

Fluctuations of Radial Positions of Bacteriochlorophylls in Whole Photosynthetic Complex LH2

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Abstract: Light-harvesting (LH) pigment-protein complexes interact with their environment, which strongly influences their properties. Slow fluctuations of environment could be modeled by different types of static disorder. LH2 complex from purple bacteria is investigated in present paper. This complex consists of two bacteriochlorophyll rings (B850 ring and B800 ring). Distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals in B800 ring and the nearest neighbour transfer integrals connecting B850 and B800 ring are presented. The most important statistical properties are calculated, discussed and compared in case of uncorrelated static disorder in radial positions of bacteriochlorophyll molecules.

Key-Words: B800 ring, B850 ring, LH2 complex, Hamiltonian, static disorder, transfer integral distributions

1 Introduction

Some organisms, e.g. green plants, bacteria, blue-green algae, etc., have ability to transform energy of light into chemical energy. This process is called photosynthesis. Photosynthesis could be divided to two stages (light stage and dark stage). The first (light) stage consists of photochemical reactions. Light photon is absorbed and a series of electron transfers is driven by its energy. As the result, adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and nicotinic adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH – reduced form) are synthesized. Then, the ATP and NADPH are used for reduction of carbon dioxide to organic carbon compounds during the dark stage [1].

Researchers have been focused on investigation of photosynthesis for a long time. Our research is concerned the light stage of photosynthesis in purple bacteria. Absorption of solar photons by a complex system of membrane-associated pigment-proteins (light-harvesting (LH) antenna) gives excitation energy (in the form of Frenkel excitons). Then efficient transfer to a reaction center occurs. There excitons are converted into a chemical energy [2].

Geometric structures of photosynthetic complexes from purple bacteria are known in great detail from X-ray crystallography. Their antenna systems are arranged as ring units. A ring-shaped structure is formed by cyclic repetition of identical subunits. The

organization of these LH complexes is generally the same, but their symmetry can be different.

Crystal structure of peripheral LH2 complex contained in purple bacterium *Rhodospseudomonas acidophila* was described by McDermott et al. [3] and then further e.g. Papiz et al. [4]. Two concentric rings (B850 ring and B800 one) are created by bacteriochlorophyll (BChl) molecules. Eighteen closely packed BChl molecules are arranged in B850 ring (with absorption band at about 850 nm). B800 ring consists of nine well-separated BChl molecules absorbing around 800 nm. Organization of the whole LH2 complex is nonameric, i.e. it consists of nine identical subunits. Dipole moments of BChl molecules are oriented approximately tangentially to the ring. Arrangement of LH2 complexes from other purple bacteria is analogous.

Also other types of peripheral light-harvesting complexes can be found in some purple bacteria (B800–820 LH3 complex in *Rhodospseudomonas acidophila* strain 7050 or LH4 complex in *Rhodospseudomonas palustris*). LH3 complex like LH2 one is usually nonameric [5]. LH4 complex consists of eight identical subunits, i.e. it is octameric, and it consists of three concentric BChl rings [6]. Light harvesting complexes can also differ in orientations of BChl dipole moments and consequently in strengths of mutual interactions between BChl molecules. For in-

stance, BChl dipole moments in B- α /B- β ring from LH4 complex are oriented approximately radially to the ring. Interactions between the nearest neighbour BChls in B- α /B- β ring are approximately two times weaker in comparison with B850 ring from LH2 complex and they have opposite sign.

Purple bacteria contain (beside peripheral antenna complexes) also core antenna complexes that include reaction centers (RC). For instance LH1 complex from *Rhodospseudomonas acidophila* consists of approximately 16 structural subunits in which two BChl molecules are noncovalently attached to pairs of transmembrane polypeptides. These subunits again have ringlike structure which surrounds RC [7].

