

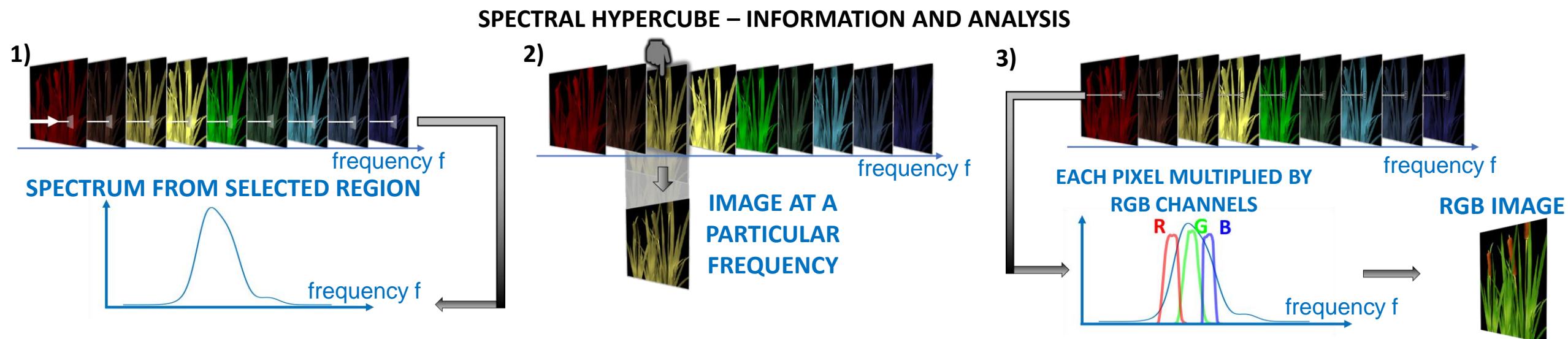
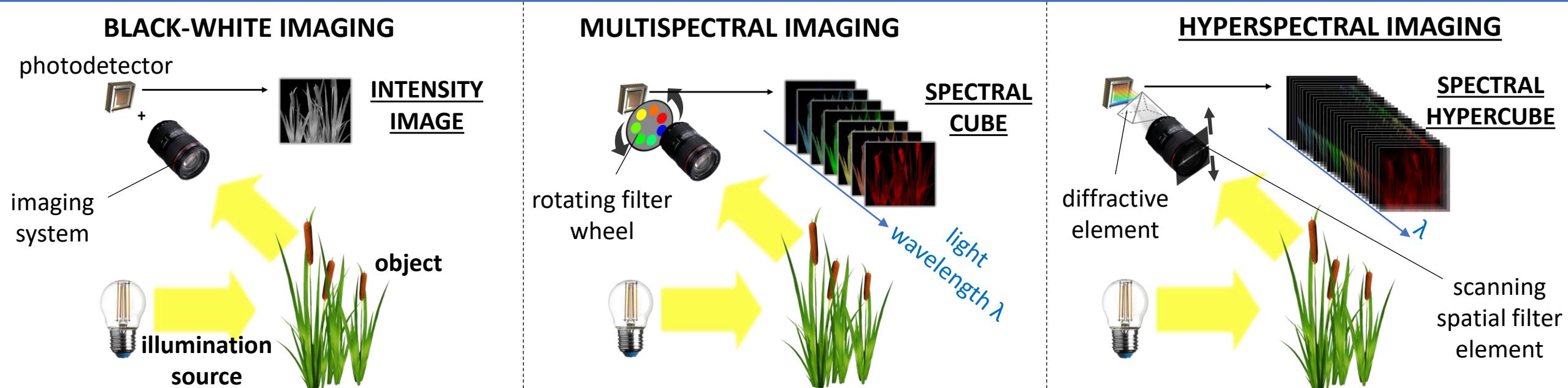
A multimodal widefield hyperspectral microscope

B. Ardini, G. Valentini, A. Bassi, A. Candeo, G. Cerullo, R. Vanna, C. Manzoni

Outline

- 1) Hyperspectral imaging and microscopy
- 2) Fourier Transform (FT) spectroscopy
- 3) A novel ultrastable interferometer: TWINS
- 4) A Widefield FT hyperspectral microscope
- 5) Application and results

From Standard Imaging to Hyperspectral Imaging



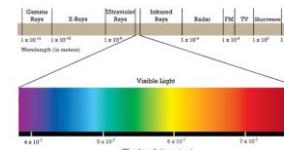
Hyperspectral microscopy

MICROSCOPE



+

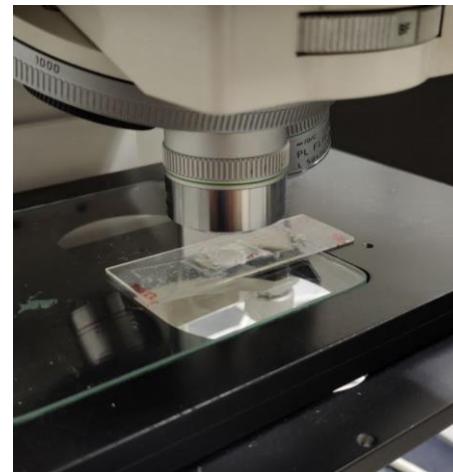
SPECTROSCOPY



- micrometric spatial resolution
- optimized light collection

- Frequency dependent light-matter interaction

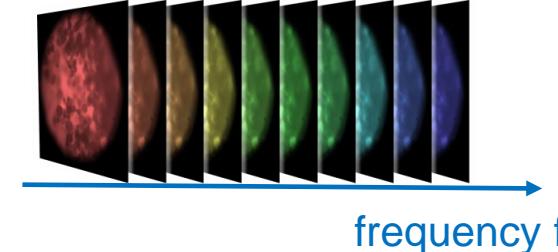
Very powerful toll for material science!



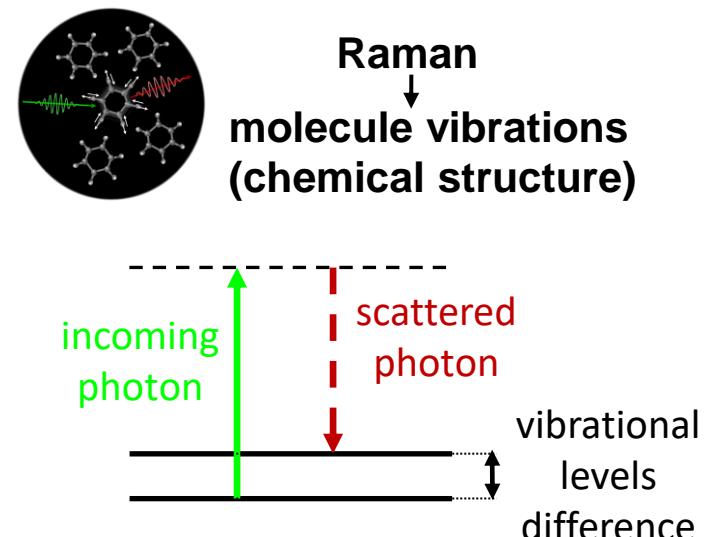
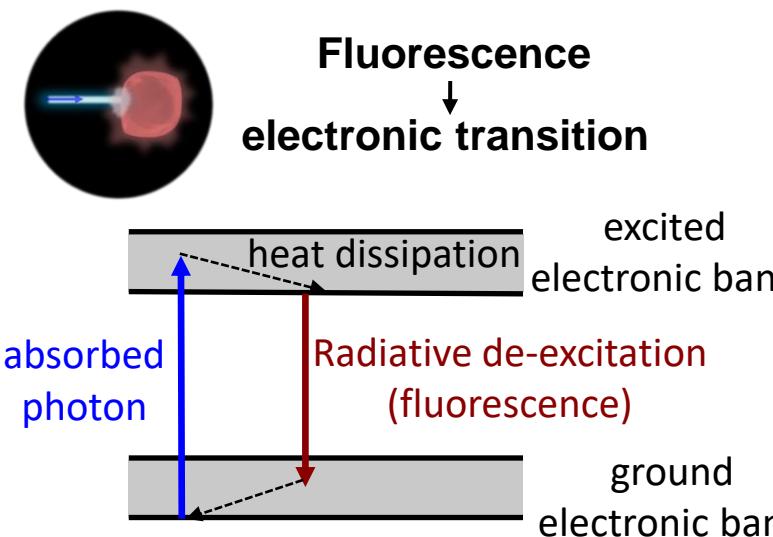
Field of View (FOV)



