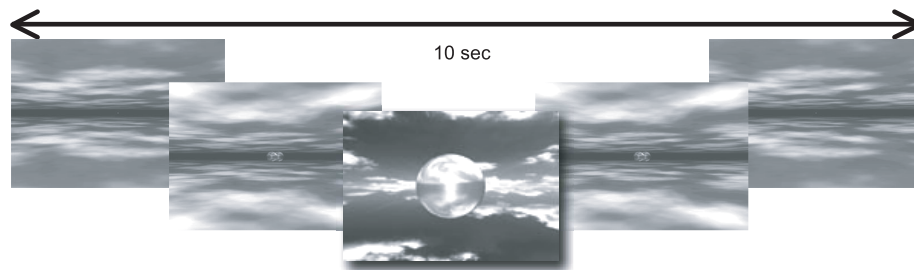


Fig. 2. Measurement scene and measurement equipment.



Note. There was reciprocating movement with the image appearing to move on the LCD toward and away from the subjects in a ten-second period.

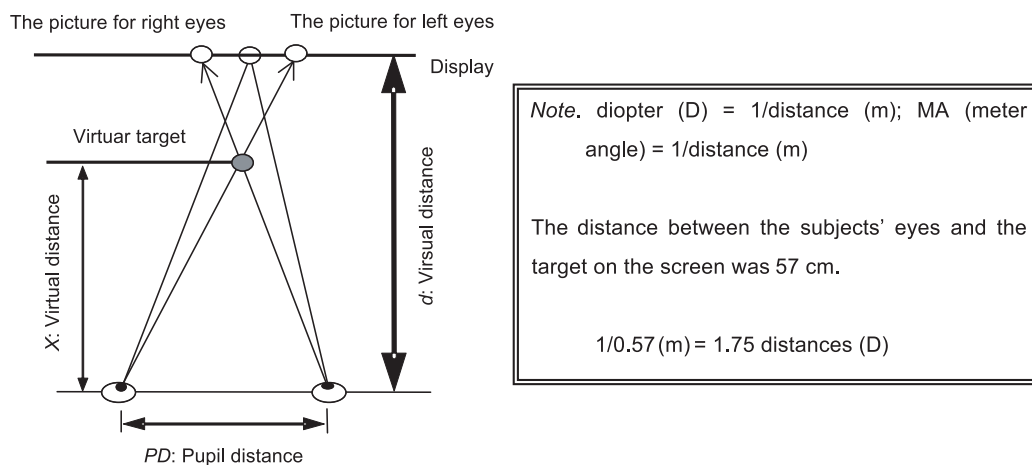


Fig. 3. Stereoscopic sphere image and the principle of a parallax barrier.

Experiment 3. Measurement of accommodation when still stereoscopic image moved from far to near

The subjects were two people aged 20 and 36 years, with normal vision (Table 1). The subjects' refraction was less than +0.5 Diopter (D), so all were emmetropic. In this experiment, subjects' accommodation was measured while they gazed first at a distant stereoscopic still image for 30 seconds and then at a near stereoscopic still image for 30 seconds on an LCD.

Experiment 4. Measurement of accommodation in subjects viewing moving images in stereoscopic and 2-D modes on an LCD

The subjects were two people aged 21 and 22 years, with normal vision (Table 1). The subjects' refraction was less than +0.5 Diopter (D), so all were emmetropic. In this experiment the stereoscopic image display could be switched between 2-D mode and stereoscopic display mode, so the accommodation over 60 seconds while subjects viewed