

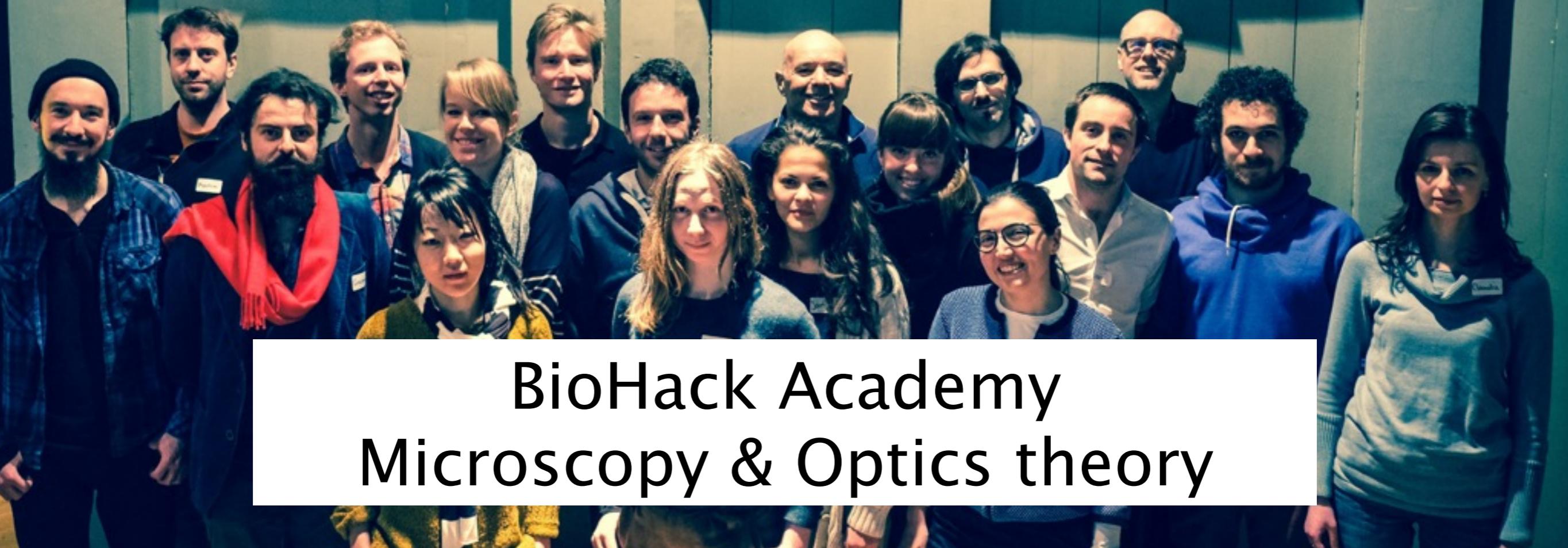


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picture by @dailylaurel

en gezondheid ontleent aan den dood zelf, haar bevordering.



