

Digital Holography Microscope (DHM) for Automatic Disease Identification Using AI

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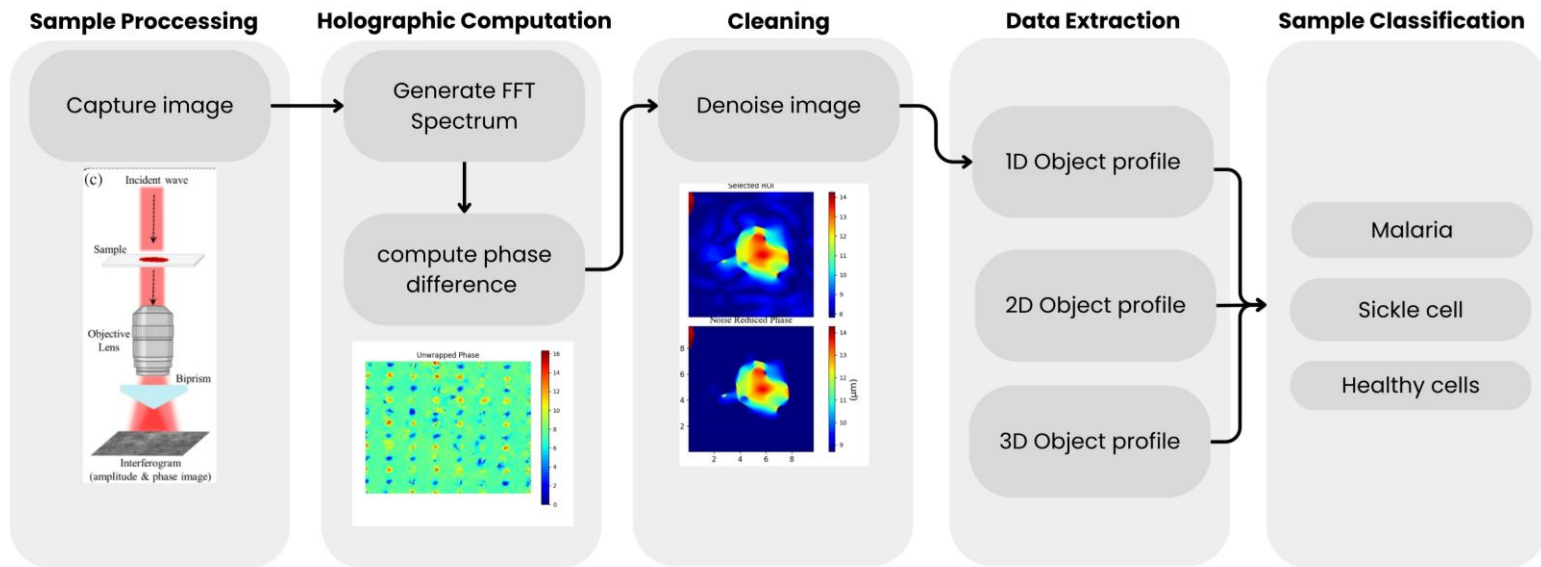
The Abdus Salam
International Centre
for Theoretical Physics



Outline

- **Introduction and Project Overview**
- **Methodology**
- **Experimental Setup and Results**
- **Future Work**
- **Conclusions**

Project Introduction & Overview: DHM System Pipeline



Methodology

1. Deployment of the Sagnac Setup

1.1 Structural and Physical Architecture

1.2 Testing and Calibration

2. DHM Software Enhancement

2.1 Enhancing current software architecture

Phase 1: Reverse engineering and Code refactoring

Phase 2: Hardware migration

2.2 Transforming architecture

Phase 3: Remote Setup and Server Integration

Phase 4: AI image cleaning

Phase 5: AI classification algorithm

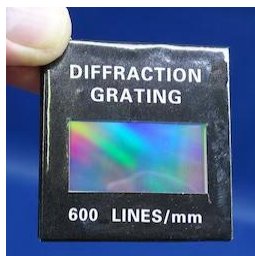
3. DHM Hardware Enhancement

Deployment of the Sagnac Setup: Structure and Physical Architecture

In an effort for making a more affordable digital holographic microscope version, we implemented the **Sagnac setup**



Fresnel Prism
(Old setup)



Grating
(New setup)

Sagnac Interferometer

Acquiring Object and Reference Data

Laser beam Pass Through Microscope Objective

The beam containing the sample data passes through a collimating lens, producing two parallel beams

The beams are split into transmitted and reflected components at different angles using a beam splitter

Fourier Transform Generation and Spatial Filtering

The beams meet again at a lens, which performs a Fourier transform.

