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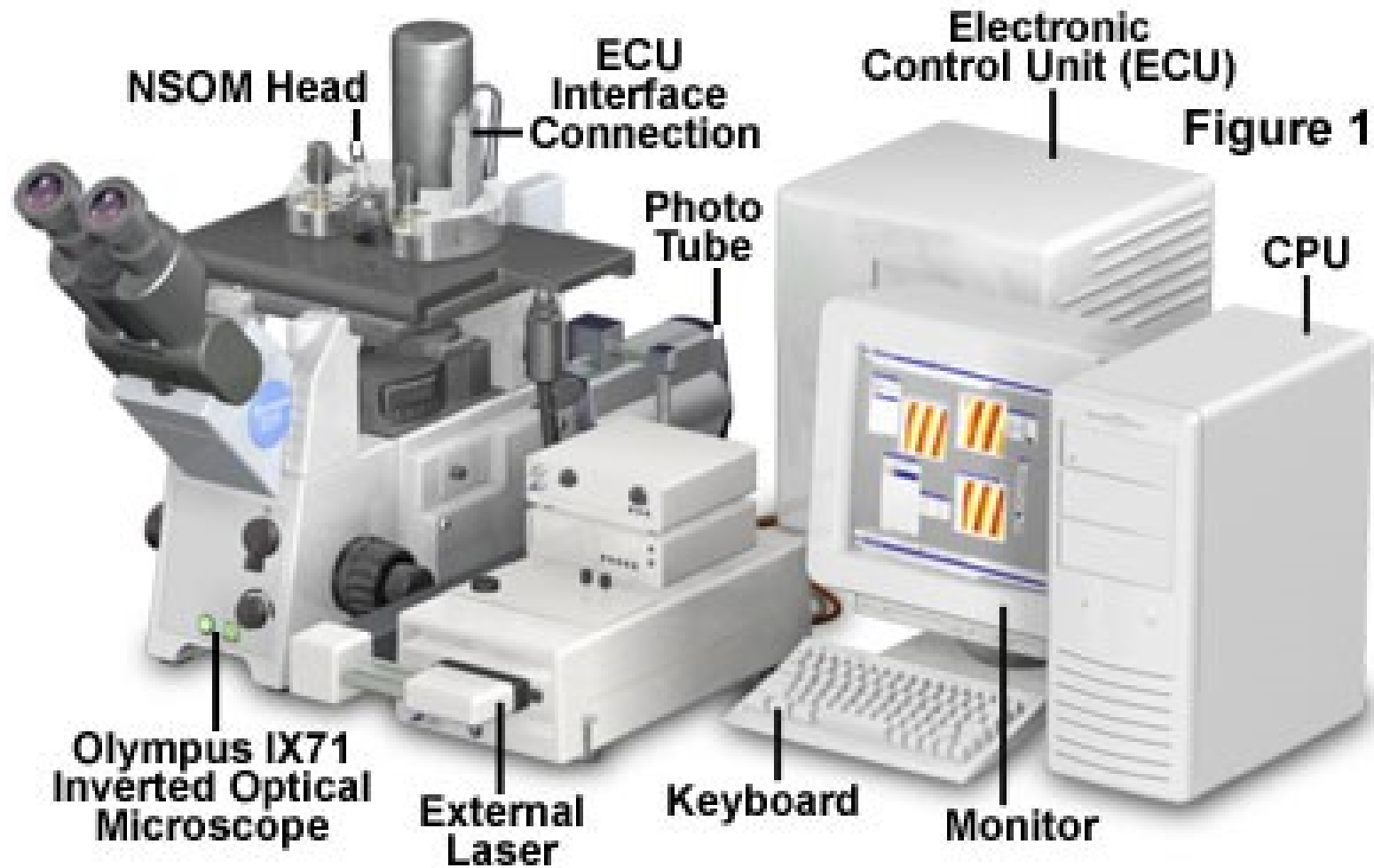
叶燃

2021年11月30日



近场扫描光学显微镜 (NSOM / SNOM)

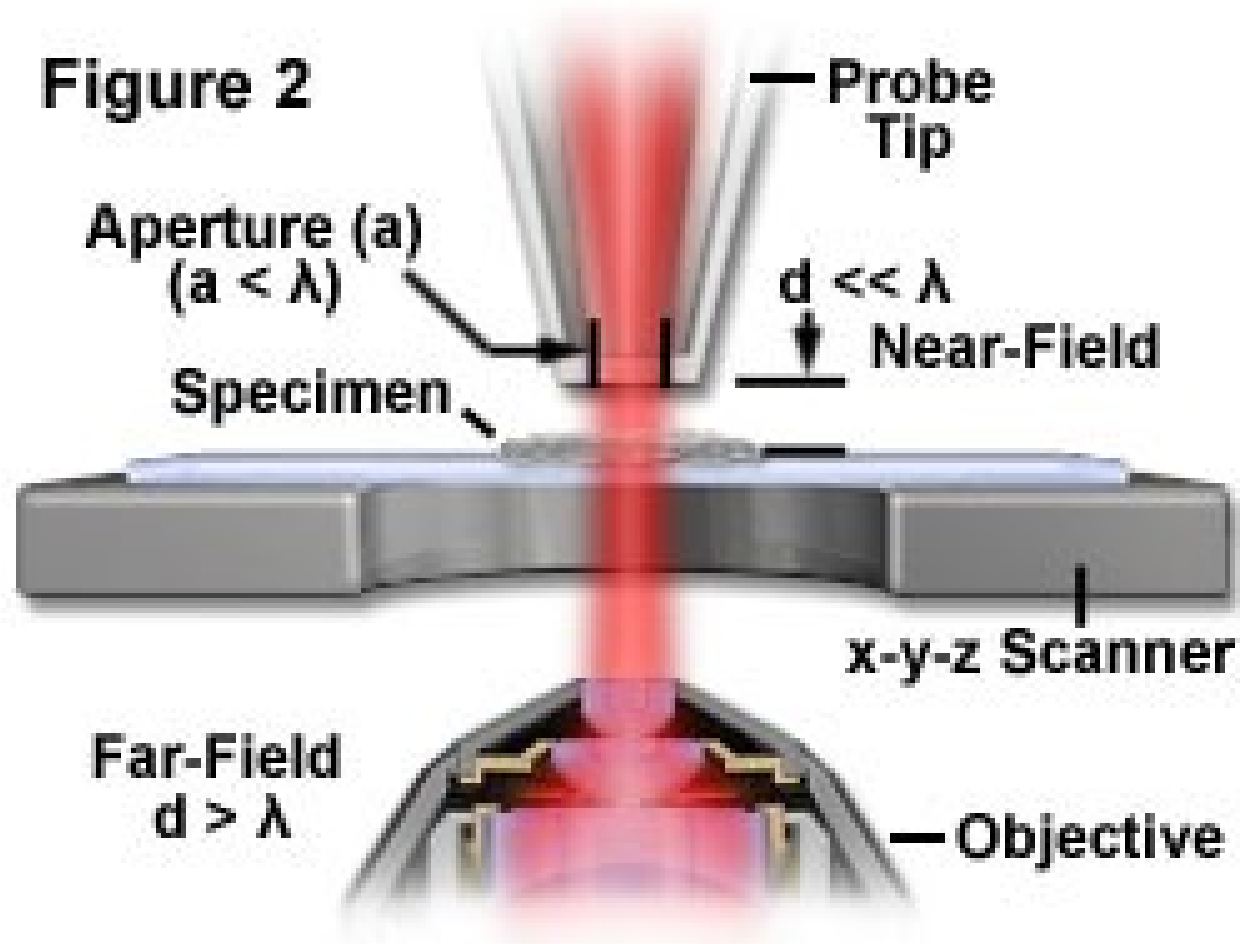
Near-Field Scanning Optical Microscope Configuration



近场扫描光学显微镜 (NSOM / SNOM)

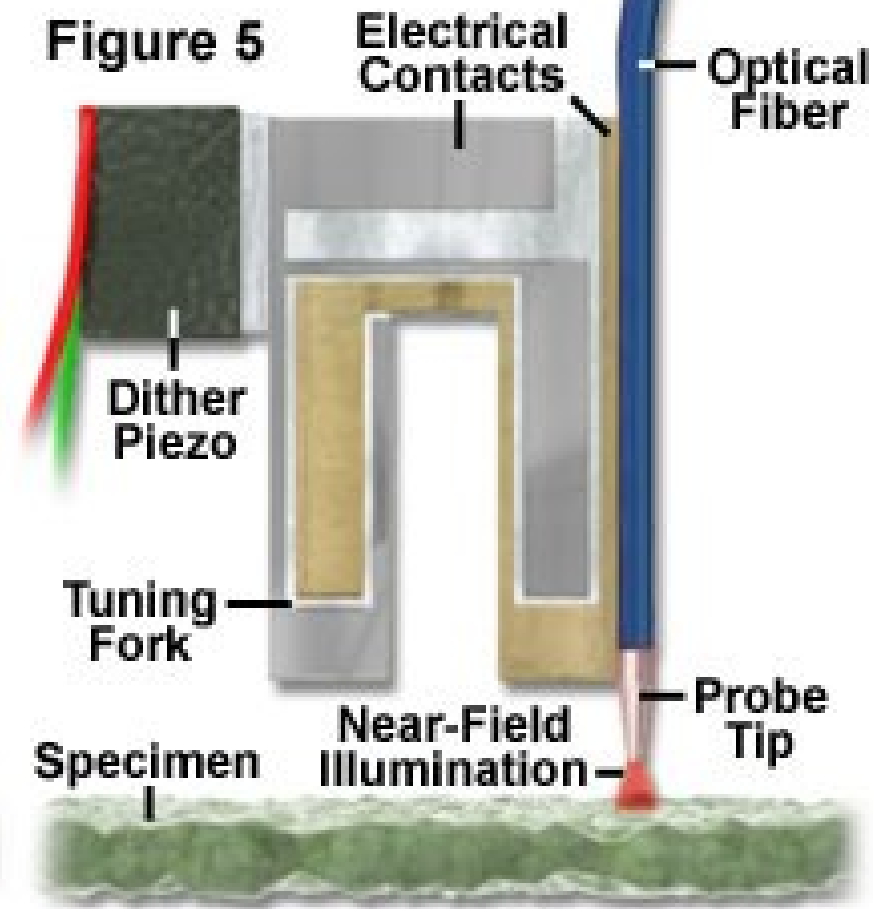
Near-Field Imaging Scheme

Figure 2



Tuning Fork Feedback

Figure 5



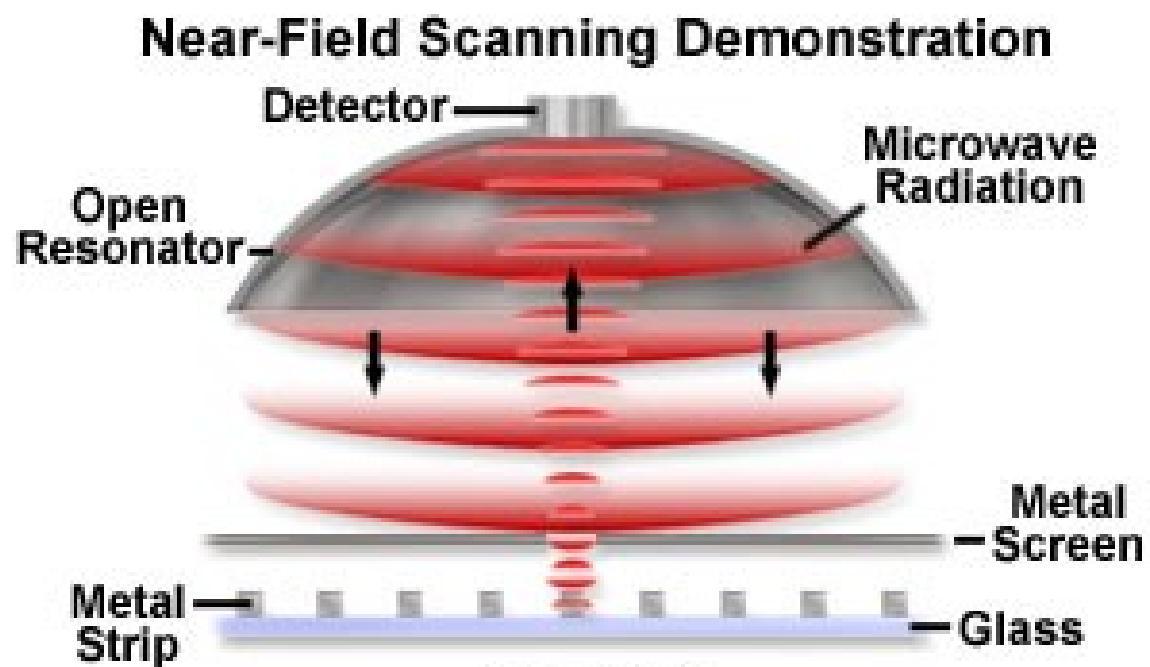


Figure 4

Bent Probe Optical Feedback

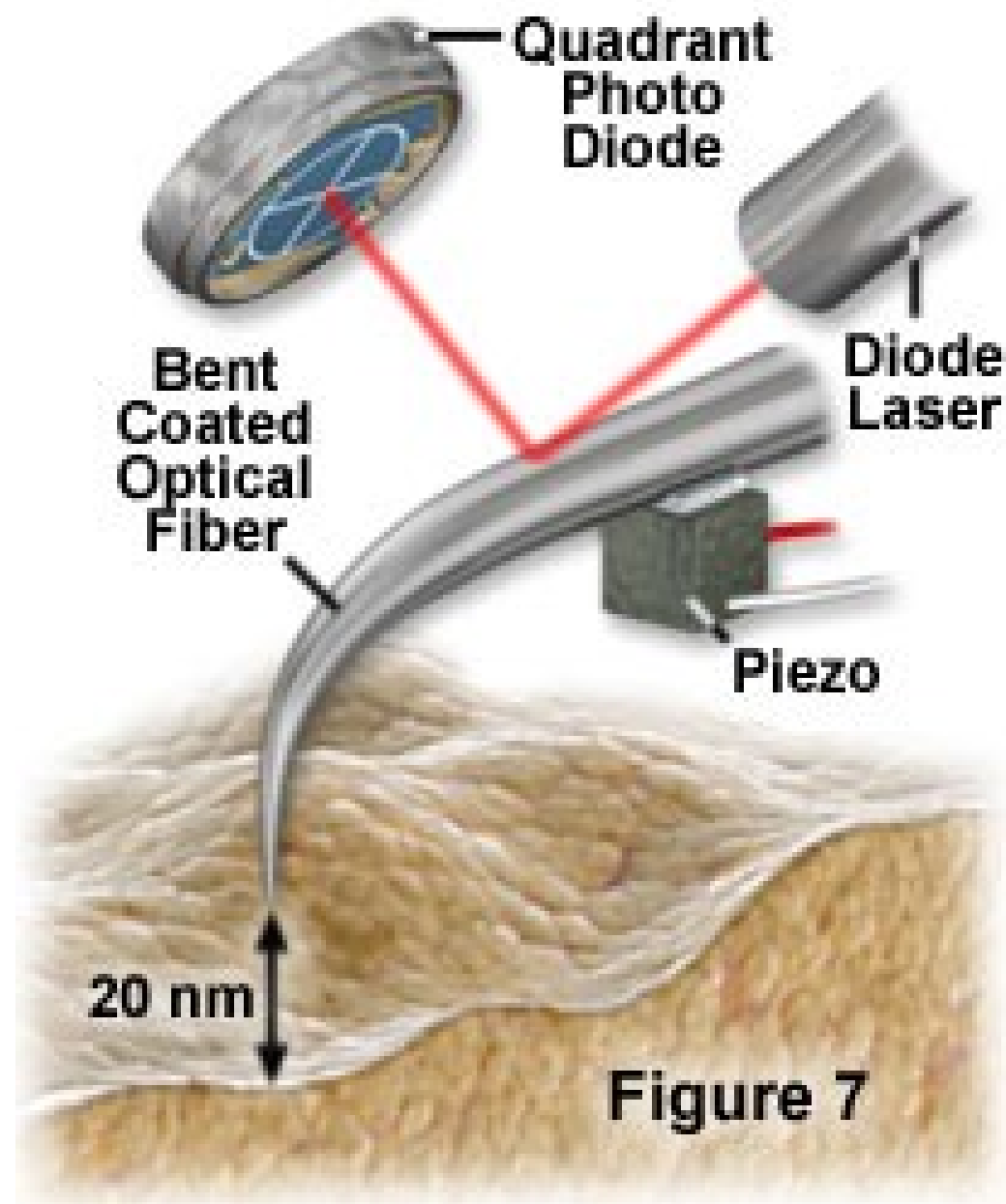
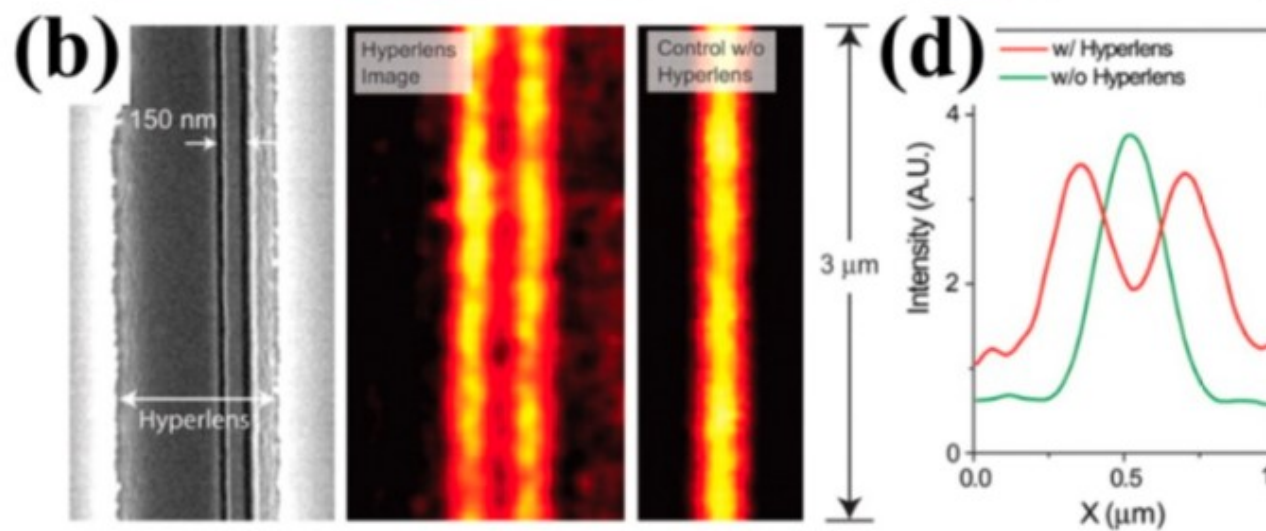
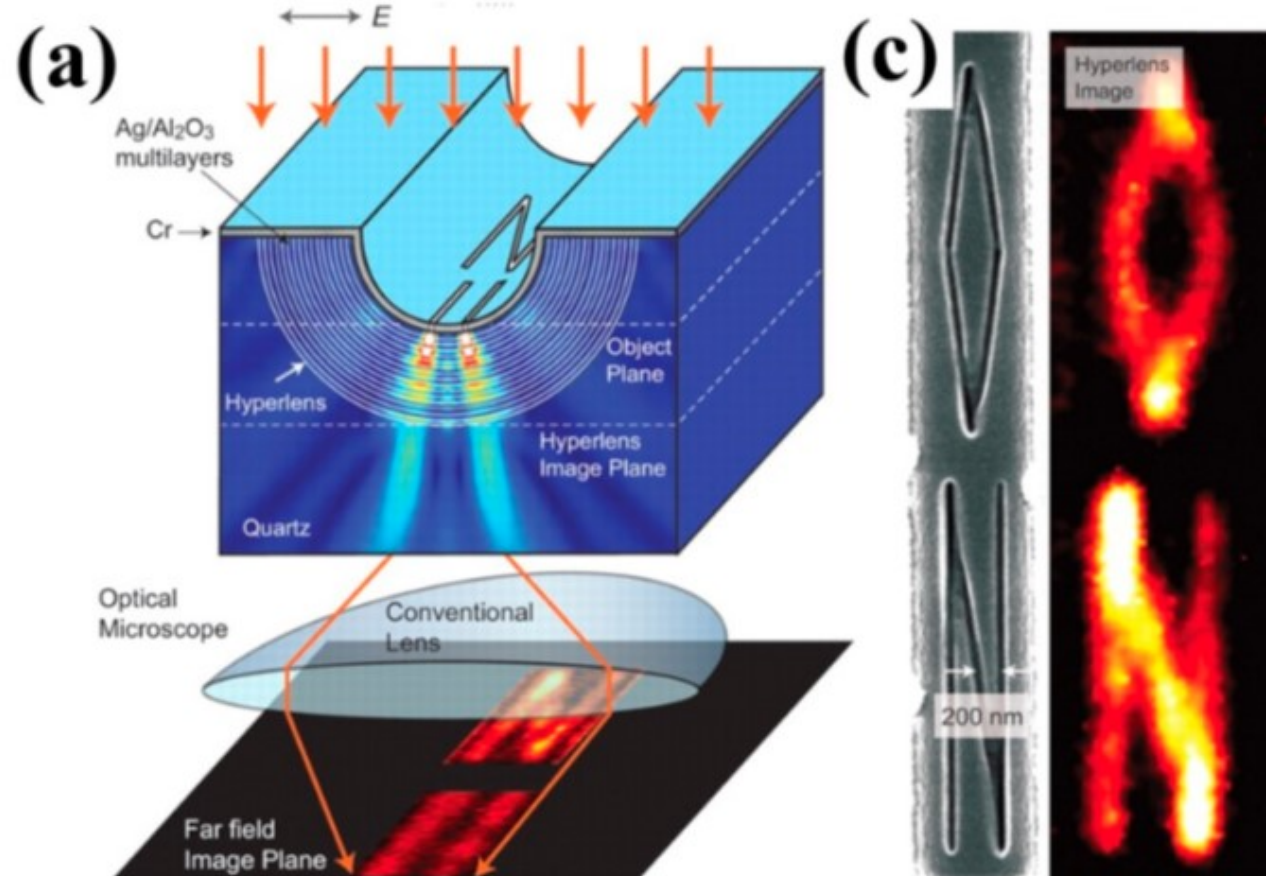
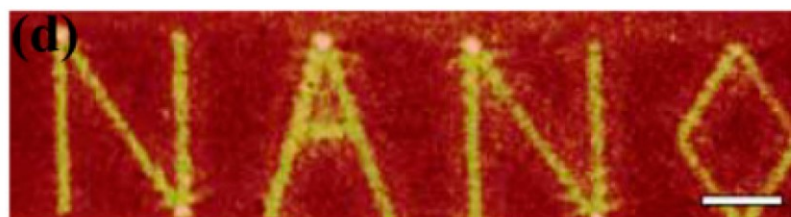
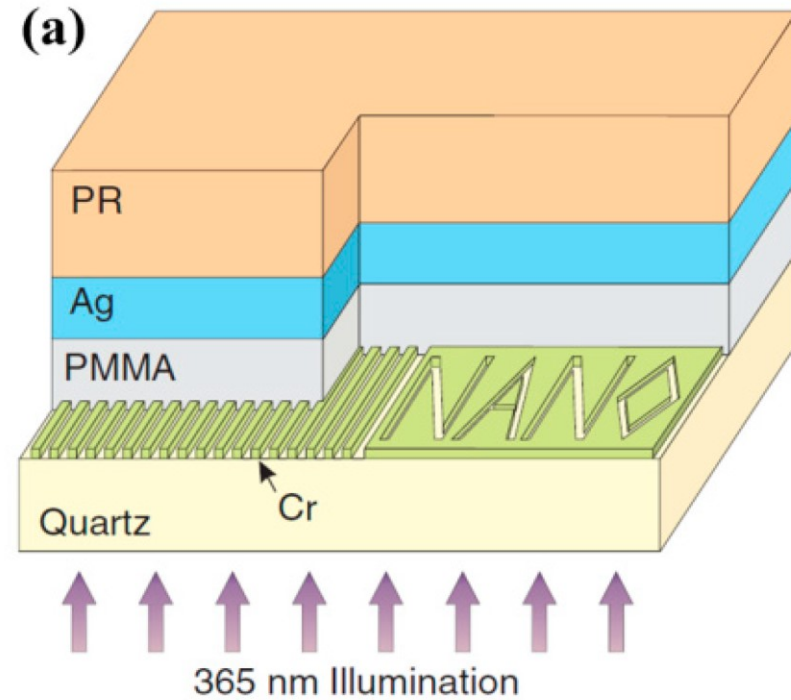
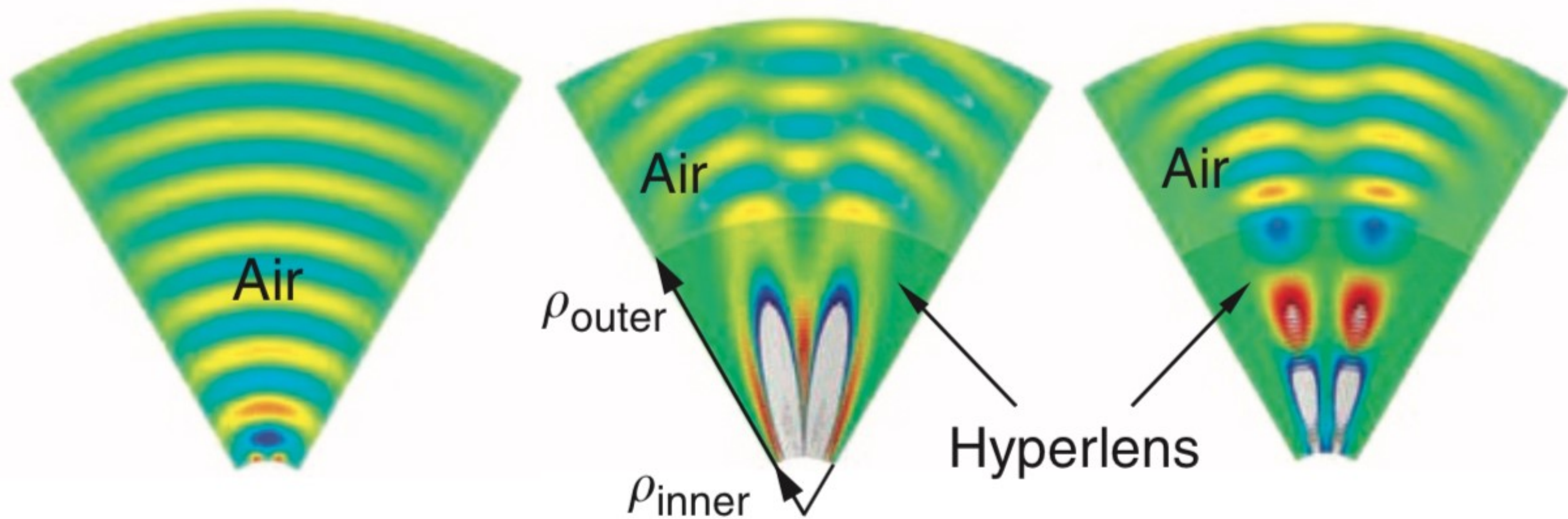


