Supplemental Document

Biomedical Optics EXPRESS

Rational selection of RGB channels for disease classification based on IPPG technology: supplement

GE XU,[1] LIQUAN DONG,[1,2,4] JING YUAN,[1] YUEJIN ZHAO,[1,2] MING LIU,[1,2] MEI HUI,[1] YUEBIN ZHAO,[3] AND LINGQIN KONG[1,2,5]

[1] *Beijing Key Laboratory for Precision Optoelectronic Measurement Instrument and Technology, School of Optics and Photonics, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081, China*
[2] *Yangtze Delta Region Academy of Beijing Institute of Technology, Jiaxing, 314019, China*
[3] *Taiyuan Central Hospital, Taiyuan, 030009, China*
[4] *kylind@bit.edu.cn*
[5] *konglingqin3025@bit.edu.cn*

This supplement published with Optica Publishing Group on 3 March 2022 by The Authors under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License in the format provided by the authors and unedited. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article's title, journal citation, and DOI.

Supplement DOI: https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19235625

Parent Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.1364/BOE.451736

Supplementary materials

According to the reviewer's comments and better supporting conclusions, we have added additional two IPPG signals from each of the three categories of subjects as presentations in the supplementary material. Specifically, the IPPG signals of healthy subjects (Fig. S1, and Fig. S2), the IPPG signals of heart disease subjects (Fig. H1, and Fig. H2), and the IPPG signals of diabetes mellitus subjects (Fig. D1, and Fig. D2).

(1) IPPG signals of the healthy subjects.

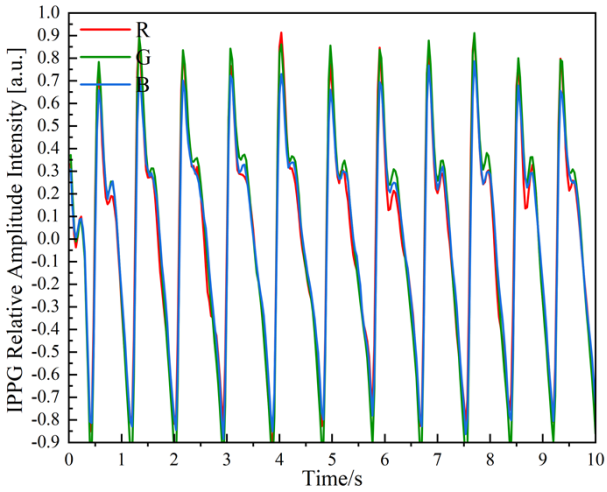

Fig. S1

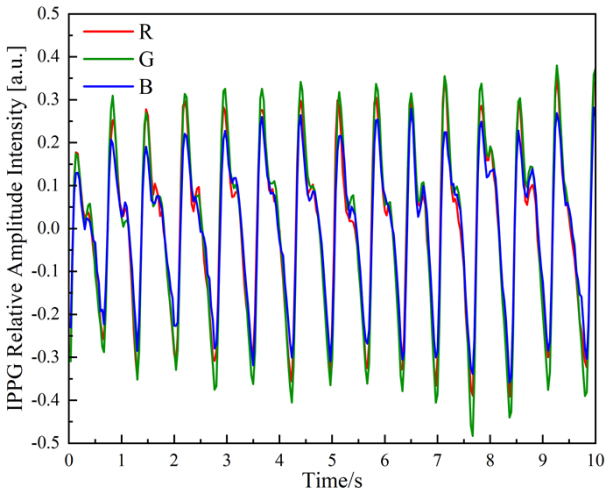

Fig. S2

(2) IPPG signals of the heart disease subjects.

