In vivo estimation of light scattering and absorption properties of rat brain using a single-reflectance fiber probe during cortical spreading depression

Izumi Nishidate
Chiharu Mizushima
Keiichiro Yoshida
Satoko Kawauchi
Shunichi Sato
Manabu Sato
**In vivo** estimation of light scattering and absorption properties of rat brain using a single-reflectance fiber probe during cortical spreading depression

Izumi Nishidate, a, * Chiharu Mizushima, a Keiichiro Yoshida, a Satoko Kawauchi, b Shunichi Sato, b and Manabu Sato* a

a Tokyo University of Agriculture & Technology, Graduate School of Bio-application & Systems Engineering, Koganei, Tokyo 184-8588, Japan

b National Defense Medical College Research Institute, Division of Biomedical Information Sciences, Tokorozawa, Saitama 359-8513, Japan

c Yamagata University, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Yonezawa, Yamagata 992-8510, Japan

**Abstract.** Diffuse reflectance spectroscopy using a fiber optic probe is a promising technique for evaluating the optical properties of biological tissue. We herein present a method for determining the reduced scattering coefficient, \( \mu'_s \), the absorption coefficient, \( \mu_a \), and the tissue oxygen saturation, StO\(_2\), of *in vivo* brain tissue using a single-reflectance fiber probe with two source-collector geometries. We performed *in vivo* recordings of diffuse reflectance spectra and of the electrophysiological signals for exposed rat brain during the cortical spreading depression evoked by the topical application of KCl. The time courses of \( \mu_a \) at 500, 570, and 584 nm indicated the hemodynamic change in the cerebral cortex as well as StO\(_2\). At 570 nm, the time course of \( \mu'_s \) was well correlated with that of \( \mu_a \), which also reflects the scattering by RBCs. On the other hand, increases in \( \mu_a \) at 500 and 584 nm and a decrease in \( \mu'_s \) at 800 nm were observed before the profound increase in \( \mu_a \), and these occurrences were synchronized with the negative dc shift of the local field potential. The resultant change in the slope of \( \mu'_s (\lambda) \) is indicative of the morphological changes in the cellular and subcellular structures induced by the depolarization due to the temporal depression of the neuronal bioelectrical activity. The results of the present study indicate the potential application of the proposed method in evaluating the pathophysiological conditions of *in vivo* brain.

Keywords: diffuse reflectance spectroscopy; Monte Carlo simulation; absorption coefficient; reduced scattering coefficient; tissue oxygen saturation; cortical spreading depression; local field potential; hemodynamics.

Paper 140691PR received Oct. 20, 2014; accepted for publication Jan. 15, 2015; published online Feb. 11, 2015.

1 Introduction

Cortical spreading depression (CSD) is a wave of neuronal and glial depolarization propagating in 2 to 4 mm/min over the cerebral cortex. CSD is an important disease model for migraine and is related to other neurological disorders, such as neurotrauma, seizure, and ischemia. CSD initiated *in vivo* has been discussed in terms of the changes in tissue optical properties related to hemodynamics originating from neurovascular coupling in brain tissue. Cerebral blood flow during CSD in small animals has been investigated by laser speckle flowmetry, laser Doppler flowmetry, and the diffuse optical correlation method. On the other hand, diffuse reflectance imaging with single or multiple wavelengths has suggested that during CSD, changes in light scattering occur due to cell deformation in tissue. In order to investigate the relationship between CSD and clinical disorders, it is important to evaluate the changes in the optical properties of *in vivo* brain due to both hemodynamics and the tissue itself.

The optical properties of biological tissue have been used to evaluate spatial and/or temporal changes of physiological and morphological conditions in living tissues. Changes in the optical properties of the tissue occur primarily due to the following processes: hemodynamic-related changes in absorption and scattering, changes in absorption due to redox states of cytochromes in mitochondria, changes in scattering generated by cell swelling or shrinkage due to the movement of water between intracellular and extracellular compartments, and changes in scattering and absorption caused by chromophore content and cell deformation. Light in the visible to near-infrared (NIR) spectral range is sensitive to the absorption and scattering properties of biological tissue. The absorption and scattering properties of *in vitro* tissue slices can be estimated from the measured diffuse reflectance and transmittance of tissue slices based on several light transport models, such as the Kubelka-Munk theory, diffusion approximation to the transport equation, the Monte Carlo method, and the adding-doubling method.

A number of spectroscopic methods have been studied for *in vivo* determination of the scattering and absorption properties in living tissues, including time-resolved measurements, a frequency-domain method, and spatially resolved measurements. Diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS) based on spatially resolved measurements with a continuous-wave light can be simply achieved using a white light source, inexpensive optical components, and a spectrometer. An optical fiber is generally used to deliver the illumination light to and collect the diffusely reflected light from *in vivo* tissue for DRS instruments, as well as endoscopes and colposcopes. DRS using a fiber optic probe is a promising technique for monitoring tissue oxygenation, distinguishing between normal and malignant tissues, and assessing tissue viability. Various source-collector
geometries have been used to estimate the reduced scattering coefficient, \( \mu_s' \), and the absorption coefficients, \( \mu_a \), in DRS using a fiber optic probe.\(^{23,29,31-34} \) In general, the sampling volume increases as the source-collector separation increases. However, large sampling volumes are likely to be inhomogeneous. Therefore, when measuring the optical properties of a local volume, it is desirable to use a small source-collector separation. Moreover, a single-reflection probe will be easy to use in practical applications, especially in clinical situations.

