

Tissue Optics

Steven L. Jacques

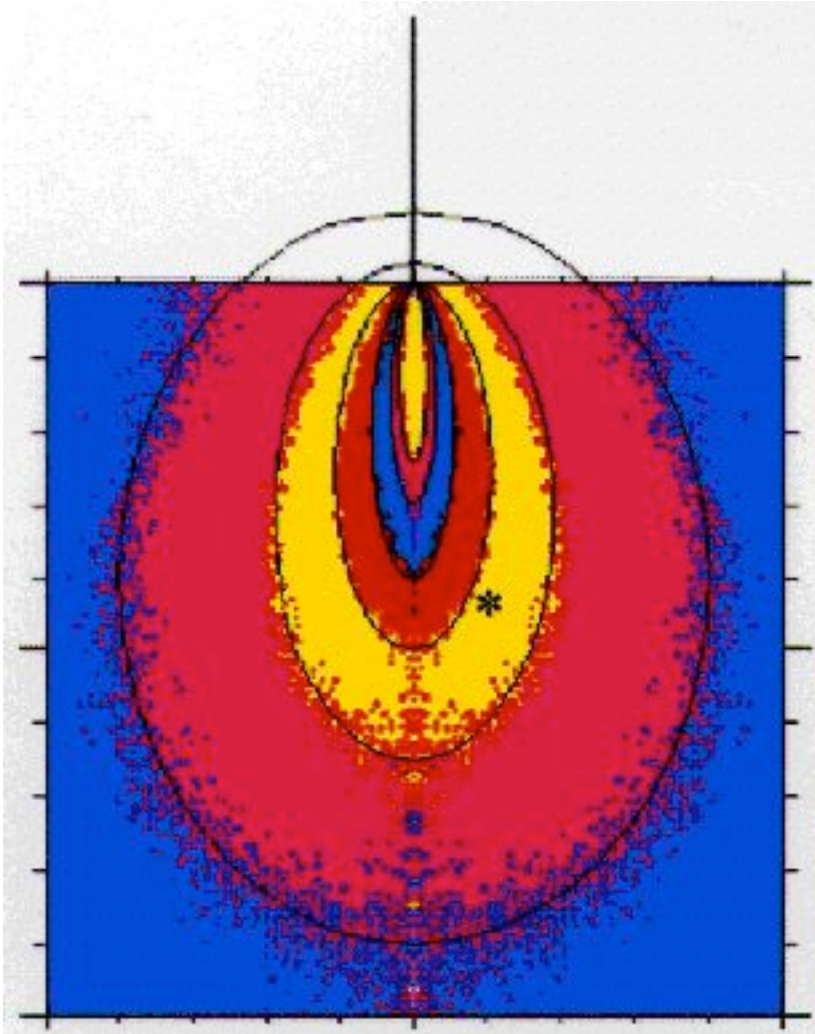
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<http://omlc.ogi.edu>

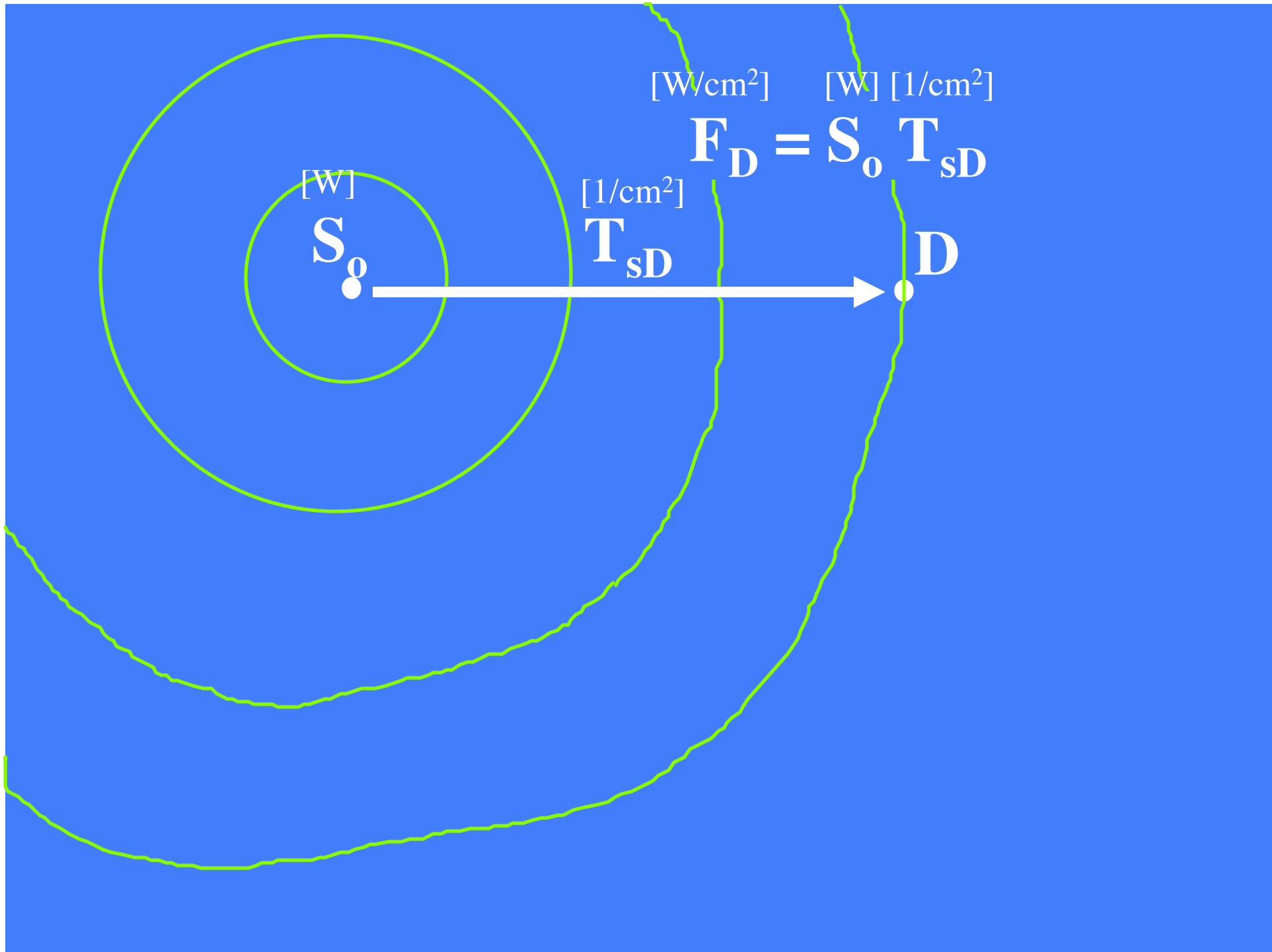
**Depts. of Biomedical Engineering
and Dermatology**