BioHack Academy
Microscopy & Optics theory



Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

- Businessman
- Amateur biologist
- Lenses made from pulling glass in flame

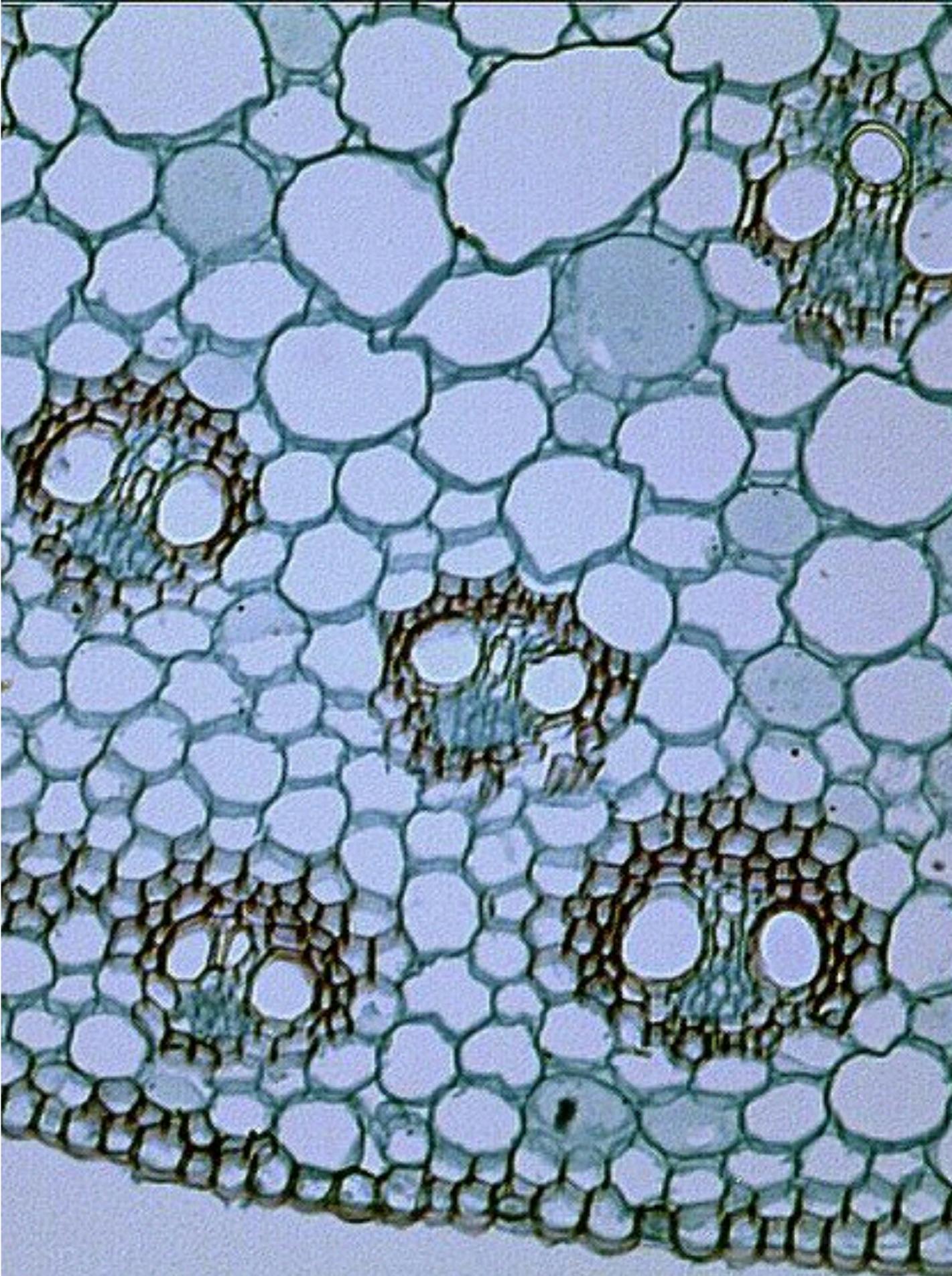


Replica of microscope by Leeuwenhoek
Jeroen Rouwema - CC BY-SA 3.0



Bright Field

- Shadow of the object



Zea Stem Cross section Magnified 100 times
John Alan Elson - CC SA BY 4.0



Dark Field

- Light from the side
- Reflected light
- Better contrast

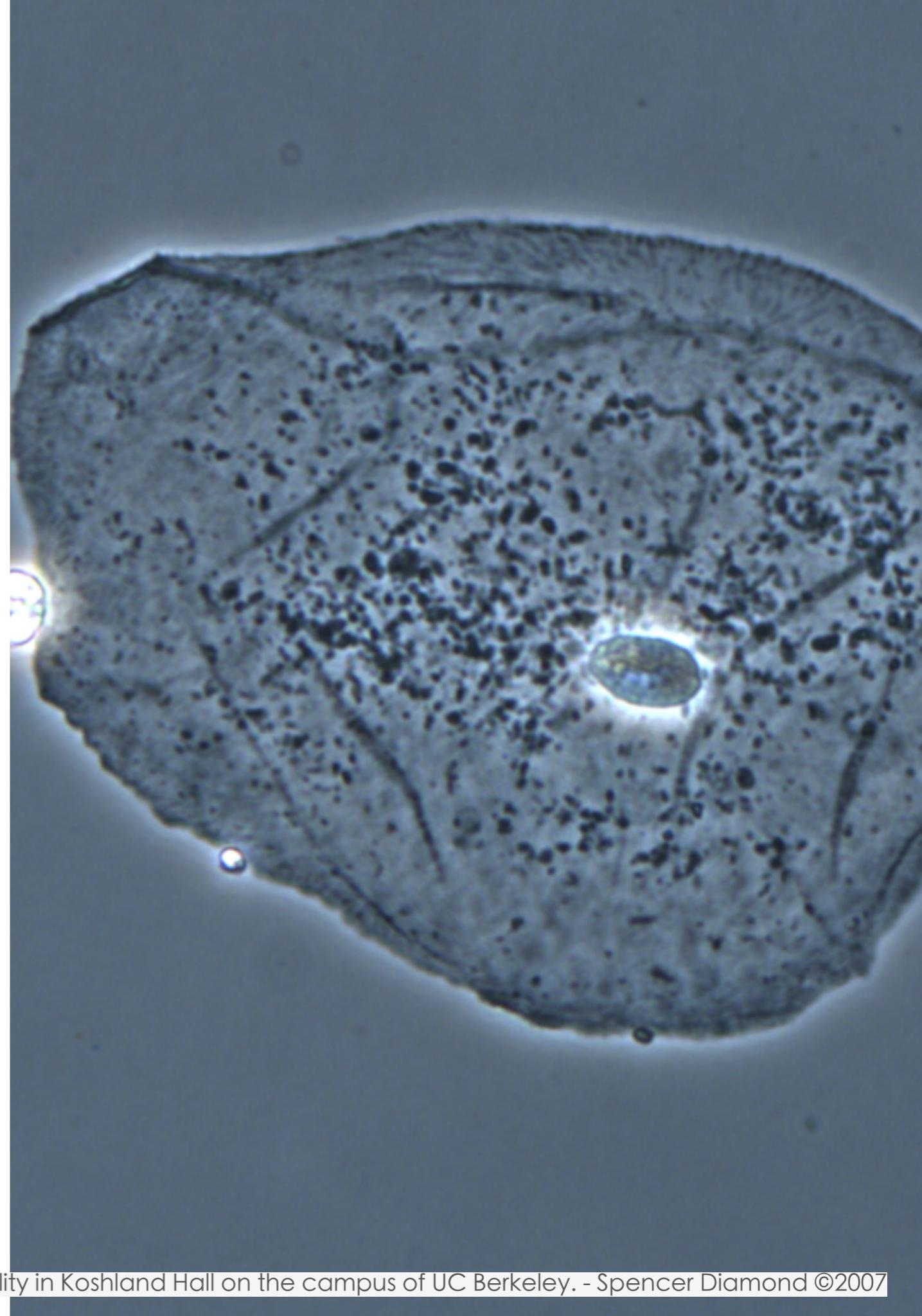
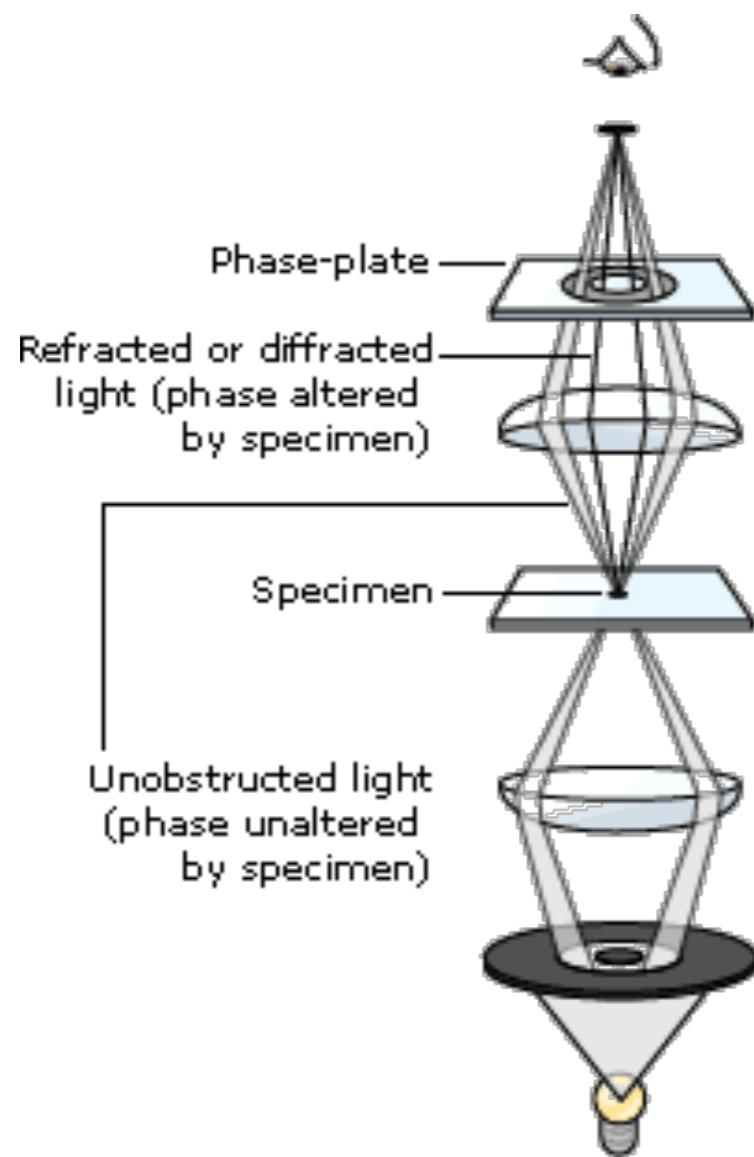


