



Charles
Chevalier's
Horizontal
Microscope
(circa 1834)



Visual Microscopy Workshop Series

Principles of Confocal Microscopy

Lai Ding

BWH NeuroTechnology Studio

Theory defines the limit

$$\text{Resolution (r)} = 0.61 \lambda / \text{N.A.}$$

Lateral resolution

$$\text{Resolution(z)} = 2 \lambda \cdot n / \text{N.A.}^2$$

Axial Resolution

<i>Objective/ N.A.</i>
10x/0.3
25x/0.8
40x/1.3
63x/1.4
100x/1.4

$$R_{x-y} = 0.61 \lambda / N.A$$



$$R_z = 2 \lambda \cdot n / N.A^2$$

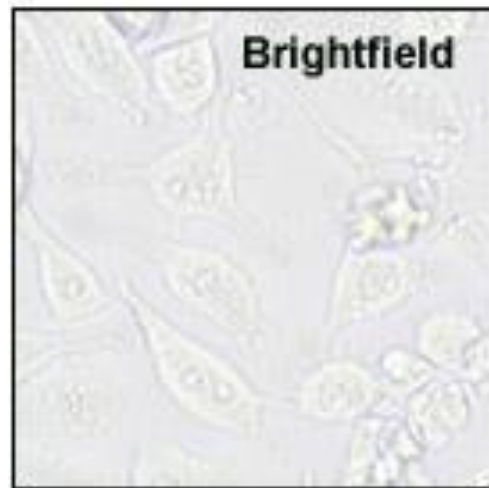
Resolution

<i>x-y</i>	<i>z</i>
1000nm	11.4um
400nm	2.4um
230nm	0.9um
214nm	0.8um
214nm	0.8um

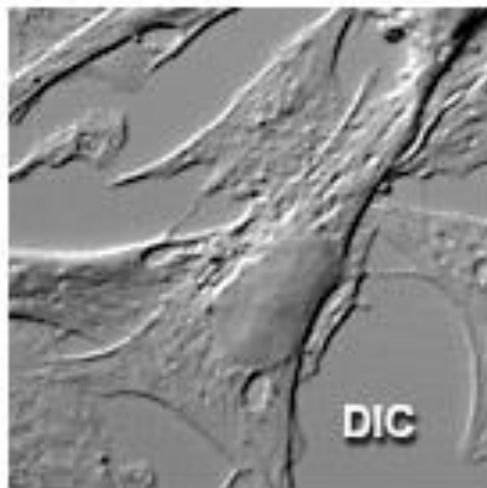
Mission Accomplished?

Contrast

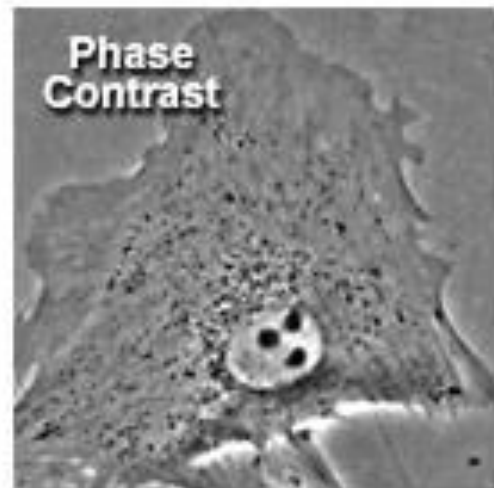
Transmitted Light Techniques in Live-Cell Imaging



(a)



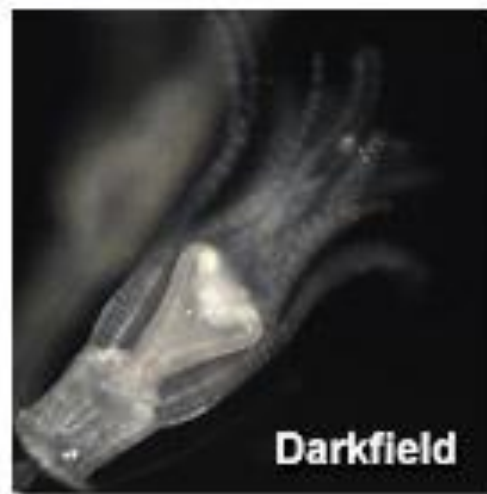
(b)



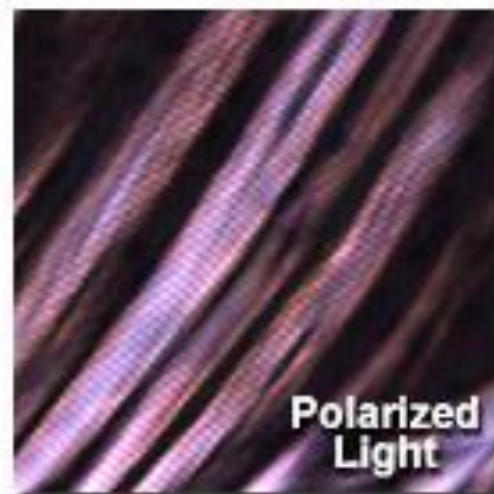
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



Nobel Prize in Physics 1953

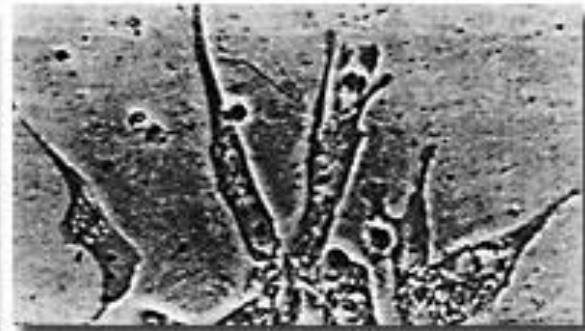
"for his demonstration of the phase contrast method, especially for his invention of the phase contrast microscope"

Frits Zernike
1888-1966

Original Phase Contrast Photomicrographs of Human Cells

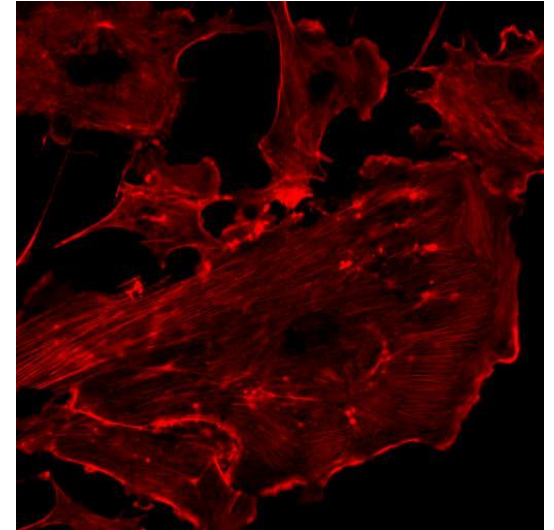
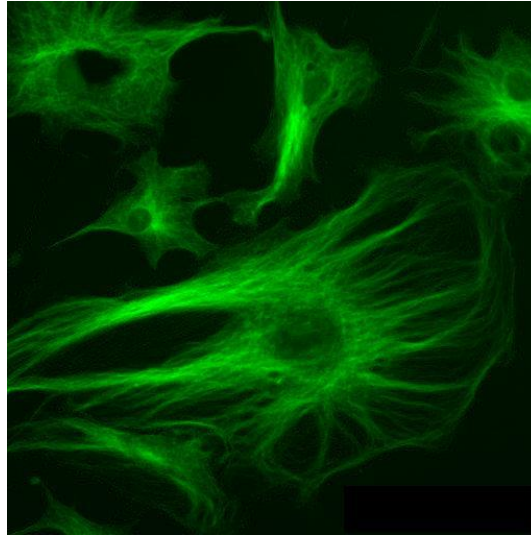
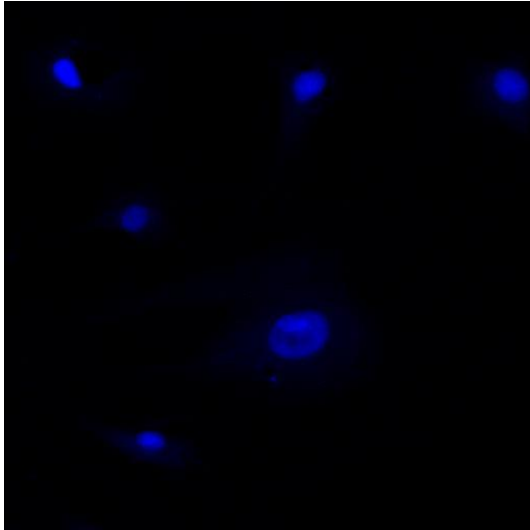


Brightfield



Phase Contrast

FLUORESCENCE



bovine pulmonary artery endothelial cells

Nucleus

DAPI

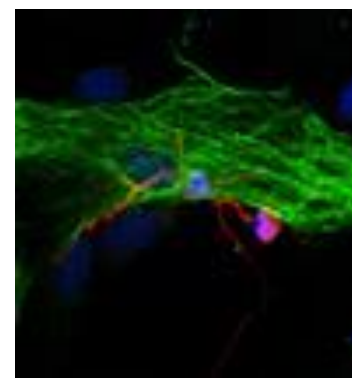
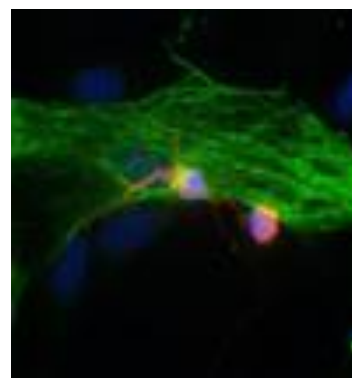
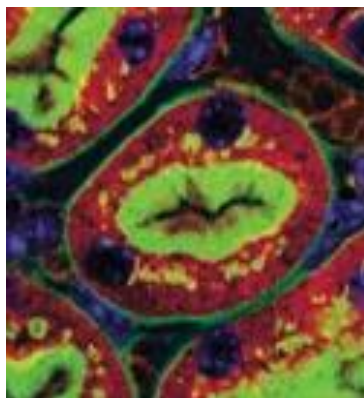
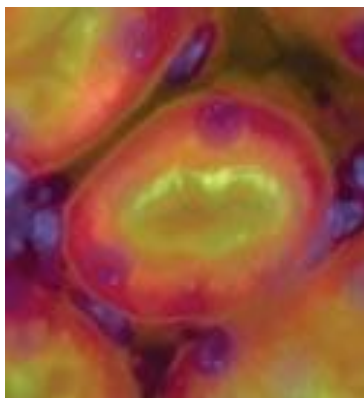
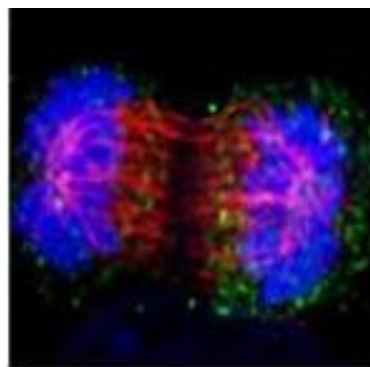
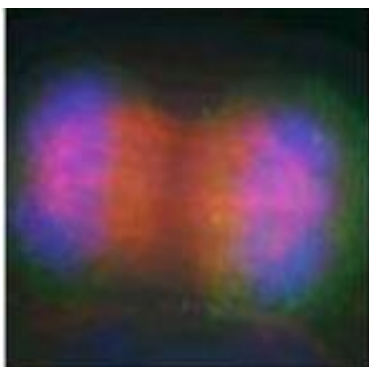
Tubulin

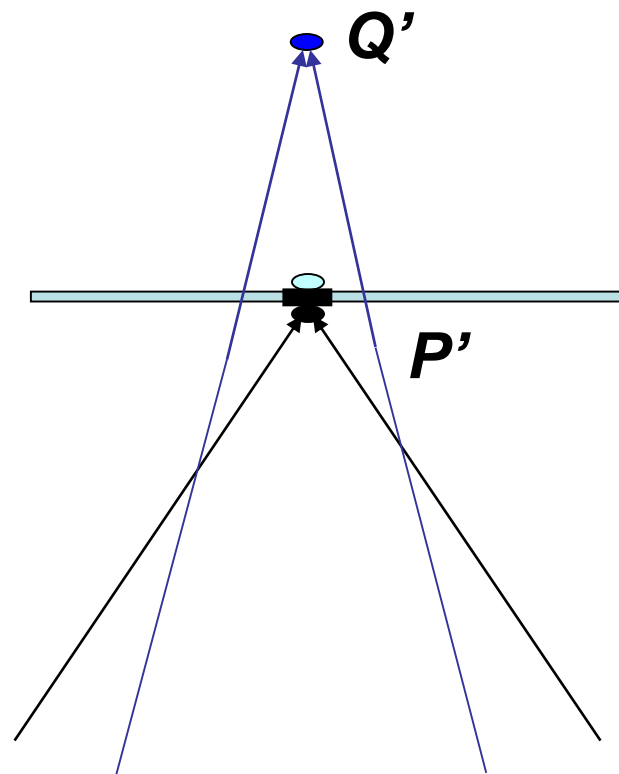
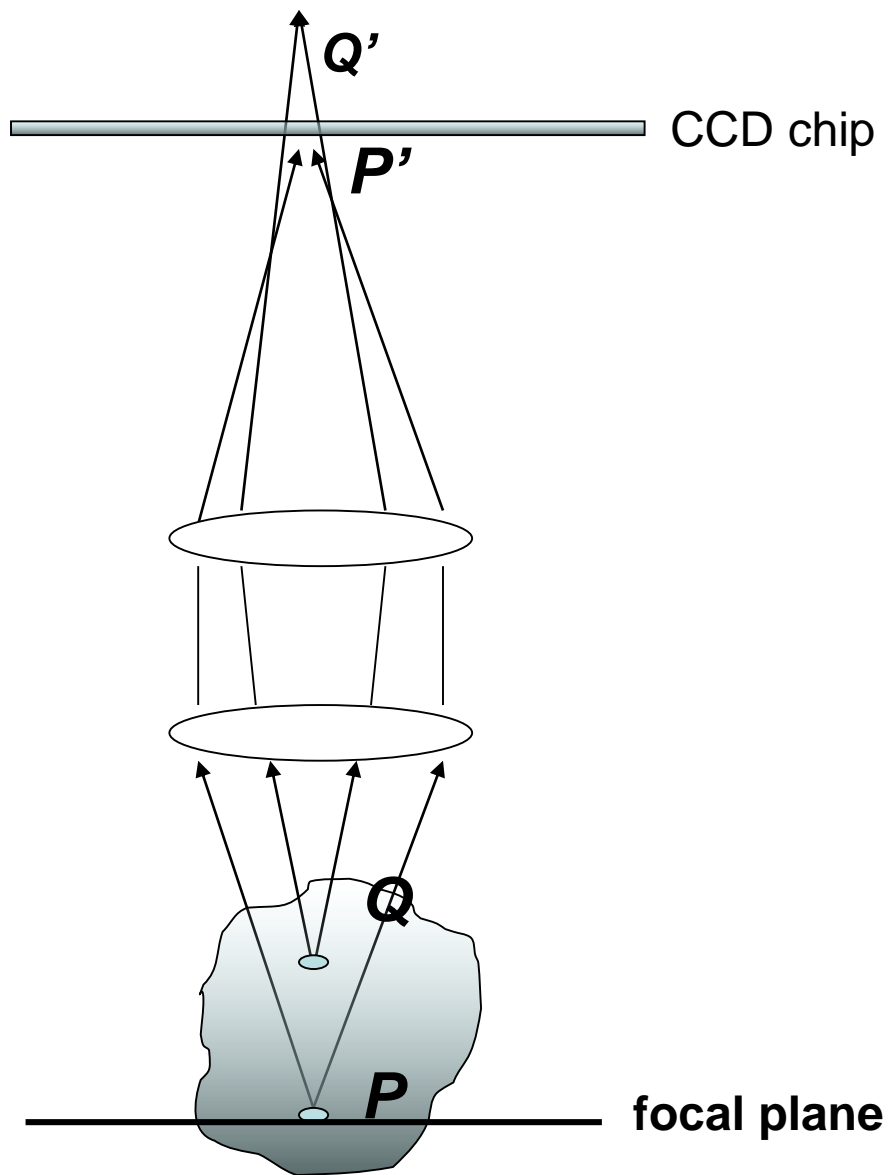
BODYPI

F-actin

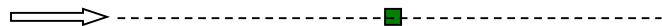
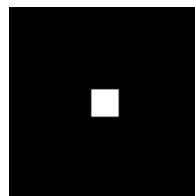
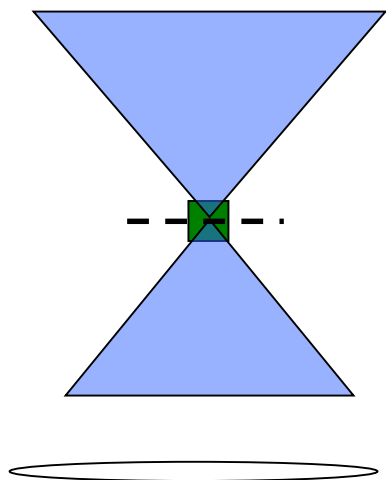
Texas-Red