In the present study, we propose a method by which to determine the reduced scattering coefficients, \( \mu_s'(\lambda) \), and the absorption coefficients, \( \mu_a(\lambda) \), of in vivo biological tissue based on DRS using a single-reflection fiber probe with two source-collector geometries. In order to confirm the validity of the proposed method in evaluating changes in the optical properties of the cerebral cortex evoked by CSD, we performed in vivo experiments using exposed rat brain during CSD evoked by topical application of KCl.

2 Principle

2.1 Reflectance Fiber Probe System

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the single-reflection fiber-probe system with the two source-collection geometries used in the present study. The system consists of a light source, bifurcated fiber, a reflectance fiber probe, and two spectrometers under the control of a personal computer. The bifurcated fiber has two fibers of the same diameter of 400 \( \mu m \) side-by-side in the common end. The reflectance fiber probe has one 600-\( \mu \)m-diameter fiber in the center surrounded by six 600-\( \mu \)m-diameter fibers. The common end of the bifurcated fiber is connected to one end of the center fiber of the reflectance probe by a fiber connector. A halogen lamp light (HL-2000, Ocean Optics Inc., Dunedin, Florida, USA), which covers the visible-to-NIR wavelength range, is used to illuminate the sample via one lead of bifurcated fiber and the central fiber of the reflectance probe. Diffusely reflected light from the sample is collected by the central fiber and the six surrounding fibers. The center-to-center distances between the central fiber and the surrounding fibers are 700 \( \mu m \). The light collected by the central fiber is delivered to a multichannel spectrometer (USB4000, Ocean Optics Inc.) via another lead of the bifurcated fiber, whereas that collected by the six surrounding fibers is delivered to a different multichannel spectrometer (USB4000, Ocean Optics Inc.). A solution of Intralipid 10%\(^{35} \) was prepared as a reference solution. Diffuse reflectance spectra \( R_s(\lambda) \) and \( R_c(\lambda) \) were calculated from the spectral intensities of light collected by the central fiber and the six surrounding fibers, respectively, based on the reflected intensity spectra from the reference solution.

2.2 Monte Carlo Simulation of Light Transport in Tissue

In order to estimate the absorption coefficient \( \mu_a \) and the reduced scattering coefficient \( \mu_s' \) based on the measured diffuse reflectance, we performed Monte Carlo simulations for light transport using the source-collection geometries of the reflectance fiber probe shown in Fig. 1. Figures 2(a) and 2(b) show the simulation models for \( R_c \) and \( R_s \), respectively. Each simulation model consists of a fiber and a sample. We used the Monte Carlo simulation code developed by Wang et al.,\(^{19} \) in which the Henyey-Greenstein phase function is applied to a sampling of the scattering angle of photons. The source code was modified for the two source-collection fiber configurations. The source and collection areas were located on the boundary between the fiber and the scattering medium. The source and collection areas were identical in the simulation model for \( R_c \) [Fig. 2(a)]. The distance between the source and collection fiber areas was 700 \( \mu m \) in the simulation model for \( R_s \) [Fig. 2(b)]. In a single simulation, 1,000,000 photons were randomly launched uniformly within the radius of the source fiber. Photons were launched with equal probability over the entire face of the source fiber and were propagated into the medium under scattering and absorption. Then, a portion of the scattered light returns from the medium and is finally emitted from the surface of the medium. For all of the simulations, the refractive index of the fiber, \( n_f \), and that of the medium, \( n_m \), were fixed at 1.458 and 1.4, respectively. Only photons that had an angle less than or equal to the maximum acceptance angle and passed through the light of the collection fiber were counted into the collected light intensity. In order to estimate \( R_c \) collected by all of the surrounding fibers, the diffuse reflectance simulated by the multiple-fiber geometry shown in Fig. 2(b) is multiplied by 6. In the Monte Carlo simulations, \( R_c \) and \( R_s \) were calculated for the ranges of \( \mu_a = 0.1 \) to 50.0 \( cm^{-1} \) and \( \mu_s' = 5.0 \) to 70.0 \( cm^{-1} \). Figures 3(a) and 3(b) show the results obtained from the Monte Carlo simulation for \( R_c \) and \( R_s \), respectively. The value of \( R_c \) increases monotonically as \( \mu_s' \) increases, whereas \( R_s \) reaches a plateau for larger values of \( \mu_s' \). Both \( R_c \) and \( R_s \) decreases exponentially as \( \mu_a \) increases, but the effect is more pronounced for \( R_c \).

2.3 Determination of Empirical Formulas for Estimating \( \mu_s' \) and \( \mu_a \)

In order to estimate \( \mu_s' \) and \( \mu_a \) from the measurements of \( R_c \) and \( R_s \), we consider the following empirical equation based on the results of the Monte Carlo simulation:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\mu_s' \\
\mu_a
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
\alpha_c & \alpha_s \\
\beta_c & \beta_s
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
A_s \\
A_c
\end{bmatrix},
\]

where \( A_s = -\log_{10} R_c \) and \( A_c = -\log_{10} R_s \) are the apparent absorbances for the recording by the center fiber and
surrounding fibers, respectively. In order to improve the accuracy of Eq. (1), we used the higher-order terms of \(A_c^r\) and \(A_s^r\) in Eq. (1) as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\mu_s^r &= \begin{bmatrix}
\alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_5 \\
\beta_0 & \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 & \beta_4 & \beta_5
\end{bmatrix}
\times
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & A_c^2 & A_s^2 & A_c A_s & A_s^2 & A_s \end{bmatrix}
, \\
\mu_a^r &= \frac{\lambda}{C_20} \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_a} + \frac{\lambda}{C_21} \sum_{i=0}^{5} \alpha_i \lambda^i \\
&\quad \times \frac{\lambda}{C_21} \times \frac{\lambda}{C_20}
\end{align*}
\]

