

SLC 641 – Óptica

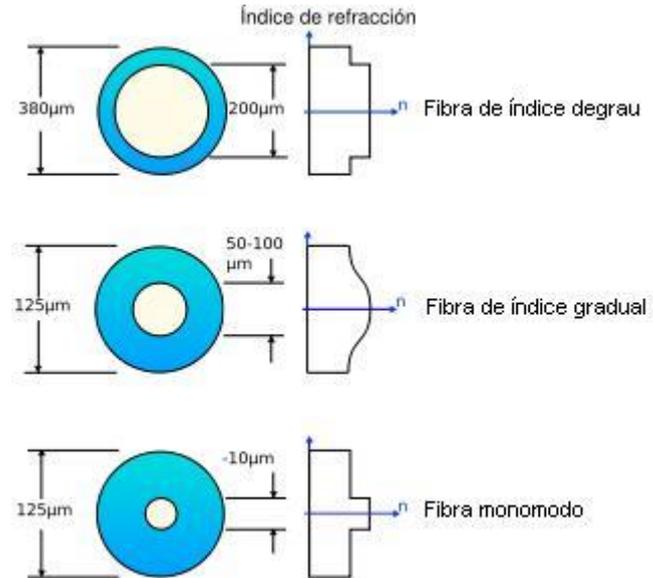
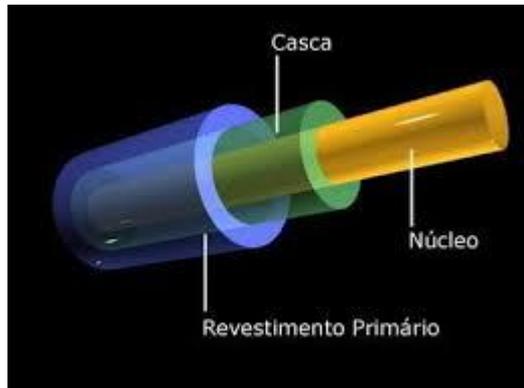
Licenciatura em Ciências Exatas – São Carlos

## **Aula 10**

Óptica na tecnologia moderna:  
Fibra óptica, Laser e Holografia

13/11/2023

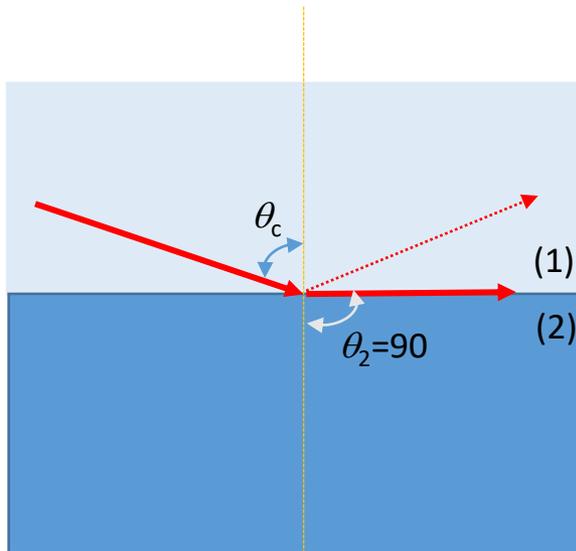
# Fibra óptica



- Reflexão interna total (sem perda na reflexão)
- Meio transparente (sílica) muito fino e longo (km)
- Muitas aplicações, principalmente para telecomunicações

