Appendix A. Ray tracing standard formula

A.1. Transfer Equations

To begin, light rays originate from the object space point P_0, collide with each surface in order from left to right and refract at the point of collision to proceed to the next surface. Eventually, the rays reach the image space point P_n. In the case of the incident light on the $(i-1)$th surface, the position $P_{i-1}(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}, z_{i-1})$ and the unit direction vector $\mathbf{d_{i-1}} = L_{i-1}\mathbf{i} + M_{i-1}\mathbf{j} + N_{i-1}\mathbf{k}$ of the incident light are available. We can calculate the subsequent refracted ray projection point $P_i(x_i, y_i, z_i)$, and the unit direction vector $\mathbf{d_i} = L_i\mathbf{i} + M_i\mathbf{j} + N_i\mathbf{k}$ on the ith surface, by applying transfer Eqs. (A.1)-(A.8) and refraction Eqs. (A.9)-(A.15). Here, $\mathbf{i}$, $\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{k}$ are unit vectors respectively along the X, Y and Z axes. In Eqs. (A.1)-(A.15), the variable Q_z denotes the z-coordinate of vector $\mathbf{Q_i}$, while the coefficient p_i represents the quadratic surface coefficient of the ith surface, $c_i = 1/r_i$.

$$f_{i-1} = D_{i-1}N_{i-1} - (x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1} + z_{i-1}N_{i-1}) \tag{A.1}$$

$$Q_z = z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}N_{i-1} - D_{i-1} \tag{A.2}$$

$$Q_i^2 = (x_{i-1} + f_{i-1}L_{i-1})^2 + (y_{i-1} + f_{i-1}M_{i-1})^2 + (z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}N_{i-1} - D_{i-1})^2 \tag{A.3}$$

$$f_i = \frac{\triangle_1}{\triangle_4} - \frac{\sqrt{\triangle_2 - \triangle_3}}{\triangle_4} \tag{A.4}$$

$$where\ \triangle_1 = [N_{i-1}r_i + (1-p_i)Q_zN_{i-1}]$$

$$\triangle_2 = [N_{i-1}r_i + (1-p_i)Q_zN_{i-1}]^2$$

$$\triangle_3 = [1-(1-p_i)N_{i-1}^2][Q_i^2 - 2r_iQ_z - (1-p_i)Q_z^2]$$

$$\triangle_4 = 1-(1-p_i)N_{i-1}^2$$

$$t_{i-1} = f_{i-1} + f_i \tag{A.5}$$

$$x_i = x_{i-1} + t_{i-1}L_{i-1} \tag{A.6}$$

$$y_i = y_{i-1} + t_{i-1}M_{i-1} \tag{A.7}$$

$$z_i = z_{i-1} + t_{i-1}N_{i-1} - D_{i-1} \tag{A.8}$$

A.2. Refraction Equations

$$A = \sqrt{1 + c_i^2(1-p_i)(x_i^2 + y_i^2)} \tag{A.9}$$

$$\cos\theta = \left|\frac{(1 - z_ip_ic_i)N_{i-1} - x_ic_iL_{i-1} - y_ic_iM_{i-1}}{A}\right| \tag{A.10}$$

$$\cos\theta' = \sqrt{1 - \frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}(1-\cos^2\theta)} \tag{A.11}$$

$$g_i = n_i\cos\theta' - n_{i-1}\cos\theta \tag{A.12}$$

$$L_i = \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1} - \frac{g_ic_ix_i}{n_iA} \tag{A.13}$$

$$M_i = \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}M_{i-1} - \frac{g_ic_iy_i}{n_iA} \tag{A.14}$$

$$N_i = \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}N_{i-1} - \frac{g_i(p_ic_iz_i - 1)}{n_iA} \tag{A.15}$$

Eqs. (A.1)-(A.15) are collectively referred to as the standard formula for ray tracing. The correctness of the ray-tracing results is verified using the following validation Eqs. (A.16)-(A.17).

$$x_i^2 + y_i^2 + p_i z_i^2 - 2r_i z_i = 0 \tag{A.16}$$

$$L_i^2 + M_i^2 + N_i^2 = 1 \tag{A.17}$$

A.3. Derivation of ray tracing standard formula

The simple derivation of Eqs. (A.1)-(A.15) is as follows. A more comprehensive illustration detailed in references [1]-[2], although their primary focus is on the formula for spherical tracing.

1. To compute $\mathbf{P_i}$ from $\mathbf{P_{i-1}}$ and $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$, begin by calculating $\mathbf{Q_i}$ from $\mathbf{P_{i-1}}$ and $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$, then utilize $\mathbf{Q_i}$ and $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$ to determine $\mathbf{P_i}$.

(1) Derive the vector formula $\mathbf{P_{i-1}} + f_{i-1}\mathbf{d_{i-1}} = D_{i-1}\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q_i}$ from the quadrilateral $O_{i-1}P_{i-1}Q_iO_i$. Taking the dot product of both sides of the equation with $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$, we obtain $\mathbf{P_{i-1}} \cdot \mathbf{d_{i-1}} + f_{i-1} = D_{i-1}\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{d_{i-1}}$, considering that $\mathbf{d_{i-1}} \cdot \mathbf{d_{i-1}} = 1$ and $\mathbf{Q_i} \cdot \mathbf{d_{i-1}} = 0$ (due to the perpendicularity of $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$ and $\mathbf{Q_i}$). By substituting the components of $\mathbf{P_{i-1}}$ and $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$ into the equation, we arrive at Eq. (A.1): $f_{i-1} = D_{i-1}N_{i-1} - (x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1} + z_{i-1}N_{i-1})$. Substituting f_{i-1} into $\mathbf{P_{i-1}} + f_{i-1}\mathbf{d_{i-1}} = D_{i-1}\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q_i}$ leads to the derivation of Eqs. (A.2)-(A.3).

(2) Calculate $\mathbf{P_i}$ from $\mathbf{Q_i}$ and $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$. From the triangle $\triangle O_iQ_iP_i$, we have the following vector equation: $\mathbf{P_i} = \mathbf{Q_i} + f_i\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$. The point P_i lies on the quadratic surface given by Eq. (2): $x_i^2 + y_i^2 + p_i z_i^2 - 2r_i z_i = 0$. Expressing it in vector form, we obtain $\mathbf{P_i} \cdot \mathbf{P_i} - 2r_i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{P_i} - (1 - p_i)(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{P_i})^2 = 0$. By using $\mathbf{P_i} = \mathbf{Q_i} + f_i\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$ to substitute $\mathbf{P_i}$ in the previous equation with $\mathbf{Q_i}$, $\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$ and f_i, we can solve for f_i, yielding Eq. (A.4). From Fig. (1), we have $t_{i-1} = f_{i-1} + f_i$, expressed in Eq. (A.5). Substituting f_i into $\mathbf{P_i} = \mathbf{Q_i} + f_i\mathbf{d_{i-1}}$, we can solve for $\mathbf{P_i}$, resulting in scalar Eqs. (A.6)-(A.8).

