

## Index

### a

- acidic phosphate 154
- acousto-optic tunable filters (AOTFs) 31–32, 36–37
- agricultural crops and mapping and imaging application 244–245
  - carbohydrates and endosperm 246, 248–250
  - environmental contaminants/crop protection products uptake and fate 253–254
  - environmental impact and processing 251–252
  - lignin and cellulose 250
  - protein secondary structure 250
  - tissue-specific functional-group analysis 245
- airy disk 5
- airy pattern 4
- algae and mapping and imaging application 264
  - cell wall composition and compound distribution 266
  - environmental influences on metabolism 268
  - IR techniques 272–273
  - Raman techniques 271–272
  - taxonomic differentiation and classification 265–266
- amino acids and TERS imaging 484–487
- anomalous pixels and spectral readings detection and suppression 63
- Arabidopsis thaliana* mapping and imaging
  - IR mapping and imaging 262
  - Raman mapping and imaging 262–264
- artificial neural networks (ANNs) 190–191, 208, 215
- astaxanthin (ATX) 266
- asymmetric least squares (AsLSs) 63
- Athens HS system 316
- atherosclerosis 142
- atomic force microscopy (AFM)
  - combination with photothermal FT-IR spectroscopy 530–531
  - FT-IR 518
- attenuated total reflection (ATR) 122, 228, 242, 253, 276, 280, 341, 347–349, 351–358
  - ATR FT-IR imaging 398–402
    - biomedical applications 419–421
    - field of view 402–407
    - penetration depth 407–408
    - quantitation 408–410
    - tablet dissolution 415–419
  - diamond ATR FT-IR imaging 404–405
  - high-throughput studies 430–436
  - live cells imaging 427
  - micro-ATR FT-IR imaging 403–404
  - microspectroscopy 19–20
  - new versus old diamond ATR accessory 405–406
- attenuated total resolution (ATR) 5, 14, 19, 20, 45–48
- Auston switch 49
- Australian Synchrotron IRM beamline 597

### b

- Barrett's esophagus 213
- baseline correction 61, 63
- Beer–Lambert law 59–60, 68, 81
- Bessel functions 18
- biological objects classification 323
  - ROI in multicompartiment products 324–325
  - small objects inspection 323–324

- biopolymers 494–495
  - DNA/RNA strands 495–496
  - proteins and fibrils 496–500
- bone remodeling 156
- brain metastases 134
- brain tissue and brain tumors 130
- brain tumors 118
- bruises 318–319
- Bruker FT-IR imaging system (Bruker Optik GmbH, Ettlingen, Germany) 345, 346
- Bruker Optics Hyperion 19–20
- buccal cells 195, 198–199
- C**
  - calibration model 71–73
  - carbon fiber interface 410–411
  - carbon nanotubes (CNTs) 253
  - carbonate content 154
  - carotenoids 229
  - Cassegrain objective 7
  - cellular resolution 137–138
  - central nervous system (CNS) 117–118
  - cervical cells 183, 191–193, 198, 203, 209–212, 214–215
  - cervix uteri and squamous cell carcinoma 139–142
  - charge-coupled device (CCD) 21–22, 26, 35, 37, 131
    - detectors 24–26
  - chemical mapping 300
    - fish 301–303
    - fruit 300–301
    - HIS pitfalls 306–307
    - kernels 305
    - laboratory batch cultures 304–305
    - meat 303–304
    - process monitoring 305–306
    - wood 301
  - chemical movies 435
  - chemometric tools for image analysis 57–58
    - exploratory image analysis 65
      - – classical image representations and limitations 65–66
      - – multivariate image analysis (MIA) and principal component analysis (PCA) 66–70
    - future trends 106
    - hyperspectral images 58
      - – data set and underlying model 58–60
    - image preprocessing 60
      - – data pretreatments 63–64
      - – image compression 64–65
      - – signal preprocessing 61–63
  - image resolution
    - – compound identification 98–100
    - – concept 80–81
    - – image multiset analysis 91, 93–95
    - – quantitative analysis 100–102
    - – resolution process 86–91
    - – spatial and spectral exploration 81–82
    - – superresolution 104–106
    - image segmentation 73–74
      - – hard and fuzzy segmentation approaches 78–79
    - – spatial information in image segmentation 79–80
    - – unsupervised and supervised segmentation methods 74–78
  - quantitative image information and multivariate image regression 70–73
- Christiansen effect 18
- ciliated cells 115
- coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering (CARS) 114, 125, 129–130, 136–137, 142–145, 228, 231, 251, 268, 271. *See also* nonlinear vibrational spectroscopic microscopy of cells and tissue
- collagen 128, 153, 154, 158–160, 163–165
- colon tissue 125–130
- columnar cells 115
- confocal microscopy 36
- connective tissue and extracellular matrix 115–116
- cotton seed coat (CSC) 252
- cuboidal cells 115
- cultured cells 183, 198–200
- d**
  - de-noising 61
  - dentin 153, 154, 159, 163, 164
  - diagnostic algorithms 190–191
  - diamond ATR FT-IR imaging 404–405
  - diffraction-limited microscopy 4–5
  - diffuse reflection (DR) spectroscopy 8, 34
  - Digilab UMA-150 7
  - DNA/RNA nucleobases and derivatives and TERS imaging 487–491
  - dual aperturing 15–18
  - dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) 550
  - dysplasia 139, 213
- e**
  - electron multiplying charge-coupled device (EMCCD) 25, 53
  - epithelium 114
  - esophageal cells 183, 212–216