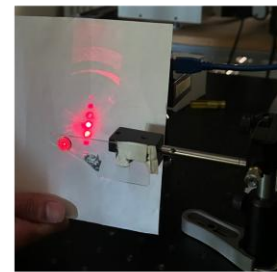
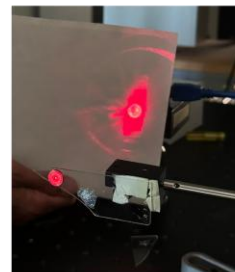
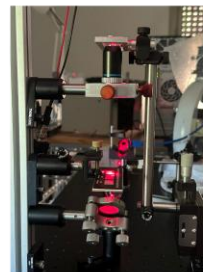
The object beam passes through the pinhole, while the reference beam is filtered at the pinhole.

The beams pass through another lens to produce an inverse Fourier transform.

Generating the Hologram and Object Intensity Profile

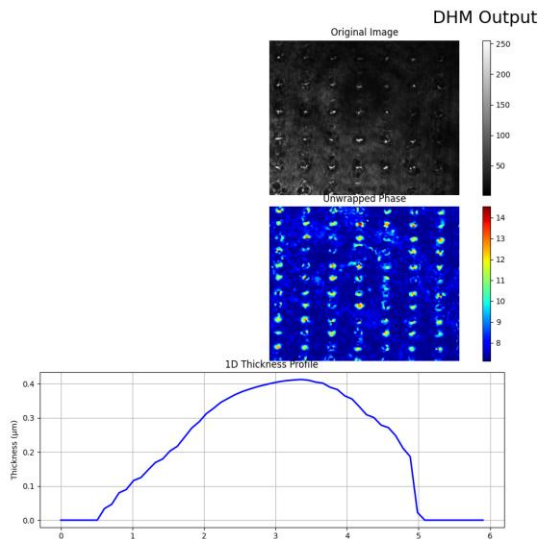
The beams are directed onto the camera

The intensity profile of the object beam is produced.

