

# Aula-5

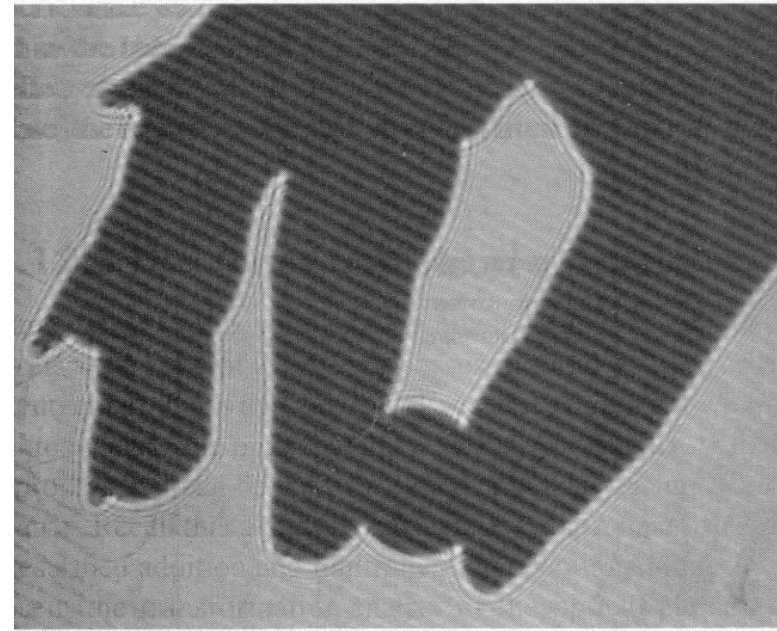
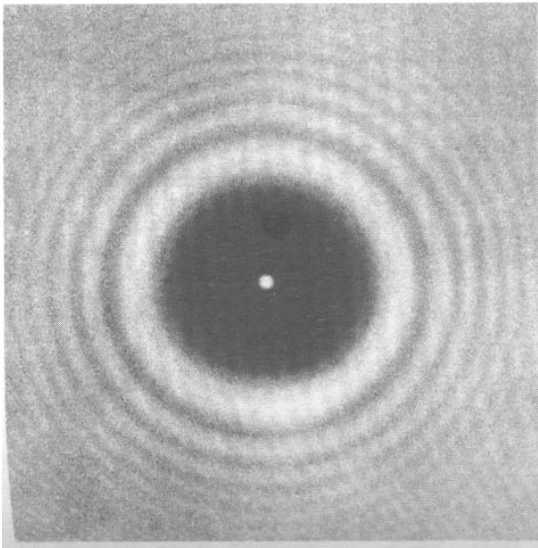
## Difração - I

- Difração por uma fenda
- Fasores

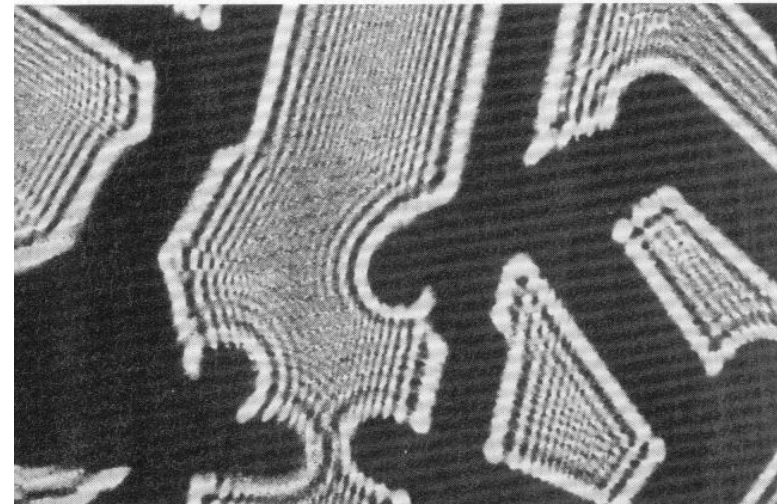
# Difração: Desvio da propagação retilínea da luz

Trata-se de um efeito característico de fenômenos ondulatórios, que ocorre sempre que parte de uma frente de onda (sonora, de matéria, ou eletromagnética) é obstruída.

## Fresnel (1819)



(a)



