LAMPIRAN I : DATA PENGAMATAN

TABEL 6 : Absorbansi vs Panjang Gelombang Larutan Standar Fe

PANJANG GELOMBANG	A
400	0,1735
405	0,1960
410	0,2150
415	0,2366
420	0,2518
425	0,2676
430	0,2840
435	0,2980
440	0,3098
445	0,3188
450	0,3280
455	0,3335
460	0,3382
465	0,3430
470	0,3400
475	0,3340
480	0,3281
485	0,3203
490	0,3100
495	0,3002
500	0,2851
505	0,2704
510	0,2550
515	0,2411
520	0,2202

TABEL 7 : Penentuan Konsentrasi [SCN] Minimum (Jarak 0 cm)

[SCN] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	Regression Output:		
		Constant		-0,4100
		Std Err of Y Est		0,7078
0,0	0,1	R Squared		0,9221
0,5	0,6	No. of Observations		4,0000
1,0	2,2	Degrees of Freedom		2,0000
1,5	4,7			
2,0	5,3	X Coefficient(s)	3,0800	
2,5	5,6	Std Err of Coef.	0,6331	
3,0	5,7			
3,5	5,6	Regression Output:		
4,0	5,7	Constant		5,4476
4,5	5,7	Std Err of Y Est		0,0526
5,0	5,8	R Squared		0,6101
		No. of Observations		6,0000
		Degrees of Freedom		4,0000
		X Coefficient(s)	0,0629	
		Std Err of Coef.	0,0251	

TABEL 8 : Penentuan Konsentrasi [SCN] Minimum (Jarak 1 cm)

[SCN] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	Regression Output:		
		Constant		0,4600
		Std Err of Y Est		0,7440
0,0	1,0	R Squared		0,9685
0,5	2,5	No. of Observations		4,0000
1,0	5,2	Degrees of Freedom		2,0000
1,5	8,8			
2,0	9,4	X Coefficient(s)	5,2200	
2,5	10,0	Std Err of Coef.	0,6654	
3,0	10,1			
3,5	10,1	Regression Output:		
4,0	10,2	Constant		9,8810
4,5	10,1	Std Err of Y Est		0,0526
5,0	10,2	R Squared		0,6101
		No. of Observations		6,0000
		Degrees of Freedom		4,0000
		X Coefficient(s)	0,0629	
		Std Err of Coef.	0,0251	

TABEL 9 : Penentuan [SCN] Minimum (Jarak 2 cm)

[SCN] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	Regression Output:		
		Constant		2,8700
		Std Err of Y Est		0,4990
0,0	3,2	R Squared		0,9910
0,5	5,9	No. of Observations		4,0000
1,0	9,1	Degrees of Freedom		2,0000
1,5	13,2			
2,0	14,0	X Coefficient(s)	6,6400	
2,5	14,7	Std Err of Coef.	0,4463	
3,0	14,8			
3,5	14,8	Regression Output:		
4,0	14,9	Constant		14,5333
4,5	14,9	Std Err of Y Est		0,0365
5,0	14,9	R Squared		0,8400
		No. of Observations		6,0000
		Degrees of Freedom		4,0000
		X Coefficient(s)	0,0800	
		Std Err of Coef.	0,0175	

TABEL 10 : Penentuan [SCN] Minimum (Jarak 3 cm)

[SCN] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	Regression Output:		
		Constant		6,3500
		Std Err of Y Est		0,3240
0,0	6,5	R Squared		0,9969
0,5	10,0	No. of Observations		4,0000
1,0	13,4	Degrees of Freedom		2,0000
1,5	17,7			
2,0	18,6	X Coefficient(s)	7,4000	
2,5	19,5	Std Err of Coef.	0,2898	
3,0	19,6			
3,5	19,5	Regression Output:		
4,0	19,6	Constant		19,3000
4,5	19,7	Std Err of Y Est		0,0548
5,0	19,7	R Squared		0,7000
		No. of Observations		6,0000
		Degrees of Freedom		4,0000
		X Coefficient(s)	0,0800	
		Std Err of Coef.	0,0262	

TABEL 11 : Penentuan [SCN] Minimum (Jarak 4 cm)

[SCN] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	Regression Output:	
		Constant	10,4000
		Std Err of Y Est	0,1936
0,0	10,3	R Squared	0,9989
0,5	14,2	No. of Observations	4,0000
1,0	18,1	Degrees of Freedom	2,0000
1,5	21,5		
2,0	23,0	X Coefficient(s)	7,5000
2,5	23,8	Std Err of Coef.	0,1732
3,0	23,8		
3,5	23,9	Regression Output:	
4,0	23,8	Constant	23,7000
4,5	23,9	Std Err of Y Est	0,0447
5,0	23,9	R Squared	0,4667
		No. of Observations	6,0000
		Degrees of Freedom	4,0000
		X Coefficient(s)	0,0400
		Std Err of Coef.	0,0214

TABEL 12 : Penentuan [SCN] Minimum (Jarak 5 cm)

[SCN] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	Regression Output:	
		Constant	15,2800
		Std Err of Y Est	0,8509
0,0	14,7	R Squared	0,9722
0,5	19,0	No. of Observations	4,0000
1,0	22,3	Degrees of Freedom	2,0000
1,5	24,2		
2,0	24,6	X Coefficient(s)	6,3600
2,5	24,6	Std Err of Coef.	0,7611
3,0	24,6		
3,5	24,6	Regression Output:	
4,0	24,6	Constant	24,6000
4,5	24,6	Std Err of Y Est	0,0000
5,0	24,6	R Squared	0,0000
		No. of Observations	6,0000
		Degrees of Freedom	4,0000
		X Coefficient(s)	0,0000
		Std Err of Coef.	0,0000

TABEL 13 : Penentuan [SCN] Minimum (Spektronik-20)

[SCN] (ml)	A	Regression Output:	
		Constant	0,0120
		Std Err of Y Est	0,0156
0,0	0,0000	R Squared	0,9916
0,5	0,1367	No. of Observations	4,0000
1,0	0,2291	Degrees of Freedom	2,0000
1,5	0,3279		
2,0	0,3660	X Coefficient(s)	0,2152
2,5	0,3890	Std Err of Coef.	0,0140
3,0	0,3970		
3,5	0,4000		
4,0	0,4050	Regression Output:	
4,5	0,4000	Constant	0,3792
5,0	0,4050	Std Err of Y Est	0,0036
		R Squared	0,7118
		No. of Observations	6,0000
		Degrees of Freedom	4,0000
		X Coefficient(s)	0,0054
		Std Err of Coef.	0,0017

TABEL 14 : Kurva Standar (Spektronik-20)

[Fe] (ml)	A	REG	Regression Output:	
			Constant	0,0105
			Std Err of Y Est	0,0053
0,0	0,0000	0,0105	R Squared	0,9986
0,5	0,0555	0,0511	No. of Observations	11,0000
1,0	0,0915	0,0917	Degrees of Freedom	9,0000
1,5	0,1325	0,1323		
2,0	0,1800	0,1729	X Coefficient(s)	0,0812
2,5	0,2168	0,2135	Std Err of Coef.	0,0010
3,0	0,2541	0,2541		
3,5	0,2950	0,2947		
4,0	0,3372	0,3353		
4,5	0,3768	0,3759		
5,0	0,4089	0,4165		

TABEL 15 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 0 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG	Regression Output:		
			Constant		-0,8000
			Std Err of Y Est		0,5941
0,0	0,1	-0,8000	R Squared		0,9345
0,5	0,3	-0,1582	No. of Observations		11,0000
1,0	0,4	0,4836	Degrees of Freedom		9,0000
1,5	0,6	1,1255			
2,0	1,0	1,7673	X Coefficient(s)	1,2836	
2,5	1,7	2,4091	Std Err of Coef.	0,1133	
3,0	2,6	3,0509			
3,5	3,6	3,6927			
4,0	4,8	4,3345			
4,5	5,5	4,9764			
5,0	5,9	5,6182			

TABEL 16 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 1 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG	Regression Output:		
			Constant		0,0045
			Std Err of Y Est		0,6144
0,0	1,0	0,0045	R Squared		0,9719
0,5	1,4	1,0382	No. of Observations		11,0000
1,0	1,8	2,0718	Degrees of Freedom		9,0000
1,5	2,5	3,1055			
2,0	3,4	4,1391	X Coefficient(s)	2,0673	
2,5	4,7	5,1727	Std Err of Coef.	0,1172	
3,0	5,8	6,2064			
3,5	7,1	7,2400			
4,0	9,0	8,2736			
4,5	9,9	9,3073			
5,0	10,3	10,3409			

