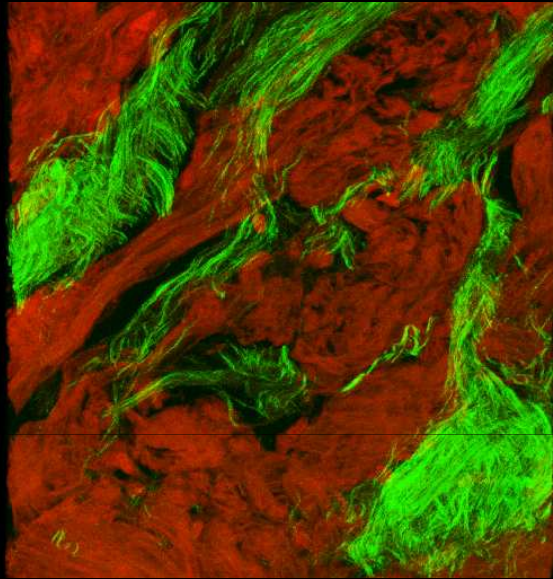
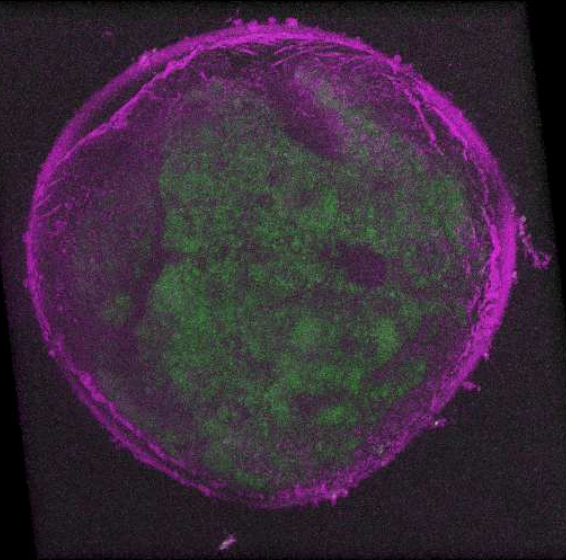


“Introdução á Óptica Não Linear”

Carlos Lenz Cesar: IFGW - UNICAMP



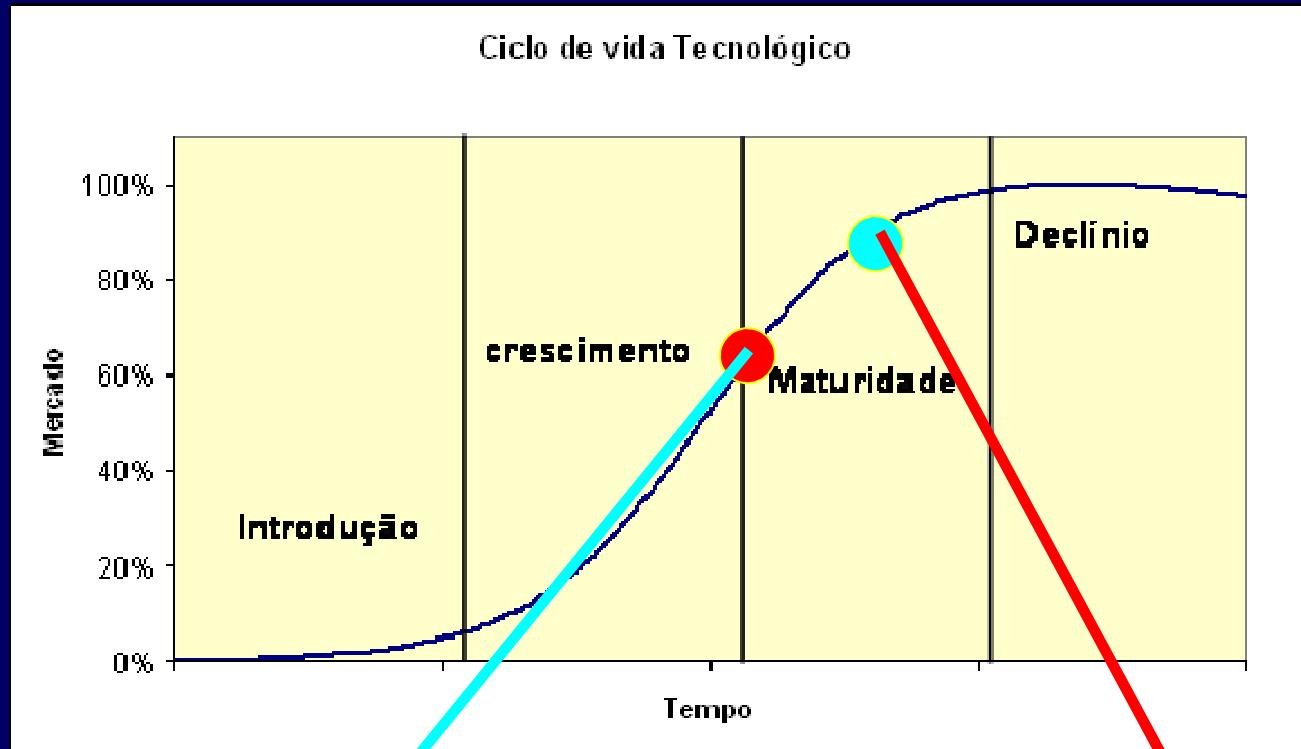
*TPEF + SHG :
heart fibroma*



*THG
embryo*

*CARS + SFG
Mice myelin sheet*

Signs of New Era: World is ready to launch the next scientific-technological revolution



Watson & Crick 1953
~ 60 years old knowledge



Signs:

The crisis already appeared

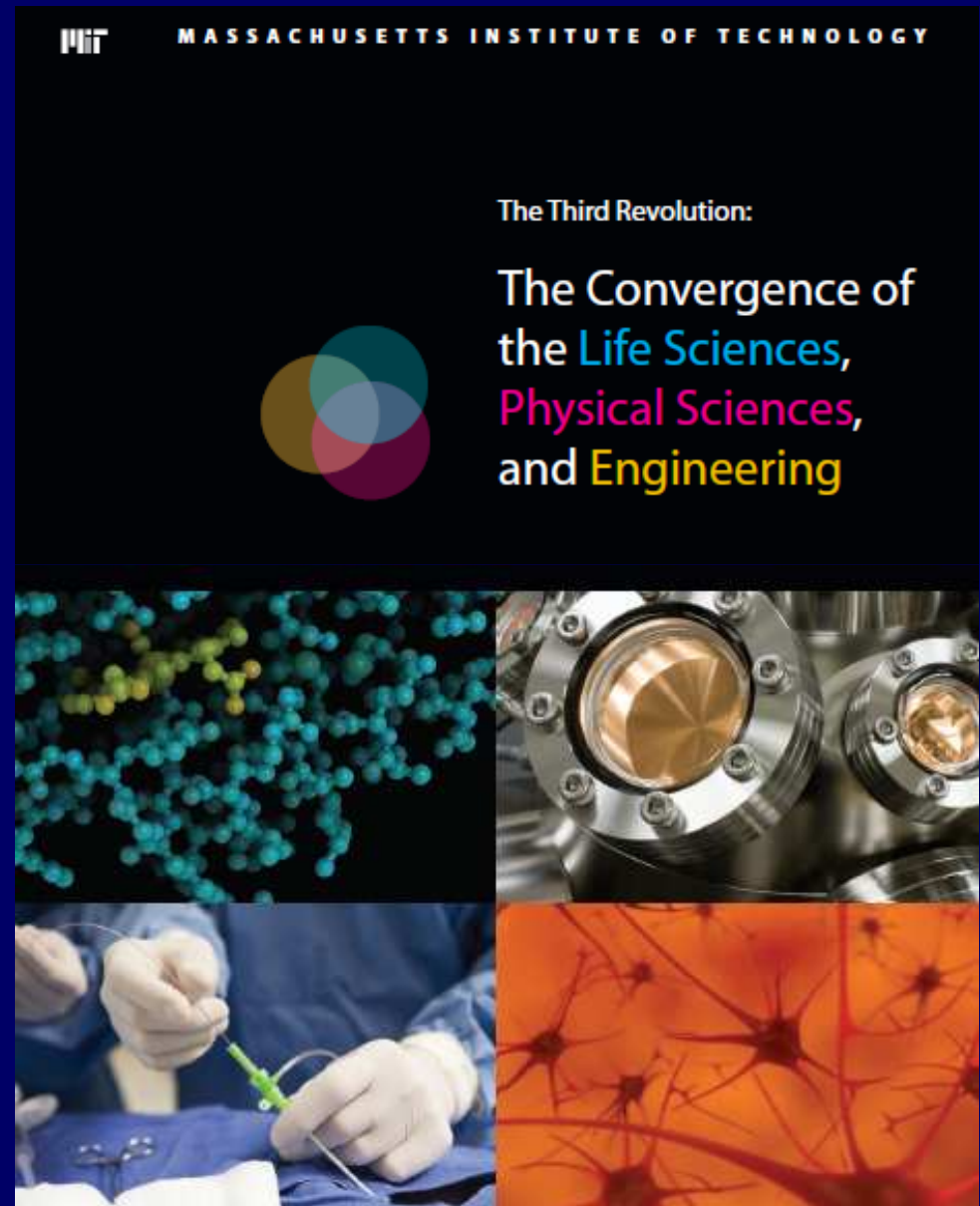
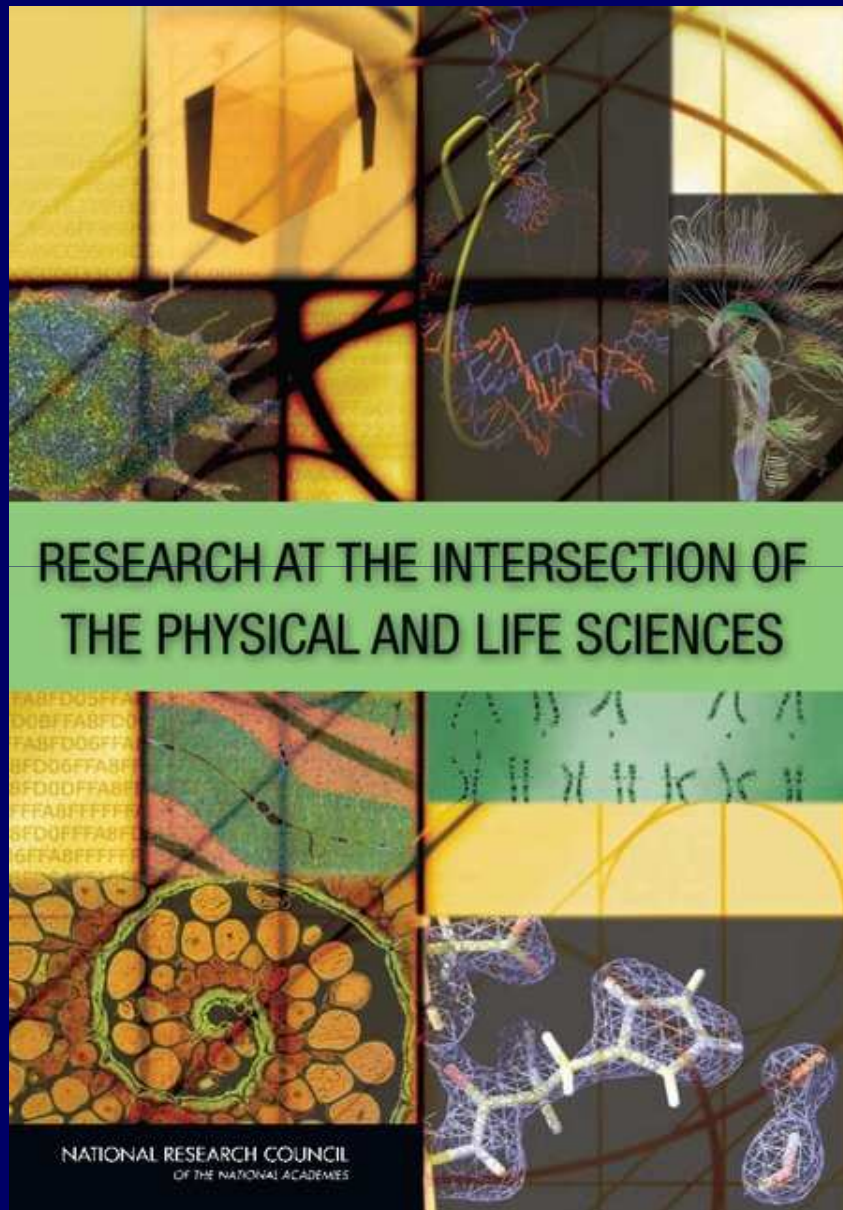
The Information era evolution is here

Next Revolution???

Our bet: control of biology at cell/molecular level

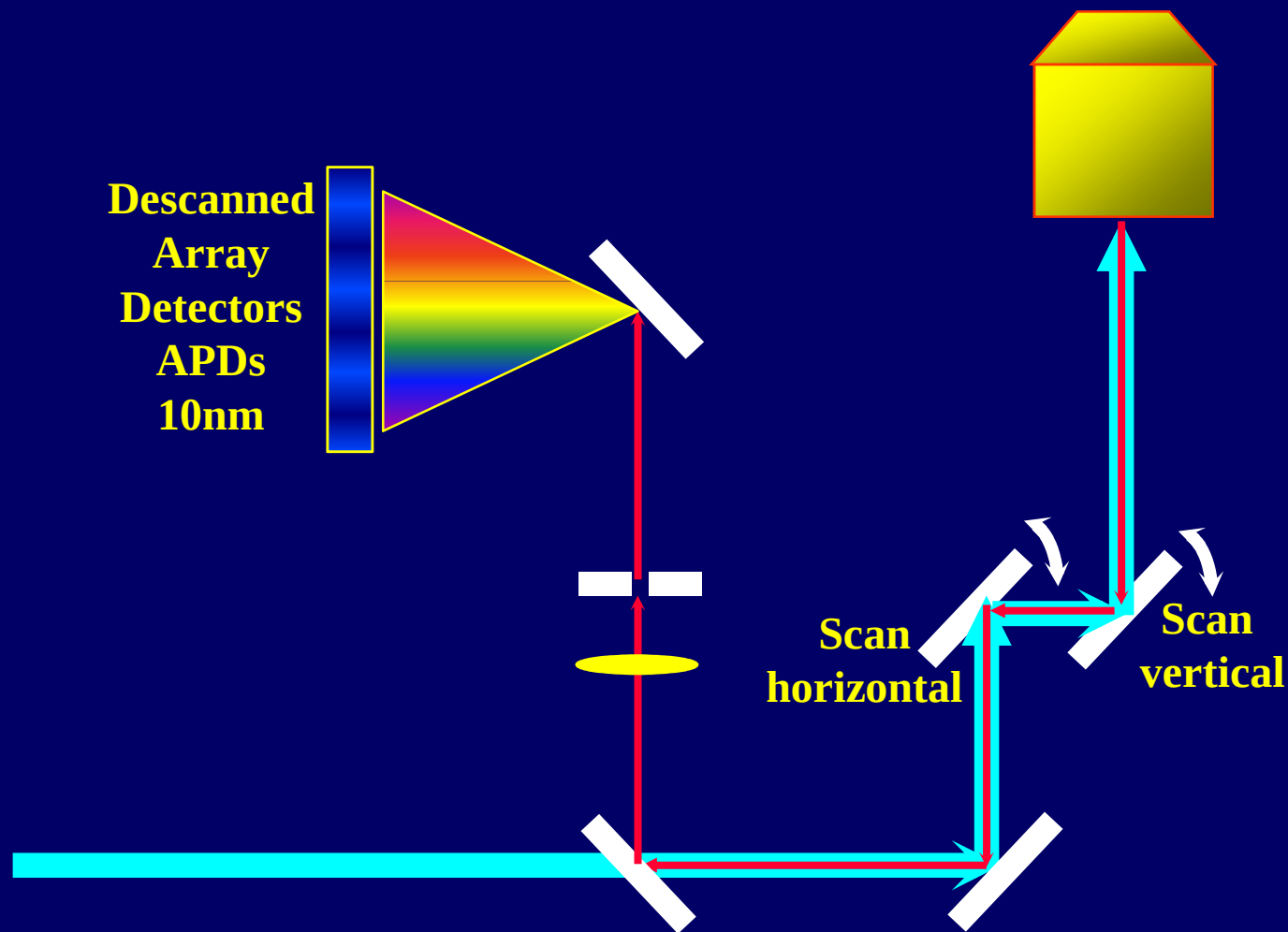
National Research Council Report

MIT white paper



Our contribution:

Multimodal Platform based on a laser scanning spectral confocal microscopy!

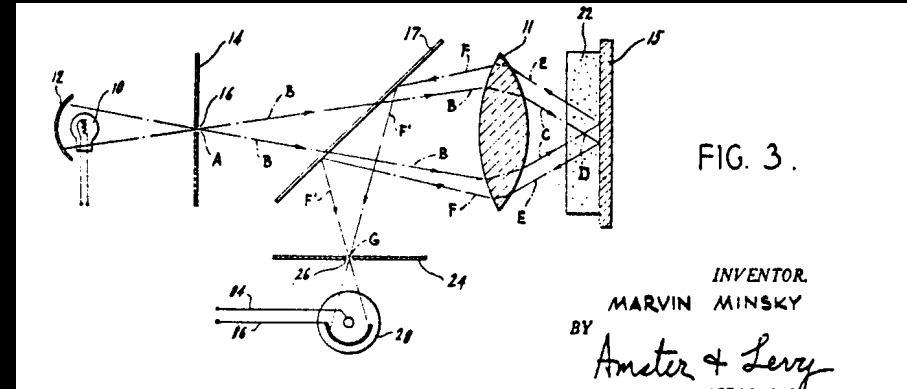


Why laser scanning Confocal Microscopy?



Marvin Minsky
Mathematician

Artificial Intelligence



Confocal patent: 1957

**Minsky scanned the sample –
images were not that great!**

**First commercial confocal
appeared in 1988 – Amos&White
(Cambridge UK). BioRad.**

**Laser scanning made all the
difference!**

Why Multimodal Platform?

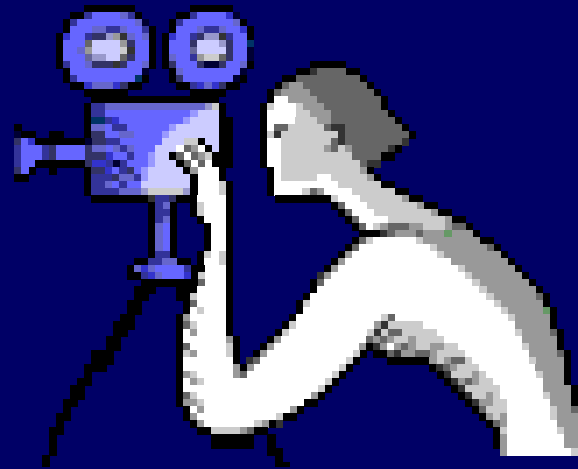
To understand cell processes!

PROCESS is a sequence of events in time.

Time evolution is crucial.

Tool needed: capable of real time observations.

No more pictures – we need movies!



LABEL FREE

Non destructive – remote – capable to bring biochemical & biomechanical information – spatial resolution sub-cellular level [ideal molecular level] – 3D image reconstruction.

Questions to be answered: where, when and what happened

Resolved in time, space and spectrally

Which Platform?

Multimodal platform.

Laser scanning + 3D + time-lapse capabilities

**Single/multiphoton fluorescences: intensity spectral
+ FLIM + PLIM + FCS + FRET + F...**

SHG + THG

Raman + CARS

Tip-enhancement + conventional AFM

Optical Tweezers + laser cutting

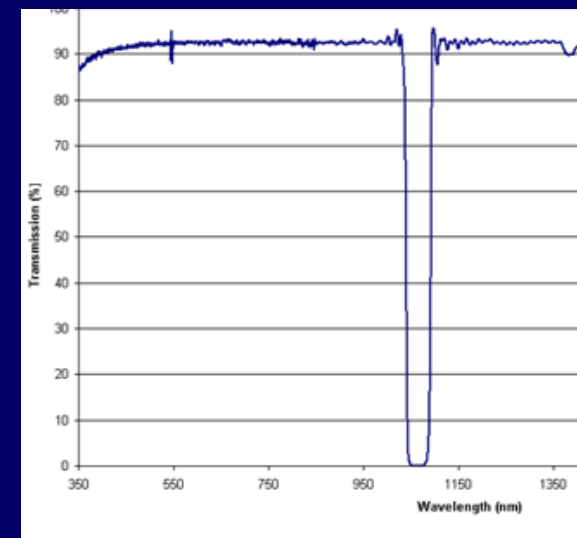
**Physiological controlled cell – temperature +
atmosphere**

Is it possible?

Optics allows Multimodality in the same platform



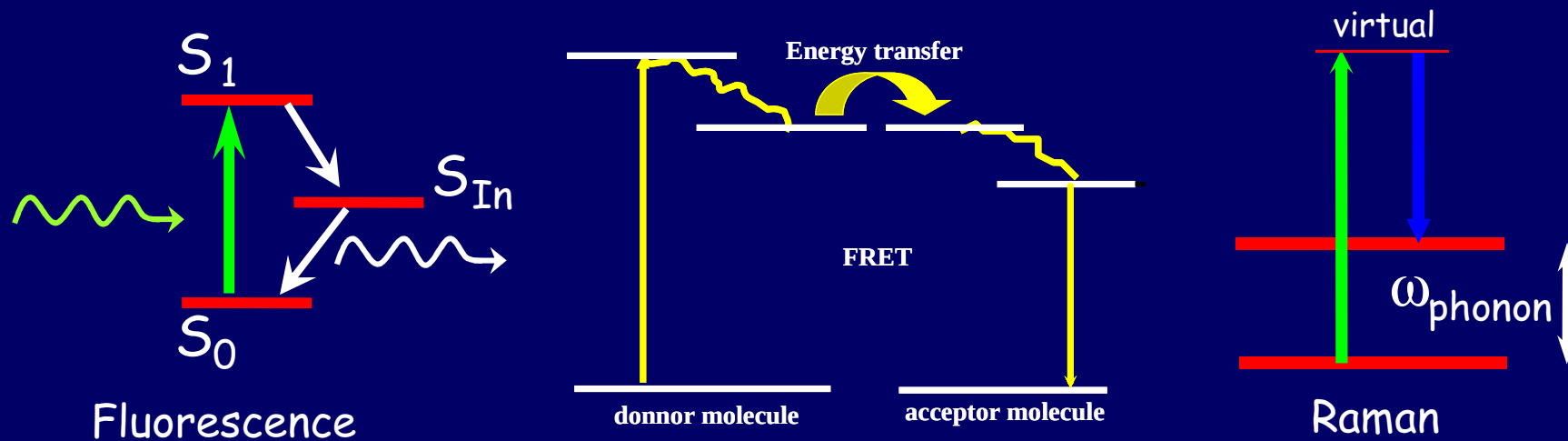
Optical beams do not collide!



