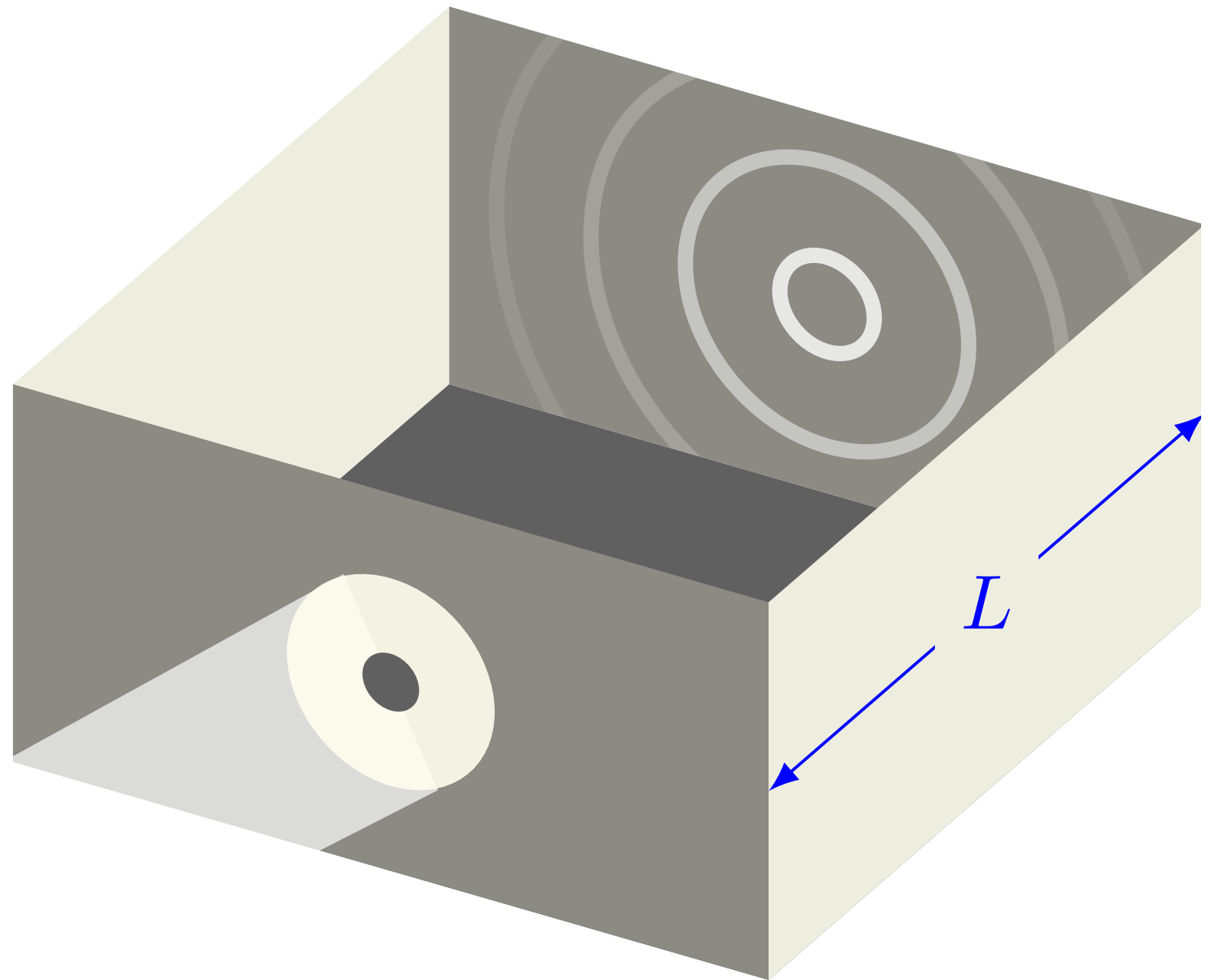


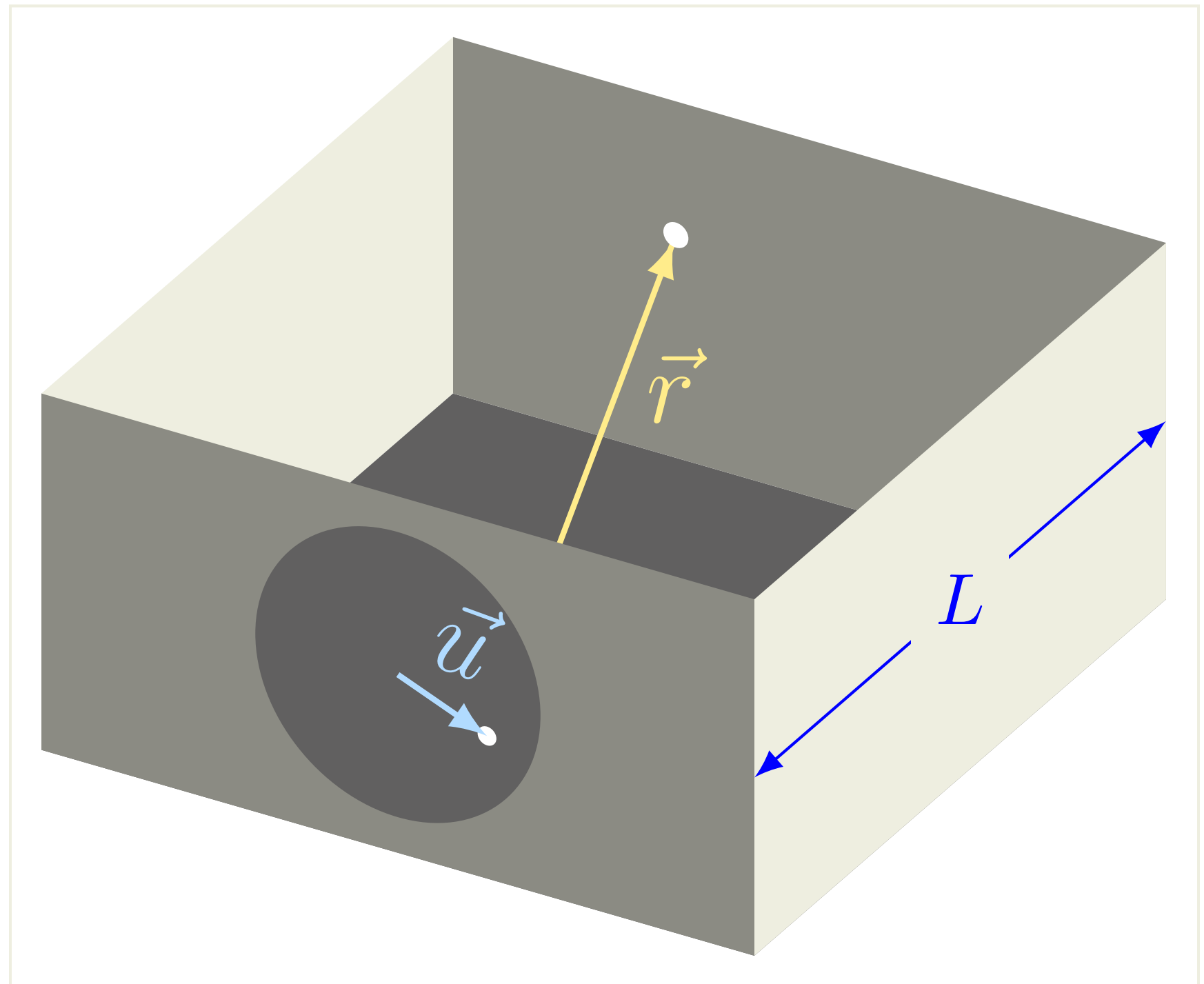
Física IV

23 novembro 2020
