

Developing a graphical interface for image analysis of z-stacks of DIC images.



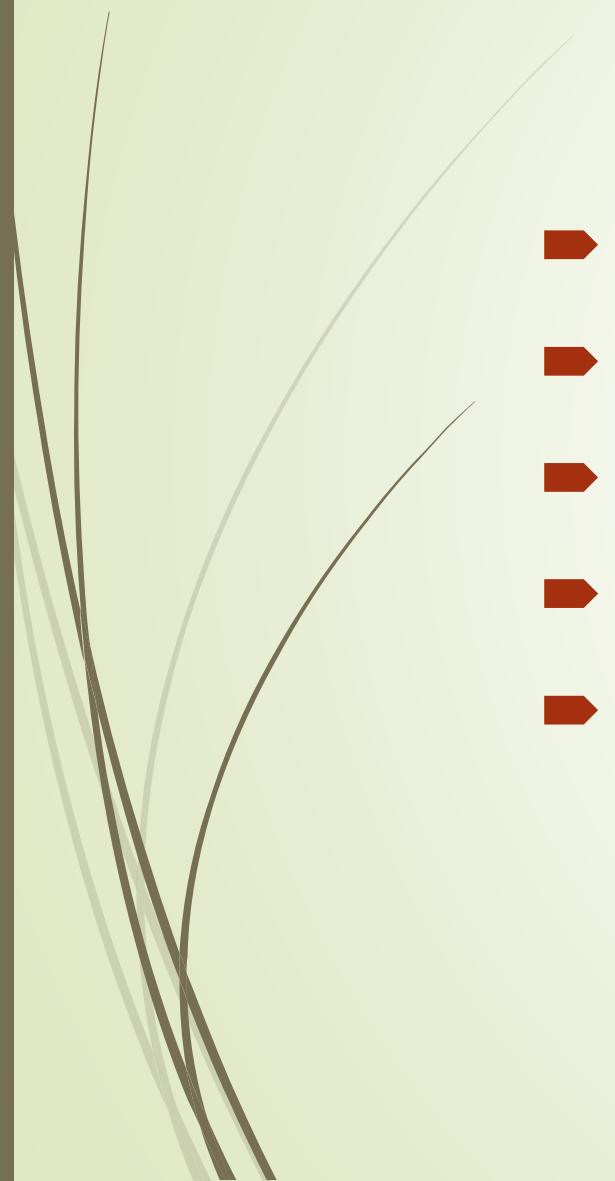
Presented by: Marc Aurele Gilles

Mentor: John Wiedenhoef

Advisor: Professor Alexander Schliep

