

Photons, Photoelectrons, & Q and B

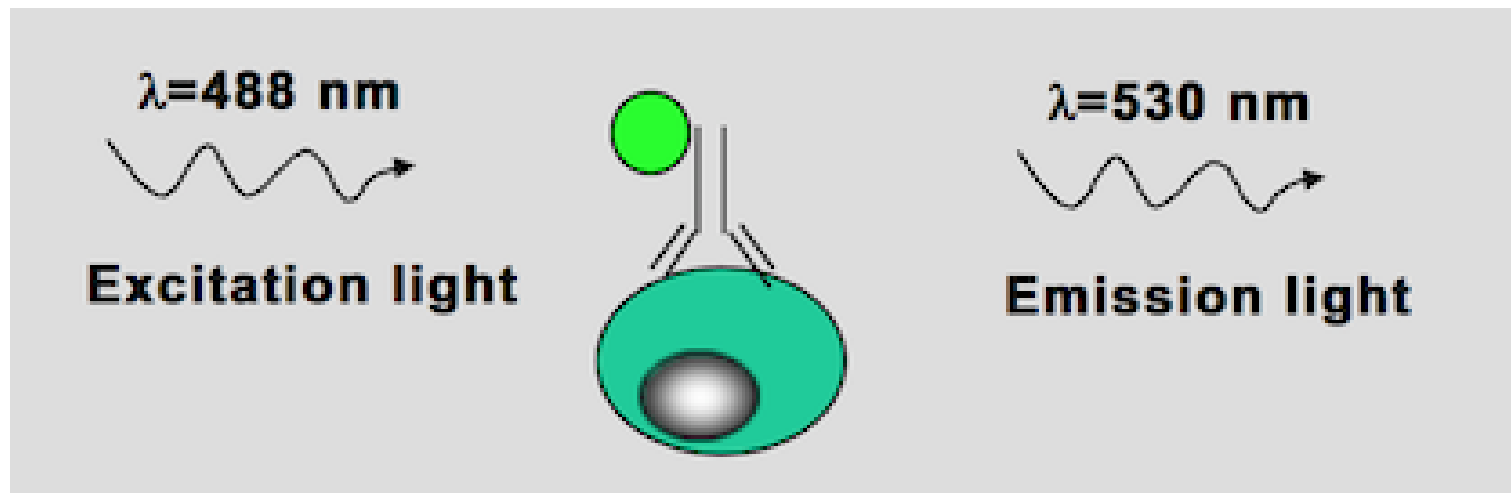
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Winston-Salem, NC 27157

MetroFlow, October 12, 2017

Photons are emitted from Dye Molecules on a Cell



Photons generate photoelectrons

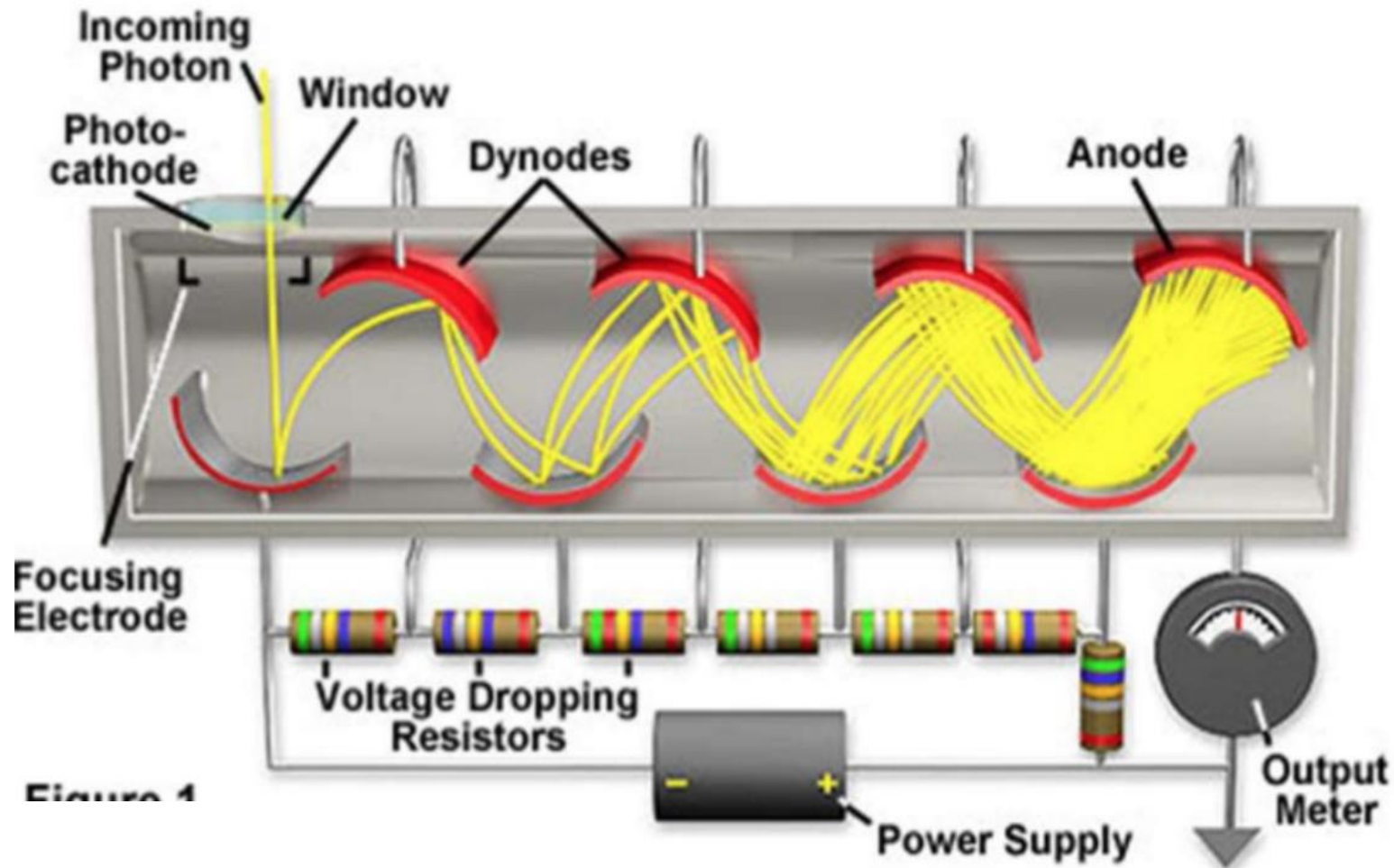


Figure 1

Photoelectrons vs. Statistical photoelectrons (Spe^-)

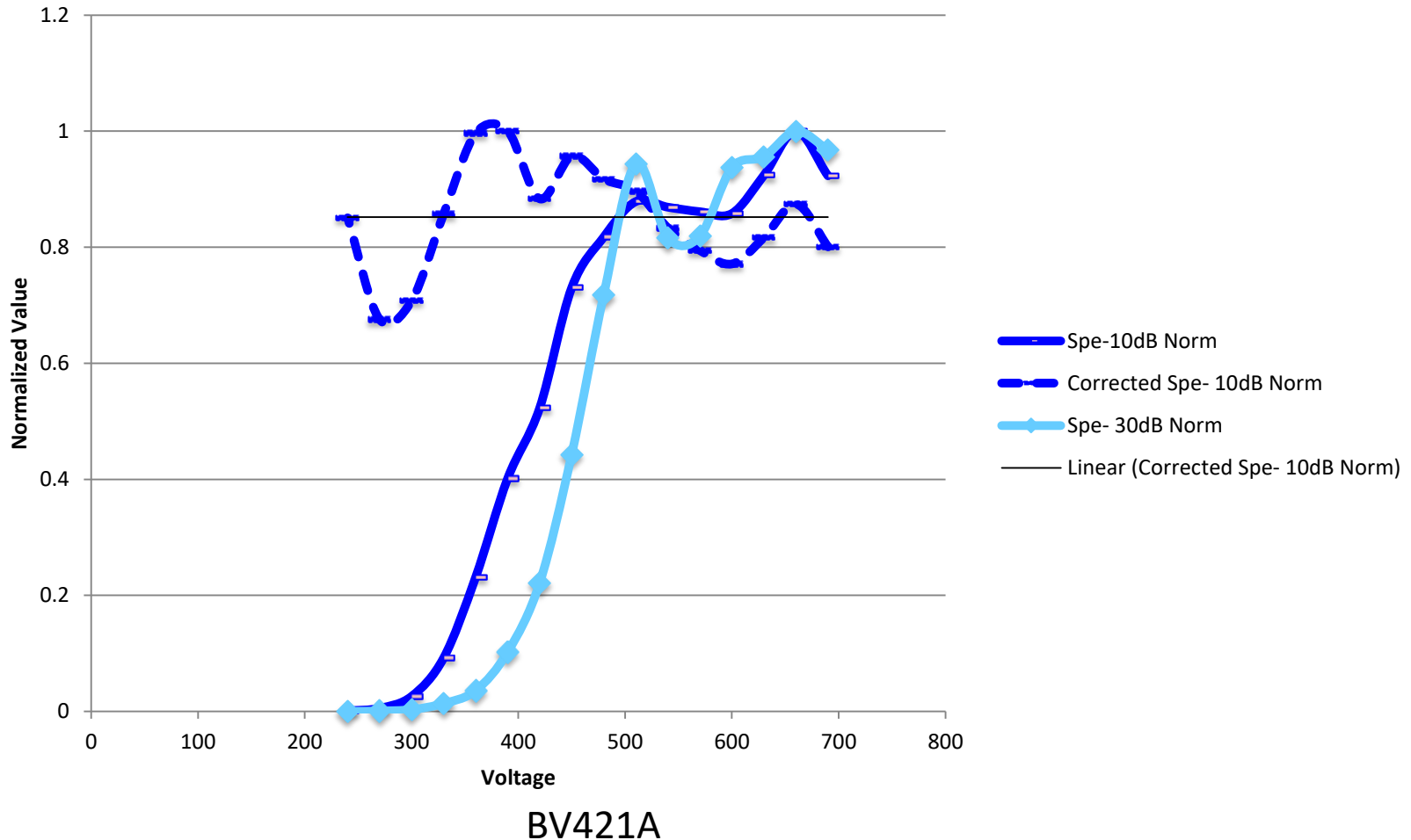
- We can't directly measure the photoelectrons at the photocathode.
- Detection efficiency (Q) is a property of the photocathode
- PMT amplification is nearly noiseless
- We estimate the statistical variation of the measured signal to be related to the number of photoelectrons generated by the photocathode
- Poisson statistics predicts $Spe^- = 1/CV^2$

