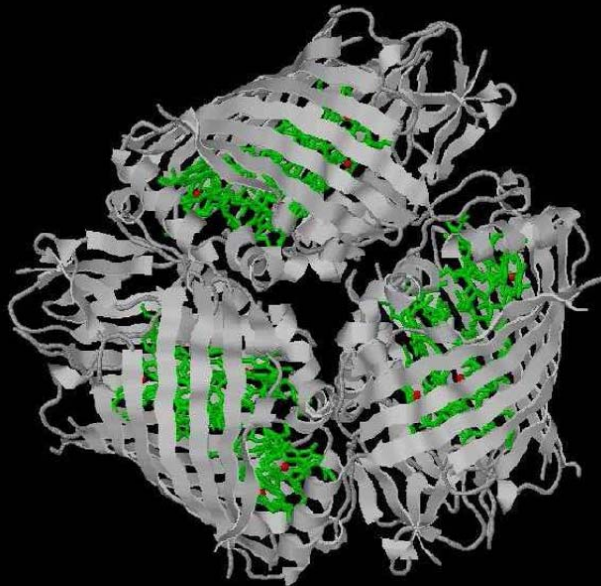


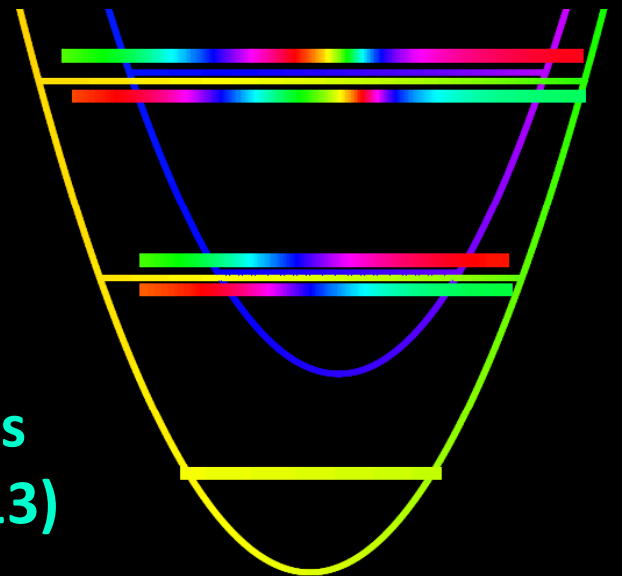
How Can Photosynthetic Light-Harvesting Have a Quantum Efficiency Approaching Unity?

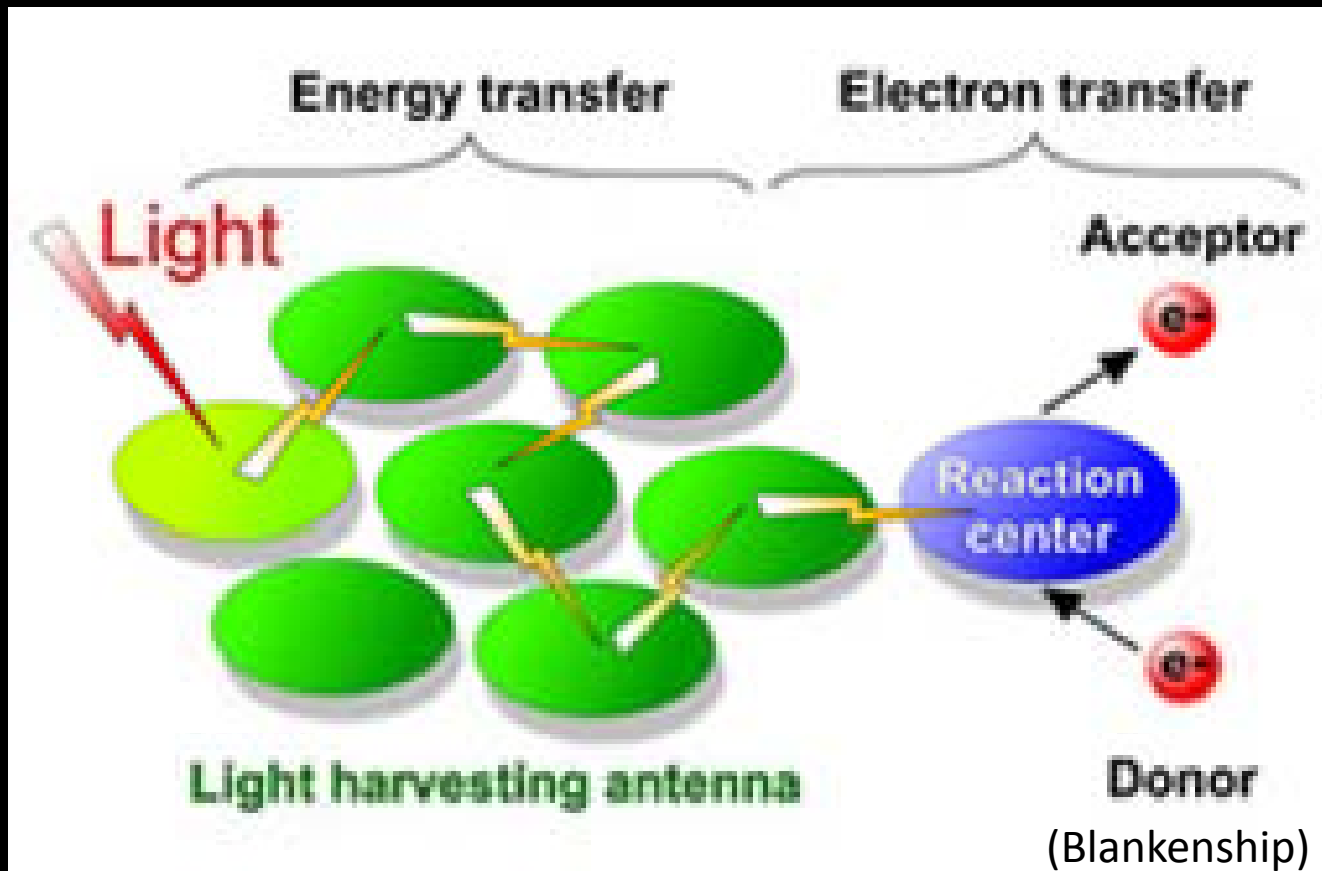
David M. Jonas

*Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry,
University of Colorado, Boulder, CO USA*



**Tiwari, Peters & Jonas
PNAS 110, 1203 (2013)**





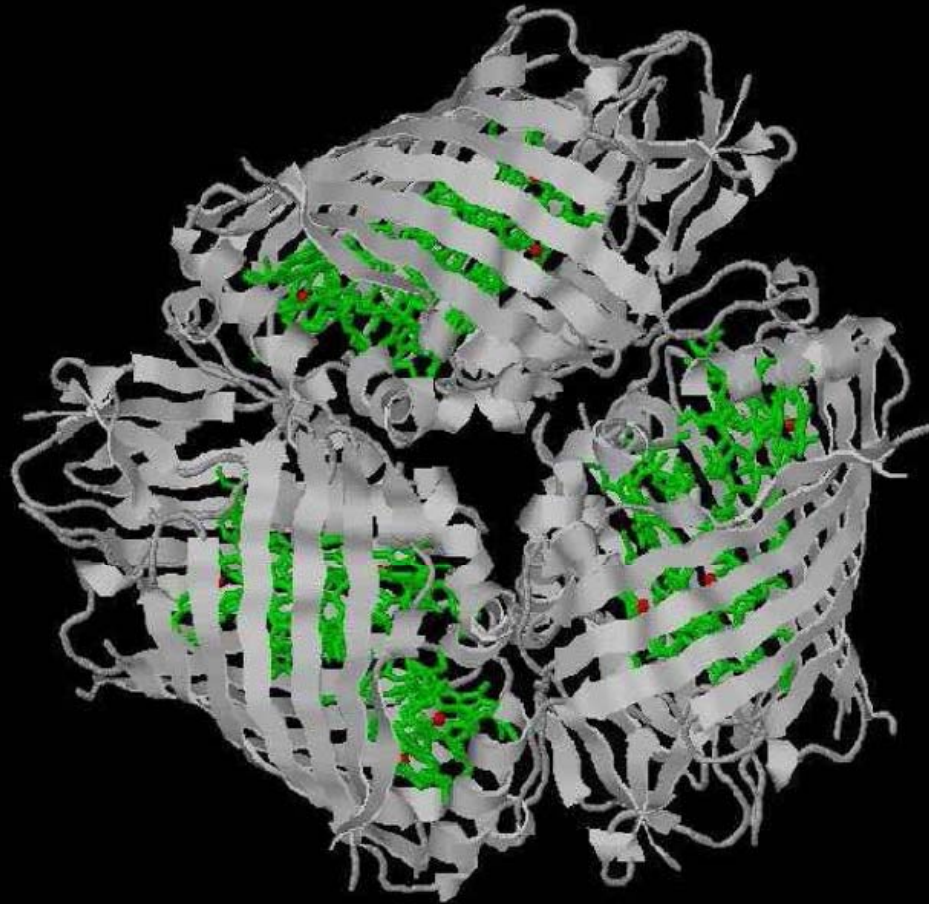
Overall Energetic Efficiency

= chemical energy stored/incident light energy $\approx 2\%$

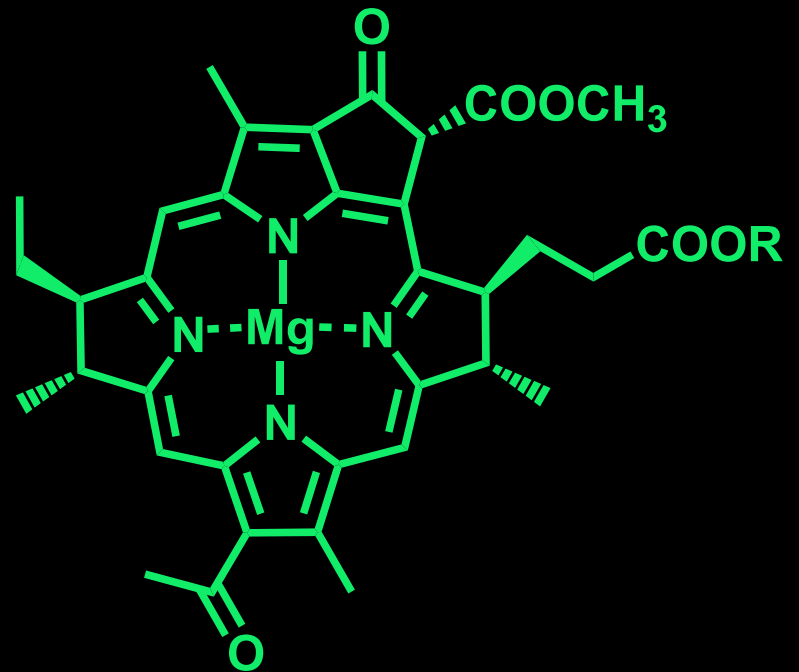
Light Harvesting Efficiency of the Antenna

= photons to RC/photons absorbed $\approx 100\%$

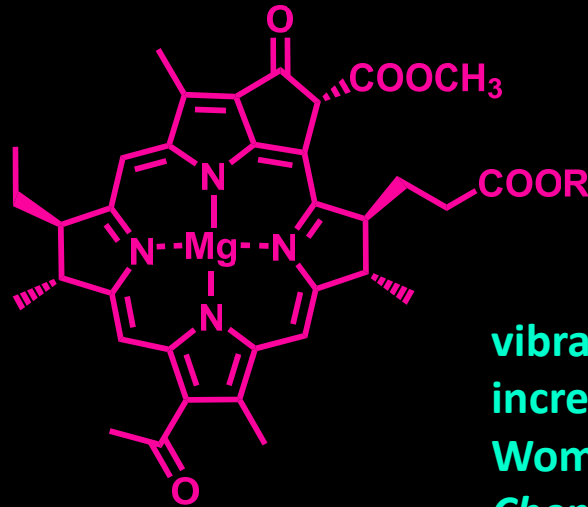
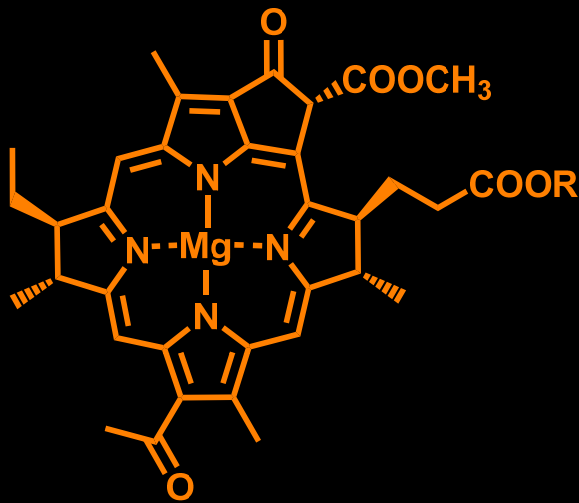
FMO trimer



Each sub-unit
contains 7
bacteriochlorophyll a
pigments



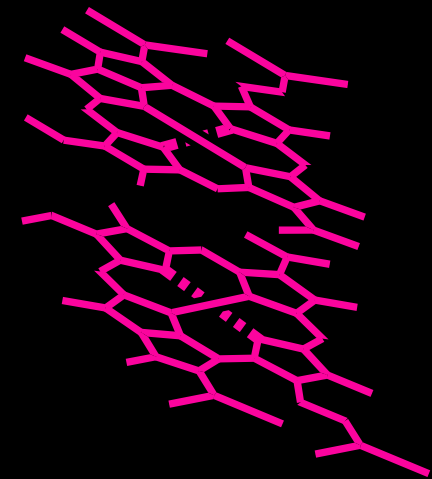
Protein adjusts pigment energies ...



