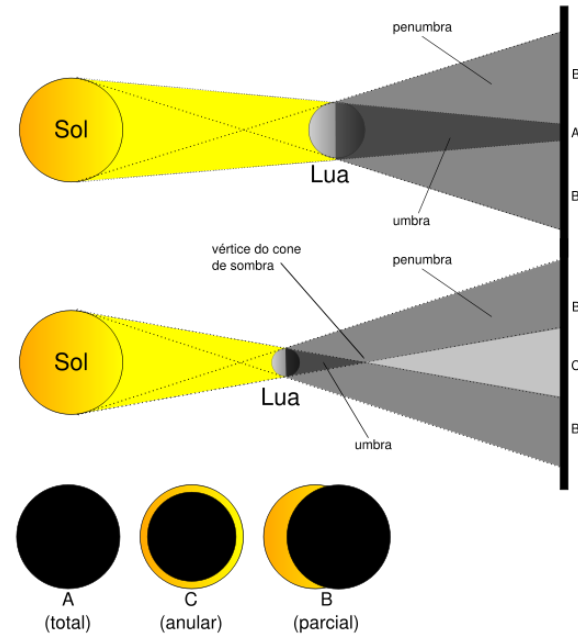


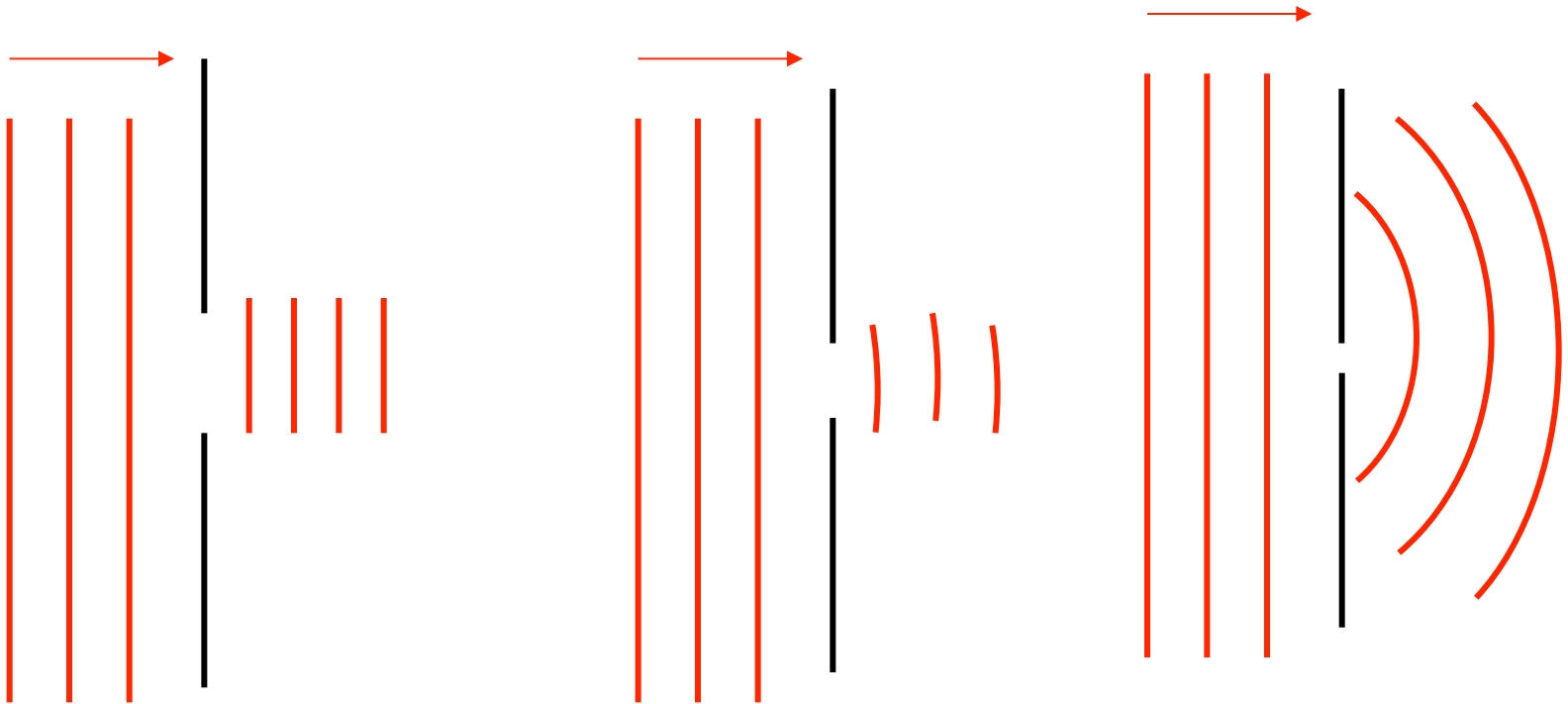
Difração



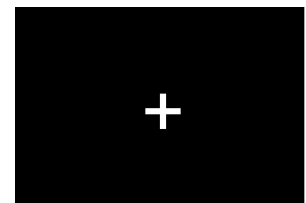
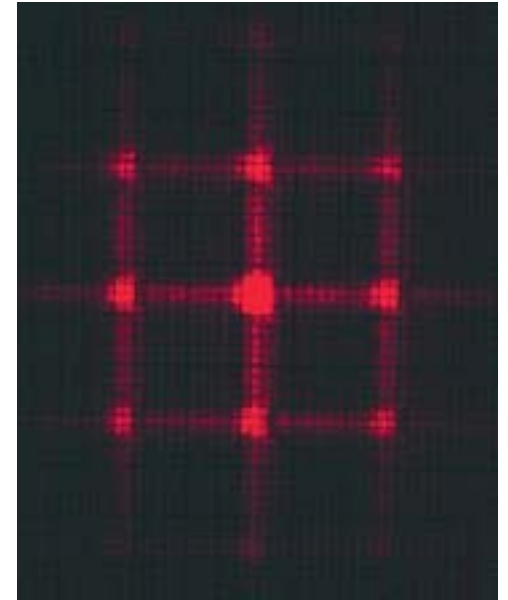
