

# Phase-contrast imaging in the EM



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**Cheng-Yu Hung**



# Outline

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- Amplitude and Phase Contrast
- The Contrast Transfer Function
- Defocus and its Effects
- Envelopes
- 2D CTF
- Aberration
- CTF Estimation

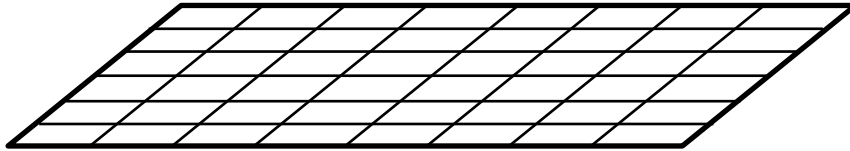
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# Amplitude and Phase Contrast



## Plane Wave

Thinking the Electron as a wave, instead of thinking it as a particle



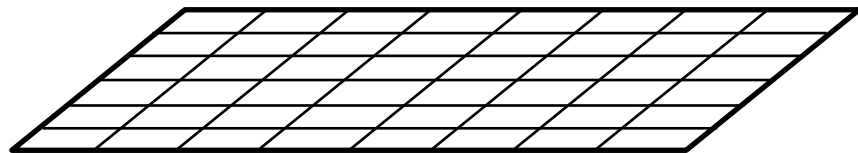
Amplitude = 1  
Phase =  $0^\circ$

Travel through the vacuum

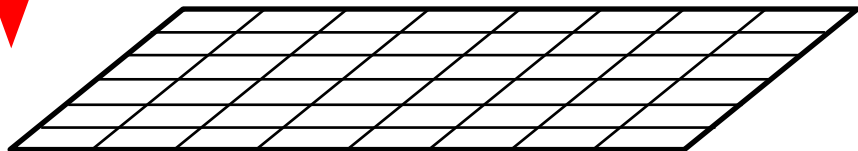




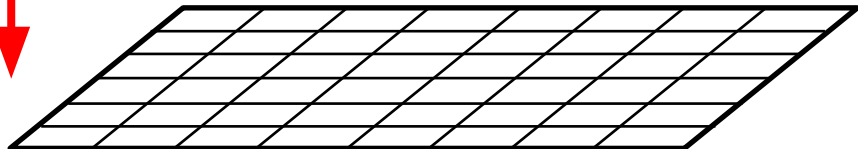
## Plane Wave



$$A = 1$$
$$\theta = 0^\circ$$



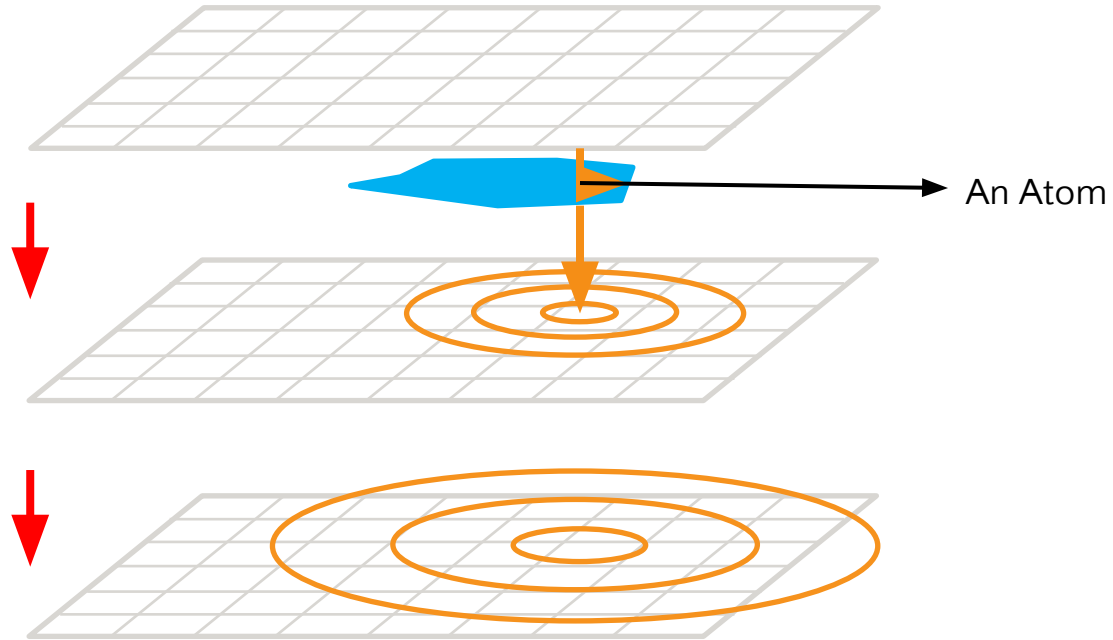
$$A = 1$$
$$\theta = 90^\circ$$



$$A = 1$$
$$\theta = 180^\circ$$

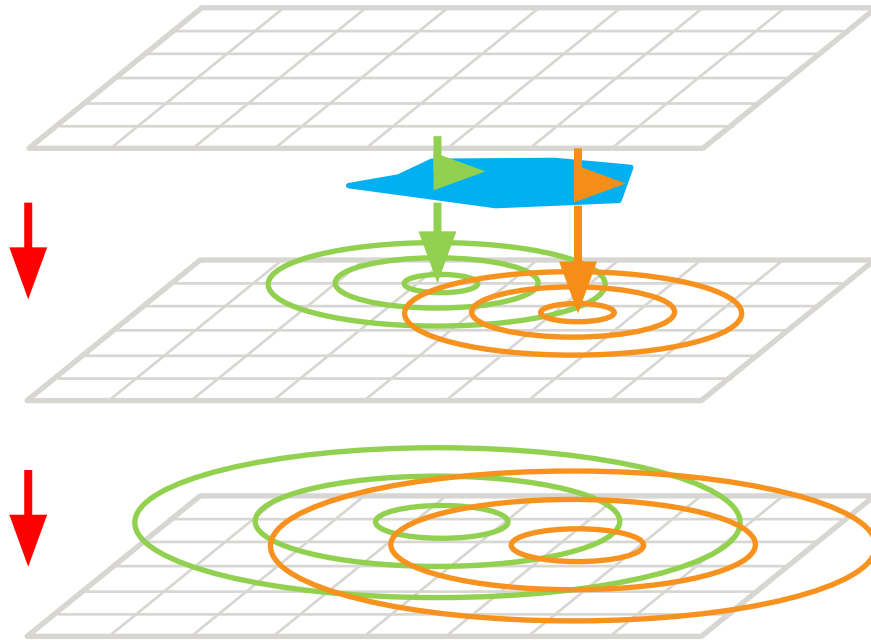


## Scattering



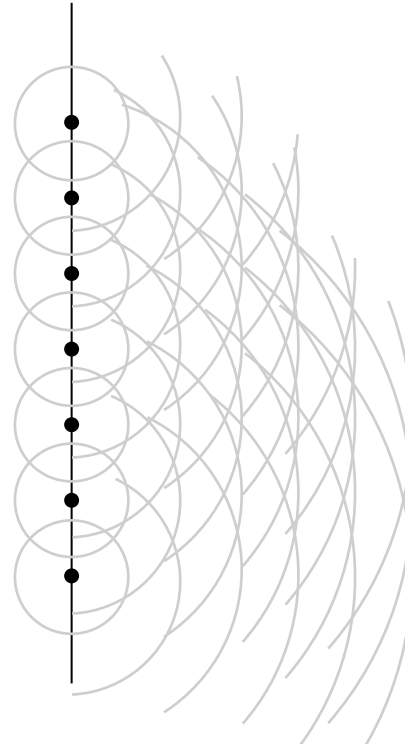
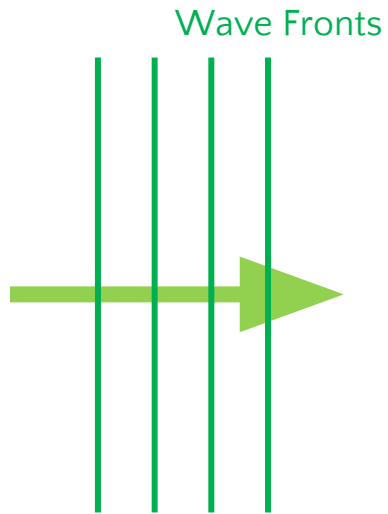