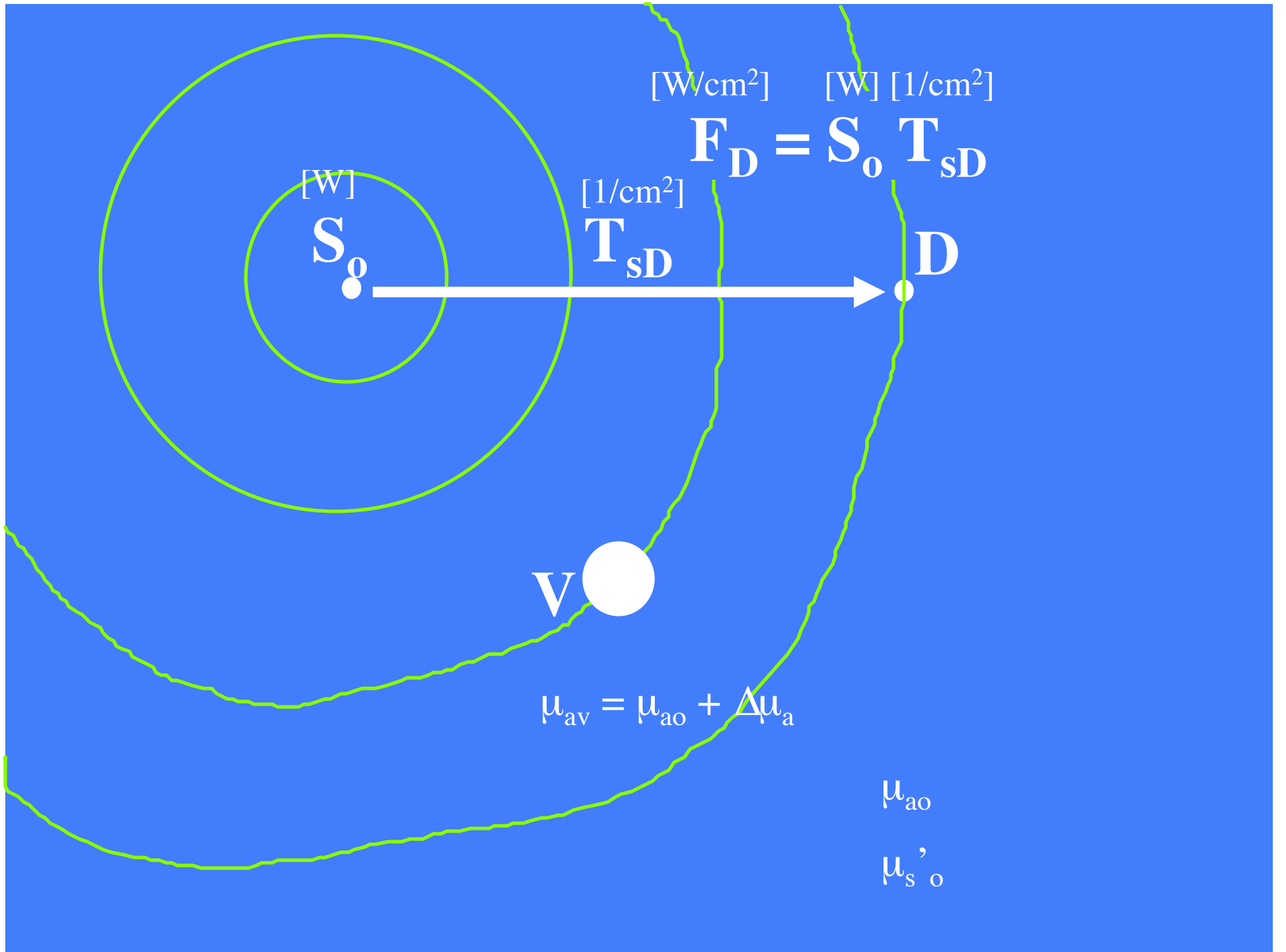
Oregon Health & Science University,
Portland OR, USA

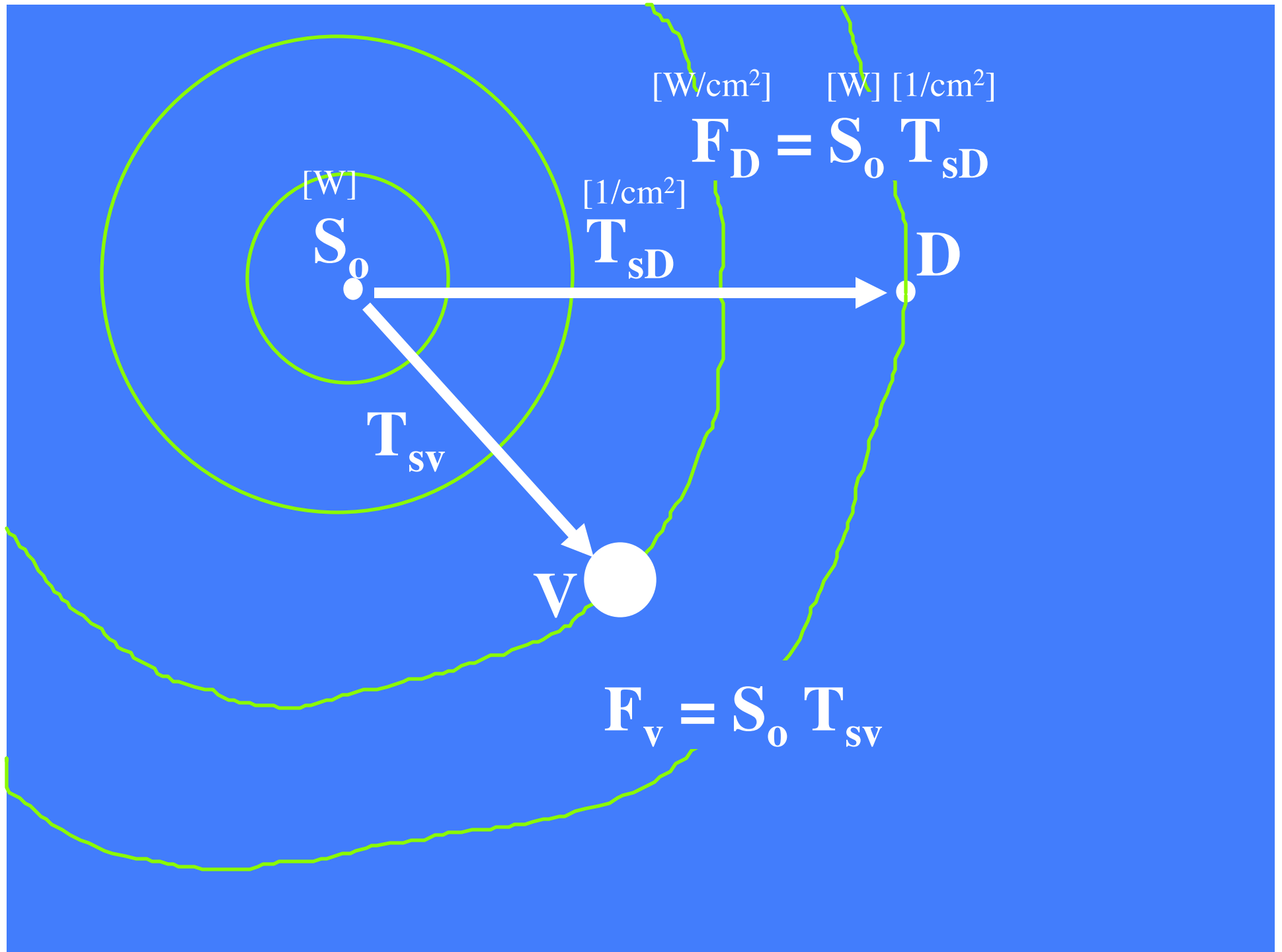
1. Optical properties
2. How to measure optical properties
3. Light transport
4. **Complex tissues**

