

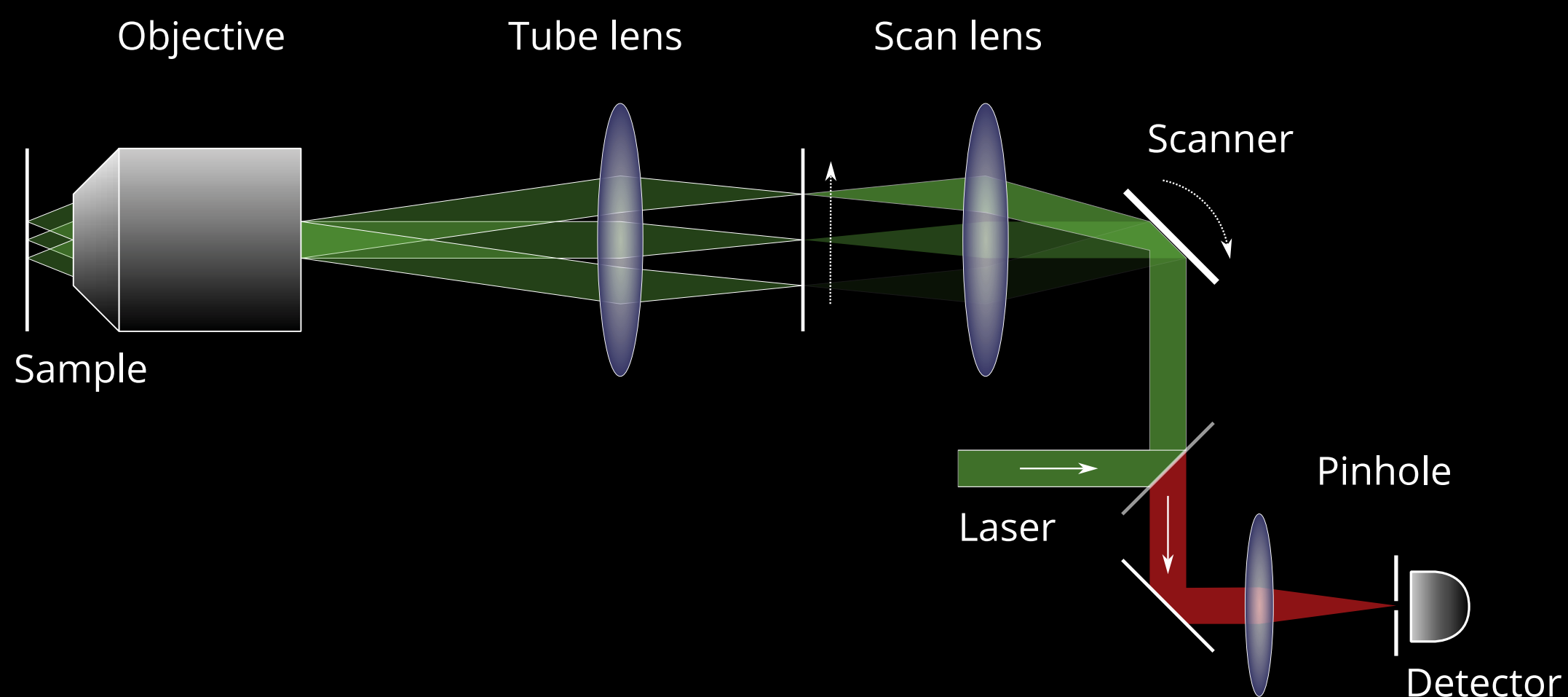
FIELD OF VIEW IN RESCAN CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY



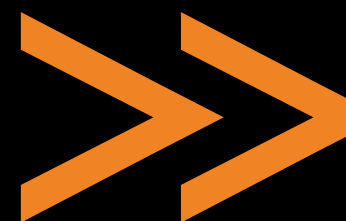
Field Of View in Confocal Microscopy

Field Of View (**FOV**) describes the area in the sample that a microscope can image. This area is also known as FOV_{sample} .

Additionally, FOV represents the portion of the object that fills the sensor of a detector (FOV_{detector}).

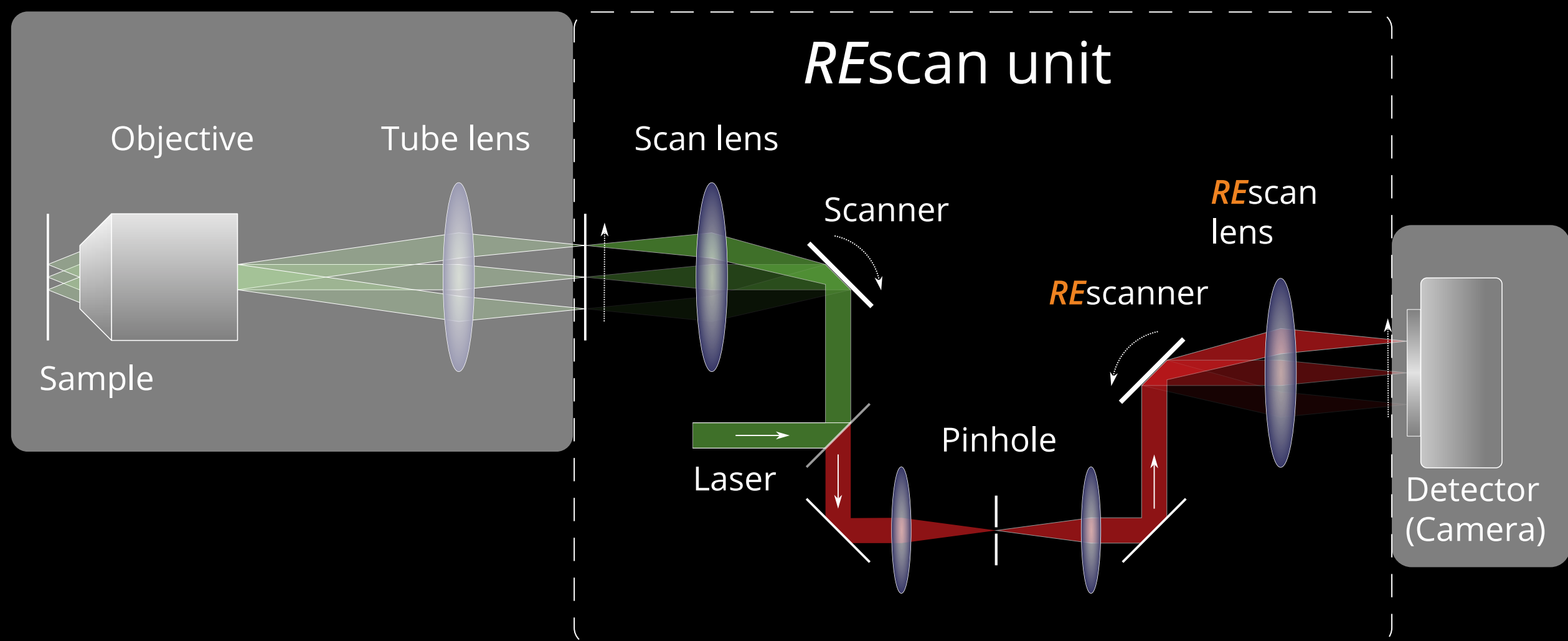


In standard confocal microscopy FOV_{sample} is usually equal to FOV_{detector} and is often expressed in **pixels**.