mysis zooplankton
Uwe Kils - CC BY SA 3.0



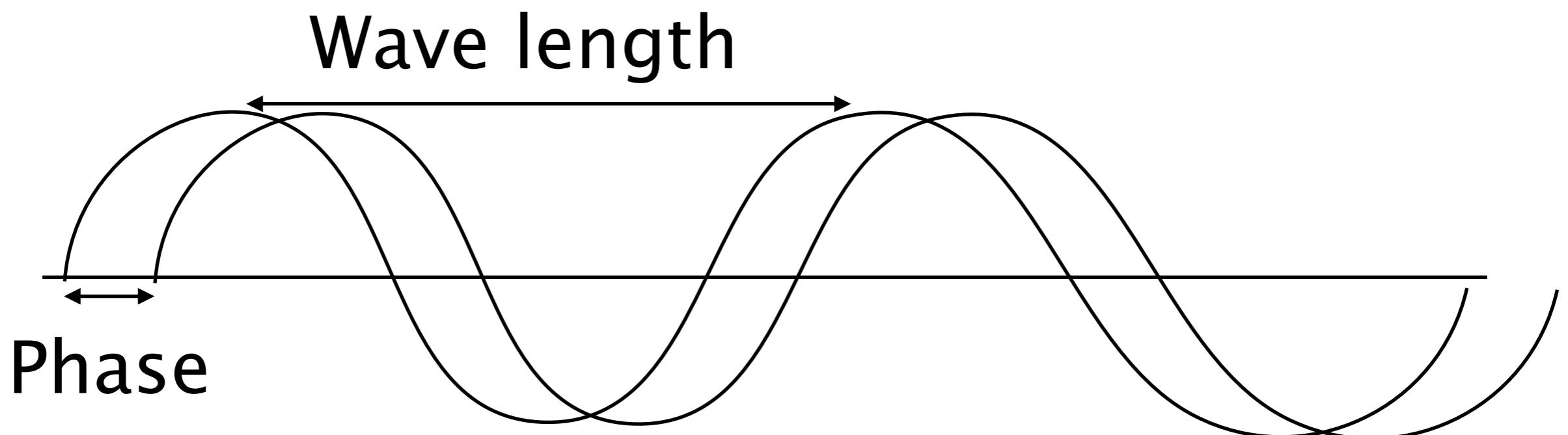
Phase Contrast

No need for staining



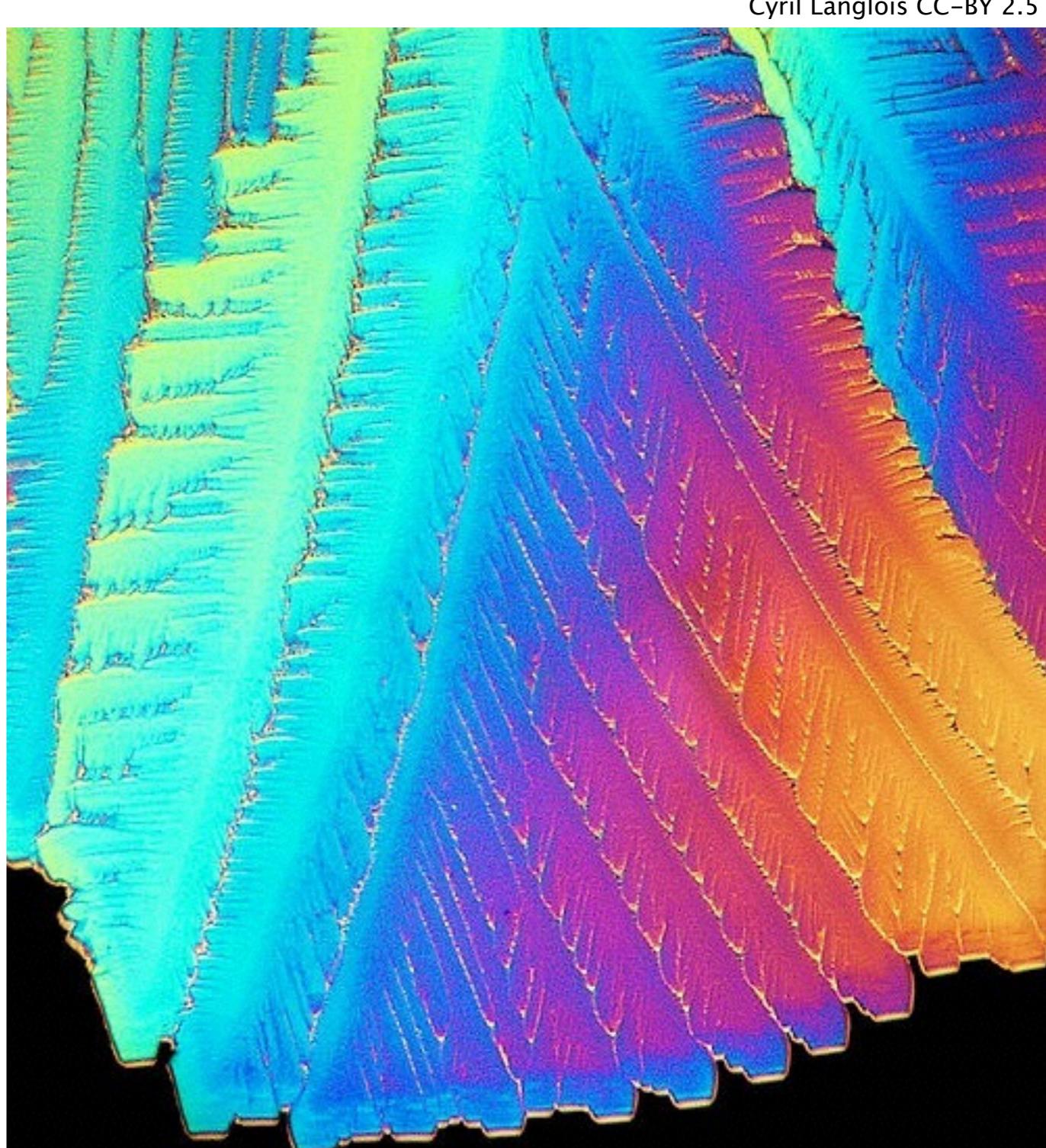
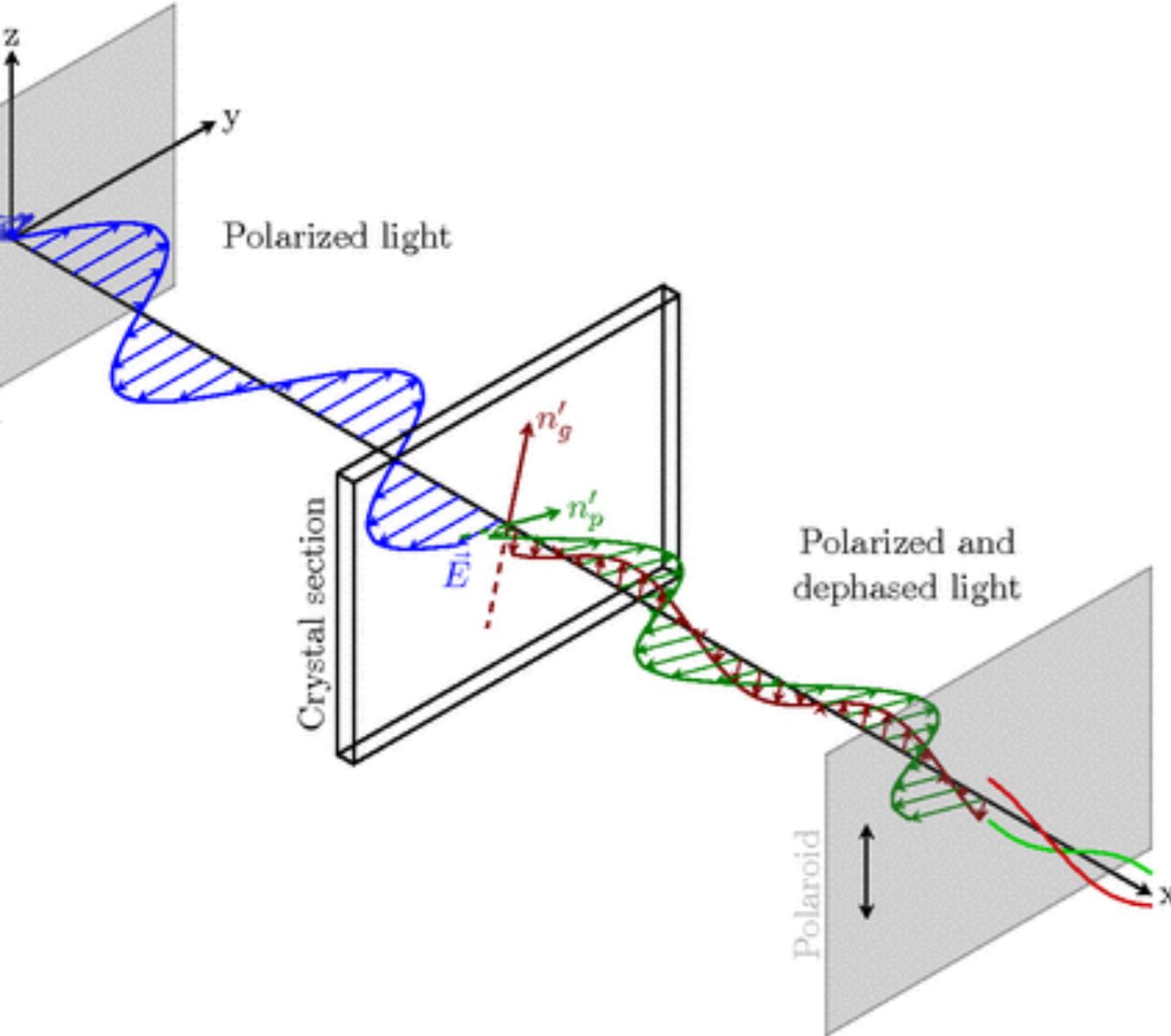