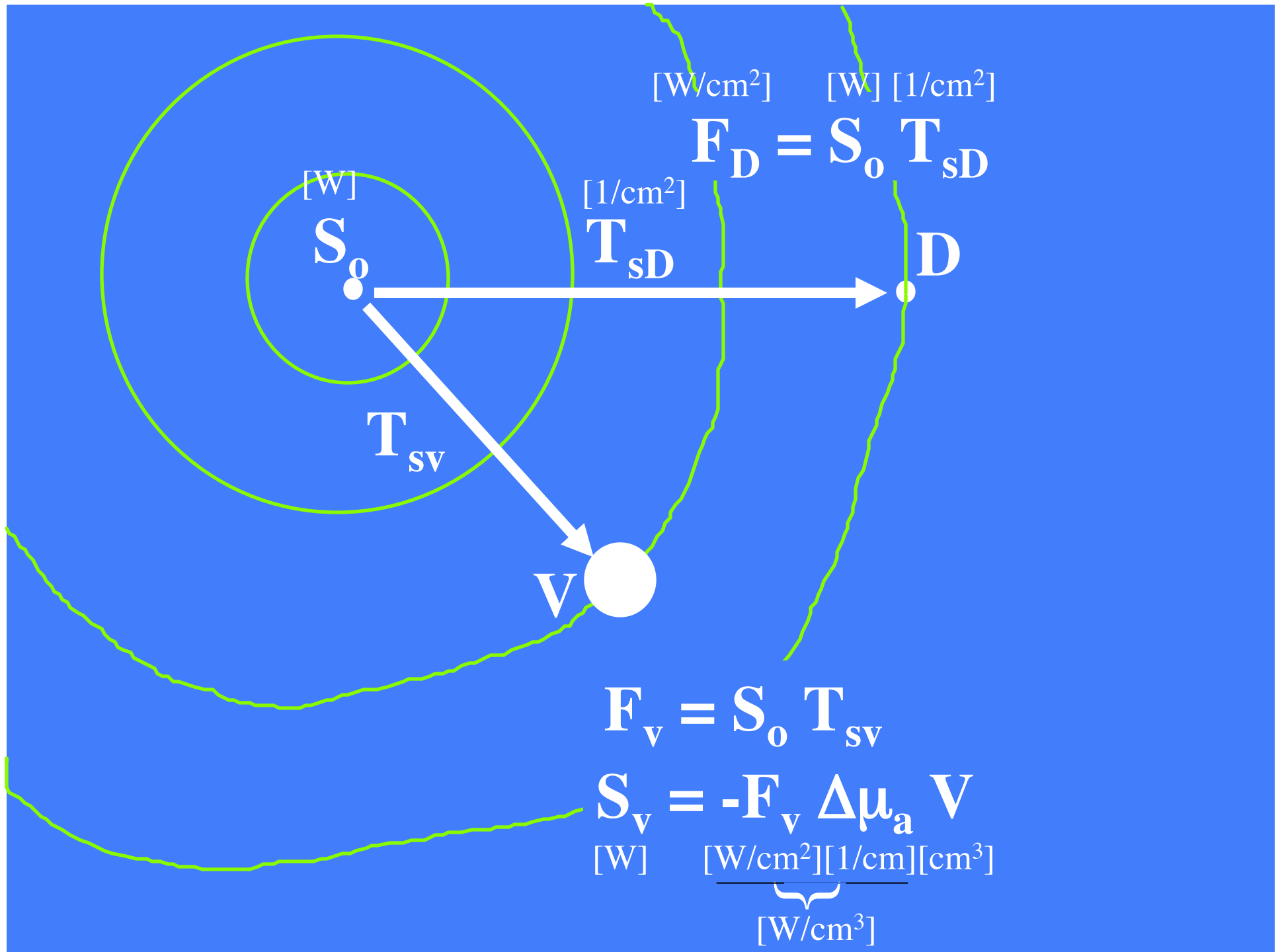


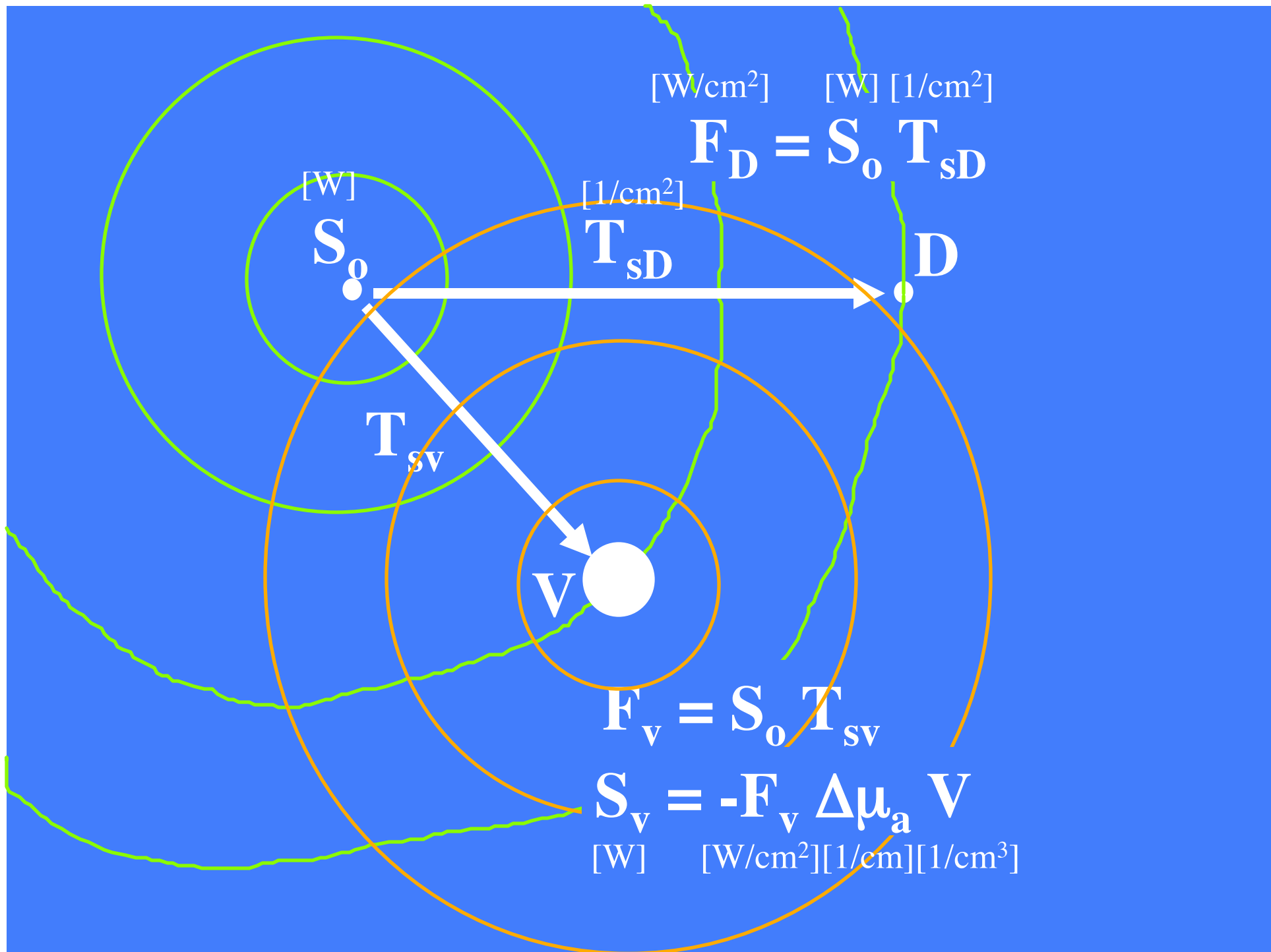
Perturbation theory

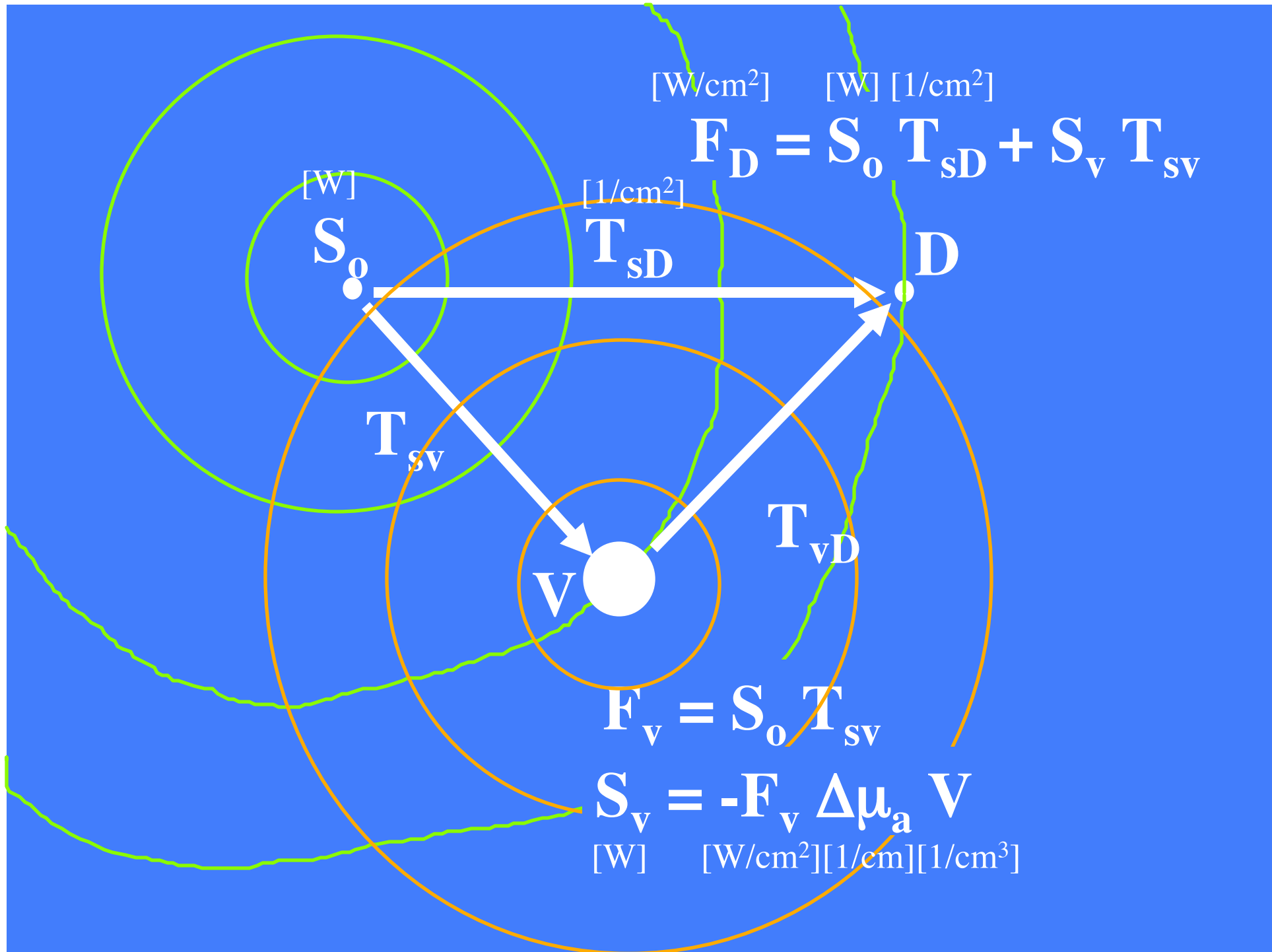


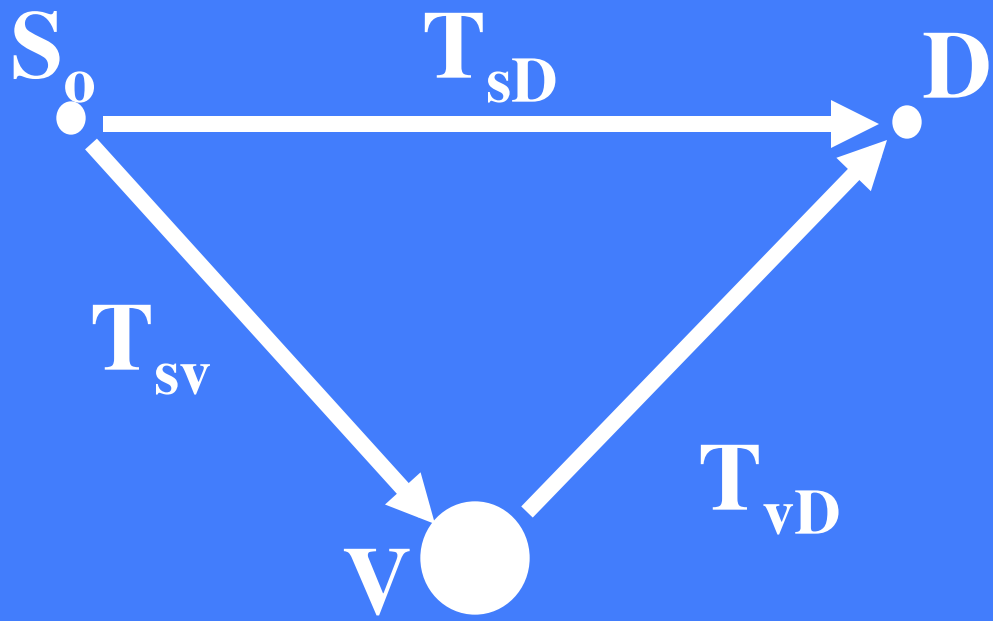


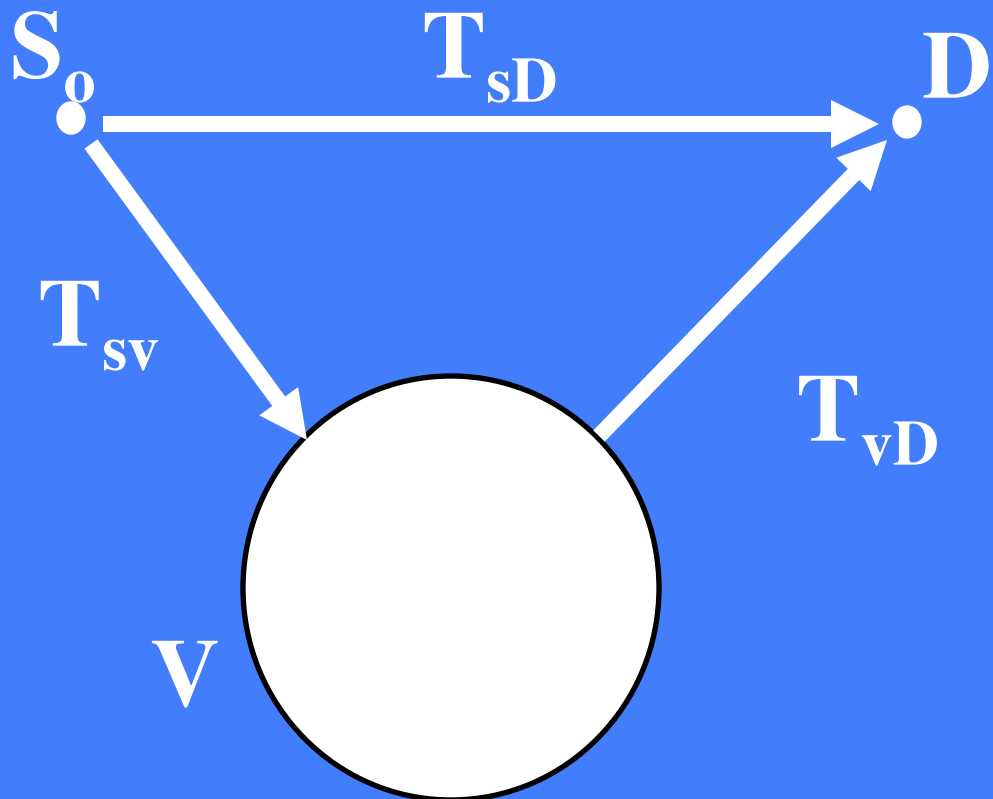


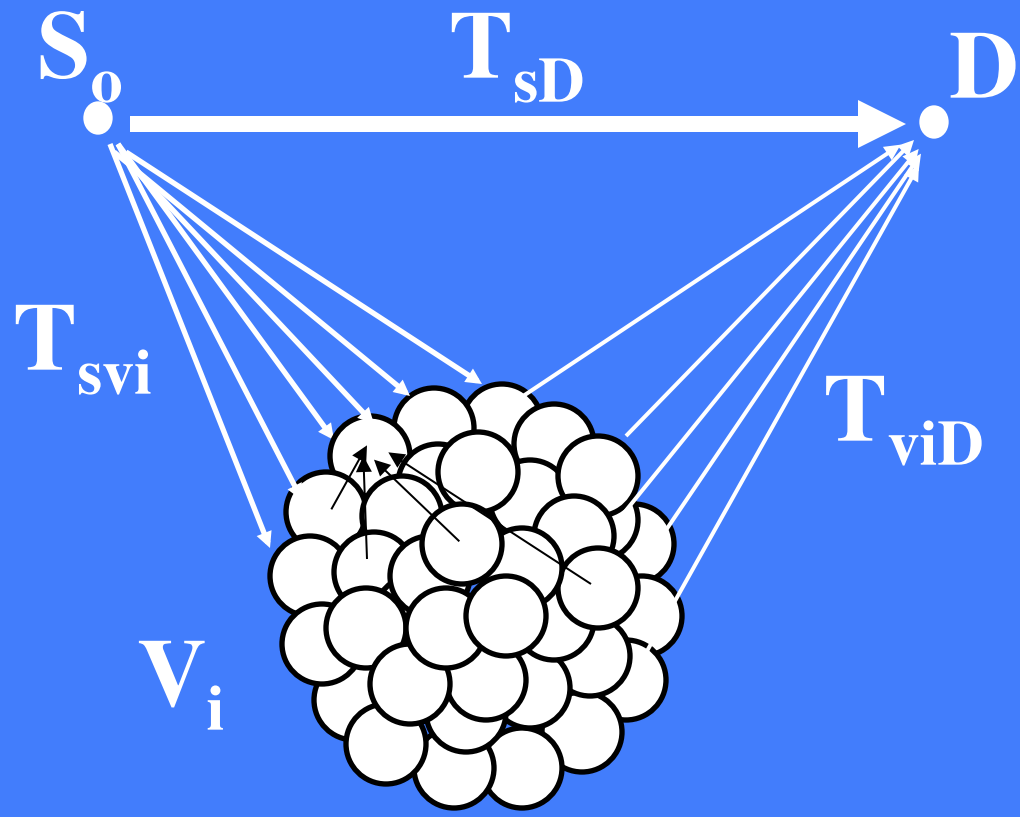












$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathbf{F}_1 \\
 \mathbf{F}_2 \\
 \mathbf{F}_3 \\
 \dots \\
 \mathbf{F}_j
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 \mathbf{T}_{01} & \mathbf{T}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{T}_{j1} \\
 \mathbf{T}_{02} & \mathbf{T}_{12} & \dots & \mathbf{T}_{j2} \\
 \mathbf{T}_{03} & \mathbf{T}_{13} & \dots & \mathbf{T}_{j3} \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 \mathbf{T}_{0j} & \mathbf{T}_{1j} & \dots & \mathbf{T}_{jj}
 \end{array}
 *
 \begin{array}{c}
 \mathbf{S}_0 \\
 \mathbf{S}_{v1} \\
 \mathbf{S}_{v2} \\
 \mathbf{S}_{v3} \\
 \dots \\
 \mathbf{S}_{vj}
 \end{array}$$

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 \end{array}$$

