

Contents

Preface to the First Edition XV

Preface to the Second Edition XVII

Acknowledgments XIX

Prologue XXI

1 Introduction 1

1.1 What Is Luminescence? 1

1.2 A Brief History of Fluorescence and Phosphorescence 2

1.2.1 Early Observations 3

1.2.2 On the Distinction between Fluorescence and
Phosphorescence: Decay Time Measurements 10

1.2.3 The Perrin–Jablonski Diagram 12

1.2.4 Fluorescence Polarization 14

1.2.5 Resonance Energy Transfer 16

1.2.6 Early Applications of Fluorescence 17

1.3 Photoluminescence of Organic and Inorganic Species:
Fluorescence or Phosphorescence? 19

1.4 Various De-Excitation Processes of Excited Molecules 20

1.5 Fluorescent Probes, Indicators, Labels, and Tracers 21

1.6 Ultimate Temporal and Spatial Resolution: Femtoseconds,
Femtoliters, Femtomoles, and Single-Molecule Detection 23

General Bibliography: Monographs and Books 25

Part I Principles 31

2 Absorption of Ultraviolet, Visible, and Near-Infrared Radiation 33

2.1 Electronic Transitions 33

2.2 Transition Probabilities: The Beer–Lambert Law, Oscillator
Strength 39

2.3 Selection Rules 46

2.4 The Franck–Condon Principle 47

2.5	Multiphoton Absorption and Harmonic Generation	49
	Bibliography	51
3	Characteristics of Fluorescence Emission	53
3.1	Radiative and Nonradiative Transitions between Electronic States	53
3.1.1	Internal Conversion	56
3.1.2	Fluorescence	56
3.1.3	Intersystem Crossing and Subsequent Processes	57
3.1.3.1	Intersystem Crossing	58
3.1.3.2	Phosphorescence versus Nonradiative De-Excitation	60
3.1.3.3	Delayed Fluorescence	60
3.1.3.4	Triplet–Triplet Transitions	61
3.2	Lifetimes and Quantum Yields	61
3.2.1	Excited-State Lifetimes	61
3.2.2	Quantum Yields	64
3.2.3	Effect of Temperature	66
3.3	Emission and Excitation Spectra	67
3.3.1	Steady-State Fluorescence Intensity	67
3.3.2	Emission Spectra	68
3.3.3	Excitation Spectra	71
3.3.4	Stokes Shift	72
	Bibliography	74
4	Structural Effects on Fluorescence Emission	75
4.1	Effects of the Molecular Structure of Organic Molecules on Their Fluorescence	75
4.1.1	Extent of the π -Electron System: Nature of the Lowest-Lying Transition	75
4.1.2	Substituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons	77
4.1.2.1	Internal Heavy Atom Effect	77
4.1.2.2	Electron-Donating Substituents: $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{OR}$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{NHR}$, $-\text{NR}_2$	78
4.1.2.3	Electron-Withdrawing Substituents: Carbonyl and Nitro Compounds	78
4.1.2.4	Sulfonates	79
4.1.3	Heterocyclic Compounds	80
4.1.3.1	Compounds with Heteronitrogen Atoms	80
4.1.3.2	Coumarins	81
4.1.3.3	Xanthenic Dyes	82
4.1.3.4	Oxazines	84
4.1.3.5	Cyanines	85
4.1.3.6	BODIPY Fluorophores	86
4.1.4	Compounds Undergoing Photoinduced ICT and Internal Rotation	87

- 4.2 Fluorescence of Conjugated Polymers (CPs) 92
- 4.3 Luminescence of Carbon Nanostructures: Fullerenes, Nanotubes, and Carbon Dots 93
- 4.4 Luminescence of Metal Compounds, Metal Complexes, and Metal Clusters 96
- 4.5 Luminescence of Semiconductor Nanocrystals (Quantum Dots and Quantum Rods) 103
- Bibliography 105

