

DMDs

(time modulated imaging)

Gil Bub

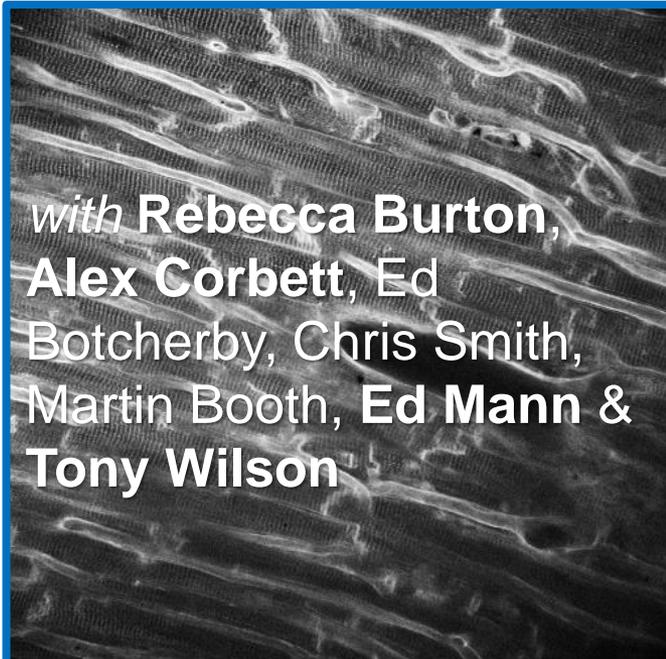
University Research Lecturer, Med. Sci. Division
DPAG, Oxford



with **Roger Light**, Mark Pitter, Mathias Tecza, Nick Smith, Mike Somekh, Alex Quinn, & Nathan Nebeker

TPM

remote focusing



with **Rebecca Burton**, **Alex Corbett**, Ed Botcherby, Chris Smith, Martin Booth, **Ed Mann** & **Tony Wilson**

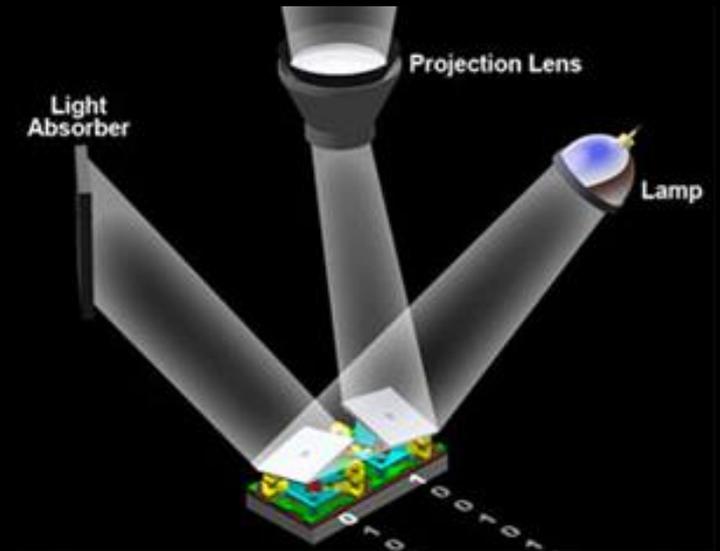
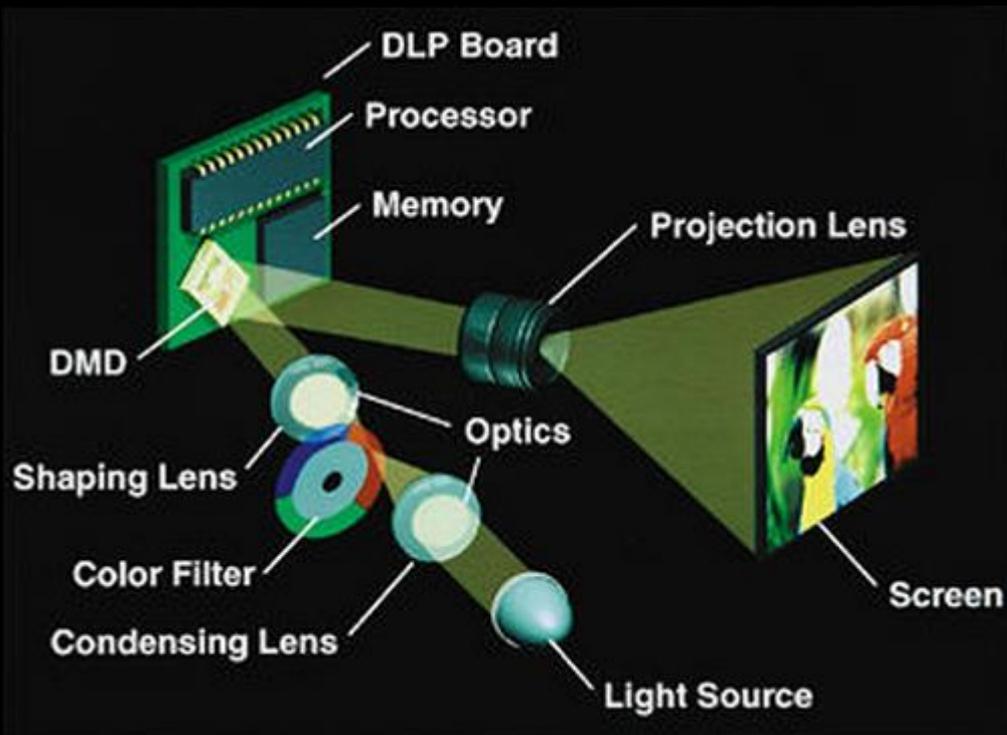
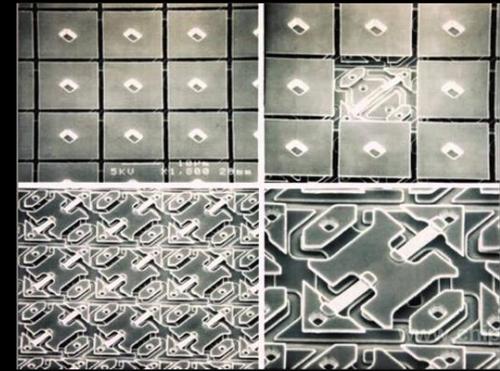
macro-imaging



with **Rebecca Burton**, **Kevin Webb**, Hege Larsen, Sam Bilton, Guy Stevens, Amy Sharkey, **Ed Mann**, Holger Kramer, Shankar Srinivas, Dan Li & **David Paterson**

Digital Micromirror Devices (DMDs)

- Projector technology
- Invented by TI in the 80's

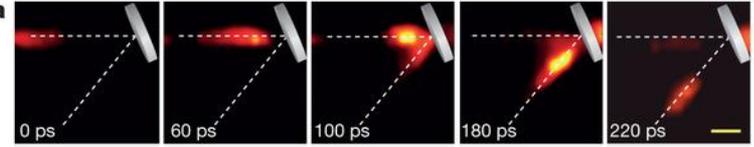
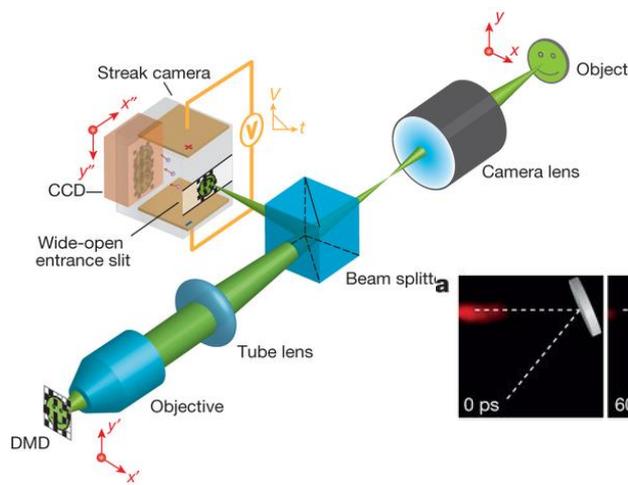


Single-shot compressed ultrafast photography at one hundred billion frames per second

Liang Gao, Jinyang Liang, Chiye Li & Lihong V. Wang

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding author

Nature 516, 74–77 (04 December 2014) | doi:10.1038/nature14005

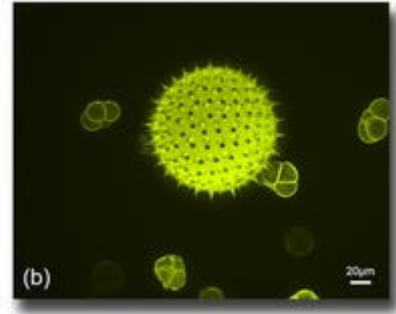
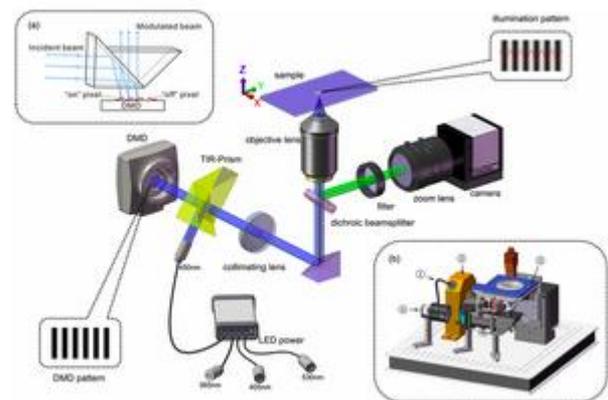


DMD-based LED-illumination Super-resolution and optical sectioning microscopy

Dan Dan, Ming Lei, Baoli Yao, Wen Wang, Martin Winterhalder, Andreas Zumbusch, Yujiao Qi, Liang Xia, Shaohui Yan, Yanlong Yang, Peng Gao, Tong Ye & Wei Zhao

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding authors

Scientific Reports 3, Article number: 1116 | doi:10.1038/srep01116

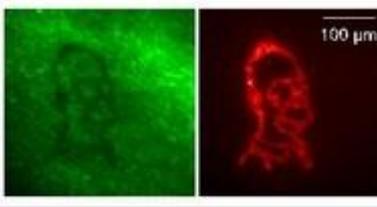
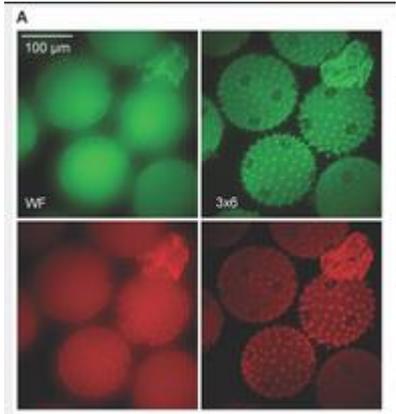
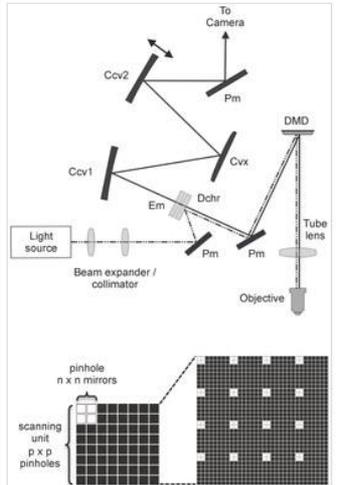


OPEN ACCESS | PEER-REVIEWED | 4,864 VIEWS | 4 CITATIONS | 28 SAVES

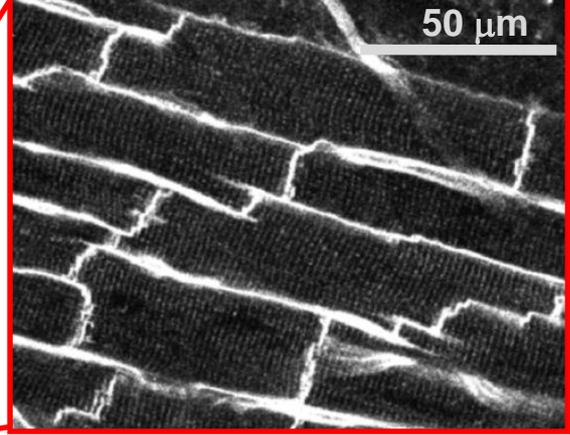
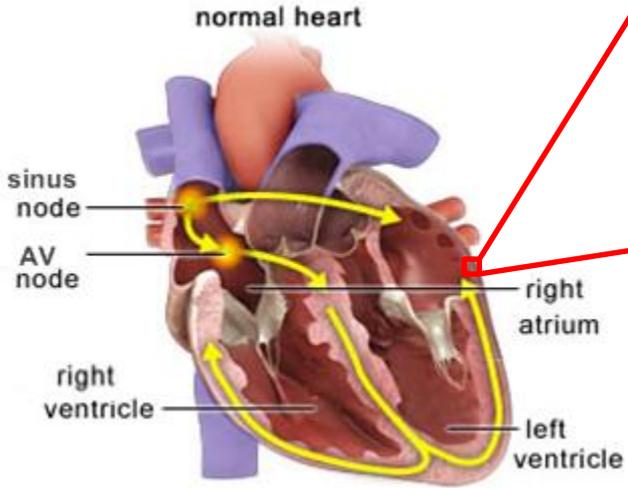
Programmable Illumination and High-Speed, Multi-Wavelength, Confocal Microscopy Using a Digital Micromirror

Franck P. Martiel, Nicholas A. Hartell

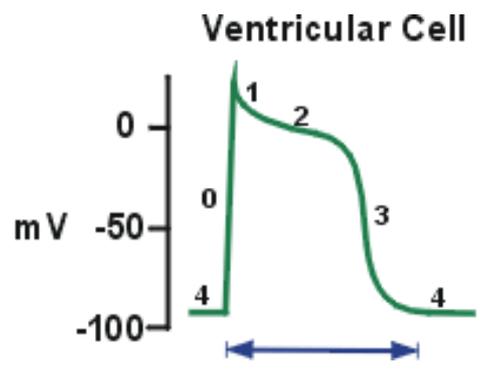
Published: August 24, 2012 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0043942

