

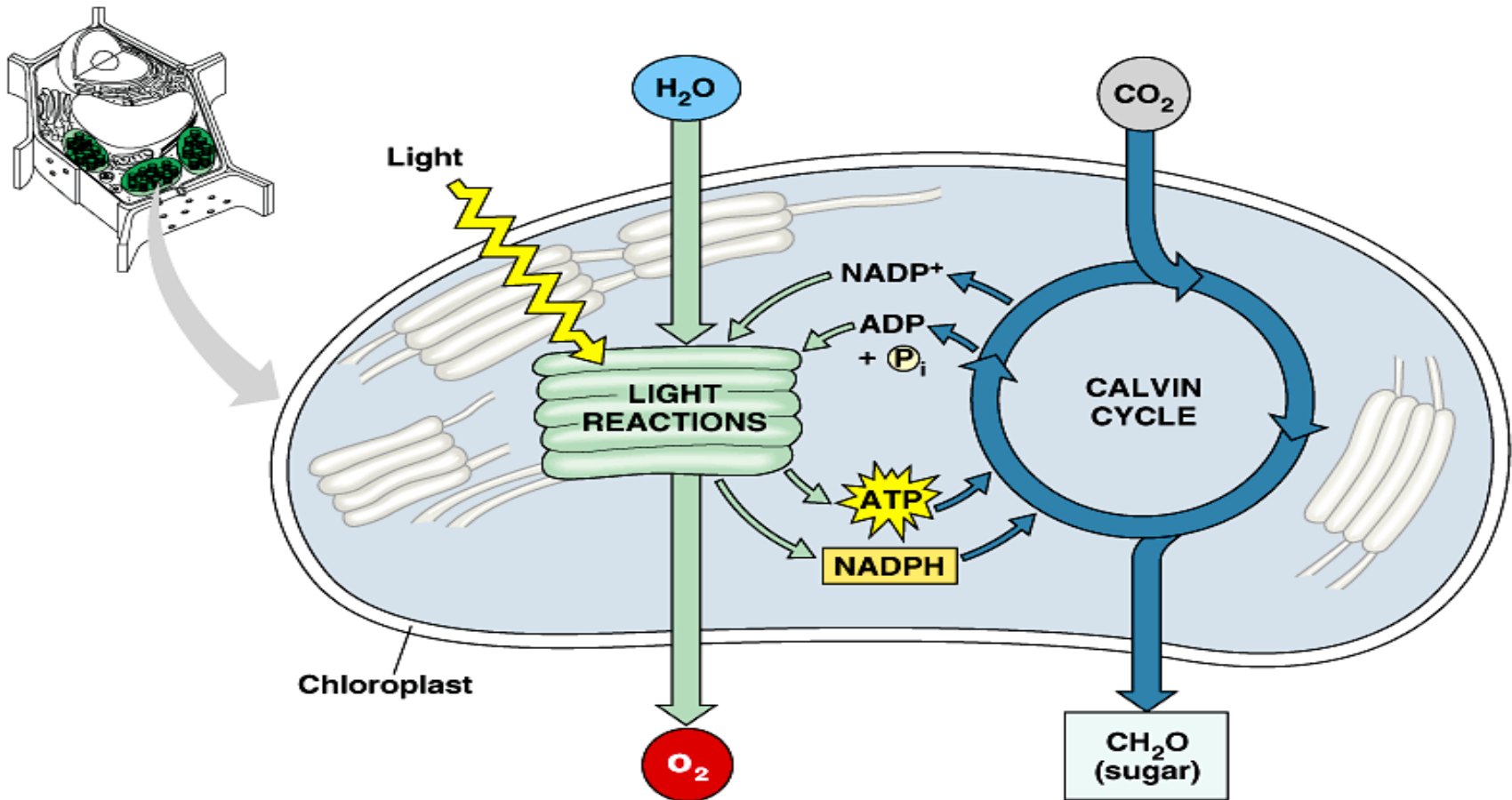
Pathways of Photosynthesis

Light-Dependent Reactions

8.3



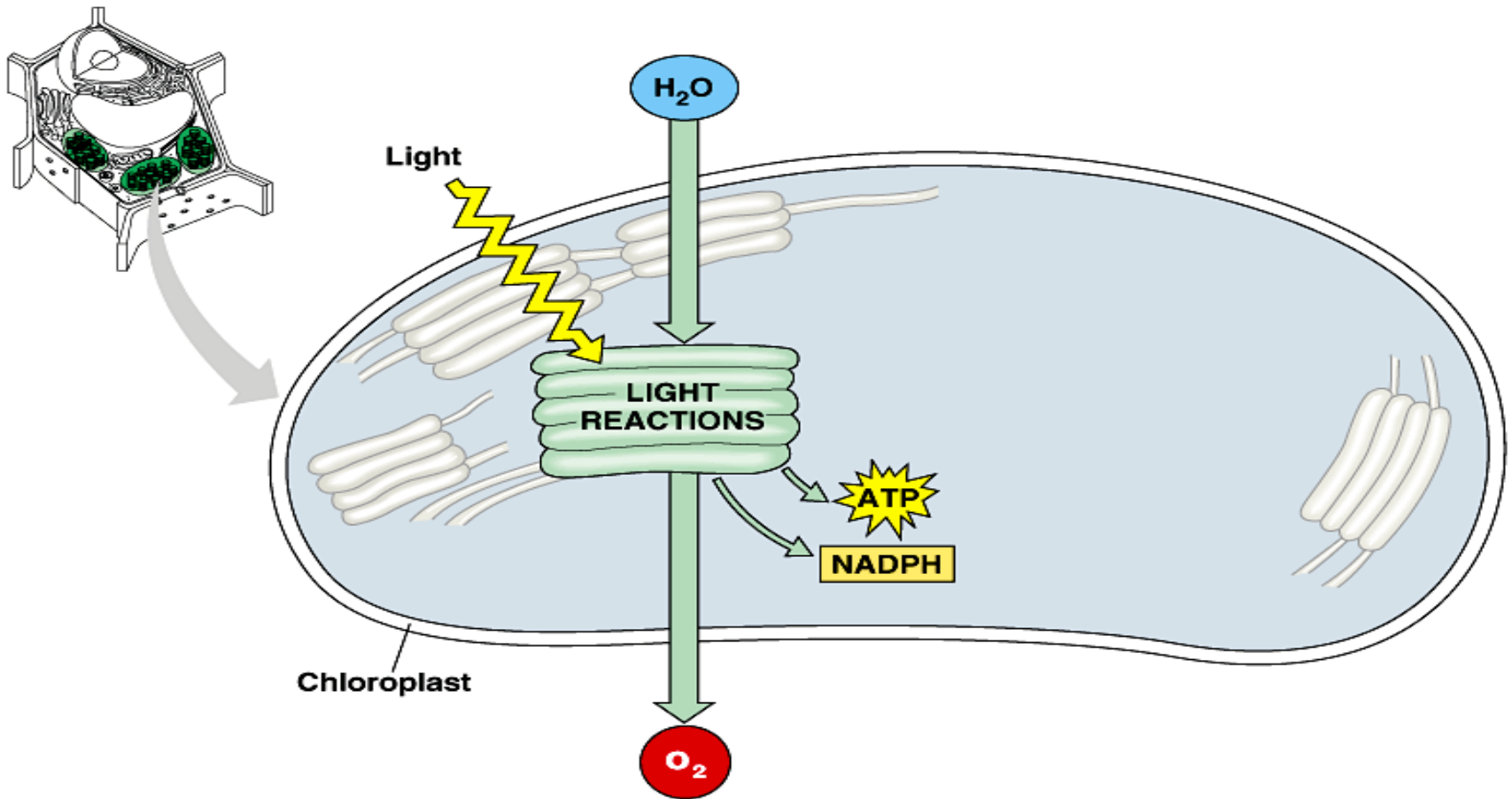
Photosynthesis Overview



2 Stages of Photosynthesis

- **light-dependent reactions** (Covered here)
 - light energy is captured and used to synthesize ATP and NADPH
- **light-independent reactions (Calvin cycle)**
 - energy in ATP and NADPH is used to “fix” CO₂ into simple carbohydrate molecules