2. The unit normal vector $\mathbf{N}$ at point P_i on the ith surface is determined. The expression for $\mathbf{N}$ is given as $\{\frac{-x_ic_i}{A}, \frac{-y_ic_i}{A}, \frac{1 - z_ip_ic_i}{A}\}$, by employing calculus principles, where $A = \sqrt{1 + c_i^2(1 - p_i)(x_i^2 + y_i^2)}$. As a result, Eq. (A.9) is obtained.

3. Calculate $\mathbf{d_i}$ using the law of refraction. The vector form of the law of refraction indicates that $(n_i\mathbf{d_i} - n_{i-1}\mathbf{d_{i-1}}) \times \mathbf{N} = 0$, which implies that $(n_i\mathbf{d_i} - n_{i-1}\mathbf{d_{i-1}})$ is parallel to $\mathbf{N}$, thus $(n_i\mathbf{d_i} - n_{i-1}\mathbf{d_{i-1}}) = g_i\mathbf{N}$, where g_i is a coefficient. By taking the dot product of the above equation with $\mathbf{N}$, we can obtain $g_i = (n_i\mathbf{d_i} \cdot \mathbf{N} - n_{i-1}\mathbf{d_{i-1}} \cdot \mathbf{N})$. According to the property that the dot product of two unit vectors is equal to the cosine of the angle between the vectors, we have the following formulas: $g_i = n_i \cos\theta' - n_{i-1}\cos\theta$, $\cos\theta = \left|\frac{(1 - z_ip_ic_i)N_{i-1} - x_ic_iL_{i-1} - y_ic_iM_{i-1}}{A}\right|$. Applying the law of refraction yields $\cos\theta' = \sqrt{1 - \frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}(1 - \cos^2\theta)}$. Hence, Eqs. (A.10)-(A.12) are derived as mentioned above. From equation $(n_i\mathbf{d_i} - n_{i-1}\mathbf{d_{i-1}}) = g_i\mathbf{N}$, we can derive $\mathbf{d_i} = \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}\mathbf{d_{i-1}} + \frac{g_i}{n_i}\mathbf{N}$, resulting in Eqs. (A.13)-(A.15) in scalar form.

Appendix B. Ray tracing error model

During the ray tracing process, given the starting point $P_{i-1} = x_{i-1}\mathbf{i} + y_{i-1}\mathbf{j} + z_{i-1}\mathbf{k}$ and directional vector $\mathbf{d_{i-1}} = L_{i-1}\mathbf{i} + M_{i-1}\mathbf{j} + N_{i-1}\mathbf{k}$ of a ray on the $(i-1)$th surface, the spacing D_{i-1} between the $(i-1)$th and ith surfaces, the curvature radius r_i and quadratic surface coefficient p_i of the ith surface, the intersection point $P_i = x_i\mathbf{i} + y_i\mathbf{j} + z_i\mathbf{k}$ of the ith surface with the ray is calculated using the transfer Eqs. (A.1)-(A.8), and the directional vector $\mathbf{d_i} = L_i\mathbf{i} + M_i\mathbf{j} + N_i\mathbf{k}$ is calculated using the refraction Eqs. (A.9)-(A.15). According to Theorem (1), the input physical quantities have the following representation errors.

$$fl(V_I) = V_I(1 \pm \delta),\ 0 \le \delta \le u, \tag{B.1}$$

where V_I is one of $x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}, z_{i-1}, L_{i-1}, M_{i-1}, N_{i-1}, D_{i-1}, r_i, p_i$. Meanwhile, when calculating the ray tracing projection point P_i and direction $\mathbf{d_i}$ in the order of Eqs. (A.1)-(A.15), it will introduce cumulative errors, such as the calculation of Q_z in the transfer Eq. (A.2) requires the result of the calculation of f_{i-1} in the transfer Eq. (A.1), and the calculation of f_{i-1} will introduce cumulative errors $(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})$, and there exists certain positive integer $n_{f_{i-1}}$ such that $f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}}) \leq f_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{n_{f_{i-1}}}$. In general, the following formula holds.

$$V_{cum}(1 \pm \delta_{V_{cum}}) \leq V_{cum}(1 \pm u)^{n_{V_{cum}}} \tag{B.2}$$

where V_{cum} denotes any of $f_{i-1}, Q_z, Q_i^2, f_i, t_{i-1}, x_i, y_i, z_i, A, \cos\theta, \cos\theta', g_i$.

B.1. Transfer equation error model

B.1.1. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.1

According to Theorem (1), the initial coordinates, directional vector of the light ray, and the distance between the $(i-1)$th surface and ith surface have floating-point representation errors and can be expressed as: $x_{i-1}(1 \pm u)$, $y_{i-1}(1 \pm u)$, $z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)$, $L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)$, $M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)$, $N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)$, and D_{i-1} $(1 \pm u)$, as described in Step 1. Additionally, according to Theorem (2), multiplying D_{i-1} and N_{i-1} introduces rounding errors, resulting in $D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)$ $N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)(1 \pm u)$, as shown in Step 2. Similarly, there are comparable conclusions for $x_{i-1}L_{i-1}$, $y_{i-1}M_{i-1}$, and $z_{i-1}N_{i-1}$, as described in Step 2. Adding $x_{i-1}L_{i-1}+$ $y_{i-1}M_{i-1}$ generates a truncation error, and further adding it to $z_{i-1}N_{i-1}$ results in an additional truncation error, as shown in Step 3. The same technique is also used in Step 4. By using Theorem (3), we can obtain the result of Step 5.

$$\begin{aligned}
&fl(f_{i-1}) = D_{i-1}N_{i-1} - (x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1} + z_{i-1}N_{i-1}) \\
&\subset D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)N_{i-1}(1 \pm u) - [x_{i-1}(1 \pm u)L_{i-1}(1 \pm u) \\
&+ y_{i-1}(1 \pm u)M_{i-1}i(1 \pm u) + z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)] \triangleright \textbf{Step 1} \\
&\subset D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)(1 \pm u) - [x_{i-1}(1 \pm u)L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)(1 \pm u) \\
&+ y_{i-1}(1 \pm u)M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)(1 \pm u) + z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)(1 \pm u)] \triangleright \textbf{Step 2} \\
&\subset D_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3 - (x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1} + z_{i-1}N_{i-1}i)(1 \pm u)^3 \\
&\subset D_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3 \\
&- [(x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1})(1 \pm u) + z_{i-1}N_{i-1}](1 \pm u)(1 \pm u)^3 \triangleright \textbf{Step 3} \\
&\subset D_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3 - [(x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1})(1 \pm u) + z_{i-1}N_{i-1}](1 \pm u)^4 \\
&\subset [D_{i-1}N_{i-1}i(1 \pm u)^3 \\
&- [(x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1})(1 \pm u) + z_{i-1}N_{i-1}](1 \pm u)^4](1 \pm u) \triangleright \textbf{Step 4} \\
&\subset D_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^4 - x_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6 - y_{i-1}M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6 - z_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^5 \\
&\subset D_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_4) - x_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_6) \\
&- y_{i-1}M_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_6) - z_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_5) \triangleright \textbf{Step 5} \\
&= D_{i-1}N_{i-1} - (x_{i-1}L_{i-1} + y_{i-1}M_{i-1} + z_{i-1}N_{i-1}) \\
&+ [\pm x_{i-1}L_{i-1}\gamma_6 \pm y_{i-1}M_{i-1}\gamma_6 \pm z_{i-1}N_{i-1}\gamma_5 \pm D_{i-1}N_{i-1}\gamma_4]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.3}$$