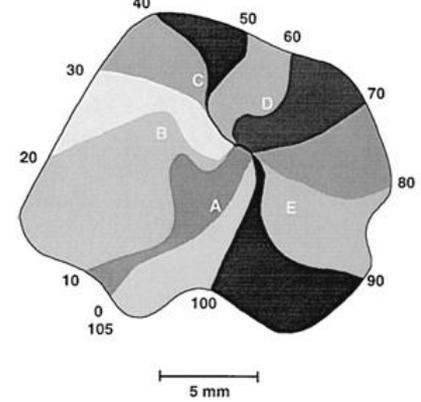
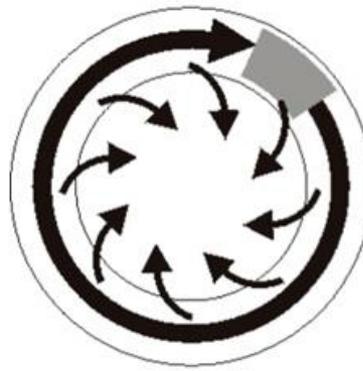
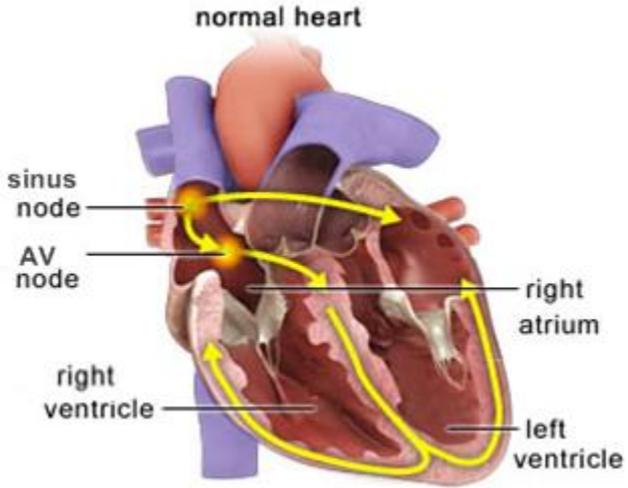


A brief intro into cardiac sciences
(why imaging is important)

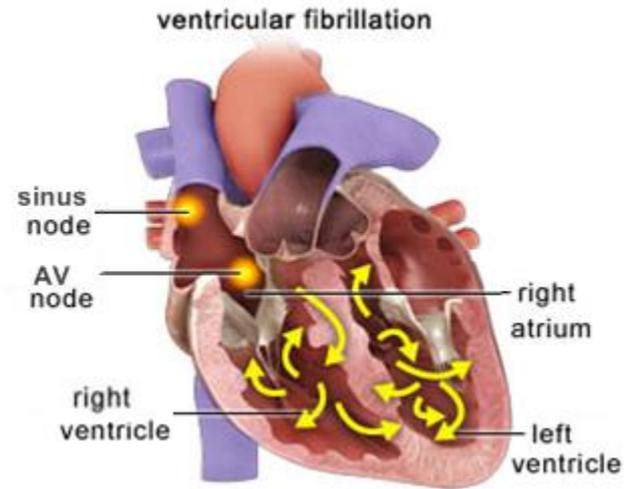


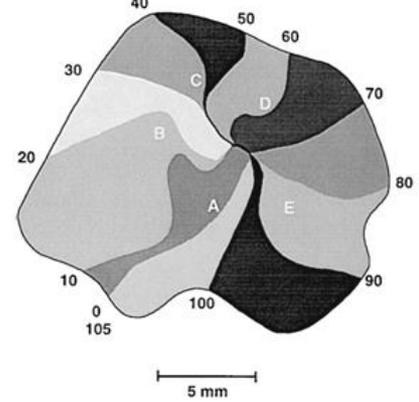
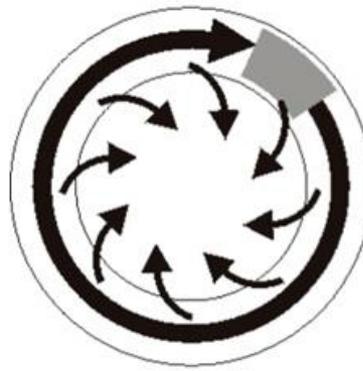
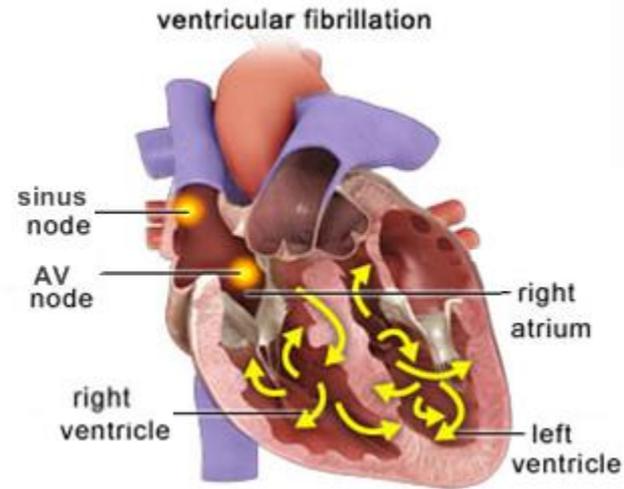
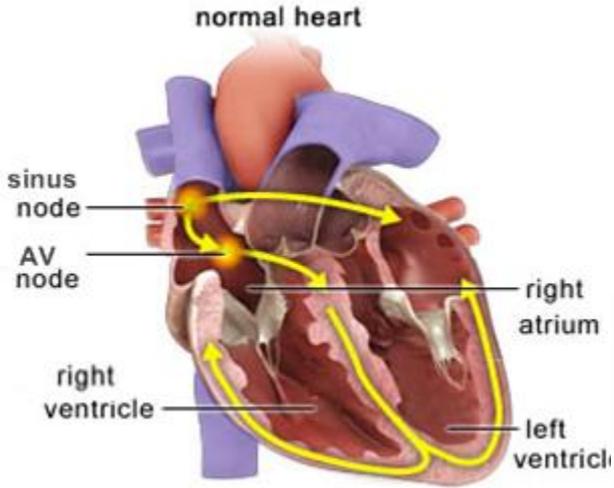
Bub *et al.* **AJP**, 2010.





Allessie *et al.*, *Circ. Res.*, 1977

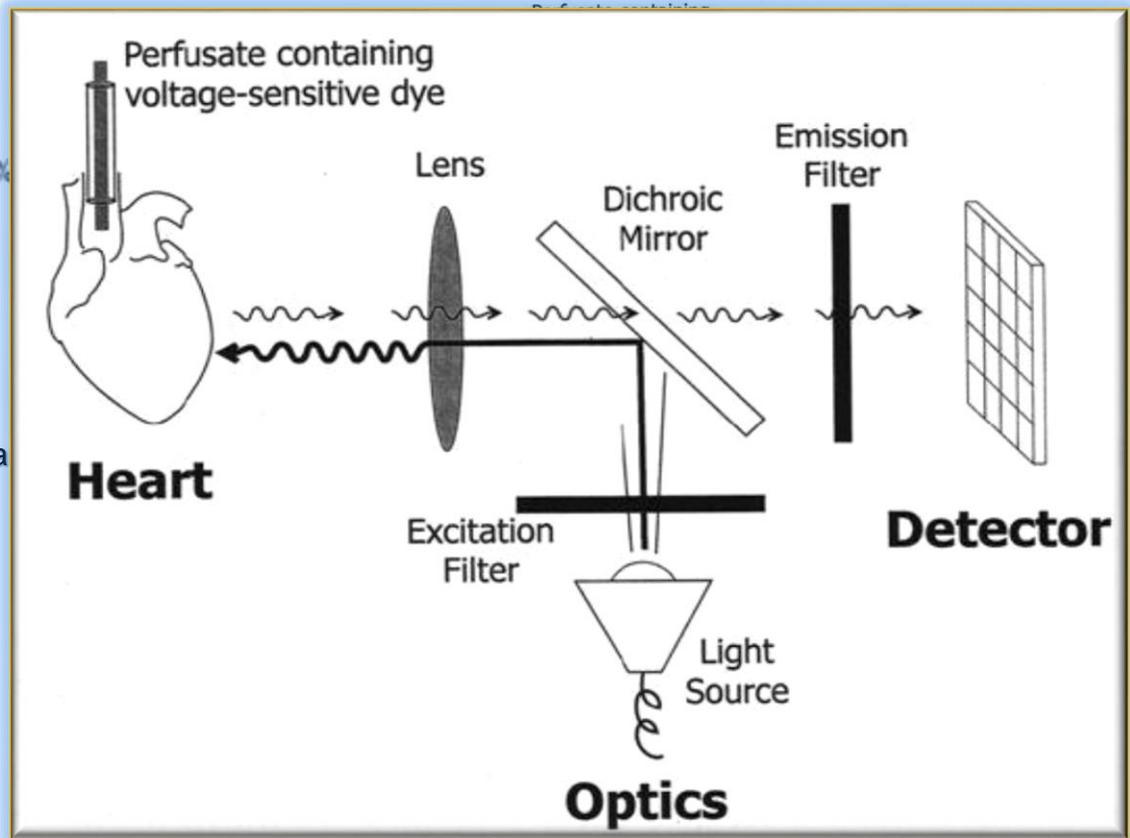


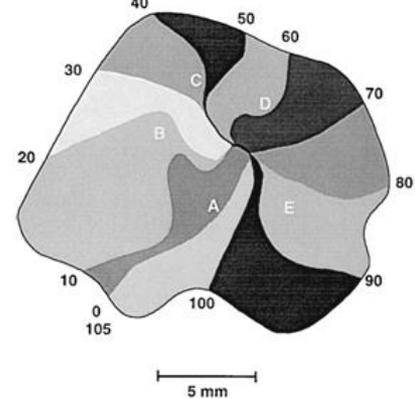
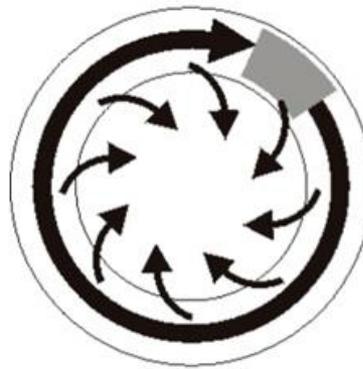
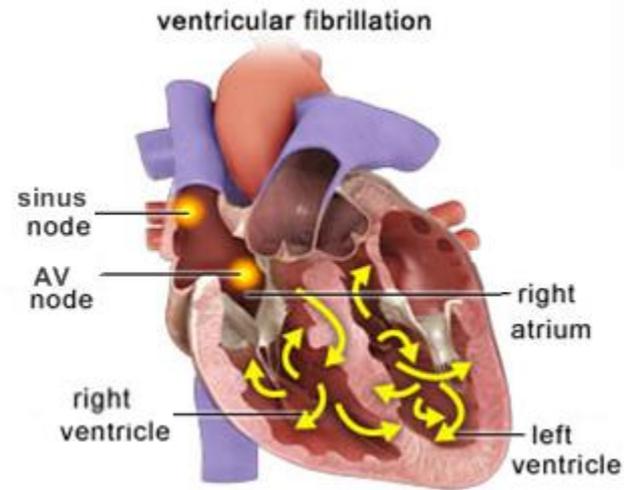
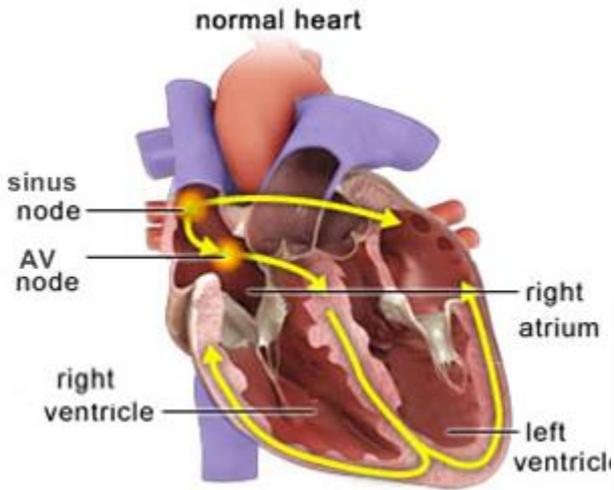


Allessie *et al.*, *Circ. Res.*, 1977

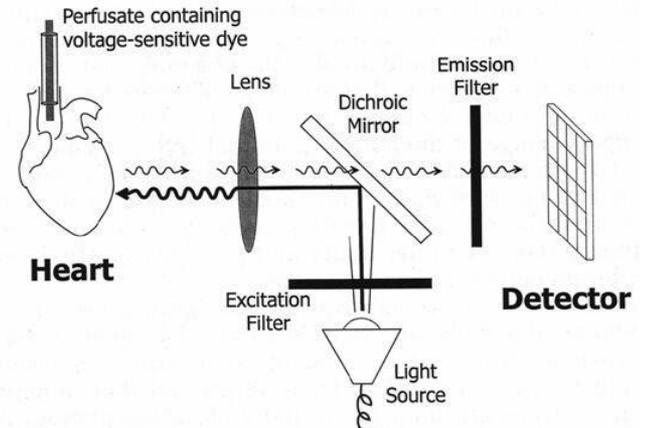
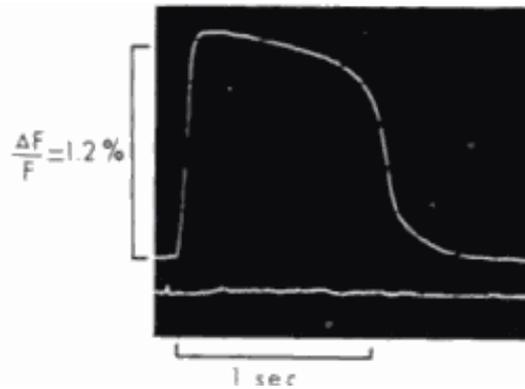
$$\frac{\Delta F}{F} = 1.2\%$$