- essential oils 236–241
- Euclidean distance 79
- exfoliated cells 183, 195–198
- exploratory image analysis 65
  - classical image representations and limitations 65–66
  - multivariate image analysis (MIA) and principal component analysis (PCA) 66–70
- extended multiplicative scatter correction (EMSC) 61
- external contamination 312–313
  - adulteration and nonconformities 315
  - foreign bodies 313–315
  - surface contaminations 315–317
- f**
- far-infrared spectroscopy 446–447
- FastIR<sup>TM</sup> accessory 349
- feces contamination 315–317
- feedback multivariate model selection (FEMOS) 307
- field of view (FOV) 402–407, 414–417, 427, 432
  - expanded (ZnSe) 406–407
- first-generation instruments 39
- fixation studies 194–195
  - effects of cultured cells 198–200
  - of exfoliated cells 195–198
- fixed and dried cells comparison 196–198
- fixed-size image window-evolving factor analysis (FSIW-EFA) 83–86, 91
- flat-field correction 26
- flavonoids 234, 236
- fluorescence endoscopy 213
- focal-plane array (FPA) 13, 15, 39, 41, 43–44, 48, 125, 241, 397
- foreign bodies 313–315
  - internal 321–322
- forensic applications
  - counterfeit tablets imaging 424–425
  - trace materials and chemical fingerprinting detection 425–427
- Fourier transform (FT) Raman mapping 231
- Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) imaging 6–7, 9–11, 13–15, 18, 38–43, 113, 117–119, 121, 124–126, 129–131, 133–136, 139–140, 145, 153–156, 163, 165–166, 185, 193, 219, 228, 241–246, 250–253, 256, 258, 262, 264, 266, 269, 271, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 345–346, 397–398
  - AFM 518, 529–531
  - applications for polymer characterization 361
    - – imaging anisotropic materials with polarized radiation 364–370
    - – phase separation investigation in biopolymer blends 361–364
  - ATR FT-IR imaging 398–402
    - – field of view 402–407
    - – penetration depth 407–408
    - – quantitation 408–410
  - examples from published literature 158–160
  - macro imaging 347–348
  - measurement of imaging 348–349
  - micro imaging 346–347
  - of inorganic materials 387–388, 393
    - – experimental 388
    - – mineral phases determination in soils 392–393
    - – P-fertilizer–soil reactions determination 388–392
  - penetration depth gradient observation in imaging applications 349, 351–354
- practical applications
  - – forensic applications 424–427
  - – high-throughput studies with ATR-FT-IR imaging 430–436
  - – live cells imaging 427–429
  - – pharmaceuticals 413–424
  - – polymer interfaces and blends materials characterization 410–413
  - spatial resolution of imaging measurements 354–361
  - specimen preparation and typical spectrum 156–158
  - transmission imaging 400–401
  - – mapping versus FPA 401
- Fourier transform near-infrared (FT-NIR) spectrometer 34–35
  - applications for diffusion studies 370–372
  - – experimental 372–373
  - – results and discussion 373–378
- free electron laser (FEL) 12–13
- front-surface reflection. *See* Kramers–Kronig reflection
- fungi 317
- fuzzy C-means (FCM) 140
- g**
- glial cells 118
- gliosis 118
- glycosaminoglycans 116
- gold nanoparticles (GNPs) 500