Therefore, the error term (in square brackets) of f_{i-1} is bounded by $err_{f_{i-1}} = |x_{i-1}L_{i-1}|\gamma_6 + |y_{i-1}M_{i-1}|\gamma_6 + |z_{i-1}N_{i-1}|\gamma_5 + |D_{i-1}N_{i-1}|\gamma_4$.

B.1.2. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.2

$$
\begin{aligned}
fl(Q_z) &= z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}N_{i-1} - D_{i-1} \\
&\subset z_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)N_{i-1}(1 \pm u) - D_{i-1}(1 \pm u) \\
&\subset [[z_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + [f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)](1 \pm u)](1 \pm u) - D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)](1 \pm u) \\
&\subset z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3 + f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^5 - D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^2 \\
&\subset z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3 + f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{5+n_{f_{i-1}}} - D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^2 \\
&\subset z_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_3) + f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{5+n_{f_{i-1}}}) - D_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_2) \\
&= z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}N_{i-1} - D_{i-1} + [\pm z_{i-1}\gamma_3 \pm f_{i-1}N_{i-1}\gamma_{5+n_{f_{i-1}}} \pm D_{i-1}\gamma_2]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.4}
$$

As a result, the error term (in square brackets) of Q_z is bounded by

$$err_{Q_z} = |z_{i-1}|\gamma_3 + |f_{i-1}N_{i-1}|\gamma_{5+n_{f_{i-1}}} + |D_{i-1}|\gamma_2 \tag{B.5}$$

B.1.3. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.3

$$
\begin{aligned}
fl(Q_i^2) &= (x_{i-1} + f_{i-1}L_{i-1})^2 + (y_{i-1} + f_{i-1}M_{i-1})^2 + (z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}N_{i-1} - D_{i-1})^2 \\
&\subset [x_{i-1} + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})L_{i-1}]^2 + [y_{i-1} + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})M_{i-1}]^2 + [z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})N_{i-1} - D_{i-1}]^2 \\
&\subset [x_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)]^2 + [y_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)]^2 \\
&+ [z_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)N_{i-1}(1 \pm u) - D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)]^2 \\
&\subset [[x_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3](1 \pm u)]^2(1 \pm u) \\
&+ [[y_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3](1 \pm u)]^2(1 \pm u) \\
&+ [[[z_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + f_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3](1 \pm u) - D_{i-1}(1 \pm u)](1 \pm u)]^2(1 \pm u) \\
&\subset [x_{i-1} + f_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^2]^2(1 \pm u)^5 + [y_{i-1} + f_{i-1}M_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^2]^2(1 \pm u)^5 \\
&+ [(z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^2](1 \pm u) - D_{i-1}]^2(1 \pm u)^5 \\
&\subset x_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 + 2x_{i-1}f_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^7 + f_{i-1}^2L_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})^2(1 \pm u)^9 \\
&+ y_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 + 2y_{i-1}f_{i-1}M_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^7 + f_{i-1}^2M_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})^2(1 \pm u)^9 \\
&+ z_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^7 + 2z_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^9 + f_{i-1}^2N_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})^2(1 \pm u)^{11} \\
&- 2D_{i-1}z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6 - 2D_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{f_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)^9 + D_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 \\
&\subset x_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 + 2x_{i-1}f_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{n_{f_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)^7 + f_{i-1}^2L_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{f_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)^9 \\
&+ y_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 + 2y_{i-1}f_{i-1}M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{n_{f_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)^7 + f_{i-1}^2M_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{f_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)^9 \\
&+ z_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^7 + 2z_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{n_{f_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)^9 + f_{i-1}^2N_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{f_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)^{11} \\
&- 2D_{i-1}z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6 - 2D_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{n_{f_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)^9 + D_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 \\
&\subset x_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 + 2x_{i-1}f_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{7+n_{f_{i-1}}} + f_{i-1}^2L_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}} \\
&+ y_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 + 2y_{i-1}f_{i-1}M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{7+n_{f_{i-1}}} + f_{i-1}^2M_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}} \\
&+ z_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^7 + 2z_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{9+n_{f_{i-1}}} + f_{i-1}^2N_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^{11+2n_{f_{i-1}}}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&- 2D_{i-1}z_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6 - 2D_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{9+n_{f_{i-1}}} + D_{i-1}^2(1 \pm u)^5 \\
&\subset x_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \gamma_5) + 2x_{i-1}f_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{7+n_{f_{i-1}}}) + f_{i-1}^2L_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \gamma_{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}}) \\
&+ y_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \gamma_5) + 2y_{i-1}f_{i-1}M_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{7+n_{f_{i-1}}}) + f_{i-1}^2M_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \gamma_{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}}) \\
&+ z_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \gamma_7) + 2z_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{9+n_{f_{i-1}}}) + f_{i-1}^2N_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \gamma_{11+2n_{f_{i-1}}}) \\
&- 2D_{i-1}z_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_6) - 2D_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{9+n_{f_{i-1}}}) + D_{i-1}^2(1 \pm \gamma_5) \\
&= (x_{i-1} + f_{i-1}L_{i-1})^2 + (y_{i-1} + f_{i-1}M_{i-1})^2 + (z_{i-1} + f_{i-1}N_{i-1} - D_{i-1})^2 \\
&[\pm(x_{i-1}^2 + y_{i-1}^2 + D_{i-1}^2)\gamma_5 \pm 2x_{i-1}f_{i-1}L_{i-1}\gamma_{7+n_{f_{i-1}}} \pm 2y_{i-1}f_{i-1}M_{i-1}\gamma_{7+n_{f_{i-1}}} \\
&\pm 2z_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}\gamma_{9+n_{f_{i-1}}} \pm 2D_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}\gamma_{9+n_{f_{i-1}}} \pm 2D_{i-1}z_{i-1}\gamma_6 \pm f_{i-1}^2L_{i-1}^2\gamma_{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}} \pm f_{i-1}^2M_{i-1}^2\gamma_{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}} \\
&\pm z_{i-1}^2\gamma_7 \pm f_{i-1}^2N_{i-1}^2\gamma_{11+2n_{f_{i-1}}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.6}
$$

