



Using shaped femtosecond laser pulses for multimodal nonlinear spectroscopy

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1. Extending the shaping range:
UV Shaping
2. Multimodal microscopy:
Microscopy and coherent control
3. Coherent Control of Amplification of
UV emission in a filament

Safed, Israel – 6. September 2012



Thanks to ...

- Tiago Buckup
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- Jan-Philip Kraack
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- Bernhard von Vacano

Marburg

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Munich

- Prof. Regina de Vivie-Riedle
- Judith Voll

TU Wien, A

- Prof. A. Baltuska

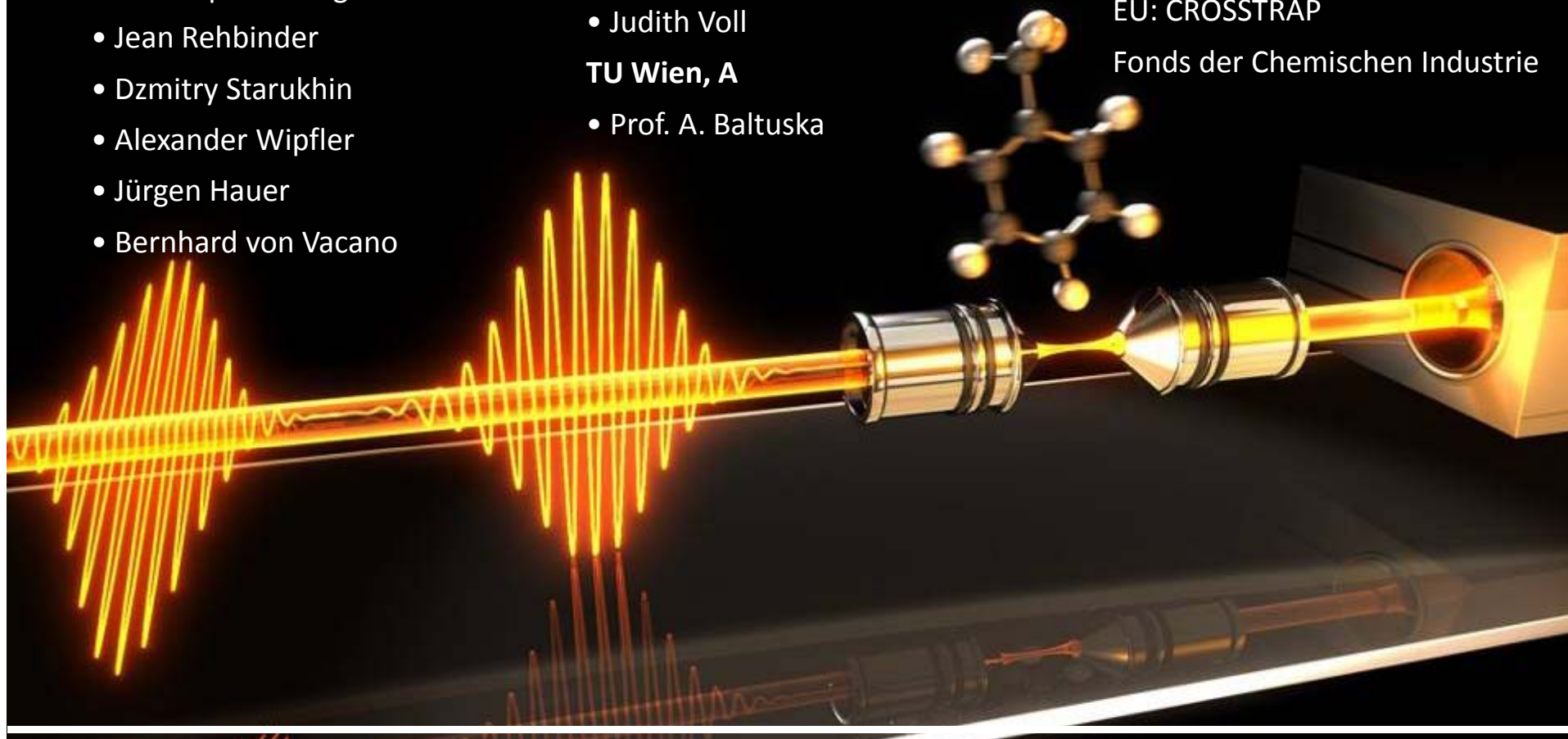
Financial Support

Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

BMBF: ActIOL + MediCARS

EU: CROSSTRAP

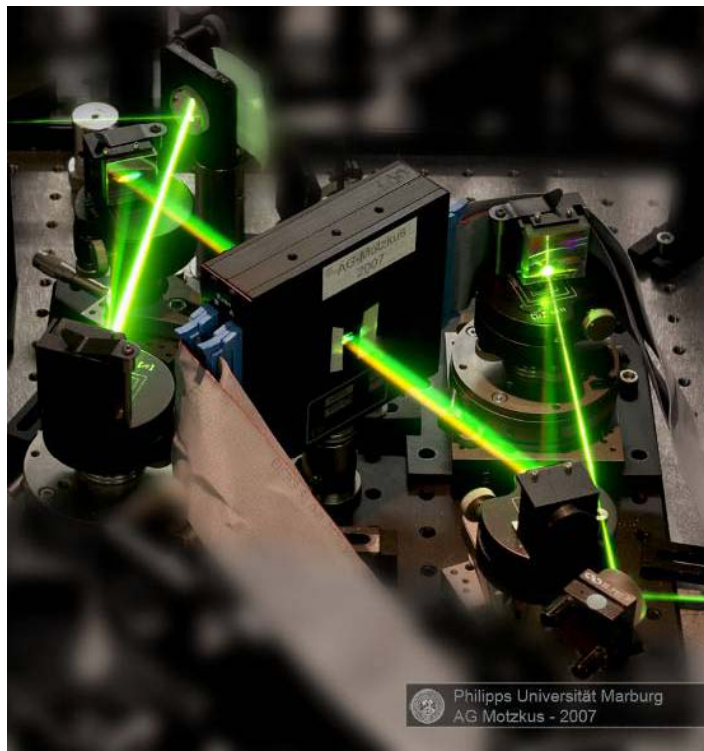
Fonds der Chemischen Industrie



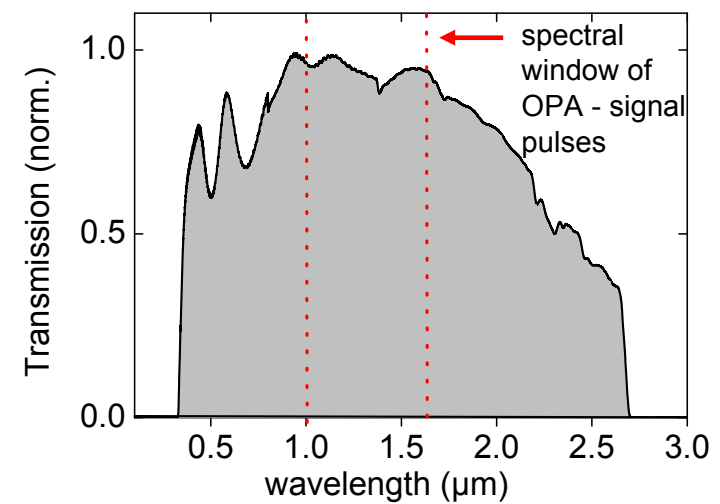


Spectral range of a liquid crystal mask

NIR / VIS: 4-f-setup



Transmission spectrum of liquid crystal mask CRI-256



→ No modulation of pulses in the UV and mid IR

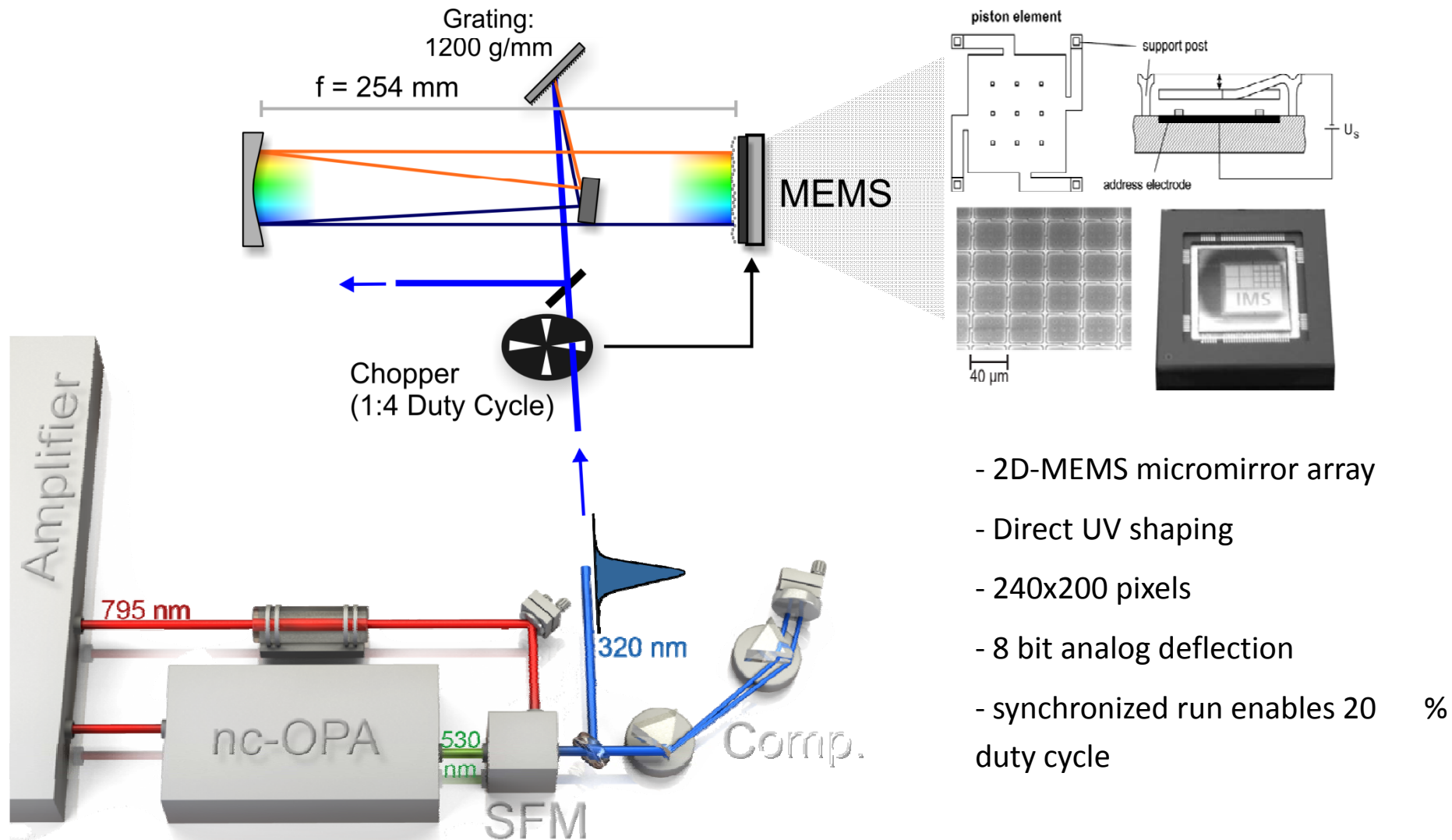


Shaping of UV fs pulses

- **Indirect shaping by sum frequency mixing:**
 - appropriate crystals, complex setup, delicate overlap with reference pulses
 - M. Hacker et al., JOSA B 18 (2001) 866*
 - H. Wang et al., IEEE J. Quantum Electron. 40 (2004) 937*
 - S. Shimizu et al. Opt. Exp. 13 (2005) 6345*
 - C. Schrieffer et al., Opt. Lett. 31 (2006) 543*
- **Direct shaping:**
 - adaptive mirror → Aluminum coating
 - micromirrors: high dynamical range, 2-D capability
 - M. Hacker et al., Appl. Phys. B 76 (2003) 711*
 - membrane based mirrors: low dynamical range, good for pulse compression
 - AOM's: phase + amplitude, low efficiency, fused silica (> 180 nm)
 - M. Roth et al, Appl. Phys. B 80 (2005) 441*
 - AOPDF ("DAZZLER") TeO_2 , (200-500nm), low efficiency, p + a
 - S. Coudreau et al. Opt. Lett. 31 (2006) 1899*



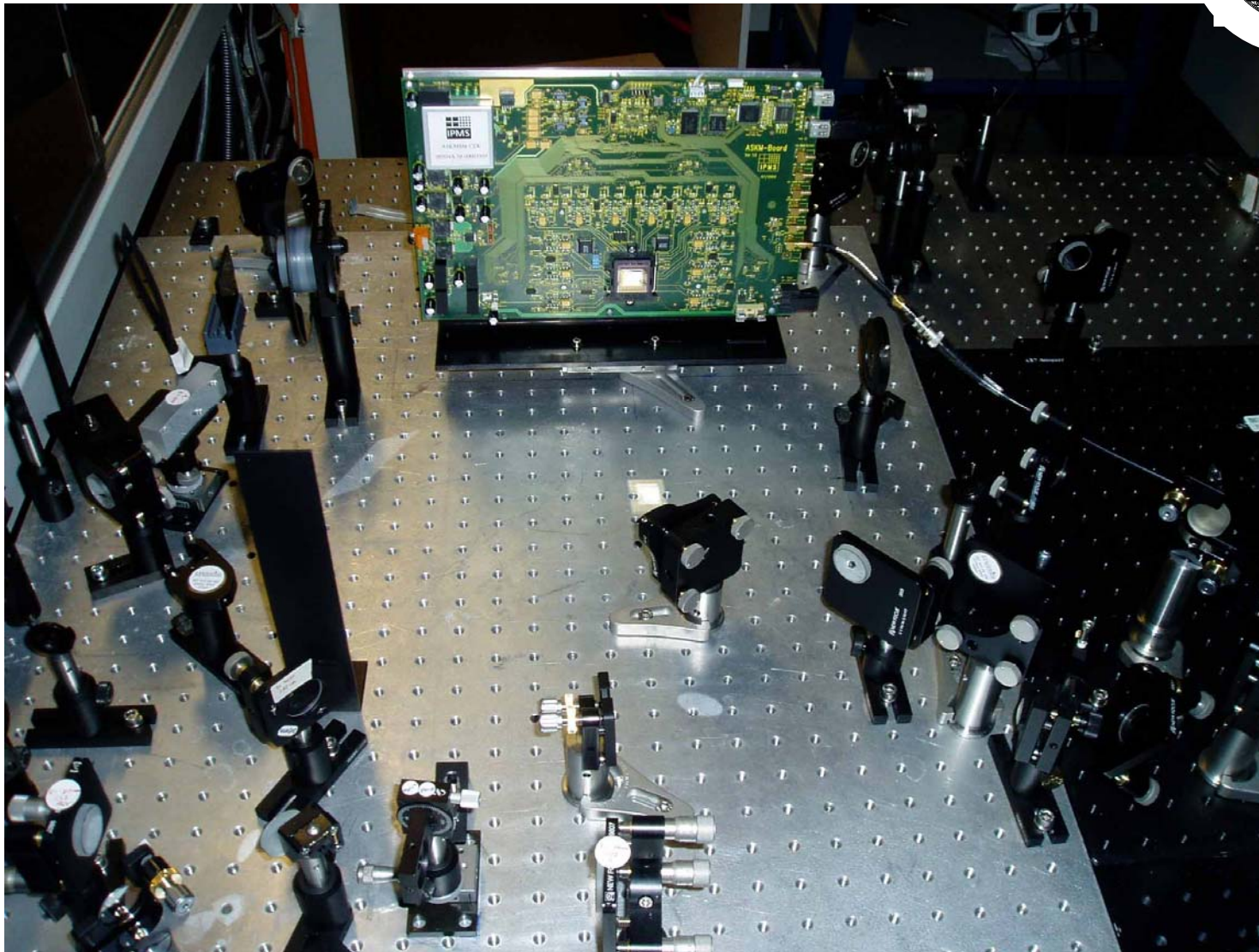
UV pulse generation and shaping setup



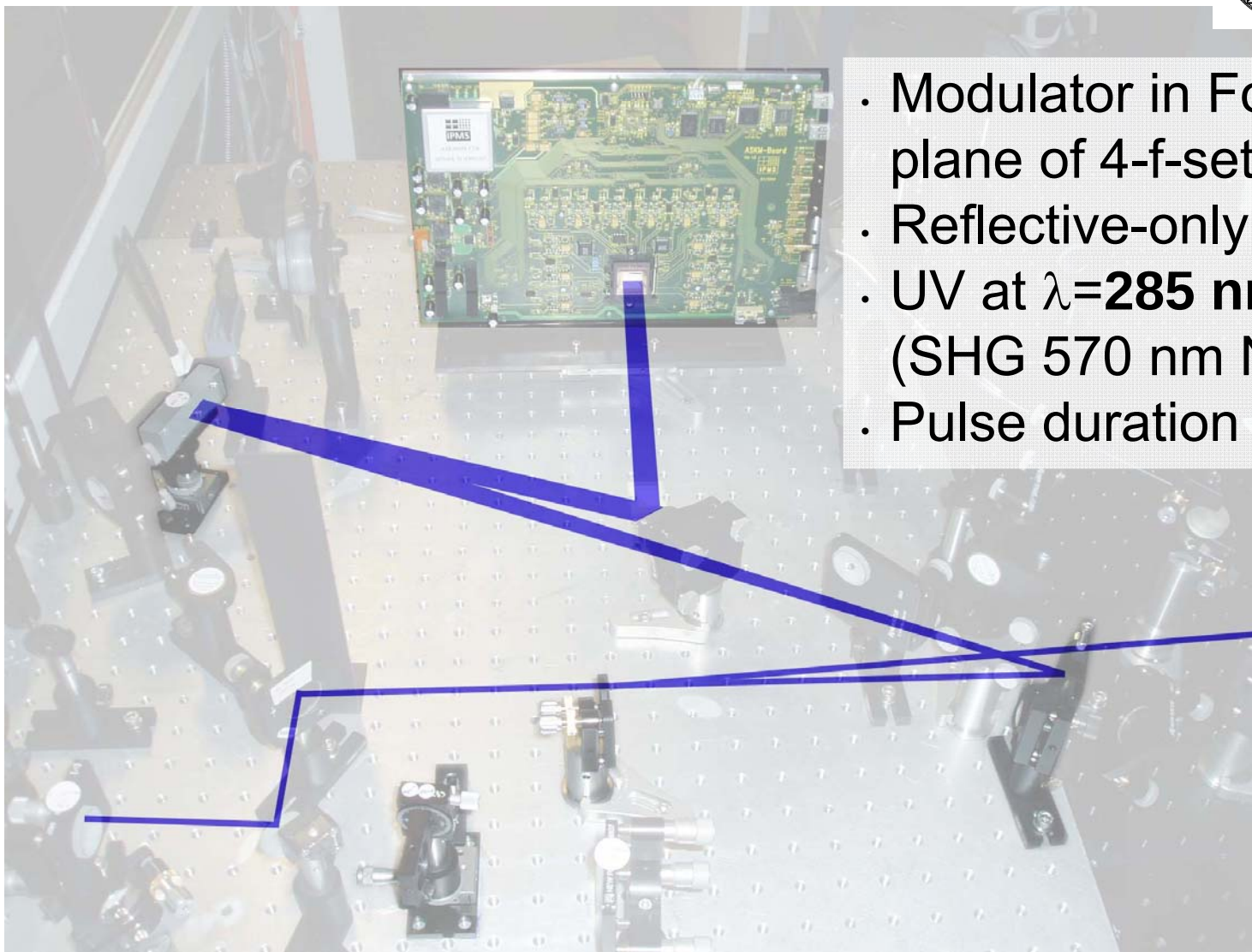
- 2D-MEMS micromirror array
- Direct UV shaping
- 240x200 pixels
- 8 bit analog deflection
- synchronized run enables 20 % duty cycle

Appl. Phys. B **76** (2003) 711; *JOSA B* **26** (2009) 1538; *Opt. Lett.* **35** (2010) 1816

