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Selection of the tagged photons by off axis heterodyne holography in Ultrasound-modulated optical tomography

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Ultrasound-modulated optical tomography (UOT) is a technique that images optical contrast deep inside scattering media. Heterodyne holography is a promising tool able to detect the UOT tagged photons with high efficiency. In this work, we describe theoretically the detection of the tagged photon in heterodyne holography based UOT, show how to filter the untagged photon, and discuss the effect of shot noise. The discussion considers also speckle decorrelation. We show that optimal detection sensitivity can be reached, if the frame exposure time of the camera used to perform the holographic detection is of the order of the decorrelation time.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Light scattering prevents optical imaging deep inside scattering media. UOT (ultrasound-modulated optical tomography) [1, 2] also called acousto-optic imaging [3], has been developed to overcome this limit by combining ultrasonic defined spatial resolution and optical contrast (i.e. sensitivity to the bulk optical properties like absorption). One of the purpose of the technique is to use the optical contrast to detect breast tumors that cannot be seen with ultrasound, because the ultrasound contrast is too low. In an UOT experiment, the light scattered through a diffusing sample cross an ultrasonic beam, and, due to the acousto-optic effect, undergoes a frequency shift equal to the ultrasonic frequency [4, 5]. By detecting the frequency-shifted photons, called tagged photons, and by plotting their weight as a function of the ultrasound beam geometry, 2D (two dimensions) or 3D (three dimensions) images of the sample can then be obtained with an ultrasonic spatial resolution.

Various methods have been developed to detect the very low tagged photon signal out of a large background of untagged photons [2, 3]. First experiments use single pixel detector and detection of the tagged photon AC modulation at the ultrasonic frequency [4, 6, 7]. Since each speckle grain oscillates with a different phase, the single pixel method detects, with a good efficiency, no more than one speckle grain. This severely limits the detection etendue (the etendue is a property of light in an optical system defined as the product of the detection area and the acceptance solid angle: see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etendue). To increase the detection etendue without reducing the modulation depth, three types of methods have been developed. The first type relies on incoherent detection with a narrow spectral filter (≈MHz) that filter out the untagged light. A large area single pixel detector can be used. Examples include Fabry-Perot interferometers [8–10] and spectral hole burning [11–13] based methods. These techniques require bulky and expensive equipment. The second and third types of method use interferences and are thus sensitive to the signal phase decorrelation due to the living tissue inner motions, and to the corresponding Doppler broadening. For breast, this broadening is 1.5 kHz [14]. The second method is based on a photorefractive crystal, which records the volume hologram of the sample scattered field. This hologram can be then used to generate a diffracted field able to interfere with the scattered field on a large area single-pixel detector [15–18]. The method has a large optical etendue (≈10^8 speckle), but is somewhat sensitive to decorrelation, since the response time of the crystal is usually much longer than the speckle correlation. Promising results are expected with Sn2P2S6:Te and Nd:YVO4 crystals, because of their short response times [19, 20].

The third type of method uses a pixel array, i.e., a camera, to detect the UOT tagged photons [21–24]. The optical etendue (≈10^5 to 10^6 speckles) is then related to the number of pixels of the camera. The camera method has been improved by adapting the heterodyne holography technique [25] to the tagged photon detection [26]. By tuning the LO (local oscillator) beam frequency near the ultrasonic sideband, and by using a properly adjusted spatial filter, the tagged photons were detected selectively. Moreover, optimal noise detection was obtained, since shot noise is the dominant noise in heterodyne holography [27–29].

In reference [26], the UOT tagged photon detection was nevertheless performed with a gel phantom sample. The acquisition time (≈1 s) was shorter than the gel decorrelation time (≈10 s), but much longer than the decorrelation time in vivo (<1 ms). Since [26], it was generally considered [30] that heterodyne holography UOT cannot be used with a sample, whose decorrelation time is shorter than the time needed to record several camera frames. It results that heterodyne UOT has been virtually abandoned. Very recently, several groups [30, 31], have solved this supposed decorrelation problem by performing heterodyne holography UOT with a lock-in camera, which makes the four phase demodulation very fast, within the camera electronics.