Field Of View in *REscan*

In *REscan* confocal, after the first scan of the sample, the image is rescanned onto a camera which works as a detector.



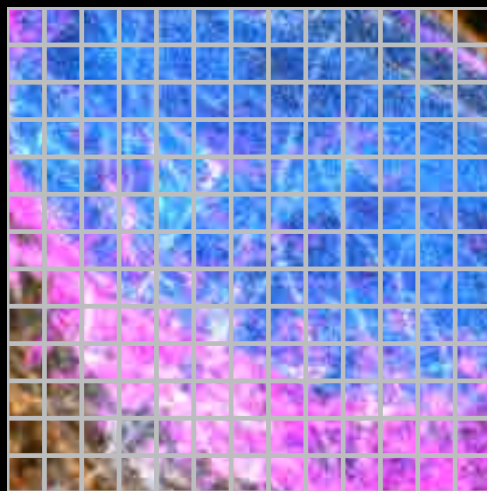
Here, two issues arise if the FOV is expressed in pixels.



Issue 1: Pixel size varies

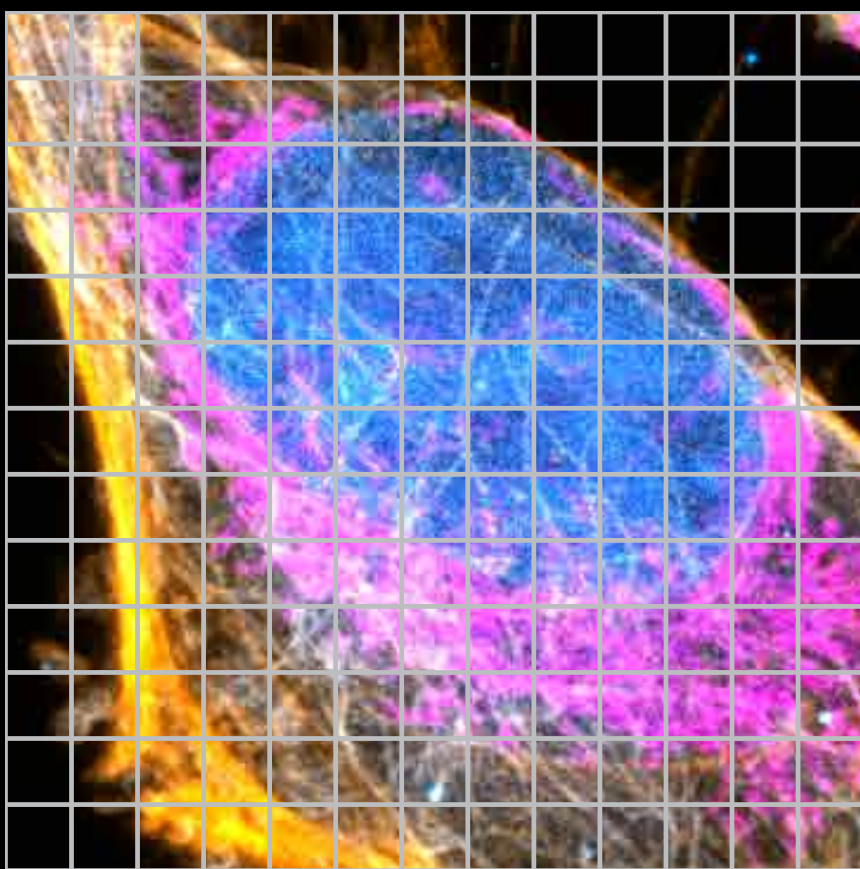
Different cameras might have pixel grids with the same number of pixels, but different pixel sizes.

