Specifications

OCT Model: BM-400K	
OCT optical source	Swept Source
Center wavelength	1060nm
OCT B-scan	
Scan speed	400,000 A-scans/sec
Max. Length (posterior)	24mm
Max. Length (anterior)	24mm
Scan depth (posterior)	6mm
Scan depth (anterior)	6mm
Refractive adjustment range	-35D to +45D
Axial optical resolution	≤6μm
Axial best digital resolution	1.9μm
Transverse optical resolution	10μm
Fundus Imaging	
Methodology	Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy (SLO)
SLO wavelength	850nm
SLO FOV	60° ×60°
Minimum pupil diameter	2.0mm
Eye tracking speed	128Hz
OCT Angiography	
Max. Single scan size (anterior)	18mm×18mm
Max. Single scan size (posterior)	24mm×20mm
Maximum resolution (single scan)	1536×1280
Max. scan size (montage)	42mm×40mm
Software Functions	
Anterior segment (AS) quantification	☑
AS panoramic parameters	☑
Thickness/volumn measurement (retina)	☑
Thickness/volumn measurement (choroid)	☑
Glaucoma analysis (GMA, ONH, etc.)	☑
Blood flow quantification (retina)	☑
Blood flow quantification (choroid)	☑
Blood flow quantification (optic disk)	☑
Blood flow quantification (AS)	☑
Posterior curvature	☑
3D structure	☑
3D vessel	☑

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E-mail：info@towardpi.com

TowardPi

BMizar

400kHz | Full Range SS-OCT/OCTA

CE Marking under the EU MDR

TowardPi

BMizar

400kHz Full-range Ultra-Wide Field Swept-Source OCT/OCTA

The World's First 400kHz

Full-range Ultra-Wide Field Swept-Source OCT

Self-Innovated

Homemade component parts

Ten Billion Voxels

Ultra- High Resolution

Proprietary Choroid

OCTA Algorithms

7-15 seconds High Speed

Ultra-Wide Field OCTA Acquisition

All-Slabs and All-Sizes

Quantification Analysis

No additional lens

Animal scan

Multi Platforms Imaging

Joint Diagnosis

Development History of OCT Technology

OCT technology is a paradigm of medicine, engineering integration and continuous innovation. Full-range swept-source OCT technology reveals significant advantages in multiple dimensions such as scanning speed, imaging depth, and visualizing field, etc.

1996

Time-Domain OCT (Linear Scan)

<1K A-scan/sec
Single B-scan
2mm Depth

2002

Time-Domain OCT (Resonance Scan)

<10K A-scan/sec
HD Single B-scan
2mm Depth

2006

Spectral-Domain OCT (Frequency-Domain OCT)

