

# Method for Improving the Lateral Resolution of Near-Infrared (NIR) Single Optods: Application to Subcutaneous Vein Detection and Localization

Yasser S. Fawzy<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Inovia Technologies Ltd., Vancouver, Canada

<sup>2</sup>National Laser Institute, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

Email: [yfawzy@inoviatech.ca](mailto:yfawzy@inoviatech.ca)

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## ABSTRACT

NIR backscattering measurements using single source-detector optical probe (optods) can detect absorption areas within deep tissue layer. However, such optods, are characterized by large separation distance between the source and detectors (>2 cm) and poor lateral resolution (>1 cm), which limits its usage for the localization of small absorption volumes embedded deep within the tissue such as subcutaneous veins. In this work a method to improve the accuracy of locating such absorption volumes (areas) using backscattered NIR measurements is suggested and investigated with the aim of developing an optical sensor for detecting and localizing large subcutaneous veins. The method is based on measuring the differential signal from three overlapping source-detector pairs arranged within the probe such that the total photon sensitivity profile of the probe is maximized along a narrow width area (within the central of the probe) and minimized along its sides. The location of the absorption areas is then determined when a peak maximum of the measured signal is detected. Monte Carlo simulation and light transport modeling was used to determine the optimum arrangement of each source-detector pair within the probe to create the required spatial sensitivity profile and demonstrate the validity of the method. The results showed that the differential optode has more than two times improvement in the lateral resolution compared to the standard optode. The result also showed that the differential probe can locate subcutaneous veins with diameter ~5 mm and embedded at ~1.5 cm depth. The method could have a potential for designing and developing an optical backscattering sensors for detecting and localizing large subcutaneous veins embedded <2 cm depths.

**Keywords:** Reflectance Measurements; Photon Migration; Optical Diagnosis; Fiber Probe Design

## 1. Introduction

NIR diffuse reflectance measurements and spectroscopy is simple and portable optical diagnostic technique that can be used to detect and to monitor the alteration in tissue physiology and/or pathology, by measuring the change in absorption coefficient related to such alteration. Several different types of NIR instruments in the CW domain [1], frequency-domain [2], and time-domain [3] have been developed over the past 20 years to measure changes in tissue oxygenation, perfusion, and brain activity [4-7]. Depending on the source-detector separation, among other parameters, NIR reflectance measurements can detect absorption changes from areas or volumes that are 2 - 3 centimeters deep within the tissues [8,9]. However the lateral spatial resolution for such single source-detector arrangement is typically larger than 1 cm for absorption areas located within such depths [10,11]. This would limit the application of such probes in the ap-

plications that require detecting as well as localizing the lateral position of the measured absorption areas within deep tissue layers.

The aim of this work is to develop a method of reflectance probe design and measurement that could improve the lateral spatial resolution to the detected NIR diffuse reflectance signal obtained from large depths within the tissue. For that respect we have investigated the possibility of using multiple source-detector pairs arranged in certain design such that the spatial sensitivity profile of the measured signal is maximized along certain localized area (volume) within the tissue. We have also presented a method of measurement for using such probe, referred here as differential probe, to localize the position within which the absorption changes have occurred. Monte Carlo simulation was used to determine the optimum distances to produce the required spatial sensitivity profile and to verify the improvement in the spatial resolution using simulated data.

