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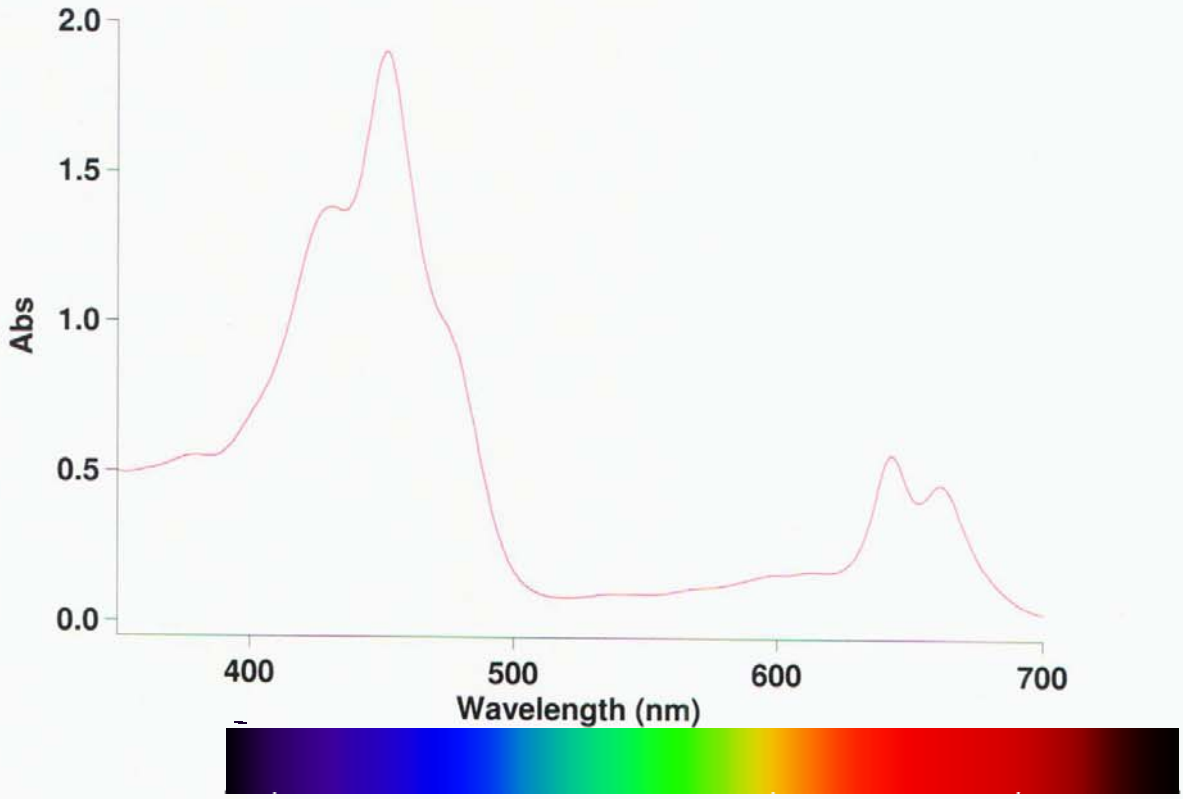

Scan Analysis Report

Report Time : Tue 19 Sep 06:43:12 AM 2006
Batch:
Software version: 3.00(182)
Operator:

Sample Name: C273 - GREEN

Collection Time	19/09/2006 6:43:15 AM
Peak Table	
Peak Style	Peaks
Peak Threshold	0.0100
Range	700.0nm to 350.1nm

