$$\frac{\alpha f_z}{\alpha f_z} > \frac{\lambda f_z}{\lambda f_z} = \sin(x) \sim \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{\alpha f_z}{\eta} > \frac{\lambda f_z}{\eta} = \sin(x) \sim \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{\eta} = \cos(x) \approx \cot(x)$$

n: ordre (pour notre spectro
$$n=1$$
)

Chaque λ denne un rect de largeur afz/f , our la coméra et la position du rect est donnée par $n\lambda fz/f$.

Le sine affecte seulement l'amplitule (intensité)

U, (y) = rect $(\frac{b}{b})$
 $U_z(y) = f \left\{ rect(\frac{y}{b}) \right\} \left(\frac{y}{\lambda f_1} \right) \propto sine(\frac{bb}{\lambda f_1})$
 $U_3(y) = F \left\{ sine(\frac{bb}{\lambda f_1}) \right\} \left(\frac{y}{\lambda f_2} \right) \propto rect(\frac{bf_1}{bf_2})$
 $U_3(x,y) \propto rect(\frac{bf_1}{bf_2}) \approx rect(\frac{f_1}{af_2}(x-n\lambda f_2)) sine(n-g\Lambda) \approx rect(\frac{f_2}{af_2}(x-n\lambda f_2)) sine(n-g\Lambda) sine(n-g\Lambda$

 $V_3(x) \propto \text{rect}\left(\frac{\chi f_i}{af_3}\right) * \left(\text{comb}\left(\frac{\chi \Lambda}{\lambda f_2}\right) \text{sinc}\left(\left(\frac{\chi}{\lambda f_2} - \frac{\beta}{2\pi i}\right)\Lambda\right)\right)$

 $\propto \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\chi f_i}{\alpha f_i}\right) * \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(\chi - n\lambda f_z\right) \operatorname{Shc}\left(n - \frac{\beta \Lambda}{2\pi i}\right)$

 $U_3(x) \propto \frac{2}{n=-\infty} \operatorname{rec} \left(\frac{f_1}{af_2}\left(2-\frac{n\lambda f_2}{\lambda}\right)\right) \operatorname{Sinc}\left(n-\frac{B\Lambda}{2\pi}\right)$

 $\propto \arctan\left(\frac{\chi f_1}{a f_2}\right) * \left(\frac{2}{n - \infty} \delta\left(\chi - \frac{n \lambda f_2}{\Lambda}\right) \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\chi \Lambda}{\lambda f_2} - \frac{\beta \Lambda}{2\pi I}\right)\right)$

Article sur moodle (équation (51) à (53))

$$\Theta_{\theta} = ton \Gamma(h) \Rightarrow h = d ton \Theta , \theta : angle de blaze$$

$$h = \frac{n_{\theta} \lambda_{\theta}}{2}$$

$$\beta \chi = \frac{2\pi n_{\theta} \lambda_{\theta} \chi}{\lambda d} = \frac{4\pi h \chi}{\lambda d} = \frac{4\pi h \chi}{\lambda d} = \frac{4\pi h \chi}{\lambda d}$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} = \frac{4\pi ton \Theta}{\lambda}$$
Superposition ordre 1 rayse et ordre 2 maure
$$\lambda_{1} = 400 \text{ nm}, \lambda_{2} = 700 \text{ nm}$$
On veut Eviler
$$2\lambda_{1} f_{2} - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{2} f_{3} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{3} f_{4} = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{4} f_{4}$$

$$2\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2} 7 \frac{\Lambda}{f_{1}}$$

$$100 \cdot 10^{-9} 7 \frac{\Lambda}{f_{1}}$$

$$= 7 \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{10^{3} \text{ m}}{f_{1}}$$

Résolution:
$$\frac{\lambda_{z}f_{z}}{\Lambda} - \frac{\lambda_{z}f_{z}}{\Lambda} > \frac{af_{z}}{f_{z}}$$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_{\lambda} > a\Lambda$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_{\lambda} > a\Lambda$

largeur ordre 1: $L = \frac{\lambda_{z}f_{z}}{\Lambda} - \frac{\lambda_{z}f_{z}}{\Lambda} + \frac{af_{z}}{f_{z}}$
 $L = \frac{f_{z}}{\Lambda} \cdot 300 \text{ nm} + \frac{af_{z}}{f_{z}} < L \text{ carnéra}$
 $L = \frac{f_{z}}{\Lambda} \cdot 300 \text{ nm} + \frac{af_{z}}{f_{z}} < \frac{h}{h} < \frac{h}{h} < \frac{h}{h}$
 $L = \frac{f_{z}}{\Lambda} \cdot 300 \text{ nm} + \frac{af_{z}}{f_{z}} < \frac{h}{h} < \frac{h}{$

Position du centre du grectre (ordre 1)

$$\overline{\chi} = \left(\frac{\lambda_2 f_2}{\Lambda} + \frac{\lambda_1 f_2}{\Lambda}\right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\overline{z} = 30 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 600 \cdot 10^{3} \cdot 1100 \cdot 10^{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bar{x} = 9.9$$
 mm Distance entre le centre du spectre ordre 1 et le centre de l'axe optique.