DETECTING PROBLEMS OF AN AUXILIARY LIGHT BEAM OF A LASER SURGICAL SYSTEM

Abstract

In certain embodiments, ophthalmic laser system includes an auxiliary light system, laser system, imaging system, and computer. The auxiliary light system directs auxiliary light towards a test target according to a planned test pattern to yield one or more actual auxiliary spots of an actual test pattern on the test target. The planned test pattern indicates one or more planned auxiliary spots located relative to a planned laser spot in a predetermined manner. The laser system directs a laser beam to yield an actual laser spot of the actual test pattern on the test target. The imaging system generates a digital image of the actual test pattern. The computer analyzes the digital image to compare the actual to the planned test pattern, detect a deviation of the actual from the planned test pattern, identify an issue indicated by the deviation, and provide output in response to the issue.

Inventors: **Hurich; Joerg Michael (Lauf an der Pegnitz, DE), Konz; Annelene (Hollfeld, DE)**

Applicant: **Alcon Inc.** (Fribourg, CH)

Family ID: **1000008487056**

Appl. No.: **19/044694**

Filed: **February 04, 2025**

Related U.S. Application Data

us-provisional-application US 63556107 20240221
us-provisional-application US 63556113 20240221
us-provisional-application US 63556123 20240221

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: **A61F9/008** (20060101)

U.S. Cl.:

CPC   **A61F9/00806** (20130101); **A61F9/0084** (20130101);

Background/Summary

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates generally to laser surgical systems, and more particularly to detecting problems of an auxiliary light beam of a laser surgical system.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Laser surgical systems utilize laser beams to perform medical procedures. These surgical systems may include auxiliary light systems that provide light beams that assist with laser surgery. For example, an aiming beam is a type of auxiliary light beam that illuminates the location where the laser beam is aimed to indicate where the resulting laser spot will be. Auxiliary light beams should be accurately controlled in order to perform safe and effective surgery. However, the surroundings of an auxiliary light system, movement of the system, and even routine usage of the system can affect the accuracy of the auxiliary light beams. Accordingly, it is important to detect any problems with the system.

[0003] Known techniques for detecting problems with auxiliary light systems include relying on a human technician to illuminate a test plane and check the resulting illumination. This technique, however, is slow and subject to human error.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0004] In certain embodiments, an ophthalmic laser system includes a laser system, imaging system, and computer. The laser system accesses a planned test pattern of planned laser spots and directs a laser beam towards a test target located at a target plane according to the planned test pattern to yield an actual test pattern of actual laser spots on the test target. The actual laser spots correspond to the planned laser spots. The laser system includes a laser source that generates the laser beam and a scanner that guides the laser beam towards the test target. The imaging system has a digital camera that generates a digital image of the actual test pattern. The computer analyzes the digital image to: compare the actual test pattern to the planned test pattern; detect a deviation of the actual from the planned test pattern; identify an issue indicated by the deviation; and provide output in response to the identified issue.

[0005] Embodiments may include none, one, some, or all of the following features: [0006] The computer analyzes the digital image by: determining grayscale values of pixels of the digital image; identifying a subset of grayscale values that represent the actual laser spots; and ascertaining the actual test pattern according to the subset of grayscale values. [0007] The computer analyzes the digital image by ascertaining a dimension present in the actual test pattern according to a mathematical relationship between length and a number of pixels of the digital image. [0008] The planned laser spots are arranged along a first planned axis orthogonal to a second planned axis, and the actual laser spots are arranged along a first actual axis and a second actual axis. The deviation is that the first actual axis is not orthogonal to the second actual axis. The issue indicated by the deviation may be that the scanner is misaligned or that the laser beam and the target plane are misaligned. [0009] The planned laser spots include a first planned laser spot at a planned spot separation from a second planned laser spot, and the actual laser spots include a first actual laser spot at an actual spot separation from a second actual laser spot. The deviation is that the actual spot separation is not the same as the planned spot separation. The issue indicated by the deviation may be that the scanner cannot properly guide the laser beam to yield the planned spot separation. [0010] The planned test pattern has a planned geometric shape, and the actual test pattern has an

actual geometric shape. The deviation is that the actual geometric shape is not the same as the planned geometric shape. The issue indicated by the deviation may be that the laser beam and the target plane are misaligned or that the scanner is misaligned. [0011] A planned laser spot of the planned test pattern has a planned sharpness, and an actual laser spot of the actual test pattern has an actual sharpness. The deviation is that the actual sharpness does not satisfy the planned sharpness. The issue indicated by the deviation may be that the system is experiencing an unwanted vibration or that the laser system cannot properly focus the laser beam. [0012] The computer provides the output in response to the identified issue by providing a warning indicating a problem with the laser system. [0013] The computer provides the output in response to the identified issue by sending a command to the laser system that addresses the issue. [0014] The computer provides the output in response to the identified issue by calculating a correction to remove the deviation and generating a command to instruct the scanner to implement the correction. [0015] The issue indicated by the deviation is that the scanner is guiding the laser beam with a distance error, and the output is a command that adjusts the scanner to remove the distance error. [0016] The imaging system includes a digital microscope. [0017] The computer accesses previous actual test patterns, analyzes the previous actual test patterns, and detects a trend of a previous issue with the laser system in accordance with the previous actual test patterns. [0018] The digital camera generates a digital calibration image of a calibration pattern that shows a known length. The computer determines grayscale values of pixels of the digital calibration image (e.g., as calibration grayscale values), identifies a subset of the grayscale values that represent the known length, and determines a mathematical relationship between the known length and a number of pixels. [0019] The computer can instruct the laser system by sending a command to the laser system. The computer may instruct the laser system to direct the laser beam towards the test target located at the target plane according to the planned test pattern, to control the laser source to generate the laser beam, or to control the scanner to implement a correction to remove a deviation [0020] The computer is coupled to the laser system via a wired, wireless, and/or telecommunication network connection. [0021] In certain embodiments, an ophthalmic laser system includes a laser system, imaging system, and computer. The laser system accesses a planned test pattern of planned laser spots and directs a laser beam towards a test target located at a target plane according to the planned test pattern to yield an actual test pattern of actual laser spots on the test target. The actual laser spots correspond to the planned laser spots. The laser system includes a laser source that generates the laser beam and a scanner that guides the laser beam towards the test target. The imaging system has a digital camera that generates a digital image of the actual test pattern. The computer analyzes the digital image to: determine grayscale values of pixels of the digital image; identify the subset of grayscale values that represent the actual laser spots; ascertain the actual test pattern according to the subset of grayscale values; and compare the actual test pattern to the planned test pattern. The computer ascertains an actual dimension present in the actual test pattern according to a mathematical relationship between length and a number of pixels. The computer detects a deviation of the actual dimension present in the actual test pattern from a planned dimension present in the planned test pattern and sends a command to the scanner to address the deviation.

[0022] Embodiments may include the following feature: [0023] The computer sends the command to the scanner by calculating a correction to remove the deviation and generating the command to instruct the scanner to implement the correction.

