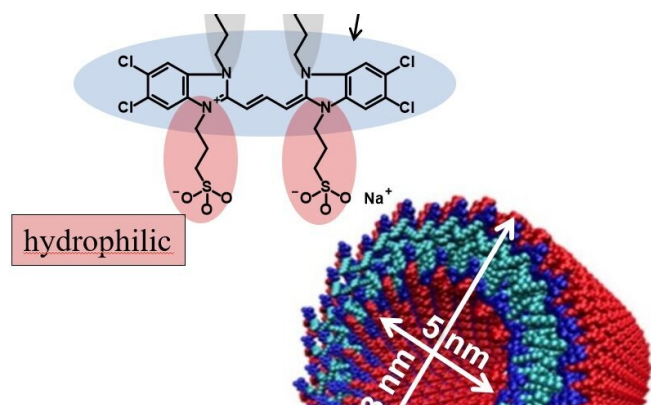


Watching energy transport through biomimetic nanotubes

10 October 2019



A schematic overview of the artificial light-harvesting system used in the study. Credit: M. S. Pshenichnikov, University of Groningen

Scientists from the University of Groningen (the Netherlands) and the University of Würzburg (Germany) have investigated a simple biomimetic light-harvesting system using advanced spectroscopy combined with a microfluidic platform. The double-walled nanotubes work very efficiently at low light intensities, while they are able to get rid of excess energy at high intensities. These properties are useful in the design of novel materials for the harvesting and transport of photon energy. The results were published in the journal *Nature Communications* on 10 October.

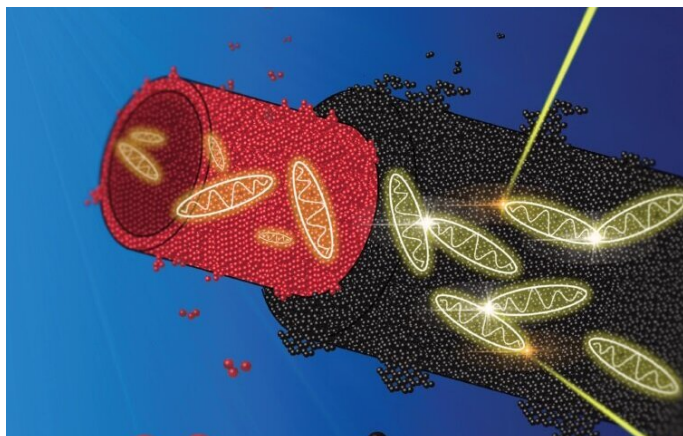
The remarkable ability of natural photosynthetic complexes to efficiently harness sunlight—even in dark environments—has sparked widespread interest in deciphering their functionality. Understanding energy transport on the nanoscale is key for a range of potential applications in the field of opto-electronics. The overwhelming complexity of natural photosynthetic systems, consisting of many hierarchically arranged sub-units, led scientists to turn their attention to biomimetic analogs, which are structured like their

natural counterparts but can be more easily controlled.

Ligh-harvesting molecules

The Optical Condensed Matter Science group and the Theory of Condensed Matter group (both at the Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, University of Groningen) have joined forces with colleagues from the University of Würzburg (Germany) to gain a comprehensive picture of energy transport in an artificial light-harvesting complex. They used a new spectroscopic lab-on-a-chip approach, which combines advanced time-resolved multidimensional spectroscopy, microfluidics, and extensive theoretical modeling.

The scientists investigated an artificial light-harvesting device, inspired by the multi-walled tubular antenna network of photosynthetic bacteria found in nature. The biomimetic device consists of [nanotubes](#) made out of light-harvesting molecules, self-assembled into a double-walled nanotube. "However, even this system is rather complex," explains Maxim Pshenichnikov, professor of ultrafast spectroscopy at the University of Groningen. His group devised a microfluidic system, in which the outer wall of the tube can be selectively dissolved and, thus, switched off. "This is not stable, but in the flow system, it can be studied." In this way, the scientists could study both the inner tube and the complete system.



between structural hierarchy and exciton diffusion in artificial light harvesting, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-12345-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12345-9)

Provided by University of Groningen

Illustration of how an artificial light-harvesting device as simple as a double-walled molecular nanotube (depicted in black and red) is capable to adapt to changing illumination conditions (two light beams) via exciton annihilation (ovals) thereby mimicking the essential functional elements from nature's design toolbox. Credit: Dina Maniar

Adapting

At low light intensity, the system absorbs photons in both walls, creating excitations or excitons. "Due to the different sizes of the walls, they absorb photons of different wavelengths," Pshenichnikov explains. "This increases the efficiency." At high light intensity, a large number of photons are absorbed, creating a huge number of excitons. "We observed that, when two excitons meet, one of them actually ceases to exist." This effect acts as a kind of safety valve, as high numbers of [excitons](#) could damage the nanotubes.

Thus, the scientists also demonstrated that the double-walled molecular nanotube is capable of adapting to changing illumination conditions. They mimic the essential functional elements of nature's design toolbox at low light conditions by acting as highly sensitive antennas but get rid of [excess energy](#) at high intensities when there is too much light—a situation that would not normally occur in nature. Both these properties pave the way for better control of the transport of energy through complex molecular materials.

More information: Björn Kriete et al, Interplay

APA citation: Watching energy transport through biomimetic nanotubes (2019, October 10) retrieved 2 December 2020 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-10-energy-biomimetic-nanotubes.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.