AUGUST 2025

Vielight News

Accelerating photobiomodulation.

Media Spotlight | Two TV features in one weekend

WATCH NOW

This past weekend, two NBC affiliates shined a spotlight on how athletes and researchers are using the Vielight Neuro to support brain performance and recovery.

- KSL-TV 5 (Salt Lake City, UT) aired a section focusing on an inside look at the Vielight Neuro, which BYU Football athletes are finding success with this season, focusing on Vielight's patented intranasal-transcranial PBM's role in performance and recovery, along with their breakout year.

- KCRA 3 (Sacramento, CA) profiled former Oregon State linebacker Rico Petrini Jr., who participated in the University of Utah's Vielight-PBM study. Petrini shared that he's experienced "about 80-90% improvement" and is "in the best place [he's] been in 20 years,"

BYU's 2024 historic breakout season speaks for itself: 11–2 overall, a 36–14 Alamo Bowl victory, and a No. 13 final AP ranking. While many factors drive on-field success, we're proud that BYU leadership embraced emerging neuroscience alongside traditional training and recovery.

Newsletter Highlights

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The Power of Intranasal-Transcranial Photobiomodulation (itPBM)

Second Phase of Utah TBI Research Published

NEWSLETTER ARCHIVE

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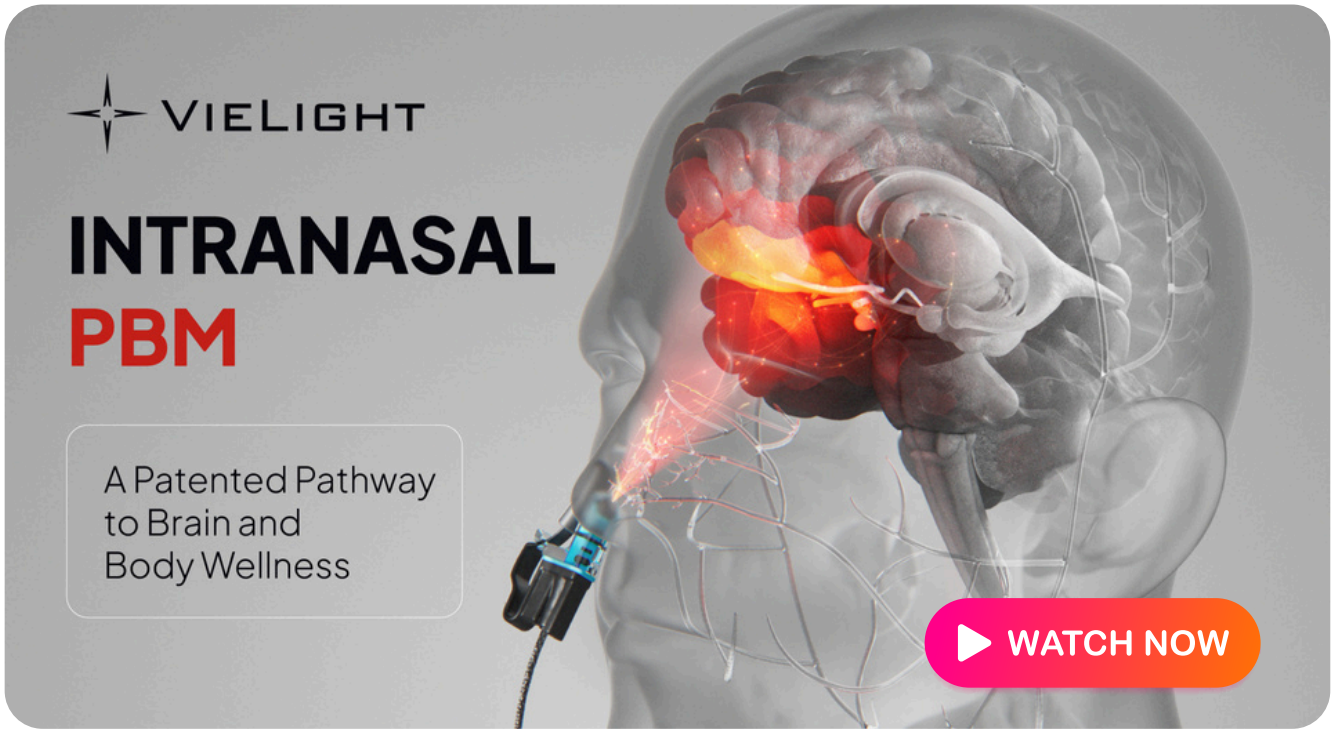

The Power of Intranasal-Transcranial Photobiomodulation (itPBM)

Over a decade ago, we invented two groundbreaking fields in light-based neuroscience: transcranial brain photobiomodulation (tPBM) and intranasal photobiomodulation (iPBM).

Learn why combining **transcranial + intranasal photobiomodulation (itPBM)** leads to spectacular outcomes for cognitive health. In this animation, we provide real-world footage on an actual human skull to reveal the anatomical significance of the intranasal channel.

This pathway isn't just a direct route for light energy to reach the brain, it also provides access to the circulatory system, creating opportunities for systemic benefits. The intranasal channel sits just beneath the cribriform plate, the thinnest and porous region of the human skull (~0.1 mm).

This means that targeted wavelengths, such as near-infrared light, can bypass many of the barriers that limit transcranial penetration, delivering energy more effectively to deep brain structures and circulating blood.

Second Phase of Utah TBI Research Published

This n=44 TBI clinical study conducted by researchers from the University of Utah builds on the previous n=43 successful published TBI clinical study

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