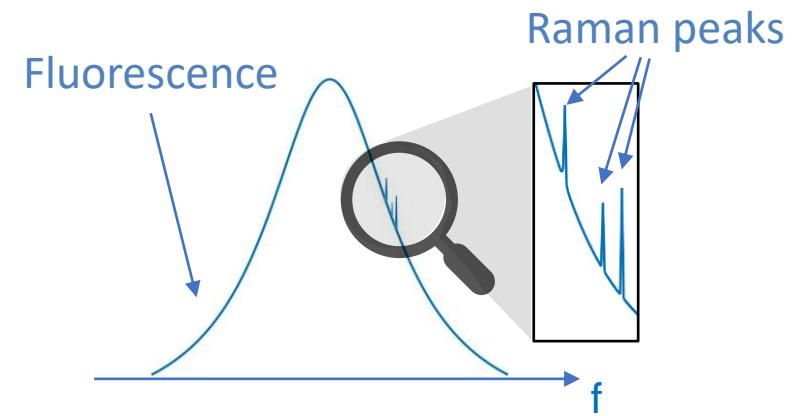
Spectral hypercube of the FOV



OPTICAL SIGNALS OF INTEREST FOR MATERIAL SCIENCE



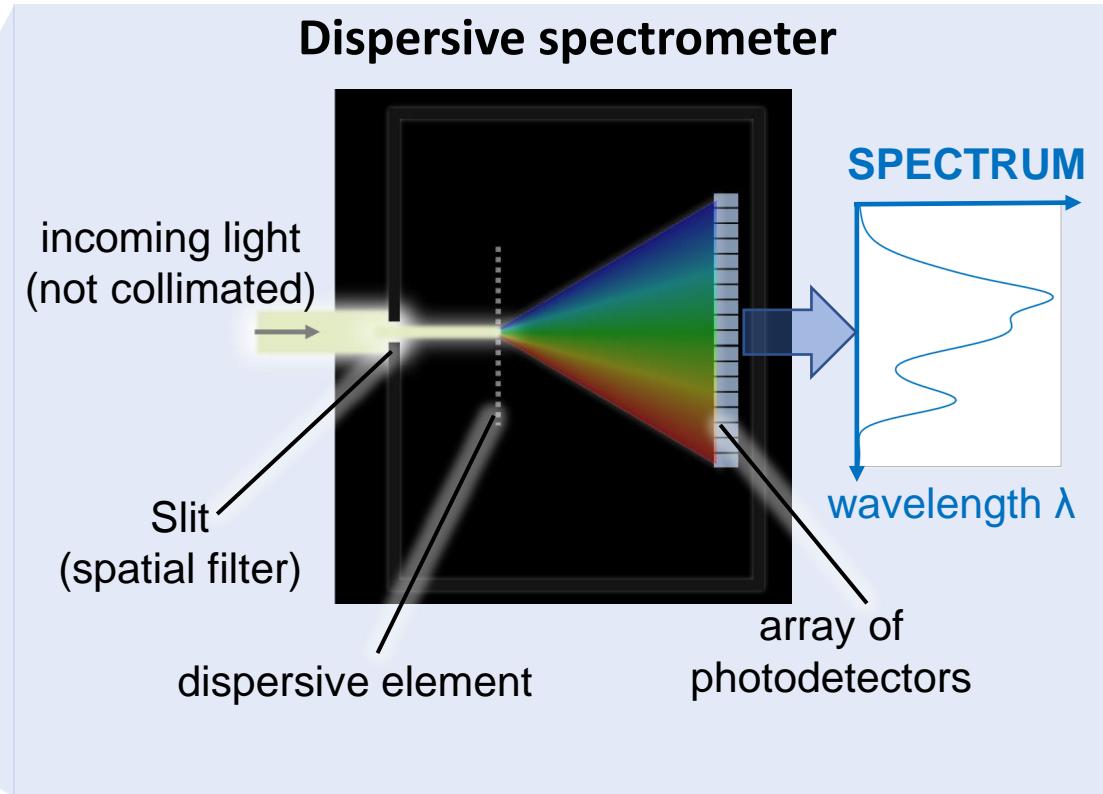
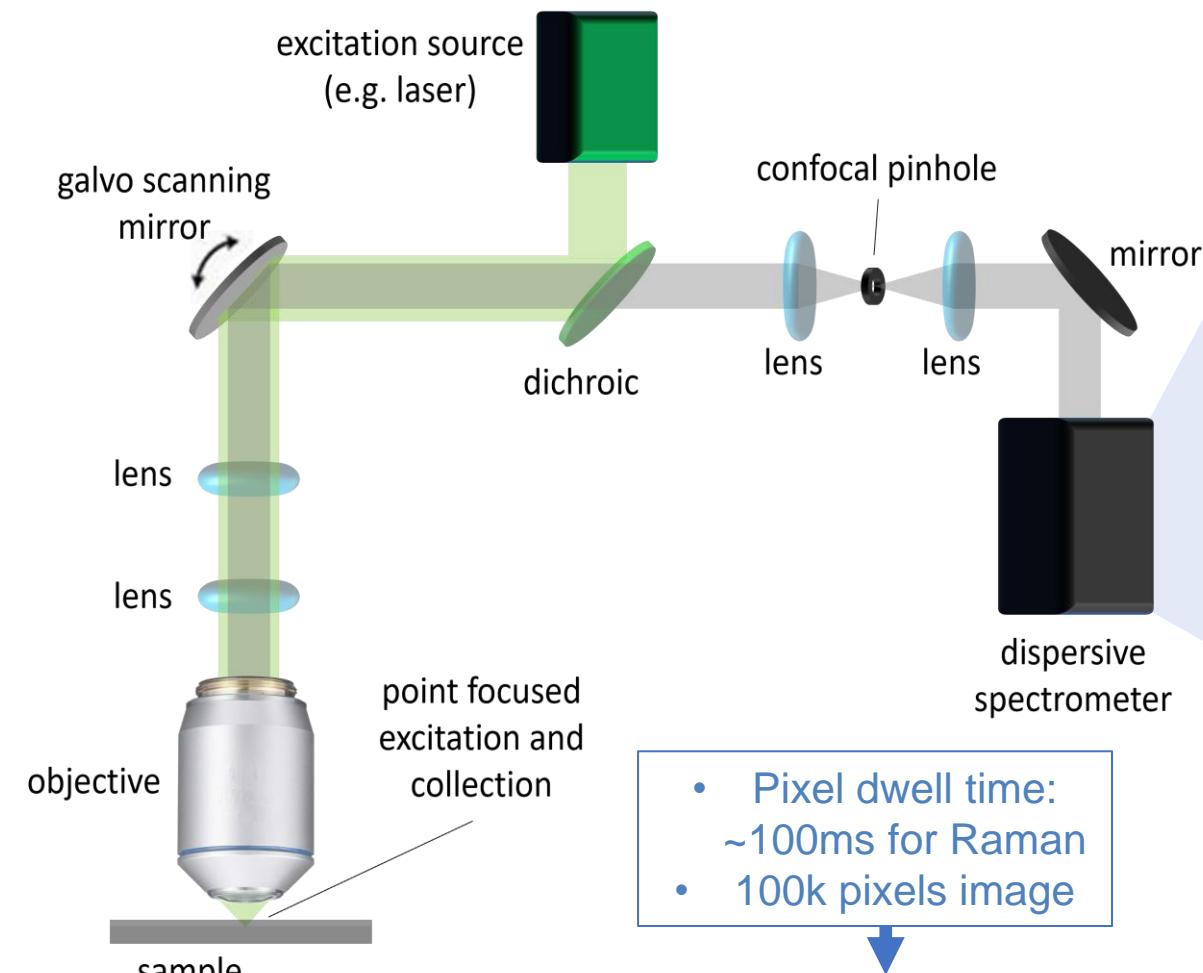
MEASURED SPECTRUM



Raman << Fluorescence → no multimodal systems

Typical hyperspectral microscopy scheme

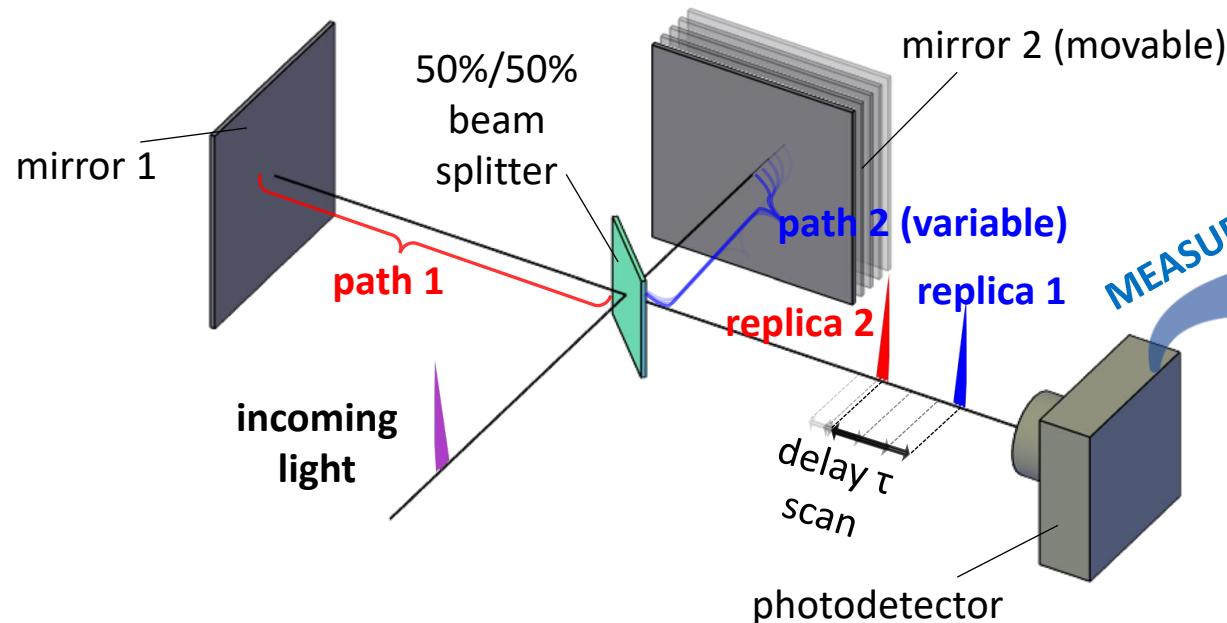
→ Raster (point-by-point) scanning approach



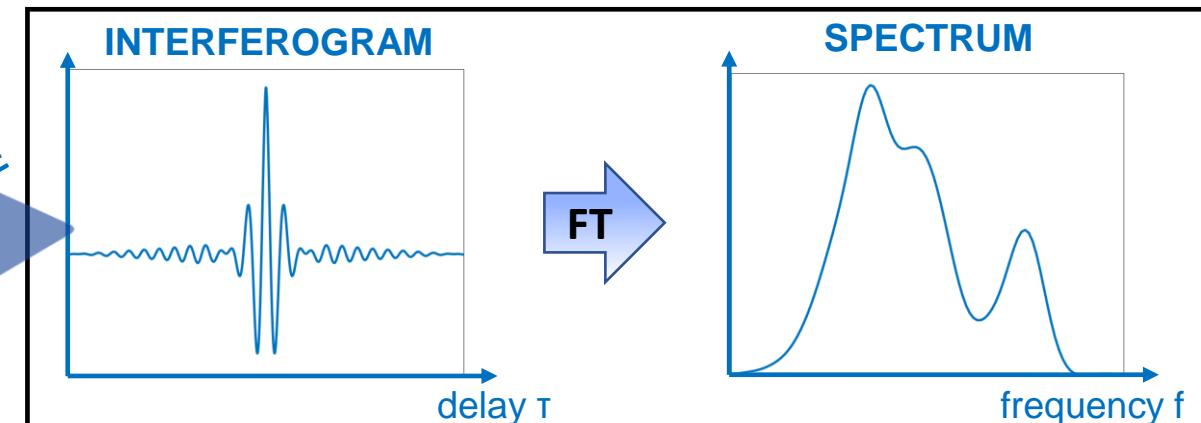
Inefficient!

Fourier Transform (FT) Spectroscopy

INTERFEROMETER (e.g. Michelson interferometer)



POST-PROCESSING OPERATION

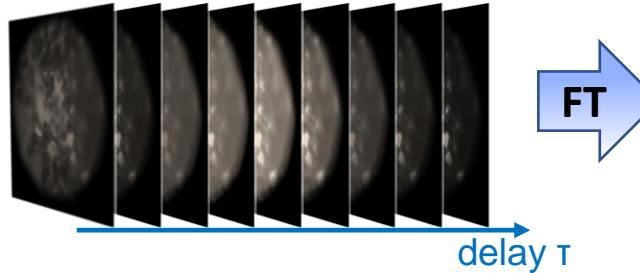


ADVANTAGES OF FT SPECTROSCOPY

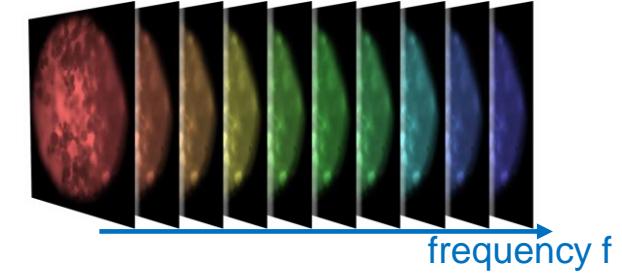
- **high-throughput** (no slits needed)
- **possibility of parallel recording** (no light dispersion)

PARALLEL ACQUISITION (WIDEFIELD APPROACH)