12x12 px



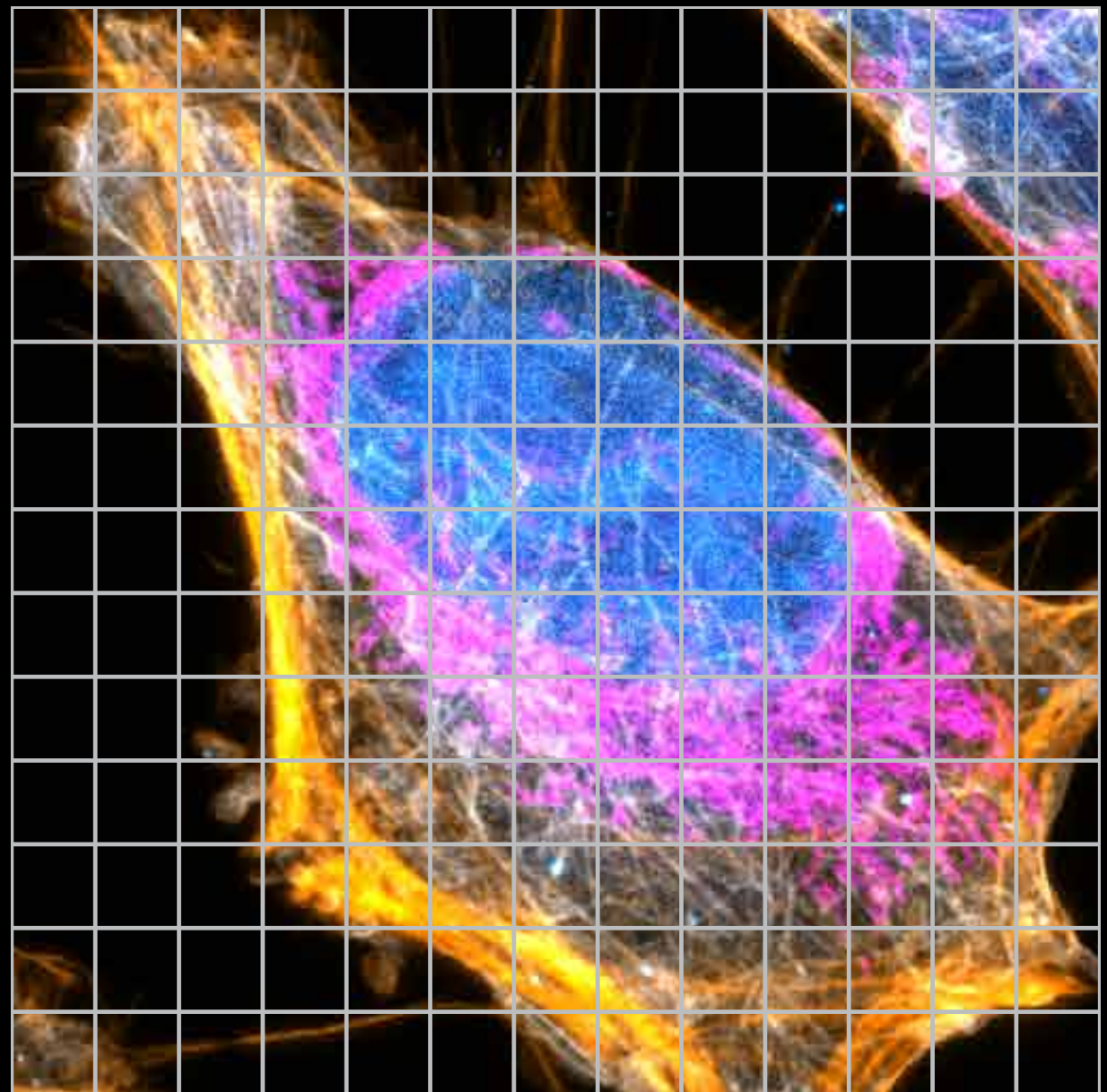
2.6 μm per px

12x12 px



4.6 μm per px

12x12 px



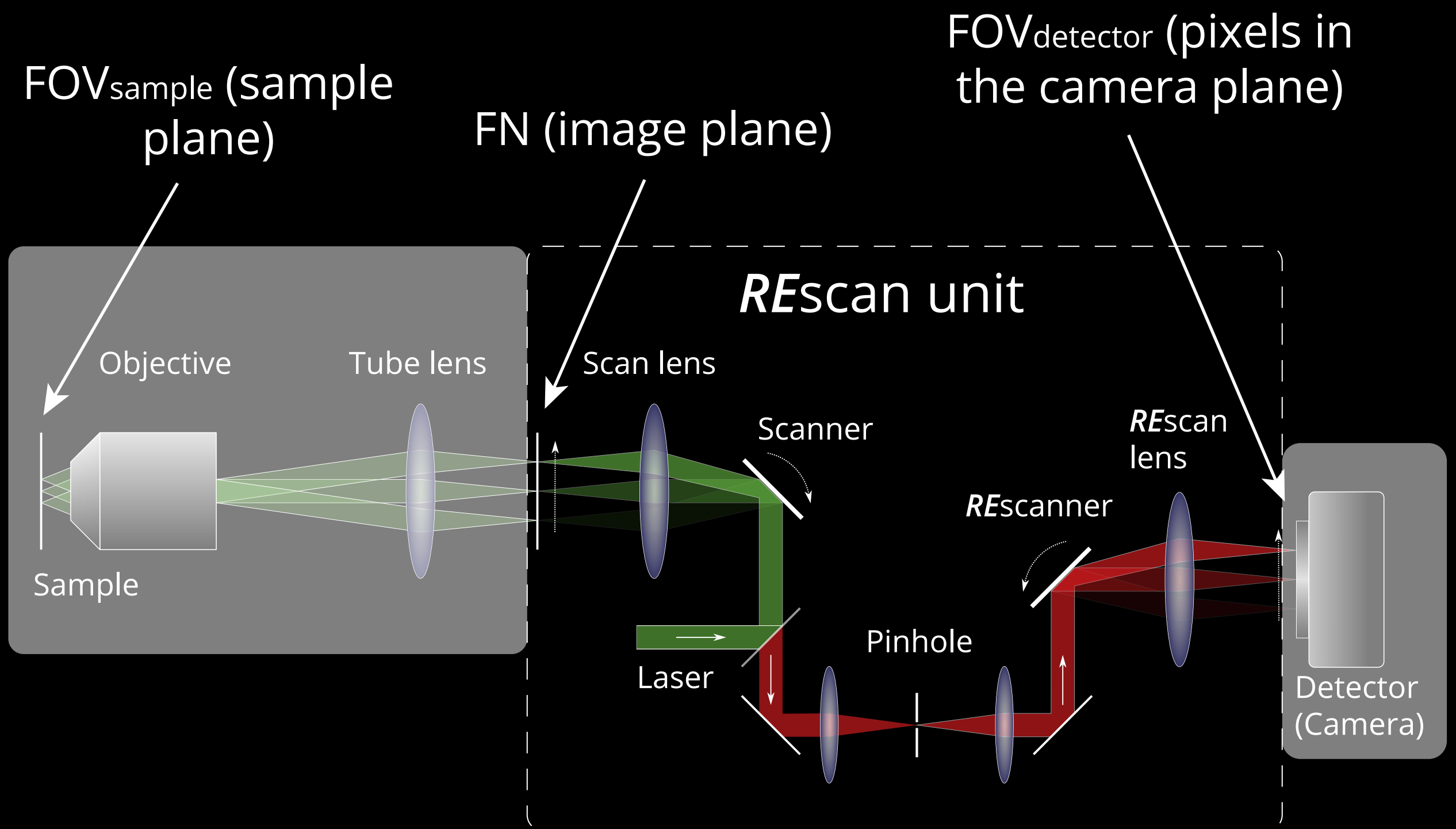
6.5 μm per px



Issue 2:

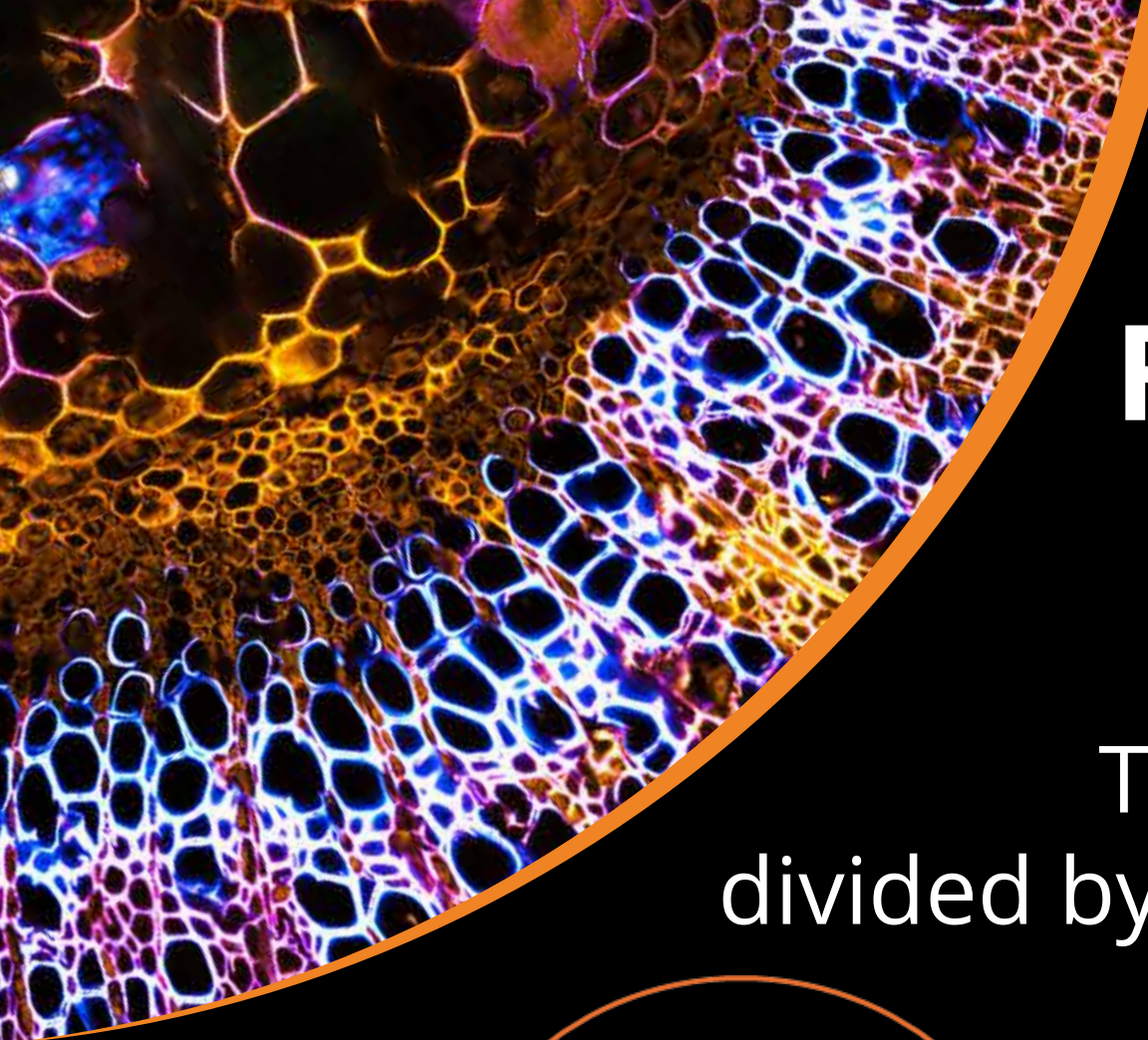
FOV_{detector} ≠ FOV_{sample}

In *REscan* confocal, the size of the camera plane is not always identical to the FOV in the sample.



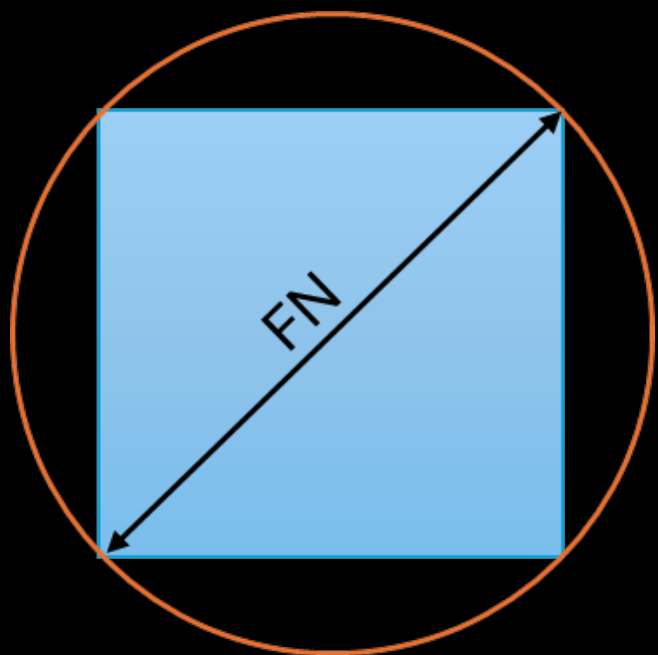
FOV can also be expressed as the Field Number (**FN**) in the image plane in mm.





The solution: FOV in units of length

The FOV_{sample} is the Field Number divided by the objective magnification (**M**).



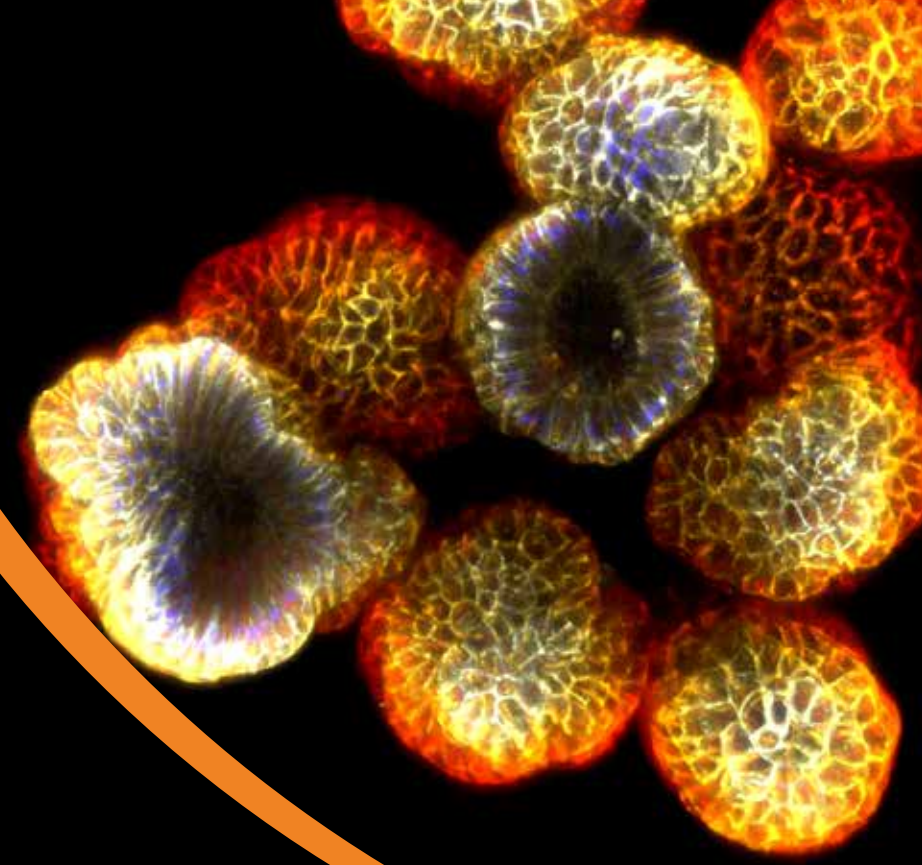
$$FOV_{\text{sample}} = \frac{FN}{M}$$

FN	FOV in mm ²	Number of 6.5 μm pixels	Number of 4.6 μm pixels
12.5	8.9 x 8.9	1369 x 1369	1935 x 1935
18.8	13.3 x 13.3	2048 x 2048	2898 x 2898
22	15.6 x 15.6	2400 x 2400	3392 x 3392
25	17.7 x 17.7	2728 x 2728	3855 x 3855

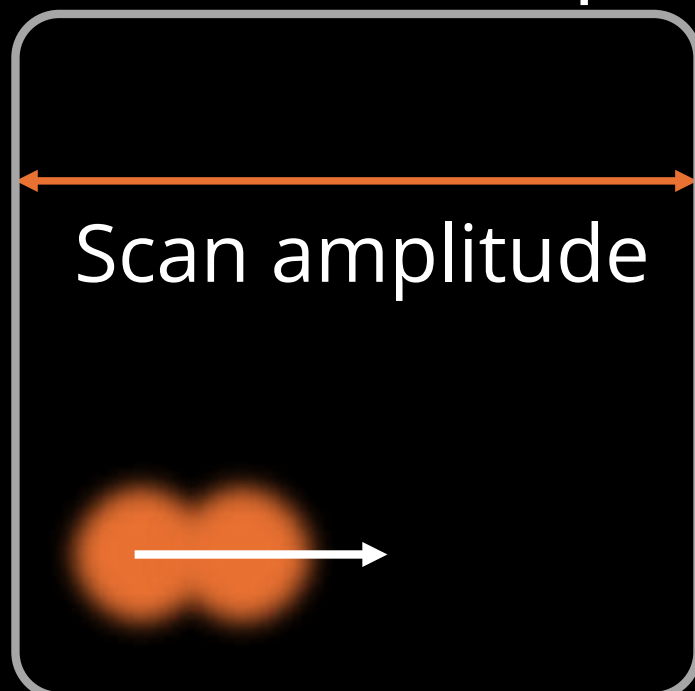
Different *REscan* systems handle FOV_{sample} in distinct ways. For example, this table applies to GAIA but not to RCM2.