TABEL 17 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 2 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG	Regression Output:		
			Constant		2,3682
			Std Err of Y Est		0,5640
0,0	3,2	2,3682	R Squared		0,9845
0,5	3,9	3,6527	No. of Observations		11,0000
1,0	4,7	4,9373	Degrees of Freedom		9,0000
1,5	5,8	6,2218			
2,0	6,8	7,5064	X Coefficient(s)	2,5691	
2,5	8,4	8,7909	Std Err of Coef.	0,1075	
3,0	9,8	10,0755			
3,5	11,2	11,3600			
4,0	13,3	12,6445			
4,5	14,7	13,9291			
5,0	14,9	15,2136			

TABEL 18 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 3 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG	Regression Output:		
			Constant		5,9000
			Std Err of Y Est		0,4679
0,0	6,5	5,9000	R Squared		0,9913
0,5	7,5	7,3255	No. of Observations		11,0000
1,0	8,5	8,7509	Degrees of Freedom		9,0000
1,5	9,9	10,1764			
2,0	11,1	11,6018	X Coefficient(s)	2,8509	
2,5	12,7	13,0273	Std Err of Coef.	0,0892	
3,0	14,4	14,4527			
3,5	15,7	15,8782			
4,0	17,8	17,3036			
4,5	19,5	18,7291			
5,0	19,7	20,1545			

TABEL 19 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 4 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG
0,0	10,3	9,9273
0,5	11,2	11,4091
1,0	12,7	12,8909
1,5	14,2	14,3727
2,0	15,6	15,8545
2,5	17,3	17,3364
3,0	19,0	18,8182
3,5	20,5	20,3000
4,0	22,2	21,7818
4,5	23,7	23,2636
5,0	24,0	24,7455

Regression Output:

Constant		9,9273
Std Err of Y Est		0,3814
R Squared		0,9946
No. of Observations		11,0000
Degrees of Freedom		9,0000
X Coefficient(s)	2,9636	
Std Err of Coef.	0,0727	

TABEL 20 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 5 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG
0,0	14,7	14,8311
0,5	15,8	16,1261
1,0	17,4	17,4211
1,5	18,8	18,7161
2,0	20,2	20,0111
2,5	21,8	21,3061
3,0	23,0	22,6011
3,5	23,9	23,8961
4,0	24,5	25,1911
4,5	24,6	26,4861
5,0	24,6	27,7811

Regression Output:

Constant		14,8311
Std Err of Y Est		0,3868
R Squared		0,9897
No. of Observations		9,0000
Degrees of Freedom		7,0000
X Coefficient(s)	2,5900	
Std Err of Coef.	0,0999	

TABEL 21 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 6 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG	Regression Output:	
			Constant	19,7500
			Std Err of Y Est	0,8574
0,0	18,5	19,7500	R Squared	0,8661
0,5	21,0	20,6714	No. of Observations	7,0000
1,0	21,9	21,5929	Degrees of Freedom	5,0000
1,5	23,4	22,5143		
2,0	23,8	23,4357	X Coefficient(s)	1,8429
2,5	24,0	24,3571	Std Err of Coef.	0,3241
3,0	24,6	25,2786		
3,5	24,6	26,2000		
4,0	24,6	27,1214		
4,5	24,6	28,0429		
5,0	24,6	28,9643		

TABEL 22 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 7 cm)

[Fe] (ml)	ARUS (mA)	REG	Regression Output:	
			Constant	22,9100
			Std Err of Y Est	0,0316
0,0	22,9	22,9100	R Squared	0,9987
0,5	23,5	23,4700	No. of Observations	4,0000
1,0	24,0	24,0300	Degrees of Freedom	2,0000
1,5	24,6	24,5900		
2,0	24,6	25,1500	X Coefficient(s)	1,1200
2,5	24,6	25,7100	Std Err of Coef.	0,0283
3,0	24,6	26,2700		
3,5	24,6	26,8300		
4,0	24,6	27,3900		
4,5	24,6	27,9500		
5,0	24,6	28,5100		

LAMPIRAN II : Perhitungan

Dari data kurva standar diperoleh persamaan garis lurus :

$$y = m\,x + c$$

y = Arus listrik terbaca (alat rekayasa)

= Absorbansi terbaca (spektronik-20)

x = Volume $[SCN^-]$ 0,0200 N (penentuan $[SCN^-]$ minimum).

= Volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml (penentuan kandungan besi).

Spektronik-20 :

Dalam penentuan $[SCN^-]$ minimum, dengan mensubstitusikan kedua persamaan garis lurus diperoleh :

$$y_1 = 0{,}2152\,x + 0{,}0120$$

$$y_2 = 0{,}0054\,x + 0{,}3792$$

$$y_1 = y_2$$

$$0{,}2152\,x + 0{,}0120 = 0{,}0054\,x + 0{,}3792$$

$$0{,}2152\,x - 0{,}0054\,x = 0{,}3792 - 0{,}0120$$

$$0{,}2098\,x = 0{,}3672$$

$$x = \frac{0{,}3672}{0{,}2098} = 1{,}7502$$

Jadi Volume minimum $[SCN^-]$ 0,0200 N Yang dibutuhkan = **1,7502 ml.**

Pada penentuan kadungan besi dalam air tanah persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 0{,}0812\,x + 0{,}0105$$

Absorbansi terbaca = y = 0,1101 (sampel)

= 0,0969 (standar)

maka : $0{,}1101 = 0{,}0812\,x + 0{,}0105$

$$0,0812\ x = 0,1101 - 0,0105$$

$$0,0812\ x = 0,0996$$

$$x = \frac{0,0996}{0,0812} = 1,2266$$

Maka dalam sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml sebanyak : 1,2266 ml.

Karena volume sampel yang digunakan = 20 ml maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

$0,1000\ mg/ml \times 1,2266\ ml = [Fe^{3+}] \times 20\ ml$

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000\ mg/ml \times 1,2266\ ml}{20\ ml}$$

$$= 6,1330 \times 10^{-3}\ mg/ml$$

$$= 6133\ ppb$$

Untuk larutan standar, y = 0,0969, maka :

$$0,0969 = 0,0812\ x + 0,0105$$

$$0,0812\ x = 0,0969 - 0,0105$$

$$0,0812\ x = 0,0864$$

$$x = \frac{0,0864}{0,0812} = 1,0640$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml dalam larutan standar = 1,0640 ml

Karena volume larutan standar = 1 ml, maka dalam 1 ml larutan standar terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

$0,1000mg/ml \times 1,0640\ ml = [Fe^{3+}] \times 1\ ml$

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000\ mg/ml \times 1,0640\ ml}{1\ ml}$$

$$= 0,1064\ mg/ml$$

$$= 106400\ ppb$$

Alat Hasil Rekayasa :

Pada penentuan kadar besi dalam air tanah,

Pada jarak = 0,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 1,2836\ x - 0,8000$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 0,4600 mA

$$0,46000 = 1,2836\ x - 0,8000$$

$$1,2836\ x = 0,4600 - 0,8000$$

$$1,2836\ x = 1,2600$$

$$x = \frac{1,2600}{1,2836} = 0,9816$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 0,9816 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

$$0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 0,9816 \text{ ml} = [Fe^{3+}] \times 20 \text{ ml}$$

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 0,9816 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 4,9080 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$= 4908 \text{ ppb}$$

Pada jarak = 1,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 2,0673\ x + 0,0045$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 2,1300 mA

$$2,1300 = 2,0673\ x + 0,0045$$

$$2,0673\ x = 2,1300 - 0,0045$$

$$2,0673\ x = 2,1255$$

$$x = \frac{2,1255}{2,0673} = 1,0281$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 1,0281 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

0,1000 mg/ml x 1,0281 ml = $[Fe^{3+}]$ x 20 ml

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1,0281 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 5,1405 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg/ml}$$

= 5140 ppb

Pada jarak = 2,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 2,5691 x + 2,3682$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 5,2000 mA

$$5,2000 = 2,5691 x + 2,3682$$

$$2,5691 x = 5,2000 - 2,3682$$

$$2,5691 x = 2,8318$$

$$x = \frac{2,8318}{2,5691} = 1,1022$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 1,1022 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

0,1000 mg/ml x 1,1022 ml = $[Fe^{3+}]$ x 20 ml

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1,1022 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 5,5110 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg/ml}$$

= 5511 ppb

Pada jarak = 3,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 2,8509 x + 5,9000$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 9,0600 mA

$$9,0600 = 2,8509\ x + 5,9000$$

$$2,8509\ x = 9,0600 - 5,9000$$

$$2,8509\ x = 3,1600$$

$$x = \frac{3,1600}{2,8509} = 1,1084$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 1,1084 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