The intermolecular distances under 1 nm imply strong exciton couplings between corresponding BChl molecules. Therefore an extended Frenkel exciton states model can be applied in theoretical approach. The solvent and protein environment of BChl rings fluctuates. Characteristic time scale of these fluctuations at room temperature have range from femtoseconds to nanoseconds. Fast fluctuations can be modeled by dynamic disorder and slow fluctuations by static disorder. Influence of static disorder in local excitation energies on the anisotropy of fluorescence for LH2 complexes was studied by Kumble and Hochstrasser [8] and Nagarajan et al. [9, 10]. We extended these investigations by addition of dynamic disorder (simple model systems [11–13], models of B850 ring (from LH2) [14, 15]). We also consider various types of uncorrelated static disorder and correlated one (e.g., elliptical deformation) [16–18]. Comparison of the results for B850 ring from LH2 complex and B- α /B- β ring from LH4 complex, that have different arrangements of optical dipole moments, was also done [19–22]. Recently, our investigation has been focused on the modeling of absorption and fluorescence spectra of LH2 and LH4 complexes within the nearest neighbour approximation model [23–27] and full Hamiltonian model [28–36].

Very recently we have started to investigate the nearest neighbour transfer integral distributions for various types of static disorder connected with fluctuations in ring geometry of B850 ring from LH2 complex [37–39]. Main goal of the present paper is the extension of this investigation to the whole LH2 complex (B850 ring and B800 one). The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 introduces the ring model with different types of static disorder. Used units and parameters can be found in Section 3. Results are presented and discussed in Section 4 and conclusions are drawn in Section 5.

2 Model

We consider only one exciton on molecular complex, e.g. LH2 complex. Then Hamiltonian of the exciton consists of four terms in our model:

$$H = H_{\text{ex}}^0 + H_s + H_{\text{ph}} + H_{\text{ex-ph}}. \quad (1)$$

2.1 Ideal Molecular Complex

The first term in Eq. (1),

$$H_{\text{ex}}^0 = \sum_{m=1}^N E_m^0 a_m^\dagger a_m + \sum_{m,n=1(m \neq n)}^N J_{mn}^0 a_m^\dagger a_n, \quad (2)$$

describes an exciton on the ideal ring, i.e. without any disorder. Here a_m^\dagger (a_m) are creation (annihilation) operators of an exciton at site m , E_m^0 is the local excitation energy of m -th molecule, J_{mn}^0 (for $m \neq n$) is the so-called transfer integral between sites m and n . N is the number of molecules in our system ($N = 27$). Local excitation energies E_m^0 are the same for all BChls in our molecular complex, i.e.

$$E_m^0 = E_0, \quad m = 1, \dots, N.$$

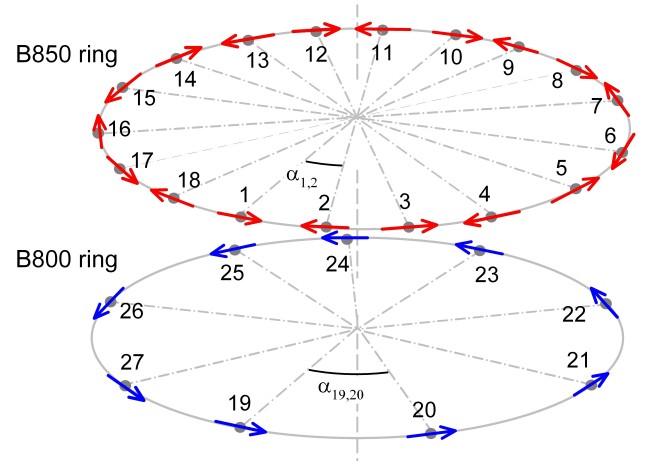


Figure 1: Geometric arrangement of ideal LH2 complex without any fluctuations – dipole moments are oriented tangentially to the rings (B850 ring: $\alpha_{m,m+1} = \pi/9$, dipole moments – red arrows; B800 ring: $\alpha_{m,m+1} = 2\pi/9$, dipole moments – blue arrows)

Whole LH2 complex (without any disorder) has nine fold symmetry (see Figure 1). That is why, the interaction strengths between BChls in B850 ring fulfil condition:

$$J_{mn}^0 = J_{m+2i,n+2i}^0, \quad (3)$$

where

$$m, n, m + 2i, n + 2i = 1, \dots, 18.$$

Equivalent condition holds for the interaction strengths in B800 ring:

$$J_{mn}^0 = J_{m+i, n+i}^0, \quad (4)$$

$$m, n, m + i, n + i = 19, \dots, 27.$$

For the strengths of remaining interactions (one molecule is from B850 ring and one from B800 ring) can be written:

$$J_{mn}^0 = J_{m+2i, n+i}^0, \quad (5)$$

$$m, m + 2i = 1, 18, \quad n, n + i = 19, \dots, 27.$$

In what follows only interactions between nearest neighbour BChl molecules are consider to be nonzero, i.e. the nearest neighbour approximation is used. The interaction strengths $J_{1,2}^0$ and $J_{2,3}^0$ between the nearest neighbour BChls inside ideal B850 ring are almost the same (see Figure 1 (B) in [6]). Such ring can be modeled as homogeneous case,

$$J_{m,n}^{0(\text{B850})} = J_0 (\delta_{m,n+1} + \delta_{m,n-1}) \quad (6)$$

$$m, n, n + 1, n - 1 = 1, \dots, 18.$$

Analogous property can be found for B800 ring,

$$J_{m,n}^{0(\text{B800})} = J_1 (\delta_{m,n+1} + \delta_{m,n-1}) \quad (7)$$

$$m, n, n + 1, n - 1 = 19, \dots, 27.$$

Transfer integrals J_{mn} in dipole–dipole approximation read

$$J_{mn} = \frac{\vec{d}_m \cdot \vec{d}_n}{|\vec{r}_{mn}|^3} - 3 \frac{(\vec{d}_m \cdot \vec{r}_{mn})(\vec{d}_n \cdot \vec{r}_{mn})}{|\vec{r}_{mn}|^5} = |\vec{d}_m| |\vec{d}_n| \frac{\cos \varphi_{mn} - 3 \cos \varphi_m \cos \varphi_n}{|\vec{r}_{mn}|^3}. \quad (8)$$

Here local dipole moments of m -th and n -th molecule are denoted as \vec{d}_m and \vec{d}_n , the angle between these dipole moment vectors (\vec{d}_m, \vec{d}_n) is referred to as φ_{mn} . \vec{r}_{mn} represents the vector connecting m -th and n -th molecule, φ_m (φ_n) symbolizes the angle between \vec{d}_m (\vec{d}_n) and \vec{r}_{mn} . In case of ideal molecular complex LH2 (without any disorder) the distances $r_{m,m+1}$ of neighbouring BChl molecules are the same as in B850 ring as in B800 one. Therefore angles $\alpha_{m,m+1}$ have to be the same too (see Figure 1), i.e.

$$\alpha_{m,m+1} = \frac{\pi}{9} \quad (9)$$

in B850 ring and

$$\alpha_{m,m+1} = \frac{2\pi}{9} \quad (10)$$

in B800 ring.

Due to orientations of dipole moments (see Figure 1), sign of J_0 is positive, sign of J_1 is negative and the relation between them is given by the following equation:

$$J_1 = -0.1J_0. \quad (11)$$

As concerns transferintegrals connecting B850 ring and B800 one, each BChl from B800 ring is connected by nonzero transferintegrals with two nearest neighbour BChls from B850 ring. These transferintegrals have opposite signs. Their values are

$$J_{1,19} = J_{3,20} = \dots = J_{17,27} = 0.1J_0, \quad (12)$$

$$J_{2,19} = J_{4,20} = \dots = J_{18,27} = -0.03J_0. \quad (13)$$

The values of these nearest neighbour transfer integrals ($J_0, J_1, J_{1,19}$ and $J_{2,19}$) determine the geometric structure of LH2 complex.

2.2 Static Disorder

The second term in Eq. (1), H_s , corresponds to static disorder. One of the ways to take into account such disorder is to model it as slow fluctuations in ring geometry. Deviation in ring geometry results in changes of transfer integrals δJ_{mn} ($m \neq n$),

$$J_{mn} = J_{nm} = J_{mn}^0 + \delta J_{mn}. \quad (14)$$

Static disorder in ring geometry can be consider in two ways – fluctuations in molecular positions or fluctuations in molecular dipole moment orientations. We studied both types of fluctuations but only in the B850 ring [37–39]. In the present paper we consider the whole LH2 complex (including as B850 ring as B800 one) and the first above mentioned type of static disorder – fluctuations in molecular positions. The simplest model of such fluctuations is to have nonzero only changes of radial positions of molecules in both rings. Then we have

$$r_m = r_0 + \delta r_m, \quad m = 1, \dots, 18, \quad (15)$$

in B850 ring (r_0 is the diameter of unperturbed B850 ring) and

$$r_m = r_1 + \delta r_m, \quad m = 19, \dots, 27, \quad (16)$$

in B800 ring (r_1 is the diameter of unperturbed B800 ring). The axial distance of B850 ring and B800 one and the angles $\alpha_{m,n}$ remain the same as in ideal LH2 complex (see Figure 1). Due to the consideration of dipole–dipole approximation the connection between fluctuations of geometry and fluctuations of transfer integrals is given by Eq. (8).