A view into the Lab

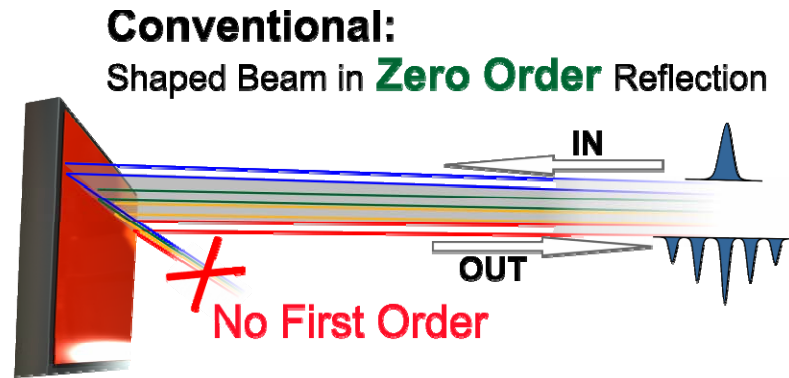


Implementation in a 4-f-setup



- Modulator in Fourier-plane of 4-f-setup
- Reflective-only
- UV at $\lambda=285$ nm (SHG 570 nm NOPA)
- Pulse duration ≤ 30 fs

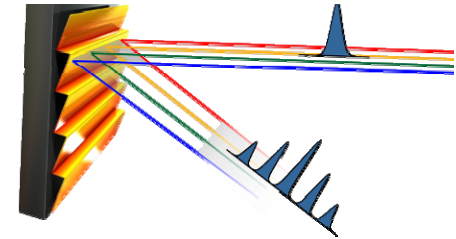
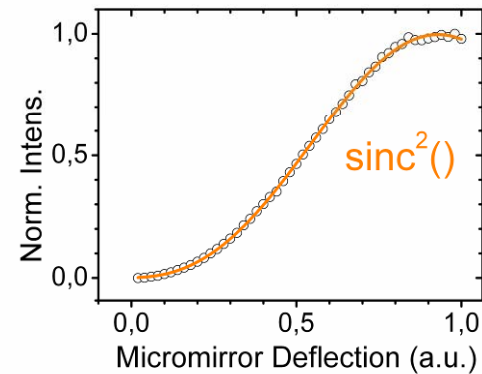
Principles of Diffractive Shaping



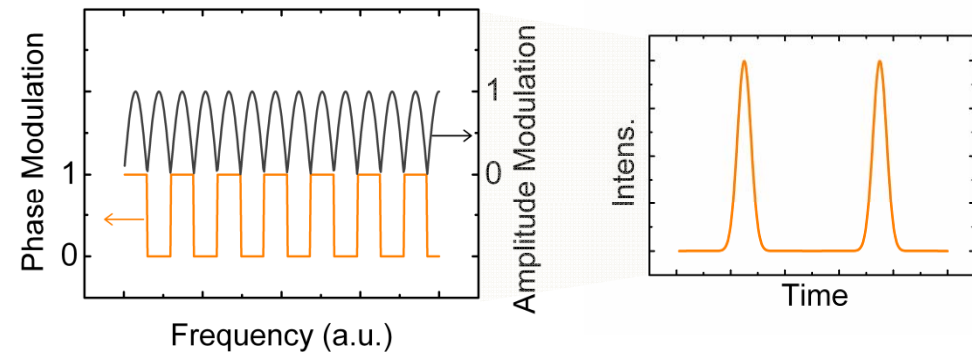
Principles of Diffractive Shaping



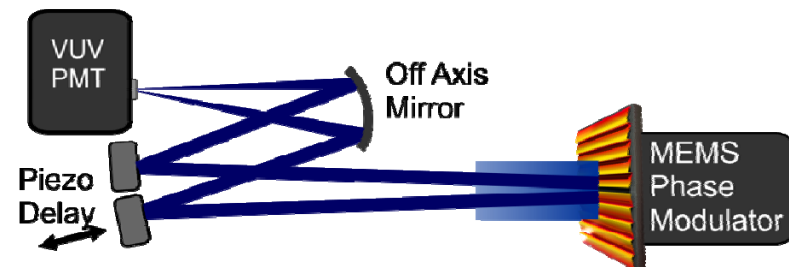
Amplitude shaping on
phase only modulator



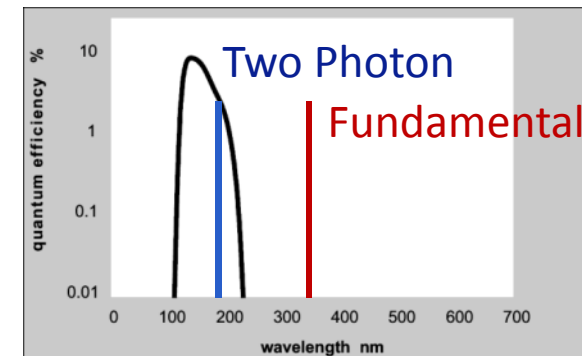
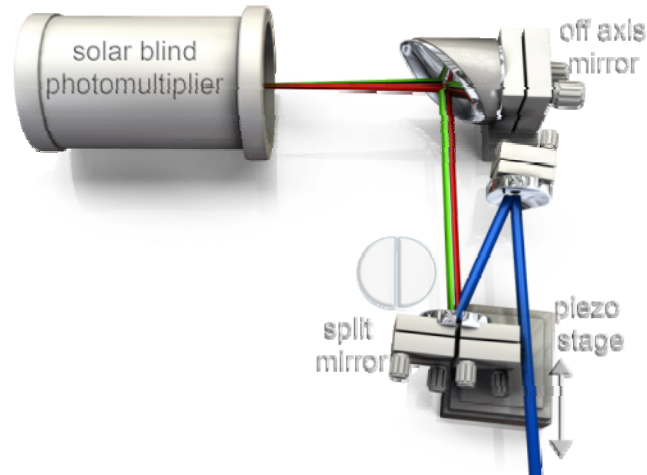
Full E-field modulation:
Double pulse generation on
phase only modulator



Simple Diagnostic by shaper
assisted cross correlation

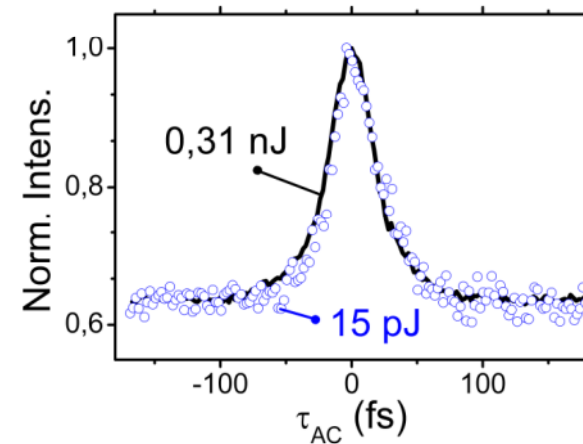


UV - Cross and Autocorrelations



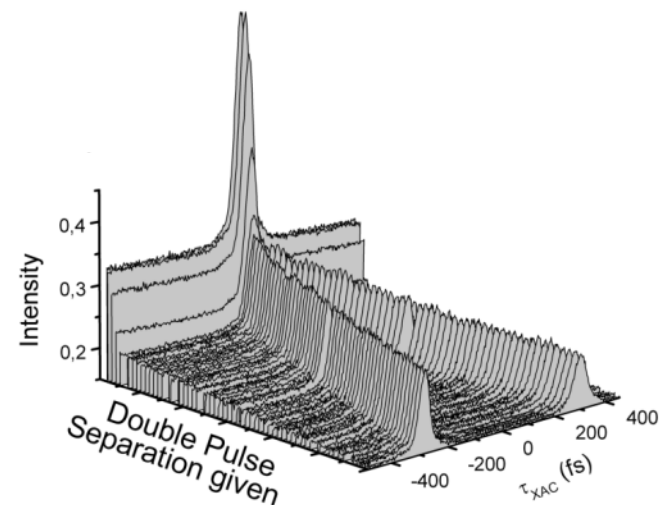
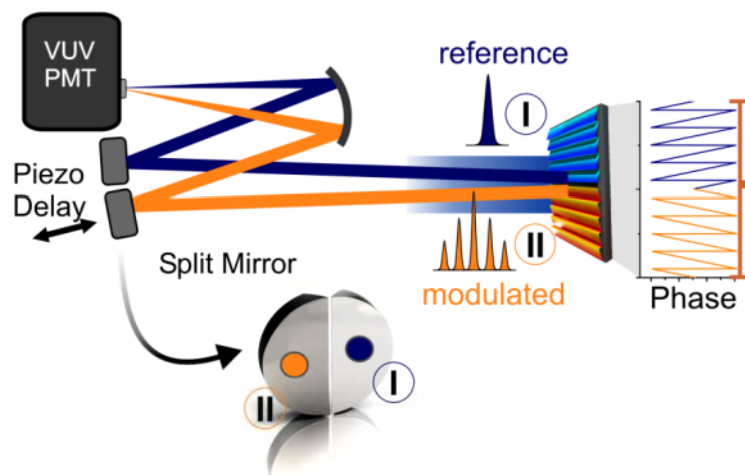
Solar Blind Photomultiplier

- UV autocorrelation by two photon photoemission in a solar blind photomultiplier
- High sensitivity
- Two photon response must be instantaneous

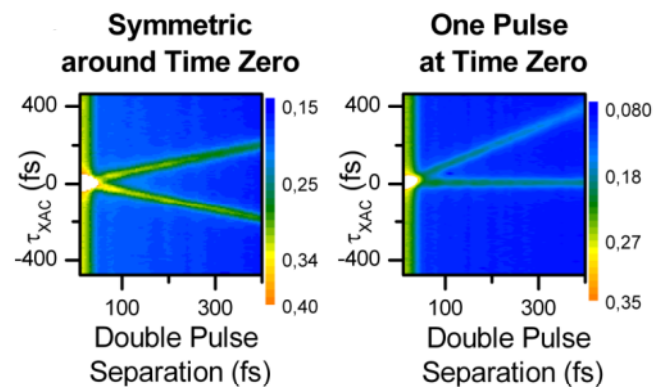




UV - Cross and Autocorrelations



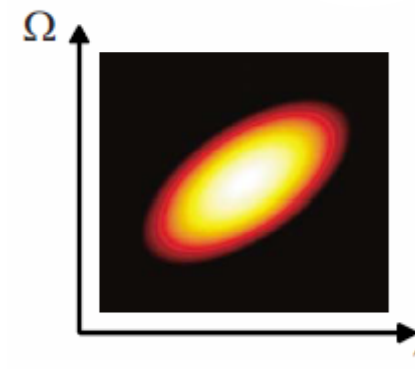
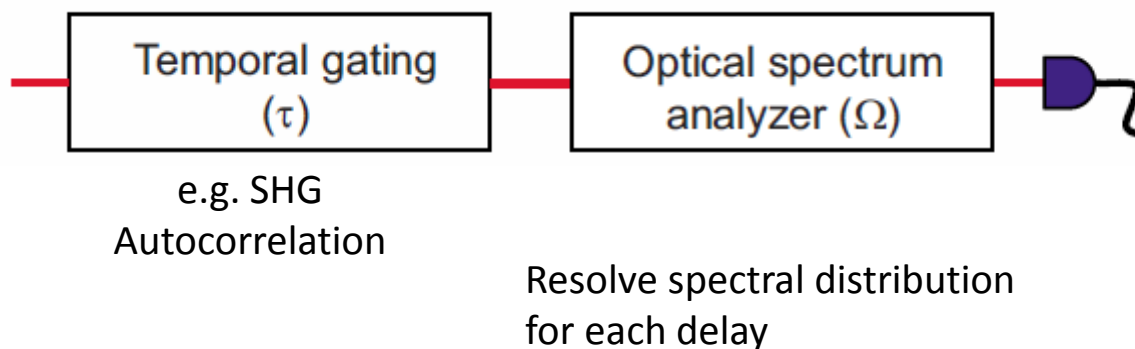
- Shaper assisted UV Cross Correlations
- Beam steering by diffractive shaping
- No external reference required



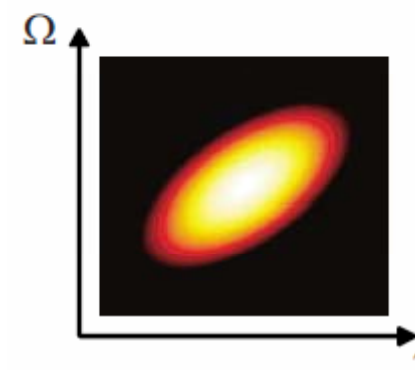
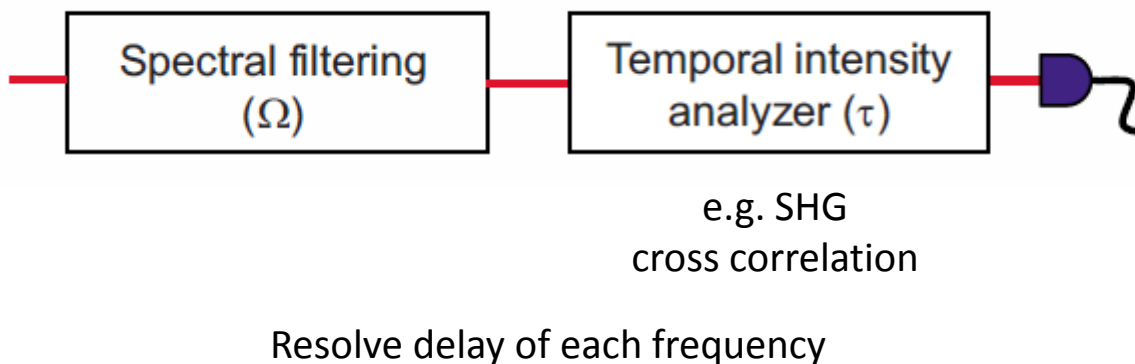


Full phase characterization from Time Frequency Measurements

FROG

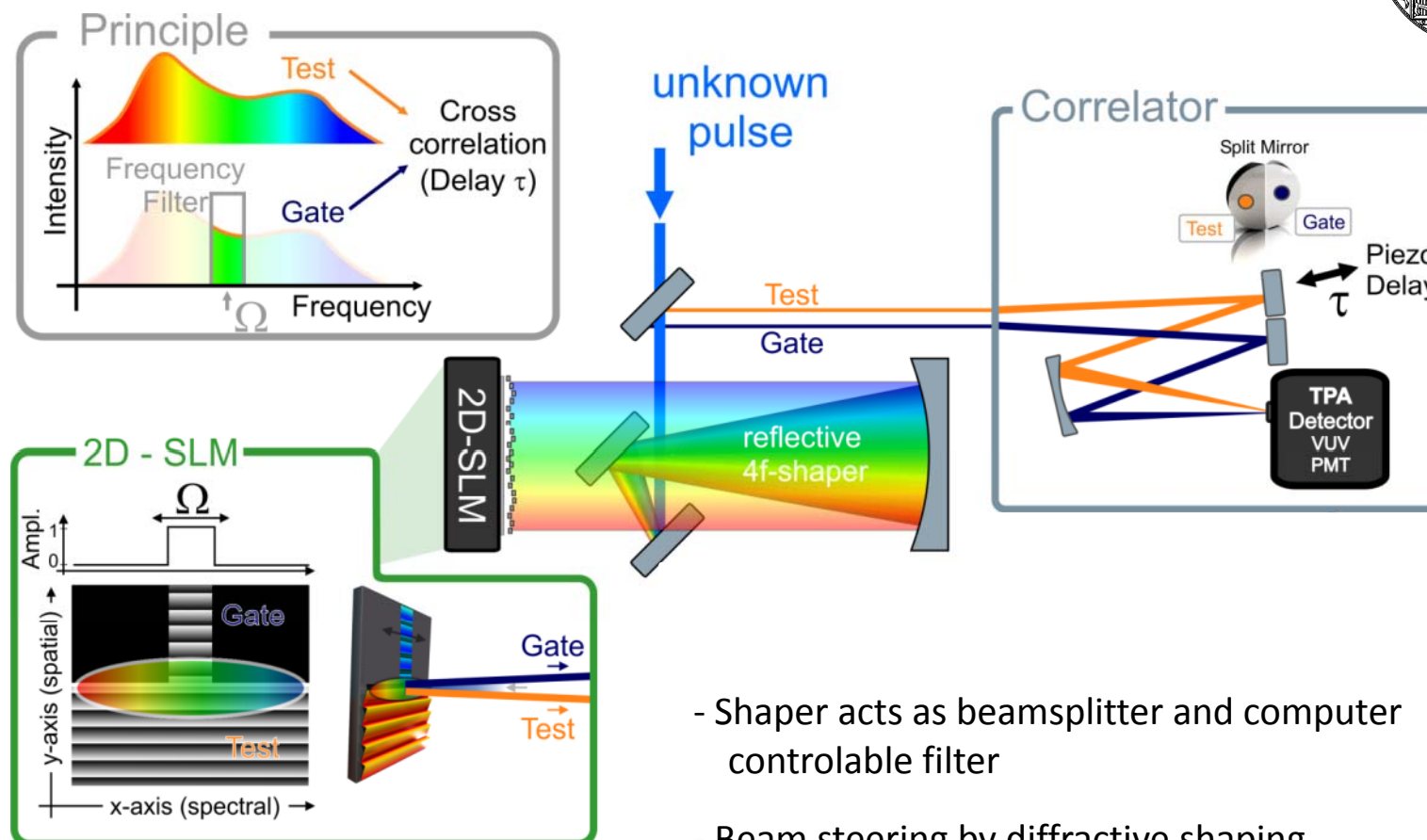


Sonograms





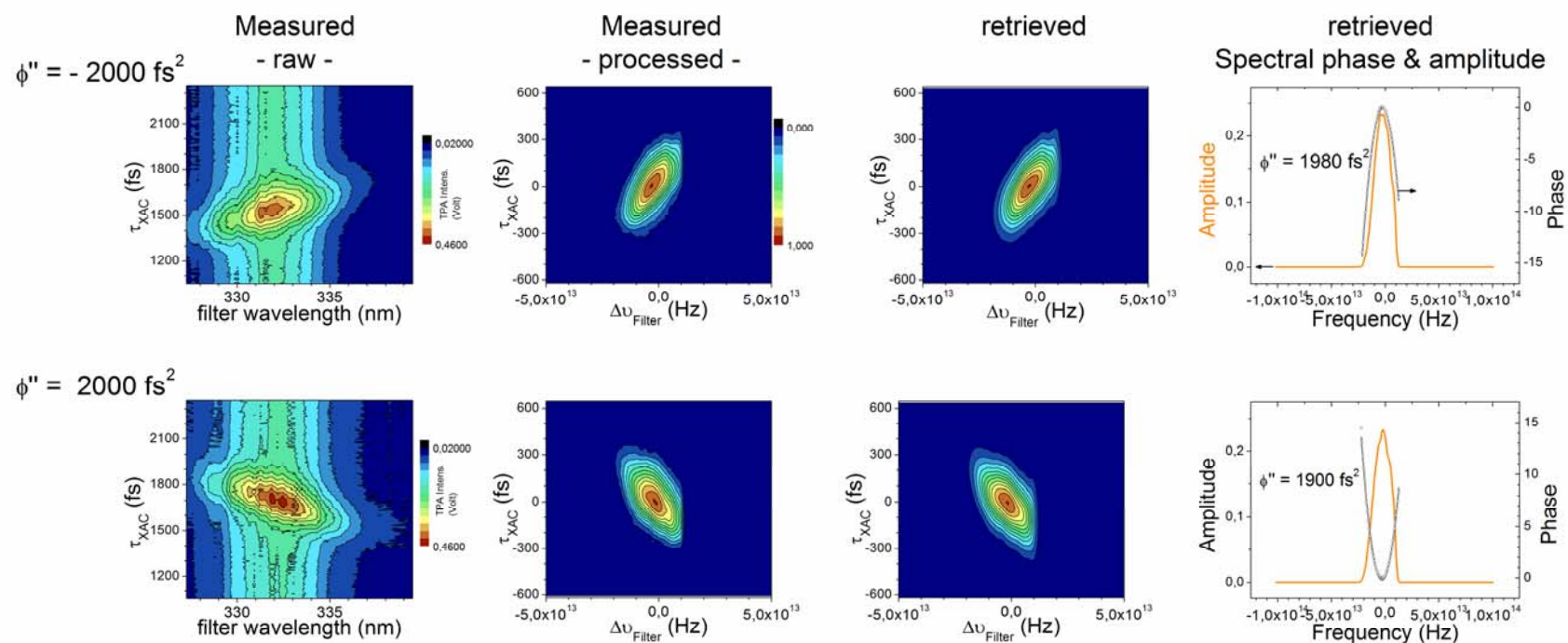
Shaper assisted UV Sonogram Acquisition



- Shaper acts as beamsplitter and computer controllable filter
- Beam steering by diffractive shaping
- Cross correlation by split mirror correlator



