

## Övning 8

Ex. 32

En patient med anisometropi bär följande glasögonkorrektur:

OD (oculus dexter = höger öga):  $-1.75\text{ D}$

OS (oculus sinister = vänster öga):  $-4.25\text{ D}$

$V_d = 14\text{ mm}$  från kornea.

Beräkna vinkelförstoringen (SM) för:

a) glasögonkorrekturen

b) kontaktlinskorrekturen

### Lösning

OD:  $F_G = -1.75\text{ D}$

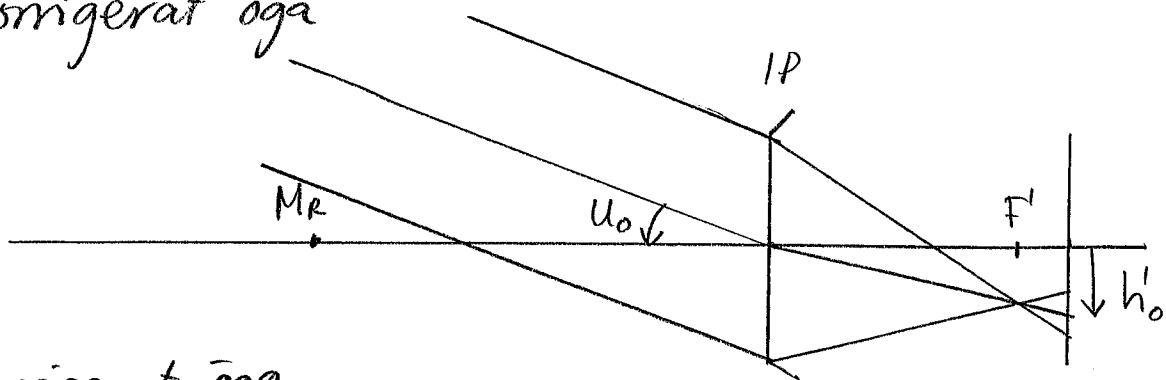
OS:  $F_G = -4.25\text{ D}$

$V_d = 14\text{ mm}$

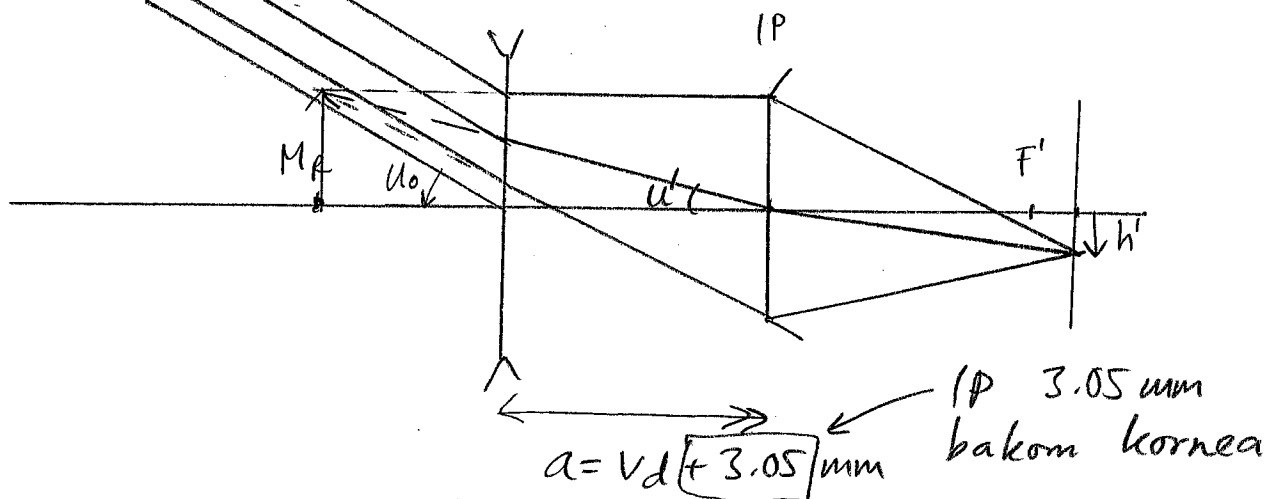
Söks: SM

$$\begin{aligned} SM &= \frac{h'}{h'_0} = \frac{\text{bildstorlek i korrigerat öga}}{\text{bildstorlek i okorrigerat öga}} = \\ &= \frac{u'}{u_0} = \frac{\text{synvinkel till mellanbild mätt från IP}}{\text{synvinkel till objekt mätt från IP}} \end{aligned}$$

