

Deconvolution

Deconvolution is used in time domain data analysis for removal of broadening effects due to instrumental resolution. In this context deconvolution is mainly concerned with the [IRF](#) (or lamp function) including the finite light source pulse width and other broadening effects (e.g. electronics). The effects caused by the [IRF](#) are dominant in the onset of a decay curve.

How deconvolution should be done



Best, not at all. At PicoQuant, for a variety of good reasons (see [IRF](#)) we use [reconvolution](#) instead. If one cannot resist applying deconvolution, the best way of doing it (at least for time domain data) would be via Fourier transform. Fourier transform is a slow process (even with [FFT](#)) and it has to be done twice, since the deconvolution itself is performed on the transformed data set, which has to be retransformed afterwards.

Deconvolution in other contexts

The most prominent application of deconvolution techniques is imaging. Usually one tries to remove blurring by deconvolution (or deconvolution-like) techniques. What holds for time domain data, also holds for imaging: Deconvolution has a disturbingly high potential for producing artefacts - and there is no way of telling apart artefacts and effects. The images may look nicer (which undoubtedly is valuable especially for publication purposes), but the content of information has not necessarily improved.

Copyright of this document belongs to PicoQuant GmbH. No parts of it may be reproduced, translated or transferred to third parties without written permission of PicoQuant GmbH. All information given here is reliable to our best knowledge. However, no responsibility is assumed for possible inaccuracies or omissions. Specifications and external appearances are subject to change without notice.



PicoQuant GmbH
Rudower Chaussee 29 (IGZ)
12489 Berlin
Germany

P +49-(0)30-1208820-89
F +49-(0)30-1208820-90
info@picoquant.com
www.picoquant.com