



Manipulated Bessel Beams and their Applications

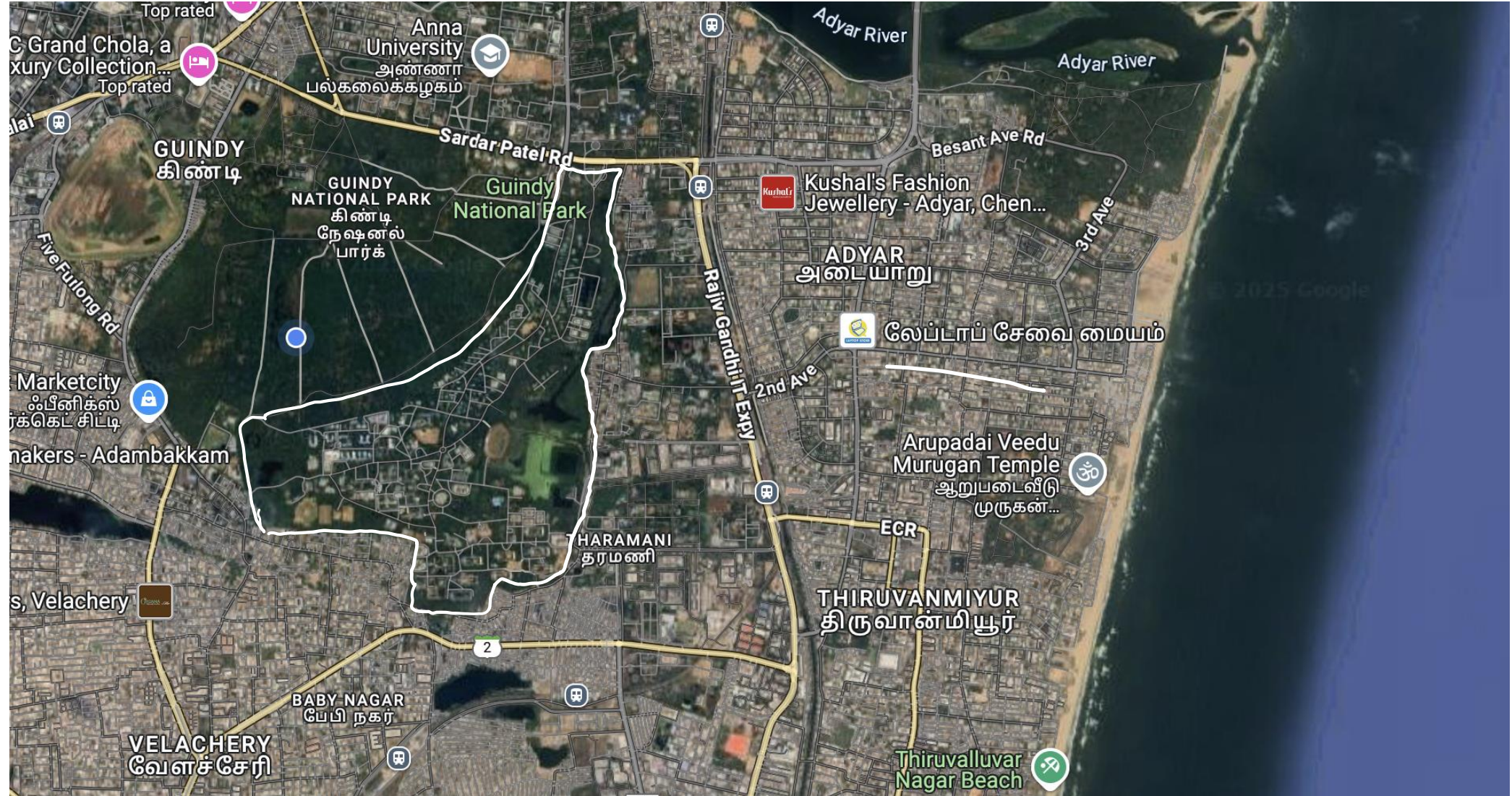
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Department of Electrical Engineering

IIT Madras

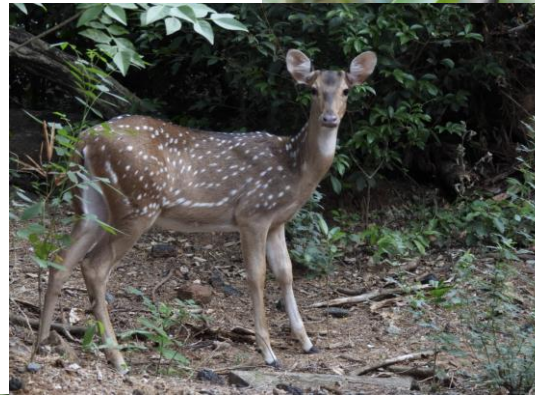


IIT Madras: A forest in the middle of the city



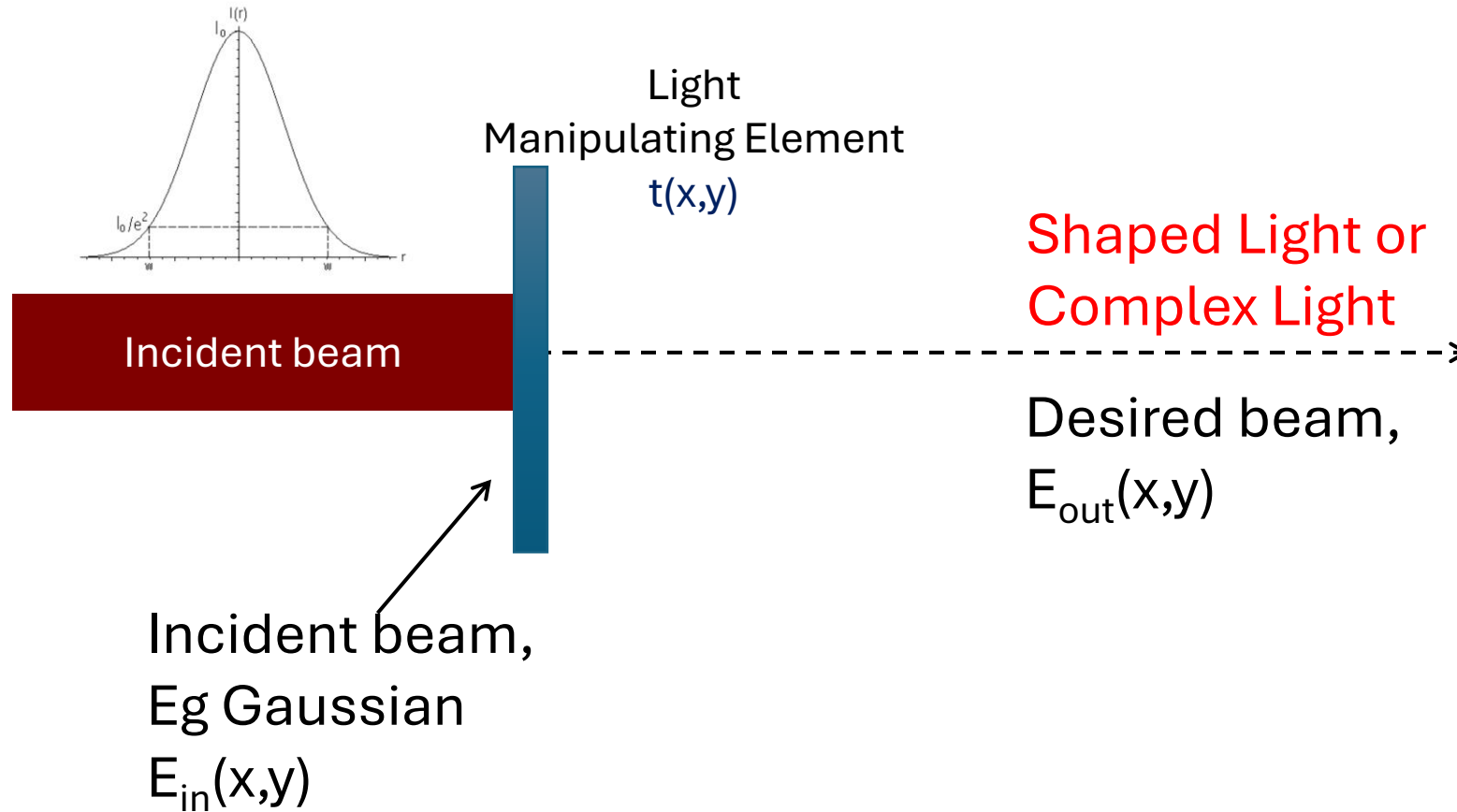
Inside the forest

- Centre for teaching, research and industrial consultancy
- A residential institute with nearly 700 faculty, 12000 students and 1250 administrative & supporting staff
- A self-contained campus located in a beautiful 2.5 km² forested land



Beam Shaping

$$E_{out}(x, y) = t(x, y)E_{in}(x, y)$$



Research Questions

- What $t(x,y)$ do we need to get a specific $E_{\text{out}}(x,y)$?
- How to design or calculate $t(x,y)$?
- Should the **phase** element be
 - Refractive
 - Diffractive
 - **Meta**
- What is the best way to fabricate the element?

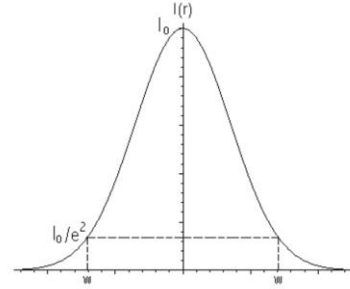
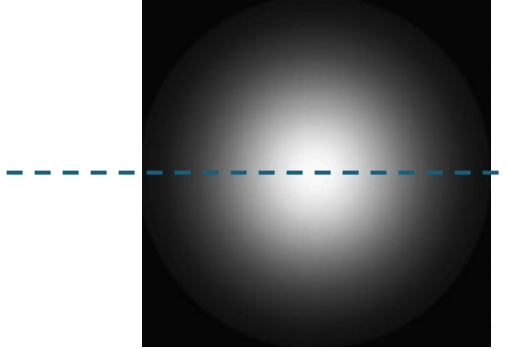
Application: Generation of Sidelobe Suppressed Bessel Beams



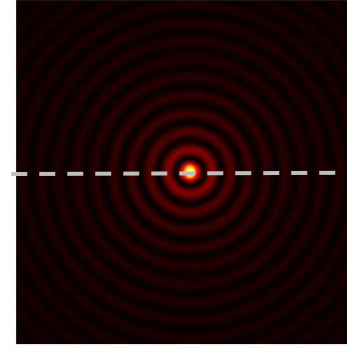
Bessel Beams

Gaussian versus Bessel Beam

Gaussian Beam Cross Section



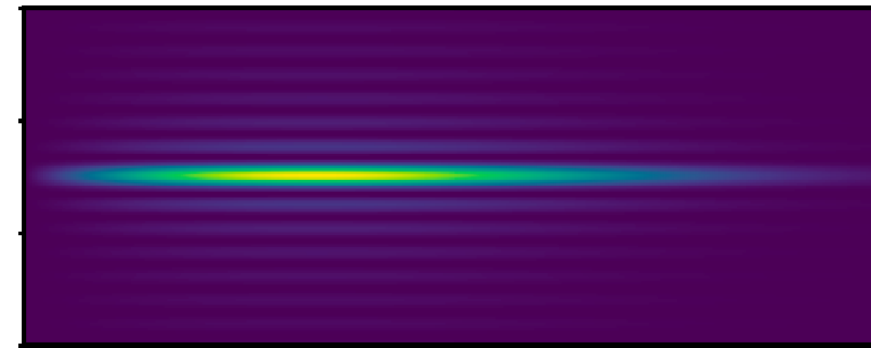
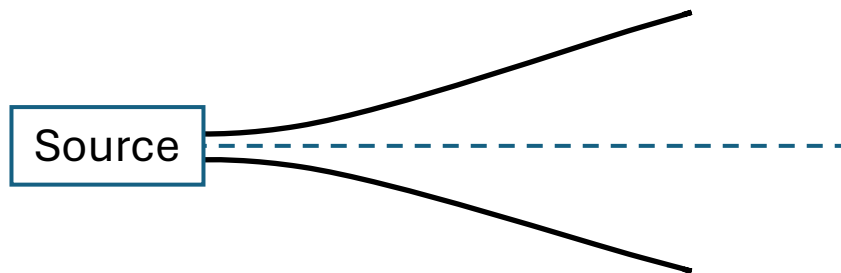
Bessel Beam Cross Section