20-100K A-scan/sec
3D-OCT, OCTA
1.8-3mm Depth

2016

Swept Source OCT

100K A-scan/sec
Wide-Field OCTA
2-3mm Depth

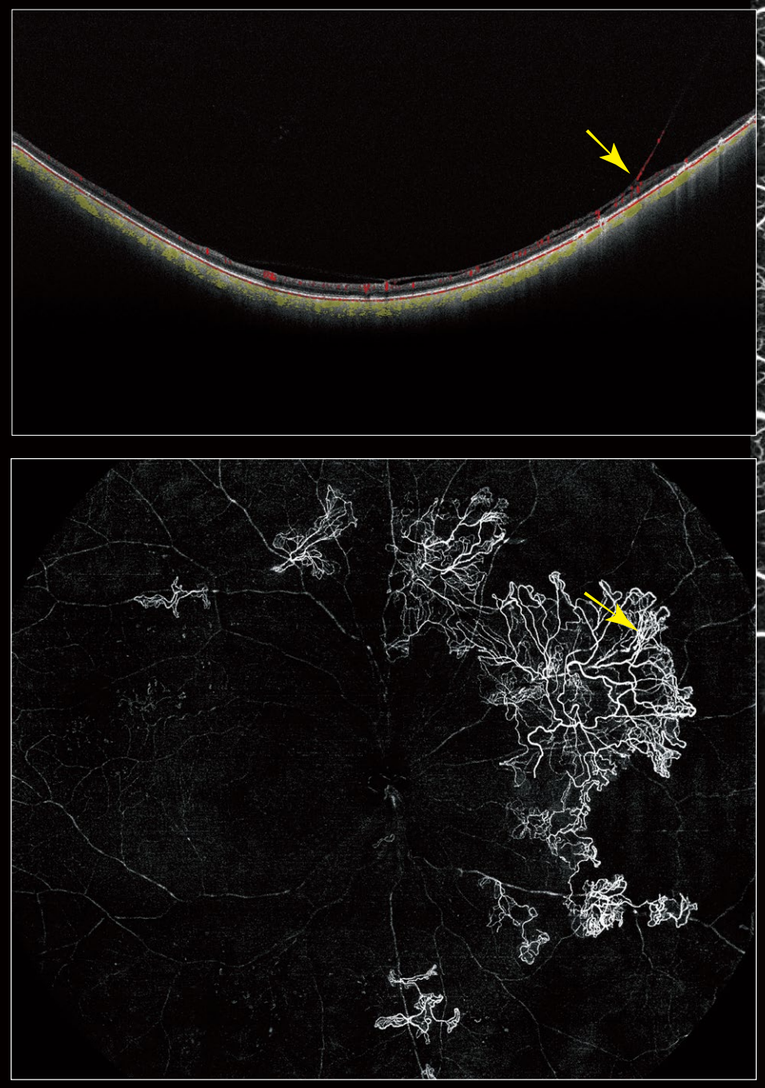
2022

Full-range Swept Source OCT

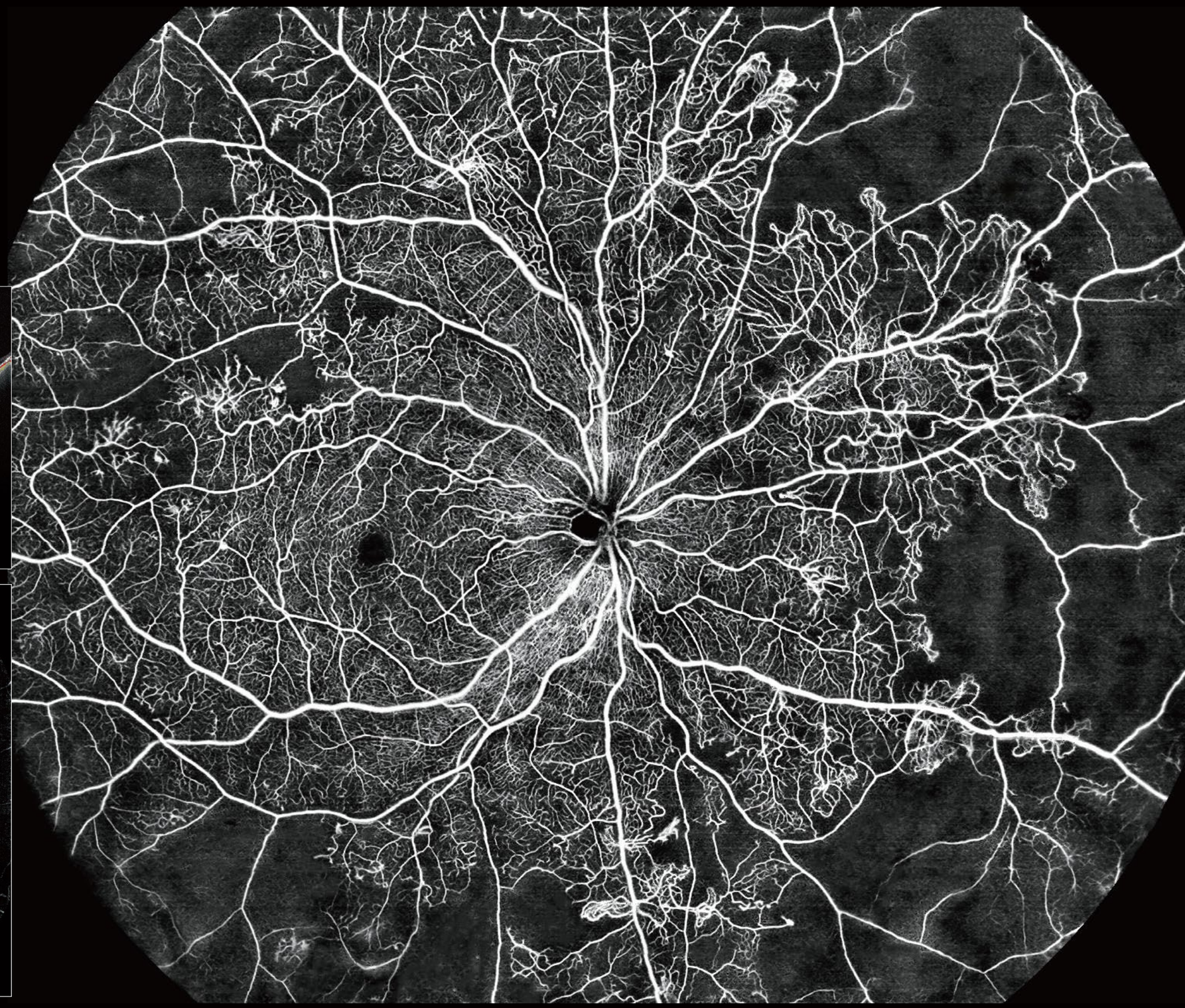
100-400K A-scan/sec
Ultra-wide-field OCTA
6-12mm Depth
16-24mm length

Find More Details with Single Capture

- 10 Billion maximal voxels
- 24X20mm ultra-wide-field OCTA
- 1536x1280 ultra-high resolution
- Fast aquisition speed (7-15 seconds)

