



南京理工大学

NANJING UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

计算光学成像与 光信息处理技术前沿

(第7讲)

左超

南京理工大学电光学院光电技术系

Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Spectral Imaging & Intelligent Sense (SIIS)

Nanjing University of Science and Technology,

Nanjing, Jiangsu Province 210094, China



电子工程与光电技术学院

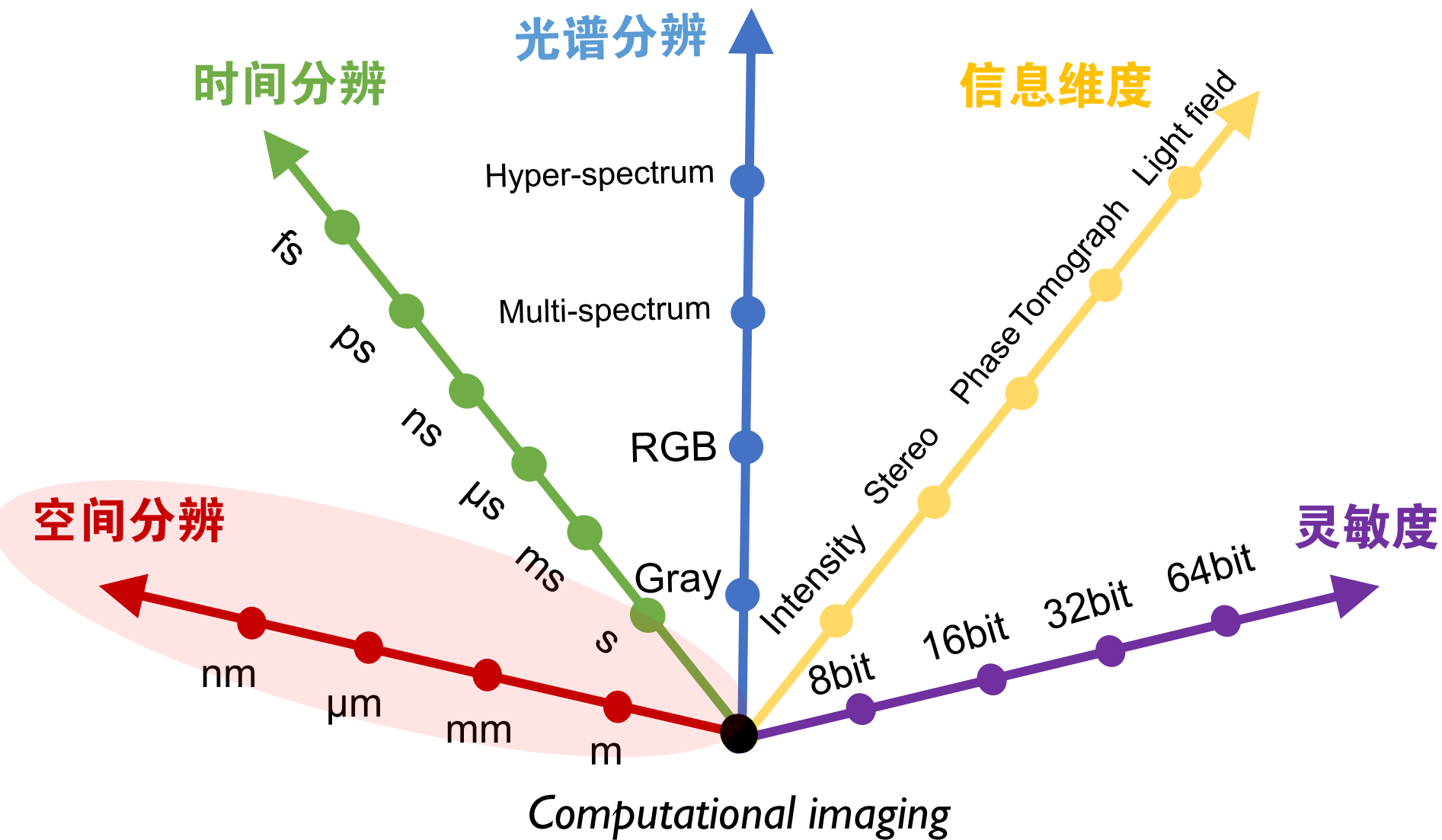
School of Electronic and Optical Engineering



江苏省光谱成像与智能感知重点实验室

Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Spectral Imaging & Intelligent Sense

What is *computational imaging*?



Why *computational imaging*?

空间分辨



The principle of STED-microscopy

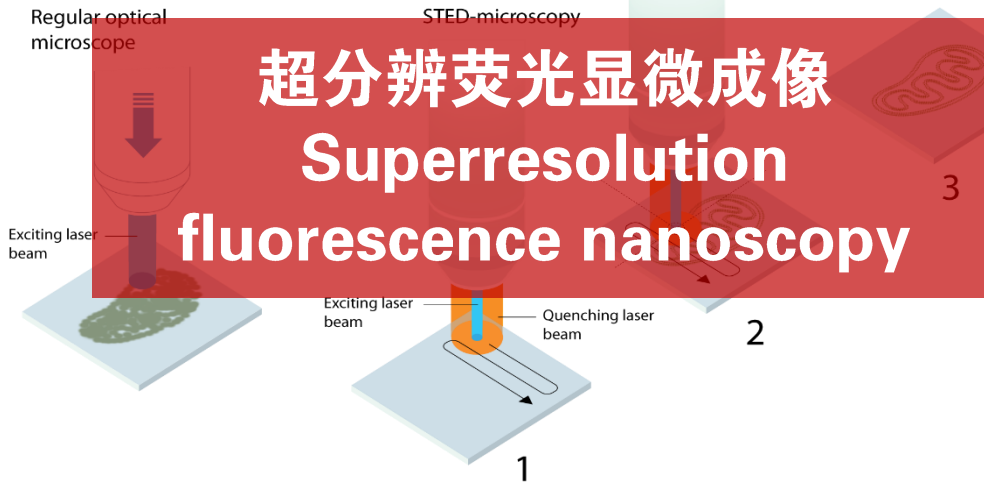
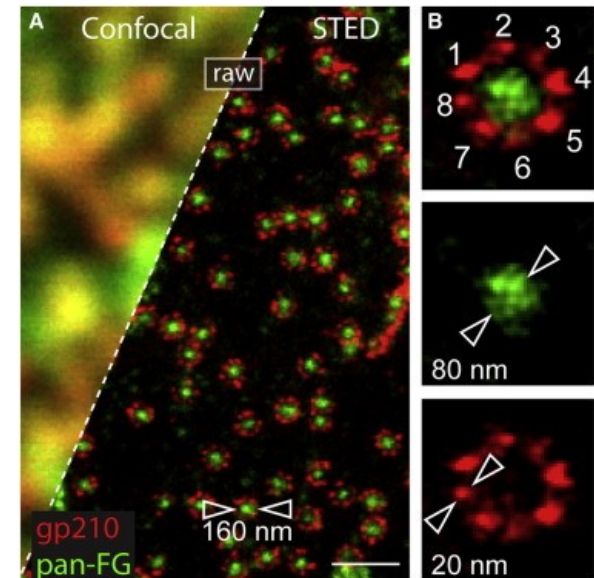


Illustration: © Johan Jarnestad/The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences



Why *computational imaging*?

物镜的分辨率

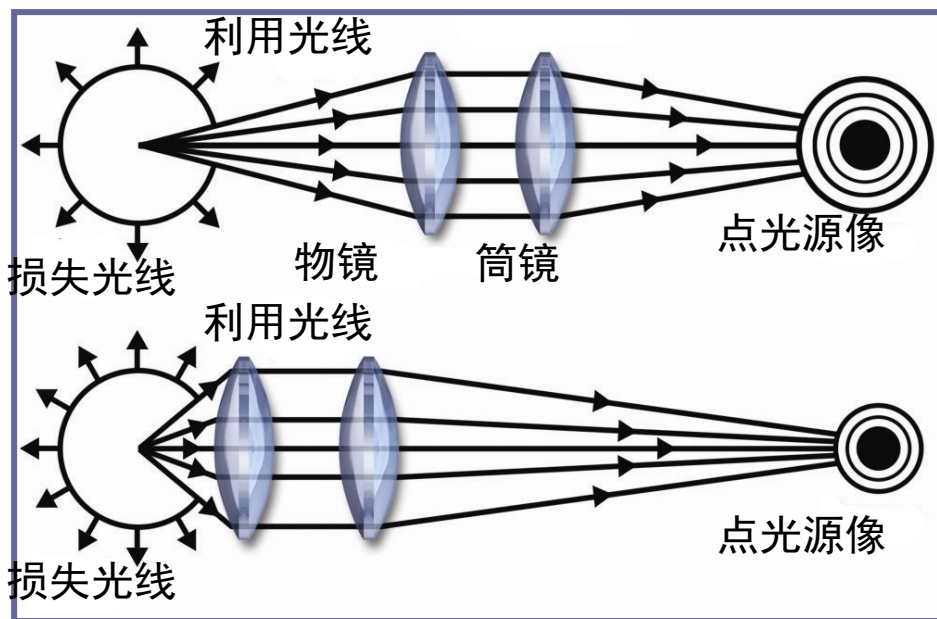
——分辨率与放大倍数没有关系！

$$\text{分辨率 (半径)} = 0.61\lambda / \text{N.A.} = 1.22 \lambda F\#$$

λ : 光的波长 (550 nm)
NA: 物镜的数值孔径

干镜
油镜

分辨率	N.A.
大约300 nm	0.95
大约200 nm	1.40

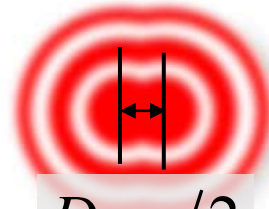


艾里斑与分辨率



清晰分辨

恰好分辨



$$D_{\text{Airy}} / 2$$



Why *computational imaging*?

空间分辨



Eric Betzig
(born 1960)

**H. Hughes Medical
Institute
USA**



Stefan W. Hell
(born 1962)

**Max Planck Institute
Germany**



William E. Moerner
(born 1953)

**Stanford University
USA**

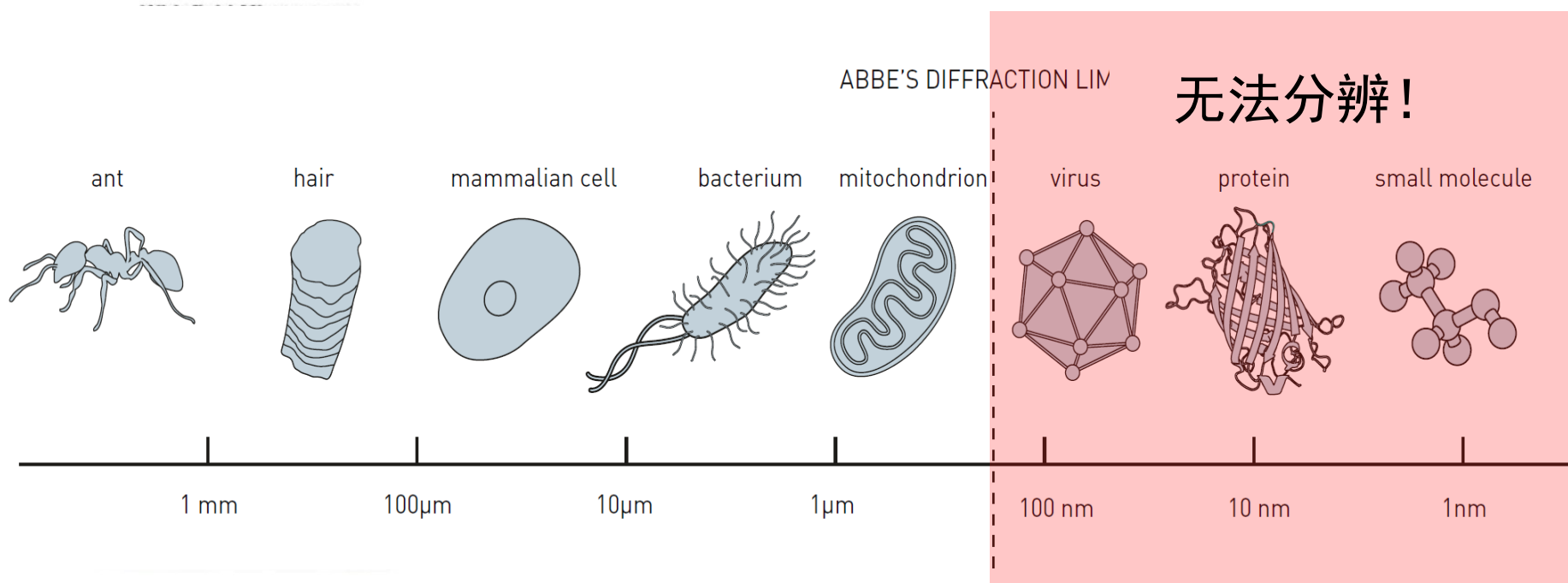


The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the
2014 NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

Why *computational imaging*?

