

Aula-5

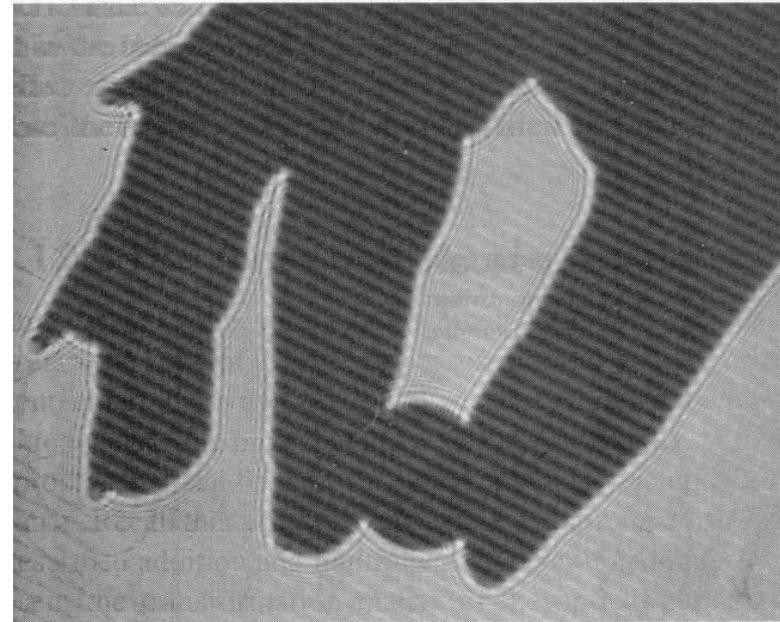
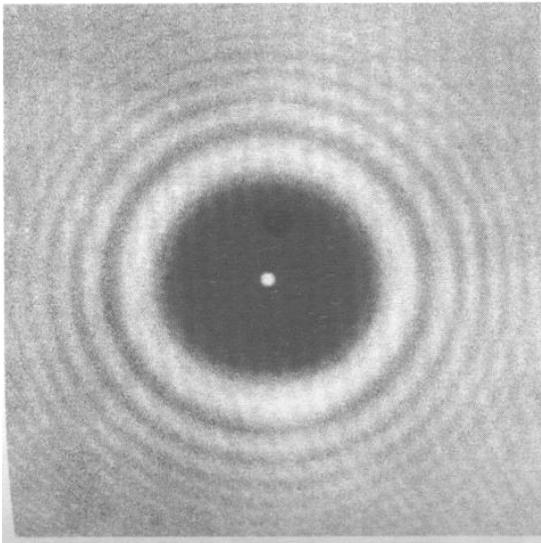
Difração - I

- Difração por uma fenda
- Fasores

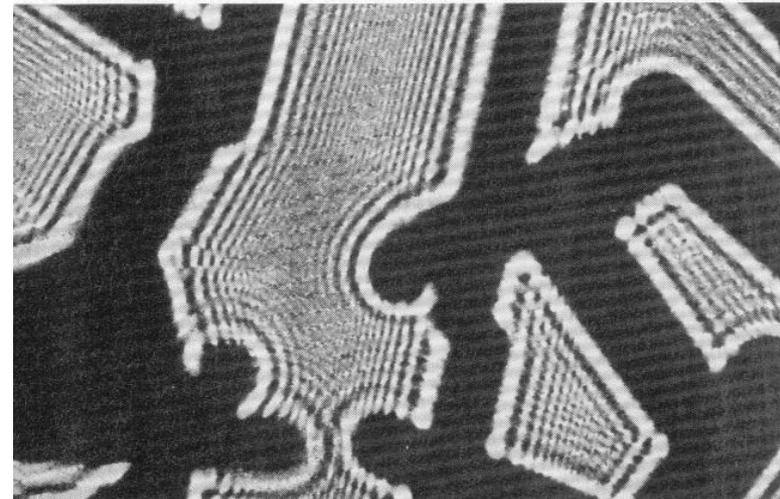
Difração: Desvio da propagação retilínea da luz

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)