- 5 Environmental Effects on Fluorescence Emission 109**
 - 5.1 Homogeneous and Inhomogeneous Band Broadening—Red-Edge Effects 109
 - 5.2 General Considerations on Solvent Effects 110
 - 5.3 Solvent Relaxation Subsequent to Photoinduced Charge Transfer (PCT) 112
 - 5.4 Theory of Solvatochromic Shifts 117
 - 5.5 Effects of Specific Interactions 119
 - 5.5.1 Effects of Hydrogen Bonding on Absorption and Fluorescence Spectra 119
 - 5.5.2 Examples of Effects of Specific Interactions 120
 - 5.5.3 Polarity-Induced Inversion of $n-\pi^*$ and $\pi-\pi^*$ States 123
 - 5.6 Empirical Scales of Solvent Polarity 124
 - 5.6.1 Scales Based on Solvatochromic Shifts 124
 - 5.6.1.1 Single-Parameter Approach 124
 - 5.6.1.2 Multiparameter Approach 126
 - 5.6.2 Scale Based on Polarity-Induced Changes in Vibronic Bands (Py Scale) 129
 - 5.7 Viscosity Effects 129
 - 5.7.1 What is Viscosity? Significance at a Microscopic Level 129
 - 5.7.2 Viscosity Effect on the Fluorescence of Molecules Undergoing Internal Rotations 132
 - 5.8 Fluorescence in Solid Matrices at Low Temperature 135
 - 5.8.1 Shpol'skii Spectroscopy 136
 - 5.8.2 Matrix Isolation Spectroscopy 137
 - 5.8.3 Site-Selection Spectroscopy 137
 - 5.9 Fluorescence in Gas Phase: Supersonic Jets 137
 - Bibliography 138

- 6 Effects of Intermolecular Photophysical Processes on Fluorescence Emission 141**
 - 6.1 Introduction 141
 - 6.2 Overview of the Intermolecular De-Excitation Processes of Excited Molecules Leading to Fluorescence Quenching 143
 - 6.2.1 Phenomenological Approach 143

- 6.2.2 Dynamic Quenching 146
 - 6.2.2.1 Stern–Volmer Kinetics 146
 - 6.2.2.2 Transient Effects 148
- 6.2.3 Static Quenching 152
 - 6.2.3.1 Sphere of Effective Quenching 152
 - 6.2.3.2 Formation of a Ground-State Nonfluorescent Complex 153
- 6.2.4 Simultaneous Dynamic and Static Quenching 154
- 6.2.5 Quenching of Heterogeneously Emitting Systems 158
- 6.3 Photoinduced Electron Transfer 159
- 6.4 Formation of Excimers and Exciplexes 162
 - 6.4.1 Excimers 163
 - 6.4.2 Exciplexes 167
- 6.5 Photoinduced Proton Transfer 168
 - 6.5.1 General Equations for Deprotonation in the Excited State 170
 - 6.5.2 Determination of the Excited-State pK^* 172
 - 6.5.2.1 Prediction by Means of the Förster Cycle 172
 - 6.5.2.2 Steady-State Measurements 173
 - 6.5.2.3 Time-Resolved Experiments 174
 - 6.5.3 pH Dependence of Absorption and Emission Spectra 174
 - 6.5.4 Equations for Bases Undergoing Protonation in the Excited State 178
- Bibliography 179

- 7 Fluorescence Polarization: Emission Anisotropy 181**
 - 7.1 Polarized Light and Photoselection of Absorbing Molecules 181
 - 7.2 Characterization of the Polarization State of Fluorescence (Polarization Ratio and Emission Anisotropy) 184
 - 7.2.1 Excitation by Polarized Light 184
 - 7.2.1.1 Vertically Polarized Excitation 184
 - 7.2.1.2 Horizontally Polarized Excitation 186
 - 7.2.2 Excitation by Natural Light 187
 - 7.3 Instantaneous and Steady-State Anisotropy 187
 - 7.3.1 Instantaneous Anisotropy 187
 - 7.3.2 Steady-State Anisotropy 188
 - 7.4 Additivity Law of Anisotropy 188
 - 7.5 Relation between Emission Anisotropy and Angular Distribution of the Emission Transition Moments 190
 - 7.6 Case of Motionless Molecules with Random Orientation 191
 - 7.6.1 Parallel Absorption and Emission Transition Moments 191
 - 7.6.2 Nonparallel Absorption and Emission Transition Moments 192
 - 7.6.3 Multiphoton Excitation 196
 - 7.7 Effect of Rotational Motion 199
 - 7.7.1 Free Rotations 200
 - 7.7.1.1 General Equations 200

