

# Deconvolution in Scanning Electrochemical Microscopy

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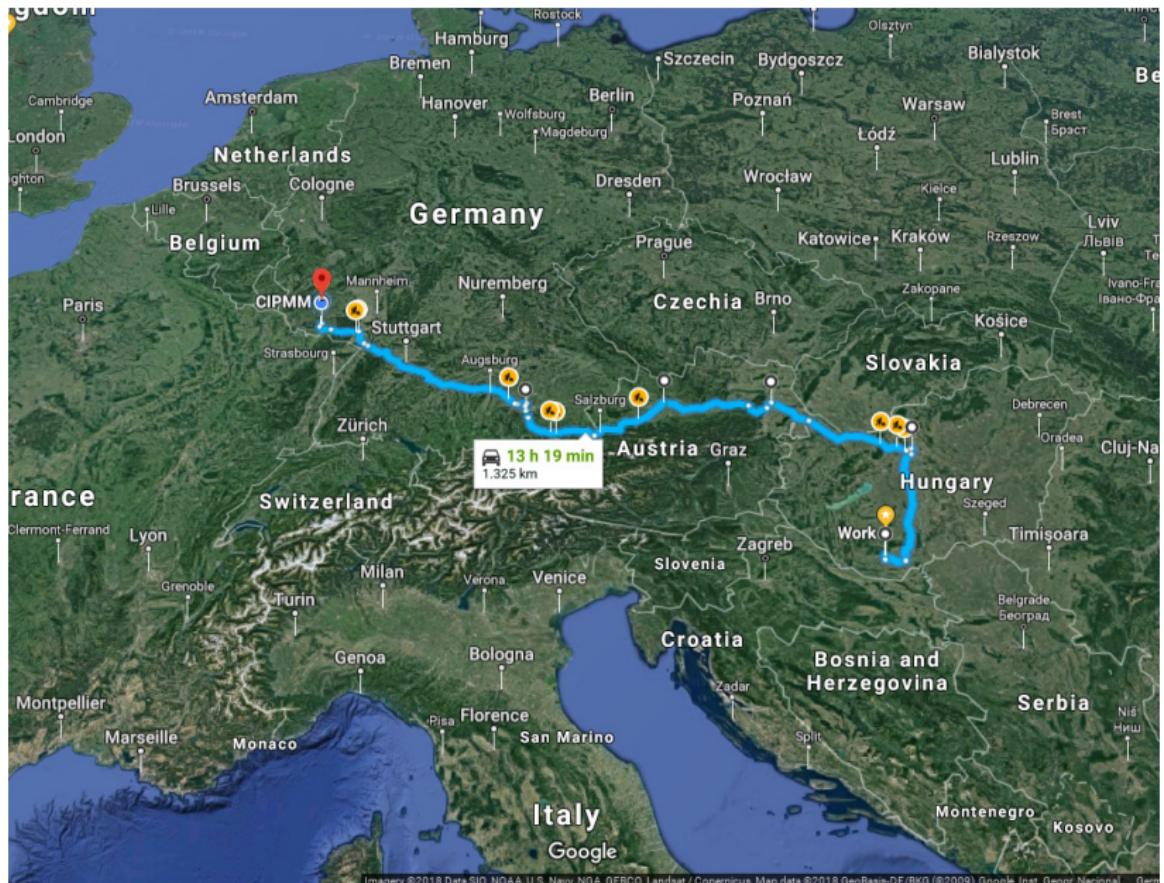
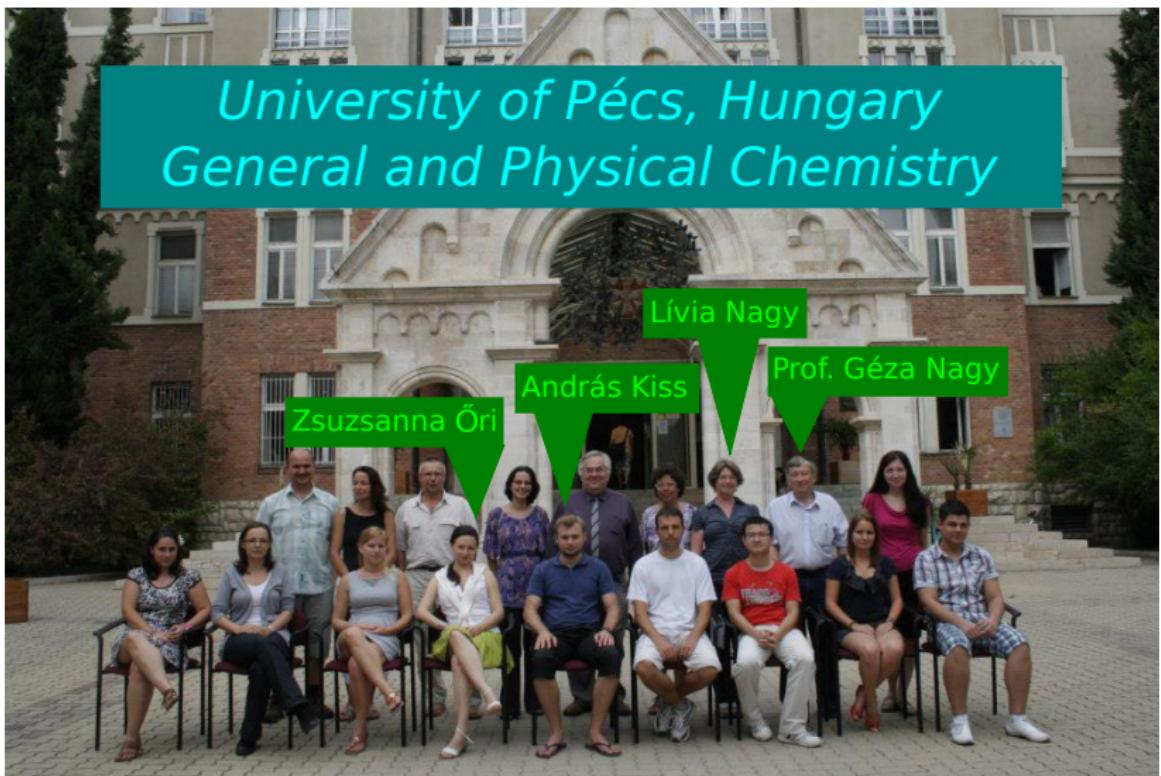


