Diagram referenced as "General [2] aperture"

Contributors

Fuller, Watson, 1935-

Publication/Creation

November 1963

Persistent URL

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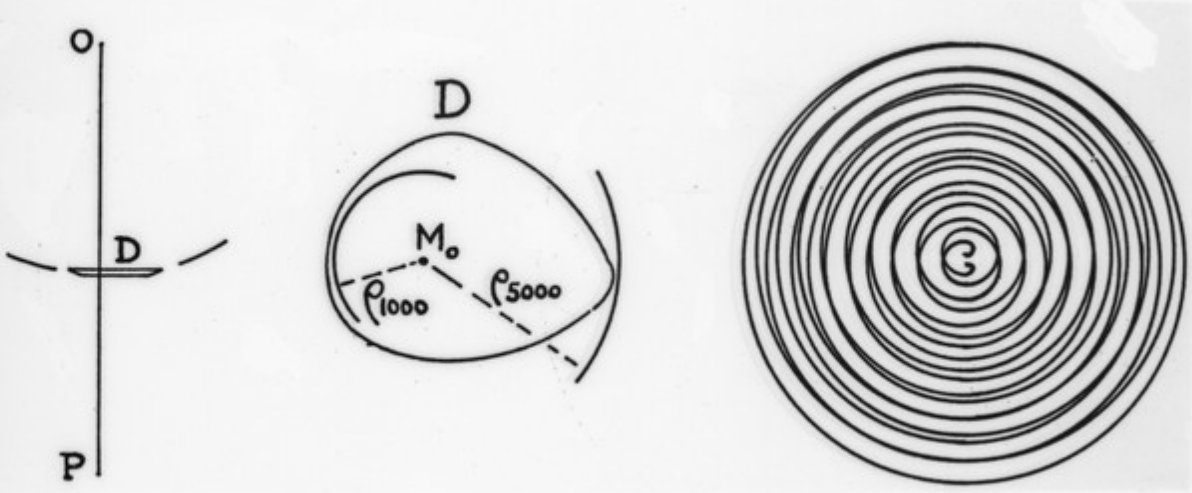
were absent (see Fig. 37). The vibration curve convolves throughout in nearly circular arcs about the original center. We finally reach a zone—let us say the two-thousandth—of which a larger portion is cut off than of any other. From this point on decreasing portions of successive zones are cut off and the vibration curve winds up *more*



geometrical shadow receive normal illumination.

Let us now consider a field point P (Fig. 38) which is located well within the geometrical shadow of an obstacle D. In Figure 39 the obstacle is represented as it is seen from the field point. The position of the pole of the wave, M_0, is also indicated. Suppose the first thousand zones are blocked off entirely and a minute portion of the one-thousand-and-first and minute but increasing portions of the one-thousand-and-second, the one-thousand-and-

a minute semiconvolution of undetermined shape to the vibration curve (see Fig. 40). As we pass to zones of higher