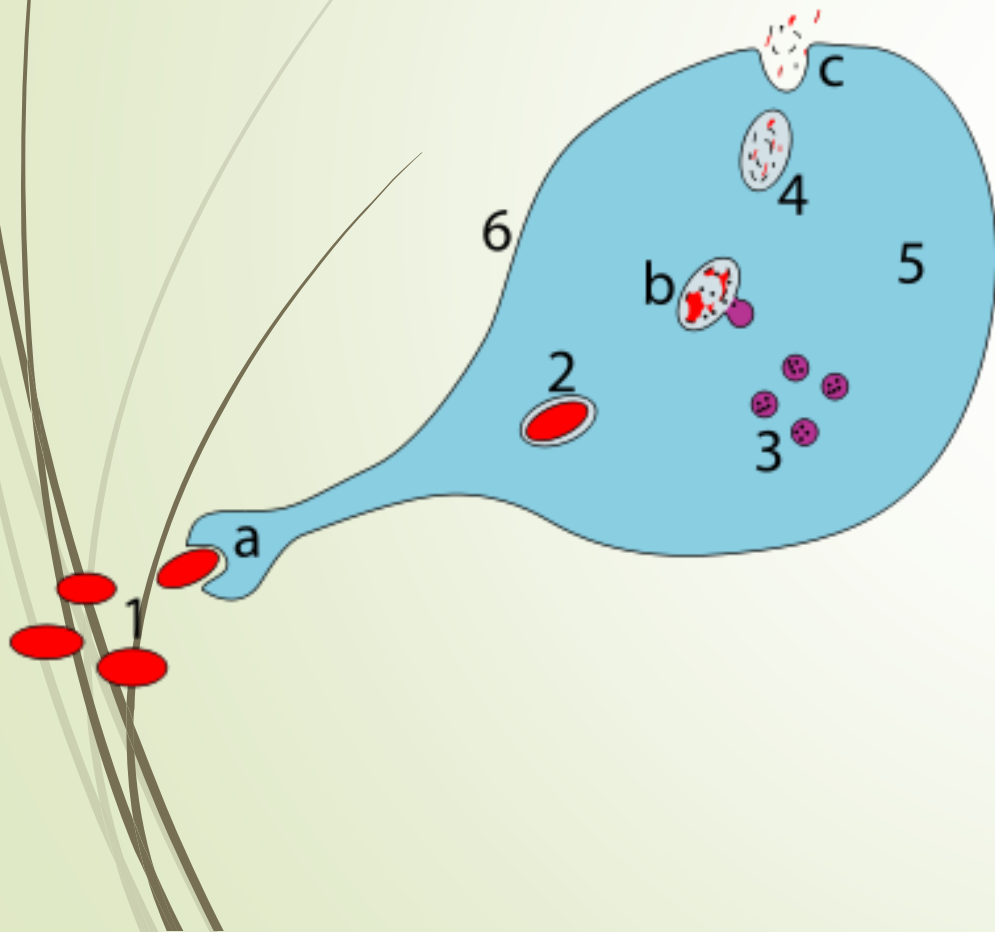


Outline:

- Background
 - DIC microscopy
 - Issue
 - Project
 - Expected Results
- 

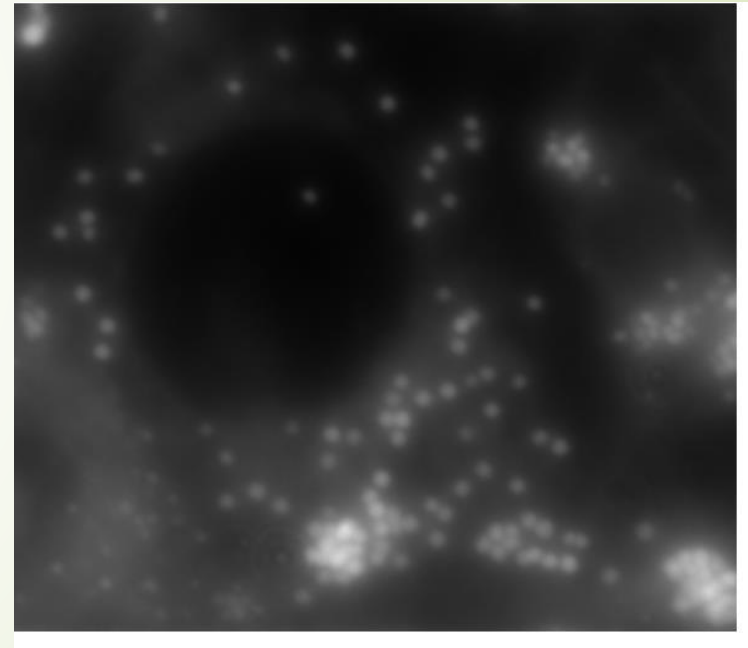
Background: Tuberculosis, Macrophage, Fluorescent dye.