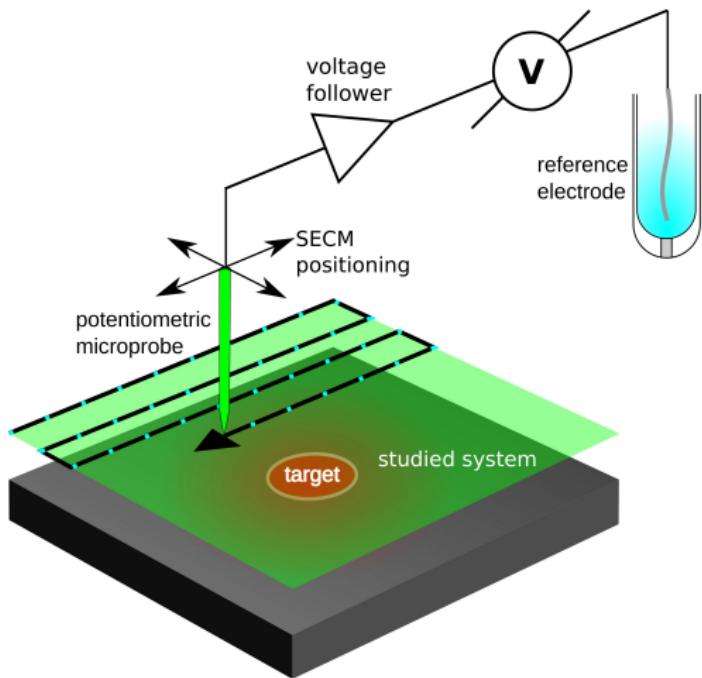
Image courtesy of NOAA/NESDIS/NGDC. Last updated: 2018-06-29T12:00:00Z

# *University of Pécs, Hungary General and Physical Chemistry*

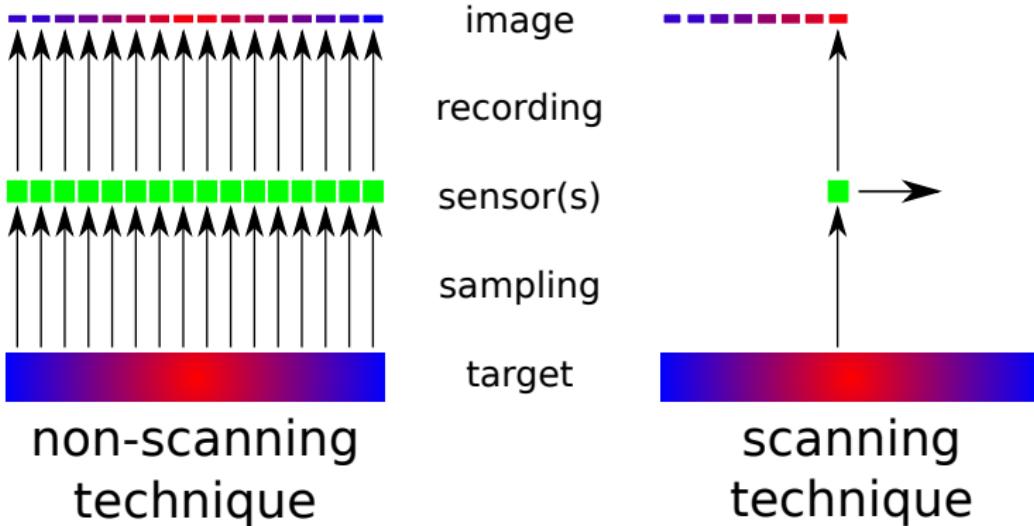


# Potentiometric Scanning Electrochemical Microscopy

A Scanning Probe Microscopic technique

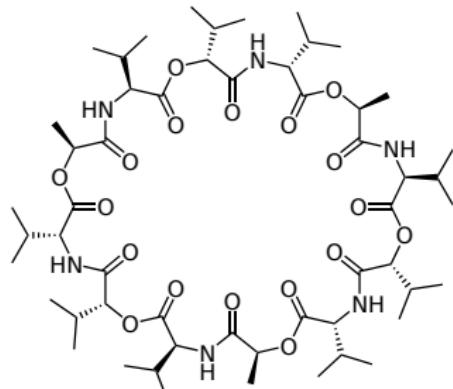
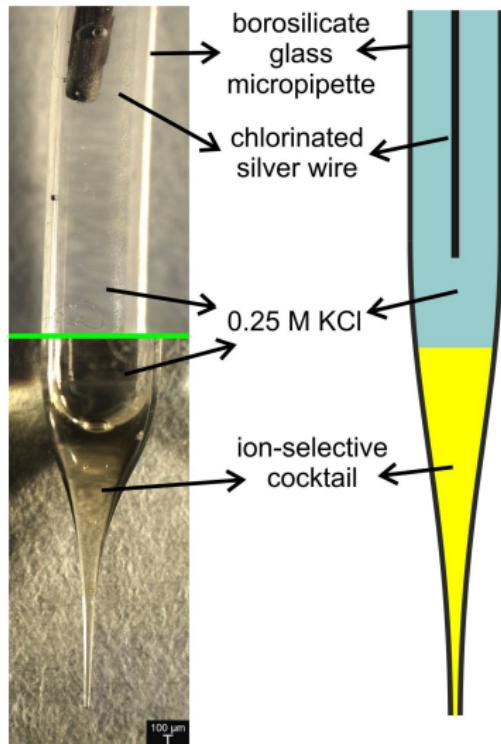


# Difference between conventional and scanning microscopic techniques



# Ion-selective micropipettes

As SECM probes



Valinomycin

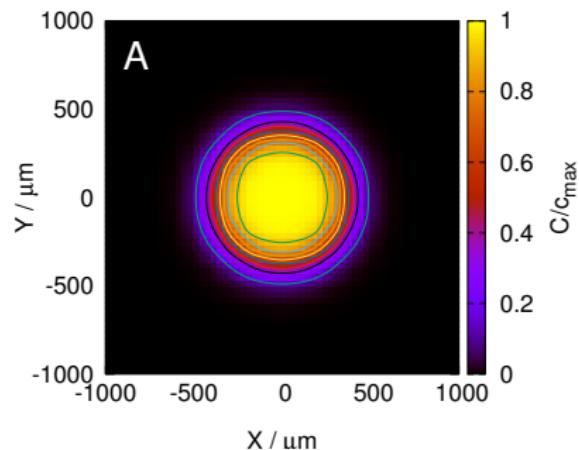
$$E = E^\theta + \frac{RT}{z_i F} \ln \left[ a_i + \sum_j \left( k_{ij} a_j^{z_i/z_j} \right) \right]$$