where coefficients \(\alpha_i\) and \(\beta_i\) \((i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)\) in Eq. (2) can be determined statistically by multiple regression analysis of the results of the Monte Carlo simulations, and \([\cdot]^t\) represents the transposition of a vector. The values of \(\mu_s^r\) and \(\mu_a^r\) can be estimated by applying Eq. (2) to each wavelength point of \(A_c(\lambda)\) and \(A_s(\lambda)\). Figure 4 shows the estimated and expected values of the reduced scattering coefficient \(\mu_s^r\) [Fig. 4(a)] and the absorption coefficient \(\mu_a^r\) obtained from the preliminary numerical investigations [Fig. 4(b)]. In both Figs. 4(a) and 4(b), the estimated values well agree with the expected values for given ranges of \(\mu_s^r\) and \(\mu_a^r\). The \(r^2\) values for \(\mu_a^r\) and \(\mu_s^r\) were 0.99 and 0.99, respectively, which indicates a good regression.

### 2.4 Calculation of Tissue Oxygen Saturation from \(\mu_a(\lambda)\)

The absorption coefficient spectrum is given by the sum of absorption due to oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin as follows:

\[
\mu_a(\lambda) = C_{HbO} \times \epsilon_{HbO}(\lambda) + C_{Hb} \times \epsilon_{Hb}(\lambda),
\]

where \(C\) is the concentration and \(\epsilon(\lambda)\) is the extinction coefficient spectrum. Subscripts HbO and Hb denote oxygenated hemoglobin and deoxygenated hemoglobin, respectively. The oxygen saturation of hemoglobin, \(S\), is defined by the
concentrations of oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin as follows:

\[
\text{StO}_2(\%) = \frac{C_{\text{HbO}}}{C_{\text{HbO}} + C_{\text{Hb}}} \times 100. \tag{4}
\]

Using the absorption coefficient spectrum \(\mu_a(\lambda)\) as a response variable and the extinction coefficient spectra of \(\varepsilon_{\text{HbO}}(\lambda)\) and \(\varepsilon_{\text{Hb}}(\lambda)\) as predictor variables, the multiple regression model can be applied to Eq. (3) as follows:

\[
\mu_a(\lambda_k) = a_{\text{HbO}} \times \varepsilon_{\text{HbO}}(\lambda_k) + a_{\text{Hb}} \times \varepsilon_{\text{Hb}}(\lambda_k) + a_0 + \varepsilon(\lambda_k), \tag{5}
\]

where \(a_{\text{HbO}}, a_{\text{Hb}}, a_0\) are the regression coefficients, \(\varepsilon(\lambda_k)\) is an error component, and \(\lambda_k\) indicates discrete values in the wavelength range treated in the analysis. By executing the multiple regression analysis for one sample of the absorption coefficient spectrum consisting of \(p\) discrete wavelengths, one set of the three regression coefficients is obtained. In the present study, we used the spectral data in the range from 500 to 600 nm at intervals of 10 nm for the multiple regression analysis because the spectral features of oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin notably appear in this wavelength range. The regression coefficients \(a_{\text{HbO}}\) and \(a_{\text{Hb}}\) describe the degree of contributions of \(\varepsilon_{\text{HbO}}(\lambda)\) and \(\varepsilon_{\text{Hb}}(\lambda)\), respectively, to the absorption coefficient spectrum \(\mu_a(\lambda)\) and, consequently, are closely related to the concentrations \(C_{\text{HbO}}\) and \(C_{\text{Hb}}\), respectively. The oxygen saturation was estimated from the regression coefficients \(a_{\text{HbO}}\) and \(a_{\text{Hb}}\) as follows:

\[
\text{StO}_2(\%) = \frac{a_{\text{HbO}}}{a_{\text{HbO}} + a_{\text{Hb}}} \times 100. \tag{6}
\]

### 3 Experiments

#### 3.1 Validation of the Proposed Method Using Optical Phantoms

Before the \textit{in vivo} experiments, preliminary experiments were carried out using optical phantoms. The phantoms were prepared using Intralipid stock solution (Fresenius Kabi AB, Sweden) as scattering materials and hemoglobin solution extracted from red blood cells of horse blood as the absorber. We prepared the scattering solutions by diluting Intralipid stock solution with saline. The absorption coefficients of hemoglobin were experimentally determined based on the transmittance measurements of hemoglobin solutions within a cuvette using a spectrometer. The reduced scattering coefficients of Intralipid solutions were evaluated based on the published values.\(^{35}\) We first produced 12 phantoms with ranges of \(\mu_s = 0.2\) to \(7.9\) cm\(^{-1}\) and \(\mu'_s = 10.3\) to \(45.1\) cm\(^{-1}\) in the wavelength range from 500 to 900 nm to compare the estimated and given optical properties. We also performed the phantom experiments based on the standard protocols developed within the European Thematic Network MEDPHOT (optical methods for medical diagnosis and monitoring of diseases).\(^{36}\) The MEDPHOT protocol is composed of five criteria: accuracy, linearity, noise, stability, and reproducibility. The accuracy of the measurement is defined as the capacity of the instrument for obtaining a value for the measurable value \(x_{\text{meas}}\) as close as possible to the conventionally true value \(x_{\text{conv}}\). In the accuracy assay, the crosstalk in the estimation of \(\mu'_s\) and \(\mu_s\) can also be investigated by the results of experiments in which \(\mu'_s\) is estimated when only \(\mu_s\) changes and vice versa in order to evaluate how much a change in an optical property interferes with the estimation of the other property. A linearity assay was performed by measurement of a set of phantoms combining five values for the hemoglobin concentration, with three values for the concentration of Intralipid solution to check whether the system can follow changes in given values of \(\mu'_s\) and \(\mu_s\) without distortions. The noise assay was performed by repeating a series of measurements on the same phantom. We investigated the coefficient of variation CV of a certain number of repeated measurements against the injected energy \(E_{in}\) as follows:

\[
\text{CV}(E_{in}) = \frac{\sigma(x)}{\langle x \rangle}, \tag{7}
\]

where \(\sigma\) is the standard deviation for a measurable value \(x_{\text{meas}}\), calculated for a series of repeated measurements, and \(\langle x \rangle\) is the corresponding average value. The plot of CV\((E_{in})\) can be used to evaluate the minimum energy that must be injected in the sample to obtain a fluctuation of the measurement below a certain threshold. The stability assay was performed by repetition of the measurement on the same phantom many times at
subsequent time instants without changing the experimental conditions. The reproducibility assay was performed by repetition of the measurement on the same phantom under the same experimental conditions on different days.

A total of 15 phantoms were constructed by combining three concentrations of Intralipid solution with five concentrations of hemoglobin. These phantoms were labeled with a letter and a number, in which the letter stands for the scattering (X, Y, and Z corresponding to $\mu_s' = 32.1, 40.2, \text{and} \ 48.2 \ \text{cm}^{-1}$, respectively) and the number indicates the absorption (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 corresponding to $\mu_a = 1.0, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, \text{and} \ 2.0 \ \text{cm}^{-1}$, respectively). In addition, one more phantom was constructed for the reproducibility assay by the combination of a polystyrene latex beads solution and hemoglobin and with identical values of $\mu_s' = 73.6 \ \text{cm}^{-1}$ and $\mu_a = 2.0 \ \text{cm}^{-1}$ at 500 nm. The reflectance fiber probe was inserted vertically within the phantoms to a depth of $\sim 1.0 \ \text{cm}$ from the surface. The face of the reflectance fiber probe was pointing toward the bottom of the container.

### 3.2 Animal Experiments

The animal care and experimental procedures of this study were approved by the Animal Research Committee of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. Intraperitoneal anesthesia was implemented using a mixture of $\alpha$-chloralose (50 mg/kg) and urethane (600 mg/kg) in nine male Wister rats (80 to 286 g). Anesthesia was maintained at a depth such that the rat had no response to toe pinch. The rat head was placed in a stereotaxic frame. Figure 5(a) shows a schematic diagram of the setup for in vivo rat brain during cortical spreading depression. First, the propagation speed of CSD, $p$ (mm/min), is calculated as follows:

$$p = \frac{b}{\Delta t_{AB}} \quad (8)$$

where $b$ (mm) is the distance between the position at which the KCl solution is in contact with the brain surface and the Ag/AgCl recording electrode, and $\Delta t_{AB}$ (min) is the time interval.
between the application of KCl, \( t_A \), and the first negative peak of LFP, \( t_B \). The propagation time of CSD between the Ag/AgCl recording electrode and the reflectance fiber probe, \( \Delta t_{BC} \), is then calculated as follows:

\[
\Delta t_{BC} = \frac{c}{p},
\]

(9)

where \( c \) (mm) is the distance between the Ag/AgCl recording electrode and the reflectance fiber probe. Finally, the estimated time of the negative peak of LFP at a position under the reflectance fiber probe, \( \Delta t_{AB} \), can be estimated as follows:

\[
t_c = t_A + \Delta t_{AB} + \Delta t_{BC},
\]

(10)

where \( t_A \) (min) is the onset of KCl application. The estimated arrival time of CSD at the position under the reflectance fiber probe is compared with the time courses of \( \mu'_s(\lambda) \), \( \mu_a(\lambda) \), and \( \text{SiO}_2 \). In order to investigate the effects of changes in electrode position on the estimated time of the negative peak of LFP, we also performed the measurements of LFPs with two recording electrodes for one rat. In this case, recording electrode 1 was placed on the cortex anterior to the edge of reflectance fiber probe [position B in Fig. 5(a)], whereas recording electrode 2 was placed on the cortex posterior to the edge of reflectance fiber probe [position D in Fig. 5(a)].

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Validation of the Proposed Method Using Optical Phantoms

Figure 6 shows the estimated and given values for the reduced scattering coefficient \( \mu'_s \) [Fig. 6(a)] and the absorption coefficient \( \mu_a \) [Fig. 6(b)]. Reasonable results were obtained for both \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \). Correlation coefficients between the estimated and given values are \( R = 0.95 \) (\( p < 0.0001 \)) and \( R = 0.96 \) (\( p < 0.0001 \)) for \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \), respectively. The average root mean square error for \( \mu'_s \) is 8.7 ± 7.2% and that for \( \mu_a \) is 40.6 ± 28.0%. The proposed method yields, in principle, good results for both \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \), as shown in Figs. 4(a) and 4(b). In Fig. 6(b), however, the estimated error for \( \mu_a \) increases as the given value increases, which could be attributed to the fact that the current simulation model does not accurately represent the actual experimental conditions, e.g., the distance between the central and surrounding fibers is not taken into consideration. As described in Sec. 2.2, the value of \( R_s \) detected by the surrounding fiber is sensitive to the change in \( \mu_a \). Therefore, the distance between the central fiber and the surrounding fiber has an impact on the estimation of \( \mu_a \). The cause of the error in \( \mu_a \) should be investigated in the future.

