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(54) **DETECTION CHAMBER WITH VARIABLE VOLUME**

NACHWEISKAMMER MIT VARIABLEM VOLUMEN

CHAMBRE DE DÉTECTION À VOLUME VARIABLE

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**WO-A2-2008/029354 US-A- 5 596 987**  
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• **REGINE CHOE ET AL: "Diffuse optical  
tomography of breast cancer during neoadjuvant  
chemotherapy: A case study with comparison to  
MRI", MEDICAL PHYSICS., vol. 32, no. 4, 1  
January 2005 (2005-01-01), page 1128,  
XP055330172, US ISSN: 0094-2405, DOI:  
10.1118/1.1869612**

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## Description

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0001]** The invention relates to a detection chamber for imaging an object comprising:

- a wall structure defining a measurement volume for receiving the object to be imaged, the wall structure being arranged to couple light from a light source into the measurement volume and light emanating from the measurement volume out of the measurement volume;
- an opening in the wall structure for accommodating the object to be imaged in the measurement volume;
- a movable wall portion, comprised in the wall structure, the movable wall portion being movable as to vary the volume of the measurement volume bounded by the wall structure.

**[0002]** The invention further relates to a device for imaging an object comprising such a detection chamber.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0003]** In the context of the present application, the term 'object' or 'object to be imaged' covers a turbid medium. A turbid medium is to be understood to mean a substance consisting of a material having a high light scattering coefficient, such as for example an intralipid solution or biological tissue. Further, light is to be understood to mean electromagnetic radiation of a wavelength in the range from 400 nm to 1400 nm. The term "optical properties" covers the reduced scattering coefficient  $\mu'_s$  and the absorption coefficient  $\mu_a$ . Furthermore, "matching optical properties" is to be understood as having a similar reduced scattering coefficient  $\mu'_s$  and a similar absorption coefficient  $\mu_a$ .

**[0004]** In recent years, several methods and devices for examining turbid media, e.g. female breast tissue, have been developed. In particular, new devices for detection and analysis of breast cancer have been developed and existing technologies have been improved. Breast cancer is one of the most occurring types of cancer: in 2002, for example, more than 1.1 million women were diagnosed and over 410.000 women died of breast cancer worldwide. Several types of devices for imaging the interior of a turbid medium by use of light have been developed. Examples for such devices are mammography devices and devices for examining other parts of human or animal bodies. A prominent example for a method for imaging the interior of a turbid medium is Diffuse Optical Tomography (DOT). In particular, such devices are intended for the in vivo localization of inhomogeneities in breast tissue of a part of a breast of a female human body. A malignant tumor is an example for such an inhomogeneity. The devices are intended to detect such inhomogeneities when they are still small, so that

for example carcinoma can be detected at an early stage. A particular advantage of such devices is that the patient does not have to be exposed to the risks of examination by means of ionizing radiation, as e.g. X-rays.

**[0005]** WO 00/56206 A1 discloses a device for imaging the interior of a turbid medium by using a light source to irradiate the turbid medium and photodetectors for measuring a part of the light transported through the turbid medium. A control unit is provided for reconstructing an image of the interior of the turbid medium on the basis of the measured intensities. The disclosed device is particularly adapted for examining female breasts. In order to allow the examination of the turbid medium, the device is provided with a receptacle as a receiving portion enclosing a measuring volume and arranged to receive the turbid medium. Due to different sizes of the turbid media to be examined, the size of the receptacle for receiving the turbid medium does not perfectly match the size of the turbid medium, i.e. a space remains between the receptacle and the turbid medium.

**[0006]** The light used for examining the turbid medium has to be transmitted from the light source to the turbid medium and from the turbid medium to the photodetectors. A number of light paths coupling to the light source and a number of light paths coupling to photodetectors may be distributed across the wall bounding the measurement volume, for instance, ends of optical fibers acting as light guides are connected to the wall of the measurement volume. In a DOT measurement, the light source subsequently irradiates the turbid medium from different directions and the photodetectors measure a part of the light transmitted through the turbid medium. A plurality of such measurements are performed with the light directed to the turbid medium from different directions and, based on the results of the measurements, the control unit reconstructs the image of the examined turbid medium.

