Receptors

Mechanoreceptors: Detect mechanical compression or stretching of the receptor of tissues adjacent to the receptor

Thermoreceptors: Detect changes in temperature (cold/warmth)

Nociceptors: Pain receptors

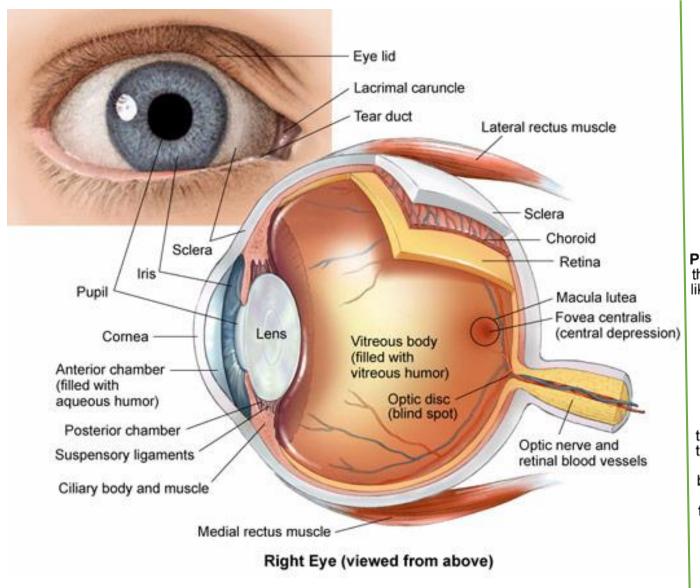
Electromagnetic receptors: Detect light

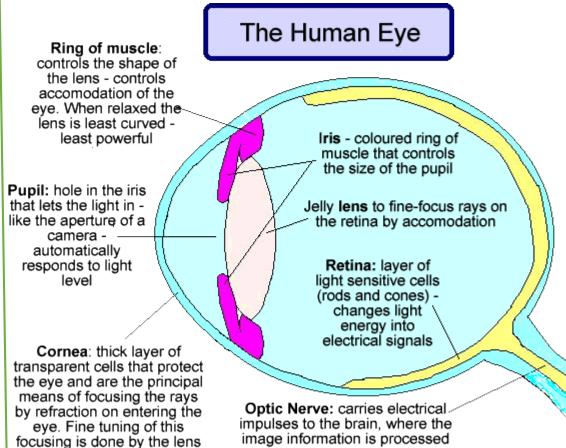
Chemoreceptors: Detect taste, smell, oxygen level in blood, osmolality (electrolyte-water balance) of the fluids, CO₂ concentrations etc.

Vision and visual receptors

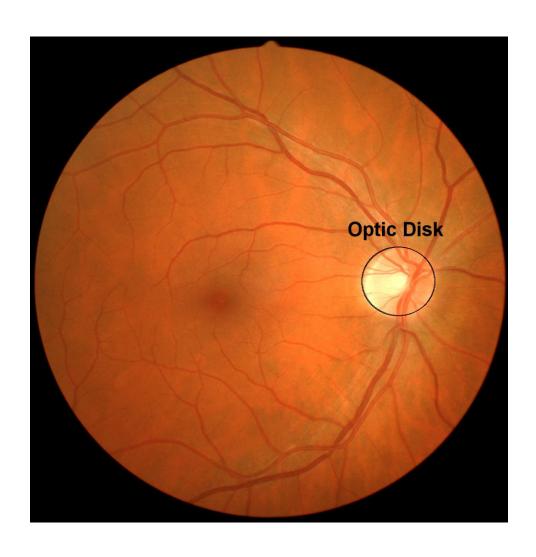
Basic structure of the eye
Blind spot
Formation of an image on retina
Farsightedness (hyperopia/hypermetropia) and Nearsightedness (myopia)
Intraocular fluid, tonometer, and glucoma
Photochemistry of vision by rods and cons cells
Night blindness
Colour vision in reptiles and birds

Human Eye: Structure & Functions:





Blind Spot (Optic Disc)