Sala

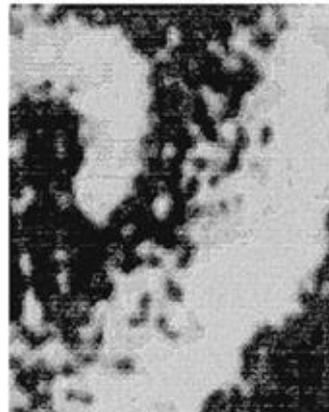




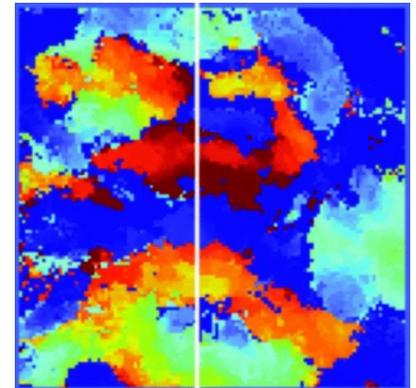
Allessie *et al.*, **Circ. Res.**, 1977



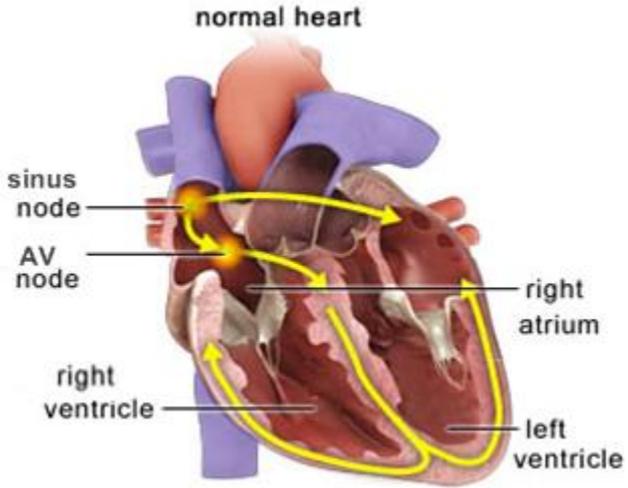
Salama, & Morad, **Science**, 1976; Salama, Sanger & Cohen, **Biol. Bull.**, 1981



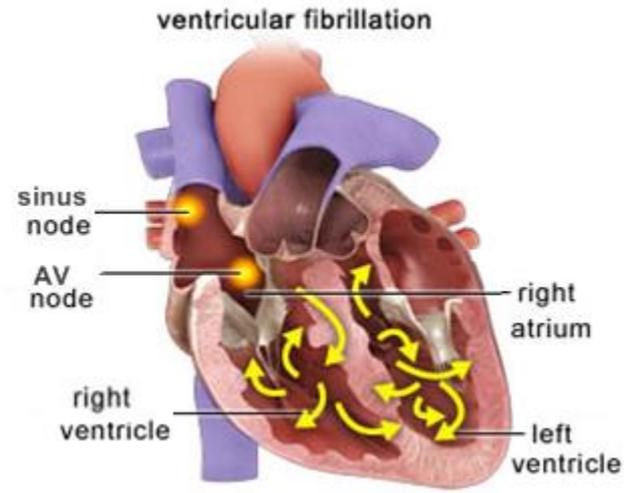
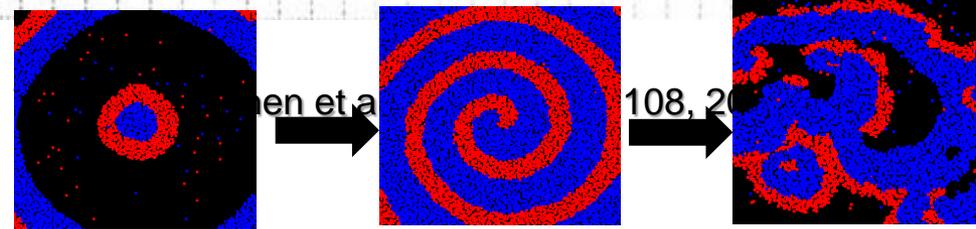
Davidenko *et al.* **Nature**, '92.



Witkowski *et al.* **Nature**, '98.



macro
(tissue)

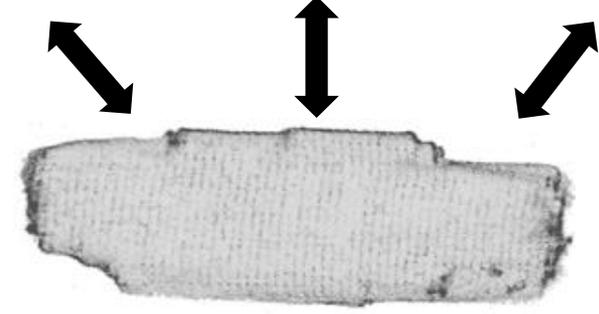


micro
(cell)

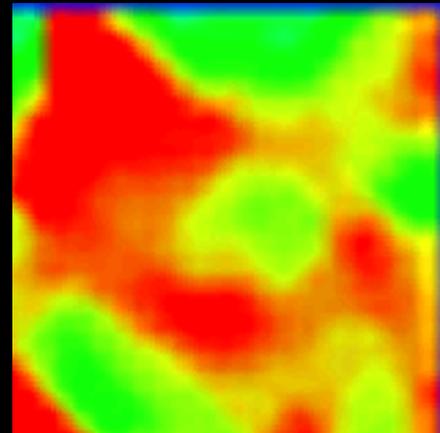
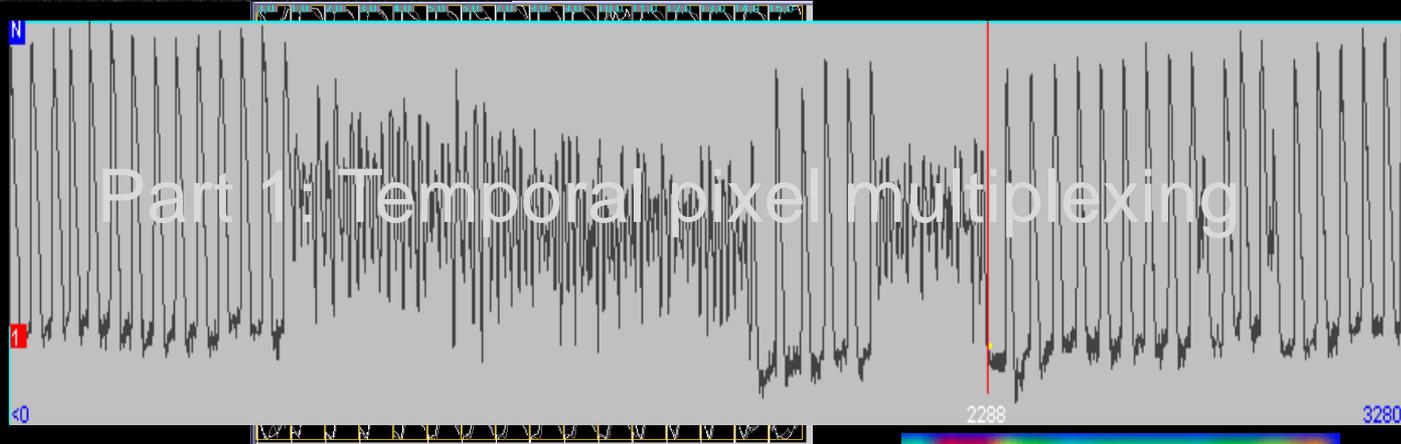
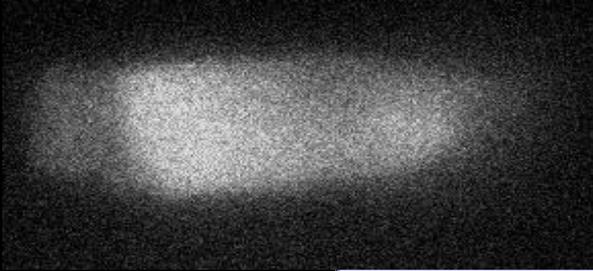
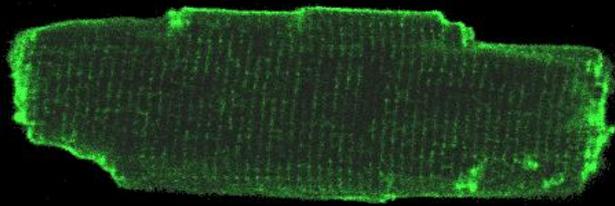
sinus
targets

VT
spirals

VF
'wavelets'



Lakirredy *et al.* JMCC 2008.
Bub *et al.* AJP 2010.
Bub *et al.* PNAS 1998.



MRI: Burton *et al.* Heart Rhythm 2006

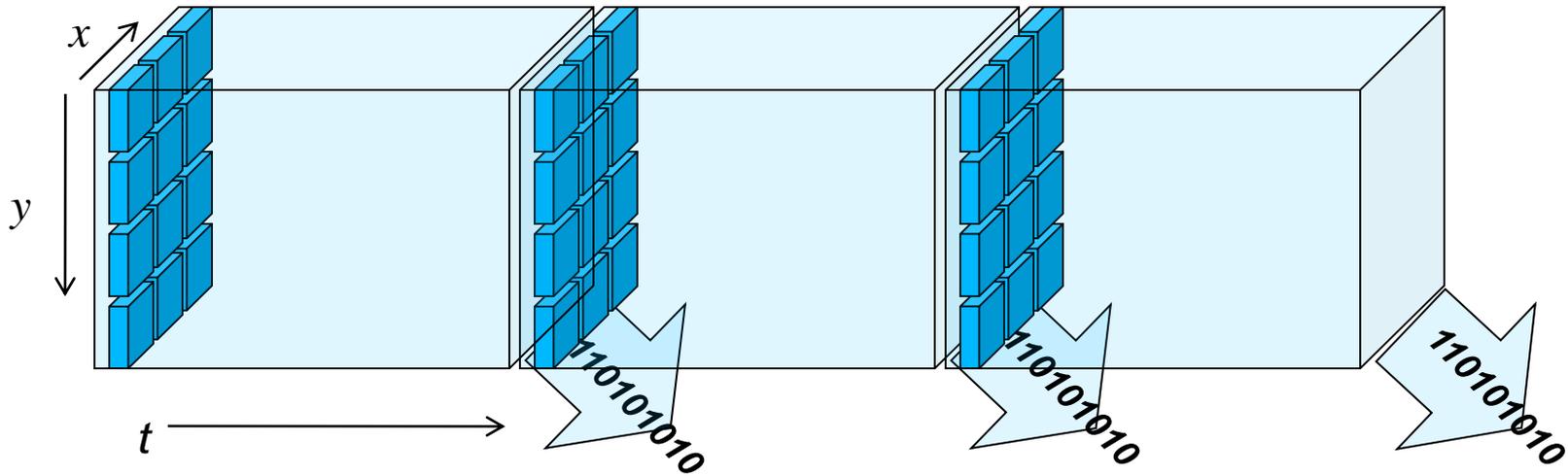
Imaging spatiotemporal dynamics

Challenges:

1. Function is related to structure
 - **High spatial resolution**
2. Events are very rapid (ms)
 - **High speed**
3. Events occur at varying time scales
 - **Long record times**

Difficult to tackle with current technology...

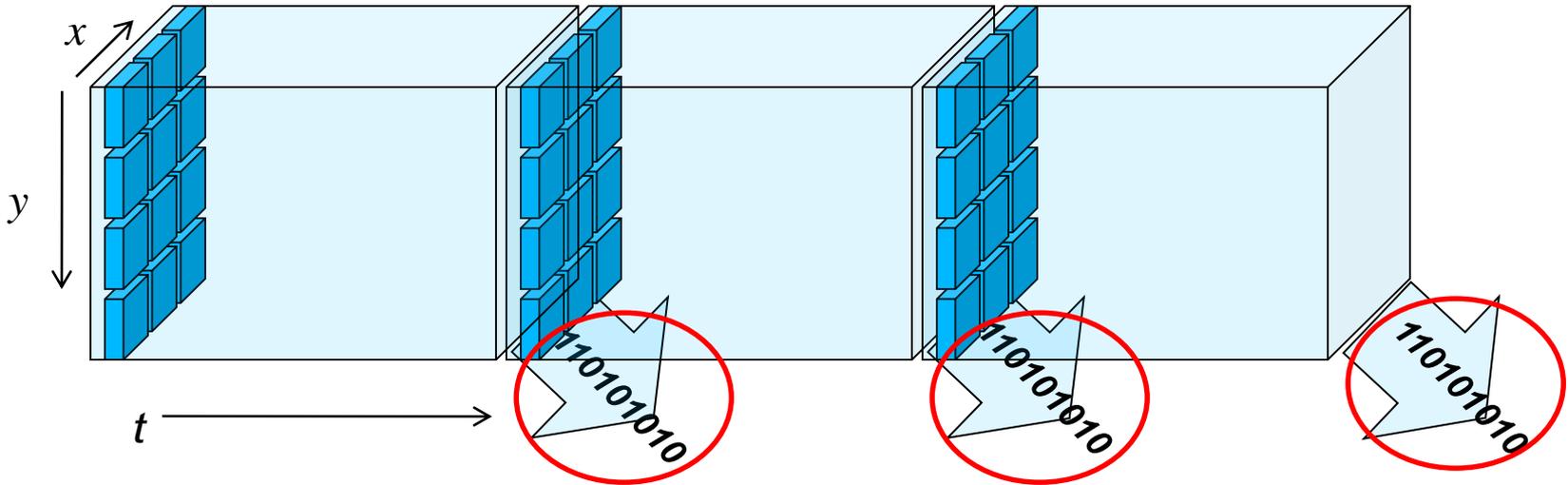
How cameras work



Conventional Imaging:

- 1) Take a snapshot to image a scene
- 2) Read out and store.
- 3) Repeat (as fast as possible).

