

SLC 641 – Óptica

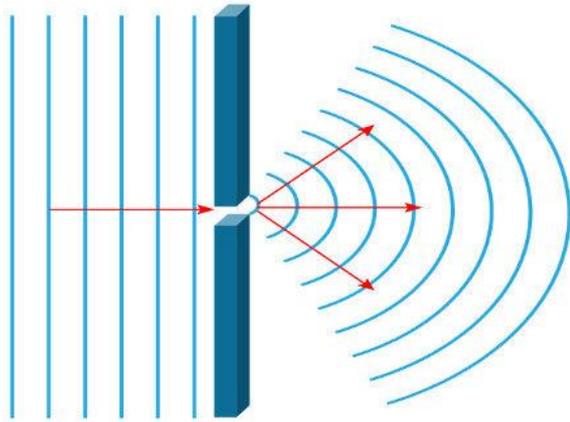
Licenciatura em Ciências Exatas – São Carlos

**Aula 8**  
**Difração Revisão**

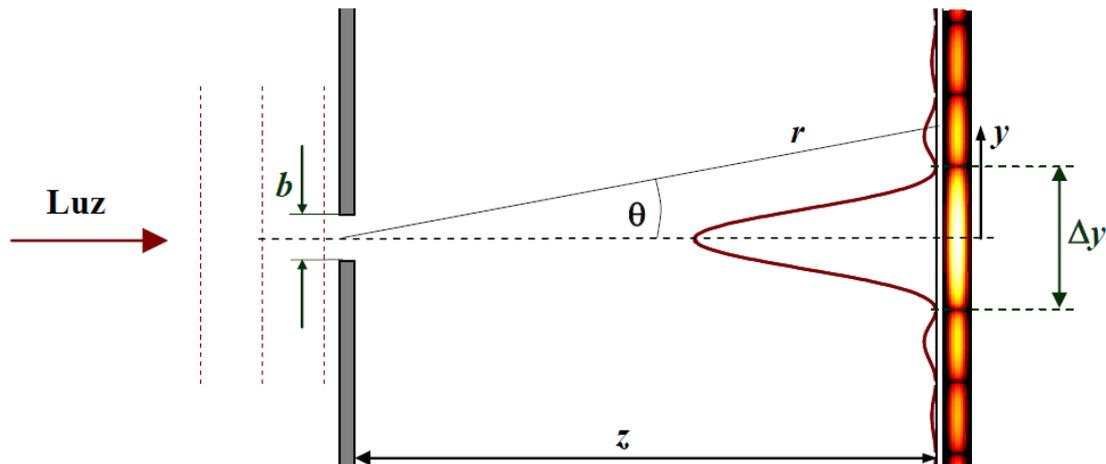
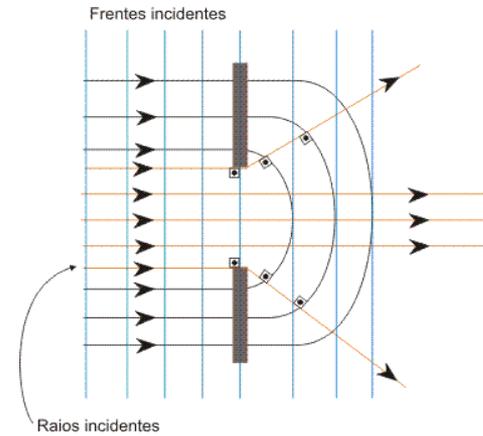
39/10/2023