In this work, we show that the decorrelation problem
does not exist. We show that heterodyne UOT can detect
the tagged photon efficiently if the decorrelation time is
of the order of the exposure time of a single frame of
the camera (which can be order of magnitudes shorter
that the acquisition time of several frames). The use of
a lock-in camera is thus not essential.

To get this result, we have developed a theoretical
framework that describes the ref. [26] detection scheme
in detail. We showed how the untagged photons can be
efficiently filtered off, and we calculated how the UOT
signal is affected by untagged photons, speckle noise, shot
noise, etendue and decorrelation .... By comparing
results obtained with and without decorrelation, we show
that heterodyne holography remains, with decorrelation,
an optimal detection scheme of the tagged photons. Note
that this point has been already demonstrated for the
detection of the untagged photon, in experiments done
without ultrasound [32–37].

We finally validate our theoretical analysis by compar-
ing a theoretical simulation with the experimental results
of reference [26].

II. THE HETERODYNE HOLOGRAPHY UOT
SETUP OF REF.[26]

To introduce our theoretical discussion, let us consider
the heterodyne holographic UOT setup of ref. [26] (see
Fig. 1). A laser of frequency \( \omega_L \) is split by the beam
splitter BS1 into a signal beam and a local oscillator
(LO) beam. The signal beam travels through the dif-
fusing sample S and is scattered by it. The sample is
explored by an US (ultrasonic) beam of frequency
\( f \), fusing sample S and is scattered by it. The sample is
controlled by AOM1 and AOM2 (acousto optic mod-
ulator or bragg cell) . To detect the tagged photons,
\( \omega_{LO} \simeq \omega_T \), the optical field \( E_T \) is controlled by AOM1 and AOM2 (acousto optic mod-
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ulator or bragg cell) . To detect the tagged photons,
(whose signal corresponds to $E_T E_{C0}$) is made with heterodyne gain of $G = |E_T E_{LO}|/|E_T|^2 \gg 1$.

The space filtering is made by the aperture $A$, whose image is reconstructed by digital holography. Indeed, the camera signal is also a hologram of the aperture, which is back illuminated by the tagged field $E_T$. By reconstructing the holographic image of the aperture, one can separate the tagged, tagged LO noise signals. The tagged photons correspond to the image of the aperture, which is a bright band located off axis, the untagged photons yield a parasitic signal located on axis, while the shot noise is a background which is spread out everywhere: see Fig. 7 (b) [26]. This spatial filtering is characterized by 3 parameters: $x_i$ and $x_o$ and $w$. $x_i$ and $x_o$ are the inner and outer coordinates of the aperture edges (with respect to the detection optical axis), and $w = N \Delta X$ is the width of the holographic reconstructed image in plane A. Here, $\Delta X$, given by Eq.4, is the size of the reconstructed pixels, and $N \times N$ is the number of pixels. To perform an efficient spatial filtering, the aperture $A$ must be within the holographic reconstructed image: $|x_o| < |w/2|$, and off-axis enough (with respect to its width): $|x_i| > |x_i - x_o|$.

B. Outline of the UOT simulation

Our goal is to analyse the signals that are obtained in the heterodyne UOT experiment of Fig. 1 in order to understand how the the tagged photon signal can be detected selectively. Our analyse is made in several steps.

(a) We assume first that the tagged and untagged speckle fields scattered by the sample in the plane of the aperture $A$ are known. These fields, which are random, are calculated within plane $A$.

(b) We calculate the tagged and untagged fields in the camera plane $C$ by field propagation from $A$ to $C$.

(c) We assume then that the LO field, which is flat field, is known. We calculate, for each frame $m$, the intensity $I_m$, corresponding to the sum of the tagged, and untagged and LO fields on each pixel of the camera, and we convert the optical signal into photo electrons.

(d) We add to the photo electron signal $I_m$ of each frame and each pixel, a random noise corresponding to shot noise, which is the dominant noise in heterodyne holography [27–29]. We get $I_m'$.

We then model the data analysis made in the UOT experiment of reference [26].

(e) We consider all frames $I_m'$ of the sequence, and we calculate the hologram $H_C$ of the light scattered by the sample.

(f) We propagate $H_C$ from the camera plane $C$ to the aperture plane $A$ yielding the reconstructed hologram $H_A$.

(g) We select within $H_A$ the tagged photon signal and to calculate its weight.

