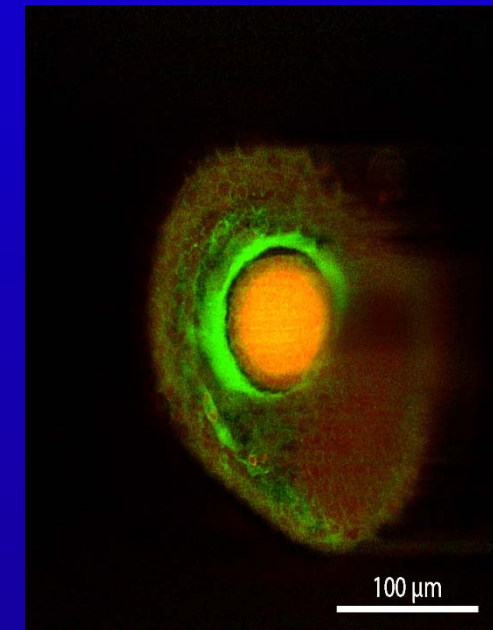
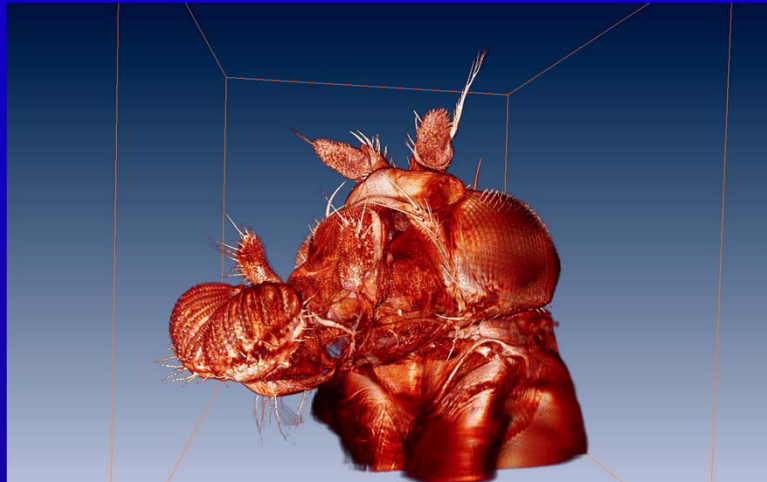


# Light Wedge and



seit 1558

# Lightsheet-Raman Microscopy



Walter Mueller, Ulrich Leischner,  
Michael Schmitt, Jürgen Popp, **Rainer Heintzmann**

Leibniz-Institute of Photonic Technology (IPHT),  
Friedrich Schiller University of Jena

Trieste, 23.02.2017

# Overview

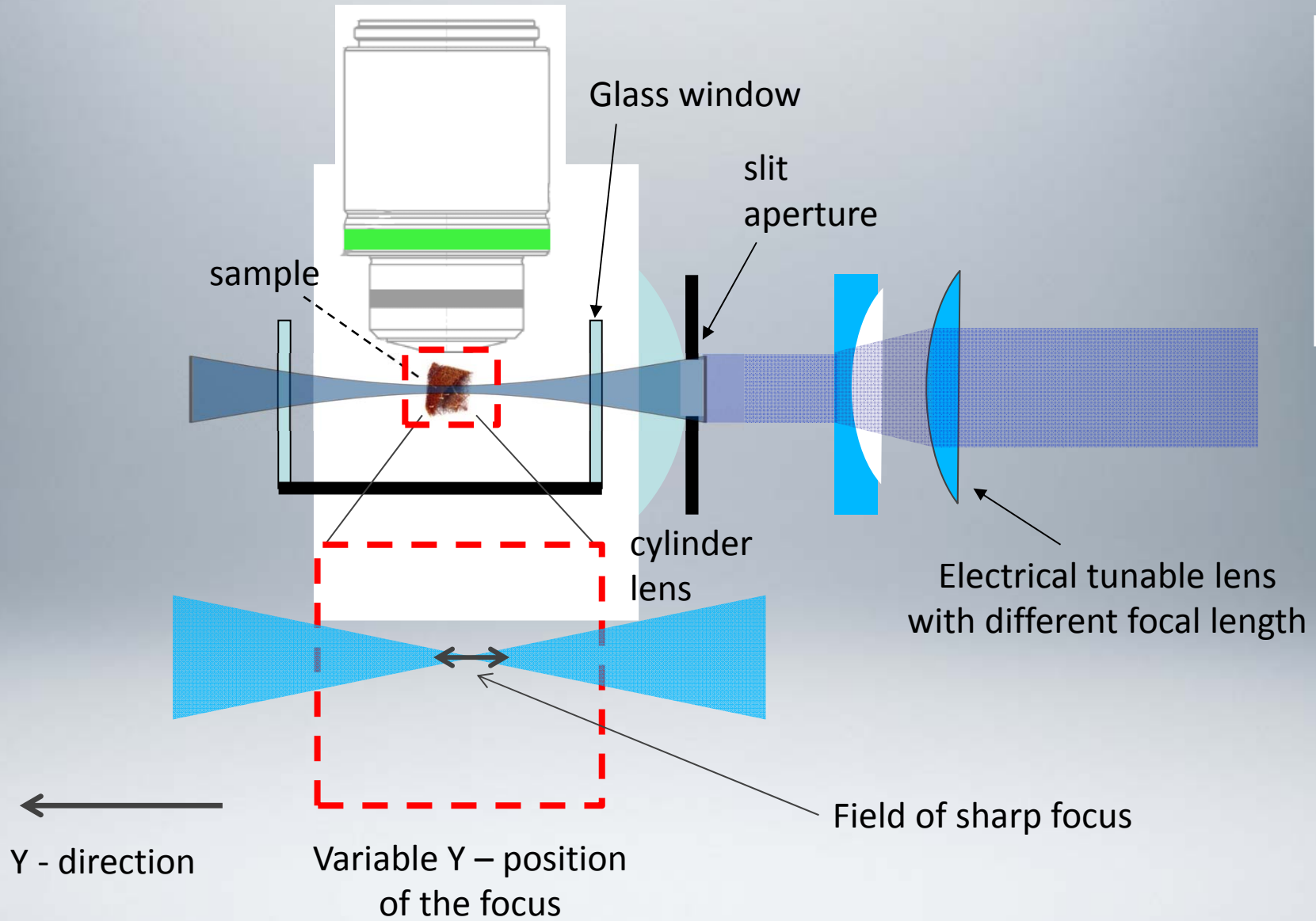
---

- Introduction: Lightsheet microscopy
- Focusing steeper: The light wedge
- Fast Raman microscopy:  
FT-based Raman lightsheet

# Overview

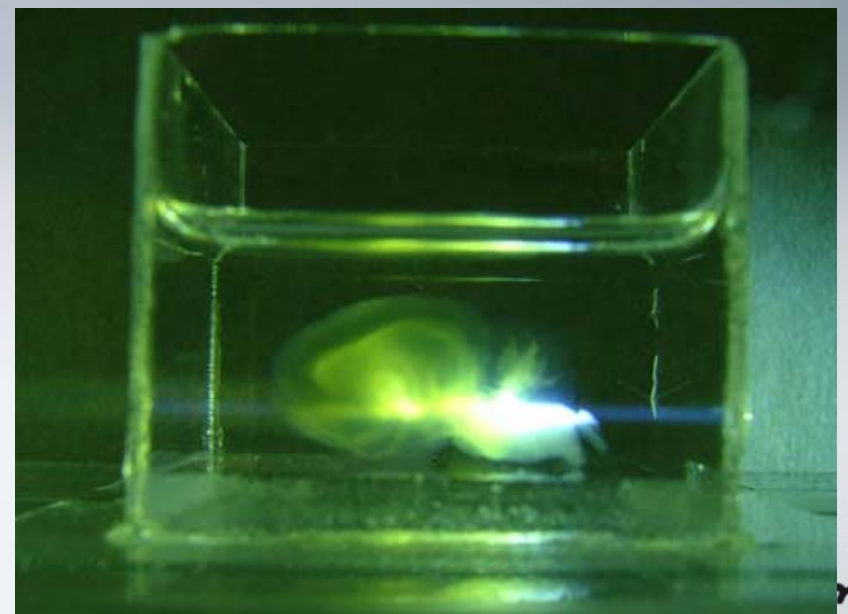
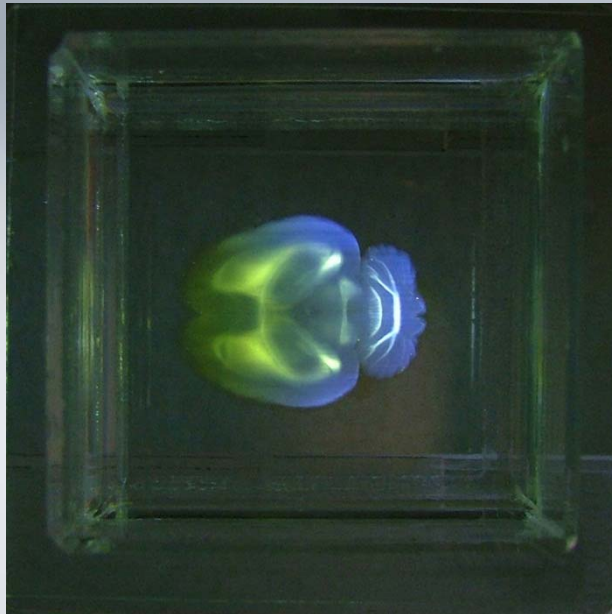
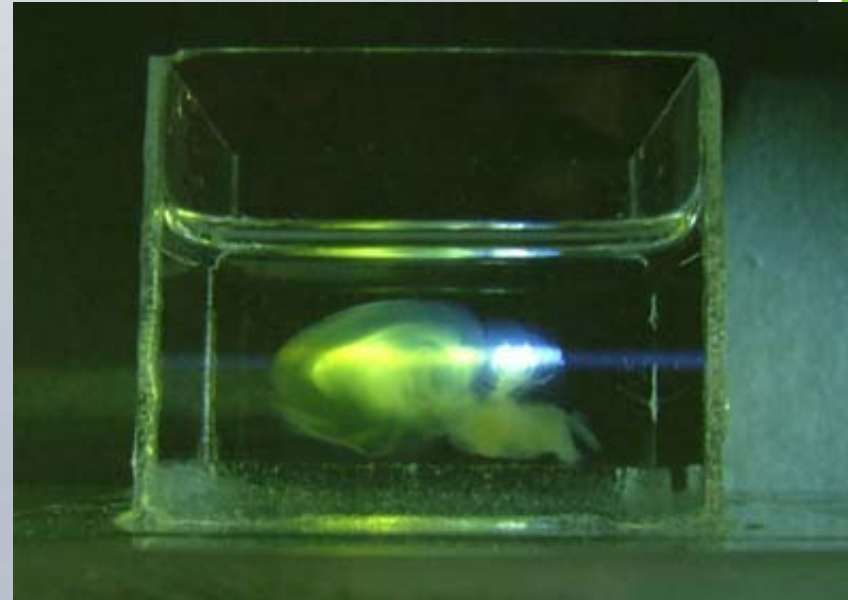
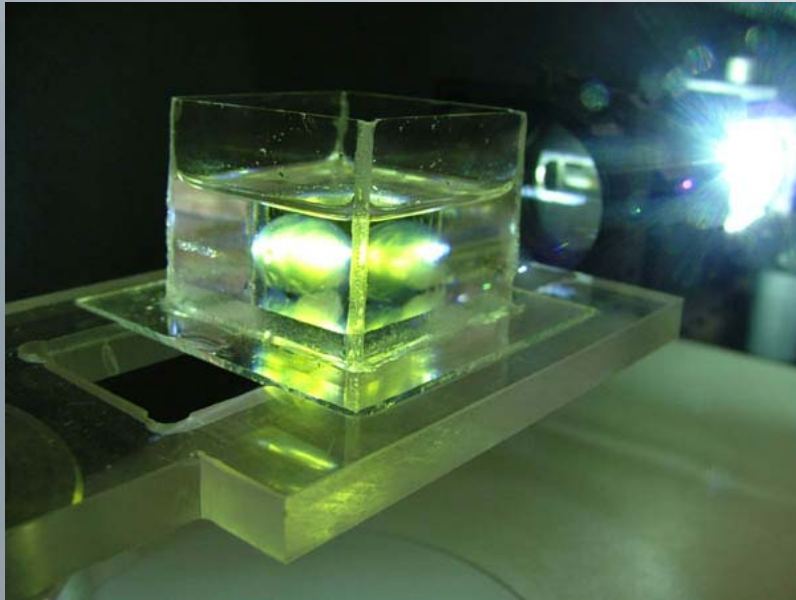
---

- Introduction: Lightsheet microscopy
- Focussing steeper: The light wedge
- Fast Raman microscopy:  
FT-based Raman lightsheet





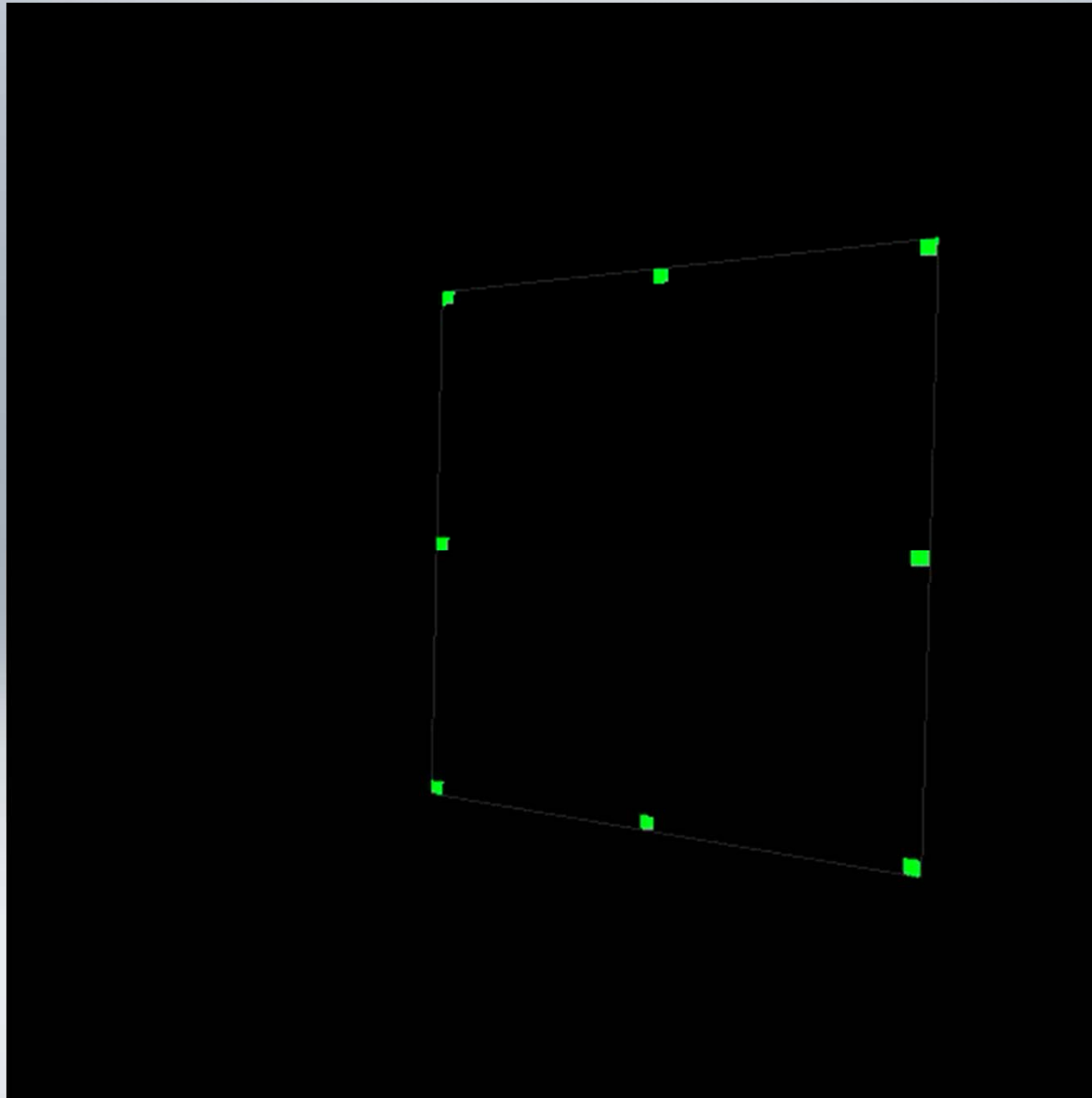
# *Optical sectioning of a mouse brain*



ipnucjena

Ulrich Leischner

# Optical sectioning of a mouse brain

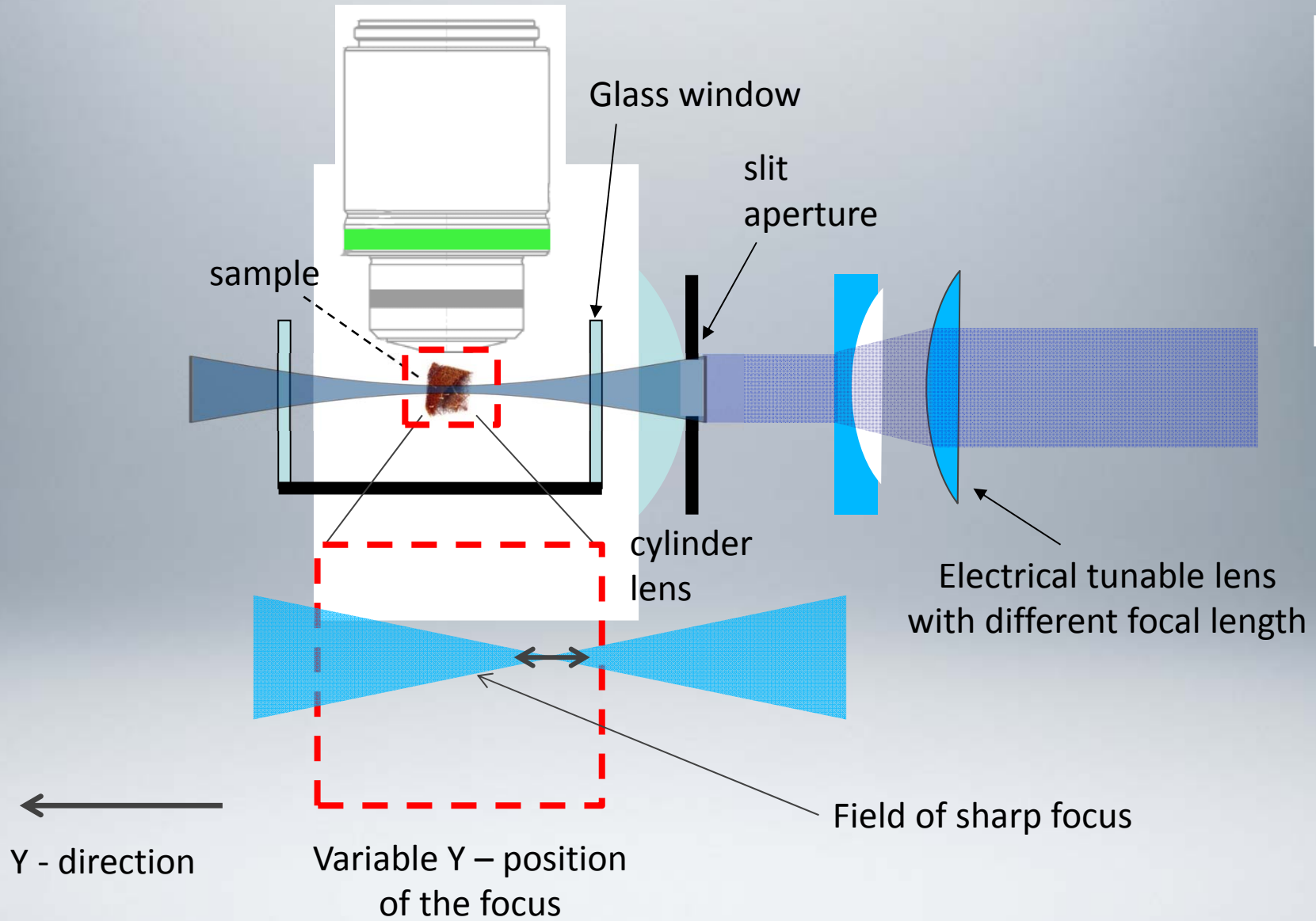


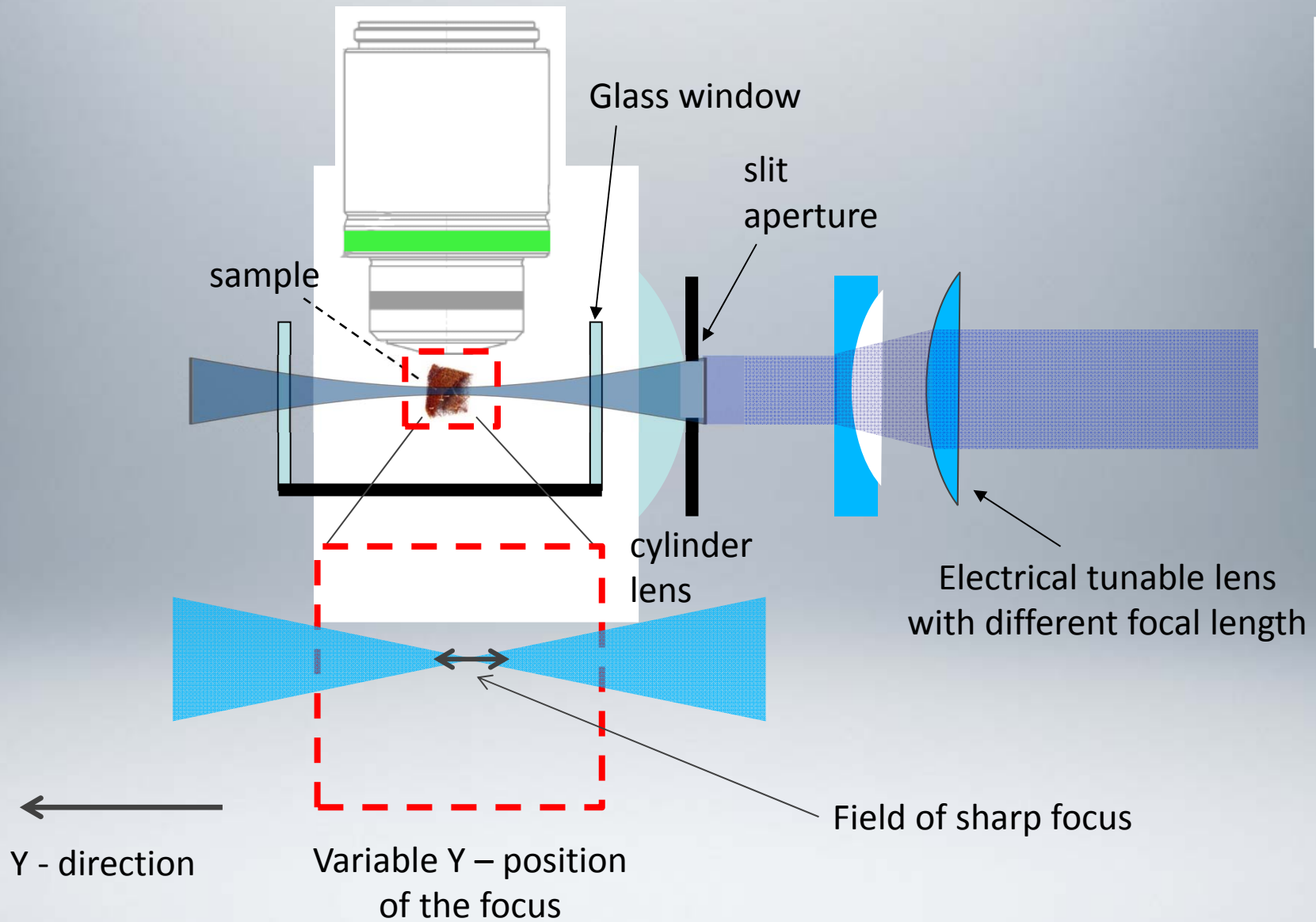
Dodt + Leischner et al., *Nature Methods* 4, 331-336 (2007)

