





LEDs vs Lasers: Tissue Penetration



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- Laser light is characterized by several key properties:
 - narrow monochromatic bandwidth
 - $^{\circ}$ coherence
 - directionality
 - \circ high intensity



[3.08mw Laser light source]



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Above characteristics had rendered lasers suitable for medical applications requiring depth-of-tissue penetration, i.e. **photobiomodulation** and **photodynamic therapy**

 However, LEDs are assuming a greater role in biomedical treatment due to their simplicity, convenience, and low cost



[3.08mw LED light source]



How Do LEDs Compare to Lasers in Terms of Tissue Penetration – Light Transmittance?



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Purpose

 study was undertaken to compare effectiveness, measured in light transmittance (mW), of LEDs vs. Lasers using 3 different wavelengths, through 3 different tissues of various thicknesses

Procedure

SunPowerLED devices were compared with Lasers at the visible (red light, 660 nm) and at 2 NIR wavelengths (810 and 1050 or 1064 nm [laser]) through 3 types of meat (chicken, pork and beef) of 3 different thicknesses (0.75, 1.5 and 2.25 inches) each

 a spherical culminator containing a suspended light sensor connected to a light meter was used to measure light transmittance





Procedure (cont'd)

 Laser penetration data at 660 and 810 nm were corrected for differences in optical power between Lasers (K-Laser: 200 and 500 mW respectively) and LEDs (5 W)

Data at 1064 nm (Arc-Laser) were not corrected due to similarity in power (both were 5 W) and wavelengths (LEDs were 1050 nm)



Test Set-Up



[Schematic of Spherical Culminator]



[Actual Instrument]









SunPowerLED device

K-Laser on Chicken

Arc-Laser on Pork





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SunPowerLED Palm Classic, Professional & Ultimate

Palm Classic Single Wavelength LED : Palm Professional

Dual Wavelength LED :

Dual Wavelength LED :

Dual Wavelength LED :

Palm Ultimate

Palm 1050

660nm (3500mw), 87 mW/cm², 4J in 46s

660nm (5500mw), 137 mW/cm², 4J in 30s 810nm (3500mw), 87 mW/cm², 4J in 46s

660nm (7500mw), 187 mW/cm², 4J in 22s 810nm (6000mw), 150 mW/cm², 4J in 27s

660nm (7500mw), 187 mW/cm², 4J in 22s 1050nm (6500mw), 162 mW/cm², 4J in 25s

(all have 40cm² surface area of irradiation when against surface)



Results: LED vs Lasers at 660nm





Results: LED vs Lasers at 660nm



... But this was before correction for the Actual Power Difference between the LED and Laser...



Results:

LED vs Lasers at 660nm

with correction for power difference (for chicken at 0.75" thickness)

Chicken			Tissue Thickness (inches)			
	<mark>Power (W)</mark>	λ (nm)	0	0.75	1.5	2.25
			Transmittance (mW)			
LED .	<mark>5</mark>	660	2.31	<mark>0.44</mark>	0.142	0.066
	<mark>5</mark>	810	2.24	<mark>0.65</mark>	0.276	0.13
	<mark>5</mark>	1050	2.98	<mark>0.45</mark>	0.1	0.025
Laser	0.2	660	0.145	0.02	0.005	0.002
	0.5	810	0.236	0.058	0.021	0.01
	5	1064	0.78	0.5	0.117	0.042

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			Transmittance (mW)			
<mark>Laser</mark>	<mark>0.2</mark>	660	0.145	0.02	0.005	0.002
	Corrected ¹		2.31	<mark>0.32</mark>	0.08	0.03
	<mark>0.5</mark>	810	0.236	0.058	0.021	0.01
	Corrected ²		2.24	<mark>0.55</mark>	0.20	0.10
	<mark>5</mark>	1064	0.78	<mark>0.5</mark>	0.117	0.042
¹ X Factor = 2.31/0.145 = 15.9						
² X Factor = 2.24/0.236 = 9.5						





Results:

LED vs Lasers at 660nm

in chicken (with correction for power difference)

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1	¹ X Factor = 2.31/0.145 = 15.9					
2	² X Factor = 2.24/0.236 = 9.5					





Results: LED vs Lasers at 810nm and 1050 / 1064nm

in chicken (with correction for power difference)





