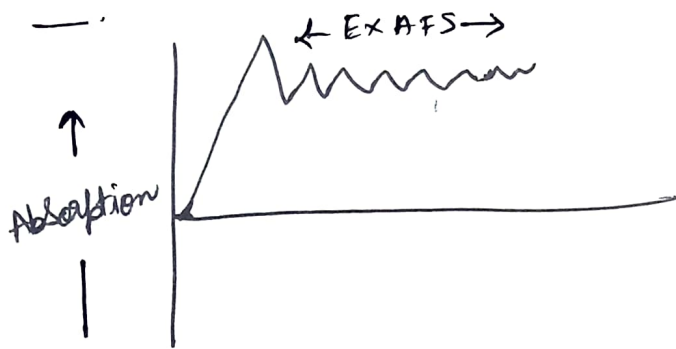
Principle:- It is used to measure the intensity of the transmitted light as a function of concentration of suspended particles in suspension.



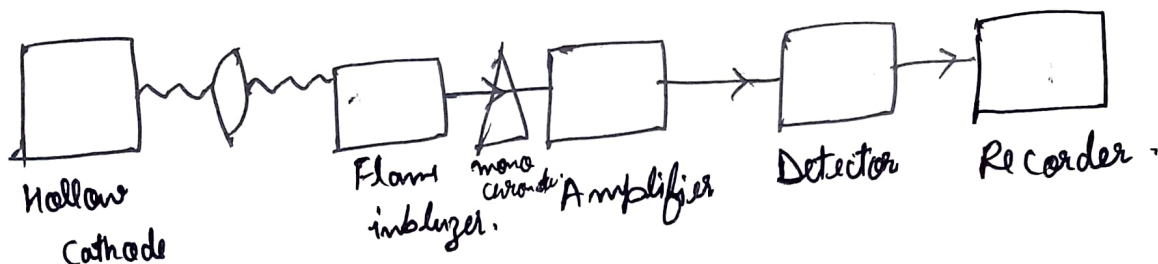
Application:-

- 1> It determines the concentration of proteins in biological fluids like urine, blood, CSF etc.
- 2> It determines the amylase activity. if turbidity decreases the amylase activity also decreases.
- 3> It determines the lipase activity. if turbidity decreases the lipase activity also decreases.
- 4> It means the Turbidity is directly proportional to the amylase and lipase activity.

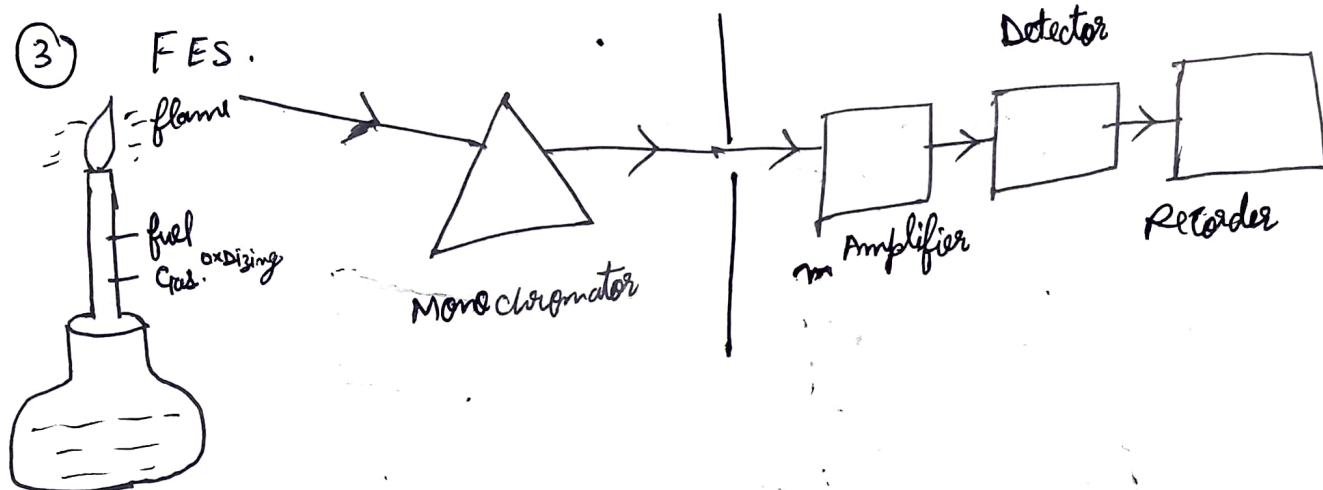
① EXAFS. SEXAFS.



