Plug-and-play stimulated Raman microscopy system for broadband coherent vibrational imaging

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Stimulated Raman scattering (SRS) microscopy is an emerging tool for biomedical imaging, with applications ranging from cell-drug interaction [1], cell sorting [2] to tissue analysis [3] and histopathology [4]. Current commercial systems [5] require users to deal with integration between laser, microscope and the detection system, resulting in trade-offs and, most importantly, lack of user-friendliness, thus hindering widespread application by non-specialists. This approach has pushed the laser market towards the development of high power (>100mW, >1nJ/pulse) narrowband (<1nm) tunable sources (Optical Parametric Oscillators (OPOs) and Fiber-OPOs) which can be coupled to off-the-shelf photodiodes and lock-in amplifiers, at the cost of detecting one or maximum two frequencies at a time [5].

Here we present a laser system designed to exploit the full potential of SRS microscopy in all its applications without compromises. It consists of an all-fiber dual wavelength self-synchronized laser, Fig.1a, developed starting from the architecture described in [6,7] and a detection unit based on a compact multichannel lock-in amplifier. The laser delivers a two-color synchronized output for shot-noise limited broadband SRS in CH stretching region (2800-3100 cm⁻¹). The detection unit minimizes the electronic noise between 1 and 10 MHz, reaching the shot-noise limit at a power per channel as low as 25μ W. This ensures state-of the-art SRS performances over the entire CH spectrum, parallelizing the detection of up to 38 channels in 400 ns. SRS images on human head and neck tumor tissue, obtained at the protein peak at 2945 cm⁻¹ are shown in Fig.1(b,c), along with healthy (d) and senescent cells (e) at protein and lipid (2850 cm⁻¹) peaks.



Fig. 1 (a) System architecture. PPLN: periodically poled lithium niobate crystal; OBJ: objective; COND: condenser; LPF: low-pass filter; MLIA: multi-channel lock-in amplifier; (b) Image of human head and neck tumor tissue obtained with standard H&E staining and SRS microscopy at 2945 cm⁻¹ proteins peak (c) of adjacent tissue slices. HepG2 cells imaged with SRS microscopy (d, e) (grey brightfield, red proteins, green lipids) treated (e) and not treated (d) with DFO drug.

References

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