C. Notations

Let us first define the notations for the LO, untagged and tagged fields in planes A and C. We have:

$$E_{C,LO}(x,y,t) = E_{LO} e^{i\omega_{LO}t} + \text{c.c.}$$

$$E_{A,U}(X,Y,t) = E_{A,U}(X,Y,t) e^{i\omega_{US}t} + \text{c.c.}$$

$$E_{A,T}(X,Y,t) = E_{A,T}(X,Y,t) e^{i(\omega_{LO} + \omega_{US})t} + \text{c.c.}$$

$$E_{C,U}(x,y,t) = E_{C,U}(x,y,t) e^{i\omega_{US}t} + \text{c.c.}$$

$$E_{C,T}(x,y,t) = E_{C,T}(x,y,t) e^{i(\omega_{LO} + \omega_{US})t} + \text{c.c.}$$

where c.c. is the complex conjugate. Here, $E_{\cdot}$ are optical fields (which evolve at the optical frequencies $\omega_{\cdot}$, $\omega_{LO}$, or $\omega_{US}$), while $E_{\cdot}$ are complex amplitudes (which are slow varying with time). $X, Y$ are the coordinates in plane A, and $x, y$ the coordinates in plane C. We have used different notations for plane A and C, because the pitches of the calculation grid are different in plane A and C. To simplify theory, we have considered here that $E_{LO}$ is flat field, and propagates along the $z$ direction. $E_{LO}$ do not depend thus on $x, y$ and $t$.

D. The fields in plane A without and with decorrelation

In plane A, the tagged and untagged photon fields are fully developed speckle. The complex fields are $E_{A,T}(X,Y,t_m)$ and $E_{A,U}(X,Y,t_m)$ are thus random Gaussian complex quantities that are uncorrelated from one pixel $(X, Y)$ to any other $(X', Y') \neq (X, Y)$. These fields are calculated by Monte Carlo on a discrete calculation grid with $N \times N$ pixels of pitch $\Delta X$. Because of the aperture A, the fields $E_{A,T}(X,Y,t_m)$ and $E_{A,U}(X,Y,t_m)$ are zero out of the aperture.
1. If the experiment is made with a gel sample, whose speckle remains correlated with time, the random amplitudes $E_{A,T}(X,Y,t_m)$ and $E_{A,U}(X,Y,t_m)$ do not depend on the recording time $t_m$ of frame $m$.

2. On the other hand, if the experiment is made with a living sample, whose scatterers move, we will consider that the speckles are totally decorrelated from one frame to the next. The random fields $E_{A,T}(X,Y,t_m)$ and $E_{A,U}(X,Y,t'_m)$ are then totally uncorrelated if $t_m \neq t'_m$.

Figure 2 (a) shows an example of tagged or untagged fields $E_{A,T}(X,Y,t_m)$ or $E_{A,U}(X,Y,t_m)$ calculated by Monte Carlo. As seen in the ×10 zoom, the phase is random from one pixel to the next.

E. The tagged and untagged fields in plane C

In the UOT setup of Fig.1, the lens L, which is located near the camera, and whose focal plane is close to plane A, collects the tagged and untagged fields. Because of the FFT, the pitch increases along the vertical, the speckles are elongated in the horizontal direction, within each speckle. In deed, in the lower insert the colors are displayed in green, red, blue order from left to right.

F. Pixel, etendue, modes and camera low pass filtering

In equation 2, the FFT is calculated within a calculation grid that fits with the camera pixels. The pitch $\Delta x$ of the discrete coordinates $x, y$ is thus equal to the size of the pixel of the camera. Because of the FFT, the pitch $\Delta X$ in plane $A$ is

$$\Delta X = 2\pi|CA|/(Nk\Delta x)$$

where $N \times N$ is the number of pixels of the camera ($N = 1024$ typically). The detection etendue $G$ is thus

$$G = S_A S_D/(|CA|^2$$

$$= N^2 \lambda^2$$

where $S_A = N^2|\Delta X|^2$ and $S_C = N^2|\Delta y|^2$ are the areas of the calculation grid in plane A and C.

