Human Eye

We define the human eye as the sense organ of vision. From the definition of the human eye, we understand that it is an organ that helps us to view our surroundings. Therefore, we can say that the human eye is a vital part of our body.

Structure of Human eye

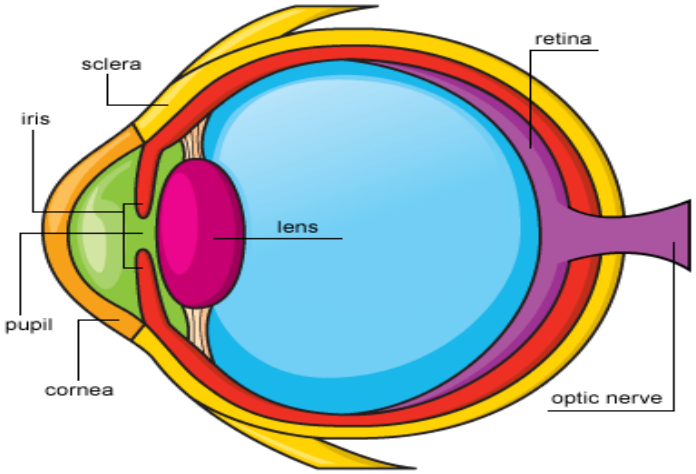
The structure of the human eye is rather complex. Therefore, we will only learn about some important parts of the human eye. These parts of the human eye are the cornea, iris and pupil, eye lens, ciliary muscles, retina, and optic nerves.

These parts of the human eye have roles to play in the journey of light through the human eye.

- The covering of the human eye is transparent. It is known as the **cornea**.
- When light enters the human eye from the cornea, it passes through a muscular structure called the **iris**.
- It has a hole at the center called the **pupil**. The iris changes the size of the pupil by expanding or contracting it. Thus, it can change the amount of light that passes through the human eye.
- The eye-lens of the human eye focuses the light on the **retina**. A human eye can easily see a faraway object as well as the object, kept very close to the eye.
- This becomes possible due to the **ciliary muscles**, which control the focal length of the eye-lens by stretching or contracting it.
- The **optic nerves** connected to the retina carry the information to the brain and we see the objects as they are.

Human Eye

The given human eye diagram shows the structure of the human eye. With the help of the human eye diagram, we can understand the functions of the human eye better.



Working of Human eye

Let's understand the working of the human eye

- The light of the object falls on the human eye and enters through the cornea. The light passes through the eye-lens, which focuses it on the retina of the human eye.
- The retina forms an image on the retina, which is real and inverted.
- Therefore, a real and inverted image is formed on the retina of the human eye. Do you wonder why we don't see the object inverted? Well, it is the brain, which helps us to see the object as it is.
- The optic nerves connected to the retina carry the signals to the brain.
- Now, the brain receives the signals, interprets them and we see the object. This is the working of the human eye.
- The functions of the human eye are similar to that of a camera due to the presence of the eye lens and the retina, which acts as a screen.