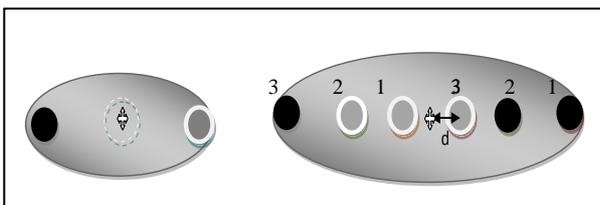
## 2. Method

### 2.1. Probe Design Method

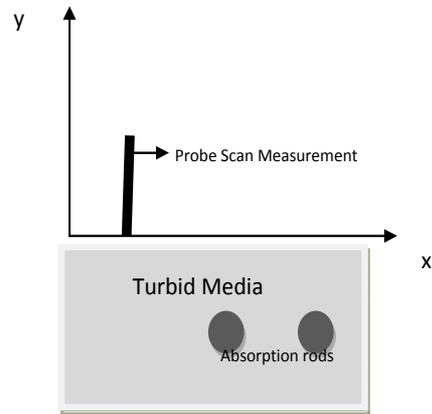
Our design method is based on measuring the differential signal obtained using multiple overlapping source-detector pairs interrogate common area (or volume) within the tissue. The multiple source-detector pairs were arranged such that the probe photon sensitivity profile is maximized within a narrow area (volume) along the center of the probe. In particular, we have used in this design, three source-detector pairs arranged such that one pair in the probe center and the other two arranged at symmetrical distance from the probe center as shown in **Figure 1(b)**. The two detectors at the side of probe are assumed to have a similar distance ( $d$ ) from the center of the probe. The differential probe signal  $I_{diff}$  is equal to  $(I_1 + I_3 - 2 \times I_2)$  where  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ ,  $I_3$  are the intensity measured by the first, second (central) and third source-detector pairs respectively. Monte Carlo simulation, described below, was used to calculate the spatial sensitivity profile [12,13] of this differential detection sequence. The photon sensitivity profile was calculated for different distances ( $d$ ) to find the optimum distance ( $d$ ) that produce the smallest (width) area with maximum photon density along the center of the probe. The width of this high photon density area obtained from such arrangement should determine the lateral resolution of the designed probe.

### 2.2. Measured Method

The method of measurement is based on scanning the tissue with the probe, and measures the change in attenuated light over the scanned area. The position of the absorber is localized when it falls within the central of the probe which has the maximum photon density (maximum probe sensitivity). In terms of reflectance measurements, this will corresponds to a peak maximum during the measurement scan. We have verified the measurement method using a Monte Carlo simulation by modeling the total diffuse reflectance measured by the differential probe from a scattering media contains two subcutaneous veins (diameter  $\sim 5$  mm each) separated by  $\sim 5$  mm distance as shown in **Figure 2**. The absorption coefficient of the subcutaneous veins was chosen to simulate realistic conditions of the subcutaneous veins embedded within fat



