



BIU, Israel



MGH



Brain Function
Laboratory, Yale
University


A BIT ABOUT ME..



Harvard Medical School

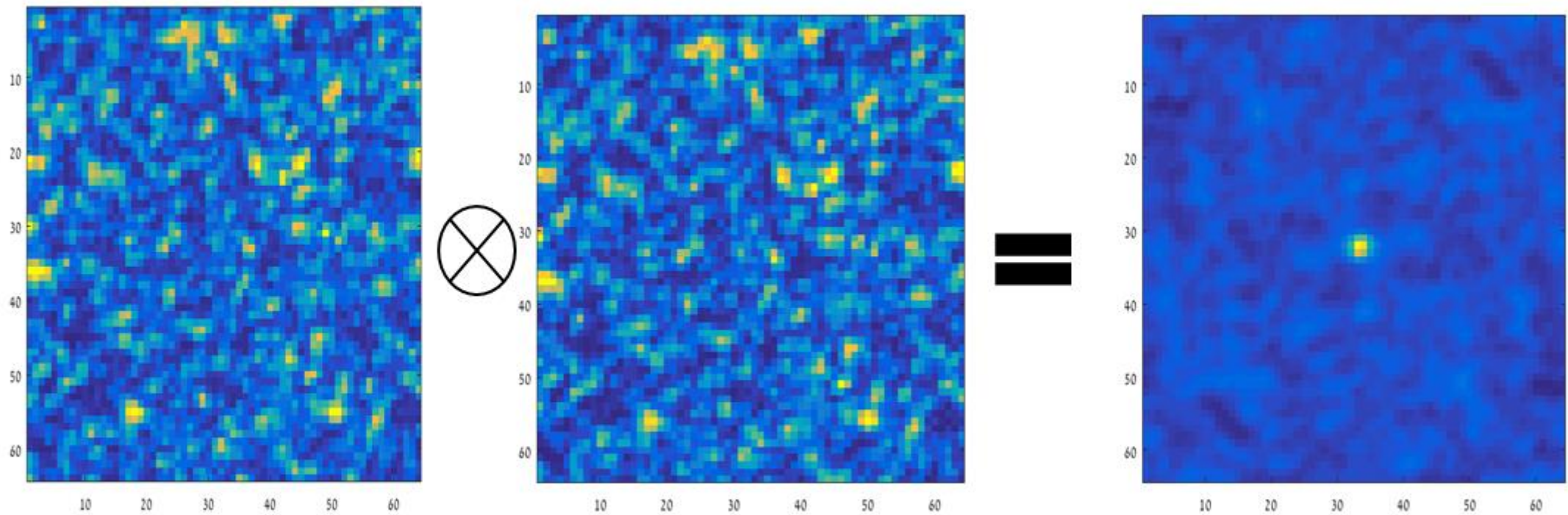


Martinos Center



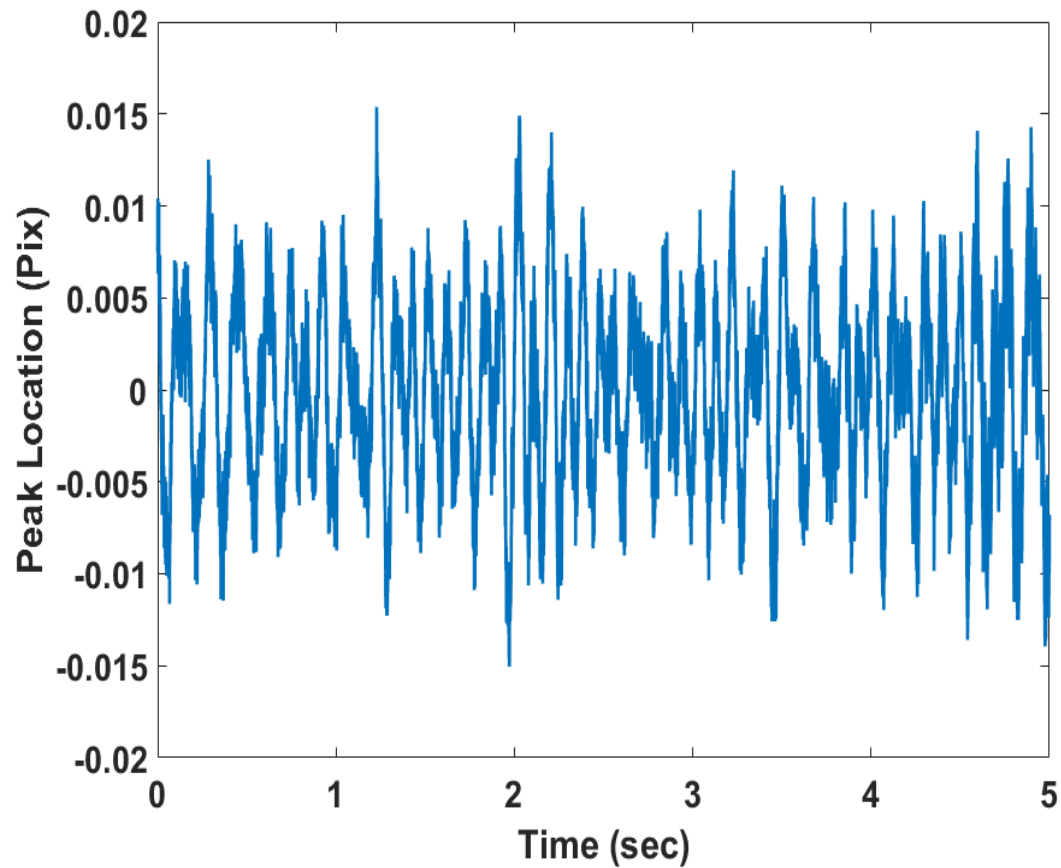
Speckle Based Remote
Sensing: From
Cardiovascular to
Neurovascular Sensing

SPECKLE TRACKING

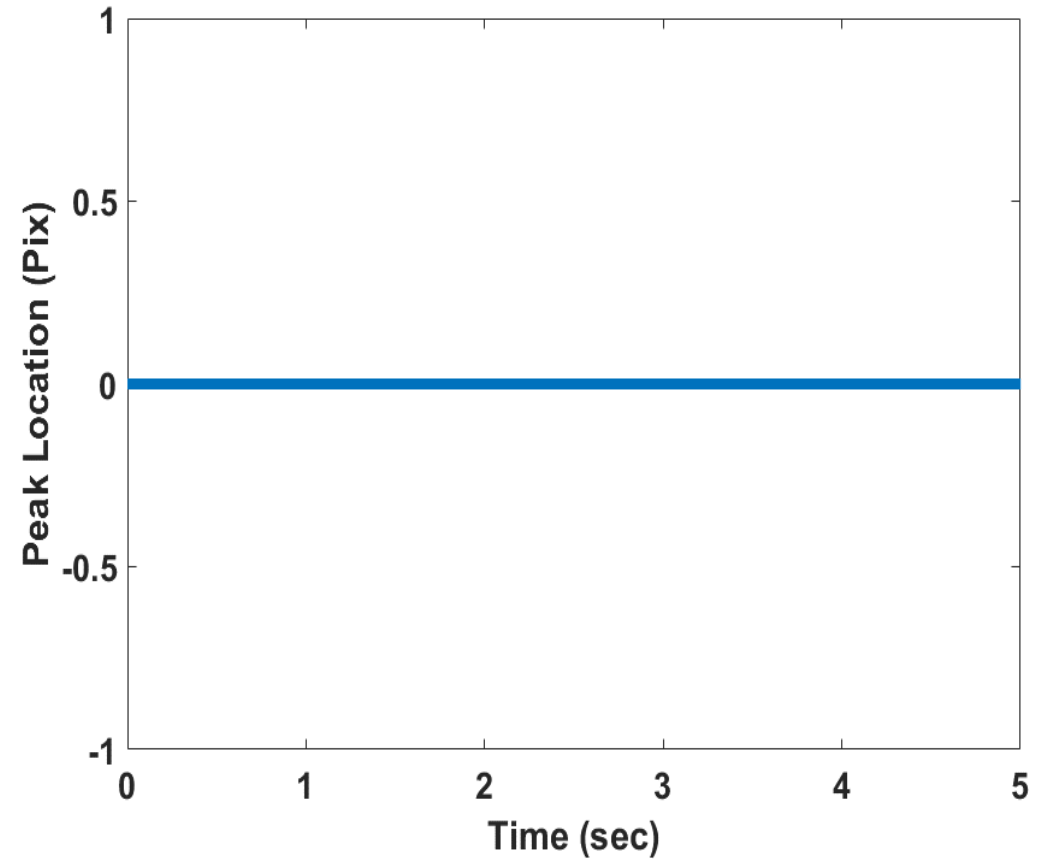


SUB PIXEL APPROXIMATION

Sub Pixel Vibrations

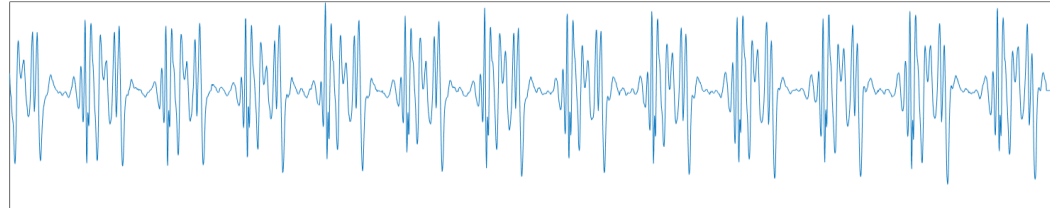


Pixels Vibrations

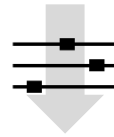


REMOTE SENSING– CARDIOGRAPH

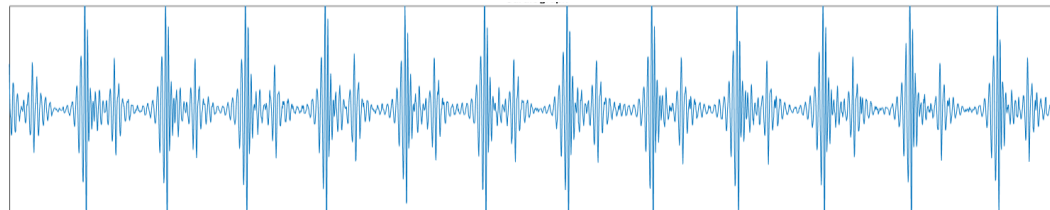
Raw Signal:



Extracting the
Cardiograph from
the **Raw Signal**



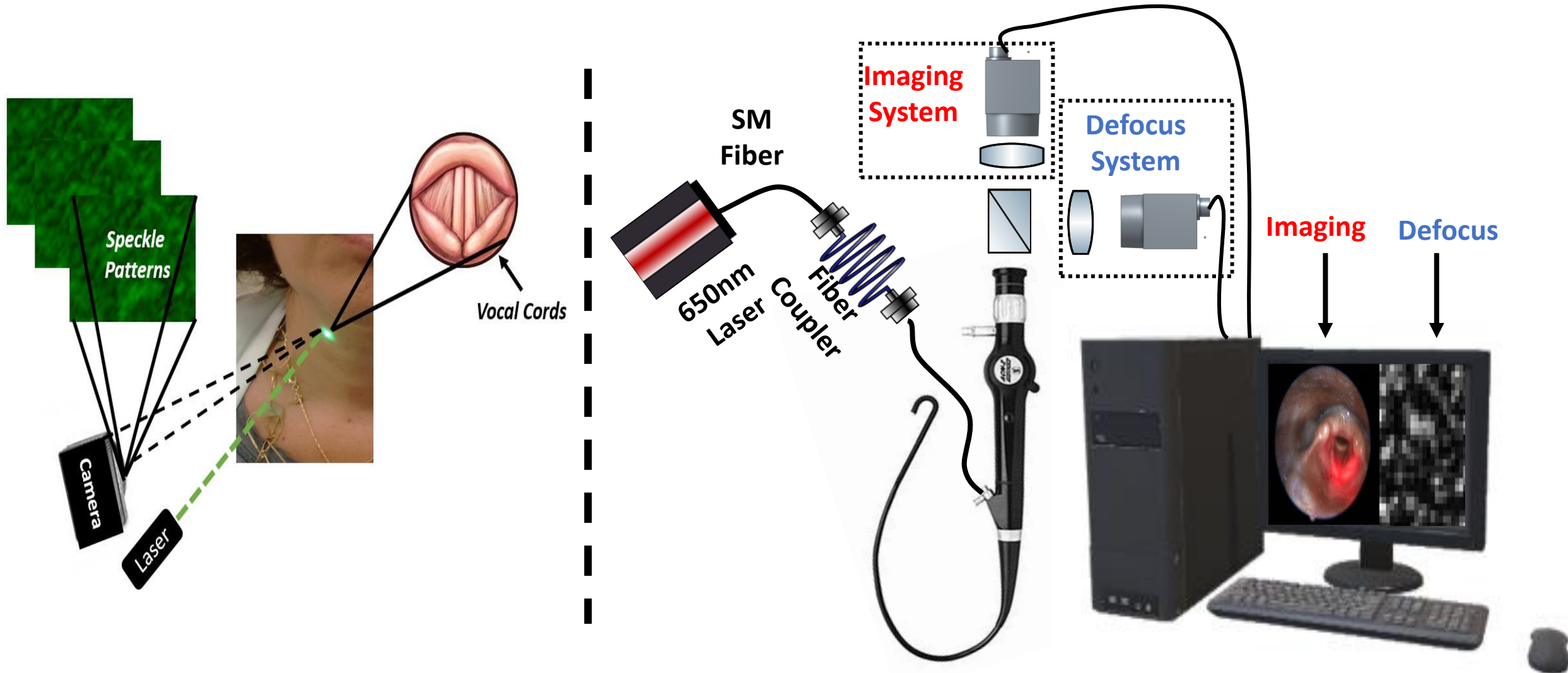
Cardiograph:



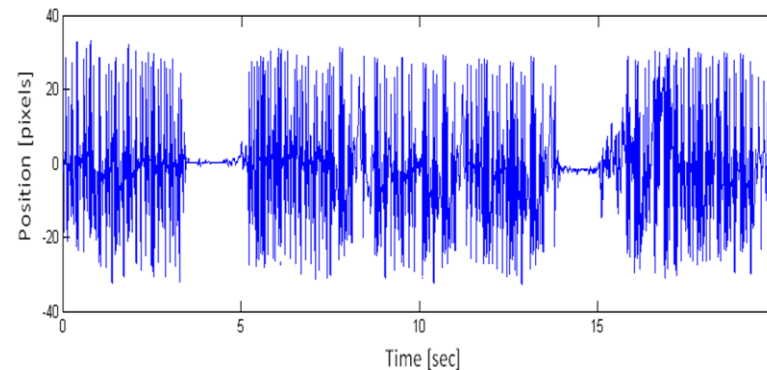
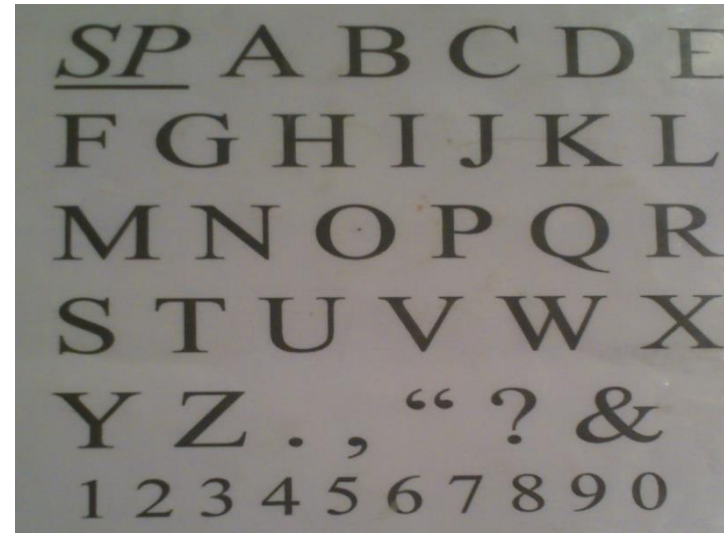
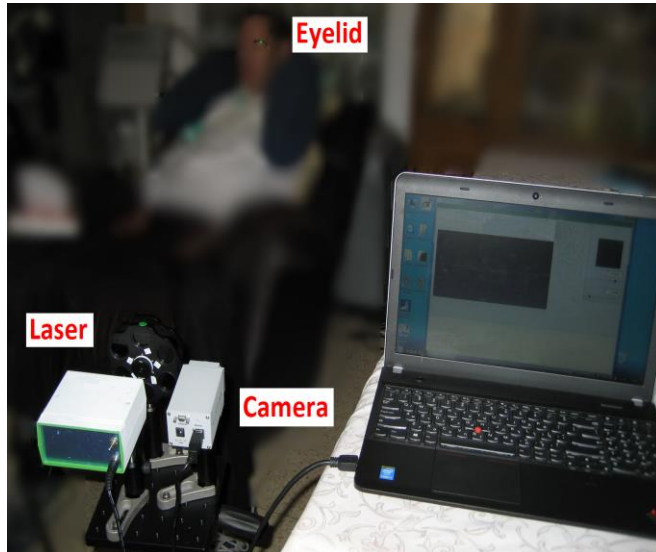
Prof. Zeev Zalevsky



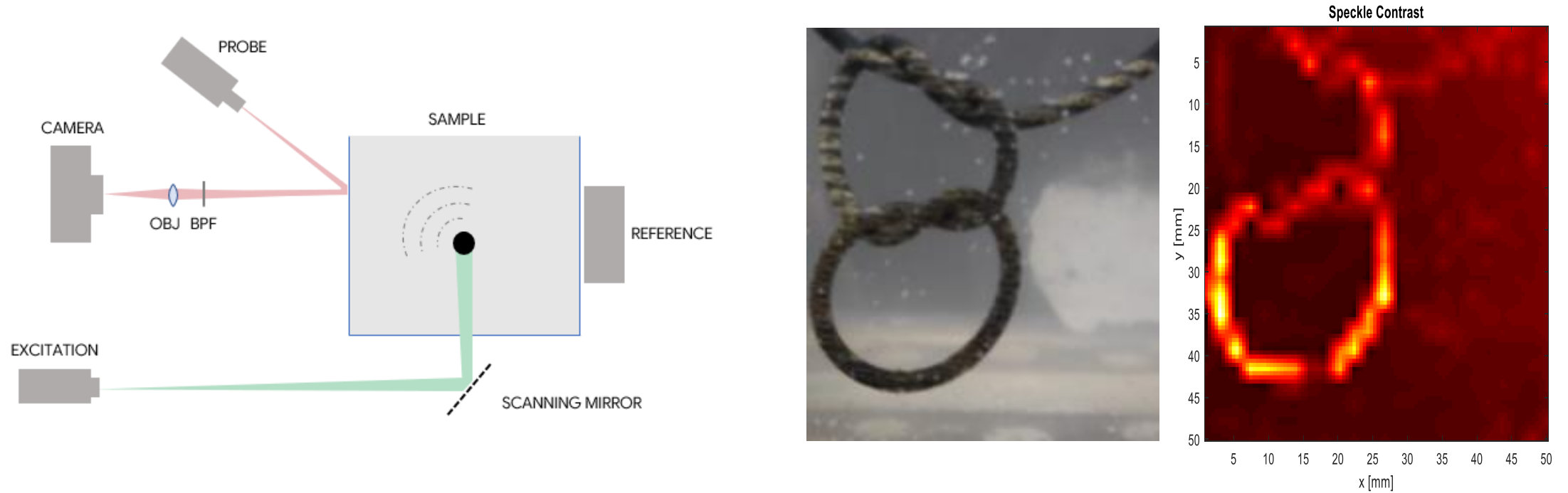
REMOTE SENSING – ENDOSCOPY



AUGMENTATIVE ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION (ALS)



