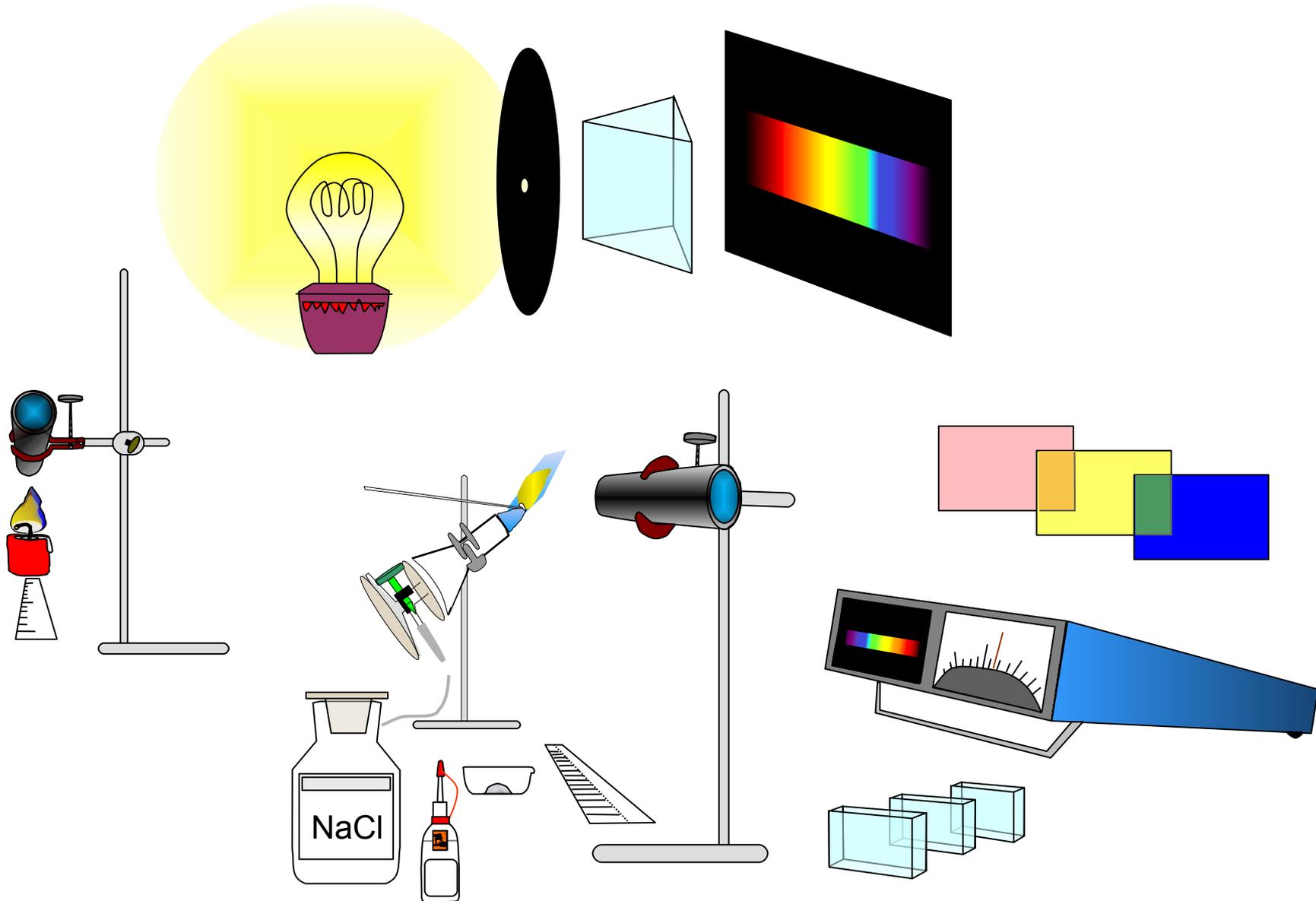