# Difração

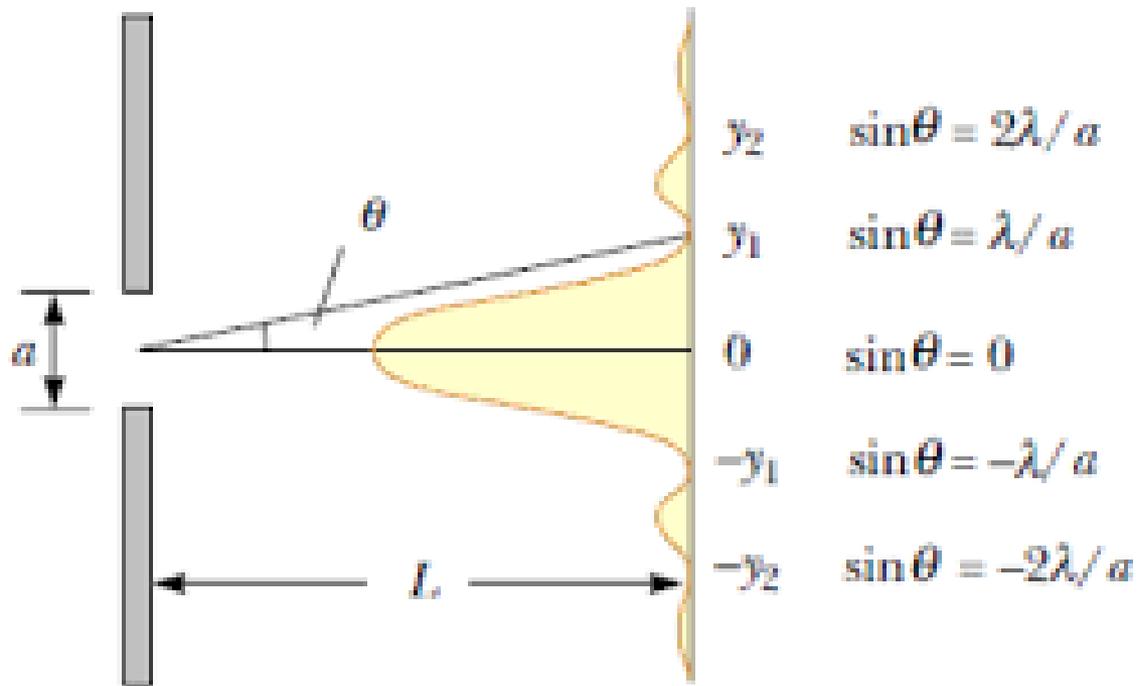
## Fenda pequena



## Fenda grande

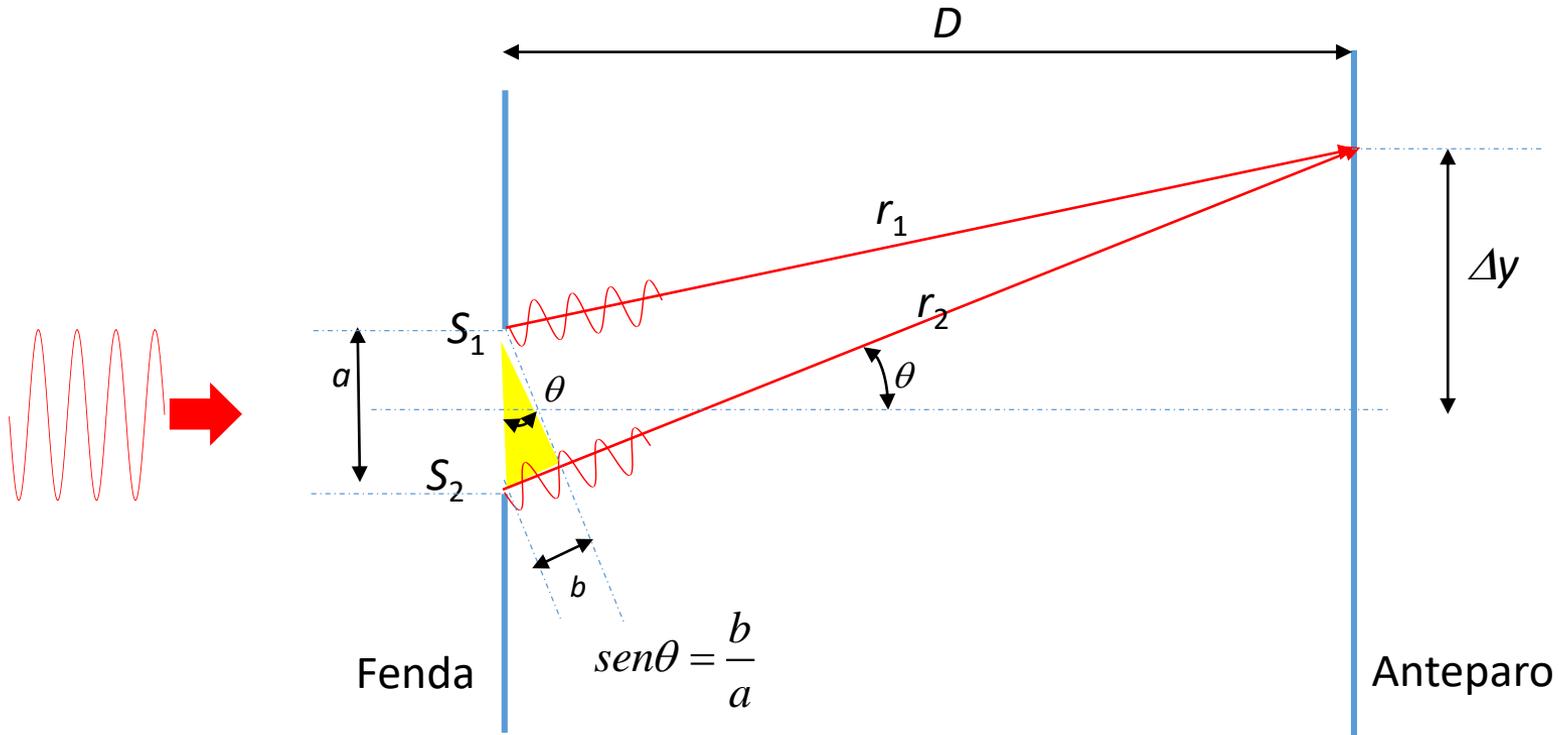


## Difração numa fenda



# Difração numa fenda

Podemos escrever em termos de fase  $\phi$ , para qualquer ângulo  $\theta$ .



Fase = Comp. em num. de Ondas  $\times 2\pi$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \frac{b}{\lambda} 2\pi$$

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

$$\phi = \left( \frac{a \text{ sen}\theta}{\lambda} \right) 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \left( \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \right) \text{sen}\theta$$

# Difração numa fenda

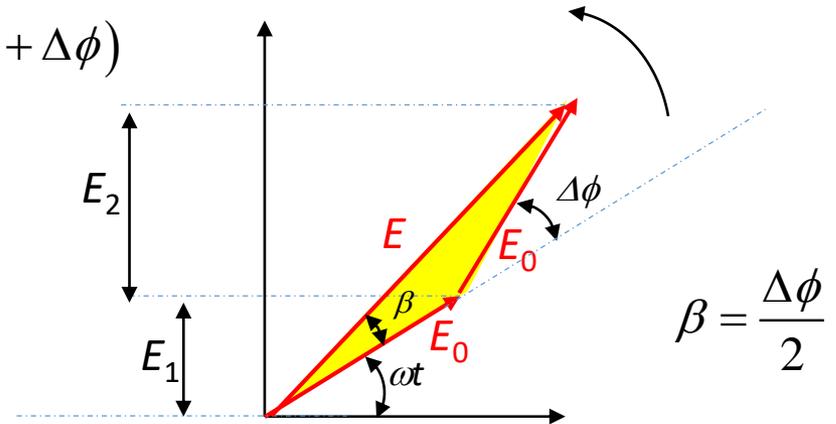
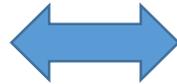
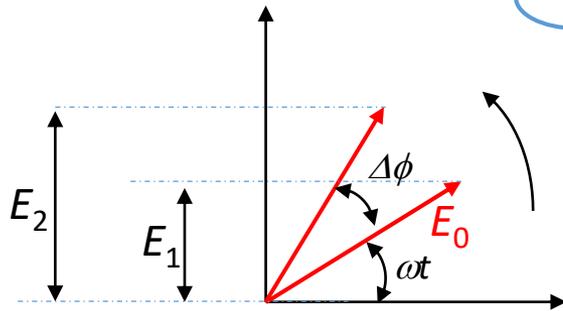
Vamos usar o modelos de Fasor (método geométrico) para determinar o padrão de difração (cálculo quantitativo)