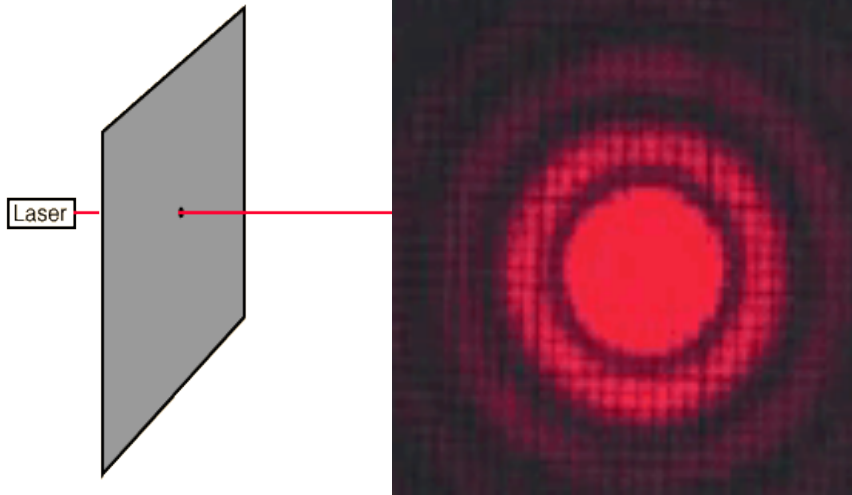
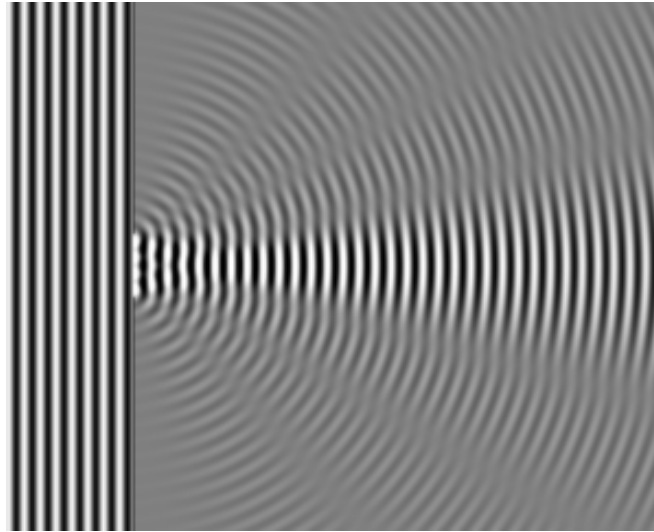
A luz se propaga em linha reta



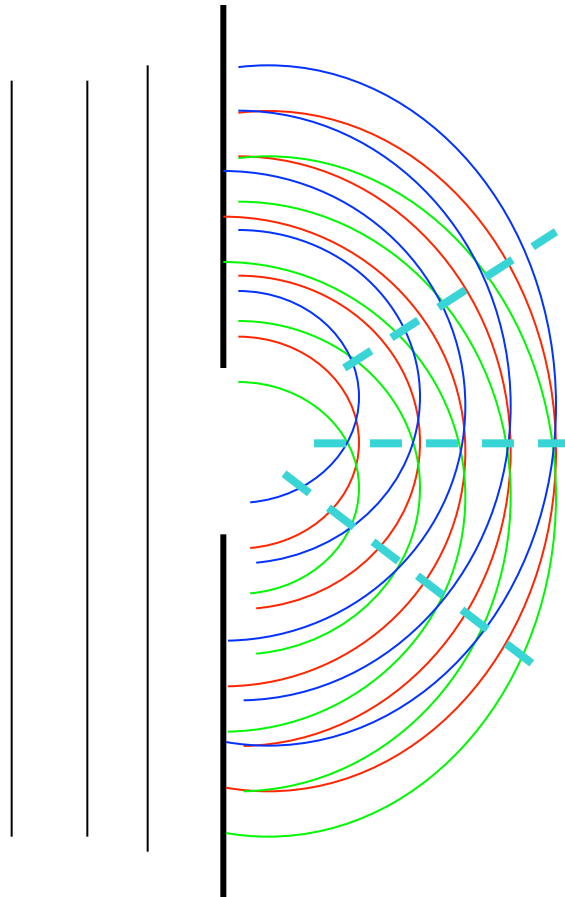
A luz se propaga em linha reta?