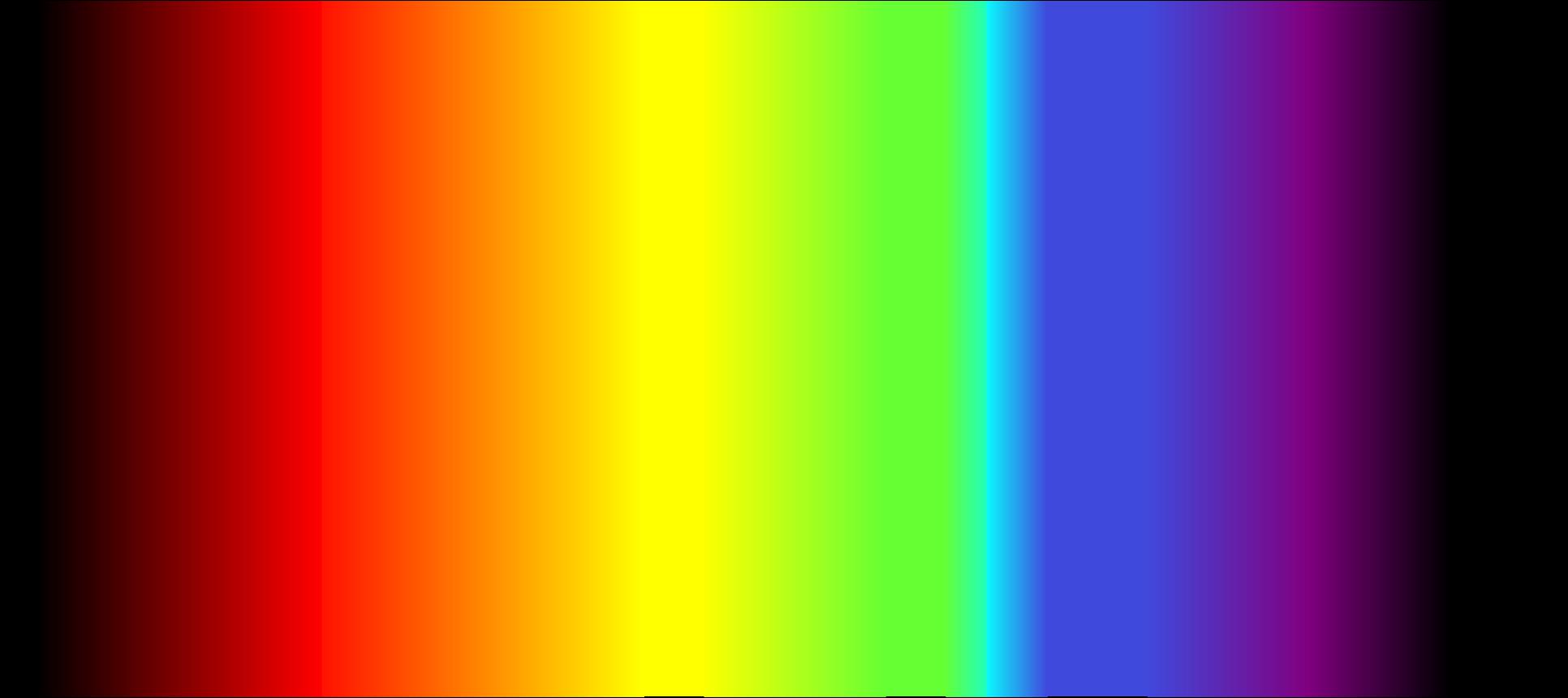


