

GUIDE OF BASIC LIGHT MICROSCOPY

Lecture



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Application Specialist
Research Microscopy
Solutions

21 June 2024



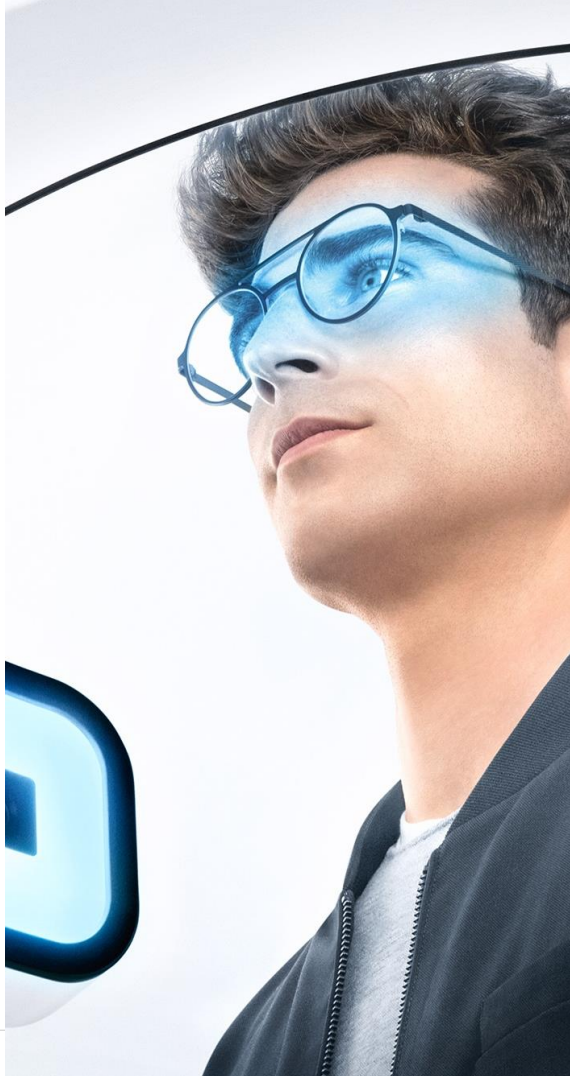
01 The Different Types Of Microscopes

02 Magnification And Resolution

03 Aberrations of Light

04 Contrast Methods

Consumer Markets



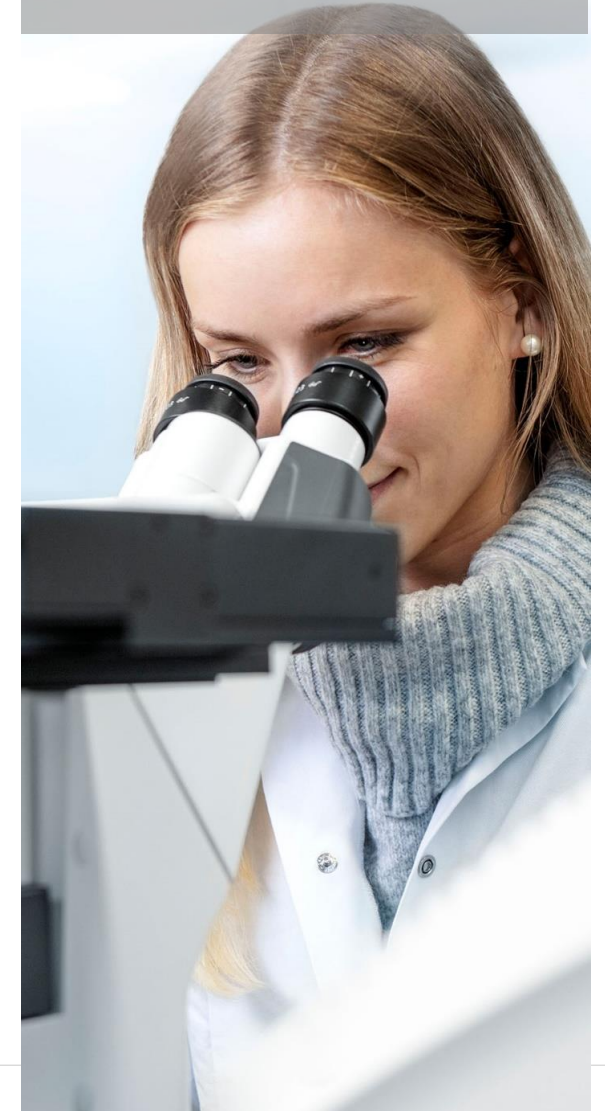
Medical Technology



Semiconductor Manufacturing



Industrial Quality & Research





SOFTWARE

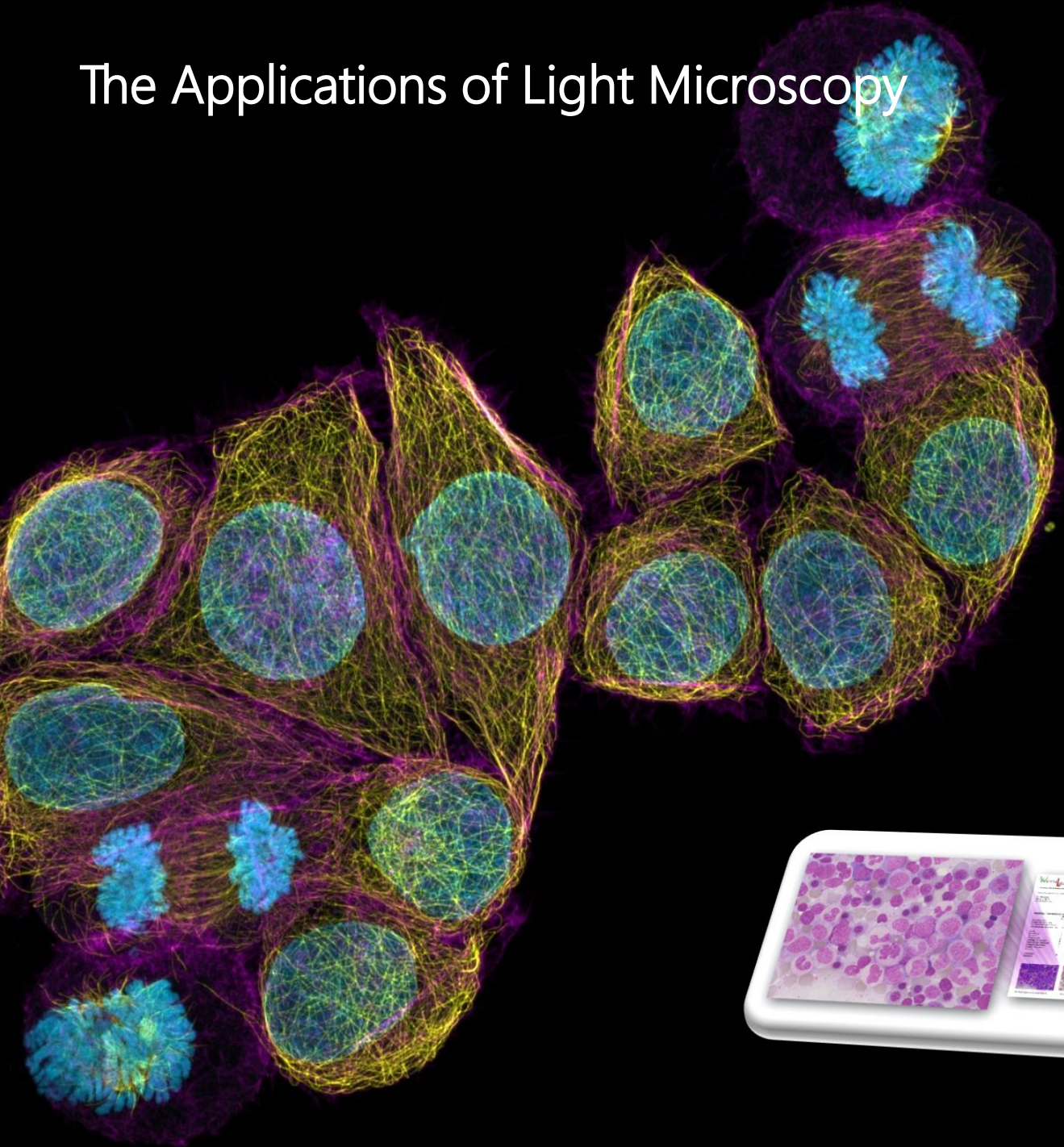
ZEISS ZEN lite

Your Free Version of ZEN for Basic Image Acquisition and Analysis

Download ZEN lite, your free copy of the powerful ZEN microscopy software. Use ZEN lite as a viewer for your CZI files or other standard file types. Perform image acquisition or fundamental image analysis and processing tasks.

- ✓ **Control of AxioCam microscope cameras**
- ✓ **Image transformation and measurements**
- ✓ **Essential image processing**

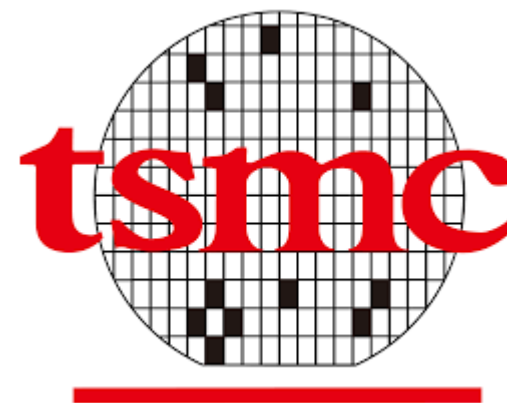
The Applications of Light Microscopy



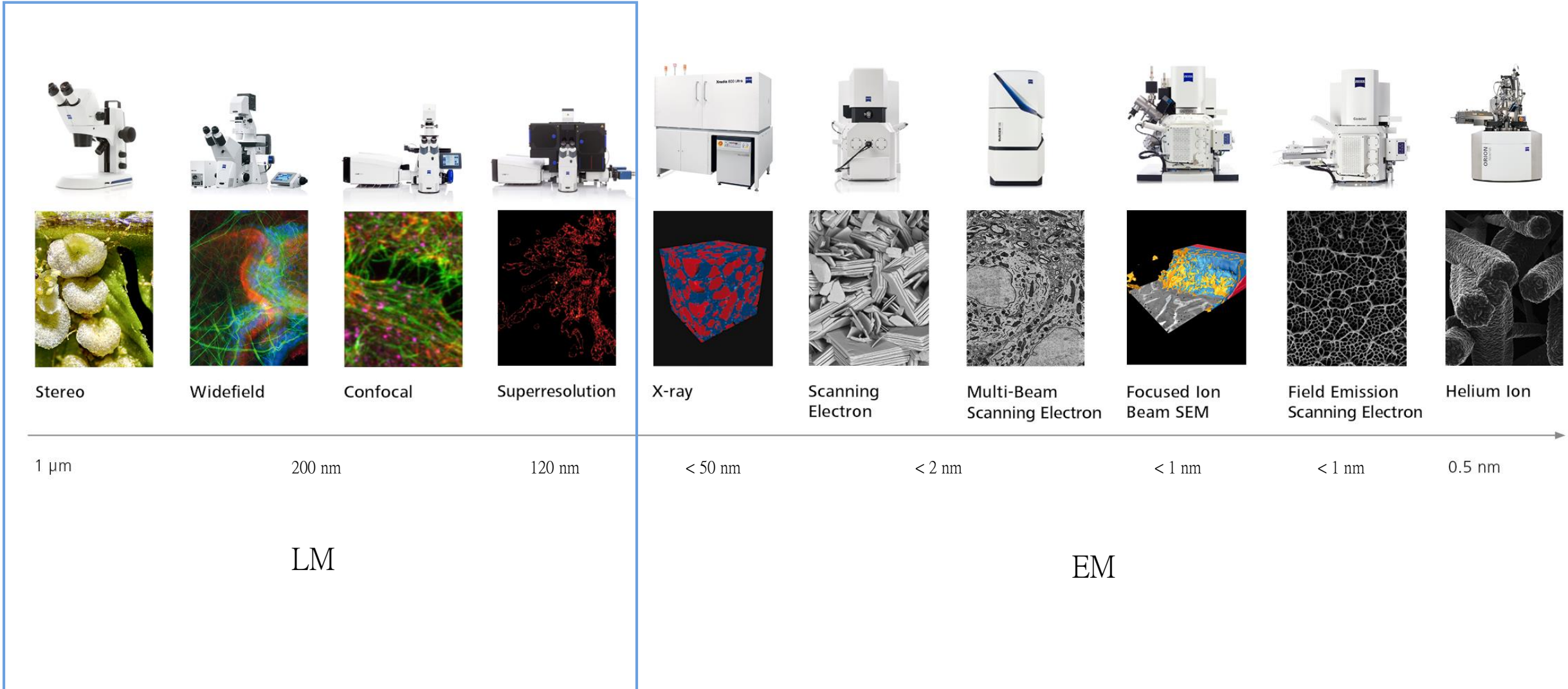
The Applications of Light Microscopy



中錫公司



Insights For Science Discoveries



01 The Different Types Of Microscopes

02 Magnification And Resolution

03 Aberrations of Light

04 Contrast Methods

The Different Types Of Light Microscopes



Upright



Inverted



Stereo



The Different Types Of Light Microscopes



Upright



Inverted



Stereo



Sample size

The Different Types Of Light Microscopes



Upright

Inverted

Stereo



Sample size

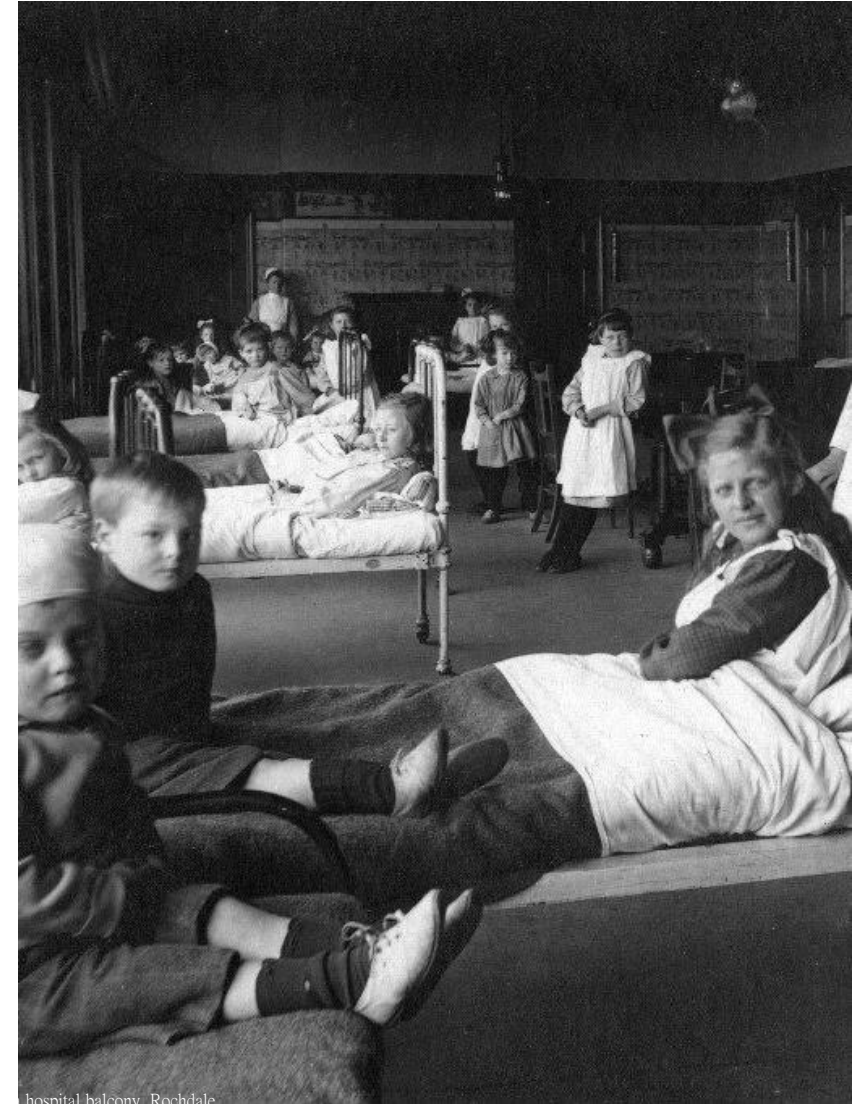
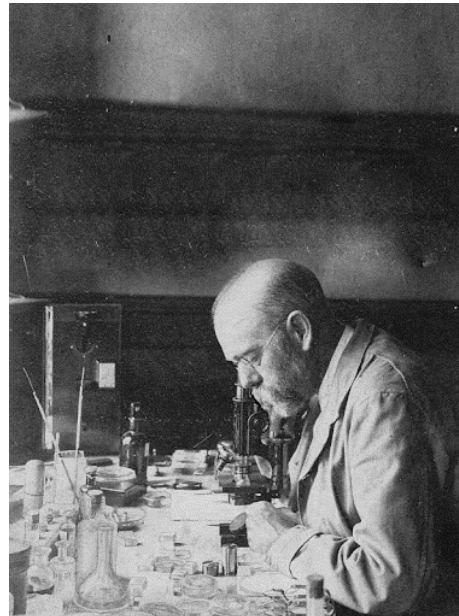
Upright Microscopes

Tuberculosis



Tuberculosis was one of the most dangerous diseases in the 19th century – causing millions of deaths worldwide.