Consequently, the error term (in square brackets) of Q_i^2 is bounded by

$$
\begin{aligned}
err_{Q_i^2} &= (x_{i-1}^2 + y_{i-1}^2 + D_{i-1}^2)\gamma_5 + 2|x_{i-1}f_{i-1}L_{i-1}|\gamma_{7+n_{f_{i-1}}} + 2|y_{i-1}f_{i-1}M_{i-1}|\gamma_{7+n_{f_{i-1}}} + 2|z_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}|\gamma_{9+n_{f_{i-1}}} \\
&+ 2|D_{i-1}f_{i-1}N_{i-1}|\gamma_{9+n_{f_{i-1}}} + 2|D_{i-1}z_{i-1}|\gamma_6 + f_{i-1}^2L_{i-1}^2\gamma_{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}} + f_{i-1}^2M_{i-1}^2\gamma_{9+2n_{f_{i-1}}} + z_{i-1}^2\gamma_7 + f_{i-1}^2N_{i-1}^2\gamma_{11+2n_{f_{i-1}}}
\end{aligned} \tag{B.7}
$$

B.1.4. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.4

To facilitate the derivation of the error model, the following intermediate variables are introduced.

$$\triangle_1 = [N_{i-1}r_i + (1 - p_i)Q_zN_{i-1}] \tag{B.8}$$

$$\triangle_2 = [N_{i-1}r_i + (1 - p_i)Q_zN_{i-1}]^2 \tag{B.9}$$

$$\triangle_3 = [1 - (1 - p_i)N_{i-1}^2][Q_i^2 - 2r_iQ_z - (1 - p_i)Q_z^2] \tag{B.10}$$

$$\triangle_4 = 1 - (1 - p_i)N_{i-1}^2 \tag{B.11}$$

Thus the transfer Eq. (B.12) can be expressed as:

$$f_i = \frac{\triangle_1}{\triangle_4} - \frac{\sqrt{\triangle_2 - \triangle_3}}{\triangle_4} \tag{B.12}$$

First compute the $\triangle_1$ error expression.

$$
\begin{aligned}
fl(\triangle_1) &= [N_{i-1}r_i + (1 - p_i)Q_zN_{i-1}] \\
&\subset [N_{i-1}r_i(1 \pm u)^3 + [1 - p_i(1 \pm u)](1 \pm u)Q_z(1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^4] \\
&\subset \{[N_{i-1}r_i(1 \pm u)^3 + [1 - p_i(1 \pm u)](1 \pm u)Q_z(1 \pm u)^{n_{Q_z}}N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^4]\}(1 \pm u) \\
&\subset [N_{i-1}r_i(1 \pm u)^4 + [1 - p_i(1 \pm u)]Q_zN_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{6+n_{Q_z}}] \\
&\subset [N_{i-1}r_i(1 \pm u)^4 + Q_zN_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{6+n_{Q_z}} - p_iQ_zN_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{7+n_{Q_z}}] \\
&\subset [N_{i-1}r_i(1 \pm \gamma_4) + Q_zN_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{6+n_{Q_z}}) - p_iQ_zN_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{7+n_{Q_z}})] \\
&= [N_{i-1}r_i + (1 - p_i)Q_zN_{i-1}] + [\pm N_{i-1}r_i\gamma_4 \pm Q_zN_{i-1}\gamma_{6+n_{Q_z}} \pm p_iQ_zN_{i-1}\gamma_{7+n_{Q_z}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.13}
$$

Thus, the $\triangle_1$ error expression is:

$$err_{\triangle_1} = |N_{i-1}r_i|\gamma_4 + |Q_z N_{i-1}|\gamma_{6+n_{Q_z}} + |p_i Q_z N_{i-1}|\gamma_{7+n_{Q_z}} \tag{B.14}$$

The $\triangle_2$ error expression is derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
fl(\triangle_2) &= [N_{i-1}r_i + (1-p_i)Q_z N_{i-1}]^2 \\
&= N_{i-1}^2 r_i^2 + 2N_{i-1}r_i Q_z N_{i-1} - 2p_i N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} + Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 - 2p_i Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 + p_i^2 Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 \\
&\subset N_{i-1}^2 r_i^2 (1 \pm u)^{4+3} + 2N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} (1 \pm u)^{4+4} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z}) \\
&- 2p_i N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} (1 \pm u)^{5+5} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z}) + Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm u)^{4+3} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})^2 \\
&- 2p_i Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm u)^{5+5} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})^2 + p_i^2 Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm u)^{6+5} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})^2 \\
&\subset N_{i-1}^2 r_i^2 (1 \pm u)^{7+5} + 2N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} (1 \pm u)^{8+5+n_{Q_z}} - 2p_i N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} (1 \pm u)^{10+4+n_{Q_z}} + Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm u)^{7+3+2n_{Q_z}} \\
&- 2p_i Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm u)^{10+2+2n_{Q_z}} + p_i^2 Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm u)^{11+1+2n_{Q_z}} \\
&\subset N_{i-1}^2 r_i^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{12}) + 2N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} (1 \pm \gamma_{13+n_{Q_z}}) - 2p_i N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} (1 \pm \gamma_{14+n_{Q_z}}) + Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{10+2n_{Q_z}}) \\
&- 2p_i Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{12+2n_{Q_z}}) + p_i^2 Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{12+2n_{Q_z}}) \\
&= [N_{i-1} r_i + (1-p_i) Q_z N_{i-1}]^2 + [\pm N_{i-1}^2 r_i^2 \gamma_{12} \pm 2N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} \gamma_{13+n_{Q_z}} \pm 2p_i N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1} \gamma_{14+n_{Q_z}} \\
&\pm Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 \gamma_{10+2n_{Q_z}} \pm 2p_i Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{Q_z}} \pm p_i^2 Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{Q_z}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.15}$$

Therefore, the $\triangle_2$ error expression is:

$$\begin{aligned}
err_{\triangle_2} &= N_{i-1}^2 r_i^2 \gamma_{12} + 2|N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1}| \gamma_{13+n_{Q_z}} + 2|p_i N_{i-1} r_i Q_z N_{i-1}| \gamma_{14+n_{Q_z}} \\
&+ Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 \gamma_{10+2n_{Q_z}} + 2|p_i| Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{Q_z}} + p_i^2 Q_z^2 N_{i-1}^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{Q_z}}
\end{aligned} \tag{B.16}$$

