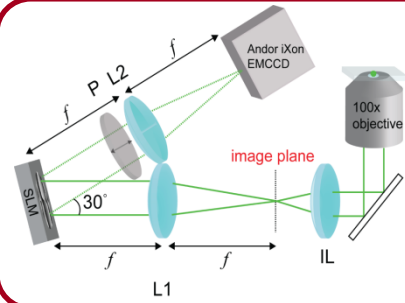


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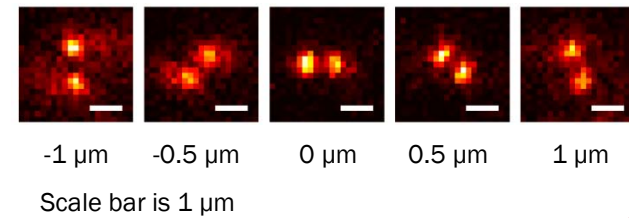
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Expanding to Three Dimensions

The standard PSF of a microscope can be convolved with the DH-PSF by using a $4f$ optical system with a spatial light modulator (SLM) in the Fourier plane. A specially designed phase mask on the SLM creates the DH-PSF. The DH-PSF rotates as a function of the z position of the emitter, yielding a $2 \mu\text{m}$ depth of field.

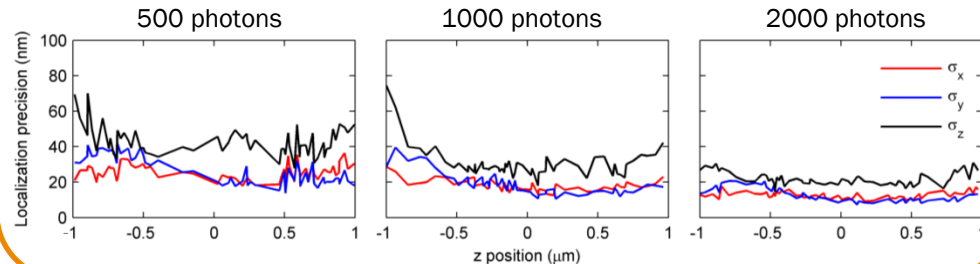
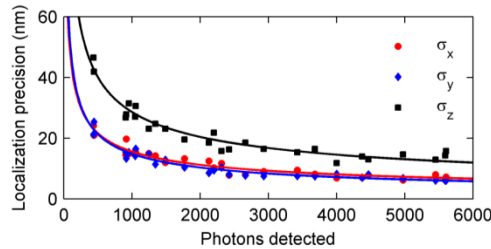
Images of the DH-PSF as a function of z



Localization Precision of the DH-PSF as a Function of Photons Detected and z Position of the Emitter

Measurements of the localization precision show that the DH-PSF can obtain 12 nm precision in x - y and 20 nm precision in z with 2000 photons detected. The localization precision stays relatively constant over a wide range of z values.

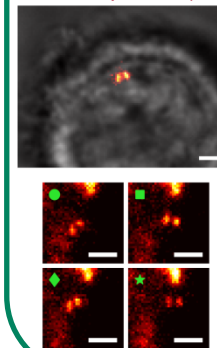
Best fit	$N=500$	$N=2000$
$\sigma_x = \frac{410}{N^{0.47}}$	22 nm	12 nm
$\sigma_y = \frac{550}{N^{0.52}}$	22 nm	11 nm
$\sigma_z = \frac{829}{N^{0.49}}$	39 nm	20 nm



Tracking a Quantum Dot-Labeled Structure in a Live Cell in Three Dimensions

The DH-PSF successfully tracked the movement of a quantum dot-labeled structure in three dimensions inside a live COLO205 cell (~ 8 - $10 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter). This shows that the DH-PSF is excellent for *in vivo* tracking and robust against imaging aberrations associated with thick live cells.

White light image (top); DH-PSF fluorescence at various time points (bottom)



Three dimensional track of quantum dot-labeled structure

