

Optical Neural Interface

:Fast Optical Measurement of

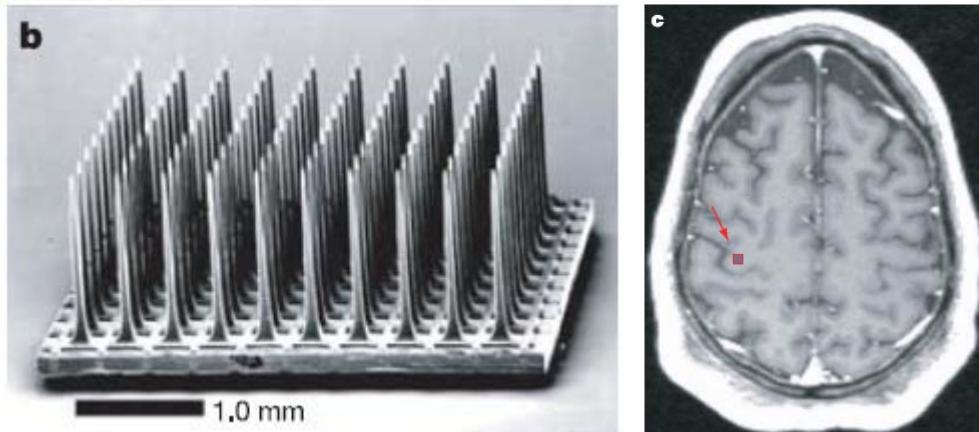
Neural Activity in Brain Tissue

Jonghwan Lee and Sung June Kim

Seoul National University

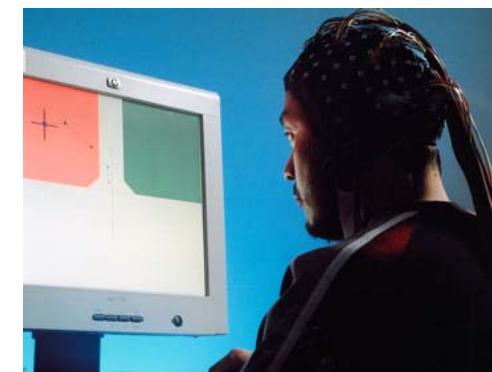
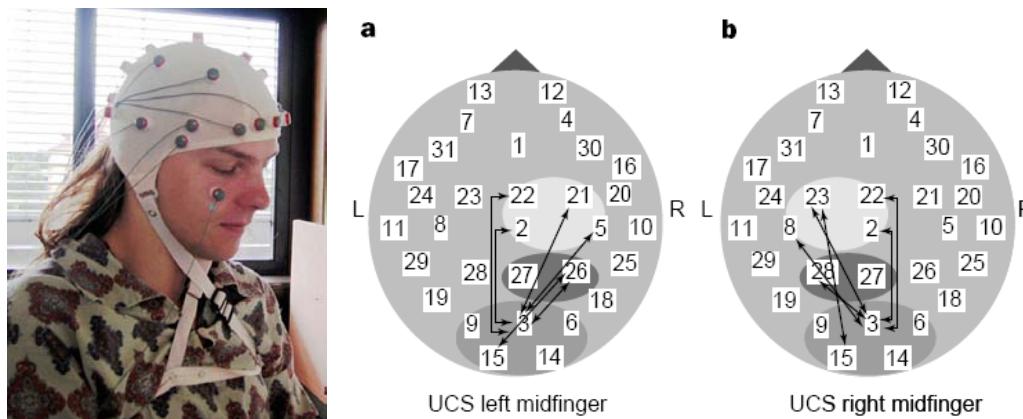
Electrode and EEG

► Electrode-based brain-machine interface (BMI) – Invasive



► EEG-based BMI

– Spatial resolution

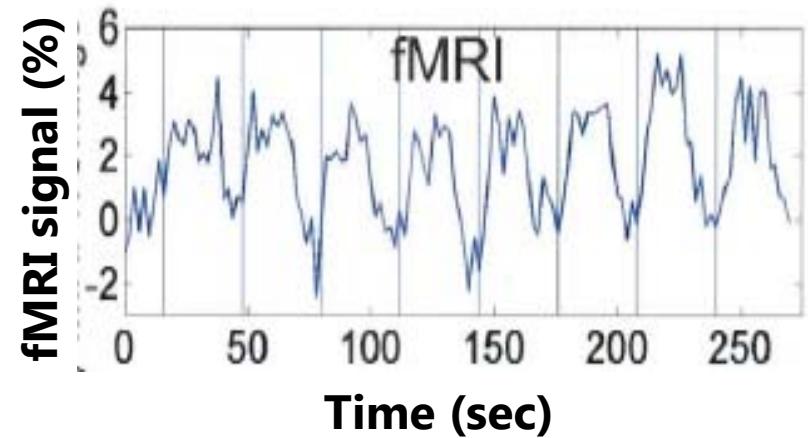
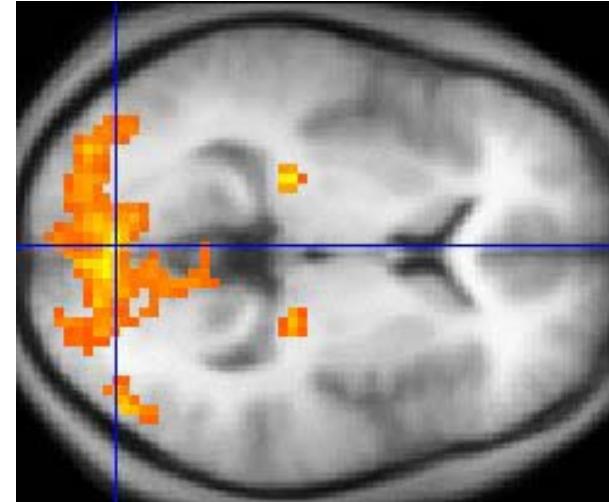


L. R. Hochberg et. al., *Nature* (2006)
H. R. Miltner et. al., *Nature* (1999)

Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)

► Neurovascular coupling

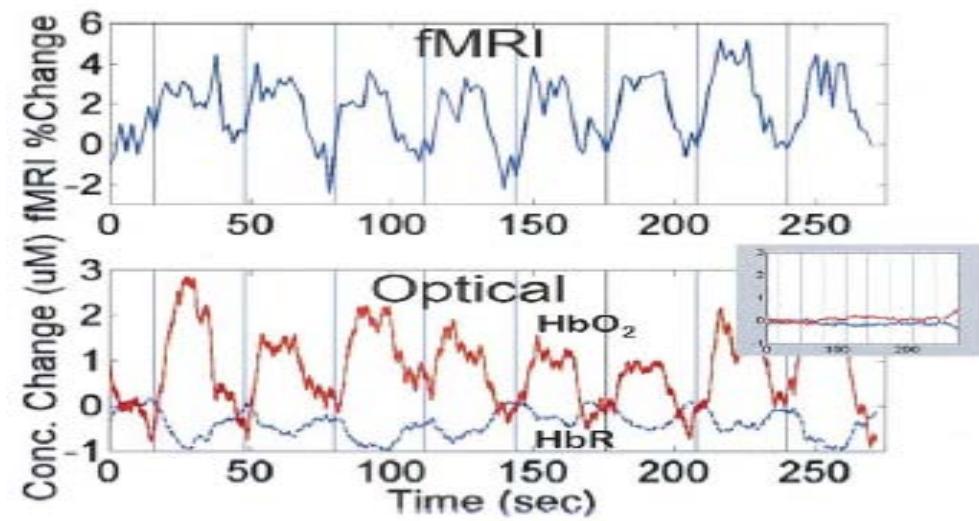
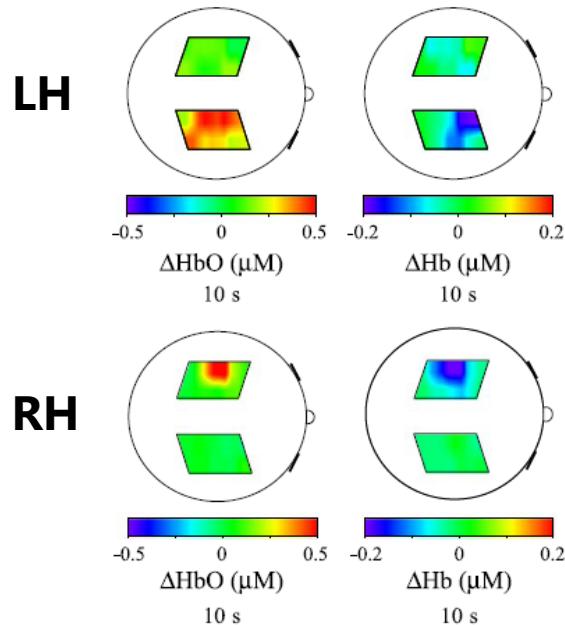
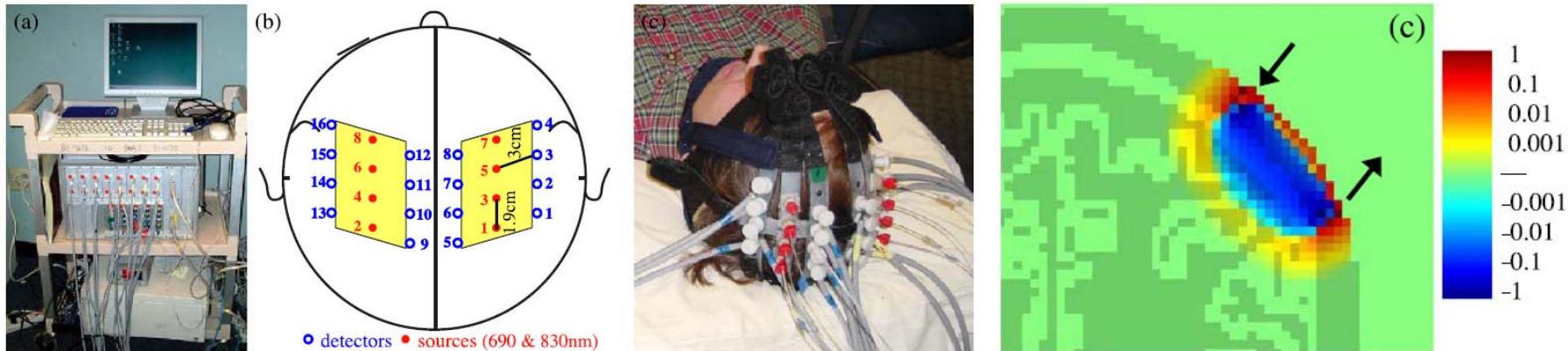
– Time delay & huge device