Macrophage

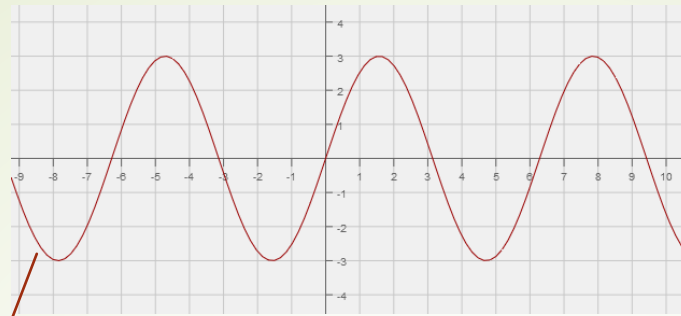


- 1. pathogen
- 3. Lysosomes

Result using
fluorescent dye

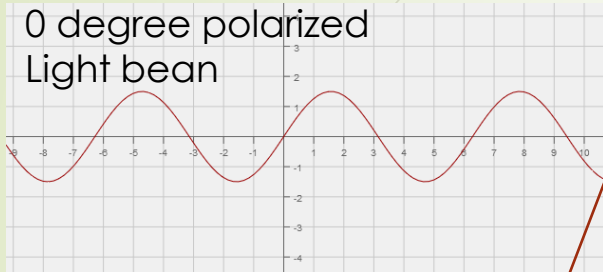


DIC: Differential
interference
contrast

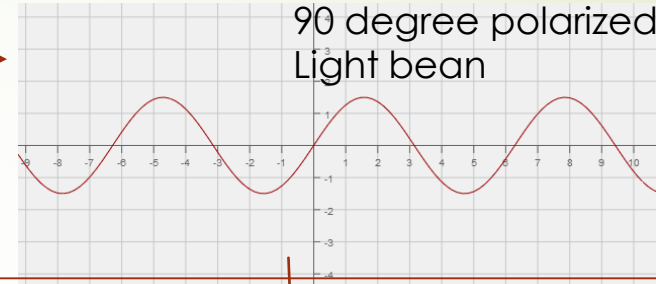


45 degree polarized
Light beam

Original
wave

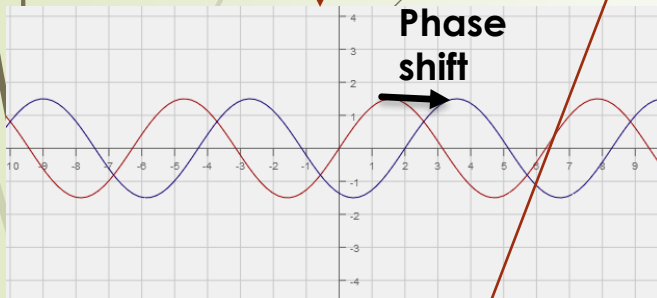


0 degree polarized
Light beam

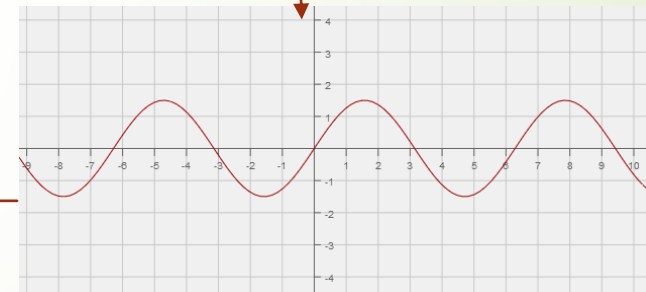


90 degree polarized
Light beam

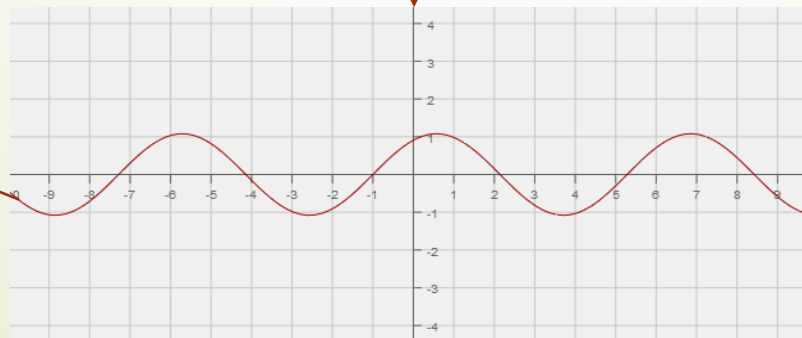
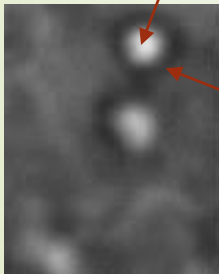
Wave is
decomposed in
2 components