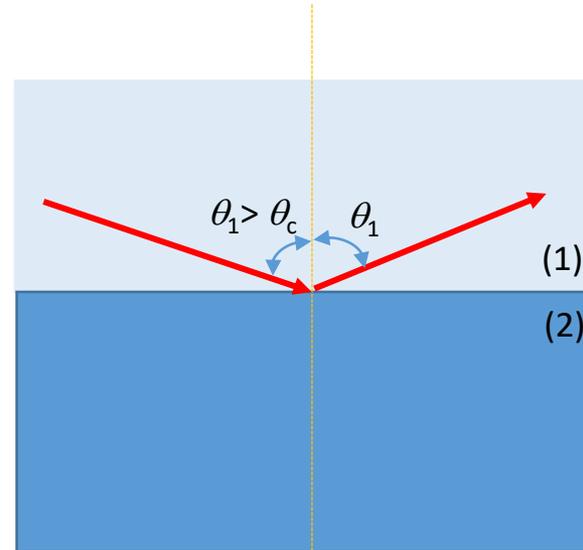
# Fibra óptica

## Reflexão interna total



$$n_1 > n_2$$

$$\text{sen } \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

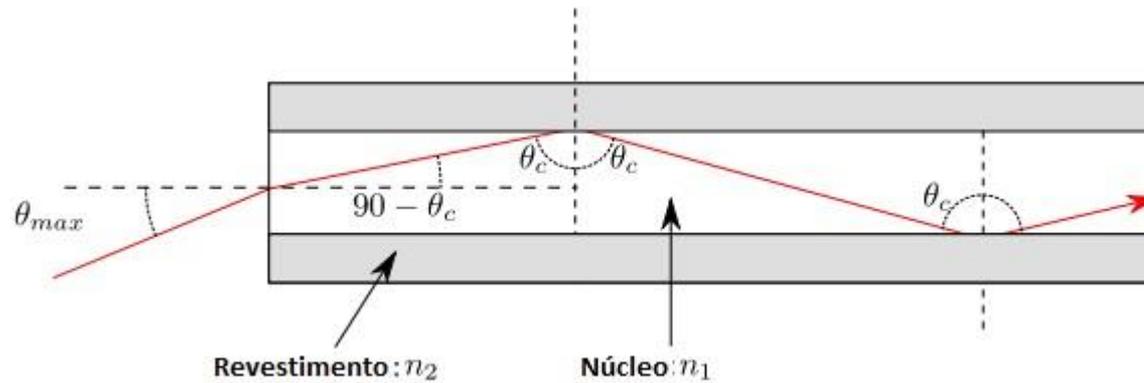


Refração deixa de existir,  
Somente reflexão

$$\theta_{\text{incidência}} = \theta_{\text{reflexão}}$$

Não há perda de energia nessa reflexão!  
(100% refletida)

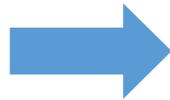
# Fibra óptica



$$n_1 = 1,48 \text{ (núcleo)}$$

$$n_2 = 1,46 \text{ (casca)}$$

$$\text{sen } \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

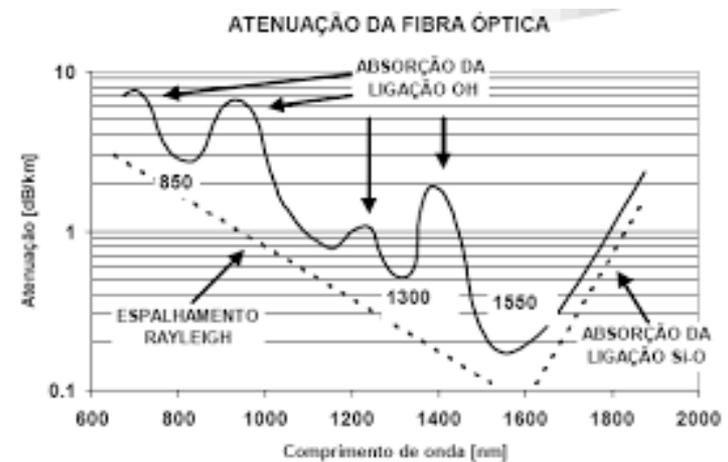
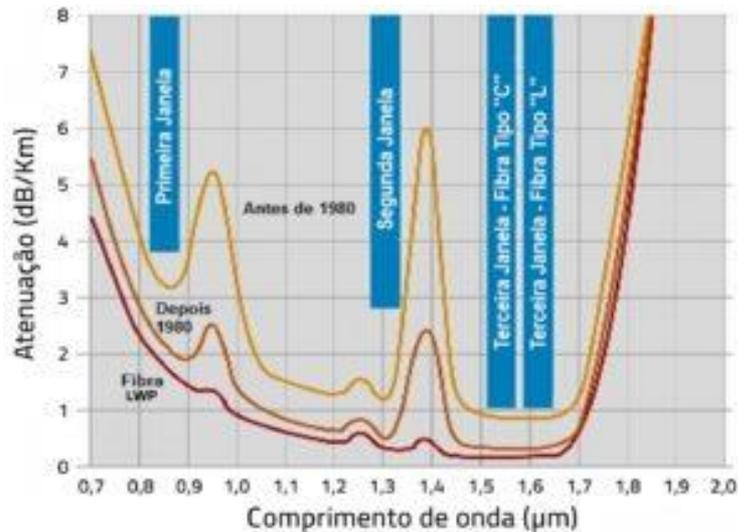


$$\text{sen } \theta_c = \frac{1,46}{1,48}$$



$$\theta_c = 80,6^\circ$$

# Fibra óptica



Eliminação da água na sílica permitiu o aumento da transmissão das fibras  
(0,22 dB/km (T=95,06%) em 1550 nm)