Difração da Luz



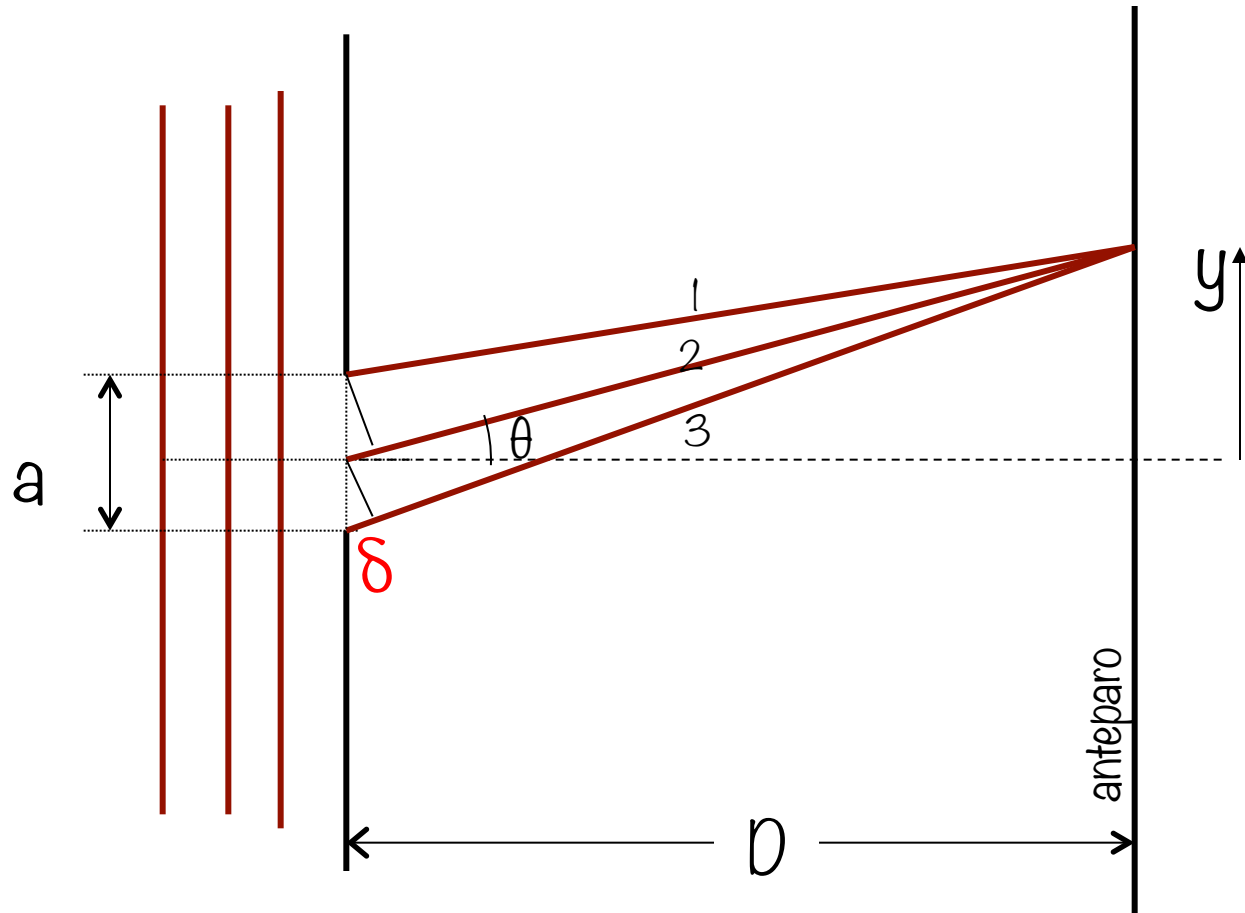
Difração



Cada ponto da frente de onda se comporta como se fosse uma fonte puntual que emite frentes de onda secundárias,