Measuring the Spe^- generated

- Photosensitive surface generates electrons
- Independent of voltage
- Spe^- definition: $\text{Spe}^- = 1/CV^2$
- Correct for background
- Correct for base line restorer
- Correct for offsets

Voltage Ranging to measure Spe^-

Uncorrected & Corrected Spe^- ($1/\text{CV}^2$) Values



Benefits of an Spe^- scale

- Standardize scale in Spe^- units
- Instrument Independent scale
- HV used to adjust Spe^- /channel
- Does not standardize Q (Spe^- / ERF)
- Peak CVs reflect differences in Spe^- s
- Higher CVs equate to lower Q values
- Not fluorochrome related

Spe⁻ vs Fluorochrome dye scales

- Target bead location does not uniquely define Spe⁻ scale (nor FLU scale)
- Spe⁻ value not guaranteed for a target channel
- Means alone do not imply a unique Spe⁻ value
- Means and CVs must both match to standardize, implies Qs are the same
- CVs are influenced by alignment, Q, and Spe⁻

What is Q?

- Q is Spe^- per fluorochrome
- Independent of voltage
- Measurement of Q at low levels affected by B

What is not Q?

- $\text{Spe}^- / \text{Channel}$ is not Q
- Spe^- is constant but channel depends on gain
- Gain dependent on voltage setting
- $\text{Spe}^- / \text{Channel}$ decreases with increasing gain
- $\text{Spe}^- / \text{Channel}$ depends on dynode chain gain
- $\text{Spe}^- / \text{Channel}$ proportional (not equal) to photoelectrons generated at photocathode

Relating Spe^- value to Q

- Spe^- per fluorochrome unit is Q
- Fluorochromes * Q = Spe^-
- Low Q will result in low Spe^- values
- High Q will result in high Spe^- values

How to Estimate Q: SD^2 vs Intensity

$$Q \left(SD_{\text{photonic}} \right)^2 = f_{\text{bead}} + B$$

$$\left(SD_{\text{photonic}} \right)^2 = \frac{f_{\text{bead}}}{Q} + \frac{B}{Q}$$

Linear vs Quadratic Model

Linear Model (CPCy 1.20)

$$(SD_{photonic})^2 = \frac{f_{bead}}{Q} + \frac{B}{Q}$$

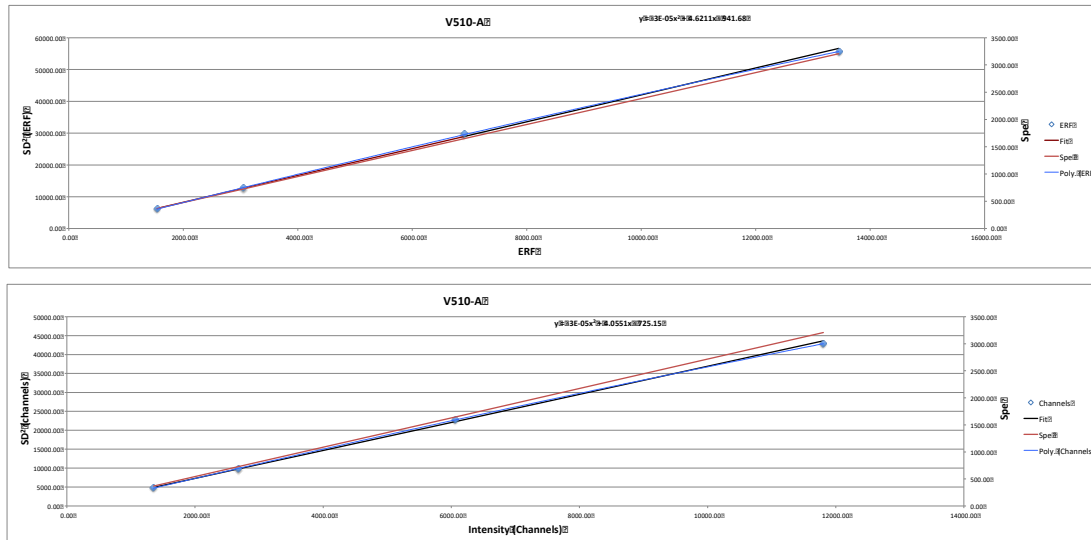
$$(CV_{bead})^2 = (CV_{photonic})^2 + (CV_{intrinsic})^2 + (CV_{measurement})^2$$

Quadratic Model

$$(SD_{bead})^2 = (f_{bead})^2 \cdot \{(CV_{intrinsic})^2 + (CV_{measurement})^2\} + \frac{f_{bead}}{Q} + \frac{B}{Q}$$

Calculating Q

SampleName	V510-A					Copyright, 2015-2017, James C. S. Wood					Version 0.003.0/03/2017		
Date	08-Oct-2017					EvaluationOnly							
	Channels					ERFs					SPEs		
	Mean	SD	SD ²	PredictedSD ² (Channels)	Spe/channel	Mean	SD	SD ²	PredictedSD ² (ERFs)	Q ₂₃₈₀ Spe/ERF	Fluorescent (F)Spe		
1	11805.00	207.00	42849.00	43604.56	2.72E-01	13452.55	235.89	55643.97	56625.14	2.38E-01	3207.41	Intrinsic CV	0.13%
2	6054.00	151.00	22801.00	22252.46	2.72E-01	6898.92	172.07	29609.51	28897.18	2.38E-01	1644.87		0.13%
3	2677.00	98.40	9682.56	9770.08	2.72E-01	3050.61	112.13	12573.83	12687.49	2.38E-01	727.34	Spe/Channel	2.72E-01
4	1352.00	69.60	4844.16	4883.74	2.72E-01	1540.69	79.31	6290.66	6342.05	2.38E-01	367.34	Spe/ERF	2.38E-01
5												Background Intensity/Units	-2.60E+01
6													-2.60E+01
7												Background (ERF) Spe	-7.06E+00
8													-7.06E+00
9												Goodness of Fit	0.9741
10													0.9741
11												Correlation	0.9997
12													1.0000
13												Q ₂ (ERF)	0.238
14													0.238
15												B _{photon} (F)Spe	5.02E+00
16													1.85E+01
100Spe/Channel	368.05	35.49		1259.24		419.42					100.00	B _{photon} (U)Spe	9.55E+01
10Spe/Channel	36.81	6.31		39.82		41.94					10.00		-1.09E+02
1Spe/Channel	3.68			82.10		4.19					1.00		
MarkerBeads	26046.00					29681.08				0.238	7076.68		
TestBeads	0.00					0.00					0.00		
B-MethodLaserOff	95.54	16.00	256.00								25.96		
B-MethodLaserOn	114.02	18.00	324.00								30.98		



Baseline Restorer: SD vs CV

- SD is the preferred way to measure area peak width variations
- CV is only acceptable measure at high signal levels
- Electronic and photonic noise dominate lower decades
- In the lower decades the baseline restorer affects the mean measure, invalidates the CV values
- Correction for CV required

What is B?