$$S_{vj} = -F_i \Delta\mu_{ai} V_i$$

1st pass = “Born approximation”

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left| \begin{array}{c} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ \dots \\ F_j \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} T_{01} & T_{11} & \dots & T_{j1} \\ T_{02} & T_{12} & \dots & T_{j2} \\ T_{03} & T_{13} & \dots & T_{j3} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ T_{0j} & T_{1j} & \dots & T_{jj} \end{array} \right| * \left| \begin{array}{c} S_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{array} \right|
 \end{array}$$

$$S_{vj} = -F_i \Delta\mu_{ai} V_i$$

iterative passes \rightarrow relaxes to solution

$$\begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{c} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ \dots \\ F_j \end{array} \right| = \begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} T_{01} & T_{11} & \dots & T_{j1} \\ T_{02} & T_{12} & \dots & T_{j2} \\ T_{03} & T_{13} & \dots & T_{j3} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ T_{0j} & T_{1j} & \dots & T_{jj} \end{array} \right| * \begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{c} S_0 \\ S_{v1} \\ S_{v2} \\ S_{v3} \\ \dots \\ S_{vj} \end{array} \right| \end{array} \end{array}$$


$$S_{vj} = -F_i \Delta\mu_{ai} V_i$$

total fluence rate

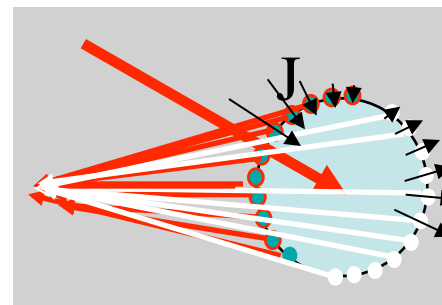
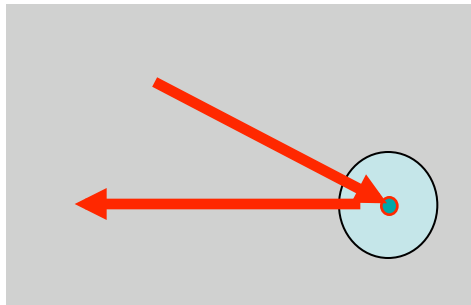
fluence rate without object

change in fluence rate because of object

$$F(\mathbf{r}) = F_o(\mathbf{r}) + F_{\text{pert}}(\mathbf{r})$$

where

$$F_{\text{pert}}(\mathbf{r}) = \text{volume component} + \text{surface component}$$



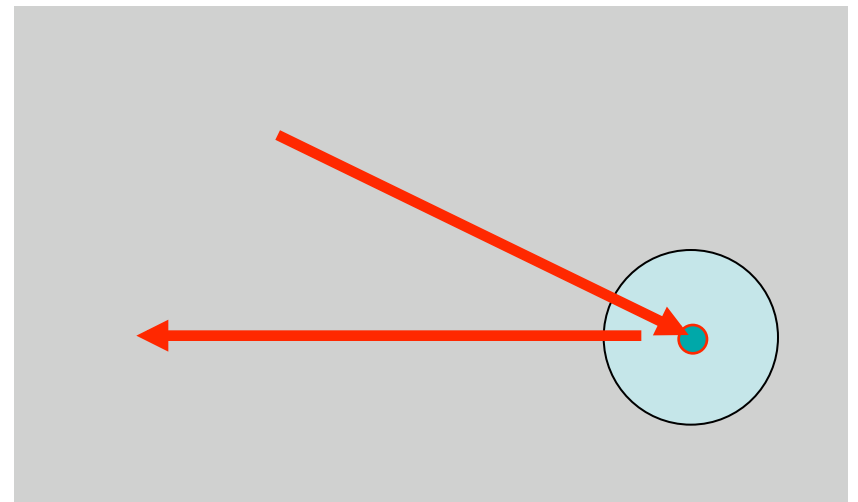
volume component =

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{fluence rate} \\
 \downarrow \\
 - \int_{V_{\text{object}}} F(r') \left(\Delta\mu_a + \Delta\mu'_s \frac{\mu_{a0}}{\mu'_{s0}} + \frac{\Delta\mu_a \Delta\mu'_s}{\mu'_{s0}} \right) T(|r - r'|) dV'
 \end{array}$$

