

Transmission and absorption analysis at different wavelengths: “ex vivo” study with a supercontinuum white light source



dr. Piergiorgio Pasotti MD, DDS

Master Thesis

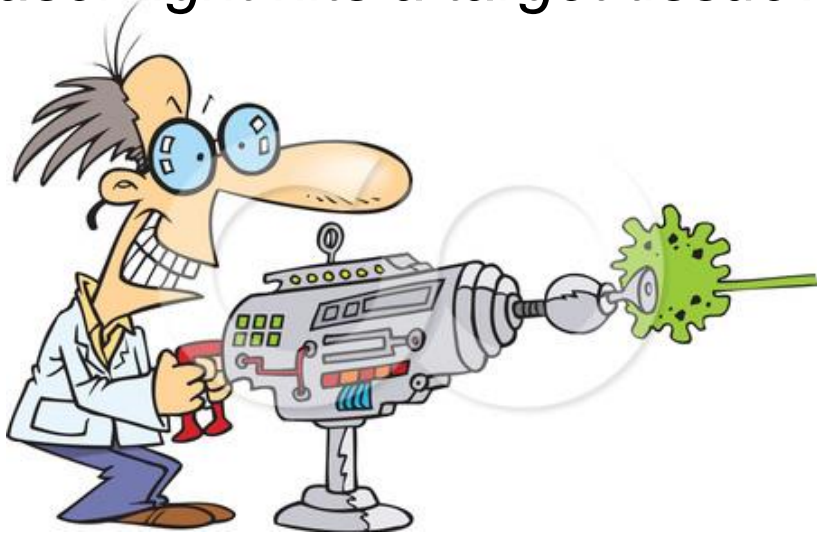
AA YY 2012-2014



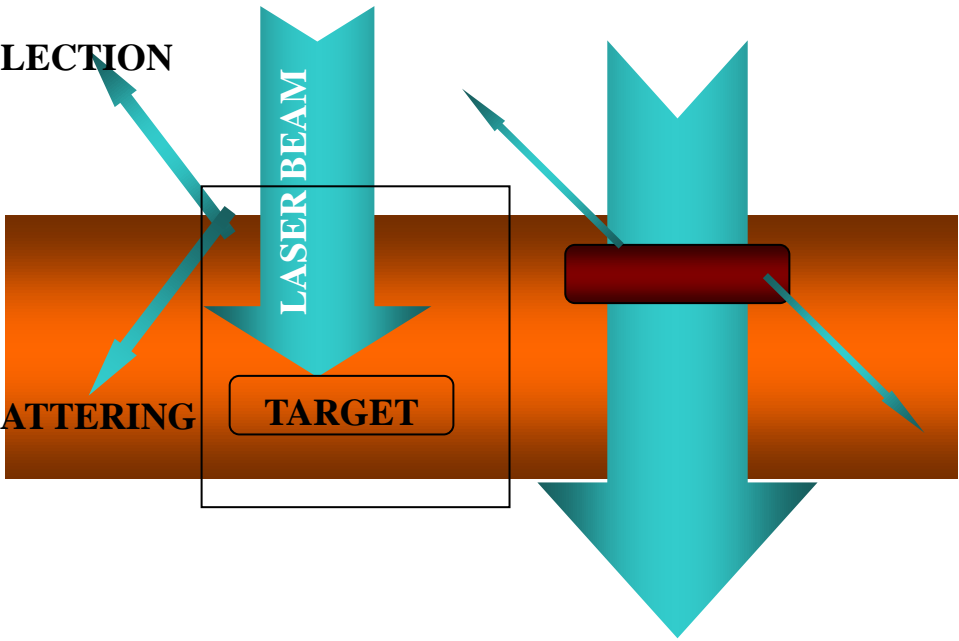
EMDOLA
EUROPEAN MASTER DEGREE: ORAL LASER APPLICATIONS



.....What does really happens when the laser light hits a target tissue?.....



REFLECTION



LASER BEAM

TARGET

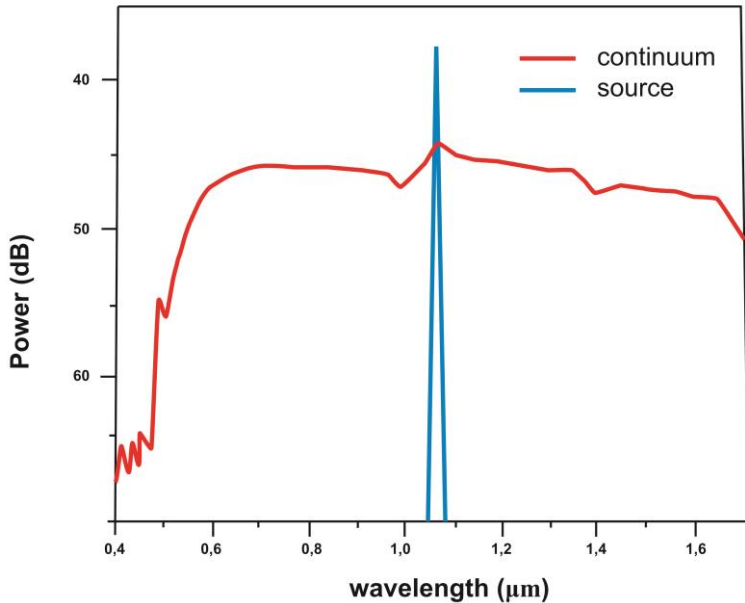
SCATTERING

Transmitting

The aim of this study is to determine what are the wavelengths which may be absorbed or transmitted by a specific kind of biological tissue.



