

Field Guide to

Visual and Ophthalmic Optics

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SPIE Field Guides
Volume FG04

John E. Greivenkamp, Series Editor

SPIE
PRESS

Bellingham, Washington USA

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Schwiegerling, Jim.

Field guide to visual and ophthalmic optics / Jim Schwiegerling.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-8194-5629-2

1. Physiological optics. I. Title.

QP475.S385 2004

612.8'4--dc22

2004020668

Published by

SPIE

P.O. Box 10

Bellingham, Washington 98227-0010 USA

Phone: +1 360 676 3290

Fax: +1 360 647 1445

Email: Books@spie.org

www.spie.org

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Printed in the United States of America.

Second printing



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Field Guide to Visual and Ophthalmic Optics

Visual optics is a scientific field that brings together many disciplines. Optical engineering and biology are interwoven to produce the most sophisticated imaging system known. The human visual system functions over a broad range of conditions, adapts to its surroundings and is capable of quickly processing complex visual information at enviable speeds. Many of the great names of optical physics such as Newton, Maxwell, Young, Helmholtz, and Alvarez have all made significant contributions to the field of visual optics. This book assembles much of the anatomy, physiology, and functioning of the eye, as well as the engineering and design of a wide assortment of tools for measuring, photographing and characterizing properties of the surfaces and structures of the eye. Finally, descriptions of our attempts to correct vision, reverse the aging process, and improve on Mother Nature are given.

I would like to express my gratitude to several colleagues for their help with this book. First, I'd like to thank John Greivenkamp for granting the opportunity to write this book and for his mentoring and friendship. Second, I'd like to thank Joseph Miller, whose enthusiasm for engineering is contagious, and whose ideas are always elegant. Finally, I'd like to thank Charlie Campbell for passing on a bit of his wisdom and knowledge and for providing an outlet for my babbling about Zernike polynomials.

This book is dedicated to my wonderful wife Diana, my son Max, and my daughter Marie.

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Table of Contents

Glossary	x
Ocular Function	1
Eyeball	1
Cornea	2
Retina	3
Photoreceptors	4
Retinal Landmarks	5
Properties of Ocular Components	6
Accommodation	7
Pupil Size and Dark Adaptation	8
Transmission and Reflectance	9
Axes of the Eye	10
Stiles-Crawford Effect	11
Photopic $V(\lambda)$ and Scotopic $V'(\lambda)$ Response	12
Eye Movements	13
Vergence	14
Paraxial Schematic Eye	15
Arizona Eye Model	16
Aberrations	17
Visual Acuity	19
Visual Acuity and Eye Charts	20
Contrast Sensitivity Function (CSF)	21
Emmetropia and Ametropia	23
Far and Near Points	24
Presbyopia	25
Correction of Ocular Errors	26
Spectacles: Single Vision	26
Spectacle Lenses	27
Lensmeter	28
Spherical and Cylindrical Refractive Error	29
Prismatic Error	30
Astigmatic Decomposition	31
Special Ophthalmic Lenses	32
Variable Prisms and Lenses	33
Contact Lenses	34
Radiuscope	35

Table of Contents (cont.)

Spectacle and Contact Lens Materials	36
Surgical Correction of Refractive Error	37
Cataract Surgery	38
Ophthalmic Instrumentation and Metrology	39
Purkinje Images	39
Fluorescein Imaging	40
Indocyanine Green Imaging	41
Keratometry	42
Corneal Topography	43
Corneal Topography: Axial Power	44
Corneal Topography: Instantaneous Power	45
Anterior Segment Imaging	46
Wavefront Sensing: Shack-Hartmann Sensing	47
Wavefront Sensing: Tscherning Aberrometry	48
Wavefront Sensing: Retinal Raytracing	49
Wavefront Sensing: Spatially Resolved Refractometry	50
Wavefront Sensing: Reconstruction	51
Zernike Polynomials: Wavefront Sensing Standard	53
Zernike Polynomials: Cartesian Coordinates	54
Zernike Polynomials: Useful Formulas	55
Ophthalmoscopy	57
Retinal Imaging	58
Field of View and Perimetry	59
Retinoscopy	60
Autorefractometry	61
Badal Optometer and Maxwellian View	62
Common Ophthalmic Lasers	63
Eye Safety: Laser Sources	64
Eye Safety: Non-laser Sources	65
Color	66
Photometry	66
Colorimetry: RGB and CIE XYZ Systems	67
Colorimetry: Chromaticity Diagram	68
Colorimetry: Primaries and Gamut	69
Colorimetry: CIELUV Color Space	70
Colorimetry: CIELAB Color Space	71

Table of Contents (cont.)

