Pharmaceutical Analysis-I

(Code: BP102T)

Semester I - First Year B. Pharmacy

As Per PCI Regulations

Dr. Vishnu P. Choudhari

M. Pharm. Ph.D. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)

Associate Professor

School of Pharmacy, Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University, Pune.

Maharashtra, India.

Dr. Arti Swami

M. Pharm. Ph.D. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)

Assistant Professor

School of Pharmacy, Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University, Pune.

Maharashtra, India.





Pharmaceutical Analysis-I (Code: BP102T)

Dr. Vishnu P. Choudhari, Dr. Arti Swami

(Semester I : First Year B. Pharmacy)

Copyright © Author. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, or stored in a retrieval system, distributed or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopy, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by the way of trade or otherwise, be lent, resold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior written consent in any form of binding or cover other than which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser and without limiting the rights under copyright reserved above.

First Edition: October 2021 (As per New Syllabus)

This edition is for sale in India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and designated countries in South-East Asia. Sale and purchase of this book outside of these countries is unauthorized by the publisher.

ISBN: 978-93-89889-67-3

Published By

TECHKNOWLEDGE PUBLICATIONS

Printed @

37/2, Ashtavinayak Industrial Estate,

Near Pari Company,

Narhe, Pune, Maharashtra State, India.

Pune - 411041

Head Office

B/5, First floor, Maniratna Complex, Taware Colony, Aranyeshwar Corner, Pune - 411 009. Maharashtra State, India

Ph: 91-20-24221234, 91-20-24225678.

Email: info@techknowledgebooks.com,

Website: www.techknowledgebooks.com

Subject Code : BP102T **Book Code** : PPH04A

We dedicate this Publication soulfully and wholeheartedly, in loving memory of our beloved founder director,

Late Shri. Pradeepji Lalchandji Lunawat,

who will always be an inspiration, a positive force and strong support behind us.



"My work is my prayer to God"

– Lt. Shri. Pradeepji L. Lunawat

Soulful Tribute and Gratitude for all Your Sacrifices, Hardwork and 40 years of Strong Vision...

Preface

My Dear Students,

We extremely happy to present this book on "Pharmaceutical Analysis-I" for you. We have divided the subject into small chapters so that the topics can be arranged and understood properly. The topics within the chapters have been arranged in a proper sequence to ensure smooth flow of the subject.

We present this book in the loving memory of **Late Shri. Pradeepji Lunawat**, our source of inspiration and a strong foundation of "**TechKnowledge Publications**". He will always be remembered in my heart and motivate me to achieve my milestone.

We thankful to Mr. Shital Bhandari, Shri. Arunoday Kumar and Shri. Chandroday Kumar for the encouragement and support that they have extended. We also thankful to Seema Lunawat for technology enhanced reading, E-books support and the staff members of TechKnowledge Publications for their efforts to make this book as good as it is. We have jointly made every possible efforts to eliminate all the errors in this book. However if you find any, please let us know, because that will help us to improve further.

We also thankful to my family members and friends for patience and encouragement.

- Authors

About The Authors

Dr. Vishnu P. Choudhari is currently working as Associate Professor in Pharmaceutical Analysis and Quality Assurance at School of Pharmacy, Dr. Vishwanath Karad, MIT World Peace University, Kothrud, Pune. He has 8 years of Industrial and 20 years of academic experience. He has completed his pharmacy graduation and post graduate education from Pune University and completed PhD form Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. He has various research papers to his credit, published in national and interactions journals and presented his work in various seminars and conferences. He had two patents to his credit and introduced "Post Graduate diploma in regulatory Affairs" a Post graduate diploma program for Pharmacy and life science graduates. His areas of research include analytical method development and validation, isolation of phytochemicals, Herbal drug standardization, drug-drug interactions, etc.

Dr. Vishnu P. Choudhari

Dr. Arti Swami is currently working as Assistant Professor at Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University, School of Pharmacy, Pune. She has completed her Ph. D in Pharmaceutical Chemistry from Savitribai Phule Pune University. She holds a rich academic and research experience of 11 Years in the area of Analytical Chemistry and Quality Assurance. She has to her credit no. of research papers in reputed national and international journals. She has also published books for the subject Pharmaceutical Analysis. Her area of research include stability indicating analytical method development by using chromatographic methods like HPTLC, HPLC and hyphenated techniques, impurity profiling. She is life member of Association of Pharmaceutical Teachers of India (APTI) and Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA).