**Figure 1.** (a) Standard probe; (b) Differential probe. Detector (framed circle), source (solid black).



**Figure 2.** Schematic diagram of the measurement method.

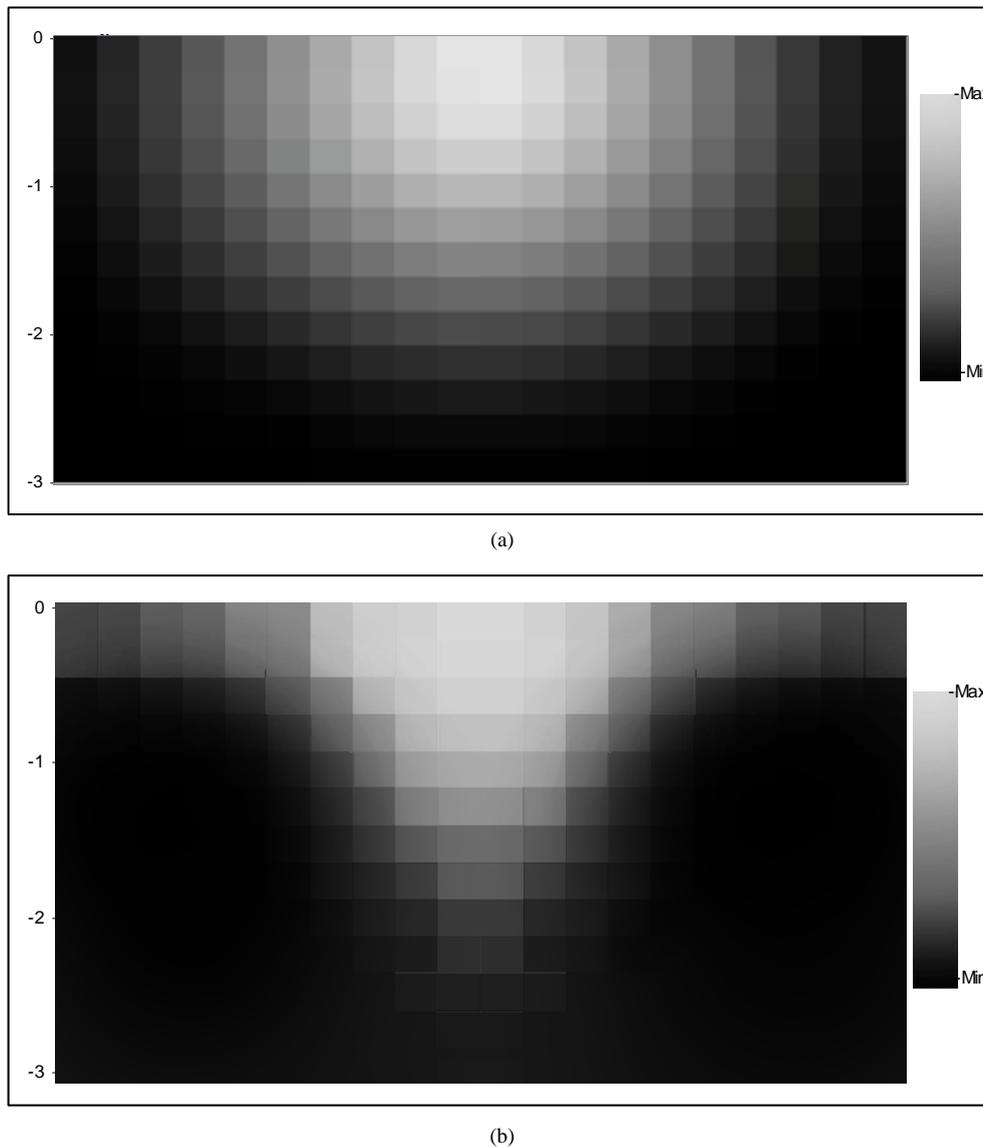
and muscle layers ( $\sim 8$  folds increase). To model the scanning measurements of the probe we have acquired different measurements at interval distances in the radial direction ( $r = 0$ ,  $r = 4$  cm,  $dr = 0.5$  mm). The radial distance is referenced to the position of the maximum sensitivity point in each probe (probe center).

### 2.3. Monte Carlo Simulation

Monte Carlo simulations were performed using customized software based on the algorithms and techniques used by Phral *et al.* [14]. In particular, the Monte Carlo simulation has been customized to estimate the spatial sensitivity profile (photon density distribution) and the total diffuse reflectance measured from the differential probe. The measured diffuse reflectance signal was calculated by recording the photons that hit the detectors when it escape the sample and propagate to any of the three detectors plane with an angle, to the surface normal, less than the NA cone of the fiber detector. A detector fiber with 400  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter and NA  $\sim 0.4$  was used for the simulated reflectance probes. The spatial sensitivity profile calculations required to keep track of the escaped photons in three dimensions. To simulate differential probe detection, the photon is recorded to hit the probe when the weighted intensity of the photon detected by the second (central) detector is larger than the half sum of the weighted intensities detected by the two other detectors in the side. This would be corresponding to detecting the signal only when ( $I_{diff} > 0$ ).