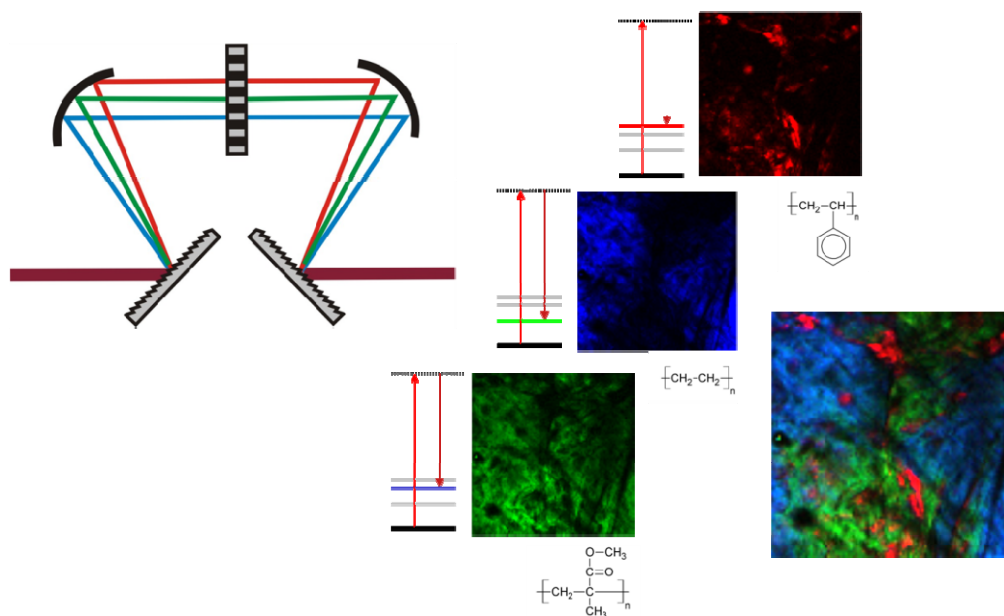
Phase Retrievals from Sonograms



- Reconstruction of linear chirped pulses
- Quadratic phase is retrieved with good agreement



Using shaped femtosecond laser pulses for multimodal nonlinear spectroscopy



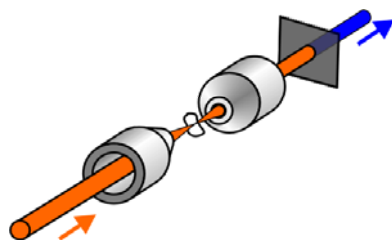
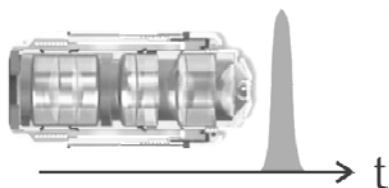
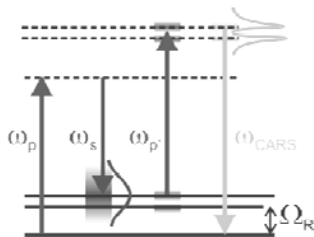
C. Pohling, J. Rehbinder, A. Wipfler, T. Buckup, and M. Motzkus

Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Germany

Safed, Israel – 6. September 2012



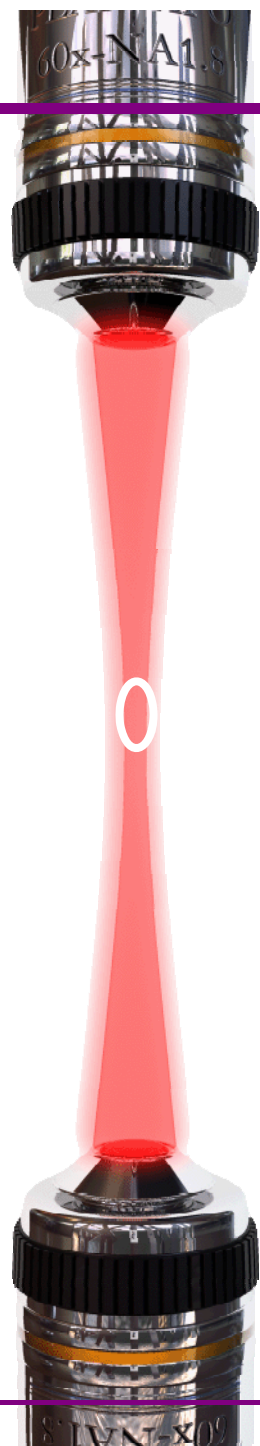
Outline



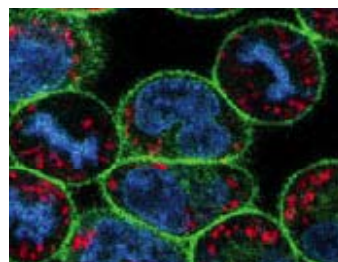
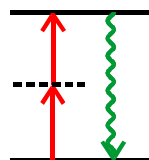
- Intro: Broadband CARS spectroscopy
- Hyperspectral data processing using principal component analysis
- Shaper-assisted Multiplex CARS
- Broadband single-beam CARS
- Summary and Outlook



Multiphoton Microscopy

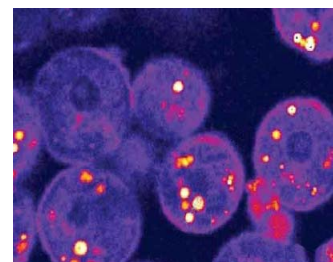
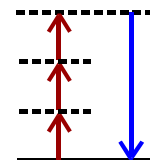


2PFE



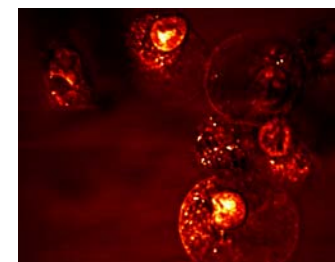
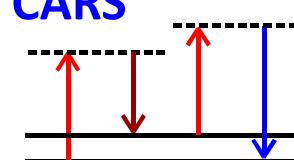
Zipfel et al., Nature Biotech. 21, 11, 1369 (2003).

THG



Débarre et al., Nature Methods 3, 47 (2006)

CARS



Cheng et al., Biophys. J. 83, 502 (2002).

$$I_{\text{Signal}} \propto I_{\text{Exc}}^n$$

→ 3D resolution

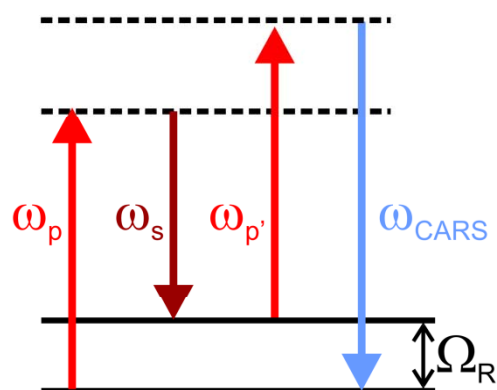
→ Use ultrashort (fs) pulses:

High peak intensity while low average power
Broad bandwidth for versatile excitation



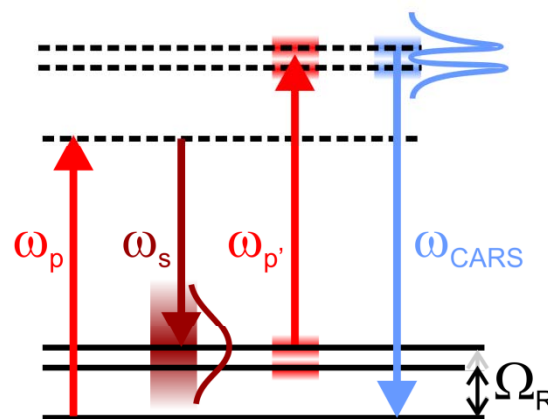
CARS Implementations

CARS



- Detection of a single resonance

Multiplex CARS (MCARS)

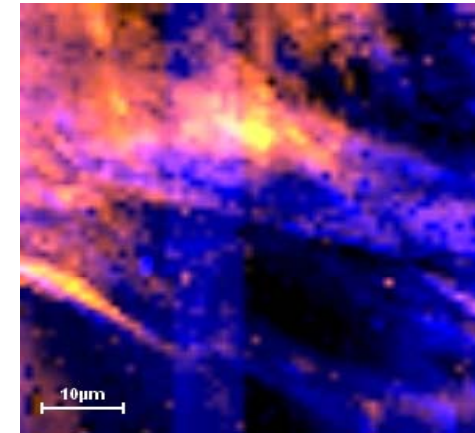
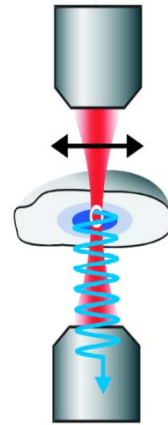
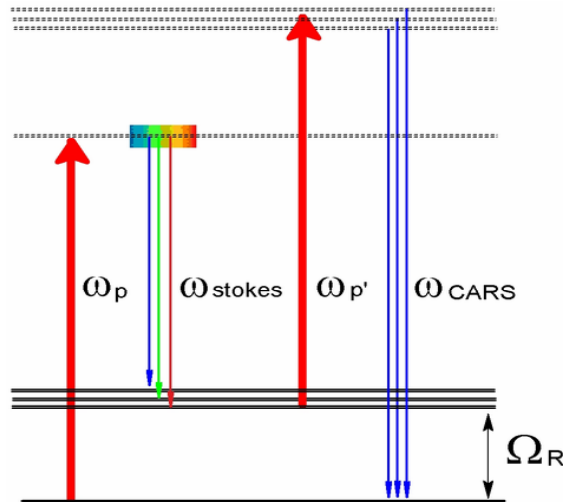


- + Very rapid acquisition of complete spectra

MCARS requirements:

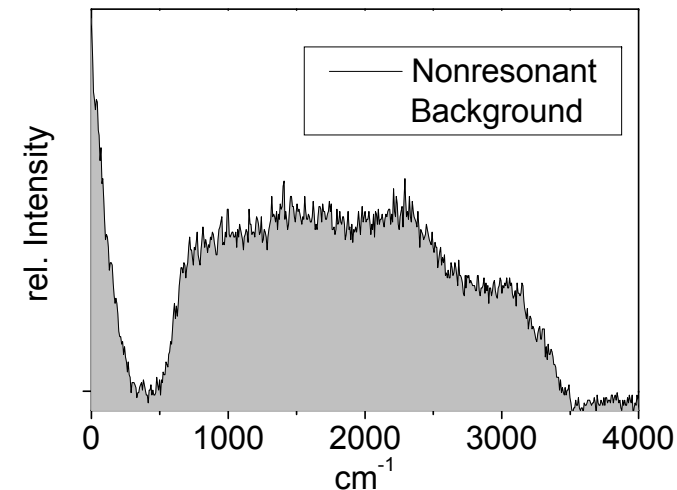
- Narrowband laser ($\omega_p, \omega_{p'}$) for high spectral resolution
- Synchronized broadband laser (ω_s) for spectral coverage

A short intro to Multiplex-CARS microscopy



topological scan of paper

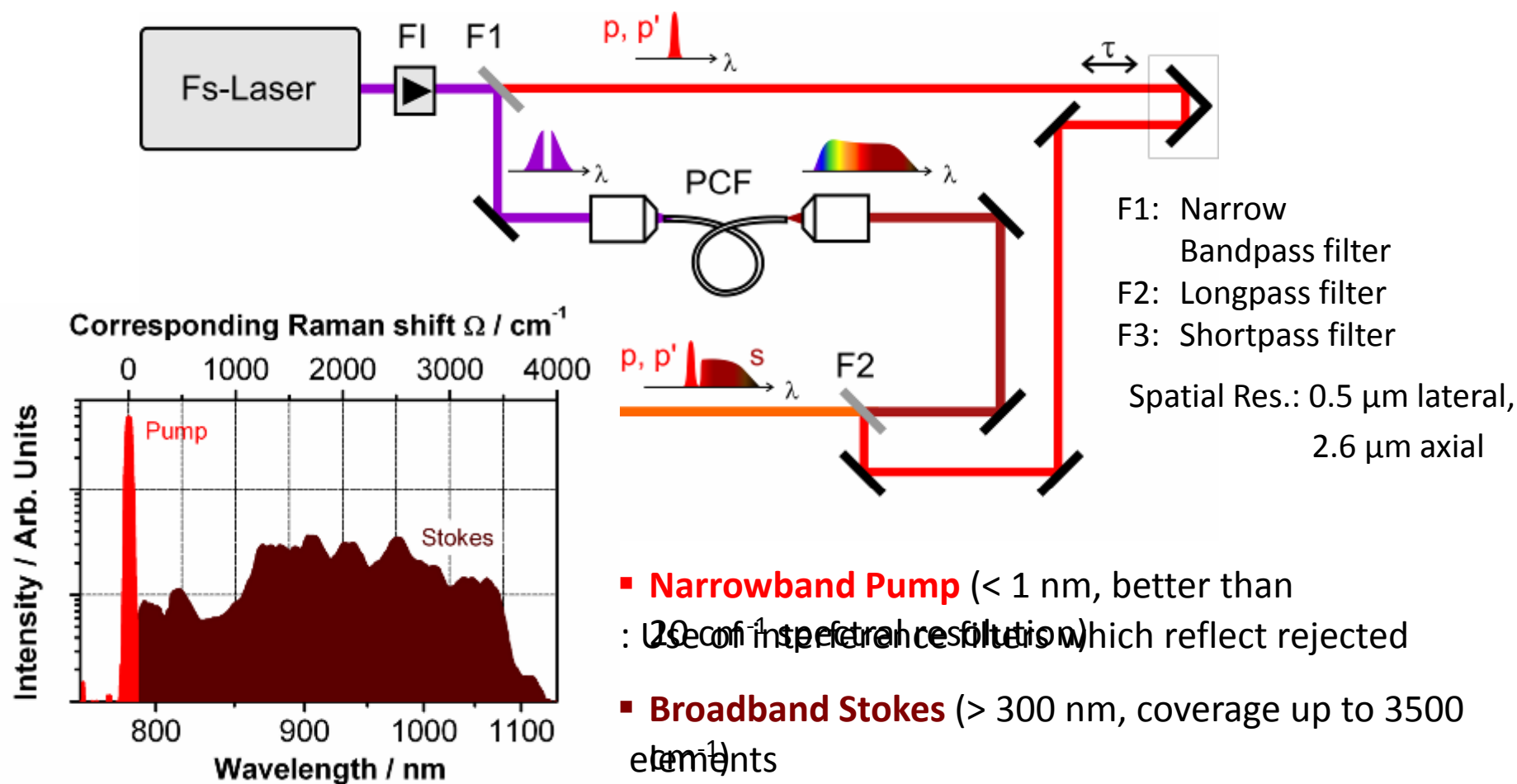
- Nonlinear 4-wave-mixing Raman-Process
- Free of $1h\nu$ -fluorescence
- Broadband excitation (3000cm^{-1}) of multiple vibrational modes



background signal of glass



Multiplex-CARS setup



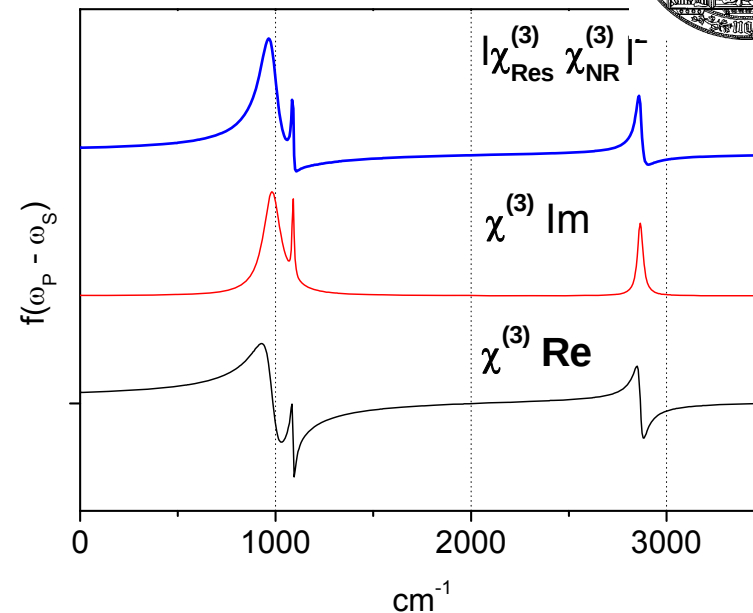
Complex spectra and dispersive line shape



$$E_{CARS} \propto \left(\chi^{(3)} \right) \cdot E_{pump} \cdot E_{Stokes} \cdot E_{probe}$$

$$\chi^{(3)}(\omega_{as}) = \chi_{NR} + \chi_R(\omega_{as})$$

$$\chi_R(\omega_{as}) = \sum_j \frac{A_j}{\Omega_j - (\omega_p - \omega_s) + i\Gamma_j}$$

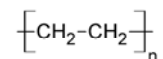
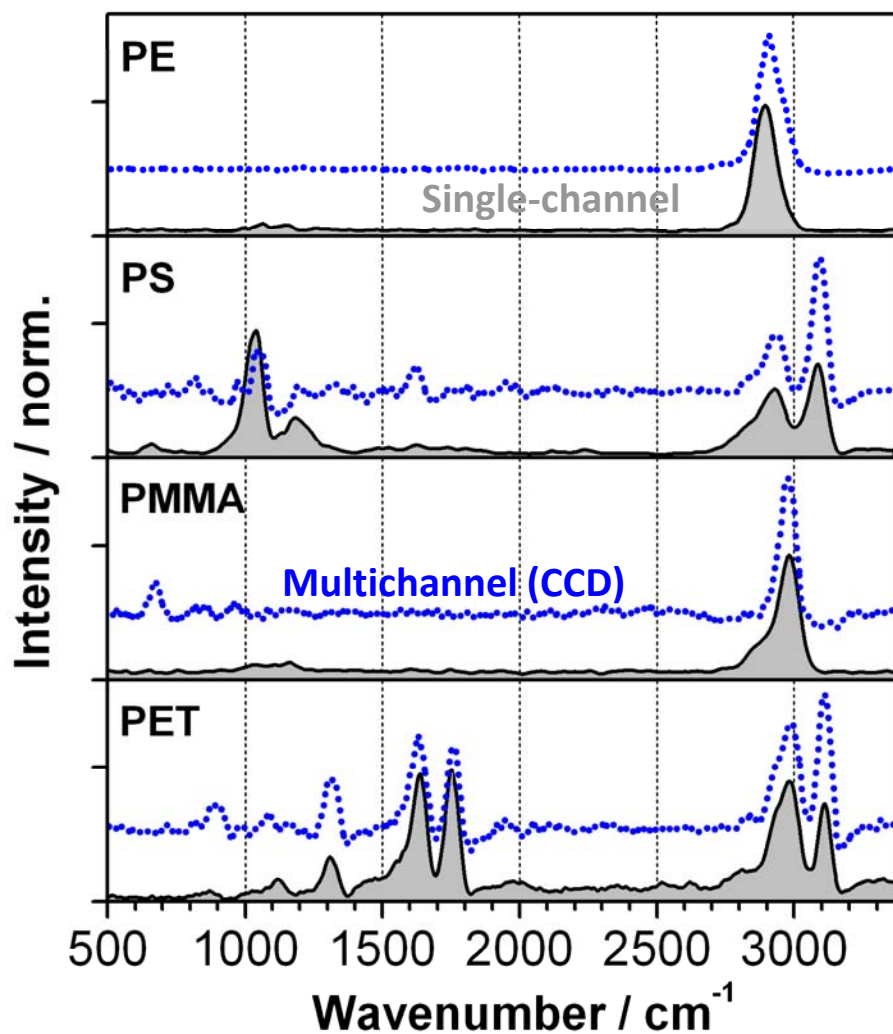


$$I_{CARS} \propto |E_{CARS}|^2 \propto \left| \chi_{NR}^{(3)} \right|^2 + 2 \cdot \text{Re} \left(\chi_{NR}^{(3)} \cdot \chi_R^{(3)}(\omega_{as}) \right) + \left| \chi_R^{(3)}(\omega_{as}) \right|^2$$