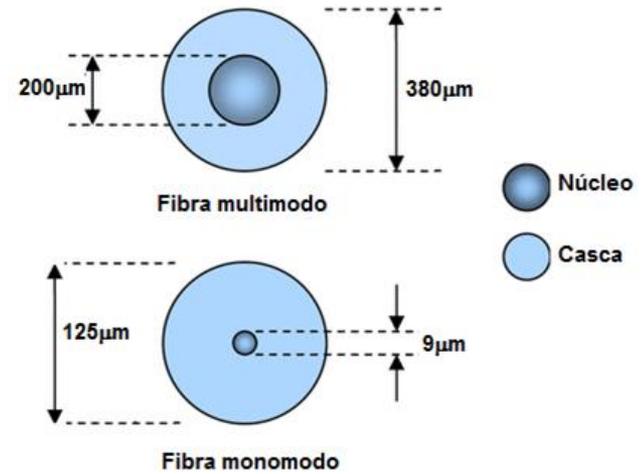
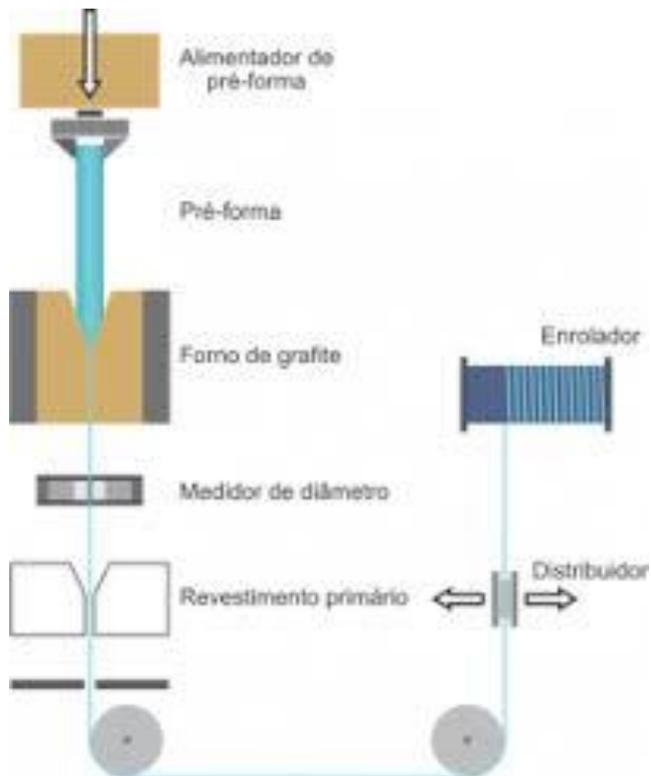


$$\text{atenuação} = -10 \log \left( \frac{P_{\text{saida}}}{P_{\text{entrada}}} \right)$$

$$\text{atenuação} / \text{km} = -10 \log \left( \frac{P_{\text{saida}}}{P_{\text{entrada}}} \right) \frac{1}{d(\text{km})}$$

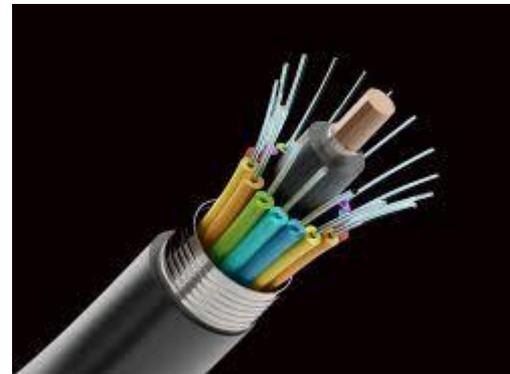
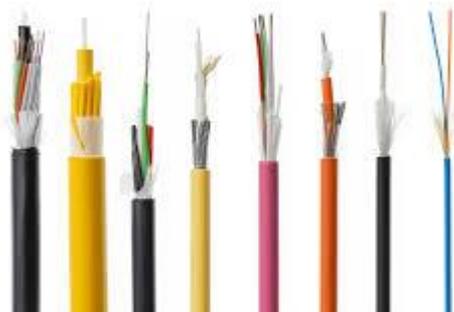
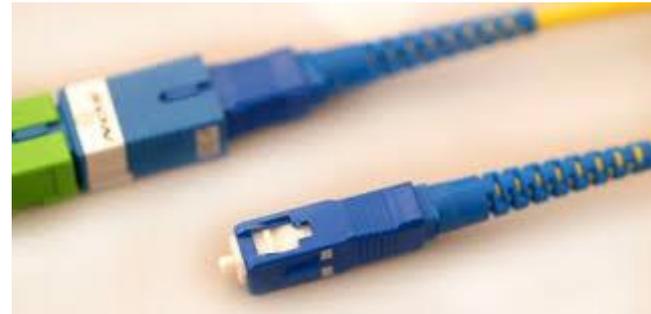
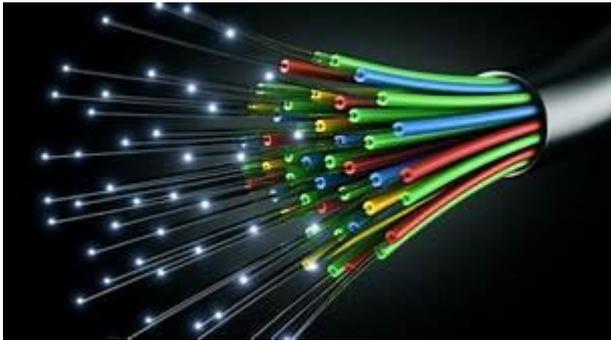
# Fibra óptica