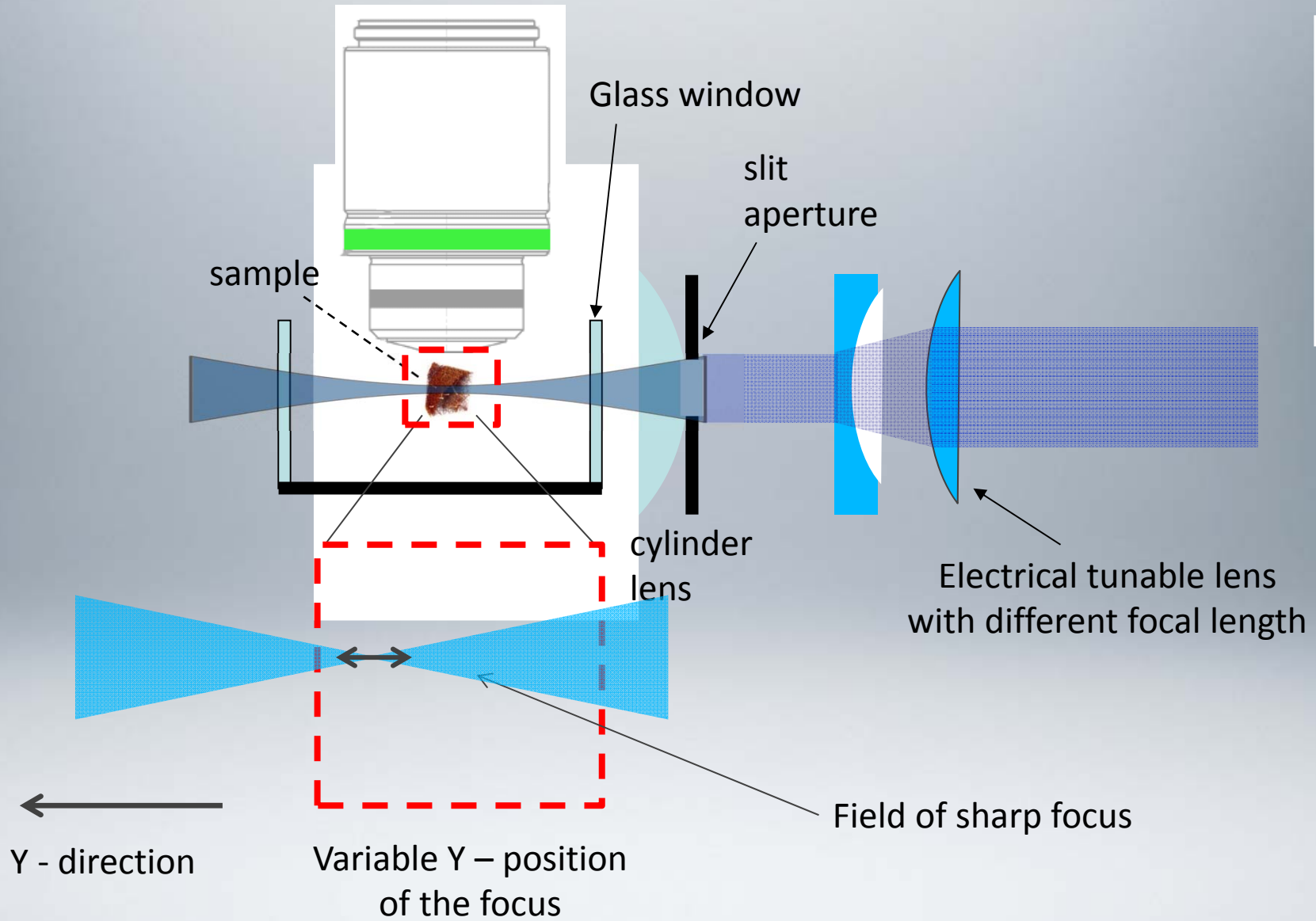
# Overview

---

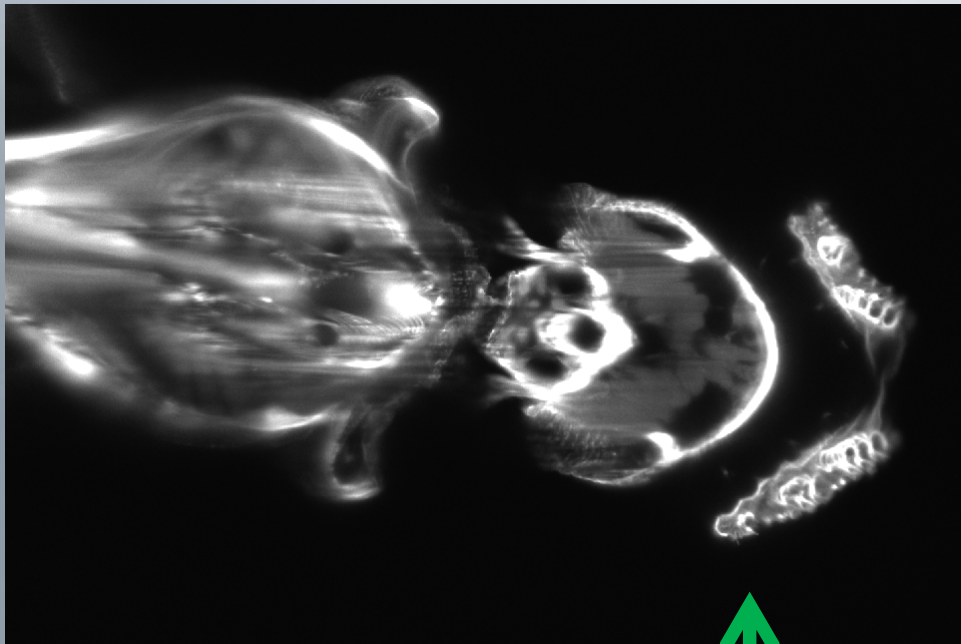
- Introduction: Lightsheet microscopy
- Focusing steeper: The light wedge
- Fast Raman microscopy:  
FT-based Raman lightsheet





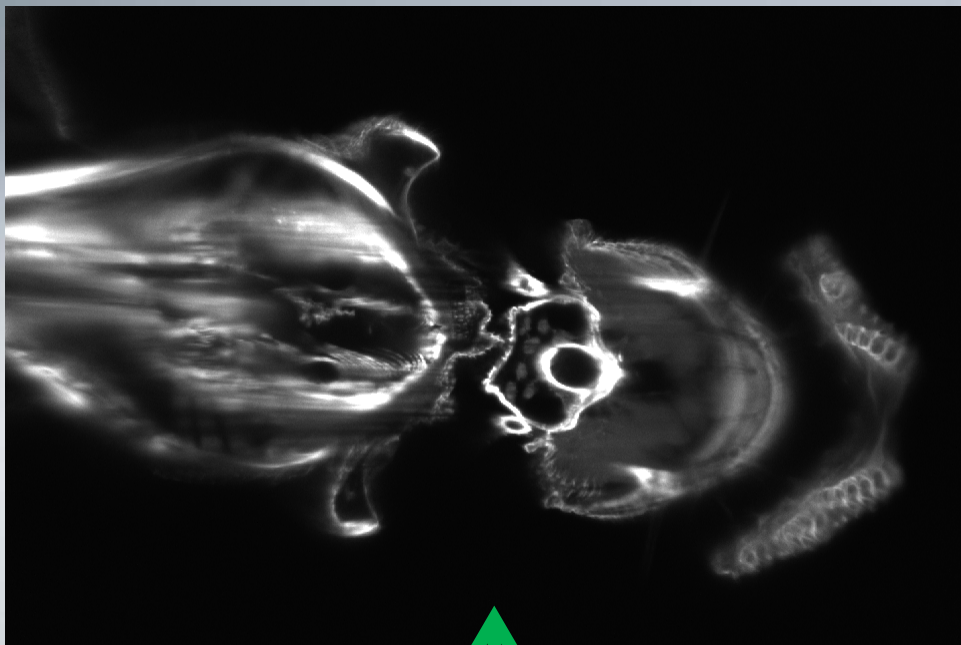






Detection of the sharp parts of the image

join images



Raw Data:  
300 GB (one stack only)

Ulrich Leischner

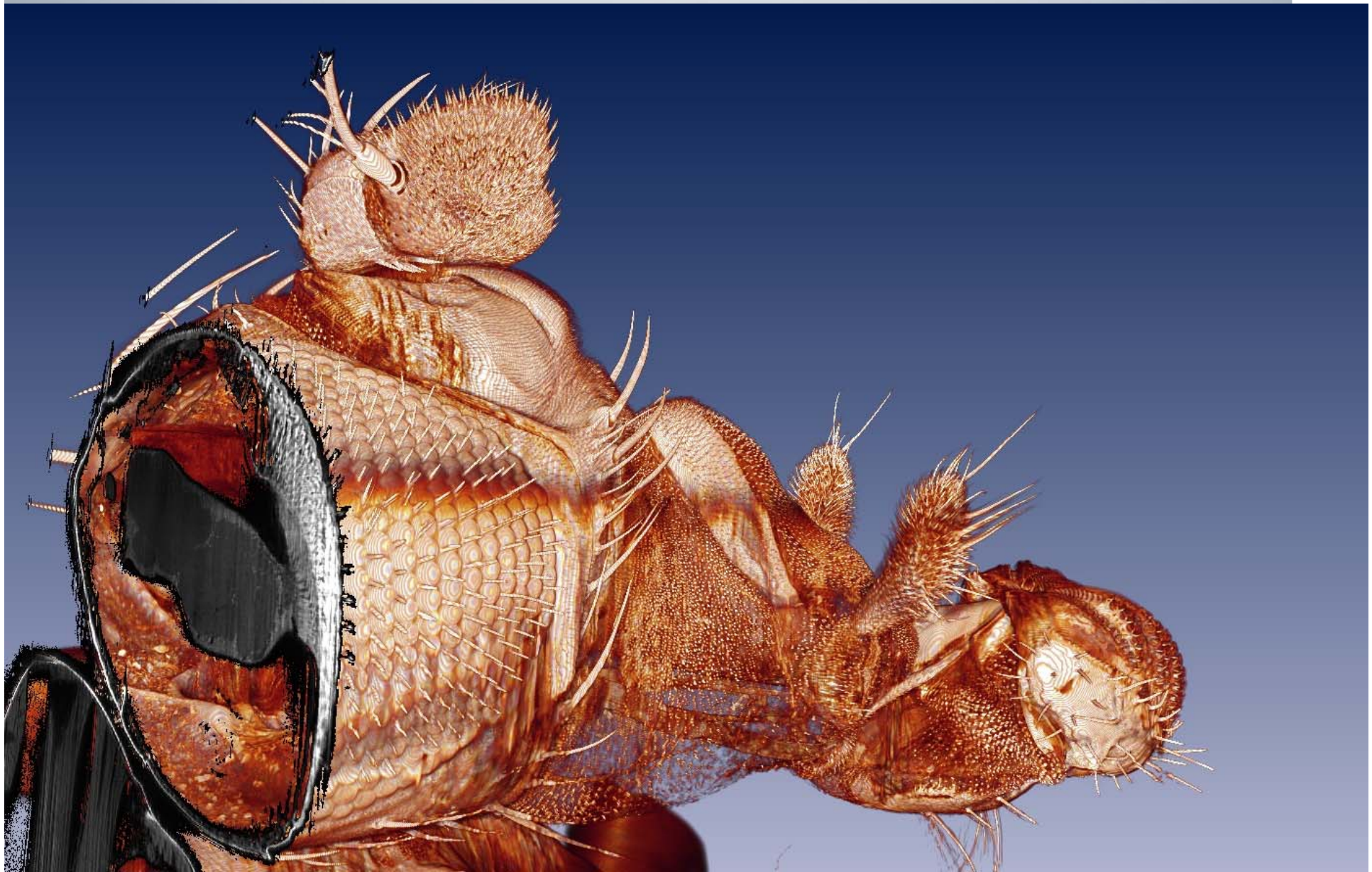


Ulrich Leischner, Collaboration: Dr. J. Rybak





Ulrich Leischner, Kooperation: Dr. J. Rybak



Ulrich Leischner, Kooperation: Dr. J. Rybak





Ulrich Leischner, Kooperation: Dr. J. Rybak

## Volumetric datasets

Brain and muscle segmented in *Drosophila melanogaster*

Ulrich Leischner, Jürgen Rybak, Rolf Beutel,

Mitglied der

Ulrich Leischner:  
*Drosophila Melanogaster*

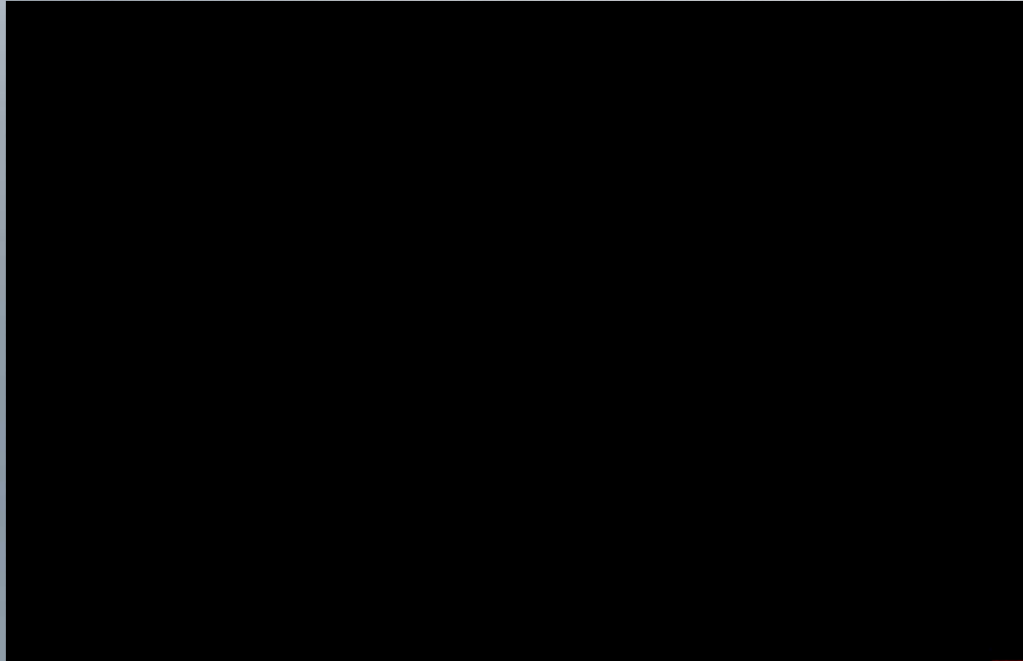
Sample from Jürgen Rybak

ipht jena

Open File: D:\Users\pi96doc\Documents\Vorträge\Powerpoint\Material\  
DrosoDeconvVersusNonDeconv.avi

Deconvolved

Original



Ulrich Leischner:  
*Drosophila Melanogaster*  
larval stage

ipht jena



Mitglied der

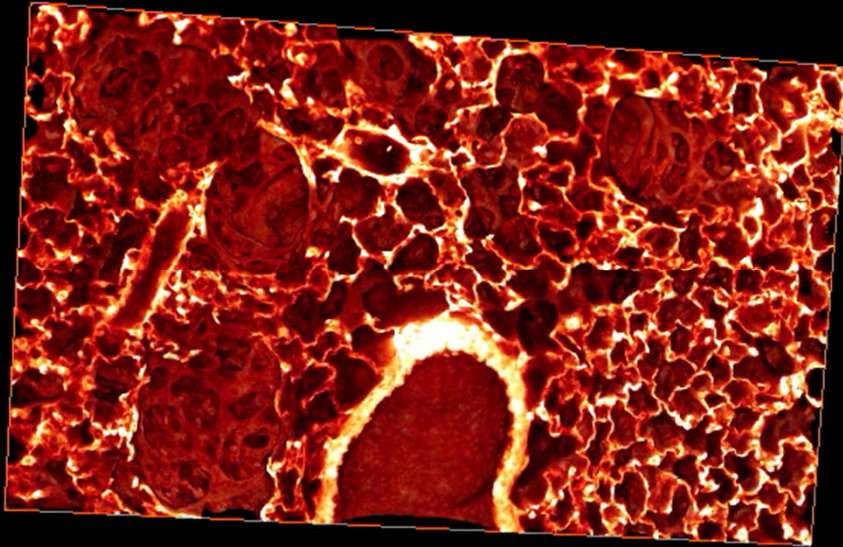
Leibniz  
Leibniz-Gemeinschaft



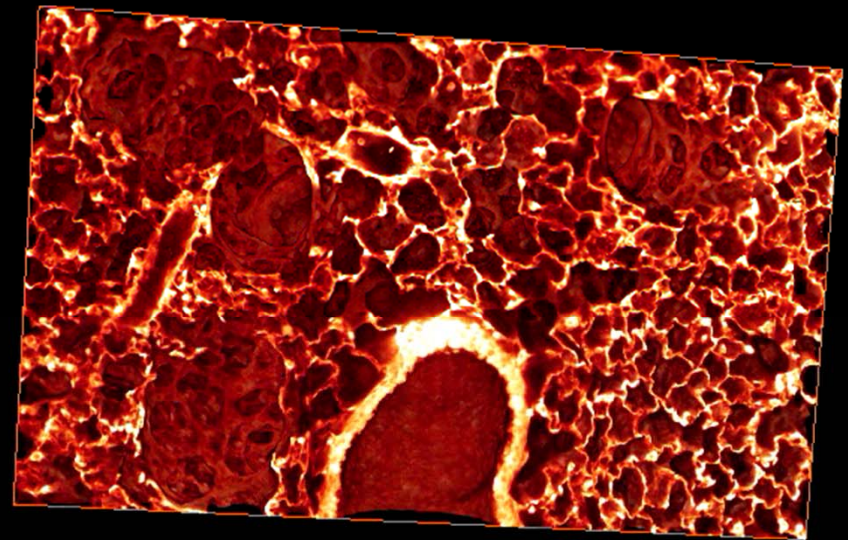
*tropical zoraptera, zorotypus weidneri*

Ulrich Leischner, Kooperation: Y. Matsumura, Prof. R. Beutel

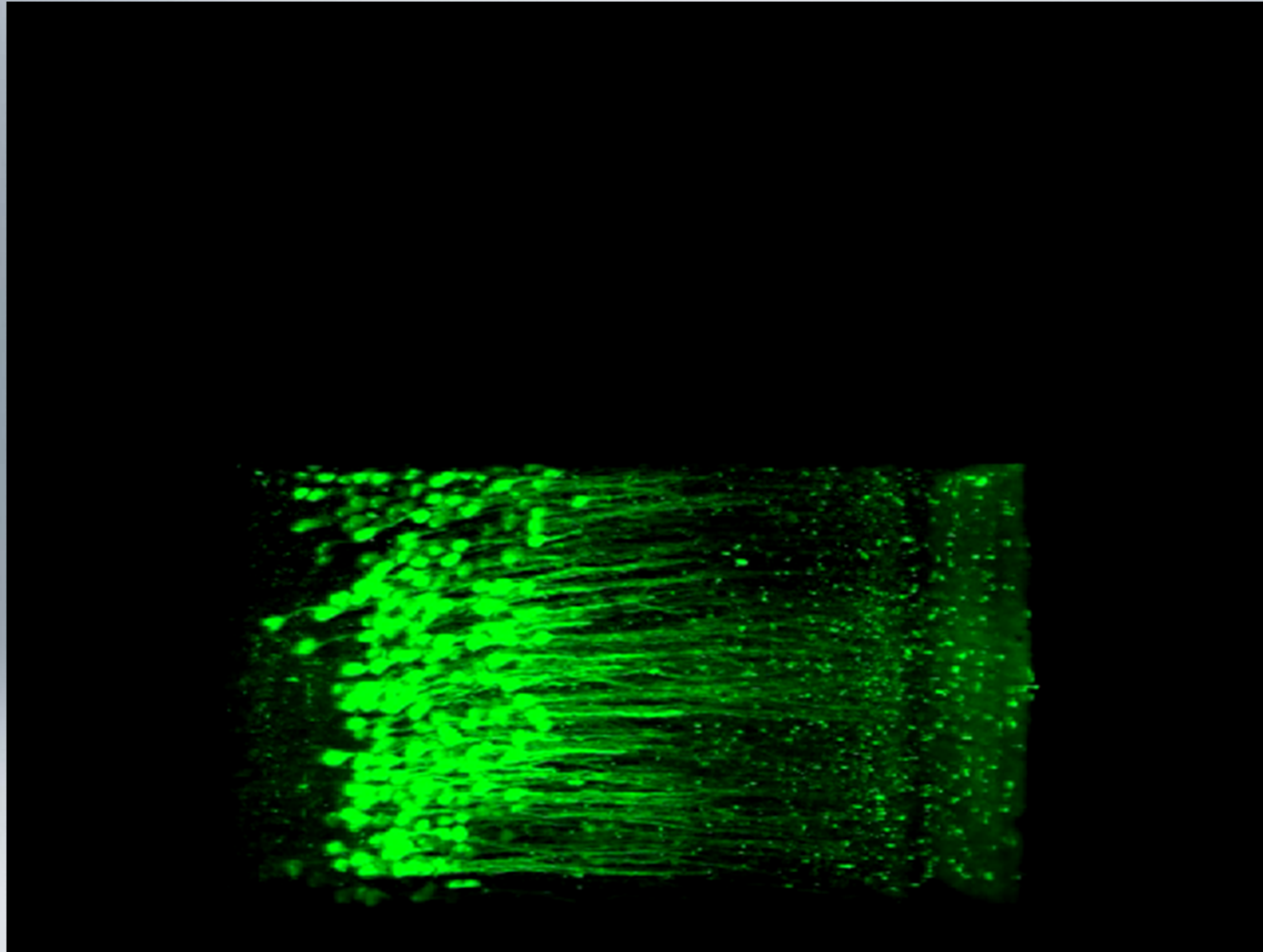




*preserving clearing of  
mouse lung tissue*  
Sample: Hortense Slevogt  
Ulrich Leischner







*GFP-labelled mouse brain neurons and autofluorescence*

Ulrich Leischner

# Overview

---

- Introduction: Lightsheet microscopy
- Focusing steeper: The light wedge
- Fast Raman microscopy:  
FT-based Raman lightsheet

# nuclei Raman Scattering

positions

modify

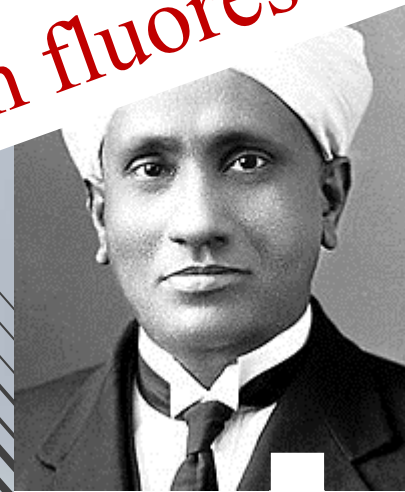
scattering

strength

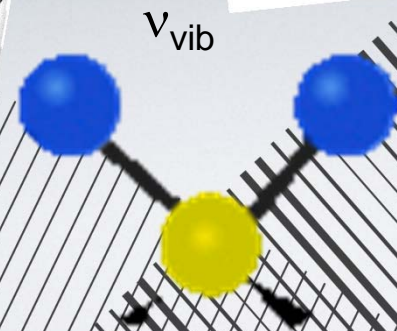
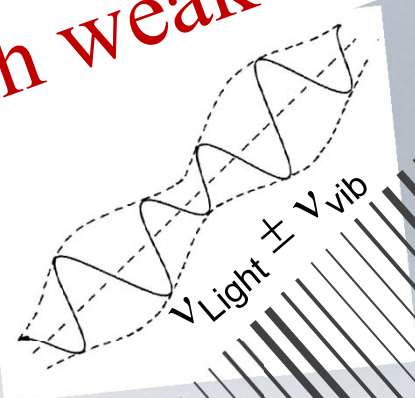
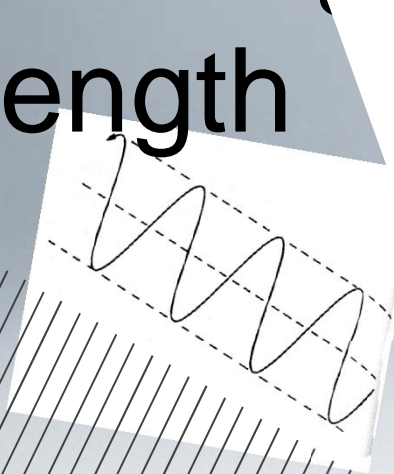
Sir C.V. Raman

(11.07.1897)

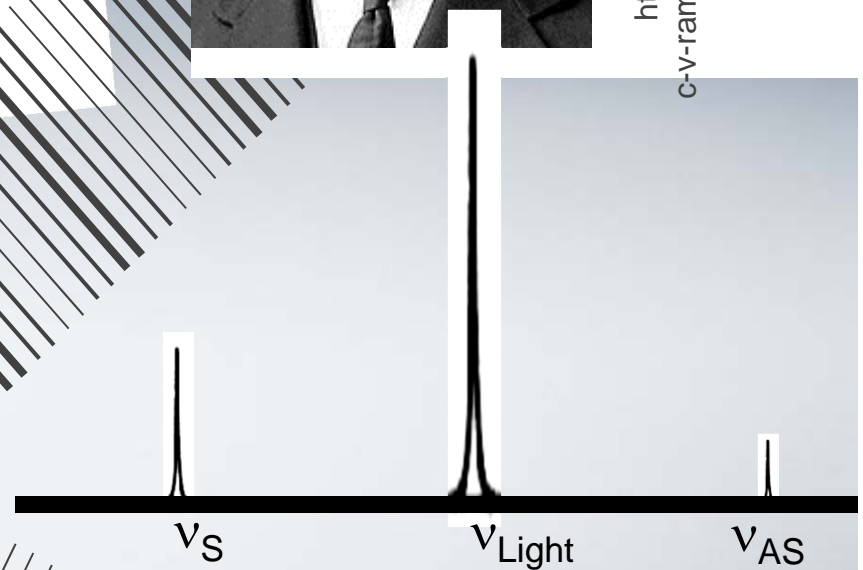
Signal is **EXTREMELY** weak  
(much weaker than fluorescence)



<http://www.rtoz.org/2013/11/07/c-v-ramans-125th-birthday-google-doodle>



$\nu_{\text{Light}}$



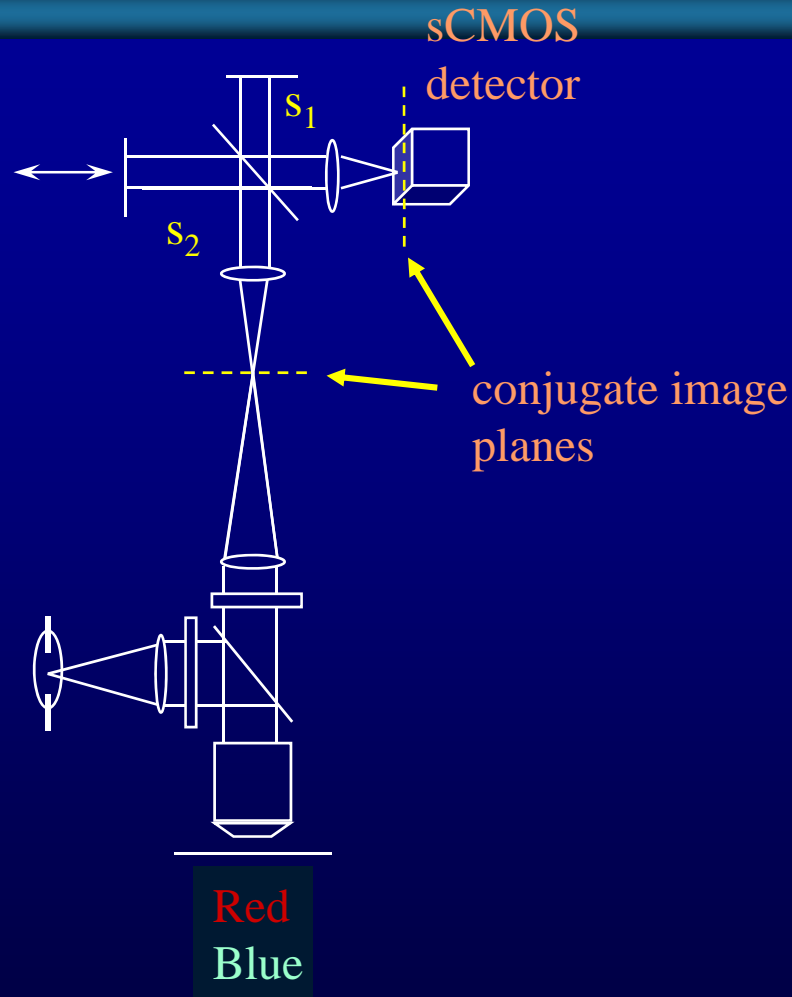
# The Idea

Light sheet properties:

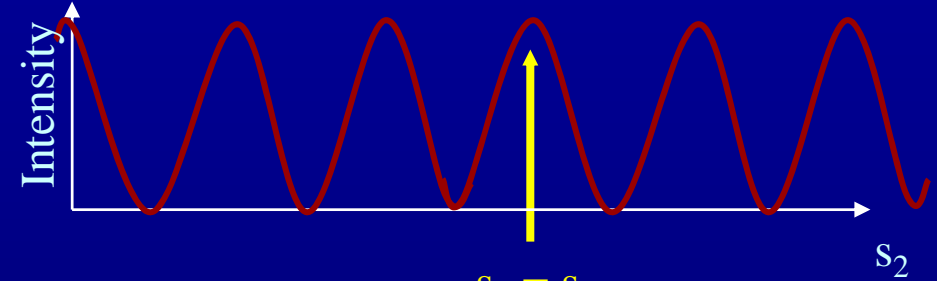
- tissue tolerates more intensity
- “recycles” light
- The multiplex advantage
- Use it for Raman imaging,  
which is inherently slow

But: How do we measure the  
**hyperspectral** information?

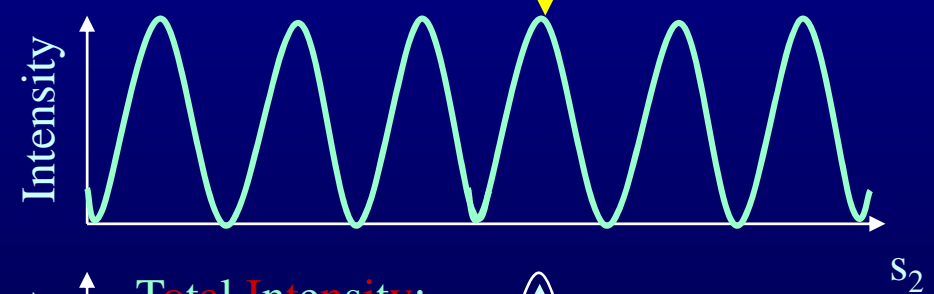
# Spectral (Fourier) Encoding



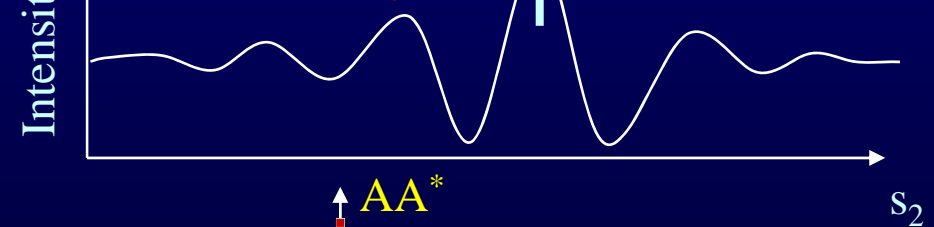
Red interferes with red:



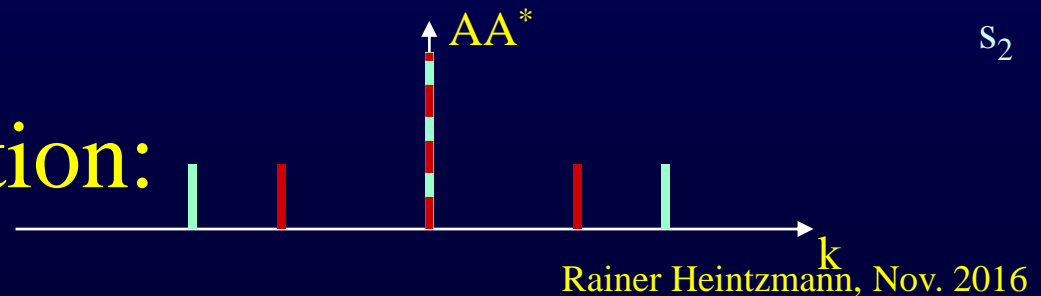
Blue interferes with blue:



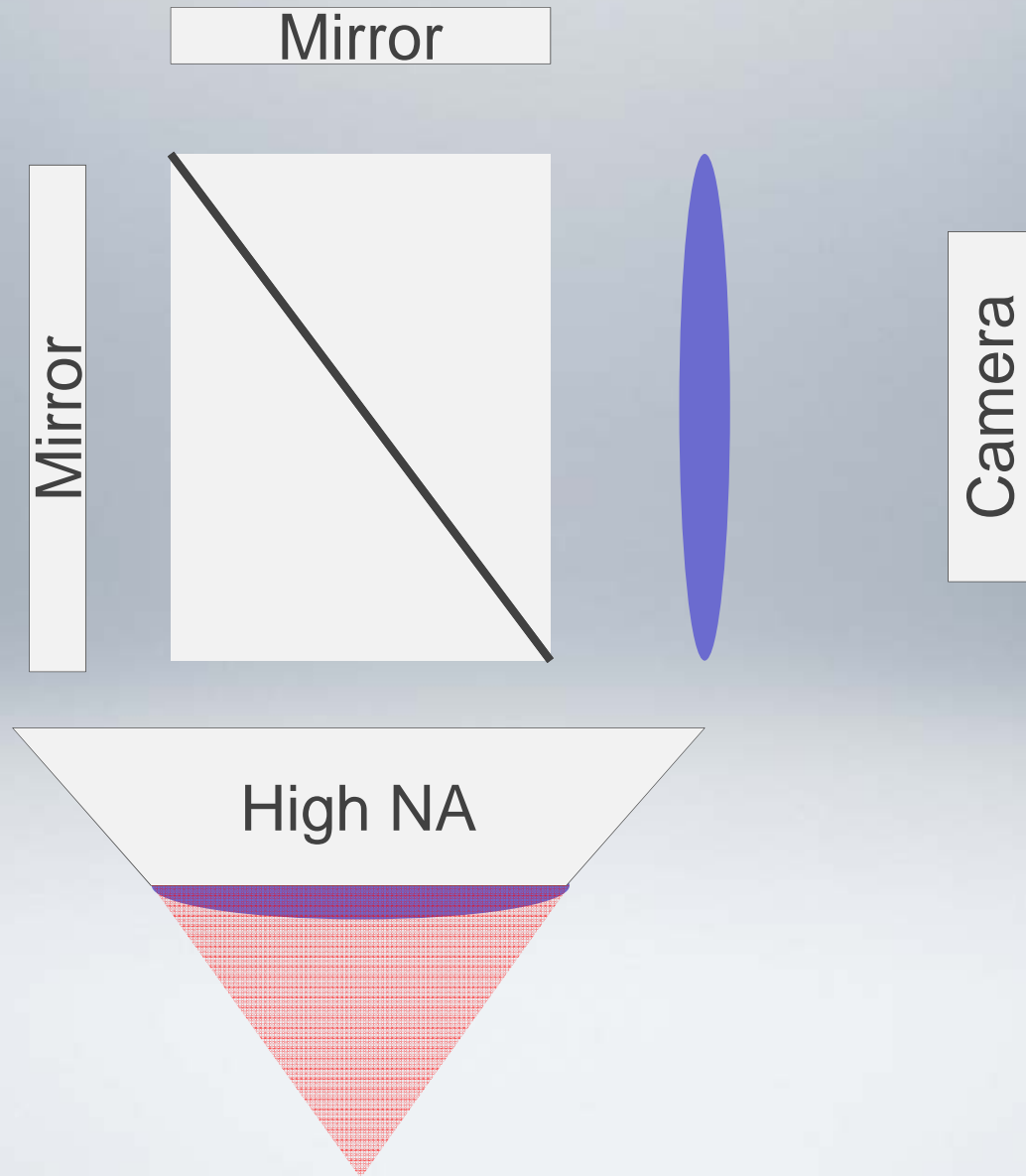
Total Intensity:



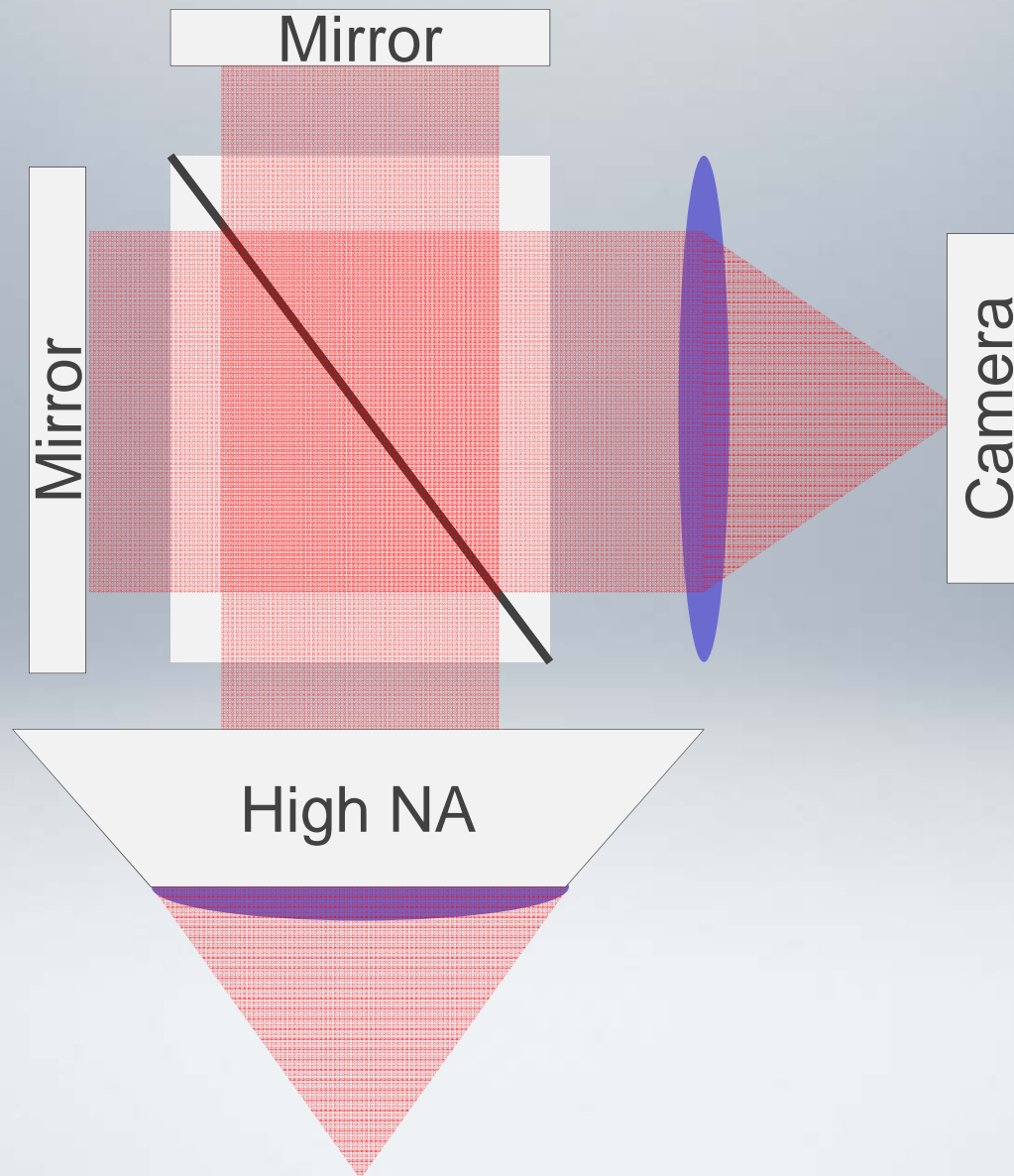
Fourier-Transformation:



# The idea - parallel spectroscope - FT approach

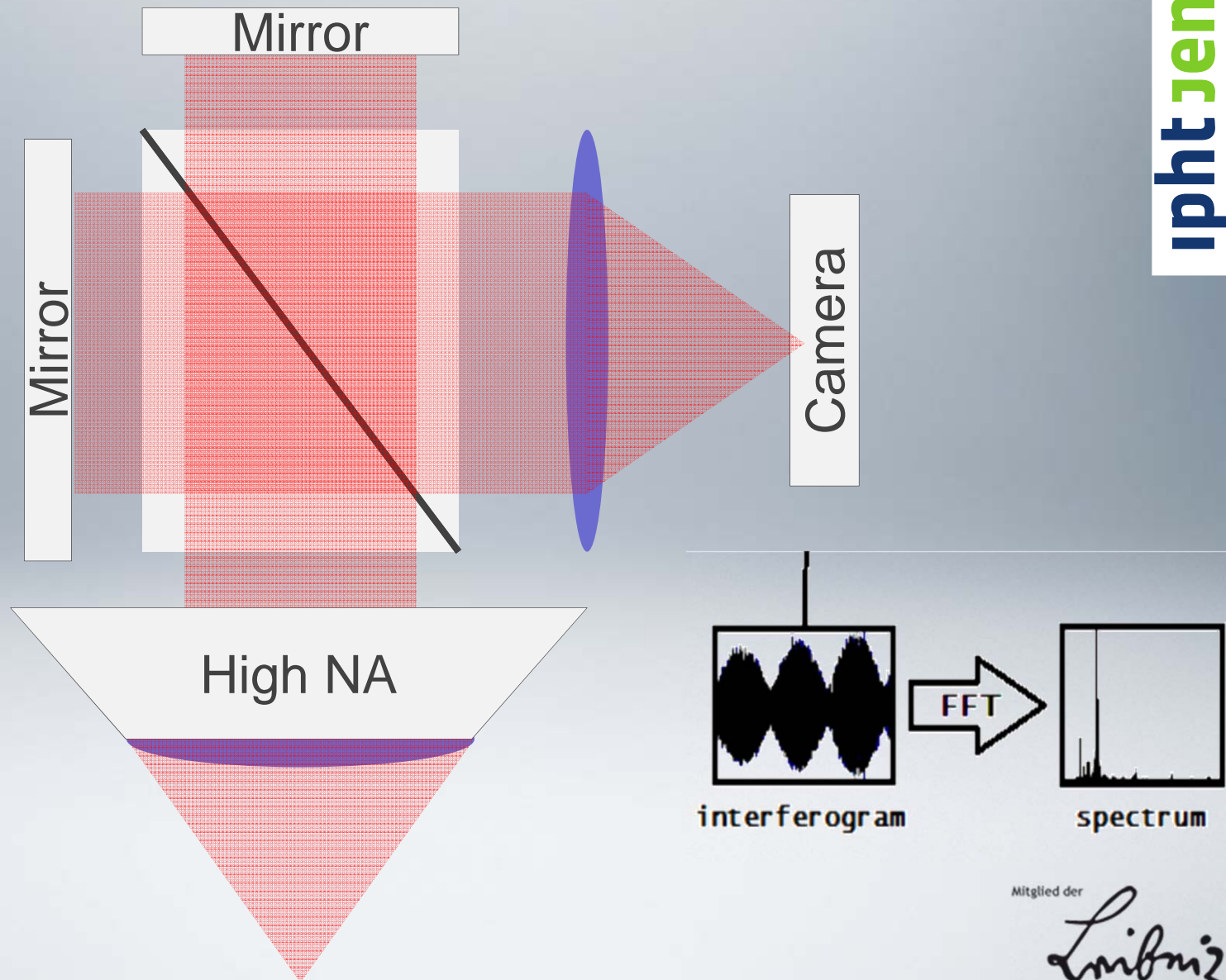


# The idea - parallel spectroscope - FT approach



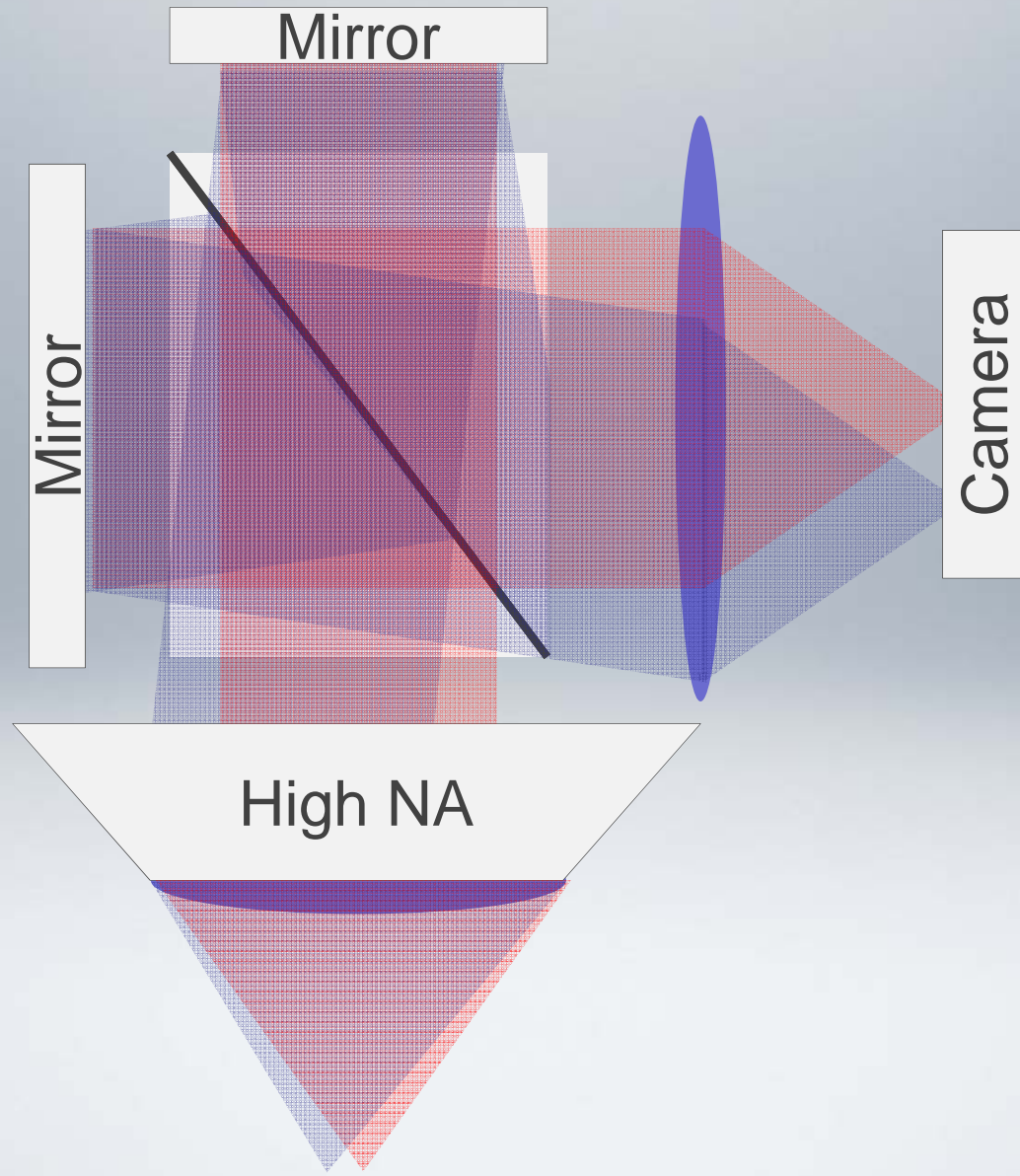


# The idea - parallel spectroscope - FT approach

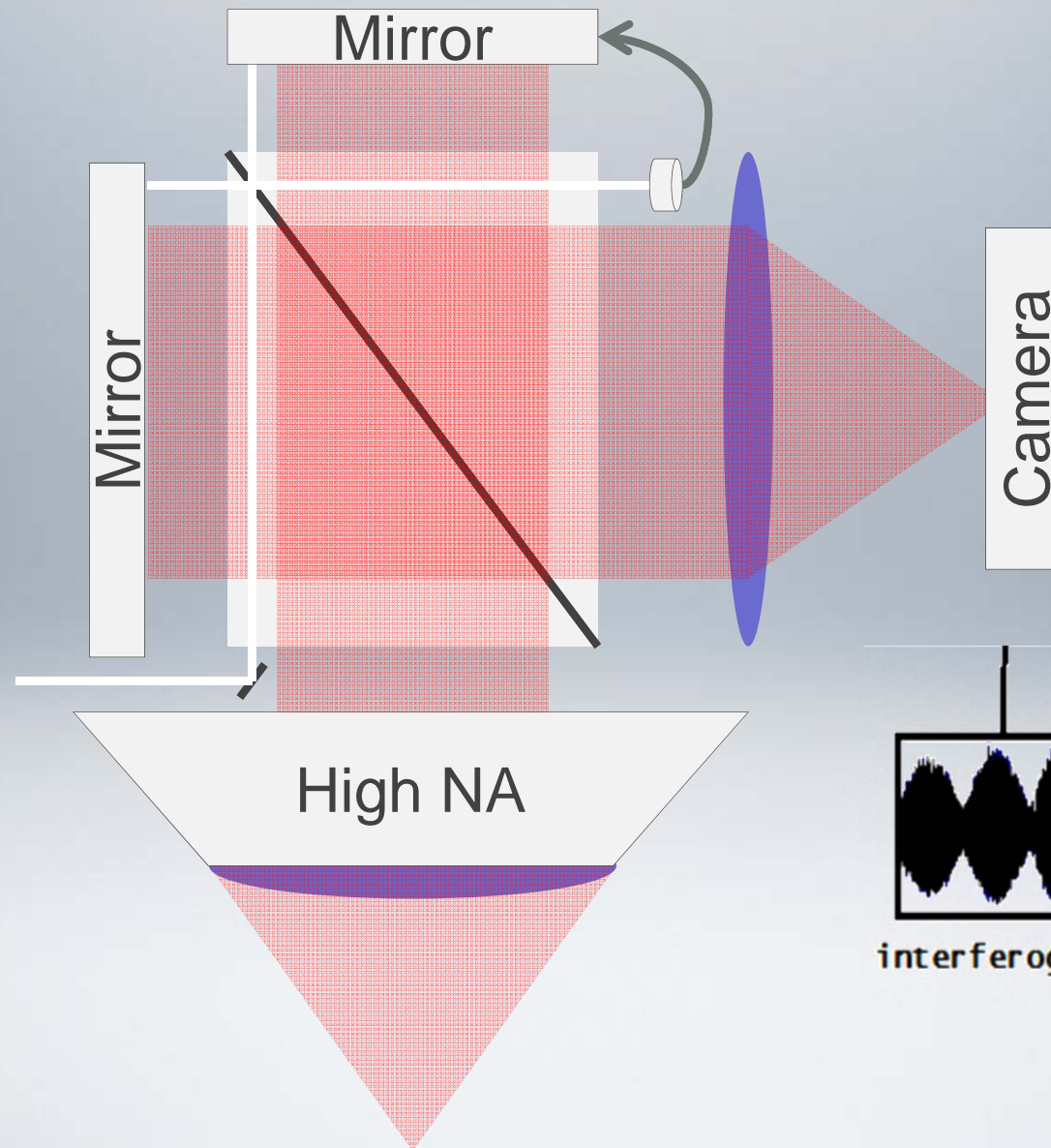




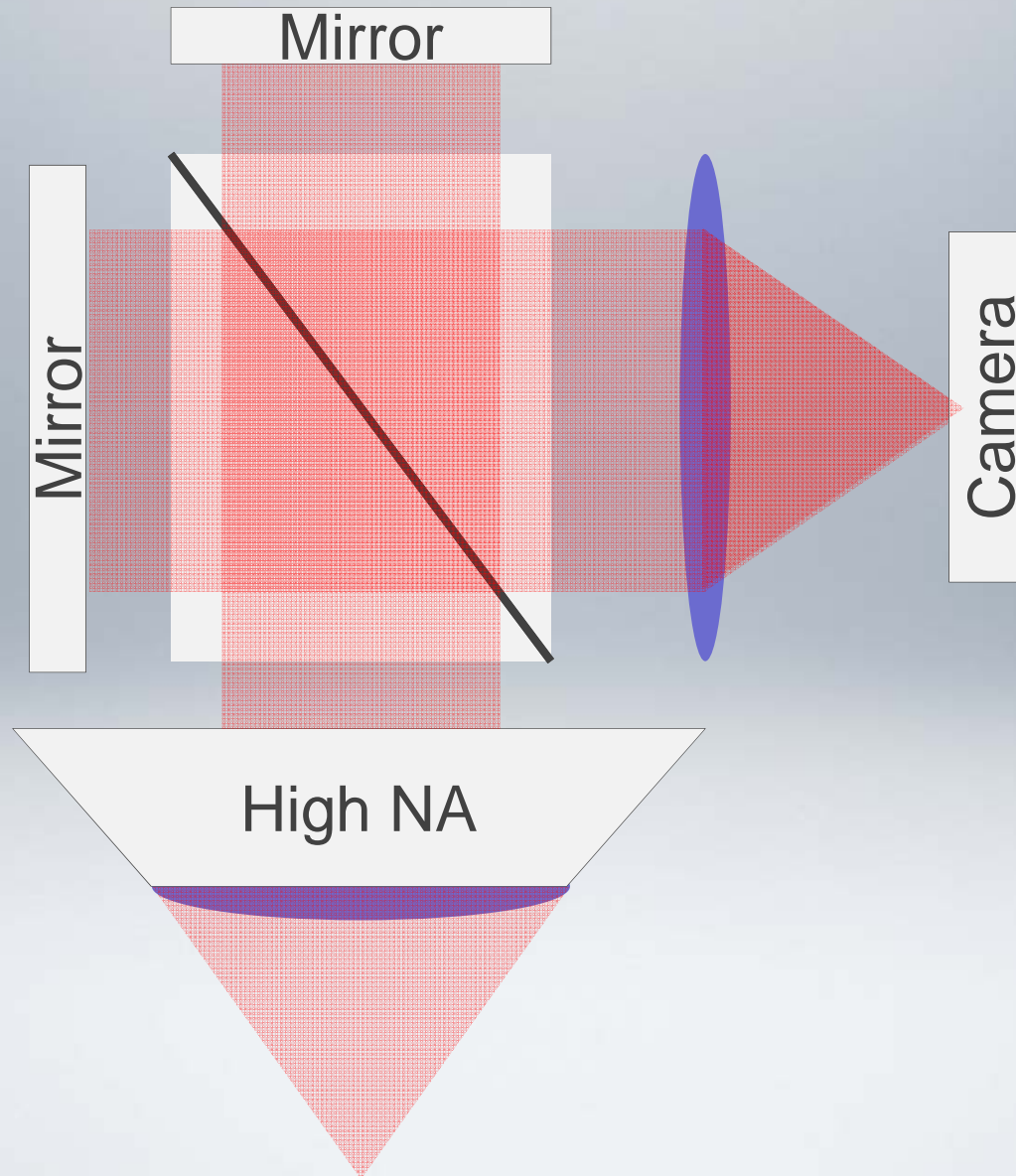
Works in parallel for all pixels (tiny corrections needed)



# Make it precise over large distances:



# The **Problem**: Mirror Stability



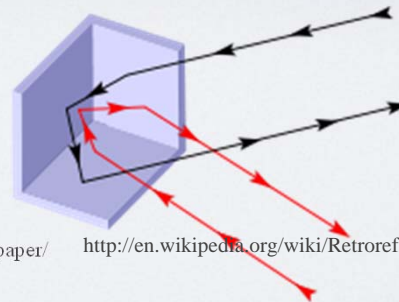


# Solutions to stability problem

- Three piezos and active feedback  
→ expensive, complicated
- Common path interferometer (e.g. Sagnac)  
→ reduced optical throughput  
(FOV vs. spectral resolution)
- Avoid the Tip/Tilt problem optically:  
The cat-eye trick!