超分辨荧光显微镜

– 分辨率可以超越衍射极限



一个荧光蛋白分子激发形成的艾里斑尺寸约**200nm**

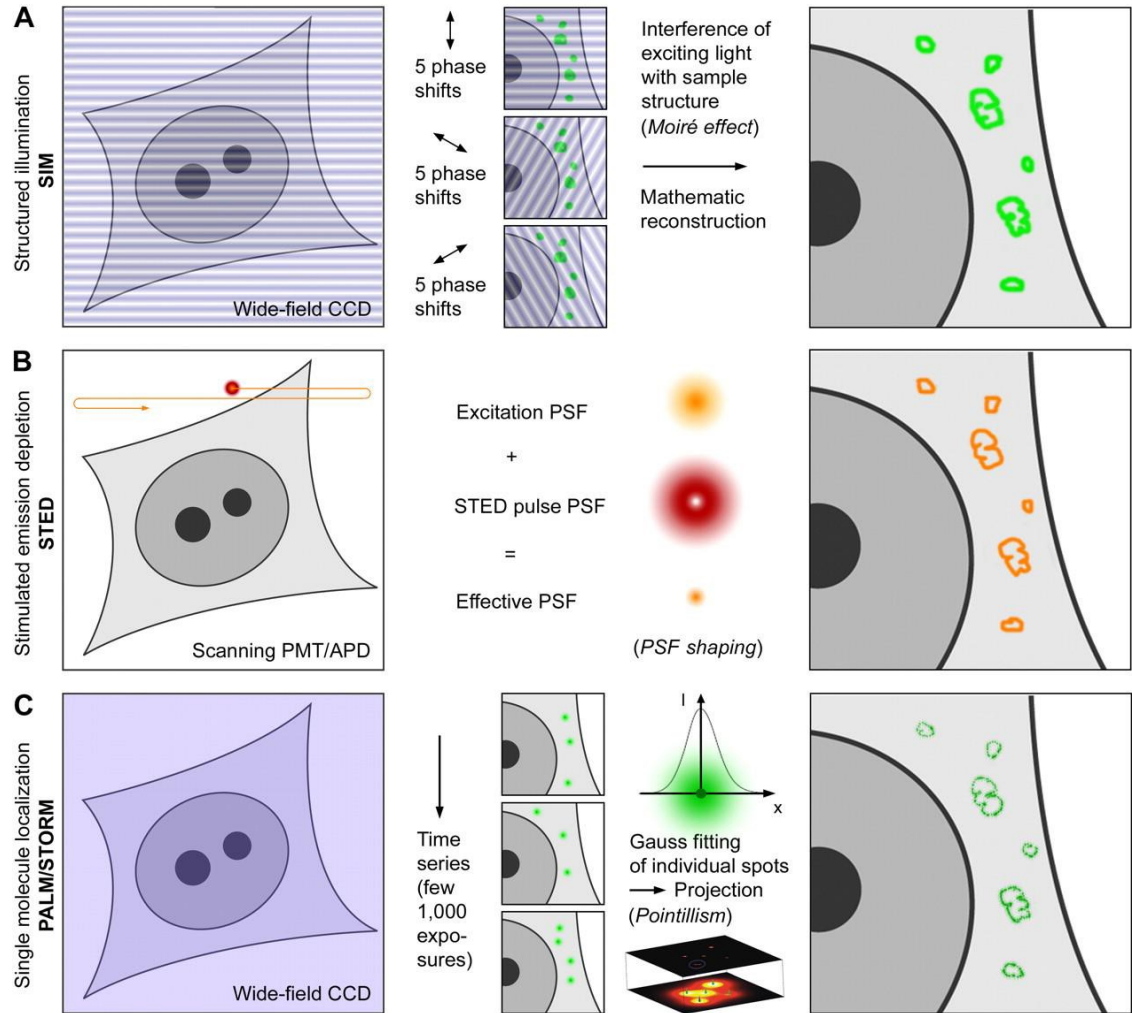
Why *computational imaging*?

超分辨荧光显微镜 – 分辨率可以超越衍射极限

结构光照明
(SIM)

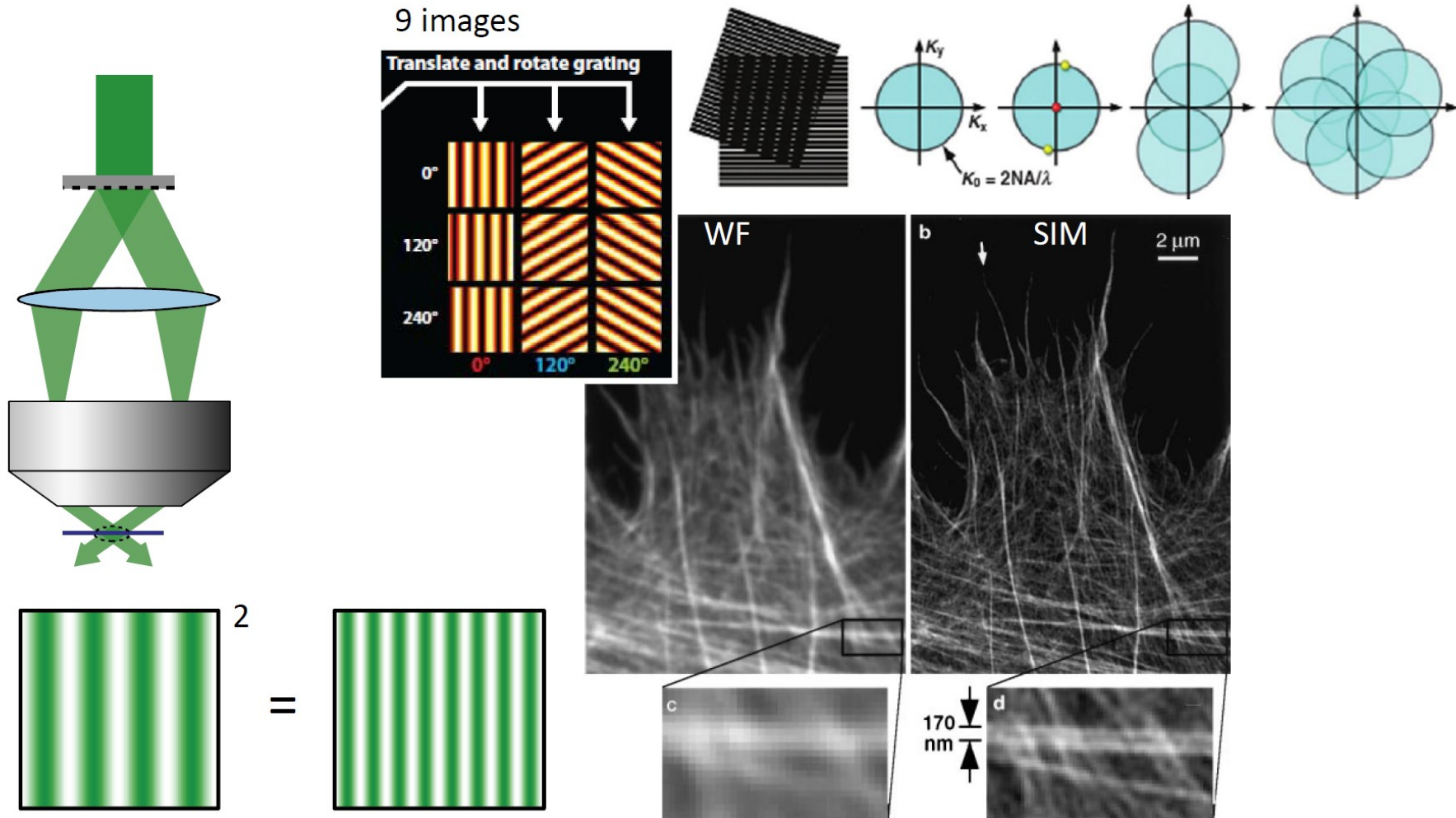
受激辐射光淬灭
(STED)

单分子定位
(PALM/STORM)



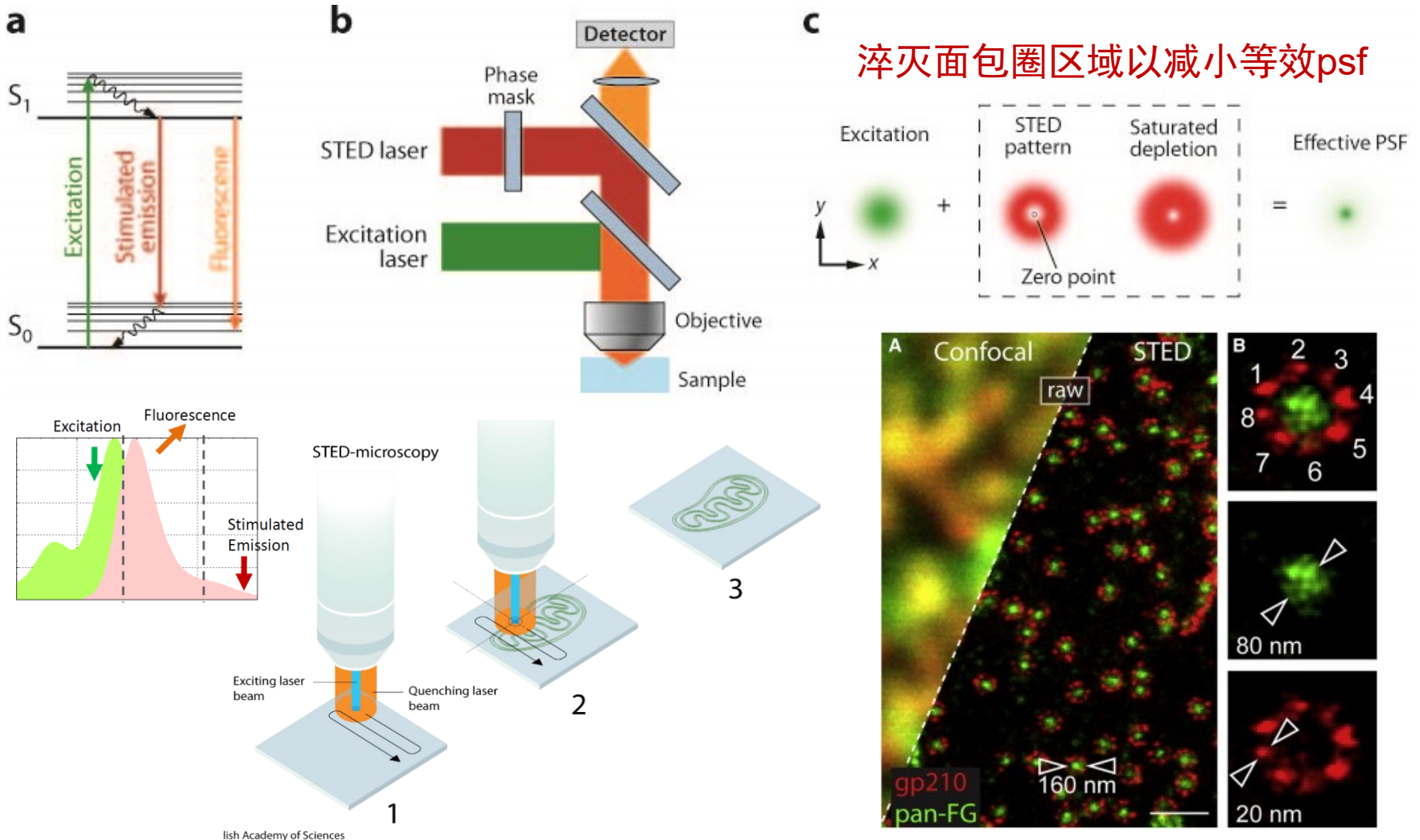
Why *computational imaging*?

