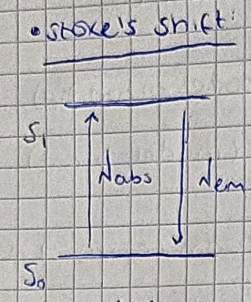
12-06-25

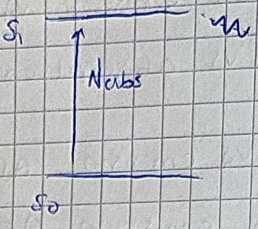
Graphs analysis

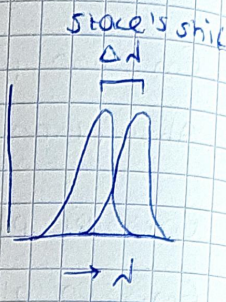
Slide 1: • difference in scattering (first bit goes down, might be due to concentration)

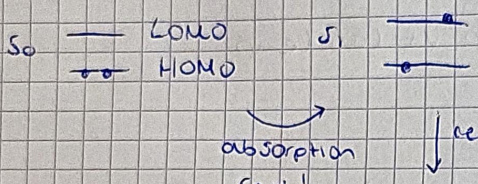
• stoke's shift:



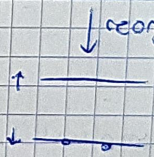
expected







↳ energy of emission is smaller



- Last shoulder emission → vibrations
  you don't see it in absorption because of Chl b
- much of absorption transfered to lowest energy (sharp peak)
- graph: no blank space horizontally

Slide 2:

- differences due to scattering
- last peak (down) → more pigments absorbing red than AT
- our plants more chl b than AT
- first peak due to chl a

Slide 3

- emission the same (from PSII) → very conserved among species
  PSI doesn't do fluorescence → fast trapping

Slide 4:

- first peak: antennae of PSII
- our plants more redshifted
- second peak → excited chlorophyll (red), already saw in slide 2
  ↳ PSI

Slide 5:

- LT → system fluctuates less → less broadening of peaks
- very little ~~temperat~~ intensity in room temp, transfer energy to PSI (uphill). in LT you eliminate the transfer, so it emits.

Slide 6

- lower peak → more scattering

Slide 7:

- Higher second peak, emits in room temperature
  ET is slower by pins

Slide 8:

PSI peaks different, all more red-shifted than AT

Setup for centrifuge: (yesterday)

- 5/6 = controle
- 4 = Koen
- 3 = Eva
- 2 = Maaks
- 1 = Jasmijn

400 µL / 100 µL rest

250 µL / 250 µL jasmijn

PSI sunk to the bottom probably because we centrifuged too much

Band 6 is PSI, we might need to do the gradient again
↳ from fluorescence

We prepare more sucrose gradient in case we can't get data from Band 6.