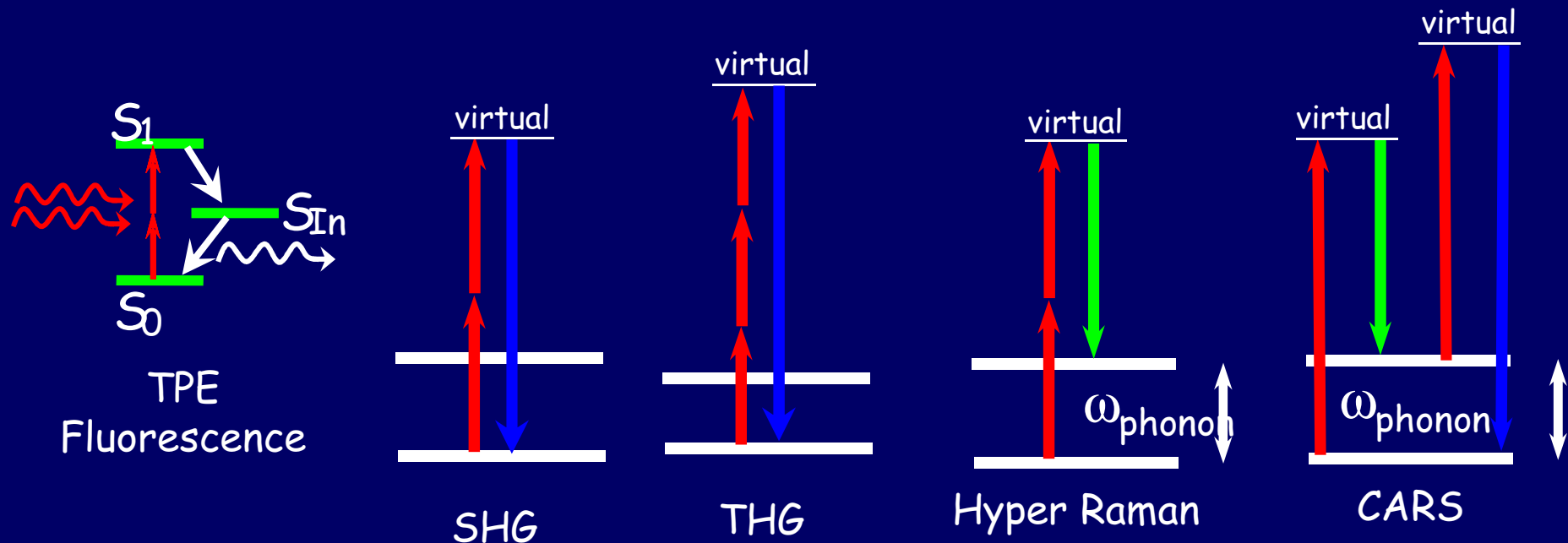
Dichroics filters

Platform Optical Processes

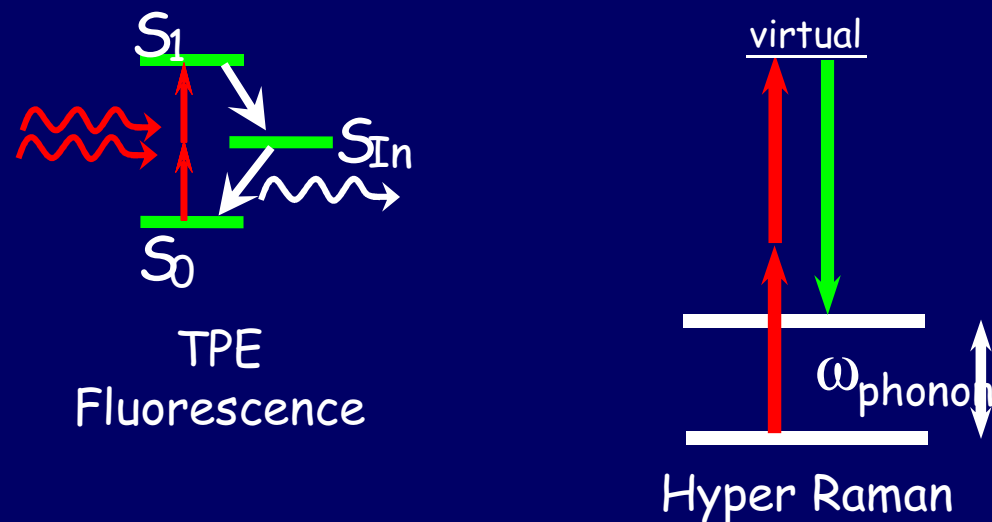
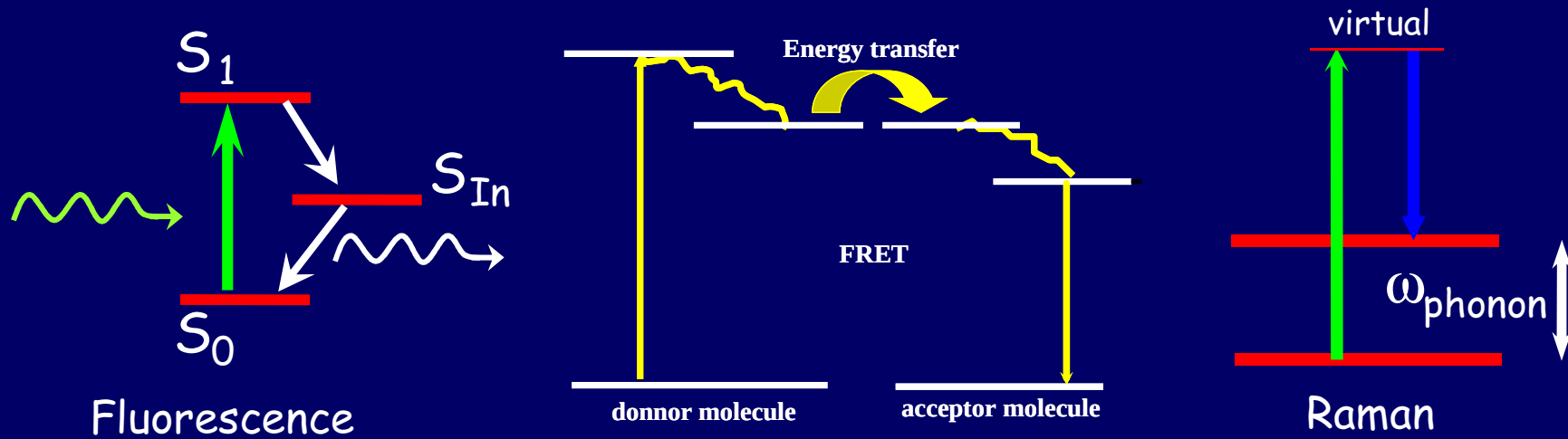
Linear Optical processes



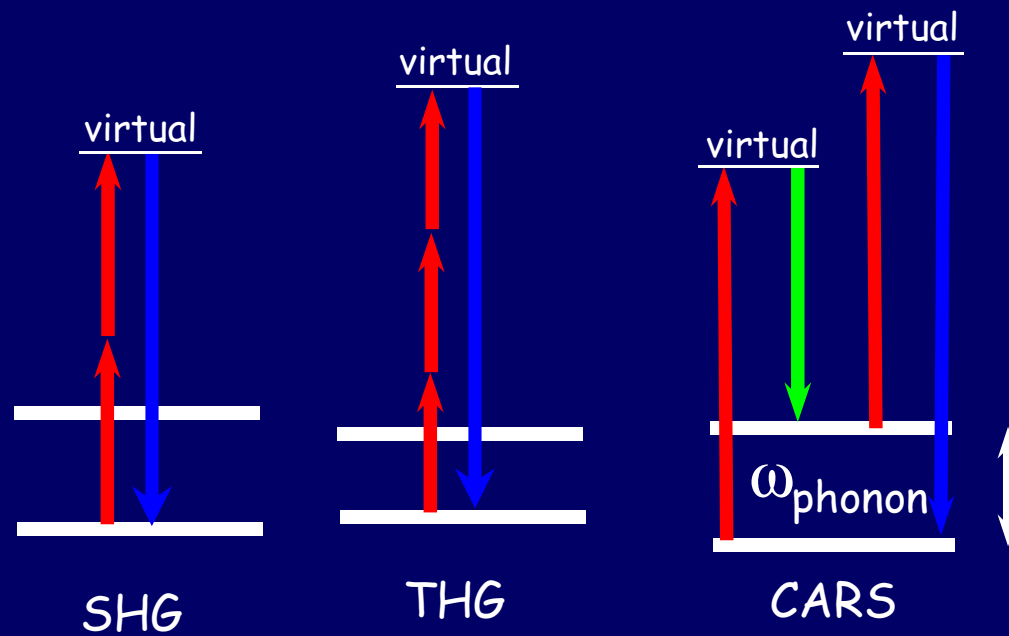
Non Linear Optical processes



Inelastic processes: heat dissipation

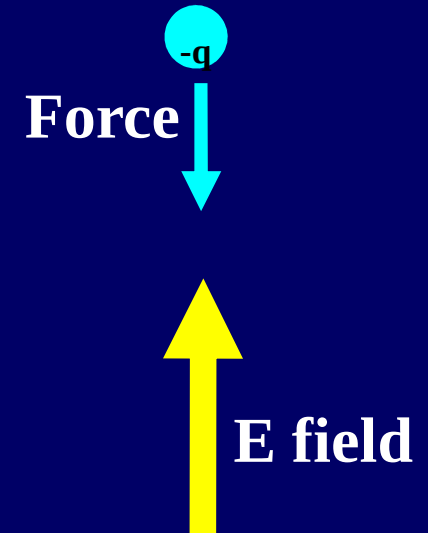
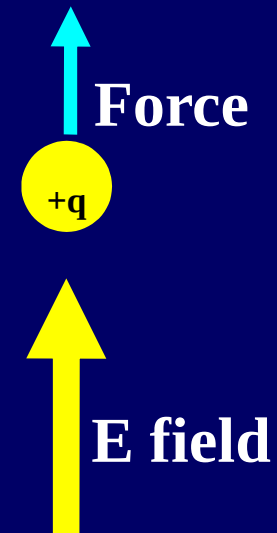
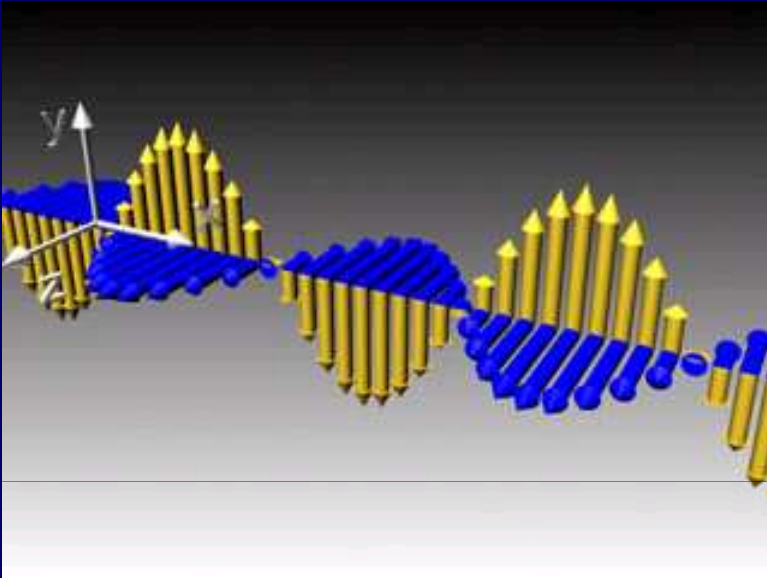


Elastic processes

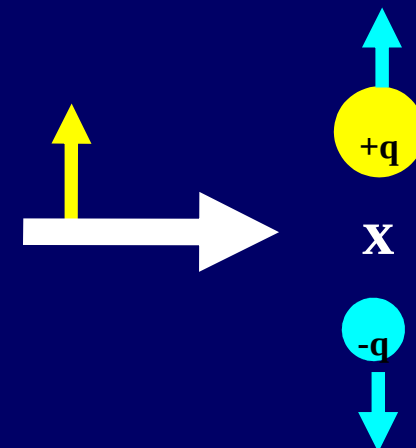


Understanding Optical Processes

Light is an Electromagnetic Field



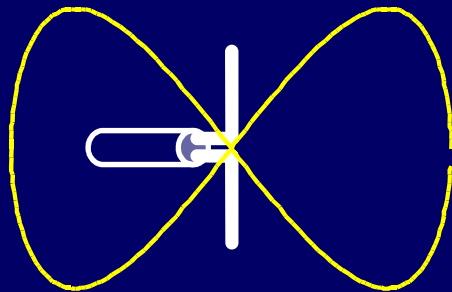
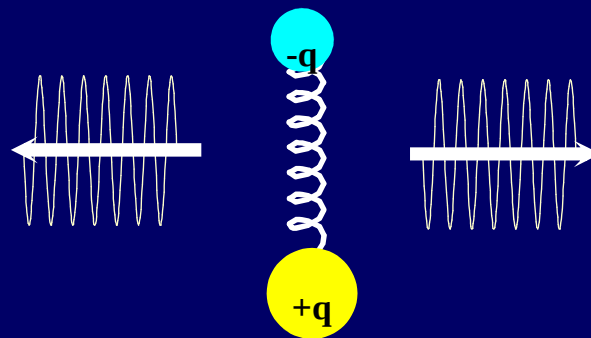
Dipole $P = q \times$



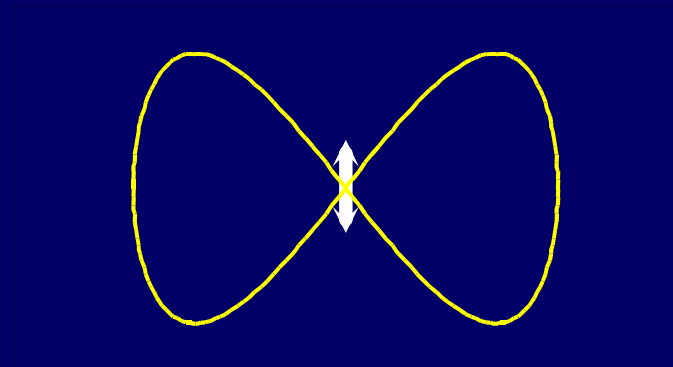
Light Irradiation: Molecular vibration

infrared $\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$

Dipole $P = q \times$

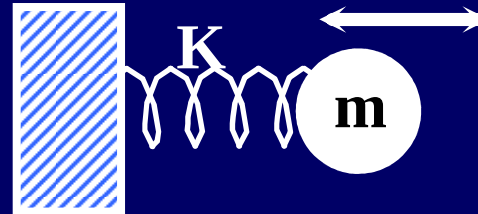


Radio wave emission



molecule light emission

Forced spring-mass system: resonance

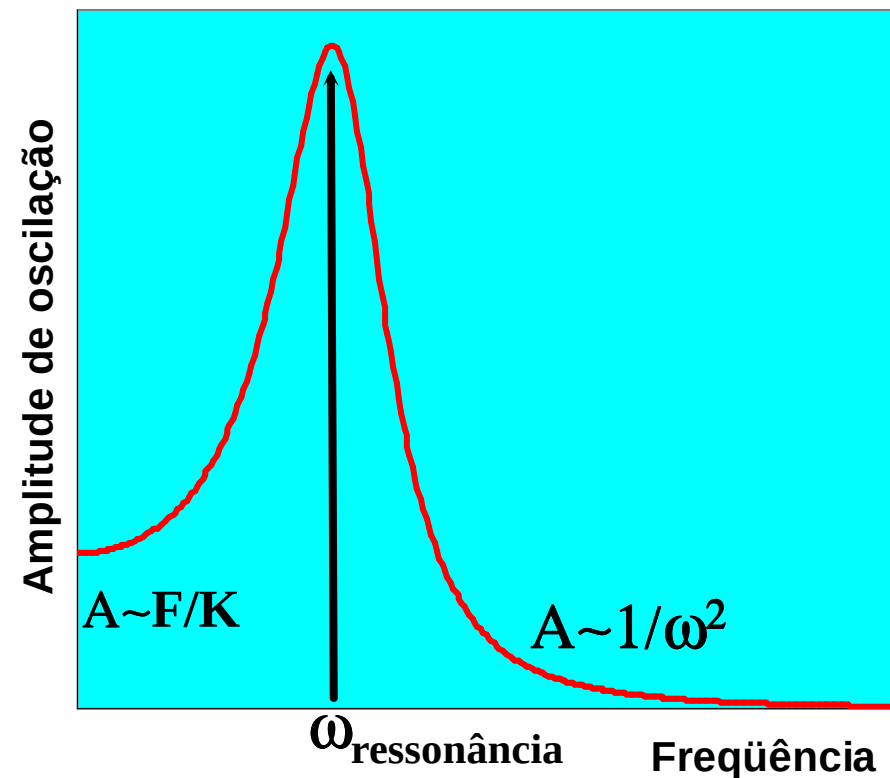


$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

electron mass $\ll$ nucleus mass
electron follows light frequency

nucleus do not follows light

Oscilador

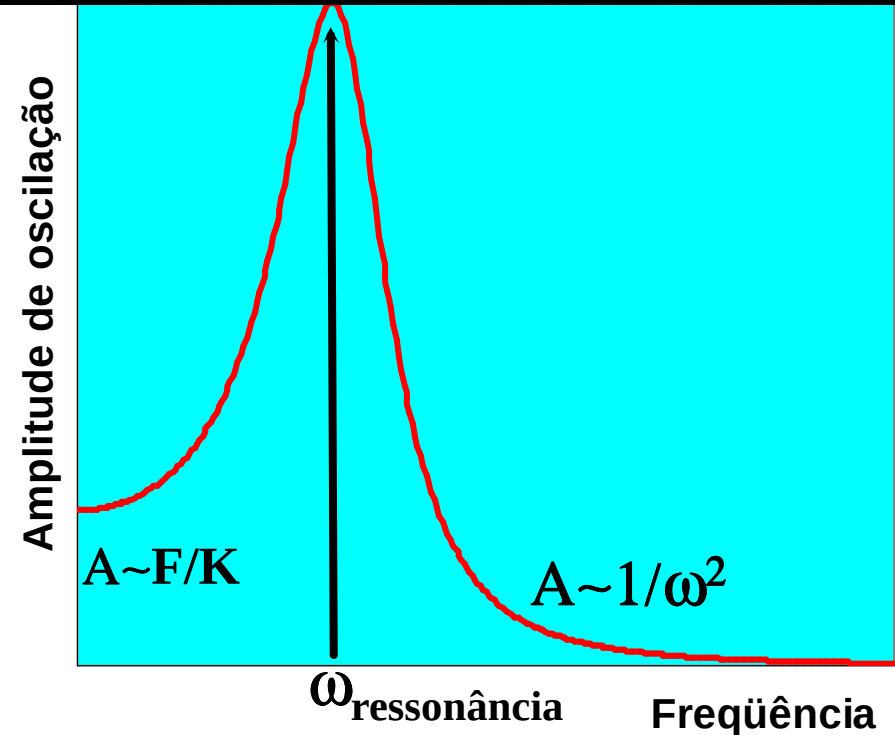


Forced spring-mass system: resonance

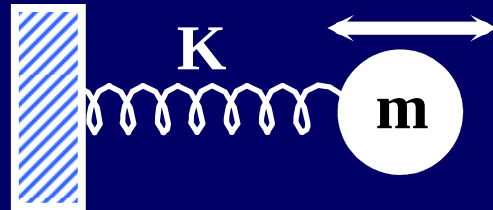


electron mass $\ll$ nucleus mass
electron follows light frequency

nucleus do not follows light



Hooke's law is an approximation



$$F = -k x$$

$$F = -k x - \beta x^2 - \gamma x^3 - \delta x^4 \dots$$

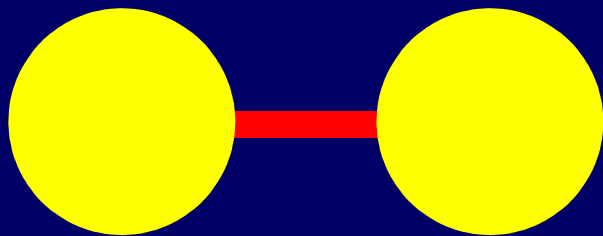
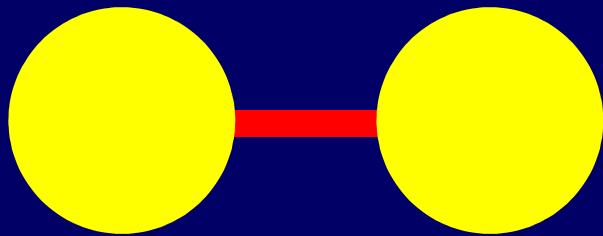
Inversion symmetry:

Force is antisymmetric: if $x \rightarrow -x$ then $F \rightarrow -F$

$$k x + \beta x^2 + \gamma x^3 + \delta x^4 \dots = k x - \beta x^2 + \gamma x^3 - \delta x^4 \dots$$

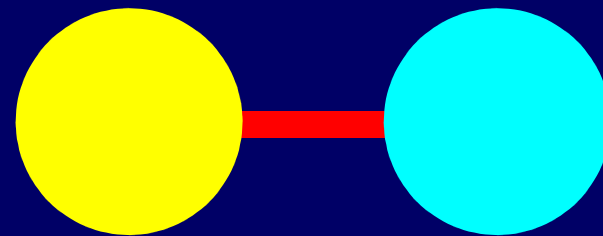
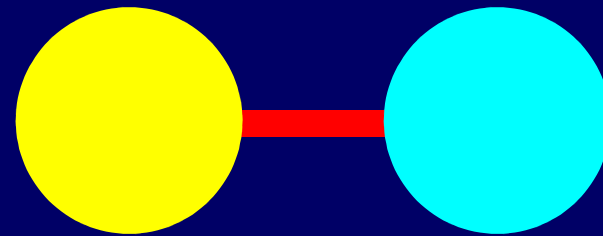
Molecular symmetry

Symmetric Molecule
Unnoticed change x by $-x$



$$F = -k x - \gamma x^3 \dots$$

Non-symmetric molecule
Noticed change $x \rightarrow -x$



$$F = -k x - \beta x^2 - \gamma x^3 - \delta x^4 \dots$$

Electrons follow optical frequency: $x_e = \alpha E_o \cos(\omega t)$

Nuclei don't: $x_n = x_o \cos(\omega_n t)$

Molecule polarization

$$P[x_n, x_e] = P_o + a x_e + b x_n + c x_e^2 + d x_e x_n + e x_n^2 + f x_n^3 + g x_e^3 \cdots + h x_e^3 x_n + \cdots$$

**Electronic
Absorption
Rayleigh
scattering**

$$\chi^{(1)}$$

**Infrared
absorption**

**SHG/SFG
DFG**

$$\chi^{(2)}$$

Raman

$$\chi^{(1)}$$

**Overtone
NIR**

THG

$$\chi^{(3)}$$

CARS

$$\chi^{(3)}$$

NLO vocabulary – powers of E – only electron counts

Trygonometry

$$\cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\cos(a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

$$\cos a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} \cos(a + b) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(a - b)$$

$$\cos(\omega_1 t) \cos(\omega_2 t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos[(\omega_1 + \omega_2) t] + \frac{1}{2} \cos[(\omega_1 - \omega_2) t]$$

SFG

DFG

$$\cos^2(\omega t) = \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2}$$

SHG

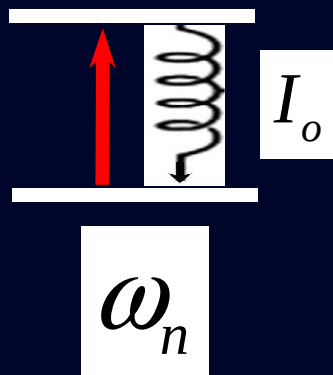
$$\cos^3(\omega t) = \frac{3\cos(\omega t) + \cos(3\omega t)}{4}$$

