

Supplementary materials

for

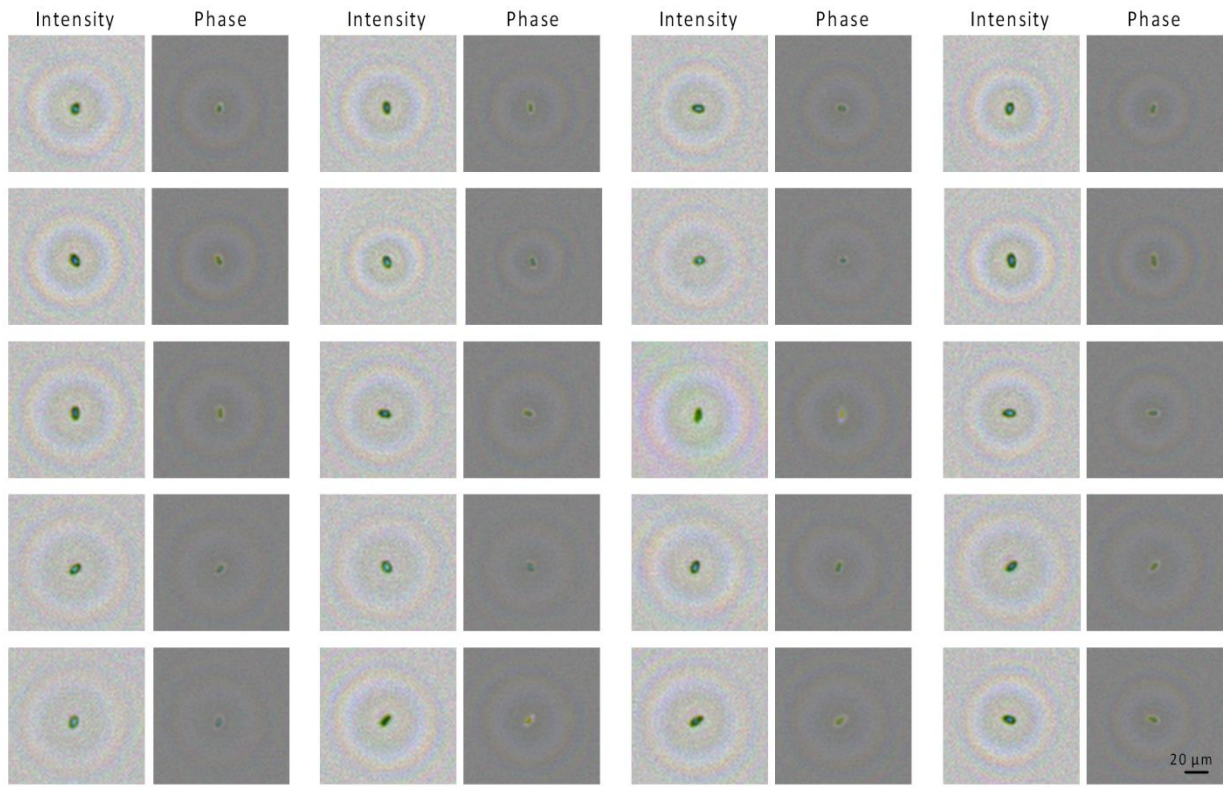
Label-free detection of *Giardia lamblia* cysts using a deep learning-enabled portable imaging flow cytometer

Zoltán Göröcs^{1,2,3}, David Baum¹, Fang Song¹, Kevin DeHaan^{1,2,3}, Hatice Ceylan Koydemir^{1,2,3}, Yunzhe Qiu¹, Zilin Cai¹, Thamira Skandakumar², Spencer Peterman², Miu Tamamitsu¹, and Aydogan Ozcan^{1,2,3,*}

