



Wide-vergence, multi-spectral adaptive optics scanning laser ophthalmoscope with diffraction-limited illumination and collection

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Abstract: Visualizing and assessing the function of microscopic retinal structures in the human eye is a challenging task that has been greatly facilitated by ophthalmic adaptive optics (AO). Yet, as AO imaging systems advance in functionality by employing multiple spectral channels and larger vergence ranges, achieving optimal resolution and signal-to-noise ratios (SNR) becomes difficult and is often compromised. While current-generation AO retinal imaging systems have demonstrated excellent, near diffraction-limited imaging performance over wide vergence and spectral ranges, a full theoretical and experimental analysis of an AOSLO that includes both the light delivery and collection optics has not been done, and neither has the effects of extending wavefront correction from one wavelength to imaging performance in different spectral channels. Here, we report a methodology and system design for simultaneously achieving diffraction-limited performance in both the illumination and collection paths for a wide-vergence, multi-spectral AO scanning laser ophthalmoscope (SLO) over a 1.2 diopter vergence range while correcting the wavefront in a separate wavelength. To validate the design, an AOSLO was constructed to have three imaging channels spanning different wavelength ranges (543 ± 11 nm, 680 ± 11 nm, and 840 ± 6 nm, respectively) and one near-infrared wavefront sensing channel (940 ± 5 nm). The AOSLO optics and their alignment were determined via simulations in optical and optomechanical design software and then experimentally verified by measuring the AOSLO's illumination and collection point spread functions (PSF) for each channel using a phase retrieval technique. The collection efficiency was then measured for each channel as a function of confocal pinhole size when imaging a model eye achieving near-theoretical performance. Imaging results from healthy human adult volunteers demonstrate the system's ability to resolve the foveal cone mosaic in all three imaging channels despite a wide spectral separation between the wavefront sensing and imaging channels.

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1. Introduction

The adaptive optics scanning laser ophthalmoscope (AOSLO) is an important imaging tool that can achieve in vivo, near diffraction-limited visualizations of microscopic structures in the retina by compensating for the monochromatic aberrations of the eye [1,2].

Increasingly, adaptive optics systems are employing multiple wavelength channels for a range of imaging and vision testing applications [2–4]. Most systems use different wavelengths for wavefront sensing and imaging [4–6]. Systems for AOSLO microperimetry and visual psychophysics employ NIR wavelengths for wavefront sensing and tracking and deliver AO-corrected flashes of visible light [7,8]. Other multi-wavelength applications include fluorescence [9–11], retinal oximetry [6], multi-modal imaging [12] and possibly hyperspectral imaging [5]. There are two important factors to consider when designing, building, and interpreting results

from a high-fidelity multi-wavelength AOSLO system: the chromatic aberrations of the eye and the chromatic aberrations of the system.

Chromatic effects of the eye: First and foremost, the chromatic dispersion of the eye needs to be considered [13,14]. The chromatic difference in defocus of the eye (longitudinal chromatic aberration, or LCA) has been extensively studied by many groups each with large subject pools [15], and its behavior is quite predictable and similar between individuals, albeit with inter-individual differences depending on the eye's specific optical parameters [16–18] (e.g. corneal curvature). Since the LCA of the human retina is quite similar in the population, a single achromatizing lens [19,20] can be designed to compensate LCA for retinal imaging [21–24]. Techniques for custom adjustment of LCA in an AOSLO can also be used [25]. However, this additional optic adds complexity by requiring the addition of another pupil-conjugate plane and, depending on how it is placed, can give rise to deleterious back-reflections. The transverse chromatic aberration, or TCA, of the eye has also been studied [25,26] and recently objective techniques to measure it [27,28] and correct it [28–30] have been employed. The extent to which the high order aberrations of the eye change with wavelength is less studied [31–33]. As a rule, there must be differences in high-order aberrations as the ray paths that different wavelengths of light take through the optical system to reach a focus on the retina are different. But, researchers generally agree that these differences are small and often fall within the range of measurement error of the system [32,34,35].

In the current study, our aim was to carefully explore the implications of using NIR wavelengths for wavefront sensing and visible light for imaging. In a diffraction-limited system, the size of the point spread function is proportional to wavelength, so the best possible outcome is that the changes in high-order aberrations between wavelengths are negligible, and the benefits of reduced diffraction would yield increasingly sharp images at progressively shorter wavelengths even if wavefront sensing was performed at long (NIR) wavelengths. In the worst possible outcome, the high order aberrations would change enough to offset the benefits of reduced diffraction when imaging at wavelengths shorter than the wavefront sensing wavelength.

Chromatic effects of the AOSLO system: To facilitate an exploration of the implications of high-order changes in chromatic aberrations in the eye for multi-wavelength AOSLO systems, it is paramount to minimize or fully characterize the chromatic effects of the AOSLO itself. The bulk of this manuscript describes this effort. Current-generation AOSLOs are typically able to achieve high resolution while driving the deformable mirror over wide vergence ranges (~3 diopters). Optimal performance has been achieved by designing the relay telescopes in the AOSLO with either a non-planar design using off-axis spherical mirrors [5,36], a planar design using a combination of off-axis toroidal and spherical mirrors [37], or an on-axis, lens-based design using polarized light and polarization gating to minimize back-reflections from refractive surfaces [38].

However, to our knowledge, a similar consideration of vergence effects in the collection path of an AOSLO has not yet been described, despite the use of off-axis optical elements such as plate/wedge beamsplitters and dichroic mirrors in the collection path, which induce vergence-dependent aberrations. In order to quantify how close the optical quality of the AOSLO was compared to theoretical design, the measurements required the dismantling of the of the AOSLO system iteratively and required a series of images to perform the phase reconstruction needed to quantify the point spread function most accurately. Here, we present a multi-spectral AOSLO design with diffraction-limited performance in both the illumination and collection paths with vergence offsets ranging to 1.2 diopters between spectral channels. The optical design utilized all commercially available off-the-shelf optics thereby improving the cost-efficiency of our system compared to prior AOSLOs using custom-sized spherical mirrors [5] or custom toroidal mirrors [37]. To facilitate the optical alignment and construction of this AOSLO design, we developed a detailed optomechanical model and constructed a laser-cut polycarbonate stencil,

which indicated the placement of all optomechanics onto an optical table. After the AOSLO was constructed and aligned, we experimentally validated the system's resolution and collection efficiency using a phase retrieval technique and a model eye setup.