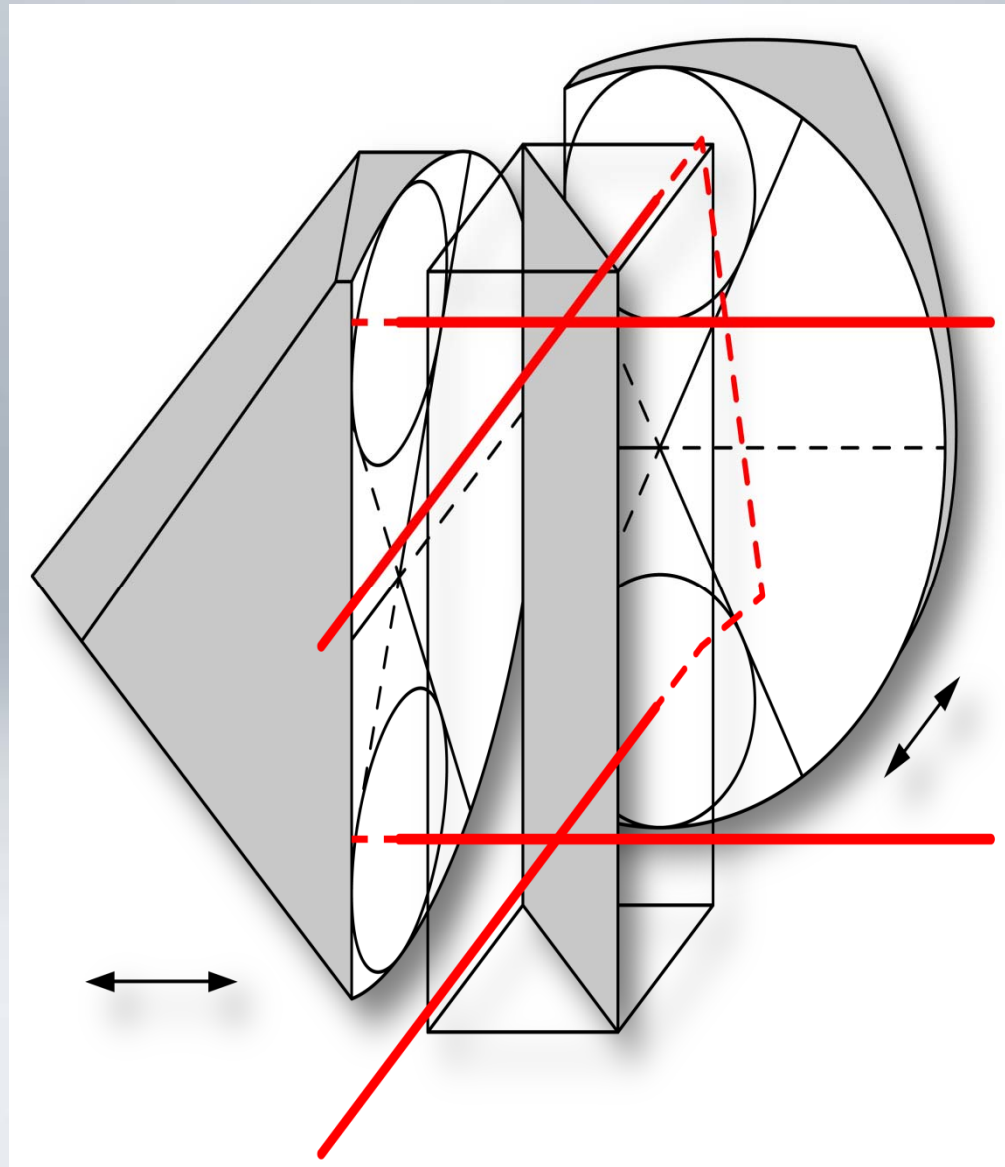


<http://stuffpoint.com/cats/image/39175/cats-eye-wallpaper/>

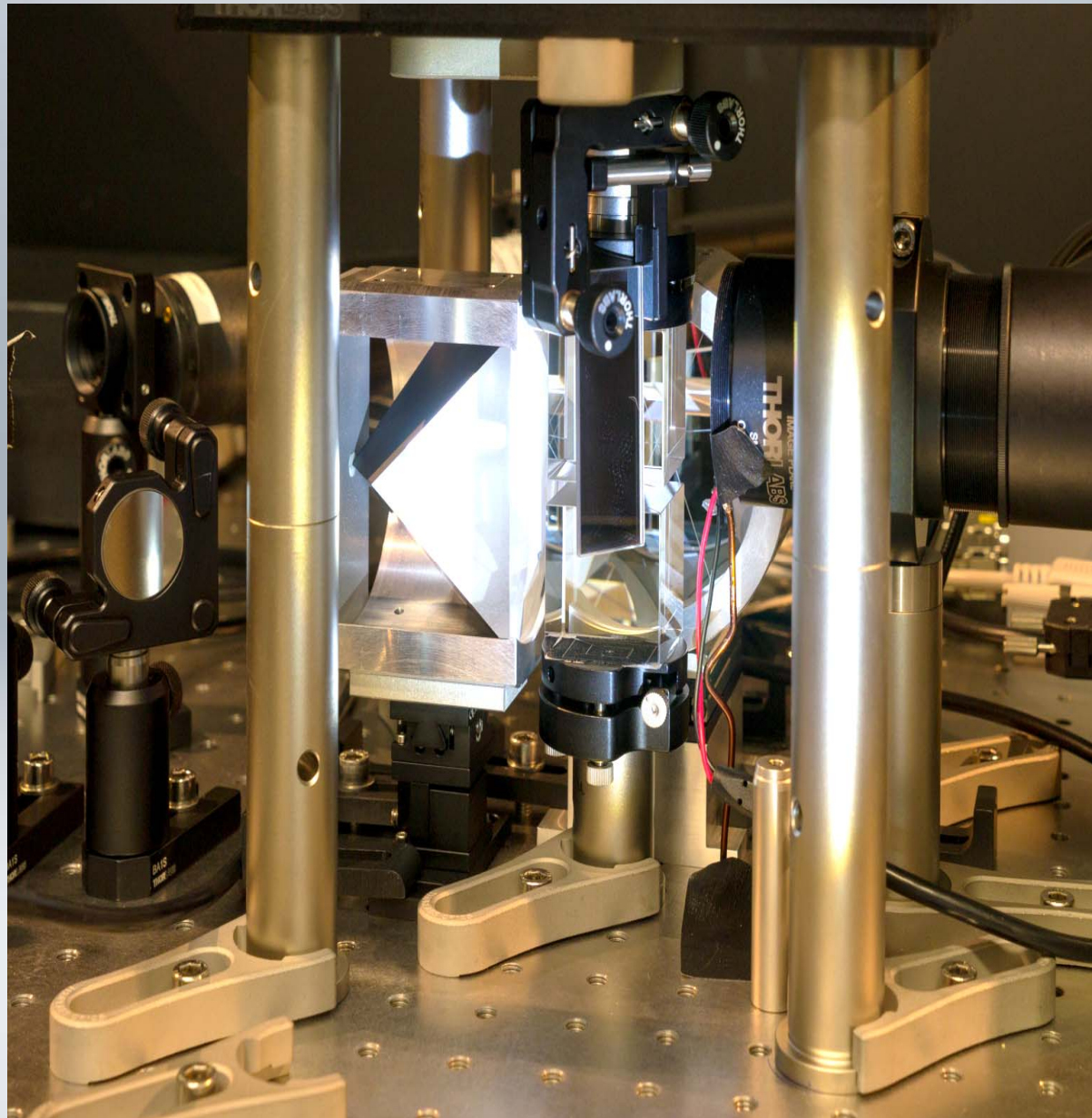


<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retroreflector>

# The FT-Raman setup



# The FT-Raman setup



High throughput Raman Microscopy

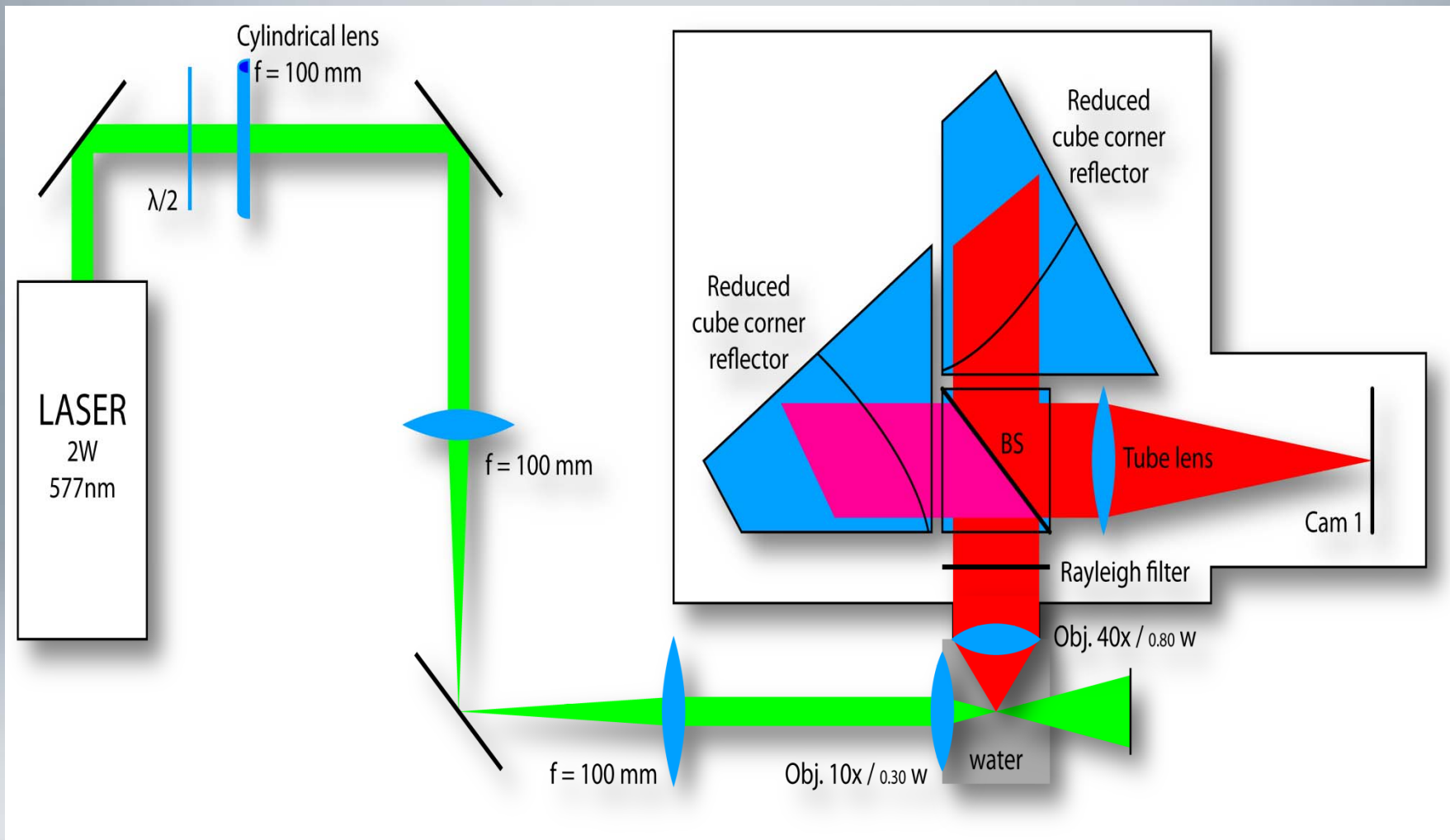
ipht jena

Mitglied der

Leibniz  
Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

04

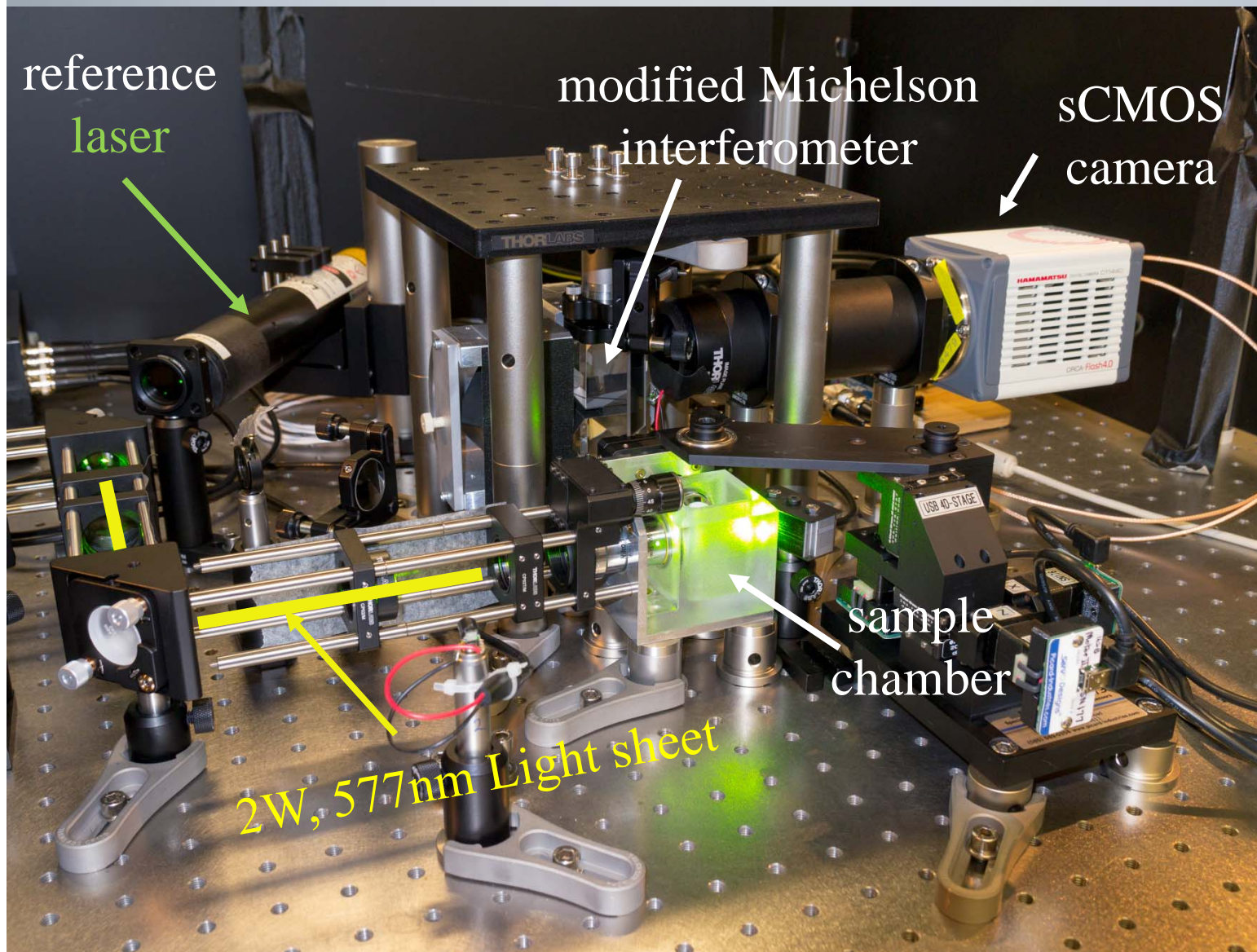
# The FT-Raman setup



Objective: Water dipping 0.8 NA 40× Nikon  
XY-resolution: 440 nm  
FWHM Slice thickness: 3.1  $\mu\text{m}$  in the center



# FT - Raman Microscopy

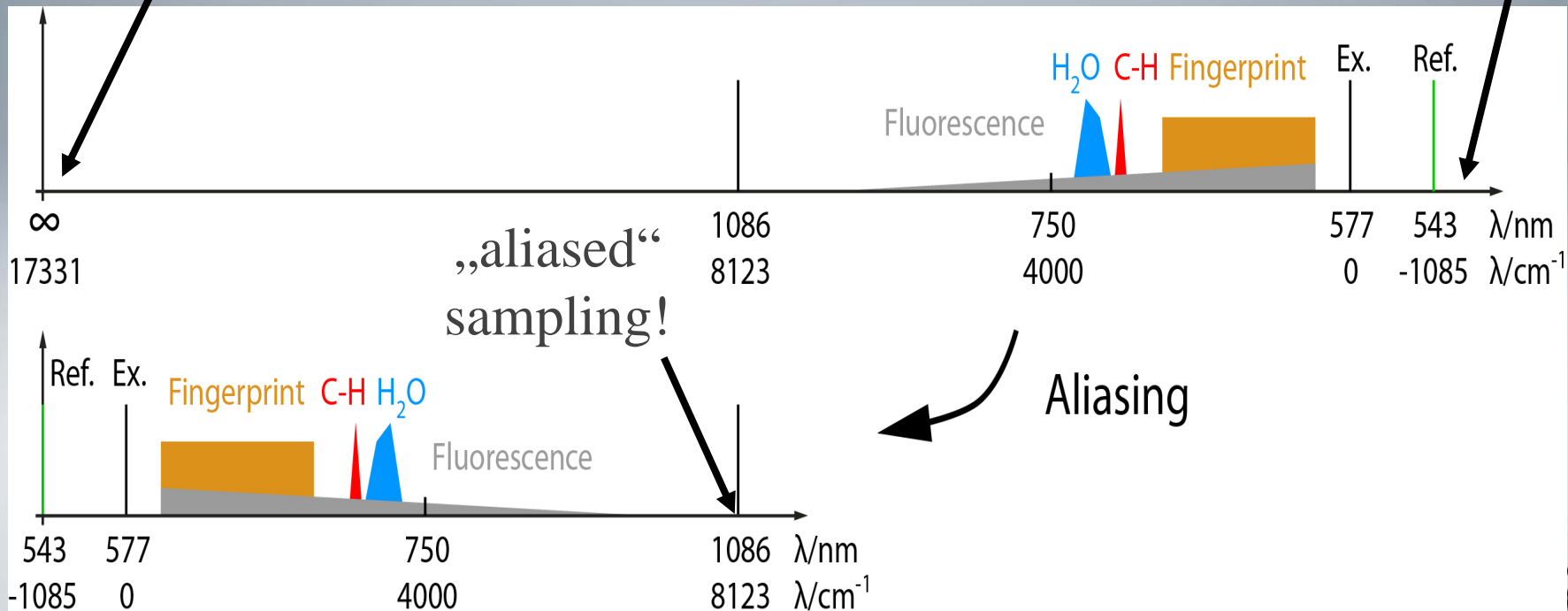




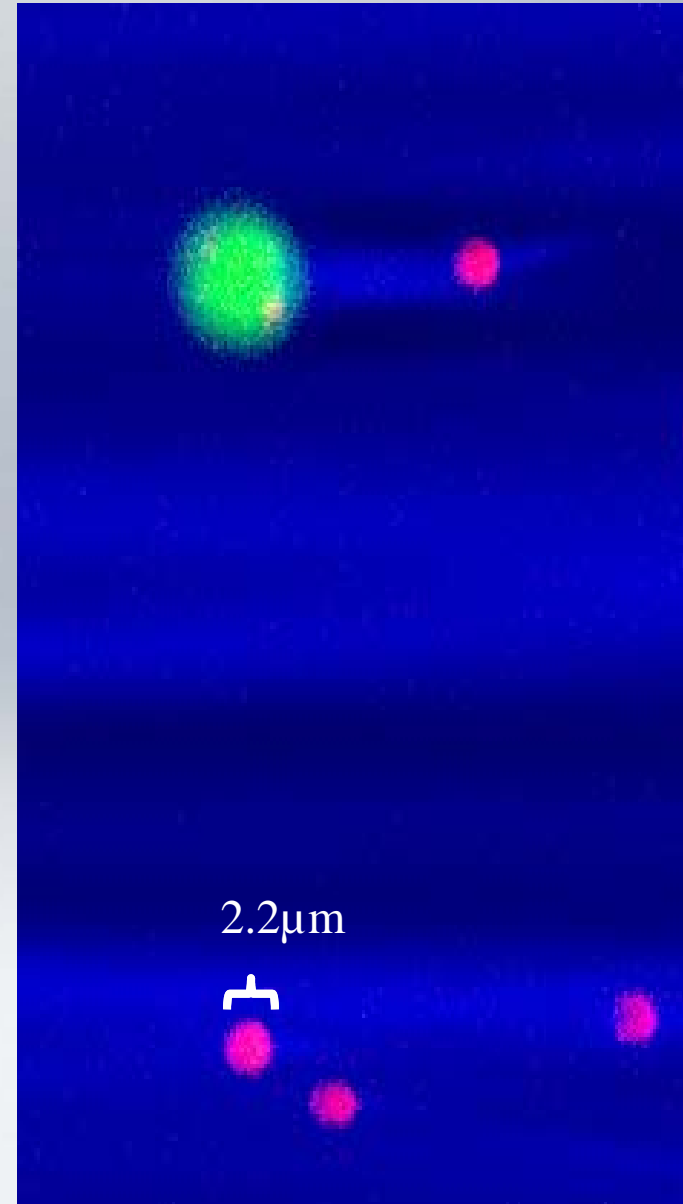
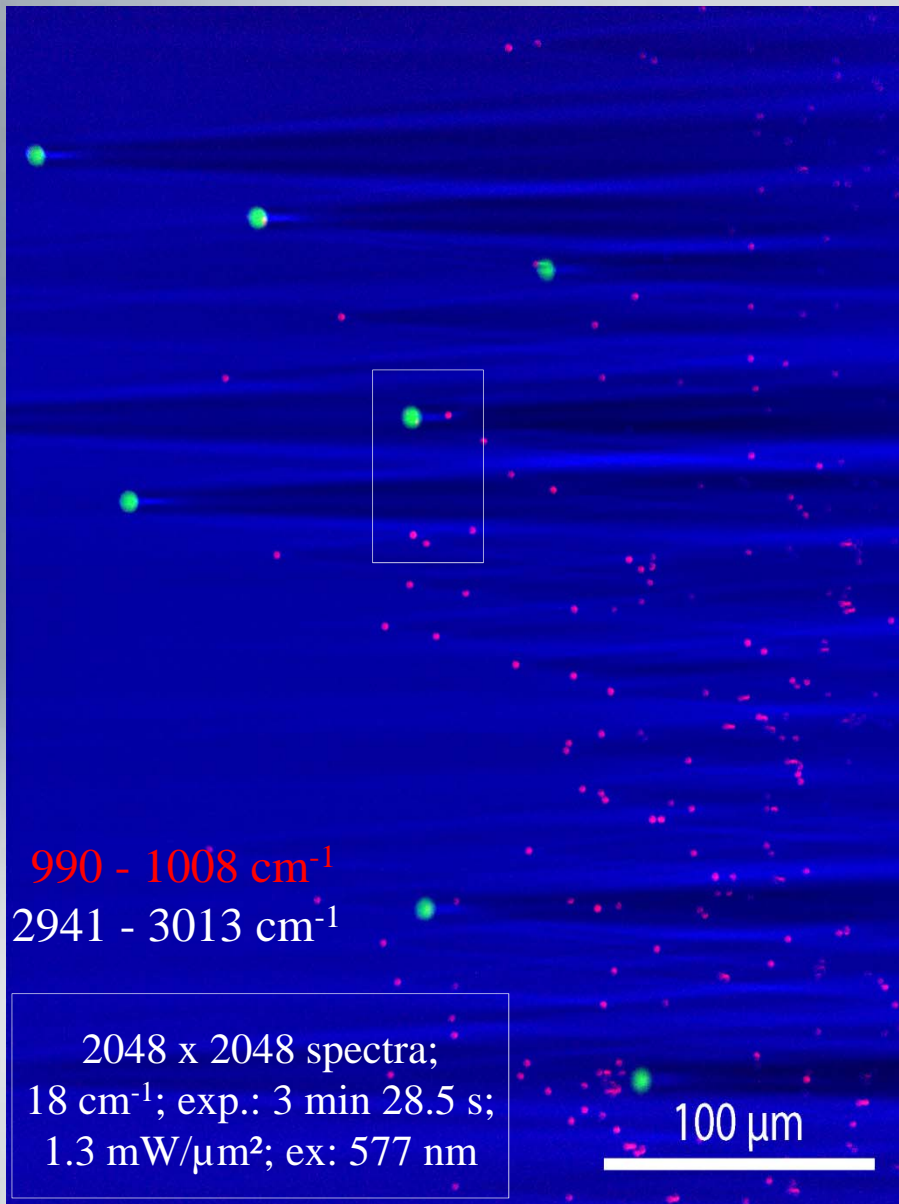
# Sampling the interferogramm

zero  
Frequency

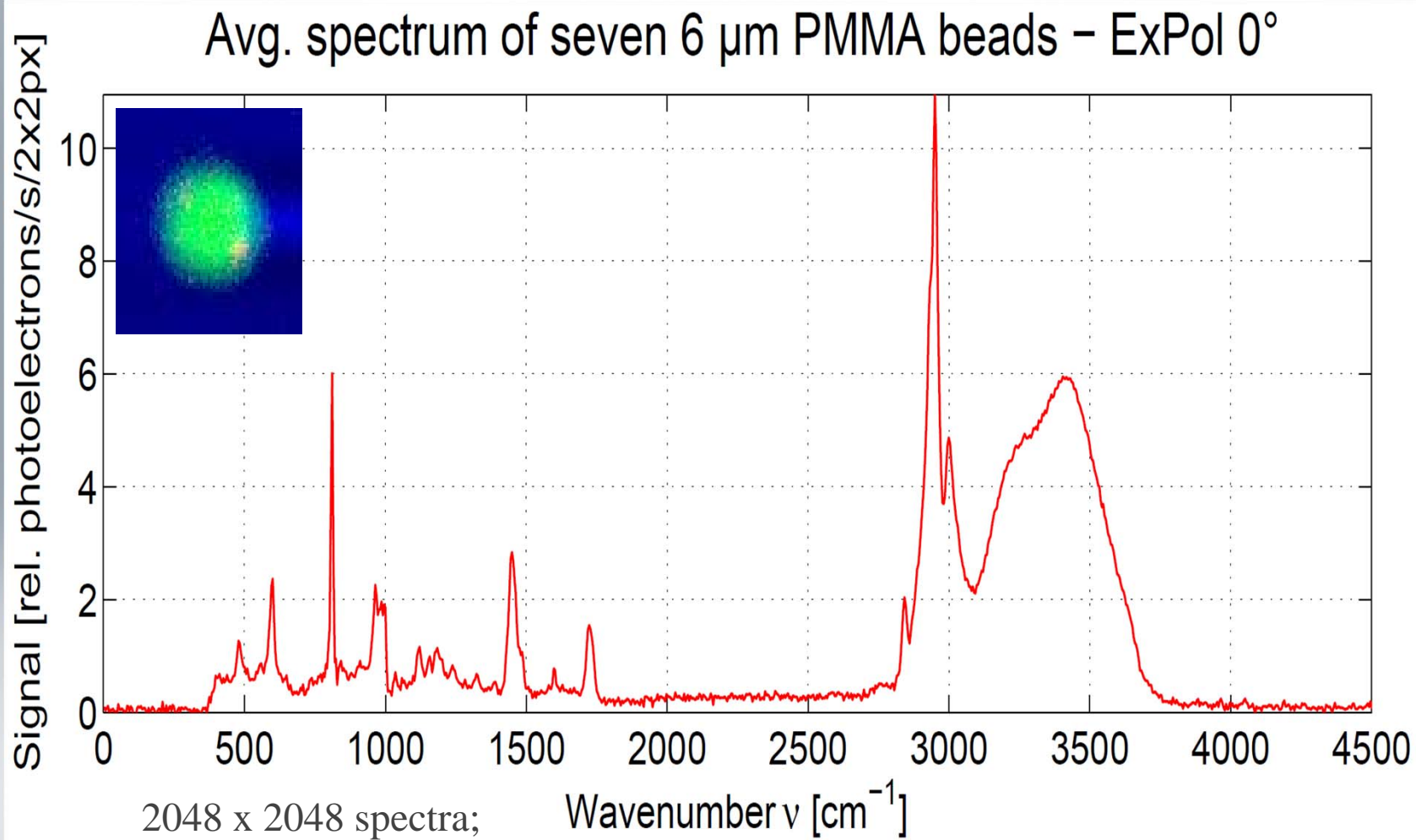
required  
Nyquist sampling?



