

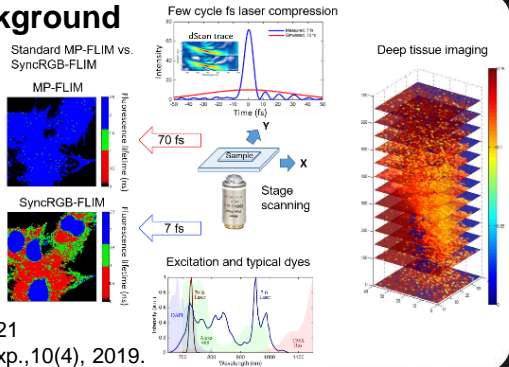
# Few-cycle ultra-broadband beam scanning microscope prototype

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## Introduction and background

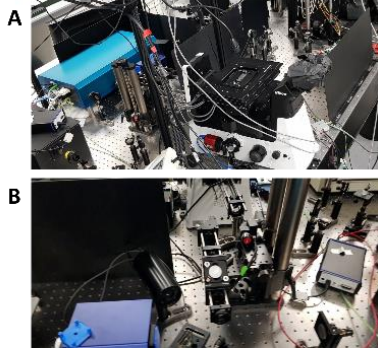
The patented<sup>1</sup> SyncRGB-FLIM method has been successful showcased with all its merits in a *stage scanning* microscope configuration<sup>2</sup>, but not in a fast *beam scanning* configuration due to the difficulty of pulse control through a scanning system.



1. US Patent App. 17/047,249, 2021
2. Maibohm et al., Biomed. Opt. Exp., 10(4), 2019.

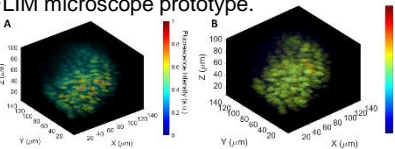
## Current status

A beam scanning SyncRGB-FLIM microscope prototype has successfully been developed where the sub 10 fs laser pulse is maintained through a scanning system (A) reaching the microscope platform with a high NA microscope objective (B). The prototype is equipped with custom written scanning software providing device control, as well as live multi exponential fluorescence lifetime fitting and representation.



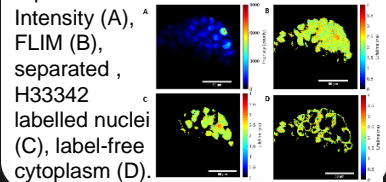
## 3D Spheroid imaging

3D fluorescence intensity (A) and fluorescence lifetime (B) stack of an A549 cell based spheroid with H33342-labelled nuclei recorded with the beam scanning SyncRGB-FLIM microscope prototype.



## Separation of components based on fl. lifetime

For a slice at  $z=48\mu\text{m}$  signals were separated based on distinct lifetimes.



## Summery, next steps and partners

- With the SyncRGB-FLIM prototype we are able to perform fast beam scanning imaging with sub 10 fs laser pulses on relevant biological samples.
- Next is the inclusion of active pulse shaping for further control and optimization as well as functional imaging in context of nanomedicine.



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