01 Introduction to Spectrophotometry (5981990)

Question 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Description

Open and read the following file: Spectroscopy Info

Instructions

Objective: To determine the concentration of an unknown solution using spectroscopy and Beer's Law.

Materials: 100 mL volumetric flask, 10 mL graduated pipet, pipet pump, 50 mL beaker, spectrophotometer, cuvettes, Chem wipes, distilled water, Ruler, Red 40 solutions of known concentration, Red 40 of an unknown concentration.

Procedure:

1. Turn on the spectrometer and let it warm up for 15 minutes. Set the wavelength to 504 nm.



2. Using a 100 mL volumetric flask, distilled water, graduated pipet, pipette bulb, 50 ml beaker, and the 1.0 M solution of Red 40, make up a solution of your choosing that is different from one of the dilutions provided and is more than 0.010 M and less than 0.070 M.

3. Fill a cuvette just over half full with distilled water and place it into the spectrophotometer and press the green "0 Abs/100% T" button.

4. Measure the transmittance and absorbance for each of the diluted solutions plus the one prepared by you in step 2 by placing the cuvette with the solution to be tested into the spectrophotometer. Rinse the cuvette with a couple of mL of the next solution to be tested before filling the cuvette just over half full and reading the transmittance and

absorbance.

5. Using the iPad app "Data Analysis", make a graph of concentration verses absorbance and plot a linear regression. Include 0,0 as a data set.

 Measure the transmittance the absorbance of the unknown solution and determine the concentration of the unknown using the results of the linear equation found in step 4.

1.	Question Details Lab Partners [1837468]				
	Enter the name(s) of your lab partner(s). (If you worked by yourself, enter "none").				
2.	Question Details Objective and procedure summary [3413760]				
	Restate the objective in your own words using complete sentences. Summarize the steps in your procedure. (Be sure and				
	include any safety concerns).				
3.	Question Details				
51	Lipload a photo of the lab apparatus with your face in the photo as you perform some part of the lab. Title the image with a				
	unique file name before you upload it.(Maybe use your initials and part of the lab title) Choose File no file selected It				
	must be less than 5 MB in size.				
4.	Question Details Colors wavelength rank [1576572]				
	Rank the following colors of light from shortest to longest wavelength.				
	shortest				
	longest				

Question Details Spectroscopy 01				
A solution appears red because it absorbs all light except red, but especially the color since it is opposite red on the color wheel. Colors that are opposite of each other on the color wheel are called colors.				
 Question Details	Spectroscopy 02 [3103548]			
Absorbance has an inverse logarithmic relationship to and a direct linear relationship to				
 Question Details	Spectroscopy 03 [3103549]			
In Beer's Law: A = abc, A represents (one word) ,				
a represents (two words),				
b represents [](two words),				
and c represents(one word).				
 and c represents(one word).	Spectroscopy 04 [3103551]			
 and c represents(one word). Question Details When is it necessary to zero the spectrophotometer?	Spectroscopy 04 [3103551]			
 and c represents(one word). Question Details When is it necessary to zero the spectrophotometer? after every sample is measured	Spectroscopy 04 [3103551]			
 and c represents(one word). Question Details When is it necessary to zero the spectrophotometer? after every sample is measured every five minutes	Spectroscopy 04 [3103551]			
 and c represents(uno words); Question Details When is it necessary to zero the spectrophotometer? after every sample is measured every five minutes every time a new wavelength is chosen	Spectroscopy 04 [3103551]			
 and c represents (uno word). Question Details When is it necessary to zero the spectrophotometer? after every sample is measured every five minutes every time a new wavelength is chosen after it warms up at least 15 min (and before starting any experiment)	Spectroscopy 04 [3103551]			
 and c represents (uve word). Question Details When is it necessary to zero the spectrophotometer? after every sample is measured every five minutes every time a new wavelength is chosen after it warms up at least 15 min (and before starting any experiment)	Spectroscopy 04 [3103551]			

	Concentration (M)	Transmittance (%)	Absorbance
1	0.010	4.0	<u>4.0</u>
2	0.030	4.0	<u>4.0</u> ✓
3	0.050	4.0	<u>4.0</u> √
4	0.070	4.0	<u>4.0</u> ✓
5	4.0		
6	unknown	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>

10.	Question Details Upload Lab Graph [3414163]			
	Upload a photo of the graph you created in Data Analysis or Logger Lite. Choose File no file selected It must be less than 5MB in size.			
.1.	Question Details Percent Error Spectroscopy Lab [3103251]			
	This question is a check of accuracy. A red X will probably appear, which means that your answer is not exactly correct. The number of points deducted is a reflection of how close you are to the accepted value.			
2.	Question Details Molar Absorbtivity [3103529]			
	Enter the molar absorptivity (molar absorption coefficient):			
.3.	Question Details Upload Calculations (Show Work) [3418656]			
	Upload a photo of your calculations, showing your work. Make sure your name and the date are written on the page. Title the image with a unique file name before you upload it.(Maybe use your initials and part of the lab title and the word Calcs) Choose File no file selected			
4.	Question Details Observations, Skills utilized and learning [3413764]			
	What observations did you make during the lab? What chemistry concepts, laws, and/or skills were necessary to complete this lab? What did you learn or re-learn? Use complete sentences.			
 5.	Question Details Error discussion [3413763]			
	What are some specific sources of error, and how do they influence the data? Which measurement was the least precise? Does the error make the final value obtained larger or smaller than it should be (give at least one example and trace the steps)? If your calculated percent errors are significant, you must propose valid explanations here. Instrumental error and human error exist in all experiments, and should not be mentioned as a source of error unless they caused a significant fault. Significant digits and mistakes in calculations are NOT a valid source of error. In writing this section it is sometimes helpful to ask yourself what you would do differently if you were to repeat the experiment and wanted to obtain better precision and accuracy. Use complete sentences.			

Assignment Details

Name (AID): 01 Introduction to Spectrophotometry (5981990) Submissions Allowed: 5 Category: Lab Code: Locked: Yes Author: Ryan, Matt (mryan@allsaintsschool.org) Last Saved: Aug 22, 2017 04:36 PM CDT Group: Coronado High School Randomization: Person Which graded: Last

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