## Scattering





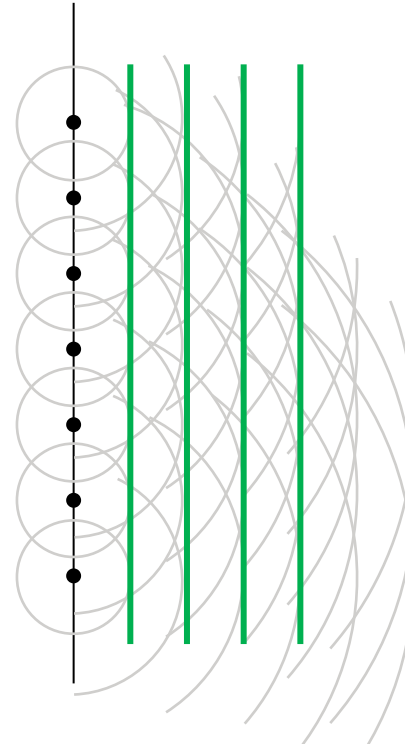
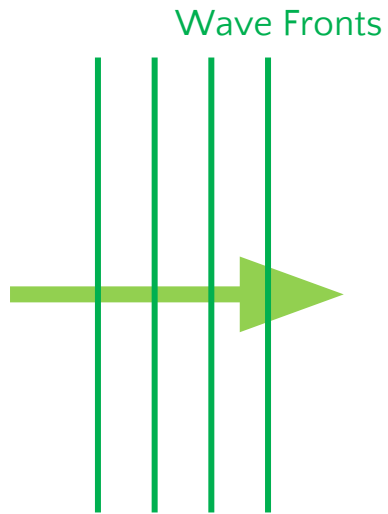
# Interference





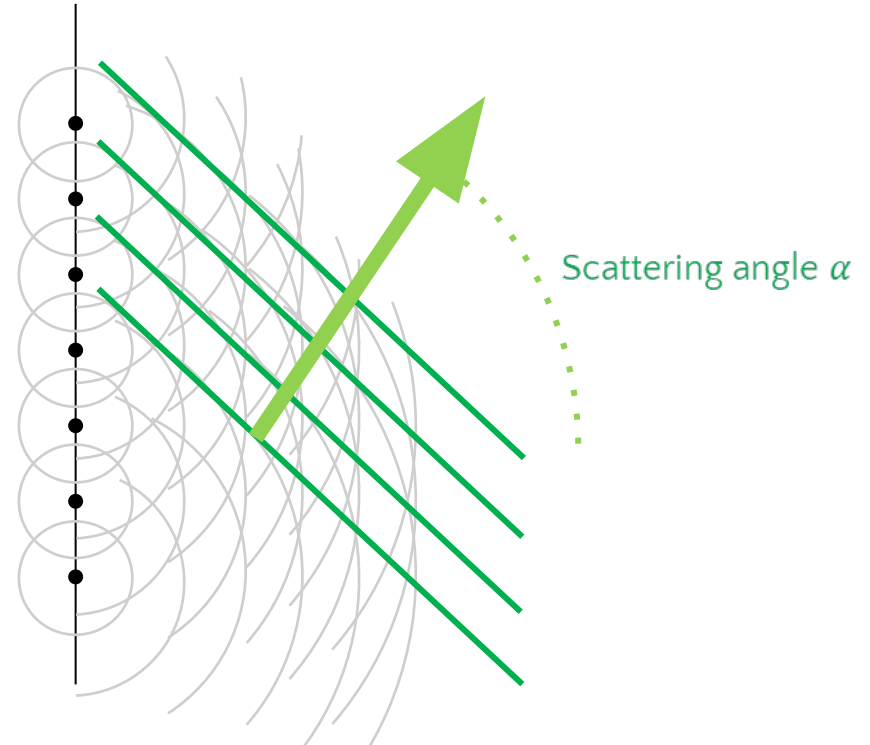
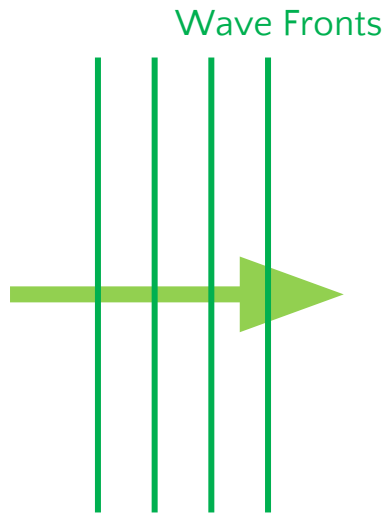