How cameras work



Conventional Imaging Bottlenecks:

- 1) Hardware read-out rates
- 2) Memory & storage
- 3) Read Noise

How cameras work

Low noise cameras typically have very slow readout speeds

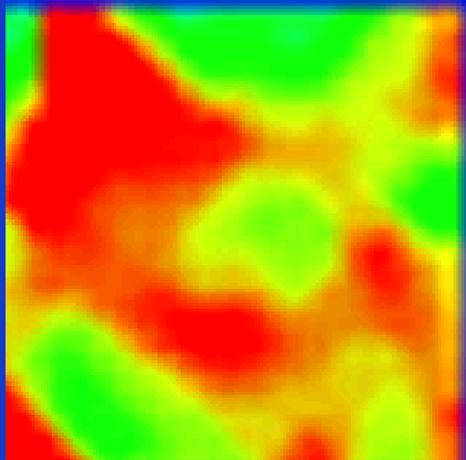
Low noise \neq high speed



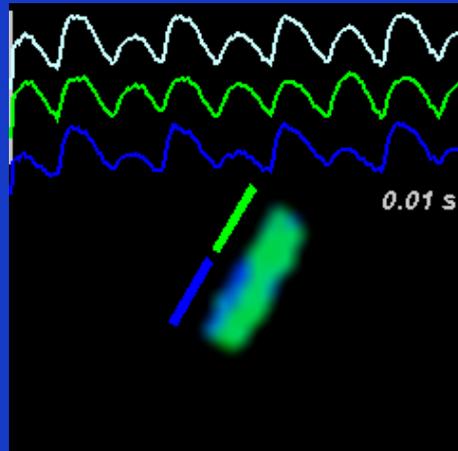
High speed imaging

Low pixel count: hardware

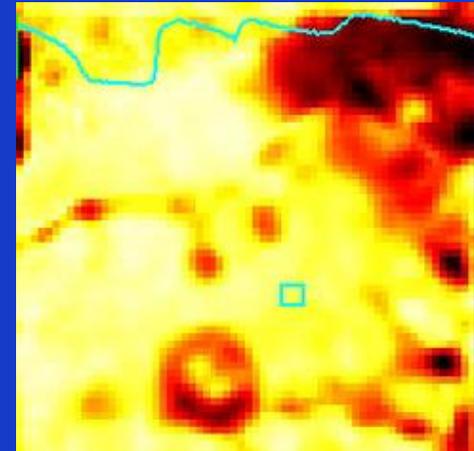
Manufacturer	Resolution	Speed
Hamamatsu	16x16	2,000 fps
Redshirt	80x80	2,000 fps
SciMedia	100x100	10,000 fps
Andor/PI	128x128	500 fps



Lakkireddy *et al.* **Am. J. Physiol. Heart Circ. Physiol.** 2006..



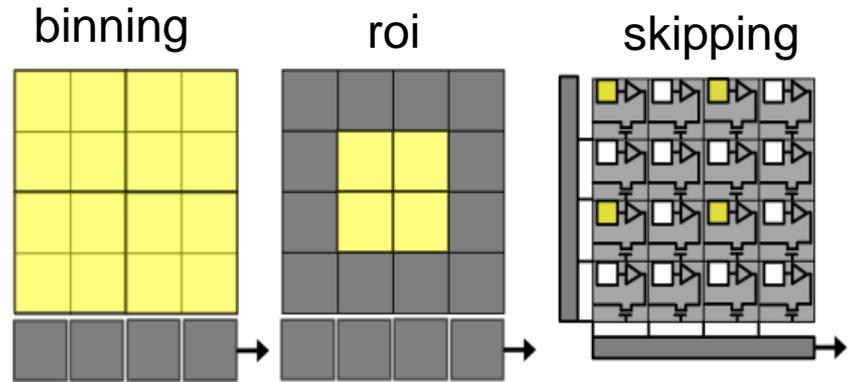
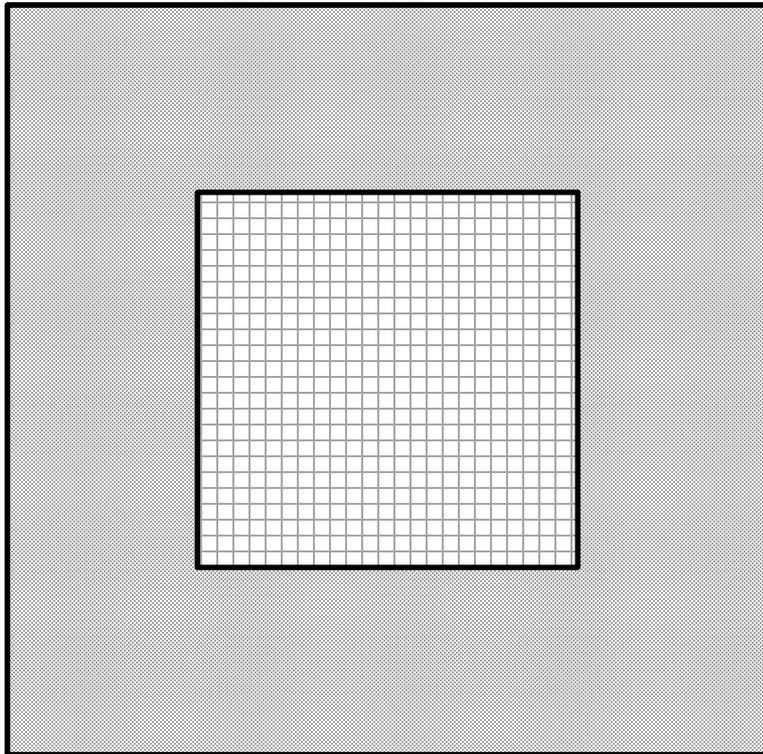
Gaeta *et al.* **Circ Res.** 2009.



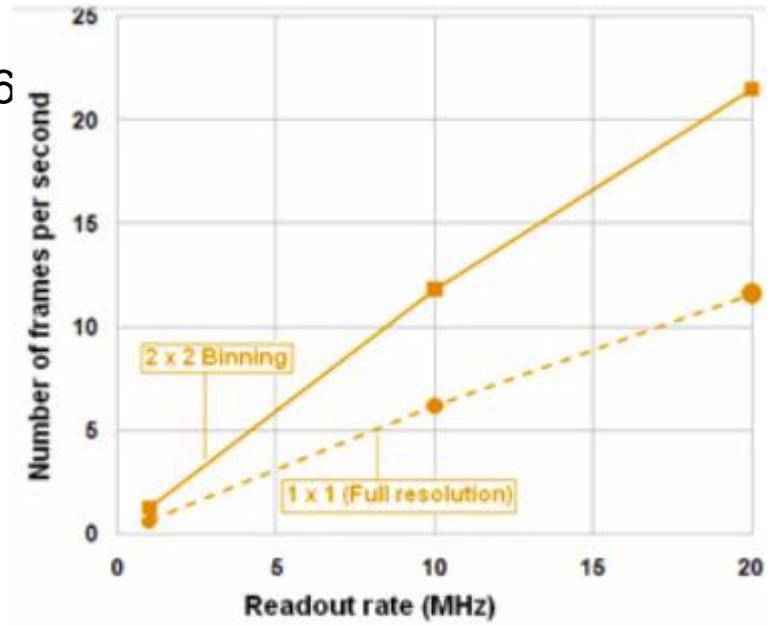
Bishop *et al.* **Am. J. Physiol. Heart Circ. Physiol.** 2014.

High speed imaging

Low pixel count: bandwidth reduction

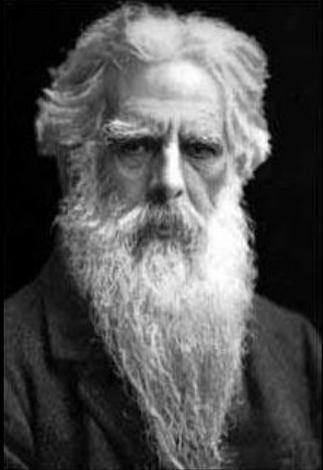


16



Simultaneous high speed/high res imaging

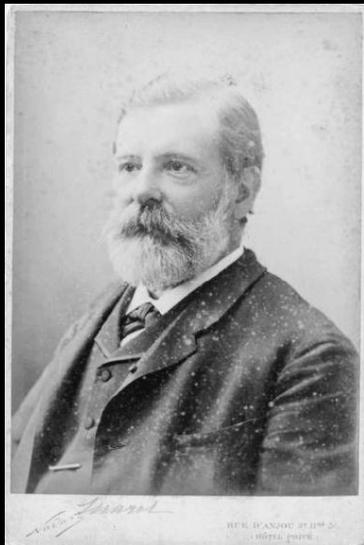
Eadweard Muybridge



Bio:

- 1830 - born (London, England)
- Moved to San Francisco
- 1860 - Hit his head
...became a photographer
- 1872- high speed imaging
- 1880s -University of Pennsylvania
- 1904 - death (London)

Étienne-Jules Marey

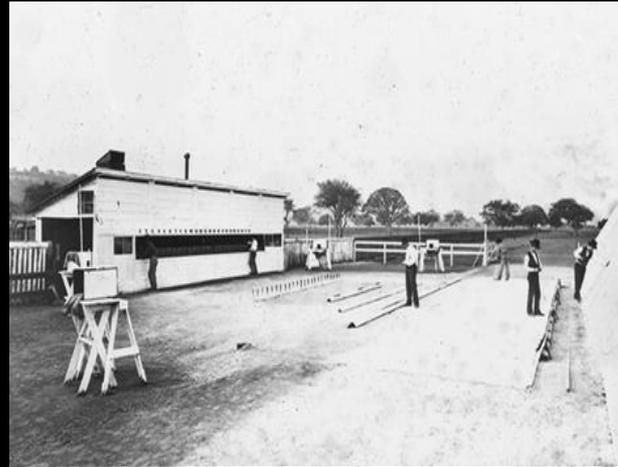
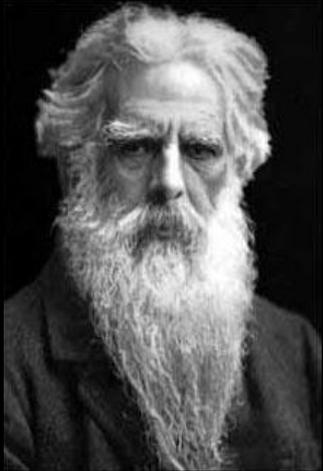


Bio:

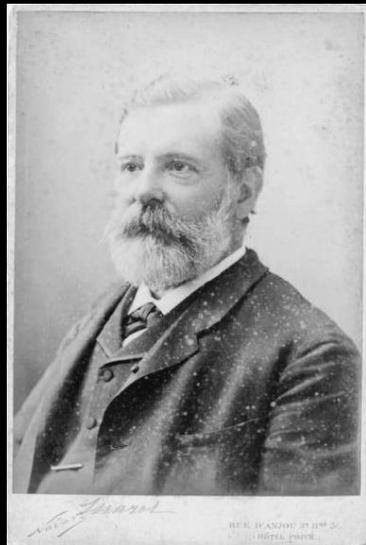
- 1830- born in Beaune, France
- Professor, Paris College
de France
- President French Academy
of Sciences
- Measure blood circulation
- 1882 - chronotropic gun
- 1901 - aerodynamics
- 1904 - death (Paris)

Simultaneous high speed/high res imaging

Eadward Muybridge



Étienne-Jules Marey

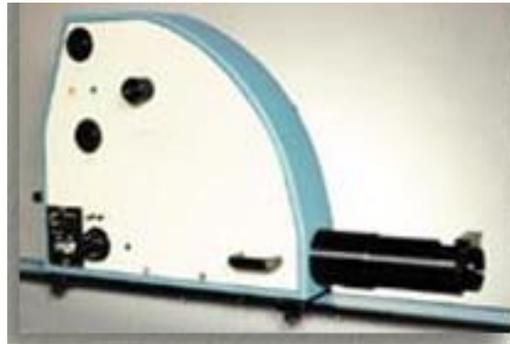


Bio
1830- born in Beaune, France
Professor Paris Collège
de France
President French Academy
of Sciences
Measure blood circulation
1862 Chronotropic gun
1901 aerodynamics
1904 beam (Paris)

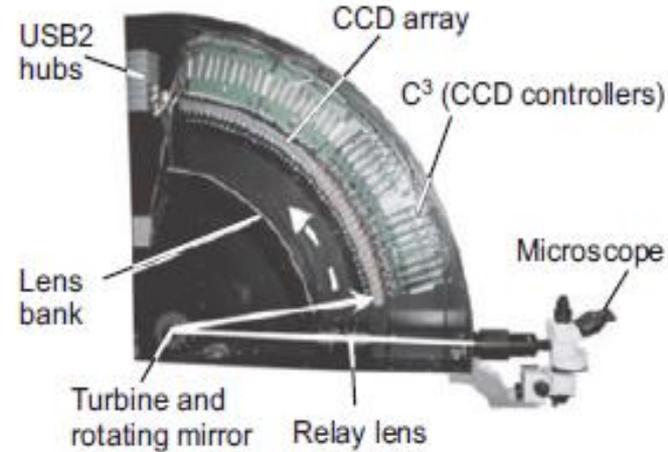


High speed imaging

Rotating turbine cameras



CORDIN
SCIENTIFIC IMAGING

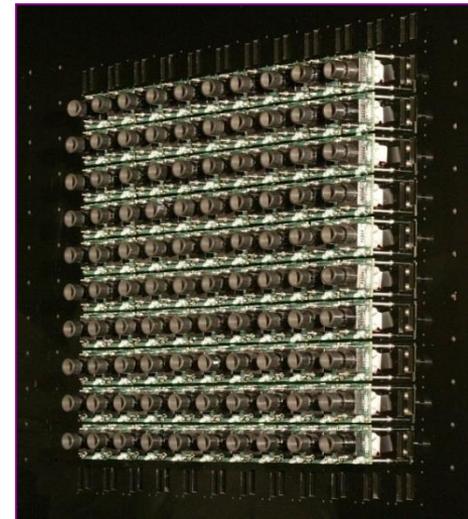


Computational photography

Camera Array

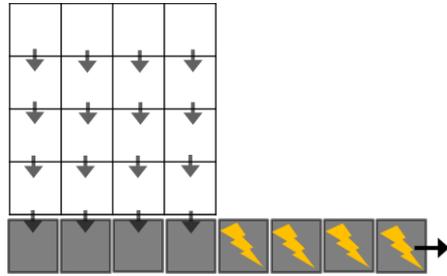
Mark Levoy, Stanford

Wilbern *et.al.*, CVPR, 2004.

