PHANTOMS TO ACCELERATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND STANDARDIZATION IN BIOPHOTONICS

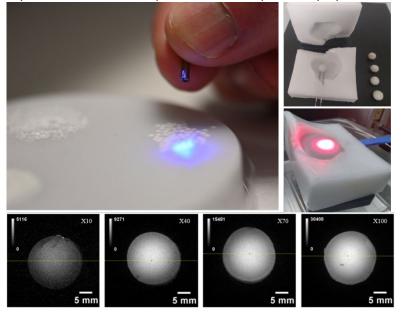
Stefan Andersson-Engels, Tyndall National Institute, Irish Photonic Integration Ctr., Univ. College Cork, Ireland Claudia Nunzia Guadagno, BioPixS Ltd., Ireland

Gokhan Dumlupinar, Tyndall National Institute, Irish Photonic Integration Ctr., Univ. College Cork, Ireland Lorenzo Nimitz, Tyndall National Institute, Irish Photonic Integration Ctr., Univ. College Cork, Ireland Daniyal Ghauri, Tyndall National Institute, Irish Photonic Integration Ctr., Univ. College Cork, Ireland Pranav Lanka, Tyndall National Institute, Irish Photonic Integration Ctr., Ireland Rekha Gautam, Tyndall National Institute, Irish Photonic Integration Ctr., Ireland Sanathana Konugolu Venkata Sekar Tyndall National Institute, Irish Photonic Integration Ctr; BioPixS Ltd, Ireland

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Tissue optical phantoms play a critical role in the testing, characterisation, calibration, and development of Biophotonics technologies. The recent success of translational research in Biophotonics emphasizes the requirement of standardized tools to expedite the advancement and standardization of these cutting-edge technologies. In this this presentation we will introduce and elaborate on diverse phantom tools that have been strategically designed to accelerate device development, seamlessly bridging the gap from laboratory innovation to clinical implementation. Following an introduction, four specific case studies will be presented.

The first example presents a wide range of phantom tools developed for emerging Biophotonics application like deep tissue imaging using upconverting nanoparticles (UCNP). In total 24 phantoms, classified into 4 types, namely homogeneous, multilayer, inclusion, and base phantoms, were designed and fabricated. A simple recipe is presented for wide adoption and various phantom properties like linearity, stability and reproducibility will be



Phantom tools for Biophotonics applications

reported. The deep tissue imaging case shows possible, with reduced UCNP emission for increased thickness of tissue. The second case presents range of multilayer calcification phantoms for development of the chip on tip endoscope breast cancer surgical guidance application. Phantom optical properties were tailored to optimize algorithm to increase penetration depth and eliminated specular reflection from tissue. The third case involves development of anthropomorphic phantoms for optimization of dosimetry algorithms in photodynamic therapy application. Hybrid heterogeneous optical phantoms were developed comprising a photosensitizer embedded in gelatin tumor within liquid intralipid prostate phantom surrounded by solid silicone outer shell mimicking surrounding tissue. The hybrid model proposed can be extended to mimic other anatomical sites of the body. Finally, phantoms for standardization of diffuse

Raman spectroscopy using multi-biomarker Raman measurements. In this work, gelatin-based phantoms were designed to simulate tissue optical properties where India ink and intralipid were used as absorbing and scattering agents, respectively. Raman multiple biomarkers were simulated by varying the gelatin concentration to mimic the change in tissue hydration and hydroxyapatite concentration to mimic bone signature.

With increasing advancement in Biophotonics and global initiatives in standardization we foresee phantom tools playing vital role in validation and standardization of Biophotonics devices.