2.3 Dynamic Disorder

Finally, the third and fourth term in Eq (1), H_{ph} and $H_{\text{ex-ph}}$, represents dynamic disorder, i.e. phonon bath and exciton-phonon interaction which is supposed to be local and linear in bath coordinates. We consider only static disorder in this paper and neglect these terms.

3 Units and Parameters

Dimensionless energies normalized to the transfer integral $J_{m,m+1}^0 = J_0$ in B850 ring (see Eq. (11)) have been used in our calculations. Estimation of J_0 varies in literature between 250 cm^{-1} and 400 cm^{-1} .

In our previous investigations [40] we found (from comparison with experimental results for B850 ring from the LH2 complex [41]) that the possible strength Δ_J of the uncorrelated Gaussian static disorder in transfer integrals δJ_{mn} is approximately $\Delta_J \approx 0.15 J_0$. The strength of above mentioned type of static disorder in ring geometry is taken in connection with the strength Δ_J . That is why we have taken the strength Δ_r for our type of static disorder in following interval:

$$\Delta_r \in \langle 0.02 r_0, 0.30 r_0 \rangle. \quad (17)$$

All our calculations were done for 20000 realizations of static disorder.

4 Results and Discussion

Fluctuations in radial positions of molecules strongly influence Hamiltonian of LH2 complex.

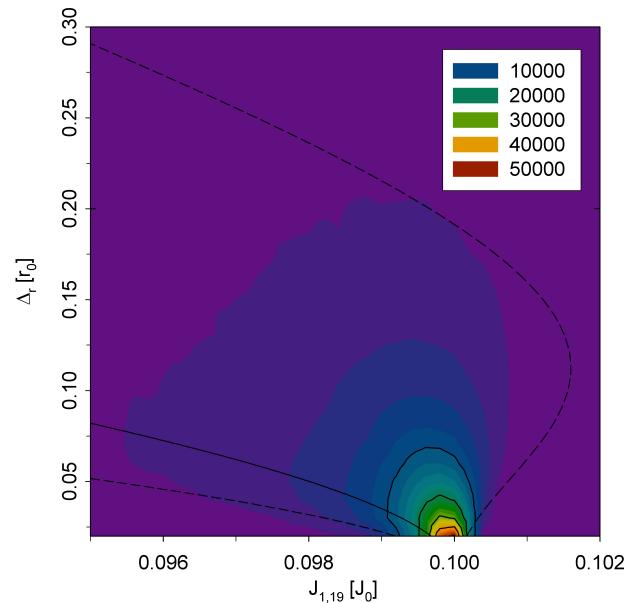


Figure 2: Distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{1,19}, J_{3,20}, \dots, J_{17,27}$ connecting B850 ring and B800 one – uncorrelated Gaussian static disorder δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$) in radial positions of BChl molecules; the strength of static disorder $\Delta_r \in \langle 0.02 r_0, 0.30 r_0 \rangle$

Distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals in B850 ring were presented in [36]. In this paper we are focused on the whole LH2 complex (B850 ring and B800 one). Distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals connecting both rings and the nearest neighbour transfer integrals in

strength of disorder Δ_r	expected value $E(J)$	standard deviation $\sqrt{D(J)}$	skewness α_3	kurtosis α_4	coefficient of variation c
$0.02 r_0$	$0.100 J_0$	$0.000 J_0$	-2.448	9.651	0.005
$0.06 r_0$	$0.097 J_0$	$0.004 J_0$	-2.316	7.262	0.039
$0.10 r_0$	$0.093 J_0$	$0.009 J_0$	-1.853	3.896	0.093
$0.14 r_0$	$0.088 J_0$	$0.014 J_0$	-1.452	1.791	0.154
$0.18 r_0$	$0.082 J_0$	$0.018 J_0$	-1.133	0.544	0.218
$0.22 r_0$	$0.077 J_0$	$0.022 J_0$	-0.876	-0.214	0.278
$0.26 r_0$	$0.072 J_0$	$0.024 J_0$	-0.664	-0.690	0.337
$0.30 r_0$	$0.068 J_0$	$0.027 J_0$	-0.486	-0.992	0.392

