

Figure 3.1 Cross section of the eye.

**3.3 SPECTRAL SENSITIVITIES OF THE L-, M-, AND S-CONES** in the human eye. The measurements are based on a light source at the cornea, so that the wavelength loss due to the cornea, lens, and other inert pigments of the eye plays a role in determining the sensitivity. Source: Stockman and MacLeod, 1993.

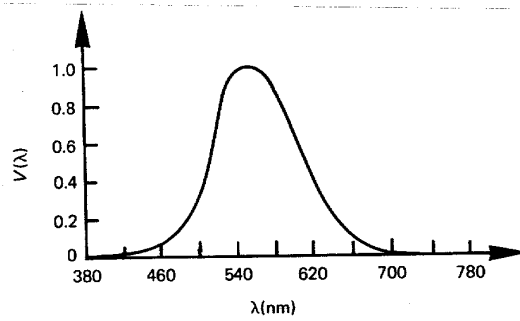
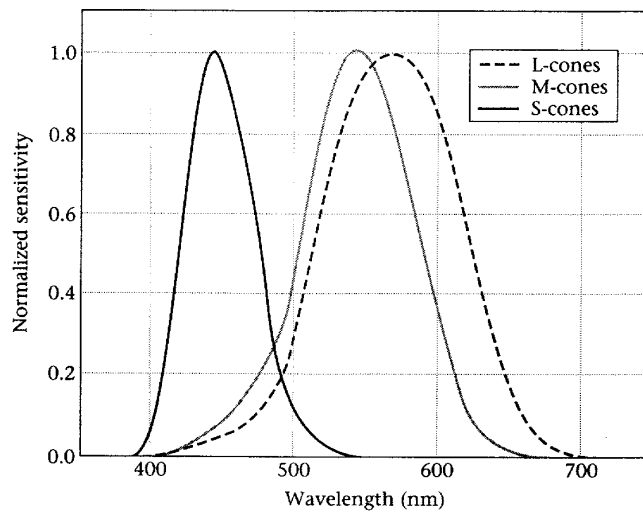
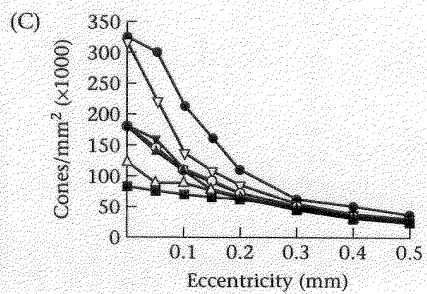
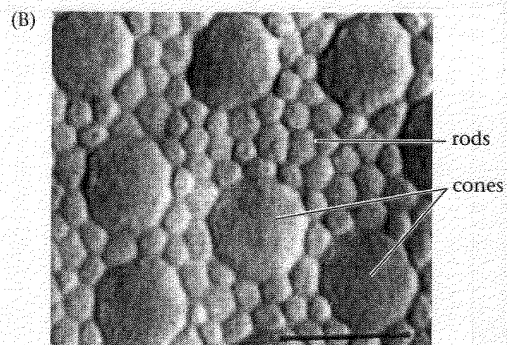
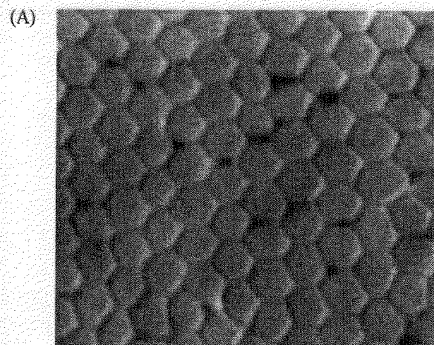


Figure 3.2 Typical relative luminous efficiency function.



**3.4 THE SPATIAL MOSAIC OF THE HUMAN CONES.** Cross sections of the human retina at the level of the inner segments showing (A) cones in the fovea, and (B) cones in the periphery. Note the size difference (scale bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and that, as the separation between cones grows, the rod receptors fill in the spaces. (C) Cone density plotted as a function of distance from the center of the fovea for seven human retinas; cone density decreases with distance from the fovea. Source: Curcio et al., 1990.