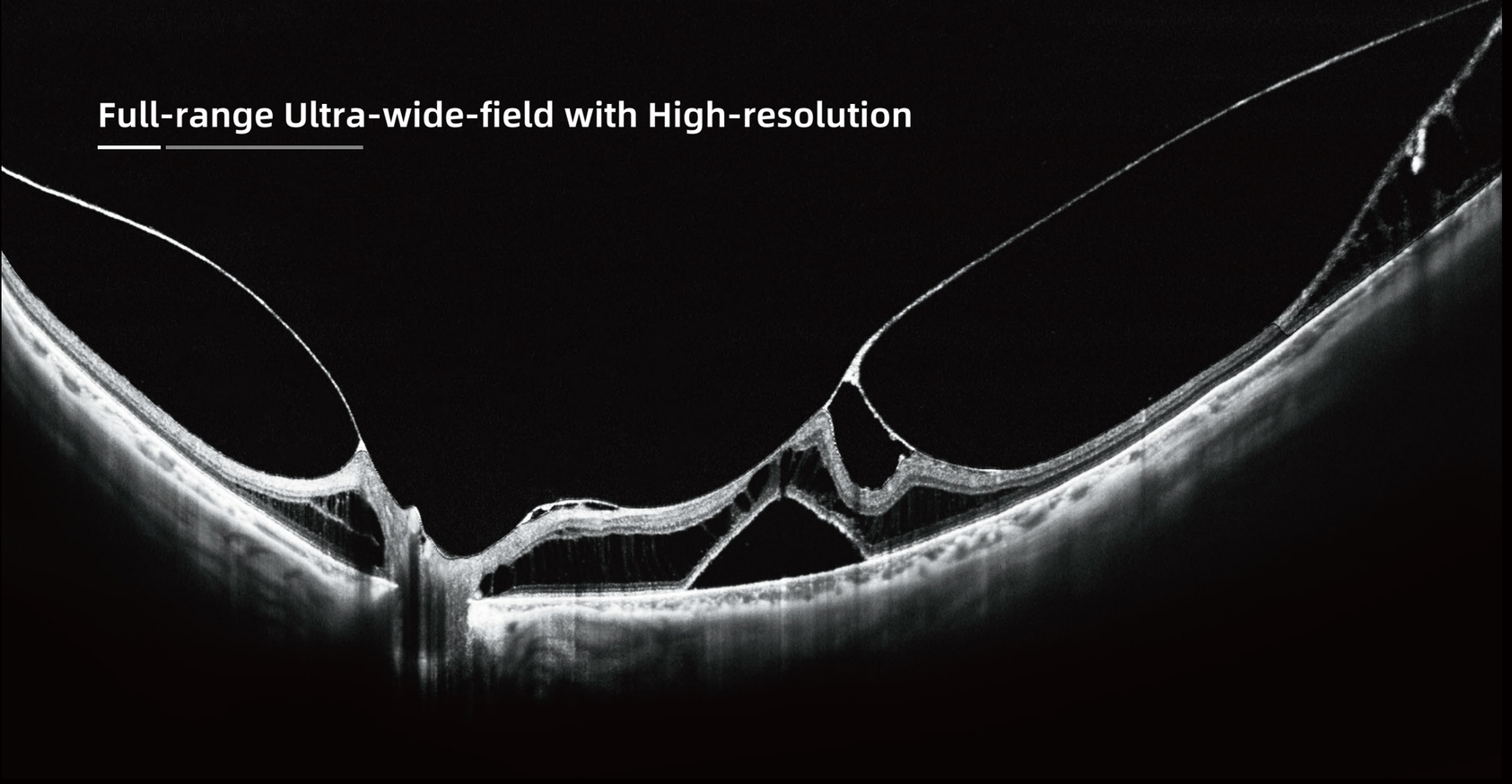


Neovascular membrane (vitreous slab)



Proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR)

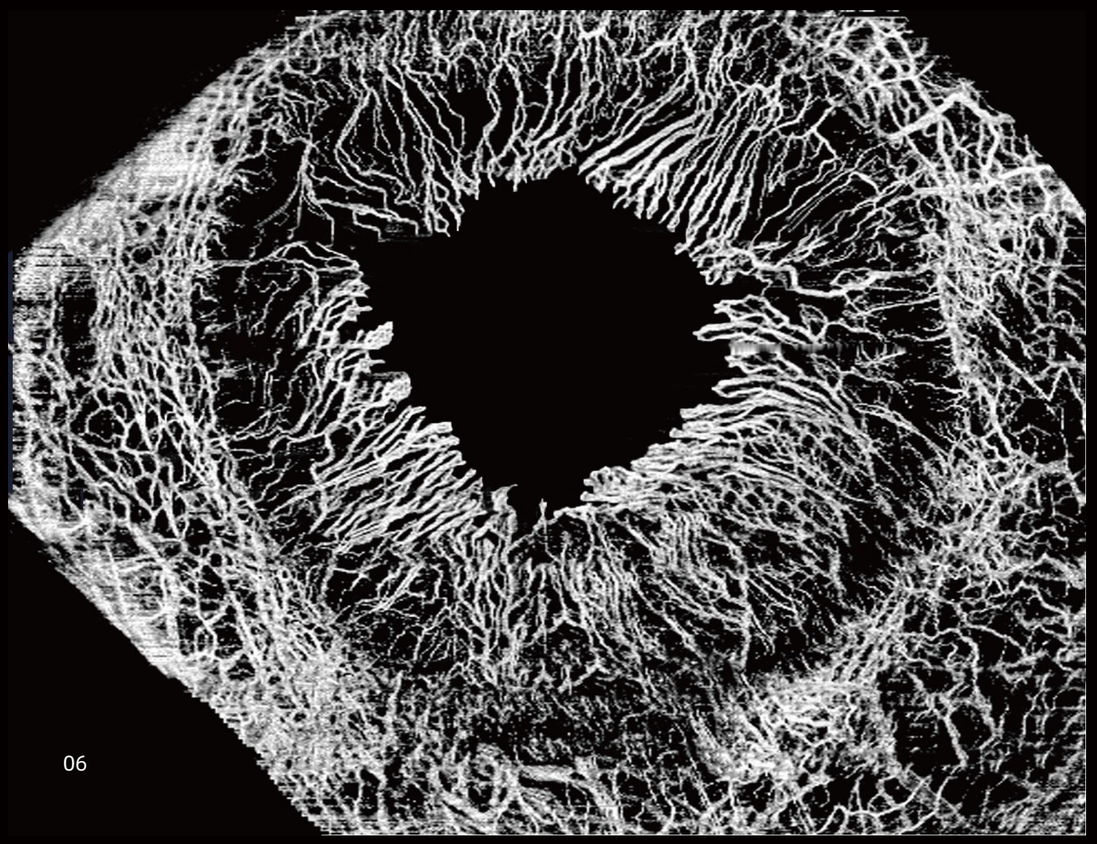
Full-range Ultra-wide-field with High-resolution