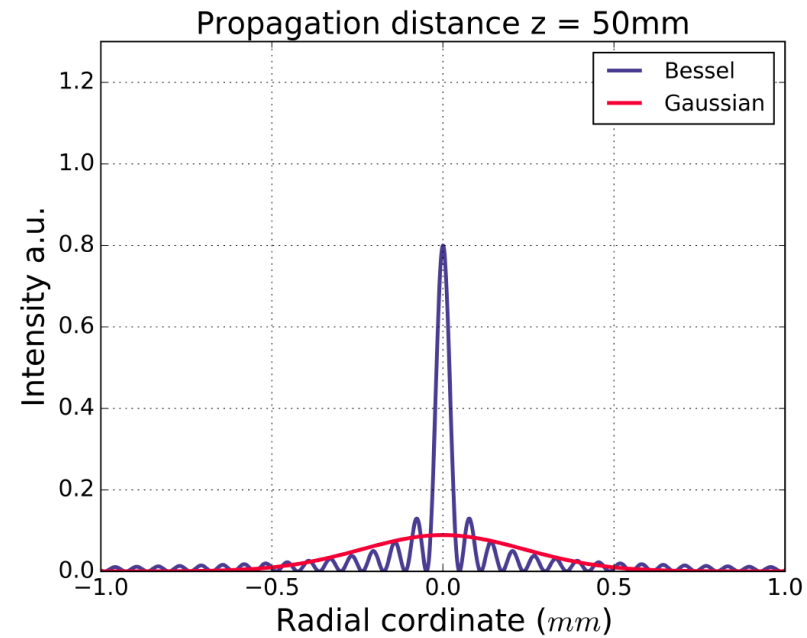
Direction of propagation



$$\psi(r, z, t) = J_0(k_r r) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$



Bessel Beam: Diffraction-free

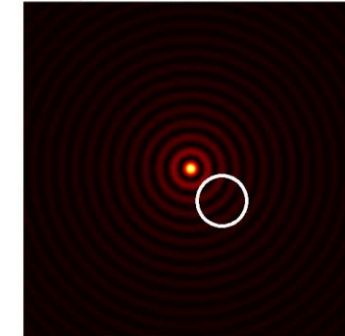


Self Healing Property

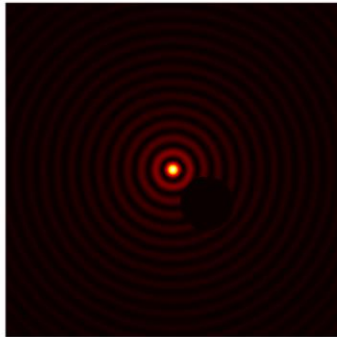
Self healing:

- Ability to reconstruct original shape
- **Advantages:**
 - Multiple particle trapping
 - Speeds up Light microscopy

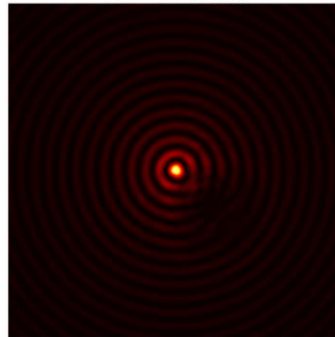
Unblocked beam



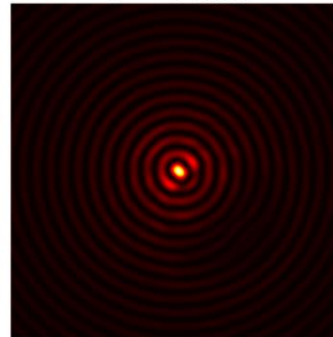
$z = 0$ mm



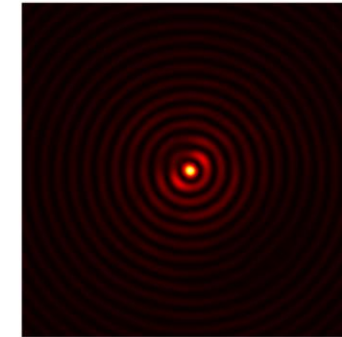
$z = 2$ mm



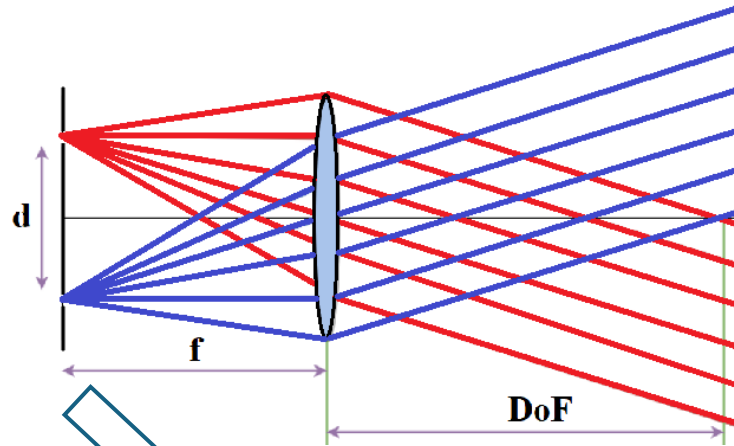
$z = 4$ mm



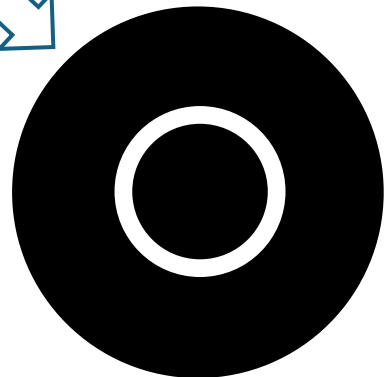
$z = 6$ mm



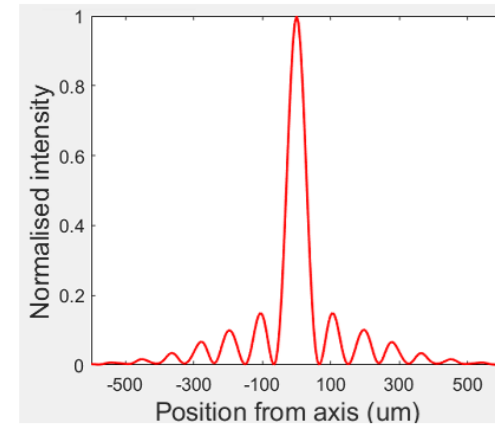
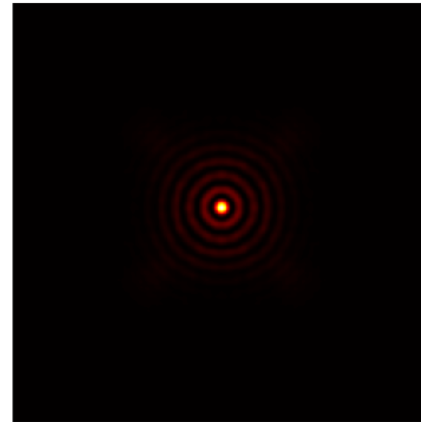
Bessel Beam Generation



Amplitude
Element

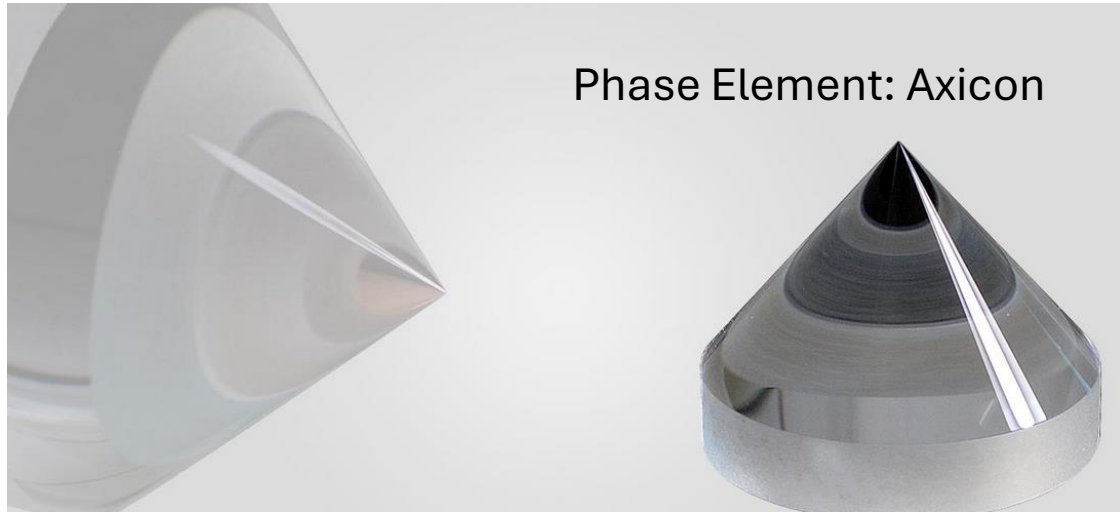


Intensity Cross section

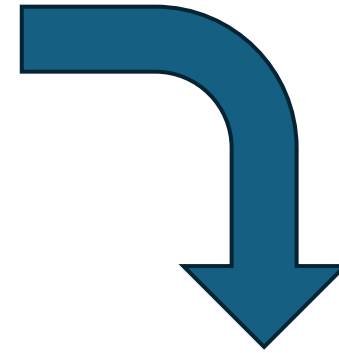


Phase Elements

Refractive

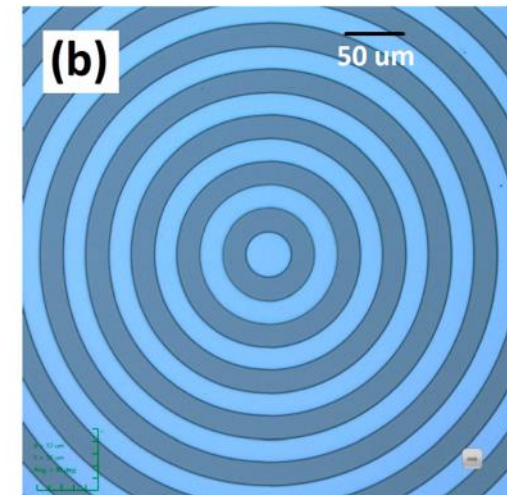
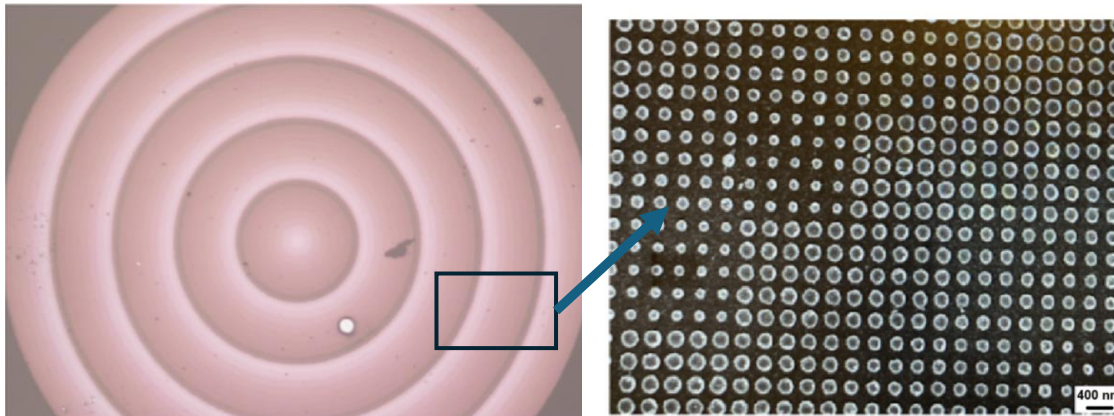