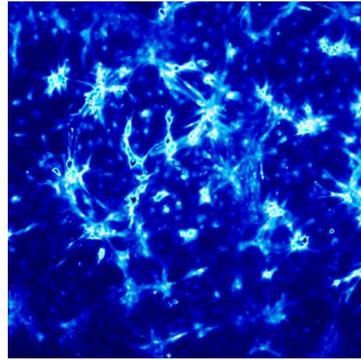


High speed imaging

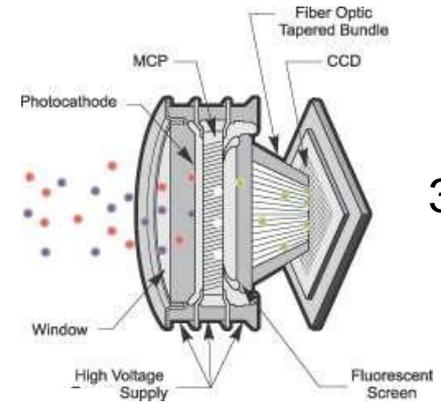
Intensified



emCCDs

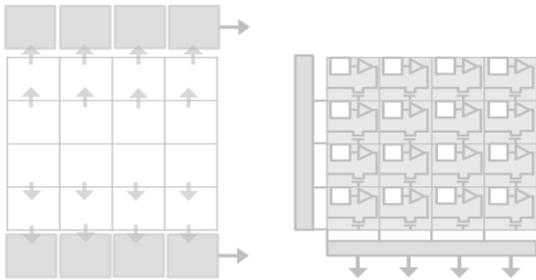


iCCDs

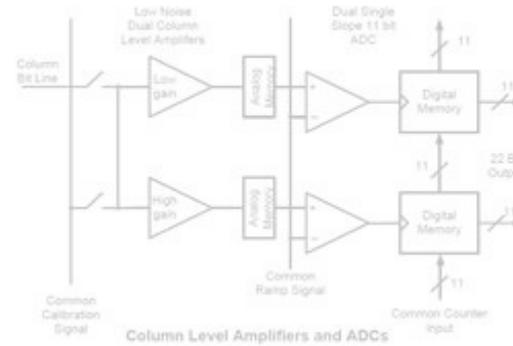


30fps

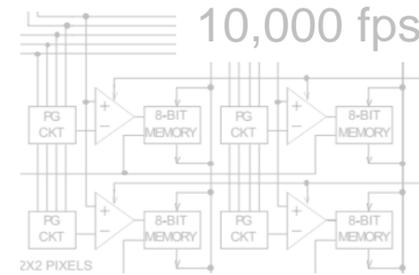
Parallelized



'sCMOS'



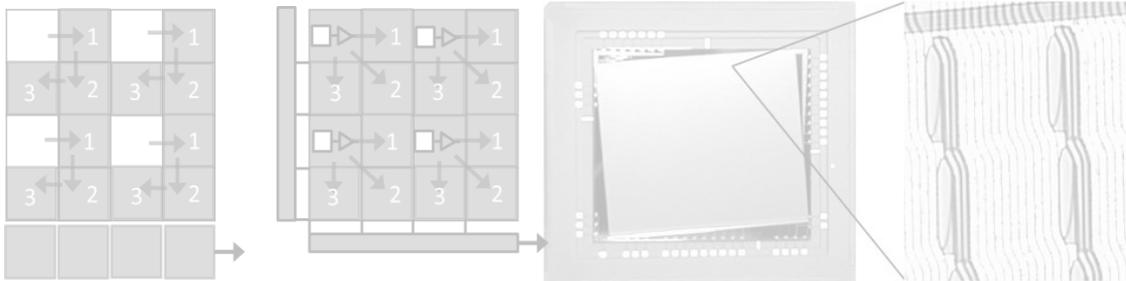
100 fps



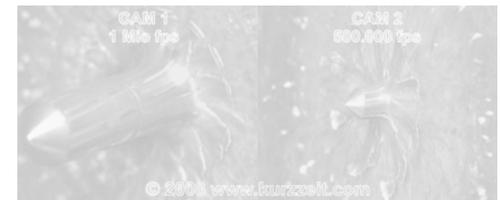
10,000 fps

Kleinfelder, ISSCC 2001.

ISIS



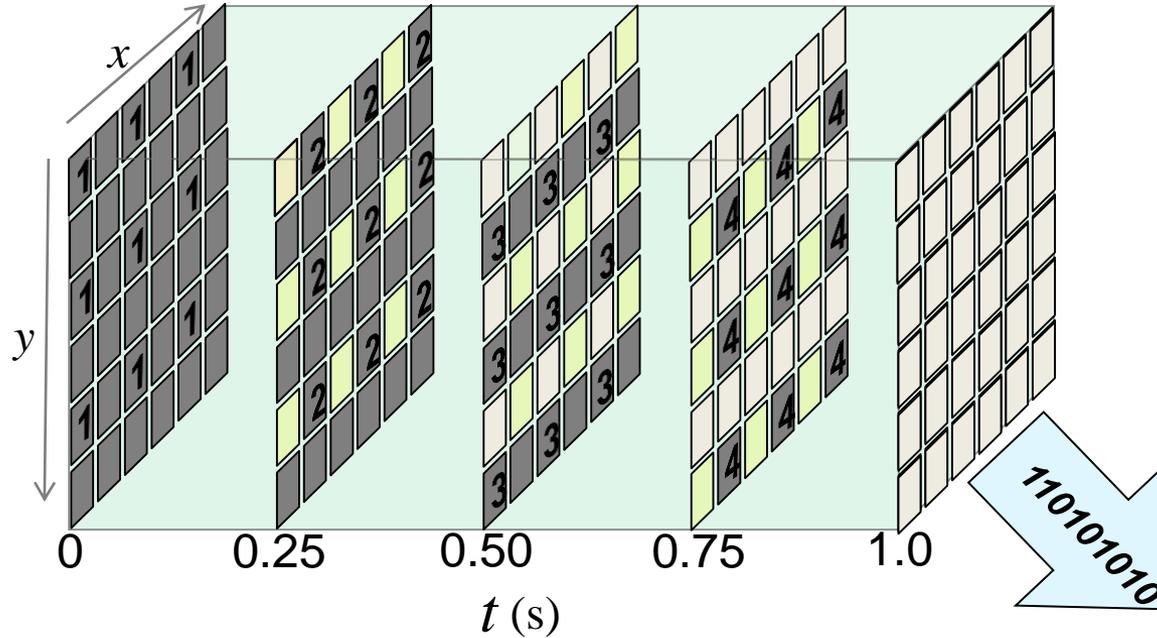
1,000,000 fps



© 2008 www.fourzest.com

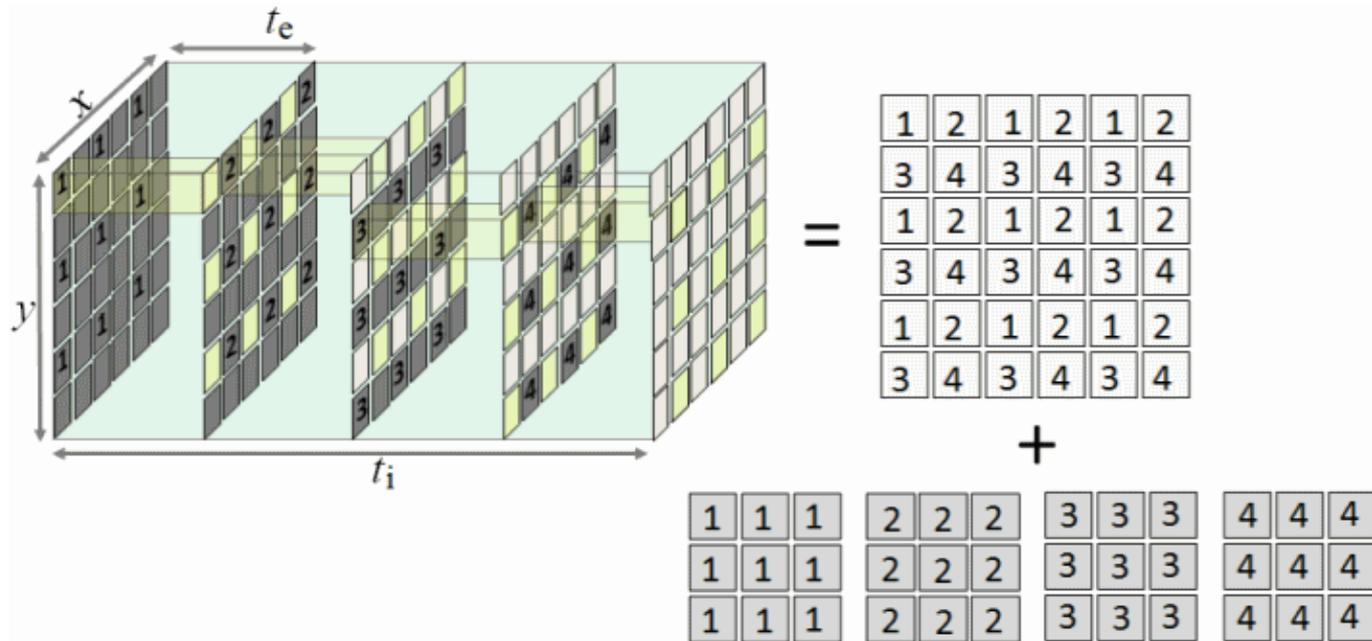
In Situ Image Sensor: Etoh, Ann Rev Fluid Mech 2008.

TPM – a new imaging modality



Temporal **P**ixel **M**ultiplexing (TPM)

TPM – a new imaging modality



Gives a high resolution image & a high speed image sequence –

- ***in a single picture***
- ***with no added read noise***

TPM – a working prototype

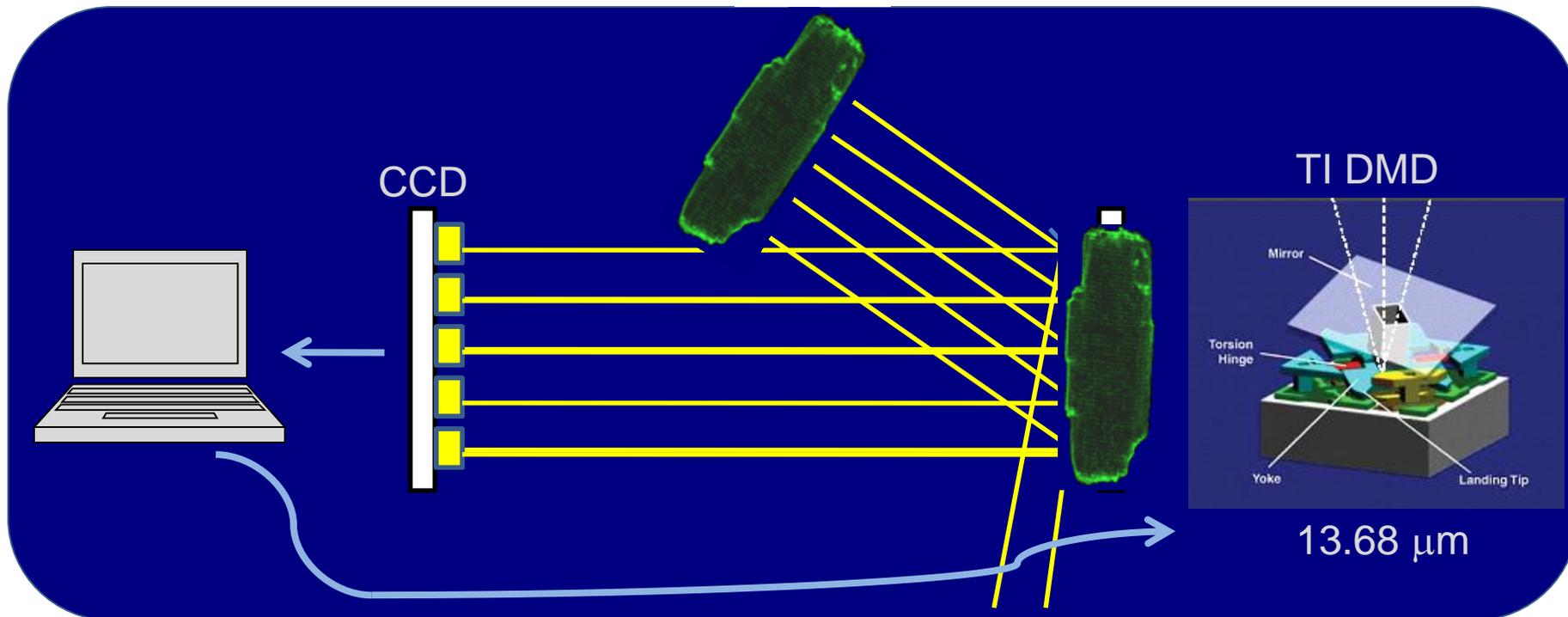
Challenge:

How do you control light at the pixel level?