Phase
shift



Light goes
through the
cell, phase
shift
happens



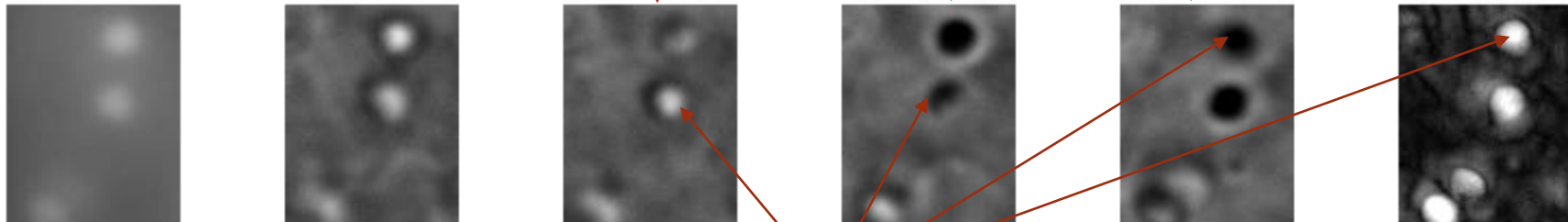
45 degree polarized
Light beam

Light is
recomposed

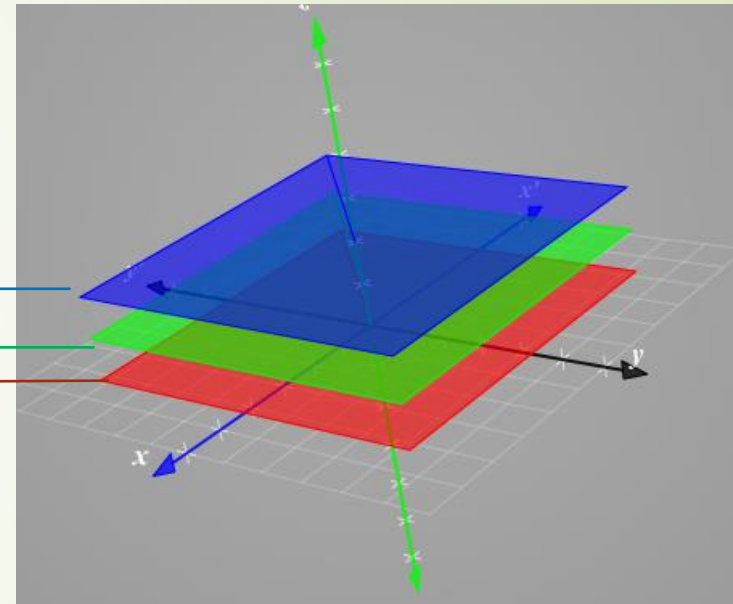
DIC: Differential interference contrast

This process is repeated multiple times at different focus planes (at different height) to create a z-stack.

Images on different focus planes.