Modulo 2π Operation



Diffractive

Meta-surface

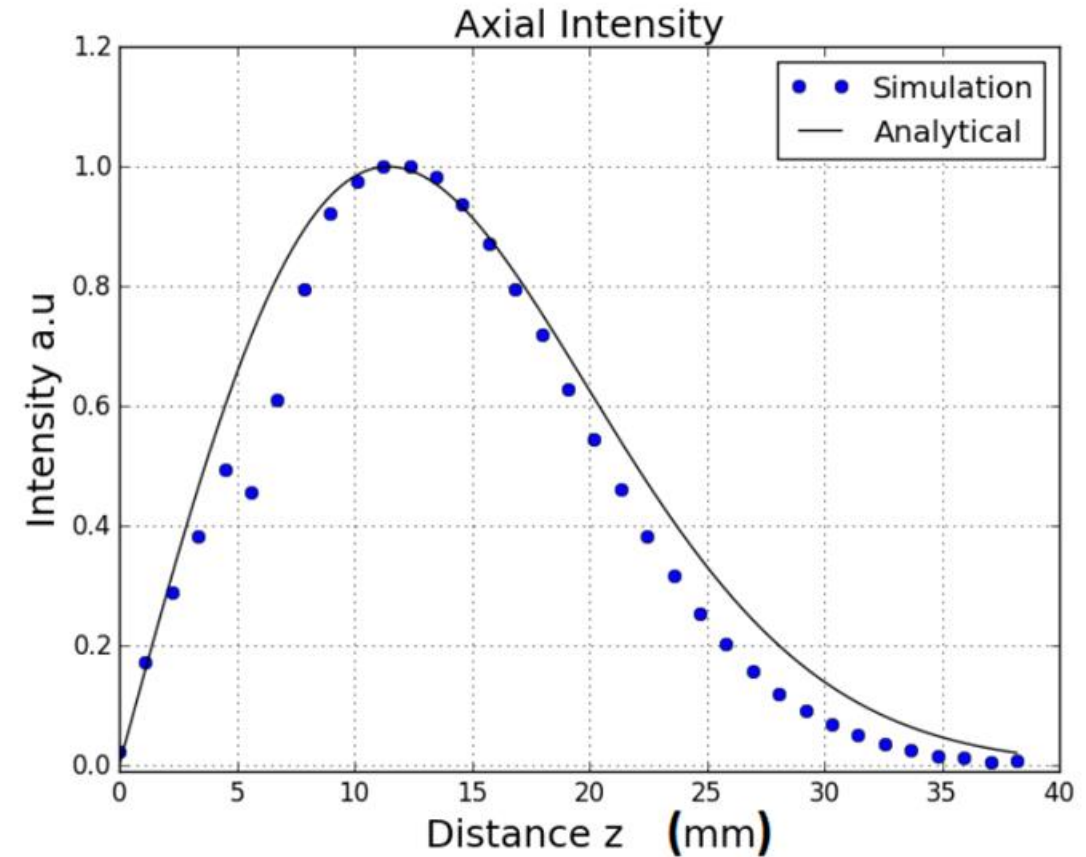
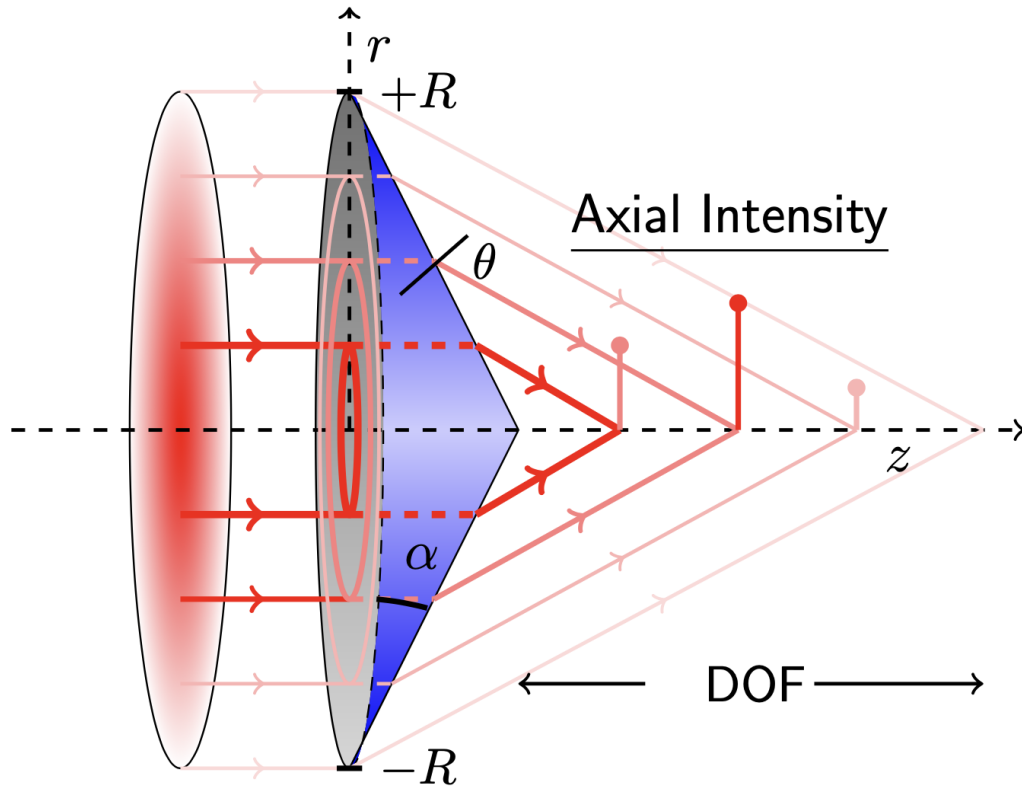




What they don't tell you about Bessel Beams

(Problem 1)

Axial Intensity

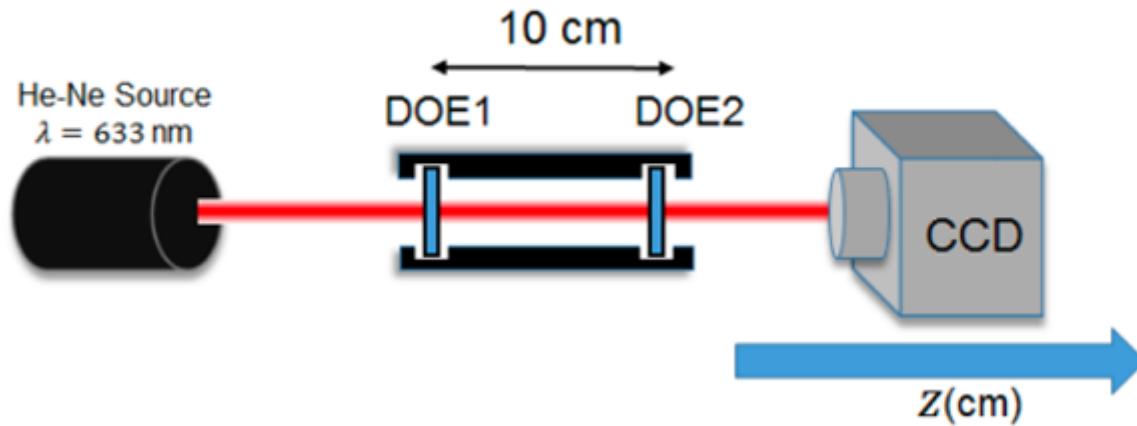


General relationship between $AI(z)$ and $I_{in}(r)$:

$$AI(z) = M I_{in}(r) z$$

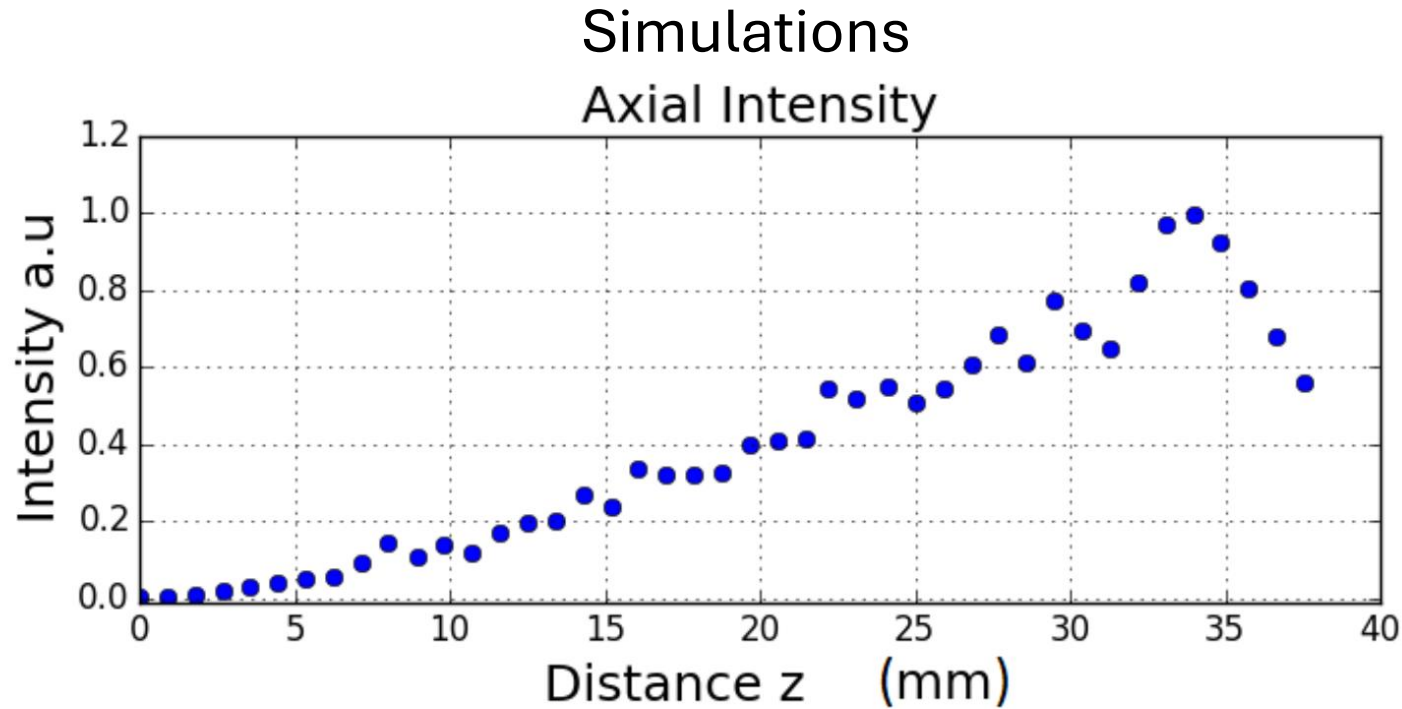
$$M(n, \alpha)$$

Engineering Axial Intensity with a pair of DOEs



- Axicon illuminated with incident beam of desired cross section $I(r)$
- Fresnel integral used to compute the transverse intensity at different z distances
- DOE1 – $I(r)$
- DOE2- Axicon