Diffuse Optical Tomography (DOT / fNIRS)

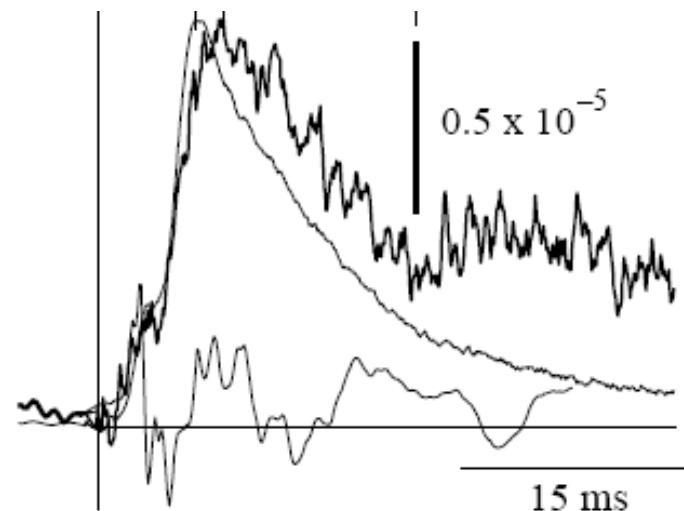
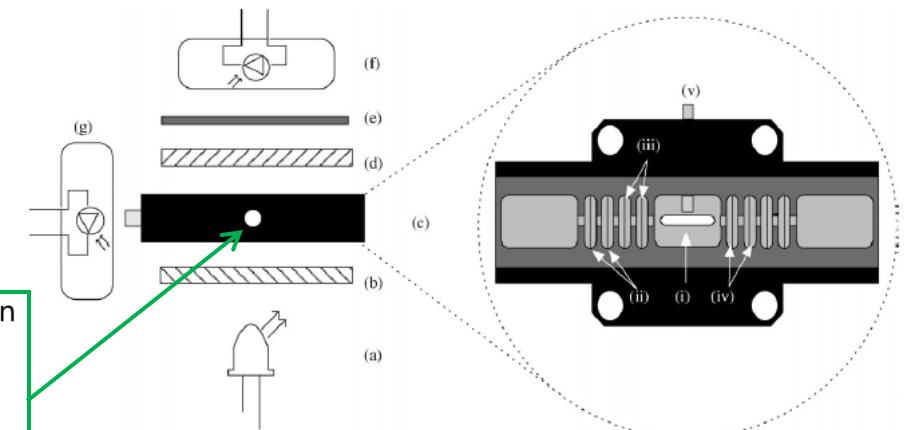
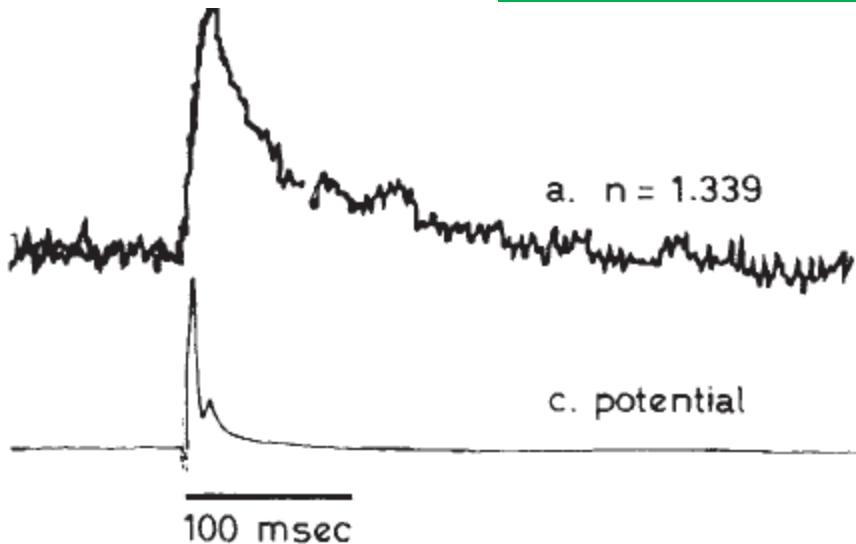
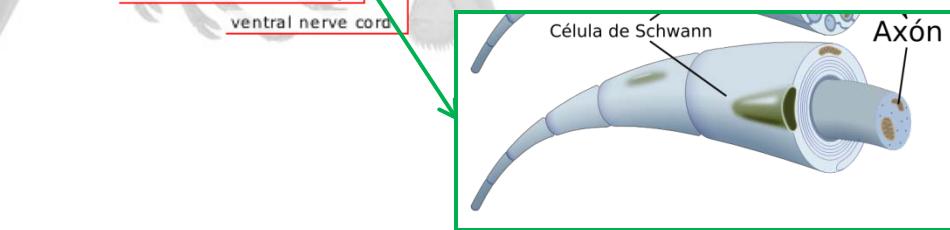
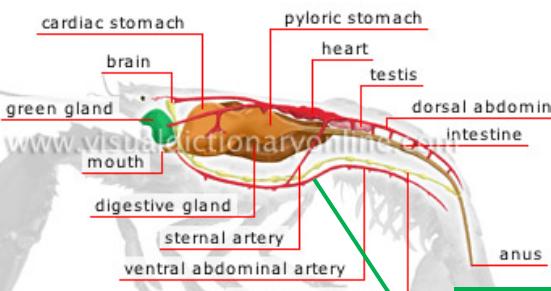
► Neurovascular coupling

