

Technical Information

NDT/HOLOGRAPHY - SCIENTIFIC PHOTOGRAPHY

HOLOTEST AND SCIENTIA EMULSIONS

In common with all other photographic emulsions, Holotest and Scientia emulsions are characterized by the following four properties: overall speed, contrast, colour sensitivity and resolving power.

SPEED

In scientific photography there is little point in expressing the speed of a photographic emulsion in absolute values. For this reason Scientia emulsions are divided into three classes, class I indicating the highest speed and class III the lowest speed. Generally speaking these classes correspond to the following ASA speeds: class I: 125-32 ASA; class II: 25-12 ASA; class III: 10-6 ASA.

Since it is not possible to indicate the speed of materials intended for holography in ASA values, the number of µJ/cm2 required for making an amplitude hologram, is given in the table.

CONTRAST

The emulsions are also divided into six groups according to their gamma (slope of the straightline portion of the characteristic curve). The curves are plotted by means of the following procedure:

exposure light: tungsten 2,850 ° K

development: in Refinal, 10 minutes at 20 °C (68 °F)

1. low contrast

- gamma 1-1.5

2. high contrast

- gamma 2-3

3. extreme contrast - gamma more than 4

COLOUR SENSITIVITY

Emulsions with a code number ending in 50 are, in the visible part of the spectrum, only sensitive to blue. In other emulsions the sensitivity has been extended to include green (ending in 56), red (ending in 65 and 75).



The maximum sensitivity of holographic emulsions lies around the emission spectrum of the various lasers:

ending in 56 - for argon lasers (5,145 Å)

ending in 75 - for ruby lasers (6,943 Å)

- for He-Ne lasers (6,328 Å)

- also suitable for argon laser.

RESOLVING POWER

The value of the resolving power depends on many factors, including the important one concerned with the method of measurement. The values indicated in the table were calculated on the photograph of a Foucault maximum contrast test chart, illuminated by tungsten light of 2,850 °K. Development: 5 minutes at 20 °C (68 °F) in GP 201.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE DARKROOM ILLUMINATION

Colour sensitivity		Filter	Colour
code numbers ending	g in 50	R 3	red
	56	R 4	dark red
	65 and 75	complete darkness	
Holographic emulsion	ons		
10 F 8 F		R 4	dark red

DEVELOPERS (*)

For fine grain: a standard very fine grain developer (e.g. Atomal)
For medium contrast: a standard fine grain developer (e.g. Refinal or Rodinal)
For high contrast: a standard MQ developer (e.g. Neutol)
For high speed and high contrast: a standard X-ray developer (e.g. G 127)
For holographic emulsions: a universal continuous-tone developer (e.g. G 3 p)

FIXING BATHS

A universal acid fixing bath (e.g. Acidofix powder) or a rapid X-ray fixing bath (e.g. G 321 solution).

WETTING BATH

We recommend immersing the film or plate after the final washing in a solution of 0.1 per cent Agepon wetting agent in water.

^(*) Only the most current developers are stated.

	HOLOTEST				SCIENTIA	
RANGE	8 E 56 HD	8 E 75 HD	10 E 56	10 E 75	23 D 56	34 B 50
SPEED AND SPEED CLASS	25 يىJ/cm²	J/cm ² البر 10	1 µJ/cm ²	0,5 µJ/cm²	1	III
CONTRAST GROUP	3	3	3	3	2	1
RESOLVING POWER	5000 (**)	5000 (**)	3000 (**) 1000	3000 (**)	200	110
Films	•	•	•	•	•	
Plates	•	•	•	•	•	•
A FEW APPLICATIONS						
Photomicrography (optical)			•		•	
Photomicrography (electronic)			•		•	
Holography	•	•	•	•		
Spectrography					•	•

Emulsion thickness: on plates 7 μm on films 5 μm

^(**) These values relate to the holographic resolving power. They have been determined by means of two-beam interference with laserlight.

Acidofix, Agepon, Atomal, Holotest, Neutol, Refinal, Rodinal and Scientia are registered trade marks of Agfa-Gevaert, Antwerp/Leverkusen.

Printed in Belgium

Published by Agfa-Gevaert N.V., B-2510 Mortsel - Belgium.

21.7282 (481)

