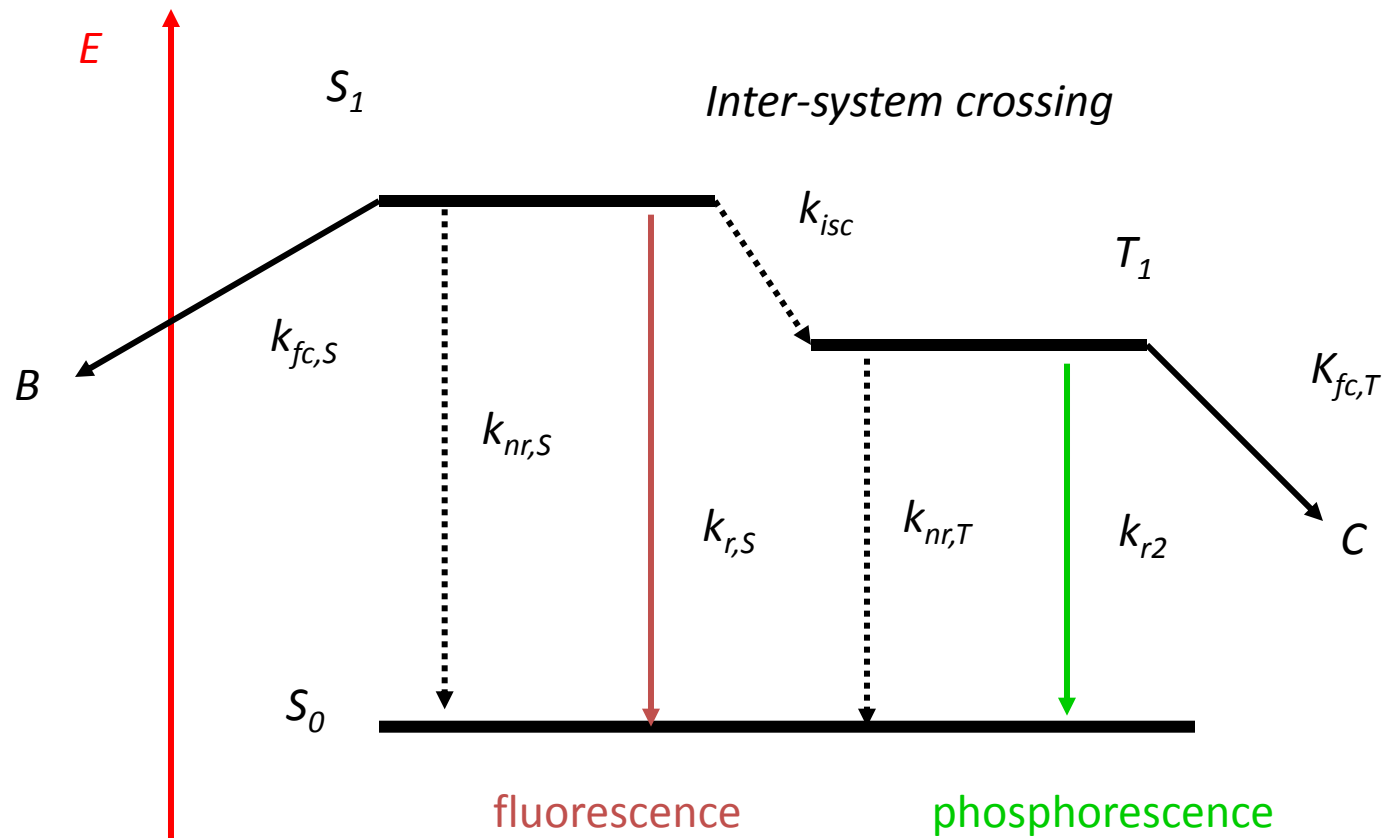


EXCITED STATE LIFETIME MEASUREMENTS

**TIME CORRELATED SINGLE PHOTON COUNTING
(TCSPC)**

EXCITED STATE DEACTIVATION (typical organic molecule)

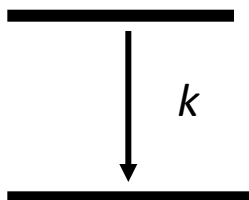


All these processes are uni-molecular with a first-order rate constant k

Excited state deactivation kinetics

*The “reactant” is an excited state: e.g. A^**

In the case of a single process with rate constant k :



$$d[A^*]/dt = -k [A^*]$$

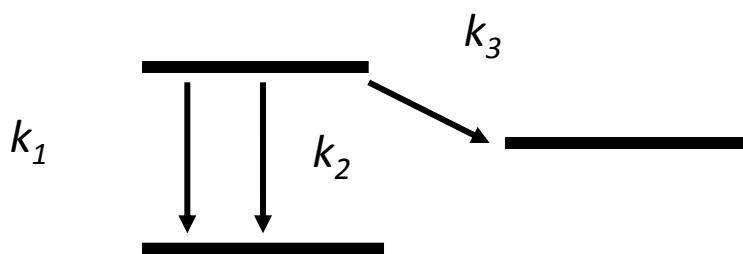
After integration:

$$[A^*] = [A^*]_0 \exp(-kt)$$

This means that if the excited state A^ is formed immediately (pulsed excitation) with a starting concentration $[A^*]_0$ this decays exponentially during time*

Excited state deactivation kinetics

In the case of more **parallel** deactivation processes



$$d[A^*]_1/dt = -k_1 [A^*]$$

$$d[A^*]_2/dt = -k_2 [A^*]$$

.....

$$d[A^*]/dt = -(k_1 + k_2 + \dots) [A^*] = -\sum_i k_i [A^*]$$

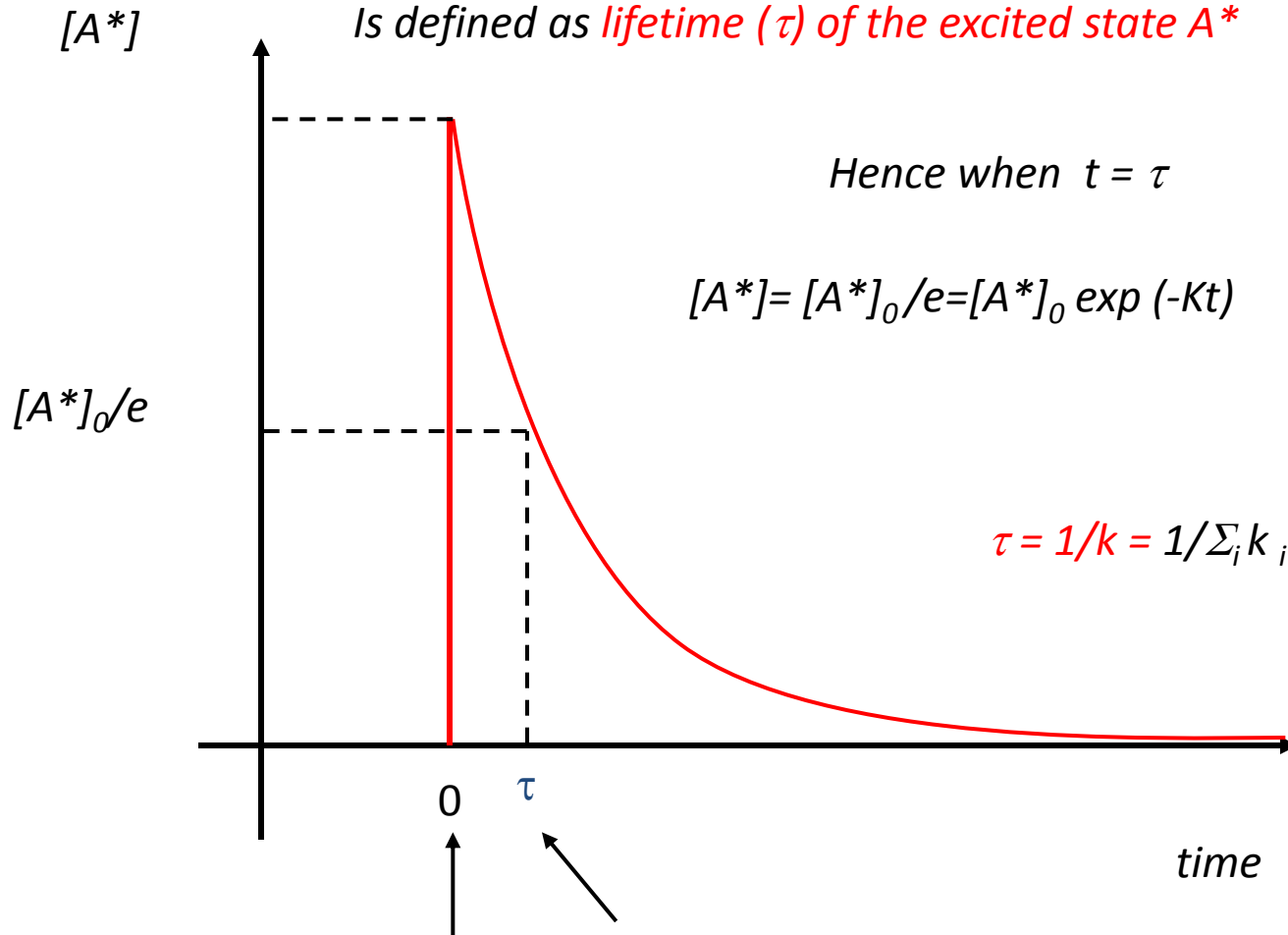
$$[A^*] = [A^*]_0 \exp (- \sum_i k_i t)$$

$$I(t) = d[A^*]_{rad}/dt = k_{rad} [A^*]_0 \exp (- \sum_i k_i t)$$

The system deactivates with the same exponential kinetics with an overall first-order rate constant $K = \sum_i k_i$

What is excited state lifetime

The value of time at which the concentration $[A^*]_0$ becomes $[A^*]_0/e$ is defined as **lifetime (τ) of the excited state A^***