**[0007]** An optical matching medium for conducting optical energy generated by a light source at least from the light source to a turbid medium to be irradiated with at least a part of the optical energy generated by the light source is known from US patent 5,907,406. The known optical matching medium can be used for imaging an interior of a turbid medium, such as biological tissue, using diffuse optical tomography. In medical diagnostics the matching medium may be used, for instance, for imaging an interior of a female breast. In that case, at least a part of the turbid medium, in this case a female breast, may be accommodated in the measurement volume.

**[0008]** In US patent 5,907,406 the measurement volume is bounded by a cuplike wall portion. However, this is not always necessary. Inside the measurement volume, the part of the turbid medium under investigation is surrounded by the matching medium, so that the space inside the measurement volume not filled by the object to be imaged in general or the turbid medium in particular is filled with the matching medium. The matching medium is chosen such that the optical parameters of the match-

ing medium, such as the absorption and scattering coefficients, are substantially identical to the corresponding optical parameters of the turbid medium. In this way, image artifacts resulting from optical boundary effects that occur when light is coupled into and out of the turbid medium can be reduced. Furthermore, use of the matching medium prevents the occurrence of an optical short-circuit in the receiving volume around the turbid medium. An optical short-circuit occurs when light is detected that has propagated along a path inside the receiving volume but outside the turbid medium and, as a consequence, has not been sufficiently scattered and attenuated. In that case the intensity of the insufficiently scattered and attenuated detected light may dwarf the intensity of detected light that has been scattered and attenuated through passage through the turbid medium.

**[0009]** US2004092826 discloses an apparatus for optical imaging of a breast, the apparatus comprising: a supporting platform for positioning a patient in a face down prone position, the platform having a cavity for the breast to be pendantly suspended therethrough; a flexible fluid-filled receptacle below the cavity holding an optical matching fluid for the optical imaging, wherein the breast is immersed in the fluid during the optical imaging; a supporting mechanism surrounding a perimeter of the receptacle for supporting the receptacle within the cavity and preventing it from falling through the cavity when holding the optical matching fluid; and a source and detector coupling device for orienting source and detector ports with respect to the receptacle and for contacting the receptacle to obtain a desired geometry of the breast and the optical matching fluid.

**[0010]** US5596987 discloses an optical coupler for in vivo examination of biological tissue that includes an optical input port positionable on or near the examined tissue, a first light guide optically coupled to the optical input port and constructed to transmit optical radiation of a visible or infra-red wavelength from a source to the optical input port. The optical coupler also includes an optical detection port, positionable on or near the examined tissue, constructed and arranged to receive radiation that has migrated in the examined tissue from the input port. Connected to the detection port is a detector light guide, constructed to transmit radiation from the detection port to an optical detector. Disposed at least partially around the examined tissue and the input and detection ports is optical medium arranged to couple the radiation to the tissue, limit escape of photons, or account for photons that escaped from the tissue. The optical coupler also enables a precise relative geometry of input and detection ports. The optical coupler may further include a system for altering controllably absorptive or scattering properties of the optical medium. The optical coupler may be further adapted for needle localization procedure, ultrasonic examination of tissue, and may include coils for magnetic resonance imaging of the tissue also examined optically.

**[0011]** For certain types of imaging processes, for in-

stance, certain types of imaging an interior of a female breast, the object to be imaged is compressed between two surfaces. The question then is how to combine compression of the object to be imaged with the use of a matching medium. Several approaches have been proposed, see, for instance, Time-Domain Optical Mammography SoftScan: Initial Results, X. Intes, Acad. Radiol. 2005, 12:934-947 and Diffuse Optical Topography of Breast Cancer during Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy: A Case Study with Comparison to MRI, R. Choe et al. Med-Phys 32 (4) 2005, 1128-1139.

**[0012]** The latter approach has the drawback that it uses a movable plate that is submerged in the matching medium. This limits the light sources that can be used because they are submerged too. It also requires large amounts of matching medium.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0013]** It is an object of the invention to provide a detection chamber allowing compression of an object to be imaged while using a matching medium.

**[0014]** According to the invention this object is realized with a device according to claim 1. The invention is based on the recognition that a wall structure part of which is movable while the overall wall structure remains fluid-tight and which wall structure is arranged to compress an object allows to define a measurement volume of variable size, capable of holding an amount of fluid, such as a fluidic matching medium. With such a detection chamber, there is no need to place a light source or a detector in contact with a matching medium. They can, for instance, be optically coupled to the measurement volume using light guides or be placed behind optical windows into the measurement volume.