- Golden Gate optics 47–49
- gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) 299, 300, 304, 325
- grey matter 117
- h**
- hard tissues
  - composition and organization 153
  - elements detectable by vibrational spectroscopy 153–155
  - FT-IR spectroscopy 156–160
  - examples from published literature 158–160
  - specimen preparation and typical spectrum 156–158
  - Raman spectroscopy 160–165
  - bone 161–163
  - clinical applications 165–166
  - examples from published literature 163–165
  - instrumental choices, specimen preparation, and typical Raman spectra 160–161
  - tissue age versus specimen age
  - biologically important questions 155–156
- Harrick FastIR 47
- hemozoin crystal 493
- hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) 139
- high-throughput studies with ATR-FT-IR imaging 430–432
  - imaging and microfluidics 433–436
  - transmission mode 432–433
- human hair 611–612
- hydrogels 412–413
- hydroxyapatite 153, 163, 164
- hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC)-based coat 464–465
- hyperspectral cube 4
- hyperspectral cubes mathematical evaluation
  - 3-D spectromicrotomographic reconstruction 593–594
  - hyperspectral deconvolution 590–593
- hyperspectral images 3, 57, 58
  - data set and underlying model 60
- i**
- image multiset analysis 91, 94–95
- individual cells infrared spectral imaging
  - medical applications 181–182
  - methods 183–191
  - cell collection and culturing methods 183
  - data acquisition 185–187
  - data analysis methods 188–191
  - sample preparation 184
  - results and discussion 191–218
  - fixation studies 194–200
  - SCP 191–194, 216–218
  - spectral cytopathology 200–216
  - SCP future potential 218–219
- infrared and Raman instrumentation for mapping and imaging 3–4
  - mapping with pulsed terahertz radiation 48–52
- mid-infrared hyperspectral imaging
  - sampling 45–48
  - spectrometers based on 2D array detectors 37–43
  - spectrometers based on hybrid linear array detectors 43–45
- mid-infrared microspectroscopy and mapping
  - attenuated total reflection microspectroscopy 19–20
  - detectors 9–11
  - diffraction-limited microscopy 4–5
  - microscopes and sampling techniques 6–8
  - sources 11–14
  - spatial resolution 14–18
  - transmission microspectroscopy 18–19
  - near-infrared hyperspectral imaging 30–35
  - Raman hyperspectral imaging 35–37
  - Raman microspectroscopy and mapping 20–24
  - CCD detectors 24–26
  - spatial resolution 26–29
  - tip-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (TERS) 29–30
- infrared and Raman spectroscopic mapping and plant materials imaging 227
  - application to agricultural crops 245
  - carbohydrates and endosperm 246, 248–250
  - environmental contaminants/crop protection products uptake and fate 253–254
  - environmental impact and processing 252
  - lignin and cellulose 251
  - protein secondary structure 250
  - tissue-specific functional-group analysis 245
  - application to algae 264