0,1000 mg/ml x 1,1084 ml = $[Fe^{3+}]$ x 20 ml

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000\ mg/ml \times 1,1084\ ml}{20\ ml}$$

$$= 5,5420 \times 10^{-3}\ mg/ml$$

$$= 5542\ ppb$$

Pada jarak = 4,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 2,9636\ x + 9,9273$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 13,8000 mA

$$13,8000 = 2,9636\ x + 9,9273$$

$$2,9636\ x = 13,8000 - 9,9273$$

$$2,9636\ x = 3,8727$$

$$x = \frac{3,8727}{2,9636} = 1,3067$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 1,3067 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

0,1000 mg/ml x 1,3067 ml = $[Fe^{3+}]$ x 20 ml

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1,3067 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 6,5335 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$= 6533 \text{ ppb}$$

Pada jarak = 5,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 2,5900 x + 14,8311$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 18,1600 mA

$$18,1600 = 2,5900 x + 14,8311$$

$$2,5900 x = 18,1600 - 14,8311$$

$$2,5900 x = 3,3289$$

$$x = \frac{3,3289}{2,5900} = 1,2853$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 1,2853 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

$$0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1,2853 \text{ ml} = [Fe^{3+}] \times 20 \text{ ml}$$

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1,2853 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 6,4256 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$= 6426 \text{ ppb}$$

Pada jarak = 6,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 1,8429 x + 19,7500$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 22,0600 mA

$$22,0600 = 1,8429 x + 19,7500$$

$$1,8429 x = 22,0600 - 19,7500$$

$$1,8429 x = 2,3100$$

$$x = \frac{2,3100}{1,8429} = 1,2534$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 1,2534 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

0,1000 mg/ml x 1,2534 ml = $[Fe^{3+}]$ x 20 ml

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1,2534 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}}$$

$= 6,2670 \times 10^{-3}$ mg/ml

= 6267 ppb

Pada jarak = 7,0000 cm :

Persamaan garis lurus dari kurva standar :

$$y = 1,1200 x + 22,9100$$

Arus listrik terbaca = y = 24,2300 mA

$$14,2300 = 1,1200 x + 22,9100$$

$$1,1200 x = 14,2300 - 22,9100$$

$$1,1200 x = 1,3200$$

$$x = \frac{1,3200}{1,1200} = 1,1785$$

Maka volume Fe^{3+} 0,1000 mg/ml = 1,1785 ml

Karena volume sampel = 20 ml, maka dalam 20 ml sampel terdapat Fe^{3+} sebanyak :

0,1000 mg/ml x 1,1785 ml = $[Fe^{3+}]$ x 20 ml

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{0,1000 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1,1785 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}}$$

$= 5,8925 \times 10^{-3}$ mg/ml

= 5892 ppb

LAMPIRAN III : Data Beberapa Bahan Semikonduktor

Tabel 23 : Mobilitas Beberapa Jenis Semikonduktor

Jenis	μ ($cm^2.volt^{-1}.s^{-1}$)	
	Elektron	Hole
C	1800	1600
Si	1350	475
Ge	3900	1900
GaAs	8500	400
GaP	110	75
GaSb	4000	1400
InAs	33000	460
InP	4600	150
InSb	80000	750
CdS	340	18
CdSe	600	-
CdTe	300	65
ZnS	120	5
ZnSe	530	16
ZnTe	530	900

(Kittel C., 1976).

Tabel 24 : Energi Gap (E_g) Beberapa Jenis Semikonduktor

Golongan	Jenis	E_g (eV)
IV	C	5,3000
	Si	1,1000
	Ge	0,7000
	Sn	0,0800
III-V	GaAs	1,4000
	GaP	2,3000
	GaSb	0,7000
	InAs	0,4000
	InP	1,3000
	InSb	0,2000
II-IV	CdS	2,6000
	CdSe	1,7000
	CdTe	1,5000
	ZnS	3,6000
	ZnSe	2,7000
	ZnTe	2,3000
IV-VI	PbS	0,4000
	PbSe	0,3000
	PbTe	0,3000

(Kittel C., 1976).

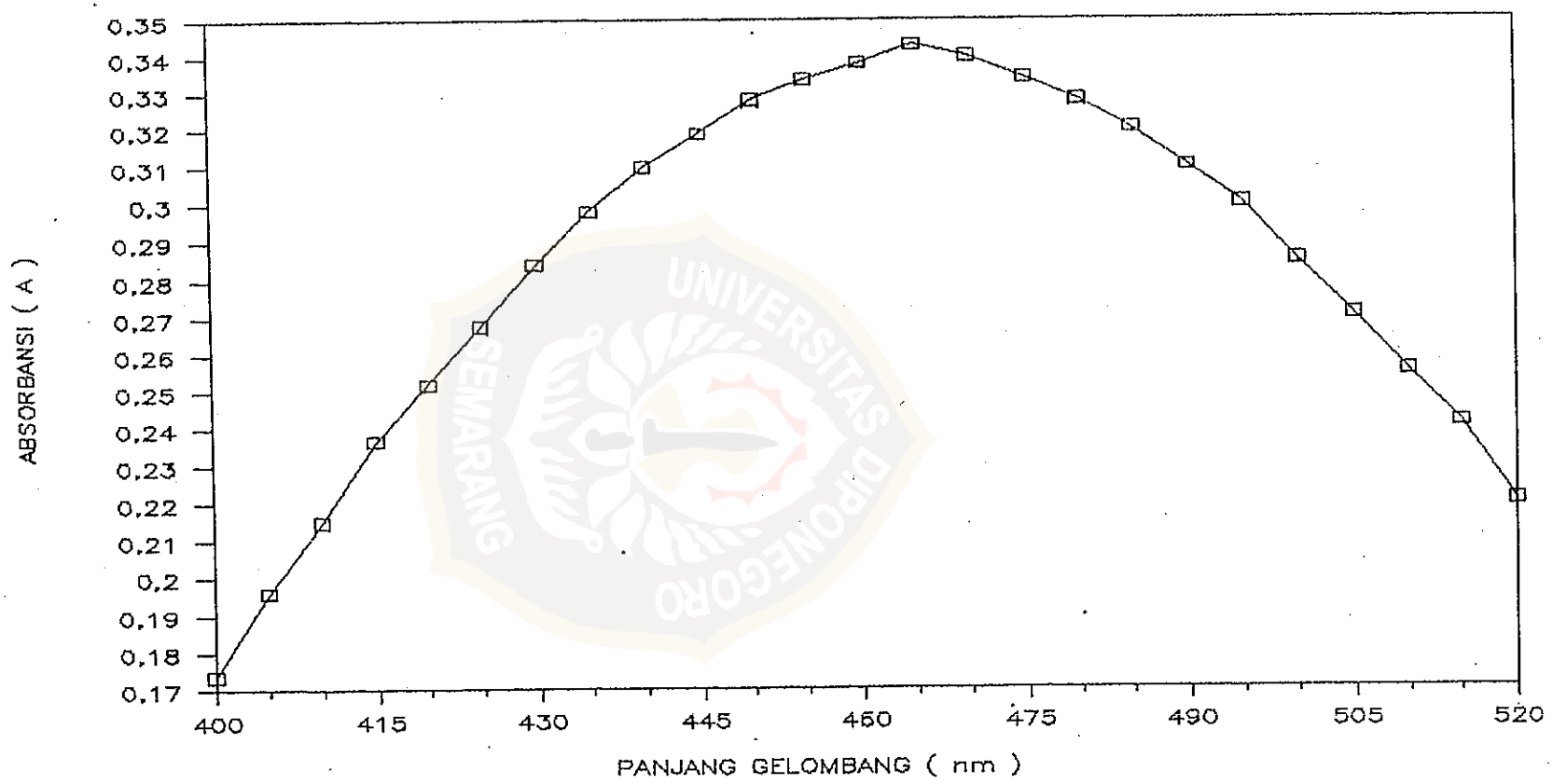
LAMPIRAN IV : DATA WARNA DARI RADIASI SINAR TAMPAK

TABEL 25 : Warna-warna Dari Radiasi Sinar Tampak

Panjang Gelombang (nm)	Warna	Komplemen
400 - 465	Ungu	Hijau-Kuning
465 - 482	Biru	Kuning
482 - 487	Biru Kehijauan	Jingga
487 - 493	Hijau-Biru	Jingga-Merah
493 - 498	Hijau Kebiruan	Merah
498 - 530	Hijau	Lembayung-Merah
530 - 559	Hijau Kekuningan	Lembayung-Merah
559 - 571	Hijau-Kuning	Lembayung
571 - 576	Kuning Kehijauan	Ungu
576 - 580	Kuning	Biru
580 - 587	Jingga Kekuningan	Biru
587 - 597	Jingga	Biru Kehijauan
597 - 617	Jingga Kemerahan	Hijau-Biru
617 - 780	Merah	Hijau-Biru