Light waves





Polarized microscopy

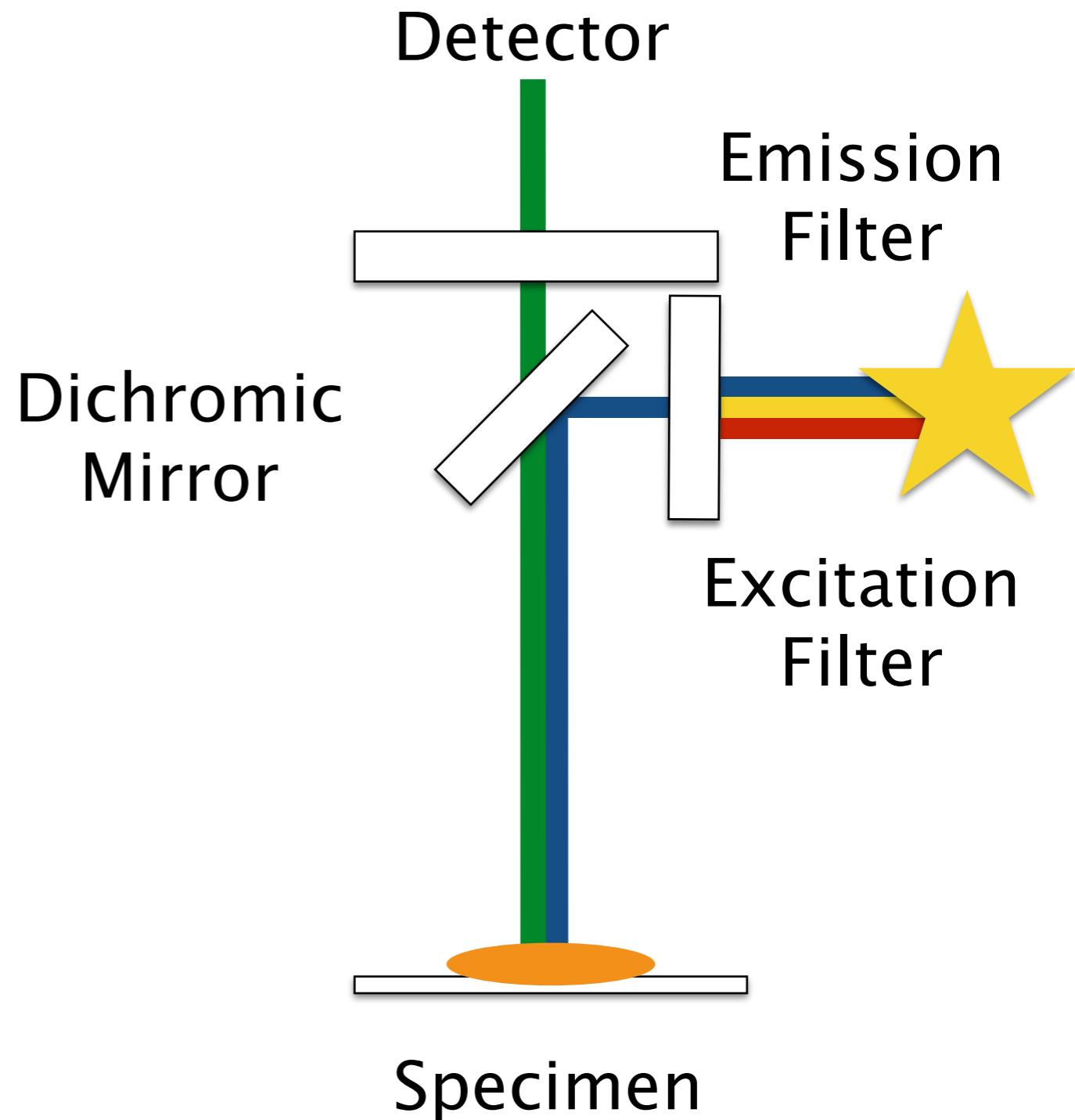


Cyril Langlois CC-BY 2.5



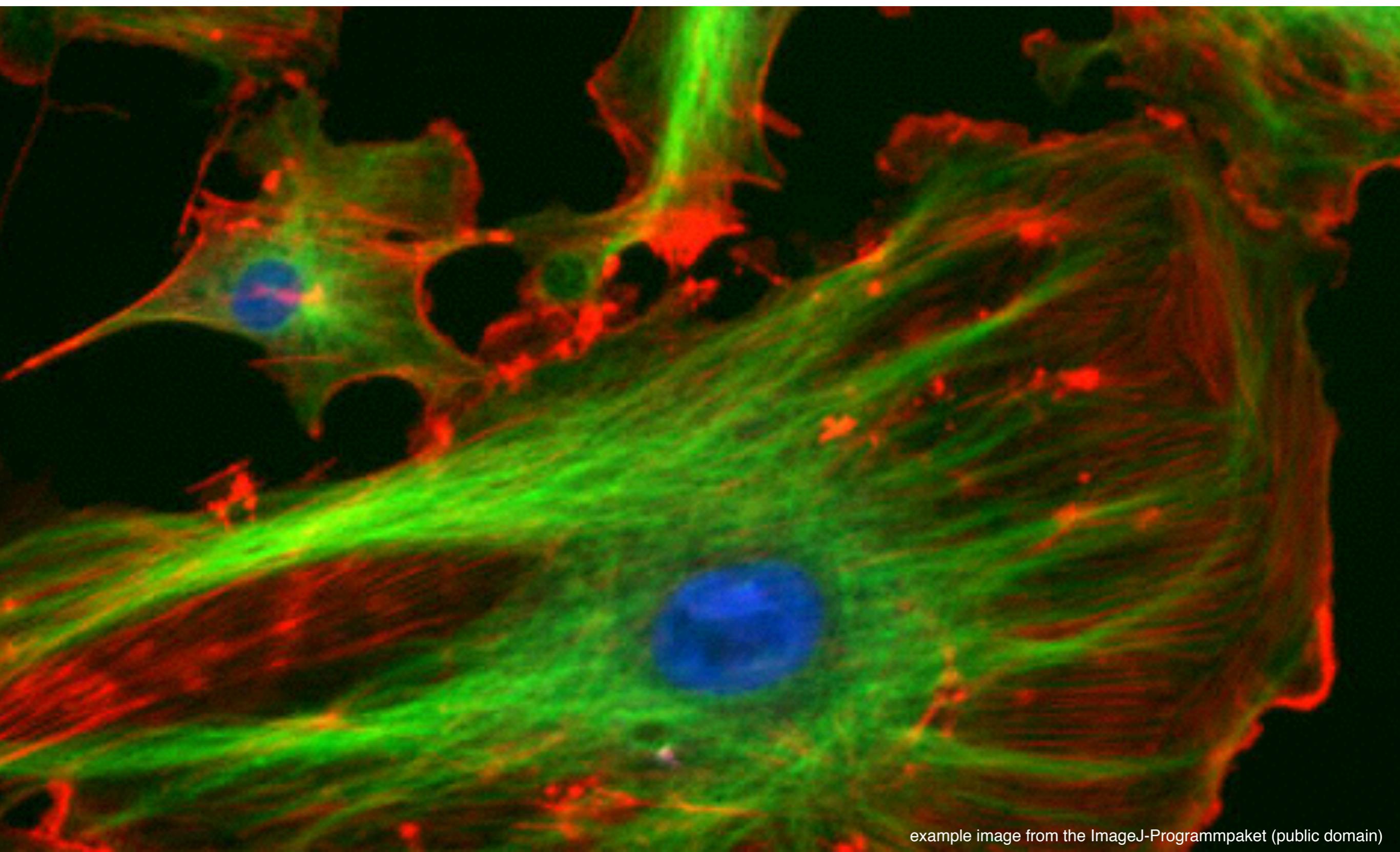
Fluorescent microscopy

- Excite with low wavelength
- Emits high wavelength
- Most important tool in optic biology