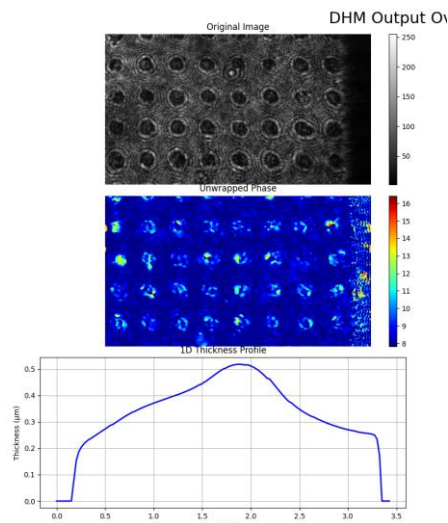


Deployment of the Sagnac Setup: Results

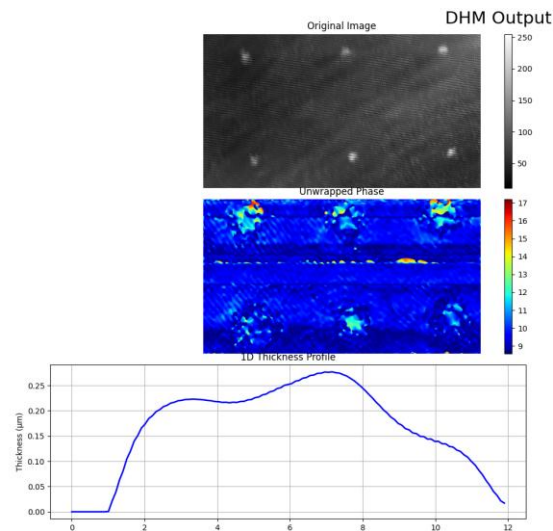
Prism Setup



Grating setup – without pinhole



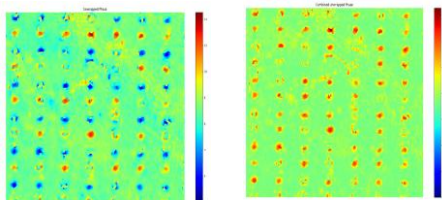
Grating setup – with pinhole



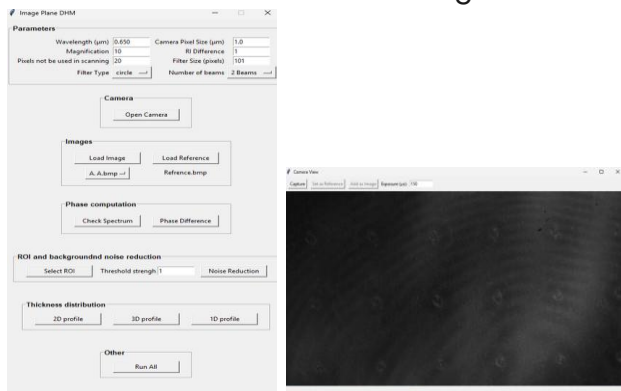
Software Enhancement: Enhancing current software architecture

Phase 1: Reverse Engineering and Code Refactoring

- Camera Integration



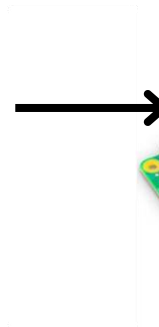
- Solved Self-referencing Problem



Phase 2: Hardware Migration



FPGA

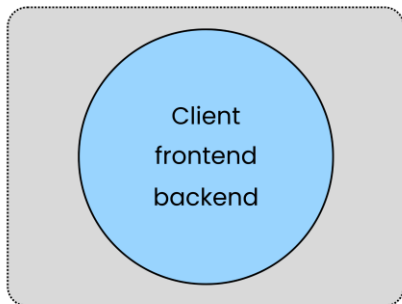


RaspberryPi5

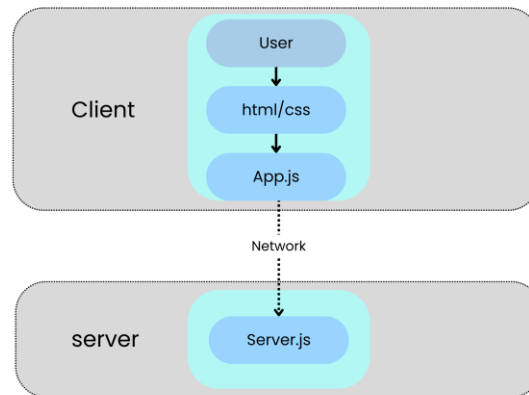
Software Enhancement : Architecture Transformation

Phase 3: Remote setup

1-tier local architecture



2-tier remote architecture



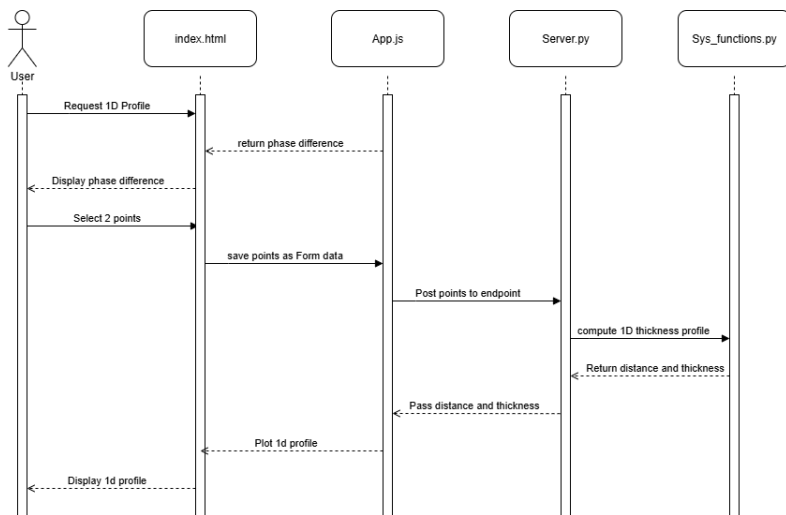
- Simple interface with limited scale
- Complex for development and maintenance