Linearly Increasing axial intensity



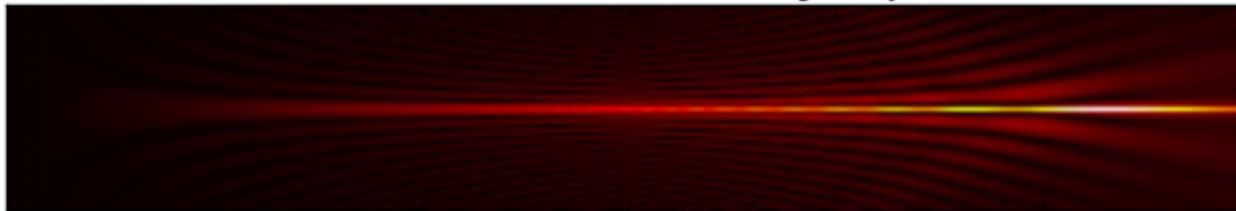
$$AI(z) = MI_{in}(r)z$$

$$AI(z) = az$$

$$I_{in}(r) = a/M$$

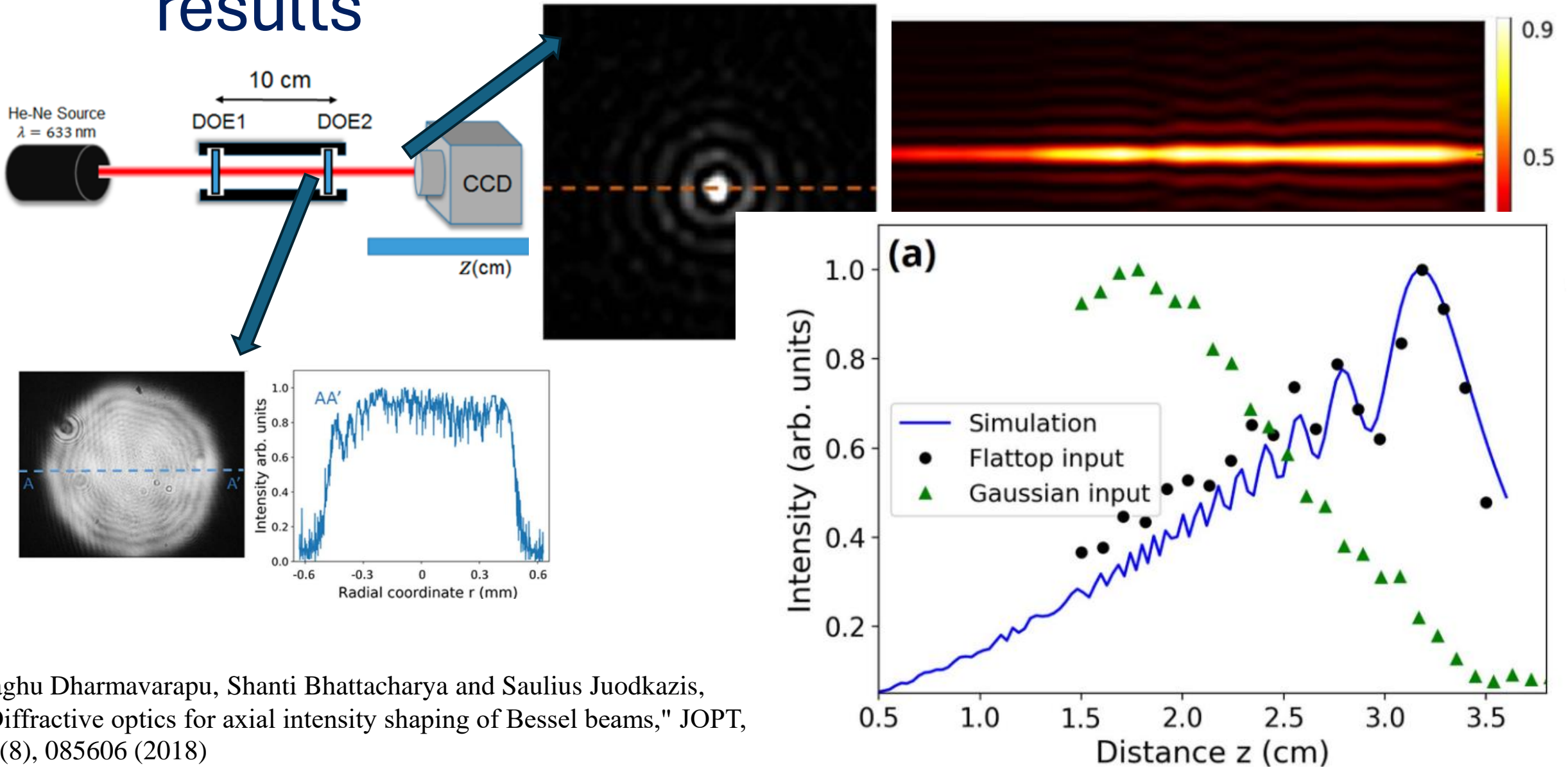
constant

Beam cross section in y-z plane



Input beam: Tophat intensity

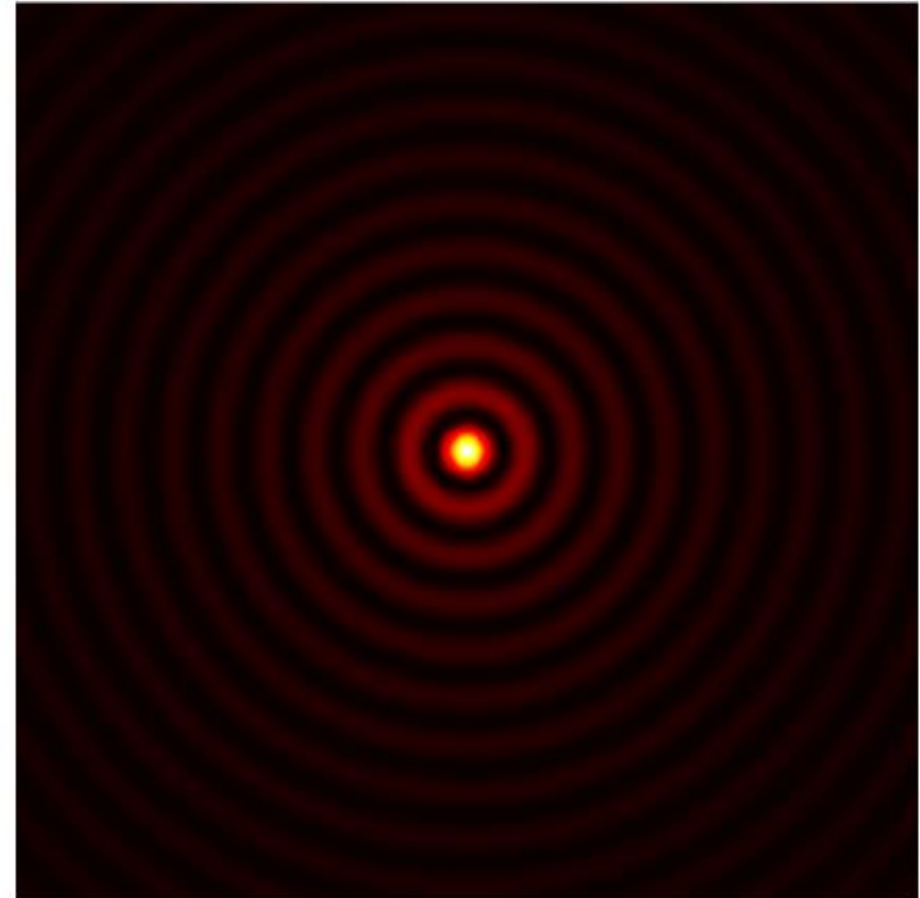
Linearly increasing – Experimental results



Raghu Dharmavarapu, Shanti Bhattacharya and Saulius Juodkazis,
 “Diffractive optics for axial intensity shaping of Bessel beams,” JOPT,
 20(8), 085606 (2018)

BB Problem 2: Sidelobes cause unwanted illumination

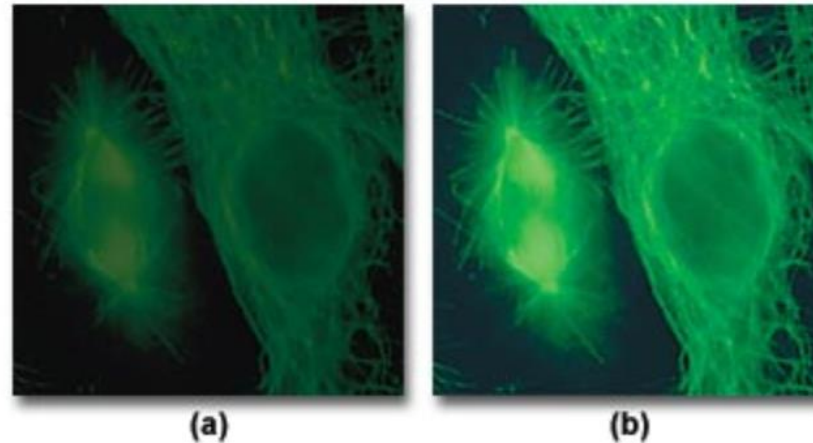
- Goal: Design a sidelobe suppressed Bessel beam