**[0015]** An embodiment of a detection chamber according to the invention is characterized in that at least part of the wall structure is transparent to light from the light source. This embodiment has the advantage that a transparent part of the wall, for instance a window, allows easy coupling of light from the light source into the measurement volume.

**[0016]** A further embodiment of a detection chamber according to the invention is characterized in that at least part of the wall structure is transparent to light emanating from the measurement volume. This embodiment has the advantage that a transparent part of the wall, for instance a window, allows easy coupling of light emanating from the measurement volume to a photo detector unit.

**[0017]** A further embodiment of a detection chamber according to the invention is characterized in that the detection chamber further comprises an overflow area for taking up a fluid from the measurement volume during reduction of the size of the measurement volume. This embodiment has the advantage that fluid that has pushed out of the measurement volume during a reduction of the volume of the measurement volume does not uncontrollably spill from the detection chamber, but is retained in

the overflow area.

**[0018]** A further embodiment of a detection chamber according to the invention is characterized in that the detection chamber further comprises an outlet for removing a fluid from the measurement volume after imaging an object to be imaged. This embodiment has the advantage that it allows easy removal from a fluid from the measurement volume after measuring an object to be imaged.

**[0019]** A further embodiment of the detection chamber according to the invention is characterized in that the movable wall portion is movable by hand. Manually moving the movable wall portion has the advantage that the operator is in direct control of adjusting the size of the measurement volume. This is advantageous, for instance from a standpoint of patient safety, when the object to be imaged is a female breast to be compressed in the detection chamber. Manually moving the movable wall portion can be achieved, for instance, by manual operation of a crank handle possibly connected to a gearbox to move the movable wall portion.

**[0020]** The invention further relates to a device for imaging an object comprising a detection chamber according to the invention. Such a device would benefit from any one of the previous embodiment.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

##### **[0021]**

Fig. 1 schematically shows a detection chamber according to the invention;

Fig. 2 schematically shows an imaging device comprising a detection chamber according to the invention;

Fig. 3 schematically shows a medical imaging device comprising a detection chamber according to the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

**[0022]** Fig. 1 schematically shows a detection chamber according to the invention. The detection chamber (5) comprises a wall structure (10). The wall structure (10) comprises a movable wall portion (15) that can be moved as to vary the size of the measurement volume (20). The movable wall portion (15) is slidably movable in a direction perpendicular to the surface comprising window (40), see also line (63) in figs. 2 and 3. The overall wall structure (10) is sealed so that the wall structure (10) is fluid-tight. Consequently and by way of example, a fluid matching medium used to fill the space inside the measurement volume (20) not filled during a measurement by the object to be imaged cannot leak from the measurement volume (20). In this particular embodiment the wall structure (10, 15) is formed by two cylinders (25, 30) one of which (30) is movable inside the other (25). However, the cylindrical shape is not essential. Cylinder (25) is open along its

longitudinal axis as to allow an object to be imaged access to the measurement volume (20) defined as the space between both cylinders (25, 30). The substantially cylindrical shape of cylinder (25) is indicated by the dashed semicircle on the rectangular front plate (33). Also in this particular embodiment, the wall structure (10) comprises windows (35, 40) for coupling light from a light source (not shown in the figure) into the measurement volume (20) and light emanating from the measurement volume (in response to coupling light from the light source into the measurement volume (20)) out of the measurement volume (20).

**[0023]** Fig. 2 schematically shows an imaging device comprising a detection chamber according to the invention. The imaging device (45) comprises a bed-like support structure (50) for supporting a patient (55). The patient (55) lies on the support structure (50) in a chest down position. Through an opening in the support structure (50) a patient's breast hangs into the detection chamber (60) according to the invention. An embodiment of such a detection chamber (60) has been discussed in more detailed in relation to the previous figure. Line (63) with the double headed arrow indicates the movable wall portion in the detection chamber (60) according to the invention and its directions of motion. Light from a light source (65) is coupled into the measurement volume (20) comprising the patient's breast, for instance by placing the light source (65) behind one of the windows (35, 40) in fig. 1 or by coupling the light source (65) to the measurement volume (20) using a light guide (67). Light emanating from the measurement volume (20) is coupled out of the measurement volume (20) (again, for instance, through one of the windows (35, 40) or by using light guide (69) and detected that a photo detector unit (70). Subsequently, the output of the photo detector unit is used to reconstruct an image of an interior of the object to be imaged, in this case a female breast, using image reconstruction unit (75).