Ótica

Difração

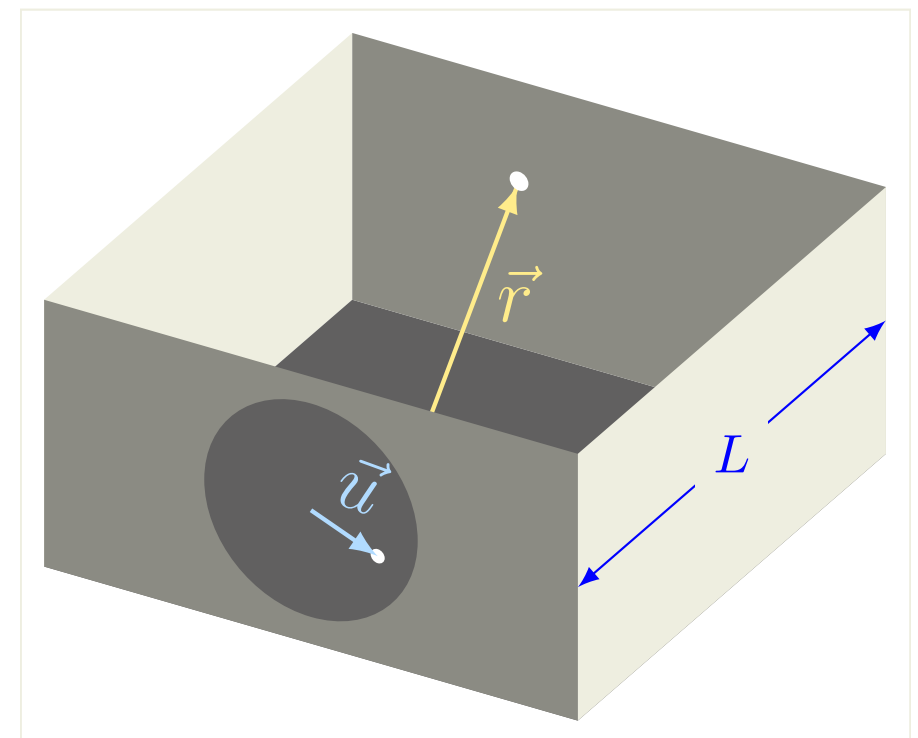
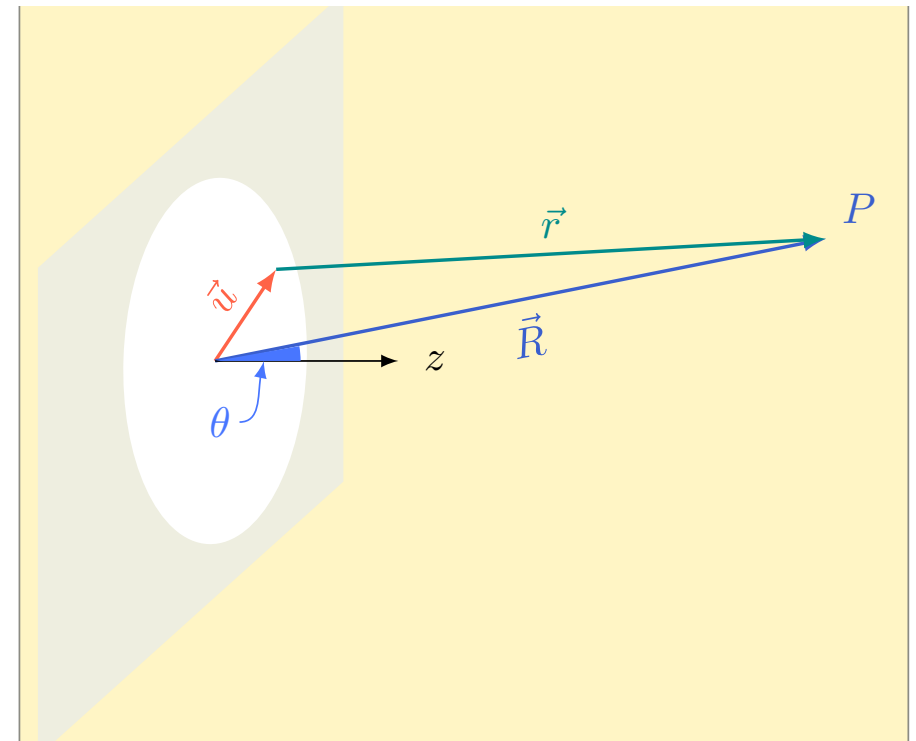


