Graph relating to intensity distribution for diffraction gratings referenced as "Diffr. Gratings"

Contributors

Fuller, Watson, 1935-

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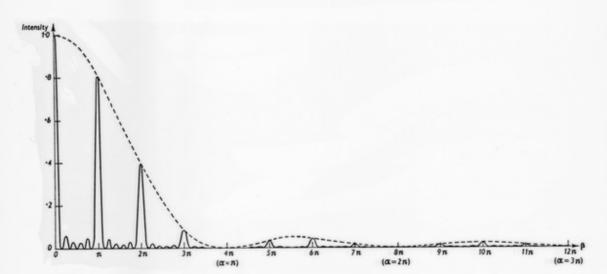
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when a=b the missing orders spectra are absent from the e elements have equal width. ders and every third order is every fourth order is seen to ing if the disturbances from hase when disturbances from e. (See also § 11-10.)

equal to $2\pi d(\sin \theta - \sin D/\lambda)$. n correspond respectively to the ruled portions simply as gratings consist of rulings on gratings with blaze angles is ne energy is concentrated is into one or two orders. The ike an appreciable difference nce) term. (This will be true grating elements since these the dispersion and resolving ies of such gratings were first intensities of the spectra of be changed since it gives the he positions of the principal and more easily examined. a transmission or reflection ilvered if a reflection grating ofer consisted of apertures is now possible to construct s of these maxima will be gives the resultant of N such en the resultant disturbances racted into orders other than ion of the energy falls in the ifferently from a single slit s and is characteristic of the s associated with the intereach element of the grating. between disturbances from the separate elements, pro- is characteristic of each It would obviously be an



Intensity distribution for grating with six wide slits $(a=\frac{1}{3}b)$.