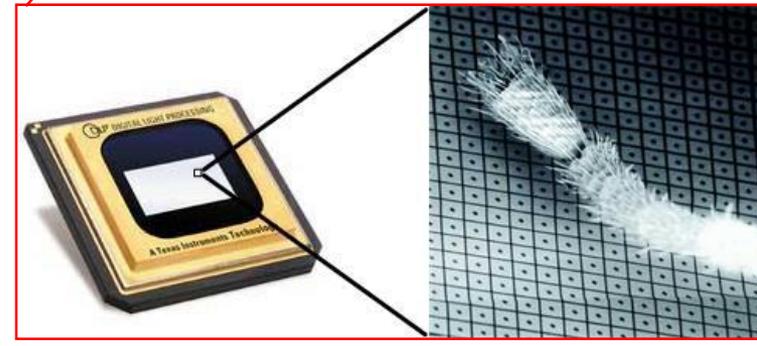
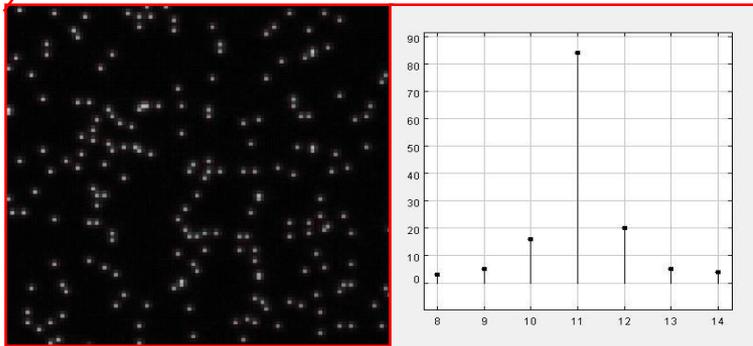
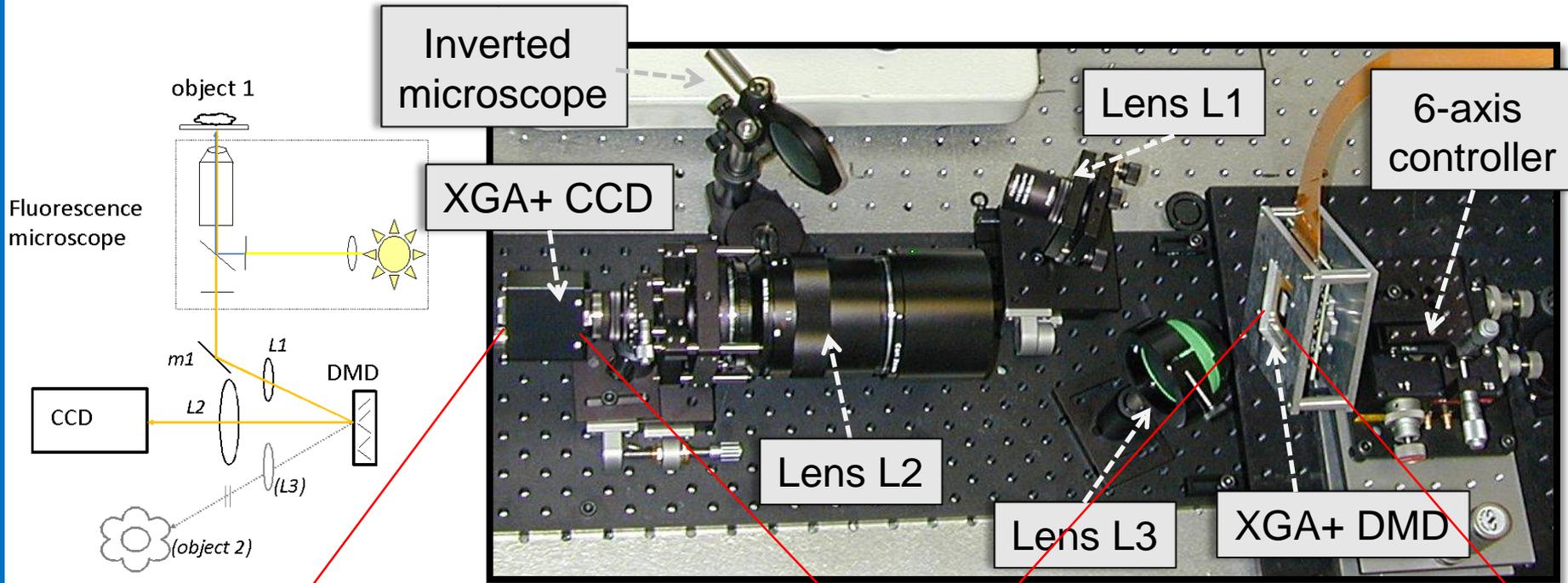
Approach:

Use **D**igital **M**icromirror **D**evice (DMD) array technology

- TI DMD invented over 20 years ago... now ubiquitous.
- Used in many experimental microscopy/photography apps



TPM – a working prototype



TPM in action



25 fps camera



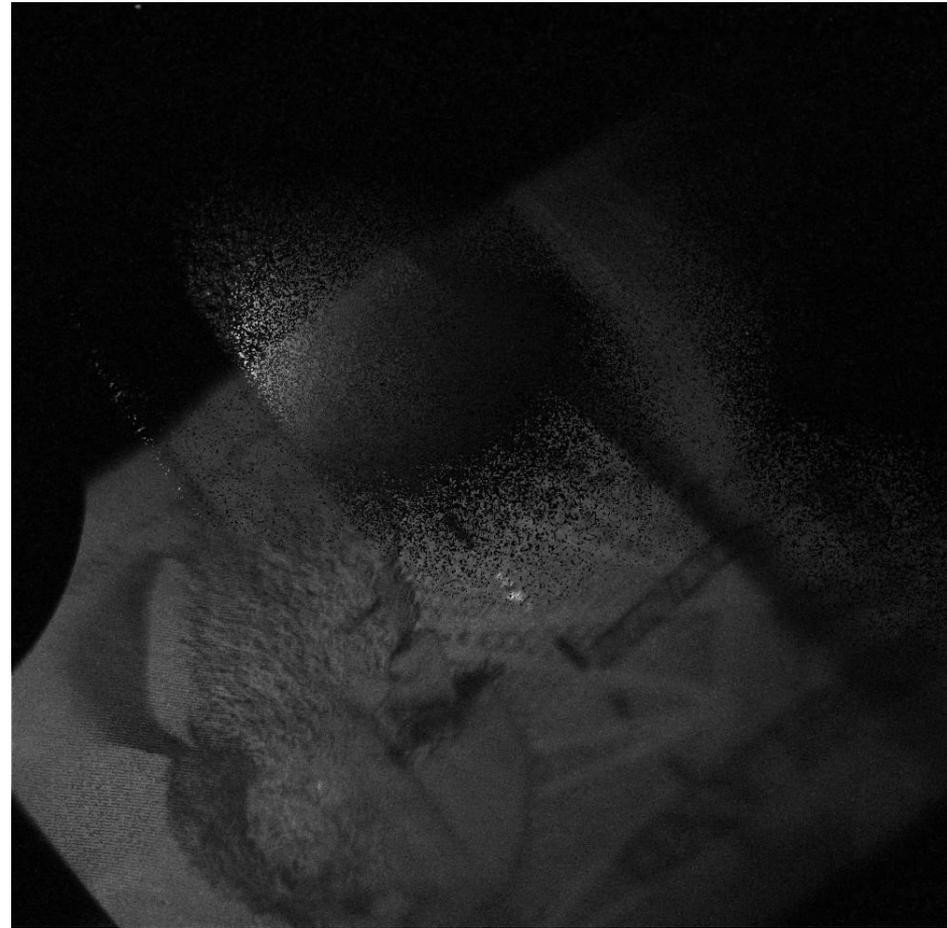
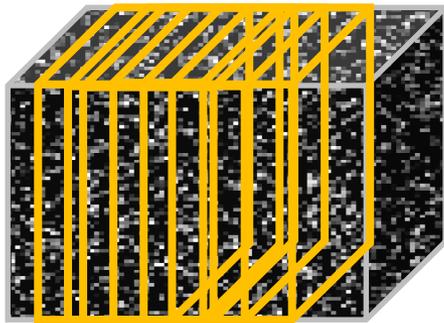
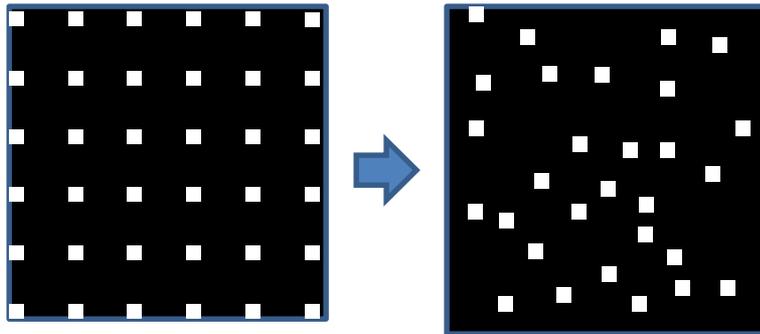
400 fps movie

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

exposure
group

Multiresolution imaging

Can we embed many resolutions in a image?

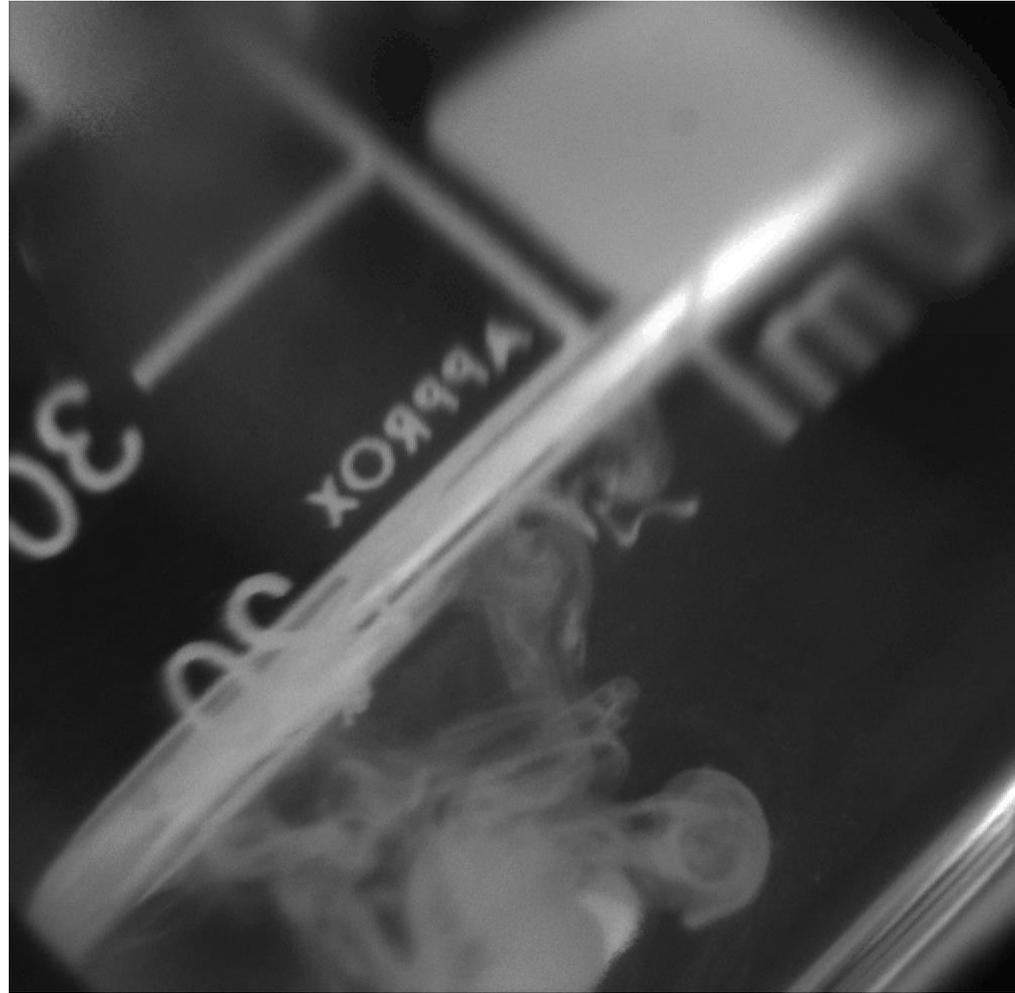


By varying the time window, embed *many* spatial/temporal resolutions in a *single* image....