# 2,2 $\mu\text{m}$ Polystyrene and 6 $\mu\text{m}$ PMMA beads

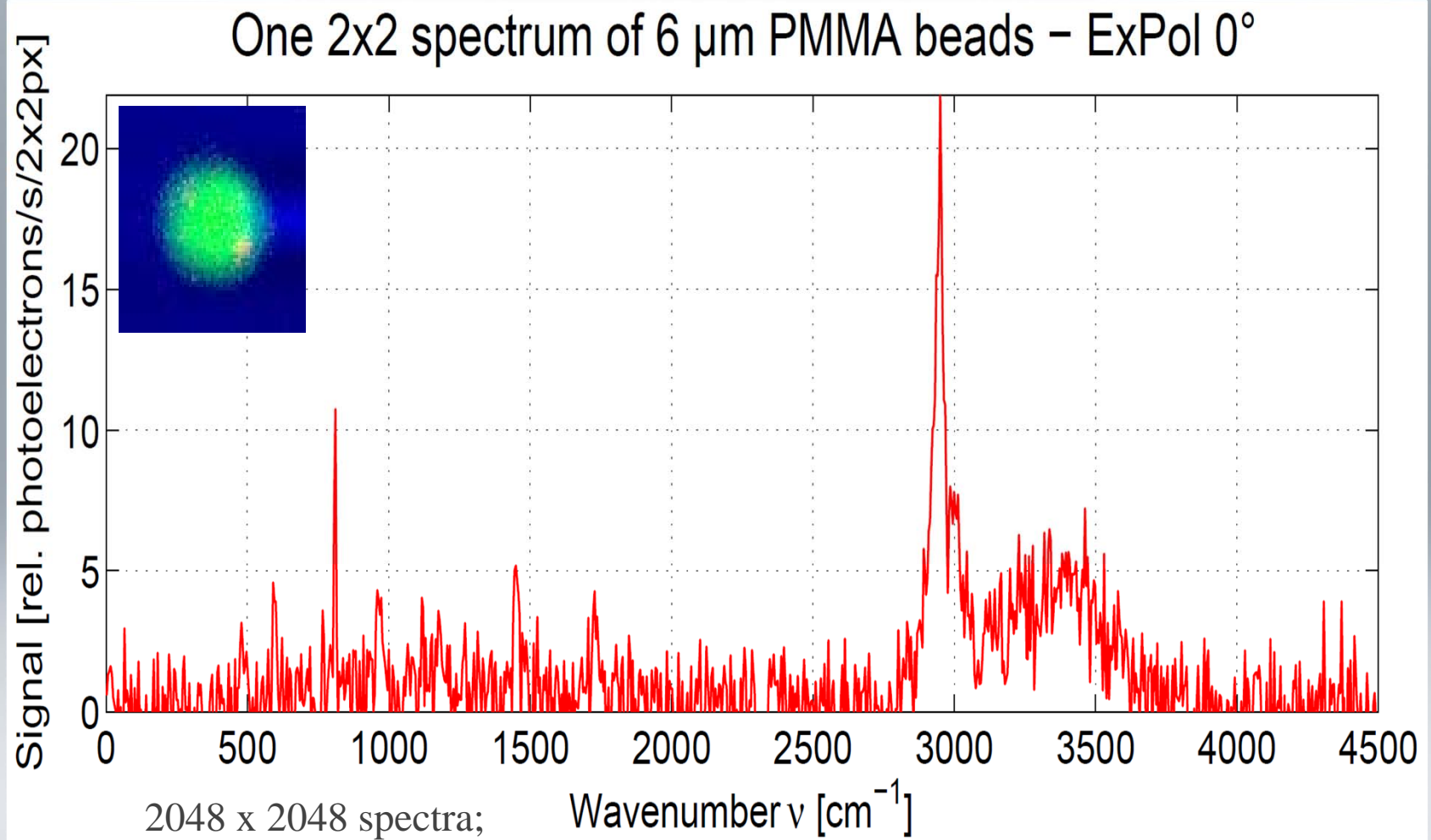


# 6 $\mu\text{m}$ PMMA beads



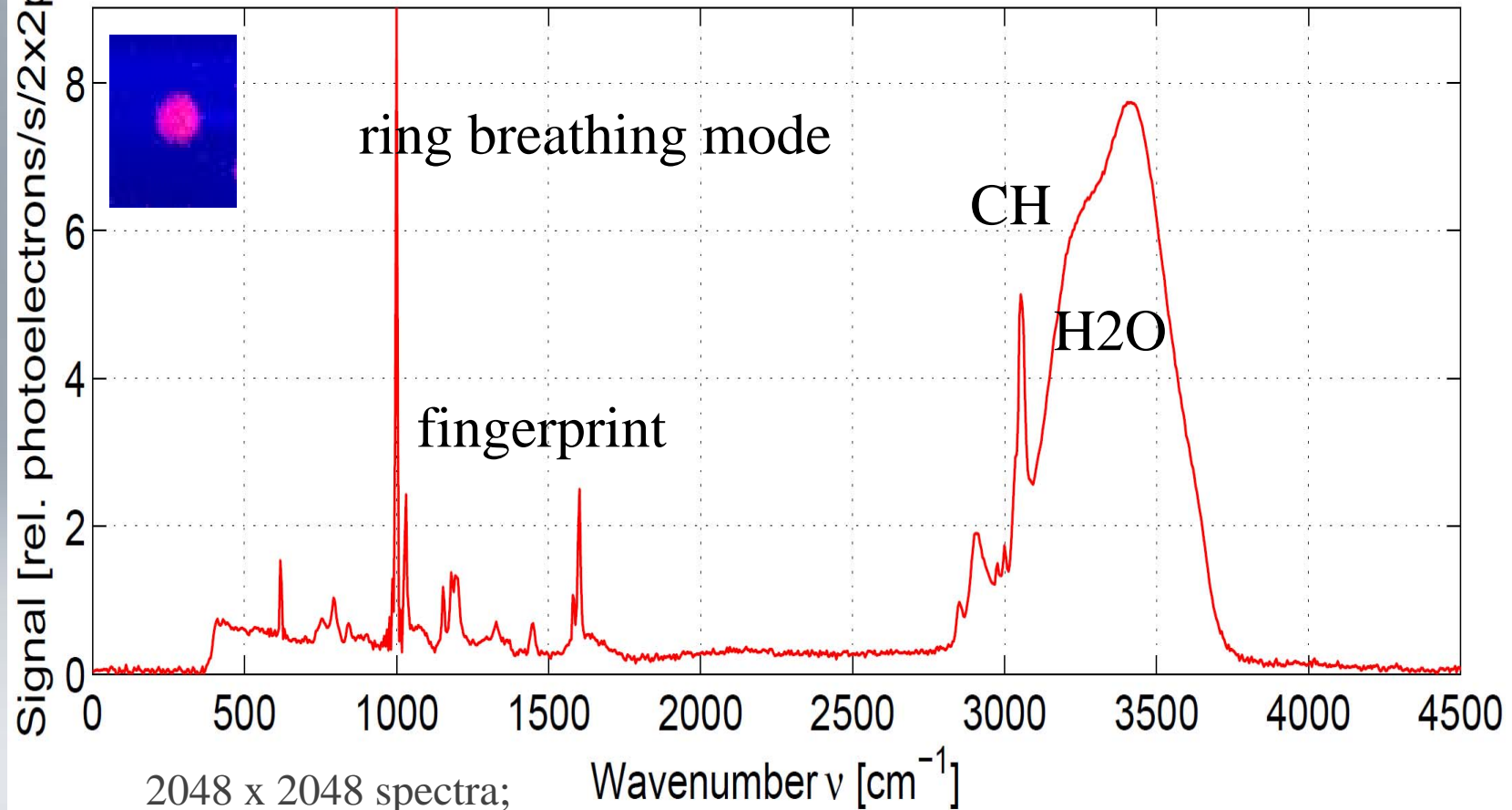
2048 x 2048 spectra;  
4.4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; exp.: 13 min 39 s;  
1.3  $\text{mW}/\mu\text{m}^2$ ; ex: 577 nm

# 6 $\mu\text{m}$ PMMA beads



# 2.2 $\mu\text{m}$ Polystyrene beads

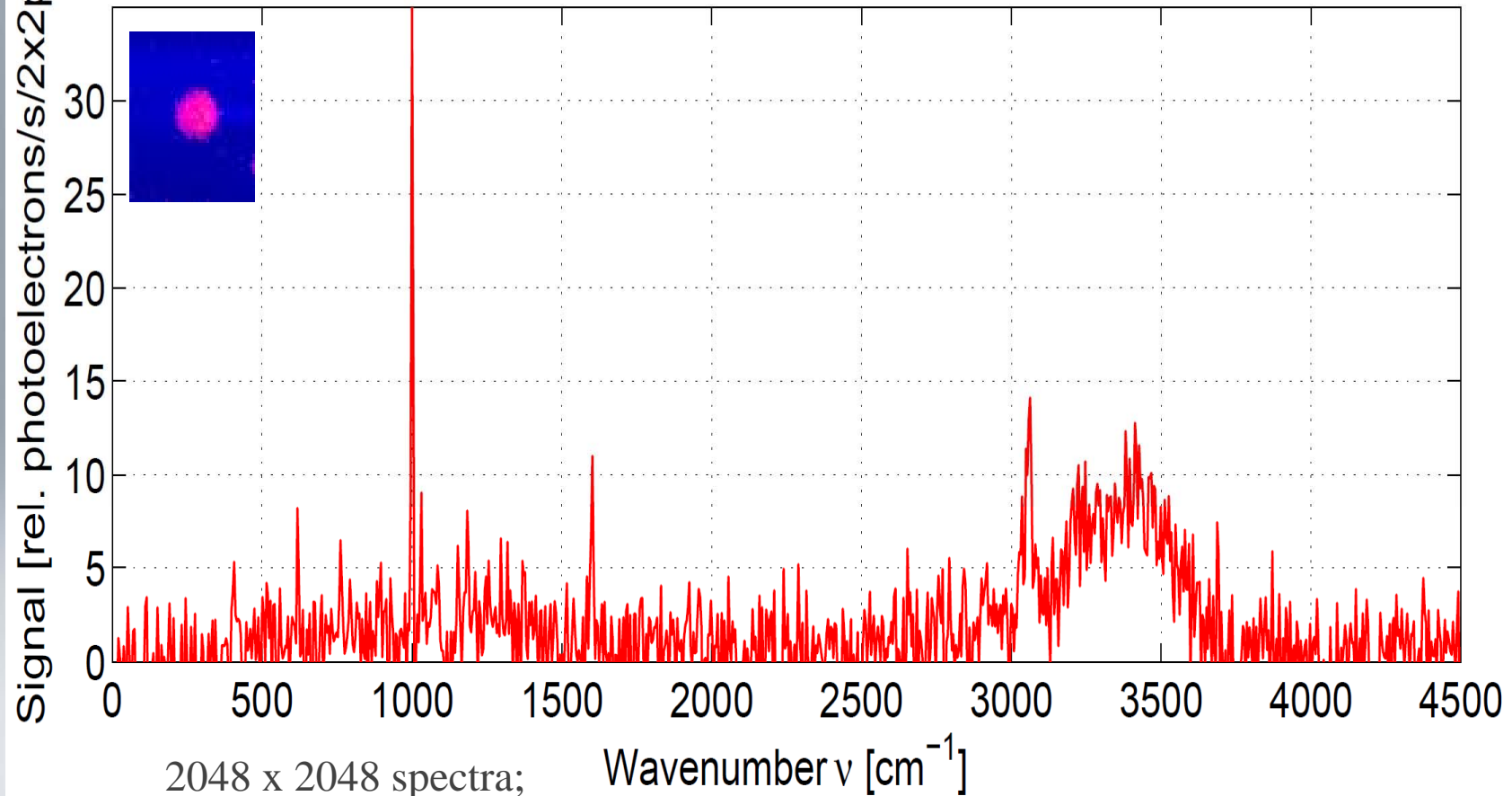
Avg. spectrum of all 2.2  $\mu\text{m}$  polystyrene beads – ExPol in plane



2048 x 2048 spectra;  
4.4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; exp.: 13 min 39 s;  
1.3  $\text{mW}/\mu\text{m}^2$ ; ex: 577 nm

# 2.2 $\mu\text{m}$ Polystyrene beads

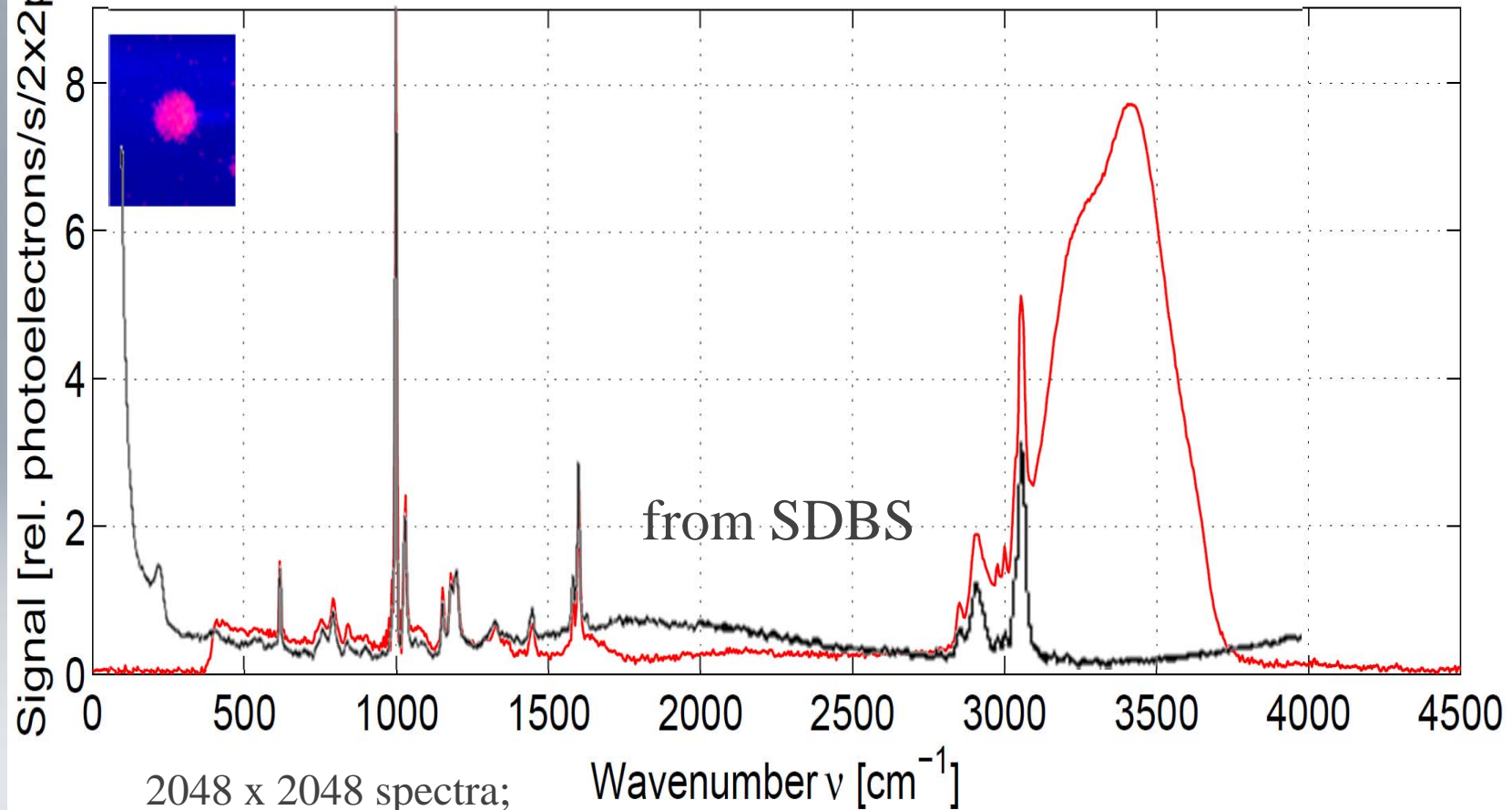
One 2x2 spectrum of 2.2  $\mu\text{m}$  polystyrene beads - ExPcin plane





# 2.2 $\mu\text{m}$ Polystyrene beads

Avg. spectrum of all 2.2  $\mu\text{m}$  polystyrene beads - ExPoin plane

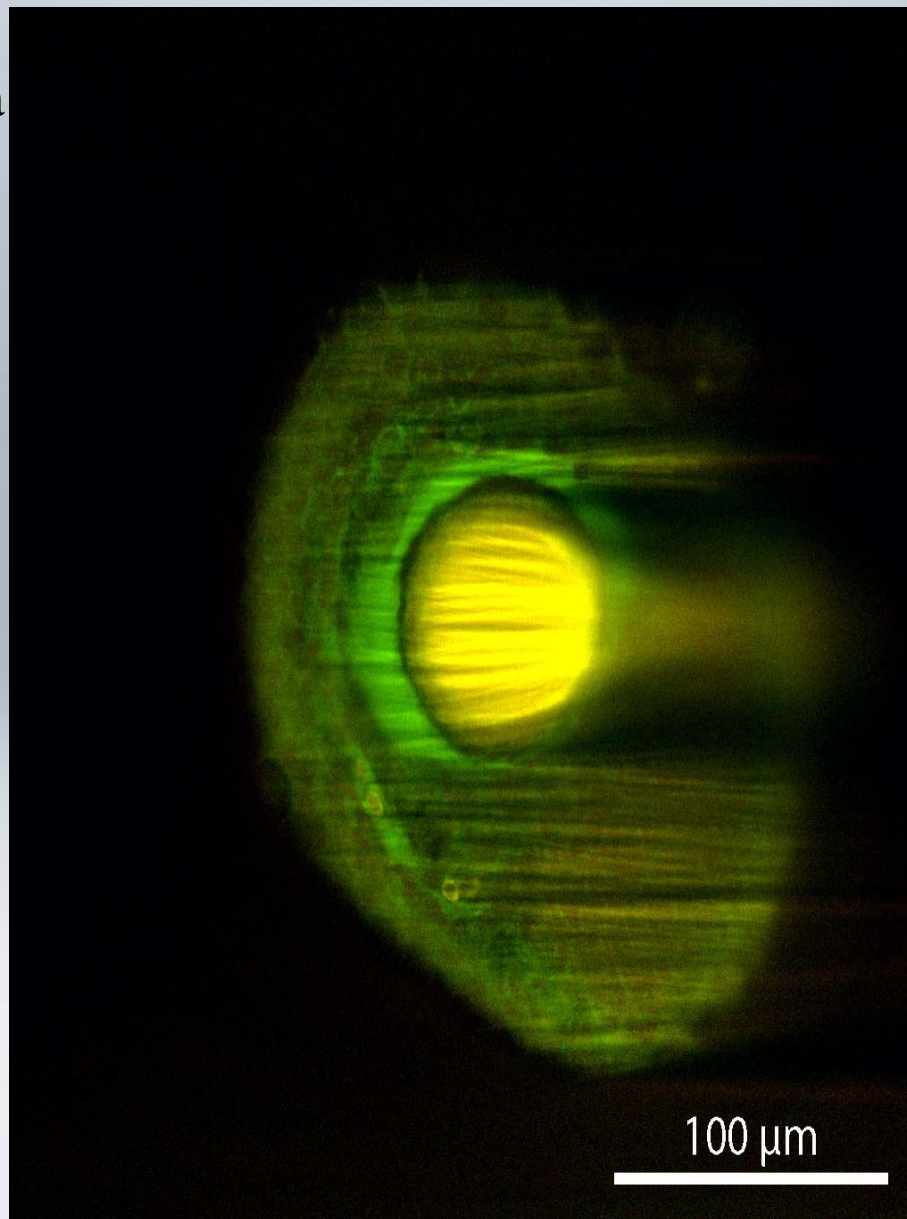


# Zebrafish eye

- $1024 \times 1024$  spectra  
( $2 \times 2$  binned)
- Resolution:  $18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- Tot. exp.: 17 min
- $0.8 \text{ mW}/\mu\text{m}^2$
- ex: 577 nm