Apenas duas fontes:

$$E = E_1 [S_1] + E_2 [S_2]$$

$$E_1 = E_0 \text{sen } \omega t$$

$$E_2 = E_0 \text{sen } (\omega t + \Delta\phi)$$



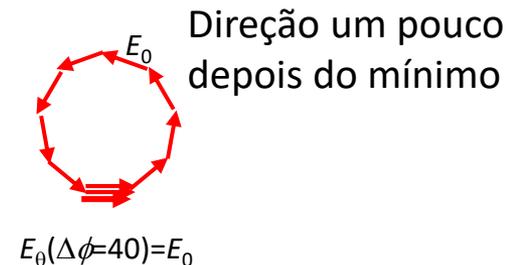
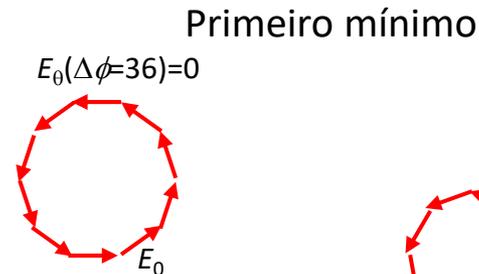
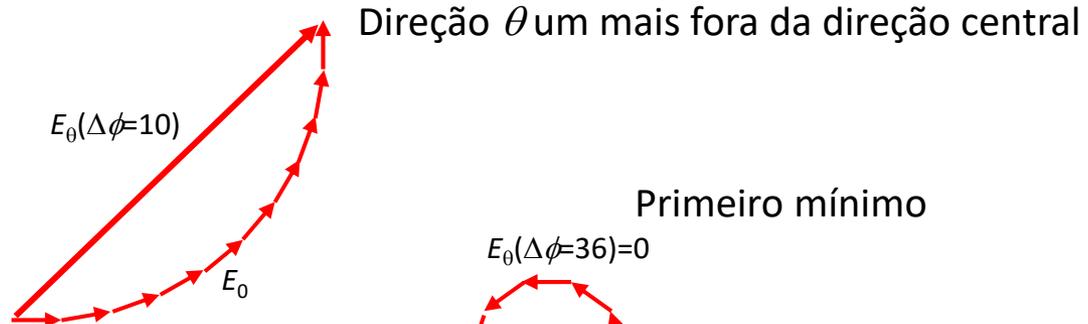
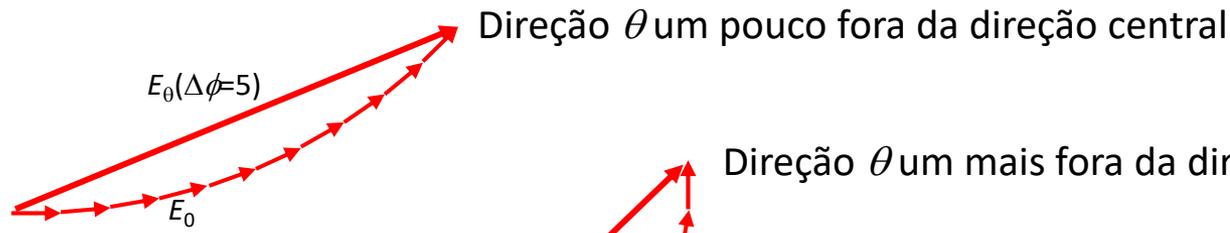
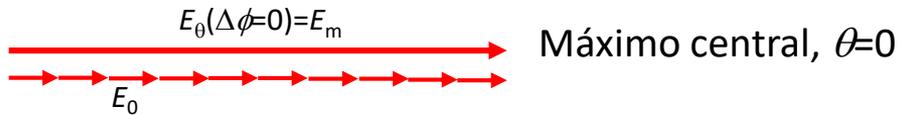
$$\cos \beta = \frac{E/2}{E_0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E = 2(E_0 \cos \beta)$$

$$E = 2 \left( E_0 \cos \frac{\Delta\phi}{2} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\Delta\phi}{2}$$

# Difração numa fenda

Vamos usar o modelos de Fasor (método geométrico) para determinar o padrão de difração (cálculo quantitativo)

No caso de  $m$  fontes: Ex:  $m=10$

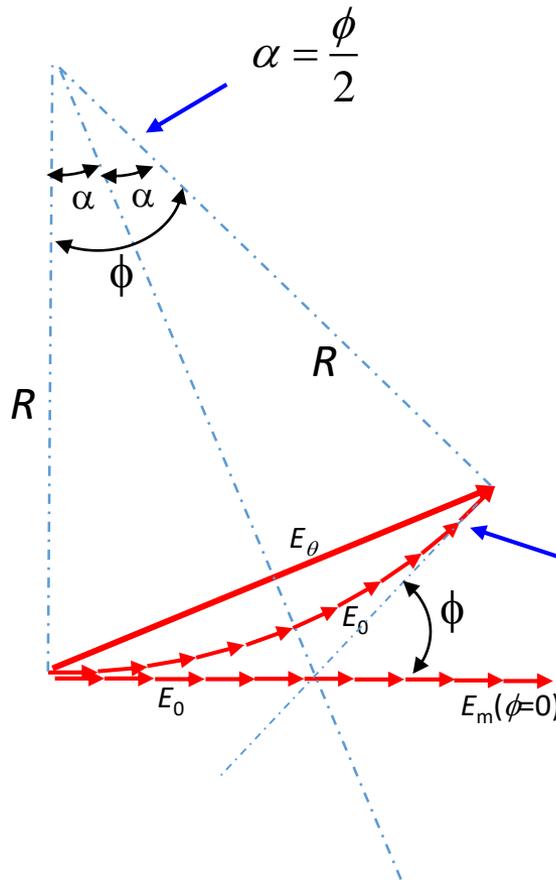


Fase total

$$\phi = m\Delta\phi$$

# Difração numa fenda

Vamos usar o modelos de Fator (método geométrico) para determinar o padrão de difração (cálculo quantitativo)



$$\text{sen}\alpha = \frac{E_\theta / 2}{R} = \frac{E_\theta}{2R} = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

$$E_\theta = 2R \text{sen}\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

Comprimento do arco =  $\phi R = E_m \Rightarrow R = \frac{E_m}{\phi}$

$$E_\theta = \frac{2E_m}{\phi} \text{sen}\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \frac{E_m}{(\phi/2)} \text{sen}\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

# Difração numa fenda

Vamos usar o modelo de Fator (método geométrico) para determinar o padrão de difração (cálculo quantitativo)

$$E_{\theta} = \frac{2E_m}{\phi} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \frac{E_m}{(\phi/2)} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