light supercontinuum



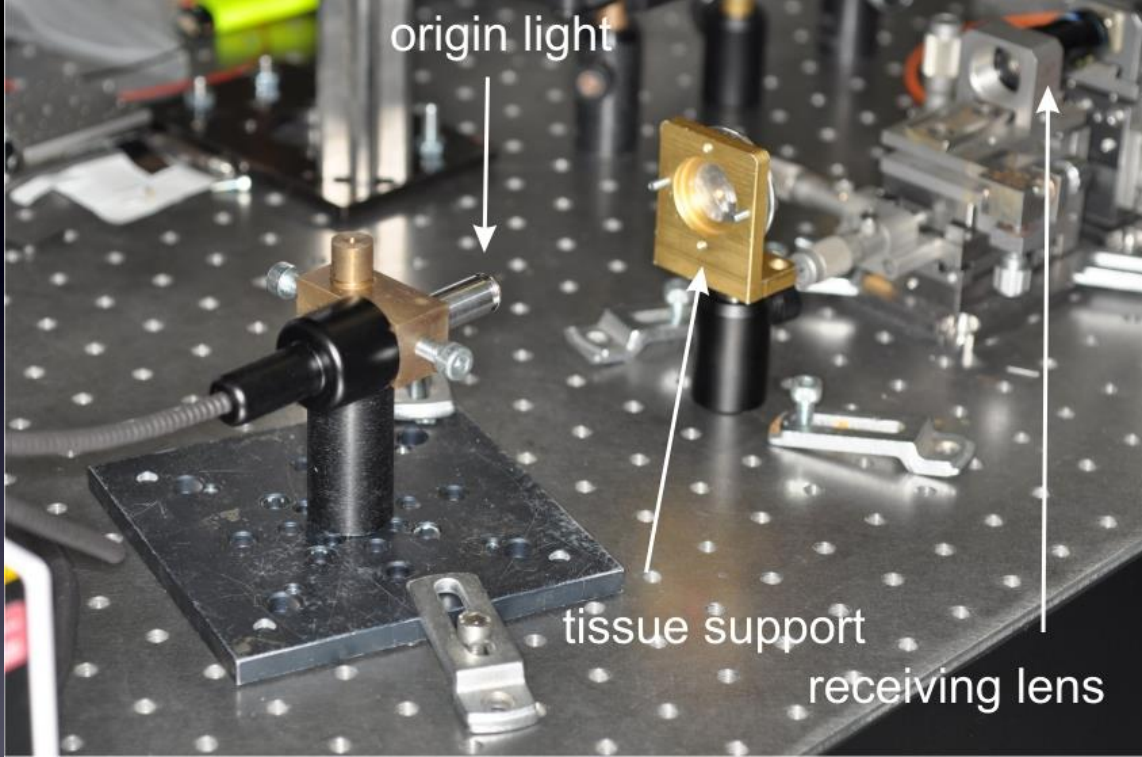
origin light



tissue support



receiving lens



origin light

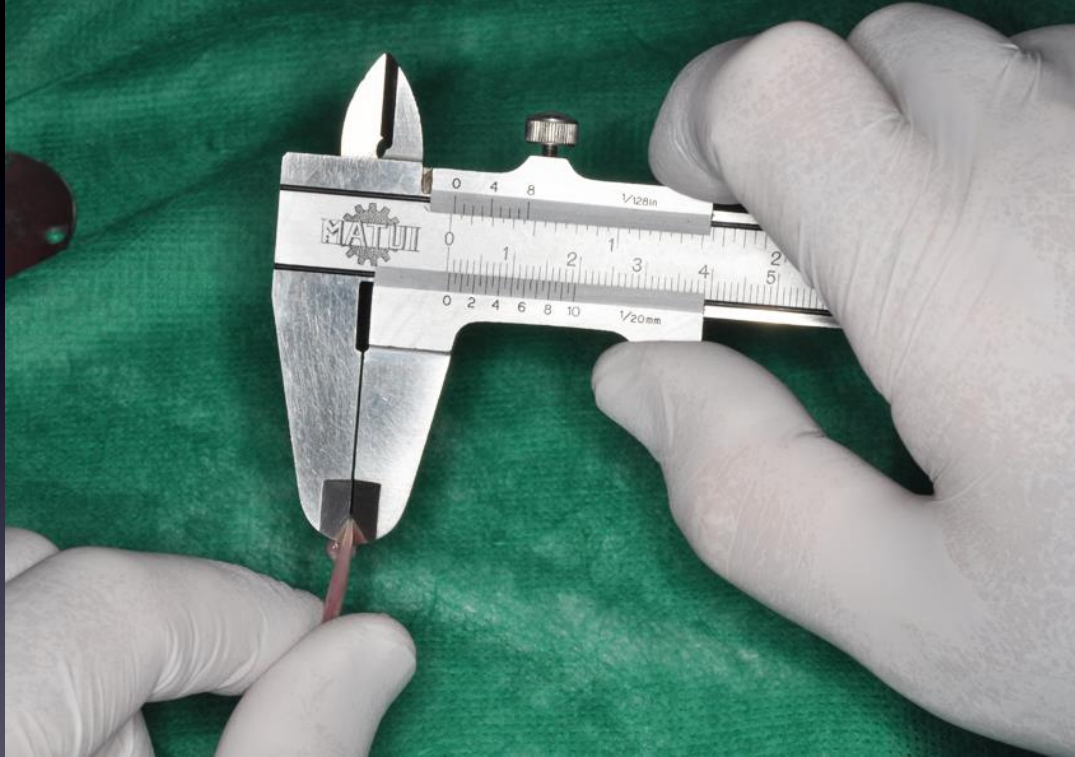
receiving lens

tissue support

The image shows a complex optical setup on a perforated metal plate. In the background, a white box labeled 'KOHENAS' is visible. The setup includes several brass and black metal components. A brass block with a lens is labeled 'origin light'. A central brass block with a lens is labeled 'tissue support'. A lens mounted on a black cylindrical base is labeled 'receiving lens'. An orange fiber optic cable is connected to the receiving lens assembly. The entire setup is mounted on a metal plate with a grid of holes.

receiving lens

tissue support



	Tissue	Thickness
1	Nerve	0,2 mm.
2	Skin	0,3 mm.
3	Small Intestine	0,1 mm.
4	Lung	0,3 mm.
5	Esophagus	0,4 mm.
6	Stomach	0,8 mm.
7	Kidney	2,4 mm.
8	Heart	2,2 mm.
9	Spleen	1,2 mm.
10	Liver 1	5,7 mm.
11	Liver 2	2,3 mm.
12	Liver 3	0,6 mm.
13	Muscle 1	2,5 mm.
14	Muscle 2	0,3 mm.
15	Bone	2,2 mm.

	Tissue	Thickness
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15 May 2014 10:56