Dr. Arti Swami

SYLLABUS

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS - I (BP102T)

Scope

This course deals with the fundamentals of analytical chemistry and principles of electrochemical analysis of drugs.

Objectives

Upon completion of the course a student shall be able to understand :

- The principles of volumetric and electrochemical analysis.
- Carry out various volumetric and electrochemical titrations.
- Develop analytical skills

Course Contents

UNIT I

- (a) Pharmaceutical analysis: Definition and scope
 - (i) Different techniques of analysis
 - (ii) Methods of expressing concentration
 - (iii) Primary and Secondary standards

(Refer Chapter 1)

- **(b) Errors**: Sources of errors, types of errors, methods of minimizing errors, accuracy, precision and significant figures. **(Refer Chapter 2)**
- (C) Pharmacopoeia: Sources of Sources of impurities in medicinal agents, limit tests. (Refer Chapter 3)

UNIT II

- (a) 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. Preparation and standardization of sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, Estimation of ammonium chloride.

 (Refer Chapter 4)
- **(b) Non aqueous titration :** Solvents, acidimetry and alkalimetry titrations, and estimation of sodium benzoate. **(Refer Chapter 5)**

UNIT III

- (a) Precipitation titrations: Mohr's method, Volhard's method, Modified Volhard's method, Fajans method, and estimation of Sodium Chloride I.P. (Refer Chapter 6)
- **(b) Complexometric titration :** Classification, metal ion indicators, masking and demasking reagents, and estimation of Calcium gluconate I.P. **(Refer Chapter 7)**
- (c) Gravimetry: Principle and steps involved in gravimetric analysis. Purity of the precipitate: co-precipitation and post precipitation, and estimation of Barium sulphate I. P. (Refer Chapter 8)

UNIT IV

Redox titrations

- (i) Concepts of oxidation and reduction
- (ii) Preparation and standardization of Potassium Permanganate I. P., Ceric Ammonium Sulphate I.P./B. P. and Sodium Thiosulphate I. P./B. P. (SPPU)
- (iii) Types of redox titrations (Principles and applications): Permaganometry, Cerimetry, Iodimetry, Iodometry, Bromatometry, Dichrometry, Titrations with Potassium Iodate I. P. (Refer Chapter 9)

UNIT V

(a) Electrochemical methods of analysis

(Refer Chapter 10)

(i) Conductometry: Introduction, Conductivity cell, Conductometric titrations, applications.

(Refer Chapter 11)

- (ii) Potentiometry: Electrochemical cell, construction and working of reference (Standard Hydrogen Electrode, Silver Chloride Electrode and Calomel Electrode) and Indicator Electrodes (Metal electrodes and Glass Electrode), methods to determine end point of potentiometric titration and applications.

 (Refer Chapter 12)
- (iii) Polarography: Principle and Ilkovik Equation.

(Refer Chapter 13)

(b) Refractometry: Introduction, refractive index, specific and molar refraction, measurement of RI, Abbe's refractometer and applications. (SPPU) (Refer Chapter 14)

2-1 to 2-15

Chapter 2: Errors



Unit I

Chapter 1:	Pharmaceutical	Analysis

1-1 to 1-17

Syllabus: 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.

1.1	Introduction1-1
1.1.1	Definition1-1
1.1.2	Scope1-1
1.2	Different Techniques of Analysis1-2
1.2.1	Based upon Type of Method1-2
1.2.1(A)	Qualitative Analysis1-2
1.2.1(B)	Quantitative Analysis1-2
1.2.2	Based upon its Nature1-2
1.2.2(A)	Chemical Methods1-3
1.2.2(B)	Electrochemical Methods1-6
1.2.2(C)	Instrumental Methods of Analysis1-6
1.2.2(D)	Biological Methods1-7
1.3	Methods of Expressing Concentration1-7
1.3.1	The Chemical Method of Expressing
	Concentration1-7
1.3.2	Percent Concentration1-7
1.4	Primary and Secondary Standards1-8
1.4.1	Primary Standard Solution1-8
1.4.2	Secondary Standard Solution1-9
1.5	Preparation and Standardization of Various
	Molar and Normal Solutions1-10
1.5.1	Sodium Hydroxide 1-11
1.5.2	Hydrochloric Acid1-12

1.5.3	Sodium Thiosulphate	1-12
1.5.4	Sulphuric Acid	1-13
1.5.5	Potassium Permanganate	1-13
1.5.6	Ceric ammonium Sulphate	1-14
1.5.7	Calculations	1-14

Syllabus : Sources of errors, types of errors, methods of minimizing errors, accuracy, precision and significant figures.