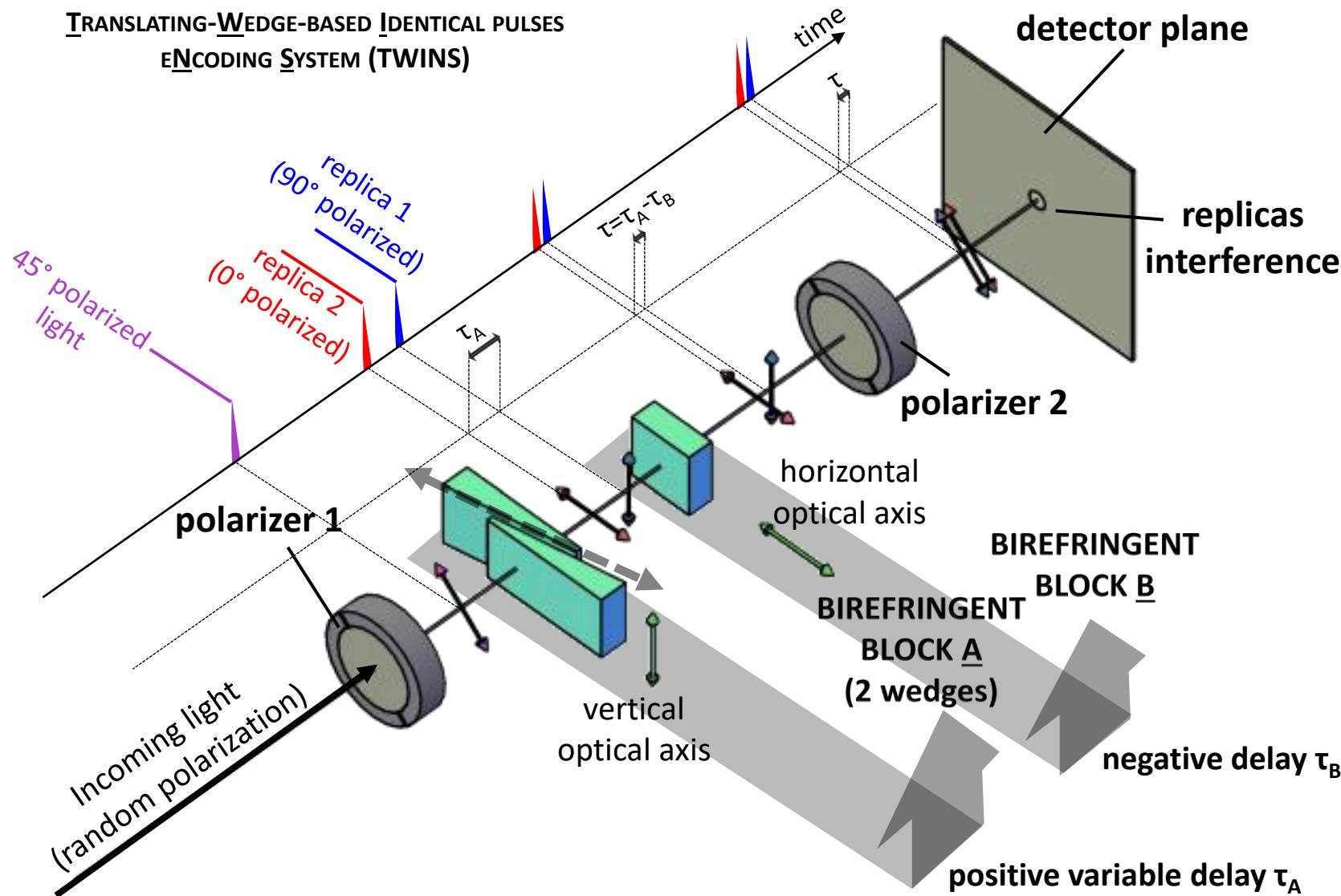
TEMPORAL HYPERCUBE



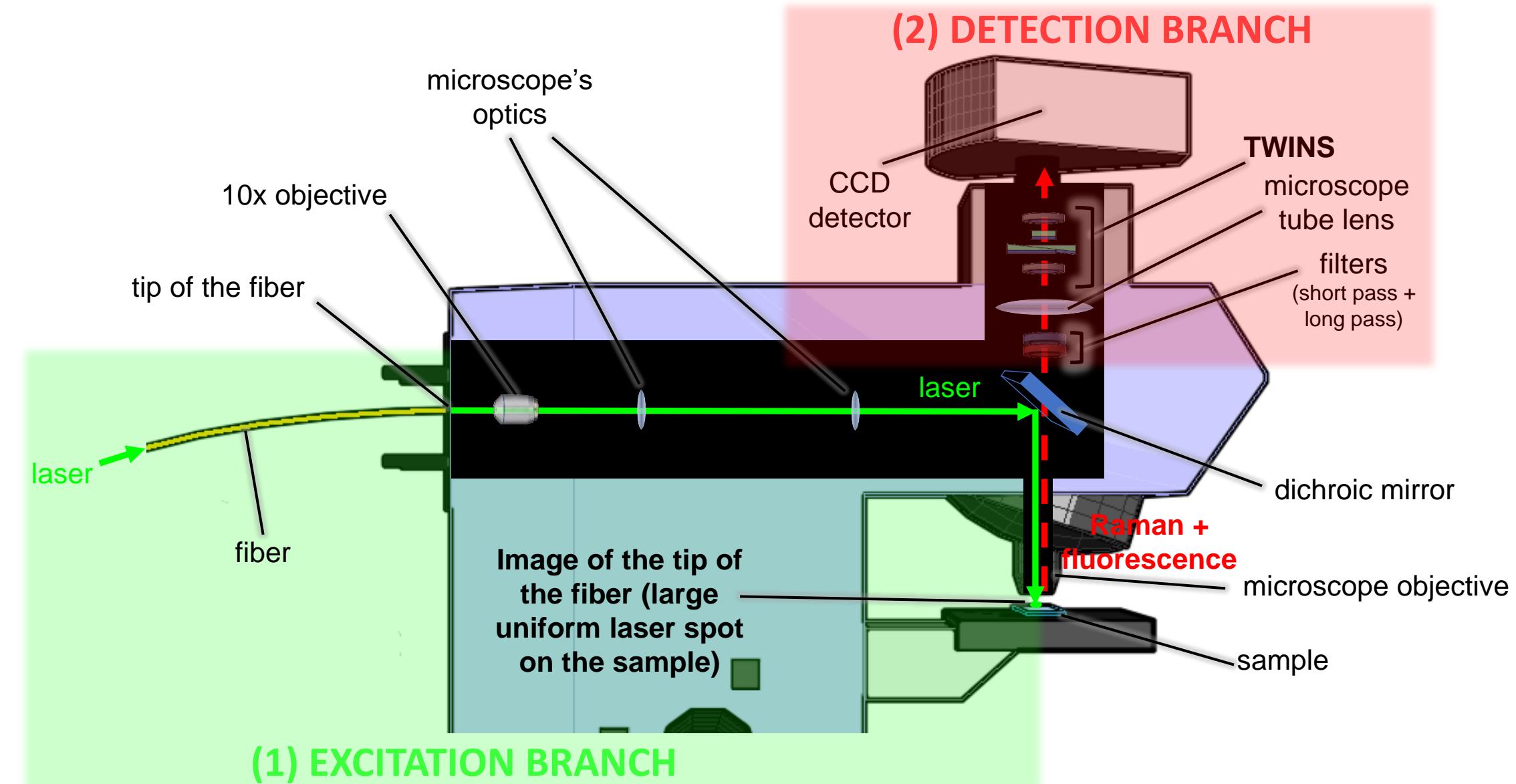
SPECTRAL HYPERCUBE



An ultrastable common-path interferometer: TWINS

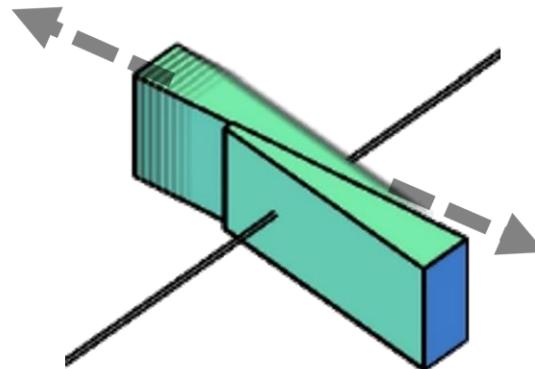


Widefield hyperspectral microscope for Raman and Fluorescence

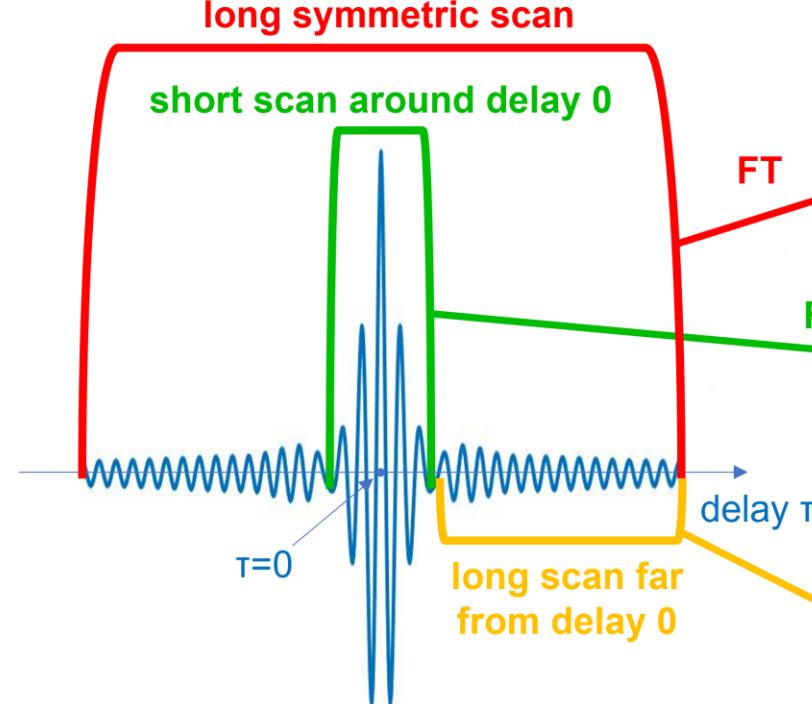


Fluorescence-Raman uncoupling

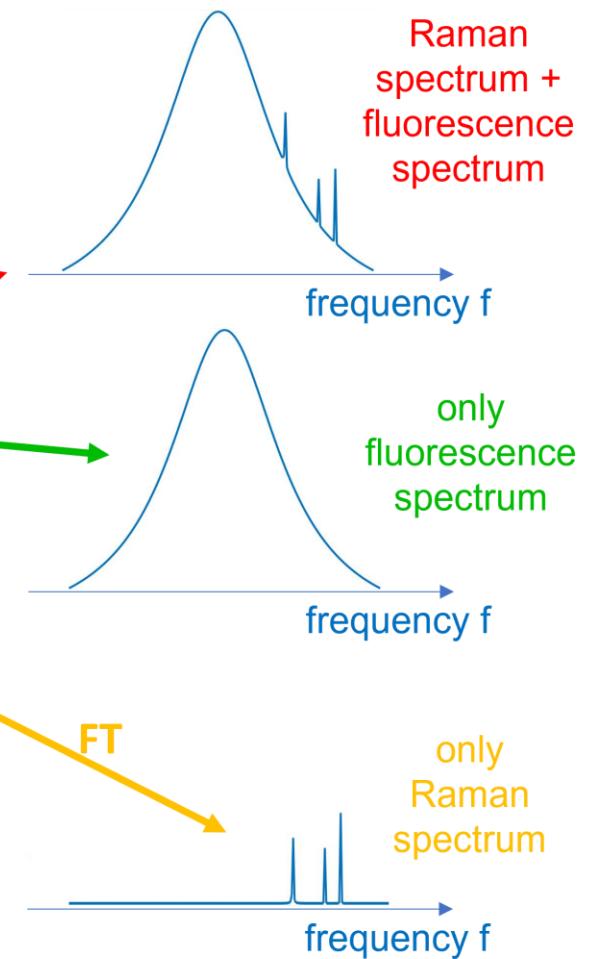
WEDGE SCAN



ACQUIRED INTERFEROGRAM

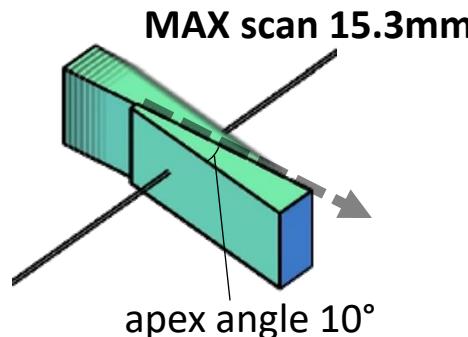


SPECTRUM

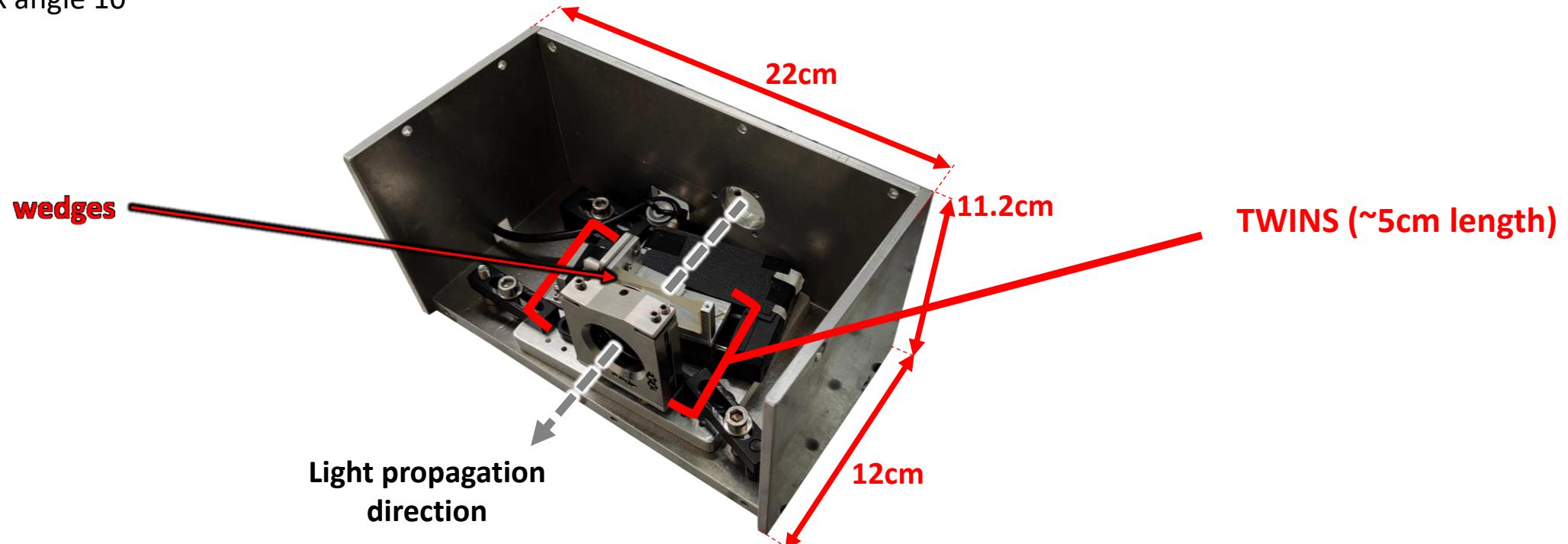


Increase the spectral resolution

YVO₄ WEDGES

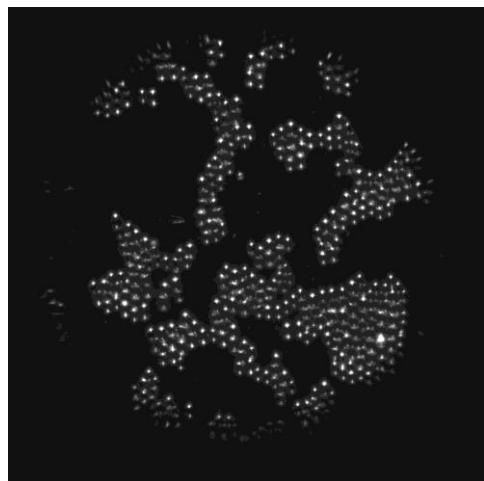


Birefringence ($ n_o - n_e $)	Scan length	Maximum delay scan	Spectral resolution