▽ V1 V2 V2-V1
1438.100nm
-23.29dBm

A:WRITE /DSP
B:FIX /BLK
C:FIX /DSP

REF LEVEL
-28.9dBm

LOG SCALE
10.0dB/D

LIN SCALE

BASE LVL
0.00μW

PEAK→
REF LEVEL

AUTO
REF LEVEL

dBm
dBm/nm

MORE 1/2

▲
LEVEL

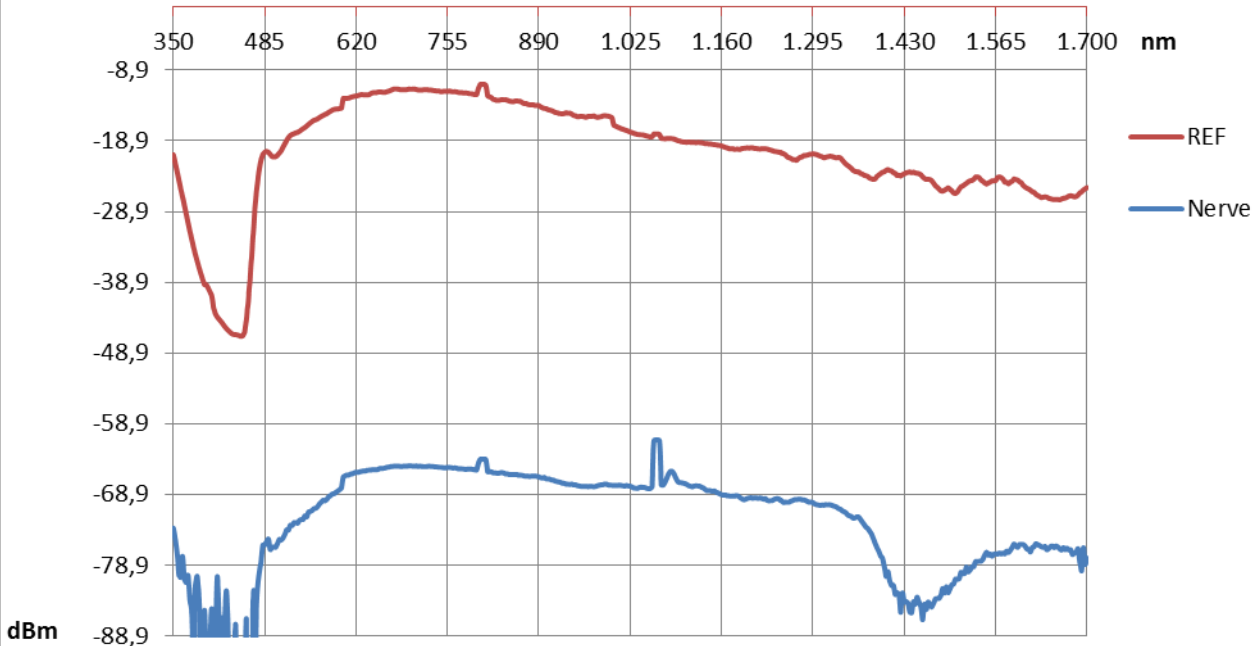
UNDO

10.0dB/D RES:10.0nm SENS:HIGH 2 AUG: 1 SMPL: 501

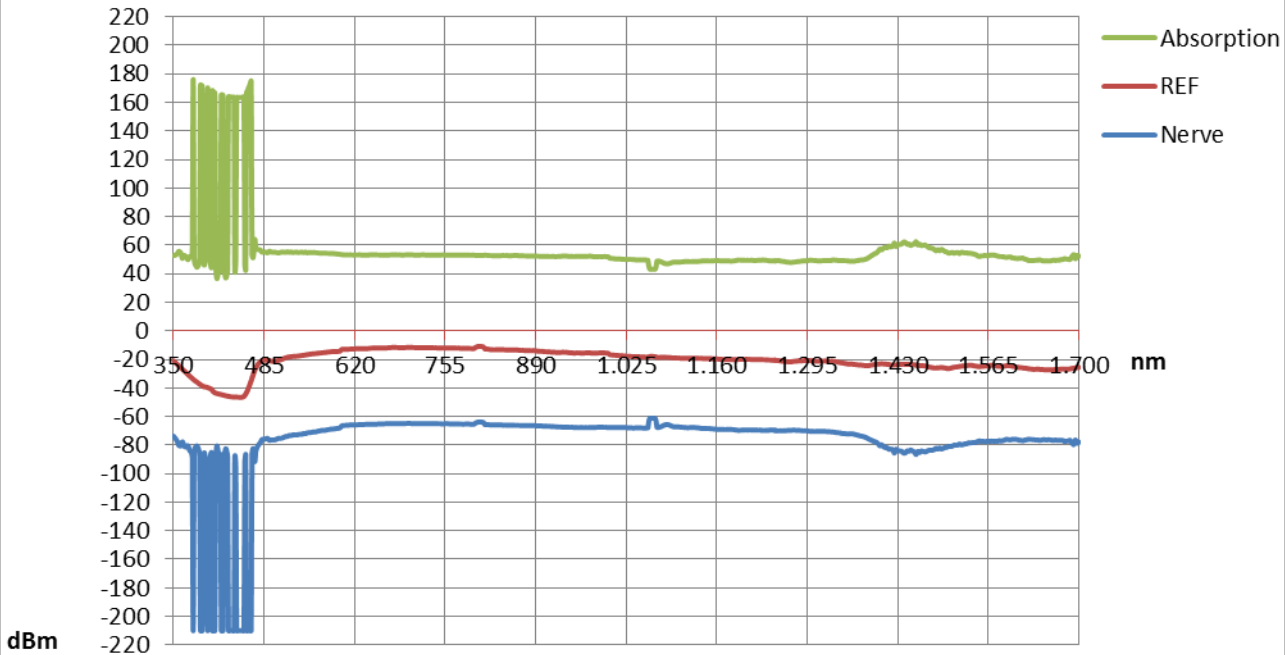


TE