Hence when $t = \tau$

$$[A^*] = [A^*]_0/e = [A^*]_0 \exp(-Kt)$$

$$\tau = 1/k = 1/\sum_i k_i$$

Excitation pulse: excited state is formed at concentration $[A^*]_0$

Excited state lifetime

Excited state deactivation kinetics (case of two emitting species)

$$d[A^*]_1/dt = -k_{1,A} [A^*]$$

$$d[A^*]_2/dt = -k_{2,A} [A^*]$$

.....

$$d[B^*]_1/dt = -k_{1,B} [B^*]$$

$$d[B^*]_2/dt = -k_{2,B} [B^*]$$

.....

$$dI/dt = -\alpha d[A^*]/dt - \beta d[B^*]/dt$$

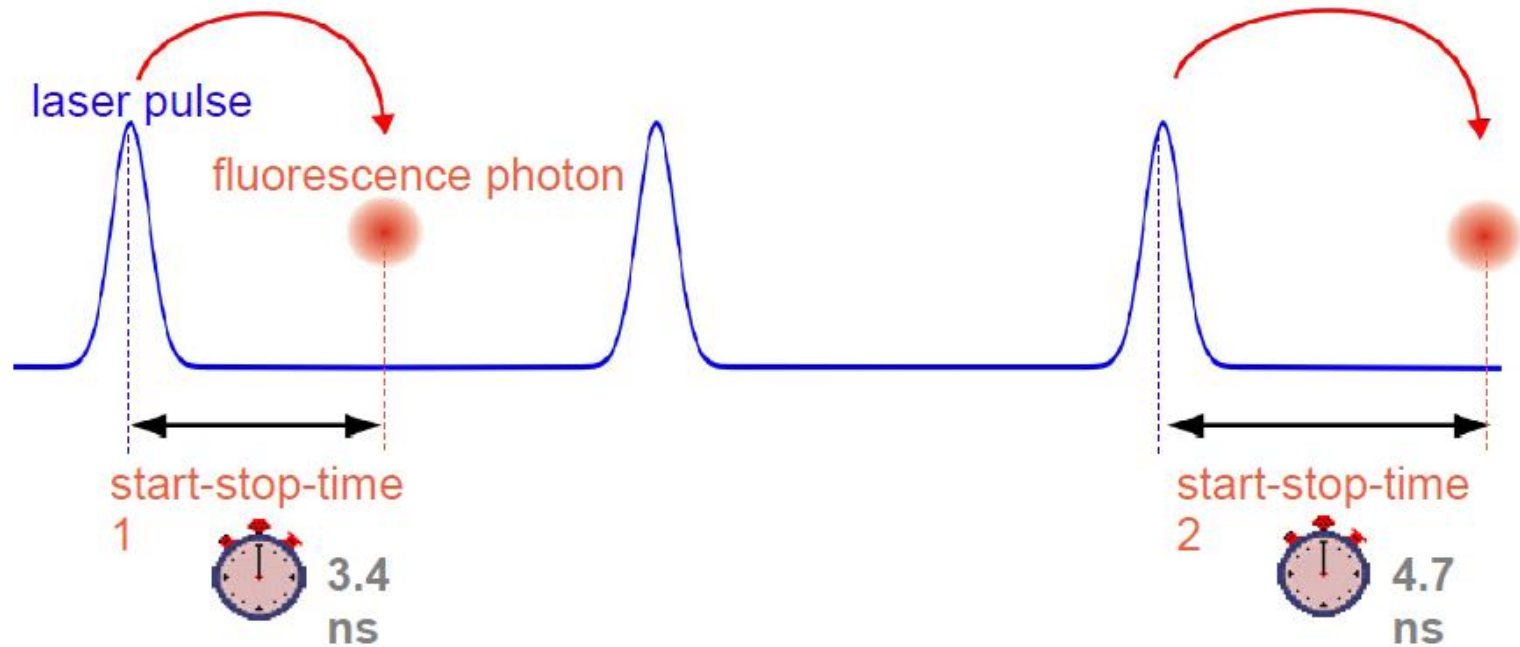
$$d[A^*]/dt = (k_{1,A} + k_{2,A} + \dots) [A^*] = -\sum_i k_{i,A} [A^*]$$

$$d[B^*]/dt = (k_{1,B} + k_{2,B} + \dots) [B^*] = -\sum_i k_{i,B} [B^*]$$

$$dI/dt = \alpha [A^*]_0 \exp(-t/\tau_A) + \beta [B^*]_0 \exp(-t/\tau_B)$$

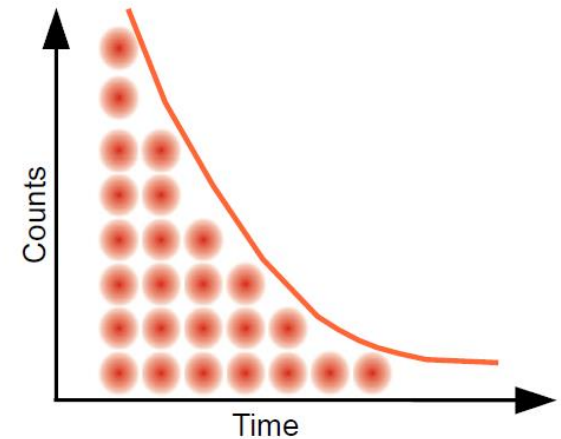
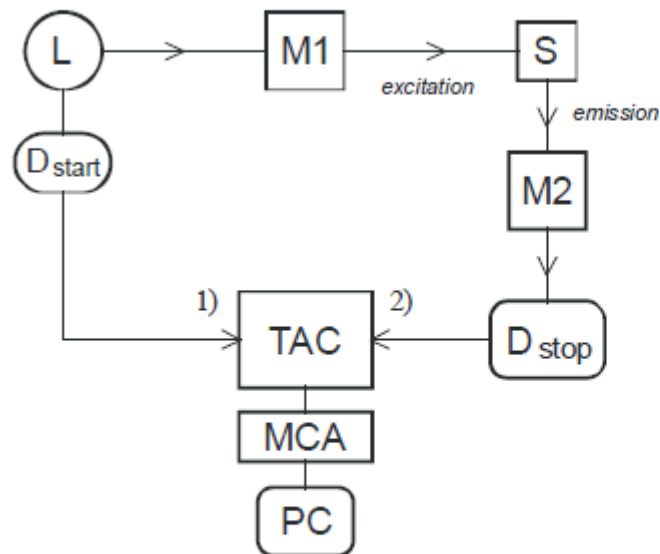
The decay is bi-exponential