Tão fino como um fio de cabelo



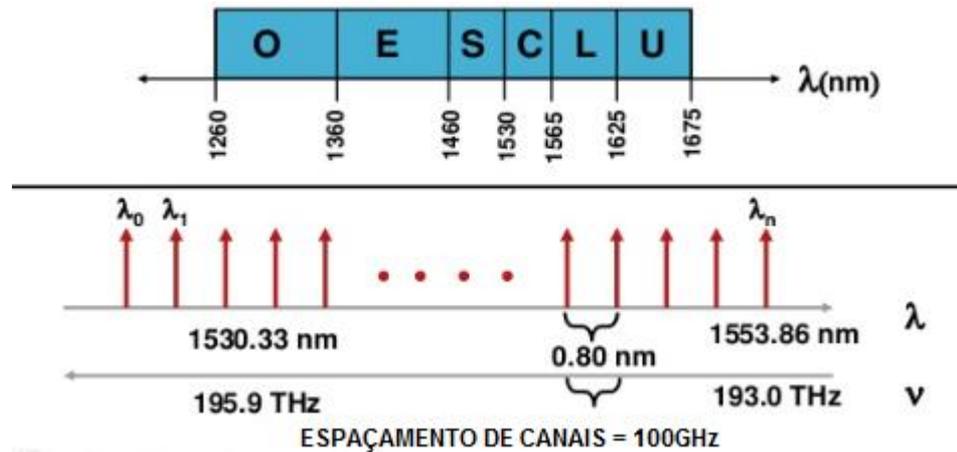
# Fibra óptica

Cabos ópticos para telecomunicações



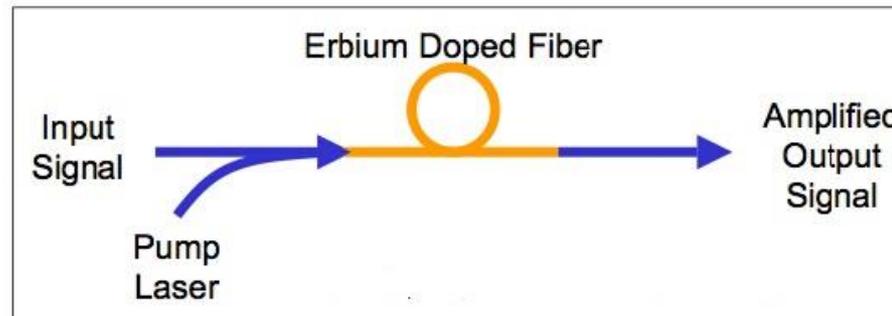
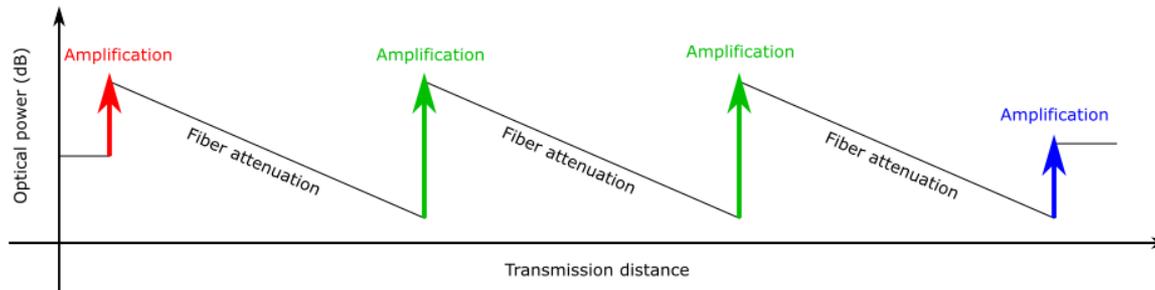
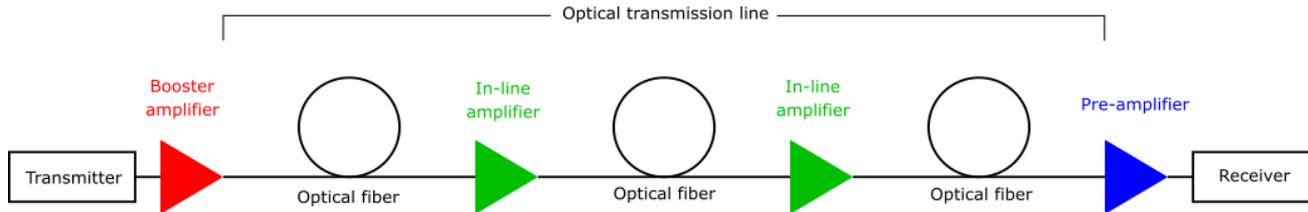
# Fibra óptica