Y
D
P

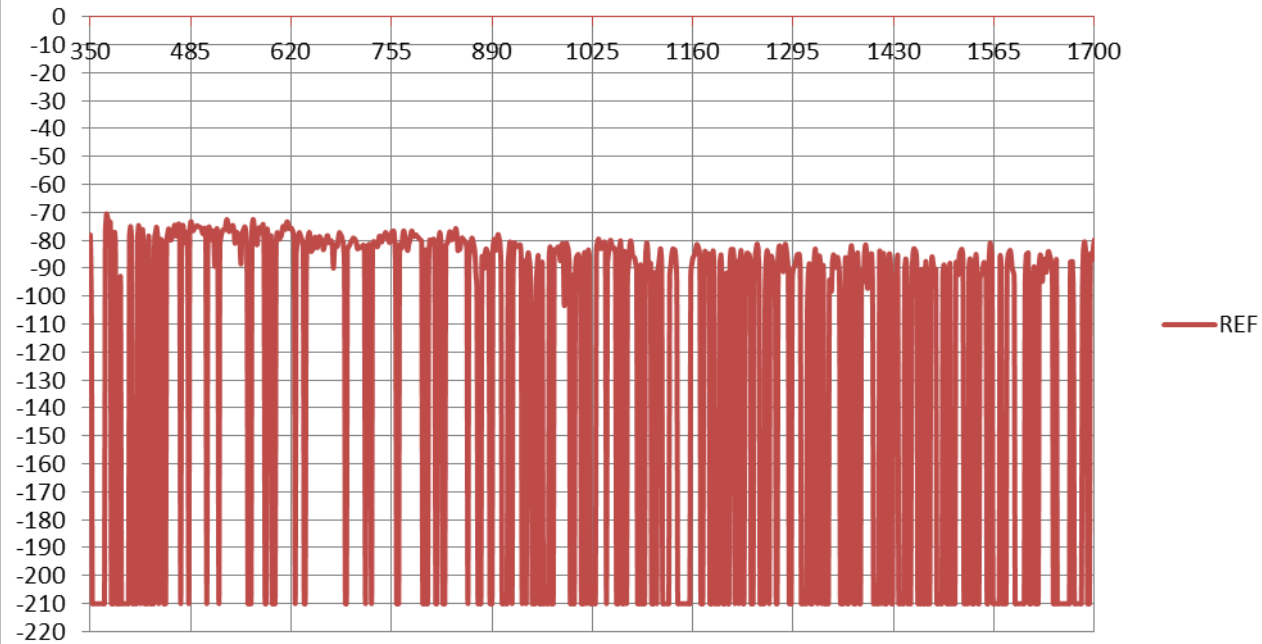
NERVE



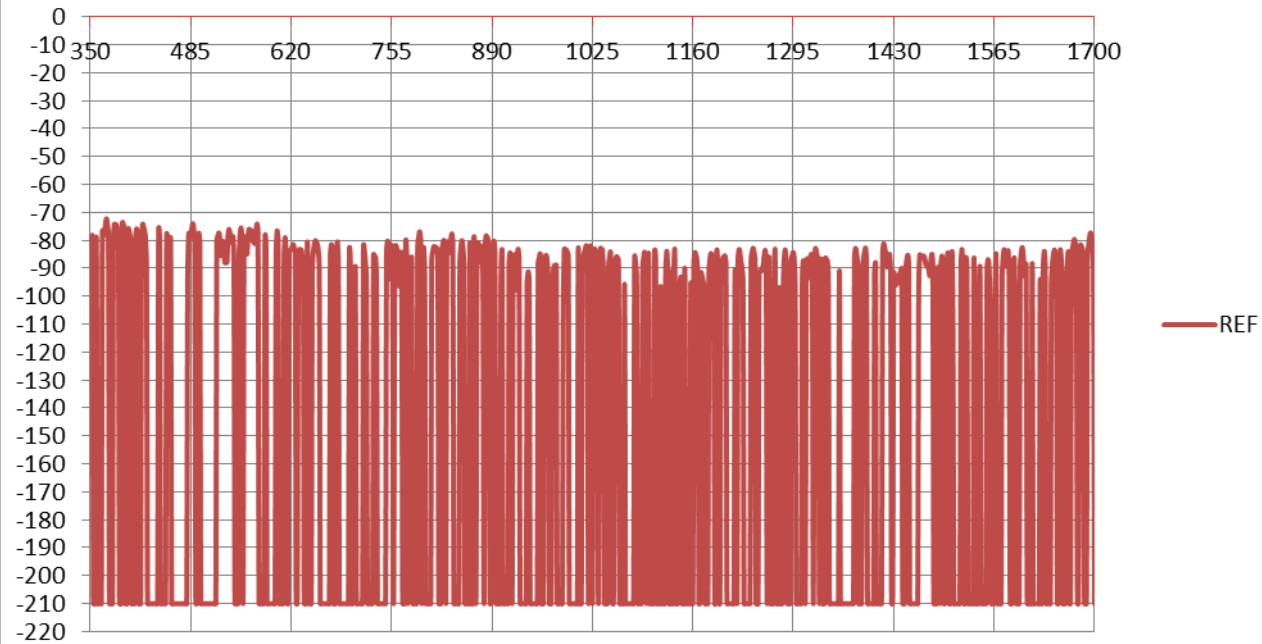
NERVE



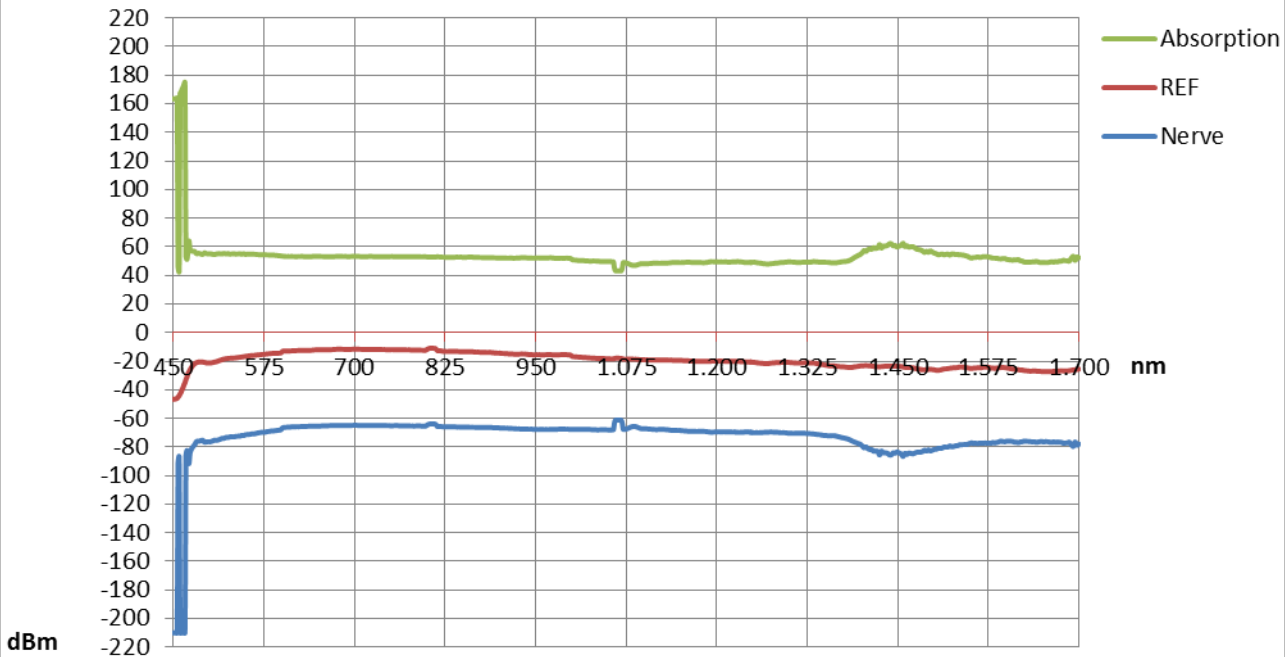
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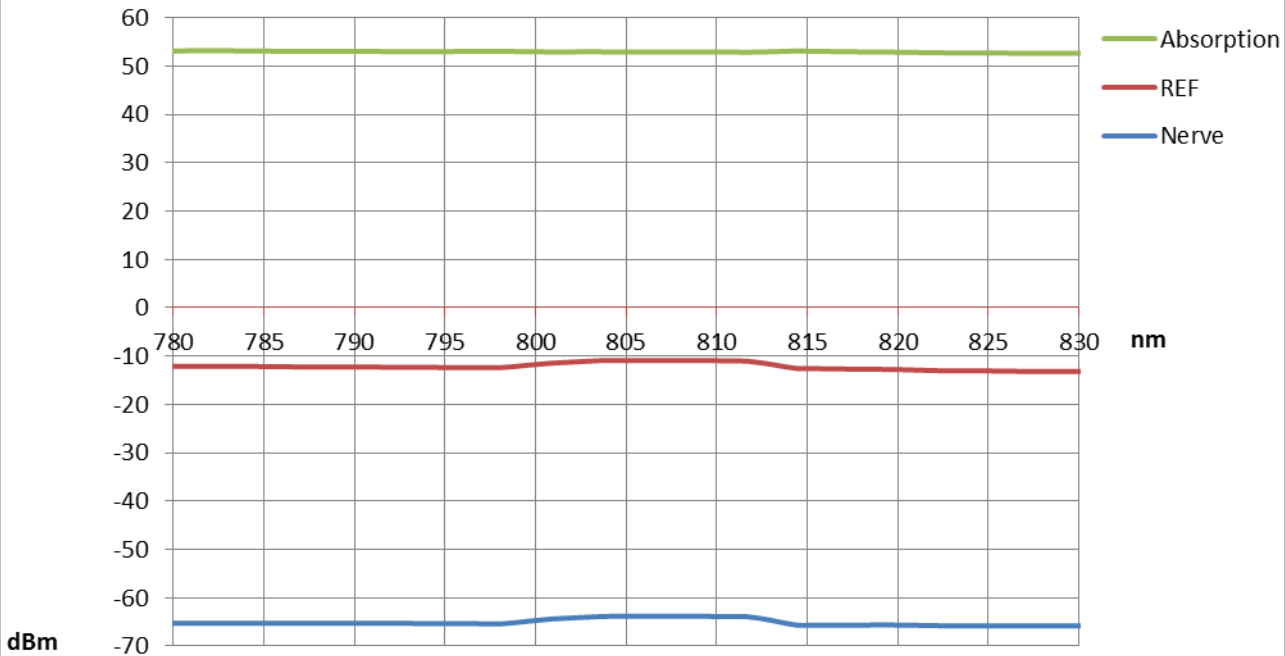
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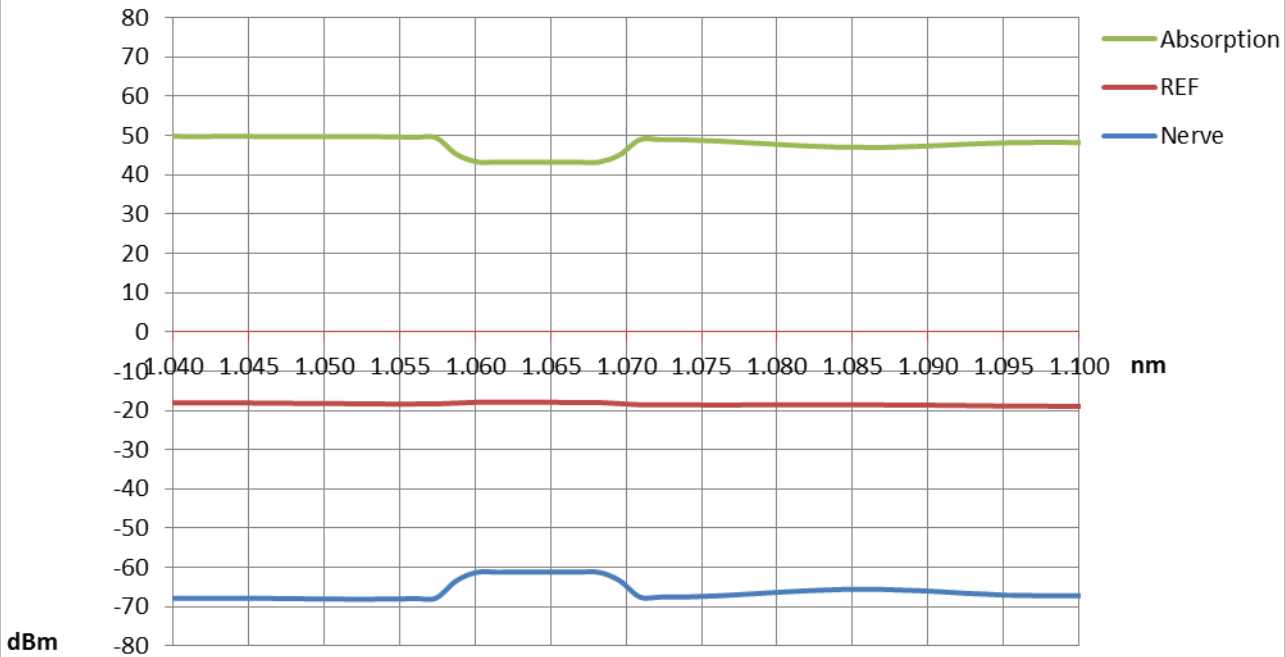
NERVE