- Photonic component
- Electronic noise
- Quantizing noise from ADC
- Base line restorer

Measuring the Modeled B

SampleName	V510-A										Copyright, 2015-2017, James C. Wood	Version 3.0030/03/2017
Date	08-Oct-2017										EvaluationOnly	
	Channels					ERF						
	Mean	SD	SD ²	PredictedSD ² (Channels)	Spe/channel	Mean	SD	SD ²	PredictedSD ² (erfs)	Q _{ERF} Spe/ERF	Fluorescence (F)/Spe	
1	11805.00	207.00	42849.00	43604.56	2.72E-01	13452.55	235.89	55643.97	56625.14	2.38E-01	3207.41	
2	6054.00	151.00	22801.00	22252.46	2.72E-01	6898.92	172.07	29609.51	28897.18	2.38E-01	1644.87	
3	2677.00	98.40	9682.56	9770.08	2.72E-01	3050.61	112.13	12573.83	12687.49	2.38E-01	727.34	
4	1352.00	69.60	4844.16	4883.74	2.72E-01	1540.69	79.31	6290.66	6342.05	2.38E-01	367.34	
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
100Spe/channel	368.05	35.49		1259.24		419.42					100.00	
10Spe/channel	36.81	6.31		39.82		41.94					10.00	
1Spe/channel	3.68			-82.10		4.19					1.00	
MarkerBeads	26046.00					29681.08				0.238	7076.68	
TestBeads	0.00					0.00					0.00	
B-MethodLaserIDff	95.54	16.00	256.00								25.96	
B-MethodLaserIDn	114.02	18.00	324.00								30.98	

CLEAR

PASTE

Q_{ERF}
GRDLS

Q_{ERF}
FIT

QUAD_FIT

IntrinsicCV

Spe/channel

Spe/ERF

Background
IntensityUnits

BackgroundSpe

GoodnessofFit

Correlation

Q_{ERF}

0.13%

2.72E-01

2.38E-01

-2.60E+01

-7.06E+00

-2.28E+01

0.9741

0.9997

0.238

B_{photon}(Spe)

B_{photon}(IU)

B_{photon}(ERF)

B_{electron}(Spe)

B_{electron}(IU)

B_{electron}(ERF)

5.02E+00

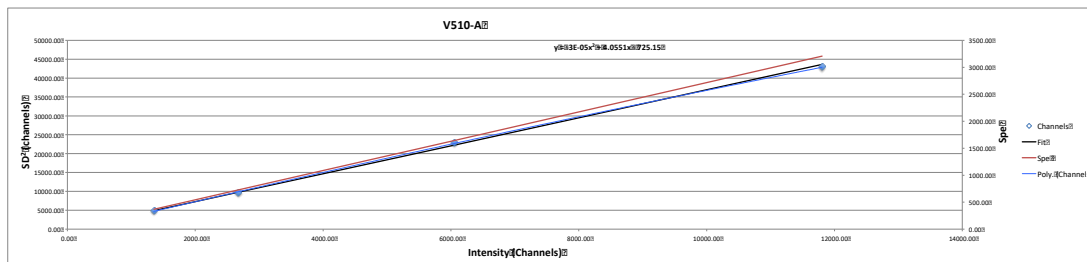
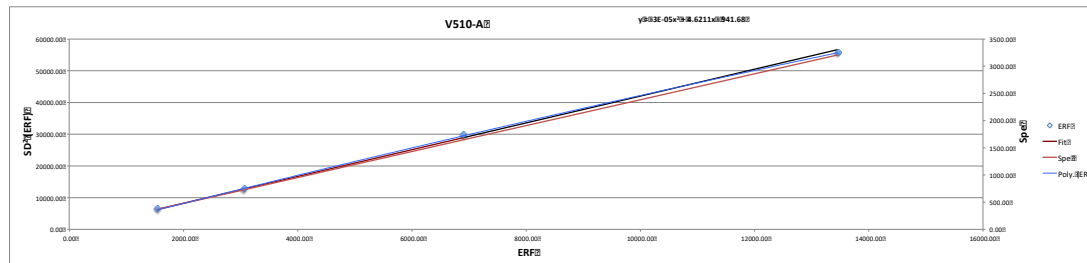
1.85E+01

2.11E+01

-2.60E+01

-9.55E+01

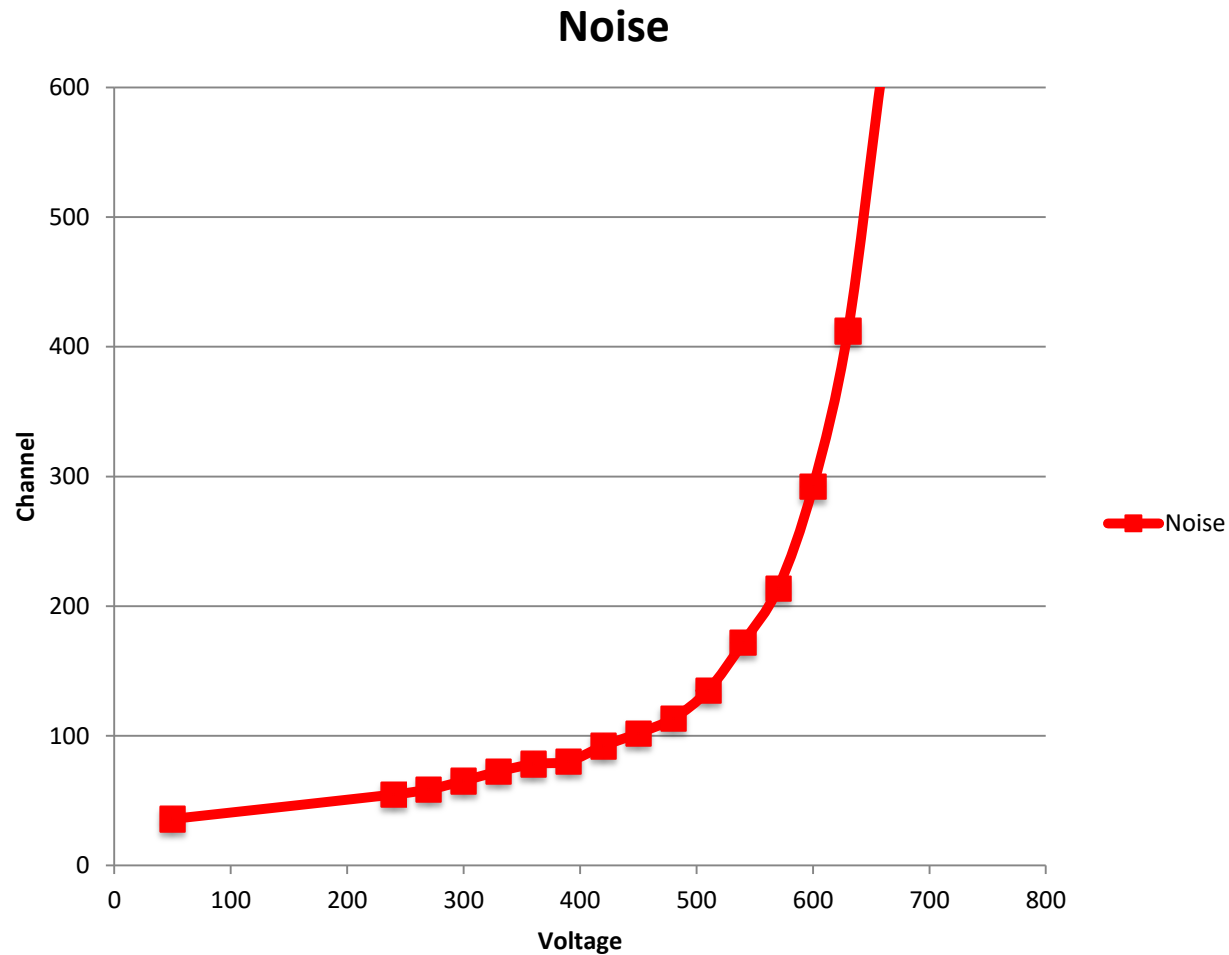
-1.09E+02



Measuring Trigger B

- Use quantiFlash to trigger flow cytometer
 - FSC,SSC or any other unused channel
- Lasers should be on
- No other signals should used
- Measure area signal mean and rSD for all tested channels

