
Phase-contrast optical metrology for depth-resolved corneal deformation measurements

Pablo D. Ruiz¹

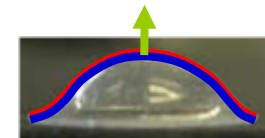
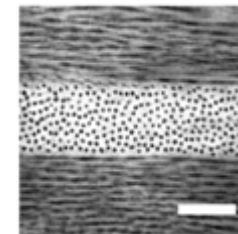
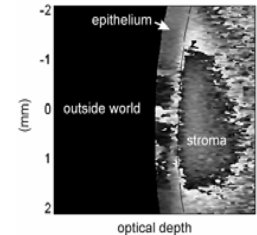
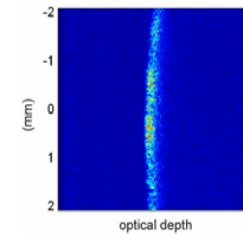
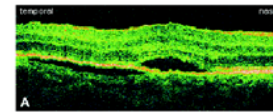
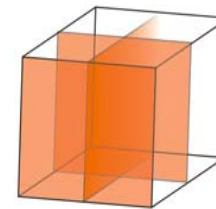
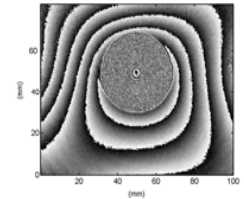
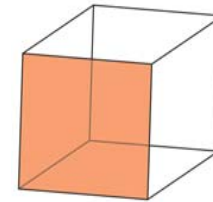
Manuel de la Torre-Ibarra² and Jonathan Huntley¹

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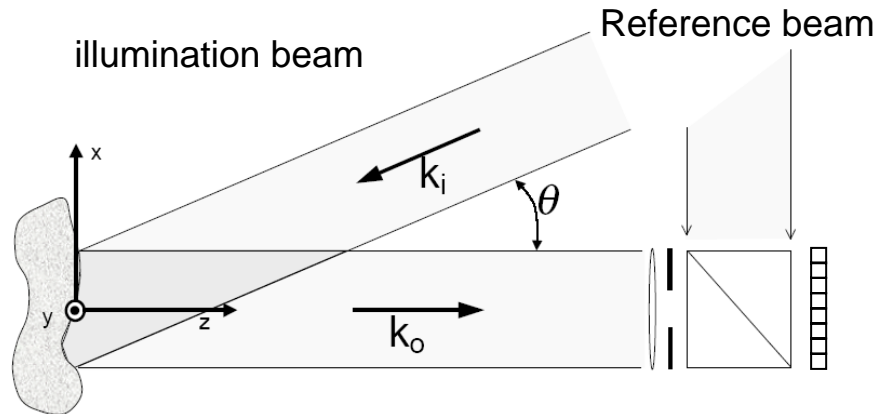
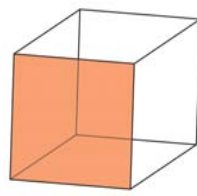
² Centro de Investigaciones en Óptica, León, Guanajuato, Mexico.

Outline

- Surface interferometry limitations
- Optical coherence tomography to image internal microstructure.
- New method that combines both worlds.
- Displacement fields through a cross section of a porcine cornea
- Comments on experimental challenges, corneal structure and phantoms towards identification of depth-resolved modulus

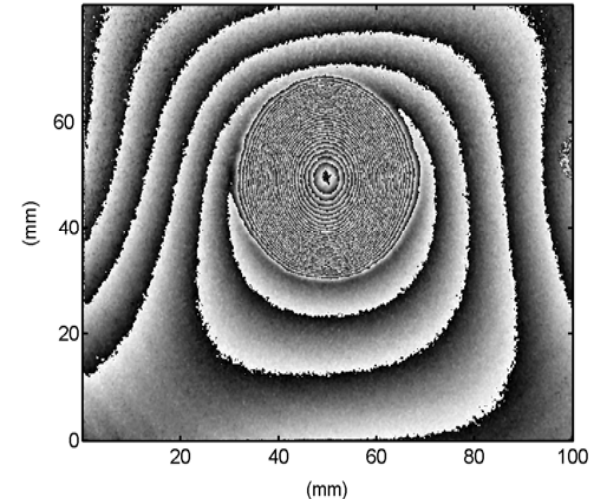


Surface interferometry

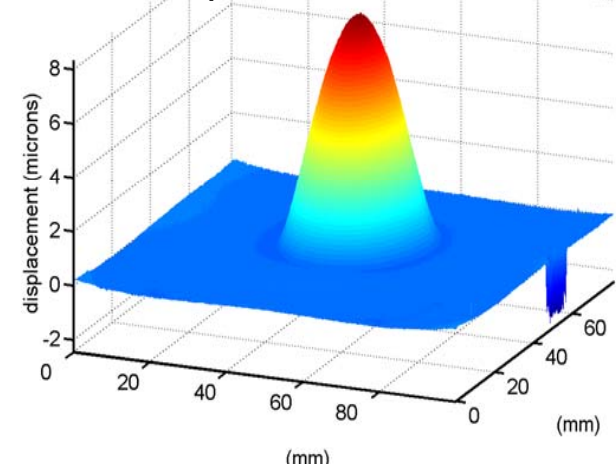


- Only surface displacements are obtained.
- Internal structure and strains difficult to estimate through inverse problem methods.

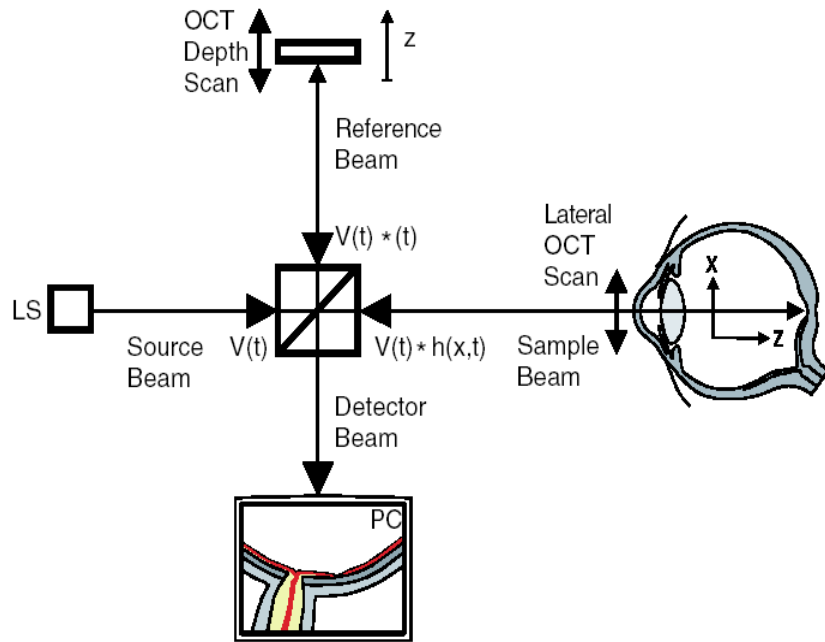
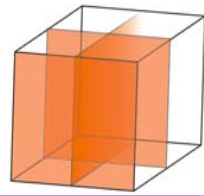
Wrapped phase



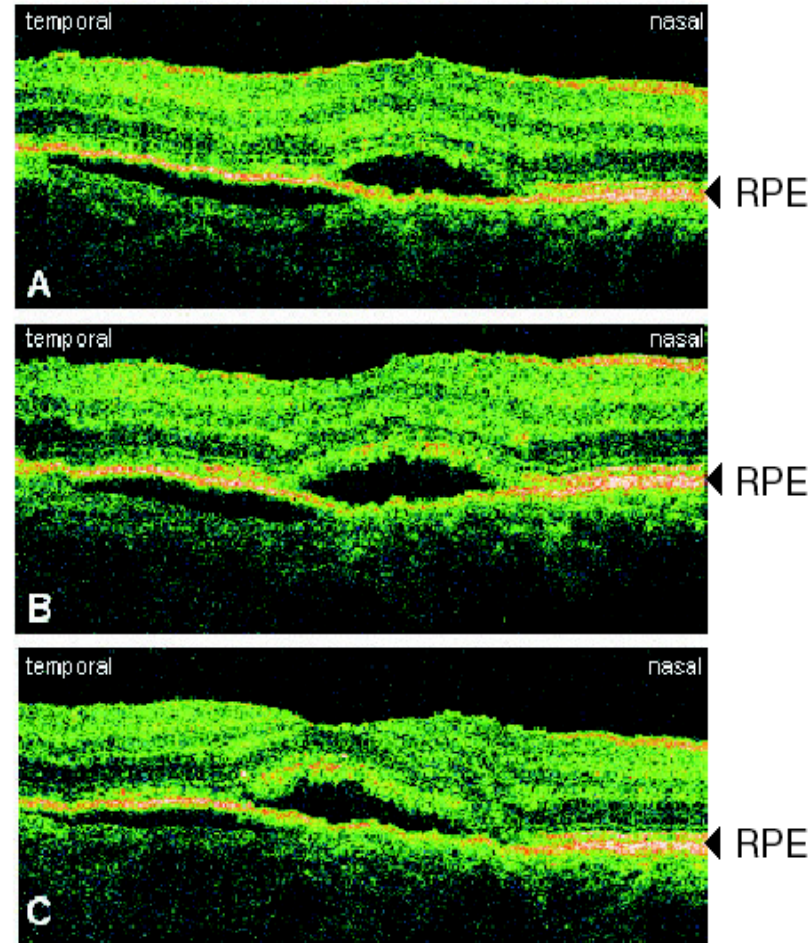
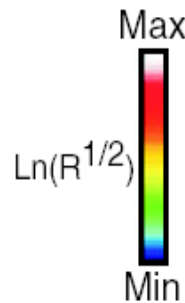
Displacement field



Optical coherence tomography



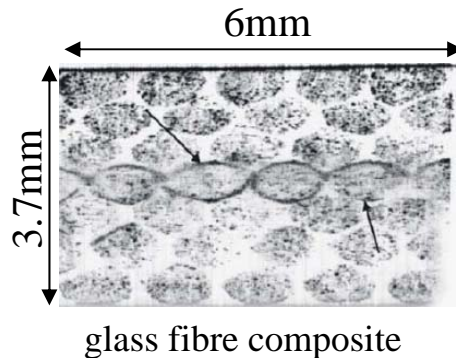
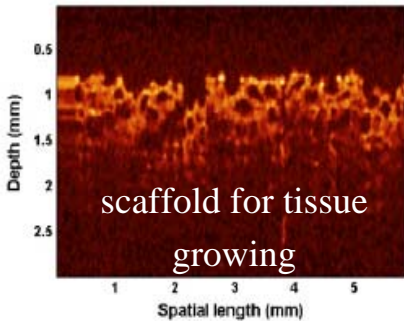
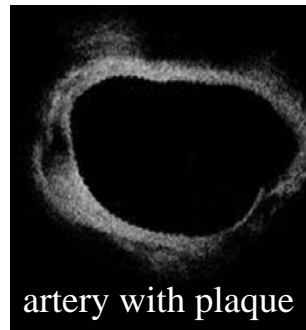
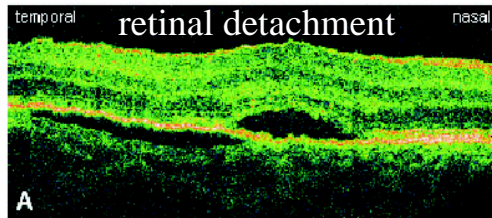
250 μ m



Structure and deformation

Structure

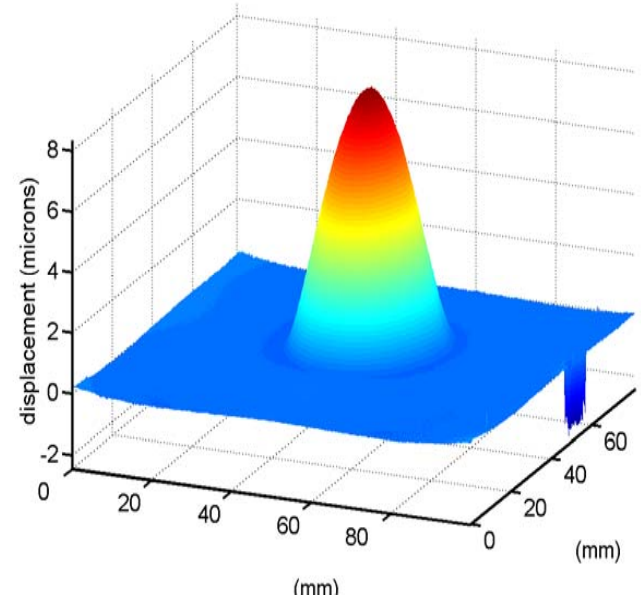
Optical Coherence Tomography



- Structure through the thickness

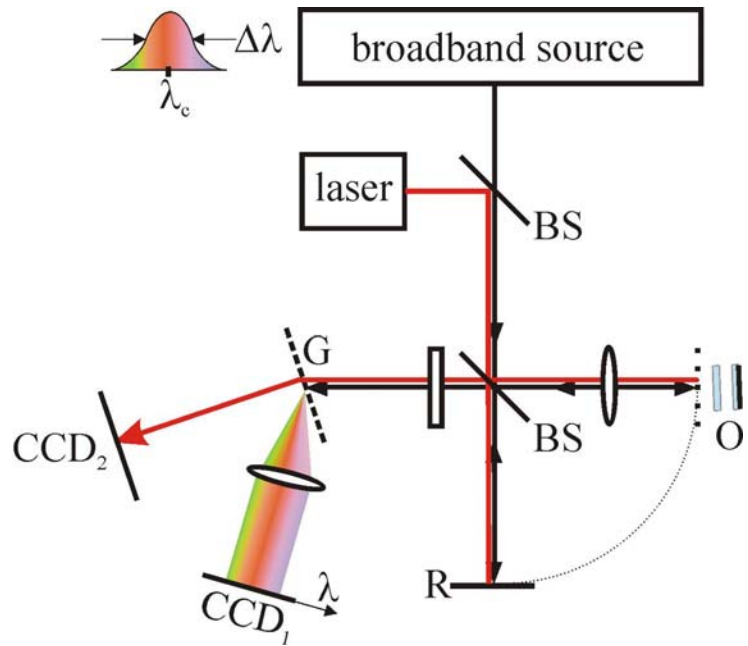
Deformation

Interferometry

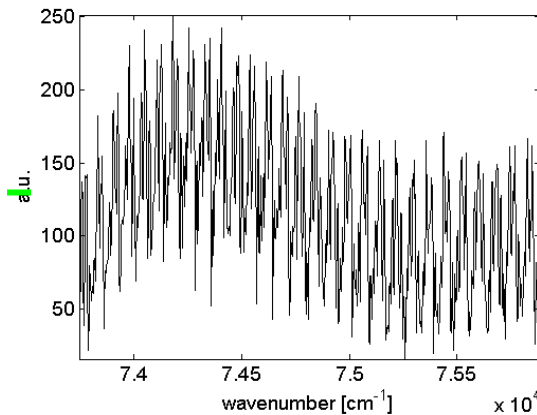
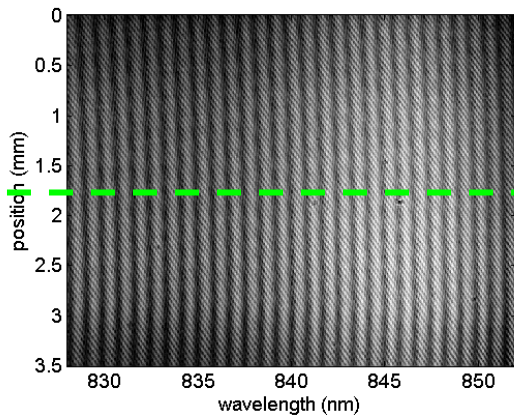
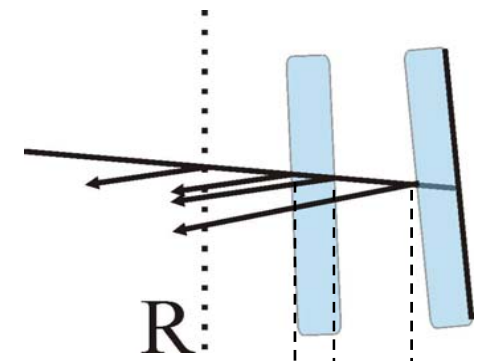


- Optical phase based
- High sensitivity ($\sim 10\text{nm}$)
- Surface measurements

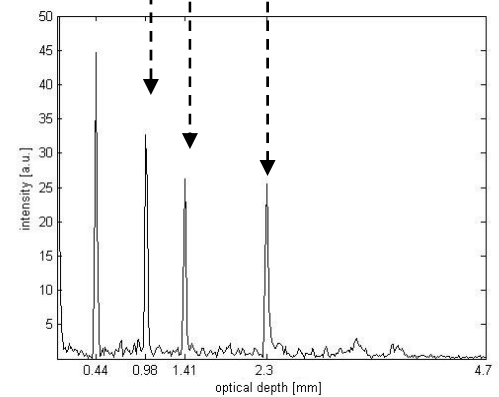
Spectral Optical Coherence Tomography



[M de la Torre-Ibarra, P D Ruiz and J M Huntley (2005), *Opt. Exp.* 14:9643-9356]

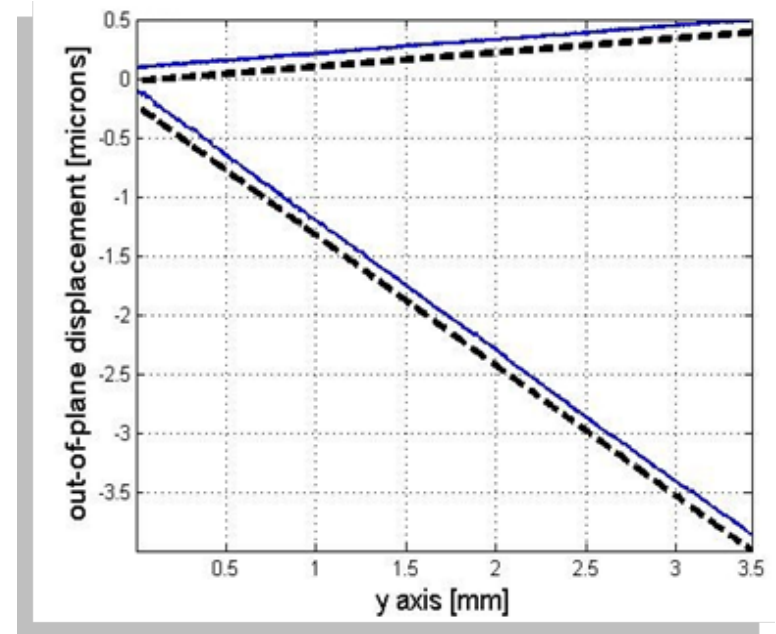
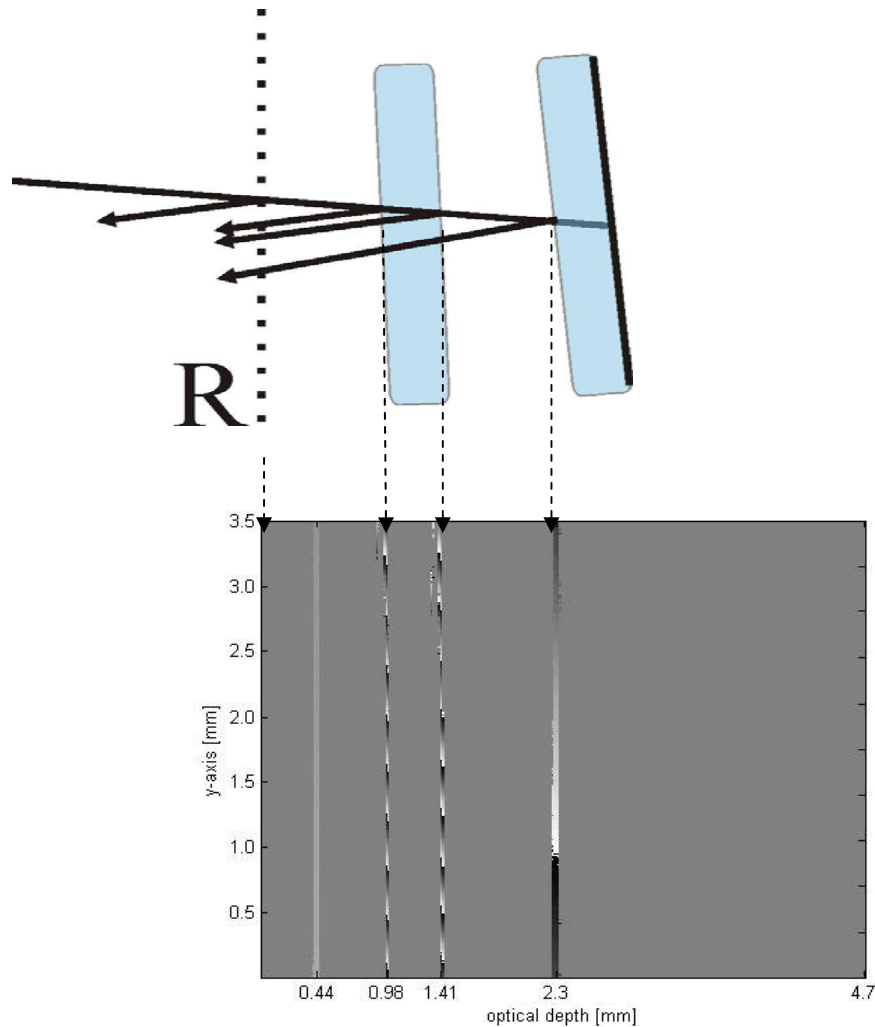


FFT

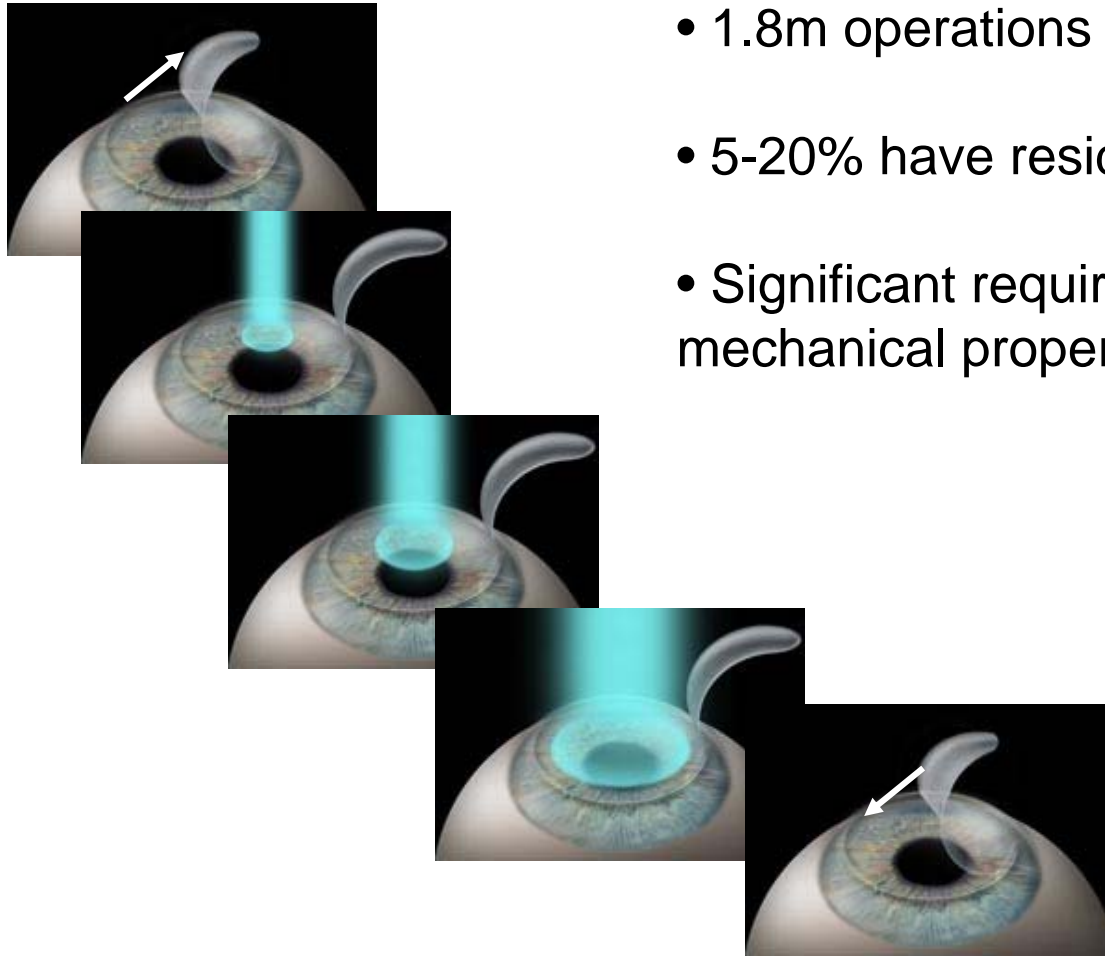


Depth-resolved displacement measurement

[M de la Torre-Ibarra, P D Ruiz and J M Huntley (2005), *Opt. Exp.* 14:9643-9356]



Refractive surgery / corneal biomechanics

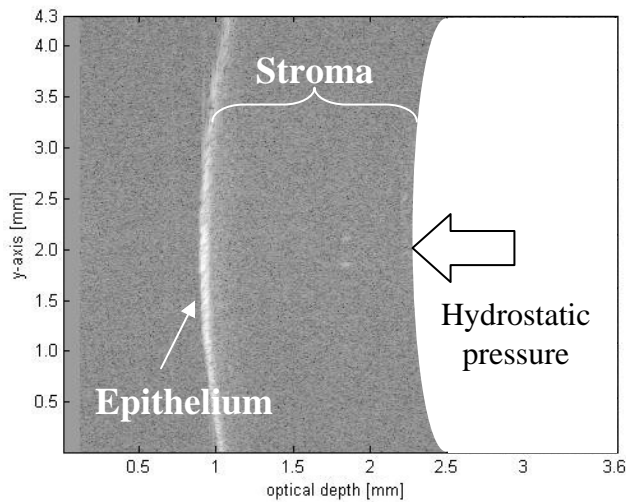
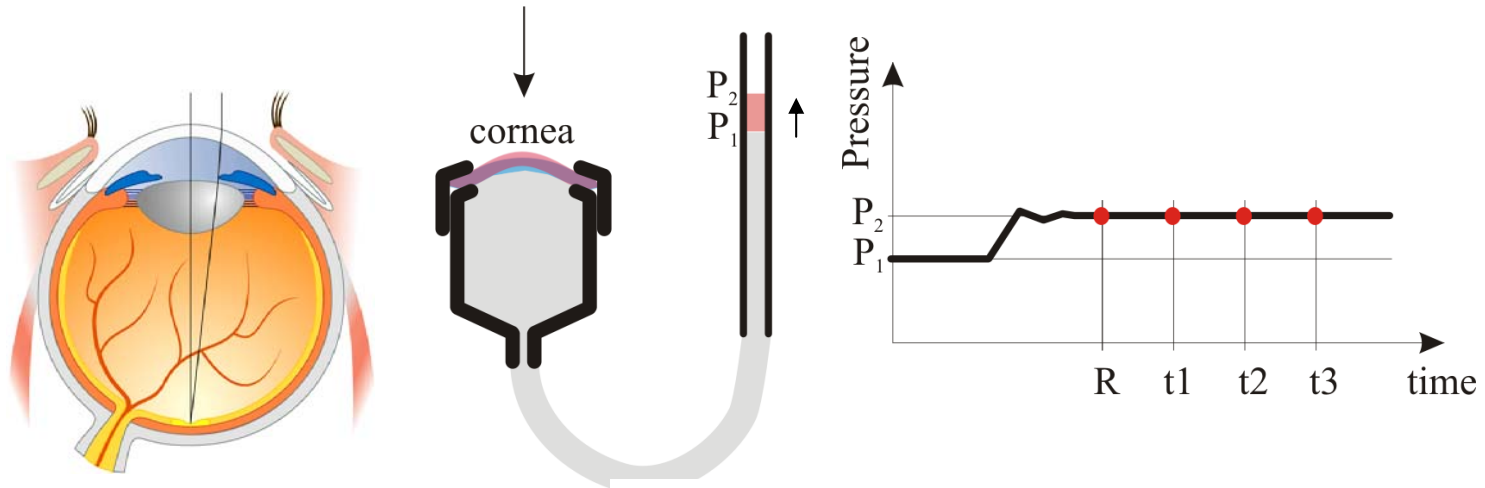


- 1.8m operations in 2001 in US alone
- 5-20% have residual refractive errors
- Significant requirement to measure internal mechanical properties of cornea

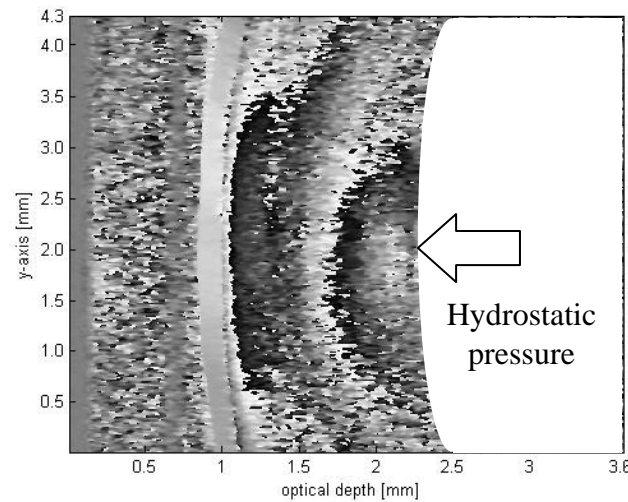


Images from JirehDesign and Capio Eye

Depth-resolved corneal deformation



magnitude

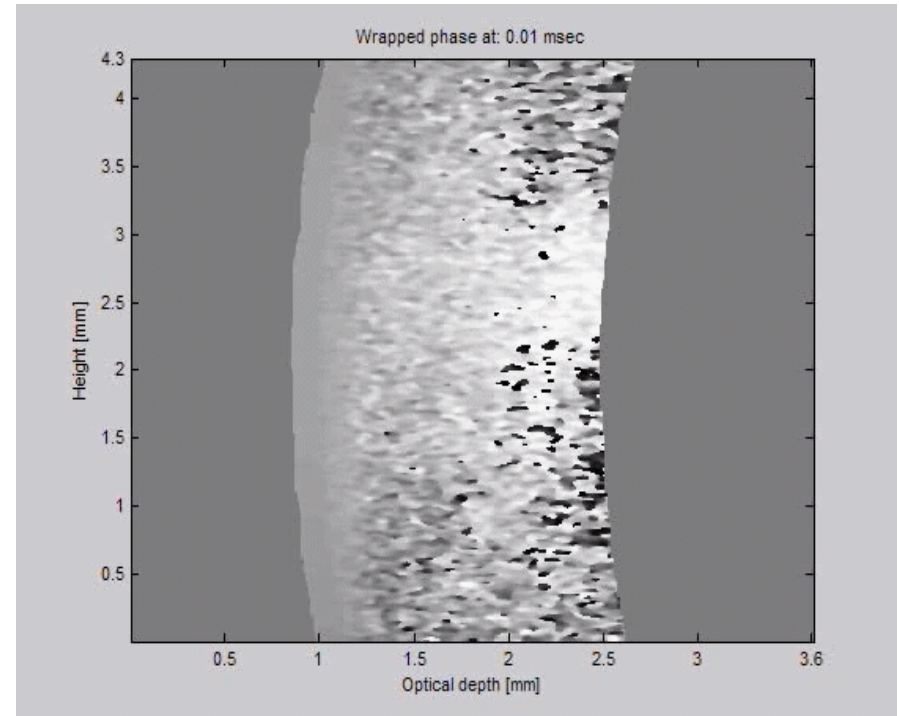
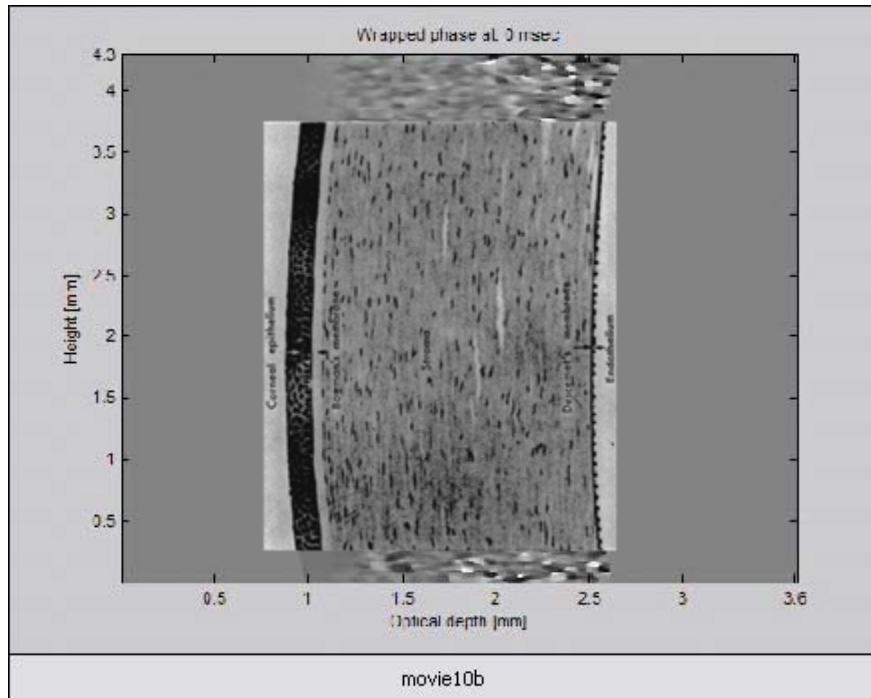


phase

$$\delta z = \gamma \frac{\lambda_c^2}{\Delta \lambda}$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{N \lambda_c^2}{4 \Delta \lambda}$$

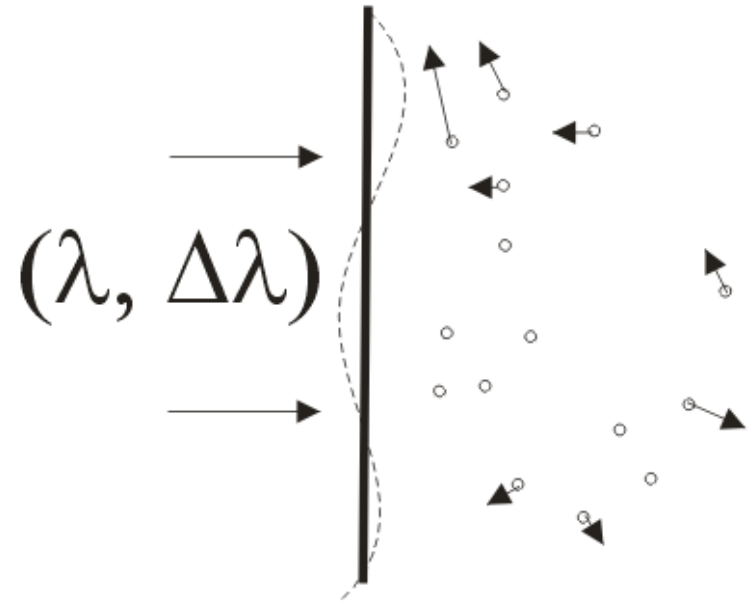
Case study: Depth-resolved corneal deformation



Out-of-plane sensitivity

Sources of phase change

- Motion of scattering centres
- Surface curvature



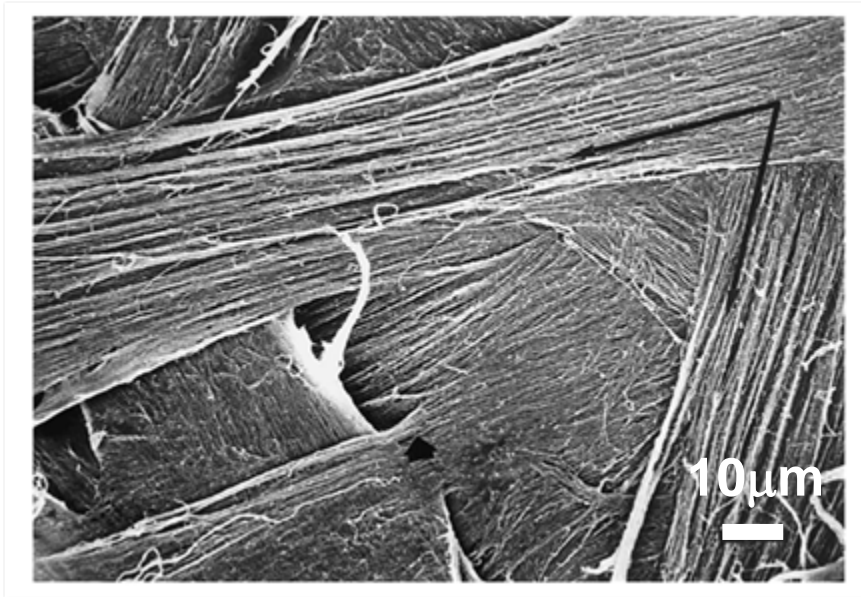
- Photoelastic effect
- Non-uniform refractive index
- Dispersion

$$n=n(\text{strain})$$

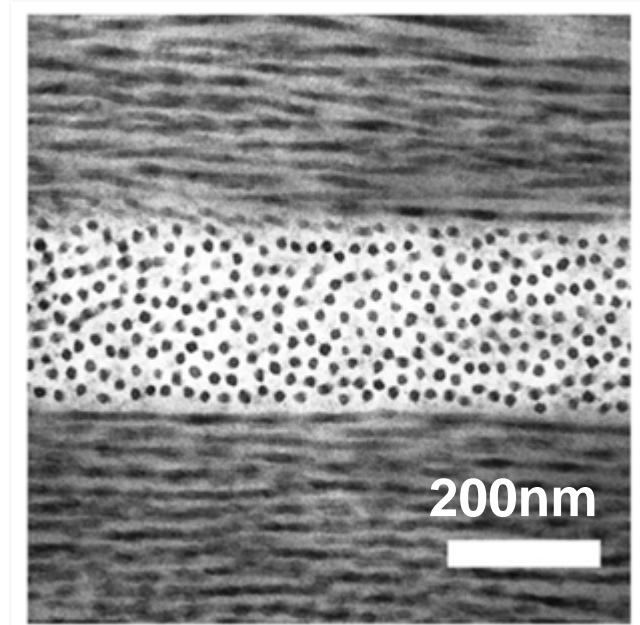
$$n=n(x,y,z)$$

$$n=n(\lambda)$$

Phantoms: start with something known



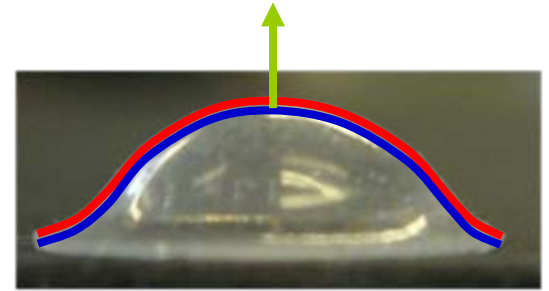
Collagen lamellae in the mid-stroma



Orientation of collagen fibrils in adjacent lamellae of the corneal stroma

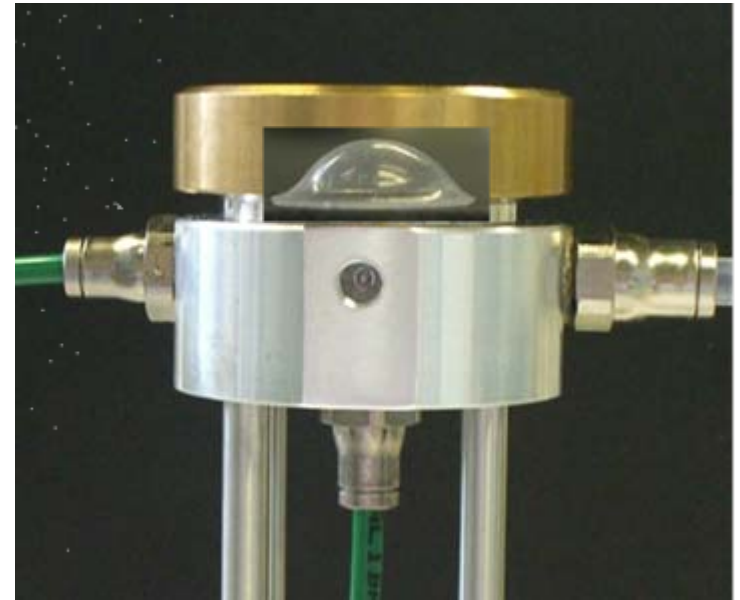
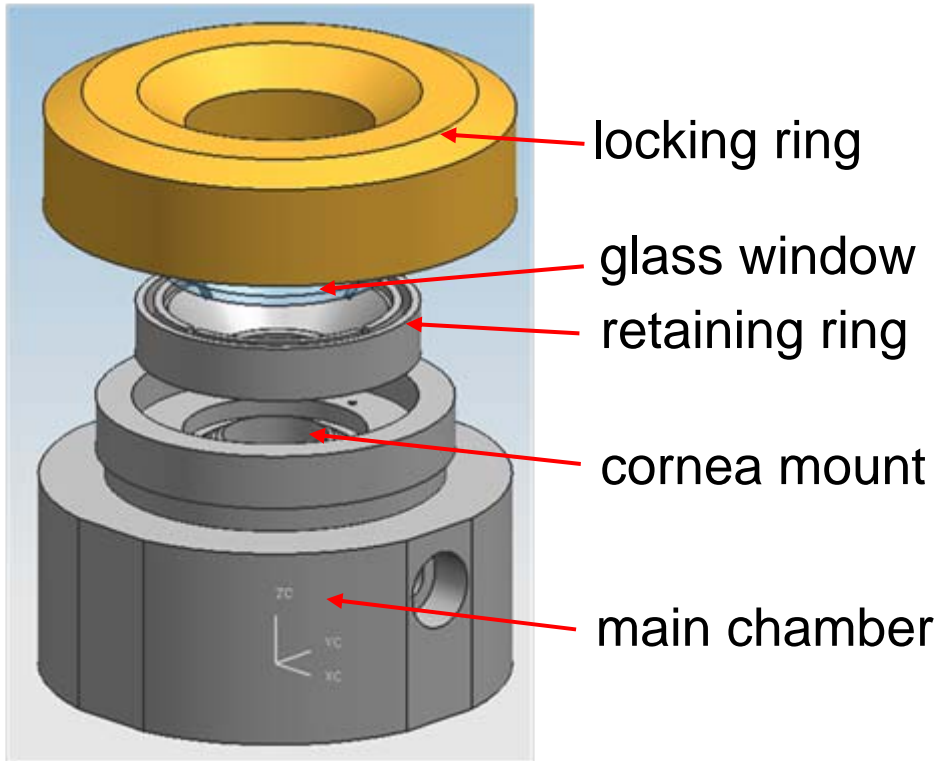
Phantoms: artificial corneal trephines

- Dimensions from Arizona's eye model
- Silicone rubber to match corneal effective modulus (0.1-0.9 MPa) at normal IOP
- Monolayer and bilayer (0.55 and 1.88 MPa)
- Bilayer with low and high moduli
- Inflation test to find pressure vs. apex displacement