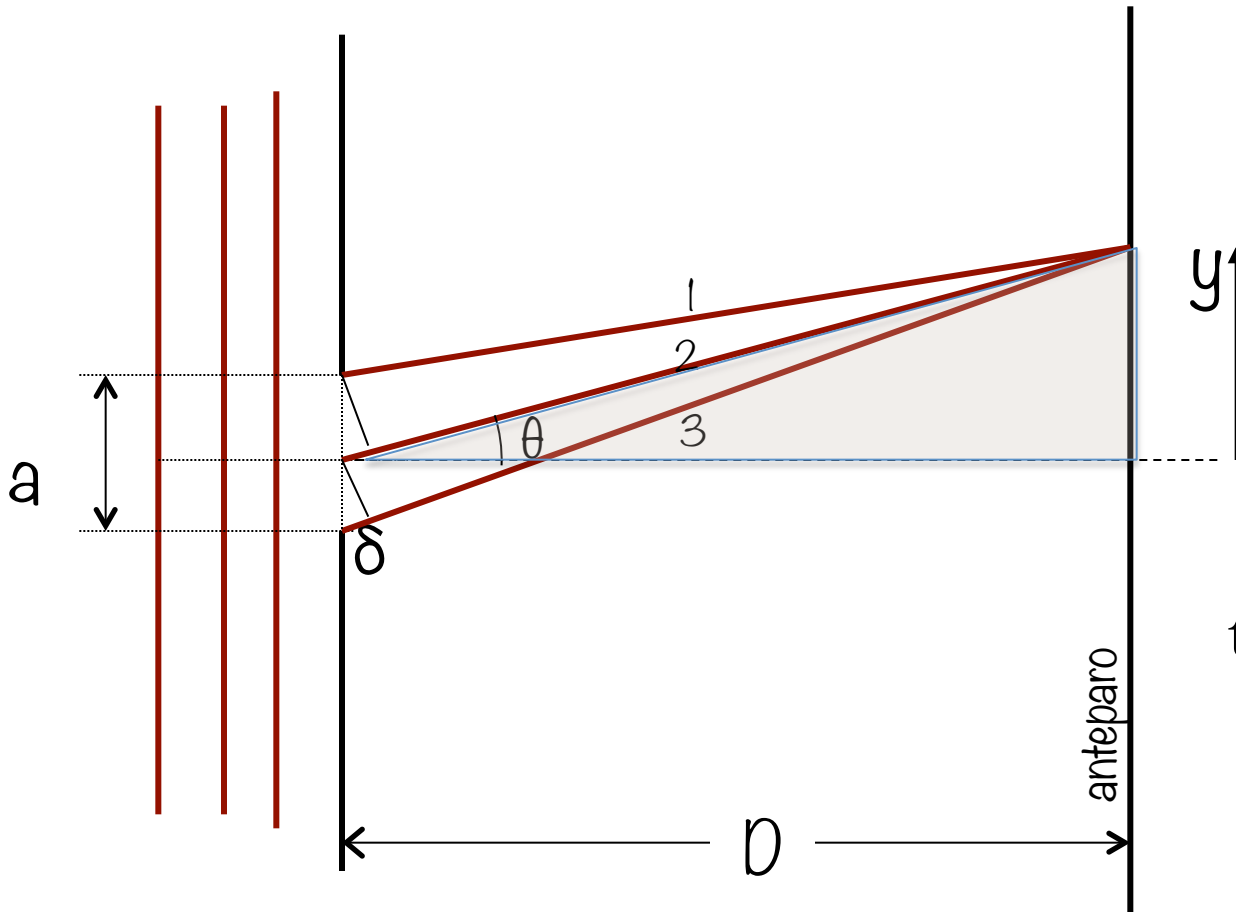
As frentes de onda secundárias interferem, produzindo interferências construtivas ou destrutivas, de acordo com a diferença de fase entre elas

Difração de Fraunhofer - $D \gg a$



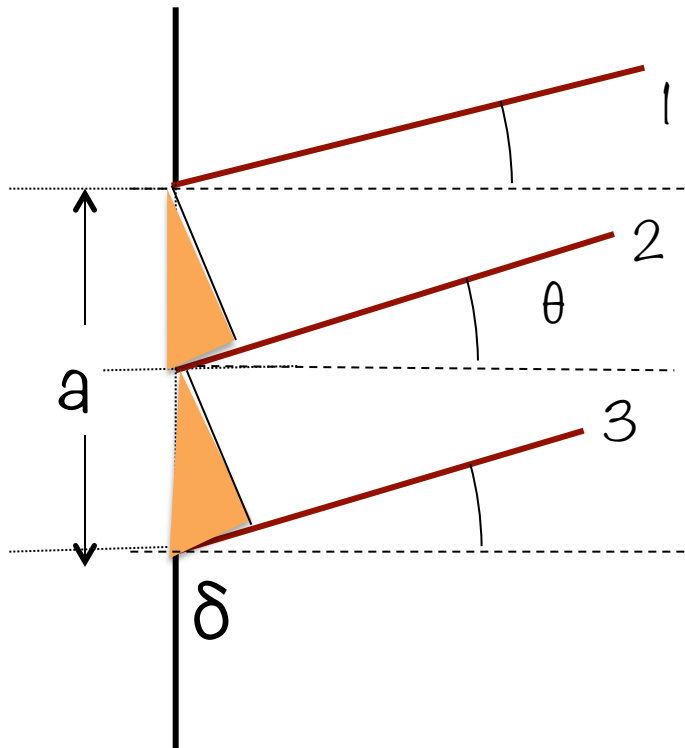
A figura representa uma frente de onda plana atravessando uma fenda de abertura a , e no anteparo se observam regiões claras e escuras. No centro do anteparo $y=0$

Difração de Fraunhofer - $D \gg a$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{D} \approx \text{sen} \theta$$

Considerando $D \gg a$, o ângulo θ é o mesmo para os raios vizinhos, 1 e 2, 2 e 3, etc. e a diferença de caminho entre dois raios vizinhos é δ