Voltage Ranging to Measure B

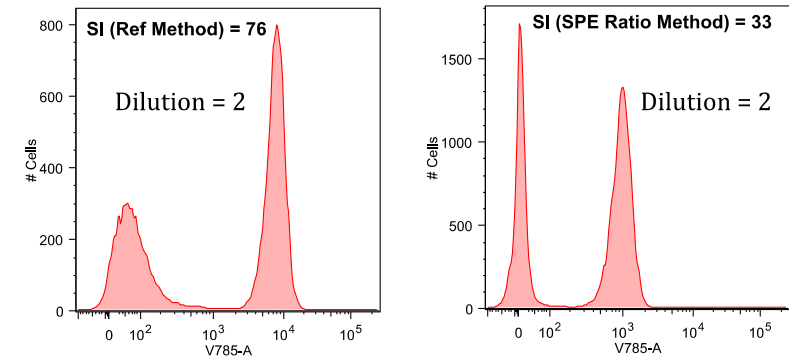
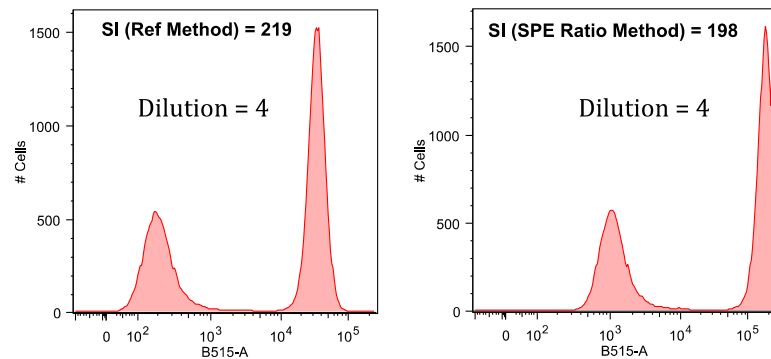
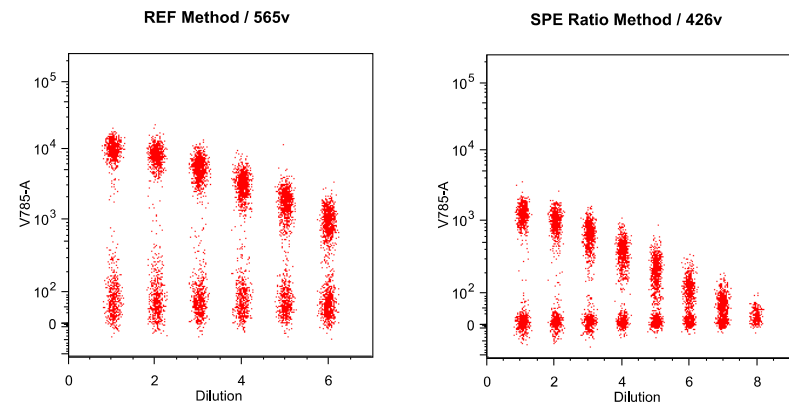
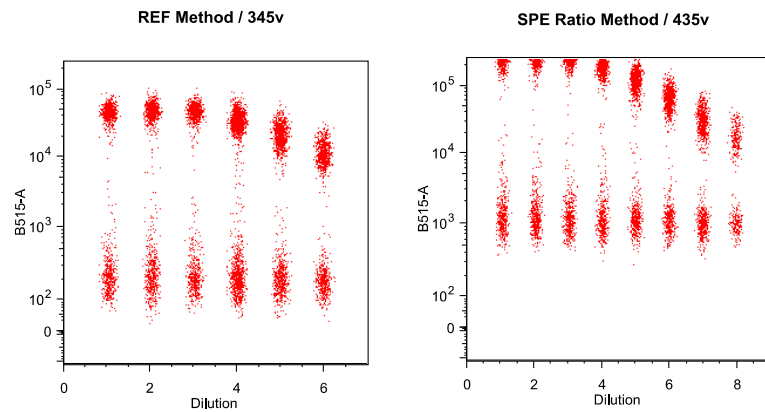