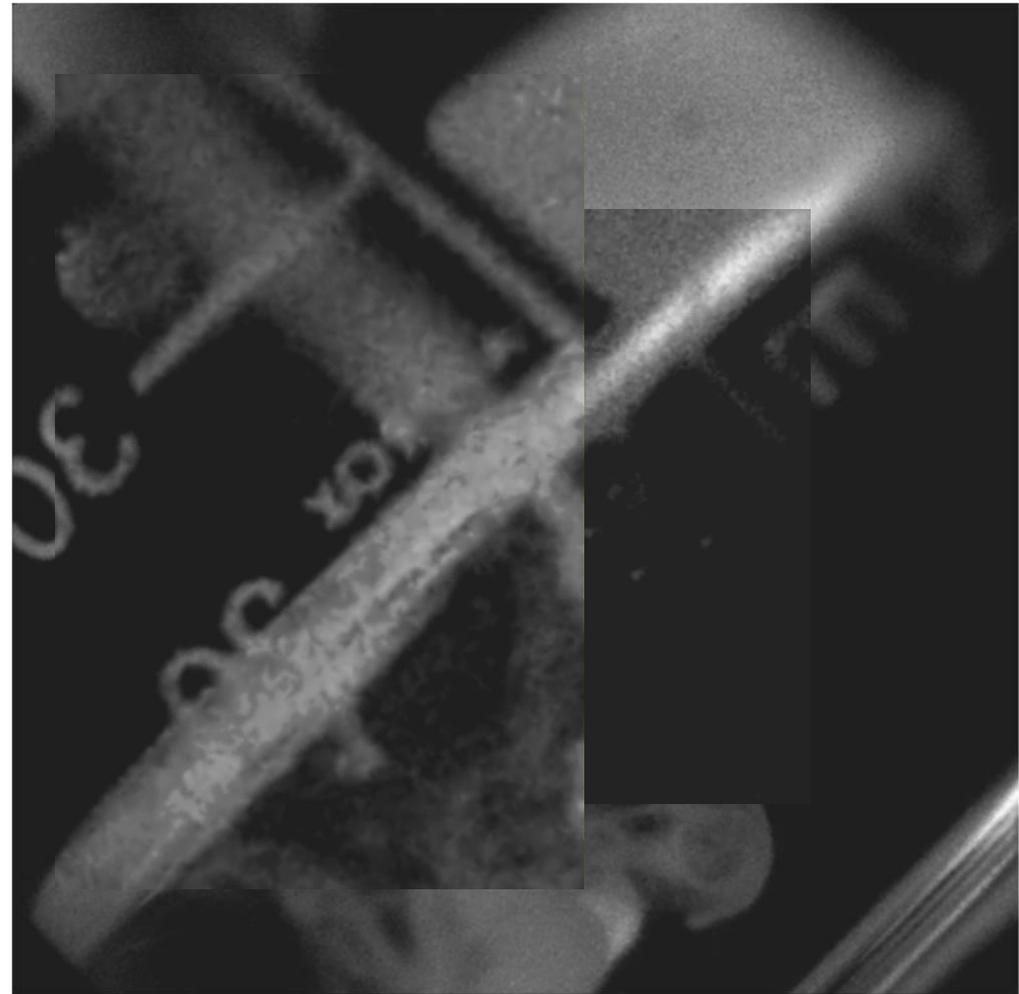
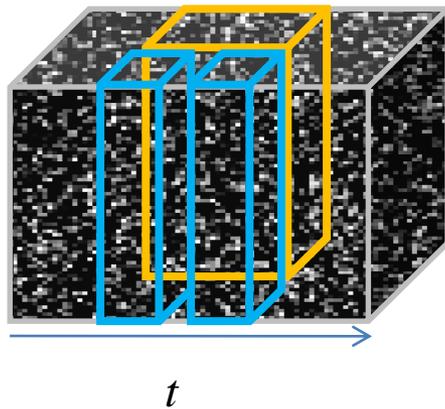
work in progress

Multiresolution imaging

20 frames captured
at 25 fps



Multiresolution imaging



1250 fps

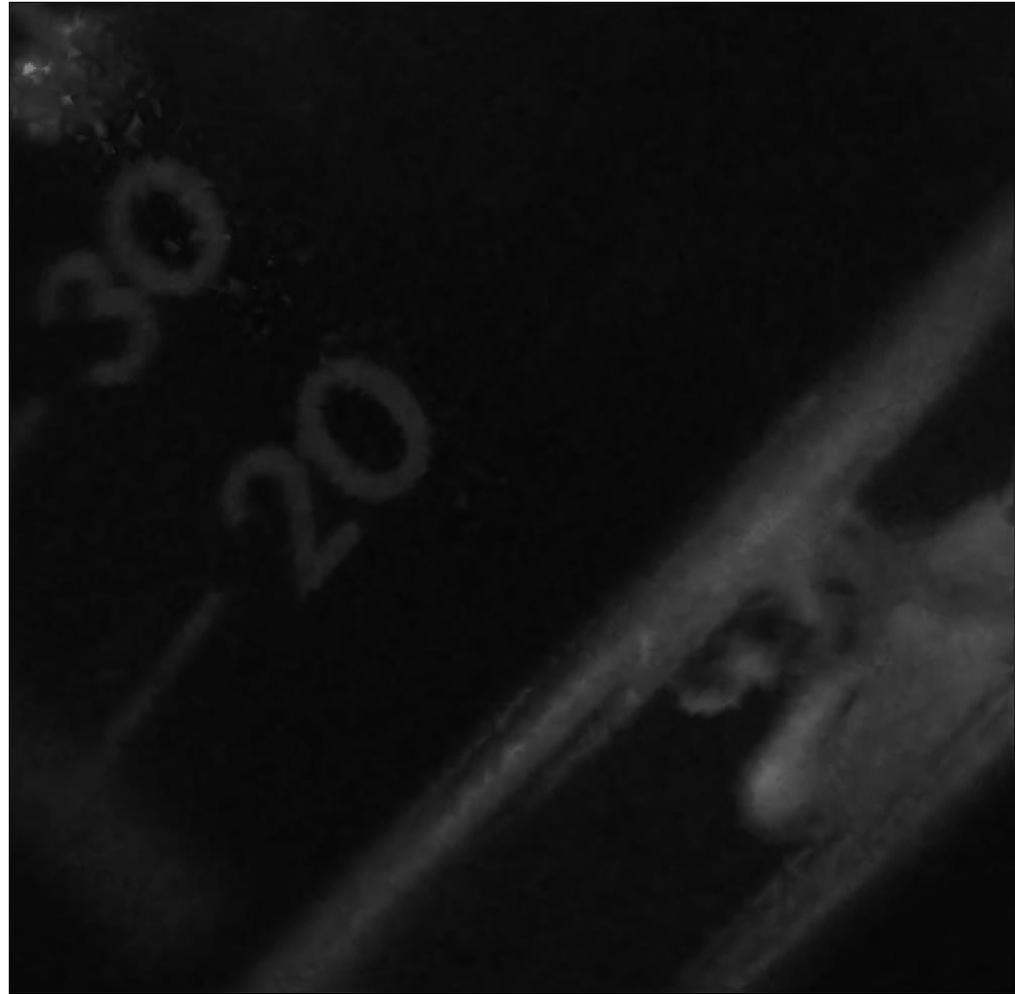
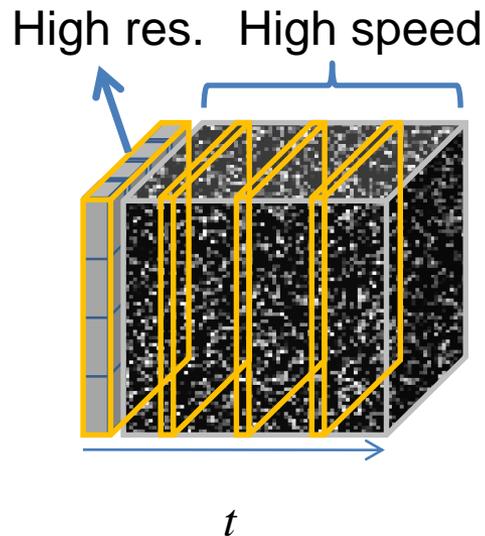
280 fps

Able to 'zoom in' to **any** spatial and temporal resolution, **after** the picture is taken!

also see: Gupta et al, "Flexible Voxels for Motion-Aware Videography", ECCV 2010

Multiresolution imaging

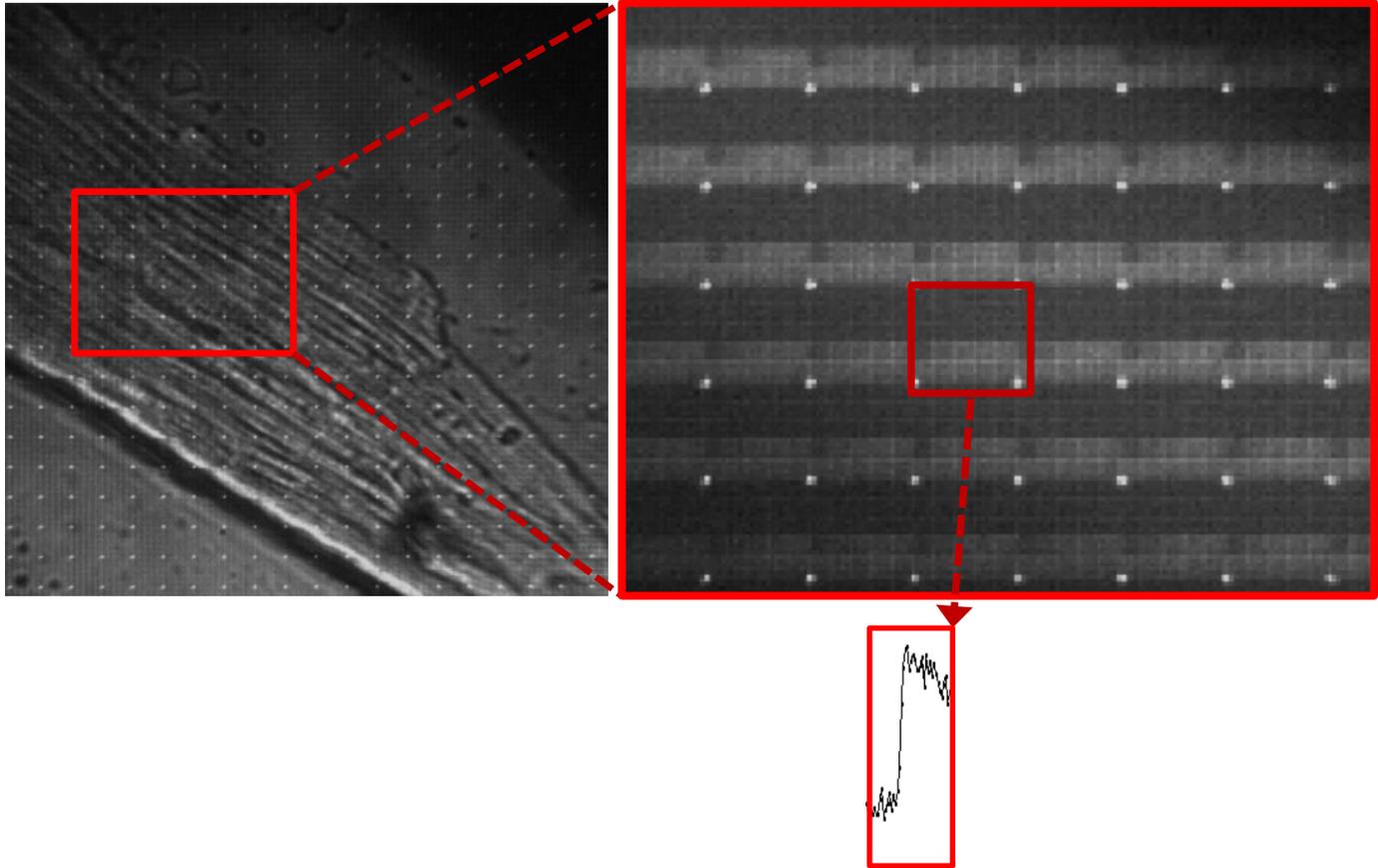
Can TPM acquire
sharp high-res images
& high speed video?



Flexibility: *One* Detector = *many* cameras

work in progress

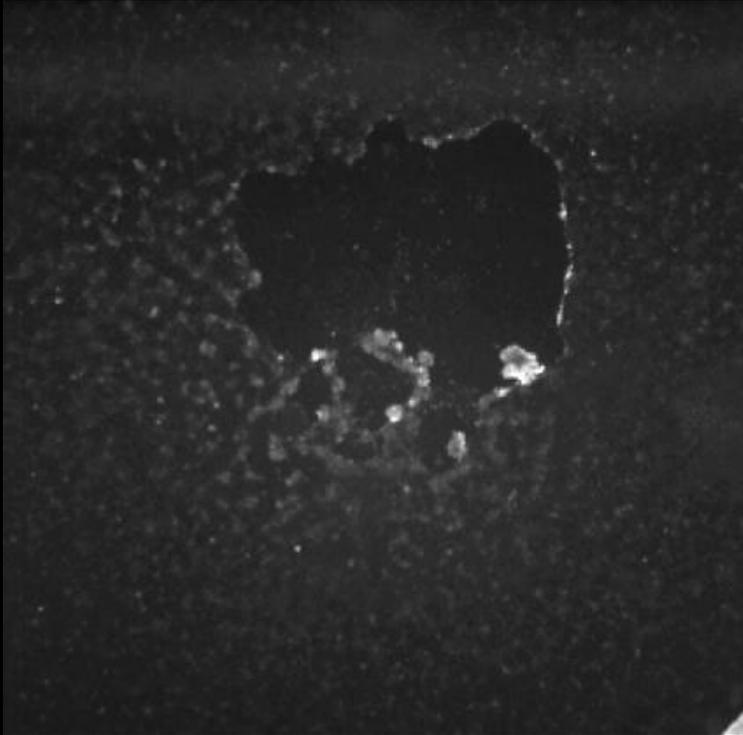
Calcium transients



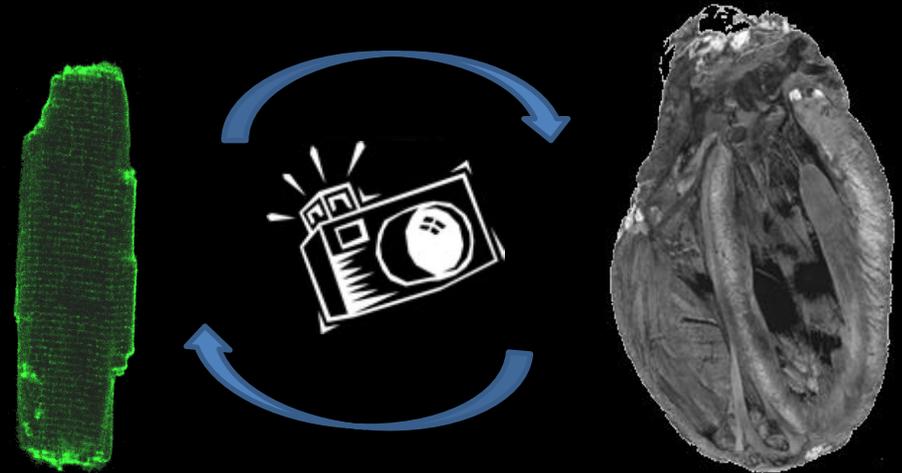
10 FPS camera

250 FPS Ca⁺⁺ transient

...what is it good for?