Sidelobe suppressed Bessel beams: Application

Photobleaching

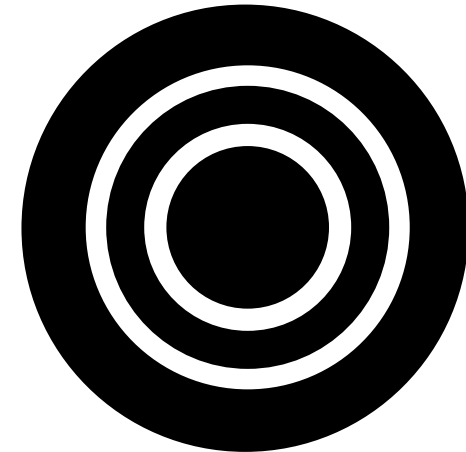
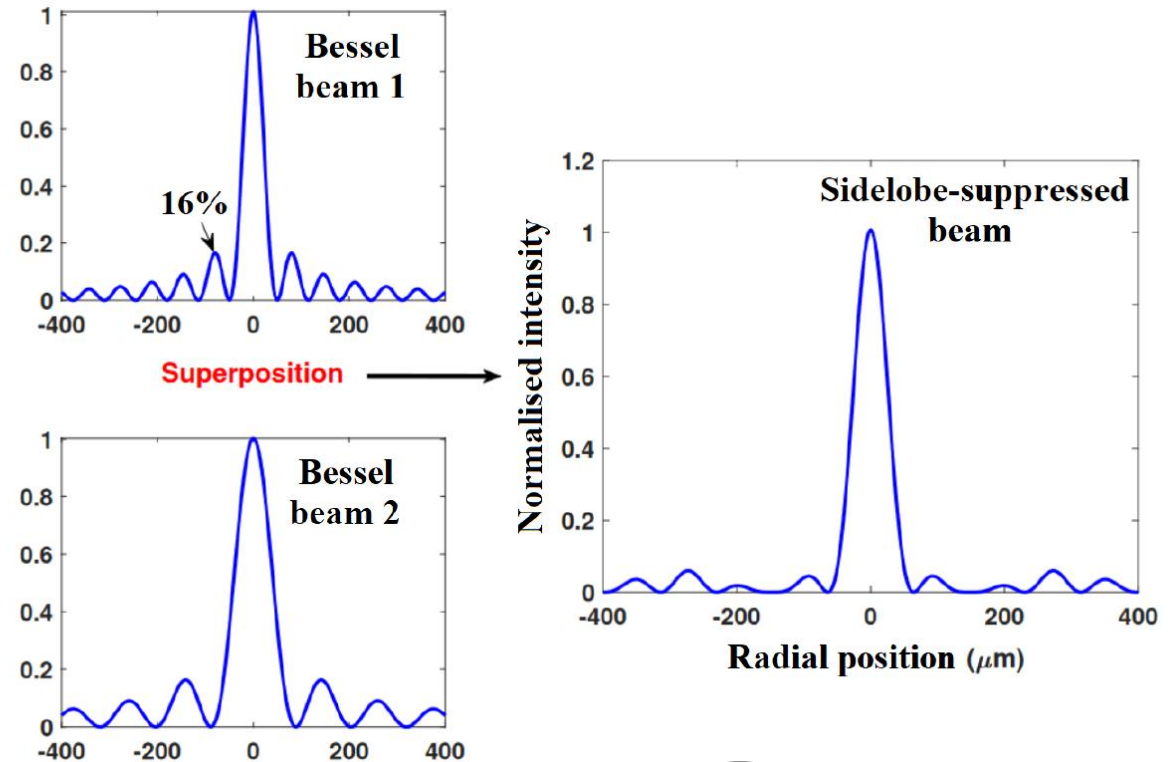
Fluorophores exposed to unwanted radiation – lose ability to fluoresce.



<https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/microscope-resource/primer/photomicrography/fluorescenceerrors/>

Superposition of two Bessel beams

- **High sidelobe energy**
- first sidelobe peak intensity is 16%
- Superposition of two Bessel beams –
sidelobes interfere destructively



Optimising Bessel Beam Parameters

- The **superposed beam** can be represented by,

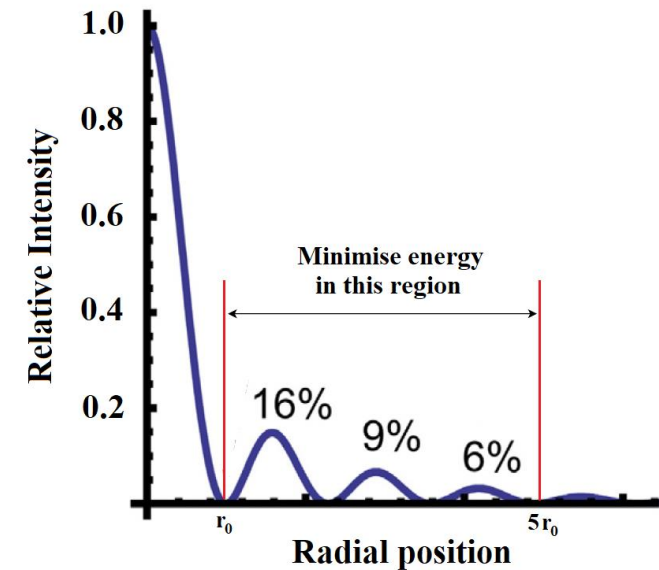
$$SP(r, z) = A_1 J_0(k_{r1}) \exp(jk_{z1}z) + A_2 J_0(k_{r2}) \exp(jk_{z2}z)$$

- The **intensity** of the superposed Bessel beam where k_z vectors coincide is,

$$I(r) = |A_1 J_0(k_{r1}) + A_2 J_0(k_{r2})|^2$$

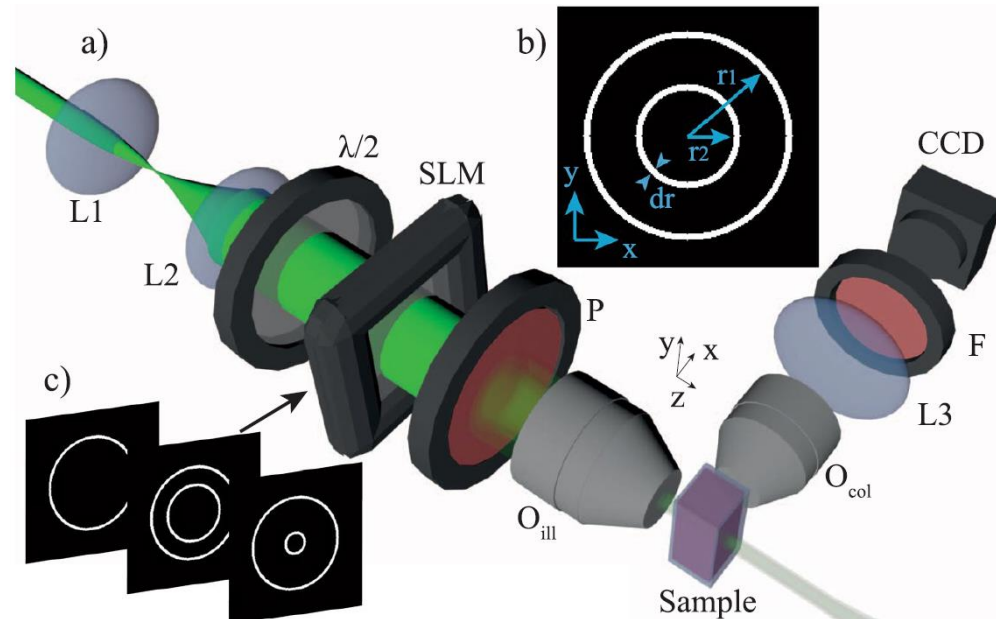
- Sidelobe intensity** in the desired region ($r_0 - r_1$) is reduced by **minimising** the following integral

$$I = \int_{r_0}^{r_1} |A_1 J_0(k_{r1}) + A_2 J_0(k_{r2})|^2 dr$$



Control of A_1, A_2, k_{r1}, k_{r2}

Sidelobe Suppressed Bessel Light Sheet



G. Di Domenico, G. Ruocco, C. Colosi, *et al.*,
“Cancellation of bessel beam side lobes for
high-contrast light sheet microscopy,”
[Sci. Rep.](#) **8**(1), 17178 (2018).