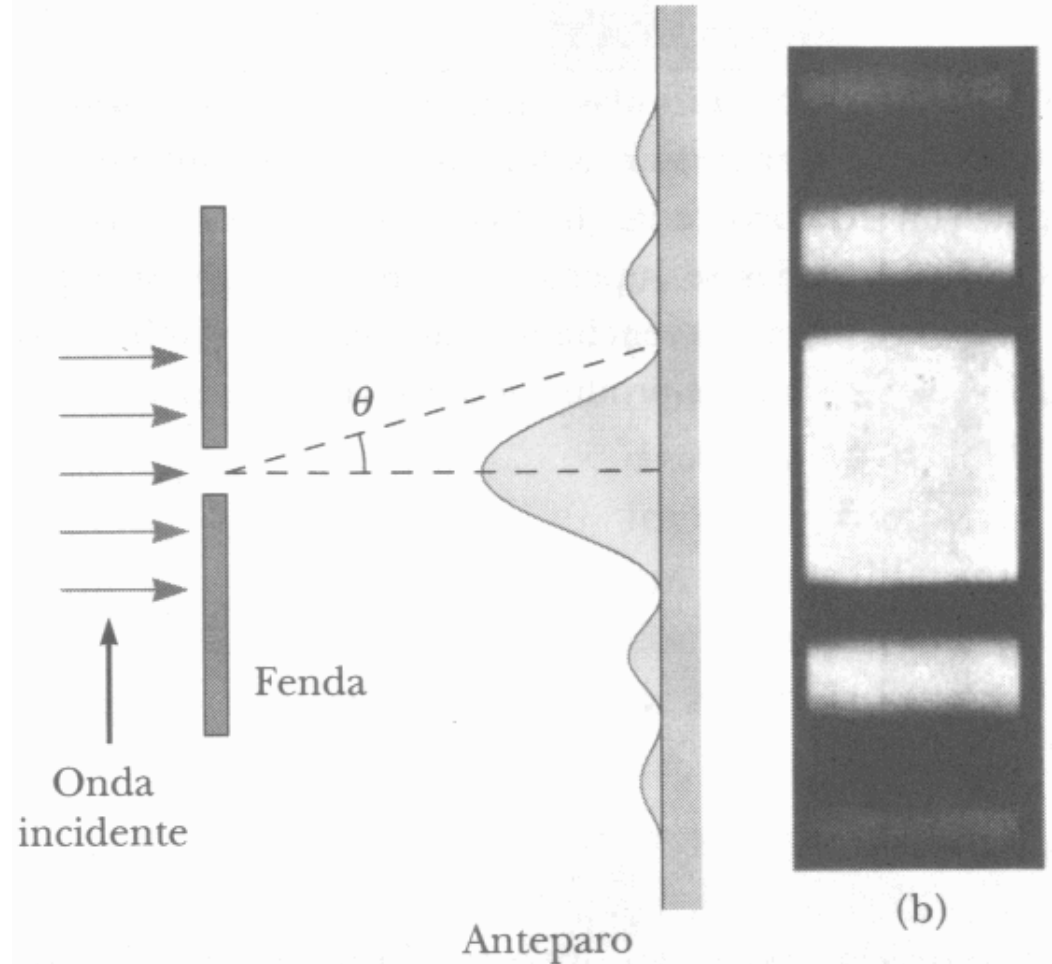
# Difração por uma fenda

Em um anteparo, obtemos um padrão de difração

Franjas escuras ocorrem para:

$$\text{sen } \theta = m \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

$a$  : largura da fenda



# Determinação da Posição dos Máximos e Mínimos

Supondo:  $D \gg a$

A diferença de caminho óptico é:

$$\delta = \frac{a}{2} \sin \theta$$

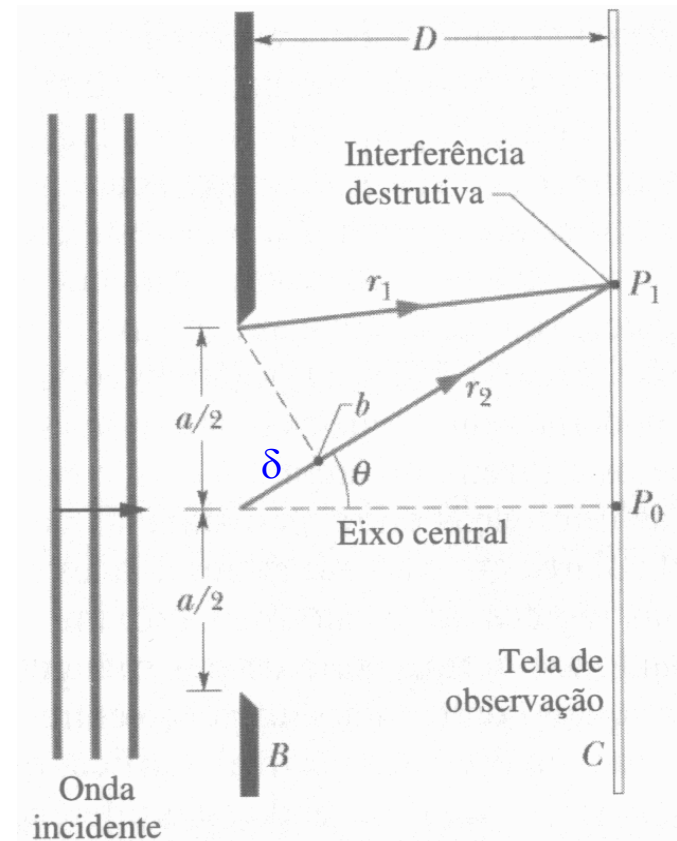
No anteparo as ondas devem estar fora de fase para formação da **primeira franja escura**:

$$\delta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

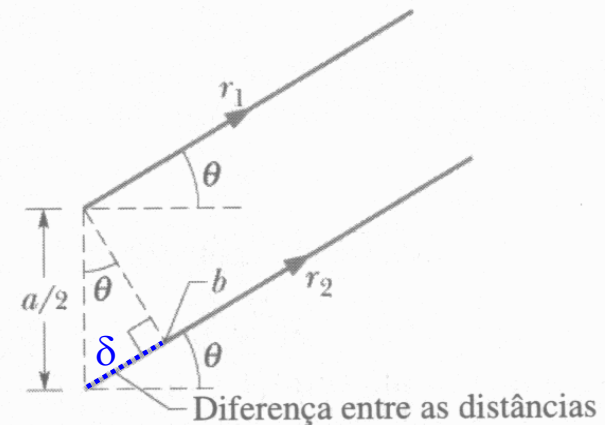


$$\lambda = a \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$



(a)



A condição que determina a segunda franja escura é encontrada dividindo a fenda em 4 partes :

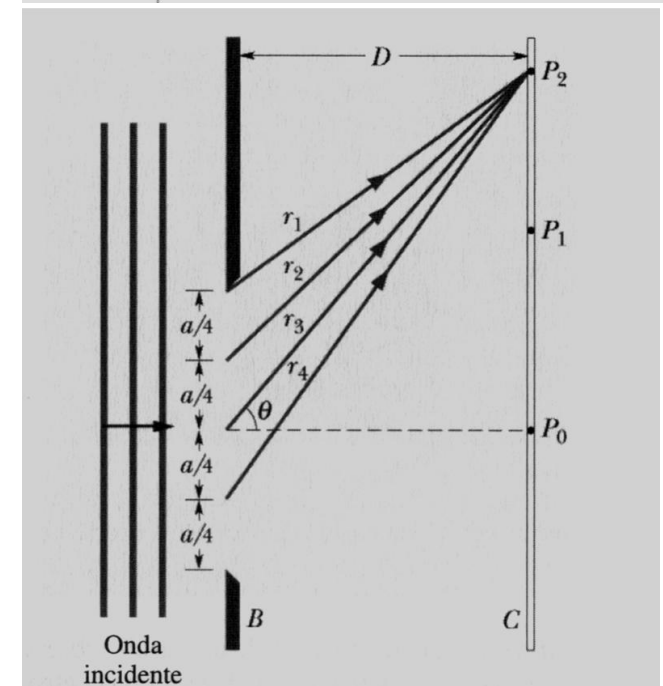
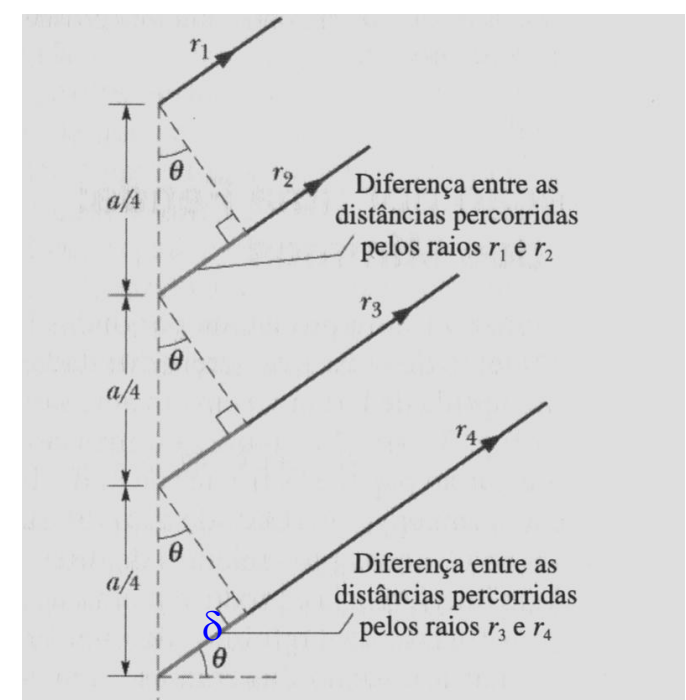
$$\delta = \frac{a}{4} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

Teremos um mínimo quando:

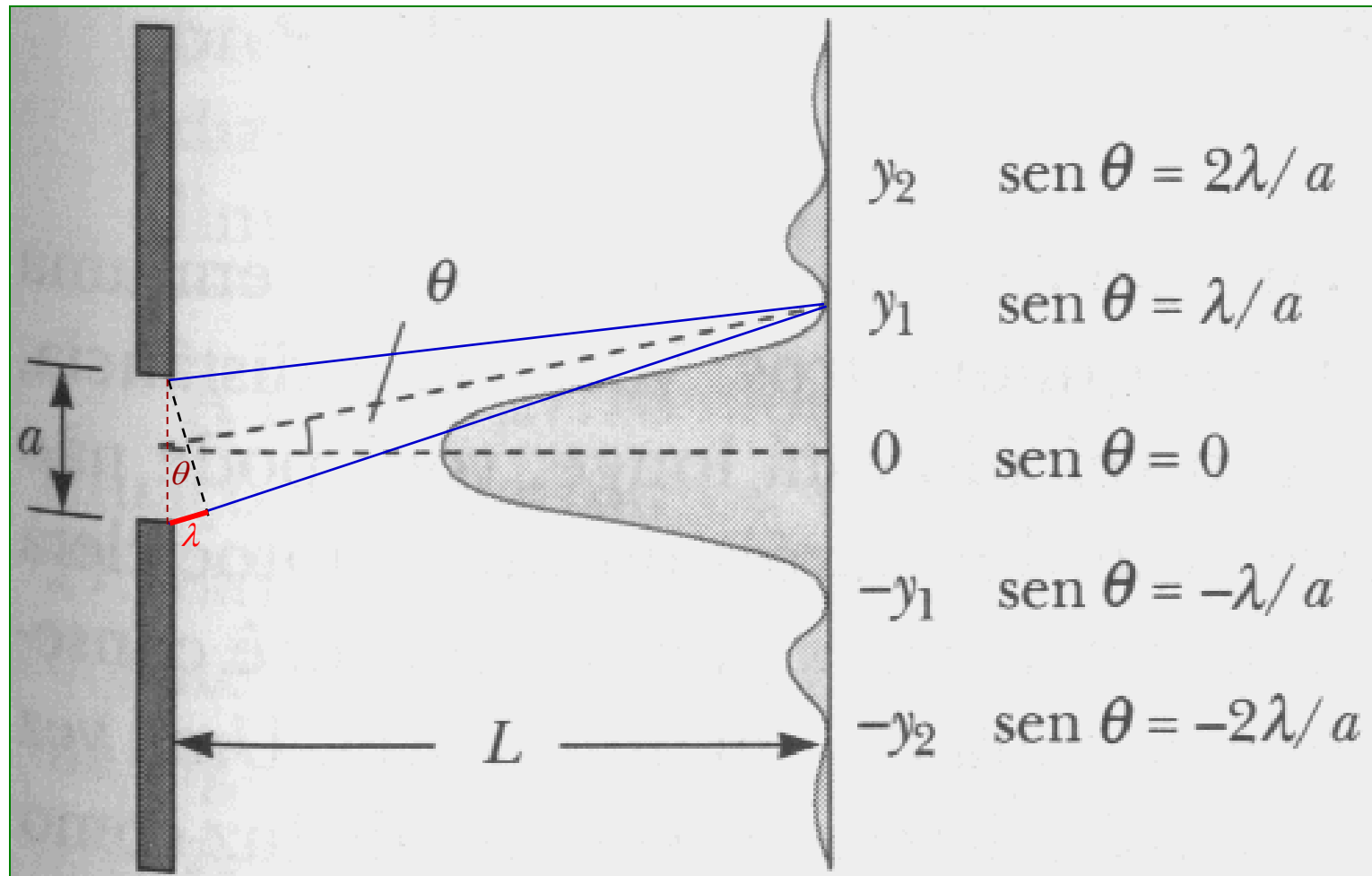
$$\operatorname{sen} \theta = 2 \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

Assim, para todos os mínimos :

$$\operatorname{sen} \theta = m \frac{\lambda}{a} ; m = 1, 2, \dots$$

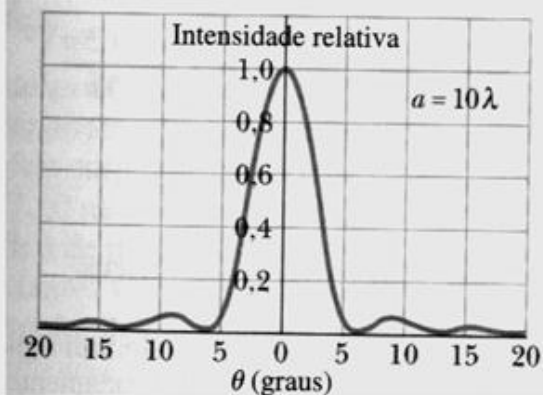
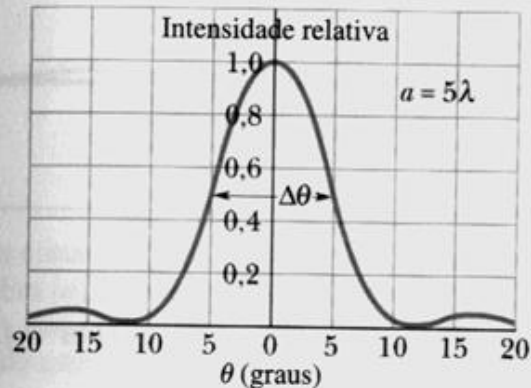
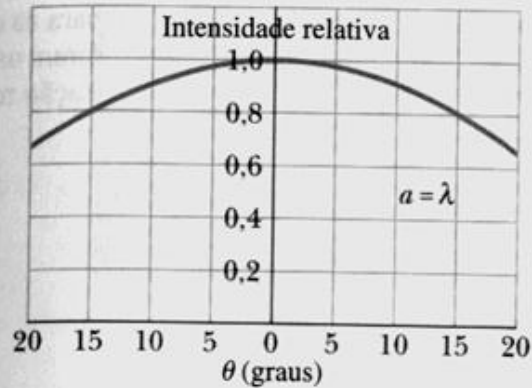