$a/2$

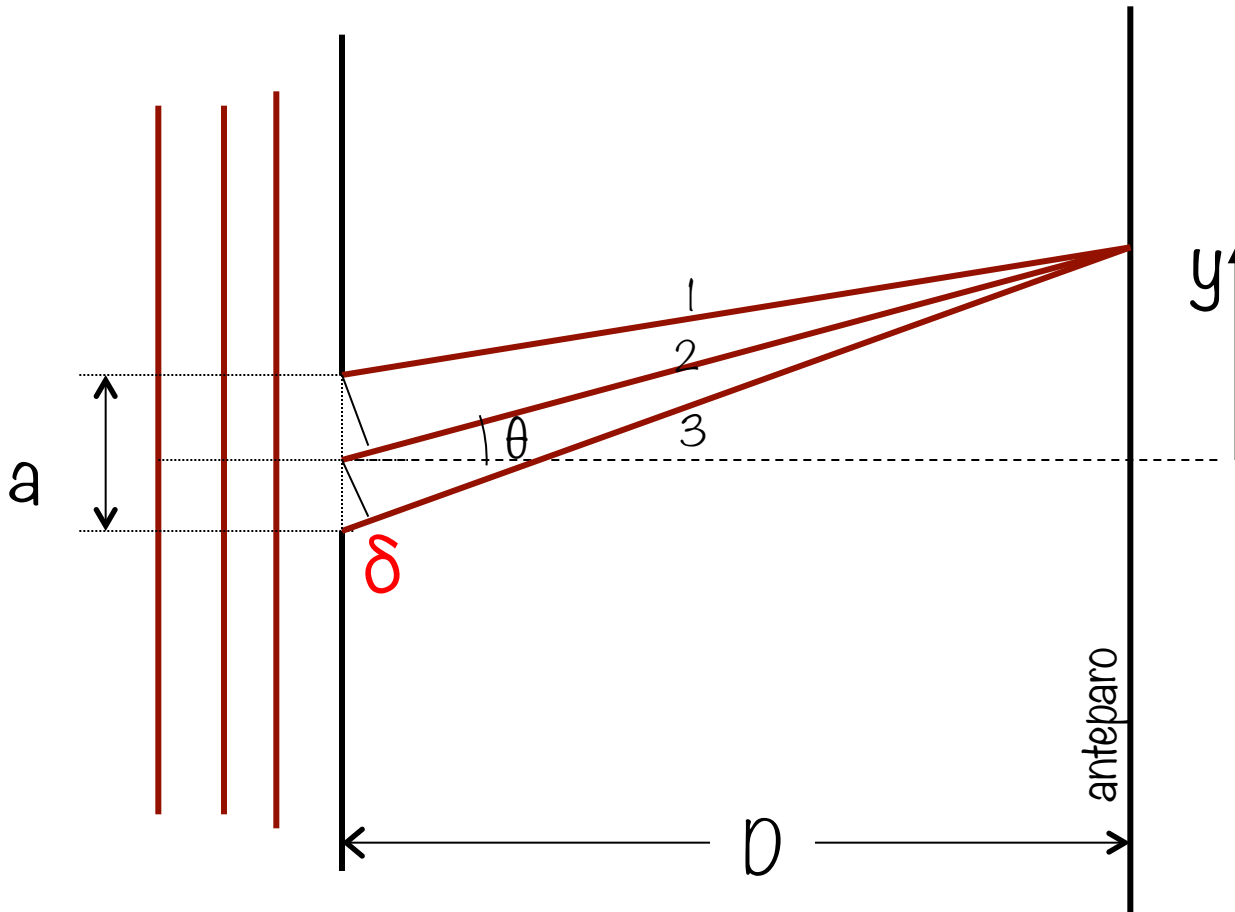


$$\text{sen}\theta = \frac{\delta}{a/2}$$

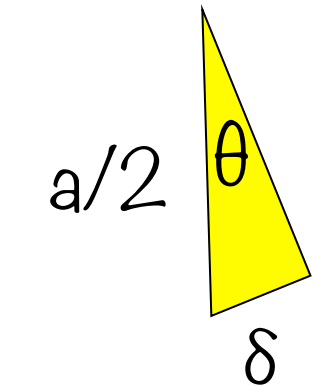
$$\text{sen}\theta \approx \frac{y}{D}$$