Increasing efficiency

Bessel beams generated by annular rings

- Amplitude elements
- Poor efficiency

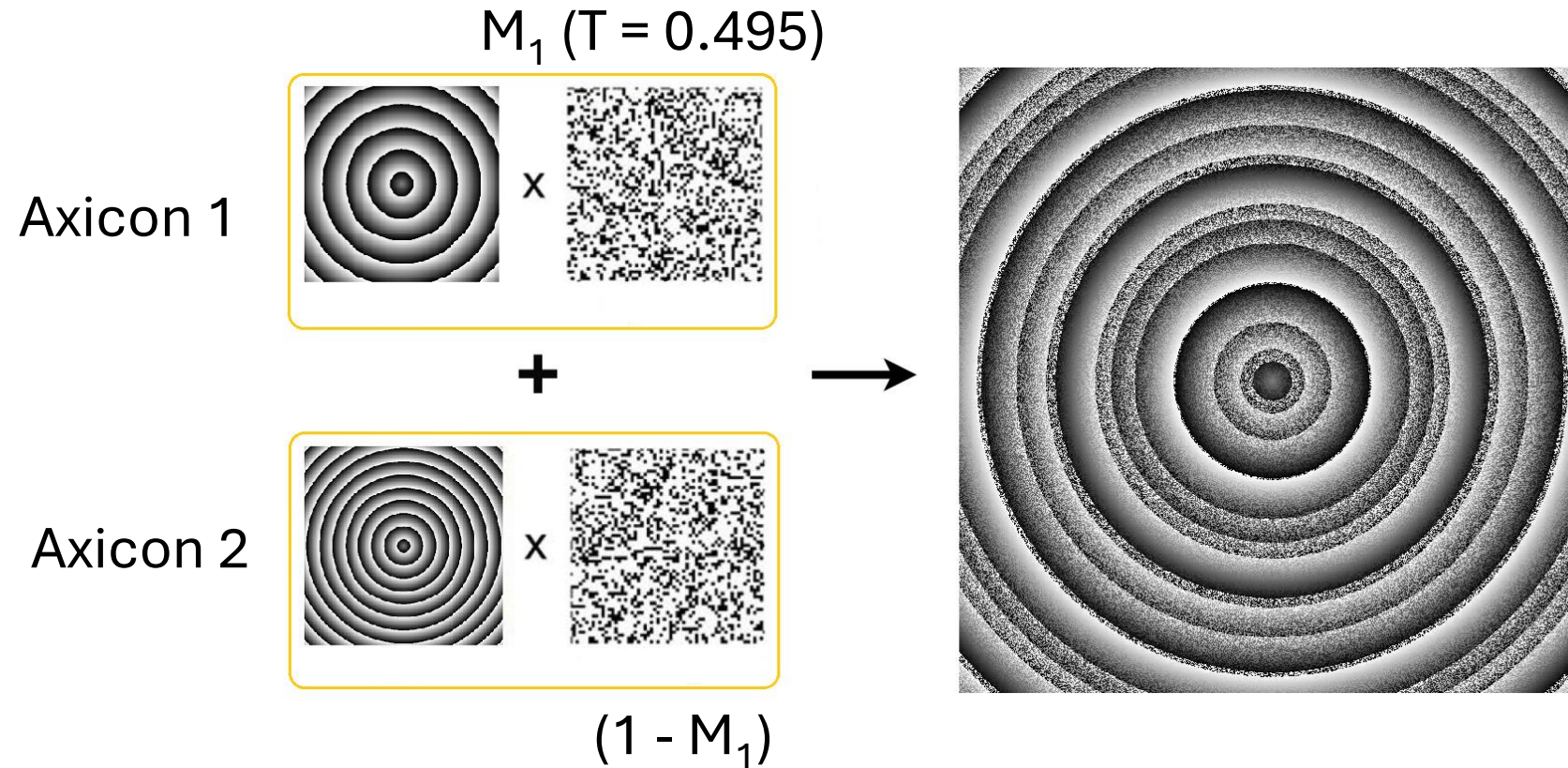
To improve efficiency – phase elements

1. Phase hologram to create the combined Bessel beams
 - Tilted plane wave added to

$$E(r) = A_1 J_0(k_{r1}) + A_2 J_0(k_{r2})$$

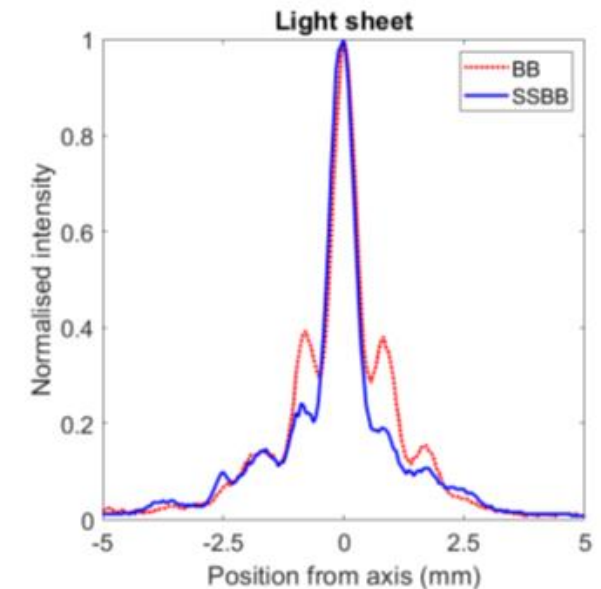
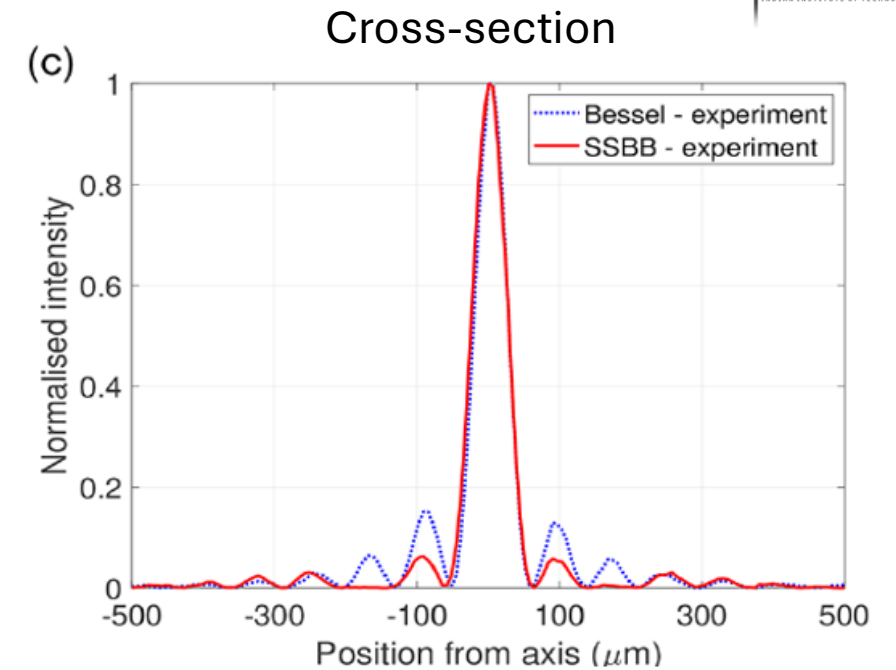
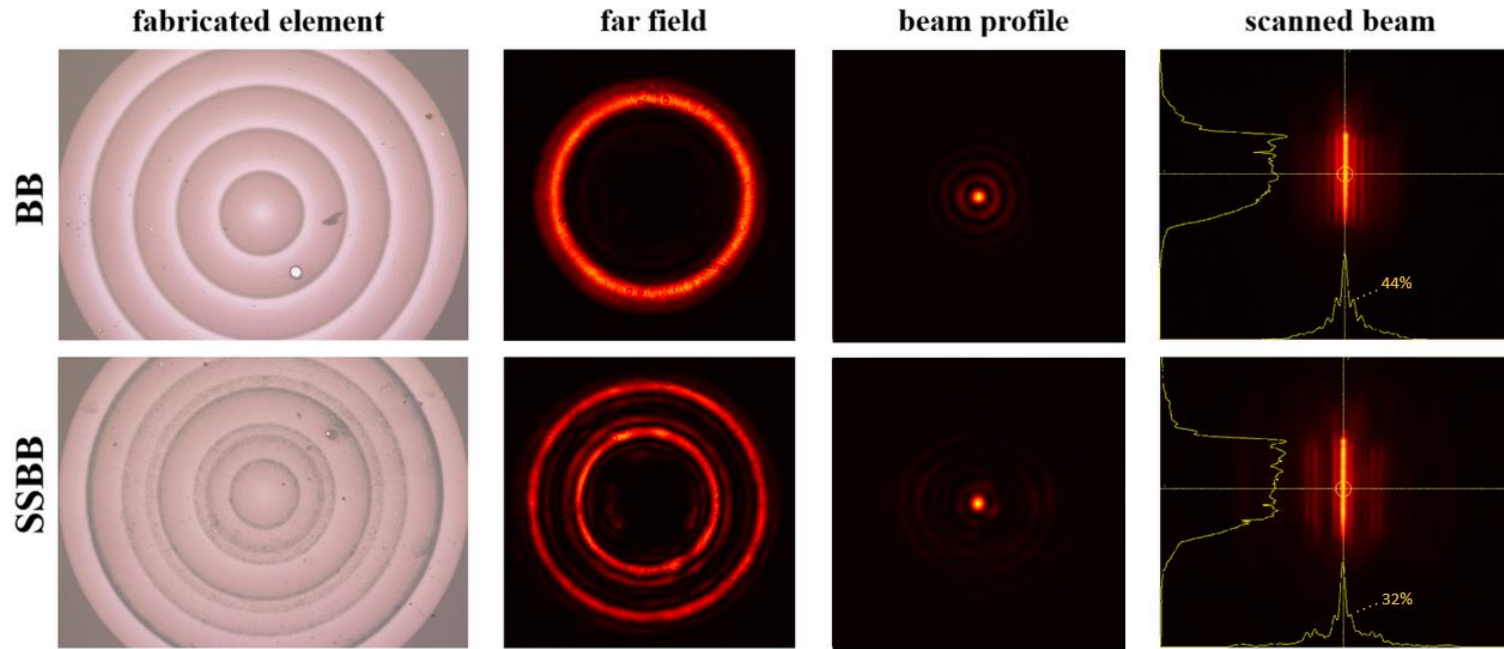
2. Multiplexing

Efficient Multiplexing of Axicons



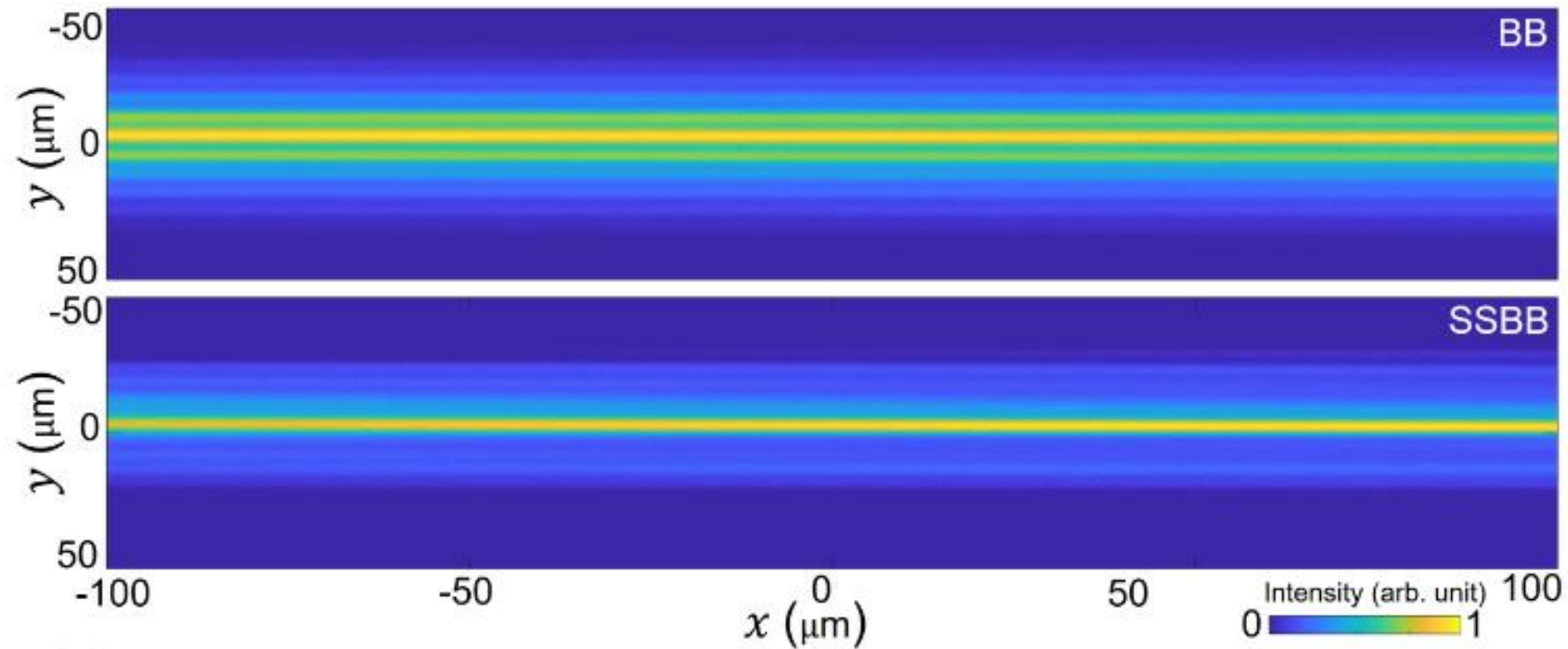
Jerin Geogy George, Kishan Dholakia, and Shanti Bhattacharya,
 "Generation of Bessel-like beams with reduced sidelobes for enhanced
 light-sheet microscopy," Opt. Continuum 2, 1649-1660 (2023)