**[0024]** Fig. 3 schematically shows a medical imaging device comprising a detection chamber according to the invention. The medical imaging device (80) comprises the imaging device (45) as discussed in relation to fig. 2. In fig. 3 the imaging device (45) is shown together with a patient (55). The medical imaging device (80) further comprises an operator interface (85), for instance, a keyboard allowing an operator interface with the medical imaging device (80) as well as a display (90) for displaying an image of the object to be imaged. This image may be an image of an interior of a turbid medium, for instance, a female breast reconstructed using reconstruction unit (75) and output from for the detector unit (70).

#### Claims

1. A detection chamber (5, 60) for imaging an object comprising:

- a wall structure defining a measurement volume (20) for receiving the object to be imaged and holding a fluid matching medium, the wall structure having windows (35,40) being arranged to couple light from a light source (65) into the measurement volume (20) and light emanating from the measurement volume (20) out of the measurement volume (20);
- an opening in the wall structure for accommodating the object to be imaged in the measurement volume (20);
- a movable wall portion (15, 63), comprised in the wall structure, the movable wall portion being movable as to vary the volume of the measurement volume (20) bounded by the wall structure,

**characterized in that** the wall structure comprising the movable wall portion (15, 63) is fluid-tight and arranged to compress the object to be accommodated in the measurement volume (20), wherein the movable wall portion is arranged to, by itself, compress the object to be accommodated in the measurement volume and wherein the movable wall portion is slidably arranged in a direction perpendicular to the surfaces comprising the windows (35,40).

2. A detection chamber (5, 60) as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least part of the wall structure is transparent to light from the light source (65).
3. A detection chamber (5, 60) as claimed in claims 1-2, wherein at least part of the wall structure is transparent to light emanating from the measurement volume (20).
4. A detection chamber (5, 60) as claimed in claims 1-3, wherein the detection chamber (5, 60) further comprises an overflow area for taking up a fluid from the measurement volume (20) during reduction of the size of the measurement volume (20).
5. A detection chamber (5, 60) as claimed in claims 1-4, wherein the detection chamber (5, 60) further comprises an outlet for venting a fluid from the measurement volume (20) after imaging an object to be imaged.
6. A detection chamber (5, 60) as claimed in claims 1-5, wherein the movable wall portion (15, 63) is movable by hand.
7. A device for imaging an object comprising a detection chamber (5, 60) as claimed in any one of claims 1-6.
8. A device for imaging an object as claimed in claim 7, wherein the device is a medical imaging device.

## Patentansprüche

1. Eine Detektionskammer (5, 60) zum Abbilden eines Gegenstandes, die das Folgende umfassend:

- eine Wandstruktur, die ein Messvolumen (20) zum Aufnehmen des abzubildenden Objekts und zum Halten eines Flüssigkeitsanpassungsmediums definiert, wobei die Wandstruktur mit Fenstern (35, 40) angeordnet ist um Licht von einer Lichtquelle (65) in das Messvolumen zu koppeln (20) und Licht, das von dem Messvolumen (20) aus dem Messvolumen (20) austritt;
- eine Öffnung in der Wandstruktur zur Aufnahme des in dem Messvolumen (20) abzubildenden Objekts;
- einen beweglichen Wandabschnitt (15, 63), der in der Wandstruktur enthalten ist, wobei der bewegliche Wandabschnitt beweglich ist, um das Volumen des durch die Wandstruktur begrenzten Messvolumens (20) zu verändern,

**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die den bewegbaren Wandabschnitt (15, 63) umfassende Wandstruktur Flüssigkeitsdicht ist und angeordnet ist, um das in dem Messvolumen (20) aufzunehmende Objekt zu komprimieren, wobei der bewegliche Wandabschnitt selbst so angeordnet ist, dass er selbst das in dem Messvolumen aufzunehmende Objekt komprimiert und wobei der bewegliche Wandabschnitt in einer Richtung senkrecht zu den die Fenster (35, 40) umfassenden Flächen verschiebbar angeordnet ist.