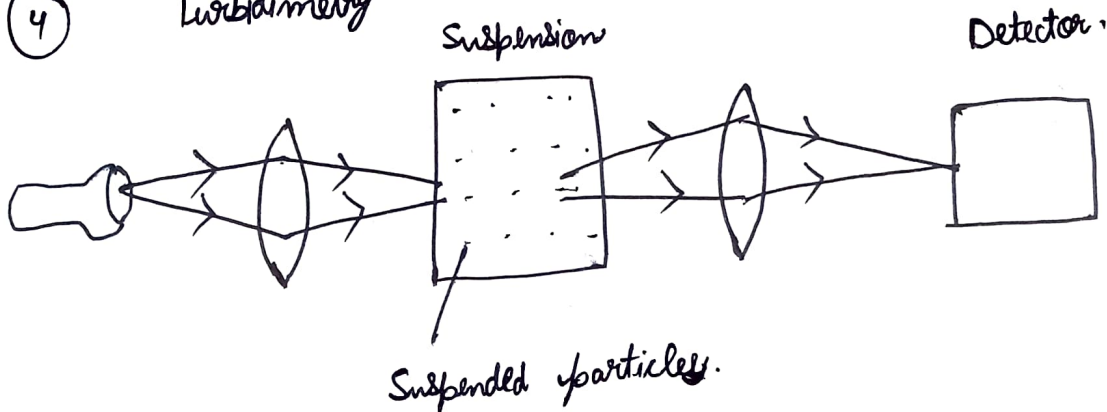
② AAS.



③ FES.

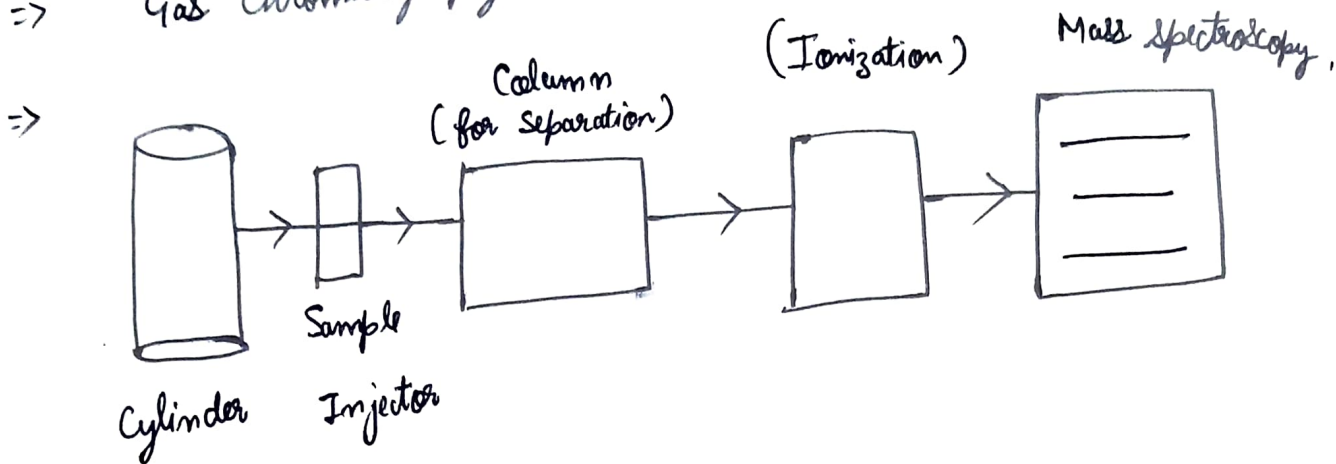


④ Turbidimetry

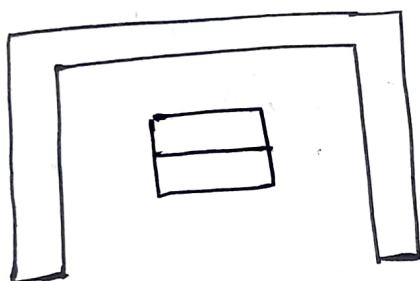


GC-MS Technique.

=> Gas chromatography and Mass Spectroscopy.