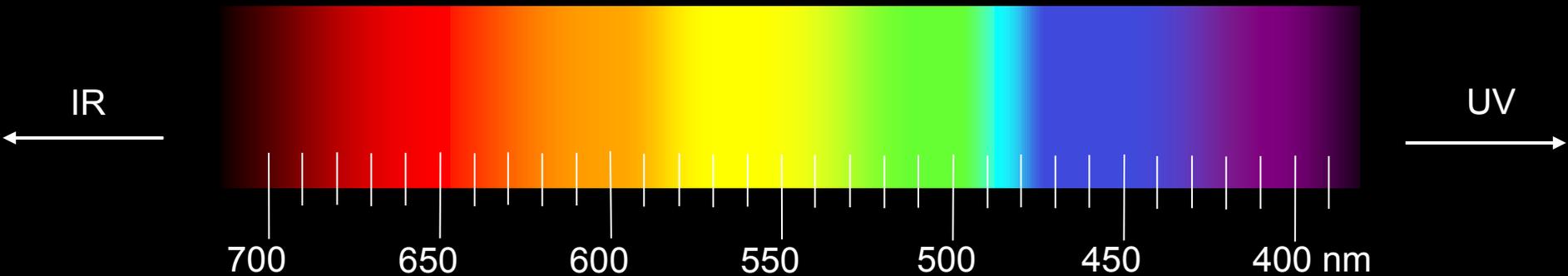
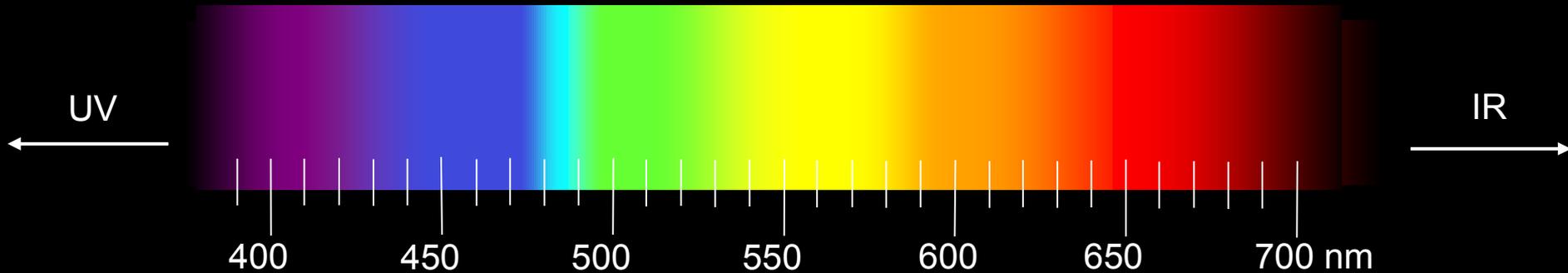
Materialien zur Spektralanalyse