[0024] In certain embodiments, an ophthalmic laser system includes a laser system, imaging system, and computer. The laser system accesses a planned test pattern of a planned laser spot having a planned beam feature and directs a laser beam towards a test target located at a target plane according to the planned test pattern to yield an actual test pattern of an actual laser spot on the test target. The actual laser spot corresponds to the planned laser spot and has an actual beam feature. The laser system has a laser source that generates the laser beam and one or more beam control devices that guide the laser beam towards the test target. The imaging system includes one

or more digital cameras that generate a digital image of the actual test pattern of the actual laser spot. The computer analyzes the digital image to compare the actual laser spot to the planned laser spot, to detect a deviation of the actual beam feature from the planned beam feature, to identify an issue indicated by the deviation, and to provide output in response to the issue.

[0025] Embodiments may include none, one, some, or all of the following features: [0026] The computer analyzes the digital image by determining grayscale values of pixels of the digital image, identifying a subset of the grayscale values that represent the actual laser spot, and ascertaining the actual beam feature according to the subset of the grayscale values that represent the actual laser spot. [0027] The computer analyzes the digital image by ascertaining a dimension of in the actual laser spot according to a mathematical relationship between length and a number of pixels of the digital image. [0028] The computer analyzes the digital image by ascertaining the length of one or more diameter chords of the actual laser spot. [0029] The computer analyzes the digital image by ascertaining a first length of a first diameter chord of the actual laser spot, and ascertaining a second length of a second diameter chord of the actual laser spot, where the second diameter chord is orthogonal to the first diameter chord. [0030] The computer detects the deviation of the actual beam feature from the planned beam feature by ascertaining an actual diameter of the actual laser spot, comparing the actual diameter to a planned diameter of the planned laser spot, and determining whether the actual diameter differs from the planned diameter. [0031] The computer detects the deviation of the actual beam feature from the planned beam feature by ascertaining an actual shape of the actual laser spot, comparing the actual shape to a planned shape of the planned laser spot, and determining whether the actual shape differs from the planned shape. [0032] The computer detects the deviation of the actual beam feature from the planned beam feature by ascertaining an actual sharpness of the actual laser spot, comparing the actual sharpness to a planned sharpness of the planned laser spot, and determining whether the actual sharpness differs from the planned sharpness. [0033] The computer identifies the issue indicated by the deviation by identifying a beam control device of the one or more beam control devices that fails to properly guide the laser beam to the test target. The computer may provide the output in response to the issue by instructing the beam control device to properly guide the laser beam to the test target. [0034] The computer identifies the issue indicated by the deviation by determining that the laser beam is misaligned with the target plane. The computer may provide the output in response to the issue by instructing the laser system to align the laser beam with the target plane. [0035] The computer provides the output in response to the issue by providing a warning indicating a problem with the laser system. [0036] The computer provides the output in response to the issue by sending a command to the laser system that addresses the issue. [0037] The computer provides the output in response to the issue by calculating a correction to remove the deviation and generating a command to instruct the laser system to implement the correction. [0038] The imaging system includes a digital microscope. [0039] The computer accesses previous actual test patterns, analyzes the previous actual test patterns, and detects the trend of a previous issue with the laser system in accordance with the previous actual test patterns. [0040] The digital cameras generate a digital calibration image of a calibration pattern that shows a known length, and the computer determines a mathematical relationship between the known length and a number of pixels of the digital calibration image. The computer may determine the mathematical relationship by: determining calibration grayscale values of the pixels of the digital calibration image; identifying a subset of the calibration grayscale values that represent the known length; and determining the mathematical relationship between the known length and the number pixels according to the subset of calibration grayscale values that represent the known length.

[0041] In certain embodiments, ophthalmic laser system includes an auxiliary light system, laser system, imaging system, and computer. The auxiliary light system directs auxiliary light towards a test target located at a target plane according to a planned test pattern to yield one or more actual auxiliary spots of an actual test pattern on the test target. The planned test pattern indicates one or

more planned auxiliary spots located relative to a planned laser spot in a predetermined manner. An actual auxiliary spot corresponds to a planned auxiliary spot. The laser system directs a laser beam towards the test target according to the planned test pattern to yield an actual laser spot of the actual test pattern on the test target. The actual laser spot corresponds to the planned laser spot of the planned test pattern. The imaging system has one or more digital cameras that generate a digital image of the actual test pattern. The computer analyzes the digital image to compare the actual test pattern to the planned test pattern, to detect a deviation of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern, to identify an issue indicated by the deviation, and to provide output in response to the issue.

[0042] Embodiments may include none, one, some, or all of the following features: [0043] The computer analyzes the digital image by: determining grayscale values of pixels of the digital image; identifying a subset of grayscale values that represent the one or more actual auxiliary spots; and analyzing the one or more actual auxiliary spots according to the subset of grayscale values. [0044] The computer analyzes the digital image by ascertaining a dimension of an actual auxiliary spot according to a mathematical relationship between length and a number of pixels of the digital image. [0045] The computer detects the deviation of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by determining whether the one or more actual auxiliary spots are located relative to the actual laser spot in the predetermined manner. [0046] The auxiliary light comprises an aiming beam, and the planned test pattern indicates that the planned auxiliary spot corresponding to the aiming beam is located at the planned laser spot. The computer detects the deviation of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by determining whether the actual auxiliary spot corresponding to the planned auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot. The computer may detect the deviation by determining the length of the deviation between the actual auxiliary spot and the actual laser spot. The computer may provide the output by instructing the auxiliary light system to move the aiming beam such that the actual auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot. [0047] The auxiliary light comprises a fixation beam, and the planned test pattern indicates that the planned auxiliary spot corresponding to the fixation beam is located at the planned laser spot. The computer detects the deviation of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by determining whether the actual auxiliary spot corresponding to the planned auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot. The computer may detect the deviation by determining the length of the deviation between the actual auxiliary spot and the actual laser spot. The computer may provide the output by instructing the auxiliary light system to move the aiming beam such that the actual auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot. [0048] The auxiliary light comprises distance beams, and the planned test pattern indicates that the planned auxiliary spots corresponding to the distance beams are superimposed. The computer detects the deviation of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by determining whether the actual auxiliary spots are superimposed. The computer may detect the deviation by determining the length of the deviation between the actual auxiliary spots. The computer may provide the output by instructing the auxiliary light system to move the distance beams such that the actual auxiliary spots are superimposed. [0049] The computer provides the output in response to the issue by providing a warning indicating a problem with the laser system. [0050] The computer provides the output in response to the issue by sending a command to the laser system that addresses the issue. [0051] The computer provides the output in response to the issue by calculating a correction to remove the deviation and generating a command to instruct the laser system to implement the correction. [0052] The imaging system includes a digital microscope. [0053] The computer accesses previous actual test patterns, analyzes the previous actual test patterns, and detects the trend of a previous issue with the laser system in accordance with the previous actual test patterns. [0054] The digital cameras generate a digital calibration image of a calibration pattern that shows a known length, and the computer determines a mathematical relationship between the known length and a number of pixels of the digital calibration image. The computer may determine the mathematical relationship by: determining

calibration grayscale values of the pixels of the digital calibration image; identifying a subset of the calibration grayscale values that represent the known length; and determining the mathematical relationship between the known length and the number pixels according to the subset of calibration grayscale values that represent the known length.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0055] FIG. **1** illustrates an example of a system that detects problems with a laser system, according to certain embodiments;