7.7.1.2	Isotropic Rotations	201
7.7.1.3	Anisotropic Rotations	203
7.7.2	Hindered Rotations	206
7.8	Applications	207
	Bibliography	210
8	Excitation Energy Transfer	213
8.1	Introduction	213
8.2	Distinction between Radiative and Nonradiative Transfer	218
8.3	Radiative Energy Transfer	219
8.4	Nonradiative Energy Transfer	221
8.4.1	Interactions Involved in Nonradiative Energy Transfer	221
8.4.2	The Three Main Classes of Coupling	224
8.4.3	Förster's Formulation of Long-Range Dipole–Dipole Transfer (Very Weak Coupling)	226
8.4.4	Dexter's Formulation of Exchange Energy Transfer (Very Weak Coupling)	233
8.4.5	Selection Rules	233
8.5	Determination of Distances at a Supramolecular Level Using FRET	235
8.5.1	Single Distance between the Donor and the Acceptor	235
8.5.2	Distributions of Distances in Donor–Acceptor Pairs	239
8.5.3	Single Molecule Studies	242
8.5.4	On the Validity of Förster's Theory for the Estimation of Distances	242
8.6	FRET in Ensembles of Donors and Acceptors	243
8.6.1	FRET in Three Dimensions: Effect of Viscosity	243
8.6.2	Effects of Dimensionality on FRET	247
8.6.3	Effects of Restricted Geometries on FRET	250
8.7	FRET between Like Molecules: Excitation Energy Migration in Assemblies of Chromophores	250
8.7.1	FRET within a Pair of Like Chromophores	251
8.7.2	FRET in Assemblies of Like Chromophores	251
8.7.3	Lack of Energy Transfer upon Excitation at the Red Edge of the Absorption Spectrum (Weber's Red-Edge Effect)	252
8.8	Overview of Qualitative and Quantitative Applications of FRET	252
	Bibliography	258
	Part II Techniques	263
9	Steady-State Spectrofluorometry	265
9.1	Operating Principles of a Spectrofluorometer	265
9.2	Correction of Excitation Spectra	268

9.3	Correction of Emission Spectra	268
9.4	Measurement of Fluorescence Quantum Yields	269
9.5	Possible Artifacts in Spectrofluorometry	271
9.5.1	Inner Filter Effects	271
9.5.1.1	Excitation Inner Filter Effect	271
9.5.1.2	Emission Inner Filter Effect (Self-Absorption)	272
9.5.1.3	Inner Filter Effects due to the Presence of Other Substances	274
9.5.2	Autofluorescence	274
9.5.3	Polarization Effects	275
9.5.4	Effect of Oxygen	275
9.5.5	Photobleaching Effect	276
9.6	Measurement of Steady-State Emission Anisotropy: Polarization Spectra	277
9.6.1	Principles of Measurement	277
9.6.2	Possible Artifacts	279
9.6.3	Tests Prior to Fluorescence Polarization Measurements	279
Appendix 9.A	Elimination of Polarization Effects in the Measurement of Fluorescence Intensity	281
	Bibliography	283
10	Time-Resolved Fluorescence Techniques	285
10.1	Basic Equations of Pulse and Phase-Modulation Fluorimetries	286
10.1.1	Pulse Fluorimetry	286
10.1.2	Phase-Modulation Fluorimetry	286
10.1.3	Relationship between Harmonic Response and δ -Pulse Response	287
10.1.4	General Relations for Single Exponential and MultiExponential Decays	290
10.2	Pulse Fluorimetry	292
10.2.1	Light Sources	292
10.2.2	Single-Photon Timing Technique (10 ps–500 μ s)	292
10.2.3	Streak Camera (1 ps–10 ns)	294
10.2.4	Fluorescence Upconversion (0.1–500 ps)	295
10.2.5	Optical Kerr-Gating (0.1–500 ps)	297
10.3	Phase-Modulation Fluorimetry	298
10.3.1	Introduction	298
10.3.2	Phase Fluorimeters Using a Continuous Light Source and an Electro-Optic Modulator	300
10.3.3	Phase Fluorimeters Using the Harmonic Content of a Pulsed Laser	302
10.4	Artifacts in Time-Resolved Fluorimetry	302
10.4.1	Inner Filter Effects	302
10.4.2	Dependence of the Instrument Response on Wavelength–Color Effect	304

