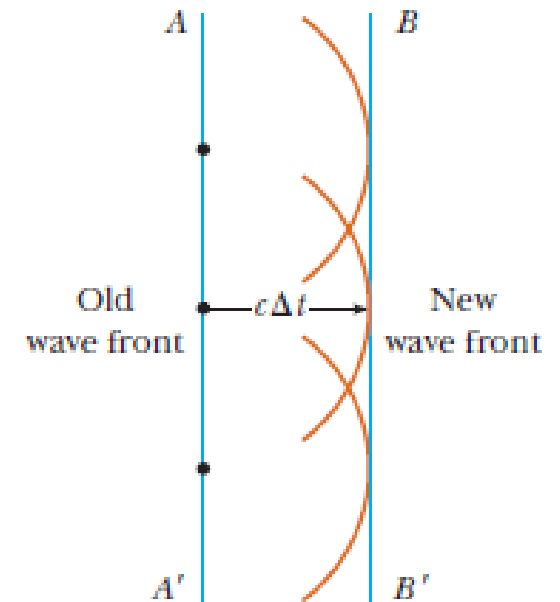
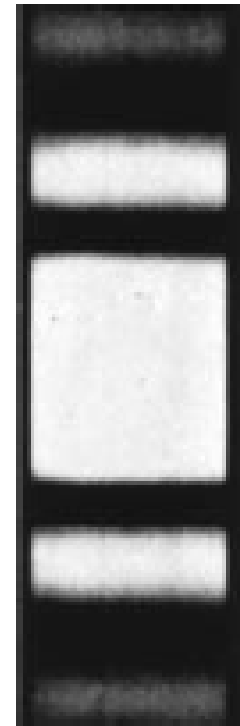
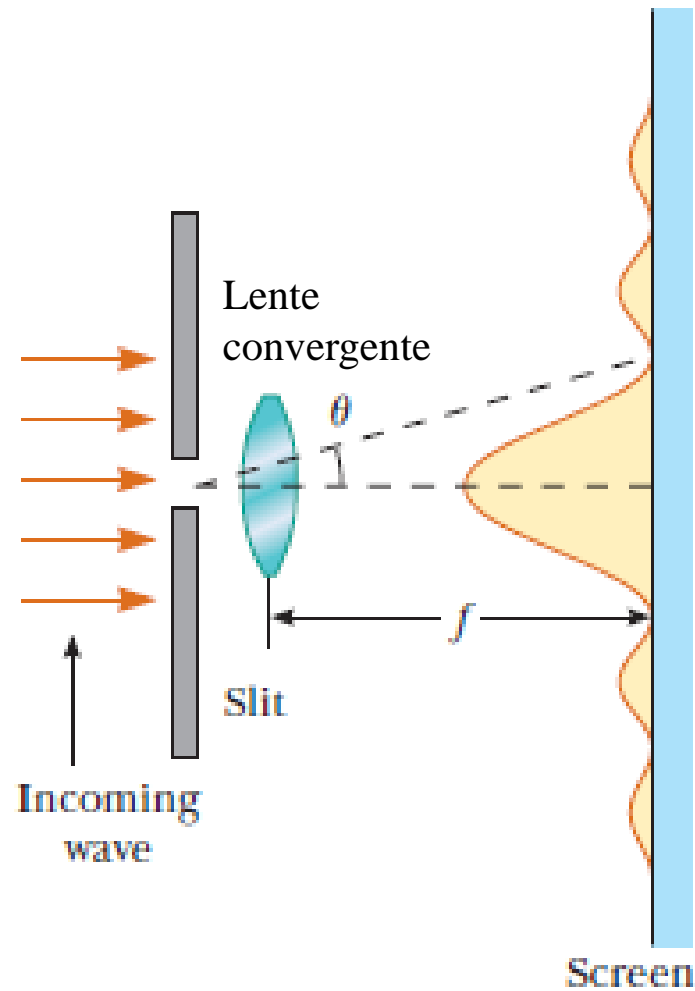


**Física IV**

# **Difração de ondas luminosas**

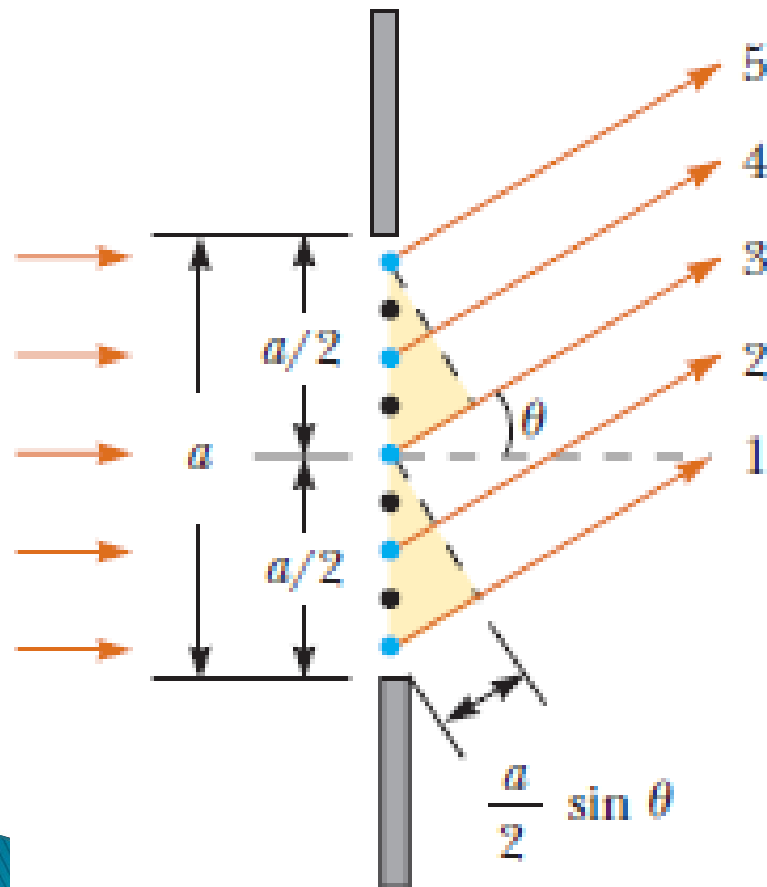
**Prof. Dr. Lucas Barboza Sarno da Silva**

# *Difração numa fenda simples*



Princípio de Huygens

*De acordo com o princípio de Huygens, cada segmento da fenda atua como se fosse uma fonte de ondas. Então, a luz que provém de um segmento da fenda pode interferir com a luz de outro segmento, e a intensidade resultante da figura na tela dependerá da direção  $\theta$*