Farben im sichtbaren Bereich des elektromagnetischen Spektrums

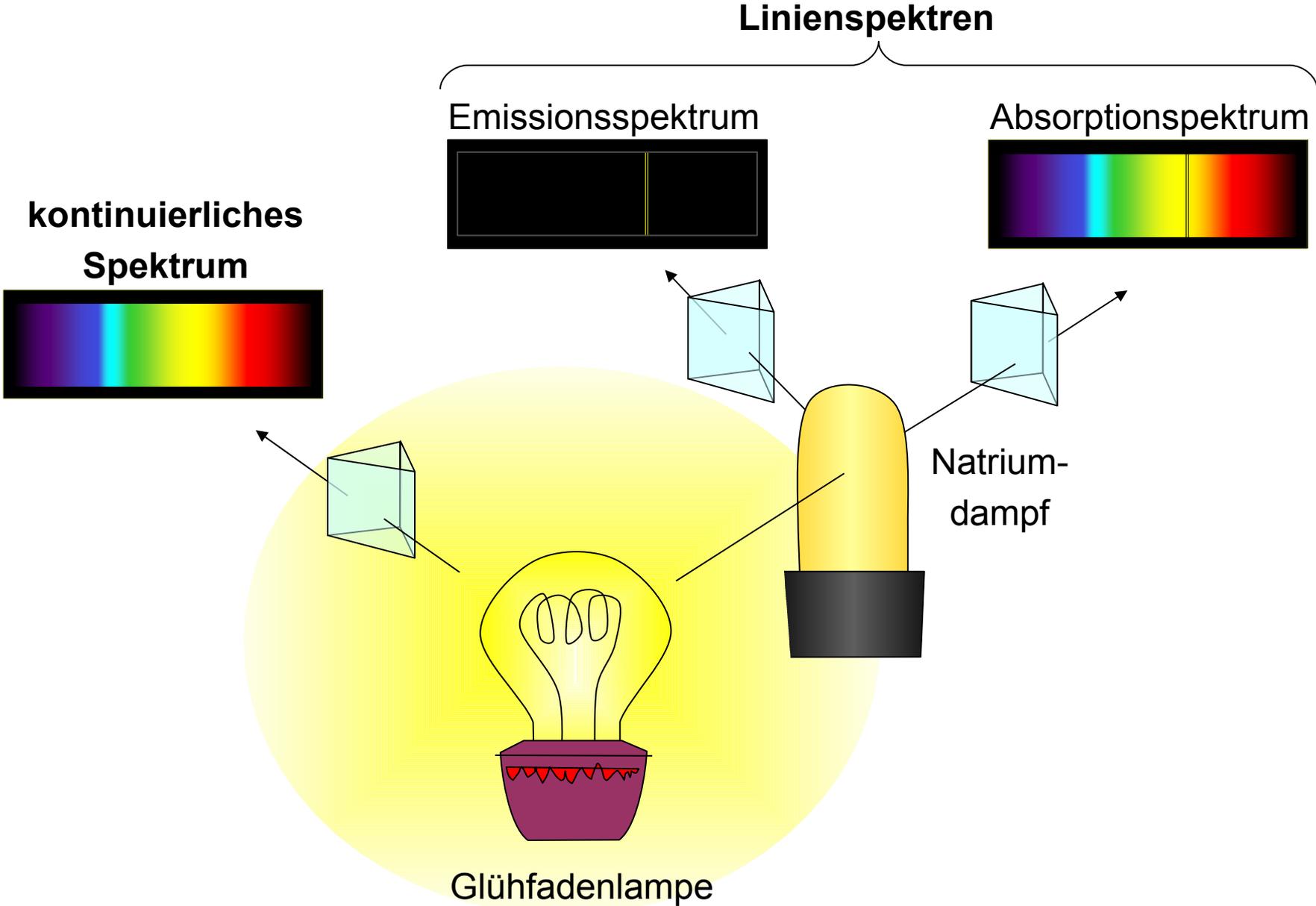


Farben und Wellenlängen im elektromagnetischen Spektrum

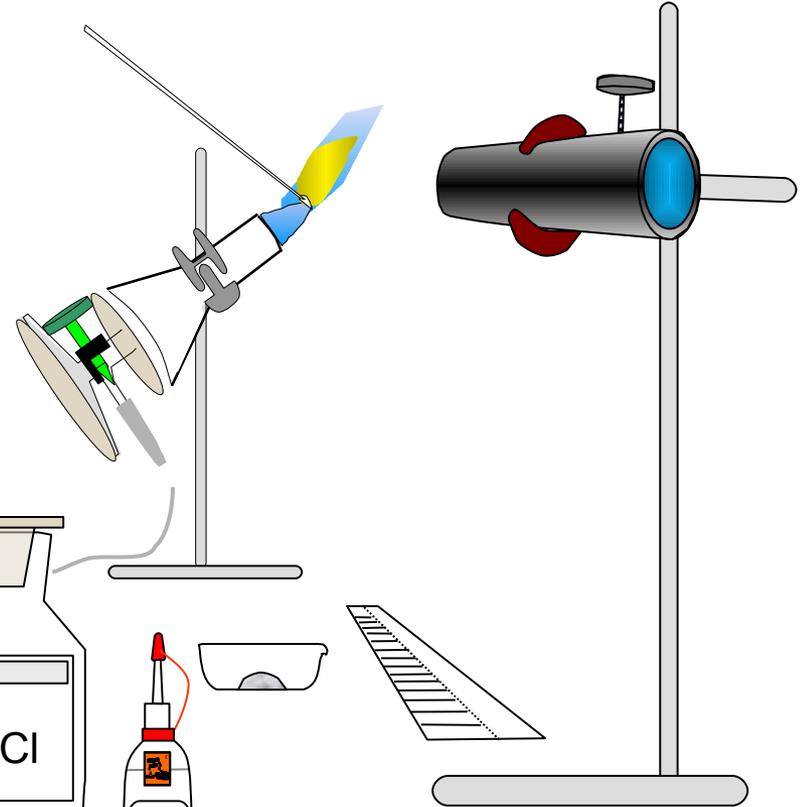
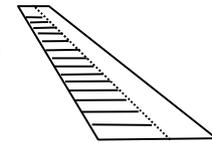
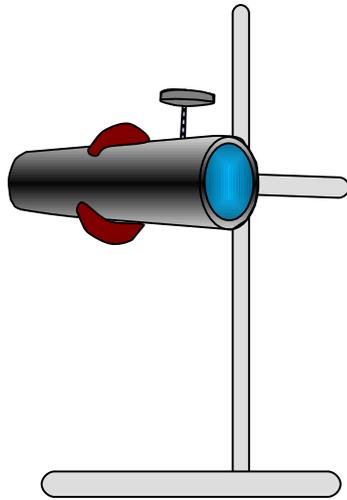
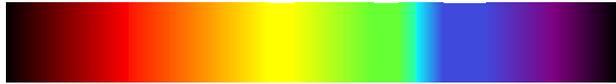


rot (750-650nm), orange (640-590nm), gelb (580-550nm), grün (530-490nm), cyan (490-480nm), blau-violett (460-480nm), violett (430-390nm)