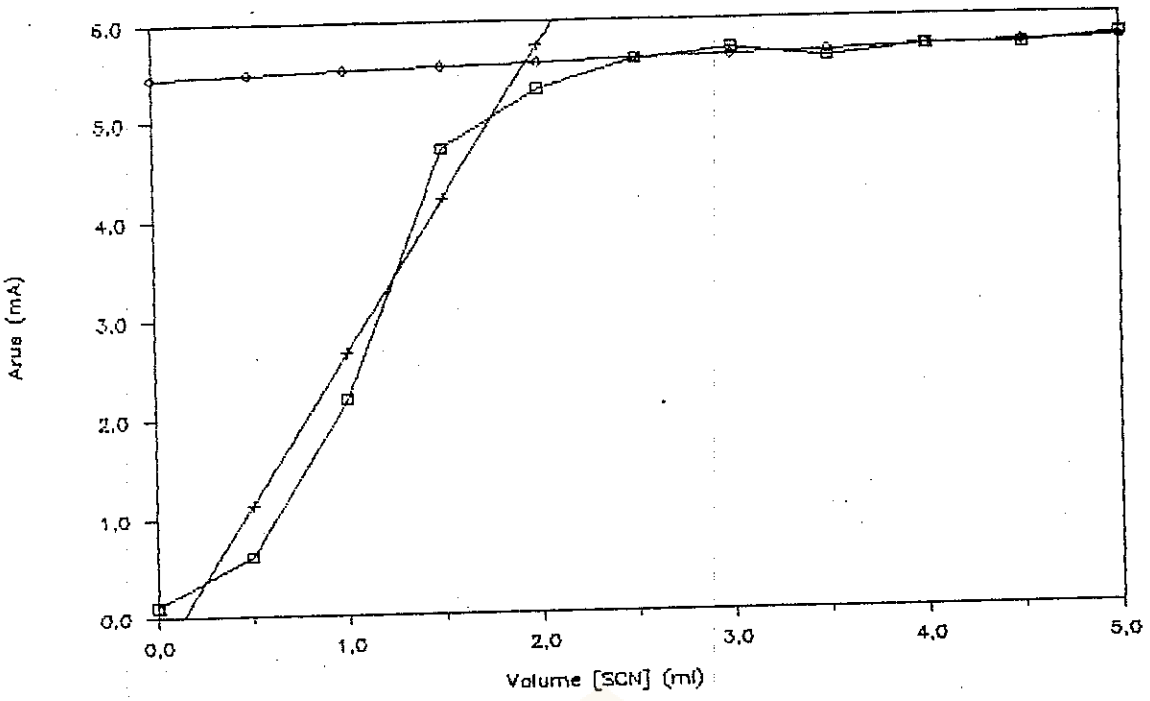
(Ewing G.W., 1985).

G R A F I K



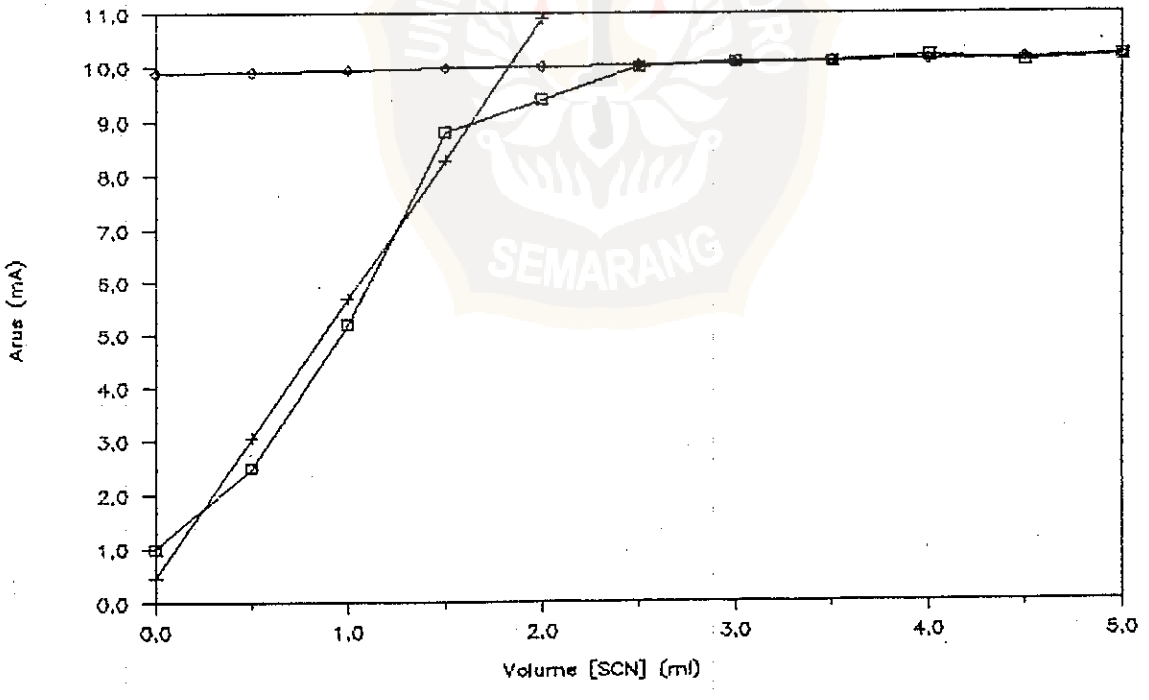
GRAFIK 1 : Kurva Optimasi Panjang Gelombang Larutan Standar Fe

Panjang Gelombang vs Absorbansi



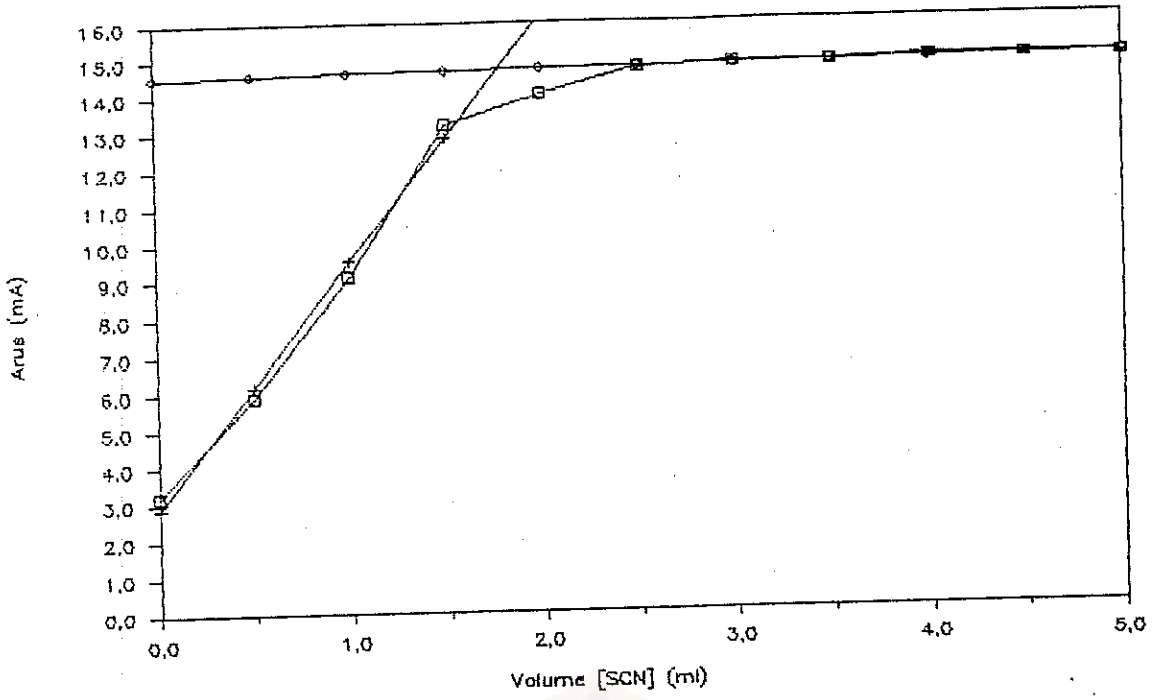
GRAFIK 2 : Penentuan [SCN^-] Minimum (Jarak 0 cm)