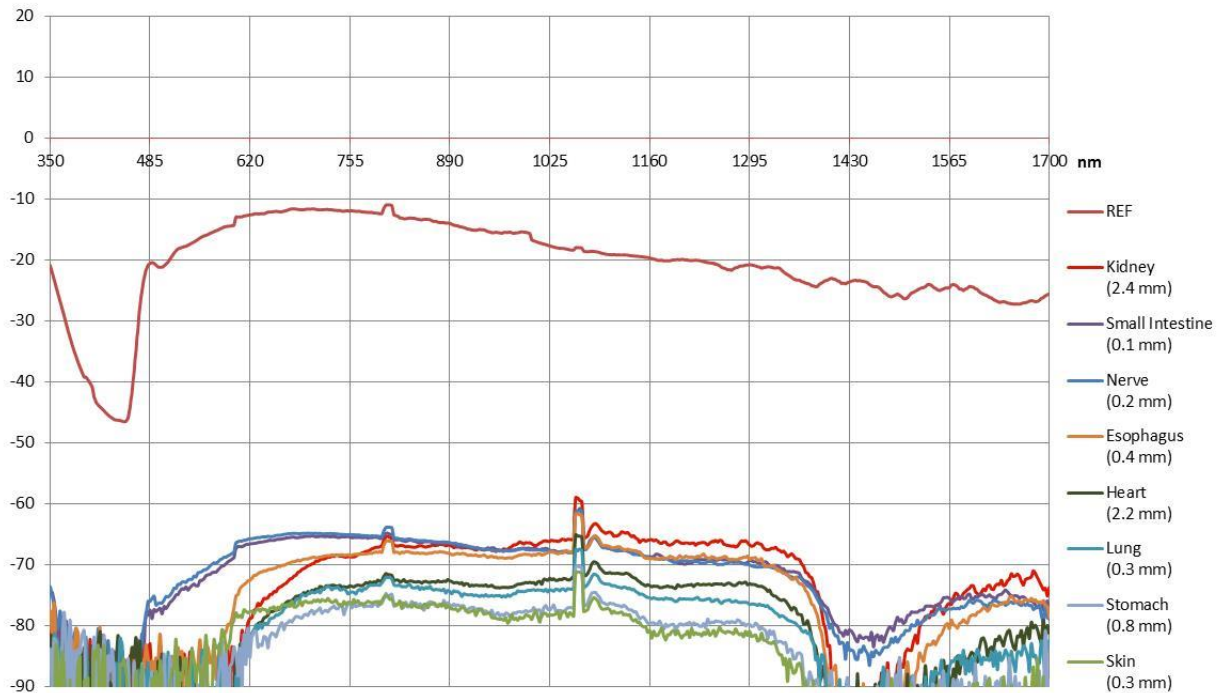
NERVE



NERVE

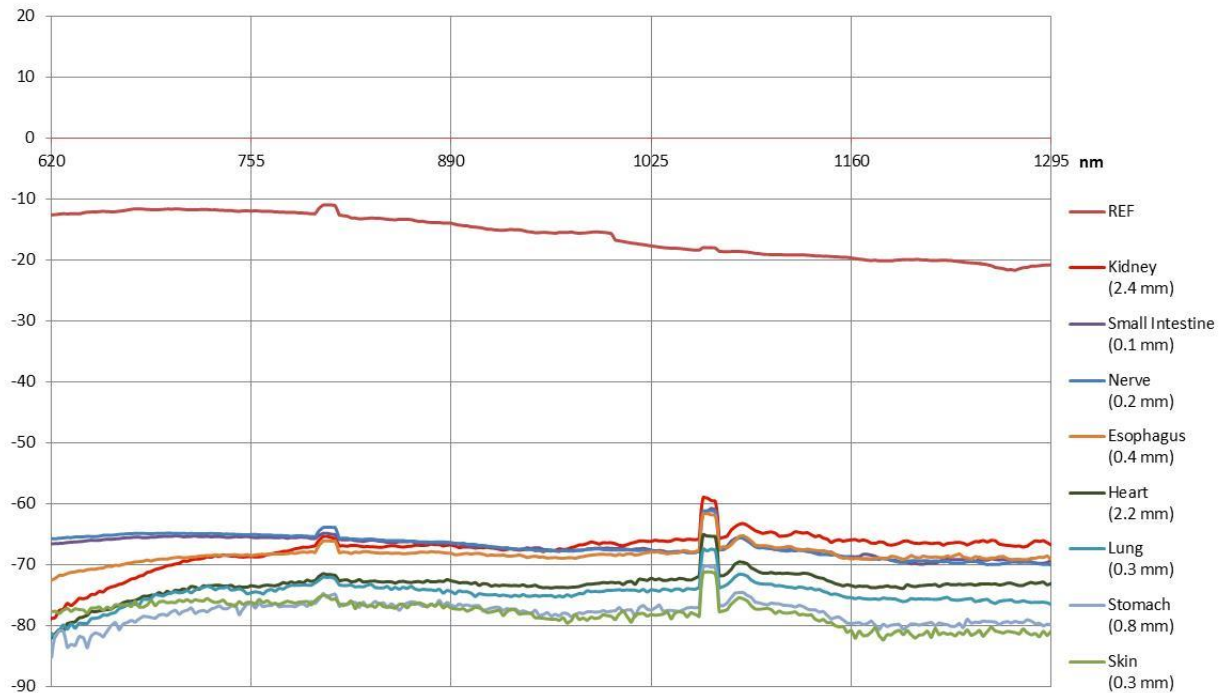


FIRST GROUP (8 TISSUES)