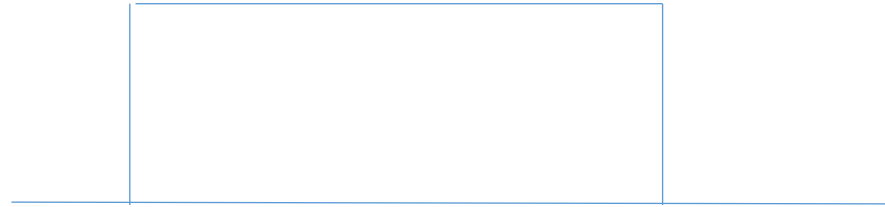
REMOTE PHOTOACOUSTIC SENSING



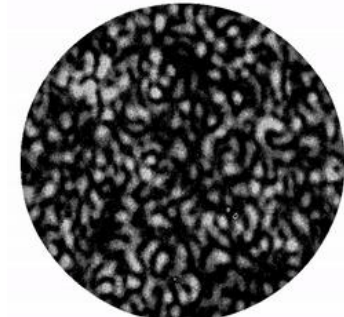
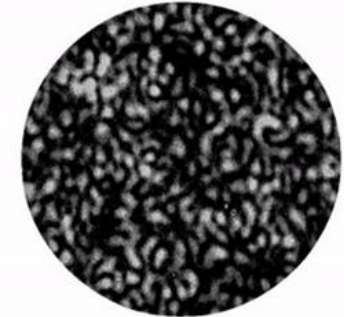
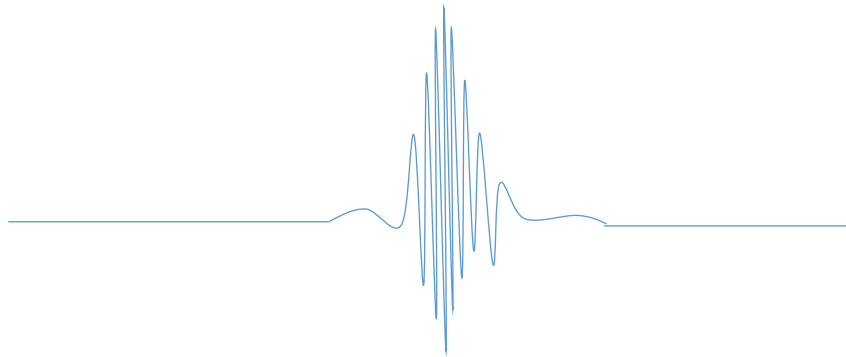
CONTRAST ANALYSIS

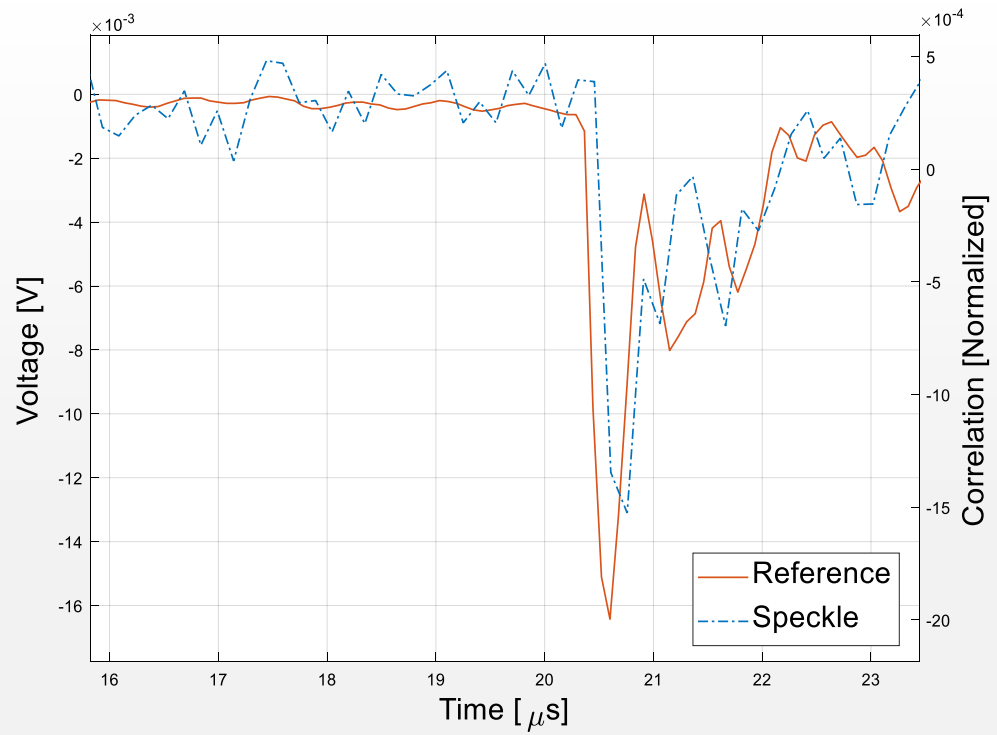
$$K = \frac{\sigma}{\langle I \rangle}$$

CAMERA EXPOSURE

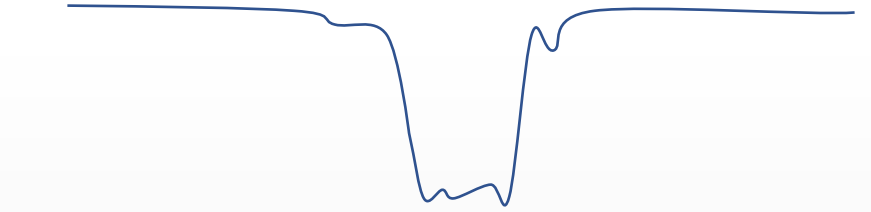


SURFACE VIBRATION

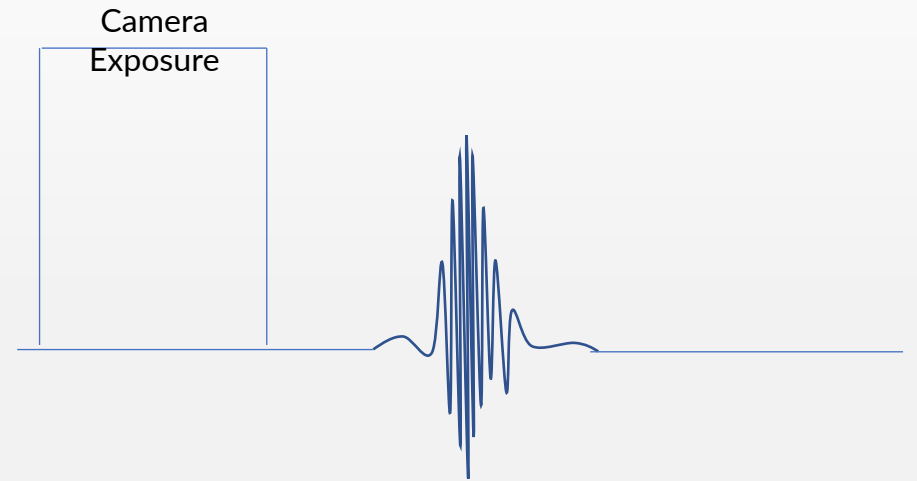




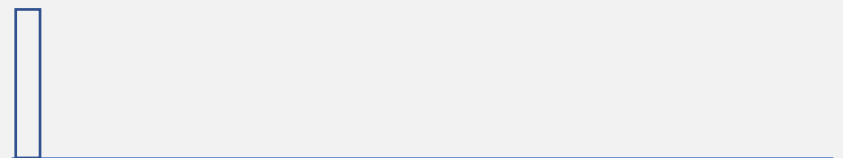
Contrast



Signal



Excitation Trigger





Printed from
December 1977, Volume 198, pp. 1264-1267

SCIENCE

D. S. Jobis

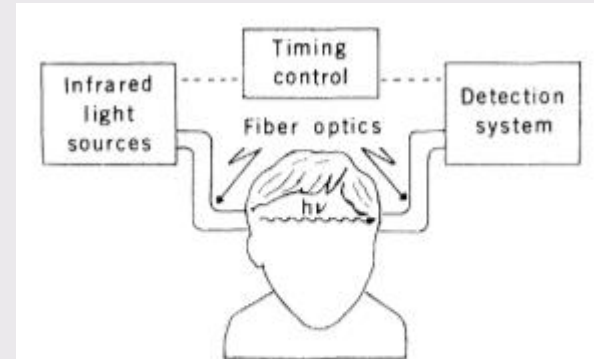


Fig. 4. Infrared monitoring of cerebral circulation and oxygen sufficiency.