REscan in RCM2

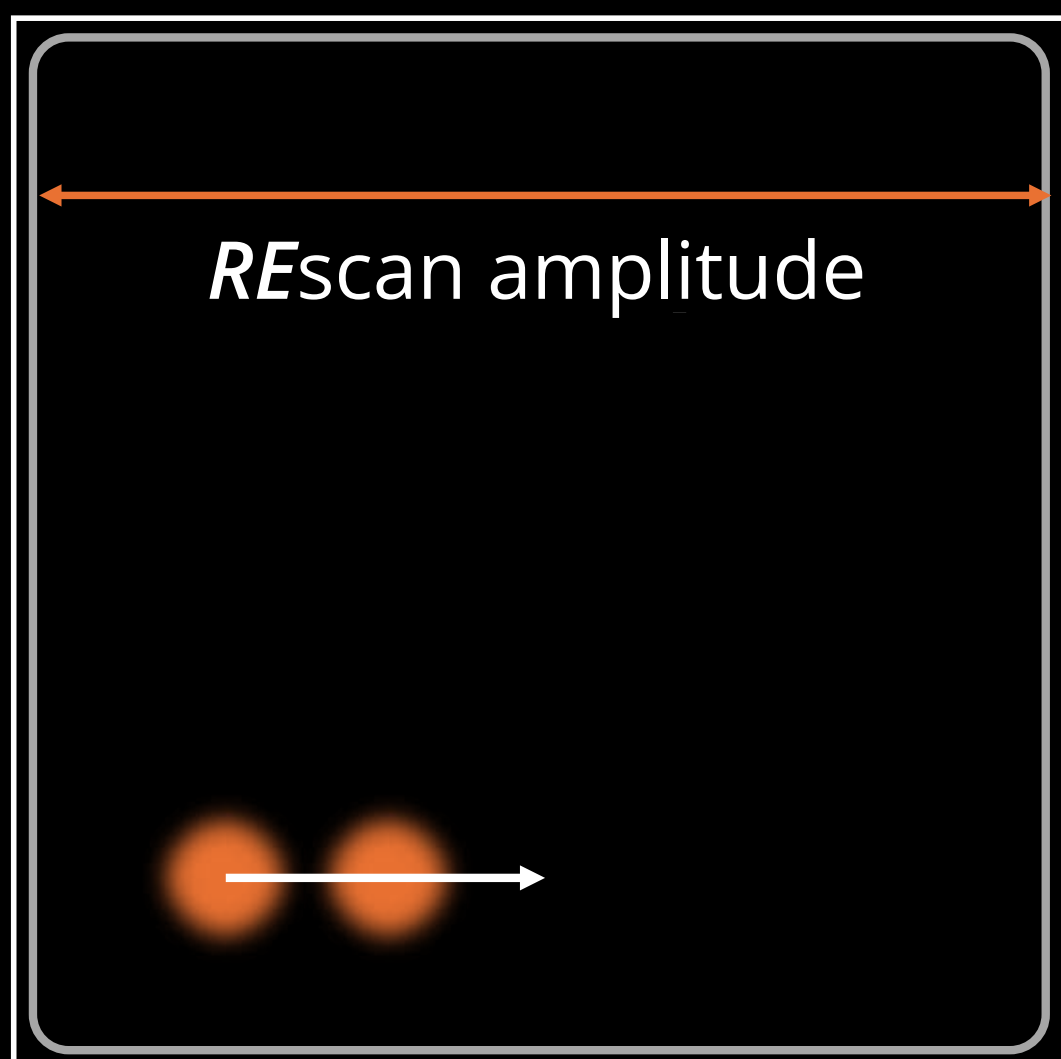


Scan on sample



In RCM2, the *REscan* amplitude is larger than the scan amplitude, creating a super resolution image, yet limiting FOV_{sample} .

REscan on camera



Here, the image plane is limited to **FN12.5** even though the camera plane is **FN18.8**.