THG

Infrared [IR] absorption

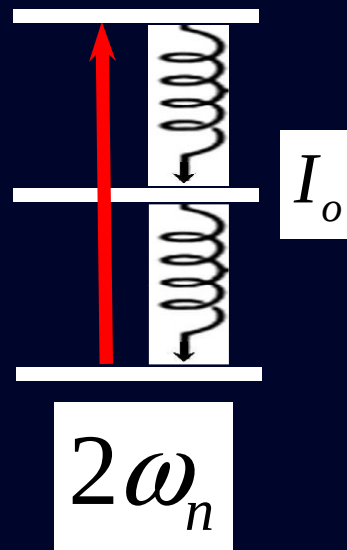
$$x_n \cos(\omega_n t)$$

IR absorption



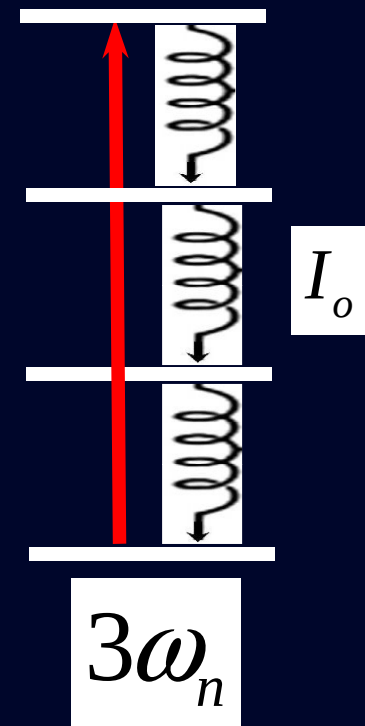
$$x_n^2 \cos^2(\omega_n t)$$

1st overtone IR absorption



$$x_n^3 \cos^3(\omega_n t)$$

2nd overtone IR absorption

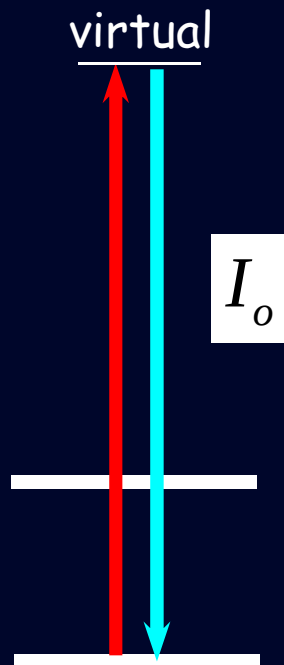


$$P[x_n, x_e] = \cdots + x_n + \cdots + x_n^2 + x_n^3 + \cdots$$

Linear Optics

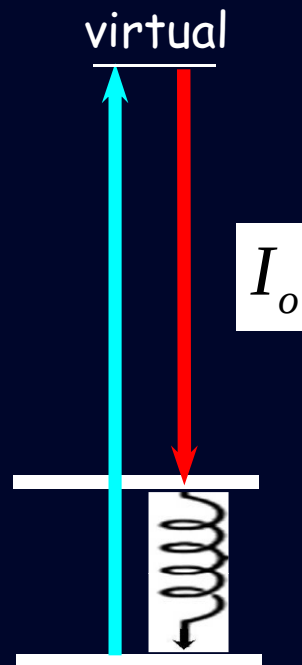
$$\alpha E \cos(\omega t)$$

Rayleigh scattering
elastic



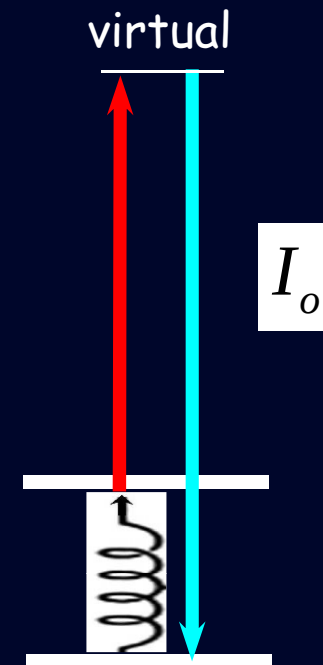
$$\alpha E x_n \cos[(\omega - \omega_n)t]$$

Raman Stokes
Inelastic - heating



$$\alpha E x_n \cos[(\omega + \omega_n)t]$$

Raman AntiStokes
Inelastic - refrigeration



$$P[x_n, x_e] = \cdots + x_e + \cdots + x_e x_n + \cdots$$

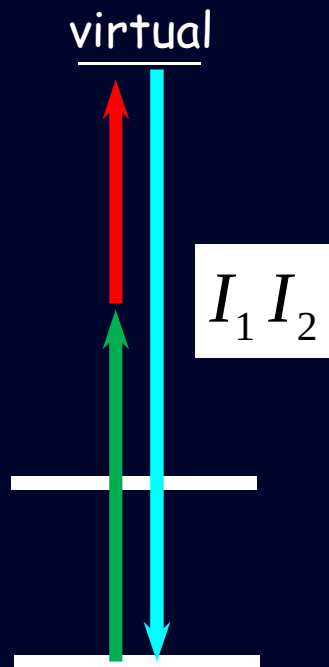
Second order elastic processes

$$\alpha^2 E_j E_k \cos \left[(\omega_j + \omega_k) t \right]$$

$$\alpha^2 E^2 \cos [2\omega t]$$

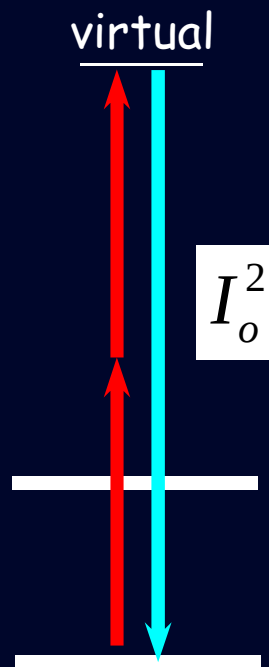
$$\alpha^2 E_j E_k \cos \left[(\omega_j - \omega_k) t \right]$$

Sum Frequency Generation

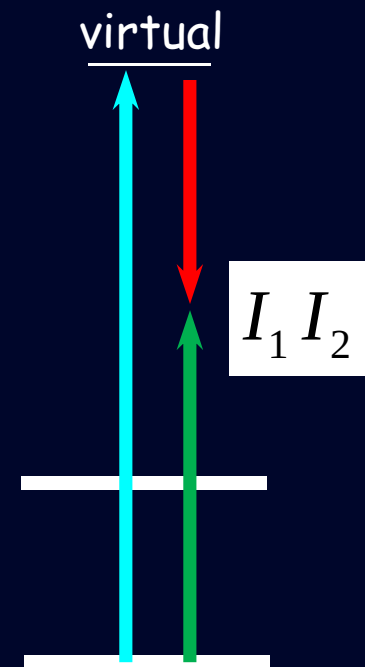


Second Harmonic Generation

$$\omega_j = \omega_k$$



Difference Frequency Generation



$$P[x_n, x_e] = \cdots + x_e^2 + \cdots$$

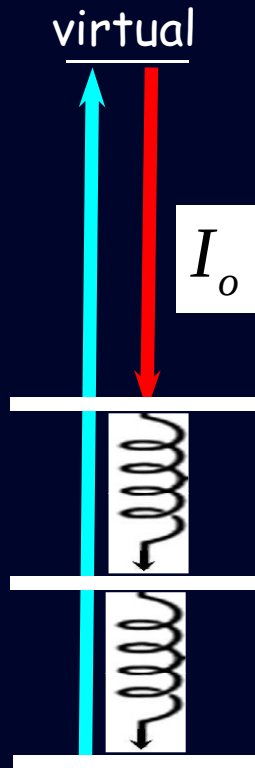
Second order inelastic processes

$$x_n^2 \alpha E \cos[(\omega \pm 2\omega_n)t]$$

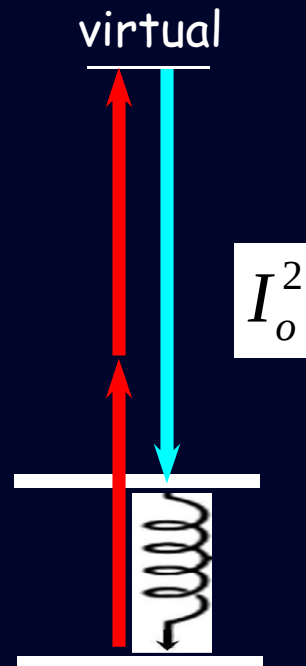
$$x_n \alpha^2 E^2 \cos[(2\omega - \omega_n)t]$$

$$x_n \alpha^2 E^2 \cos[(2\omega + \omega_n)t]$$

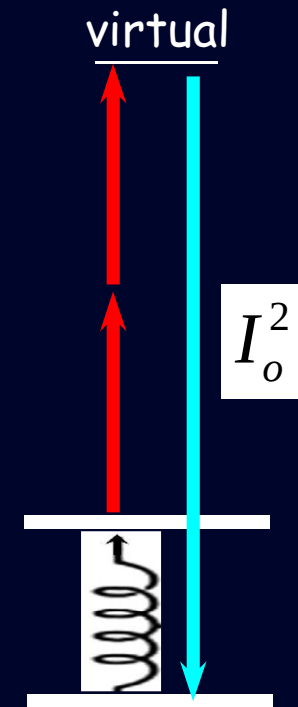
Raman 1st overtone



Hyper Raman Stokes



Hyper Raman AntiStokes



$$P[x_n, x_e] = \cdots + x_e x_n^2 + \cdots + x_e^2 x_n + \cdots$$

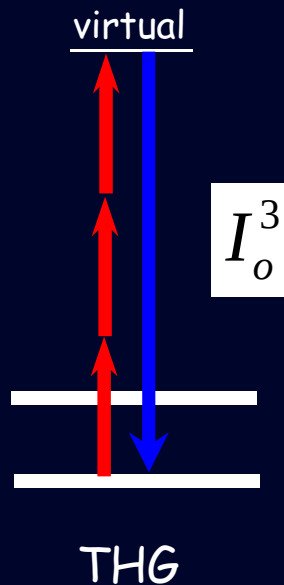
Third order elastic processes

$$\alpha^3 E^3 \cos(3\omega t)$$

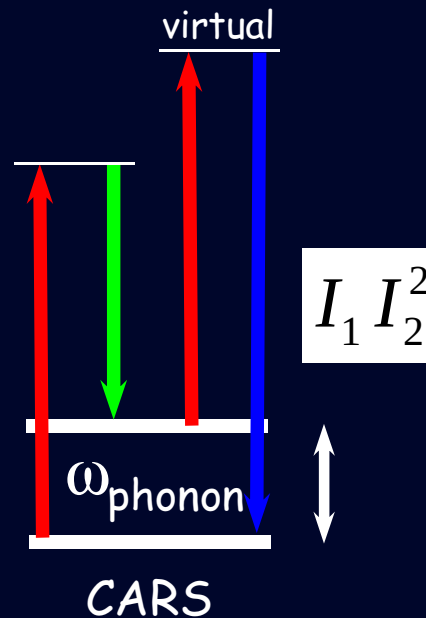
$$x_n \alpha^3 E_j^2 E_k \cos[(\omega_j + \omega_n)t]$$

$$x_n \alpha^3 E_j^2 E_k \cos[(\omega_j - \omega_n)t]$$

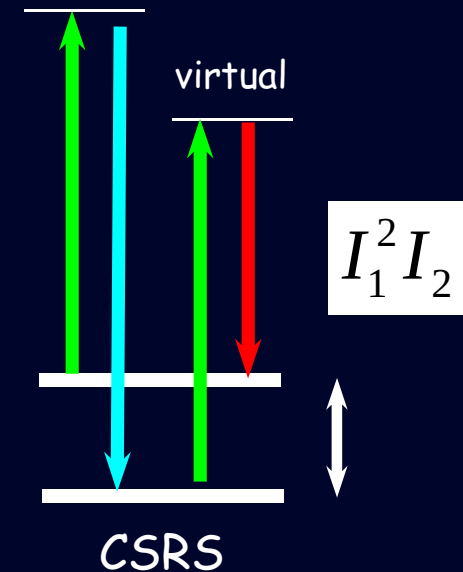
Third Harmonic Generation



Coherent AntiStokes Raman Scattering CARS



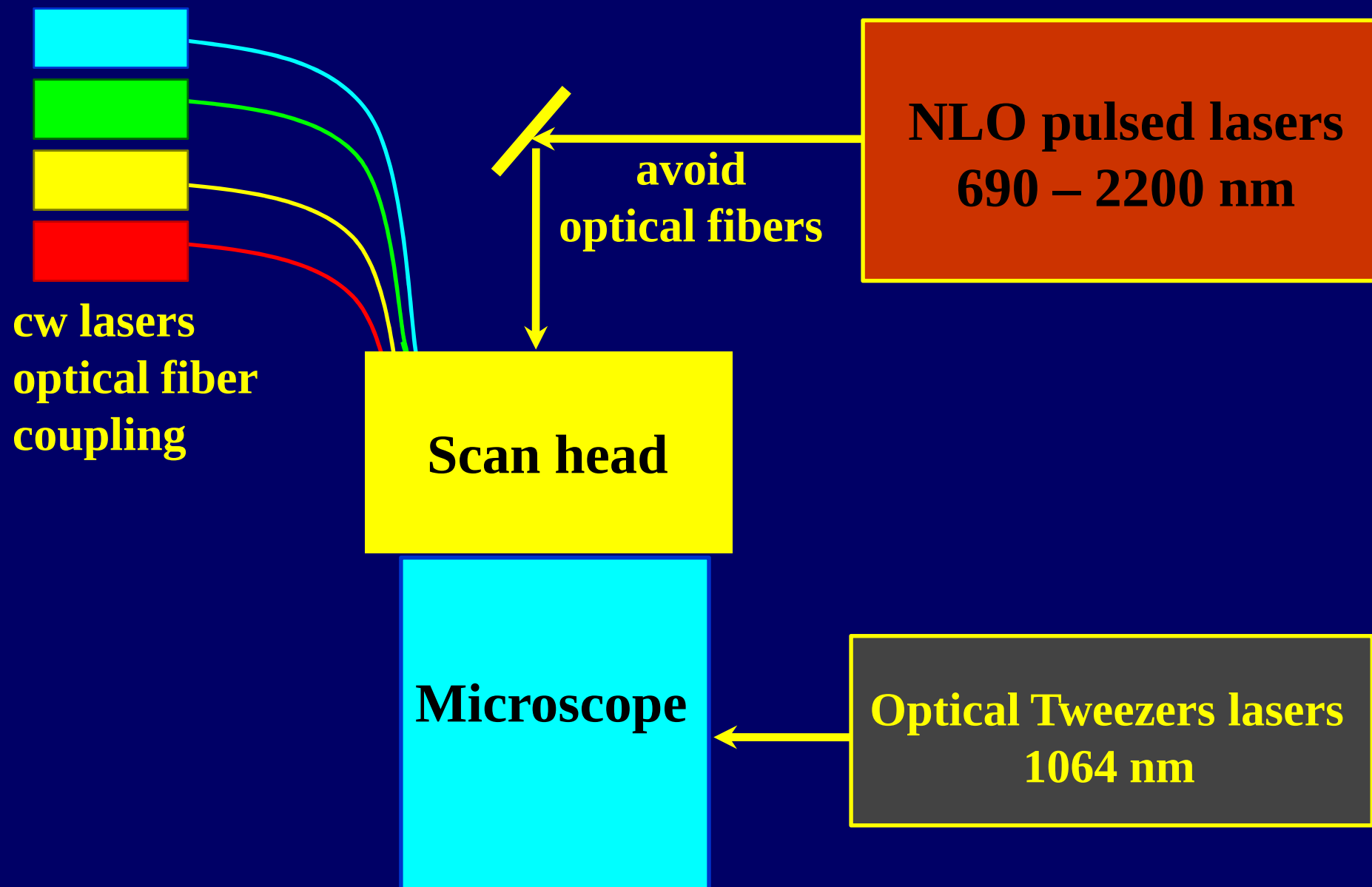
Coherent Stokes Raman Scattering CSRS



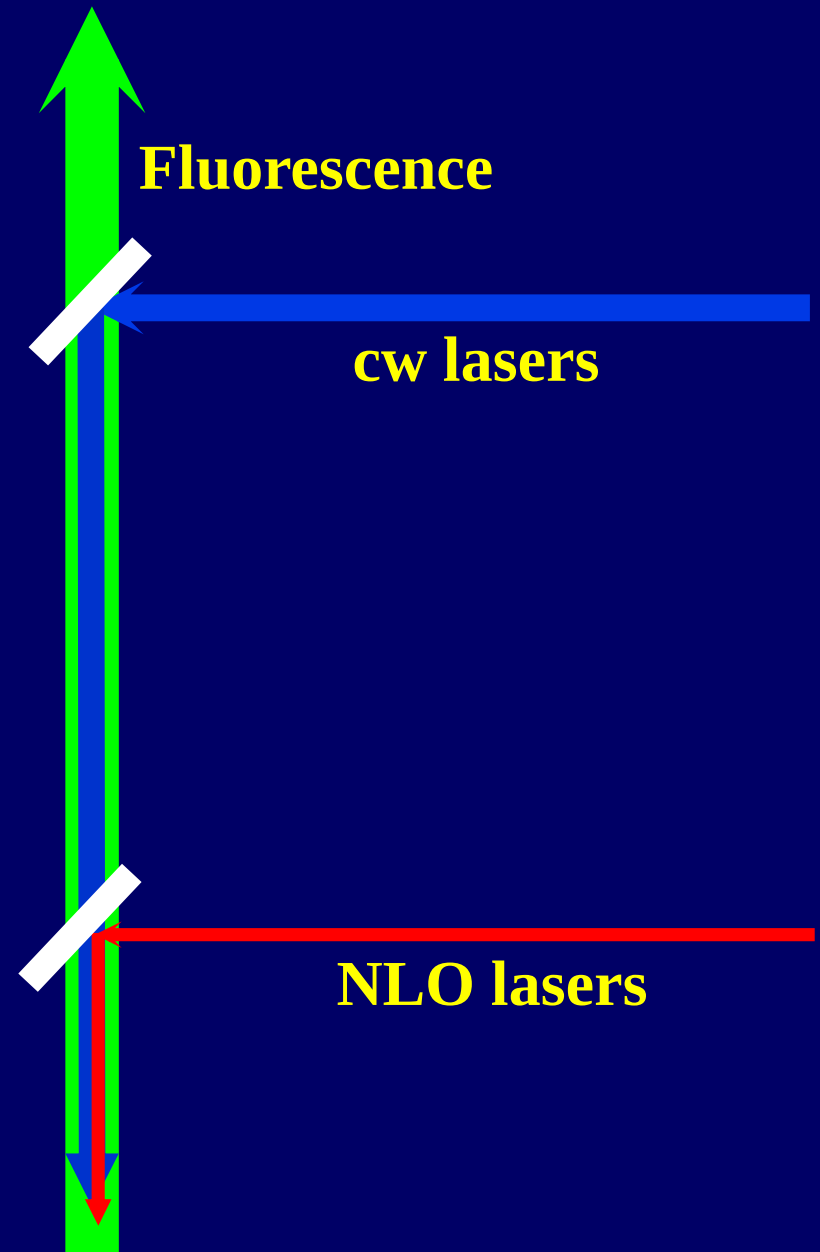
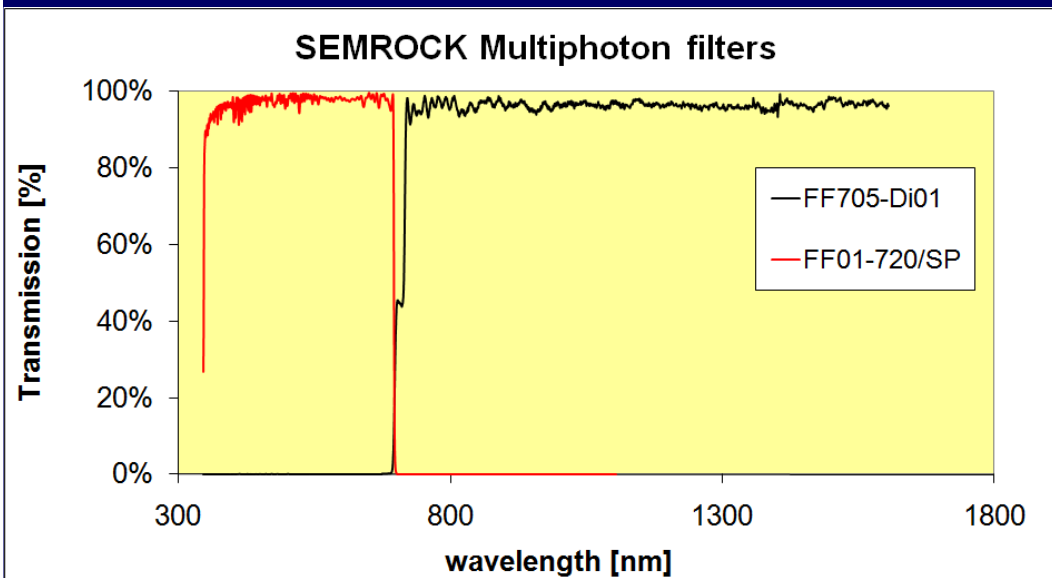
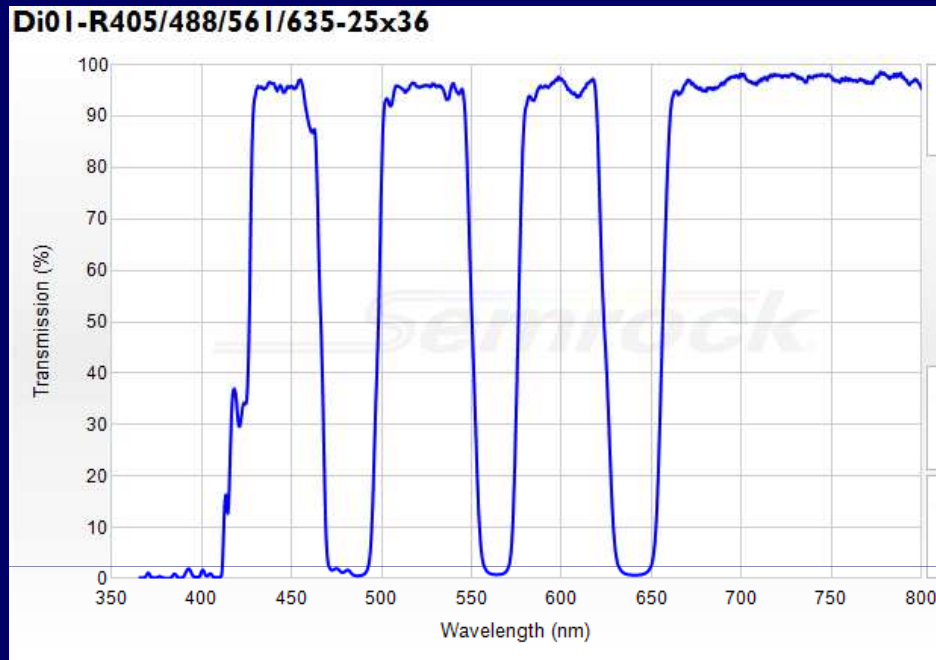
$$P[x_n, x_e] = \dots + x_e^3 + \dots + x_e^3 x_n + \dots$$