Light-Dependent Reactions

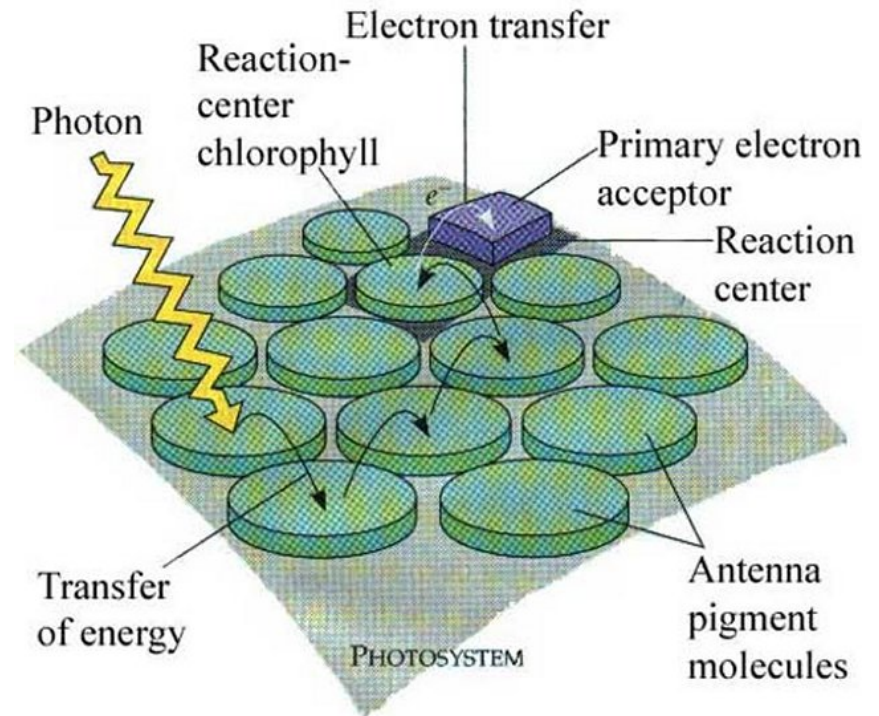


Light-Dependent Reactions

- absorption of a photon of light excites electrons in chlorophyll
- in thylakoid membranes, the excited electrons are transferred to primary electron acceptors .
AKA Photoactivation
- occurs in **photosystems I (P700) and Photosystem II (P680)**
- electrons are regained back by **photolysis** (splitting water which releases O₂)

Photosystems

- antenna pigments
chlorophyll molecules
& accessory pigments
in a protein matrix
- reaction centre
chlorophyll *a* &
primary electron
acceptor