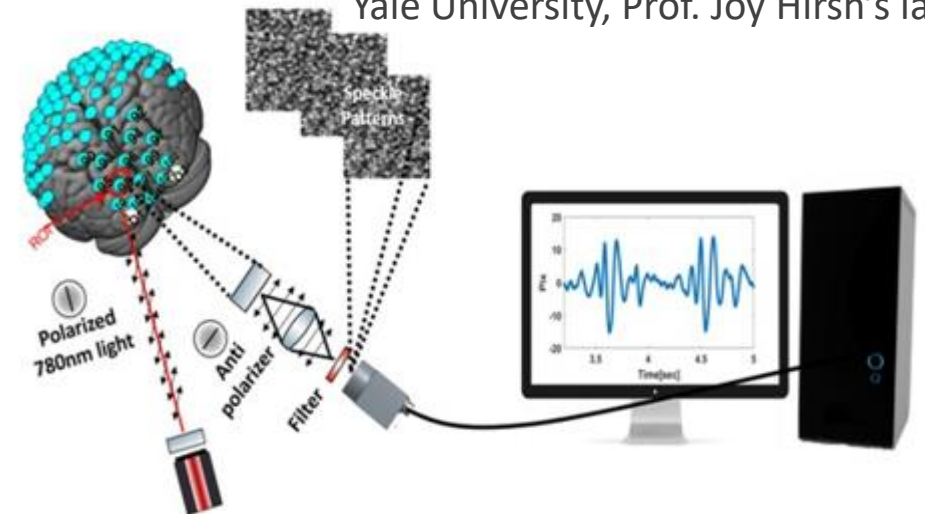
Jobsis F. (1977) Science 198, 1264-1267

fMRI Neuroimaging

functional MRI



Yale University, Prof. Joy Hirsh's lab



Ozana N et al. 2019 J. Biophotonics

We know little about the neural system involved in natural interactions

Optical and Acoustical Neuroimaging

Involve interactions with a natural environment



University College London (JOVE video)

Performance like driving, running, walking...



U. of Oldenburg & German Aerospace Research Center -Central Nippon Expressway, Tokyo

Cognitive development



Require social interaction among groups

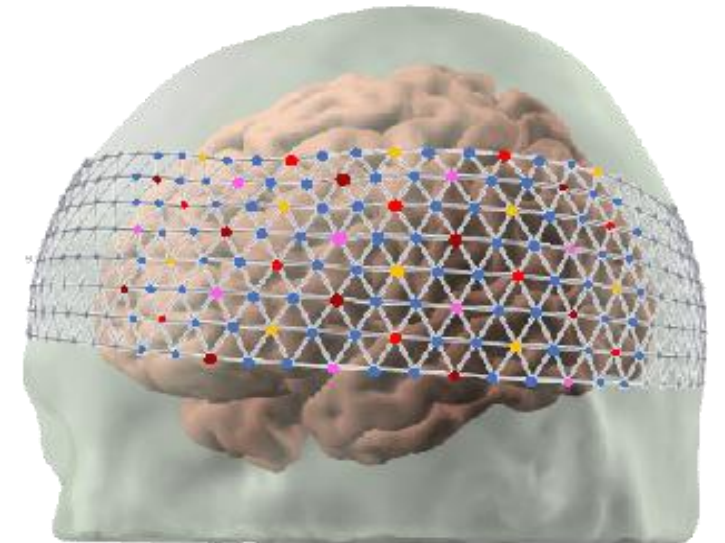
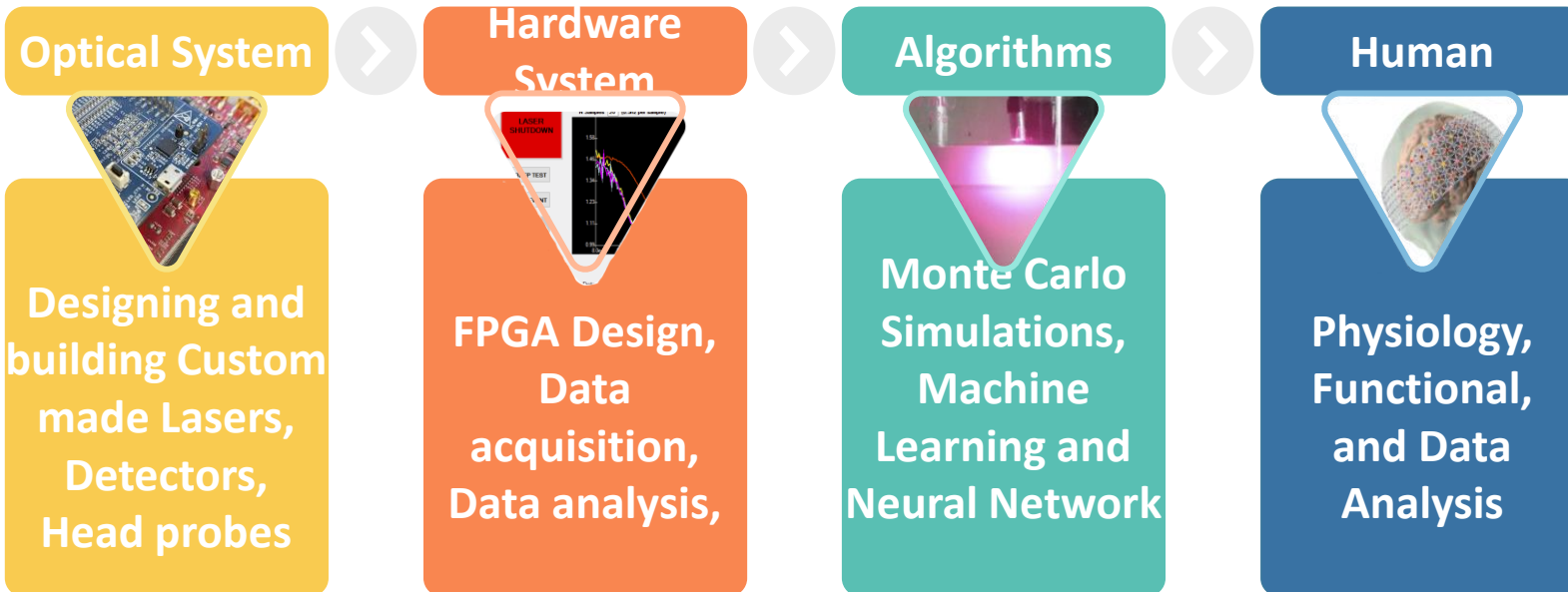


NIRSport, NIRx

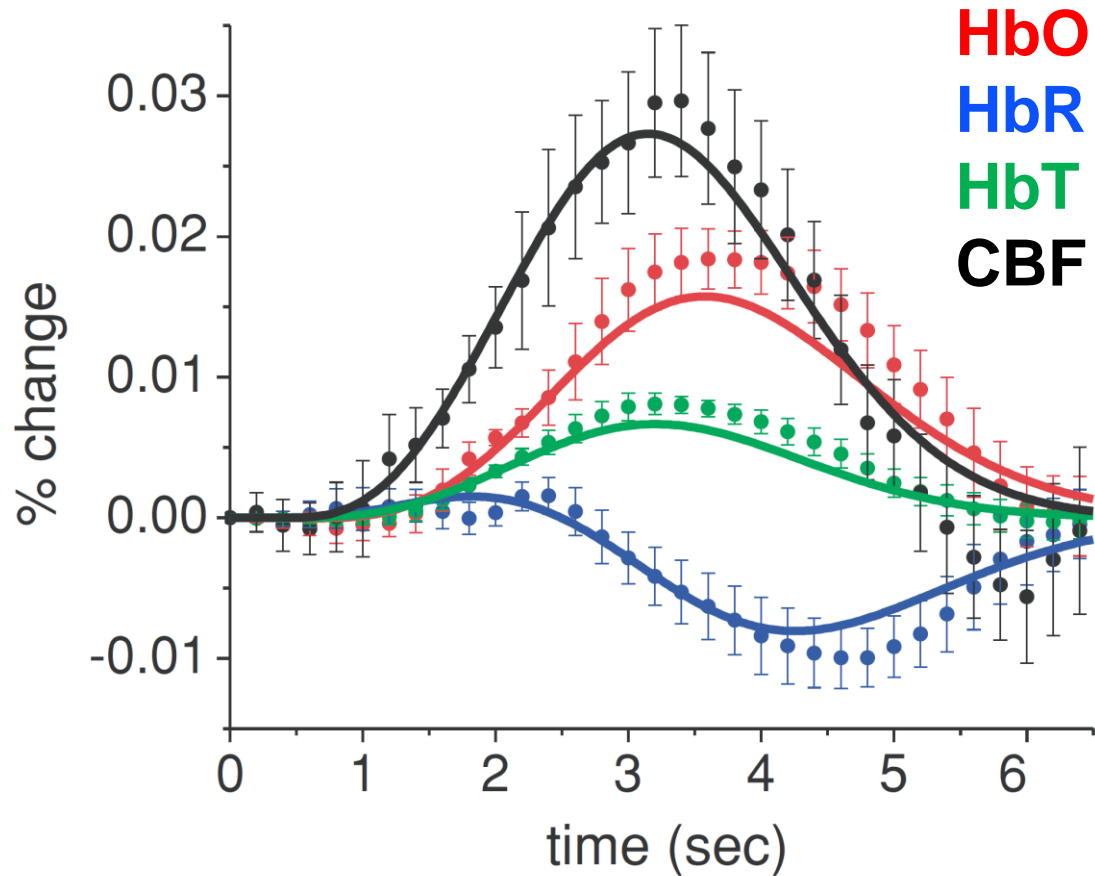
Functional Neuroimaging System

Develop a functional neuroimaging system (fDCS)

