

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai

Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.

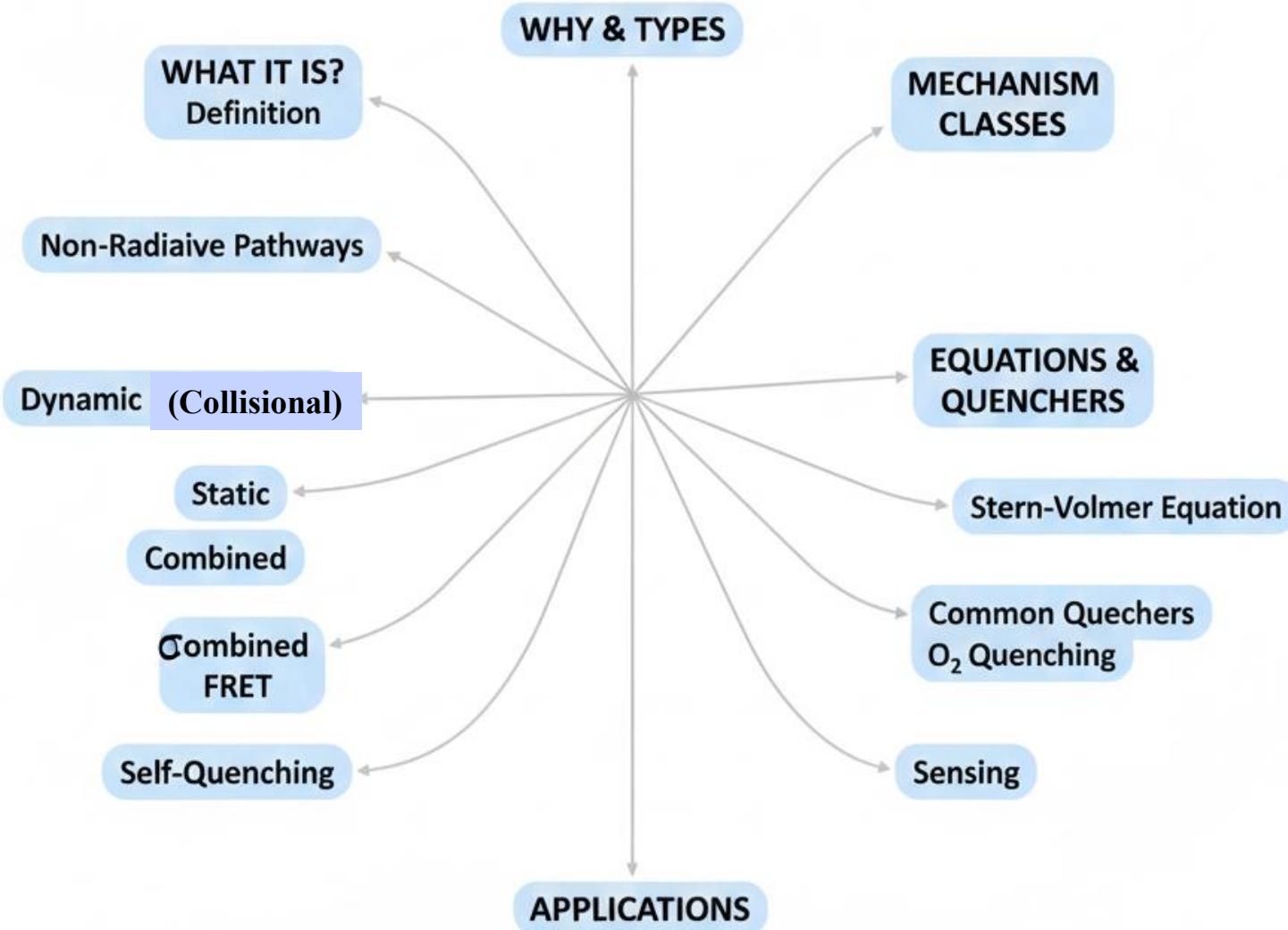
Coimbatore -641035

COURSE NAME: INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS (BP 701 T)