*Energy
flows
downhill ...*

vibrational resonance
increases speed:
Womick & Moran, *J Phys
Chem B* 115, 1347 (2011).

Protein positions
pigments to couple them ...



Protein damps pigment motions ...

Electronic decoherence

Vibrational relaxation

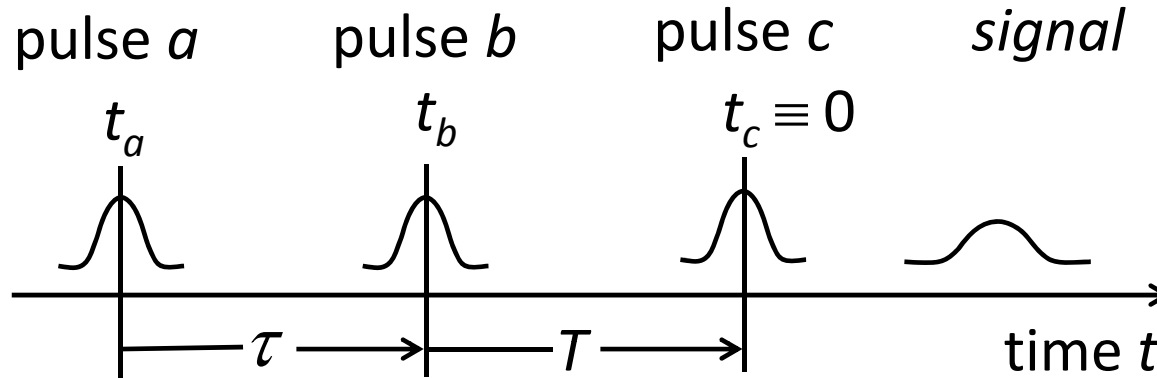
("It ain't over 'til it's over.")

Efficiency is maximum when
vibrational relaxation rate

= $2J/\hbar$ (J is coupling)

**A.S. Davydov and A.A. Serikov "Energy Transfer between
Impurity Molecules in Crystal in the Presence of Relaxation"
phys. stat. sol. b 51, 57 (1972)**

2D Fourier Transform Spectra



Femtosecond 4-wave mixing - background free signal by phase matching: $k_s = k_c + k_b - k_a$.
Measure signal field E by interferometry as a function of both time t and delay τ (fixed T).
Fourier transform 2D time domain fields twice:
 $E(t, \tau, T) \xrightarrow{\text{2D FT}} E(\omega_t, \omega_\tau, T)$ is the 2D spectrum.

Rephasing 2D:

$\tau > 0$ (a 1st, b 2nd)

Non-Rephasing 2D:

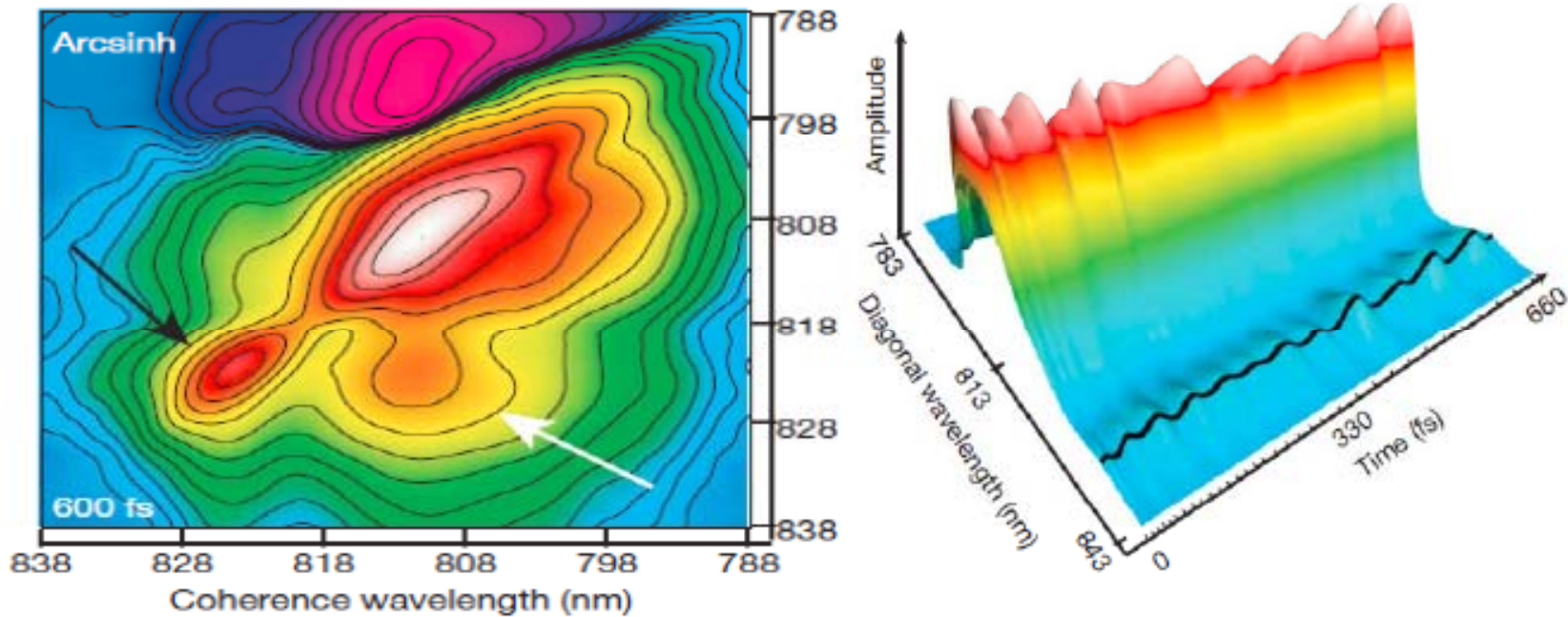
$\tau < 0$ (b 1st, a 2nd)

Absorptive 2D:

all τ

Signatures of Photosynthetic Energy Transfer

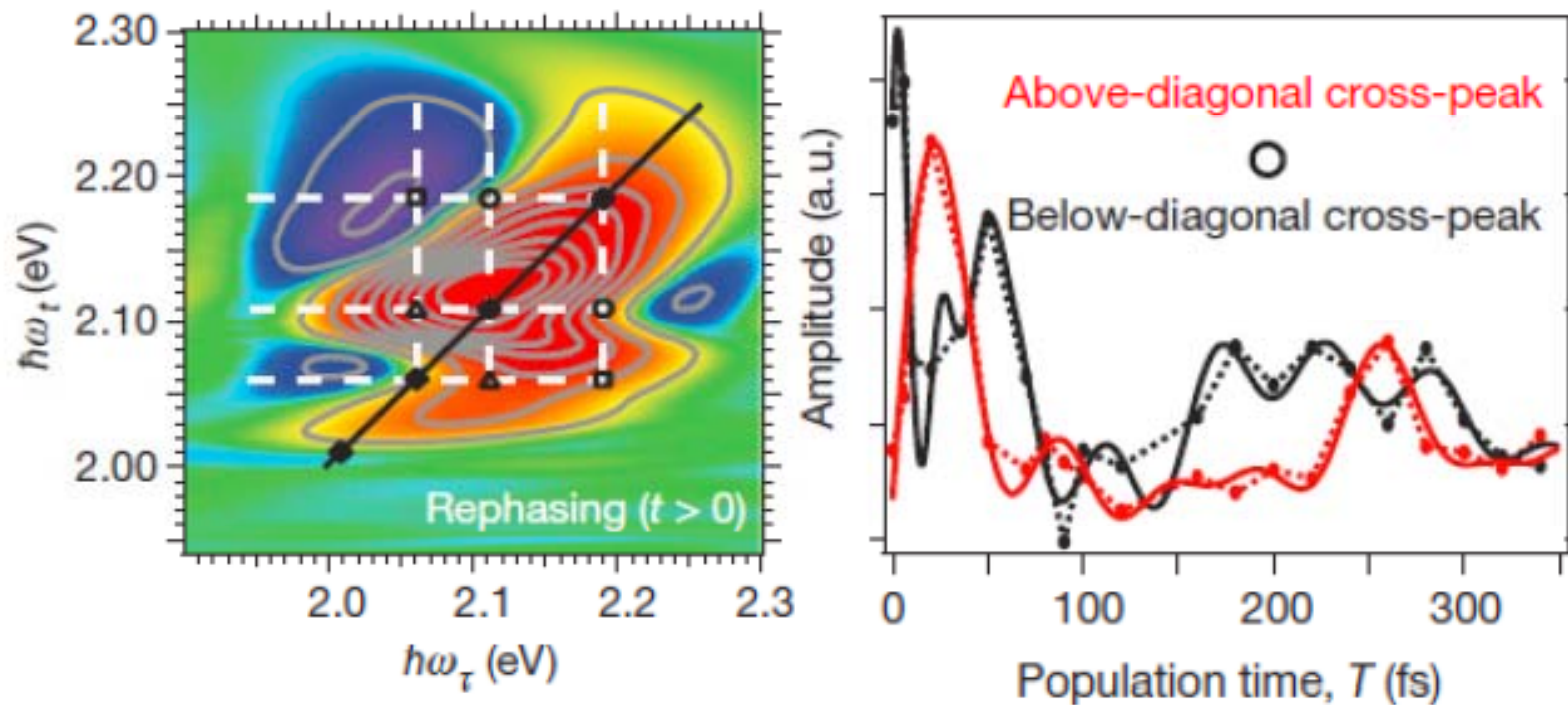
FMO Complex: Green Sulfur Bacteria



- DP & CP beating in absorptive 2D

Signatures of Photosynthetic Energy Transfer

PC645: Cryptophyte marine algae



- **180° phase between CP in rephasing 2D**

Signatures of Photosynthetic Energy Transfer

**180° phase between CP in rephasing 2D
is not
a consequence of electronic coherence.**

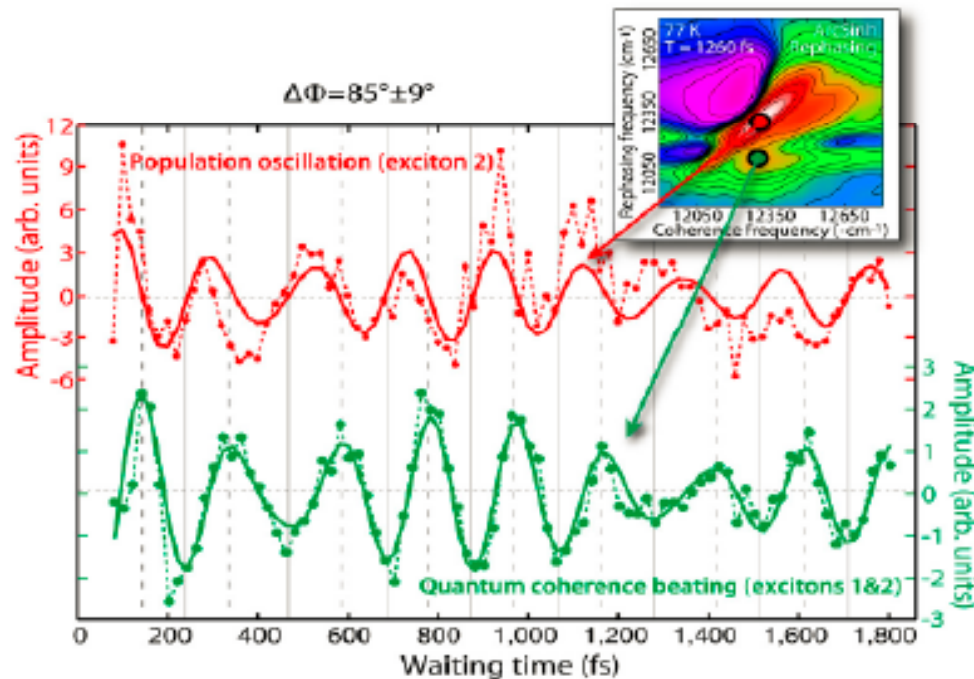
**Butkus, Zigmantas, Valkunas & Abramavicius
Chem. Phys. Lett. 545, 40–43 (2012) .**

Sampling - location matters.

“The spectral beats with t_2 can thus only have the same phases in the k_1 [R] or k_{11} [NR] spectrum, when measured at peak centers.”