Optical Circuits

Excitation



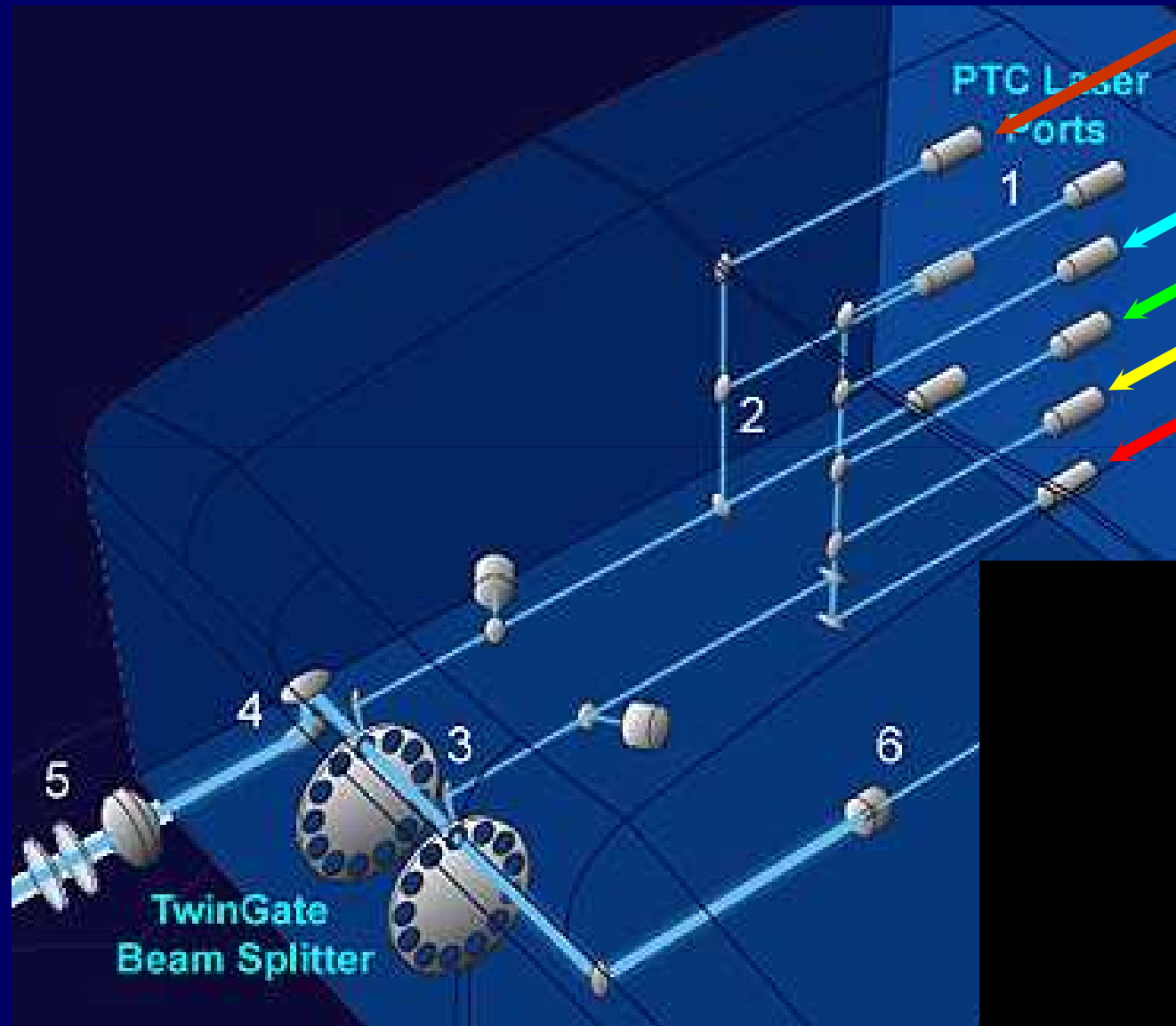
NLO & cw Laser combining dichroics



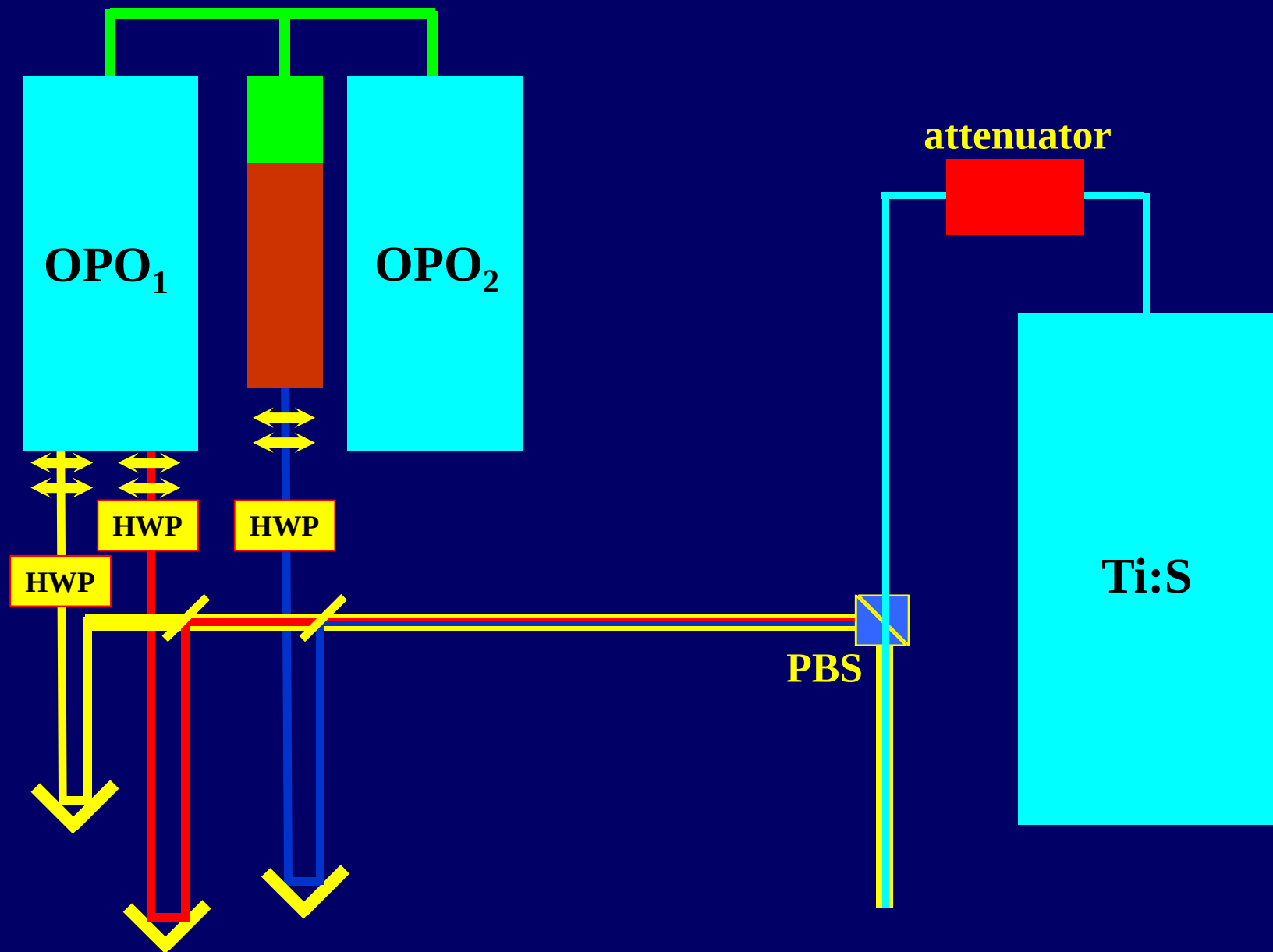
Zeiss Spectral Confocal

NLO lasers

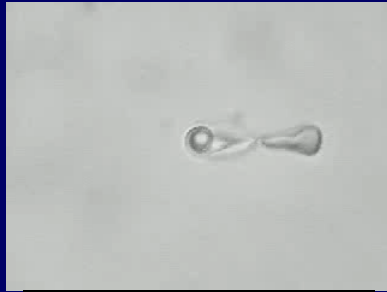
cw lasers



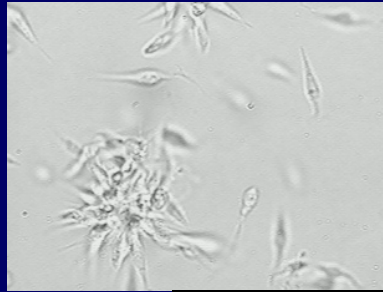
NLO lasers combination



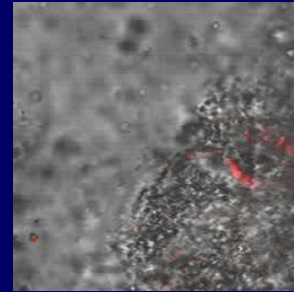
Make room to add an Optical Tweezers and laser cutting



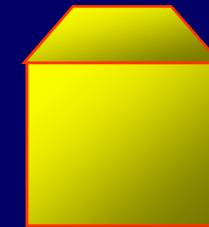
red blood cell



Trypanosoma cruzi



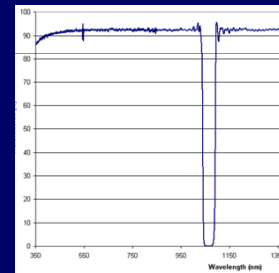
Laser cutting



Descanned
Array

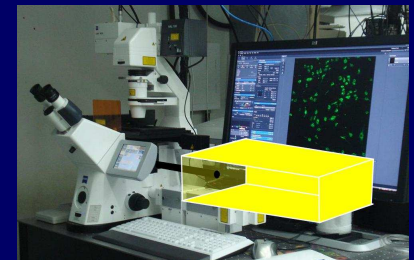


"Light Sucks"



Scan
horizontal

Scan
vertical

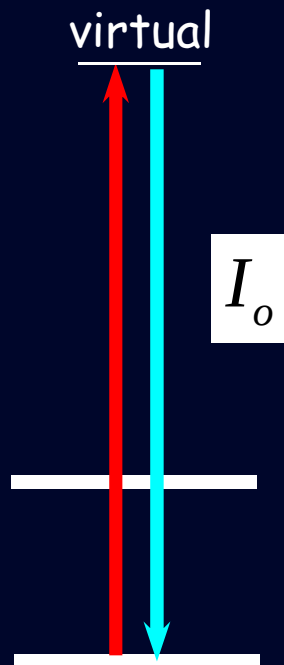


NLO microscopy properties

Linear Optics

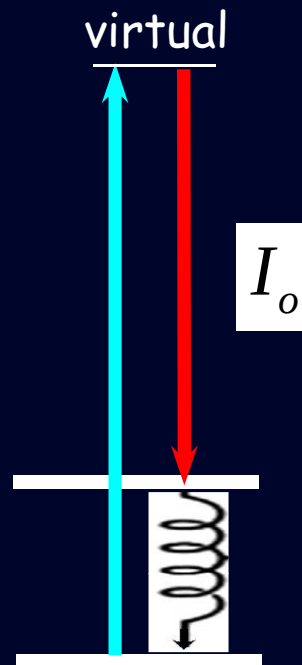
$$\alpha E \cos(\omega t)$$

Rayleigh scattering
elastic



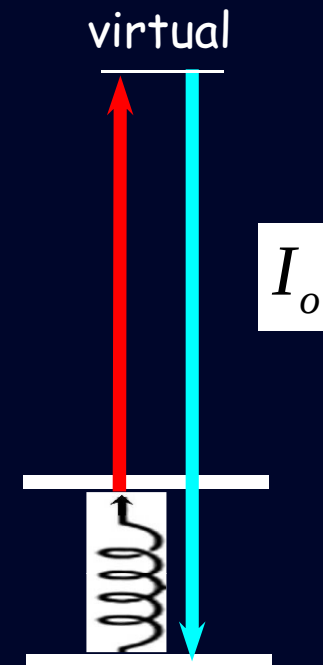
$$\alpha E x_n \cos[(\omega - \omega_n)t]$$

Raman Stokes
Inelastic - heating



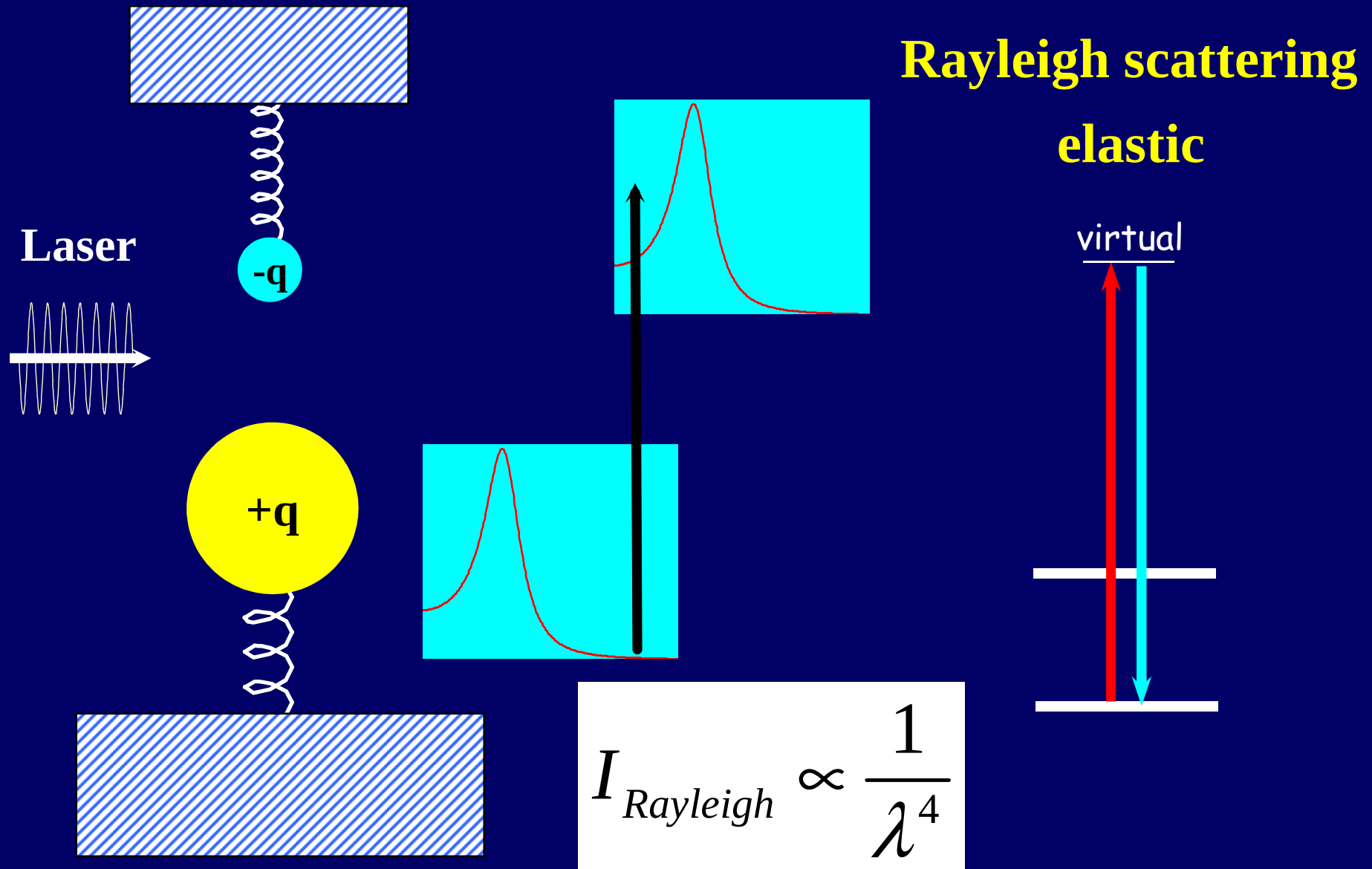
$$\alpha E x_n \cos[(\omega + \omega_n)t]$$

Raman AntiStokes
Inelastic - refrigeration

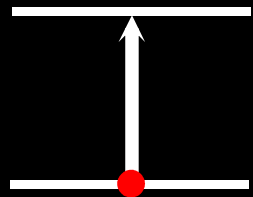
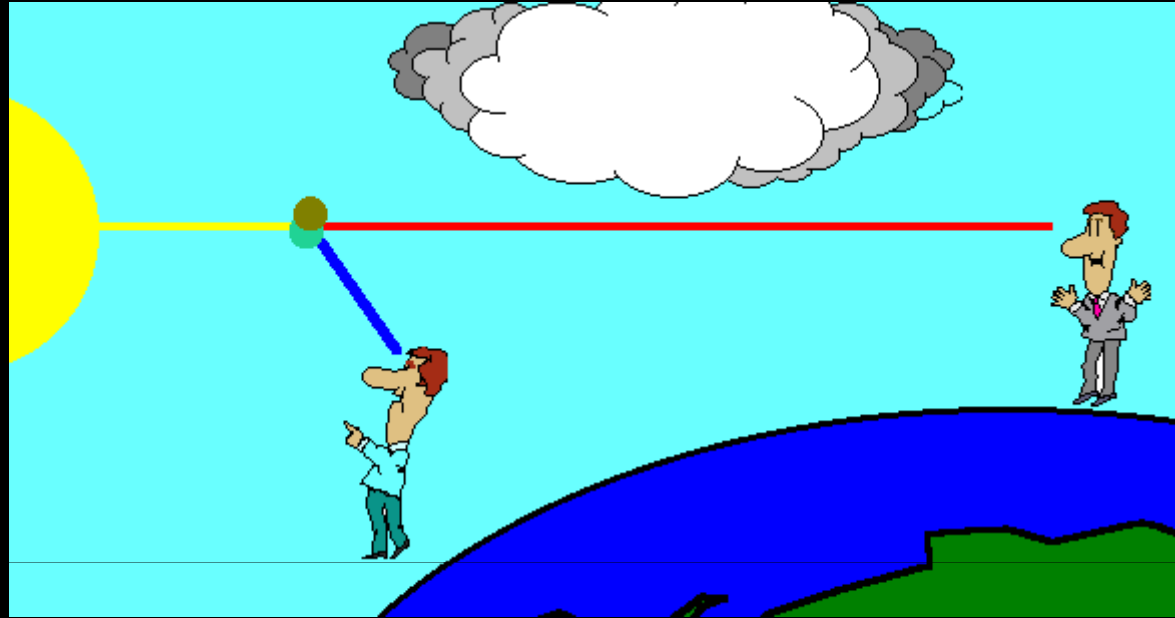


$$P[x_n, x_e] = \cdots + x_e + \cdots + x_e x_n + \cdots$$

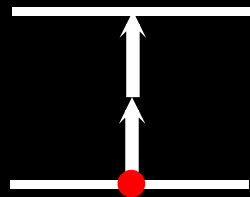
Rayleigh Scattering: Electron follows the laser - nucleus do not



Espalhamento Rayleigh $\propto 1/\lambda^4$



λ

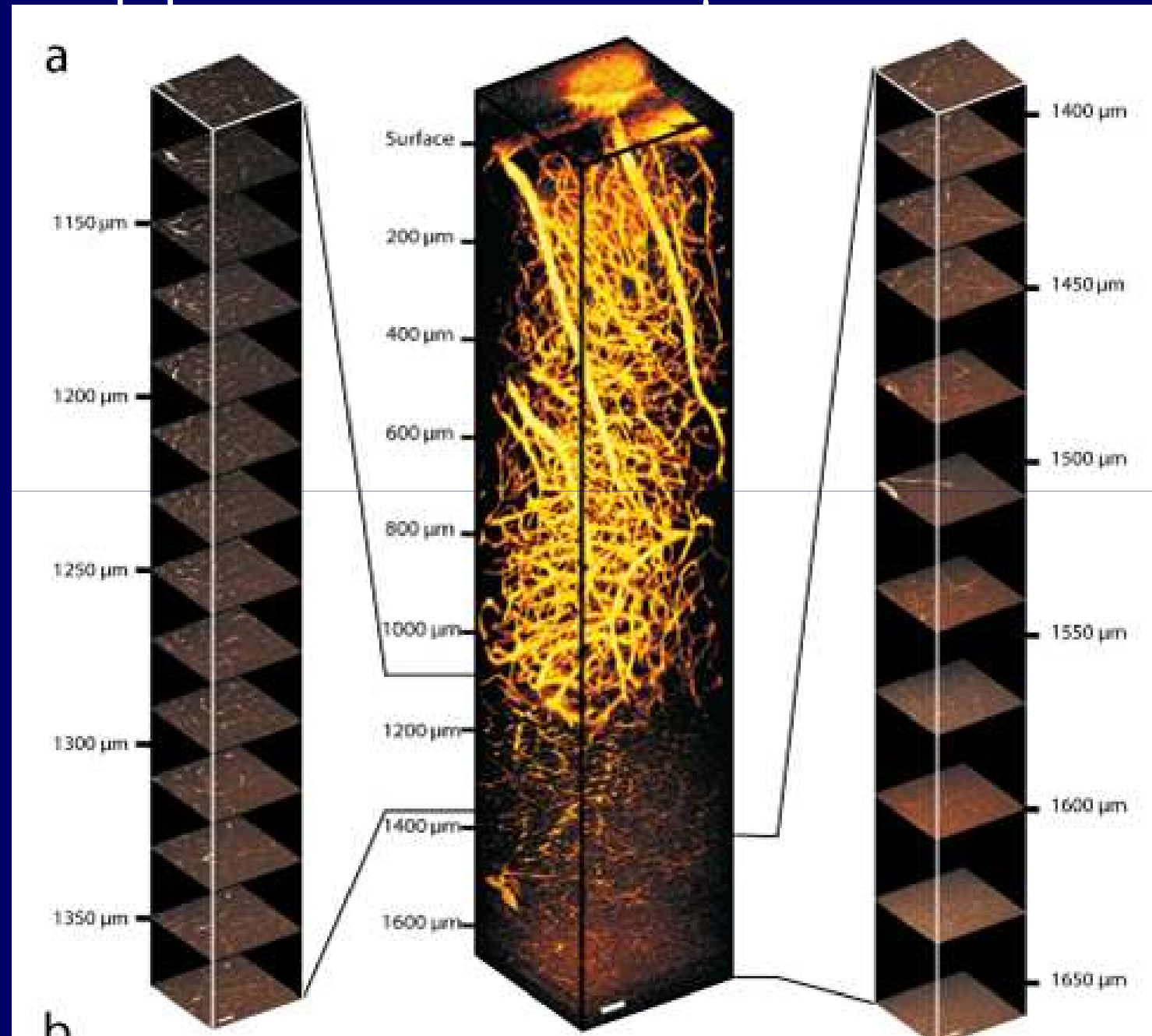


2λ

$2^4 = 16$ mais penetração

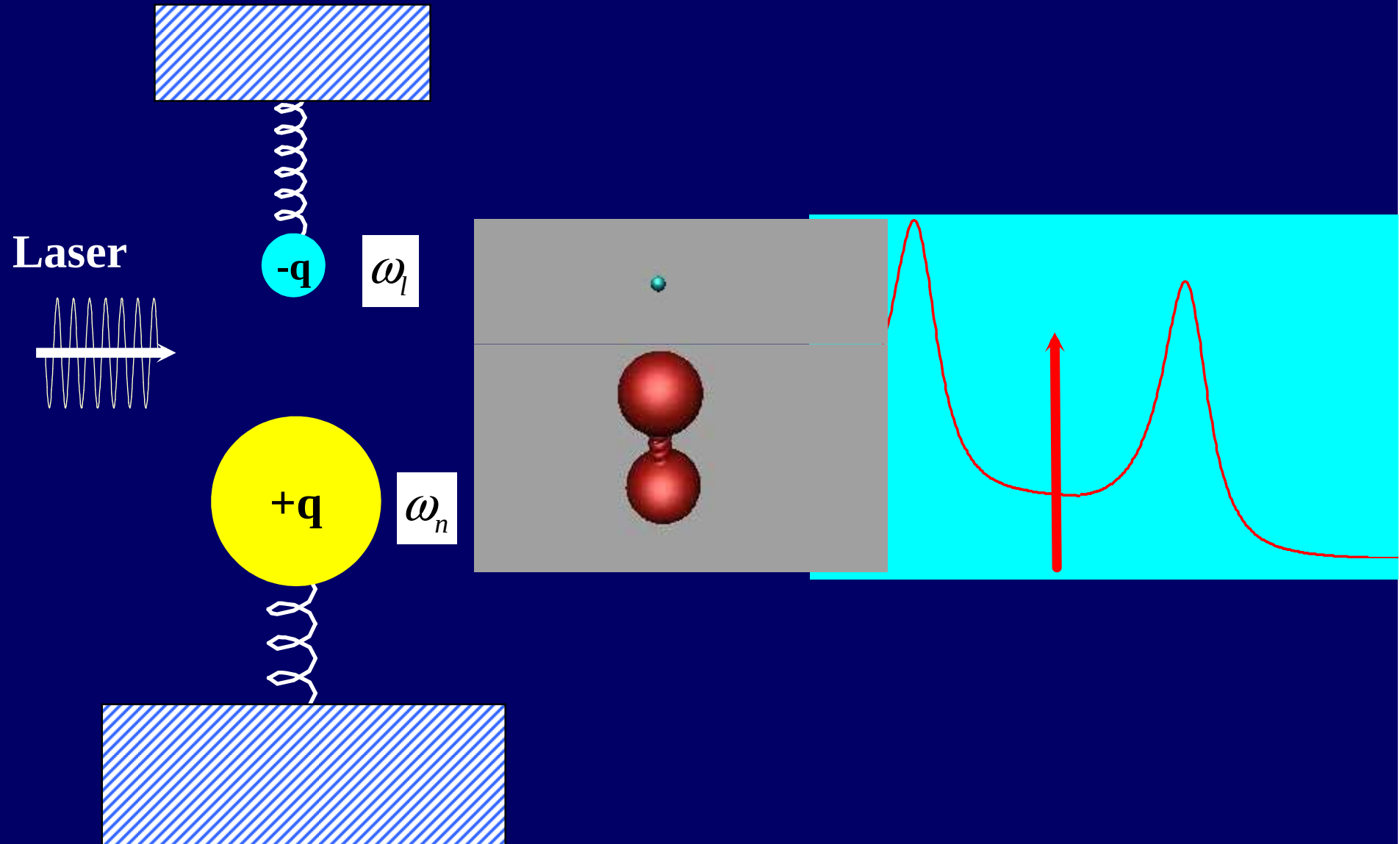
Penetração aumenta na direção do infravermelho