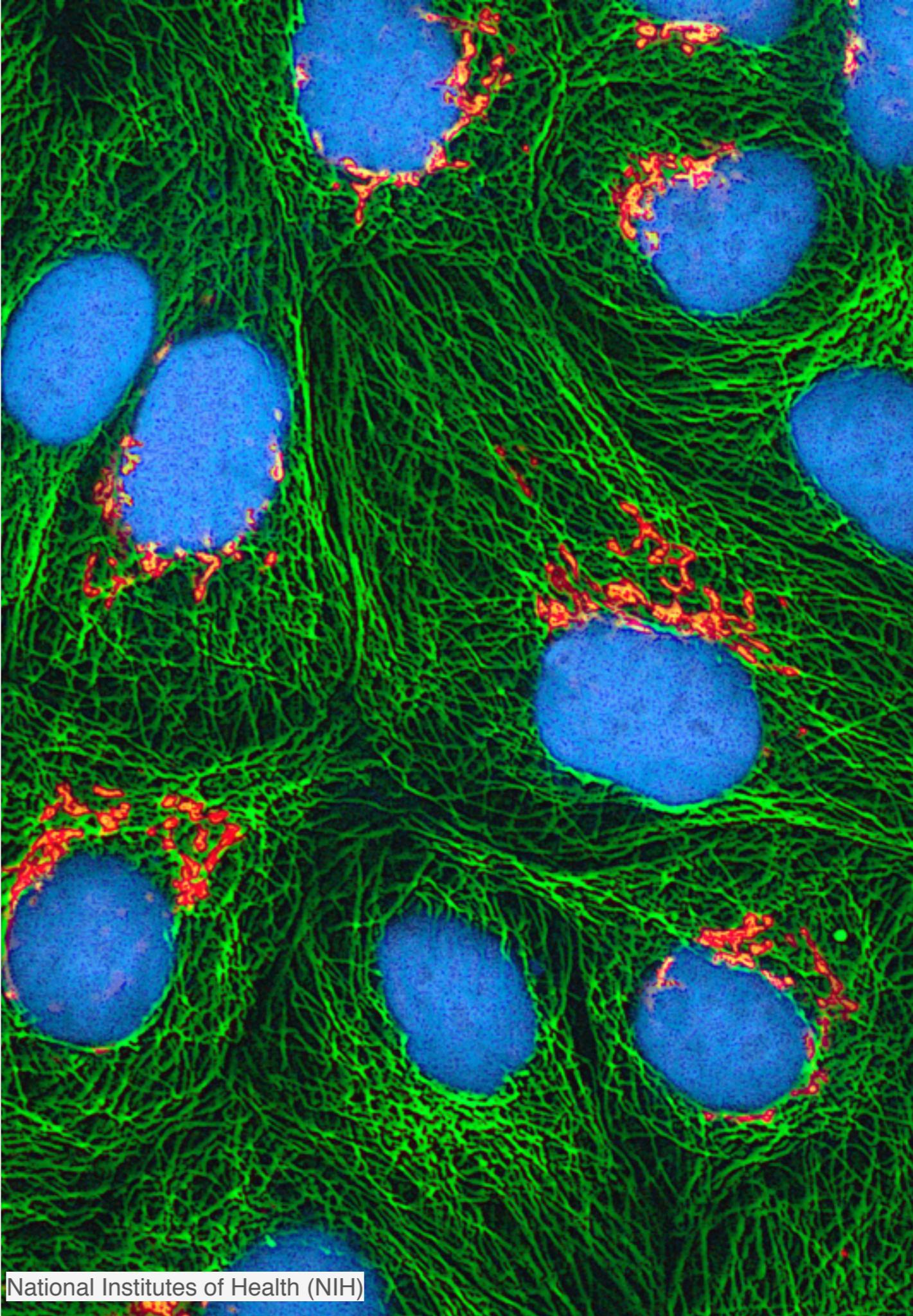
Fluorescence microscopy





Laser scanning microscopy

- Scan
- Focus better





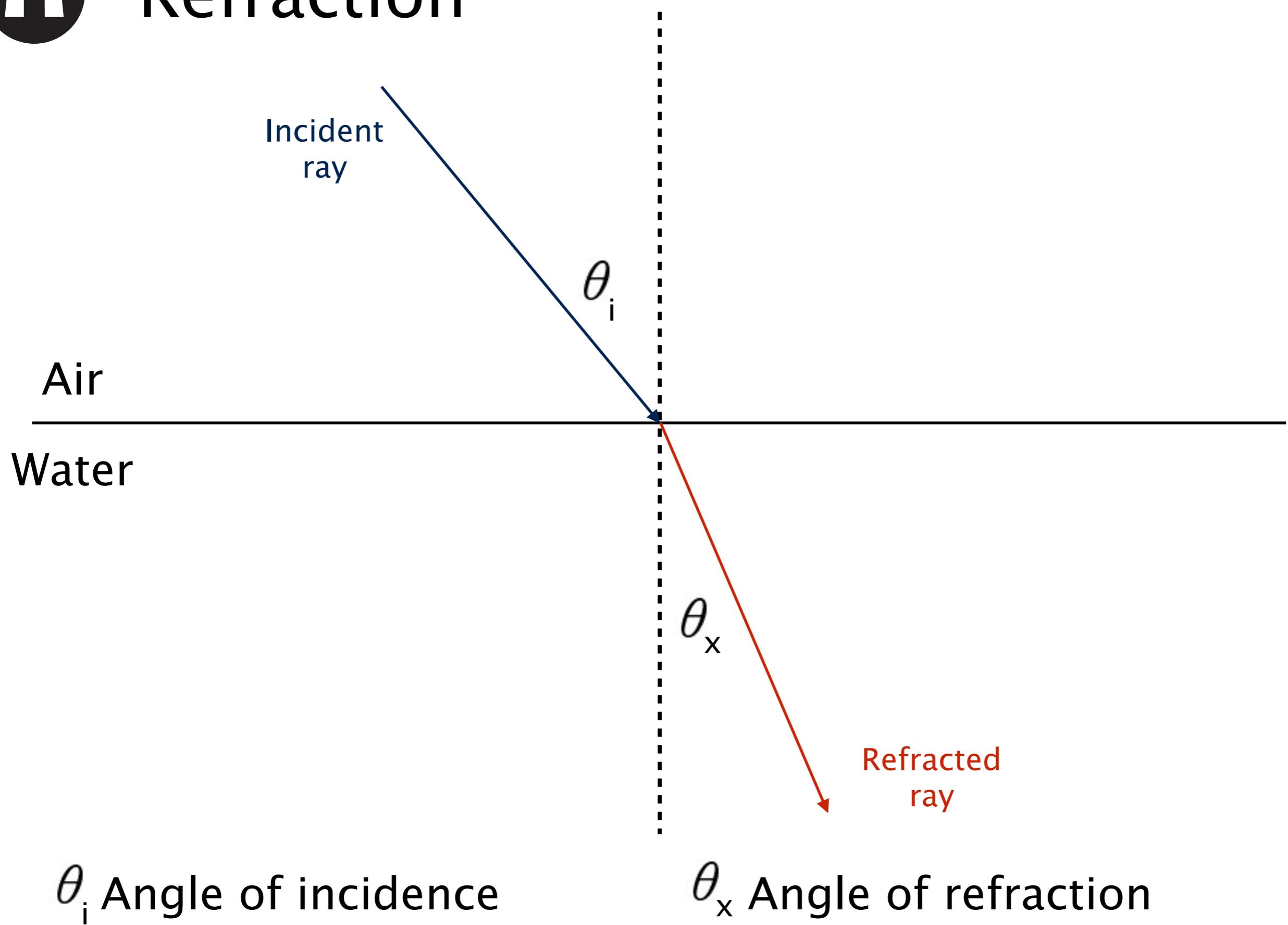
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Optics