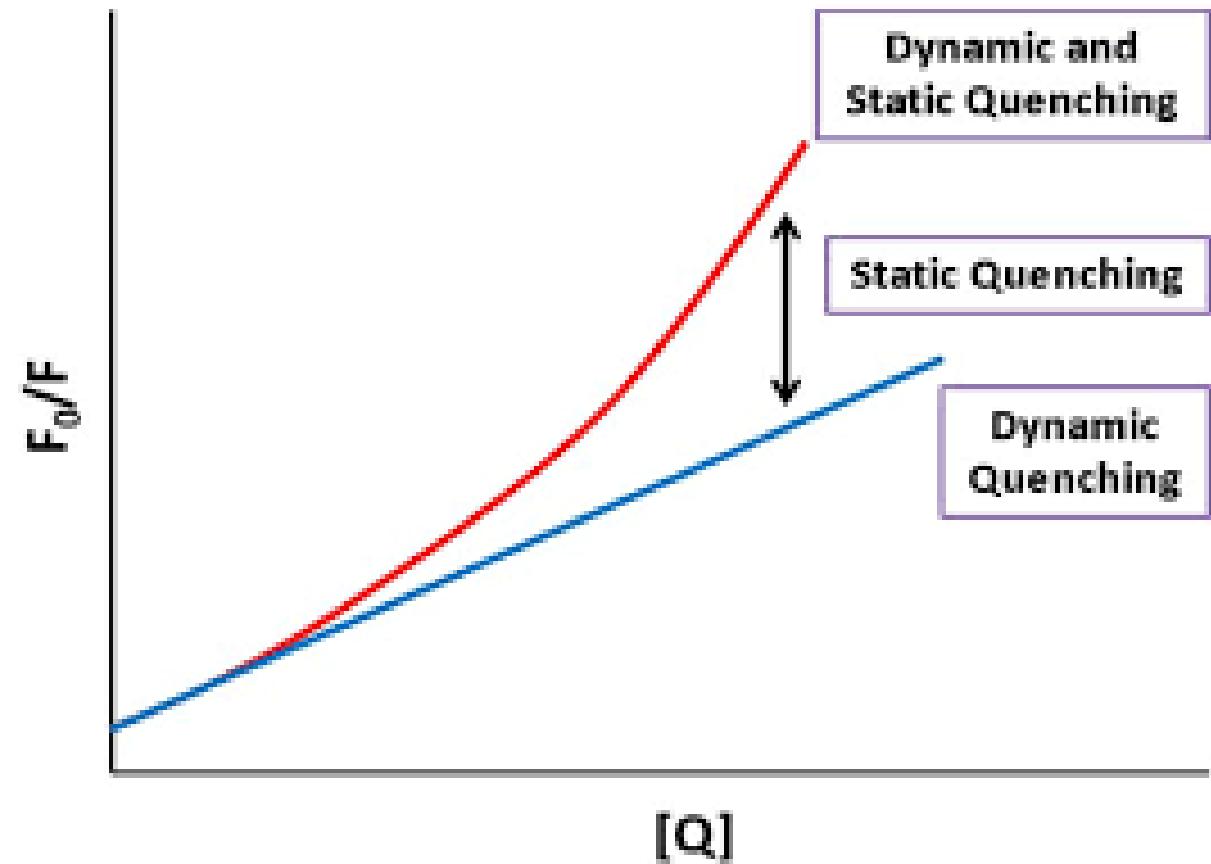
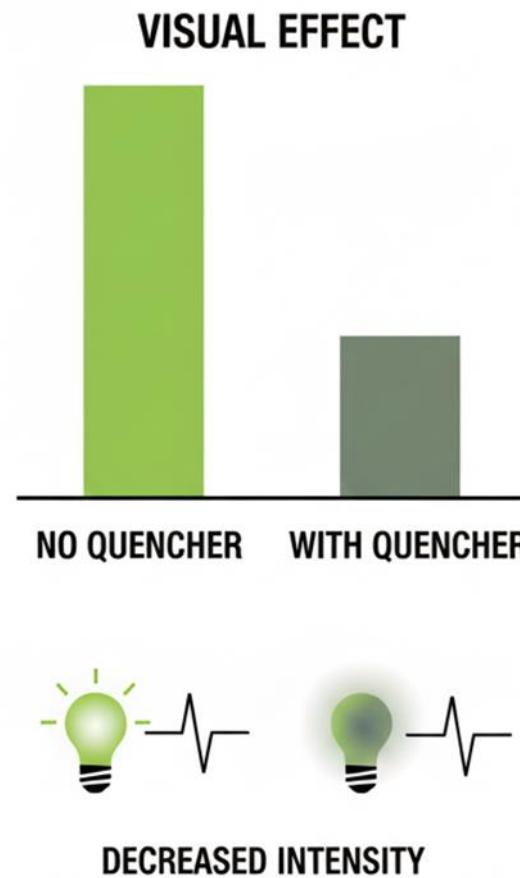
VII SEM/ IV YEAR

TOPIC 9: QUENCHING

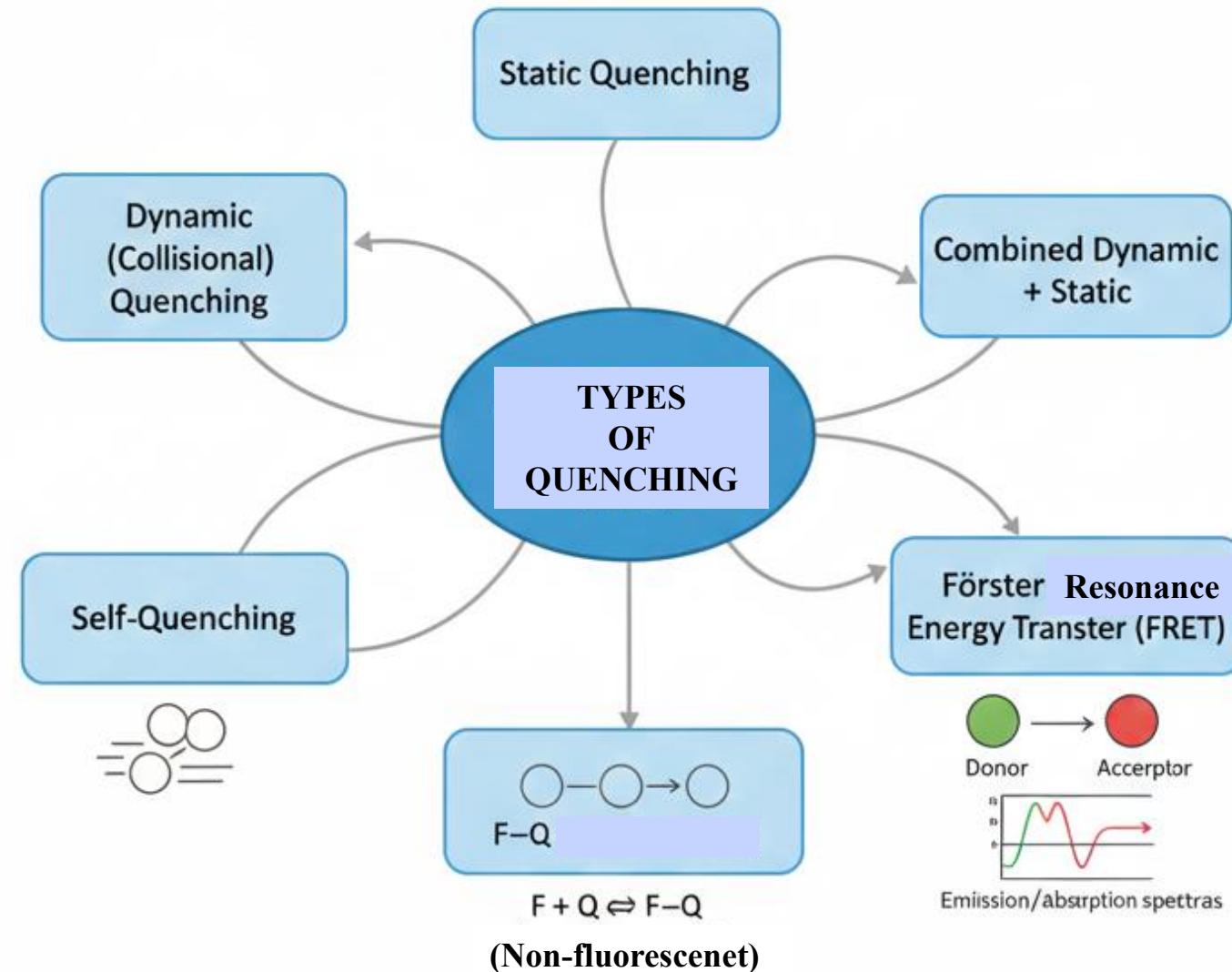
MINDMAP:



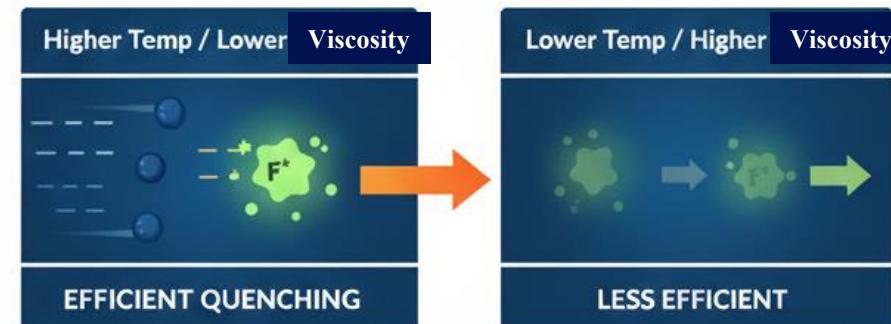
Quenching



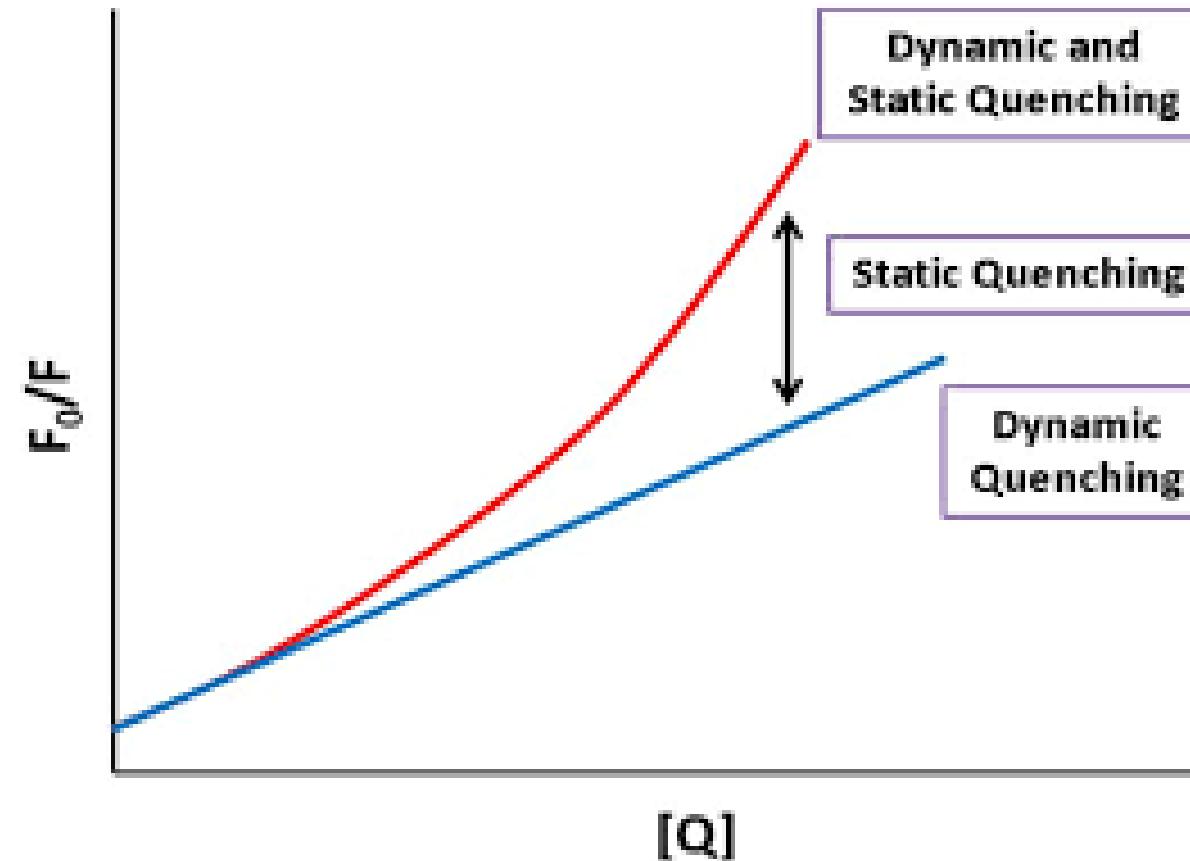
Types of Quenching



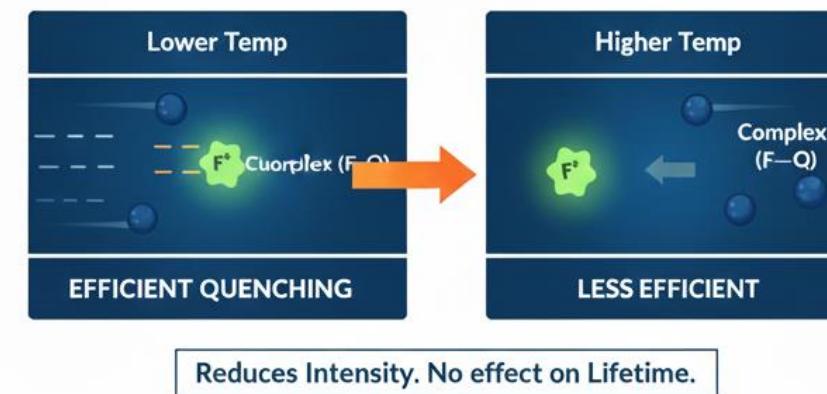