[0056] FIG. **2** illustrates an example of the computer of the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0057] FIGS. **3**A to **3**C illustrate examples of auxiliary light systems that may be included in the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0058] FIGS. **4**A and **4**B illustrate an example of detecting spot separation that may be performed by the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0059] FIGS. **5**A through **5**C illustrate an example of detecting the orthogonality of axes of an actual laser pattern that may be performed by the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0060] FIG. **6** illustrates an example of detecting the geometric shape of an actual laser pattern that may be performed by the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0061] FIGS. **7**A and **7**B illustrate an example of detecting laser beam features that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0062] FIGS. **8**A and **8**B illustrate an example of detecting blurry laser spots that may be performed by the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0063] FIGS. **9**A and **9**B illustrate an example of detecting aiming beam alignment that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0064] FIGS. **10**A and **10**B illustrate an example of detecting fixation light alignment that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0065] FIGS. **11**A through **11**D illustrate an example of detecting distance beam alignment that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0066] FIGS. **12**A and **12**B illustrate an example of using a calibration pattern to determine a mathematical relationship between length and pixels that may be performed by the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

[0067] FIG. **13** illustrates an example of a method of detecting an issue with a laser system that may be performed by the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments; and

[0068] FIG. **14** illustrates an example of a method of determining a mathematical relationship between length and pixels that may be performed by the system of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments.

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

[0069] Referring now to the description and drawings, example embodiments of the disclosed apparatuses, systems, and methods are shown in detail. The description and drawings are not intended to be exhaustive or otherwise limit the claims to the specific embodiments shown in the drawings and disclosed in the description. Although the drawings represent possible embodiments, the drawings are not necessarily to scale and certain features may be simplified, exaggerated, removed, or partially sectioned to better illustrate the embodiments.

[0070] Auxiliary light beam accuracy and precision is important for surgical systems to perform safe and effective surgery. Accordingly, certain embodiments described herein detect issues with auxiliary light beam accuracy and precision. In the embodiments, a surgical system includes an

auxiliary light system that directs auxiliary light to a test target according to a planned pattern of auxiliary light spots to yield an actual pattern of auxiliary light spots on the test target. An imaging system captures a digital image of the actual pattern. A computer analyzes the digital image to detect deviations of the actual pattern from the planned pattern. In certain embodiments, the computer automatically sends a command to the auxiliary light system to correct the deviation.

[0071] Certain embodiments detect and correct problems faster and more reliably than a human can. For example, the computer may be programmed to check for problems automatically and periodically. As another example, the computer may automatically send instructions to the auxiliary light system to correct a problem. As another example, the computer may analyze results from previous checks to assess the laser performance over time and predict future problems. As yet another example, the computer may document the results and automatically send a report of the results.

[0072] FIG. **1** illustrates an example of a system **10** that detects problems with a laser system **20**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, system **10** uses a test target **12** located at the target plane **14** to detect problems. System **10** includes a platform **16**, laser system **20**, imaging system **22**, computer **24**, and auxiliary light system **26** coupled as shown, where the couplings may represent a wired, wireless, telecommunications network, and/or other suitable communication connection. Laser system **20** includes a laser source **30**, scanner **32**, optical devices **34**, and an objective **36**, coupled as shown. Computer **24** includes a processor **40**, interface **42**, and memory **44**, which stores applications **46** and data **48**, coupled as shown.

[0073] According to an example of operation, auxiliary light system **26** directs auxiliary light towards test target **12** according to a planned test pattern to yield one or more actual auxiliary spots of an actual test pattern on test target **12**. Laser system **20** directs a laser beam towards test target **12** according to the planned test pattern to yield an actual laser spot of the actual test pattern on test target **12**. Imaging system **22** includes one or more digital cameras that generate a digital image of the actual test pattern. Computer **24** analyzes the digital image to compare the actual test pattern to the planned test pattern and detect deviations of the actual from the planned test pattern. Computer **24** identifies an issue indicated by the deviations and provides output in response to identifying the issue.

[0074] For case of explanation, the embodiments are described using the following example xyz-coordinate system, which may be regarded as the coordinate system of system **10**, although any suitable coordinate system may be used. In the example, the z-axis is aligned with the optical axis of laser system **20**, and the xy-plane is orthogonal to the z-axis and may be located at, e.g., target plane **14**. Geometrical features (e.g., separation, length, direction, diameter, or shape) may be located in any suitable portion of the xyz-coordinate system. For example, a separation (or other geometrical feature) may be in an xy-plane, along the z-axis, or in a plane that is not orthogonal to the z-axis. In addition, the position of an object may refer to the location and/or orientation of the object.

[0075] The System. System **10** may be any suitable laser system that directs a laser beam **18** towards a target. In certain embodiments, system **10** may be a laser surgical system that performs surgical procedures on humans, such as an ophthalmic surgical system that performs surgical procedures on human eyes. Examples of such systems include cataract, refractive, vitreoretinal, or other ophthalmic surgical system.

[0076] Test Target. Turning to the components of FIG. **1**, test target **12** is located at target plane **14** and may be supported by platform **16**. Target plane **14** is the region where laser system **20** is designed to yield laser spots of test patterns and may represent the treatment plane. In some cases, target plane **14** may designate the z=0 plane. Test target **12** located at target plane **14** indicates where the laser spots will appear for the intended targets of laser system **20**, e.g., a surgical site of human tissue such as the eye. Or stated another way, the distance from the laser system **20** to the target plane **14** may correspond to an expected or average distance from the laser system **20** to the

surgical site when performing the surgery on human tissue (e.g., an eye).

[0077] Test target **12** comprises a photosensitive material or sensor that undergoes a visible change where a light beam interacts with target **12** to indicate where the beam interacted with plane **14**. The visible change may be a change in color, where "color" includes chromatic and achromatic colors. For example, the material may be one color (a "non-radiated color") if there is no interaction, but changes to another color (an "irradiated color") if a beam interacts with it. Examples of test target **12** include photographic paper, metal foil, conversion screens, and polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) material. In certain embodiments, test target **12** may comprise material that reflects a light beam to yield a digital image that indicate where the beam was reflected. In certain embodiments, the test target **12** may include a thin paper or material that may form a hole or void in the material when contacted by a laser beam, and the hole may be representative of a change in color.

[0078] Laser System. Laser system **20** directs a laser beam **18** towards test target **12** according to a test pattern, where laser source **30** generates the beam **18** and scanner **32** guides the beam **18** towards test target **12**. Examples of laser source **30** include excimer and femtosecond lasers. The laser beam **18** may have any suitable pulse duration, such as on the order of nanoseconds, picoseconds, femtoseconds, or attoseconds. The laser beam **18** may have any suitable wavelength, such as in the range of 150 nanometers (nm) to 20 micrometers (um). Examples of ranges include the ultraviolet (e.g., in the range of 180 to 400 nm, such as 190 to 195 nm or 345 to 355 nm), visible, or infrared wavelength (e.g., in the range of 1050 to 1250 or 1250 to 1500 nm). The laser beam **18** may ablate, incise, or photo-disrupt a target.