Deep penetration: $> 1600\ \mu\text{m}$

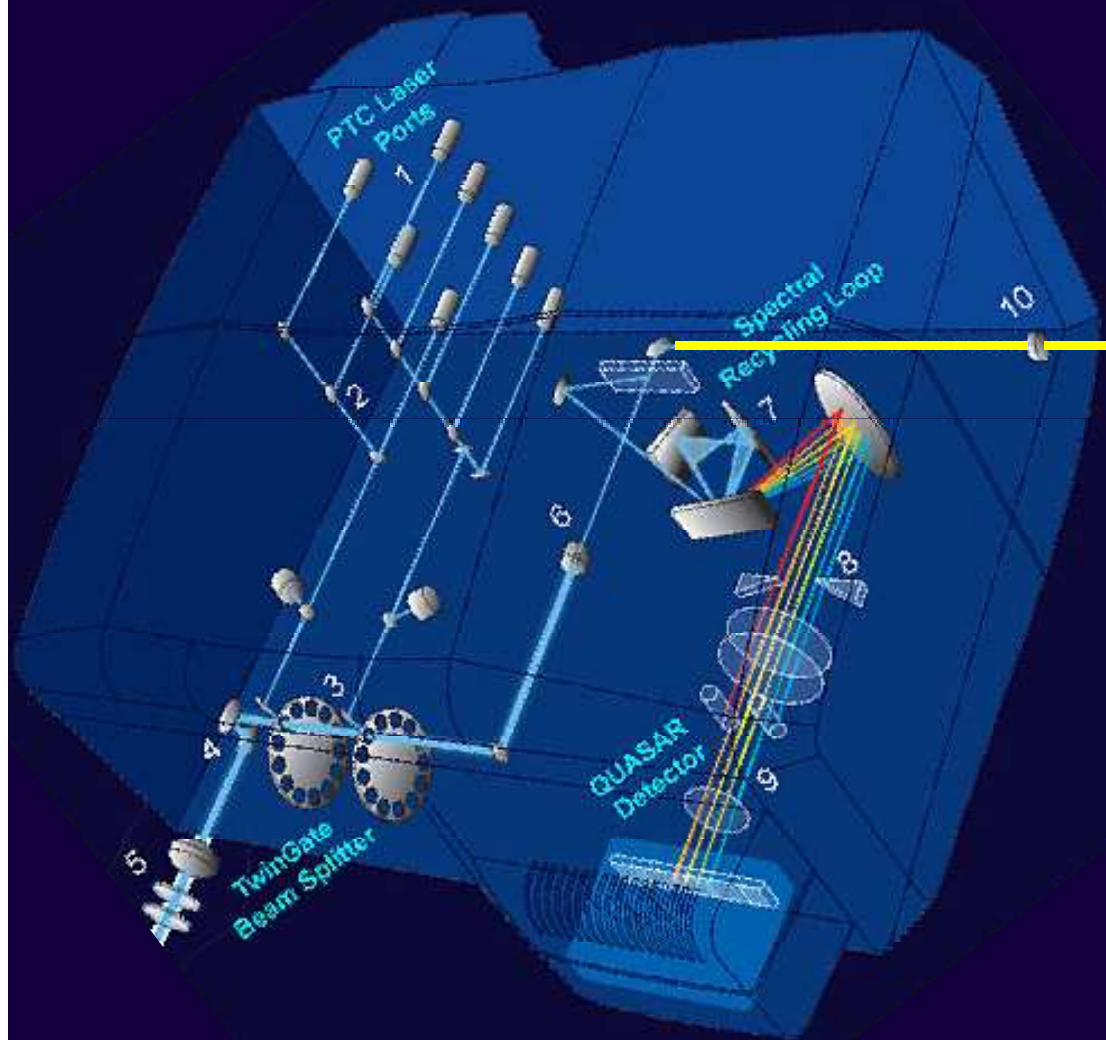


Chris Xu
Cornell

Raman: Electron follows the laser, nucleus dont

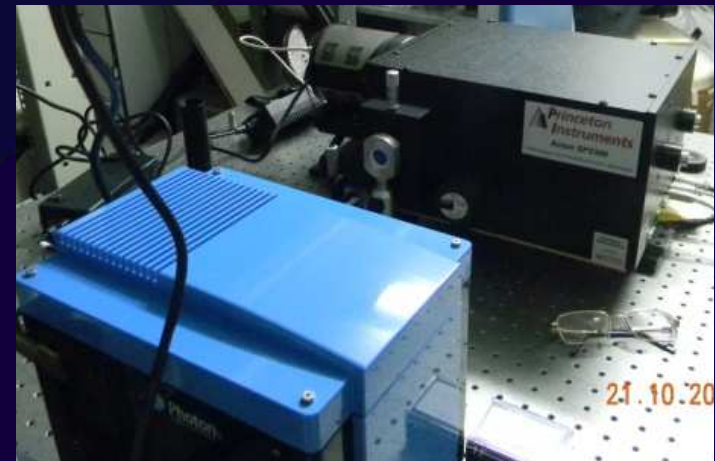
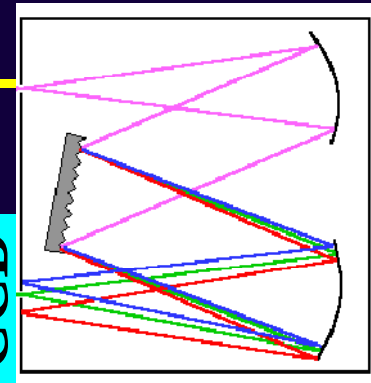


Add a confocal Raman Spectroscopy to get: Raman + Hyper Raman

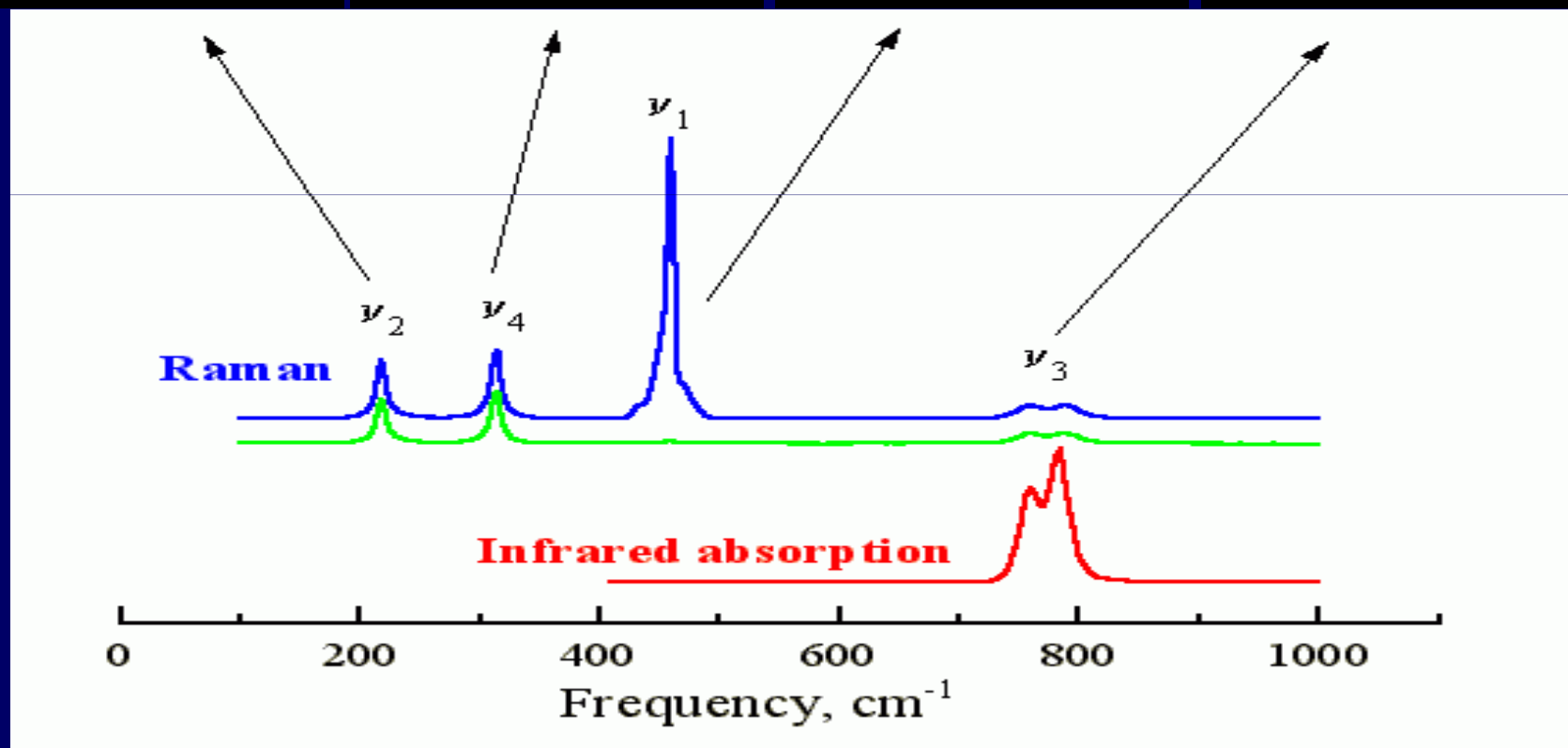
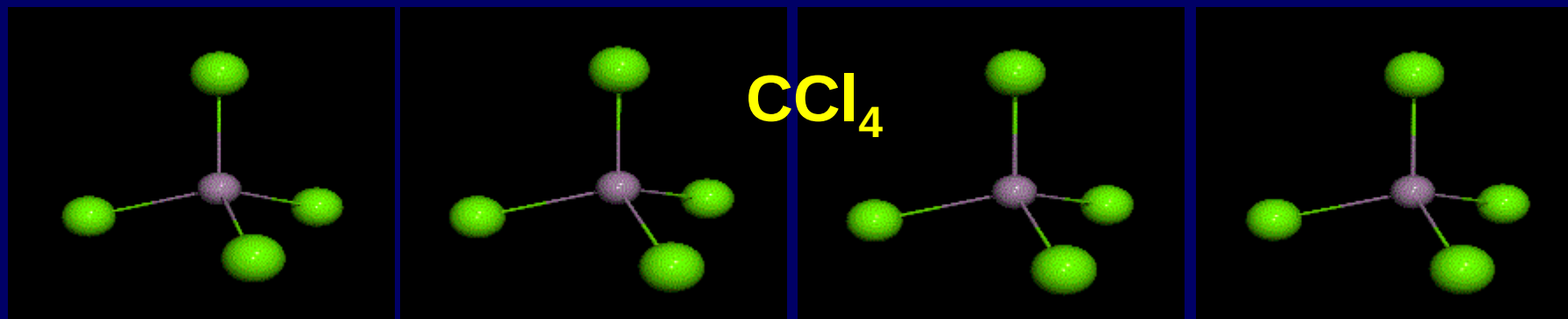


**Tunable
NOTCH
Filter**

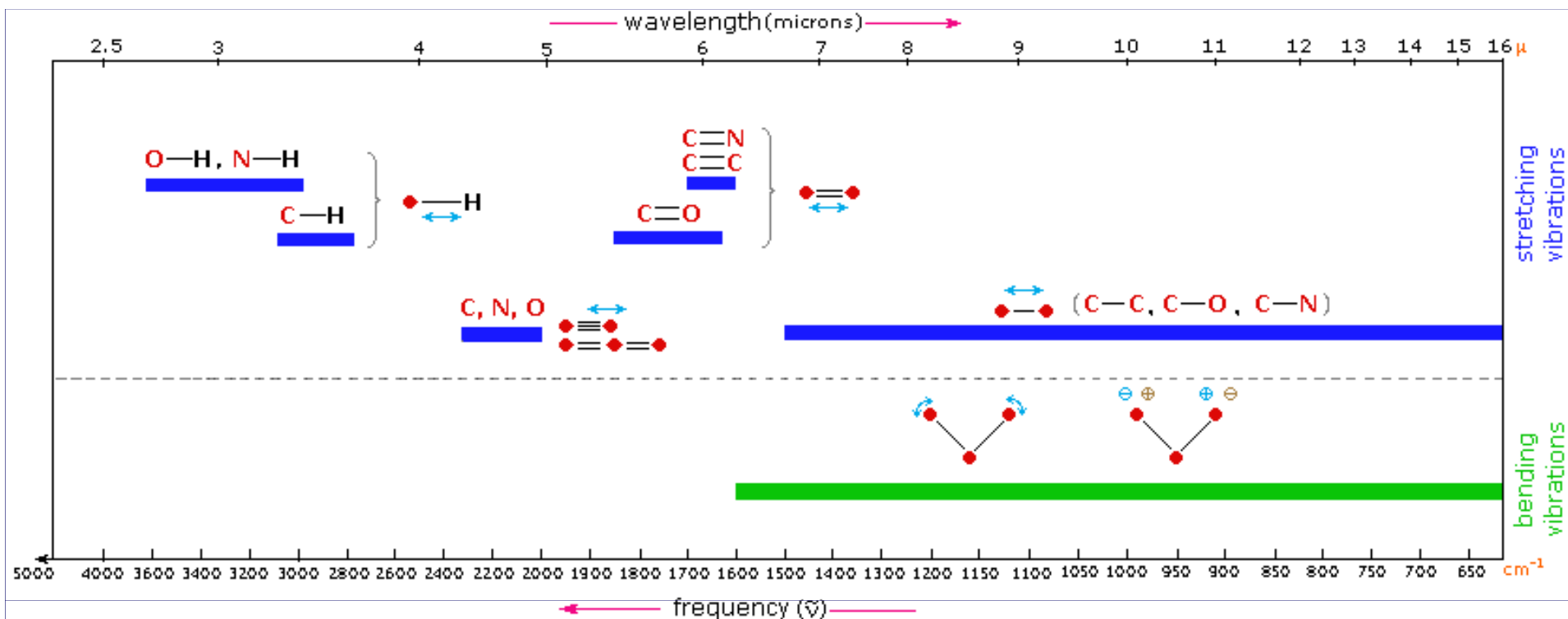
CCD



Biochemical information of molecular vibrations



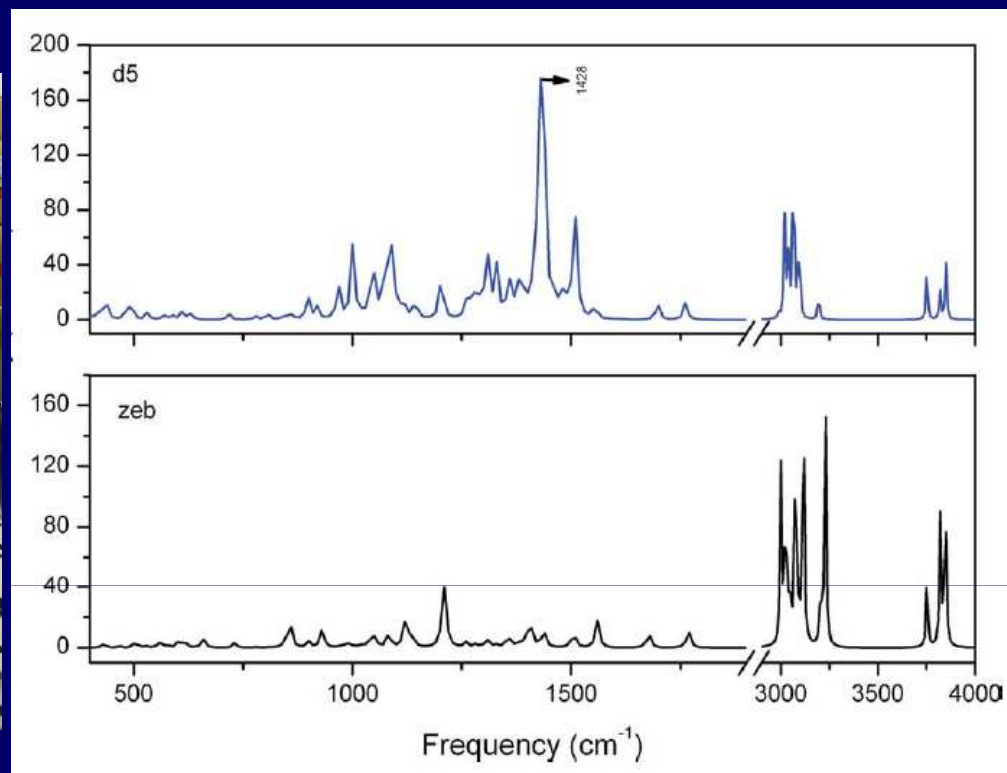
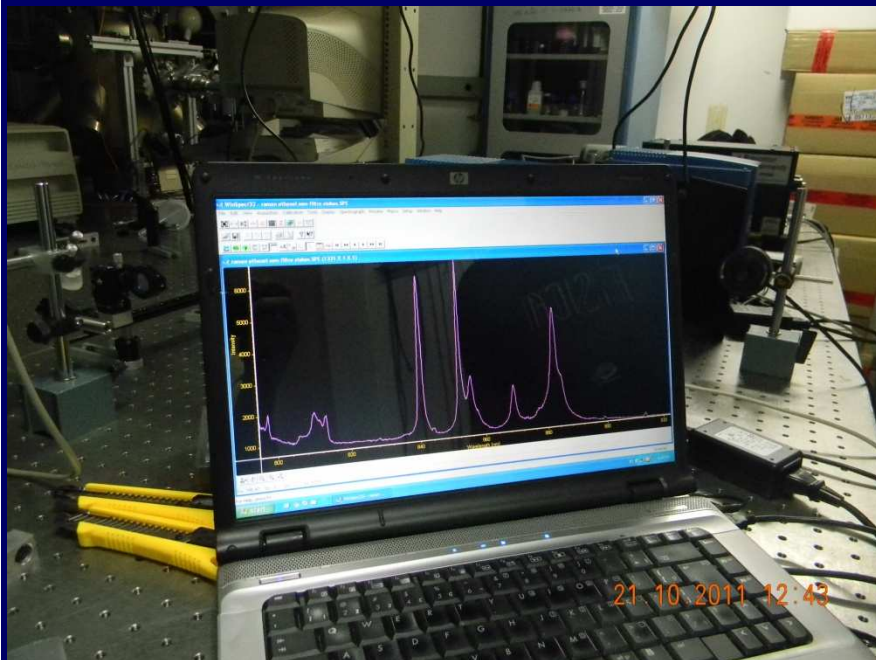
<http://fy.chalmers.se/~brodin/MolecularMotions/CCl4molecule.html>



General Trends:

- Stretching frequencies are higher than corresponding bending frequencies.
- Bonds to hydrogen $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$ have higher stretching frequencies.
- Triple bonds stretching frequencies > double bonds > single bonds.