# Interference



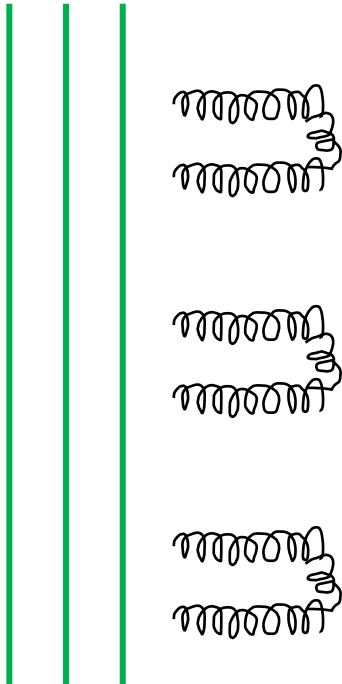


# Interference



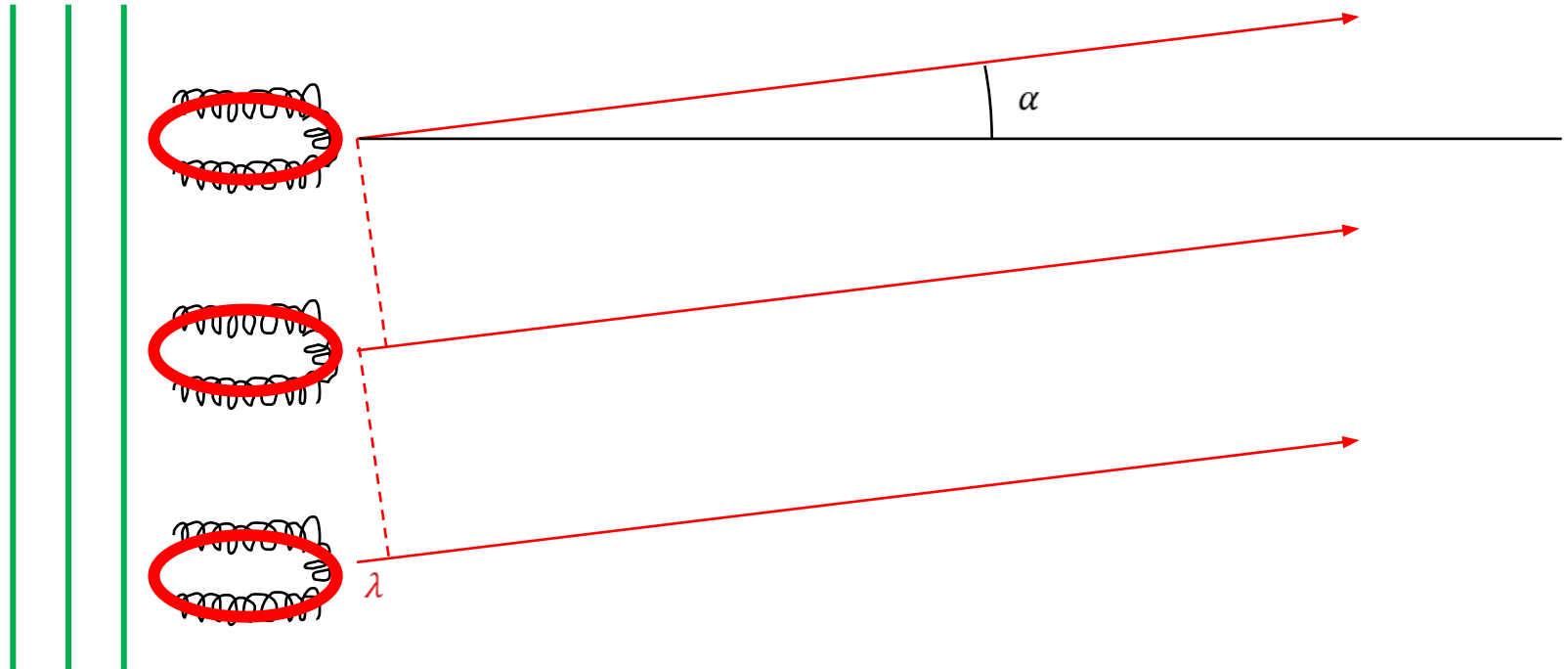


## More Complex Interference



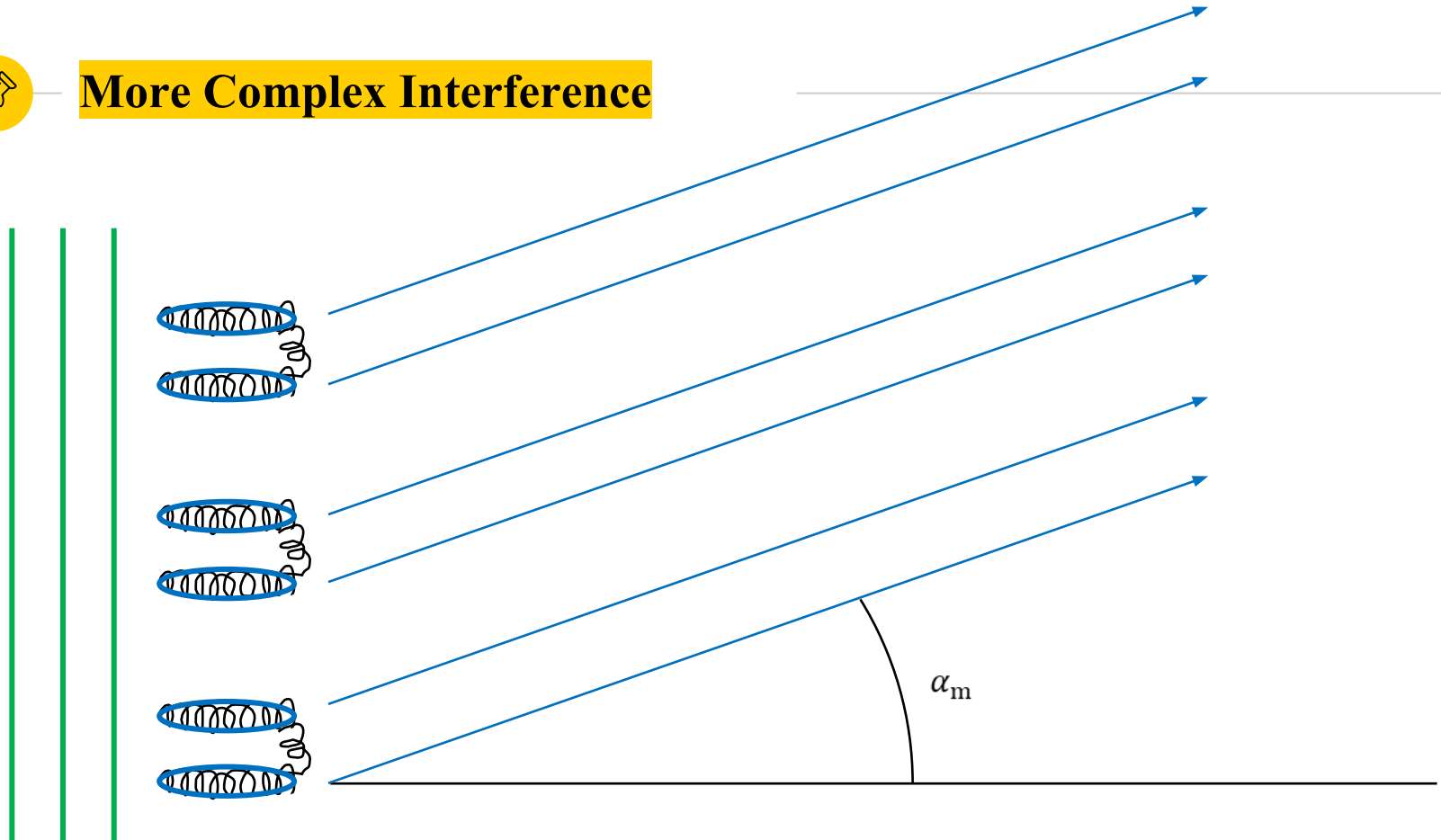


## More Complex Interference



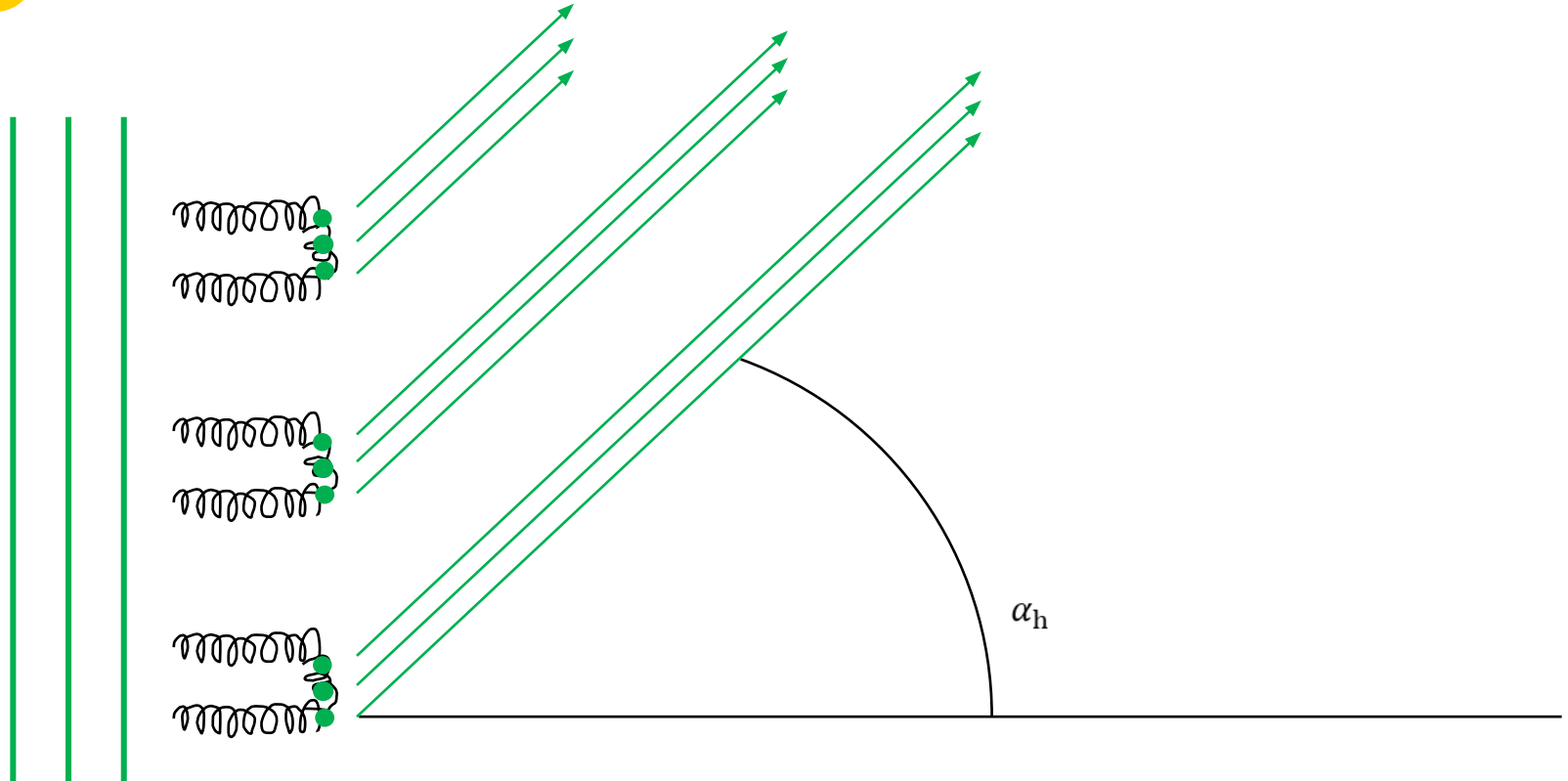