$$\frac{y}{D} = \frac{\delta}{a/2}$$

Difração de Fraunhofer - $D \gg a$



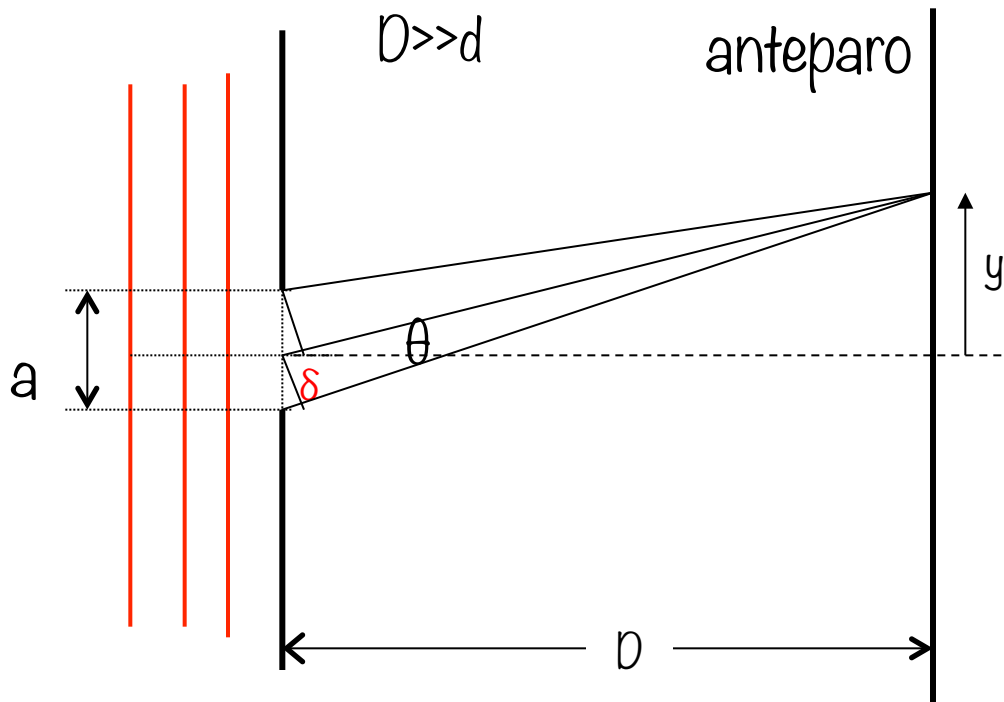
Interferência entre 1 e 2



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

$$\text{tg} \theta = \frac{y}{D}$$

$$\delta \cong \frac{a}{2} \text{tg} \theta = \frac{a}{2} \text{sen} \theta$$



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

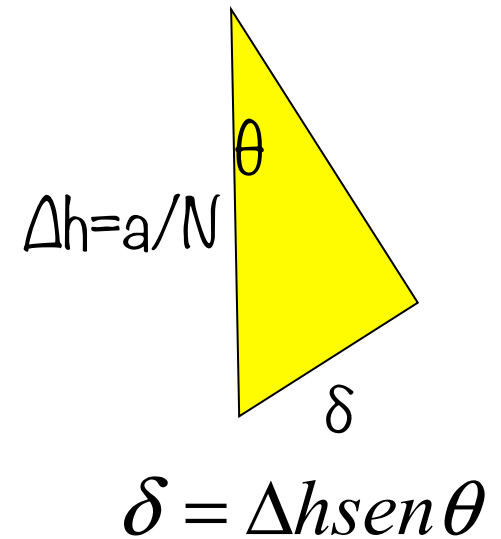
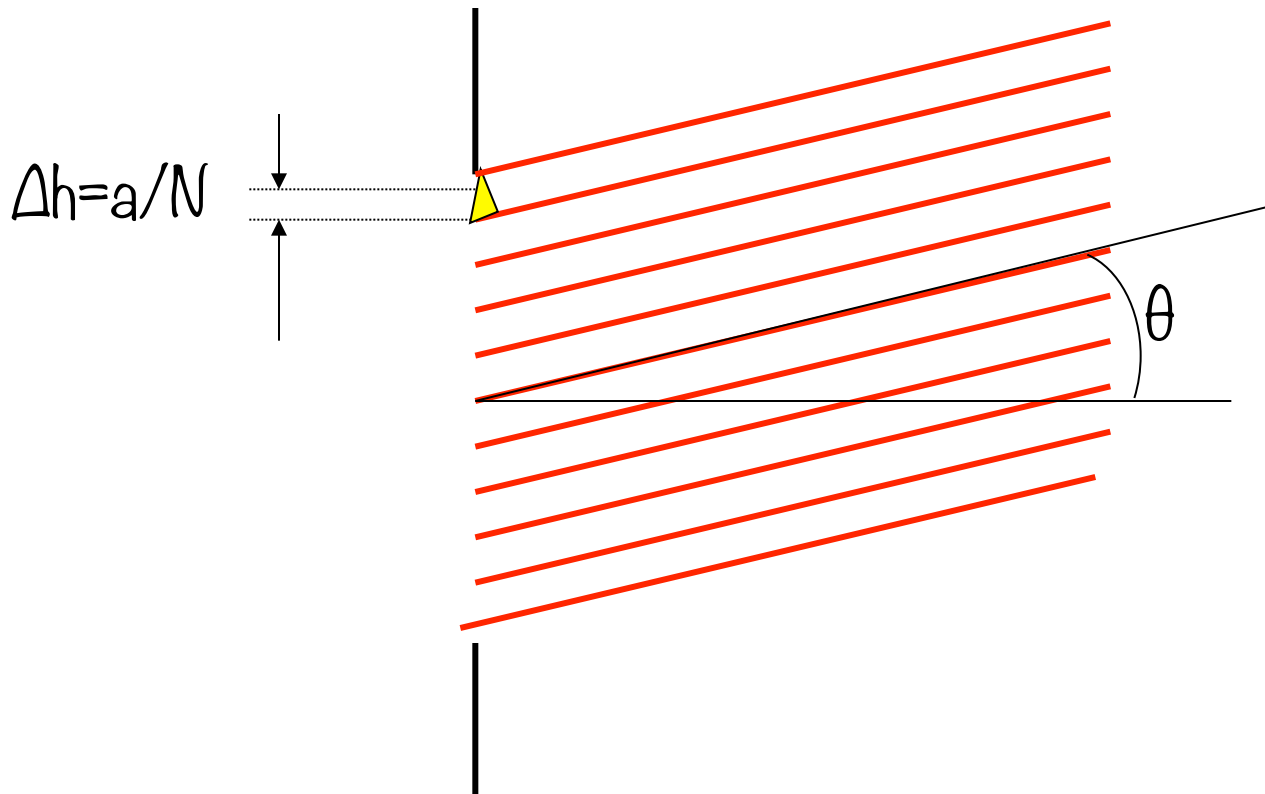
Interferência destrutiva:

$$\delta = \frac{a}{2} \text{sen} \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \frac{3\lambda}{2}, \frac{5\lambda}{2}$$

$$\text{sen} \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a}, \frac{3\lambda}{a}, \frac{5\lambda}{a}$$