2.1	Introduction2-1
2.1.1	Sources of Errors2-1
2.1.2	Basic Terminology2-2
2.2	Types of Errors in Pharmaceutical Analysis2-3
2.2.1	Systematic or Determinate Errors2-3
2.2.2	Indeterminate (Random) Errors2-6
2.2.3	Gross Error
2.3	Methods of Minimizing Errors2-7
2.4	Accuracy and Precision2-10
2.4.1	Accuracy2-10
2.4.2	Precision2-10
2.5	Significant Figures2-12
2.5.1	Rules and Conventions for Significant Figures2-13
2.5.2	Conventions Addressing Significant Figures2-13

Chapter 3: Pharmacopeia 3-1 to 3-30

Syllabus : Pharmacopoeia, Sources of impurities in medicinal agents, limit tests.

3.1

3.1.1	History of Pharmacopoeia3-1
3.1.2	Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)3-3
3.1.3	British Pharmacopeia (BP)3-5
3.1.4	United State Pharmacopoeia (USP)3-6

Introduction......3-1



3.1.5	Pharmacopoeia Internationals (International	4.7.1	Neutralization curve for Strong Acid and Strong
	Pharmacopoeia)3-7		Base Titration4-16
3.1.6	Martindale : The extra Pharmacopoeia3-7	4.7.2	Neutralization Curve for Weak Acid and Strong
3.1.7	Pharmaceutical Index3-7		Base Titration4-18
3.2	Pharmacopoeial Description/Presentation3-8	4.7.3	Neutralization Curve for Weak Base and Strong
3.3	Sources of Impurities in Medicinal Agents 3-14		Acid Titration4-21
3.4	Limit tests	4.7.4	Neutralization curve for Weak Acid and Weak
3.4.1	Limit Test for Chloride3-19		Base Titration4-22
3.4.1(A)	Modified Limit Test for Chlorides3-20	4.8	Standardization and Assay of Pharmaceuticals
3.4.2	Limit Test for Sulphate 3-21		by Acid Base Titration4-23
3.4.2(A)	Modified Limit Test for Sulphates3-22	4.9	Applications of Acid-Base Titration4-24
3.4.3	Limit Test for Iron3-23	Chapte	er 5: Non-aqueous Titration 5-1 to 5-12
3.4.4	Limit Test for Arsenic3-24		
3.4.5	Limit Test for Lead	_	bus : Solvents, acidimetry and alkalimetry titration stimation of Sodium benzoate and Ephedrine HCl.
3.4.6	Limit Test for Heavy Metals3-27	5.1	Introduction5-1
	Unit II	5.1.1	Theory of Non-aqueous Acids and Bases5-1
Chapte	r 4: Acid Base Titration 4-1 to 4-25	5.1.2	Advantages and Disadvantages of Non-aqueous
_	us: Theories of acid base indicators, classification of		Titration5-2
	ase titrations and theory involved in titrations of weak, and very weak acids and bases,	5.1.3	Need of Non-aqueous Titrations5-3
neutra	lization curves.	5.2	Solvents used in Non-aqueous Titration5-3
4.1	Introduction4-1	5.2.1	Properties of Solvent used in Non-aqueous
4.2	Concept of Acids and Bases4-1		Titration5-4
4.2.1	Arrhenius Theory4-1	5.2.2	Different Types of Solvent used in Non-aqueous
4.2.2	Lowry and Bronsted Theory4-2		Titration5-4
4.2.3	Lewis Theory4-3	5.3	Types of Non-aqueous Titrations5-8
4.3	Theory involved in Acid-Base Titration4-4	5.3.1	Alkalimetry Titration5-8
4.4	Concept of Strong and Weak-Acids and Bases 4-6	5.3.2	Acidimetry5-9
4.5	Buffer Equation and Buffer Capacity4-7	5.4	Estimation of Sodium Benzoate and Ephedrine
4.6	Theories of Acid-Base Indicators 4-11		Hydrochloride5-10
4.7	Neutralization Curve4-16	5 /1 1	Sodium Ranzoata (C. H. COONa) 5.10