Finally, we present imaging results at the fovea in two healthy adult volunteers and quantitatively compare resolution across imaging channels using a Fourier analysis. While wavefront sensing at 940 nm, the benefits of reduced spot size extends to images taken in shorter wavelengths based on the diffraction-limited point spread function in the eye. In the two subjects that were imaged using optimal confocal pinholes [39,40], the foveal cone mosaic was well resolved at all wavelengths (840, 680 and 543 nm). The benefits of reduced diffraction with shorter wavelengths was readily visible but images at 680 nm and 543 nm were similar in quality indicating that the effects of higher order aberrations of the eye may begin to play a small role for shorter wavelengths.

2. Methods

2.1. System overview and optical design

The schematic and optical design of the multi-spectral AOSLO system is shown in Fig. 1 with a specification of components in Table 1. Light from a supercontinuum light source was separated into three imaging channels spanning different wavelength ranges (543 ± 11 nm, 680 ± 11 nm, and 840 ± 6 nm, respectively) and one near-infrared wavefront sensing channel (940 ± 5 nm). All spectral channels were aligned to be collinear using pairs of mirrors for each color channel and 3 dichroic mirrors. A 10:90 (R:T) wedge plate beam splitter was placed after the dichroic mirrors to separate the illumination and collection paths and was followed by four sets of spherical mirror-based telescopes arranged in a non-planar off-axis manner that relayed an image of the system's entrance pupil onto the resonant scanner, galvanometer scanner, deformable mirror and, finally, the pupil of the eye. The positions and angles of all optics after the beam splitter in the illumination path (see Table 2) were optimized to minimize aberrations, mainly astigmatism, using optical design software (Zemax, LLC, Kirkland, WA) and the technique described by Dubra et al. [5]. Diffraction-limited illumination spots were achieved for a 1° field of view (FOV) across all AOSLO spectral channels, as indicated by the spot diagrams and Strehl ratios at the bottom of Fig. 1.

To minimize aberrations in the collection path, we simulated a point source emitting from the retina and fixed all optical components in the illumination path while we ran an optimization for the collection optic's location and angles following the wedge plate beamsplitter in transmission (including the wedge plate beamsplitter itself). From our initial analysis, we determined that the wedge plate beamsplitter had the largest contribution to the collection path aberrations. To minimize aberrations induced by this beamsplitter, we optimized for the wedge angle and incident beam size (constrained by beam splitters that were commercially available as well as optomechanical limitations) to produce a minimum spot size across all spectral channels while correcting for the lower order aberrations including defocus and allowing a sufficient wedge angle to reject the ghost artifact from the back surface of the beamsplitter (see analysis in Figs. 2–4). Based on the simulation results, we chose to use a 0.5° wedge plate beamsplitter (BSN10, 10:90 (R:T) UVFS Plate Beamsplitter, Thorlabs Inc, Newton, NJ) positioned along the optical path such that the incident illumination/collection beam size for all spectral channels was minimized given optomechanical constraints

After minimizing the aberrations caused by the wedge plate beamsplitter, the resolution of the AOSLO's collection path was shown to be diffraction-limited (Strehl ratios > 0.8) for all imaging channels and for the WFS channel (see spot diagrams of collection path in Fig. 1). To further improve resolution via confocal gating [39,40], approximately ~ 0.5 of the Airy disk diameter (ADD - which refers to the diameter of the first dark ring in the Airy diffraction pattern) pinholes were placed at retinal conjugates prior to the photomultiplier tubes (PMT) imaging channels. The 840 nm imaging channel was slightly more confocal with a pinhole equating to 0.44 ADD,