Difração



Difração

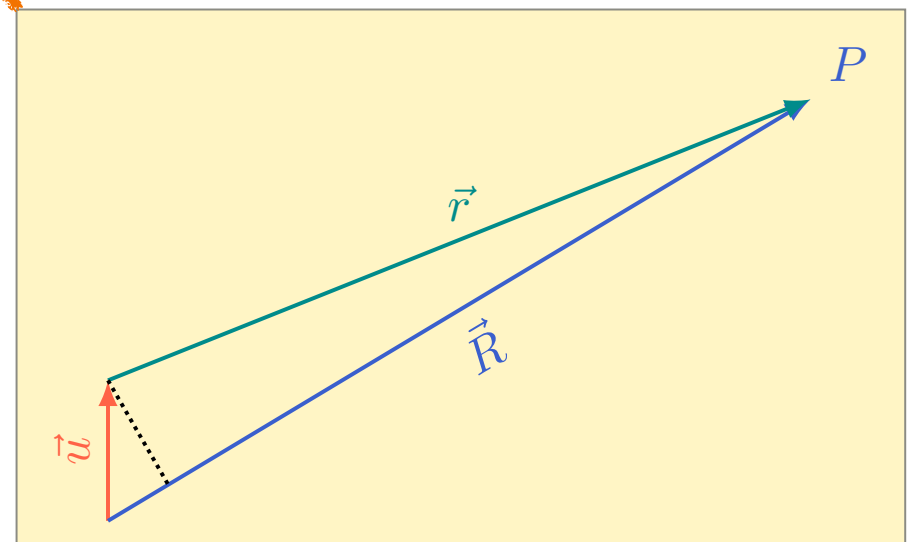
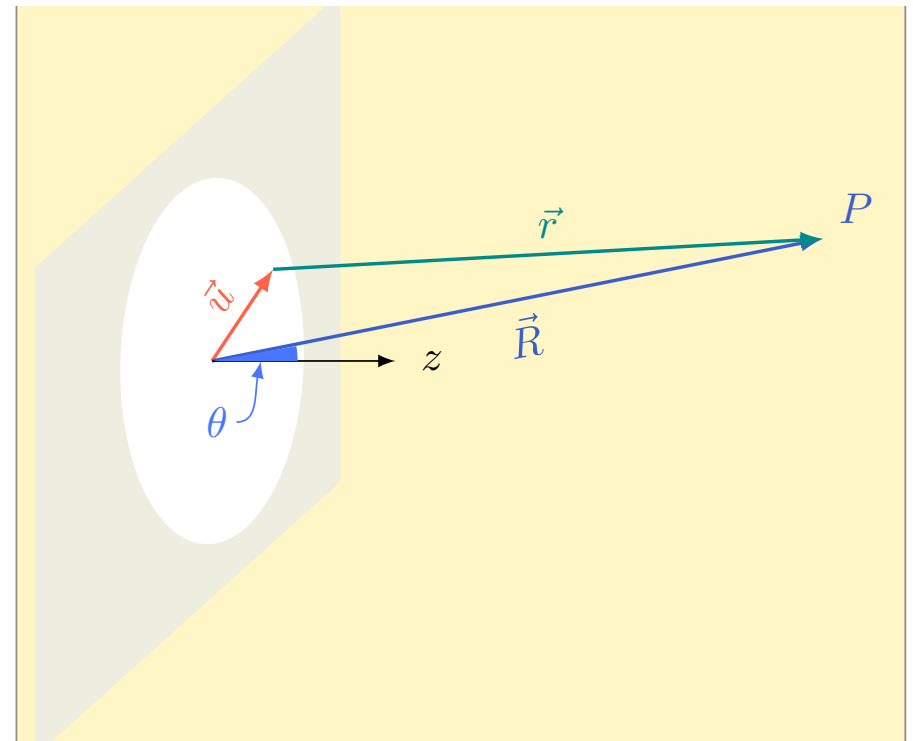
$$E(P) = \frac{E(O)\cos\theta}{S} \int_S \frac{\cos(kr - \omega t)}{kr} d^2u$$



Difração

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$$r \approx R - \vec{u} \cdot \hat{R}$$

