

Date ..... Name ..... Group .....

## Lab report form for the practical lesson on biochemistry

*Topic: Spectrophotometry*

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### 1. Spectrophotometric estimation of molar concentration of food dyes

**Principle:**

*(Briefly explain the core principle of photometry, including the terms transmittance, absorbance, and Lambert-Beer law)*

#### 1.1. Absorption maximum of stock solution of food dye (demonstration)

**Results:**

#### 1.2. Estimation of molar concentration of food dyes in given sample

**Results**

Dye:

Sample No:

Sample absorbance:

Test tube No.	Deionized water (ml)	Solution of food dye (ml)	Note:	Molar concentration ( $\mu\text{mol/l}$ )	Absorbance A
1		2	Stock solution		
2	1	1	From tube 1		
3	1	1	From tube 2		
4	1	1	From tube 3		
5	1	1	From tube 4		
6	1	1	From tube 5		

### Evaluation

#### A) Calibration graph method:

Plot the measured standard absorbances against standard concentrations, use the graph for reading concentration of the unknown sample, sign it and attach to this report.

$c_{\text{sample}} =$

#### B) Calibration factor method:

$f_1$

$f_2$

$f_3$

$f_4$

$f_5$

$f =$                        $c_{\text{sample}} =$

#### C) Standard sample method:

Standard:     $A_{\text{st}} =$                        $c_{\text{st}} =$

**Calculation:**

Sample:       $A_{\text{sa}} =$                        $c_{\text{sample}} =$

#### Conclusion:

(Summarize the results and compare precision of all three methods)

## 2. Preparation of coordination compounds and measurement of their spectral curves in the visible spectral range

### 2.1. Complexes of $\text{Cu}^{2+}$

Equations:

Results:

Compound	Color of substance	Color of solution	Measured $\lambda$ of absorbed light
$\text{CuSO}_4$			
	x		
	x		

### 2.2. Complexes of $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

Equations:

Results:

Compound	Color of substance	Color of solution	Measured $\lambda$ of absorbed light
$\text{FeCl}_3$			
	x		
	x		