Table 1: Expected value, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis and coefficient of variation for the distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{1,19}, J_{3,20}, \dots, J_{17,27}$ connecting B850 ring and B800 one – uncorrelated Gaussian static disorder δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$) in radial positions of BChl molecules (eight strengths of static disorder Δ_r)

B800 ring were calculated for above mentioned static disorder type. Graphical presentation of these distributions is done by contour plots. Values of $E(J)$ and $E(J) \pm \sqrt{D(J)}$ for these distributions are also included in contour plots. Here $E(J)$ is sample expected value,

$$E(J) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n J_i, \quad (18)$$

and $\sqrt{D(J)}$ is sample standard deviation,

$$\sqrt{D(J)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} M_2}. \quad (19)$$

In addition, sample skewness α_3 ,

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{n^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(n-1)(n-2)} \frac{M_3}{M_2^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad (20)$$

and sample kurtosis α_4 ,

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{n^2}{(n-2)(n-3)} \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{n-1} \frac{M_4}{M_2^2} - 3 \right], \quad (21)$$

are calculated. Here M_k , which is given by

$$M_k = \sum_{i=1}^n [J_i - E(J)]^k, \quad (22)$$

denotes k -th central moment and n is the number of cases in our samples. Our results were calculated from 20000 realizations of static disorder and due to the number of bacteriochlorophylls in B800 ring ($N_2 = 9$) the number of cases n in our samples equals

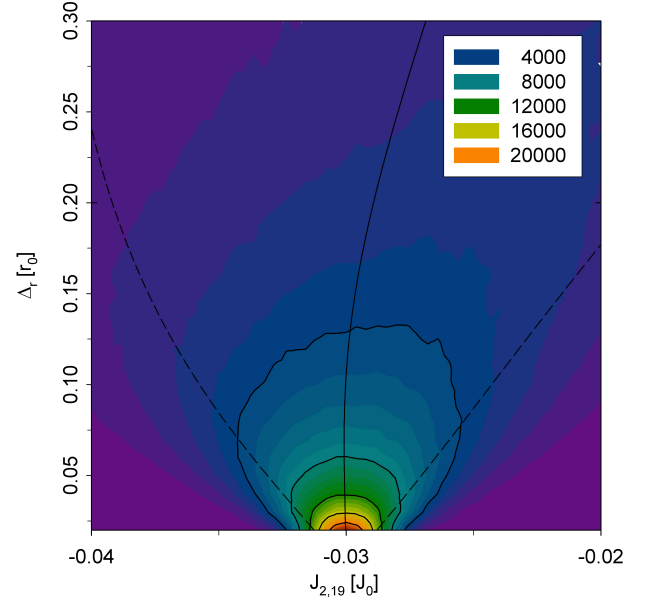


Figure 3: Distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{2,19}, J_{4,20}, \dots, J_{18,27}$ connecting B850 ring and B800 one – uncorrelated Gaussian static disorder δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$) in radial positions of BChl molecules; the strength of static disorder $\Delta_r \in \langle 0.02 r_0, 0.30 r_0 \rangle$

180000. Also sample coefficient of variation c was calculated,

$$c = \frac{\sqrt{D(J)}}{E(J)}. \quad (23)$$

Distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{1,19}, J_{3,20}, \dots, J_{17,27}$ (below marked as $J_{1,19}$) and $J_{2,19}, J_{4,20}, \dots, J_{18,27}$ (below marked as $J_{2,19}$)

strength of disorder Δ_r	expected value $E(J_{m,m+1})$	standard deviation $\sqrt{D(J_{m,m+1})}$	skewness α_3	kurtosis α_4	coefficient of variation c
$0.02 r_0$	$-0.030 J_0$	$0.001 J_0$	-0.029	0.011	-0.041
$0.06 r_0$	$-0.030 J_0$	$0.004 J_0$	-0.091	0.028	-0.119
$0.10 r_0$	$-0.030 J_0$	$0.006 J_0$	-0.174	0.091	-0.191
$0.14 r_0$	$-0.030 J_0$	$0.008 J_0$	-0.285	0.185	-0.257
$0.18 r_0$	$-0.029 J_0$	$0.009 J_0$	-0.407	0.293	-0.322
$0.22 r_0$	$-0.029 J_0$	$0.011 J_0$	-0.529	0.415	-0.387
$0.26 r_0$	$-0.028 J_0$	$0.013 J_0$	-0.646	0.550	-0.451
$0.30 r_0$	$-0.027 J_0$	$0.014 J_0$	-0.757	0.696	-0.516