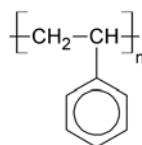
- No direct comparison to spontaneous Raman spectra
- Intensity and spectral position influenced due to the coherence of the signals, fitting routines required



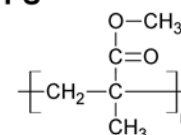
MCARS-Spectra of neat Polymers



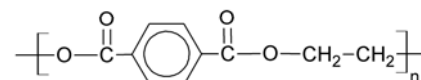
Poly(ethylen
PE



Poly(styrene
PS



Poly(methylmethacrylate)
PMMA



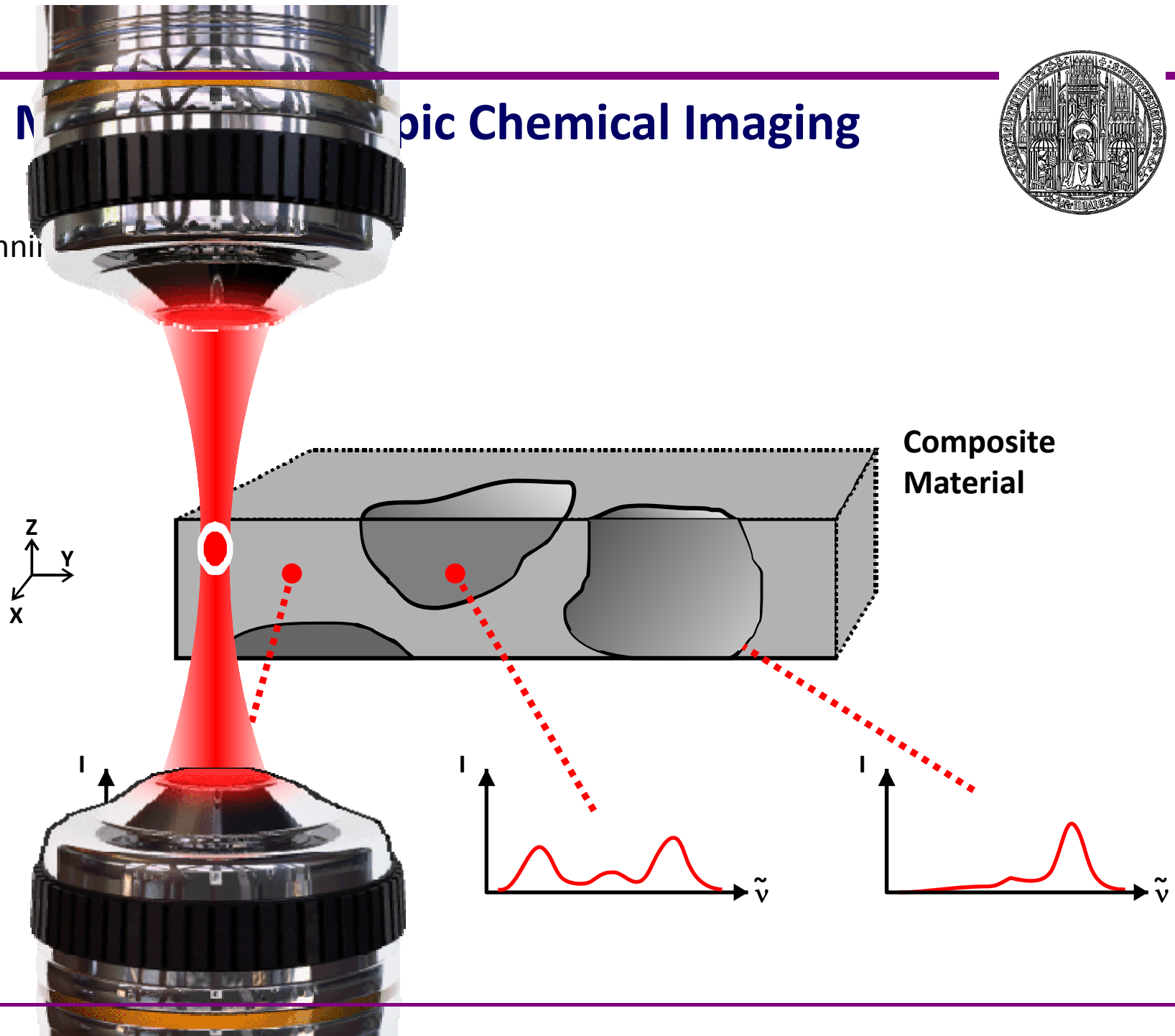
Poly(ethyleneterephthalate)
PET

CCD-Acquisition of >2000
cm⁻¹ CARS spectrum in
~100 ms!

Microscopic Chemical Imaging



- Scanning

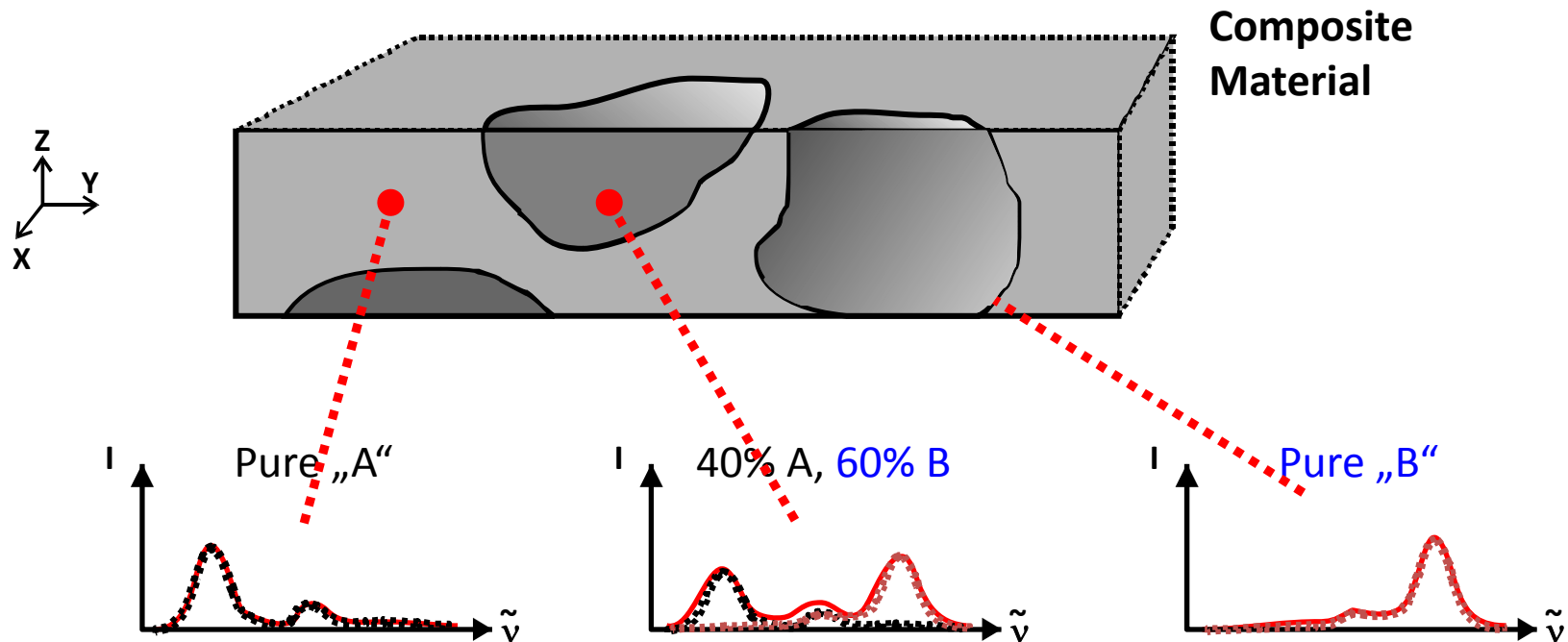


MCARS Microscopic Chemical Imaging



- Scanning the laser focus
- „Hyperspectral data“: Spectrum for each spatial position in the sample

Decompose into chemical constituents

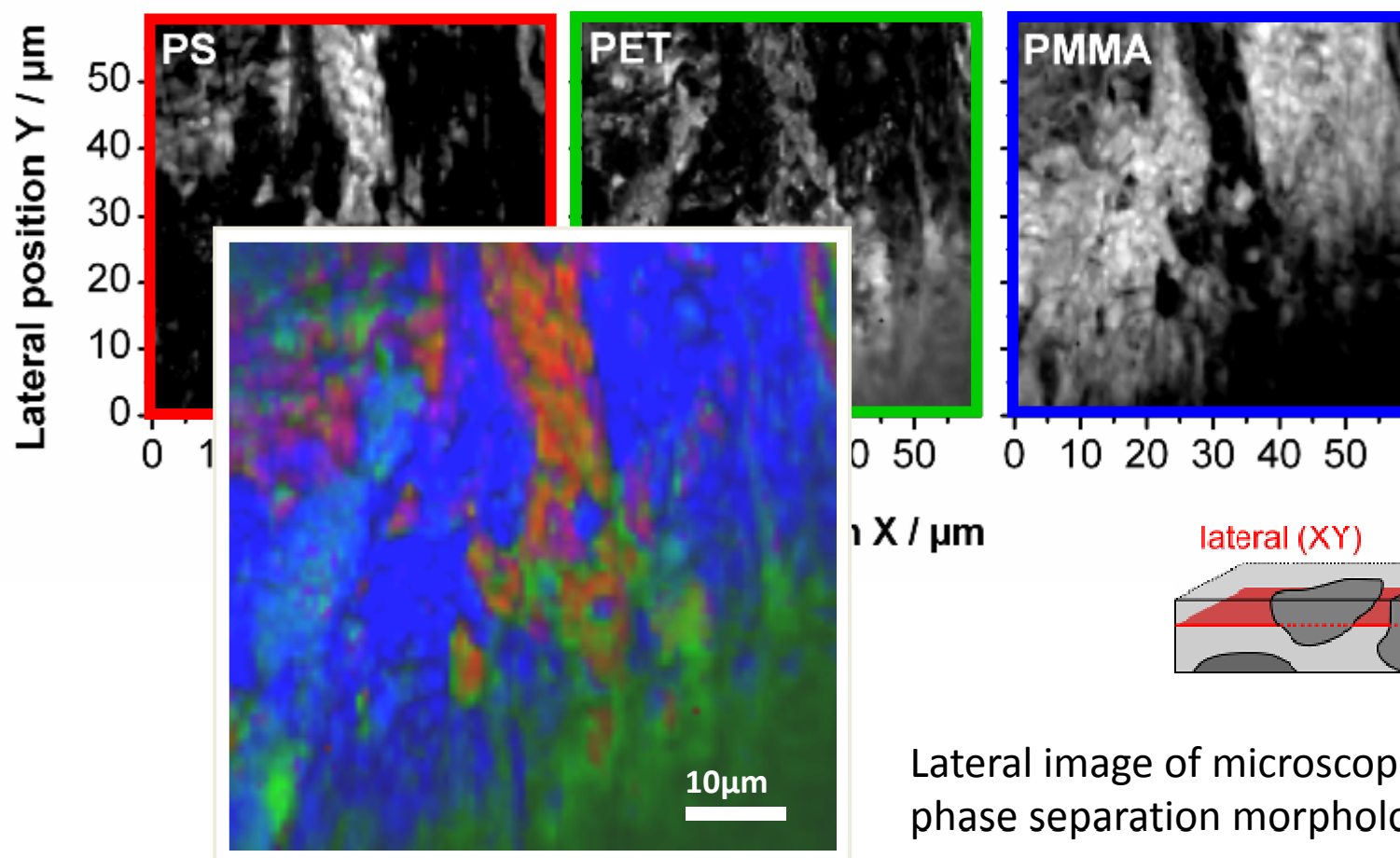


Composition from spectral fitting → Chemical maps

MCARS Microscopic Chemical Imaging



Ternary Polymer blend concentration map:

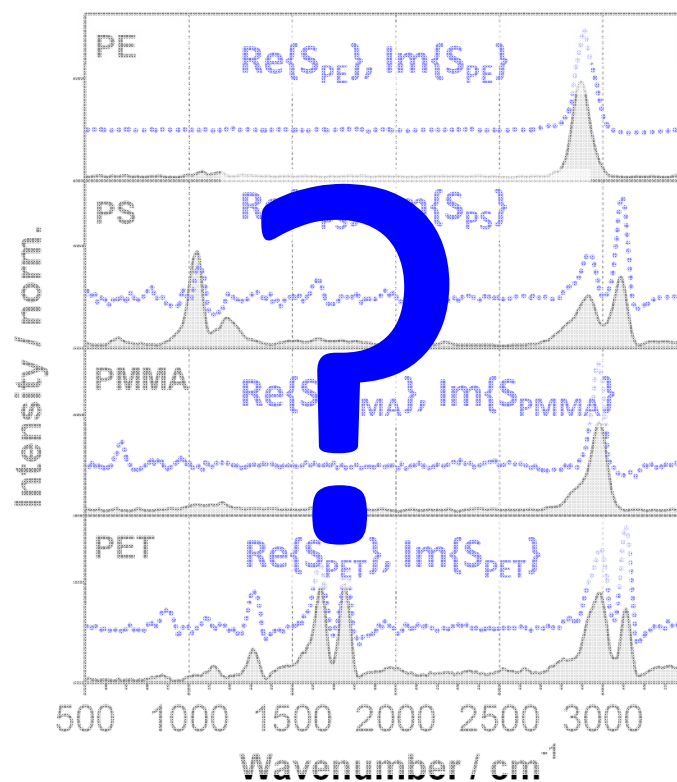


Lateral image of microscopic phase separation morphology



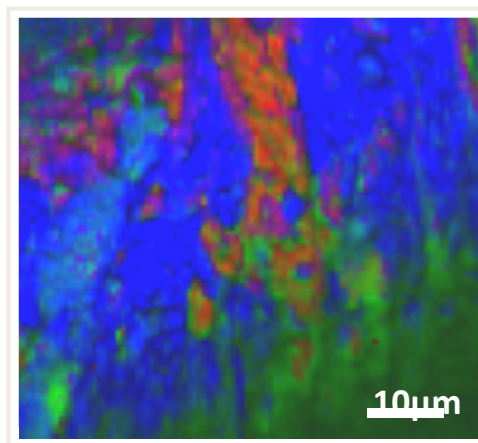
Lorentzian line shape fitting of pure spectra

- When the pure components are known, fitting of MCARS images can be performed (**Evolutionary Algorithm**)



Decomposition of a coherent sum:
Set of c_i

$$|S_{\text{mix}}(\omega_p + \Omega)|^2 = \left| \sum_i c_i \times S_i(\omega_p + \Omega) \right|^2$$



Polymer blend:

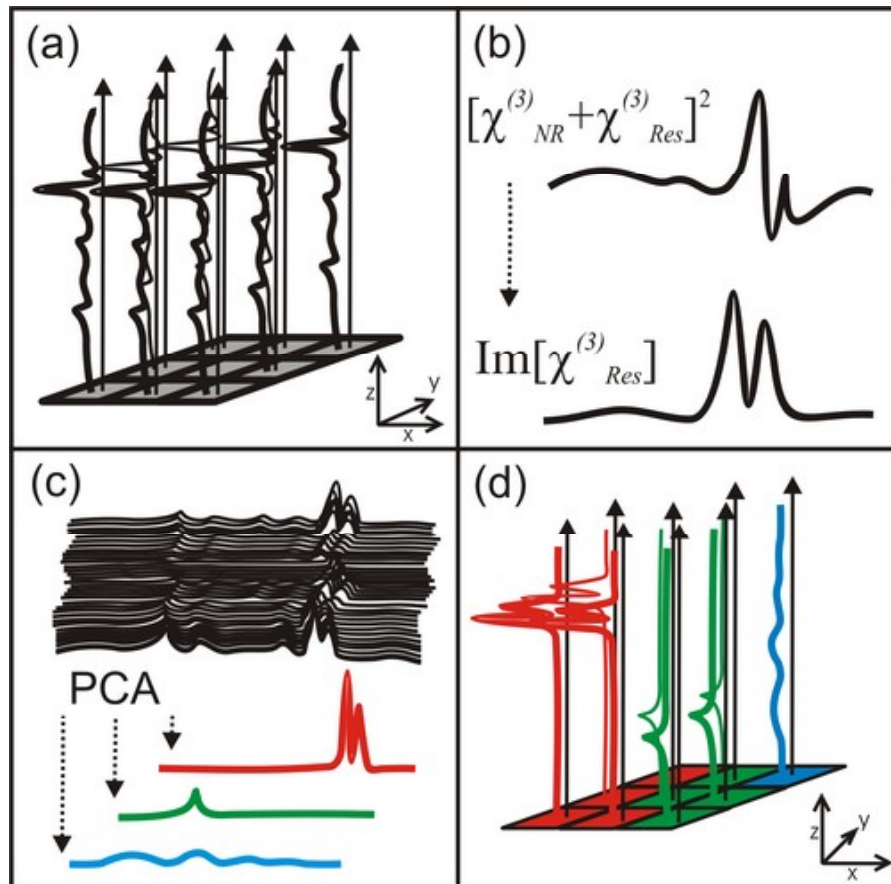
Red: PS

Green: PET

Blue: PMMA

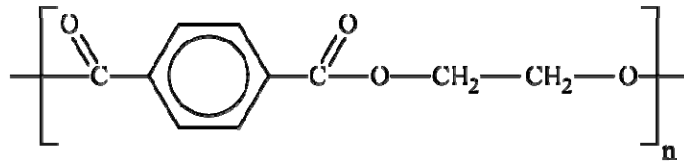


Imaging of unknown samples: 2-Step approach



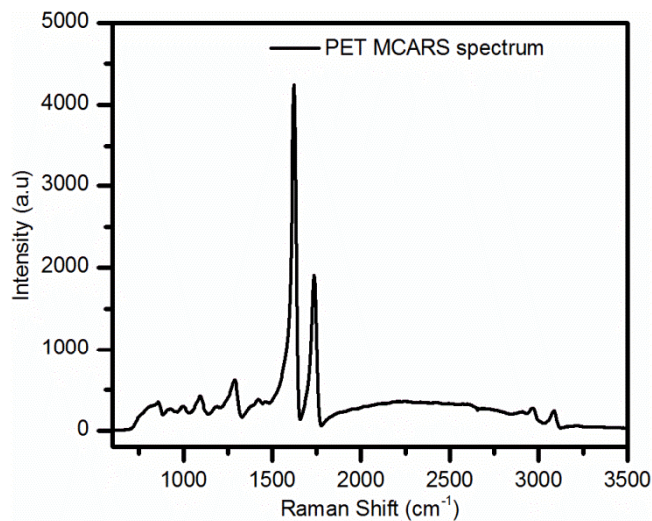
- (a) measurement of hyperspectral data
- (b) imaginary part extraction
- (c) global fitting procedure, Principal Component analysis (PCA)
- (d) False colour map of spectral differences and spatial patterns within the sample

