IOLs should, in accordance with the international standard (ISO 11979-2), be labeled with their paraxial power, which is 1336/PFL with PFL given in mm. The distance between marginal focus and paraxial focus is the longitudinal spherical aberration (LSA), which is output in the spreadsheet.

Input the values for the other lens shapes and watch the consequences. Also try the IOLs in air (object and image RI = 1) and see how much higher the power is in air. Also try the cornea. Note in particular how the principal plane shifts with shape. For equi-convex lenses it is slightly posterior to the middle, for convex-plano lenses it is a little posterior to the anterior vertex. For plano-convex lenses it is exactly at the posterior vertex, and for meniscus lenses (including the cornea) it is slightly anterior to the anterior vertex.

Also see how much influence shape has on LSA and how this influence is different in air and in aqueous. The influences of shape are different with the lens in the converging light behind the cornea. Therefore, no inference can be made on how an IOL will perform in the eye from its performance in isolation in neither air nor aqueous.