Multiplexação em comprimento de onda para telecomunicações



# Fibra óptica

## Amplificação de sinal óptico



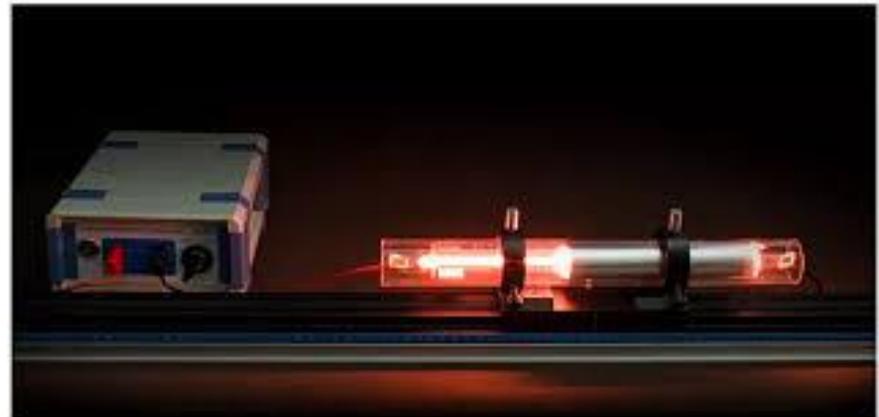
# Laser

Fonte de luz bastante intensa, colimada e monocromática

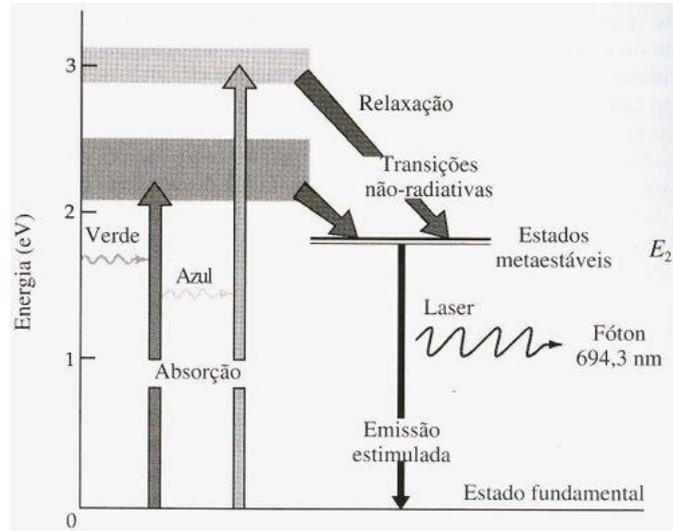


Laser pointer verde  
(532 nm)

Laser Hélio-Neônio  
(632,8 nm)

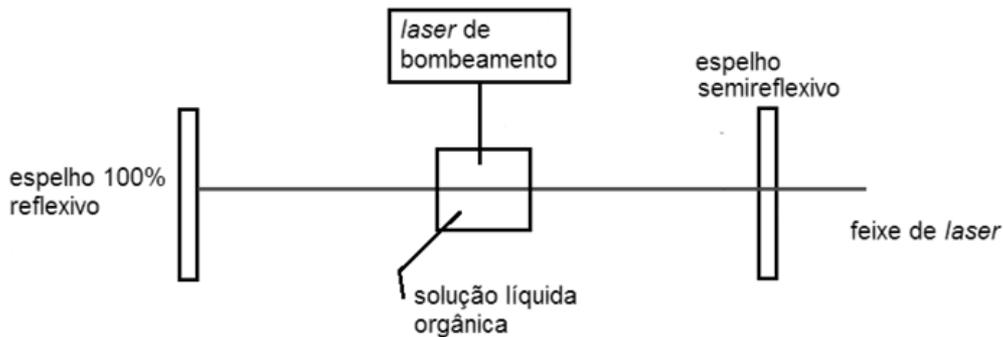


# Laser



Meio laser:

- Emissão de luz
- Inversão da população

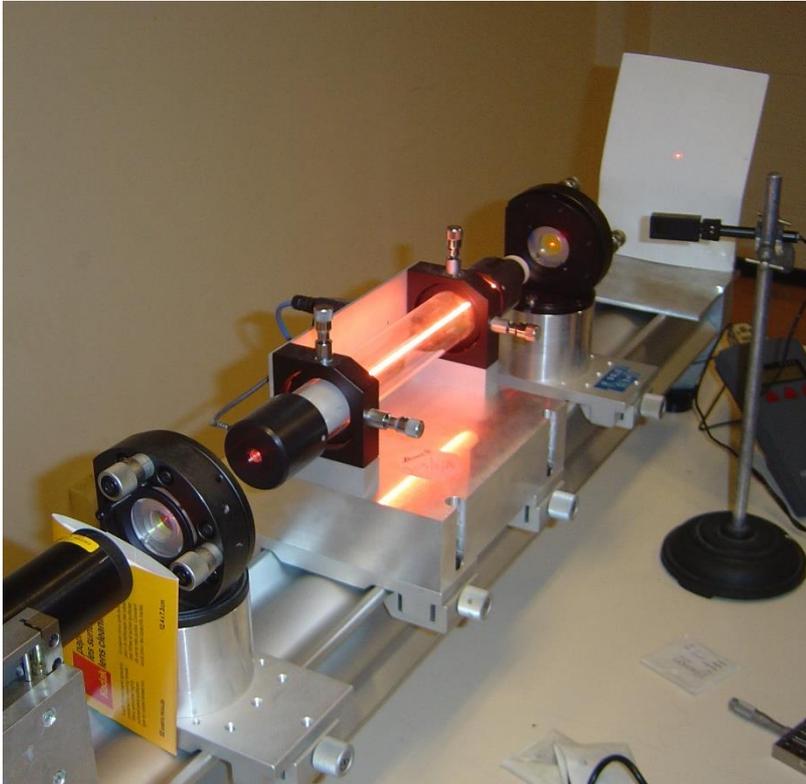


Cavidade laser:

- Induzir emissão estimulada (processo inverso da absorção)
- Privilegiar comprimentos de ondas bem determinados e compatíveis com o meio laser

# Laser

## Laser de gás



He-Ne (632,8; 543; 1152,3 nm)

Argônio (458; 476; 488; 497; 502; 515 nm)

Nitrogênio (337,1 nm)

Dióxido de carbono, CO<sub>2</sub> (10.600 nm)

Hélio-Cádmio (325; 442 nm)

Criptônio (351,1; 514,5 nm)

# Laser

## Laser de estado sólido

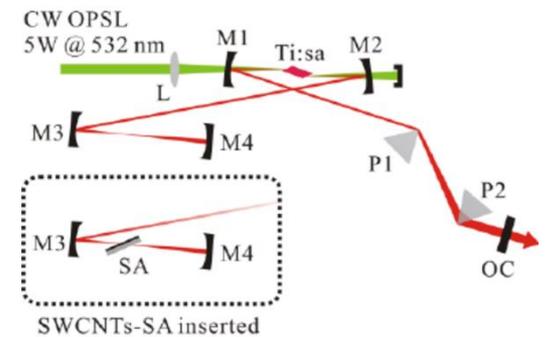
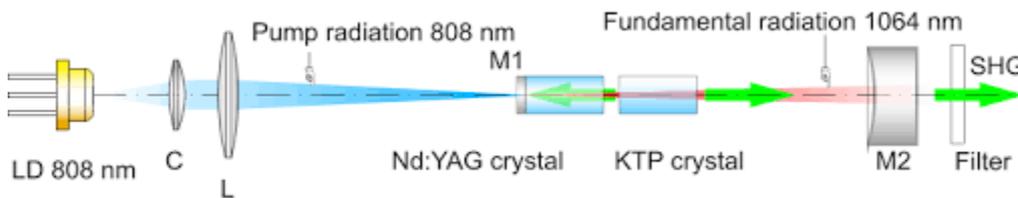


Laser de Ruby  $\text{Cr:Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (692,7; 694,3 nm)

Nd:YAG, Nd:Glass (532; 1064 nm)

Er: YAG (2940 nm)

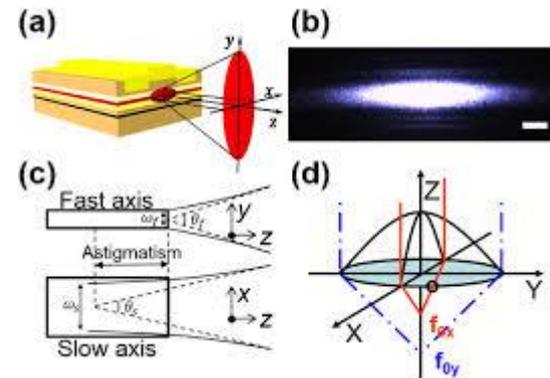
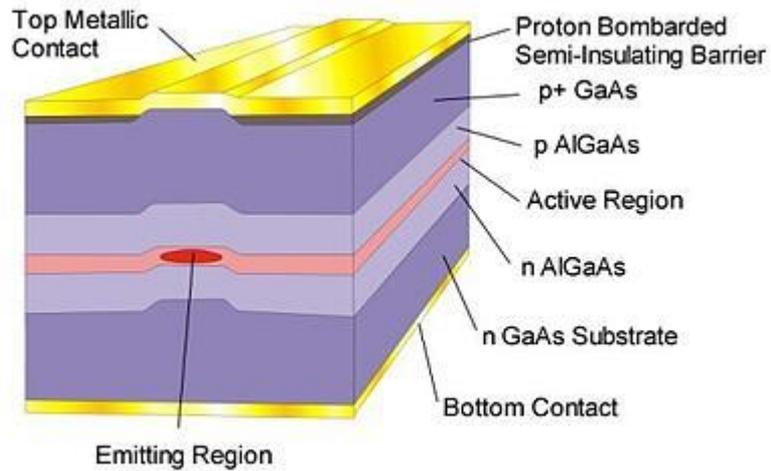
Titânio safira,  $\text{Ti:Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (600-1000 nm)