Mission Accomplished **Now?**

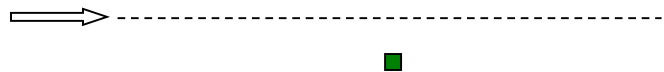
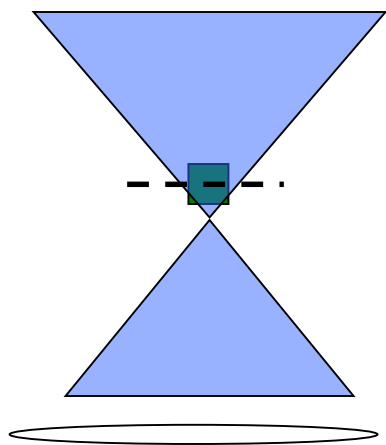




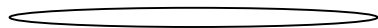
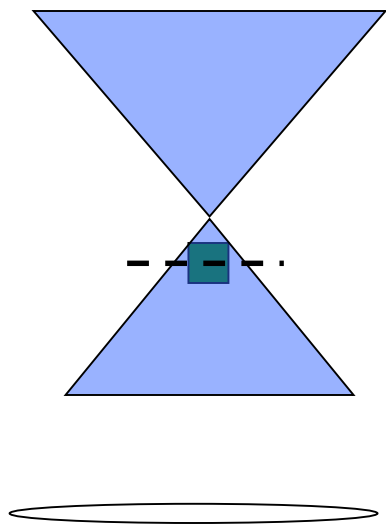
— CCD pixel



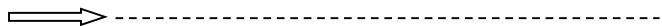
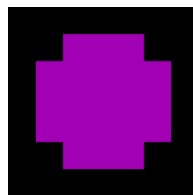
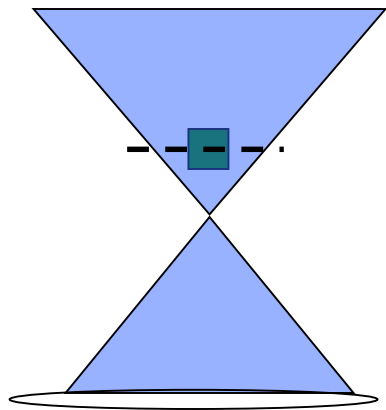
When sample move in z-direction



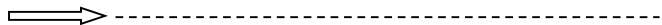
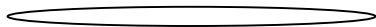
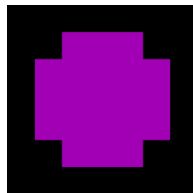
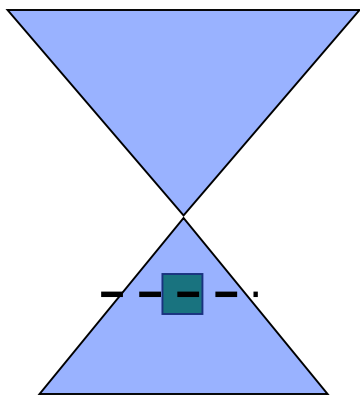
When sample move in z-direction



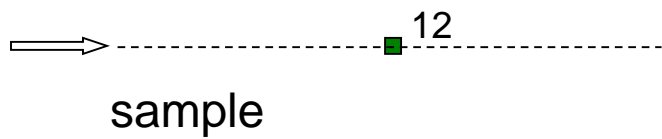
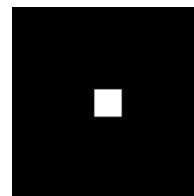
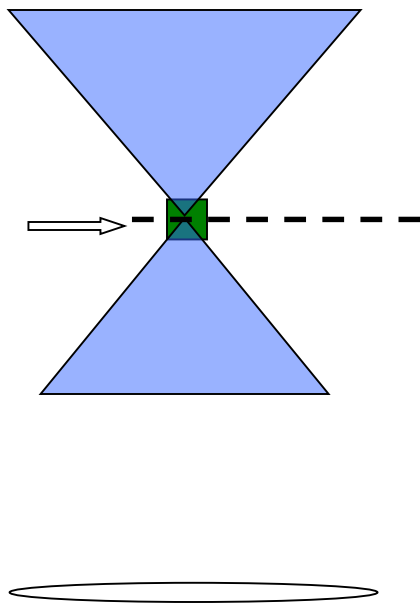
When sample move in z-direction



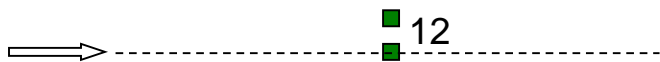
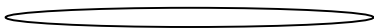
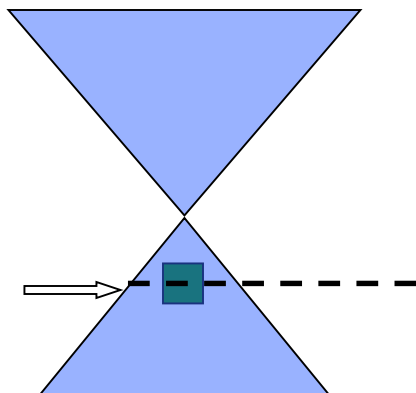
When sample move in z-direction



When sample move in z-direction



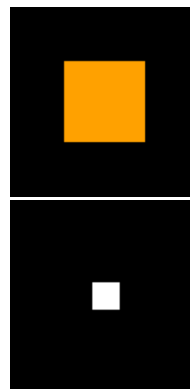
Multiple fluorescence locations in z-direction

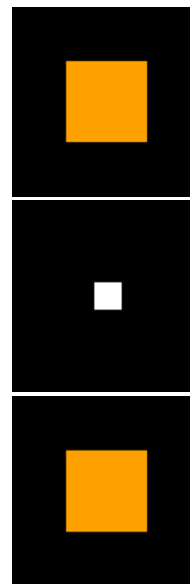
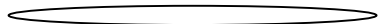
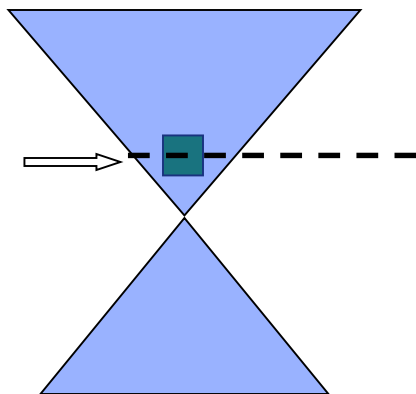


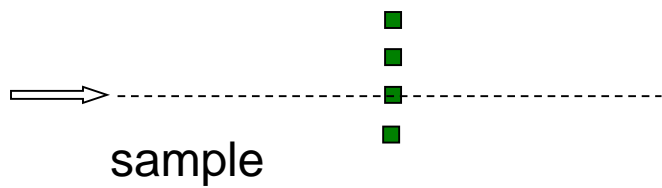
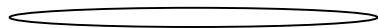
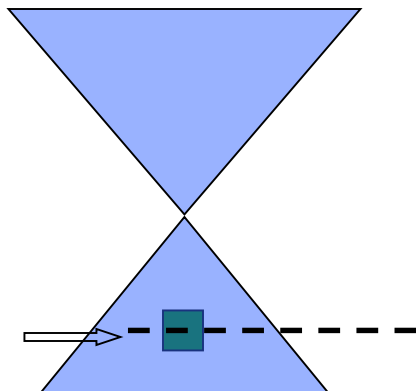
12

sample

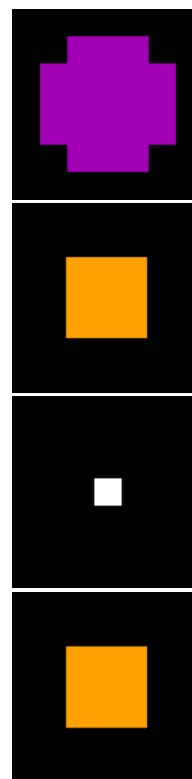
camera stays

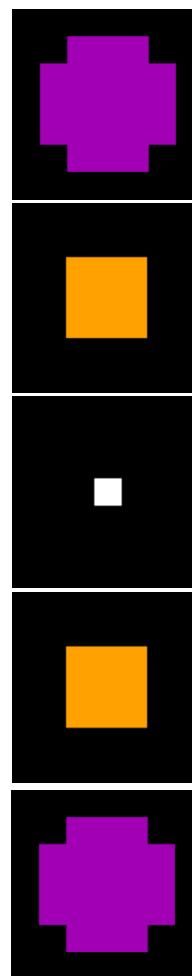
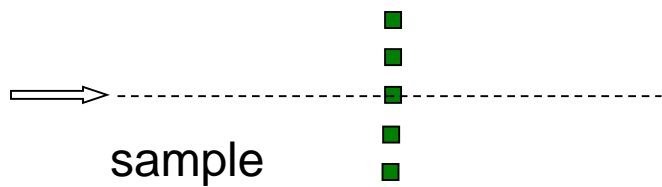
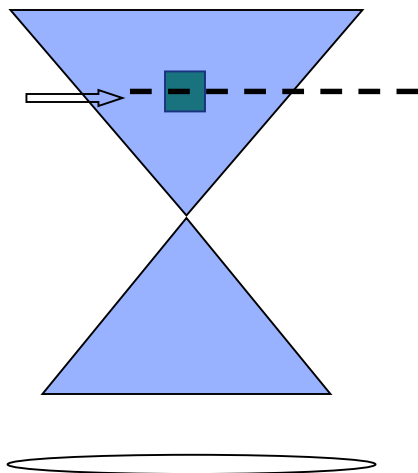


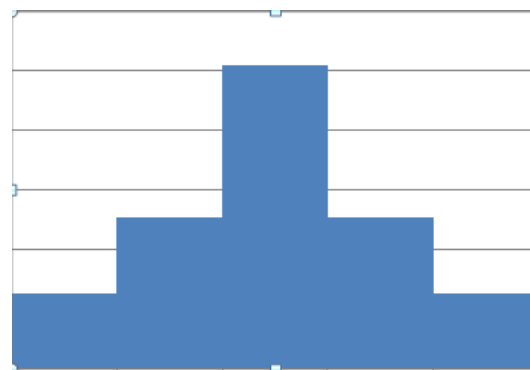
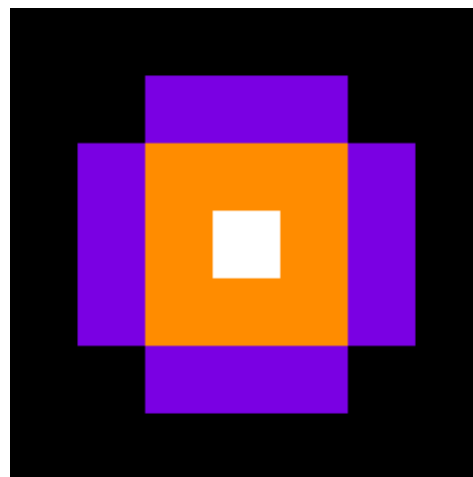
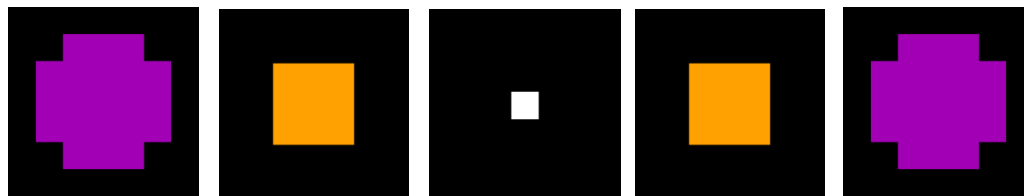
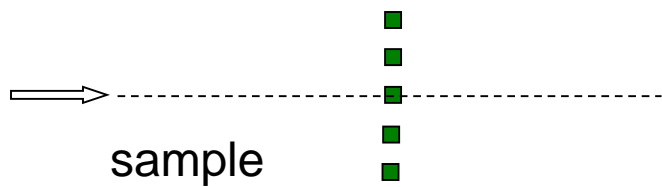
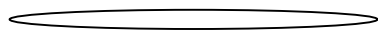
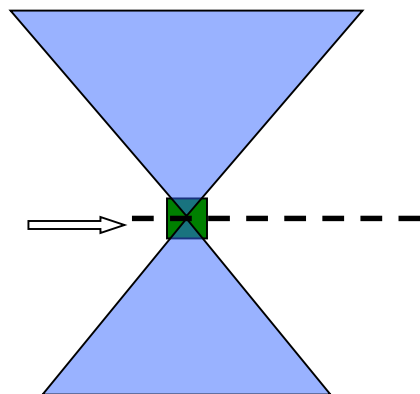


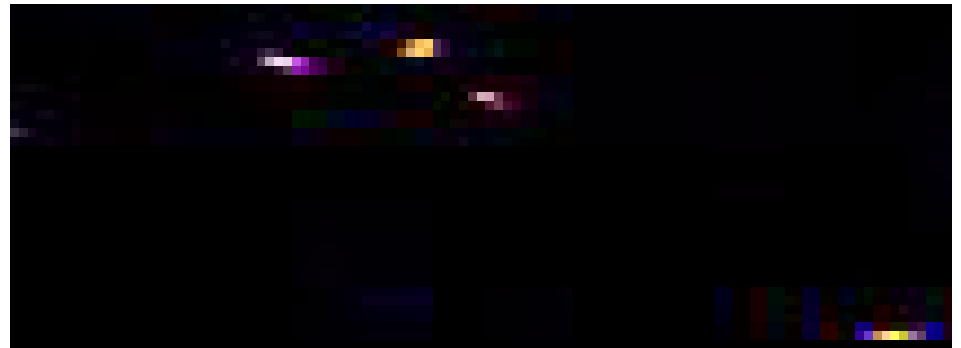
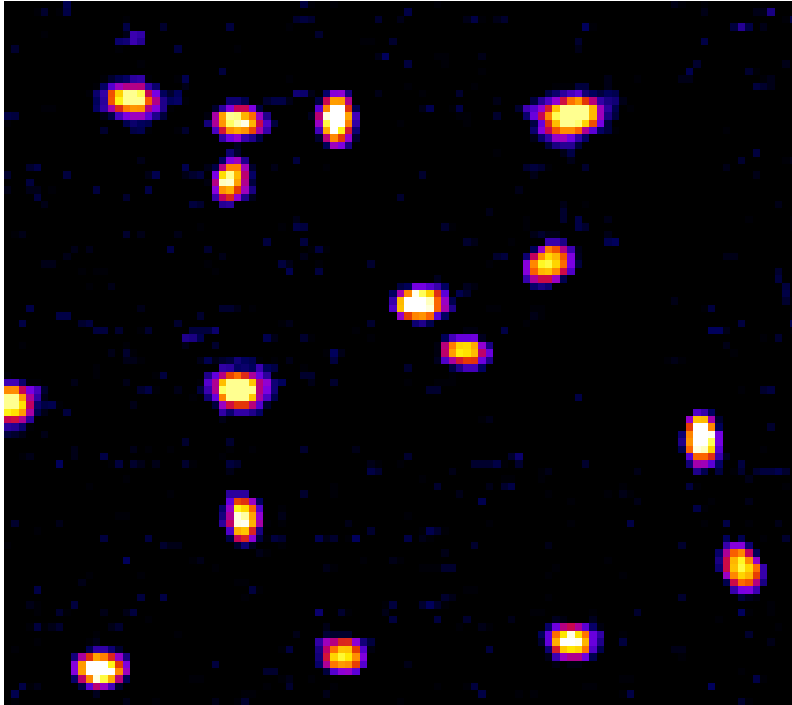


