

# Particle streak velocimetry-optical coherence tomography: a novel method for multidimensional imaging of microscale fluid flows: erratum

Kevin C. Zhou,<sup>1,2,7</sup> Brendan K. Huang,<sup>1</sup> Ute A. Gamm,<sup>3</sup> Vineet Bhandari,<sup>4</sup> Mustafa K. Khokha,<sup>4,5</sup> and Michael A. Choma<sup>1,3,4,6,8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomedical Engineering, Yale University, 55 Prospect St., New Haven, Connecticut 06520, USA

<sup>2</sup>Current affiliation: Department of Biomedical Engineering, Duke University, Fitzpatrick CIEMAS, 101 Science Dr., NC 27708, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Radiology & Biomedical Imaging, Yale University, 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Connecticut 06510, USA

<sup>4</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Yale University, 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Connecticut 06510, USA

<sup>5</sup>Department of Genetics, Yale University, 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Connecticut 06510, USA

<sup>6</sup>Department of Applied Physics, Yale University, P.O. Box 208267, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, USA

<sup>7</sup>kevin.zhou@duke.edu

<sup>8</sup>michael.choma@yale.edu

**Abstract:** A table summarizing existing methods for velocimetry using OCT miscategorized Lee et al.'s work on DLS-OCT as being intensity-based, when it was actually field-based. This erratum report gives the corrected table. Also, the acknowledgments section was missing, which we include here.

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**OCIS codes:** (110.4500) Optical coherence tomography; (120.7250) Velocimetry; (170.3340); (110.4153) Motion estimation and optical flow; (170.3880) Medical and biological imaging; (280.2490) Flow diagnostics

## References and links

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In Table 1 of the introduction of our original paper [1], we listed existing methods for velocimetry in OCT. However, we misclassified the work of Lee et al. [2] in DLS-OCT as intensity-based DLS, when their work was in field-based DLS. We have merged field-based and intensity-based DLS-OCT into one category, DLS-OCT, in Table 1 below. Note that the reference numbering is different from the original paper.

**Table 1. A comparison of velocimetry techniques in OCT**

<i>Technique</i>	<i>Correlation</i>	<i>Density</i>	<i>Components</i>	<i>PSF Calibration?</i>	<i>References</i>
Doppler-OCT	temporal	dense	z	not needed	[3–5]
Multiangle-Doppler-OCT	temporal	dense	x, y, z, total speed	not needed	[6–8]
PTV-OCT	spatial	sparse	x, z	not needed	[9]
DPIV-OCT	spatial	intermediate	x, z	not needed	[10–13]
Speckle tracking	spatial	dense	x, z	not needed	[14]
DLS-OCT	temporal	dense	z, total speed, lateral speed	yes	[2]
Directional DLS-OCT	temporal	dense	x, z, total speed	estimated	[15, 16]
OCT micro PIV	temporal	sparse	total speed	yes	[17]
PSV-OCT	spatial + temporal	sparse-intermediate	x,  y , z, total speed	estimated	this work

The second column indicates the type of correlation on which the technique is based. The third column indicates in what scattering regime the technique operates. A dense scattering regime means that individual particles are unresolvable, while in a sparse regime the particles are resolvable. The fourth column indicates which components are estimated from a time series of B-scans. Finally, the fifth column indicates whether calibration (i.e., of the optical beam waist) is required.

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