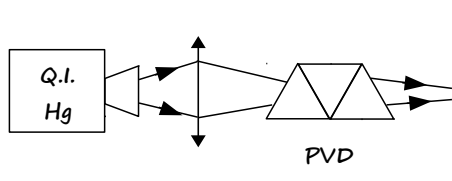


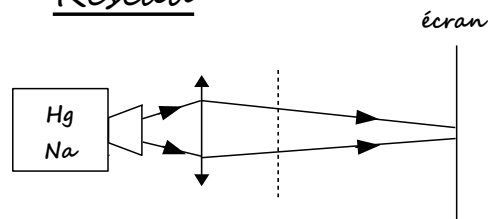
MPO9 Spectrométrie Optique

I Introduction



→ Continu
→ Raies

II Spectromètre à Réseau



$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\Delta a}{a} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = \pm \\ \lambda_2 = \pm \end{array} \right.$$

$$\delta\lambda = \pm$$

$$R = \frac{\lambda_{\text{moy}}}{\delta\lambda} \rightarrow R >$$

III Spectromètre Interférentiel

Doublet du Na

$$\lambda_{\text{moyen}} = \pm \text{ nm}$$

$$\delta\lambda = \frac{(\lambda_{\text{moy}})^2}{2\delta e}$$

$$\frac{\Delta(\delta\lambda)}{\delta\lambda} = \frac{\Delta(\delta e)}{\delta e}$$

$$\delta\lambda = \pm \text{ nm}$$

$$R > \frac{\lambda_{\text{moy}}}{\Delta\lambda} =$$

Mesure du blanc par TF

$$I(\delta) + \int \frac{B(\sigma)}{2} e^{2i\pi\sigma\delta} d\sigma + CC$$

→ Oscilloscope + F.I.

IV Mesure de Rydberg

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta R_H}{R_H} = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \Rightarrow R_H = \pm$$