It was the ambition of leading scientists and doctors to find a treatment.

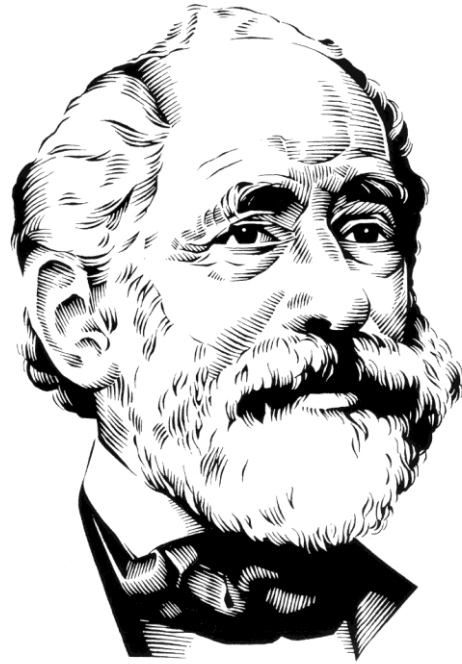


hospital balcony, Rochdale

Upright Microscopes



In 1857, Carl Zeiss developed his first microscope with an assembled optical system. Microscopy Solutions from ZEISS helped Robert Koch, identify Tuberculosis bacteria. And this was a key to fighting it.



Carl Zeiss
Founder

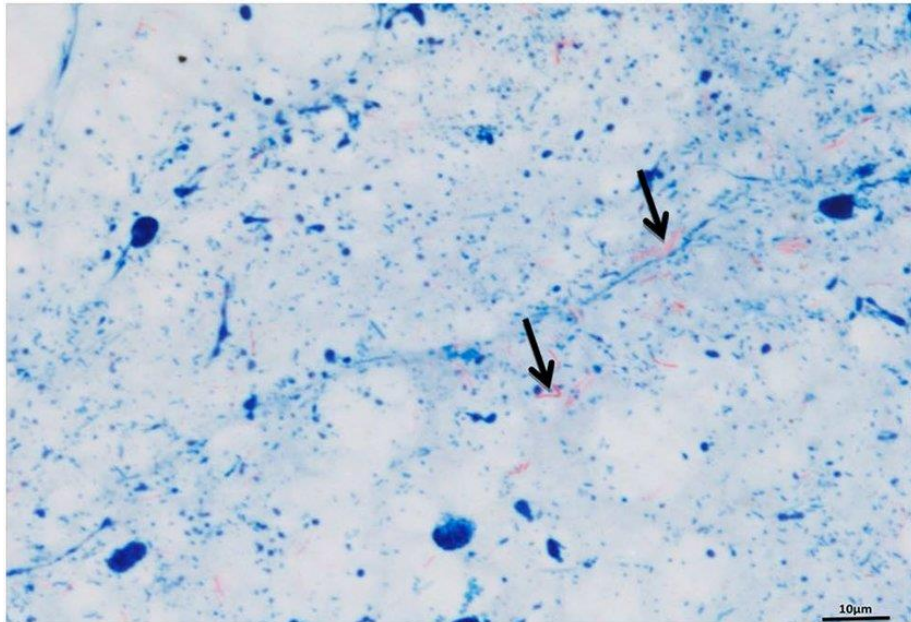


Upright Microscopes

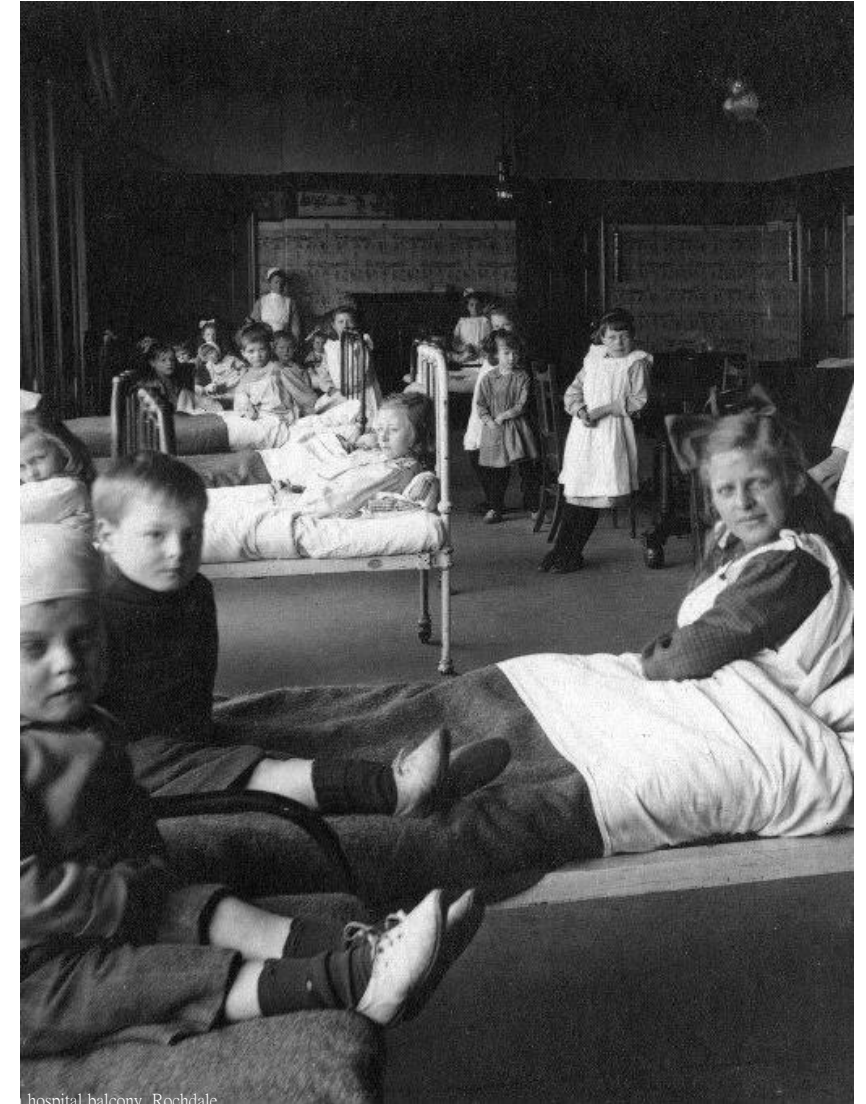
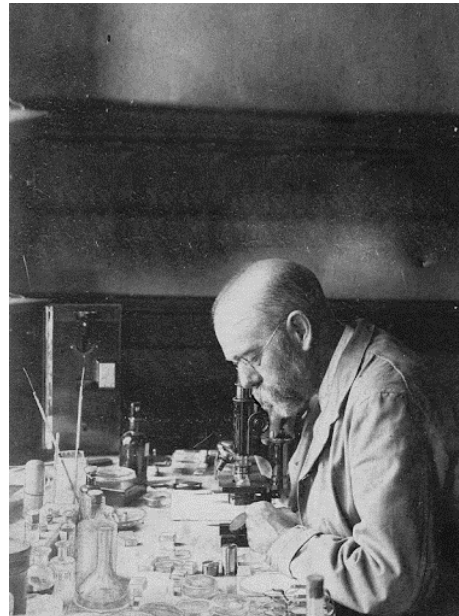
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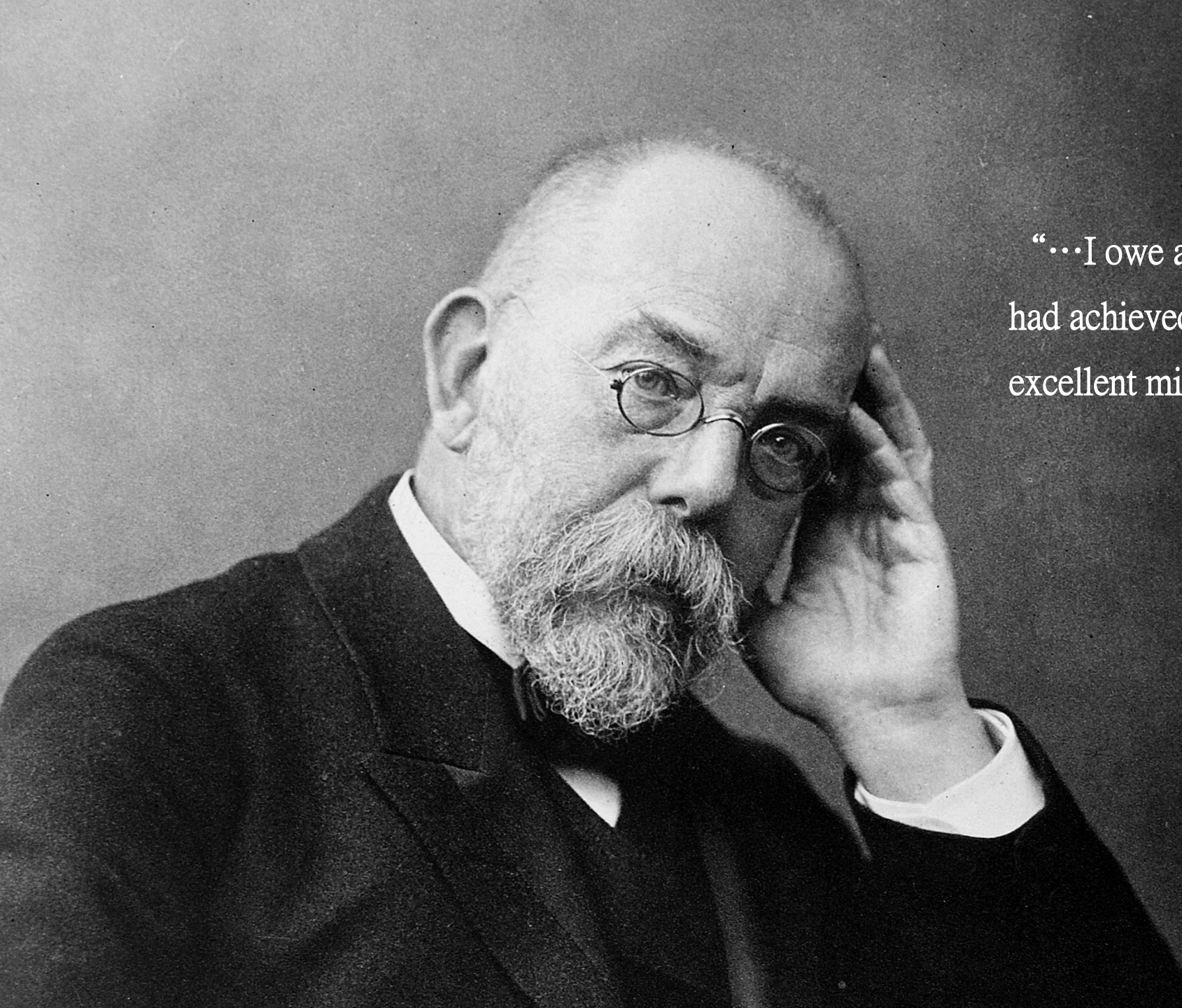
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Dezemon, Zingue & Weber, P. & Soltani, Fatma & Raoult, D. & Drancourt, M.. (2018).



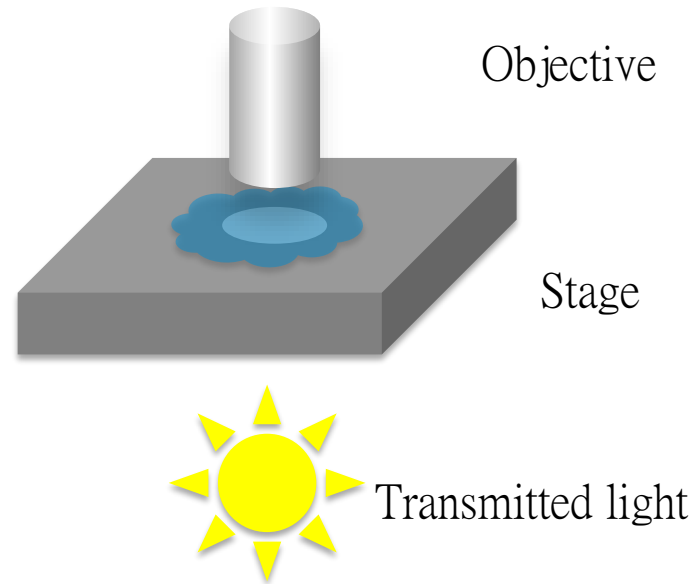
hospital balcony, Rochdale



“...I owe a large part of my success, which I had achieved in the name of science, to your excellent microscopes.”

Robert Koch
Scientist & Nobel Laureate

Upright Microscopes



Upright Microscopes



- 👍 Highest BF resolution
- 👎 Shortest working distance

Suitable for slide observation

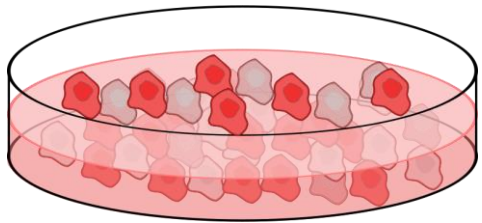


Upright Microscopes

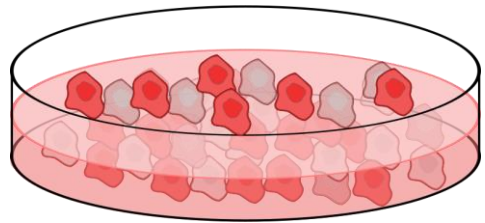


- 👍 Highest BF resolution
- 👎 Shortest working distance

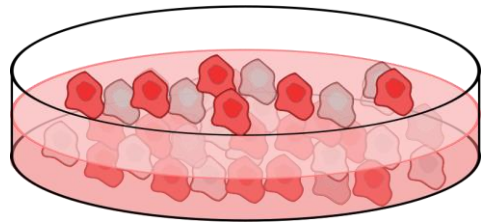
Suitable for slide observation
How about culture dishes?