0.2253	15.3 mm	2 ps	$\sim 25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

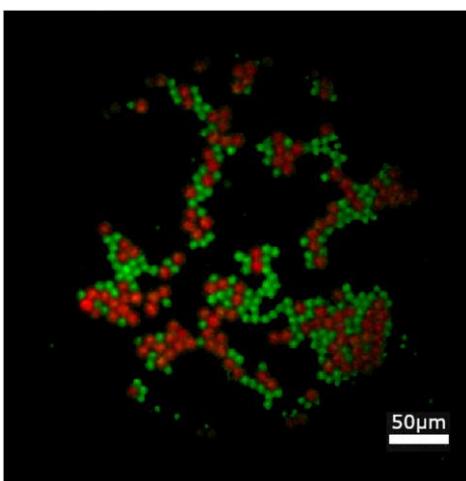


Raman measurement on PMMA & PS beads

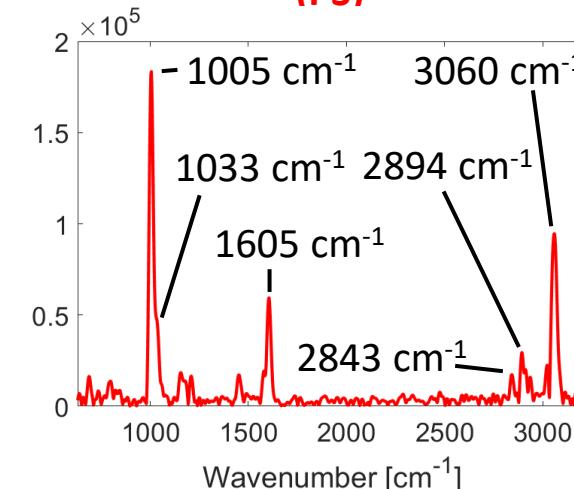
REFLECTIVITY IMAGE



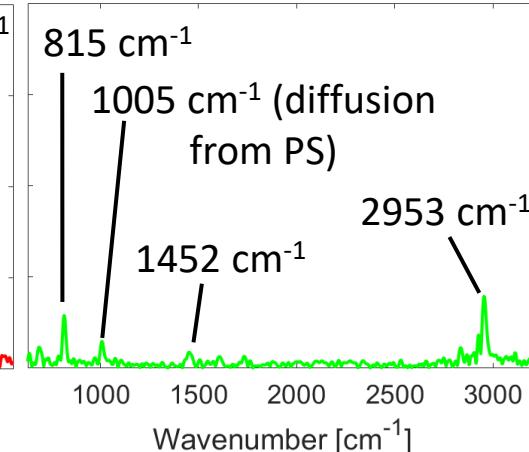
RAMAN MEASUREMENT RESULT



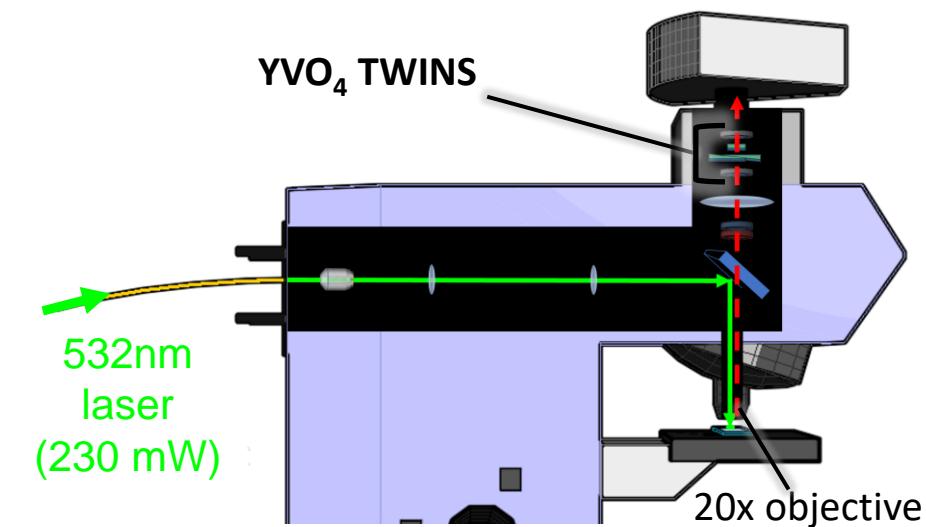
POLYSTYRENE
(PS)



POLYMETHYL
METHACRYLATE (PMMA)



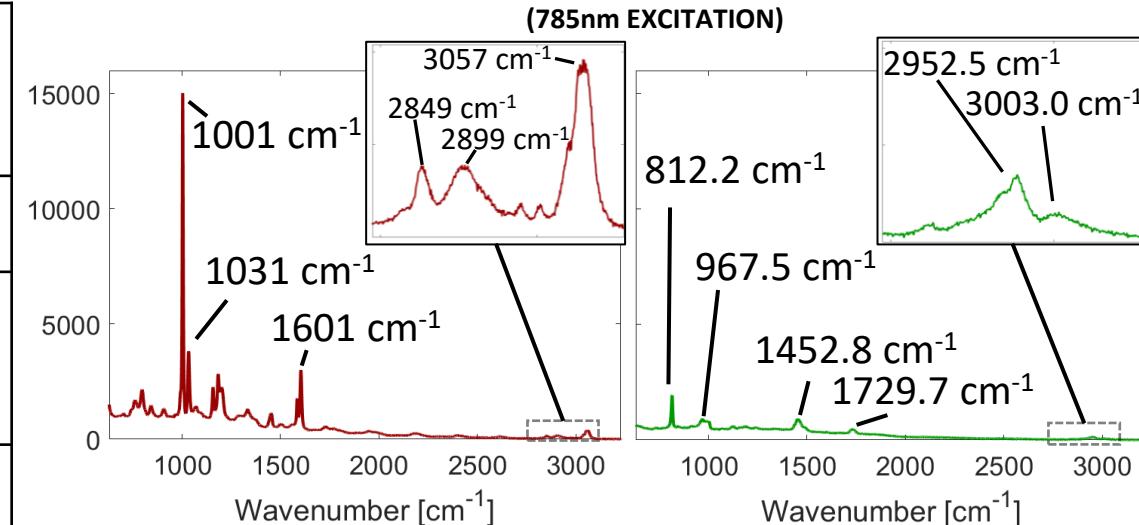
MEASUREMENT SETUP



PARAMETERS

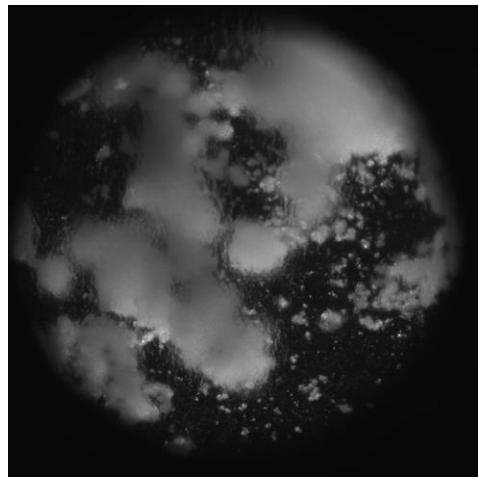
CCD integration per frame	N° of acquired frames
2.5 s	806
Total measurement time	N° of pixels in the image
38 minutes	250 kP