Signatures of Photosynthetic Energy Transfer

FMO Complex: Green Sulfur Bacteria



*NOT predicted by
electronic
coherence -
oscillatory
Quantum energy
Transport (QT)?*

- DP beating in rephasing 2D
- 90° phase between DP and CP

Panitchayangkoon et al., PNAS (2011) Vol. 108(52), 20908-20912

- **COHERENCE SPANS MORE THAN ONE PIGMENT** (*not seen in one-pigment proteins*)
- **NOT A FRANCK-CONDON (ADIABATIC or BORN-OPPENHEIMER) EXCITED VIBRATION** – *too weak in photosynthetic pigments*
- **Beats over ~2 ps have led to discussion of MIXED VIBRATIONAL-ELECTRONIC (VIBRONIC) BEATS on the EXCITED ELECTRONIC STATE**

Standard dimer model - the two isolated pigment Hamiltonians are:

$$\hat{H}_A = \frac{1}{2} \omega_A (\hat{q}_A^2 + \hat{p}_A^2) \hat{I} + (E_A - \omega_A d_A \hat{q}_A) |A\rangle\langle A|$$

$$\hat{H}_B = \frac{1}{2} \omega_B (\hat{q}_B^2 + \hat{p}_B^2) \hat{I} + (E_B - \omega_B d_B \hat{q}_B) |B\rangle\langle B|$$

an excited pigment is

Coulombically coupled to the other

$$\hat{H}_{\text{dimer}} = \hat{H}_A + \hat{H}_B + J(|A\rangle\langle B| + |B\rangle\langle A|)$$

2 crucial coordinates for energy transfer:

$$q_+ = (q_A + q_B) / 2^{1/2}$$

correlated vibration

(adiabatically separable)

survives energy transfer. NOT THIS

$$q_- = (q_A - q_B) / 2^{1/2}$$

anti-correlated vibration

(non-adiabatic tuning coordinate)

drives energy transfer.

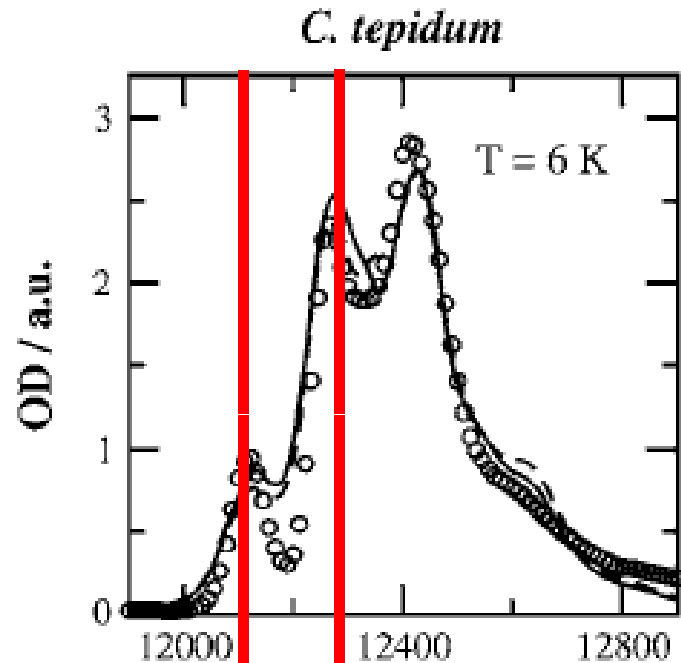
$$\hat{H}_1 = \hat{H}_{\text{corr}} + \hat{H}_{\text{int}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{corr}} = \frac{1}{2} [(E_A + E_B) + \omega(\hat{q}_+^2 + \hat{p}_+^2) - \sqrt{2}\omega d\hat{q}_+] \hat{I}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2} \omega(\hat{q}_-^2 + \hat{p}_-^2) \hat{I}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} \left(-\frac{\Delta}{2} - \frac{\omega d\hat{q}_-}{\sqrt{2}} \right) & J \\ J & \left(+\frac{\Delta}{2} + \frac{\omega d\hat{q}_-}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

DIMER MODEL (loosely based on FMO)



Coupling Range:

$$J \approx 30-110 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

[J.Phys.Chem. B 109, 10542(2005)]

pick $J = 66 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

← Biophys.J. 91, 2778(2006)

$$\Delta_{EX} (3-1) \approx 200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{EX} = \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4J^2} \Rightarrow \Delta = 150 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

BChl a vibration at $\omega_{\text{vib}} = 195 \text{ cm}^{-1} (\pm 2)$ with $\lambda = 4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [J.Phys.Chem. B 105,12410(2001)]

ISOLATED PIGMENTS

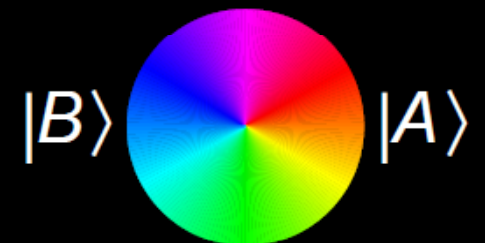
neglect coupling J

$$V_A(q_-) = (1/2)[\omega q_-^2 - (\Delta + \sqrt{2}\omega d q_-)]$$

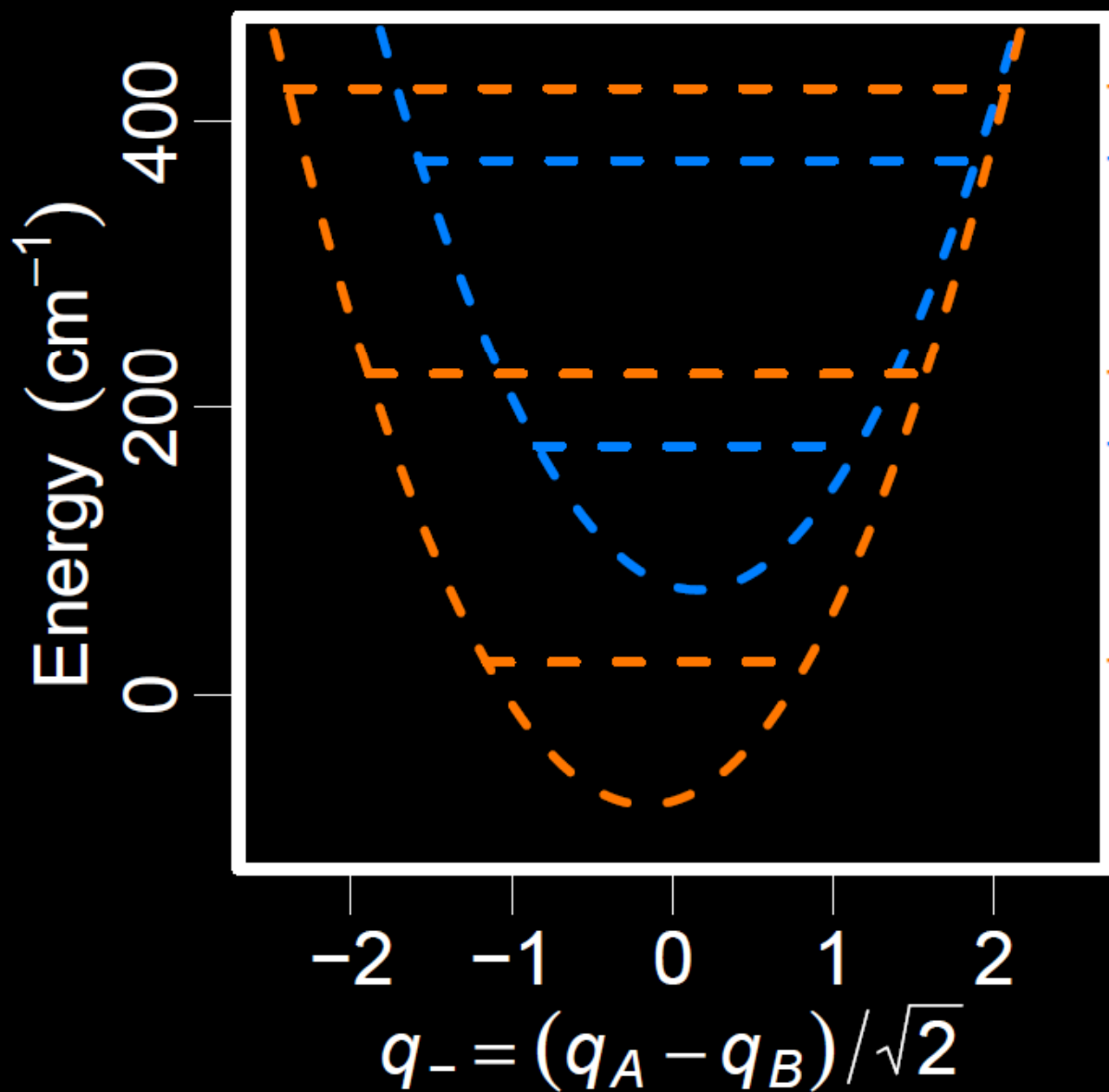
$$V_B(q_-) = (1/2)[\omega q_-^2 + (\Delta + \sqrt{2}\omega d q_-)]$$

$$\hat{H}_{vib}^{A(B)} = (1/2)\omega(\hat{p}_-^2) + V_{A(B)}(\hat{q}_-)$$

$$(|A\rangle + |B\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$



$$(|A\rangle - |B\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$



- $|A\rangle |v_- = 2\rangle$
- $|B\rangle |v_- = 1\rangle$
- $|A\rangle |v_- = 1\rangle$
- $|B\rangle |v_- = 0\rangle$
- $|A\rangle |v_- = 0\rangle$

$$(|A\rangle + |B\rangle) / \sqrt{2}$$



$$(|A\rangle - |B\rangle) / \sqrt{2}$$

ISOLATED PIGMENTS

ADIABATIC APPROXIMATION (EXCITONS)

neglect \hat{p}_- , treat operator \hat{q}_- as parameter q_-

$$\hat{H}_{elec}(q_-) = \begin{bmatrix} V_A(q_-) & J \\ J & V_B(q_-) \end{bmatrix}$$

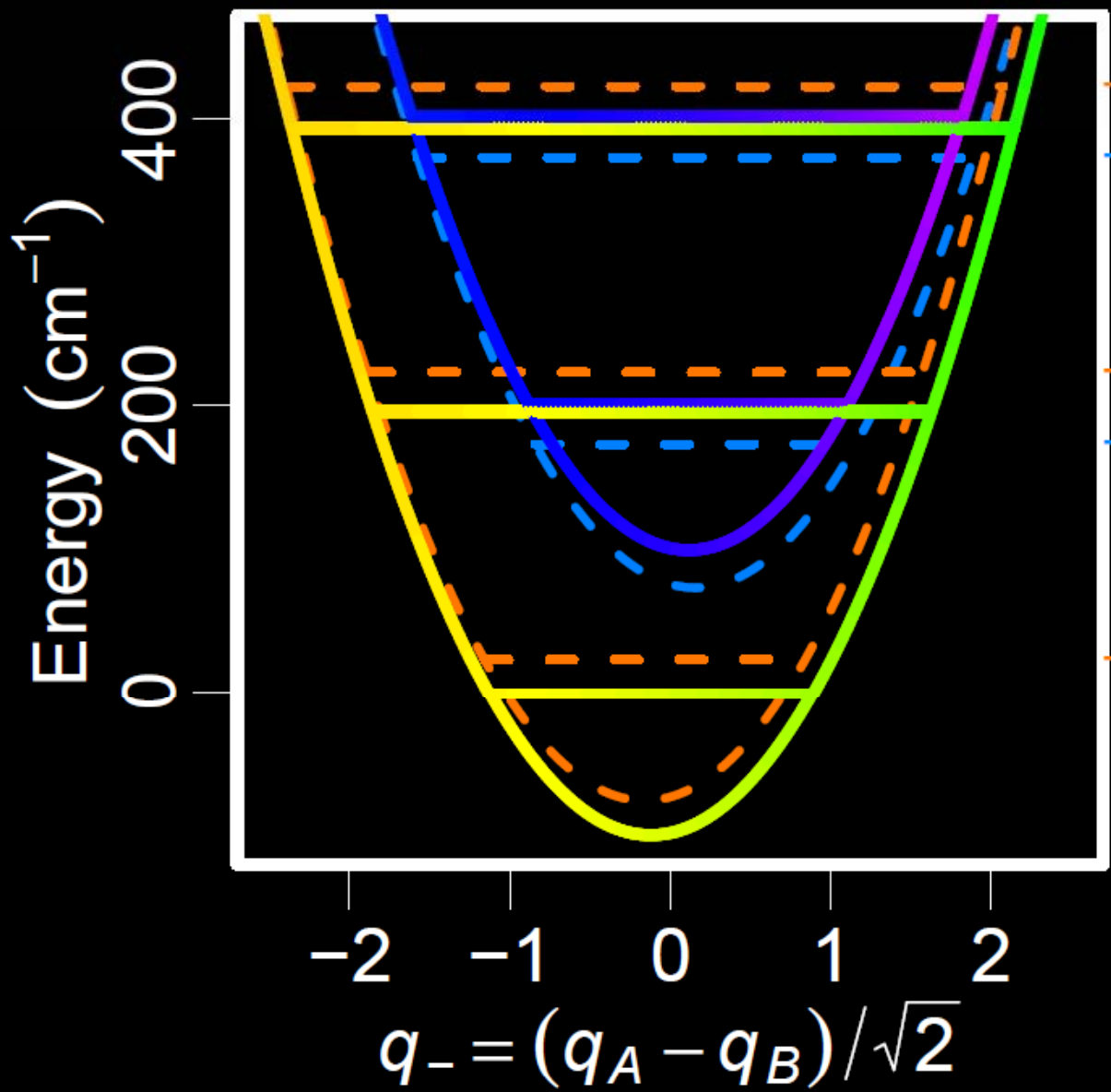
$$\hat{H}_{elec}(q_-) |\psi_{elec}^{+/-}(q_-)\rangle = E_{elec}^{+/-}(q_-) |\psi_{elec}^{+/-}(q_-)\rangle$$

$$E_{elec}^{+/-}(q_-) = [V_A(q_-) + V_B(q_-)]/2 \quad (|A\rangle + |B\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\pm \sqrt{(\Delta/2 + \omega dq_- / \sqrt{2})^2 + J^2} \quad |B\rangle \quad |A\rangle$$