### Interferência destrutiva

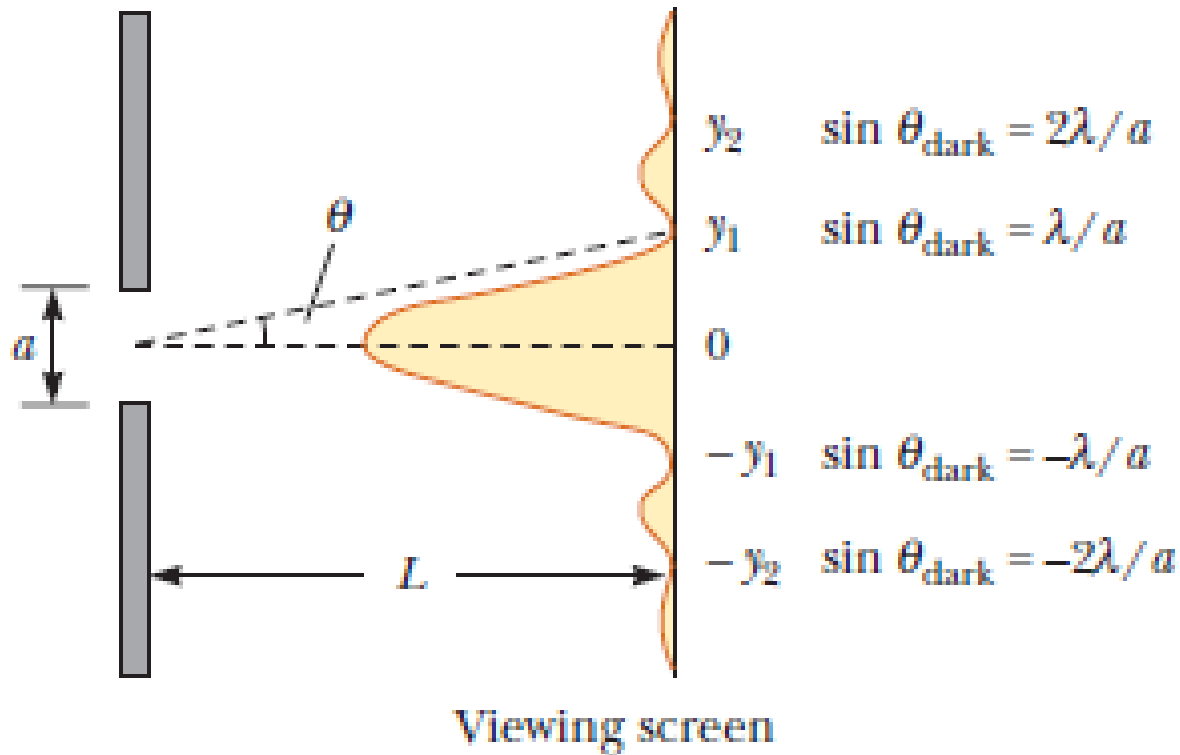
Divisão da fenda em duas metades:

$$\frac{a}{2} \text{sen} \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

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

$$m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \dots$$

$$L \gg a$$



Posições para o caso de **interferência destrutiva**

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

$$m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \dots$$

*A posição das regiões de interferência construtiva está aproximadamente no meio de duas franjas escuras sucessivas.*

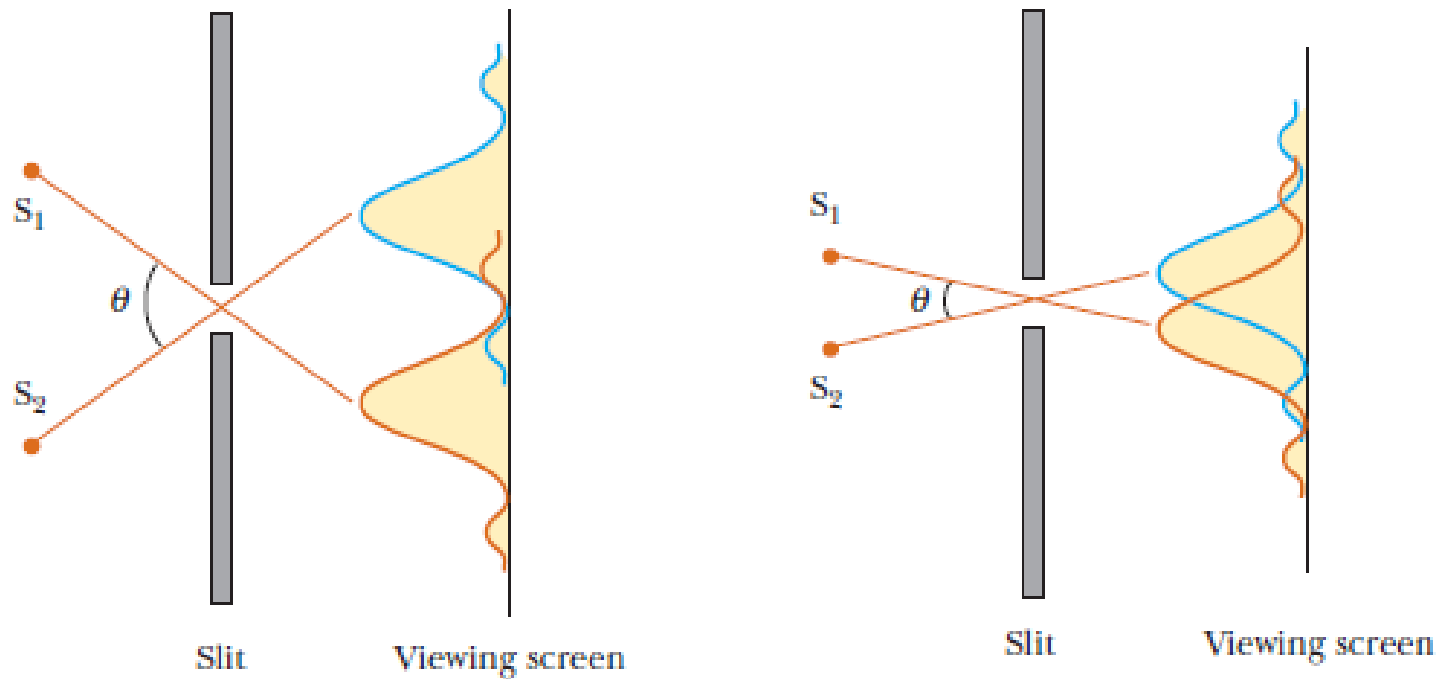
## *Exemplo:*

Um feixe de luz de comprimento de onda de 580 nm incide sobre uma fenda de 0,30 mm de largura. A tela de observação está colocada a 2 m da fenda.

