

+ traçando raios - método matricial

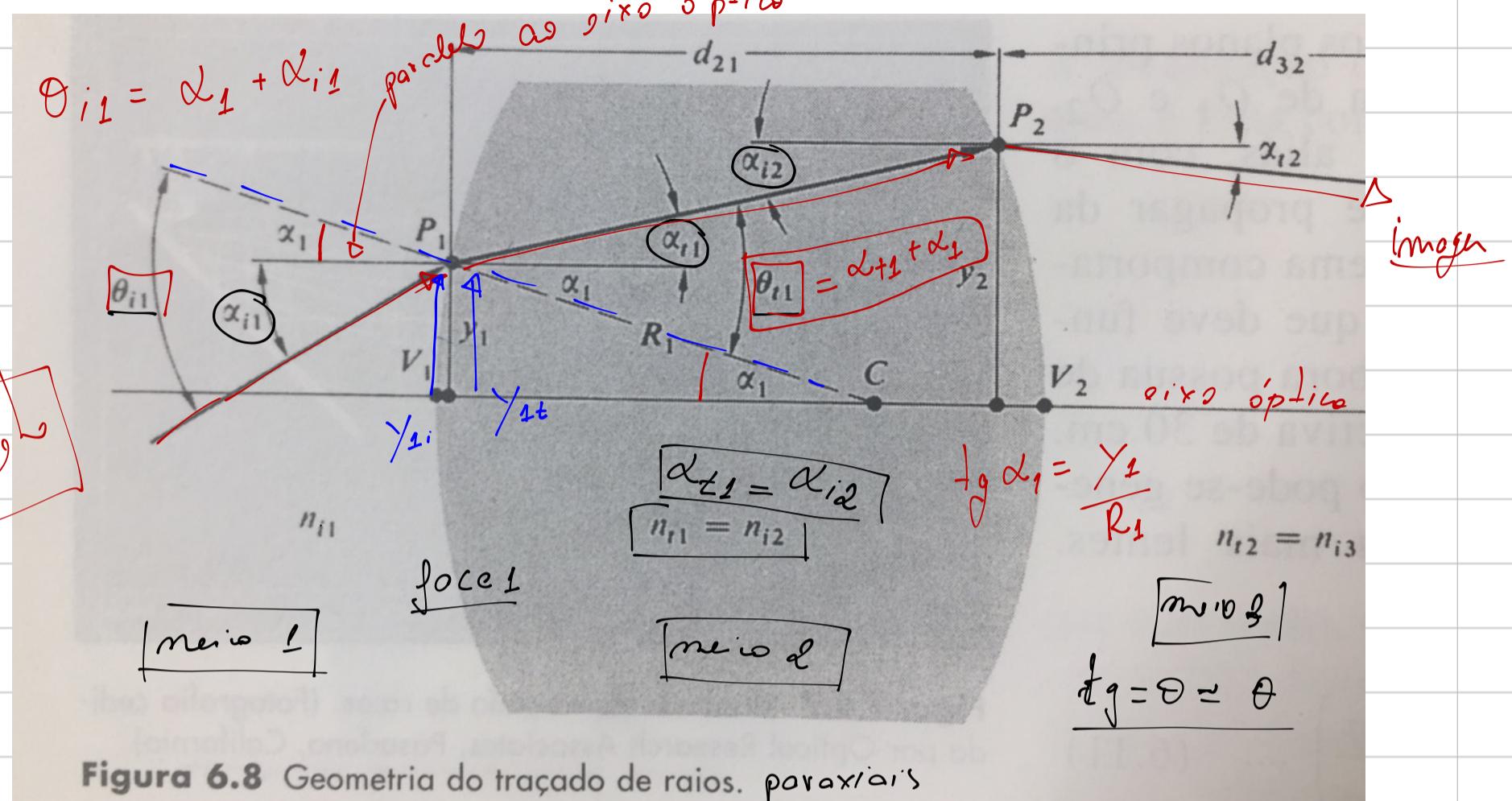


Figura 6.8 Geometria do traçado de raios. paraxiais

→ Resumindo, o lente transforma "x" e "y"

$$m_{i1} \operatorname{Sen} \theta_{i1} = m_{t1} \operatorname{Sen} \theta_{t1} \quad \text{p/ raios paraxiais}$$

$$m_{i1} \theta_{i1} = m_{t1} \theta_{t1}, \quad \text{possui } \gamma_1 \text{ os ângulos } \underline{\alpha}$$

transformando a minha referência de inclinação
das faces para o eixo óptico

c, o eixo óptico é único e os focos são.