## 3. Results

**Figure 3** shows the spatial sensitivity (photon density) profile of the single standard probe and the triple differential probe. As shown in the figure the photon density of the differential probe has an overall increase within the central of the probe while it was reduced along the side of the probe. Also, the width of the area with increased photon density was significantly reduced compared to



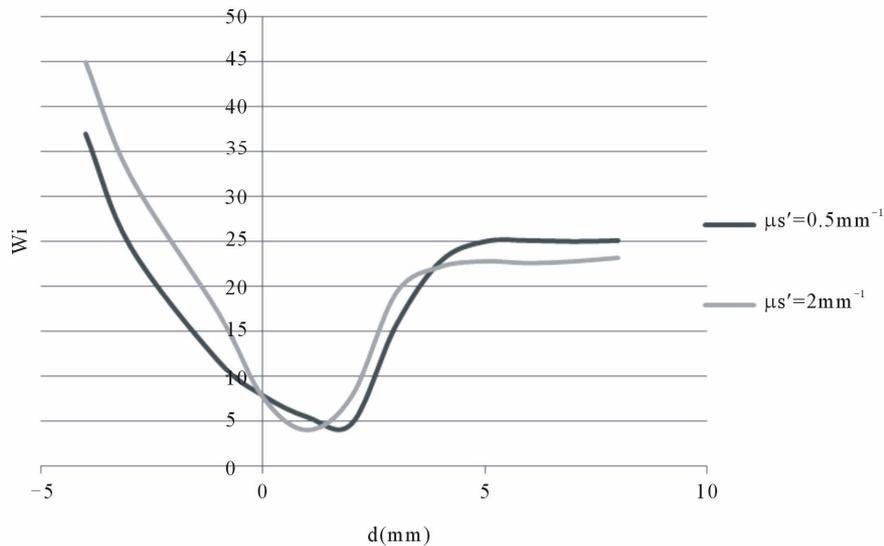
**Figure 3. Photon Sensitivity Profile for (a) Single source-detector probe and (b) Differential triple source-detector probe (units in  $0.5 \cdot \text{cm}$ ).**

that of the single source-detector probe.

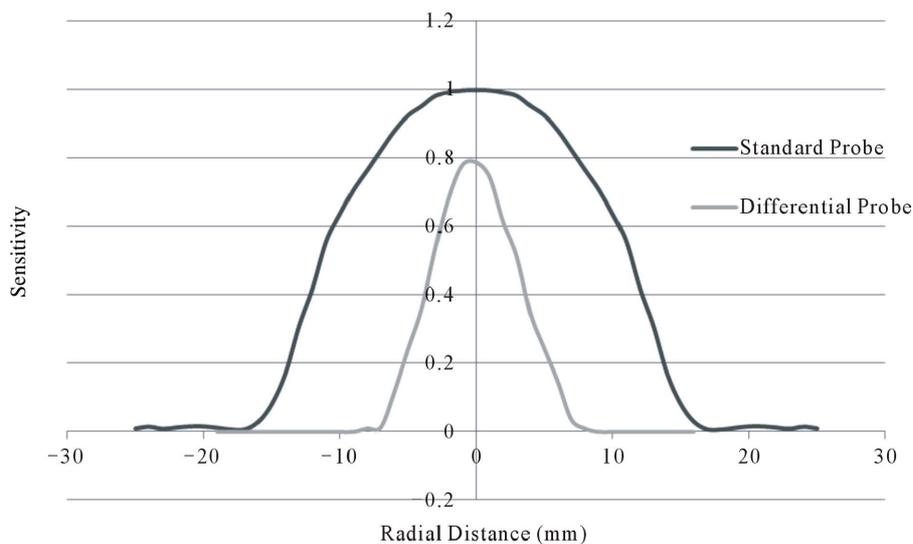
The distance between the source-detectors pairs determine the resultant sensitivity profile of the probe. Distance ( $d$ ) between the center of the detector on the side (detector 1 or 3) and the probe center was varied and the width of the resultant sensitivity profile ( $w_i$ ), defined here as the area with photon sensitivity  $>75\%$  of the maximum, was calculated. **Figure 4** shows the width of the sensitivity profile calculated for a range of distances ( $d$ ) between  $-8$  mm to  $8$  mm. As shown in the figure, the width of the sensitivity profile ( $w_i$ ) is minimized to  $4$  mm along distances ( $d$ ) between  $(0 - 3)$  mm. The figure also shows that the optimum distance range for minimizing the sensitivity profile width depends on the background optical properties of the tissue being investigated.