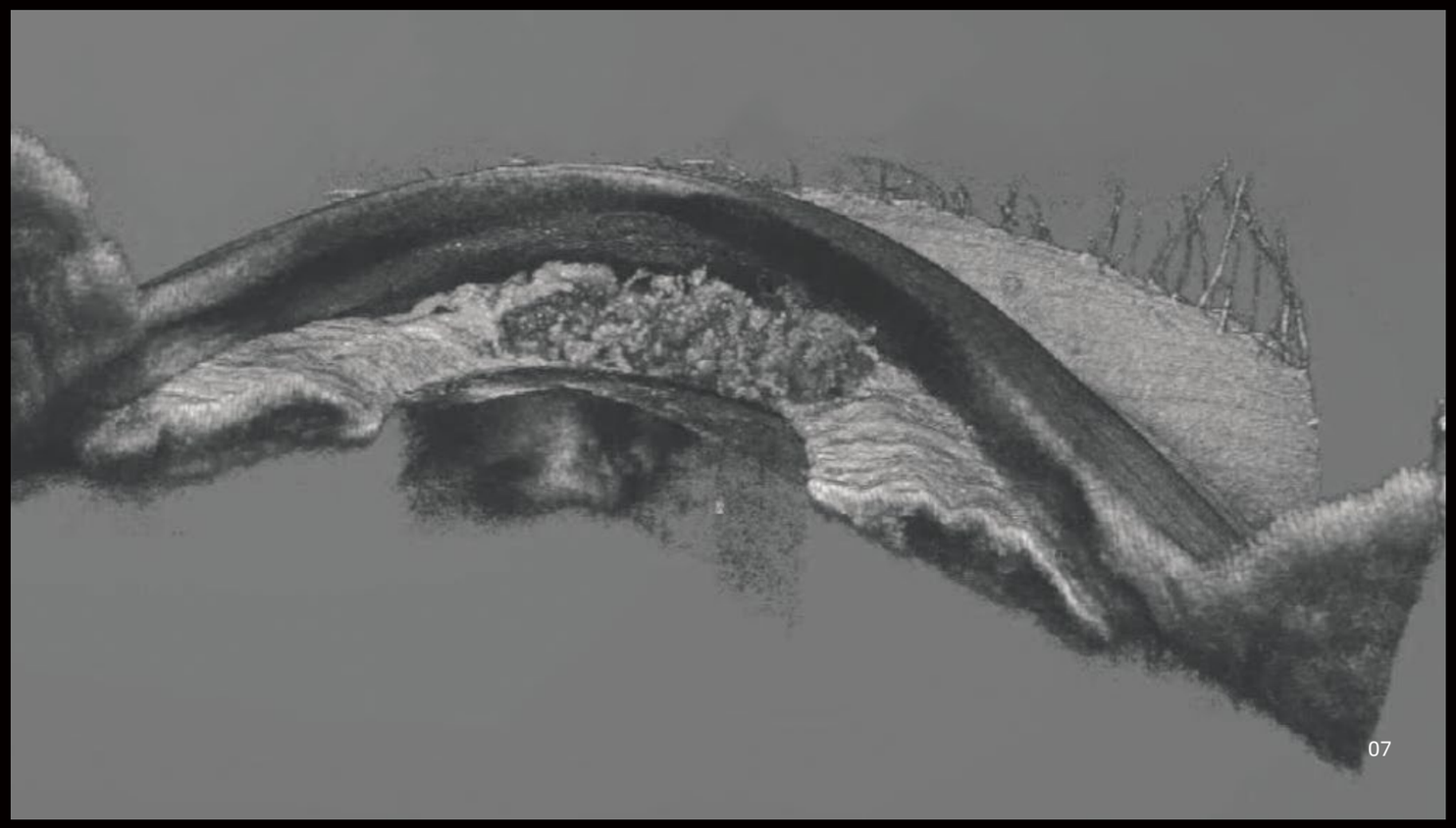
24mm length，6mm scan depth | Vitreomacular traction (VMT)

