

OpenSpectro: An Open-Source Spectroscopic Profiling Platform

UVAENGINEERINGLINK LAB

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Research Overview

Creating the open-source platform OpenSpectro for spectroscopic profiling can:

- Systematically map molecular signatures to optimize wavelength selection for multi-wavelength PPG sensors.
- Improve wearable health-monitoring accuracy using customized wavelength attention weights for 17 key biomarkers.

Open-Source Profiling Platform

OpenSpectro: An Open-Source 3D Spectroscopic Profiling Platform



Spectroscopic Profiling for Biomedical Analysis

Abstract

Spectroscopic analysis is essential for identifying optical-based molecular signatures—distinct patterns observed across various wavelengths. Understanding these signatures provides critical insights for designing wearable health-monitoring devices. In particular, constructing three-dimensional (3D) spectroscopic graphs of molecular spectra enables the optimization of multi-wavelength photoplethysmography (PPG) sensors, improving their accuracy and performance. However, no prior work has systematically mapped spectroscopic signatures to optimize wavelength combinations, slowing advancements in multi-wavelength PPG sensor deployment. To address this gap, we introduce OpenSpectro, an open-source spectroscopic profiling platform for visualizing and sharing molecular spectral data, particularly human physiological biomarkers. OpenSpectro features a preliminary spectroscopic database containing 17 biomarkers and a spectral attention optimization model that identifies customized wavelength attention weights for each biomarker.

3D Visualization

Interactive 3D molecular signature analysis with realtime manipulation Wavelength Optimization

Multi-PPG wavelength optimization given target

Collaborative Platform

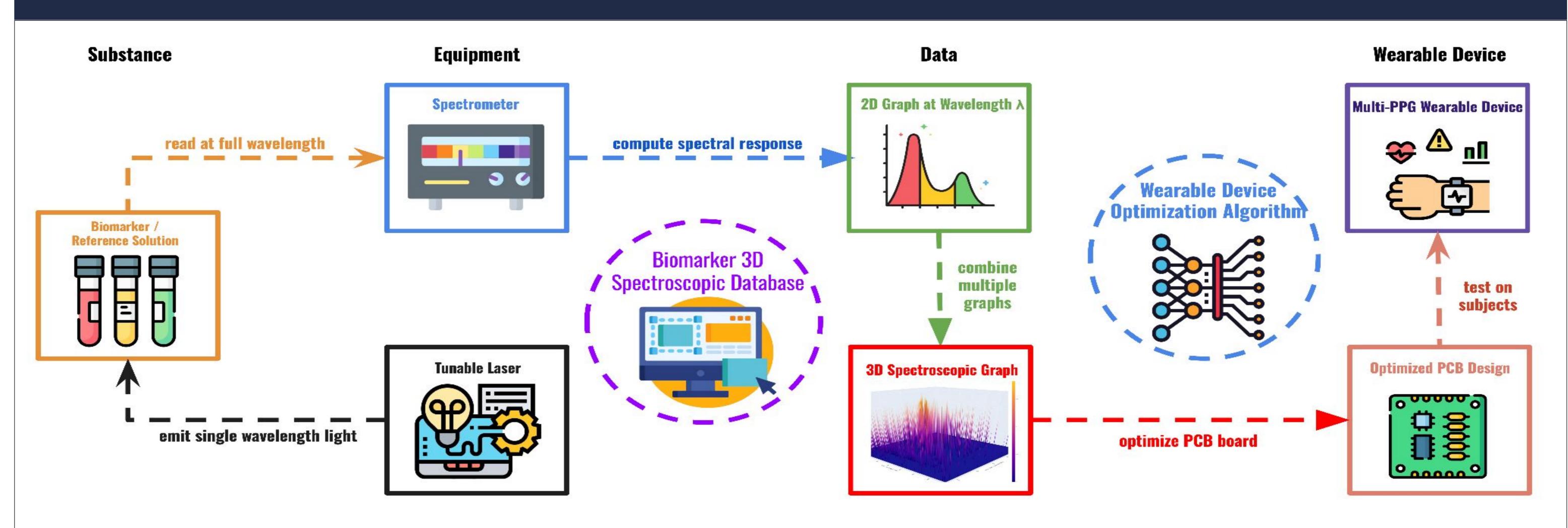
Share and compare spectroscopic profiles with