Volume [SCN^-] vs Arus



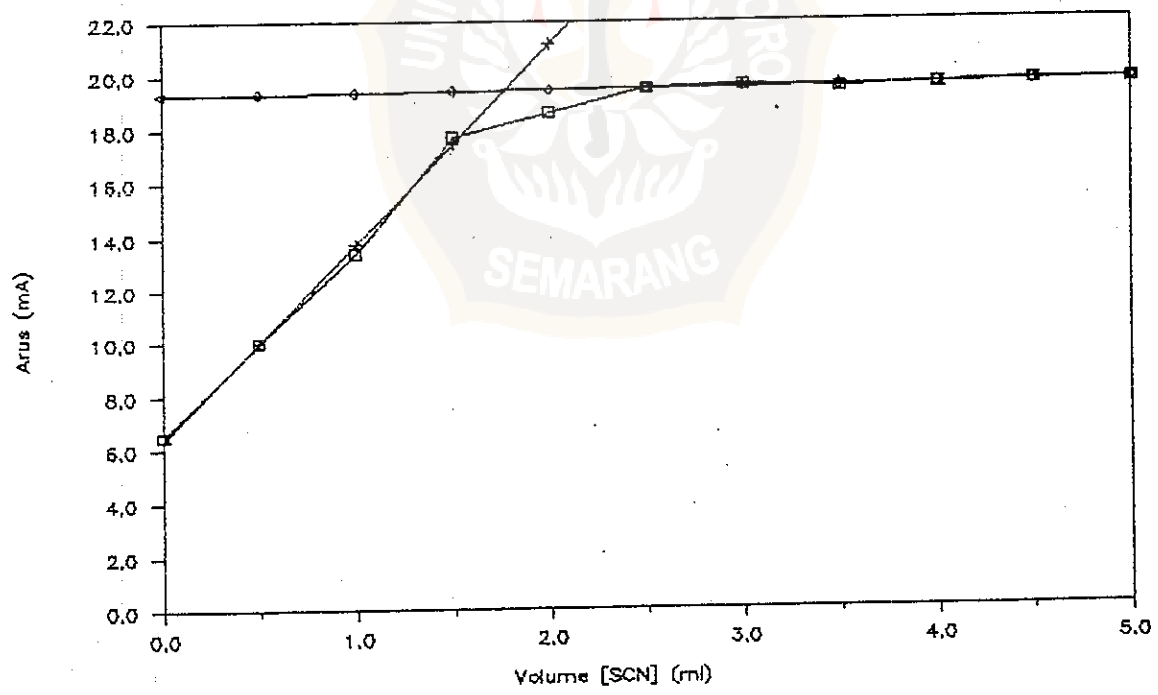
GRAFIK 3 : Penentuan [SCN^-] Minimum (Jarak 1 cm)

Volume [SCN^-] vs Arus



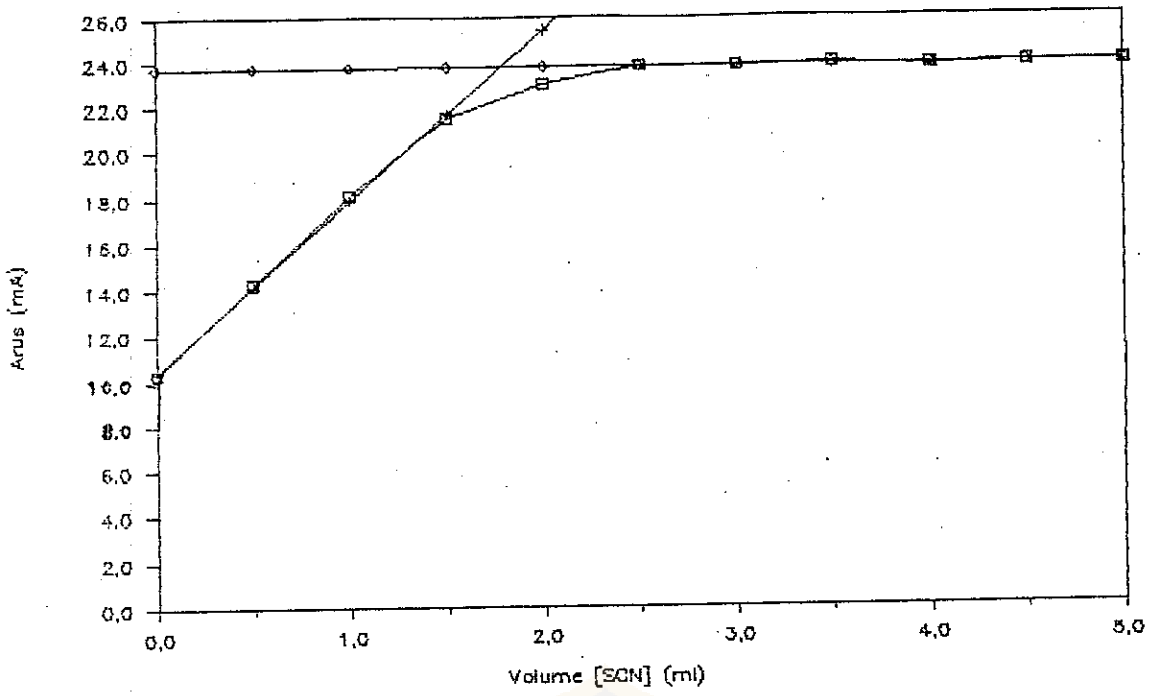
GRAFIK 4 : Penentuan [SCN^-] Minimum (Jarak 2 cm)

Volume [SCN^-] vs Arus



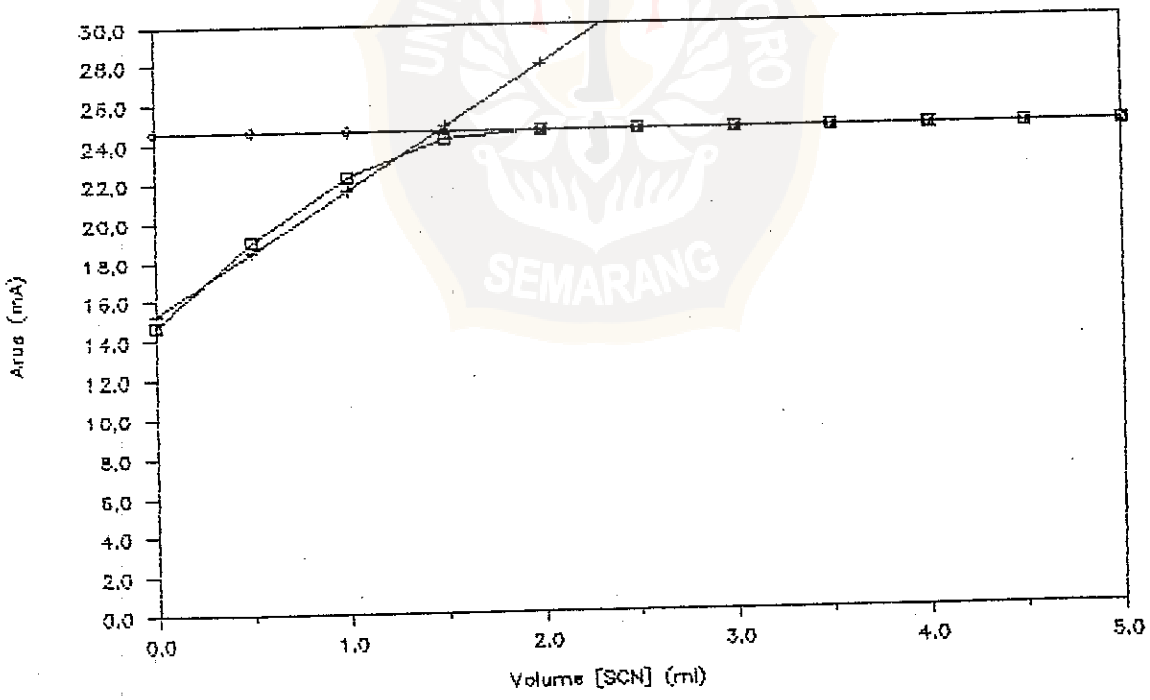
GRAFIK 5 : Penentuan [SCN^-] Minimum (Jarak 3 cm)

