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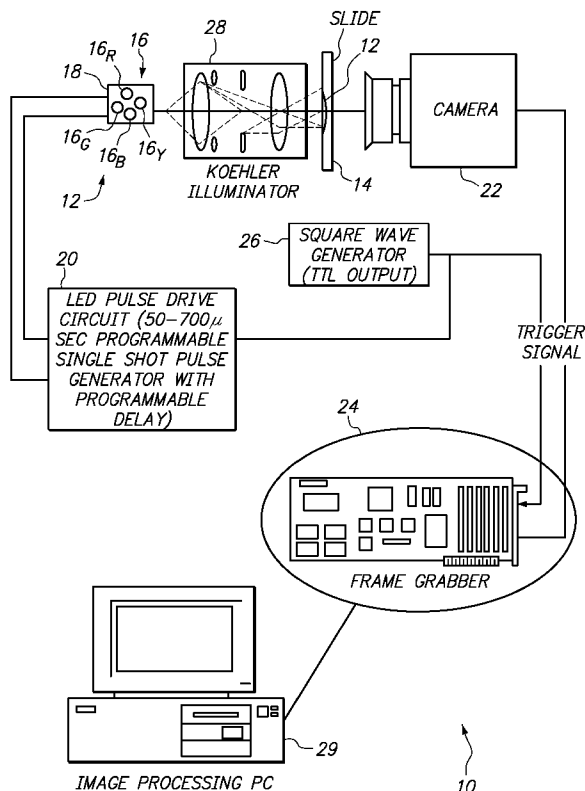
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(54) Title: ILLUMINATION SOURCE COMPRISING LIGHT EMITTING DIODES FOR STAINED BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES



(57) Abstract: A microscope illumination system (10) includes a light source (16) having at least four LED light sources (16R, 16B, 16G, 16Y), each LED source emitting light within a different portion of the visible spectrum. Each of the at least four LED light sources may be independently controllable. The resultant light emitted from the at least four LED sources substantially approximates that from an incandescent light source. In one embodiment, the system includes at least one red LED (16R), at least one green LED (16G), at least one blue LED (16B), and at least one yellow LED (16Y). Other color combinations are also possible. The illumination may be positioned to place a sample holder such as a slide (14) within the optical path of the light source. The system may further include an optical magnification system (22) for magnifying an image of the biological sample.

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ILLUMINATION SOURCE COMPRISING LIGHT EMITTING DIODES FOR STAINED BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field of the invention generally relates to the field of cytology and histology. More specifically, the field of the invention relates to devices and methods
5 for illuminating stained biological samples using one or more light emitting diodes (LEDs).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Most microscopes use conventional incandescent lamps for illuminating stained biological samples. Incandescent lamps produce white light that is a
10 combination of all colors in the visible spectrum (from about 400 nm to about 700 nm). Unfortunately, incandescent lamps produce considerable heat, have low energy efficiency, and must often be replaced frequently.

Light emitting diodes (LEDs) are known light sources that typically produce a single color, covering only a narrow band in the visible spectrum. For example,
15 LEDs producing narrow bands of light centered on 450 nm, 525 nm, and 625 nm will appear to the human eye as blue, green, and red, respectively. Color is visualized by humans using specialized cells in the eye. In particular, the human eye contains three kinds of color receptor cells. These include so-called S-cones, M-cones, and L-cones, which sense Short, Medium, and Long wavelengths, respectively, of visible
20 light. All three types of cone cells are sensitive to a wideband of wavelengths, but have different peak sensitivities. For example, S-cones are most sensitive around 420 nm (blue) while M-cones are sensitive around 534 nm (green), and L-cones are sensitive around 564 nm (red).

The eye essentially integrates the spectral function, producing three signals. One signal is the light intensity. Another differentiates blue light from yellow. Finally, the third separates yellow into red or green light. This integration of the spectrum averages colors together. Light from a yellow LED (590 nm) will appear
5 the same to the eye as light from green and red LEDs combined (530 nm and 650 nm), because in both cases red and green are balanced and outweigh blue.

Combining different intensities of red, green, and blue light can create the appearance of nearly any color. For example, a microscope illumination system that uses separate colored red, green, and blue LEDs can be tuned to any color of
10 illumination, depending on the operator's preferences.

In typical microscopic imaging applications, white light such as the light emitted from conventional incandescent bulbs is needed to illuminate the biological sample. Pathologists and others trained in viewing biological samples for disease states are familiar with analyzing samples illuminated with a broadband,
15 incandescent light source. Attempts have been made to use LEDs to imitate the white light emitted from conventional incandescent sources. For example, single LEDs have been produced that generate a mixture of colored light to approximate white light. For example, in the aforementioned design, blue light is emitted from a gallium nitride diode semiconductor (at around 460 nm). Secondary light, in the
20 range of about 550 nm to around 650 nm is emitted by a phosphor coating located inside a polymer jacket. The combination of wavelengths produces "white" light having a relatively high color temperature. A problem with LEDs of the type described above is that they are not good at producing light at relatively long wavelengths (e.g., red light).

In yet another design, light from red, green and blue LEDs is combined to produce illumination which appears to be white, but does not contain the full visible spectrum. In particular, the intensity of the illumination in the yellow band (around 565 nm to 590 nm) is very low. This gap in the yellow portion of the spectrum

5 causes some stained cell samples to appear to be a different color than if they were illuminated with an incandescent lamp. This is problematic because the stained biological sample will appear different to a pathologist or other trained individual under the LED-based white light as compared to conventional incandescent white light. Pathologists, however, are typically trained on microscopes that use broad-

10 band incandescent light sources. Different visual appearances may lead to confusion and misinterpretation of slide results.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment of the invention, a microscope illumination system includes a light source having at least four LED light sources, each LED source

15 emitting light within a different portion of the visible spectrum. Each of the at least four LED light sources may be independently controllable. The resultant light emitted from the at least four LED sources substantially approximates that from an incandescent light source. The at least four LED sources may be any color that, when combined, closely imitates light emitted from an incandescent or broadband

20 light source. For instance, the at least four LEDs may include a red LED, a blue LED, a green LED, and a yellow LED. The illumination system may include a single LED of each color or, alternatively, the illumination system may include a plurality of LEDs of each color. In still another embodiment, the illumination system may comprise a single red, green, and blue LED and multiple yellow LEDs. Still other

color combinations are possible. For example, the four LED colors may include violet, cyan, yellow-green, and orange.