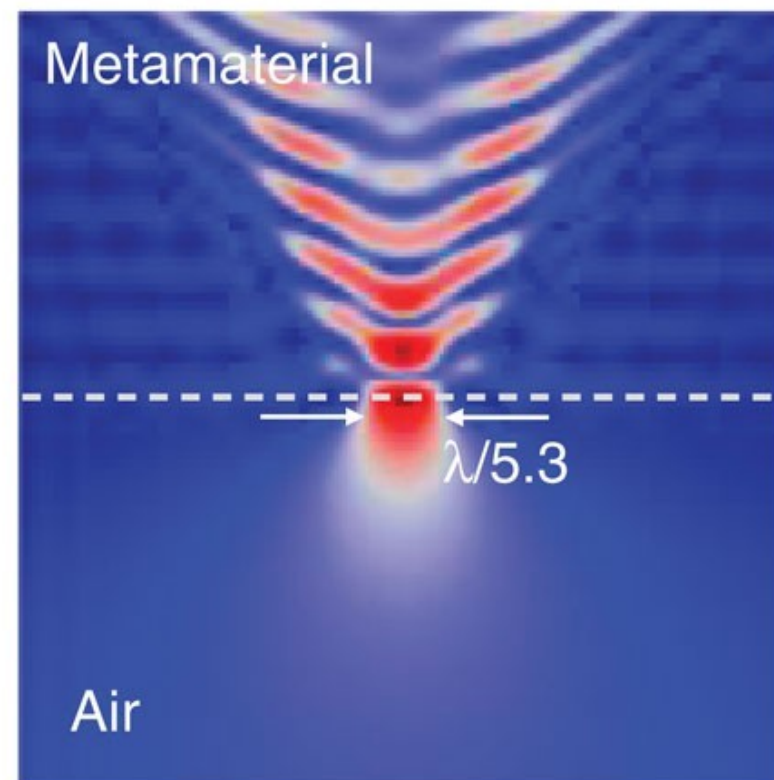
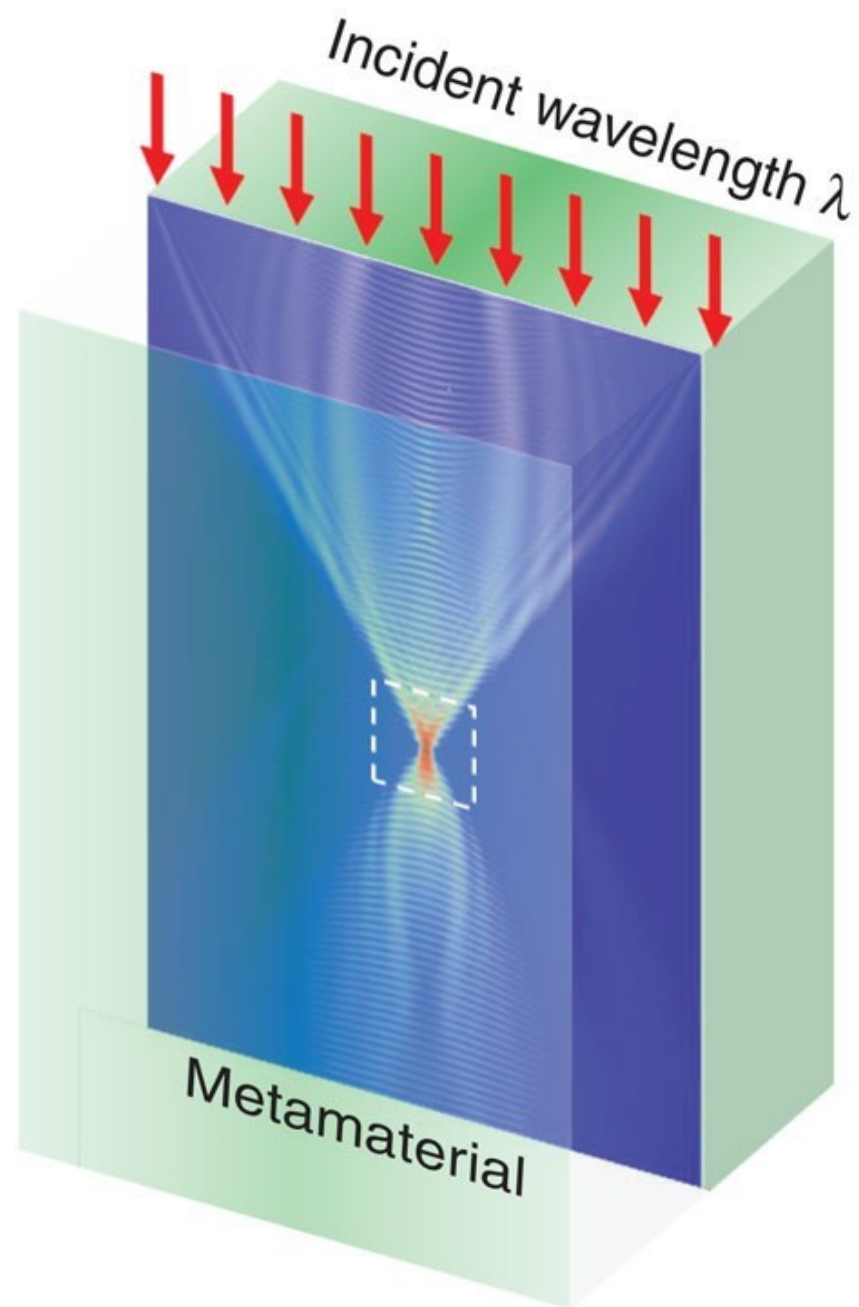
Figure 7

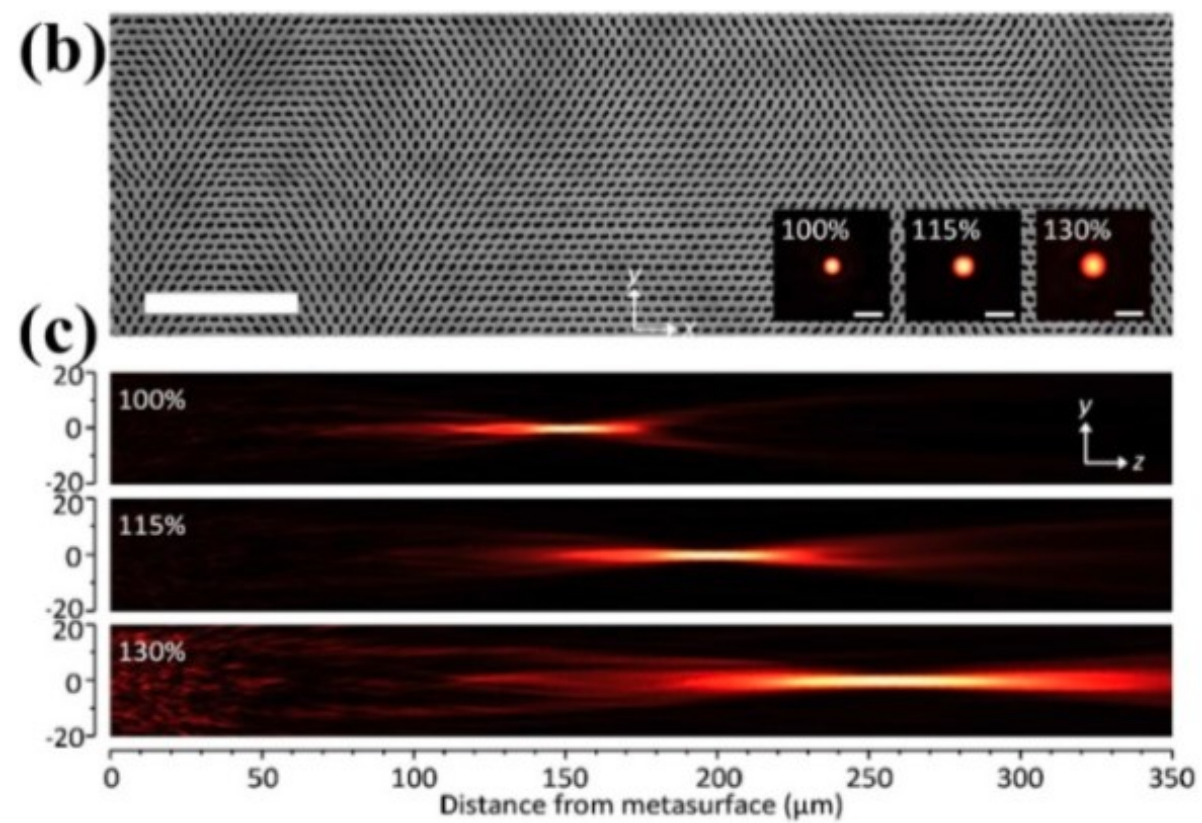
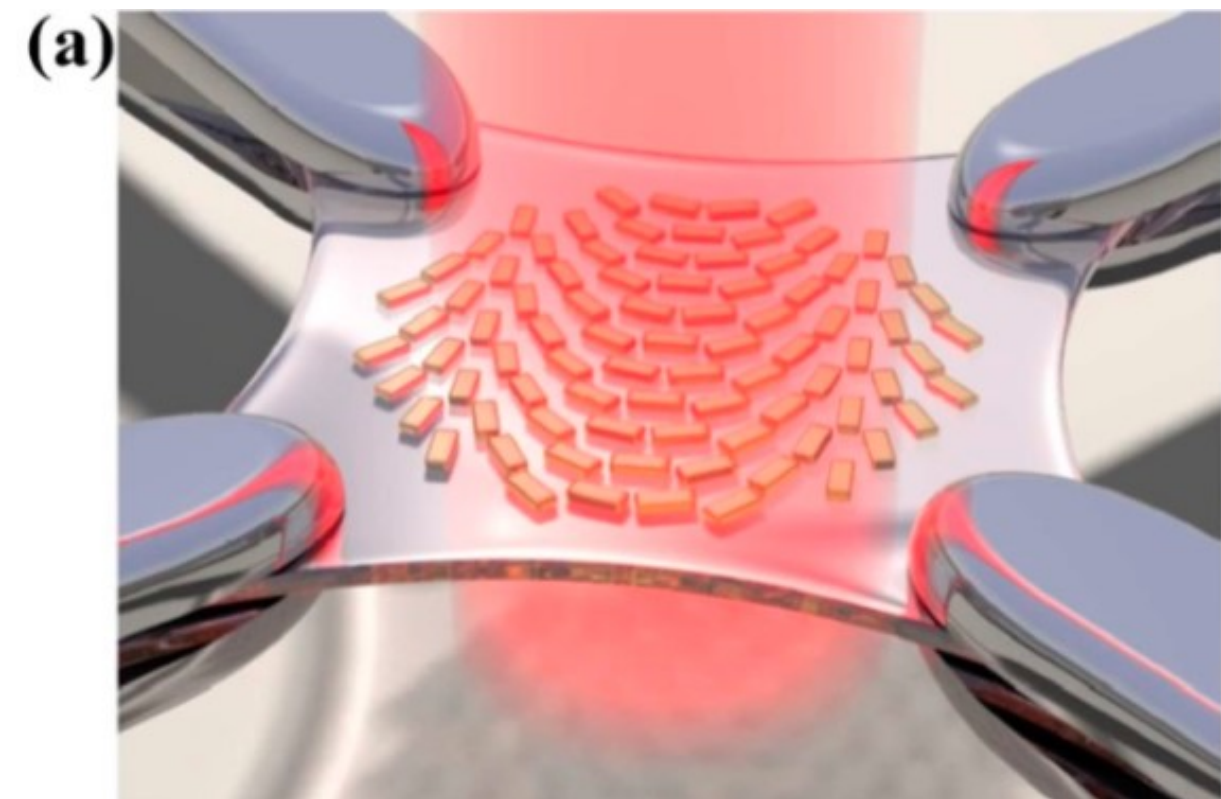
超透镜

SUPERLENS/HYPERLENS









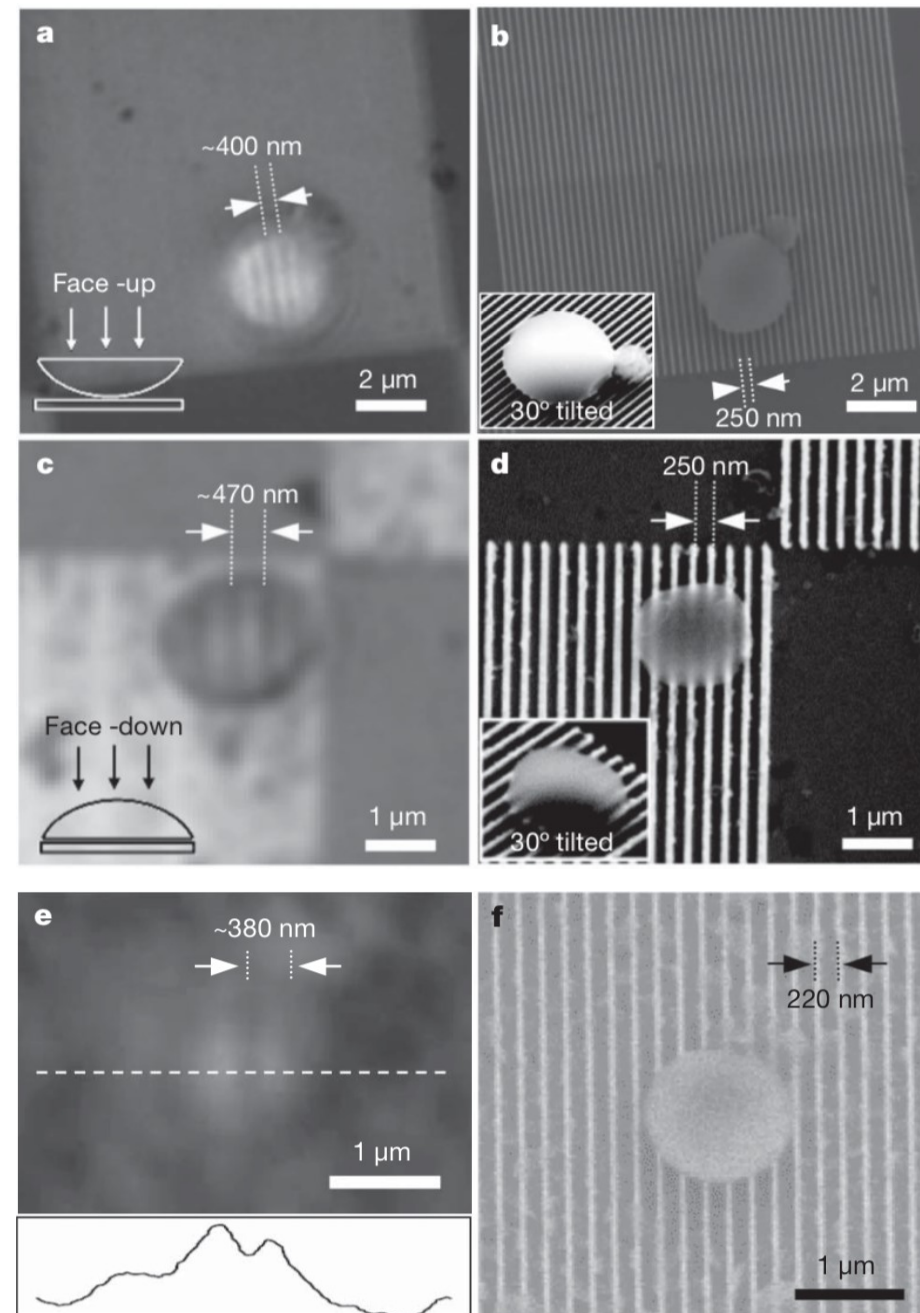
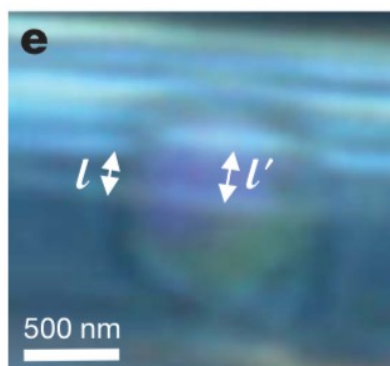
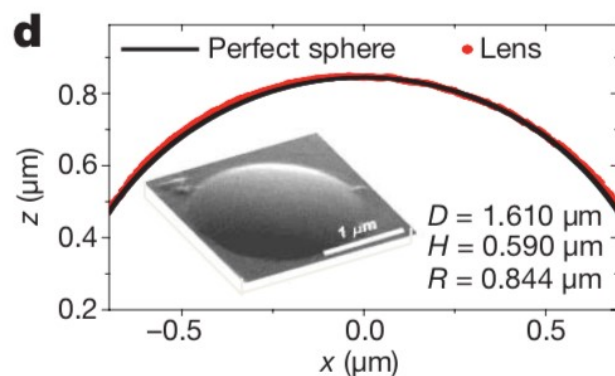
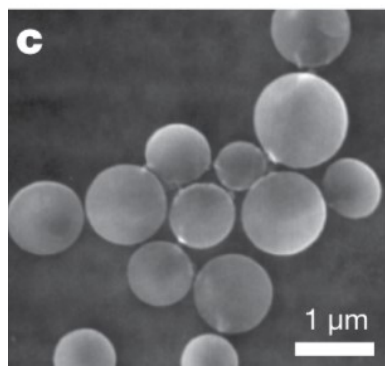
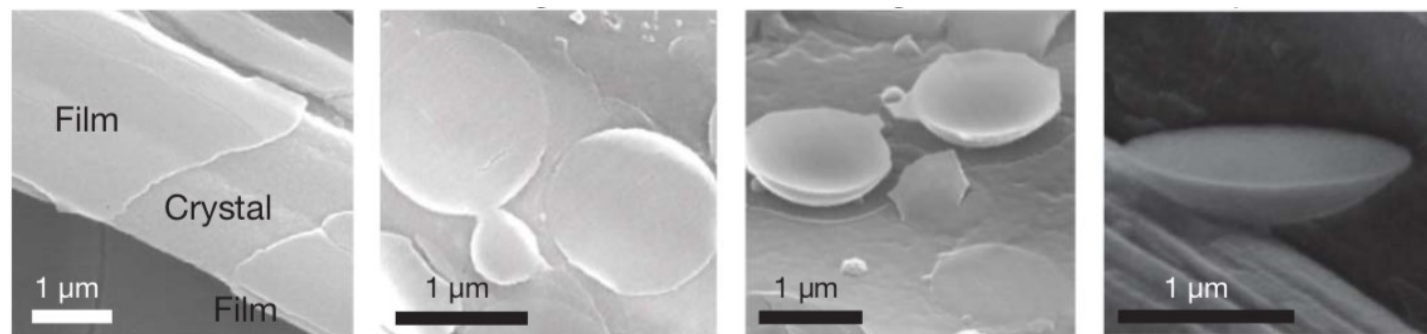
微球超分辨成像