Dynamic (Collisional) Quenching



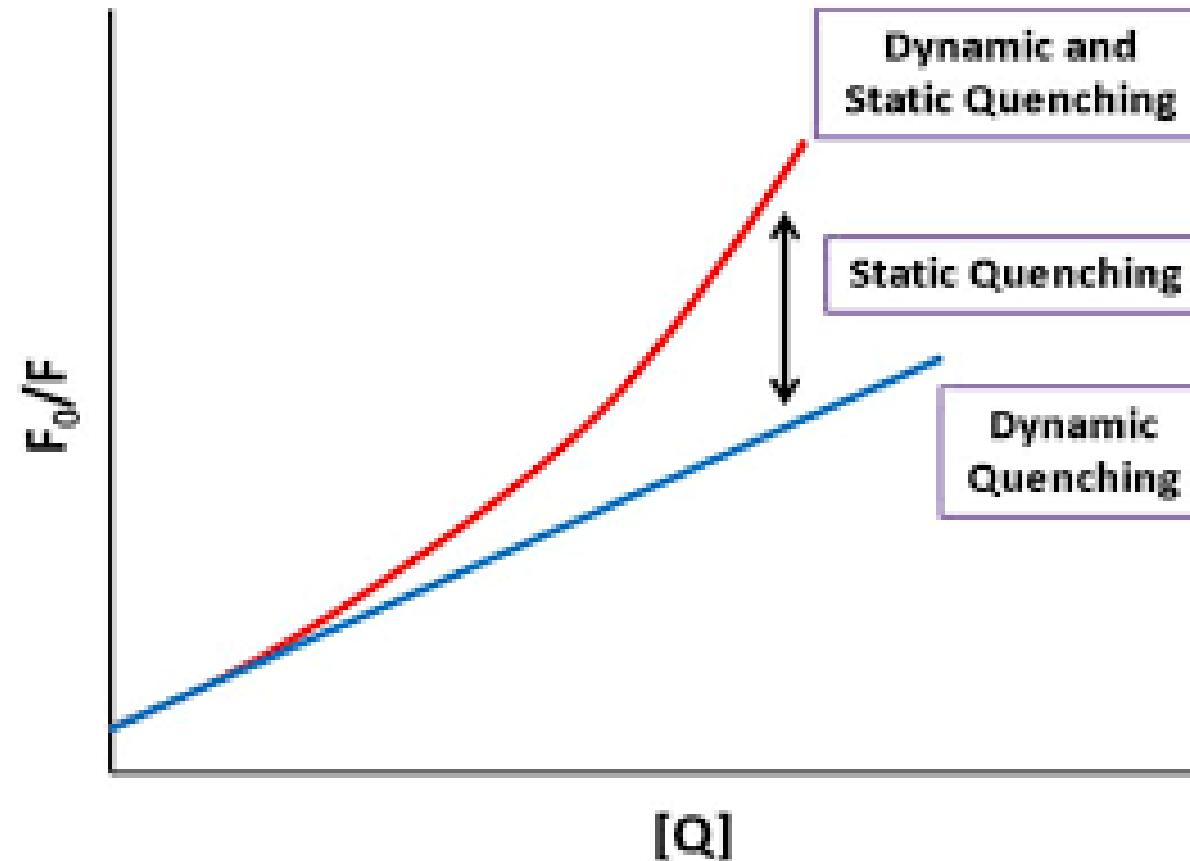
Stern-Volmer Equation – Dynamic Quenching