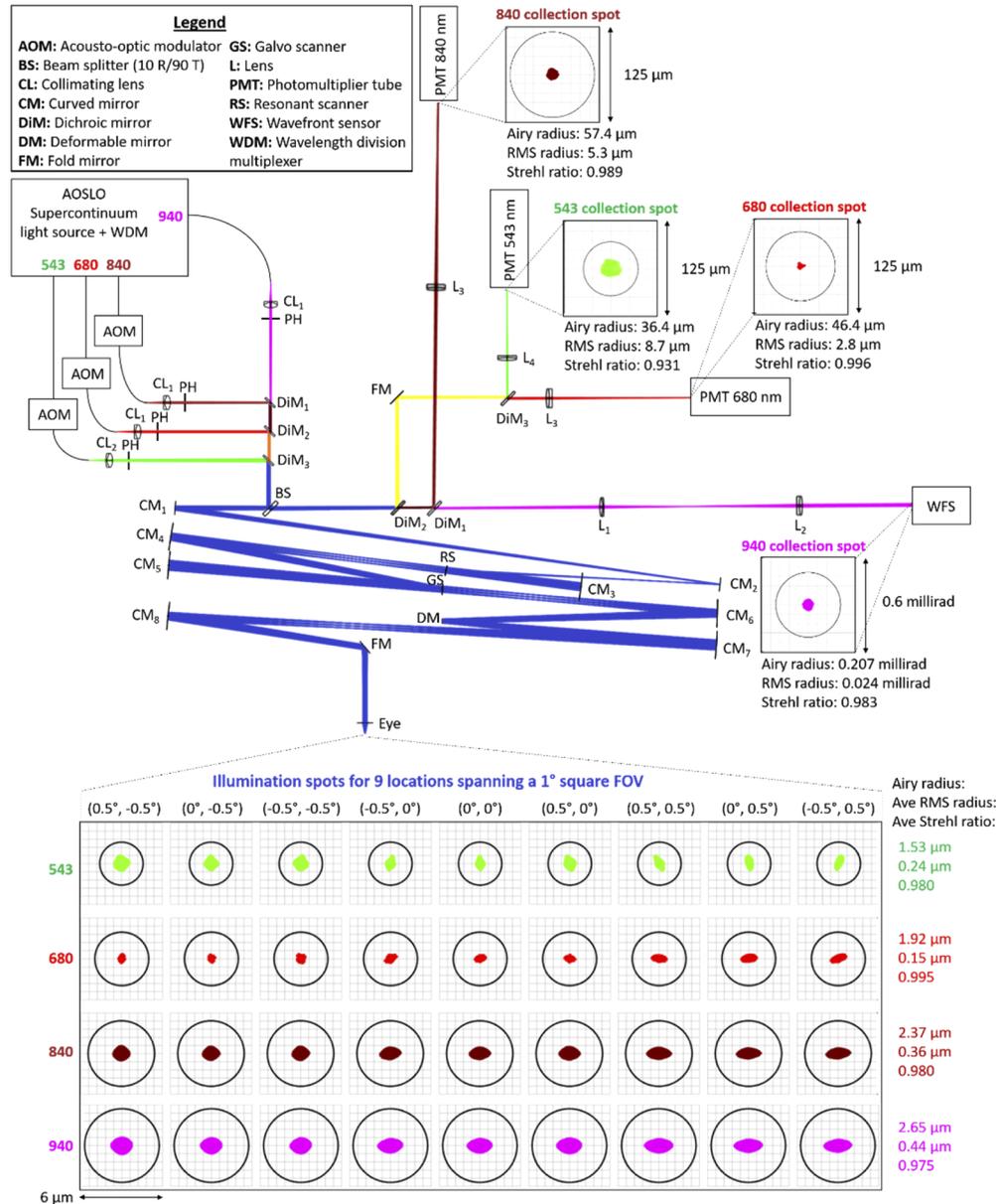


Fig. 1. Multi-spectral AOSLO optical design and schematic. All optical components are labeled and described in the legend. Green, red, maroon, and magenta paths correspond to the optical paths of the 543 nm, 680 nm, 840 nm, and 940 nm channels, respectively. Paths with combined channels are blue (all wavelengths), orange (680nm + 840nm + 940 nm), brown (840nm + 940 nm), and yellow (543nm + 680 nm). Spot diagrams for all illumination spots spanning a 1° field of view (FOV) are shown below the schematic while those for specific collection channels are placed adjacent to the corresponding collection PMT or WFS as insets. Beneath each spot diagram are the Airy radius, root-mean-square (RMS) spot radius, and Strehl ratio. The model eye consists of a paraxial lens with a 16.7 mm focal length in air.

Table 1. System components and hardware

System Features	Specifications	Part no./manufacturer
Light source	400-2400 nm supercontinuum laser	SuperK Extreme EXR-15 (NKT Photonics A/S, Birkerød, Denmark)
Spectral splitting unit	543 ± 11, 680 ± 11, 840 ± 6, 940 ± 5 nm	Custom design using commercially available hardware (Thorlabs) and optics (Semrock, Chroma Technology)
Horizontal scanner	15.785 kHz, Ø4.5mm active area, resonant scanner	SC30-4 × 5-6-16000 (Electro-Optical Products Corp, Glendale, NY)
Vertical scanner	Ø9.5 mm active area, galvanometer scanner	6210H/6mm (Cambridge Technology Inc, Bedford, MA)
AOM	0-50 MHz, fiber-coupled	TEM210-50-10-543/680/840-2FP (Brimrose Corp, Sparks, MD)
PMT	1 ns rise time, high gain, GaAs(P) PMT	H7422-40/50 (Hamamatsu, Shizuoka-ken, Japan)
PMT amplifier	0-50 MHz, 25 mV/μA gain	C6438-01 (Hamamatsu, Shizuoka-ken, Japan)
SLO frame rate	30 Hz	-
SLO pixel dimensions	512 × 512 pixels	-
WFS lenslet array	188 μm pitch, f = 8 mm, Ø25.4 mm	0188-8.0-S (Northrop Grumman AOA Xinetics Inc, Devens, MA)
WFS camera	45 fps, 1384 × 1032 pixel, 2/3" CCD	GS3-U3-15S5M-C (FLIR Systems Inc, Wilsonville, Oregon)
DM	1.5 ms rise time, 97 actuators, Ø7.2 mm	DM97-08 (ALPAO, Montbonnot, France)
AO closed-loop frequency	33 Hz	-
Pupil diameter (eye)	7.2 mm	-
FOV (retina)	Up to 1° × 1° by design (max at 3° × 3°)	-

Table 2. Focal length, diameter, and angles of incidence on reflective optical elements of the AOSLO

Optical element	Focal length (mm)	Diameter (mm)	I_x (deg)	I_y (deg)
Spherical mirror # 1	500	25.4	4.00	-1.00
Spherical mirror # 2	500	25.4	2.50	0.00
Horizontal scanner	-	4.5	2.00	4.60
Spherical mirror # 3	250	50.8	0.00	3.30
Spherical mirror # 4	500	50.8	2.00	0.00
Vertical scanner	-	9.5	3.00	-3.30
Spherical mirror # 5	500	50.8	0.00	-3.30
Spherical mirror # 6	500	50.8	3.30	0.00
Deformable mirror	-	7.2	3.30	0.00
Spherical mirror # 7	500	50.8	1.00	2.50
Spherical mirror # 8	500	50.8	3.00	0.00

while the 680 nm channel and the 543 nm channel were both collecting 0.54 ADD. For imaging channels with low SNR (e.g. the 543 nm imaging channel), a longer acquisition period was used to allow for robust image registration. To visualize the aberrations at the pupil planes in the