The $\triangle_3$ error expression is:

$$\begin{aligned}
fl(\triangle_3) &= [1 - (1-p_i) N_{i-1}^2][Q_i^2 - 2r_i Q_z - (1-p_i) Q_z^2] \\
&\subset Q_i^2 (1 \pm u)^3 (1 \pm \delta_{Q_i})^2 - 2r_i Q_z (1 \pm u)^4 (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z}) - Q_z (1 \pm u)(1 \pm \delta_{Q_z}) \\
&+ p_i Q_z^2 (1 \pm u)^5 (1 \pm \delta_{Q_i})^2 - N_{i-1}^2 Q_i^2 (1 \pm u)^{4+3} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_i})^2 \\
&+ 2r_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{4+4} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z}) + N_{i-1}^2 Q_z^2 (1 \pm u)^{4+3} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})^2 \\
&- p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z^2 (1 \pm u)^{5+4} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})^2 + p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_i^2 (1 \pm u)^{5+4} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_i})^2 \\
&- 2p_i r_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{5+5} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z}) - p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{5+4} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})^2 + p_i^2 N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{6+5} (1 \pm \delta_{Q_z})^2 \\
&\subset Q_i^2 (1 \pm u)^{3+2n_{Q_i}} - 2r_i Q_z (1 \pm u)^{4+n_{Q_z}} - Q_z (1 \pm u)^{1+n_{Q_z}} + p_i Q_z^2 (1 \pm u)^{5+2n_{Q_i}} - N_{i-1}^2 Q_i^2 (1 \pm u)^{7+2n_{Q_i}} \\
&+ 2r_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{8+n_{Q_z}} + N_{i-1}^2 Q_z^2 (1 \pm u)^{7+2n_{Q_i}} - p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z^2 (1 \pm u)^{9+2n_{Q_z}} + p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_i^2 (1 \pm u)^{9+2n_{Q_i}} \\
&- 2p_i r_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{10+n_{Q_z}} - p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{9+2n_{q_z}} + p_i^2 N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm u)^{11+2n_{Q_z}} \\
&\subset Q_i^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{3+2n_{Q_i}}) - 2r_i Q_z (1 \pm \gamma_{4+n_{Q_z}}) - Q_z (1 \pm \gamma_{1+n_{Q_z}}) + p_i Q_z^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{5+2n_{Q_i}}) \\
&- N_{i-1}^2 Q_i^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{7+2n_{Q_i}}) + 2r_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm \gamma_{8+n_{Q_z}}) + N_{i-1}^2 Q_z^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{7+2n_{Q_i}}) - p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{9+2n_{Q_z}}) \\
&+ p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_i^2 (1 \pm \gamma_{9+2n_{Q_i}}) - 2p_i r_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm \gamma_{10+n_{Q_z}}) - p_i N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm \gamma_{9+2n_{q_z}}) + p_i^2 N_{i-1}^2 Q_z (1 \pm \gamma_{11+2n_{Q_z}})
\end{aligned}$$

$$= [1-(1-p_i)N_{i-1}^2][Q_i^2 - 2r_iQ_z - (1-p_i)Q_z^2] + [\pm Q_i^2\gamma_{3+2n_{Q_i}} \pm 2r_iQ_z\gamma_{4+n_{Q_z}} \pm Q_z\gamma_{1+n_{Q_z}} \pm p_iQ_z^2\gamma_{5+2n_{Q_i}}$$
$$\pm N_{i-1}^2Q_i^2\gamma_{7+2n_{Q_i}} \pm 2r_iN_{i-1}^2Q_z\gamma_{8+n_{Q_z}} \pm N_{i-1}^2Q_z^2\gamma_{8+2n_{Q_i}} \pm p_iN_{i-1}^2Q_z^2\gamma_{9+2n_{Q_z}} \pm p_iN_{i-1}^2Q_i^2\gamma_{9+2n_{Q_i}} \pm 2p_ir_iN_{i-1}^2Q_z\gamma_{10+n_{Q_z}}$$
$$\pm p_iN_{i-1}^2Q_z\gamma_{9+2n_{Q_z}} \pm p_i^2N_{i-1}^2Q_z\gamma_{11+2n_{Q_z}}] \tag{B.17}$$

Therefore, the $\triangle_3$ error expression is:

$$err_{\triangle_3} = Q_i^2\gamma_{3+2n_{Q_i}} + 2|r_iQ_z|\gamma_{4+n_{Q_z}} + |Q_z|\gamma_{1+n_{Q_z}} + |p_i|Q_z^2\gamma_{5+2n_{Q_i}} + N_{i-1}^2Q_i^2\gamma_{7+2n_{Q_i}} + 2|r_iN_{i-1}^2Q_z|\gamma_{8+n_{Q_z}} + N_{i-1}^2Q_z^2\gamma_{8+2n_{Q_i}}$$
$$+ |p_i|N_{i-1}^2Q_z^2\gamma_{9+2n_{Q_z}} + |p_i|N_{i-1}^2Q_i^2\gamma_{9+2n_{Q_i}} + 2|p_ir_iN_{i-1}^2Q_z|\gamma_{10+n_{Q_z}} + |p_iN_{i-1}^2Q_z|\gamma_{9+2n_{Q_z}} + p_i^2N_{i-1}^2|Q_z|\gamma_{11+2n_{Q_z}} \tag{B.18}$$

The $\triangle_4$ error expression is:

$$\begin{aligned}
fl(\triangle_4) &= 1-(1-p_i)N_{i-1}^2 \\
&\subset 1 - N_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^{2+1} - p_iN_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^{3+2} \\
&\subset (1\pm u)^2 - N_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^5 - p_iN_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^6 \\
&\subset 1\pm\gamma_2 - N_{i-1}^2(1\pm\gamma_5) - p_iN_{i-1}^2(1\pm\gamma_6) \\
&= 1-(1-p_i)N_{i-1}^2 + [\pm\gamma_2 \pm N_{i-1}^2\gamma_5 \pm p_iN_{i-1}^2\gamma_6]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.19}$$

Similarly, the $\triangle_4$ error threshold is:

$$err_{\triangle_4} = \gamma_2 + N_{i-1}^2\gamma_5 + |p_i|N_{i-1}^2\gamma_6 \tag{B.20}$$

B.1.5. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.5

f_{i-1} denotes the distance between the intersection points of rays between two adjacent surfaces, which is derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
fl(t_{i-1}) &= f_{i-1} + f_i \\
&\subset f_{i-1}(1\pm\delta_{f_{i-1}})(1\pm u) + f_i(1\pm\delta_{f_i})(1\pm u) \\
&\subset f_{i-1}(1\pm u)^{n_{f_{i-1}}}(1\pm u) + f_i(1\pm u)^{n_{f_i}}(1\pm u) \\
&\subset [f_{i-1}(1\pm u)^{n_{f_{i-1}}}(1\pm u) + f_i(1\pm u)^{n_{f_i}}(1\pm u)](1\pm u) \\
&\subset f_{i-1}(1\pm u)^{2+n_{f_{i-1}}} + f_i(1\pm u)^{2+n_{f_i}} \\
&\subset f_{i-1}(1\pm\gamma_{2+n_{f_{i-1}}}) + f_i(1\pm\gamma_{2+n_{f_i}}) \\
&\subset f_{i-1} + f_i + [\pm f_{i-1}\gamma_{2+n_{f_{i-1}}} \pm f_i\gamma_{2+n_{f_i}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.21}$$

