Influence of the Reversible Energy Transfer on the Donor Fluorescence Quantum Yield in Donor-Acceptor Systems*

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Z. Naturforsch. 39a, 948–951 (1984); received December 10, 1983

In mixed systems of donor and acceptor molecules having closely located $S_1$ levels a reversible nonradiative energy transfer should occur. It influences remarkably the dependence of the donor quantum yield $\eta_D$ on the acceptor concentration in the range of high acceptor concentrations of systems with high donor-to-acceptor reduced concentration ratios.

1. Introduction

Nonradiative electronic excitation energy transfer (NET) from donor (D) to acceptor (A) molecules in mixed dye systems was dealt with in a number of papers [1]. In the investigations of the singlet-singlet NET, reversible nonradiative energy transfer (RNET) from A to D has not been taken into account so far. Such a procedure, according to Rozman [2], should be permissible if the energy difference $E_{0D} - E_{0A}$ of pure electronic transition in D and A exceeds 500 cm$^{-1}$. However, in a system with closely located $S_1$ levels of D and A, showing partial overlap of the acceptor fluorescence and the donor absorption spectra a consideration of the reverse energy transfer may be found indispensable, in particular in systems of high donor concentrations. It influences the fluorescence quantum yield as well as the decay time and the energy transfer efficiency, depending on the D and A concentrations and the excitation light wavelength.

Systems of D and A molecules with closely located levels, between which the NET process may take place, are chlorophyll forms [3], ionic forms of dye molecules [4, 5], and also subgroups of luminescent molecules in the case of heterogeneous broadening of their energy levels [6, 7]. In the present paper, a theoretical analysis of the influence of the RNET on the donor FL quantum yield in mixed systems of the D and A molecules is given.

2. Donor Quantum Yield in the Presence of RNET

For the long-range energy transfer resulting from the dipole-dipole interaction in systems in which the material diffusion of the D and A molecules need not be taken into account, the concentration changes in the donor fluorescence quantum yield can be described by the relation [8, 9]:

$$\eta_D = \eta_{0D} \left(1 - f(y)\right) / \left(1 - \eta_0 \varphi(y)\right)$$

(1)

using the abbreviations

$$f(y) = \pi^{1/2} \gamma \exp\left(-y^2\right) \left[1 - \text{erf}(y)\right].$$

(2)

$$y = y_D + y_A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^{1/2} (C_D/C_{0DD} + C_A/C_{0DA})}{(y + 1)} g^2,$$

(3)

$$y = y_D / y_A; \quad \eta_D / \eta_A = y / (y + 1).$$

(4)

$C_D$ and $C_A$ are the concentrations of the D and A molecules, $C_{0DD}$ and $C_{0DA}$ denote the critical concentrations for the NET process from D* to D and from D* to A, respectively; $\eta_{0D}$ is the donor quantum yield when $C_A \rightarrow 0$, $\eta_0$ is the probability of a loss-free transfer between the donors (we further suppose $\eta_0 = 1$).

An analogous expression holds for the acceptor FL quantum yield:

$$\eta_A = \eta_{0A} \frac{1 - f(y')}{1 - \alpha f(y')}$$

(5)

with the abbreviations

$$y' = y'_A + y'_D = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^{1/2} (C_A/C_{0AA} + C_D/C_{0AD})}{(y' + 1)} g^2,$$

(6)

$$y' = y'_D / y'_A; \quad \eta_A / \eta_D = (y' + 1)^{-1}.$$

(7)
\( \eta_{DA} \) is the acceptor quantum yield at \( C_A \to 0 \), \( C_{0AA} \) and \( C_{0AD} \) are critical concentrations for the energy transfer from \( A^* \) to \( A \) and from \( A^* \) to \( D \), respectively.

The critical concentrations \( C_{0xy}(x \wedge y \in \{D, A\}) \) can be obtained from the relation [10]:
\[
C_{0xy} = 4.23 \times 10^{-10} n^2 \overline{v}_{xy}^2 \left( \eta_{0x} k^2 I_{xy} \right)^{-1/2} \text{ (mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}) ,
\]
where
\[
I_{xy} = \int_0^\infty f_x(v) e_y(v) \, dv
\]
is the overlap integral of the \( x \) molecule FL spectral distribution \( f_x(v) \), expressed in number of quanta and normalized to unity (\( \int f_x(v) \, dv = 1 \)), and the \( y \) molecule absorption spectrum \( e_y(v) \), \( n \) is the refractive index of the medium, \( v \) — the wave-number, \( \overline{v}_{xy} \) — the mean value of \( v \) in the region of the spectral overlap of \( f_x(v) \) and \( e_y(v) \), \( k^2 \) — the orientation factor.

Expression (1) was obtained [8] under the assumption that the NET from \( D^* \) to \( A \) proceeds as a sequence of elementary onestep processes \( D^* + D \to D + D^* \), terminating with the process \( D^* + A \to A^* + D \), and that the reverse transfer is negligible. However, if \( \eta_{0A} > 0 \) and \( I_{AD} > 0 \), then the RNET is possible. Energy transfer between the \( D \) and \( A \) molecules is assumed to proceed repeatedly in both directions. After the first reverse energy transfer, the donor FL quantum yield is
\[
\eta_D\text{ }\text{ }^0 = \eta_D + B \eta_D ,
\]
and after the \( n \)-th step
\[
\eta_D\text{ }\text{ }^n = \eta_D\text{ }\text{ }^0 (1 + B + \ldots + B^n) ,
\]
where \( \eta_{DA} \) and \( \eta_{AD} \) are the transfer efficiencies from \( D \) to \( A \) and from \( A \) to \( D \) molecules, respectively. In view of \( B < 1 \) we obtain the following relations for the donor FL quantum yield \( \eta_D\text{ }\text{ }^* \) and for the transfer efficiency \( \eta_{DA}^* \):
\[
\eta_D\text{ }\text{ }^* = \lim n \to \infty \eta_D\text{ }\text{ }^n ,
\]
\[
\eta_{DA}^* = \lim n \to \infty \eta_{DA}^n .
\]