MICROSPHERE-ASSISTED MICROSCOPY

LETTERS

Near-field focusing and magnification through self-assembled nanoscale spherical lenses

Ju Young Lee^{1*}, Byung Hee Hong^{1,2*}, Woo Youn Kim¹, Seung Kyu Min¹, Yukyung Kim¹, Mikhail V. Jouravlev¹, Ranojoy Bose³, Keun Soo Kim², In-Chul Hwang¹, Laura J. Kaufman⁴, Chee Wei Wong³, Philip Kim⁵ & Kwang S. Kim¹



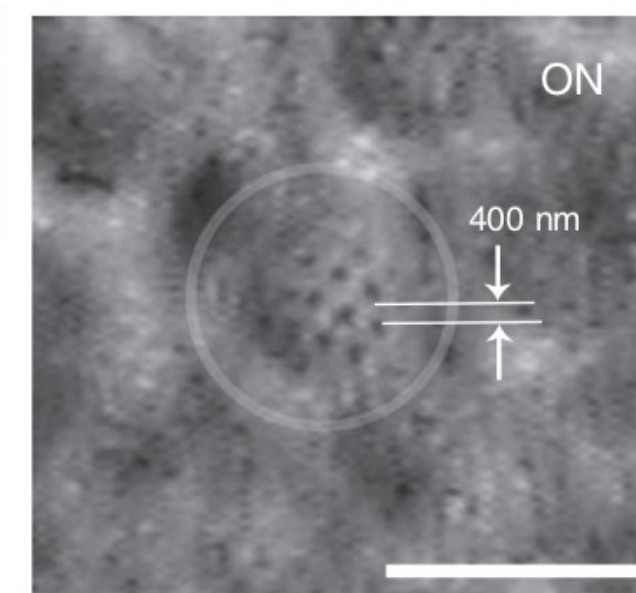
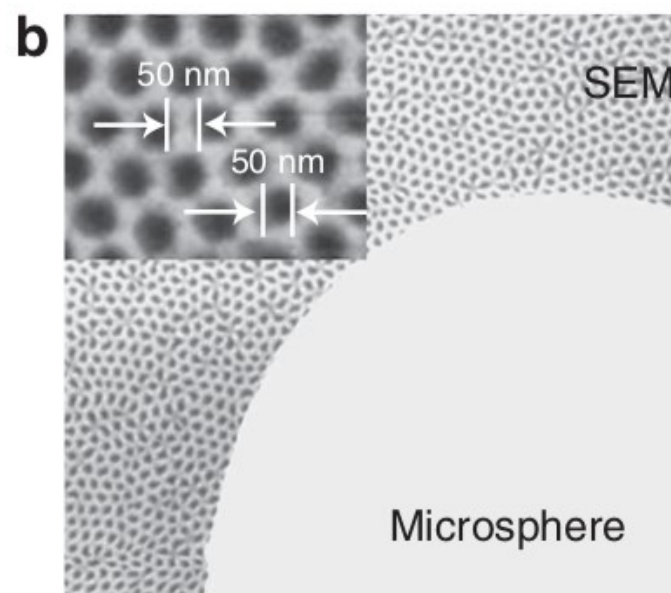
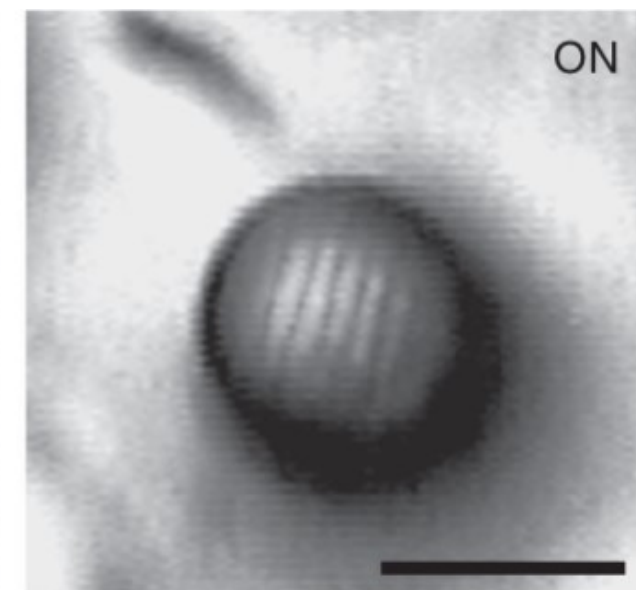
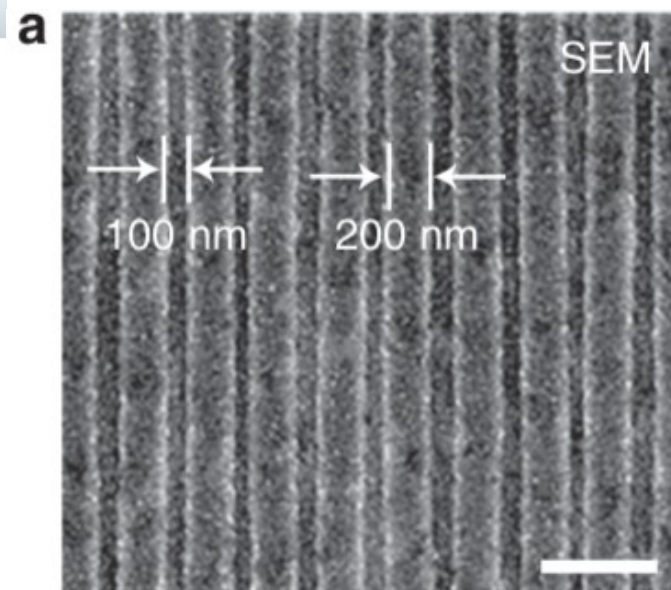
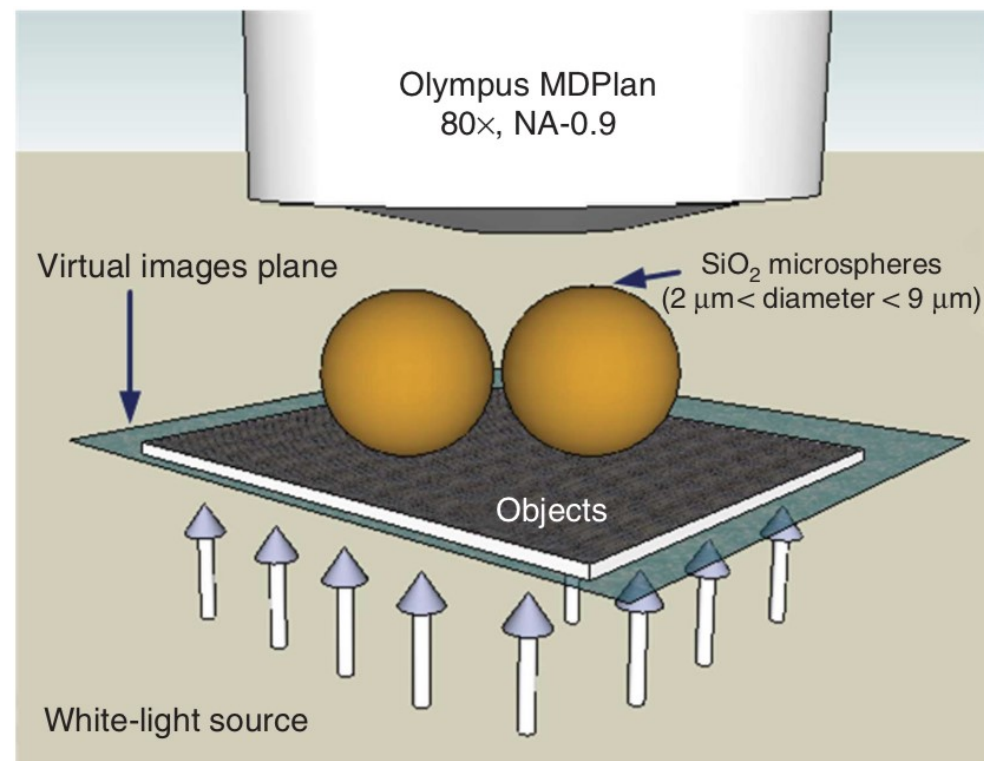
ARTICLE

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Optical virtual imaging at 50 nm lateral resolution with a white-light nanoscope

Zengbo Wang¹, Wei Guo^{1,2}, Lin Li¹, Boris Luk'yanchuk³, Ashfaq Khan¹, Zhu Liu², Zaichun Chen^{3,4} & Minghui Hong^{3,4}



Advantages of microsphere-assisted super-resolution imaging technique over solid immersion lens and confocal microscopies

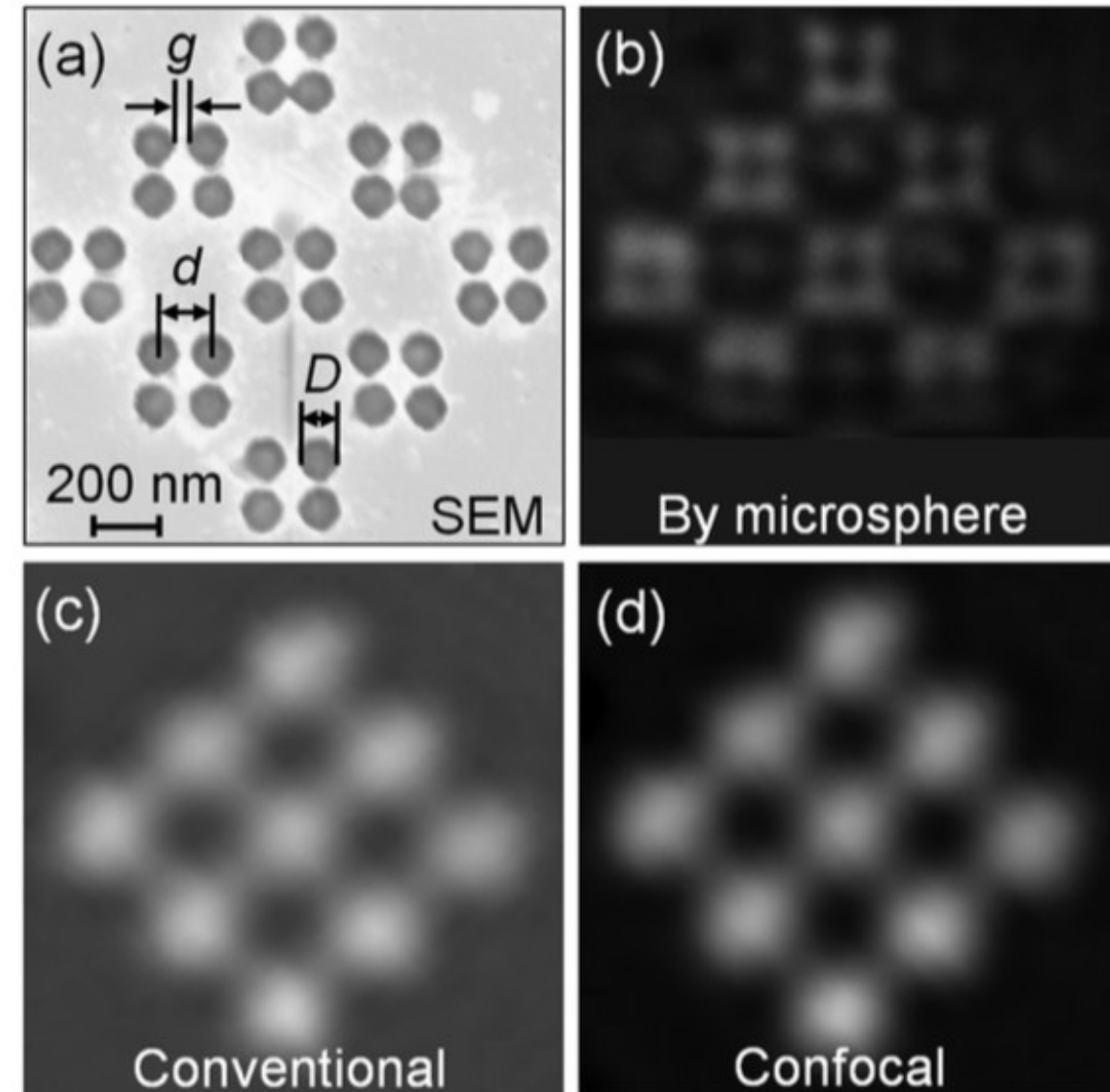
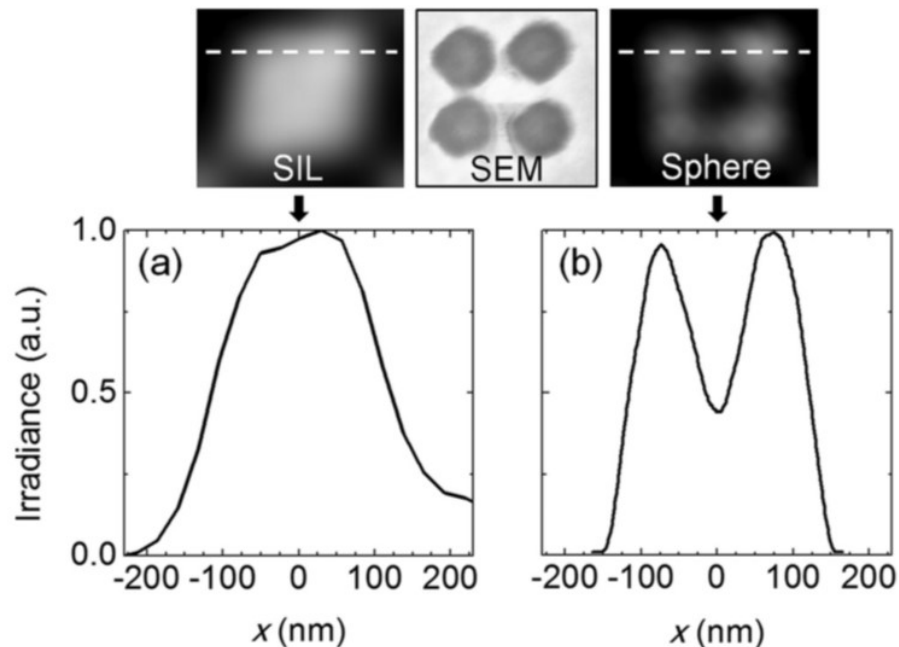
Arash Darafsheh,^{1,a),b)} Nicholaos I. Limberopoulos,² John S. Derov,² Dennis E. Walker, Jr.,² and Vasily N. Astratov^{1,2,c)}

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We demonstrate a series of advantages of microsphere-assisted imaging over confocal and solid immersion lens microscopies including intrinsic flexibility, better resolution, higher magnification, and longer working distances. We discerned minimal feature sizes of ~ 50 - 60 nm in nanoplasmonic arrays at the illumination wavelength $\lambda = 405$ nm. It is demonstrated that liquid-immersed, high-index ($n \sim 1.9$ - 2.1) spheres provide a superior image quality compared to that obtained by spheres with the same index contrast in an air environment. We estimate that using transparent microspheres at deep UV wavelengths of ~ 200 nm might make possible imaging of various nanostructures with extraordinary high ~ 30 nm resolution. © 2014 AIP Publishing LLC. [<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4864760>]



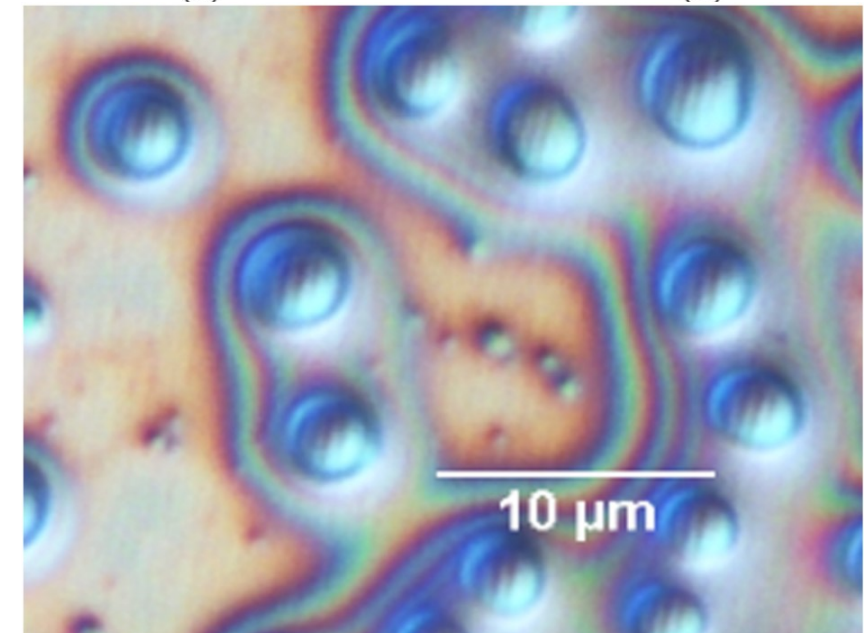
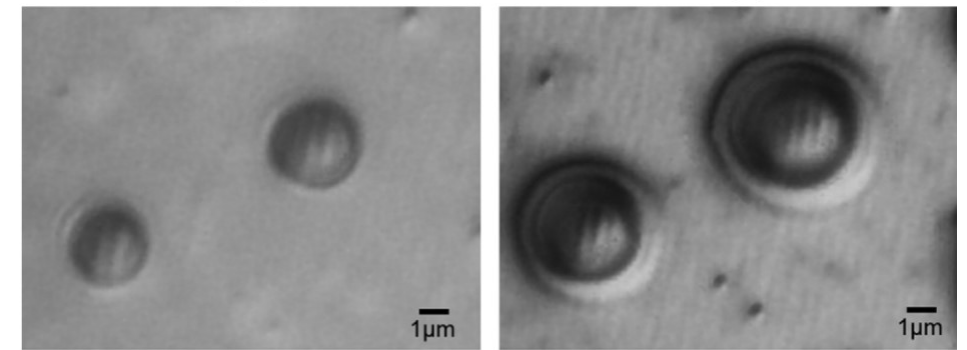
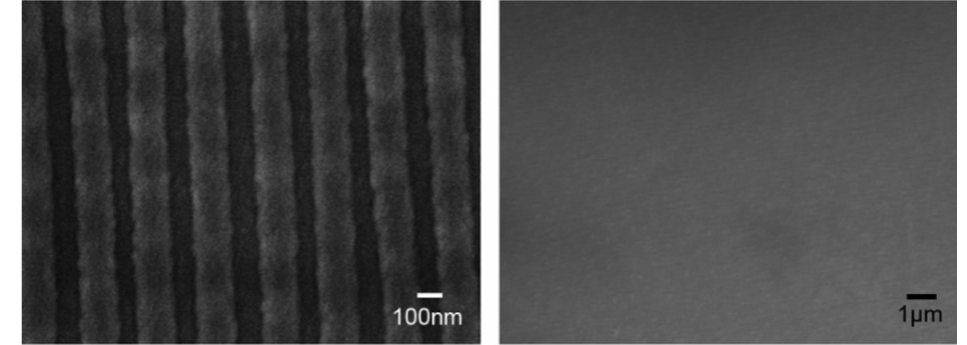
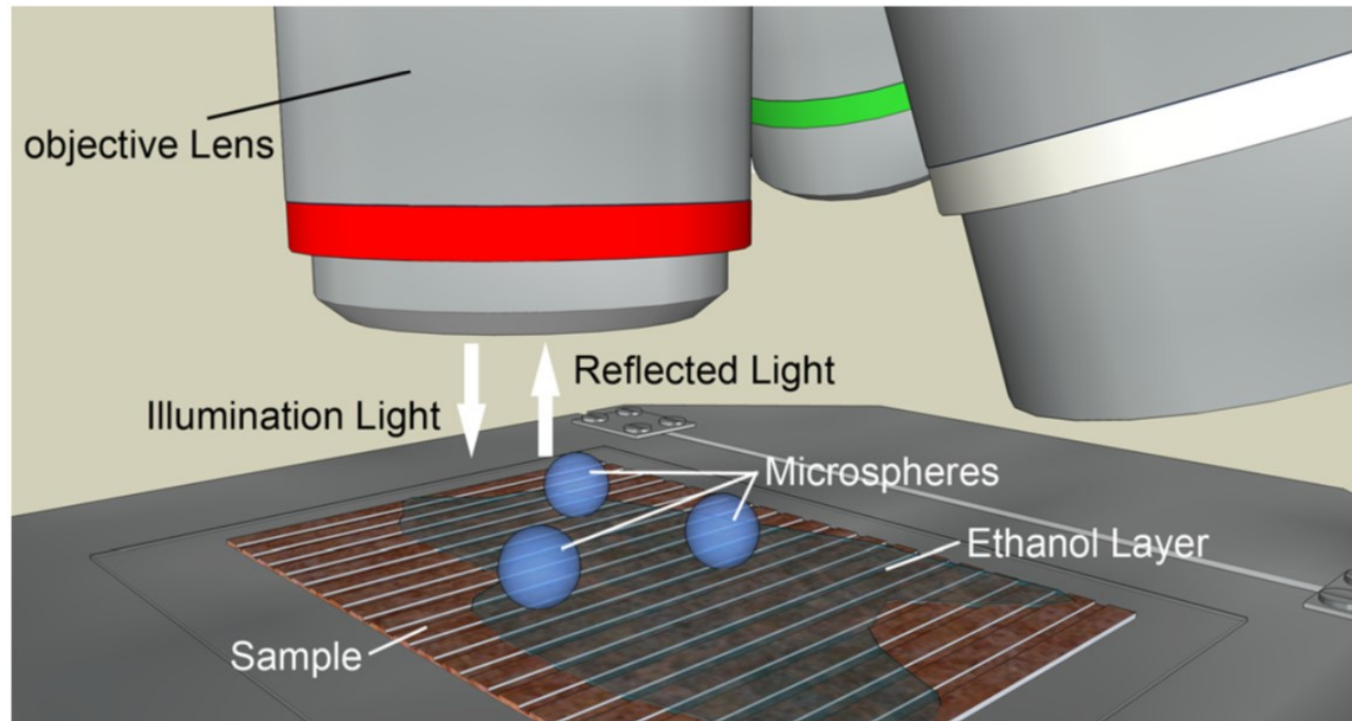
Microsphere based microscope with optical super-resolution capability