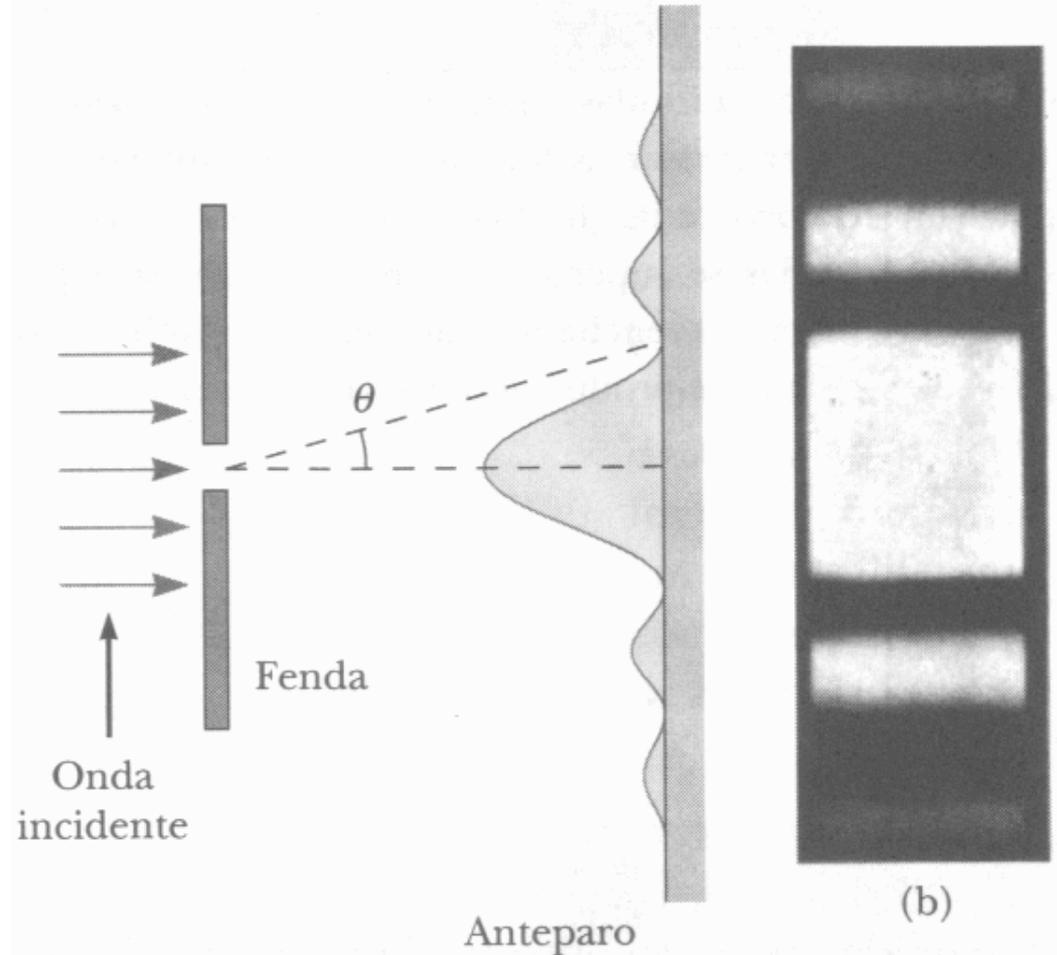
Difração por uma fenda

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:

$$\delta = \frac{a}{2} \text{sen } \theta$$

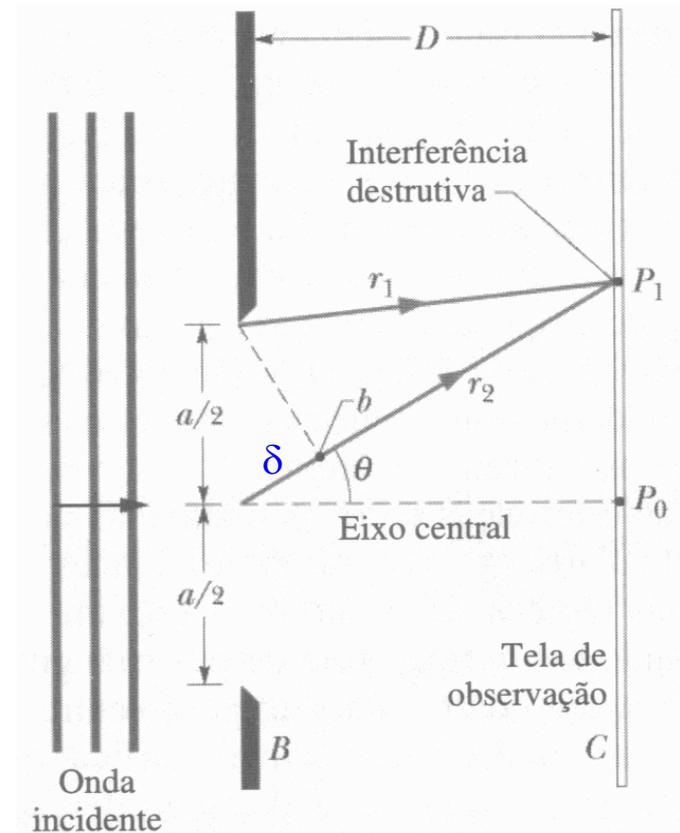
No anteparo as ondas devem estar fora de fase para formação da primeira franja escura:

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

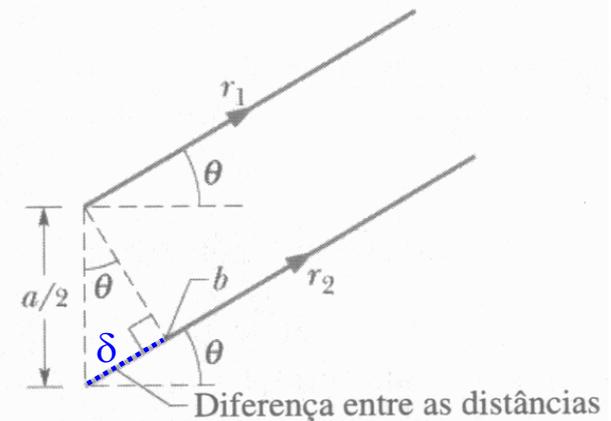


$$\lambda = a \text{sen } \theta$$

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



(a)



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

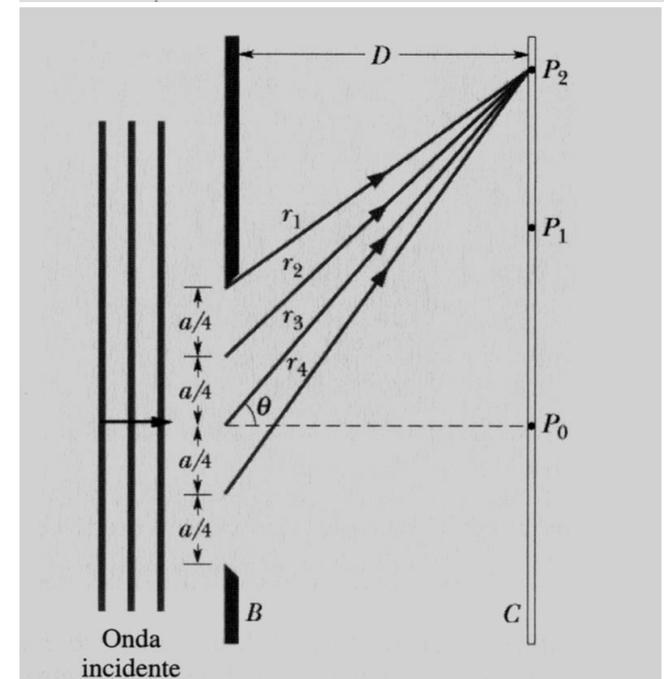
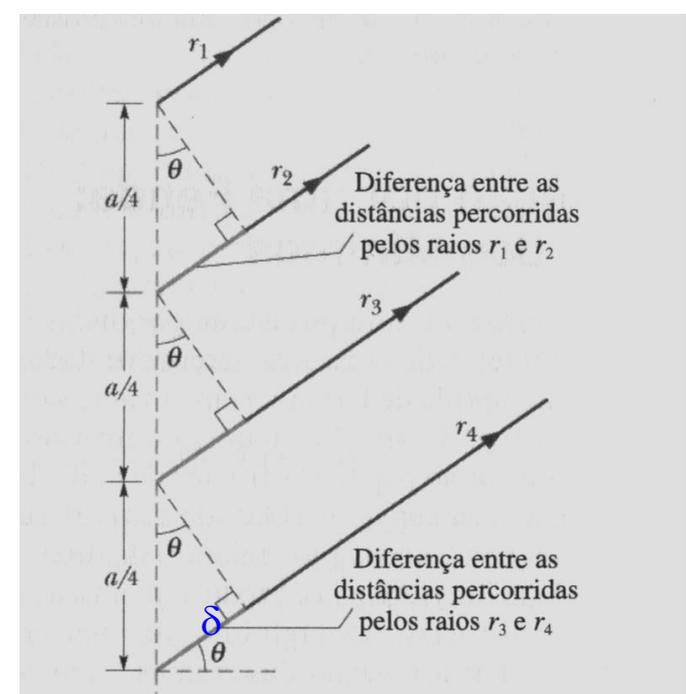
$$\delta = \frac{a}{4} \text{sen} \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