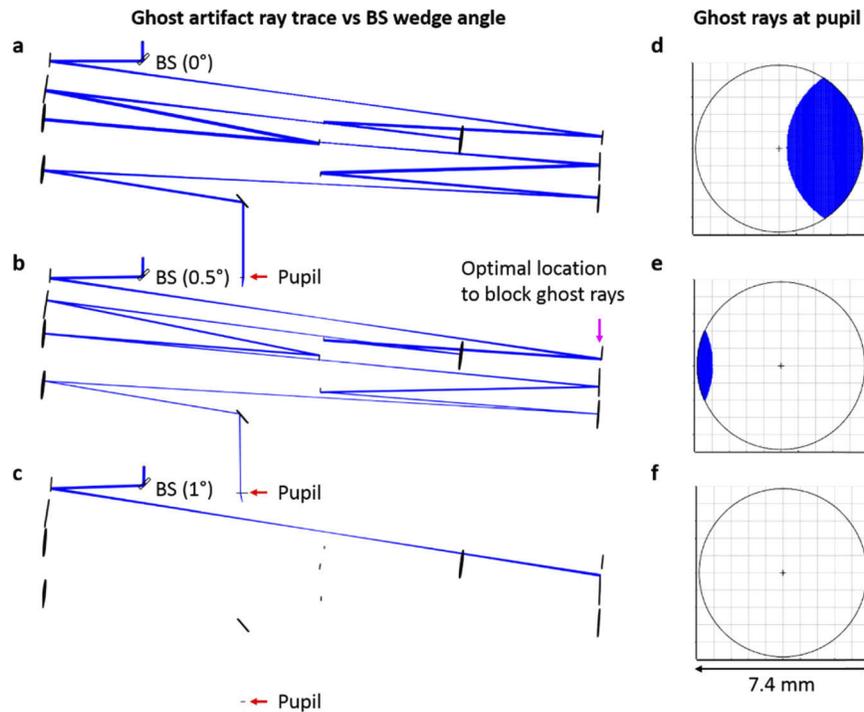


Fig. 2. Ghost reflection ray trace analysis for wedge plate beam splitters (BS) of different wedge angles. Ray traces for the light reflecting from the back surface of the wedge beam splitter are shown for wedge angles of 0° , 0.5° , and 1° for (a-c), respectively. The corresponding footprint diagrams for beam profiles at the pupil plane of a model eye are given in (d-f), demonstrating decreasing amounts of the ghost reflection with increases in wedge angle. The magenta arrow in b indicates a location in the non-scanning portion of the AOSLO system for which an iris can be placed to completely block the ghost artifact without affecting the imaging optical path of the AOSLO.

system, and therefore at the WFS, we show footprint diagrams illustrating the real ray coordinates throughout the pupil for all scan configurations of the AOSLO (see Fig. 5). Due to the system aberrations a beam wobble manifests as shifts in the pupil for different scan positions. The simulation shows that the deviations in real ray coordinates for all scan positions at the eye and WFS in this AOSLO design (even in the worst case) lie well within the extent of a single lenslet indicating that the wavefront measurements are sampling-limited rather than aberration-limited.

2.2. Mechanical design and system construction

The optomechanical design of the AOSLO was designed to prevent vignetting of the optical path, avoid overlapping of optomechanics, and facilitate the optical alignment. The optical path was exported from Zemax optical design software as a solid model to a computer aided design software, Solidworks (Dassault Systemes Solidworks Corp, Waltham, MA), in which the optomechanics were assembled to fit the optical path. In order to aid the alignment, the optical path was oriented such that the entry beam at the beamsplitter and the exiting beam at the eye were both orthonormal to the table. With this implementation, the threaded holes of the optical table could be utilized to perform accurate and repeatable alignment checks. Each optomechanical component was created or imported (if available from the vendor) into the AOSLO solid model assembly. Kinematic stages and mounts within the AOSLO assembly were

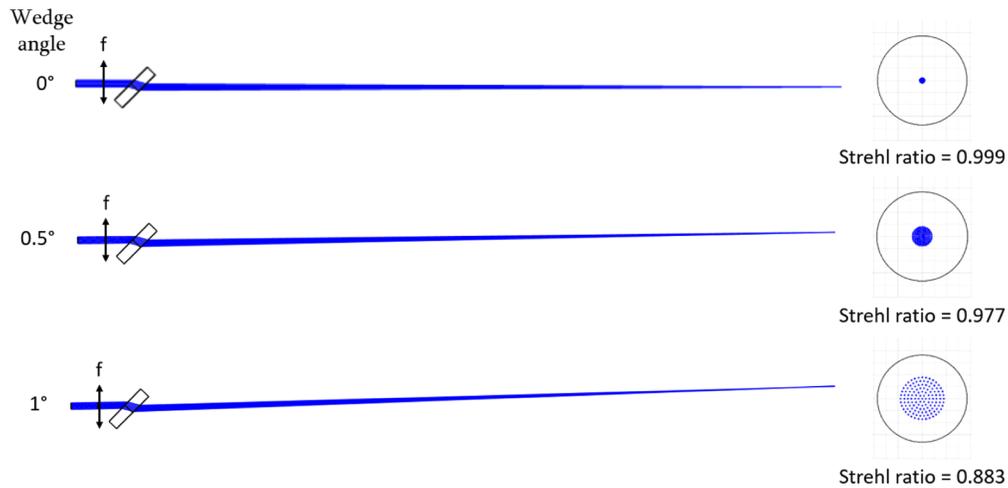


Fig. 3. Wedge angle's effect on aberrations of a converging beam. Schematics on the left each start with a 3.6 mm diameter incident beam of 550 nm light that transmits through a paraxial lens with $f = 400$ mm (corresponding to a vergence of 0.625 D if preceded by a transverse magnification of $\frac{1}{2}$). Light after the lens focuses through 6 mm thick wedge plate beam splitter made of fused silica and tilted at 45° . The wedge angle is varied from 0° to 1° (from top row to bottom row) and the corresponding spot diagrams at the focal plane are shown at the right.

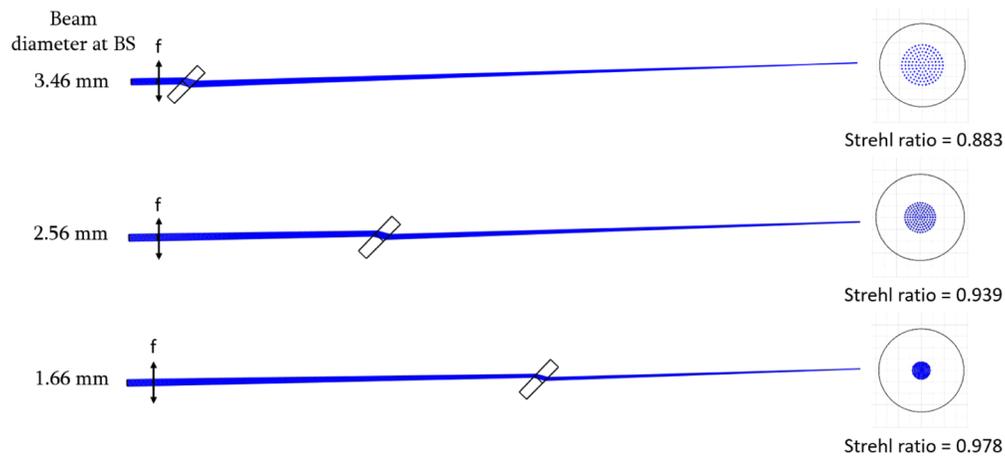


Fig. 4. Beamsplitter position's effect on aberrations of a converging beam. Simulation setups are identical to those in Fig. 3 except that the wedge angle of the beamsplitter is fixed at 1° and the beamsplitter position is altered instead. The schematic shown in the second row has a beamsplitter placed 100 mm closer to the focal plane than that of the schematic in the first row while the beamsplitter in the schematic of the third row is placed 200 mm closer. The beam diameter at the plane of the beam splitter is given to the left of the schematics while the corresponding spot diagrams are shown at the right.

