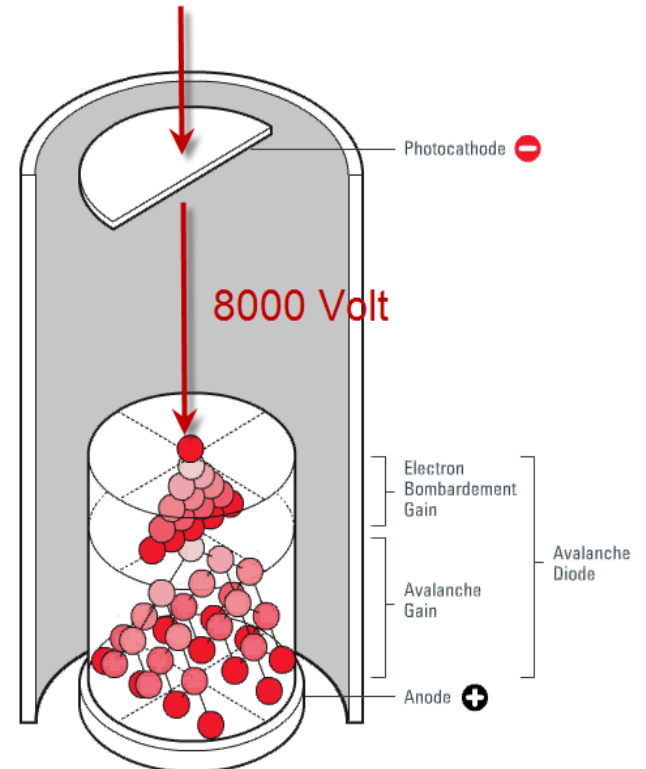
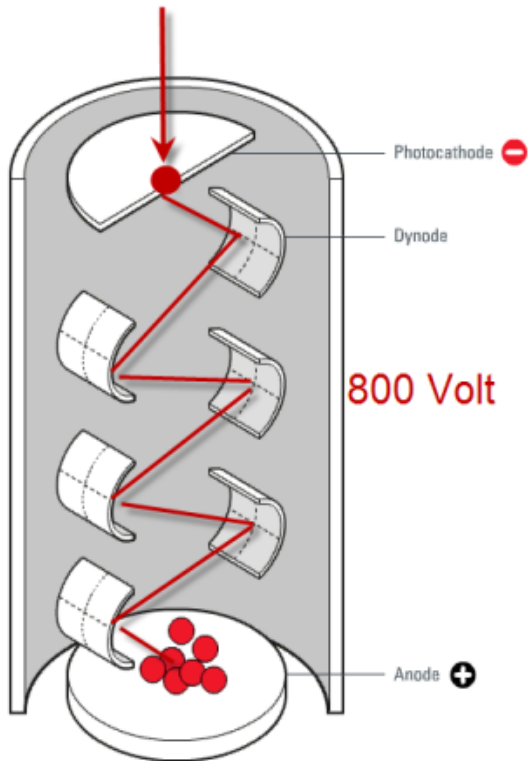
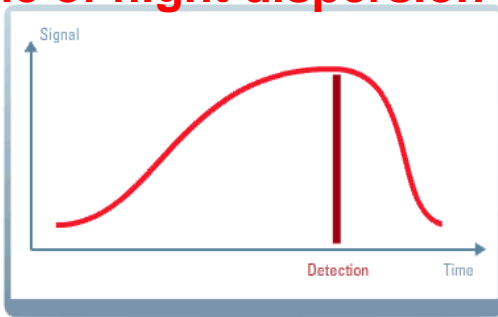