Static Quenching

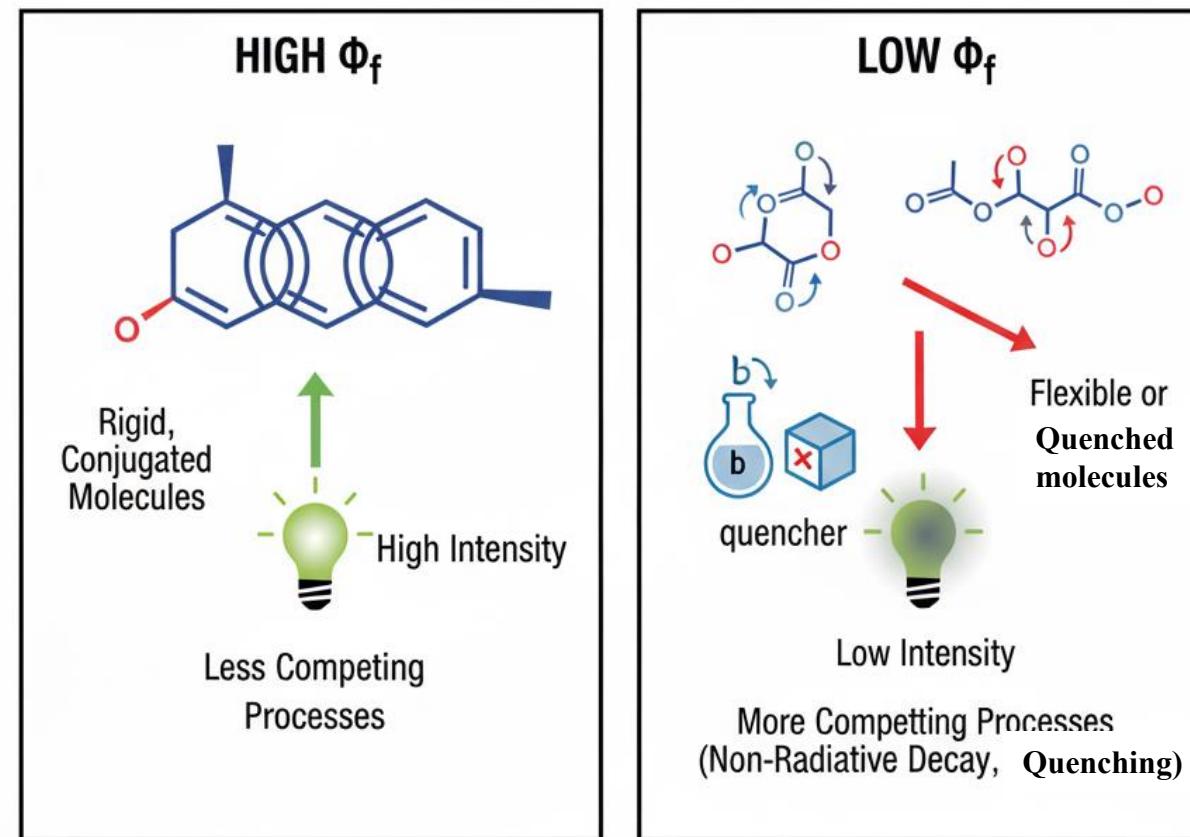


Stern-Volmer Equation – Static Quenching



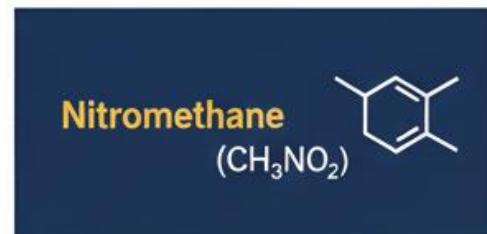
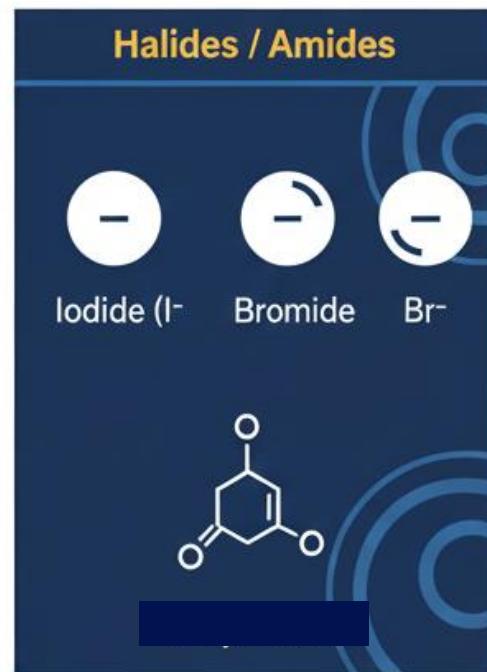
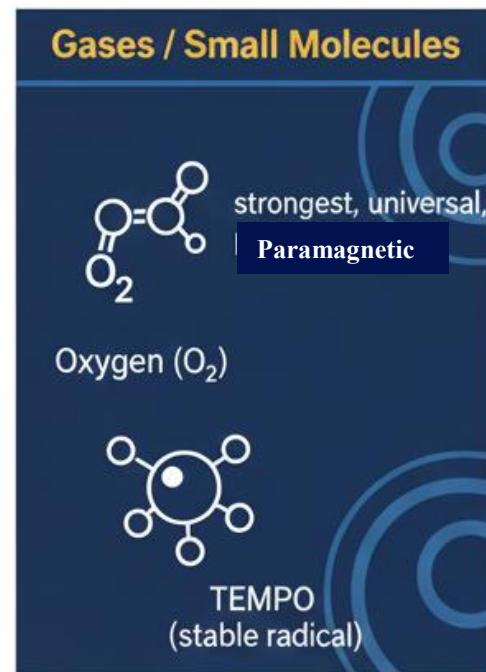
Quantum Yield (Φ_f)

