

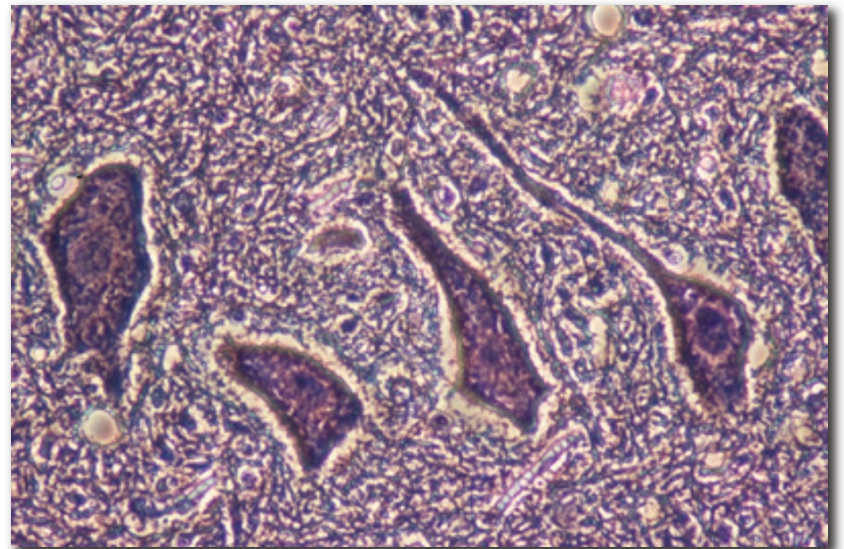
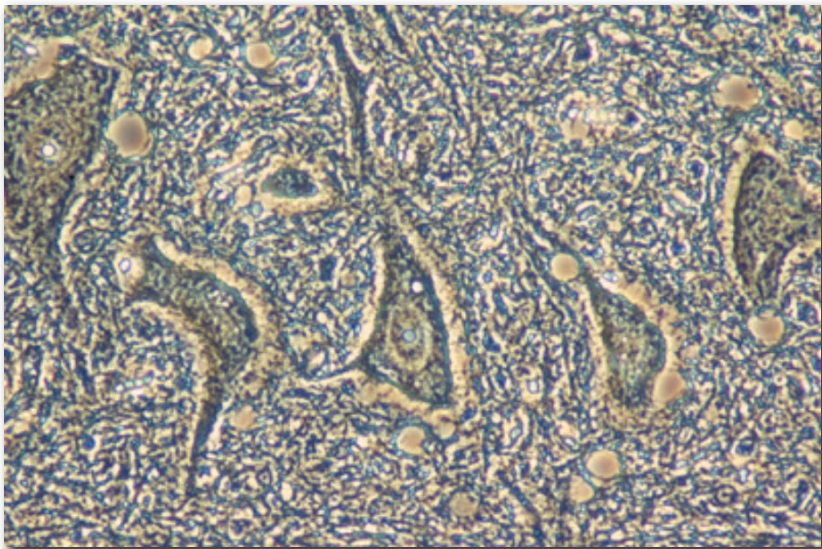
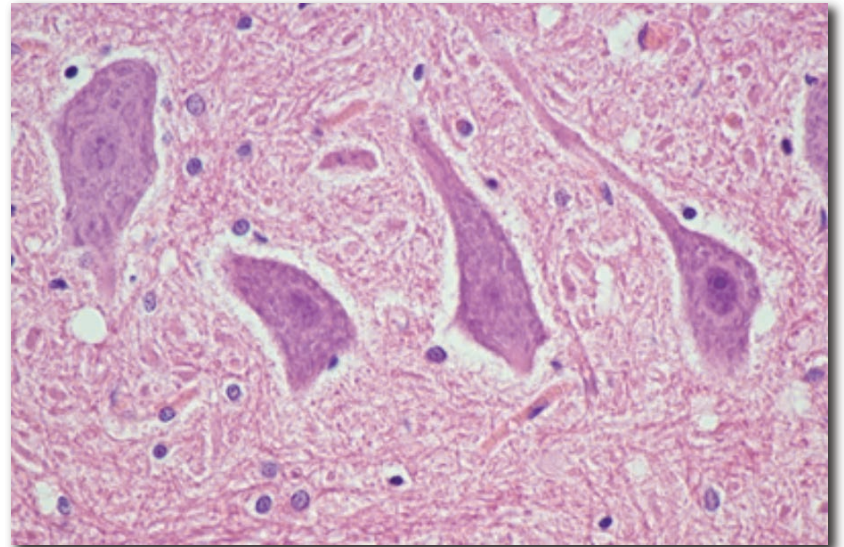
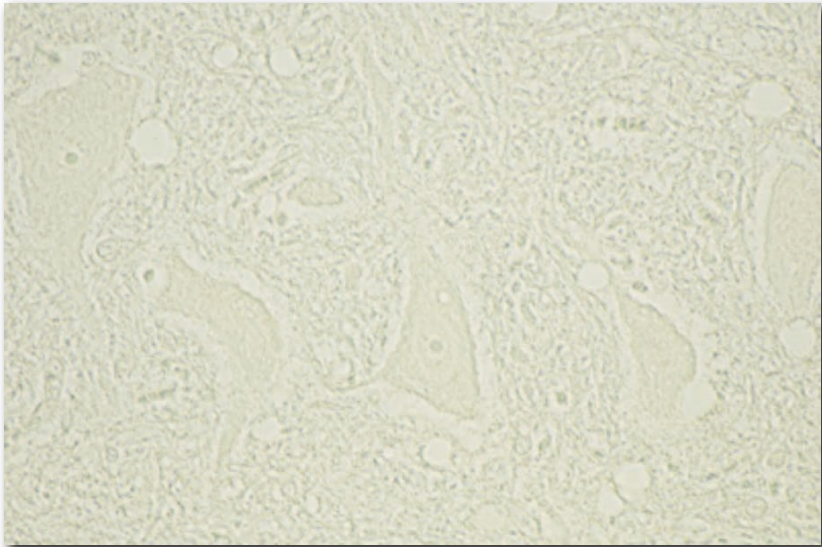
Phase Contrast Technique
&
Creating Image Contrast