C-H:  $2941 - 3017 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

C-H:  $2851 - 2910 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

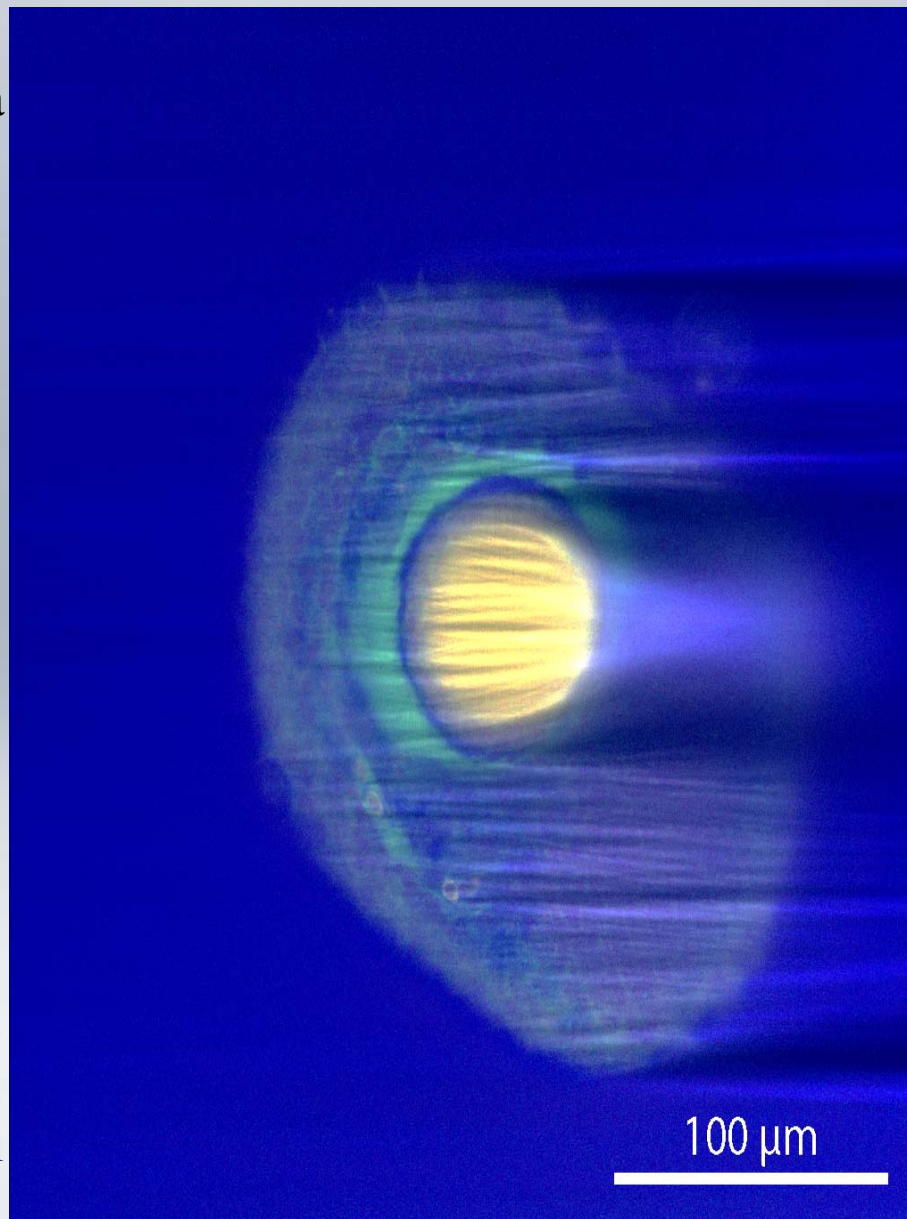


High throughput Raman Microscopy

# Zebrafish eye

- 1024 × 1024 spectra  
(2 × 2 binned)
- Resolution: 18 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Tot. exp.: 17 min
- 0.8 mW/μm<sup>2</sup>
- ex: 577 nm

C-H: 2941 - 3017 cm<sup>-1</sup>  
C-H: 2851 - 2910 cm<sup>-1</sup>  
H<sub>2</sub>O: 3103 - 3646 cm<sup>-1</sup>



High throughput Raman Microscopy

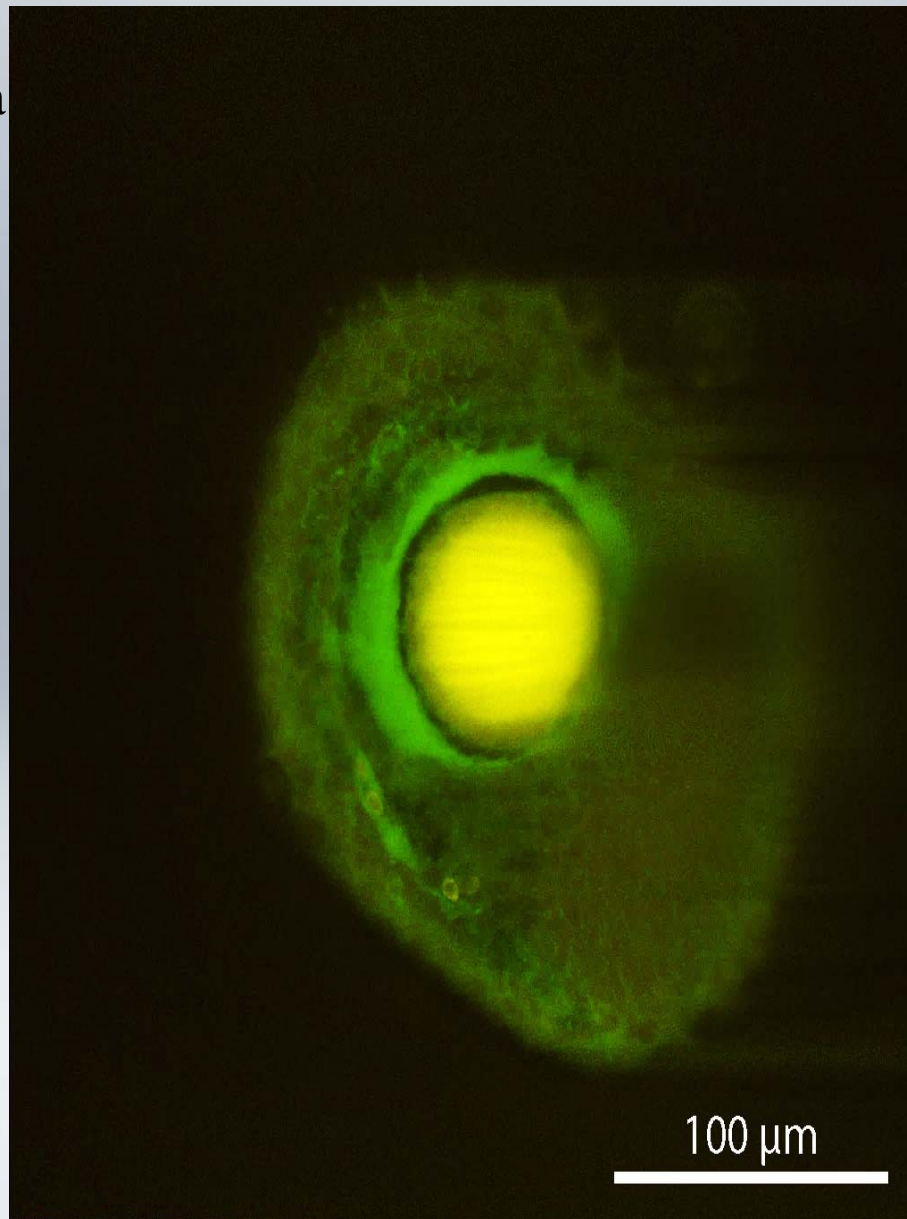
# Zebrafish: Stripes removed

- $1024 \times 1024$  spectra  
( $2 \times 2$  binned)
- Resolution:  $18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- Tot. exp.: 17 min
- $0.8 \text{ mW}/\mu\text{m}^2$
- ex: 577 nm

C-H:  $2941 - 3017 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

C-H:  $2851 - 2910 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

corrected

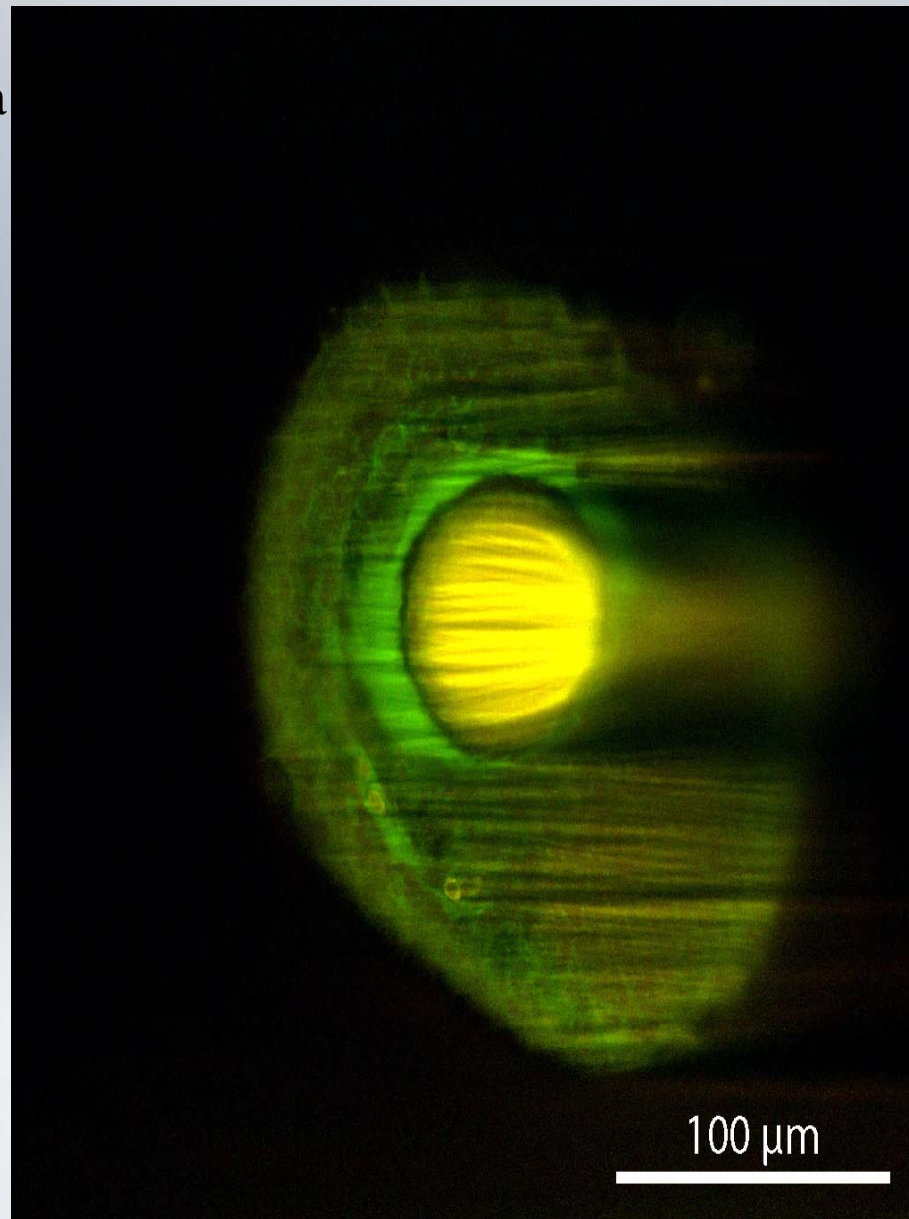


High throughput Raman Microscopy



# Zebrafish with Stripes

- $1024 \times 1024$  spectra  
( $2 \times 2$  binned)
- Resolution:  $18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- Tot. exp.: 17 min
- $0.8 \text{ mW}/\mu\text{m}^2$
- ex: 577 nm



C-H:  $2941 - 3017 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

C-H:  $2851 - 2910 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

High throughput Raman Microscopy

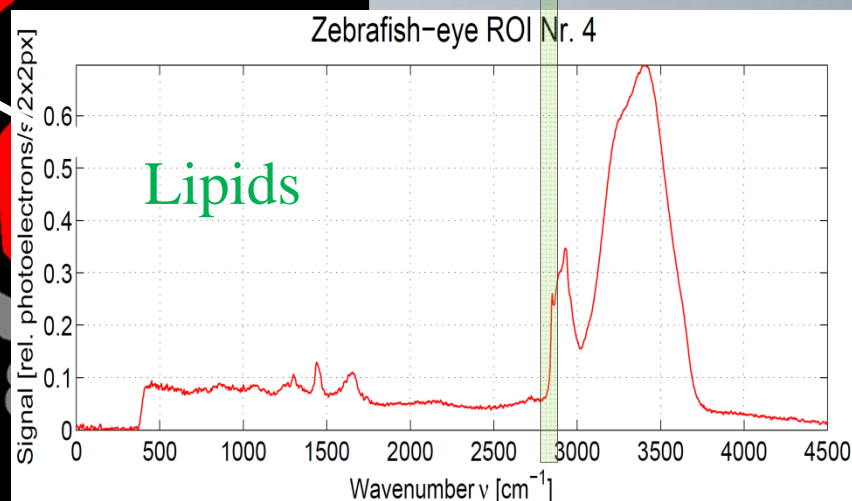
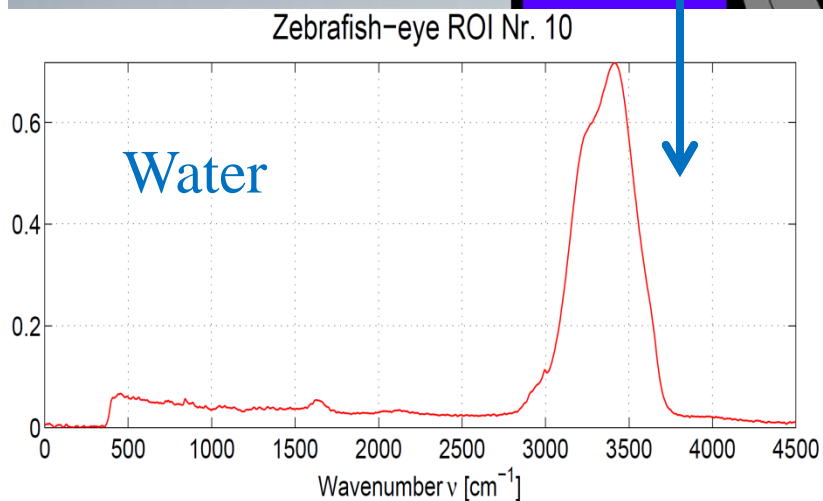
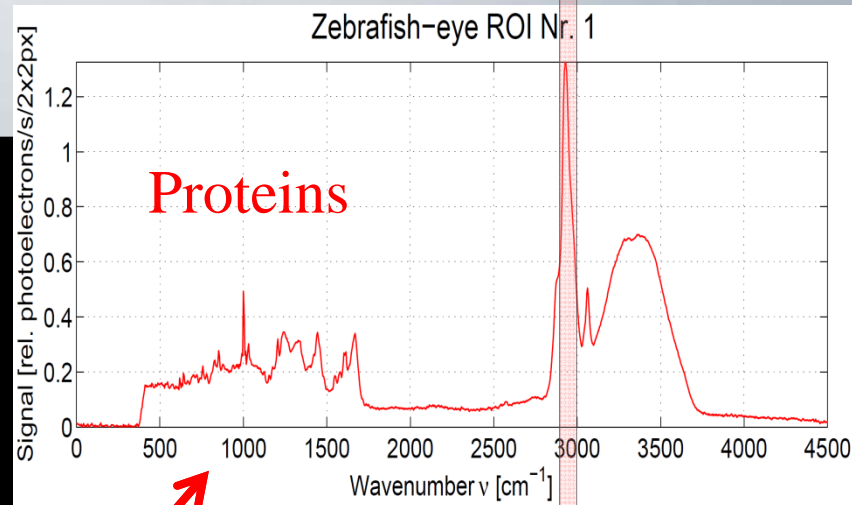
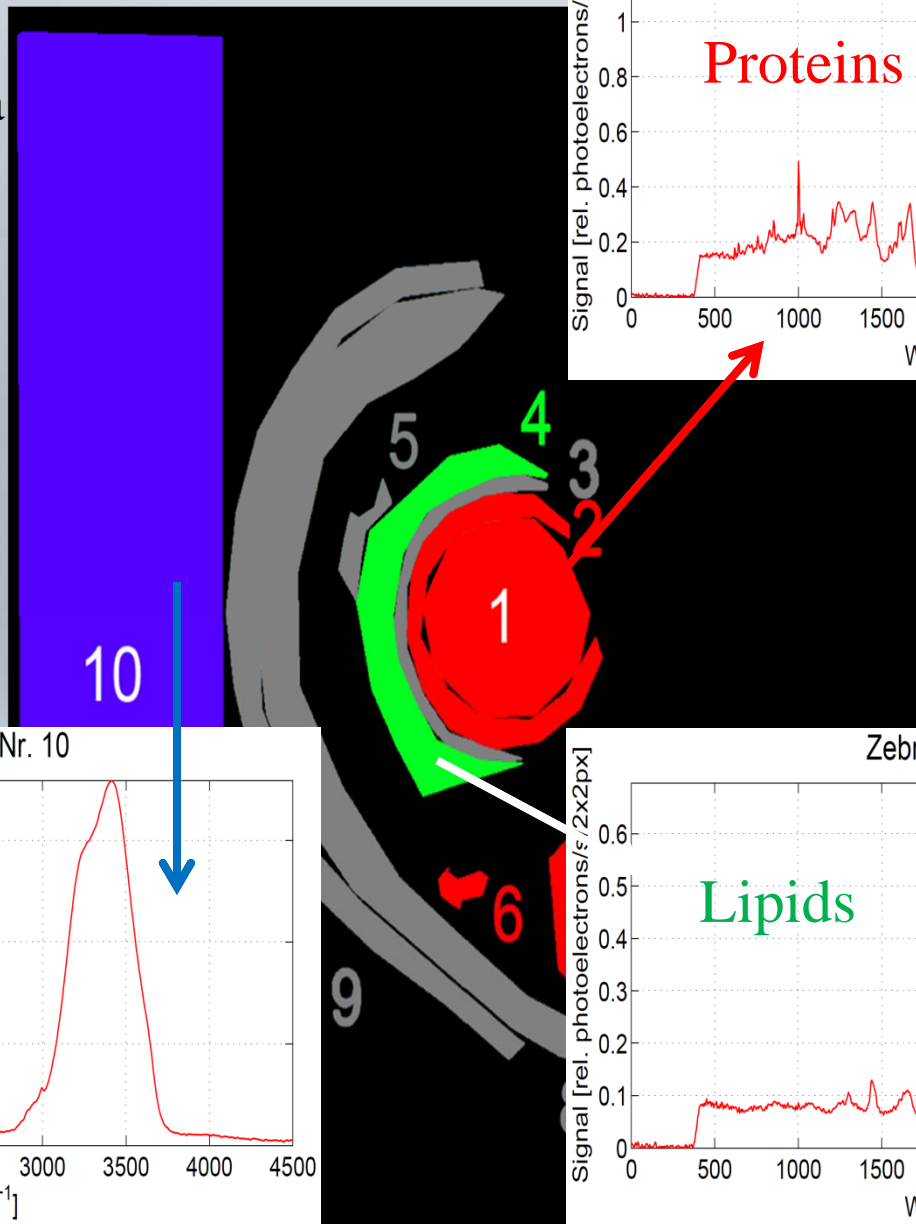
iphtena

