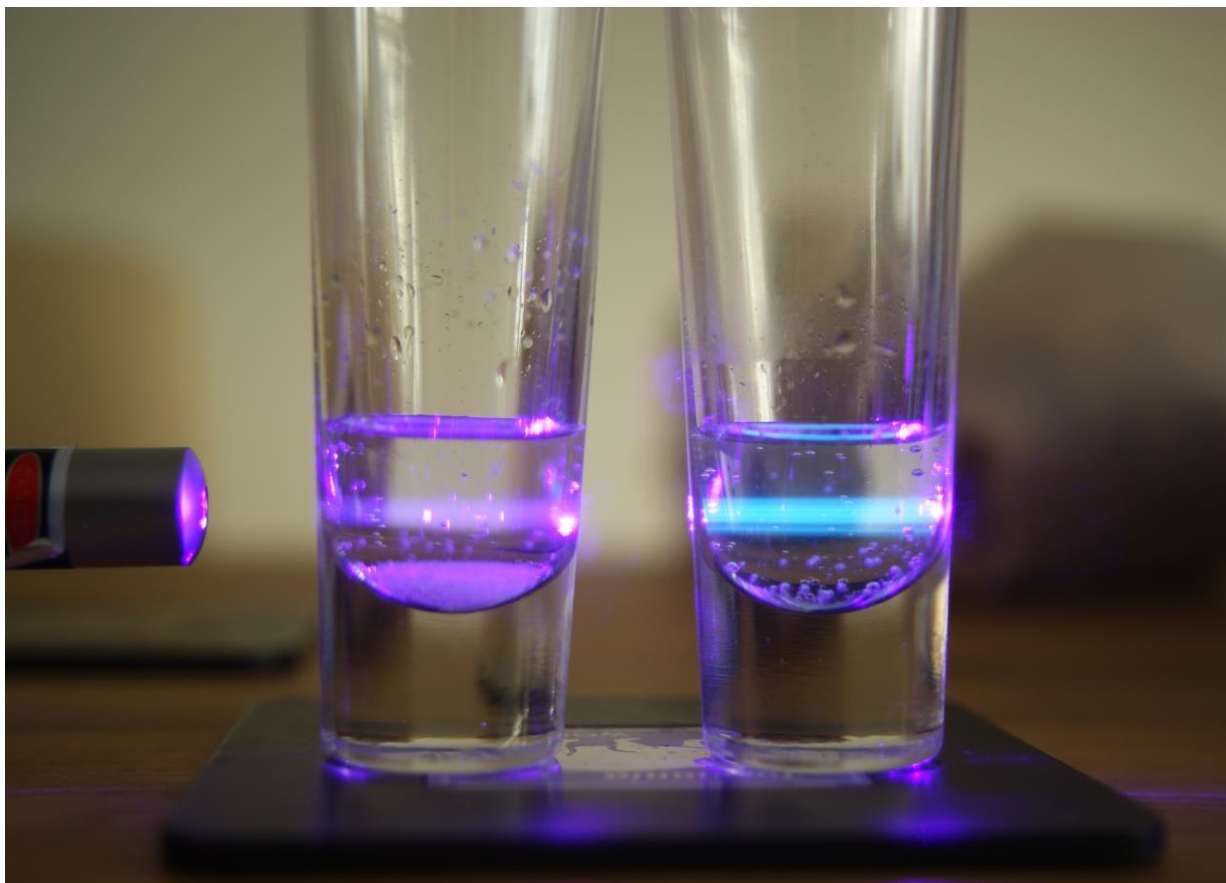


Basics of Fluorescence

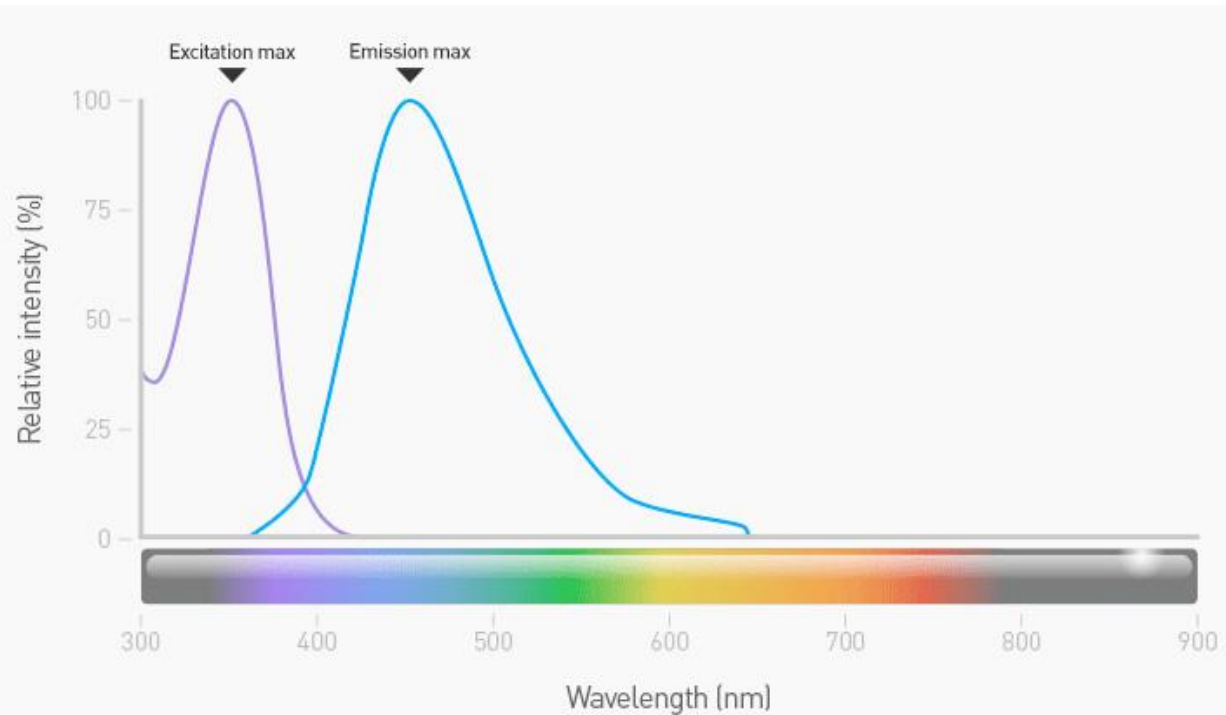