Therefore, the upper and lower bounds of the error are given by:

$$err_{t_{i-1}} = |f_{i-1}|\gamma_{2+n_{f_{i-1}}} + |f_i|\gamma_{2+n_{f_i}} \tag{B.22}$$

B.1.6. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.6-A.8

$$\begin{aligned}
&fl(x_i) = x_{i-1} + t_{i-1}L_{i-1}\\
&\subset x_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + t_{i-1}(1 \pm \delta_{t_{i-1}})(1 \pm u)L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)\\
&\subset [x_{i-1}(1 \pm u) + t_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{n_{t_{i-1}}}(1 \pm u)L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)(1 \pm u)](1 \pm u)\\
&\subset x_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^2 + t_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{4+n_{t_{i-1}}}\\
&\subset x_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_2) + t_{i-1}L_{i-1}(1 \pm \gamma_{4+n_{t_{i-1}}})\\
&= x_{i-1} + t_{i-1}L_{i-1} + [\pm x_{i-1}\gamma_2 \pm t_{i-1}L_{i-1}\gamma_{4+n_{t_{i-1}}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.23}$$

From Eq. (B.23), we know:

$$err_{x_i} = |x_{i-1}|\gamma_2 + |t_{i-1}L_{i-1}|\gamma_{4+n_{t_{i-1}}} \tag{B.24}$$

Similarly, the cumulative error of the intersection of the ray with the $(i+1)$-th surface at y_i and z_i coordinates can be deduced and rewritten as follows:

$$err_{x_i} = |x_{i-1}|\gamma_2 + |t_{i-1}L_{i-1}|\gamma_{4+n_{t_{i-1}}} \tag{B.25}$$
$$err_{y_i} = |y_{i-1}|\gamma_2 + |t_{i-1}M_{i-1}|\gamma_{4+n_{t_{i-1}}} \tag{B.26}$$
$$err_{z_i} = |z_{i-1}|\gamma_3 + |t_{i-1}N_{i-1}|\gamma_{5+n_{t_{i-1}}} + |D_{i-1}|\gamma_2 \tag{B.27}$$
$$\tag{B.28}$$

B.2. Refractive equation error model

B.2.1. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.9

$$\begin{aligned}
&fl(A) = \sqrt{1 + c_i^2(1 - p_i)(y_i^2 + z_i^2)}\\
&\subset \sqrt{1 + c_i^2(1 \pm u)^3[1 - p_i(1 \pm u)][y_i^2(1 \pm \delta_{y_i})^2(1 \pm u)^3 + z_i^2(1 \pm \delta_{z_i})^2(1 \pm u)^3]}\\
&\subset \sqrt{1 + c_i^2(1 \pm u)^3[1 - p_i(1 \pm u)](1 \pm u)[y_i^2(1 \pm u)^{4+2n_{y_i}} + z_i^2(1 \pm u)^{4+2n_{z_i}}]}\\
&\subset \sqrt{1 + c_i^2[1 - p_i(1 \pm u)][y_i^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{y_i}} + z_i^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{z_i}}](1 \pm u)^8(1 \pm u)^2}\\
&\subset \sqrt{\{1 + c_i^2[1 - p_i(1 \pm u)][y_i^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{y_i}} + z_i^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{z_i}}](1 \pm u)^{10}\}(1 \pm u)}\\
&\subset \sqrt{(1 \pm u) + c_i^2(1 \pm u)^{11}[y_i^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{y_i}} + z_i^2(1 \pm u)^{2n_{z_i}}][1 - p_i(1 \pm u)]}\\
&\subset \sqrt{1 + c_i^2(1 - p_i)(y_i^2 + z_i^2) + err},\\
&err = [\pm\gamma_1 \pm c_i^2 y_i^2 \gamma_{11+2n_{y_i}} + c_i^2 z_i^2 \gamma_{11+2n_{z_i}}\\
&\pm p_i c_i^2 y_i^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{y_i}} \pm p_i c_i^2 z_i^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{z_i}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.29}$$

Therefore, the A error threshold can be written as:

$$err_A = \gamma_1 + c_i^2 y_i^2 \gamma_{11+2n_{y_i}} + c_i^2 z_i^2 \gamma_{11+2n_{z_i}} + |p_i| c_i^2 y_i^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{y_i}} + |p_i| c_i^2 z_i^2 \gamma_{12+2n_{z_i}} \tag{B.30}$$

B.2.2. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.10

$$\begin{aligned}
&fl(\cos\theta) = \left|\frac{(1 - z_i p_i c_i)N_{i-1} - x_i c_i L_{i-1} - y_i c_i M_{i-1}}{A}\right| \\
&\subset \left|\frac{[1 - z_i(1 \pm \delta_{z_i})(1 \pm u)p_i(1 \pm u)c_i(1 \pm u)]N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)} - \frac{x_i(1 \pm \delta_{x_i})(1 \pm u)c_i(1 \pm u)L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)}\right. \\
&\left. - \frac{y_i(1 \pm \delta_{y_i})(1 \pm u)c_i(1 \pm u)M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)}\right| \\
&\subset \left|\frac{[1 - z_i(1 \pm \delta_{z_i})p_i c_i(1 \pm u)^3]N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)} - \frac{x_i(1 \pm \delta_{x_i})c_i L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)} - \frac{y_i(1 \pm \delta_{y_i})c_i M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)}\right| \\
&\subset \left|\frac{[1 - z_i(1 \pm \delta_{z_i})p_i c_i(1 \pm u)^3(1 \pm u)^2]N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)(1 \pm u)^2}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)}(1 \pm u) - \frac{x_i(1 \pm \delta_{x_i})c_i L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3(1 \pm u)^2}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)}(1 \pm u)\right. \\
&\left. - \frac{y_i(1 \pm \delta_{y_i})c_i M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^3(1 \pm u)^2}{A(1 \pm \delta_A)(1 \pm u)}(1 \pm u)\right| \\
&\subset \left|\frac{[1 - z_i(1 \pm u)^{n_{z_i}} p_i c_i(1 \pm u)^3(1 \pm u)^2]N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^4}{A(1 \pm u)^{n_A}(1 \pm u)} - \frac{x_i(1 \pm u)^{n_{x_i}} c_i L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6}{A(1 \pm u)^{n_A}(1 \pm u)} - \frac{y_i(1 \pm u)^{n_{y_i}} c_i M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6}{A(1 \pm u)^{n_A}(1 \pm u)}\right| \\
&\subset \left|\left[\left[\frac{[1 - z_i p_i c_i(1 \pm u)^{5+n_{z_i}}]N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^4}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}} - \frac{x_i c_i L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{6+n_{x_i}}}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}}\right](1 \pm u) - \frac{y_i c_i M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{6+n_{y_i}}}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}}\right](1 \pm u)\right| \\
&\subset \left|\frac{[1 - z_i p_i c_i(1 \pm u)^{5+n_{z_i}}]N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}} - \frac{x_i c_i L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{8+n_{x_i}}}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}} - \frac{y_i c_i M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{7+n_{y_i}}}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}}\right| \\
&\subset \left|\frac{N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^6 - z_i p_i c_i N_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{11+n_{z_i}}}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}} - \frac{x_i c_i L_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{8+n_{x_i}}}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}} - \frac{y_i c_i M_{i-1}(1 \pm u)^{7+n_{y_i}}}{A(1 \pm u)^{1+n_A}}\right| \\
&\subset \frac{N_{i-1}}{A}(1 \pm \gamma_{7+n_A}) - \frac{z_i p_i c_i N_{i-1}}{A}(1 \pm \gamma_{12+n_A+n_{z_i}}) - \frac{x_i c_i L_{i-1}}{A}(1 \pm \gamma_{9+n_A+n_{x_i}}) - \frac{y_i c_i M_{i-1}}{A}(1 \pm \gamma_{8+n_A+n_{y_i}}) \\
&\subset \left|\frac{(1 - z_i p_i c_i)N_{i-1} - x_i c_i L_{i-1} - y_i c_i M_{i-1}}{A} + \left[\pm \frac{N_{i-1}}{A}\gamma_{7+n_A}\right.\right. \\
&\left.\left. \pm \frac{z_i p_i c_i N_{i-1}}{A}\gamma_{12+n_A+n_{z_i}}) \pm \frac{x_i c_i L_{i-1}}{A}\gamma_{9+n_A+n_{x_i}} \pm \frac{y_i c_i M_{i-1}}{A}\gamma_{8+n_A+n_{y_i}}\right]\right|
\end{aligned} \tag{B.31}$$