超分辨荧光显微镜SIM – 分辨率可以超越衍射极限



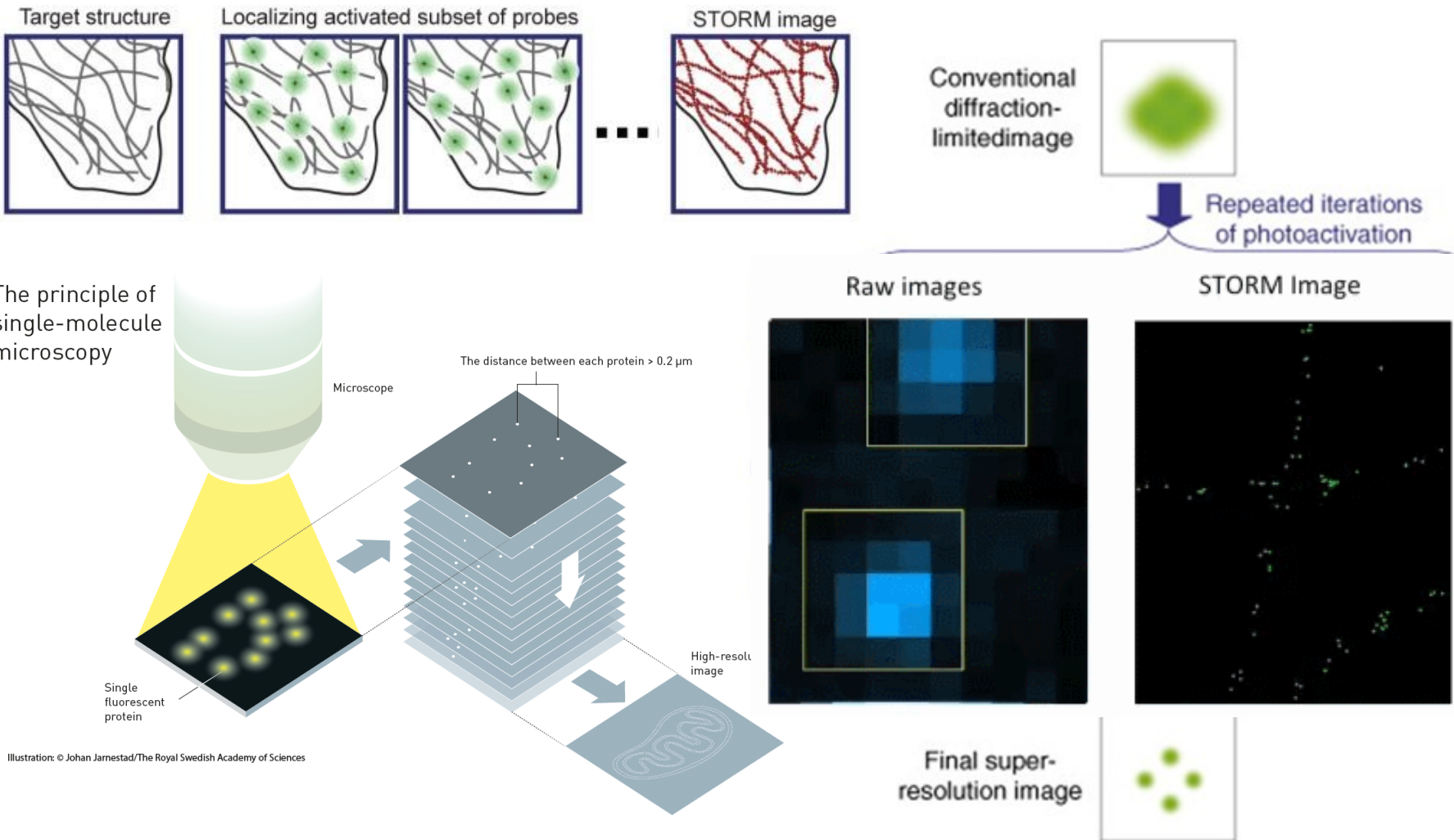
Why *computational imaging*?

超分辨荧光显微镜STED – 分辨率可以超越衍射极限



Why *computational imaging*?

超分辨荧光显微PALM/STORM—超越衍射极限



Why *computational imaging*?

超分辨荧光显微镜 – 分辨率超越衍射极限



Eric Betzig
(born 1960)

**H. Hughes Medical
Institute USA**

ERIC BETZIG

U.S. citizen. Born 1960 in Ann Arbor, MI, USA. Ph.D. 1988 from Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA. Group Leader at Janelia Research Campus, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Ashburn, VA, USA.

<http://janelia.org/lab/betzig-lab>



Stefan W. Hell
(born 1962)

**Max Planck Institute
Germany**

STEFAN W. HELL

German citizen. Born 1962 in Arad, Romania. Ph.D. 1990 from the University of Heidelberg, Germany. Director at the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, and Division head at the German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg, Germany.

www3.mpibpc.mpg.de/groups/hell



William E. Moerner
(born 1953)

**Stanford University
USA**

WILLIAM E. MOERNER

U.S. citizen. Born 1953 in Pleasanton, CA, USA. Ph.D. 1982 from Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA. Harry S. Mosher Professor in Chemistry and Professor, by courtesy, of Applied Physics at Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA.

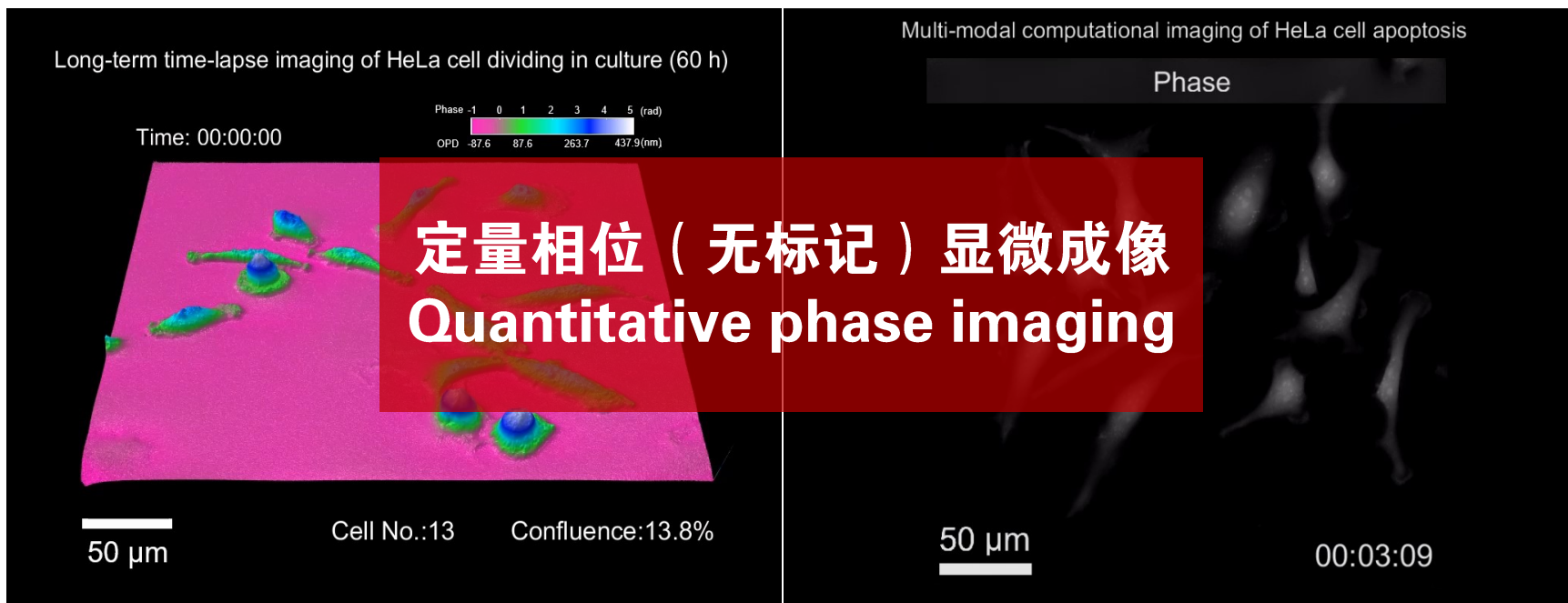
<http://web.stanford.edu/group/moerner>



The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the
2014 NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

Why *computational imaging*?

空间分辨



Why *computational imaging*?

空间分辨



Why *computational imaging*?

空间分辨



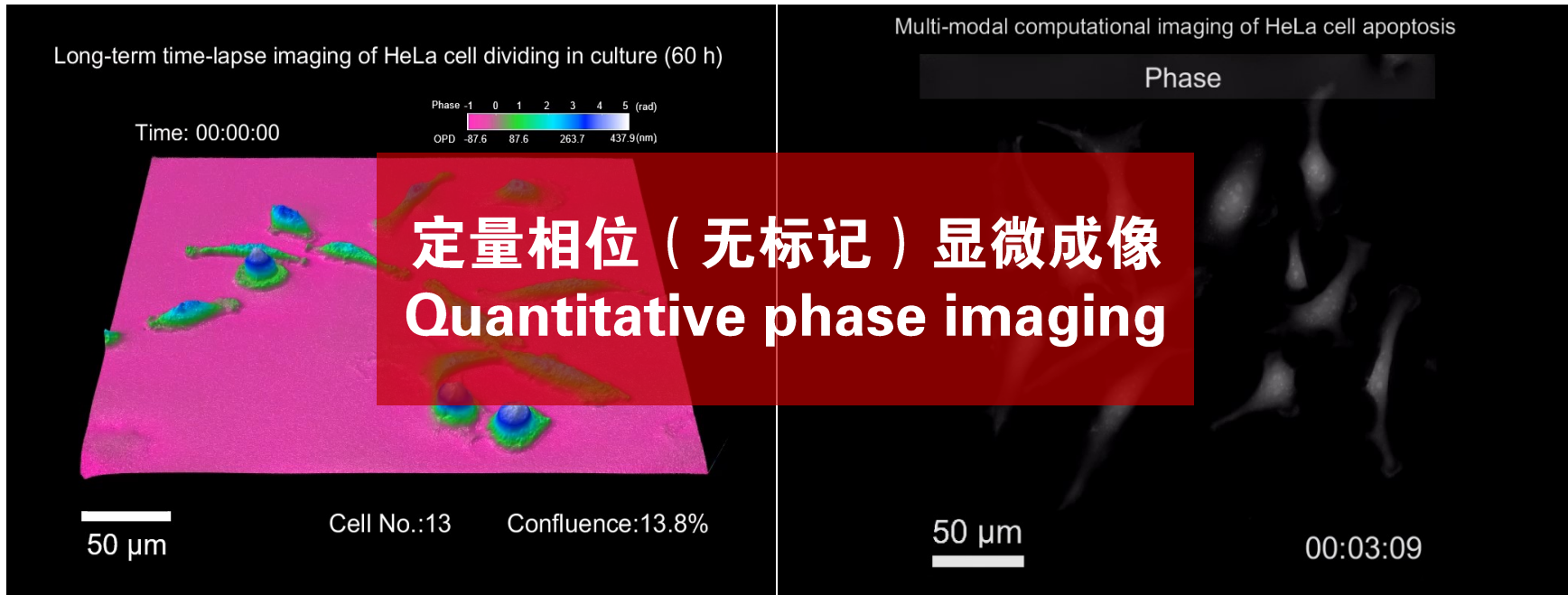
Why *computational imaging*?

空间分辨



Why *computational imaging*?