Nikolsky-equation

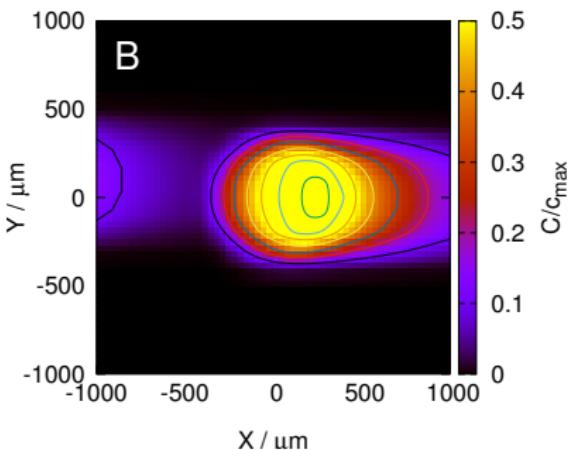
# The problem with potentiometric SECM

Distortion at high scan rate

Slow

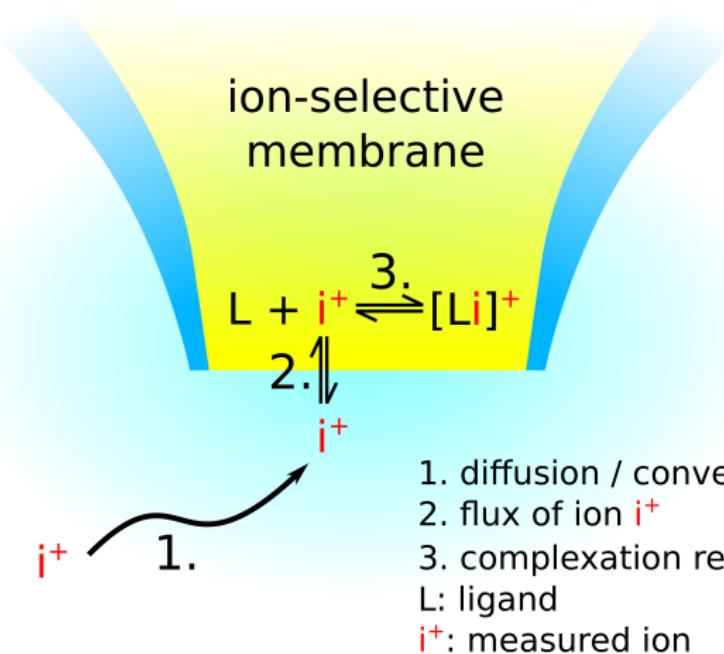


Fast



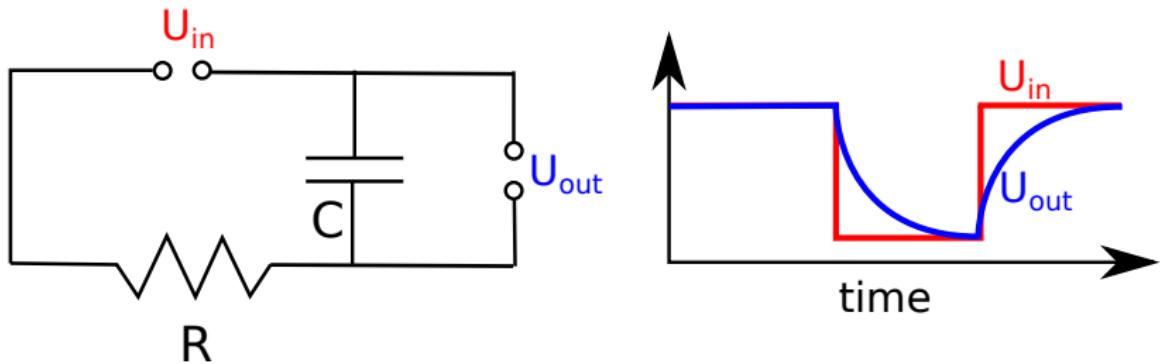
# Why is the image distorted?

Possible contributors to the lag



# Why is the image distorted?

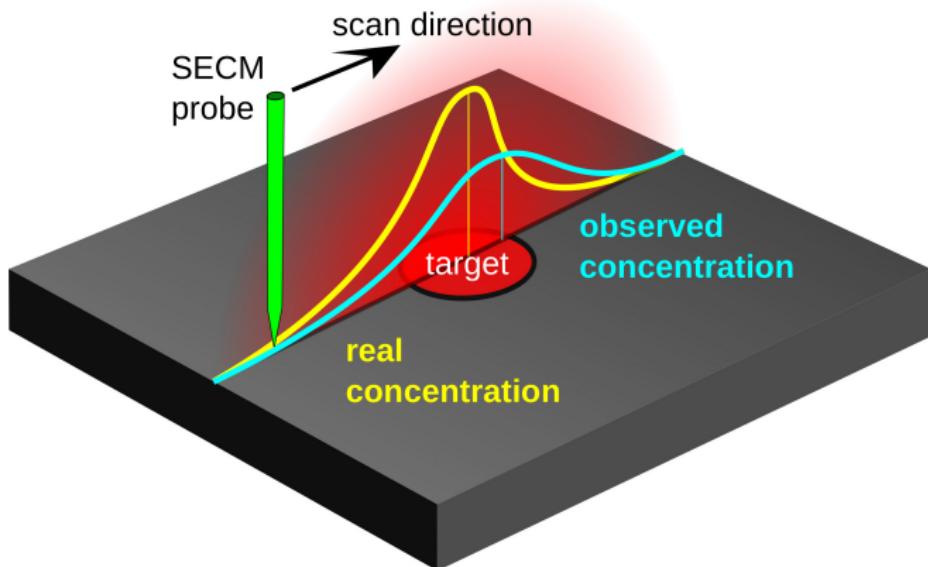
## The RC time constant



$\tau$  is the time that is required to charge  
the capacitor by  $\approx 37\%$  ( $1/e$ ).