The number of modes or speckle grains that can be detected is equal to the number of pixels of the camera: $N^2$, i.e. to the number of pixels of the calculation grid in plane A and C. Equation 5 means that the etendue of each pixel of planes A, or C is equal to $\lambda^2$, i.e. to the etendue of one mode. We must nevertheless notice that the fields in plane A ($E_{A,T}$ and $E_{A,U}$) vary very fast in the X and Y directions. Indeed, because these fields result from the scattering by a think diffusing sample, their correlation length is about $\lambda$. The spatial variations of these fields are thus considerably faster than the pitch $\Delta X$ of the measurement grid.

To solve this paradox, we must remark that the camera plays the role of a low pass filter that selects the slow varying components (in space) of the fields in plane A. Indeed, the fields $E_{A,T}$ and $E_{A,U}$ are scattered in all directions, and most of the scattered photons never reach the camera. The photons, which do not reach the camera correspond to the fast varying components of $E_{A,T}$ and $E_{A,U}$. The camera area is a low pass filter that selects the low spatial frequency components of the fields $E_{A,T}$ and $E_{A,U}$, which are sampled by pixels of size $\Delta X \gg \lambda$. The fields $E_{A,T}$ and $E_{A,U}$ that are considered correspond to these slow components.

This analysis is confirmed by the energy conservation in planes A and C, since we have, because of the FFT Percival relation:

$$\sum_{X,Y} |E_{A,U,T}(X,Y)|^2 = \sum_{x,y} |E_{C,U,T}(x,y)|^2$$

G. The camera frame signals $I_m$

The frame signal $I_m$ corresponds to the sum of the tagged, untagged and LO fields. To detect the tagged photons, $\omega_{LO}$ is made close to the tagged photon frequency $\omega_L + \omega_{US}$. The tagged photons field $E_T$ thus interfere with $E_{LO}$, and $E_T$ and $E_{LO}$ must be summoned in field. On the other hand, the untagged photon field $E_U$ does not interfere with $E_{LO}$ and $E_T$. $E_U$ can be summoned in intensity. We have thus:

$$I_m(x,y) = |E_{C,T}(x,y,t_m)|^2 + |E_{C,U}(x,y,t_m)|^2 + c.c.$$
where $c$ is the LO versus tagged field phase shift that correspond to one time step $\Delta t$:

$$c = e^{i(\omega_{LO} - \omega_c)\Delta t} \quad (8)$$

In equation 7, the useful terms that are $c^m E^*_{LO} E_{C,T}$ and $c^{-m} E_{LO} E^*_{C,T}$. These terms are enhanced because of the high power of the local oscillator $E_{LO}$ (i.e. the holographic gain $|E^*_{LO} E_{C,T}|/|E_{C,T}|^2$ is much larger than one).

The term $c^m E^*_{LO} E_{C,T}$ is the +1 grating order term, which proportional to $E_{C,T}$. This term is displayed on Fig.2(b). Similarly, the term $c^{-m} E_{LO} E^*_{C,T}$ is the -1 grating order term. The terms $|E_{LO}|^2$ and $|E_{C,T}|^2$ are zero grating order terms. $|E_{LO}|^2$ is large, but flat field, while $|E_{C,T}|^2$ is small, and can be neglected. Finally, the term $|E_{C,U}|^2$ is an untagged photon spurious, which is most often much larger than the useful term $c^m E^*_{LO} E_{C,T}$, because $|E_{C,U}|^2 \gg |E_{C,T}|^2$. This spurious must be filtered off.

**H. The shot noise**

Because of the random nature of light emission and camera photo conversion, the frame optical signal $I_m$ is affected by shot noise yielding the frame detected signal $I'_m$:

$$I'_m(x, y) = I_m(x, y) + s(x, y, m) \sqrt{I_m(x, y)} \quad (9)$$

where the term $s \sqrt{I_m}$ accounts for shot noise. Here, $I_m$ must be expressed in photo electron Units per pixel and per frame, while $s$ is a real Gaussian random variable of variance $(s^2) = 1$ uncorrelated with pixels (i.e. $X, Y$) and with frames (i.e. with $m$).

**I. The holograms in plane A and C and the selection of the tagged photons**

The tagged photon signal can be extracted from the measured data by calculating the hologram $H_C$ in the camera plane C, and by propagating $H_C$ from the camera plane C to the aperture plane A yielding $H_A$. The way this procedure is done depends on the decorrelation of the speckle.

