

Chromatography is a crucial technique in biophysics, enabling the separation, identification, and purification of mixtures. Additionally, accessory pigments like carotenoids (yellow–orange light) and xanthophylls (yellow light) contribute to light absorption and energy transfer. Chlorophyll a absorbs red, blue, and violet wavelengths, reflecting blue–green light, while chlorophyll b primarily absorbs blue light, reflecting yellow–green light.