Upright Microscopes

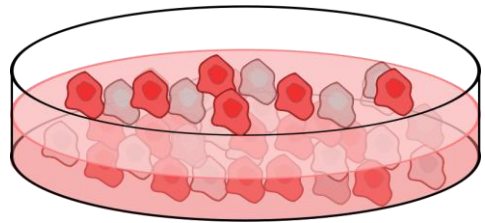


Upright Microscopes



Inverted Microscopes

1818-1883 A.D John Lawrence Smith



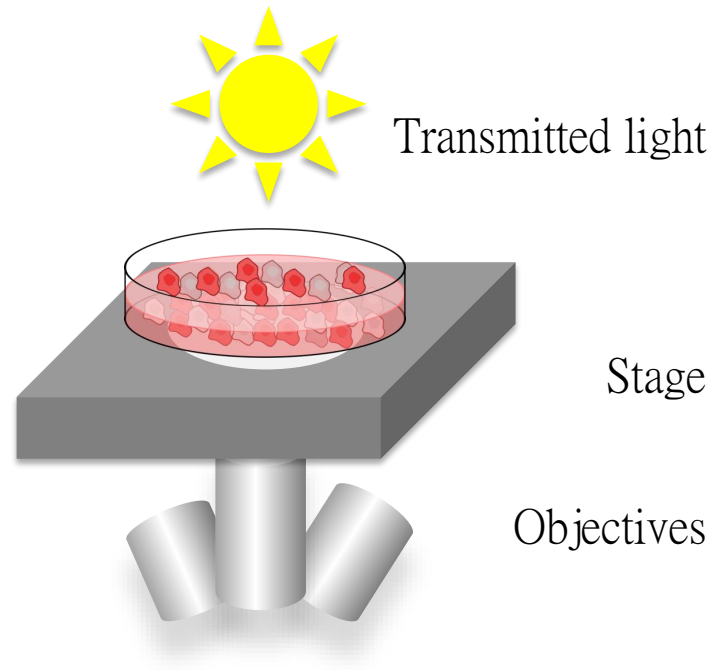
John Lawrence Smith



Inverted Microscopes



1818-1883 A.D John Lawrence Smith



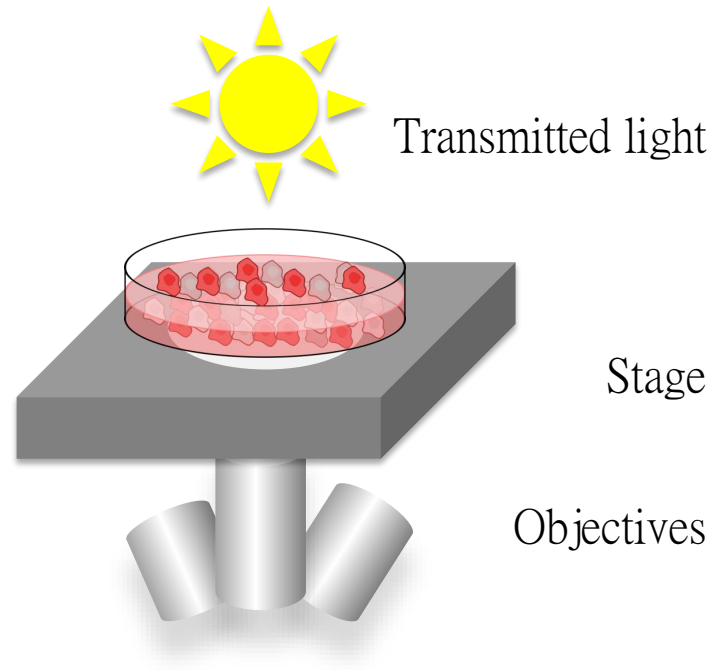
Inverted Microscopes

The Best Choice for Multi-tasking



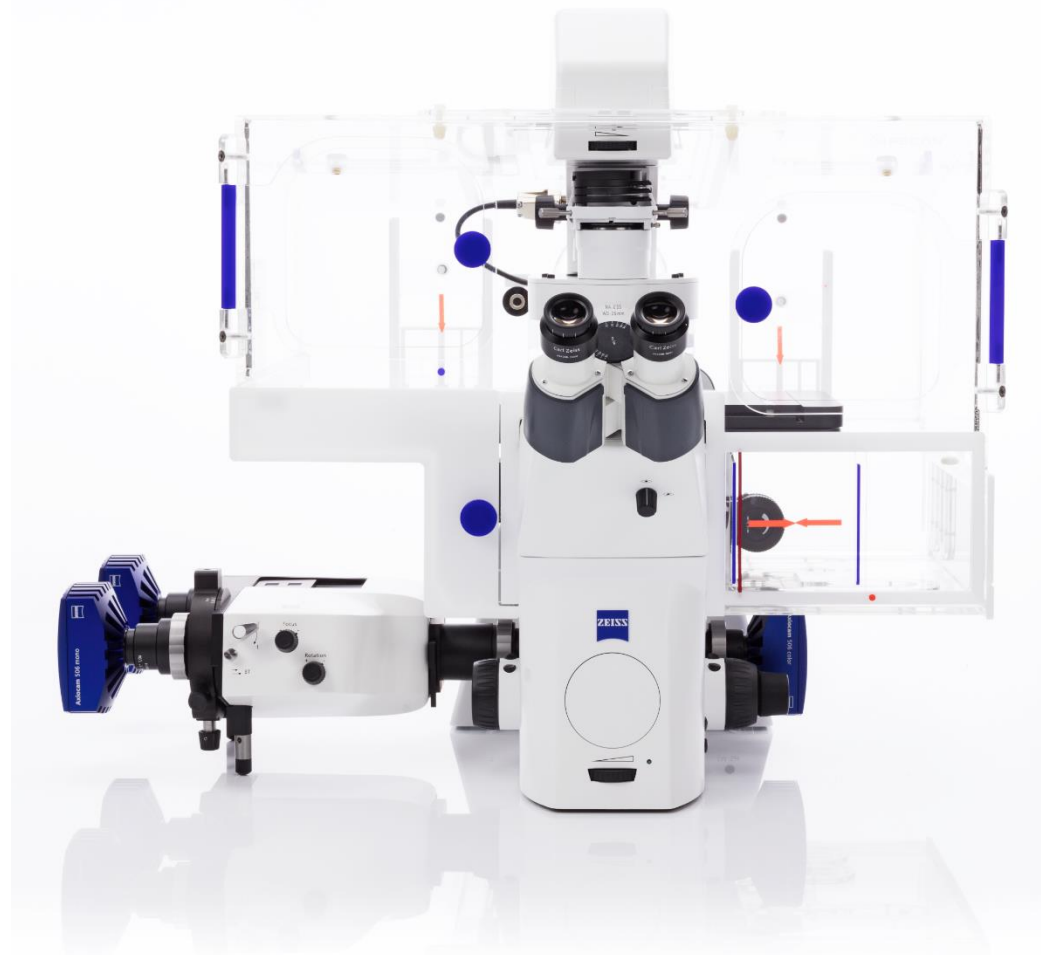
- 👍 Live cell imaging
- 👍 Long working distance
- 👍 BF resolution < Upright Microscope
(Max. Condenser N.A.=0.55)

- Slides
- Petri dish
- Multiwell plate
- Flask

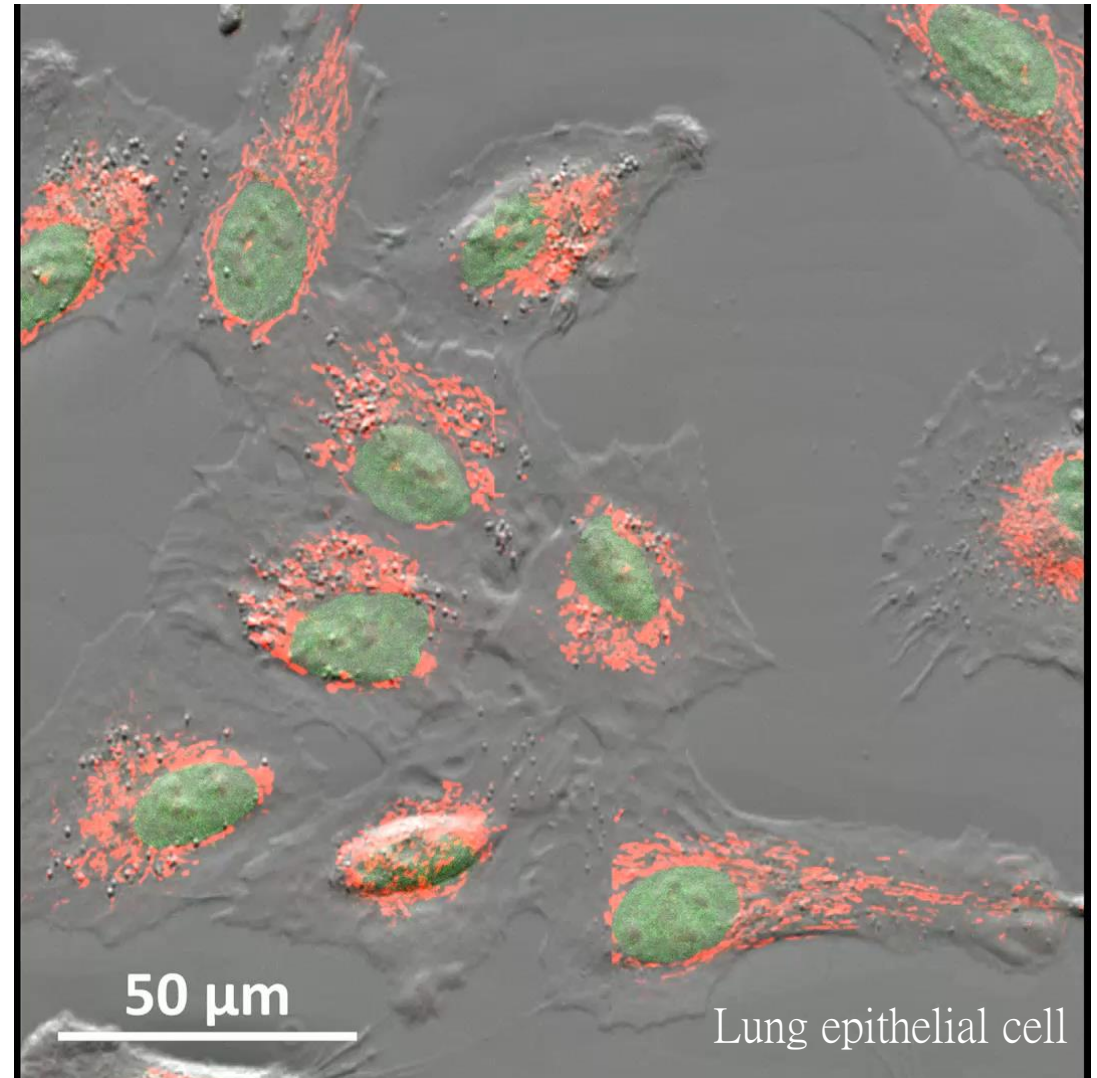


Inverted Microscopes

Live Cell Imaging



37°C, 5% CO₂, Living cell Incubation System



Inverted Microscopes

Micro Manipulation



In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) centers

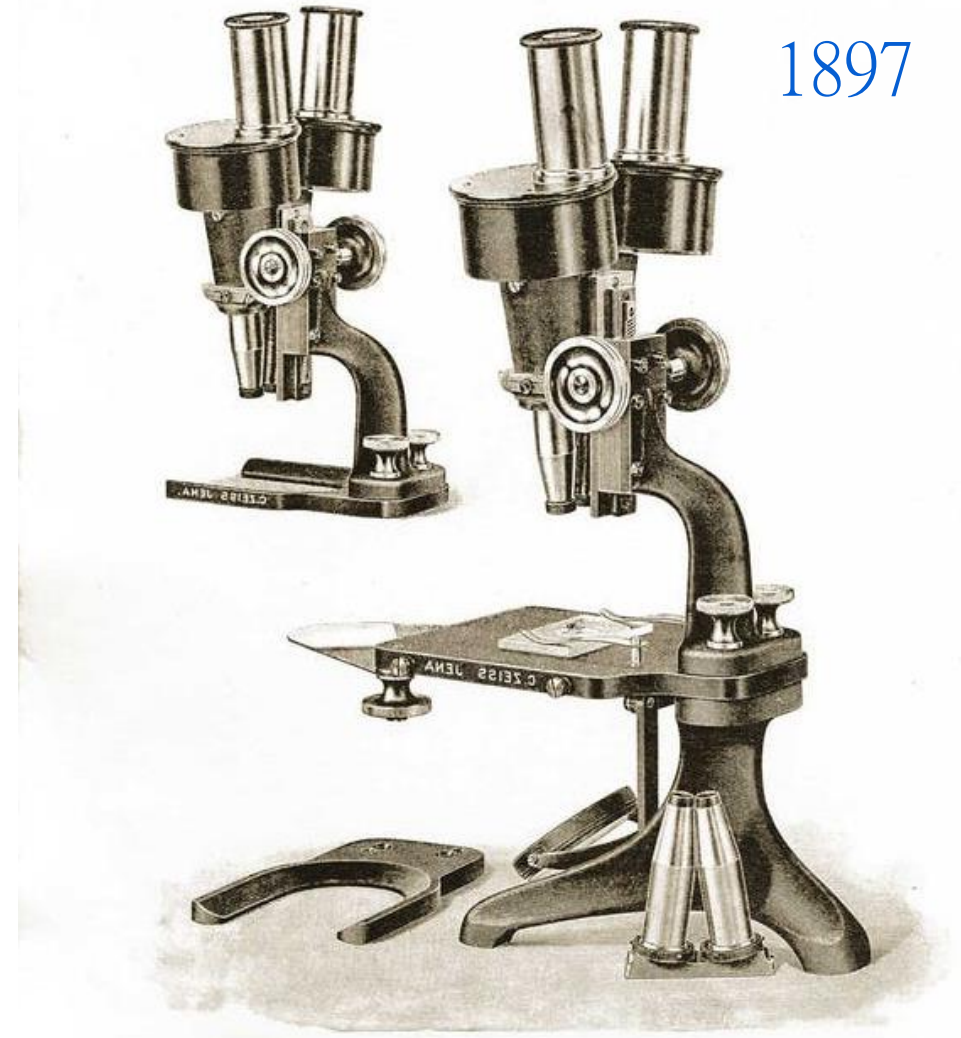
Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)

Intracytoplasmic morphologically selected sperm injection (IMSI)



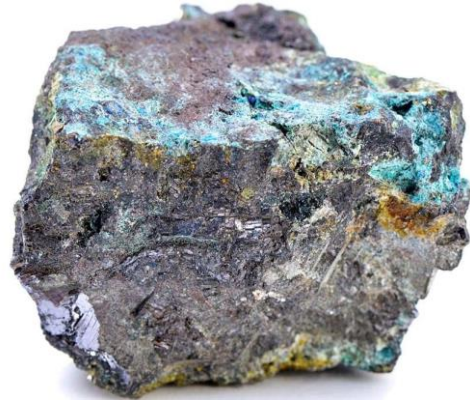
Stereo Microscopes

3D Vision



Stereo Microscopes

3D Vision



Stereo Microscopes

Versatile 3D Vision



- 👍 3D vision
- 👍 Longest working distance
- 👍 Flexible illumination
- 👎 Low magnification

- 👍 Large object observation
 - Plant
 - Zebrafish
 - Drosophila
 - Mouse dissection.....



Stereo Microscopes

Illumination

Reflected light

Integrated near vertical illumination LED spot, zoomable and height adjustable, for oblique and grazing light illumination with strong shadow Double arm gooseneck, self-carrying, for variable oblique light illumination with distinct shadow effect LED segmentable ring light for shadow free ring illumination and oblique light segment illumination: half circle, quarter circle, two-spot.

Transmitted light



Stereo Microscopes

Illumination

Reflected light

Transmitted light

Flat transmitted light base for brightfield and darkfield illumination
Tilttable mirror base for brightfield, darkfield and oblique light illumination.



Stereo Microscopes

Illumination



*Transmitted-light
brightfield
(diffused brightfield)*



*Oblique illumination
("positive" relief contrast)*



*Transmitted-light
brightfield
(directional brightfield)*



*Oblique illumination
("negative" relief contrast)*



*Transmitted-light
darkfield
(circular darkfield)*



The Different Types Of Light Microscopes

Upright

Inverted

Stereo



Sample size

01 The Different Types Of Microscopes

02 Magnification And Resolution

03 Aberrations of Light

04 Contrast Methods

Magnification And Resolution



- Magnification? 100x? 1000x? 999999999x?

Magnification And Resolution



- Magnification? 100x? 1000x? 999999999x?
- ~1500x is the limit of Light Microscopes, magnification above 1500x is meaningless
- Why?

Magnification And Resolution



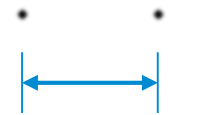
Magnification alone is not enough:
Resolution determines what we see.



Definition:

The resolution limit is reached, when two point-like objects can not be imaged as two distinct structures anymore.

The **distance** between the objects is called the resolution limit.



$d = 10 \text{ cm}$



$d = 0.1 \text{ cm}$

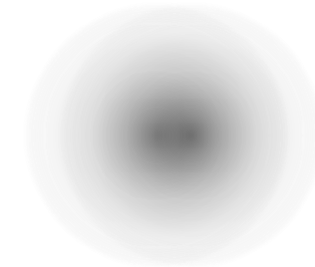
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$$d = 10 \mu\text{m}$$



$$d = 0.1 \mu\text{m}$$

Resolution - N.A.

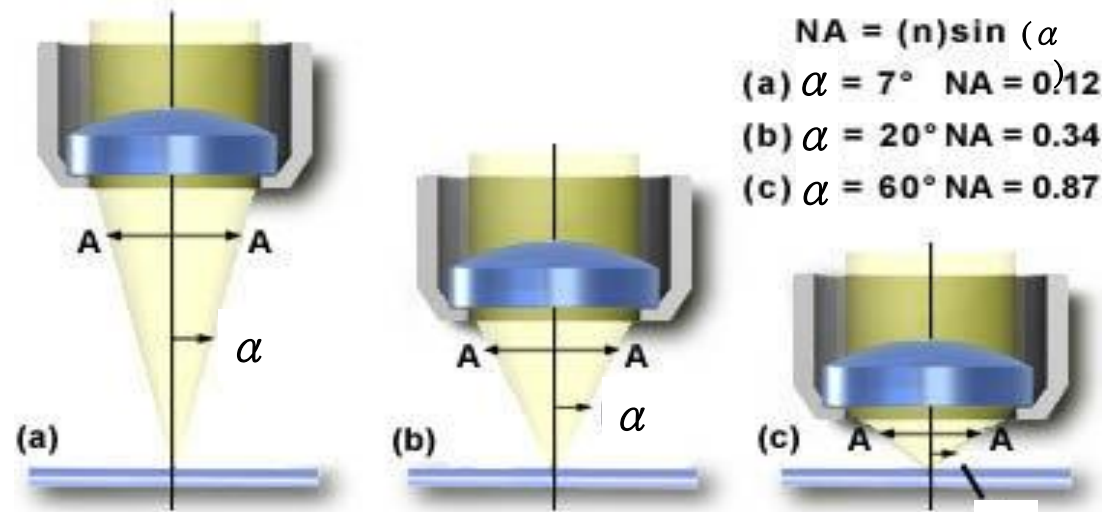
Numerical Aperture



N.A. value: The angle of light (α) into objective

Resolution - N.A.