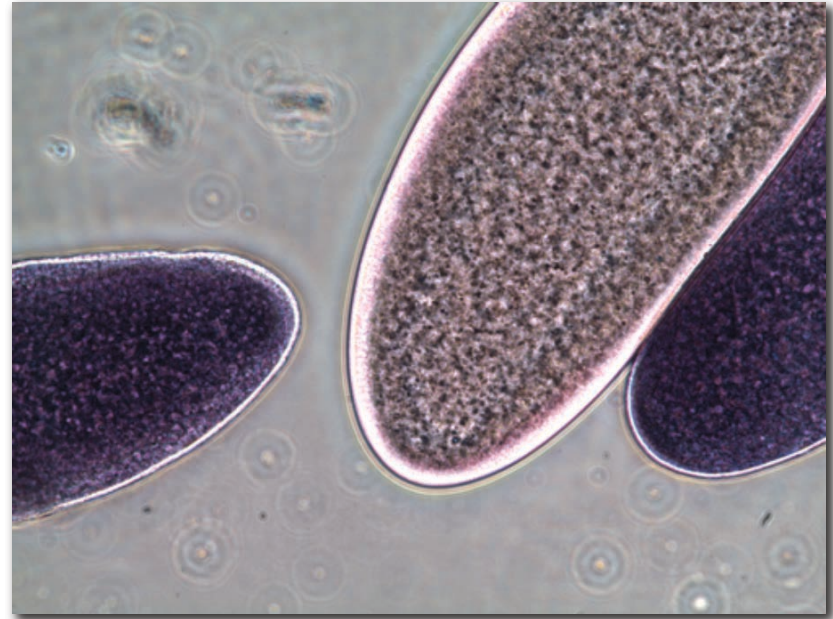
- <http://www.microscopyu.com/galleries/p-hasecontrast/index.html>

Inverted Phase Microscopy

- Live cell imaging







Diptera (sp)

Equipment & Optics

Phase Objectives

Phase Condenser

Optional - phase telescope



Frits Zernike, Nobel Prize for Physics, 1953.

The Dutch physicist, when experimenting with reflection gratings in 1930, discovered that he could observe the phase position of each ray, and sought to utilize the effect for microscopy. Together with Zeiss he developed the first phase-contrast microscope, the prototype of which was made in 1936. It allowed the examination of living cells without harmful chemical staining.