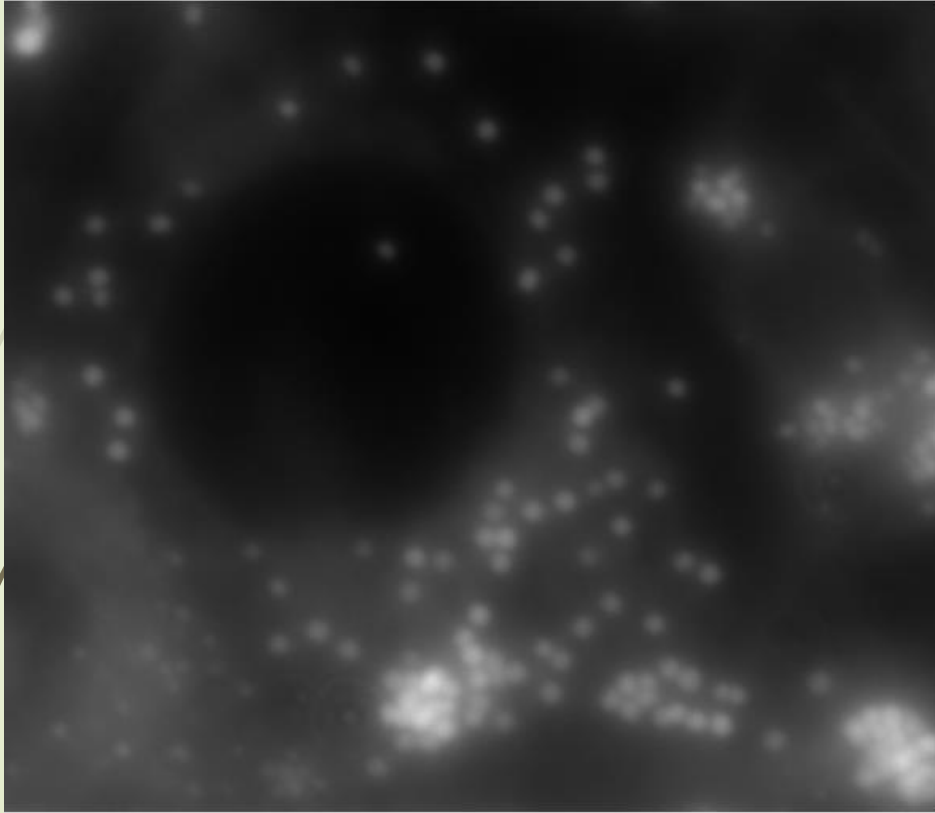


Lipid bodies

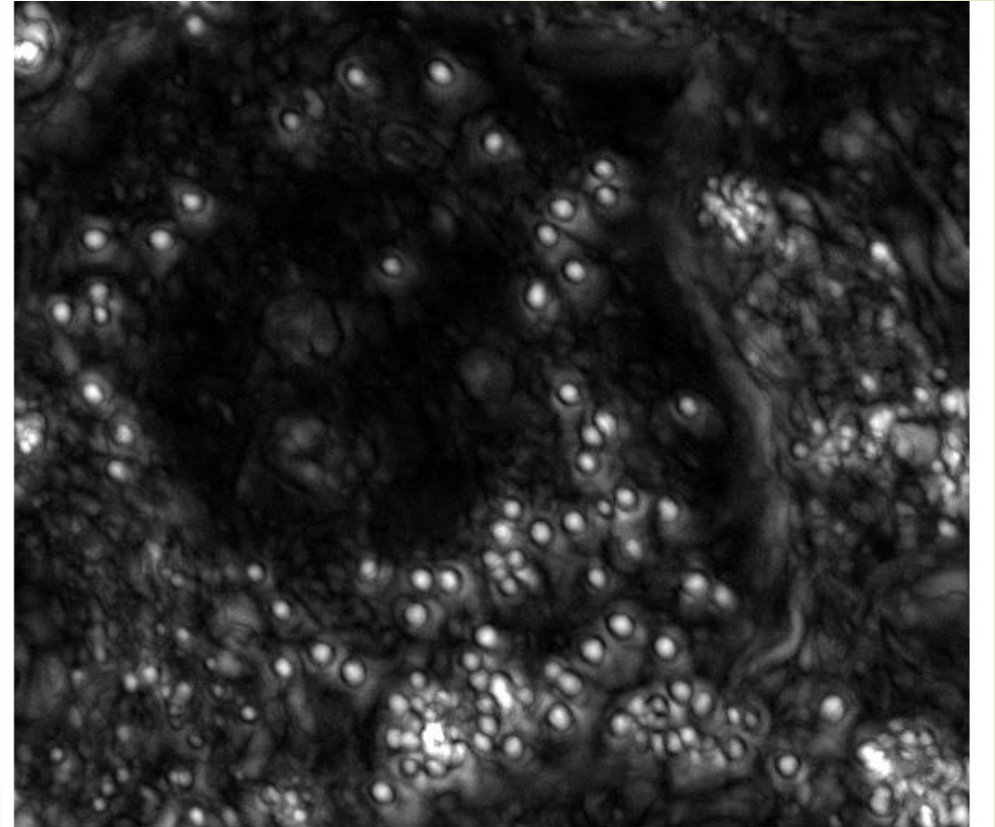


DIC: Differential interference contrast