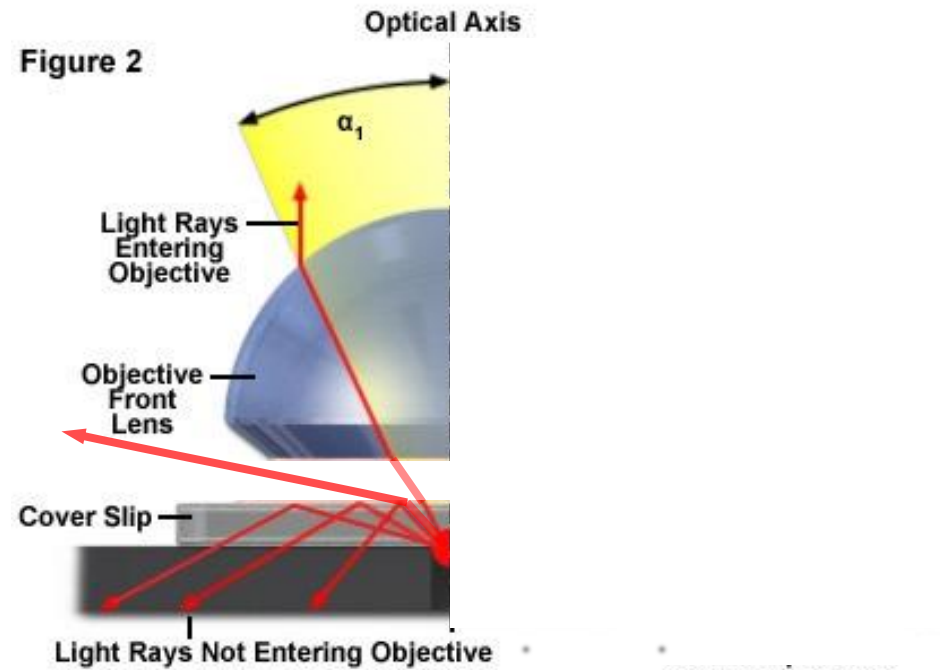
Numerical Aperture



Magnification: Low
 Working distance: Long
 N.A. value: Low

α High
 Short
 High

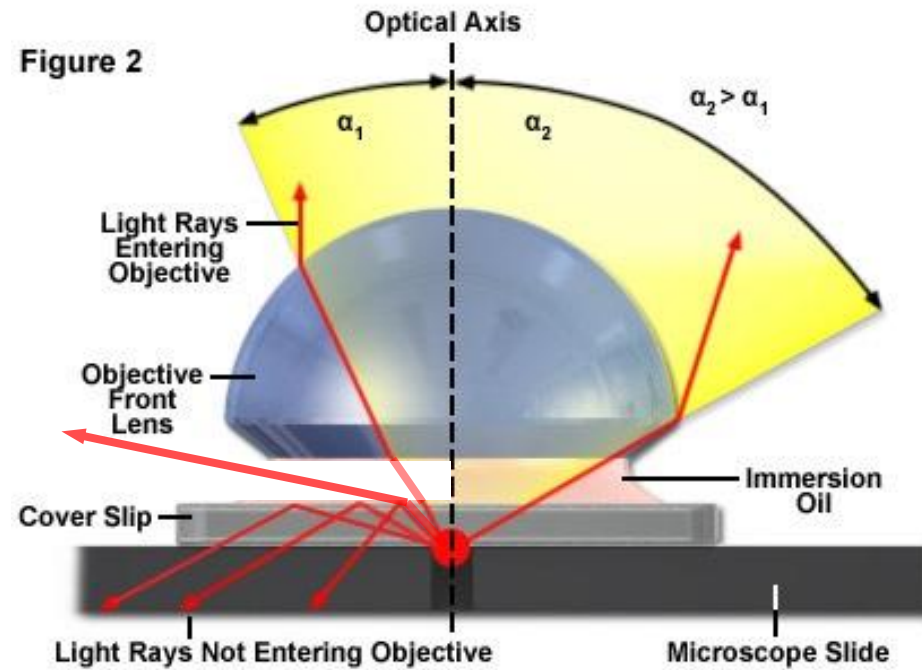
Immersion Oil in Optical Microscopy



$$\text{Numerical Aperture (NA)} = \eta \cdot \sin \alpha$$

Air $\eta = 1$ Oil / Glass $\eta = 1.51$

Immersion Oil in Optical Microscopy



$$\text{Numerical Aperture (NA)} = \eta \cdot \sin \alpha$$

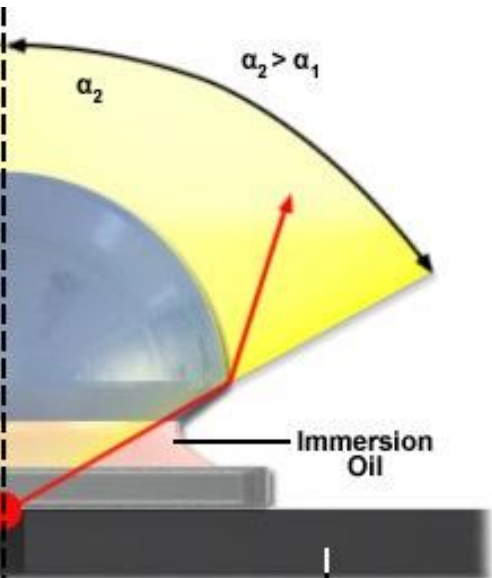
Air $\eta = 1$ Oil / Glass $\eta = 1.51$

Resolution - N.A.



$$d_0 = \frac{1.22\lambda}{N.A_{obj.} + N.A_{Cond}} \quad \text{or more simply } d_0 = \frac{\lambda}{2N.A}$$

λ = wavelength of light, e.g. 550 nm (green)



Ernst Abbe
Partner

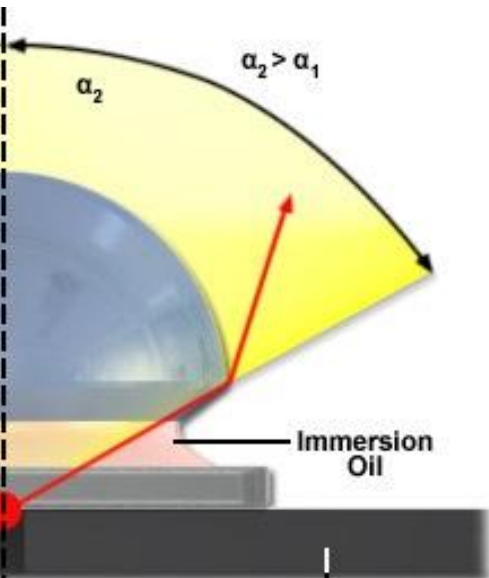
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The resolution of light microscope $d_0 = 200 \sim 300$ nm



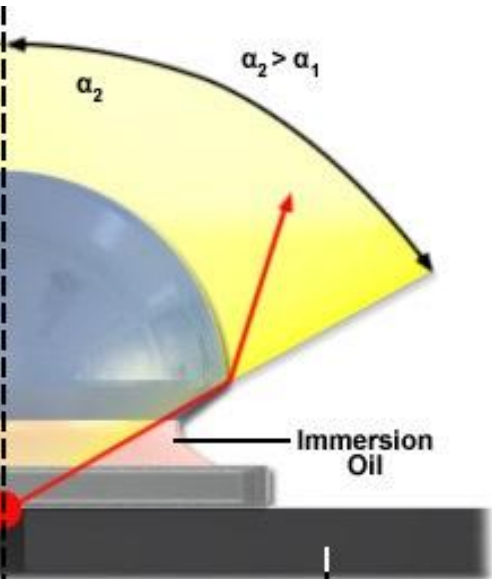
Ernst Abbe
Partner

Resolution - N.A.

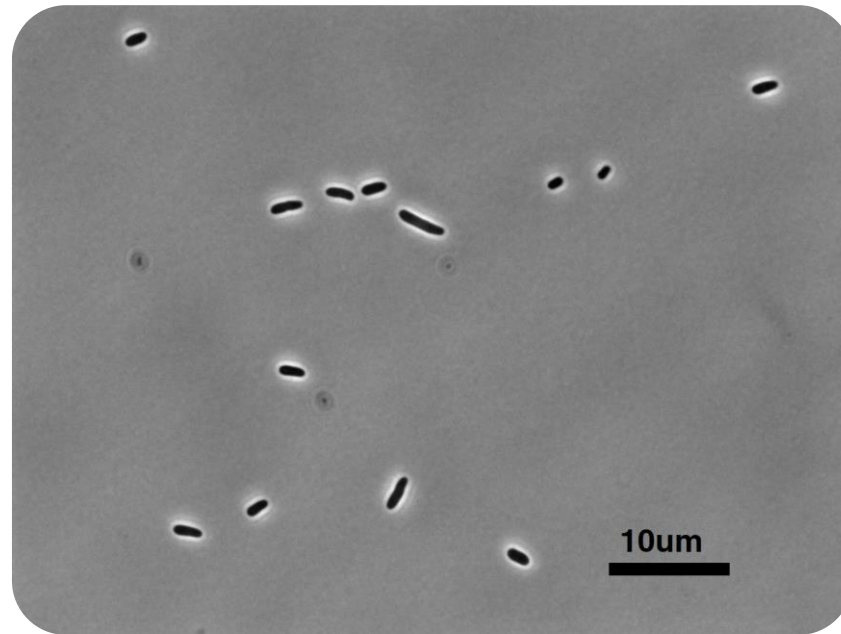


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The resolution of light microscope $d_0 = 200 \sim 300 \text{ nm}$



E. Coli 0.5 x 2 μm
E. Coli 0.2 x 5 μm



Ernst Abbe
Partner

01 The Different Types Of Microscopes

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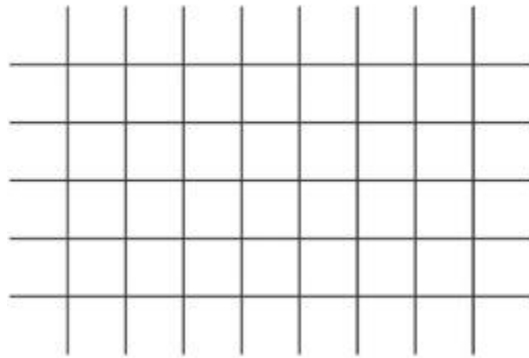
04 Contrast Methods