Phase Theory

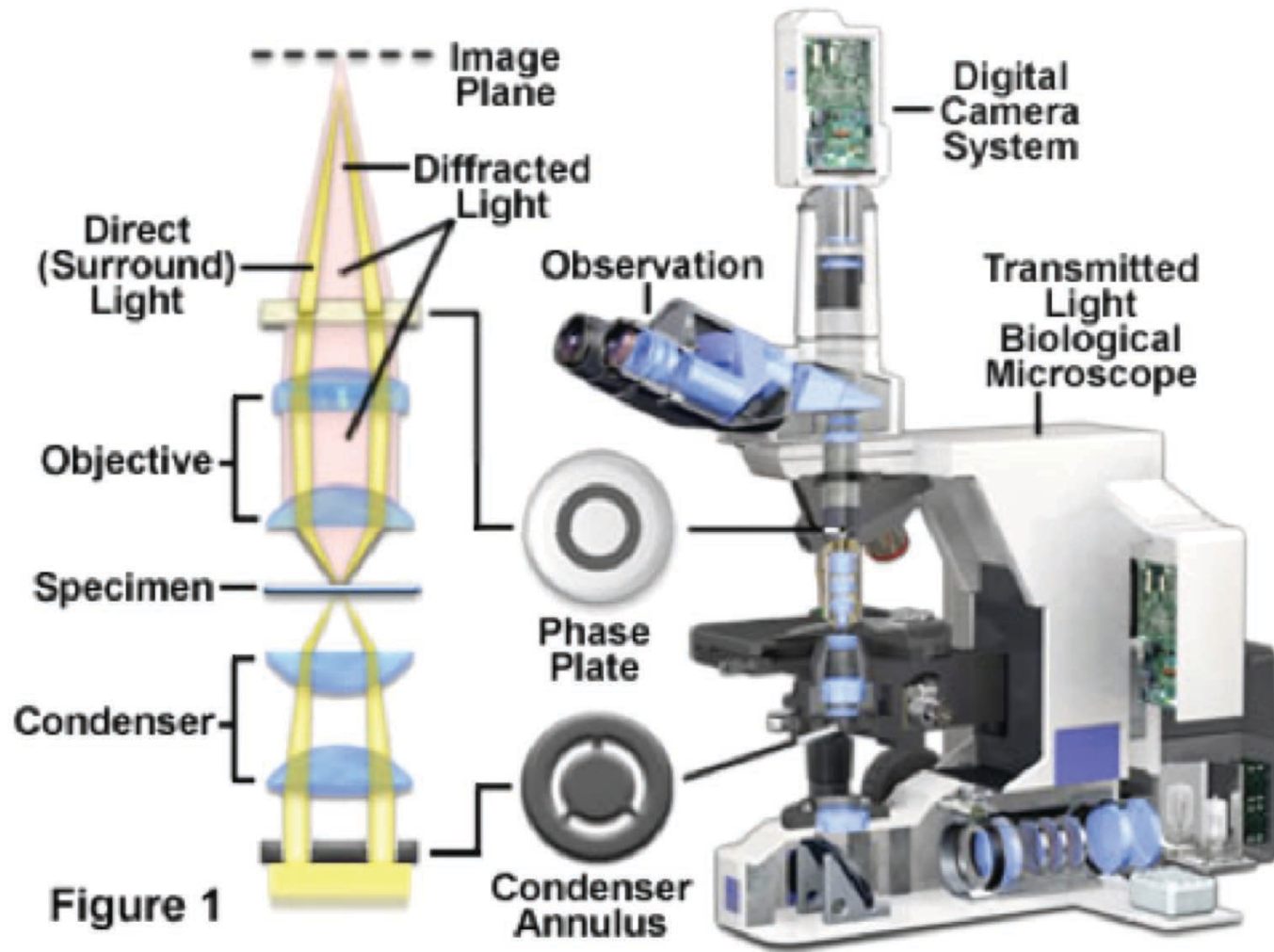
Shift zero order - $1/4 \lambda$ from the diffracted rays