$$\Phi_f = \text{Photons Emitted} / \text{Photons Absorbed}$$

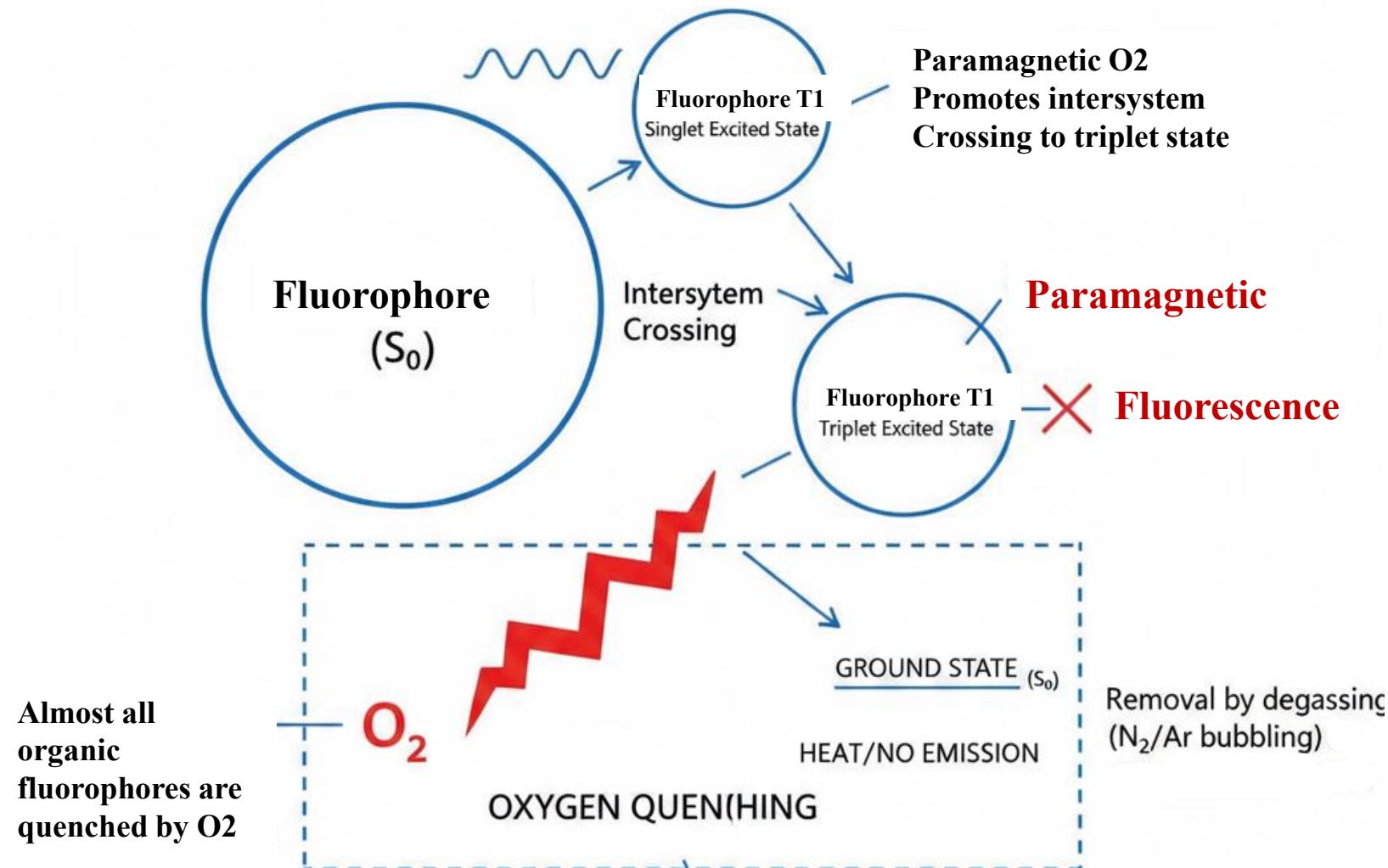


Influenced by all competing processes (e.g., non-radiative decay, quenching)

Common quenchers



Oxygen Quenching

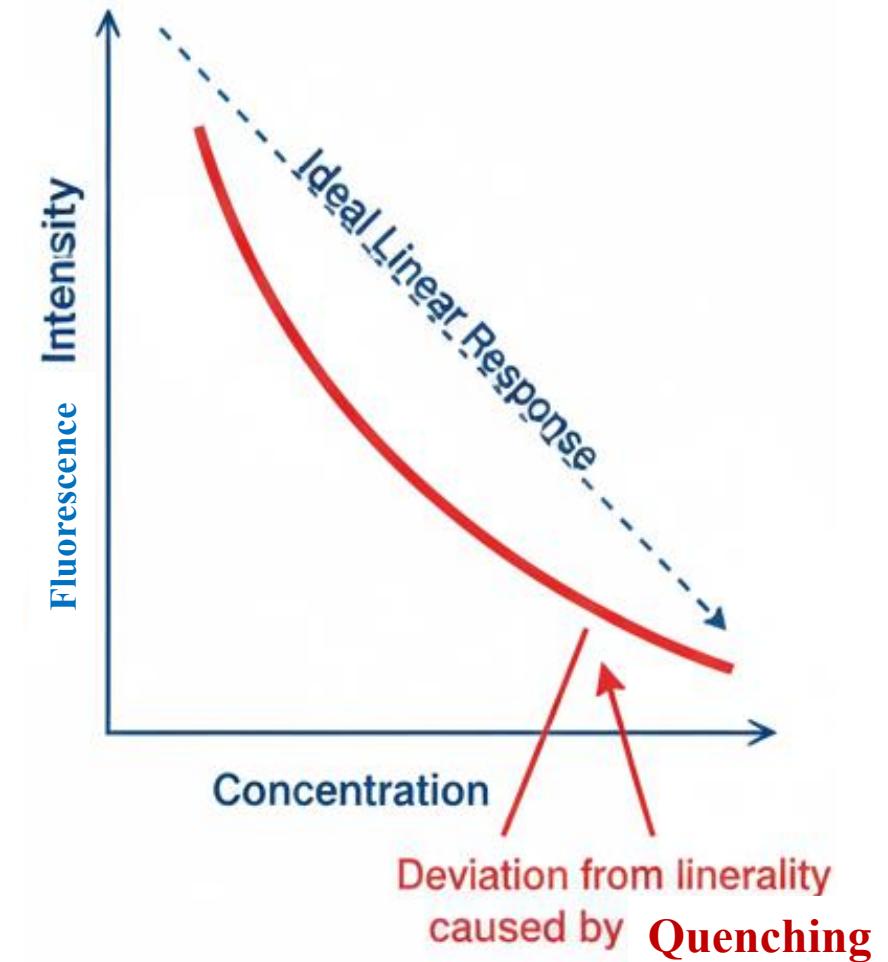
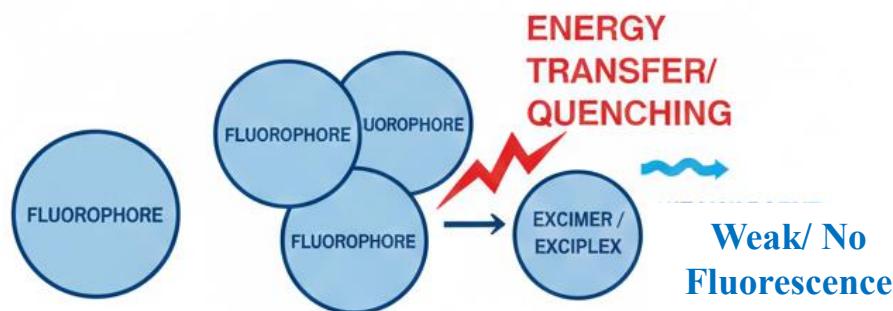