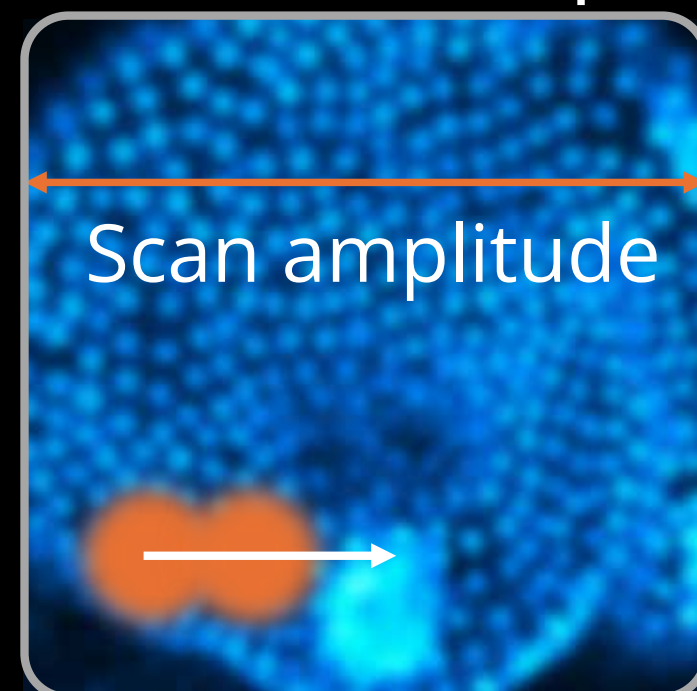


FOV in RCM2

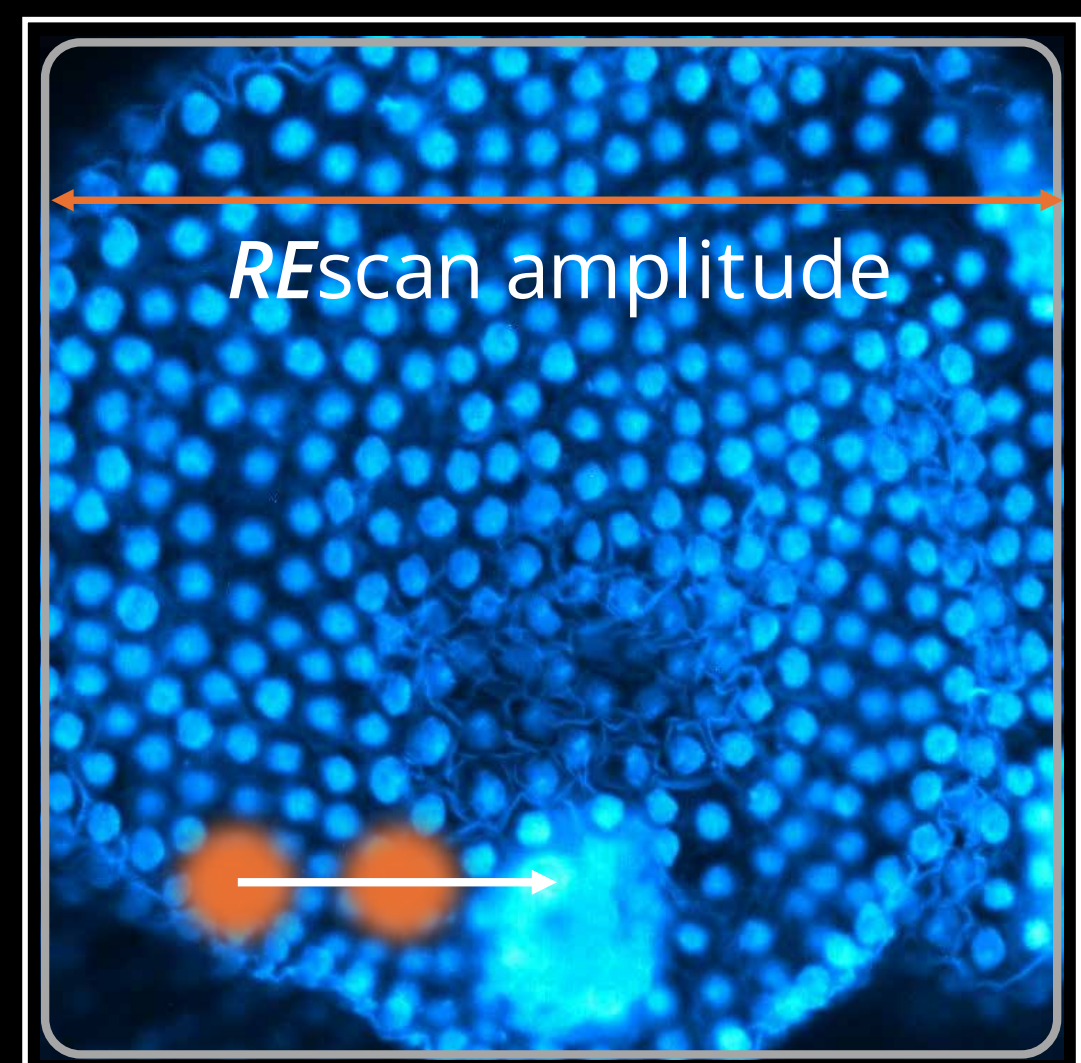


An **89 μm** by **89 μm** surface on the sample plane is scanned, when a 100x objective is used.

Scan on sample



*RE*scan on camera



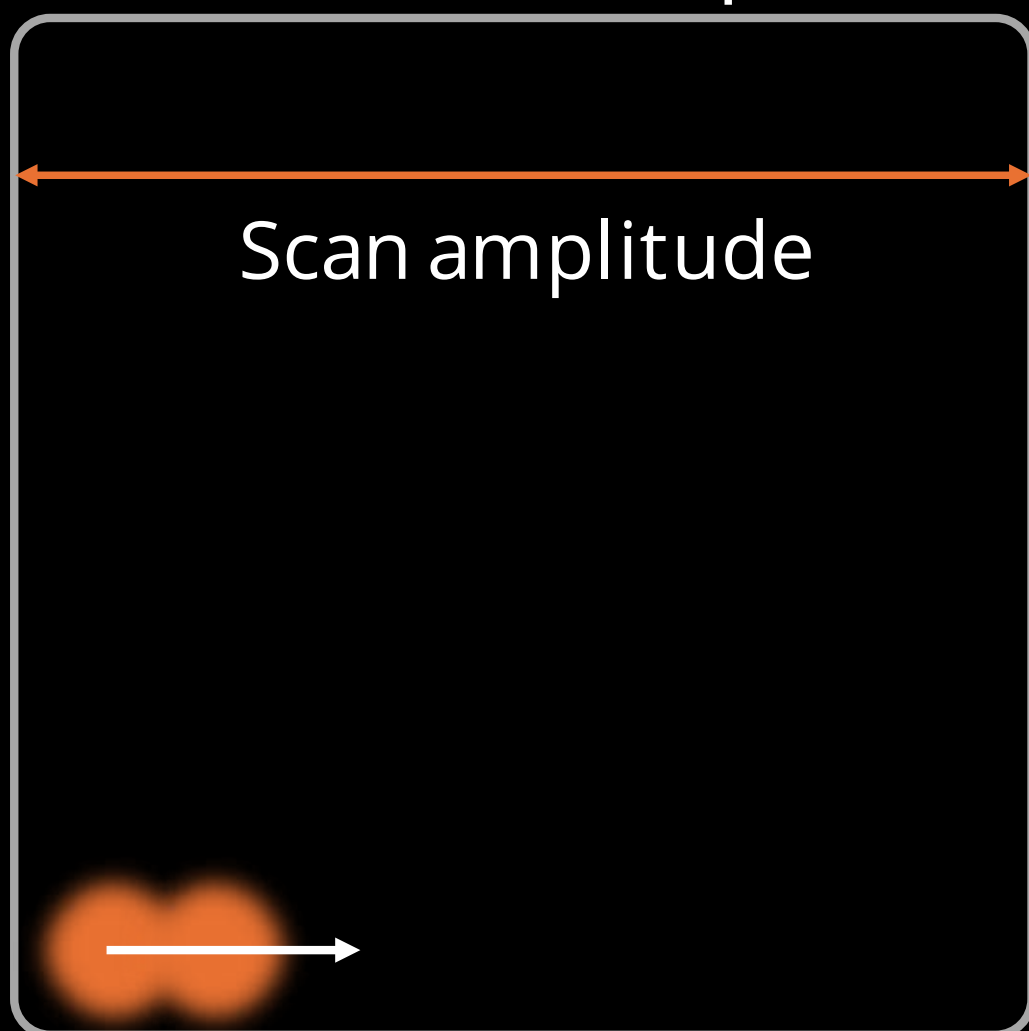
This is rescanned onto **2048** by **2048** pixels on the camera with a pixel size of 6.5 μm .