[0079] Scanner **32** transversely and/or longitudinally directs the focal point of a laser beam **18** towards a target. The transverse direction refers to directions orthogonal to the direction of beam propagation, i.e., the x- and y-directions. Scanner **32** may transversely direct the laser beam **18** in any suitable manner, e.g., using a pair of galvanometrically-actuated scanner mirrors or an electro-optical crystal. The longitudinal direction refers to the direction of the laser beam **18** propagation, e.g., the z-direction. Scanner **32** may longitudinally direct the laser beam **18** in any suitable manner, e.g., using a longitudinally adjustable lens, a lens of variable refractive power, or a deformable mirror that can control the z-position of the focal point.

[0080] One or more optical devices **34** direct the laser beam **18** from laser system **20** towards focusing objective **36** and may be located prior to, within, and/or after scanner **32**. An optical device **34** can act on (e.g., transmit, reflect, refract, diffract, collimate, condition, shape, focus, modulate, and/or otherwise act on) a laser beam **18**. Examples of optical devices **34** include a lens, prism, mirror, diffractive optical element (DOE), holographic optical element (HOE), and spatial light modulator (SLM).

[0081] In certain embodiments, optical devices **34** may include one or more beam control devices that control or adjust one or more features of a laser beam. Examples of beam control devices include beam expanders, collimators, beam shapers (such as diffractive beam shapers), beam scanners, and other optical devices that can control or adjust beam features. Laser beam features may include, e.g., the diameter and/or shape of the cross-section of the laser beam. In the illustrated example, the focusing objective **36** focuses the focal point of the laser beam **18** towards the test target **12** at the target plane **14**.

[0082] Imaging System. Imaging system **22** includes one or more digital cameras or other optical sensors that can generate a digital image of laser or auxiliary spots on test target **12**. In general, a digital camera or other optical sensors detect light from an object and generate a signal in response to the light. The signal carries digital image data that can be used to generate the digital image of the object. Examples of cameras include a charged-coupled device (CCD), video, complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) sensor (e.g., active-pixel sensor (APS)), line sensor, and optical coherence tomography (OCT) camera. Imaging system **22** may include one camera that provides a two-dimensional image of target **12** or may include stereoscopic cameras that provide a

stereoscopic three-dimensional image of target **12**. In certain embodiments, imaging system **22** includes a digital microscope with one or two cameras that can provide a magnified image of target **12**.

[0083] Auxiliary Light System. Auxiliary light system **26** directs light (e.g., a laser beam or illumination light) towards test target **12** according to a planned test pattern to yield an actual test pattern on test target **12**. Examples of auxiliary light system **26** are described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **3**A to **3**C.

[0084] FIG. **2** illustrates an example of computer **24** of system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, computer **24** includes processor **40**, interface **42**, and memory **44**, which stores applications **46** and data **48**. Applications **46** include an image analyzer **50**, issue detector **52**, and output generator **54**. Data **48** include digital images **56** and test patterns **58**.

[0085] Digital Images. Digital images **56** include digital images of actual test patterns generated by imaging system **22** at any suitable time, e.g., within the current minute, hour, day, week, month, or one or more years. Computer **24** may analyze a recently generated image in order to immediately detect a problem or may analyze images generated within a longer time period to detect trends that occurred during the period. Digital images **56** may also include digital images of calibration patterns used to calibrate system **10**, examples of which are described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **12**A and **12**B. In certain cases, a digital image may be a composite of multiple images taken from different cameras and/or taken at different times.

[0086] Test Patterns. A planned test pattern instructs laser system **20** to direct a laser beam and/or auxiliary light system **26** to direct an auxiliary beam towards one or more particular locations according to a specific pattern. The resulting one or more irradiated locations (e.g., laser and/or auxiliary spots) constitute the actual test pattern. A planned irradiated location of the planned test pattern yields a corresponding actual irradiated location of the actual test pattern, e.g., a planned spot yields a corresponding actual spot when the laser beam and/or the auxiliary beam is actually directed to the test target **12**. Examples of test patterns are described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **4**A to **12**B.

[0087] Image Analysis. Image analyzer **50** uses image processing to analyze digital images. In certain embodiments, analyzer **50** uses grayscale analysis. The grayscale value of a pixel represents the brightness or intensity value of the pixel and may be expressed in any suitable manner, such as 0 or 0% for total absence, black, and 1 or 100% for total presence, white. In the embodiments, analyzer **50** determines the grayscale values of the pixels of a digital image of an actual test pattern. Analyzer **50** then identifies a subset of the grayscale values that represent actual laser and/or auxiliary spots of the test pattern, e.g., lighter or white values. For example, grayscale values of an irradiated color represent an actual spot. In some cases, grayscale values can indicate the degree of irradiation, such that some values indicate more irradiation and other values indicate less radiation. The pixels with grayscale values that represents actual spots indicate the locations of the spots such that analyzer **50** can ascertain the actual test pattern. Although this example uses grayscale analysis, any suitable analysis may be used, e.g., a color analysis that utilizes chromatic colors. Accordingly, "grayscale" values may refer to chromatic values generally.

[0088] In certain embodiments, analyzer **50** calculates the length of a dimension (e.g., a separation between laser spots or a diameter of a laser spot) in an actual test pattern using a mathematical relationship between length and pixels of the digital image. For example, the mathematical relationship may be p pixels are equal to q units of length, which may be expressed as a ratio p/q or q/p. In the embodiments, analyzer **50** determines the number of pixels that the dimension covers and uses the relationship to translate the number of pixels to length units. In certain embodiments, analyzer **50** can perform a calibration process to determine the mathematical relationship between length and pixels. An example of determining a relationship is described below with reference to FIG. **14**.

[0089] In certain embodiments, analyzer **50** can detect trends in multiple test patterns produced

over time. In the embodiments, analyzer **50** accesses and analyzes previous actual test patterns taken over, e.g., a number of weeks, months, or years, to detect a trend of a previous issue with the laser system. For example, analyzer **50** may detect that scanner **32** tends to become misaligned after a certain number of procedures. Analyzer **50** may provide an output that notifies the user of potential misalignment during a warning period prior to the performance of the number of procedures.

[0090] Issue Detection. Issue detector **52** compares the actual test pattern to the planned test pattern, detects deviations of the actual from the planned test pattern, and identifies issues indicated by the deviations. A deviation may be a difference greater than a predetermined margin of error, e.g., 2, 5, or 10 percent. In certain embodiments, the planned and/or actual test patterns are converted to the same or similar formats so issue detector **52** can compare the test patterns. For example, the planned test pattern may describe spot locations. As described above, the grayscale values that represent actual spots indicate the locations of the spots, so the actual test pattern may also describe spot locations.