In one embodiment of the invention, the illumination system includes one or more driving circuits operably connected to the four colors of LEDs. For example, a first circuit may be used to drive the RGB colors while a second circuit may be used to drive the yellow LED. As another alternative, each color (red, green, blue, and yellow) may be controlled by individual circuits. In another embodiment, the brightness of the individual colored LEDs can be independently controlled. The four colored LEDs may be separate or they be integrated into a single or multiple modules. For example, the RGB LEDs may be in one module while the yellow LEDs are located in a separate module.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, a microscope illumination system includes a light source having at least one red LED, at least one green LED, at least one blue LED, and at least one yellow LED. The microscope illumination system includes a holder disposed within the optical path of the light source. The sample holder is configured to hold a biological sample within the optical illumination path. The microscope illumination system includes an optical system for obtaining magnified image(s) of the biological sample. For example, a camera may be used to acquire magnified images of the biological sample. Alternatively, conventional microscope optics can be employed (e.g., objective lenses and the like).

In still another embodiment of the invention, a method of illuminating a biological sample includes providing an illumination source having at least four LEDs with one LED being red, one being green, one being blue, and another being yellow. The yellow LED fills the gap in the yellow portion of the visible spectrum when compared against traditional RGB LED units. A biological sample, which may

include a tissue section, cell, or multiple cells is then provided in the optical path of the illumination source. The biological sample, which is typically stained with a biological stain, is then illuminated with the at least four LEDs. The brightness of the various colored LEDs may be adjusted to alter the appearance of the image. For
5 example, the brightness of the yellow LED(s) may be adjusted to alter the perceived hue.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention will now be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of accompanying drawings, in which:

10 FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an LED-based illumination system according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates an LED-based illumination system according to another embodiment of the invention.

15 FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment in which the four colored LEDs are each driven by a separate driving circuit.

FIG. 4 illustrates an LED-based light source having a red LED, a green LED, a blue LED that is surrounded by a plurality of yellow LEDs.

20 FIG. 5 illustrates another LED-based light source in which a first module contains red, green, and blue LEDs. A second module is provided that includes at least one yellow LED. The two modules are arranged with respect to a beam splitter such that the yellow light is combined with the red, green, and blue light to form white light for illuminating a sample.

FIG. 6 illustrates a graph of light intensity as a function of wavelength for a four-color (red, green, blue, and yellow) LED-based illumination system.

FIG. 7 illustrates a graph of light intensity as a function of wavelength for a four-color (red, green, blue, and yellow) LED-based illumination system. Also shown is the absorption spectrum of the stain Eosin Y.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

5 FIG. 1 schematically illustrates a microscope illumination system 10. In a broad sense, the microscope illumination system 10 includes an illumination or light source 12 that includes at least four separate LEDs. The LEDs include at least one red LED, at least one green LED, at least one blue LED, and at least one yellow LED. The colors referenced above refer to the color of light emitted from the
10 respective LED. For example, the red LED generally emits light within the range of about 625 nm to about 660 nm. The green LED generally emits light within the range of about 480 nm to about 575 nm. The blue LED generally emits light within the range of about 450 nm to about 500 nm. The yellow LED generally emits light within the range of about 575 nm to about 625 nm. Of course, these ranges are
15 meant to encompass the bulk of light transmitted from each respective LED and some emissions beyond the stated range are expected to occur.

As explained in more detail below, the addition of the yellow LED fills a gap in the emission spectrum from the microscope illumination system 10 if just red, green, and blue LEDs were used as the illumination source. In this regard, the
20 addition of the yellow LED allows the appearance of biological samples viewed under the LED-based microscope illumination system to more closely resemble the same samples viewed under the conventional incandescent system. In this regard, pathologists and other trained professionals are able to better visualize certain structures and aspects of the biological sample. For example, when certain stains
25 such as Eosin Y and orange G stain are used, cells and cellular structures

illuminated with only RGB (red, blue, green) light from LEDs appear visually different to a user compared to the same objects illuminated with a conventional broadband, incandescent light source. The addition of the yellow LED diminishes this problem.

Referring back to FIG. 1, one purpose of an microscope illumination system
5 10 is to provide a “white” light source for imaging a biological (e.g., cytological) specimen 12 on a microscope slide 14 using a plurality of different color LEDs 16. The illumination source includes at least one red LED 16R, at least one green LED 16G, at least one blue LED 16B, and at least one yellow LED 16Y. Each LED 16 may be a high brightness LED such that a bright, white light is able to illuminate the
10 biological specimen 12 for visualization. The plurality of LEDs may formed from a combination of single discrete LEDs, or custom multi-die LED-based module. For example, the individual LEDs may be assembled to form an illumination sub-assembly from off-the-shelf components. Alternatively, an LED-based module in which individual LED dies are mounted on a common substrate 18 (as shown in
15 FIGS. 1 and 2) may be used.

LEDs 16 generate heat, and as the temperature of an LED increases, the output wavelengths shift. The amount of heat generated depends on the current at which the LED is driven and the duration of time for which the current is applied. To increase the light output from the device without producing enough heat to cause the
20 wavelength to shift, the LEDs 16 may be driven with a pulse circuit 20 that, in certain embodiments, is synchronized with a camera 22 of the imaging system 10 to deliver short, intense pulses of light to the camera 22 during the camera integration period. In this embodiment, the camera 22 magnifies and captures images of the biological specimen 12 for subsequent viewing and/or analysis. Of course, the LEDs 16 do not
25 have to be synchronized with the camera 22 if, for example, the microscope

illumination system 10 was used by a human operator. In this embodiment, the camera 22 may be replaced with conventional magnification optics (e.g., objective lenses and the like). In this application, the LEDs 16 would be powered continually – there is no need for synchronization.