Raman - Methylated vs non-methylated DNA



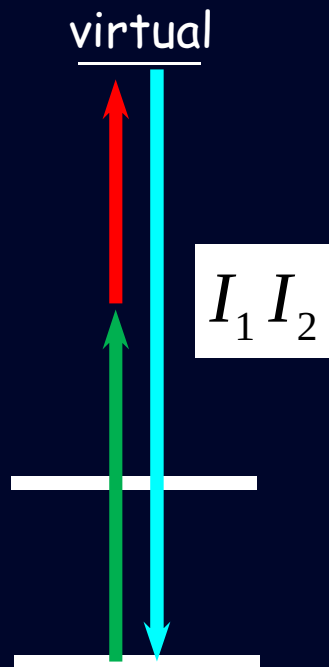
Second order elastic processes

$$\alpha^2 E_j E_k \cos \left[(\omega_j + \omega_k) t \right]$$

$$\alpha^2 E^2 \cos [2\omega t]$$

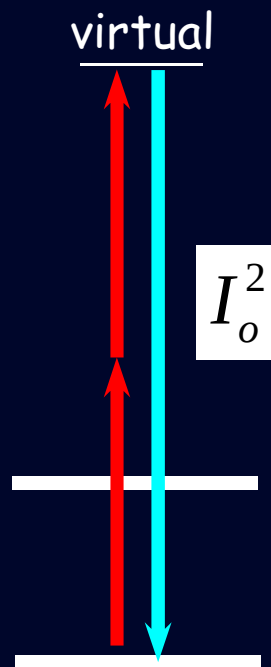
$$\alpha^2 E_j E_k \cos \left[(\omega_j - \omega_k) t \right]$$

Sum Frequency Generation



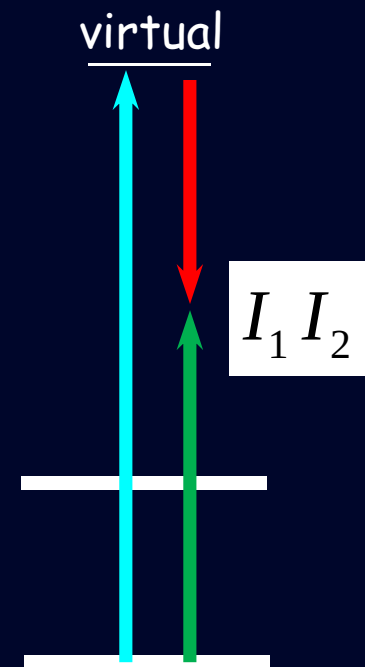
Second Harmonic Generation

$$\omega_j = \omega_k$$

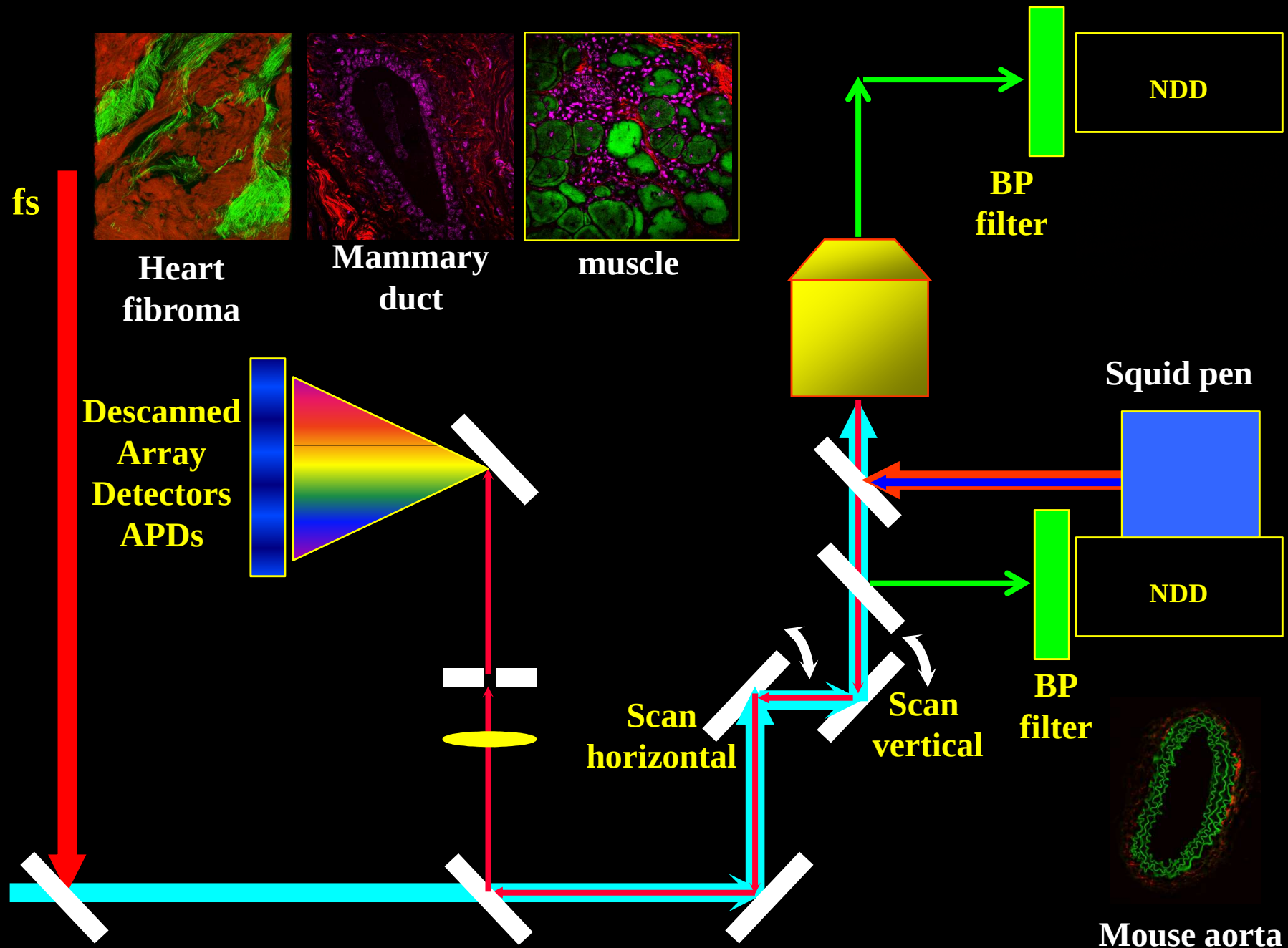


$$P[x_n, x_e] = \cdots + x_e^2 + \cdots$$

Difference Frequency Generation



Second/Third Harmonic Generation comes for free



SHG Microscopy

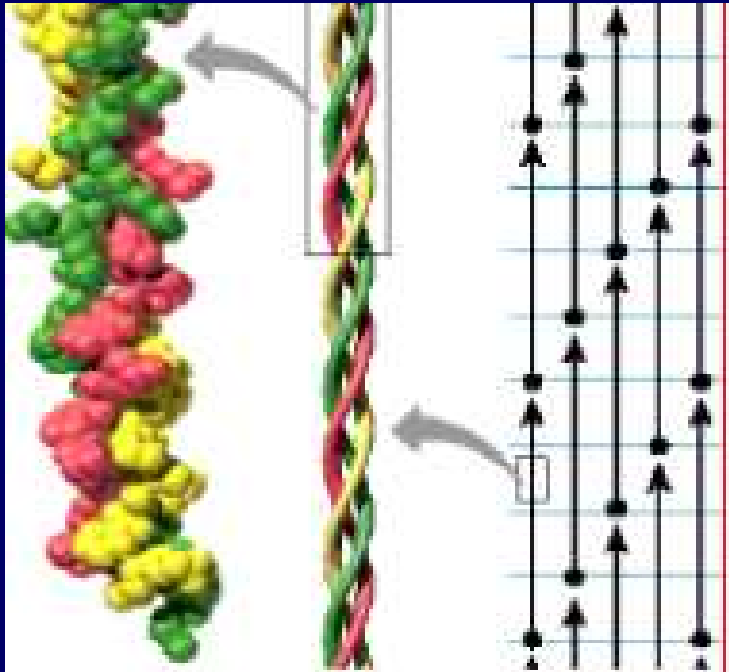
Non-linear optics – 3D reconstruction

No stains – endogenous signal

Instantaneous Elastic process – no thermal damage

SHG - noncenter symmetric molecules

SHG: Collagen Triple Helix

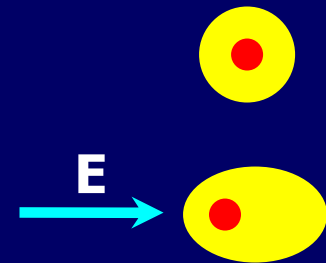


Electric fields & interfaces break symmetry

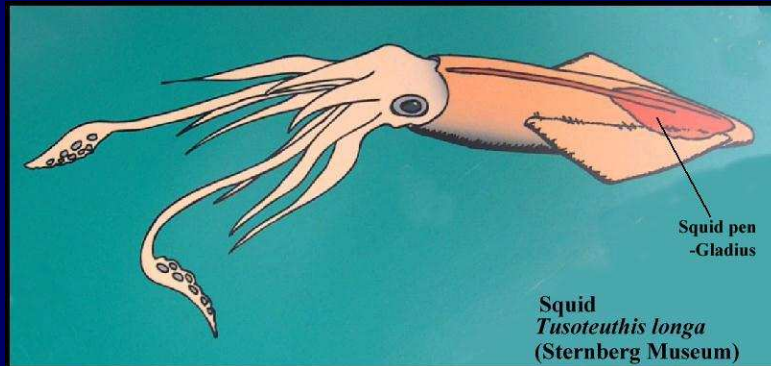
$O=C=O$



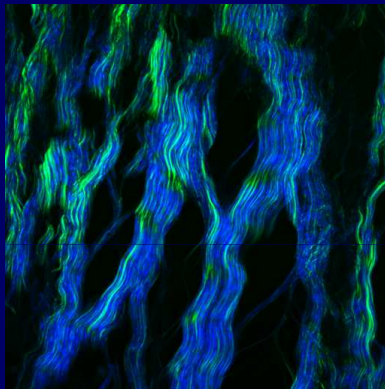
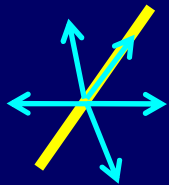
$O=C=O$



Forward/Backward and polarization signals have information

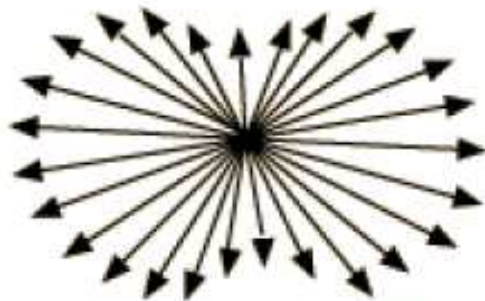


Squid
pen

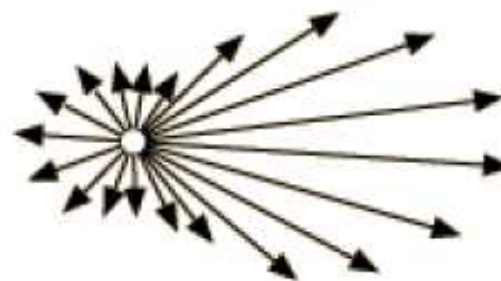


tendom

Rayleigh Scattering



Mie Scattering

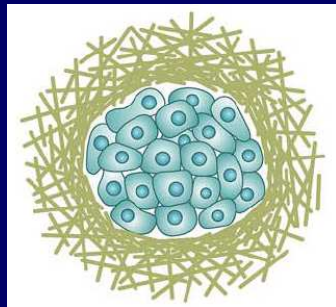
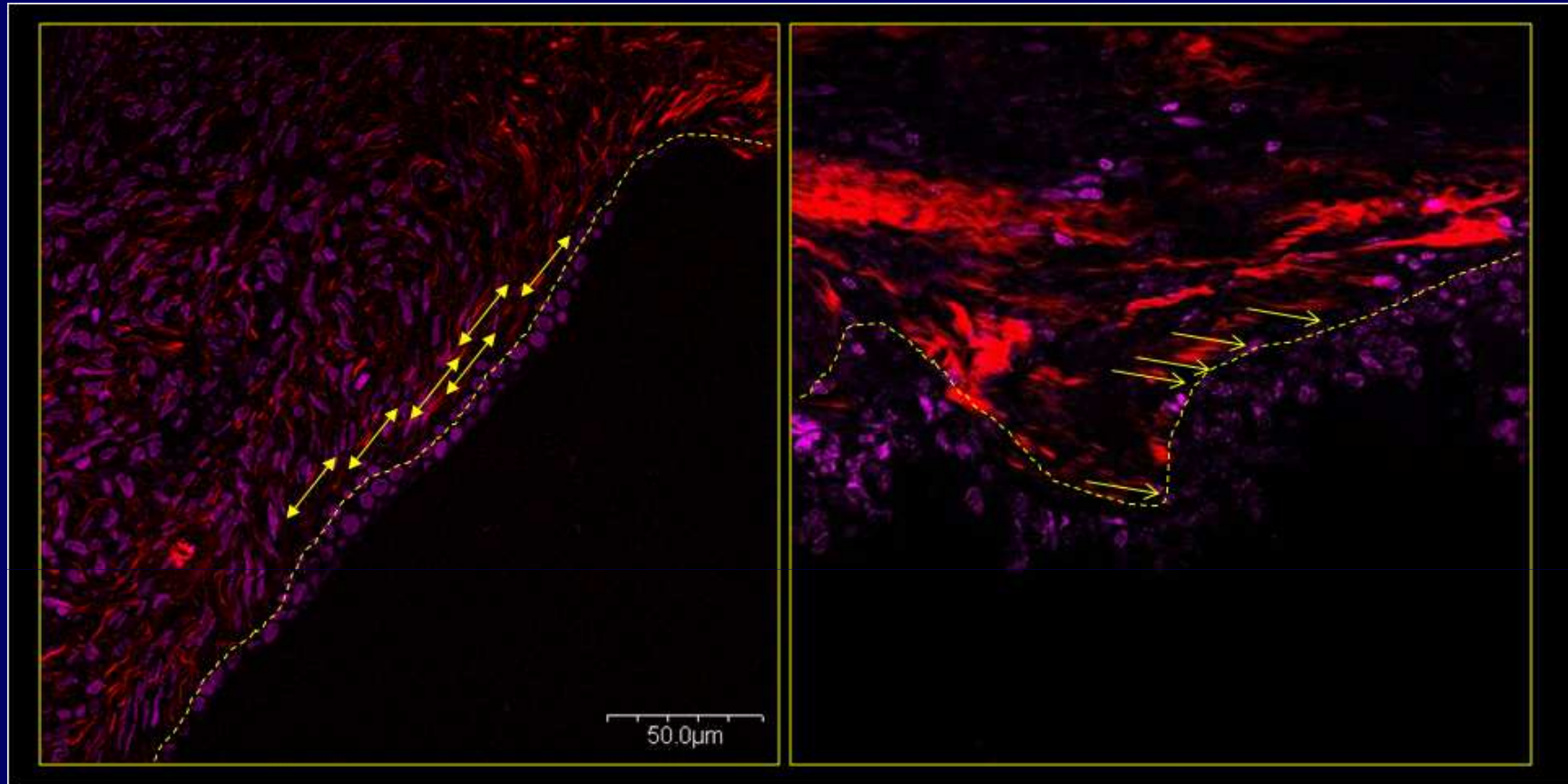


Mie Scattering,
larger particles

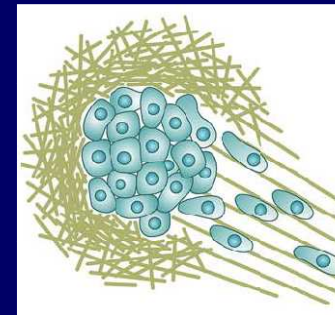


→ Direction of incident light

SHG + THG Ovarian Comparison normal vs adenocarcinoma



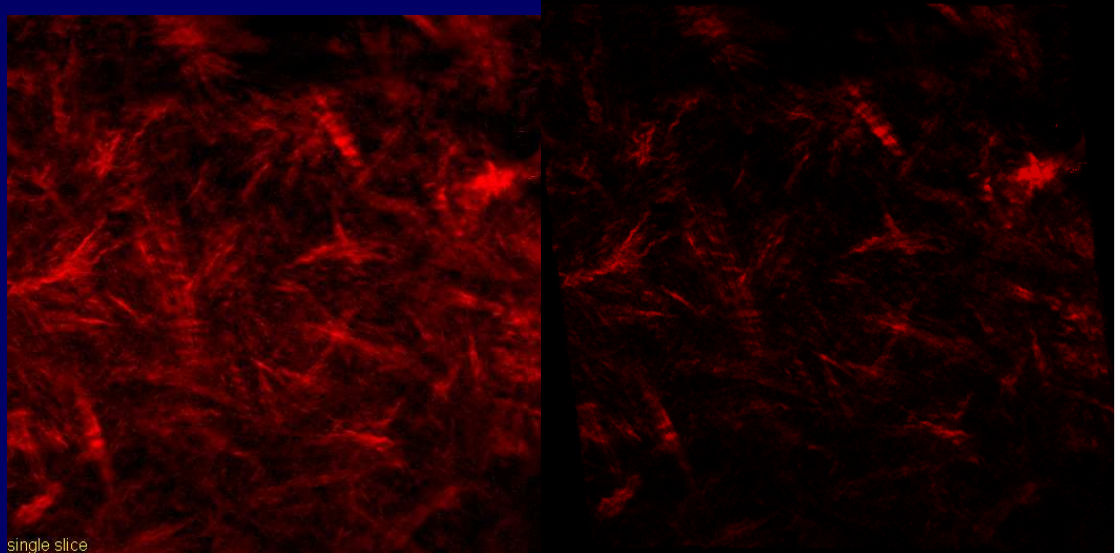
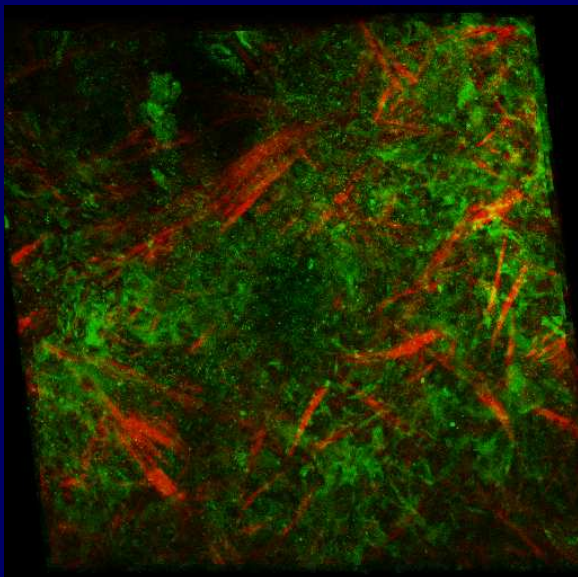
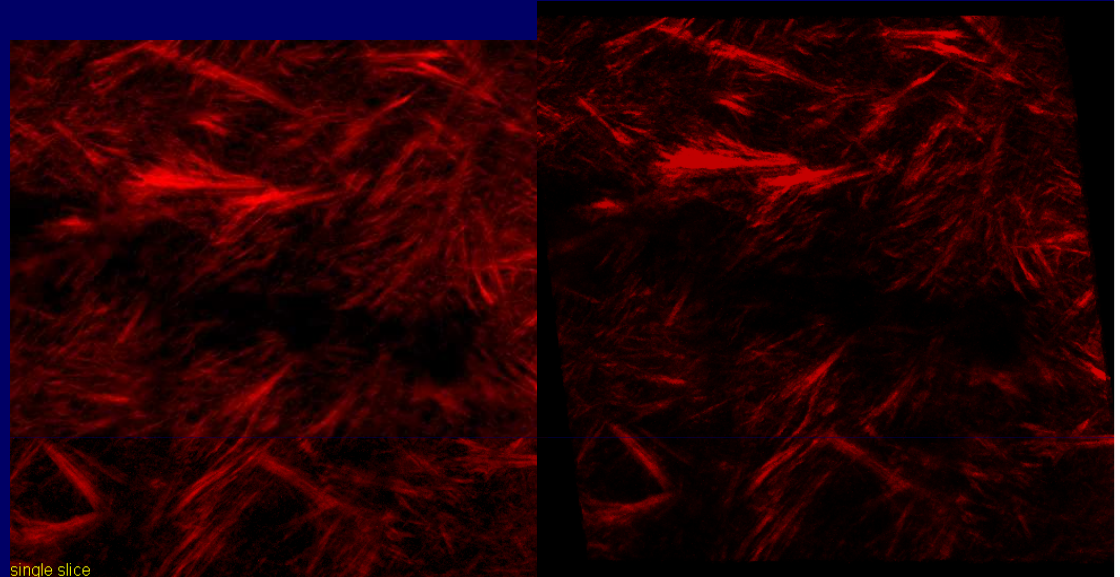
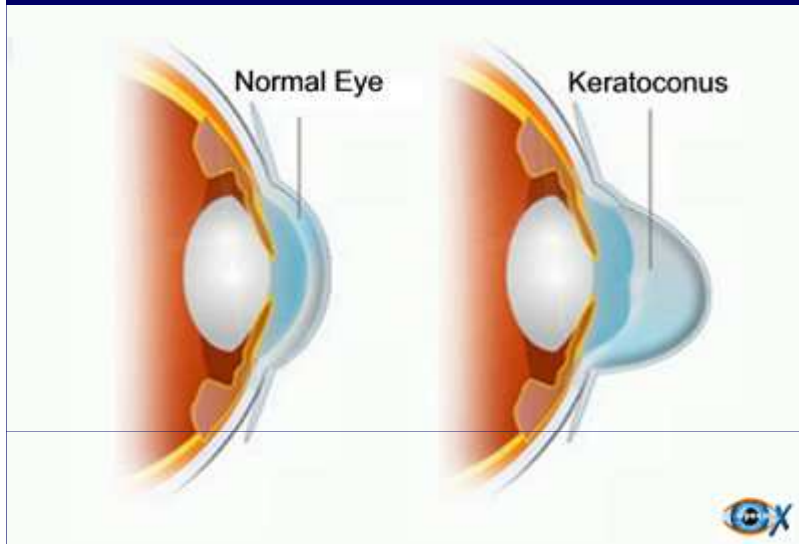
TACS-2, collagen
tangential fibers