## More Complex Interference



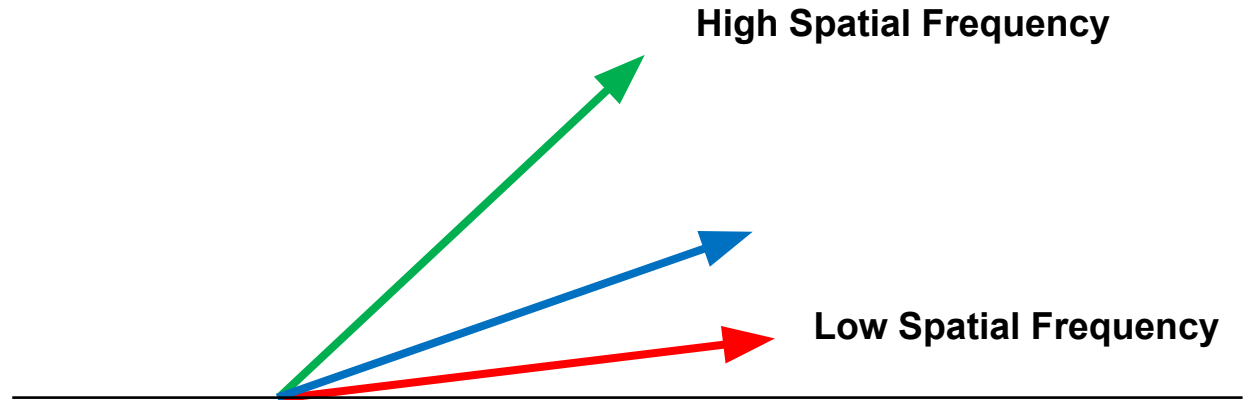
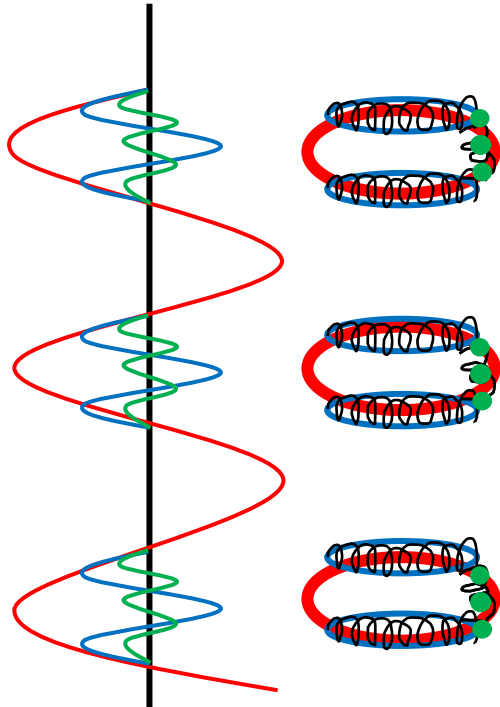


## More Complex Interference





## More Complex Interference



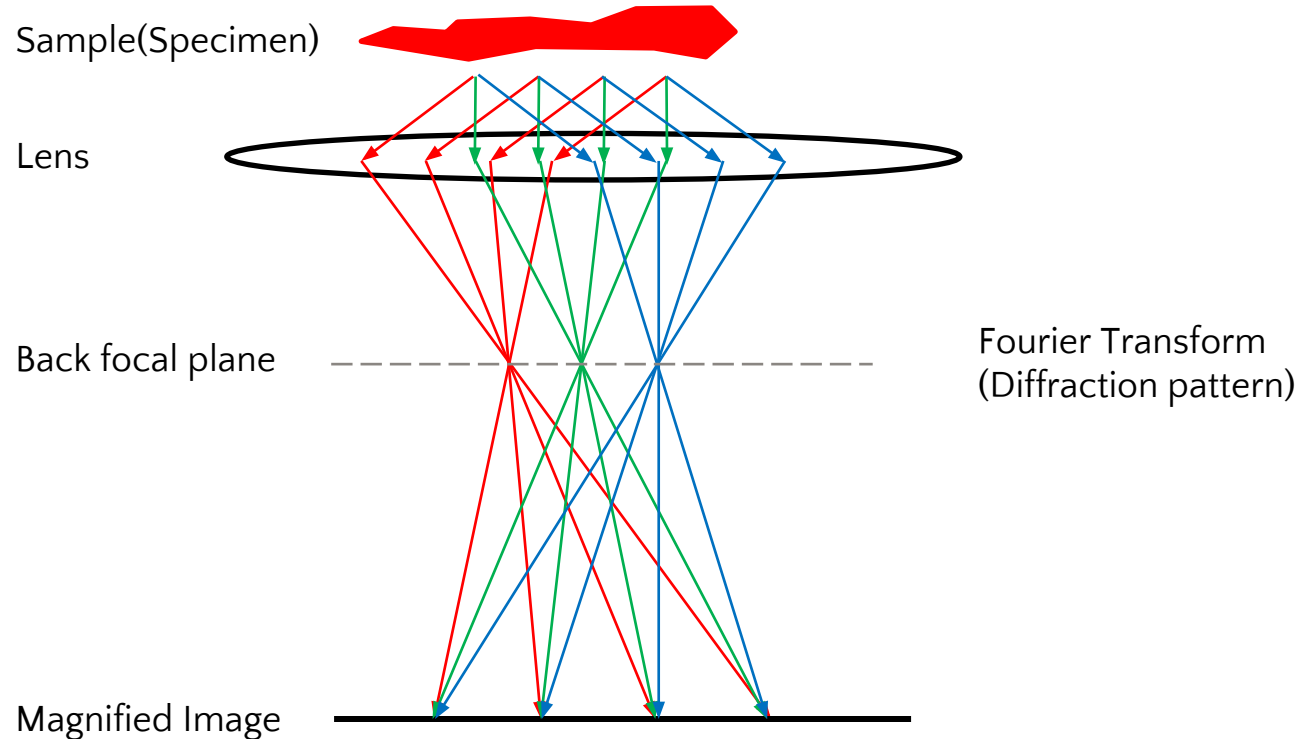
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## The Contrast Transfer Function