Xiang Hao, Cuifang Kuang, Xu Liu,^{a)} Haijun Zhang, and Yanghui Li

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We experimentally demonstrated that the microsphere can discern the details of the object whose sizes are below the conventional diffractive limit and such super-resolution capability can be reinforced if semi-immersing the corresponding microspheres in liquid droplet, producing a sharper contrast and a comparatively smaller magnification factor. The microsphere is considered as a channel that connects the near-field evanescent wave and the transmission one in far field. A conjecture based on this is proposed to explain the mechanism of super-resolution and the corresponding phenomenon. © 2011 American Institute of Physics. [doi:[10.1063/1.3662010](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3662010)]



Experimental far-field imaging properties of a $\sim 5\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ diameter spherical lens

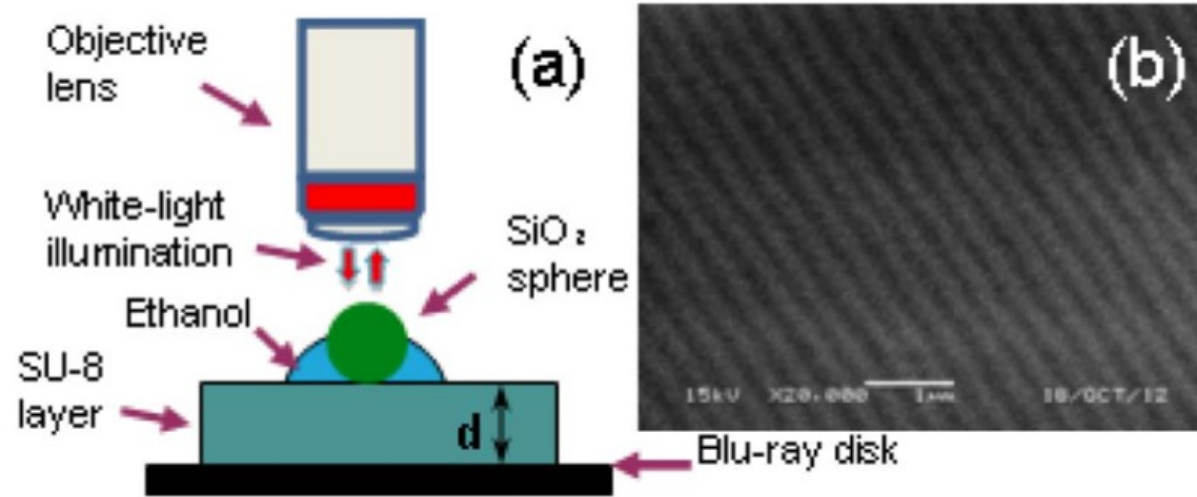
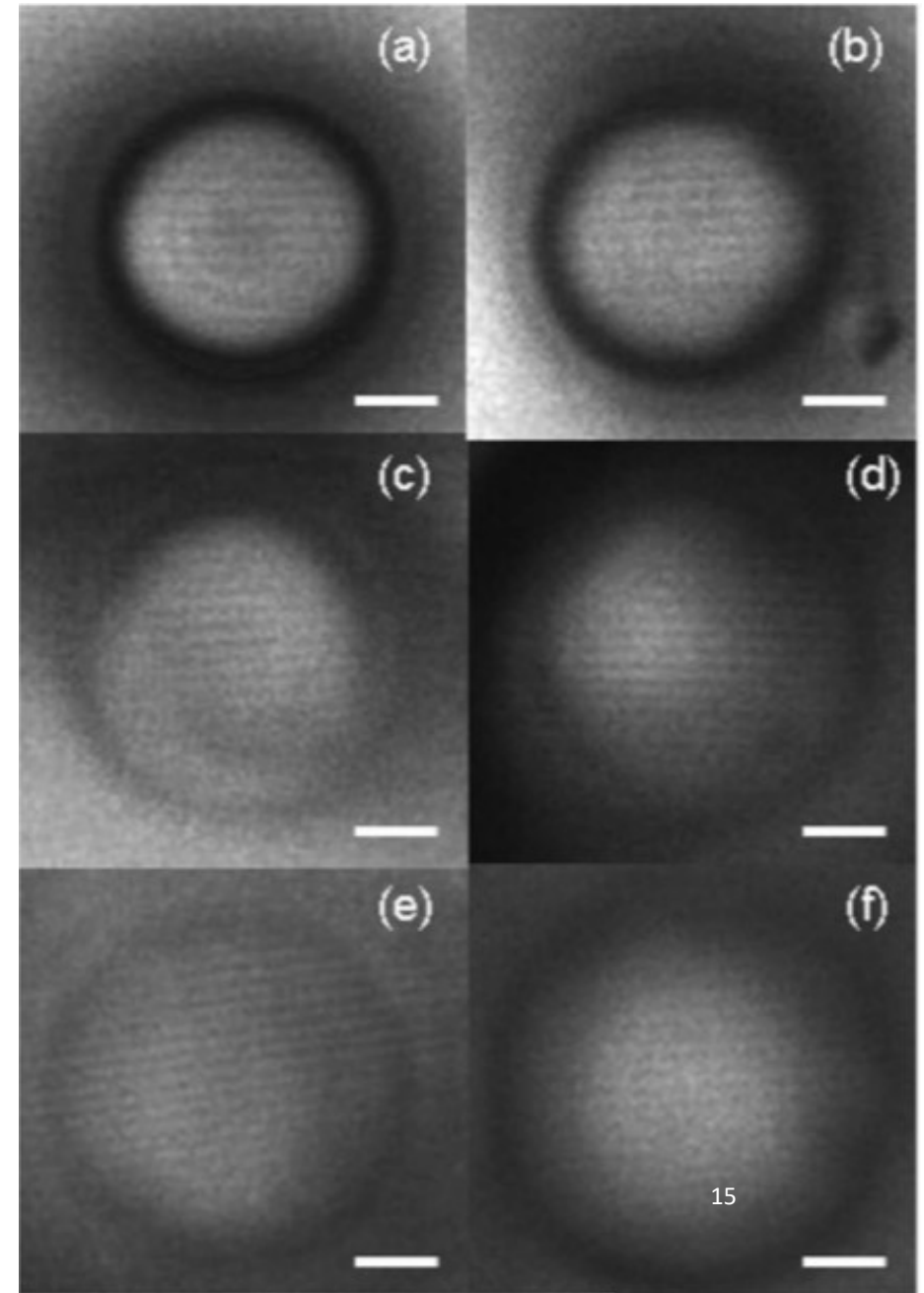
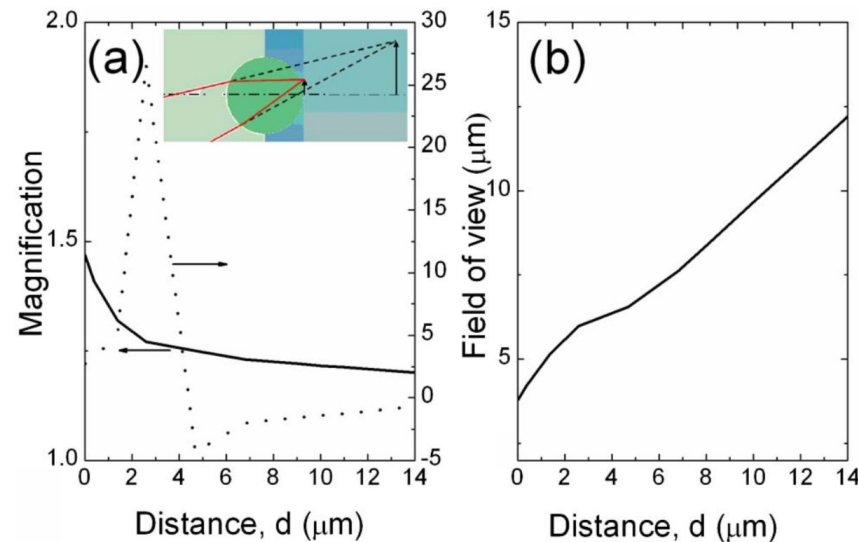


Fig. 1. (a) Schematic of the experimental setup and (b) SEM image of a blank blu-ray disc studied in this Letter.



Wavelength-scale lens microscopy via thermal reshaping of colloidal particles

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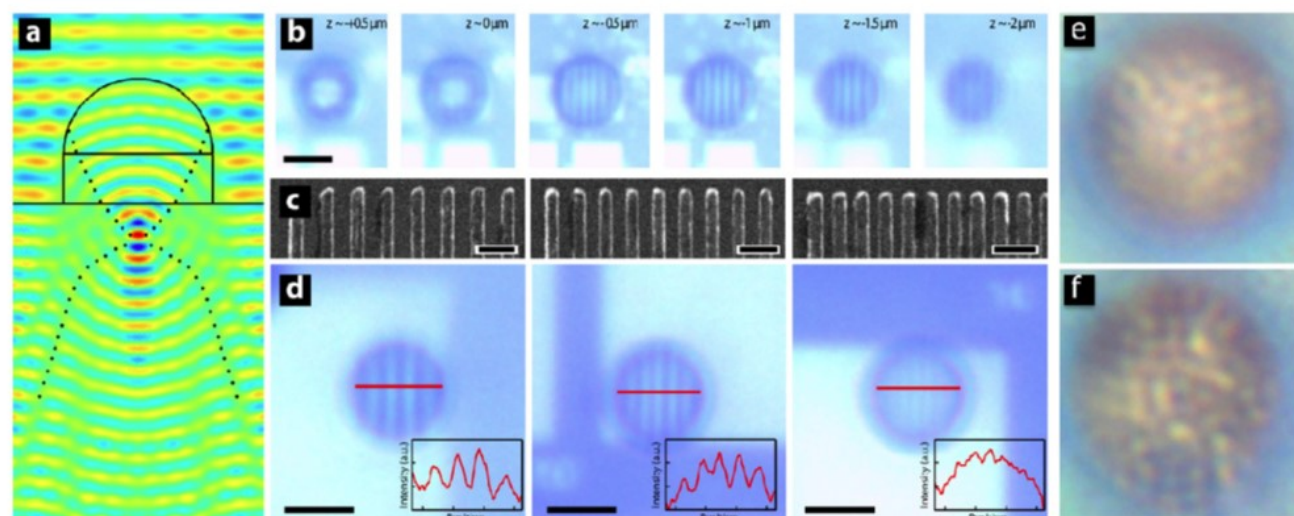
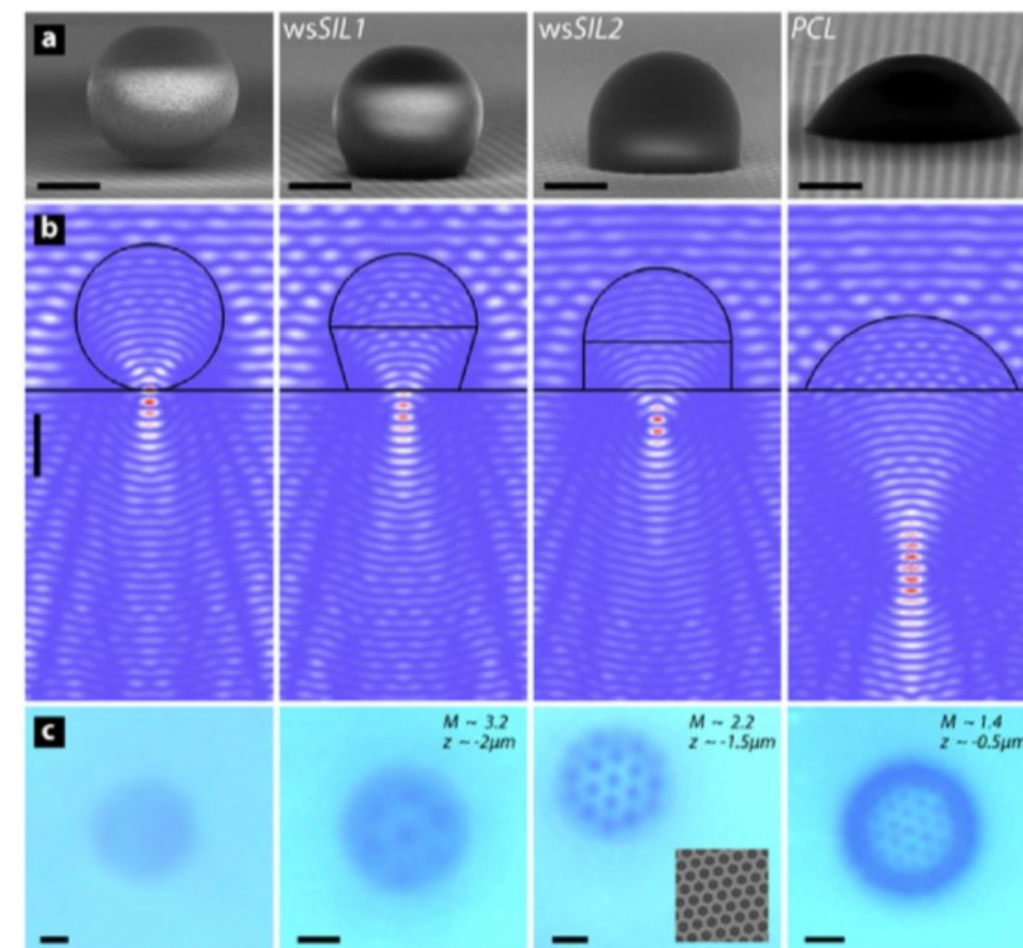


Figure 4. Optical properties of $2.4\ \mu\text{m}$ wsSIL2s. (a) Simulated plot of the light propagation (electric field) through the lens. The dotted black curve is a guide to the eye and delimits the optical beam trajectory through the lens. Row (b): the curvilinear wavefront normal is confirmed experimentally, as the first magnified image appears spontaneously upon gradually changing the imaged plane. Scale bar: $2\ \mu\text{m}$. Row (c): SEM snapshots of the linear arrays used to test the imaging. The lines are $\sim 90\ \text{nm}$ wide with various spacings. Scale bars: $200\ \text{nm}$. Row (d): magnified optical images of line patterns with 240 , 210 and $180\ \text{nm}$ periods. Insets: intensity profiles in the optical microscopy images, showing the pincushion distortion and the decreasing step-edge intensity ratio for size shrinkage. Scale bars: $2\ \mu\text{m}$. ((e), (f)) Evidence for higher resolution imaging by resolving $170\ \text{nm}$ point objects.



Optical super-resolution by high-index liquid-immersed microspheres

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²Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering & Photonic Center, Boston University, 8 Saint Mary's Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA

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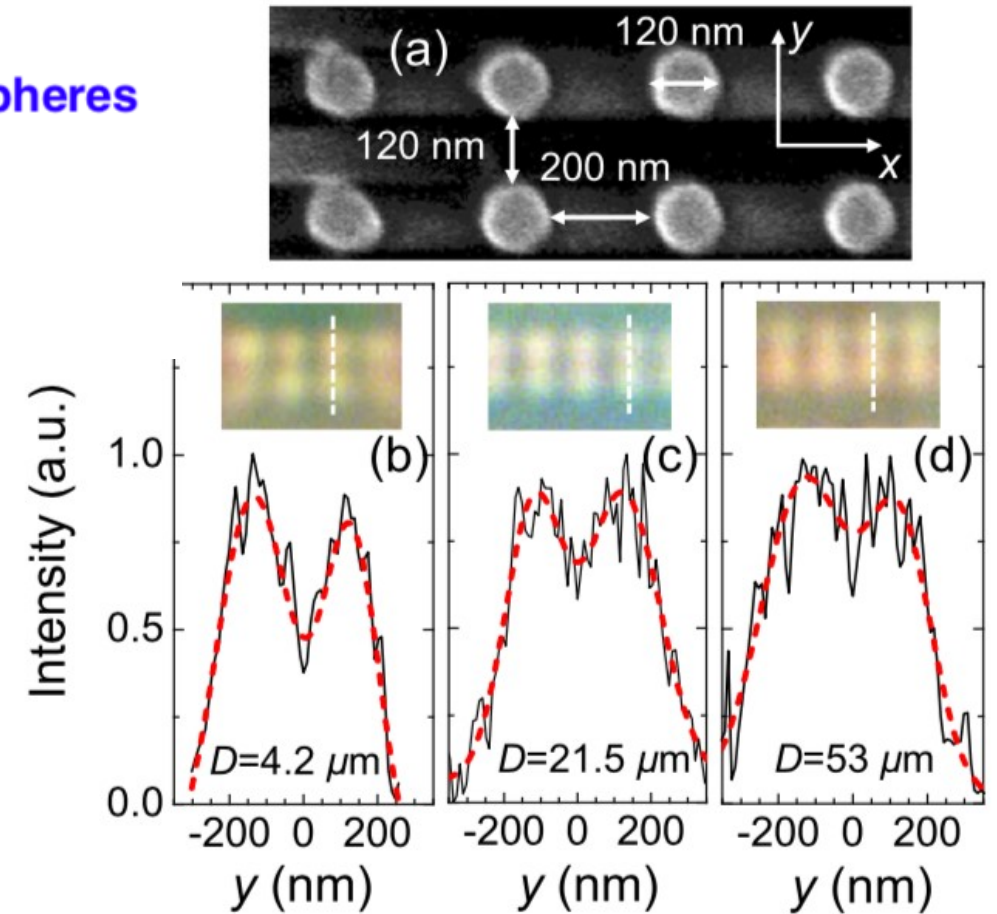
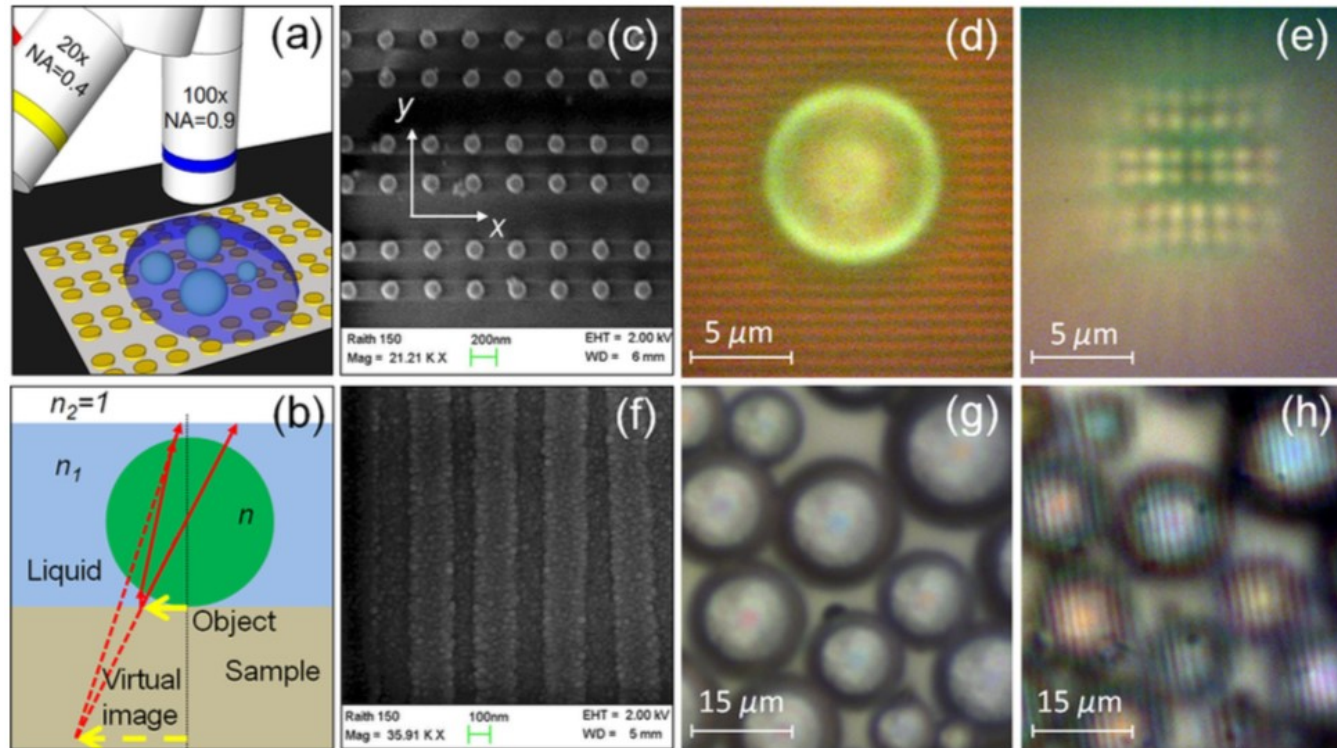


FIG. 3. (a) SEM image of an array of gold NPDs formed by 120 nm nanoparticles with 120 nm separations and resolving power of BTG microspheres with $n \sim 1.9$ and different diameters D : (b) $4.2 \mu\text{m}$, (c) $21.5 \mu\text{m}$, and (d) $53 \mu\text{m}$. Insets show the optical microscope images obtained in (b)–(d) cases corresponding to SEM image in (a).