- cell wall composition and compound distribution 266
- environmental influences on metabolism 268
- IR techniques 272–273
- Raman techniques 271
- taxonomic differentiation and classification 266
- applications to horticultural crops 231
- carotenoids 229
- environmental interactions and processing 242–244
- essential oils 236–241
- flavonoids 234, 236
- polyacetylenes 232–234
- tissue constituents 241
- plant tissue–pathogens interaction 273
- bacteria and plant pathogens 274–275
- fungal plant pathogens 275–279
- nonwoody plants interactions 282
- plant material fungal degradation 279–281
- wild plants and trees mapping and imaging 254, 256
- *Arabidopsis thaliana* mapping and imaging 261–262
- IR mapping and imaging of trees 256–258
- Raman mapping and imaging of trees 258–261
- wild plants mapping and imaging 262–264
- infrared instrumentation 185
- infrared mapping below diffraction limit 513
- AFM and photothermal FT-IR spectroscopy combination 530–535
- near-field microscopy with elastic scattering from tip 519–529
- near-field microscopy with small apertures 513–514
- AFM/FT-IR 518
- scanning photothermal microscopy and microspectroscopy 515–518
- internal reflection element (IRE) 5, 14–20, 45, 47–48, 517
- International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) 41
- IRENI (InfraRed ENvironmental Imaging) 273, 586–588, 593, 597, 599, 605, 609, 611, 615
- IRSTEA 311–312
- ISL HSI 316
- iterative constrained endmembers (ICE) 87

## k

- Kaiser Optical Systems(Ann Arbor, MI, USA) 131
- Kramers–Kronig (KK) transformation 607
- Kramers–Kronig reflection 8
- Kubelka–Munk corrections 608

## l

- labeled cells 604
- Large Sampling (LS) accessory” (Digilab) 42
- layered polymers 604–609
- leptomeninges 118
- linear discriminant analysis (LDA) algorithm 133, 135, 136
- linear logistic regression (LLR) model 319
- lipids 155, 163
- liquid crystal tunable filter (LCTF) 3, 31–33, 35, 37
- live cells imaging
  - ATR FT-IR imaging 427
  - FT-IR imaging transmission mode in microfluidic devices 427–429
- Local Linear Embedding (LLE) algorithm 309
- low-e slides 184

## m

- Malvern Instruments system 33, 34
- material and pharmaceutical science applications 341–343
  - FT-IR and FT-NIR imaging applications for polymer characterization 361, 378
  - FT-NIR imaging applications for diffusion studies 370–378
  - imaging anisotropic materials with polarized radiation 364–370
  - phase separation investigation in biopolymer blends 361–364
- inorganic materials FT-IR spectroscopic imaging 387–388, 393
- experimental 388
- mineral phases determination in soils 392–393
- P-fertilizer–soil reactions determination 388–392
- NIR and FT-IR imaging instrumentation 343
  - diffuse reflection 343–345
  - FT-IR imaging 345–361
  - NIR imaging in transmission 345
  - pharmaceutical drug formulations quality control NIR imaging spectroscopy 378, 386