## Structure of Cryo-EM





## The Contrast Transfer Function

Sample

Lens

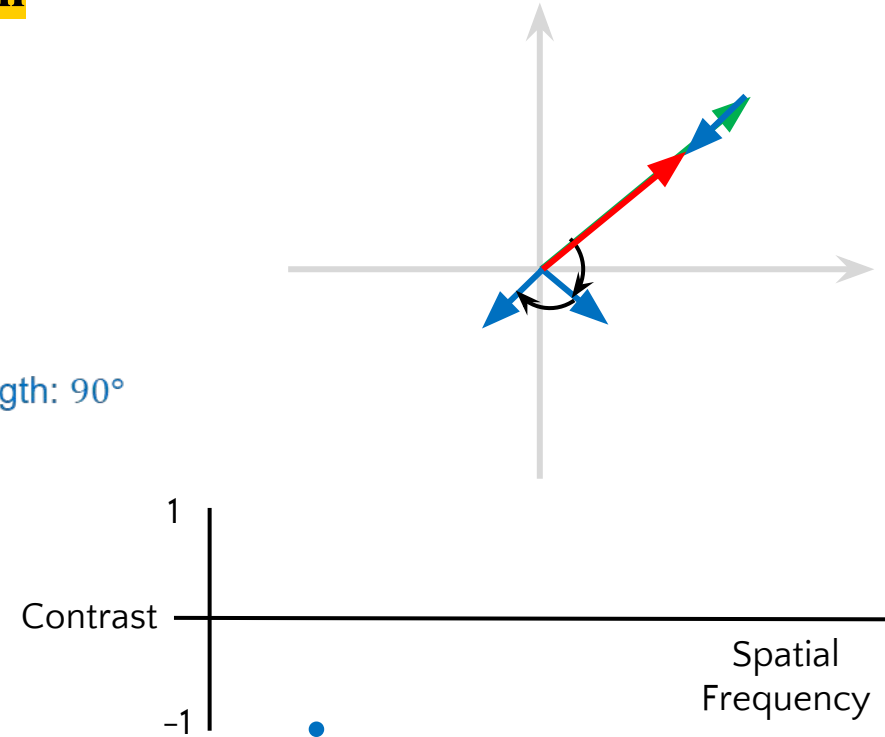
Unscattered  
Wave

scattered Wave

Phase shift from

- scattering:  $90^\circ$
- different path length:  $90^\circ$

Image  
Plane





# The Contrast Transfer Function

Sample

Lens

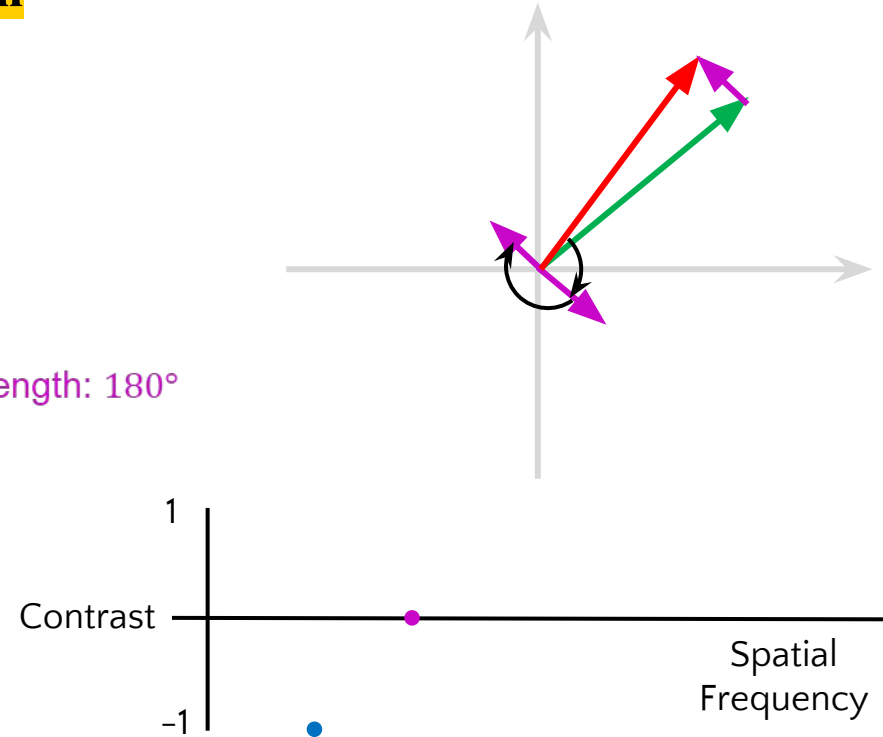
Unscattered Wave

Image Plane

scattered Wave

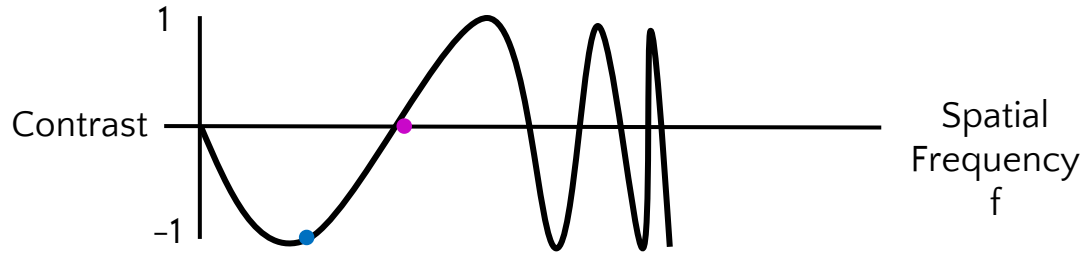
Phase shift from

- scattering:  $90^\circ$
- different path length:  $180^\circ$





## The Contrast Transfer Function



$$CTF = \sin\left(-\pi\lambda\Delta z f^2 + \frac{\pi}{2}C_s\lambda^3 f^4\right)$$

$\lambda$ : wave length

$\Delta z$ : defocus

$f$ : spatial frequency (1/d)

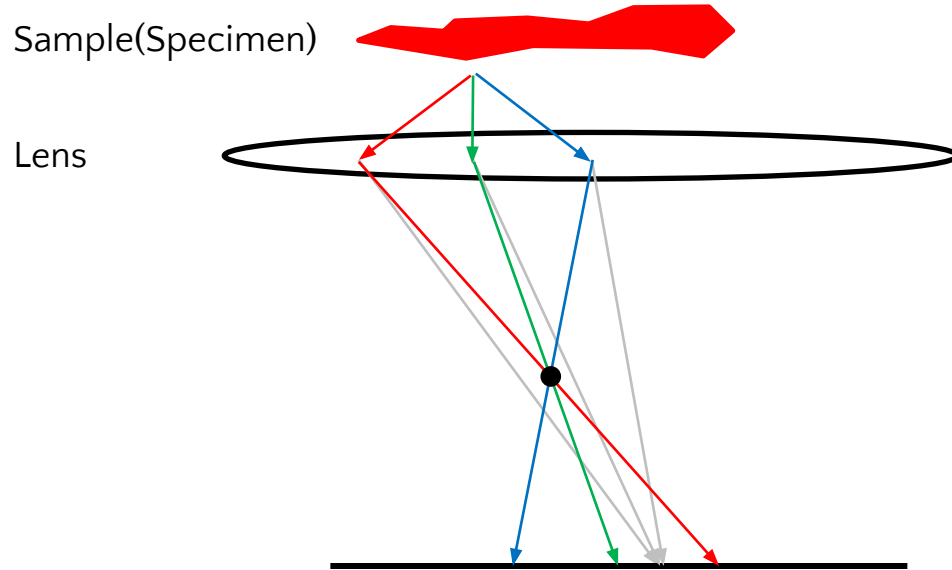
$C_s$ : spherical aberration coefficient