5 Referring back to FIG. 1, in the embodiment utilizing a camera 22, the LED pulse is synchronized with the camera frame integration by providing an external trigger that triggers both the camera/frame grabber 24 and the LED pulse driver 20, for example, using a square wave generator 26. The camera 22 does not respond instantaneously to the trigger. To compensate for this delay, the pulse drive circuit
10 20 has a programmable delay that is used to synchronize the systems. Of course, other synchronization methods are possible, depending on the camera type and actual implementation.

The illumination system 10 may include a processor 29 such as a personal computer that can be utilized to control the acquisition and storage of images taken
15 via the camera 22. The processor 29 may coordinate various functions of the imaging sequence and also retain or transmit digital images of the biological specimens 12.

LEDs 16 inherently produce spatially non-uniform light output and some optical applications require reasonably uniform illumination of the sample. For
20 situations where uniformity is an issue, two types of systems for generating spatially uniform illumination may be used with LEDs 16, namely, Koehler and fiber optic systems. The LEDs 16 used in either of these systems may be discrete LEDs 16 packaged in close proximity or multiple LED 16 dies may be integrated on a single substrate 18 to produce a more dense arrangement.

Koehler illumination (as seen in FIGS. 1 and 2) is a standard technique for producing uniform illumination of a microscope slide 14 from the spatially non-uniform filament of an incandescent lamp used in traditional microscope illuminators. As determined by testing, this technique is equally effective at achieving uniformity
5 when employed with LEDs 16. In one embodiment of the LED-based illumination system 10, individual LEDs 16 are packaged closely together and placed in the general position of the lamp filament in the traditional Koehler illuminator 28.

In another embodiment for achieving uniformity, as seen in FIG. 2, multiple LEDs 16 are coupled into a large core (around 500 to 600 μm) optical fiber 30 with
10 lenses or other optical apparatus. U.S. Patent No. 6,665,060, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein discloses lenses that may be used with the LEDs 16. The length of the fiber 30 is selected so that the spatial non-uniformities of the LEDs 16 are mixed together and a relatively uniform spatial output from the fiber 30 is achieved. In practice, the output of the fiber 30 is approximately Gaussian in
15 spatial profile. The fiber 30 may have to be displaced from the microscope slide 14, such that only the central, relatively flat, portion of the output is used. As an alternative to individual LEDs 16, multiple LED dies (such as that shown in FIGS. 1 and 2) may be placed on a single substrate 18. Individual lenses can be placed above each die so that the radiation from each die is collected into a narrow cone. In
20 certain embodiments, the Koehler illuminator 28, 30 may be omitted entirely.

As explained above, the yellow LED 16Y in FIGS. 1 and 2 fills a gap in the emission spectrum of emitted light using RGB LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B. The intensity of illumination in the yellow region of the spectrum (about 565 nm to about 590 nm) is filled by the presence of the at least one yellow LED 16Y. While FIGS. 1 and 2
25 illustrate a single yellow LED 16Y, in some embodiments multiple yellow LEDs 16Y

may be used. For example, in one configuration, a plurality of yellow LEDs 16Y encircle or surround an interior portion that contains RGB LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B or LED dies (see e.g., FIG. 4).

In one embodiment of the invention, as shown in FIG. 3, the plurality of
5 LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B, and 16Y are driven by separate driver circuits. That is to say, the at least one red LED 16R is driven by a first driving circuit 40R, the at least one green LED 16G is driven by a second, separate driving circuit 40G, the at least one blue LED 16B is driven by a third, separate driving circuit 40B, and the at least one yellow LED 16Y is driven by a fourth, separate driving circuit 40Y. FIG. 3 illustrates
10 this embodiment wherein a separate driving circuit 40R, 40G, 40B, 40Y is associated with each respective LED 16R, 16G, 16B, and 16Y.

The driving circuit 40R, 40G, 40B, 40Y typically includes a current source for applying electrical current to the LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B, and 16Y. Light is emitted from the diode when the current is forward-biased across the LED p-n junction. The
15 driving circuits 40R, 40G, 40B, 40Y are capable of adjusting the brightness of each LED 16R, 16G, 16B, and 16Y independently of one another. For example, the brightness of the yellow LED 16Y may be adjusted independent of the red, green, and blue LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B. Brightness levels are adjusted using pulse width modulation. For example, to achieve a 10% brightness level, current is pulsed in an
20 "on" state for 10% of the time and in an "off" state for 90% of the time. Pulse width modulation is a known method for controlling LED brightness levels. The driving circuits 40R, 40G, 40B, 40Y may be implemented using one or more microprocessors.

FIGS. 4 and 5 illustrate two exemplary configurations for an LED-based
25 light source 50 for the illumination system 10. In FIG. 4, a series of yellow LEDs 16Y

surround a LED module 42 having red, green, and blue LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B. The yellow LEDs 16Y are arranged in a symmetrical manner about the LED module 42. FIG. 5 illustrates another configuration of an LED-based light source 50 in which a module 42 containing red, green, and blue LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B emits radiation into a beam splitter BS. A separate module 42 containing a yellow LED 16Y is positioned generally perpendicular to the optical path of the RGB module 42 such that the yellow light emitted from the yellow LED 16Y is combined or merged with the red, green, and blue light transmitted through the beam splitter. Of course, the LED-based light sources 50 of FIGS. 4 and 5 are illustrative and other configurations combining red, green, blue, and yellow LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B, and 16Y are contemplated within the invention.