Intensidade é o campo ao quadrado:

$$(E_{\theta})^2 = \frac{(E_m)^2}{(\phi/2)^2} \operatorname{sen}^2\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$
$$I = I_m \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)^2}$$

→

$$I = I_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{sen}\alpha}{\alpha}\right)^2$$
$$\alpha = \frac{\phi}{2}$$
$$\phi = \left(\frac{2\pi a}{\lambda}\right) \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

↔

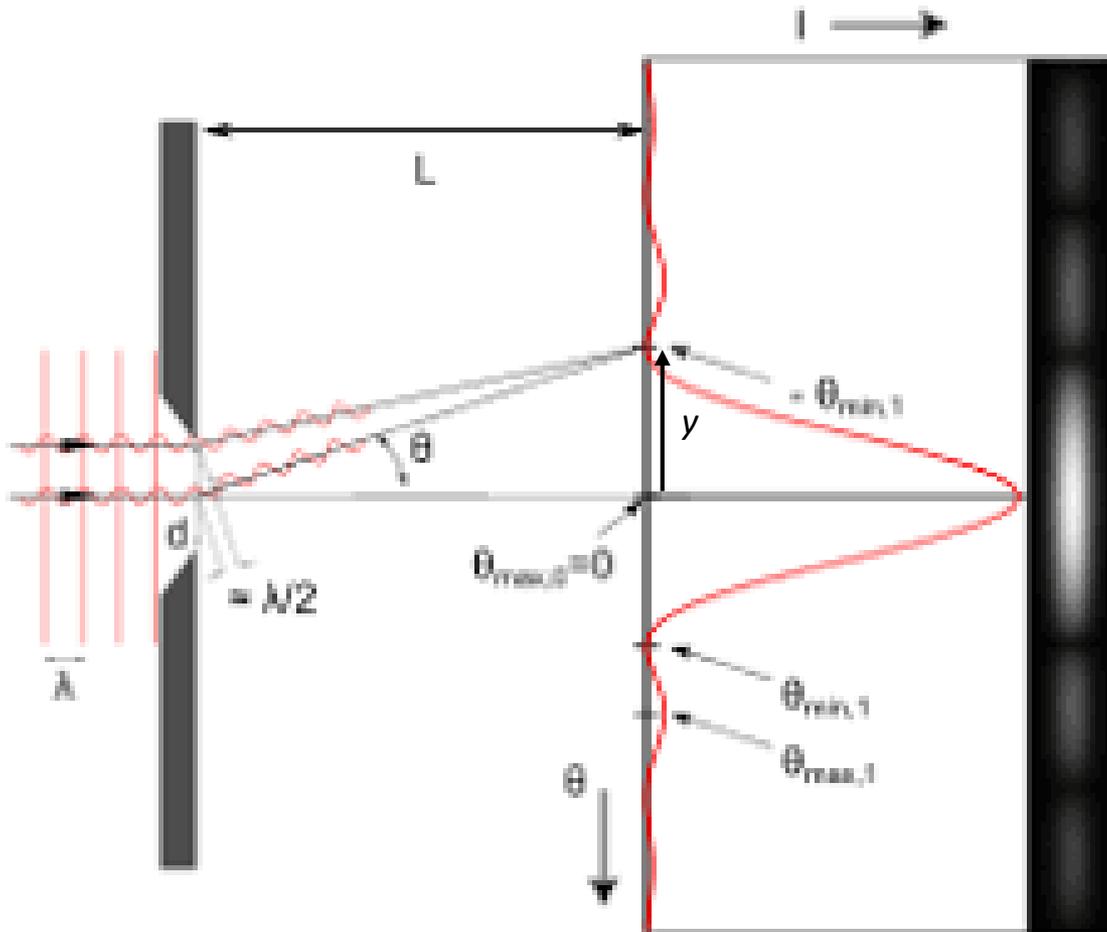
$$\frac{\phi}{2} = \left(\frac{\pi a}{\lambda}\right) \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

Função Sinc ao quadrado

# Difração numa fenda

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

$$\alpha = \frac{\phi}{2} = \left( \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \right) \text{sen}\theta$$



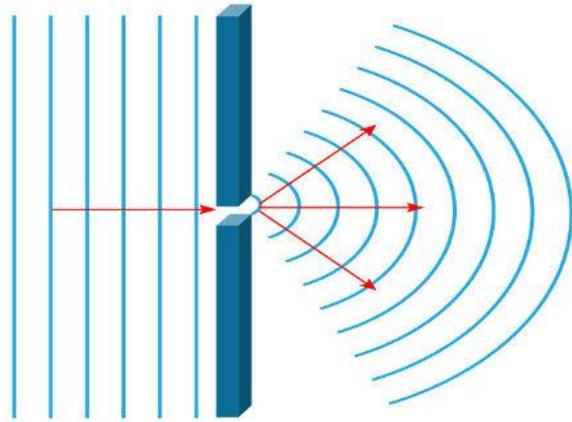
Considerando ângulo pequenos:

$$\alpha = \frac{\phi}{2} = \left( \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \right) \frac{y}{L}$$