TIME CORRELATED SINGLE PHOTON COUNTING



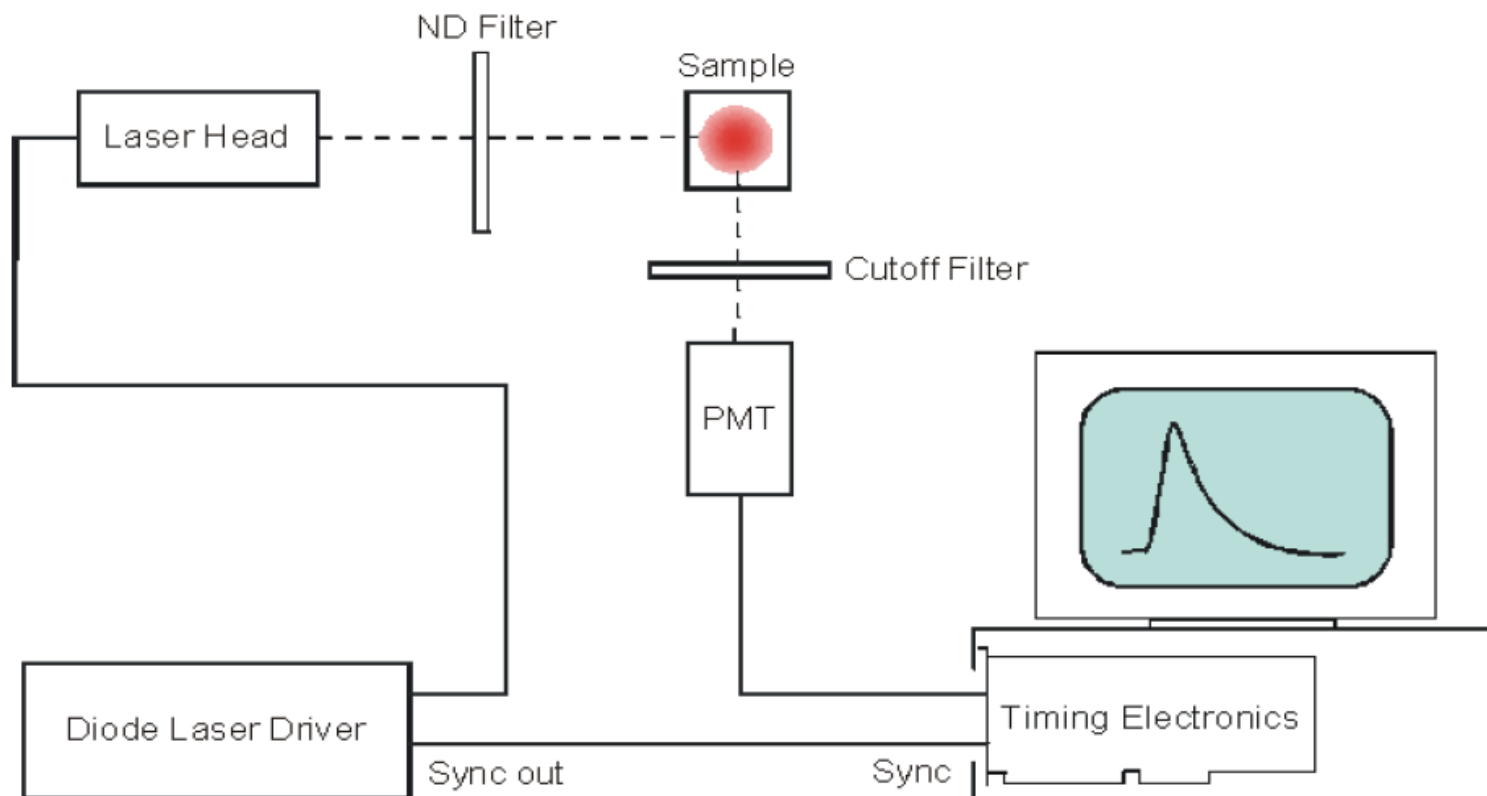
Pulsed lamp based system

TIME-CORRELATED SINGLE-PHOTON COUNTING ns time domain

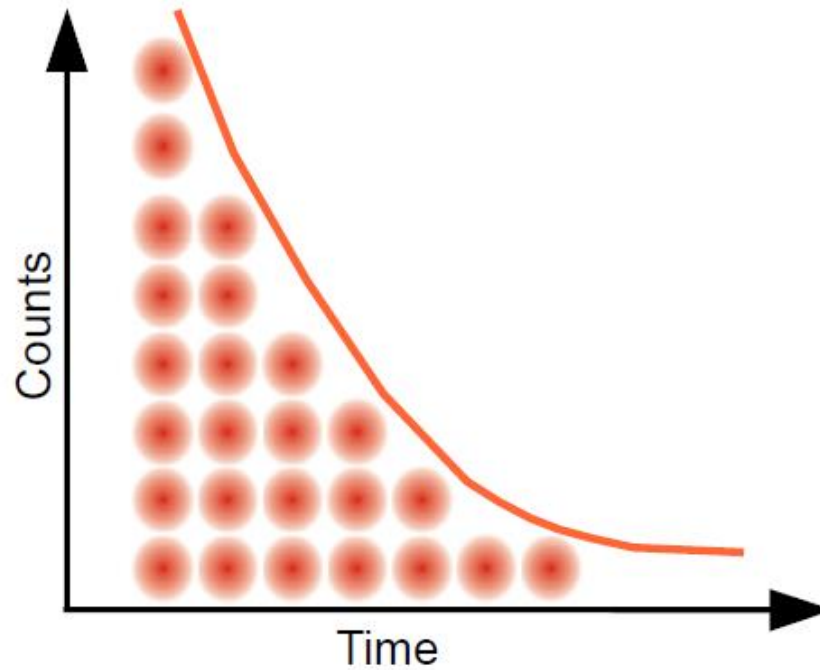
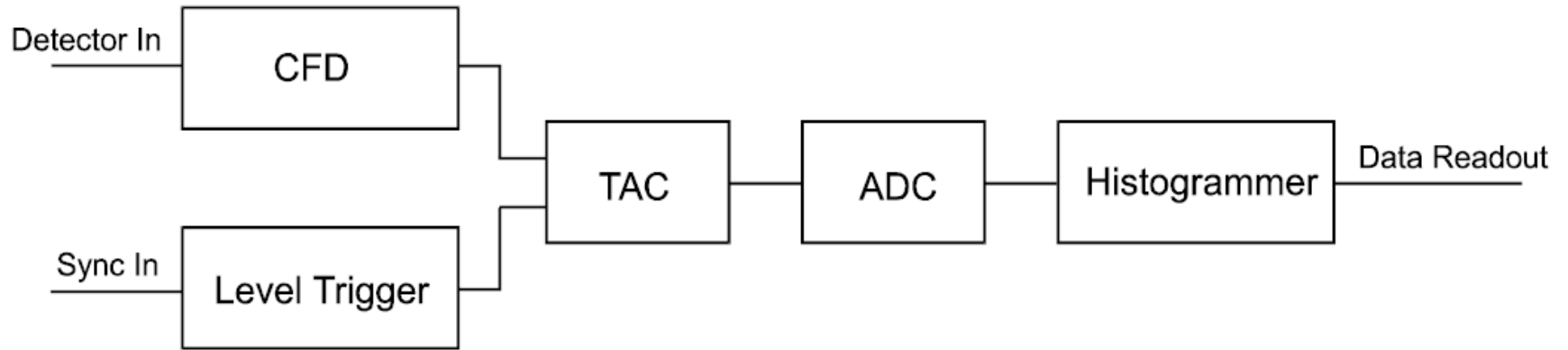


L = gas-filled arc flashlamp
M1 = excitation monochromator
S = sample
M2 = emission monochromator
D_{start} = start detector
D_{stop} = stop detector
TAC = timebase unit
MCA = multichannel analyzer

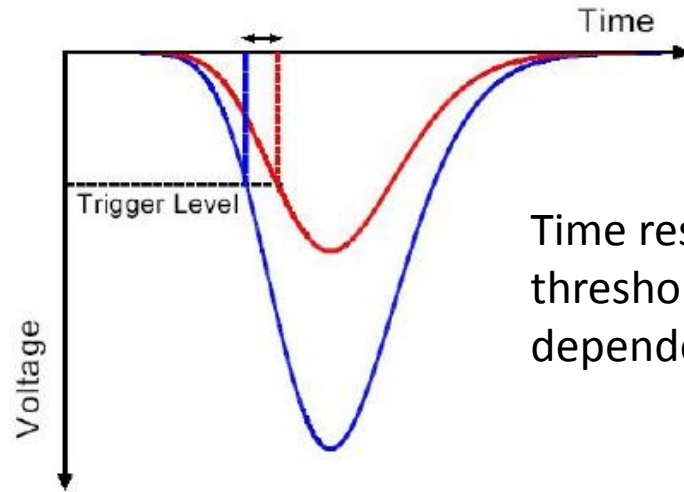
PULSED LASER BASED TCSPC



SCHEME OF THE ACQUISITION CARD

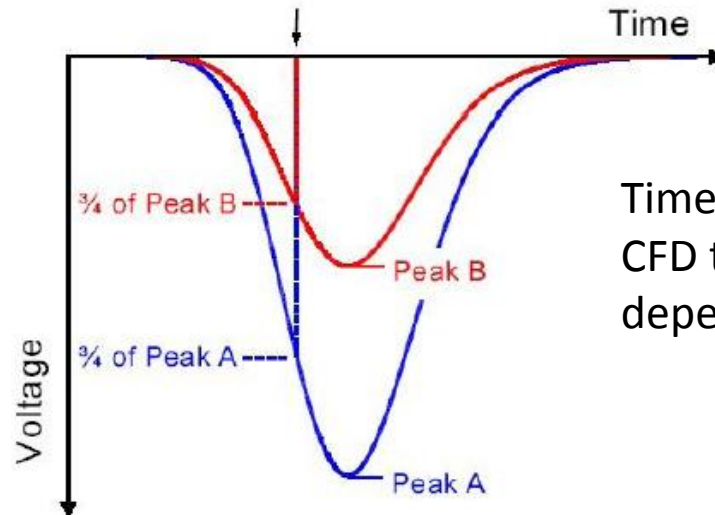


CFD: CONSTANT FRACTION DISCRIMINATOR



Time response of the threshold trigger is dependent on the intensity

Fig. 4: Constant level trigger



Time response of the CFD trigger is not dependent on the intensity

TIME CORRELATED SINGLE PHOTON COUNTING

The excitation source is selected considering the absorption properties .

Sources

LASER DIODE: 405 nm

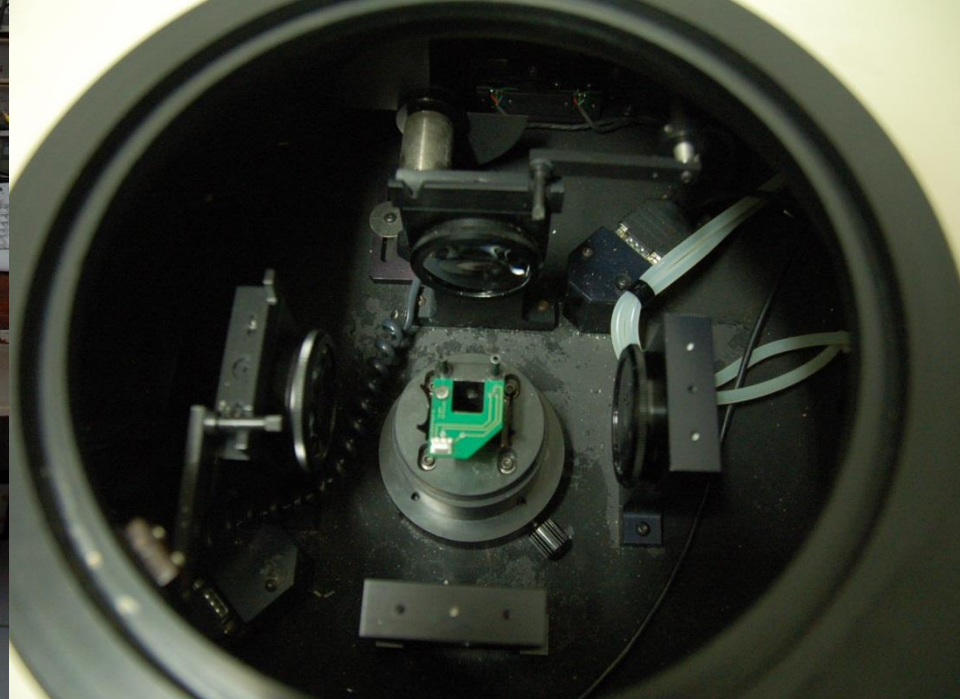
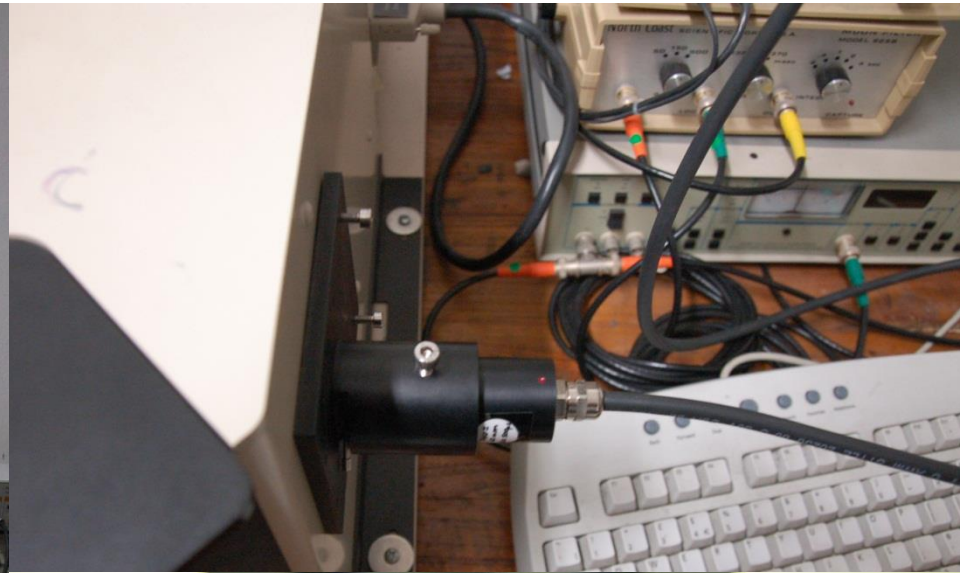
LED: 280 nm