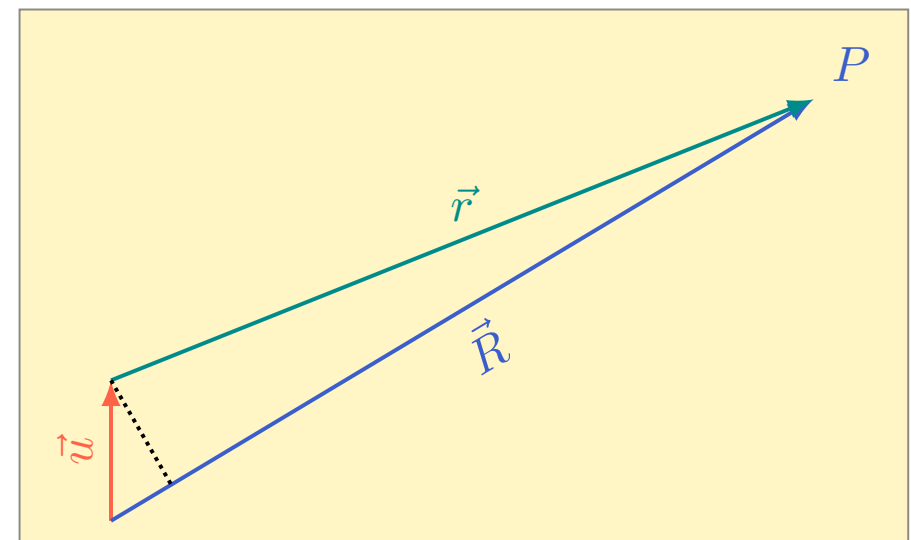
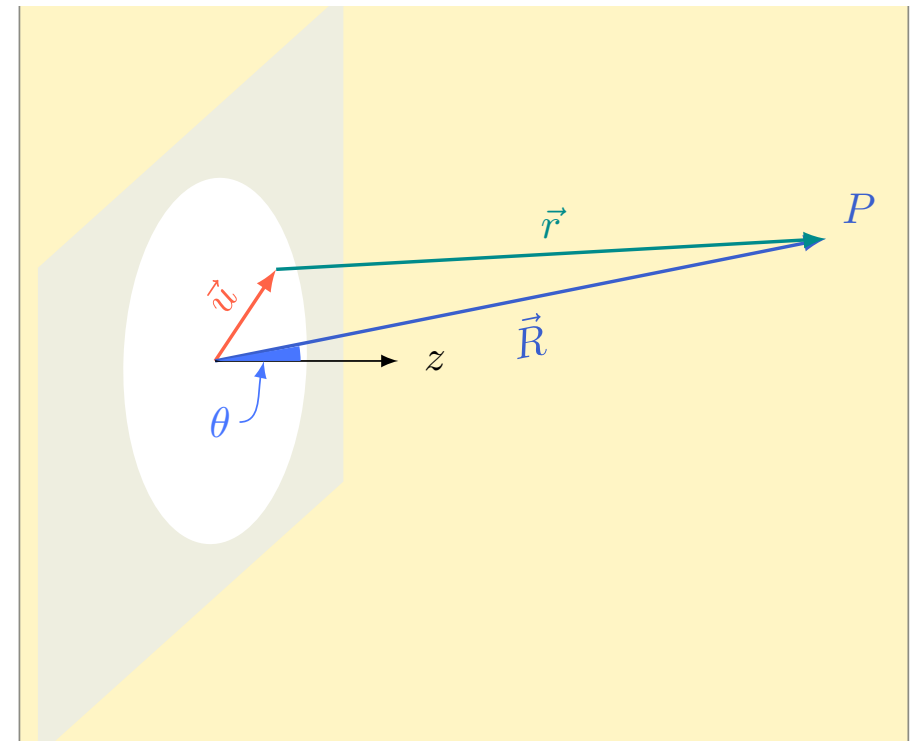


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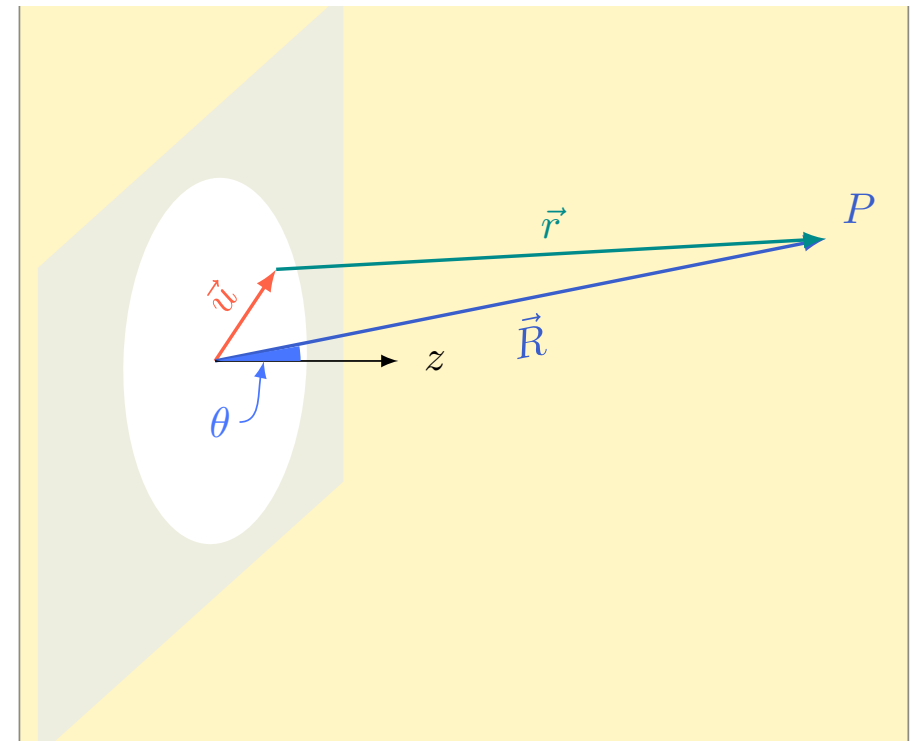


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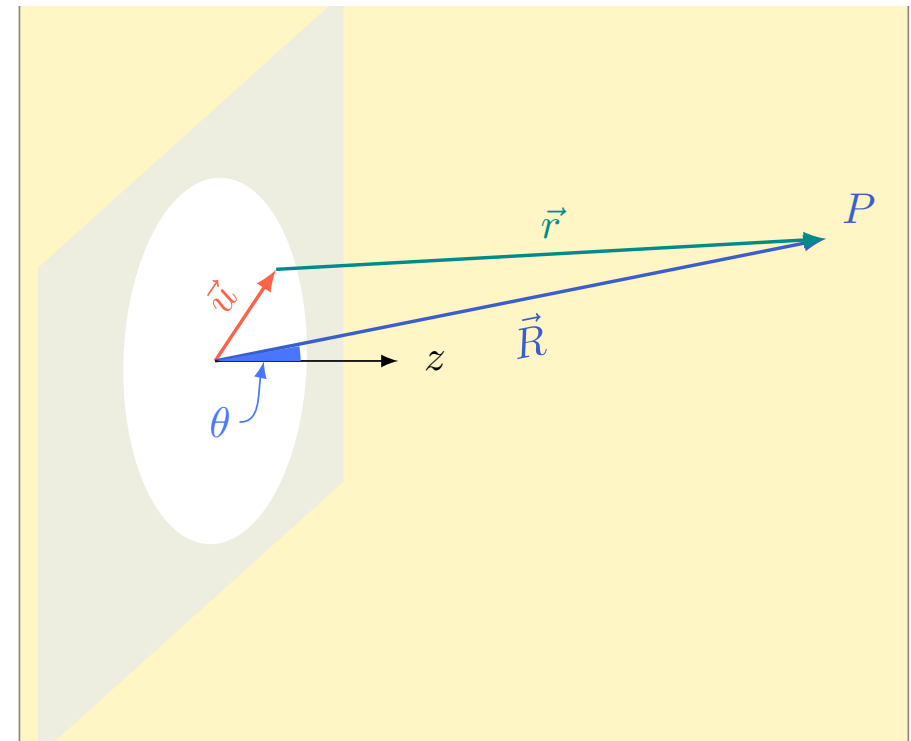
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$$\cos(kR - \omega t - k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u}) = \cos(kR - \omega t)\cos(k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u}) + \sin(kR - \omega t)\sin(k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u})$$