BV421A rSD

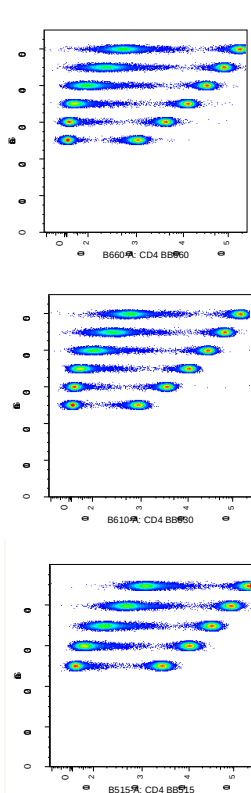
Importance of Voltage Calibration

Detector B515

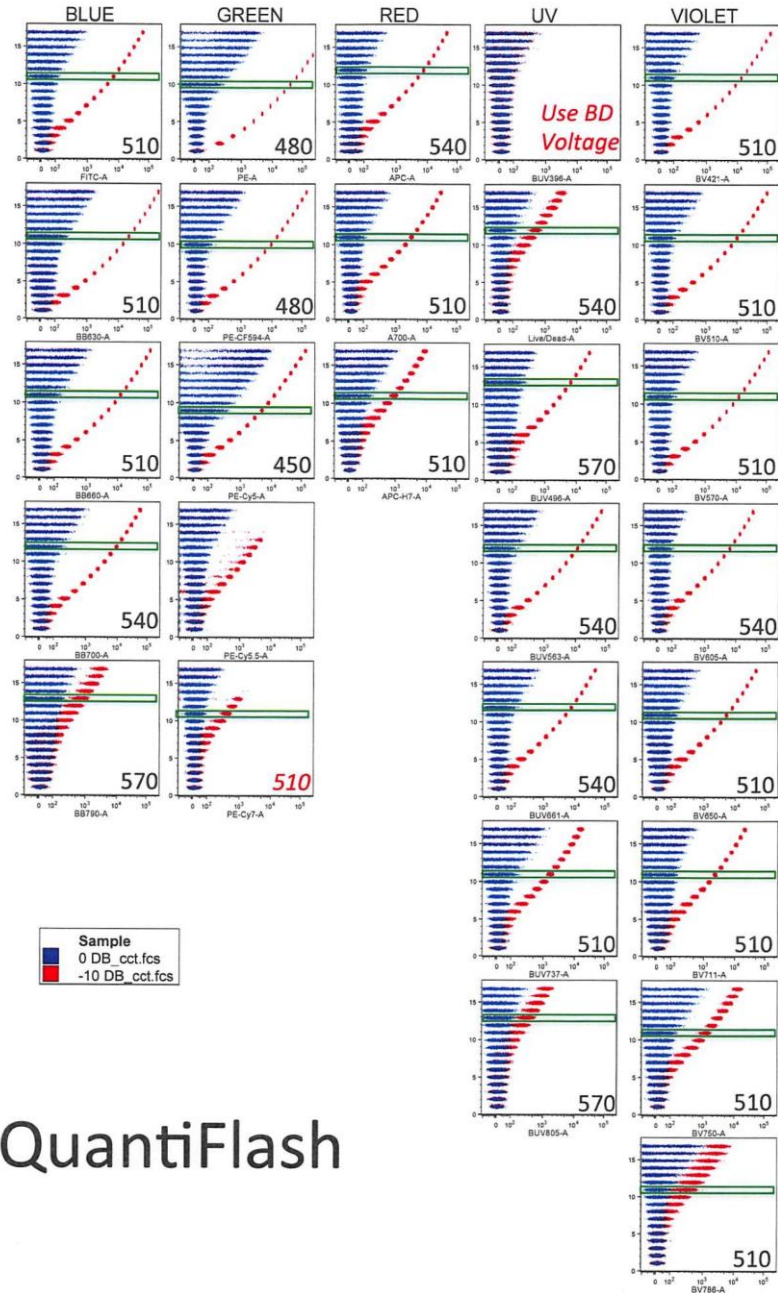
Detector V785



Optimizing operating Voltages



CD4 Cells

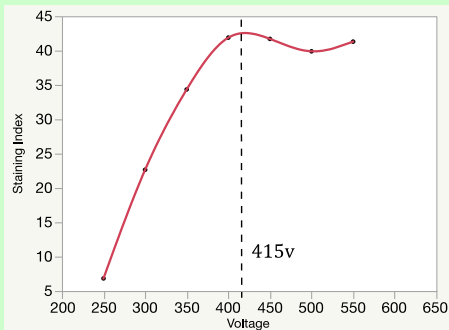


QuantiFlash

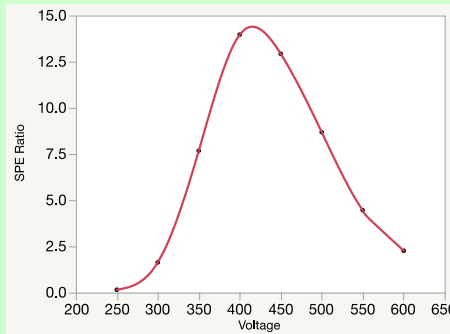
Overview

Optimization, Calibration and Monitoring

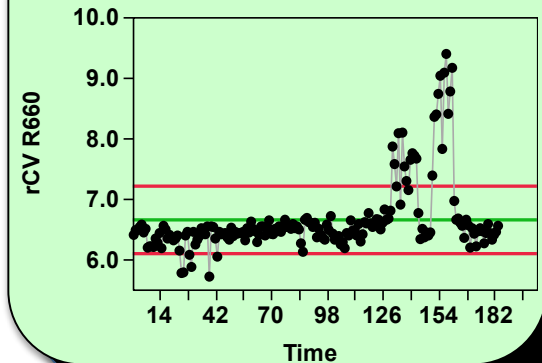
SI Volt. Ranging



SPE Volt. Ranging

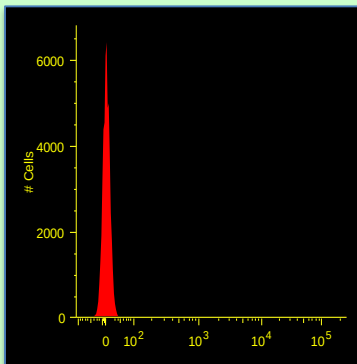


Monitoring

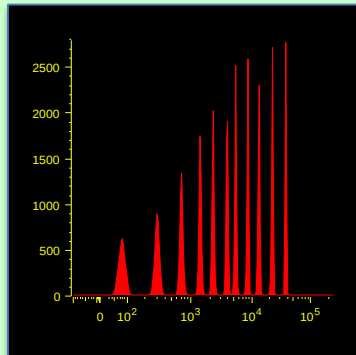


Standardization

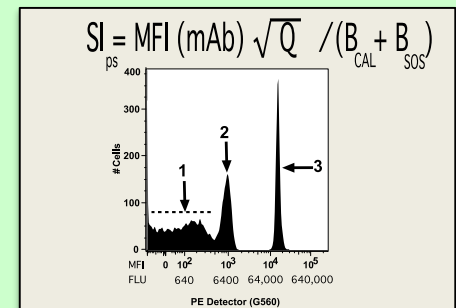
PMT sensitivity (B)



PMT resolution (Q)



Panel Development



quantiflash Measurements

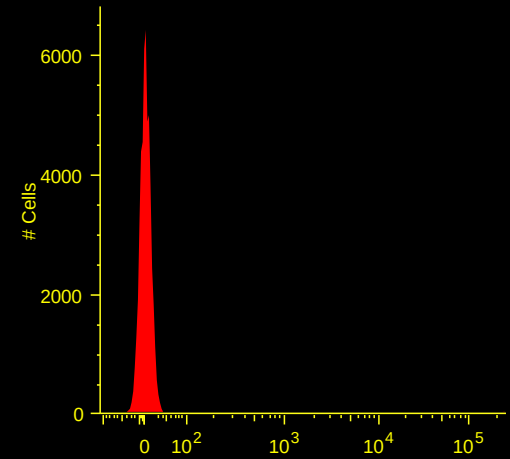
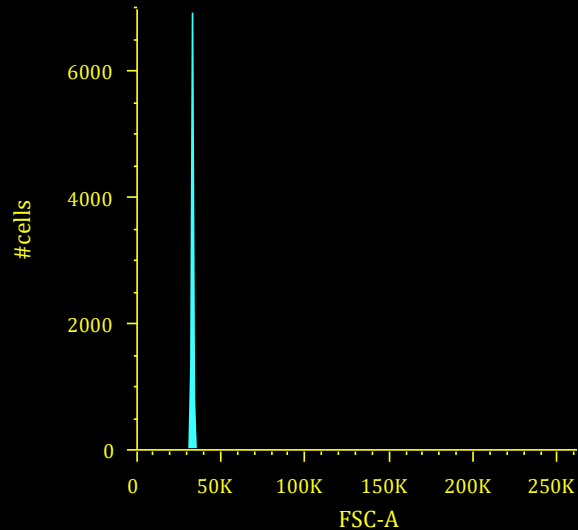
Trigger B value (tB) – measured with pulsed LED light into the FSC detector, simulates a particle in the laser target with only background light. Measured with either laser off or laser on.

- Baseline noise in either the laser or to electronics
- Used in the calculation for voltage ranging
- Used in calculations for panel development

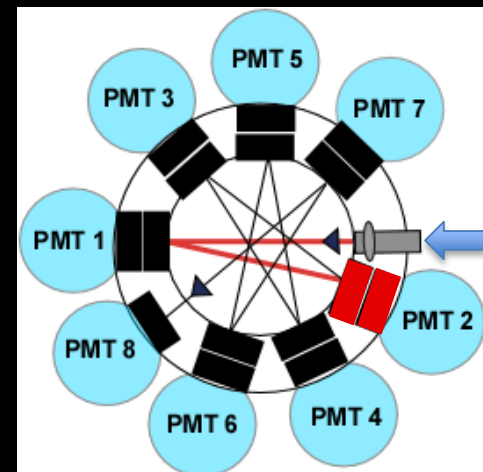
Q value or detector efficiency - measured with LED light pulsed through the flow cell to all detectors while the trigger is on and can be collected at multiple voltages or a single voltage.

- Used in calculations for voltage ranging
- Used in calculations for panel development
- Standardizes all PMTs on all instruments (“holy grail” of flow cytometry)

quantiFlash Used to Measure Background in Detectors (Trigger B)



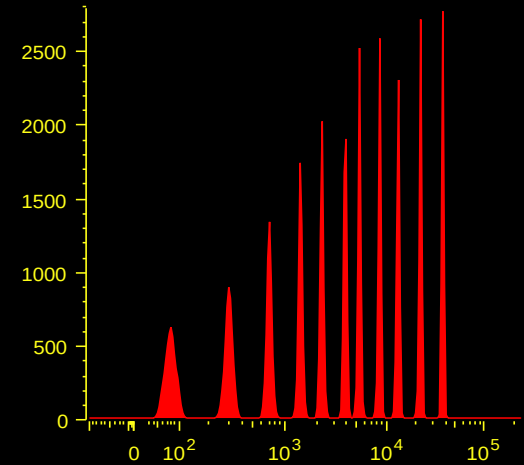
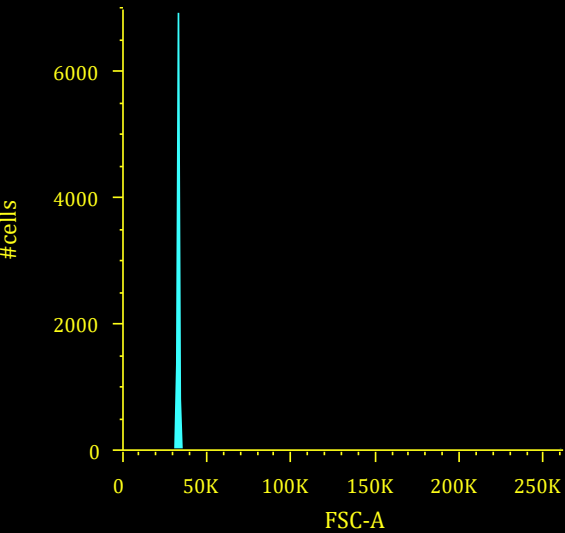
FSC - trigger



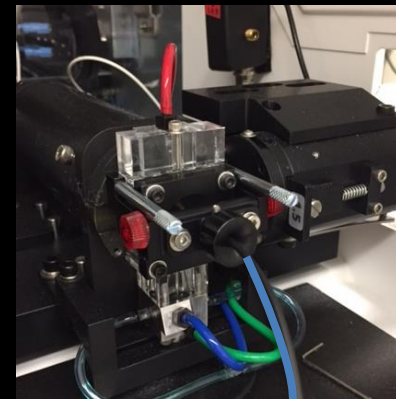
Photons from Lasers

Measurement = rSD

quantiFlash Used to Measure LED Pulses in the Detector (Q-Mode)