- Light weight on the RP5
- Less Dependencies
- Scalable

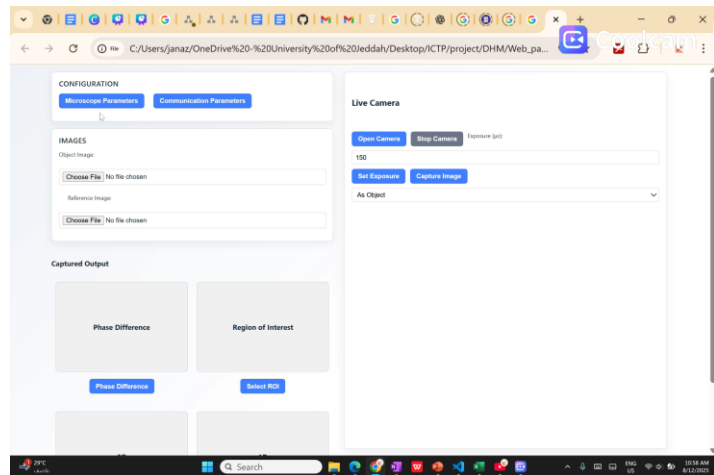
Software Enhancement : Architecture Transformation

Phase 3: Remote setup

Sequence Diagram of 1D Profile Plot



UI of Enhanced System Software



Software Enhancement : Architecture Transformation

Phase 4: Noise Reduction

Noise Reduction

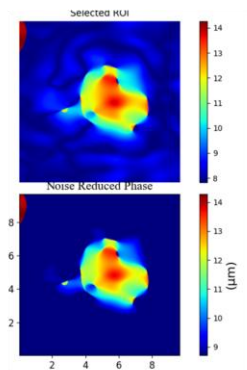
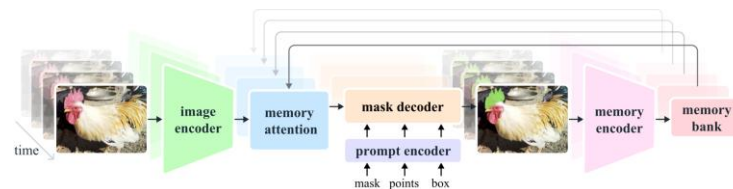
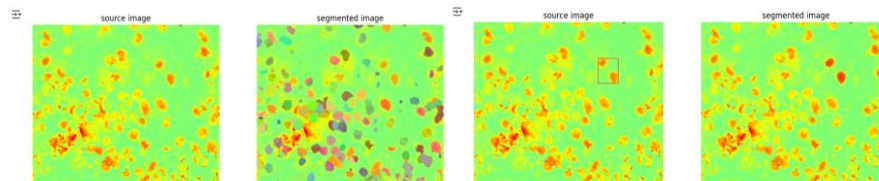


Image Segmentation



Mean-level Thresholding

- Same threshold is applied to the whole image
- Can distort small details
- Not noise-model aware

SAM Pretrained Model

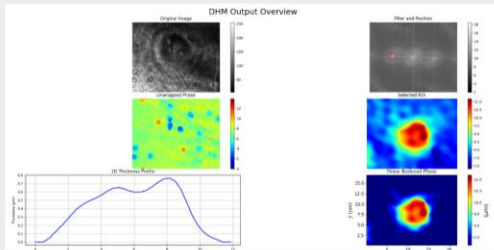
- Preserves sample details
- Modular

Software Enhancement : Architecture Transformation

Phase 5: AI Classification Algorithm

- received dataset of features of normal cells
- Consultation with hematology specialist

