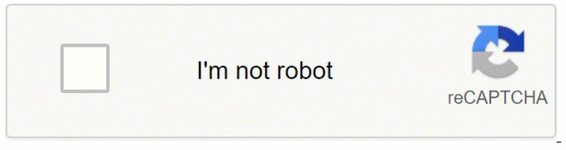

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A. partition chromatography B. electrical mobility of ionic species C. adsorption chromatography D. none of the above Answer: C 2. In gas chromatography, the basis for separation of the components of the volatile material is the difference in A. partition coefficients B. conductivity C. molecular weight D. molarity Answer: A 3. In reverse phase chromatography, the stationary phase is made A. non-polar B. polar C. either non-polar or polar D. none of these Answer: A 4. Ion exchange chromatography is based on the A. electrostatic attraction B. electrical mobility of ionic species C. adsorption chromatography D. partition chromatography Answer: A 5. The general expression for the appearance of a solute in an effluent is (where V is the elution volume of a substance , V0 void volume, kD distribution constant and Vi internal water volume) A. V = V0 + kDVi B. V = V0/Vi C. V = V0 – kDVi D. V/V0 = kDVi Answer: A 6. A combination of paper chromatography and electrophoresis involves A. partition chromatography B. electrical mobility of the ionic species C. both (a) and (b) D. none of these Answer: C 7. Chromatography cannot be used to purify volatile substances. A. True B. False Answer: B 8. In Column chromatography, the stationary phase is made of _____ and the mobile phase is made of _____ A. Solid, liquid B. Liquid, liquid C. Liquid, gas D. Solid, gas The interviewing process often varies for developer roles. Although you are unlikely to find a set template to follow there are some common questions to prepare for, depending on your level of experience in the field. A lot of variables can influence your success, from making a good first impression, to building camaraderie with your interviewers. The interview process will likely involve a technical task and one or two interviews, typically one with HR, and one with a member of the product team. While the more technical interview will focus on your favoured software, and things like how you ensure the product remains functional while fixing bugs and your programming habits, the HR interview will be looking at how you work with others and how you would fit with the company culture. To help you put your best foot forward, we've compiled a list of the most common developer interview questions and how to answer them. Get a development job in Ryanair, Hootsuite, Revolut and more If the interview is conducted for quality control in the pharma or research and development department, then HPLC interview questions and answers are must. HPLC is an instrument that separates the different components from the solution mixture by using two different phases i.e. stationary phase and mobile phase. Some basic HPLC interview questions and answers are collected. Here we will understand all those interview questions for HPLC. Question 1: What is Full form of HPLC? Answer: HPLC stands for High-performance Liquid Chromatography or High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography. Question 2: What is HPLC Principle? or What is Principle of Chromatography? Answer: It is a chromatographic technique used to separate the components from a mixture of a solution by using solid stationary phase and liquid mobile phase. Question 3: What is General chapter number of Chromatography? Answer: USP General chapter Number Question 4: How many types of chromatography? Answer: There are 12 types of chromatography. Question 5: What are the names of different types of chromatography? Answer: Gas Chromatography (GC) High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)Paper ChromatographyColumn ChromatographyAffinity ChromatographyFast Protein Liquid ChromatographySupercritical Fluid ChromatographyReverse-phase ChromatographyCountercurrent ChromatographyTwo Dimensional ChromatographyPyrolysis Gas Chromatography Question 6: What are the types of Column Chromatography? Answer: There are 5 types of chromatography method where column is used. Liquid ChromatographyGas ChromatographyIon Exchange ChromatographySize Exclusion ChromatographyChiral Chromatography Question 7: What is Column Chromatography Principle? Answer: The column chromatography principle is, Column chromatography is fundamentally based on the adsorption of solutes from a solution by means of a stationary phase, which then separates each component of the mixture. Question 8: What is Reverse phase chromatography? Answer: Mobile phase is more polar than the stationary phase is called reserve phase chromatography. Question 9: What is Normal phase chromatography? Answer: Stationary phase is more polar than mobile phase called as normal phase chromatography. Question 10: What is Chiral Chromatography? Answer: It is a chromatography to determine the content of chiral isomers whether it is in normal or reverse phase. Question 11: What is Column? Answer: Column is a still tube which contains a stationary phase. Question 12: What are the component of HPLC? Answer: There are 6 types of components, ReservoirPumpSample ComponentsColumn ComponentsDetectorRecorder Question 13: What are the types of Detectors used in Chromatography? Answer: There are 6 detectors are used in HPLC based on their usage, UV detectorPDA DetectorFluorescence detectorConductivity detectorRefractive Index DetectorLight Scattering Detector Question 14: What is Gradient run? Answer: Mobile phase composition varies over run time (Gradient Programm). understand with 20 min run time. Run Time in minMobile phase AMobile Phase B11090550501570302012 90Gradient Run Also Read: ICH Q10 in pharmaceutical quality system Difference Between 21 CFR part 11 and EU Annex 11 Question 15: What is Isocratic run? Answer: Mobile phase remains the same throughout the run. As mentioned above 20 min run time. The mixed (Composition of buffer + aqueous solution) mobile phase is used in the isocratic run. Question 16: What is Linear gradient? Answer: Mobile phase remains unchanged throughout the run by using two different reservoirs. Understand with the below linear-gradient table. Mobile phase A and Mobile phase B is in the same proportion up to 20 mins. Run Time in minMobile phase AMobile Phase B17030570301570302070 30Linear Gradient Question 17: What is Retention time (RT)? Retention time is a time between injection and the appearance of the peak maxima. Question 18: What is Relative retention time (RRT)? Answer: RRT is a measure of the difference of affinities of two compounds for the stationary phase. Question 19: Which calibration standard used for HPLC Calibration? Answer: Caffein standard is used for HPLC calibration. Question 20: Why Caffein standard is used for HPLC calibration? Answer: It is DurableIt is very stable.Readily available in marketIt shows two