Table 2: Expected value, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis and coefficient of variation for the distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{2,19}, J_{4,20}, \dots, J_{18,27}$ connecting B850 ring and B800 one – uncorrelated Gaussian static disorder δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$) in radial positions of BChl molecules (eight strengths Δ_r)

connecting B850 ring and B800 one for Gaussian uncorrelated fluctuations δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$) of radial positions of molecules are drawn in Figure 2 and Figure 3. Figure 4 shows the distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{19,20}, J_{20,21}, \dots, J_{27,19}$ (below marked as $J_{19,20}$) in B800 ring for the same type of static disorder. Dependencies of $E(J)$ and $\sqrt{D(J)}$ on corresponding static disorder strength are also presented in these figures. Additionally, Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 contain the values of sample characteristics $E(J)$, $\sqrt{D(J)}$, α_3 , α_4 and c (see Eq. (18) – Eq. (23)) for chosen static disorder strengths.

If we consider Gaussian distribution of molecular radial positions, resulting distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals are non-Gaussian. From Figures 2, 3, 4 and Tables 1, 2, 3 it is clear that the expected values $E(J)$ are non-constant and standard deviations $\sqrt{D(J)}$ depend on static disorder strength. On the other hand, Gaussian distribution of transfer integrals has constant expected value and standard deviation equals the strength of static disorder $\sqrt{D(J)} = \Delta_J$. Level of deviation from Gaussian distribution can also be assessed through skewness α_3 and kurtosis α_4 . These characteristics are also non-constant (contrary, $\alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0$ for Gaussian distribution). As concerns expected values $E(J)$, if static disorder strength Δ_r increases, $E(J)$ decreases for the distribution of $J_{1,19}$ and $J_{19,20}$ and increases for the distribution of $J_{2,19}$. As the signs of $J_{1,19}$, $J_{2,19}$ and $J_{19,20}$ are different, absolute values of $E(J)$ decrease in all three cases.

All three distributions of $J_{1,19}$, $J_{2,19}$ and $J_{19,20}$ are negatively skewed (to the left hand side) (see Figure 2 – Figure 4). It corresponds with negative values of

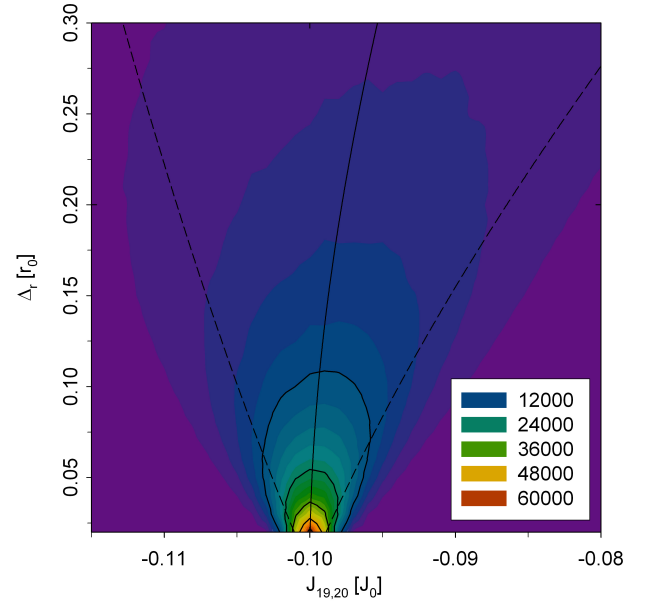


Figure 4: Distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{19,20}, J_{20,21}, \dots, J_{27,19}$ in B800 ring – uncorrelated Gaussian fluctuations δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$) in positions of BChl molecules in planes of ideal rings; the strength of static disorder $\Delta_r \in (0.02 r_0, 0.30 r_0)$

sample skewness. Sample kurtosis α_4 decreases with increase of static disorder strength Δ_r in case of the distribution of $J_{1,19}$. This distribution has bigger kurtosis for low Δ_r and smaller kurtosis for higher Δ_r in comparison with kurtosis of Gaussian distribution (see Table 1 – Table 3). Due to nonconstant expected value, influence of fluctuations δr_m to the distribu-