SPECTRA WITH STANDARD RAMAN SPECTROMETER
(785nm EXCITATION)

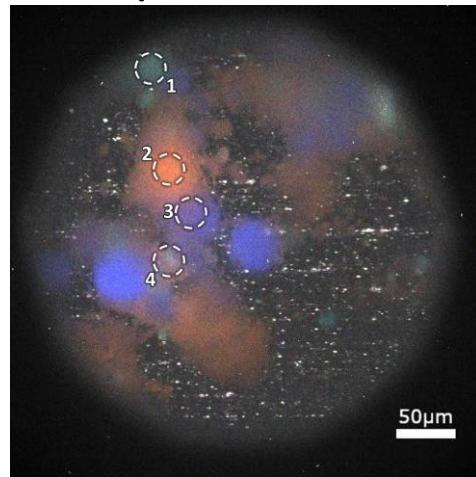


Example of multimodal application on minerals' grains

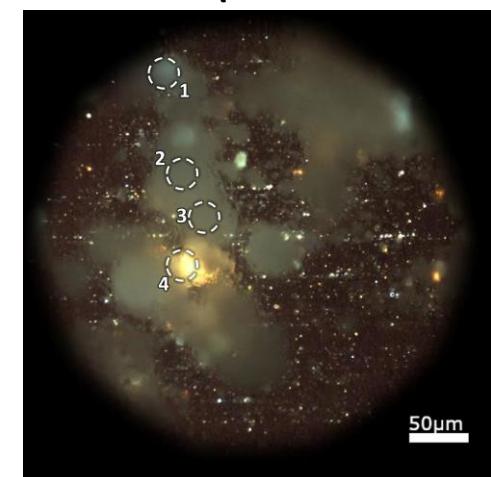
REFLECTIVITY IMAGE



RAMAN (FALSE COLOUR RGB)

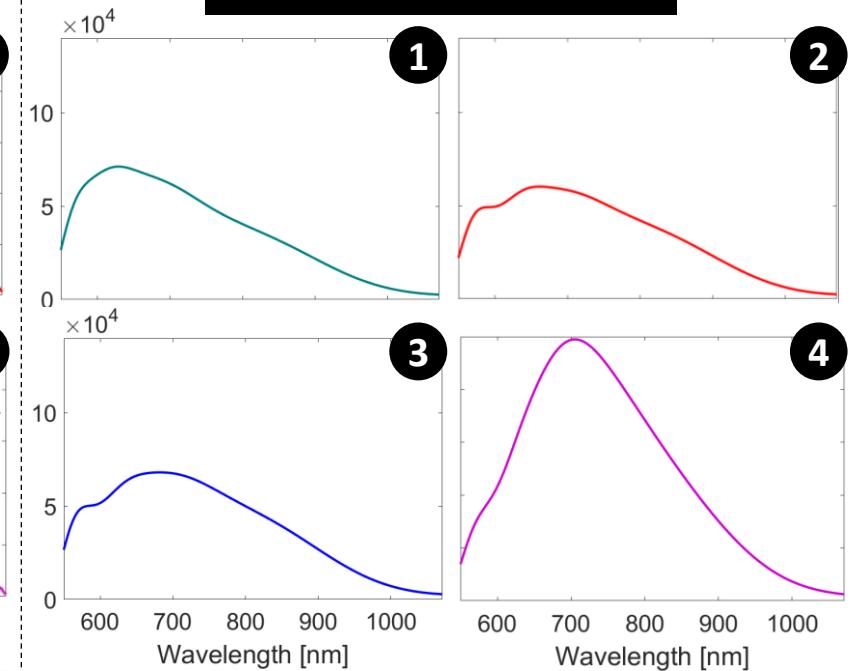
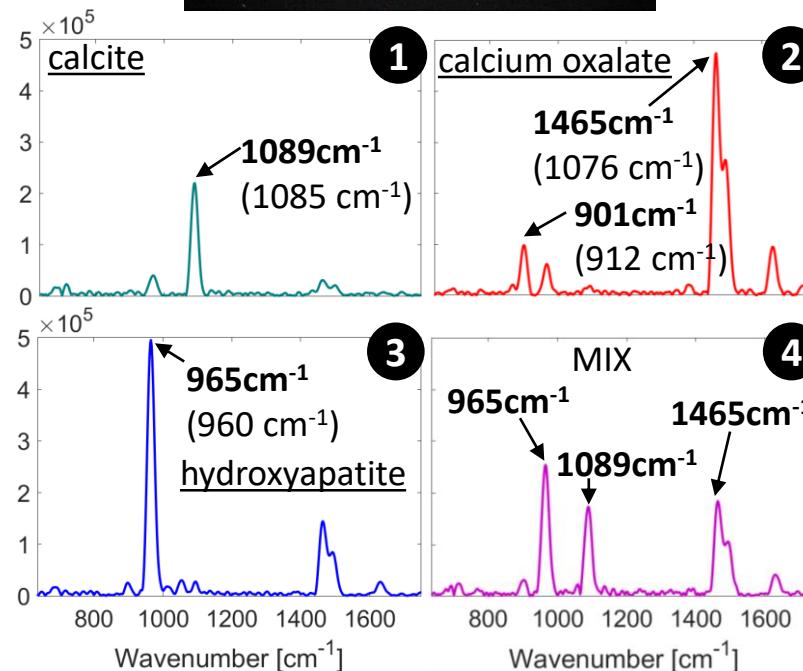


FLUORESCENCE (FALSE COLOUR RGB)



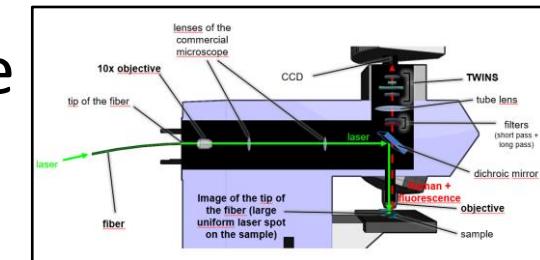
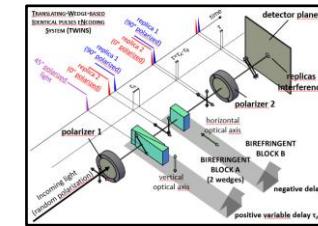
MEASUREMENTS PARAMETERS

MEAS.	CCD int. time per frame	N° of acquired frames	Total meas. time	N° of pixels in the image
Fluo.	2 s	200	7 minutes	250 kP
Raman	8 s	806	1h 51 minutes	250 kP

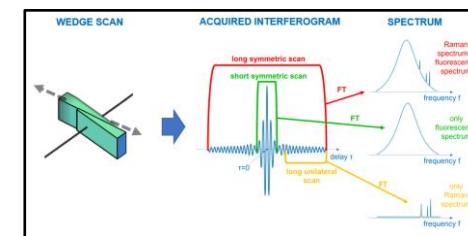


Conclusion

- An ultrastable common-path interferometer: TWINS

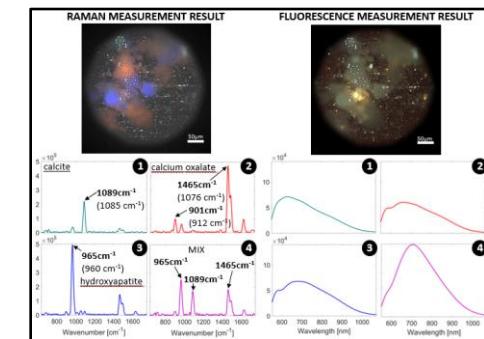


- Uncoupling of Raman and Fluorescence



- Example of multimodal (Fluorescence & Raman) microscopy

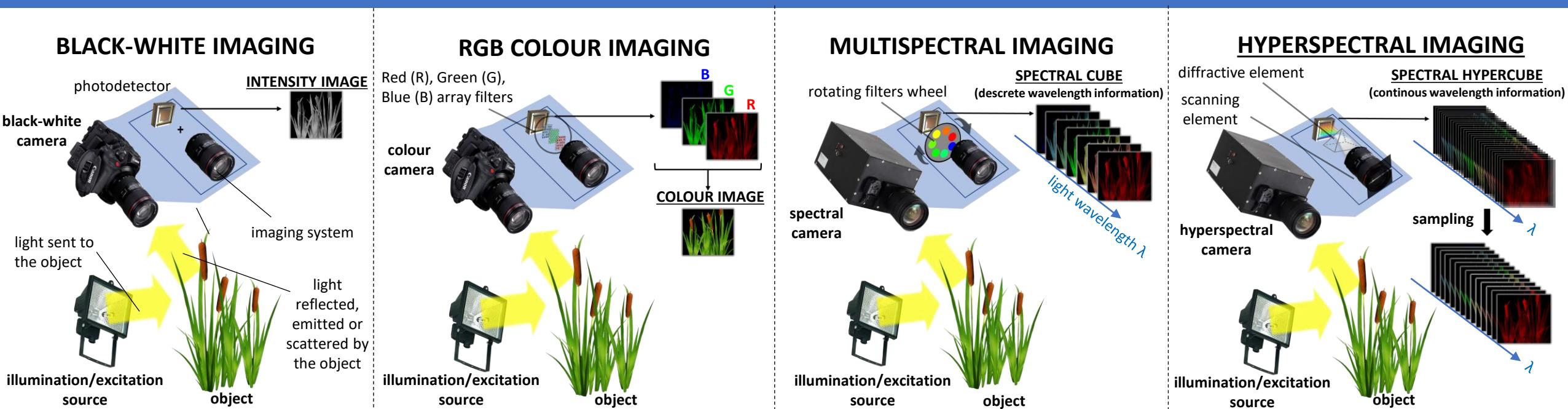
- Optimal spatial resolution: $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$
- Good spectral resolution: $\sim 25\text{cm}^{-1}$
- Fast measurements : $\sim 40 \text{ min VS. } \sim 3 \text{ h}$ (raster scanning) for $\sim 100\text{k}$ pixels



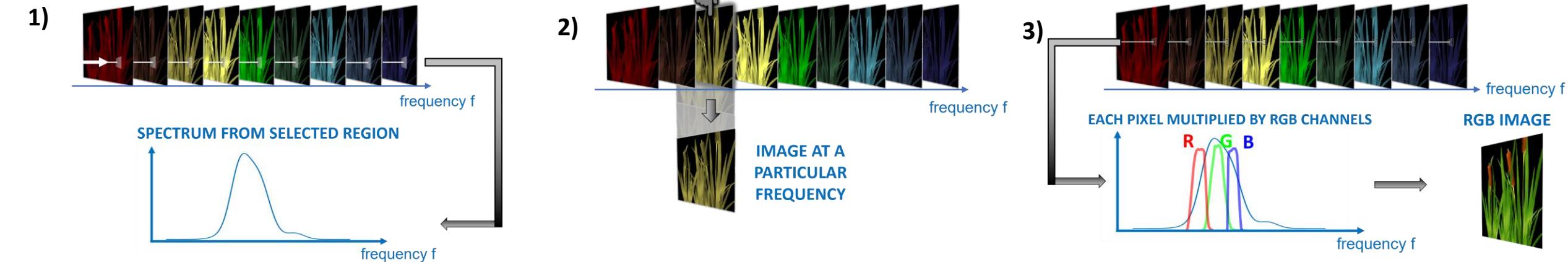
Thanks for your attention!