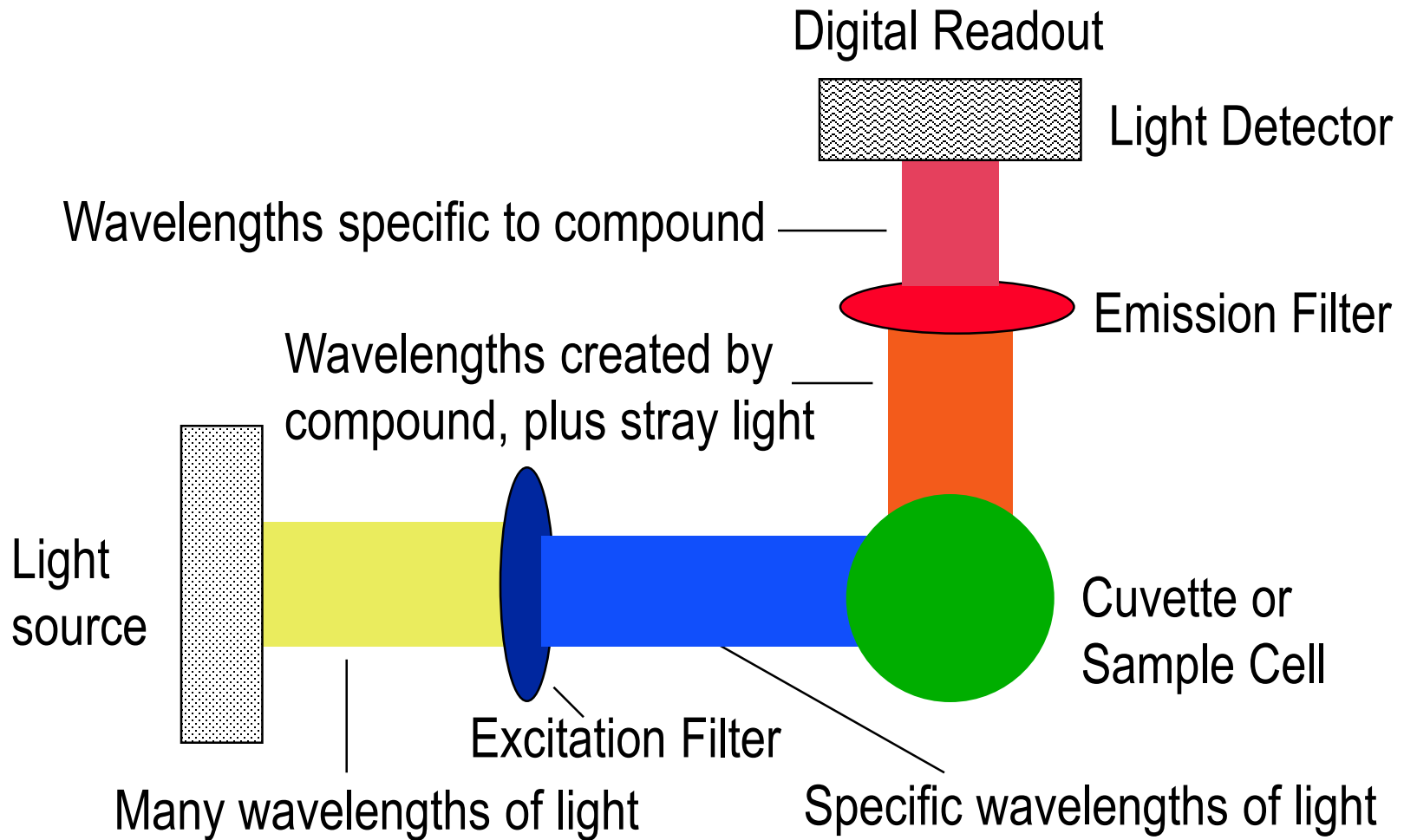
Tom Brumett
Turner Designs
June 20th 2017