Dataset Collection



Architecture Selection

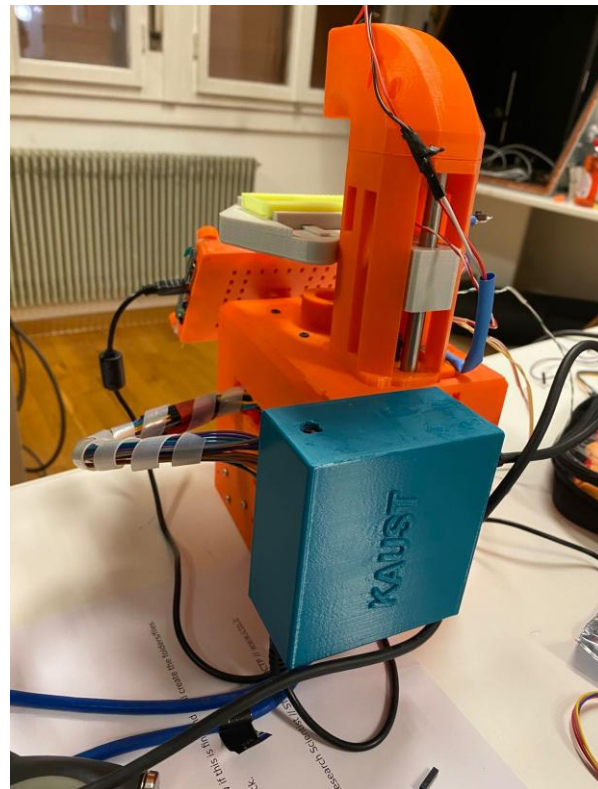
Classification

Architecture	Input Type	Use Case
Random Forest / SVM / XGBoost	Feature vector (morphology, phase thickness)	Fast prototyping, small datasets
ResNet18 / ResNet34	2D grayscale phase/intensity image (128x128, 224x224)	Medium data, transfer learning
MobileNetV2	Grayscale image	Deployment on Raspberry Pi or Jetson Nano
EfficientNet-B0	EfficientNet-B0 Phase/intensity images	Better performance on smaller datasets
2- or 3-layer CNN (manual)	1 or 2 channels (phase + intensity)	Specific to Holograms
VIT / Swin Transformer	Phase/intensity images	Very large dataset, high-performance scenarios

Future Work

- explored application of DHM in classification of Thalassemia and Iron deficiency
- Conduct more testing on sagnac setup to improve results
- Integrate AI segmentation into the same pipeline
- UI enhancements: outputs in higher resolution

Multi-axis Microscope Control and Hardware Setup



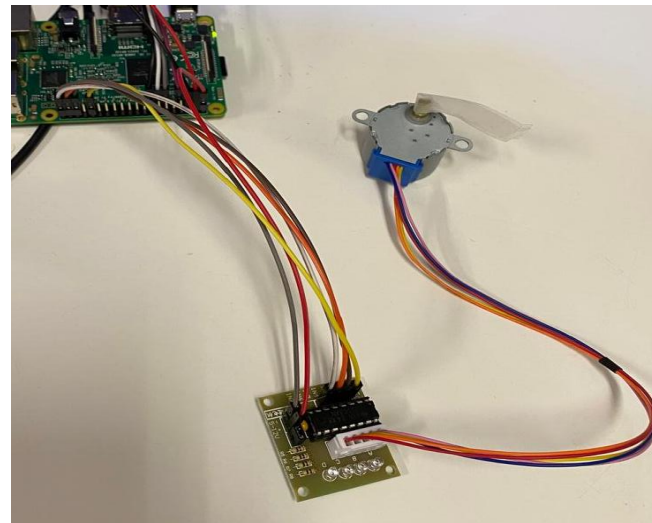
Controlling Motors

- A motor driver is a circuit that allows low-power devices like microcontrollers boards to control motors.
- It enables directional movement and speed control by acting as an interface between logic-level signals and high-power motor currents.
- In this project, the drivers control stepper motors, which move in precise steps — ideal for accurate positioning.



Motor Setup

- Raspberry Pi 3: control unit for sending logic signals
- Stepper Motors (28BYJ-48)
- ULN2003 Driver Boards: Interface between Pi and motors