10.4.3	Polarization Effects	304
10.4.4	Effects of Light Scattering	304
10.5	Data Analysis	305
10.5.1	Pulse Fluorimetry	305
10.5.2	Phase-Modulation Fluorimetry	306
10.5.3	Judging the Quality of the Fit	306
10.5.4	Global Analysis	307
10.5.5	Fluorescence Decays with Underlying Distributions of Decay Times	308
10.6	Lifetime Standards	312
10.7	Time-Resolved Polarization Measurements	314
10.7.1	General Equations for Time-Dependent Anisotropy and Polarized Components	314
10.7.2	Pulse Fluorimetry	315
10.7.3	Phase-Modulation Fluorimetry	317
10.7.4	Reference Compounds for Time-Resolved Fluorescence Anisotropy Measurements	318
10.8	Time-Resolved Fluorescence Spectra	318
10.9	Lifetime-Based Decomposition of Spectra	318
10.10	Comparison between Single-Photon Timing Fluorimetry and Phase-Modulation Fluorimetry	322
	Bibliography	323
11	Fluorescence Microscopy	327
11.1	Wide-Field (Conventional), Confocal, and Two-Photon Fluorescence Microscopies	328
11.1.1	Wide-Field (Conventional) Fluorescence Microscopy	328
11.1.2	Confocal Fluorescence Microscopy	329
11.1.3	Two-Photon Excitation Fluorescence Microscopy	331
11.1.4	Fluorescence Polarization Measurements in Microscopy	333
11.2	Super-Resolution (Subdiffraction) Techniques	333
11.2.1	Scanning Near-Field Optical Microscopy (SNOM)	333
11.2.2	Far-Field Techniques	337
11.3	Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Microscopy (FLIM)	340
11.3.1	Time-Domain FLIM	341
11.3.2	Frequency-Domain FLIM	342
11.4	Applications	342
	Bibliography	346
12	Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy and Single-Molecule Fluorescence Spectroscopy	349
12.1	Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy (FCS)	349
12.1.1	Conceptual Basis and Instrumentation	350
12.1.2	Determination of Translational Diffusion Coefficients	355

12.1.3	Chemical Kinetic Studies	356
12.1.4	Determination of Rotational Diffusion Coefficients	359
12.1.5	Cross-Correlation Methods	360
12.2	Single-Molecule Fluorescence Spectroscopy	360
12.2.1	General Remarks	360
12.2.2	Single-Molecule Detection in Flowing Solutions	361
12.2.3	Single-Molecule Detection Using Fluorescence Microscopy Techniques	363
12.2.4	Single-Molecule and Single-Particle Photophysics	367
12.2.5	Applications and Usefulness of Single-Molecule Fluorescence	371
	Bibliography	372

Part III Applications 377

13 Evaluation of Local Physical Parameters by Means of Fluorescent Probes 379

13.1	Fluorescent Probes for Polarity	379
13.1.1	Examples of Photoinduced Charge Transfer (PCT) Probes for Polarity	380
13.1.2	Pyrene and Its Derivatives	384
13.2	Estimation of "Microviscosity," Fluidity, and Molecular Mobility	384
13.2.1	Various Methods	385
13.2.2	Use of Molecular Rotors	386
13.2.3	Methods Based on Intermolecular Quenching or Intermolecular Excimer Formation	389
13.2.4	Methods Based on Intramolecular Excimer Formation	390
13.2.5	Fluorescence Polarization Method	393
13.2.5.1	Choice of Probes	393
13.2.5.2	Homogeneous Isotropic Media	393
13.2.5.3	Ordered Systems	395
13.2.5.4	Practical Aspects	395
13.2.6	Concluding Remarks	397
13.3	Temperature	398
13.4	Pressure	402
	Bibliography	404

14 Chemical Sensing via Fluorescence 409

14.1	Introduction	409
14.2	Various Approaches of Fluorescence Sensing	410
14.3	Fluorescent pH Indicators	412
14.3.1	Principles	412
14.3.2	The Main Fluorescent pH Indicators	417
14.3.2.1	Coumarins	417