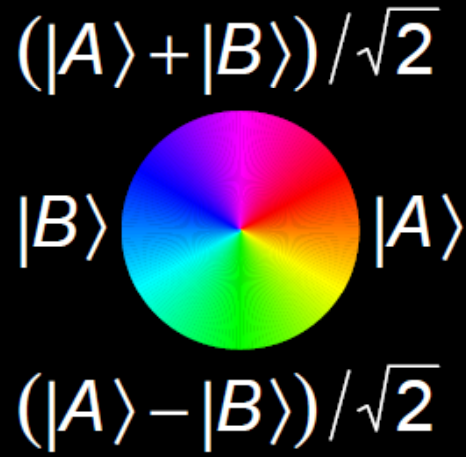
$$\Delta_{EX} = E_{elec}^+(q_- = 0) - E_{elec}^-(q_- = 0) \quad (|A\rangle - |B\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$





- $|A\rangle|v_- = 2\rangle$
- $|B\rangle|v_- = 1\rangle$
- $|A\rangle|v_- = 1\rangle$
- $|B\rangle|v_- = 0\rangle$
- $|A\rangle|v_- = 0\rangle$

ADIABATIC (EXCITONS)



ADIABATIC APPROXIMATION (EXCITONS)

$$|\psi_{elec}^+(q_-)\rangle = s(q_-)|A\rangle + c(q_-)|B\rangle$$

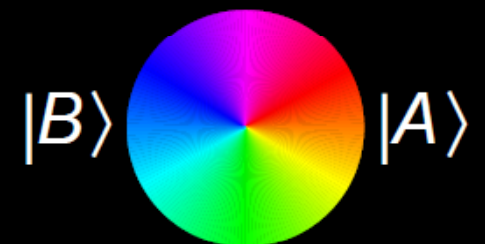
$$|\psi_{elec}^-(q_-)\rangle = c(q_-)|A\rangle - s(q_-)|B\rangle$$

$$\hat{H}_{vib}^{+/-} = (1/2)\omega(\hat{p}_-^2) + E_{elec}^{+/-}(\hat{q}_-)$$

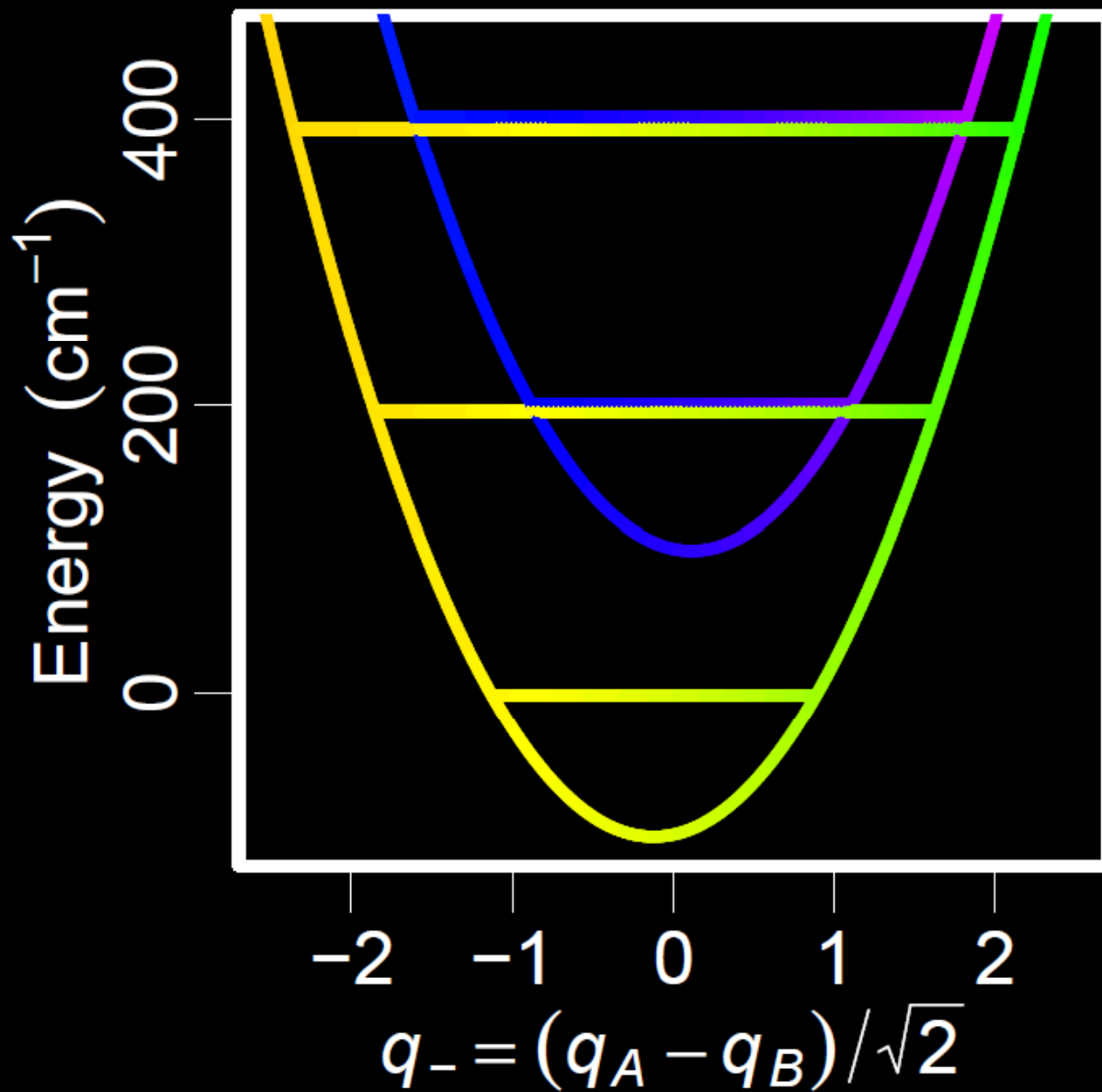
$$|\psi_{vib-elec}^+(q_-)\rangle = |\psi_{elec}^+(q_-)\rangle |\psi_v^+(q_-)\rangle$$

$$|\psi_{vib-elec}^-(q_-)\rangle = |\psi_{elec}^-(q_-)\rangle |\psi_v^-(q_-)\rangle$$

$$(|A\rangle + |B\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$



$$(|A\rangle - |B\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$



— $|A\rangle|v_- = 2\rangle$
 — $|B\rangle|v_- = 1\rangle$
 — $|A\rangle|v_- = 1\rangle$
 — $|B\rangle|v_- = 0\rangle$
 — $|A\rangle|v_- = 0\rangle$

$$(|A\rangle + |B\rangle) / \sqrt{2}$$



$$(|A\rangle - |B\rangle) / \sqrt{2}$$

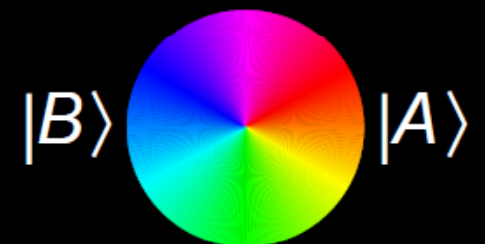
VIBRATION-EXCITON RESONANCE

NON-ADIABATIC

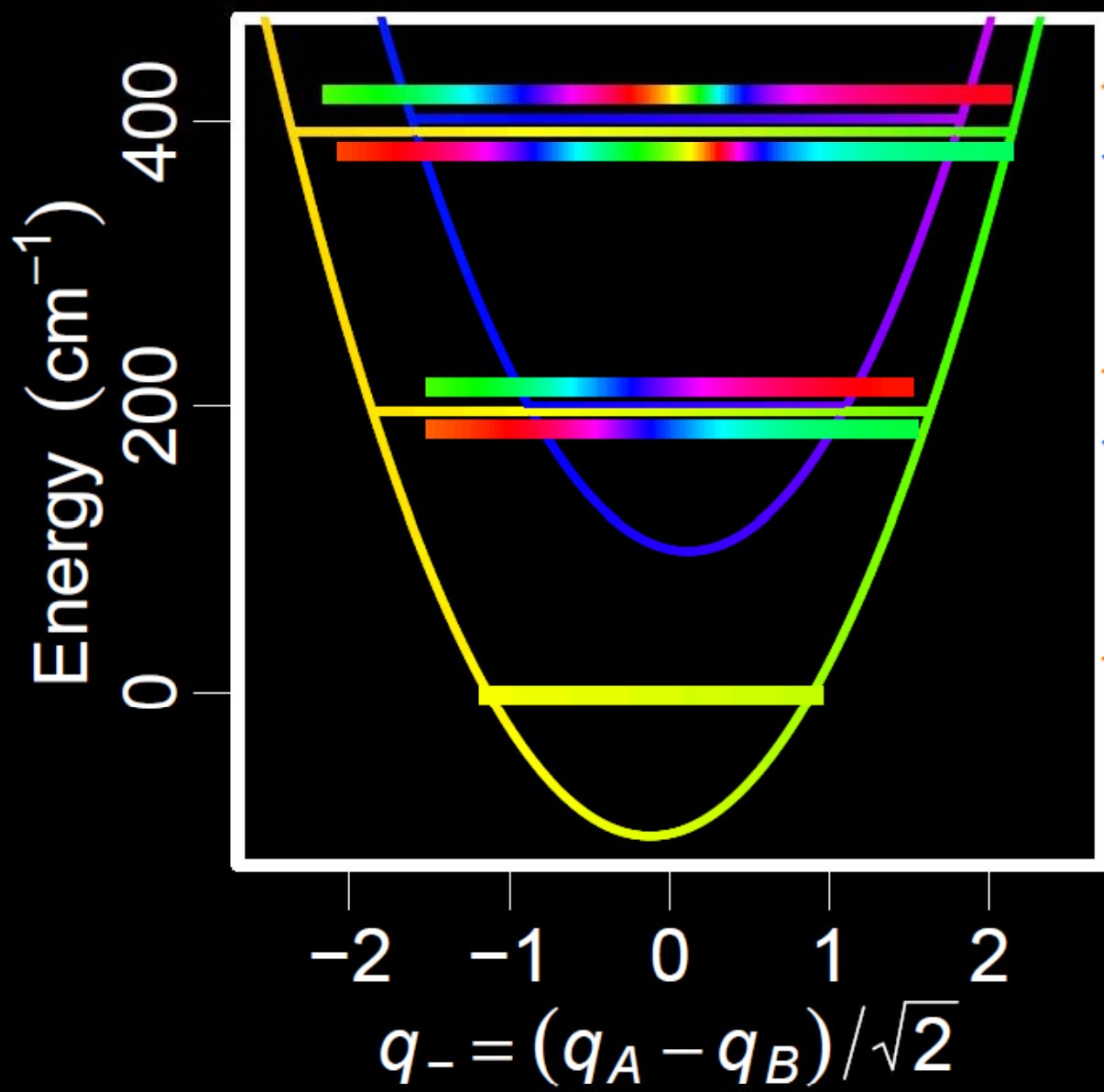
$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1/2)\omega(\hat{p}_-^2) \left| \psi_{elec}^-(q_-) \right\rangle \left| \psi_v^-(q_-) \right\rangle \\
 &= (1/2)\omega(-\hbar^2) \left| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 q_-} \psi_{elec}^-(q_-) \right\rangle \left| \psi_v^-(q_-) \right\rangle \\
 &+ (2/2)\omega(-\hbar^2) \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial q_-} \psi_{elec}^-(q_-) \right\rangle \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial q_-} \psi_v^-(q_-) \right\rangle + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \psi_{vib-elec}^n(q_-) \right\rangle &= \chi_A^n(q_-) |A\rangle \\
 &+ \chi_B^n(q_-) |B\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(|A\rangle + |B\rangle) / \sqrt{2}$$