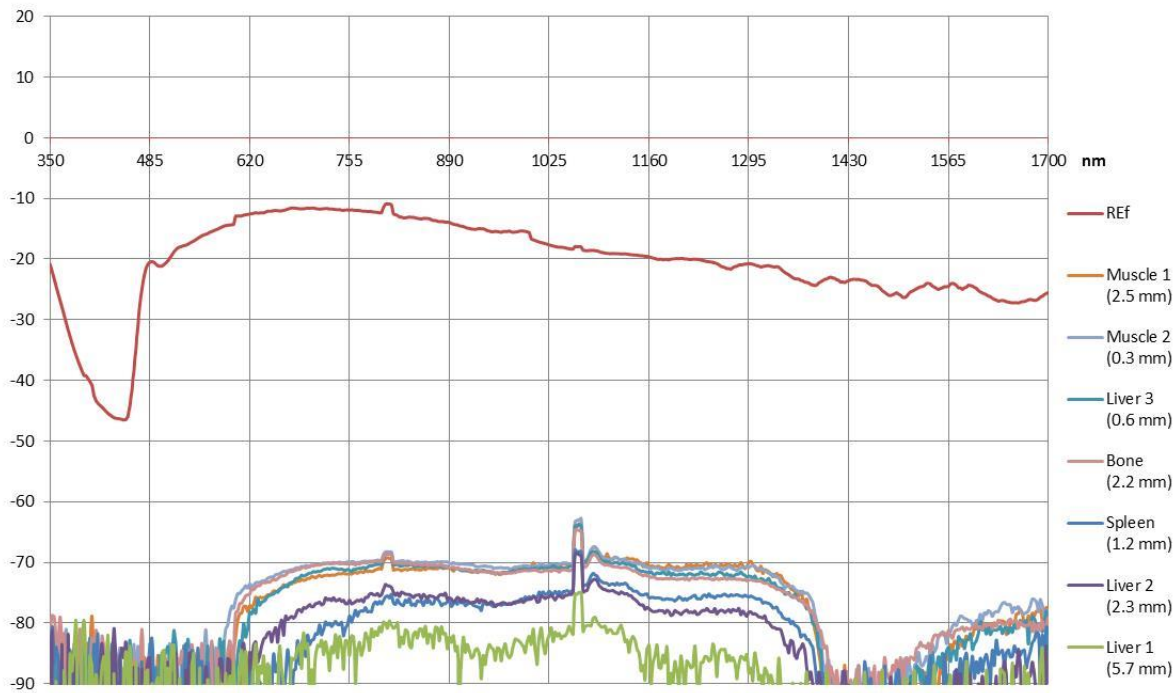
dBm

FIRST GROUP (8 TISSUES)

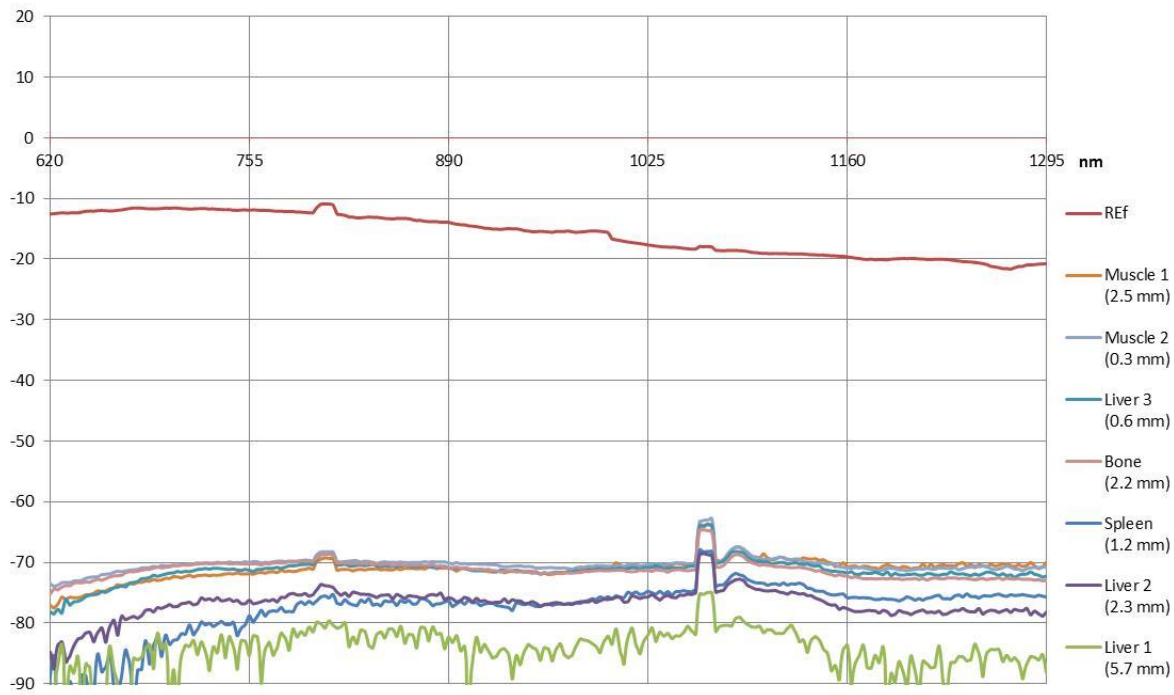


dBm

SECOND GROUP (7 TISSUES)

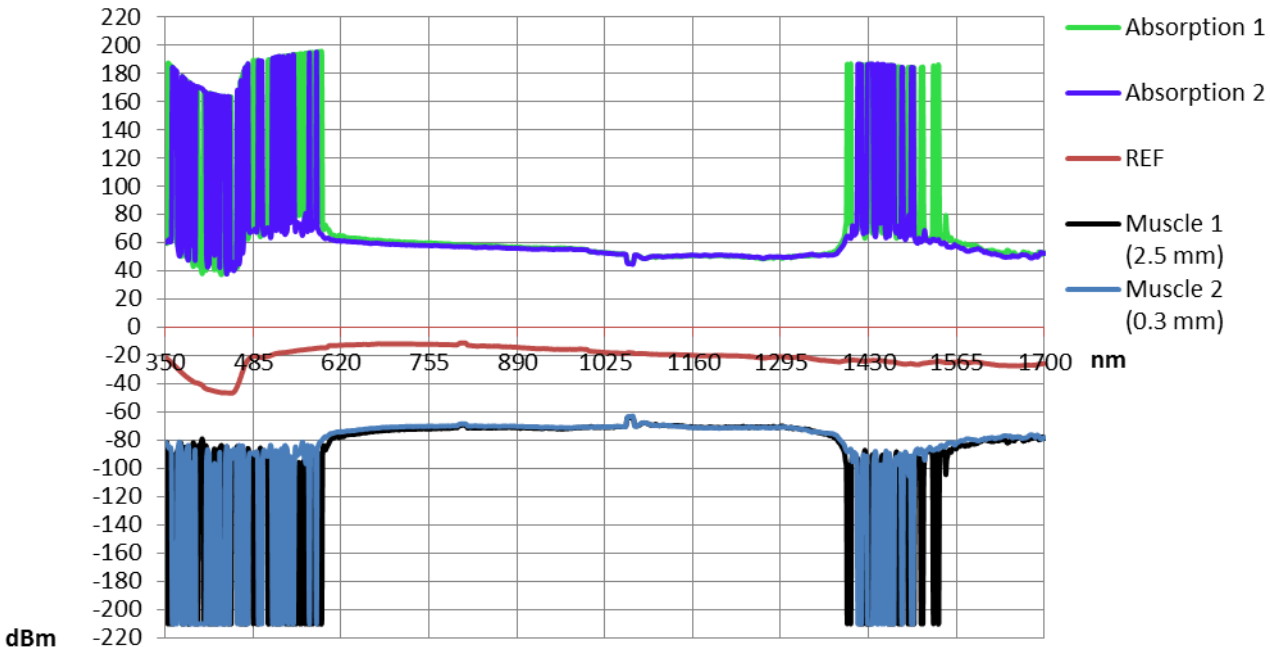


SECOND GROUP (7 TISSUES)