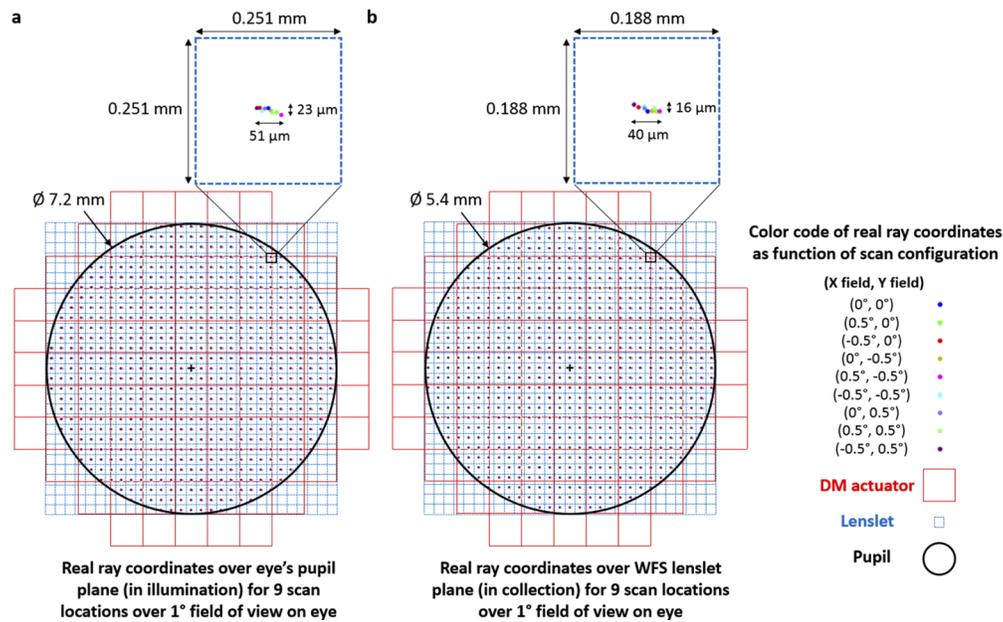


Fig. 5. Footprint diagrams show the real ray coordinates over the eye's pupil (a) and WFS lenslet plane (b) for 9 scan locations spanning a 1° square FOV on the eye. A magnification-corrected image of the system's pupil, lenslet array, and DM actuator array are overlaid on top of the footprint diagrams revealing that the wavefront measurement is mainly limited by the sampling density dictated by the WFS's lenslet array rather than the combination of other effects such as pupil aberrations, distortion, and wobble in the illumination and collection paths. The sampling density of the real ray coordinates for the footprint diagrams was chosen to roughly correspond to the magnification-corrected lenslet spacing at the conjugate planes shown in a-b). Magnified insets of a lenslet to the top right of the pupil (where the optical aberrations are worst) are shown at the top right of (a) and (b).

designed as sub-assemblies that could be adjusted within its mechanical constraints. Accurate modeling of the kinematic stages allowed the AOSLO solid model to be directly referenced for accurate alignment of optomechanics and aided in the selection of kinematic components to ensure they had sufficient degrees of freedom and range of adjustment to support the optical design.

The WFS optomechanics were custom-built to align a lenslet array and camera (specified in Table 1) with sufficient degrees of freedom for external calibration without sacrificing stability. The WFS camera was anchored to a custom-built adapter plate resting on a tip-tilt kinematic mount which was used to ensure the camera's sensor was perpendicular to the lenslet array. The lenslet array was held by a high precision rotation mount and attached to a flexure XY translation stage for small, stable adjustments to align the lenslet array to the desired axes of the camera. The WFS module was integrated into the AOSLO with two post holders mounted on a linear translation stage to facilitate system integration and alignment.

In order to accurately construct and align the multi-spectral AOSLO system, we used the optomechanical design to create a stencil for the placement of each optomechanical component on the optical table. As shown in Fig. 6(a-b), the spatial coordinates of each post's location was exported into an Adobe Illustrator drawing shown in Fig. 6(c). To assure the correct component placement relative to the optical table, multiple reference holes (corresponding to several threaded holes on the optical table) were added to the drawing. The drawing was then

laser cut onto a polycarbonate sheet shown in Fig. 6(d) and applied as a stencil to trace each component's location onto the optical table using a pencil depicted in Fig. 6(e). For posts in the design that could be held at a variable height via post holders, their alignment was determined using virtual calipers from the solid model and implemented with sub-millimeter precision using digital calipers. To reduce ambiguity in the optical path length between optics held by kinematic positioners (especially those that allow for a large amount of piston), the pegs for each kinematic mount in the system were coarsely set to the position dictated by the solid model before the final optical alignment.