空间分辨

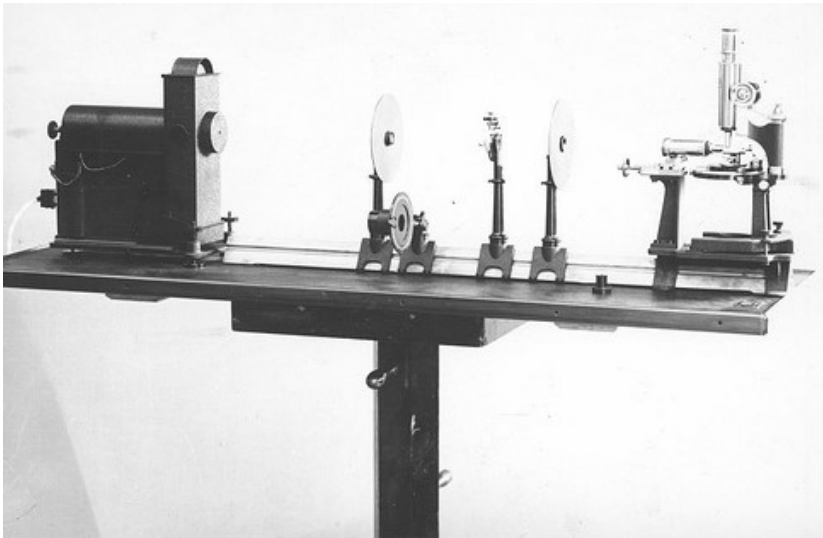


Computational microscopy

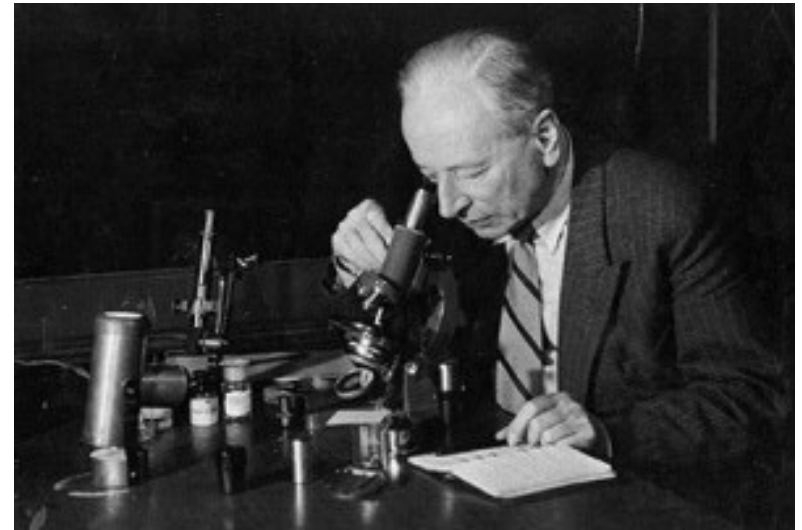
与显微成像相关的诺贝尔奖	1925	Richard Zsigmondy	超显微镜（暗场）
	1953	Frits Zernike	相衬显微镜
	1971	Dennis Gabor	全息摄影
	1974	Martin Ryle	射电望远镜/合成孔径
	1981	Kai Siegbahn	电子光谱仪
	1981	Nicolaas Bloembergen Arthur Schawlow	激光光谱仪
	1986	Ernst Ruska	电子显微镜
	1986	Gerd Binnig Heinrich Rohrer	扫描隧道显微镜
	2008	Osamu Shimomura Martin Chalfie Roger Y. Tsien	绿色荧光蛋白
	2009	Willard S. Boyle George Smith	电荷耦合器件（CCD）
	2014	Eric Betzig Stefan W. Hell William E. Moerner	超分辨率荧光显微成像
	2017	Jacques Dubochet Joachim Frank Richard Henderson	冷冻电镜
	2018	Arthur Ashkin	光学镊子



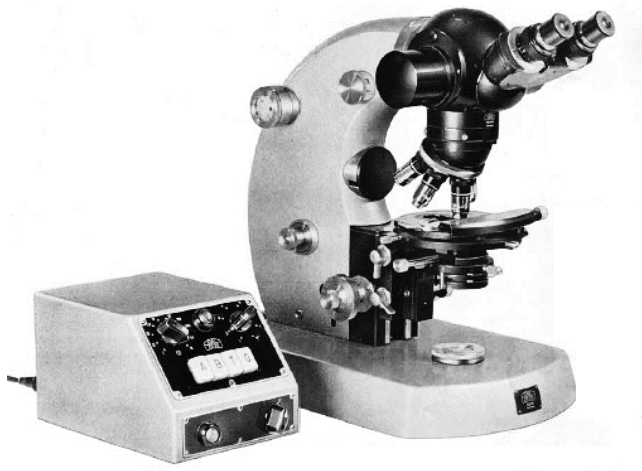
Van Leeuwenhoek's microscope, 1670



Dark field (Ultra) microscope
R. Zsigmondy, 1903



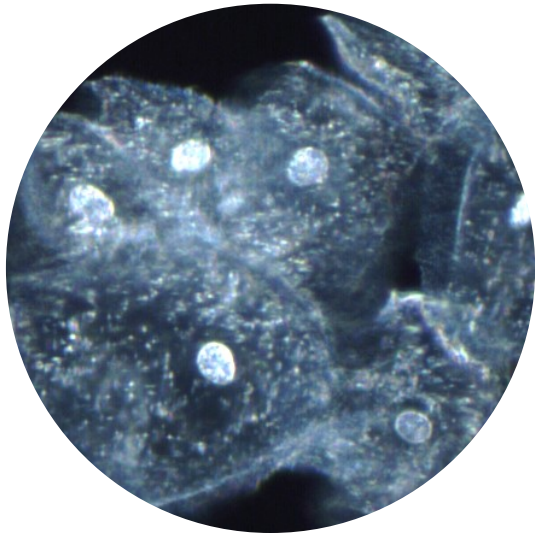
Phase contrast microscope
F. Zernike, 1932



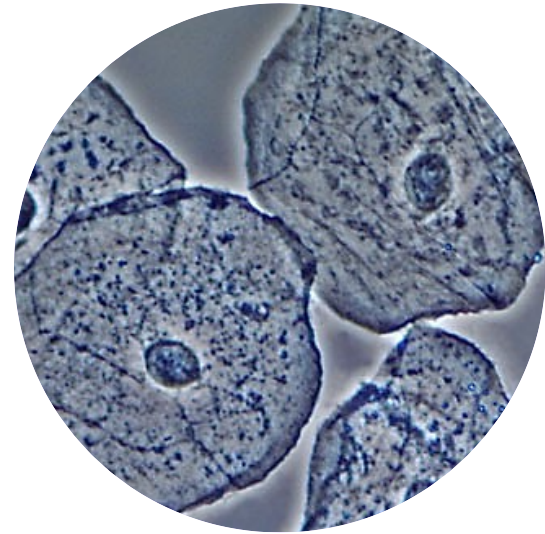
Fluorescence microscopy
O. Shimomura, M. Chalfie and R. Tsien
early 20th century



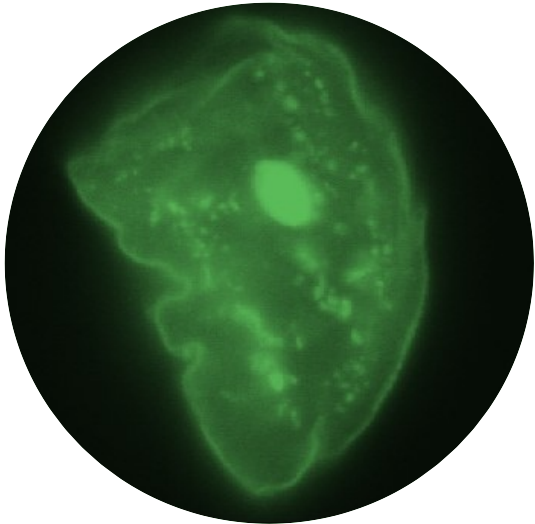
Superresolution fluorescence microscopy
E. Betzig, S.W. Hell and W. E. Moerner
late 20th century



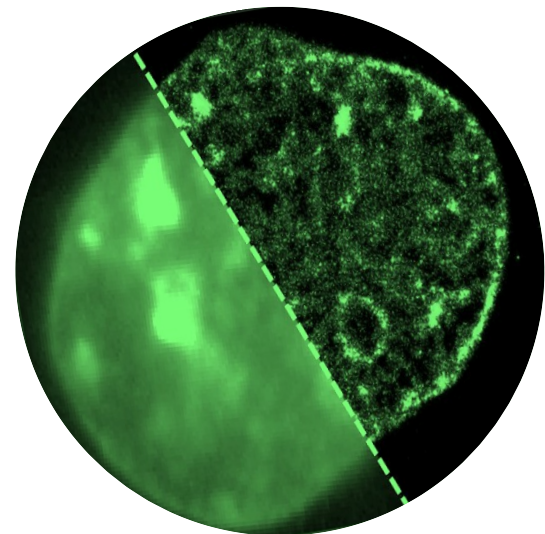
Dark field (Ultra) microscope
R. Zsigmondy, 1903



Phase contrast microscope
F. Zernike, 1932



Fluorescence microscopy
O. Shimomura, M. Chalfie and R. Tsien
early 20th century



Superresolution fluorescence microscopy
E. Betzig, S.W. Hell and W. E. Moerner
late 20th century



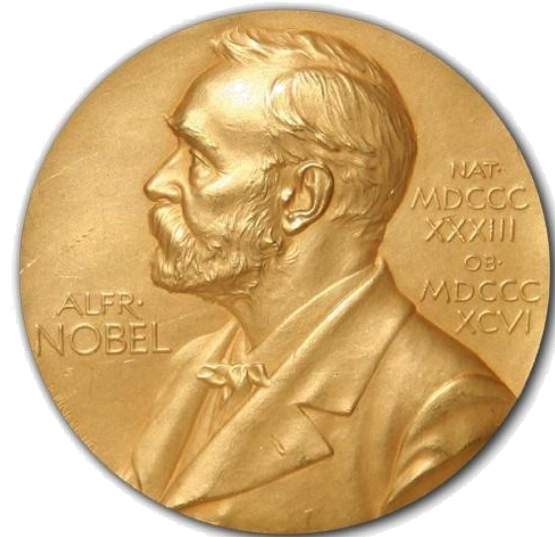
Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1925
R. Zsigmondy



Nobel Prize for Physics, 1953
F. Zernike

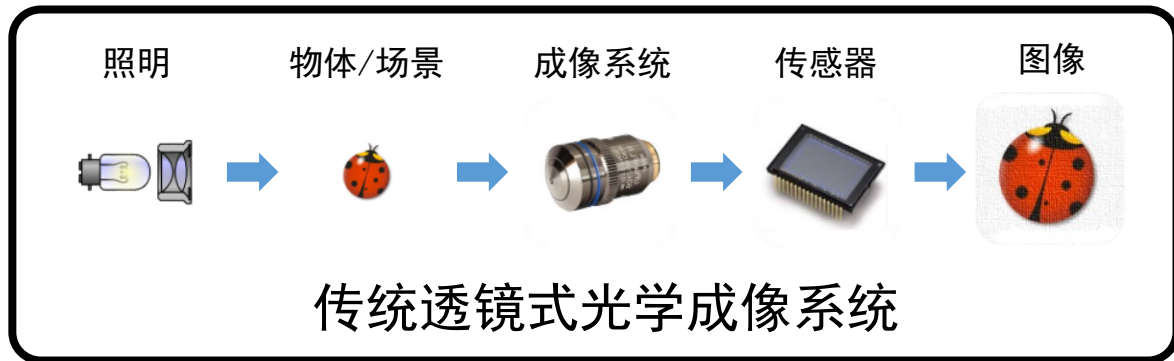


Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 2008
O. Shimomura, M. Chalfie and R. Tsien



Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 2014
E. Betzig, S.W. Hell and W. E. Moerner

主要瓶颈问题：无标记非干涉相位显微成像

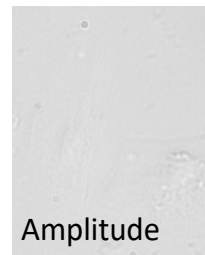


传统透镜式成像 点对点光强信号探测

微观局限：
无法定量探测相位
大部分生物细胞无色透明，
成像依赖染色标记



侵入
(Inv)



2014年12月
Nature Method

2014 NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

PERSPECTIVE

Live-cell mass profiling: an emerging approach in quantitative biophysics

Thomas A Zangle¹ & Michael A Teitell¹⁻⁶

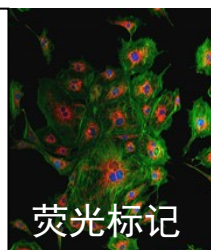
is selling a system based on ptychography for quantitative phase imaging of biological samples⁵². There are several DHM systems available through Phase Holographic Imaging (Sweden), Lyncée Tec (Switzerland), 4Deep Inwater Imaging (Canada) and Ovizio Imaging Systems (Belgium).