The presence of the yellow LED 16Y fills the gap in this region of the visible spectrum (about 565 nm to about 590 nm). FIG. 6 illustrates the spectrum of an illumination system 10 that uses red, green, blue, and yellow LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B, and 16Y. The addition of this fourth (i.e., yellow) color makes stained biological samples (e.g., cells) appear to be much closer to the colors perceived if the samples were illuminated with a broadband, incandescent light source. For example, the invention is of particular interest for stained biological samples that use biological stains such as Eosin Y ($C_{20}H_6Br_4Na_2O_5$; CAS No. 17372-87-1), a common counter-stain to alum hematoxylin in the Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) method. Eosin Y absorbs a narrow band of light, with an absorption peak at around 525 nm. This absorption peak corresponds, almost exactly, with the peak emission wavelength of the green LED 16G. FIG. 7 illustrates the absorption spectrum for Eosin Y superimposed on the illumination spectra for the four color LEDs 16R, 16G,

16B, and 16Y (FIG. 6). Note that for a sample stained with Eosin Y, most of the green light is blocked while the blue, yellow and red wavelengths are transmitted.

If a biological sample stained with Eosin Y is illuminated with an incandescent source, most of the green light is blocked, and the remaining spectrum is perceived by the human eye as a light pink color. However, if a biological sample stained with Eosin Y is illuminated using only red, green and blue LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B, the absence of the yellow wavelengths causes a considerable shift in the perceived color of the biological sample. As with the incandescent source, most of the green light is blocked, and the remaining mixture of red and blue is perceived by the human eye as a highly saturated shade of magenta. Consequently, thick clusters of cells stained with Eosin Y appear so dark and saturated that it is difficult to identify the nuclei. A pathologist or cytotechnologists thus sees a very different image from what he or she expects to see under traditional incandescent illumination.

Similar color perceptions may occur in biological specimens stained with Orange G stain (1-Phenylazo-2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid disodium salt; $C_{16}H_{10}N_2Na_2O_7S_2$, CAS No. 1936-15-8). If an LED-based illumination system having only red, blue, and green LEDs is used to illuminate a biological sample for viewing, it is difficult to distinguish the Orange G stain from Eosin Y. This is problematic, however, because Orange G stain is an indicator of keratinizing cancer. There thus exists the possibility for misdiagnosis in illumination systems that only rely on RGB colors.

Because cell staining provides diagnostic information, it is imperative for LED-illuminated biological structures (e.g., cells and cellular organelles) to appear the same as those illuminated with incandescent light sources typically used in

microscopes. If only RGB LEDs were used to illuminate cells, it is possible that a sample may be misdiagnosed by a pathologist or cytotechnologist because of the different appearances.

This problem is solved, however, if a yellow LED 16Y is added and the
5 relative intensities of the LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B, and 16Y are adjusted so that the light still appears white. Consequently, a sample stained with Eosin Y will be perceived or visualized having the expected pinkish tone rather than the dark magenta coloring. As with the incandescent light source, most of the green light from the LED 16G is blocked, and the remaining mixture of red, blue and yellow light is perceived
10 by the human eye as a light pink color. The perceived hue can be adjusted by varying the brightness of the yellow light to match the appearance of the incandescent illumination. For example, with reference to FIG. 3, the LED driver circuit 40Y may be used to alter the brightness of the yellow LED 16Y by adjusting the pulse width modulation.

15 The improved white illumination can be achieved by building an LED module 42 that incorporates one or more yellow LEDs 16Y in addition to one or more of the conventional red, green and blue LEDs 16R, 16G, 16B. Alternatively, multiple LED modules 42 may be combined to imitate a broadband, incandescent light source. While the invention described herein has been described using a four colors
20 of LEDs (red, green, blue, and yellow), similar results could be achieved by any combination of colors of LEDs that covers enough of the visible spectrum. For example, a combination of violet, cyan, yellow-green, and orange LEDs would provide a spectrum just as full as that created by red, green, blue, and yellow LEDs. Inclusion of additional colors of LEDs in an illumination system 10 of the type

described herein may be able to provide a more complete, fuller spectrum that emulates the spectrum emitted from incandescent radiation.

CLAIMS

1. An illumination system for stained biological samples, comprising:
at least four LED light sources, each LED source emitting light within a
5 different portion of the visible spectrum, each of the at least four LED light sources
being independently controllable, wherein the resultant light emitted from the at least
four LED sources substantially approximates that from an incandescent light source.
2. The lighting system of claim 1, wherein the lighting system includes a
10 single red LED light source, a single green LED light source, a single blue LED light
source, and multiple yellow LED light sources.
3. The lighting system of claim 2, wherein the multiple yellow LED light
sources are arranged in a ring surrounding the red LED light source, the green LED
15 light source, and the blue LED light source.
4. The lighting system of claim 2, further comprising a circuit coupled to
the multiple yellow LED light sources for adjusting their brightness.
- 20 5. The lighting system of claim 1, wherein the at least four LED light
sources are coupled to separate driver circuitry for adjusting the respective
brightness of each color.

6. The lighting system of claim 1, wherein the at least four LED light sources comprise a violet LED, a cyan LED, a yellow-green LED, and an orange LED.

5 7. An illumination system for stained biological samples, comprising:
at least one red LED light source;
at least one blue LED light source;
at least one green LED light source; and
at least one yellow LED light source.

10

8. The lighting system of claim 7, wherein the lighting system includes a single red LED light source, a single green LED light source, a single blue LED light source, and multiple yellow LED light sources.

15 9. The lighting system of claim 8, wherein the multiple yellow LED light sources are arranged in a ring surrounding the red LED light source, the green LED light source, and the blue LED light source.

20 10. The lighting system of claim 7, further comprising a circuit coupled to the at least one yellow LED light source for adjusting its brightness.

11. The lighting system of claim 7, wherein the at least one red LED light source emits light within the range of about 625 nm to about 660 nm, the at least one blue LED light source emits light within the range of about 450 nm to about 500 nm,
25 the at least one green LED light source emits light within the range of about 480 nm

to about 575 nm, and the at least one yellow LED light source emits light within the range of about 575 nm to about 625 nm.

12. The lighting system of claim 7, wherein the at least one red LED
5 light source, the at least one green LED light source, the at least one blue LED light source, and the at least one yellow LED light source are coupled to separate driver circuitry for adjusting the respective brightness of each color.