We will show first how $H_C$ and $H_A$ are calculated without and with decorrelation (see section III I 1 and section III I 13). To illustrate how the tagged photons are selected without and with decorrelation, we will consider examples, in which the shot noise is neglected (see section III I 12 and section III I 14).

1. Calculation of the holograms without decorrelation

Let us first consider a sample whose speckle remains correlated with time. The holograms in plane C and A are thus $H_{C,\text{corr}}$ and $H_{A,\text{corr}}$. The recorded data are analyzed by four phase detection at the tagged photon frequency. We have

$$\omega_{LO} = \omega_{LO,\text{corr}} = \omega_L + \omega_{US} + \omega_C/4 \quad (10)$$

yielding $c = -j$ in Eq. 7. The hologram $H_{C,\text{corr}}$ is calculated from a sequence of $M$ frames, where $M$ is a multiple of four. We have:

$$H_{C,\text{corr}}(x, y) = m \sum_{m=0}^{M} j^m I_m(x, y) \quad (11)$$

The hologram $H_{A,\text{corr}}$ is calculated from $H_{C,\text{corr}}$ by Fourier transform:

$$H_{A,\text{corr}}(X, Y) = \hat{H}_{C,\text{corr}}(k_x, k_y) = \text{FFT}(H_{C,\text{corr}}(x, y)) \quad (12)$$

2. Example of hologram calculated without decorrelation and without shot noise

To illustrate how the tagged photons can be selected, let us consider that the shot noise can be neglected. Let us assume $I'_m = I_m$.

With this hypothesis, the terms $|E_{LO}|^2$, $|E_{C,U}|^2$ and $|E_{C,T}|^2$ of Eq.7 do not contribute to $H_{C,\text{corr}}$, because they do not vary with time $t_m$. Moreover, the order $-1$ term $c^{-m} E_{LO} E_{C,T}$ yields zero in the summation of Eq.11, because $j^m c^{-m} = -1^m$. Finally, the +1 term contributes alone. We have:

$$H_{C,\text{corr}}(x, y) \simeq M E^*_{LO} E_{C,T}(x, y) \quad (13)$$

$$\propto E_{C,T}(x, y)$$

The hologram $H_{C,\text{corr}}$ is thus proportional to the field $E_{C,T}$, which is displayed on Fig.2. From Eq.2, Eq.13 and Eq.12, we get:

$$H_{A,\text{corr}}(X, Y) \simeq M E^*_{LO} E_{A,T}(X, Y) \quad (14)$$

$$\propto E_{A,T}(X, Y)$$

The reconstructed hologram $H_{A,\text{corr}}$ is thus proportional to the tagged field $E_{A,T}$. The image displayed in in Fig. 2(a) corresponds thus both to $E_{A,T}$ and to $H_{A,\text{corr}}$.

3. Calculation of the holograms without decorrelation

Let us now consider a living sample whose speckle is fully decorrelated from one frame to the next. The holograms, in planes C and A, are thus $H_{C,\text{decor}}$ and $H_{A,\text{decor}}$. The recorded data are analyzed by two frames detection at the tagged photon frequency, without phase shift. Indeed, the phase shift is irrelevant, because the phase is lost, from one frame to the next. We have:

$$\omega_{LO} = \omega_{LO,\text{decor}} = \omega_L + \omega_{US} \quad (15)$$
yielding \(c = 1\) in Eq. 7. The hologram \(H_{C,\text{decorr}}\) is calculated by:

\[
H_{C,\text{decorr}}(x, y) = I_0(x, y) - I_1(x, y)
\]  

(16)

The reconstructed hologram \(H_{A,\text{decorr}}\) is calculated from \(H_{C,\text{decorr}}\) by Fourier transform:

\[
H_{A,\text{decorr}}(X, Y) = \tilde{H}_{C,\text{decorr}}(k_x, k_y)
\]  

(17)

\[= \text{FFT}(H_{C,\text{decorr}}(x, y))\]

Because of Eq.16, the hologram \(H_{C,\text{decorr}}\) is real (phase is zero or \(\pi\)). The reconstructed hologram \(H_{A,\text{decorr}}(X, Y)\), obtained by Eq.17, is thus symmetric with respect to \((X, Y) = (0, 0)\).