ME phase retrieval - PET

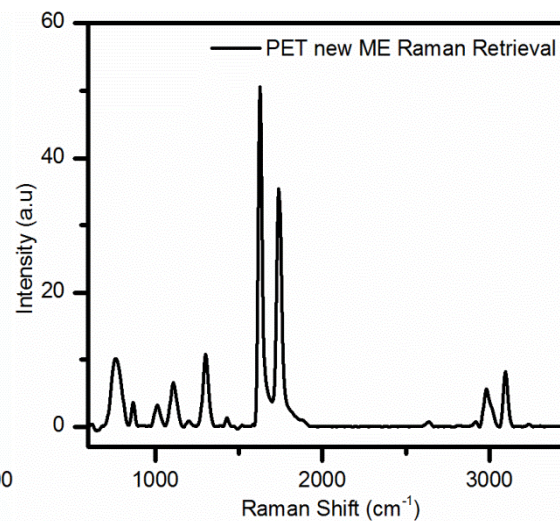


Poly(ethylene) terephthalate - PET

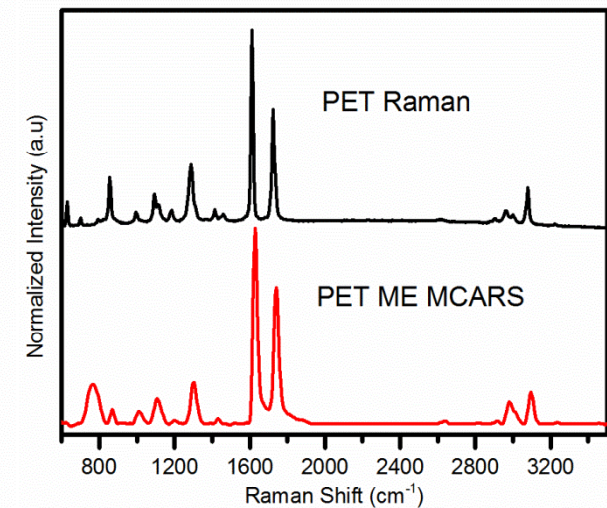
MCARS raw data



Processed $\text{Im}[\chi^3]$



Raman Comparison



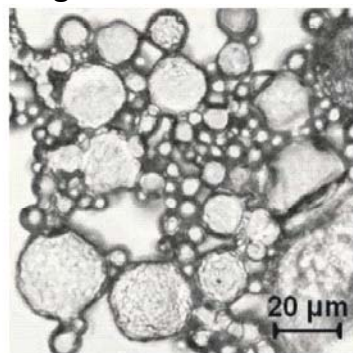


PCA: polymer and biological samples

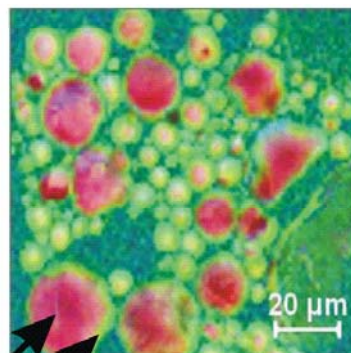
polymer microcapsules*

liver cells**

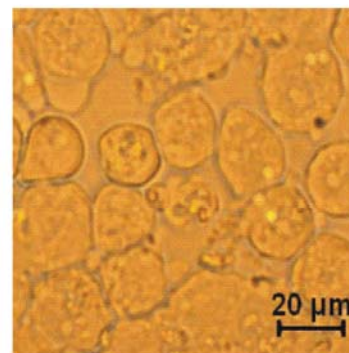
brightfield



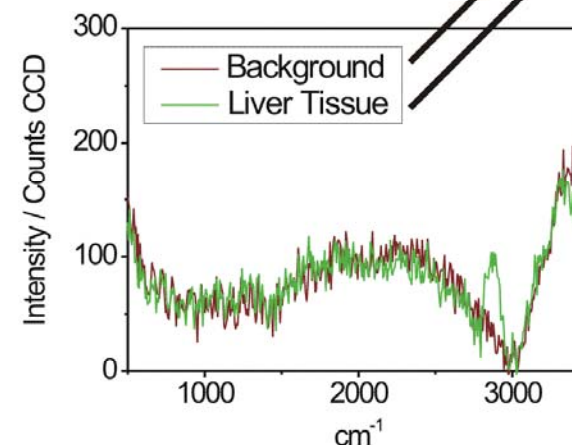
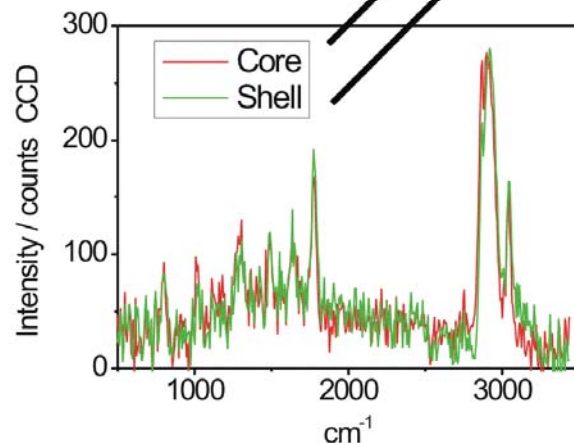
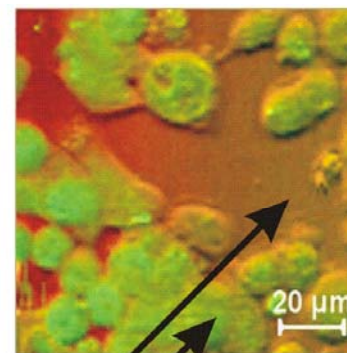
MCARS & PCA



brightfield



MCARS & PCA



Bright image contrast by small spectral differences distributed over 3000 cm^{-1}

Not possible to achieve by plotting of single wavenumbers intensities

* A. Greiner, Polymer Chemistry, Marburg

** G. K. Ganjam, Dept. of Biology, Marburg



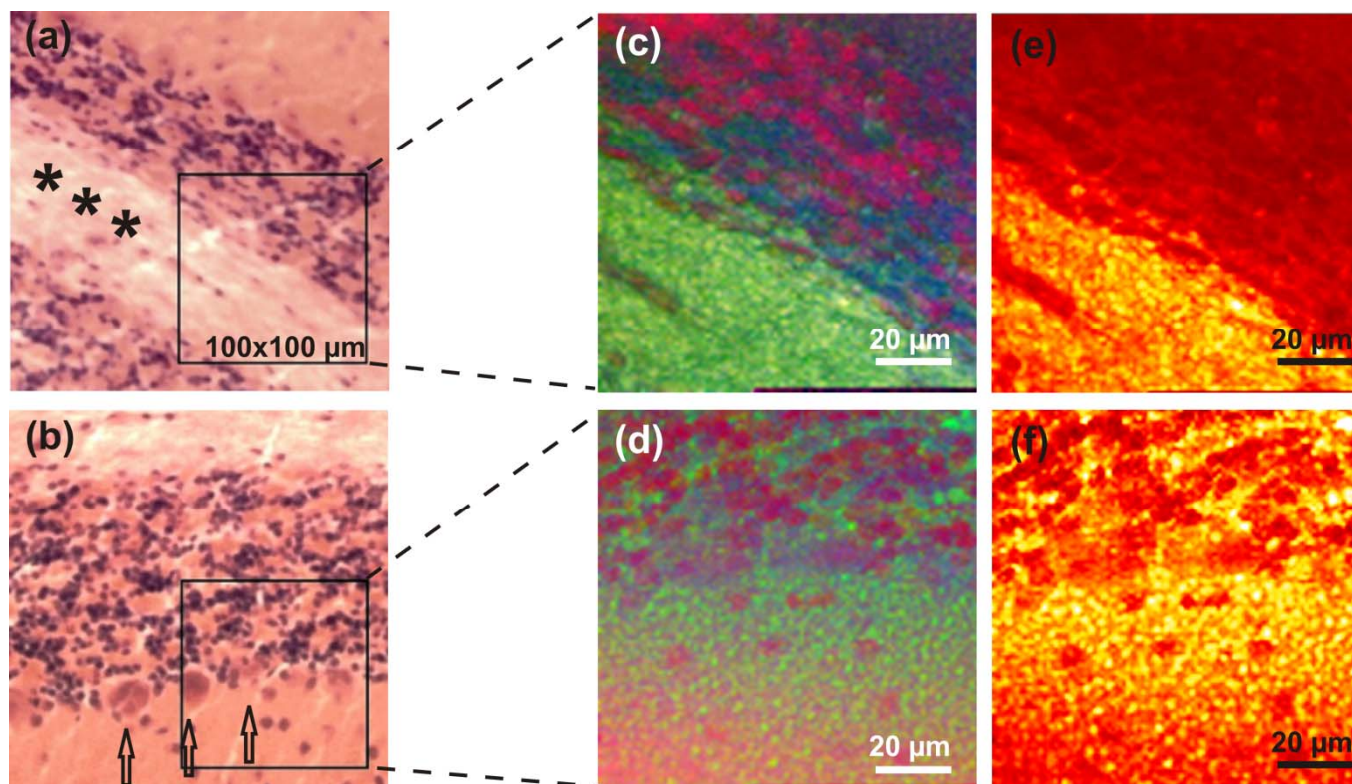
Mouse brain tissue

HE stained samples

CARS microscopy

PCA

intensity at 2845 cm^{-1}



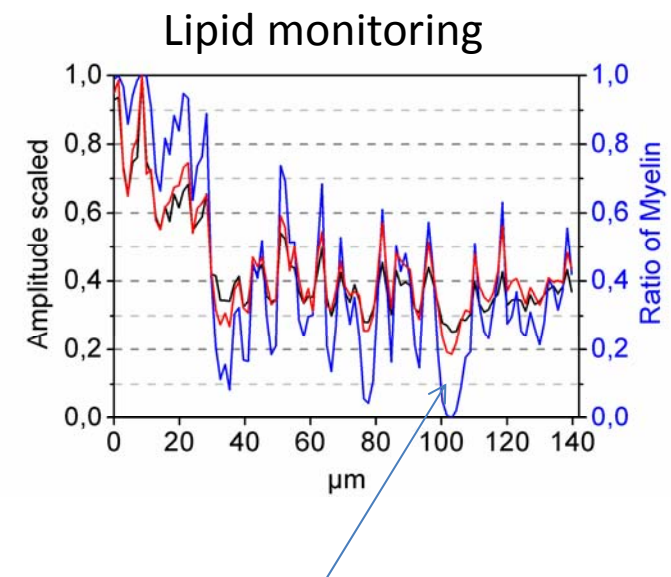
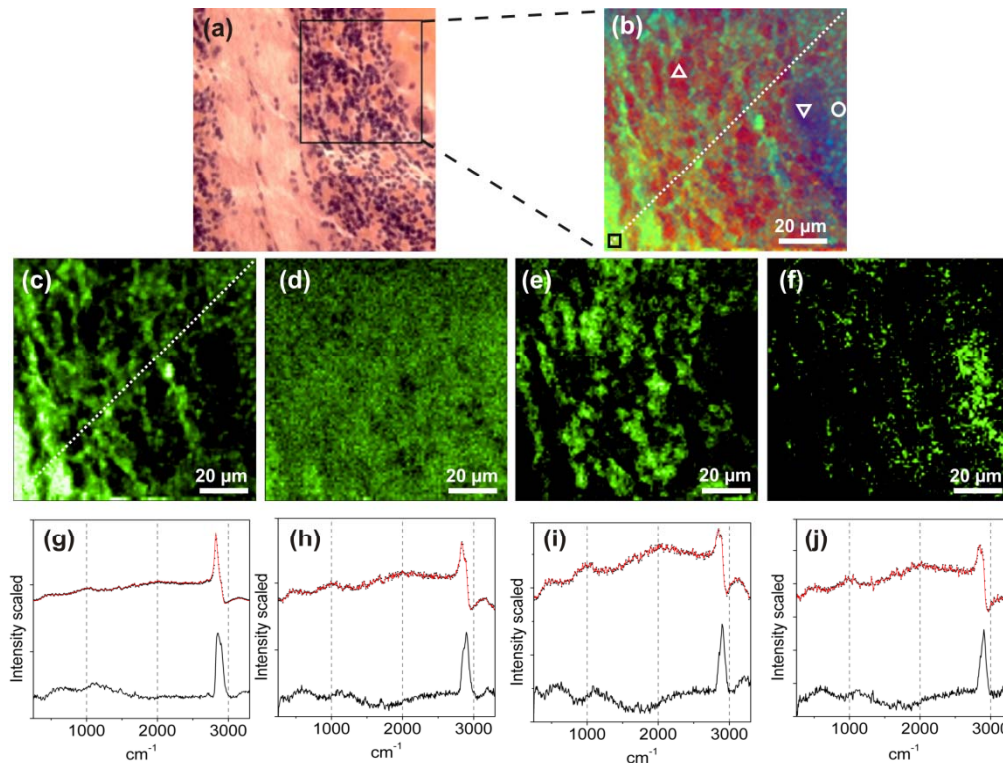
Purkinje cells (red)
grey matter (orange)
nuclei of granule cells (dark blue)
white matter (myelin, pink fiber bundles)

Samples: A. Pagenstecher Marburg



Mouse brain tissue

Quantitative backward calculation of the sample components

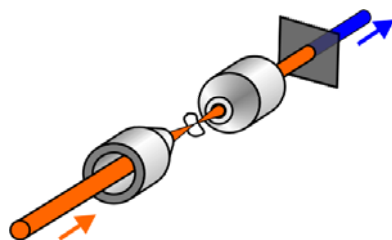
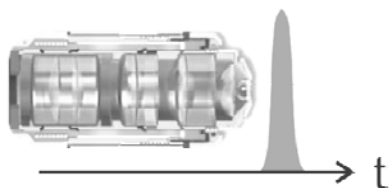
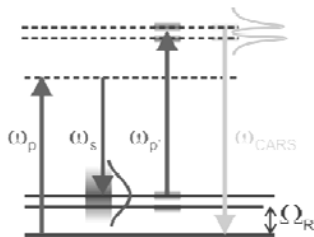


Quantitative fitting → Improved contrast →

CARS provides same information
as HE stained reference !!



Outline

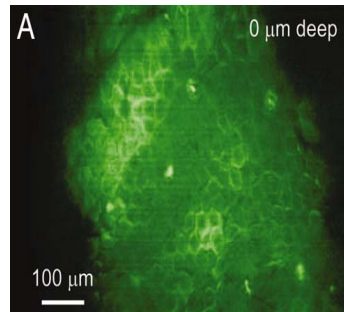


- Intro: Broadband CARS spectroscopy
- Hyperspectral data processing using principal component analysis
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- Broadband single-beam CARS
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Multiplex-CARS and Picosecond CARS

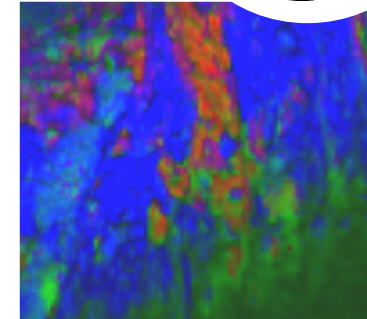


Lipids in a mouse ear @ videorate



Chemical map of a polymer blend:

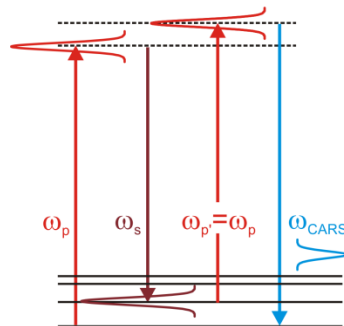
Red: PS
Green: PET
Blue: PMMA



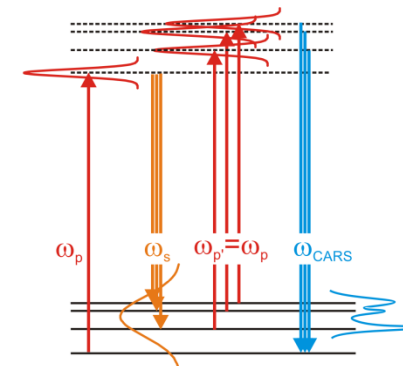
- Rapid acquisition of images
- Contrast based on a single mode

- Rapid acquisition of spectra
- CCD-detection limits imaging speed

ps-CARS

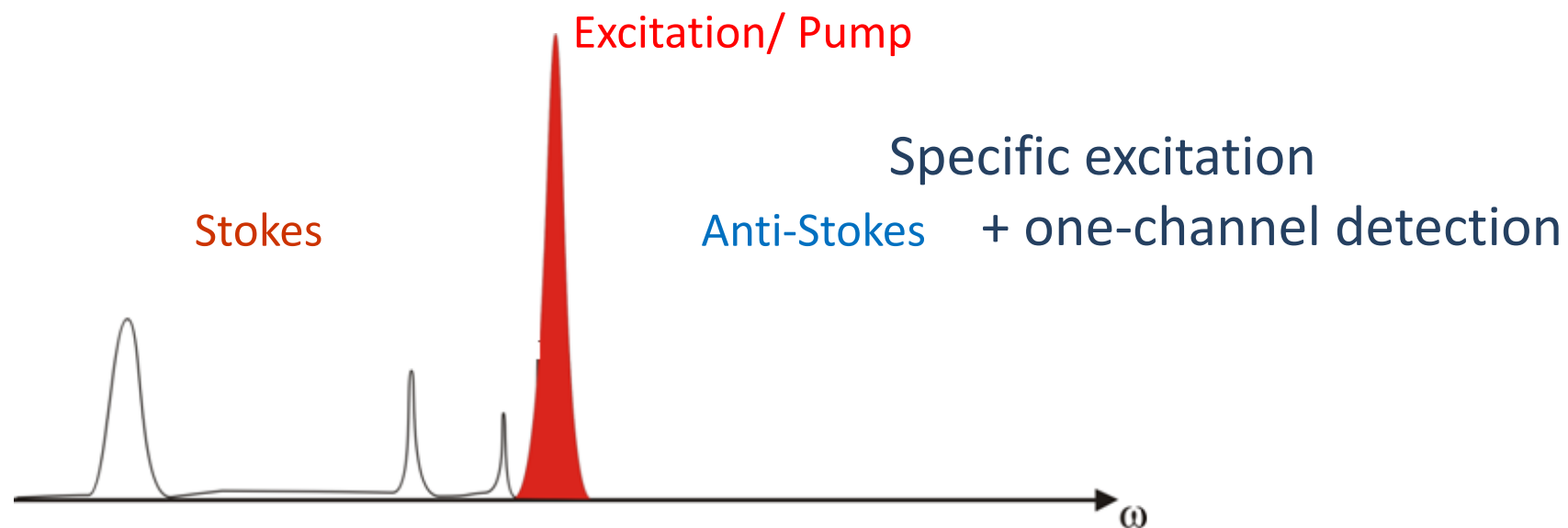


Multiplex CARS

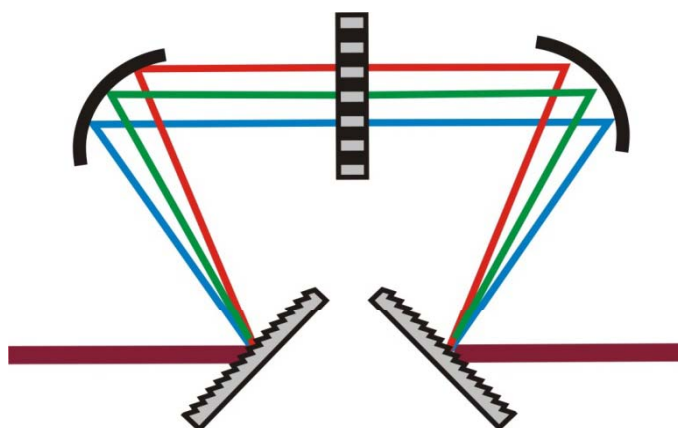




Concept of Shaper-Assisted Multiplex (SAM)-CARS



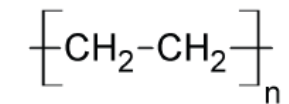
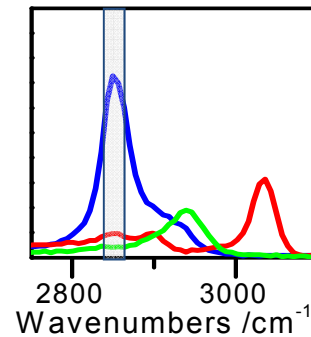
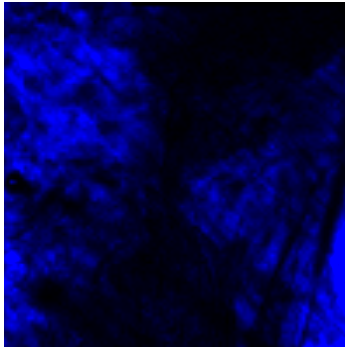
Multiplex - CARS