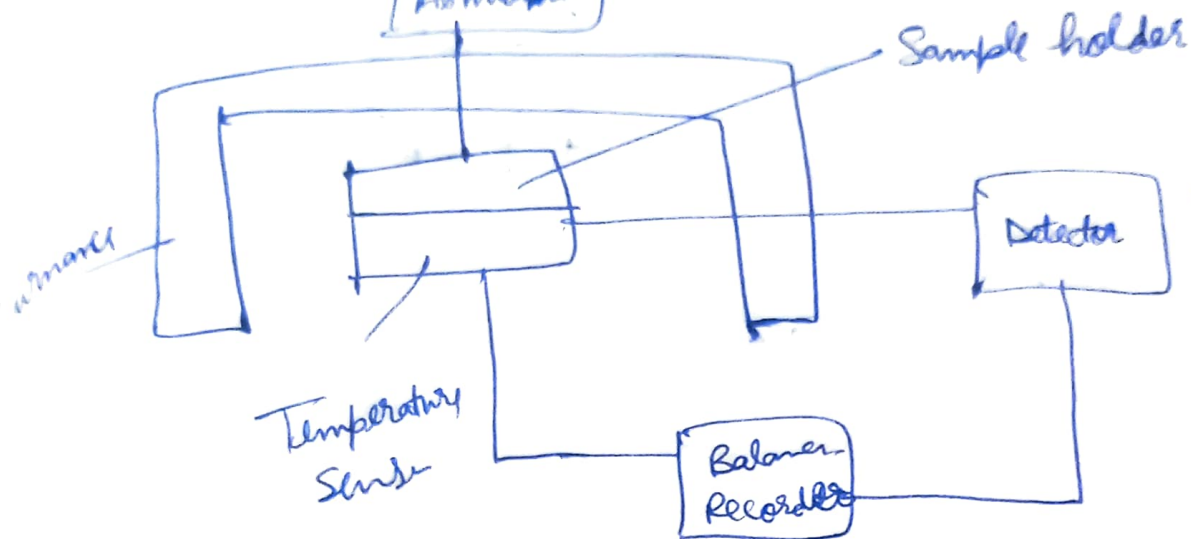
~~GC~~ TGA



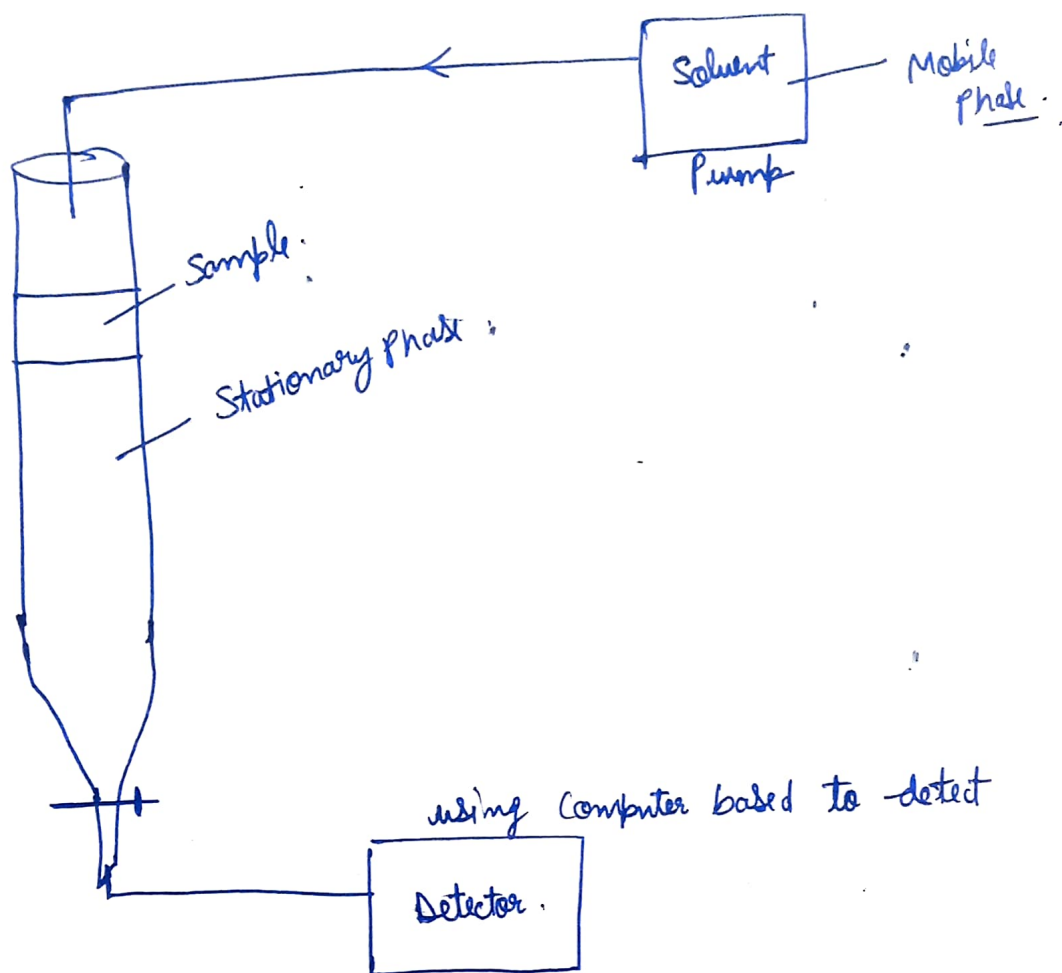
TGA

Thermal Gravimetric Analysis

