

Improving resolution in fluorescence microscopy with photon counting arrays

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Optical fluctuation microscopy has become a popular tool in fluorescence microscopy, yet background photons degrade signal correlations and reduced resolution. Here, we describe the scaling of second order coherence with the signal to background ratio and describe implications for optical fluctuation imaging.

Superresolution optical fluctuation imaging (SOFI) is a simple, versatile microscopy method popular for biological imaging. It provides the possibilities of enhancement beyond the diffraction limit for both lateral and axial resolution, reduction of influence of background illumination, technical simplicity, and possibility to use rather low intensities of the field. It is suitable for superresolution three-dimensional (3D) imaging of living cells and subcellular structures. SOFI can be combined with other microscopy methods, such as light-sheet fluorescence microscopy and image scanning microscopy, and is easily integrated into existing microscopic setups: for example, wide-field, confocal, and total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy. SOFI functions by measuring high-order intensity correlations of randomly emitting fluorescent sources. Initially, SOFI was demonstrated with blinking quantum dots (QDs). Soon, it was applied using organic dyes, fluorescent proteins, and semiconducting polymer dots. Later, SOFI was shown to work by speckled illumination with fluorophores without natural blinking.

Resolution improvement with photon statistics

Basic Scheme

We consider a set of N point sources in the object plane labeled by continuous valued coordinates $r = (x, y)$ and labeled in the image plane $s = (u, v)$, respectively. The field is then treated by a simplified model consisting of a single mode (Vlasenko 2020). The positive frequency

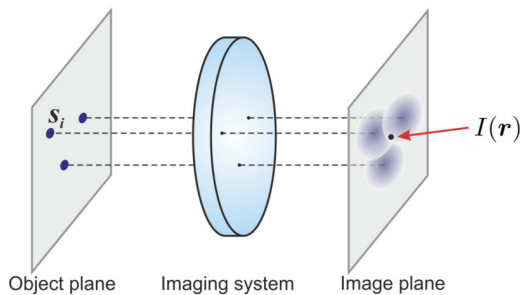


FIG. 1: Caption

Zero-lag order coherence for an isolated emitter

Photoswitching fluorescent emitters are described by the density matrices

field operator in the object plane reads

$$E_0^+(r) \sim \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(r - r_i) a_i \quad (1)$$

The transfer function O of the field from object space to image space is assumed to have a Gaussian shape

$$O(s - r) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(s - r)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

The continuous field in image space is then

$$E^+(s) = \int d^2r E_0^+(r) O(s - r)$$

We take the point spread function O to be isotropic Gaussian. Since our detectors must be discrete, the total field at a pixel $\tilde{E}^+(s_n)$ in image space is then given by integrating over pixels

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}^+(s_n) &= \int d^2s E^+(s) \\ &= \int d^2s \int d^2r E_0^+(r) O(s_n - r) \\ &= \int d^2r E_0^+(r) \int d^2s O(s_n - r) \end{aligned}$$

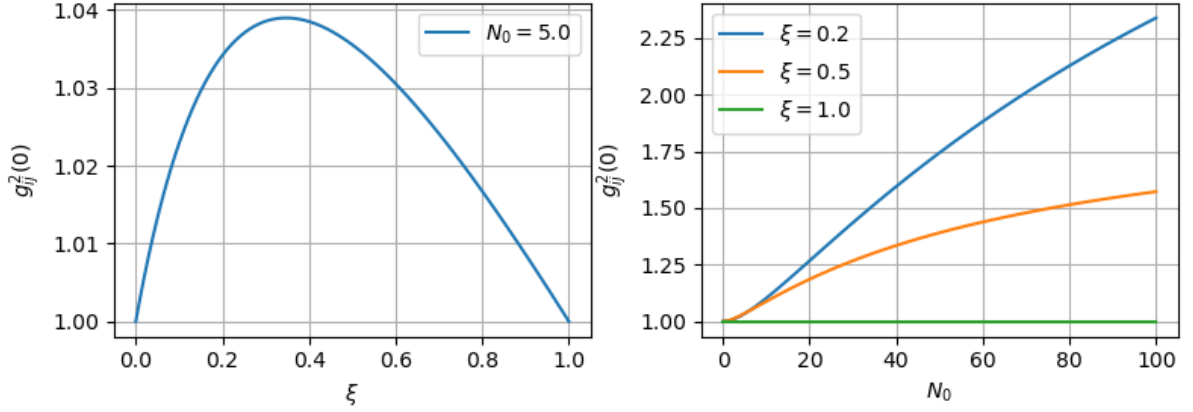
where $\int d^2s O(s_n - r) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_x \lambda_y$ and, for example,

$$\lambda_x = \text{erf}\left(\frac{u_n + \frac{1}{2} - x_i}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) - \text{erf}\left(\frac{u_n - \frac{1}{2} - x_i}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)$$