- The molecular absorption of light energy at one wavelength and its nearly instantaneous re-emission at another wavelength.
 - Emitted light is always a longer wavelength than the absorbed light due to energy loss by the molecule prior to emission.

- Fluorescent compounds have two characteristic spectra
 - Excitation spectrum (the wavelength and amount of light absorbed)
 - Emission spectrum (the wavelength and amount of light emitted).

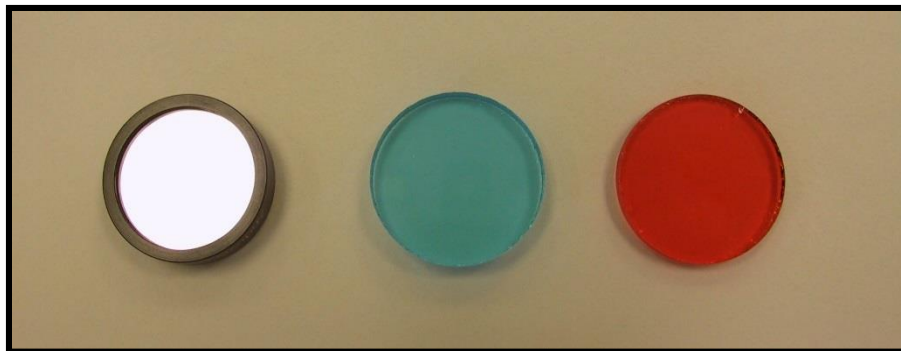




- Provides the energy that excites the compound of interest by emitting light of the desired wavelength
 - Most common are Light Emitting Diodes (LED)



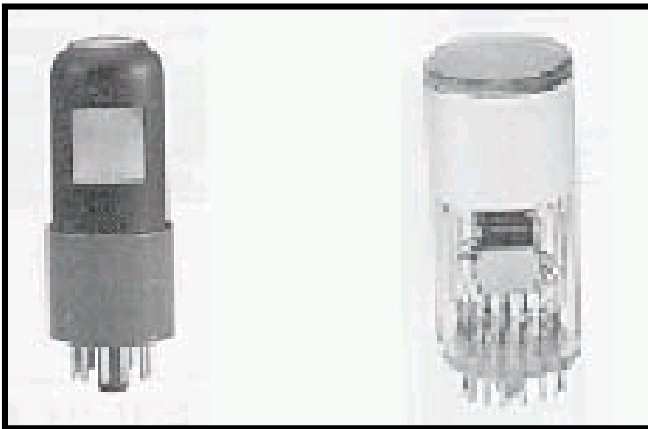
- Colored glass filters have high energy transmittance which enhances sensitivity of fluorometers. However, they are broad bandwidth, typically allowing bandwidths of more than 100 nm to pass and provide marginal wavelength discrimination.



- Interference filters can provide narrow bandwidths, typically 5 to 25 nm wide, which makes them superior for wavelength selection in a fluorometer.

➤ Photomultipliers or photodiodes

- Emitted light intensity produces a proportional electrical current in the detector. This current is converted to a voltage providing a digital readout.



- Environmental monitoring
 - Assess health of the ocean
 - Identify harmful algal blooms (HABs)
- Oil spill tracking
- Aquaculture
 - Monitor fish food
 - Determine fish freshness
- Drinking water monitoring
 - Assess health of the intake water
- Wastewater monitoring
 - Identify disposal sites
- Dye tracing
 - Track water flow
- DNA detection



Some Fluorescence Wavelengths

	Excitation	Emission
➤ Chlorophyll	465nm	700nm
➤ Phycocyanin	609nm	643nm
➤ Crude Oil	365nm	550nm
➤ Refined Fuels	285nm	340nm
➤ Optical Brighteners	365nm	445nm
➤ DOM	365nm	500nm
➤ Rhodamine Dye	530nm	610nm
➤ Fluorescein Dye	442nm	530nm
➤ Hoechst Dye	365nm	510nm