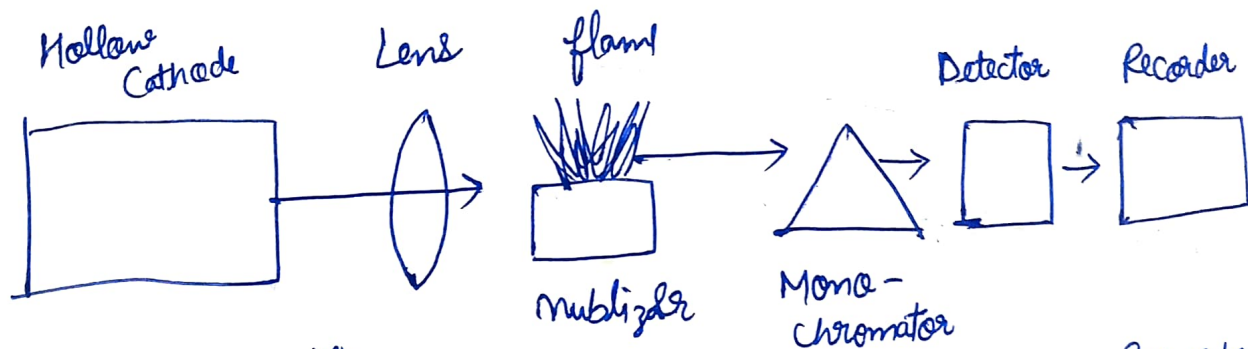
[Atmosphere]



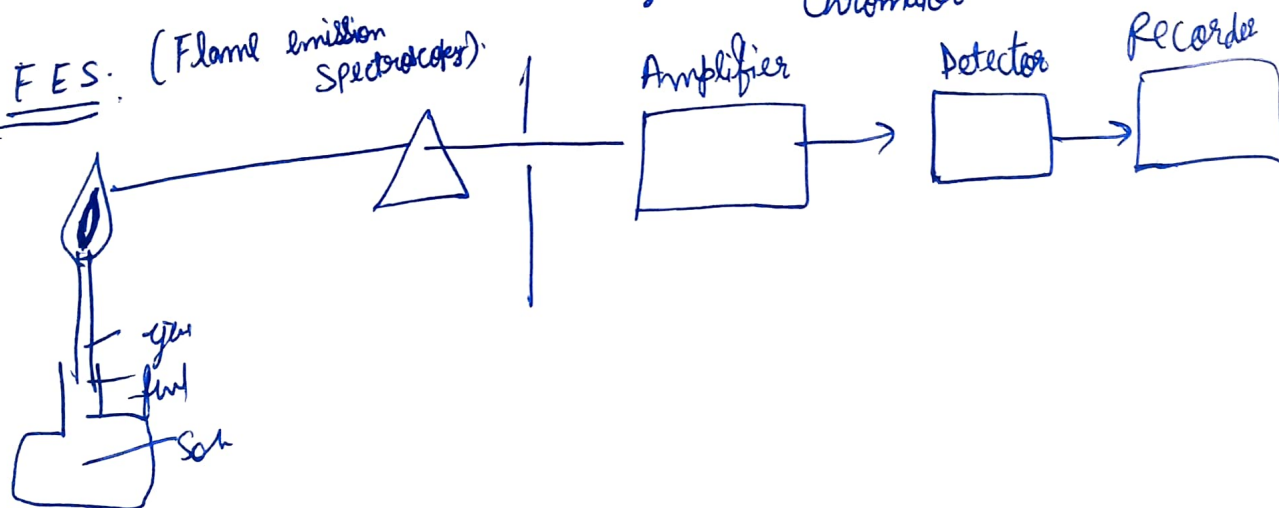
HPLC (High Pressure liquid chromatography).



AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy)

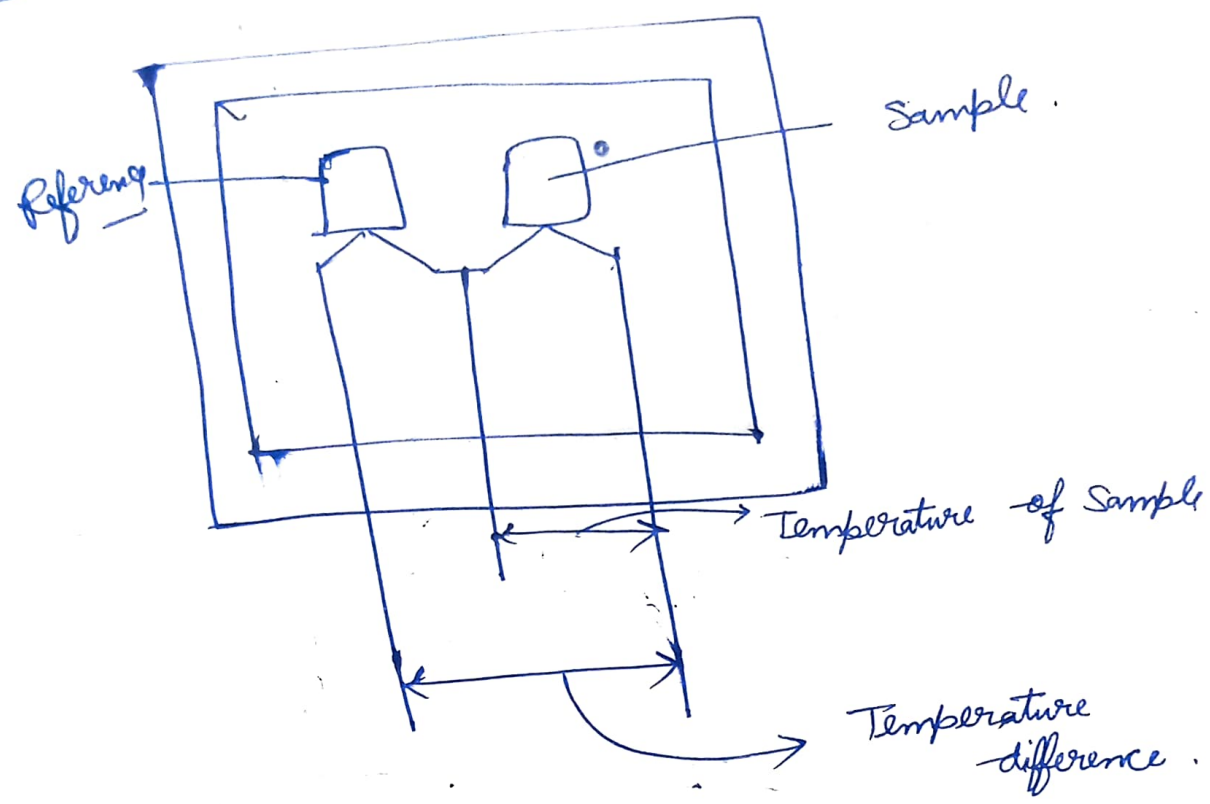


FES (Flame emission Spectroscopy)