From Eq. (B.31), the $\cos\theta$ upper and lower bound error threshold expressions are:

$$err_{\cos\theta} = \left|\frac{N_{i-1}}{A}\right|\gamma_{7+n_A} + \left|\frac{z_i p_i c_i N_{i-1}}{A}\right|\gamma_{12+n_A+n_{z_i}} + \left|\frac{x_i c_i L_{i-1}}{A}\right|\gamma_{9+n_A+n_{x_i}} + \left|\frac{y_i c_i M_{i-1}}{A}\right|\gamma_{8+n_A+n_{y_i}} \tag{B.32}$$

B.2.3. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.11

$$
\begin{aligned}
fl(\cos\theta') &= \sqrt{1-\frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}(1-\cos^2\theta)} \\
&\subset \sqrt{1-\frac{n_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^3}{n_i^2(1\pm u)^3}[1-\cos^2\theta(1\pm\delta_{\cos\theta})^2(1\pm u)^3]} \\
&\subset \sqrt{\left[1-\left[\frac{n_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^3}{n_i^2(1\pm u)^3}\right](1\pm u)\left[1-\cos^2\theta(1\pm\delta_{\cos\theta})^2(1\pm u)^3\right](1\pm u)^2\right](1\pm u)} \\
&\subset (1\pm u)\sqrt{(1\pm u)-\frac{n_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^7}{n_i^2(1\pm u)^3}+\frac{n_{i-1}^2\cos^2\theta(1\pm\delta_{\cos\theta})^2(1\pm u)^{10}}{n_i^2(1\pm u)^3}} \\
&\subset \sqrt{(1\pm u)^3-\frac{n_{i-1}^2(1\pm u)^9}{n_i^2(1\pm u)^3}+\frac{n_{i-1}^2\cos^2\theta[(1\pm u)^{n_{\cos\theta}}]^2(1\pm u)^{12}}{n_i^2(1\pm u)^3}} \\
&\subset \sqrt{1\pm\gamma_3-\frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}(1\pm\gamma_{12})+\frac{n_{i-1}^2\cos^2\theta}{n_i^2}(1\pm\gamma_{15+2n_{\cos\theta}})} \\
&\subset \sqrt{1-\frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}(1-\cos^2\theta)+\left[\pm\gamma_3\pm\frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}\gamma_{12}\pm\frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}\cos^2\theta\gamma_{15+2n_{\cos\theta}})\right]}
\end{aligned} \tag{B.33}
$$

From the above equation, the threshold value for the upper and lower bounds of $\cos\theta'$ error can be set as:

$$
err_{\cos\theta'} = \gamma_3+\frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}\gamma_{12}+\frac{n_{i-1}^2}{n_i^2}\cos^2\theta\gamma_{15+2n_{\cos\theta}} \tag{B.34}
$$

B.2.4. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.12

$$
\begin{aligned}
& fl(g_i) = n_i\cos\theta' - n_{i-1}\cos\theta \\
& \subset n_i(1\pm u)\cos\theta'(1\pm\delta_{\cos\theta'})(1\pm u)-n_{i-1}(1\pm u)\cos\theta(1\pm\delta_{\cos\theta})(1\pm u) \\
& \subset n_i(1\pm u)\cos\theta'(1\pm u)^{n_{\cos\theta'}}(1\pm u)-n_{i-1}(1\pm u)\cos\theta(1\pm u)^{n_{\cos\theta}}(1\pm u) \\
& \subset [n_i\cos\theta'(1\pm u)^{n_{\cos\theta'}}(1\pm u)^3-n_{i-1}\cos\theta(1\pm u)^{n_{\cos\theta}}(1\pm u)^3](1\pm u) \\
& \subset n_i\cos\theta'(1\pm u)^{4+n_{\cos\theta'}}-n_{i-1}\cos\theta(1\pm u)^{4+n_{\cos\theta}} \\
& \subset n_i\cos\theta'(1\pm\gamma_{4+n_{\cos\theta'}})-n_{i-1}\cos\theta(1\pm\gamma_{4+n_{\cos\theta}}) \\
& \subset n_i\cos\theta'-n_{i-1}\cos\theta+[\pm n_i\cos\theta'\gamma_{4+n_{\cos\theta'}}\pm n_{i-1}\cos\theta\gamma_{4+n_{\cos\theta}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.35}
$$

Therefore, the upper and lower error thresholds of g_i can be set in the following form:

$$
err_{g_i} = |n_i\cos\theta'|\gamma_{4+n_{\cos\theta'}}+|n_{i-1}\cos\theta|\gamma_{4+n_{\cos\theta}} \tag{B.36}
$$