Teremos um mínimo quando:

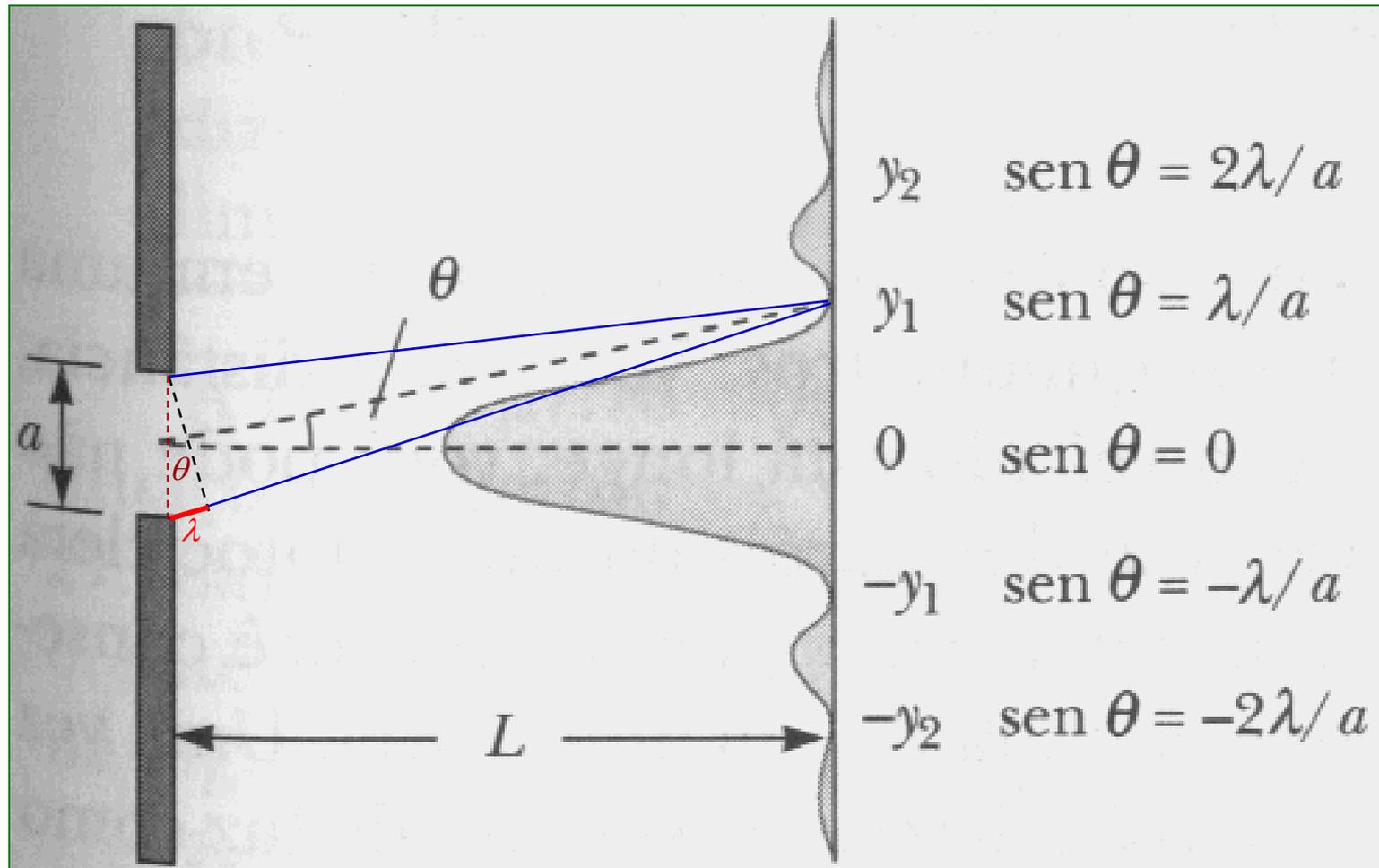
$$\text{sen} \theta = 2 \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

