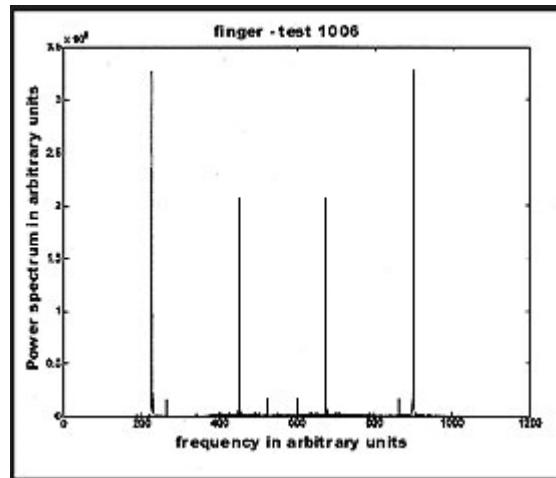


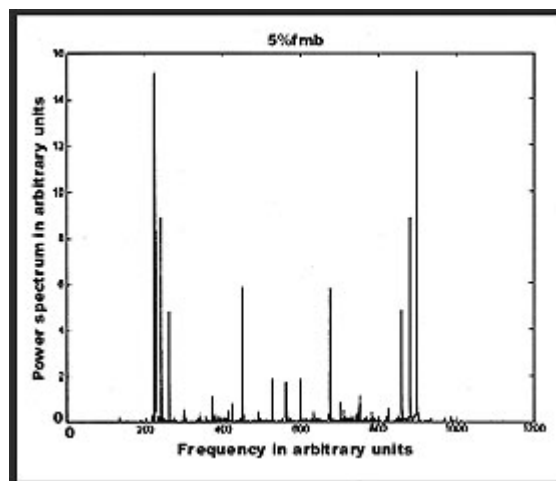
Data from the Proof of Principle Device

Fig. 1 Preliminary data.



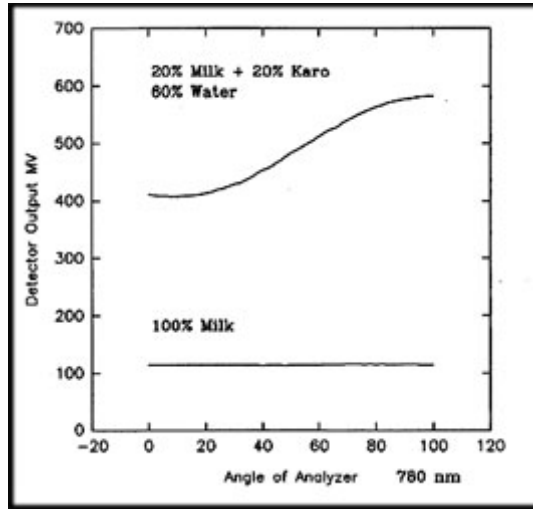
Power Spectrum in Arbitrary Units vs. Frequency in Arbitrary Units—in vivo human finger.

Fig. 2 Preliminary data.



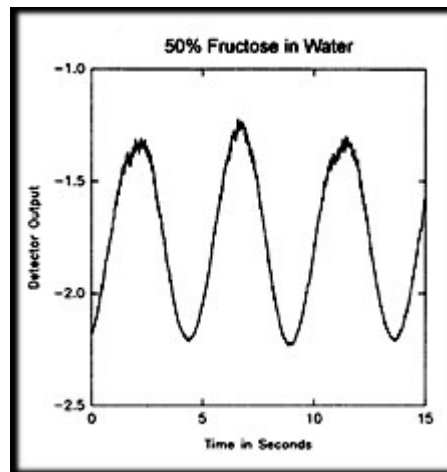
Power Spectrum in Arbitrary Units vs. Frequency in Arbitrary Units—5% whole blood from finger of Fig. 1 in distilled water.

Fig. 3 Preliminary data.



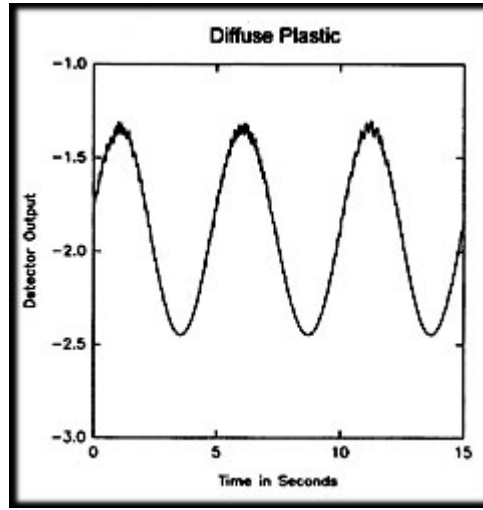
Detector Output MV vs. Angle of Analyzer—20% Milk + 20% Karo + 60% Water: A measure of the preservation of polarization in a fatty dispersive medium. The Karo is the chiral substance, which rotates the plane polarization vector. The milk is laden with fat globules which tend to destroy the polarization.

Fig. 4 Preliminary data.



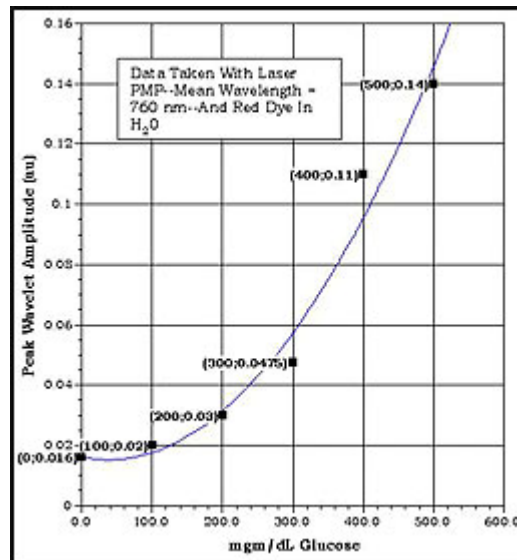
Detector Output vs. Time in Seconds—50% Fructose in Water: Raw detector data taken in vitro on a sample of fructose in water.

Fig. 5 Preliminary data.



Detector Output vs. Time in Seconds—Diffusive Plastic: Raw detector data taken on a sample of diffuse plastic.

Fig. 6 Preliminary data.



Peak Wavelet Amplitude vs. mgm/dL Glucose: In vitro data showing the PMP is capable of discriminating a glucose signal at normal physiological levels (100 to 200 mgm/dL). The fractional ratio of the water to dye was kept constant as increasing amounts of glucose were added. The red dye added diffusivity to the sample.