camera stays

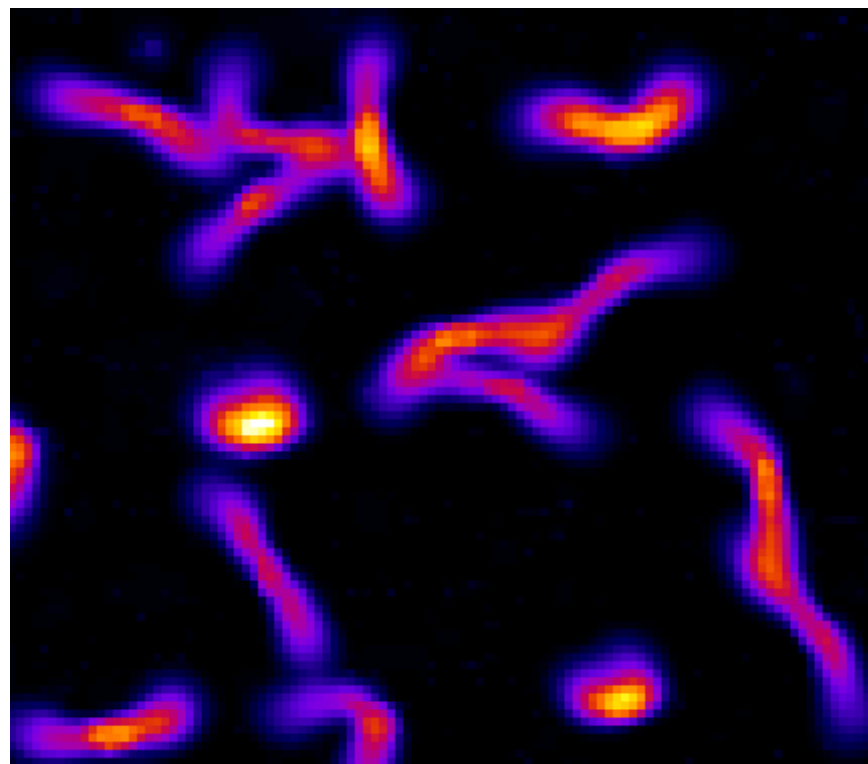
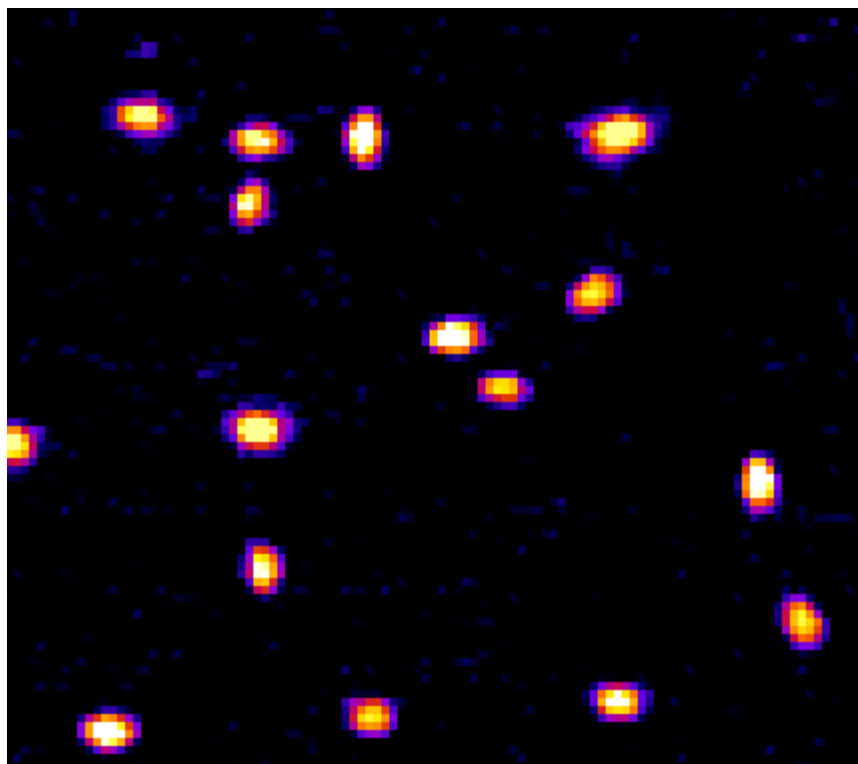


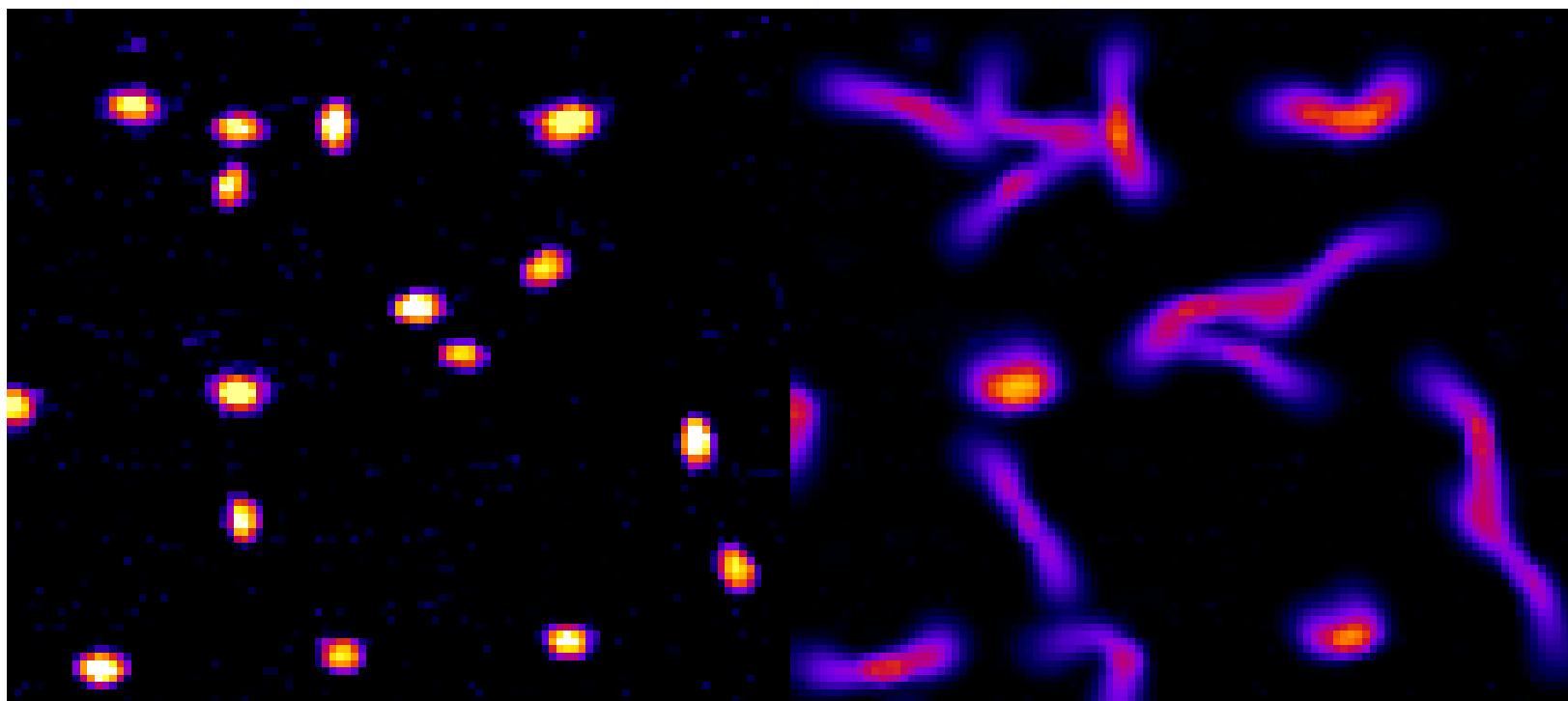


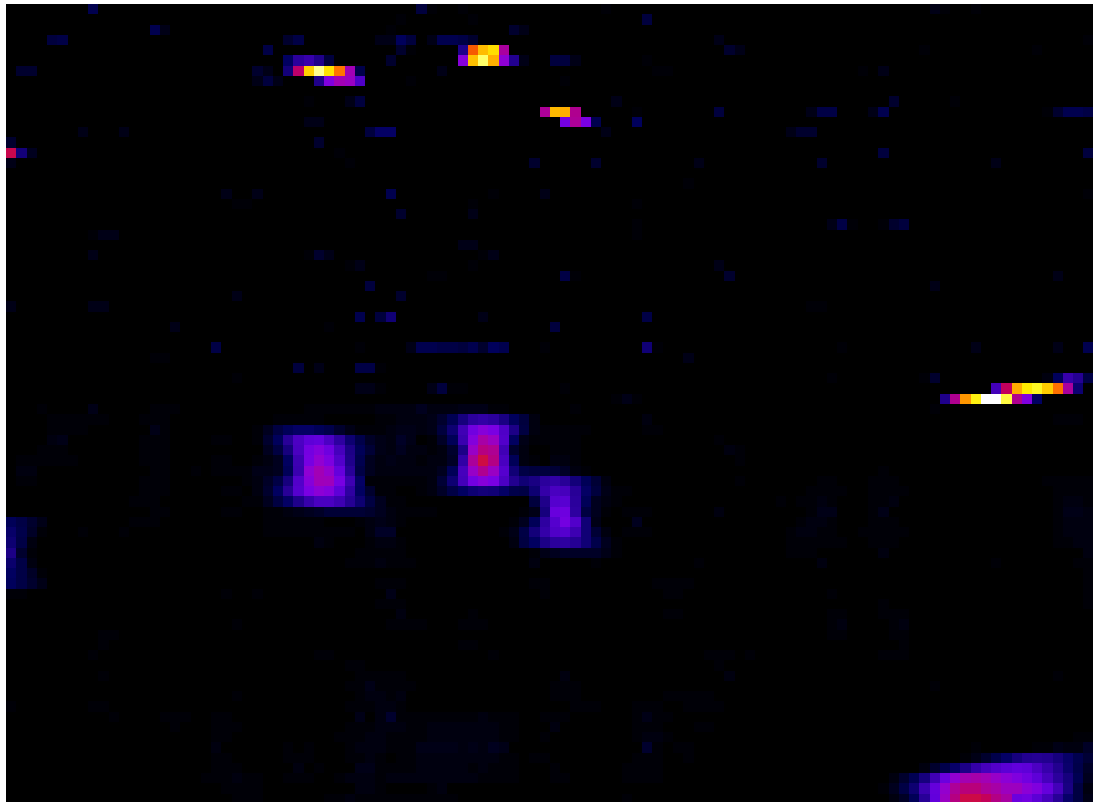




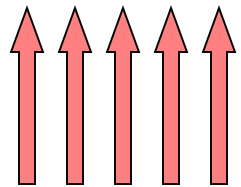
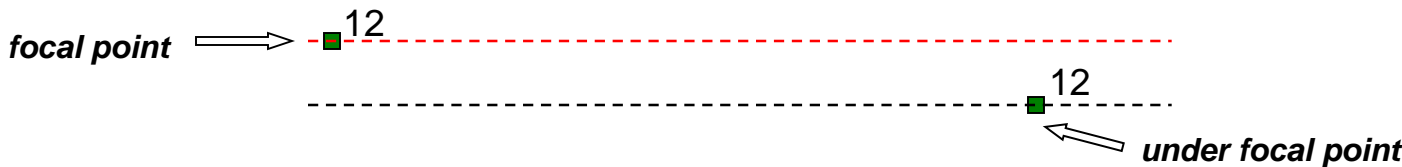
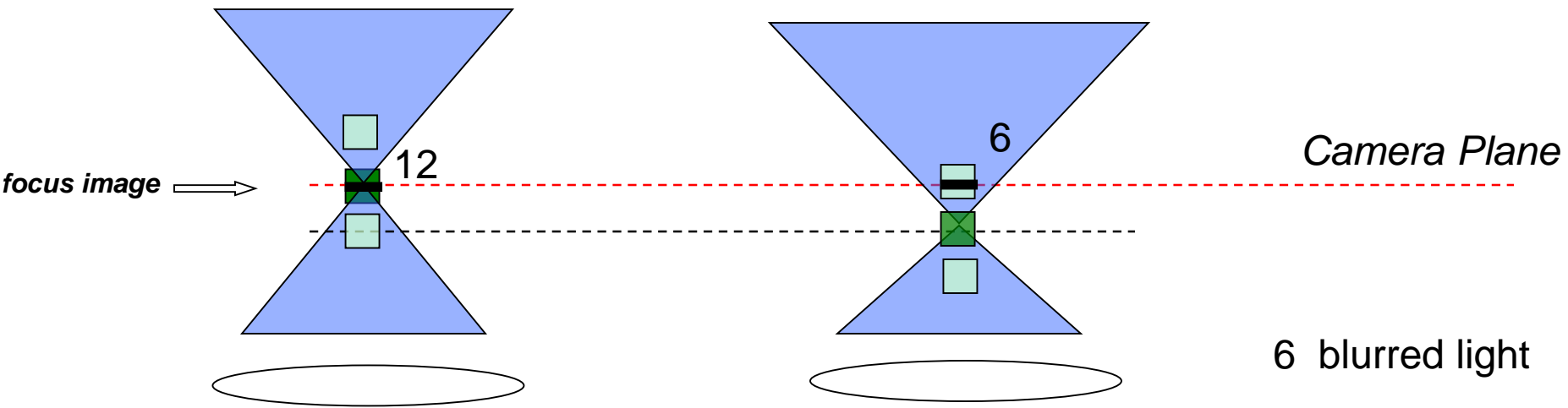
artificial Z-stack image



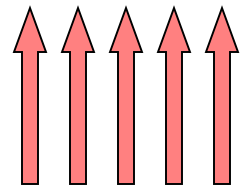


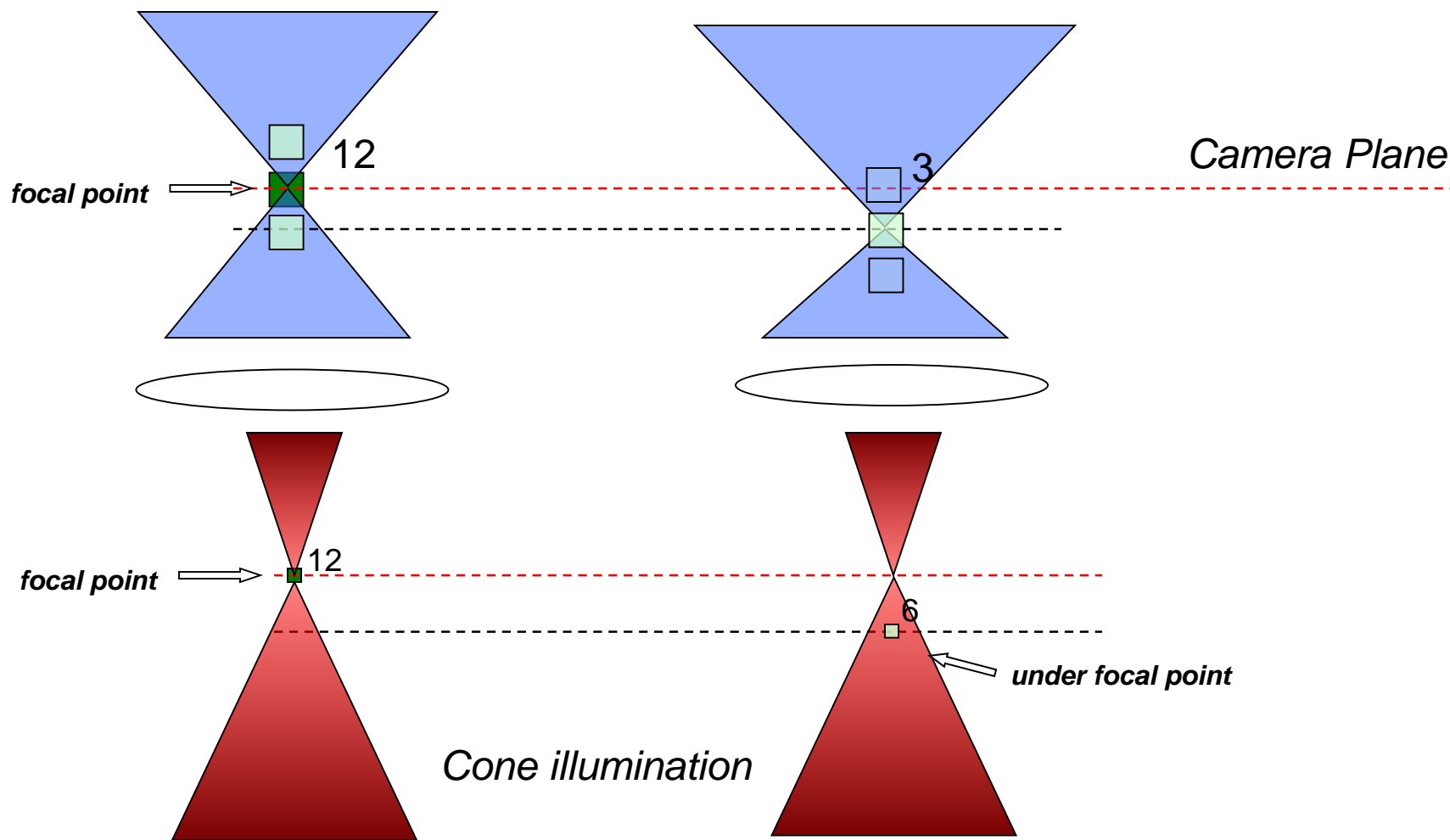


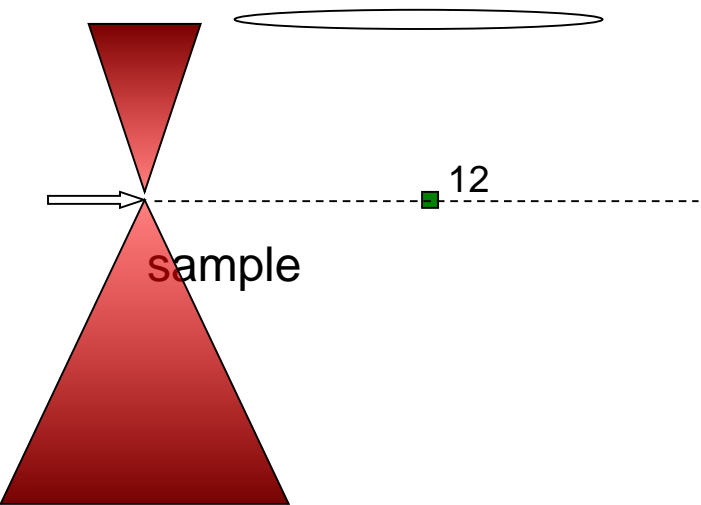
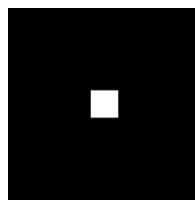
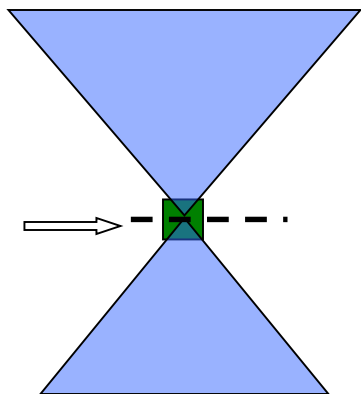
XZ plane of the stack