	Unit III	
5.5	Applications of Non-aqueous Titration	5-11
5.4.2	Ephedrine Hydrochloride	5-11

Chapter 6 : Precipitation Titration 6-1 to 6-16

Syllabus: Mohr's method, Volhard's, Modified Volhard's,

Fajans method, estimation of sodium chloride. Introduction......6-1 6.1 Theory of Precipitation6-1 6.1.1 6.2 Solubility Product and Precipitation6-2 Factors Affecting Solubility6-3 6.3 Common Ion Effect6-3 6.3.1 Effect of Temperature......6-5 6.3.2 Effect of Solvent6-5 6.3.3 Effect of pH6-5 6.3.4 Titration Curve6-6 6.4 6.4.1 Phases in Titration Curve6-6 6.5 Detection of Endpoint......6-7 6.5.1 Formation of Coloured Precipitate (Mohr's Method)......6-7 6.5.1(A) Precipitation Titration based on Mohr's Method 6-9 6.5.2 Formation of Soluble Coloured Compound (Volhard's Method) 6-10 6.5.2(A) Preparation and Standardization of 0.1 M Ammonium Thiocyanate6-11 6.5.2(B) Modified Volhard's Method......6-12 6.5.3 Adsorption Indicator (Fajan's Method)6-13 6.5.4 Turbidity Method (Gay Lussac's Method)......6-15 6.6 Application of Precipitation Titration......6-15

Chapter 7: Complexometric Titration 7-1 to 7-24

Syllabus : Classification, metal ion indicators, masking and demasking reagents, estimation of Magnesium sulphate, and calcium gluconate I.P.

Chapter	8: Gravimetry	8-1 to 8-27
7.8	Applications of Complexometric Titratio	n7-23
7.7.2	Estimation of Calcium Gluconate	7-22
7.7.1	Estimation of Magnesium Sulphate	7-21
7.7	Estimation of Magnesium Sulphate and Gluconate	
7.6.2	Demasking Agents	
7.6.1	Masking Agents	
7.6	Titration of Mixtures	
7.5.3	Titration Curve	
7.5.2	Instrumental Methods	
7.5.1(B)	pH Indicators in Complexometric Titrat	
7.5.1(A)	Metallochromic Indicators/pM Indicator Indicators	-
7.5.1	Visual Indicators	7-12
7.5	Detection of Endpoint	7-11
7.4	Types of Complexometric Titration	7-10
7.3.1	Factors affecting Stability Constant in Co	=
7.3	Stability of Complexes	7-7
7.2.5	Disodium EDTA as a Complexing Agent.	7-6
	Coordination Number	7-4
7.2.4	Coordination Number or Werner	
7.2.3	Bonding in Complexes	7-4
7.2.2	Chelating Agents	7-3
7.2.1	Classification of Ligands	7-3
7.2	Ligands (Complexing Agents)	7-2
7.1	Introduction	7-1

Syllabus : Principle and steps involved in gravimetric analysis. Purity of the precipitate: co-precipitation and post precipitation, and estimation of Barium sulphate I. P.