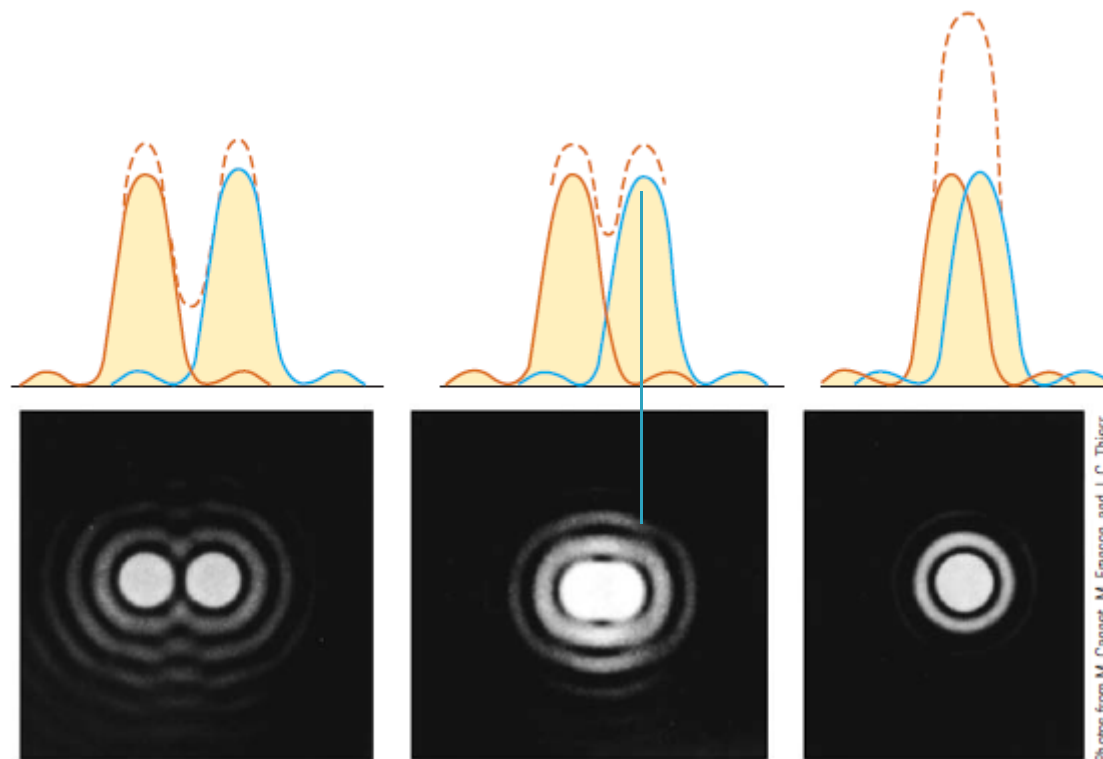
- a) Achar as posições das primeiras franjas escuras e a largura da franja central.
- b) Determinar a largura da franja brilhante de primeira ordem.

# *Resolução de fenda simples e de aberturas circulares*

Duas fontes luminosas distantes de uma fenda estreita.  
Fontes puntiformes, não coerentes.



*Quando o máximo central de uma imagem se superpõe ao primeiro mínimo de outra imagem, as duas imagens estão minimamente resolvidas. Esta condição limite de resolução é conhecida como **critério de Rayleigh**.*

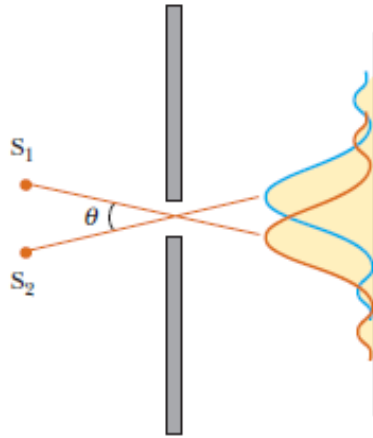


Resolvidas

Minimamente  
Resolvidas

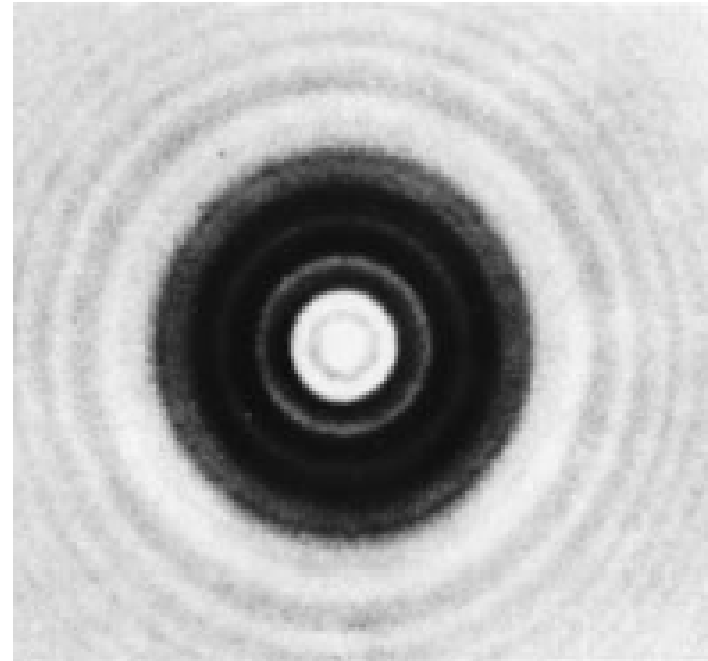
Não  
Resolvidas

Primeiro mínimo:  $\sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a}$



$$\text{sen } \theta \sim \theta$$

$$\theta_{\min} \approx \frac{\lambda}{a}$$



**Abertura circular:**

$$\theta_{\min} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

$D$  = diâmetro da abertura

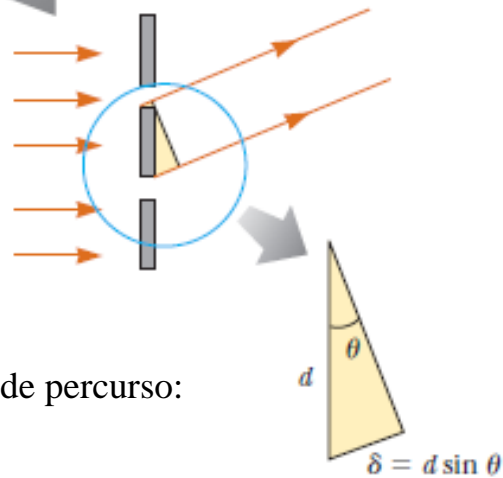
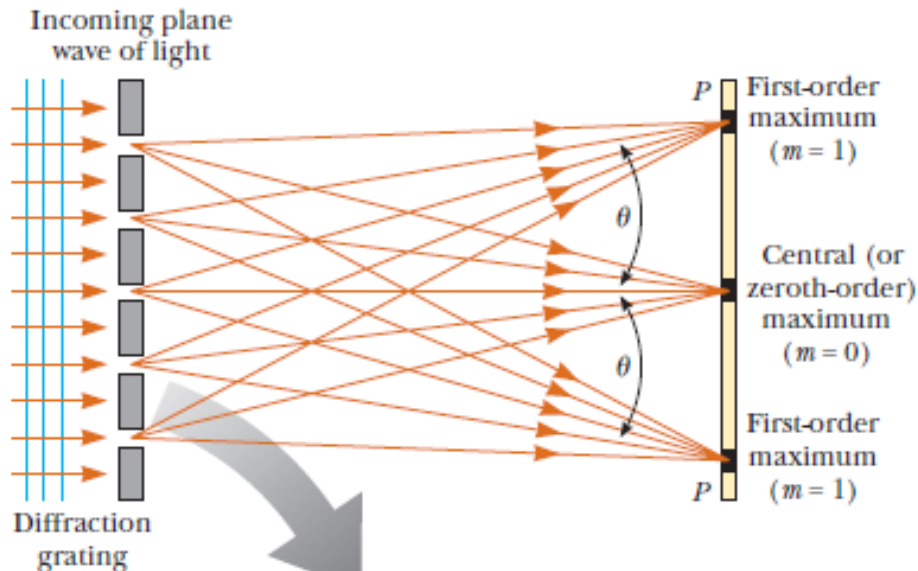
A figura de difração de Fresnel se uma **abertura circular** é constituída por um disco central brilhante envolto por anéis concêntricos, alternadamente brilhantes e escuros.



## *Exemplo:*

Para observar um objetivo em um microscópio, usa-se uma lâmpada de sódio com radiação de comprimento de onda 589 nm. Se a abertura da objetiva tiver um diâmetro de 0,9 cm, (a) achar o ângulo limite de resolução. (b) Com luz visível com o comprimento de onda mais apropriado, qual o limite máximo de resolução deste microscópio?