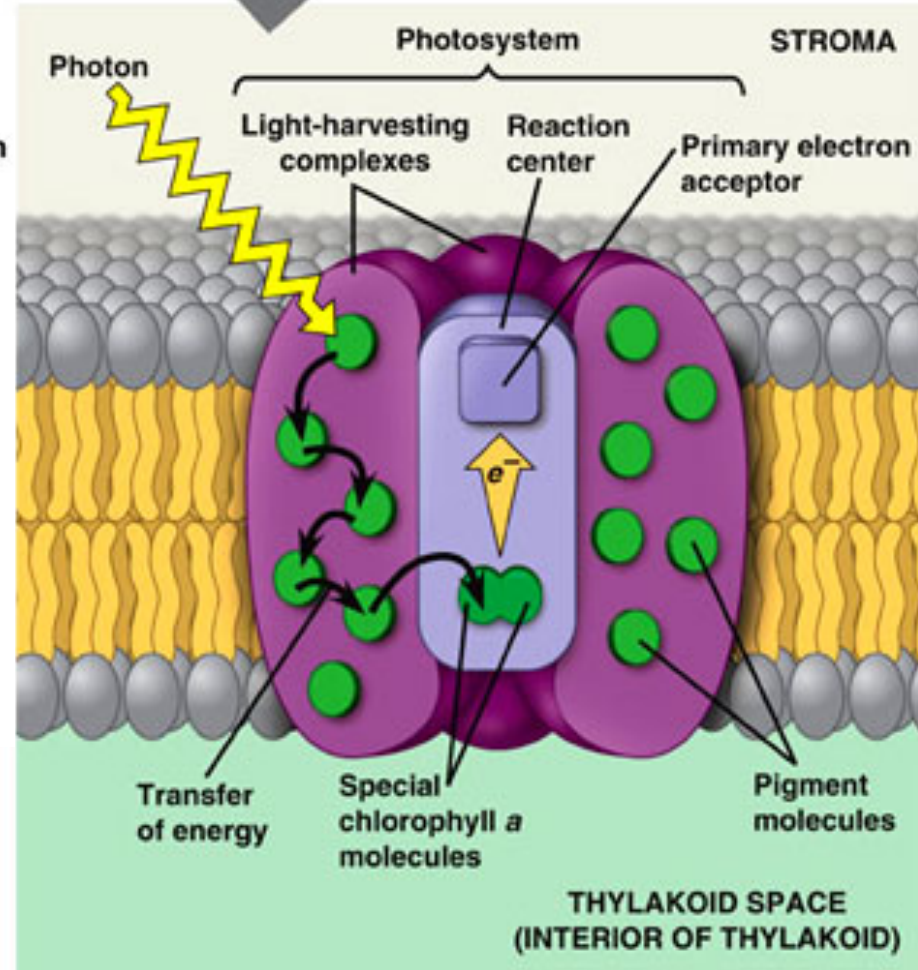
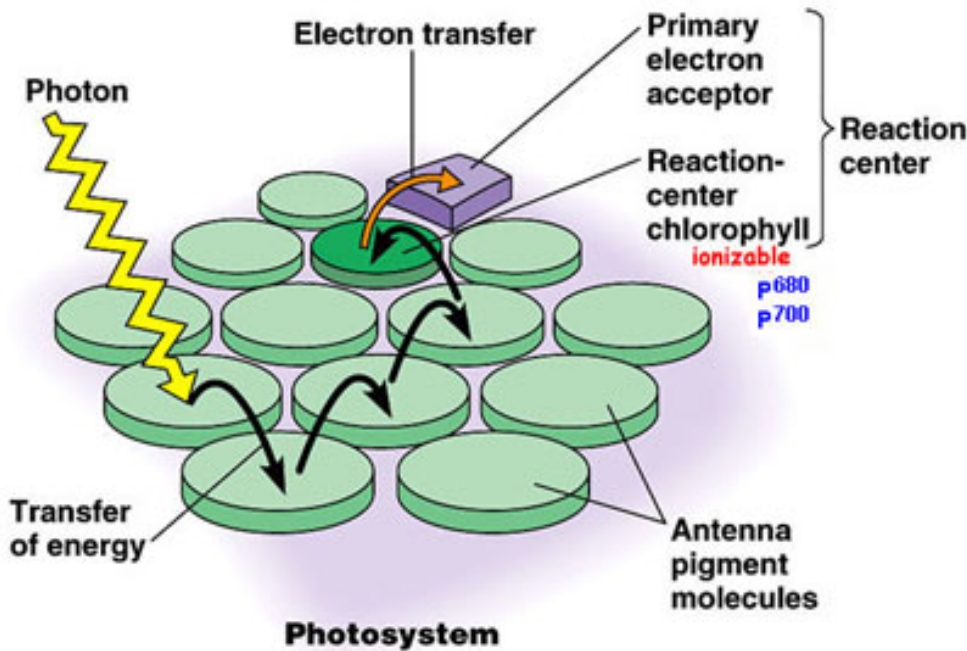
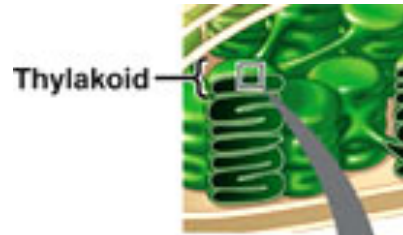