– Time delay



M. A. Franceschini et. al., *Neuroimage* (2004)
G. Strangman et. al., *Biol. Psychiat.* (2002)

Optical Recording in Isolated Nerves

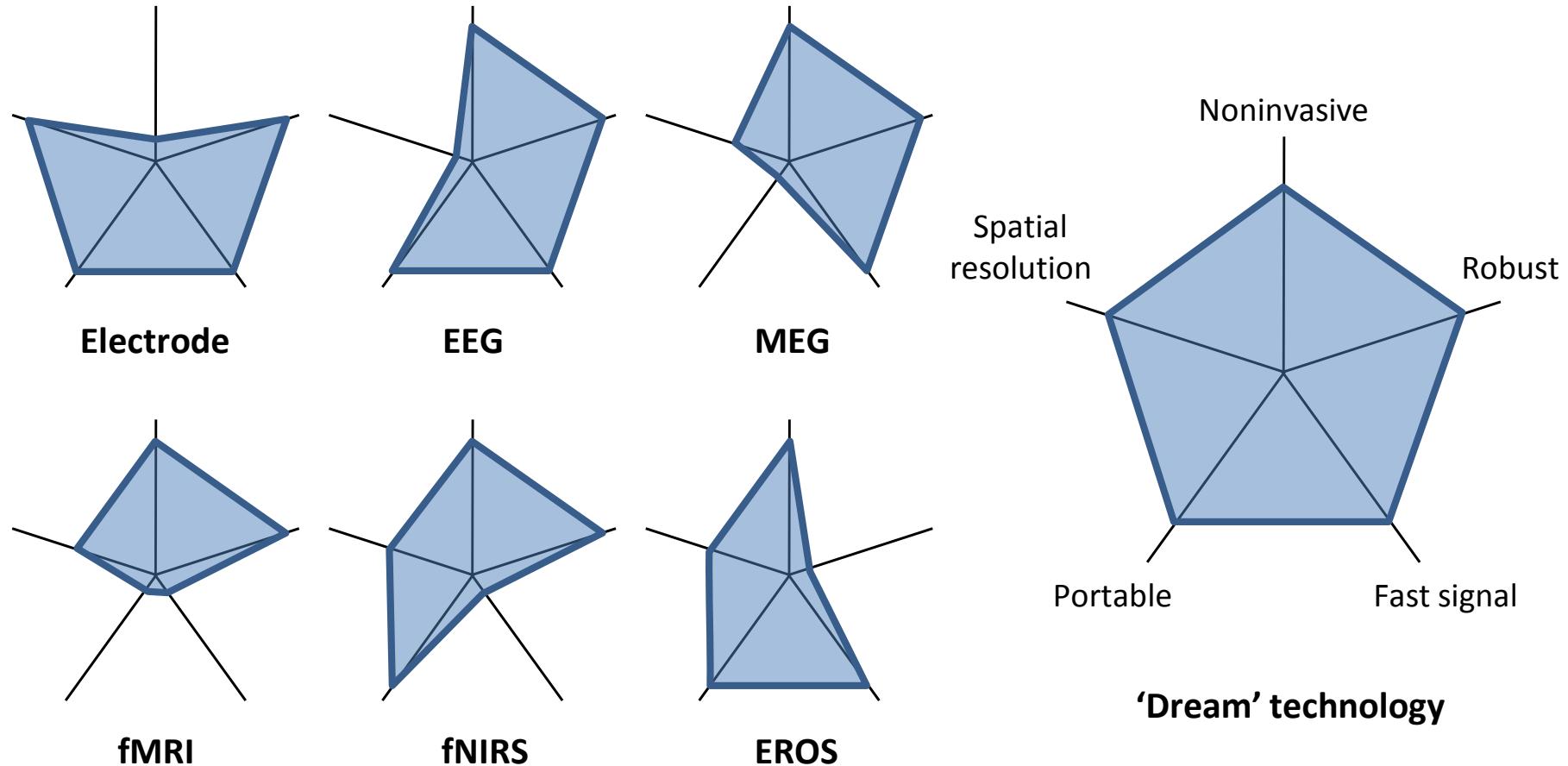


L. B. Cohen et. al., *Nature* (1968)

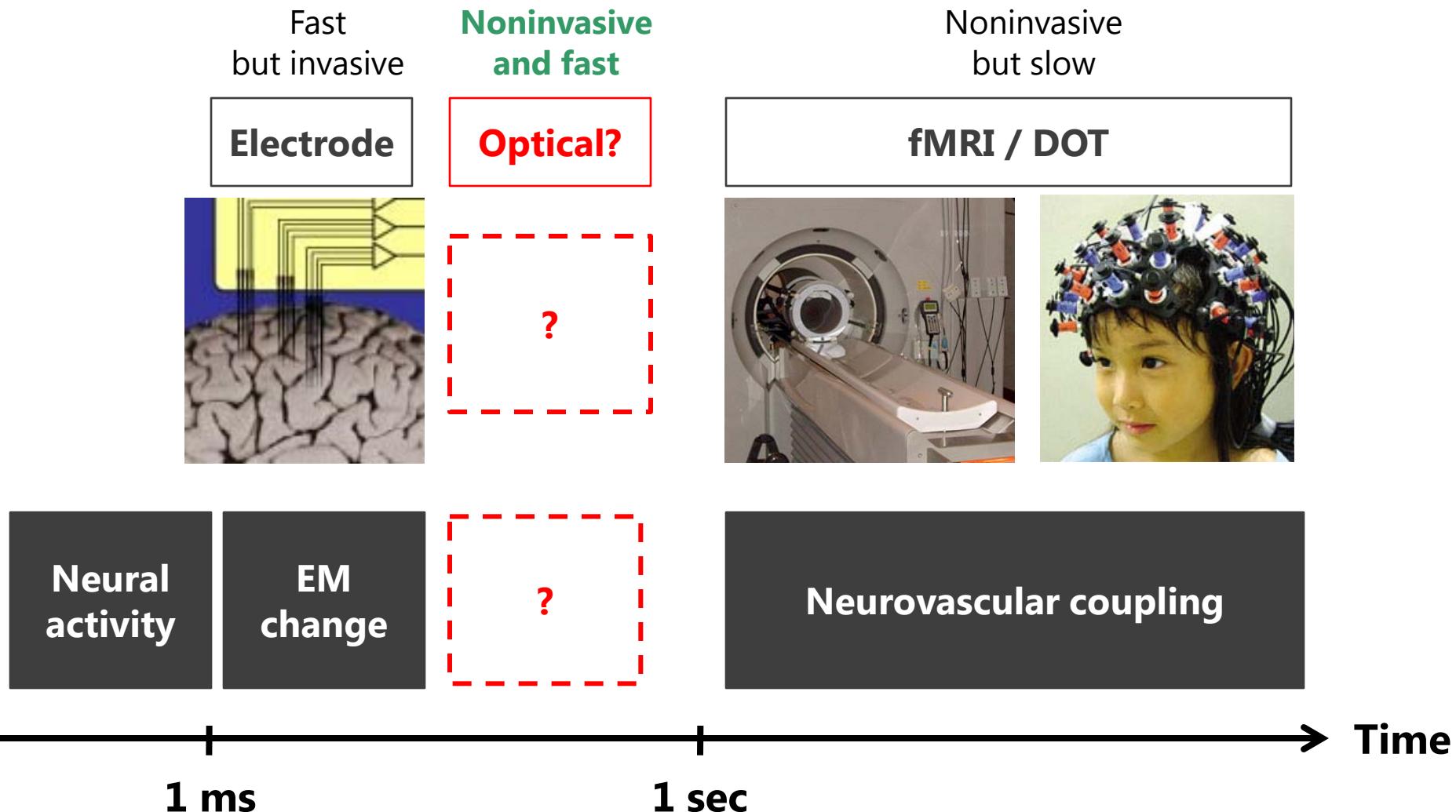
K. M. Carter et. al., *J. Neurosci. Meth.* (2004)

A. J. Founst et. al., *Neurosci.* (2007)

Functional Imaging Techniques



Niche

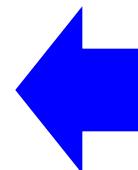
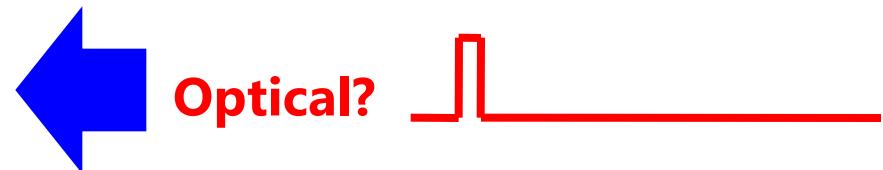
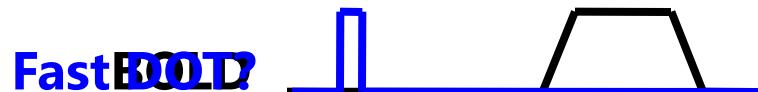
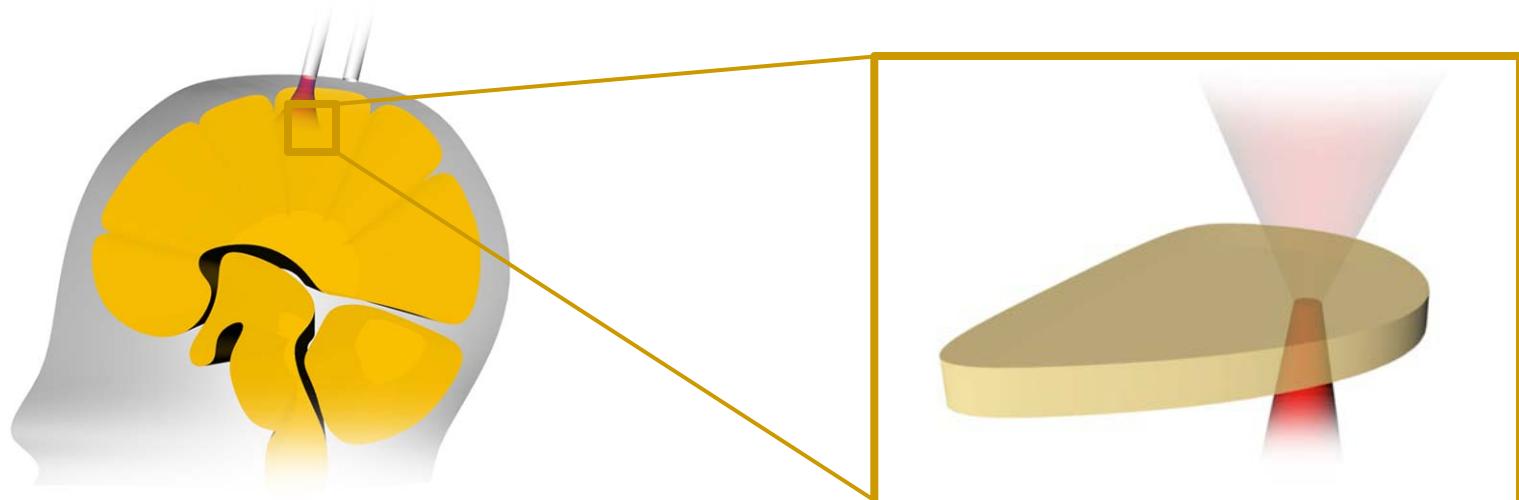


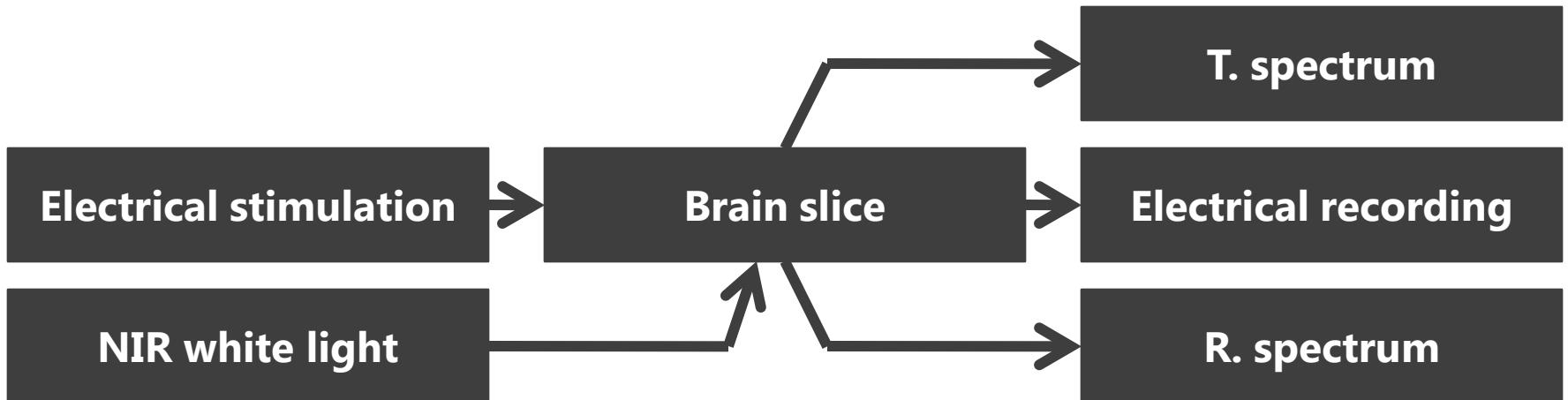
Ex Vivo Study First

1. Characterization of optical change of brain bulk tissue

Bulk tissue ($\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$, $\sim 10^2$ neurons)