# A rede de difração



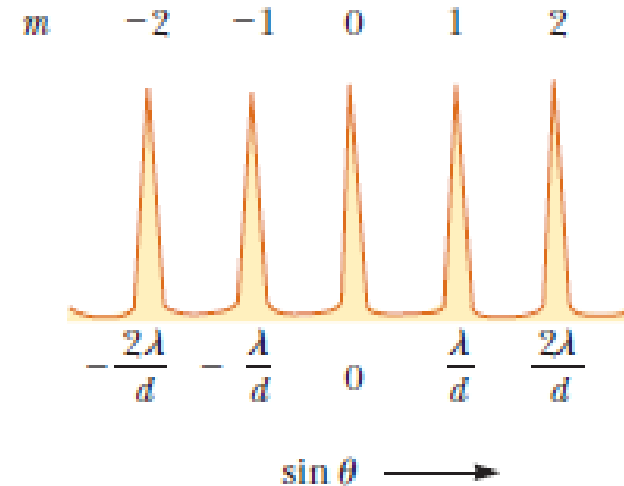
Diferença de percurso:

Condição de interferência construtiva:

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

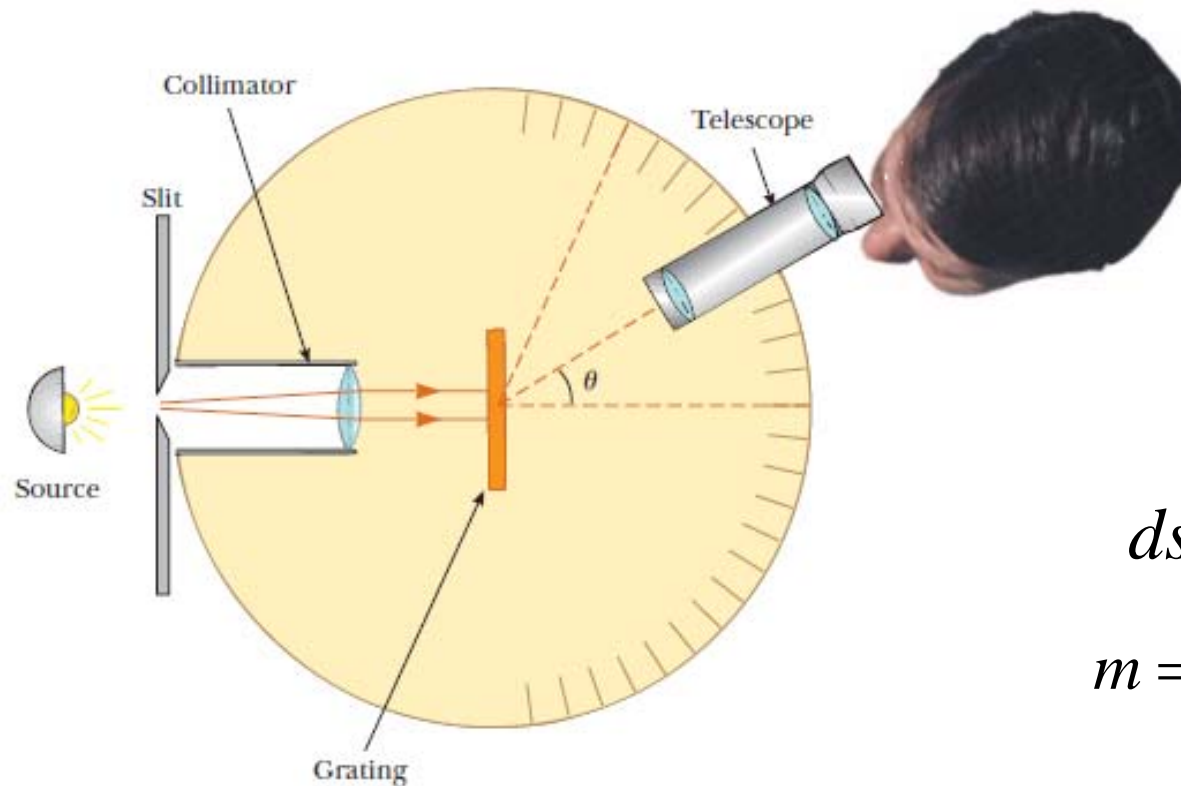
$$m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Interferência e difração



# *Espectrômetro de rede de difração*

- Usado para analisar o comportamento da luz.

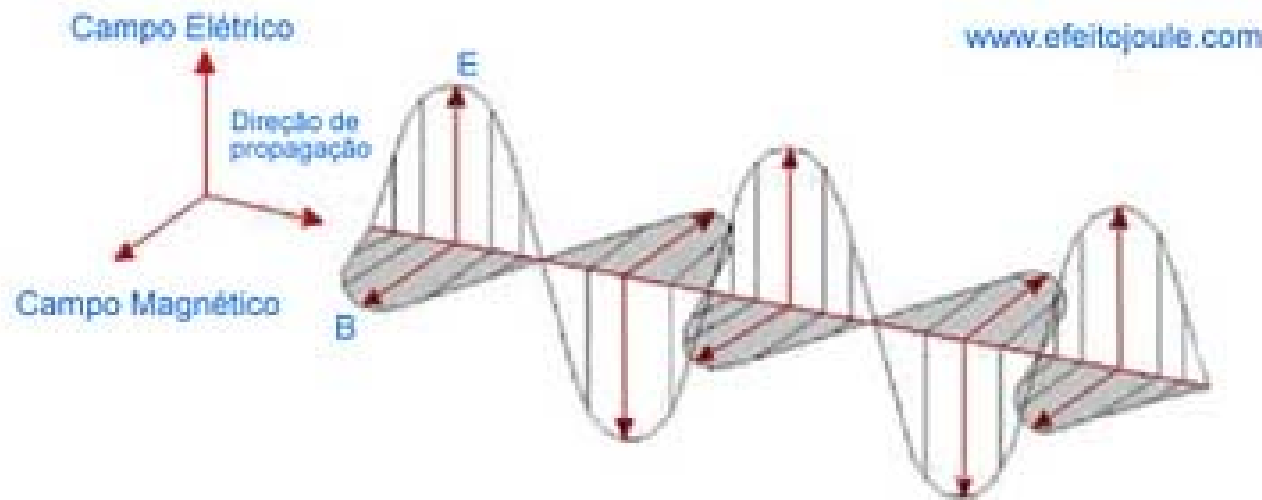


$$d \sin \theta = m \lambda$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

# Raios X

Raio X é radiação eletromagnética com comprimento de onda no intervalo de  $10^{-11}$  a  $10^{-8}$  m (0,1 a 100 Å), resultante da colisão de elétrons produzidos em um catodo aquecido contra elétrons de anodo metálico.

