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Notes

* It doesn’t make sense to not do the reference plane reset on each image because then the software makes you guess where the plane is visually, given a laser intensity profile. Each reference plane has been reset by excluding cracks and possible pileup regions as much as possible (loose) and by choosing the smallest possible rectangle around the indent without touching the indent (tight).
* Areas smaller than 5000 pixels are ignored to get just the indent.
* Just setting the reference plane is not enough to reliably catch indents in microscope slides at loads lower than 1961 mN. Also, primary radial cracks are picked up by the profiler as being part of the indent are when it’s just reference planed: Gaussian blur or height cutoff needed?
* For loads 1961 mN and above, how does where you choose your reference plane matter? Tight is an average of -3.27 ± 7.16 % different in area from loose.