Schema: Zustandekommen von Spektren

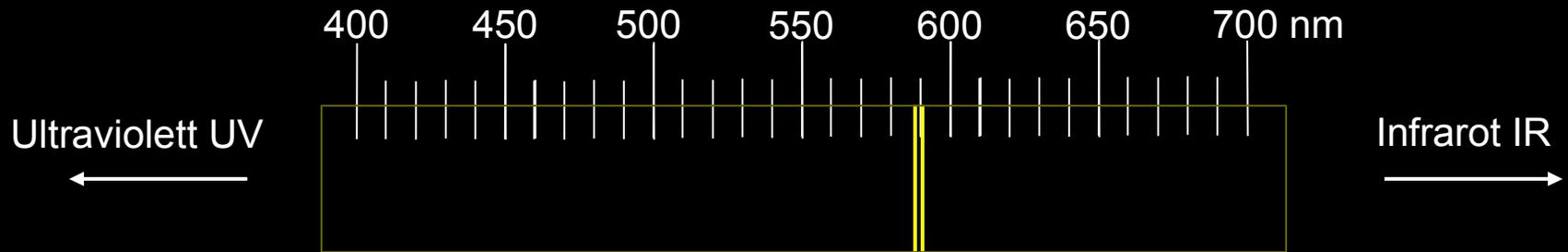


Versuchsaufbauten zur Aufnahme von Spektren mit einem Taschenspektroskop

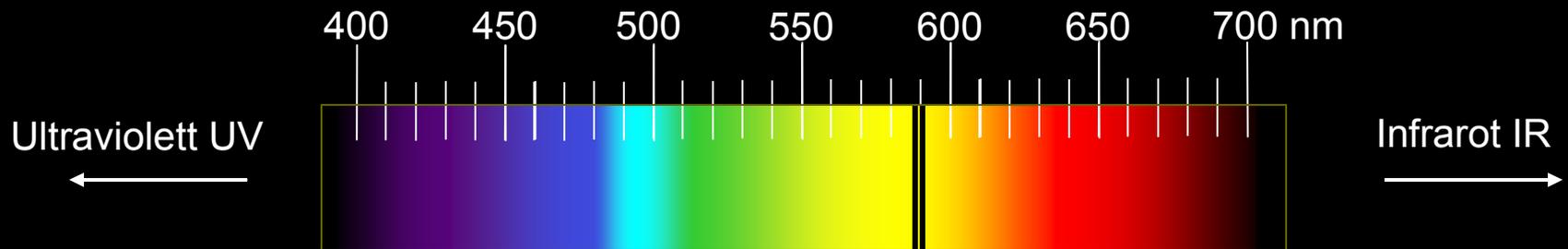


Vergleich: Linienspektren von Natrium

Emissionsspektrum



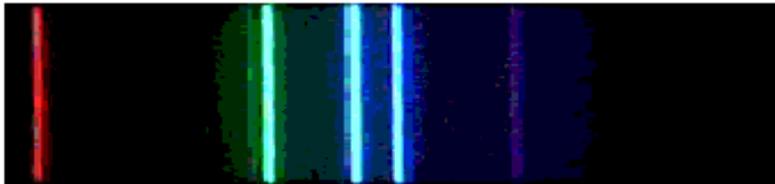
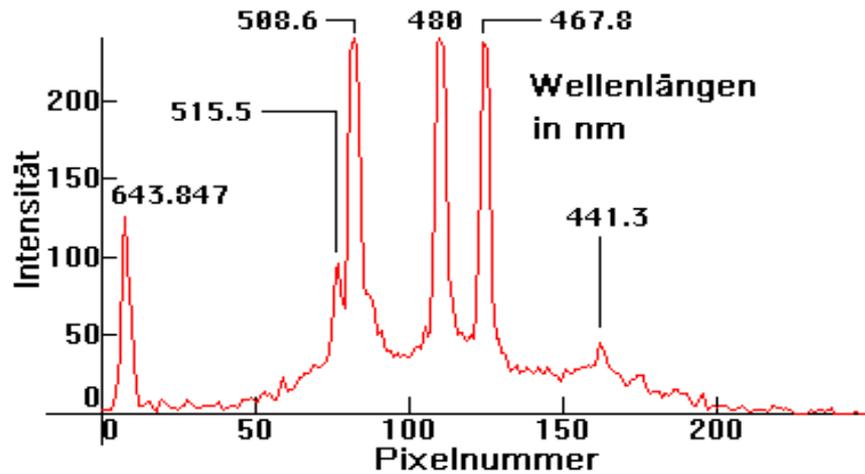
Absorptionsspektrum