Assim, para todos os mínimos :

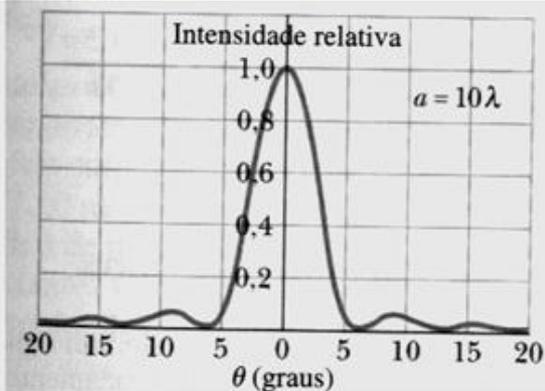
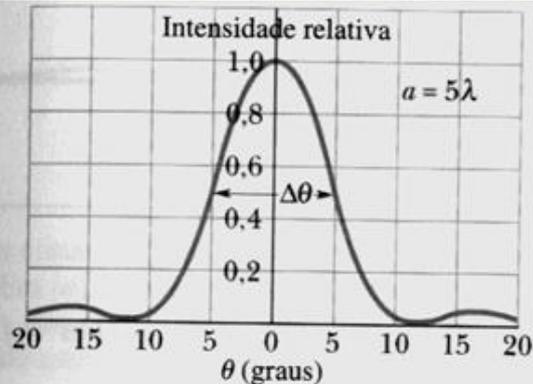
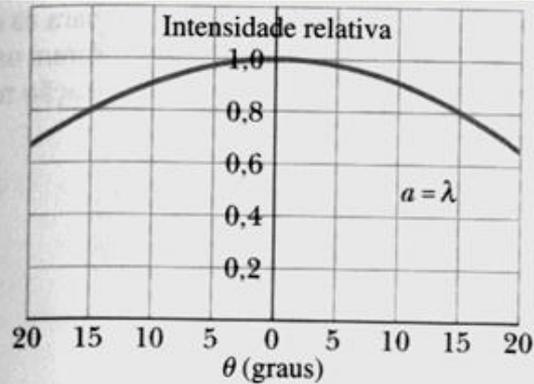
$$\text{sen} \theta = m \frac{\lambda}{a} ; m = 1, 2, \dots$$