- Amplitude shaping
- 300-600 pixel
- Extinction >100 times

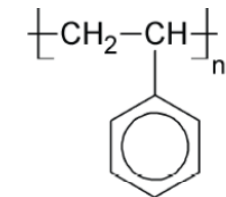
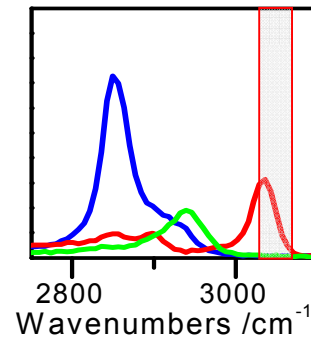
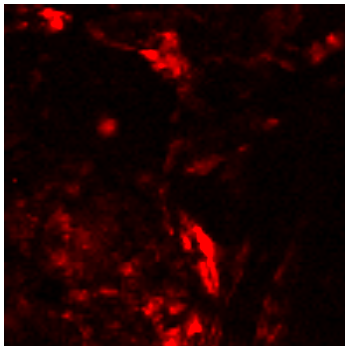
Shaper Assisted
Multiplex CARS

Blend imaging with the masks



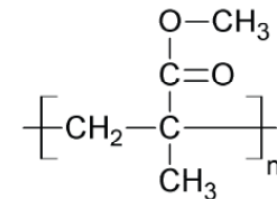
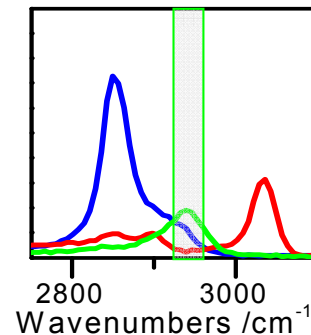
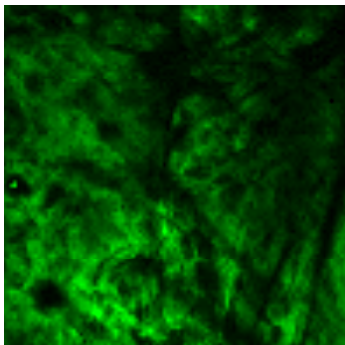
Poly(ethylene)

PE



Poly(styrene)

PS

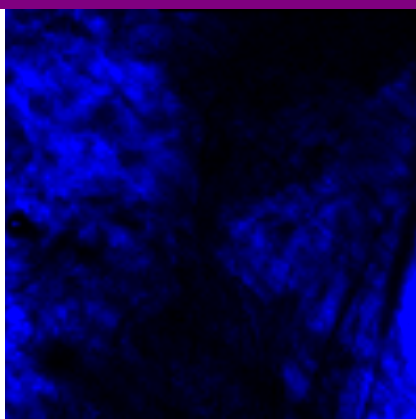


Poly(methylmethacrylate)

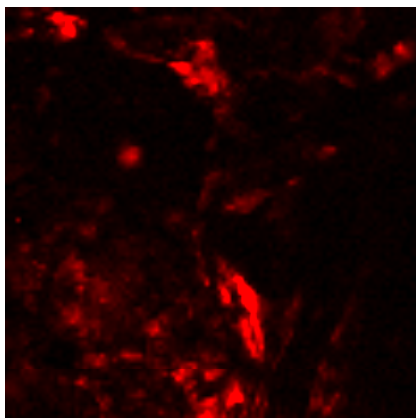
PMMA



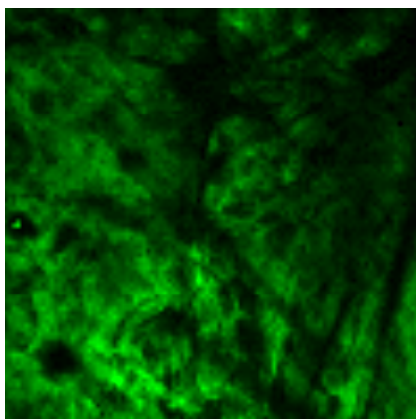
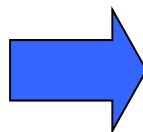
Resulting map



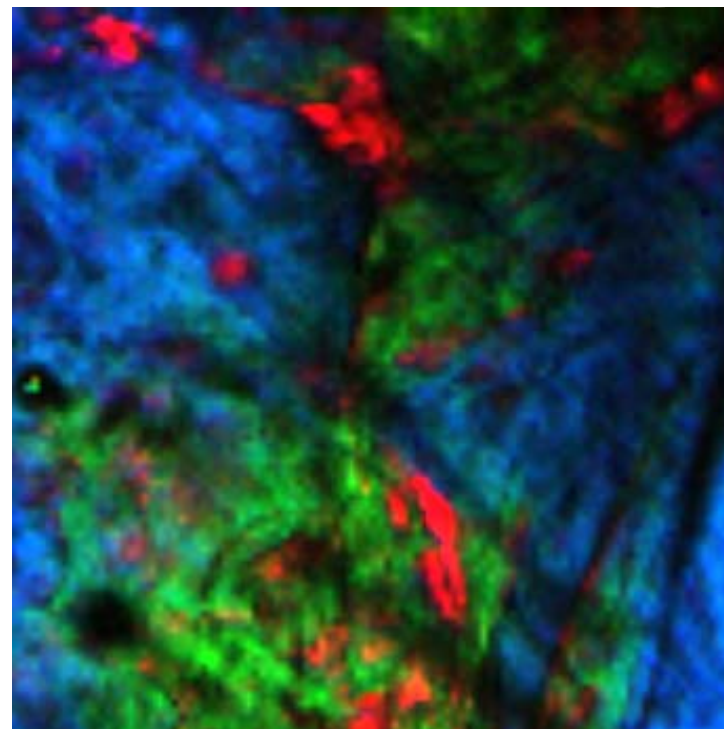
PE Mask



PS Mask



PMMA
Mask

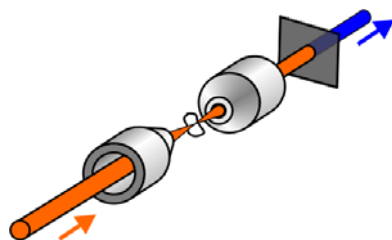
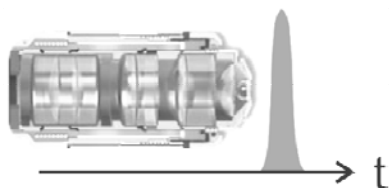
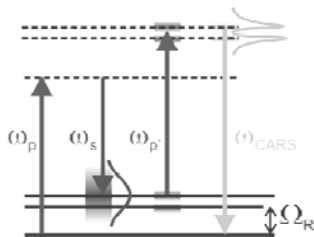


Shaper-assisted Multiplex CARS:

➔ Multiplex information is transferred
into single channel detection



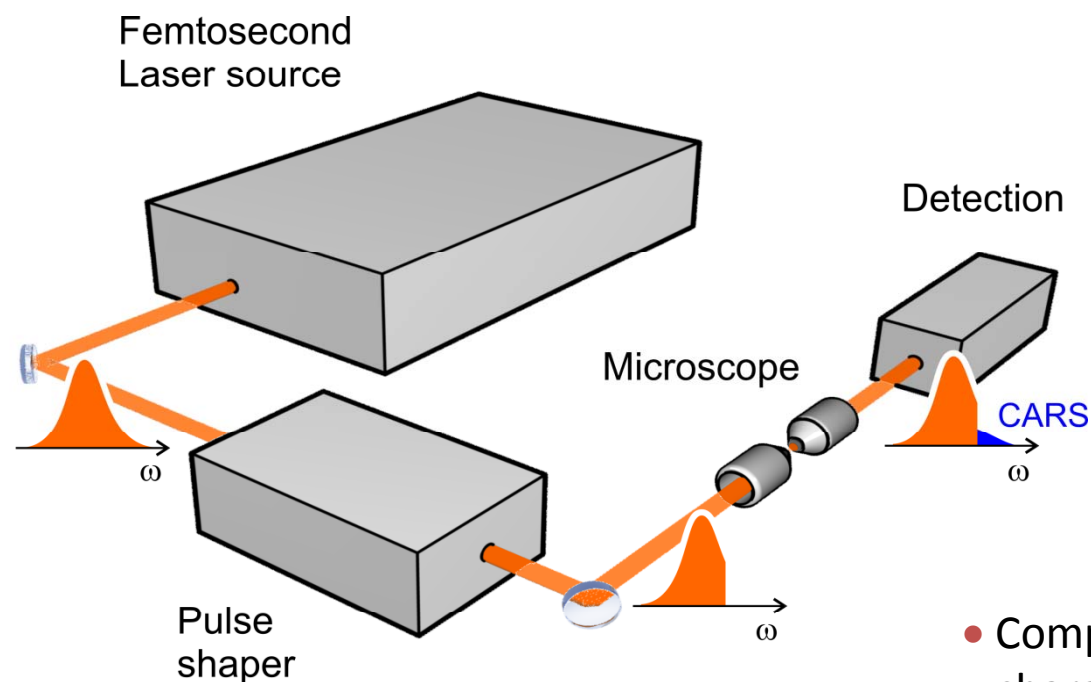
Outline



- Intro: Broadband CARS spectroscopy
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- Shaper-assisted Multiplex CARS
- Broadband single-beam CARS
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Nonlinear microscopy with shaped pulses

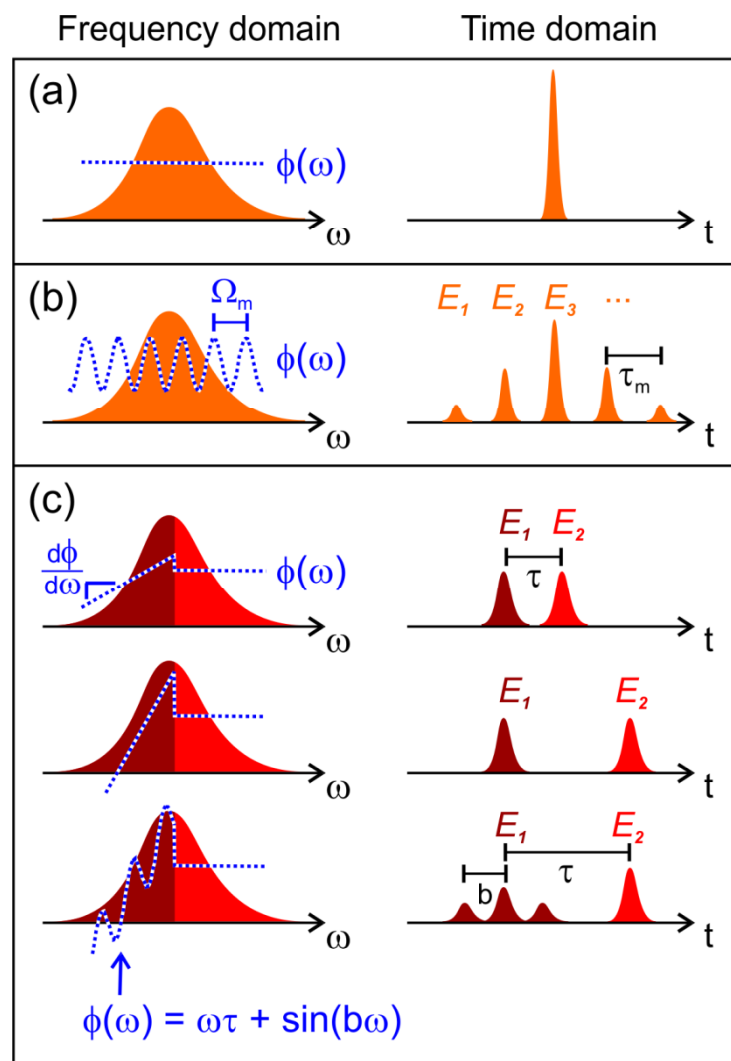


In addition:

- 2-Photon-Fluores.
- SHG
- THG
- Compression
- characterization
- CARS-generation:
 - Contrast enhancement
 - background suppression
 - time-dependent processes
 - heterodyne amplification



Time-resolved CARS and control



Opt. Lett. **31**, 413 (2006)

Optics Letters **31**, 2495 (2006)

Opt. Commun. **264**, 488 (2006)

J. Chem. Phys. **127**, 144514 (2007)

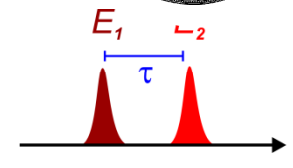
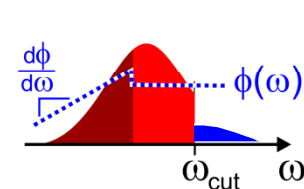
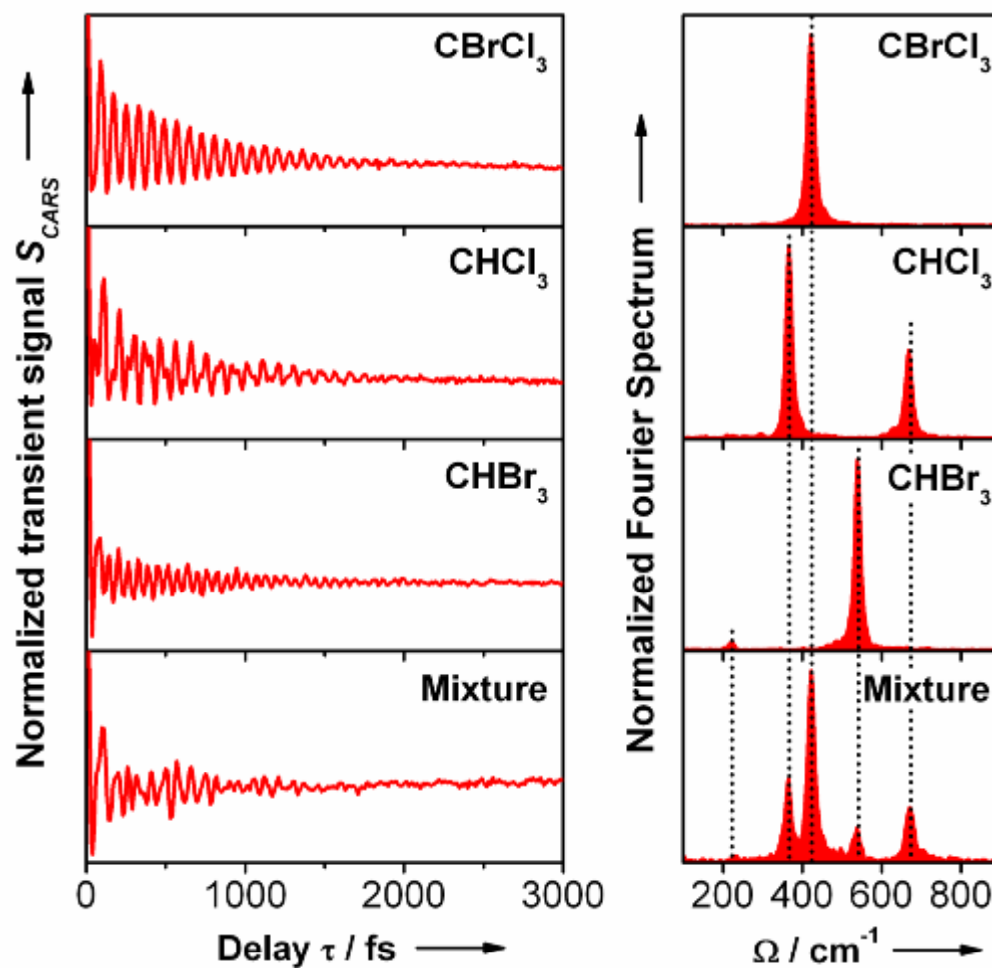
Appl. Phys. B **91**, 213 (2008)

Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **10**, 681 (2008)

J. Raman Spectrosc. **40**, 809 (2009)

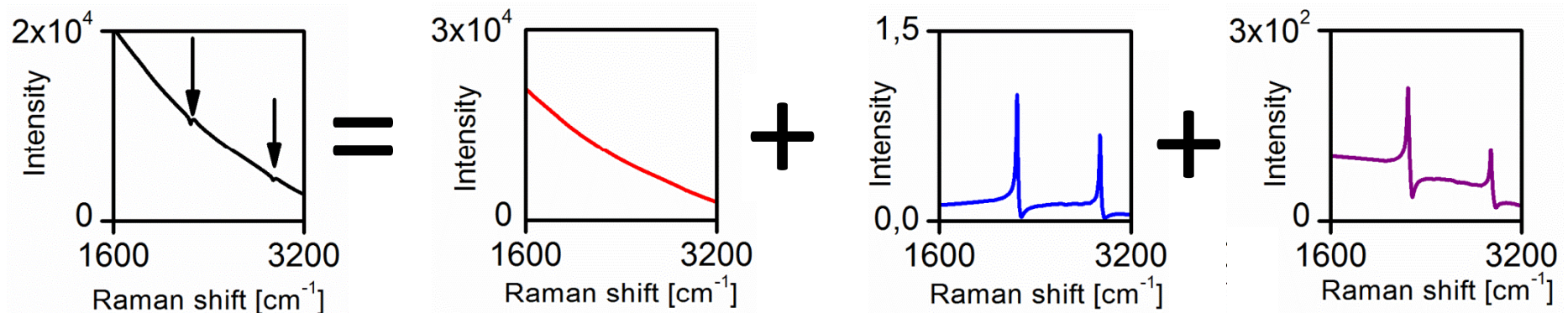
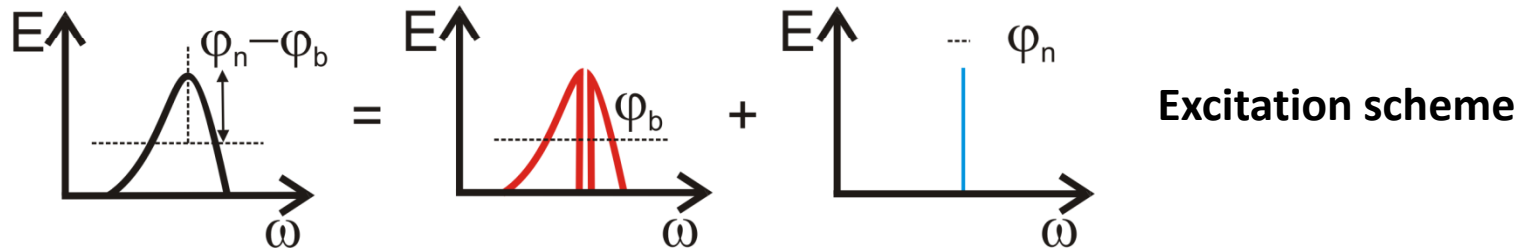


Truly time-resolved Single-beam CARS



- Unambiguous data analysis, arbitrary wavenumber range

Multiplexing Single-Beam-CARS



$$S(\omega) \propto |E_{CARS,b}(\omega) + E_{CARS,n}(\omega)|^2 = \boxed{|E_{CARS,b}(\omega)|^2} + \boxed{|E_{CARS,n}(\omega)|^2} + \boxed{2|E_{CARS,b}(\omega)E_{CARS,n}(\omega)|\cos\varphi}$$