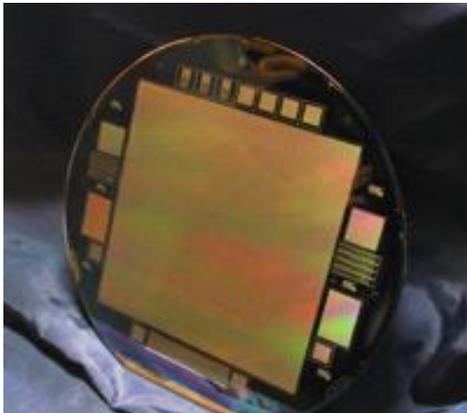
- Post capture zoom:
see cause & effect
- Long term recording:
image rare events
- Megapixel+ resolution:
structure vs. function



TPM

... is a first step towards a multi-scale imaging modality for the life sciences:

- Combines speed, resolution and flexibility
- Takes advantage of emerging imaging paradigms
 - Sophisticated computational techniques
 - Increasing camera resolutions

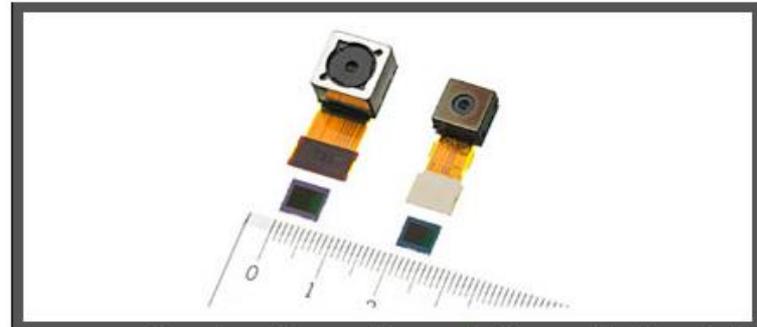


Press Releases

DALSA Semiconductor Delivers World's First 100+ Million Pixel CCD Image Sensor Chip to Semiconductor Technologies Associates (STA)

Posted 6/19/2006

Sony commercializes world's first*1 16.41 Megapixel "Exmor R™" back-illuminated CMOS image sensors for mobile phones



Also announces industry's smallest and thinnest*1 lens module for mobile phones

TPM on-a-chip...

Why?

Increased resolution,
dynamic range & speed.

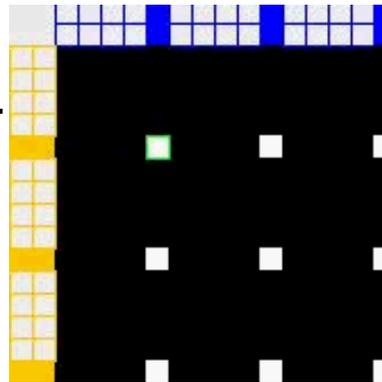
How?

Joint project between
Oxford & Nottingham

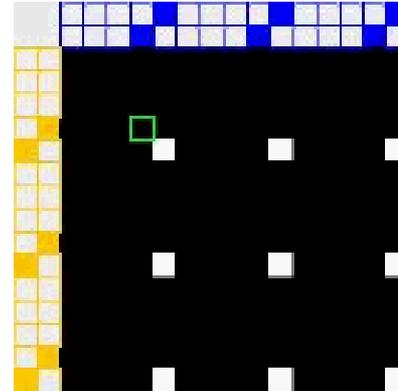
Roger Light

Mark Pitter

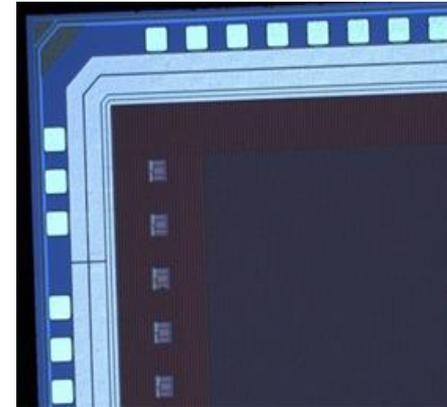
Mike Somekh



5x5 row by row



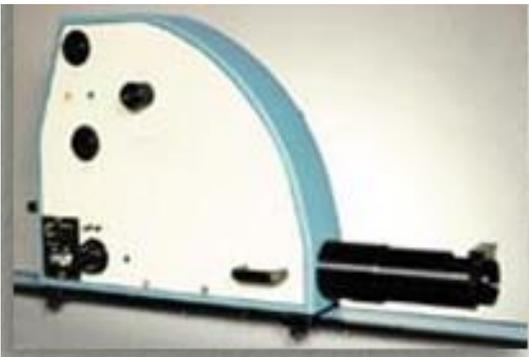
5x5 complex



200x200
prototype
(first light - 3
months)

High speed imaging (10,000 – 1,000,000 fps)

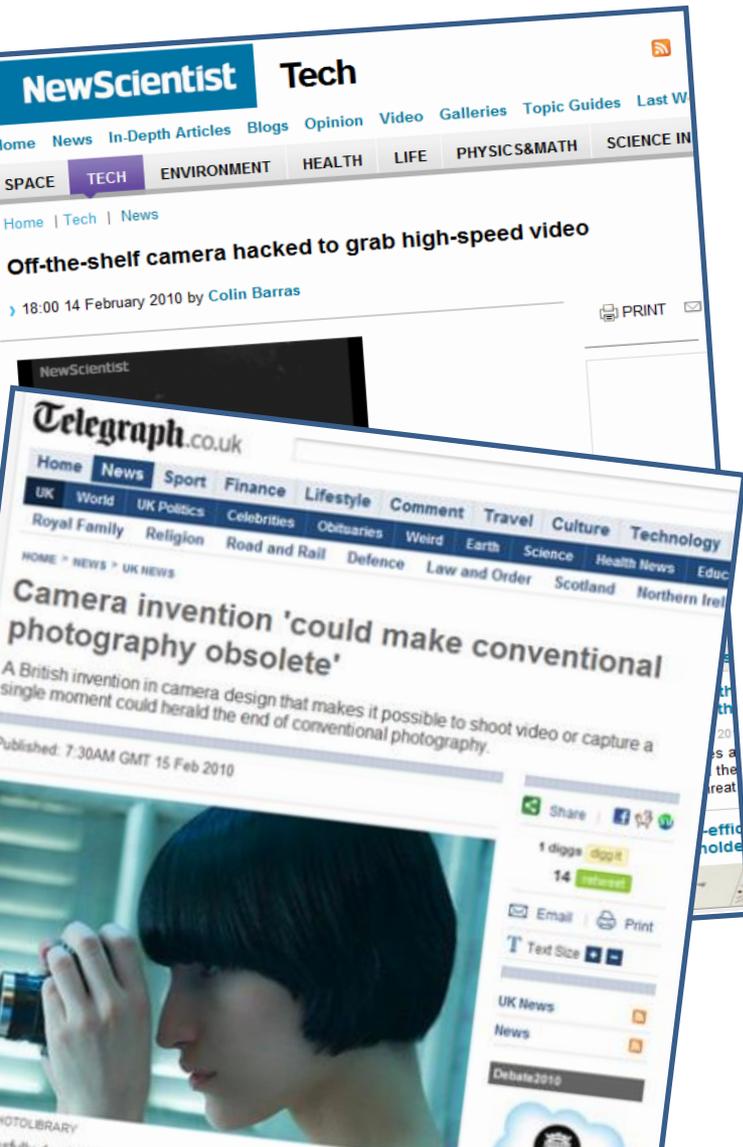
- To compete with Shimadzu camera.
- Cordin to fund & market final 4 megapixel TPM chip design.



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TPM+: A general platform for computational photography

What's next: TPM on a chip



Imaging at 1,000,000 fps



Joint project between

Lfoundry Rousset fab closes with loss of 600 jobs

January 02, 2014 // Peter Clarke



Lfoundry Rousset, the French chip manufacturing site of Lfoundry GmbH, has been declared bankrupt by the Commercial Court of Paris, with an immediate stop to activities on the site from Dec. 26 and the loss of 613 jobs, according to French reports.

Page 1 of 2

The move has prompted angry demonstrations by the workforce in Rousset and Marseille as well as allegations that Lfoundry in Germany misappropriated 20 million (about \$27.5 million) from Lfoundry in France. The German group is now the subject of a French criminal investigation,

according to a report in *Le Figaro*.

Analog and mixed-signal chip maker Lfoundry bought the Rousset site from Atmel Corp. in 2010 for 1 together with a lengthy order book and Atmel was the main customer for Rousset until mid-2013. However, when Atmel's requirement turned down suddenly in June 2013 the Commercial Court in Paris placed Lfoundry into receivership with a six-month observation period to give time to develop a continuation plan for the business.

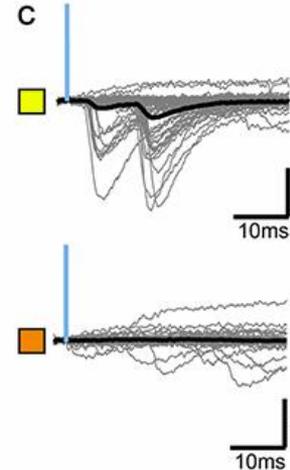
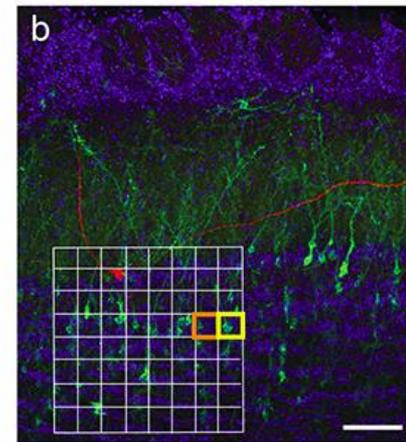
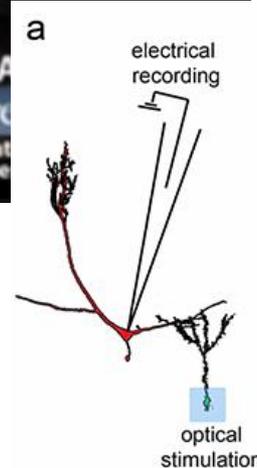
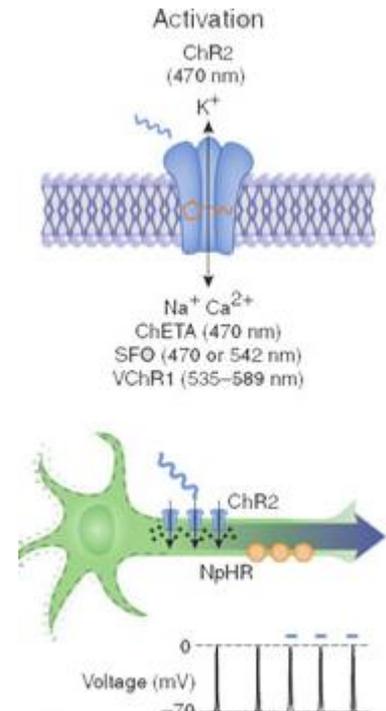
A voluntary redundancy plan was sketched out in November 2013 (see [Jobs to go at Lfoundry Rousset](#)) but it has failed to postpone the closure of the business.

The Rousset site will be preserved for a further three months while efforts continue to try and find a buyer but this will be for the site and equipment rather than for the business as a going concern with employees.



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Part 2: optogenetics



Thank you!

TPM Experiments: Matthias Tecza, Michiel Helmes, Alex Quinn and Peter Kohl, with thanks to Martin Booth and Ramon Casero for discussions, and Richard Vaughan-Jones for isolated cells

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SL Experiments: Rebecca Burton, Alex Corbett, Ed Botcherby and Chris Smith, Martin Booth and Prof. Tony Wilson

Cell Culture: Rebecca Burton and David Paterson, with Ed Mann, Emilia Entcheva (Stonybrook), Harold Bien (Stonybrook), Aleks Klimas (Stonybrook), Kevin Webb (Nottingham), Hege Larsen, Sam Bilton, Guy Stevens, Dan Li, Chieh-Ju Lu, Julia Shanks, Amy Sharkey, Claudia Molina, Noah Evans, Richard Hall, Pok Tang, Joanna Lau, Jacob Tomek (DTC), Gary Mirams (Computer Science) and Blanca Rodriguez.

Proteomics: Rebecca Burton, Hege Larsen, Holger Kramer, Carla Schmidt, Profs Carol Robinson & David Paterson.

