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

Contributors

Fuller, Watson, 1935-

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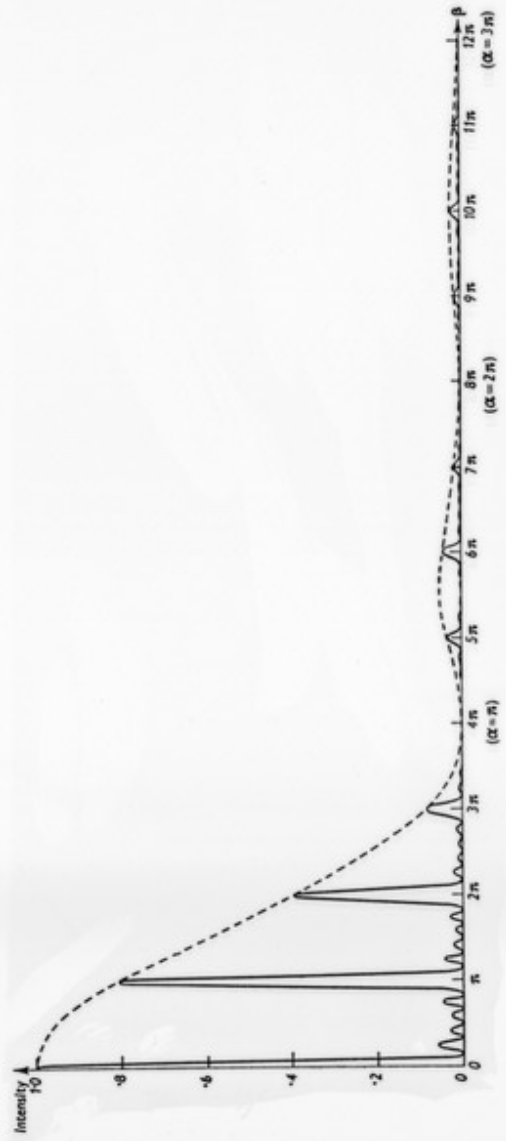
when $a=b$ the missing orders
spectra are absent from the
e elements have equal width.
ders and every third order is
every fourth order is seen to
ing if the disturbances from
hase when disturbances from
e. (See also § 11–10.)

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

of a grating is given by



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