Aberrations Of Light

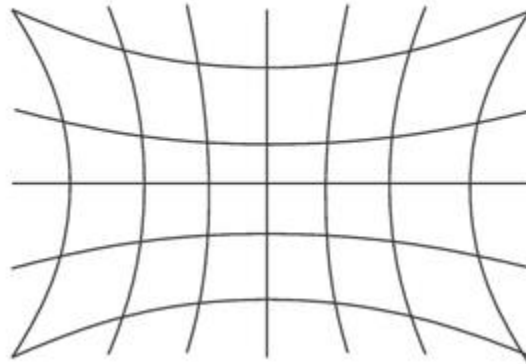
Distortion

- Distortion 畸變

No distortion



Pincusion



Barrel



Aberrations Of Light

Distortion



Distortion



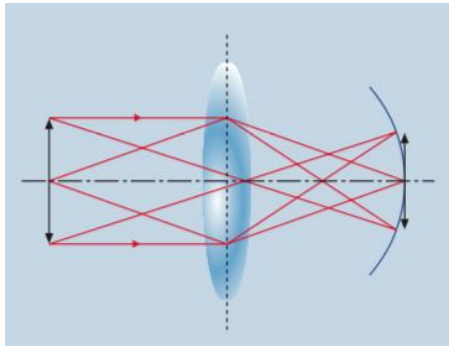
Corrected

Aberrations Of Light



場曲

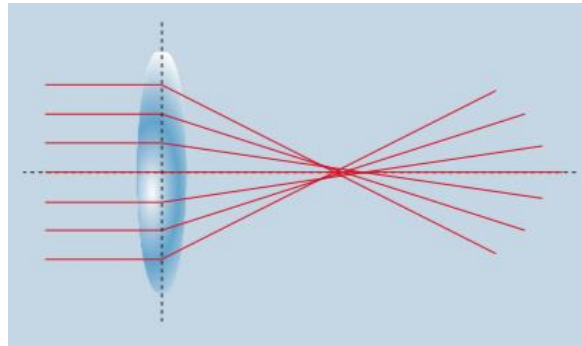
Field curvature



Cover glass thickness
Specimen thickness

球差

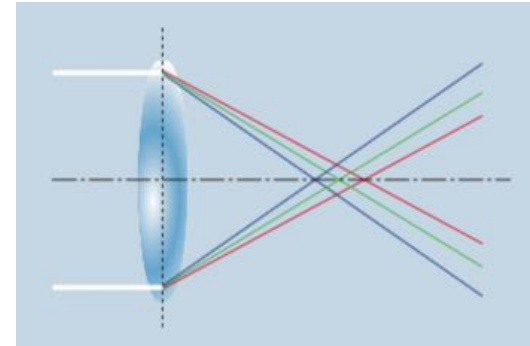
Spherical aberrations



Refractive index
Specimen thickness

色差

Color aberrations

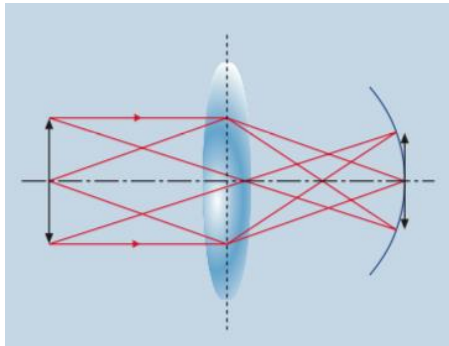


High N.A.
High Magnification

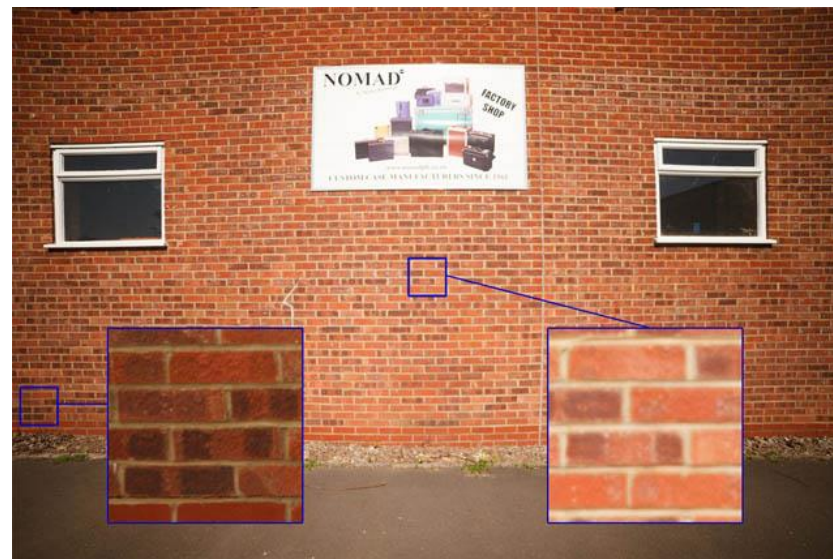
Aberrations Of Light

Field Curvature

Field curvature

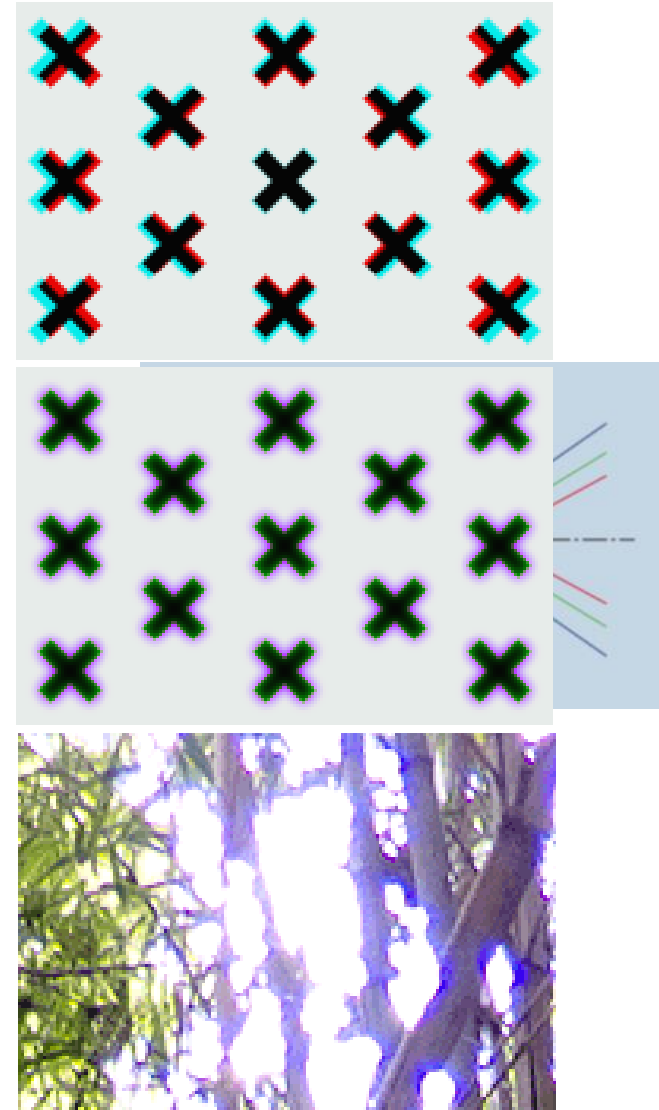


Cover glass thickness
Specimen thickness

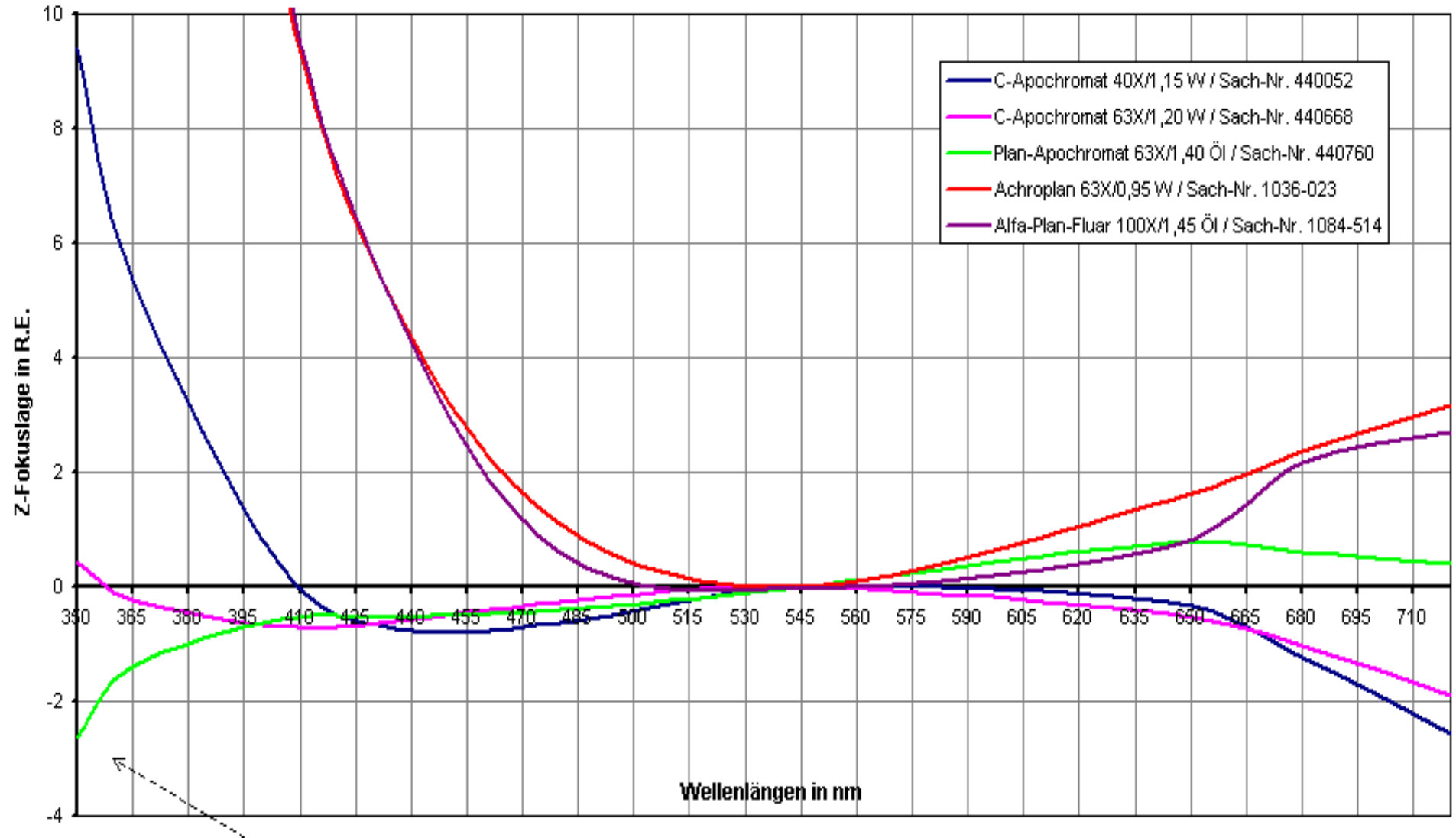


Aberrations Of Light

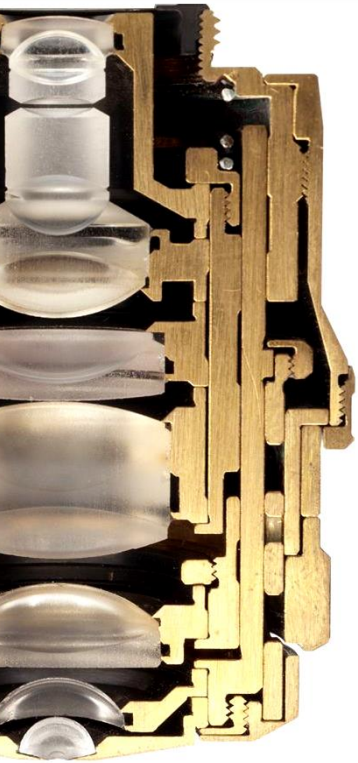
Color / Chromatic aberration



Aberrations Of Light



The Objective



Labeling of the Objective

Objective class, special designations are used for this, e.g. LD for Long Working Distance

Magnification / Numerical Aperture

plus additional details on

- immersion medium (Oil /W/ Glycerin)
- adjustable cover glass correction (Korr.)
- contrast method

Tube Length / Cover Glass Thickness (mm)

ICS optics: ∞
 Infinity Color Corrected System
 standard cover glass: 0.17
 without cover glass: 0
 insensitive: -

Mechanical Correction Collar

- cover glass thickness correction
- different immersion
- different temperature
- adjusting an iris diaphragm



Color of writing

Contrast method

Standard	Black
Pol / DIC	Red
Ph 0 1 2 3	Green

Color Coding of Magnification

1.0/1.25	Black
2.5	Gold
4/5	Red
6.3	Yellow
10	Yellow
16/20/25/32	Green
40/50	Blue
63	Dark Blue
100/150	White

Immersion Fluid

Oil	Black
Water	White
Glycerin	Yellow
Oil /Water / Glycerin	Red

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Contrast Methods

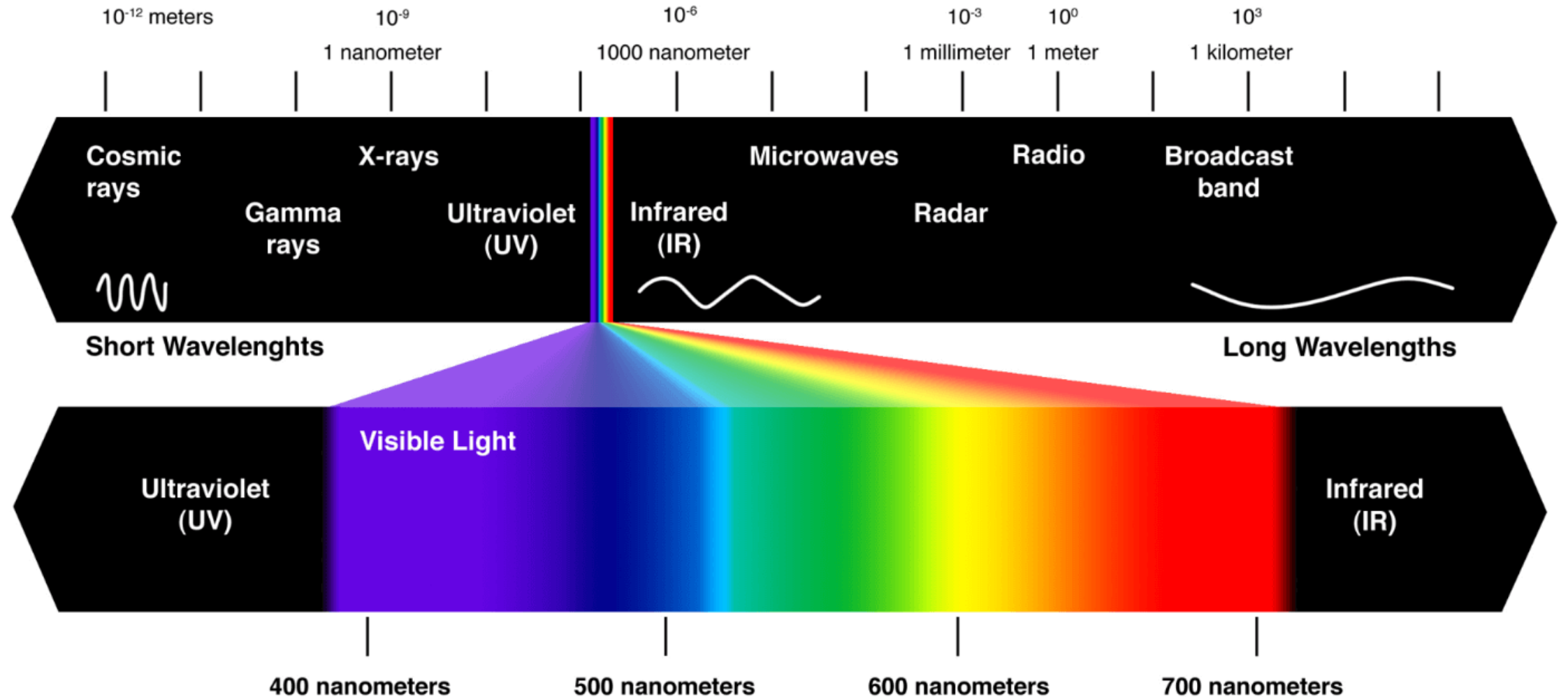
Vivid and Brilliant Colors

Objects v.s Background



Contrast Methods

Light Is The Messenger of Information

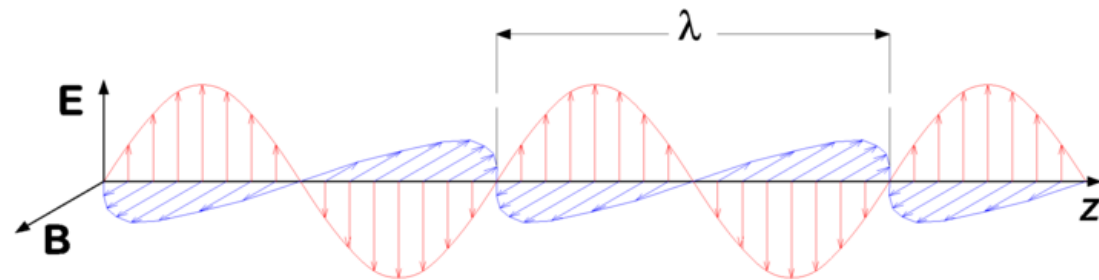
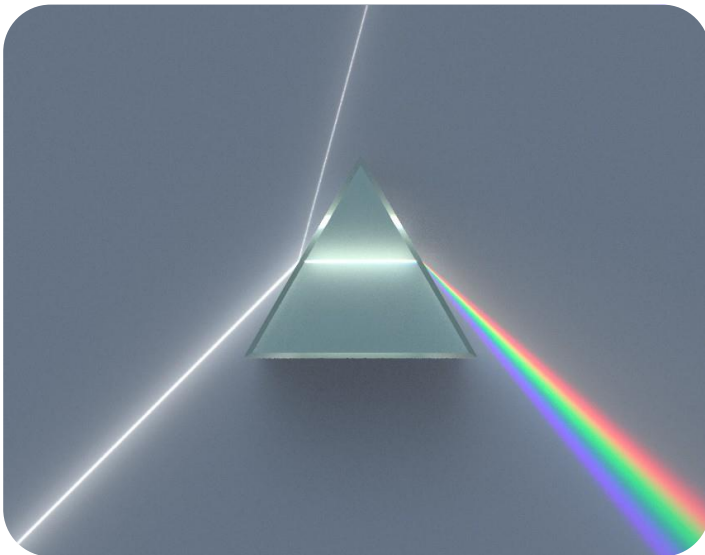


Contrast Methods

Light Is The Messenger of Information



- Visible light (400 nm – 750nm)
- Light is particle. - *Issacs Newton*
- Light is wave. - *Robert Hooke, Christiaan Huygens, Leonhard Paul Euler*
- Light could be polarized. - *Thomas Young*



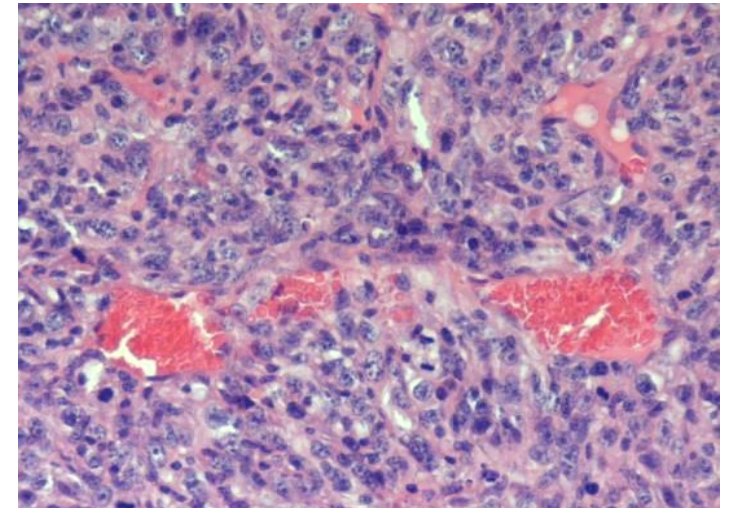
Contrast Methods

Bright Field (H)

- Light from the bulb or LED
- Sample should be colorful
- Dyes were applied on sample



Algae with green color



Tissue slide with immune stains

Contrast Methods

Dark Field (D)

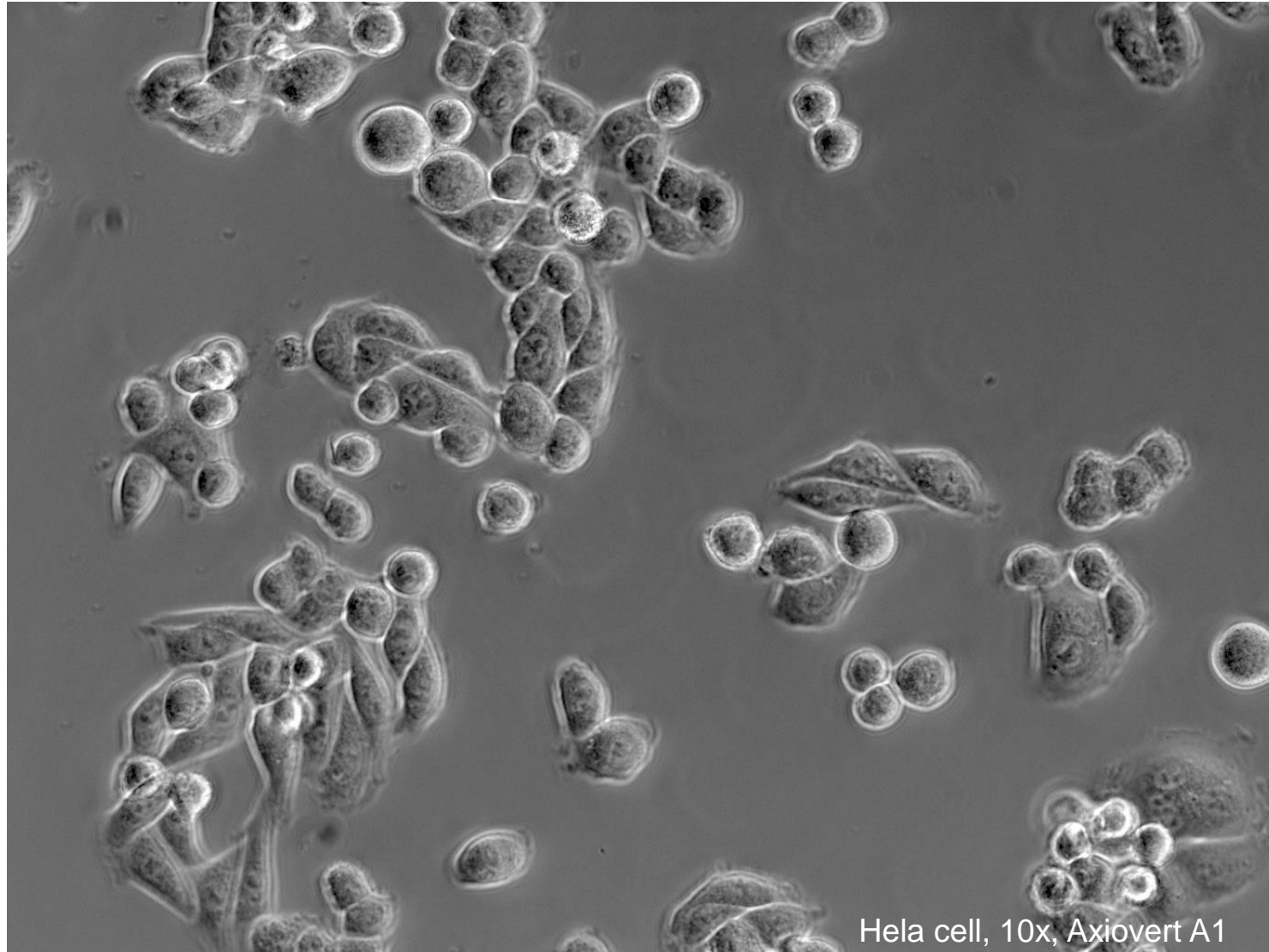


- Block the light from the bulb or LED
- Dark background
- Only light diffracted by the sample was observed
- Darkfield objectives, annular stop
- Tiny thin seams, filaments, edges