- 14.3.2.2 Pyranine 417
- 14.3.2.3 Fluorescein and Its Derivatives 419
- 14.3.2.4 SNARF and SNAFL 419
- 14.3.2.5 pH Indicators Based on Photoinduced Electron Transfer (PET) 420
- 14.4 Design Principles of Fluorescent Molecular Sensors Based on Ion or Molecule Recognition 420
 - 14.4.1 General Aspects 420
 - 14.4.2 Recognition Units and Topology 422
 - 14.4.3 Photophysical Signal Transduction 424
 - 14.4.3.1 Photoinduced Electron Transfer (PET) 424
 - 14.4.3.2 Photoinduced Charge Transfer (PCT) 425
 - 14.4.3.3 Excimer Formation or Disappearance 427
 - 14.4.3.4 Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) 427
- 14.5 Fluorescent Molecular Sensors of Metal Ions 427
 - 14.5.1 General Aspects 427
 - 14.5.2 Fluorescent PET Cation Sensors 430
 - 14.5.3 Fluorescent PCT Cation Sensors 430
 - 14.5.4 Excimer-Based Cation Sensors 430
 - 14.5.5 Cation Sensors Based on FRET 430
 - 14.5.6 Hydroxyquinoline-Based Cation Sensors 432
 - 14.5.7 Concluding Remarks on Cation Sensors 435
- 14.6 Fluorescent Molecular Sensors of Anions 436
 - 14.6.1 Anion Sensors Based on Collisional Quenching 437
 - 14.6.2 Anion Sensors Based on Fluorescence Changes upon Anion Binding 437
 - 14.6.2.1 Urea and Thiourea Groups 438
 - 14.6.2.2 Pyrrole Groups 439
 - 14.6.2.3 Polyazaalkanes 440
 - 14.6.2.4 Imidazolium Groups 443
 - 14.6.2.5 Anion Binding by Metal Ion Complexes 443
 - 14.6.3 Anion Sensors Based on the Displacement of a Competitive Fluorescent Anionic Molecule 444
- 14.7 Fluorescent Molecular Sensors of Neutral Molecules 445
 - 14.7.1 Cyclodextrin-Based Fluorescent Sensors 446
 - 14.7.2 Boronic Acid-Based Fluorescent Sensors 449
 - 14.7.3 Porphyrin-Based Fluorescent Sensors 452
- 14.8 Fluorescence Sensing of Gases 453
 - 14.8.1 Oxygen 453
 - 14.8.2 Carbon Dioxide 456
 - 14.8.3 Nitric Oxide 456
 - 14.8.4 Explosives 456
- 14.9 Sensing Devices 458
- 14.10 Remote Sensing by Fluorescence LIDAR 460

14.10.1	Vegetation Monitoring	461
14.10.2	Marine Monitoring	462
14.10.3	Historic Monuments	462
Appendix 14.A. Spectrophotometric and Spectrofluorometric pH Titrations 462		
Single-Wavelength Measurements 462		
Dual-Wavelength Measurements 463		
Appendix 14.B. Determination of the Stoichiometry and Stability Constant of Metal Complexes from Spectrophotometric or Spectrofluorometric Titrations 465		
Definition of the Equilibrium Constants 465		
Preliminary Remarks on Titrations by Spectrophotometry and Spectrofluorometry 467		
Formation of a 1:1 Complex (Single-Wavelength Measurements) 467		
Formation of a 1:1 Complex (Dual-Wavelength Measurements) 469		
Formation of Successive Complexes M_L and M_2L 470		
Cooperativity 471		
Determination of the Stoichiometry of a Complex by the Method of Continuous Variations (Job's Method) 471		
Bibliography 473		
15	Autofluorescence and Fluorescence Labeling in Biology and Medicine	479
15.1	Introduction	479
15.2	Natural (Intrinsic) Chromophores and Fluorophores	480
15.2.1	Amino Acids and Derivatives	481
15.2.2	Coenzymes	488
15.2.3	Chlorophylls	490
15.3	Fluorescent Proteins (FPs)	491
15.4	Fluorescent Small Molecules	493
15.5	Quantum Dots and Other Luminescent Nanoparticles	497
15.6	Conclusion	501
Bibliography 502		
16	Miscellaneous Applications	507
16.1	Fluorescent Whitening Agents	507
16.2	Fluorescent Nondestructive Testing	508
16.3	Food Science	511
16.4	Forensics	513
16.5	Counterfeit Detection	514
16.6	Fluorescence in Art	515
Bibliography 518		
Appendix: Characteristics of Fluorescent Organic Compounds 521		
Epilogue 551		
Index 553		