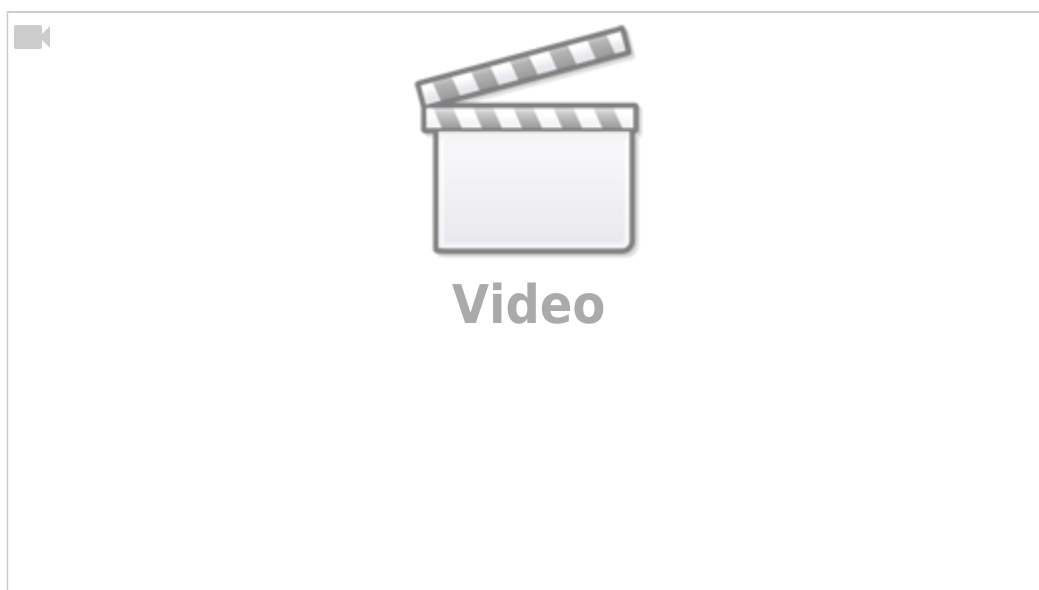


## How to Measure the Instrument Response Function (IRF)

(For an explanation of the term IRF see [IRF](#))



### Using scattered excitation light

In case of cuvette based measurement the simplest procedure is to use a very diluted solution of colloidal silica. (LUDOX is often used, LUDOX is a trade mark by DuPont. It can be purchased via Aldrich or Sigma.) Do not use “non-dairy cafe creamer” or glycogen, mentioned in older literature. These compounds are fluorescent. The scattering solution must be really weak, typical starting “concentration” is one droplet of the colloid from the original LUDOX bottle (as delivered with you system) diluted 100x. If the signal is too strong, dilute further.

Note that recording the IRF via scattering requires tuning the emission monochromator to the excitation wavelength. In filter based machines, e.g. FluoTime100 this means removing the emission bandpass or longpass filter. In microscopes, this is equivalent to replacing the detection filter with an OD filter (OD = optical density, grey filter) and recording the back scattering from e.g. a clean glass cover slip. Beware, on some confocal LSMs it is simply not possible to measure at the excitation wl. due to the restrictions introduced into the system software by the manufacturer. In case of measurements of solid samples in FT100 or FT200 spectrometers, the surface scattering is usually so strong that it is not necessary to mount a special sample for IRF. Tuning the mono to the exc. wl. and attenuating the excitation beam is sufficient.

### Make sure that the detection count rate is much lower than the count rate used for fluorescence decay measurement.

Diluting the scattering solution is better than using grey filters. Ideal is when the decay and the IRF are recorded at the same [differential count rate](#) (and NOT at the same average count rates).

If the IRF should be measured on a microscope system with SPAD detectors, in the UV range also the Raman-scattering of water can be used. E.g. the Raman scattering can be recorded with a HQ480/40 bandpass filter, if a 405nm diode is used. This method is less suited for long wavelengths, as the Raman efficiency decreases. The water must be very pure in order not to capture any fluorescence.