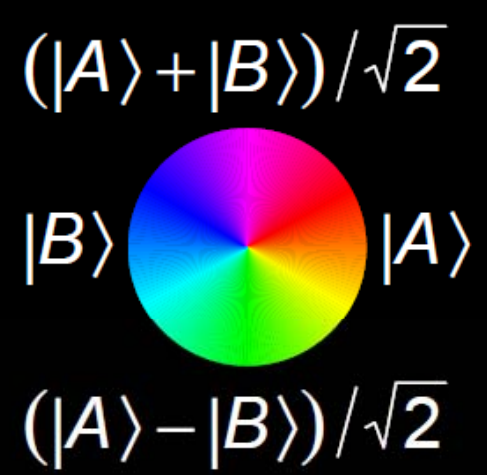


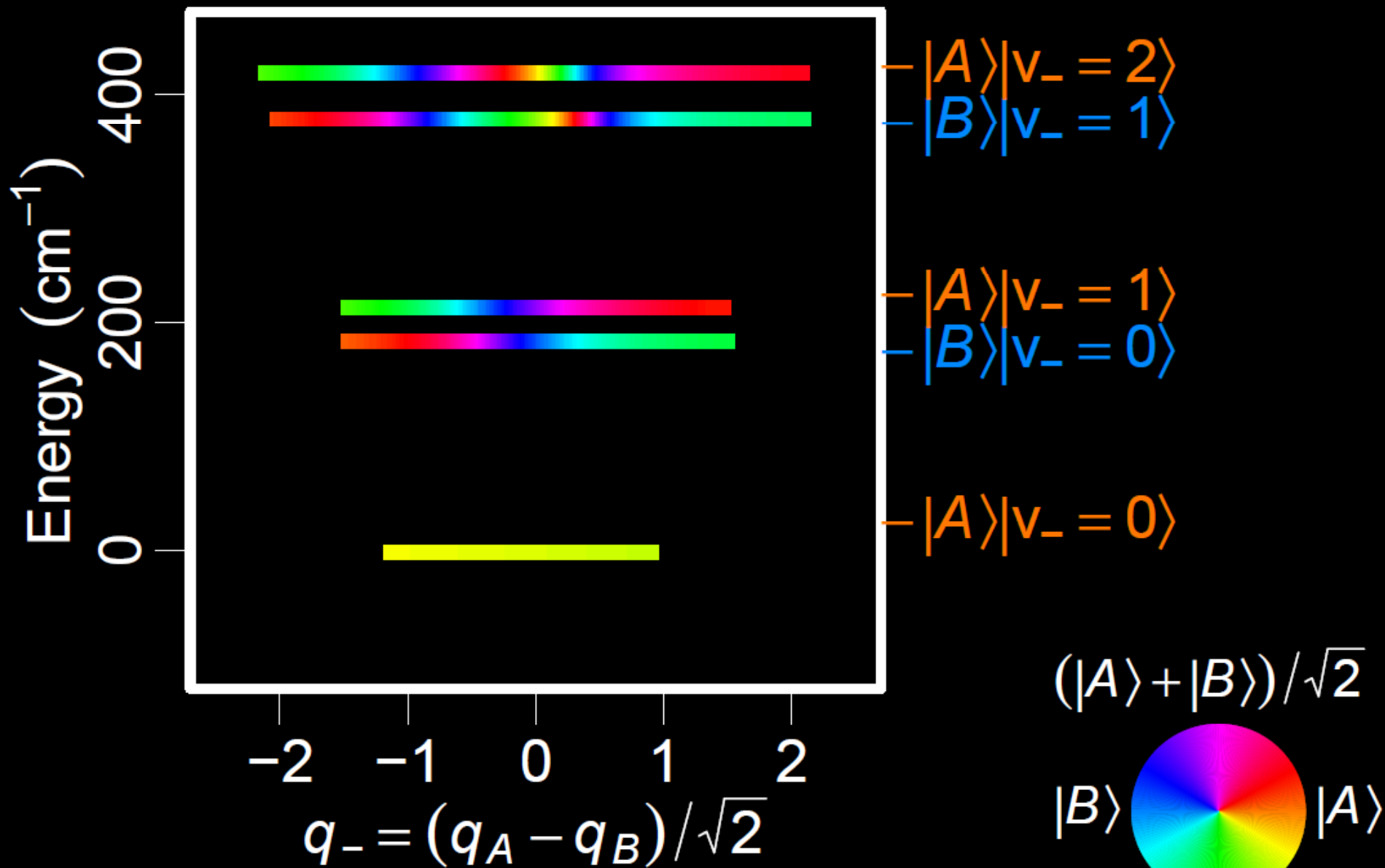
$$(|A\rangle - |B\rangle) / \sqrt{2}$$



- $|A\rangle|v_- = 2\rangle$
- $|B\rangle|v_- = 1\rangle$
- $|A\rangle|v_- = 1\rangle$
- $|B\rangle|v_- = 0\rangle$
- $|A\rangle|v_- = 0\rangle$

NON-ADIABATIC

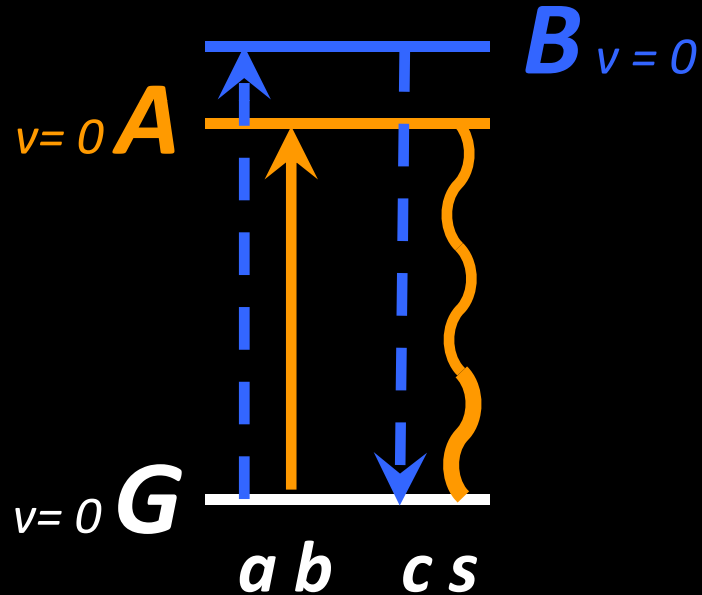




NOT SEPARABLE, NO POTENTIALS

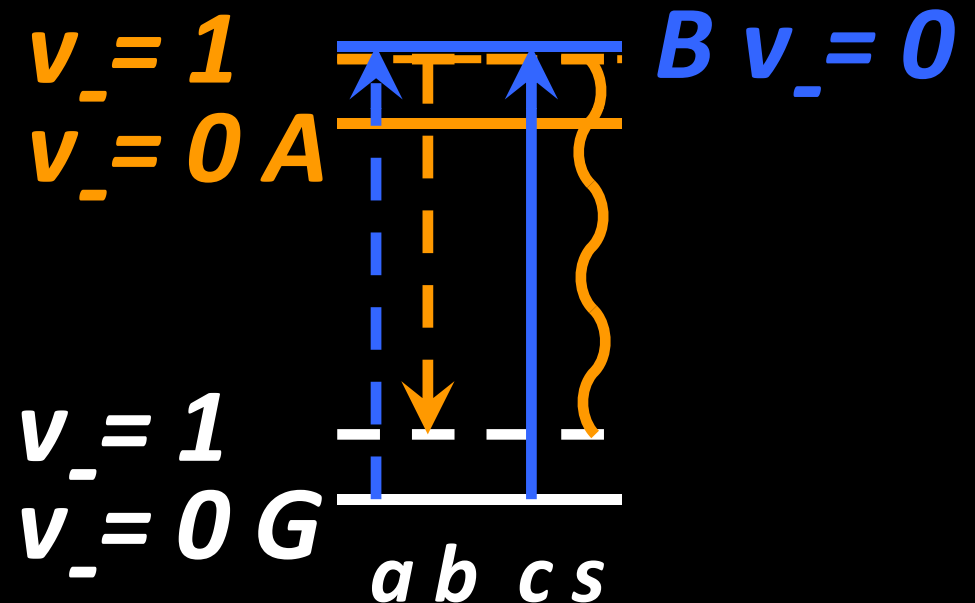
WAVE MIXING DIAGRAMS

ELECTRONIC COHERENCE



EXCITED ELECTRONIC STATE

ANTI-CORRELATED VIBRATION



GROUND ELECTRONIC STATE

DIMER MODEL (loosely based on FMO)

correlated dephasing for 2D peakshape
critically damped Brownian oscillator

$$\lambda = 30 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ (Stokes' shift)}$$

$$\omega = 70 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ (BChl } a \text{ phonon sideband)}$$

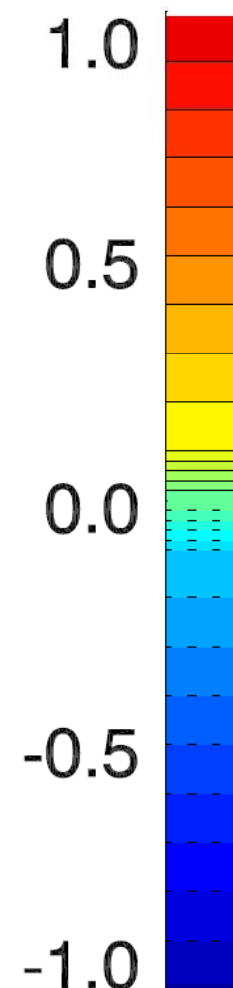
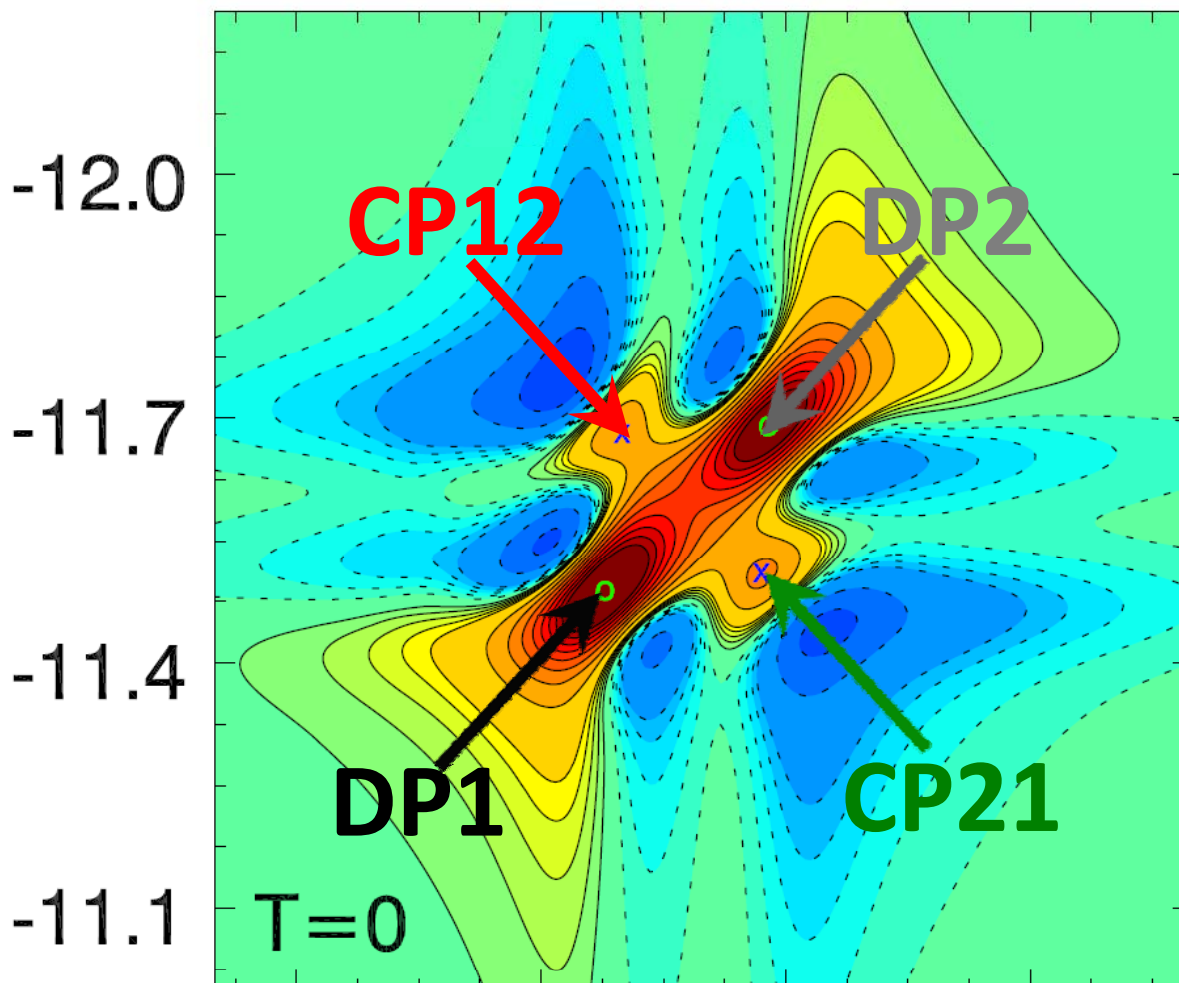
anti-correlated inhomogeneity

