

**Series of printed optical diffraction images and masks referenced as
"Optical diffr. from masks increasing number of units"**

Contributors

Fuller, Watson, 1935-

Publication/Creation

January 1965

Persistent URL

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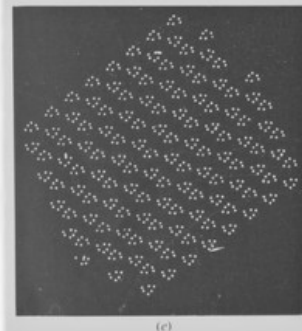
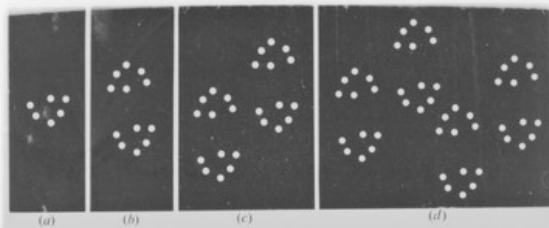
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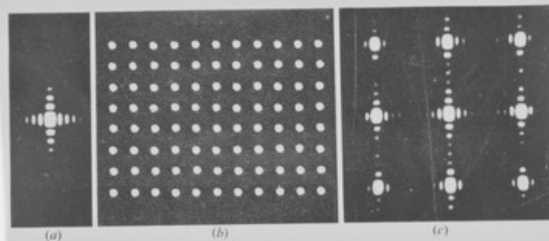
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Masks used for the optical transforms of the preceding pages

- (a) Mask for 67(i)
- (b) Mask for 67(ii)
- (c) Mask for 68(ii)
- (d) Mask for 69(i)
- (e) Mask for 69(ii)



(a) Optical diffraction pattern of a rectangular aperture. (b) Mask representing the product of a lattice function with a function representing the aperture of $70a$. (c) Optical diffraction pattern of mask shown in $70(ii)b$

APPENDIX II
SOME RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN
CALCULATED TRANSFORMS AND
THE OPTICAL TRANSFORMS
AND THE MAIN TEXT OF

units used for figs. 67, 68 and 69
calculated transforms in Appendix
from the centre of symmetry in
ment of origin number 2 (for
fig. 67(i) should compare with fig.
nence in comparison) and 67(ii)
ted as 66(ii) for convenience in co
: following points from the main
arison of various figures in the
: effect of the choice of origin
omparing figs. 60, 61, 62 and 63.
eight fringes (section 2.9) are sho
rings are shown by figs. 66(ii) an
e evolution of the reciprocal latt
transform on one unit cell (sectio
8 and 69.
eight fringes which could give r
oincident with certain reciproca
re shown in fig. 68(ii).
e theorem that the transform of
ions is the product of their separ
comparing figs. 68(i) and 65(ii).
of structure and 69(ii) is the trans
structure with a regular lattice (c
e theorem that the transform of
is the convolution of their separ
fig. 70(ii) (Chapter 4).
he change in the 'texture' of a tra
of the object in real space chan
by comparing figs. 67, 68 and 69.
he effect of the shape of a small ce
(section 7.3.1).
he differences in intensity distr
and non-centrosymmetrical str
seen by comparing fig. 66(i) with
71.