2. Eine Detektionskammer (5, 60) nach Anspruch 1, wobei zumindest ein Teil der Wandstruktur für Licht von der Lichtquelle (65) transparent ist.
3. Eine Detektionskammer (5, 60) nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** zumindest ein Teil der Wandstruktur für das vom Messvolumen (20) ausgehende Licht transparent ist.
4. Eine Detektionskammer (5, 60) nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 3, wobei die Detektionskammer (5, 60) ferner einen Überlaufbereich zum Aufnehmen einer Flüssigkeit aus dem Messvolumen (20) während der Verringerung der Größe des Messvolumens (20) aufweist.
5. Eine Detektionskammer (5, 60) nach den Ansprüchen 1-4, wobei die Detektionskammer (5, 60) ferner einen Auslass zum Entlüften einer Flüssigkeit aus dem Messvolumen (20) nach dem Abbilden eines abzubildenden Gegenstandes aufweist.
6. Eine Detektionskammer (5, 60) nach den Ansprüchen 1-5, wobei der bewegliche Wandabschnitt (15,

63) von Hand bewegbar ist.

7. Eine Vorrichtung zum Abbilden eines Gegenstandes mit einer Detektionskammer (5, 60) nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 6.
8. Eine Vorrichtung zum Abbilden eines Gegenstandes nach Anspruch 7 wobei die Vorrichtung eine medizinische Abbildungsvorrichtung ist.

## Revendications

1. Chambre de détection (5, 60) pour imager un objet, comprenant :

- une structure de paroi définissant un volume de mesure (20) pour recevoir l'objet destiné à être imagé et retenant un milieu correspondant fluide, la structure de paroi possédant des fenêtres (35, 40) agencées pour coupler de la lumière à partir d'une source de lumière (65) dans le volume de mesure (20) et de la lumière provenant du volume de mesure (20) en sortie du volume de mesure (20) ;
- une ouverture dans la structure de paroi pour loger l'objet destiné à être imagé dans le volume de mesure (20) ;
- une portion de paroi mobile (15, 63), comprise dans la structure de paroi, la portion de paroi mobile étant mobile afin de varier le volume du volume de mesure (20) borné par la structure de paroi,

**caractérisée en ce que** la structure de paroi comprenant la portion de paroi mobile (15, 63) est étanche au fluide et agencée pour comprimer l'objet destiné à être logé dans le volume de mesure (20), dans laquelle la portion de paroi mobile est agencée pour, en elle-même, comprimer l'objet destiné à être logé dans le volume de mesure et dans laquelle la portion de paroi mobile est agencée de façon coulissante dans une direction perpendiculaire aux surfaces comprenant les fenêtres (35, 40).

2. Chambre de détection (5, 60) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle au moins une partie de la structure de paroi est transparente à la lumière à partir de la source de lumière (65).
3. Chambre de détection (5, 60) selon les revendications 1 et 2, dans laquelle au moins une partie de la structure de paroi est transparente à la lumière provenant du volume de mesure (20).
4. Chambre de détection (5, 60) selon les revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle la chambre de détection (5, 60) comprend en outre une zone de trop plein

pour accepter un fluide à partir du volume de mesure (20) durant une réduction de la taille du volume de mesure (20).

5. 5. Chambre de détection (5, 60) selon les revendications 1 à 4, dans laquelle la chambre de détection (5, 60) comprend en outre une sortie pour ventiler un fluide à partir du volume de mesure (20) après l'imagerie d'un objet destiné à être imagé.
6. 6. Chambre de détection (5, 60) selon les revendications 1 à 5, dans laquelle la portion de paroi mobile (15, 63) est mobile manuellement.
7. 7. Dispositif pour imager un objet comprenant une chambre de détection (5, 60) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6.
8. 8. Dispositif pour imager un objet selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le dispositif est un dispositif d'imagerie médicale.