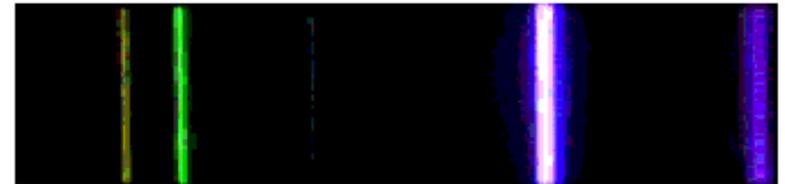
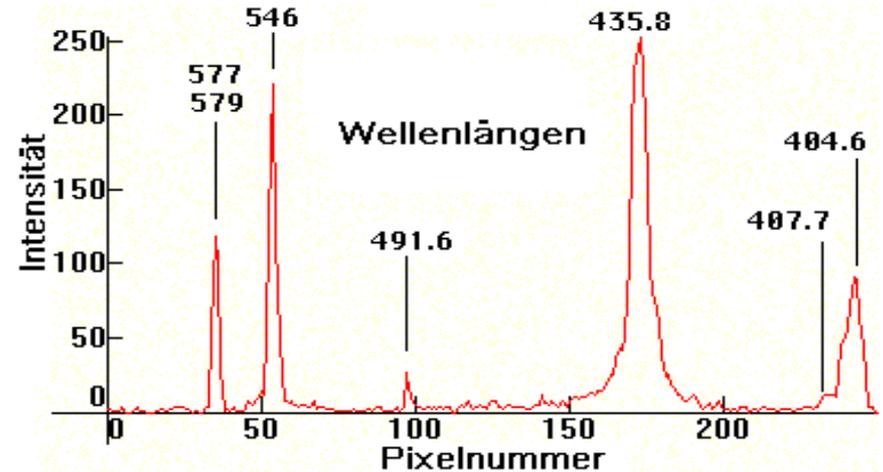
Beispiele: Emissionsspektren

Quelle Wikipedia: Herbert Weidner

Cadmium: Niederdruck Spektrum

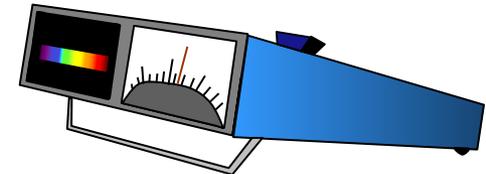
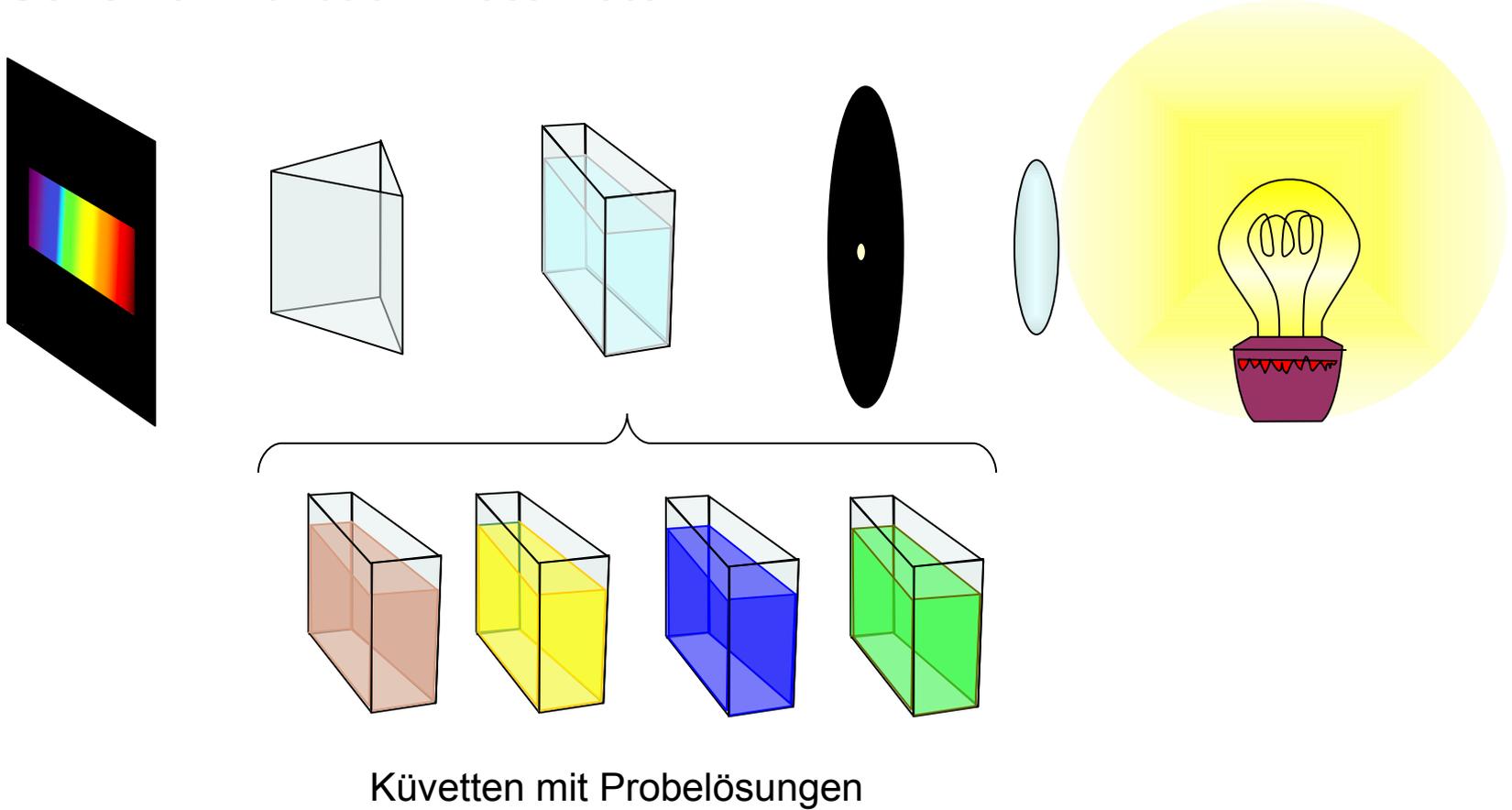