A posição dos mínimos é dada pela condição de que a diferença de percurso entre o raio superior e o inferior seja múltiplo de  $\lambda$  :  $a \operatorname{sen} \theta = m \lambda$  ;  $m = 1, 2, \dots$





Observe que aumentando a largura da fenda, diminui a largura do máximo central:



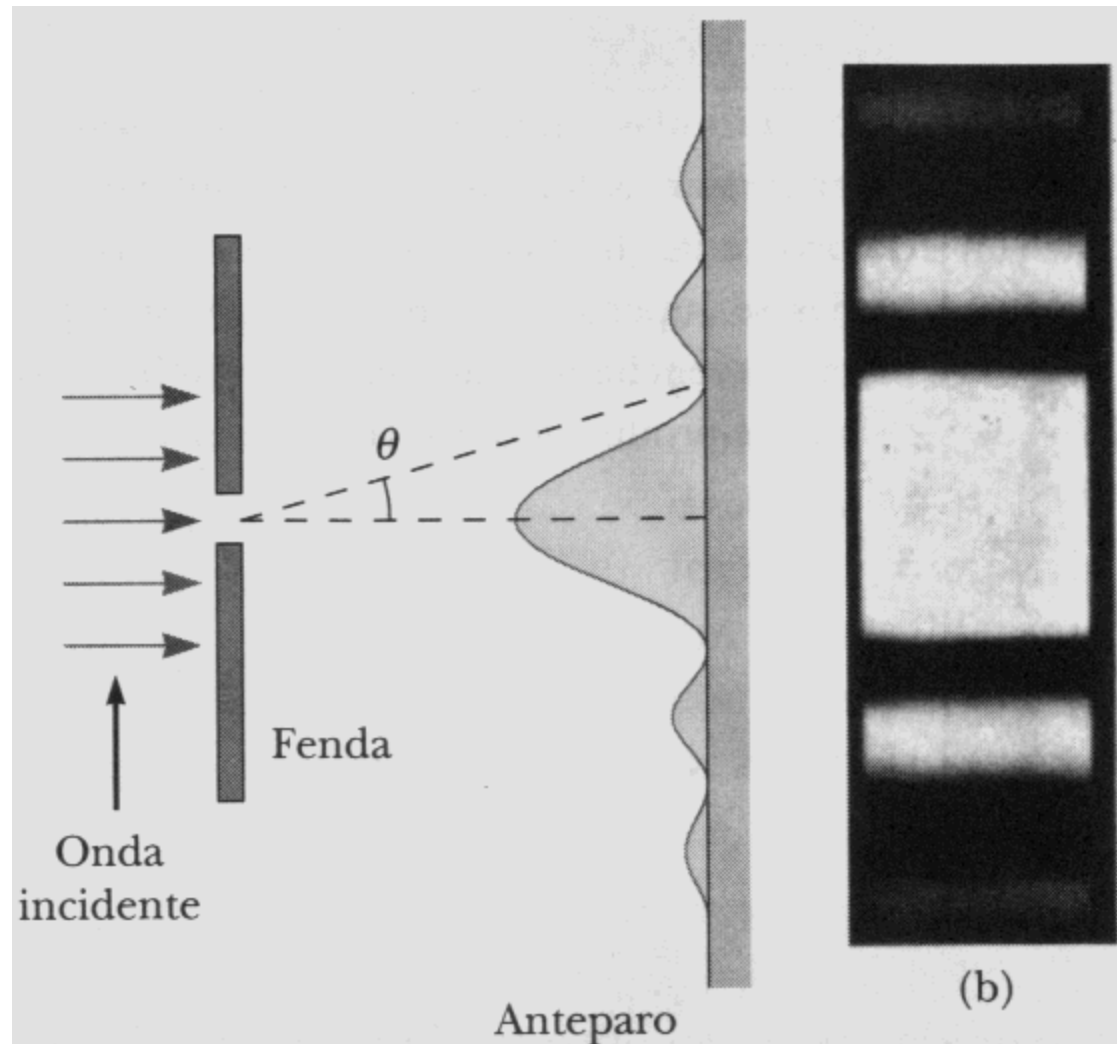
# Determinação da Intensidade

Verificaremos que:

$$I(\theta) = I_m \left( \frac{\text{sen } \beta / 2}{\beta / 2} \right)^2$$

onde

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta = \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \text{sen } \theta$$