$$\theta_{i1} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_{i1} \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha_1 = \frac{y_1}{R_1} \approx \alpha_1$$

$$\theta_{t1} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_{t1}$$

$$m_{i1} (\alpha_1 + \alpha_{i1}) = m_{t1} (\alpha_1 + \alpha_{t1})$$

$$m_{i1} \left(\frac{y_1}{R_1} + \alpha_{i1} \right) = m_{t1} \left(\frac{y_1}{R_1} + \alpha_{t1} \right)$$

$$m_{t1} \alpha_{t1} = m_{i1} \alpha_{i1} + m_{i1} \frac{y_1}{R_1} - m_{t1} \frac{y_1}{R_1}$$

$$m_{t1} \alpha_{t1} = m_{i1} \alpha_{i1} + \frac{y_1}{R_1} \left[m_{i1} - m_{t1} \right]$$

P/ onde
V_o:

V_{e10}

quer faz
a alteregar

$$m_{t1} \alpha_{t1} = m_{i1} \alpha_{i1} - \frac{Y_1}{R_1} (m_{t1} - m_{i1})$$

$$D_1 = \frac{m_{t1} - m_{i1}}{R_1} = \text{Despl. do face 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{t1} \alpha_{t1} = m_{i1} \alpha_{i1} - D_1 Y_{1i}$$

Dos efeitos

$$\Rightarrow Y_{1t} = 0 + Y_{1i}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_{t1} \alpha_{t1} \\ Y_{1t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -D_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_{i1} \alpha_{i1} \\ Y_{1i} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{R_{t1} = [R_1 \cdot R_{i1}]} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{o raio transmitido } R_{t1} \\ \text{é igual ao raio} \\ \text{incidente } R_{i1} \text{ na face 1 transformado} \\ \text{pela} \\ \text{matrix (operador) de refração } [R_1] \text{ na face 1} \end{array}$$

