Deep learning supported image analysis of angle-resolved scattered light images of bacteria in microfluidic droplets

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Microfluidic droplets and angle-resolved scatter (ARS) images

- Angle-resolved scattered light imaging (ARS) gives fast and highly resolved information about structures and objects [1]
- ARS applied to picoliter-sized droplets in flow to detect cell growth on a single-cell level (E. *coli* and *S. aureus*)
- Traditional image analysis and Deep Learning technique to quantify changes in spectra •
- Goal is to detect single cell division events for rapid antibiotic susceptibility testing







Empty droplet

Droplet with S. aureus

Droplet with E.coli

droplets from the non-empty droplets

Growth Analysis

The empty droplet classifier run on the growth dataset (Oh to 5h) to segregate all the non-empty droplets. These non-empty droplets are used to train a classifier for growth analysis.

Next Steps : Detecting single cell division and antibiotic susceptibility testing

Exposure-time classification



confirms this inference

Empty droplet removal and growth analysis

Empty droplet classification

- In the growth analysis (1500 μs) dataset many images are empty
- Important to remove these images before training a model
- Empty and non-empty droplet images collected
- CNN (EfficientNet) [3] trained to classify empty droplets



ARS images of droplets at different timepoints for growth analysis





Removing empty droplets from growth analysis dataset

- Empty droplet classifier removes all the images with empty droplets from the dataset
- Predicted 85% of the dataset was empty
- **Classification** Only non-empty droplets used to train a CNN (EfficientNet) [3]
- Images across 6 timepoints (0h to 5h) used for training



[1] Schröder S et al. 2011. Applied Optics. 50(9):C164-C171 [2] Tan, M., & Le, Q. 2021. ArXiv, abs/2104.00298. [3] Tan, M., & Le, Q. 2019. ArXiv, abs/1905.11946.

References

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