Chromatic Adaptation	72
L, M, and S Cone Fundamentals	73
Appendices	74
Aspheric and Astigmatic Surfaces	74
Differential Geometry	75
Trigonometric Identities	76
CIE Photopic $V(\lambda)$ and Scotopic $V'(\lambda)$ Response	77
1931 CIE 2° Color Matching Functions	78
1964 CIE 10° Color Matching Functions	80
Stockman & Sharpe 2° Cone Fundamentals	82
Incoherent Retinal Hazard Functions	85
Zernike Polynomials: Table in Polar Coordinates	87
Zernike Polynomials: Table in Cartesian Coordinates	88
Equation Summary	89
Bibliography	99
Index	105

Glossary

<i>A</i>	Accommodation
<i>A</i>	A-constant
α^*	Color coordinate in CIELAB space
$A(\lambda)$	Aphakic & infant retinal hazard function
$A(\theta)$	Oblique astigmatism
ACD	Anterior chamber depth
AK	Astigmatic keratotomy
ARMMD	Age-related macular degeneration
ArF	Argon fluoride
Axis	Cylinder axis
B	Blue channel in RGB space
b^*	Color coordinate in CIELAB space
$B(\lambda)$	Blue light retinal hazard function
$\bar{b}(\lambda)$	Color matching function in CIE RGB space
BD	Base down
BI	Base in
BO	Base out
BU	Base up
C_A, C_B, C_C	Constants for laser exposure calculations
C_{uw}^*, C_{ab}^*	Chroma
cd	Units of candelas
CIE	Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage
CK	Conductive keratoplasty
CMF	Color matching function
CSF	Contrast sensitivity function
Cyl	Cylinder power
D	Units of diopters (inverse meters)
<i>D</i>	Pupil diameter
<i>d</i>	Distance
$d\phi$	Power error
D65	6500° K reference white light source
<i>E</i>	Component of the first fundamental form
E_v	Illuminance
<i>F</i>	Component of the first fundamental form
<i>f</i>	Focal length
f_o	Spatial frequency
FOV	Field of view
G	Green channel in RGB Space

Glossary (Continued)

G	Component of the first fundamental form
$\bar{g}(\lambda)$	Color matching function in CIE RGB space
H	Mean curvature
h_{ab}, h_{uv}	Hue
HDTV	High-definition television
I_v	Luminous intensity
ICG	Indocyanine green
IOL	Intraocular lens
J0	Horizontal crossed cylinder
J45	Oblique crossed cylinder
JCC	Jackson crossed cylinder
K	Conic constant
K	Keratometry values
K	Gaussian curvature
L	Luminance
L	Axial length
L	Component of the second fundamental form
L^*, L_v, L_λ	Luminance
$L(\lambda)$	Long-wavelength cone fundamental
LA	LogMAR acuity
LASEK	Laser epithelial keratomileusis
LASIK	Laser in situ keratomileusis
LOS	Line of sight
LCA	Longitudinal chromatic aberration
lm	Units of lumens
LSA	Longitudinal spherical aberration
LTK	Laser thermal keratoplasty
lux	Units of lumens/m ²
M	Spherical equivalent power
M	Component of the second fundamental form
$M(\lambda)$	Middle-wavelength cone fundamental
MPE	Maximum permissible exposure
N	Component of the second fundamental form
n, n'	Index of refraction
n_k	Keratometric index of refraction
OCT	Optical coherence tomography
OD	Oculus dexter (right eye)

Glossary (Continued)

OS	Oculus sinister (left eye)
OU	Oculus uterque (both eyes)
P	Prism power
PI-PIV	Purkinje images
PAL	Progressive addition lens
PD	Interpupillary distance
PIOLs	Phakic intraocular lenses
PMMA	Polymethylmethacrylate
PRK	Photorefractive keratectomy
q'	Center of rotation of the eye
R	Radius of curvature
R	Red channel in RGB space
r	Radial position in polar coordinates
R_x, R_y	Radii of curvature along the x and y axes
$R(\lambda)$	Thermal retinal hazard function
$\bar{r}(\lambda)$	Color matching function in CIE RGB space
RGP	Rigid gas permeable
RK	Radial keratotomy
ROC	Radius of curvature
S	Snellen fraction
$S(\lambda)$	Short-wavelength cone fundamental
SEP	Spherical equivalent power
SF	Surgeon factor
SLO	Scanning laser ophthalmoscope
SLT	Selective laser trabeculoplasty
Sph	Spherical power
t	Thickness
t	Exposure time
Td	Units of troland
U	Object vergence
u^*, u	Color coordinates in CIELUV space
V	Image vergence
v^*, v'	Color coordinates in CIELUV space
$V(\lambda)$	CIE photopic response
$V'(\lambda)$	CIE scotopic response
$V^*(\lambda)$	Stockman & Sharpe corrected photopic response
W	Wavefront error
X	Tristimulus value in CIE XYZ space

Glossary (Continued)

x	Chromaticity coordinate in CIE XYZ space
x	Horizontal Cartesian coordinate
$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	Color matching function in CIE XYZ space
Y	Tristimulus value in CIE XYZ space
y	Chromaticity coordinate in CIE XYZ space
y	Vertical Cartesian coordinate
$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	Color matching function in CIE XYZ space
Z	Tristimulus value in CIE XYZ space
z	Chromaticity coordinate in CIE XYZ space
z	Axial Cartesian coordinate
$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	Color matching function in CIE XYZ space
$Z_n^m(\rho, \theta)$	Zernike polynomial
Δ	Units of prism diopters
ΔE	Color difference in CIELAB and CIELUV spaces
$\Delta\lambda$	Wavelength interval
$\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$	Translation along Cartesian axes
Φ, ϕ	Power
Φ_a	Axial power
Φ_i	Instantaneous power
Φ_v	Luminous flux
$\Phi(\lambda)$	Radiometric power
κ_1, κ_2	Principal curvatures
λ	Wavelength
θ	Angle in polar coordinates
ρ	Normalized radial position in polar coordinates
τ	Transmission