**Figure 5** shows the radial sensitivity profile (at depth  $\sim 10$  mm) of the differential probe in comparison to the single probe. The radial sensitivity profile was calculated by recording all the radial position of the photons detected by the probe detectors from depths between  $10 - 12$  mm. As shown in **Figure 5**, the width of the radial sensitivity profile was reduced more than two times compared to the standard probe. This would result in improving the localization accuracy of an absorption structure by two times.

The depth sensitivity profile was also calculated for each probe by recording all the photons that hit the probe detectors with intensity larger than  $1/e$  of the maximum detected photon intensity. **Figure 6**, shows that both the differential probe and the standard probe interrogate



**Figure 4. Design optimization for improving the lateral resolution for turbid media with different optical scattering properties ( $\mu_a = 0.01 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ ).**



**Figure 5. Radial sensitivity profile at 10 mm depth for the total diffuse reflectance collected by the standard probe and the differential probe.**

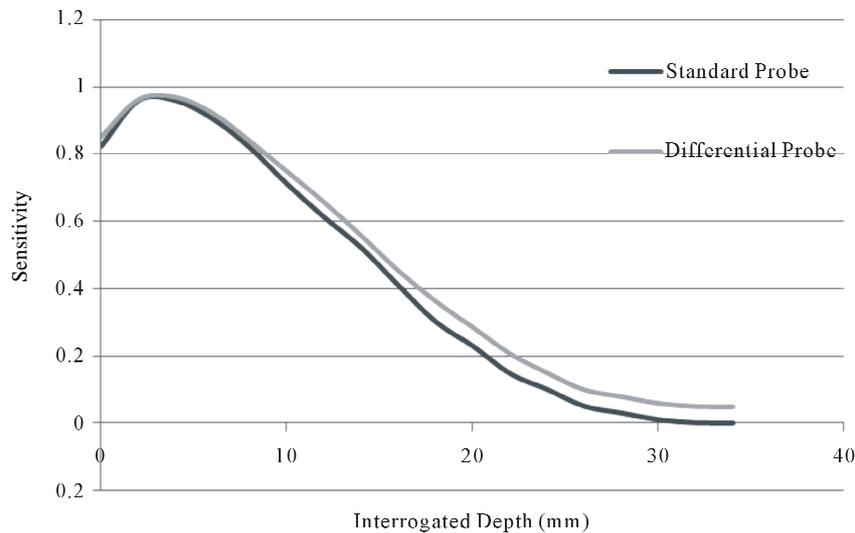
similar depths (up to 2 cm) when measuring the diffuse reflectance signal from the same tissue optical properties.

The result of the virtual scanning measurements is shown in **Figure 7**. For such measurement the background optical properties was ( $\mu_s' = 1.5 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ ,  $\mu_a = 0.01 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ ) and the two absorption rods was assumed to have a diameter of 5 mm and  $\mu_a = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ . As shown in figure the measured signal detected using the differential probe measurement has two remarkable peak minimum corresponding to the position of the absorption rods. The figure also shows the diffuse reflectance measured during the virtual scanning (along different distances) using the standard probe measurement. The differential signal