~ 0

incremental absorption

scattering-enhanced absorption



surface component =

incremental
attenuation

P

transport

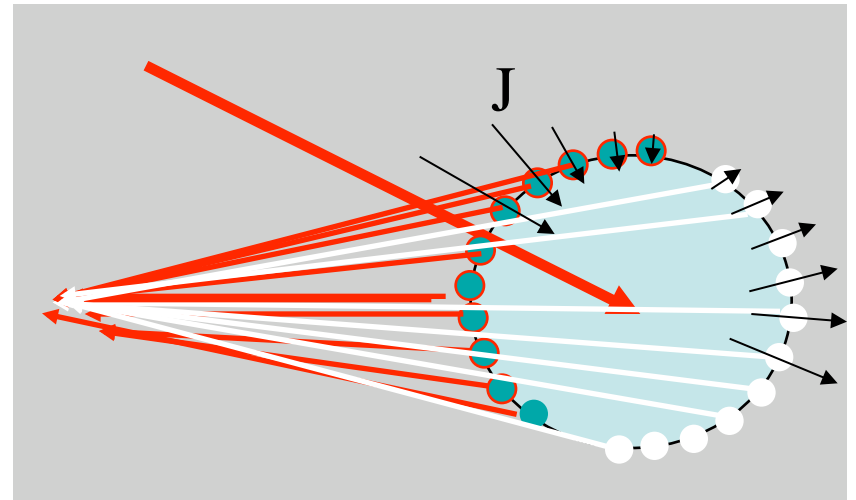
Incremental
surface
flux

$$\frac{\Delta\mu_a + \Delta\mu'_s}{\mu'_{s0}} \int_{S_{\text{object}}} T(|r - r'|) \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S}'$$