[0091] Output Generation. Output generator **54** generates and provides output in response to the identified issues. Any suitable output may be provided. Examples of output may include one or more of the following. In certain situations, the output may be a warning that notifies a user of a problem with the system. For example, system **10** may display a notification or warning information (e.g., text, photo, or graph), display an error message, or provide an audio or visual warning.

[0092] In certain situations, the output may be a command sent to laser system **20** that addresses the problem. For example, the command may include instructions to adjust beam scanner **32** to correct a detected problem, prevent laser system **20** from generating a laser beam, or shut off laser system **20**. In certain embodiments, output generator **54** can calculate a correction to remove the deviation and generate a command to instruct the scanner to implement the correction. For example, output generator **54** may determine scanner **32** is guiding the laser beam with a distance error and generate a command that adjusts scanner **32** to remove the distance error. In an example, the distance error in pixels $x_{err}=+x$, so the correction in pixels may include $x_{corr}=-x$. Output generator **54** can use a mathematical relationship between length and pixels, such as p pixels are equal to q units of length, to convert the correction in pixels to the correction in length units to generate a command scanner **32** can use. In the example, the correction in length $x'_{corr}=\text{correction in pixels } x_{corr}\times(q \text{ length units}/p \text{ pixels})=-x\times(q/p)$.

[0093] In certain situations, the output may report information about the long-term performance of system **10**. For example, the report may describe the history of previous actual laser pattern analysis, describe a trend of an issue, or warn of a predicted issue, which may be provided to a service technician, the laser manufacturer, or a regulatory organization.

[0094] FIGS. **3**A to **3**C illustrate examples of auxiliary light systems **26** that may be included in system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. Auxiliary light system **26** directs auxiliary light (e.g., a laser beam or illumination light) towards test target **12** according to a planned test pattern of planned auxiliary spots. The planned test pattern yields an actual test pattern of actual auxiliary spots on test target **12**. Examples of auxiliary light include an aiming beam, fixation light, illumination light, and distance beams.

[0095] FIG. **3**A illustrates an example of auxiliary light system **26** that generates an aiming beam that indicates the location of a laser spot, such as a treatment laser spot, formed by laser system **20**. In the embodiments, auxiliary light system **26** directs the aiming beam to yield an aiming spot at a predetermined location relative to a planned treatment laser spot. The predetermined location may be, e.g., at or adjacent to the planned treatment laser spot. In an example, the aiming spot may be formed prior to formation of the treatment laser spot to indicate the location that the actual treatment laser spot will be. In another example, the aiming spot may be formed after the formation of the treatment laser spot to indicate the location of the actual treatment laser spot.

[0096] FIG. **3**B illustrates an example of auxiliary light system **26** that directs the auxiliary light to any suitable predetermined coordinates of the xyz-coordinate system, such as xy-coordinates of the xy-plane located at the treatment plane. In the illustrated example, the auxiliary light is a fixation light on which the patient is to fixate their gaze. Auxiliary light system **26** directs the fixation light to xy-coordinates where the patient is to fixate their gaze. As another example, the auxiliary light is illumination light that illuminates the surgical site. Auxiliary light system **26** directs the fixation light to the xy-coordinates of the surgical site.

[0097] FIG. **3**C illustrates an example of auxiliary light system **26** that creates distance beams that indicate distance in the z-direction. In the example, auxiliary light system **26** includes laser diodes arranged at an angle to yield beams that intersect at target plane **14**. When target plane **14** is at the correct z-position, the laser spots formed by the beams overlap.

[0098] FIGS. **4**A and **4**B illustrate an example of detecting spot separation that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, the planned test pattern has a first planned laser spot **61***a* at a predetermined spot separation (i.e., distance) **59** from a second planned laser spot **61***b*. The planned test pattern yields an actual test pattern **58***a* on test target **12** located at target plane **14**. Actual test pattern **58***a* has corresponding actual laser spots **62***a-b* with an actual spot separation **64***a* (e.g., distance in length). Imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual test pattern **58***a*.

[0099] In the example, analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent laser spots **62***a-b*. Analyzer **50** then determines actual separation **64***b* (e.g., distance in pixels) between laser spots **62***a-b*. Analyzer **50** may translate actual separation **64***b* given in pixels to actual separation **64***a* given in length using a mathematical relationship between length and pixels. Issue detector **52** detects a deviation of the actual spot separation **64***a* from the planned spot separation **59**. This deviation may indicate that the scanner cannot properly guide the laser beam to yield the predetermined spot separation.

[0100] FIGS. **5**A through **5**C illustrate an example of detecting the orthogonality of the axes of an actual laser pattern that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, the planned test pattern has laser spots along a first planned axis orthogonal to a second planned axis, e.g., the planned test pattern instructs laser system **20** to form laser spots along a planned x-axis **67***a* and a planned y-axis **67***b* of the coordinate system of laser system **20**. The planned test pattern yields actual test pattern **58***b* on test target **12**. Actual test pattern **58***b* has actual laser spots **62***c* along a first actual axis, the actual x′-axis **66***a*, and a second actual axis, the actual y′-axis **66***b*. Imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual test pattern **58***b*.

[0101] Analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent actual laser spots **62***c*. Analyzer **50** may then use any suitable manner to determine whether the actual x′- and y′-axes **66***a-b* are orthogonal. In certain examples, grayscale values along the planned x-axis **67***a* (FIG. 5B) and planned y-axis **67***b* (FIG. 5C) are analyzed. Along the planned x-axis **67***a*, actual laser spots **62***c* of the x′-axis **66***a* appear, indicating that the actual laser spots **62***c* are aligned with the planned x-axis **67***a*. However, along the planned y-axis **67***b*, the actual laser spots **62***c* of the y′-axis **66***a* that are farther from the center either barely appear or do not appear at all, indicating that the actual laser spots **62***c* are not aligned with the planned y-axis **67**.

[0102] In other examples, analyzer **50** first identifies the actual x′- and y′-axes **66***a-b* from the grayscale values that represent the actual laser spots. Analyzer **50** then determines the orthogonality of the actual x′- and y′-axes **66***a-b* in any suitable manner. For example, analyzer **50** identifies actual spots **91***a* and **91***b* that are located at −p and +p units, respectively, of the actual x′-axis **66***a* and identifies actual spot **93** that is located on the actual y′-axis **66***b*. Analyzer **50** measures the distances between spots **91***a* and **93** and between spots **93** and **91***b*. The distances should be equal, but in the illustrated example the distance between spots **91***a* and **93** is greater than the distance

between spots **93** and **91***b*, indicating the actual x′- and y′-axes **66***a-b* are not orthogonal. A deviation in orthogonality may indicate that the scanner is misaligned or that the laser beam and the target plane are misaligned.

