Measurements of wavelength dependent scattering and backscattering coefficients by low-coherence spectroscopy

Bosschaart, N.; Faber, D.J.; van Leeuwen, T.G.; Aalders, M.C.G.

Published in:
Journal of Biomedical Optics

DOI:
10.1117/1.3553005

Citation for published version (APA):
Measurements of wavelength dependent scattering and backscattering coefficients by low-coherence spectroscopy

Nienke Bosschaart
Dirk J. Faber
Ton G. van Leeuwen
Maurice C. G. Aalders
Measurements of wavelength dependent scattering and backscattering coefficients by low-coherence spectroscopy

Nienke Bosschaart, Dirk J. Faber, Ton G. van Leeuwen, and Maurice C. G. Aalders
aUniversity of Amsterdam, Biomedical Engineering and Physics, Academic Medical Center, P.O. Box 22700, NL-1100 DE Amsterdam, The Netherlands
bUniversity of Twente, Biomedical Photonic Imaging Group, MIRA Institute for Biomedical Technology and Technical Medicine, P.O. Box 217, NL-7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands

Abstract. Quantitative measurements of scattering properties are invaluable for optical techniques in medicine. However, noninvasive, quantitative measurements of scattering properties over a large wavelength range remain challenging. We introduce low-coherence spectroscopy as a noninvasive method to locally and simultaneously measure scattering \( \mu_s \) and backscattering \( \mu_b \) coefficients from 480 to 700 nm with 8 nm spectral resolution. The method is tested on media with varying scattering properties (\( \mu_s = 1 \) to 34 \( \text{mm}^{-1} \) and \( \mu_b = 2.10^{-6} \) to \( 2.10^{-3} \text{ mm}^{-1} \)), containing different sized polystyrene spheres. The results are in excellent agreement with Mie theory.

Keywords: spectroscopy; scattering; backscattering; coherence; tissues; Mie theory.

Paper 10633LR received Dec. 3, 2010; revised manuscript received Jan. 8, 2011; accepted for publication Jan. 17, 2011; published online Mar. 1, 2011.

In this study, we use LCS to quantitatively and simultaneously measure scattering \( \mu_s \) and backscattering \( \mu_b \) coefficients on a wide range of scattering media (\( \mu_s = 1 \) to 34 \( \text{mm}^{-1} \) and \( \mu_b = 2.10^{-6} \) to \( 2.10^{-3} \text{ mm}^{-1} \)). Thereby, we demonstrate new opportunities for noninvasive scattering property measurements. In vivo measurements of the quantitative value of \( \mu_s \) and \( \mu_b \) can assist in differentiating between tissue types and modeling of light-tissue interactions. The spectrally resolved information of \( \mu_s \) and \( \mu_b \) gives additional valuable information such as the power dependency of \( \mu_s \) on wavelength and wavelength dependent oscillations in \( \mu_b \), which have shown to be related to tissue morphology.

Whereas extensive study on tissue (back)scattering has been performed in the areas of light scattering spectroscopy and angle-resolved low-coherence interferometry, these studies lack quantification of \( \mu_s \) and \( \mu_b \), since their primary aim has been to retrieve the size of the scattering particles. Quantification of \( \mu_s \) and \( \mu_b \) has been shown in optical coherence tomography studies, but these studies were limited to the measurement of \( \mu_s \) and \( \mu_b \) averaged over the bandwidth of the spectrum, i.e., no spectral information was obtained. Moreover, these studies, quantitative agreement with theory is rarely obtained for highly scattering media, due to multiple scattering contributions to the signal. Other (diffuse) reflectance spectroscopy techniques are able to measure \( \mu_s \) and the reduced scattering coefficient \( \mu_s' \), but this requires additional information on the scattering anisotropy \( g \) to obtain \( \mu_s \). Thus, compared to the existing methods for scattering property measurements, LCS offers the unique possibility for a combination of simultaneous, quantitative, and spectrally resolved measurement of \( \mu_s \) and \( \mu_b \). Therefore, these measurements will assist in a more complete, and likely more accurate, characterization of the tissue of interest. In addition, like other low coherence interferometry techniques, LCS measures a controlled and confined volume, which is important when measuring local optical properties in an often inhomogeneous tissue.

Using LCS, we measured \( \mu_b \) and \( \mu_s \) of aqueous nonabsorbing suspensions of different sized polystyrene spheres and validated our results with Mie theory. Therefore, we measured backscattered power spectra \( S(\ell) \) at controlled geometrical path lengths \( \ell \) of the light in a sample. Our LCS system, which is described in detail in Ref. 1, consists of a Michelson interferometer and is optimized for 480 to 700 nm. The geometrical round trip path length \( \ell (\ell = 0 \text{ to } 2 \text{ mm}, \ell = 0 \text{ the sample surface}) \) is controlled by translating the reference mirror, in steps of 27 Hz. By translating the sample, focus tracking of the 64 \( \mu\text{m}^2 \) spot size in the sample is achieved. Around \( \ell \), the signal is modulated by scanning the piezo-driven reference mirror (23 Hz) resulting in a scanning window of \( \Delta \ell \approx 44 \mu\text{m} \). The optical power at the sample is 6 mW.

