thermo scientific

TOP SEED THROUGH DETECTION

Phenotyping with the Thermo Scientific Delta Ray IRIS



The planet will need

Global feed crop demand is expected to doubl and climate change will require healthier, more



If you expect to lead in feeding the world, there's only one way to get it right.

Grow the perfect seed.

to feed 10 billion people by 2050.

e by 2050 due to the growing world population. In addition, seasonal droughts resilient, smarter plants.



New Focus on Photosynthesis

The ¹³C values of the CO₂ is a fast indication of water-use efficiency (WUE) and plant response to drought. Imagine determining δ^{13} C photosynthetic discrimination of crop plants instantly.

Delta Ray Series Speeds Up the Process

The Thermo Scientific[™] Delta Ray[™] IRIS consists of a laser-based Isotope Ratio Infrared Spectrometer (IRIS) and a Universal Reference Interface (URI) which can perform accurate and precise, continuous, in-situ monitoring of isotopologues of trace gases at ambient concentration.



The Delta Ray IRIS can be integrated into a plant chamber to detect rapid changes in the metabolism of a plant. You'll be able to measure the impact of different plants species on the oxygen isotopic signature of atmospheric CO₂ under varying environmental conditions. This is important for an accurate estimation of CO₂ fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems based on δ^{18} O in CO₂.



Smarter Plants -



"Smart" plant: The Exit CO₂ will change in both heavy and light isotopes. "Weak" plant: The Exit CO₂ will have mostly heavy ¹³C, because the light molecules will be absorbed by the plant.

Stronger Outcomes

The Delta Ray IRIS can simultaneously measure the CO_2 going in and out of the plant chamber: CO_2 concentration as well as $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{16}O$ isotope signatures. In the drying process, $\delta^{13}C$ significant changes are already visible after 24hrs.

The Delta Ray IRIS provides continuous, feature-rich data for plant research. The carbon isotope ratio δ^{13} C-CO₂ and oxygen isotope ratio (δ^{13} O-CO₂) of atmospheric carbon dioxide can be used to partition the gross fluxes of CO₂

in terrestrial ecosystems, such as plant respiration, soil respiration and plant assimilation. The characteristic δ^{13} C value is modified by plant metabolism and photosynthesis. The δ^{16} O is affected by the oxygen exchange between the molecules of CO₂ and H₂O stemming from different water pools. Similar measurements could, for example, be used to determine the efficiency of plants in phenotyping, studying the impact of elevated CO₂ concentrations in a future climate or even exchanges at ecosystem level.



Identifying smarter plants in the lab...



...can begin in the field. Share the data in the cloud.

It's the exacting process of producing smarter plants. **Faster**.

Observe rapid changes in plant metabolism by simultaneously monitoring carbon and oxygen isotope ratios of carbon dioxide under varying ambient conditions in a plant chamber. This offers you a totally innovative, non-destructive approach to whole plant physiology and processes that shorten production time and dramatically increase your potential for global seed output.



We've exponentially reduced the time for perfect seed development.

With traditional methods, the changes in plant canopy were visible after four days.

With Delta Ray IRIS, δ¹³C changes are already visible **in 24 hours.**



Day 1 Day 3 Day 5 Day 7 Day 9 Day 2 Day 4 Day 6 Day 8 The smart, green Top Seed plant emerging among its lagging field companions is emblematic of Delta Ray's ability to quickly identify the top performers. This is the tipping point in creating your new market advantage. Your leading-edge ability will determine what seeds will best produce the abundance necessary to feed an ever-growing world population. Ensure your enterprise longevity, strengthen your R&D investment and gain a seed breeding position to be reckoned with.



Find out more at thermofisher.com/phenotyping



