

# Intermittent Single Molecule Electron Transfer Dynamics

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## What is Single molecule spectroscopy (SMS)?

To detect **one** single molecule and record its spectroscopy

## Why SMS?

SMS removes **ensemble average** :

- (1) allowing the exploration of hidden **heterogeneity** in complex condensed phases
- (2) **direct observation** of dynamical state changes

## How SMS?

- (1) Dilute sample (typically  $10^{-9}$ – $10^{-12}$  M)  
diffraction limit:  $\text{Spot Size} = 1.22 \lambda / \text{N.A.}$
- (2) High spatial resolution (e.g.  $1.2 < \text{NA}$ ,  $40\times < \text{Magnification}$ )
- (3) Sufficiently high SNR (by using filters with high OD)
- (4) Fine step stage and data processing

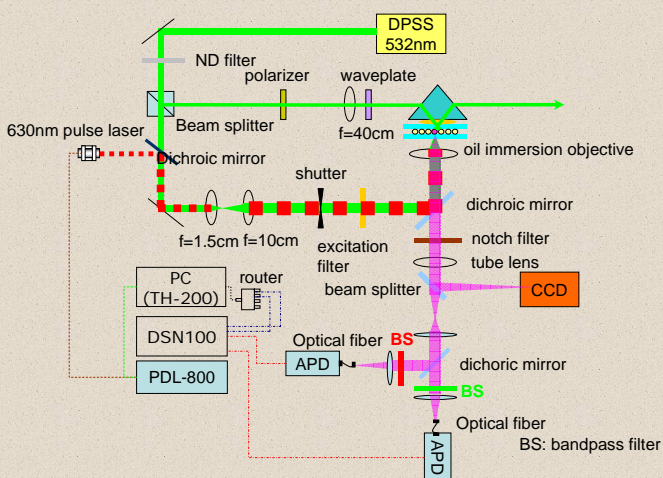


Fig.1 System schematic diagram

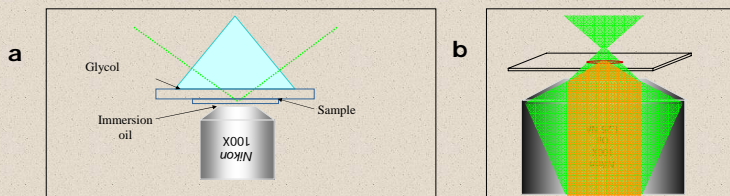


Fig.2 (a) Prism type TIR and (b) Epi-fluorescence geometry



Fig3. Image of (a)  $10^{-10}$  M Cy5 single molecules on coverslip (b)  $5 \times 10^{-11}$  M Oxazine 1 on coverslip (c)  $5 \times 10^{-11}$  M Oxazine 1 on  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticle (NP) coated cover coverslip

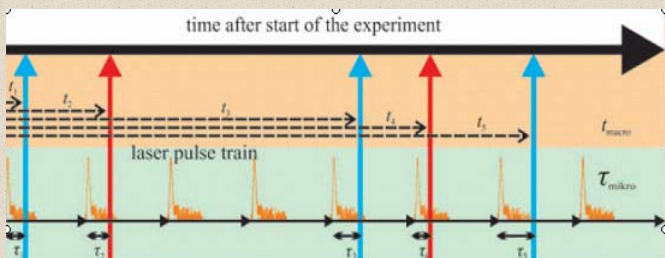


Fig4. TTR measurements differ from traditional TCSPC in that both the start-stop time (time between excitation pulse and single photon emission,  $\tau_s$ ) and the absolute arrival time (time since the start of experiment,  $t_i$ ) of each photon are measured.

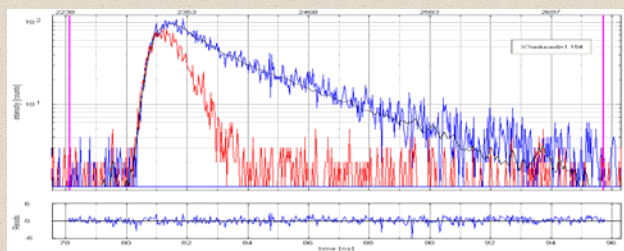


Fig 5 Fluorescence decay of single Oxazine1 molecule dispersed on  $\text{TiO}_2$  NP coated cover coverslip



Fig 6 Distribution of single molecule radiative lifetime for 80 different Oxazine 1 molecules dispersed on  $\text{TiO}_2$  NP coated cover coverslip

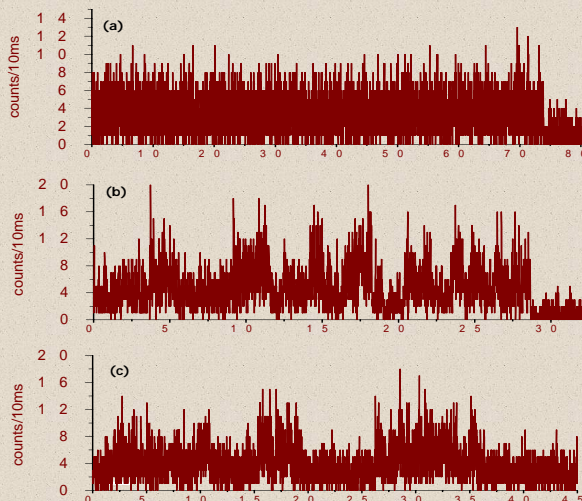


Fig7. Fluorescence intensity trajectories of Oxazine 1 spin-coated dye solutions (0.1nM) on coverslips or on  $\text{TiO}_2$  NP coated cover coverslips: (a) trajectory of Oxazine in the absence of  $\text{TiO}_2$  NP; (b) and (c) trajectory of Oxazine in the presence of  $\text{TiO}_2$  NP

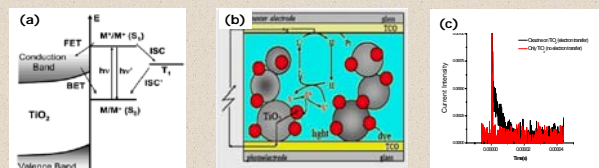


Fig 8. (a) Schematic presentation of a model of photoinduced processes in a dye-sensitized  $\text{TiO}_2$  system (b) principle of operation of dye-sensitized solar cell (c) current intensity trajectory of DSSC excited by 630nm pulse laser.

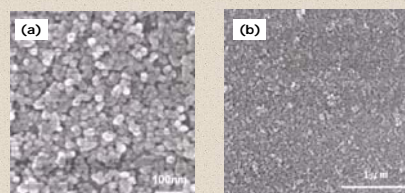


Fig9. SEM images of  $\text{TiO}_2$  NP with particle sizes  $\sim 20\text{nm}$

## Conclusions

We report on single-molecule studies of photosensitized interfacial electron transfer (ET) processes in Oxazine1- $\text{TiO}_2$  NP systems, using time-correlated single-photon counting coupled with confocal fluorescence microscopy. Fluorescence intensity trajectories of individual dye molecules adsorbed on  $\text{TiO}_2$  NP surface showed fluorescence fluctuations and blinking, with time constants ranged from several milliseconds to seconds. Such fluctuations are attributed to discrete electron transfer events.