FACTORS AFFECTING FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY

Presented by;

Aiswarya. A. T,
First year M.Pharm,
Department of Pharmacy Practice,
Grace college of Pharmacy.

For a molecule;

The ability & extend of fluoresence or phosphorescence depends upon 2 major factors.

1 Intrinsic structure of a molecule

Environment of a molecule

Intrinsic structure of a molecule

↓ Conjugation
Unsaturated molecule

absorption of UV/visible radiation

fluorescence

↓ Aromatic, Aliphatic & Alicyclic compounds

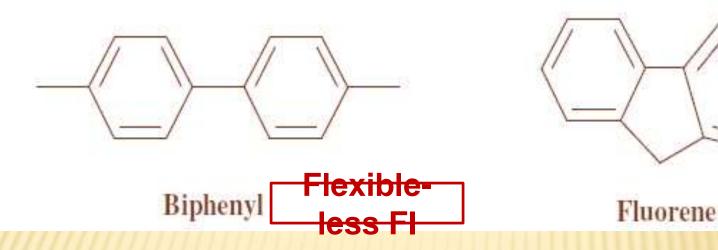
Aromatic No. of rings FI

♣Nature of substituent group

EDG's-FI↑ EWG's-FI↓

Groups increases FI	NH ₂ OH, OH, OMe, OEt, CN, NHR, NH ₂ , NR ₂ , NO, NO ₂
Groups decreases FI	COOH, CHO, COR, COOR, SH, F, C1, Br, I
Groups having no effect on FI	SO ₃ H, NH ₄ +, Alkyl grp

#Rigidity of the structure



#Heterocyclic compounds



Rigid- more

Environment of a molecule

4Temperature

↑ temperature - ↑ collisions - | FI

[∔]Viscosity

↑ viscosity – collisions – FI ↑

4Oxygen

- 1. Oxidise fluorescent subst. to non fluorescent
- 2. decreases fluorescence because of paramagnetic property of molecular energy

Polarity of solventreduced FI

♣Ph of solution

Phenols: acidic – undissociated – NO fluorescence alkaline – dissociated – good fluorescence

Aniline: acidic- fluorecence in visible region alkaline/neutral- fluorescence in UV region

4Photochemical decomposition

no fluorescence; to avoid this, chose wavelength not strongly absorbed.

4Adsorption

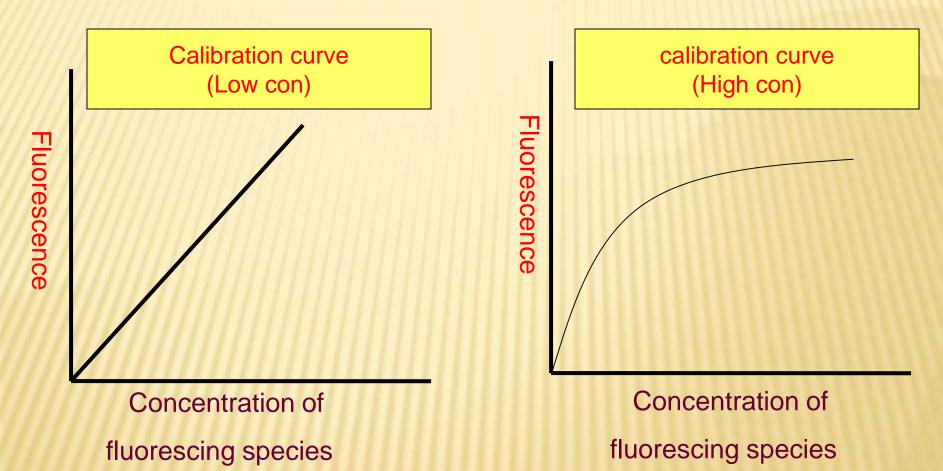
sensitive method- Dilute solutions are

used

Light

Monochromatic light is essential for excitation

LConcentration of solution



Deviations at higher concentrations can be attributed to self-quenching or self-absorption.

