
BioField Imager

Tutorial

For information about BioField Imager, Setup, System Requirements, images, analysis and much more see our website this is a live link when you export this document as a pdf (right click)

<http://www.biofieldimaging.com/>

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Overview

Analyse - images you have on your computer

View -the processed image and the data generated by the Colour Frequency analysis

Create a Report - which gives you both qualitative and quantitative data

Save -your image and Colour Frequency Report

Share - the images and reports with clients, co-researchers and friends

Main Window

On opening BioField Imager (BFI) you will see the Main Window. The Control Buttons are on the top Toolbar.

Open a new image:

Starting with your first image, BioField Imager is simple and easy to use - just click the 'File' button on top tool bar. Then click on 'open new image' within the File menu. This will allow you to browse anywhere you wish on your computer. The icons on the left of the window e.g. 'Desktop', 'Computer', 'Network', etc will allow you to browse to find and open any image (photo) you want to process. BFI can open almost any image format including png, tiff, etc. Select an image and click 'OK'.

Open a new image with Drag and Drop:

You can select a new image you want to process and then 'drag and drop' it onto the Main Window of BFI. You will notice that the 'Next' and 'Previous' buttons become active when an image is opened. This functions within a directory where you have multiple images stored. By clicking these buttons, you can quickly go back and forth through all the images within the same folder.

Note for Mac Users : this function is not available when using BFI on Mac

Open an existing 'BFI' (processed) image:

Click the 'File' button on top tool bar.

Then click on 'open new image' within the File menu.

This will allow you to browse anywhere you wish on your computer.

The icons on the left of the window e.g. 'Desktop', 'Computer', 'Network', etc. will allow you to browse to find and open any processed image you want to process. Select an image and click 'OK'.

Analyse an Image:

Once you have selected the image you will see it in the Main Window. You can now process it. Simply click 'Process Image' on the toolbar. BFI will automatically do the processing.

You will quickly see the processed image in the Main Window. In addition, you will see the 'Colour Data Chart' on the right-hand side of the Main Window. (See 'Colour Data Chart' information).

Use Colour Depth Adjustment Feature:

This can be applied to new, unprocessed images only. Click on the 'Image' button on the top tool bar and select 'Adjust Colour Depth'. This opens the 'BFI Colour Control' dialog box.

As well as adjusting the colours prior to analysing the image, you can adjust the Brightness, Contrast and Colour Saturation.

To make adjustments, simply click and drag the slider for each channel as required. To cancel your changes for all channels just click the 'Revert' button. Or you can reset each channel individually by using the reset buttons '0' on the right of each channel. 'If you wish to revert back to the original image i.e. the image before adjusting the channels then click 'Revert' or 'Zero All' and the changes will be cancelled. If you want to exit this function click on 'Save and Close' and the dialog box will close.

To keep your changes, click 'Save and Close'. This will close the dialog box with changes made to image. Adjusting brightness is a big advantage for poorly-defined pictures, or pictures taken in low-light conditions, giving much better definition to the end result.

Save Image:

To save an image just click 'File' in the Toolbar. This gives you a choice where to save the image.

There are two ways to save an image:

'Save Image' or

'Save Image As'.

'Save Image' allows you to save your work anywhere on your computer as a .bmp. You can type in the file name as you would when normally saving a file. 'Save Image As' allows you to save your work anywhere on your computer as a bitmap (.bmp) or as a .jpeg/.jpg

Print Image:

To print an image just click 'File' in the Toolbar and select 'Print Image'.

Type Notes in BioField Report:

Select 'Add Notes to Report' on top tool bar. A Text Editor will appear. Type in your notes. You can type before and/or after you have processed your image. Click 'Keep and Close' to keep notes. Click 'Clear All' if you want to discard what you have typed. Or click 'Cancel' to close the Editor without saving. If you choose to keep the notes you have typed, they will appear on Page 2 (and consequent pages if you have typed more than one page), in the BioField Report.

Generate a BioField Report:

Click on 'Generate the BIOFIELD REPORT' on the toolbar. The BFI program automatically generates a Report for the image seen in the Main Window.

About the Biofield Report:

The BIOFIELD REPORT comprises:

- unprocessed image
- processed image
- Colour Data Chart
- sections containing both the original unprocessed image and the processed image together with any notes you have typed

Save Biofield Report:

This report can be saved as a pdf and/or printed. Right click on the Report for these options

Print Biofield Report:

To print the Report just right click on it, and choose option to print.

Email Biofield Report:

Once saved you can email the Biofield Report.

Colour Data Chart:

The Colour Data Chart shows the amount of each colour which the whole of the processed image contains as detected and analysed by the computer. Researchers find this quantitative data very useful in their experiments as they have a record of how the light changes before, during, and after interventions, such as energising or healing.

Image Data:

Data is produced by the BFI program and is displayed below the Colour Data Chart. This data includes, image type, dominant colour, time and date it was last accessed and more...