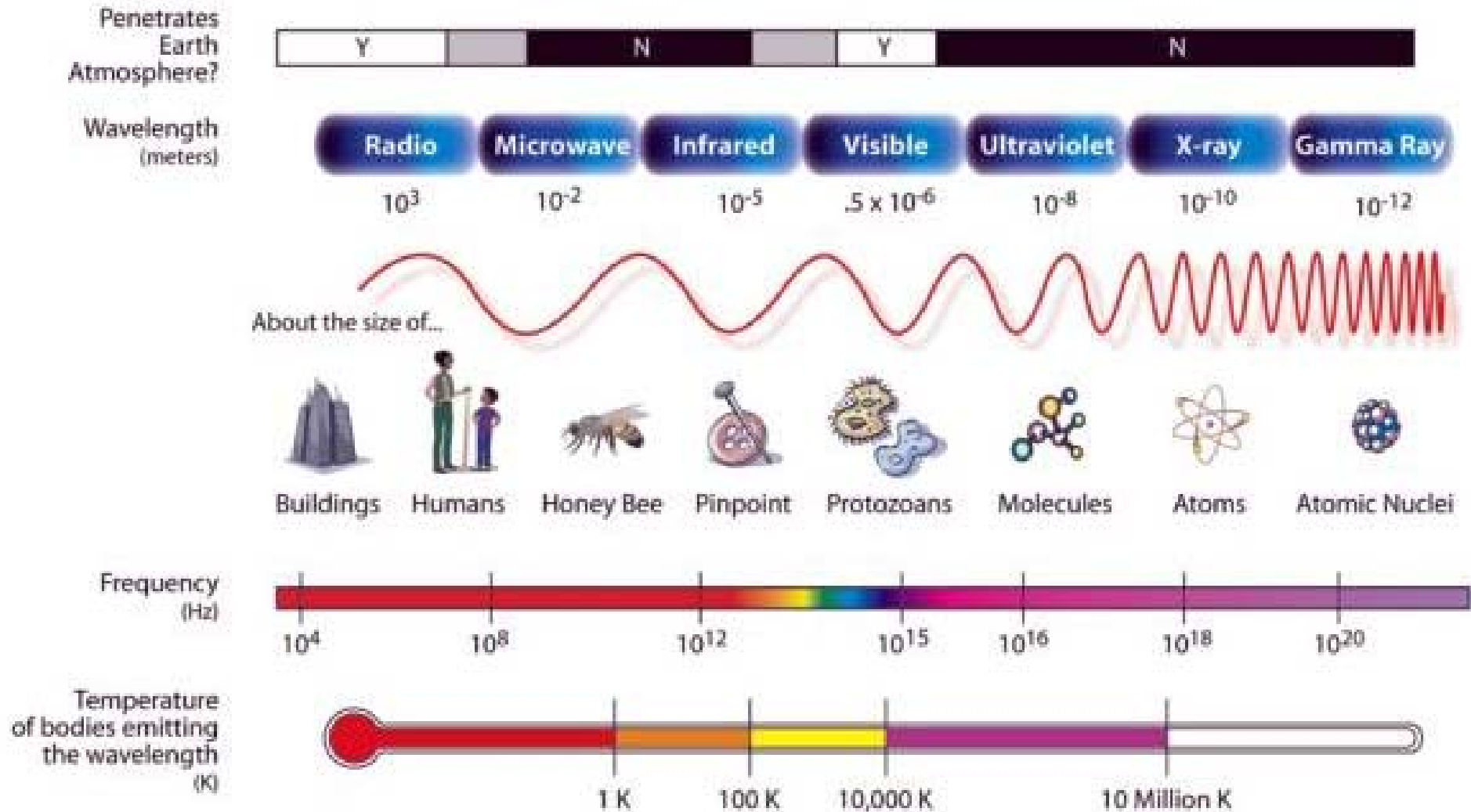


$$E = hf$$

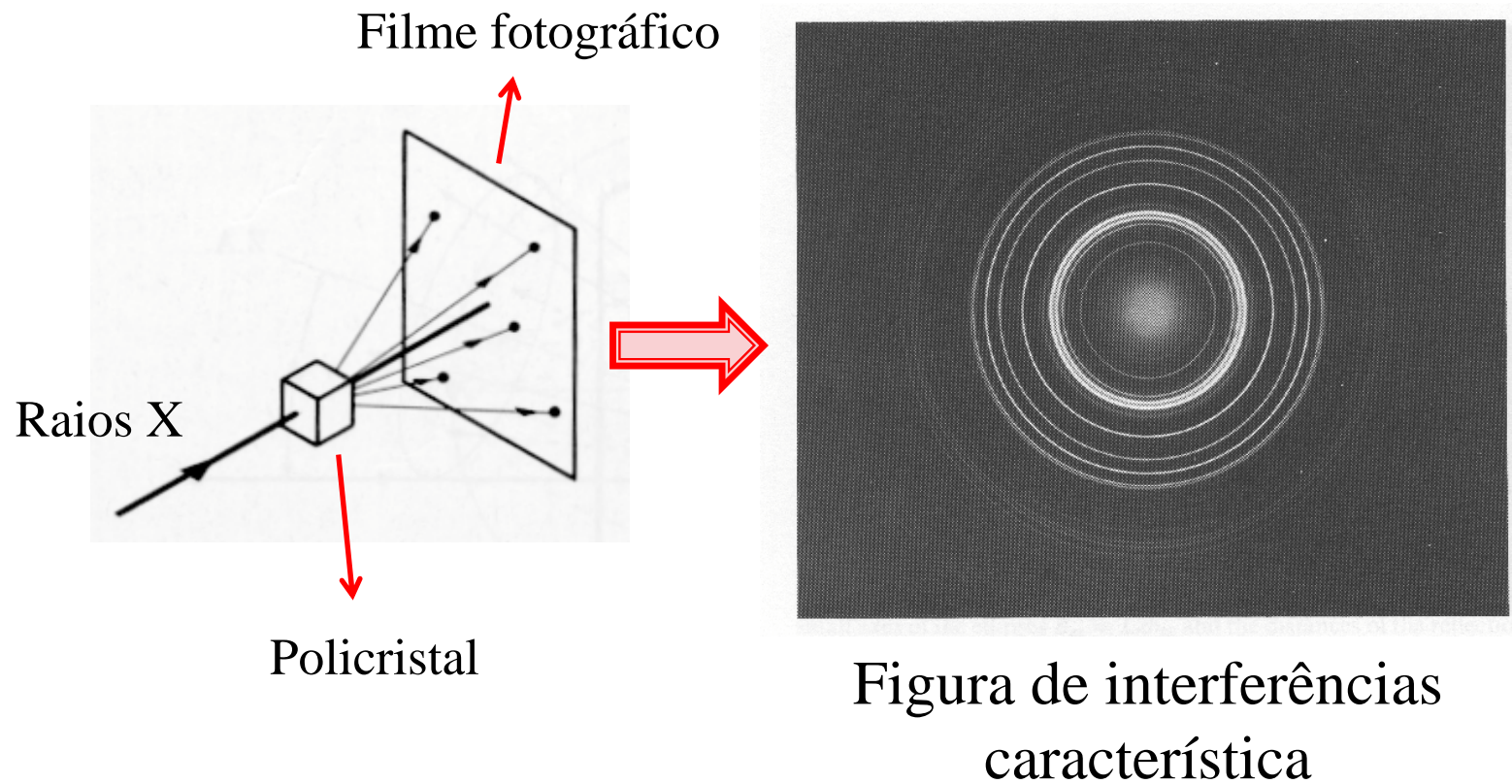
$$h = 6,625 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}$$

(constante de Planck)

# THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



# *Figuras características*



# Geometria Bragg-Bretano

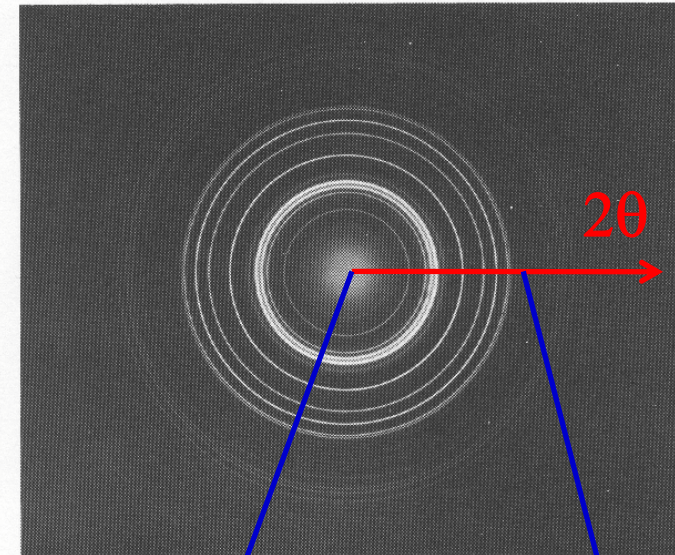
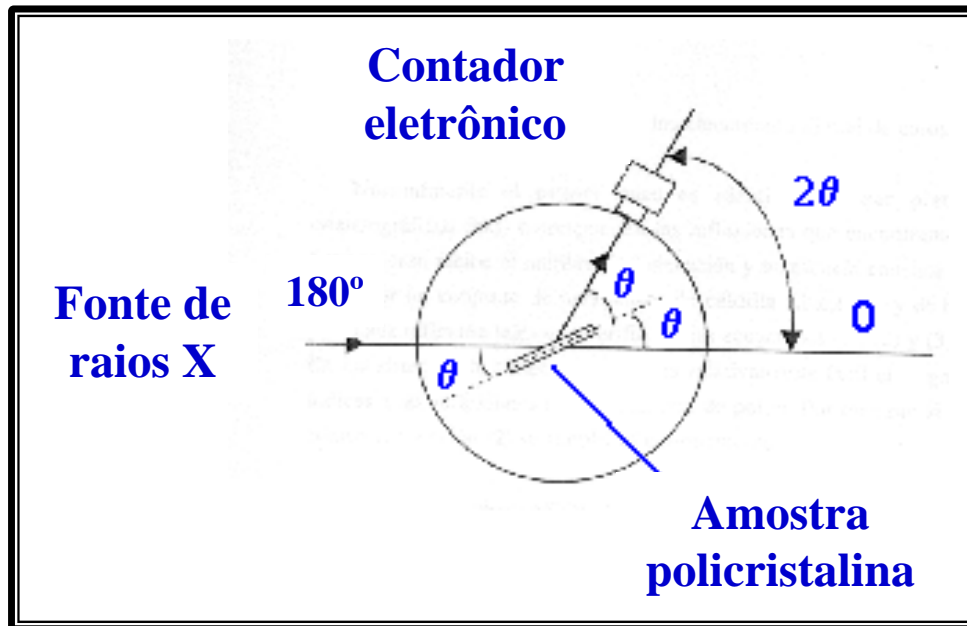
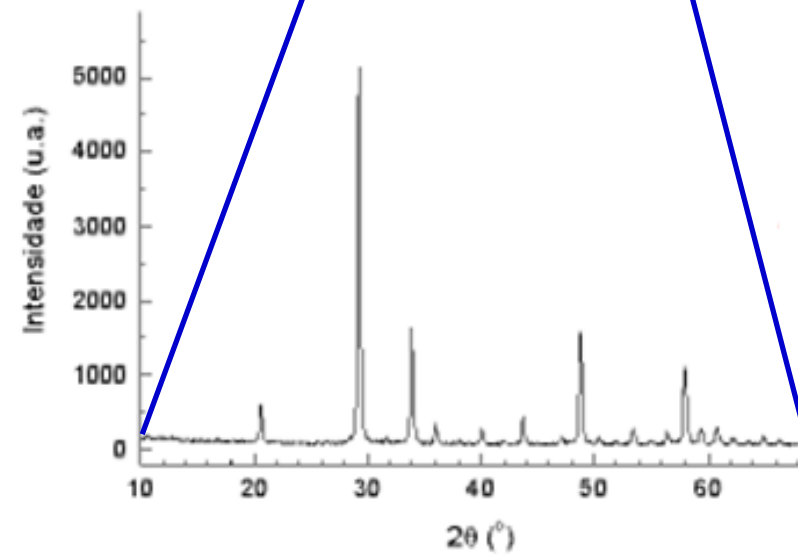
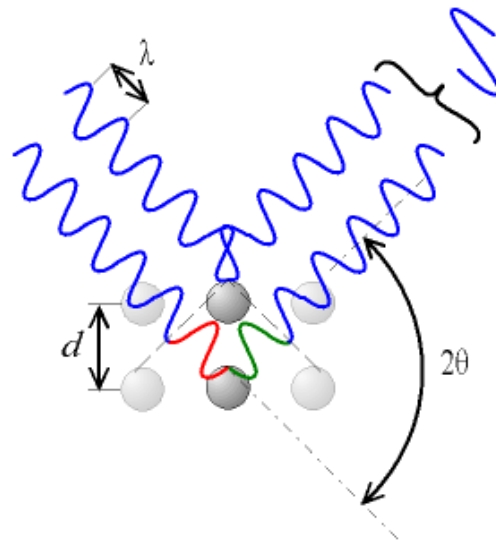
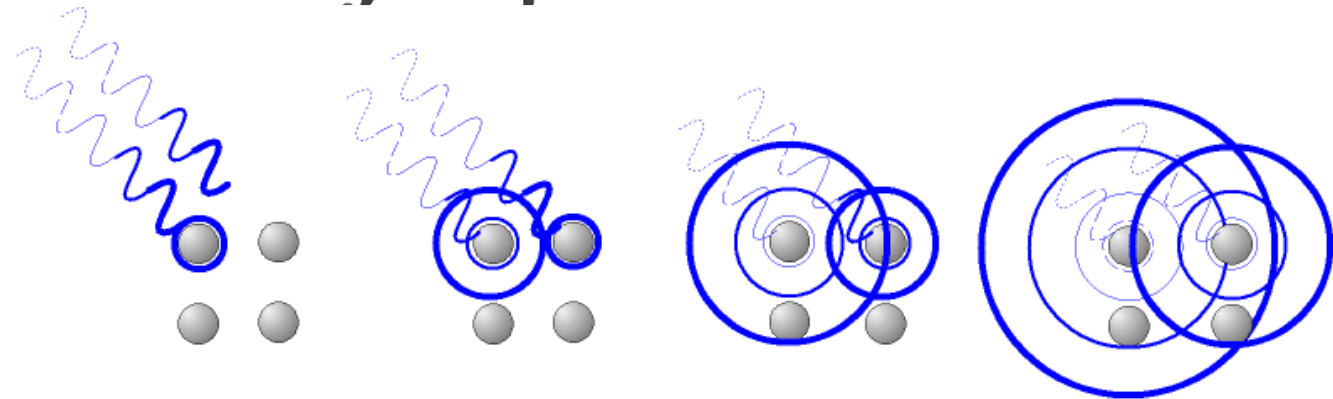
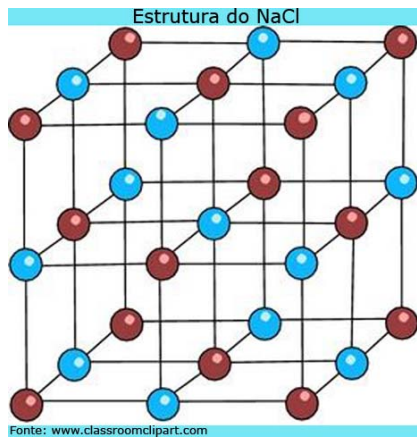


