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Contributors

Fuller, Watson, 1935-

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5627

y different sets, of which one falls outside of the geometrical shadow
he other falls within the shadow.

cently Hufford and Davis* have applied the Lommel theory to aper-
subtending relatively large numbers of zones. For this they had to
d the existing tables of Bessel's functions. They checked the results
notographing the corresponding patterns. Figure 67 is an example of

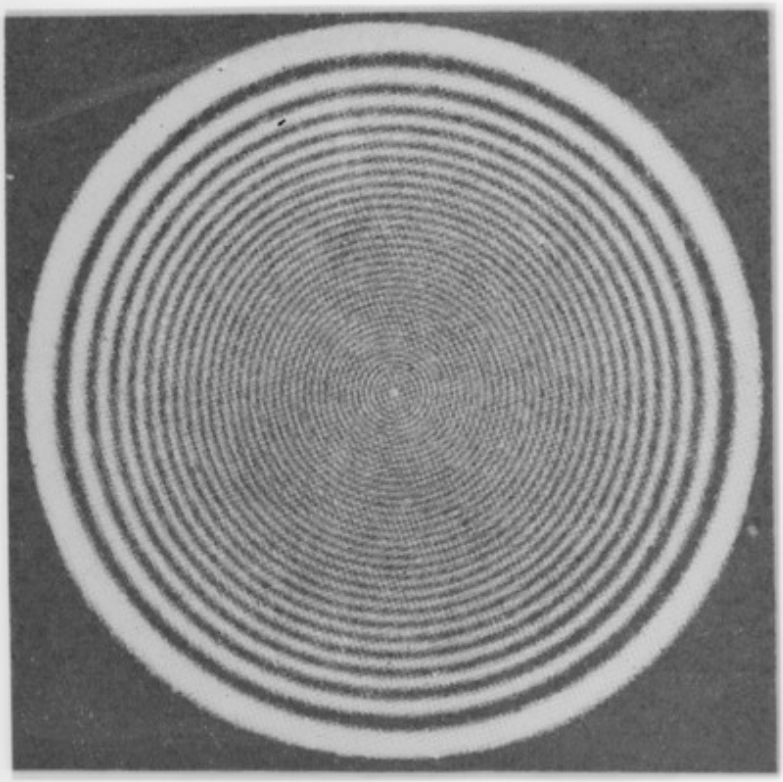

FIG. 67—Circular aperture subtending numerous zones (Hufford and Davis)

photographs obtained by them. It is to be noted that the central spot
ry small in diameter when the aperture is large.

he diameter of the central spot may be roughly calculated by consider-
the zone system to be moved from the central position across the aper-
for a distance equal to the width of what is originally the outermost
e. This operation obstructs approximately half of the outermost zone and
ws half of the next zone beyond to pass. Since zones of high number are
rower than those of low [redacted] diameter of the cen-