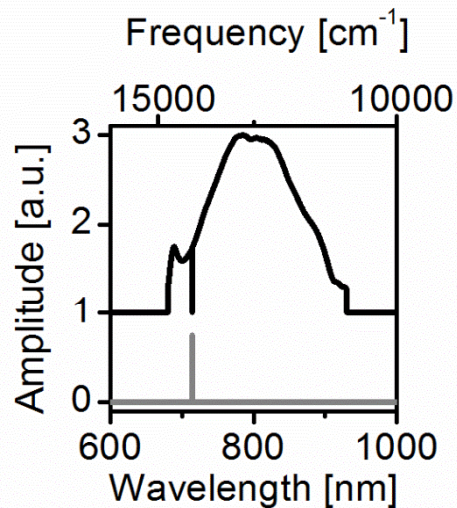
→ Broadband probe provides a *Local oscillator (LO)*

Multiplexing Single-Beam-CARS - Simulation

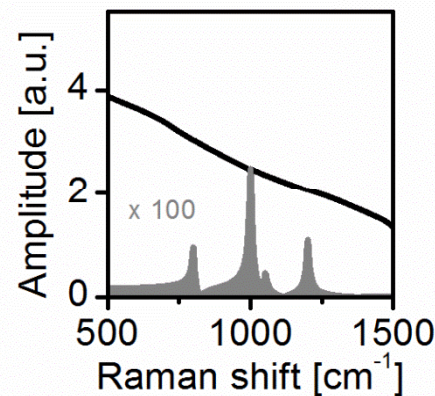


$$\rightarrow \left| E_{CARS,n}(\omega) \right| = \frac{1}{4|E_{LO}(\omega)|} \sqrt{[S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=0} - S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=\pi}]^2 + [S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=\pi/2} - S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=-\pi/2}]^2}$$

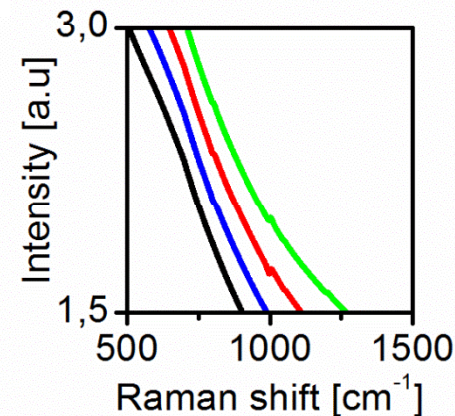
$$\rightarrow \varphi = \arctan \left[\frac{S(\omega)_{\varphi_n=\pi/2} - S(\omega)_{\varphi_n=-\pi/2}}{S(\omega)_{\varphi_n=0} - S(\omega)_{\varphi_n=\pi}} \right]$$



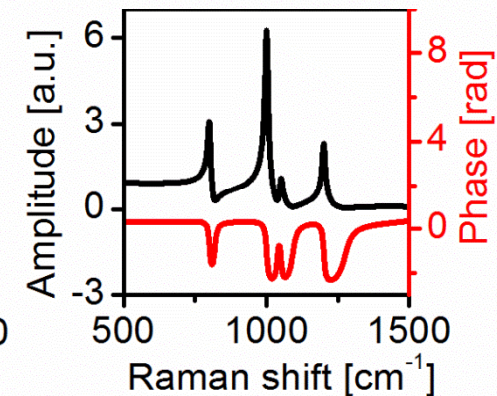
Excitation spectrum



CARS electric fields



CARS spectra



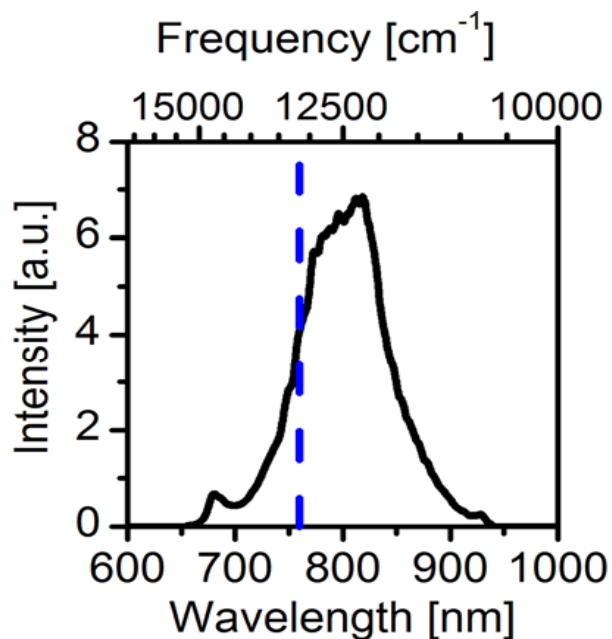
Retrieved amplitude and phase

→ Intrinsic LO enables detection of Multiplex signal

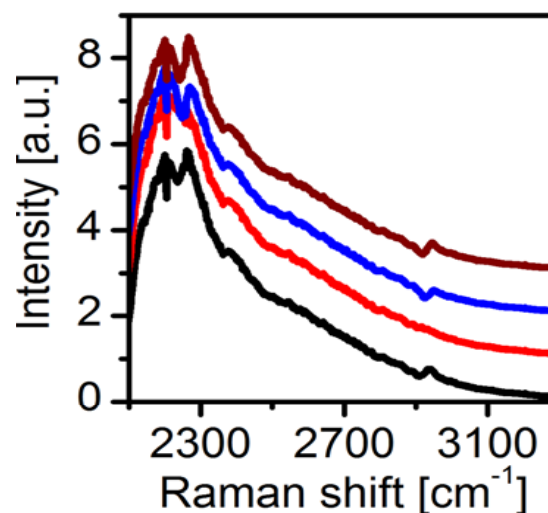


Multiplexing Single-Beam-CARS - Experiment

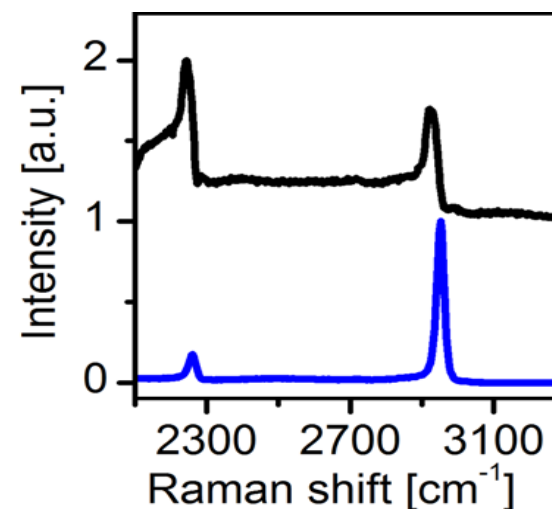
Measurement on acetonitrile:



Excitation spectrum



CARS spectra

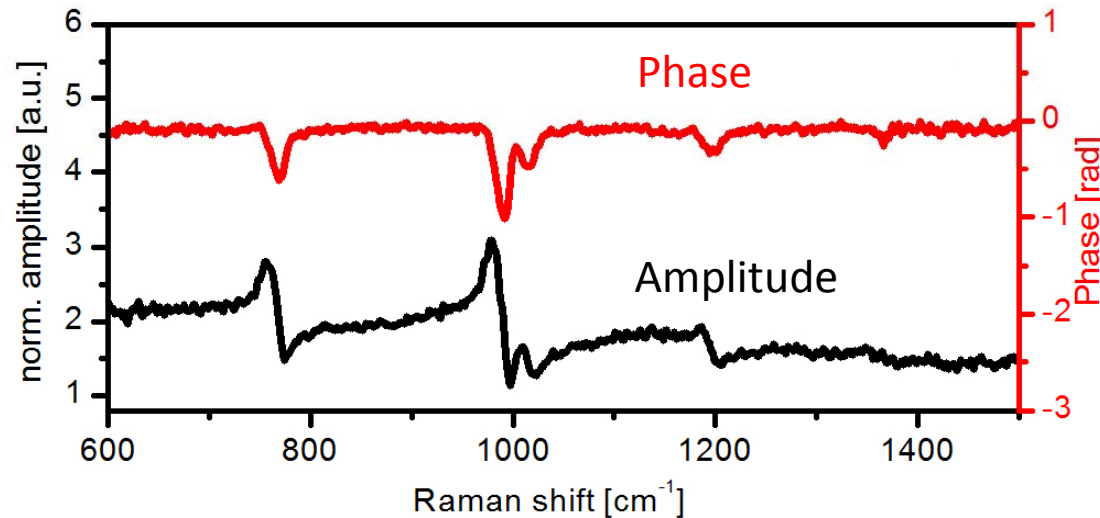


Retrieved Multiplex CARS spectrum

Blue: reference measurement with MCARS setup

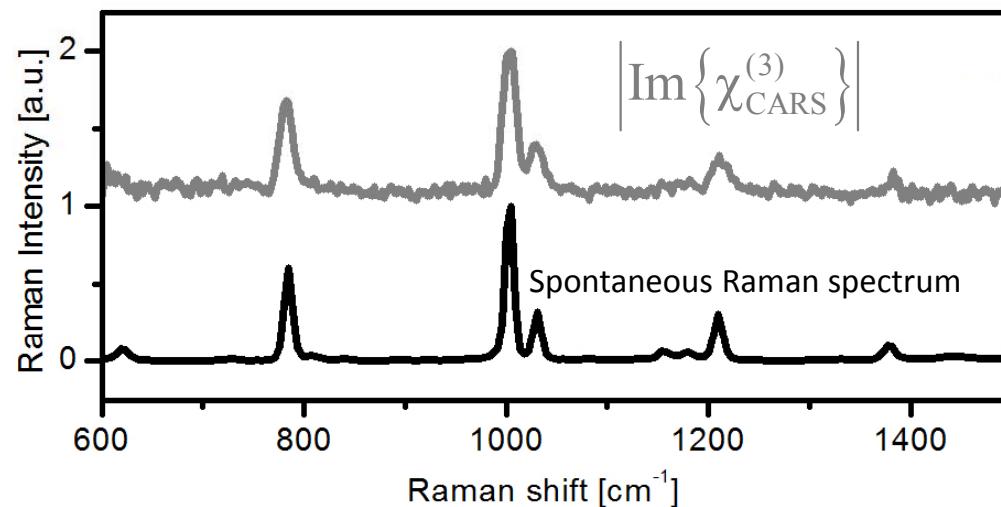
→ Agreement with Multiplex-CARS measurement

Full characterization of the susceptibility



Amplitude and phase of the susceptibility can be extracted

→ **MCARS spectrum**



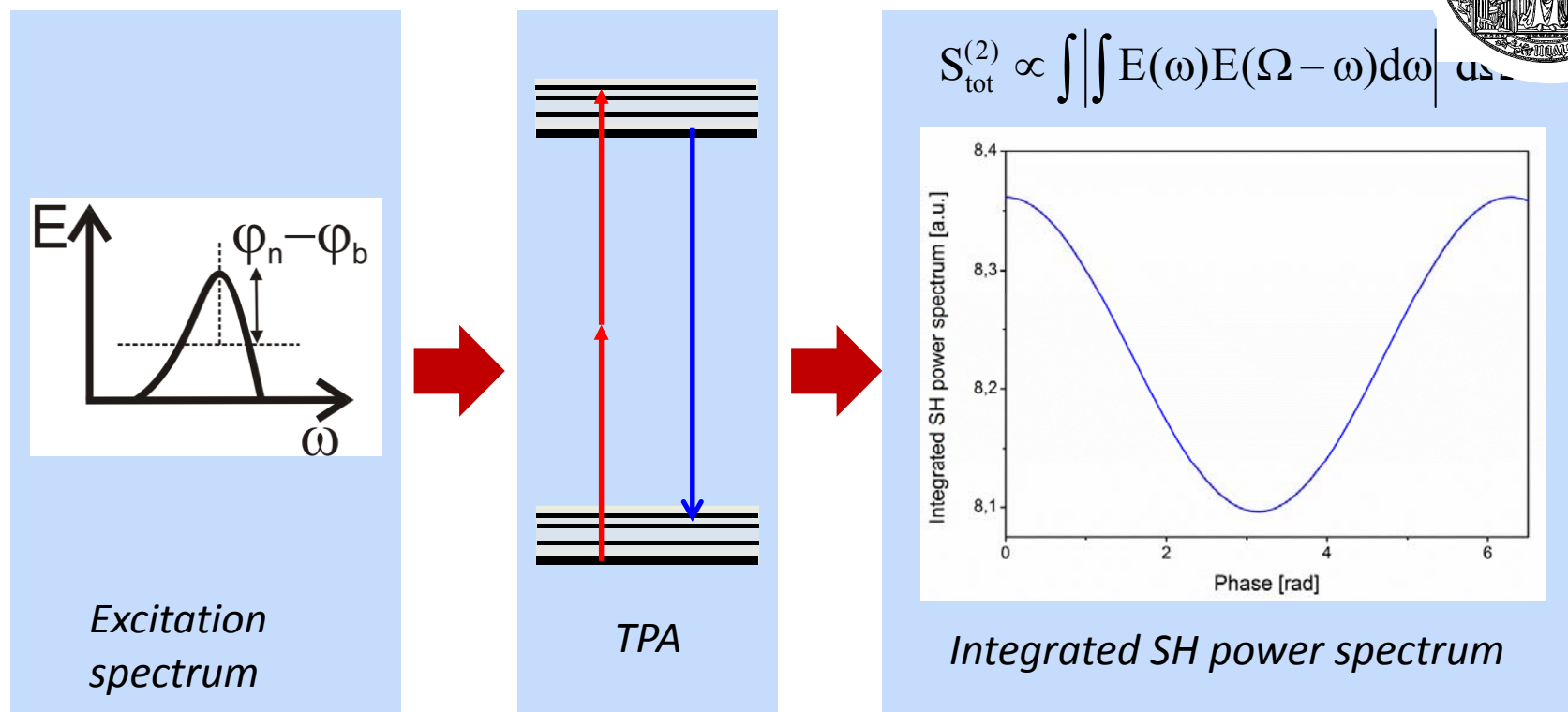
Imaginary part can easily be obtained

→ **Spontaneous Raman spectrum**

→ Single-beam-CARS and phase shaping delivers spontaneous Raman spectrum!



CARS and 2PEF



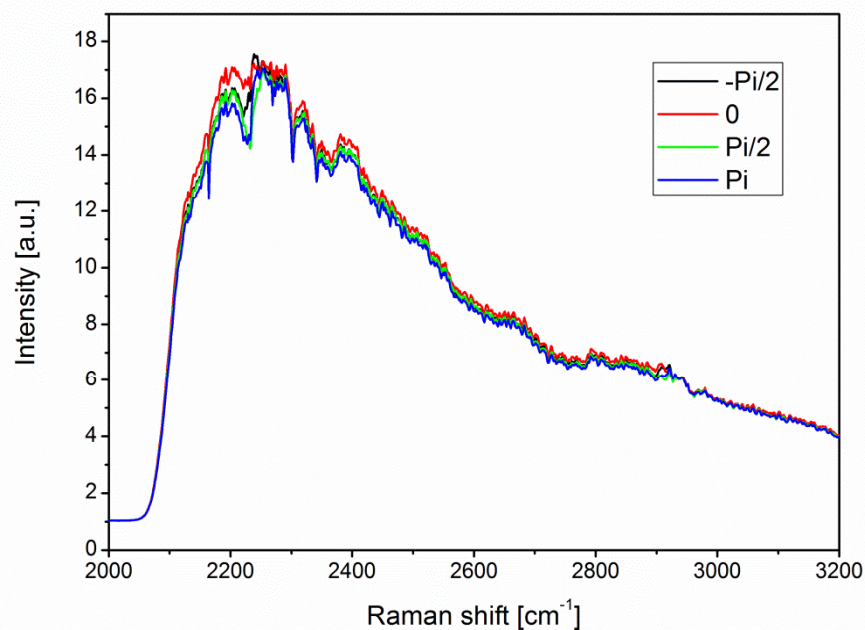
$$|E_{\text{CARS},n}(\omega)| = \frac{1}{4|E_{\text{CARS},b}(\omega)|} \sqrt{[S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=0} - S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=\pi}]^2 + [S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=\pi/2} - S(\omega)|_{\varphi_n=-\pi/2}]^2}$$

2PEF shows a sinusoidal dependence on the gate phase

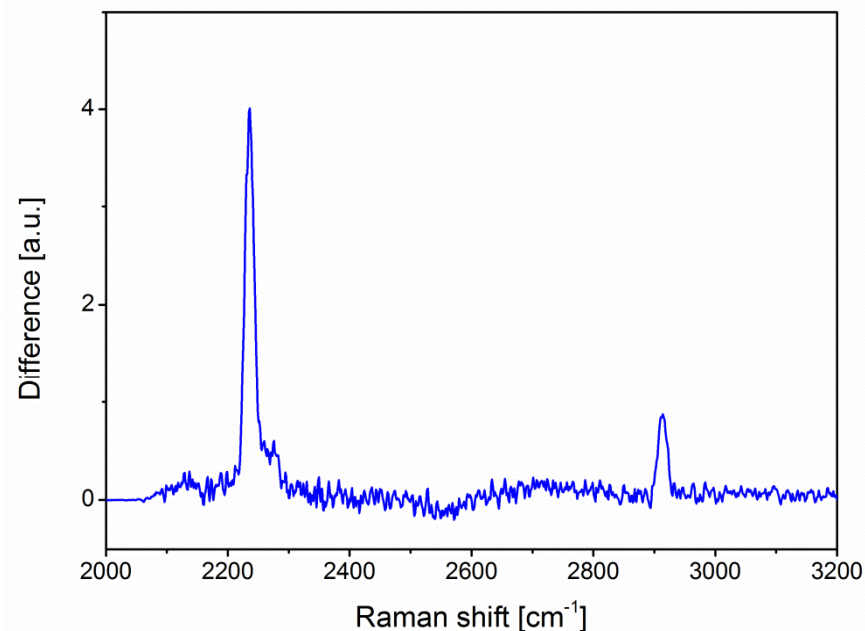


CARS and 2PEF

CARS spectra of acetonitrile and DCM for four different phases of the gate.



Difference of spectra for $\pi/2$ and $-\pi/2 \rightarrow$ Raman spectrum!