REscan in GAIA

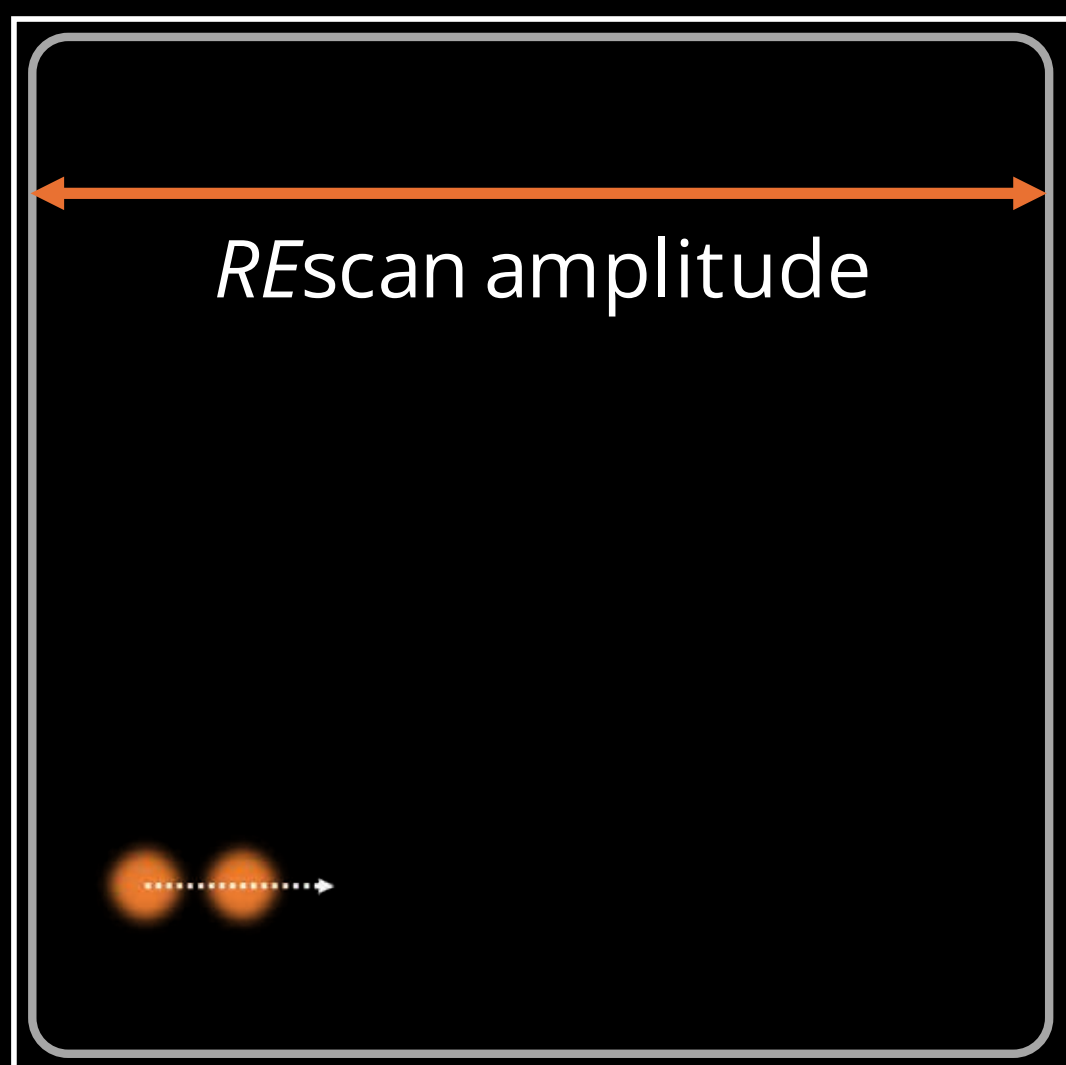


Scan on sample



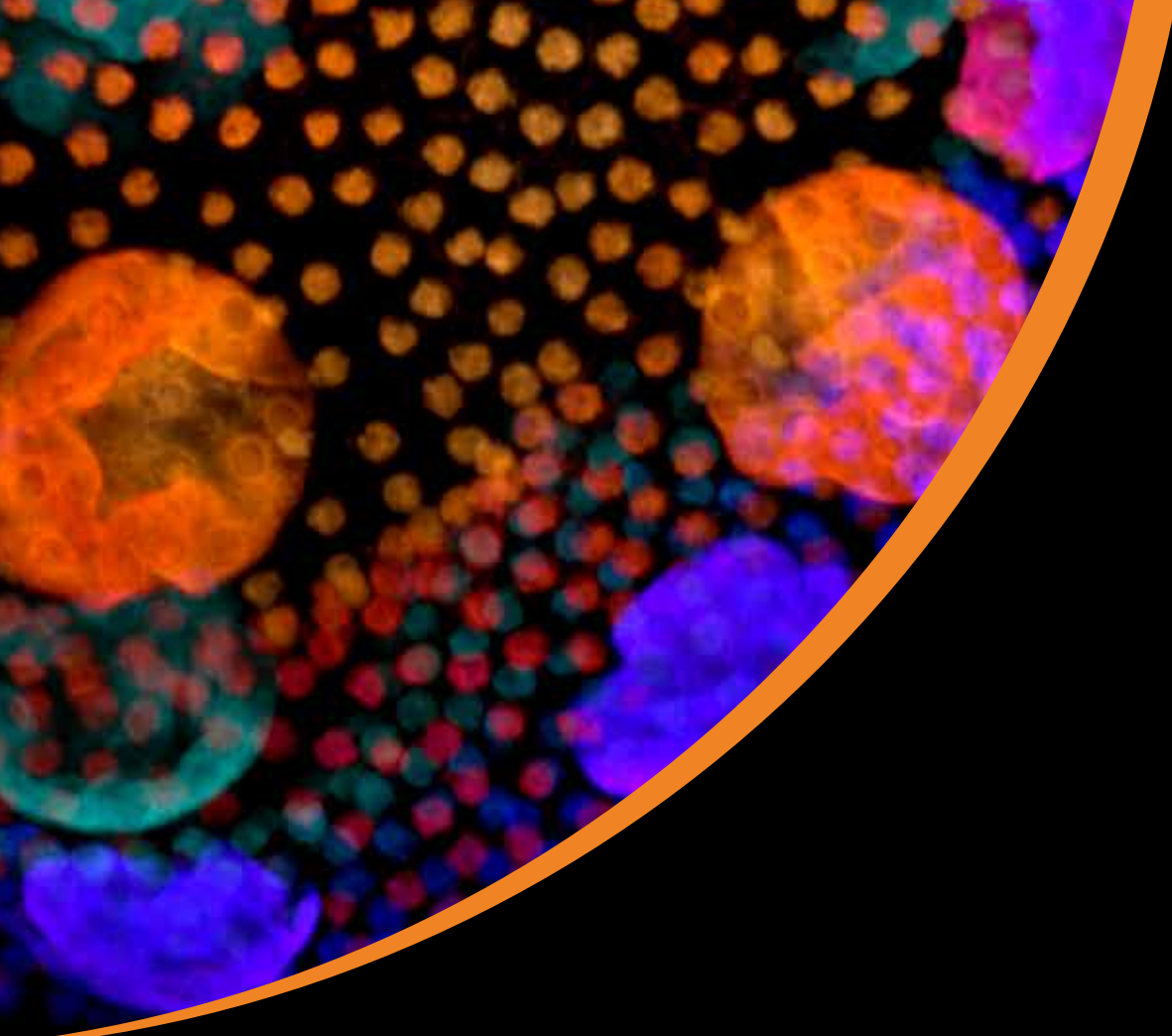
In GAIA, scan and *REscan* amplitude are always identical, creating super resolution images by using the complete **FN 18.8** of the microscope.

REscan on camera



The rescanned spot on the camera is smaller than the scanned spot on the sample.