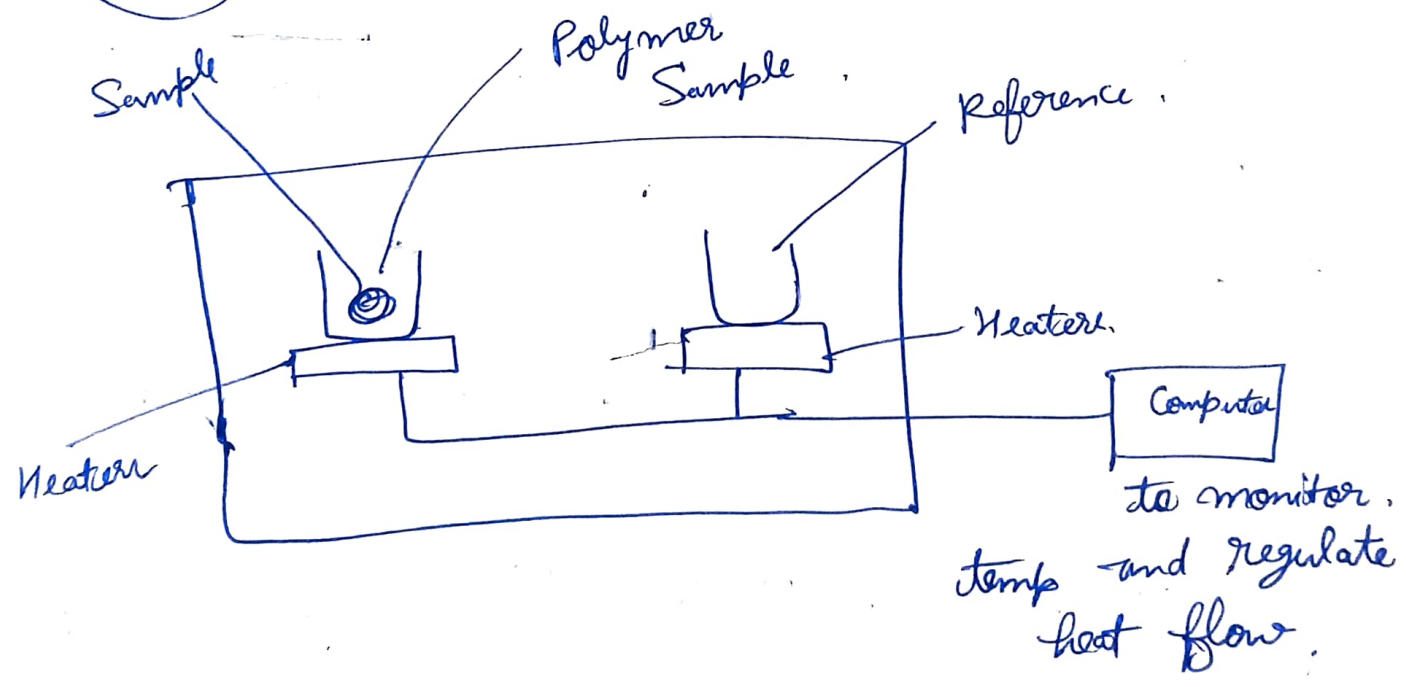
DTA

(Differentially Thermal Analysis)