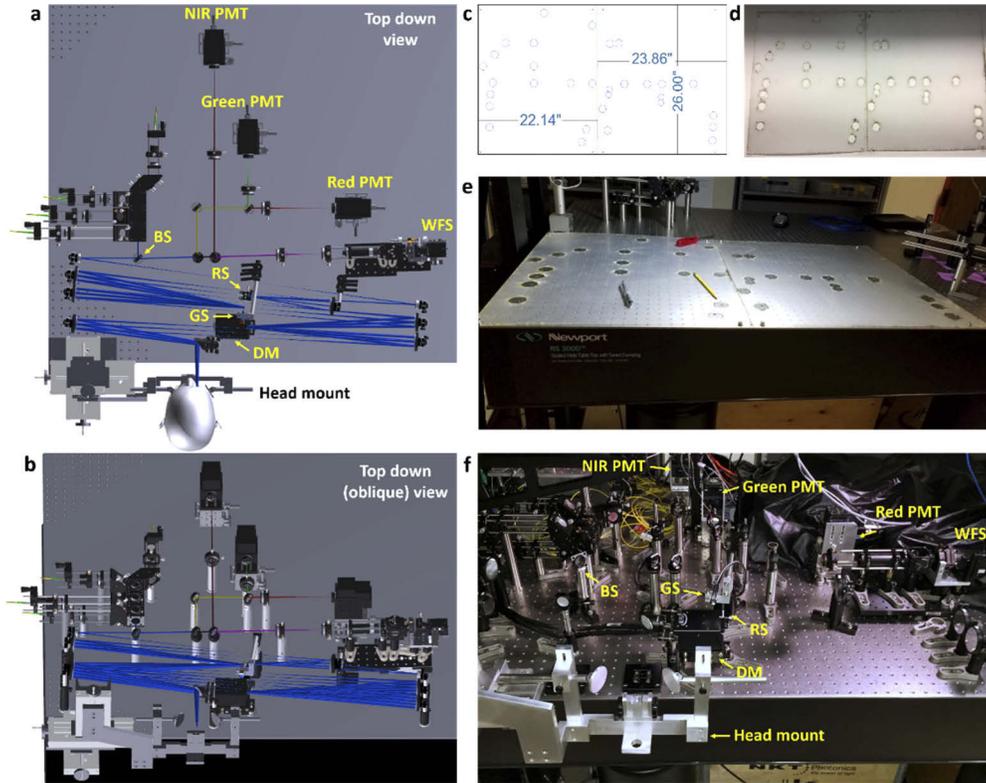


Fig. 6. Mechanical design and fabrication of the multi-spectral AOSLO system. a) Top down view of the optomechanical model of the system within Solidworks. b) Oblique view of the optomechanical model to replicate the orientation shown in 6(f) of the fully fabricated system. c) Stencil design indicating the post placement as dictated by the solid model shown in a-b). d) Fabricated stencil. e) Stencil applied to optical table. f) Fully-fabricated and aligned multi-color AOSLO system.

2.3. Alignment procedure for the AOSLO light delivery and collection

In order to take full advantage of AO correction, the optical path for each imaging channel must be coincident with that of the wavefront sensing spectral channel. Spectral channels were coaligned by making image and pupil planes coincident across all channels. To allow for the alignment of an image plane without misaligning the corresponding pupil plane, we placed the collimating lens for each spectral channel on an XY translation stage and aligned it to be centered with respect to the single mode fiber adapter. Then we placed a fixed iris in the front focal plane, which is a pupil-conjugate plane. By using a fixed iris in the pupil plane, only the image plane (retinal

conjugate) for any spectral channel would need to be fine-tuned for spectral coalignment by adjusting the collimator laterally less than 100 microns, inducing negligible off-axis aberrations.

To bring all spectral channels into focus at the same plane as the retina, the AOSLO requires optical pre-compensation of the eye's longitudinal chromatic aberration (LCA). We implemented compensation by adjusting the input vergences of each spectral channel. In this AOSLO design, we chose the 680 nm spectral channel as the reference channel with 0 D vergence making this path collimated prior to the wedge plate beam splitter and at the eye. With 680 nm as a reference, the LCA of the eye was calculated to have a vergence difference of -0.607 D at 543 nm, 0 D at 680 nm, +0.392 D at 840 nm, and + 0.5516 D at 940 nm [15,26]. This vergence shift was implemented for each spectral channel by shifting the axial position of the channel's input fiber such that the image plane for a model eye with a focal length of 100 mm would be 106.46 mm at 543 nm, 100 mm at 680 nm, 96.22 mm at 840 nm, and 94.77 mm at 940 nm. To aid in alignment, a camera was precisely aligned on the order of hundreds of microns with a micrometer at the calculated image plane of the model eye for each spectral channel and the fiber was precisely positioned to minimize the spot size seen on the camera.

2.4. Wavefront sensorless adaptive optics to correct static system aberrations

To improve the imaging performance of the AOSLO system and make it robust to minor system aberrations, we utilized wavefront sensorless adaptive optics to determine the optimal wavefront shape that maximizes detected light. Our implementation of sensorless adaptive optics is similar to that described by Hofer *et al.* [41] and applies random perturbations to the deformable mirror shape to optimize for the AOSLO image's mean intensity rather than the wavefront sensor readings. By using a small confocal pinhole (with a sub-Airy disk diameter), aberrated and out-of-focus light is rejected by the confocal pinhole and the wavefront shape that optimizes for mean intensity also corresponds to the wavefront with minimal aberrations.

The wavefront sensorless adaptive optics optimization was performed for all wavelengths and each spectral static correction was compared against the others to find a static correction suitable for all of them. The static correction for 543 nm resulted in a slight decrease in signal intensity for the 840 nm spectral image and the static correction for 840 nm also showed a slight decrease in signal intensity for the 543 nm spectral image. This discrepancy in the static system aberration correction between 543 nm and 840 nm is due to the large vergence difference between the two channels imposed to compensate for the eye's longitudinal chromatic aberration. Therefore the 680 nm static system aberration was used in the system as it was optimal for all spectral channels. Once the deformable mirror shape was optimized based on the detected image's mean intensity, the residual wavefront reading on the WFS was recorded and was assigned as the target shape for subsequent WFS-based AO correction.

2.5. Image processing and human subject protocol

The system components and hardware customized for this system are listed in Table 1. The custom image acquisition software and AO software are same as that of our previous AOSLO system and have been previously described in [42,43]. The image registration techniques used for stabilizing eye motion was a strip-based cross correlation method previously described in [44,45].

The University of California Berkeley Institutional Review Board approved this research, and subjects signed an informed consent form before participation. All experimental procedures adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. Mydriasis and cycloplegia were achieved with 1% tropicamide and 2.5% phenylephrine ophthalmic solutions before each experimental session. Subjects bit into a dental impression mount affixed to an XYZ translation stage to align and stabilize the eye and head position. Both subjects (20112L and 20076R) were healthy young adult volunteers. Structural imaging was performed on both subjects using the 543 nm, 680 nm, and 840 nm imaging channels and the 940 nm WFS channel for AO correction.