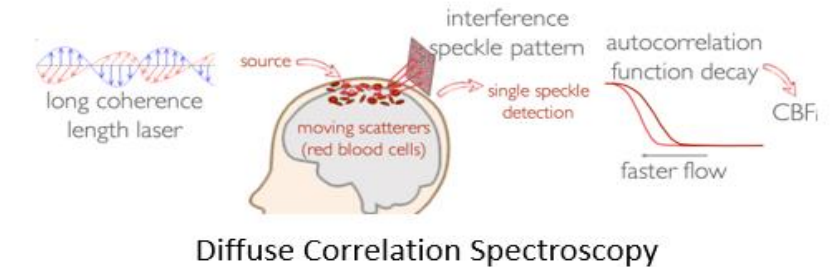
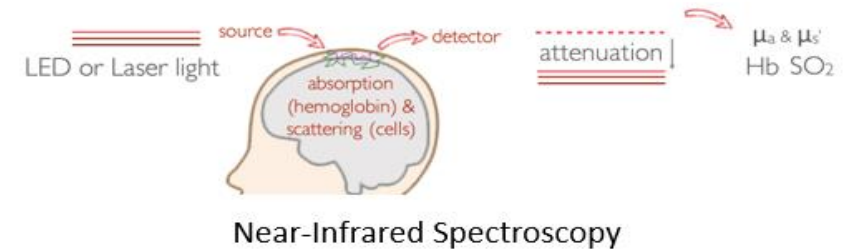
- * Large area coverage
- * 1064 nm operation
- * Improved spatial resolution
- * Higher brain sensitivity



Functional Imaging and Cerebral Blood flow



R C Mesquita *et al* 2008 *Phys. Med. Biol.* **54** 175

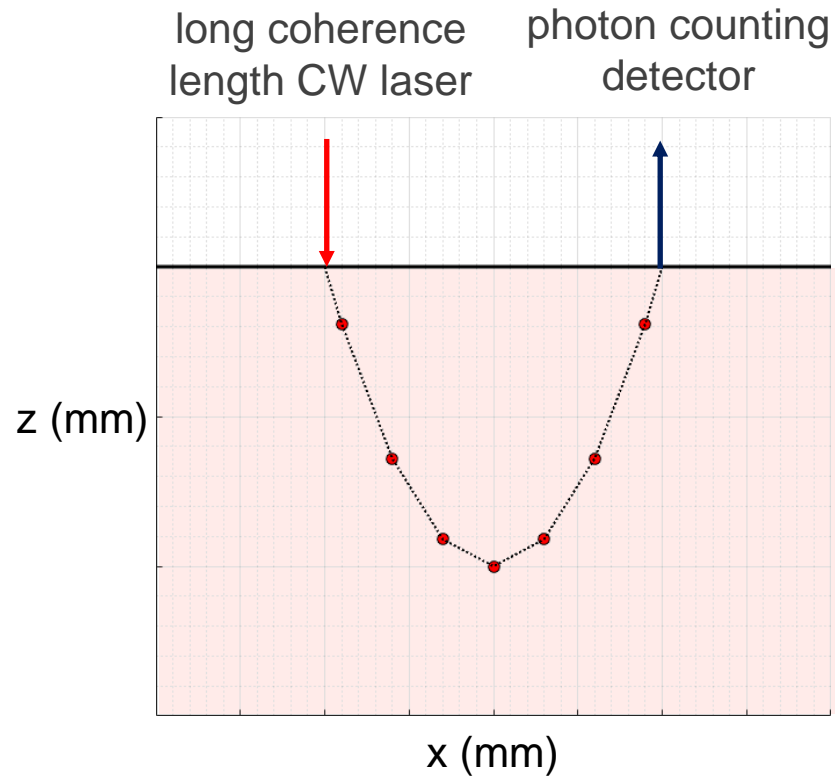


Neural activity drives perfusion
Hb changes are secondary effects

Flow change bigger and faster
Better suited for neurofeedback and BCI

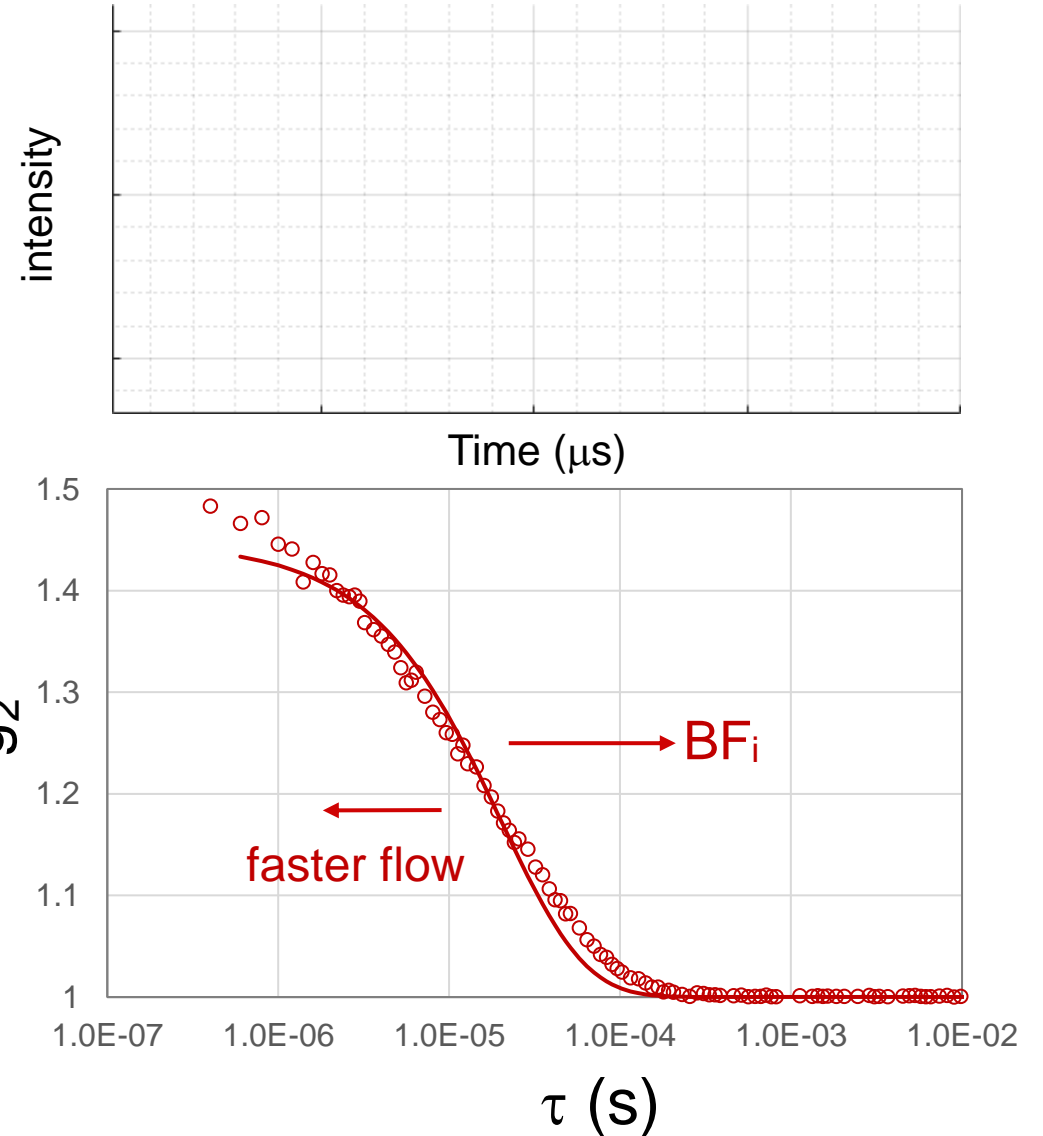
Knowledge of perfusion levels probes
underlying physiology as well