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## Defocus and its Effects



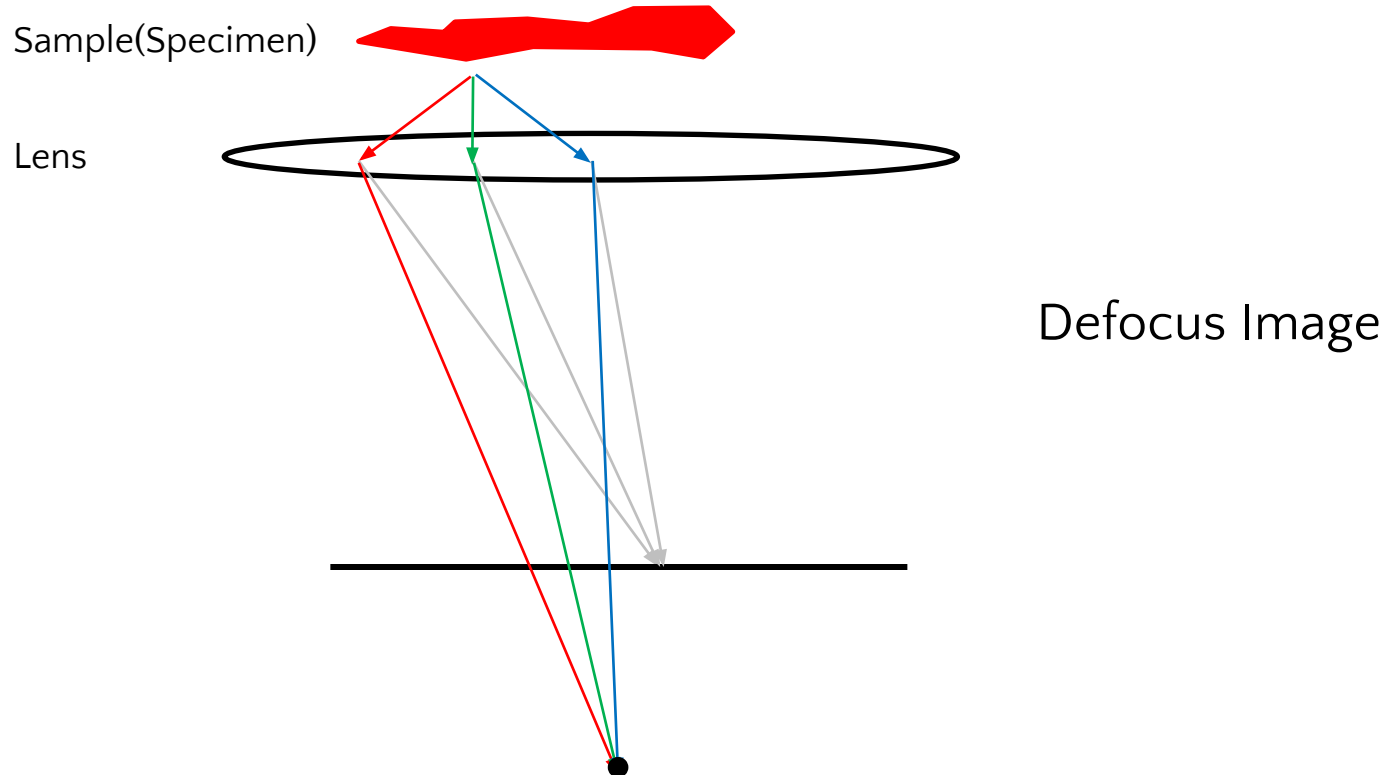
## Defocus and Overfocus



Overfocus Image



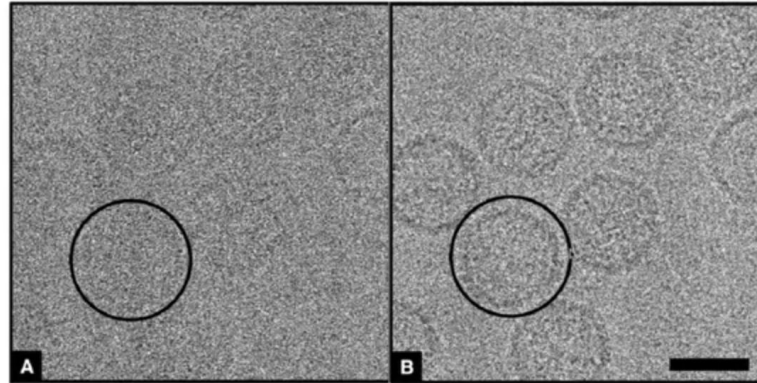
## Defocus and Overfocus





## Defocus Effect

Weak low-resolution features  
Strong high-resolution features



Strong low-resolution features  
Weak high-resolution features

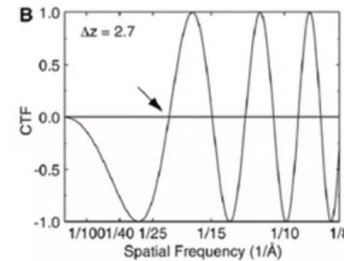
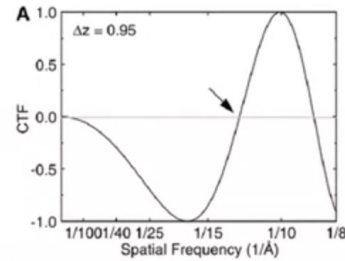


Figure from Thuman-Commike and Chiu, *Micron* **31**:687



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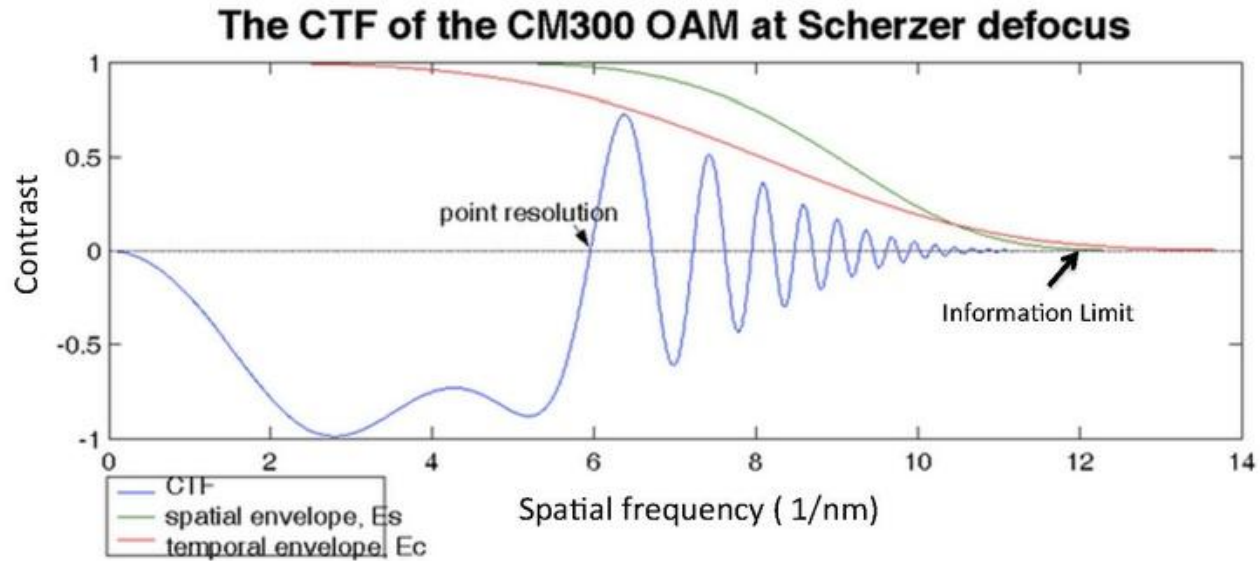
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# Envelopes