Volume [SCN^-] vs Arus



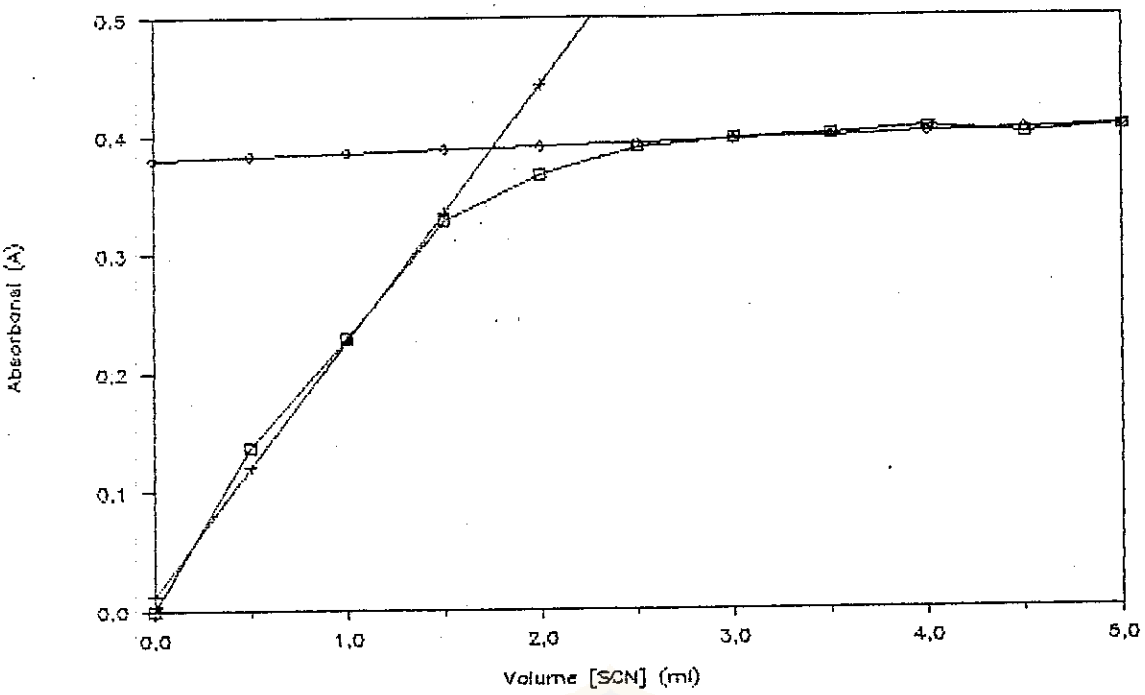
GRAFIK 6 : Penentuan [SCN^-] Minimum (Jarak 4 cm)

Volume [SCN^-] vs Arus



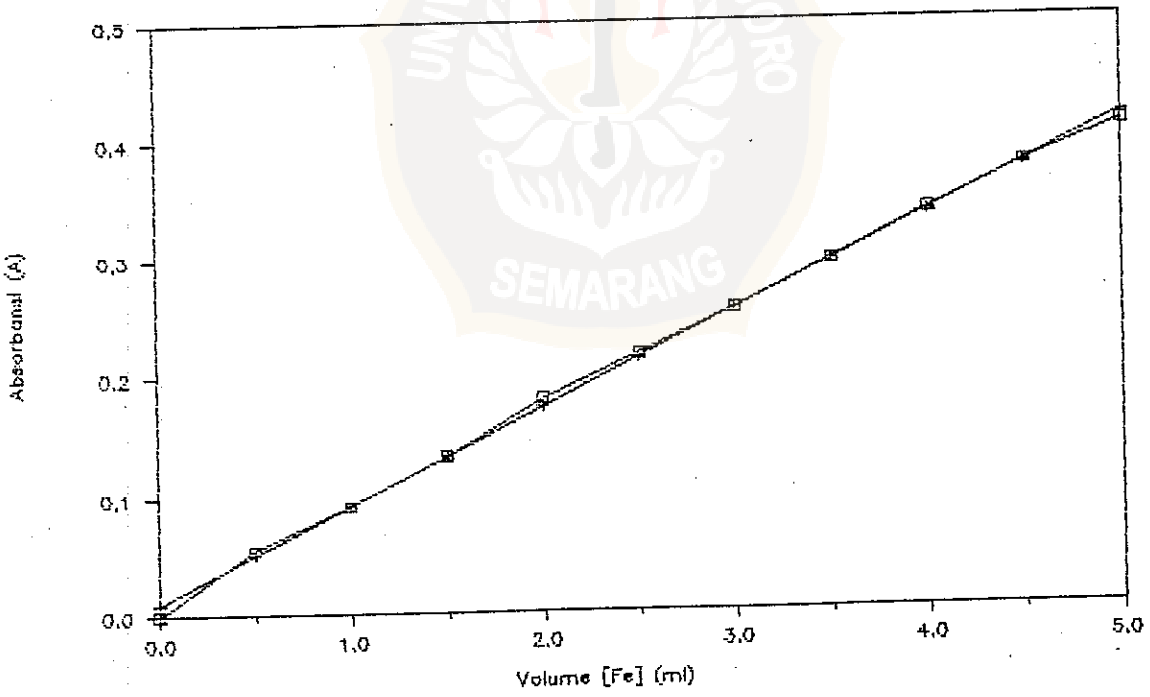
GRAFIK 7 : Penentuan [SCN^-] Minimum (Jarak 5 cm)

Volume [SCN^-] vs Arus



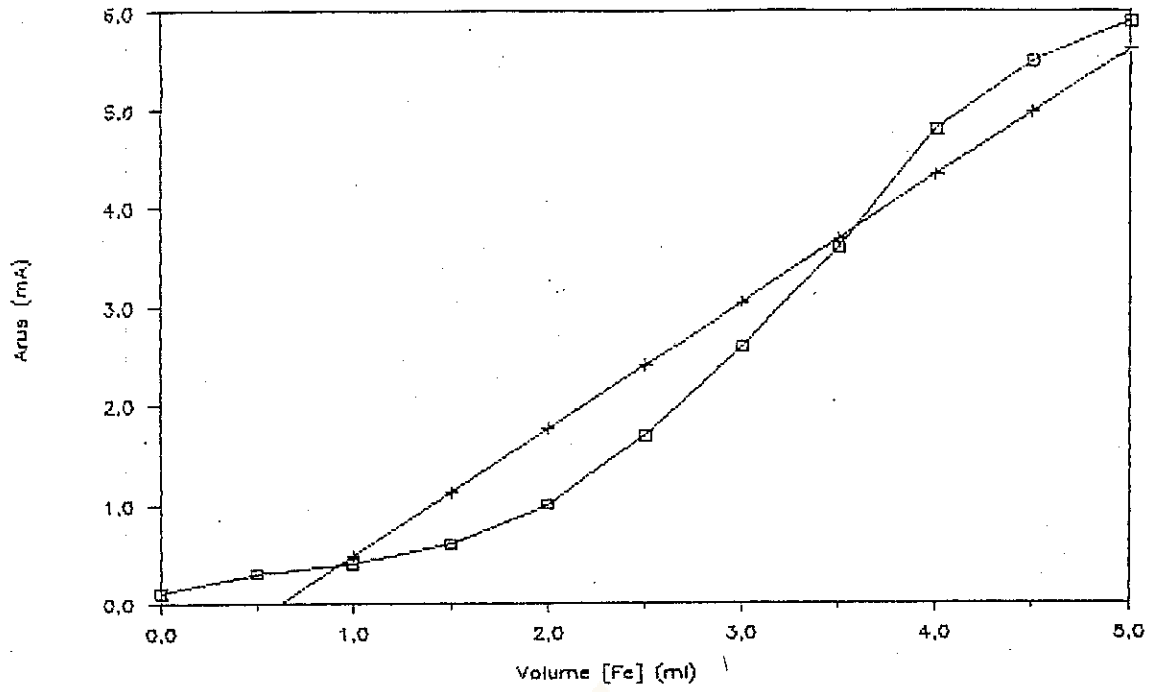
GRAFIK 8 : Penentuan [SCN^-] Minimum (Spektronik-20)

Volume [SCN^-] vs Absorbansi



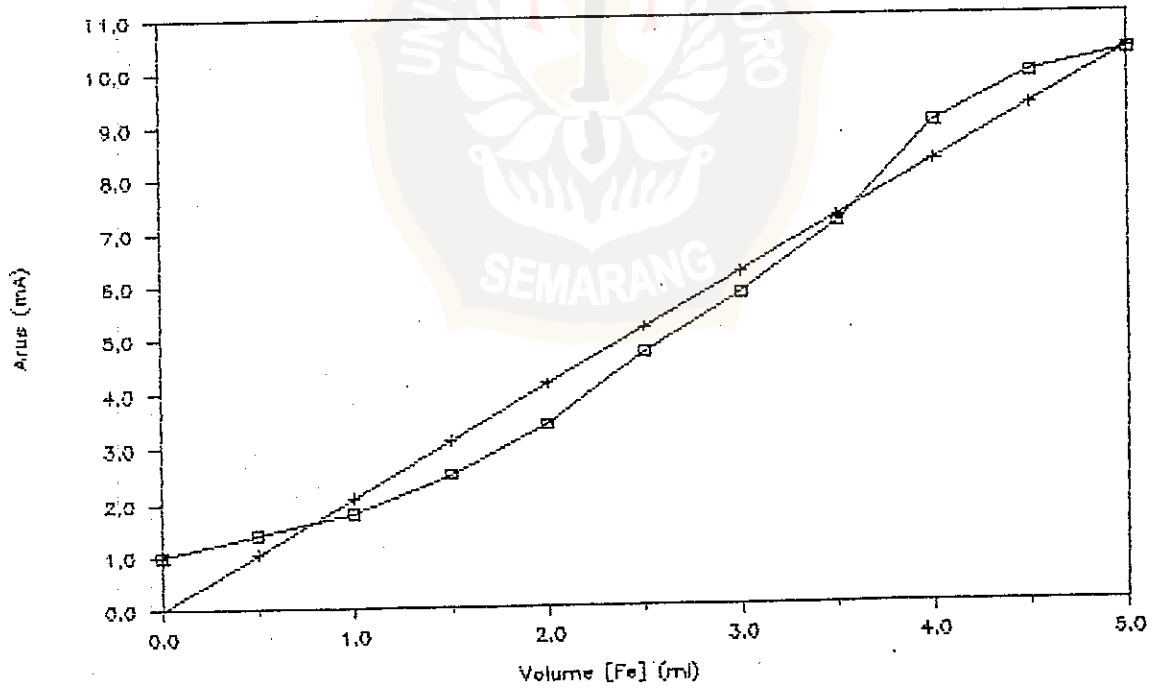
GRAFIK 9 : Kurva standar (Spektronik-20)