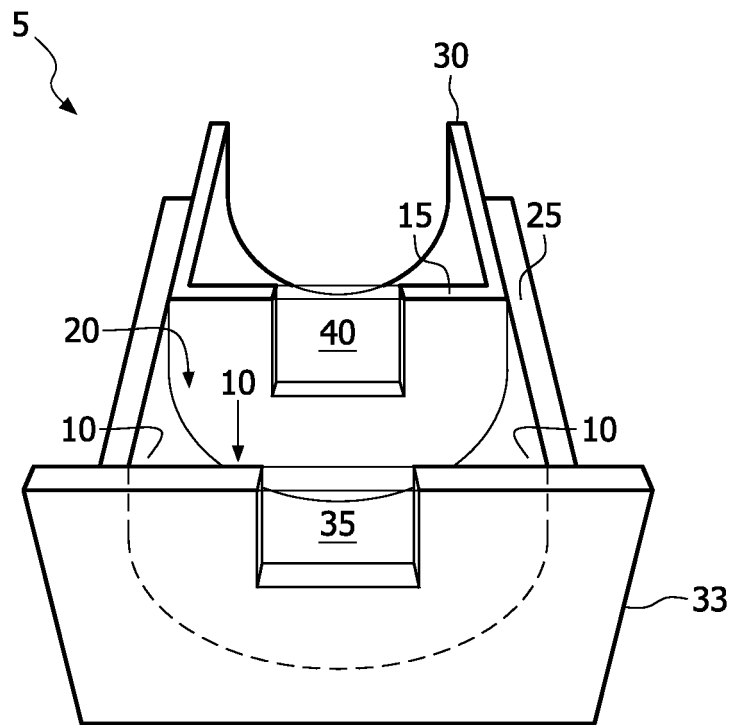


FIG. 1

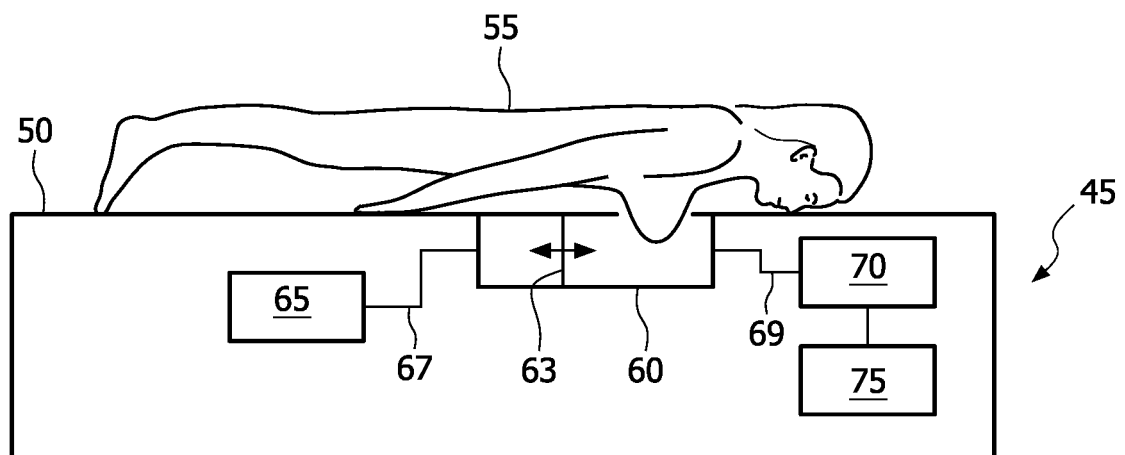


FIG. 2

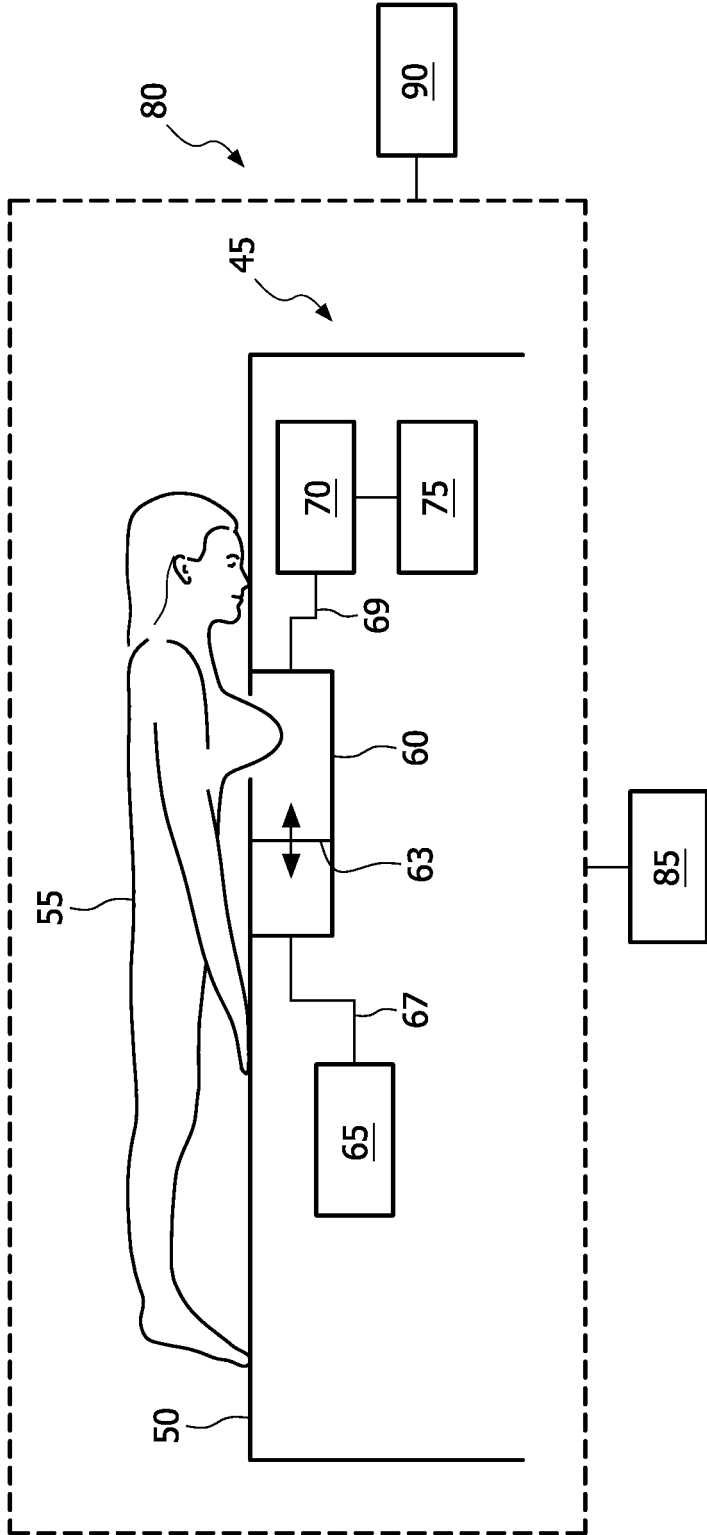


FIG. 3



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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|                |                                                                  |         |            |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译)        | 检测室具有可变容积                                                        |         |            |
| 公开(公告)号        | <a href="#">EP2341820B1</a>                                      | 公开(公告)日 | 2017-07-12 |
| 申请号            | EP2009787261                                                     | 申请日     | 2009-09-21 |
| [标]申请(专利权)人(译) | 皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司                                                    |         |            |
| 申请(专利权)人(译)    | 皇家飞利浦电子N.V.<br>飞利浦知识产权及标准部GMBH                                   |         |            |
| 当前申请(专利权)人(译)  | 皇家飞利浦N.V.<br>飞利浦知识产权及标准部GMBH                                     |         |            |