Figure 7 shows the accuracy plots of \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \) for the 15 phantoms at 500 nm. The corresponding given values (conventional true values) are also plotted as grid lines. The value of \( \mu_a \) has a tendency to be underestimated with the increase of \( \mu'_s \), whereas the estimated values of \( \mu'_s \) are almost independent of the values of \( \mu_s \). Figure 8 shows the linearity plots of \( \mu'_s \) versus the given values of \( \mu'_s \) for the 15 phantoms at 500 nm. In Fig. 8(a), the estimated value of \( \mu_a \) is 39.9% for the given values of \( \mu_a = 1.0 \text{ cm}^{-1} \) and \( \mu'_s = 48.2 \text{ cm}^{-1} \). In Fig. 8(b), it can be clearly observed that the trend of the estimated value of \( \mu'_s \) is to decrease with increasing the given value of \( \mu'_s \), which indicates a scattering-to-absorption coupling. In contrast, the plots of the estimated values of \( \mu'_s \) versus the given values of \( \mu'_s \) in Fig. 8(c) show that there is no significant coupling of \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \). Figure 8(d) shows the plots of the estimated values of \( \mu'_s \) versus the given values of \( \mu'_s \). Although the estimated value of \( \mu'_s \) for each condition shows a reasonable result, the system is linear up to \( \mu'_s < 60 \text{ cm}^{-1} \), and then it begins to deviate from linearity.

Figure 9 shows the plot of the noise level as a function of the input energy for both measurements of \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \) at 500 nm. In this case, measurements of \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \) require energies of 1.1 and 3.0 \( \mu_l \), respectively, to reach a noise level of 6%. Figure 10 shows the results of the stability assay at 500 nm for \( \mu'_s \) [Fig. 10(a)] and \( \mu_a \) [Fig. 10(b)]. The time courses are taken immediately after the instrument has been switched on, for a total of 1 h. The horizontal dashed lines represent a range of ±0.5 and ±1.0% with respect to the average value calculated in the last 15 min of the measurement period. A reasonable warm-up time seems to be 40 min, after which the instrument is stable in the assessment of both \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \) within ±0.5%. Figure 11 shows the results of the reproducibility assay for both \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \) at 500 nm over five different days. All experimental conditions were kept as constant as possible (e.g., maintaining room temperature, allowing warming-up time, etc.). The average dispersions of \( \mu'_s \) and \( \mu_a \) were 1.6 and
4.6%, with the maximum displacements of 3.7 and 8%, respectively.

4.2 Animal Experiments

Figure 12 shows the typical time courses of the reduced scattering coefficient spectrum $\mu_s' (\lambda)$ [Fig. 12(a)] and the absorption coefficient spectrum $\mu_a (\lambda)$ [Fig. 12(b)] during KCl-induced CSD, obtained using the proposed method. In Fig. 12(a), the reduced scattering coefficient spectrum $\mu_s' (\lambda)$ has a broad scattering spectrum, exhibiting a larger magnitude at shorter wavelengths. The estimated scattering spectrum also has two peaks in the wavelength range of 500 to 600 nm, which are probably due to scattering by red blood cells (RBCs). In Fig. 12(b), the wavelength-dependence of $\mu_a (\lambda)$ is dominated by the spectral characteristics of hemoglobin. CSD is associated with a brief and small initial hypoperfusion followed by a profound hyperemia. This pattern of hemodynamic response to CSD can be clearly observed in temporal changes in $\mu_a (\lambda)$ after KCl stimulation, as shown in Fig. 12(b). Note that the elevations of both $\mu_s'$ and $\mu_a$ in the wavelength range of 500 to 600 nm occurred repeatedly after the topical application of KCl.

Figure 13 shows the typical time courses of the reduced scattering coefficient $\mu_s'$ and the absorption coefficient $\mu_a$ at specific wavelengths, StO2, and LFP during CSD. The negative peak of LFP was observed at 158 s after the application of KCl. The propagation speed of the first CSD was $p = 2.62 \text{ mm/min}$. The estimated time of the negative peak of LFP at the position under the reflectance fiber probe was expected to be $t_c = 272 \text{ s}$ [dashed lines in Figs. 13(a) and 13(b)]. The temporal increases in $\mu_s'$ and $\mu_a$ in the wavelength range of 500 to 600 nm occurred repeatedly after the topical application of KCl.
The response of StO2 to the average values calculated over five days. In contrast, the value of $\mu_s(500)$ was observed at 369 s, which corresponds to the estimated times of the negative peak of LFP obtained by electrodes 1 and 2.