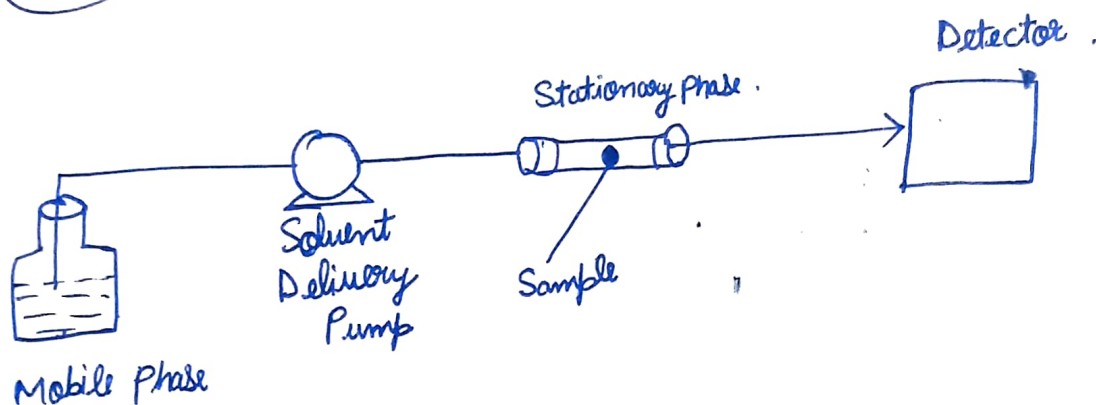


DSC

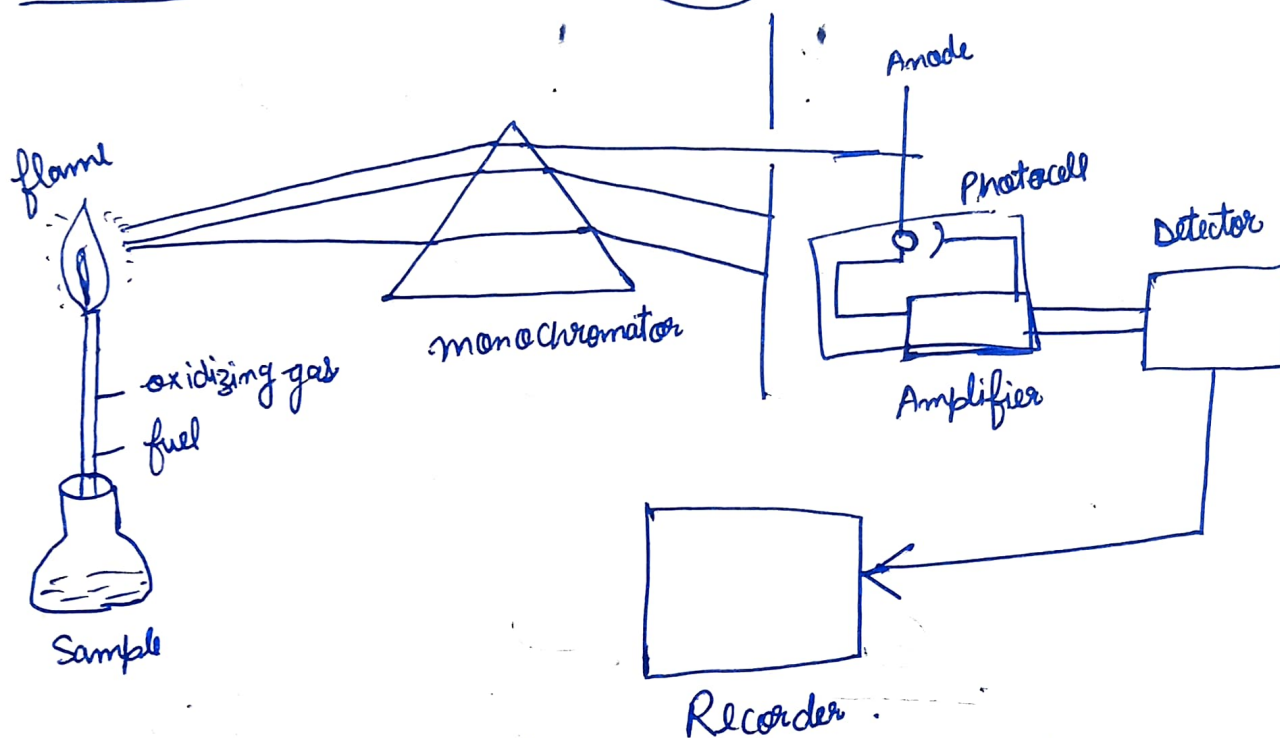
(Differentially Scanning Analysis)



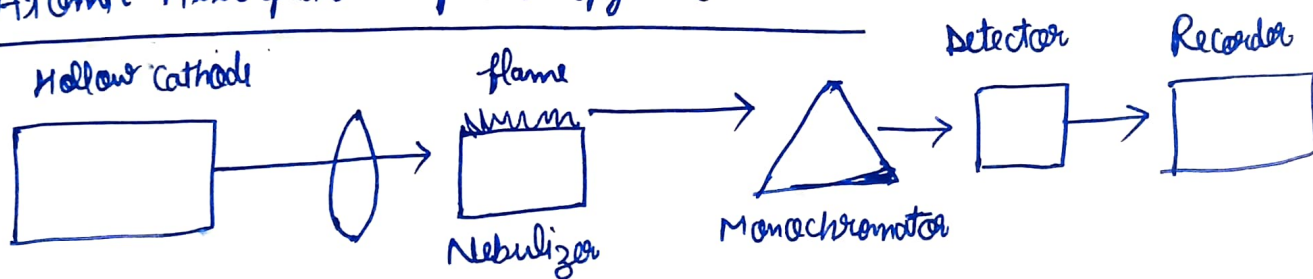
HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)



Flame Emission Spectroscopy (FES)



Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)



Mc Reynolds Constant:-

⇒ It is used to estimate the ability of stationary phase to separate analytes of various compound classes.

Example:- Mc Reynolds Constant for benzene indicates the stationary phase and ability to separate out analytes.