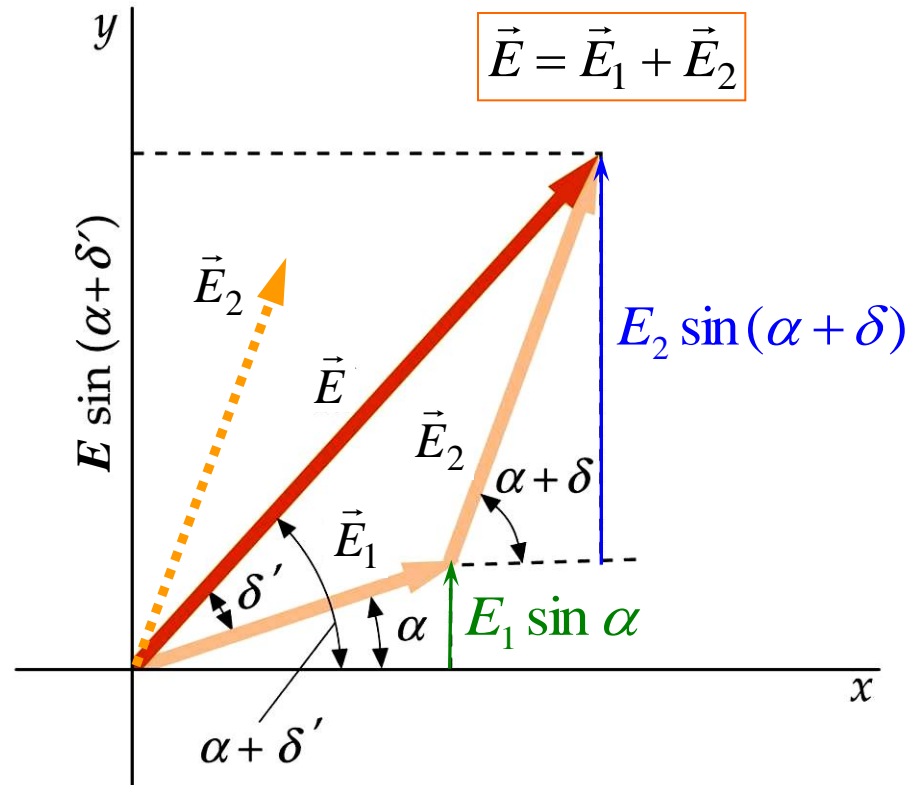
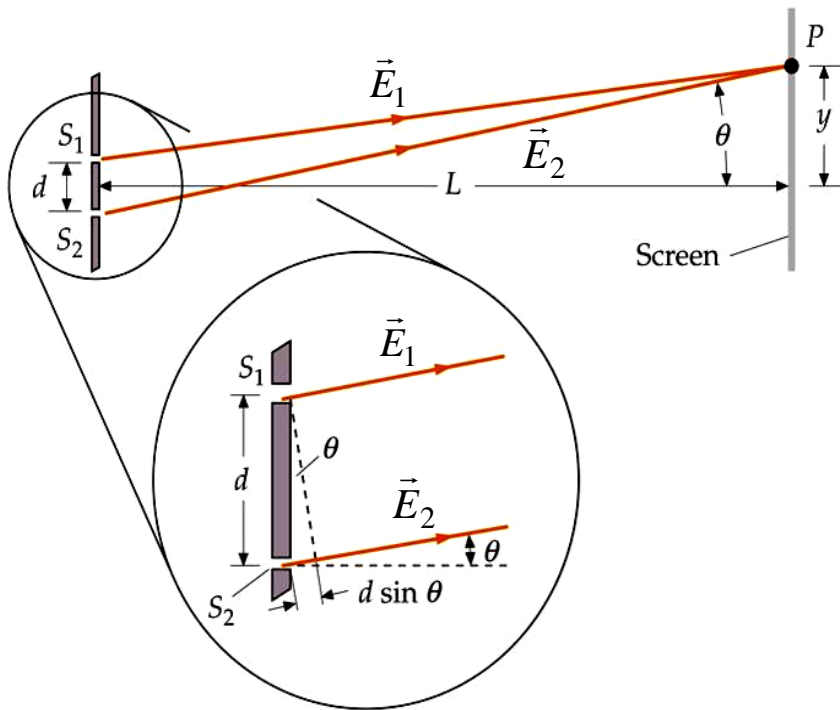