Future technological developments will likely focus on resolution improvement, integration with other imaging modalities and the use of quantitative phase information in new ways, as has been done in the past with extensions to the measurement of intracellular transport^{49,70}. **The development of quantitative phase imaging in living tissue would be a remarkable advance, as it would allow for cell growth quantification in whole organisms. Single-cell mass measurement over periods from multiple hours**

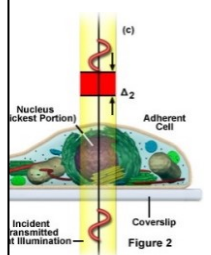
“定量相位成像技术”
将是未来实现下一代无标记
细胞成像的一项重大进展
(remarkable advance)

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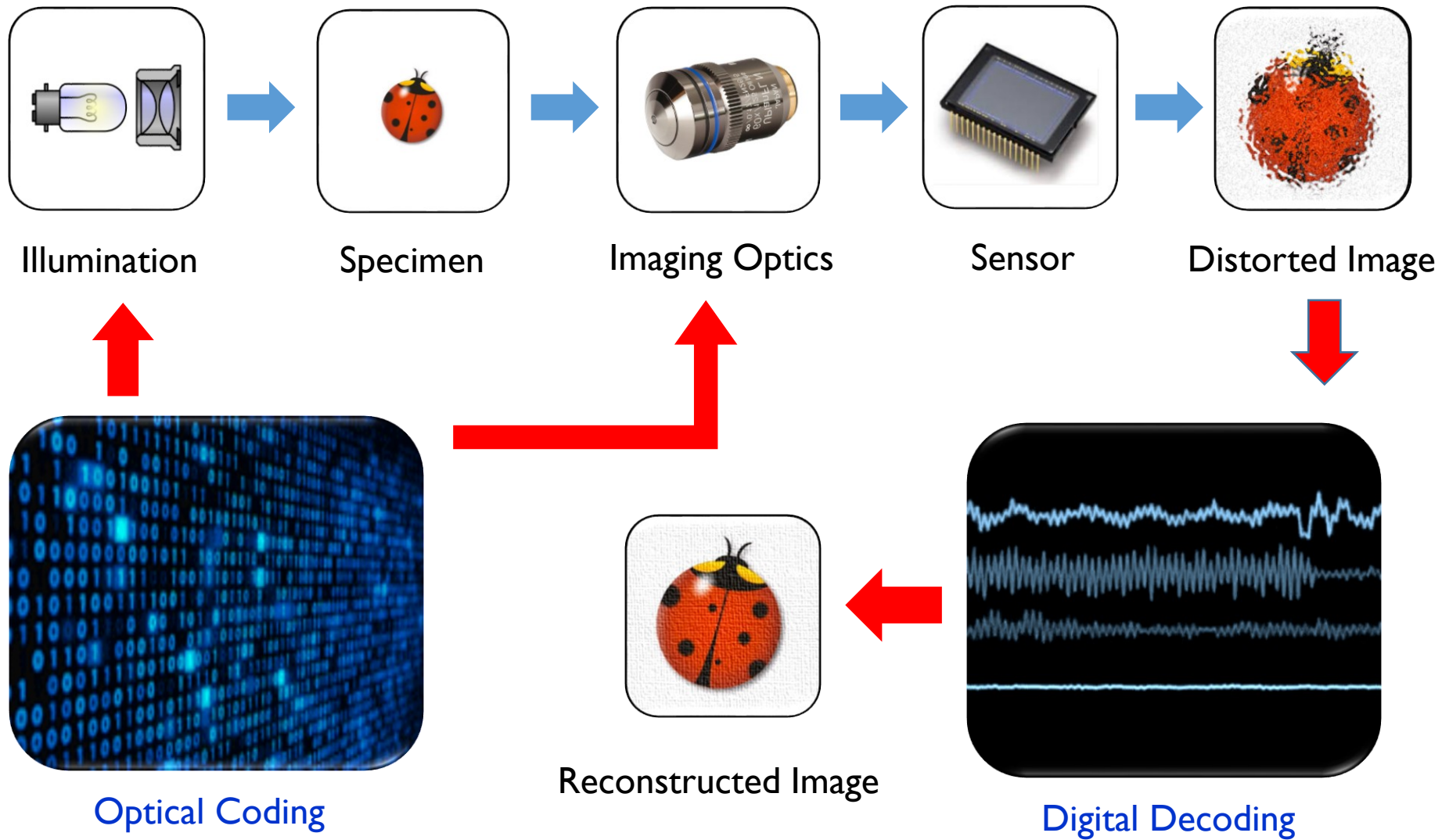
NATURE METHODS | VOL.11 NO.12 | DECEMBER 2014 | 1221



成像
(-free)



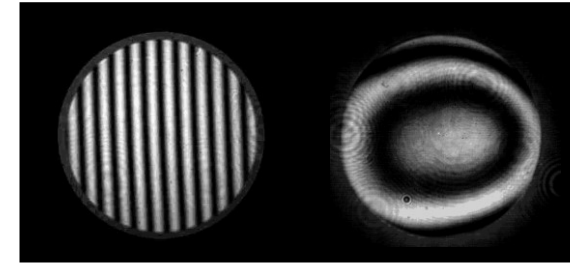
Computational microscopy



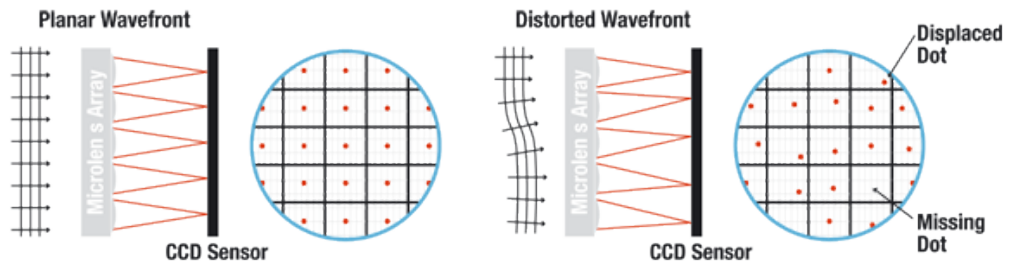
Phase measurement

Interference based method

- Interferometry
- Digital holography
-



Shack-Hartmann wave-front sensor



Phase retrieval

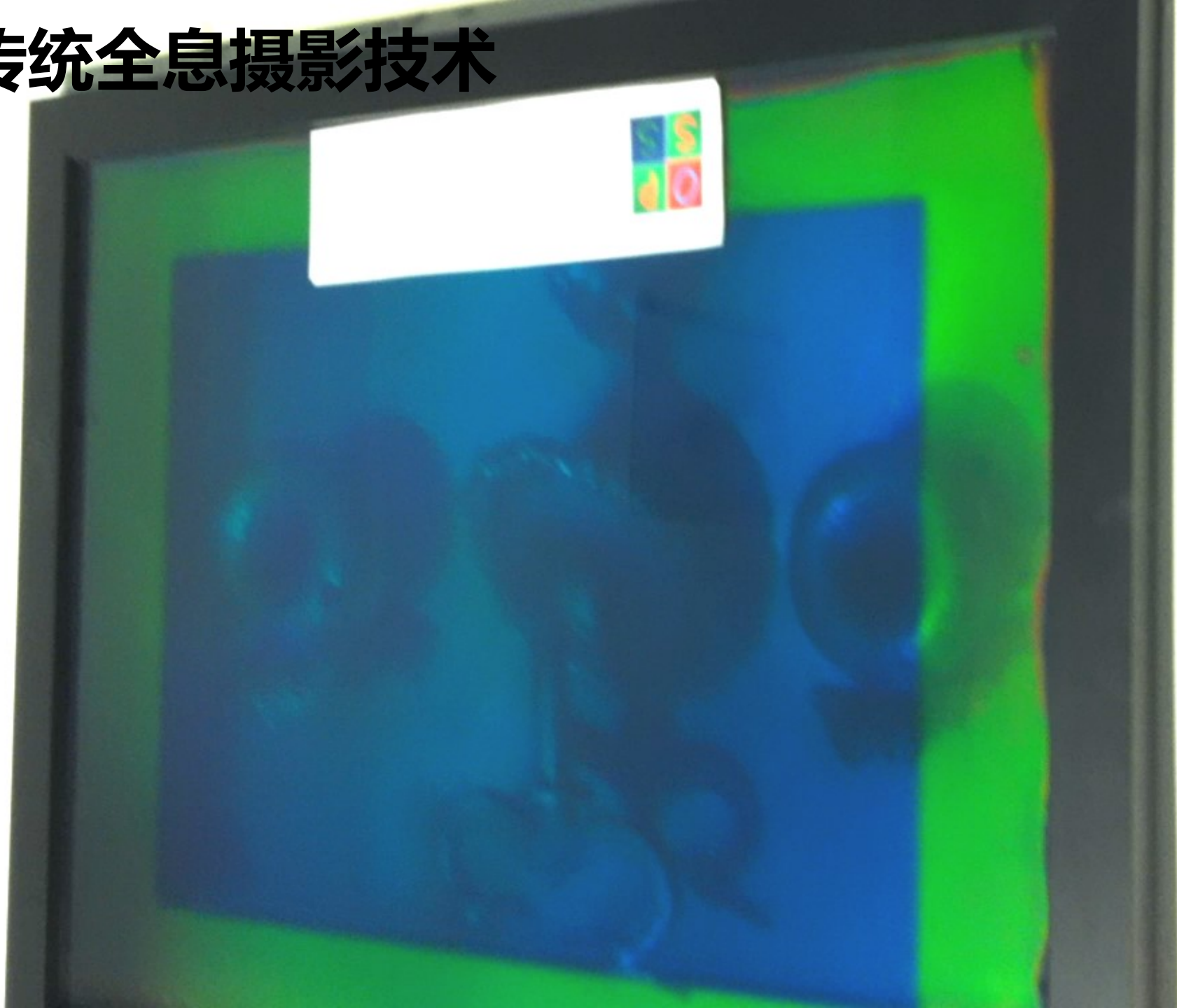
- Iterative: Gerchberg–Saxton etc.^{1,2}
- Direct: Transport-of-intensity equation³

[1] J. R. Fienup, Appl. Opt. 21, 2758-2769 (1982).

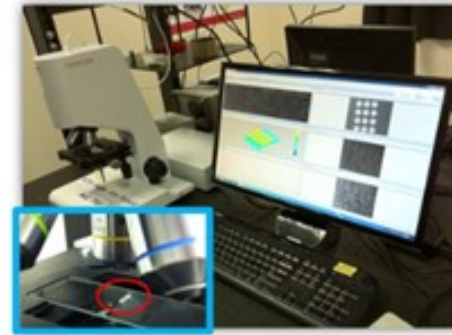
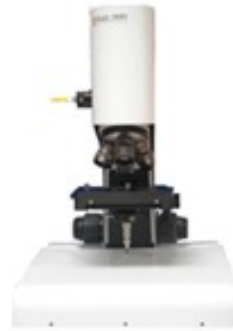
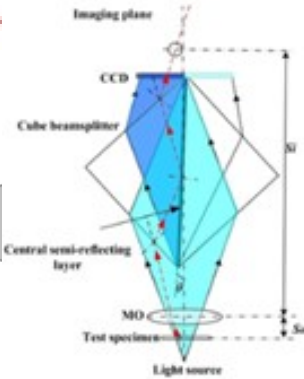
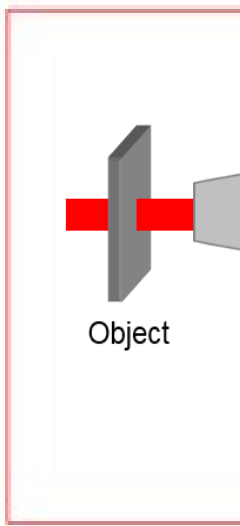
[2] R. W. Gerchberg and W. O. Saxton, Optik 35, 237-246 (1972)

[3] M. Reed Teague, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 73, 1434-1441 (1983).