Okorrigerat öga



Korrigerat öga



$$SM = \frac{u'}{u_0} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 - aF_v'}}_{\text{Power factor}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 - (\frac{t}{n})F_i}}_{\text{Shape factor}} = P \cdot S$$

Inget  $t$  angivet  $\Rightarrow$  antag  $t=0 \Rightarrow S=1$

$$SM = P = \frac{1}{1 - aF_v'}$$

$F_v'$  är det som  $F_0$ :

$$a) \quad SM(0D) = \frac{1}{1 - (0.014 + 0.00305) \cdot (-1.75)} \approx 0.971$$

$$1 - 0.971 \approx 0.029 = \underline{\underline{2.9\% \text{ förminsning}}}$$

$$SM(0.5) = \frac{1}{1 - (0.014 + 0.00305) \cdot (-4.25)} \approx 0.932$$

$$1 - 0.932 \approx 0.068 = \underline{\underline{6.8\% \text{ förminsning}}}$$

b) Vi måste först beräkna styrka på linserna, detta fås genom att beräkna  $K_H$ :

$$K_H = \frac{1}{F_0} - \nu_d$$

OD:

$$K_H = \frac{1}{-1.75} - 0.014 = -0.5854 \text{ m}$$

$$K_H = -1.71 \text{ D } (= F_{\text{lin}})$$

OS:

PSS:

$$K_H = -4.01 \text{ D } (= F_{\text{lin}})$$

$$SM(OD) = P = \frac{1}{1 - 0.00305 \cdot (-1.71)} = 0.9948$$

$$1 - 0.9948 \approx 0.005 = \underline{\underline{0.5\% \text{ förminsning}}}$$

$$SM(OS) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.00305 \cdot (-4.01)} \approx 0.9879$$

$$1 - 0.9879 \approx 0.012 = \underline{\underline{1.2\% \text{ förminsning}}}$$

## Ex. 64

Hur mycket måste ett öga leorrigerat med +6.00 D glasöga på  $v_d = 13$  mm vrida sig för att fixera ett avlägset objekt  $6.3^\circ$  ( $10 \Delta$ ) från glasögats optiska axel?