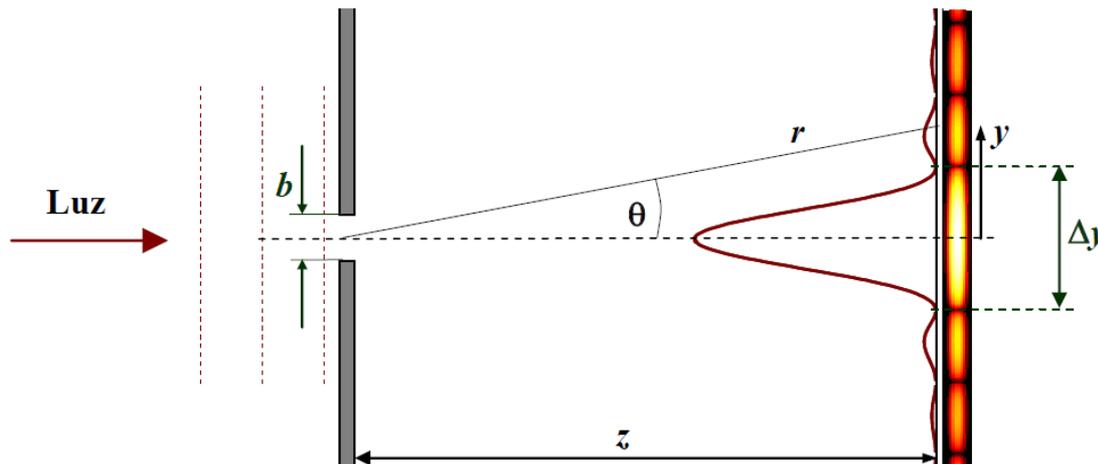
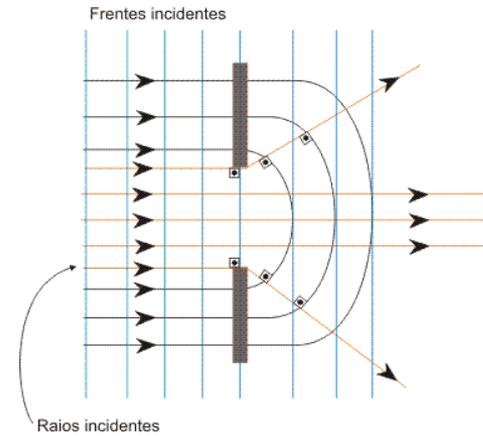
$$I = I_m \left( \frac{\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi a y}{\lambda L}\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi a y}{\lambda L}\right)} \right)^2$$

# Difração

## Fenda pequena



## Fenda grande



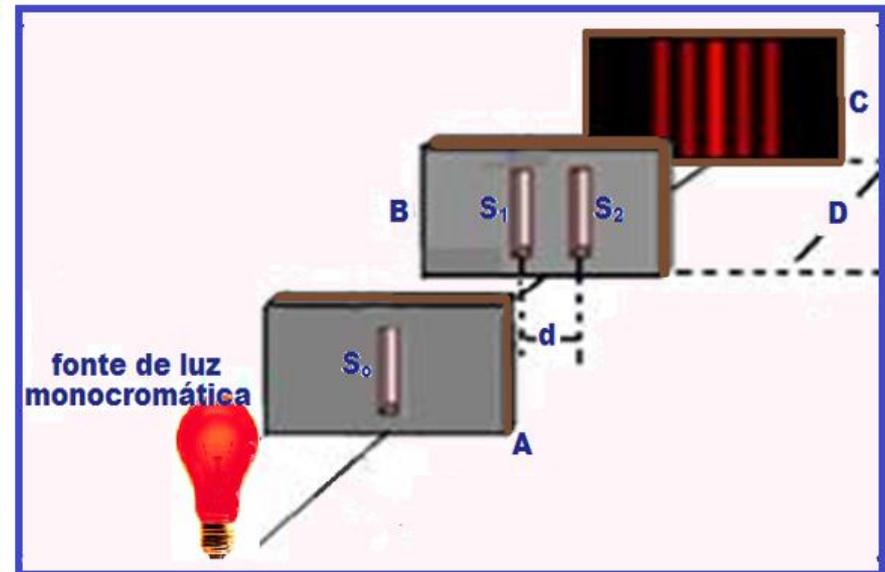
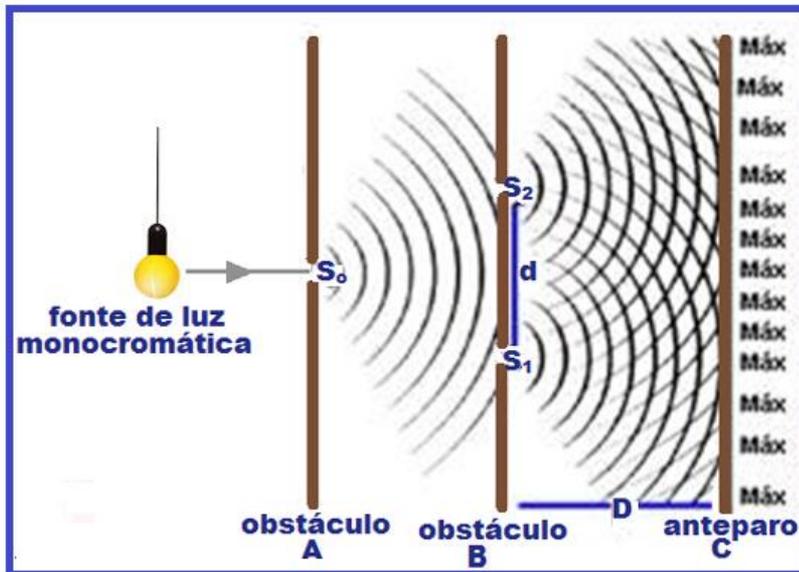
1º Mínimo

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

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

# Difração na Dupla Fenda

## Experimento de Young: Interferência + Difração



Interferência  
construtiva

$$d \sin \theta = m \lambda$$

Interferência  
destrutiva

$$d \sin \theta = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda$$

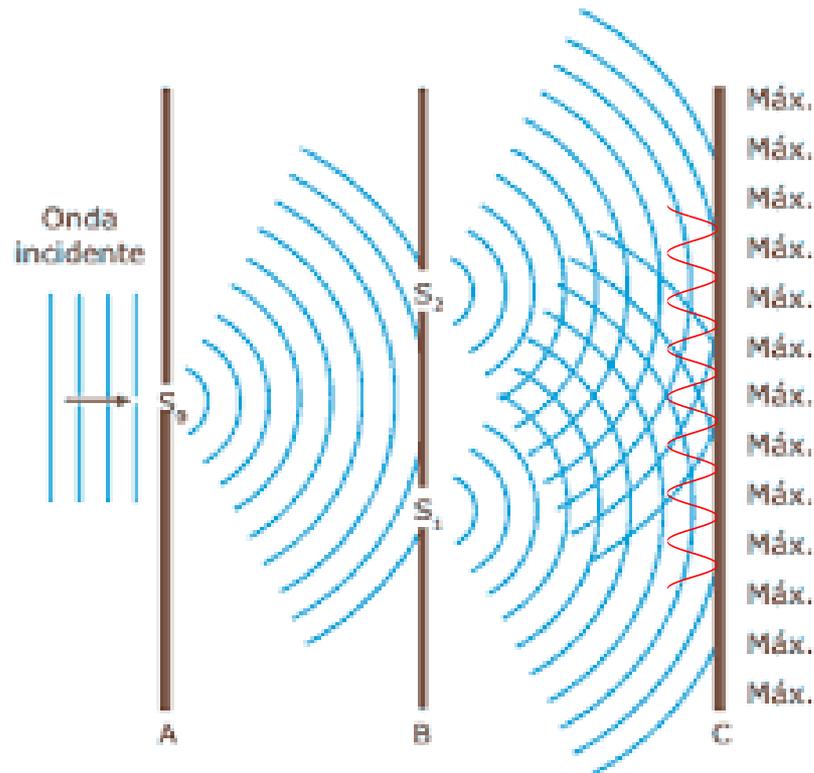
Só termo de interferência

$$I = E^2 = 4I_0 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\phi}{2} \right)$$

$$\phi = \left( \frac{2\pi d}{\lambda} \right) \sin \theta$$

# Difração na Dupla Fenda

## Experimento de Young: Interferência



Interferência

$$I = E^2 = 4I_0 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\phi}{2} \right)$$

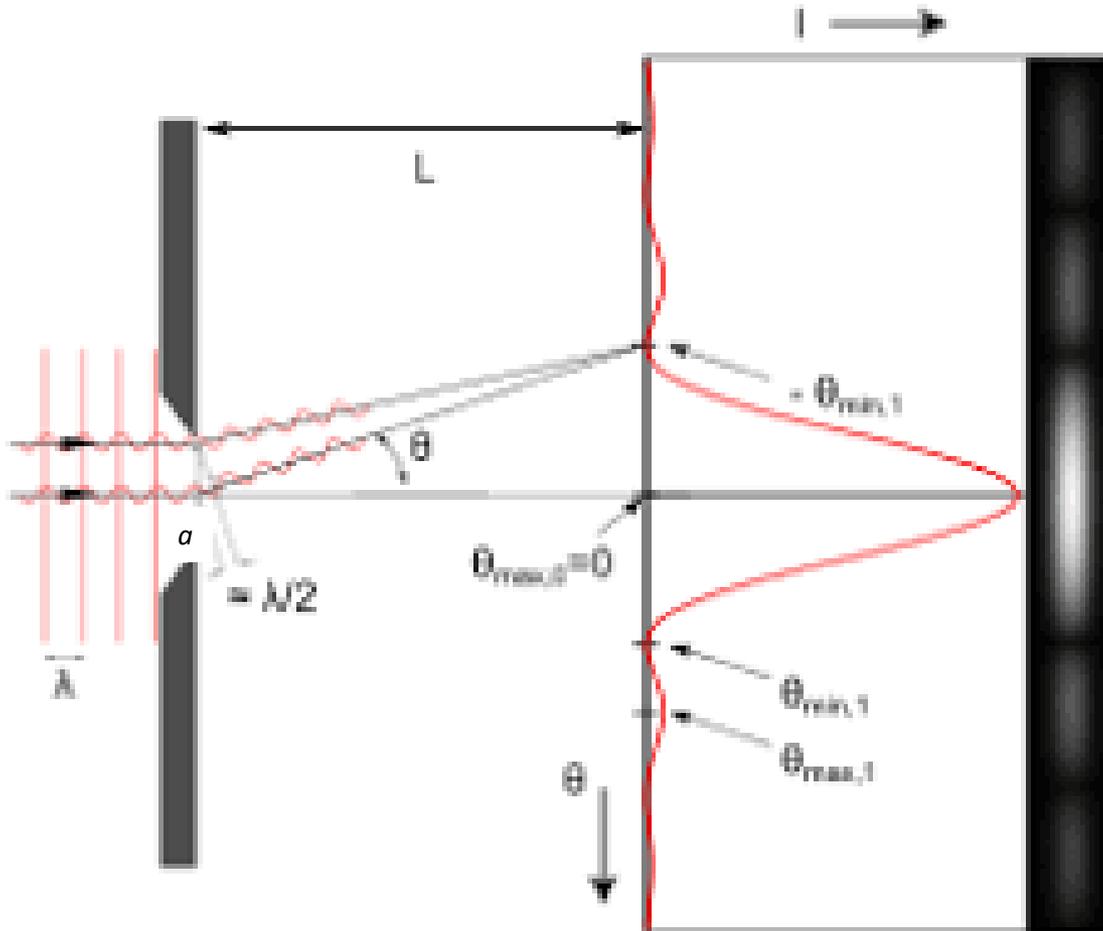
$$\beta = \frac{\phi}{2} = \left( \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \right) \text{sen}\theta$$

$d$ =Separação entre as fendas

Mas também temos que considerar que as fendas difratam a luz!

# Difração na Dupla Fenda

## Experimento de Young: Difração



Difração

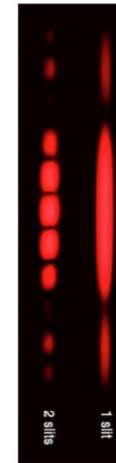
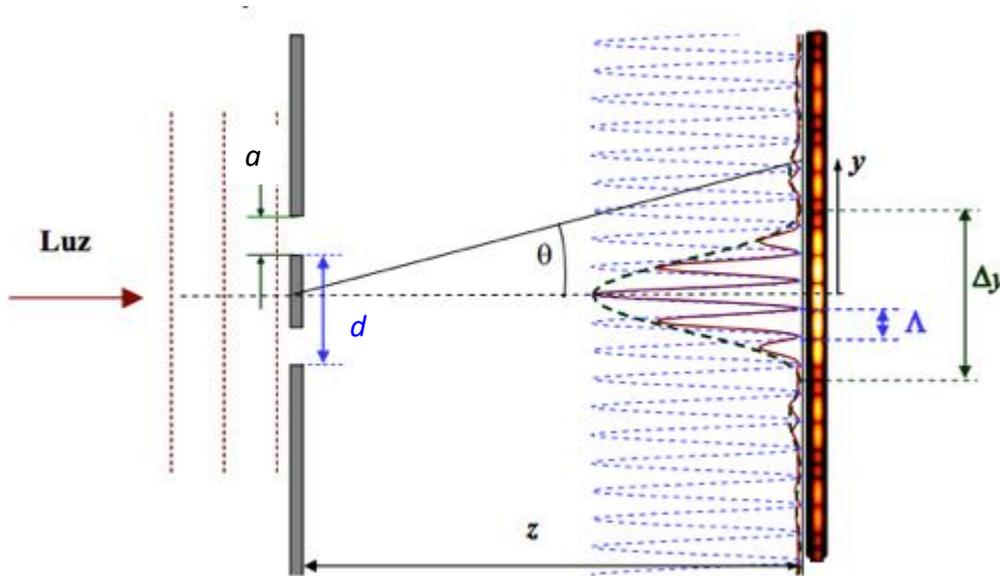
$$I = I_m \left( \frac{\text{sen}\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\phi}{2} = \left( \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \right) \text{sen}\theta$$