# Laser

Laser de estado sólido: Laser de semicondutores

Extremamente compactos e eficientes





# Laser

Outras aplicações:

Industria



Show



Medicina

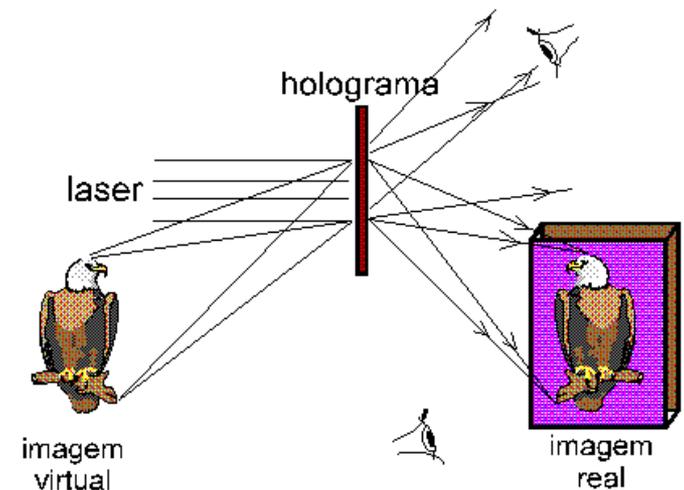
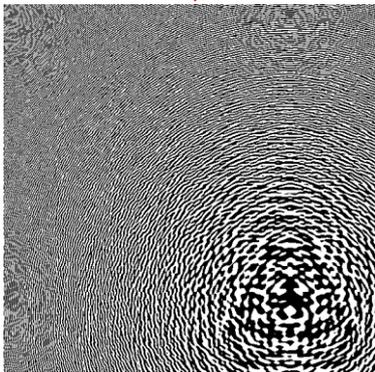
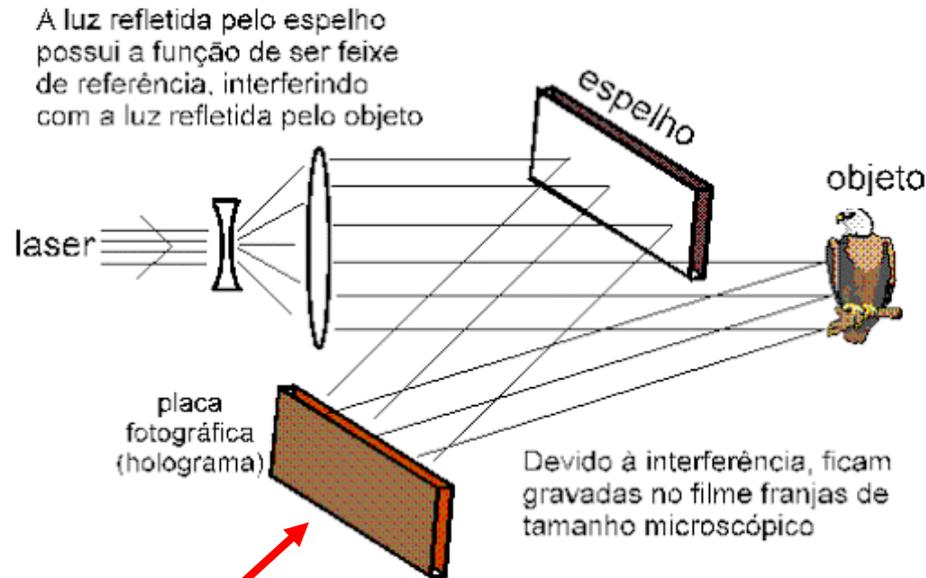


Militar



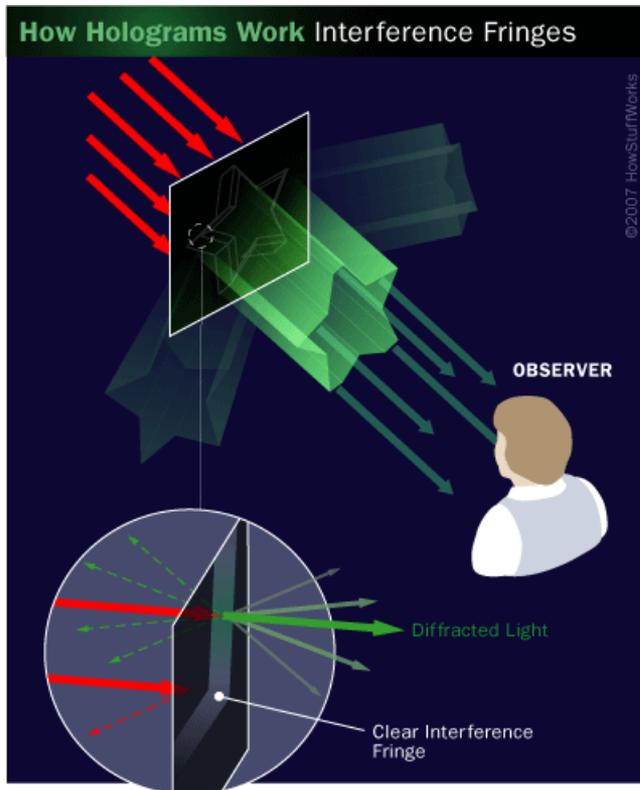
# Holografia

Cada ponto da foto (holograma) tem um padrão microscópico complexo gravado que produz uma difração que desvia o feixe em ângulos em que é possível observar uma imagem virtual

