

某些稠环芳香碳氢化合物的 荧光寿命测量

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摘 要

应用时间相关单光子计算仪器, 测量了八个对荧光光谱学和生物化学重要的稠环芳烃. 所有溶液在测量前均通高纯氮除氧, 对所有化合物都使用337nm激发波长, 对荧蒽还在351nm激发, 以验证上述两组作者所给数值之间的分歧. 我们的实验对于荧蒽在337nm激发给出荧光寿命39ns, 在351nm激发给出36ns, 表明两个激发波长不应导致寿命数值的实质性差异. 我们对其余稠环芳烃所测得的寿命值或者与文献相符, 或者看起来是合理的.

一、引 言

分子的荧光寿命或荧光衰减时间代表分子回到基态之前在激发态所存留的平均时间, 是分子能级性质的一个重要参数. 寿命数据揭示分子与猝灭剂碰撞相遇的频率、能量转移速率以及激发态反应速率等. 荧光衰减的精确性质可揭示荧光物与其环境的相互作用细节. 例如, 多衰减常数可能是由于荧光物处在若干不同环境中或者是由于激发态反应的结果. 一般有机分子的荧光寿命约为10毫微秒上下, 需要应用高速电子探测手段. 现今已发展了多种快过程测量技术, 其中之一为时间相关单光子计数法. 详细的实验原理可参阅专著^[1].

单光子计数方法有几个优点. 此法的时间分辨性很好, 约0.2ns. 其次, 灵敏度较高, 只需使用稀溶液和低激发强度, 因此可避免样品的光分解问题.

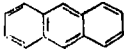
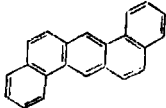
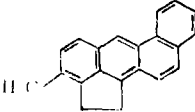
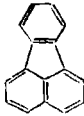
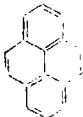
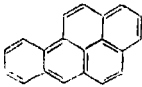
由于毫微秒级寿命测量对仪器的要求很高, 故很多稠环芳香碳氢化合物的荧光谱虽有标准谱, 但其荧光寿命数据相对较少, 而且在七十年代以前发表的数据往往有很大误差^[2]. 事实上随着测量仪器的进展, 很多原子和分子的能级寿命数值陆续有所修正. 我们测量了一些在荧光性质和生化研究中重要的稠环芳烃的荧光寿命(表1), 并对一些有关问题作了探讨.

二、实 验

荧光样品均为B、D、H、产品, 所用溶剂为优质纯级, 溶液浓度约 10^{-5} M. 溶液于

表 1 稠环芳烃的荧光寿命

Table 1 Fluorescence lifetime of some condensed aromatic hydrocarbons.

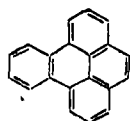
物 质 (溶剂)	激发波长 (nm)	探测波长 (nm)	寿 命 (ns) Lifetime	
Substance (solvent)	Excitation wavelength	Detection wavelength	本 工 作 present work	文 献 值 Literature
蒽 (苯) Anthracene (benzene)	337	420	4.8 ± 0.1	4.79 (环己烷) [3] 5.23 (环己烷) [2] 3.41 (苯) [4]
				
1,2,5,6-二苯蒽 (苯) 1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene (benzene)	337	418	23.7 ± 0.6	
				
20-甲基胆蒽 (环己烷) 20-Methylcholanthrene (cyclohexane)	337	414	21.1 ± 0.2	26.5 (苯) [5]
				
荧蒽 (环己烷) Fluoranthene (cyclohexane)	337	459	39.2 ± 2.4	38 (蒸气) [6]
	351		36.0 ± 0.1	24 (蒸气) [7] 22 (环己烷)
芘 (苯) pyrene (benzene)	337	419	25.6 ± 0.8	
				
3,4-苯并芘 (环己烷) 3,4-Benzpyrene (cyclohexane)	337	414	20.0 ± 0.5	44 (环己烷) [8] 35 (甲醇) [9]
				

1,2-苯并芘 (环己烷)

1,2-Benzpyrene
(cyclohexane)

337

408

 21.5 ± 0.9 

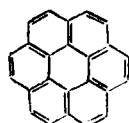
晕苯 (苯)

coronene

(benzene)

337

445

 38.6 ± 1.9 

测量前通高纯氮气数分钟。荧光寿命测量在英国 Applied photophysics Ltd、出品的 SP-70 毫微秒荧光分光光度计上进行，系统经过标准样品校准，所用灯脉冲频率为 40kHz。

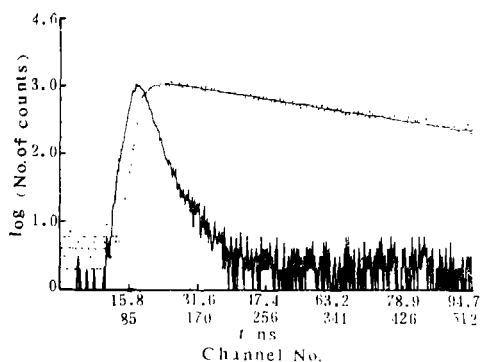


图 1 晕苯的荧光衰减曲线

Fig.1 Fluorescence decay curve of coronene.