maxima and one minima at 205 nm,273 nm, and 245 nm respectively. Question 21: What type of material is most commonly used in the stationary phase? Answer: Silica gel is most commonly used material in stationary phase. Question 22: Why Silica gel is used in stationary phase? Answer: Silica gel is inert material and does not react with mobile phase. Question 23: What is Flow diagram of the HPLC System? Answer: Solvent reservoirPumpDegasserMixing valveGuard columnSample injectorColumnDetectorRecorderOutlet These are the most common HPLC Interview Questions And Answers ask by the interviewer while interviewing. Also read: Clinical Trial in Human medicines as per EU What is Clinical Trial as per FDA Gas Chromatography Interview questions and answers Karl Fischer Titration Interview Question and Answer Dissolution Interview Question and Answer What Is Change Control In pharma? CAPA Process in Pharmaceutical Management System FAQ’s On FDA’s Data Integrity Interview Question and answer on Polarimeter For Interview Preparation Refer: Interview For interview preparation refer YT channel: Pharmabeej November 2, 2020 0 comment There are several Chromatography jobs available in the market in different positions like Research Associate, QC Executive, QC Chemist, Scientist, Lecturer, Research Scholar, Microbiologist, Research Assistant etc. Please visit our Chromatography job Interview questions and answers page designed by our experts that will help you to grab attention by the hiring recruiter and makes your job search process easier. 1.What Are The Main Differences Between High Performance Liquid Chromatography And Gas Chromatography? o In HPLC the mobile phase is a liquid whereas in Gas Chromatography the mobile phase or carrier is a gas. o HPLC is useful for analysis of samples which are liable to decompose at higher temperatures. GC involves high temperatures so compounds are stable at such temperatures. o Gas Chromatography is applied for analysis of volatile compounds whereas non volatile compounds can be easily analyzed on HPLC o Gas Chromatography cannot be used for analysis of high molecular weight molecules whereas HPLC has applications for separation and identification of very high molecular weight compounds o HPLC requires higher operating pressures than GC because liquids require higher pressures than gases for transport through the system o HPLC columns are short and wide in comparison to GC columns. 2. What is rs test why we are performing rs test ? RS stands for related substance, means by-products upon completion of reaction or the unrelated portion present in the product. RS testing help us to identify the adequate quantity of these by-products or unrelated part. More over RS help us during the stability study to know any significant change in the nature of product during long storage in various climatic conditions. 3. Which Type Of Gc Detector Is Most Commonly Used? Explain Its Working Principle And What Are Its Limitations? The most commonly used detector is the flame ionize detector. The sample is com busted with the help of fuel gas and oxidant in the detector body. Combustible sample components burn and produce ions and electrons which can conduct electricity through the flame. A large potential difference is applied at the burner tip and the collector electrode located above the flame and the current between the electrodes is measured. The detector is mass sensitive and response is not affected by carrier gas flow rate changes. However, the detector is not responsive to inorganic gases such as CO, O2, NH3, N2, CS2, CO2, etc. 4. What is quality control? Quality control means to maintain the quality of product by calculating their content ,different physical parameters,as per their specificationIP/BP/USP/EP/JP. 5. When Is Isothermal Operation Useful? Isothermal operation is useful when high resolution is required for separating compounds having narrow boiling range. Temperature is set to around mid range of boiling points of constituents. This results in good resolution of low boiling components but band broadening of higher boiling components can result due to their longer retention in the column. 6. What Measures You Would Adopt To Extend Useful Life Of A Column? o Condition a column before first use or after long time storage o Take care not to exceed upper temperature limit specified by the manufacturer o Avoid injection of solutions which are strongly acidic or basic in nature o Rinse columns by injection with blank solvents such as methanol, methylene chloride or hexane to remove contamination of column after excessive usage. 7. What is use of acetonitrile compare to methanol in RP-HPLC Method development? ACN is highly polar as compare to Methanol So provide Better resolution for many compound and it has property to form hydrogen bond so provide better selectivity. 8. What Is The Basic Principle Of Paper Chromatography? Paper chromatography is a form of liquid chromatography where the components of a mixture of organic compounds get separated as unique spots by unidirectional flow of the developing liquid mobile phase solvent mixture over the filter paper to which a spot of the sample is applied. The distance travelled by each component is specific under the given set of operational conditions. 9. What Information You Get From The Retardation Factor Value? Retardation factor Rf is a measure of the separation of a particular component. It is expressed as Rf = distance moved by the component spot/ distance moved by solvent front Rf is a unit less quantity and lies between 0and 1.A value of 0 indicates no separation has taken place and 1 represents that the component has moved entire length alongwith the solvent front. In case two spots have same value of Rf it indicates that they are not resolved. At least a difference of 0.05 is necessary to discern the separation between two spots. 10. What is the difference between HPLC and GC? HPLC is useful for analysis of samples which are liable to decompose at higher temperatures. GC involves high temperatures so compounds are stable at such temperatures. Gas Chromatography is applied for analysis of volatile compounds whereas non volatile compounds can be easily analyzed on HPLC. 11. Which of the following is not used for detection in GC? A. Infrared spectroscopy B. NMR C. Flame ionisation D. Electrical conductivity Answer: B 12. What is the typical internal diameter of fused silica capillary columns? A. 0.2-0.3 mm B. 0.3-0.5mm C. 0.5-1.0 mm D. 1.0-2.0 mm Answer: A 13. In gas chromatography, the basis for separation of the components of the volatile material is the difference in 1. partition coefficients 2. conductivity 3. molecular weight 4. molarity Answer : 1

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