Volume [Fe] vs Absorbansi



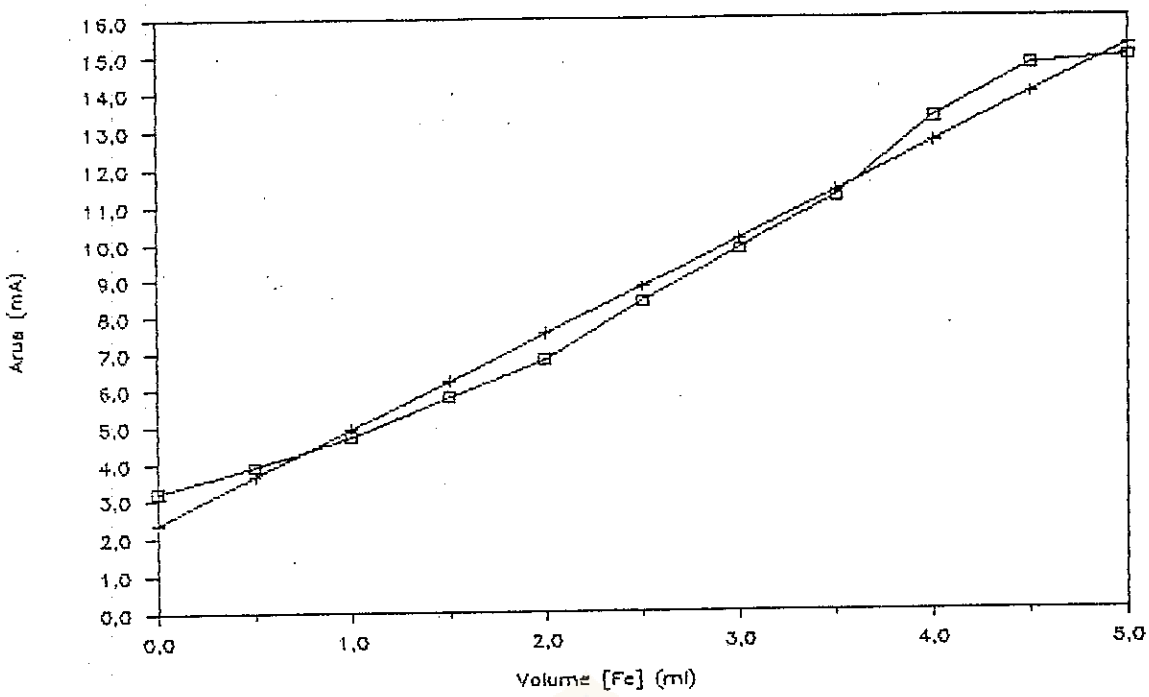
GRAFIK 10 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 0 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus



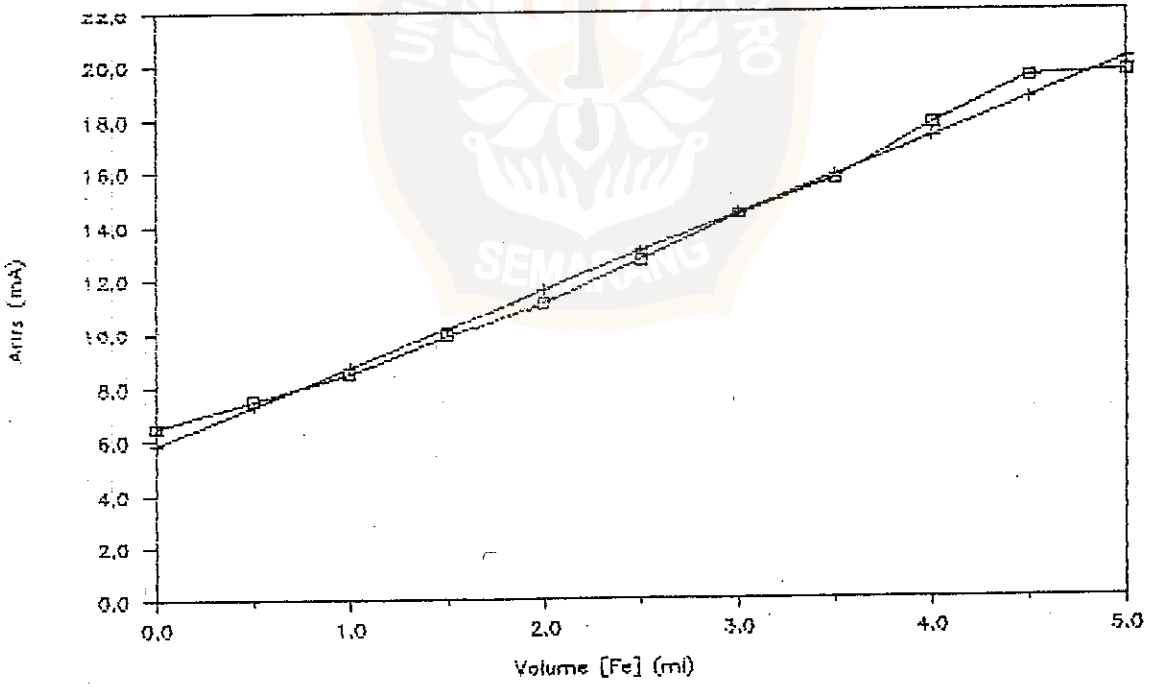
GRAFIK 11 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 1 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus



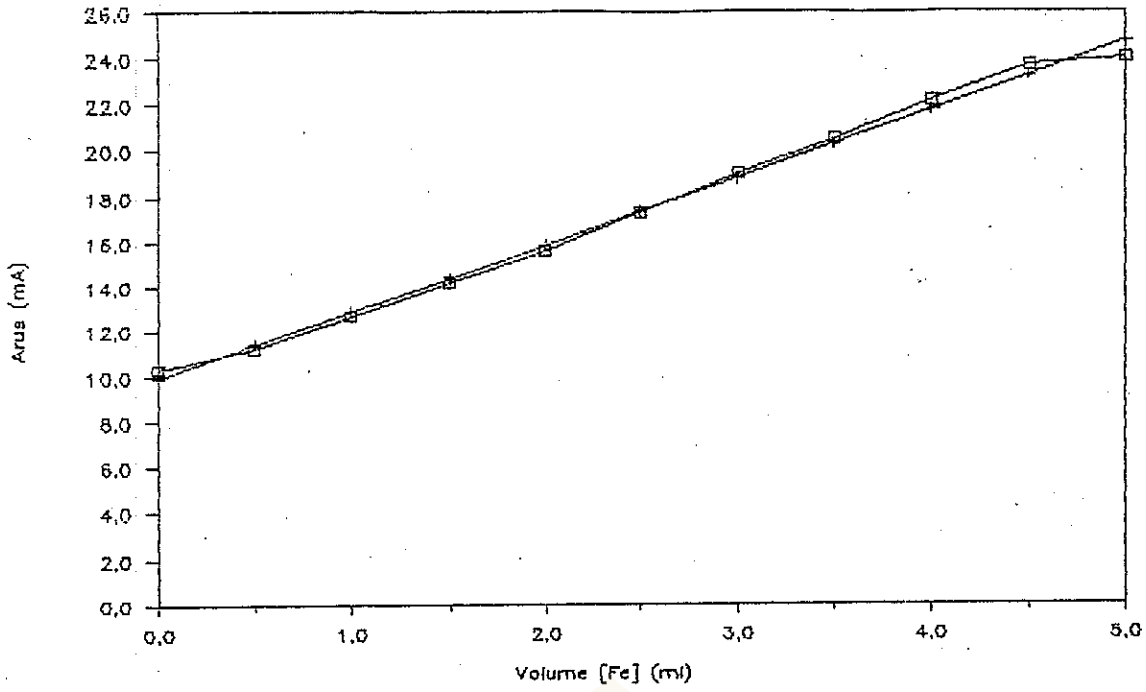
GRAFIK 12 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 2 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus



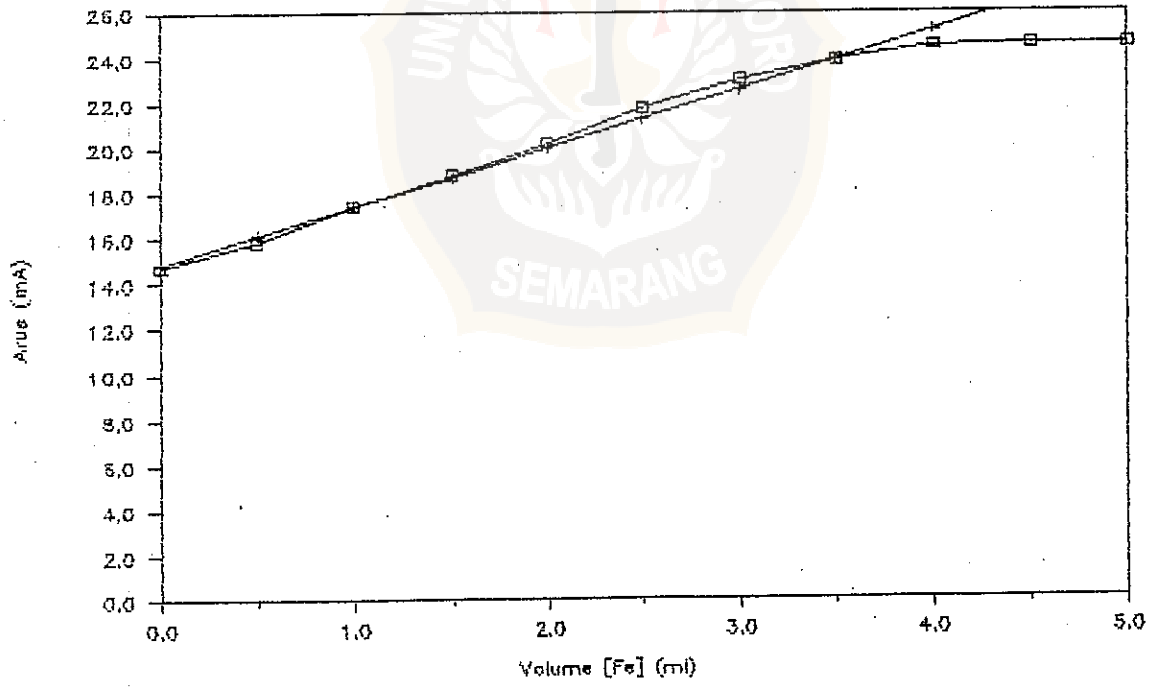
GRAFIK 13 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 3 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus



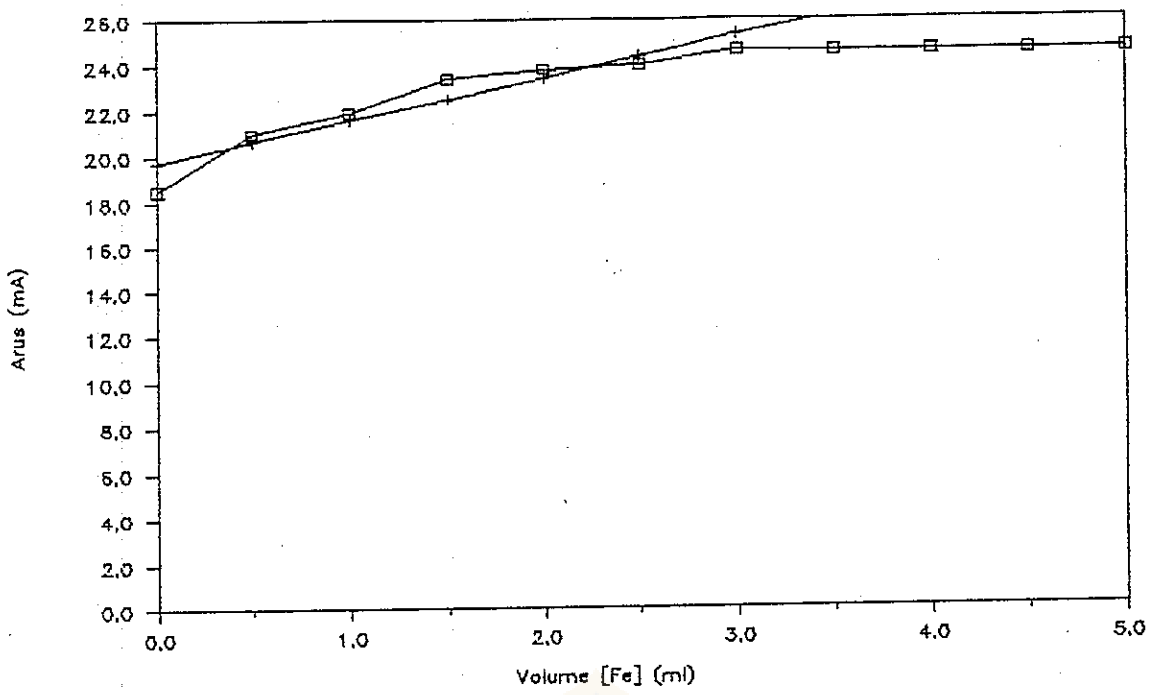
GRAFIK 14 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 4 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus



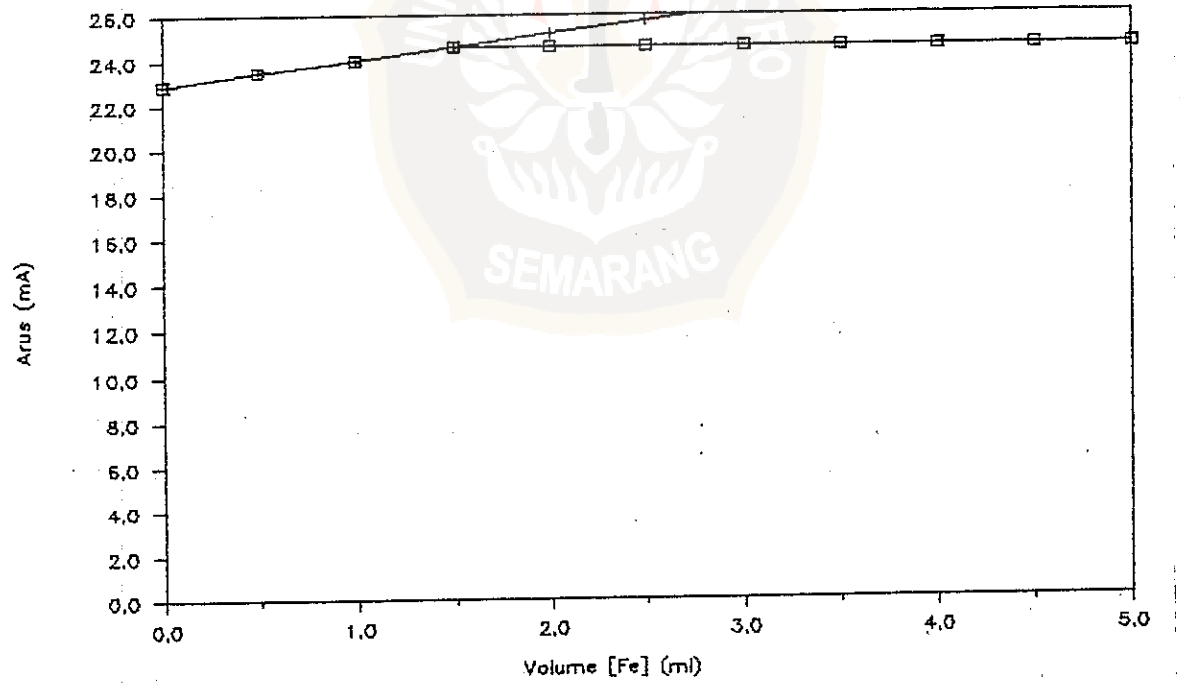
GRAFIK 15 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 5 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus



GRAFIK 16 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 6 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus



GRAFIK 17 : Kurva Standar (Jarak 7 cm)

Volume [Fe] vs Arus