(Struve FMO anisotropy beat decay)

$$\sigma_{\Delta}^2 = \langle (\Delta - \bar{\Delta})^2 \rangle \approx \mathbf{34 \text{ cm}^{-1}}$$

EXCITATION

$-\omega_\tau / (2\pi c)$ [1000 cm^{-1}]



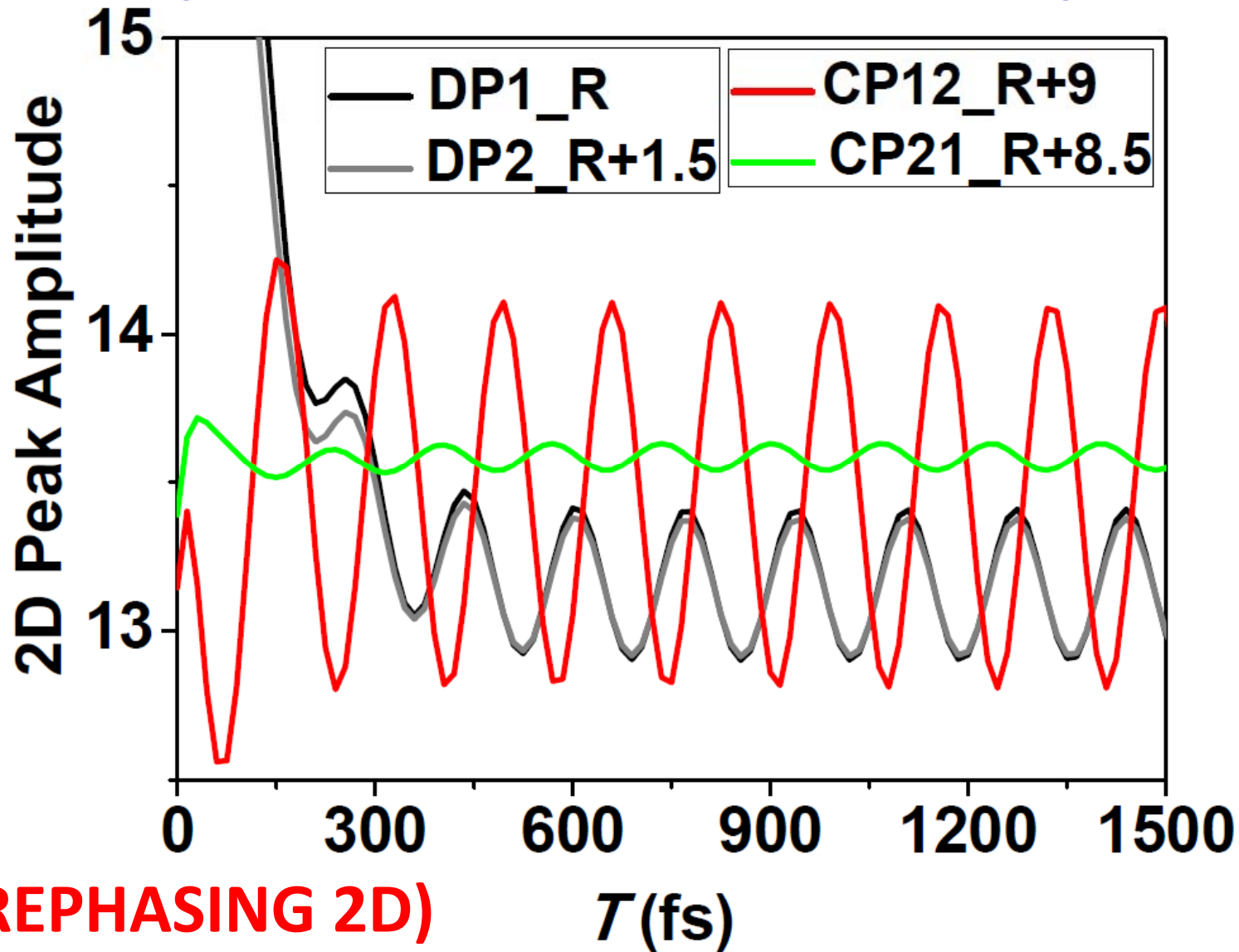
2D

11.1 11.4 11.7 12.0

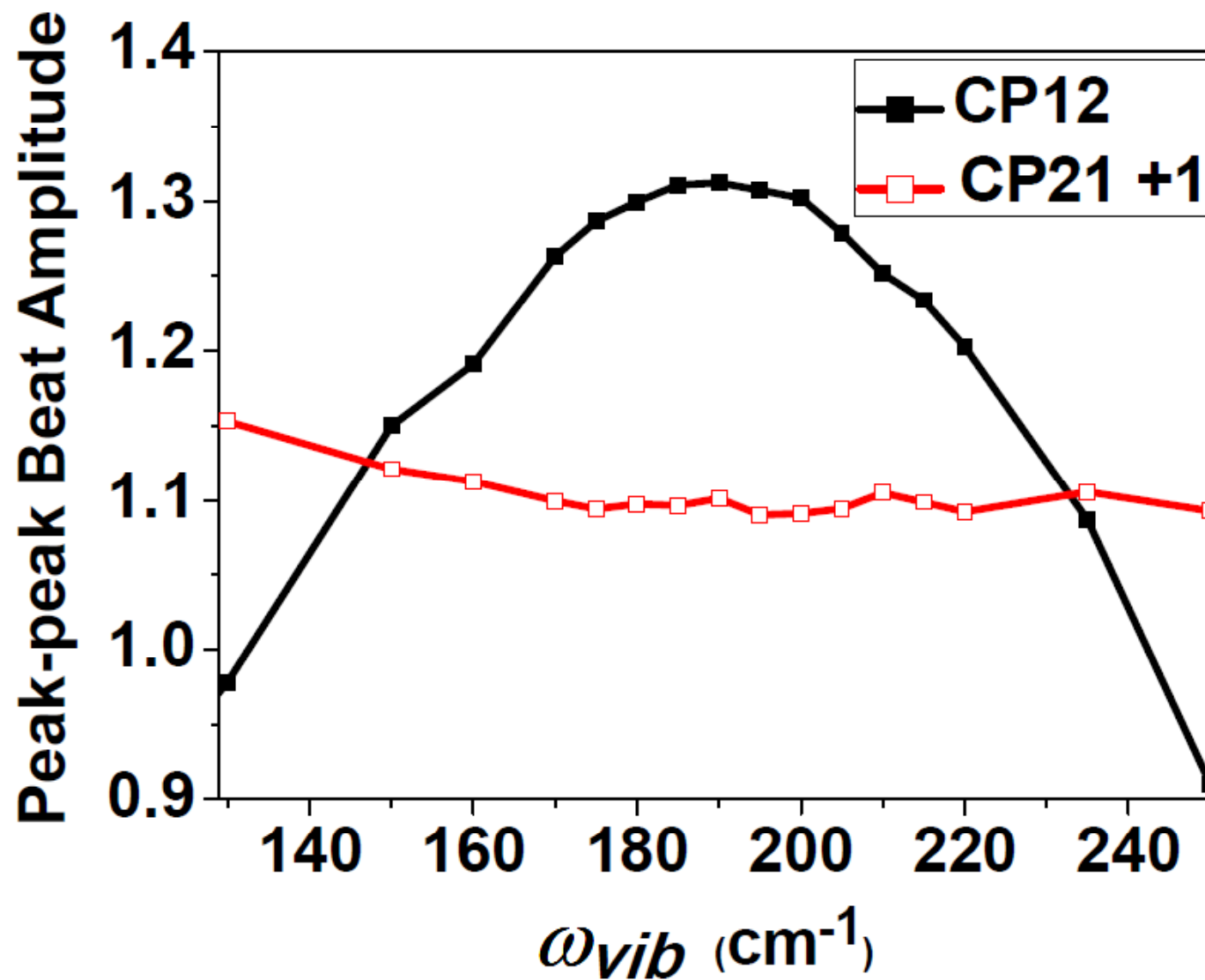
$\omega_t / (2\pi c)$ [1000 cm^{-1}]

DETECTION

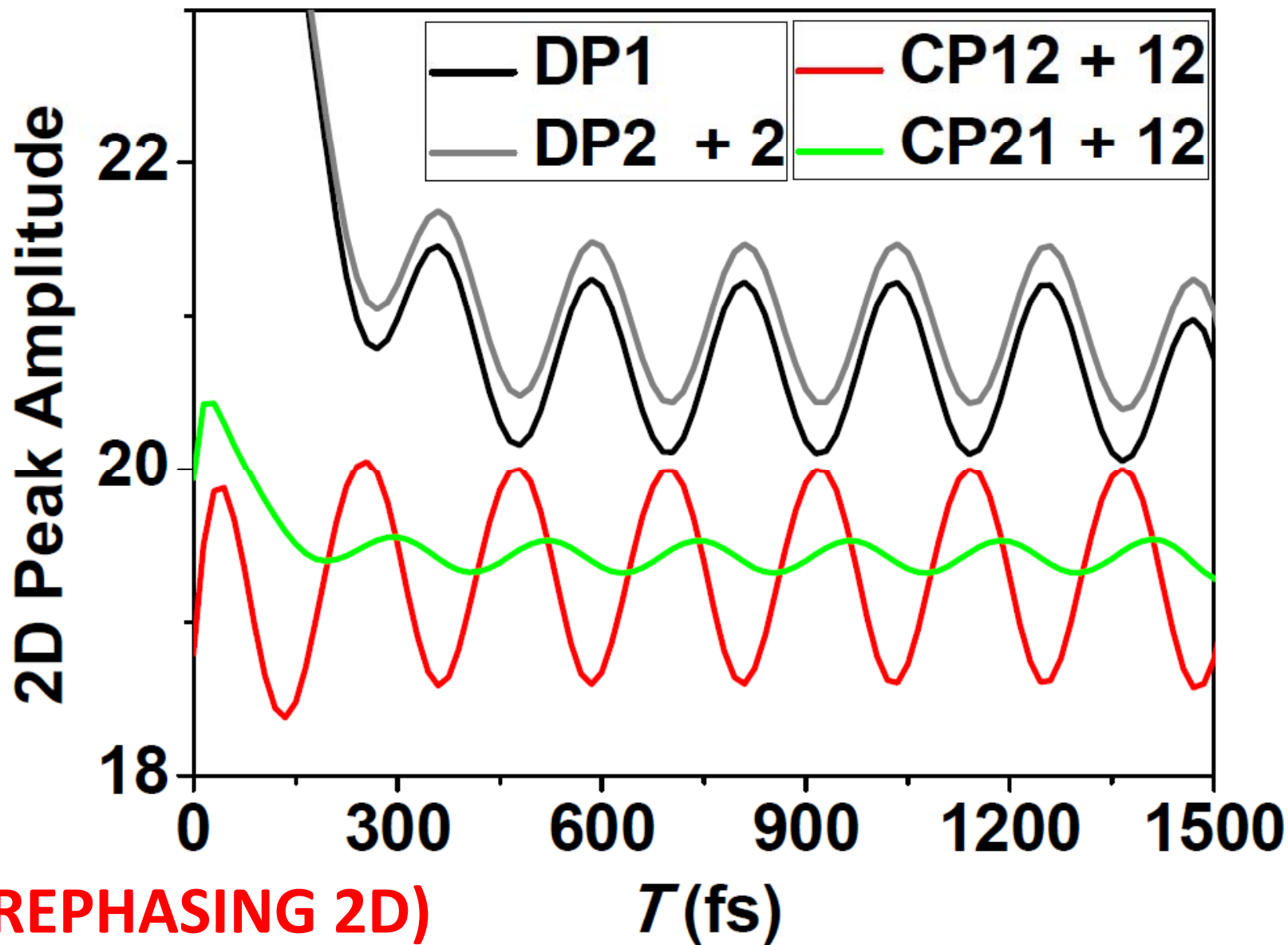
BEATS ON GROUND ELECTRONIC STATE: CP12/CP21 180°, DP beat, DP/CP 90°



Enhancement of cross-peaks at $\Delta_{EX} = 200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



$\Delta_{\text{EX}} = 230 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ **NON-RESONANT** $\omega = 150 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