4. Example of hologram calculated without decorrelation and without shot noise

Here again, let us let us neglect the shot noise and assume \(P_m' = I_m\).

With this hypothesis, the terms \(|E_{LO}|^2\) and \(|E_{C,T}|^2\) of Eq.7 do not contribute to \(H_{C,\text{decorr}}\), because \(|E_{LO}|^2\) do not vary with time, and because \(|E_{C,T}|^2\) can be neglected. We have:

\[
H_{C,\text{decorr}}(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{1} (-1)^m (E_{LO}^* E_{C,T}(x, y, t_m) + \text{c.c.})
\]

\[+ \sum_{m=0}^{1} (-1)^m |E_{C,U}(x, y, t_m)|^2\]

(18)

Here, \((e^m E_{LO}^* E_{C,T}(x, y, t_m) + \text{c.c.})\) is a tagged photon term, which can be used to extract the tagged photon signal. On the other hand, \(|E_{C,U}|^2\) is a zero order terms, related to the untagged photons. This term must be filtered off.

To illustrate how the tagged and untagged photons can be separated, we have calculated the holograms \(H_{C,\text{decorr}}\) and \(H_{A,\text{decorr}}\) with tagged or untagged photons alone.

1. With tagged photons alone, \((e^m E_{LO}^* E_{C,T}(x, y, t_m) + \text{c.c.})\) contributes alone in Eq. 18. Because the aperture \(A\) is off axis, \(I_0, I_1\) and thus \(H_{C,\text{decorr}}\), which is real, varies very fast with \(x\): see Fig. 3 (a). It results that the reconstructed hologram \(H_{A,\text{decorr}}\) calculated by FFT (see Eq. 17) is zero in the center of the calculation grid, and exhibits both the +1 (left bright rectangle) and -1 (right rectangle) grating order images of the aperture: see Fig.3 (b).

2. With untagged photons alone, the term \(|E_{C,U}|^2\) contributes alone. Because the aperture \(A\) is thin, \(I_0, I_1\) (and thus \(H_{C,\text{decorr}}\)) vary slowly with \(x\): see Fig. 3 (c). It results that the reconstructed hologram \(H_{A,\text{decorr}}\) is zero except in the center of the calculation grid, where it exhibits a bright band of signal: see Fig. 3 (d). The width of this band is twice the width of the rectangles of Fig.3 (b).

The tagged and untagged contribution to the reconstructed hologram \(H_{A,\text{decorr}}\) are thus located in different regions of the calculation, and can be thus easily separated.

IV. THE DETECTION SENSITIVITY WITHOUT AN WITH DECORRELATION

A. The Units for the energy of the fields

To simplify the analysis, the tagged and untagged photon energies in plane \(A\) are quantified in Units of photo electron per pixel, and per \(T_C\), where \(T_C\) is defined by the following way.

1. Without decorrelation, \(T_C\) is the recording time of the sequence of \(M\) frames. \(T_C\) is shorter than the decorrelation time.

2. With decorrelation, \(T_C\) is the exposure time of one frame. \(T_C\) is of the order of the decorrelation time, but much shorter that the camera time pitch \(\Delta t\). The fields \(E_{A,T}\) and \(E_{A,U}\) remain thus correlated during the exposure time \(T_C\), but are fully uncorrelated from one frame to the next.

In experiments, the local oscillator field \(E_{LO}\) can be freely adjusted. The best results are obtained by adjusting \(E_{LO}\) to be as large as possible without saturating the
camera [27–29]. We have considered a camera, whose saturation level is about 2 × 10^4 photo electrons, and a local oscillator power that corresponds to half saturation, i.e. |E_{LO}| = 10^4 photo electrons per pixel of plane C, and per frame.

In typical heterodyne UOT experiments, the tagged photon field E_{A,T} is very low. It corresponds to about one photon electron per pixel or less. On the other hand, the untagged photon field E_{A,U} is much larger than E_{A,T}, with typically |E_{A,U}|^2/|E_{A,T}|^2 ∼ 10^3. Since the tagged photon signal is very low, it is essential to account for shot noise.