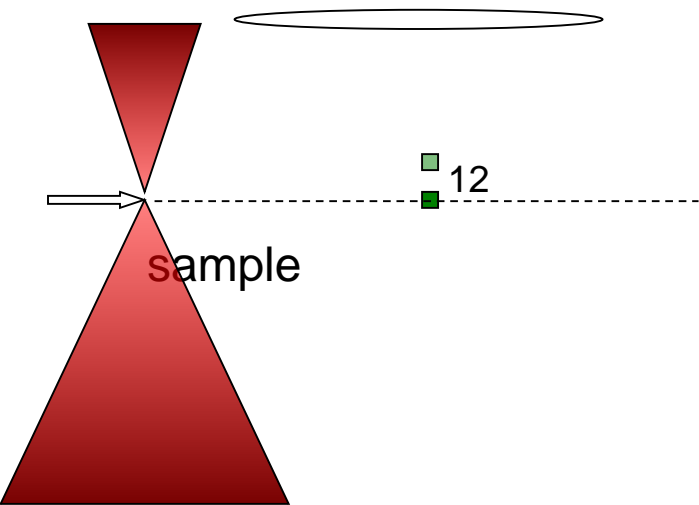
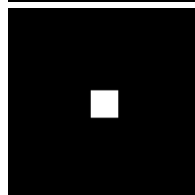
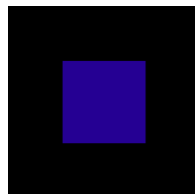
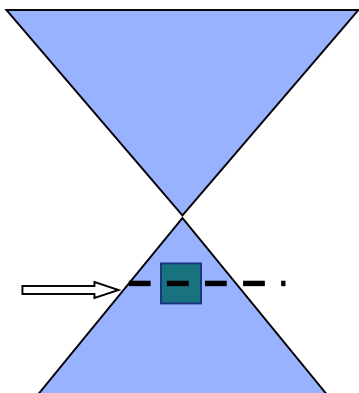


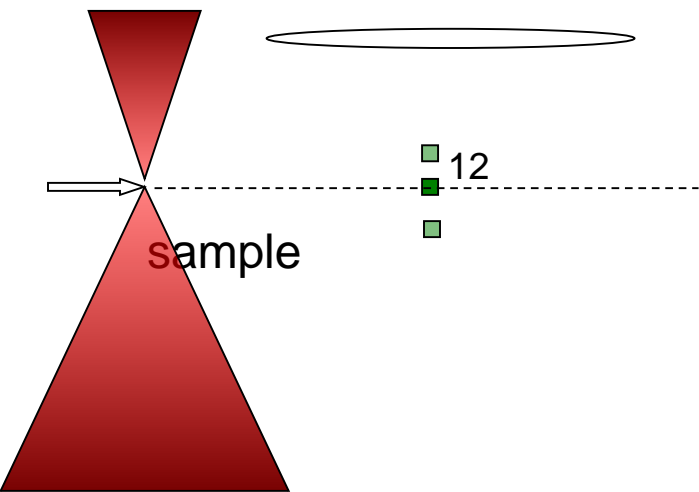
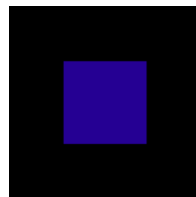
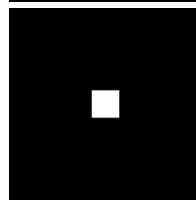
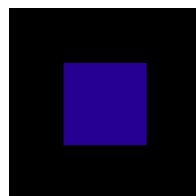
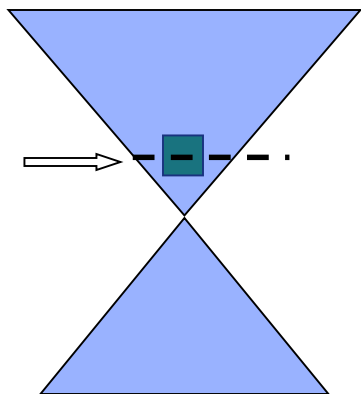
Köhler illumination

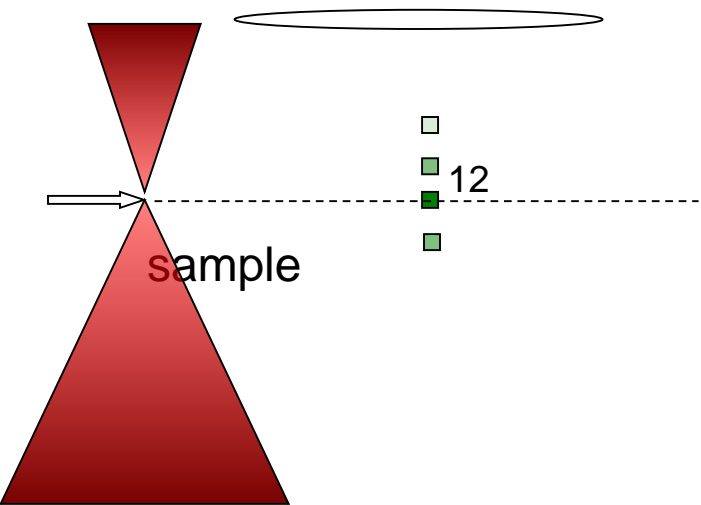
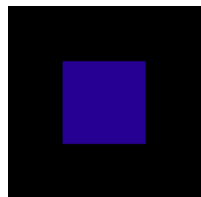
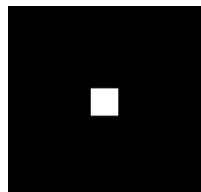
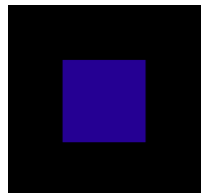
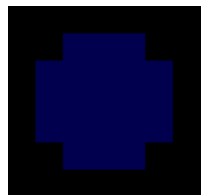
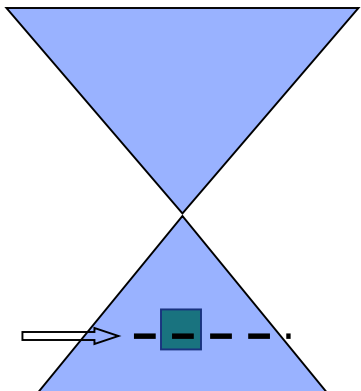


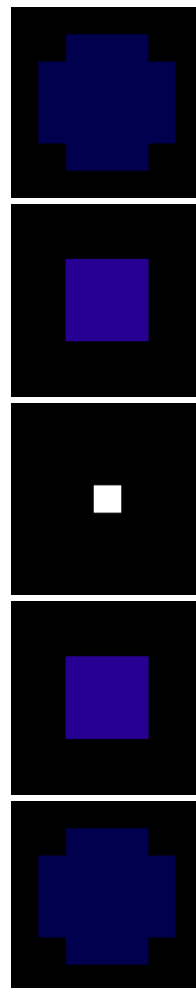
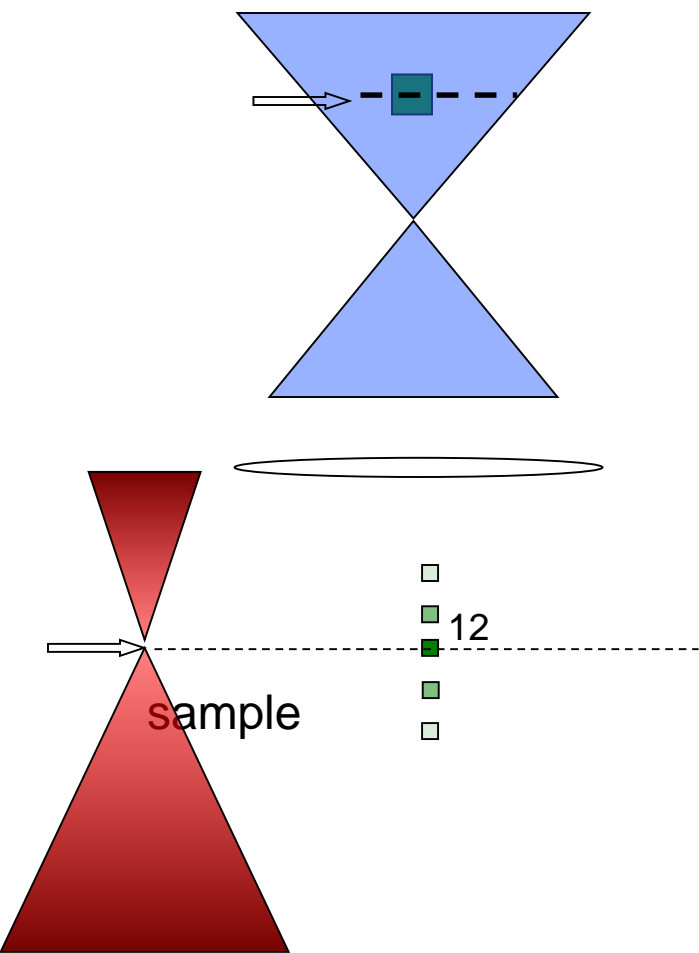


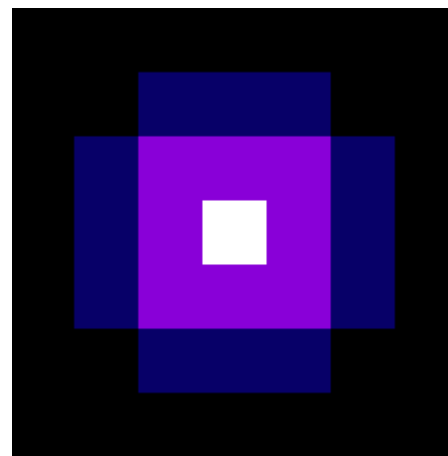
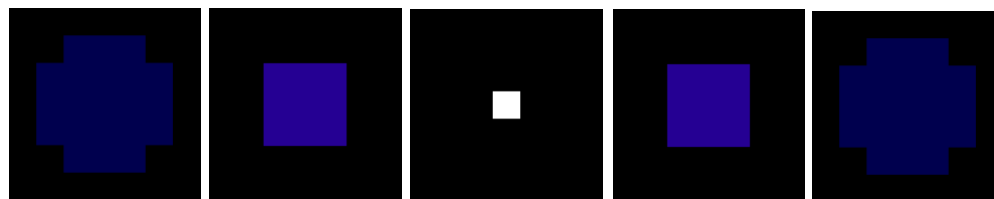
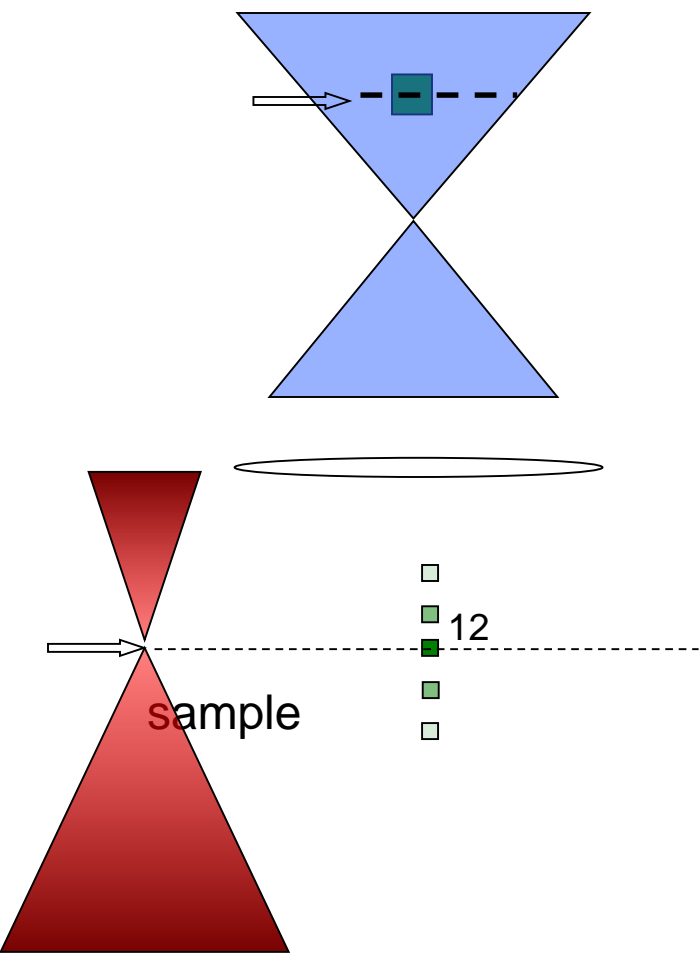


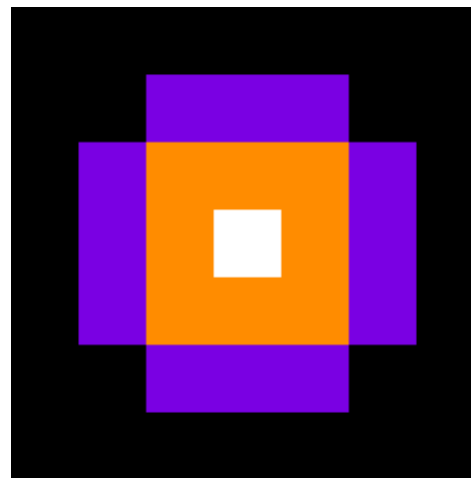
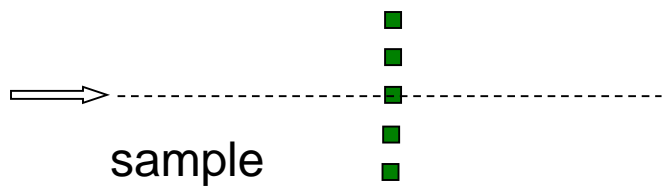
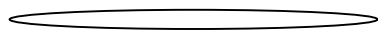
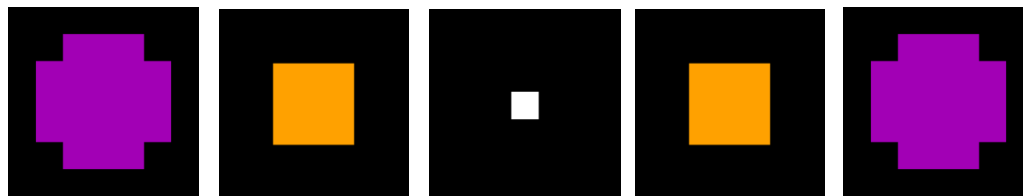
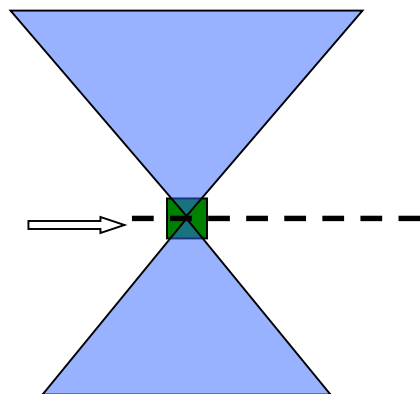