Figure 15 shows the estimated time of the negative peak of LFP at the position under the reflectance fiber probe and the first peak time of scattering $\mu_s(500)$ at 500 nm obtained from all nine samples. The estimated arrival time agrees well with the first peak time of scattering $\mu_s(500)$ at 500 nm. The correlation coefficient between the estimated time of negative peak of LFP at the position under the reflectance fiber probe and the first peak time of scattering $\mu_s(500)$ at 500 nm is $R = 0.99$ ($p < 0.0001$). This result indicates that the scattering change at this wavelength synchronizes with the dc shift of LFP. The negative dc shift of LFP has been said to be coincident with a rise in extracellular potassium and can evoke cell deformation generated by water movement between intracellular and extracellular compartments, and, hence, light scattering by tissue.38,39 Therefore, the increase in $\mu_s$ before the profound increase in $\mu_s$ observed at both 500 and 585 nm is indicative of changes in light scattering by tissue.

The difference in the time course of $\mu_s$ between the shorter-wavelength region (500 and 585 nm) and the longer-wavelength region (800 nm) is interpreted based on the change in the wavelength dependence of the scattering spectrum by CSD. Figure 16 shows the reduced scattering coefficient $\mu_s(\lambda)$ before, during, and after CSD obtained using the proposed method. The slope of scattering spectrum during CSD becomes steeper than that before or after CSD. This change in the slope of $\mu_s(\lambda)$ causes

\[
\text{Fig. 10} \text{ Stabiliy plots obtained from the phantom experiments for (a) } \mu_s \text{ and (b) } \mu_s(500) \text{ nm. The dashed lines in each figure correspond to } \pm 0.5 \text{ and } \pm 1.0\% \text{ changes with respect to the average of estimated value over the last 15 min of measurements.}
\]

\[
\text{Fig. 11} \text{ Reproducibility plots obtained from the phantom experiments for } \mu_s \text{ and } \mu_s \text{ at } 500 \text{ nm. The plots represent the relative displacement of the estimated } \mu_s \text{ and } \mu_s \text{ at each measurement day with respect to the average values calculated over five days.}
\]
an increase in $\mu'_0$ at the shorter wavelength in the visible wavelength region (500 to 600 nm) and a decrease in $\mu'_0$ at the longer wavelength in the visible wavelength region (600 to 780 nm). The spectrum of the reduced scattering coefficient $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ of biological tissues can be treated as a combination of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ for cellular and subcellular structures of different sizes.\textsuperscript{40} Generally, the sizes of the cellular and subcellular structures in biological tissues are distributed as follows: membranes, <0.01 $\mu$m;\textsuperscript{41} ribosomes, <0.01 $\mu$m;\textsuperscript{42} vesicles, 0.1 to 0.5 $\mu$m;\textsuperscript{41} lysosomes, 0.1 to 0.5 $\mu$m;\textsuperscript{41} mitochondria, 1 to 2 $\mu$m;\textsuperscript{40} nuclei, 5 to 10 $\mu$m;\textsuperscript{40} and cells, 5 to 75 $\mu$m.\textsuperscript{40} Figure 17 shows the spectra of the reduced scattering coefficient $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ calculated by the Mie theory for spheres of various sizes. In the Mie-theory-based calculation, the refractive indices of a sphere and the surrounding medium were set to be 1.46 and 1.35 at a volume concentration of 2%. The slope of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ decreases as the diameter of the sphere $d$ increases. The entire spectrum of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ increases as the diameter of the sphere $d$ increases in the range of $d = 0.01$ to 0.2 $\mu$m, but decreases as the diameter of the sphere $d$ increases in the range of $d = 0.6$ to 10.0 $\mu$m. Therefore, the dependence of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ on the particle size in the visible wavelength region shown in Fig. 17 implies that the volume increases in structures <0.2 $\mu$m (membranes, ribosomes, and small vesicles) contribute to the increase in $\mu'_0$ at the shorter wavelength in the visible wavelength region, whereas the volume increases in structures >0.6 $\mu$m (mitochondria, nuclei, and cells) contribute to the decrease in $\mu'_0$ in the longer wavelength in the visible wavelength region. If the volume increases in all cellular and subcellular structures occur simultaneously, the net scattering spectrum will have a greater slope of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$. On the other hand, it has been reported that the slope of the scattering spectrum obtained from the cultured cells during apoptosis, in which the cellular and subcellular shrinkages occur, becomes more gentle than that for nonapoptotic cells.\textsuperscript{44} Therefore, the changes in the slope of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ in the visible wavelength region during CSD obtained by the proposed method indicate the swelling of cellular and subcellular structures generated by water movement between intracellular and extracellular compartments induced by depolarization due to the temporal depression of the neuronal bioelectrical activity. On the other hand, the slope of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ in the NIR region in Fig. 16 appears to be the same at baseline and during and after CSD. As shown in Fig. 17, the slope of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ in the NIR region (800 to 900 nm) is almost independent of the diameter of the sphere except for the case of $d = 0.2 \mu$m. As we mentioned above, the spectrum of the reduced scattering coefficient can be expressed as a combination of $\mu'_0(\lambda)$ for the cellular and subcellular structures.
subcellular structures of different sizes. Therefore, it is likely that the slope of $\mu'_s(\lambda)$ in the NIR region is constant even if that in the visible wavelength region is changed due to the morphological changes in the cellular and subcellular structure during CSD. Kohl et al.\textsuperscript{45} assumed that any change in $\mu'_s(\lambda)$ of the tissue does not alter its wavelength dependence, which can be justified for $\mu'_s(\lambda)$ in the NIR region calculated by Mie and Rayleigh scattering theory for the size and relative refractive indices of the scattering components in tissue.\textsuperscript{46}

As shown in Fig. 12(a), both spectral features of scattering by tissue and RBCs appeared in the estimated spectrum of $\mu'_s(\lambda)$. If the estimated reduced scattering spectrum is separated into the spectrum of the tissue itself and that of RBCs, the size distribution of scatter in the tissue may be calculated by applying the least-squares fitting with the scattering spectra shown in Fig. 17.