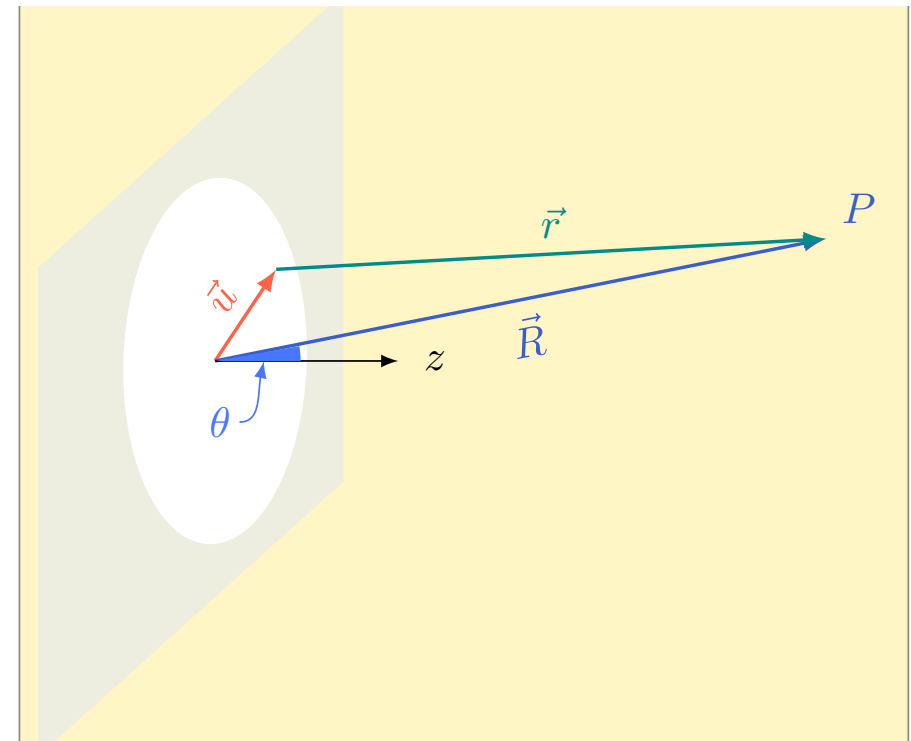
Difração

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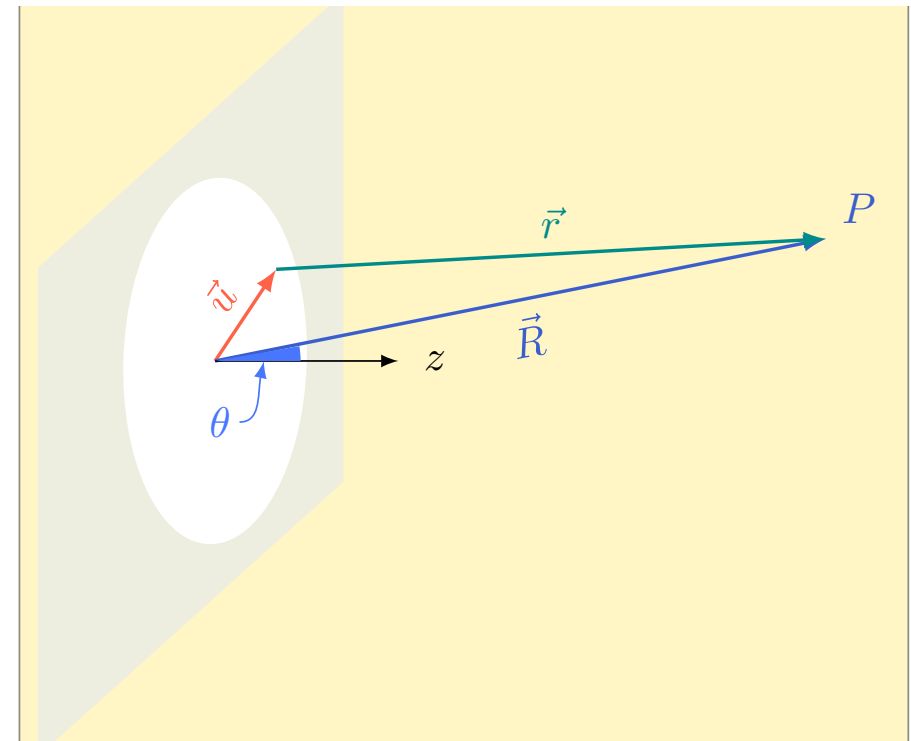