Wavelength (nm)	Abs
661.0	0.466
643.0	0.566
452.0	1.905
431.0	1.382

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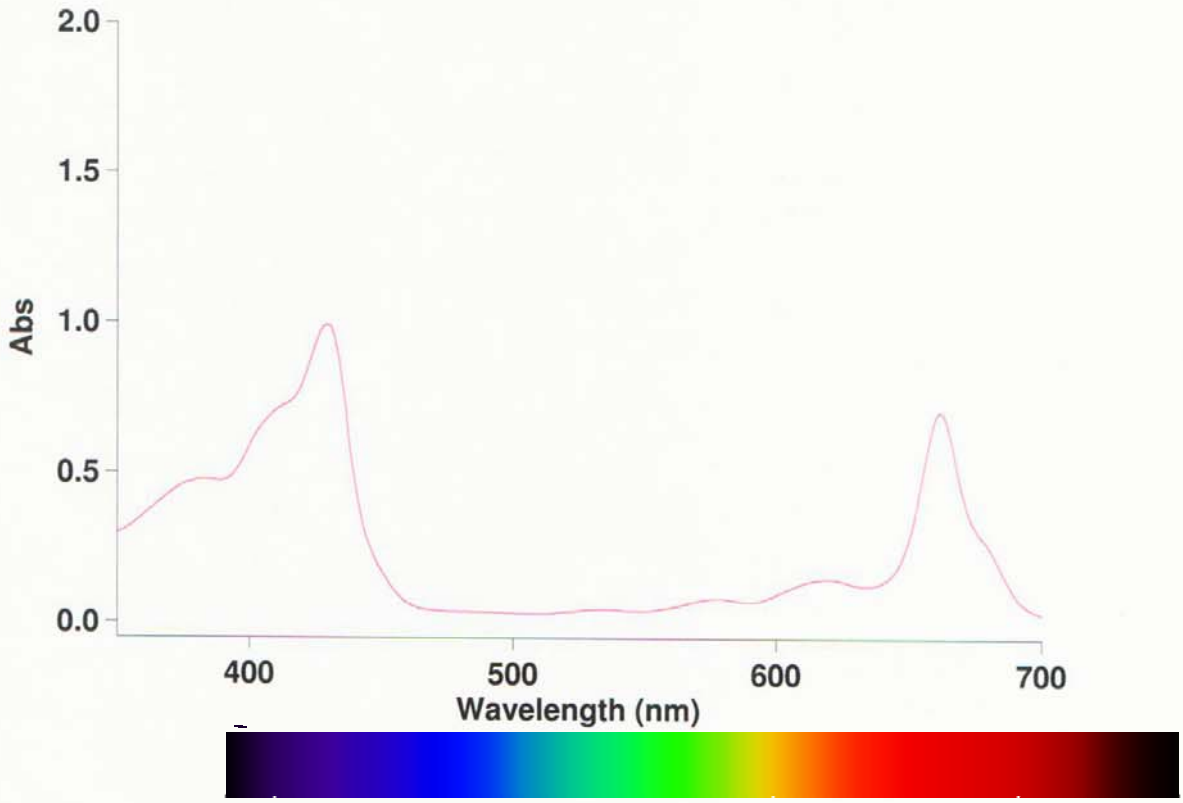

Scan Analysis Report

Report Time : Tue 19 Sep 06:48:43 AM 2006
Batch:
Software version: 3.00(182)
Operator:

Sample Name: C273 - BLUEGREEN

Collection Time 19/09/2006 6:48:47 AM

Peak Table
Peak Style Peaks
Peak Threshold 0.0100
Range 700.0nm to 350.1nm

Wavelength (nm)	Abs
662.0	0.710
619.9	0.150
578.0	0.085
429.0	0.994

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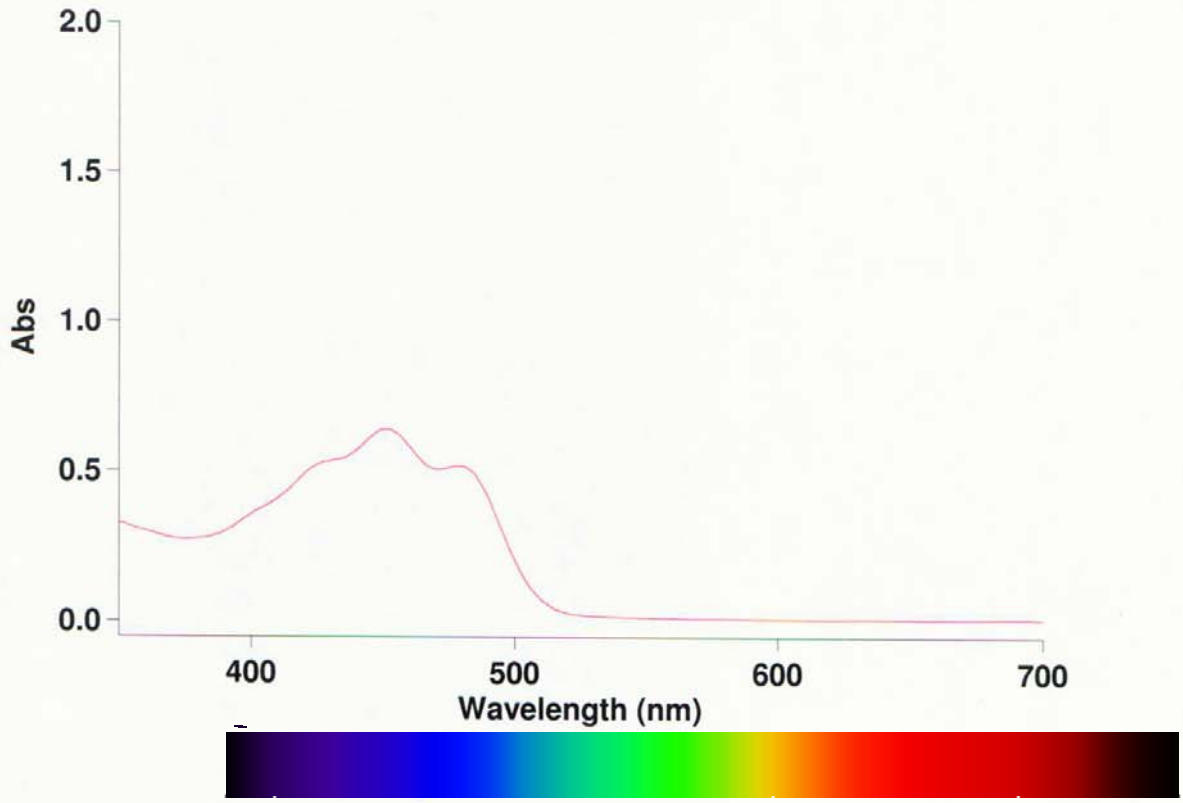