Mitglied der

Leibniz  
Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

# Zebrafish eye

- 1024 × 1024 spectra (2 × 2 binned)
- Resolution: 4 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Tot. exp.: 68 min
- 0.8 mW/μm<sup>2</sup>
- ex: 577 nm

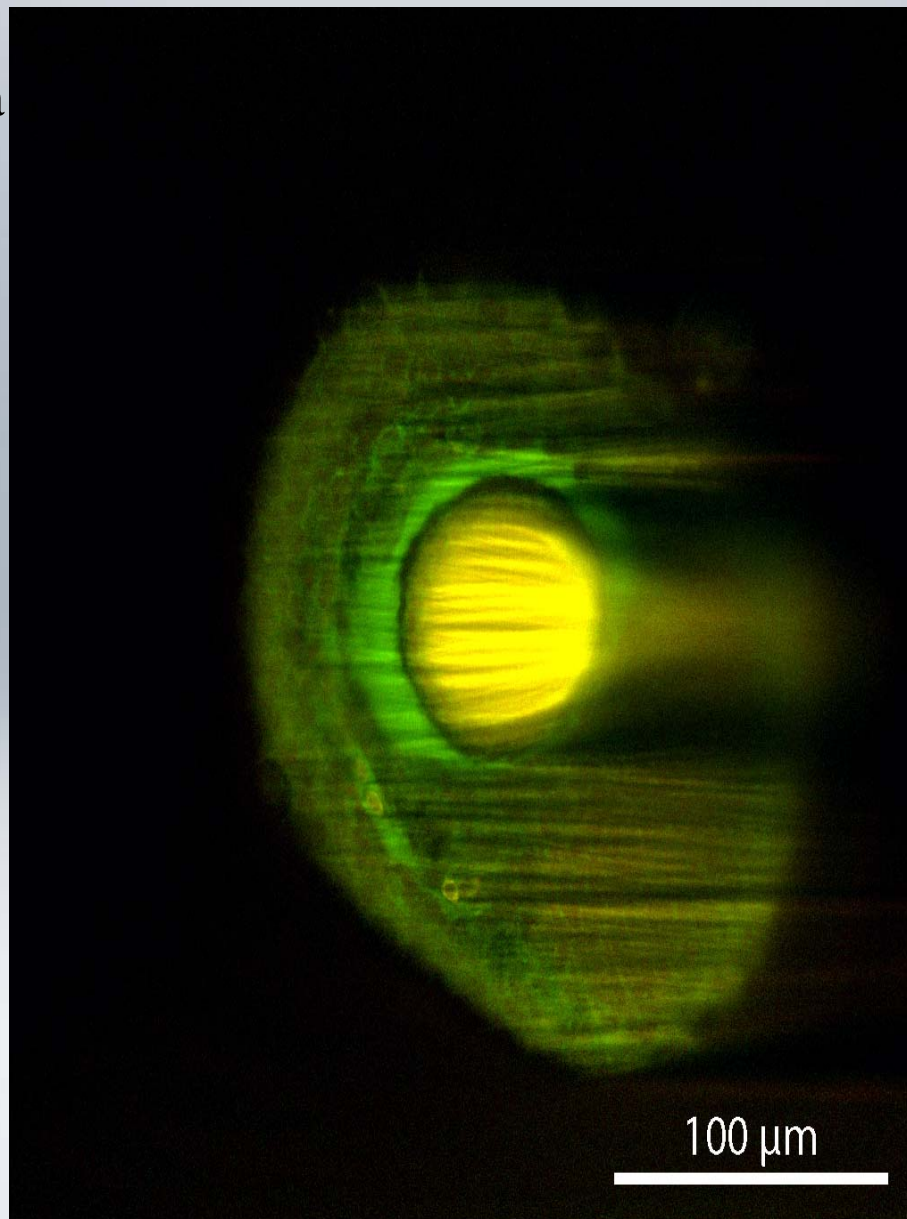


# Zebrafish eye

- 1024 × 1024 spectra  
(2 × 2 binned)
- Resolution: 18 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Tot. exp.: 17 min
- 0.8 mW/μm<sup>2</sup>
- ex: 577 nm

C-H: 2941 - 3017 cm<sup>-1</sup>

C-H: 2851 - 2910 cm<sup>-1</sup>



High throughput Raman Microscopy

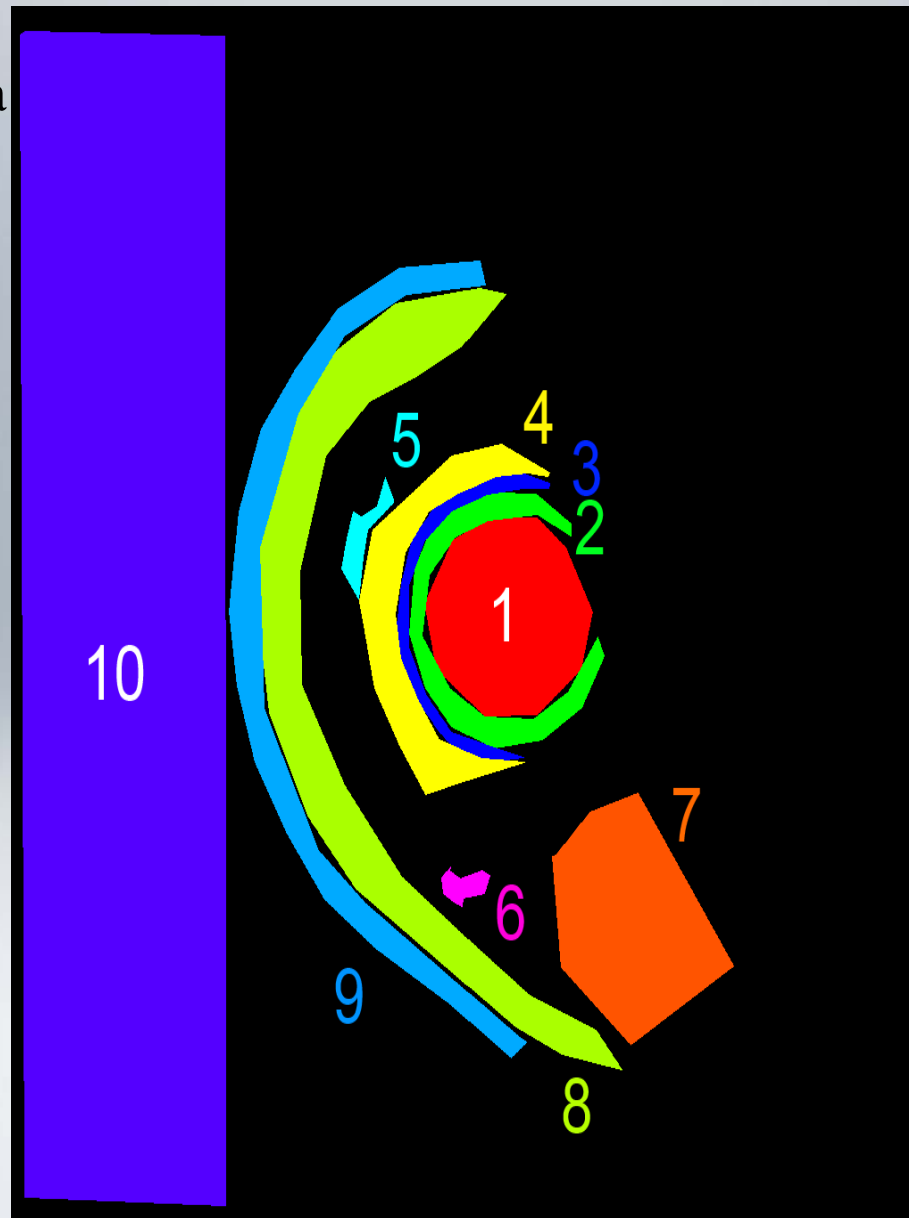
iphtena

Mitglied der

Leibniz  
Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

# Zebrafish eye

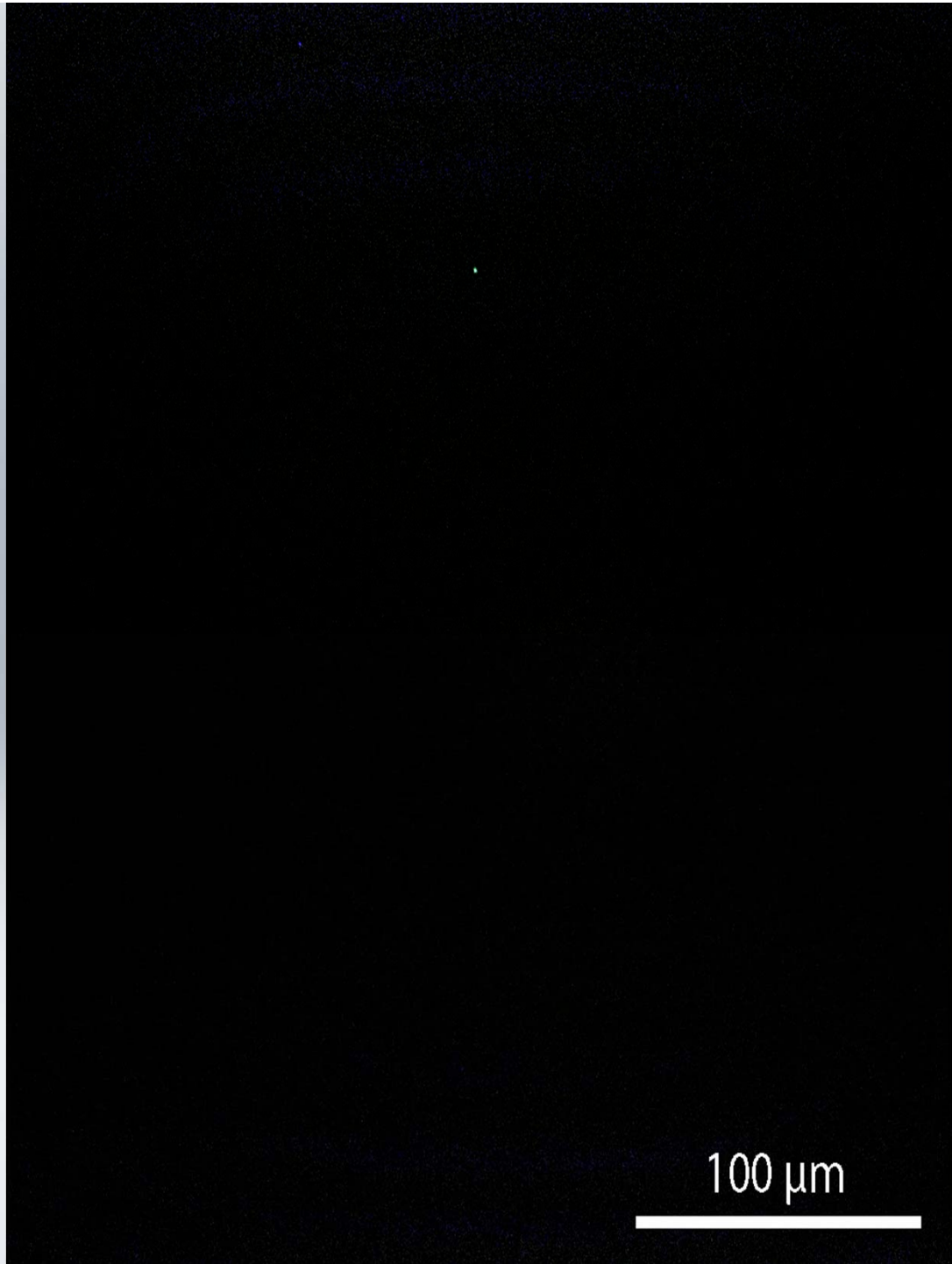
- 1024 × 1024 spectra (2 × 2 binned)
- Resolution: 18 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Tot. exp.: 17 min
- 0.8 mW/μm<sup>2</sup>
- ex: 577 nm



High throughput Raman Microscopy



- 50 Slices
- $1024 \times 1024$  spectra  
( $2 \times 2$  binned)
- Resolution:  $18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- Tot. exp.:  $50 \cdot 17 \text{ min}$
- $0.8 \text{ mW}/\mu\text{m}^2$
- ex:  $577 \text{ nm}$



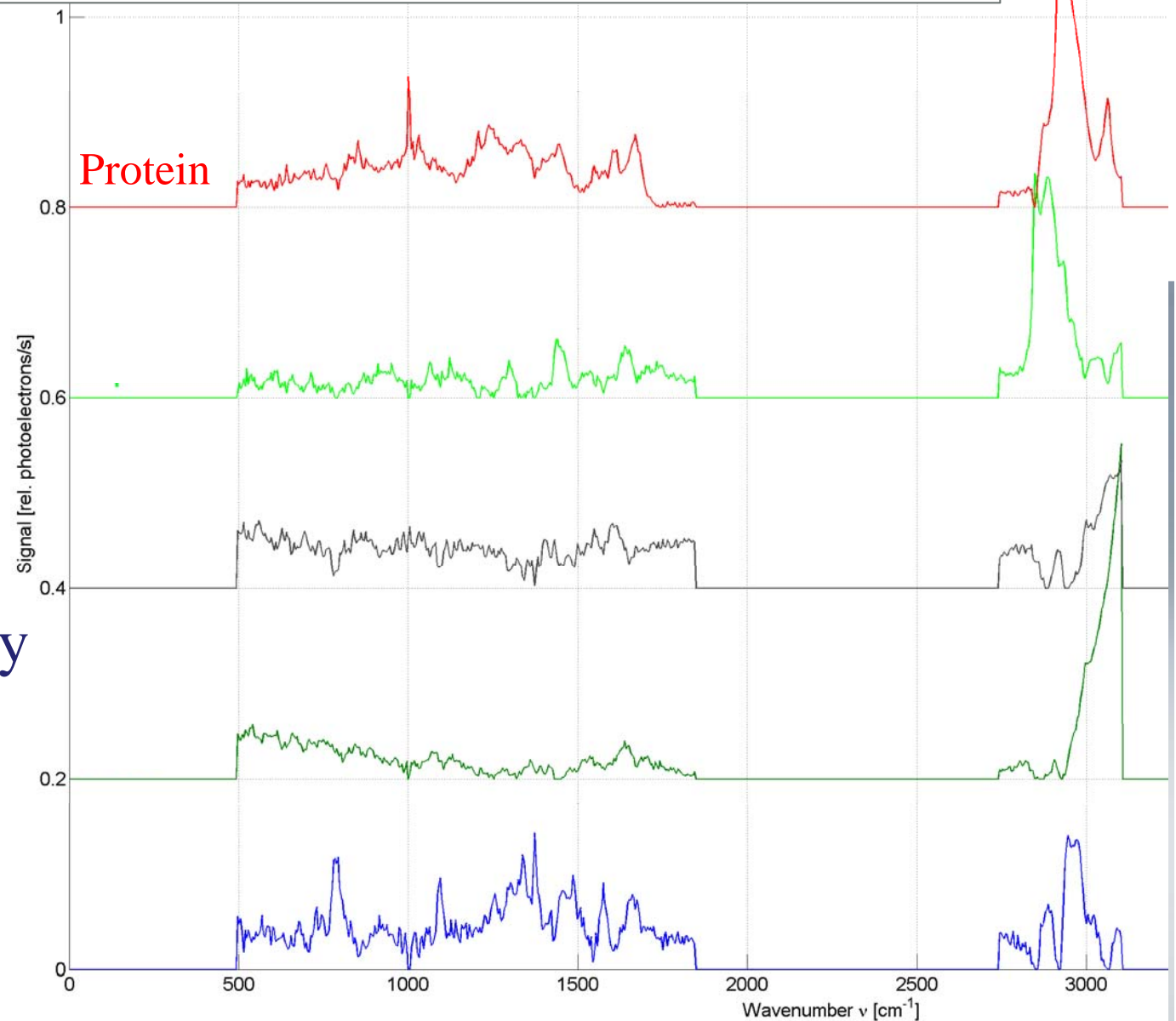
100  $\mu\text{m}$

# How to find “components”

**Can we find the molecular constituents (components) automatically?**

**→ Non-negative matrix factorization (NMF)**

# Non-negative Matrix Factorization (NMF) : Finding constituents automatically



5 components only  
on  
the two regions

- 50 Slices
- $1024 \times 1024 \times 50$   
spectra ( $2 \times 2$  binned)
- Resolution:  $18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- Tot. exp.:  $50 \cdot 17 \text{ min}$
- $0.8 \text{ mW}/\mu\text{m}^2$
- ex:  $577 \text{ nm}$
  
- 4% paraformaldehyde  
2% agarose  
14h 13min total  
exposure

red: Protein/Collagen

green: Lipid

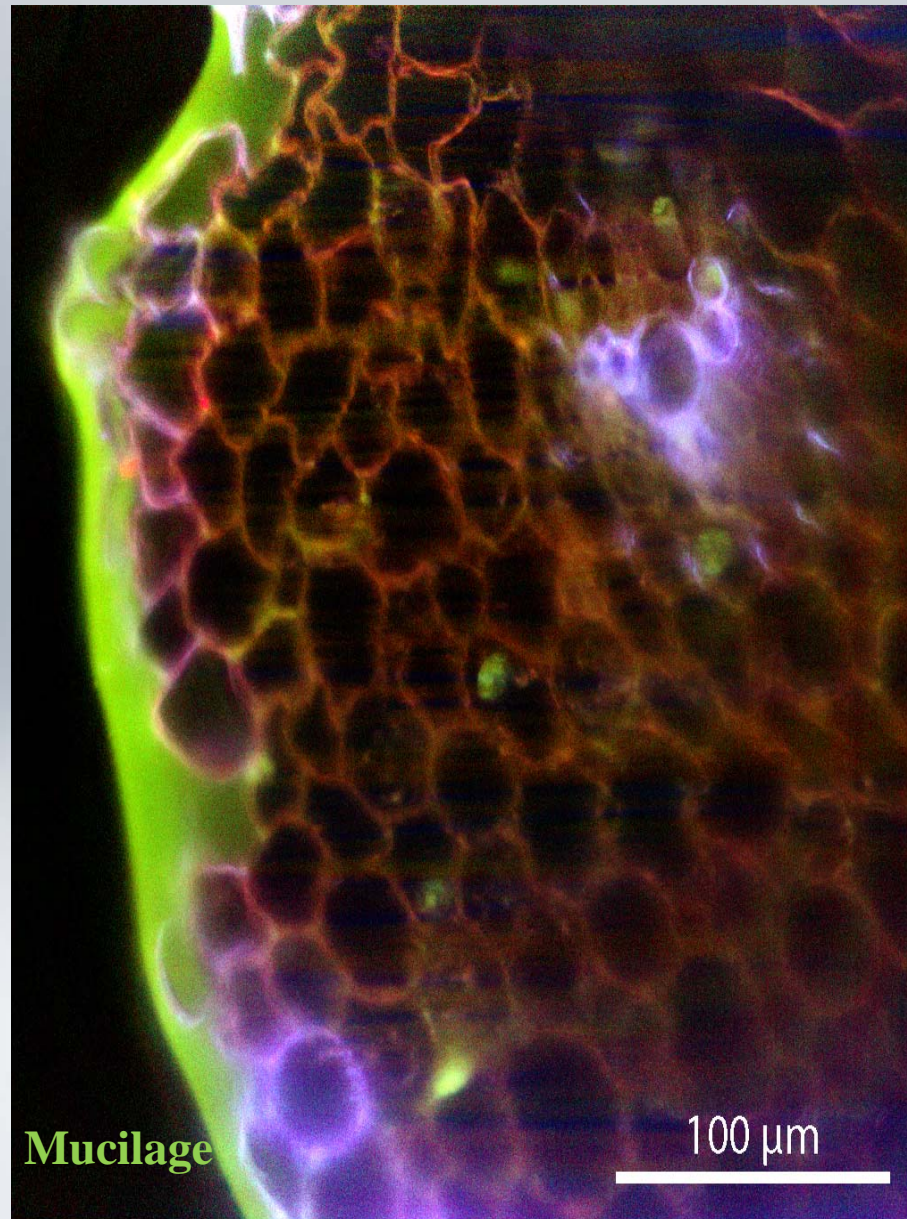
blue: DNA

100  $\mu\text{m}$



# *Galanthus nivalis* L. (snowdrop root)

- 1024 × 1024 spectra (2×2 binned)
- 18 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Tot. exp.: 17 min
- 1.7 mW/μm<sup>2</sup>
- ex: 577 nm



red: C-H band  
green: C-H band  
blue: residual fluorescence

High throughput Raman Microscopy

ipht jena

# Future directions

- **Build more machines**
- **Applications: Biofilms, Sepsis, living material**
- **Software Autofocus**
- **Heat control**
- **Wavelength: 785nm**
- **Use second interferometer output**
- **Combine with Expansion Microscopy**

# Properties/Summary

- **Low out-of-focus light or system-induced Raman**
- **> 300 times lower local intensity compared with confocal Raman system**
- **Exposure time independent of the number of spectra**
- **> 4 000 000 spectra simultaneously**
- **Spectral resolution of  $< 4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  possible**
- **Shadows can be reduced by water normalisation**
- **Narrow band sampling possible (intentional aliasing)**
- **3D possible**



# Acknowledgements

- **Financial Support:**

- Klinikum Jena

- Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung



Walter Mueller



Ulrich Leischner

- Special thanks to:

- Martin Kielhorn, Christian Matthäus

- Jürgen Popp, Michael Schmitt