8.1 Introduction......8-1



8.1.1	Classification of Gravimetric Analysis8-1	9.1	Introduction	9-1
8.1.2	Advantages and Disadvantages of Gravimetric	9.2	Concepts of Oxidation and Reduction	9-1
	Analysis8-2	9.2.1	Oxidation	9-1
8.2	Steps Involved in Gravimetric Analysis	9.2.1(A)	Oxidizing Agents	9-1
	(Unit Operations)8-3	9.2.1(B)	Oxidation Number or Oxidation State	9-2
8.3	Precipitation8-8	9.2.2	Reduction	9-2
8.3.1	Theories of Precipitation8-8	9.2.2(A)	Reducing Agents	9-3
8.3.2	General Rules of Precipitation8-10	9.3	Half Reaction	9-4
8.3.3	Properties of Precipitation8-11	9.3.2	Balancing of Half Reactions	9-4
8.3.4	Conditions of Precipitation8-11	9.3.2(A)	Electron Balance Method	
8.3.5	Mechanism of Precipitation8-11		Ion-Electron Balance Method	
8.4	Precipitation Process8-11	9.4	Redox Equivalent Weight	
8.5	Types of Precipitate8-15	9.5	Redox Potential	
8.5.1	Crystalline Precipitate8-15	9.5.1	Nernst Equation	
8.5.2	Colloidal precipitate (Curdy Precipitate)8-16		Equilibrium Constant of Redox System	
8.5.3	Gelatinous Precipitate8-17	9.6	Detection of End Point	
8.6	Purity of Precipitate8-18	9.6.1	Self Indicator	
8.6.1	Co-precipitation8-18	9.6.2	External Indicator	
8.6.2	Post Precipitation8-21	9.6.3	Internal Indicators	
8.7	Estimation of Barium as Barium Sulphate8-22	9.6.4	Instrumental Techniques	
8.8	Applications of Gravimetric Analysis8-23	9.6.5	Specific Indicator	
8.9	Diazotization Titration (Nitrite Titrations)8-23		Titration Curve	
	Unit IV	9.7		
Chant		9.8	Types of Redox Titration	
Chapte		9.8.1	Potassium Permanganate Titration	
	bus : Concepts of oxidation and reduction, aration and standardization of Potassium	9.8.2	Ceriometry or Cerimetric Titration	
Perma	anganate I. P., Ceric Ammonium Sulphate I. P./B. P.	9.8.3	Iodine Titration	9-18
	odium Thiosulphate I. P./B. P.	9.8.3(A)	Iodimetric Titration	9-20
	of redox titrations (Principles and applications) : aganometry, Cerimetry, Iodimetry, Iodometry,	9.8.3(B)	Iodometry Titration	9-21
	atometry, Dichrometry, Titrations with Potassium	9.8.4	Bromatometry (Potassium Bromate Titration).	9-22
I I a al a l	- 111			

9.8.5

....9-22

Potassium Dichromate Titration

P	harmaceutical Analysis - I (B. Pharmacy)	5	Table of Contents
9.8.6	Iodometry (Potassium Iodate Titration) 9-24	11.4.3	Geometry Related Errors (Field Effects)
9.9	Application of Redox Titration 9-24		and Size of Electrodes11-
	Unit V	11.4.4	Ion Mobility/Types of Ions11-
Chante	er 10 : Electrochemical Methods of Analysis	11.5	Conductance Measurement11-
Опари	10-1 to 10-8	11.5.1	Conductivity Cell and Electrodes11-
Syllal	bus: Electrochemical Methods of Analysis.	11.5.2	Conductivity Water11-
10.1	Types of Electroanalytical Techniques10-1	11.5.3	Source of AC Current11-
10.2	Electrochemical Cell10-3	11.5.4	The Conductivity Meter11-
10.3	Conduction of Current in Cell10-4	11.5.5	Conductivity Bridge (Kohlrausch Bridge)11-
10.4	Potentials in an Electrochemical Cell10-4	11.6	Method of Conductance Measurement11-
10.5	Mass Transfer Processes 10-5	11.6.1	Cell Constant11-5
10.6	Nernst Equation10-5	11.6.2	Maintenance and Storage of Instrument11-
		11.7	Conductometric Applications11-
Chapte	er 11 : Conductometry 11-1 to 11-23	11.7.1	Ionic Product of Water11-
_	bus: Introduction, Conductivity cell, Conductometric	11.7.2	Solubility of Sparingly Soluble Salts11-10
titrati	ons, applications	11.7.3	Degree of Dissociation of Weak Electrolytes11-10
11.1	Introduction11-1	11.7.4	Basicity of Organic Acids11-1
11.2	Principle of Conductometry 11-1	11.7.5	Degree of Hydrolysis11-1
11.3	Theory and Important Laws with Terms	11.7.6	Total Organic Content (TOC) Determination11-1
	Used in Conductometry11-1	11.7.7	Determination of Total Dissolved Solids
11.3.1	Conductance (G, Reciprocal of Ohms or Mhos) 11-1		(TDS, mg/l)11-1:
11.3.2	Specific Resistance (ρ)11-2	11.7.8	Salinity Measurements11-12
11.3.3	Specific Conductance (k)11-2	11.7.9	Conductometric Titrations11-12
11.3.4	Equivalent Conductance (λV)11-2		A)Neutralization Titration11-1:
11.3.5	Molecular Conductance (μv)11-2		B)Replacement Titrations11-1
11.3.6	Relation between Specific Conductance and		
	Equivalent Conductance 11-2	11.7.9(0	C) Precipitation Titration11-10
11.4	Factors Affecting Conductance11-3	11.7.9(1	D) Complexometric Titrations11-16
11.4.1	Dilution	11.7.9(1	E) Redox (Oxidation-Reduction) Titrations11-18
		11.8	Recommendations for Maintenance