Experimental Results



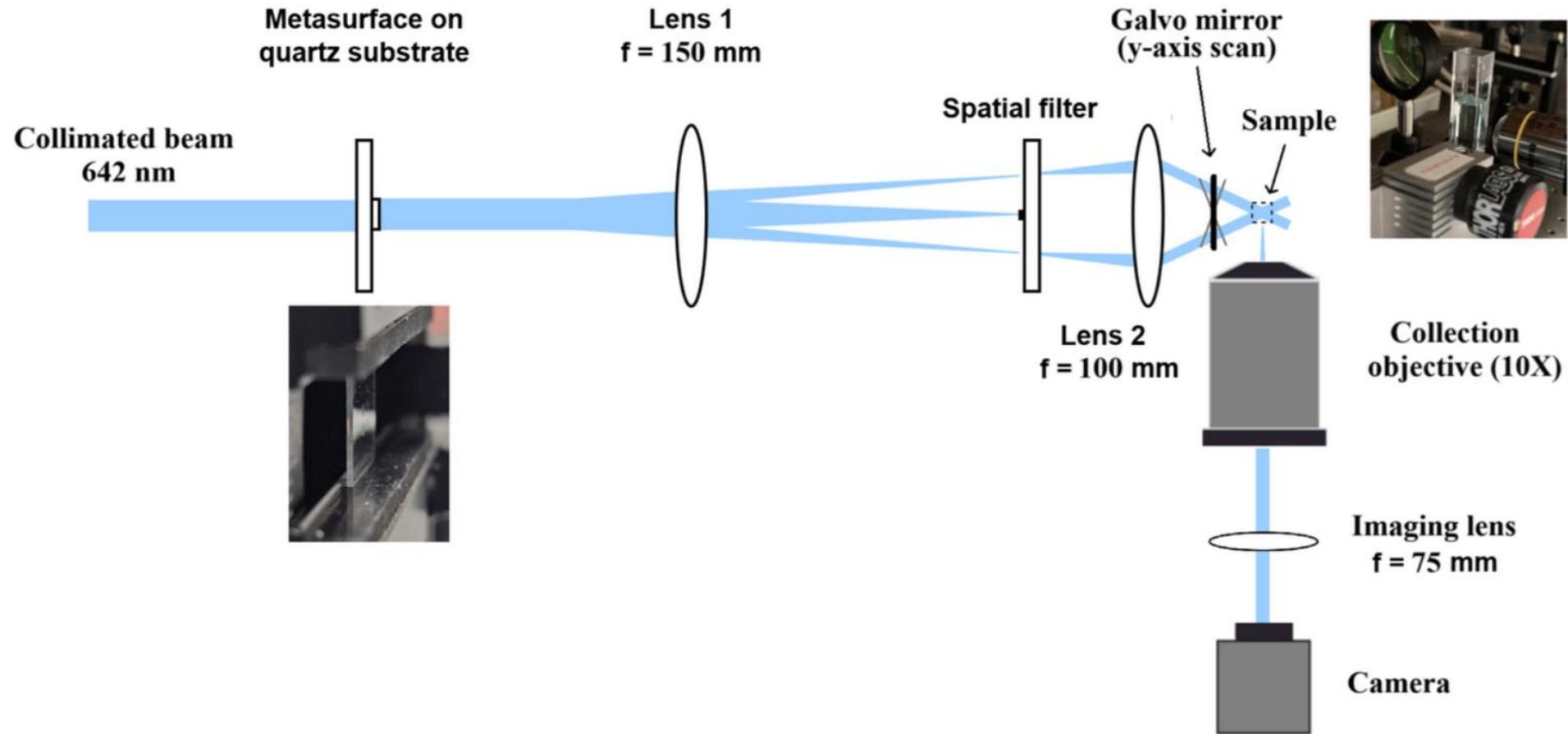
Jerin Geogy George, Kishan Dholakia, and Shanti Bhattacharya, "Generation of Bessel-like beams with reduced sidelobes for enhanced light-sheet microscopy," Opt. Continuum 2, 1649-1660 (2023)

BB and SSBB (experimental) Intensity profiles in fluorescein solution

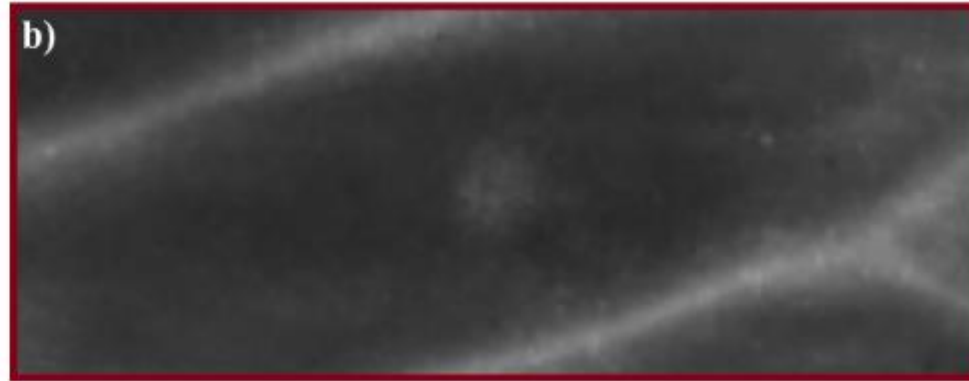
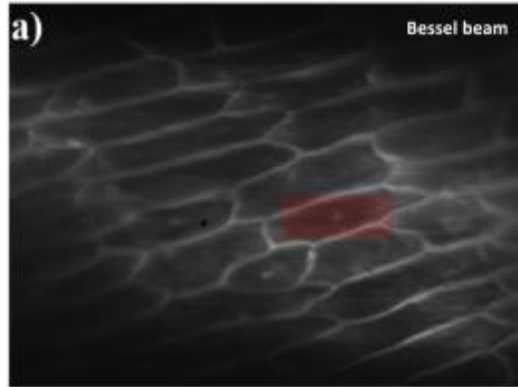


Direction of propagation

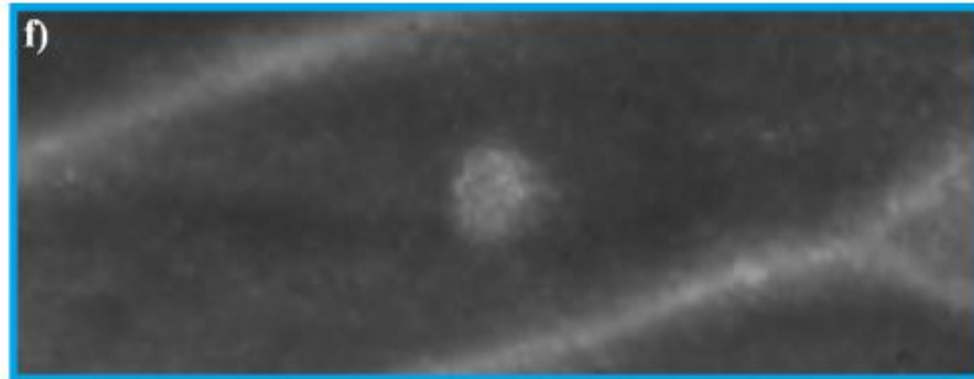
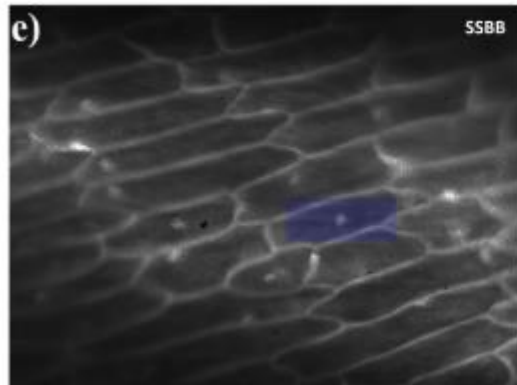
Lightsheet Imaging Set-up



Experimental light-sheet imaging of onion epidermal cells

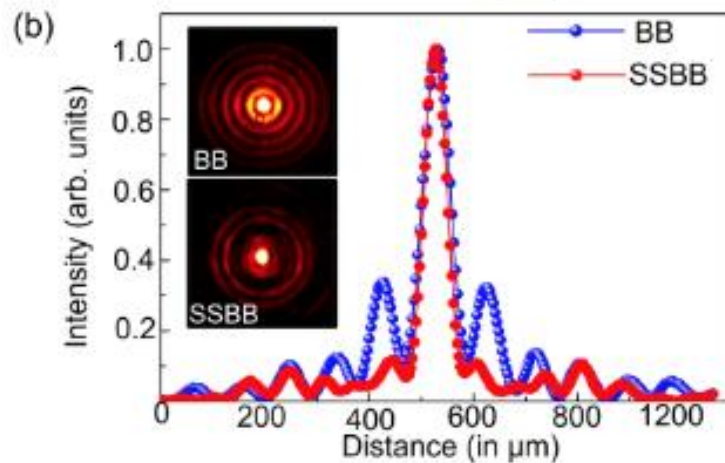
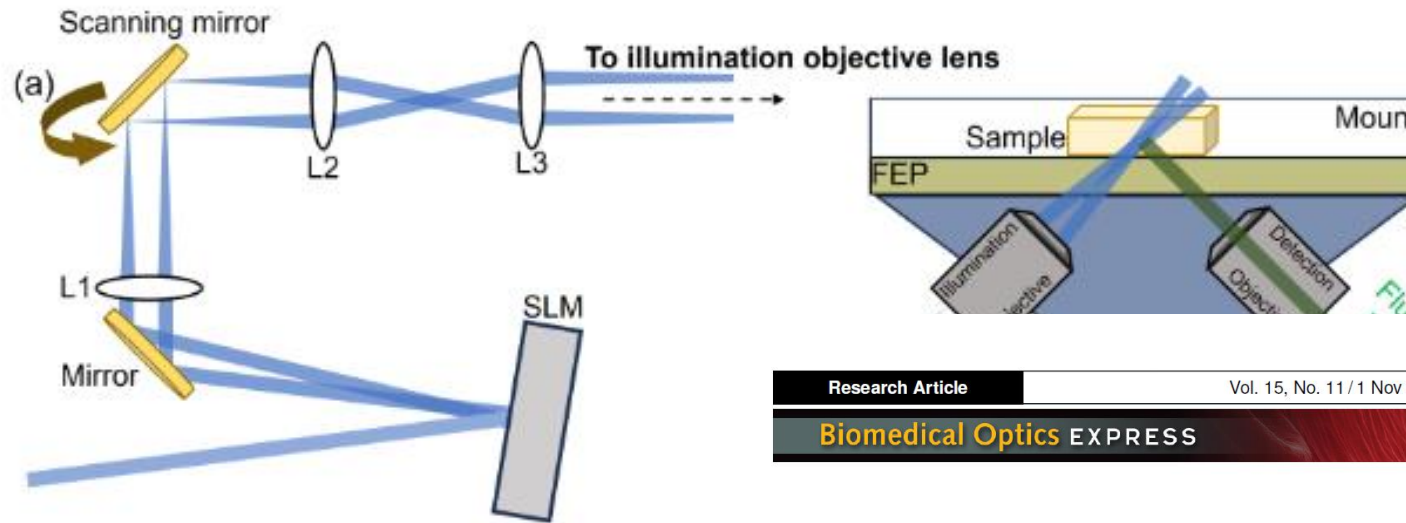