Diffuse Correlation Spectroscopy

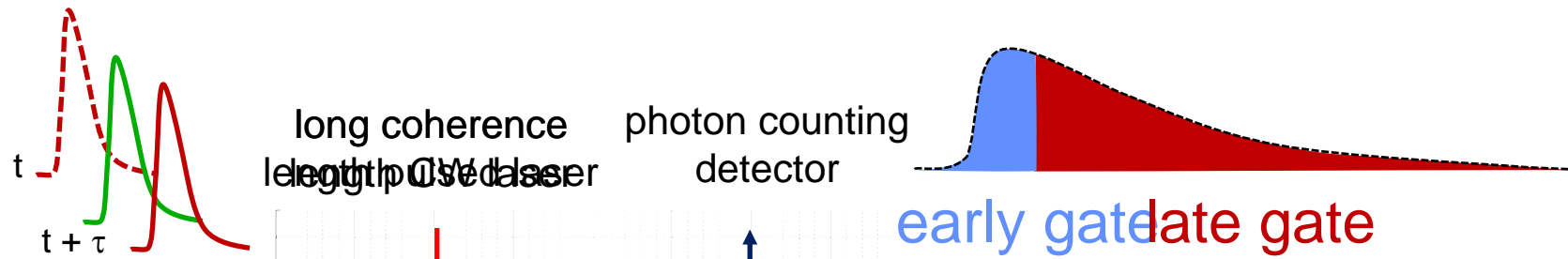


Temporal Intensity Autocorrelation Function

$$g_2(\tau) = \frac{\langle I(\tau)I(0) \rangle}{\langle I(0) \rangle^2}$$



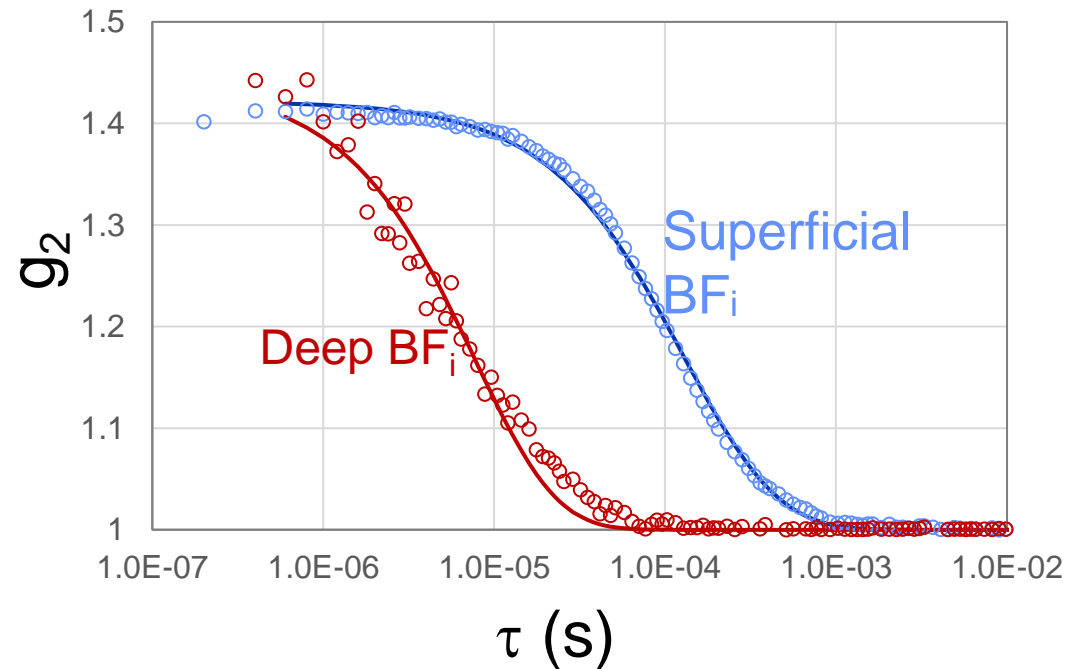
Time-resolved Diffuse Correlation Spectroscopy



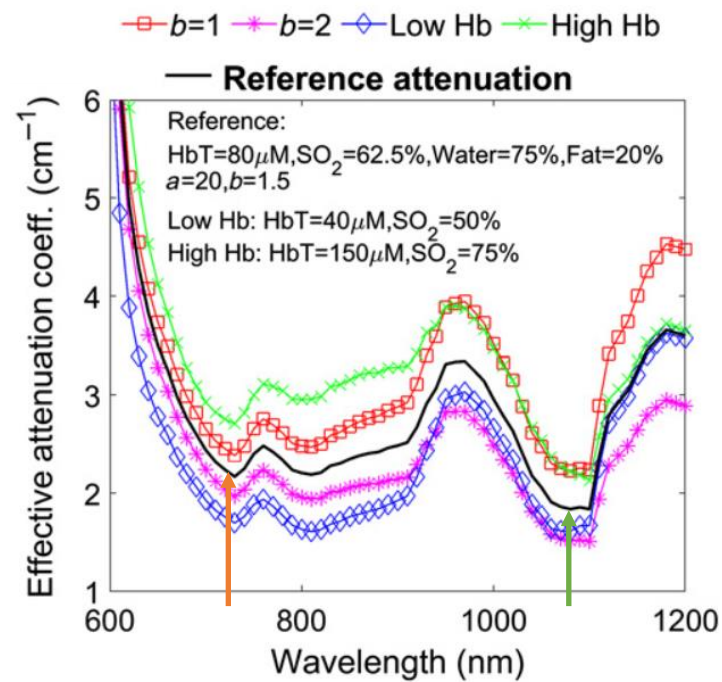
z (mm)

x (mm)

With time-resolved methods we can select photons that have travelled longer path and discard early photons that have only travelled to the surface



Operation at 1064 nm: higher photons availability



Maximum laser power (>1mm diameter spot)

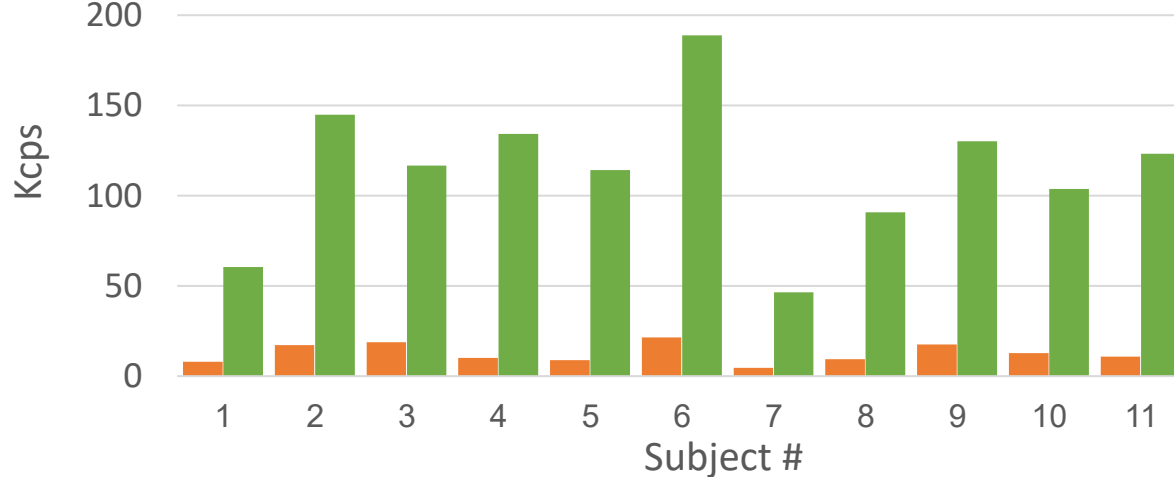
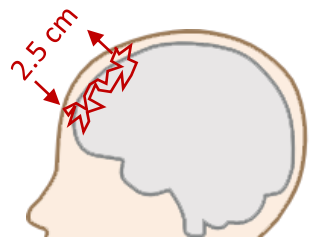
photons carry less energy at longer λ

$$E_{\lambda_1} = E_{\lambda_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1}$$

Lower attenuation (μ_{eff}) at longer λ

$$I_1 = I_0 \cdot e^{(\mu_{\text{eff}0} - \mu_{\text{eff}1})r}$$

765 nm	25 mW \Rightarrow 1	\times 765/765 \Rightarrow 1	\times 2.2 $\text{cm}^{-1} \Rightarrow$ 1	= 1
1064 nm	100 mW \Rightarrow 4	\times 1064/765 \Rightarrow 1.4	\times 1.7 $\text{cm}^{-1} \Rightarrow$ 1.9	= 10
	4x energy delivered	40% more photons	15-20% lower attenuation	x more # of photons

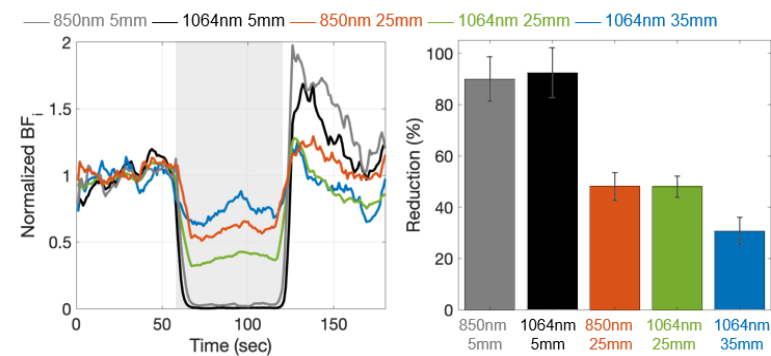
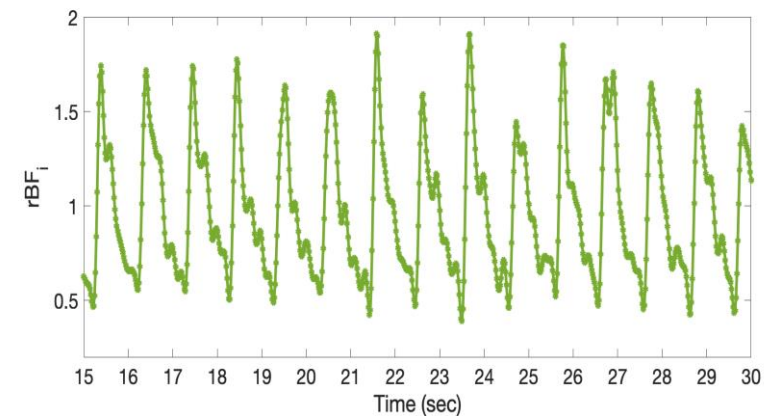
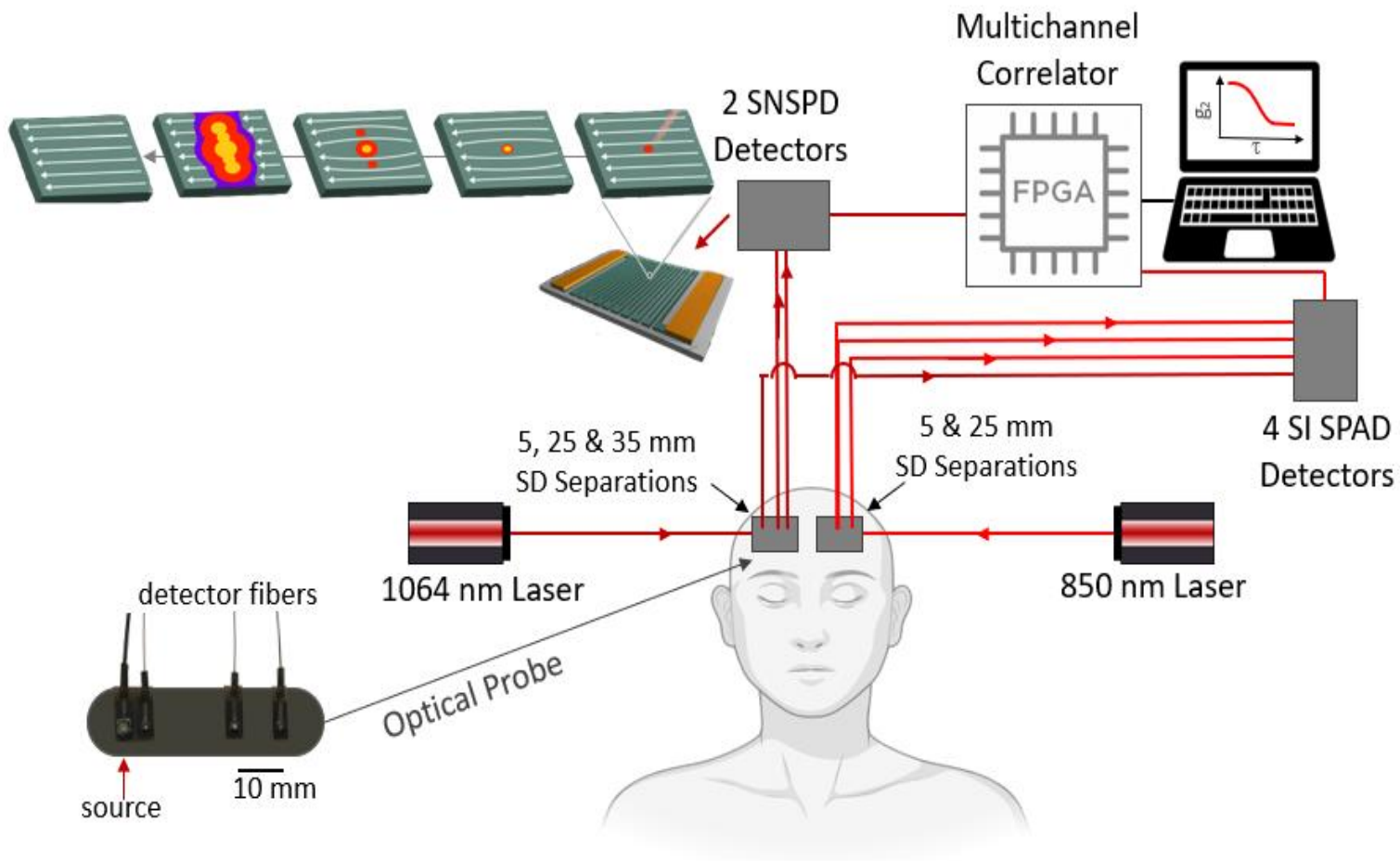