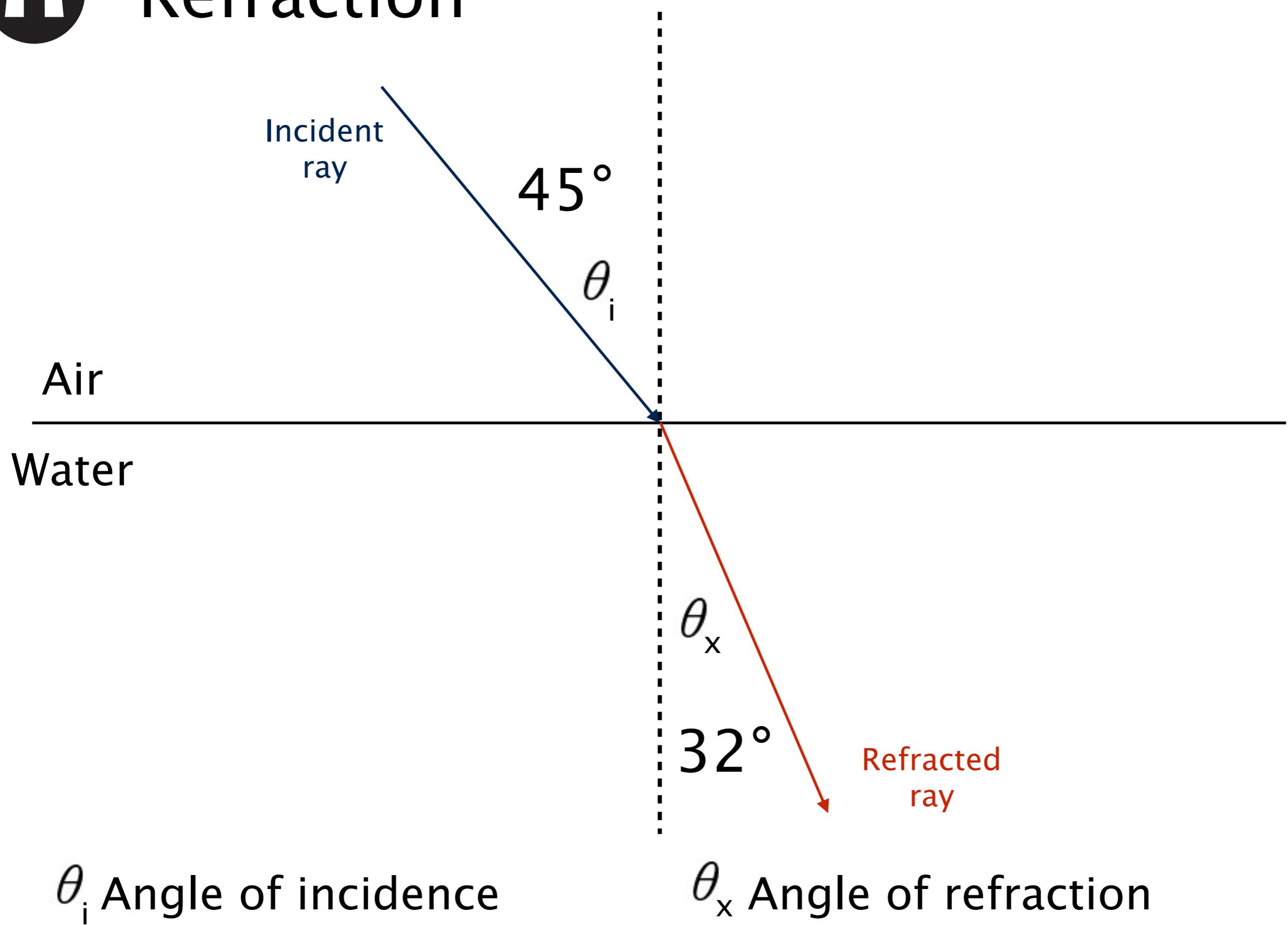


Refraction



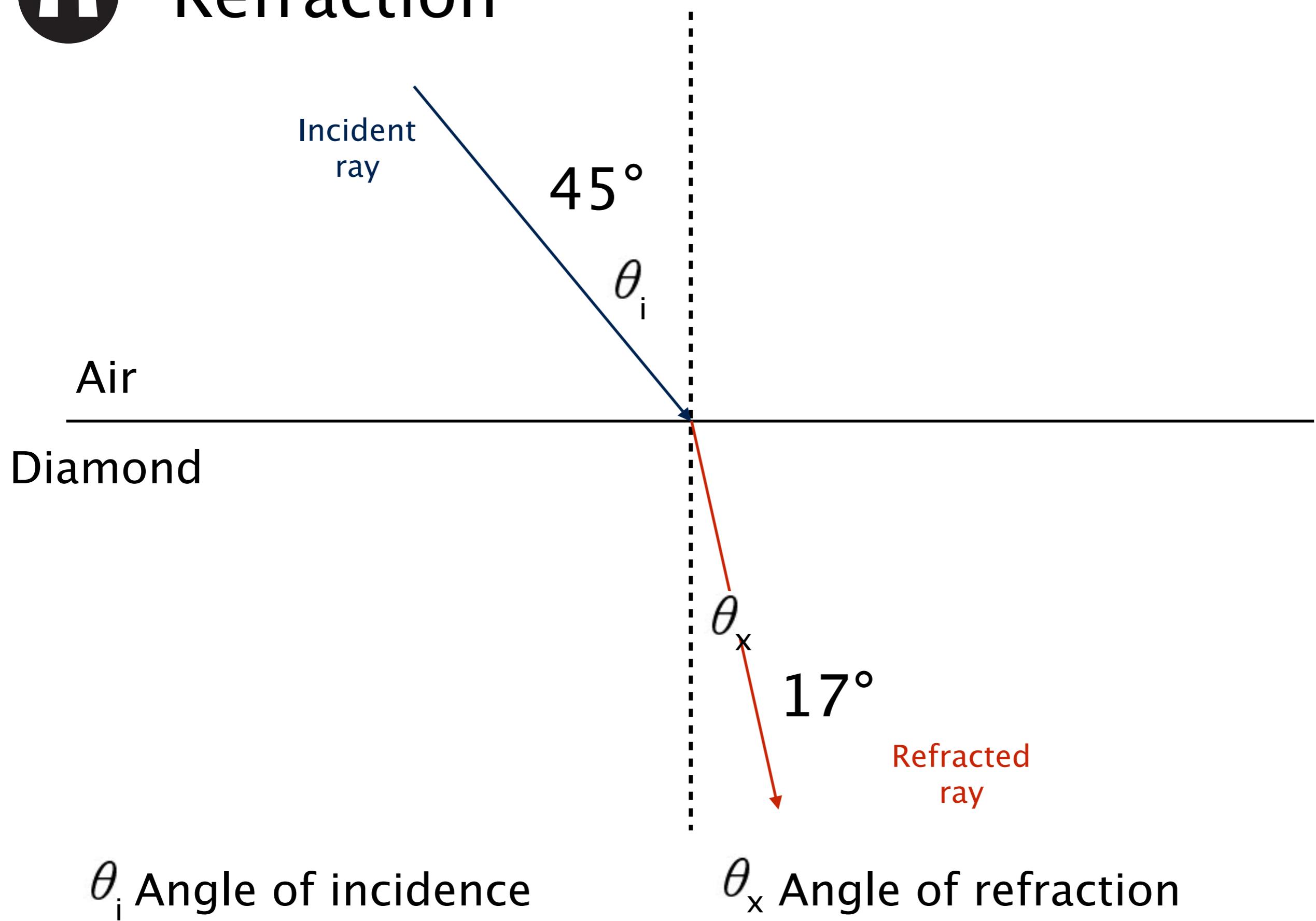


Refraction





Refraction



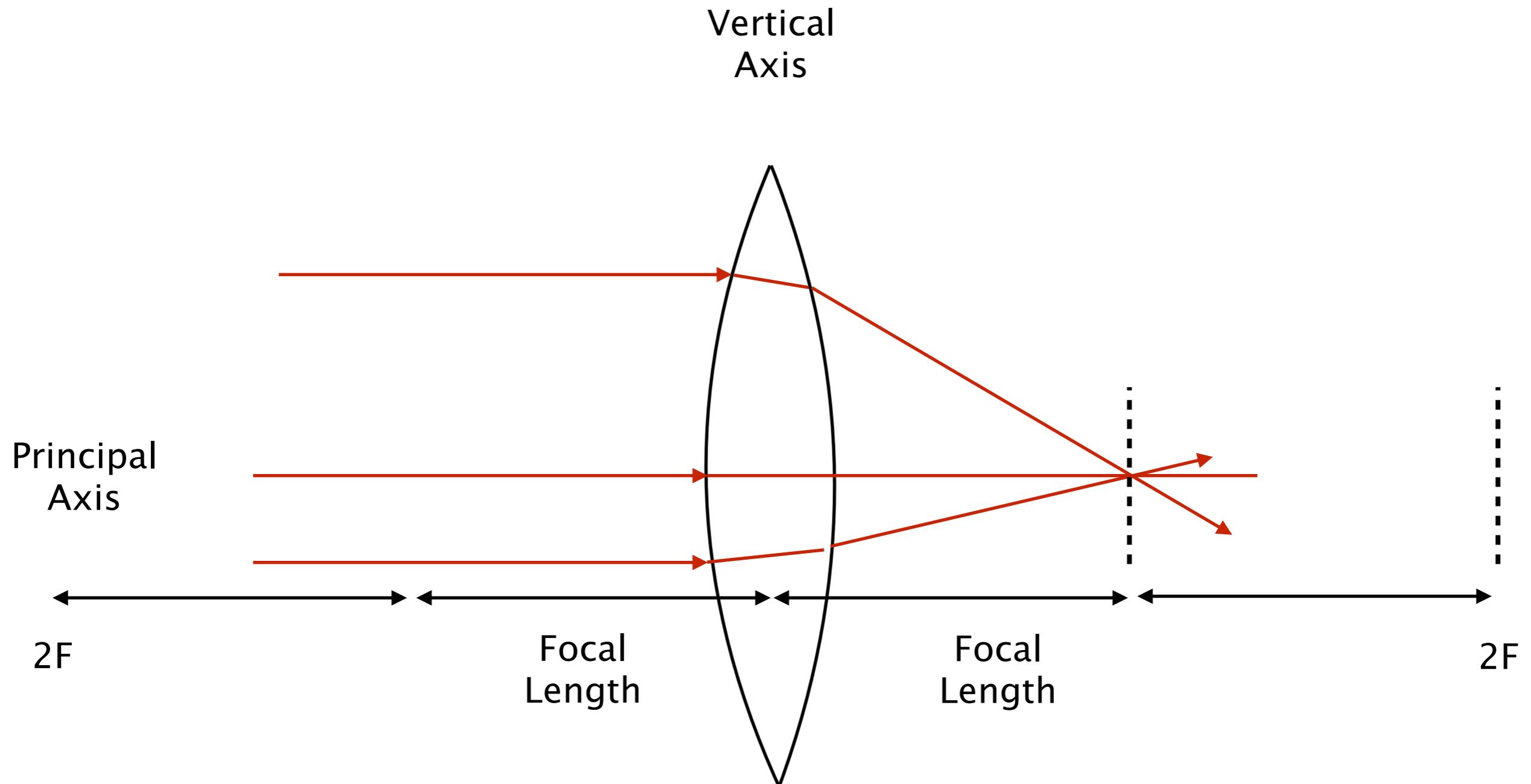


Snell's Law