Combining this result with (1), we see the above integral is simply a sum of terms of the form

$$\tilde{E}^+(s_n) = \frac{a_i}{2} \lambda_x(u_n) \lambda_y(v_n)$$

$$\rho_S = \sum_k \xi_k |\alpha_k\rangle \langle \alpha_k| \quad \rho_B = |\beta\rangle \langle \beta|$$



We consider an isolated fluorescent emitter in the presence of a coherent background signal. The emitter can access a discrete set of states $|\alpha_k\rangle$, with occupancy probabilities ξ_k and amplitude α_k $\langle n \rangle = \langle \alpha_k | n | \alpha_k \rangle = |\alpha_k|^2$. We consider only zero-lag coherence, therefore neglecting the temporal structure of the jump process. For an isolated emitter, we have

$$\tilde{E}^+(s_n) = \Lambda_n \hat{a} + \hat{b} \quad (3)$$

where $\Lambda_n = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_x(u_n) \lambda_y(v_n)$. The intensity is

$$\langle I_n \rangle = \langle \tilde{E}^-(s_n) \tilde{E}^+(s_n) \rangle \quad (4)$$

$$= \Lambda_n^2 \sum_k \xi_k \mu_k + \mu_B \quad (5)$$

Due to integration over finite size detector elements $\int d^2s O^2(s_n - r) \neq \left(\int d^2s O(s_n - r) \right)^2$ and we must define

$$\Lambda_n^2 := \int d^2s O^2(s_n - r) \quad (6)$$

The non-normalized second order coherence in the image plane reads

$$\begin{aligned} G_{nm}^2(0) &= \langle \tilde{E}^-(s_n) \tilde{E}^-(s_m) \tilde{E}^+(s_n) \tilde{E}^+(s_m) \rangle \\ &= \Lambda_n^2 \Lambda_m^2 \sum_k \xi_k \mu_k^2 + \mu_B (\Lambda_n^2 + \Lambda_m^2) \sum_k \xi_k \mu_k + \mu_B^2 \end{aligned}$$

which in the normalized form reads

$$g_{nm}^2(0) = G_{nm}^2(0) / \langle I_n \rangle \langle I_m \rangle$$

where the intensity expectation at a detector element is of course $\langle I_n \rangle = \Lambda_n^2 \sum_k \xi_k \mu_k + \mu_B$. For example, if we

have a two-level system consisting of a fluorescent state with amplitude α and the vacuum state, this becomes

$$g_{ij}^{(2)}(0) = \frac{\xi |\alpha|^4}{\xi^2 |\alpha|^4} = \frac{1}{\xi}$$

As $\xi \rightarrow 1$ (always on) we recover a coherent state. As $\xi \rightarrow 0$ we observe $g_{ij}^{(2)}(0) > 1$ i.e., bunching.

Similarly,

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APPENDIX

Expectations in a coherent state

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tr}(a^\dagger a^\dagger a a (\xi_k |\alpha_k\rangle \langle \alpha_k|)) &= \text{Tr} \left(\xi_k e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n,m} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} |n\rangle \langle m| \right) \\
 &= \text{Tr} \left(\xi_k e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_n \frac{|\alpha|^{2n}}{n!} n(n-1) \right) \\
 &= \text{Tr} \left(\xi_k e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{|\alpha|^{2n}}{(n-2)!} \right) \\
 &= \xi_k |\alpha_k|^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tr}(a^\dagger a (\xi |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha|)) &= \text{Tr} \left(\xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n,m} \frac{\alpha^n (\alpha^m)^*}{\sqrt{n!} \sqrt{m!}} a^\dagger a |n\rangle \langle m| \right) \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(|\alpha|^2)^n}{n!} n \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(|\alpha|^2)^n}{(n-1)!} \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \left(|\alpha|^2 + \frac{|\alpha|^4}{1!} + \frac{|\alpha|^6}{2!} + \dots \right) \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} |\alpha|^2 \left(1 + \frac{|\alpha|^2}{1!} + \frac{|\alpha|^3}{2!} + \dots \right) \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} e^{|\alpha|^2} |\alpha|^2 = \xi |\alpha|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tr}(a a^\dagger (\xi |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha|)) &= \text{Tr} \left(\xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n,m} \frac{\alpha^n (\alpha^m)^*}{\sqrt{n!} \sqrt{m!}} a a^\dagger |n\rangle \langle m| \right) \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(|\alpha|^2)^n}{n!} (n+1) \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(|\alpha|^2)^n}{(n-1)!} + e^{|\alpha|^2} \right) \\
 &= \xi e^{-|\alpha|^2} \left(|\alpha|^2 e^{|\alpha|^2} + e^{|\alpha|^2} \right) = \xi (|\alpha|^2 + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$