Results: LED vs Lasers at 1050 / 1064nm

in chicken (with correction for power difference)





Light Energy (mW) Measured in Chicken as a Function of Tissue Thickness and Wavelength: LEDs vs Lasers



- LEDs and Lasers showed similar transmission profiles at each wavelength
- Rank order of tissue penetration: 660 < 810 > 1050, 1064 nm



Light Energy (mW) Measured in Pork as a Function of Tissue Thickness and Wavelength: LEDs vs Lasers



• *LEDs* and *Lasers* showed similar transmission profiles at each wavelength; Pork and chicken showed similar levels of light transmission

• Rank order of tissue penetration same as in chicken: 660 < 810 > 1050, 1064 nm



Light Energy (mW) Measured in Steak as a Function of Tissue Thickness and Wavelength: LEDs vs Lasers



- Laser was less effective than LEDs at 660 nm, LEDs and Lasers showed similar profiles at 810 nm and Laser at 1064 nm was slightly better than LEDs at 1050 nm
- *Laser* light transmission through steak was lower than in chicken and pork at all wavelengths



LEDs and Lasers exhibited similar levels of optical density and attenuation at tissue thicknesses of 0.75, 1.5 and 2.25 inches in the visible (660 nm) and NIR spectral ranges (810 and 1050 or 1064 nm) in chicken and pork tissue ex-vivo

- Rank order of tissue penetration by light was: 660 < 810 > 1050, 1064 nm
- Both light sources showed substantially reduced activity in steak compared to the other tissues
- Laser at 660 and 810 nm showed lower energy density at 0.75 and 1.5 inch tissue thickness than LEDs
- Laser at 1064 was more effective than LEDs at 1050 nm in penetration at all depths, reaching measurable levels at 2.25 inches, when LEDs showed none
- Calculated Laser light transmitted (%) is inflated due to anomalous "0" value



This comparative *ex vivo* study revealed unexpected similarities between *LEDs* and *Lasers* in effectiveness of tissue penetration up to 2.25 inches deep, at 660 and 810 nm, in 2 of 3 tissues examined. It can be speculated that the broader bandwidth of the *LED* source contributed to greater tissue exposure and light scattering, facilitating deeper penetration. Alternatively, it is conceivable that these similarities are more apparent than real. It can be argued that the mathematical correction applied to *Laser* power differences with *LEDs* is not an appropriate substitution for equal *Laser* power densities .

Also unexpected was the lower tissue penetrability in all 3 tissues of *LED* and *Laser* lights at 1050 and 1064 nm compared to 810 nm. It is possible that the presence of tissue moisture resulted in light absorption at these wavelengths.



SunPowerLED started as Kerber Applied Research working with halogen light sources several years ago. Tom Kerber then worked with lasers.

SunPowerLED switched to LED light sources to increase performance, convenience and accessibility, while decreasing cost!



Acknowledgements

- Dr. Robert Zawydiwski
- Dr. Hayman
- SunPowerLED Team



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Safety advantages of SunPowerLED

Safety Advantages:

- Non-coherent light source
- No hot spots created
- Special Safety glasses are still recommended.
- LED illumination covers a larger area



Note: Other small spot illumination technologies (e.g. Laser) are coherent light sources that create a **high energy spot capable** of burning the retina. Consequently, safety glasses are required.





High Safety Level even without Glasses Safety Glasses are still recommended



LED wide area illumination Wall of Light Technology ™

Safety Glasses Required Damage could occur to the retina without glasses



Laser small spot illumination





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SunPowerLED Palm



Very safe, diffused beam eliminates hotspots



LED light source at 1/80 power level 3.08mw Optical Power

Safety and Depth

Diffused Wide Area Illumination vs. Spot Illumination with the same optical power Note: Same Power, same diffused depth!