2. Application to noninvasive imaging





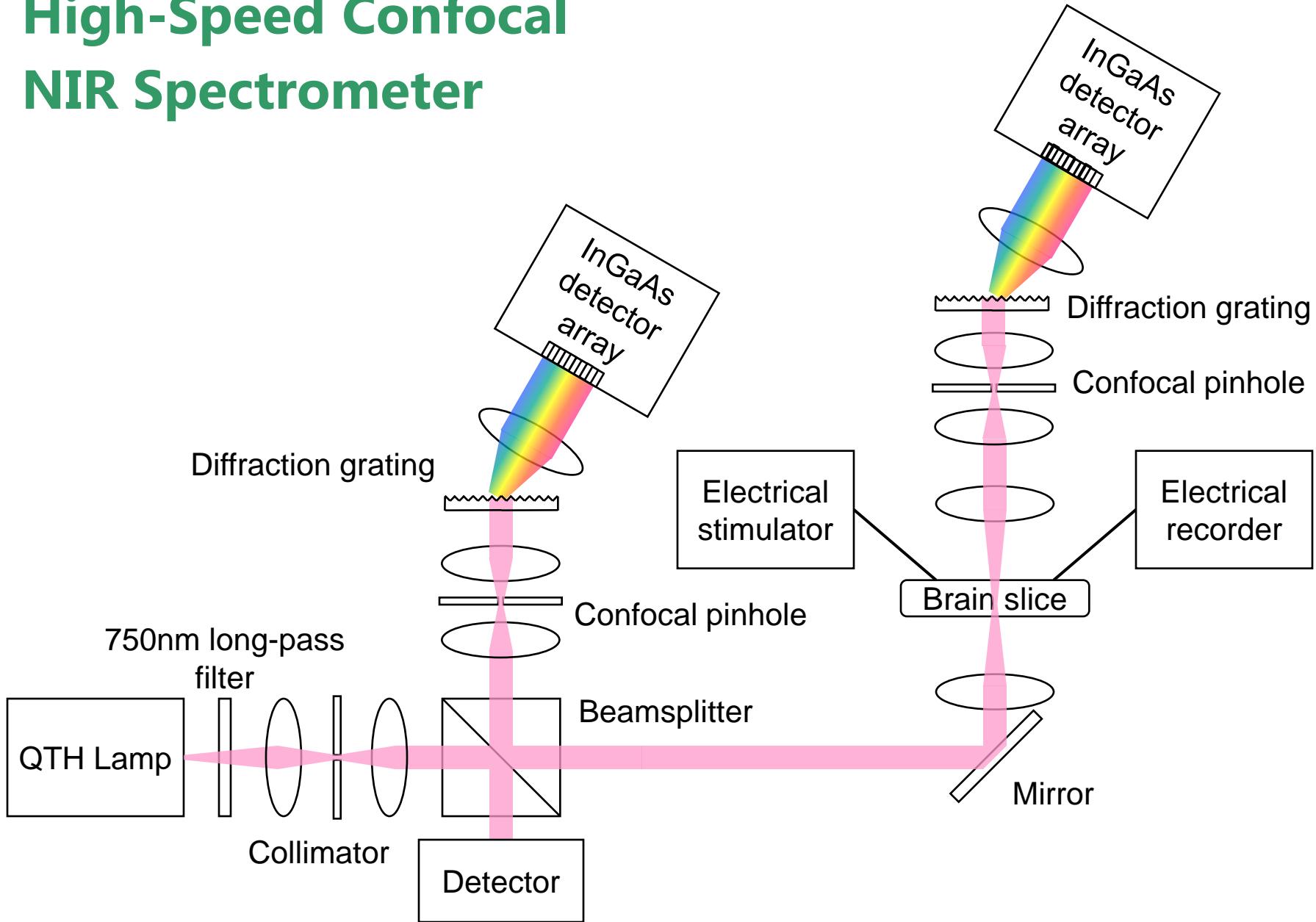
► Physical quantity

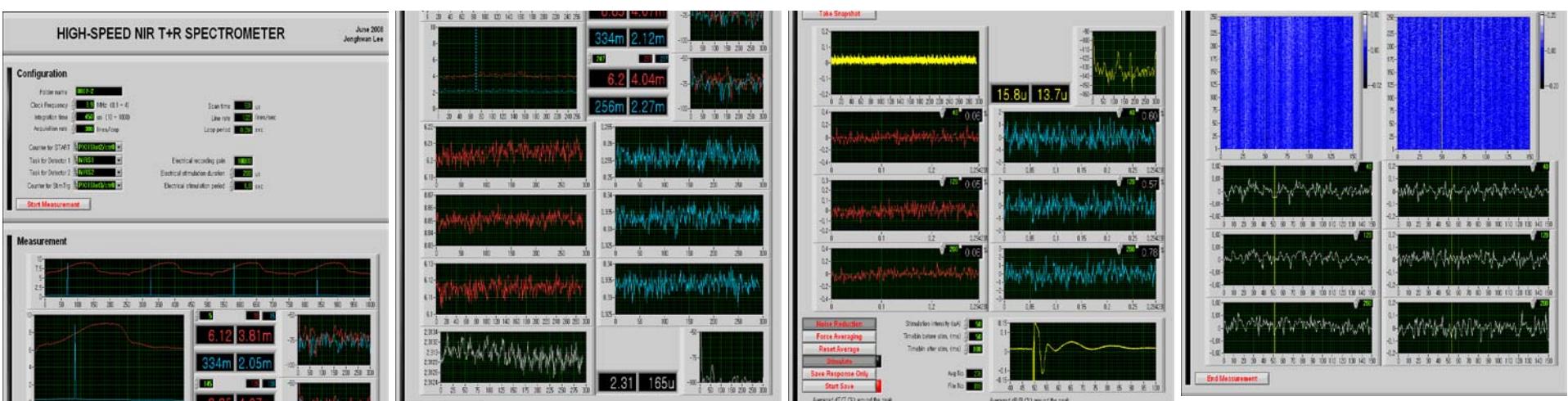
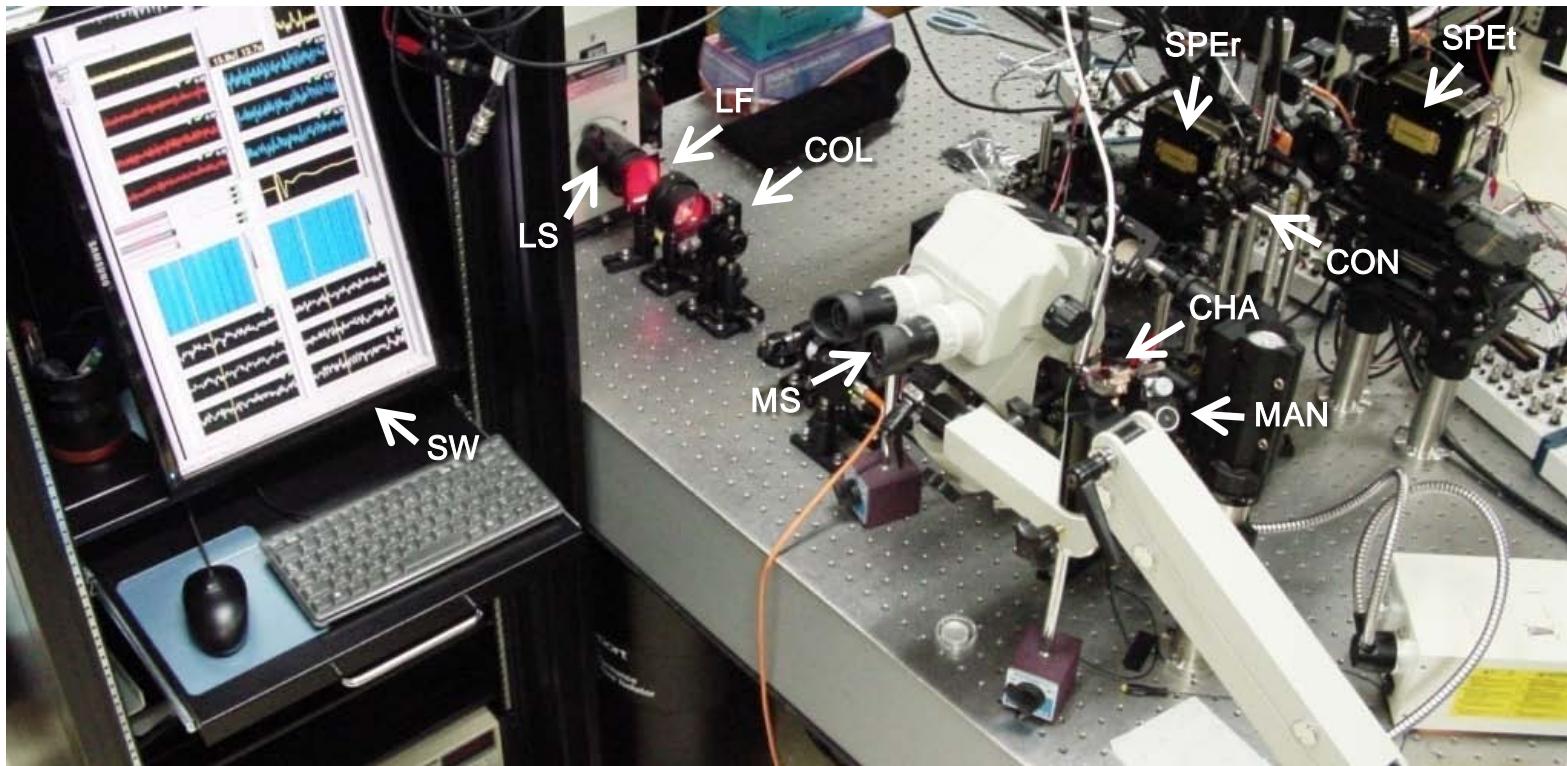
- **NIR (800-1300 nm)**
- **Spectrum**
- **Bulk tissue**

► Requirements

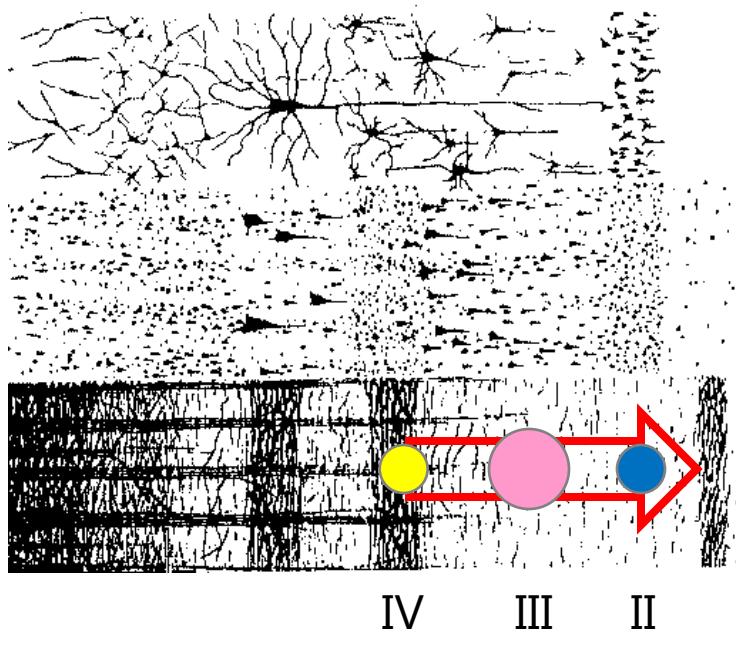
- **Fast** neural activity (~ms)
 - High speed (>500 spectrum line/sec)
 - **Array-based spectrometer**
- Detectable even in the **bulk** tissue
 - Adjustable measurement area (~100 µm)
 - **Confocal setup**

High-Speed Confocal NIR Spectrometer

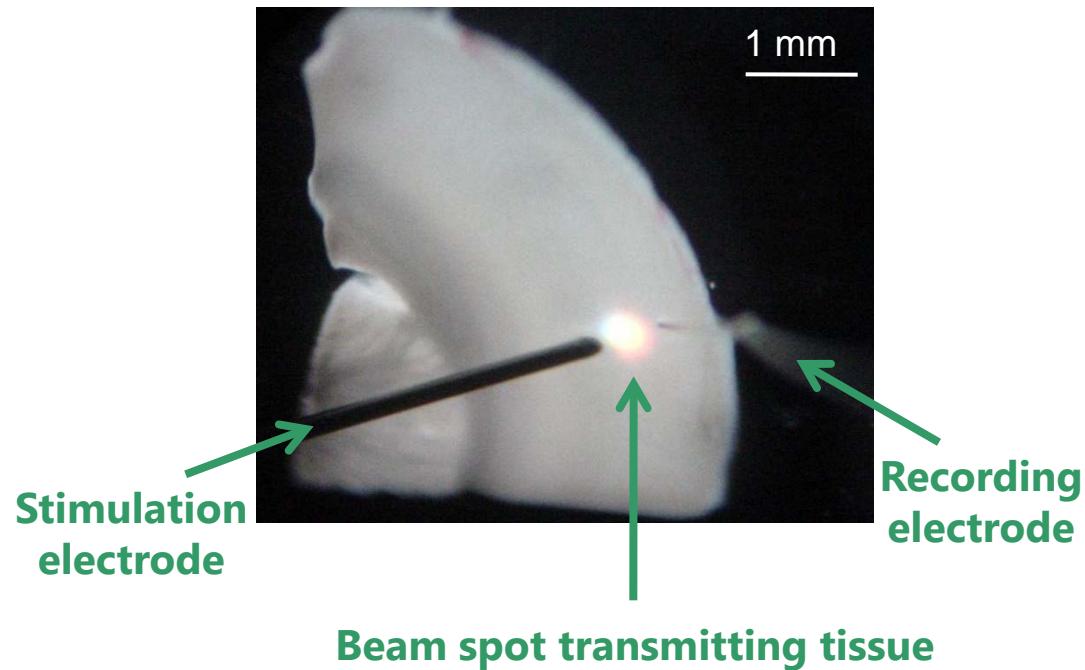




Rat Cortical Slices



- Electrical stimulation
- Optical recording
- Electrical recording
- ➡ Neural activity propagation



Recording
electrode

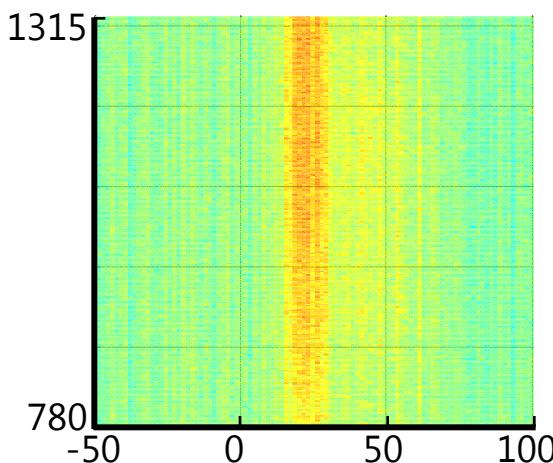
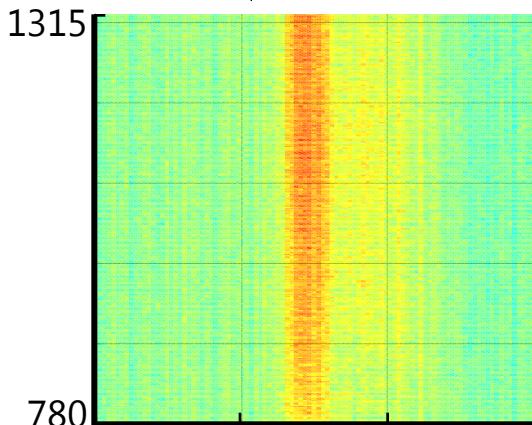
Beam spot transmitting tissue

Stimulation
electrode

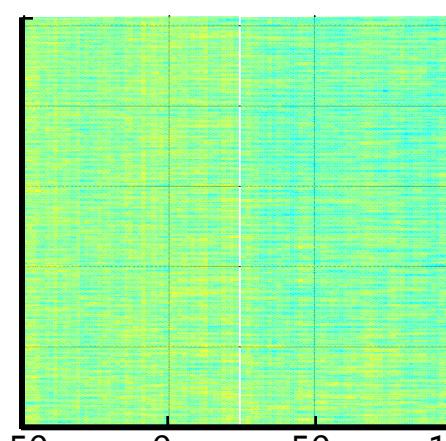
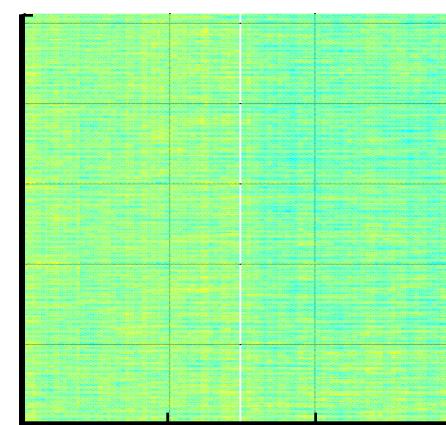
1 mm

Electrical recording
Transmittance changes
Reflectance changes

Where LFP is evoked

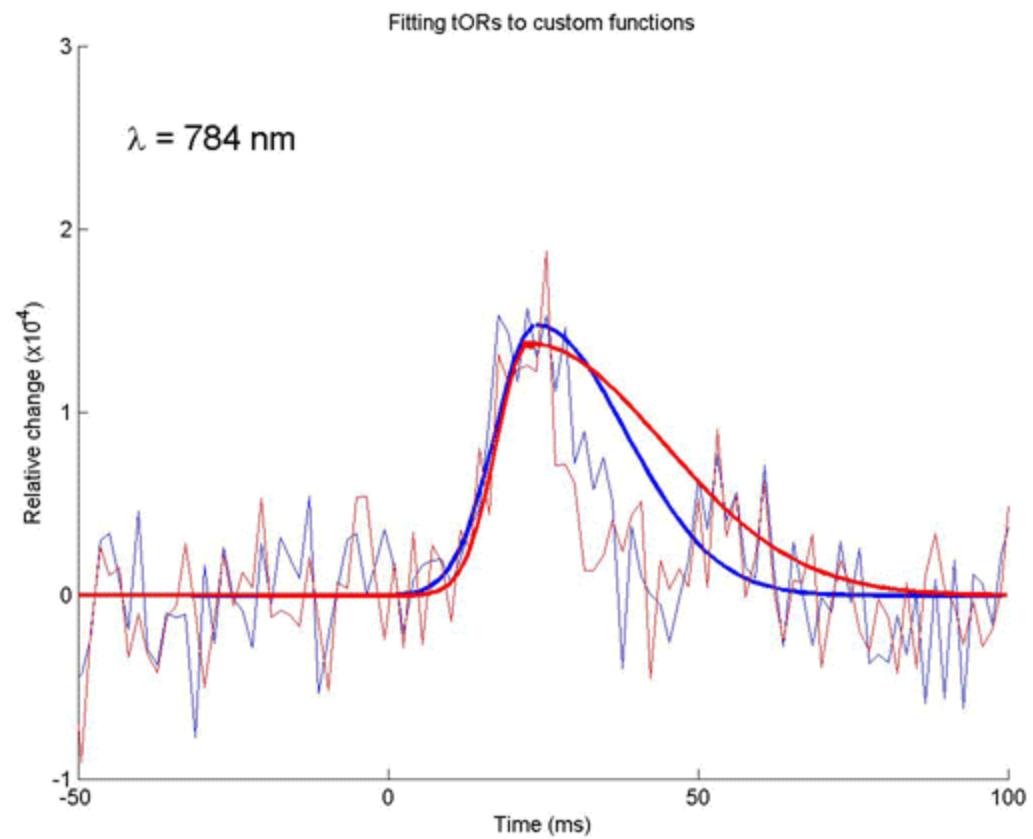
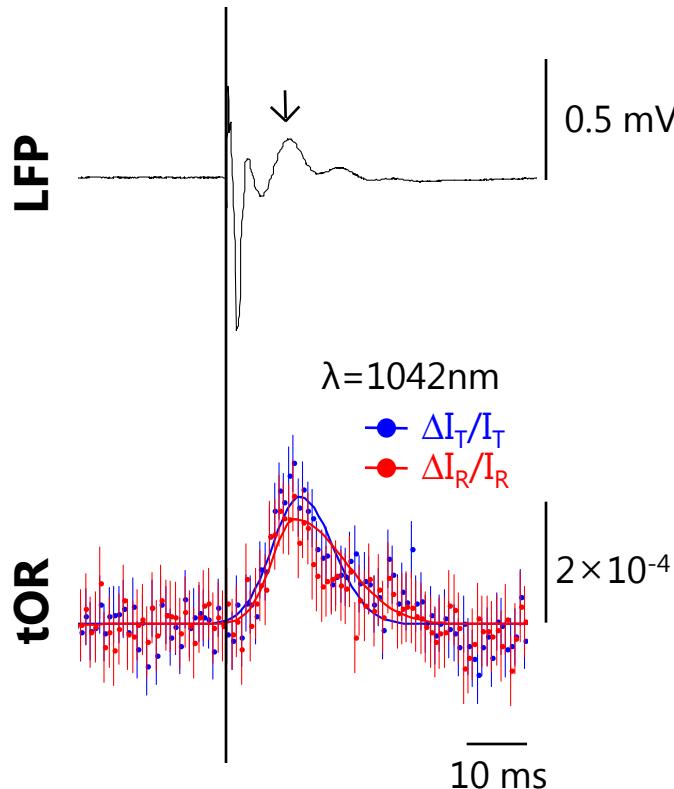


Where no LFP is evoked



Time from the stimulation (ms)

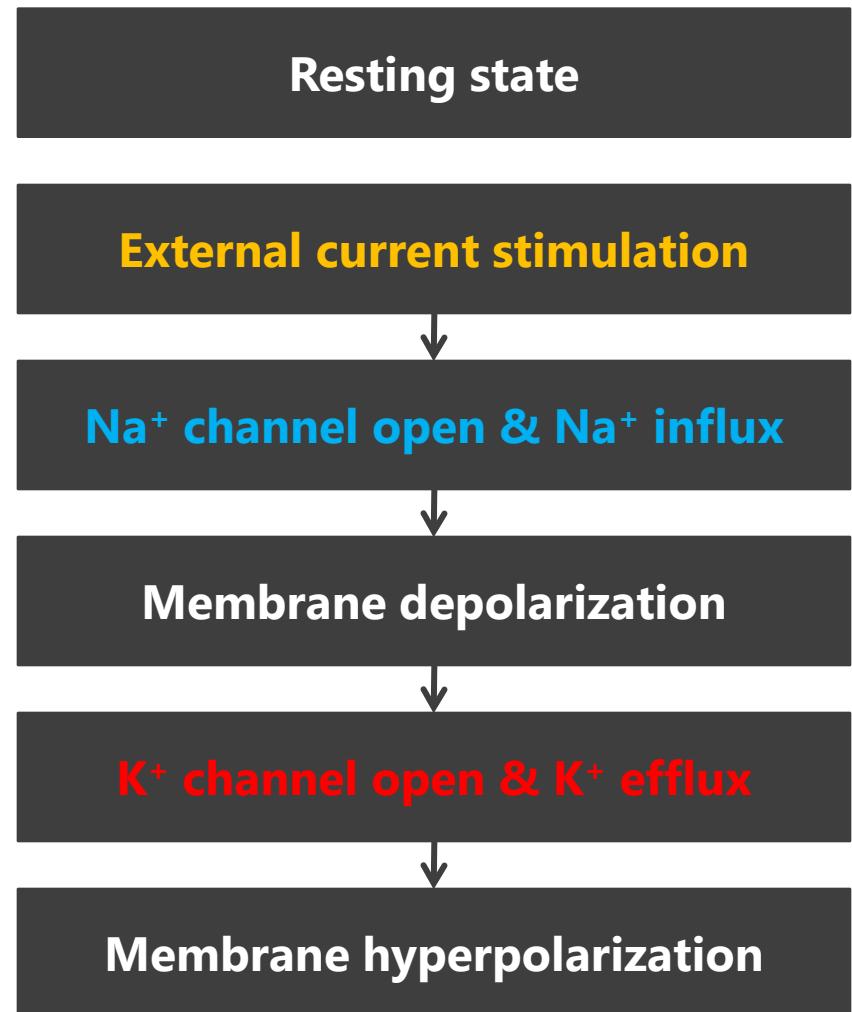
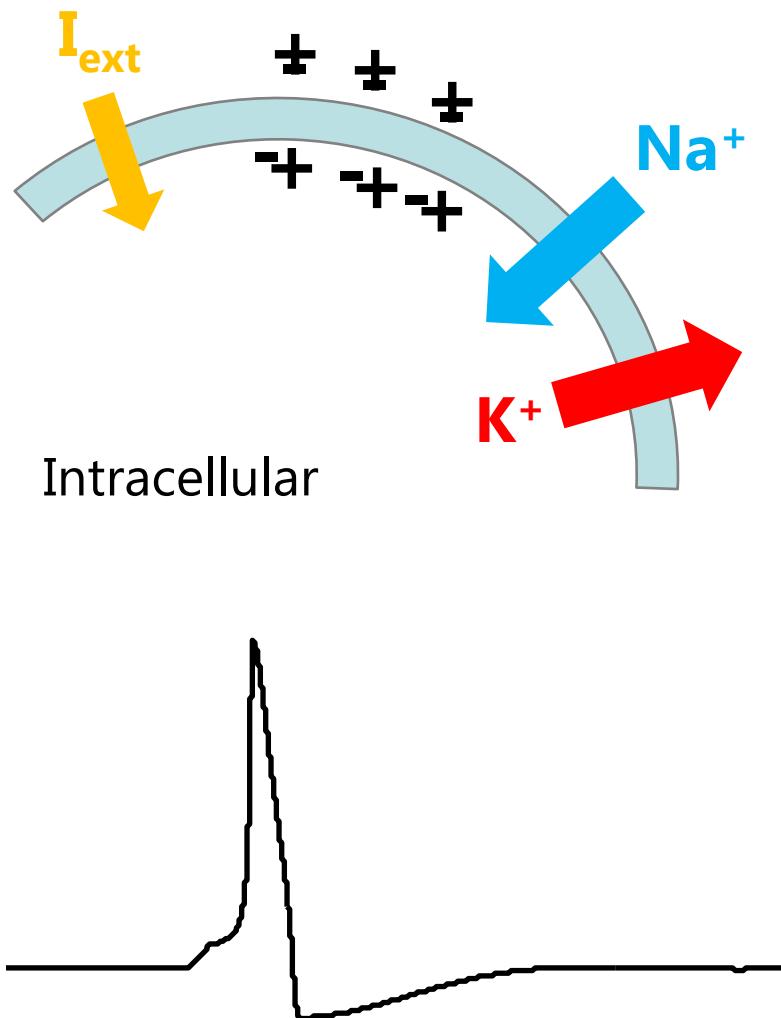
Transient Optical Response (tOR)



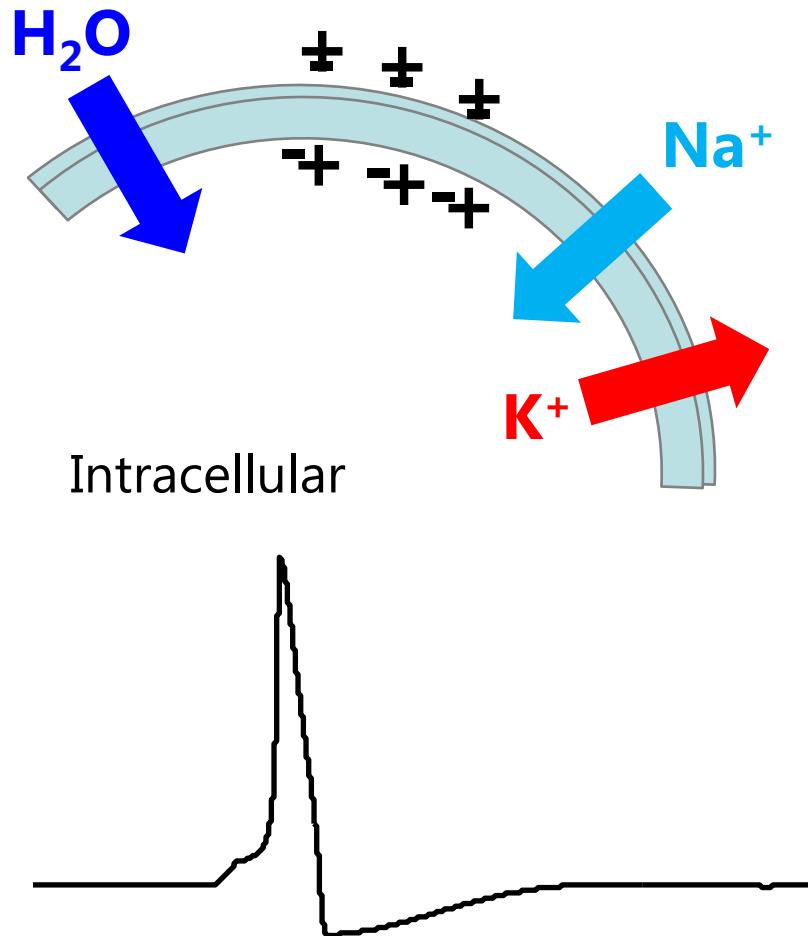
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} A e^{-(t-\tau_p)^2/\tau_r^2}, & t < \tau_p \\ A e^{-(t-\tau_p)^2/\tau_f^2}, & t \geq \tau_p \end{cases}$$

A : amplitude **τ_r** : rising time
 τ_p : peak time **τ_f** : falling time

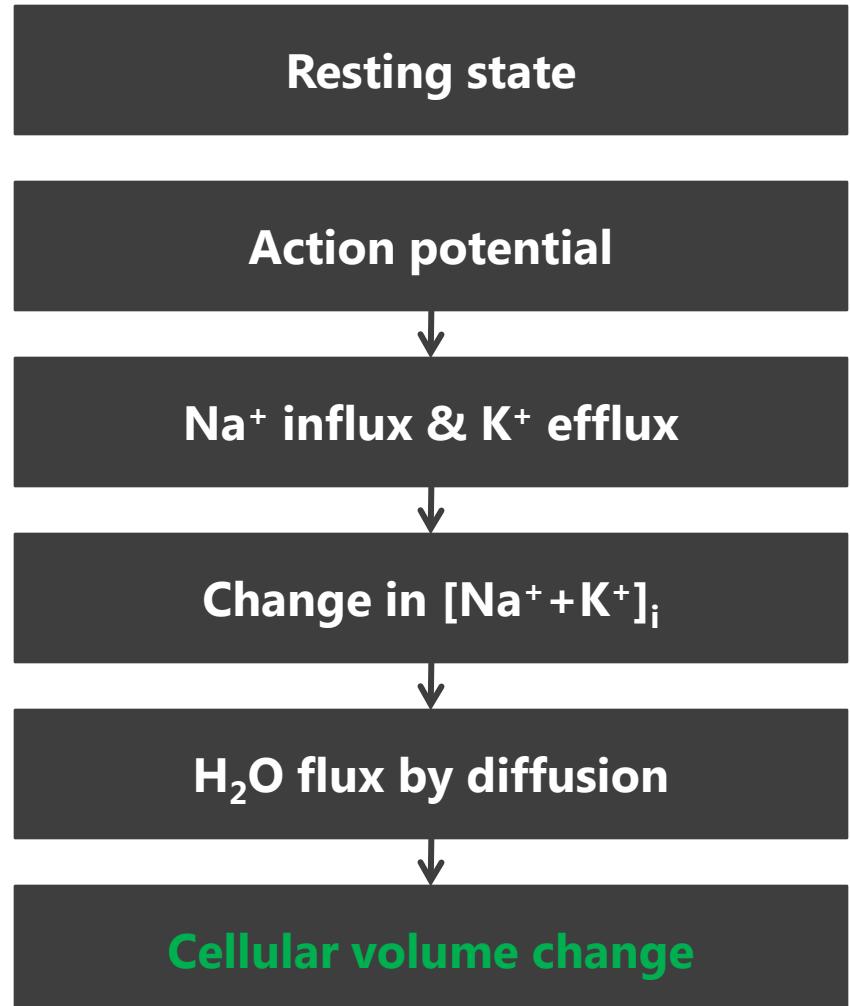
What happens during neural activation



Transient Cellular Volume Change (tCVC)

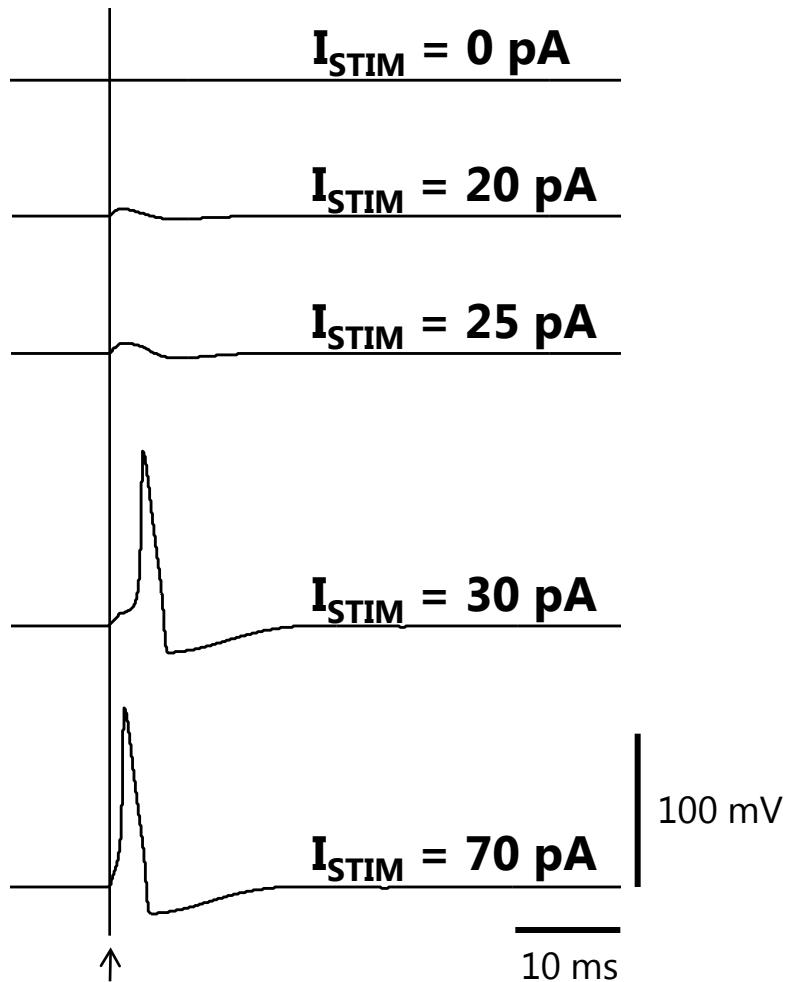


Different time course?

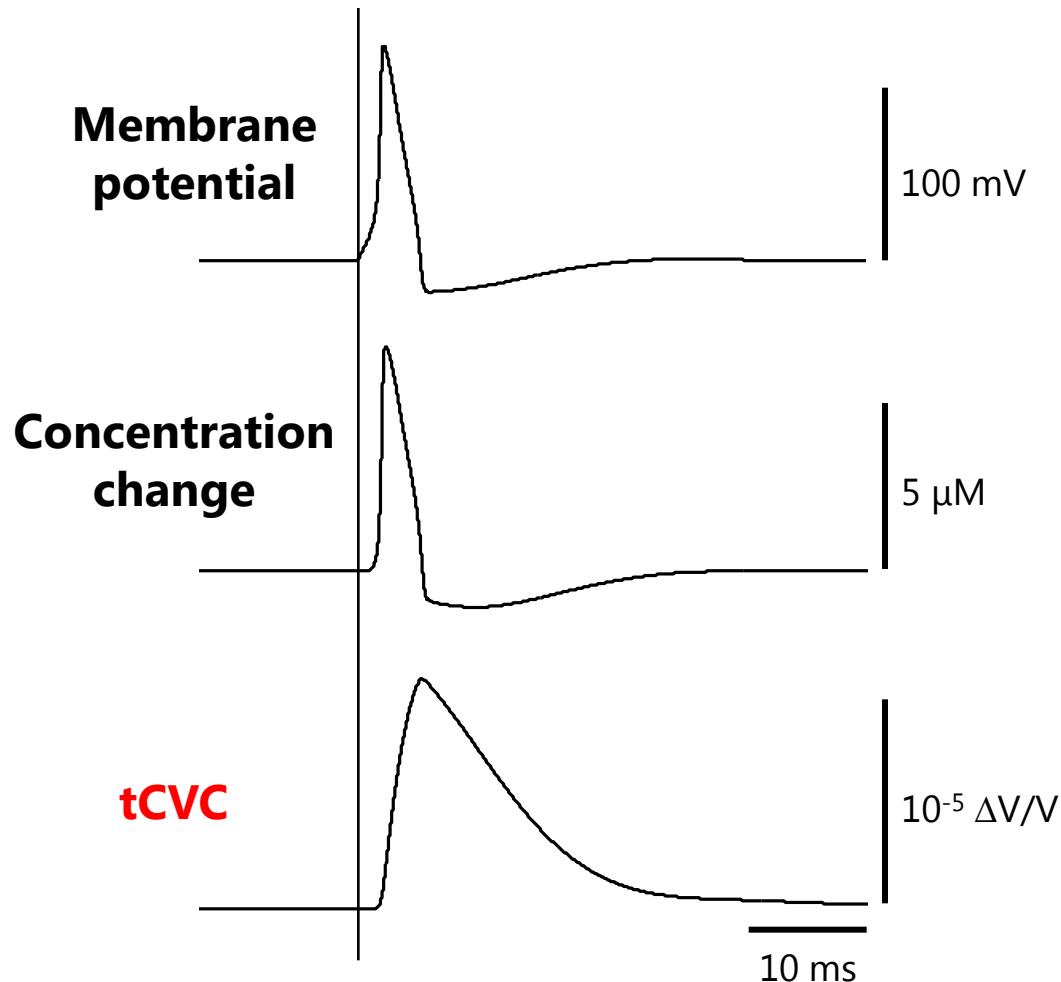


Numerical Results

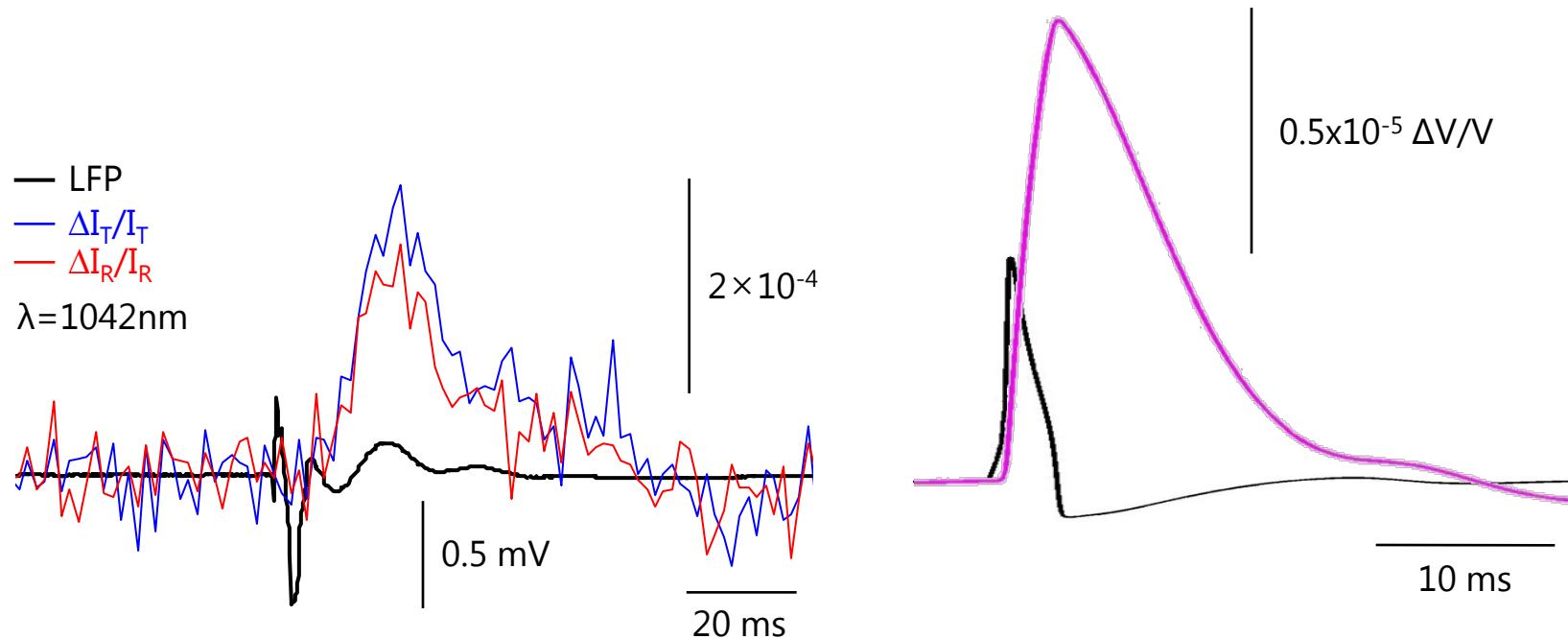
Action potential



Other dynamics ($I_{STIM} = 70 \text{ pA}$)