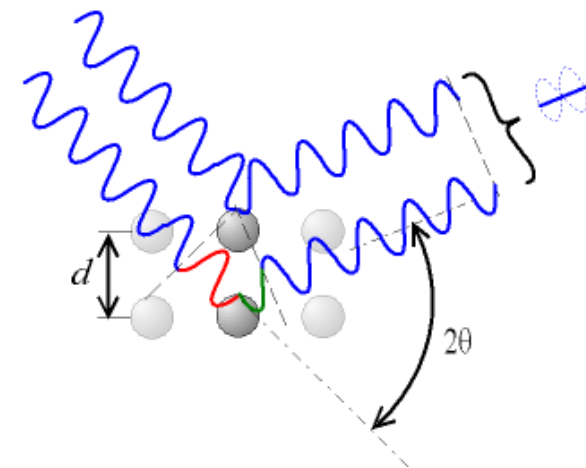
Fig. 4.86. Electron diffraction pattern from polycrystalline hexagonal nickel hydride |



# Difração



Interferência  
construtiva



Interferência  
destrutiva

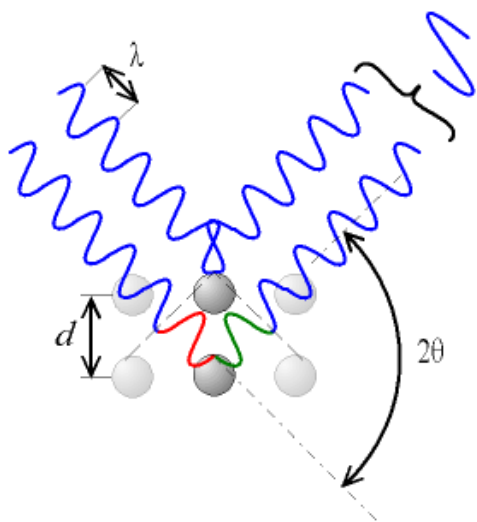


# Lei de Bragg

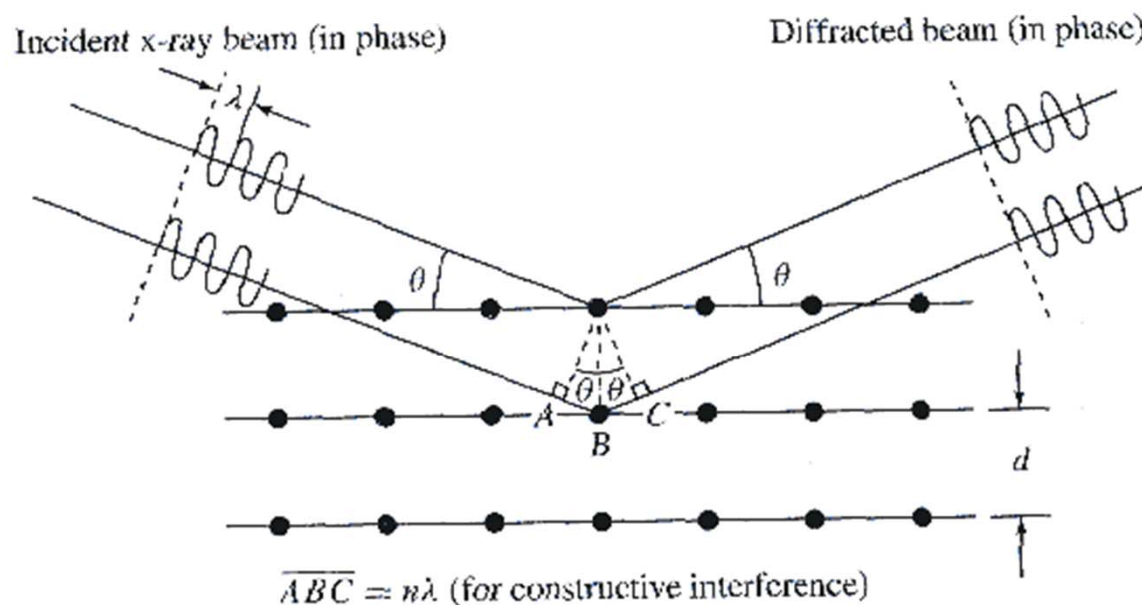
$$2 d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$d$  = distância interplanar

$n$  = ordem da reflexão (número inteiro)



Interferência  
construtiva



$$\overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = d \sin \theta$$

# Posição dos picos

## Planos de Bragg

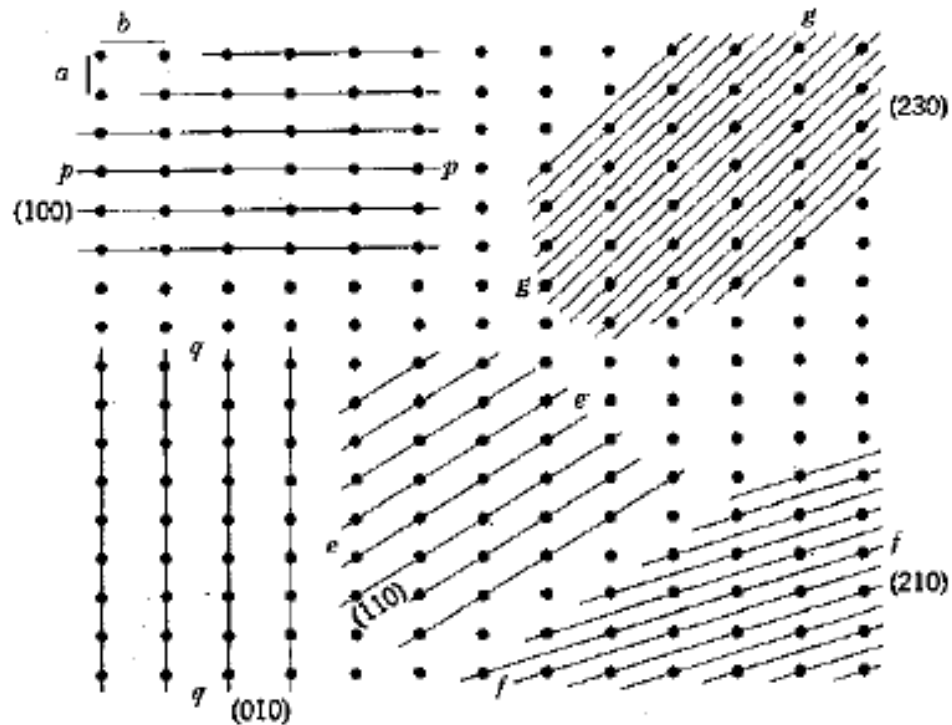


Fig. 1-30. Plane traces on an  $ab$  section of an orthorhombic net.