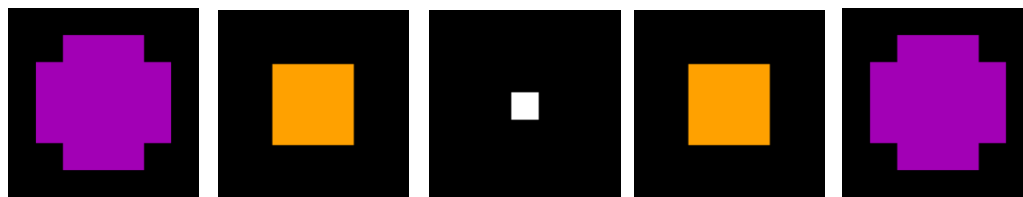




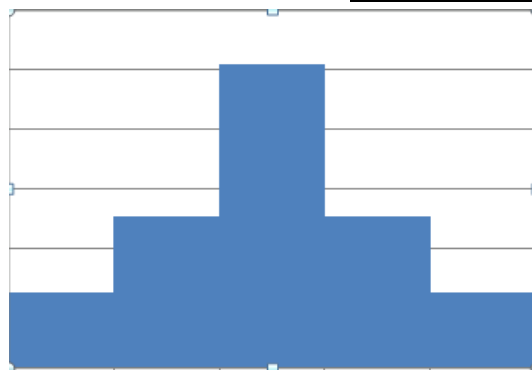




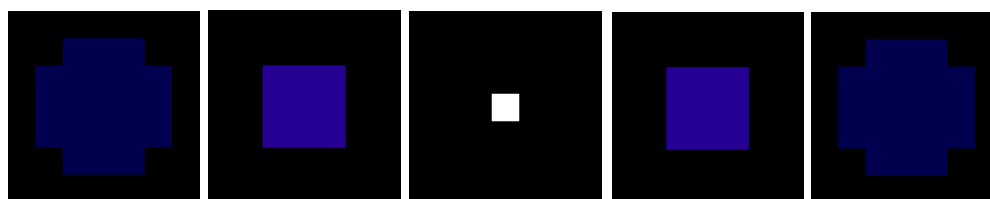




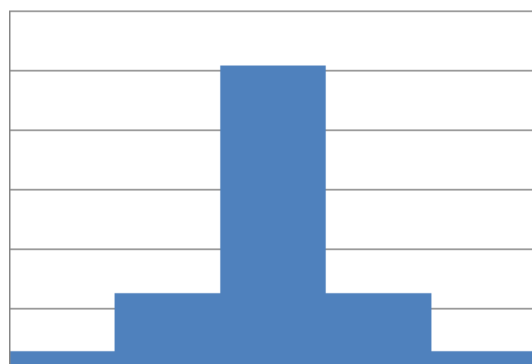
widefield



Central pixel intensity by z

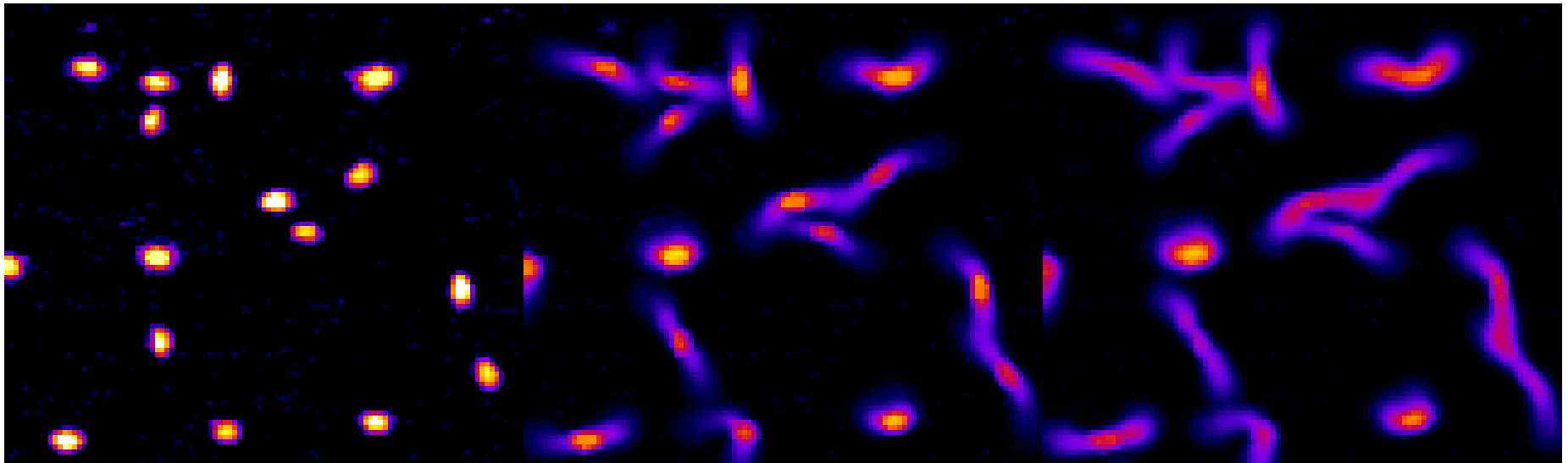


confocal



Central pixel intensity by z

XY plane



Raw

Confocal

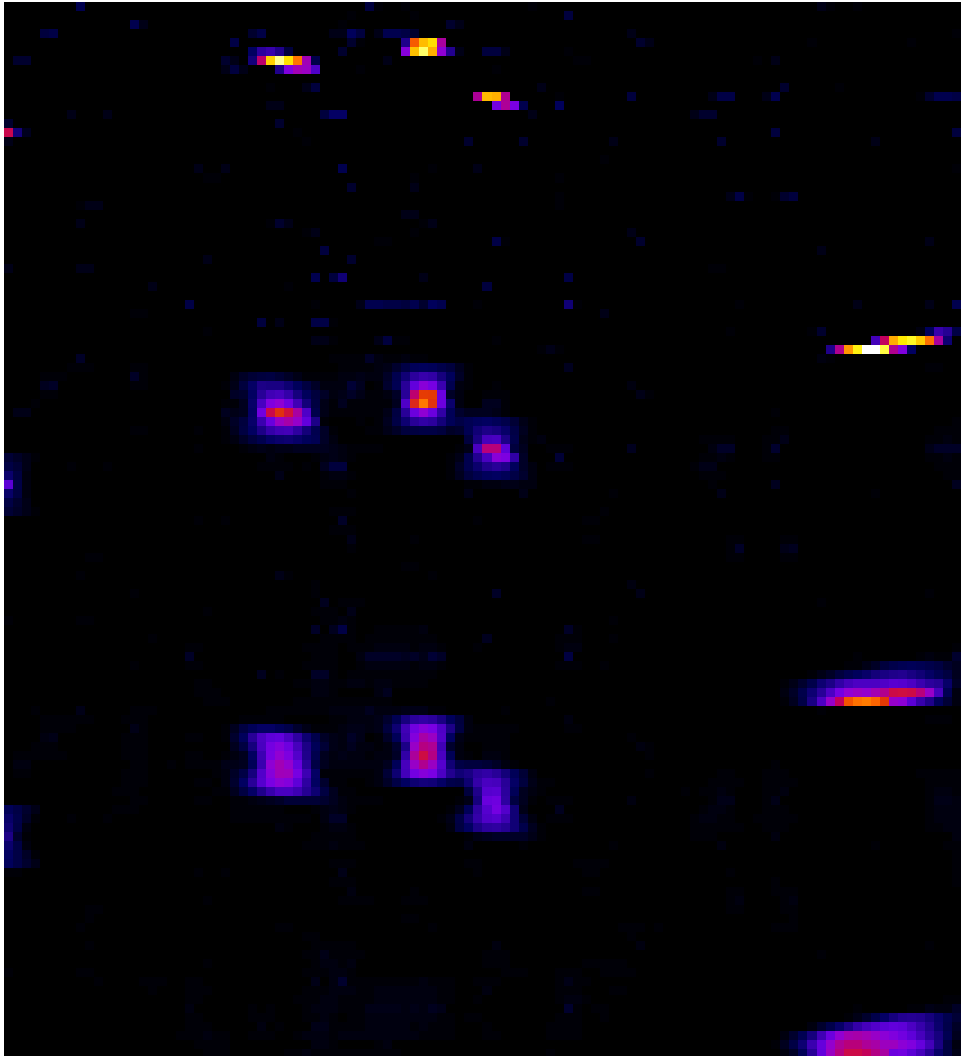
WF

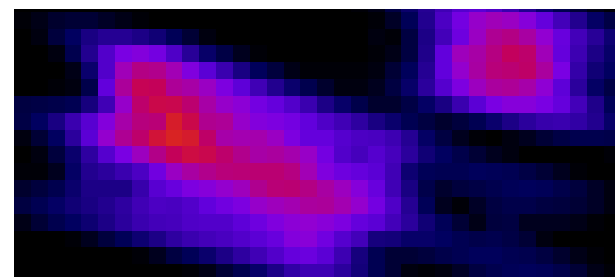
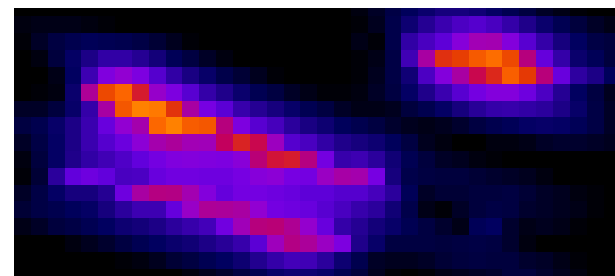
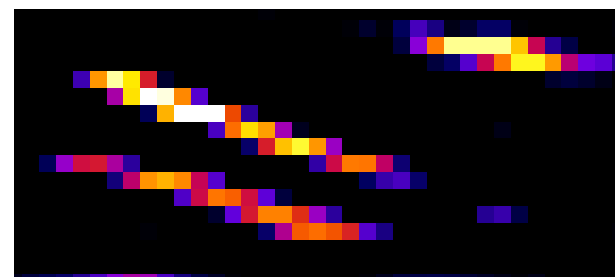
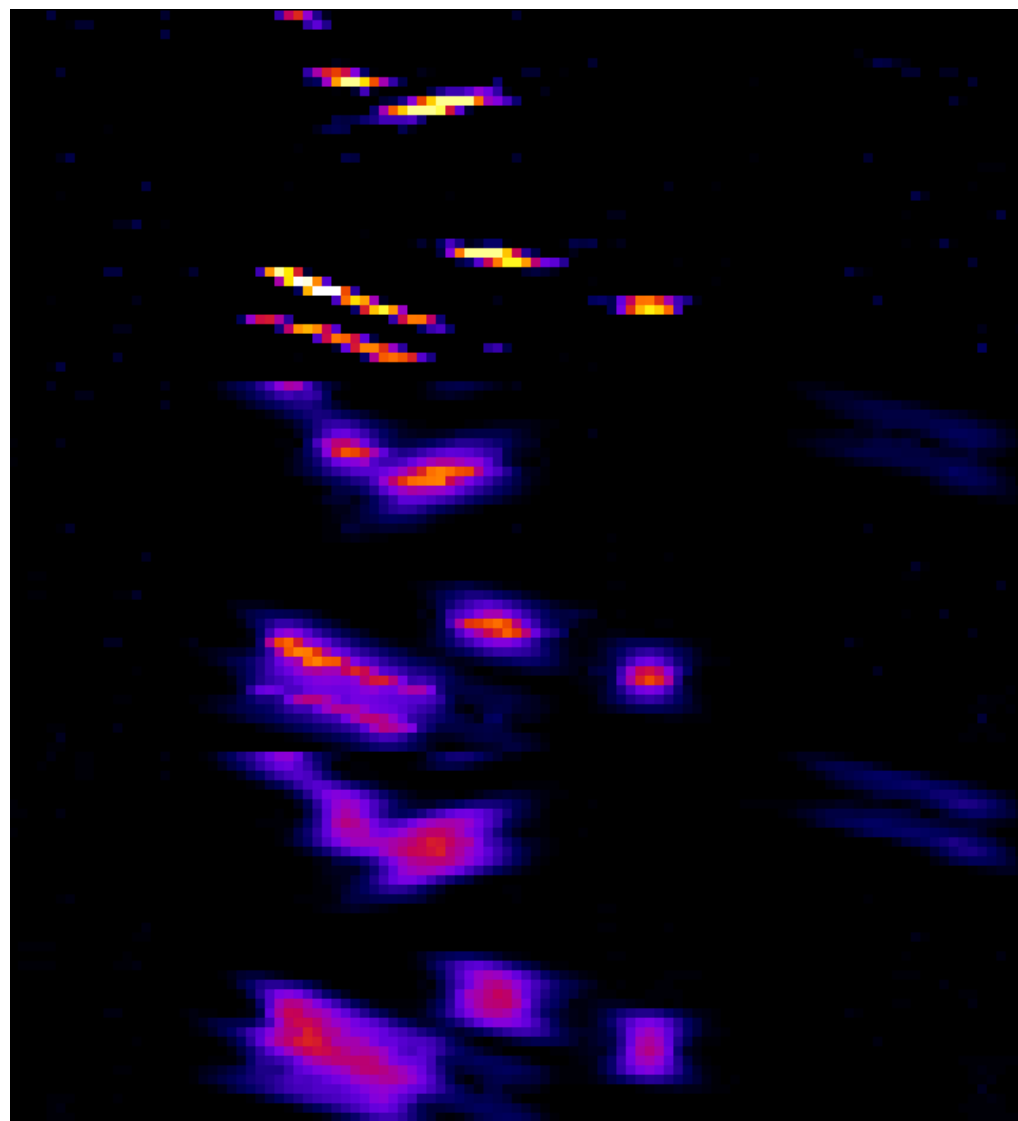
XZ plane

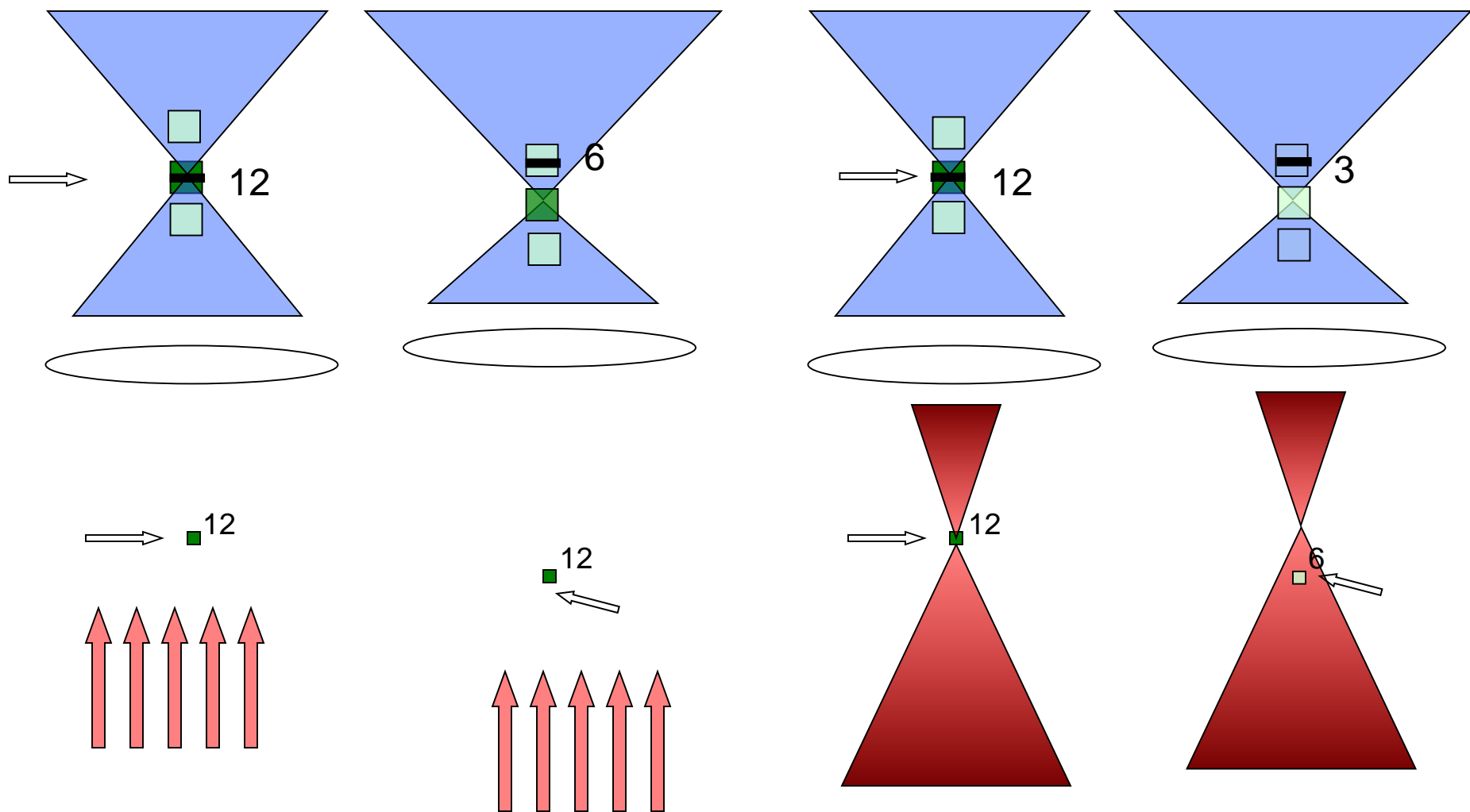
Raw

Confocal

WF



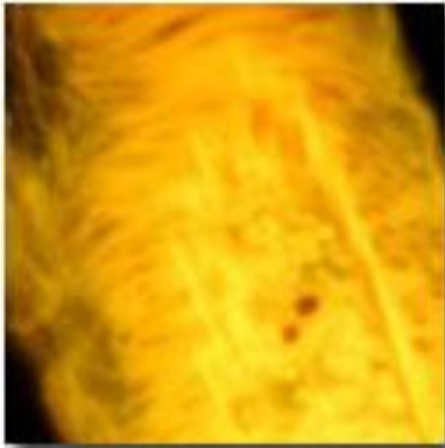




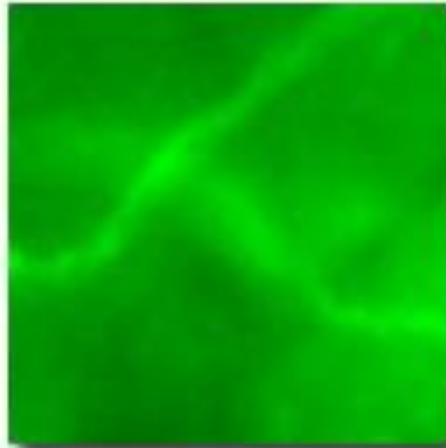
The two-cone structure is the key to increase contrast