传统全息摄影技术

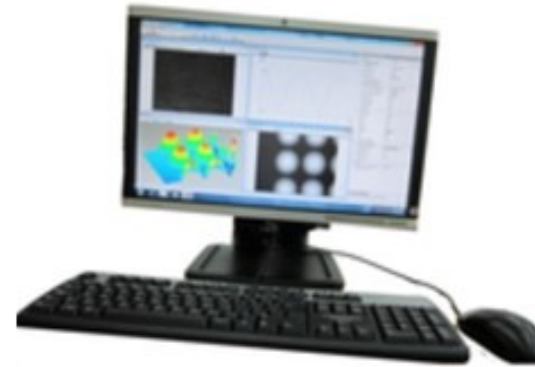
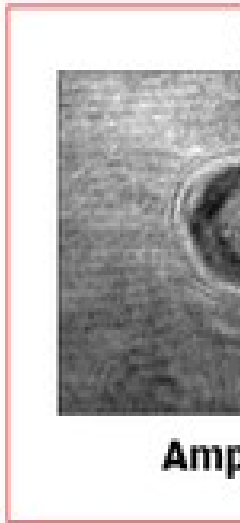


数字全息显微 Digital Holographic Microscopy (DHM)



C 正置共路干涉数字全息显微镜

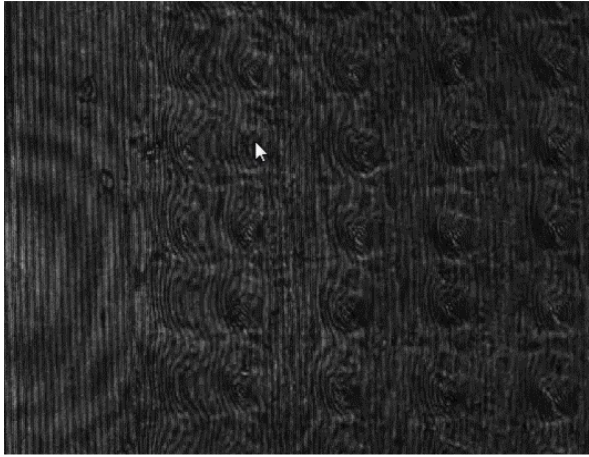
Digital
Recording



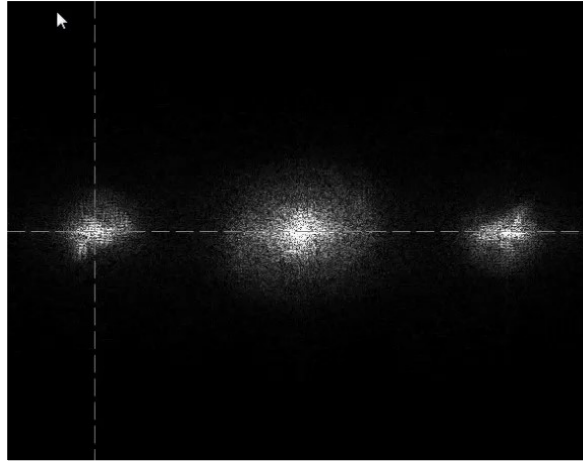
倒置透射数字全息显微镜

merical
struction

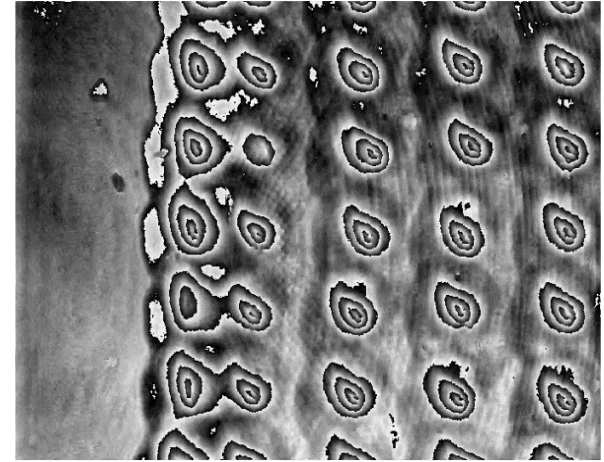
数字全息显微 Digital Holographic Microscopy (DHM)



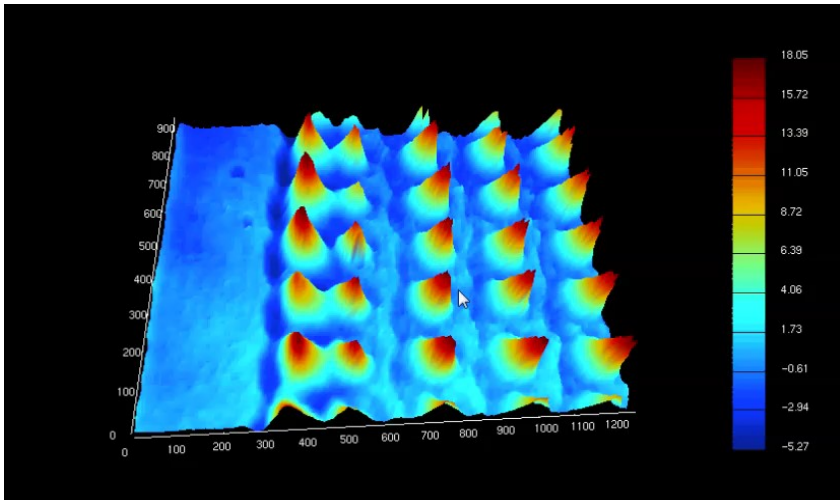
Hologram



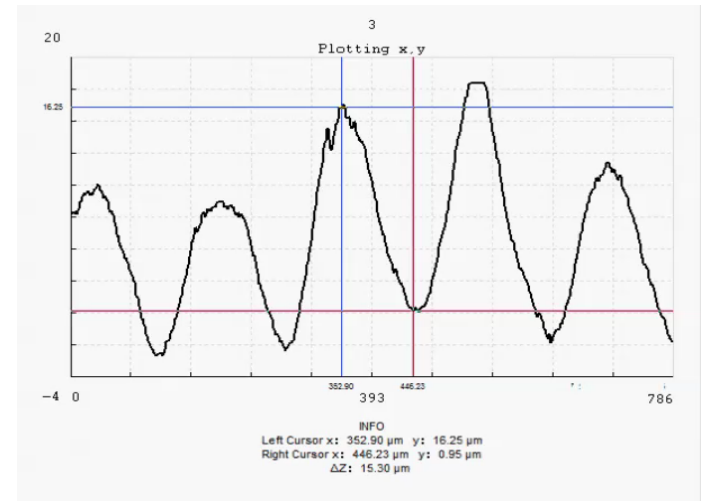
Fourier



Phase

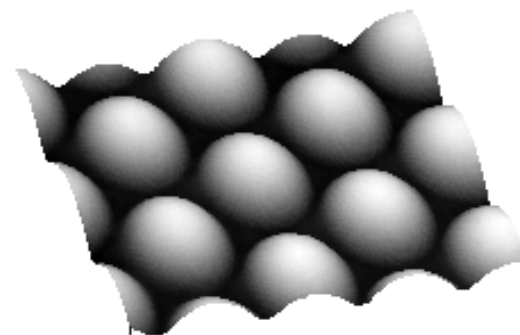
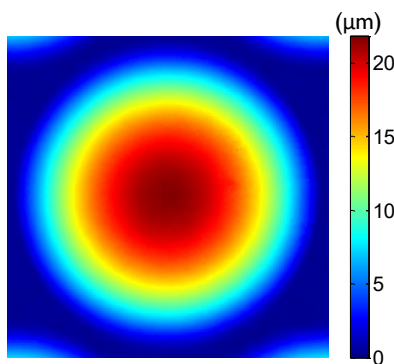
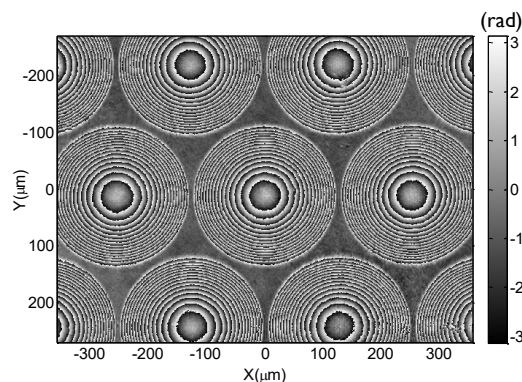


3D Profile

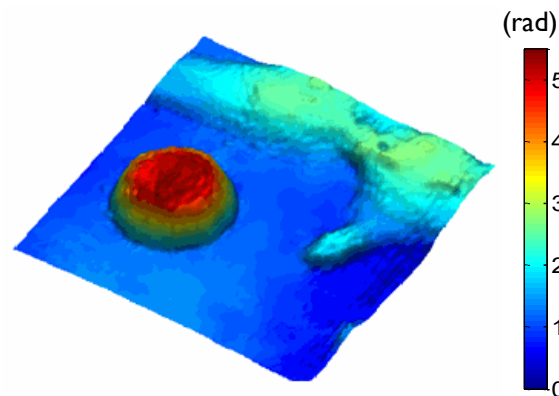
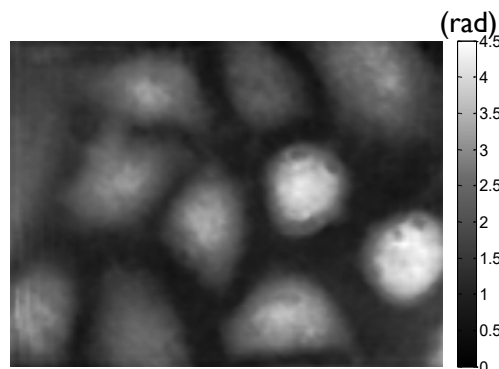
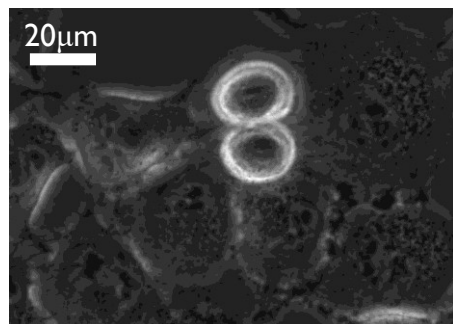


Line Profile

数字全息显微 Digital Holographic Microscopy (DHM)