## Índices de Miller

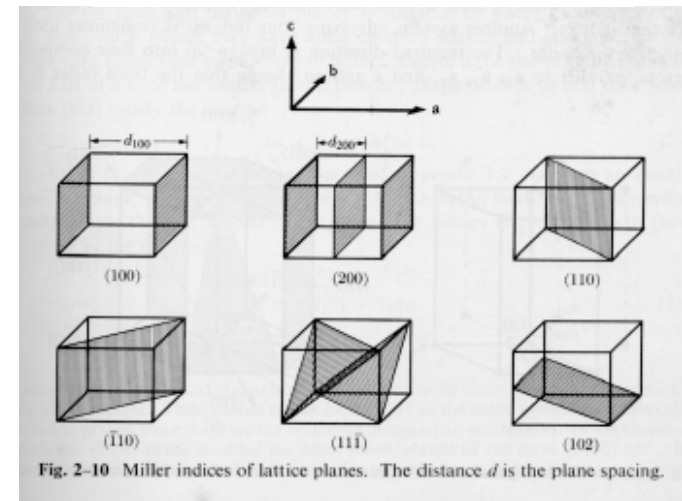
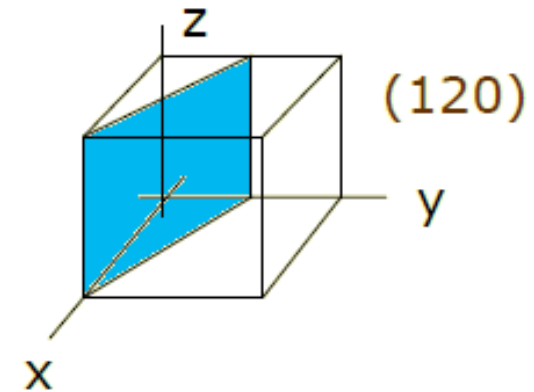
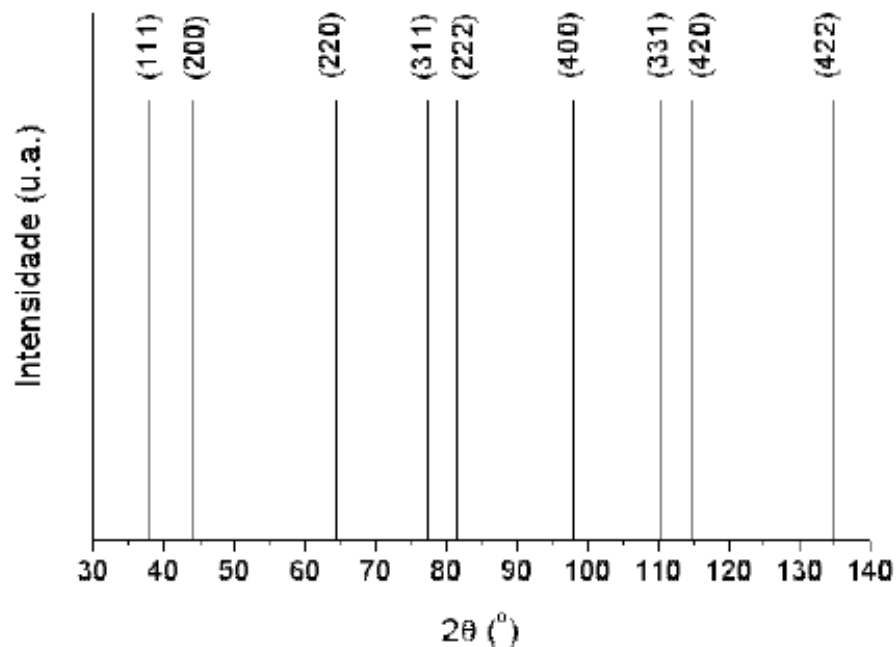


Fig. 2-10 Miller indices of lattice planes. The distance  $d$  is the plane spacing.

# Exemplo: Prata (Ag)



# Radiação de Cu

$\lambda$  (Cu  $k_\alpha$ ) = 1,54184 Å

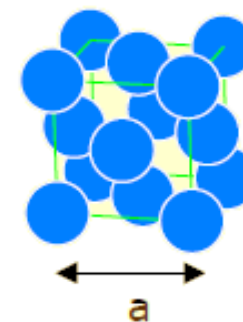
$$\lambda = 2.d.\text{sen}\theta$$

(hkl)	d (Å)	2θ (°)
(111)	2,359	38,11
(200)	2,043	44,30
(220)	1,445	64,44
(311)	1,232	77,39
(222)	1,180	81,53
(400)	1,021	97,88
(331)	0,9374	110,51
(420)	0,9137	114,92
(422)	0,8341	134,87

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}{a^2}$$

Rede: cúbica de face centrada

$$a = 4,0862 \text{ Å}$$

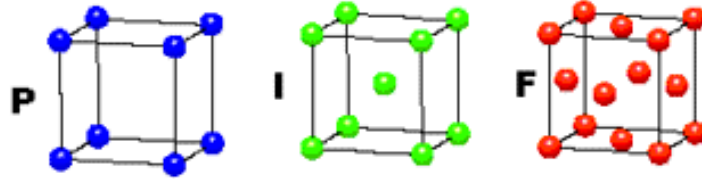


# Cálculo de $d_{hkl}$

## CÚBICO

$$a = b = c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$

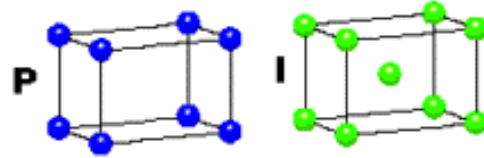


$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}{a^2}$$

## TETRAGONAL

$$a = b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$

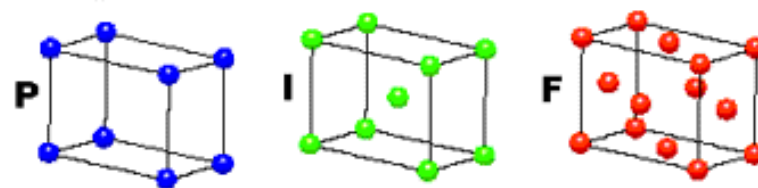


$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2}{a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

## ORTORÓMBICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



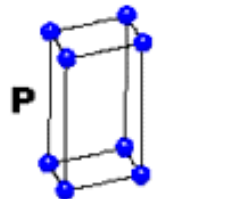
$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

## HEXAGONAL

$$a = b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 120^\circ$$



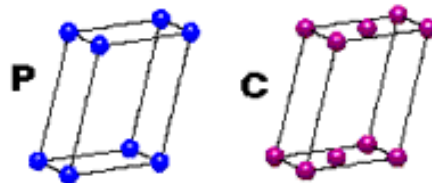
$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{h^2 + hk + k^2}{a^2} \right) + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

## MONOCLÍNICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ$$

$$\beta \neq 90^\circ$$

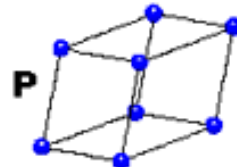


$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \beta} \left( \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2 \sin^2 \beta}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2} - \frac{2h \cdot l \cos \beta}{a \cdot c} \right)$$

## TRICLÍNICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$$



$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma)}$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{h^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} + \frac{k^2 \sin^2 \beta}{b^2} + \frac{l^2 \sin^2 \gamma}{c^2} + \frac{2hk}{ab} (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \gamma) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{2kl}{bc} (\cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha) + \frac{2lh}{ac} (\cos \gamma \cos \alpha - \cos \beta) \right\}$$