Zoom function:

To use the 'zoom' function move the slider, or click on the arrows to the left and right, on the ZOOM control on the toolbar. This function allows you to enlarge or minimise your image for ease of viewing or if you want to zoom in on a particular area of your image. Please note that this function is for ease of viewing only.

About BioField Imager:

For more information about BioField Imager on our website, click 'About BFI' on top tool bar. You could export this document as a pdf (right mouse click) and click on these links when they become active.

<http://www.biofieldimaging.com/>

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/BioFieldImager>

Twitter <https://mobile.twitter.com/BioFieldImager>

YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/user/ResolutionsResearch>

Blog <http://biofieldimaging.blogspot.co.uk/>

How to take great photos and images for processing:

For taking photos and processing them you need a:

- Computer
- Camera
- Resolutions' Imaging Program

For more information see 'System Requirements' and 'Suitable Cameras' on our Products Page on www.biofieldimaging.com <http://www.biofieldimaging.com/>

BFI processes photos from your still camera or mobile phone as well as images you have on your computer including 'snapshots' from your video camera, webcam or mobile phone.

For best results, it is important that you get good quality photos to process through your imaging software. The simplest way to get started is to use a still digital camera or mobile phone camera and to use flash. This provides a portable and convenient way to take images.

Mobile phone cameras:

Mobile phone cameras are improving all the time and can produce good images to process. We recommend that you save your images as the largest file possible, this way you will have higher resolution images and more information for BFI to process.

Still cameras:

All still cameras are suitable. The higher the resolution of the photo, the more information is contained in the image. This will give you more information when the image is processed through BFI.

Still digital camera settings:

- set on 'flash'
- disable the auto-correct settings
- set on highest megapixel setting
- make a note of zoom distance

Images or snapshots captured from video footage taken with your video camera, webcam or mobile phone can be processed through the program.

Getting the lighting right:

Try to get the light spread as evenly as possible over the person, animal or object you are photographing. This will give you better results. For example, avoid strong sunlight coming in through a window which falls upon one half of the subject and leaves the other half in shadow. This will not give a really, good photo for processing. The simplest way is to use a camera with flash. The flash acts as an in-built light source for lighting the subject. Just make sure that the light is distributed evenly over the subject, when possible. The flash should be the brightest light in the room. If you are taking a photo of a person for a 'health' scan, then try to stand about 5 to 6 feet away. This will give you better lighting than standing too close which may result in a very bright photo which does not show so many colours or patterns after processing.

Advise for Advanced Users and Researchers:

A tripod/level surface is best as:

- it ensures you get a steady, sharp picture - holding the camera in an unsteady hand may result in a less than sharp picture.
- you can always place the tripod in the same place when taking photos - by measuring its position or putting a mark on the floor/table/platform
- Flash is very convenient as it is the digital camera's own in-built light source.
- Where you set the tripod up will depend on what you are scanning. For photographing people, we recommend about six feet (2 metres) away if you have the room to do this. For close-up work, you can use the zoom or set-up closer to the subject. You can also get a mini tripod to use with your mobile phone.

Your imaging program processes the millions of pixels which make up an image. The lighting is important. Try to get the light spread as evenly as possible over the person, animal or object you are photographing. This will give you better results. For example, avoid strong sunlight coming in through a window which falls upon one half of the subject and leaves the other half in shadow. This will not give a good photo.

For the more serious researcher who would like to take a series of shots to compare, say, 'before' and 'after' an intervention will need to standardise the conditions where possible. For example, if taking photos indoors you can control the lighting, position of subject, position of camera and camera settings each time. Have a look at our website www.biofieldimaging.com <<http://www.biofieldimaging.com/>>. You will find lots of detailed advice on standardising conditions for comparison scans. You will also be able to see how some researchers use the imaging software for looking at photos taken 'in the field' - i.e. in situations and places where it may be impossible to control the conditions. For example, if you are working outdoors or if you are doing paranormal research.

Colour Depth Adjustments:

We have found that if the lighting set up is as advised (see our website www.biofieldimaging.com <<http://www.biofieldimaging.com/>>) there is generally no need to change these channels but you may want to make adjustments if you, for example, want to accentuate a particular colour when analysing certain subjects e.g. water or crystals. You may also choose to attenuate one colour while accentuating another. Brightness adjusts the light and dark (blackness) of an image whereas Contrast affects the luminance overall. Saturation is the 'colourfulness' of the image. By reducing the saturation too much, the image would lose its colour and become grey. In addition, by altering the contrast and brightness certain areas of the scan may be highlighted and make them more visible. Saturation (colour depth) can also be fine-tuned. Changing the saturation makes the colours in an image more vibrant.

Colour Data Chart:

The Colour Data Chart shows the amount of each colour which the whole of the processed image contains - as detected and analysed by the computer.

Researchers find this quantitative data very useful in their experiments as they have a record of how the light changes before, during, and after interventions, such as energising or healing.

This data is useful for those researchers who want to keep detailed records of their research.