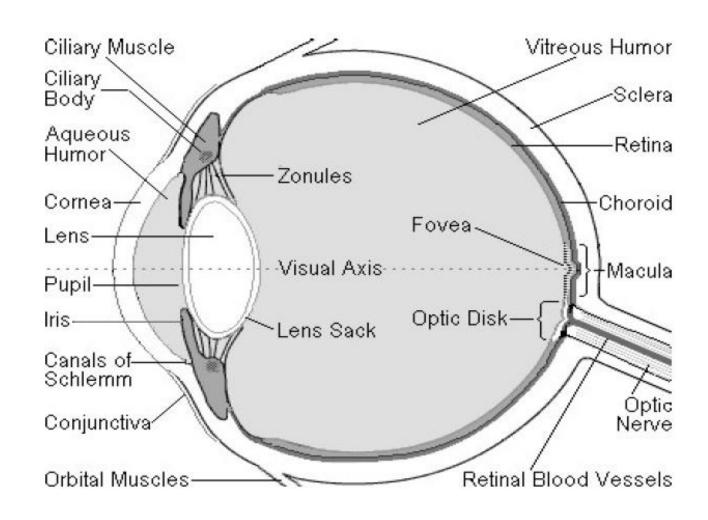
- contains no photoreceptors, i.e. no rods or cones overlying the optic disc.
- entry point for the major blood vessels that supply the retina.
- represents the beginning of the optic nerve.
- carries 1–1.2 million afferent nerve fibres from the eye towards the brain.

The eye as a camera:

- A lens system,
- A variable aperture system (the pupil)
- ② A film (the retina)

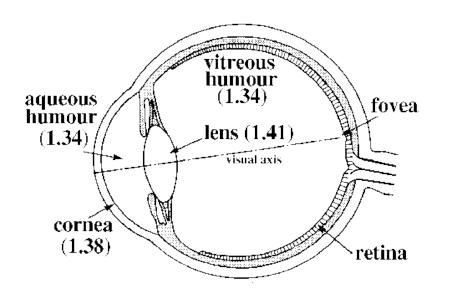


Pupil works like aperture



The lens system of eye is composed of <u>four refractive interfaces</u>:

- The interface between air and the anterior surface of the cornea,
- 2. The interface between the posterior surface of the cornea and the aqueous humor,
- 3. The interface between the aqueous humor and the anterior surface of the crystalline lens of the eye, and
- 4. The interface between the posterior surface of the lens and the vitreous humor.



Refractive Index (RI)

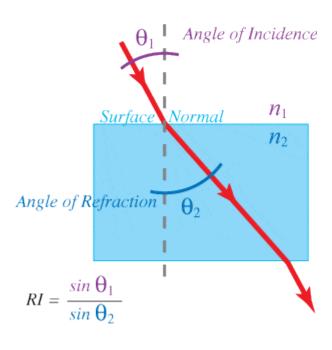
Air: 1

Cornea: 1.38

Aqueous humor: 1.34

Crystalline lens (on average): 1.41

Vitreous humor: 1.34



The Electromagnetic Spectrum:

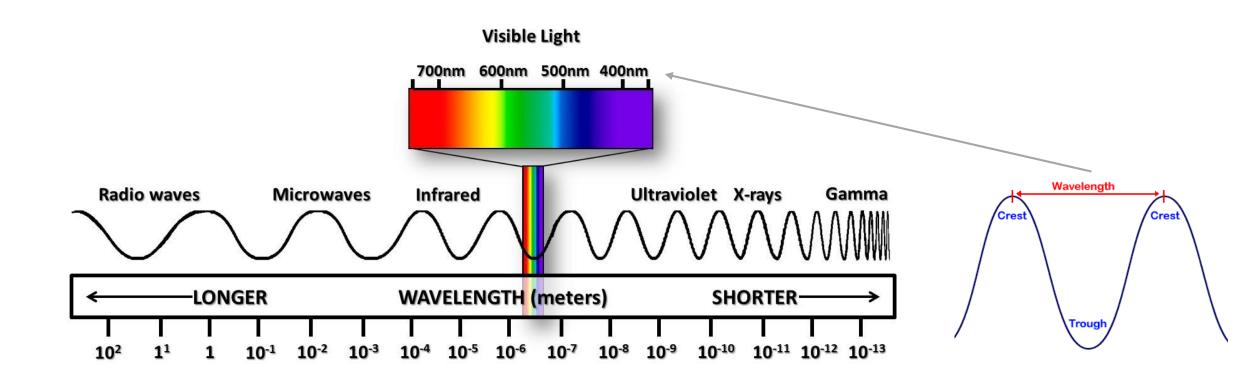


Image formation:

