

## Förster cycle

An indirect method of determination of excited state equilibria, such as  $pK^{*,a}$  values, based on ground state thermodynamics and electronic transition energies. This cycle considers only the difference in molar enthalpy change ( $\Delta\Delta H$ ) of reaction of ground and excited states, neglecting the difference in molar entropy change of reaction of those states ( $\Delta\Delta S$ ).

**Source:**

PAC, 1996, 68, 2223 (*Glossary of terms used in photochemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1996)*) on page 2243