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



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



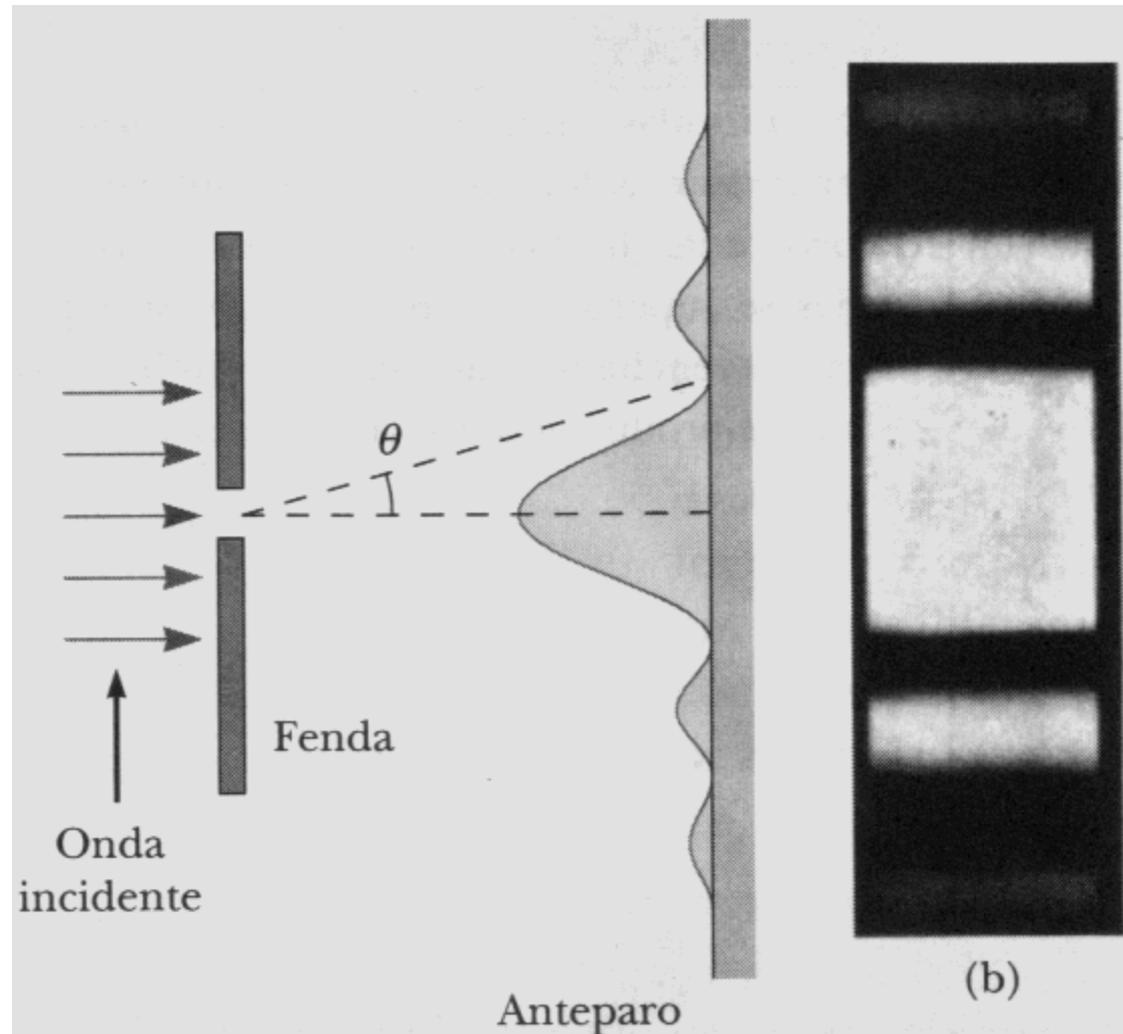
Determinação da Intensidade

Verificaremos que:

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

onde

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

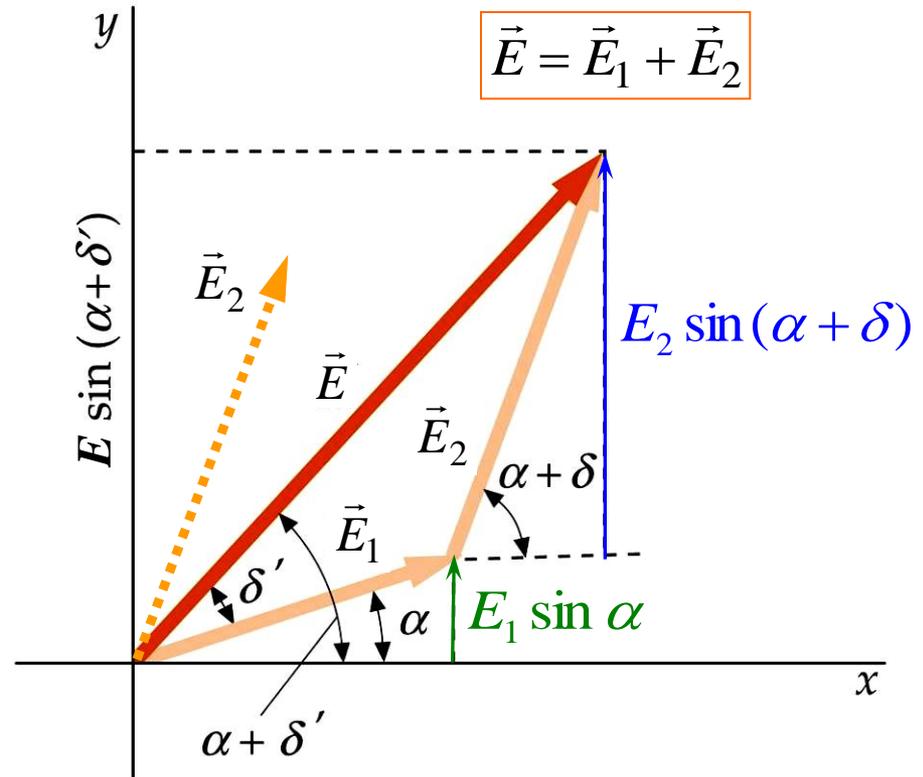
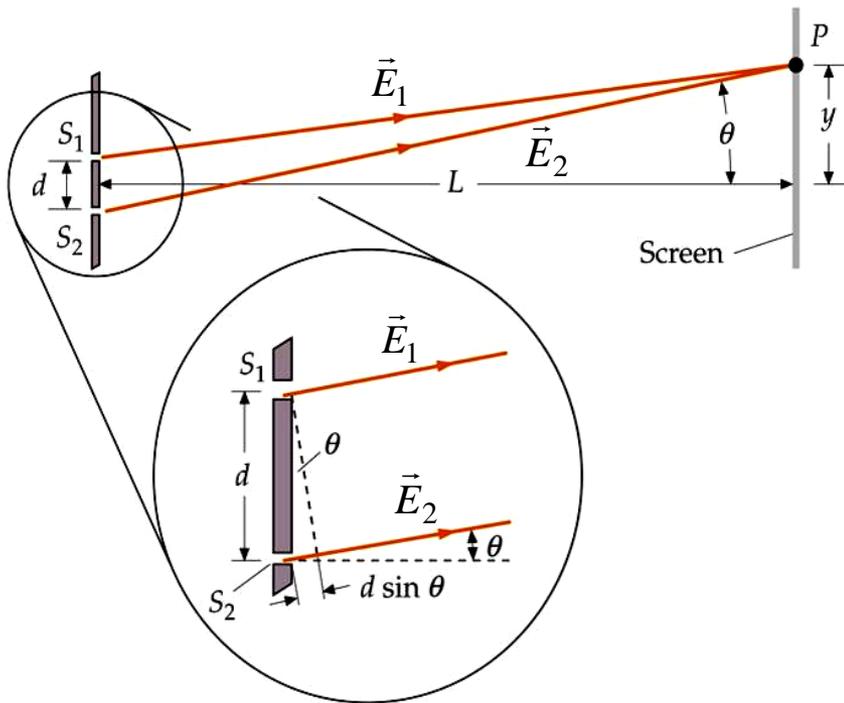


Fasores

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

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

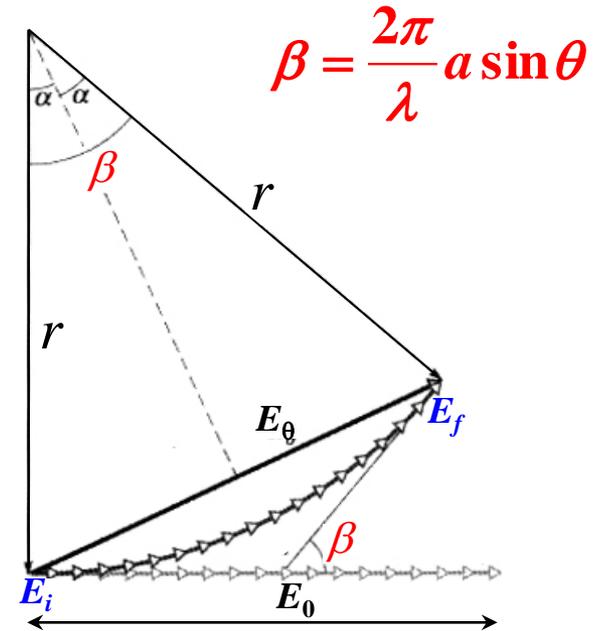
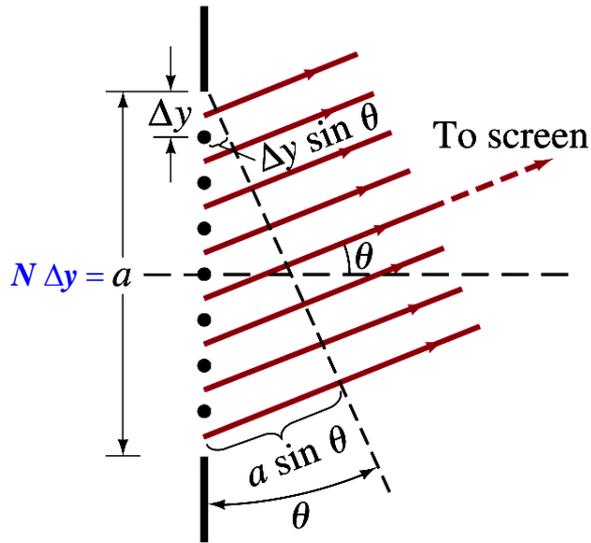
$$E_2(t) = E_2 \sin(\omega t + \delta) = E_2 \sin(\alpha + \delta)$$