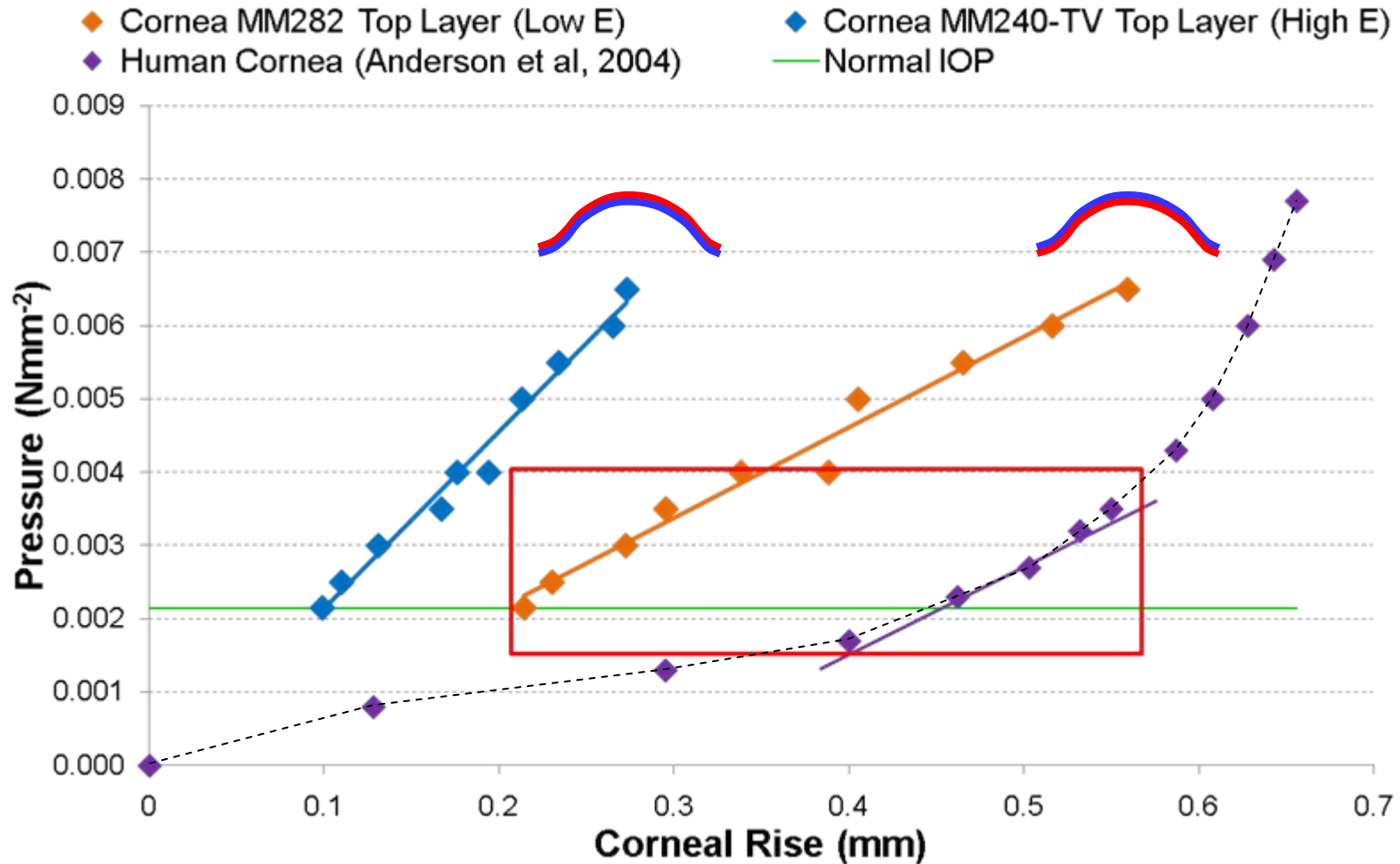


Phantoms: artificial anterior chamber

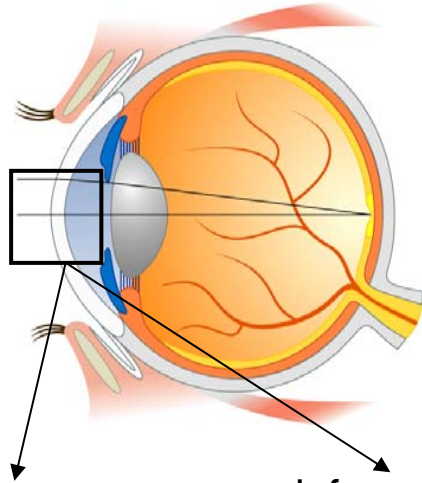
- Known geometry, boundary conditions, loads and material properties
- Used to validate experimental technique and test inverse methods



Corneal rise vs. 'intraocular' pressure

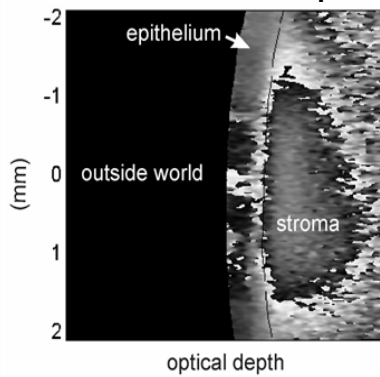
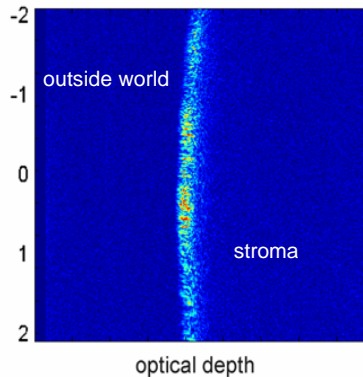


Summary: Phase Contrast OCT

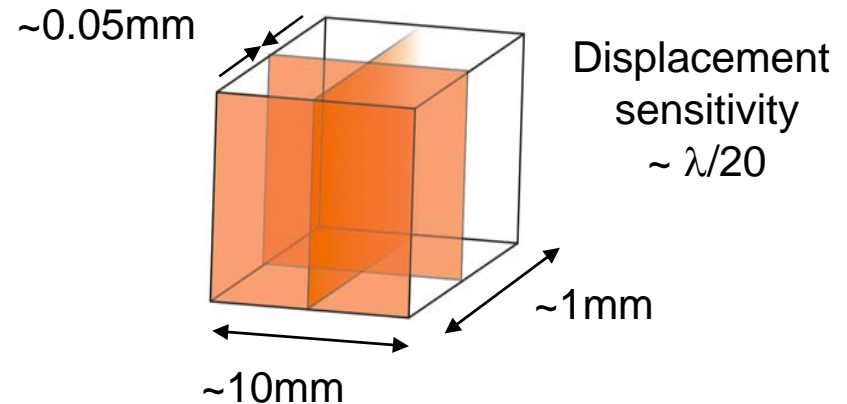


structure

deformations
encoded in phase
contour map



- Single-shot structure + depth-resolved deformations
- Displacement sensitivity 100-1000 times higher than depth-resolution
- Potential to estimate mechanical properties within the material
- Phantoms developed for validation



Thank you for your attention