The controller frequency is adjusted so that the distance between two pulses is much greater (at least 10 times) than the life time

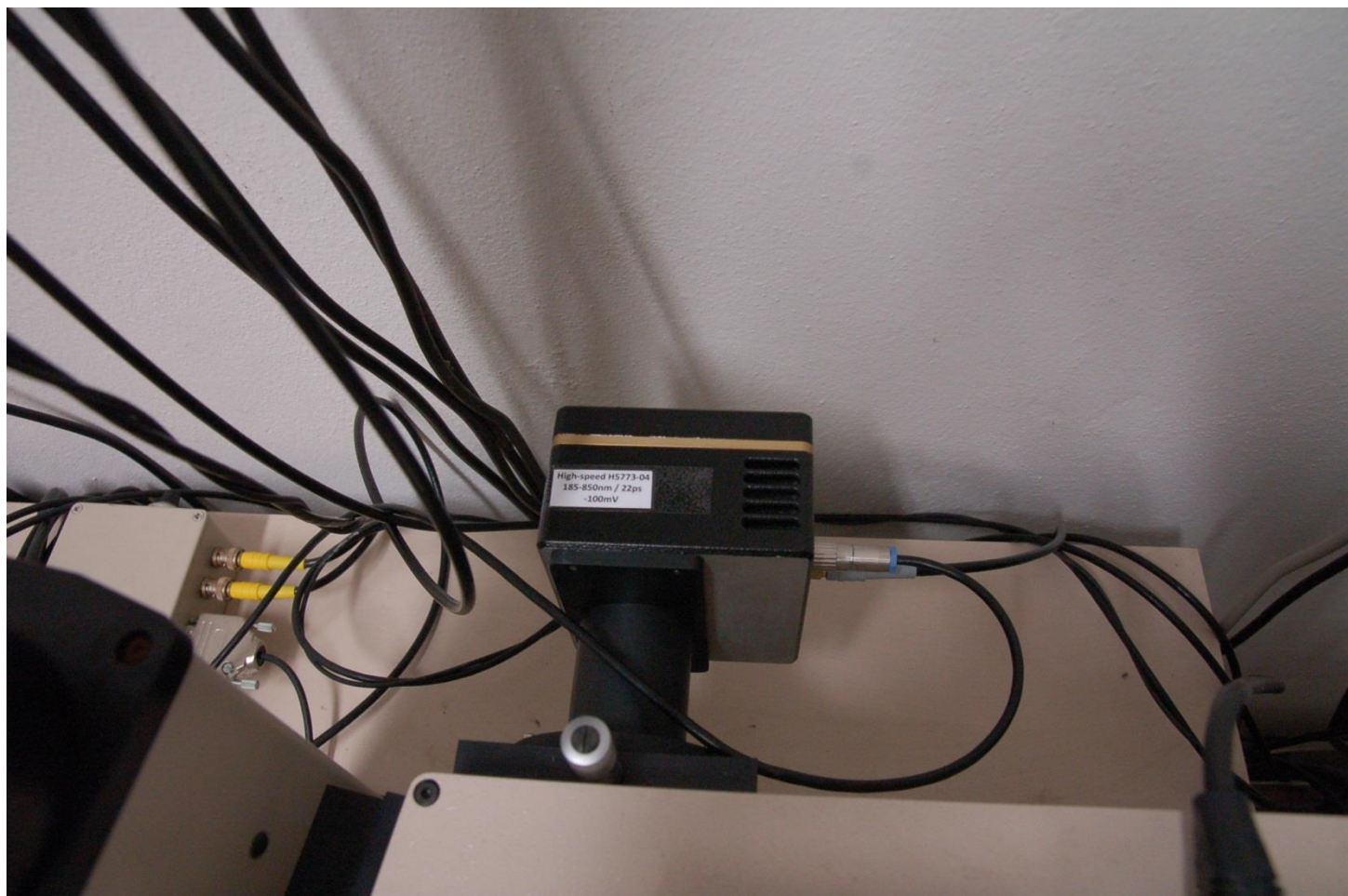
Frequenza (MHz)	40	20	10	5	2.5
Δt	25	50	100	200	400

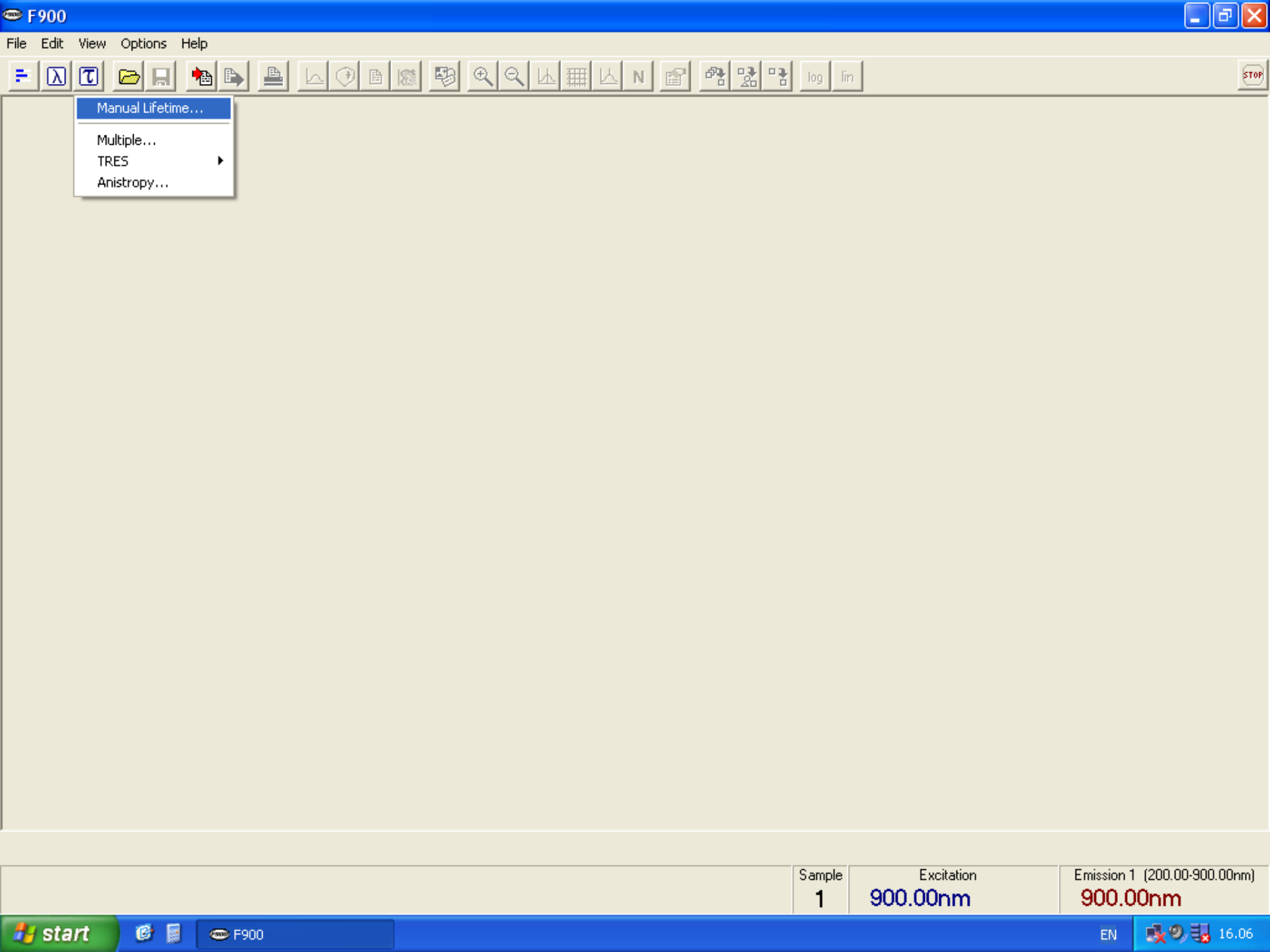
The frequency indicates the number of pulses per second so the distance between two successive pulses is:

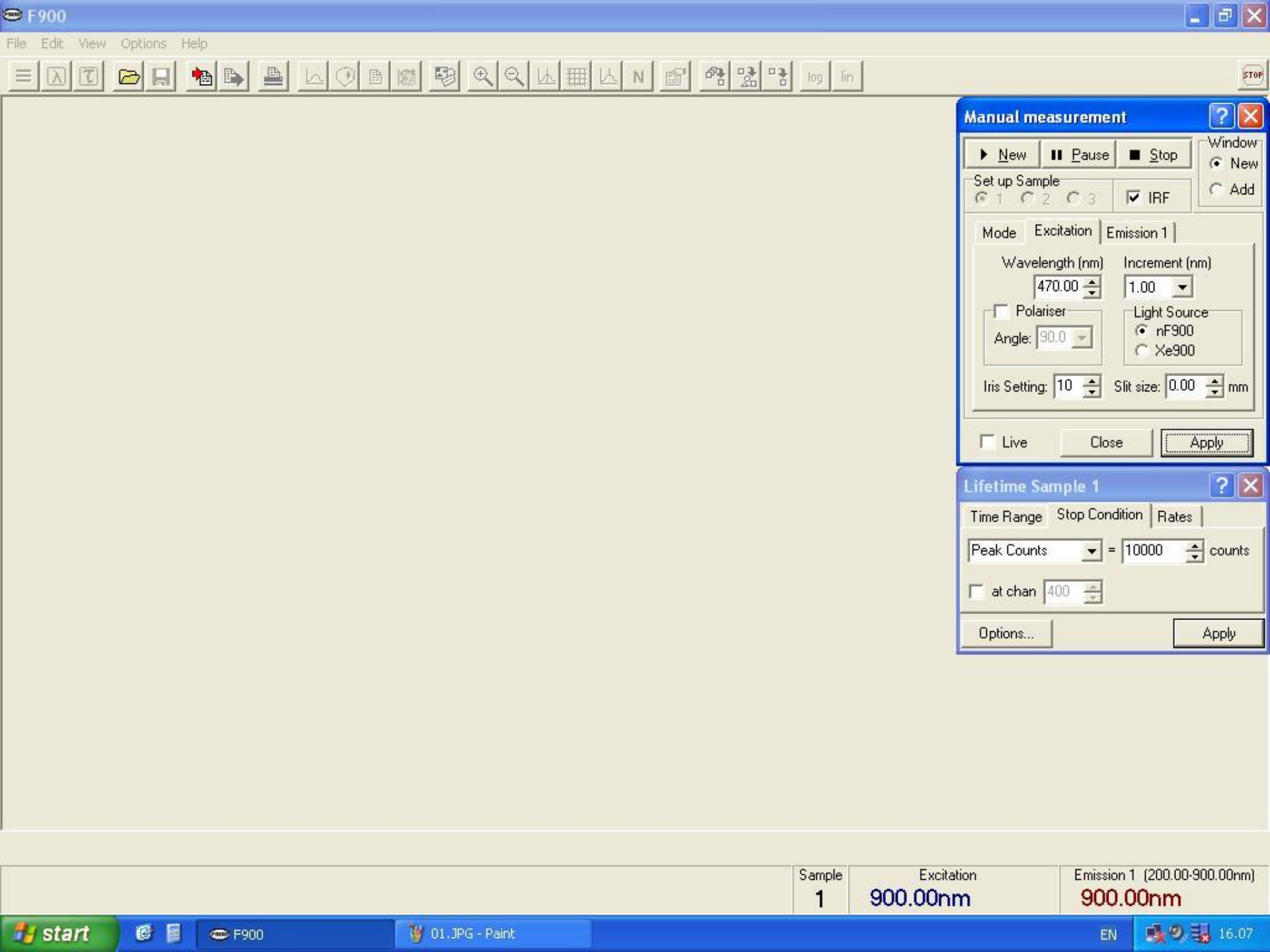
$$\Delta t = 1000(ns)/f(MHz)$$











Manual measurement [?] [X]

Window
☒ New
☐ Add

Set up Sample
☒ 1
 ☐ 2
 ☐ 3
 ☒ IRF

Mode | Excitation | Emission 1 |

Wavelength (nm)
 Increment (nm)

☐ Polariser
 Angle:

Light Source
☒ nF900
☐ Xe900

Iris Setting:
 Slit size: mm

☐ Live

Lifetime Sample 1 [?] [X]

Time Range | Stop Condition | Rates |

Peak Counts counts

☐ at chan

Manual measurement [?] [X]

Window
☒ New
☐ Add

Set up Sample
☒ 1
 ☐ 2
 ☐ 3
 ☒ IRF

Mode | Excitation | Emission 1 |

Wavelength (nm)
 Increment (nm)

☐ Polariser
 Angle:

Detector
☒ High-speed
☐ Ge

Slit Size: mm

☐ Live

Lifetime Sample 1 [?] [X]

Time Range | Stop Condition | Rates |

Peak Counts counts

☐ at chan

Manual measurement [?] [X]

Window
☒ New
☐ Add

Set up Sample
☒ 1
 ☐ 2
 ☐ 3
 ☒ IRF

Mode | Excitation | Emission 1 |

Wavelength (nm): 340.00
 Increment (nm): 1.00

☐ Polariser
 Angle: 0.0

Detector
☒ High-speed
☐ Ge

Slit Size: 0.00 mm

☐ Live

Lifetime Sample 1 [?] [X]

Time Range | Stop Condition | Rates |

Time Range: 50ns

Channels: 4096 Time/ch.: 0.012207 ns

Manual measurement [?] [X]

Window
☒ New
☐ Add

Set up Sample
☒ 1
 ☐ 2
 ☐ 3
 ☐ IRF

Mode | Excitation | Emission 1 |

Wavelength (nm): 470.00
 Increment (nm): 1.00

☐ Polariser
 Angle: 90.0

Light Source
☒ nF900
☐ Xe900

Iris Setting: 10
 Slit size: 0.00 mm

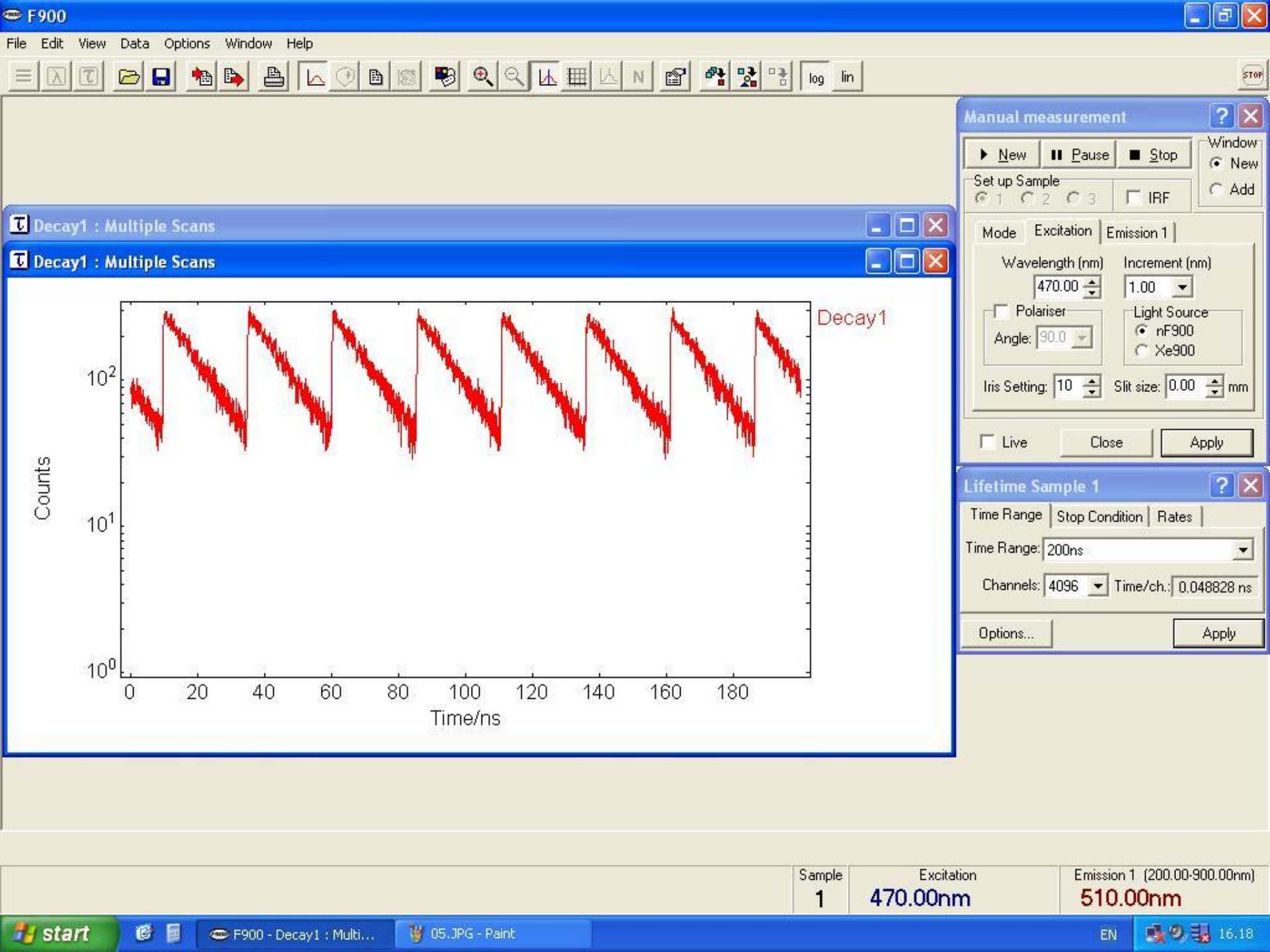
☐ Live

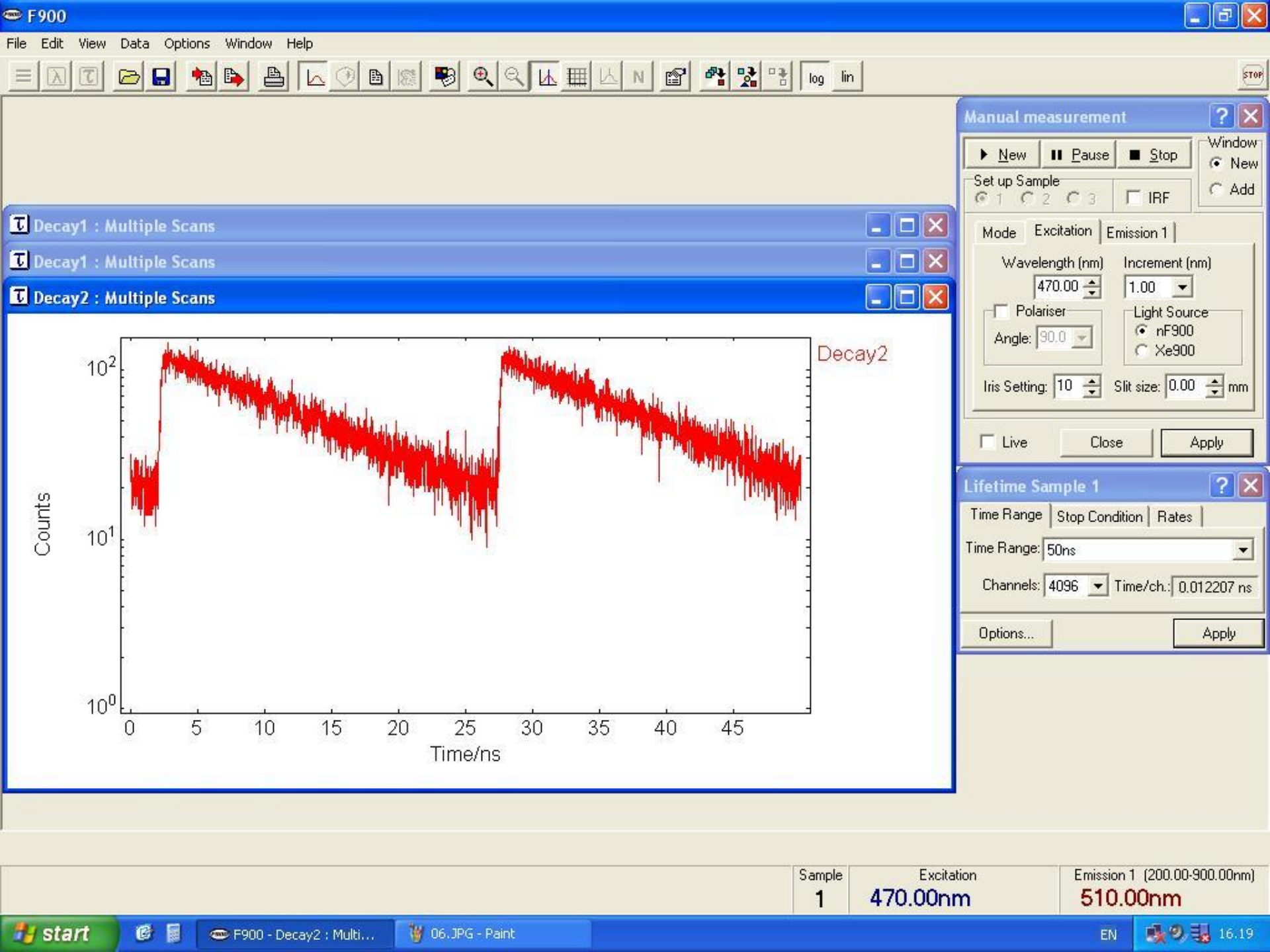
Lifetime Sample 1 [?] [X]

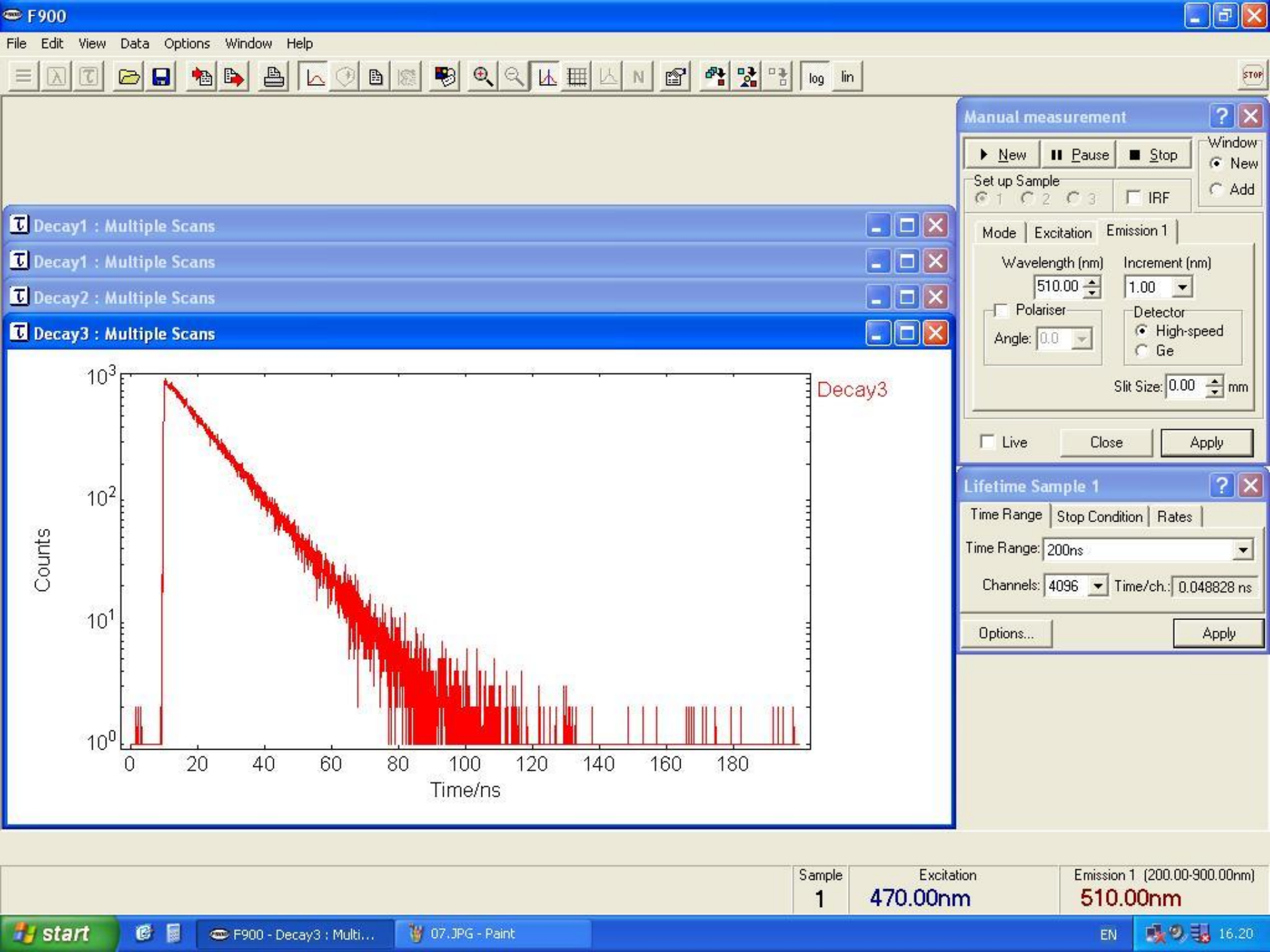
Time Range | Stop Condition | Rates |

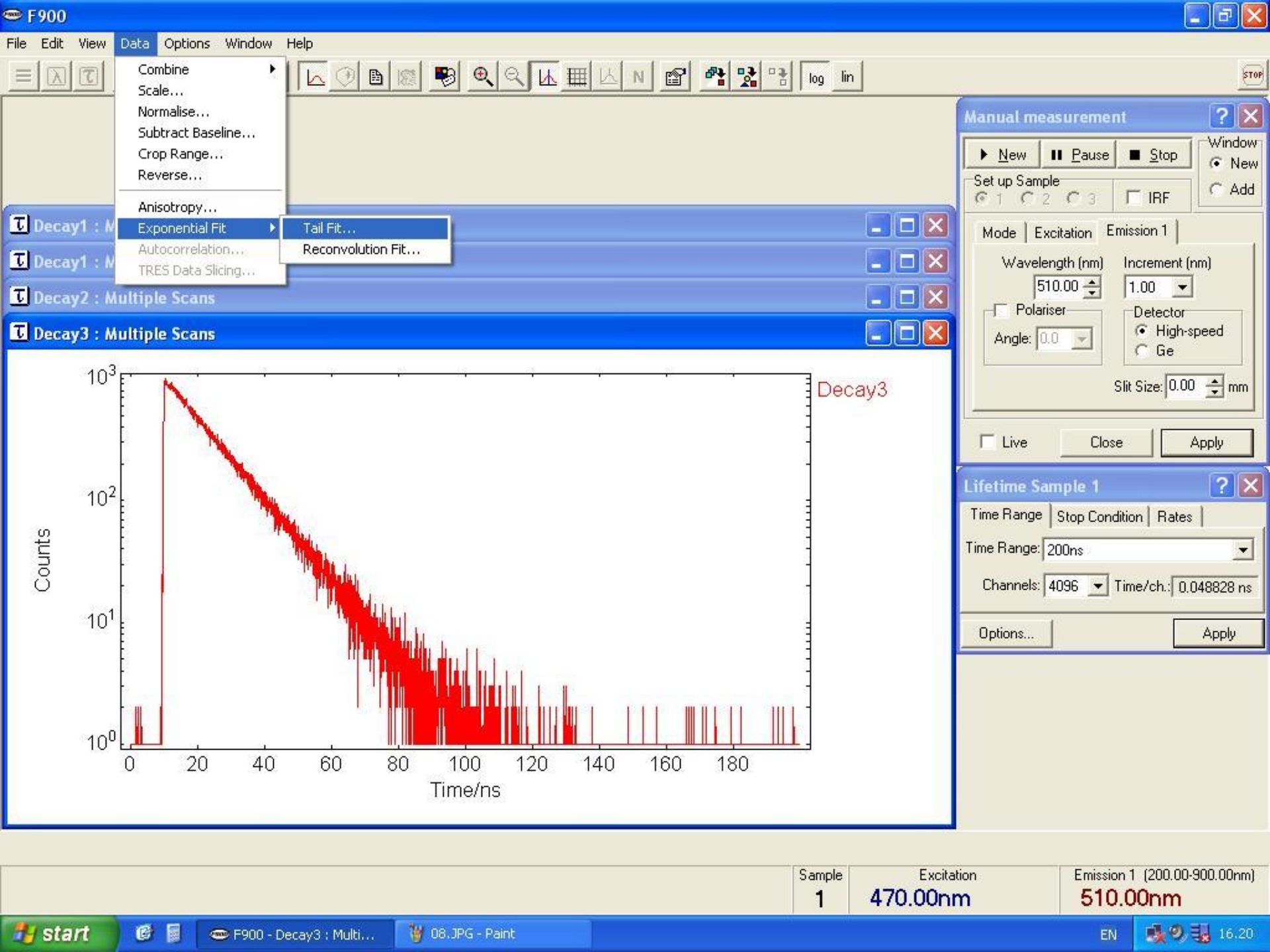
Start Rate: 40005130 Hz

Stop Rate: 409410 Hz





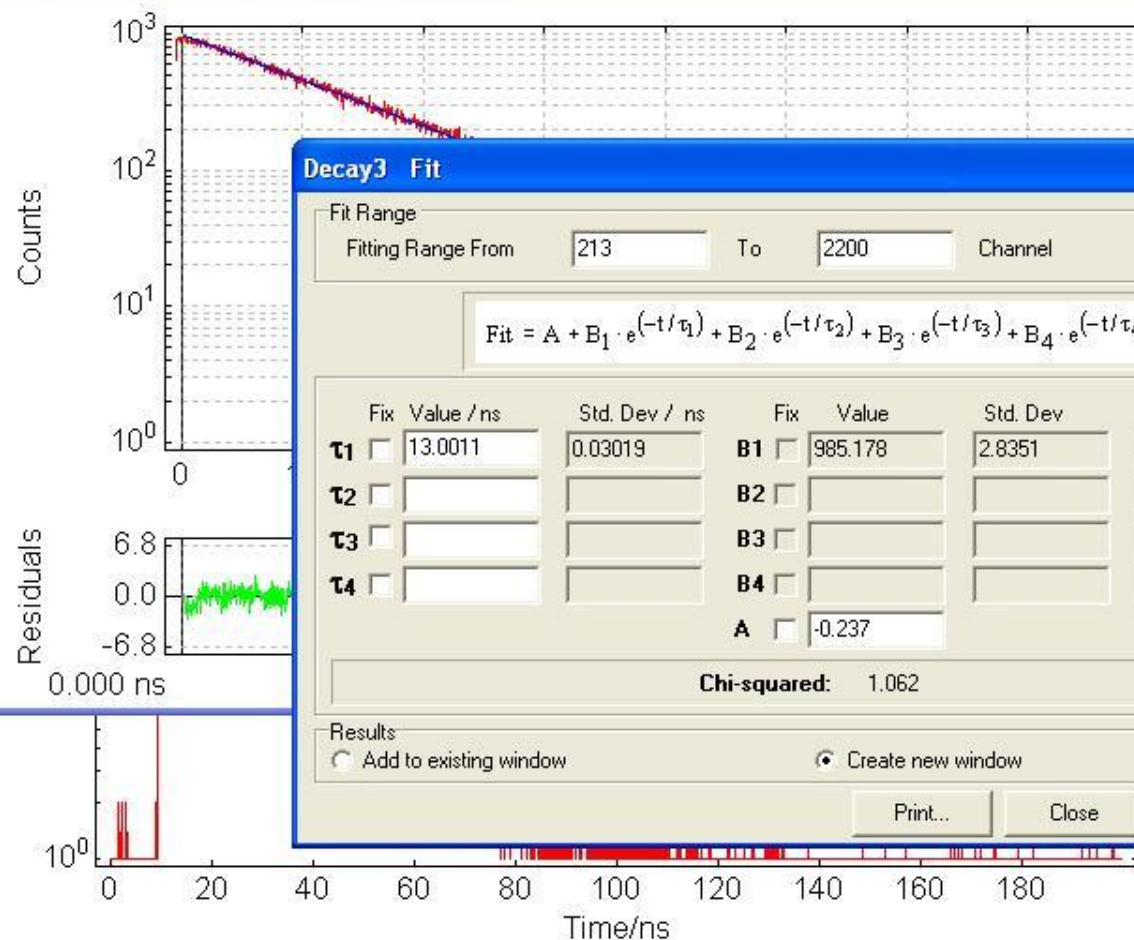






Multi Time Scan : Exponential Fit Time Scan

Multi Time Scan : Exponential Fit Time Scan



Decay3 Fit

Fit Range

Fitting Range From

213

To

2200

Channel

$$\text{Fit} = A + B_1 \cdot e^{(-t/\tau_1)} + B_2 \cdot e^{(-t/\tau_2)} + B_3 \cdot e^{(-t/\tau_3)} + B_4 \cdot e^{(-t/\tau_4)}$$

	Fix	Value / ns	Std. Dev / ns	Fix	Value	Std. Dev	Rel %
τ_1	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.0011	0.03019	B1	<input type="checkbox"/>	985.178	2.8351
τ_2	<input type="checkbox"/>			B2	<input type="checkbox"/>		
τ_3	<input type="checkbox"/>			B3	<input type="checkbox"/>		
τ_4	<input type="checkbox"/>			B4	<input type="checkbox"/>		
A	<input type="checkbox"/>	-0.237					

Chi-squared: 1.062

Results

☐ Add to existing window☒ Create new window

Print...

Close

Apply

Manual measurement

Window

☒ New☐ Add

Set up Sample

☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3☐ IRF

Mode | Excitation | Emission 1

Wavelength (nm)

510.00

Increment (nm)

1.00

☐ Polariser

Angle: 0.0

Detector

☒ High-speed☐ Ge

Slit Size: 0.00 mm

☐ Live

Close

Apply

Lifetime Sample 1

Time Range | Stop Condition | Rates

Time Range: 200ns

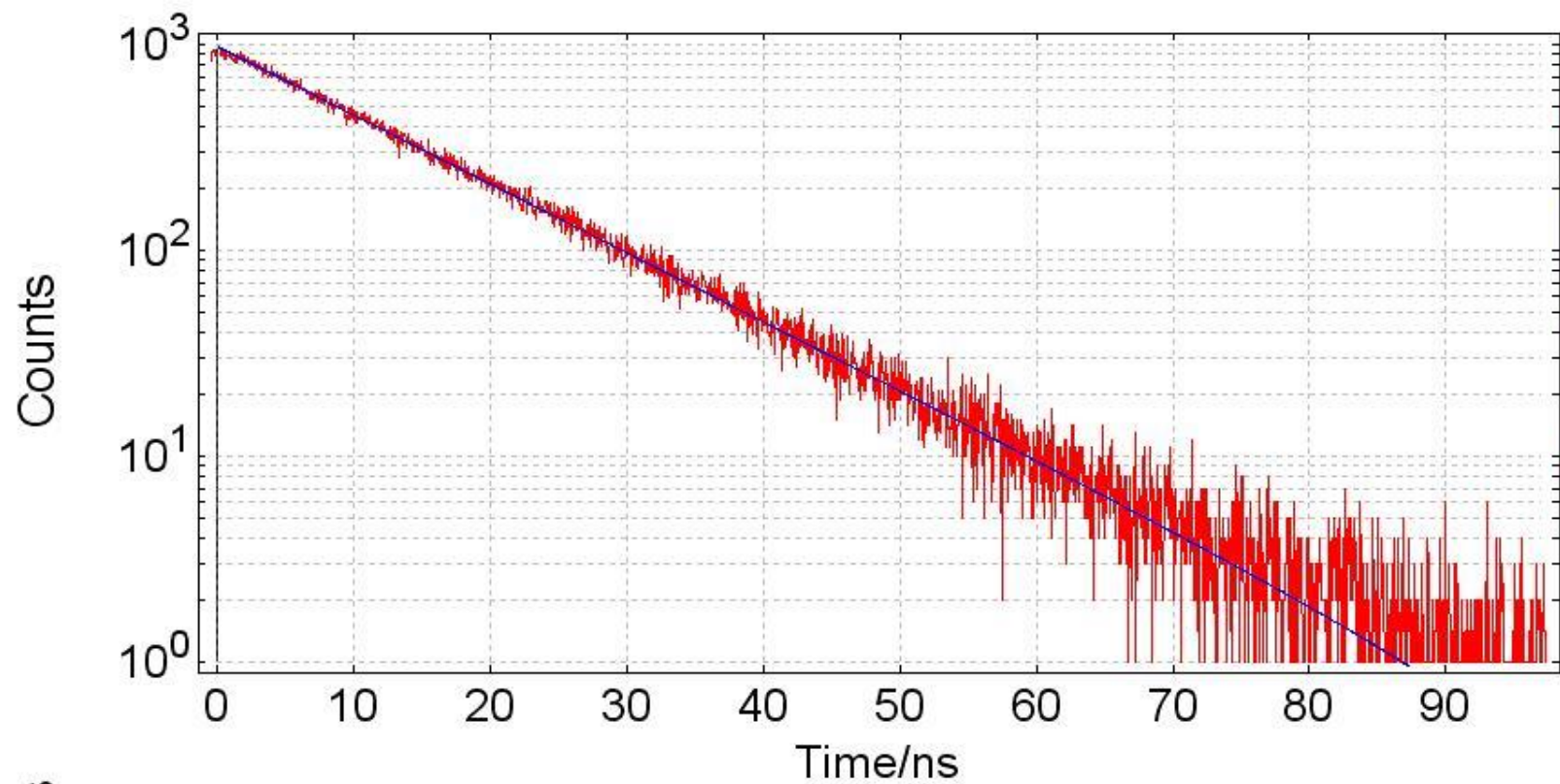
Channels: 4096

Time/ch.: 0.048828 ns

Options...