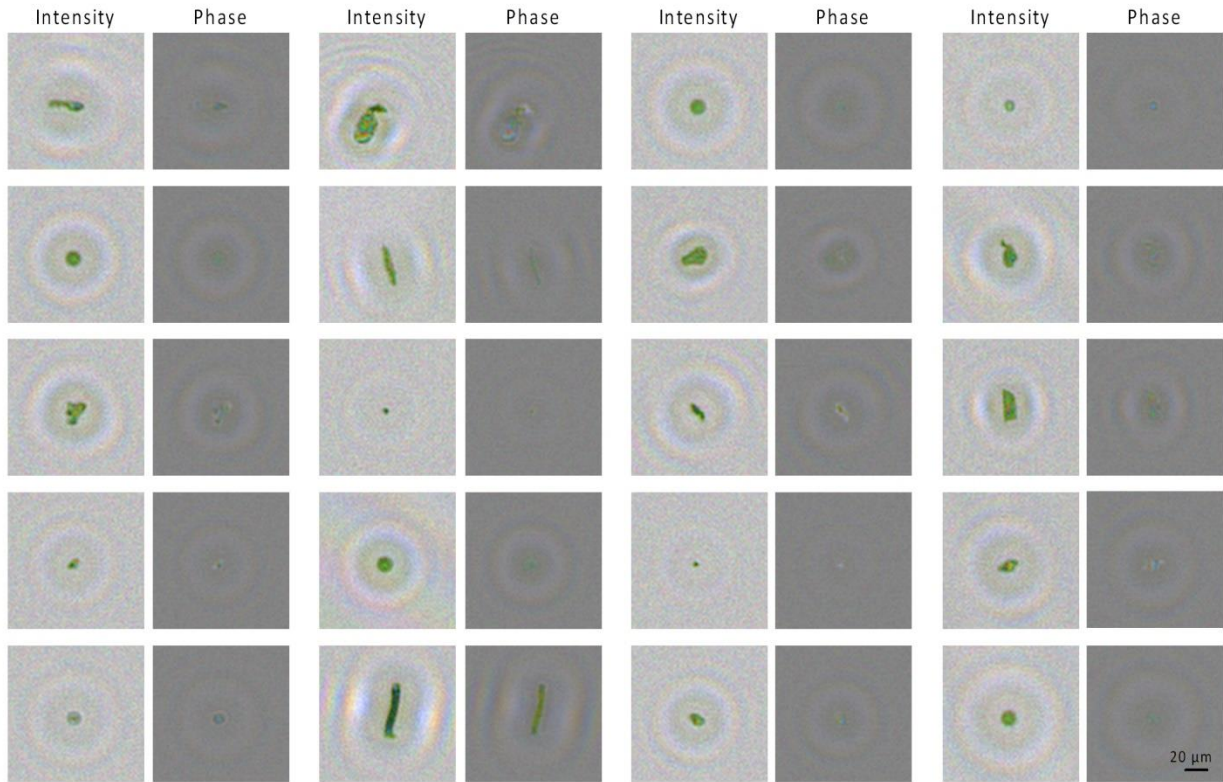
¹Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, ²Bioengineering Department, and ³California NanoSystems Institute (CNSI)

University of California, Los Angeles, CA, 90095, USA

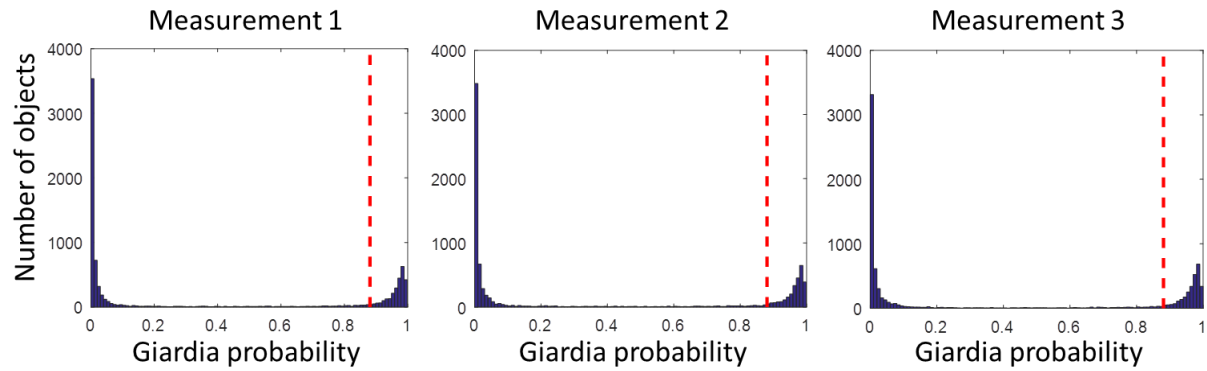
*ozcan@ucla.edu



Supplementary Figure S1: Examples of the objects imaged by our flow cytometer that are classified as *Giardia* cysts by the trained convolutional neural network.



Supplementary Figure S2: Examples of the objects imaged by our flow cytometer that are classified as non-*Giardia* by the trained convolutional neural network.



Supplementary Figure S3: Histograms of the probability of each object being a *Giardia* cyst, automatically calculated by the neural network during the repeatability measurements (see Figure 5 of the main text). The dashed red line on each histogram indicates the probability above which an object is classified as a *Giardia* cyst (see Equation 3 of the main text). These histograms demonstrate that the network output probabilities are consistent across the three repeatability runs.