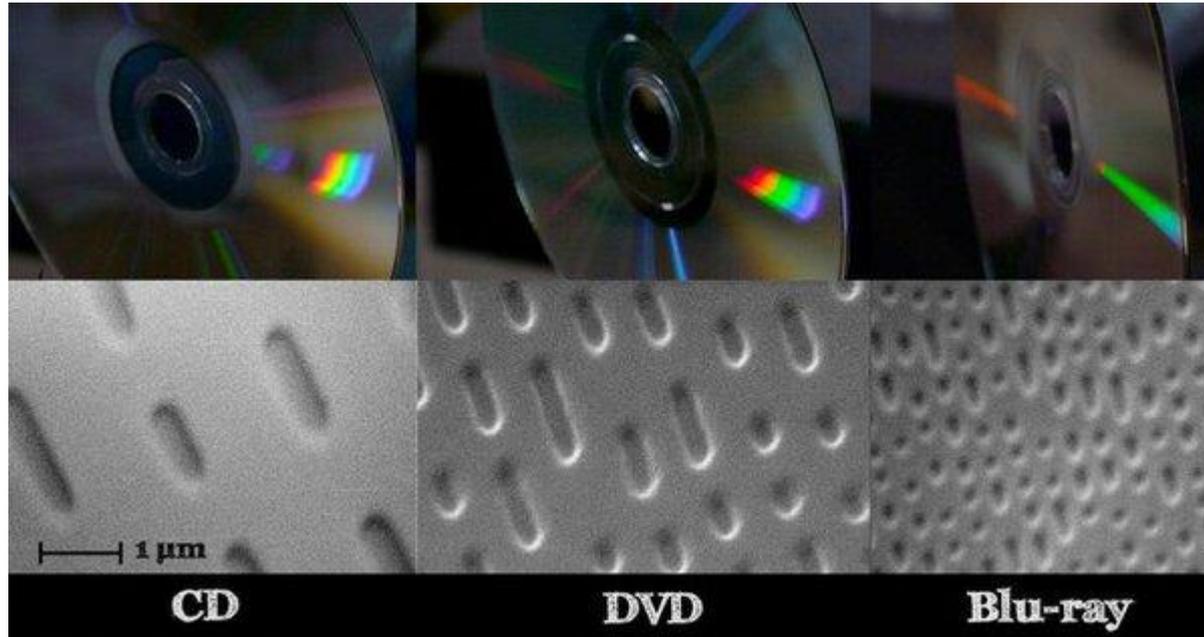


# Holografia

Aplicações: Gravação de informações, fotografia, display 3D, microscopia, medicina, etc.



## CD, DVD e Blu-ray



CD: 780 nm

Separação entre as trilhas: 1,6  $\mu\text{m}$

Velocidade linear: 1,2-1,4 m/s

Largura do pit: 0,5  $\mu\text{m}$

Comprimento mínimo do pit: 0,83  $\mu\text{m}$

Capacidade de dados: 700 Mb

Blu-ray: 405 nm

Separação entre as trilhas: 0,32  $\mu\text{m}$

Velocidade linear: 3,49 m/s

Largura do pit: 0,13  $\mu\text{m}$

Comprimento mínimo do pit: 0,15  $\mu\text{m}$

Capacidade de dados: 25 Gb

DVD: 650 nm (635 nm)

Separação entre as trilhas: 0,74  $\mu\text{m}$

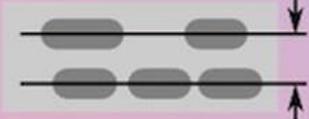
Velocidade linear: 3,49-3,84 m/s

Largura do pit: 0,3  $\mu\text{m}$

Comprimento mínimo do pit: 0,4-0,44  $\mu\text{m}$

Capacidade de dados: 4,7 Gb (8,5 Gb Duas faces)

# CD, DVD e Blu-ray

FORMAT	CD	DVD	Blu-Ray
CAPACITY			
SINGLE	700 MB	4.7 GB	25 GB
DOUBLE		8.5 GB	50 GB
TRACK PITCH	1.6 $\mu\text{m}$ 	0.74 $\mu\text{m}$ 	0.32 $\mu\text{m}$ 
THICKNESS			
BACKING	0	0.6mm	1.1mm
COVER	1.2mm	0.6mm	0.1mm
NUMERICAL APERTURE	0.45 	0.60 	0.85 
LASER WAVELENGTH	780nm Near IR	650nm Red	405nm Violet