Contrast Methods

Phase Contrast (Ph)



Hela cell, 10x, Axiovert A1

Contrast Methods

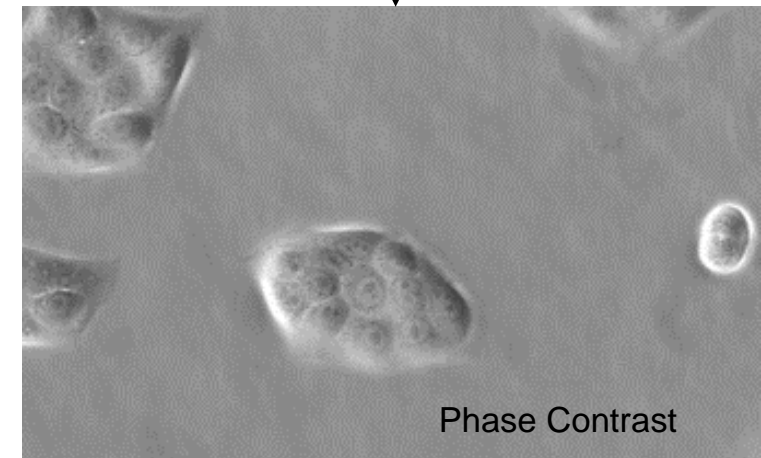
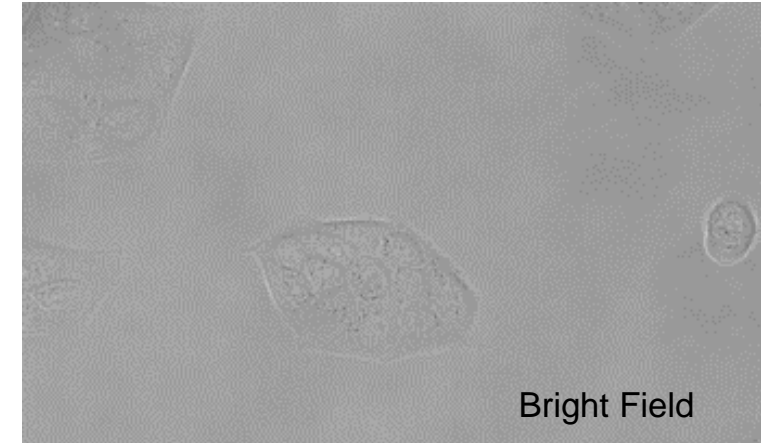
Phase Contrast (Ph)



- Nobel Prize for Physics, Dutch, 1953
- The most popular contrast method among cell biology labs
- Lights were “retarded” due to the thickness of the sample
- Need a **Phase Stop**
- Phase contrast objectives
- Colorless samples



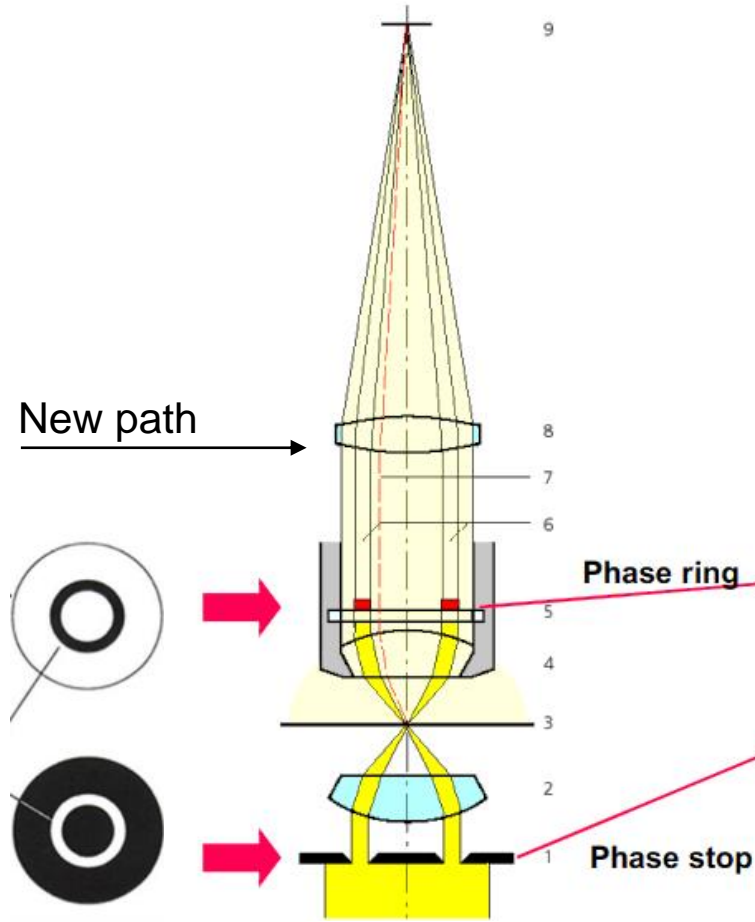
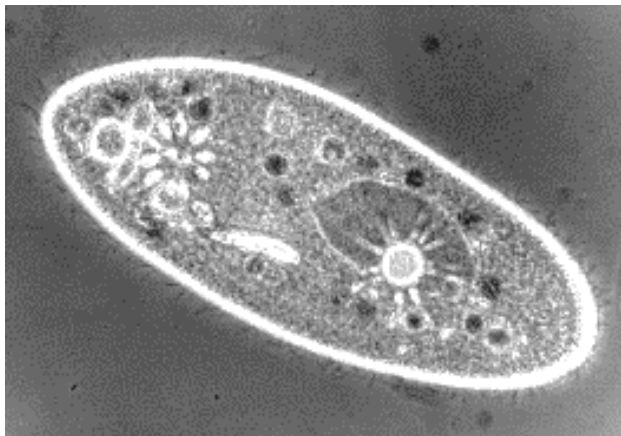
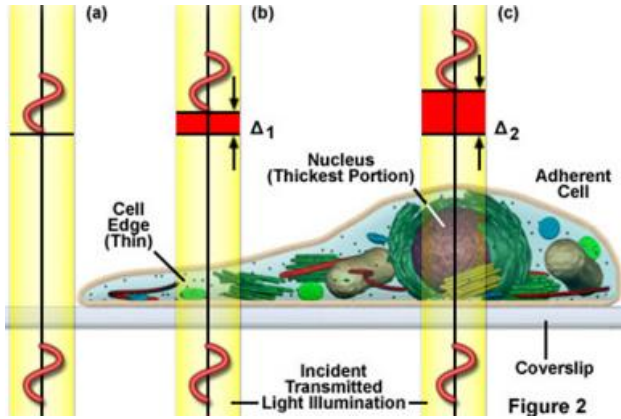
Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.
Frits Zernike



Contrast Methods

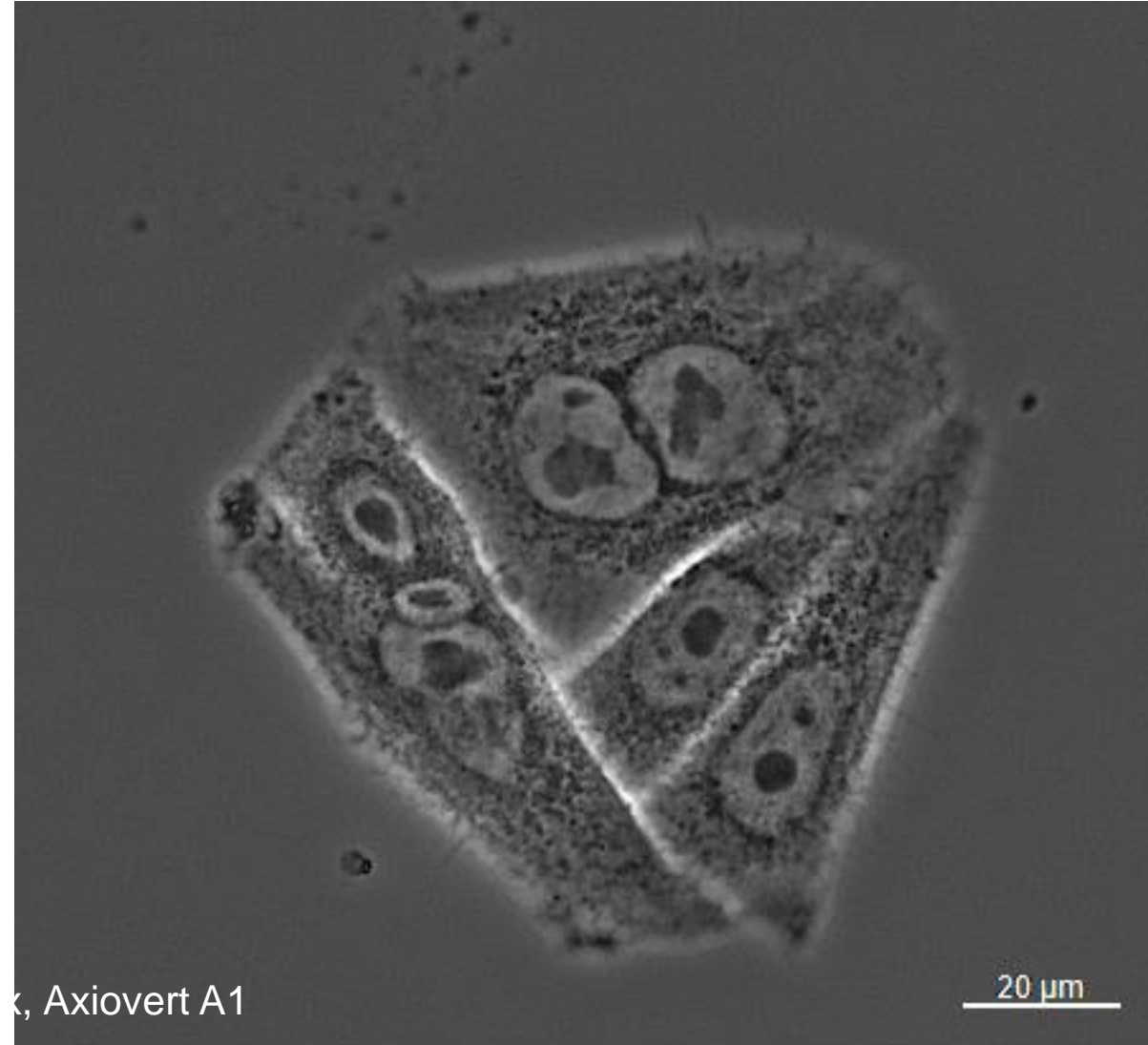
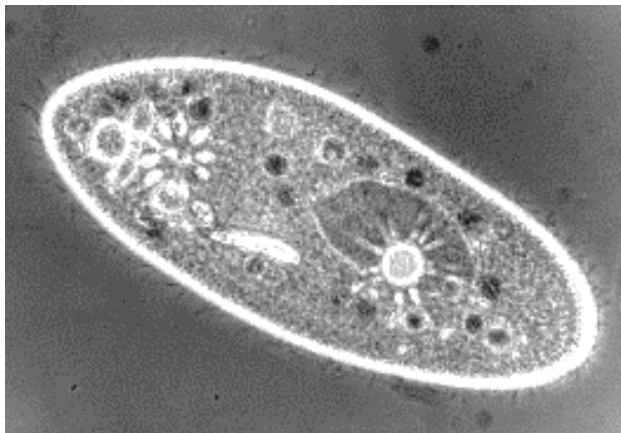
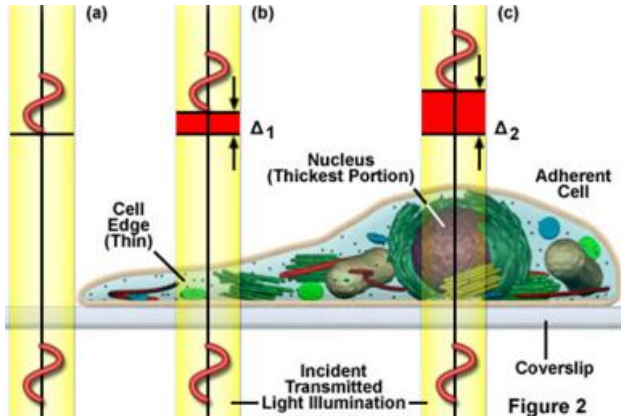
Phase Contrast (Ph)

Phase contrast



Contrast Methods

Phase Contrast (Ph)

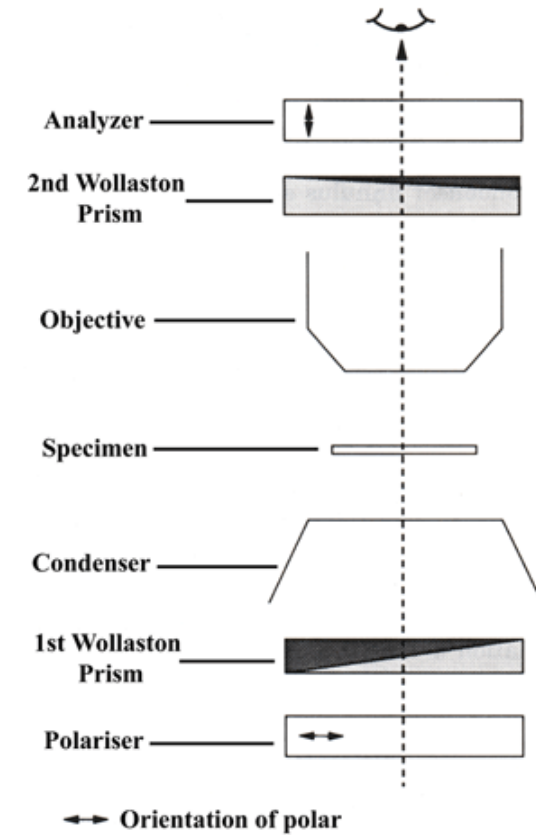
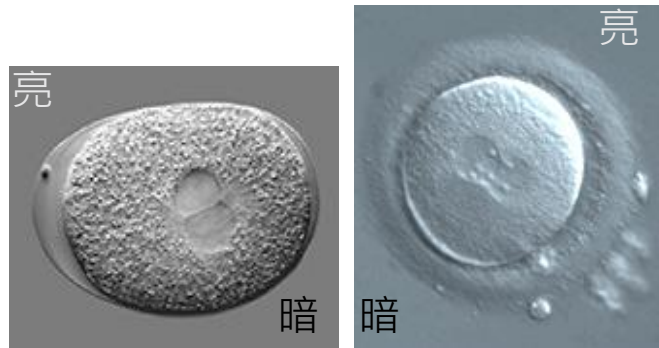


Contrast Methods

Differential Interference Contrast (DIC)