B. The reconstructed hologram H_A

To simulate the UOT experiment, we first calculated the tagged and untagged speckle fields E_{A,T}(X,Y,t_m) and E_{A,U}(X,Y,t_m) in plane A by Monte Carlo. We considered here a 1024 × 1024 calculation grid and an aperture, whose upper left and bottom right corner coordinates are (X,Y) = (125,0) and (300,1023). These parameters correspond to x_i = -212, x_o = -387, and w = 1024 in ΔX Units. We made the following assumption for the statistical averages ⟨|E_{A,U}|^2⟩, and ⟨|E_{A,T}|^2⟩ of the field energies |E_{A,U}(X,Y,t_m)|^2 and |E_{A,T}(X,Y,t_m)|^2 in plane A.

1. Without decorrelation, M = 12 (T_C is the recording time of 12 frames), ⟨|E_{A,U}|^2⟩ = 10^4 and ⟨|E_{A,T}|^2⟩ = 1 photo electrons per pixel and per T_C.

2. With decorrelation, ⟨|E_{A,U}|^2⟩ = 250 and ⟨|E_{A,T}|^2⟩ = 1 photo electrons per pixel and per T_C.

With these initial conditions, we have calculated the reconstructed hologram i.e. H_A = H_{A,corr} or H_{A,decorr}, and displayed them in Fig. 4 (a,b).

1. Without decorrelation (Fig. 4 (a)), the tagged photon signal corresponds to the +1 image of the aperture, i.e. to the left hand side bright rectangular zone. The blurred bright zone, in the center of Fig. 4 (a), corresponds to a parasitic detection of the untagged photon signal, which does not cancel completely here because of shot noise. Finally, the shot noise yields a flat noise background in all points of the images.

2. With decorrelation (Fig. 4 (b)), the tagged photon signal corresponds to the ±1 images of the aperture, i.e. to the bright rectangular zones located in the left and right hand side of Fig. 4 (b). The blurred bright zone, in the center of Fig. 4 (b) corresponds to the untagged photon signal, which is much larger with decorrelation than without. In order to get the roughly the same brightness for the untagged photon signal, the calculation has been done with a much lower untagged energy with decorrelation (250 photo electrons) than without (10^4). Here again, the shot noise yields a flat noise background.

C. The profile of H_A

To analyse more quantitatively the reconstructed hologram H_A, we have averaged |H_A(X,Y)|^2 over Y to get ⟨|H_A|^2⟩(X) [26, 38]:

⟨|H_A|^2⟩(X) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_Y |H_A(X,Y)|^2 \tag{19}

where H_A = H_{A,corr} without decorrelation and H_A = H_{A,decorr} with.

Figure 4 (c,d) shows the curves ⟨|H_A|^2⟩ obtained without (c) and with (d) decorrelation. The rectangular walls located on the left hand side of Fig. 4 (c) and in the left and right side of Fig. 4 (d) correspond to the tagged photon. On the other hand, the triangular walls located on the center of Fig. 4 (c) and (d) correspond to the untagged photons. The width of the triangular walls is twice the width of the rectangular walls |x_i - x_o|, which is equal to the width of the aperture in ΔX Units. Out of the rectangular and triangular walls, the curves exhibit a flat background noise floor that corresponds to shot noise.

Here, by a proper choice of the aperture width and aperture off axis position (x_i = -212, x_o = -387 and
FIG. 5. Holograms \( H_A(X,Y) \) (a,b) and curves \( \langle |H_A|^2(X) \rangle \) (c,d) obtained by calculation with \( x_i = -112, x_o = -387 \) and \( w = 1024 \) in \( \Delta X \) Units. The images (a,b) are displayed in an arbitrary logarithmic scale for \( |H_A(X,Y)|^2 \), the curves (c,d) in arbitrary linear scale.

\[ w = 1024 \), that obedience to the conditions \( |x_i| > |x_i - x_o| \) and \( |x_o| < w/2 \), the rectangular and triangular walls are well separated, making possible to filter off the unwanted untagged photons. Here the condition \( |x_i| > |x_i - x_o| \) is needed to separate the tagged and untagged photon signals. If this condition is not fulfilled, the two signals are mixed together as shown by Fig.5, which is obtained in the same condition that Fig.4 filled, the two signals are mixed together as shown by untagged photon signals. If this condition is not fulfilled, the two signals are mixed together as shown by untagged photon signals.