Micro-optics Metrology

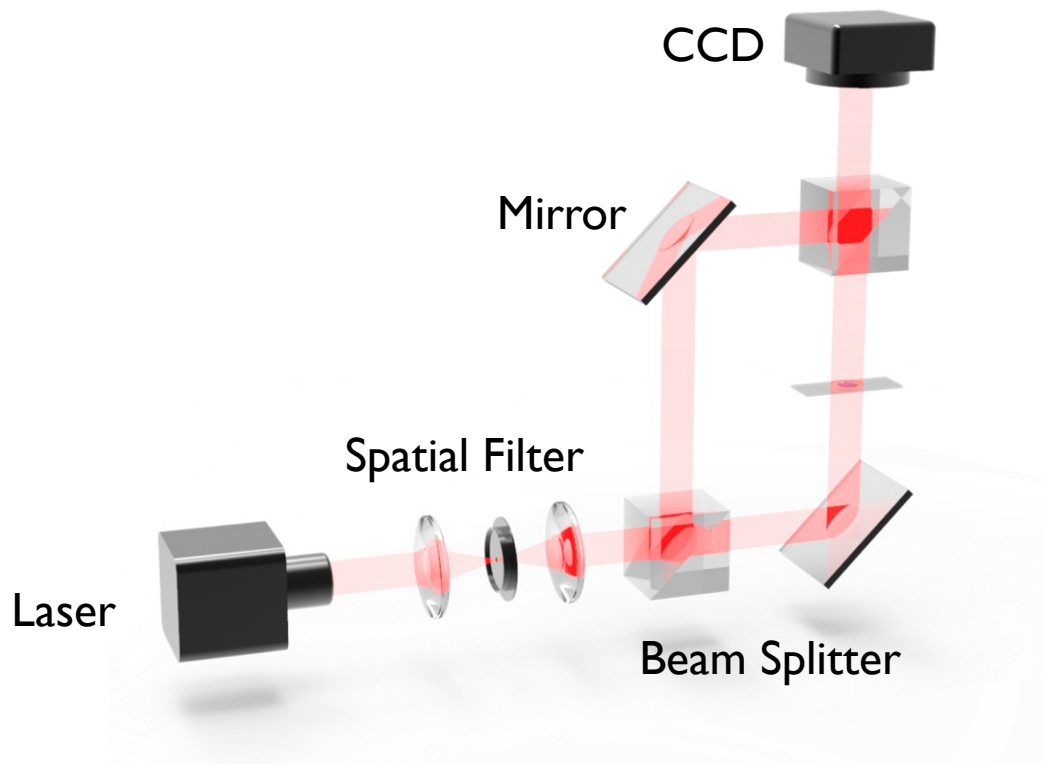


Bio-applications

数字全息显微镜



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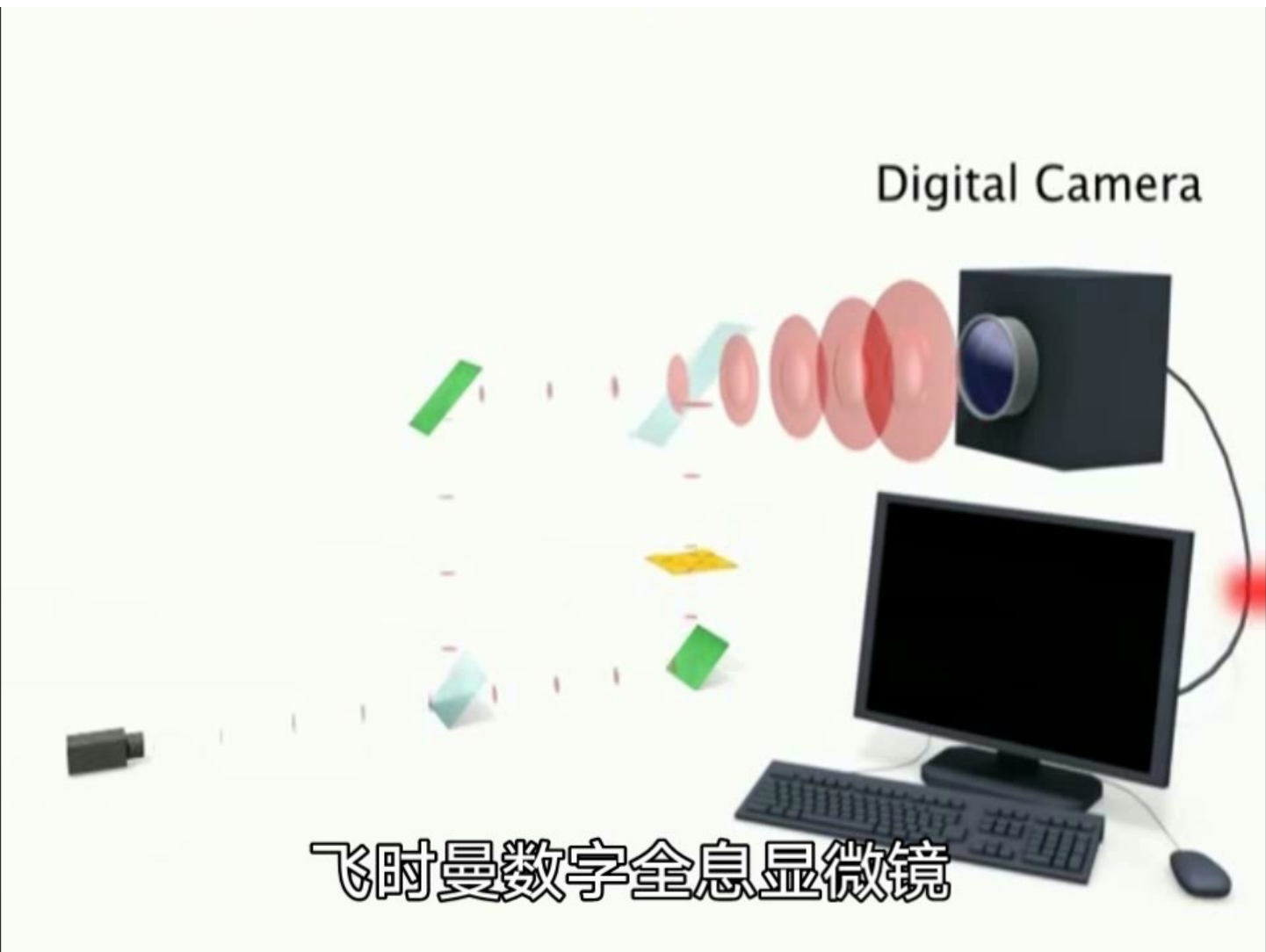


飞时曼数字全息显微镜 (我国**首台**商业化数字全息显微镜)

数字全息显微镜



南京理工大学
NANJING UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

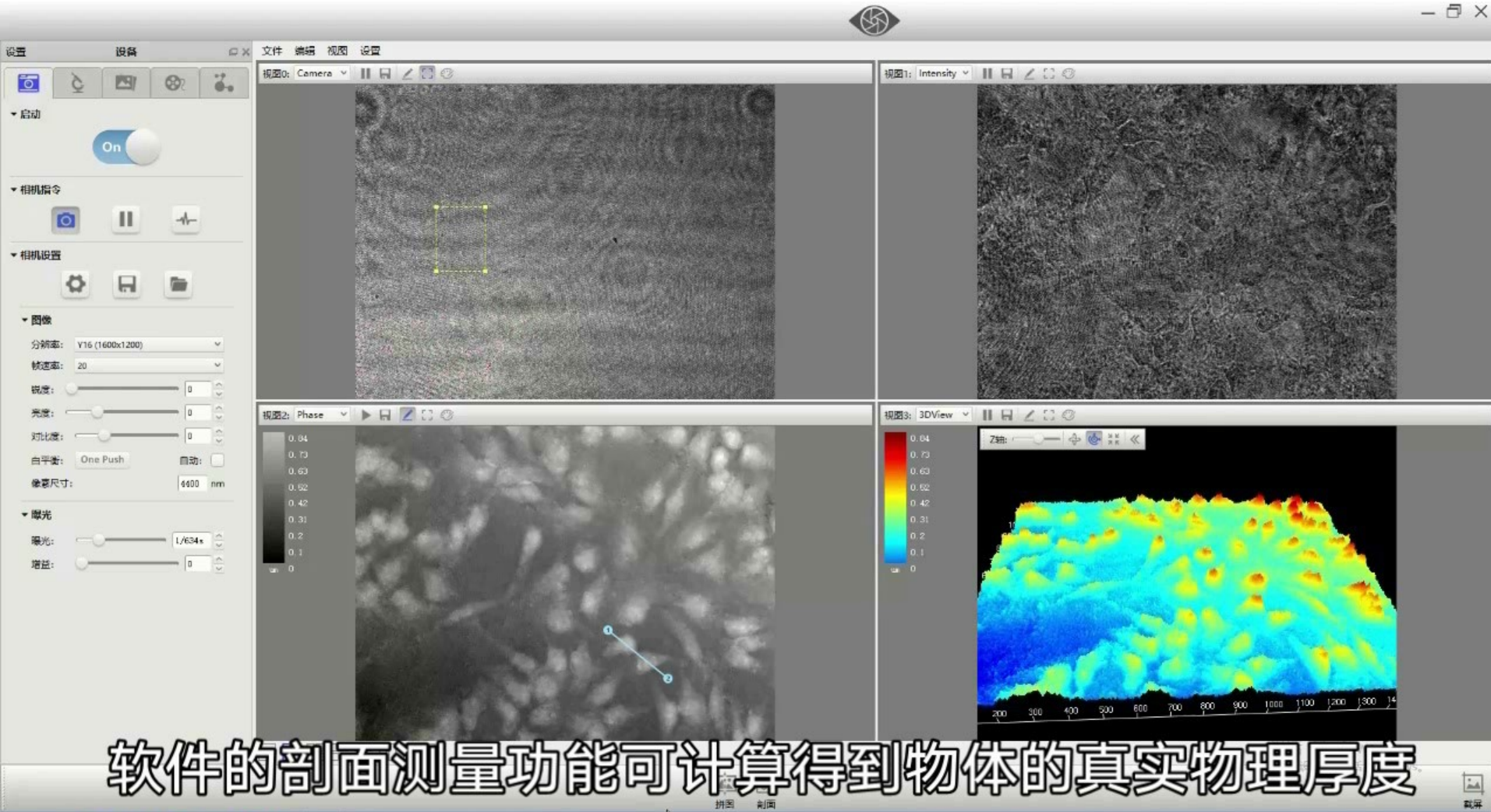


飞时曼数字全息显微镜 (我国**首台**商业化数字全息显微镜)

数字全息显微镜



南京理工大学
NANJING UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



软件的剖面测量功能可计算得到物体的真实物理厚度

飞时曼数字全息显微镜 (我国首台商业化数字全息显微镜)

数字全息显微镜



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FSM-Precision



未染色宫颈癌细胞3D成像

飞时曼数字全息显微镜 (我国首台商业化数字全息显微镜)

无透镜全息显微 Lensless Holographic Microscopy

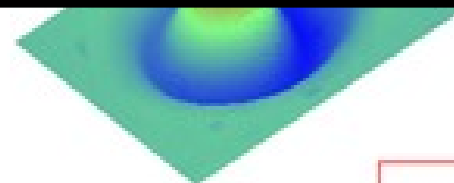
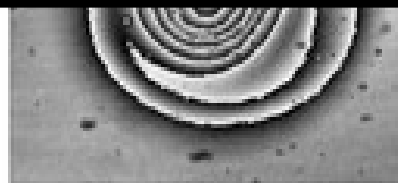


A schematic diagram of a lensless reflective digital holographic microscope. A "Point Source" emits a red beam that passes through a "Beam Splitter (BS)" and a "Sample". The beam is reflected by a "Mirror" and recombines at the BS. The resulting "Interference beams" are captured by a "CCD". A legend indicates: red for "Original beam", light red for "Transmitted/reflected beams from BS", and dark red for "Interference beams".

A 3D cutaway view of a compact digital holographic microscope labeled "CDH".

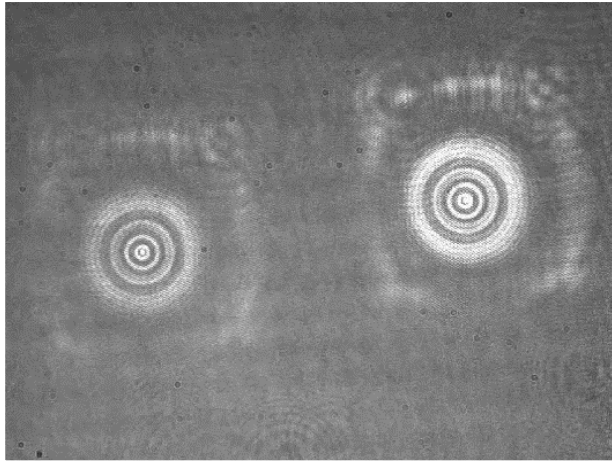
A photograph of the physical CDH microscope, a small white cube-shaped device, with a coin placed next to it for scale.

无透镜反射式数字全息显微镜

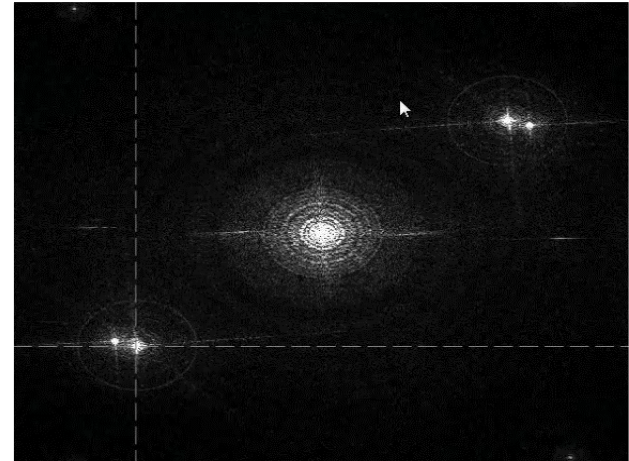


Numerical Reconstruction

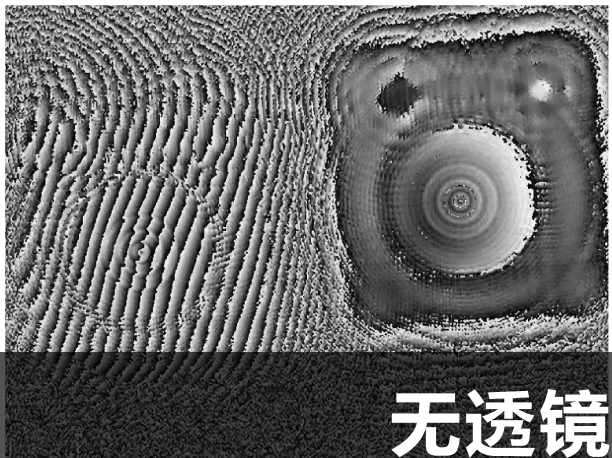
无透镜全息显微 Lensless Holographic Microscopy



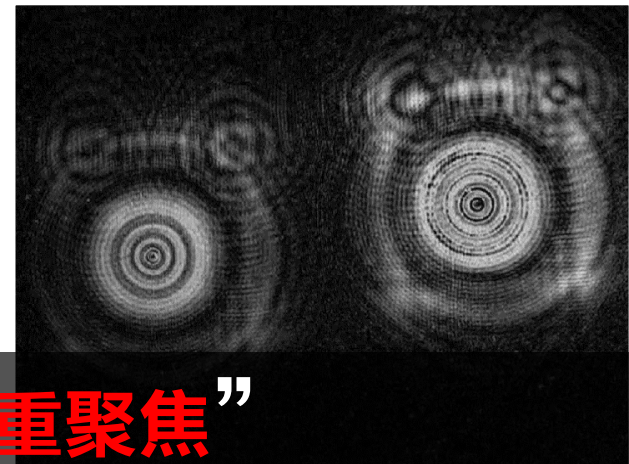
Hologram



Fourier



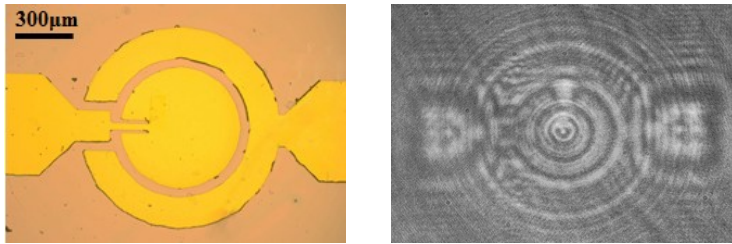
Phase (digital refocusing)