Back-up slides

From Standard Imaging to Hyperspectral Imaging

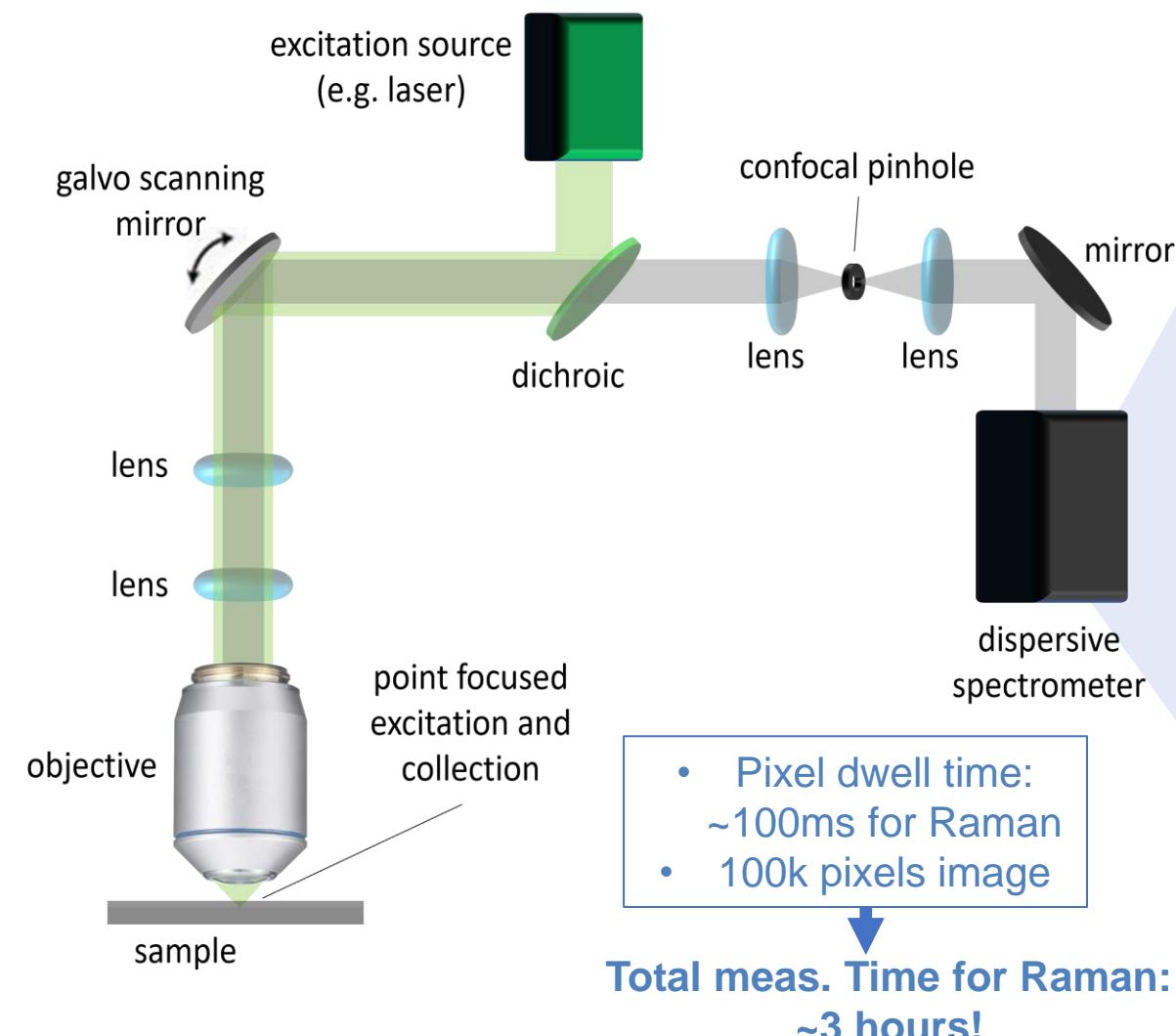


SPECTRAL HYPERCUBE – INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

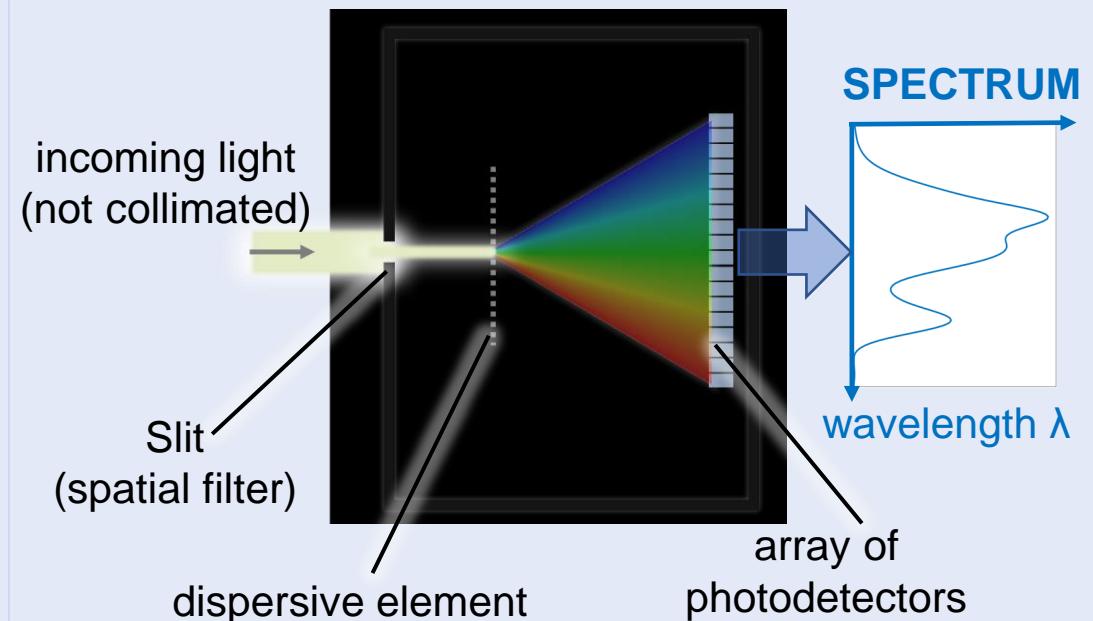


Typical hyperspectral microscopy scheme

→ Raster (point-by-point) scanning approach



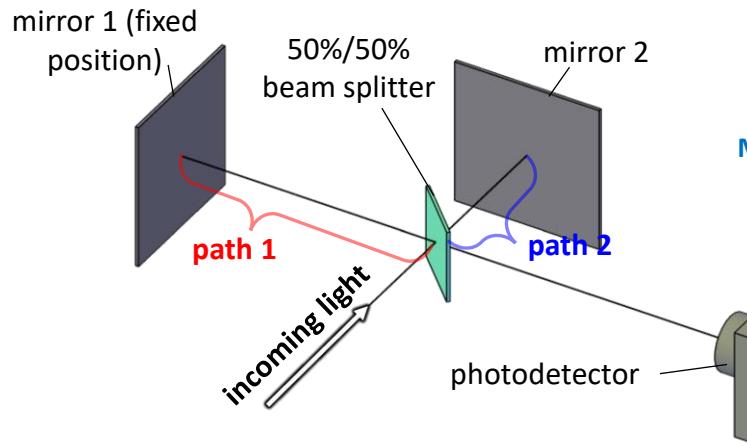
Dispersive spectrometer



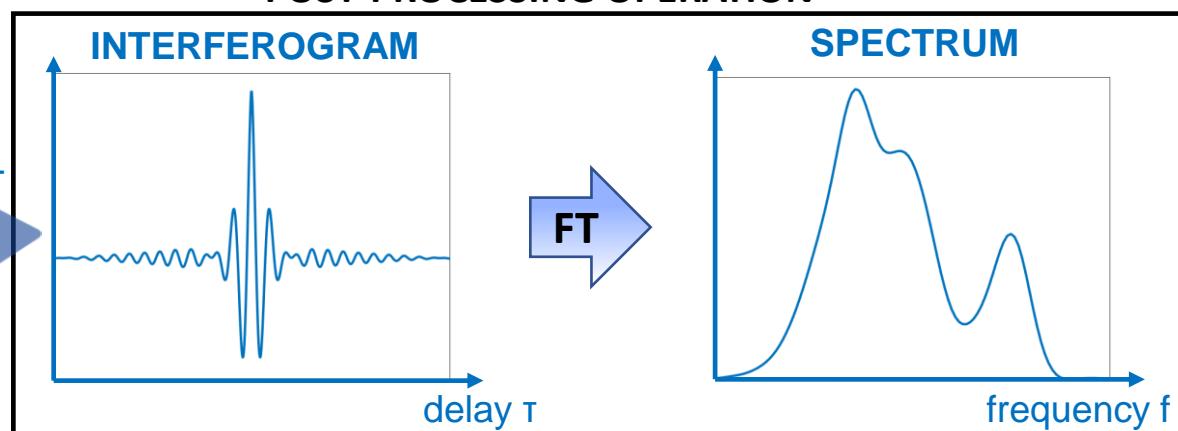
- Spatial filtering (slit) → **low light-throughput**
- Light dispersion on photodetector array → **No possible parallel acquisition** (only one spectrum at a time)

Fourier Transform (FT) Spectroscopy

INTERFEROMETER (e.g. Michelson interferometer)



POST-PROCESSING OPERATION

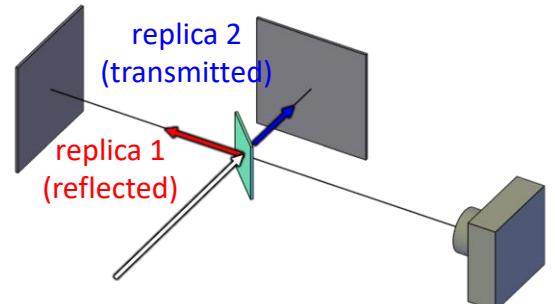


ADVANTAGES OF FT SPECTROSCOPY

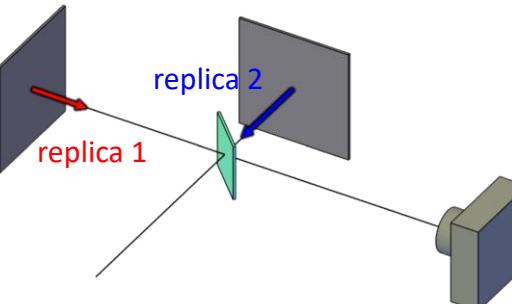
- **high-throughput** (no slits needed)
- **possibility of parallel recording** (no light dispersion)

MICHELSON INTERFEROMETER WORKING PRINCIPLE

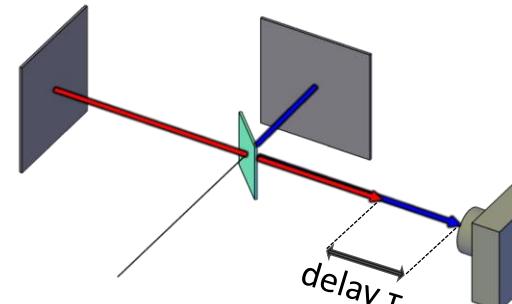
(1) Incoming light splitted into 2 replicas in 2 paths