A mesma condição será satisfeita para os raios 2 e 3, na metade inferior

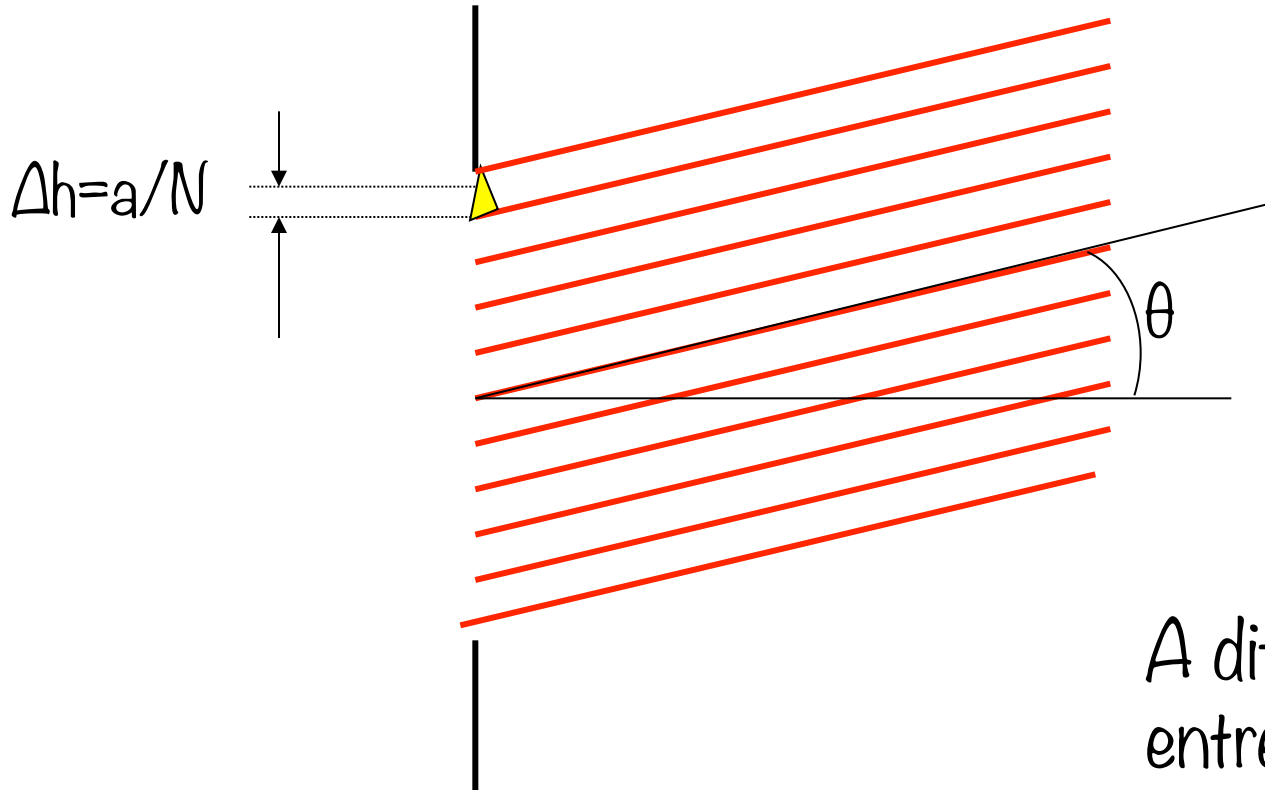
Dividindo a fenda em N trechos



A diferença de caminho entre duas ondas partindo de pontos vizinhos :

$$\delta = \frac{a}{N} \text{sen } \theta$$

Dividindo a fenda em N trechos

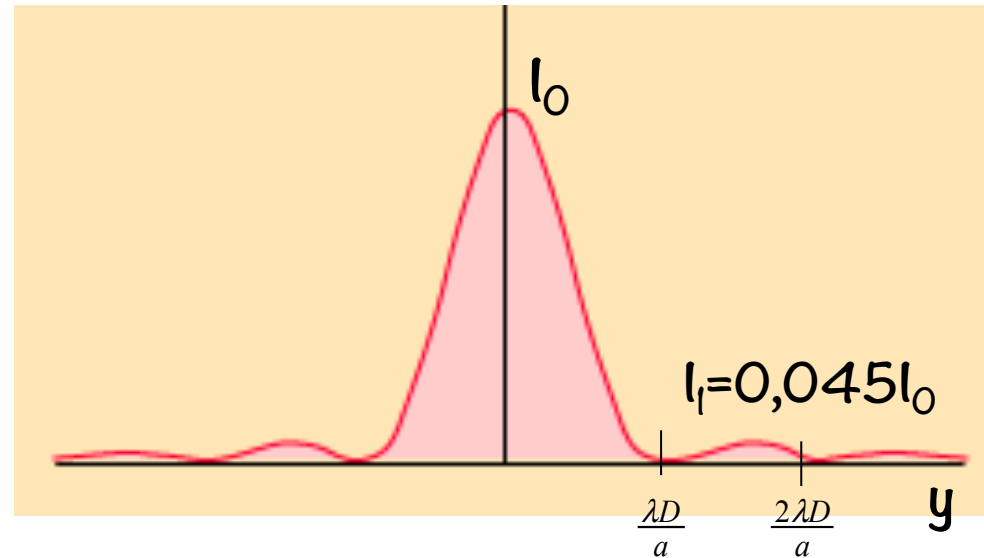
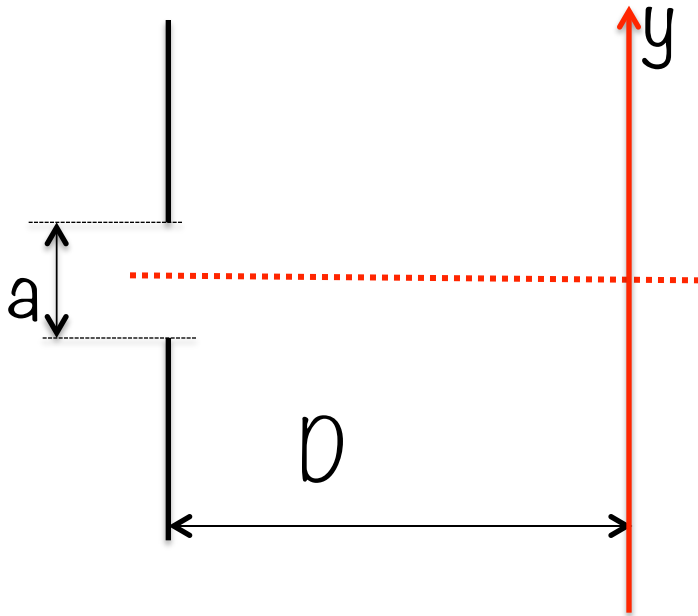