Quecksilber: Niederdruck Spektrum



Aufnahme von Absorptionsspektren

Schema: Aufbau Photometer



Bromthymolblau

Vier Küvetten mit Lösungen von Bromthymolblau auf der Fensterbank



pH 0

pH 4

pH 4

pH 8

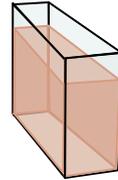
Bromthymolblaulösungen



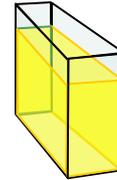
Wasser



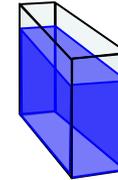
pH: 0



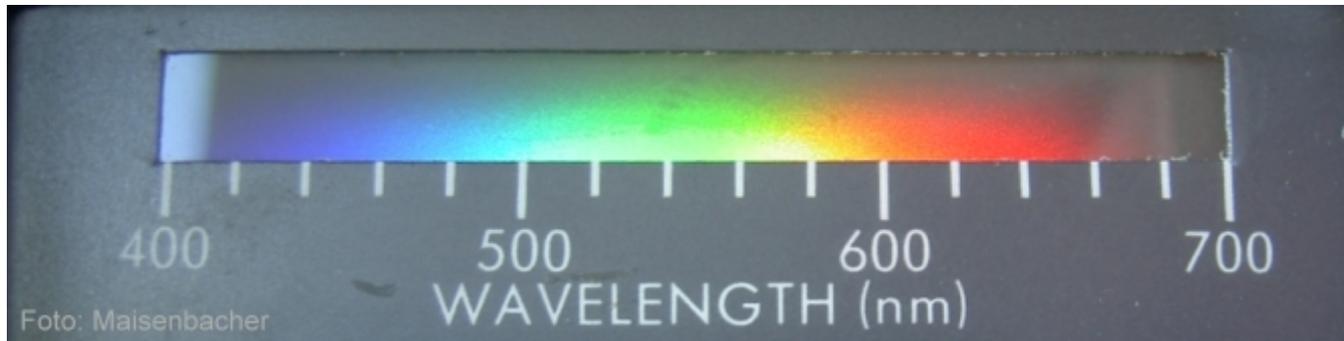
pH: 4



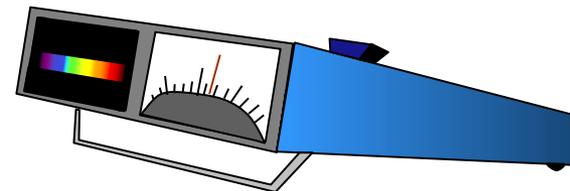
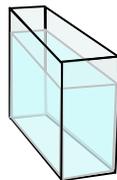
pH: 8