SLO fundus image | Vitreomacular traction (VMT)（same patient with left）

AS OCTA | Corneal neovascularization

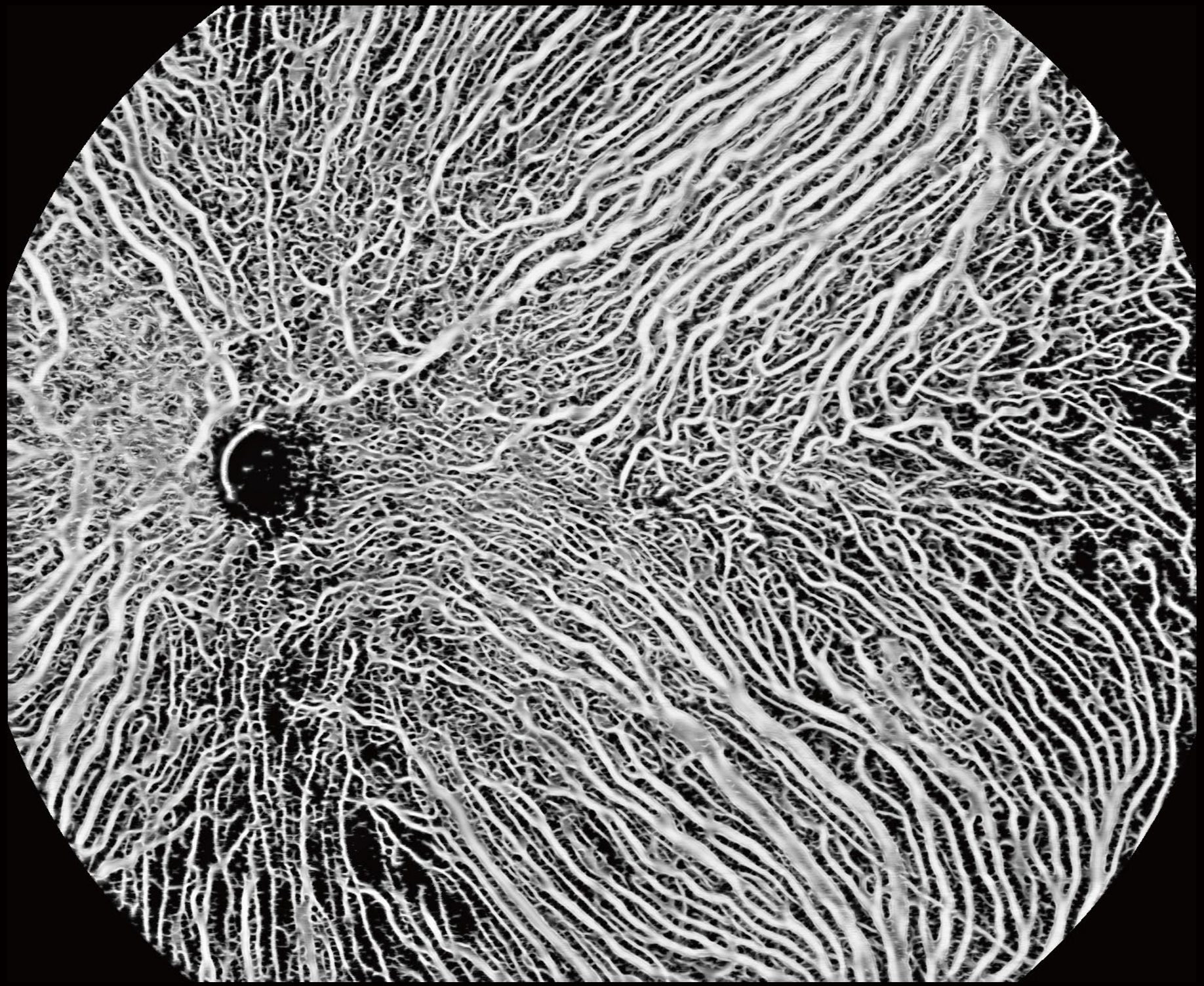


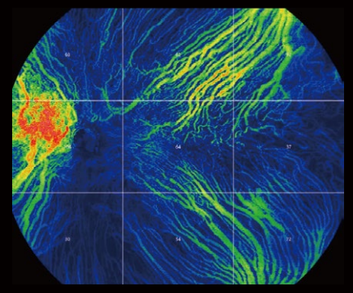
AS 3D reconstruction | Iridoschisis



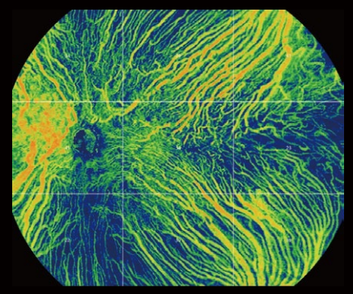
Reveal the Undiscovered

Ultra-wide-field OCTA for Choroid with quantification parameters

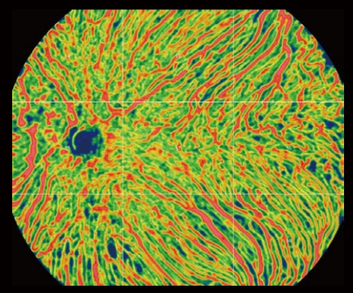




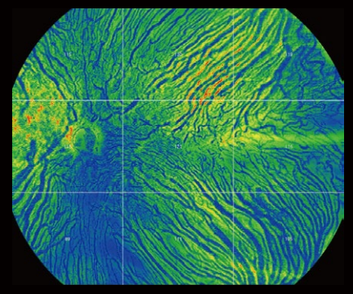
Choroid Vessel Volume ratio (CVV/a)



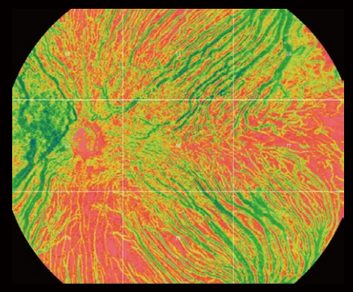
Choroid Vessel Index (3D-CVI)



Choroid Vessel Density（2D）



Choroidal Stroma Volume ratio (CSV/a)

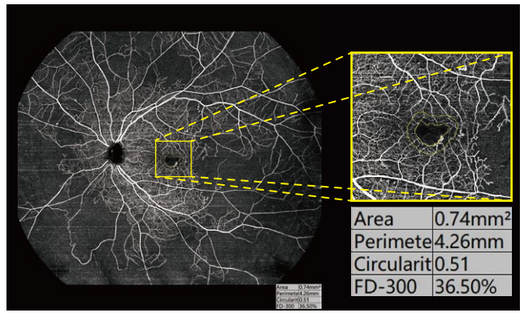


Choroidal Stroma Index (CSI)

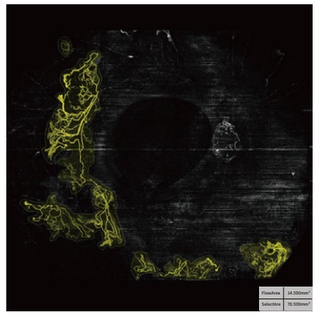
Comprehensive Quantitative Analysis

Retinal blood flow with quantification

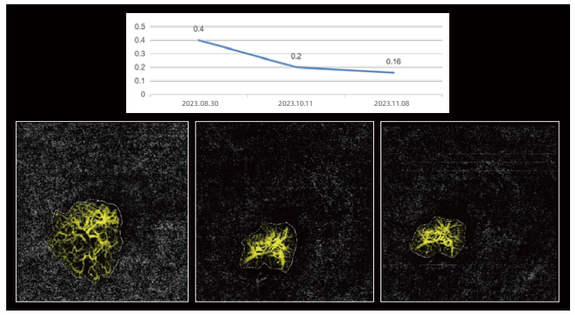
Non-Perfusion Identification



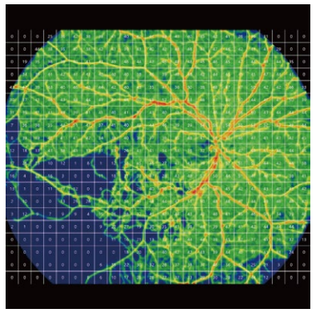
FAZ parameters



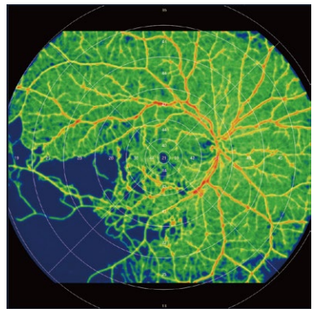
Flow Area-
Vitreous neovascularization



MNV Flow Area Follow-up

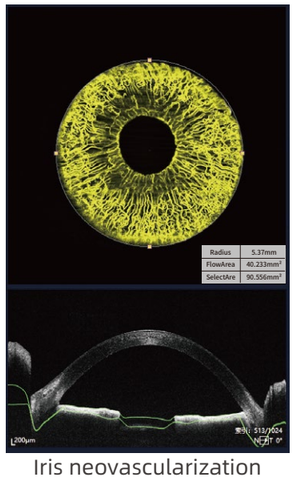


Flow density (Grids)