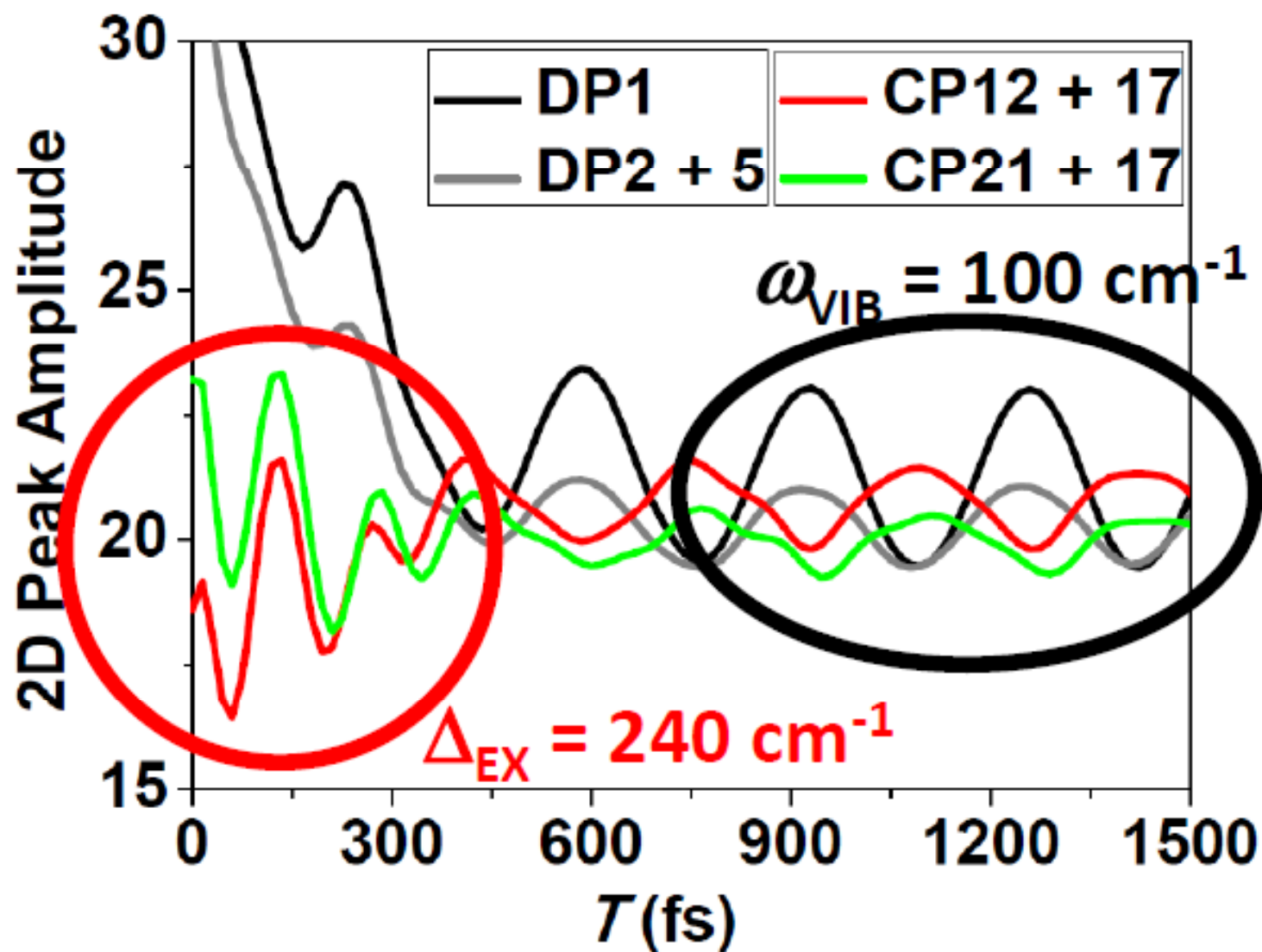
FMO CP 90° frequencies *MUST* match BChl a

FMO 2D Cross-Peak	BChl a vibration ω
87 (CP35)	84(± 2), 82(± 3)
107(± 2) (CP46)	
147 (± 1) (CP24)	
161.3(± 0.7) for CP12 159(± 3) (CP36)	164(± 3)
198.7(± 1.4) for CP13	196(± 3)
248 (CP13)	243(± 2)
263(± 2) (CP26) 264(± 2) (CP37)	263(± 2)

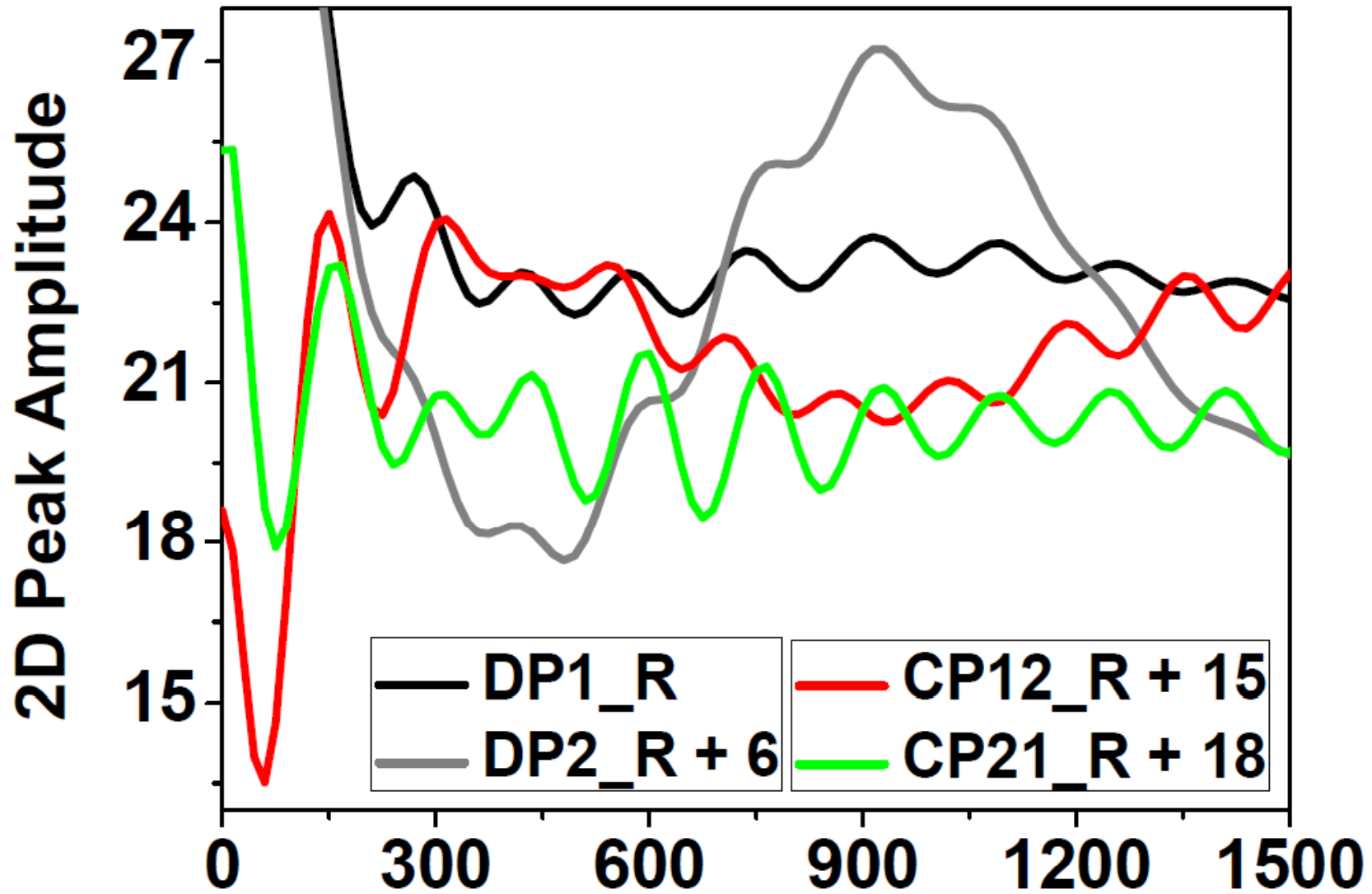
7 of 9 FMO CP frequencies match *BChl a*

FMO 2D Cross-Peak	<i>BChl a</i> vibration ω
87 (CP35)	84(± 2), 82(± 3)
107(± 2) (CP46)	
147 (± 1) (CP24)	
161.3(± 0.7) for CP12 159(± 3) (CP36)	164(± 3)
198.7(± 1.4) for CP13	196(± 3)
248 (CP13)	243(± 2)
263(± 2) (CP26) 264(± 2) (CP37)	263(± 2)

VIBRONIC outlasts **ELECTRONIC**



VIBRONIC obscures SIGNATURES



T (fs) see Plenio, *Nature Physics* 9, 113 (2013)

ELECTRONIC BEATS at Δ_{EX} FOR ~ 200 fs

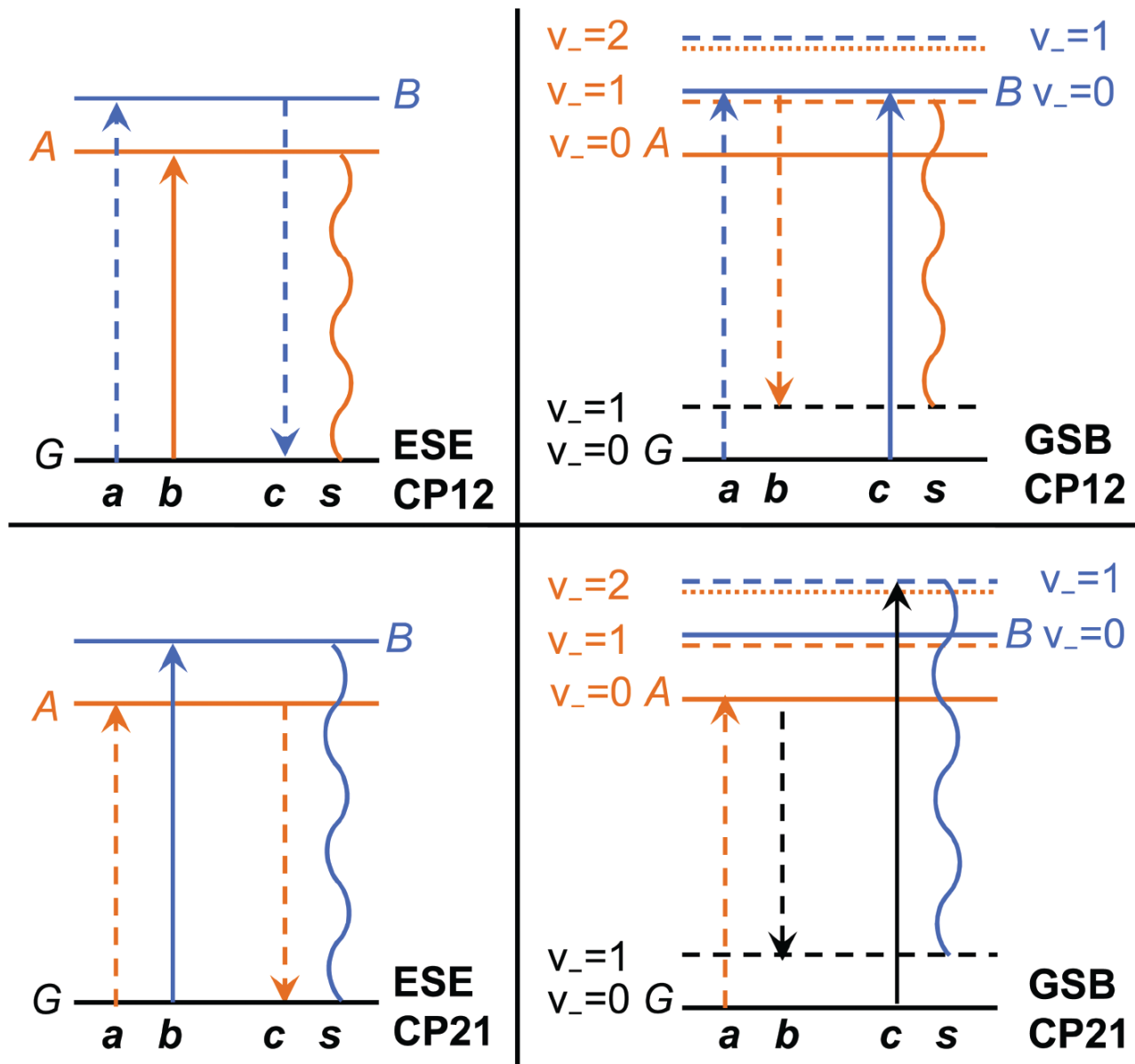
**POSSIBLY SURVIVED BY VIBRONIC
BEATS at $\Delta_{EX} \sim \omega_{vib}$**

**ANTI-CORRELATED VIBRATIONS at ω_{vib}
on the GROUND ELECTRONIC STATE
*OUTLIVE EVERYTHING ELSE OVER 2+ ps***

2D Signature	System	Theory	Computation	NA-GS-vib
DP diagonal and anti-diagonal widths anti-correlated (ABS)	PERY dye(44)	EC (13) FC-vib (40, 44)	EC (13) FC-vib (40, 44)	~ (Fig. S3)
DP amplitude anti-correlated to diagonal width osc. (ABS)	cyanine dye (45)	EC (13)	EC (13) FC-vib (45)	No (Fig. S3)
DP amplitude anti-correlated to ratio* of diagonal/anti-diagonal widths (ABS)	FMO (26) polymer (46)			~ (Fig. S3)
DP osc. (NR)	LHC II (63)	EC (64)	EC (64)	Yes (Fig. 4)
180° phase between CP12 and CP21 osc. (R) †	PE545 (37) PC645 (37)	EC-No (38)	EC-No (38) FC-vib-No (38)	Yes (Fig. 4)
DP osc. (R)	FMO (51)	EC-No QT (65)	QT (65)	Yes (Fig. 4)
90° phase between CP12 and DP2 osc. (R)	FMO (51)	EC-No QT (51)	QT (65)-No‡	Yes (Fig. 4)
Negative CP12 osc. frequency (R)	PC645 (30)	EC (30)		Yes (see Supporting Text & Fig. S1)
Polarization sequence (NR)	LHC II (33)			Yes (see Supporting Text & Fig. S1)