Demo on Zeiss LSM 710 open pinhole and pinhole at 1 airy unit
On pollen sample 40x oil

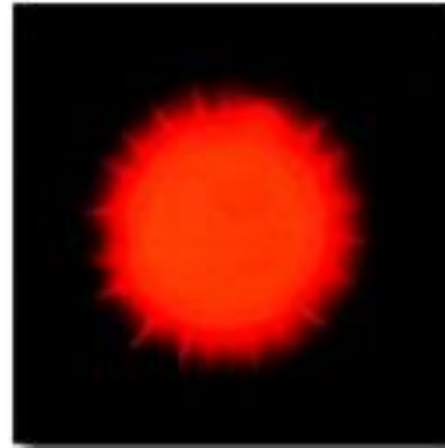
Confocal and Widefield Fluorescence Microscopy



(a)

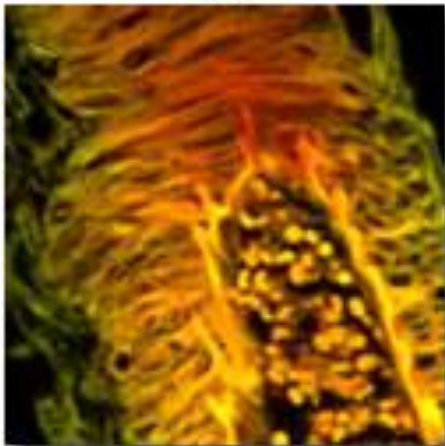


(b)

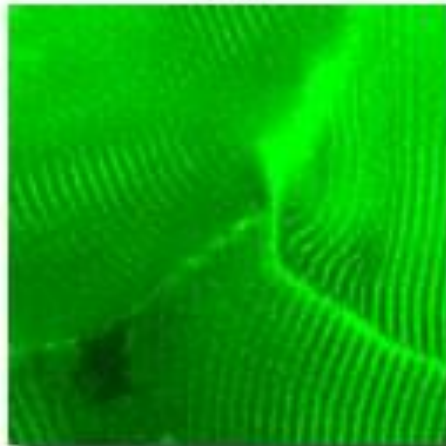


(c)

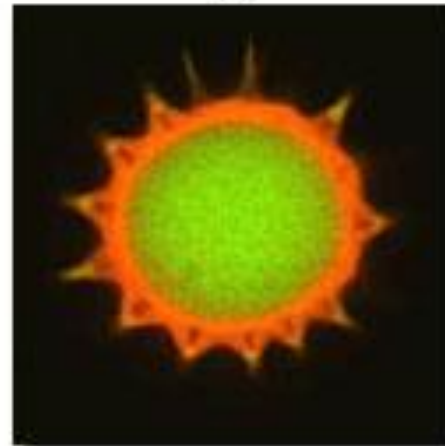
Widefield



(d)



(e)



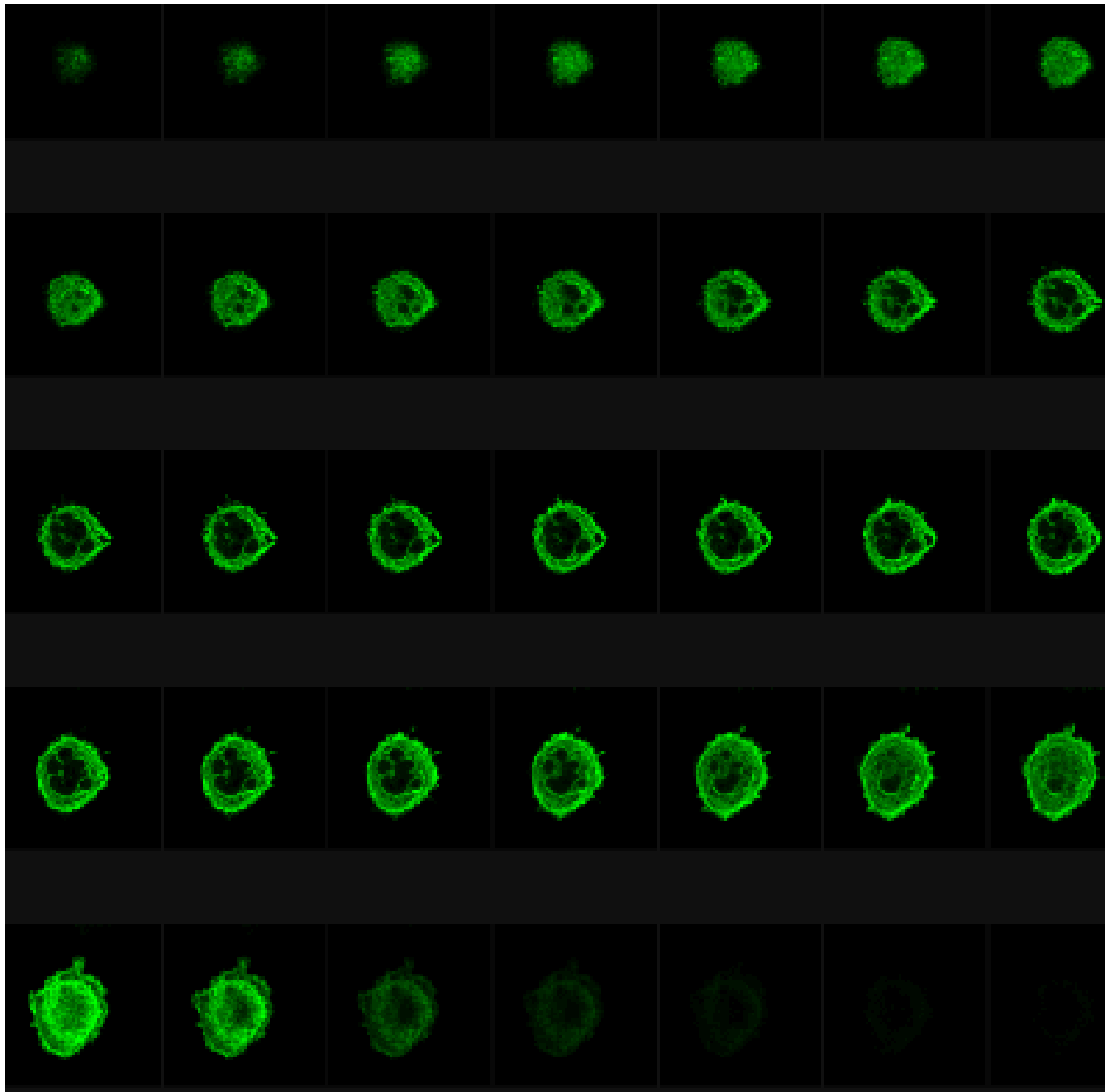
(f)

Confocal

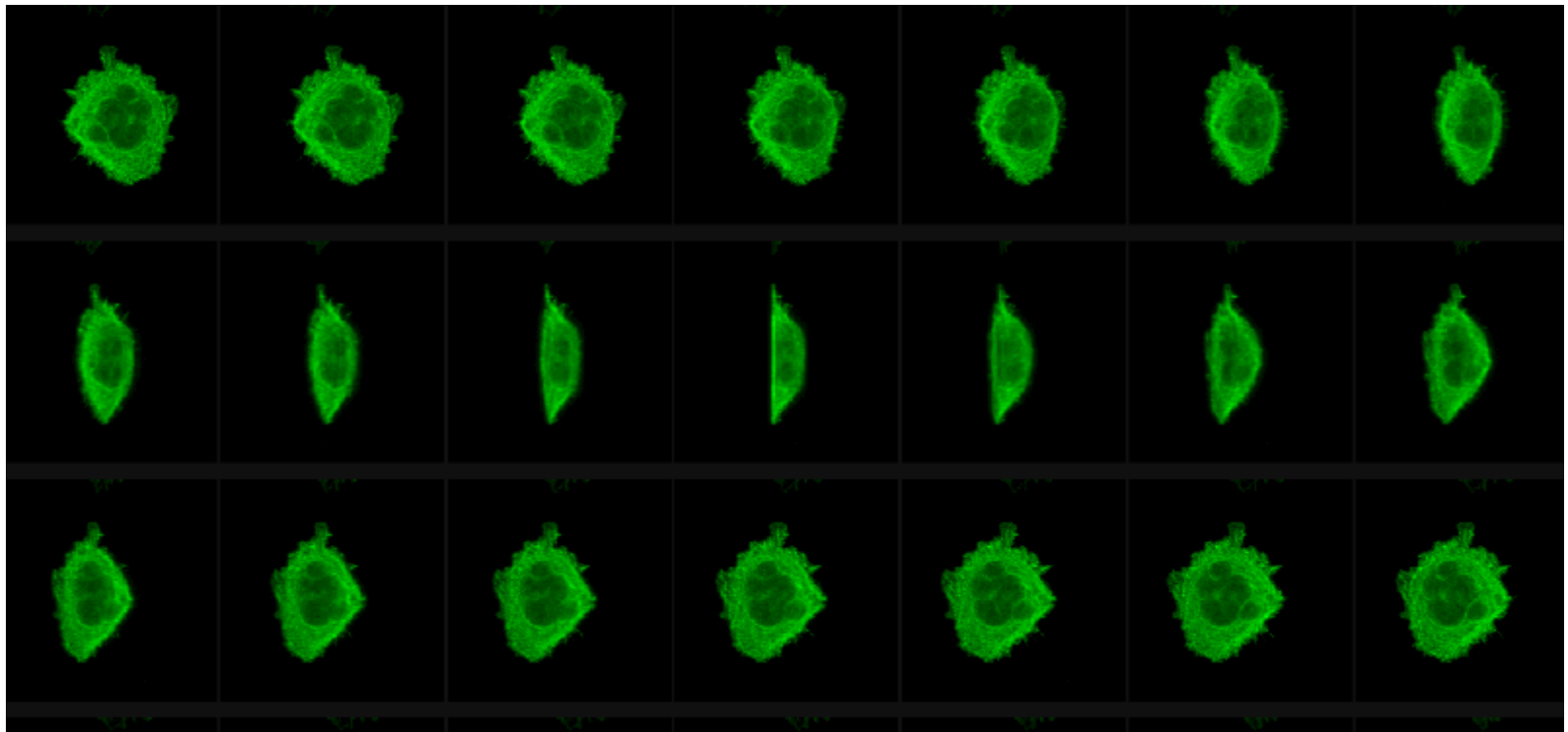
human medulla

rabbit muscle fibers

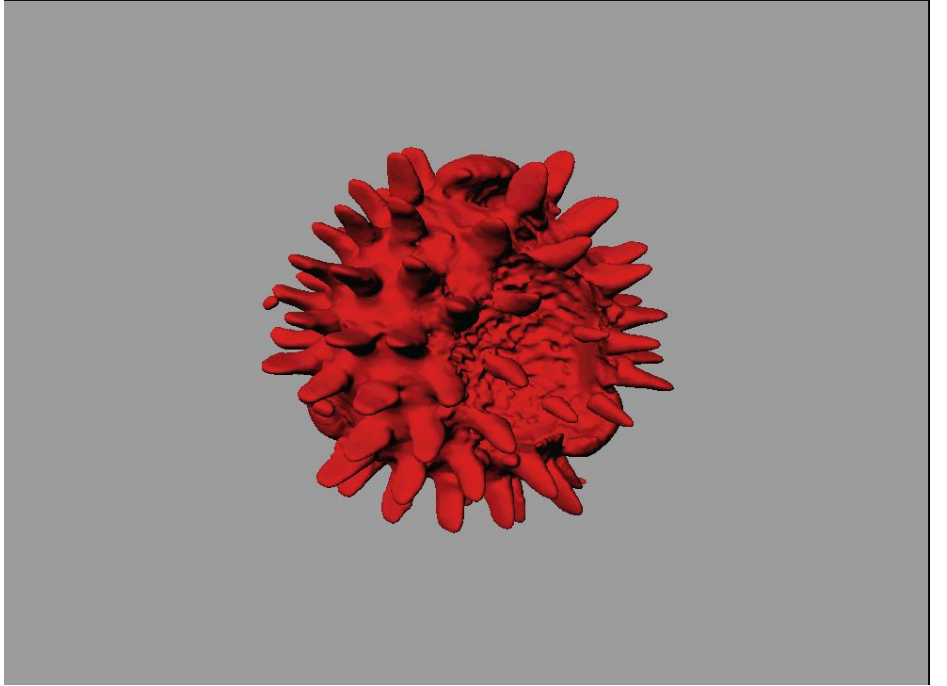
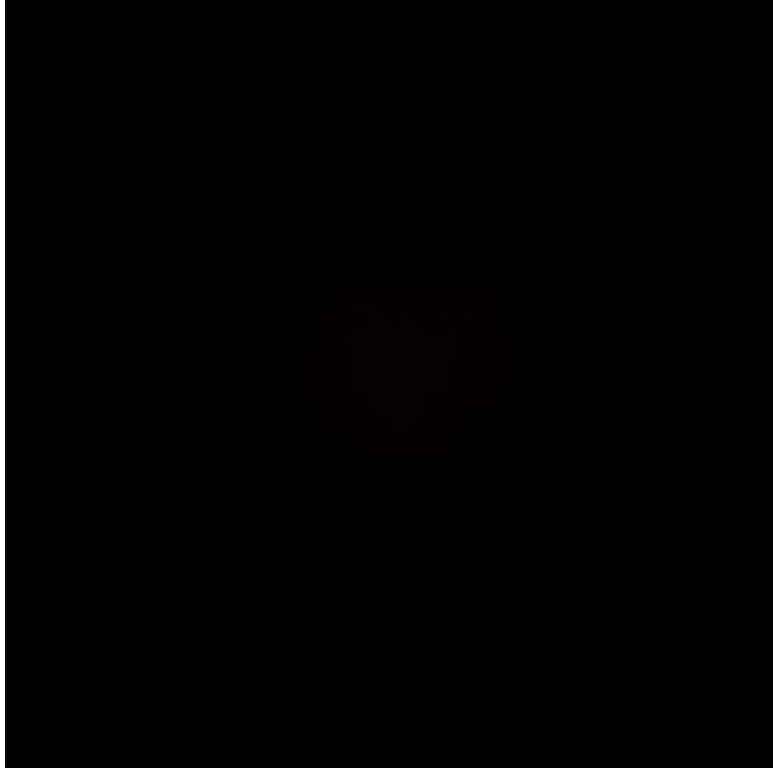
sunflower pollen grain

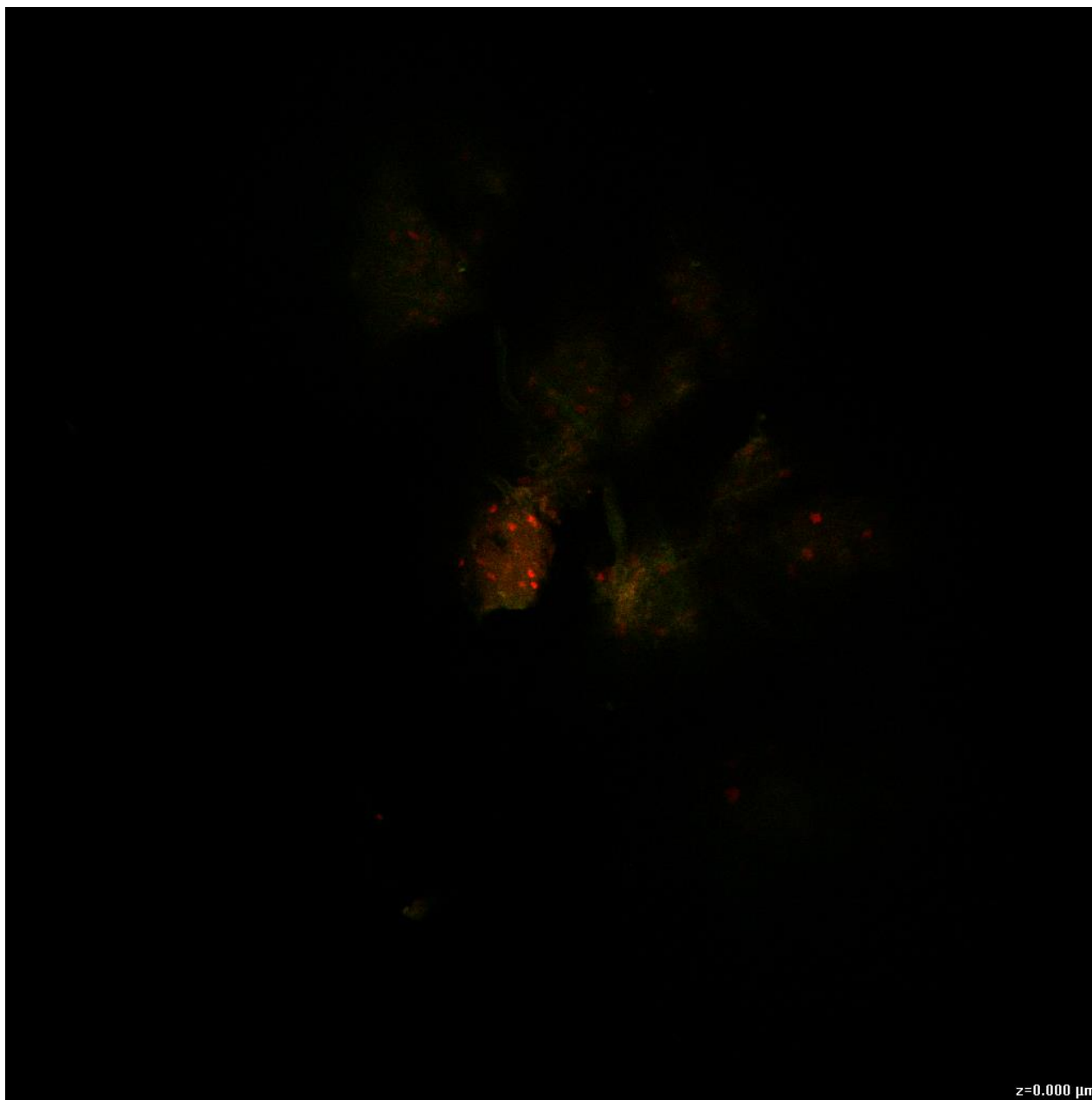


A z-series scan of a cell, from top to bottom.