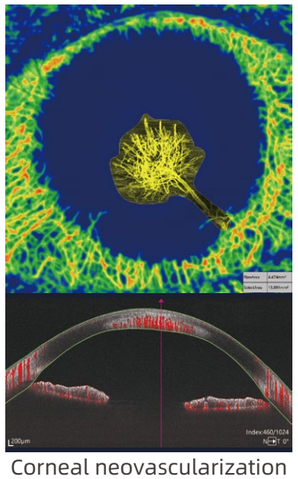


Flow density (ETDRS rings)

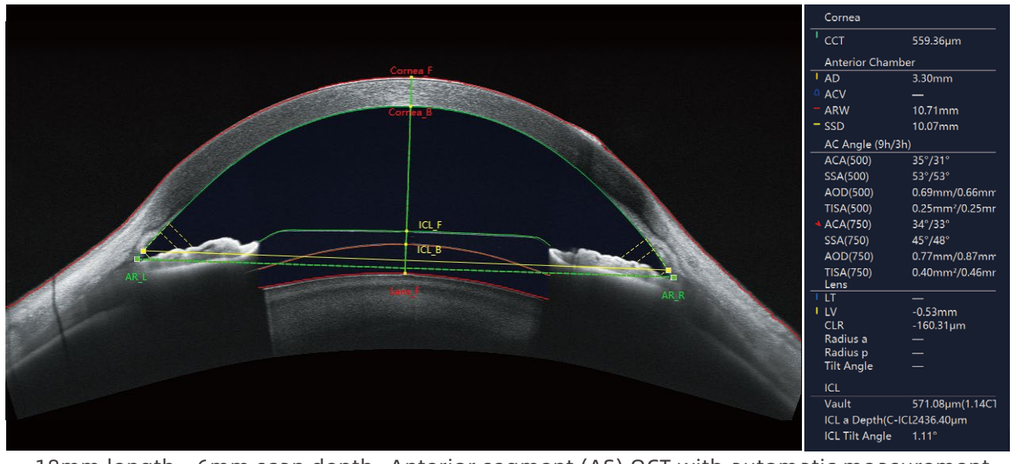
AS OCTA with quantization and parameters



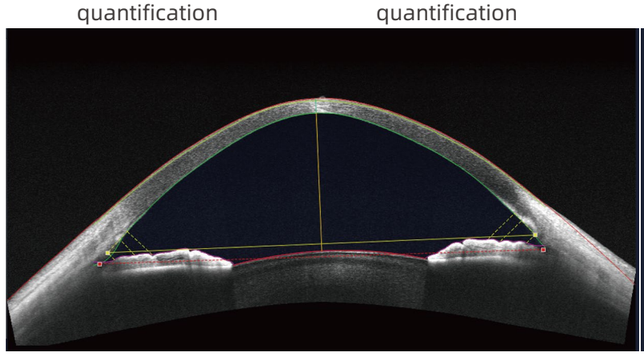
Iris neovascularization
quantification

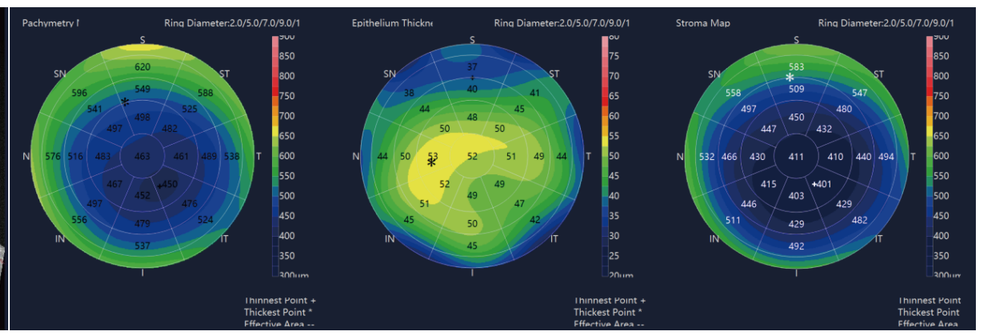


Corneal neovascularization
quantification



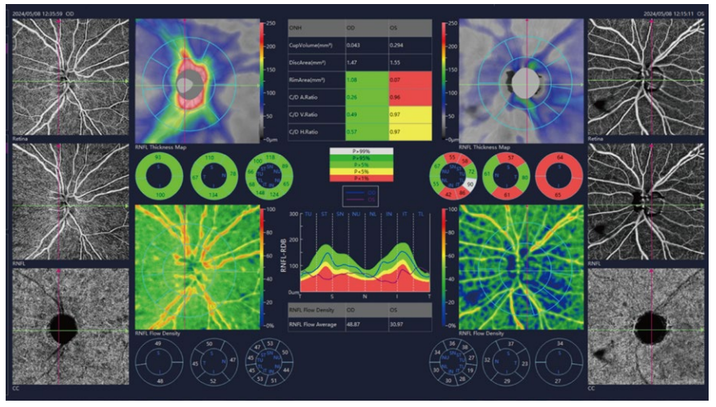
18mm length，6mm scan depth- Anterior segment (AS) OCT with automatic measurement



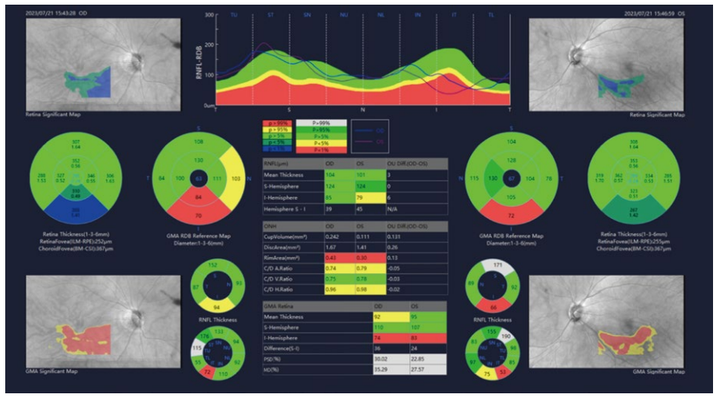


Corneal pachymetry, epithelium thickness, stroma thickness, etc.