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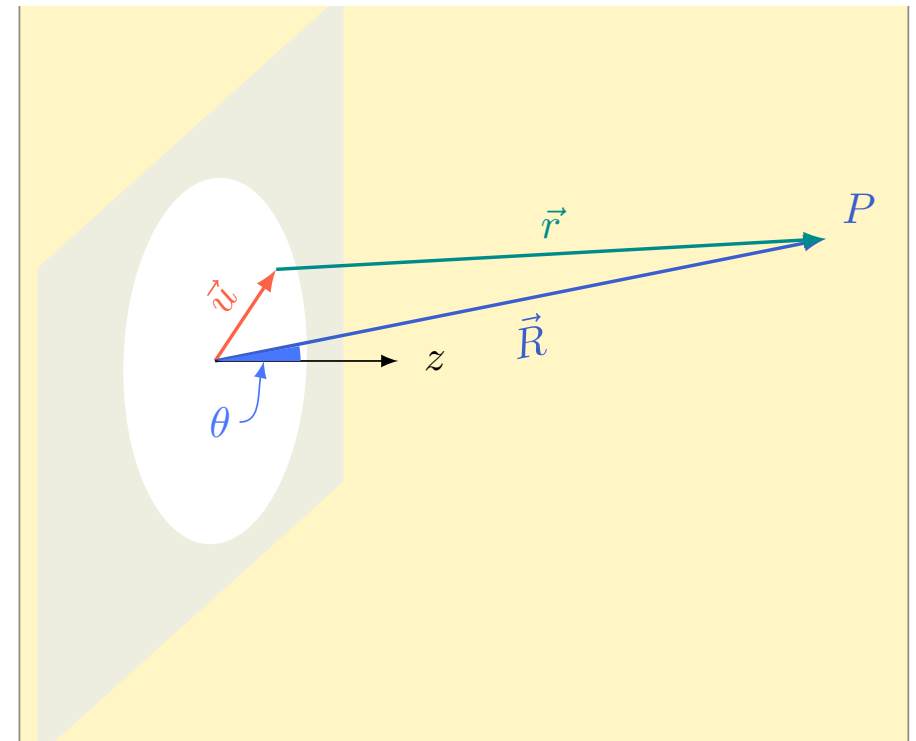
$$E(P) = \frac{E(O)\cos\theta}{S} \int_S \frac{\cos(kR - k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u} - \omega t)}{kR} d^2u$$



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$$E(P) = E(O) \cos\theta \frac{\cos(kR - \omega t)}{kRS} \int_S \cos(k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u}) d^2u$$

Difração

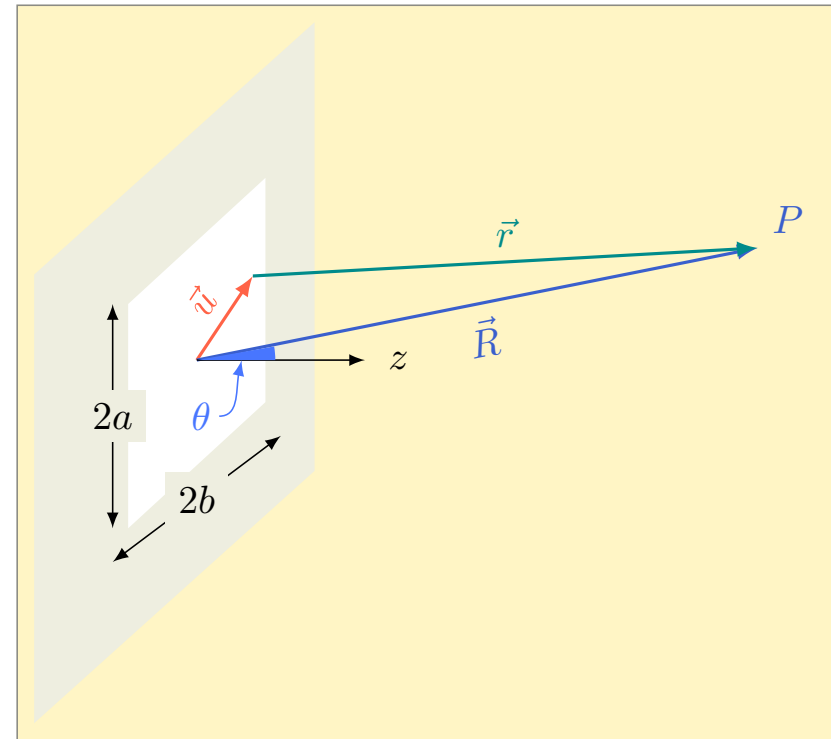


$$E(P) = E(O) \cos \theta \frac{\cos(kR - \omega t)}{kRS} \int_S \cos(k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u}) d^2u$$

Difração

Abertura retangular

$$E(P) = E(O) \cos \theta \frac{\cos(kR - \omega t)}{kRS} \int_S \cos(k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u}) d^2u$$