$$\sin(\theta_i) = n_{material} \times \sin(\theta_x)$$



Anatomy of a Lens





Refraction in a lens

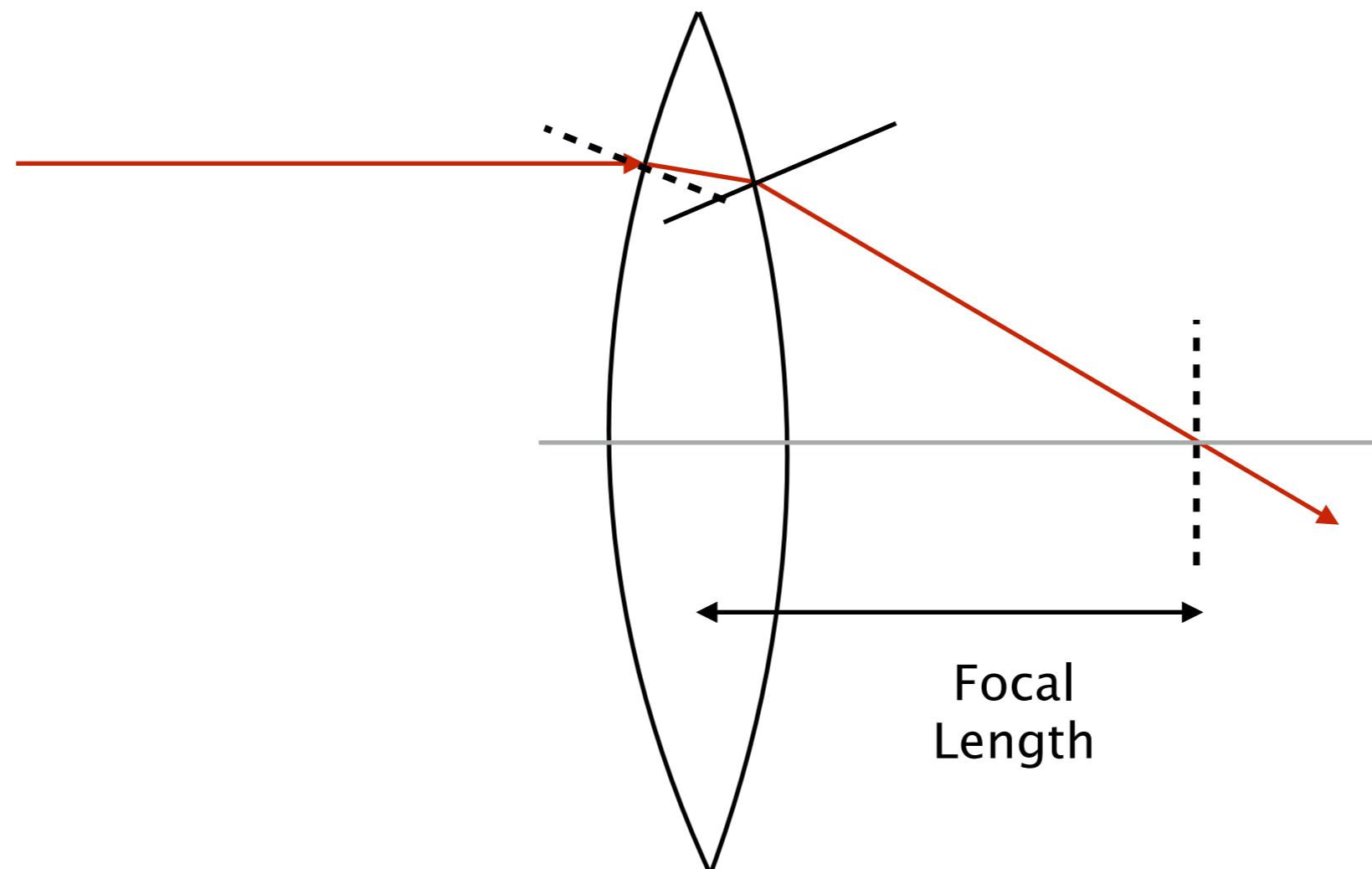
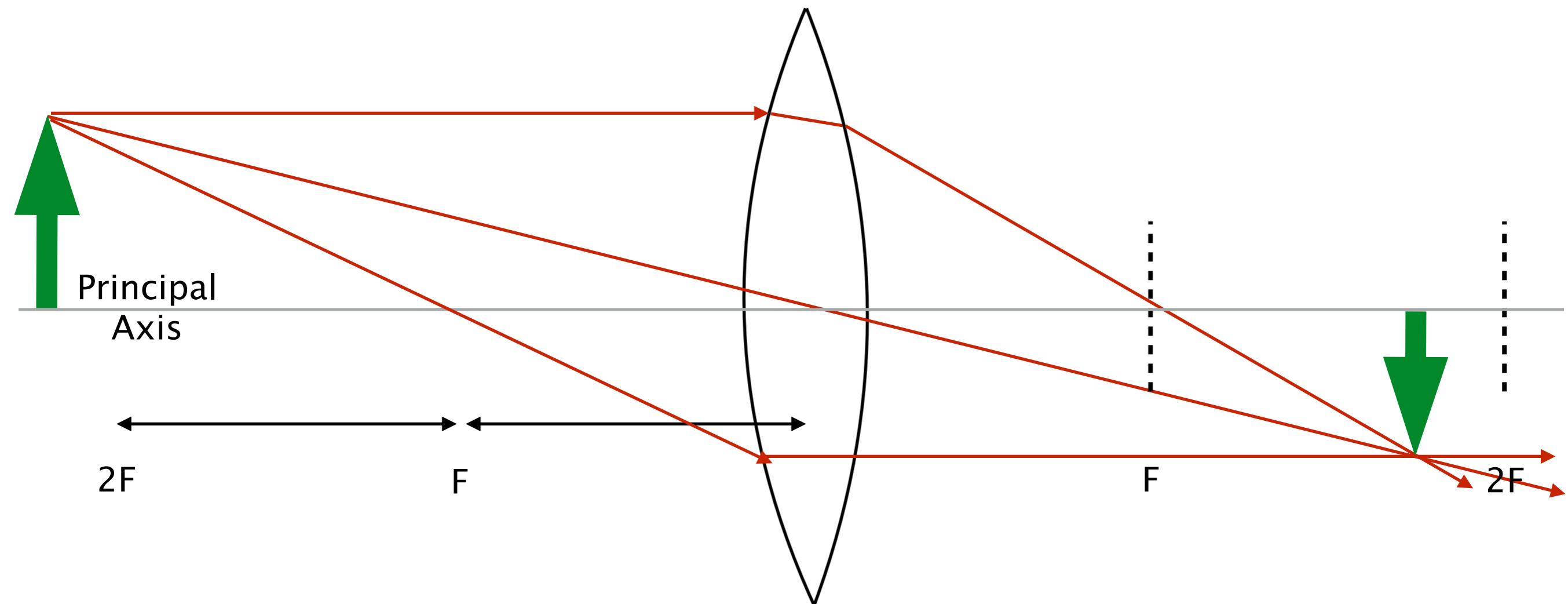