Motor Control Software

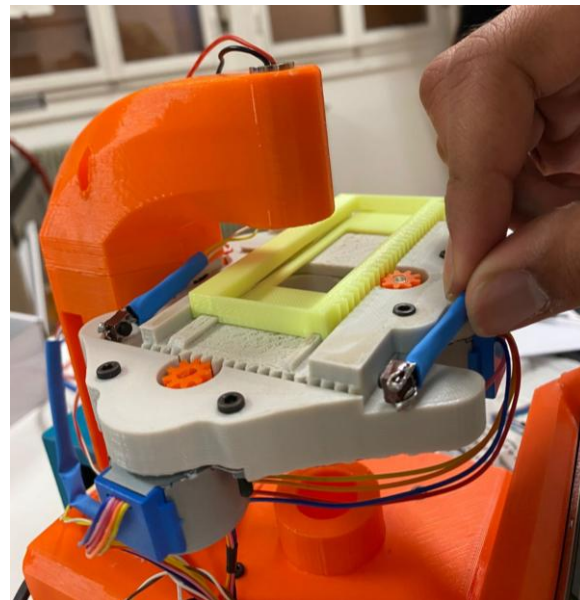
- Successfully developed a C-based stepper motor driver
- Built a command-line interface to control motors in real-time
- Implemented directional control, step count, and latency/frequency settings

```
• ./stepper <motor> <steps> <latency> <direction>
```

```
./test 1 512 1 0
```


Touchdown Detection System

- Used Start Contact (SC) and End Contact (EC) switches as position sensors
- Run motor until EC is activated (motor at endpoint)
- Finally, return the number of steps taken for reference or debugging



Digital Encoder and Emergency Abortion Systems

- Developed a system that reads the current position of the sample
- Activated a kill switch or that cuts power to stop motor movement
- Prevents mechanical damage and ensures safety

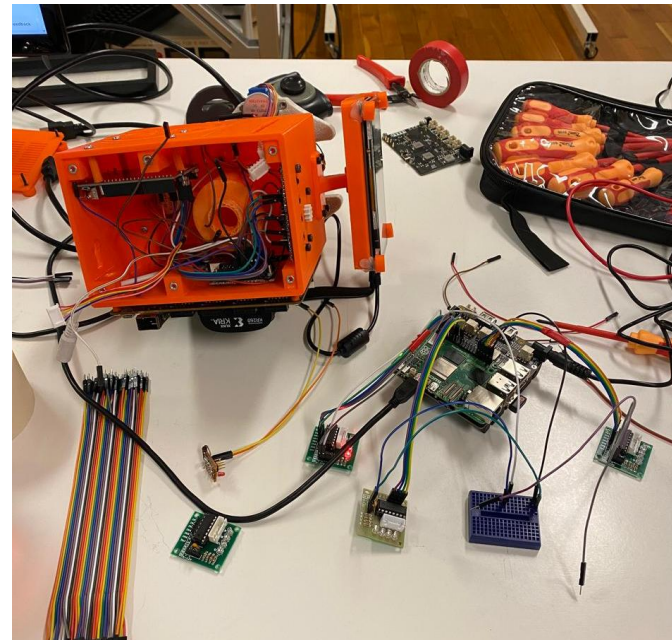
```
void setup_interruption_pins();  
void kill_program();
```

```
volatile int kill_signal = 0;
```

```
void kill_program()  
{  
    kill_signal = 1;  
    printf("aborting program ... \n");  
}
```

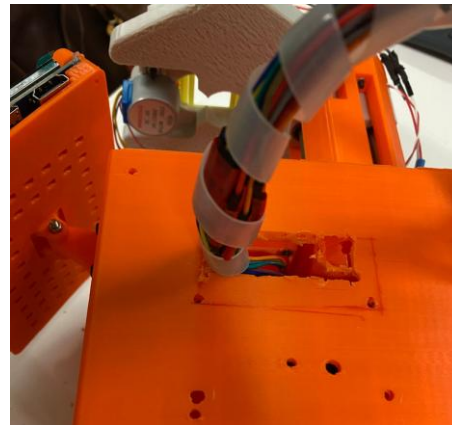
Hardware Challenges Faced

- Turning on/off the Raspberry Pi
- Raspberry Pi overheating
- Limited space inside the microscope
- Risk of wiring damage & short-circuit
- Microscope body design not adequate for our system

