

## Light Reaction of Photosynthesis

5A

Light reaction is a series of reactions in which photosynthesis uses light energy to produce ATP and NADPH. These are used in the Calvin cycle to produce glucose. The light reaction occurs in the thylakoid membranes of the chloroplasts. It involves the absorption of light energy by photosynthetic pigments, the splitting of water, and the synthesis of ATP and NADPH.

(1) Accessory pigments are those which are associated with chlorophyll a.

These chloroplast pigments absorb light energy of various wave lengths and transfer it to chlorophyll a.

(2) Accessory pigments are those which are associated with chlorophyll a. Chlorophyll a is the primary photosynthetic pigment. Accessory pigments like carotenoids and xanthophylls transfer energy to chlorophyll a. Chlorophyll a is the primary photosynthetic pigment. Accessory pigments like carotenoids and xanthophylls transfer energy to chlorophyll a. Chlorophyll a is the primary photosynthetic pigment. Accessory pigments like carotenoids and xanthophylls transfer energy to chlorophyll a. Photo reaction centre pigment system 1 is P680 and photo reaction centre pigment system 2 is P680.

(3) Red drop →

Chlorophyll a shows a red drop in the action spectrum. Emerson and Arnold showed that red light (680 nm) is most effective for photosynthesis. Blue violet light (shorter wavelength) is also effective. Monochromatic red light (>680 nm) is most effective for photosynthesis. This is called the red drop effect.

(4) Enhancement effect or Emerson effect →

Red light (longer wave length) is most effective for photosynthesis. Blue violet light (shorter wave length) also shows an enhancement effect. This is called the enhancement effect or Emerson effect.

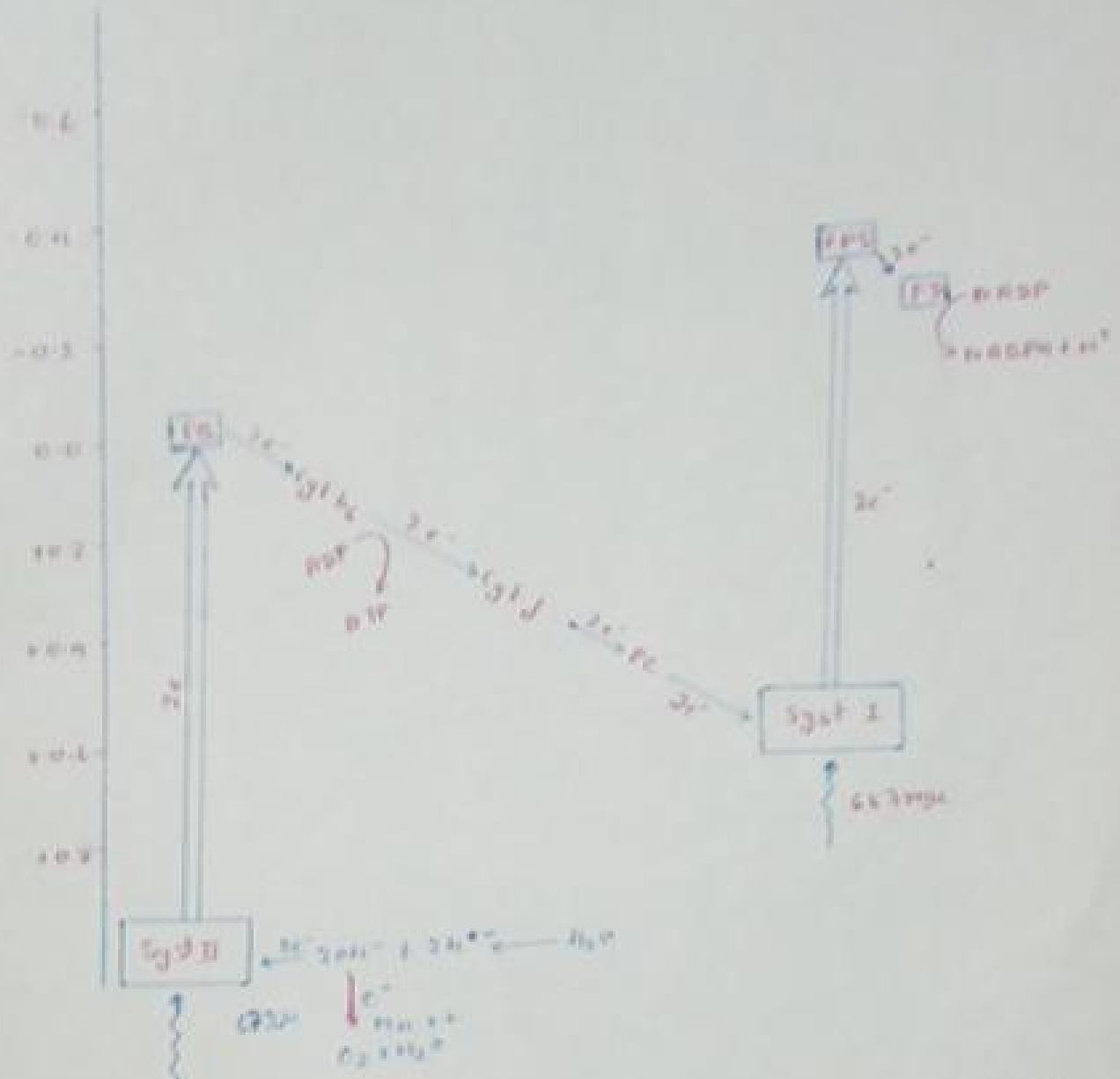
(5) Activation of chlorophyll a molecules by photons of light →

Light energy is absorbed by chlorophyll a molecules. This energy is used to split water and produce oxygen. The energy is also used to produce ATP and NADPH.

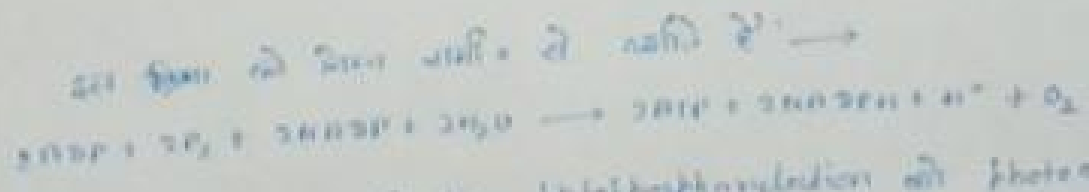








Diagrammatic representation of cyclic photo-phosphorylation.



Cyclic photophosphorylation in photoact I  
 और non cyclic photophosphorylation in photoact II  
 कहते हैं।