ℒ

Phase ring - objective exit pupil

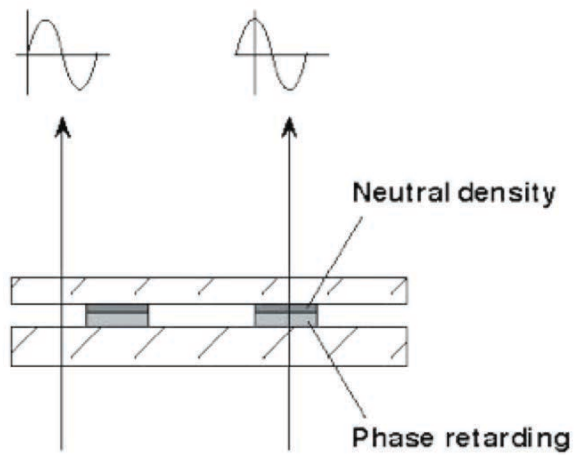
Phase Annulus- aperture diaphragm

Phase Contrast Microscope Configuration



<http://www.microscopyu.com/articles/phasecontrast/index.html>

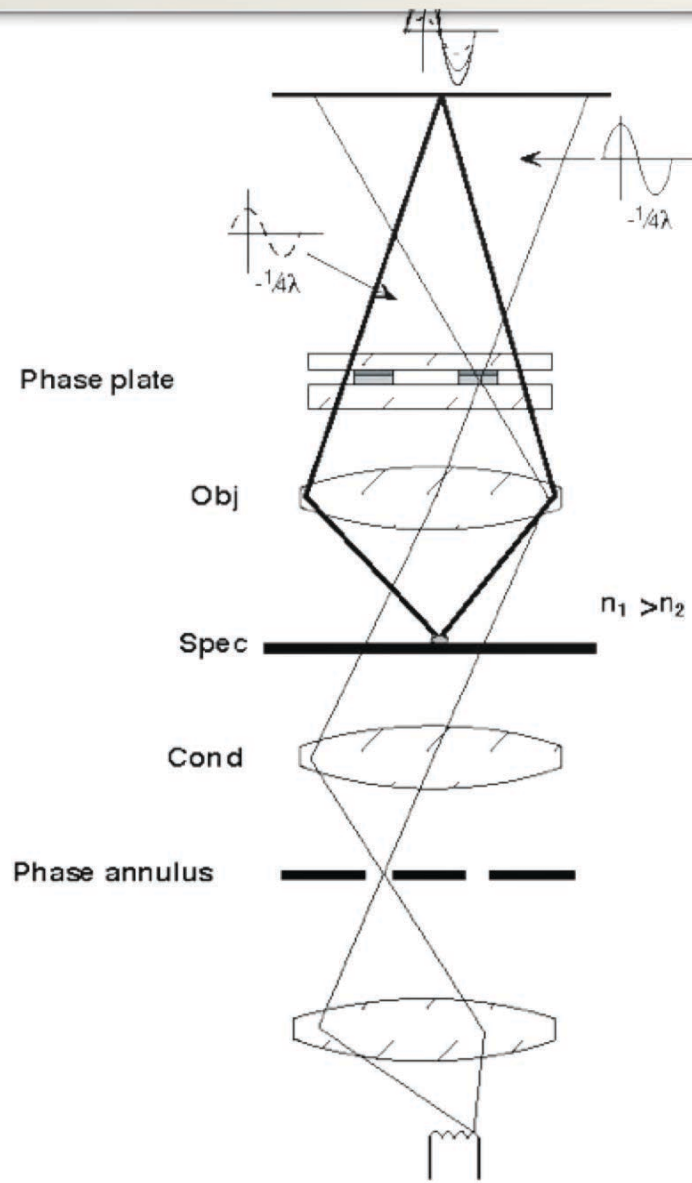
<http://www.microscopyu.com/tutorials/java/phasecontrast/microscopealignment/index.html>



A



B



C

Set Up

Uses Köhler

No AD – replaced by Phase annulus

Select proper objective & condenser

Focus sample

Focus field stop properly

Pull out eyepiece and in body tube

*Superimpose the phase ring on the
phase annulus*

Viewed at exit pupil of objective

Annulus of Condenser
must be **matched to** ring
located at the Objective exit pupil