13. The lighting system of claim 7, wherein the at least one red LED light
10 source, the at least one green LED light source, and the at least one blue LED light source are contained in a first module, and the at least one yellow LED light is contained in a second module.

14. The lighting system of claim 13, wherein the first and second modules
15 are arranged generally perpendicular to a beam splitter, the beam splitter combining the light emitted from the first module with light emitted from the second module.

15. A microscope illumination system, comprising:
a light source comprising at least one red LED, at least one green LED, at
20 least one blue LED, and at least one yellow LED;
a sample holder disposed within the optical path of the light source, the sample holder configured to hold a biological sample; and
an optical magnification device for magnifying an image of the biological
sample.

25

16. The microscope illumination system according to claim 15, wherein the light source comprises a plurality of yellow LEDs surrounding the at least one red LED, at least one green LED, at least one blue LED.

5 17. The microscope illumination system according to claim 15, wherein the at least one red LED, at least one green LED, at least one blue LED, and at least one yellow LED are mounted on a common substrate.

10 18. The microscope illumination system according to claim 15, further comprising control circuitry for modifying the brightness of the at least one yellow LED with respect to the at least one red LED, the at least one green LED, and the at least one blue LED.

15 19. The microscope illumination system according to claim 15, wherein the at least one red LED light source emits light within the range of about 625 nm to about 660 nm, the at least one blue LED light source emits light within the range of about 450 nm to about 500 nm, the at least one green LED light source emits light within the range of about 480 nm to about 575 nm, and the at least one yellow LED light source emits light within the range of about 575 nm to about 625 nm.

20

20. A method of illuminating a biological sample comprising:

providing an illumination source having at least four LEDs including at least one red LED, at least one green LED, at least one blue LED, and at least one yellow LED;

25 providing a biological sample in the optical path of the illumination source; and

illuminating the biological sample with the at least four LEDs.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the illumination source includes multiple yellow LEDs.

5

22. The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of adjusting the brightness of the at least one yellow LED relative to the remaining three LEDs.