HyDs on the SP5

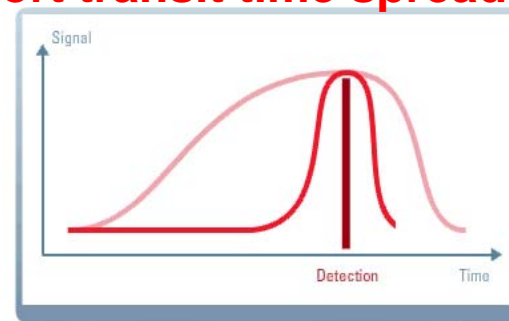


Time of flight dispersion in PMT's



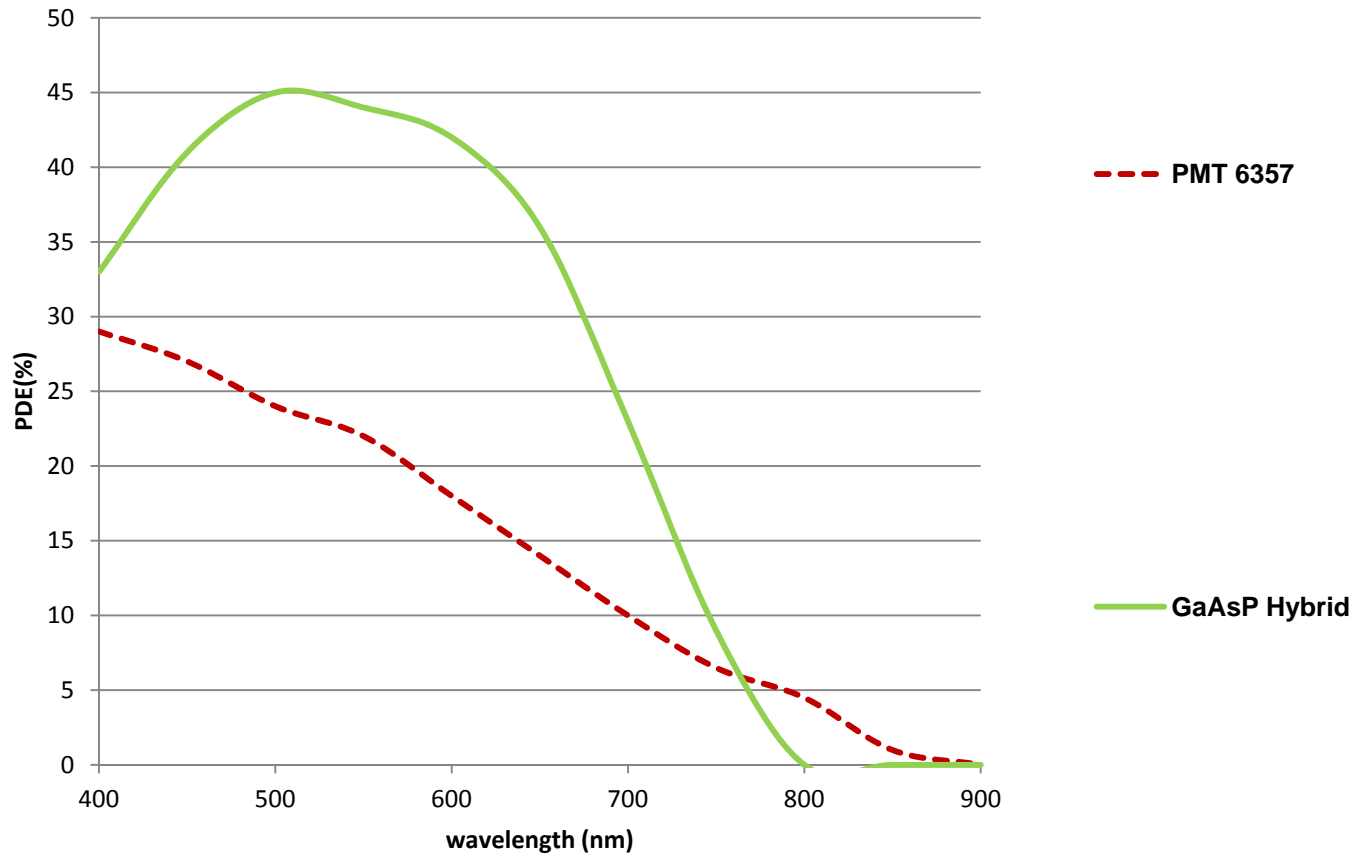
Transit Time Spread

Short transit time spread in HyD



— PMT — Hybrid Detector Transit Time Spread

High quantum efficiency



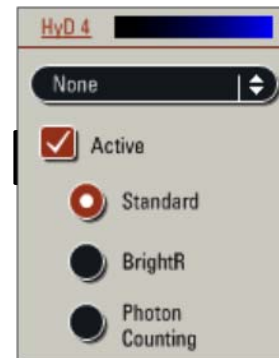
HyDs on our system

- **PMT2 and PMT4 were replaced by 2 HyDs,**
- **PMTs 1, 3 and 5 are still in place!!!!**
- **Higher sensitivity, less light is required**
- **Better signal-noise ratio (>> Huygens!!!!)**
- **Standard functions (Setting „Standard“)**
 - „badly stained samples“
 - more images (... z Stacks)
 - more line averages
 - faster imaging (... resonant scanner)
 - averageing>> accumulation (not good for PMTs due to noise)
- **Advanced functions**
 - „BrightR“: for high variation in sample intensity
 - „Photon counting“: special applications, image correlation, FRET,...

Specific HyD properties

- ... have NO true GAIN and no OFFSET at all
- ... „HyD gain“ is just a post-processing step of the computer
- ...images should better be optimized using the laser intensity
- ... produce a green signal in the background (i.e. zero background) when using the color table >> this is normal, not due to incorrect setting!
- **Can be overloaded/damaged by too much light!**

HyD LASAF operation modes



Standard

- Operating mode for image acquisition.
- Can set the Gain of the detector as usual with PMTs
- Mapping absolute photon counts to a look-up table means one has to introduce a scaling factor

BrightR

- Specifically for dynamic samples with dark and bright in one image.
- In this operating mode, the Gain should be set to the lowest possible value.

Photon Counting

- Direct translation of photon counts into grey value
- No further amplification
- In this operating mode, the Gain of the light signals is set to a fixed value in order to ensure constant detection conditions for photon counting.

DOs....

- DO start LASAF wait for first screen and select „Configuration“ > „machineHYD“ (only required once!)