# Fasores

Aqui:  $\delta = \phi$   
Diferença de fase

$$E_1(t) = E_1 \sin(\omega t) = E_1 \sin(\alpha)$$

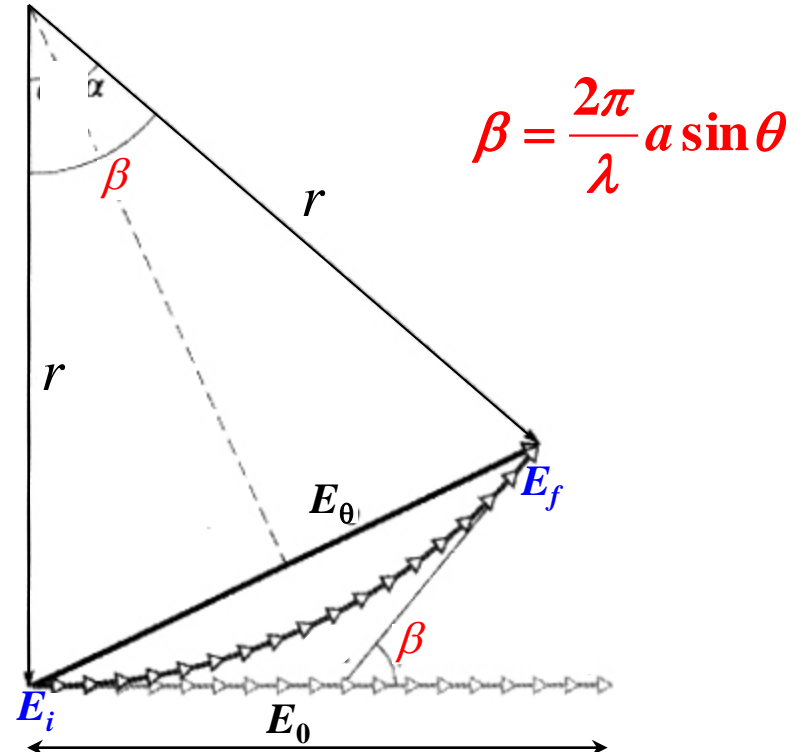
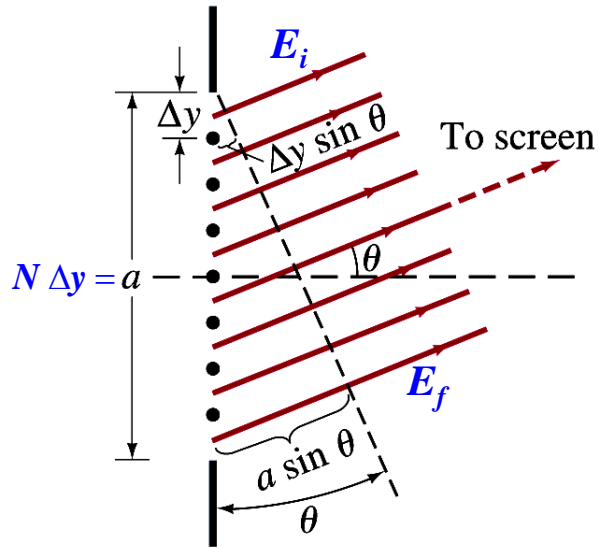
$$E_2(t) = E_2 \sin(\omega t + \delta) = E_2 \sin(\alpha + \delta)$$



$$\Delta\phi = k(d \sin \theta) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(d \sin \theta)$$

(diferença de fase)

# Intensidade da Onda Difrata



$$E_1(t) = E_1 \sin(\omega t) = E_1 \sin(\alpha)$$

$$E_2(t) = E_2 \sin(\omega t + \delta) = E_2 \sin(\alpha + \delta)$$

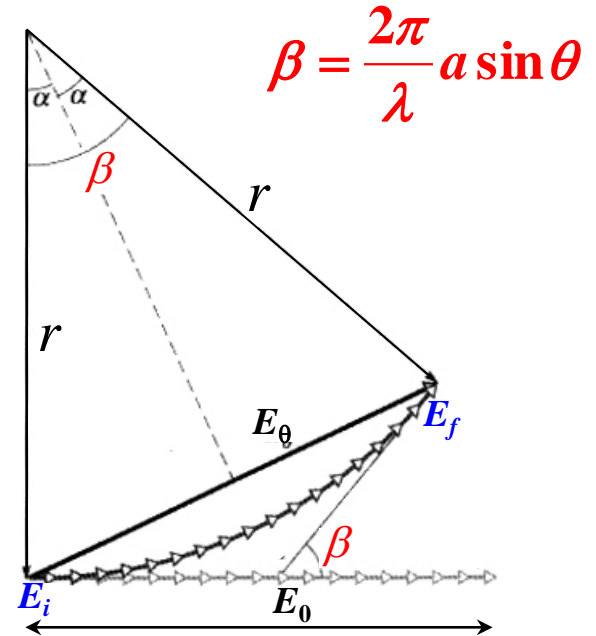
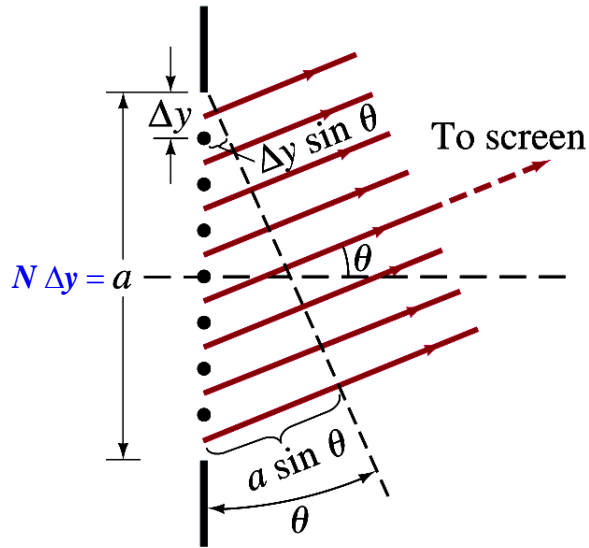
$$E_3(t) = E_3 \sin(\omega t + 2\delta) = E_3 \sin(\alpha + 2\delta)$$