and Storage11-20

11.9	Comparison of Potentiometric and	
	Conductometric Techniques11-20	
11.10	Contactless Conductivity Measurements (C4D)	
	or High Frequency Titrations (HFT)11-21	

Chapter 12: Potentiometry

12-1 to 12-26

Syllabus: Electrochemical cell, construction and working of reference (Standard Hydrogen Electrode, Silver Chloride Electrode and Calomel Electrode) and Indicator Electrodes (Metal electrodes and Glass Electrode), methods to determine end point of potentiometric titration and applications.

12.1	Introduction12-1
12.2	Principle12-1
12.3	Cell
12.4	Electrodes
12.4.1	Reference Electrodes
12.4.1(A)	Primary Reference Electrode12-5
12.4.1(B)	Secondary Reference Electrodes12-5
12.4.2	Indicator Electrode12-8
12.4.2(A)	Metallic Indicator Electrodes12-8
12.4.2(B))Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE) or Membrane
	Electrodes
12.4.2(C)	Biosensors12-15
12.5	Instruments for Measuring Cell Potentials12-16
12.6	Methods to Determine End Point
	of Potentiometer12-18
12.7	Summary of Errors Affecting pH Measurements
	with Glass Electrode/ pH Electrodes and
	Factors Affecting pH Measurements12-19
12.7.1	pH Measurement in Non-Aqueous Liquids12-19
12.7.2	Operational Definition of pH12-20

12.8	Potentiometry Applications	.12-21
12.8.1	pH Measurements	.12-22
12.8.2	Potentiometric Titrations	.12-22
12.8.2(A	Types of Potentiometric Titration	.12-23
12.8.3	Potentiometric End Point Determination	.12-24
12.9	Advantages of Potentiometric Titrations	.12-24

Chapter 13: Polarography

13-1 to 13-12

Syllabus: Principle and Ilkovic Equation.			
13.1	Introduction13-1		
13.2	Mass Transfer Processes13-2		
13.3	Theory of Polarography13-2		
13.4	Instrumentation or Cell for Polarographic		
	Measurements13-4		
13.4.1	Dropping Mercury Electrode (DME)13-4		
13.4.2	Rotating Platinum Electrode13-7		
13.5	Polarographic Modes13-8		
13.6	Applications of Polarography13-9		

Chapter 14: Refractometry

14-1 to 14-9

Syllabus : Introduction, refractive index, specific and molar refraction, measurement of RI, Abbe's refractometer and applications.

14.1	Introduction14-1
14.2	Refractometry Principle14-1
14.2.1	Critical Angle, Angle of Incidence and
	Refraction14-2
14.2.2	Factors Affecting Refractive Index (η)14-2
14.3	Specific Refraction (RS) and Molar
	Refraction (RM)14-2
14.3.1	Optical Exaltation14-4



Pharmaceutical Analysis - I (B. Pharmacy)			7 Table of Contents		
14.3.2	Additively of Molar Refraction14-5	14.4.5	Care and Maintenance of the Instrument14-7		
14.4	Instrumentation14-5	14.4.6	Brix Measurements14-7		
14.4.1	Abbe's Refractometer14-5	14.5	Applications of Refractometry14-8		
14.4.2	Dipping or Immersion Refractometer14-6				
14.4.3	Pulfrich Refractometer14-6				
14.4.4	Image Displacement and Differential				
	Refractometer14-7				