## Using samples with ultrafast decay

Some detectors (particularly SPADs) have wavelength dependent timing response. In this case an IRF recorded at the excitation wavelength may not be useful for precise deconvolution. The solution is to acquire the IRF at the fluorescence wavelength, or at least spectrally closer to the fluorescence emission.

### Selected literature:

Luchowski R., Kapusta P., Szabelski M., Sarkar P., Borejdo J., Gryczynski Z., Gryczynski I.  
Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET)-based picosecond lifetime reference for instrument response evaluation  
Measurement Science and Technology, Vol.20, 095601 (2009)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0957-0233/20/9/095601>

Luchowski R., Gryczynski Z., Sarkar P., Borejdo J., Szabelski M., Kapusta P., Gryczynski I.  
Instrument response standard in time-resolved fluorescence  
Review of Scientific Instruments, Vol.80, 033109 (2009)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.3095677>

Szabelski M., Luchowski R., Gryczynski Z., Kapusta P., Ortmann U., Gryczynski I.  
Evaluation of instrument response functions for lifetime imaging detectors using quenched Rose Bengal solutions  
Chemical Physics Letters, Vol.471, p.153-159 (2009)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cplett.2009.02.001>

Szabelski M., Iliev D., Sarkar P., Luchowski R., Gryczynski Z., Kapusta P., Erdmann R., Gryczynski I.  
Collisional quenching of Erythrosine B as a potential reference dye for impulse response function evaluation  
Applied Spectroscopy, Vol.63, p.0363-0368 (2009)  
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/sas/sas/2009/00000063/00000003/art00017>

Szabelski M., Gryczynski Z., Gryczynski I.  
Photophysical properties of novel fluorescein derivative and its applications for time-resolved fluorescence spectroscopy  
Chemical Physics Letters, Vol.493, p.399-403 (2010)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cplett.2010.05.061>

The dye **pinacyanol iodide** has a very fast decay time (in methanol 6 ps) and very broad emission spectrum (starting at around 550nm), thus suitable for determination of the IRF in a very broad range.

Pinacyanol iodide is also known as Quinaldine blue, 1,1' -Diethyl-2,2' -carbocyanine iodide, CAS Number:605-91-4. Pinacyanol bromide, CAS Number:2670-67-9 or Pinacyanol chloride CAS Number:2768-90-3 should work too, however, the dye must be pure, otherwise you may end up with measuring (long lifetime) impurity emission. For details see:

van Oort B., Amunts A., Borst J. W., van Hoek A., Nelson N., van Amerongen H., Croce R.  
Picosecond fluorescence of intact and dissolved PSI-LHCI crystals  
Biophysical Journal, Vol.95, p.5851-5861 (2008)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1529/biophysj.108.140467>

The dye **Allura Red** has also a remarkably short fluorescence lifetime of about 10 ps. This short lifetime does not depend on the emission (observation) wavelength (from 550 nm to 750 nm) and it is another candidate for

impulse response measurements.

Allura Red is Disodium 6-hydroxy-5-[(2-methoxy-5-methyl-4-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonate, CAS Number: 25956-17-6, Colour Index Number 16035, EC Number 247-368-0, MDL number MFCD00059526, PubChem Substance ID: 24869338

Rahul Chib, Sunil Shah, Zygmunt Gryczynski, Rafal Fudala, Julian Borejdo, Bogumil Zelent, Maria G Corradini, Richard D Ludescher, Ignacy Gryczynski  
Standard reference for instrument response function in fluorescence lifetime measurements in visible and near infrared  
Measurement Science and Technology, Vol.27, 027001 (2016)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0957-0233/27/2/027001>

Even dye with lifetimes that are usually in the ns range can be used, if the lifetime can be quenched to a few ps. Quenching can be achieved using a saturated iodide solution. For details see:

Mengwei Liu, Mengui Jia, Haifeng Pan, Lei Li, Mengfang Chang, Hua Ren, Françoise Argoul, Sanjun Zhang, Jianhua Xu  
Instrument Response Standard in Time-Resolved Fluorescence Spectroscopy at Visible Wavelength: Quenched Fluorescein Sodium  
Applied Spectroscopy, Vol. 68, p. 577-583 (2014) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1366/13-07236>

## General recipe

- Create a saturated aqueous KI (potassium iodide) solution. (Note, NOT KCl, but iodide.) Beware that KI is pretty well soluble in water. You will need quite a lot of KI. Our experience is that the volume of KI crystals is almost the same as the volume of the water added. The solution MUST be saturated.
- Then add any water soluble fluorescent dye with emission spectrum in the range where you need to record the IRF.
- Good luck with IRF measurements. Do not expect high count rates, but IRF must be recorded at much lower (than fluorescence) count rates anyway.

Our guess is that this quenching trick works generally. Specifically, we found that classic Fluorescein works at 480-500 emission with 440 nm excitation. Alexas or ATTOs would be perhaps even better, although more expensive...

Note: the strongly quenched solution will not look fluorescent when watched by eye. However, it must have a strong color (strong absorption, high dye concentration). Nevertheless, be careful when adding the dye, it must be completely dissolved.

Such a cocktail cannot be stored for a long time. Latest the KI will photochemically decompose.

## IRF measurement with KI and Erythrosine B

SPAD detectors have wavelengths dependent timing response. IRF recorded at the excitation wavelength may not be useful for precise re-convolution. Using Erythrosine B, the IRF is acquired at the fluorescence wavelength.

Recipe:

```
prepare 1mL of saturated water solution of KI (potassium iodide)
add 0.17 mL of saturated water solution of Erythrosine B (at least 95% of purity)
add 0.03 mL of 0.004 M KOH (potassium hydroxide) solution in order to achieve pH10
```

Storage:

keep at ~ 4°C, renew the solution after one month

Spectra:

excitation from 470 nm to 540 nm  
emission from 500 nm to 600 nm

Measurement:

Put a droplet on a coverslip, measurement conditions as for fluorescence measurement

1)

## Two photon excitation (TPE)

Do not attempt to record an [IRF](#) at the fundamental (IR) wavelength. The resulting pulse form would be meaningless anyway.

You can try to excite (by [TPE](#), of course) any of the above mentioned fast decay time fluorophores and record their response. The signal will be very weak, but this is not a problem for IRF measurements.

With microscopes it is convenient to record the second harmonic signal that is generated on the surface of urea crystals. The best is to let evaporate a droplet of concentrated urea solution on a clear cover slip. The resulting film of micro-crystals is easy to target.

Urea, aka Carbamide or Carbonyldiamide, CAS Number:57-13-6

## Appropriate Count Rate for Measuring an IRF

See [Differential Count Rate](#)

## How to compensate IRF effects in the analysis of time domain measurements

There are two major ways of compensating IRF effects:

- correct the effects in the data (**deconvolution**)
- take the effects into account in your model equation (**reconvolution**)

Note: All analysis packages from PicoQuant use the [reconvolution](#) method. The reason is simple: [Deconvolution](#) has many disadvantages: It is rather slow, it is an ill posed problem producing a lot of noise (at best), it does not get you any nearer to the model parameters, and it is very likely to produce artefacts without allowing to tell apart artefacts and effects.

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Szabelski M., Iliev D., Sarkar P., Luchowski R., Gryczynski Z., Kapusta P., Erdmann R., Gryczynski I.  
Collisional quenching of Erythrosine B as a potential reference dye for impulse response function evaluation

Applied Spectroscopy, Vol.63, p.0363-0368 (2009)

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/sas/sas/2009/00000063/00000003/art00017>

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PicoQuant GmbH  
Rudower Chaussee 29 (IGZ)  
12489 Berlin  
Germany

P +49-(0)30-1208820-89  
F +49-(0)30-1208820-90  
info@picoquant.com  
www.picoquant.com