[0103] FIG. **6** illustrates an example of detecting the geometric shape of an actual laser pattern that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. The planned test pattern may have any suitable geometric shape, e.g., an oval (circular or non-circular); a polygon (regular or irregular) of any suitable number of sides, such as a rectangle or square; or an array (one or two-dimensional). In the illustrated example, the shape is a circle, and planned test pattern yields actual test pattern **58***c* on test target **12**. Actual test pattern **58***c* has actual laser spots **62***d* that outline the geometric shape. Imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual test pattern **58***c*.

[0104] In the example, analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent actual laser spots **62***d*. Analyzer **50** can use techniques described herein to determine if the actual shape matches the planned shape. For example, analyzer **50** can examine the grayscale values of the laser spots **62***d* along lines L**1** through L**4**. The spot separation of spots **62***d* along a line L can be checked using the technique described in FIGS. **4**A and **4**B, and the orthogonality of lines L**1** and L**2** and of lines L**3** and L**4** can be checked using the technique described in FIG. **5**A to **5**C. In these and other embodiments, issue detector **52** may detect a deviation of the actual from the planned test pattern when the geometric shape of the actual test pattern is not the same as the geometric shape of the planned test pattern. This deviation may indicate that the scanner is misaligned or that the laser beam and the target plane are misaligned.

[0105] FIGS. **7**A and **7**B illustrate an example of detecting laser beam features that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. Laser beam features may include, e.g., the diameter and/or cross-section shape of a laser beam. The digital image of an actual laser spot **62** can be analyzed to determine laser beam features. For example, the diameter of actual laser spot **62** indicates the beam diameter, and the shape of actual laser spot **62** indicates the cross-section shape.

[0106] In the illustrated example, a planned laser spot has planned beam features, e.g., a planned diameter and/or shape. Imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual laser spot **62**. Analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent laser spot **62**. Analyzer **50** then determines the actual beam features using the digital image, as described in the examples below. Analyzer **50** may translate a beam feature given in pixels of the image to the feature given in length using a mathematical relationship between length and pixels. Issue detector **52** detects a deviation of actual from planned beam features. A deviation may be a difference greater than a predetermined margin of error, e.g., 2, 5, or 10 percent. The deviation may indicate that, e.g., a beam control device cannot properly control the laser beam to yield the planned beam feature or that the laser beam is not properly aligned with the target plane. Computer **24** may provide instructions to adjust the beam control device or to align the laser beam with the target plane to yield the planned beam features.

[0107] Analyzer **50** may determine actual beam features in any suitable manner. For example, analyzer **50** determines the diameter of laser spot **62** by measuring a chord **65** (**65***a* or **65***b*) that intersects the center **63** of spot **62** (a "diameter chord"). As another example, analyzer **50** determines the shape of laser spot **62** by measuring two or more diameter chords **65***a-b* that intersect center **63** of spot **62**. In some cases, a pair of the chords **65** may be orthogonal. If the length of the chords **65** are substantially the same, analyzer **50** determines that the shape is circular. Otherwise, analyzer **50** determines that the shape is not circular, such as a non-circular ellipse. If the shape is elliptical, analyzer **50** may determine the lengths and/or directions of the longest and/or shortest chords **65**. The lengths and/or directions may be given in, e.g., the xy-plane at z=0 or an xyz-direction of the xyz-coordinate system.

[0108] Computer **24** may provide instructions to adjust the beam control device or to align the laser

beam with the target plane in any suitable manner. For example, computer **24** may identify a beam control device (e.g., a lens) responsible for the beam diameter or cross section shape and instruct the beam control device to adjust the focal length and/or beam divergence/convergence to yield the planned beam diameter or cross-section shape. As another example, computer **24** may identify a component of laser system **20** (e.g., scanner **32** or target platform **16**) responsible for the alignment of the laser beam relative to target plane **14** and instruct the component to align the laser beam and target plane to yield the planned cross-section shape.

[0109] FIGS. **8**A and **8**B illustrate an example of detecting blurry laser spots that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, the border of a planned laser spot has a planned sharpness, which may be described in any suitable manner. In certain embodiments, the sharpness may be described as a relationship between the grayscale values and pixel location, where a faster transition between pixels that represent laser spots and pixels that do not represent laser spots indicate a sharper border. In the illustrated example, sharpness may be represented by slope m **95** that measures the change in grayscale value Δg over the change in number of pixels Δp that occurs between pixels that represent laser spots **62**e and pixels that do not. In the example, a threshold slope M represents the minimum acceptable sharpness for laser spots. A threshold slope may be calculated from digital images of acceptable laser spots, identified by a user, or determined by any other suitable approach. In these and other embodiments, a slope $m<M$ may indicate that laser spots **62**e have less than acceptable sharpness.

[0110] To detect blurry laser spots, the test pattern may have one, two, or more laser spots. In the illustrated example, imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual test pattern **58**d with laser spots **62**c. Analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent actual laser spots **62**e. Issue detector **52** detects that laser spots **62**e are blurrier than expected. For example, issue detector **52** calculates the slope $m<M$ that indicates that laser spots **62**e have less than acceptable sharpness. This deviation may indicate that system **20** is experiencing an unwanted vibration or a beam control device cannot properly focus the laser beam.

[0111] FIGS. **9**A to **11**B illustrate examples of detecting the alignment of auxiliary light of auxiliary light system **26** that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. Auxiliary light system **26** directs auxiliary light (e.g., a laser beam or illumination light) towards test target **12** according to a planned test pattern of one or more planned auxiliary spots. The planned test pattern yields an actual test pattern of one or more actual auxiliary spots on test target **12**. Examples of auxiliary light include aiming beams, fixation light, illumination light, and distance beams.

[0112] FIGS. **9**A and **9**B illustrate an example of detecting aiming beam alignment that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, the planned test pattern has a planned aiming spot that is centered about or within a line of planned treatment laser spots formed by laser system **20**. The planned test pattern yields an actual test pattern **58**e that includes an actual aiming spot **80** and actual treatment laser spots **82**. Imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual test pattern **58**c.

[0113] In the example, analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent actual aiming spot **80** and treatment laser spots **82**. Analyzer **50** determines the relative locations of spots **80** and **82**, and issue detector **52** detects whether actual aiming spot **80** is centered about or within actual treatment laser spots **82**. Issue detector **52** may also determine the length and/or direction of the deviation of actual aiming spot **80** from the planned aiming spot. For example, if the planned aiming spot is supposed to be at the same location as the central laser spot **82** in the line of spots **82**, issue detector **52** may determine the length and/or direction of the deviation between actual aiming spot **80** and the laser spot **82**. If the aiming beam is not properly aligned, computer **24** instructs auxiliary light system **26** to adjust the aiming beam to align the beam. Computer **24** may instruct auxiliary light system **26** to

move the aiming beam in the opposite length and/or direction of the deviation to remove the deviation.

[0114] FIGS. **10**A and **10**B illustrate an example of detecting fixation light alignment that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, the planned test pattern has a planned fixation spot centered within a planned fixation target that represents (x, y) coordinates where the patient is to fixate their gaze, e.g., where the treatment beam will be located, such as the (0, 0) point of the laser coordinate system. In the example, fixation target **86** is a row of laser spots created with the laser beam of laser system **20**. The planned test pattern yields an actual test pattern **58***f* with an actual fixation spot **84** relative to fixation target **86** at target plane **14**. Imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual test pattern **58***f*.