$a$  = Largura das fendas

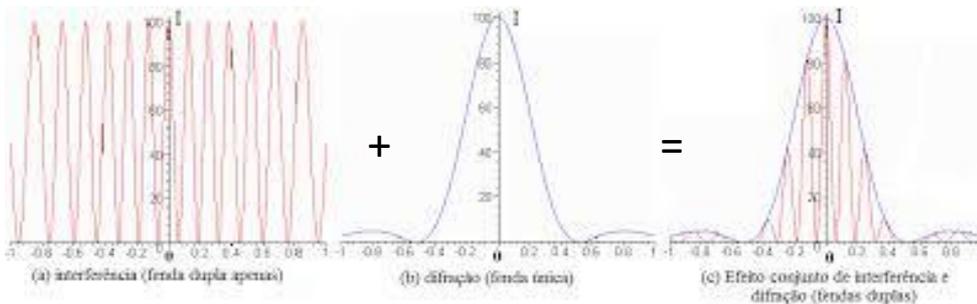
# Difração na Dupla Fenda

## Experimento de Young: Interferência + Difração



Interferência Difração

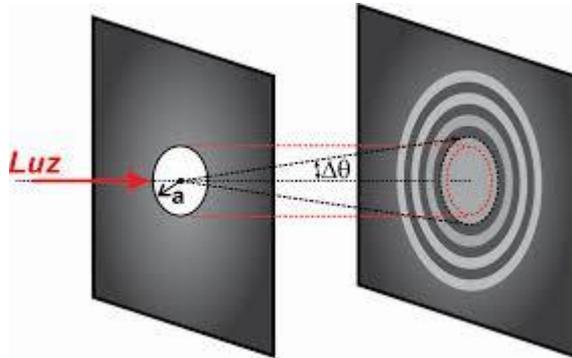
$$I = I_0 \left( \cos^2 \beta \right) \left( \frac{\text{sen} \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$



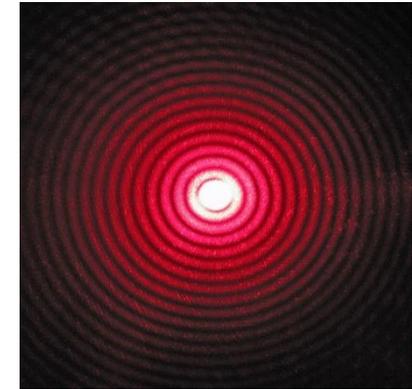
$$\beta = \left( \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \right) \text{sen} \theta$$

$$\alpha = \left( \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \right) \text{sen} \theta$$

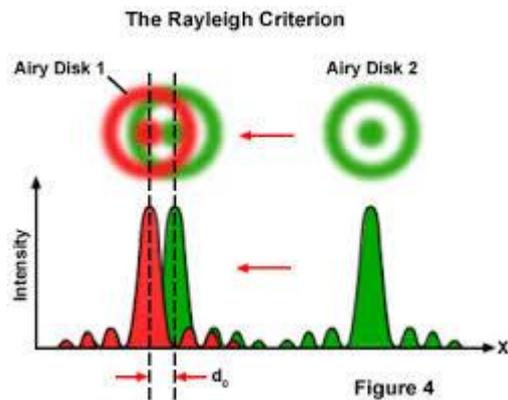
# Difração num furo



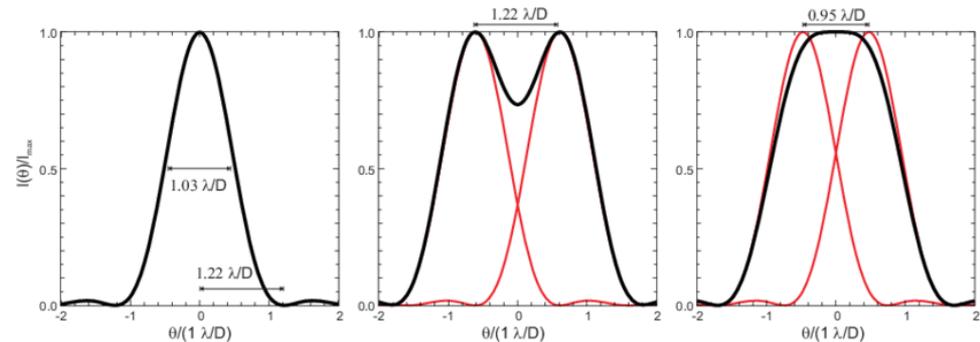
Furos pequenos



## Definição de critério de resolução (Critério de Rayleigh)



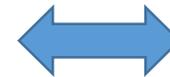
Primeiro mínimo no máximo do vizinho próximo!



1º Mínimo

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

(Fenda)



1º Mínimo

$$\text{sen}\theta = 1,22 \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

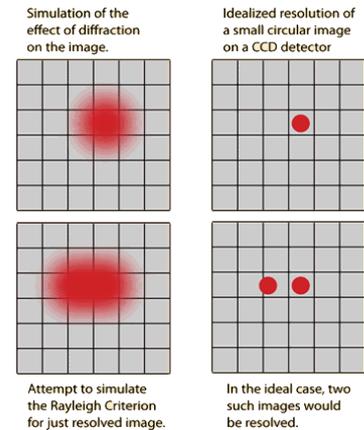
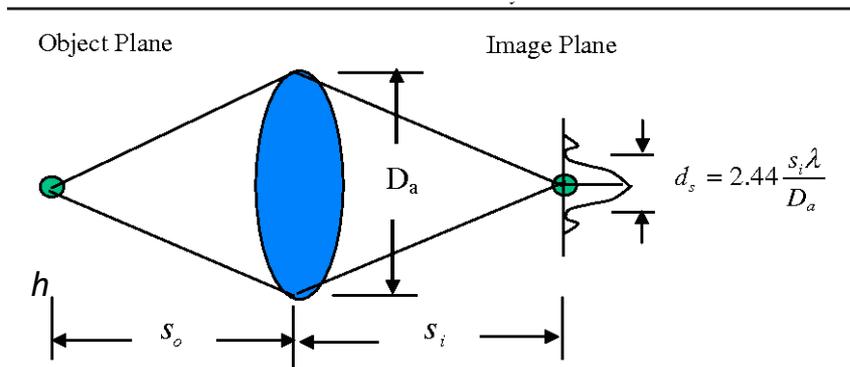
(Círculo)

# Critério de Rayleigh

Mas qual a importância desse critério de resolução?