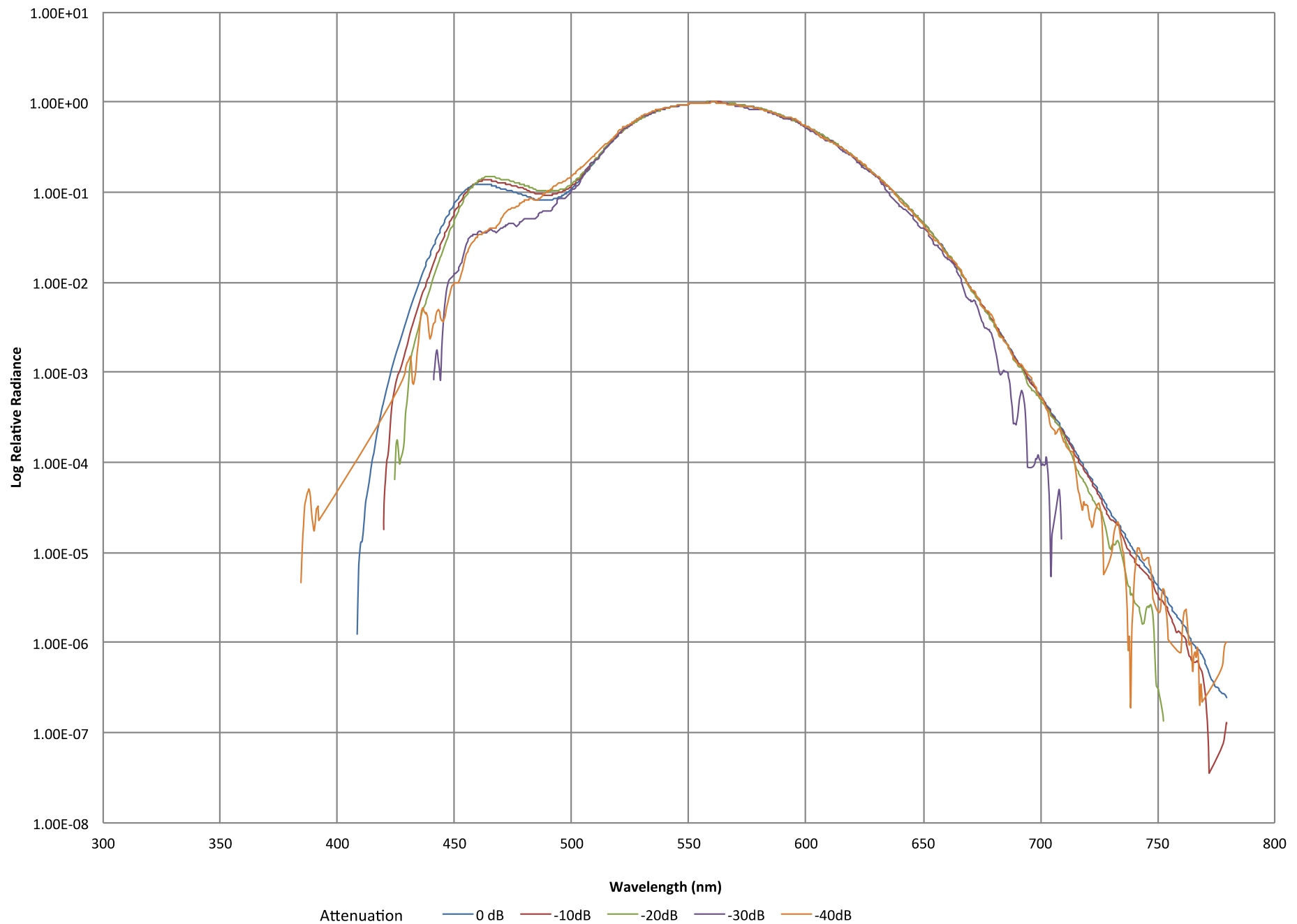
FSC - trigger



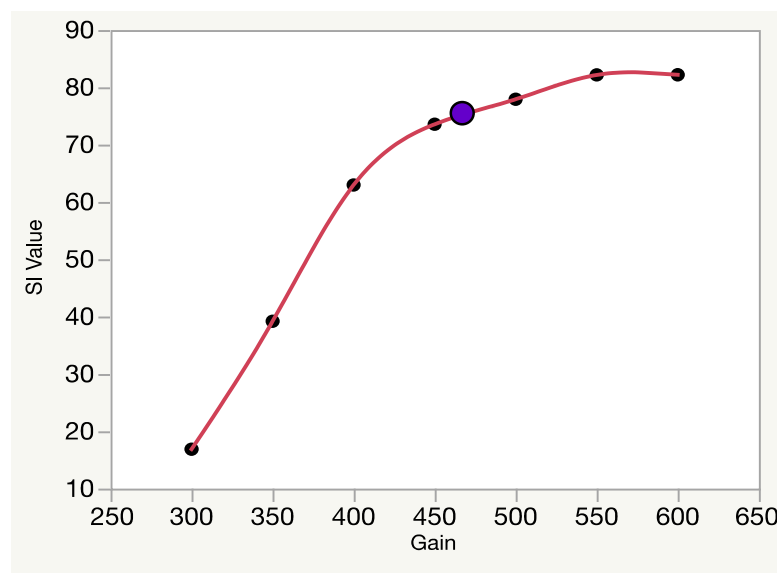
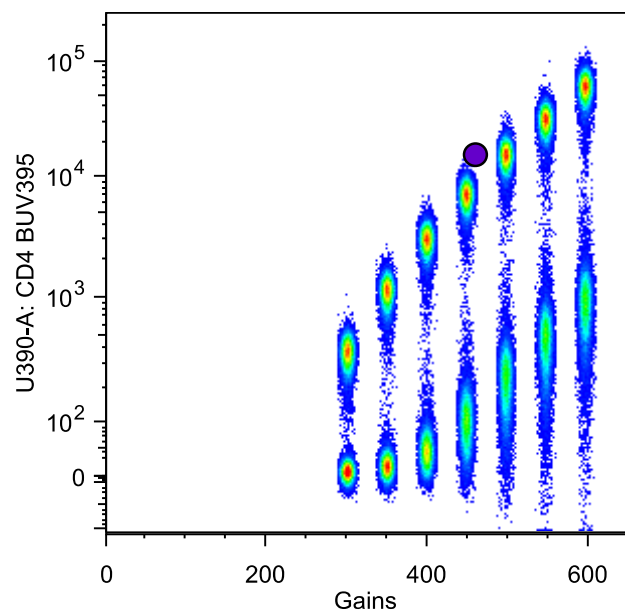
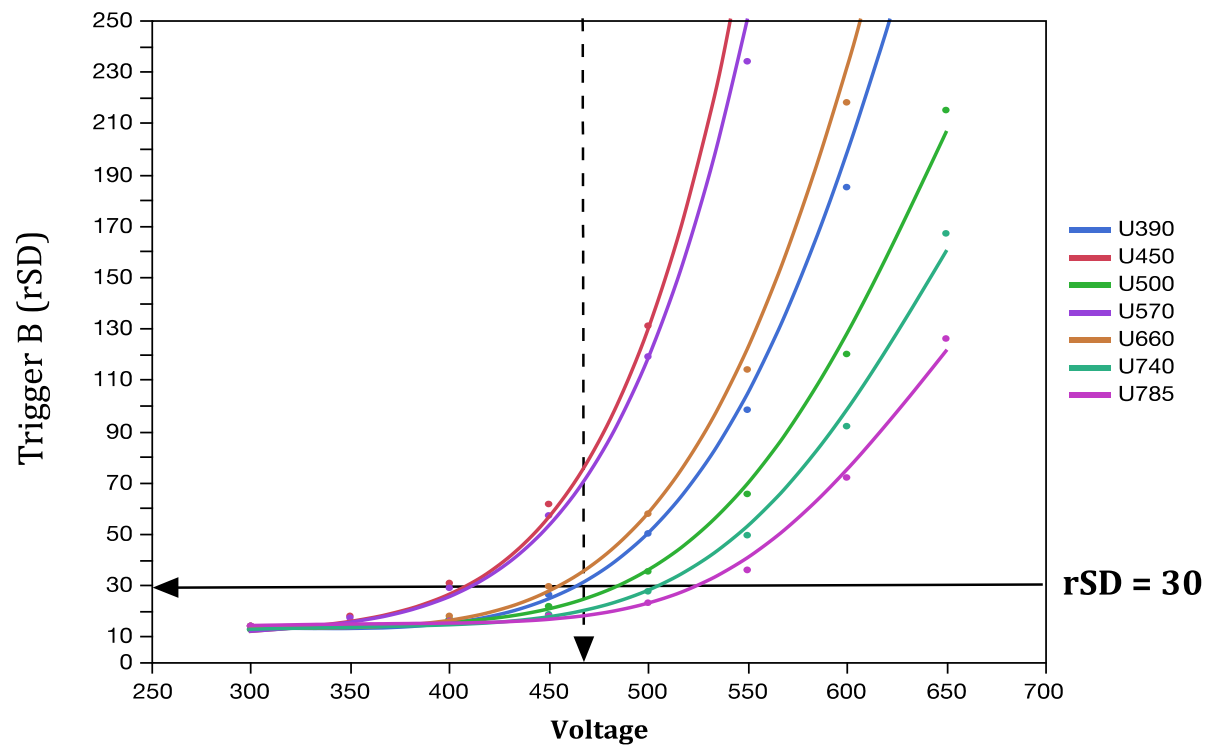
LED
Pulse