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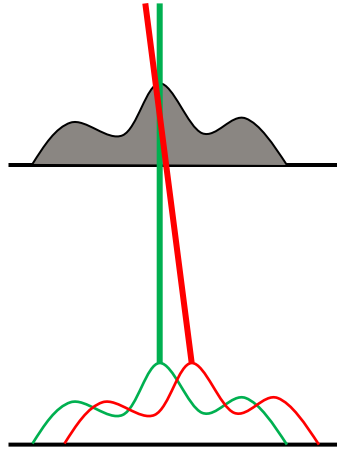


## Envelope Function of CTF

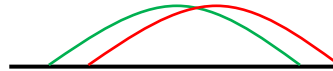




## Envelope Function Caused by Different Direction



Low Frequency



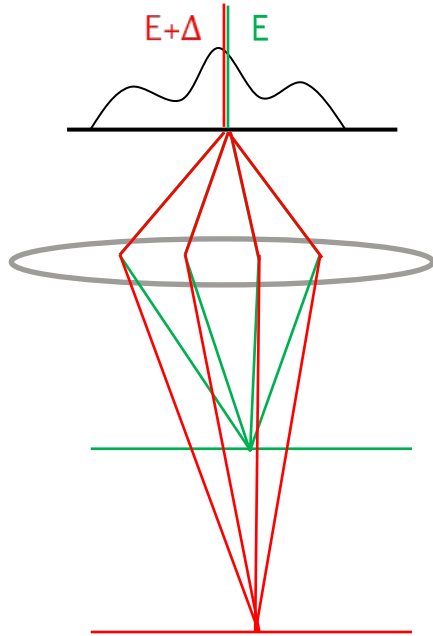
High Frequency



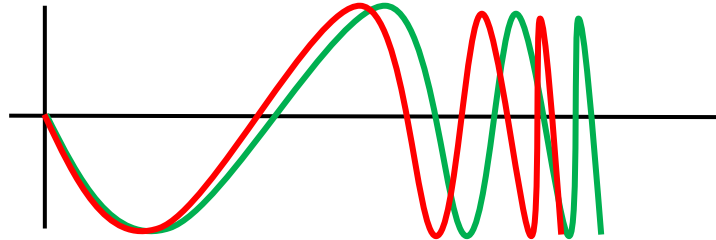
**Blurred!**



## Envelope Function Caused by Different Energy

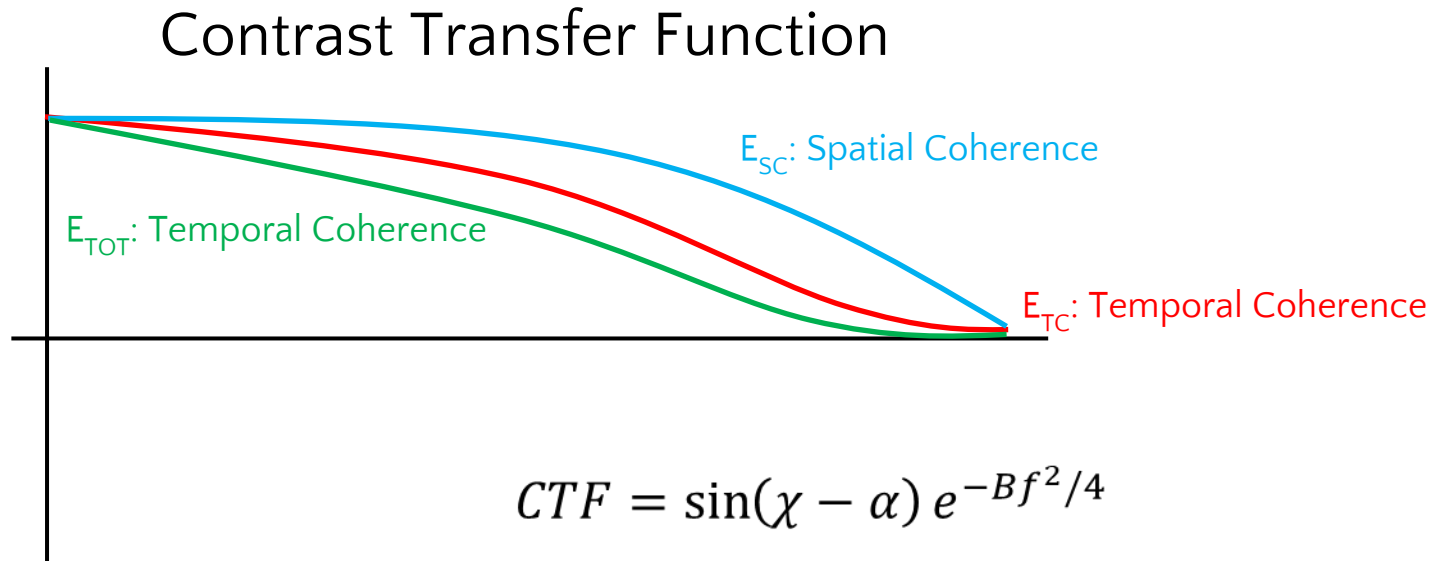


Contrast Transfer Function





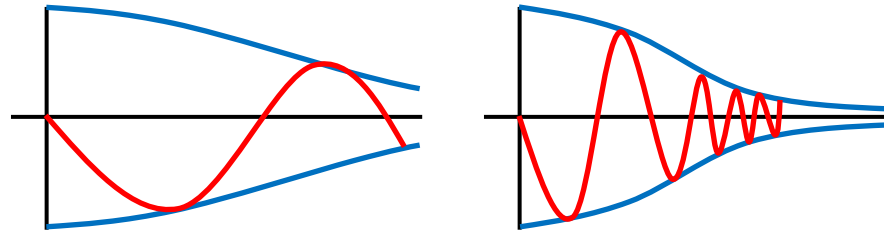
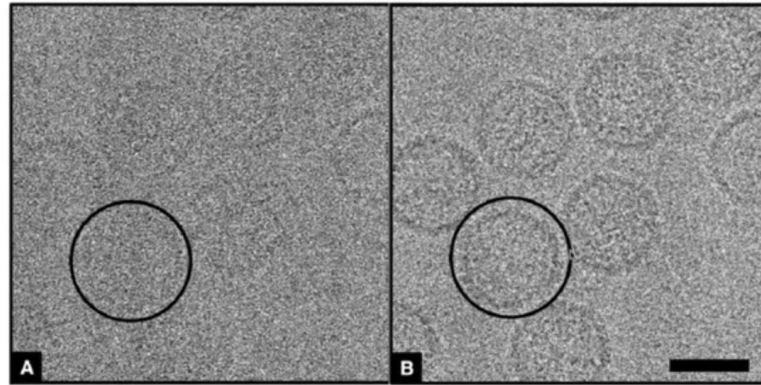
## Envelope Function Caused by Different Energy