By obeying to conditions \( |x_i| > |x_i - x_o| \) and \( |x_o| < w/2 \), is also possible to select zones (like pixels 0 to 124 and 898 to 1023) without signal, where the measured signal corresponds to shot noise. Since the height of the tagged photon rectangular walls is equal to the noise floor, the shot noise equivalent signal is equal to one tagged photo electron per pixel (i.e. per etendue \( \lambda^2 \)) and per \( T_C \), where \( T_C \) is either the recording time of the sequence (without decorrelation), or the exposure time of one frame (with decorrelation).

D. The detection sensitivity limits

To evaluate the tagged photon detection sensitivity limits, we have calculated, without and with decorrelation, the \( \langle |H_A|^2(X) \rangle \) curves by varying the tagged photon energy.

1. Without decorrelation, the calculation is made with \( M = 12 \) frames, \( |E_{LO}|^2 = 10^4 \), \( \langle |E_{A,U}|^2 \rangle = 10^4 \), and \( \langle |E_{A,T}|^2 \rangle = \alpha \) with \( \alpha = 1, 0.5, 0.25 \) and 0.125 for curves 1 to 4 (in photo electron per pixel of plane A, et per \( T_C \) Units).

2. With decorrelation, the calculation is made \( |E_{LO}|^2 = 10^4 \), \( \langle |E_{A,U}|^2 \rangle = 250 \) and \( \langle |E_{A,T}|^2 \rangle = \alpha \).

The curves \( \langle |H_A|^2(X) \rangle \) are drawn in Fig.6. To better visualize them, the curves were plotted in log scale, and the curves were arbitrarily shifted up or down to better separate them from each other. Figure 6 shows that we get roughly the same sensitivity for the detection of the tagged photon with and without decorrelation.

By averaging over the about \( 10^5 \) pixels of the rectangular aperture, the sensitivity limit is improved down to about \( \alpha \sim 1/\sqrt{10^5} \sim 1/300 \) photo electron per pixel and per \( T_C \). This result agrees with what observed experimentally for the detection of the untagged photons [14].

V. VALIDATION OF THE THEORY WITH EXPERIMENT [26]

We have validated our theory by comparing the theoretical simulation with the experiment of ref. [26]. Since the experiment is made with low decorrelation, we have calculated \( H_A = H_{A,corr} \). The calculation is made with \( M = 12 \) frames, \( |E_{LO}|^2 = 10^4 \) photo electron per frames, and \( |E_{A,U}|^2 \rangle = 3.6 \times 10^4 \) and \( \langle |E_{A,T}|^2 \rangle = 16 \) photo electron per \( T_C \) (12 frames). The size of the calculation grid is 1024×1024. The coordinates of the upper left and bottom right aperture corners are (125, 50) and (300, 974).

Figure 7 shows the arbitrary logarithmic scale intensity image \( |H_A(X,Y)|^2 \) obtained by calculation (a), and in experiment (b) [26], and the corresponding \( \langle |H_A|^2(X) \rangle \) curves (c) and (d). Like in ref.[26], the curves were normalized with respect to the noise floor that corresponds to shot noise. The maximum of tagged photon signal \( \langle |H_A|^2(X) \rangle \) is about 15. This figure corresponds to the
FIG. 7. Tagged intensity images $|H_{A}(X,Y)|^2$ (a,b) and curves $\langle |H_{A}(X)|^2 \rangle$ (c,d) obtained by calculation (a,c) and from ref.[26] experiment (b,d). The images $|H_{A}(X,Y)|^2$ (a,b) are displayed in an arbitrary logarithmic scale. The curves $\langle |H_{A}(X)|^2 \rangle$ (c,d) are normalized with respect to the ground floor.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have proposed a theoretical model to describe the detection of the tagged photons in heterodyne holography UOT. This model, which agrees with the results of [26], has been used to calculate how untagged photons, speckle noise, shot noise, decorrelation and etendue, affect the UOT signal.

By a proper choice of the aperture size, heterodyne holography UOT is able to filter off the unwanted untagged photons, and to reach a sensitivity limited by shot noise. This sensitivity corresponds to a noise equivalent signal equal to one tagged photo electron per pixel (i.e. per etendue $\lambda^2$) and per $T_C$, where $T_C$ is either the recording time of the sequence (without decorrelation), or the exposure time of one frame (with decorrelation).

We hope this work will stimulate further UOT development.

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