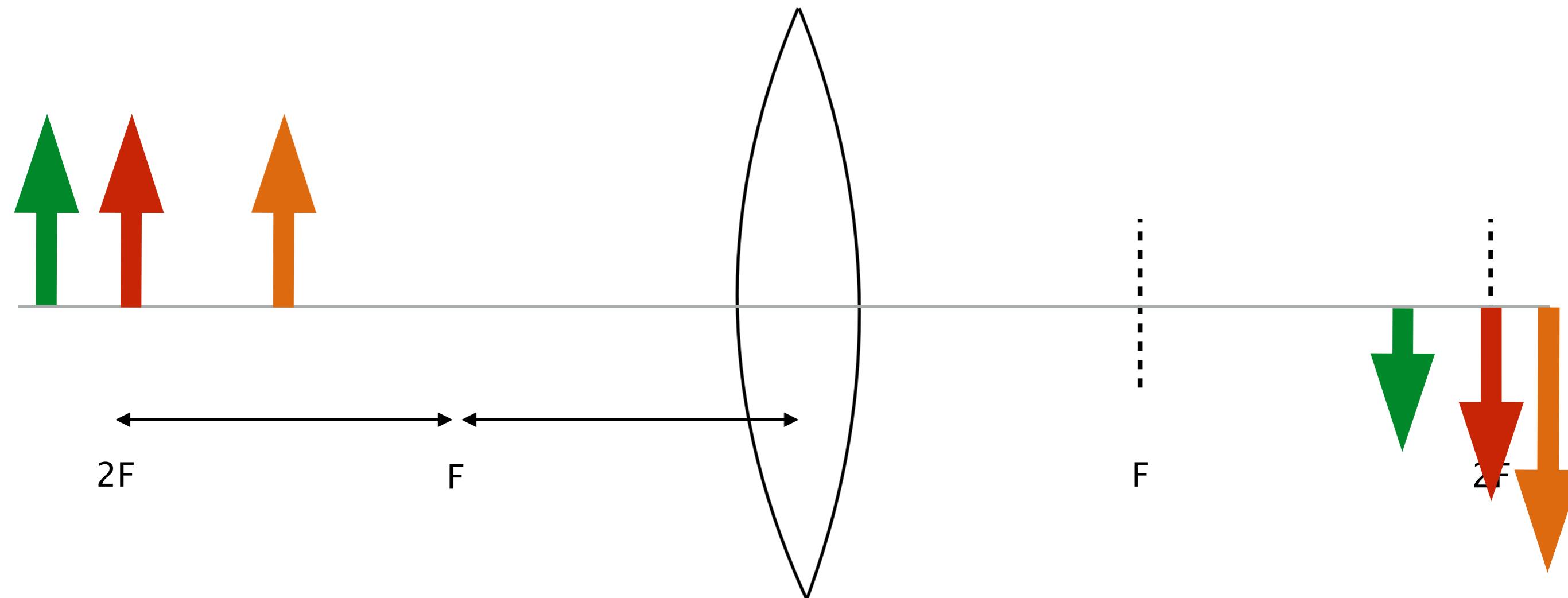


Image construction



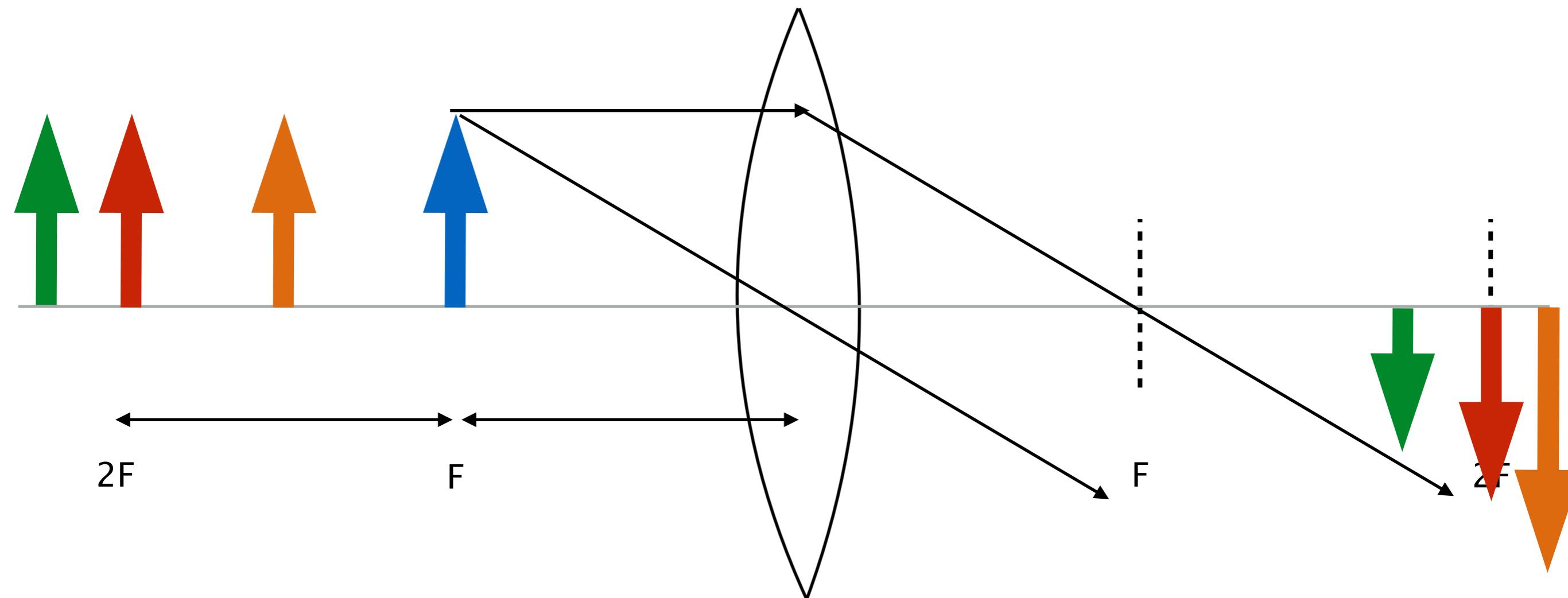


Object / Image positions





Object on focal point





Lens formula

Lens equation

f = focal length

p = distance to object

q = distance to image

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$



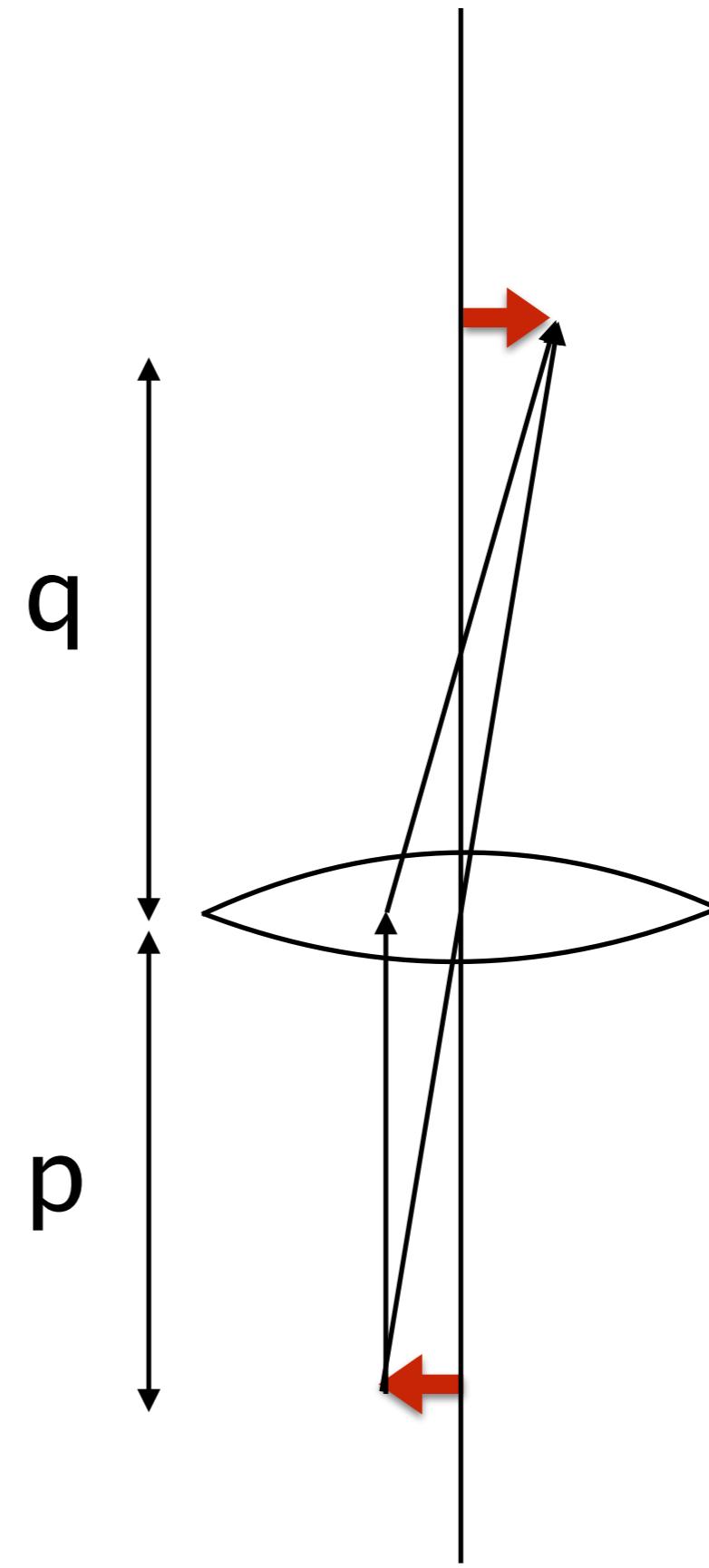
Microscope formulas

$$F = 18.2$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$

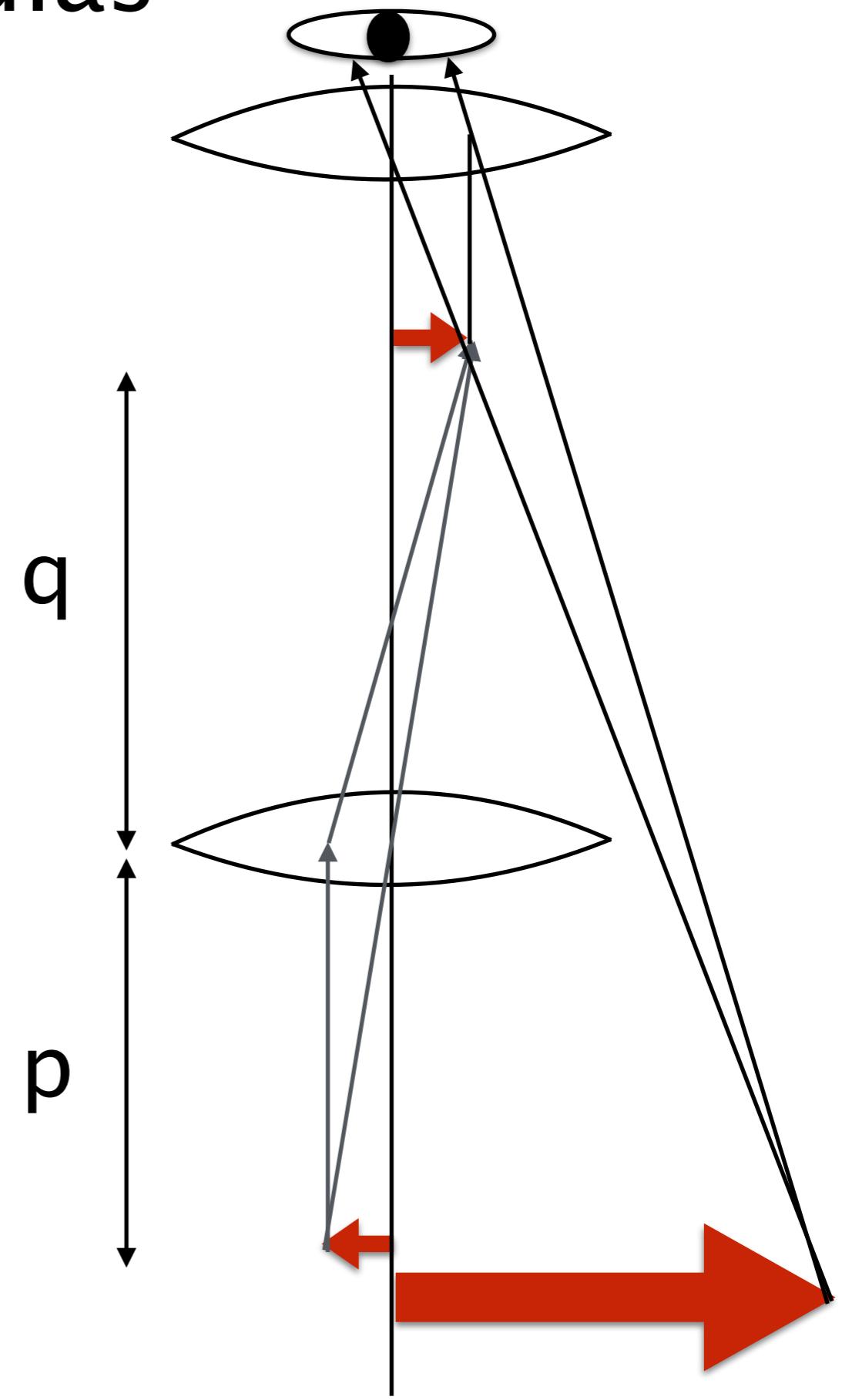
$$q = 160 \text{ mm}$$

$$p = 20.6 \text{ mm}$$





Microscope formulas





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