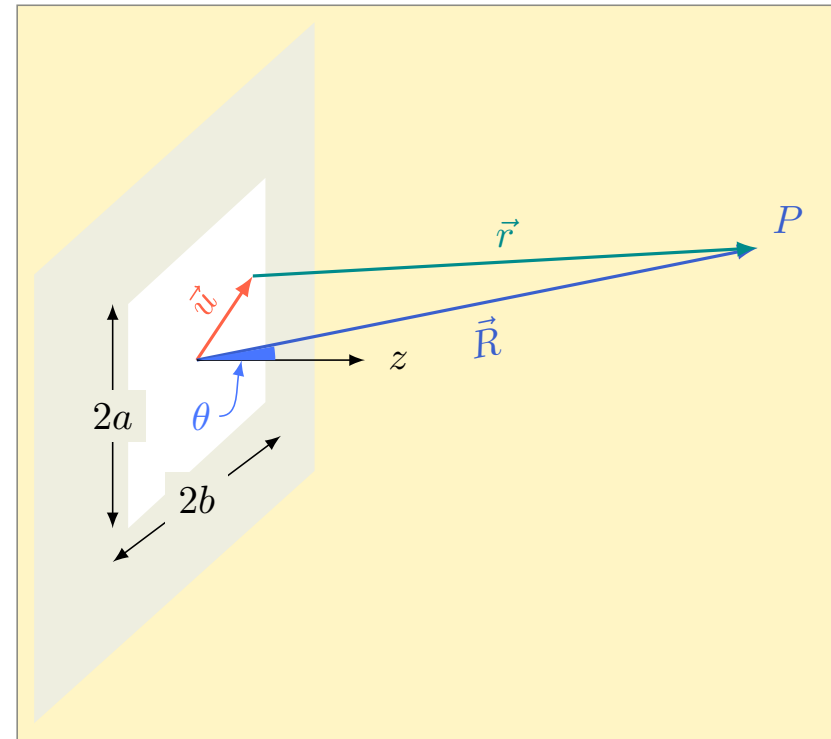


Difração

Abertura retangular

$$E(P) = E(O) \cos \theta \frac{\cos(kR - \omega t)}{kRS} \int_S \cos(k\hat{R} \cdot \vec{u}) d^2u$$

$$\vec{k} \equiv k\hat{R}$$



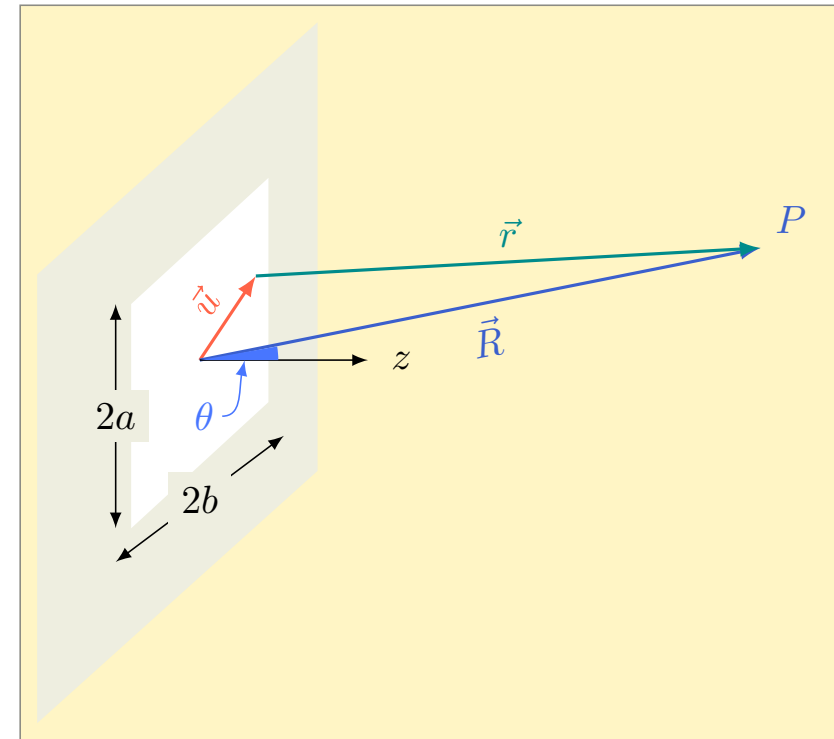
Difração

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$$E(P) = E(O) \cos \theta \frac{\cos(kR - \omega t)}{kRS} \int \cos(k_x x + k_y y) dx dy$$