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

(diferença de fase)

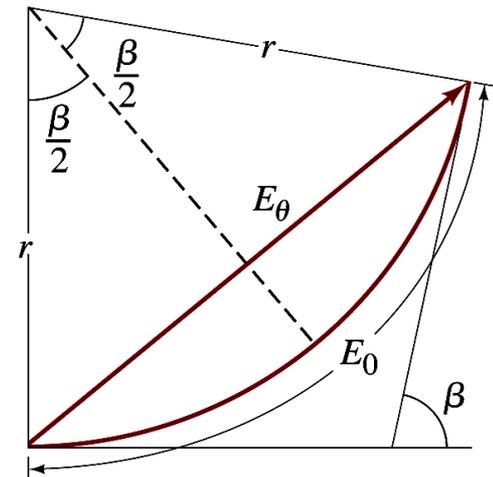
Intensidade da Onda Difrata



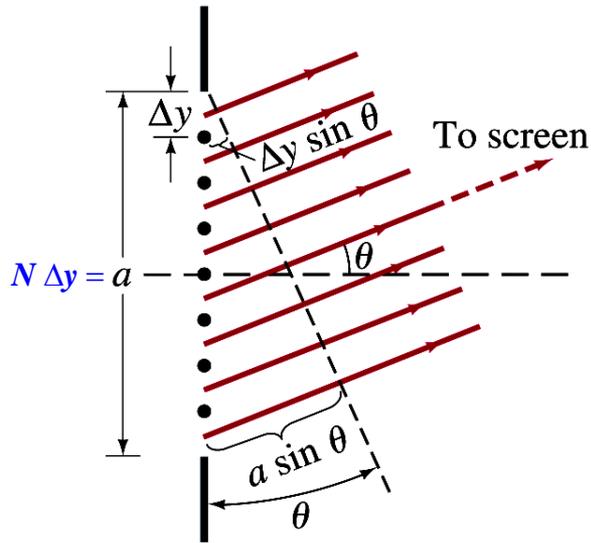
$$E_\theta / 2 = r \sin(\beta / 2)$$

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

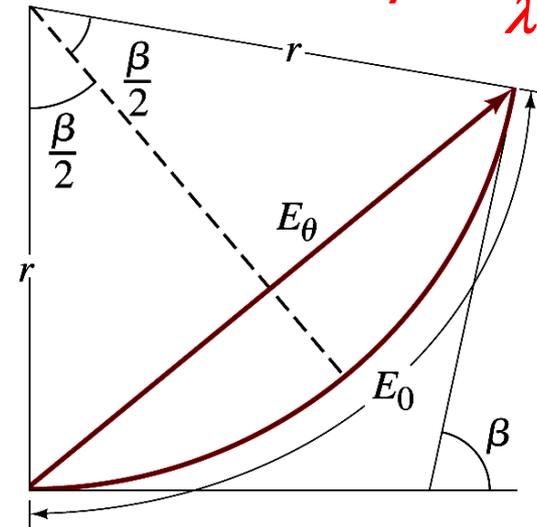
$$E_\theta = \frac{E_0}{\beta / 2} \sin(\beta / 2)$$



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

