

Fatin Niswati, 202897, **“Daya Tahan Larutan Amylum 1% yang Dibuat Dari Serbuk Amylum Pro Analisa dan Tepung Kanji yang Diuji Secara Kualitatif Selama 50 Hari”**. Di bawah bimbingan Dra. Yusrin dan Bp. Didik Sumanto, SKM.

RINGKASAN

Titration iodometry is a direct process that involves iodine. Excess iodine that is added with an oxidizing agent will be released and then titrated with sodium thiosulfate. In iodometry, the indicator used is amylose or starch. The indicator will produce a blue color because it reacts with iodine (I_2). The appearance of the blue color indicates the presence of amylose and 1% amylose solution used as an indicator is still usable.

This research aims to find out how long a 1% amylose solution can be used as an indicator.

The benefit of this research is to provide information to laboratory technicians about the stability of 1% amylose solution made from amylose powder, starch, and amylose powder. The object of the research is 1% amylose solution made from amylose powder and starch. In the test, 1% amylose solution was made from amylose powder and starch with the same concentration, namely 1%.

The research was conducted in the Chemistry Laboratory of the Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Semarang, from April to June 2005.

From the research results, it is known that 1% amylose solution made from amylose powder that is stored in a brown bottle for 50 days has experienced physical changes, namely storage for 0 days is clear, odorless, and clear. On the other hand, 1% amylose solution made from starch that is stored in a brown bottle for 50 days has experienced changes, namely storage for 0 days is clear, odorless, and thick. It becomes cloudy, has a white precipitate, and has a musty smell (long-term loss), clear and tested qualitatively giving a blue color, this means the presence of amylose-iodine complex that has a spiral molecular structure.