3. Results

After constructing and aligning the multi-spectral AOSLO system, the optical resolution for each spectral channel was measured by collecting a through-focus stack of intensity images of the PSF over a 5 mm depth range in exponential steps around the focus. The illumination PSF was collected with a camera at front end of the imaging system at the image plane of a 100 mm focal length achromatic doublet. The collection PSF was collected by replicating a point source with single mode fiber at the front end of the system and placing a camera at the image plane after the collection lenses, in place of the PMT. The optical resolution was then quantified by using phase retrieval technique [46,47] to extract the resultant wavefront of each spectral channel. The phase retrieval algorithm utilized through-focus intensity images to iteratively solve for the complex PSF using the Gerchberg-Saxton algorithm [48]. A Fourier transform of the complex PSF was then used to reconstruct the wavefront and determine optical quality metrics like Strehl Ratio, which we used to evaluate resolution for each spectral channel (see Table 3).

Table 3. Strehl Ratio measurements for the AOSLO's illumination and collection paths per spectral channel

Spectral channel	Illumination	Collection
543 nm	0.95	0.94
680 nm	0.93	0.99
840 nm	0.99	0.96
940 nm	0.97	0.98

The optical design and system alignment were further validated after measuring the system's collection efficiency per spectral channel as a function of confocal pinhole size (see Fig. 7). In this experiment, the sample was a model eye with paper as the retina and the illumination profile at the pupil plane was a top hat with a circular aperture. In the absence of scattering effects, the spatial profile of the light incident on the confocal pinhole is expected to follow that of the double-pass point spread function's encircled energy [49], which follows the black curve on Fig. 7. However, scattering within paper is expected to further broaden the light distribution at the confocal pinhole with its own point spread function, which has been shown to approximately follow a Lorentzian function [50] (see dashed lines in Fig. 7). To measure the paper's scattering point spread function, a separate simplified setup with the same illumination profile and model eye from the AOSLO was used to measure the collection efficiency per imaging channel vs confocal pinhole size (see dense dotted lines in Fig. 7). Comparing the encircled energy for the multi-spectral AOSLO with the measured encircled energy of the simplified setup, we see that our results match quite closely indicating the multi-spectral AOSLO's near-theoretical collection efficiency across all imaging channels. As reference, we also plot related work from Sredar *et al.* [51] and an encircled energy curve resulting from the convolution between the theoretical double-pass point spread function (without scattering) and a 2 μm FWHM Lorentzian for each imaging channel. This latter plot matches closely to the encircled energy measurements of our simplified setup indicating that the paper of our model eye has a PSF that approximately equals to a 2 μm FWHM Lorentzian function.

To test the performance of our multi-spectral AOSLO system for imaging the human eye, we obtained preliminary imaging results from two emmetropic, healthy human adult volunteers at the fovea after artificial dilation. Videos of the foveal cone mosaic were acquired in all imaging channels at 30 Hz with a 0.83° FOV and averaged for 10 seconds to produce the averaged images shown in Fig. 8. The illumination powers at the eye and ratio of the maximum permissible limit for a 0.75° FOV were 4.6 μW (0.42), 69 μW (0.16), 87 μW (0.08), and 94 μW (0.05) for the 543 nm, 680 nm, 840 nm, and 940 nm spectral channels, respectively. For all imaging sessions, only one imaging channel was utilized at a time together with the wavefront sensing channel, although

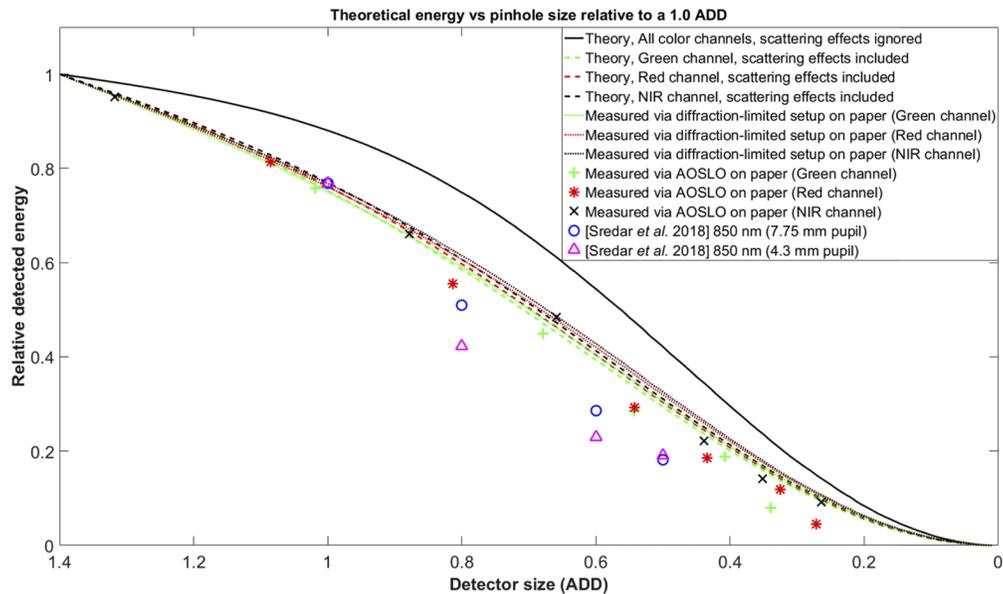


Fig. 7. Theoretical and experimental energy at the confocal pinhole for the AOSLO and a separate diffraction-limited setup when imaging the same model eye and spectral imaging channels. Theoretical estimates without scattering were calculated by integrating the double-pass point spread function at the plane of the confocal pinhole for different pinhole sizes. Theoretical estimates incorporating scattering were calculated by convolving the double-pass point spread functions by a $2\ \mu\text{m}$ FWHM Lorentzian function and integrating the result for different pinhole sizes. All curves were normalized to unity for a confocal pinhole size of 1.4 ADD. The detected energy of the largest pinhole size for each spectral channel was normalized to the value of the curve generated from measurements using the diffraction-limited setup on paper for the corresponding spectral channel and pinhole size.

simultaneous imaging with all channels could be permitted under the maximum permissible safety limits [52,53].