[0115] In the example, analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent actual fixation spot **84** relative to fixation target **86**. Analyzer **50** determines the relative locations of spot **84** and target **86**, and issue detector **52** detects whether actual fixation spot **84** is centered within fixation target **86**. Issue detector **52** may also determine the length and direction of the deviation of actual fixation spot **84** from planned fixation spot **84**. If the fixation beam is not properly aligned, computer **24** instructs auxiliary light system **26** to adjust the fixation beam to align the beam. Computer **24** may instruct auxiliary light system **26** to move the fixation beam in the opposite length and direction of the deviation to remove the deviation.

[0116] FIGS. **11**A through **11**D illustrate an example of detecting distance beam alignment that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the example, the planned test pattern has planned distance spots that overlap at target plane **14**. The planned test pattern yields an actual test pattern **58***g* with actual distance spots **88** at target plane **14**. Imaging system **22** captures a digital image of actual test pattern **58***g*.

[0117] In the example, analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image and identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent actual distance spots **88**. Analyzer **50** determines the relative locations of distance spots **88**, and issue detector **52** detects whether distance spots **88** overlap. In the example of FIGS. **11**A and **11**B, the actual distance spots **88** do not overlap, indicating the distance beams are not properly aligned. Issue detector **52** may also determine the length of the separation of actual distance spots **88**. Computer **24** may instruct auxiliary light system **26** to adjust the distance beams to align the beams. For example, computer **24** may instruct auxiliary light system **26** to move the distance beams closer together to yield actual distance spots **88** that move together by the separation length to remove the separation. In the example of FIGS. **11**C and **11**D, the actual distance spots **88** overlap, indicating the distance beams are properly aligned.

[0118] FIGS. **12**A and **12**B illustrate an example of using a calibration pattern **68** to determine a mathematical relationship between length and pixels that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In general, a calibration pattern shows a known length, e.g., a length in the range of 0.5 to 2, 2 to 5, 5 to 10, 10 to 20, 20 to 50, and/or 50 or more millimeters (mm), such as 1 mm. The calibration pattern may be, e.g., a line with segments of the known length or a grid (e.g., a chessboard pattern) with squares having sides of the known length. In the illustrated example, calibration pattern **68** is a chessboard pattern with squares having sides of 1 mm.

[0119] In certain embodiments, analyzer **50** uses calibration pattern **68** to determine a mathematical relationship between length and pixels of a digital image generated by system **10**. In the illustrated example, imaging system **22** captures a digital calibration image of calibration pattern **68** located at target plane **14**. Analyzer **50** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image (e.g., calibration grayscale values) and then identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent the known lengths, e.g., the squares. Analyzer **50** then determines the number of pixels that correspond to the known length, e.g., the number of pixels across which the known length extends. Any

suitable number of pixels may correspond to the known length, depending on, e.g., the pixel resolution and distance between imaging system **22** and test target **12**, such as 50 to 100, 100 to 250, and 250 to 500 pixels. In the example, 77 pixels correspond to one square, so 77 pixels correspond to 1 mm.

[0120] FIG. **13** illustrates an example of a method of detecting an issue with a laser system **20** that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the embodiments, the method starts at step **110**, where laser system **20** accesses a planned test pattern of planned laser and/or planned auxiliary spots. At step **112**, laser system **20** directs a laser beam towards a test target **12** located at the target plane **14** according to the planned test pattern to yield an actual test pattern of actual laser and/or actual auxiliary spots on test target **12**. Imaging system **22** generates a digital image of the actual test pattern at step **114**.

[0121] Computer **24** analyzes the digital image at step **116** to prepare to perform one or more of steps **120** to **126**. In certain embodiments, computer **24** may analyze the digital image by: determining grayscale values of the pixels of the digital image; identifying the subset of the grayscale values that represent the actual spots; and ascertaining the actual test pattern using the subset of grayscale values. In certain embodiments, computer **24** may also measure a dimension present in the actual test pattern using a mathematical relationship between length and pixels of the digital image.

[0122] Computer **24** compares the actual test pattern to the planned test pattern at step **120**. In an example, the planned test pattern describes spot locations in length units, and the digital image describes spot locations in pixels. Using a mathematical relationship between length and pixels, computer **24** converts the spot locations in pixels to locations in length units to compare the patterns in order to detect deviations in the spot locations or the spots themselves.

[0123] Computer **24** detects a deviation of the actual from the planned test pattern at step **122** and identifies an issue indicated by the deviation at step **124**. For example, the planned test pattern may have orthogonal axes, and the actual test pattern may have axes that are not orthogonal. This may indicate that mirrors of the scanner are misaligned or that the laser beam and target plane are misaligned. As another example, the actual test pattern may have laser spots not at the spot separation defined by the planned test pattern, which may indicate that the scanner is not directing the laser beam to the correct spots. As another example, the actual test pattern may have a different shape than defined by the planned test pattern, which may indicate that the laser beam and target plane are misaligned or that the scanner cannot properly guide the laser beam. As another example, an actual laser spot may have a different size or shape than a planned laser spot, which may indicate that a laser beam control device is not properly guiding the beam or that the laser beam and target plane are misaligned. As another example, the actual test pattern may be blurry, which may indicate that the laser system is experiencing unwanted vibration or that a beam control device cannot properly focus the beam.

[0124] Computer **24** provides output at step **126** in response to identifying the issue. In certain embodiments, the output may provide a warning indicating a problem with laser system **20** and/or send a command to laser system **20** that addresses the issue. For example, computer **24** may display a message describing the issue. As another example, computer **24** may calculate a correction to remove the deviation and generate a command to instruct optical devices **34** and/or scanner **32** to implement the correction.

[0125] FIG. **14** illustrates an example of a method of determining a mathematical relationship between length and pixels that may be performed by system **10** of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments. In the embodiments, the method starts at step **210**, where imaging system **22** generates a digital image of a calibration pattern that shows a known length, e.g., q units of length. The calibration pattern may be, e.g., a line with segments of the known length or a grid with squares having sides of the known length (e.g., the chessboard pattern shown in FIG. **12A**).

[0126] Computer **24** determines grayscale values of the pixels of the digital calibration image at

step **212**. Computer **24** identifies the subset of grayscale values that represent the known length at step **214** and determines a mathematical relationship between the known length and a specific number of pixels at step **216**. In the example, the known length extends across p pixels, i.e., p pixels correspond to the q length units, so the relationship is p pixels equals q length units. Computer **24** may use the length-pixel relationship for any suitable purpose, e.g., to convert the length of a dimension (e.g., spot separation) found in a digital image of laser spots from the number of pixels to length units.

