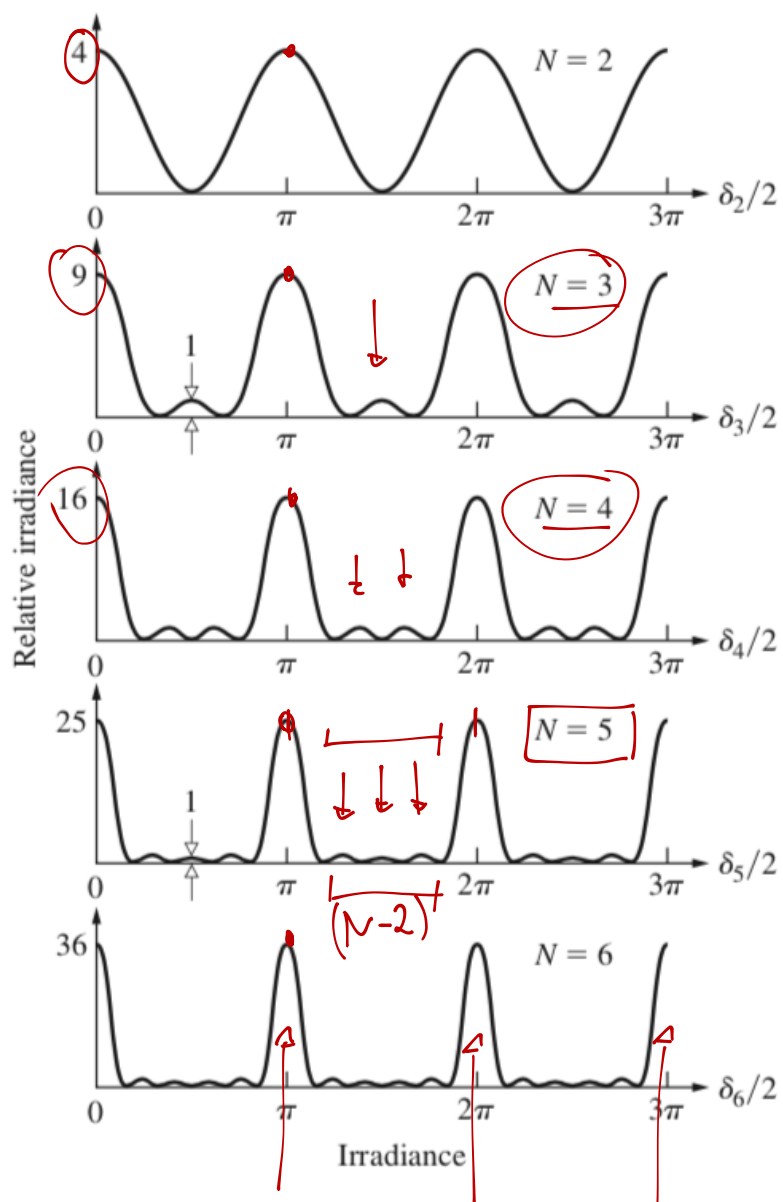
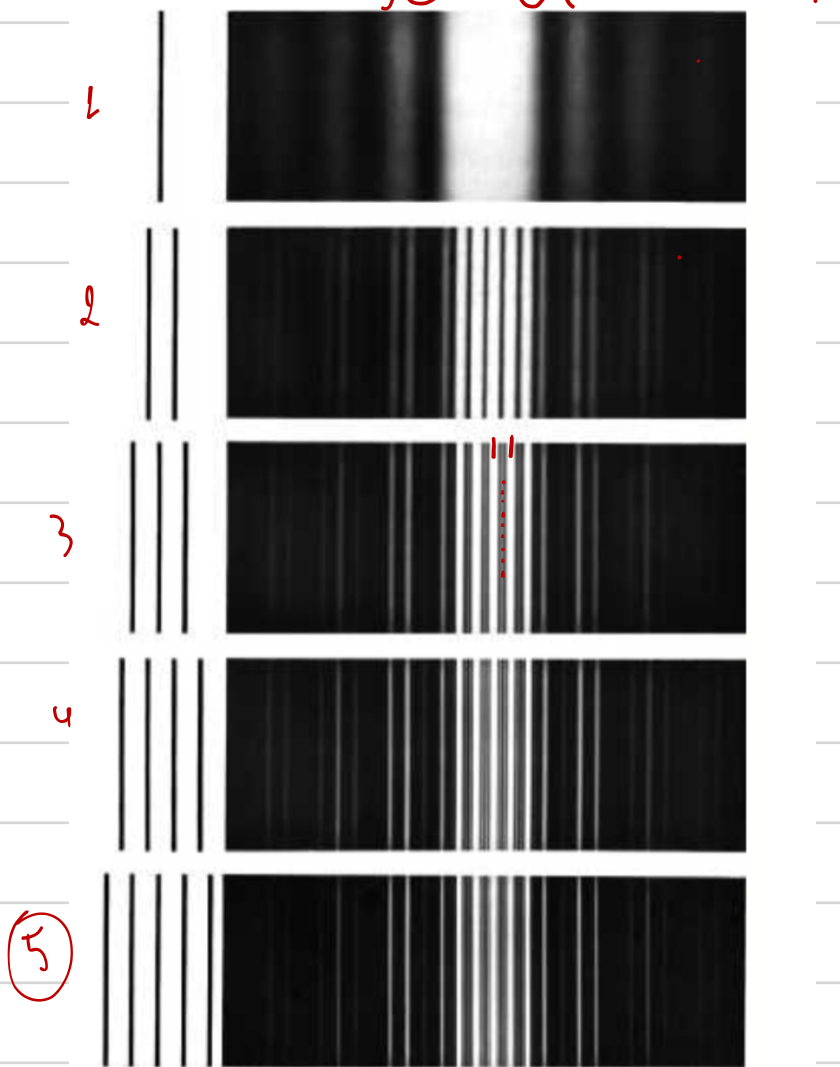


# Fendas Múltiplas

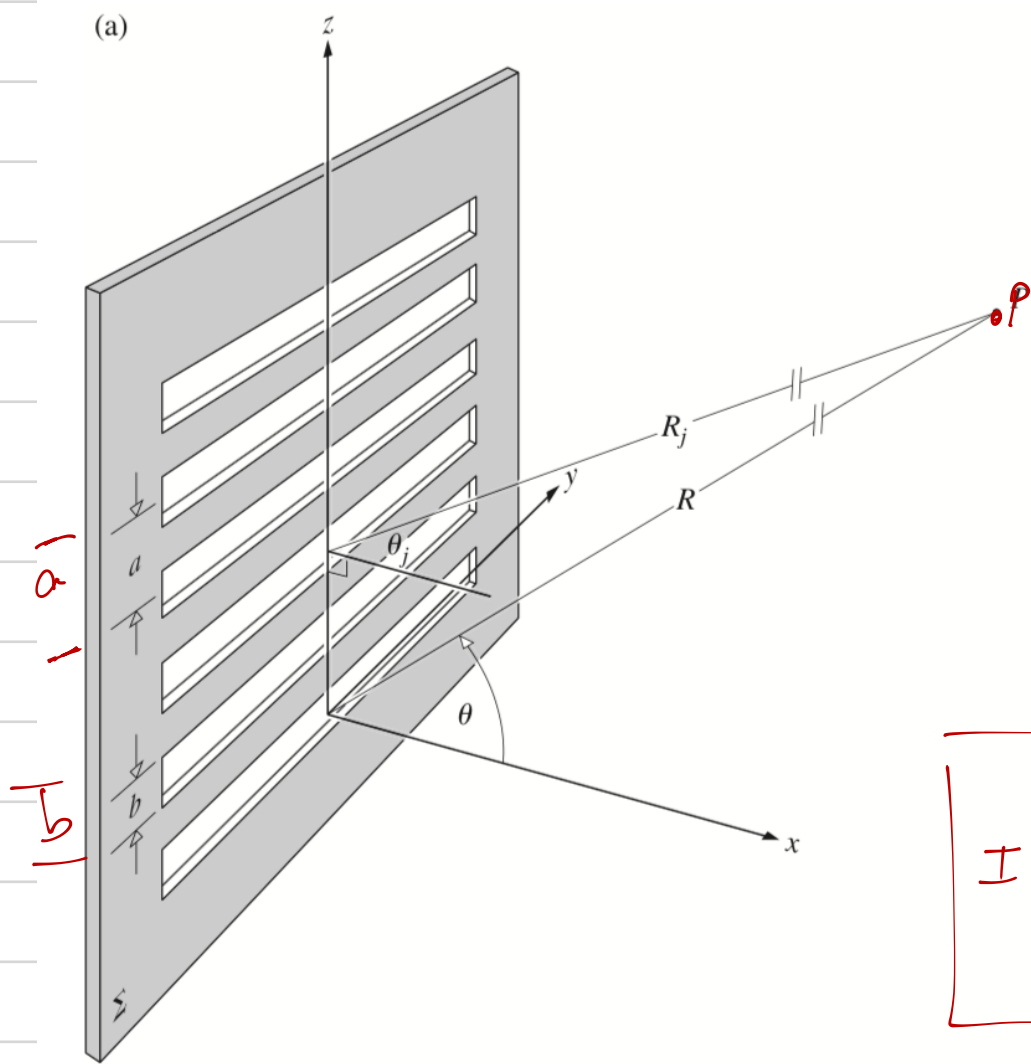


$$\left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\beta}\right)^2 \quad b \rightarrow 0$$

$I$  peaks multiplies

$$I \propto N^2$$

**Figure 10.21** Multi-slit irradiance patterns ignoring single-slit diffraction. Here,  $\delta_N/2 = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} a \sin \theta$  and  $N$  is the number of long, parallel, very narrow slits. Notice how the principal maxima increase as  $N^2$ .



$$E_T = c \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} F(z) dz + c \int_{a-b/2}^{a+b/2} F(z) dz + \dots + c \int_{(N-1)a-b/2}^{(N-1)a+b/2} F(z) dz$$

$$E_T = bc \frac{\text{Sen } \beta}{\beta} \left( \frac{\text{Sen } N\alpha}{\text{Sen } \alpha} \right) \cdot \text{Sen} [\omega t - KR + (N-1)\alpha]$$

$$I = I_0 \left( \frac{\text{Sen } \beta}{\beta} \right)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{\text{Sen } N\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$

$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow = 1$        $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow = N$

$$I(0) = NI_0$$

máximos principais

$$\alpha = 0, \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots, \pm m\pi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Ka \text{ Sen } \theta}{2}$$

a = Separación entre los rendes

$$m\pi = \frac{Ka \text{ Sen } \theta}{2} = \frac{2\pi a \text{ Sen } \theta}{\lambda}$$

$$a \text{ Sen } \theta = m\lambda$$

máximos de Difracción