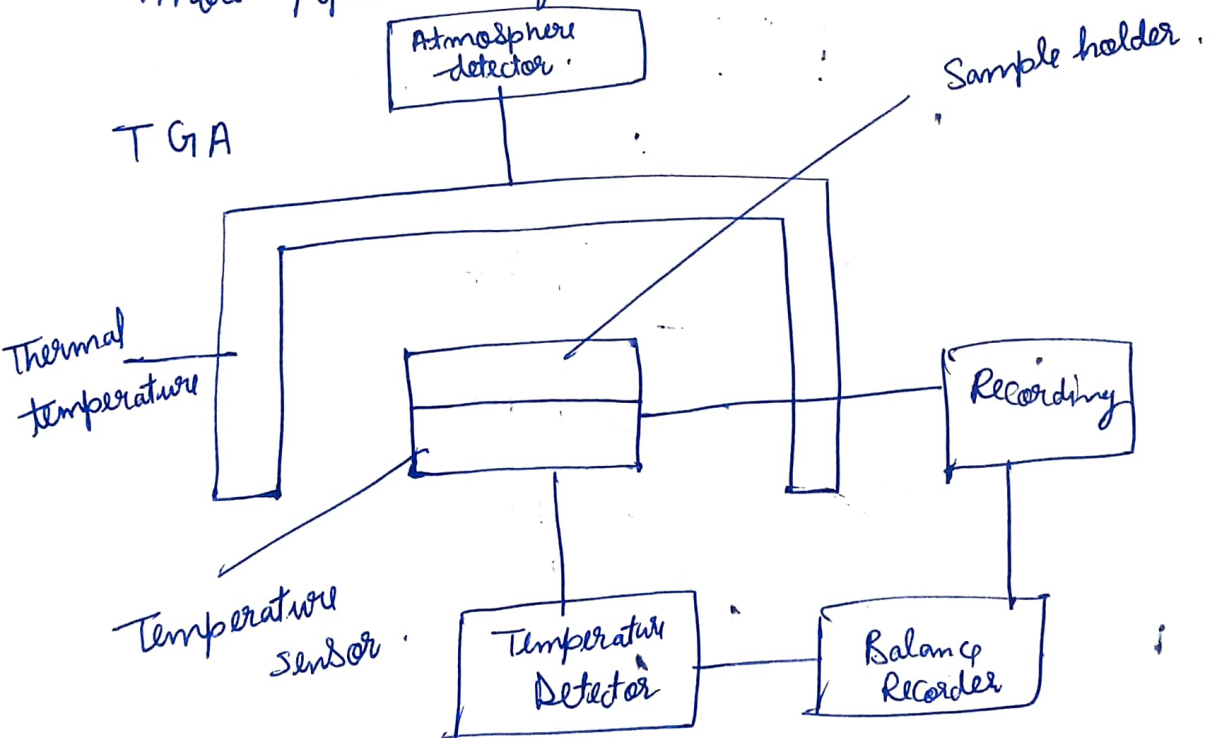
ANOVA

→ ANOVA stands for Analysis of Variance.

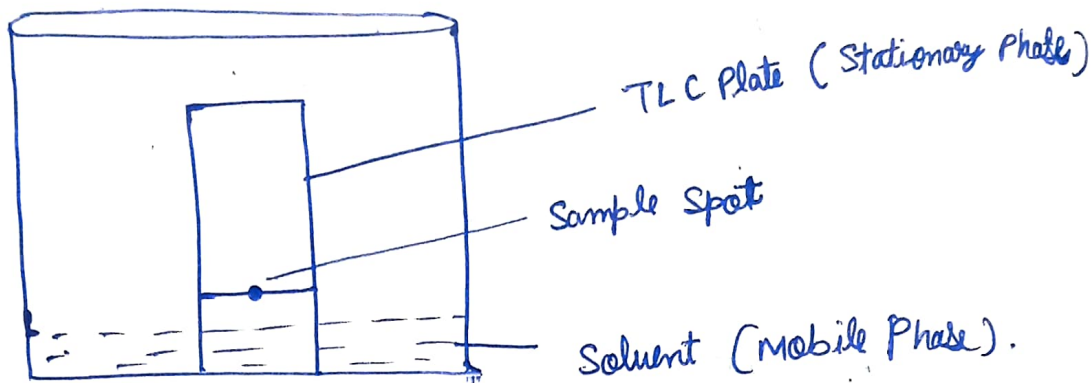
→ ANOVA is used for analysis of variance.

→ It is used when there is one independent variable.

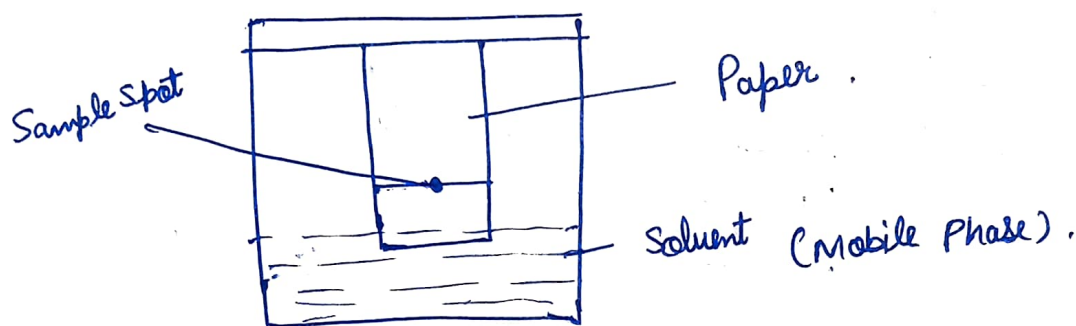
This technique is used to compare two or more populations of interval data.



TLC Diagram.



Paper Chromatography



Column Chromatography