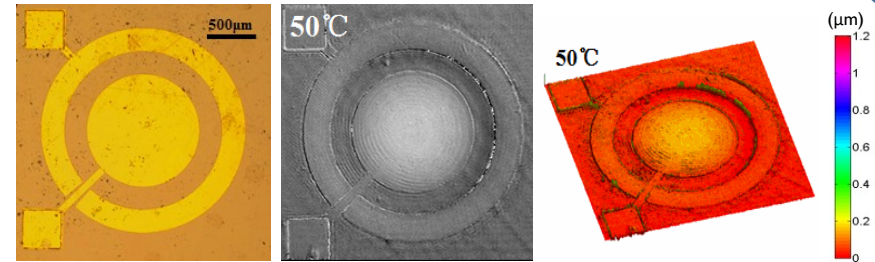
Intensity (digital refocusing)

无透镜 “数字重聚焦”

无透镜全息显微 Lensless Holographic Microscopy

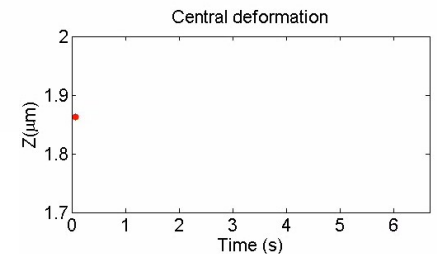
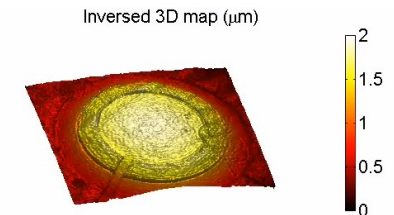
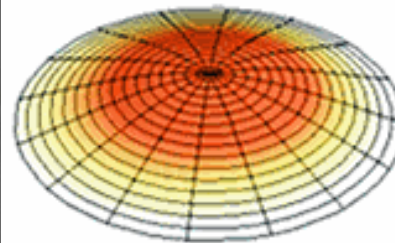
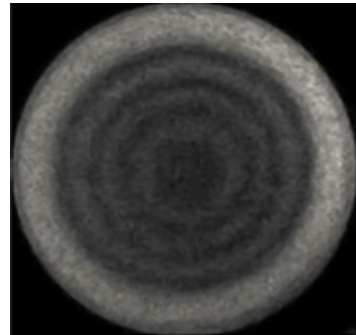
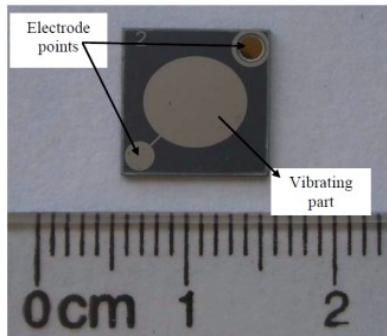


3D Profiling and Measurements



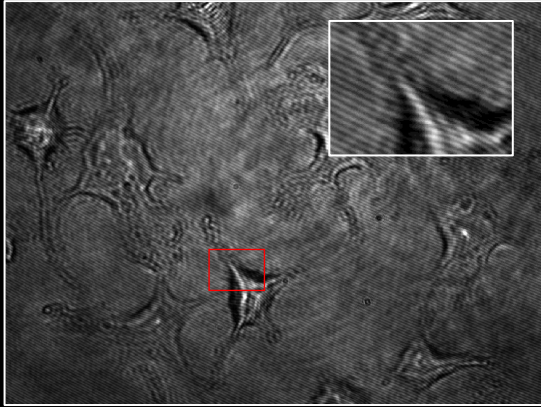
Displacement and Deformation

MEMS and Nano-metrology

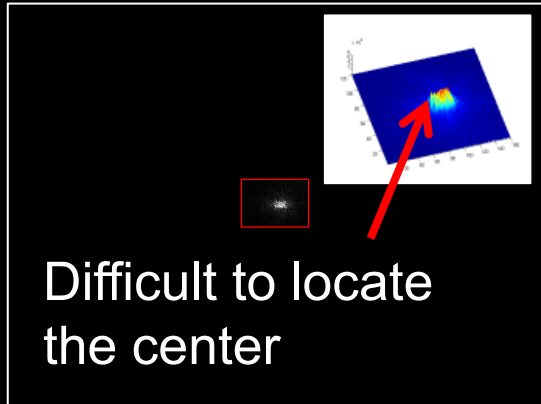


Vibration and Dynamic Measurements

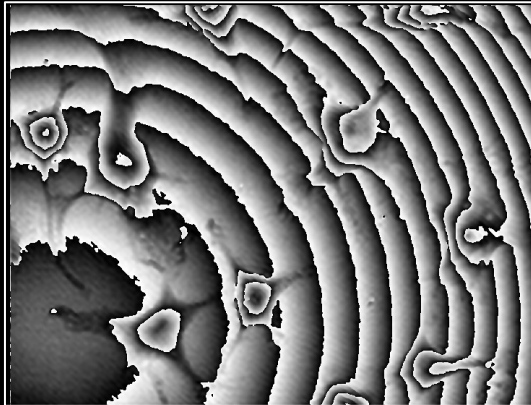
Phase aberration compensation



The quadratic aberration induced by MO broadened the spectrum



Both tilt and defocus are fail to compensated by spectrum centering

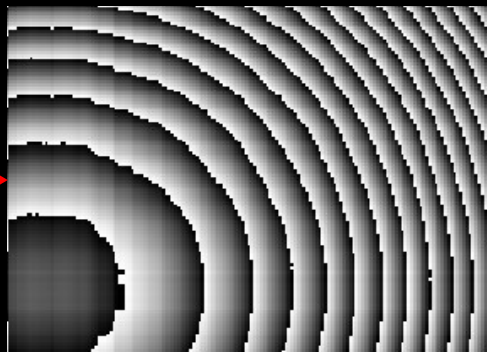


Macrophage cells without phase compensation

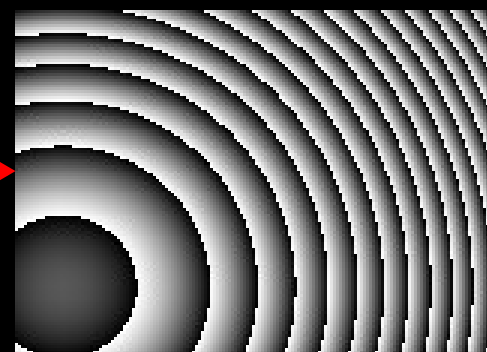
Phase aberration compensation



PCA



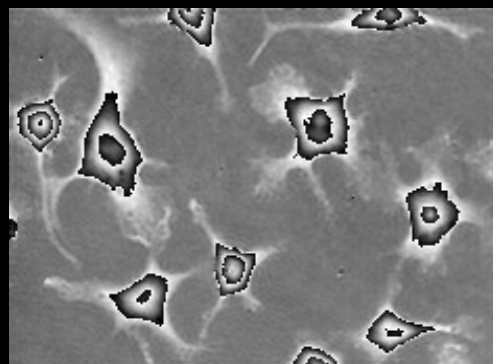
Refine



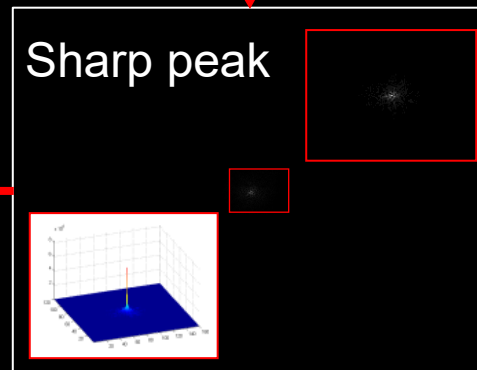
First dominant PC

Refine by 1D fitting

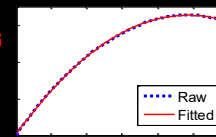
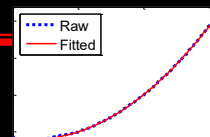
Macrophage cells
with
PCA compensation



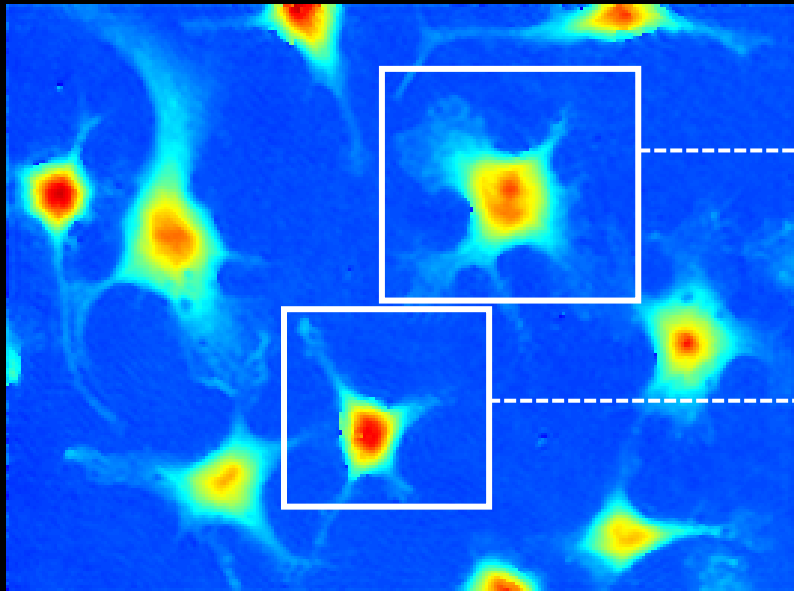
Sharp peak



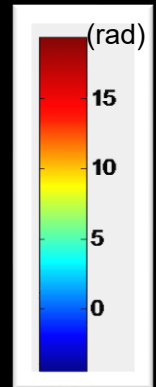
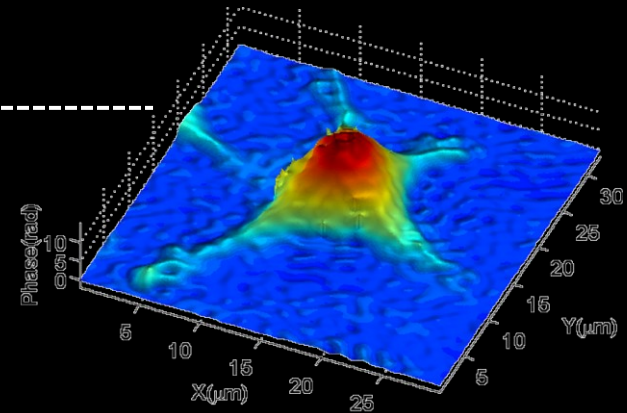
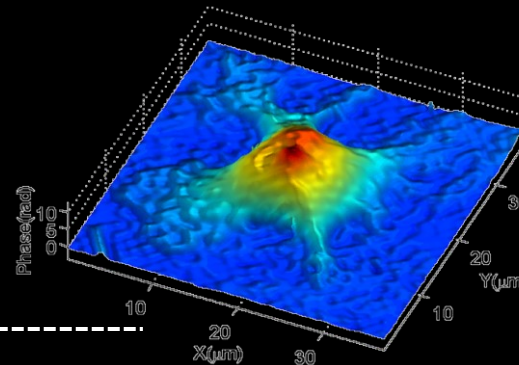
Compensated
hologram



Phase aberration compensation



Macrophage cells with
PCA phase compensation



A screenshot of the OSA Publishing website. The page displays the cover of Optics Letters, Volume 41, Issue 6, dated 15 March 2016. The cover image shows a phase map of macrophage cells. The text "Cover feature of Optics Letters" is overlaid on the image. The website header includes "OSA Publishing" and "The Optical Society". The page also shows a search bar and a list of articles.

C. Zuo, Q. Chen, W. Qu, A. Asundi, Optics Letters **38**, 1724-1726 (2013).
J. Sun, Q. Chen, Y. Zhang, and C. Zuo, Optics Letters **41**, 1293-1296 (2016).



Thank you