Measurement = MFI, rCV and rSD

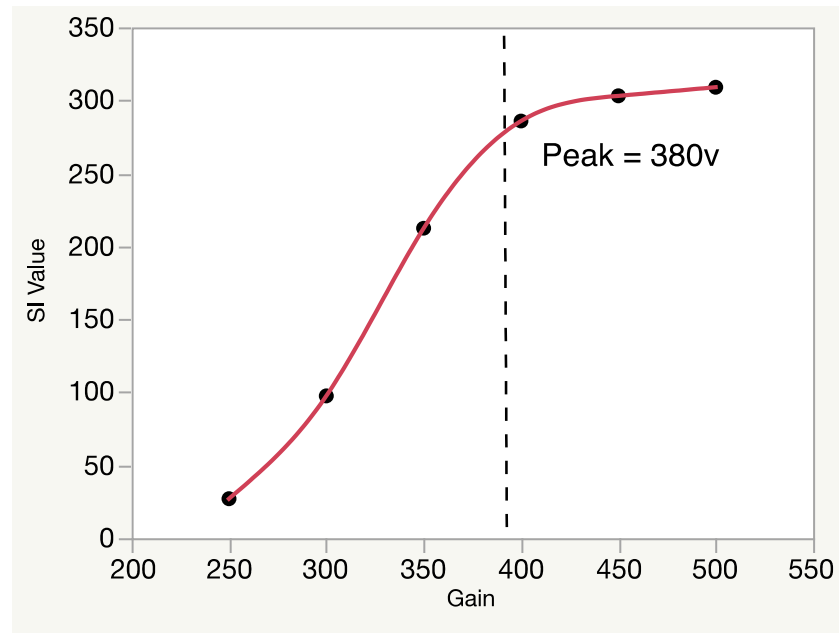
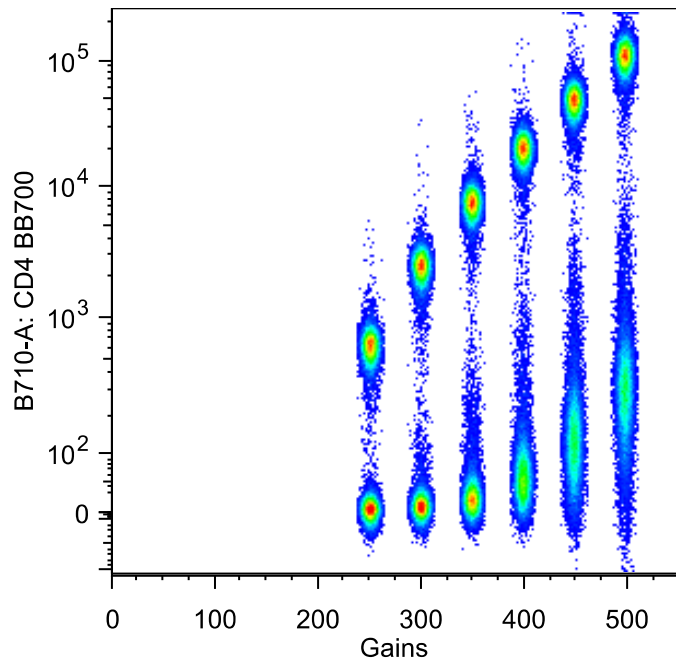
Normalized Radiance Spectra (Log)



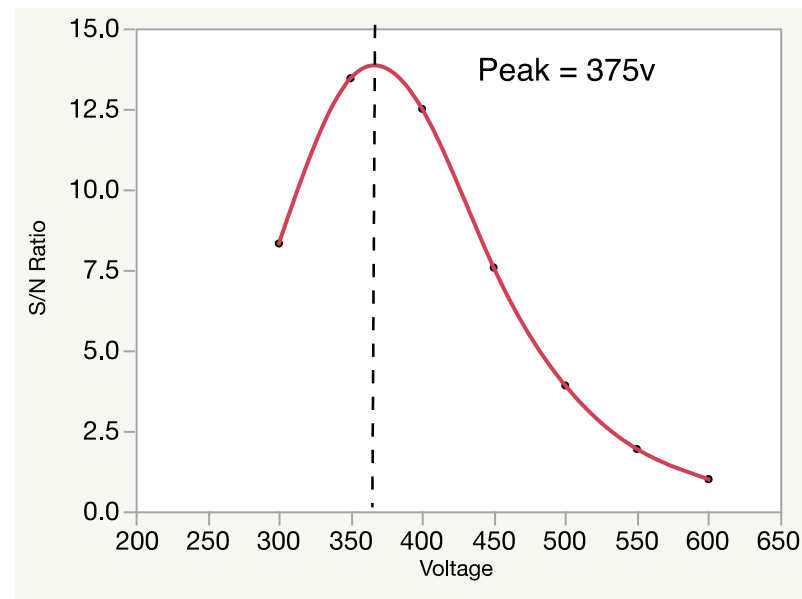
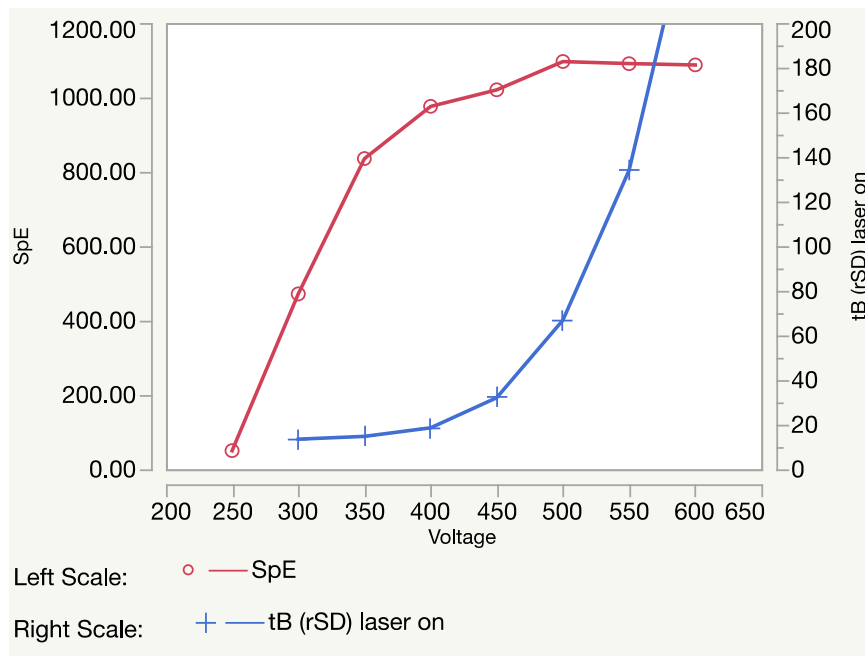
UV Laser Detectors vs. Trigger B Value (lasers on)