![Fig. 13 Typical time courses of absorption coefficient $\mu_a$ and reduced scattering coefficient $\mu'_s$ during KCl-induced CSD for (a) 500 nm, (b) 570 nm, (c) 585 nm, and (d) 800 nm. Tissue oxygen saturation (StO$_2$) and local field potential (LFP) are compared with $\mu_a$ and $\mu'_s$ for each wavelength. The dashed lines indicate the estimated time of the negative peak of LFP at the position under the reflectance fiber probe.](image)

![Fig. 14 Time courses of LFP1 and LFP2 during KCl-induced CSD for 500 nm. Reduced scattering coefficient ($\mu'_s$) at 500 nm, absorption coefficient ($\mu_a$) at 500 nm, and tissue oxygen saturation (StO$_2$) are compared with the signals of LFP1 and LFP2. The dashed lines indicate the estimated time of the negative peaks of LFP1 and LFP2 at the position under the reflectance fiber probe.](image)

![Fig. 15 Estimated time of the negative peak of LFP at the position under the reflectance fiber probe and the first peak time of scattering $\mu'_s$ at 500 nm obtained from all nine samples.](image)
to the extracted spectrum of the tissue itself. This issue should be investigated in the future.

The proposed technique works properly when the optical fiber probe is directly in contact with the surface of the exposed brain. In addition, it was necessary to contact the ball-shaped LFP electrode to the surface of the exposed brain. Therefore, the LFP electrode and the reflectance fiber probe cannot be at the same position. When the six sets of the spectrometer and an optical fiber are used for the surrounding detection, the six reflectance spectra can be separately obtained. In such a case, more valuable information about the arrival time of CSD at the reflectance fiber probe may be obtained with a more dispersed geometry. However, in the proposed instrument, the six individual reflectance spectra collected by the six surrounding fibers are integrated and detected by spectrometer 2 as a single reflectance spectra and the electrophysiological signals of exposed rat brain recordings of diffuse reflectance spectroscopy are used for modeling light transport. This is advantageous in specifying a position where the IOSs change due to the intrinsic optical signal without the electrophysiological method.

5 Conclusions

We investigated a method for determining the reduced scattering coefficients, \( \mu_s \), the absorption coefficients, \( \mu_a \), and the tissue oxygen saturation, \( \text{StO}_2 \), of in vivo brain tissue using a single-reflectance fiber probe with two source-collector geometries. We performed in vivo recordings of diffuse reflectance spectra and the electrophysiological signals of exposed rat brain during the CSD evoked by the topical application of KCl. The time courses of \( \mu_a \) in the range of 500 to 584 nm and \( \text{StO}_2 \) indicated a hemodynamic change in the cerebral cortex. The time course of \( \mu_a \) is well correlated with that of \( \mu_a \) at 570 nm, which also reflects the scattering by RBCs. On the other hand, spreading the distances between the central fiber and the six surrounding fibers may be useful for increasing the sampling depth. It will be possible to evaluate \( \mu_a \) and \( \mu_a' \) at deeper regions of the cerebral cortex during CSD by regulating the optical fiber geometry. This issue should be investigated in the future.

Kohl et al.\(^4\) used a spectroscopic analysis to show changes in optical properties in rats during CSD. They treated the attenuation change \( \Delta A(\lambda) \) measured at the specific light-source-detector distance based on the modified Lambert-Beer law. A diffusion theory model of spatially resolved, steady-state diffuse reflectance was used to specify the differential path-length factors for evaluating changes in the chromophore concentrations and the scattering change. Their technique works precisely when the source-collector separation is much larger than 5 nm as the condition for the diffusion equation is fulfilled. For this constraint, it may be difficult to specify a position where the intrinsic optical signals (IOSs) change during CSD. On the other hand, the proposed method estimates the absolute values of \( \mu_s \) and \( \mu_a \) at each wavelength by using the empirical equation established from the results of Monte Carlo simulations. In addition, the proposed method is enabled even if the source-collector separation is much smaller than 5 nm since the Monte Carlo simulation is used for modeling light transport. This is advantageous in specifying a position where the IOSs change during CSD.

One major disadvantage of the proposed method is the lack of a spatial map for absorption and scattering spectra since it is a nonimaging technique. On the other hand, a potentially significant advantage of the proposed method over the conventional multispectral imaging techniques is the capability to perform rapid measurements of the absorption and scattering spectra. Most conventional multispectral imaging requires much time for the wavelength scanning operation. The proposed method will be useful for evaluating the fast IOSs and an in vivo real-time monitoring of brain tissue viability. The results of the present study indicate the potential applicability of the proposed method for evaluating the depolarization of in vivo brains based on the scattering change due to the intrinsic optical signal without the electrophysiological method.
of in vivo brain. The advantages of the proposed method are its simplicity and portability, because the only devices required are a white light source, fiber optics, and two spectrometers. Since the proposed method can be used to simultaneously evaluate the changes in both hemodynamic response and tissue morphology, the proposed method will be useful for studying neurovascular coupling in the in vivo brain tissues. We intend to further extend the proposed method in order to investigate pathophysiological conditions in neurological disorders, such as traumatic brain injury, seizure, and ischemia.

Acknowledgments

The present study was supported, in part, by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science.

References

1. A. A. P. Leão, “Spreading depression of activity in the cerebral cortex,” J. Neurophysiol. 76(6), 589–590 (1944).
2. A. Gorji, “Spreading depression: a review of the clinical relevance,” Brain Res. Rev. 38(1–2), 33–60 (2001).
3. G. G. Somjen, “Mechanisms of spreading depression and hypoxic spreading depression-like depolarization,” Physiol. Rev. 81(3), 1065–1096 (2001).
4. M. Lauritzen, “Pathophysiology of the migraine aura. The spreading depression theory,” Brain 117(1), 199–210 (1994).
5. H. Oka et al., “Traumatic spreading depression syndrome: review of a particular type of head injury in 37 patients,” Brain 100(2), 287–298 (1977).
6. M. Fabricius et al., “Association of seizures with cortical spreading depression and peri-infarct depolarisations in the acutely injured human brain,” Clin. Neurophysiol. 119(9), 1973–1984 (2008).
7. K. A. Hossman, “Perifrontal depolarizations,” Cerebrovasc. Brain Metab. Rev. 8(3), 195–208 (1996).
8. K. Takano et al., “The role of spreading depression in focal ischemia evaluated by diffusion mapping,” Ann. Neurol. 39(3), 308–318 (1996).
9. C. Ayata et al., “Pronounced hyperperfusion during spreading depression in mouse cortex,” J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. 24(10), 1172–1182 (2004).
10. I. Sazhotinskya et al., “Hypoxia and hypotension transform the blood flow response to cortical spreading depression from hyperemia into hypoperfusion in the rat,” J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. 28(7), 1369–1376 (2008).
11. C. Zhou et al., “Diffuse optical correlation tomography of cerebral blood flow during cortical spreading depression in rat brain,” Opt. Express 14(3), 1125–1144 (2006).
12. A. M. Ba et al., “Multiwavelength optical intrinsic signal imaging of cortical spreading depression,” J. Neurophysiol. 88(5), 2726–2735 (2002).
13. M. Guio et al., “Cortical spreading depression produces long-term disruption of activity-related changes in cerebral blood volume and neurovascular coupling,” J. Biomed. Opt. 10(1), 011004 (2005).
14. S. Chen et al., “In vivo optical reflectance imaging of spreading depression waves in rat brain with and without focal cerebral ischemia,” J. Biomed. Opt. 11(3), 034002 (2006).
15. T. Bonhoeffer and A. Grinvald, Brain Mapping: The Methods, Academic Press, San Diego (1996).
16. I. Nishidate, K. Yoshida, and M. Sato, “Changes in optical properties of rat cerebral cortical slices during oxygen glucose deprivation,” Appl. Opt. 49(34), 6617–6623 (2010).
17. R. R. Anderson and J. A. Parrish, “The optics of human skin,” J. Invest. Dermatol. 77(1), 13–19 (1981).
18. A. Ishimaru, Wave Propagation and Scattering in Random Media, Academic Press, New York (1978).
19. L.-H. Wang, S. L. Jacques, and L.-Q. Zheng, “MCML-Monte Carlo modeling of photon transport in multi-layered tissues,” Comput. Methods Programs Biomed. 47(2), 131–146 (1995).
44. C. S. Mulvey, C. A. Sherwood, and I. J. Bigio, “Wavelength-dependent backscattering measurements for quantitative real-time monitoring of apoptosis in living cells,” *J. Biomed. Opt.* 14(6), 064013 (2009).
45. M. Kohl et al., “Separation of changes in light scattering and chromophore concentrations during cortical spreading depression in rats,” *Opt. Lett.* 23(7), 555–557 (1998).
46. R. Graaff et al., “Reduced light-scattering properties for mixtures of spherical particles: a simple approximation derived from Mie calculations,” *Appl. Opt.* 31(10), 1370–1376 (1992).

**Izumi Nishidate** is an associate professor in the Graduate School of Bio-Applications and Systems Engineering, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. He received his MS and PhD degrees from Muroran Institute of Technology, Japan. His research interests include diffuse reflectance spectroscopy, light transport in biological tissues, multispectral imaging, and functional imaging of skin and brain tissues.

**Chiharu Mizushima** received her MS degree in engineering from Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Japan, in 2014.

**Keiichiro Yoshida** is a PhD student in the graduate School of Bio-Applications and Systems Engineering, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Japan, where he received his MS degree in engineering in 2012.

**Satoko Kawauchi** is an assistant professor in the Division of Biomedical Information Sciences, National Defense Medical College Research Institute, Japan. She completed her MS degree at Keio University and received a PhD degree in medicine from Kyorin University, Japan. Her research interests include encompass functional imaging of brain, photodynamic therapy, and diagnosing/imaging tissue viability using light scattering.

**Shunichiro Sato** is an associate professor in the Division of Biomedical Information Sciences, National Defense Medical College Research Institute, Japan. He received his MS and PhD degrees from Keio University, Japan. His research interests include photomechanical waves and their application to gene/drug delivery systems, photoacoustic imaging, photodynamic therapy, as well as diagnosing/imaging brain tissue viability.

**Manabu Sato** is a professor in the Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Yamagata University, Japan. He received his MS and PhD degrees from Tohoku University, Japan. His research focus is on optical coherence tomography, spectral imaging, and their applications to imaging of intrinsic optical signals in brain, as well as development of instruments with optical fiber for biological tissues.