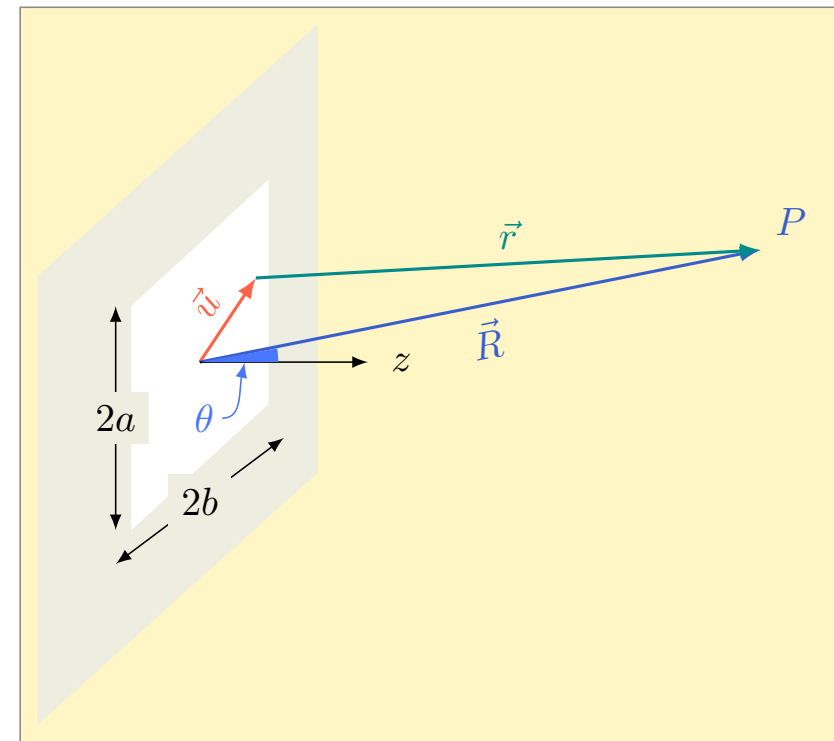
Difração

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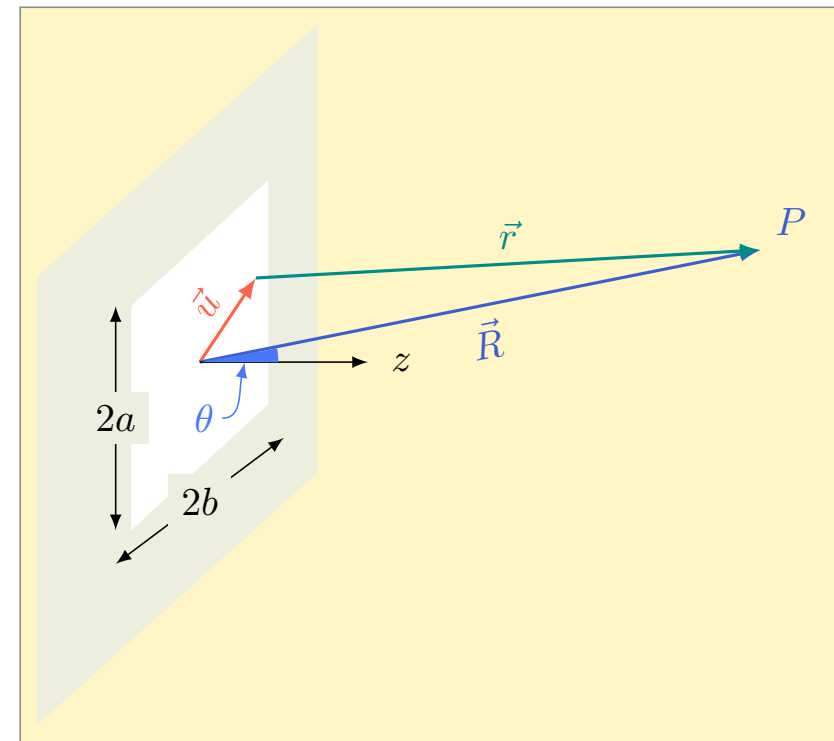
Difração

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$$E(P) = 4E(O) \cos \theta \frac{\cos(kR - \omega t)}{kR} \frac{\sin(k_x a)}{k_x a} \frac{\sin(k_y b)}{k_y b}$$

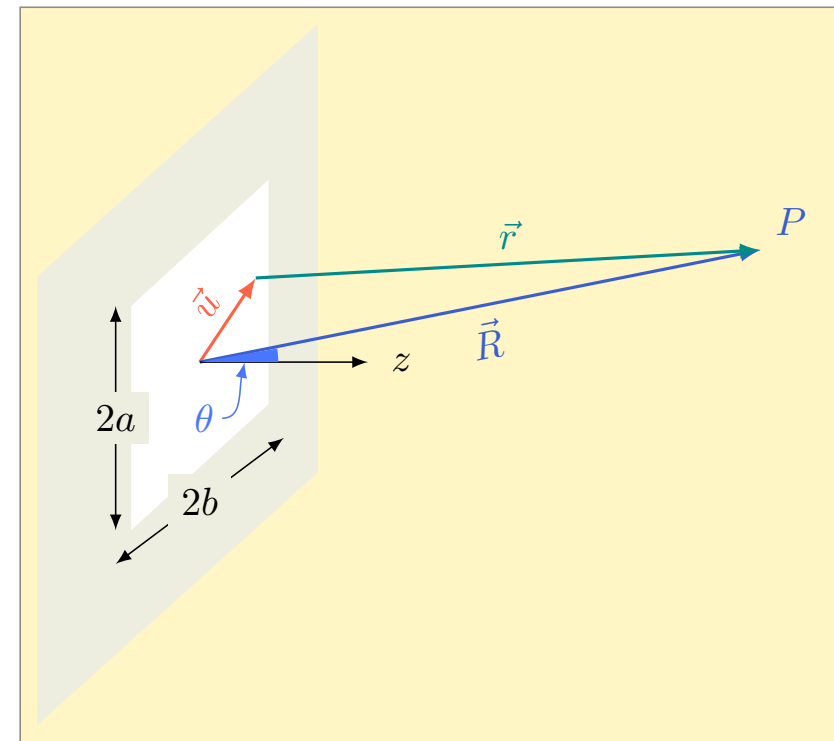
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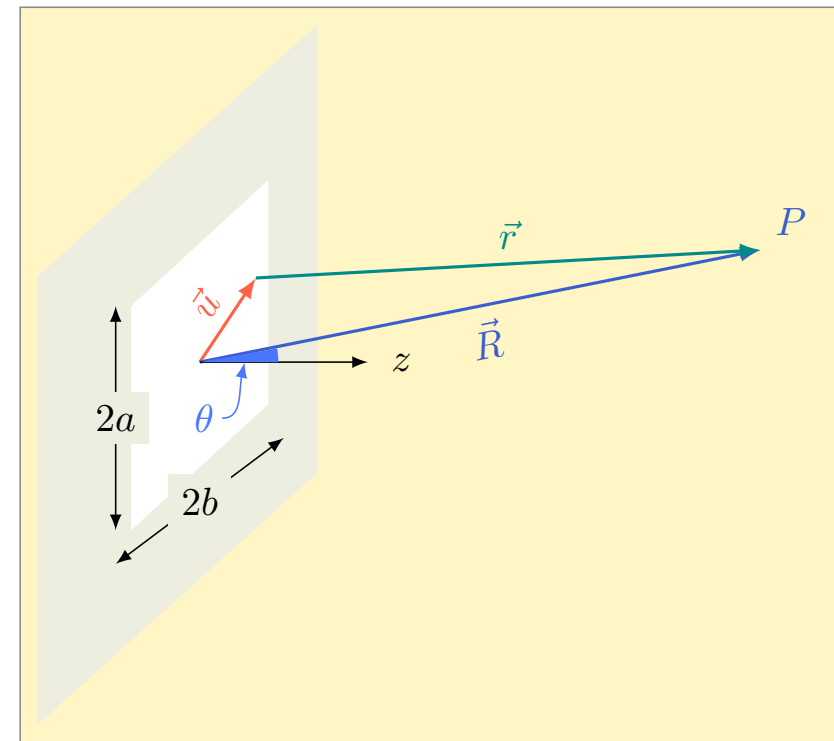
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$$E(P) = 4E(O) \cos \theta \frac{\cos(kR - \omega t)}{kR} \frac{\sin(k_x a)}{k_x a} \frac{\sin(k_y b)}{k_y b}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(P) = I_{max} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{R^2} \left(\frac{\sin(k_x a)}{k_x a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin(k_y b)}{k_y b} \right)^2$$