researchers worldwide

biomarker signature

() GitHub

System Architecture



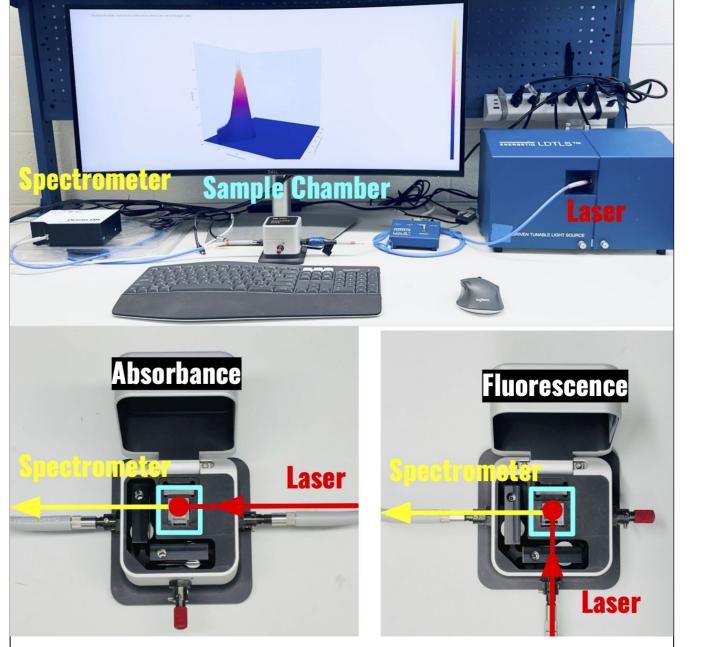
Detection Effectiveness (DE)

$$DE(\mathbf{w}_i) = \frac{\text{Target}}{\sqrt{\text{Interference}}} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{M} w_{(i,m)} A_{(i,m)}}{\sqrt{\sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} w_{(i,m)} A_{(j,m)}}}$$

- Quantify alignment between attention weights and target biomarker absorbance.
- Minimize spectral overlap with non-target biomarkers for better sensing specificity.

ID	Biomarker Name	Target	Interference	DE
1	Bilirubin	2.53	42.60	0.39
2	C-Reactive Protein	2.48	41.90	0.38
3	Collagen	1.25	21.10	0.27
4	Creatinine	1.43	24.21	0.29
5	Ghrelin	0.00	0.00	NA
6	Glucose	5.11	86.39	0.55
7	HDL	2.07	35.08	0.35
8	Hemoglobin A_e	4.15	70.00	0.50
9	Hemoglobin Human	6.41	108.2	0.62
10	Human Leptin	2.46	41.65	0.38
11	Insulin	1.06	17.94	0.25
12	Melatonin	1.82	30.76	0.33
13	Sodium Lactate	3.57	60.32	0.46
14	Tryptophan	3.50	59.32	0.45
15	Tyrosine	0.72	12.22	0.21
16	Urea	0.90	15.12	0.23
17	VLDL	7.84	89.61	0.83

Equipment







Find more of our work at the lab website: www.watsonresearchlab.org

Wavelength Optimization

- A. 2D Spectroscopic Optimization
- **Input**: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$ (Rows = Biomarkers, columns = absorbance across wavelengths)
- Attention vector (weights per wavelength): $\mathbf{w}_i = ig(w_{(i,1)}, \dots, w_{(i,M)}ig) \in [0,1]^M$
- Objective function:
- $\mathcal{L}_{i}(\mathbf{w}) = \alpha \sum_{m=1}^{M} w_{(i,m)} A_{(i,m)} \beta \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ i \neq i}}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} w_{(i,m)} A_{(j,m)}$ $\alpha > 0$: emphasize target biomarker $\beta > 0$: penalize overlap with others
- Optimization goal:

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}_i \in [0,1]^M} \sum_i \mathcal{L}_i(\mathbf{w})$$

B. 3D Spectroscopic Optimization

- Input: $S \in \mathbb{R}^{N imes M_1 imes M_2}$ (excitation imes detection wavelengths)
- Attention matrix: $\mathbf{W}_i \in [0,1]^{M_1 imes M_2}$
- Objective function:

$$\mathcal{L}_i(\mathbf{W}) = lpha \sum_{u=1}^{M_1} \sum_{v=1}^{M_2} W_{(i,u,v)} \, S_{(i,u,v)} \quad - \quad eta \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ i
eq i}}^N \sum_{u=1}^{M_1} \sum_{v=1}^{M_2} W_{(i,u,v)} \, S_{(j,u,v)}$$

→ Incorporates fluorescence and absorbance for enhanced discrimination.

- C. Key Notes:
- $\alpha,\,\beta$ are tunable hyperparameters
- Optimization performed under constraints: $w \in [0,1]$
- Results guide multi-wavelength sensor design