strength of disorder	expected value	standard deviation	skewness	kurtosis	coefficient of variation
Δ_r	$E(J_{m,m+1})$	$\sqrt{D(J_{m,m+1})}$	α_3	α_4	c
$0.02 r_0$	$-0.100 J_0$	$0.001 J_0$	-0.041	-0.015	-0.011
$0.06 r_0$	$-0.100 J_0$	$0.003 J_0$	-0.123	0.013	-0.033
$0.10 r_0$	$-0.099 J_0$	$0.006 J_0$	-0.199	0.069	-0.056
$0.14 r_0$	$-0.099 J_0$	$0.008 J_0$	-0.266	0.154	-0.079
$0.18 r_0$	$-0.098 J_0$	$0.010 J_0$	-0.327	0.265	-0.103
$0.22 r_0$	$-0.097 J_0$	$0.013 J_0$	-0.384	0.399	-0.129
$0.26 r_0$	$-0.096 J_0$	$0.015 J_0$	-0.441	0.552	-0.156
$0.30 r_0$	$-0.095 J_0$	$0.017 J_0$	-0.502	0.727	-0.183

Table 3: Expected value, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis and coefficient of variation for the distributions of the nearest neighbour transfer integrals $J_{19,20}, J_{20,21}, \dots, J_{27,19}$ in B800 ring – uncorrelated Gaussian fluctuations δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$), in radial positions of BChl molecules (eight strengths Δ_r)

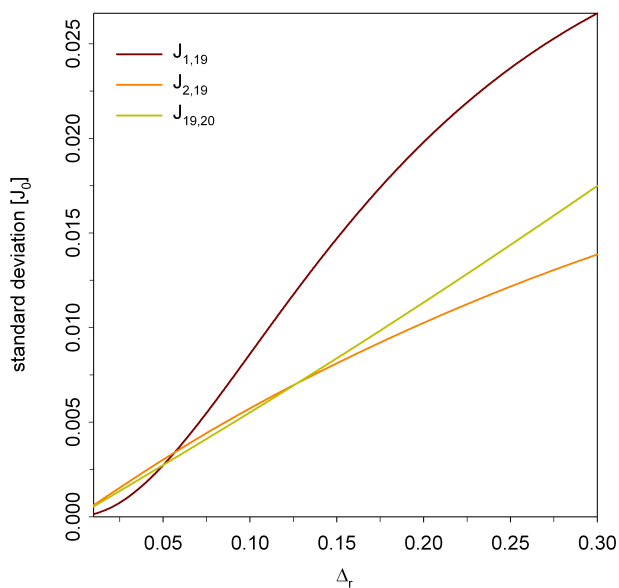


Figure 5: Dependencies of standard deviation $\sqrt{D(J)}$ on static disorder strength Δ_r for distributions of transfer integrals $J_{1,19}$, $J_{2,19}$ and $J_{19,20}$ – uncorrelated Gaussian static disorder δr_m ($m = 1, \dots, 27$) in radial positions of BChl molecules

tions of $J_{1,19}$, $J_{2,19}$ and $J_{19,20}$ can be compared using the coefficient of variation c . The strongest influence can be seen in case of the distribution of $J_{2,19}$ and the weakest one in case of $J_{19,20}$ (see Table 1 – Table 3).

For standard deviation $\sqrt{D(J)}$ the dependencies of it on static disorder strength Δ_r are nonlinear in case of transfer integral distributions $J_{1,19}$ and $J_{2,19}$. On the other hand, standard deviation is directly proportional to Δ_r for transfer integral distribution $J_{19,20}$ (see Figure 5).

5 Conclusions

Comparison of all three distributions obtained within static disorder in radial positions of BChl molecules can be summarized as follows. Expected values of the nearest neighbour transfer integral distributions depend on static disorder strength. The dependencies of standard deviation on the static disorder strength show nonlinearity for the distributions of $J_{1,19}$ and $J_{2,19}$, i.e. in case of transfer integrals connecting B850 ring and B800 one. On the other hand, in case of transfer integrals in B800 ring ($J_{19,20}$), this dependence is directly proportional. All three distributions are skewed to left hand side. Through the comparison of coefficients of variation c we can conclude that static disorder in radial positions of BChl molecules mostly influences the

transfer integrals $J_{2,19}$.

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