## Envelope Example

Figure from Thuman-Commike and Chiu, *Micron* **31**:687



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## 2D CTF

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## 2D CTF

CTF can be formulated as follow:

$$CTF = -w_1 \sin(\chi_\phi(g)) - w_2 \cos(\chi_\phi(g))$$

Or

Called Weak Phase Approximation

$$CTF = -\sin(\chi_\phi(g))$$

$$\chi_\phi(g) = \pi\lambda|g|^2\Delta f - \frac{\pi}{2}\lambda^3|g|^4C_s + \Delta\varphi ,$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{2}(\Delta f_1 + \Delta f_2 + (\Delta f_1 - \Delta f_2)\cos(2(\alpha - \alpha_{ast})))$$

Where  $w_2$  depends on the specimen characteristics and microscope properties





## 2D CTF

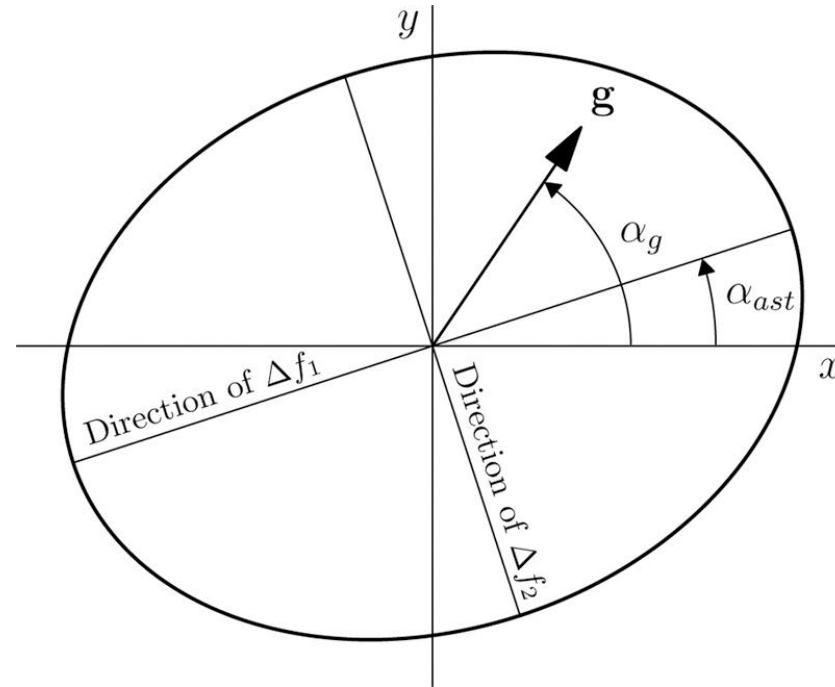


Figure from Alexis Rohou and Nikolaus Grigorieff, Journal of Structural Biology

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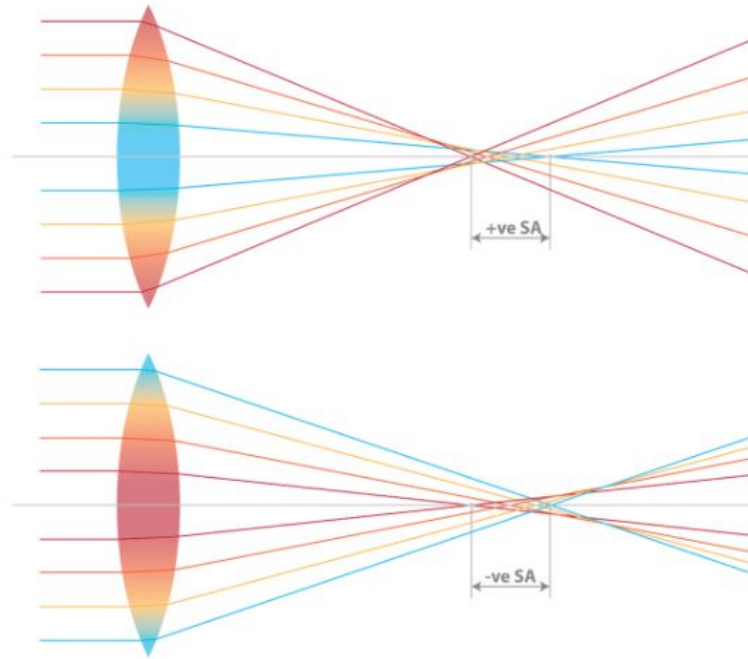
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# Aberration

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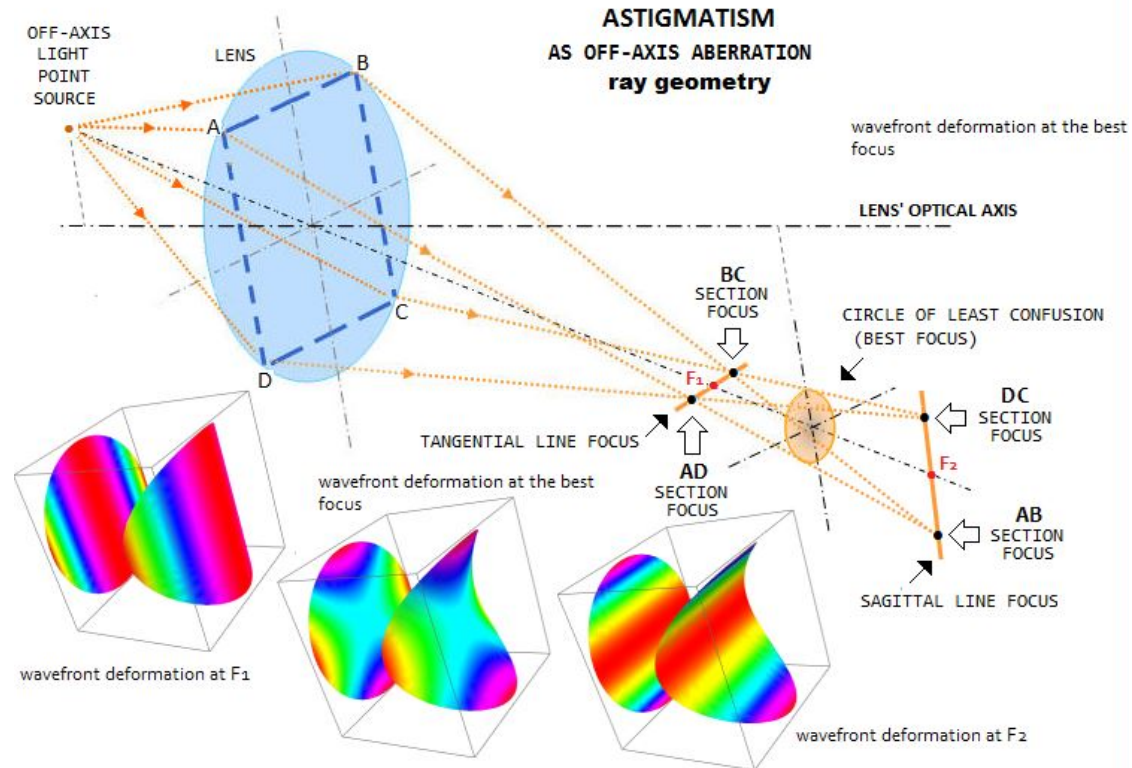


## Spherical Aberration





# Astigmatism Aberration



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## CTF Estimation

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## CTF Estimation