Legend: — Pump Pulse
..... Decay Curve
—— Fitted Curve

PUMP PULSE filename: LAMPO4, PMP

DECAY CURVE filename: CORONA, DEC

337 445

Pump Bkgd (calc'd): 0.9

Decay Bkgd (fitted): 185

三、讨 论

本工作中对测量溶液通氮气驱除溶解氧，因为氧分子会猝灭荧光和加速荧光衰

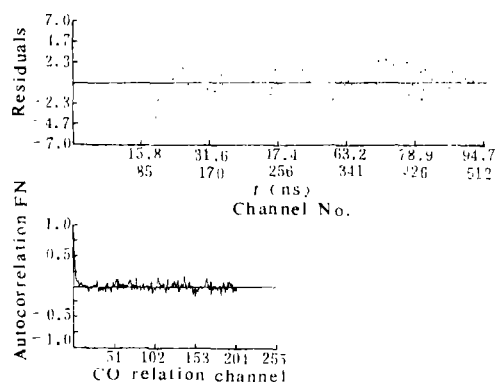


图 2 表征实验结果的残余、自相关函数曲线及有关数据

Fig.2 Residuals, autocorrelation function curve and related data the indications of experimental result.

PUMP PULSE filename: LAMPO4, PMP

DECAY CURVE filename: CORONA, DEC

1-component analysis

Channel fitting range: 101 to 508

Chisqr: 0.13815×10^1 D-W parameter: 0.16676×10^1 ns/channel: 0.18500×10^0 Shift (channels): -0.11891×10^1 Scatter coefficient: 0.52663×10^1 A1: 0.23240×10^0 Std. Dev., 0.40582×10^1 TAU1 (ns): 0.38631×10^2 Std. Dev., 0.19486×10^1

减。从未除氧溶液中测得的荧光寿命值都短于除氧溶液中所测得者^[2]，我们的实验也证实了这一点，例如对于蒽，未驱氧时测得寿命3.8ns，通氮后测得4.8ns。对于寿命长的分子，两种情况下测得的数值差异更大。为避免分子激发后自吸收和重新发射而导致衰减时间加长，溶液浓度控制在 $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{M}$ 左右。

对于所测化合物一般均采用氮分子的337nm激发线。对于蒽还在351nm作了比较实验，因为最近的文献还对在这两个波长激发所测得的不同寿命值有疑问。L.J.Jandris等^[6]用氮分子激光的337nm激发60—95℃的蒽蒸气，测得寿命 $38 \pm 2 \text{ns}$ ，D.J.Ehrlich等^[7]用铈—磷酸盐玻璃激光的351nm激发220℃的蒽蒸气，测得寿命为 $24 \pm 3 \text{ns}$ 。由于337nm和351nm都激发蒽分子至 s_2 态（前者具有 1900cm^{-1} 和后者具有 710cm^{-1} 的多余振动能），而迄对蒽的光谱研究结果确定荧光都由 s_1 态发出，故理应得到相同的寿命。鉴于对蒽分子来说，浓度猝灭作用特别小，Ehrlich的实验证明它的环己烷溶液给出与它的蒸气相同的寿命值 $22 \pm 4 \text{ns}$ ，故我们在同一仪器上分别在337和351nm激发波长上测量了蒽环己烷溶液的寿命，得到了基本相同的寿命值，从而支持85年的文献结果。

对于其它几个芳香分子来说，气相和溶液中的寿命不一定相同，有的分子还具有第二激发单态 s_2 的荧光^[10]， s_2 发射的相对产率随激发波数的增加而增加，所以评价寿命数据时要考虑到一些其它因素。在I.B.Berlman所著《芳香分子荧光光谱手册》^[11]中对于广泛研究过荧光性能的芘未给出寿命数据。文献^[8,9]包括两名相同的作者，但对3,4—苯骈芘的寿命在386nm激发时光给出44ns^[8]，后给出35ns，而后文中的吡啶寿命1ns比文献^[9]的0.33ns为高，故不能排除3,4—苯骈芘的35ns寿命仍然偏高的可能。1,2—苯骈芘与3,4—苯骈芘的寿命不会相差太远，我们的实验结果正是如此。看来我们的测量数据是合理的。

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FLUORESCENCE LIFETIME OF SOME CONDENSED AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

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Abstract

The fluorescence lifetime is an important characteristic of fluorescence spectroscopy. The measurement of lifetime can be used in a number of ways to obtain dynamic and structural information about molecules. But for the lifetimes in the magnitude of nanoseconds a high technique is required to measure them. Although there have been a large number of reports in the literature on the fluorescence spectra of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), but the lifetime data of these molecules are not so abundant and in many cases the published values are in poor agreement with each other. For example, for fluoranthene, D.J. Ehrlich et al obtained 24 ns for 220°C vapor and 22 ns for the cyclohexane solution by exciting the molecule at 351 nm, while L.J. Jandris et al obtained 38 ns for 60—95°C vapor by exciting at 337 nm. This discrepancy is considered to be abnormal and repeated investigations are recommended.

Using the presently most precise time-correlated single photon counting technique, we have measured eight PAHs which are important in fluorescence spectroscopy and in biochemistry. All solutions were bubbled with high purity nitrogen before the measurement. The excitation wavelength was 337 nm for all compounds and additionally 351 nm was also used for fluoranthene to verify the discrepancy between the values of both groups of authors. Our experiment gave out 39 ns for excitation at 337 nm and 36 ns for excitation at 351 nm, showing that there should be no essential difference between the two cases. The lifetimes measured for other PAHs are either in agreement with literature value or are reasonable.