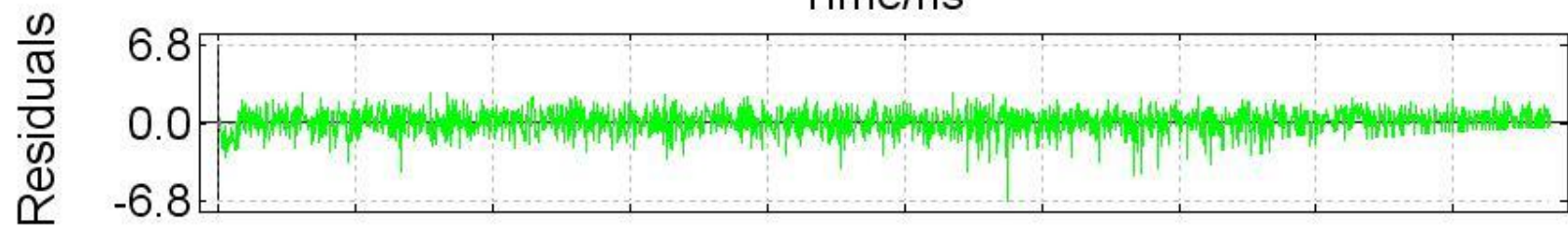
Apply

Sample
1Excitation
470.00nmEmission 1 (200.00-900.00nm)
510.00nm



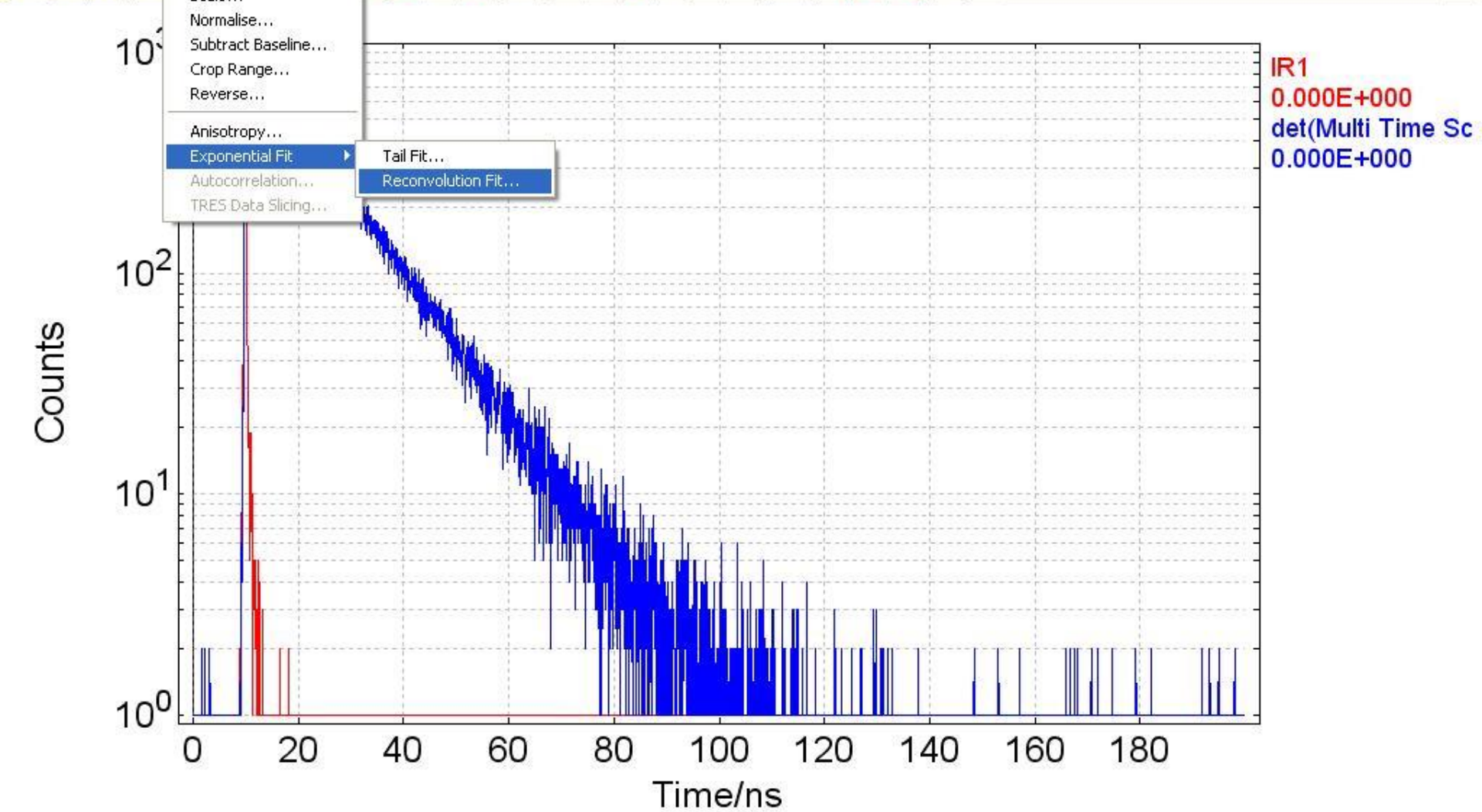
Decay3
9.670E+002
Decay3F1
9.812E+002
Decay3F1R
-4.582E-001

Fit Results
 τ_1 13.00ns
 χ^2 1.062



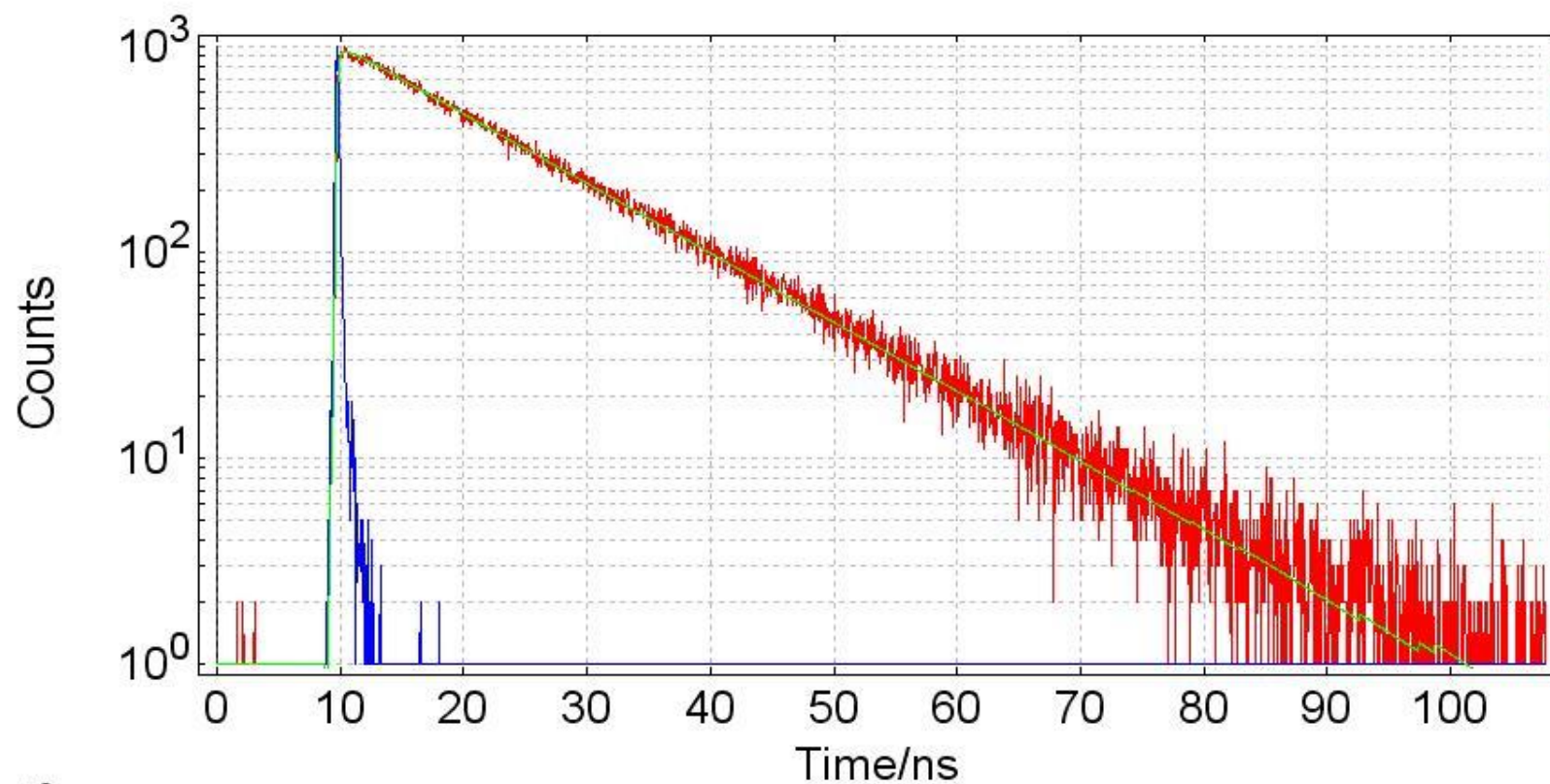
0.000 ns

Sample	Excitation	Emission 1 (200.00-900.00nm)
1	470.00nm	510.00nm



0.000 ns

Sample	Excitation	Emission 1 (200.00-900.00nm)
1	470.00nm	409.00nm



det(Multi Time Sc
0.000E+000

IR1
0.000E+000

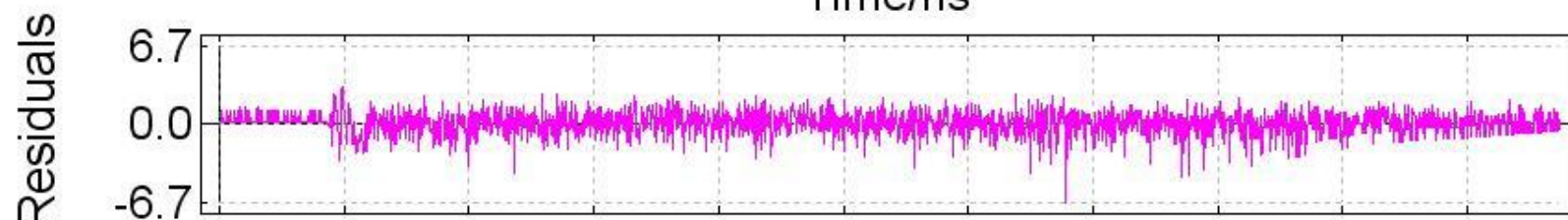
det(Multi Time Sc
-1.963E-001

det(Multi Time Sc
1.963E-001

Fit Results

τ_1 12.82ns

χ^2 1.022



0.000 ns

Sample
1

Excitation
470.00nm

Emission 1 (200.00-900.00nm)
409.00nm