For the spectral analysis, 100 frames were registered for motion using strip-wise cross correlation algorithm and averaged for the 680 nm and 840 nm spectral channels. To account for the low power used in the 543 nm imaging channel, a total of 300 frames were registered and averaged for the spectral analysis. The images were all cropped to the same region of interest and the histograms of the images were normalized across the full bit depth to replicate the same contrast. The foveal cones for each subject were spatially registered for all spectral channels to ensure the same spatial frequencies were present in all images. The discrepancies in the luminance profile was due to the different spectral channels and the different acquisition time points.

The spatial frequency information from images of different spectral channels was quantitatively compared for both subjects using the radially-integrated power spectrum (Fig. 8(g), 8(h)). The power spectrum from each channel was normalized to the area within each curve such that the same amount of information is encapsulated in each distribution. As expected by diffraction-theory [54], the 543 and 680 nm imaging channels demonstrated sharper images with higher resolution and their radial power spectrums exhibited a larger peak at the cone-packing density ($\sim 110\text{-}125$ Cycles/degree) than that of the 840 nm imaging channel.

However, the benefits for the shortest wavelength, 543 nm, was not fully realized compared to 680 nm with a 0.5 ADD pinhole configuration. There are several possible reasons for this. The

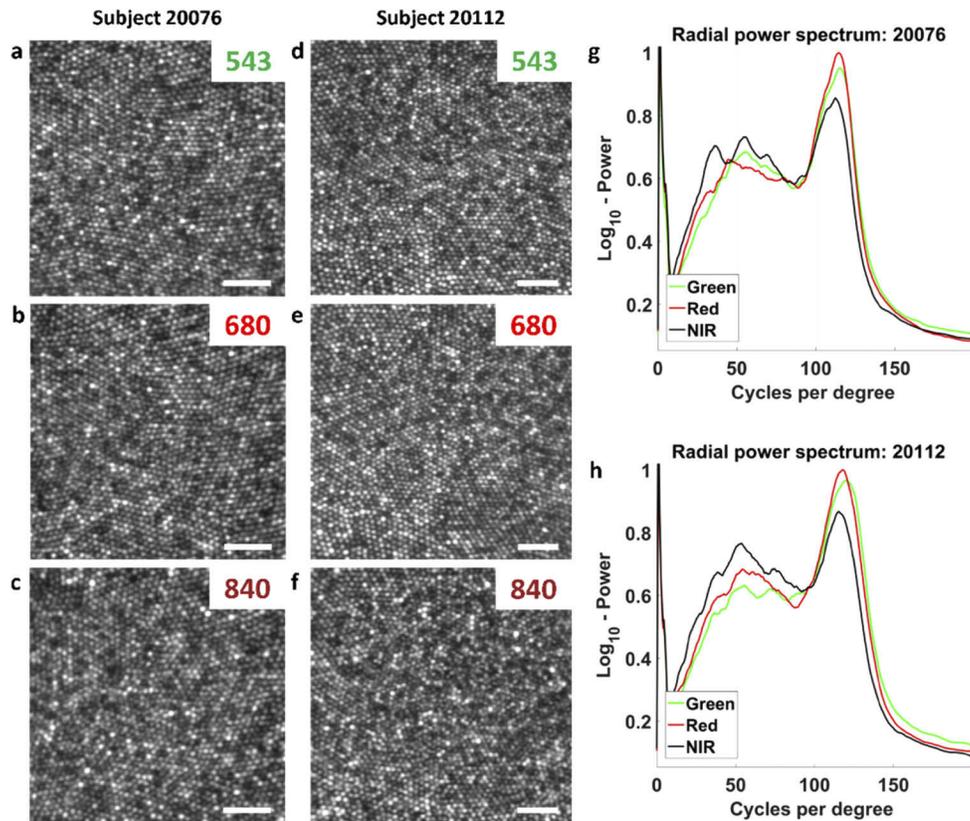


Fig. 8. Foveal imaging results across all spectral channels from healthy hyperopic (a-c, Subject 20076) and emmetropic (d-f, Subject 20112) volunteers after artificial dilation and ~ 0.5 ADD pinhole configuration. a,d) 543 nm channel image. b,e) 680 nm channel image. c,f) 840 nm channel image. g,h) Radial power spectrums across all imaging channels for Subjects' 20076 and 20112, respectively. Scale bars, 20 μ m.

primary cause, put forth in the introduction, was that the different optical paths between 940 and 543 nm light might have resulted in just enough high order aberration differences to preclude an optimal correction. But other factors might also contribute: The lower power that was used for green light imaging might have resulted in slightly poorer eye motion correction and consequent image registration. Finally, the high PMT detector gain required for green light detection might have resulted in more high frequency noise (~ 150 -200 cycles/degree) compared to the other channel. An increase in power in this part of the spectrum would affect the power spectrum normalization in a way to reduce the relative height of its peak. Nevertheless, the images remain very good at short wavelengths despite all possible reasons for it not to be.

Overall, the main practical implications are the systematic validation of the theoretical design of the AOSLO system and in experimentally quantifying the resolution with foveal cones in both 543 nm and 680 nm spectral channel while imposing a 1.2 Diopter vergence shift between the imaging wavelengths and the wavefront sensing wavelength at 940 nm. This study shows the practical limits of the different spectral channels and that both 680 nm and 543 nm imaging can be used for structural foveal imaging, psychophysical experiments in the fovea [7,8] and measuring and correcting for TCA [28–30].

4. Conclusions

We have demonstrated a multi-spectral AOSLO design with diffraction-limited illumination and collection to achieve high-resolution, high-throughput retinal imaging. After constructing and validating the AOSLO performance, images were acquired at the foveal center from two healthy subjects to demonstrate the system's capability to visualize foveal photoreceptors in all imaging channels with wavefront correction based on a separate spectral channel. The use of this methodology and system design may provide increased collection efficiencies in other SLO or AOSLO designs that employ large vergence ranges over multiple spectral channels.

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AR: **Patents:** USPTO #7,118,216, "Method and apparatus for using AO in a scanning laser ophthalmoscope" and USPTO #6,890,076, "Method and apparatus for using AO in a scanning laser ophthalmoscope". These patents are assigned to both the University of Rochester and the University of Houston and are currently licensed to Boston Micromachines Corporation in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Both AR and the company may benefit financially from the publication of this research. **Financial Interest:** C.Light Technologies. Both AR and the company may benefit financially based on the publication of this research.

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