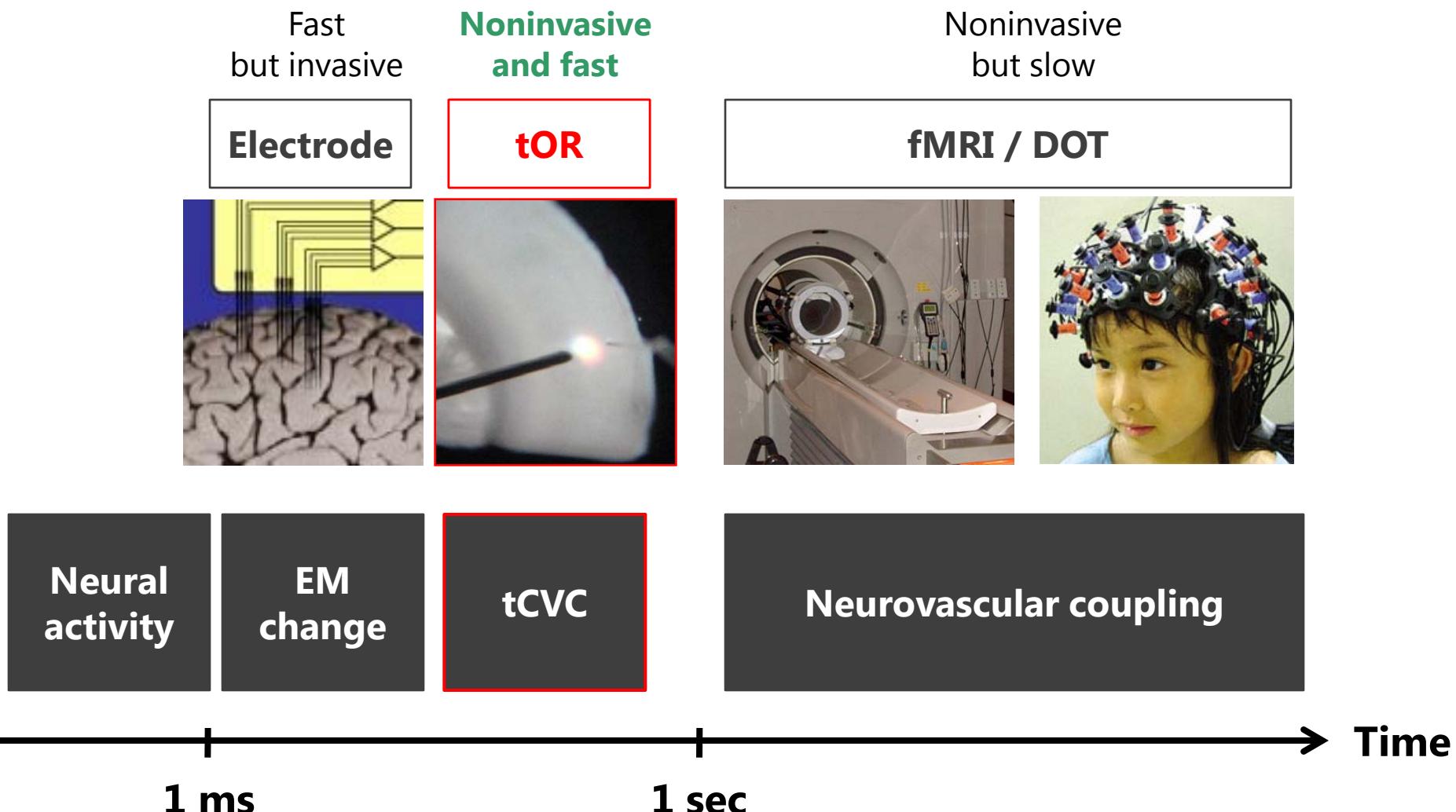
Comparison to the measured tOR



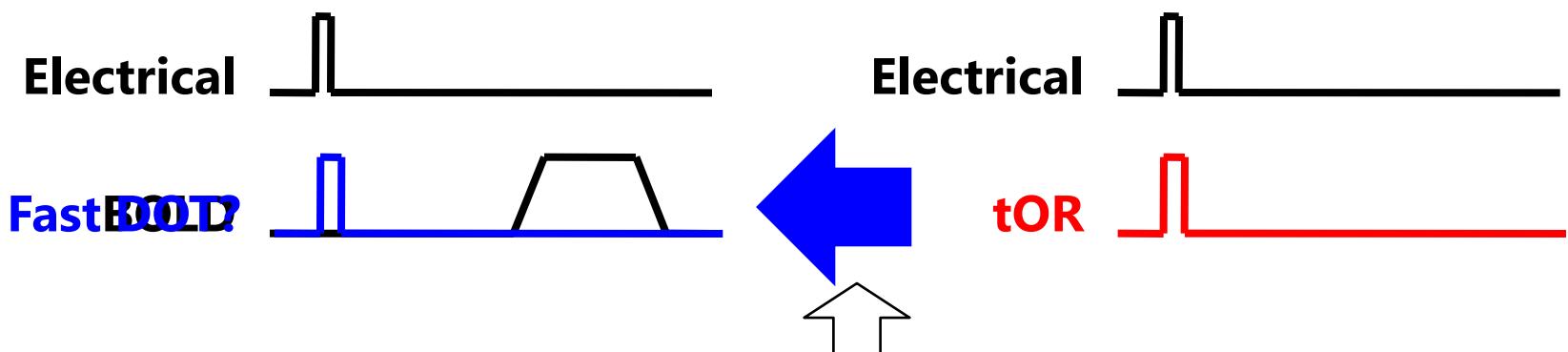
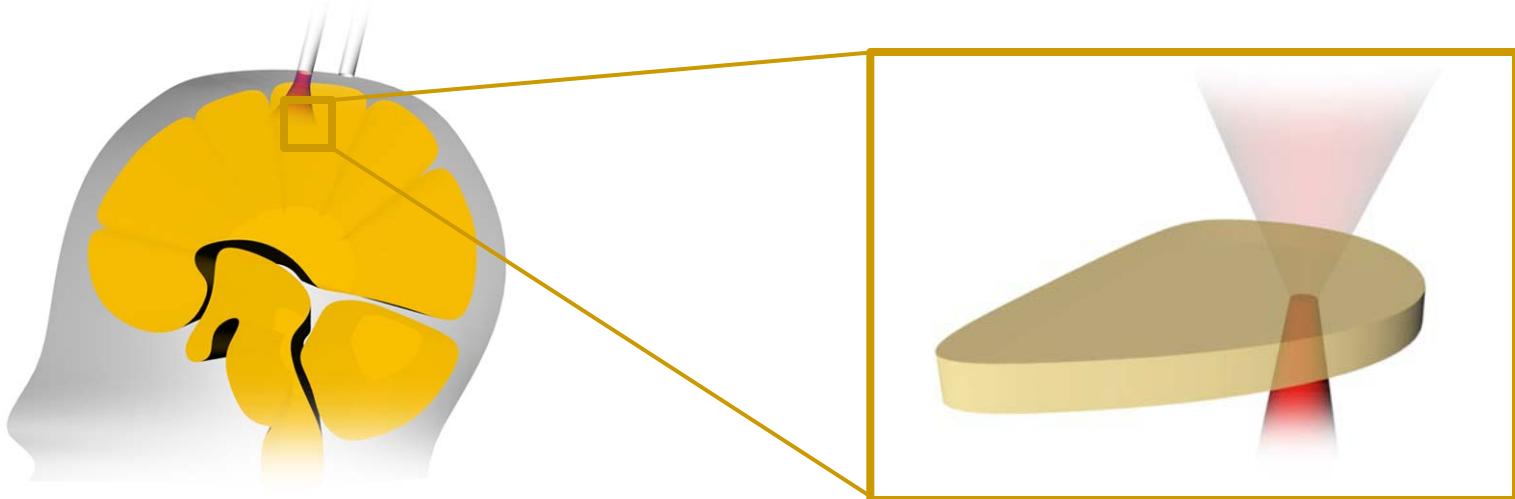
- Lee, 2009
- **Rat cortical slice**
- NIR transmission & reflection
- $\sim 10^{-4}$

- Lee, 2009
- **Single spherical cell**
- Calculated cellular volume change
- $\sim 10^{-5}$

Niche Revisited

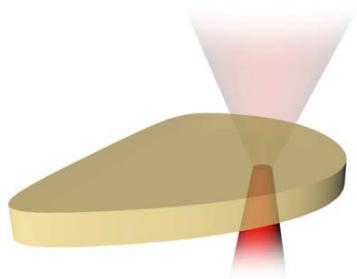


Future Direction

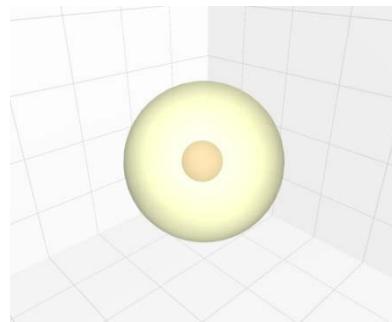


- Confocal probe on the head
- Time-resolved spectroscopy
- Weakly scattered light extraction
- Signal processing such as ICA

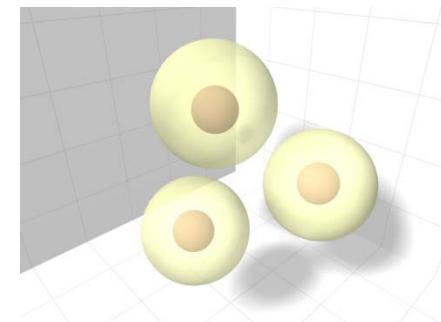
Brain tissue



Theoretical study



Expansion



Phantom study



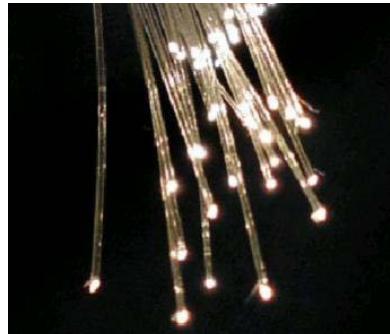
Animal brain



Human brain*



Optical neural probe*



* Patent pending