Comprehensive glaucoma analysis



ONH analysis (structure & flow)



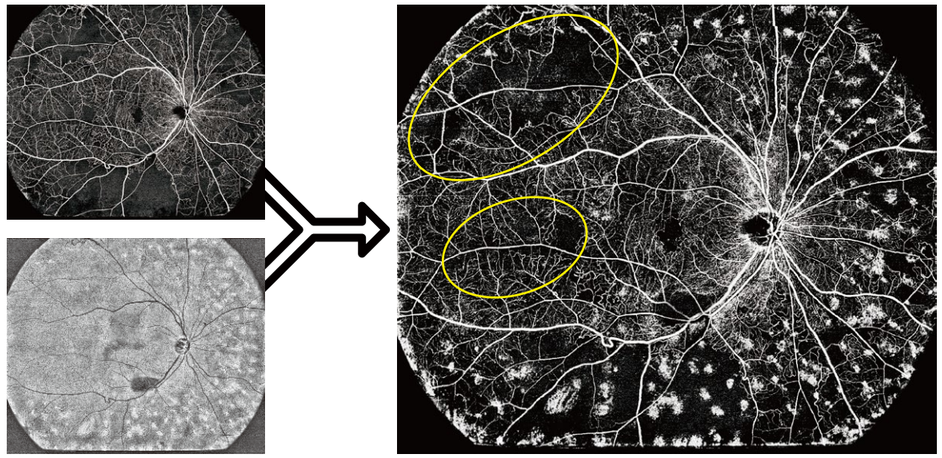
iHealth analysis (OU report)

Innovation.

iSpot

Precision and convenient OCTA-guided photocoagulation.

Superficial retina OCTA image detects NPA

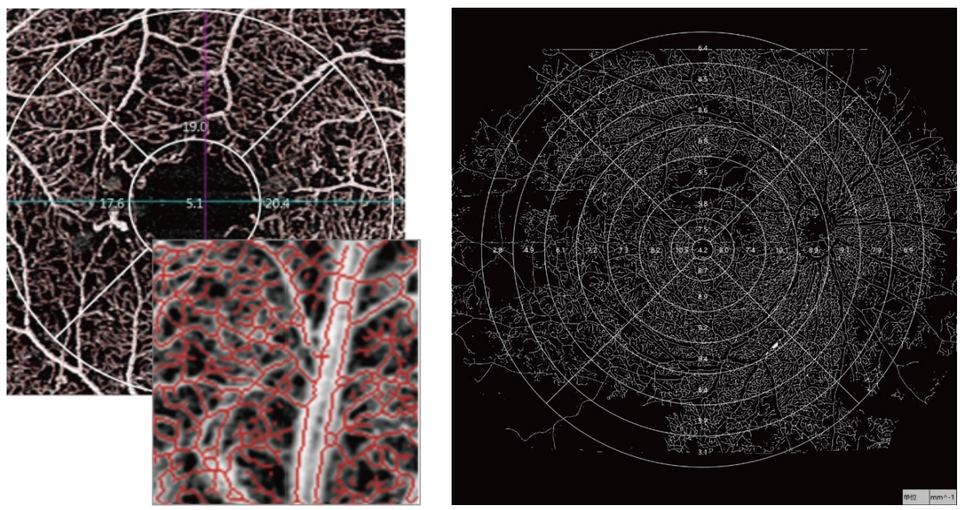


En face image of outer retina shows laser spots

Non-perfusion areas with insufficient laser are clearly identified

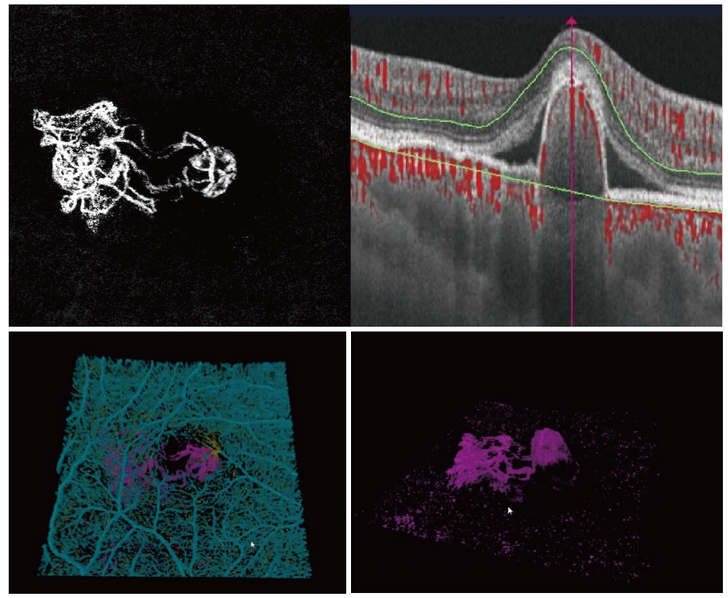
Vessel Skeleton Density（VSD）

The ratio of the linear length in the region to the area of the region(mm^{-1}) after the vessels are skeletalized. More sensitive to changes in the vessels number and less affected by vessel diameter.



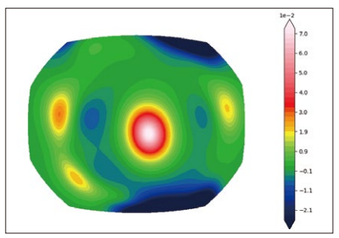
3D OCTA

Visulization vessels in 3D reconstruction for customized layers.

