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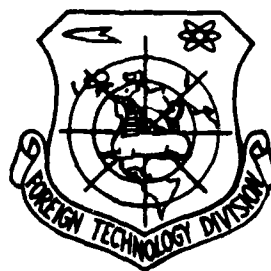


DESIGN PRINCIPLES OF THE LVT-2 MODEL LASER INSTRUMENT FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS

by

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DESIGN PRINCIPLES OF THE LV-2 MODEL LASER INSTRUMENT FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS

Sun Wende

Hangzhou No.2 Optical Instrument Plant

As far as the LVT-2 model laser visual acuity measuring instrument, after its model improvement, is concerned, it not only is capable of measuring the visual acuity of retina (LVA), but also capable of measuring the MTF of retina. The light path system of the instrument has three sections. One is a double light bundle common path interference system making use of double Dufu prisms to divide bundles. In conjunction with this, it uses the movement of a reflection lens M_2^m in order to change the interval distance of the two mutually interfering bundles. As a result of this, it changes the spacial frequency of the interference bands. This acts as the light path to measure LVA. The second is the background light set composed of such components as the tungsten filament lamp T_D , the interference filter optical plate OF, and the polarization lens P_2 (unclear). It is used in order to form, on the retina, a uniform background base light. In conjunction with this, through adjustments of the dispersion prism B in the light path, adjustments are made in the degree of contrast change I_0/I_u measuring the MTF of the retina. The third is the interference band observation system. It makes use of a semitransparent-semireflective lens to take the interference light path and rotate it 90° . After that, it makes use of lens L_6 to gather the light into the observer's eye in order to facilitate medical viewing during the process of observation and testing. The light path structure of the instrument in question is compact and efficient and is unusually stable in terms of vibration.

(155)

Chinese Translation (155)

measurements. Following that, by using the products of computer processing, it is then possible to obtain the radio signal frequency spectrum structure. After precisely determining PDA matrix element numbers, intervals, and Fourier lens focus distances, their resolutions are principally decided by the opening functions of instruments. The increase in resolution will cause side lobes to clearly increase in size. The two of them are a pair of parameters which mutually restrain each other. It is necessary to make minute adjustments in the intercept ratios of the Gauss light bundles. One obtains the optimum resolutions for getting restrained side lobe levels that are capable of being received. The band width that the instrument makes use of is 10.5 MHz. When operating with signal powers of 100 mW and below, it is placed in the linear zone. The AOS resolution level is 28 kHz. (157)

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UTILIZATION OF BSO CRYSTALS IN REAL TIME DIFFUSED STRIATION SHEAR PHOTOGRAPHS

Wang Tianji, Li Yaotang, Fan Xiaowu, and Zhang Shichao (Academia Sinica, Guangzhou Electronics Technology Research Institute) Yu Yongan (Hong Kong Qinhui Institute, Physics Dept)

Real time diffused or scattered striation shear photographic equipment is a new type of method for doing real time storage and observation of diffused striation shear samples. The recording medium which it makes use of is the electro-optical crystal bismuth silicon oxide (acid) ($\text{Bi}_{12}\text{SiO}_{20}$) which displays changes in rates of diffraction caused by light. $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{SiO}_{20}$ crystals, when in electric fields with voltages of 6kV/cm and wavelengths of $\lambda_1=514\text{nm}$, achieved 1% rates of effective diffraction for which input energies were 0.3 mJ/cm^2 . Its absorption coefficient for wavelengths of $\lambda_1=514\text{nm}$ was $a_1=2\text{cm}^{-1}$. For wavelengths of $\lambda_2=633\text{nm}$, the absorption coefficient was $a_2=0.28\text{cm}^{-1}$. The crystal in question is a type of erasable recording medium. Because of this fact, it is possible to reuse it several times and no fatigue or damage will show up. As far as the utilization of this crystal equipment as a mechanism for photographing real time diffused striation shear is

concerned, it is possible to make use of it in measurements of real time strain and in the observation and measurement of real time situations not involving damage. (158)

HIGH SPEED INSPECTION AND RECORDING TECHNOLOGY FOR PHASE BODIES

Hu Dejing and Cao Zhengyuan (Tongji College)

The basic principle in the technology of high speed inspection and recording of phase bodies is to take full data storage and full data interference techniques with the two light exposure method and real time methods associated with them and combine them together. One makes use of quasi-Fourier transformation light paths. Through Fourier transformation full data or full sensing photography, one uses double light exposure methods and takes two before and after status high speed recordings of the same point on full data photographic negatives. This is done in order to supply data for observation, analysis, and quantitative calculations. The greatest advantage of this type of method is speed. Because of this, it is possible to carry out non-contact type low speed dynamic measurements. It is also possible to carry out continuous measurements and on-site measurements. Besides this, the recording surface is small, it saves photographic negatives, and developing is simple, convenient, and economical. This method is easy to read out. Moreover, it is also capable of being reproduced. With the use of spectra through photographic negatives, it is possible to directly make light sensitive recordings. (159)

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