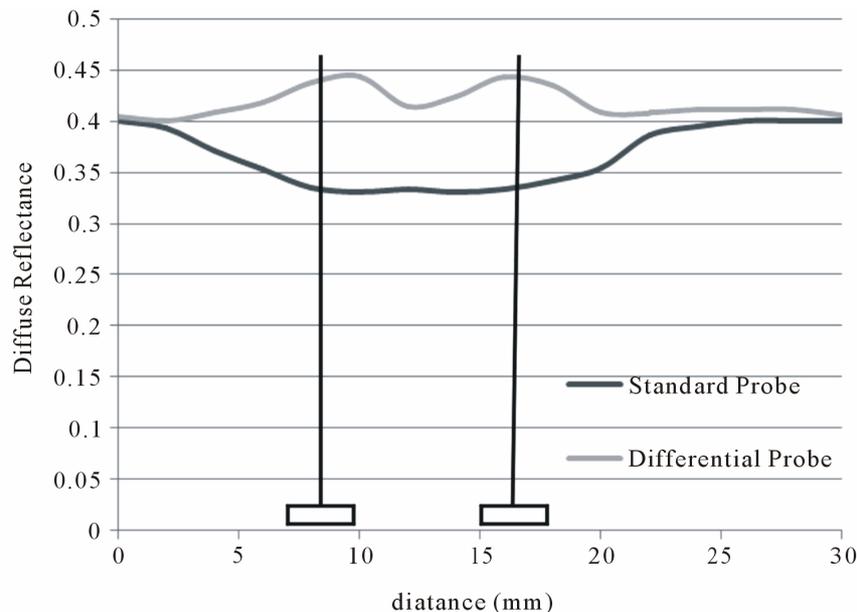
plotted in the figure is equal to  $(I_{diff} + 0.4)$ . As shown in the figure the position of the two absorption rods are not differentiated using the standard probe measurements.

#### 4. Discussion

Improving the lateral resolution of NIR reflectance measurement could be of great benefit for a number of applications that require a method for detecting as well as localizing the position of absorption volume within deep tissue layers. A potential application is the detection and localization of subcutaneous veins (for example internal jugular vein) for accurate puncturing positioning [15,16]. Also such probes could be used to monitor tissue oxy-



**Figure 6. Depth sensitivity profile for the total diffuse reflectance measured by the standard probe and the differential probe.**



**Figure 7. Results of the virtual scanning measurements, using Monte Carlo simulation, showing the total diffuse reflectance measured using the differential and the standard reflectance probes. The two rectangles on the bottom of the graph indicate the actual position of the two absorption rods.**

generation from deep veins by localizing the area or the volume from where the signal is measured [17].

Our results showed that the differential probe can detect and localize the attenuation changes from area (volume) with diameter  $\sim 5$  mm at depths  $\sim 1.5$  cm. Compared to the standard probe with the same source-detector distance, the designed probe has at least two folds improvement in the lateral resolution and consequently in the localization accuracy of the small absorption volume embedded deep within the tissue. This improvement in the spatial resolution is the resultant of the differential measurements of the signals detected by multiple source-

detector pairs interrogating common area or volume.

The design analysis for the optimum source-detector arrangement and spacing within the differential probe showed that the optical properties of the investigated tissue should be taken into consideration when calculating the optimum source-detector distances that would improve the spatial sensitivity of the probe. Thus, *a priori* information about the range of the tissue optical properties being investigated would be needed to make use of this method in practice. It should be noted also that finer lateral resolution could be achieved using the above approach but with more complex fiber arrange-

ments and with a *priori* knowledge about the optical properties range of the tissue being investigated. Nevertheless, the objective of this work is mainly to illustrate the validity of the proposed method and the concept for designing diffuse reflectance probes that have improved lateral resolution (<5 mm) and yet interrogate deep tissue layers within ~1.5 cm depth.

In addition, the proposed method is not limited to CW measurements and could be used with other types of NIR instruments including time-resolved and frequency modulated reflectance measurements. However, other design parameters such as detectors SNR, dynamic range, source-detector pairs switching, and tissue background optical properties, need to be investigated before developing an experimental differential probe that could localize deep small absorption changes from different modes of reflectance measurements.

## 5. Conclusion

We have proposed and investigated a new method for improving the lateral resolution of the optical back-scattering (reflectance) measurements. The method could have potential for improving the accuracy of the locating absorption structure (such as vein) embedded deep within the biological tissue. Future work will involve developing an optical probe based the suggested method and verifying the validity of this approach using experimental measurements on tissue simulating phantoms.

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