Self/ concentration quenching

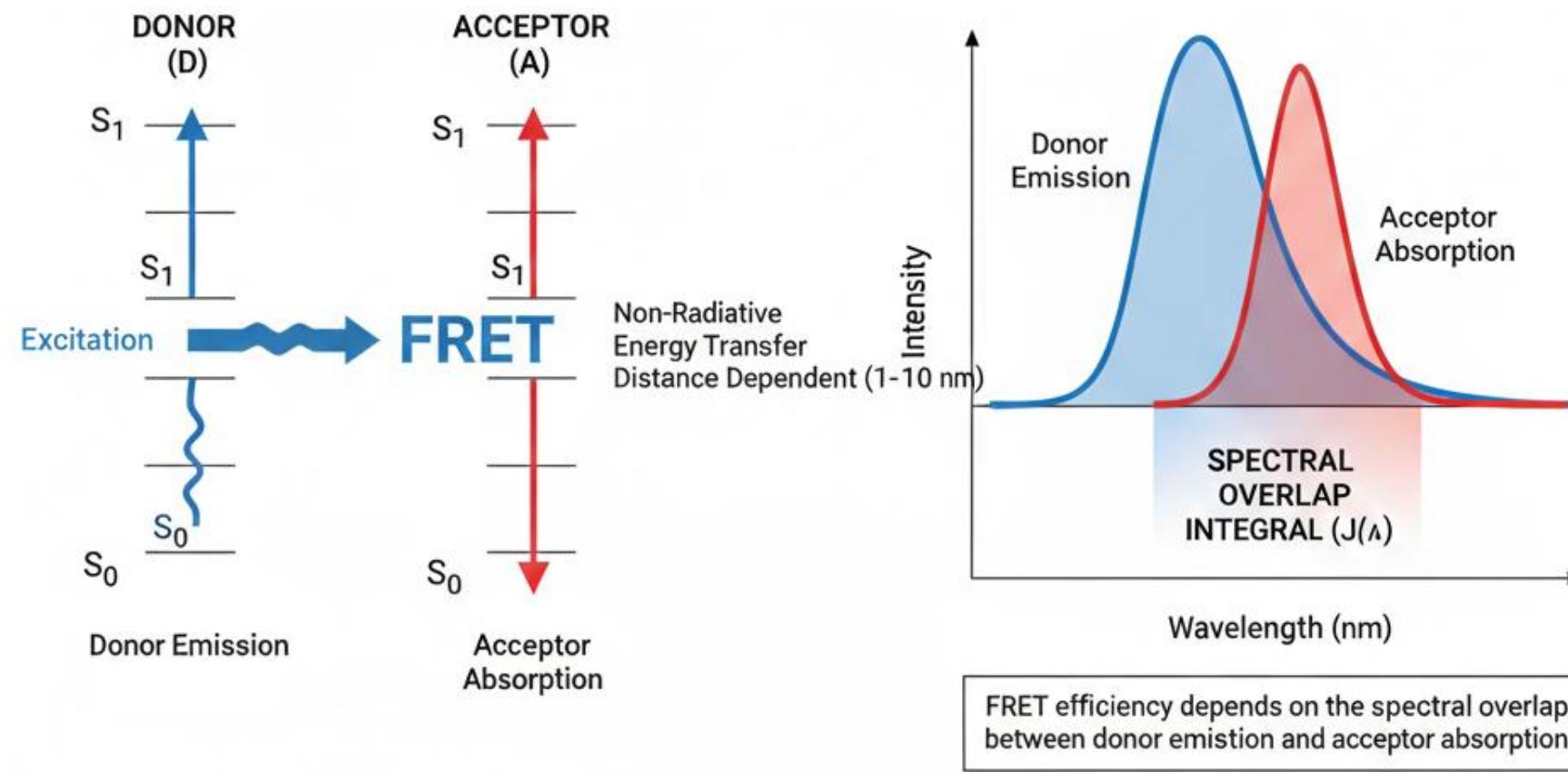
Low Concentration



High Concentration



Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)



Applications

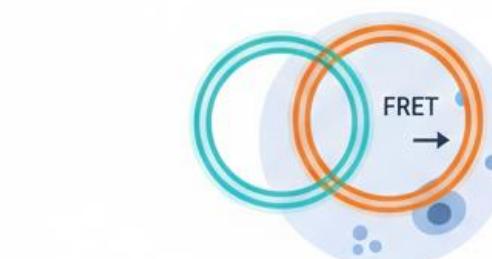
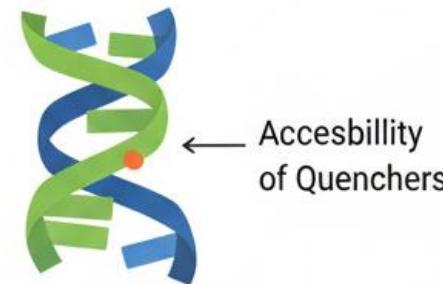
1. Determination of Quencher Concentration



2. Fluorescent based sensors



3. Protein conformation studies

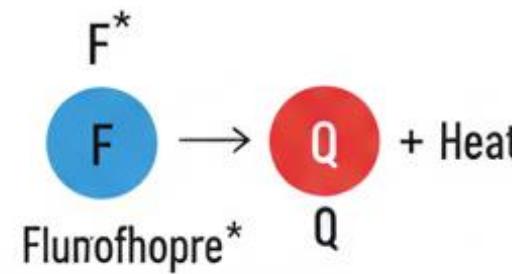


4. FRET in Biological Imaging

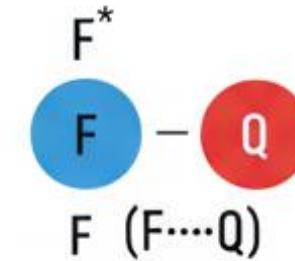
Biological Imaging & Assays

Summary

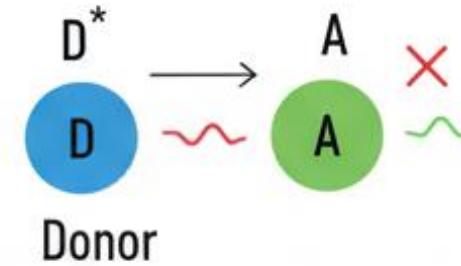
1. COLLISIONAL/DYNAMIC QUENCHING



2. STATIC QUENCHING



3. FRET/ENERGY TRANSFER



Assessment

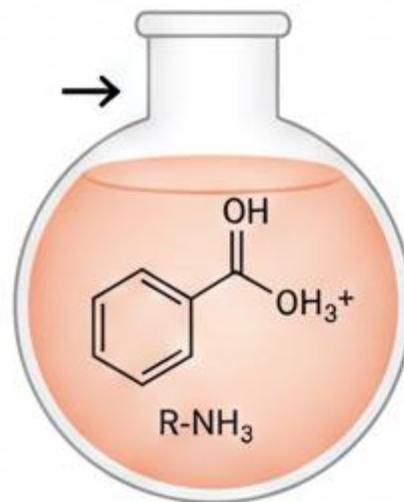
1. Fluorescence of phenol is stronger in:



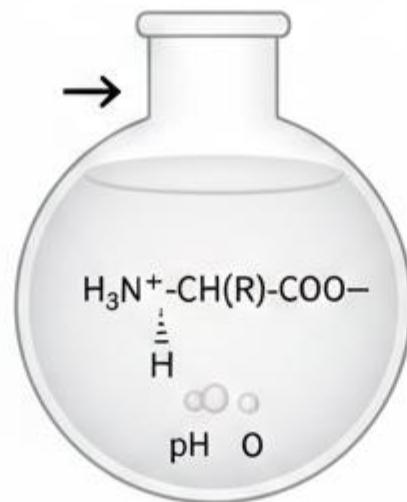
Assessment

1. Fluorescence of phenol is stronger in:

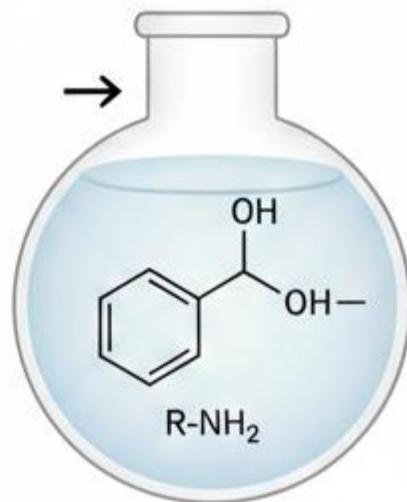
a) Acidic medium



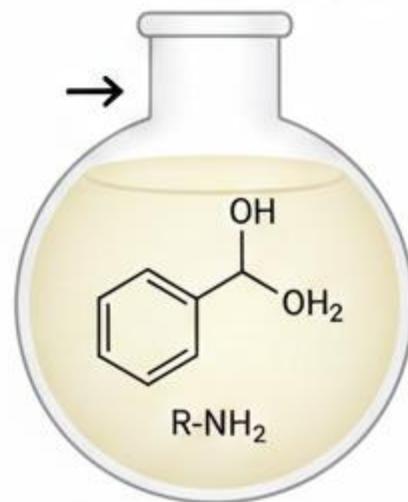
b) Neutral medium



c) Basic medium (ionized form)



d) Non-aqueous medium only



Assessment

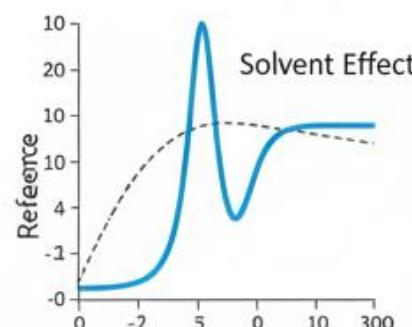
2. In polar protic solvents, the emission spectrum of a fluorophore often shows:



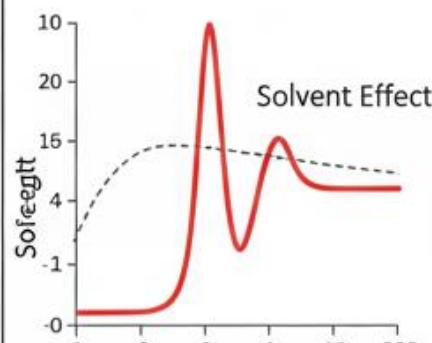
Assessment

2. In polar protic solvents, the emission spectrum of a fluorophore often shows:

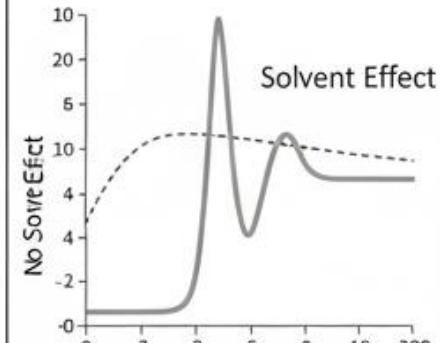
a) Blue shift



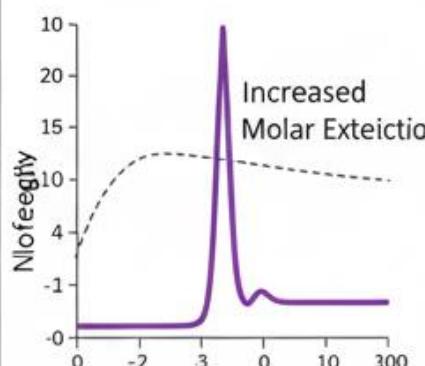
b) Red shift due due solvent relaxation



c) No shift



d) Increased intensity only



Assessment

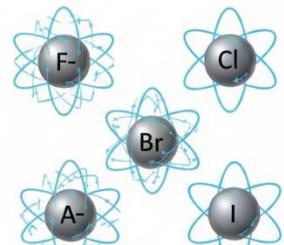
3. Which factor does NOT typically cause quenching?



Assessment

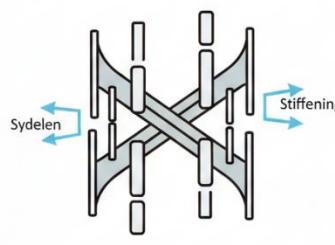
3. Which factor does NOT typically cause quenching?

a) Halide ions



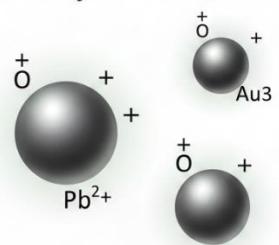
F-, Cl-, Br-, I-

b) Increased rigidity



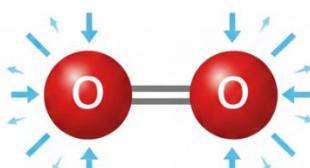
Cross-linking,
Stiffening

c) Heavy metal ions



Pb²⁺ Hg²⁺ Au³⁺

d) Molecular oxygen



O₂, Dioxigen

References

1. Lakowicz JR. Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy. 3rd ed. New York (NY): Springer; 2006.
2. Skoog DA, Holler FJ, Crouch SR. Principles of instrumental analysis. 7th ed. Boston (MA): Cengage Learning; 2018.
3. Guilbault GG, editor. Practical fluorescence. 2nd ed. New York (NY): Marcel Dekker; 1990.
4. Valeur B, Berberan-Santos MN. Molecular fluorescence: principles and applications. 2nd ed. Weinheim (Germany): Wiley-VCH; 2012.

Thank
you!