- material and pharmaceutical science
  - applications (*contd.*)
  - active ingredients quantitative determination 379–381
  - active ingredients spatial distribution 381, 383–386
- matisse 603
- MATLAB 188, 190, 191
- MatrixNIR system (Malvern, Olney, MD, USA) 343
- meningeomas 118
- meninges 118
- micro-ATR FT-IR imaging 403–404
- mid-infrared hyperspectral imaging
  - sampling 45–48
  - spectrometers based on 2D array detectors 37–43
  - spectrometers based on hybrid linear array detectors 43–45
- mid-infrared microspectroscopy and mapping
  - attenuated total reflection microspectroscopy 19–20
  - detectors 9–11
  - diffraction-limited microscopy 4–5
  - microscopes and sampling techniques 6–8
  - sources 11–14
  - spatial resolution 14–18
  - transmission microspectroscopy 18–19
- mid-infrared spectroscopy (MIRS) 251–252
- Mie theory 18–19
- MirrIR slides. *See* low-e slides
- MOLE<sup>TM</sup> 22
- mouse brains 130–132
- mucin 128
- multimodal nonlinear microscopy
  - instrumentation 568
  - laser sources 568–570
  - optics 570
  - scanning microscope 571
- multiplicative signal correction (MSC)
  - algorithm 189
- multivariate curve resolution-alternating least squares (MCR-ALS) 87–88, 91, 94, 104
- multivariate image analysis (MIA) and principal component analysis (PCA) 66–70
- muscle tissue 116–117
- myelin 117
- n**
- N-FINDR algorithm 503
- nanocellulose 600–601
- near-field microscopy
  - with elastic scattering from tip 519–529
  - with small apertures 514
  - AFM/FT-IR 518–519
  - scanning photothermal microscopy and microspectroscopy 515–516
- near-field scanning optical microscopy (NSOM) 483
- near-infrared (NIR) imaging 3–4, 8, 21, 22, 30–34, 39, 48, 49, 53, 123
  - history 295–297
  - hyperspectral imaging (HSI) as super analyzer 298
  - chemical mapping 300–307
  - food/agriculture items physical properties analysis 308–310
  - physicochemical or sensory properties of food and agricultural products assessment and quantification 298–300
  - hyperspectral imaging (HSI) as super vision system 310, 325
  - biological objects classification 323–325
  - external contamination (foreign bodies and adulteration) 312–317
  - internal defects detection by candling 320–323
  - online NIR imaging emergence 311–312, 326–328
  - RGB system failure in food quality control 310–311
  - surface and subsurface defects 317–320
  - reasons for use in food and agricultural products 297–298
- near-infrared hyperspectral imaging 30–35
- near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) 251–252
- nervous tissue 117–118
- new versus old diamond ATR accessory 405–406
- noise equivalent power (NEP) 9
- noise-adjusted principal component analysis (NA-PCA) 187
- noncollagenous proteins 154
- nonlinear vibrational spectroscopic microscopy of cells and tissue 561
  - applications
    - brain structures and brain tumors 574–576
    - normal and injured spinal cord 576–580
    - tumor disease identification 572–574
  - multimodal nonlinear microscopy instrumentation 568
  - laser sources 568–570
  - optics 570
  - scanning microscope 571

nonlinear optical imaging

- CARS 563–568
- important processes 562–563

numerical aperture (NA) 5

Nyquist sampling criterion 37

## **o**

oil immersion 14

optical evaluation

- experimental and simulated point spread functions 589–590
- microscopy optics and diffraction-limited resolution 588–589

optical parametric oscillator (OPO) 530

optical property analyzer (OPA) 308

optimal cutting temperature (OCT)

114–118

oral cells 183, 193–195, 200, 202–203, 214

organic matrix content 154

## **p**

PapMap methodology 185–187, 213, 216

partial least squares (PLS) 301

partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) 77, 280, 309, 318

partition methods 75–76

peripheral nervous system (PNS) 117

PerkinElmer (Massachusetts, USA) imaging system 345, 346

pharmaceutical industry. *See* under terahertz imaging

pharmaceuticals

- ATR FT-IR imaging
- biomedical applications 419–421
- tablet dissolution 415–419

biopharmaceuticals development

- hanging-drop crystallization 423–424
- microbatch crystallization 421–422
- surface modification for protein crystallization 422–423

– compacted tablets imaging 413–415

PHB and PLA blends 364–368

plexus 127

point spread function (PSF) 588–590

- experimental and simulated point spread functions 589–590
- point-spread-function contrast resolution (PSFCR) 596

poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) films 344–345

polyacetylenes 234

polymer interfaces and blends materials characterization

- carbon fiber interface 410–411

– hydrogels 412–413

– polystyrene 411–412

polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) 141

polystyrene 411–412

*populus* and cell walls of wood 613–615

Powell lens 35

preclinical trial 204

primary brain tumors 132–134

principal component analysis (PCA) 61, 66–70, 130, 190, 301, 307, 316, 318, 324

protein crystallization optimizing. *See* biopharmaceuticals development

proteoglycans 153–155, 159, 162–163

pulsed terahertz radiation mapping 48–52

purity index 82

## **q**

Qvision AS (Oslo, Norway) 303

## **r**

Raman endoscopy 213

Raman hyperspectral imaging 35–37

Raman microspectroscopy and mapping 20–24

– CCD detectors 24–26

– spatial resolution 26–29

– tip-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (TERS) 29–30

Raman multilayer emulsion image 95

Raman spectroscopy

- bone 161–163
- clinical applications 165–166
- examples from published literature 163–165
- instrumental choices, specimen preparation, and typical Raman spectra 160–161