Transmission Microsphere-Assisted Dark-Field Microscopy

Stephane Perrin,* Hongyu Li, Keshia Badu, Thomas Comparon, Giorgio Quaranta, Nadia Messaddeq, Nicolas Lemerrier, Paul Montgomery, Jean-Luc Vonesch, and Sylvain Lecler

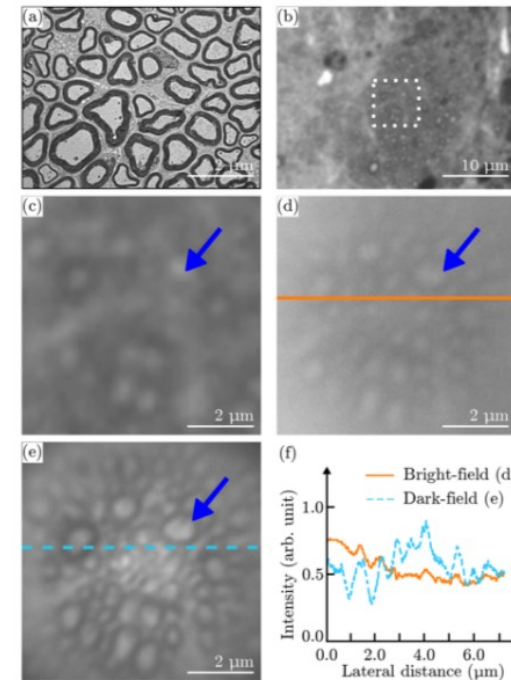
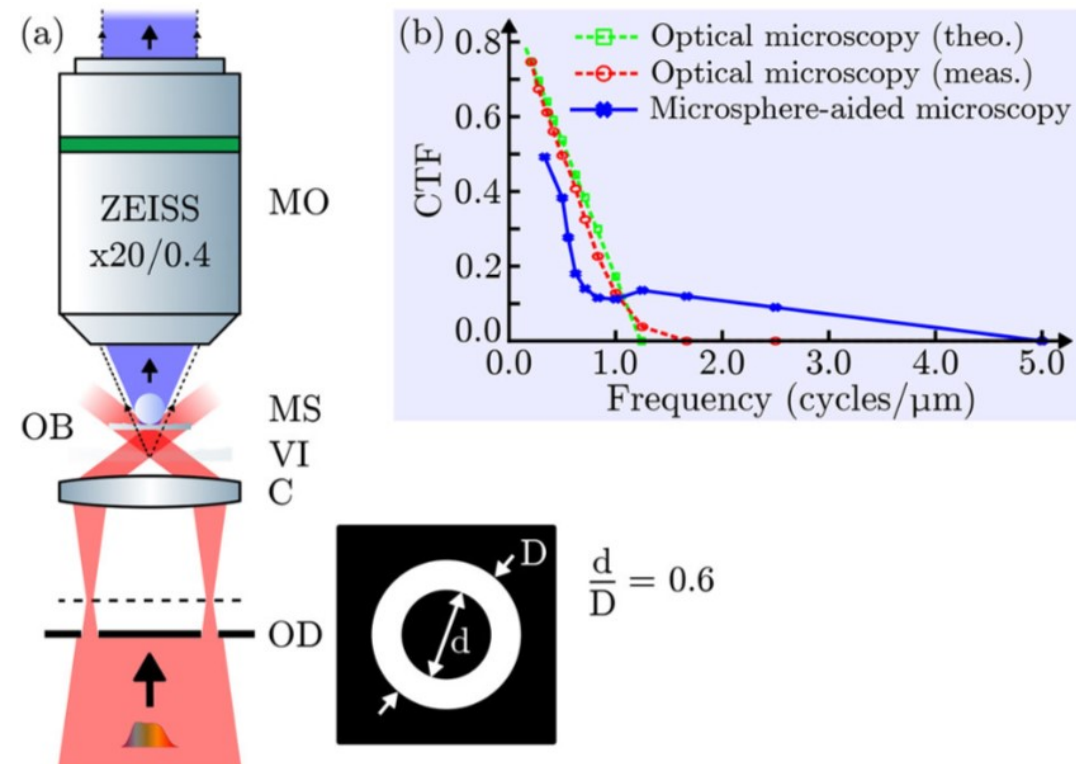


Figure 3. Dark-field super-resolution microscopy for the imaging of mouse brain cells. Direct images of myelinated nerve fibers using (a) transmission electron microscopy, (b) bright-field conventional microscopy, (c) zoom-in view of (b), (d) bright-field nanoscopy, and (e) dark-field nanoscopy. Arrows help for location. f) Intensity profiles of (d) and (e) along the transverse axis.

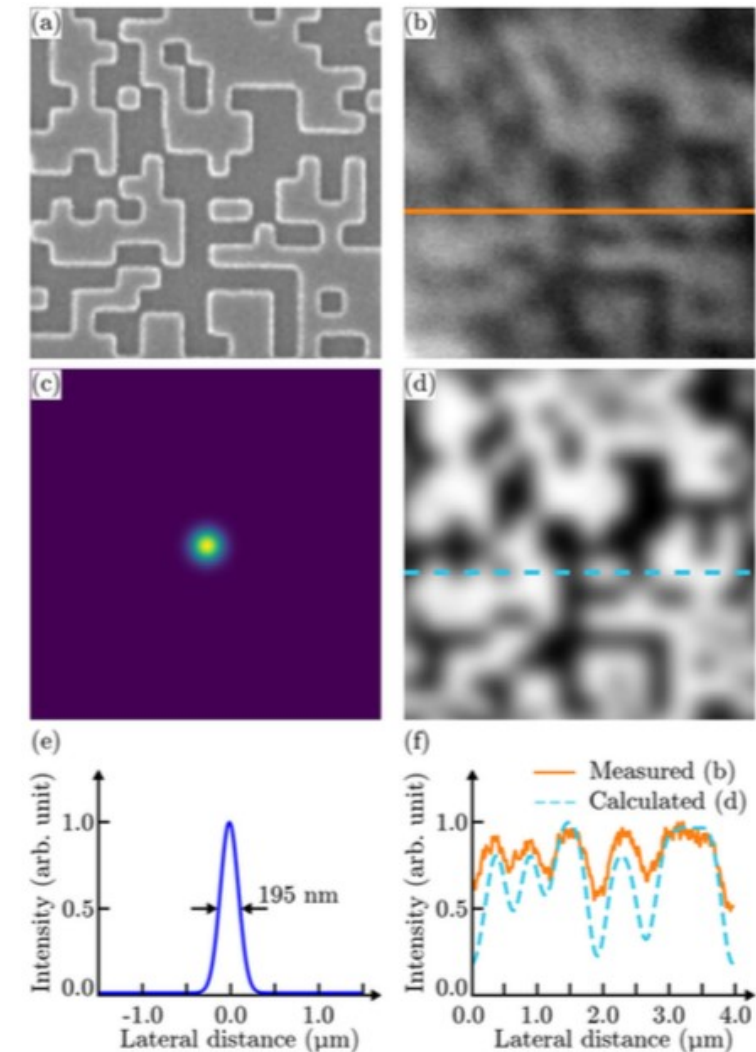
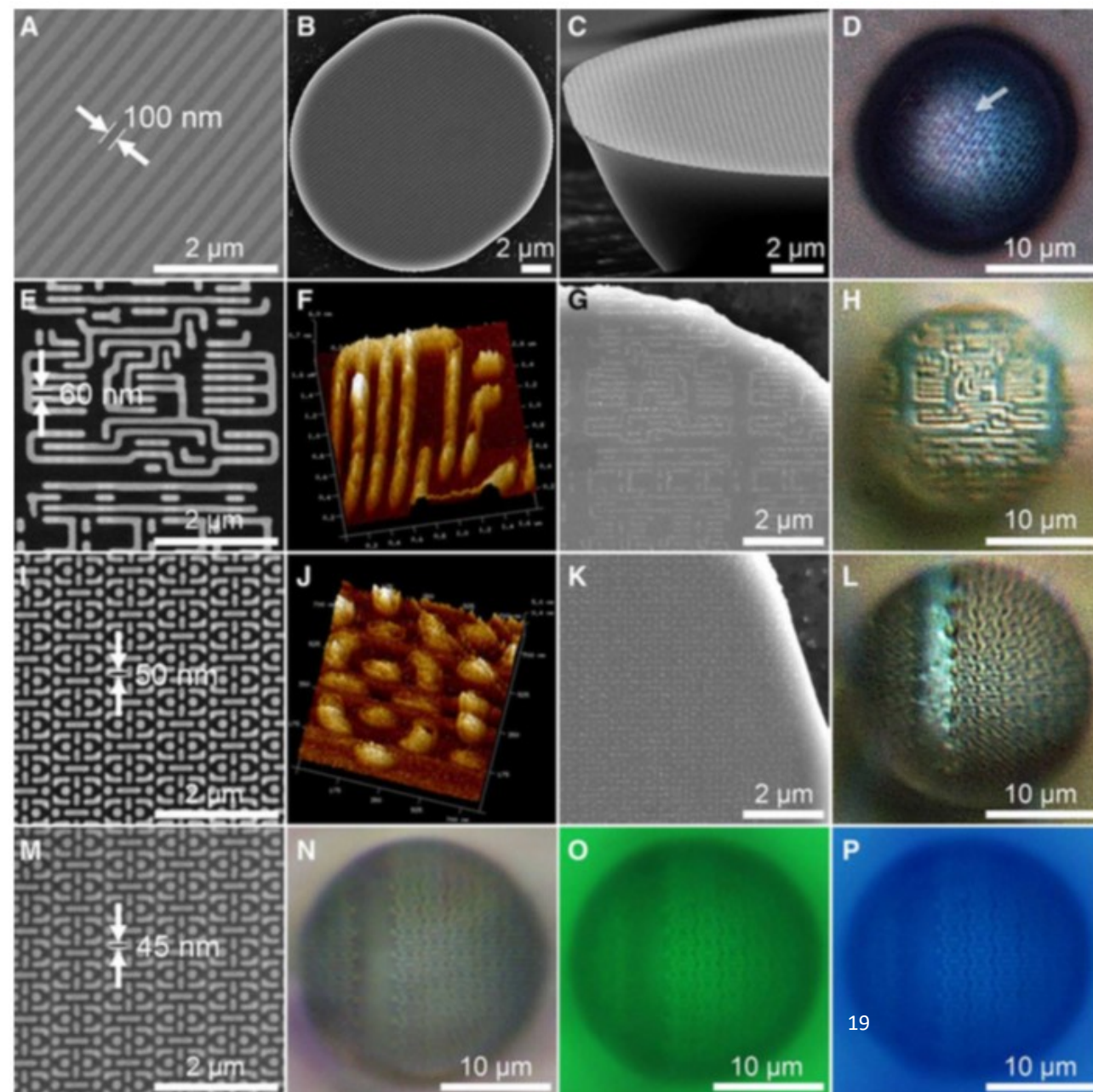
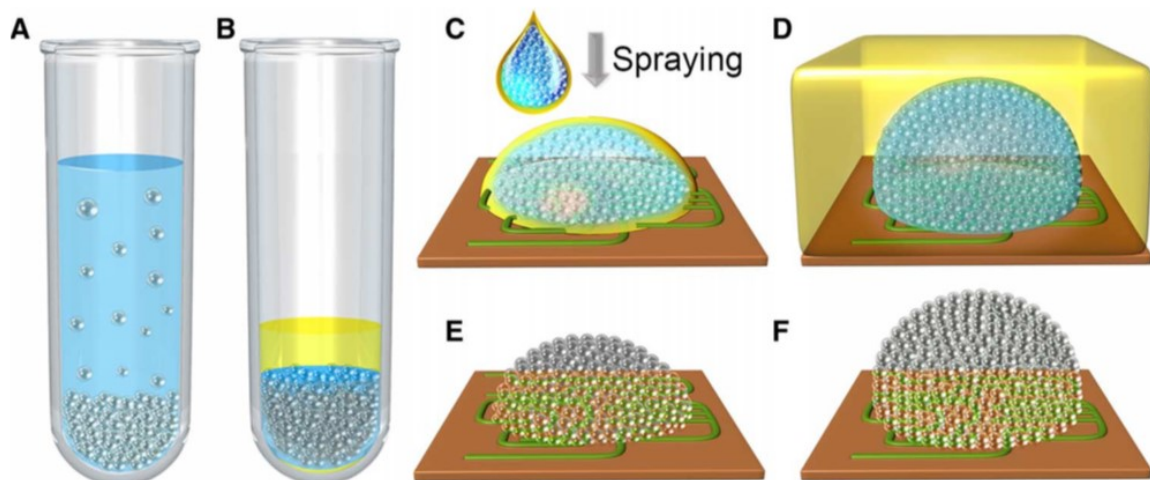


Figure 2. Dark-field super-resolution microscopy for the imaging of transparent 250 nm of side squares. Direct images of the glass nano-imprint squares using (a) SEM and (b) microsphere-assisted microscopy. The soda-lime microsphere diameter is 25 μm . c) Estimated 2D point spread function (PSF) of the microsphere-based nanoscope using a Gaussian approximation. d) Calculated image of the sample using the 2D convolution of the object model and PSF. e) Intensity profile of PSF. f) Intensity distribution of (b) and (d) along the transverse axis.

Three-dimensional all-dielectric metamaterial solid immersion lens for subwavelength imaging at visible frequencies

Wen Fan,¹ Bing Yan,² Zengbo Wang,^{2*} Limin Wu^{1*}



PHOTONICS Research

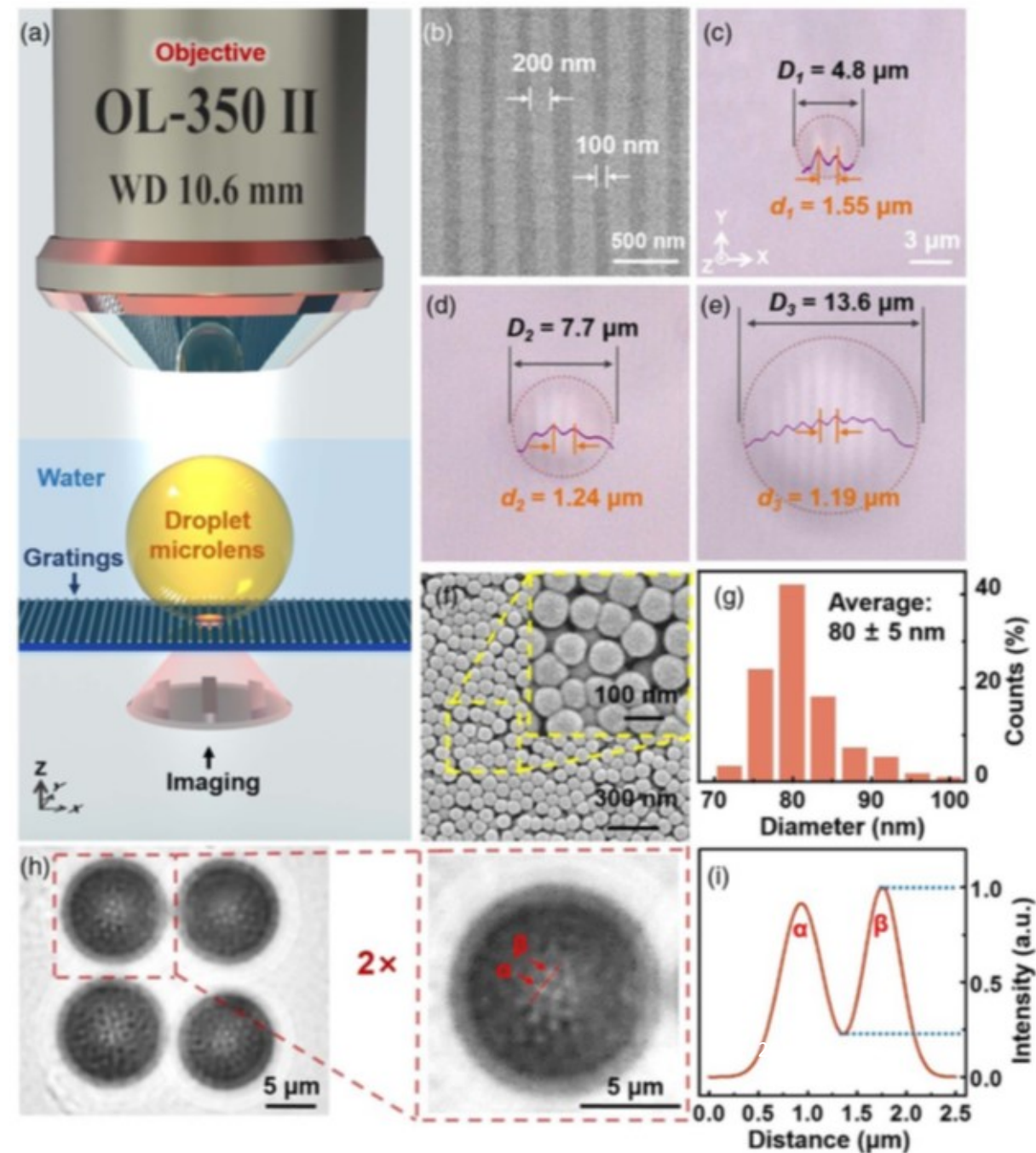
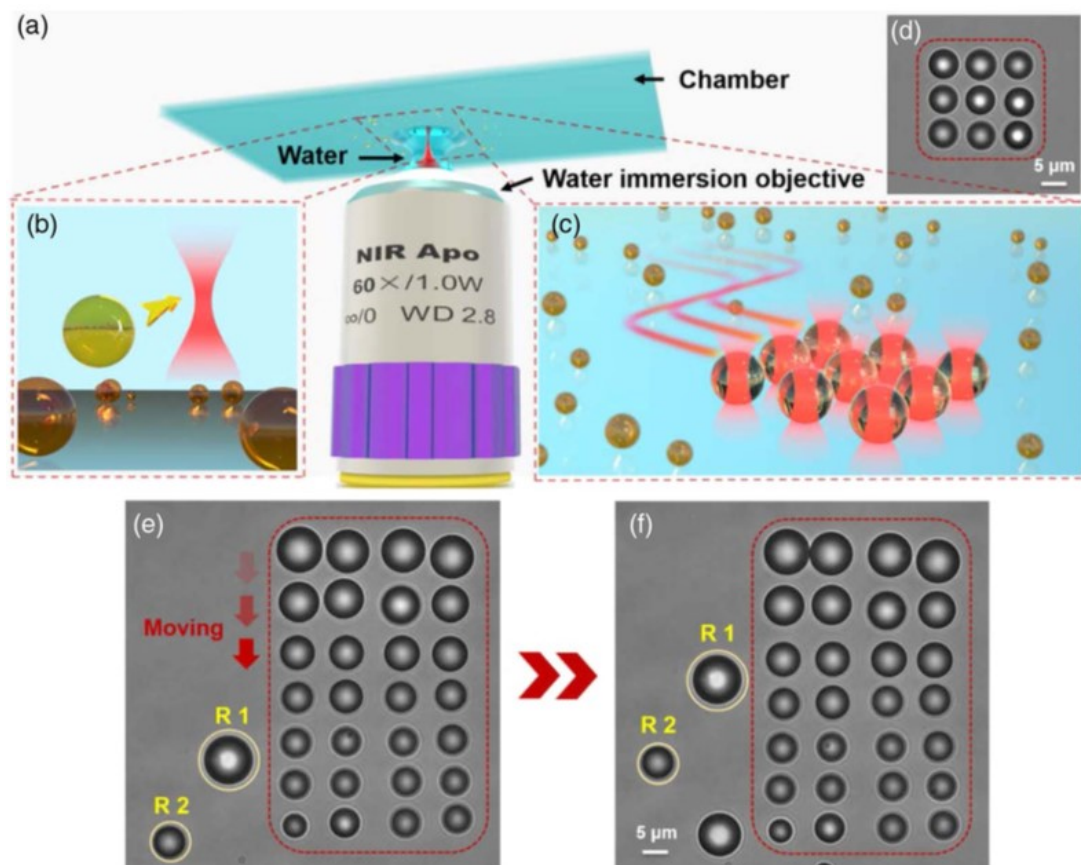
Subwavelength imaging and detection using adjustable and movable droplet microlenses

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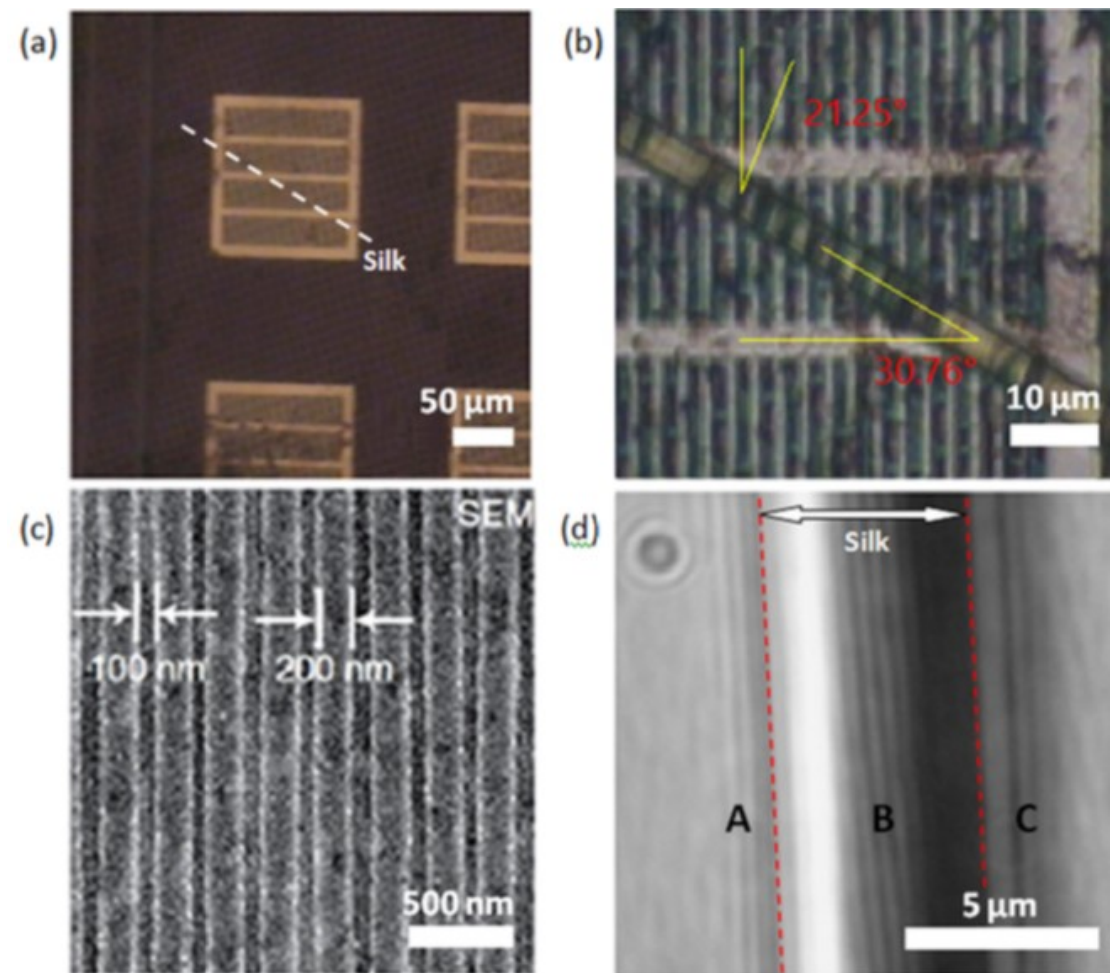
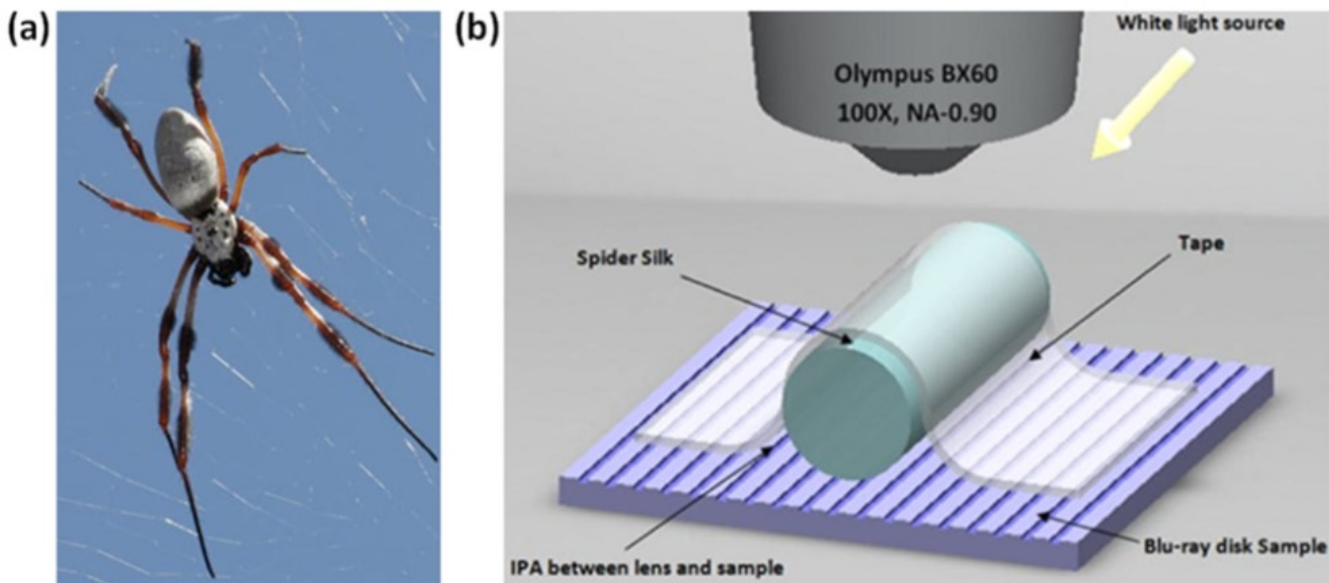