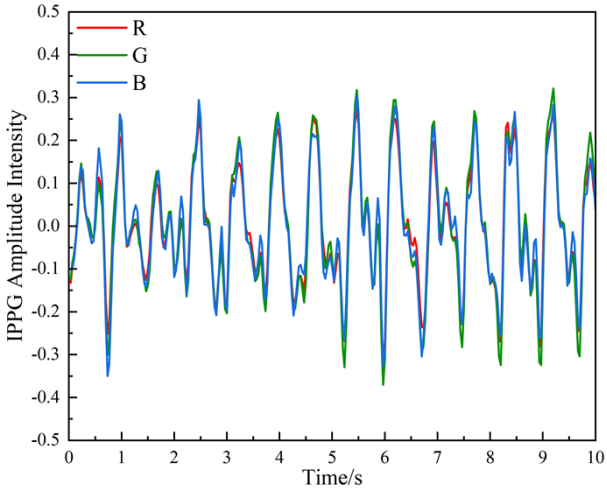

Fig. H1

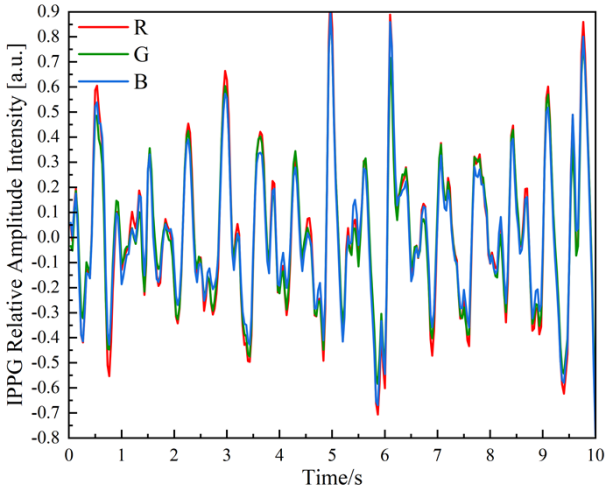

Fig.H2

(3) IPPG signals of the diabetes mellitus subjects.

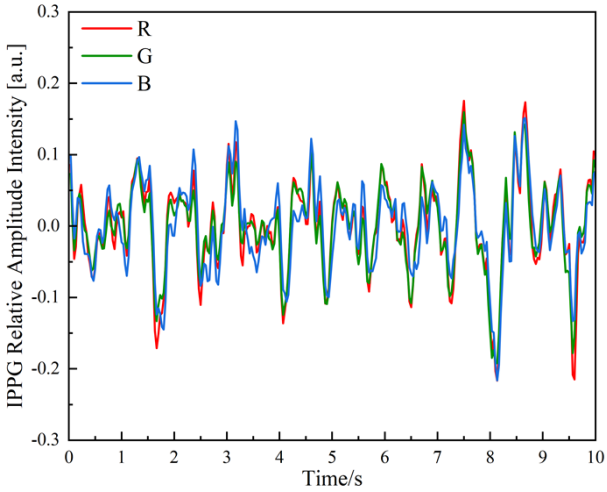

Fig. D1

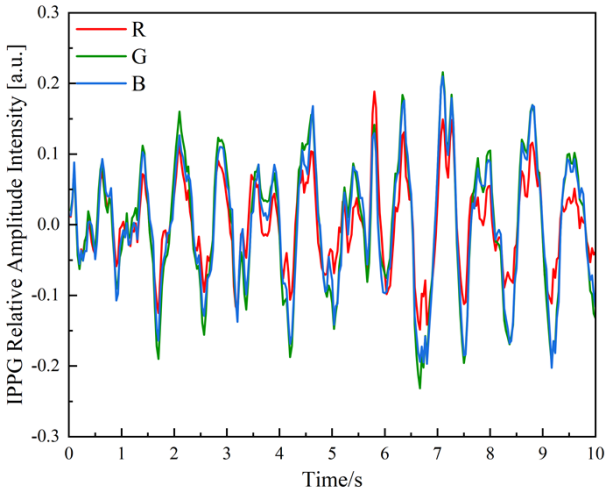
R
G
B
IPPG Relative Amplitude Intensity [a.u.]
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
-0.1
-0.2
-0.3
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Time/s

Fig. D2