[0127] A component (such as computer **24**) of the systems and apparatuses disclosed herein may include an interface, logic, and/or memory, any of which may include computer hardware and/or software. An interface can receive input to the component and/or send output from the component, and is typically used to exchange information between, e.g., software, hardware, peripheral devices, users, and combinations of these. A user interface is a type of interface that a user can utilize to communicate with (e.g., send input to and/or receive output from) a computer. Examples of user interfaces include a display, Graphical User Interface (GUI), touchscreen, keyboard, mouse, gesture sensor, microphone, and speakers. Components of the systems and apparatuses may communicate with each other via computer interconnections, which may utilize wired, wireless, optical, or other technologies.

[0128] Logic can perform operations of the component. Logic may include one or more electronic devices that process data, e.g., execute instructions to generate output from input. Examples of such an electronic device include a computer, processor, microprocessor (e.g., a Central Processing Unit (CPU), including a multi-processor chip), and computer chip. Logic may include computer software that encodes instructions capable of being executed by an electronic device to perform operations. Examples of computer software include a computer program, application, and operating system.

[0129] A memory can store information and may comprise tangible, computer-readable, and/or computer-executable storage medium. Examples of memory include computer memory (e.g., Random Access Memory (RAM) or Read Only Memory (ROM)), mass storage media (e.g., a hard disk), removable storage media (e.g., a Compact Disk (CD) or Digital Video or Versatile Disk (DVD)), database, network storage (e.g., a server), and/or other computer-readable media. Particular embodiments may be directed to memory encoded with computer software.

[0130] Although this disclosure has been described in terms of certain embodiments, modifications (such as changes, substitutions, additions, omissions, and/or other modifications) of the embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, modifications may be made to the embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, modifications may be made to the systems and apparatuses disclosed herein. The components of the systems and apparatuses may be integrated or separated, or the operations of the systems and apparatuses may be performed by more, fewer, or other components, as apparent to those skilled in the art. As another example, modifications may be made to the methods disclosed herein. The methods may include more, fewer, or other steps, and the steps may be performed in any suitable order, as apparent to those skilled in the art.

[0131] To aid the Patent Office and readers in interpreting the claims, Applicants note that they do not intend any of the claims or claim elements to invoke 35 U.S.C. § 112(f), unless the words "means for" or "step for" are explicitly used in the particular claim. Use of any other term (e.g., "mechanism," "module," "device," "unit," "component," "element," "member," "apparatus," "machine," "system," "processor," or "controller") within a claim is understood by the applicants to refer to structures known to those skilled in the relevant art and is not intended to invoke 35 U.S.C. § 112(f).

Claims

1. An ophthalmic laser system, comprising: an auxiliary light system configured to: direct auxiliary light towards a test target located at a target plane according to a planned test pattern to yield one or more actual auxiliary spots of an actual test pattern on the test target, the planned test pattern indicating one or more planned auxiliary spots located relative to a planned laser spot in a predetermined manner, an actual auxiliary spot of the one or more actual auxiliary spots corresponding to a planned auxiliary spot of the one or more planned auxiliary spots; a laser system configured to: direct a laser beam towards the test target according to the planned test pattern to yield an actual laser spot of the actual test pattern on the test target, the actual laser spot corresponding to the planned laser spot of the planned test pattern; an imaging system comprising one or more digital cameras configured to generate a digital image of the actual test pattern; and a computer configured to analyze the digital image to: compare the actual test pattern to the planned test pattern; detect one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern; identify one or more issues indicated by the one or more deviations; and provide output in response to the one or more issues.

2. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein the computer is configured to analyze the digital image by: determining a plurality of grayscale values of a plurality of pixels of the digital image; identifying a subset of the plurality of grayscale values that represent the one or more actual auxiliary spots; and analyzing the one or more actual auxiliary spots according to the subset of the plurality of grayscale values that represent the one or more actual auxiliary spots.

3. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein the computer is configured to analyze the digital image by: ascertaining a dimension of an actual auxiliary spot of the one or more actual auxiliary spots according to a mathematical relationship between length and a number of a plurality of pixels of the digital image.

4. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein the computer is configured to detect the one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by: determining whether the one or more actual auxiliary spots are located relative to the actual laser spot in the predetermined manner.

5. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein: the auxiliary light comprises an aiming beam; the planned test pattern indicates that a planned auxiliary spot of the one or more planned auxiliary spots is located at the planned laser spot; and the computer is configured to detect the one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by: determining whether an actual auxiliary spot corresponding to the planned auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot.

6. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 5, wherein the computer is configured to detect the one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by: determining a length of a deviation between the actual auxiliary spot and the actual laser spot.

7. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 5, wherein the computer is configured to provide the output in response to the one or more issues by: instructing the auxiliary light system to move the aiming beam such that the actual auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot.

8. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein: the auxiliary light comprises a fixation beam; the planned test pattern indicates that a planned auxiliary spot of the one or more planned auxiliary spots is located at the planned laser spot; and the computer is configured to detect the one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by: determining whether an actual auxiliary spot corresponding to the planned auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot.

9. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 8, wherein the computer is configured to detect the one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by: determining a length of a deviation between the actual auxiliary spot and the actual laser spot.

10. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 8, wherein the computer is configured to provide the output in response to the one or more issues by: instructing the auxiliary light system to move the aiming beam such that the actual auxiliary spot is located at the actual laser spot.

11. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein: the auxiliary light comprises a plurality of distance beams; the planned test pattern indicates that at least two of the one or more planned auxiliary spots are superimposed; and the computer is configured to detect the one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by: determining whether the at least two of the one or more actual auxiliary spots are superimposed.

12. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 11, wherein the computer is configured to detect the one or more deviations of the actual test pattern from the planned test pattern by: determining a length of a deviation between the at least two of the one or more actual auxiliary spots.

13. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 11, wherein the computer is configured to provide the output in response to the one or more issues by: instructing the auxiliary light system to move the distance beams such that the at least two of the one or more actual auxiliary spots are superimposed.

14. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein the computer is configured to provide the output in response to the one or more issues by: providing a warning indicating a problem with the laser system.

15. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein the computer is configured to provide the output in response to the one or more issues by: sending a command to the laser system that addresses at least one issue of the one or more issues.

1. ophthalmic laser system of claim **1**, wherein the computer is configured to provide the output in response to the one or more issues by: calculating a correction to remove a deviation of the one or more deviations; and generating a command to instruct the laser system to implement the correction.

17. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, the imaging system comprising a digital microscope.

18. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, the computer further configured to: access a plurality of previous actual test patterns; analyze the plurality of previous actual test patterns; and detect a trend of a previous issue with the laser system in accordance with the plurality of previous actual test patterns.

19. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 1, wherein: the one or more digital cameras are configured to generate a digital calibration image of a calibration pattern that shows a known length; and the computer is configured to determine a mathematical relationship between the known length and a number of a plurality of pixels of the digital calibration image.

20. The ophthalmic laser system of claim 19, wherein the computer is configured to determine the mathematical relationship by: determining a plurality of calibration grayscale values of the plurality of pixels of the digital calibration image; identifying a subset of the plurality of calibration grayscale values that represent the known length; and determining the mathematical relationship between the known length and the number of the plurality of pixels according to the subset of the plurality of calibration grayscale values that represent the known length.