10

FIG. 1

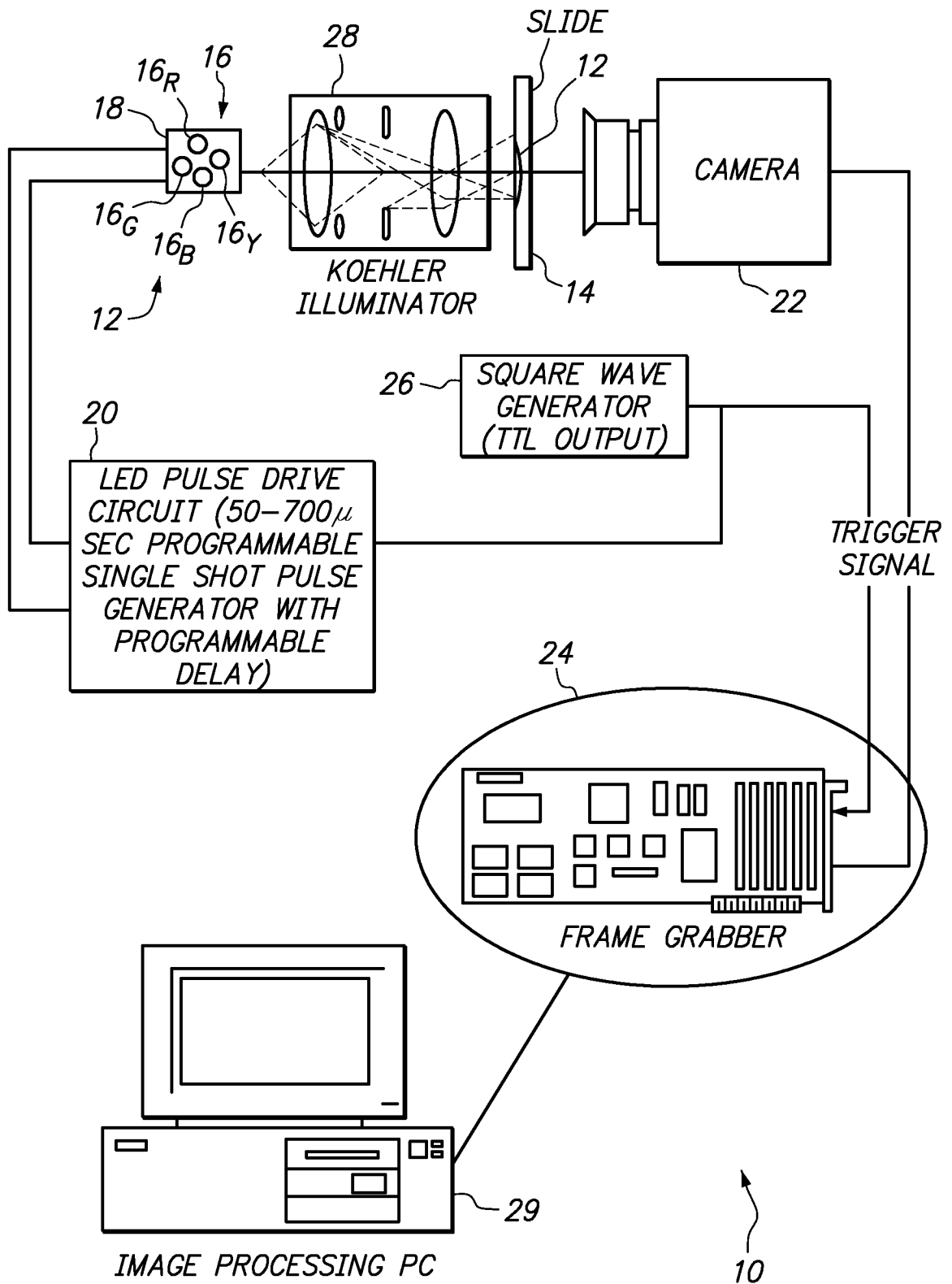


FIG. 2

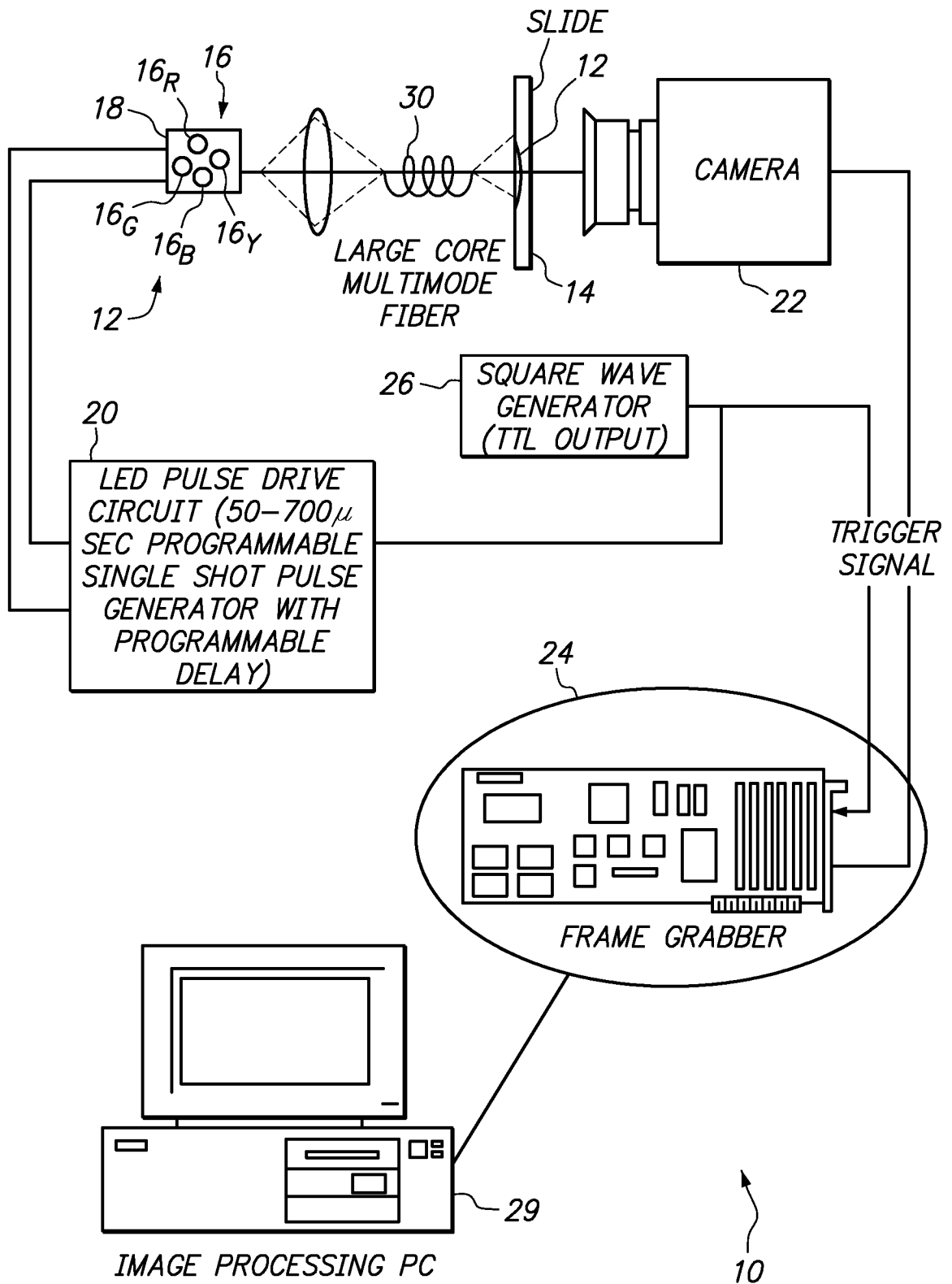


FIG. 3

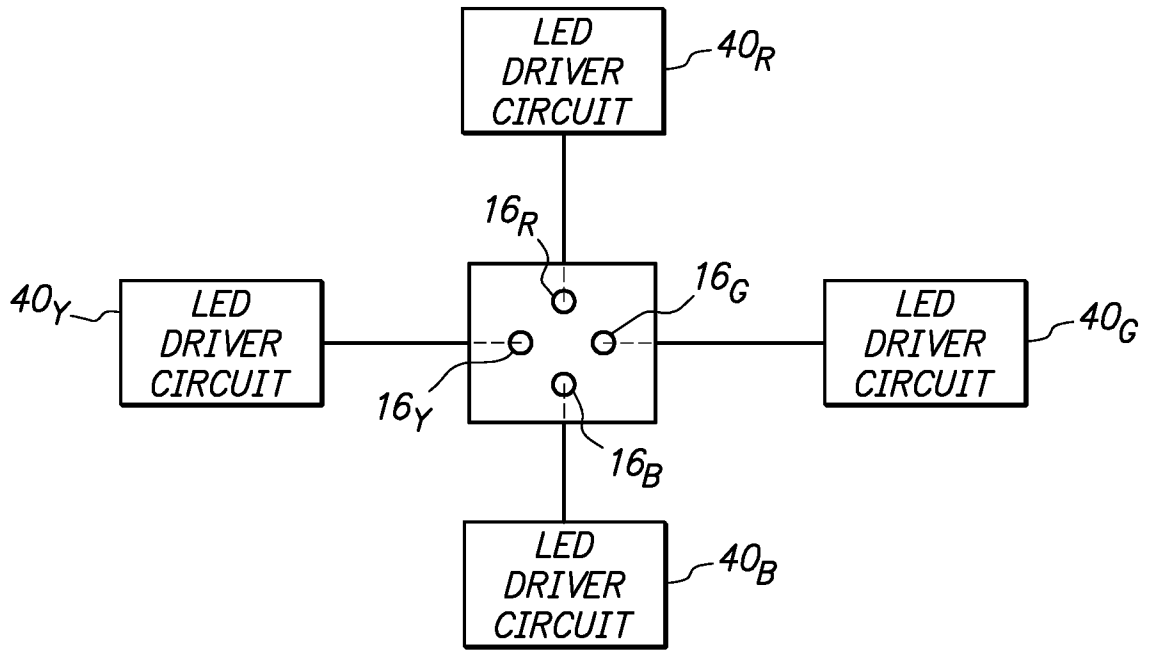


FIG. 4

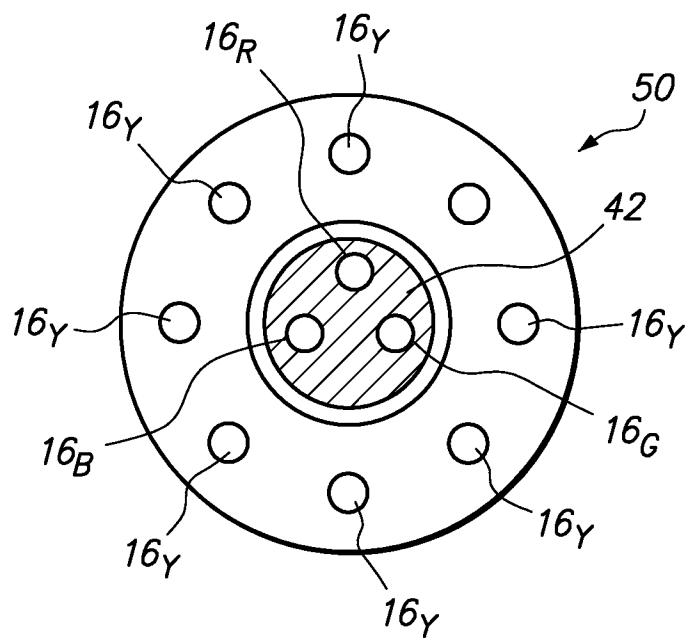


FIG. 5

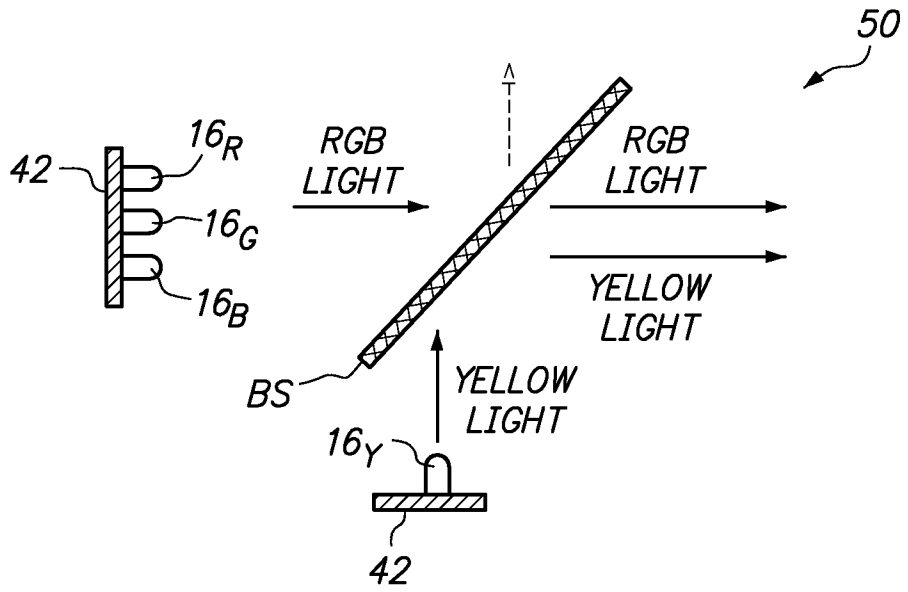


FIG. 6

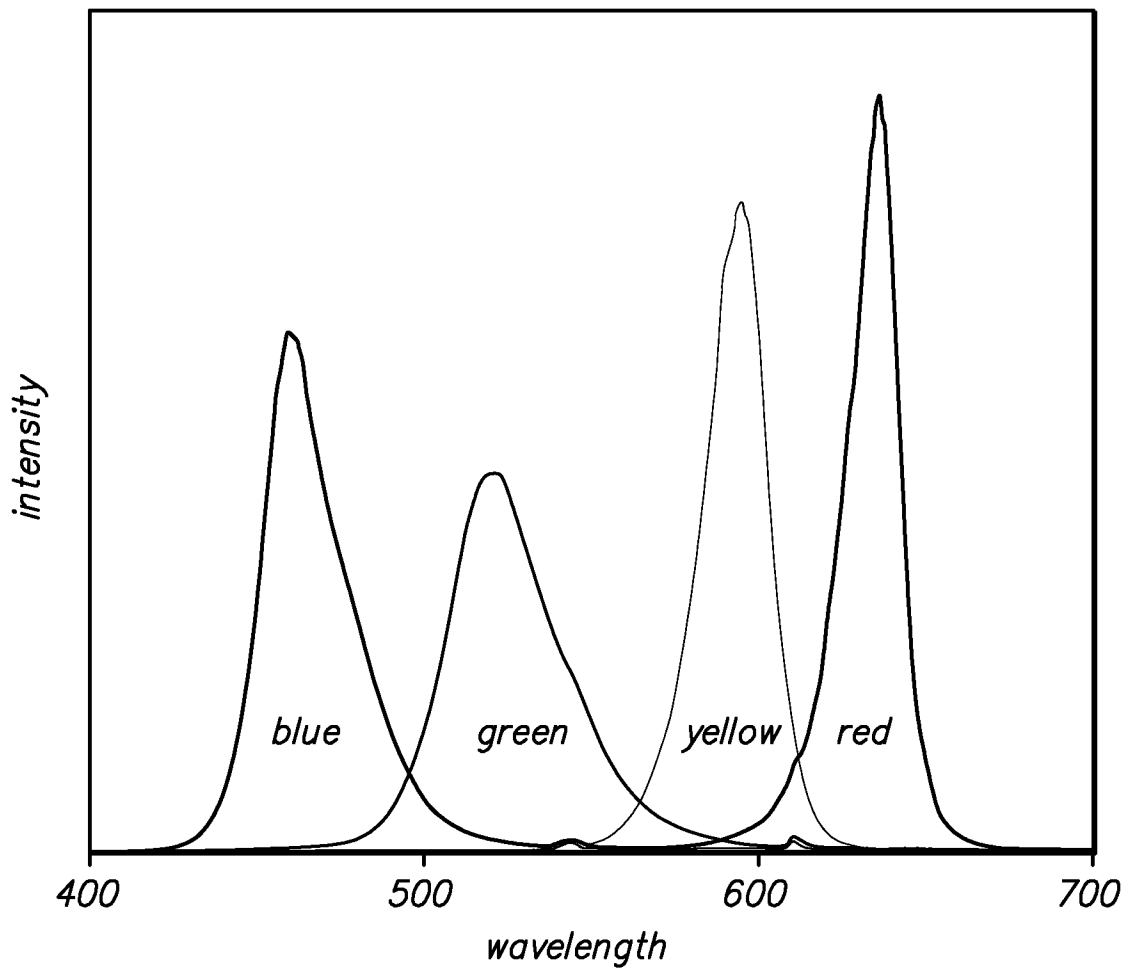
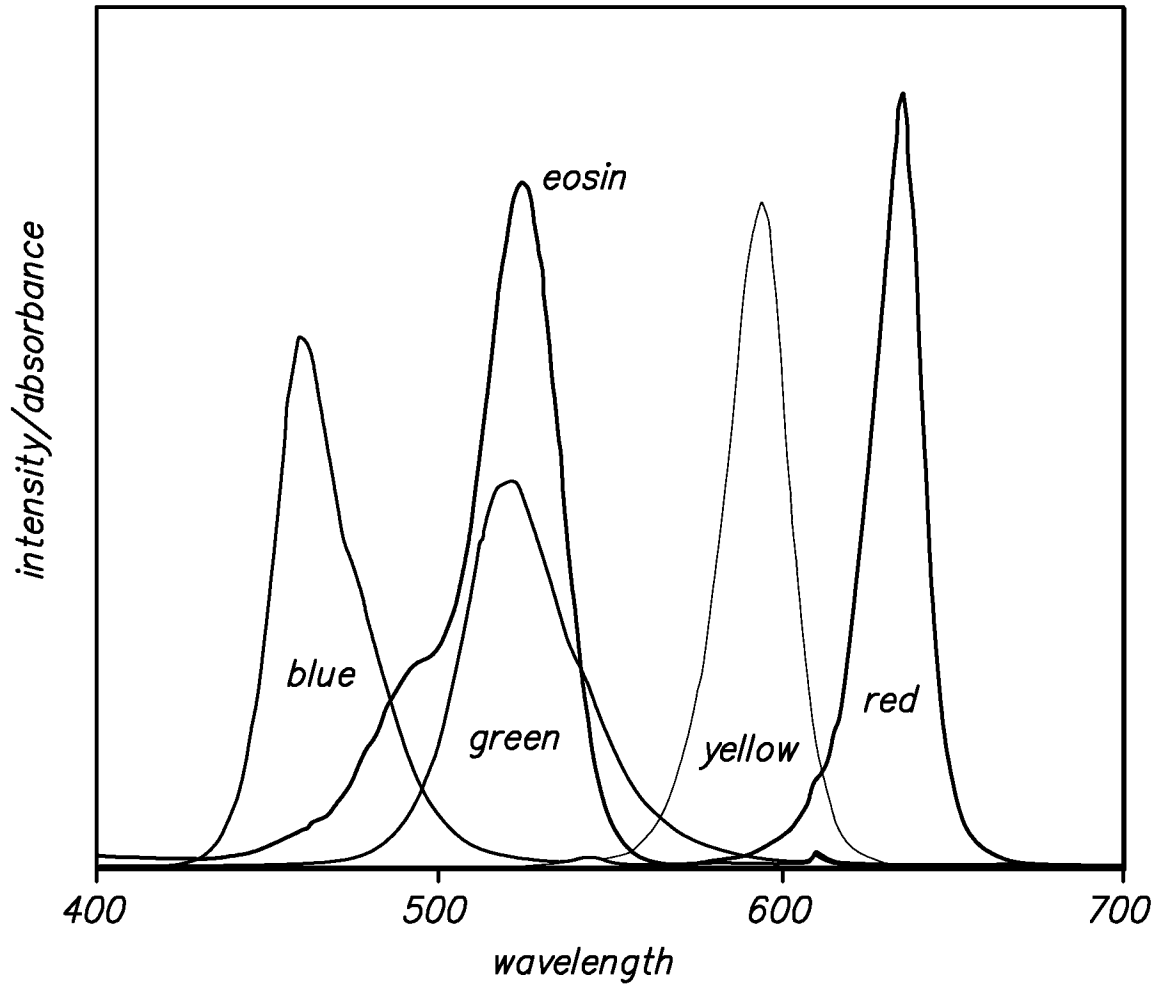


FIG. 7



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2007/086162

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G02B21/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2003/042493 A1 (KAZAKEVICH YURI [US]) 6 March 2003 (2003-03-06)	1,7,15, 20
Y	paragraphs [0002], [0051], [0055], [0081]	2-6, 8-14, 16-19, 21,22
Y	DE 199 62 779 A1 (BYK GARDNER GMBH [DE]) 28 June 2001 (2001-06-28) column 5, line 54 - line 61 column 15, line 53 - line 59; figure 6	1-22
Y	EP 1 510 847 A (LEICA MICROSYSTEMS SCHWEIZ AG [CH]) 2 March 2005 (2005-03-02) paragraph [0005] - paragraph [0015]	1-22
	-/--	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 March 2008

Date of mailing of the international search report

12/03/2008

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2007/086162

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2007/086162

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