Raman tomography 549

Raster scanning versus widefield geometries

- numerical apertures, spatial oversampling, and spatial resolution deconvolution effects 595–596
- signal-to-noise ratio comparisons 597–598

– spectromicrotomography 600

– time–area trade-off 598–599

raw cells 186–187

Rayleigh criterion 588–589

redundant aperturing. *See* dual aperturing resolution process 86–91

resonance Mie (R-Mie) effect 187

- corrections and data preprocessing 188–190

RMieS-EMSC algorithm 272



## s

- Savitzky–Golay sliding window algorithm 189
- scanning electron microscopy (SEM) 301, 412, 413
- scanning near-field optical microscopy (SNOM) 513–515, 519
- scattering-type near-field optical microscopy (s-SNOM) 513, 520–522, 525, 527, 537
- Schwarzschild objective 7
- second harmonic generation (SHG) 562–563
- secondary brain tumors 134–137
- self-interactive modeling of class analogy (SIMCA) 77, 135–136
- SESORS 549–550, 555
- short-wavelength infrared (SWIR) HSI system 299, 305, 319, 323
- signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) 4, 10, 25–26, 39, 41–44, 53, 127, 400, 403, 404, 425, 427
  - comparisons 597–598
- SIMPLISMA 81–83, 88, 92
- Sintef ICT 303
- soft tissues 113–114
  - applications 113
  - atherosclerosis 142
  - brain tissue and brain tumors 131–136
  - cervix uteri and squamous cell carcinoma 139–142
  - colon tissue 125–130
  - connective tissue and extracellular matrix 116
  - epithelium 115
  - muscle tissue 117
  - nervous tissue 118
  - preparation 114
    - FT-IR imaging preparation 121–122
    - general strategies 118–119
    - Raman imaging preparation 123–124
    - reference material vibrational spectra 120–121
- spatially offset Raman spectroscopy (SORS) 544–547
  - inverse SORS 547–548
- spatially resolved spectroscopy (SRS) 308–310
- SPECMOD (Centre for Biospectroscopy and DataModelling (Aas, Norway)) 302
- spectral cytopathology (SCP) 182
  - general aspects 191–194
  - of cervical mucosa 210–212
  - of esophageal cells 212–216
  - of live cells in aqueous environment 216–218
  - of oral mucosa cells 202–203
  - of urine-borne cells 200–202
- Spectrum Spotlight (PerkinElmer) 43
- specular reflection. *See* Kramers–Kronig reflection
- Spotlight 300 (Perkin Elmer, WalthamMA, USA) 131
- squamous cells 115
- squamous epithelial tissue 193
- step-scan interferometer 39
- stimulated Raman scattering (SRS) microscopy 253
- Stingray 38, 39, 45
- stress-induced phase transformation in poly(vinylidene fluoride) 368–370
- subsurface Raman spectroscopy in turbid media 543–544
- application areas examples
  - bones probing through skin for disease diagnosis 550–553
  - calcifications chemical identification in breast cancer lesions 554–556
  - forensic and security applications 556–558
  - pharmaceutical tablets and probing in quality control 556
  - deep noninvasive Raman spectroscopy 544
  - inverse SORS 547–548
  - Raman tomography 549
  - SESORS 549–550, 555
  - spatially offset Raman spectroscopy (SORS) 544–547
  - transmission Raman spectroscopy 548–549
- superresolution 104–106
- support vector machines (SVMs) 136, 309
- surface and subsurface defects 317–318
  - chilling injuries and potential greening area 320
  - human-detectable defects 318–320
- surface chemistry 611
- surface-enhanced resonance Raman spectroscopy (SERRS) 228
- surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) 29, 228, 271, 273, 479–480, 549, 555, 556. *See also* tip-enhanced Raman scattering (TERS)
- SUSAN (Sustainable and Safe Re-use of Municipal Sewage Sludge for Nutrient Recovery) 387
- synchrotron 11–14
- synchrotron IR microspectroscopy (SR-IMS) 246, 250



synchrotron IR radiation sources 585–586  
 synchrotron-based infrared raster-scanned  
 spectromicroscopy 586  
 synchrotron-based infrared  
 spectromicrotomography 588  
 synchrotron-based infrared widefield  
 spectromicroscopy 586–587

## t

targeted orthogonal partial least squares  
 (T-OPLS) analysis 271  
 terahertz imaging 445–446, 448  
 – low wavenumber region in infrared  
 spectrum 463  
 – – far-infrared spectroscopy 446  
 – in pharmaceutical industry 452–453  
 – – competition versus cost 471  
 – – discussion 468–470  
 – – experimental setup to measure solid  
 dosage forms 458  
 – – samples investigation 455, 458  
 – – solid dosage forms imaging 453–455  
 – – typical applications to solid dosage forms  
 460–468  
 pulse generation and detection  
 – – concise description 451–452  
 – – current applications 450–451  
 – – emission 448–449  
 – – reception 449–450  
 – – sampling 450  
*Thalassiosira weissflogii* 609–611  
 thermal-dependent polymorphic  
 transformation 95  
 tip-enhanced Raman scattering (TERS)  
 29–30  
 – biomolecules detection 483–484  
 – – single biomolecules differentiation and  
 identification 484–491  
 – – structural/chemical changes detection on  
 molecular level 491–494  
 – biopolymers 494–495  
 – – DNA/RNA strands 495–496  
 – – proteins and fibrils 496–500  
 – from SERS 479–480  
 – membranes, viruses, and bacteria  
 500–505  
 – nonbiological samples investigation  
 480–481  
 – technical considerations 481–483  
 tissue constituents 242  
 tissue defects (internal) 322–323  
 TOMRA Sorting Solutions Group 314  
 transfection spectroscopy 7–8  
 translational cells 115

transmission microspectroscopy 18–19  
 transmission modes. *See* under Fourier  
 transform infrared (FT-IR)

## u

UMA-500 microscope 38  
 undulator 11–13  
 unfixed cells time evolution 195–196  
 urine-borne cells 200–202  
 urothelial cells 192, 200–202, 214  
 US Military Critical Technologies List  
 (MCTL) 41

## v

vertex component analysis (VCA) 87  
 vibrational spectroscopy 48  
 visible and near infrared (VNIR) 319

## w

white matter 117  
 widefield FT-IR 2D and 3D imaging at  
 microscale 585  
 – examples 600–615  
 – – infrared spectromicrotomography  
 611–615  
 – – labeled cells 604  
 – – layered polymers 604–609  
 – – matisse 603  
 – – nanocellulose 600–601  
 – – time-dependent infrared imaging  
 609–611  
 – hyperspectral cubes mathematical  
 evaluation 590–594  
 – – 3-D spectromicrotomographic  
 reconstruction 593–594  
 – – hyperspectral deconvolution 590–593  
 – optical evaluation 588–589  
 – – experimental and simulated point spread  
 functions 589–590  
 – – microscopy optics and diffraction-limited  
 resolution 588–589  
 – synchrotron-based infrared raster-scanned  
 spectromicroscopy 586  
 – synchrotron-based infrared  
 spectromicrotomography 588  
 – synchrotron-based infrared widefield  
 spectromicroscopy 586–587  
 – synchrotron IR radiation sources 585–586  
 – widefield versus Raster scanning geometries  
 595–600  
 – – numerical apertures, spatial oversampling,  
 and spatial resolution deconvolution  
 effects 595–596

- widefield FT-IR 2D and 3D imaging at microscale (*contd.*)
    - – signal-to-noise ratio comparisons 597–598
    - – spectromicrotomography 600
    - – time–area trade-off 598–599
  - wiggler. *See* undulator
  - wild plants and trees mapping and imaging 254
    - *Arabidopsis thaliana* mapping and imaging 261–262
    - IR mapping and imaging of trees 256–258
      - Raman mapping and imaging of trees 258–261
      - wild plants mapping and imaging 264
  - WITec alpha300 R confocal Raman microscope 24
- x**
- X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) 389
- z**
- ZnSe lens 39