⋮

$$E_n(t) = E_n \sin(\omega t + (n-1)\delta) = E_n \sin(\alpha + (n-1)\delta)$$

$$\beta = n\delta$$

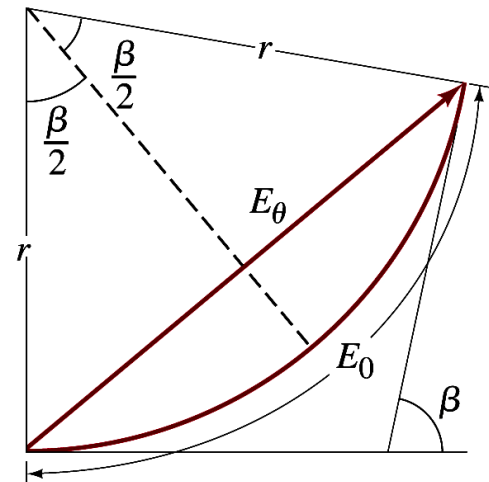
# Intensidade da Onda Difrata



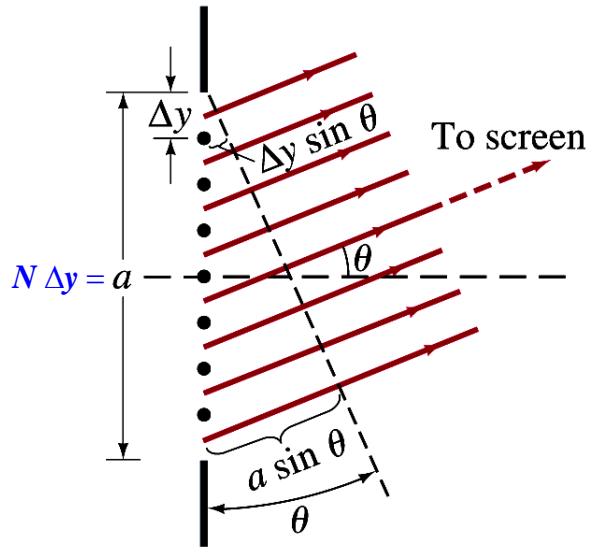
$$E_\theta / 2 = r \sin(\beta / 2)$$

$$\beta = E_0 / r ; \quad r = E_0 / \beta$$

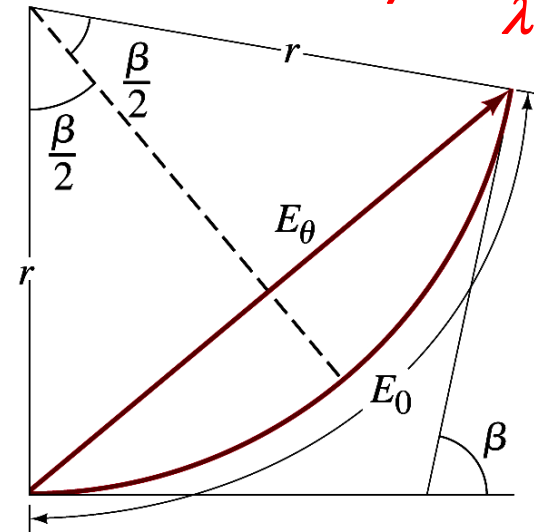
$$E_\theta = \frac{E_0}{\beta / 2} \sin(\beta / 2)$$



# Intensidade da Onda Difrata



$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \sin \theta$$



$$E_\theta / 2 = r \sin(\beta / 2)$$

$$\frac{I(\theta)}{I_0} = \frac{E_\theta^2}{E_0^2} \rightarrow I(\theta) = I_0 \left( \frac{\sin(\beta / 2)}{(\beta / 2)} \right)^2$$

$$\beta = E_0 / r ; \quad r = E_0 / \beta$$

$$E_\theta = \frac{E_0}{\beta / 2} \sin(\beta / 2)$$

Mínimos:  $\frac{\beta}{2} = \pm m \pi \leftrightarrow a \sin \theta = \pm m \lambda ; m = 1, 2, \dots$   
 Máximos:  $\frac{\beta}{2} \approx \pm (m + \frac{1}{2}) \pi \leftrightarrow a \sin \theta \approx \pm (m + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda$

# Difração por uma fenda e Fasores