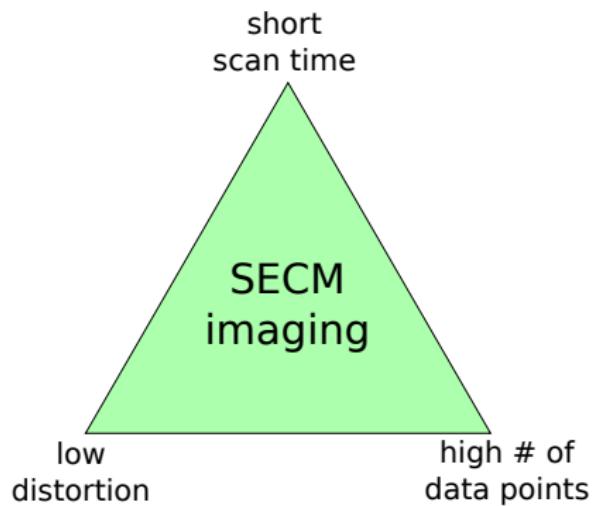
# Distortion of potentiometric imaging

In the case of a linescan

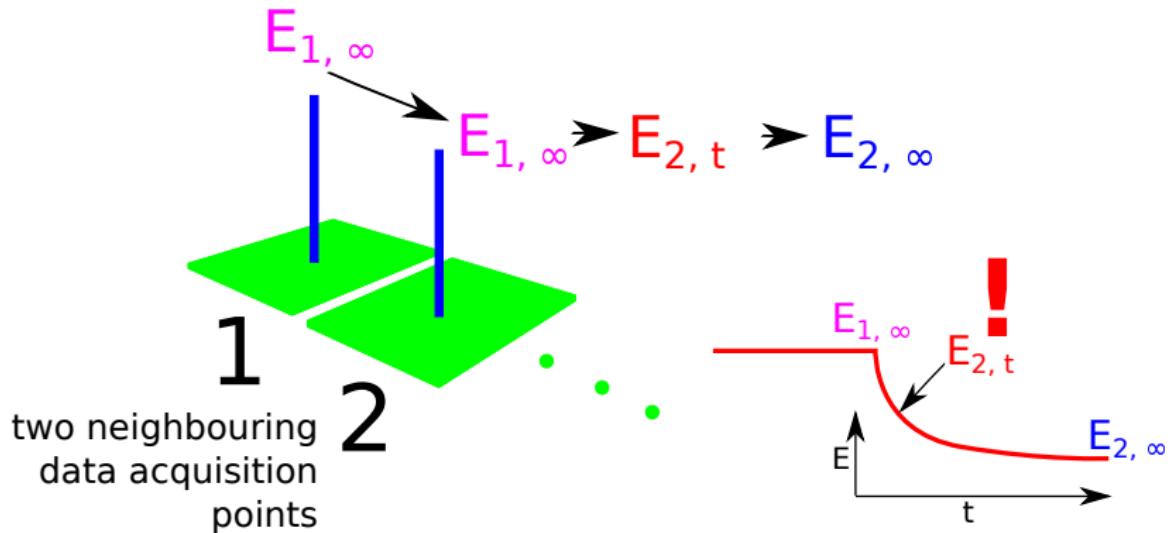


# Trade-off triangle of potentiometric SECM

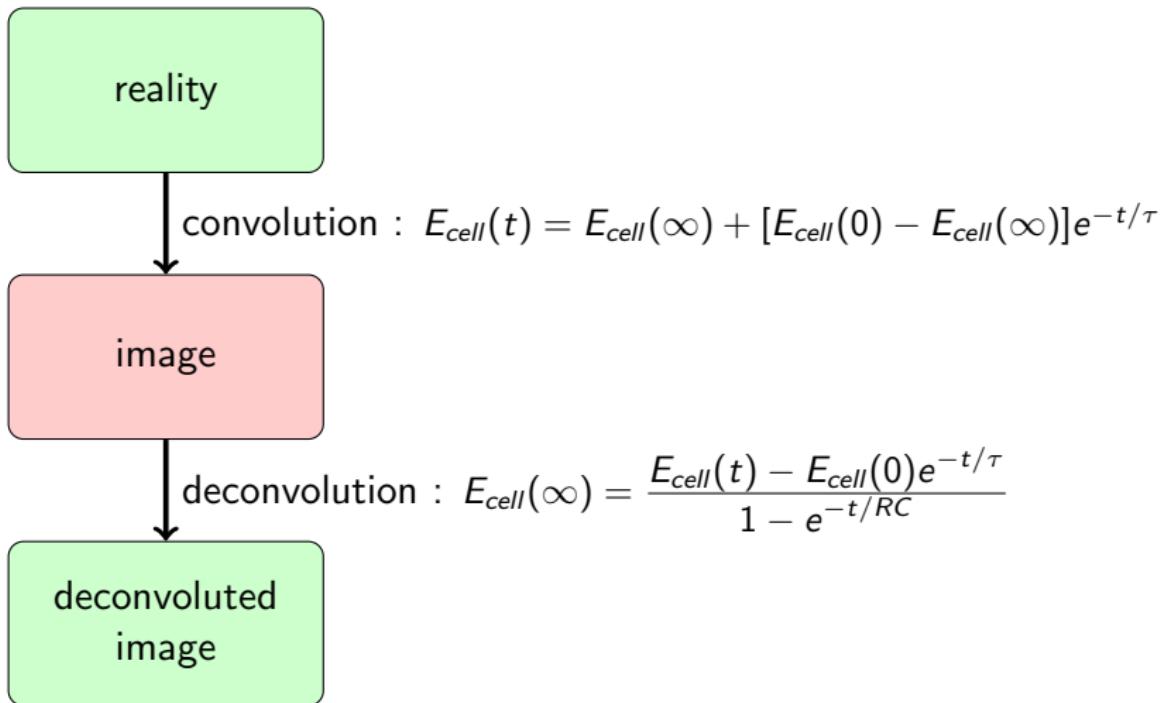
Compromise between the three desired competing properties



## The convolution function of the distortion

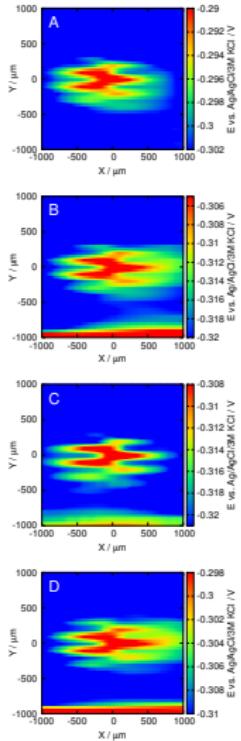


## Convolution and deconvolution

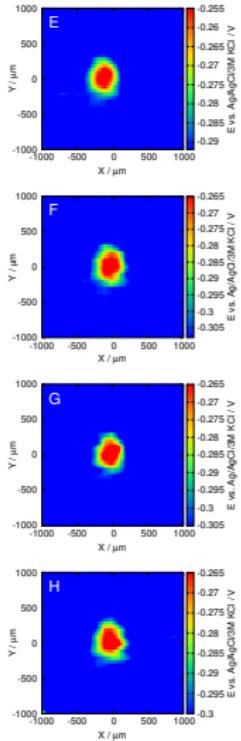


# Deconvolution of potentiometric SECM images

Recorded using the antimony microelectrode following the meander algorithm

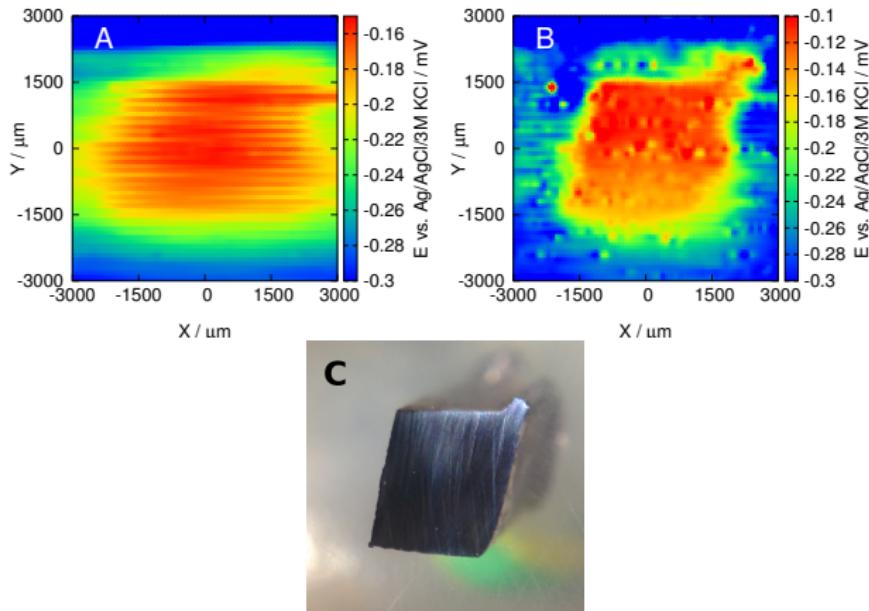


deconvolution  
→



# Practical example: corroding carbon steel sample

Scanned with an antimony microelectrode



# 9th Workshop on Scanning Electrochemical Microscopy and Related Techniques

Warsaw, Poland, August 13-17, 2017.