Optical Power Measured at 3.08mw

Laser pointer



Hot spot potential with high power



3.08mw Laser light source





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Cases



Boiling Water Burn

– my 3-year-old granddaughter: 2x Daily LED PBM Therapy











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Day 3/1st treatment



Day 7 /view after 4th treatment

e Kotlow DDS 2021

Day 4/view after 24 hrs & 2nd treatment

Day 13 /6 laser

treatments



Deep second or third degree burn using laser since day 3

Day 5/view after 48 hrs



Day 6 view 72 hrs & 4th treatment



Day 18 after 7 laser treatments



5 weeks post treatment

treatments











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High Power LEDs Provides Deep Penetration



Two Weeks Post Treatment Three Weeks Post Treatment





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High Power LEDs Provides Deep Penetration

Two Months Post Treatment





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April 19 Chest Surgery Leg, Arm and Chest





May 22 Post PBM Treatment

May 25 Post PBM Treatment Leg and Arm





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I fell face first onto a concrete sidewalk



PBM 3x / day



4 Days Later



SunPowerLED healing example: Post-Stroke Pain and Inflammation



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SunPowerLED Products



















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1/2



Stroke Recovery



Concussion



Premium Products at a reasonable cost



SunPowerLED TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH

1050 SuperPalm

Dual Wavelength LED: 660nm, 1050nm (Switchable) Faster treatment time

Average Radiant Power: 7500 mW (7.5 Watts) 660nm 6500 mW (6.5 Watts) 1050nm

Irradiance Intensity: 187 mW/cm2 660nm, 162 mW/cm2 1050nm

Joules/cm² delivered: 4J/cm² in 22s (660nm), 4J/cm² in 25s (1050nm)

Electrical: 120Vac / 24 Vdc, 24 W, Wall plug Adaptor (UL Approval), with a 6 foot cord extension to the LED unit

Misc: Air Fan, Temperature monitoring and fuse protection circuitry, On/Off/On switch, or attach/detach power cord operation

2 year warranty

FDA Registered, Patent Pending





Features

- FDA Registered
- Part of a comprehensive family of LED based Medical and home use devices
- Handheld form factor for ease of use in many applications
- Switchable dual light frequencies
- Diffused wide area illumination, treat large muscles quickly
- Powerful light for deep penetration, easily reaches deep into the oral cavity from externally
- Patent pending cooling technology allows for high power in a lightweight design
- 10 high power LEDs at 660nm (Palm Ultimate[™])
- 12 high power LEDs at 810nm (Palm Ultimate[™])
- Proven technology with real world success stories
- Plug in low voltage adapter, no batteries to replace
- Very safe and effective with no adverse side affects
- Durable high-quality design with 1 year warranty
- Built in safety features





Large Area Illumination: 40cm² treatment area

Big enough to cover the whole of each facial muscle with one application; which will be very quick for the clinicians and saves time

- **High Power Output: 5500mW 660nm Red, 3500mW 810nm NIR** Powerful enough to allow for a 4 J/cm² treatment in 30s (660nm), 46s (810nm)
- **High Safety:** LED as a light source diffuses with distance in the air Even though the power level is very high, the optical power is spread out over the entire treatment area not allowing any hot spots to occur
- **Easy to Use:** Easy enough to use for at home treatments Patients can take home for pain relief and faster healing; providing opportunities for rental revenue
- Light Weight: Less then 0.5 pounds in weight Light enough to hold over multiple treatment areas without fatigue
- Light source maintains high output: Durable High Power LEDs Provides ultralong LED life of 50,000 hours





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Palm Classic Single Wavelength LED :

660nm (3500mw), 87 mW/cm², 4J in 46s

Palm Professional

Dual Wavelength LED :

660nm (5500mw), 137 mW/cm², 4J in 30s 810nm (3500mw), 87 mW/cm², 4J in 46s

Palm Ultimate

Dual Wavelength LED :

Palm 1050

Dual Wavelength LED :

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(all have 40cm² surface area of irradiation when against surface)





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- Improves salivary output
- Possible regenerative effect
- Treat and improve healing time of dental sores and glossitis
- Help restore harmony to the oral mucosa
- Improved quality of life





SunPowerLED Palm used in Intraoral Treatments







(Light can be seen passing through the gums)

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Concussions







SunPowerLED Helmet - Healing Example: Concussion

- memory loss, inability to read, headaches, stayed in dark room









Opioid Addiction & Depression







Opioid Addiction & Depression

Dr. Flora & Dr. Watson Huffer's

Research with Our

SunPowerLED Helmet

See: https://sunpowerled.com/research/pbm2024





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Thank you!