deep news

the latest developments from 4Deep inwater imaging

Our mailing address is:
6589 Chebucto Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3L 1L9

Stop Toxic Algae BEFORE a Bloom

The increase in the frequency and severity of toxic algae is a major worldwide health concern. 4Deep's solution, by predicting algal blooms before the occur, is the world's first underwater fluorescence microscope, the FluoroSea.

The first sale of this unit is already secured to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, through the "Build in Canada Innovation Program". We are confident that with verification testing with Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and Alliance for Coastal Technologies, the FluoroSea will change how the world "seas" toxic algae.

Find out more about the FluoroSea

Is this Star Trek? Holography and Virtual Reality

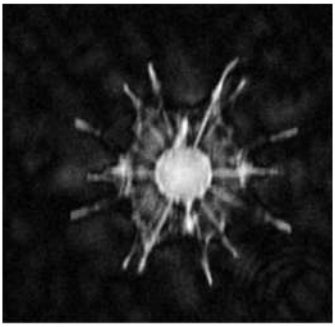
Our clients at Rhode Island University, in partnership with Brown University, recently participated in the "Sea to Space Particle Investigation" cruise aboard the R/V Falkor, from the Schmidt Ocean Institute. By combining our holographic microscope with their virtual reality technology, they have created one of the coolest applications of our technology to date.

Check out the blog here!

Presenting the new and improved HoloSea (model S6)

The performance of our newest underwater holographic microscope, the HoloSea, has been improved in every way. The S6 is a versatile instrument, that is more compact and lightweight, with higher resolution, and a faster image capture rate, optimized for in-situ studies of particles in any liquid.In addition to these upgrades, the S6 has copper rings, to reduce biofouling, flush windows for easier cleaning, and more.

Find out more



Publication using Octopus software

Important advancements in deep-sea particle sampling has been a focus of Alexander Bochdansky at Old Dominion University. In his latest publication, his team analyzed data down to 1185 m, with a custom holographic microscope and 4Deep's Octopus software. Bochdansky et al has made some surprising observations of phytoplankton below the pycnocline. (Photo from the paper).

Read the paper here