1064 nm
114 \pm 40 Kcps

765 nm
12 \pm 5 Kcps

@ 1064 we detect 10 times more photons than @ 765 nm

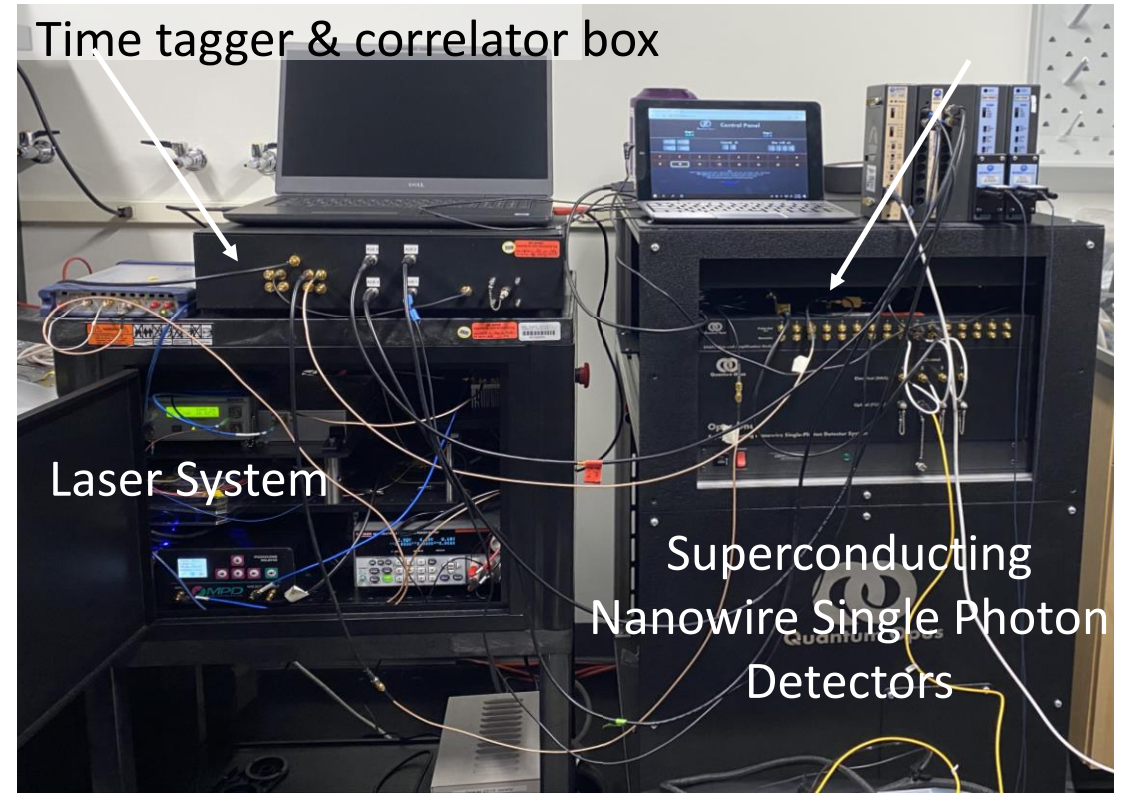
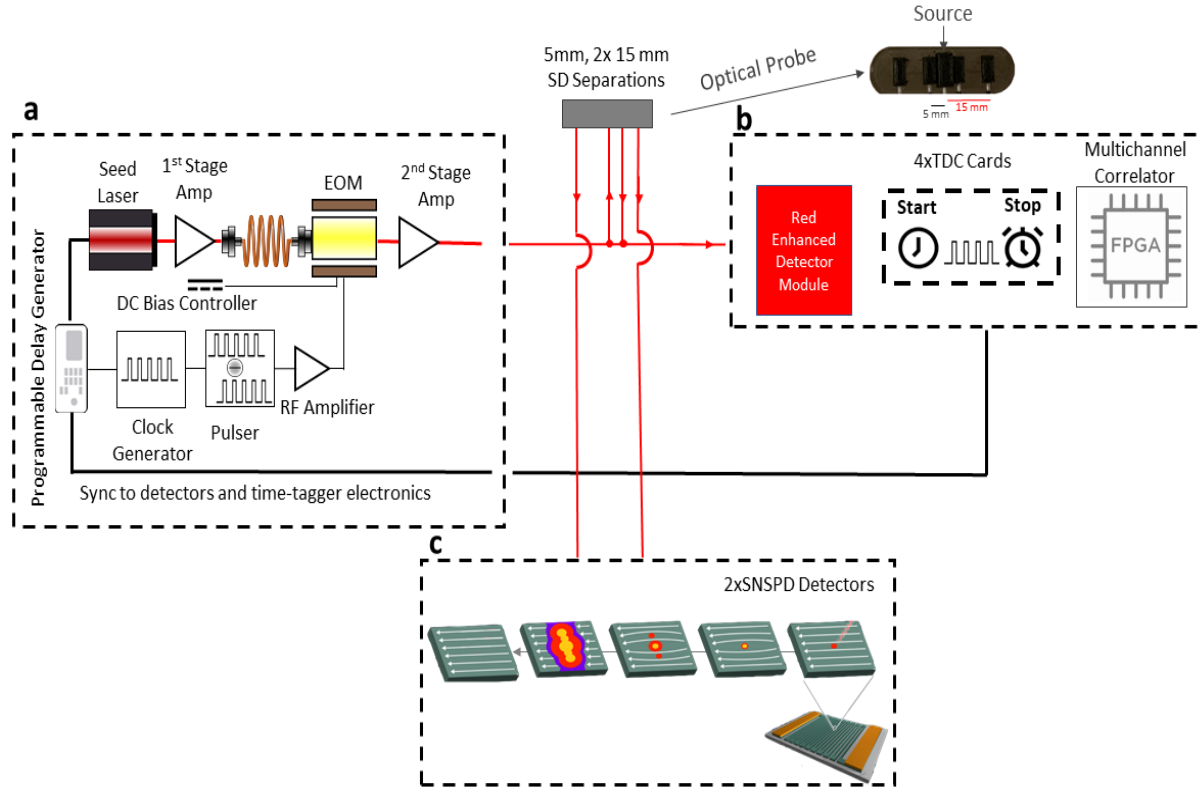
Superconductive Nanowire Single Photon Sensing



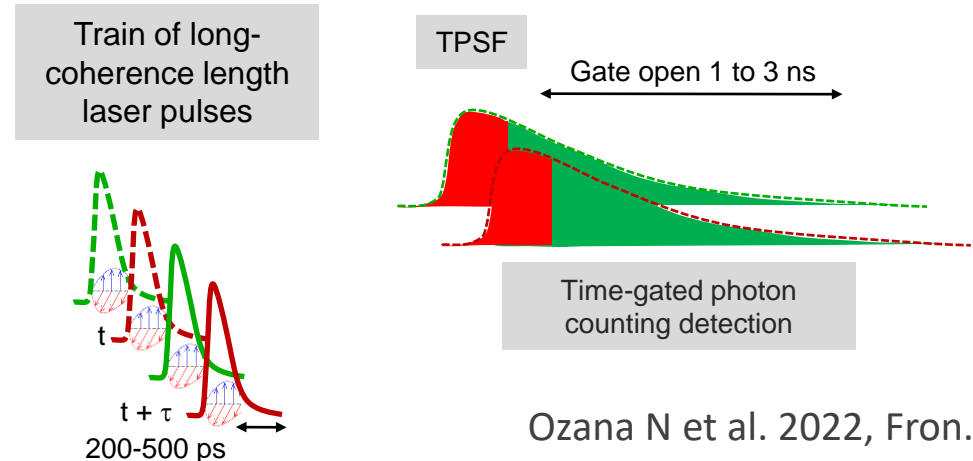
@ 1064 and SNSPD we can sense long separations with 17% higher sensitivity

Superconducting nanowire detectors accurately estimate blood flow in the brain – Physics World, Ozana et al.