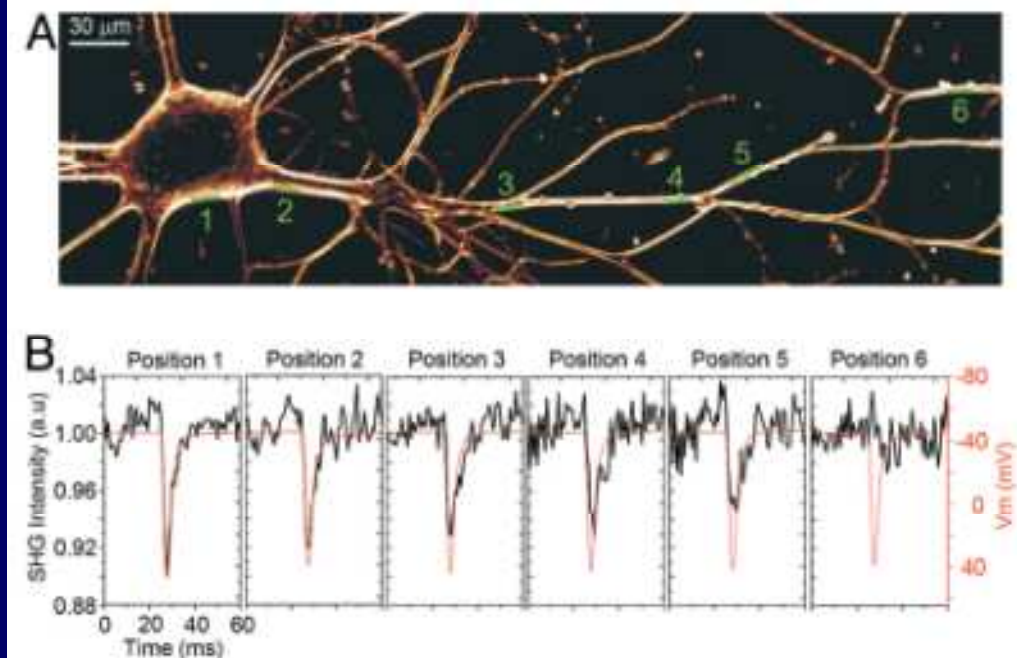
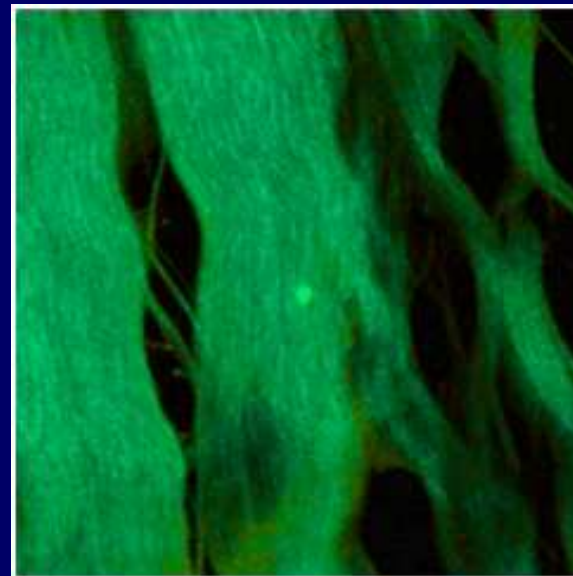
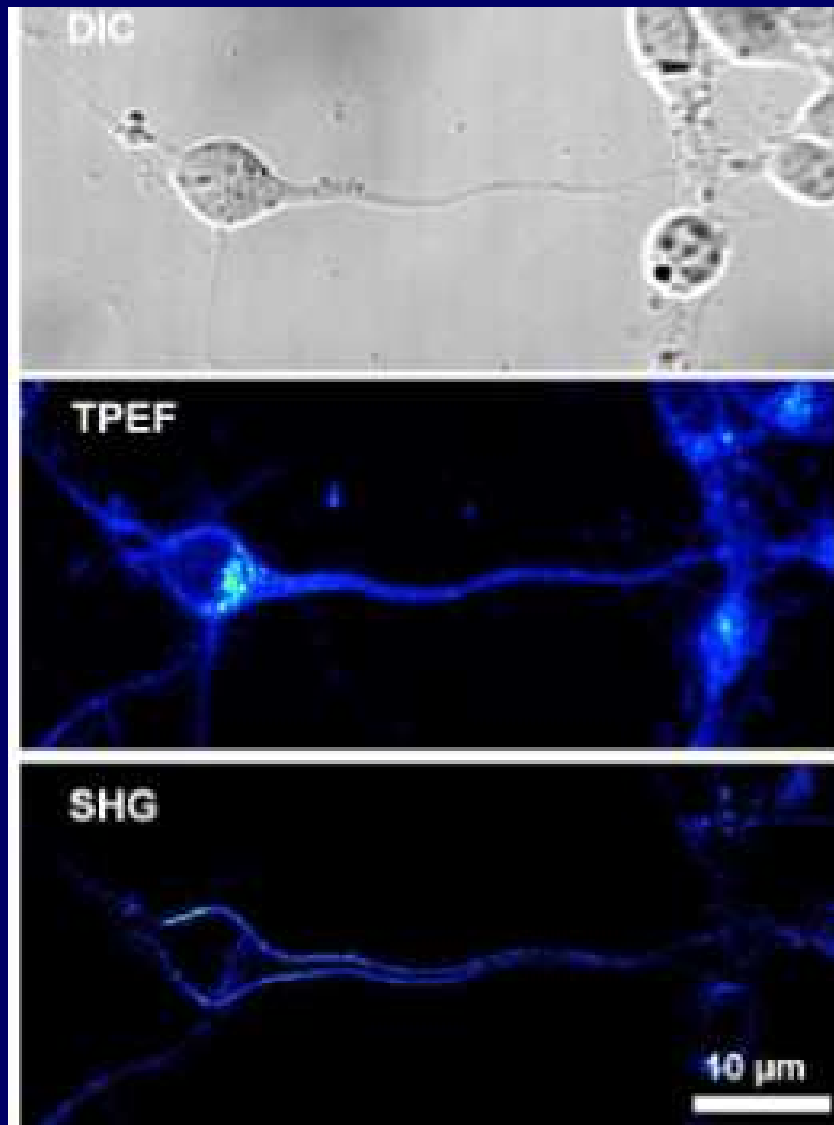
TACS-3, radial
collagen fibers

Cornea Keratoconus – UNIFESP + IPEN collaboration

UV + Riboflavin collagen crosslinking



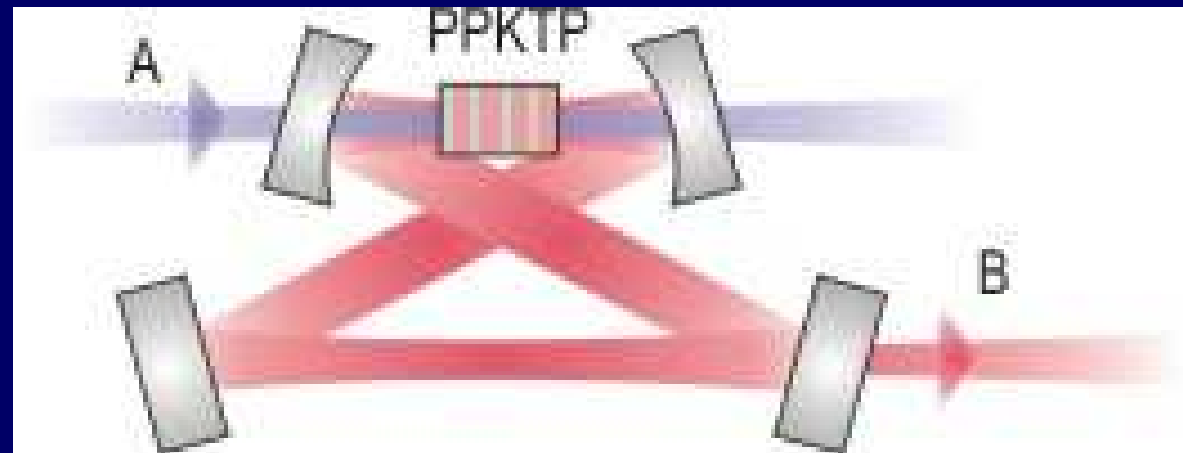
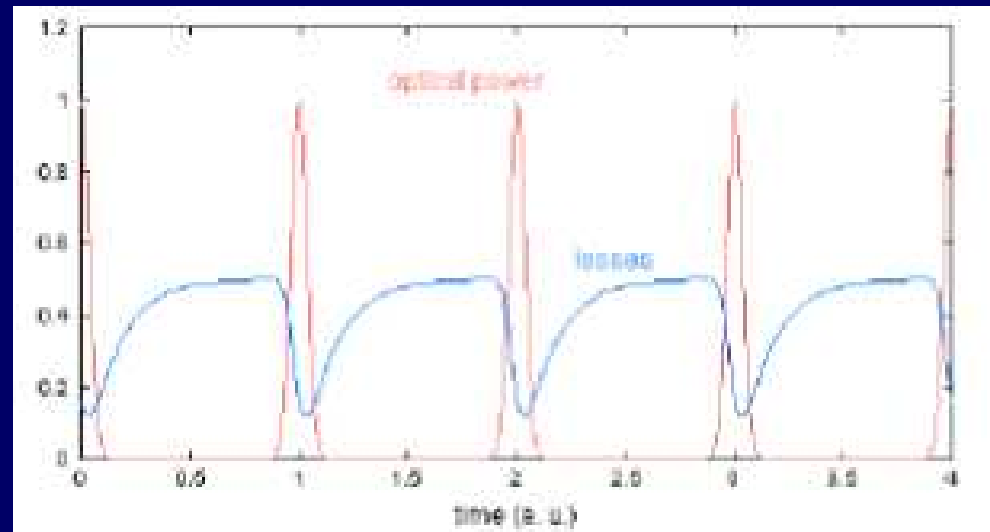
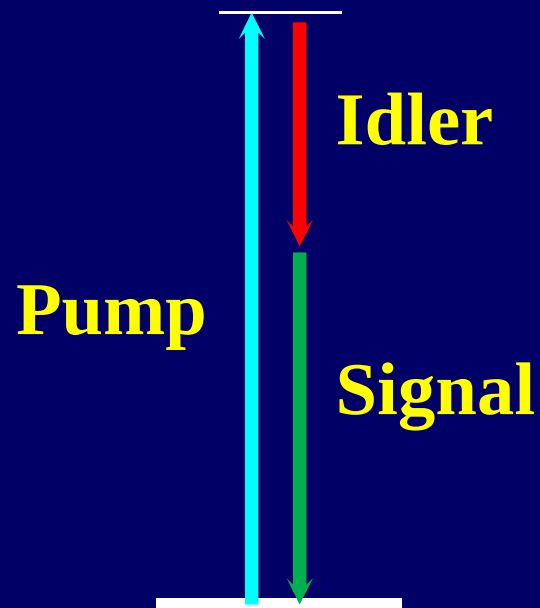
Instantaneous, symmetry breaking



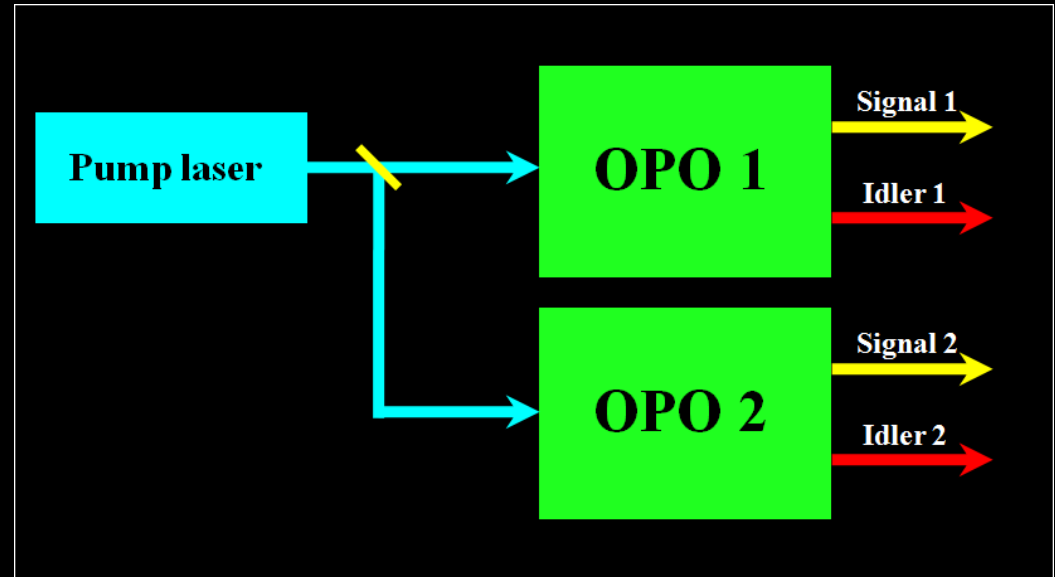
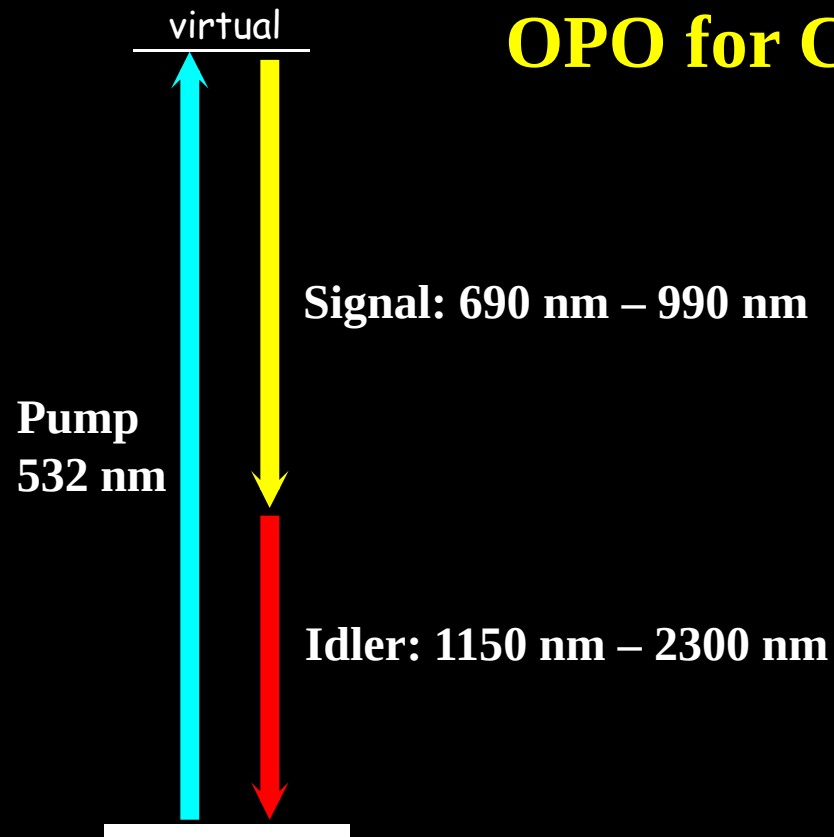
Inverse Process

OPO = Optical Parametric Oscillator

OPA = Optical Parametric Amplifier



OPO for CARS [5 ps pulses]



Laser lines combinations

Fundamental: 1064 nm

S1: 690 – 990 nm + 1064 nm [700 – 5000 cm^{-1}]

S2: 690 – 990 nm + S1 [0 – 4400 cm^{-1}]

I1: 1150 – 2300 nm + 1064 nm [700 – 5000 cm^{-1}]

I2: 1150 – 2300 nm + I1 [0 – 4400 cm^{-1}]

I2: 1150 – 2300 nm + S1 [5800 – 10000 cm^{-1}]



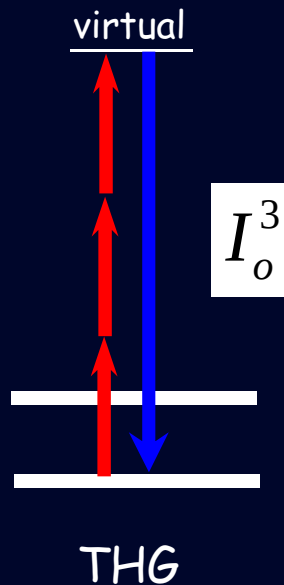
Third order elastic processes

$$\alpha^3 E^3 \cos(3\omega t)$$

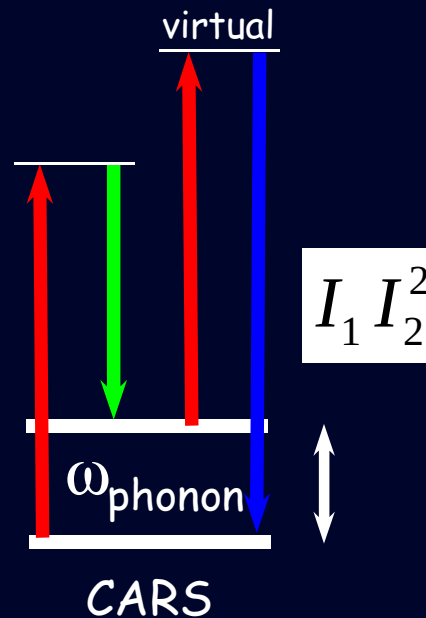
$$x_n \alpha^3 E_j^2 E_k \cos[(\omega_j + \omega_n)t]$$

$$x_n \alpha^3 E_j^2 E_k \cos[(\omega_j - \omega_n)t]$$

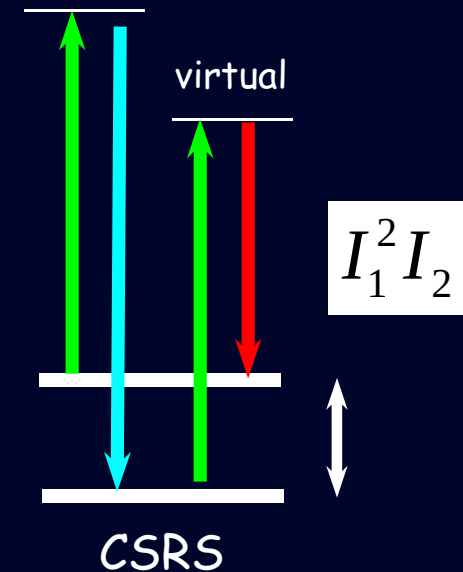
Third Harmonic Generation



Coherent AntiStokes Raman Scattering CARS



Coherent Stokes Raman Scattering CSRS



$$P[x_n, x_e] = \dots + x_e^3 + \dots + x_e^3 x_n + \dots$$

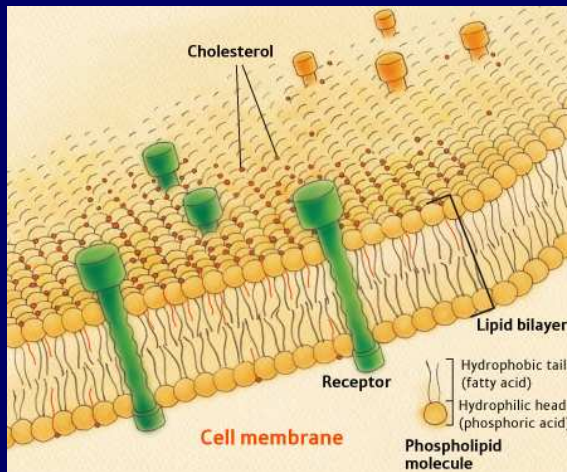
THG of homogeneous sample - Gouy phase shift

$$\vec{E}(x, y, z) = \vec{E}_0 \frac{\omega_0}{\omega(z)} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{\omega^2(z)}} e^{i \left[kz - \arctan\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right) + \frac{k\rho^2}{2R(z)} \right]}$$

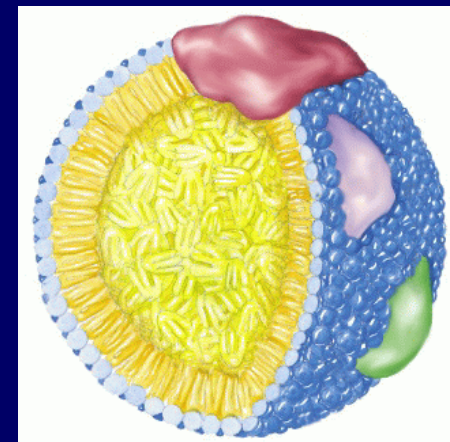
THG of homogeneous sample tends to ZERO

Sensitivity to interfaces

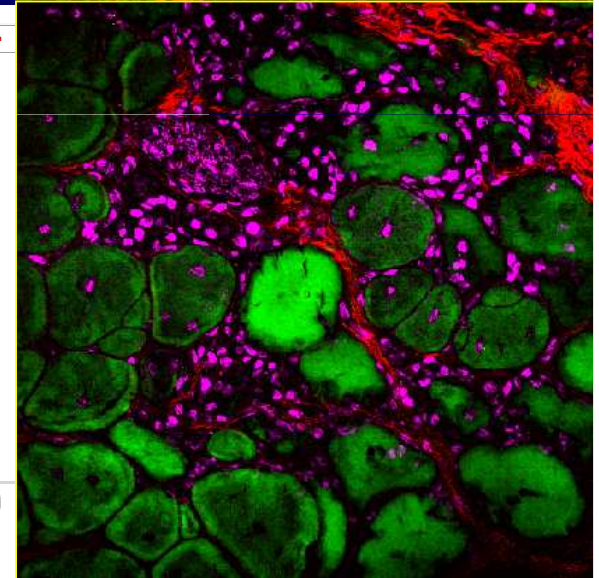
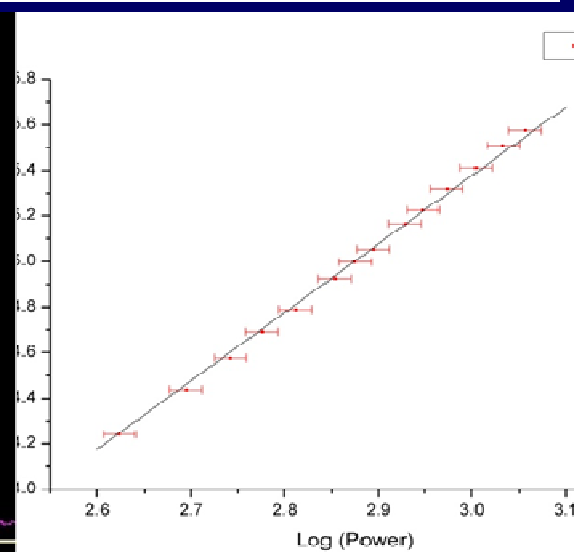
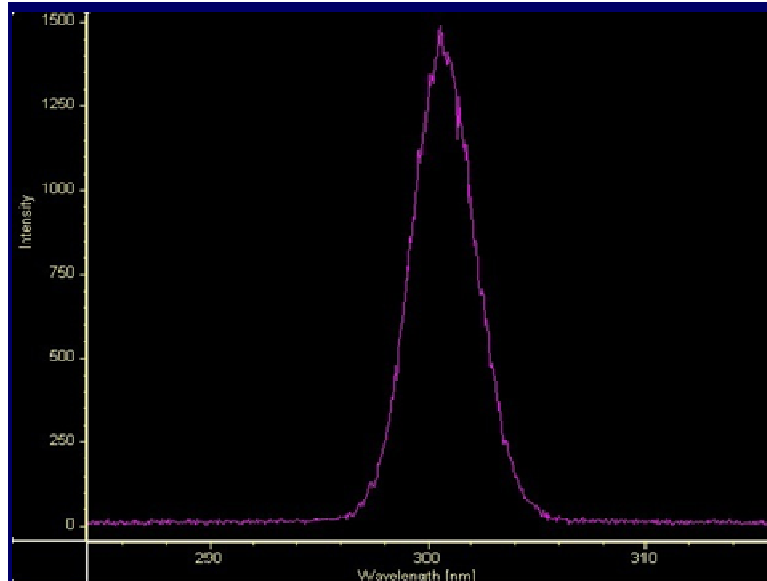
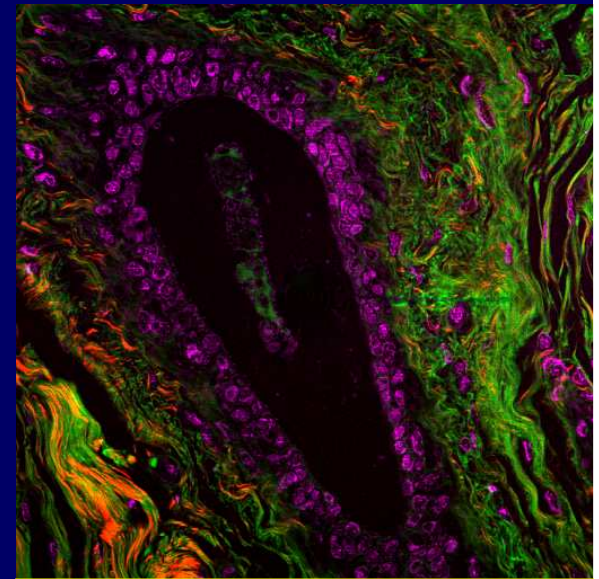
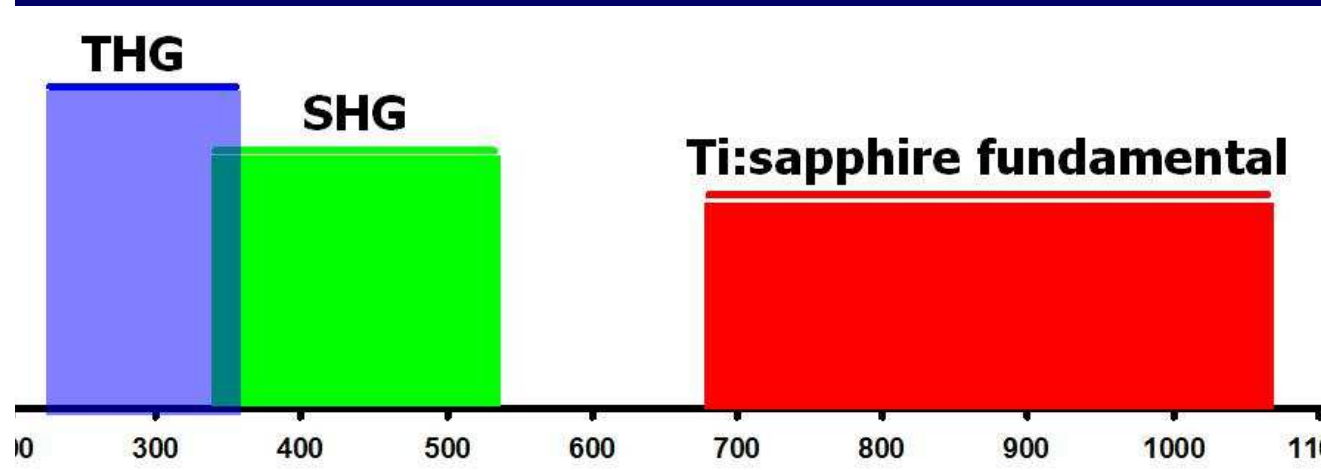
χ^3 contrast can be orders of magnitude higher than χ^1