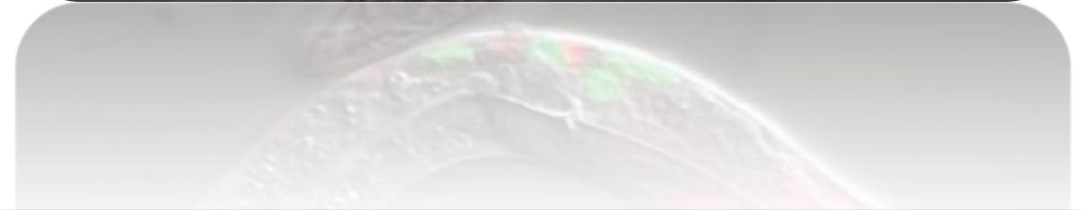
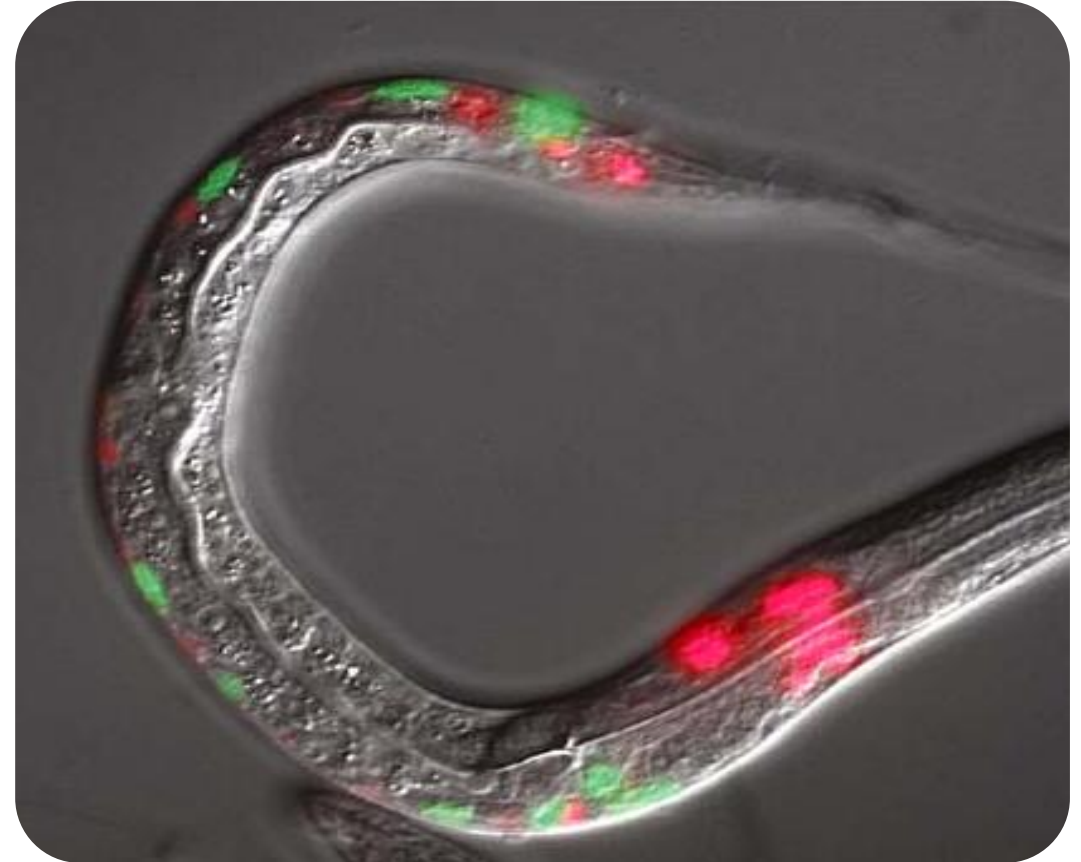
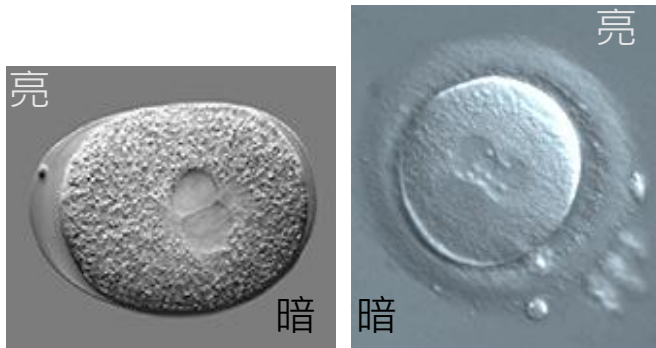
- Installed on high-end microscopes
- Looks “ relief ”
- High resolution
- Polarizer, analyzer, Wollaston prism x2
- POL objectives



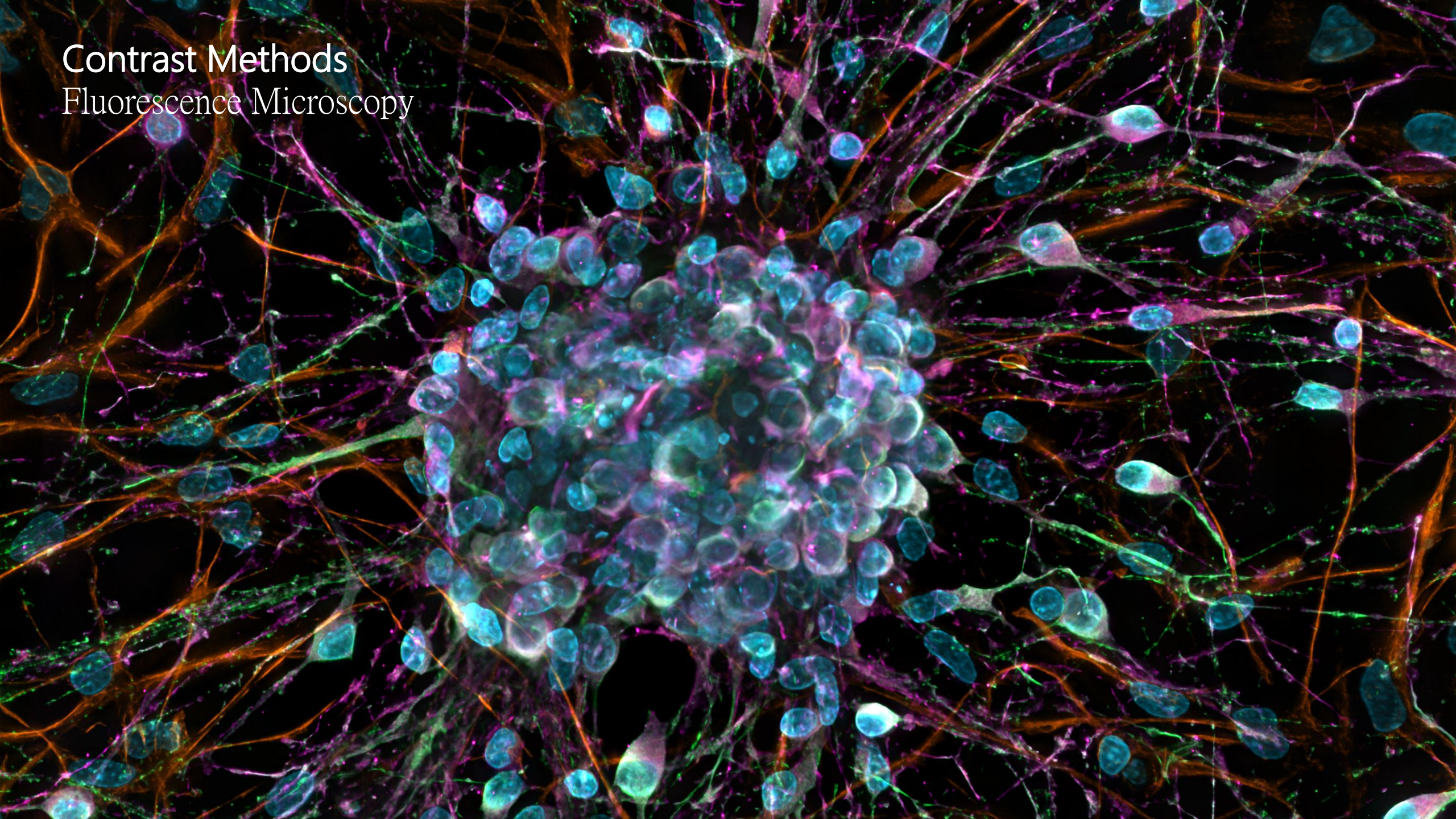
Contrast Methods

Differential Interference Contrast (DIC)

- Installed on high-end microscopes
- Looks “ relief ”
- High resolution
- Polarizer, analyzer, Wollaston prism x2
- POL objectives



Contrast Methods
Fluorescence Microscopy

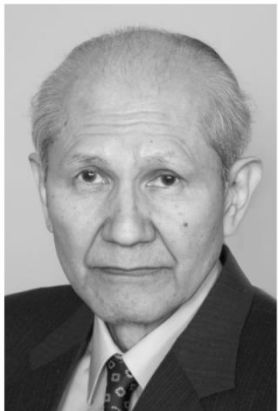


Contrast Methods

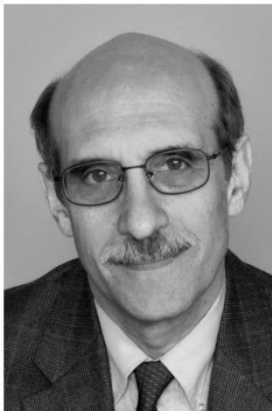
Fluorescence Contrast (FL)

- Specific, precision to molecule level
- Multiple staining
- High resolution
- 4D imaging
- Fluorescence bleaching ☹️
- Gene transfection, fluorescent dyes
- Fluorescence filters
- Fluorescent light sources

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2008



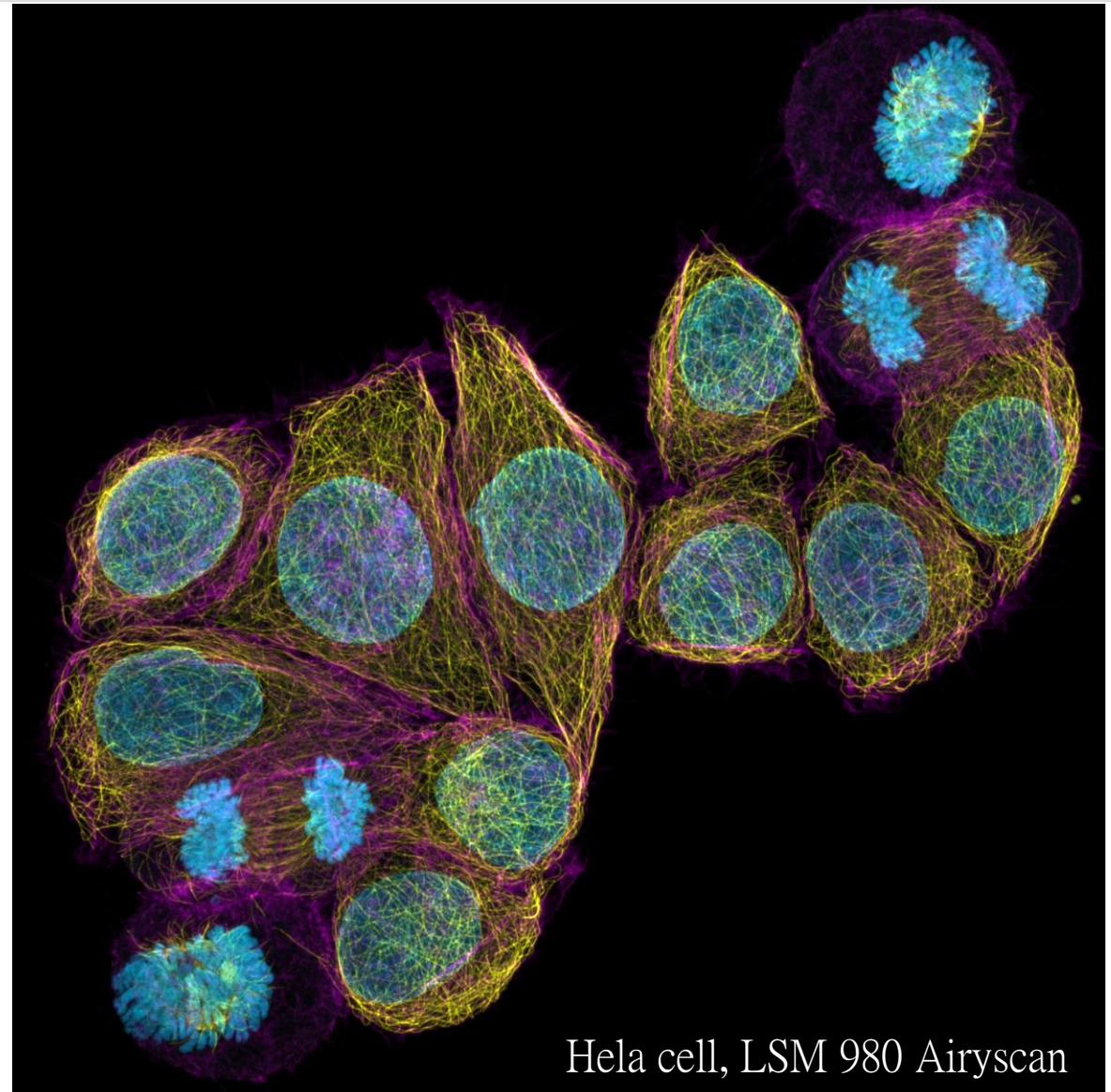
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Osamu Shimomura



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Martin Chalfie



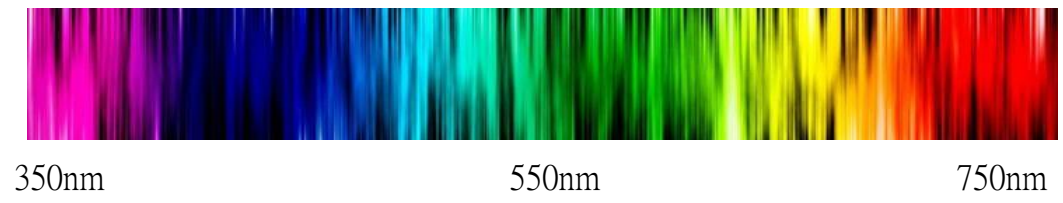
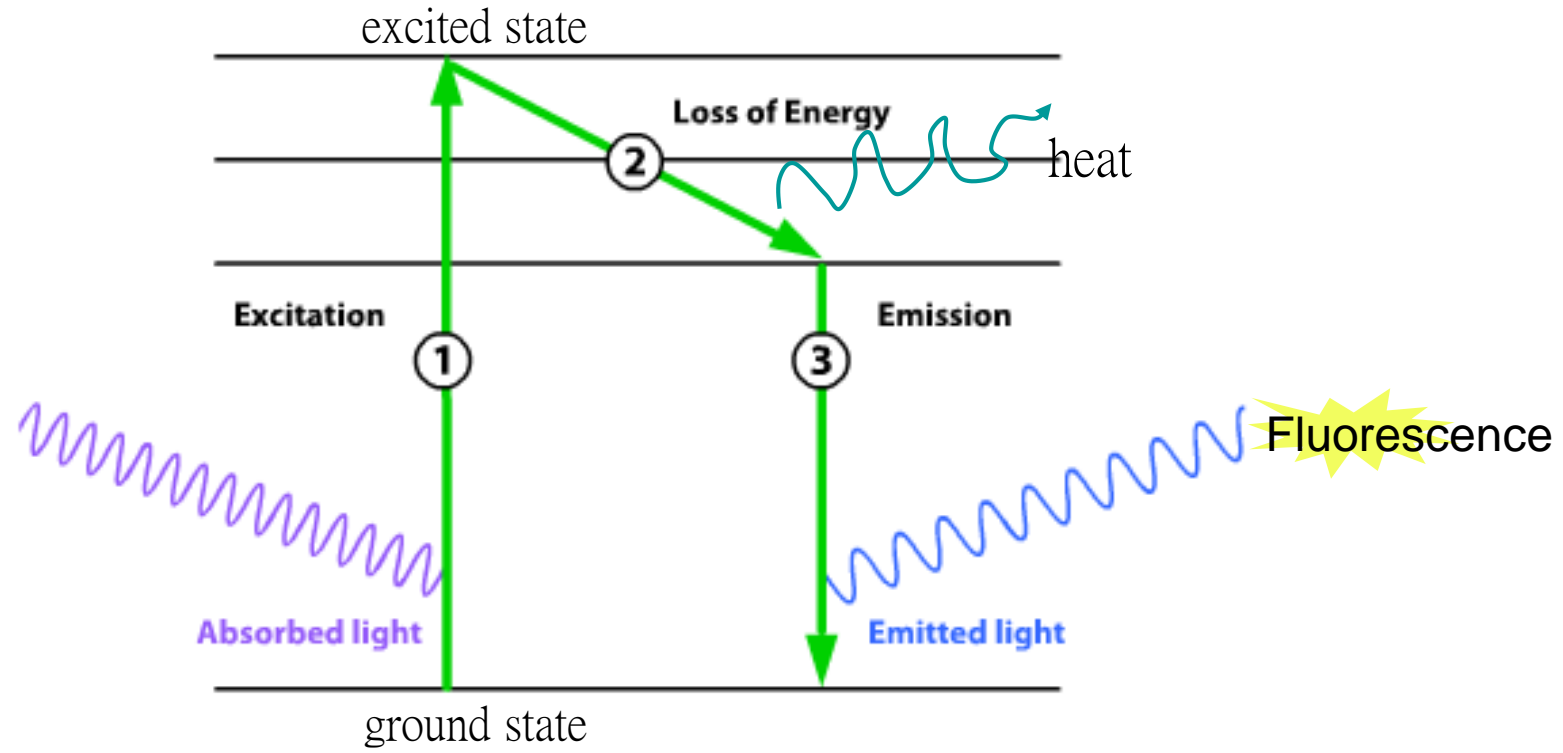
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Roger Y. Tsien



HeLa cell, LSM 980 Airyscan

Contrast Methods

Fluorescence Contrast (FL)