Selective pulses in Single-beam CARS : spectral focusing

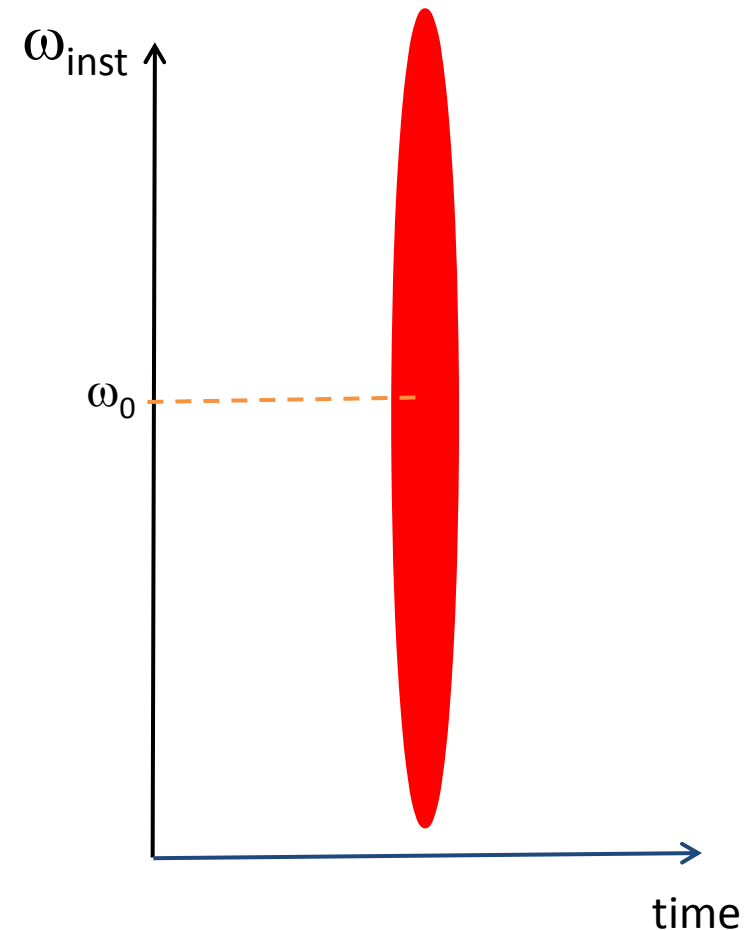


Fourier limited pulse:

- Broadband and very short
- Very high peak power
- Efficient non-linear generation
- Potential multiphoton photodamage

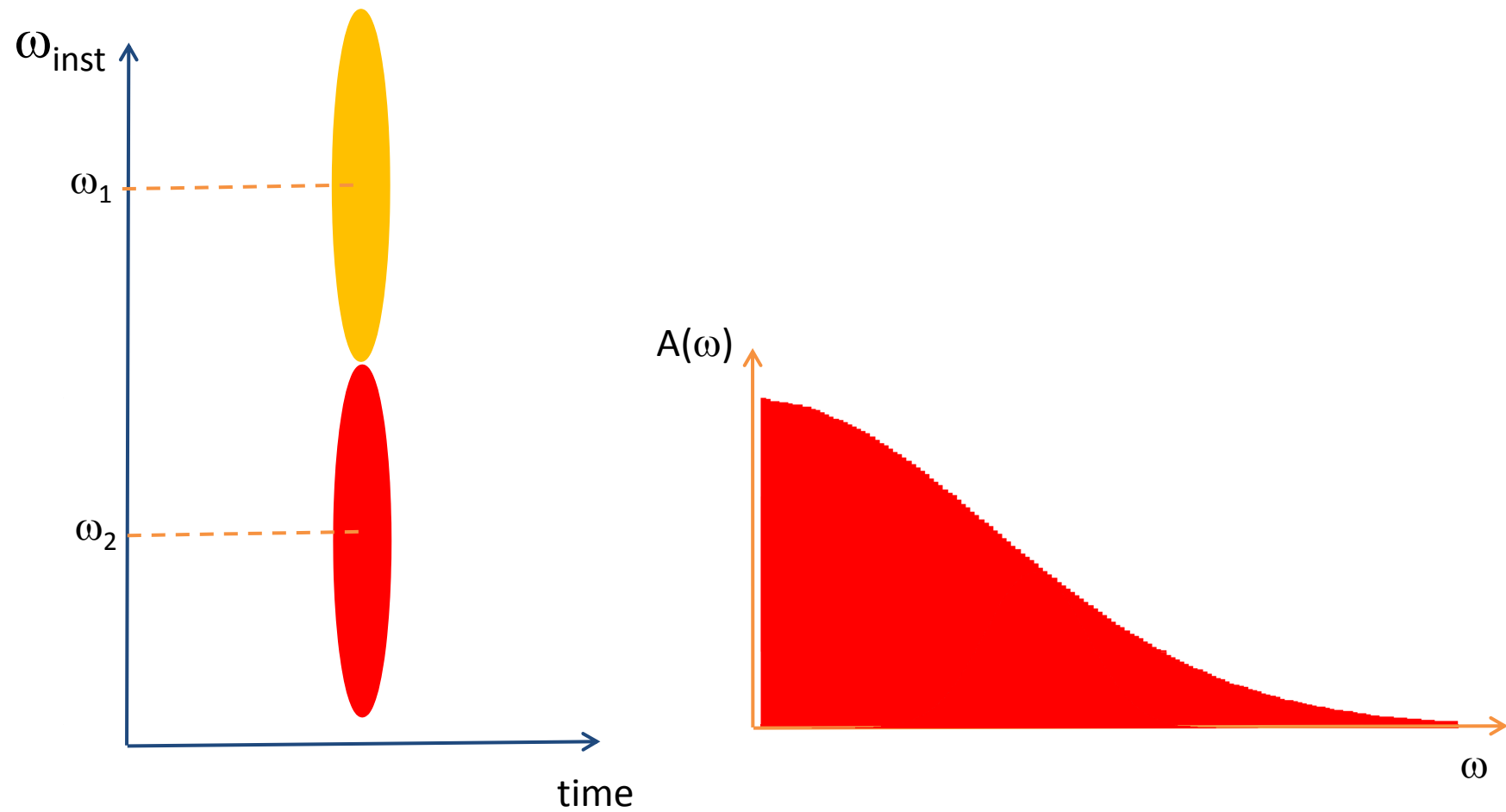
Selective pulse:

- Specific molecule excitation
- High efficiency
- Rapid imaging
- Reduced photodamage



→ Example : **spectral focusing**

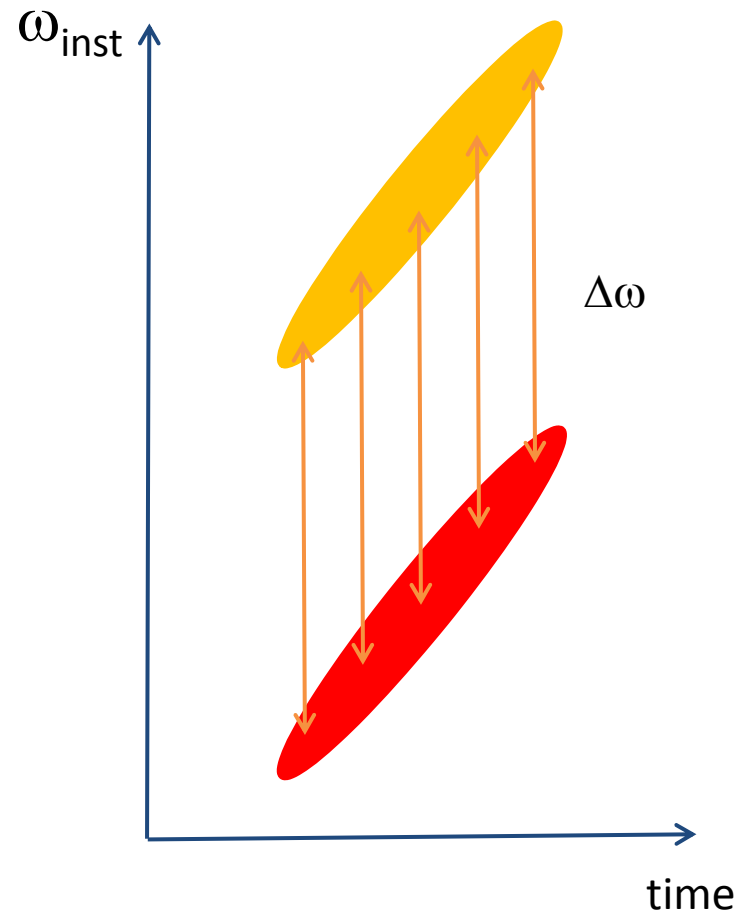
Single-beam spectral focusing: time picture



Naumov et al. *Appl. Phys. B* **77** (2003) 369
Hellerer et al. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **85** (2004) 25



Single-beam spectral focusing: time picture



Shaped pulse:

- From fs to ps pulse duration
- Efficient excitation of one resonance

→

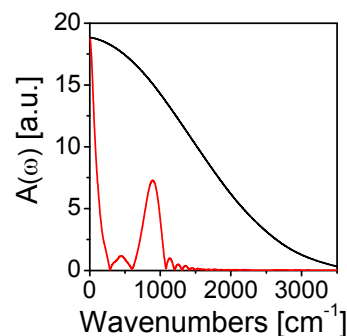
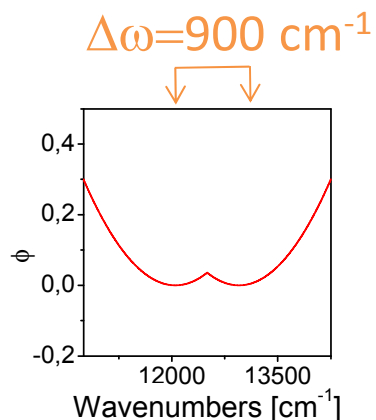
- Increased specificity for imaging
- decreased multiphoton photodamage



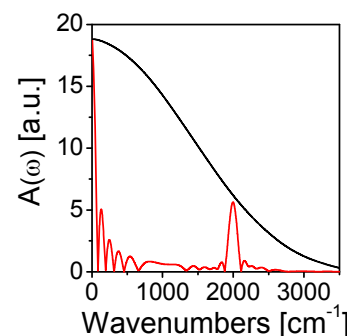
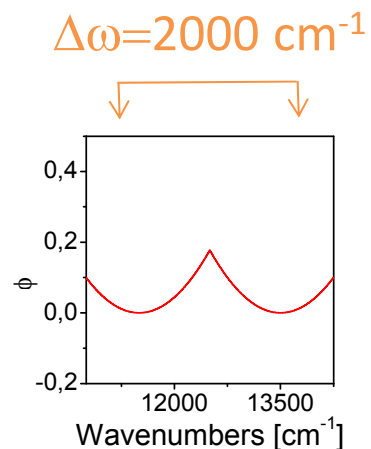
Control of the excitation

Spectral focusing

$$\varphi(\omega) = a(\omega - \omega_1)^2 \theta(\omega - \omega_c) + a(\omega - \omega_2)^2 \theta(\omega_c - \omega)$$



$\text{GDD} = 1000 \text{ fs}^2$



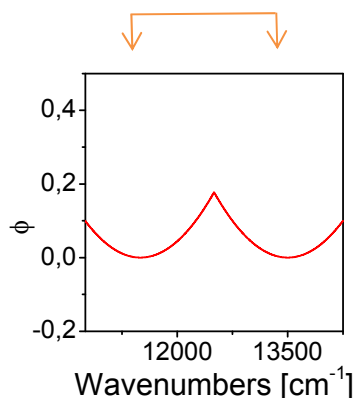
The distance between the central wavenumbers determines the excited mode



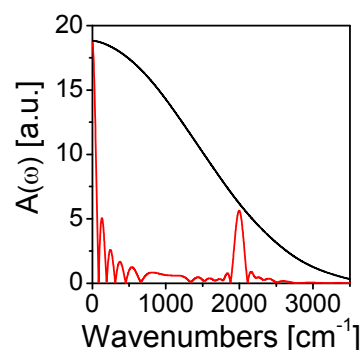
Control of the excitation

Spectral focusing

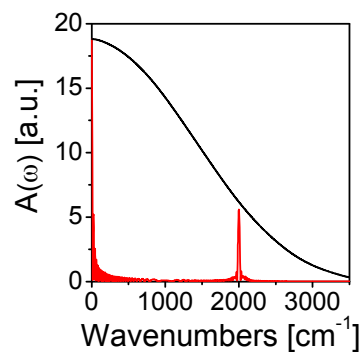
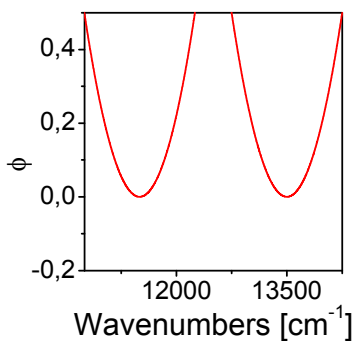
$$\Delta\omega = 2000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$



$$\varphi(\omega) = a(\omega - \omega_1)^2 \theta(\omega - \omega_c) + a(\omega - \omega_2)^2 \theta(\omega_c - \omega)$$



$$\text{GDD} = 1000 \text{ fs}^2$$



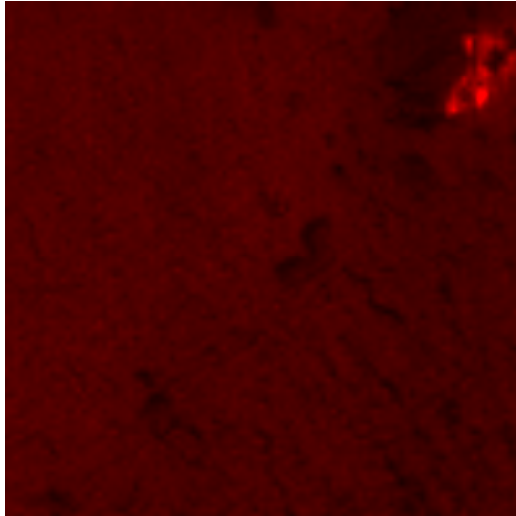
$$\text{GDD} = 5000 \text{ fs}^2$$

Amount of GDD determines the precision of the selection

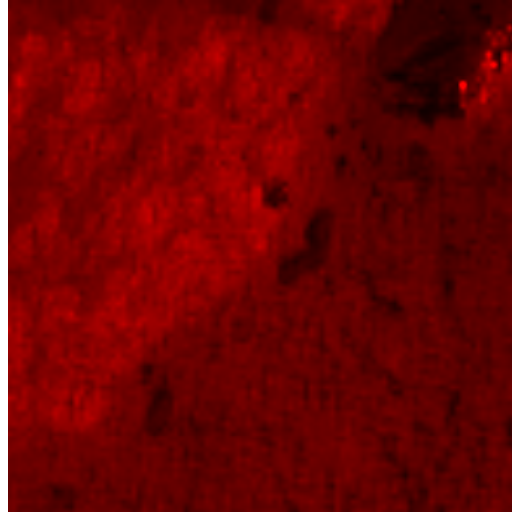
Spectral focusing: summary



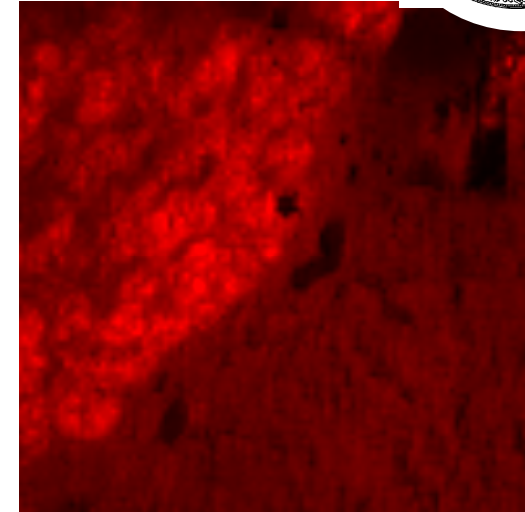
Transform limited



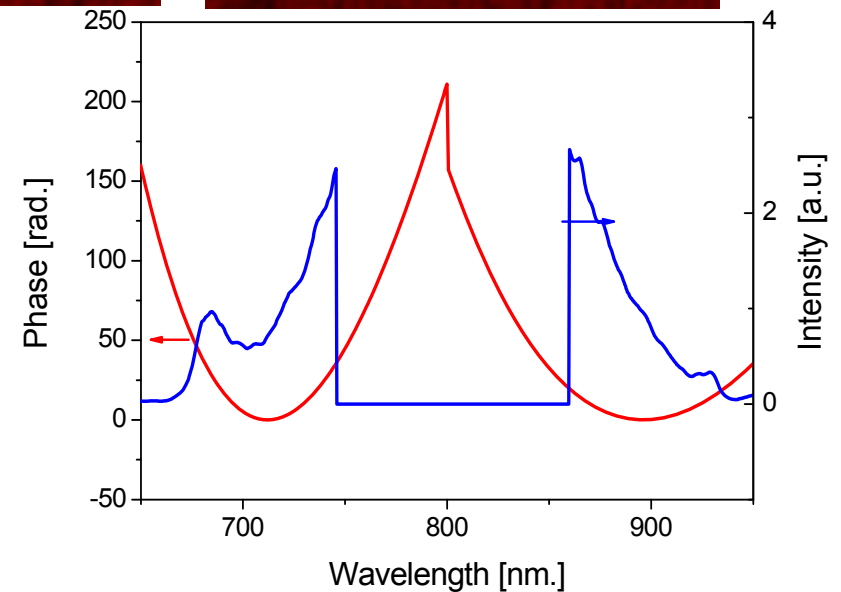
off resonance



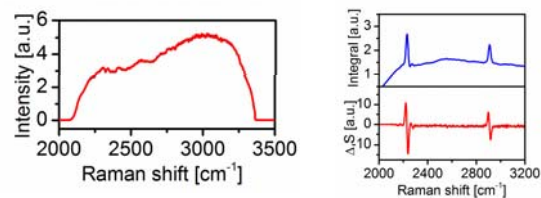
on resonance



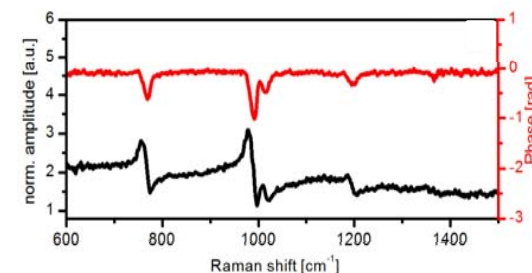
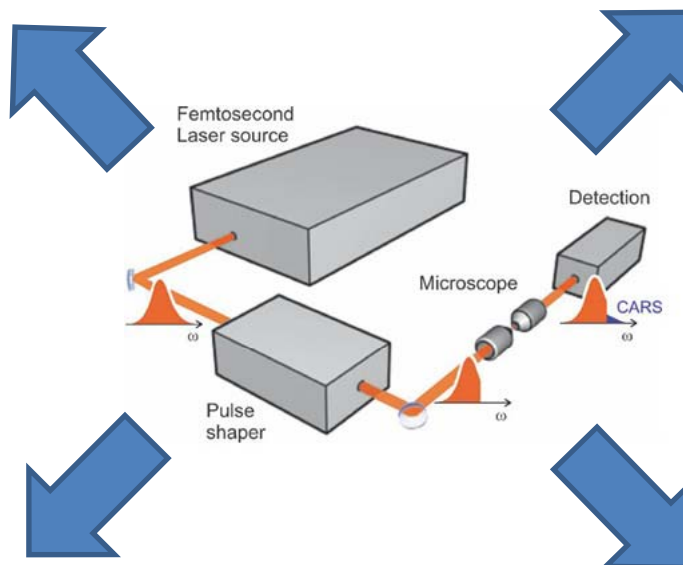
Single-frequency CARS with a Single-beam setup



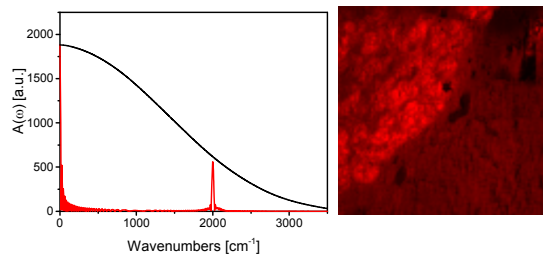
Single-beam CARS + Shaper



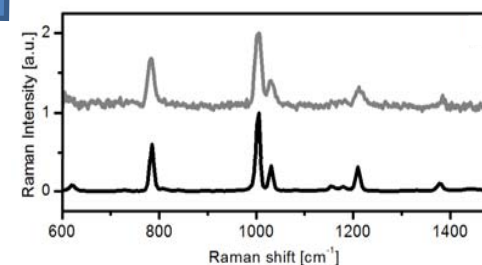
Compensation of 2PEF



Multiplex-CARS



Selective imaging with CARS



Spontaneous Raman

Acknowledgement: BMBF MediCARS



Conclusions

- Hyperspectral data processing using PCA

- Highly-sensitive chemo selective imaging in MCARS microscopy
- No a priori knowledge required
- Manual weighting of data, e.g. the designation of “pure spectra”
- High sensitivity of the PCA method better than the experimental conditions

J. Biomed. Opt. **16** (2011) 021105

Biomedical Opt. Exp. **2** (2011) 2110

- Shaper-assisted Multiplex CARS

- Tailored Stokes excitation for single-channel chemical mapping
- Highly flexibel setup: From multi-pump to broadband multiplex CARS
- Reduced photon-load

Optics Letters **35** (2010) 22

- Broadband single-beam CARS

- Full Multiplex CARS spectrum ($>3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$) using one laser + shaper
- CARS + Shaping => Spontaneous Raman,

Appl. Phys. Lett. **100** (2012) 071102

Opt. Lett. (2012) online