A multimode fiber (\( \phi = 62.5 \mu\text{m} \)) guides the reflected light from both arms to a photodiode. Signal processing after acquisition, which is described in detail in Ref. 2, results in averaged spectra \( S(\ell) \) with 8-nm resolution (\( \sim 500 \) averaged per \( \ell \), to avoid any spectral modulations on \( S(\ell) \) caused by interference between scattering particles). We describe \( S(\ell) \) with a single exponential decay model (Ref. 2) \( S(\ell) = S_0 \cdot T \cdot \mu_b \cdot \exp(-\mu_s \cdot \ell) \), where \( S_0 \) is the source

\[ S_0 \cdot T \cdot \mu_b \cdot \exp(-\mu_s \cdot \ell) \]

Address all correspondence to: Nienke Bosschaart, University of Amsterdam, Biomedical Engineering and Physics, Academic Medical Center, P.O. Box 22700, NL-1100 DE Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: +31-205665207; Fax: +31-208917233; E-mail: n.bosschaart@amc.uva.nl.
We measured the wavelength dependent point spread function in solid angle of the logarithmic scale for the polystyrene suspensions, after measuring the phase function \( \mu_b \) and the fraction of the sample and reference arm. Now, spheres of \( \phi \) from Mie theory and Eq.(1). To this end, we used National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)-certified polystyrene spheres of \( \phi = 409 \pm 9 \) nm (diameter \( \pm \) SD, Thermo Scientific, USA). The obtained \( \xi \) was used to determine \( \mu_b \) in subsequent measurements.

In our Mie calculations, we used irradiation dependent refractive indices of water and polystyrene and integrated over the size distribution of the spheres (2SD), given by the manufacturer. Brownian motion of the polystyrene spheres causes the size distribution of the spheres (2SD), representing the 95\% c.i. of the fitted values, may fall below data points. The \( \mu_b \) were calibrated using the 409-nm sample.

Fig. 1 shows LCS measurements (dots) of \( \mu_b \) for four aqueous suspensions of different sized polystyrene spheres and water. Error bars, representing the 95\% c.i. of the fitted values, may fall below data points. The \( \mu_b \) were calibrated using the 409-nm sample.

The measurements of \( \mu_b \) in Figs. 1(a) and 2(a) demonstrate that disagreement with the Mie calculated values for the highest volume concentrations (Fig. 2) is only manifest in \( \mu_b \) and not in \( \mu_b \) (i.e., \( \mu_b \) agrees with the Mie calculated \( \mu_b \) within the 95\% c.i.). For these samples (0.533\% and 0.950\%), the average surface-to-surface distance between the spheres is comparable to the wavelength: 760 and 556 nm, respectively. Since the effect of multiple scattering would be visible in the measured value of both coefficients, we speculate that another effect may cause this disagreement, i.e., the total scattered field cannot be treated as the superposition of the scattered field by the individual particles (dependent scattering). Our results indicate that for these sphere concentrations, \( \mu_b \) is altered to favor more backward than forward directed scattering. Further study is needed to assess the influence of the particle phase function and interparticle distance on the measured \( \mu_b \) and \( \mu_b \).
The presented results show that LCS enables sample characterization based on absolute values of $\mu_s^{NA}$ and $\mu_t$, the scatter power in $\mu_s$ and oscillations in $\mu_b^{NA}$. This very combination of optical properties is characteristic for particle or tissue type and therefore offers new opportunities for tissue characterization. Clinical studies have been reported where the measurement of only one parameter was not sufficient to differentiate between tissue types, such as the value of $\mu_t$ for measuring (morphological) changes between grades of urothelial carcinoma of the bladder. For these studies, the measurement of both $\mu_s$ and $\mu_b^{NA}$ by LCS may assist in better differentiation because low contrast in $\mu_s$ can be accompanied by high contrast in $\mu_b^{NA}$ (Fig. 1).

In nonabsorbing samples, $\mu_s$ is extracted directly from the measurement and $\mu_b^{NA}$ requires calibration on a sample with known $\mu_b^{NA}$. To obtain $\mu_s$ from tissue, the measured $\mu_s$ needs to be corrected for tissue absorption. Several methods to separate $\mu_s$ and $\mu_b$ from a single attenuation profile have been proposed. In addition, the simultaneous measurement of both $\mu_s$ and $\mu_b^{NA}$ by LCS may eventually assist in separating scattering and absorption contributions to the LCS signal, since the $\mu_b^{NA}$ is proportional to $\mu_s$ but independent of $\mu_t$.

Whereas in this study, the scattering properties are measured in nonlayered, homogeneous samples, LCS has the potential to measure $\mu_s$ and $\mu_b^{NA}$ in individual layers of layered media such as human skin. The controlled path length and the confined measurement volume due to the focusability of the system, in principle, allow to measure within a layer of choice, which will be a subject of further study. Even for a confined tissue volume, the $\mu_b^{NA}$ is likely to consist of the contribution of a range of scatterer sizes and therefore, it will not exhibit oscillations as clearly presented in Figs. 1 and 2. Nevertheless, tissue specific spectral features in backscattering have been observed and also the absolute value of $\mu_b^{NA}$ contains information on tissue type.

In conclusion, we present quantitative and wavelength dependent measurements of scattering and backscattering coefficients from polystyrene sphere suspensions. Our method applies for a broad range of sphere sizes and particle densities, and is in excellent agreement with Mie theory up to scattering coefficients as high as 34 mm$^{-1}$. LCS measures $\mu_s$ and $\mu_b$ simultaneously, over a large wavelength range and with good spectral resolution. The combined wavelength dependent information of $\mu_s$ and $\mu_b$ is likely to assist in more accurate tissue characterization in tissue optics.

Acknowledgments

This research was funded by personal grants in the Vernieuwingsimpuls program (DF: AGT07544; MCGA: AGT07547) by the Netherlands Organization of Scientific Research (NWO) and the Technology Foundation STW.

References