Photometeranzeige: Absorptionsspektrum



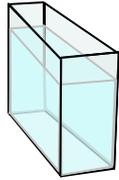
Wasser



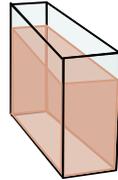
Bromthymolblaulösungen



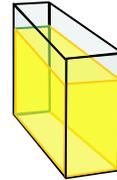
Wasser



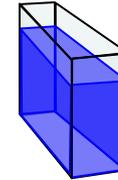
pH: 0



pH: 4



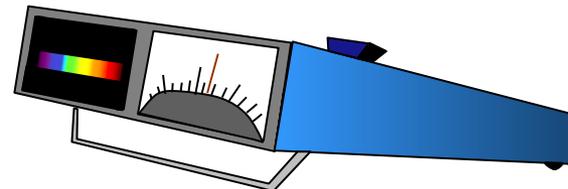
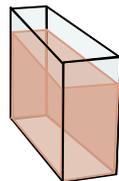
pH: 8



Photometeranzeige: Absorptionsspektrum



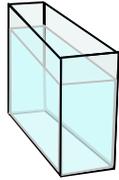
pH: 0



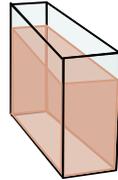
Bromthymolblaulösungen



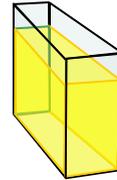
Wasser



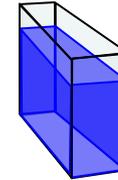
pH: 0



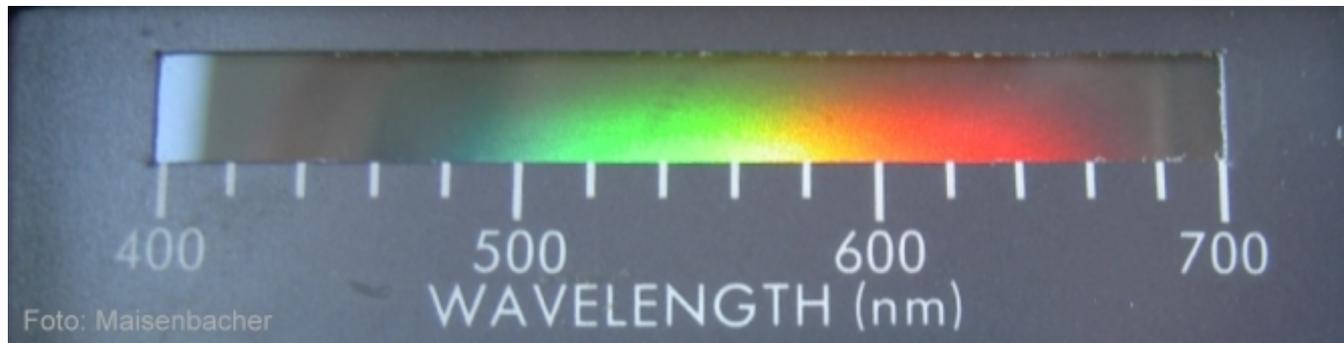
pH: 4



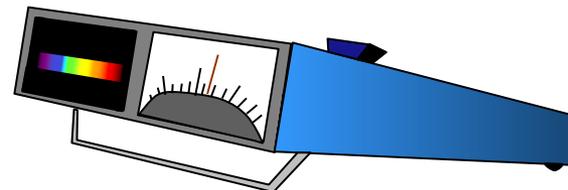
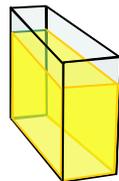
pH: 8



Photometeranzeige: Absorptionsspektrum



pH: 4



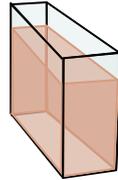
Bromthymolblaulösungen



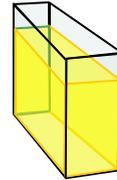
Wasser



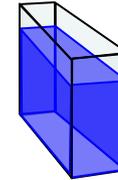
pH: 0



pH: 4



pH: 8



Photometeranzeige: Absorptionsspektrum



pH: 8

