Bridging the gap between theoretical and experimentally inferred reorganization energy

Jonny Johannes, Ehsan Zahedinejad, Dennis Salahub, Barry Sanders

Institute for Quantum Science and Technology

University of Calgary

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Overview

- Background
- Problem
- Motivation
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion

Background - Biology



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Background - Physical Chemistry

Marcus Theory

$$k_{\rm ET} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H_{AB}|^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k_{\rm B}T}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\lambda + \Delta G^{\circ})^2}{4\lambda k_{\rm B}T}\right)$$

$$\lambda_{\rm St} = -\frac{\langle V_{\rm os} \rangle}{2} \qquad \lambda_{\rm var} = \lambda_{\rm St} - \frac{\langle \delta V_{\rm os} \delta V_{\rm op} \rangle}{2k_{\rm B}T}$$

Martin, D and Matyushov, D. JCP, 2015.



Problem

Disagreement between the theoretically calculated and experimentally inferred reorganization energy for the MADHamicyanin complex.

Motivation

Efficient, site-selective electron transfer is crucial for effective metabolic processes.

Diseases associated with free radical production.

Characterize efficient atomic scale wires.

Methods

- Apply the two-parameter model to the MADH-amicyanin system.
- Quantum calculations using density functional theory.
- Classical calculations using molecular mechanics, and molecular dynamics.
- Combined classical and quantum.

Results









Discussion

- Simulations allow us to probe inaccessible time and length scales.
- Fluctuations in how the protein rearranges itself and surrounding solvent is vital.
- λ_{var} is an attempt to account for these fluctuations.



Conclusion

- Disagreement in theoretical and experimentally inferred λ in MADH-amicyanin.
- Claim: two-paramenter model, accounting for statistics around protein-solvent electrostatic interactions can bridge the gap between theory and experiment.
- Novelty: application of the two-parameter model to MADH-amicyanin.



Thank you, merci!