

# Deep Learning Assisted Holography Microscopy for In-Flow Enumeration of Tumor Cells in Blood

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## Supplementary Information

Table S1: s-Net versus other CNNs using reduced dataset ( $N_{train} = 3500, N_{test} = 1500$ )

CNN Network	Learnable parameters	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Inference time (sec)
s-Net (this work)	11,000	98.97%	97.68%	98.46%	4
LeNet-5	61,310	97.09%	97.02%	97.16%	5
MobileNet-v2	3.5 million	97.54%	96.33%	98.76%	21
ResNet-50	25.5 million	97.55%	96.77%	98.34%	20

Table S2: MCF-7 ground truth and ML prediction counts for  $C_{WBC} = 1000/mL$

Target	Ground truth conc. (/mL)					ML-predicted conc. (/mL)				
	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1.33	0.58
10	12	7	9	9.33	2.52	7	1	5	4.33	3.06
100	83	115	94	97.33	16.26	30	37	41	36	5.57
1000	1040	925	917	960.67	68.82	183	243	225	217	30.79

Table S3: MCF-7 ground truth and ML prediction counts for  $C_{WBC} = 5000/mL$

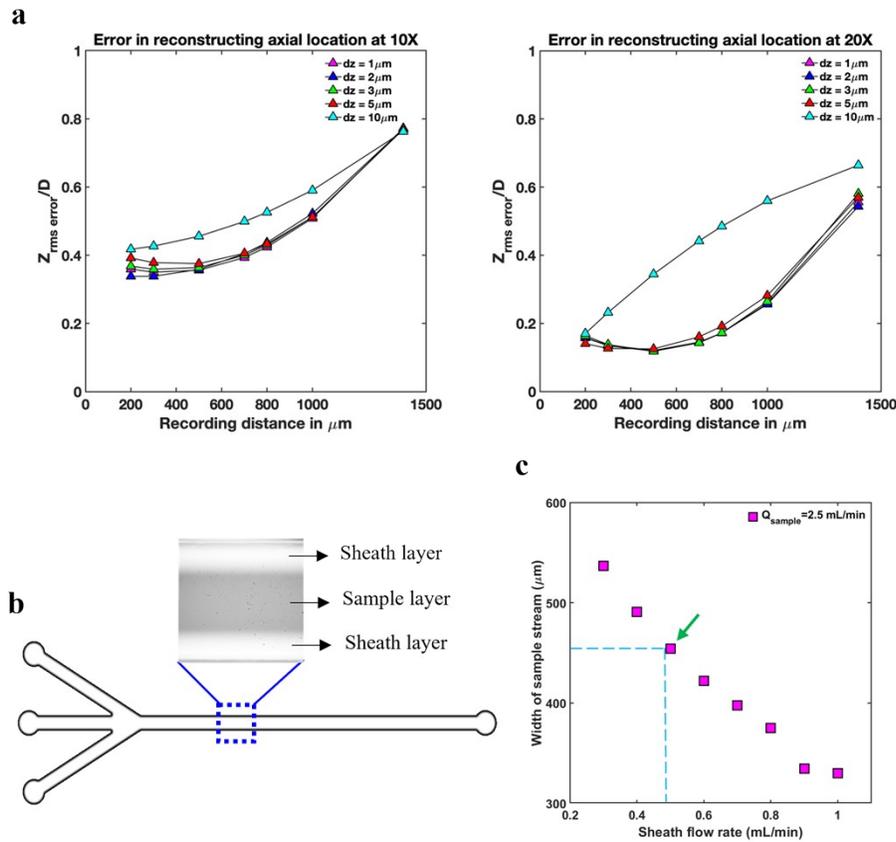
Target	Ground truth conc. (/mL)					ML-predicted conc. (/mL)				
	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2.33	0.58
10	9	8	9	8.67	0.58	4	2	7	4.33	2.52
100	92	120	86	99.33	18.15	31	42	29	34	7
1000	945	1010	904	959.67	44.84	227	282	248	252.33	27.76

Table S4: SkOV3 ground truth and ML prediction counts for  $C_{WBC} = 1000/mL$

Target	Ground truth conc. (/mL)					ML-predicted conc. (/mL)				
	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD
0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	2.33	2.52
10	12	8	9	9.67	2.08	5	10	15	10	5
100	87	102	91	93.33	7.77	31	24	54	36.33	15.70
1000	911	1033	979	974.33	61.13	240	181	301	240.67	60.00

Table S5: SkOV3 ground truth and ML prediction counts for  $C_{WBC} = 5000/mL$

Target	Ground truth conc. (/mL)					ML-predicted conc. (/mL)				
	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Mean	SD
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	4	4.33	2.52
10	11	8	13	10.67	2.52	6	5	12	7.67	3.79
100	94	105	89	96	8.19	33	20	44	32.33	12.01
1000	945	987	1026	986	40.51	284	159	309	250.67	80.36



**Figure S1. Optimization of critical DHM parameters and sheath flow conditions.** (a) Normalized RMS error in reconstructing axial positions of  $15\ \mu\text{m}$  particles computed for various hologram recording distances tested, ranging from  $200$  to  $1500\ \mu\text{m}$ . Results are reported for 5 spacings between successive reconstruction planes:  $1$ ,  $2$ ,  $3$ ,  $5$  and  $10\ \mu\text{m}$ . Experiments are carried out under two objective magnifications,  $10\text{X}$  and  $20\text{X}$ ; (b) Geometry of sheath microchannel with trifurcating inlets and a single outlet. Inset shows the sheath and sample regions in the image field of view (FOV). A black dye is used to visualize the separate regions and interfaces; (c) The operating sheath flow rate is optimized with respect to the width of the sample layer. Sample flow rate is fixed at  $2.5\ \text{mL/min}$ . The selected condition is highlighted by the green arrow.