x x x
P/ um novo transmíssor

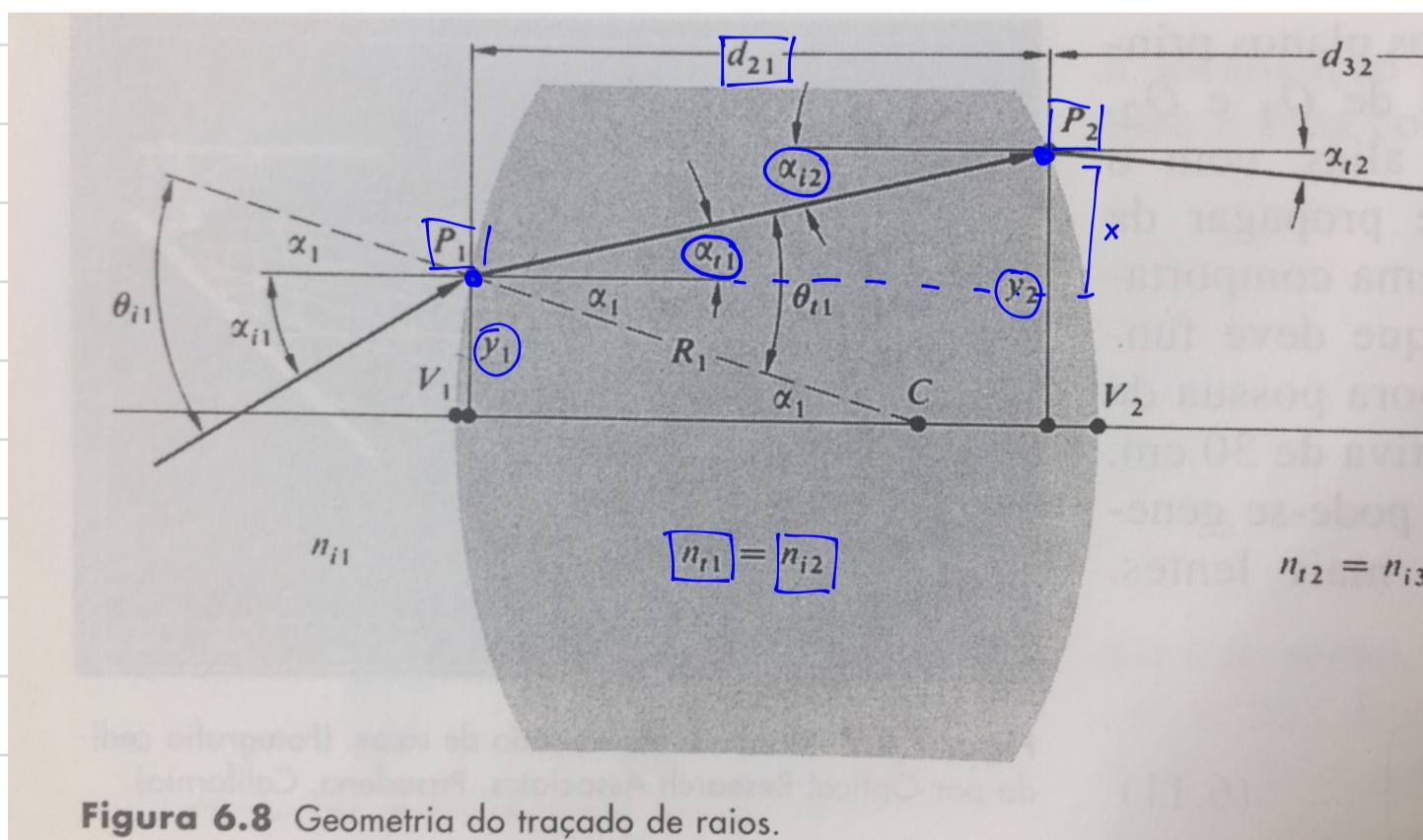


Figura 6.8 Geometria do traçado de raios.

$$t_g \alpha_{t_1} = \frac{x}{d_{21}} \simeq \alpha_{t_1}$$

$$\boxed{Y_2 = x + Y_1}$$

$$Y_{i2} = \alpha_{t_1} d_{21} + Y_{t_1}$$

$$m_{i2} \alpha_{i2} = m_{t_1} \alpha_{t_1} + 0$$

$$Y_{i2} = \alpha_{t_1} d_{21} + Y_{t_1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_{i2} \alpha_{i2} \\ Y_{i2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_{t_1} \alpha_{t_1} \\ Y_{t_1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{T_{i2} = T_{21} \cdot T_{t_1} \times \dots \times \dots}$$

Para reflexão

$$\alpha_i - \theta_i = \frac{y_i}{-R}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_i - \alpha_r}{2} = \frac{\theta_i}{2}$$

P1 o lvr o Hecht

$$\alpha_i - \frac{\alpha_i}{2} + \frac{\alpha_r}{2} = -\frac{y_i}{R}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_i}{2} + \frac{\alpha_r}{2} = -\frac{y_i}{R} \quad (\times m)$$

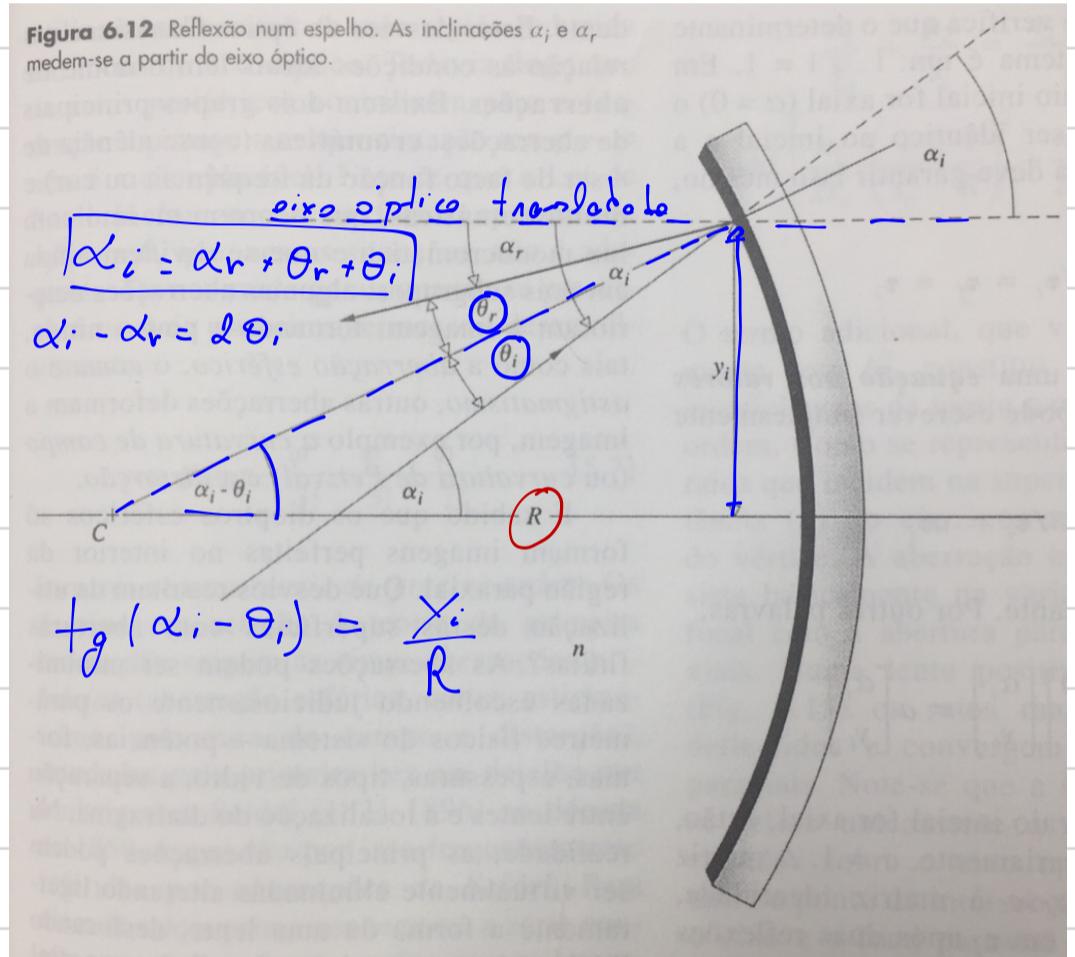
$$m\alpha_i + m\alpha_r = -\frac{2my_i}{R}$$