| [标]发明人         | HAGEN AXEL J<br>MULLER ANEA<br>KUHN AXEL<br>PAWLAK PETER         |         |            |
| 发明人            | HAGEN, AXEL, J.<br>MÜLLER, ANDREA<br>KUHN, AXEL<br>PAWLAK, PETER |         |            |
| IPC分类号         | A61B5/00                                                         |         |            |
| CPC分类号         | A61B5/0073 A61B5/0091 A61B5/4312 A61B5/704 A61B2562/146          |         |            |
| 代理机构(译)        | kroeze antonius , 约翰                                             |         |            |
| 优先权            | 2008165211 2008-09-26 EP                                         |         |            |
| 其他公开文献         | EP2341820A2                                                      |         |            |
| 外部链接           | <a href="#">Espacenet</a>                                        |         |            |

# 摘要(译)

本发明提出了一种检测室（5），其包括流体密封的测量容积（20），其尺寸可以使用可移动的壁部分（15）改变。这样的检测室（5）允许压缩待成像的物体以及使用匹配介质来填充未被待成像的物体填充的测量容积（20）内的空间。

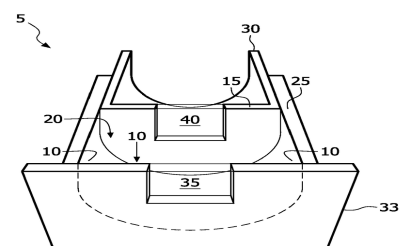


FIG. 1

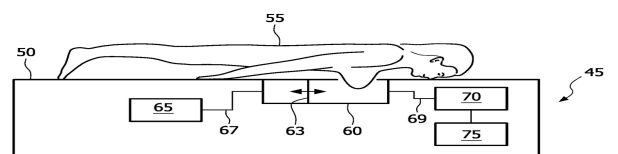


FIG. 2