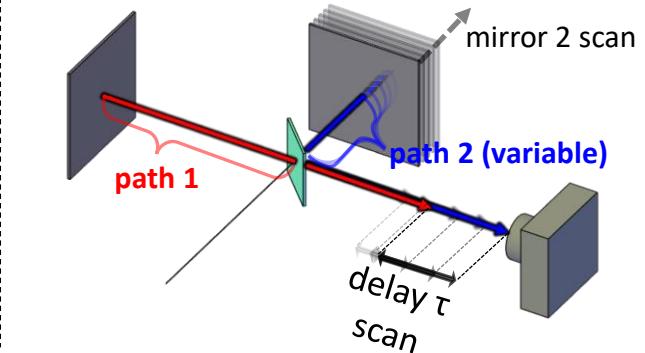
(2) The 2 replicas reflected by the mirrors



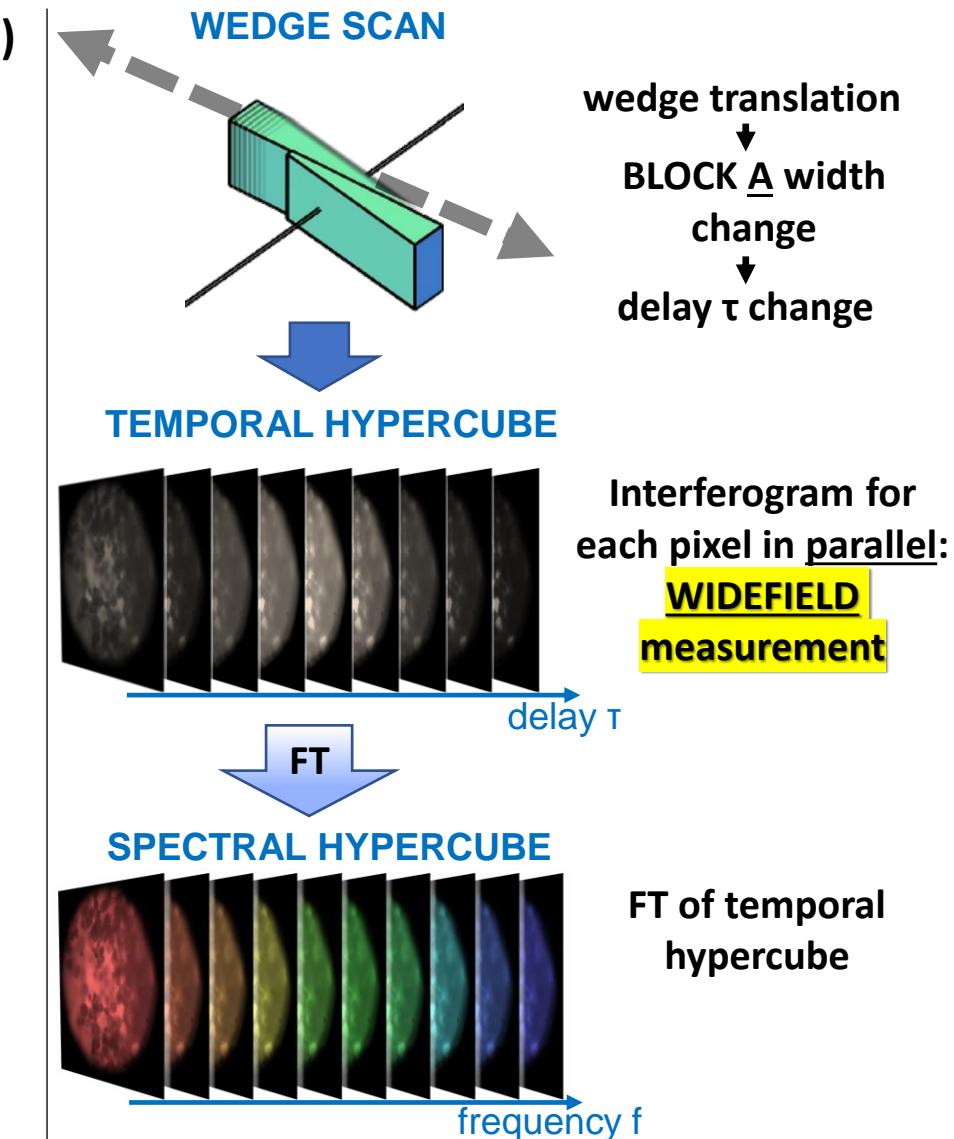
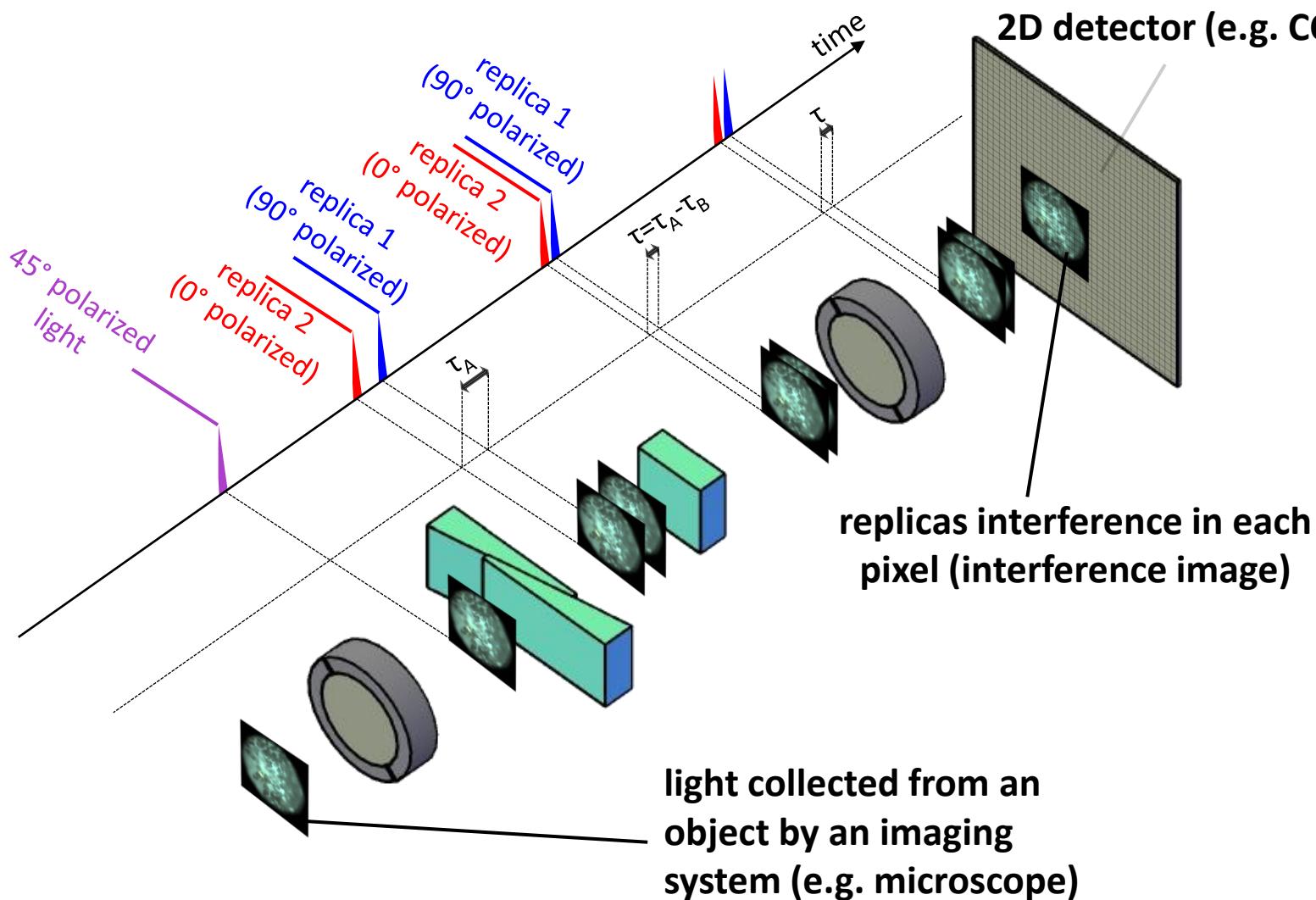
(3) The 2 replicas recombine and interfere on the detector



MEASUREMENT: move mirror 2 and acquire light for each position scan



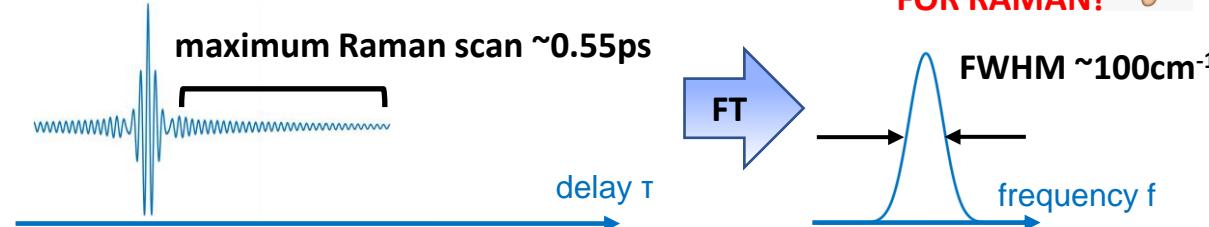
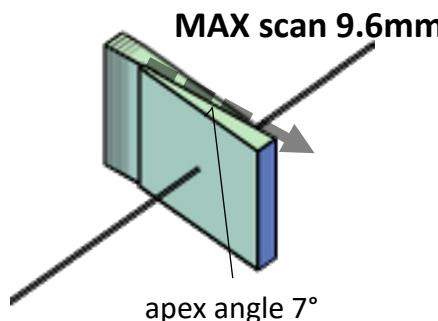
TWINS for Widefield hyperspectral imaging



Increase the spectral resolution

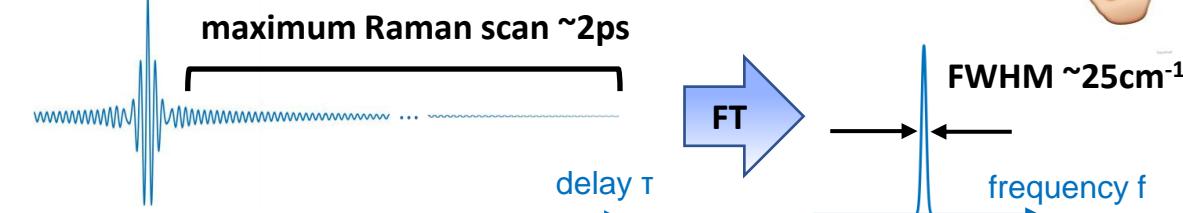
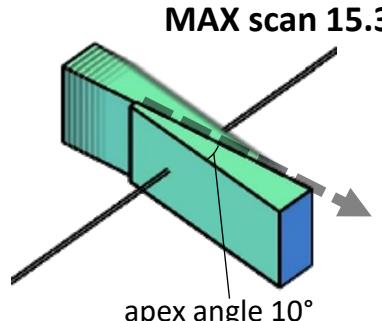
α -BBO WEDGES

Birefringence ($ n_o - n_e $)	Scan length	Maximum delay scan	Spectral resolution
0.1403	9.6 mm	0.55 ps	$\sim 100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