Time Domain Diffuse Correlation Spectroscopy System

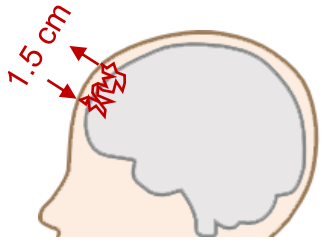


Laser Source: 1W+ 1064 nm, 300 ps pulsed laser
 Detectors: Quantum Opus One 4 ch. SNSPD, 90% efficiency at 1064 nm
 TCSPC: MPD TDC cards, 10 ps resolution, 160 ns full scale range time-tagger: lab-built, 150 MHz



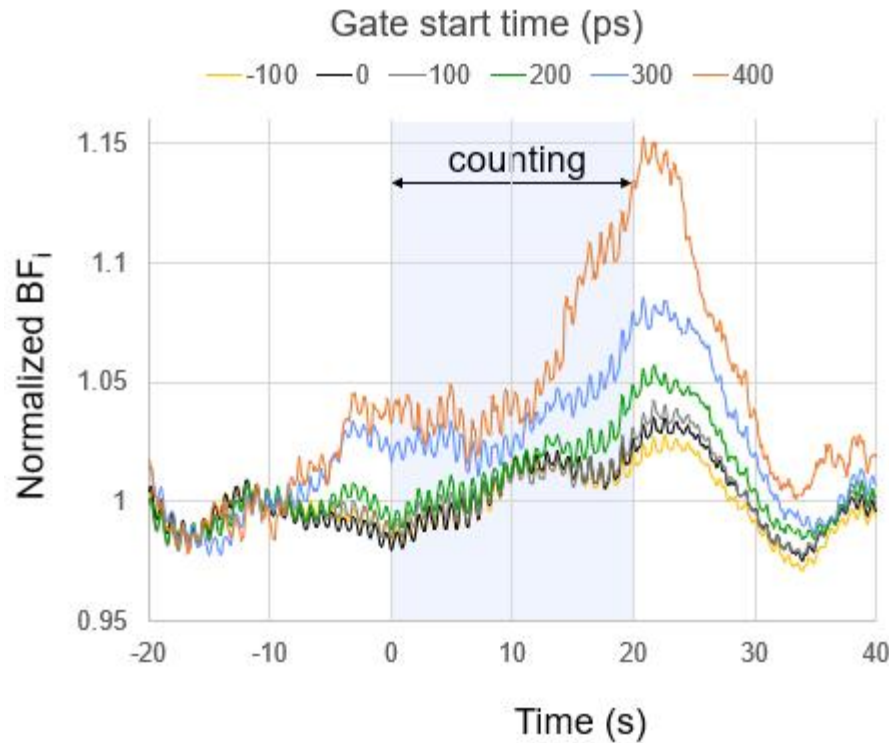
Functional Blood Flow Changes

5 repetitions of backwards counting,
3 digits - 1 digit, 20 s task and 30 s rest

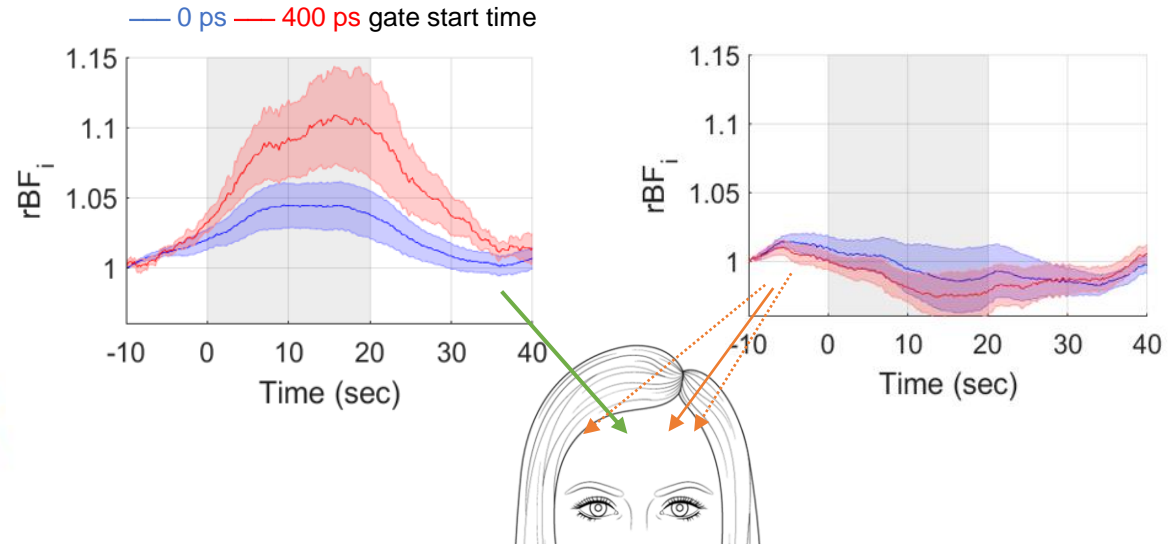


Laser FWHM 300 ps
Gate width 1000 ps
S-D sep. 1.5 cm

Prof. Maria Angela
Franceschini

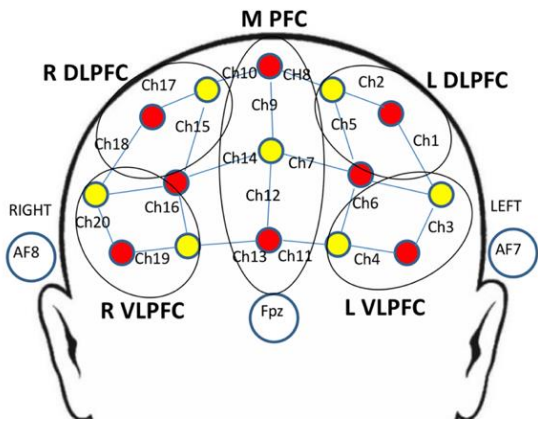


TD-DCS FUNCTIONAL TASK (subtraction)

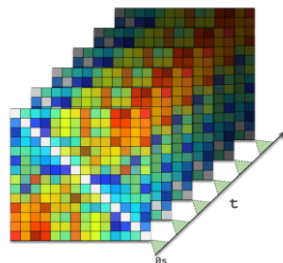


Functional response at active location (right prefrontal) and one non-active location (left prefrontal). Each task was repeated six times in each subject (6 subjects).

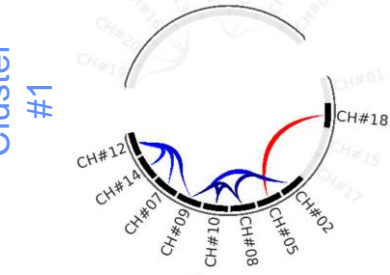
Optical noninvasive resting-state identification of $\Delta 9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) Impairment



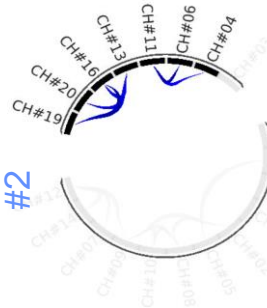
Impaired Subjects Connectivity



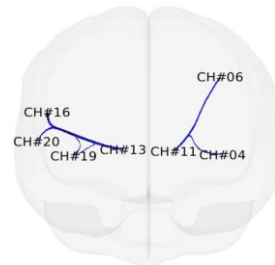
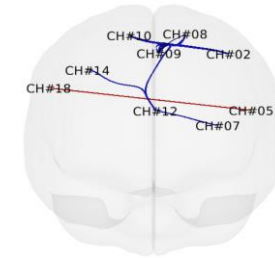
Cluster #1



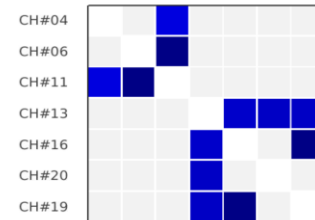
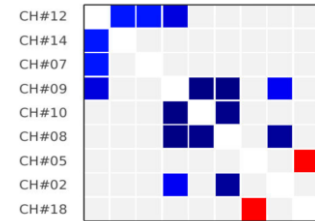
Cluster #2



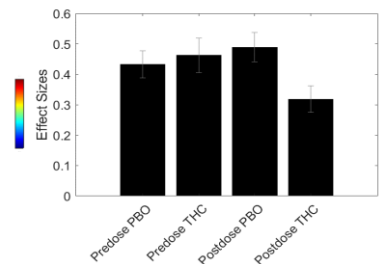
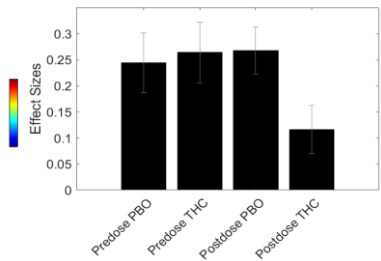
ROI to ROI connectivity



Suprathreshold



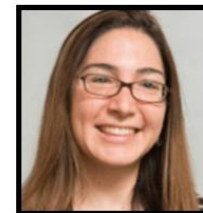
Connectivity



Jodi Gilman, PhD

Michael Pascale

A. Eden Evins, MD



Ongoing Projects – Speckle and DCS Neuromonitoring