**Correlação:**

**Tamanho Objeto  $\Leftrightarrow$  Tamanho Imagem  $\Leftrightarrow$  Tamanho Abertura**



Há um limite teórico para a formação da menor ponto imagem ( $d_s$ ) determinado pelo tamanho do ponto objeto ( $h$ ), comprimento de onda ( $\lambda$ ) e abertura do sistema óptico ( $D_a$ ).

**Condições Geométricas**

$$\frac{1}{s_o} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$m = \frac{-s_i}{s_o} = \frac{h_i}{h}$$

**Condições Óptica Física**

$$\text{sen}\theta = 1,22 \frac{\lambda}{h}$$

$$\text{sen}\theta = 1,22 \frac{\lambda}{D_a}$$

$$\text{sen}\theta \approx \frac{D_a}{2s_o}$$

$$\text{sen}\theta \approx \frac{D_a}{2s_i}$$

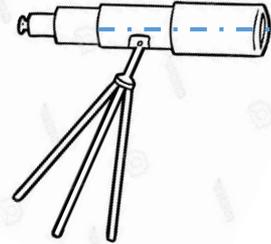
# Critério de Rayleigh

Portanto, para melhorar a resolução:

- Lentes, espelhos de grande diâmetro
- Comprimentos de onda curtos

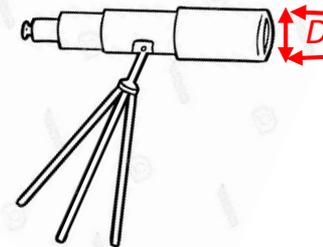
Considerando  $\lambda$  em 500 nm:

- Olho humano,  $D=5$  mm:  
 $\theta=1,2 \times 10^{-4}$  rad
- Telescópio de Galileo,  $D=3$  cm:  
 $\theta=2 \times 10^{-5}$  rad
- Telescópio Gemini,  $D=8$  m:  
 $\theta=7,6 \times 10^{-8}$  rad

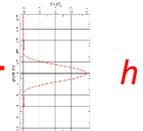
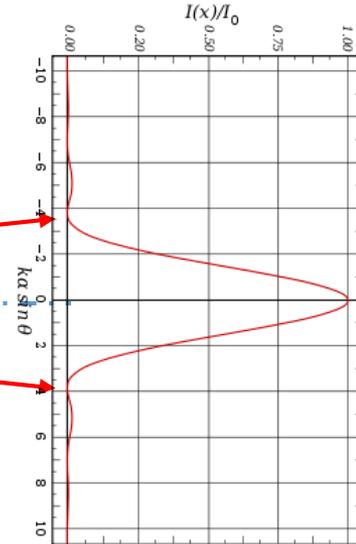


$$\text{sen}\theta = 1,22 \frac{\lambda}{D} \approx \theta$$

$$\theta \sim 1,22 \frac{500 \times 10^{-9}}{5 \times 10^{-3}} \approx 1,22 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$$



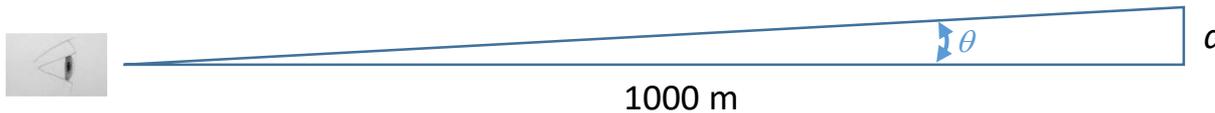
$$\text{sen}\theta = 1,22 \frac{\lambda}{h}$$



# Cr terio de Rayleigh

Exemplo: Uma pessoa num avião voando a 1000 m de altitude. Qual   a dimens o o menor objeto que ela pode “ver” (resolver, distinguir)? (considere  $\lambda=500$  nm)

Olho humano,  $D=5$  mm: Limite de difrac o  $\theta=1,2\times 10^{-4}$  rad



$$\text{sen}\theta = \frac{d}{1000} \approx \theta \quad \Rightarrow \quad d = 1000 * 1,2 \times 10^{-4} = 0,12 \text{ m} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{12 \text{ cm}}$$

Telesc pio (bin culos),  $D=3$  cm: Limite de difrac o  $\theta=2\times 10^{-5}$  rad

$$d = 1000 * 2 \times 10^{-5} = 0,02 \text{ m} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{2 \text{ cm}}$$

## Critério de Rayleigh

Qual deve ser a separação entre dois corpos na Lua para que sejam resolvidas a olho nu? Considere que nossa pupila tem 5 mm de diâmetro,  $\lambda=600$  nm e distância Terra-Lua=380000 km.

Qual a distância entre dois corpos que pode ser resolvida com um telescópio com espelho de 5 m de diâmetro? É possível ver a bandeira americana fincada na Lua?

Olho humano,  $D=5$  mm: Limite de difração  $\theta=1,2 \times 10^{-4}$  rad

$$\text{sen}\theta = \frac{d}{380000 \times 10^3} \approx \theta \quad \Rightarrow \quad d = 380000000 * 1,2 \times 10^{-4} = 45600 \text{ m}$$

Telescópio,  $D=5$  m: Limite de difração  $\theta=1,5 \times 10^{-7}$  rad

$$\theta \sim 1,22 \frac{600 \times 10^{-9}}{5} \approx 1,46 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad}$$

$$d = 380000000 * 1,5 \times 10^{-7} = 57 \text{ m}$$