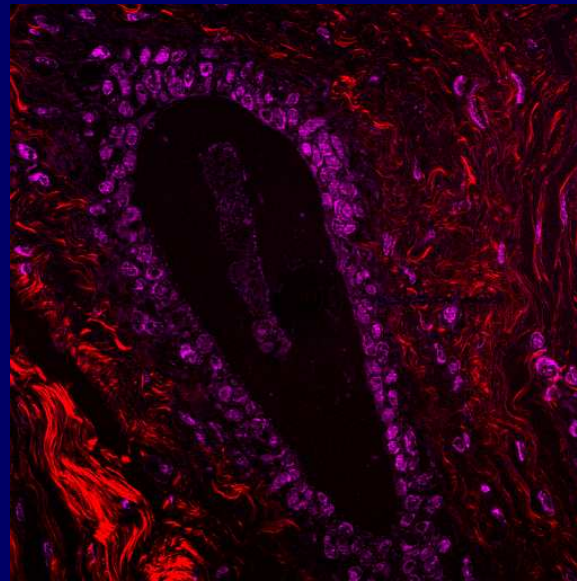
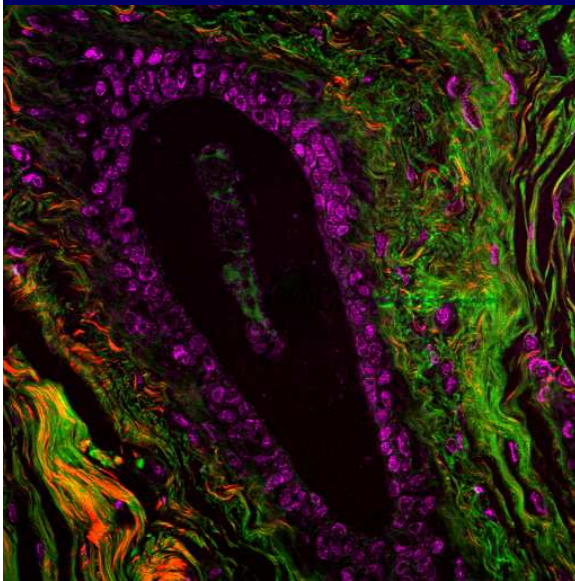
THG: lipid membranes and droplets



THG microscopy



TPFE + SHG + THG



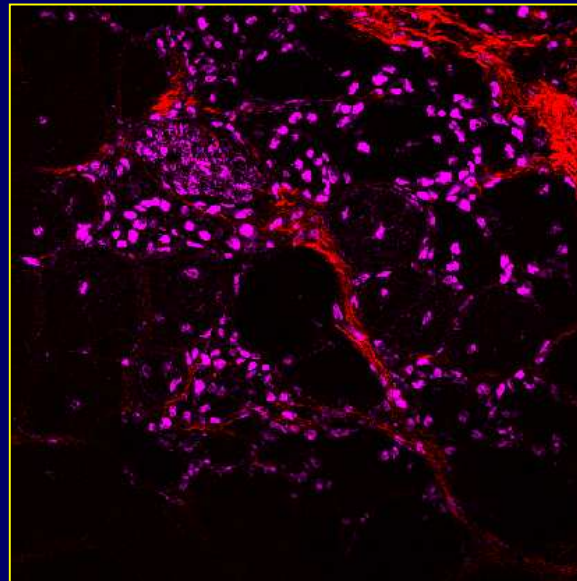
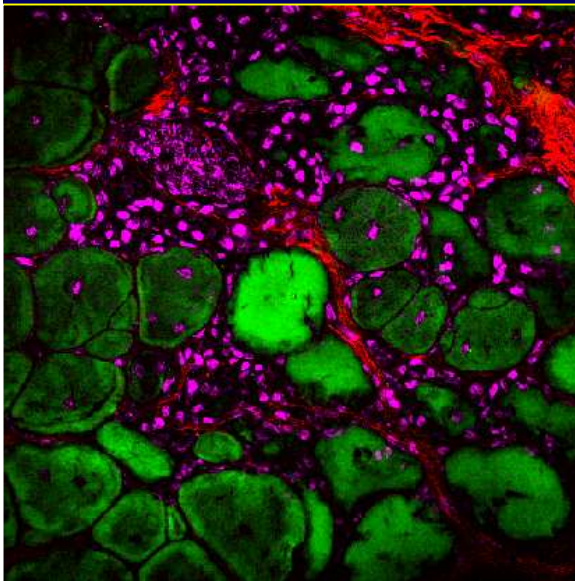
Normal breast tissue

Duct region

Fátima Böttcher

Liliana Andrade

CAISM - UNICAMP



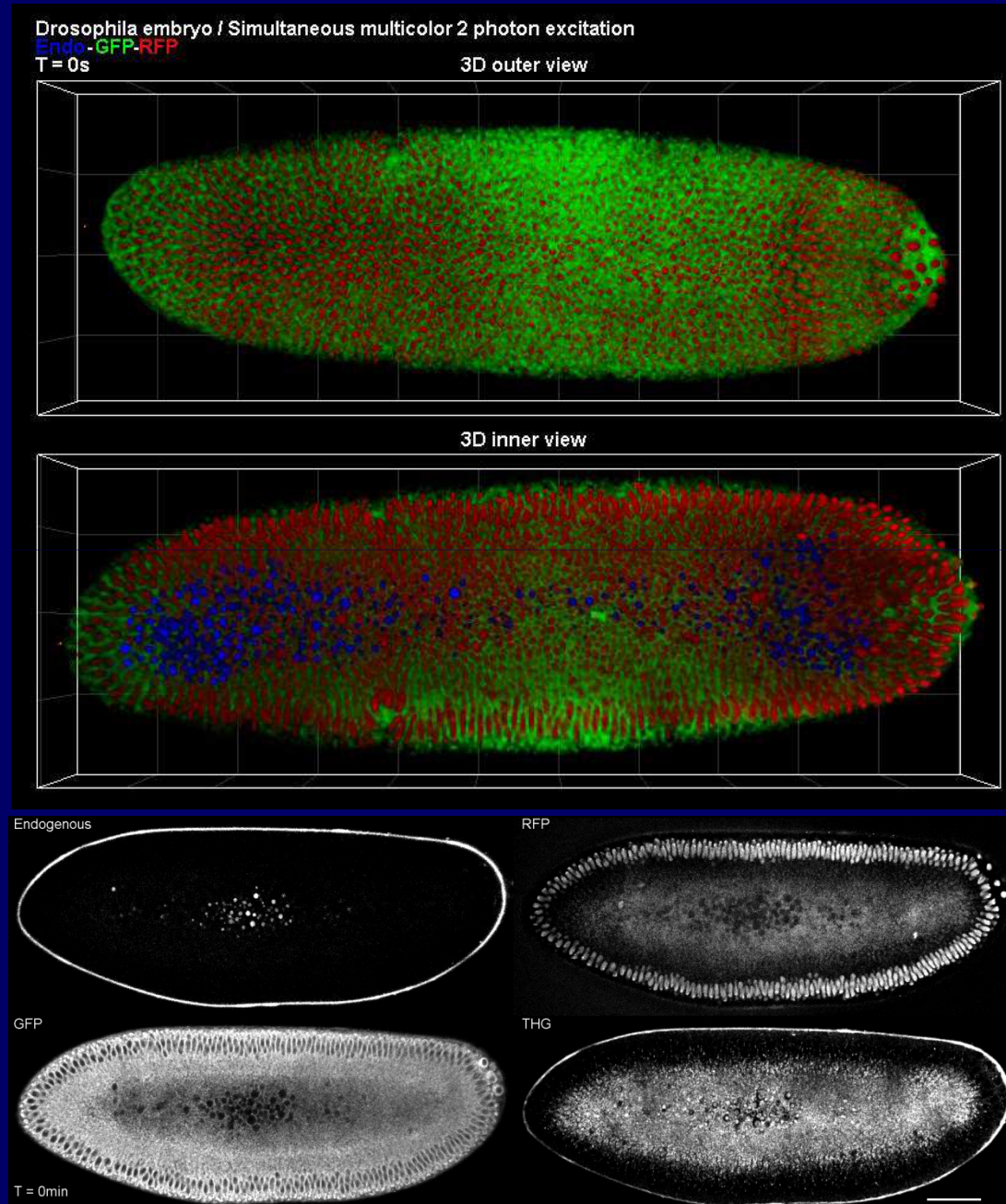
Muscle tissue

Mayana Zatz

Mariz Vainzof

IBC - USP

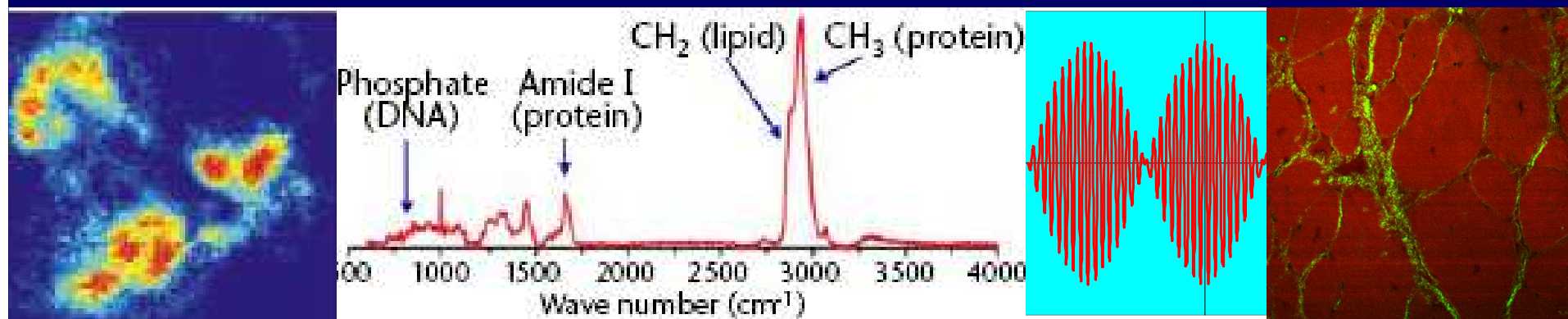
Embryology INSERM – France Results



Coherent AntiStokes Raman Scattering CARS

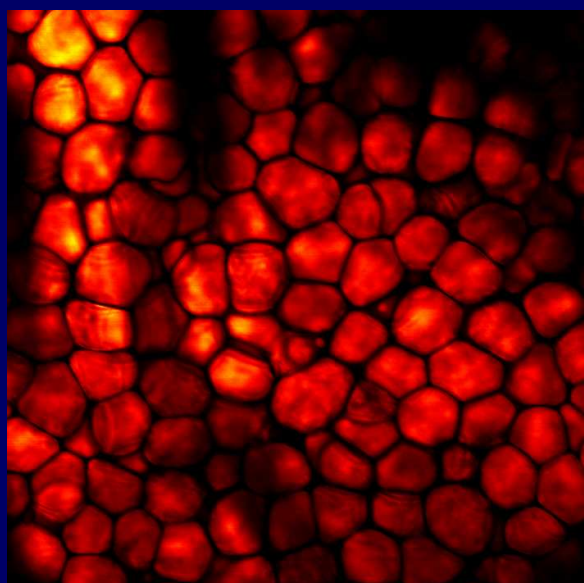
Chemical specific imaging

The first CARS images of Brazil

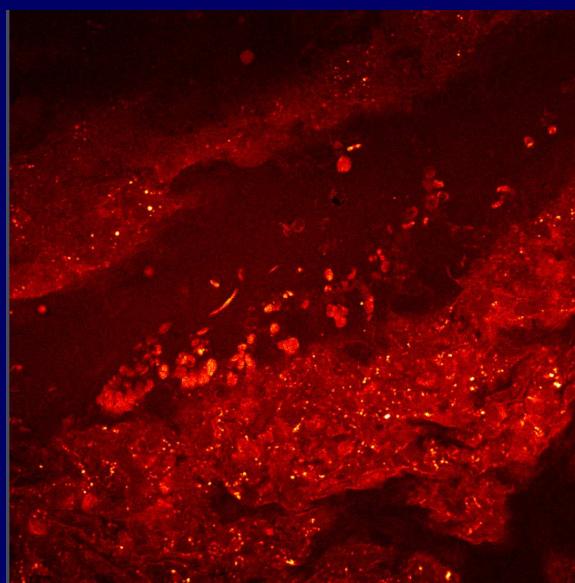


Raman image

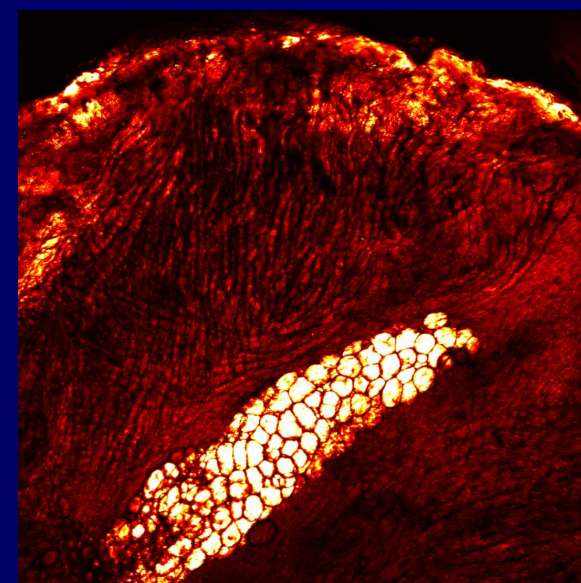
CARS + SFG



Mouse ear fat gland

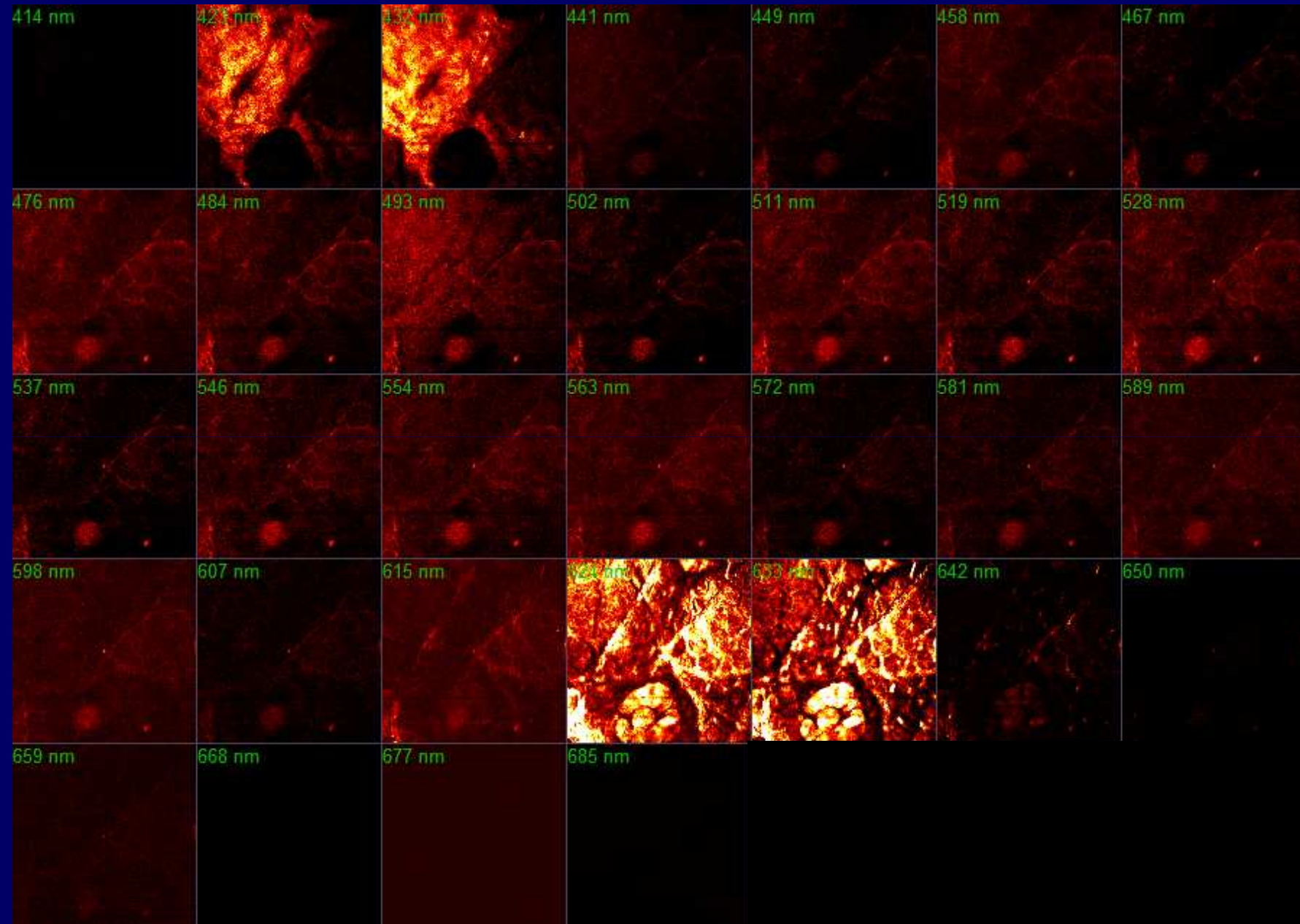


Lung artery

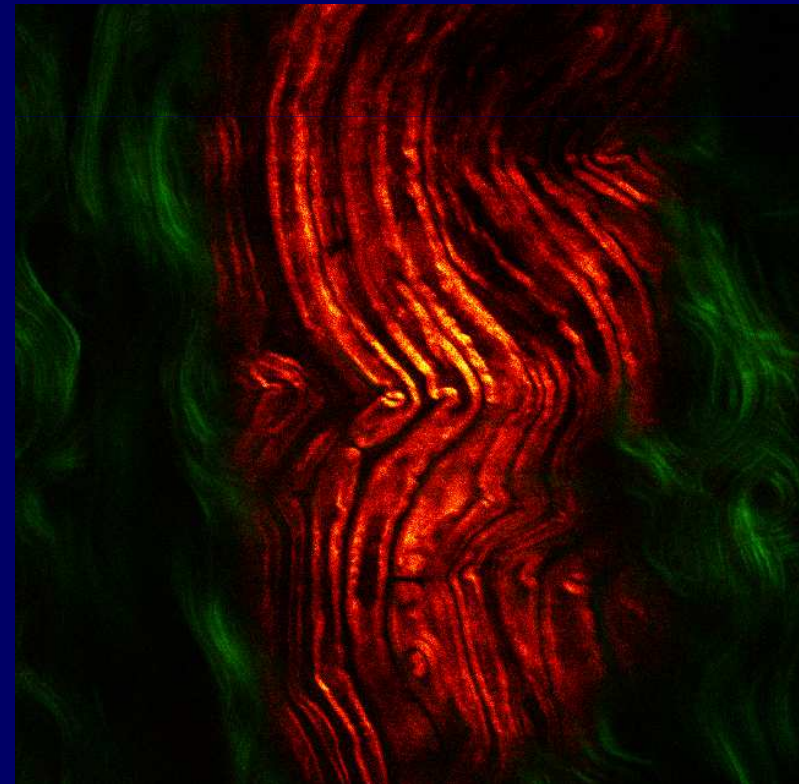
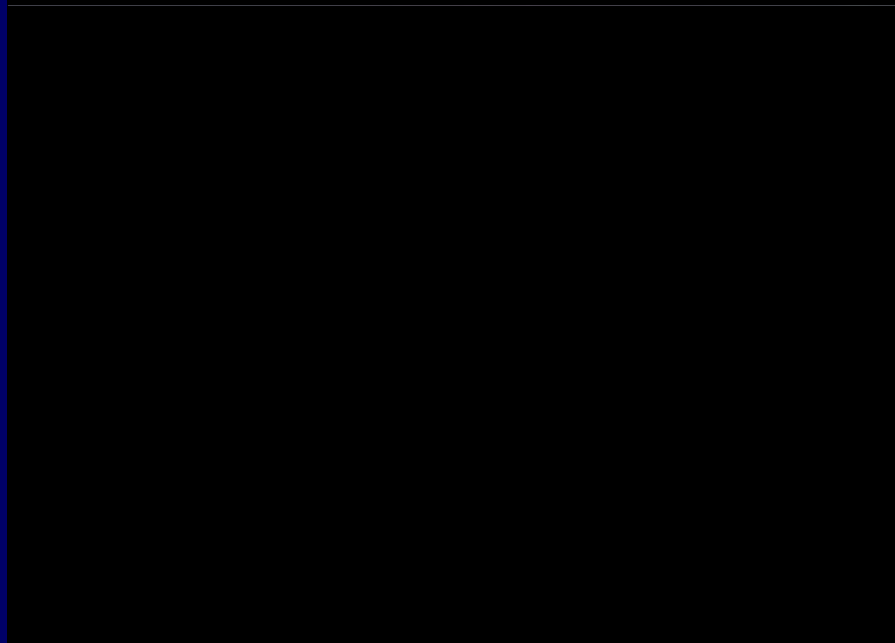
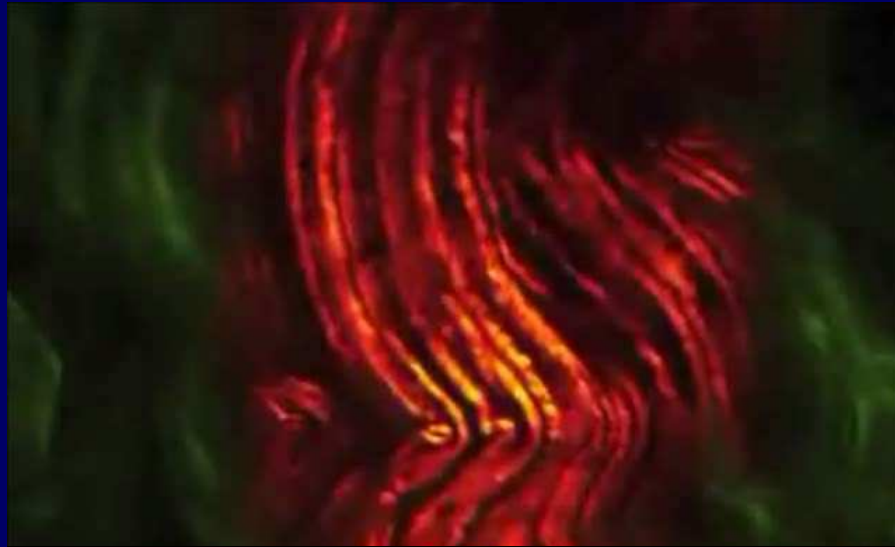


Heart

CARS + SFG Microscopy



CARS+SFG myelin sheath of mice sciatic nerve



Obrigado pela atenção!



Thanks for the attention