$$\boxed{m\alpha_r = -m\alpha_i - \frac{2my_i}{R}}$$

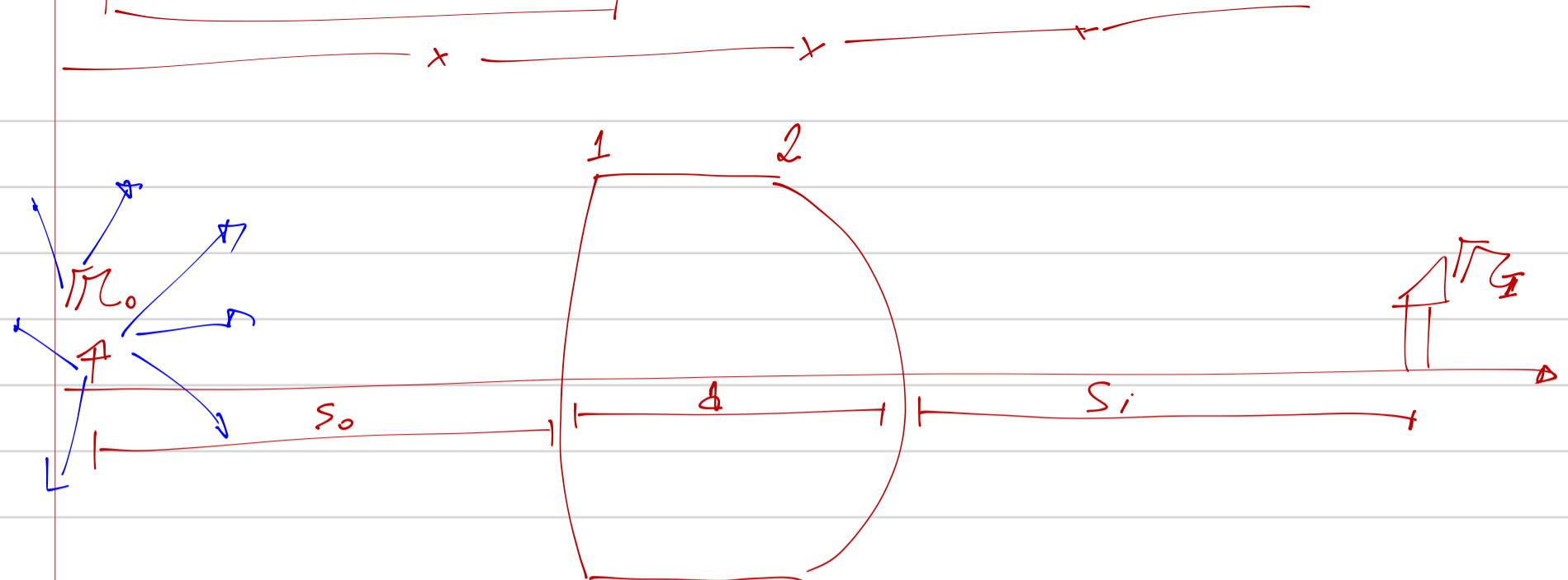
$$\boxed{y_r = 0 + y_i}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m\alpha_r \\ y_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -\frac{2m}{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m\alpha_i \\ y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{T_r = 10 \cdot T_i}$$



$\mu_{\text{cr}} = \frac{\pi \cdot R^2}{L}$



$$\mu_I = \overline{\mu}_{s_i} [R_i \overline{f}_i \cdot R_i \overline{f}_i \cdot \mu_0]$$

$\hookrightarrow S \rightarrow$ motivo da base

Tarefa \rightarrow obter a matriz para um espelho convexo
usando a convergência de simens à Hacht

