Resources & Facilities

Instrumental Chemistry Lab

UV/Visible Spectrophotometer

Molecules containing π-electrons or non-bonding electrons (n⁻electrons) can absorb the energy in the form of ultraviolet or visible light to excite these electrons to higher anti-bonding molecular orbitals. The more easily excited the electrons, the longer the wavelength of light it can absorb.

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

used to separate, identify, and quantify each component in a mixture. It relies on pumps to pass a pressurized liquid solvent containing the sample mixture through a column filled with a solid adsorbent materials..

Flame Photometer

A device used in inorganic chemical analysis to determine the concentration of certain metal ions, sodium and Calcium.

Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS)

Used for quantitative determination of chemical elements using the absorption of optical radiation (light) by free atoms in the gaseous state.