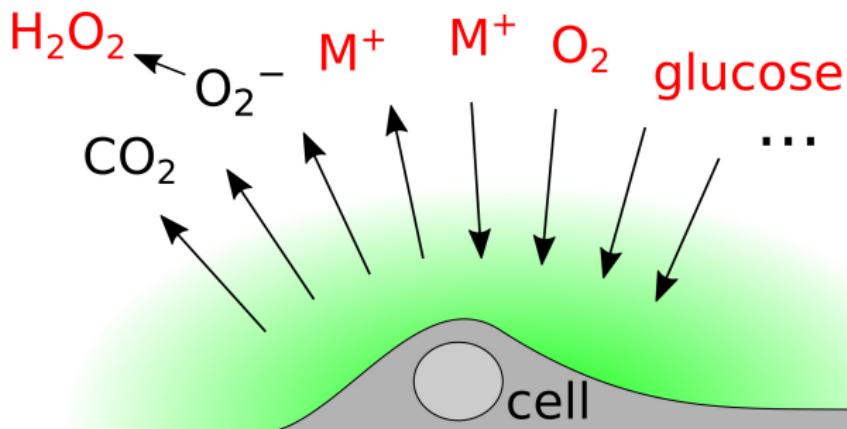
Can it be done with amperometric SECM images?

# DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst  
German Academic Exchange Service

# Why would you want to do SECM imaging of a cell?

It's an easy way to make *in situ*, real-time, selective, non-invasive, high resolution, single cell experiments



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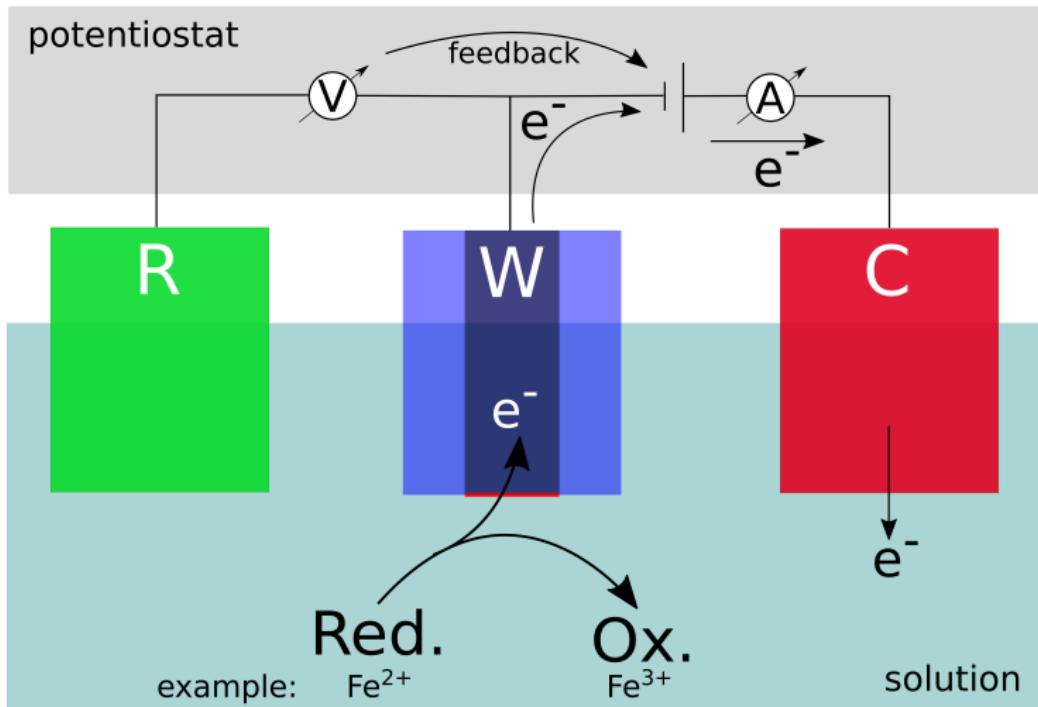
FORUM ORIGINAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATION



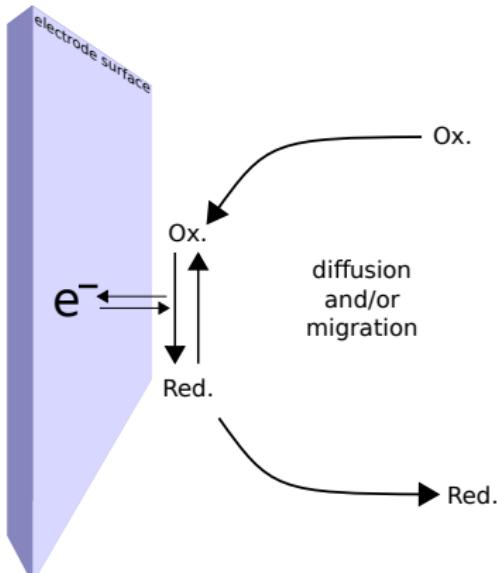
## Electrochemical Quantification of Extracellular Local $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ Kinetics Originating from Single Cells

Monika Bozem,<sup>1</sup> Philip Knapp,<sup>1</sup> Valentin Mirčeski,<sup>2</sup> Ewa J. Słowiak,<sup>1</sup> Ivan Bogeski,<sup>1,3</sup> Reinhard Kappi,<sup>1</sup> Christian Heinemann,<sup>4</sup> and Markus Hoth<sup>1</sup>

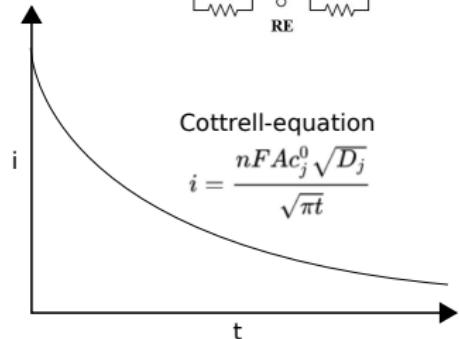
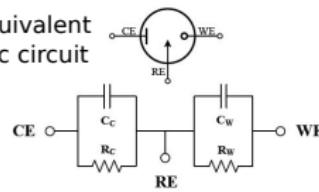
# The amperometric measuring cell



