

# Development of the Self Optimising Kohonen Index Network (SKiNET) for Raman Spectroscopy Based Detection of Anatomical Eye Tissue

Carl Banbury<sup>1</sup>    Richard Mason<sup>2</sup>    Iain Styles<sup>3</sup>    Neil Eisenstein<sup>1</sup>  
Michael Clancy<sup>1</sup>    Antonio Belli<sup>4</sup>    Ann Logan<sup>4</sup>

†Pola Goldberg Oppenheimer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Chemical Engineering, University of Birmingham* <sup>2</sup>*Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham*  
<sup>3</sup>*Computer Science, University of Birmingham* <sup>4</sup>*Institute of Inflammation and Ageing, University of Birmingham*

## Supplementary Information

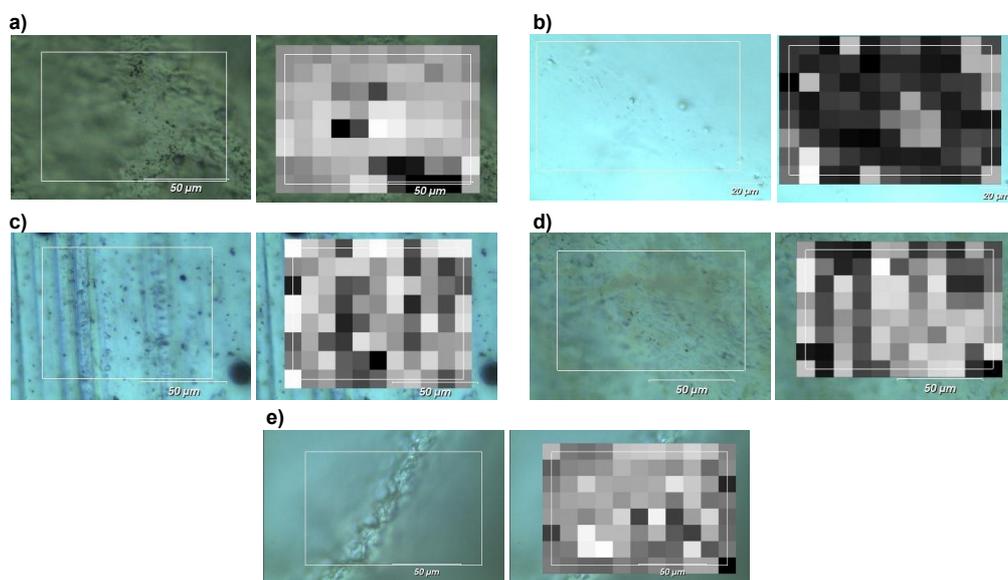
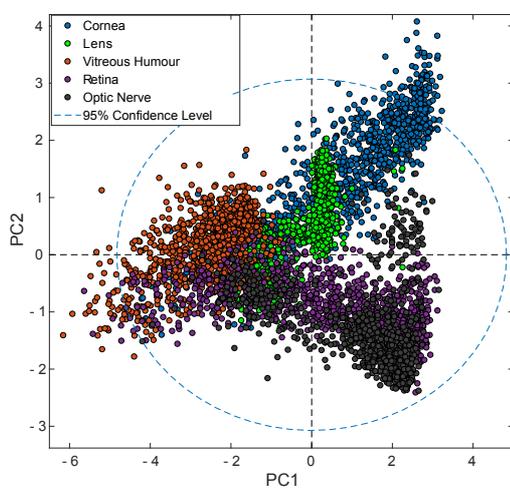


Figure S1: Paired examples of bright field optical microscope images (left) and PCA scores across map scan (right) for each tissue type: **a**, cornea, **b**, lens, **c**, vitreous humour, **d**, retina and **e**, optic nerve.

a)



b)

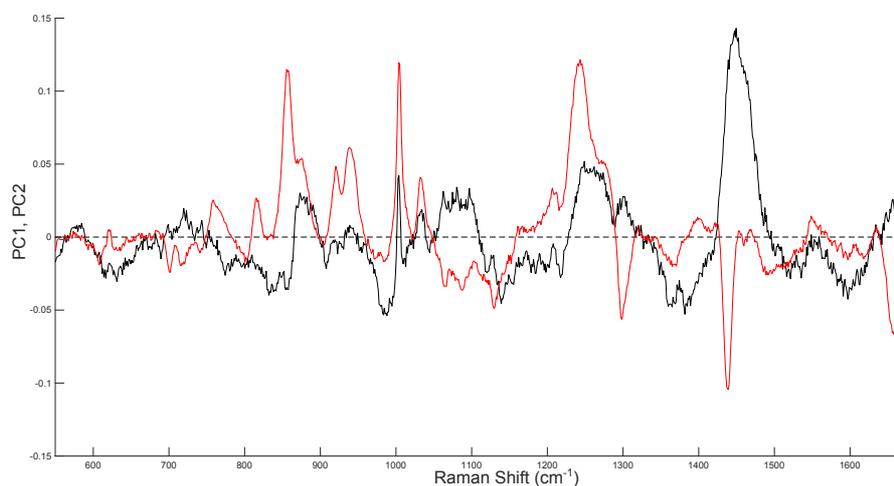


Figure S2: **a**, Scores plot for the first two principal components showing poor spatial separation of classes. **b**, Loadings for PC1 and PC2.

	Cornea	Lens	Vitreous Humour	Retina	Optic Nerve
Cornea	88.0	2.1	4.7	3.3	2.8
Lens	0.5	99.8	0.5	0	0.1
Vitreous Humour	1.0	0.1	96.5	2.7	0.5
Retina	1.0	0.2	2.3	95.7	1.7
Optic Nerve	4.6	0.71	0.8	2.2	92.5

Table S1: Confusion matrix showing average percentage for each class from the 1210 test spectra.

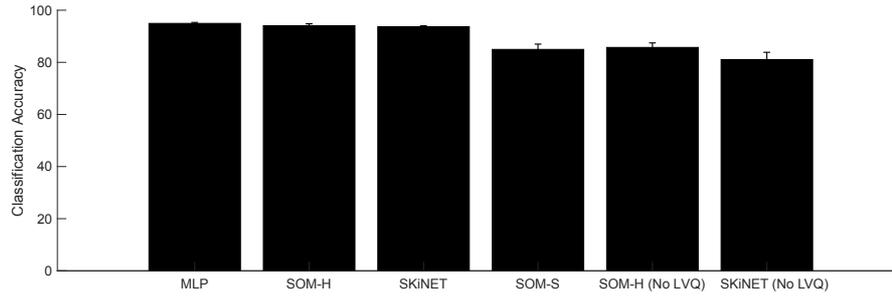


Figure S3: Comparison of classification accuracy for different approaches to SOM based classification. SOM-H refers to using the hit count for class identification, SOM-S uses supervised SOMs as described here [16]