Diffraction Rays go through the sample

Zero order goes through background

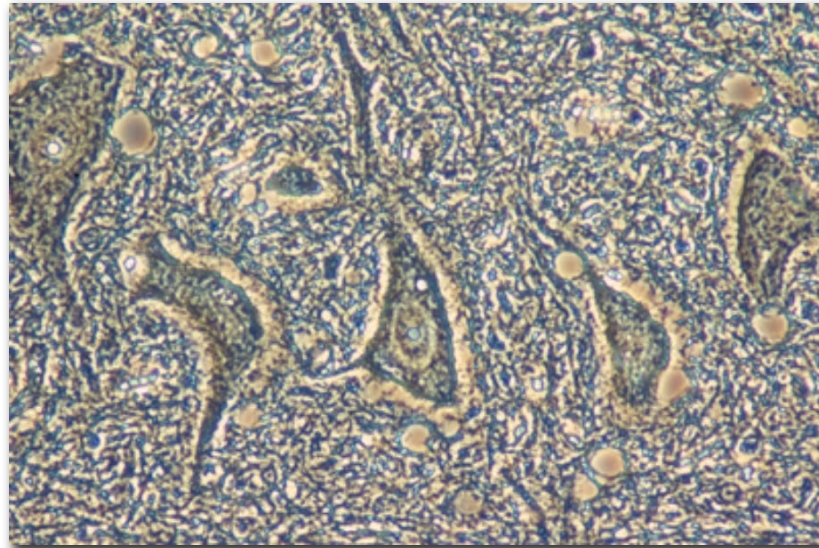
Sample displaces pathway

Interference Image

Interference occurs at
Intermediate Image Plane

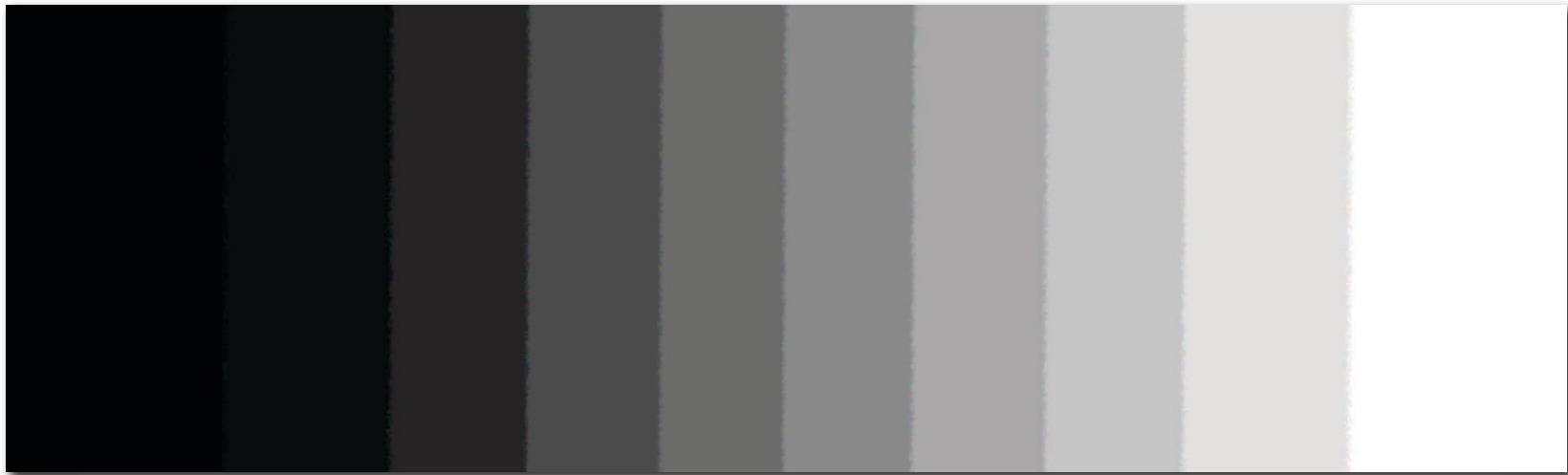
A result of sample
and its inherent characteristics

Imaging Problems



-Monochromatic
-HALOS

Exposure Placement



Ph



BF

Popular technique

- Live cell imaging
- In vitro fertilization