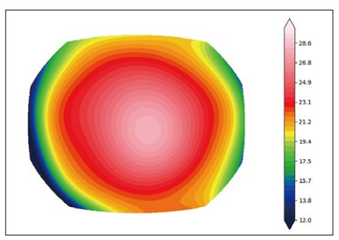


Retinal Morphology Trio

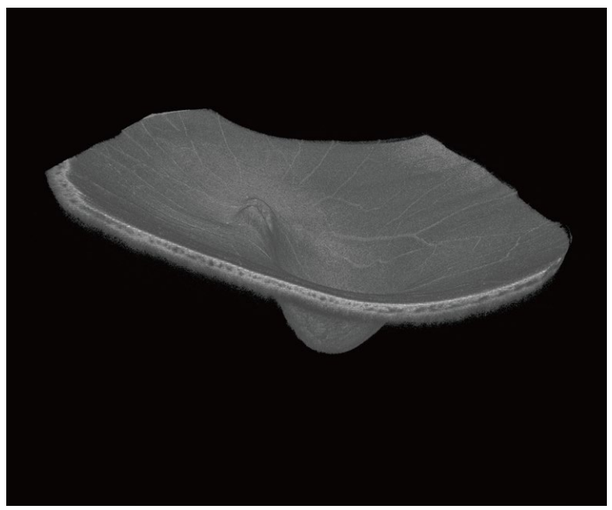
Restore the true shape of retina with built-in advanced algorithm based on 3D structure.



Curvature map



Contour map



True 3D shape

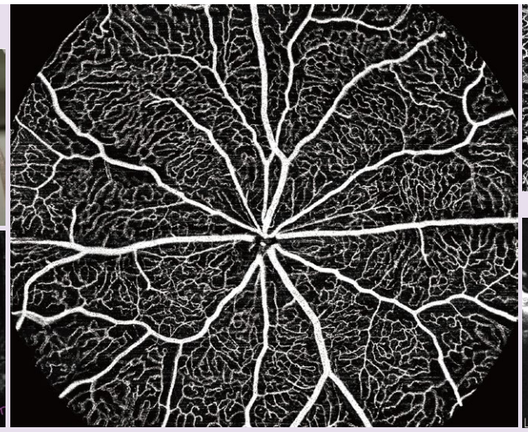
Exploration.

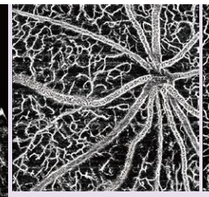
Animal Study

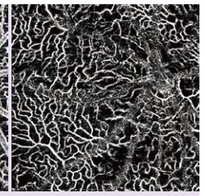
No extra lens needed — Aquisition time less than 12s — with comprehensive quantifications

Non-contact, non-invasive to animal — with automatic retinal segmentation — with custom measurement and data export

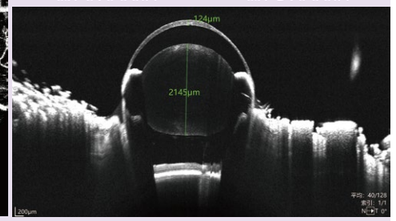
C57mouse





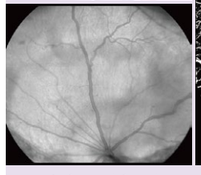


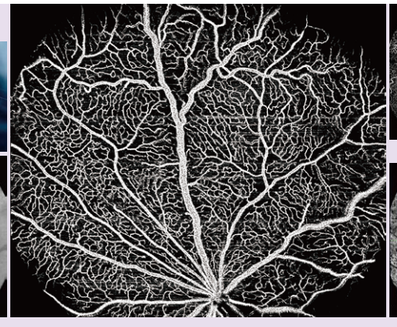
C57 SVC OCTA — C57 DVC OCTA

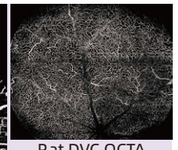


C57 iris OCTA — C57 retina OCTA — C57 OCT of whole eye

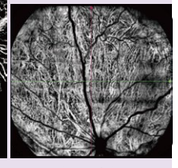
Rat





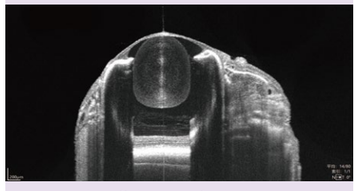


Rat DVC OCTA



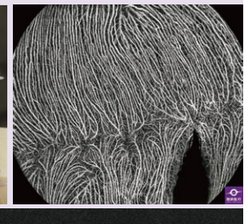
Rat infrared fundus — Rat SVC OCTA — Rat choroid OCTA

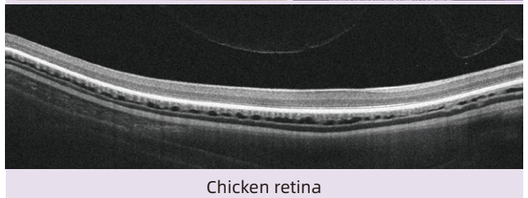
Zebra fish



Zebra fish OCT of whole eye

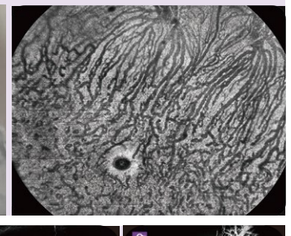
Chicken — Choroid OCTA



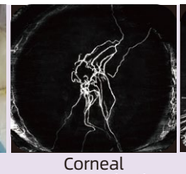


Chicken retina

Cavy — Choroid OCTA



Rabbit



Corneal neovascularization

Retina OCTA

Multi-Platforms Imaging Management

Multi-Platforms Imaging: OCT, OCTA, color fundus (CF), fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA), indocyanine green (ICG)), fundus autofluorescence (FAF), optical coherence biometer (OCB), surgical microscope, and other imaging platforms' combinations.

Big Data Fusion: Accurate image matching, precise quantification, support electronic medical record (EMR) systems and medical image formats (DICOM etc.).

Joint Accurate Diagnosis: Improve the sensitivity and specificity of diagnosis, evaluate eye diseases more comprehensively and precisely, improve efficiency and accuracy, and provide patients with better diagnosis and treatment experience.