

How plants expand their capacity to use solar energy

7 February 2019, by Danielle Randall Doughty



Researchers mapped out pathways of energy flow that connect the high energy side of the absorbed solar spectrum to the low energy side. Credit: Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Green plants capture light that spans the visible solar spectrum, and while a broad spectral range is required for sufficient absorption, the process requires energy to be funneled rapidly and efficiently downhill to drive charge separation and water splitting. Carotenoids, the accessory pigments in photosynthesis, play light harvesting, photoprotective, and structural roles.

Understanding these roles, however, has proved to be a challenge due to the fact that carotenoid's energetics are highly sensitive to their environment.

Now a team led by Thomas D. and Virginia W. Cabot Career Development Assistant Professor Gabriela Schlau-Cohen has discovered that a single carotenoid—LHCII—in the major antenna complex of green [plants](#) serves as the nexus of [light](#) harvesting by accumulating energy and transferring it through a debated dark state. These photophysics reveal how plants expand their

capacity to capture and utilize [solar energy](#).

"Solar energy devices must absorb a large fraction of the solar spectrum—i.e., many different energies or colors—to be competitive with [fossil fuels](#)," says Minjung Son, a graduate student in Schlau-Cohen's lab and one of the authors of a paper on the research. "Absorption of these energies comes with a challenge: How can the [high energy](#) be funneled down to the low energy, which is what is used to produce electricity and eventually biomass?"

To seek out their answer, the group ultimately built a blueprint.

"We mapped out pathways of energy flow that connect the high energy side to the low energy side of the absorbed solar spectrum, including one pathway through a previously-debated dark state," Son explains. "This map provided a blueprint for solar energy devices that absorb a lot of [energy](#) across a broad range, as well as provides an important step in understanding the intricate photosynthetic machinery of plants."

The research is described in "The Electronic Structure of Lutein 2 Is Optimized for Light Harvesting in Plants," which is featured on the cover of the March 2019 issue of the journal *Chem*, which was released online on Jan. 31.

More information: Minjung Son et al. The Electronic Structure of Lutein 2 Is Optimized for Light Harvesting in Plants, *Chem* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.chempr.2018.12.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chempr.2018.12.016)

This story is republished courtesy of MIT News (web.mit.edu/newsoffice/), a popular site that covers news about MIT research, innovation and teaching.

Provided by Massachusetts Institute of Technology

APA citation: How plants expand their capacity to use solar energy (2019, February 7) retrieved 20 September 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-02-capacity-solar-energy.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.