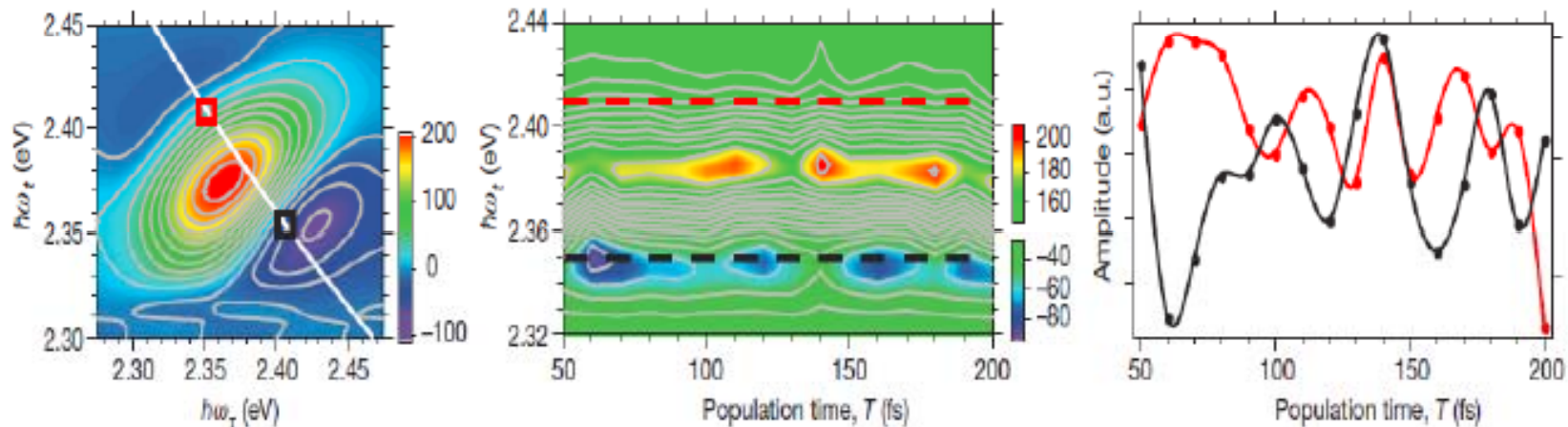
***CAN WE DISTINGUISH
GROUND STATE VIBRATIONS
FROM
ELECTRONIC COHERENCE?***

CROSS-PEAK BEAT ASYMMETRY



CROSS-PEAK BEAT ASYMMETRY

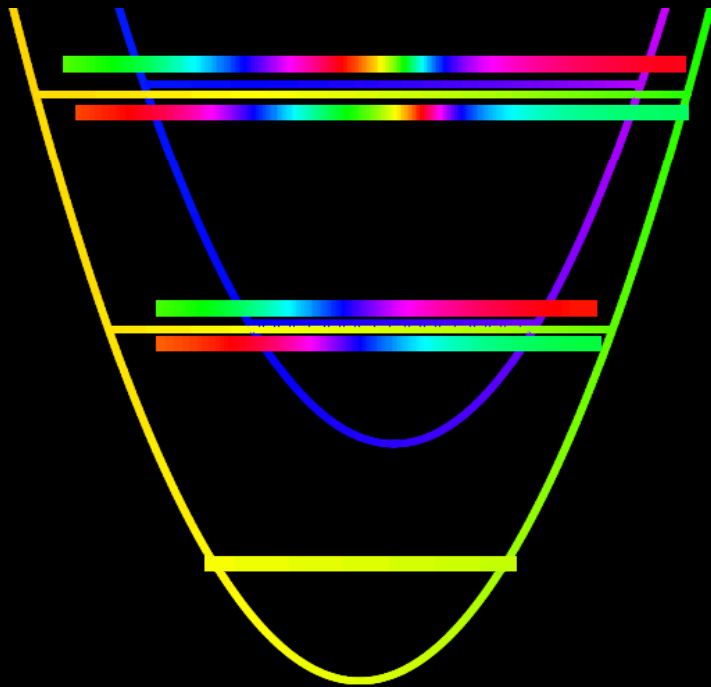
PE545: Cryptophyte marine algae



- ***NOT predicted by electronic coherence or QT***
- **CP12 is the cross-peak type reported in FMO**
- **asymmetry observed in PE545**
- ***anti-correlated vibrations dominate by 50 fs***

Collini et al., Nature (2010) Vol. 463, 644-648

PHOTOSYNTHETIC ENERGY TRANSFER *via* A NEW KIND OF NON-ADIABATIC FUNNEL



- not “conical” - adiabatic surfaces do not intersect because dipole-dipole coupling non-zero while pigments held by protein
- nested – small changes in vibrational equilibrium upon electronic excitation put surfaces inside each other
- unavoidable – change in electronic character within half a vibrational period everywhere

Tiwari, Peters & Jonas
PNAS 110, 1203 (2013)

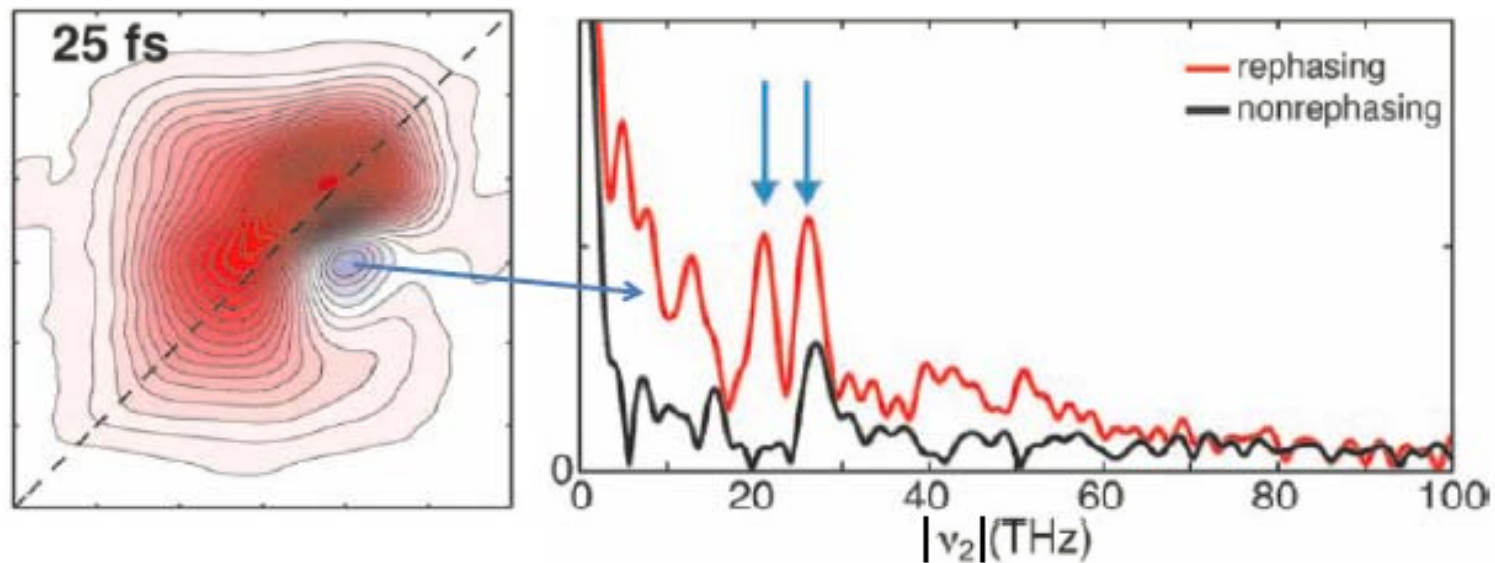
Acknowledgments

- National Science Foundation
- Janus Research Cluster – U. Colorado & NSF



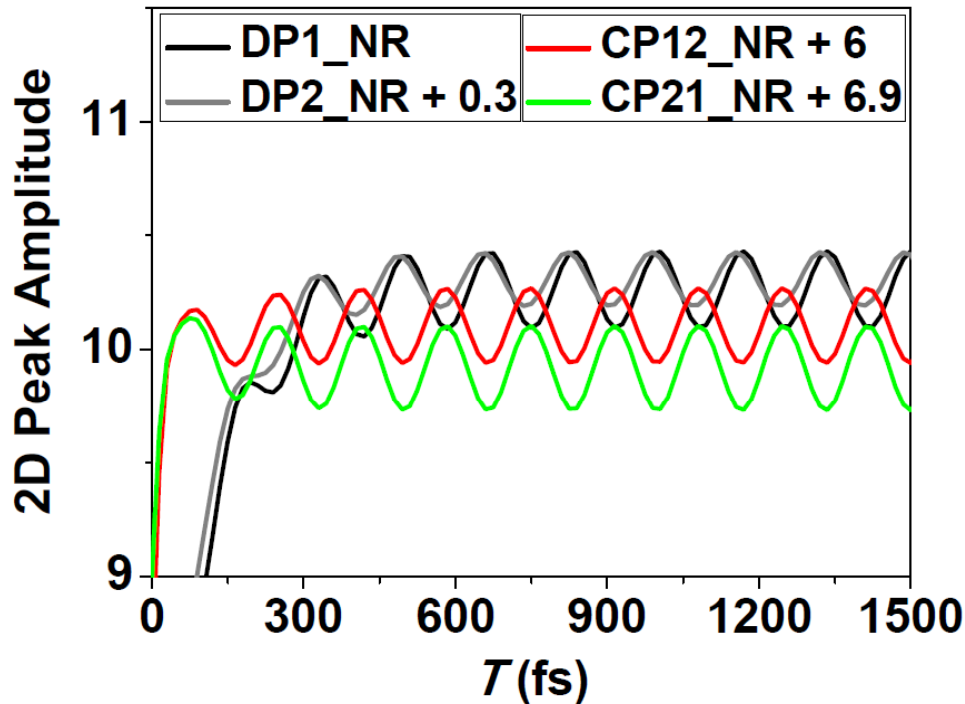
Signatures of Photosynthetic Energy Transfer

PC645: Cryptophyte marine algae

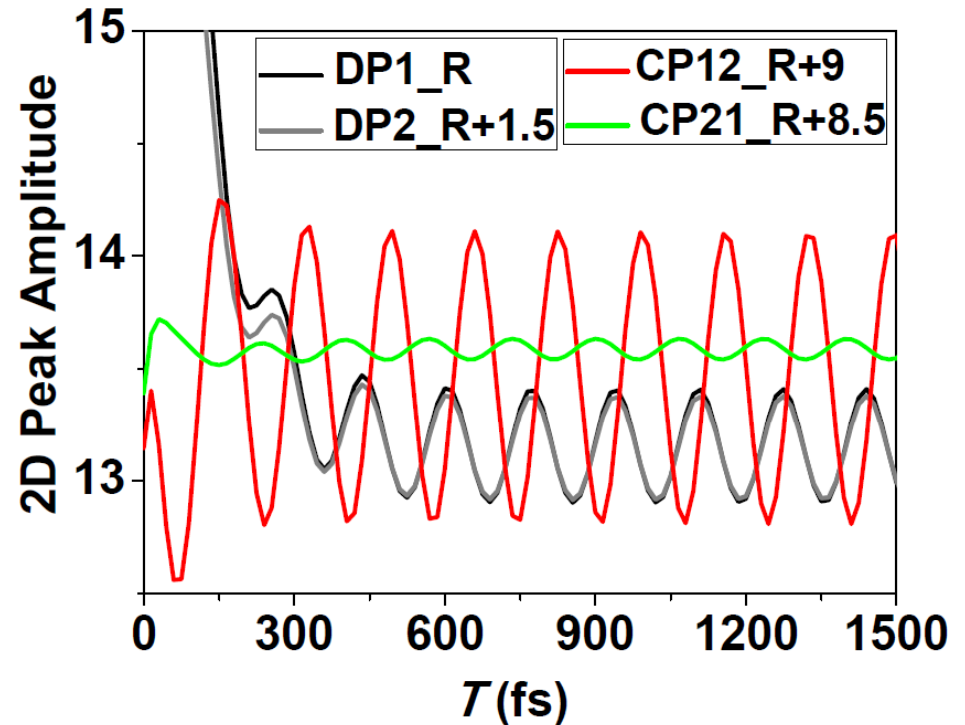


- **CP *not* beating in non-rephasing 2D (S/N 2.5:1)**

NON-REPHASING 2D



vs. REPHASING 2D



Predicts that cross-peak beats will be seen in the non-rephasing 2D spectrum with amplitude about 5x less than rephasing 2D S/N currently 2.5:1 in rephasing ...