dBm

MUSCLE 1 - 2



MUSCLE 1 - 2

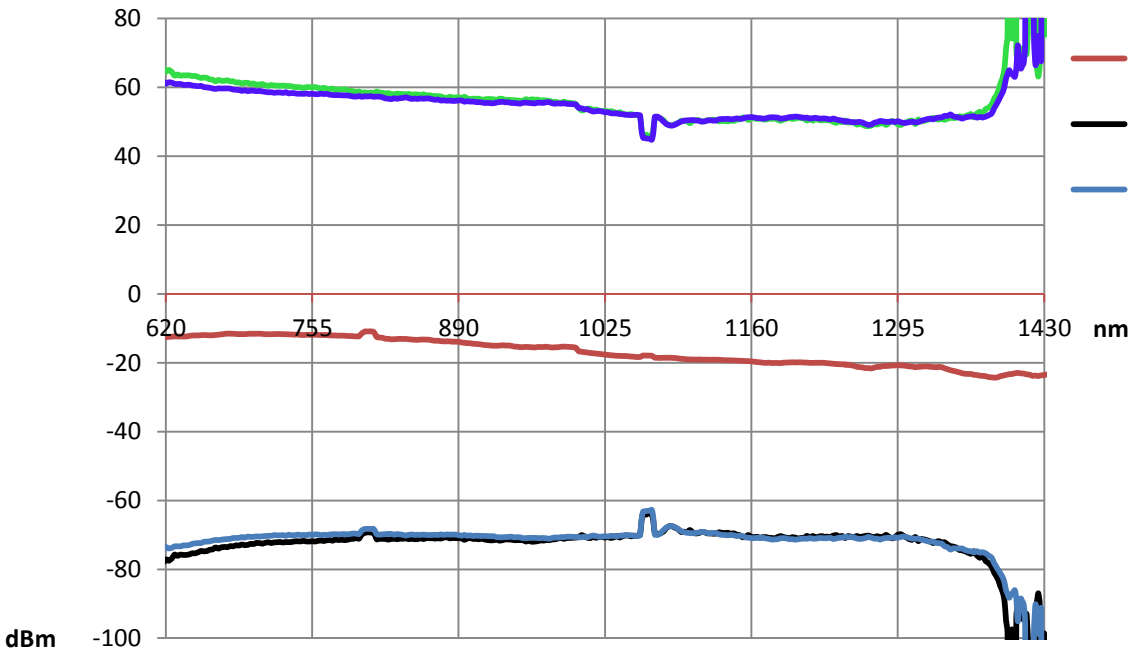
Absorption 1

Absorption 2

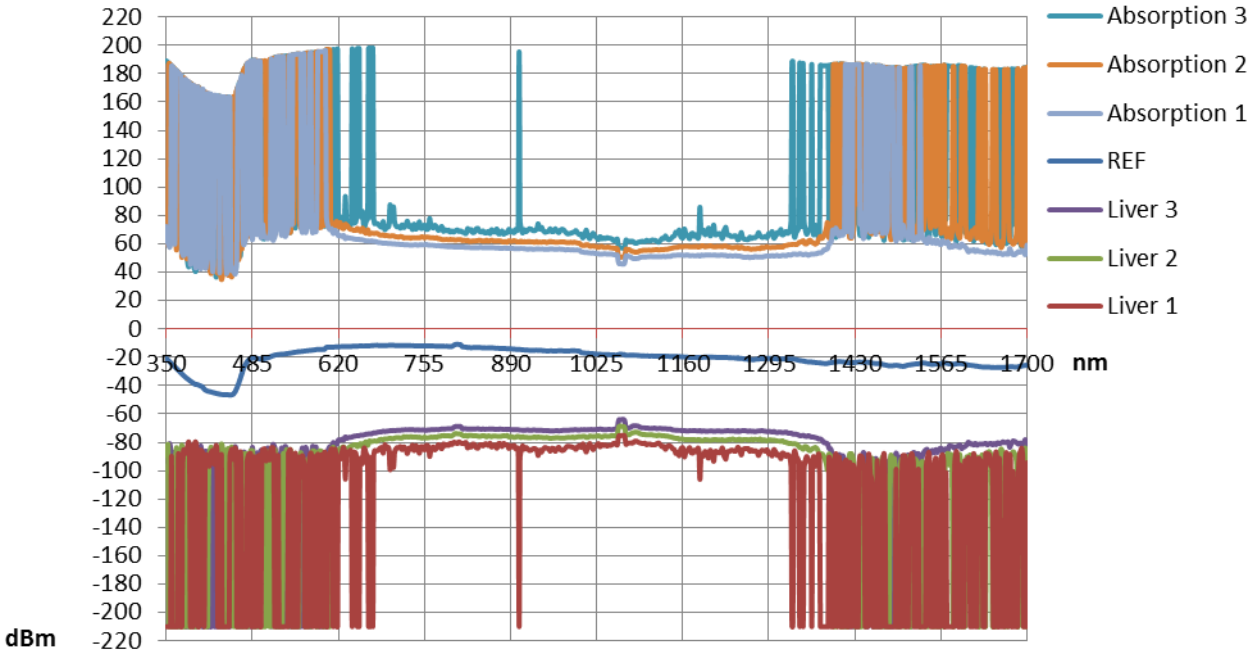
REF

Muscle 1
(2.5 mm)

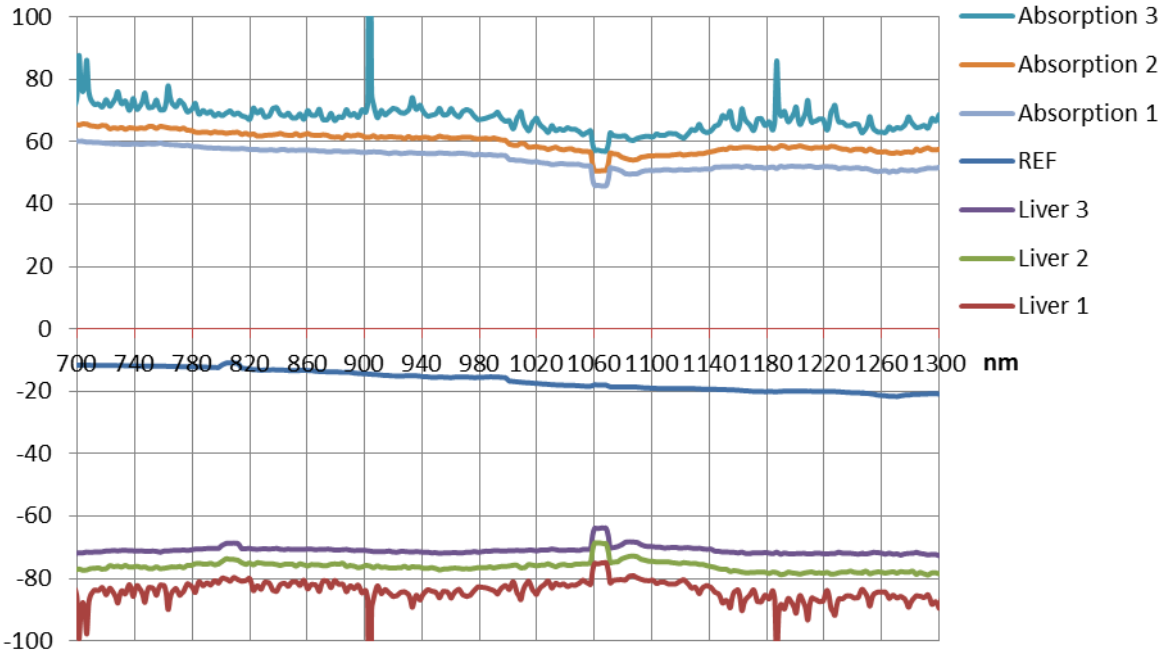
Muscle 2
(0.3 mm)