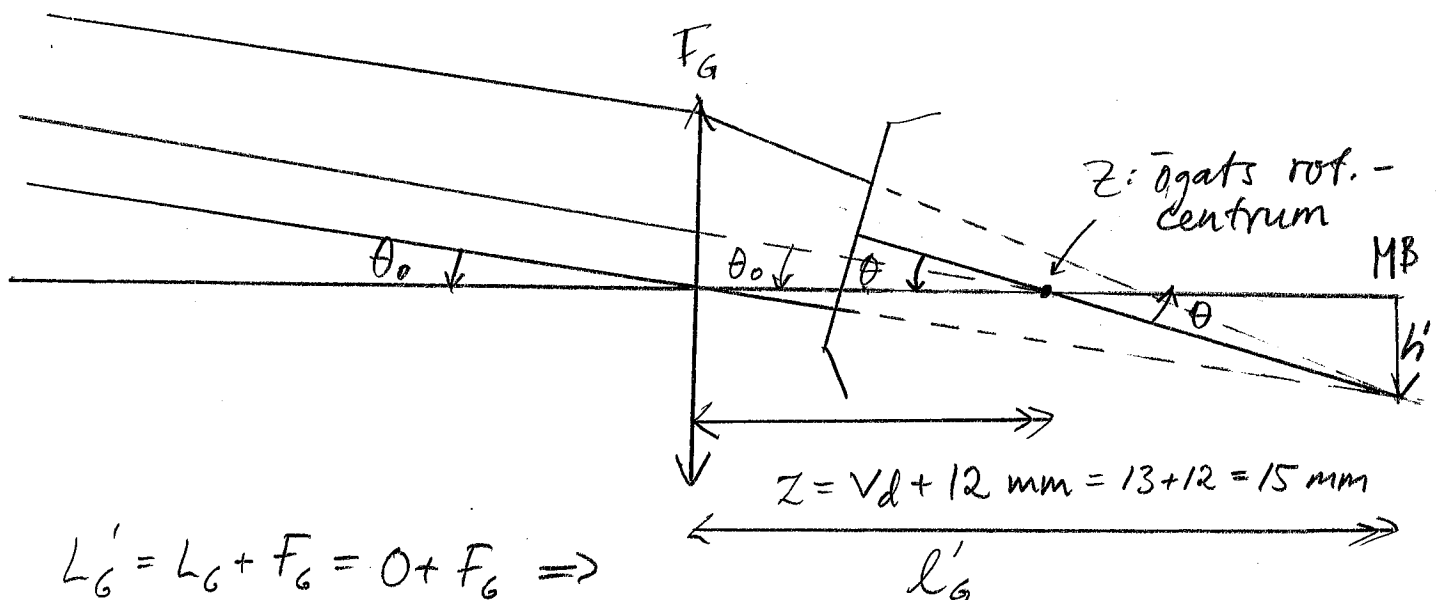
### Lösning

$$F_G = 6.00 \text{ D}$$

$$v_d = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$\theta_0 = 6.3^\circ \text{ (10 } \Delta \text{)}$$

Söks:  $\theta$



$$L'_G = L_G + F_G = 0 + F_G \Rightarrow$$

$$l'_G = f'_G = \frac{1}{6.00} \text{ m}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{h'}{-(l'_G - z)} = \frac{-f'_G \tan \theta_0}{-(l'_G - z)}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-\frac{1}{6.00} \cdot \tan(6.3^\circ)}{-\left(\frac{1}{6.00} - (13+12) \cdot 10^{-3}\right)} = 0.130$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(0.130) = \underline{\underline{7.4^\circ}}$$

Lösung i  $\Delta$ :

ORF: Ocular rotation factor

$$\theta = \left\{ \frac{Z - L_G}{Z - L_G - F_G} \right\} \cdot \theta_0 = \left\{ L_G = 0 \right\} = \frac{Z}{Z - F_G} \quad \theta =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{0.025}}{\frac{1}{0.025} - 6.00} \times 10 \Delta \approx \underline{\underline{12 \Delta}}$$

$$\text{ORF} = \frac{40}{34} \approx \underline{\underline{1.18}}$$

[CVO]

### Exercise 13.1

A meniscus lens ( $n=1.523$ ) of power  $+4.00$  D, centre thickness  $3.8$  mm and front surface power  $+10.50$  D, is placed  $16$  mm from the entrance pupil of the subject's eye.

Find the spectacle magnification:

- Ignoring lens form and thickness
- Taking these factors into account.