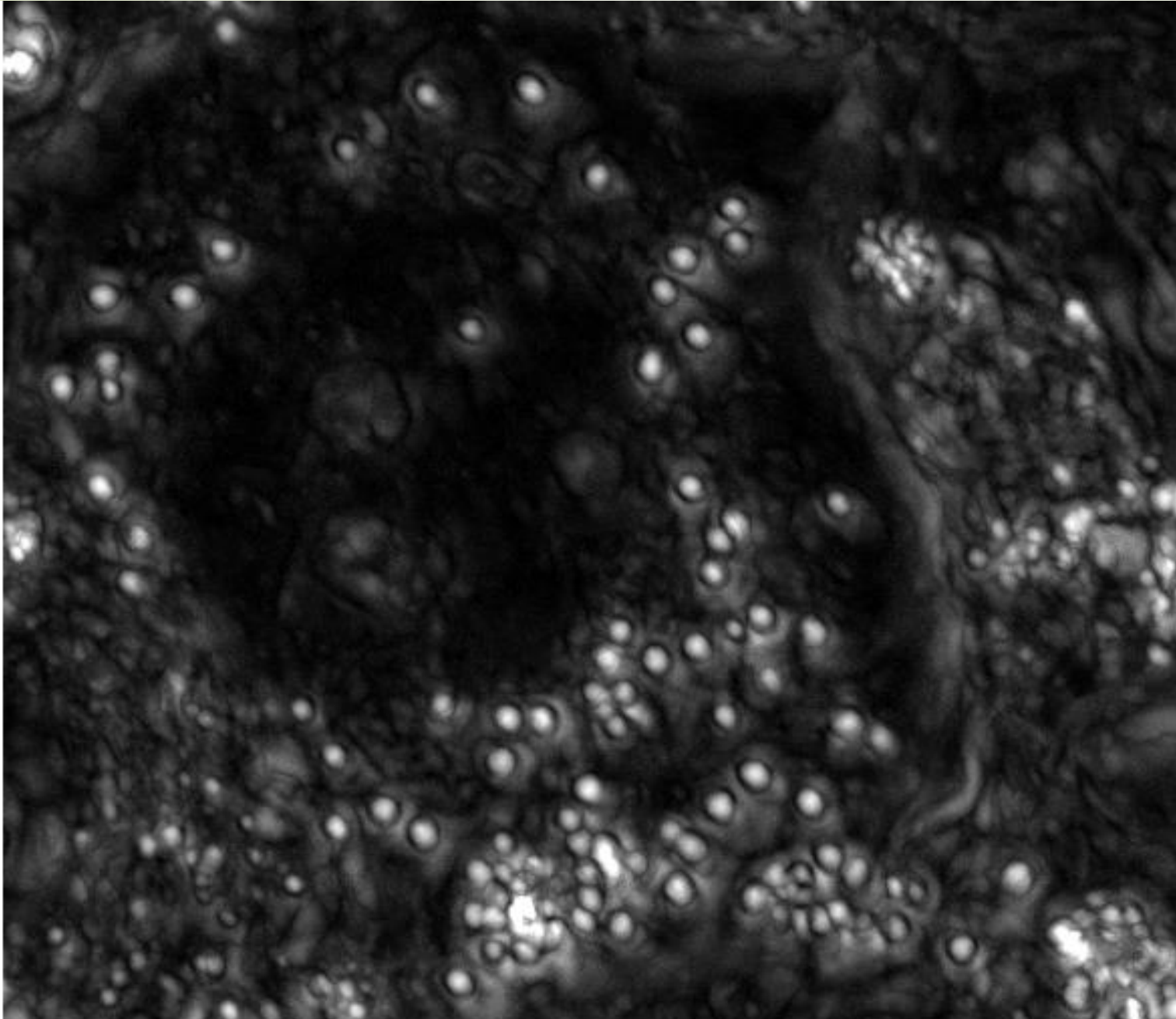
Result using fluorescent staining



Result obtained with DIC technique



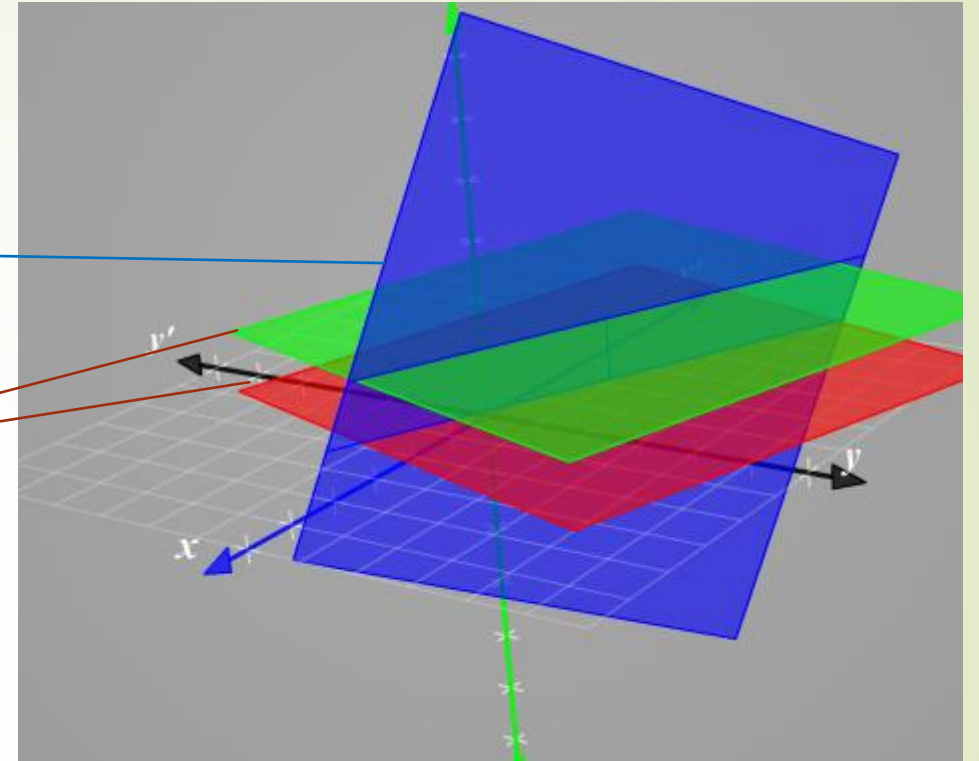
DIC: Differential interference contrast



The issue

Z stack

Focal planes

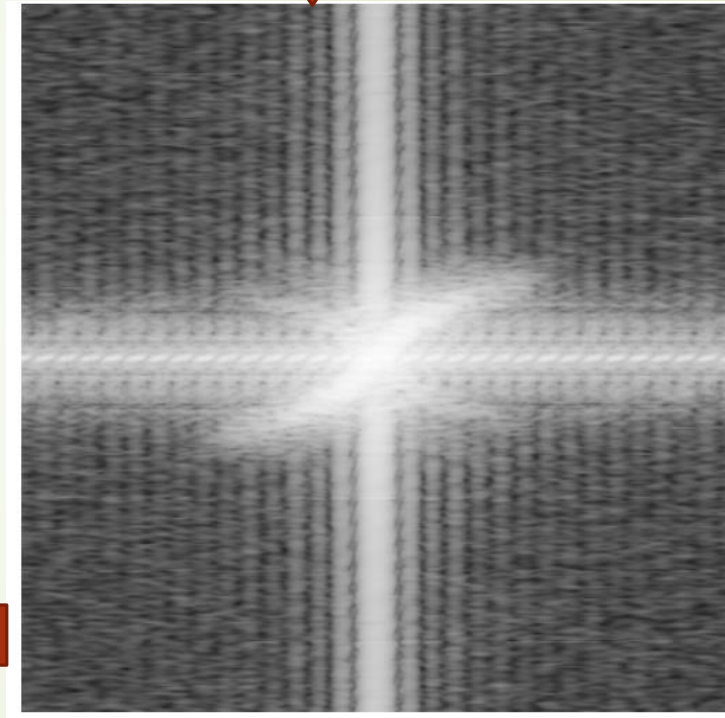
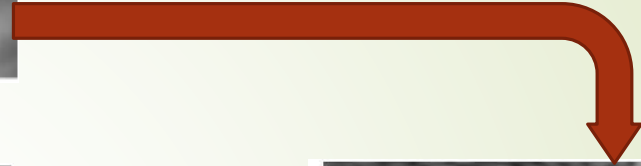