The quantities \( \gamma \), \( \gamma' \), \( \alpha \) and \( \alpha' \) in (16) are described by the concentrations \( C_D \) and \( C_A \) and by the critical concentrations \( C_{0xy}(x \wedge y \in \{D, A\}) \). The determination of \( C_{0xy} \) requires the knowledge of the absolute yields \( \eta_{0D} \) and \( \eta_{0A} \) and of the four overlap integrals \( I_{xy} \). When \( \eta_{0A} = 0 \) or \( I_{AD} = 0 \), a reversible transfer of energy does not occur. In such a case, \( \alpha' = 1 \) [cf. (6) to (8)] and (16) becomes (1).

To have a significant RNET process apart from satisfying the conditions \( I_{AD} > 0 \) and \( \eta_{0A} > 0 \), a sufficiently high concentration \( C_D \) (cf. curves a, a' and b, b' on Fig. 1 A) is necessary. Thus there may exist donor dimer molecules which play the role of acceptors and lead to concentration quenching of fluorescence (CQF) [1, 11].

Equation (16) was obtained for two-component systems and may be useful to describe the yield of donor fluorescence only in that range of \( C_D \) and \( C_A \) concentrations in which the CQF phenomenon does not occur.

3. Numerical Results and Final Remarks

Equation (16) can be represented as a function of the one parameter \( \gamma_A \) alone, taking a fixed value for
we have calculated $\eta^{*}_D/\eta_D$ as function of $\gamma_A$ for three different $x$ values. The results are represented in Fig. 1A in comparison to the results neglecting the RNET process ($B = 0$) and moreover neglecting the transfer between donors ($x = 0$) (Förster et al. [12],[13]).

The effect of RNET on the donor fluorescence quantum yields is considerable at high concentrations in systems with high $y = \gamma_D/\gamma_A$ values. Under such conditions each molecule A has in its vicinity mainly D molecules. Therefore the NET from A* to D may be predominant as compared to other ways of deactivation of the A* molecule

$$\left(\sum_D k_{AD} > k_{AF} + k_{AQ}\right).$$

The effectiveness of the RNET process should essentially depend on the values of the overlap integral ratio $I_{AD}/I_{DA}$ and quantum yield ratio $\eta_{DA}/\eta_{DD}$.

Figure 1B represents analog curves, all with the same fixed $x$ value (or $y$), but for different ratios $I_{AD}/I_{DA}$, i.e. different donator-acceptor systems. As expected, for systems with higher values of $I_{AD}/I_{DA}$ the RNET process is more significant. The same concerns systems with higher values of $\eta_{DA}/\eta_{DD}$ (see (8)).

As mentioned above, the application of (16) is limited to systems in which concentration quenching is absent. That may be a difficulty in the experimental verification of (16). The comparison of the curves a and a’ in Fig. 1A shows, however, that a certain influence of the RNET process may be expected in the range $\gamma_A \leq 0.2$ or equivalently $\gamma_D \leq 2$. Numerous dyes are known, such as Na-fluoresceine, rhodamine 6G, rhodamine B, in which polar organic solvents do not show CQF ($\eta_D$ yield remains constant) in the range $\gamma_D \leq 2$ [14-16], and therefore may be utilized as donors.

But at higher $\gamma_A$ concentrations concentration quenching in the set of donor molecules also takes place. If, however, we are able to determine the concentration of quenchers (playing the role of additional acceptors) then measurements of $\eta^{*}_D/\gamma_A$ seem to be possible. Then we will have a three-component system in which the NET process can take place not only from D* to A but from D* to dimers D as well, while the RNET process occurs from A* to D and from A* to D. The respective expressions for quantum yields of the i-th compo-
nent and quantum yields of energy transfer from $i$-th to the $k$-th component

$$(i \in \{D, A\}, k \in \{D, A, D\})$$

are known (17).

Moreover (16) was obtained under the assumption that the donor FL quantum yield $\eta_{D}$ upon light excitation as well as that due to the RNET process is the same. However, $D$ molecules excited as a result of the RNET acquire energies $E < E_{0D}$ since the overlap of the acceptor fluorescence and donor absorption spectra occurs in the anti-Stokes region of the onor. Therefore, if one assumes [18–20] that the donor FL quantum yield, when excited within the anti-Stokes region, is lower than that for the Stokes excitation ($\eta_{0D} < \eta_{0D}$), then, instead of (16) one obtains the relation

$$\frac{\eta_{D}^{*}}{\eta_{0D}} = \frac{1 - f(\gamma)}{1 - x f(\gamma)} + \frac{\eta_{0D}}{\eta_{0D}} \frac{1 - f(\gamma)}{1 - x f(\gamma)} \cdot \frac{B}{1 - B}$$

(21)

which predicts lower values for the quantum yield than does (16).

An additional difficulty in measuring the $\eta_{D}^{*} (\gamma_{A})$ yield may be due to strong overlapping of donor fluorescence and acceptor absorption bands, leading to reabsorption and secondary fluorescence. These effects may be eliminated by employing sufficiently thin layers of the luminophore [21] or by taking into account, on the basis of theory, the influence of these effects on the luminescent properties of solutions [22, 23].

I should like to thank Professor A. Schmillen for his helpful remarks.