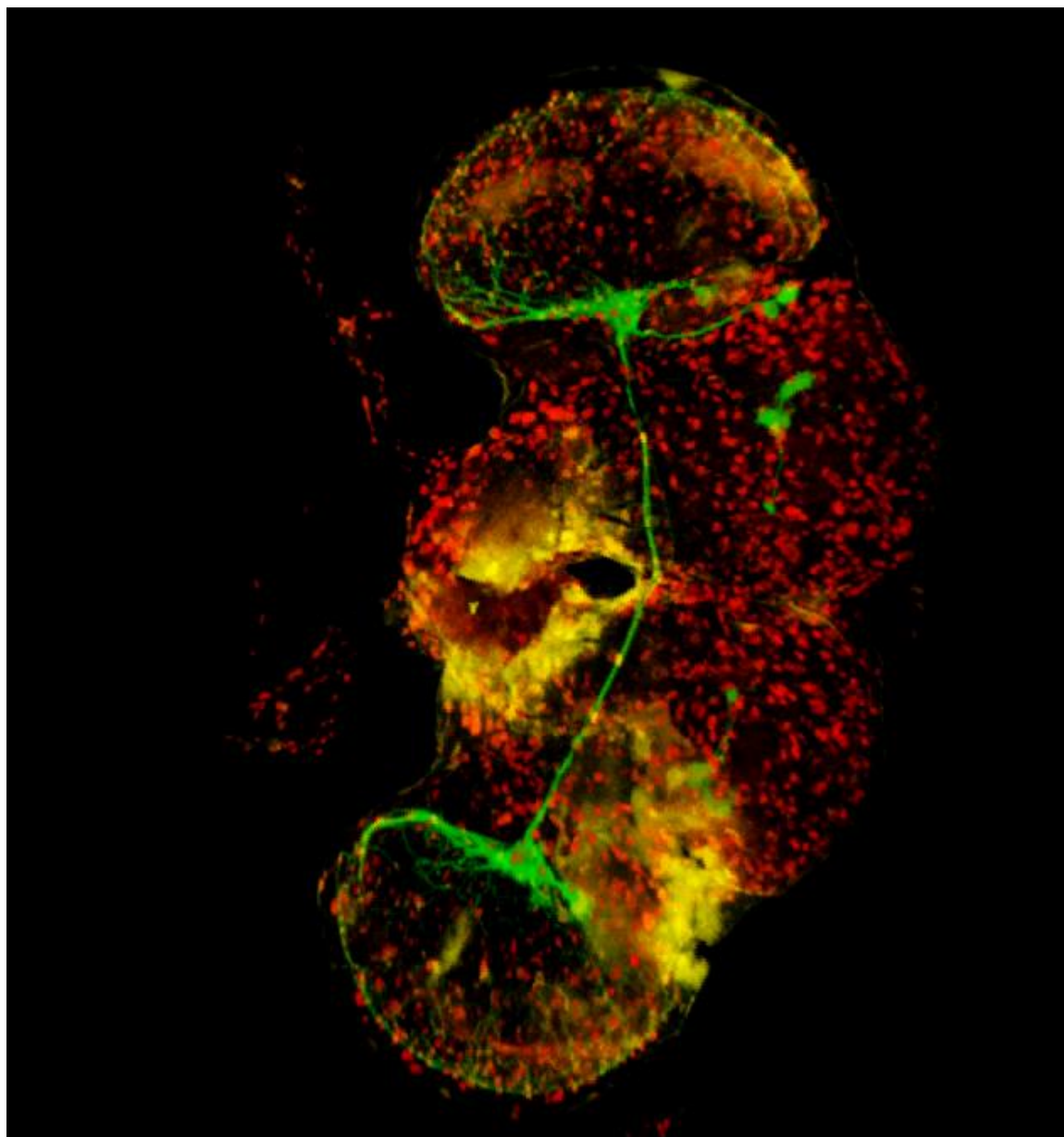


Reconstruct the 3D structure

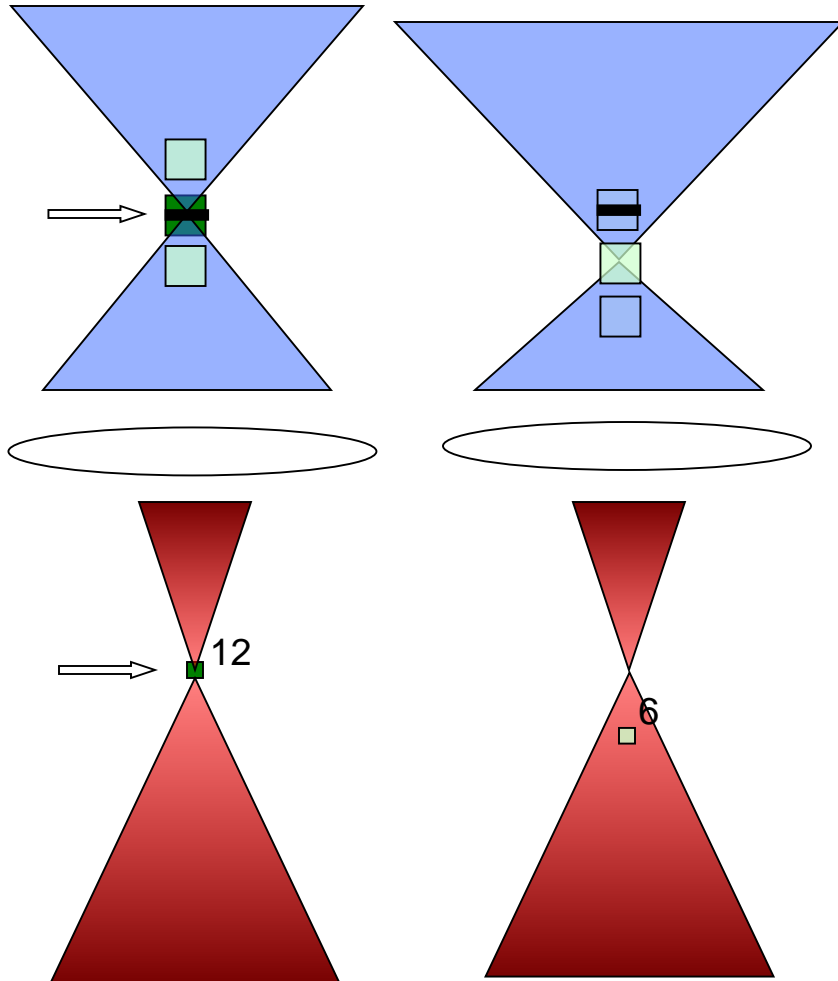




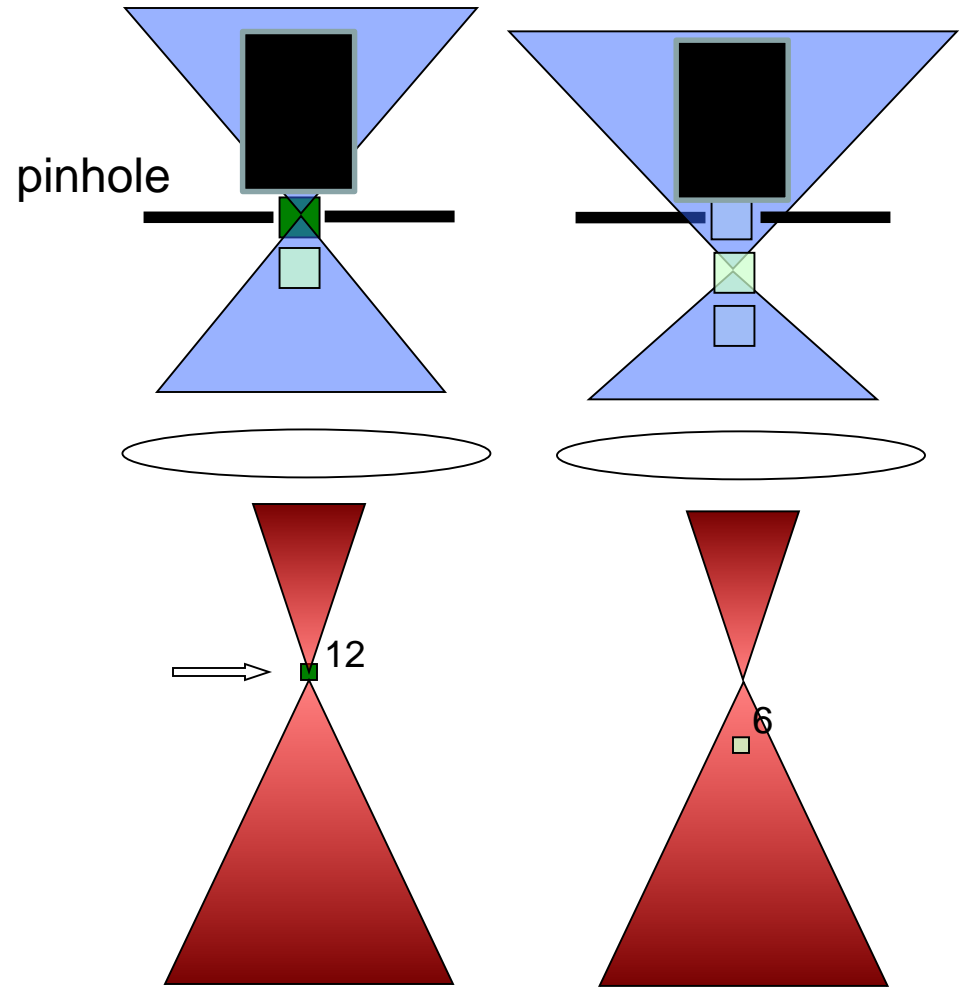
z=0.000 μm



CCD



PMT



The concept is first described by Marvin Minsky in 1950s.



Marvin Lee Minsky (1927-Present) (1927 – 2016)

*Toshiba Professor of Media Arts and Sciences
Professor of E.E. and C.S., M.I.T*

Dec. 19, 1961

M. MINSKY
MICROSCOPY APPARATUS
Filed Nov. 7, 1957

3,013,467

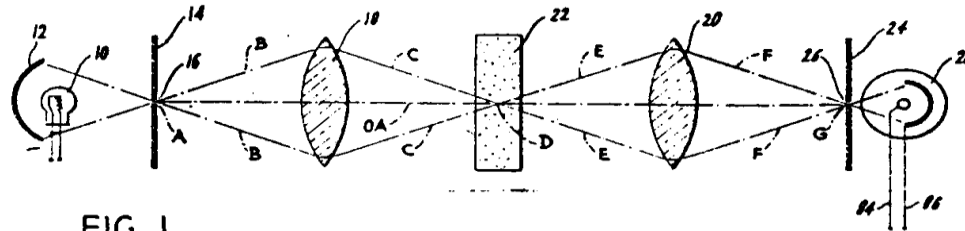


FIG. 1.

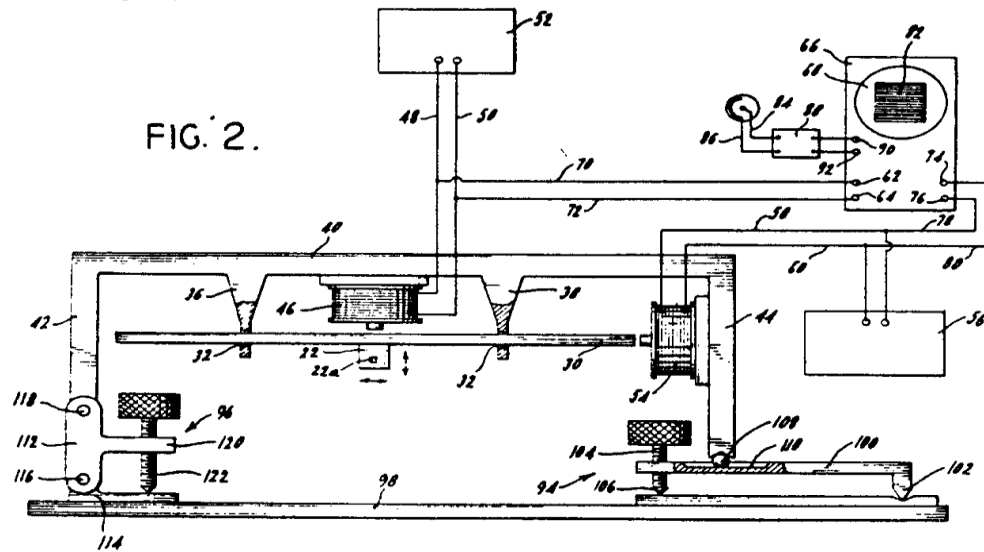


FIG. 2.

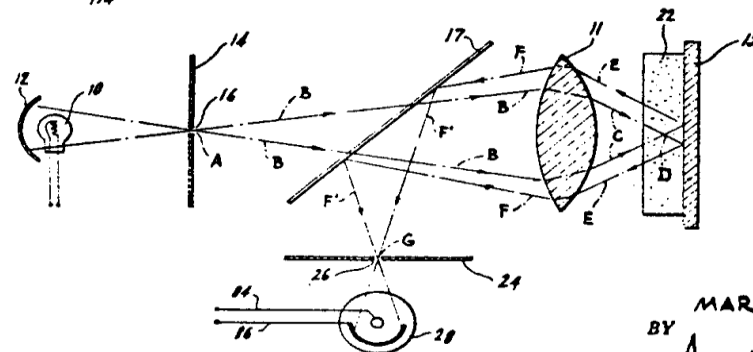
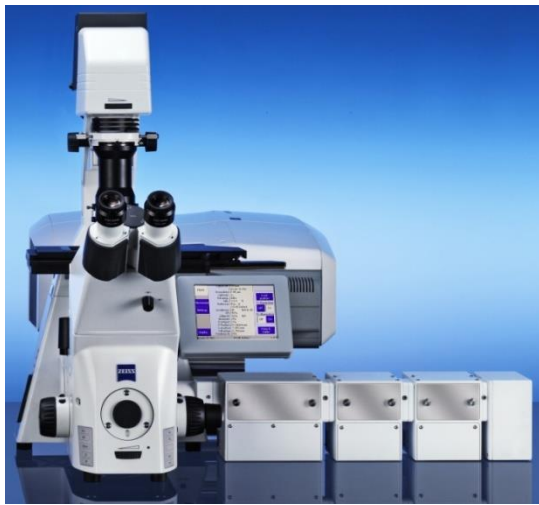


FIG. 3.

INVENTOR.
MARVIN MINSKY
BY *Amet & Levy*



Zeiss LSM 810



Leica TCS SP8



Nikon A1R



Olympus FV1200

Confocal is Good

Superb lateral and axial resolution

What do we give up to achieve the resolution?