- DO adjust laser settings: **1/10 to 1/5** th of your „normal“ levels
- DO set the „HyD gain“ to 100 %
- DO use the HyDs for the two weakest signals
- DO leave blue signals (DAPI) on the PMT: the improvement is the lowest (HyD vs PMT)

... AND DON'Ts

- **DON'T overload the HyDs with too much light**
 - Overload will result in a warning and will be counted by software („total number of overloads“)
- DON'T use the HyDs for objective correction (you have enough light with PMTs)
- **DON'T use mobile phones** (HyDs will not work properly); use the land line **EXT: 70296**
- DON'T reload your old settings and press „live“

SPECIAL CASEs: FRAP....

1. **DANGEROUS: ROI-based FRAP with HyDs!!!**

- **The bleach step will overload the HyDs!!**
- the bleach process@high laser power will be monitored in the detectors.(HyD will get an overload!)
- Very low intensity samples: ... it can still work

2. **CRITICAL: Spot bleaching („beam park“ FRAP)**

- ...park the beam for 100 ms....
- ... no imaging during the bleach pulse....
- ...but HyD is still ON!
- ...for lower intensity samples OK!
- ... if the overall light not too much

2. **HIGH Intensity samples>>> use the PMTS!!!!!!**

.... AND FRET

1. CRITICAL: FRET acceptor photobleaching

- Possible BUT use a **PMT for detection of the acceptor** (bleaching the acceptor causes high light intensities in the acceptor channel!!!!)
- Use the **HyD for the donor** (anyway more important!!!)

2. SAVE: FRET sensitized emission

- Okay: >> no bleaching step, **HyDs can (and should) be used for both donor and acceptor!**

Sequential scan

- ... using line switch:
 - Example: blue=PMT1, green=HyD1
 - All detectors stay ON (even if they don't acquire)
 - HyD1 can be overloaded eg if
 - PMT1 is used for DAPI AND 405 nm at high intensity for exc. (saturation in the blue channel!!!)
 - Even though HyD1 is used for „green Channel“ it can get too much light from the „blue Channel“
 - „Normally“ sequential scans are safe, except if there is high saturation in one of the PMT channels.....!!!!