Scan Analysis Report

Report Time : Wed 20 Sep 09:59:23 AM 2006
Batch:
Software version: 3.00(182)
Operator:

Sample Name: C273 - YELLOW

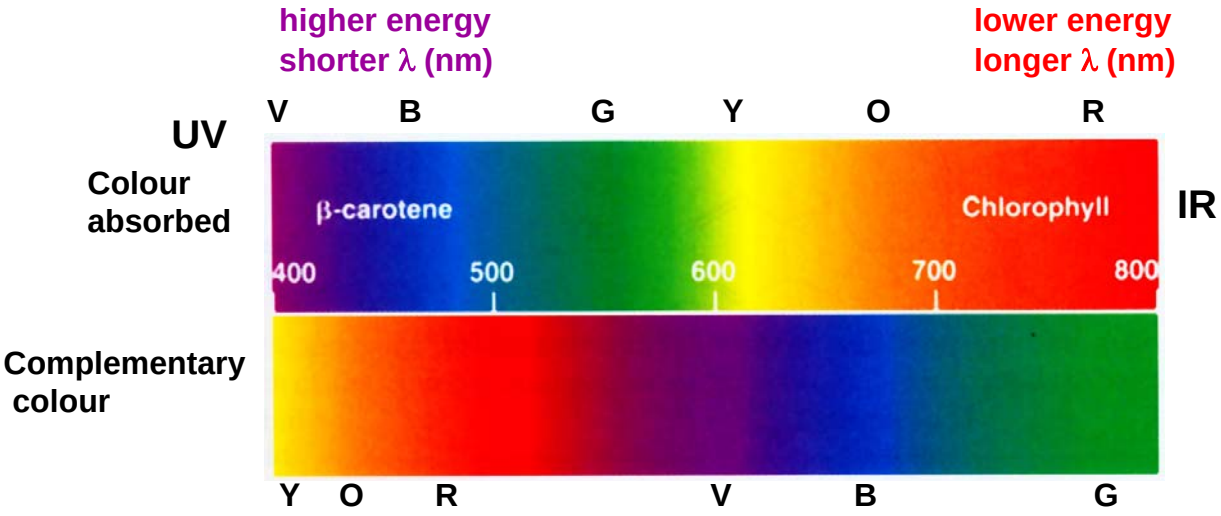
Collection Time 20/09/2006 9:59:38 AM

Peak Table
Peak Style Peaks
Peak Threshold 0.0100
Range 700.0nm to 350.1nm

Wavelength (nm)	Abs
479.0	0.521
451.1	0.643

Colour

If white light is spread out by a prism, we can see that it is composed of different colors. Each color corresponds to a different wavelength.



When a substance absorbs light, we we perceive the complementary color, because the light which reaches our eyes is missing the wavelengths which have been absorbed.

Complementary Colours

The color of a compound depends on the wavelength of light which it absorbs – a colourless compound absorbs no visible light, whereas a black substance absorbs all wavelengths.

A colour wheel can be a useful, <u>qualitative</u> mnemonic.

For example – a predominant pigment in green plants is chlorophyll b – which absorbs red light.

Carrots are orange because of compounds such as β-carotene – which absorb blue light.