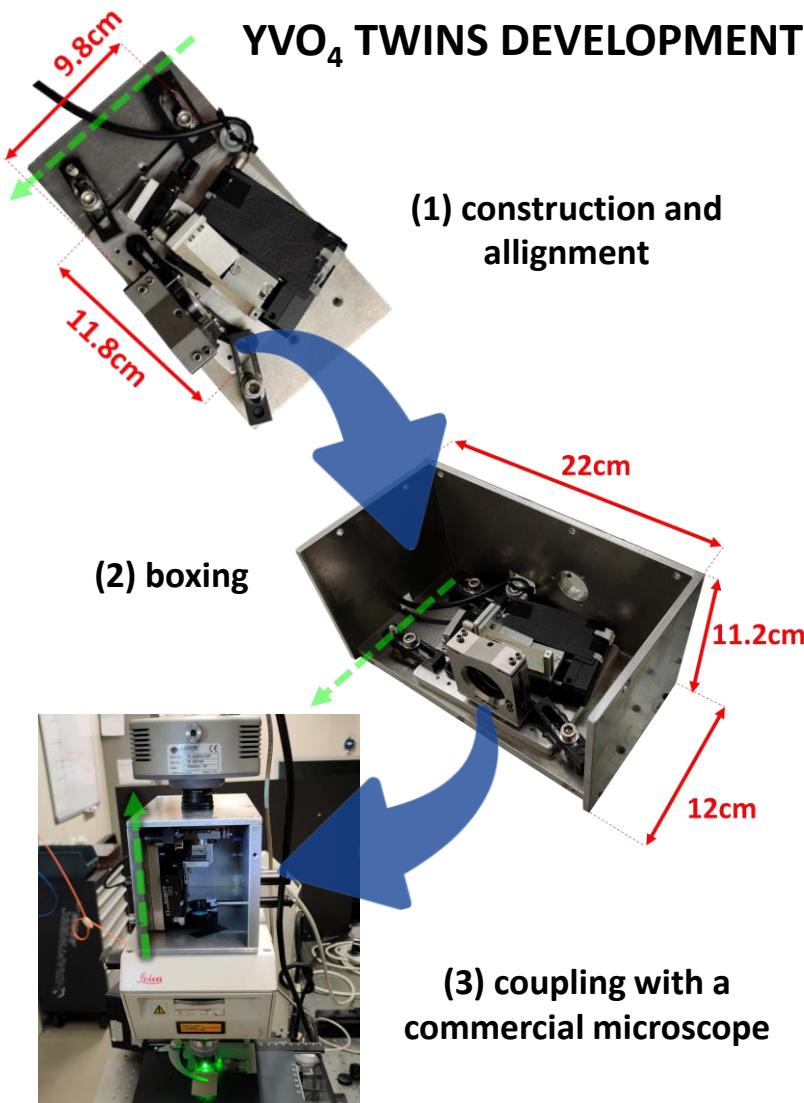


YVO_4 WEDGES

Birefringence ($ n_o - n_e $)	Scan length	Maximum delay scan	Spectral resolution
0.2253	15.3 mm	2 ps	$\sim 25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

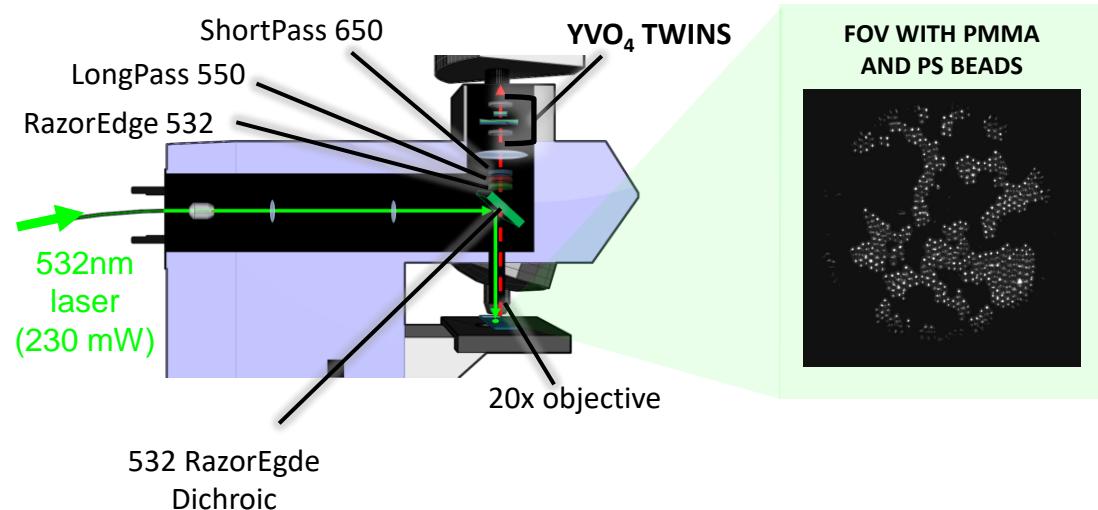


YVO₄ TWINS DEVELOPMENT



Raman measurement on PMMA & PS beads

RAMAN & FLUORESCENCE SETUP

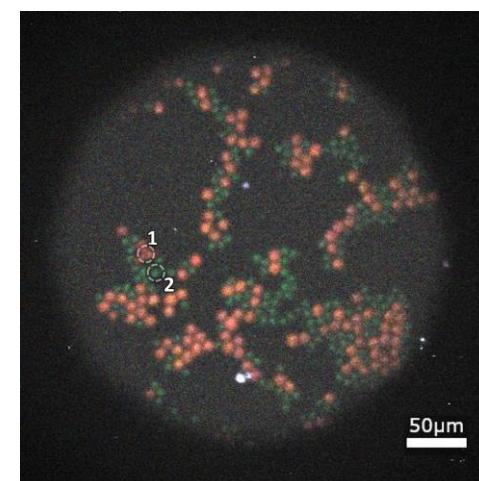


MEASUREMENT PARAMETERS

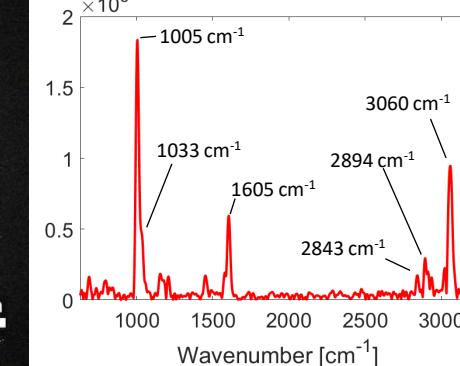
CCD integration per frame	N° of acquired frames	Total measurement time	N° of pixels in the image
2.5 s	806	38 minutes	250 kP

RESULTS

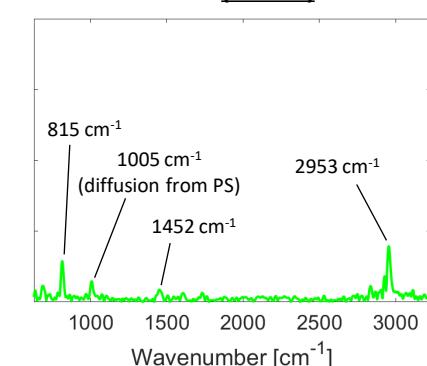
FALSE COLOUR RGB 2797cm⁻¹-3172cm⁻¹



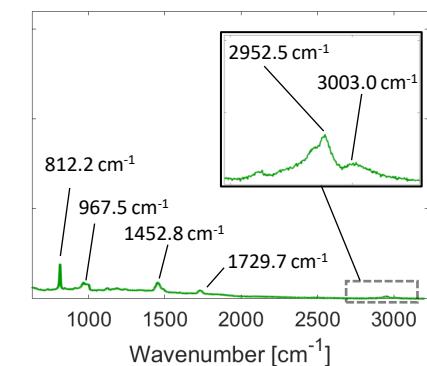
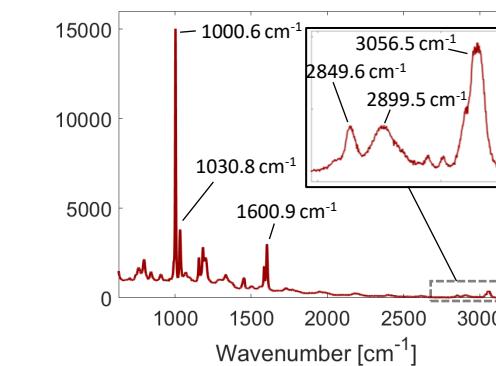
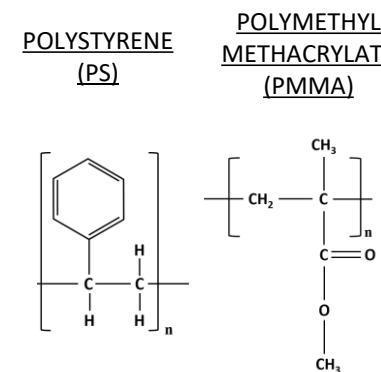
1
POLYSTYRENE
(PS)



2
POLYMETHYL
METHACRYLATE
(PMMA)

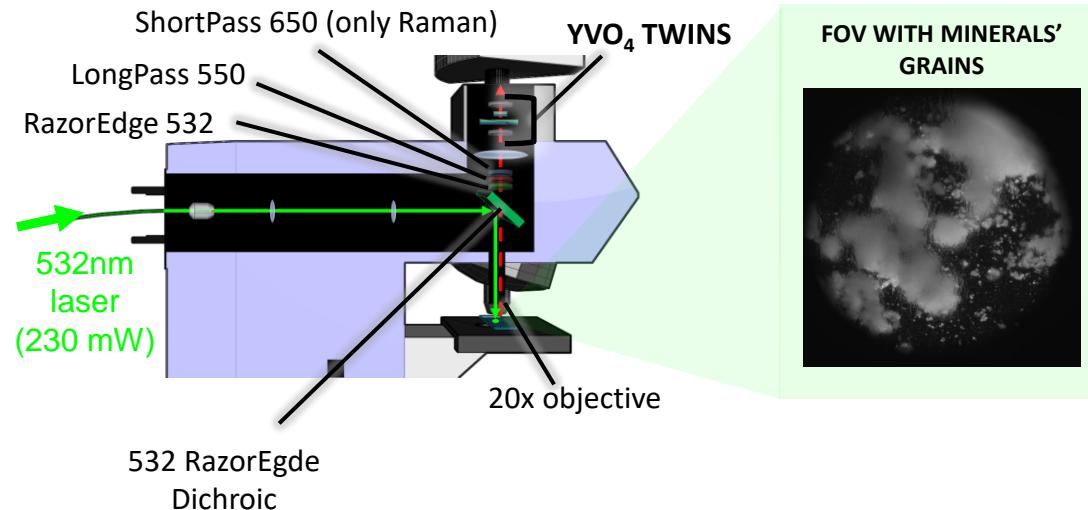


SPECTRA WITH STANDARD RAMAN SPECTROMETER AND 785nm EXCITATION LASER



Example of multimodal application

RAMAN & FLUORESCENCE SETUP



MEASUREMENT PARAMETERS

MEASUREMENT	CCD integration per frame	N° of acquired frames	Total measurement time	N° of pixels in the image
Fluorescence	2 s	200	7 minutes	250 kP
Raman	8 s	806	1h 51 minutes	250 kP

RESULTS