PBMC Data

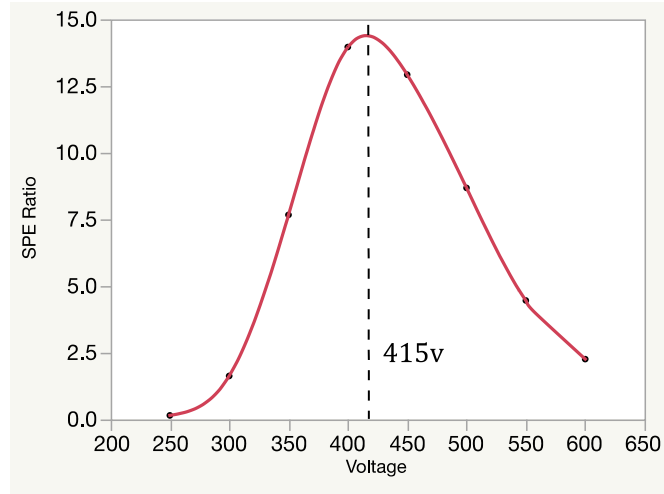


quantiFlash Data

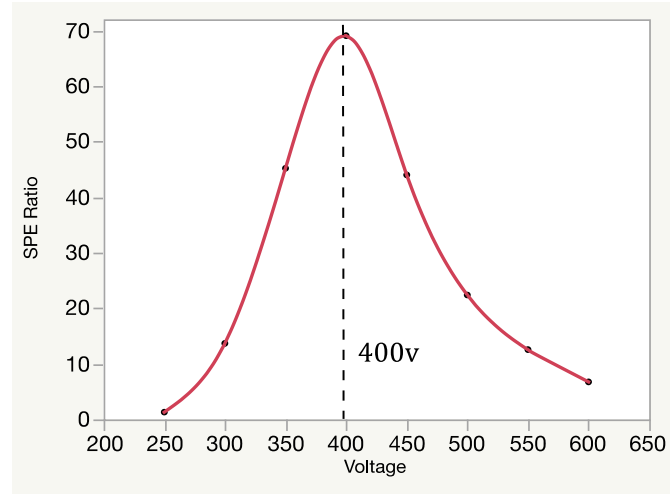


SpE Ratio vs. SI Voltage Ranging

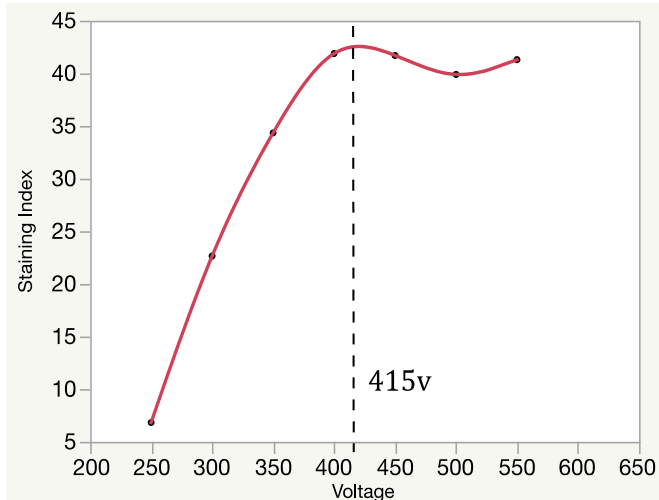
G575 Detector



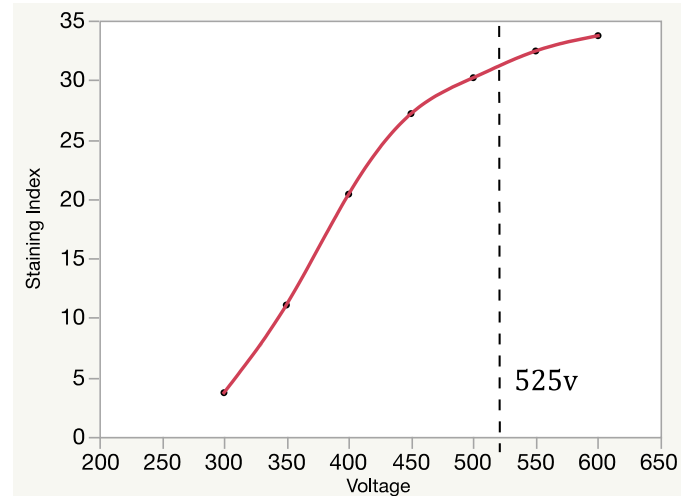
R780 Detector



G575 Detector



R780 Detector



Data Input Form

File name	Voltage	tB ON (rSD)	Detector	LED Pulser (MFI)	LED Pulser (rCV)	LED Pulser (rSD)	LED Pulser SPE	SPE Ratio	Calibration Bead Type	Calibration Bead MFI	Calibration Bead FLU	Calibration Bead SPE	Q value
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	250	32.9	G575-A	76.7	45.3	34.8	4.86	0.15		•	•	•	
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	300	37.8	G575-A	316	12.7	40.3	61.48	1.63		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	350	42.9	G575-A	945	5.51	52.1	328.99	7.67		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	400	53.3	G575-A	2638	3.67	96.7	744.21	13.96		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	450	73.8	G575-A	6332	3.24	205	954.06	12.93		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	500	127	G575-A	14144	3.02	426	1102.36	8.68	COMP Besds	33207	13989	2588.11	0.185
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	550	245	G575-A	29645	3.03	897	1092.24	4.46		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	600	445	G575-A	58444	3.15	1843	1005.61	2.26		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	250	18.8	R780-A	105	20.2	21.2	24.53	1.30		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	300	21.7	R780-A	405	5.81	23.5	297.01	13.69		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	350	25.1	R780-A	1226	2.97	36.4	1134.43	45.20		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	400	33.1	R780-A	3275	2.09	68.5	2285.82	69.06	FC (Dried Beads)	10867	3387	7584.72	2.239
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	450	57.1	R780-A	7770	2	155	2512.92	44.01		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	500	110	R780-A	17121	2.01	345	2462.75	22.39		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	550	222	R780-A	34749	1.89	658	2788.90	12.56		•	•	•	•
170830_SPE and Q_Workshop.jo	600	414	R780-A	66814	1.89	1264	2794.09	6.75		•	•	•	•

Photoelectrons (Spe)= $1/n^2$

Where, $n = rSD/MFI$

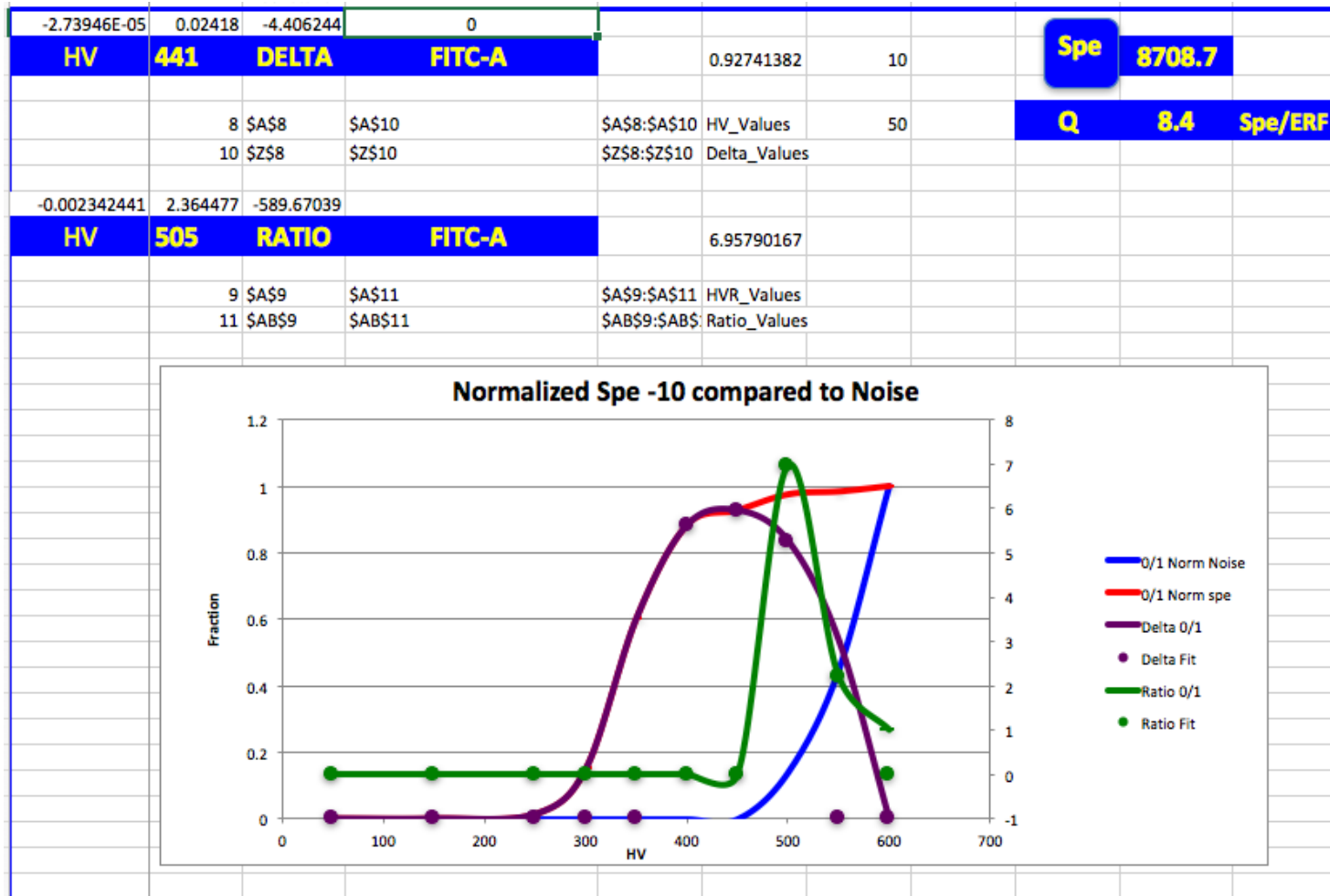
e.g. G575 at 500v; rSD = 426 and a MFI =14,144 would yield an SpE = 1,102

Convert Calibration Bead MFI to SpE = Calibration bead MFI * (LED pulser SpE / LED pulser MFI)

Q value (G575) = Calibration Bead SpE / Calibration Bead FLU

Appendix: I

Normalize SpE Ratio Curves and Q



Summary

- Spe^- is independent of PMT voltage
- Q is independent of PMT voltage
- $\text{Spe}^-/\text{channel}$ is dependent on PMT voltage
- Reference measurements to fluorochromes
- Maximize signal/noise for optimized channel
- Noise must be factored into measurement
- Trigger B gives good estimate of noise floor
- Pulsed LED (quantiFlash) for easy interpretation