# Amperometric transient response

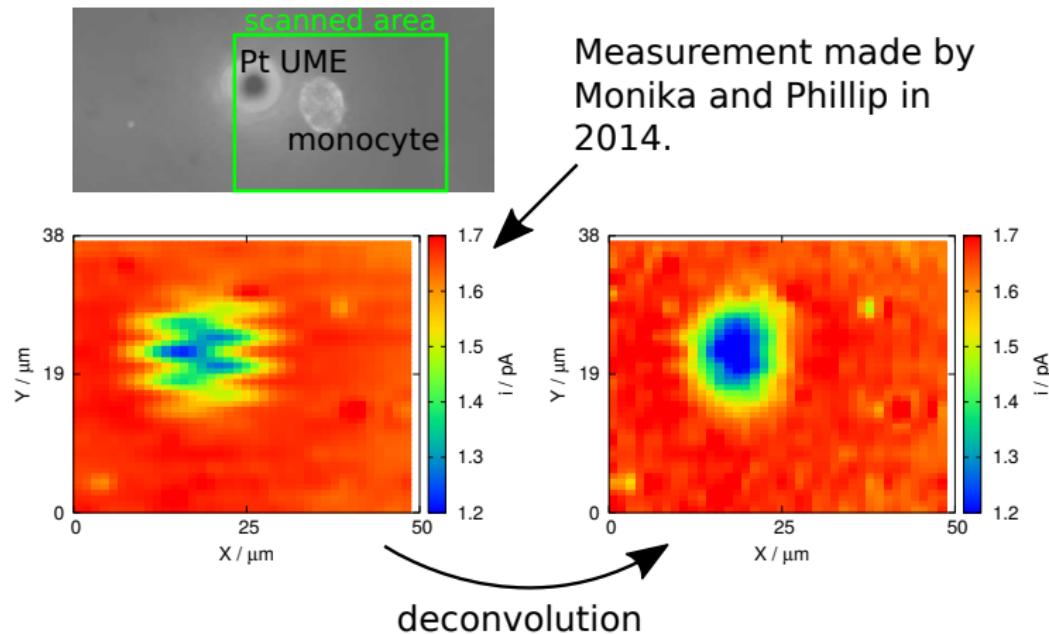


Simplified equivalent amperometric circuit

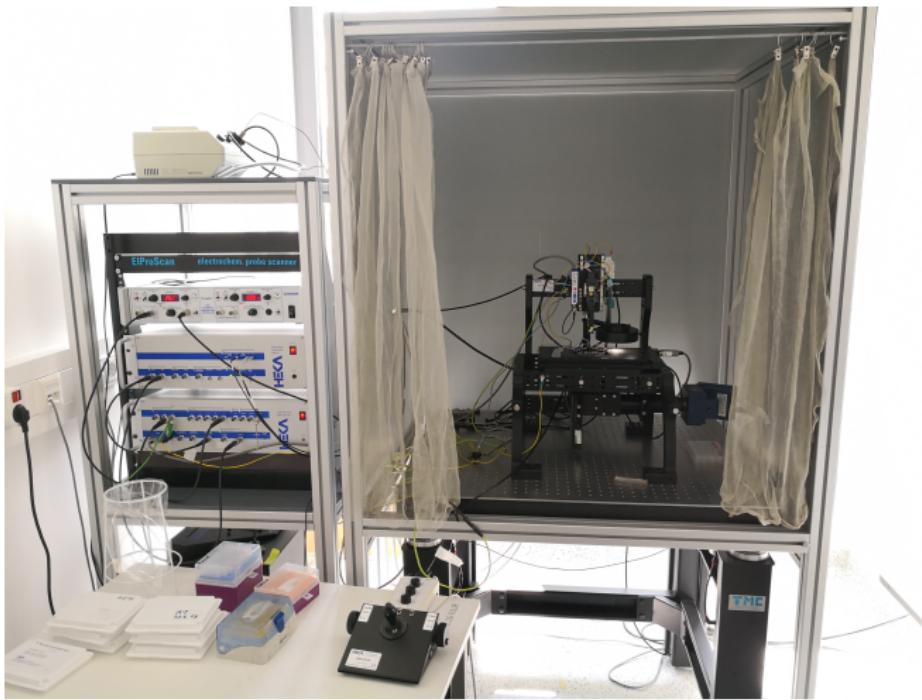


# Deconvolution of an amperometric image.

$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  oxidation current above a monocyte exposed to extracellular  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ).

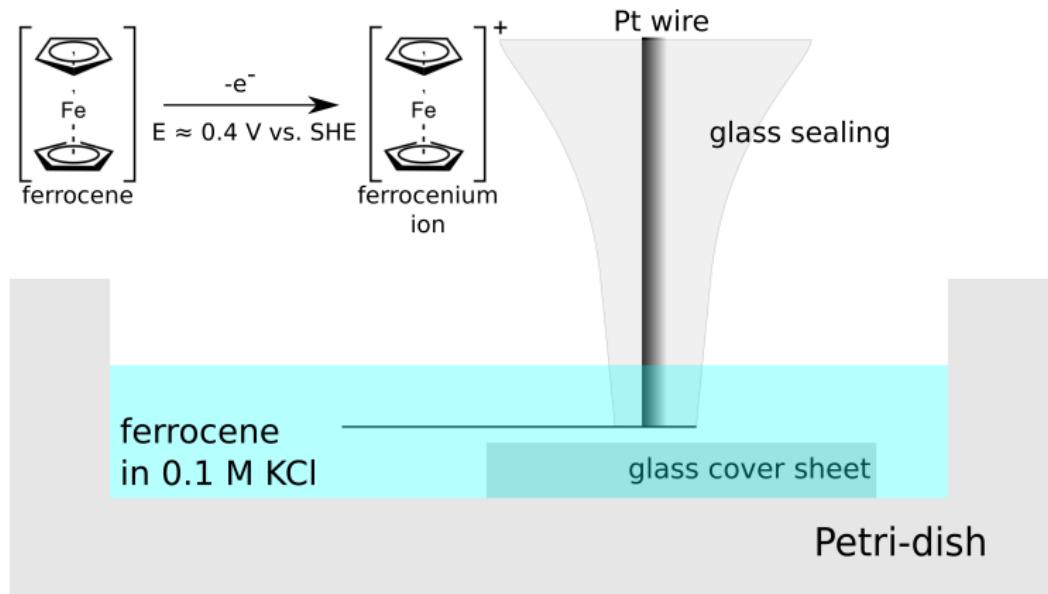


# The HEKA ElProScan.



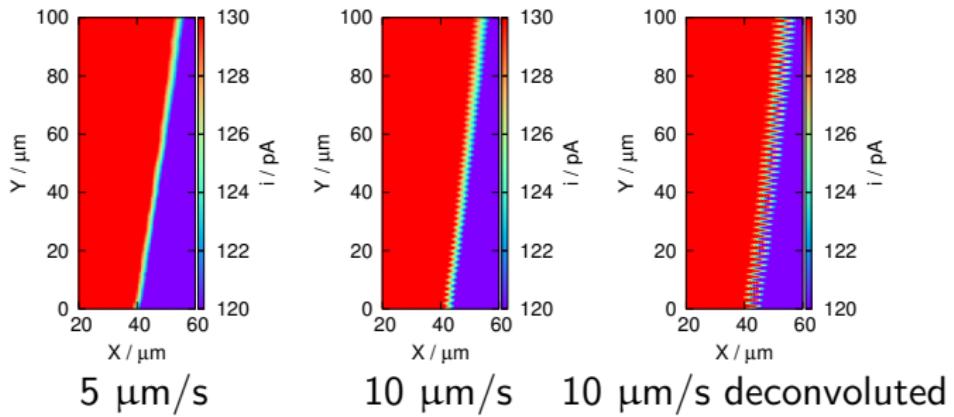
# Investigating a step response over a glass sheet edge.