Bessel beam



Sidelobe Suppressed
Bessel beam

Sidelobe Suppressed Bessel Beams for LSM



Research Article

Vol. 15, No. 11 / 1 Nov 2024 / Biomedical Optics Express 6183

Biomedical Optics EXPRESS

Sidelobe suppressed Bessel beams for one-photon light-sheet microscopy

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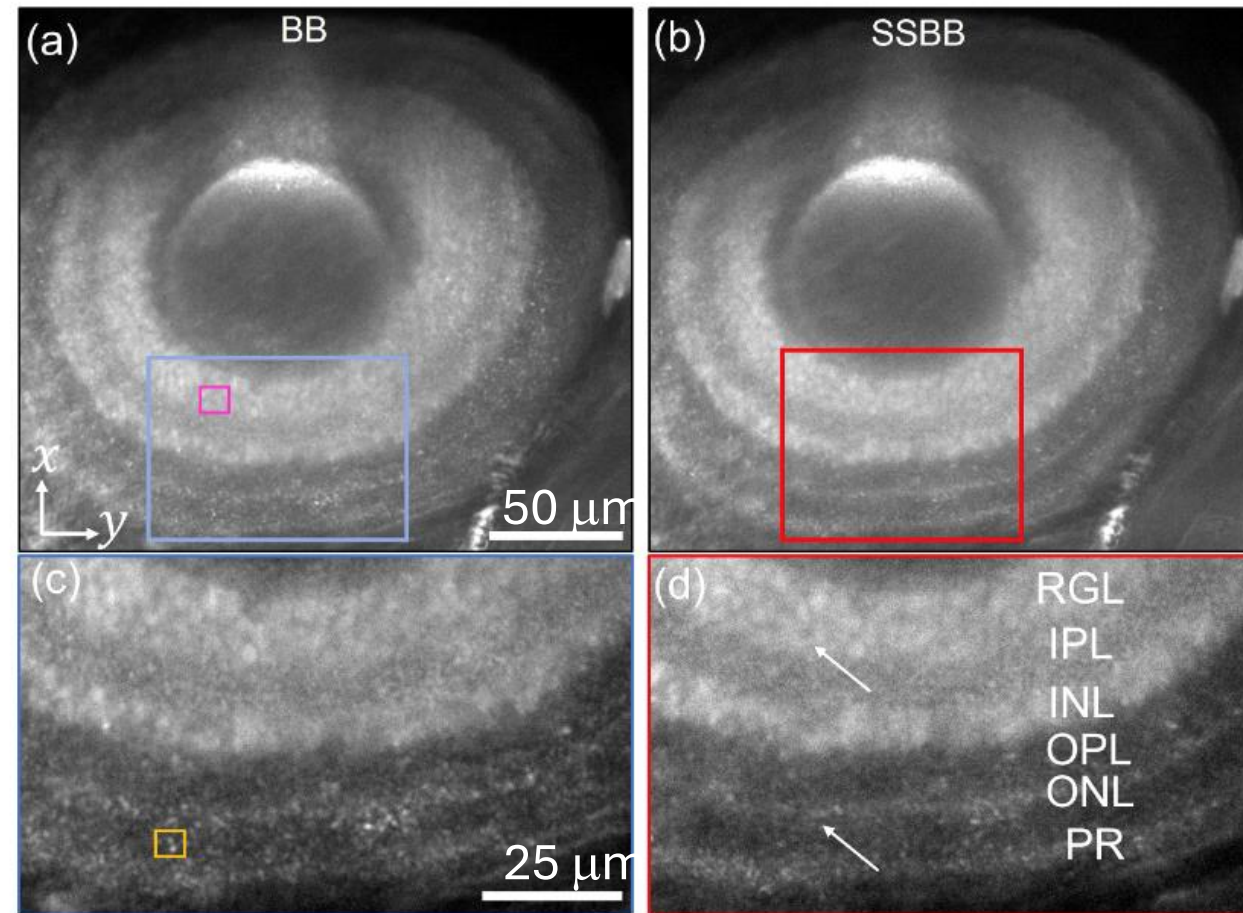
²Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Madras, Chennai, India

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Imaging GCaMP labelled cell nuclei of the zebrafish (4-5 dpf) eye

Magnified views

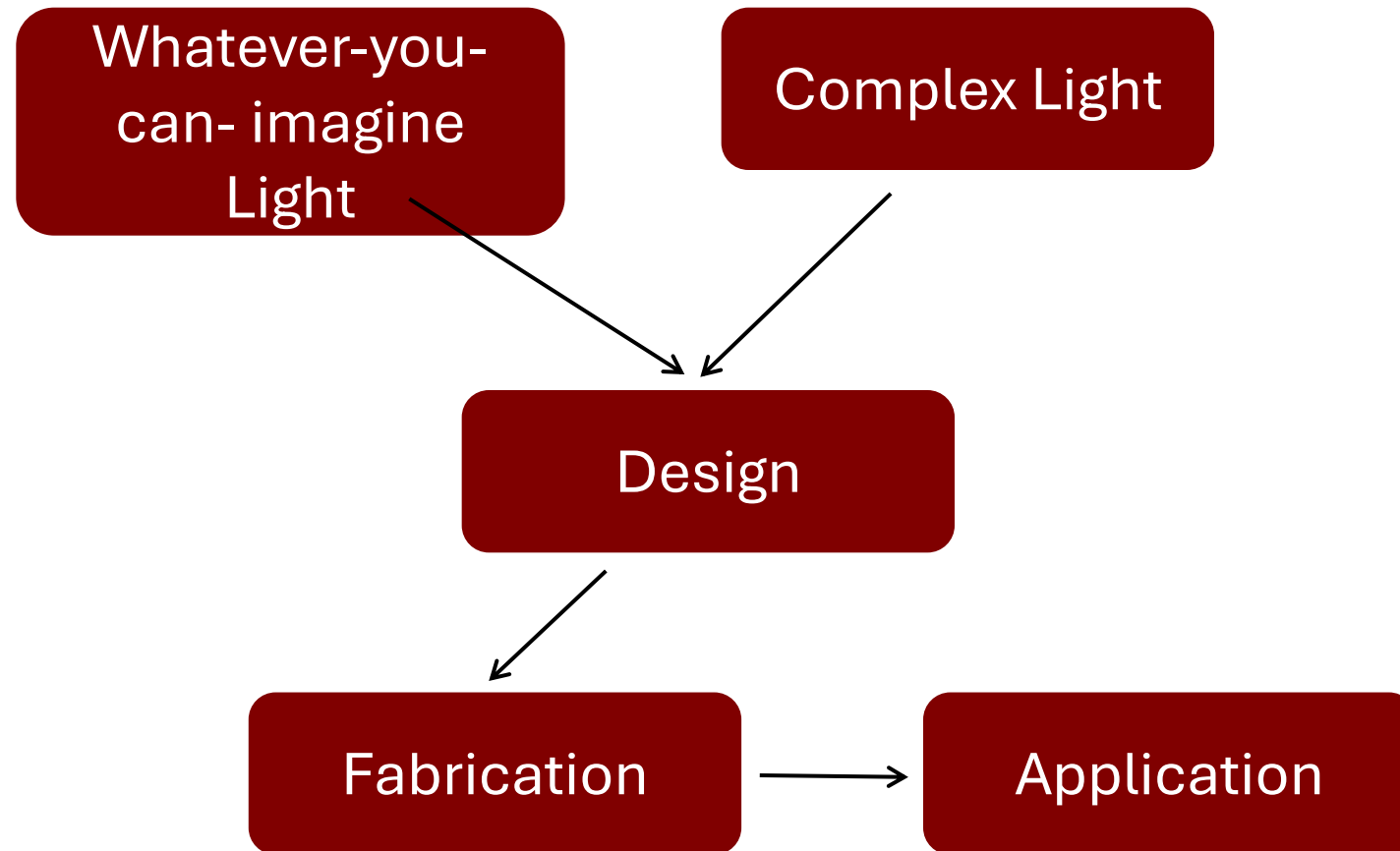




Summary: Shaping Light

- Introduction to Bessel beams
- Ways of improving them
- Applications (in imaging)

Summary: Shaping Light



Work presented today



Jerin George

Meta-optics
for PSF
Engineering



Raghu D

Design and
Fabrication of
Meta-optics for
Complex Light
Generation



Prof. Kishan Dholakia School of Physics and Astronomy
Sir James Mackenzie Institute for Early Diagnosis
Centre for Biophotonics, Univ. of St. Andrews, Scotland



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 - SPARC project, MHRD
 - MeitY
 - DST
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- Support from conference organisers for this trip

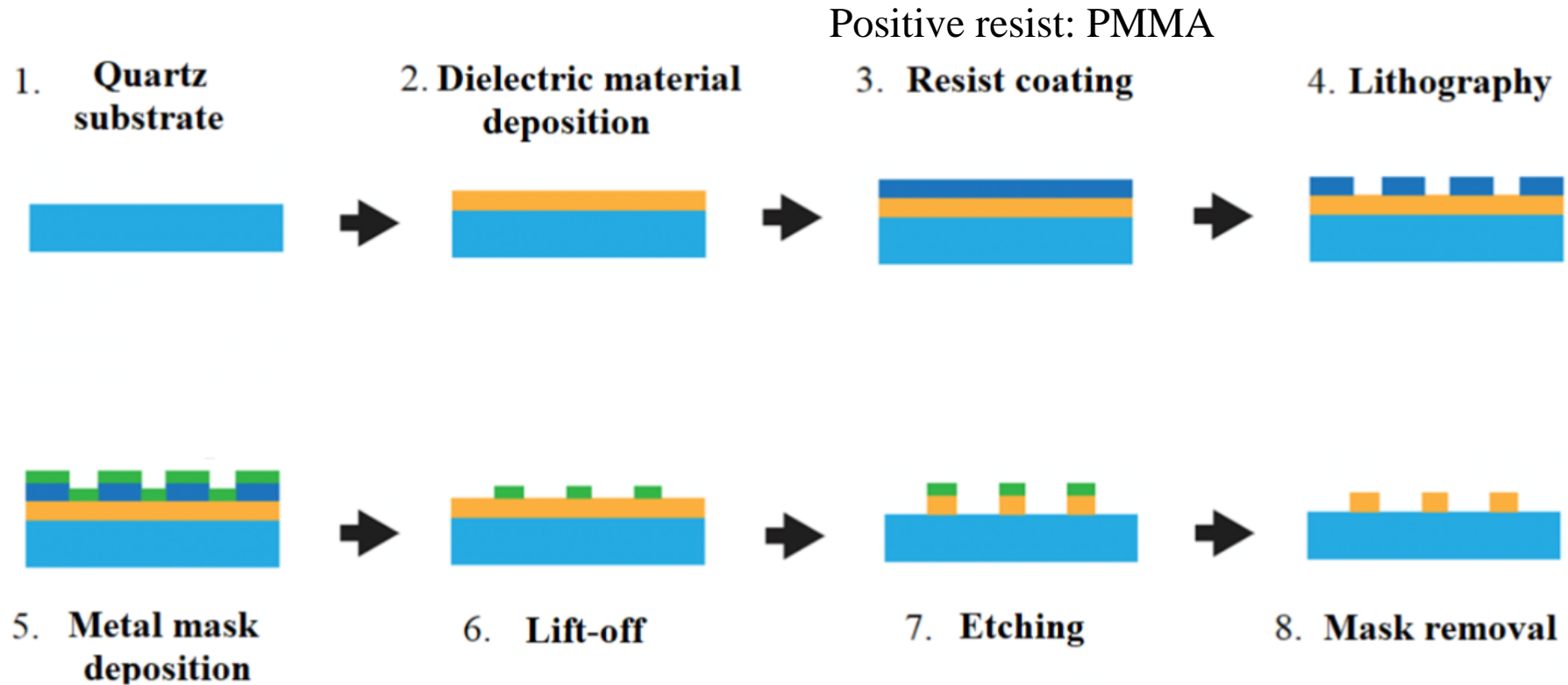
Thank you



Table 1. Experimentally calculated DOFs of the BB and the SSBB light sheets compared to a theoretical Gaussian light-sheet of equal thickness. To attain the same DOF as the SSBB, the Gaussian light-sheet thickness would have to be increased to $\sim 6.5 \mu\text{m}$ at the expense of axial resolution.

	BB	SSBB	Gaussian (Theoretical)	
			Matched thickness	Matched DOF
Thickness of light-sheet	$4.8 \mu\text{m}$	$4.8 \mu\text{m}$	$4.8 \mu\text{m}$	$6.5 \mu\text{m}$
Depth of focus (DOF)	1.4 mm	$540 \mu\text{m}$	$296 \mu\text{m}$	$540 \mu\text{m}$

Fabrication – Metaoptics



Fabrication – Metaoptics