Spider Silk: Mother Nature's Bio-Superlens

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Optical super-resolution imaging by high-index microspheres embedded in elastomers

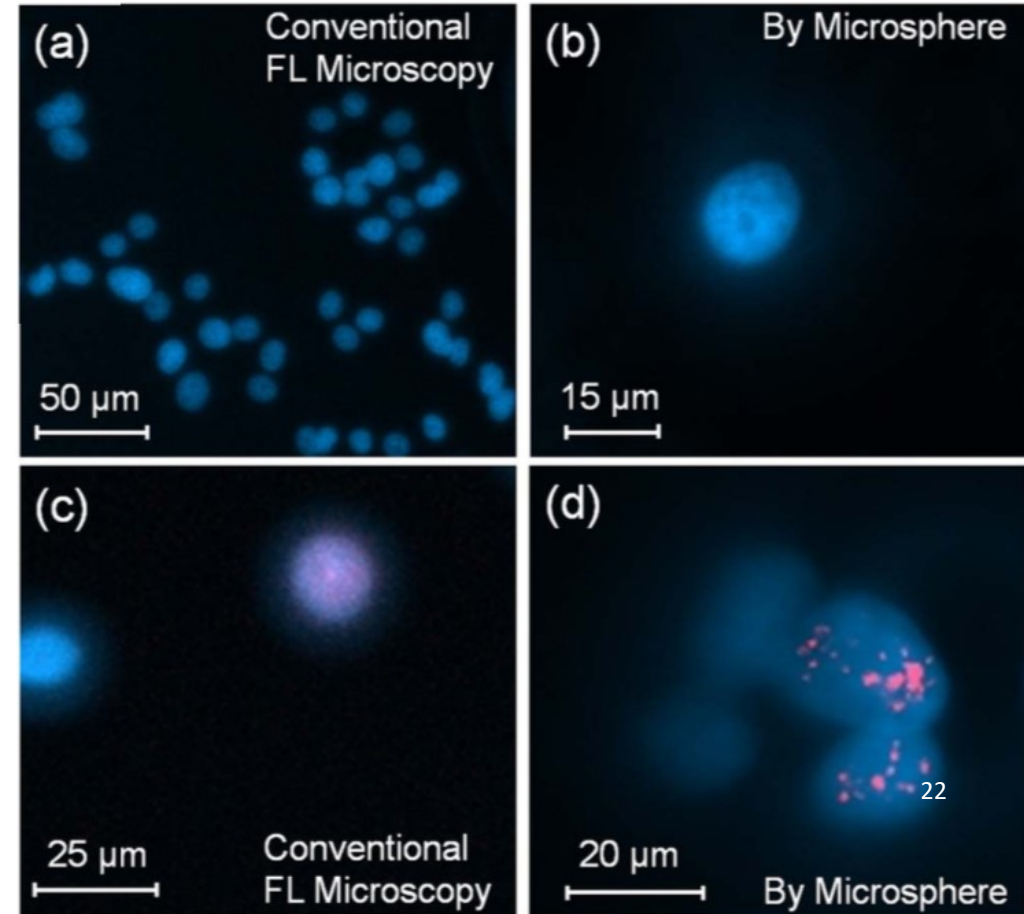
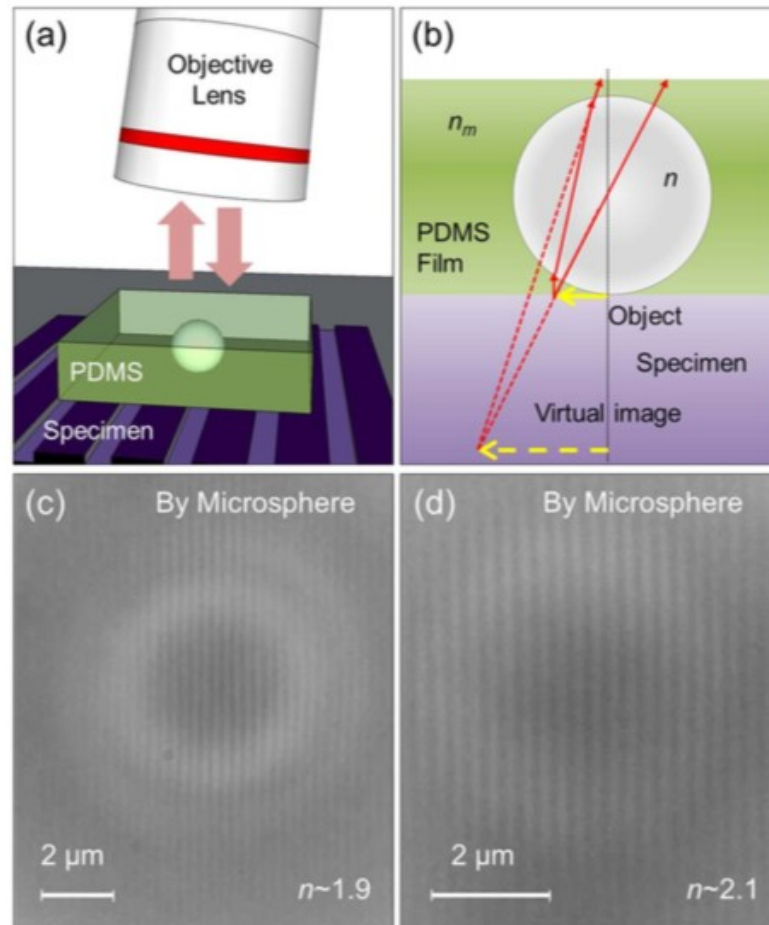
Arash Darafsheh,^{1,*} Consuelo Guardiola,¹ Averie Palovcak,¹ Jarod C. Finlay,¹ and Alejandro Cárabe^{1,2}

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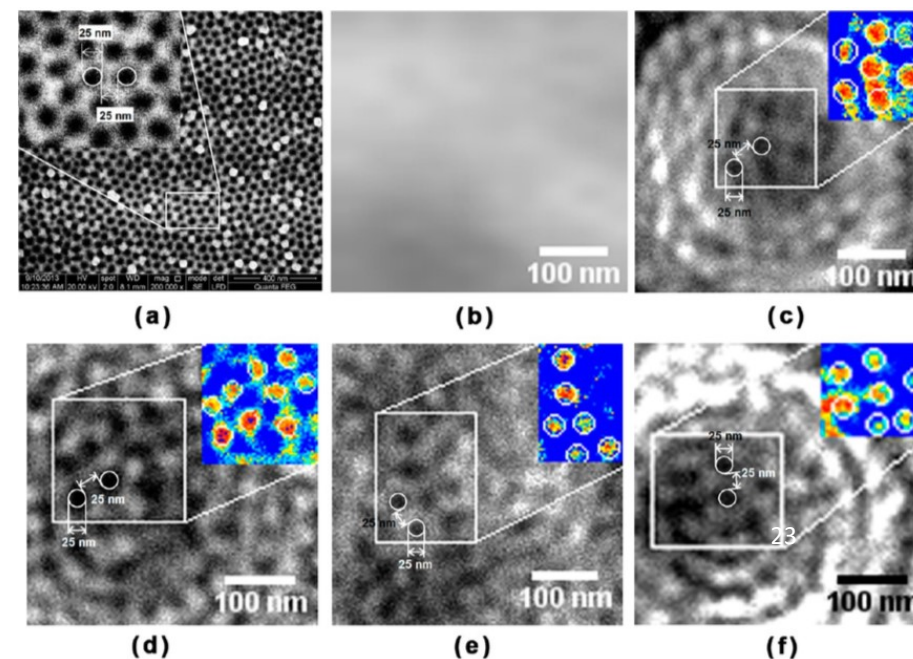
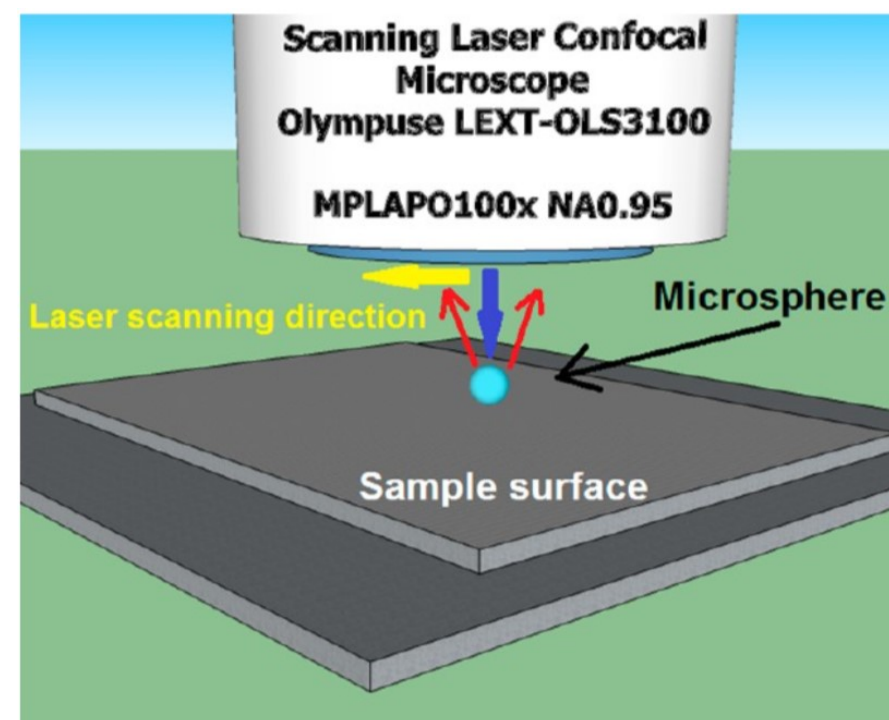
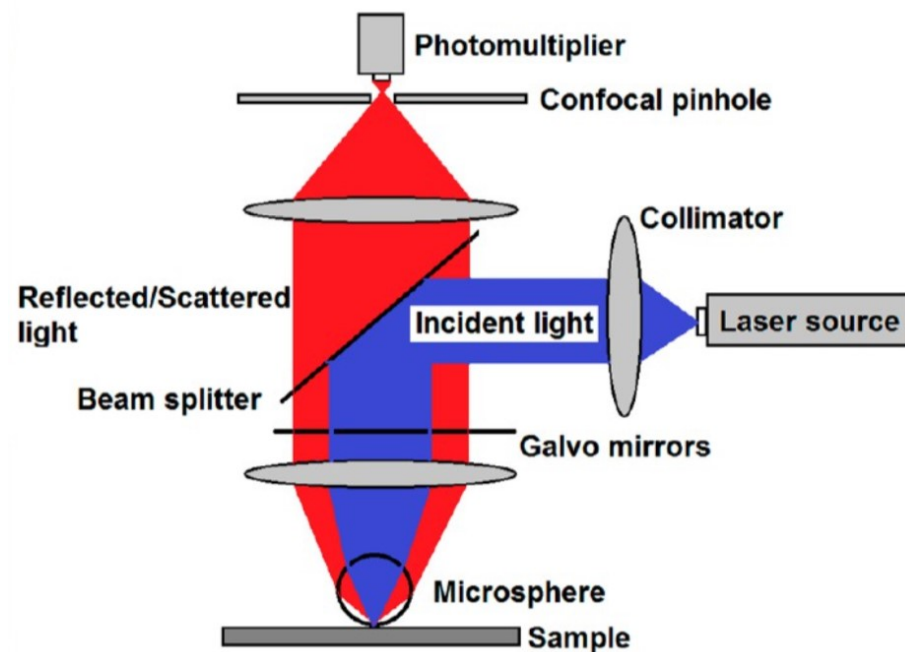


Microsphere-Coupled Scanning Laser Confocal Nanoscope for Sub-Diffraction-Limited Imaging at 25 nm Lateral Resolution in the Visible Spectrum

Yinzhou Yan,^{†,*} Lin Li,^{†,*} Chao Feng,[‡] Wei Guo,[†] Seoungjun Lee,[†] and Minghui Hong[§]

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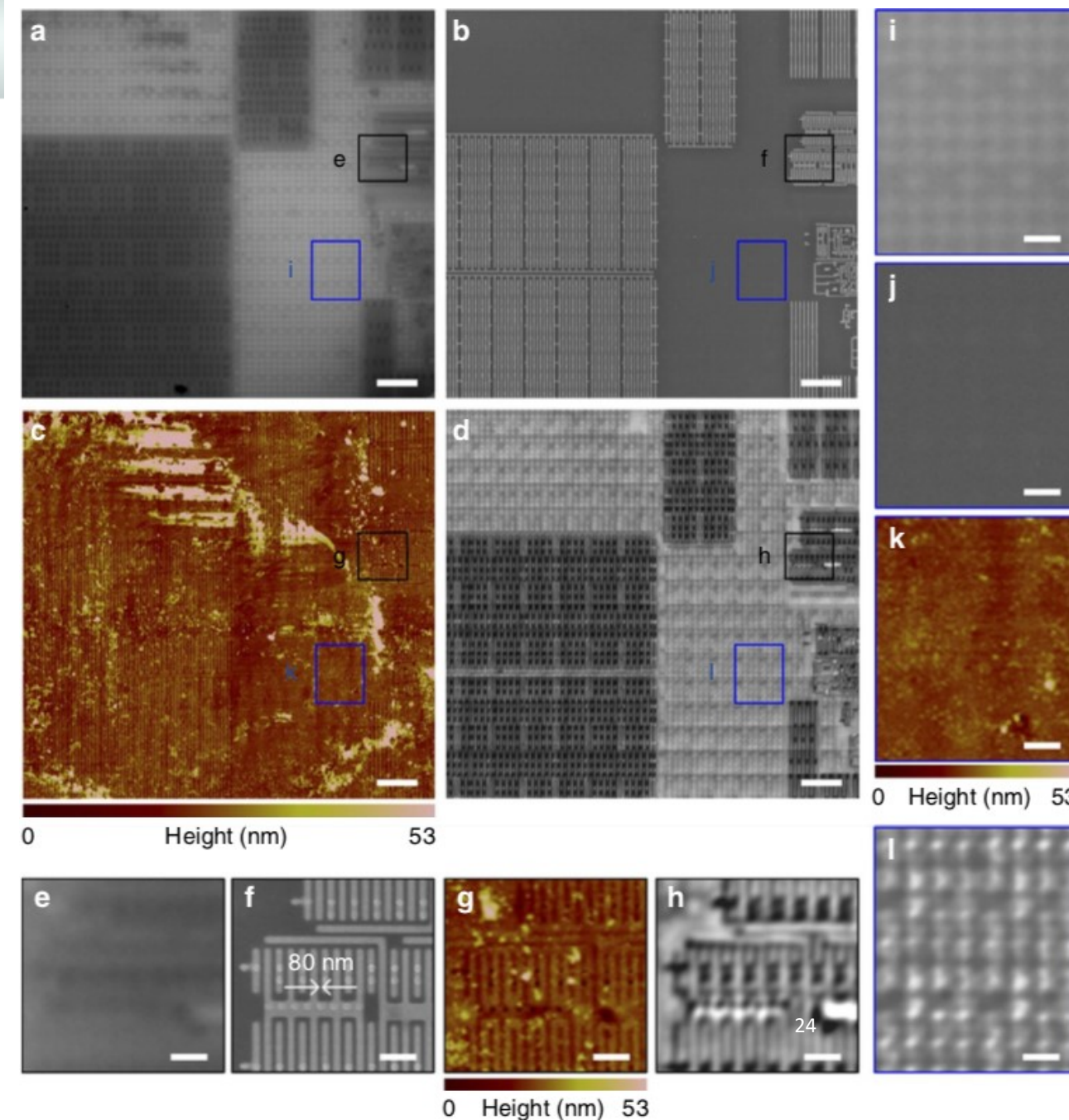
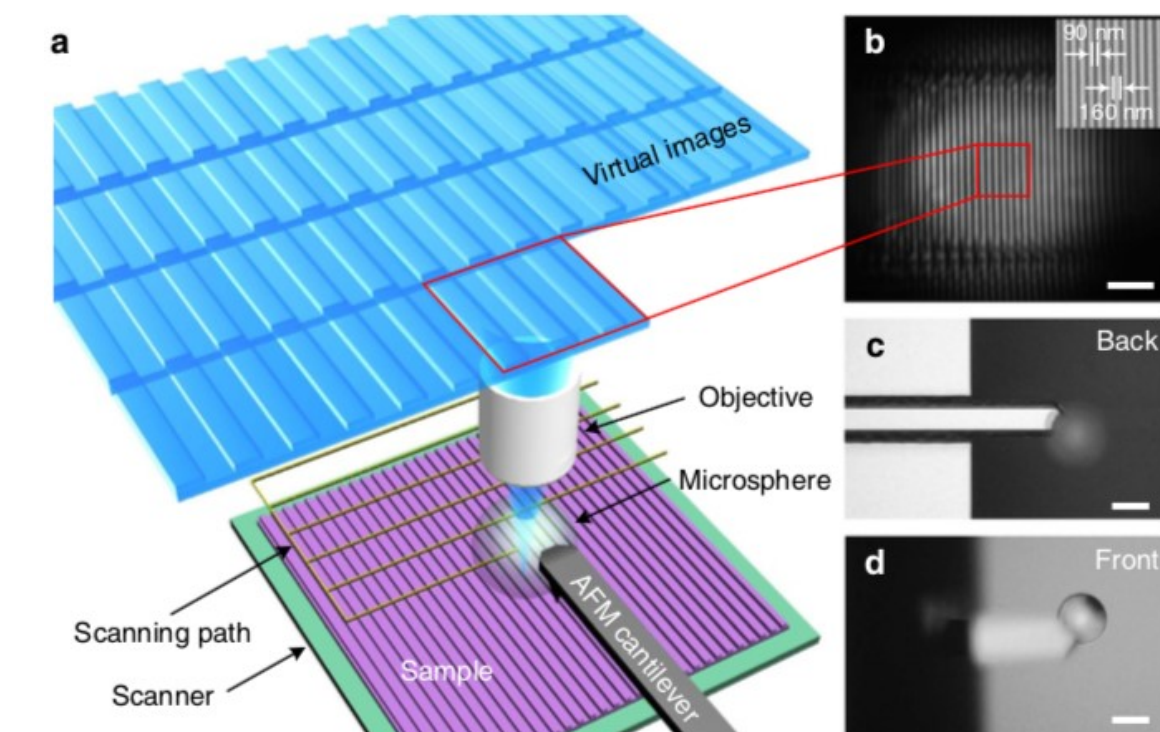
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OPEN

Scanning superlens microscopy for non-invasive large field-of-view visible light nanoscale imaging

Feifei Wang^{1,2}, Lianqing Liu¹, Haibo Yu¹, Yangdong Wen^{1,2}, Peng Yu¹, Zhu Liu¹, Yuechao Wang¹ & Wen Jung Li^{1,3}