With the ferrocene/ferrocenium system.



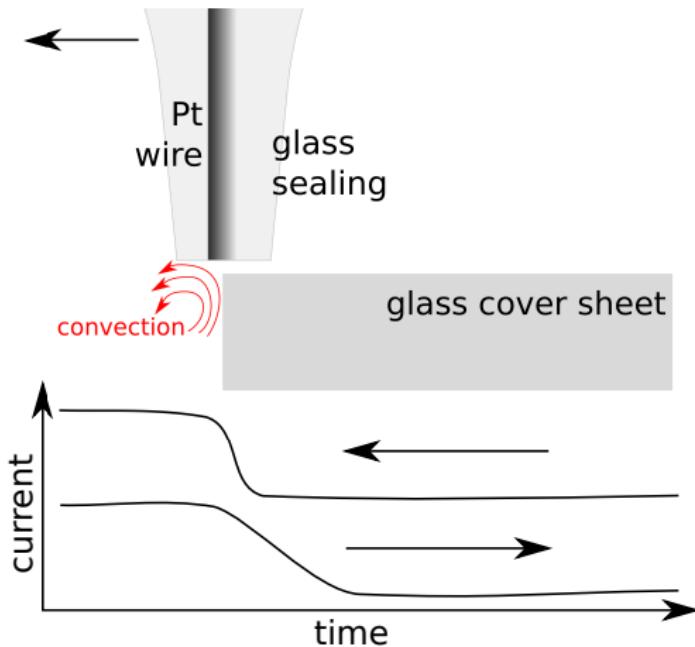
# Investigating a step response over a glass sheet edge.

## Results.



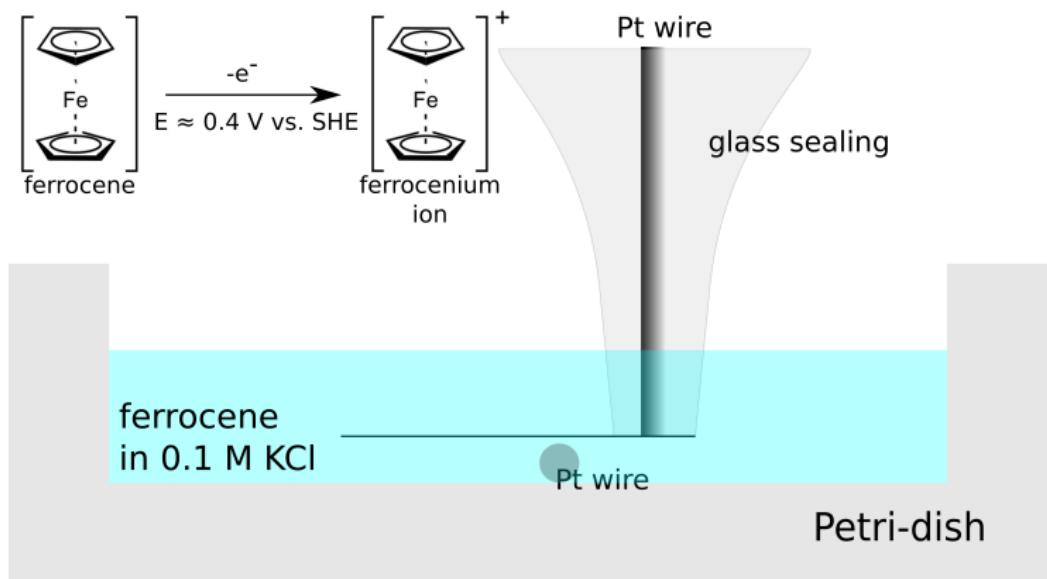
# Investigating a step response over a glass sheet edge.

Discrepancy caused by convection.



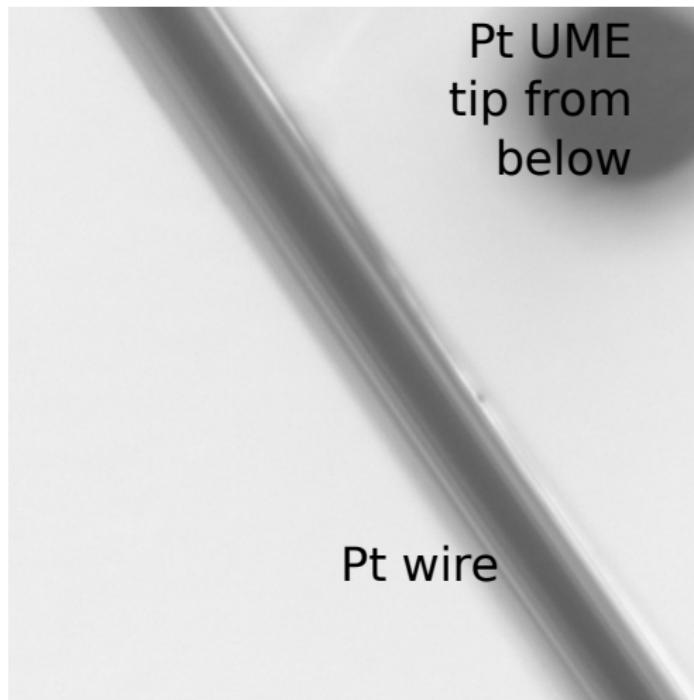
# Investigating a step response over a $d = 10 \mu\text{m}$ Pt wire.

With the ferrocene/ferrocenium system.



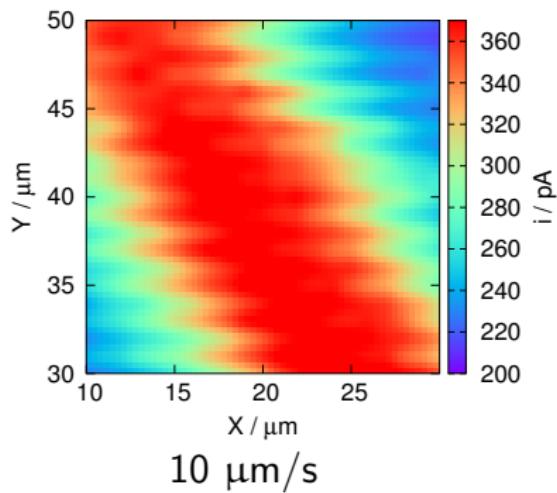
# Investigating a step response over a $d = 10 \mu\text{m}$ Pt wire.

Microphoto of the model system from below.