Project

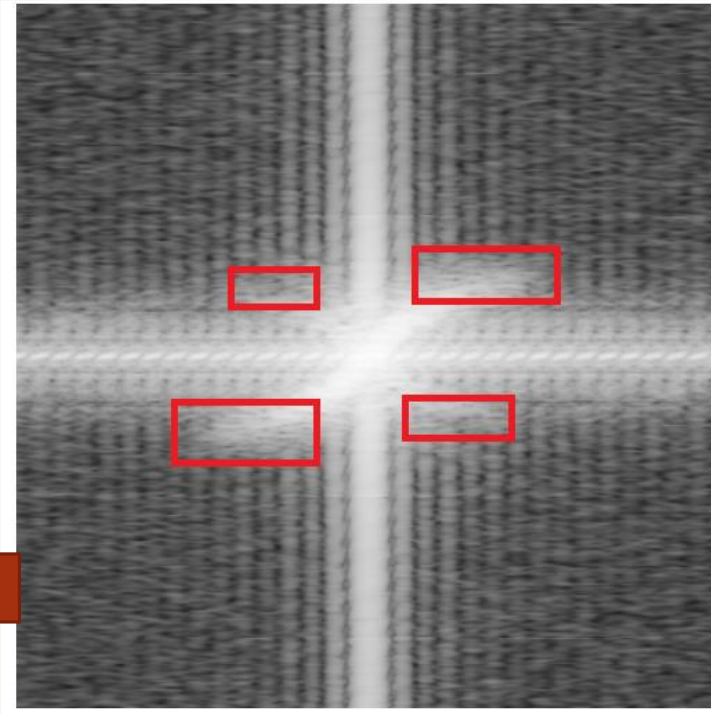
Z-stack



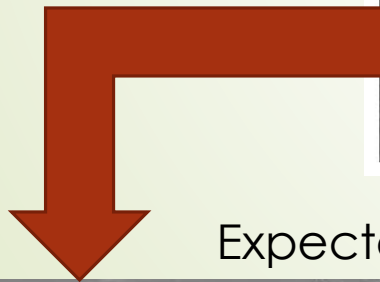
Fourier transform



Suppress
non-
orthogonal
component

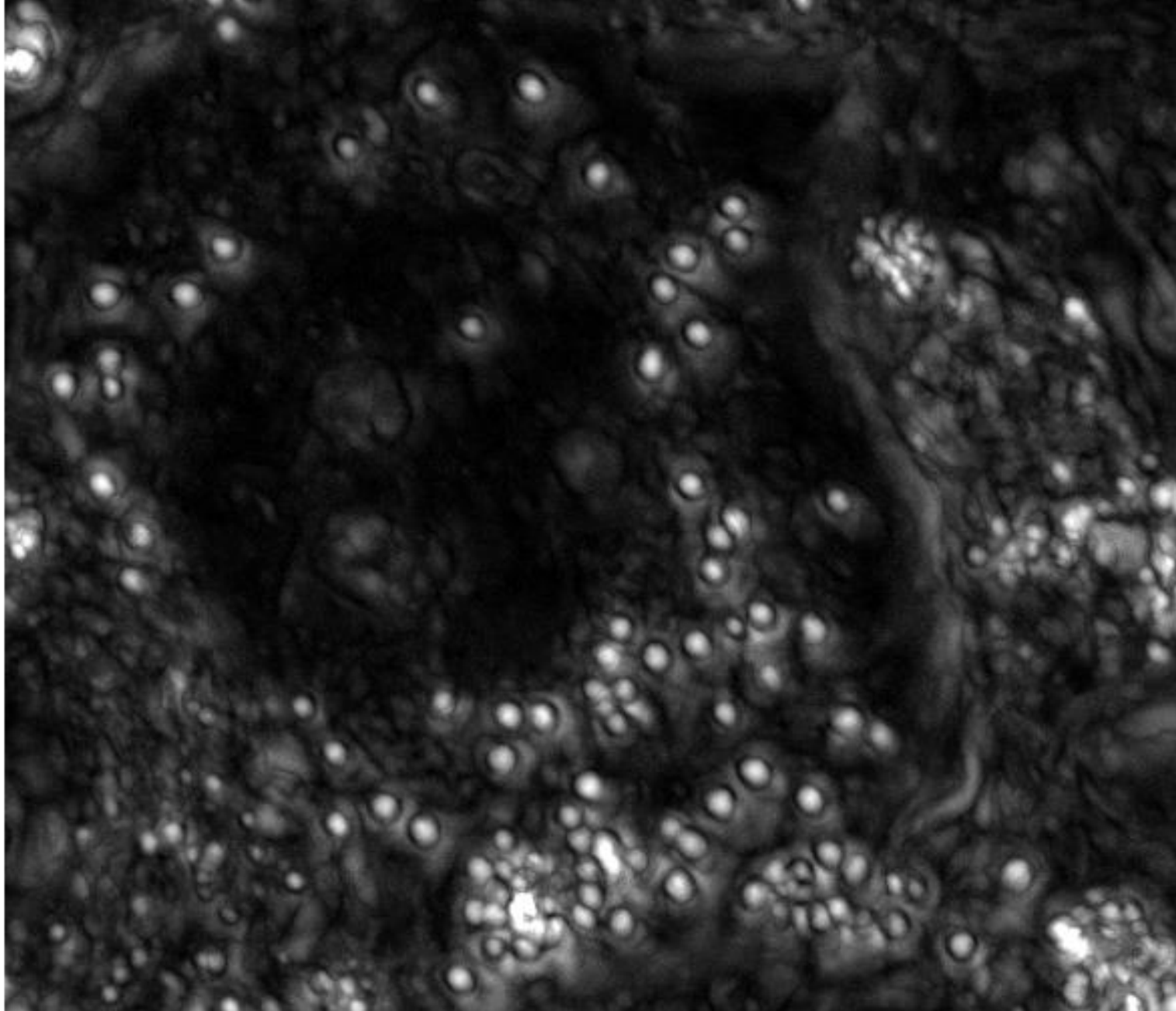


Inverse Fourier
Transform



Expected result





Expected Results: halos disappear.

- ▶ -Allows for better measurement of lipid bodies.
- ▶ -Automated image analysis possible