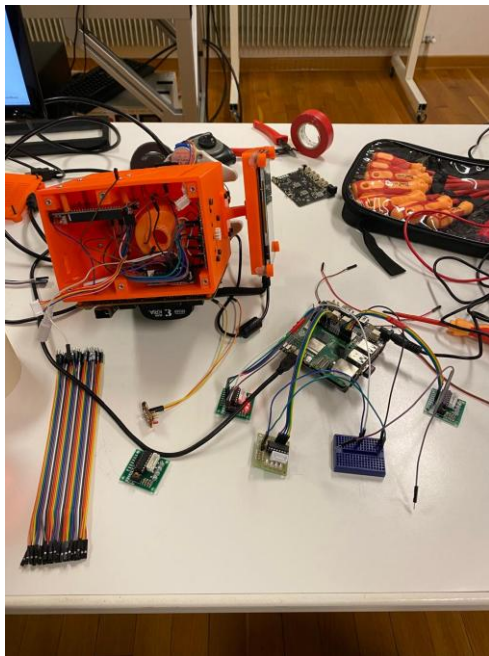


Wiring & Cabling Integration

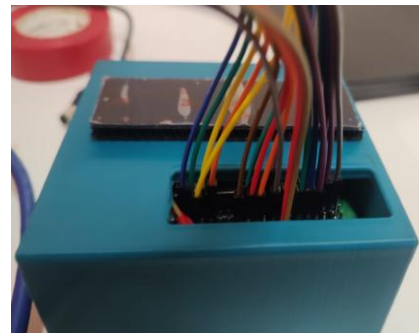
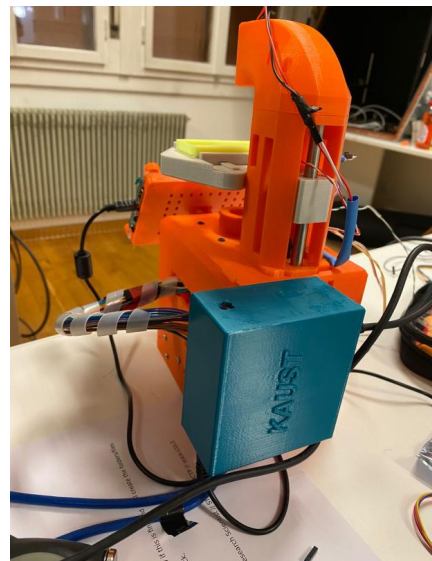
- Used wire strainers and velcro straps for optimal wire protection and robust structure
- Sketched and drilled openings for optimal wiring
- Managed tight spaces in a complex assembly (after I completed my final assembly, thankfully, I never had to debug :)



Before

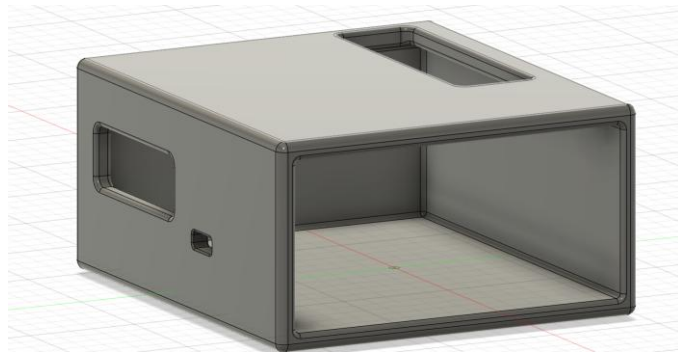
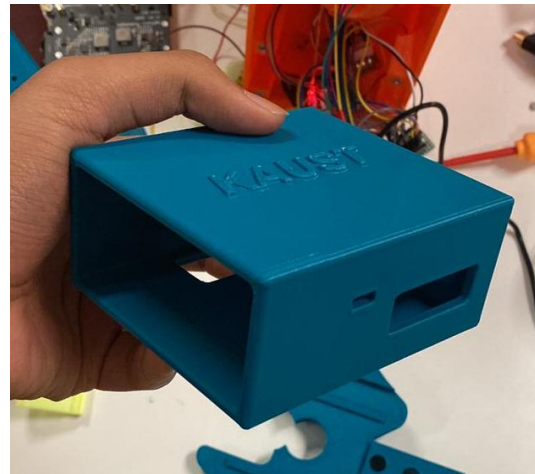