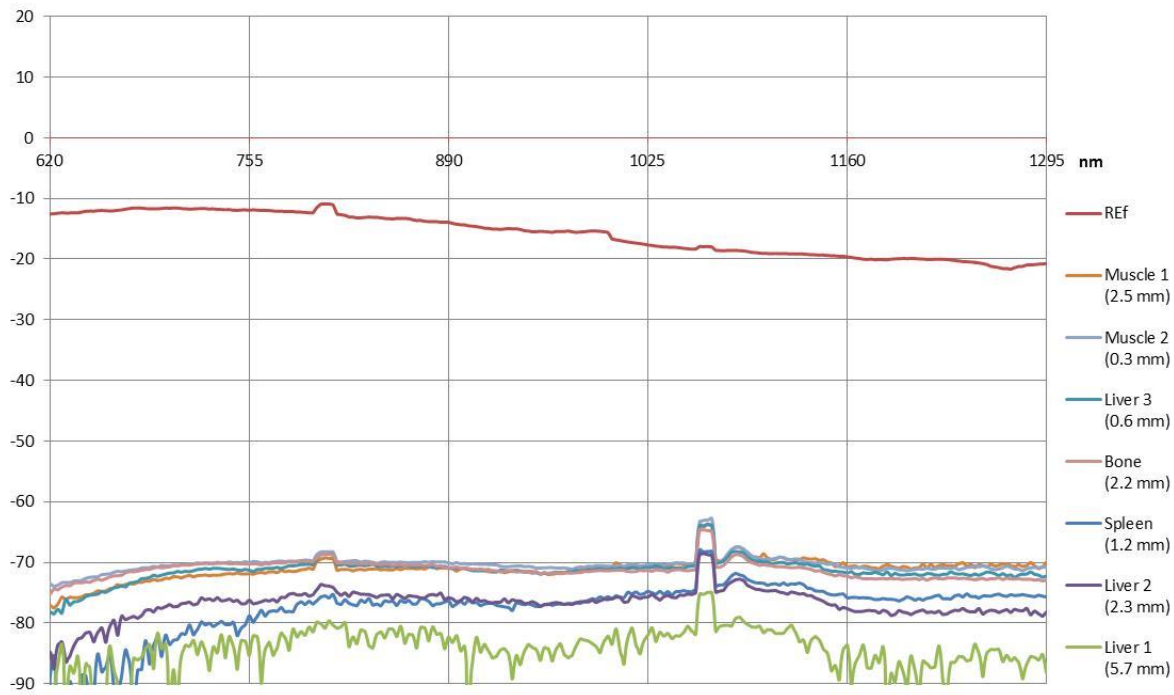
LIVER 1 - 2 - 3



LIVER 1 - 2 - 3

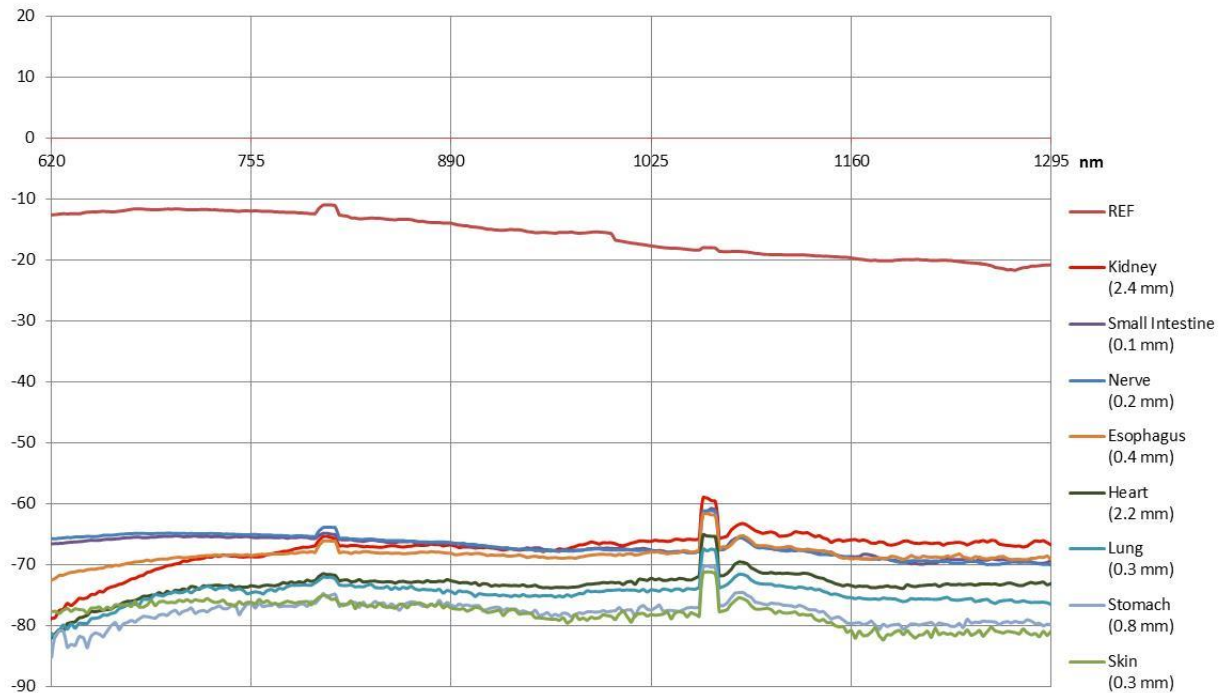


SECOND GROUP (7 TISSUES)



dBm

FIRST GROUP (8 TISSUES)



dBm

Conclusions

- the thickness is not decisive to allow light to pass into the tissue
- the thickness is decisive only in the tissues analysis of the same kind and the thickness will condition the passage of light only in the tissues of the same nature
- in tissues different the light passage has an unpredictable behavior

Acknowledgments

A scenic mountain landscape with a river, forest, and snow-capped peaks under a blue sky. The foreground shows a river flowing through a valley with some autumn-colored trees. The middle ground is dominated by a large, rugged mountain range with patches of snow. The background shows more distant peaks and a clear blue sky.

I'm deeply grateful to Prof. Stefano Selleri, Prof. Anna Maria Cucinotta and Dr. Michele Sozzi, of Information Engineering Department and the GAEM (Group of Applied ElectroMagnetics) Parma University, for giving me their support and the utilization of their laboratory resources.