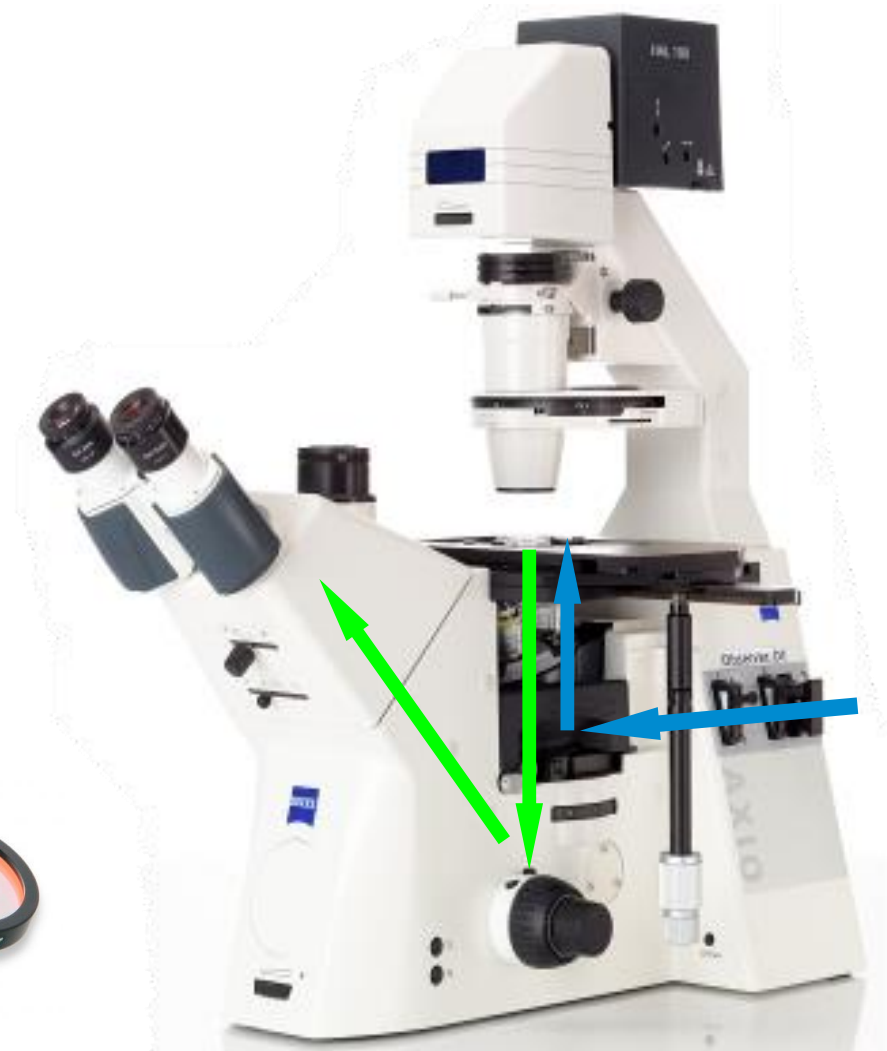
Fluorescence Hardwares

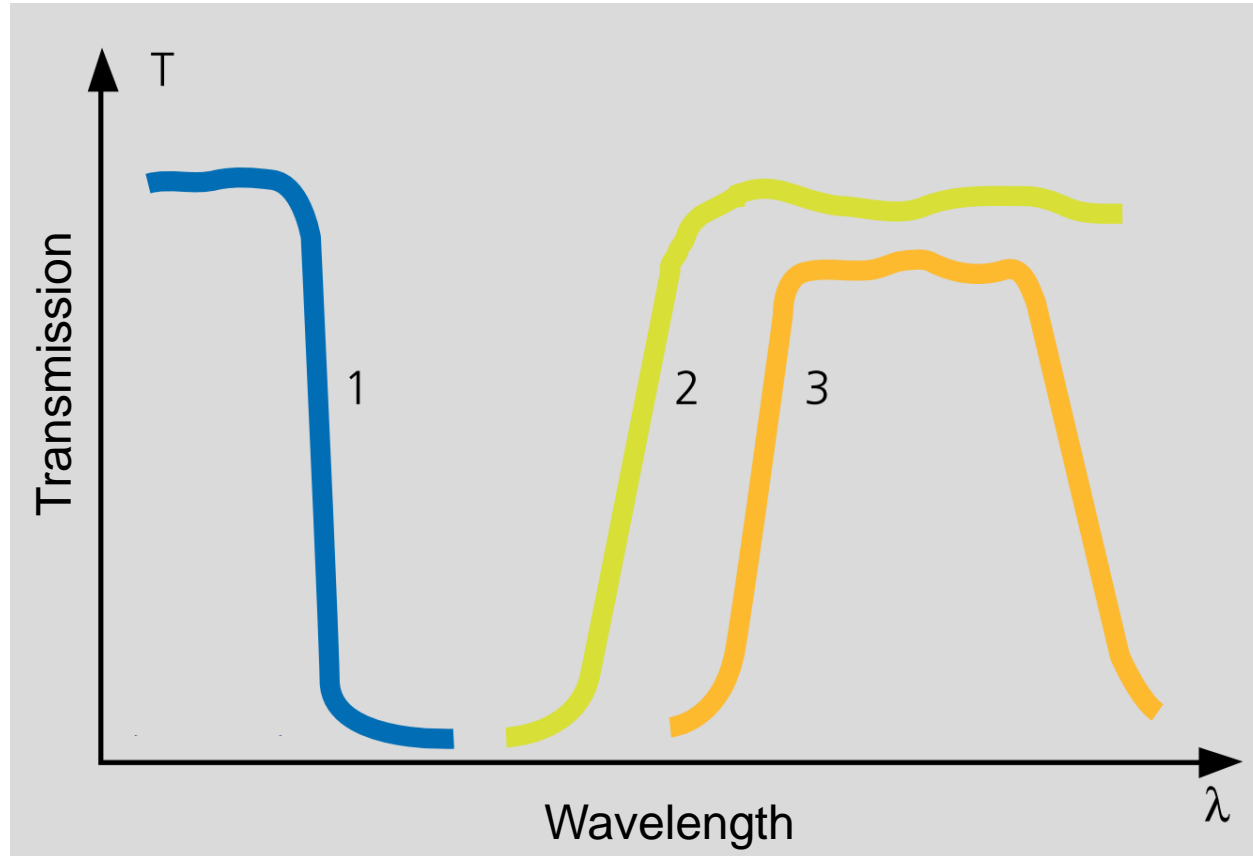
The Filter Sets



Fluorescence Hardwares

The Filter Sets





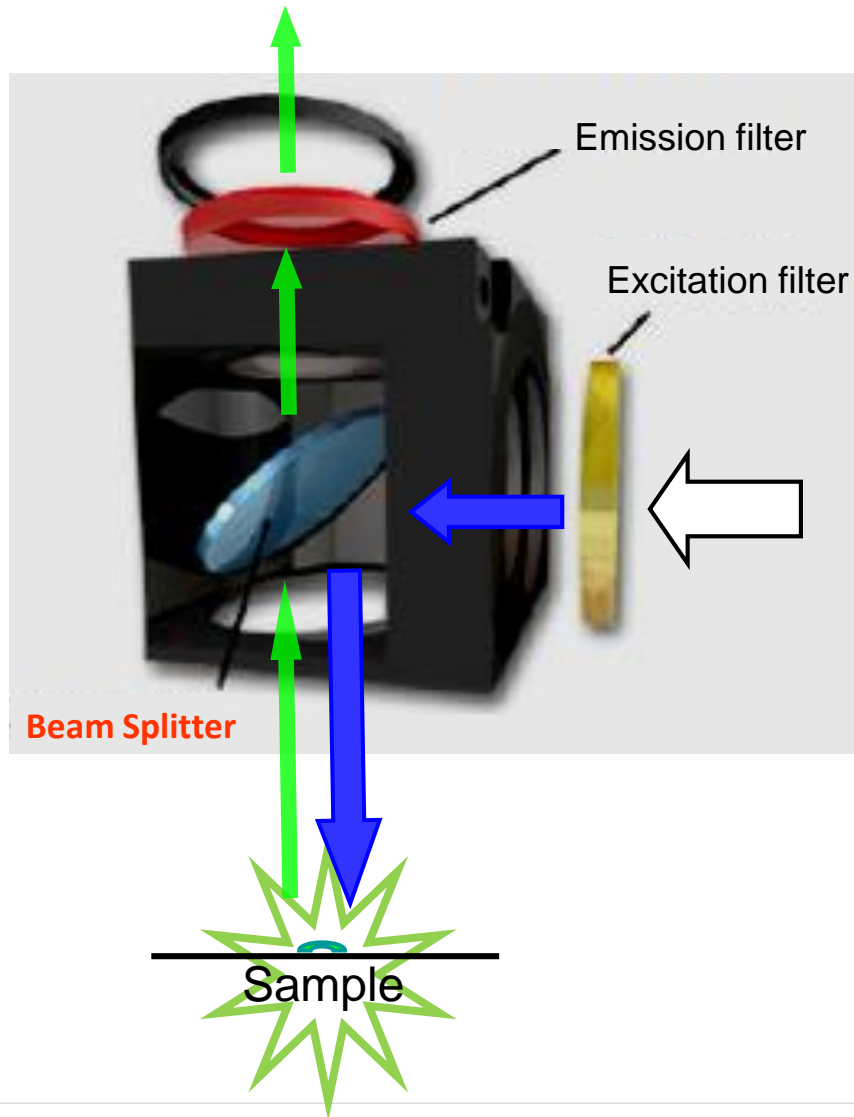
1. Shortpass filter
2. Longpass filter
3. Bandpass filter



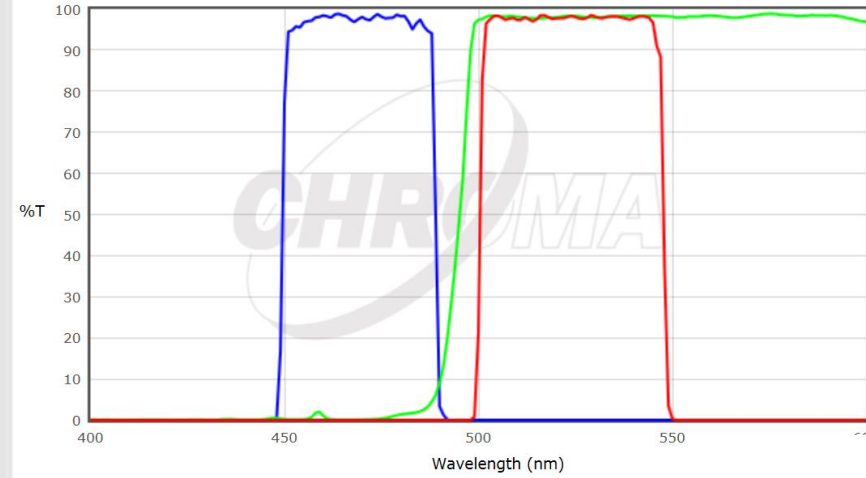
Fluorescence Filters



✓ Fluorescence filter cube

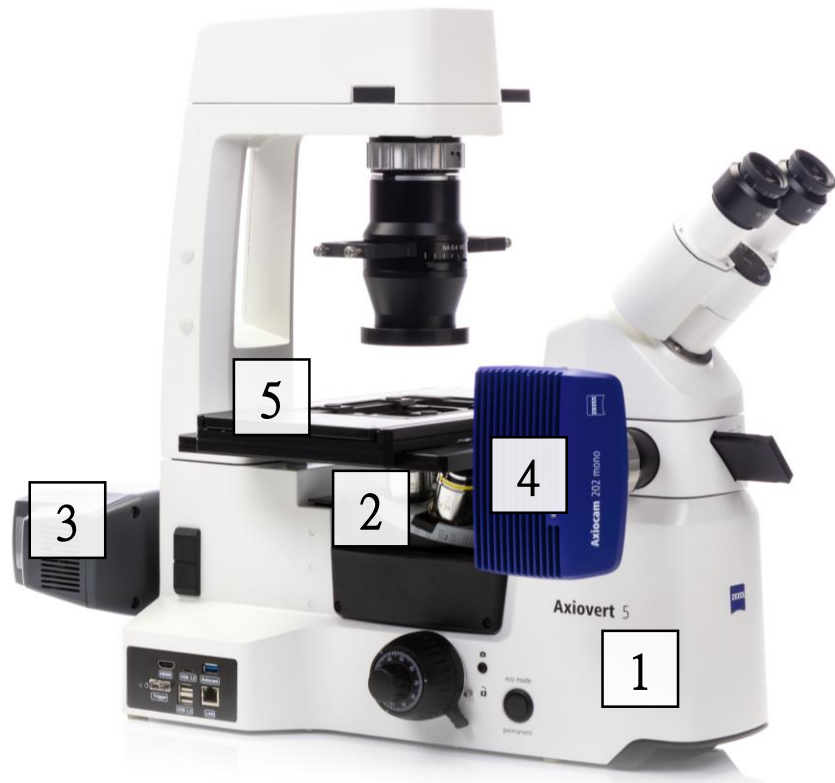


EGFP (Ex. 488 nm, Em. 507 nm)



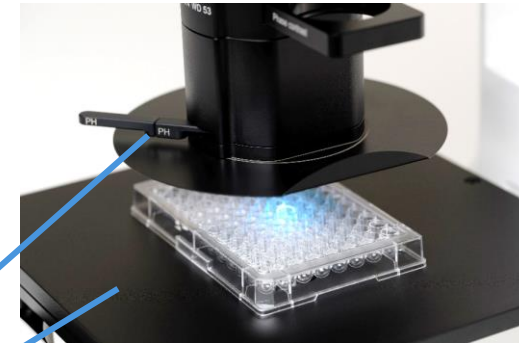
FILTERS	TYPE
● ET470/40x	EX
● T495lpxr	BS
● ET525/50m	EM

Components of Axiovert 5

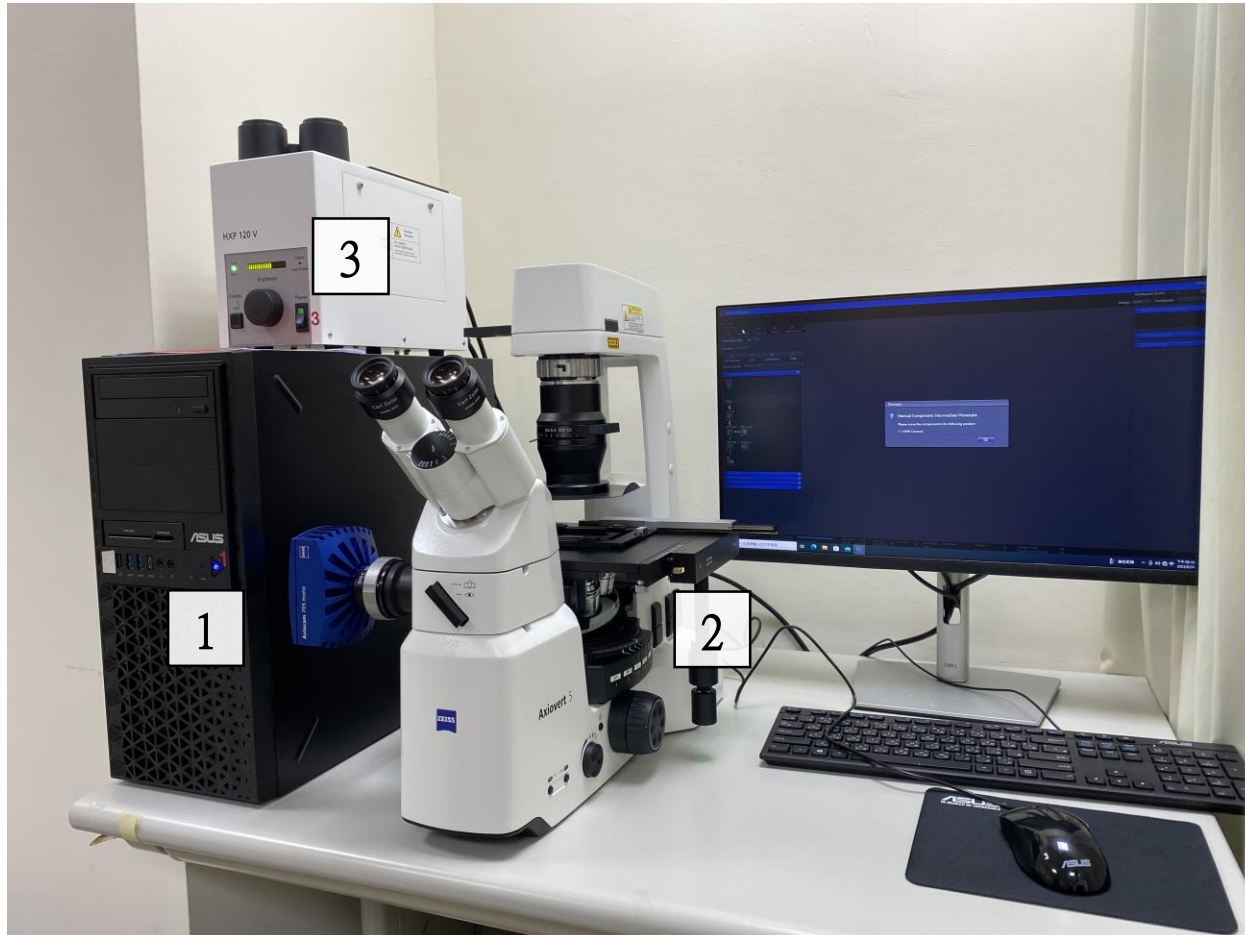


1. Microscope
2. Objectives
3. Illumination
4. Camera
5. Accessories

- Light shield
- Stage
- Mounting frame
- Filter set



Starting Axiovert 5 in 3 steps



1. Computer
2. Microscope
3. Illumination



Click the ZEN icon on the desktop to enter the software



Seeing beyond



Seeing beyond