Lab 3: Image Formation with Pinholes: **Recheck**

Laboratory Report

Fundamentals of Imaging Science

Professor Vodacek

Introduction

For this lab, we explore the geometric laws of image formation with a pinhole system. Like the previous lab, these laws primarily include the sharpness of the shadow. The sharpness of the shadow can be manipulated by many factors, one of which is pinhole usage. Although pinhole usage is limited, it is often used with radioactive materials as the source.

Methods

To begin, a light source and pinhole cutout were attained. The light source was placed 800mm from the wall. Then a pinhole cutout was placed at varying lengths from the light source. After the pinhole cutout is set, the sharpness of the image is recorded. This process is repeated for three different sizes of pinhole cutouts.

Results

Table 1: Object size w 1: 30mm Pinhole diameter: 3mm

Measurement Set	L_1 mm	L_2 mm	w_2 mm	Sharpness	w_E mm	Delta mm
1	200	600	70	0.5	90	20
1	400	400	30	3	30	0
1	600	200	8	7	20	12

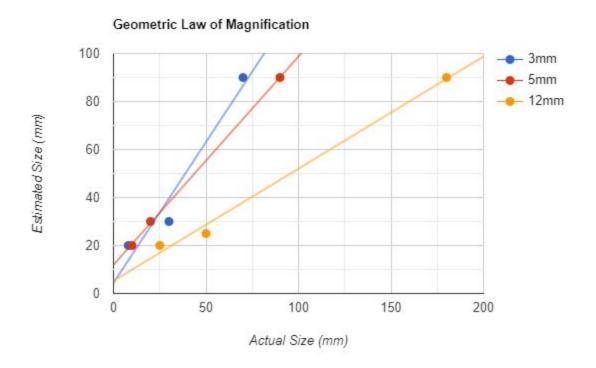
Table 2: Object size w_1: 30mm Pinhole diameter: 5mm

Measurement Set	L_1 mm	L_2 mm	w_2 mm	Sharpness	w_E mm	Delta mm
2	200	600	90	1	90	0
2	400	400	20	5	30	10
2	600	200	10	7	20	10

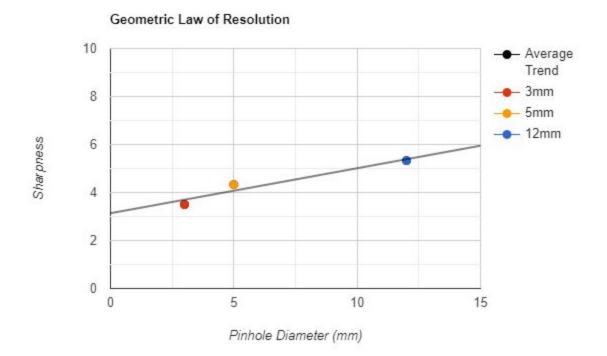
Table 3: Object size w_1: 30mm Pinhole diameter: 12mm

Measurement Set	L_1 mm	L_2 mm	w_2 mm	Sharpness	w_E mm	Delta mm
3	200	600	180	2	90	-90
3	400	400	50	6	30	-20
3	600	200	25	8	20	-5

Discussion



Based on the results attained using the methods, the geometric law of magnification is an accurate law to describe pinhole imaging. The best-case scenario is that the y-intercept is 0, and the slope is 1, which is nearly the case in the results. However, delta must also be as close as possible to 0, which was not the case in the recorded results. Regardless, the graph is close enough to the optimal to prove the acceptance of magnification law.



Based on the results attained using the methods, the geometric law of resolution is an accurate law to describe pinhole image sharpness. The law states that the larger the pinhole, the lower the sharpness. The graph proves this theorem because it shows that the larger the pinhole, the higher the sharpness of the image. These results prove this law.