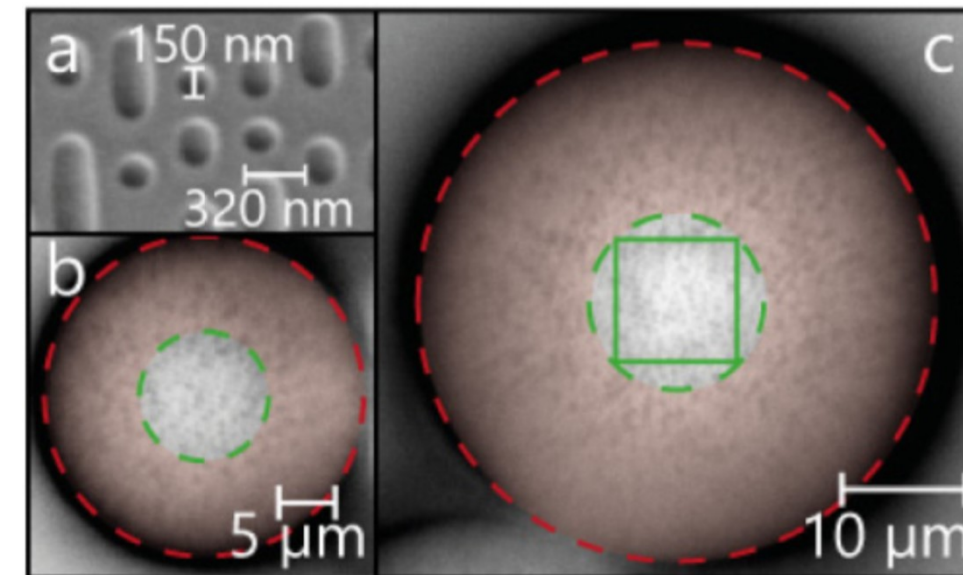
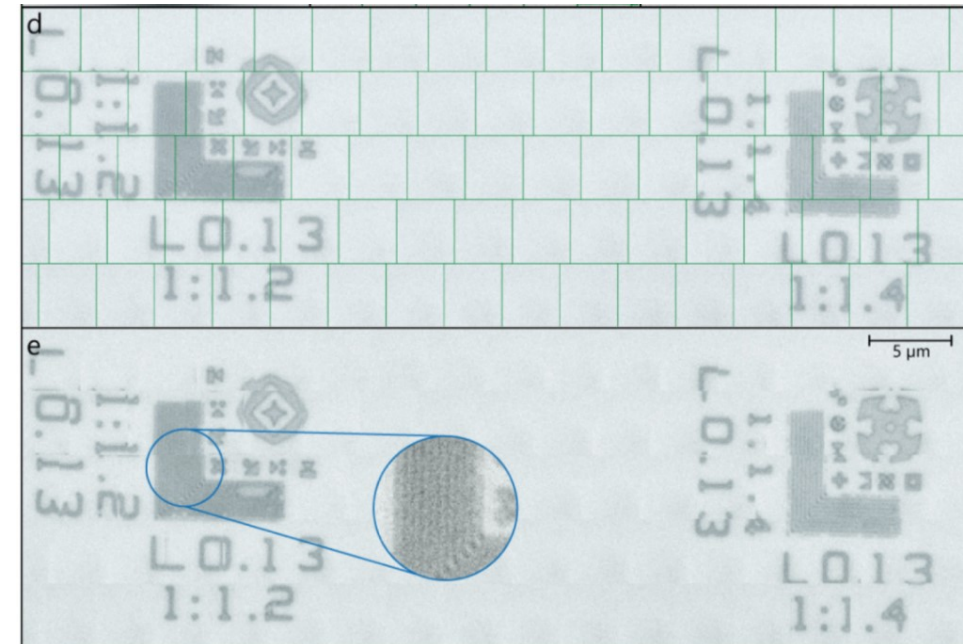
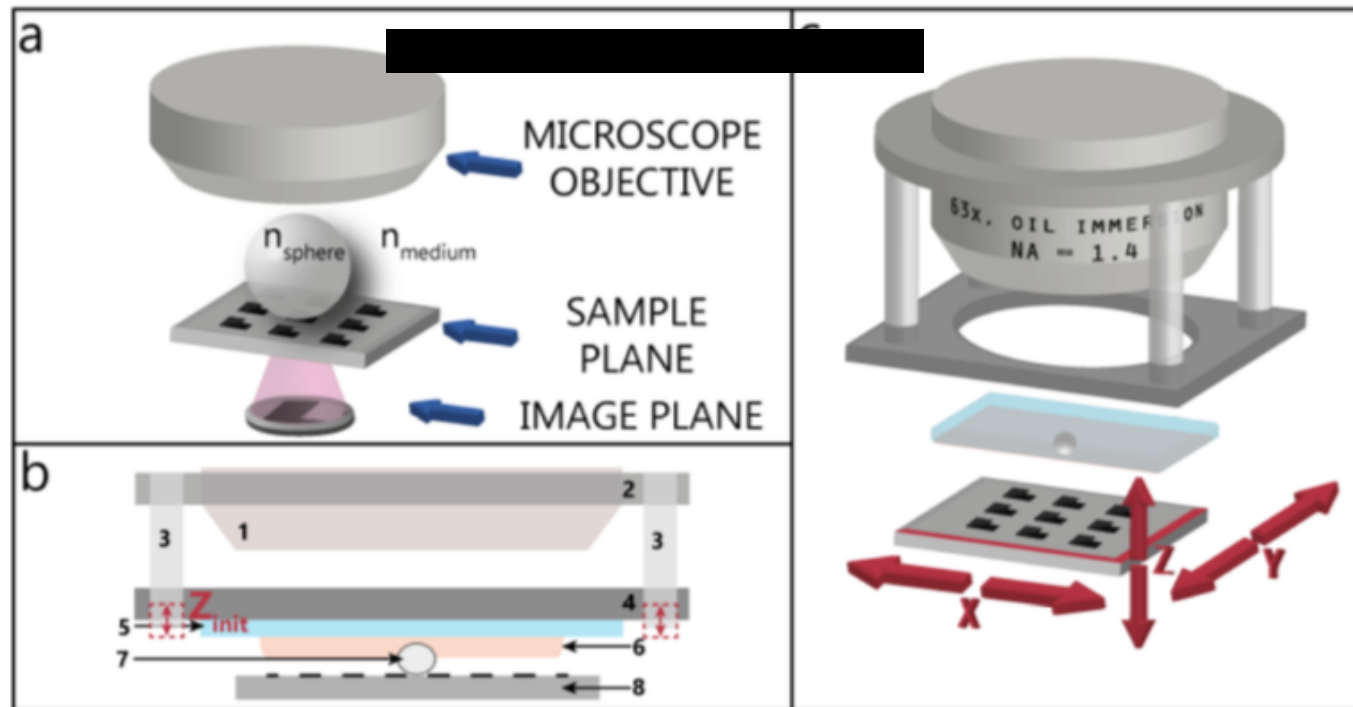


Microsphere-based super-resolution scanning optical microscope

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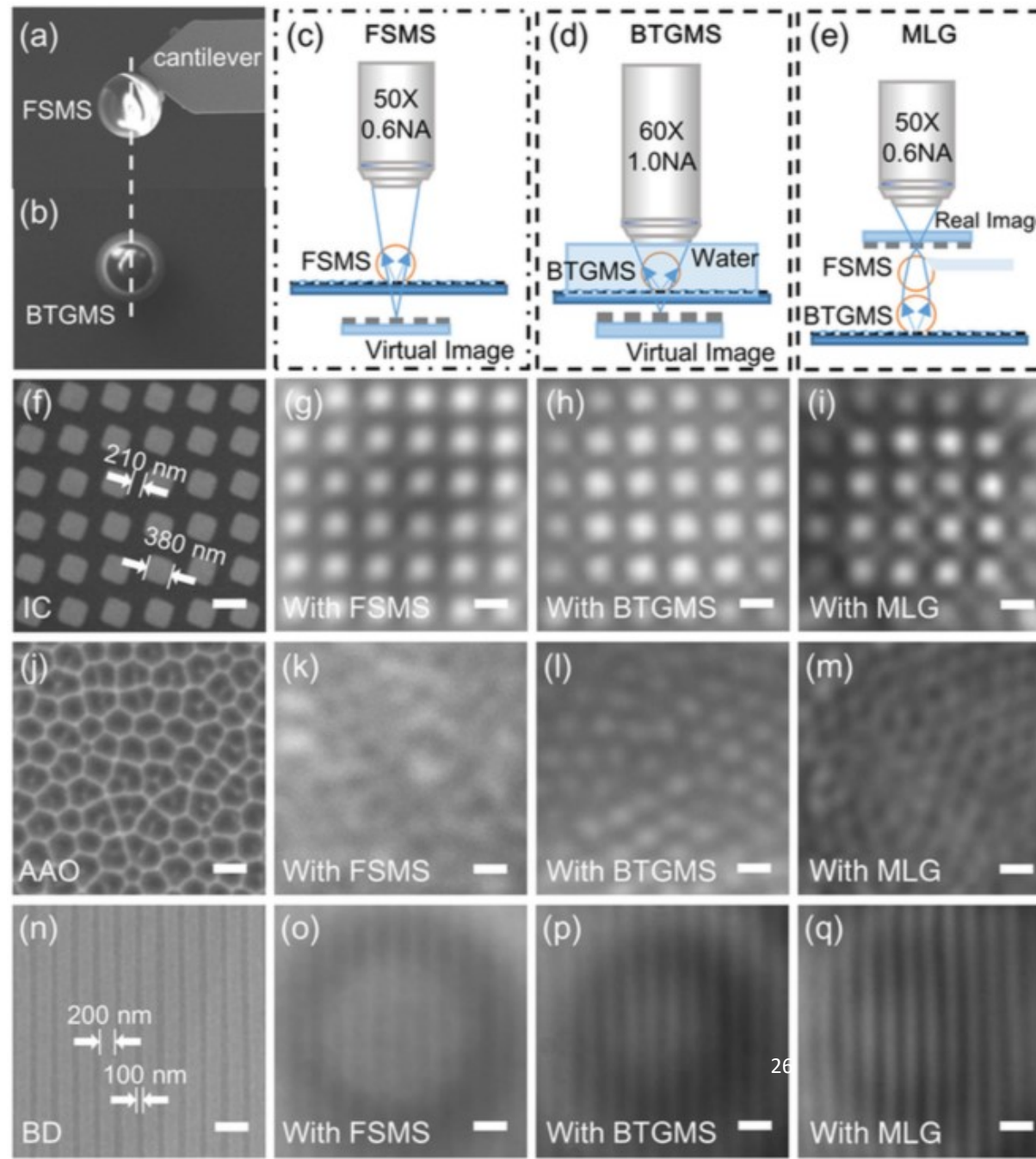
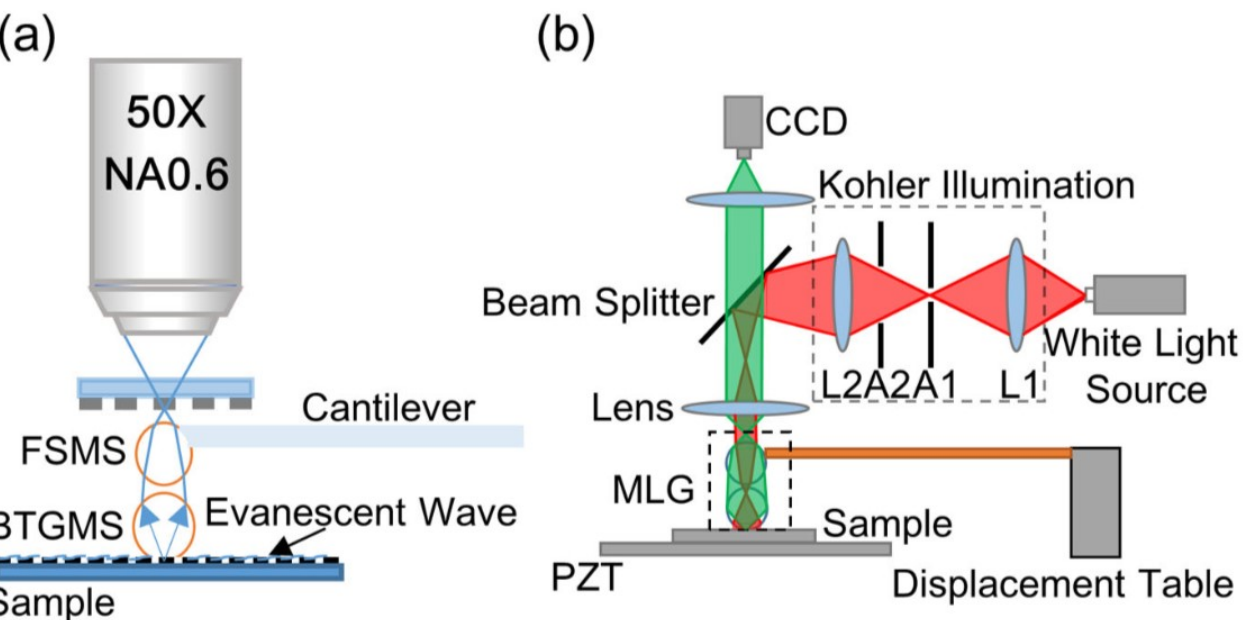
*gergely.huszk@epfl.ch



Enhanced high-quality super-resolution imaging in air using microsphere lens groups

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Optical nano-imaging via microsphere compound lenses working in non-contact mode

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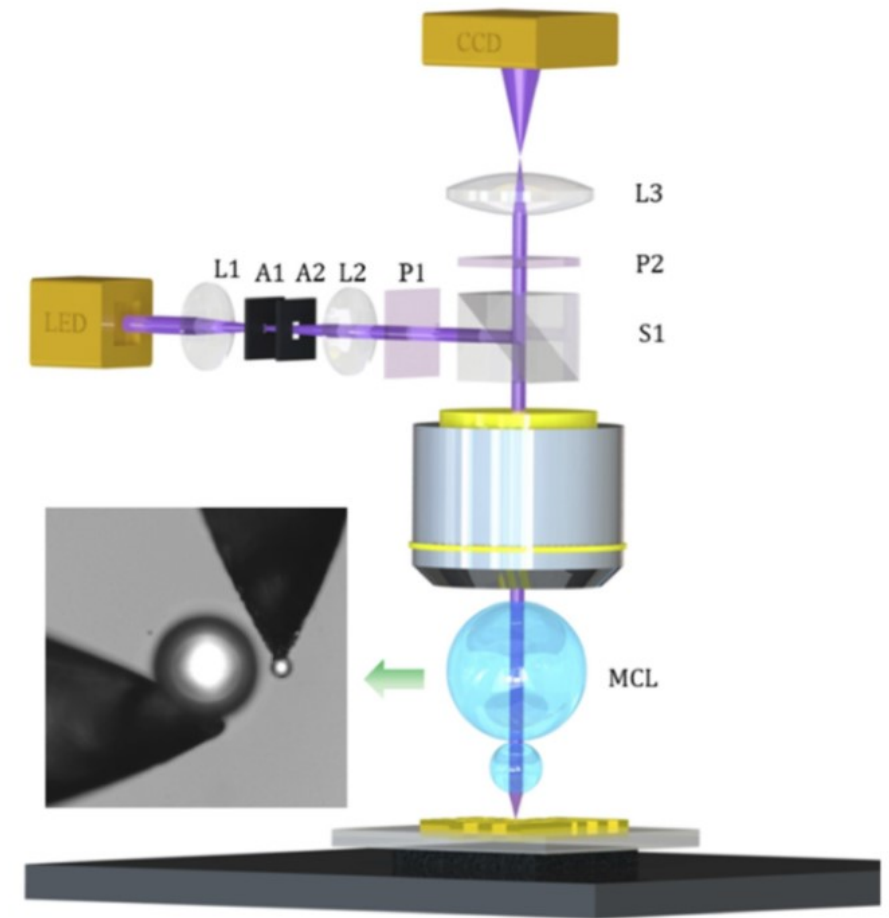
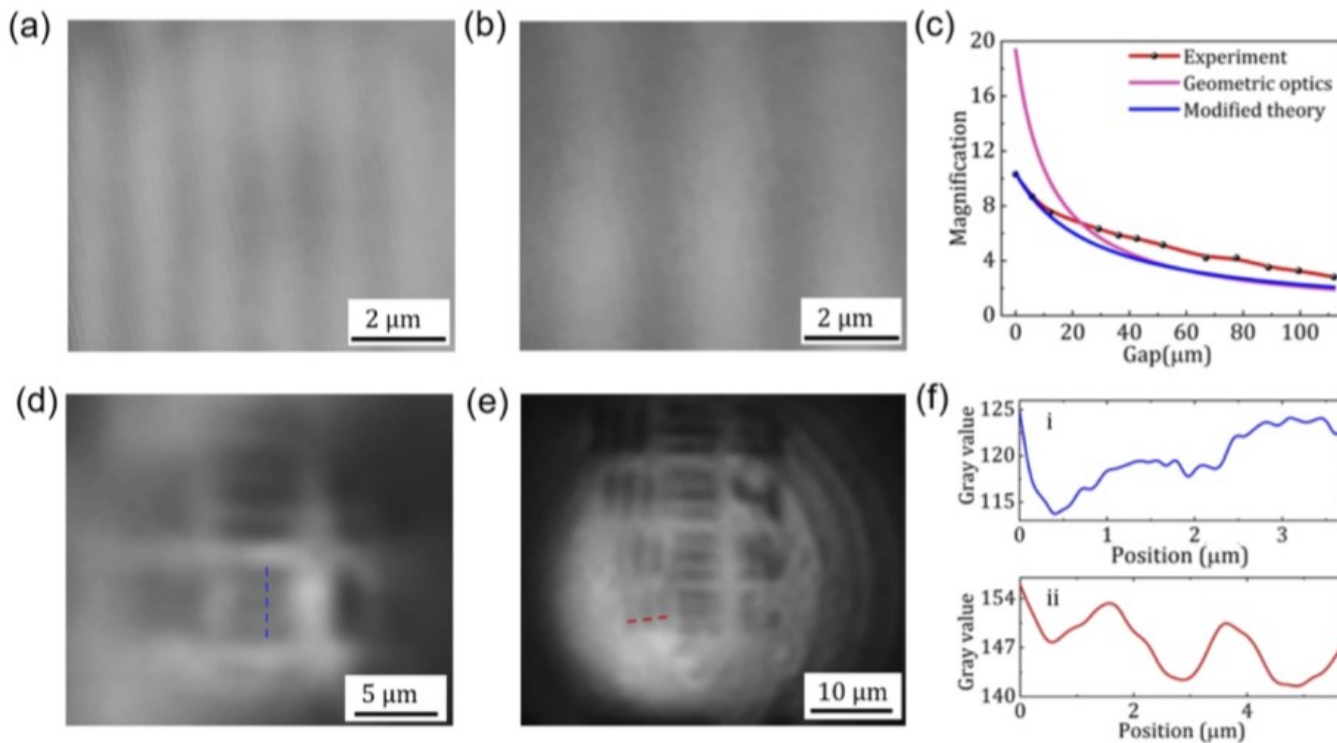
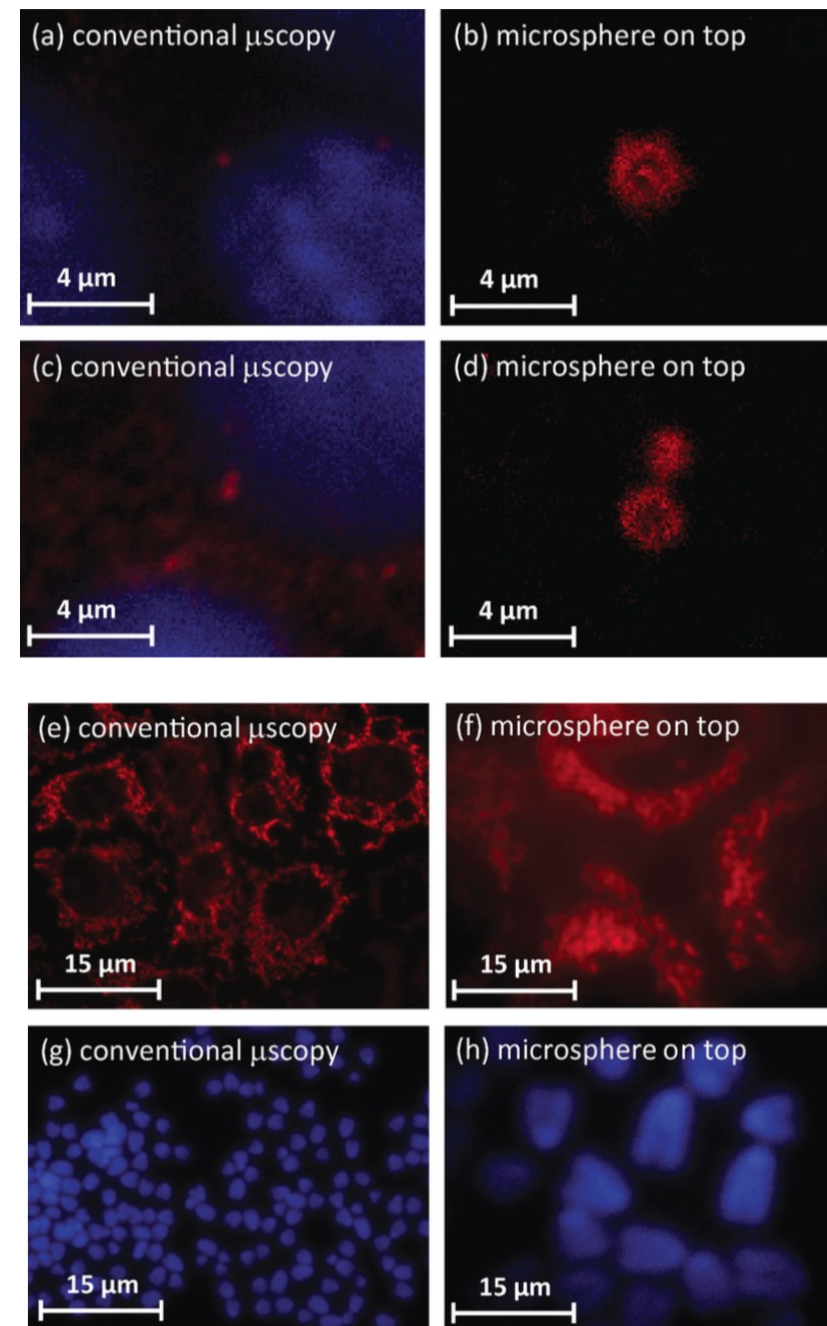
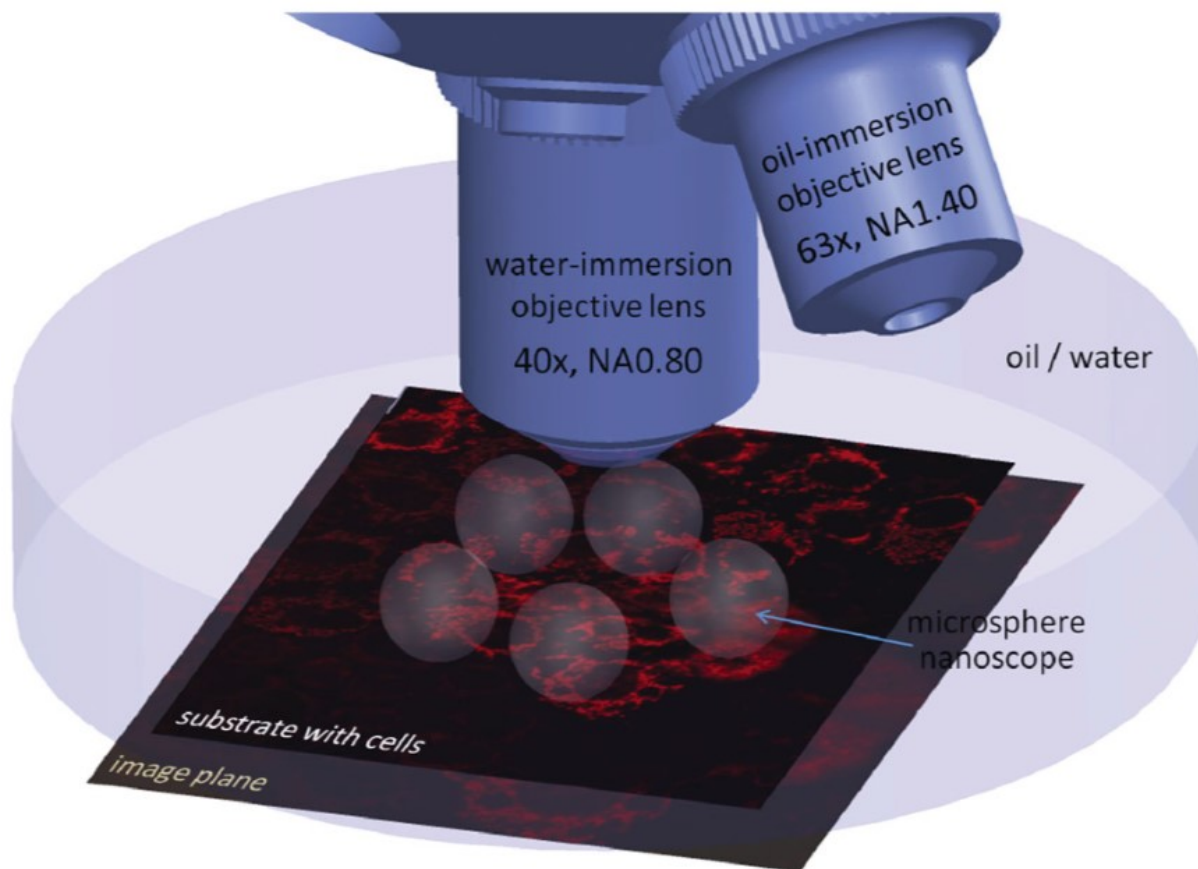


Fig. 4. Blu-ray disc imaged by (a) a single 23 μm silica microsphere with a 20 \times objective and (b) an MCL consisting of 23 μm (bottom) and 102 μm (upper) silica microspheres with a 20 \times objective; (c) Magnification of MCL consisting of 23 μm (bottom) and 110 μm (upper) silica microspheres versus the gap between two microspheres. The red line with dots is experimental results. The blue and pink lines are calculated with effective refractive index and refractive index of silica; High-resolution target "HIGHRES-1" imaged by (d) a single 23 μm silica microsphere with 10 \times objective and (e) an MCL consisting of 23 μm (bottom) and 100 μm silica microspheres (upper) with 10 \times objective; (f) The gray value profile along the blue and red dash lines in (d) and (e).

Super-Resolution Biological Microscopy Using Virtual Imaging by a Microsphere Nanoscope

Hui Yang, Norman Moullan, Johan Auwerx, and Martin A. M. Gijs*



Microsphere-Based Super-Resolution Imaging for Visualized Nanomanipulation

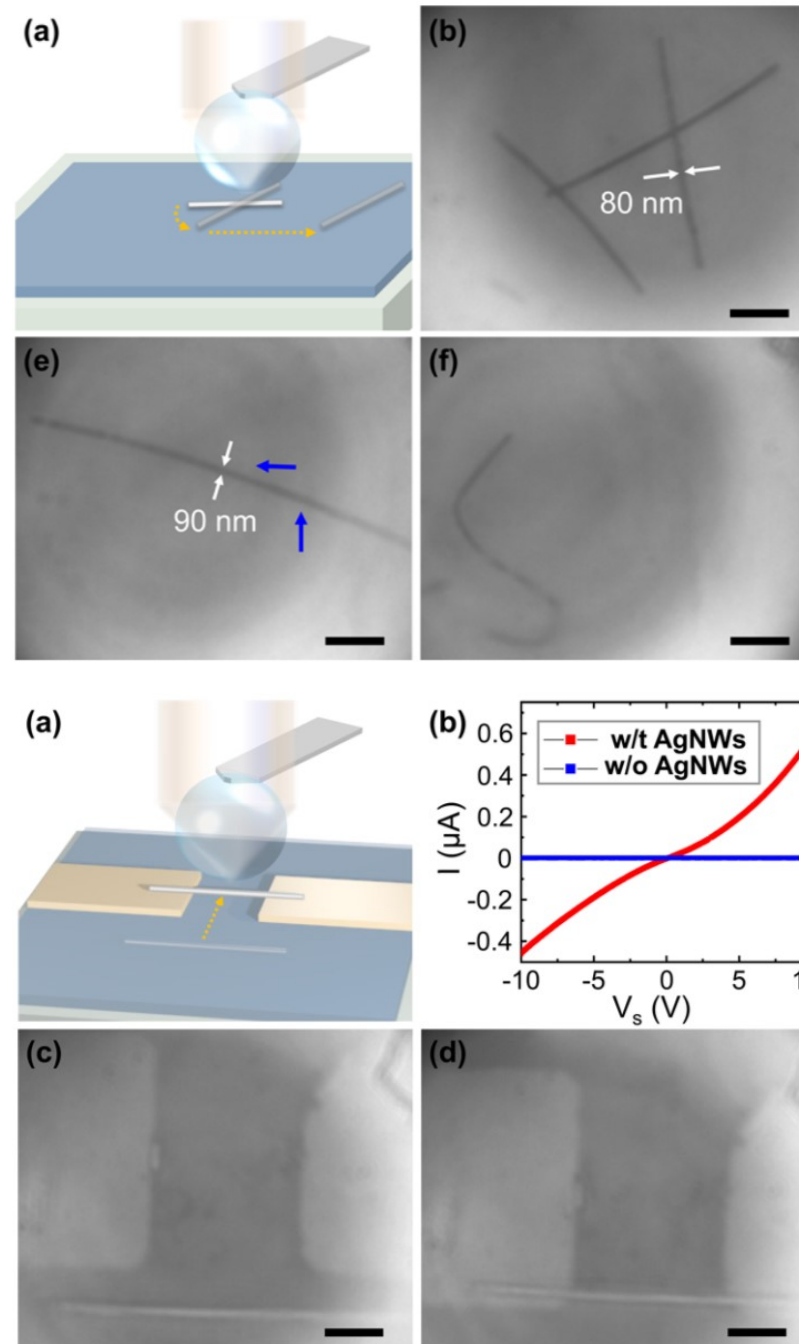
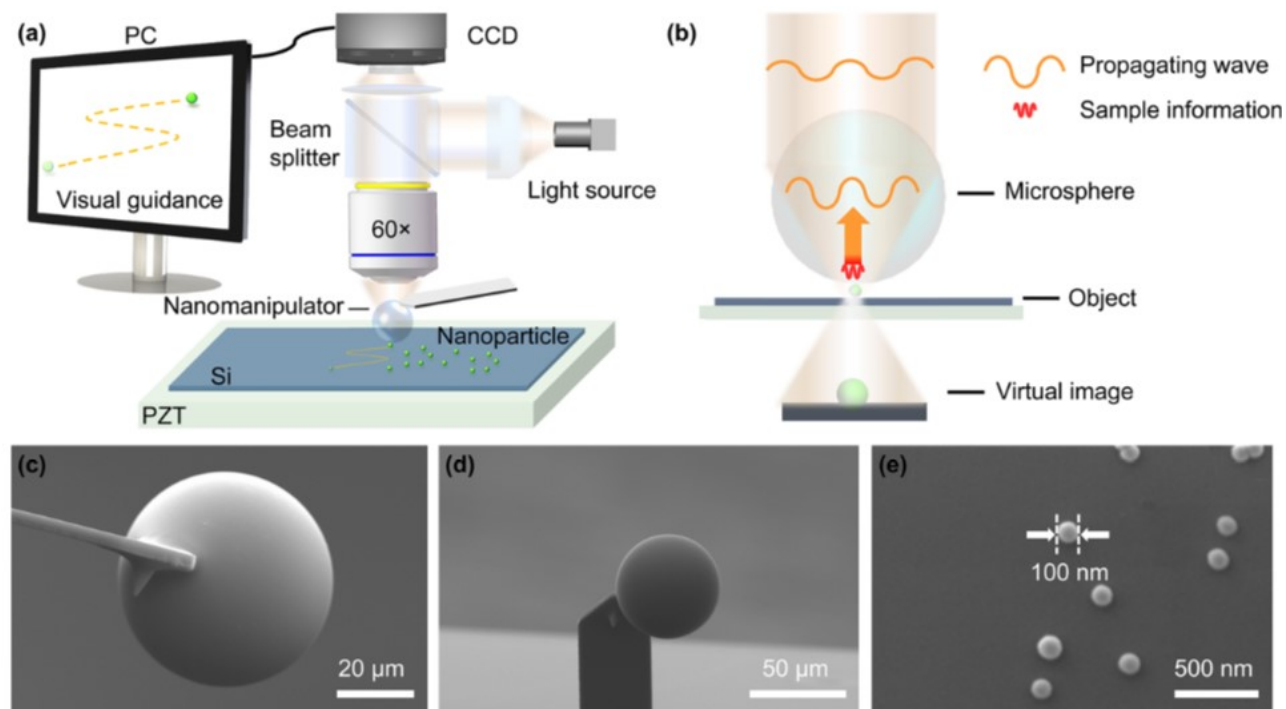
Tianyao Zhang, Haibo Yu,* Pan Li, Xiaoduo Wang, Feifei Wang, Jialin Shi, Zhu Liu, Peng Yu, Wenguang Yang, Yuechao Wang, and Lianqing Liu*



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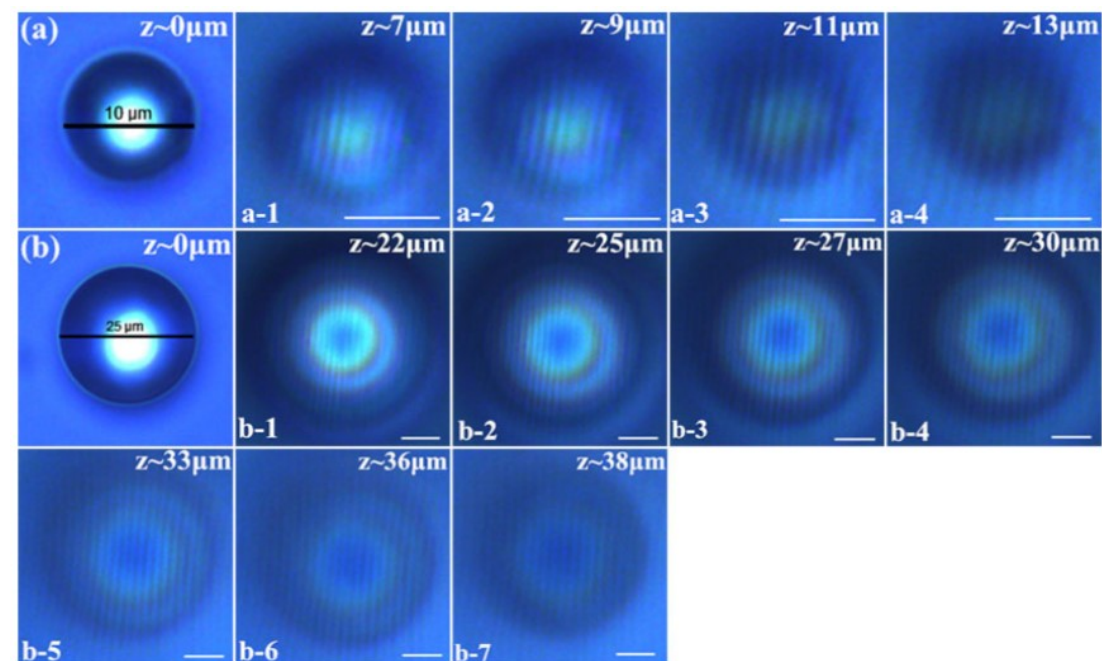
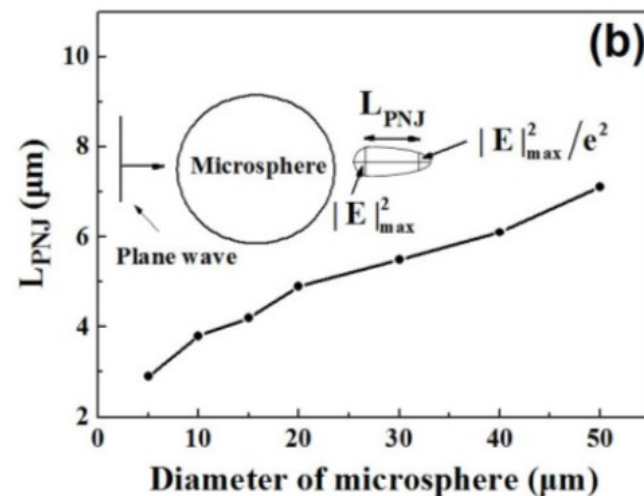
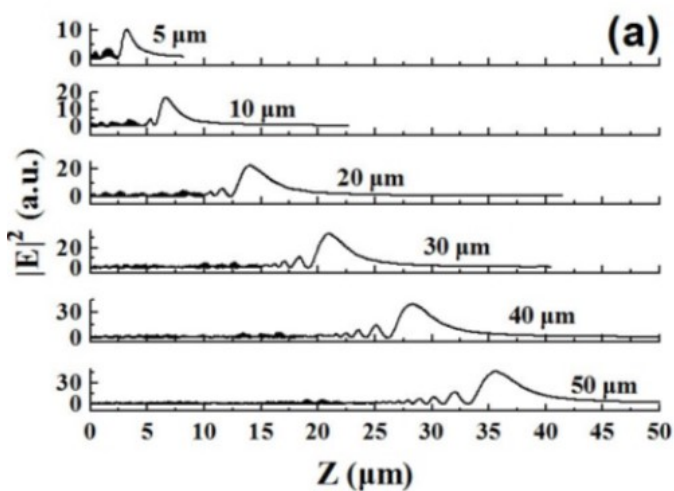
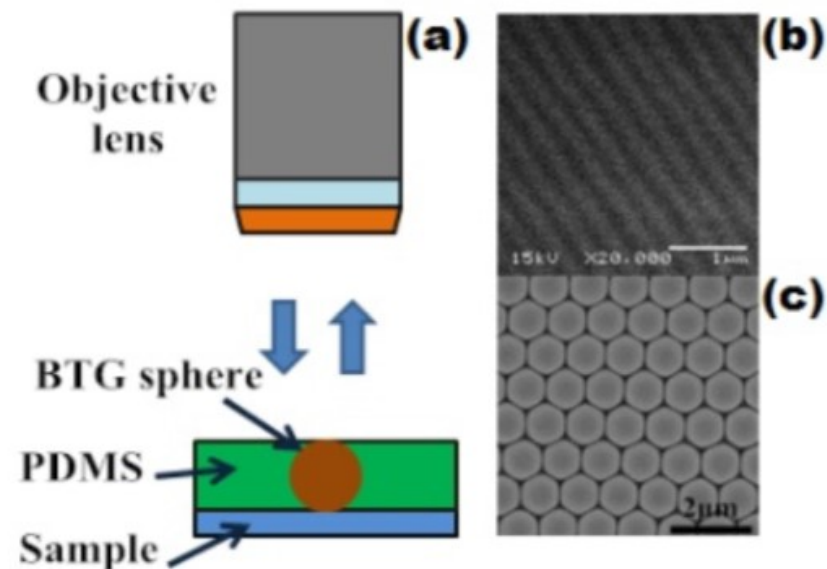


Influence of the photonic nanojet of microspheres on microsphere imaging

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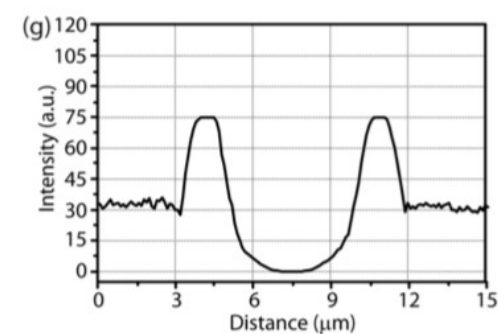
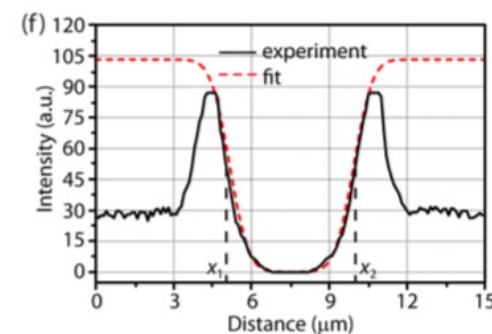
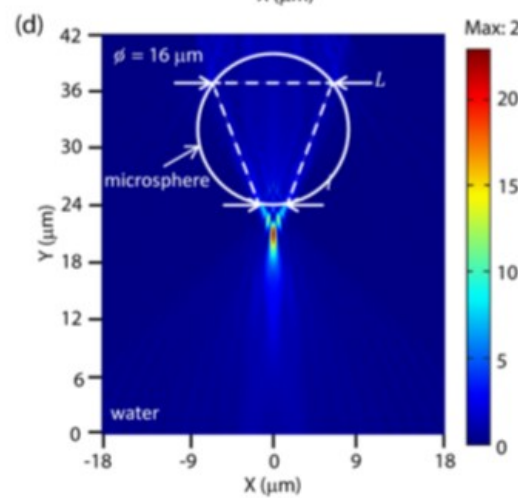
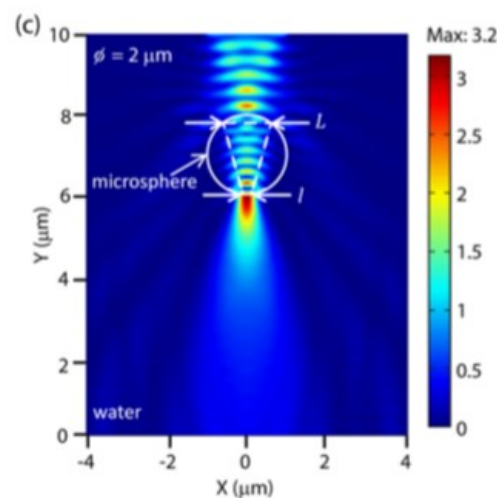
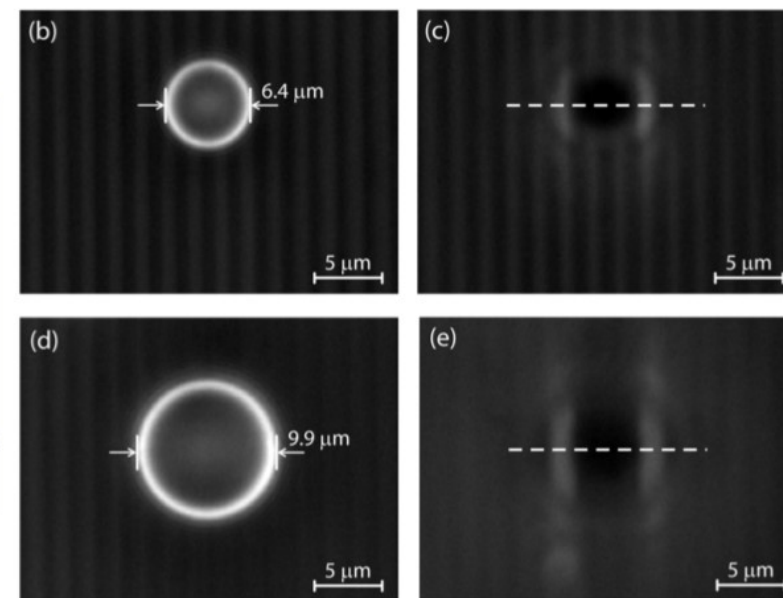
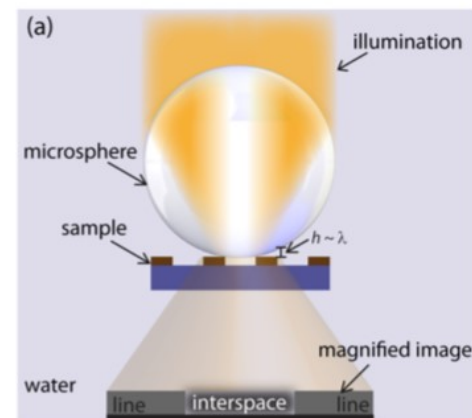
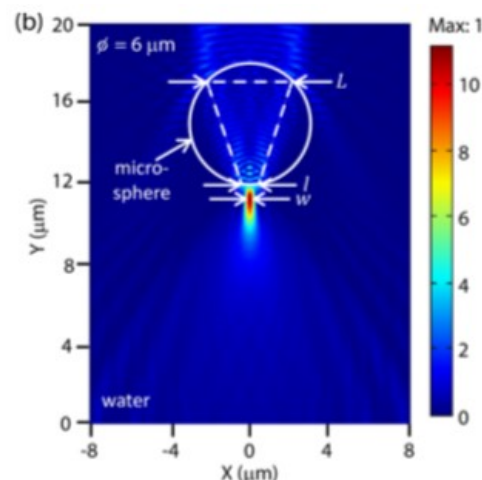
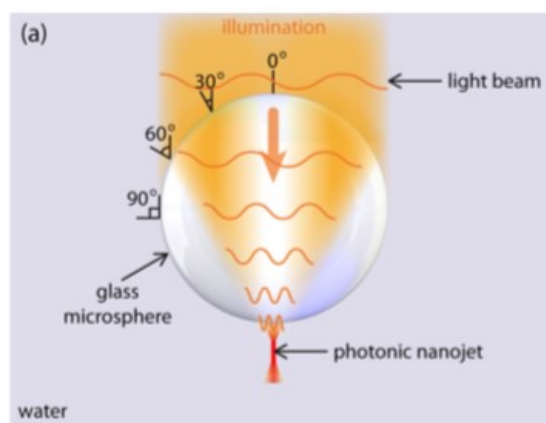
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Super-Resolution Imaging of a Dielectric Microsphere Is Governed by the Waist of Its Photonic Nanojet

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All-dielectric concentration of electromagnetic fields at the nanoscale: the role of photonic nanojets

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