Lösung

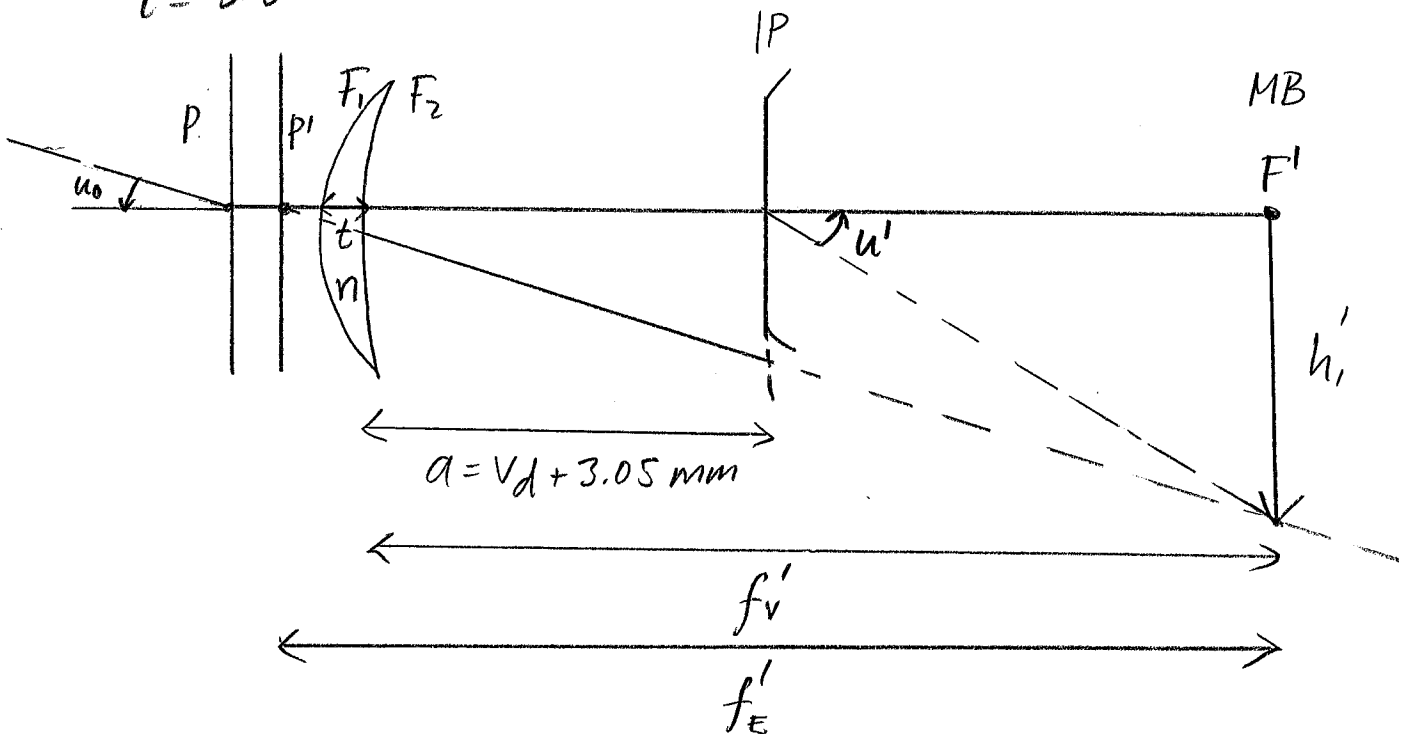
$$n = 1.523$$

$$F'_V = 4.00 \text{ D}$$

$$t = 3.8 \text{ mm}$$

$$F_1 = 10.50 \text{ D}$$

$$a = 16 \text{ mm}$$



$$a) \quad SM = \frac{u'}{u_0} = P \cdot S = \frac{1}{1 - aF_v'} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{t}{u}\right) \cdot F_i}$$

Försumma form  $\Rightarrow S=1$

$$SM = P \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{1 - a \cdot F_v'} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.016 \cdot 4.00} \approx \underline{\underline{1.068}}$$

$$b) \quad SM = P \cdot S = 1.068 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{0.0038}{1.523} \cdot 10.50} \approx \underline{\underline{1.097}}$$

CVO

## Exercise 7.8

An anisometrope has a spectacle plane correction of R: plano (afocal),  
L: +4.00 DS at 15 mm from the eye's principal point. Assuming thin lenses, calculate the demand on ocular accommodation for an object distance of -380 mm from the spectacle plane and the resultant inequality between the eyes.

### Lösning

$$R: 0 D$$

$$L: +4.00 DS$$

$$V_d = 15 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_o = -380 \text{ mm}$$

Söks:  $A_{\text{öga}}$

Måste betrakta både höger och vänster öga!



$$R: \text{ Emmetropt } \bar{o}ga \Rightarrow R_H = 0$$

$$A(R) = R_H - L_{\bar{o}} = 0 - L_{\bar{o}} = -L_{\bar{o}}$$

$$L_{\bar{o}} = \frac{1}{l_{\bar{o}}} = \frac{1}{l_G - v_d} = \frac{1}{-0.38 - 0.015} = \frac{1}{-0.395} D \approx$$
$$\approx -2.53 D$$

$$A = -L_{\bar{o}} = -(-2.53 D) = \underline{\underline{2.53 D}}$$

L: Hyperopt  $\bar{o}ga$ :

$$F_G = +4.00 D \Rightarrow f_G = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

$$k_H = 0.25 - 0.015 \text{ m} = 0.235 \text{ m}$$

$$R_H \approx 4.255$$

$\bar{o}ga$  ser bilden av objektet (MB)  $\Rightarrow$   
MB fås genom att avbilda objektet i  
glas $\bar{o}ga \Rightarrow$

$$L'_G = L_G + F_G = \frac{1}{-0.38} + 4 = 1.368 D$$

$$l'_G = 0.7308 \text{ m}$$

$$l_{\bar{o}} = l'_G - v_d = 0.7308 - 0.015 \text{ m} = 0.7158 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{\bar{o}} = 1.397 D$$

$$A(L) = R_H - L_{\bar{o}} = 4.255 - 1.397 D \approx \underline{\underline{2.86 D}}$$

Situationen för höger resp. vänster öga:

