TOWARDS AN ON-CHIP OPTICAL MICROSYSTEM FOR SPECTROSCOPIC DETECTION OF GASTROINTESTINAL DYSPLASIA

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Supplementary Information

A1. Optical setup used for the CMOS photodiode characterization

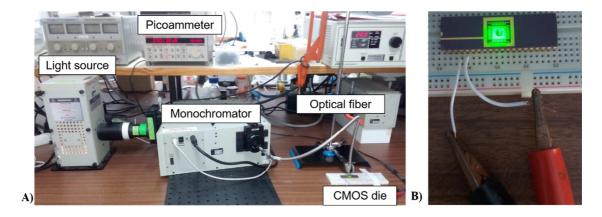


Figure S1. A) Optical setup used for the CMOS photodiode spectral characterization. **B)** CMOS die mounted in the chip-carrier and with the picoammeter cables to measure the photodiode current.

A2. Intensity curve of the light source used for the experimental measurements

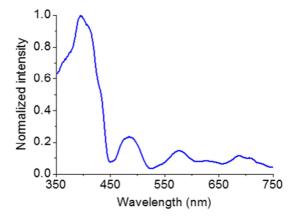


Figure S2. Normalized intensity curve of the light source used for experimental measurements.

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A3. Intensity curves of the fabricated optical filters with commercial optical filters to remove second order effects

For the fabricated optical filters in the UV/Vis (Ultraviolet/Visible) region, it is necessary to use two commercial optical filters: commercial 1 (from *Edmund Optics*) and commercial 2 (*FSQ-KG5* from *Newport*) – Figure S3. For the optical filters in the Visible region, it is also necessary to use two commercial optical filters: commercial 2 (*FSQ-KG5* from *Newport*) and commercial 3 (from *Edmund Optics*) – Figure S4. Finally, for the optical filters in the Vis/IR (Visible/Infrared) region, it is necessary to consider one commercial optical filter: commercial 4 (*FEL0600* from *Thorlabs*) – Figure S5.

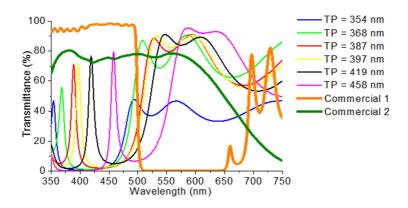


Figure S3. Transmittance spectra of the fabricated optical filters in the UV/Vis region and commercial optical filters used to eliminate second order effects. TP: filter maximum transmittance peak wavelength.

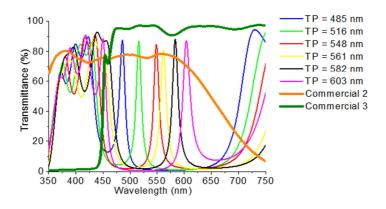


Figure S4. Transmittance spectra of the fabricated optical filters in the Vis region and commercial optical filters used to eliminate second order effects. TP: filter maximum transmittance peak wavelength.

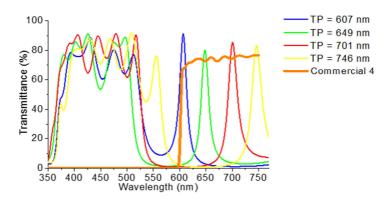


Figure S5. Transmittance spectra of the fabricated optical filters in the Vis/IR region and commercial optical filter used to eliminate second order effects. TP: filter maximum transmittance peak wavelength.

A4. Optical setup used for the diffuse reflectance experimental measurements

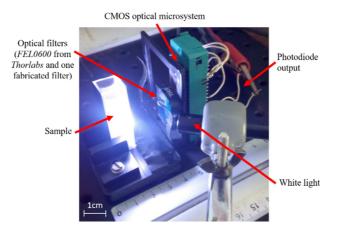


Figure S6. Optical setup implemented for the diffuse reflectance experimental measurements.

A5. Optical setup used for the fluorescence experimental measurements

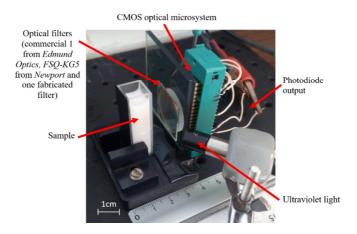


Figure S7. Optical setup implemented for the fluorescence experimental measurements.

A6. Diffuse reflectance measurements using a group of phantoms with a commercial spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-3101PC)

Table S1. Phantoms prepared for diffuse reflectance experimental measurements with a commercial spectrophotometer.

Phantom	Hemoglobin concentration (mg/mL)	Polystyrene beads concentration (%)	NADH concentration (µg/mL)	Carbostyril concentration (µg/mL)
(a)	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.50
(b)	0.50	0.25	1.00	1.00
(c)	1.00	0.15	1.50	0.50

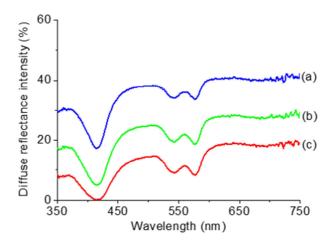


Figure S8. Diffuse reflectance spectra of the phantoms presented on Table S1.

A7. Fluorescence measurements using a group of phantoms with a commercial spectrofluorometer ($SPEX \otimes FluoroLog \otimes 2$)

In the experimental measurements, it was used a front-face geometry, where it is detected the light emitted from the same surface of the excitation light incidence, and triangular quartz cuvettes (with 3 windows, see Figure S10), since on the optical setup of Figure S7, the angle between illumination and detection is approximately 45°. Moreover, the equipment excitation and emission slits were opened and the tension of the photomultiplier was lowered, to avoid saturation.

Table S2. Phantoms prepared for fluorescence experimental measurements with a commercial spectrofluorometer.

Phantom	Hemoglobin concentration (mg/mL)	Polystyrene beads concentration (%)	NADH concentration (µg/mL)	Carbostyril concentration (µg/mL)
(a)	0.25	0.50	25	75
(b)	0.25	0.50	50	150
(c)	0.25	0.50	75	225
(d)	0.25	0.50	100	300

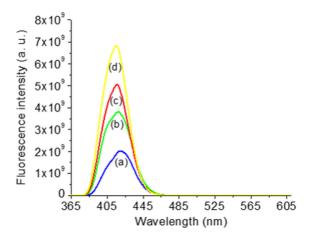


Figure S9. Fluorescence spectra (excitation at 350 nm) of the phantoms presented on Table S2.



Figure S10. Triangular quartz cuvette used for fluorescence measurements on the spectrofluorometer $(SPEX \otimes FluoroLog \otimes 2)$.