Background attenuation

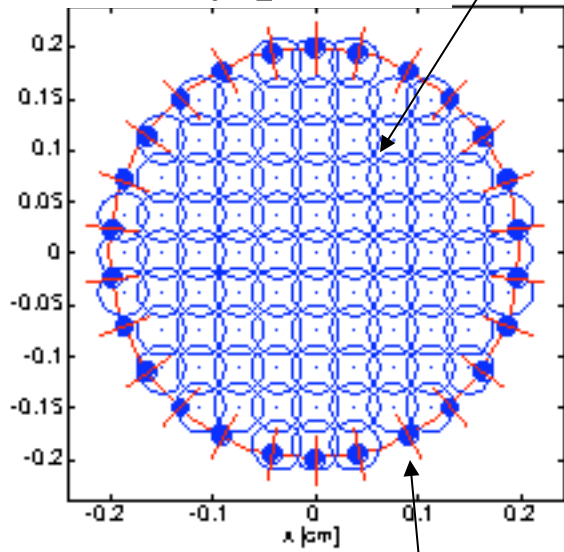
where

$\mathbf{J} = -D\nabla F$, flux entering
surface of object

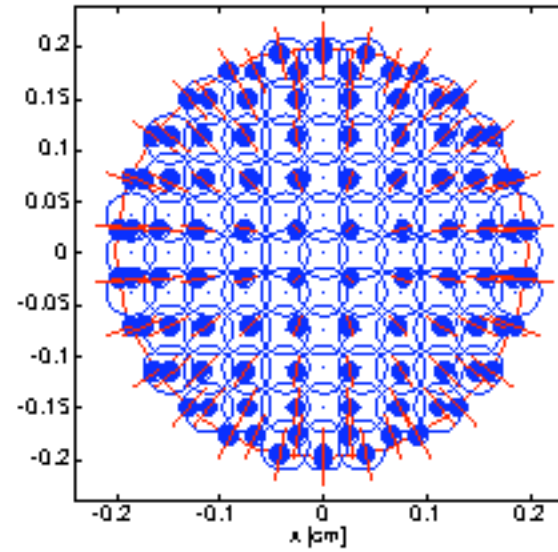


○ Absorbing volumes

virtual sources
in x-y plane

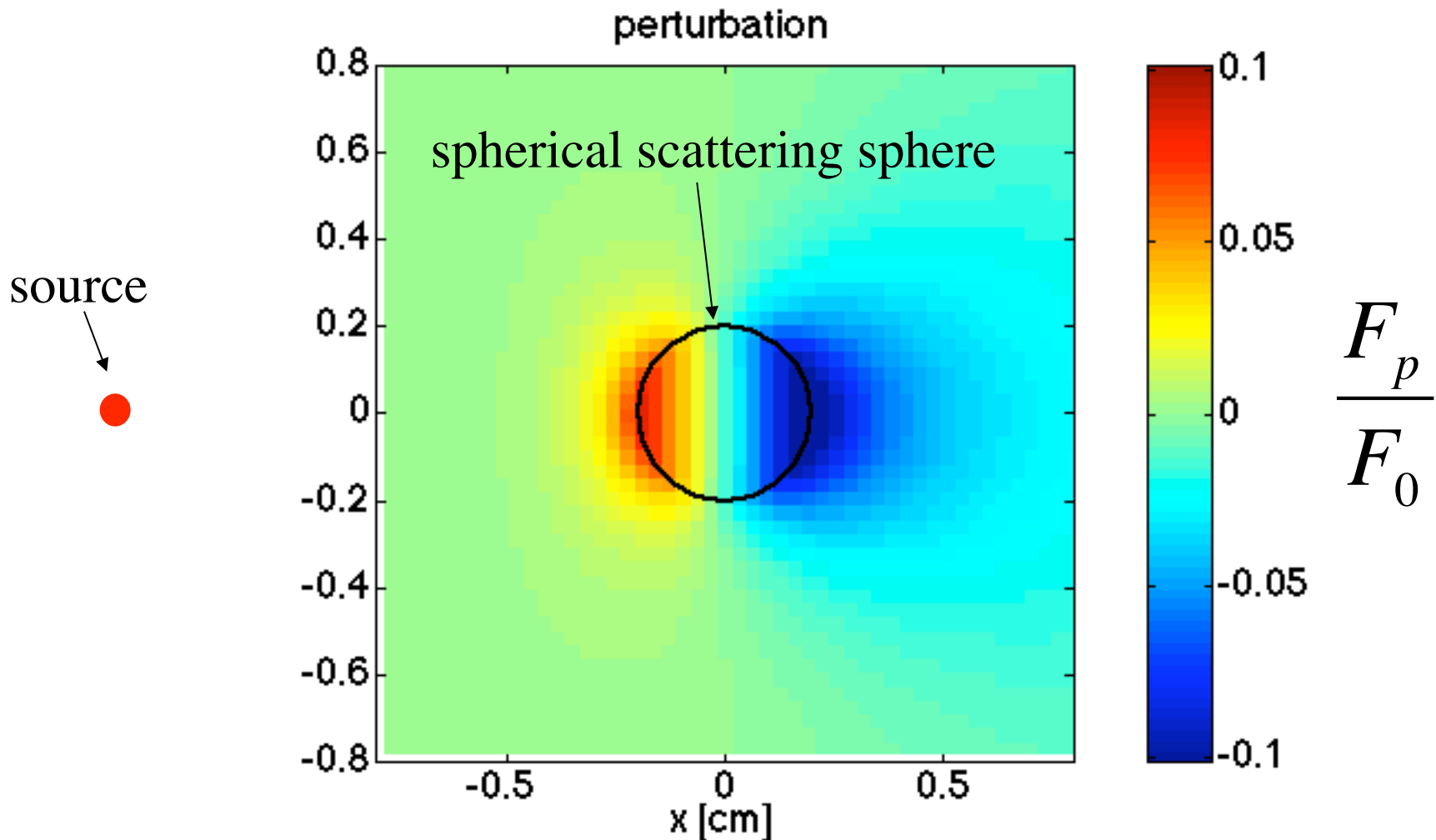


all virtual sources in 3D



● Surface sources due to scattering

Perturbation by object

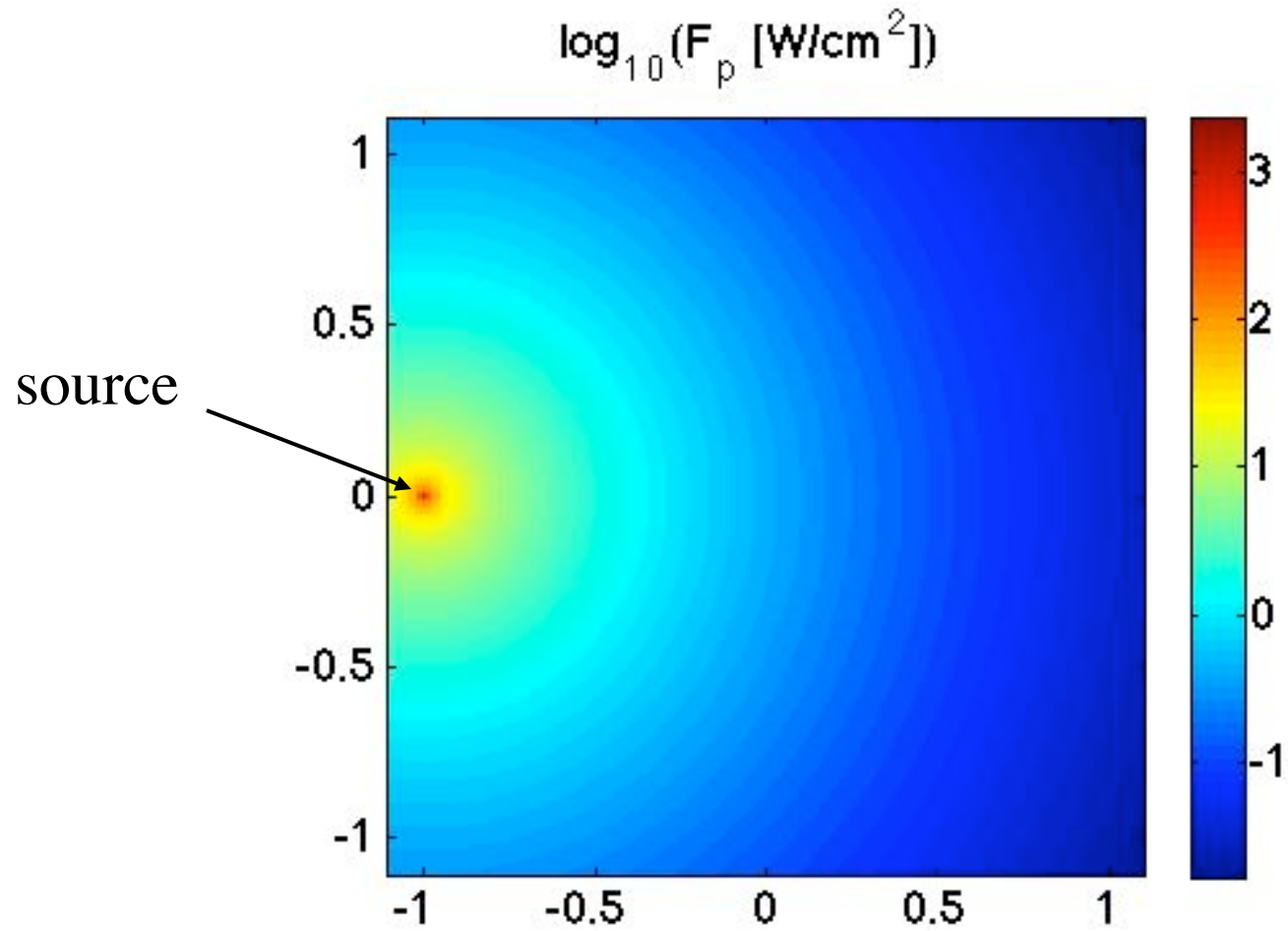


$$\mu_{a \text{ object}} = \mu_{a0} = 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\mu'_{s \text{ object}} = 20 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \mu'_{s0} = 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

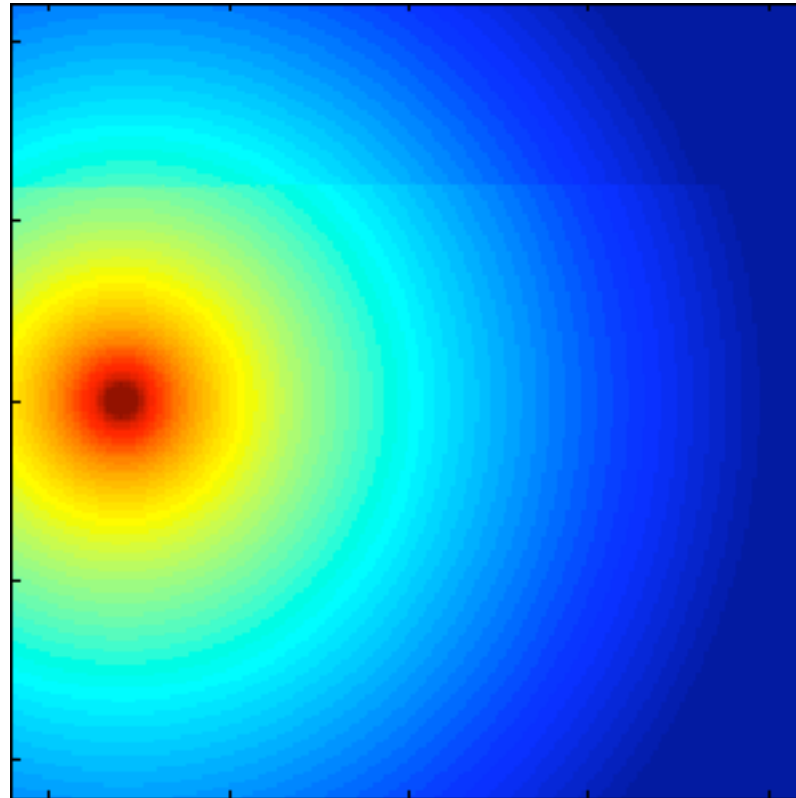
example

$$F_0 = F_{with.object}$$



example

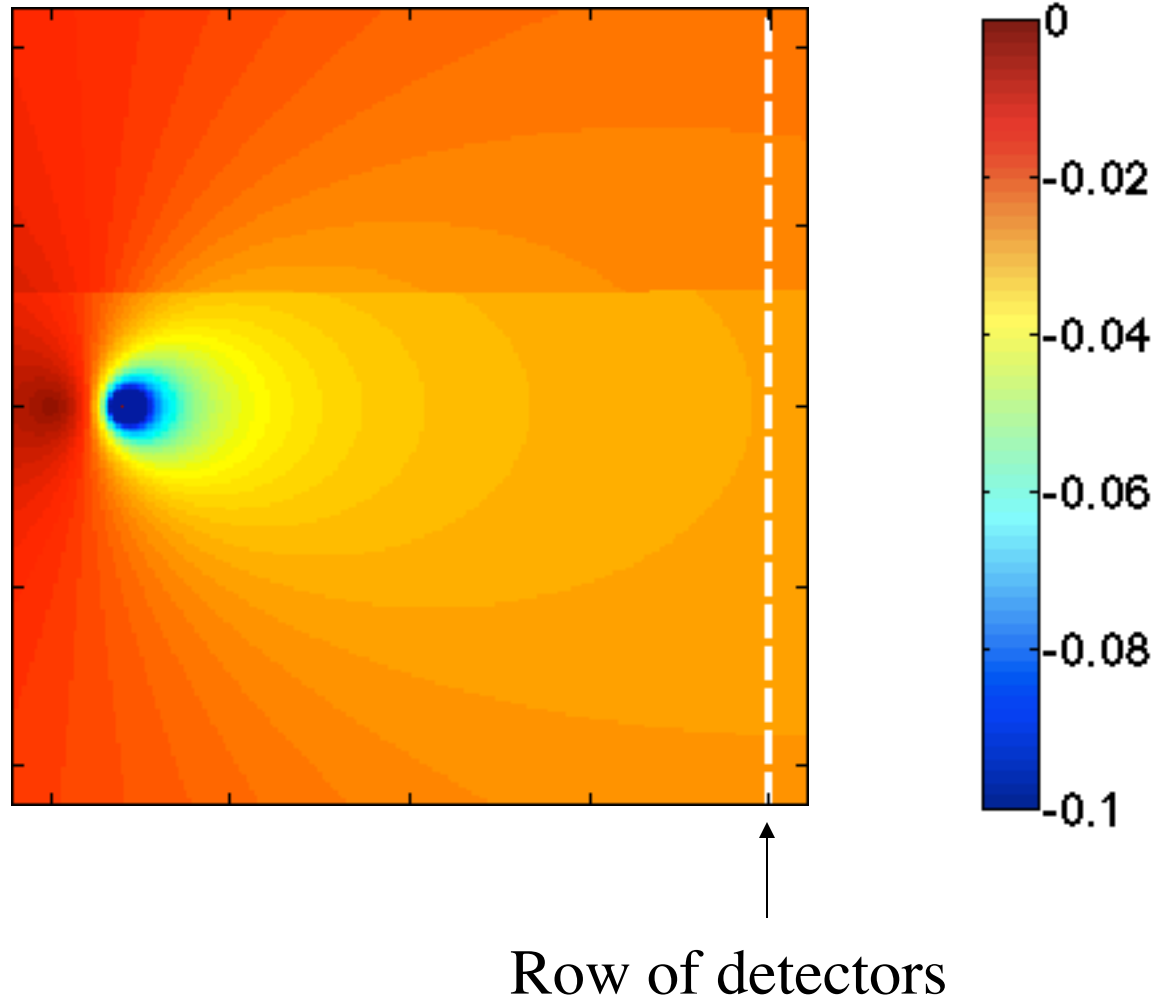
$$F_p = F_{with.object} - F_{no.object}$$



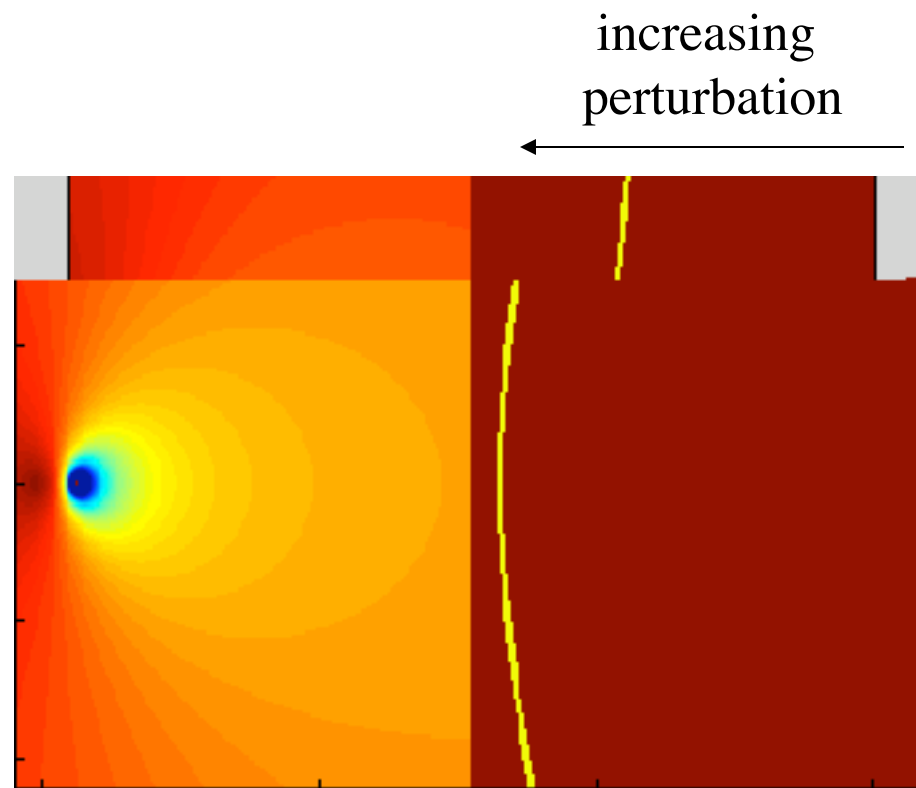
perturbing
virtual
source

example

$$\text{perturbation} = \frac{F_{\text{with .object}} - F_{\text{no.object}}}{F_{\text{no.object}}} = \frac{F_p}{F_0}$$



example

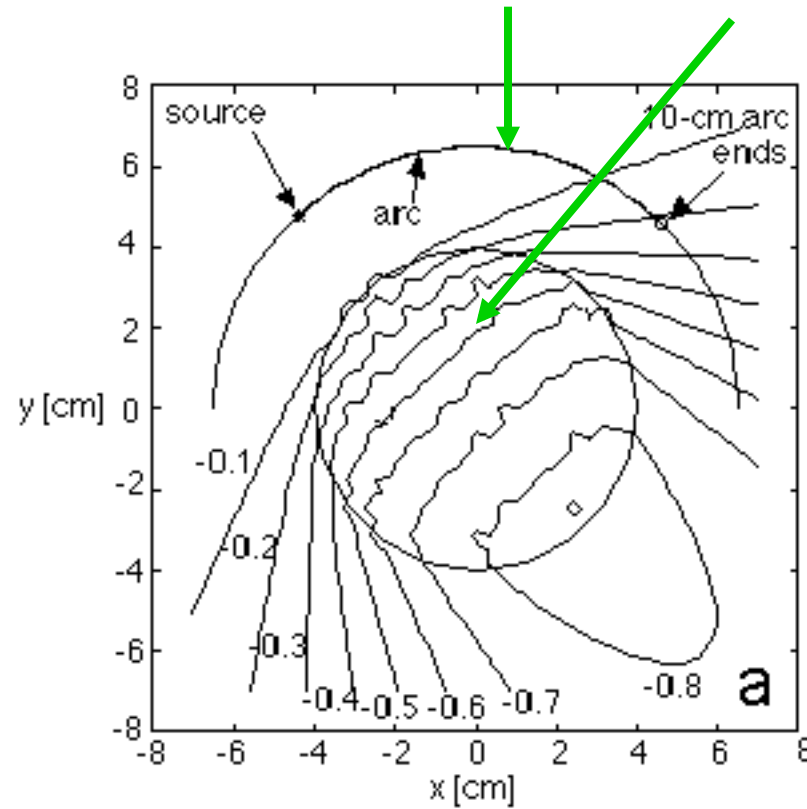


response of detectors

Perturbation by object

$$P = \frac{T_{\text{with fetus}} - T_{\text{without fetus}}}{T_{\text{without fetus}}}$$

mother's abdomen fetal brain



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1. Optical properties
2. How to measure optical properties
3. Light transport
4. **Complex tissues**