Visit the Khan Academy...

Great summary explanation (10 minutes long)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vEsAtC9d_MQ

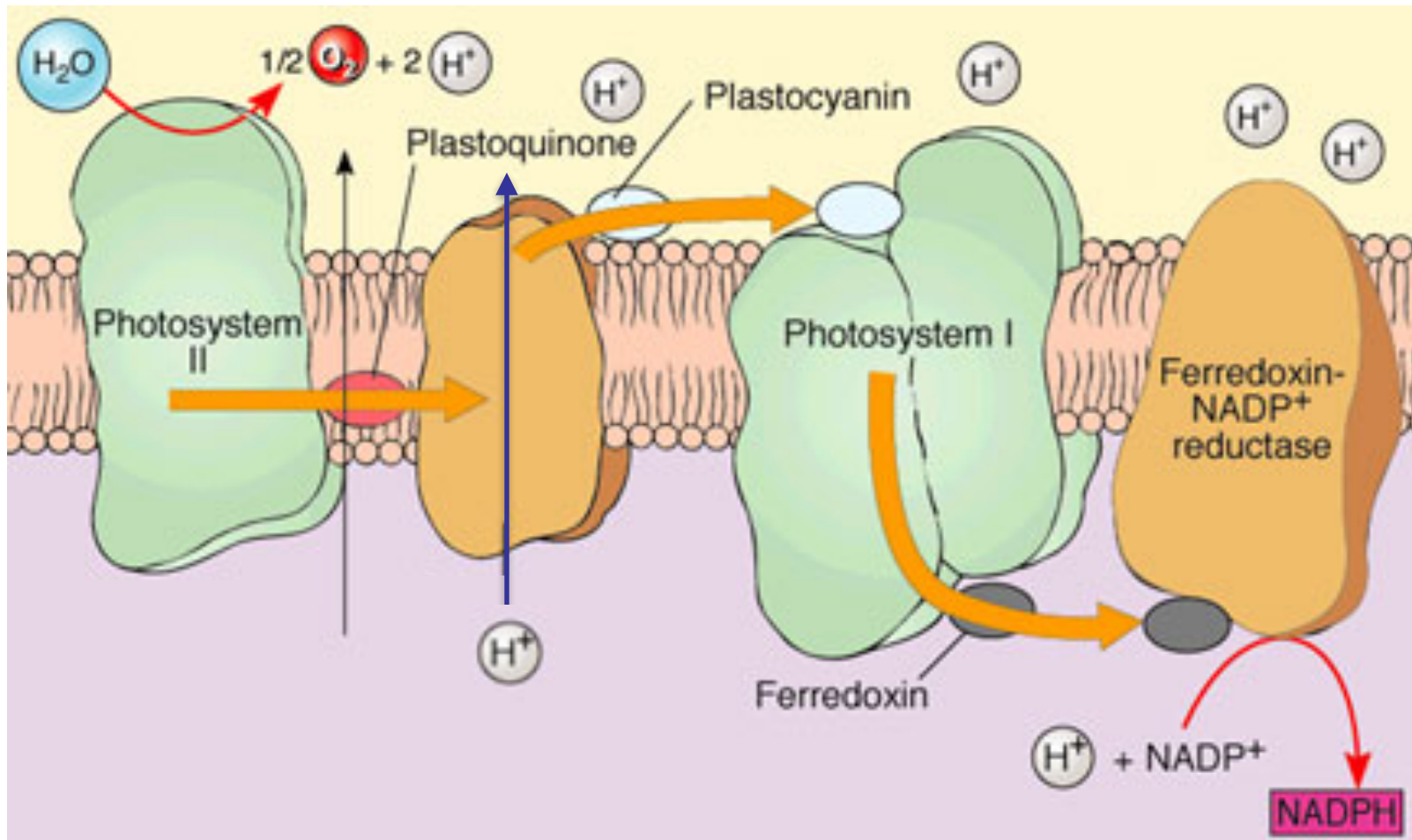
Photosystems



Light-Dependent Reactions

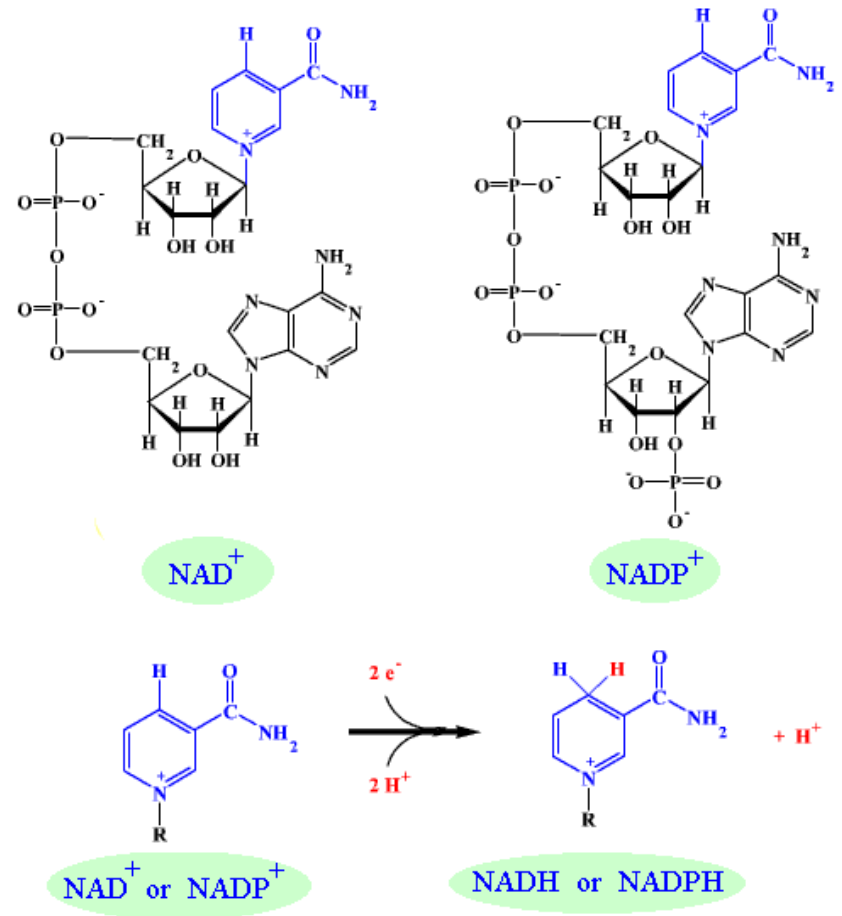
- Located in the thylakoid membrane (Grana for many thylakoid)
- excitation of electrons in Photosystems, results is transferred to a primary electron acceptor
- **linear electron flow**- electrons lost by chlorophyll a, move to a primary electron acceptor which is then is transferred along until is reaches the electron carrier NADP⁺ to form NADPH
- The electrons that are lost by chlorophyll a are replaced by the splitting of water and producing O₂
- A proton gradient of the hydrogens from water (like cellular respiration) is formed to generate ATP from ATP synthase.

Electron Transport



NAD⁺ & NADP⁺

- nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
- coenzyme used in anabolic reactions such as photosynthesis



Cyclic Electron Flow