After

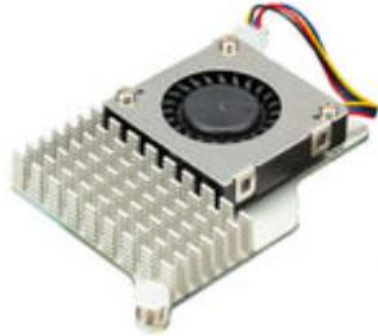


Raspberry Pi Casing

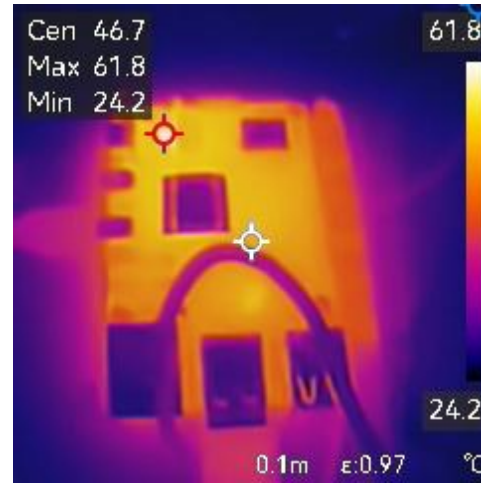
- Improves airflow & cooling to prevent overheating during long operations
- Eases access to USB, HDMI, and GPIO ports without interfering with microscope workspace
- Organized cable routing for a cleaner, safer setup



Raspberry Pi Cooling System



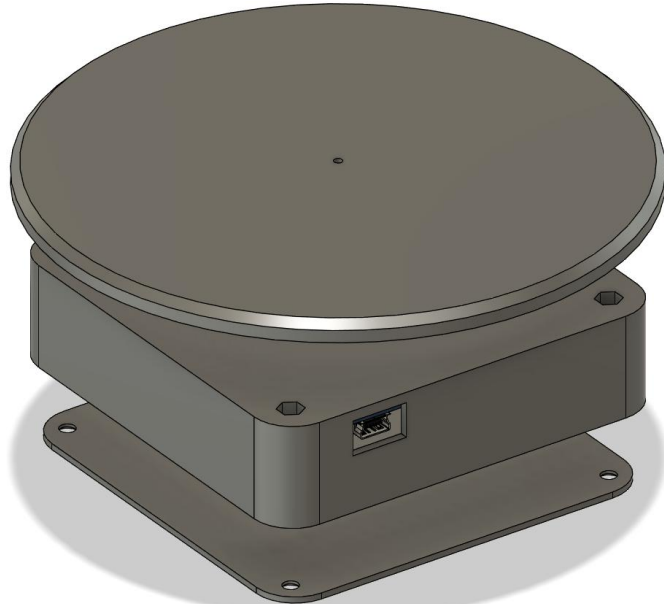
Before



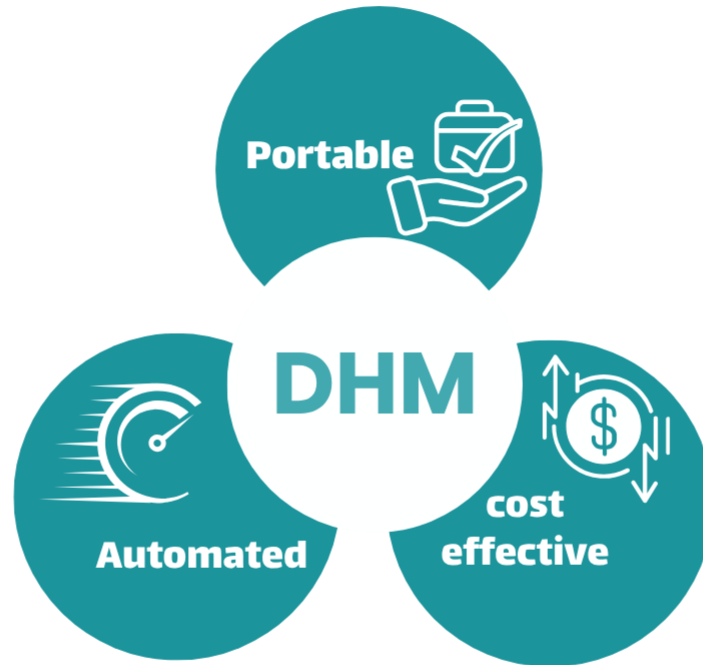
After



Side Project – Microtomographer Rotating Station



Conclusions



Thank you!

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