Typical temporal resolution : several seconds per frame

We sacrifice temporal resolution for spatial resolution

Maybe we can scan more points at one time

If they are far apart from each other

How far? ~ 10 times the resolution limit

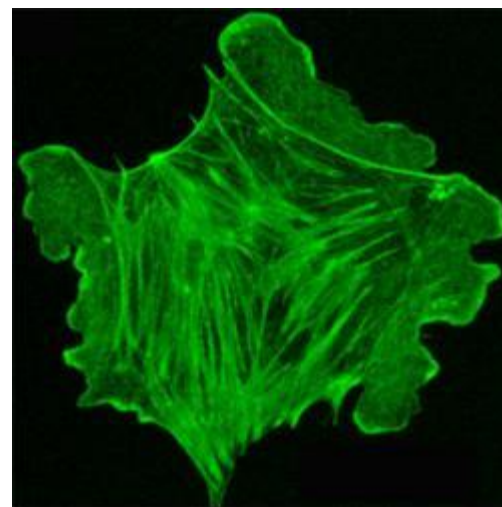
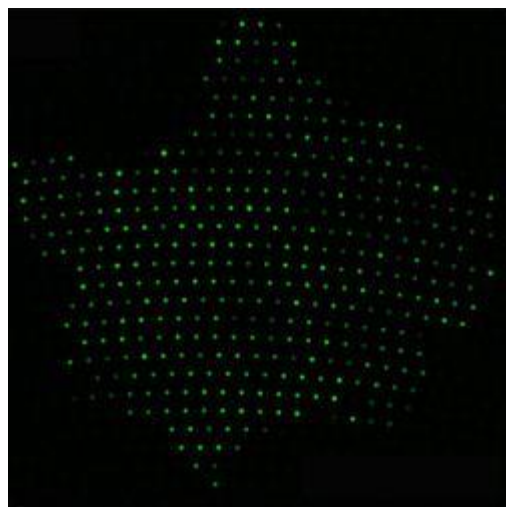
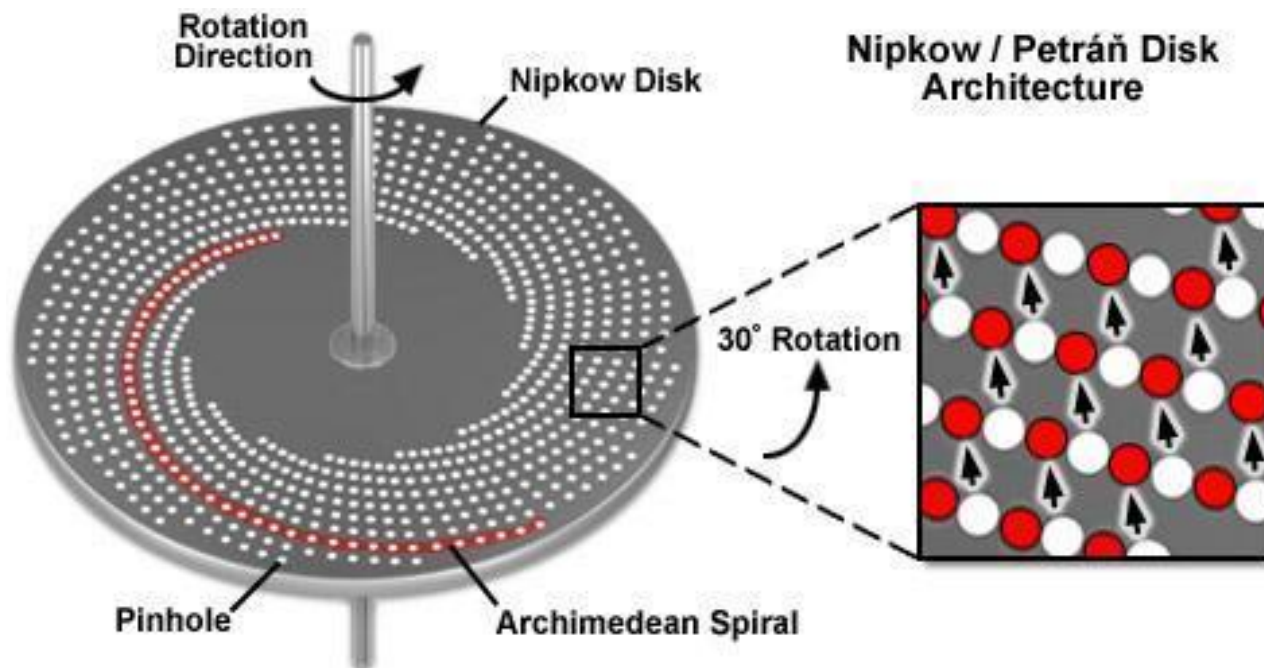
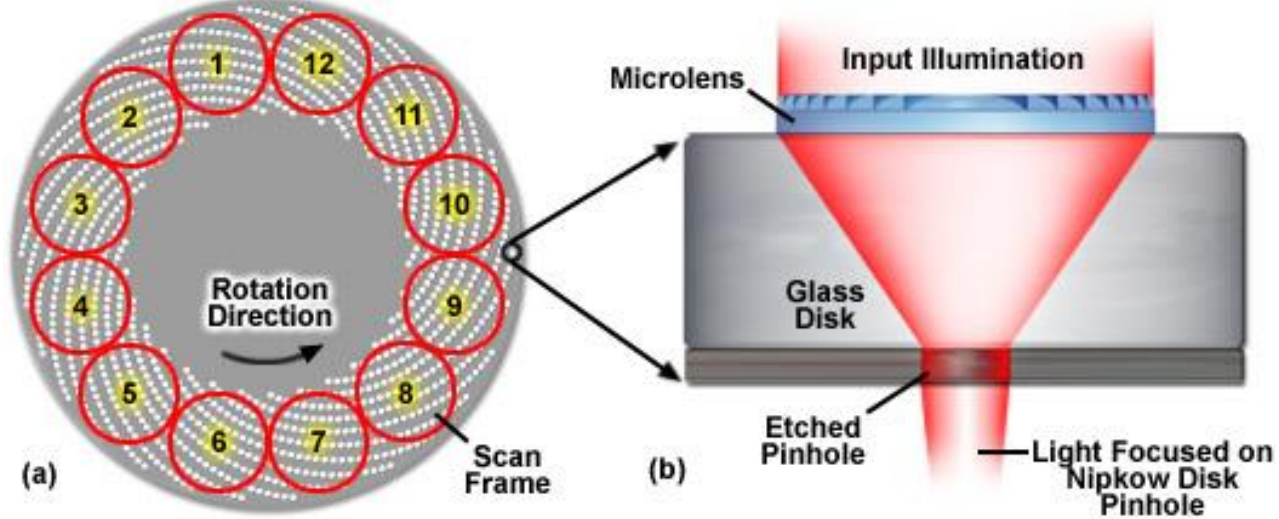


Figure 2

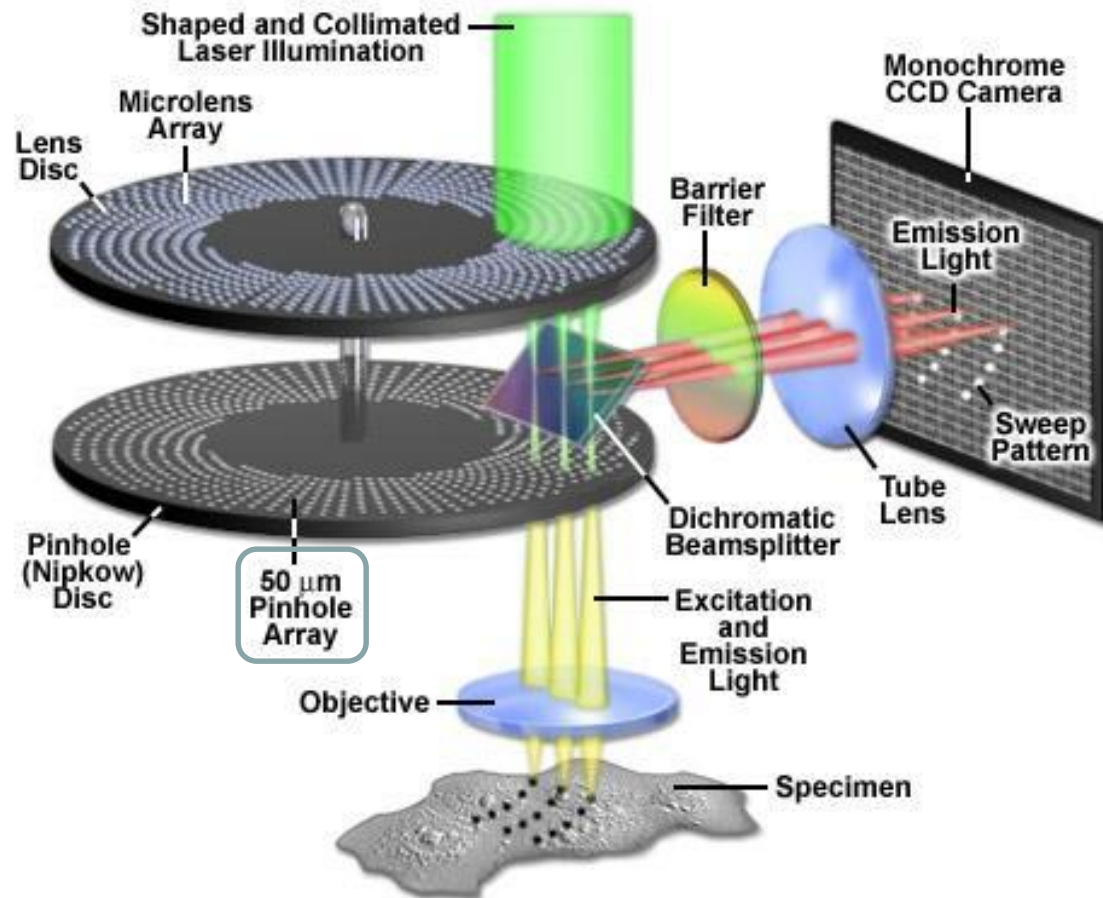
Yokogawa Disk Architecture



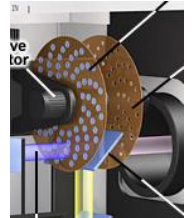
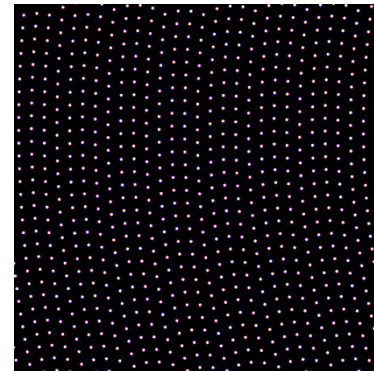
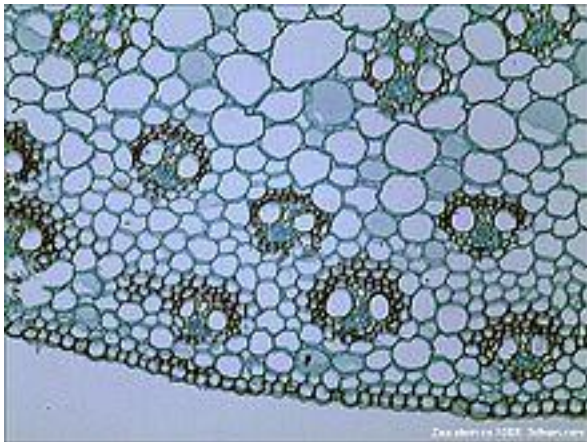
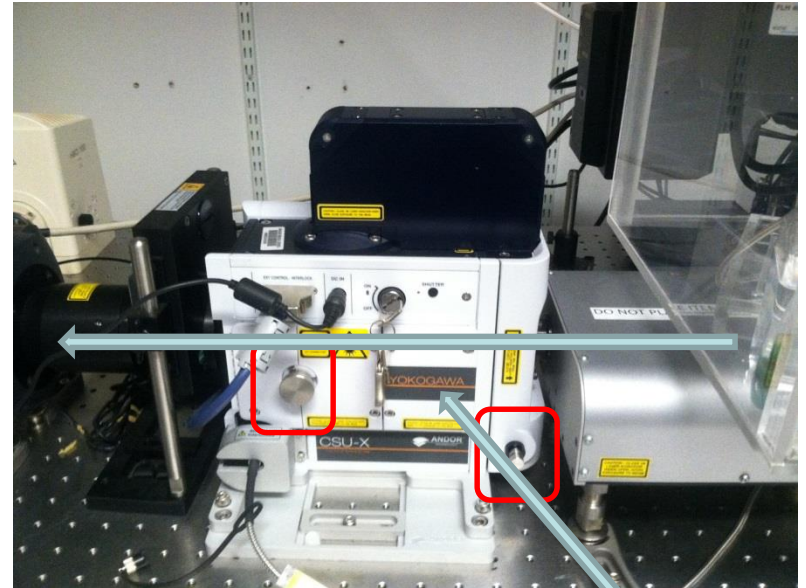
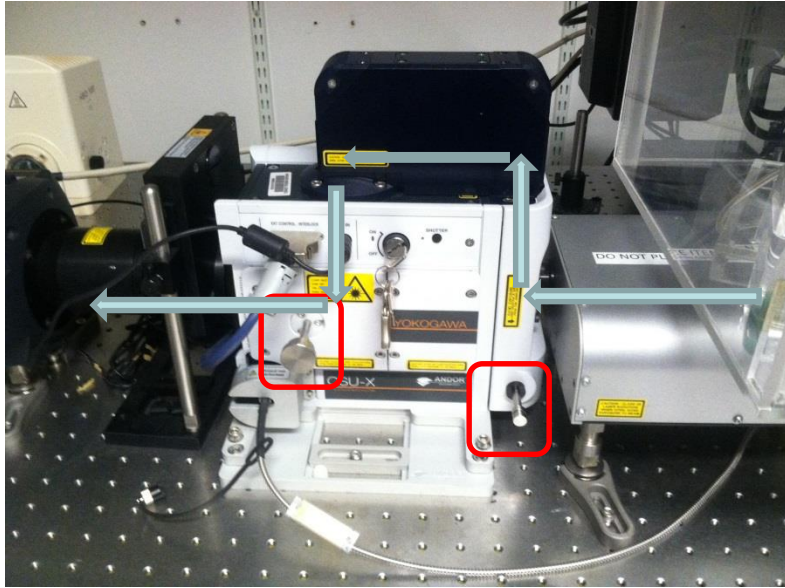
Improve light throughput from 1% to ~70%

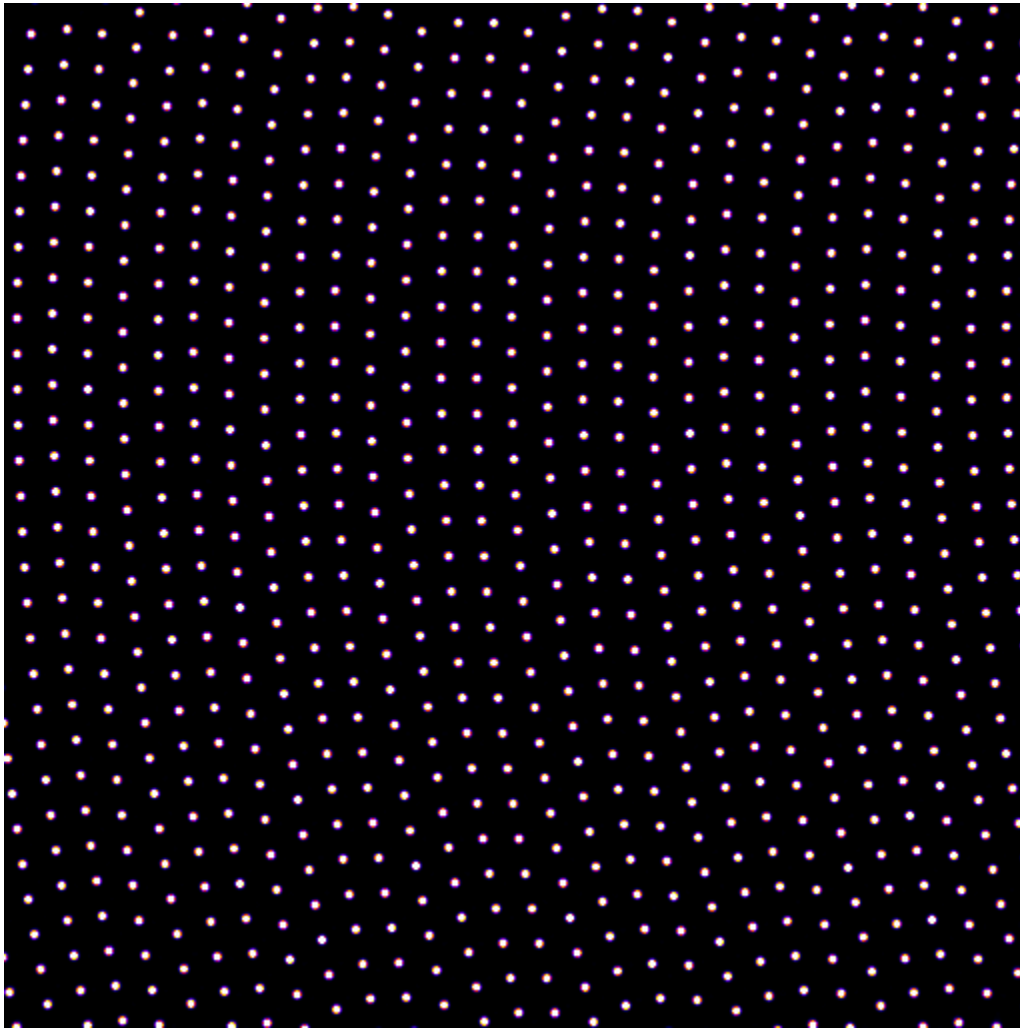
Yokogawa system

Yokogawa Spinning Disk Unit Optical Configuration



SDC pinhole demo





How many pinhole in the FOV?

About 850 pinhole inside
the Field Of View

Pinhole projection on CCD camera

HANDBOOK OF
**BIOLOGICAL CONFOCAL
MICROSCOPY**

THIRD EDITION



James B. Pawley
Editor