B.2.5. Floating-Point Error for Equation A.13-A.15

$$\begin{aligned}
L_i &= \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i x_i}{n_i A} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}(1\pm u)}{n_i(1\pm u)}L_{i-1}(1\pm u) - \frac{g_i(1\pm\delta_{g_i})(1\pm u)c_i(1\pm u)x_i(1\pm\delta_{x_i})(1\pm u)}{n_i(1\pm u)A(1\pm\delta_A)(1\pm u)} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}(1\pm u)}{n_i(1\pm u)}L_{i-1}(1\pm u)^3 - \frac{g_i(1\pm\delta_{g_i})(1\pm u)c_i(1\pm u)x_i(1\pm\delta_{x_i})(1\pm u)}{n_i A(1\pm\delta_A)(1\pm u)^3}(1\pm u)^3 \\
&\subset \left[\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}L_{i-1}(1\pm u)^4 - \frac{g_i(1\pm\delta_{g_i})c_i x_i(1\pm\delta_{x_i})}{n_i A(1\pm\delta_A)(1\pm u)^3}(1\pm u)^6\right](1\pm u) \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}L_{i-1}(1\pm u)^5 - \frac{g_i(1\pm\delta_{g_i})c_i x_i(1\pm\delta_{x_i})}{n_i A(1\pm\delta_A)(1\pm u)^3}(1\pm u)^7 \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}L_{i-1}(1\pm u)^5 - \frac{g_i(1\pm u)^{n_{g_i}}c_i x_i(1\pm u)^{n_{x_i}}}{n_i A(1\pm u)^{n_A}(1\pm u)^3}(1\pm u)^7 \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1}(1\pm\gamma_6) - \frac{g_i c_i x_i}{n_i A}(1\pm\gamma_{10+n_{g_i}+n_A+n_{x_i}}) \\
&= \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i x_i}{n_i A} + \left[\pm\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1}\gamma_6 \pm \frac{g_i c_i x_i}{n_i A}\gamma_{10+n_{g_i}+n_A+n_{x_i}}\right]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.37}$$

From the above equation, the upper and lower bounds for the computational error of the direction cosine L_i are:

$$err_{L_i} = \left|\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1}\right|\gamma_6 + \left|\frac{g_i c_i x_i}{n_i A}\right|\gamma_{10+n_{g_i}+n_A+n_{x_i}} \tag{B.38}$$

Therefore the error range for the calculation of the direction cosine L_i is:

$$L_i \subset \left[\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i x_i}{n_i A} - err_{L_i}, \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}L_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i x_i}{n_i A} + err_{L_i}\right] \tag{B.39}$$

Referring to L_i, the M_i error expression can be written directly as:

$$\begin{aligned}
M_i &= \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}M_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i y_i}{n_i A} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}M_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i y_i}{n_i A} + \left[\pm\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}M_{i-1}\gamma_6 \pm \frac{g_i c_i y_i}{n_i A}\gamma_{10+n_{g_i}+n_A+n_{y_i}}\right]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.40}$$

The upper and lower bounds for the computational error of the direction cosine M_i are:

$$err_{M_i} = \left|\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}M_{i-1}\right|\gamma_6 + \left|\frac{g_i c_i y_i}{n_i A}\right|\gamma_{10+n_{g_i}+n_A+n_{y_i}} \tag{B.41}$$

The computational error range of the direction cosine M_i is:

$$M_i \subset \left[\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}M_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i y_i}{n_i A} - err_{M_i}, \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}M_{i-1} - \frac{g_i c_i y_i}{n_i A} + err_{M_i}\right] \tag{B.42}$$

Derive the error equation for N_i as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
N_i &= \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}N_{i-1} - \frac{g_i(p_i c_i z_i - 1)}{n_i A} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}(1\pm u)}{n_i(1\pm u)}N_{i-1}(1\pm u) - \frac{g_i(1\pm\delta_{g_i})(1\pm u)[p_i(1\pm u)c_i(1\pm u)z_i(1\pm\delta_{z_i})(1\pm u)-1]}{n_i(1\pm u)A(1\pm\delta_A)(1\pm u)} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}(1\pm u)}{n_i(1\pm u)}N_{i-1}(1\pm u) - \frac{g_i(1\pm u)^{n_{g_i}}(1\pm u)[p_i(1\pm u)c_i(1\pm u)z_i(1\pm u)^{n_{z_i}}(1\pm u)-1]}{n_i(1\pm u)A(1\pm u)^{n_A}(1\pm u)} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}N_{i-1}(1\pm u)^2 - \frac{g_i(1\pm u)^{1+n_{g_i}}[p_i c_i z_i(1\pm u)^{3+n_{z_i}}-1]}{n_i A(1\pm u)^{2+n_A}} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}N_{i-1}(1\pm u)^4 - \left[\frac{[g_i(1\pm u)^{1+n_{g_i}}[p_i c_i z_i(1\pm u)^{5+n_{z_i}}-1](1\pm u)](1\pm u)}{n_i A(1\pm u)^{3+n_A}}\right](1\pm u) \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}N_{i-1}(1\pm u)^4 - \frac{g_i[p_i c_i z_i(1\pm u)^{5+n_{z_i}}-1]}{n_i A(1\pm u)^{3+n_A}}(1\pm u)^{4+n_{g_i}} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}N_{i-1}(1\pm u)^5 - \frac{g_i[p_i c_i z_i(1\pm u)^{5+n_{z_i}}-1]}{n_i A(1\pm u)^{3+n_A}}(1\pm u)^{5+n_{g_i}} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i(1\pm u)}N_{i-1}(1\pm u)^5 - \frac{g_i p_i c_i z_i(1\pm u)^{10+n_{z_i}+n_{g_i}}}{n_i A(1\pm u)^{3+n_A}} + \frac{g_i(1\pm u)^{5+n_{g_i}}}{n_i A(1\pm u)^{3+n_A}} \\
&\subset \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}N_{i-1}(1\pm\gamma_6) - \frac{g_i p_i c_i z_i}{n_i A}(1\pm\gamma_{13+n_{z_i}+n_{g_i}+n_A}) + \frac{g_i}{n_i A}(1\pm\gamma_{8+n_{g_i}+n_A}) \\
&= \frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}N_{i-1} - \frac{g_i(p_i c_i z_i - 1)}{n_i A} + \left[\pm\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}N_{i-1}\gamma_6 \pm \frac{g_i p_i c_i z_i}{n_i A}\gamma_{13+n_{z_i}+n_{g_i}+n_A}) \pm \frac{g_i}{n_i A}\gamma_{8+n_{g_i}+n_A}\right]
\end{aligned} \tag{B.43}$$

The upper and lower bounds for the computational error of the direction cosine N_i are:

$$err_{N_i} = \left|\frac{n_{i-1}}{n_i}N_{i-1}\right|\gamma_6 + \left|\frac{g_i p_i c_i z_i}{n_i A}\right|\gamma_{13+n_{z_i}+n_{g_i}+n_A} + \left|\frac{g_i}{n_i A}\right|\gamma_{8+n_{g_i}+n_A} \tag{B.44}$$

References

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