

FluoroFit32 program does the lifetime fit of the fluorescence data using the following two models:

$$1) M_i = e^{-\frac{i}{\tau}} \text{ (no convolution)}$$

The tail part of the fluorescence decay should be selected for the proper fit.

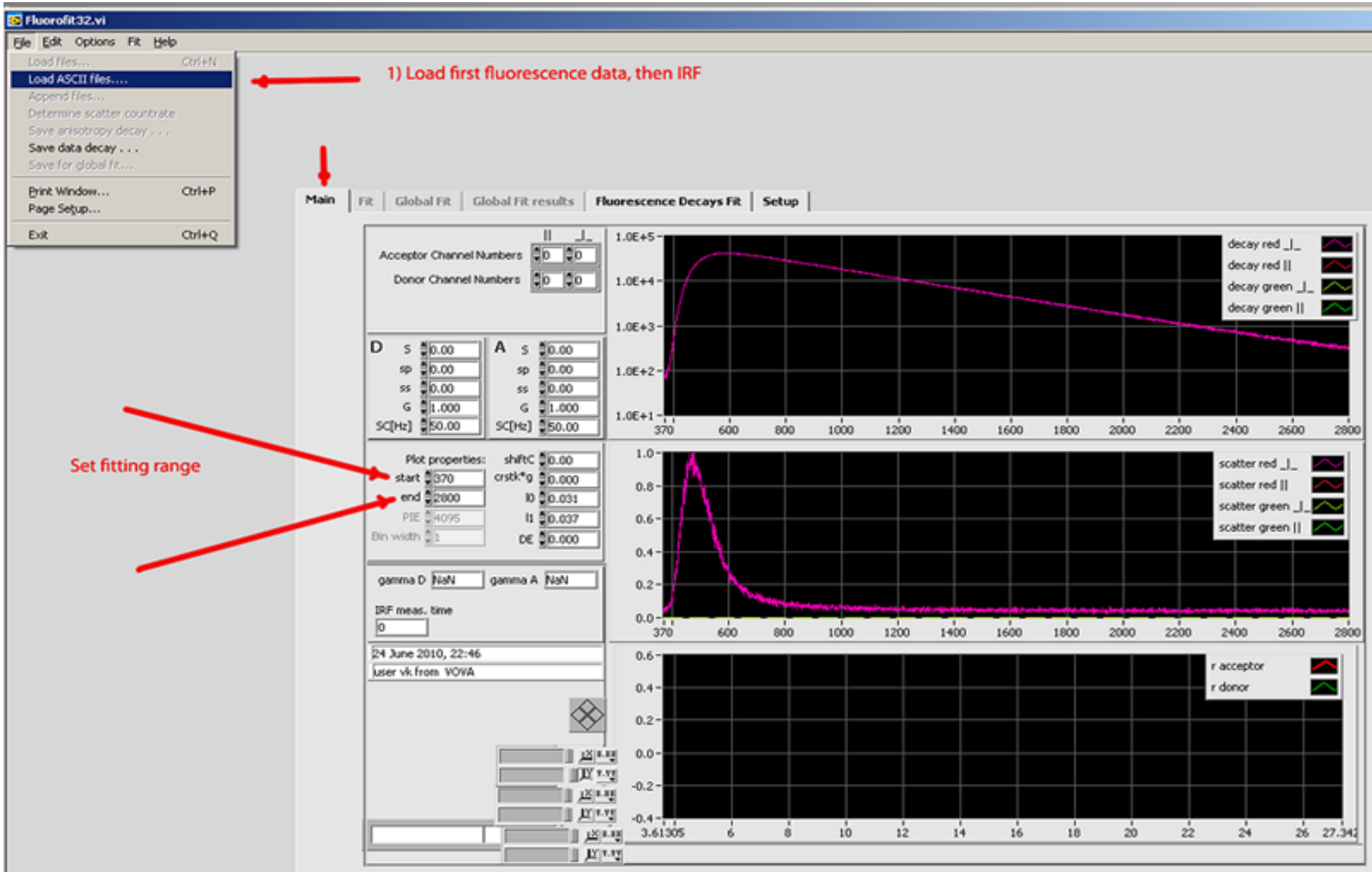
$$2) M_i' = (1 - \gamma) * IRF_i^{cut} \otimes e^{-\frac{i}{\tau}} + \gamma * IRF,$$

where IRF is the instrument response function, γ defines contribution of the scattered light into the fluorescence decay, τ - fluorescence lifetime.

Recording of the accurate IRF is a rather difficult task. The excitation wavelength is usually blocked by a filter that cannot be easily removed. The recorded laser pulse profile can contain a noticeable fraction of the dark counts of the detector, resulting in a flat offset, and other artifacts (reflections, etc.). Therefore it does not represent the true excitation profile of the pulse.

The flat dark count offset of the recorded IRF can be cut out at certain position (use "Cut IRF p" control). Cut IRF^{cut} is used for the convolution.

The relevant controls are described below.

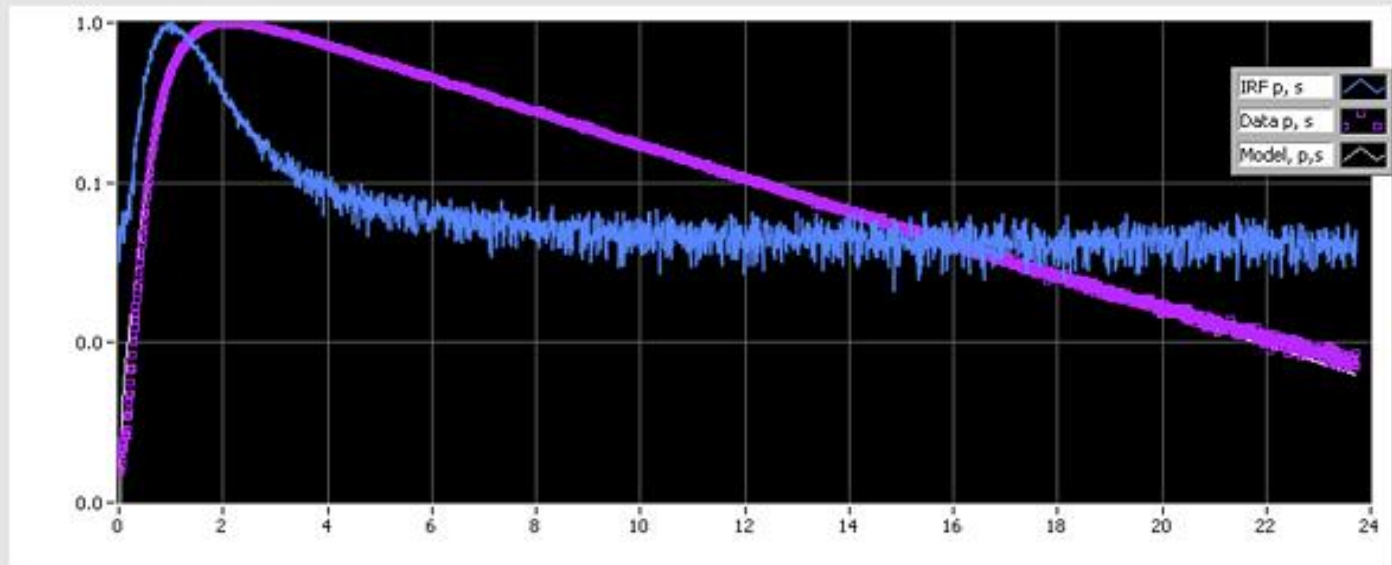


- Load data for the global fit...
- Fit anisotropy decay
- Fit global ...
- Fit Fluorescence...**

← Start Fit



Colour
Red



Names	Init	fix	Fit results
Tau	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.13558
gamma	0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0

Set initial values of the fit parameters

Fit Model
single exponent with convolution MLE

Select Fit Model

Cut IRF p
290

Cut IRF

residue
0

termination

max iteration
2000

tolerance
1E-6

Cut IRF s
450

r0 3

0.375
gamma

0.02