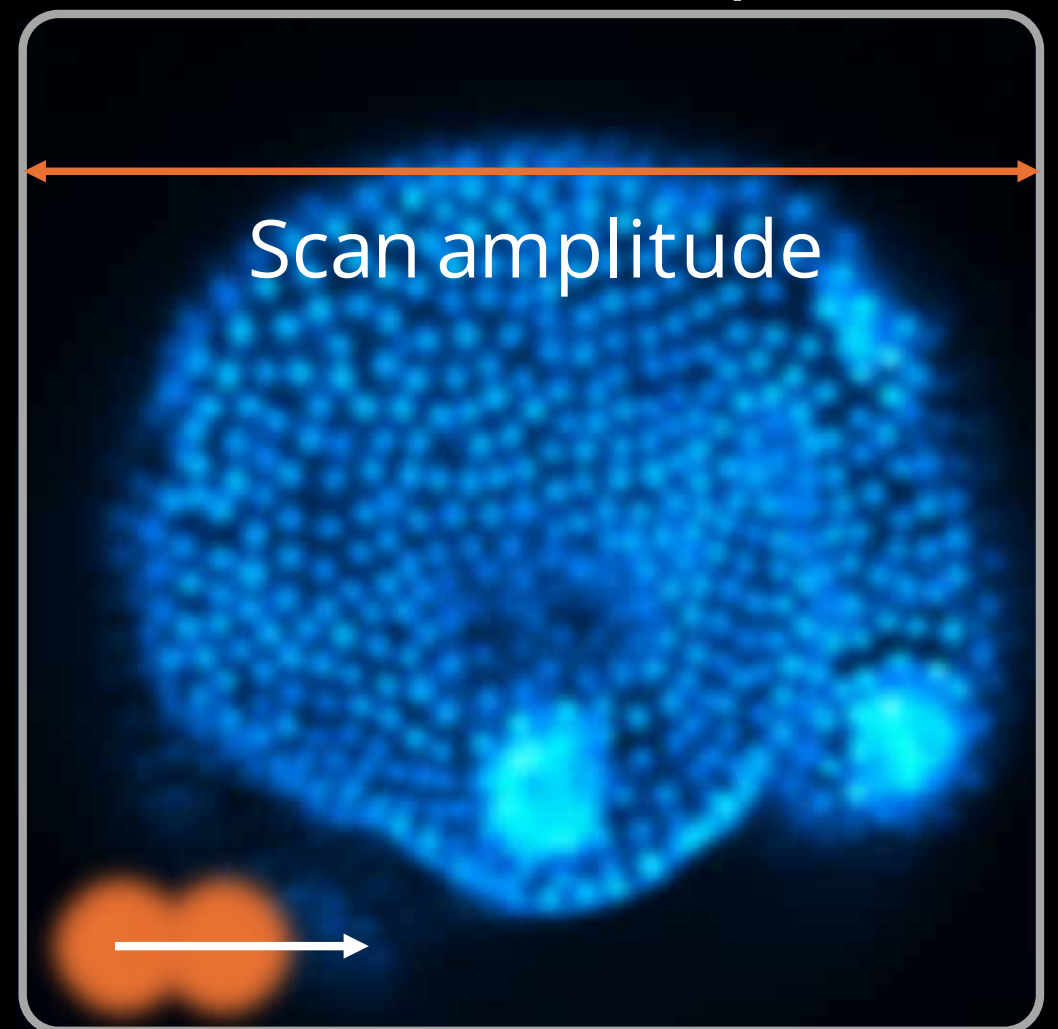


FOV in GAIA

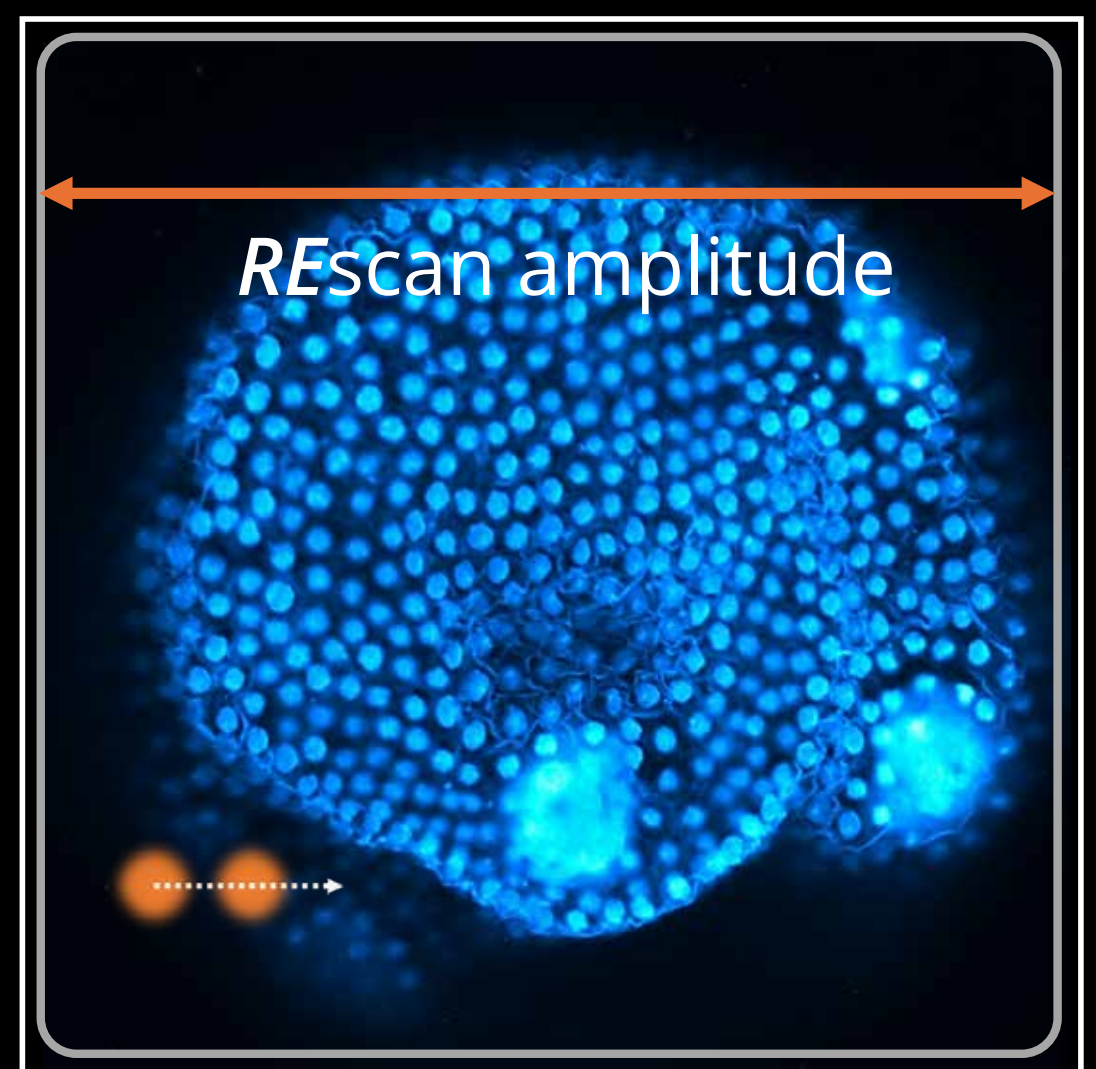


An **133 μm** by **133 μm** surface on the sample plane is scanned, when a 100x objective is used.

Scan on sample



*RE*scan on camera



This is rescanned onto **2048** by **2048** pixels on the camera, the **same FOV_{detector}** yet **larger FOV_{sample}** when compared to RCM2.





Find out more at
www.confocal.nl

Point *RE*scan



Line *RE*scan