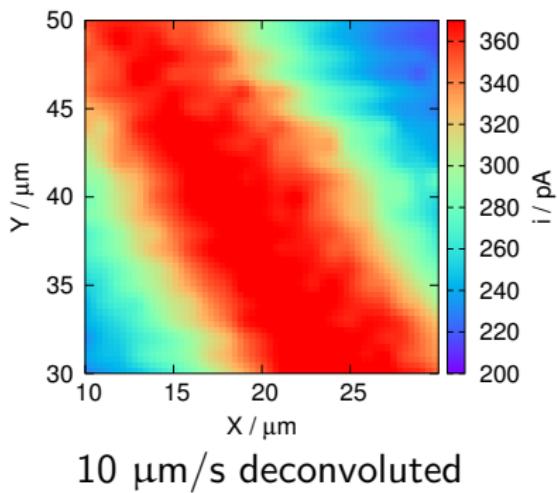


# Investigating a step response over a $d = 10 \mu\text{m}$ Pt wire.

Results.



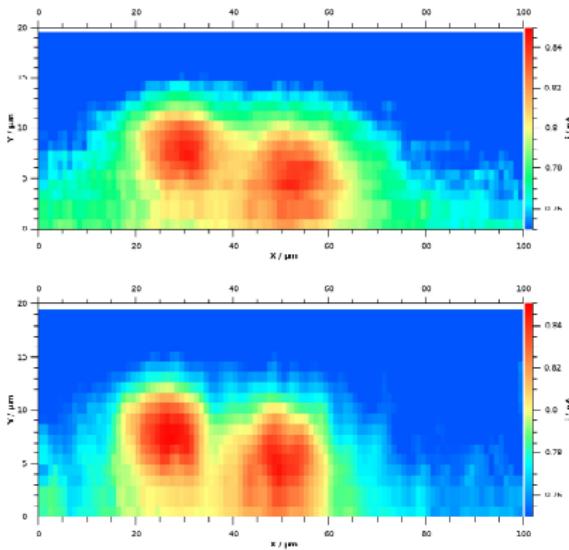
$10 \mu\text{m/s}$



$10 \mu\text{m/s deconvoluted}$

# $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ measurement over a TPA stimulated monocyte.

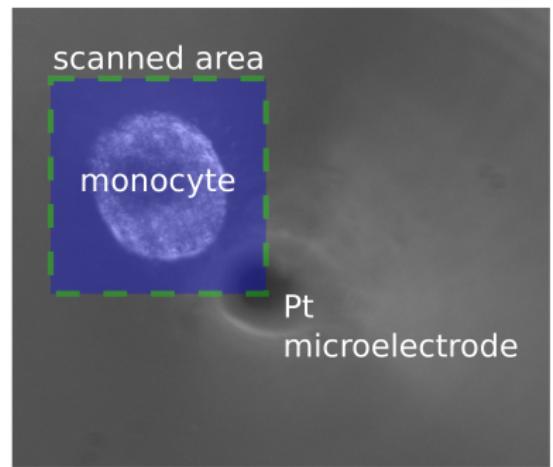
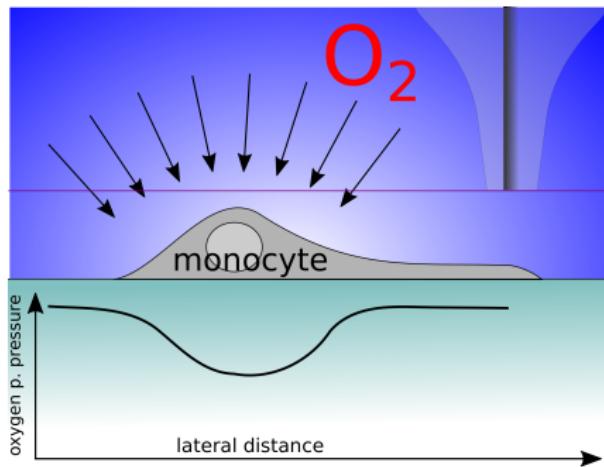
## Results.



Top image: original measurement, made by Monika in 2014.  
Scanning speed was 2  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$ . Bottom image: deconvoluted image.

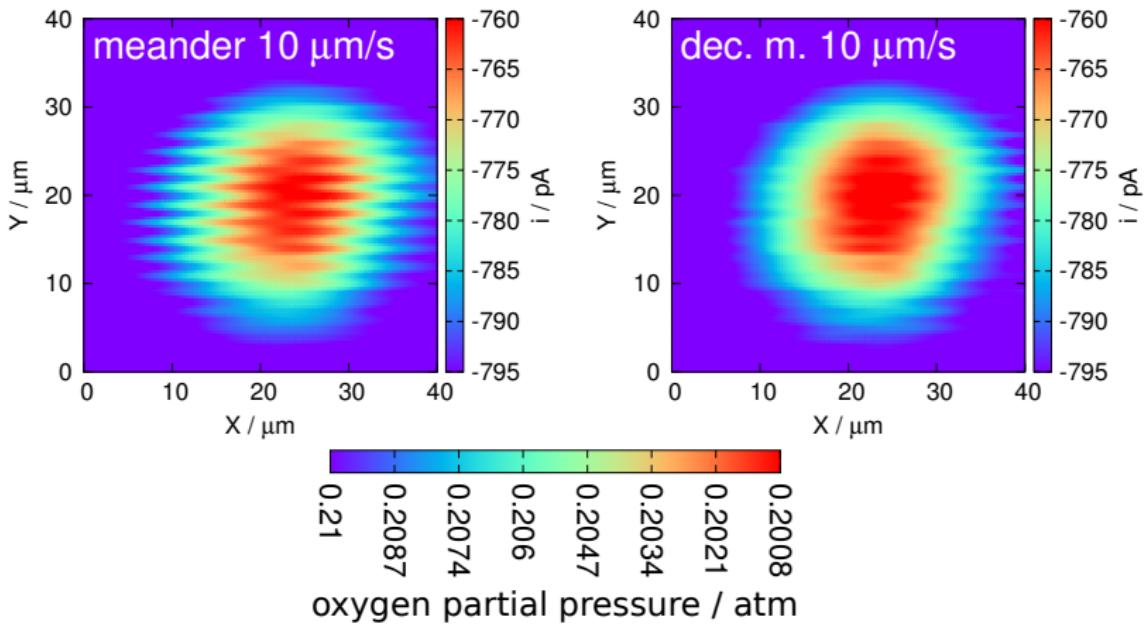
# Oxygen reduction current above a monocyte.

Experimental setup.



# Oxygen reduction current above a monocyte.

Results.



## Conclusion

1. SECM is a powerful tool. Many systems can be studied best with this technique.
2. However, it suffers from low scan speeds and high distortion.
3. Previously I have worked out a deconvolution technique to solve this problem for potentiometric SECM.
4. During my stay here I have worked out a similar method for amperometric SECM.
5. I have used the technique to restore images recorded by Monika and Phillip previously.
6. I have introduced single cell oxygen measurements here with the SECM, and successfully applied the deconvolution to those images as well.

# Thank you!

Dr. Monika Bozem  
Prof. Dr. Markus Hoth  
Phillip Knapp  
Katerina Stankoska  
Rüdiger Stumpf  
Staff of CIPMM

DAAD

Thank you for your kind attention!