$$\delta = \frac{a}{N} \text{sen } \theta$$

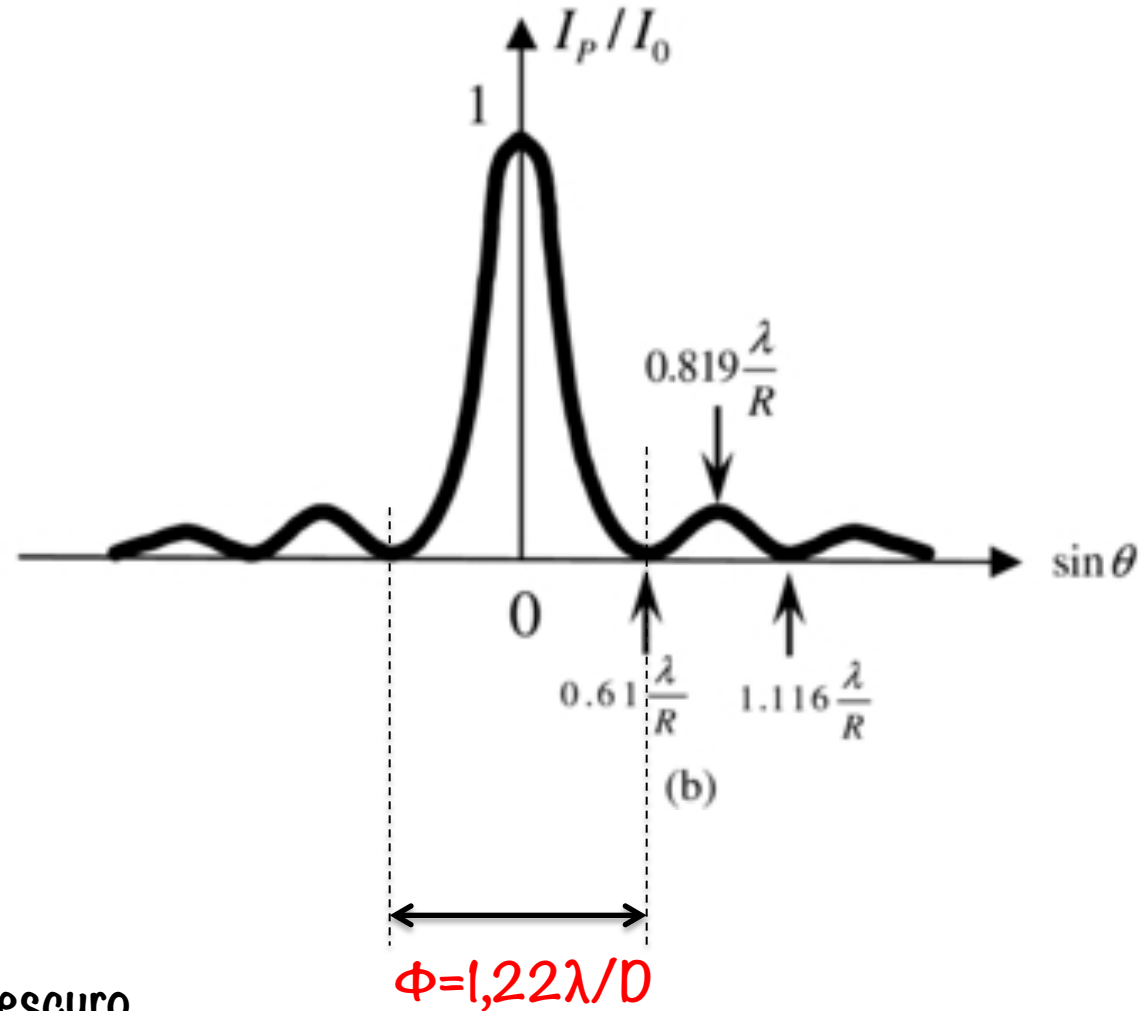
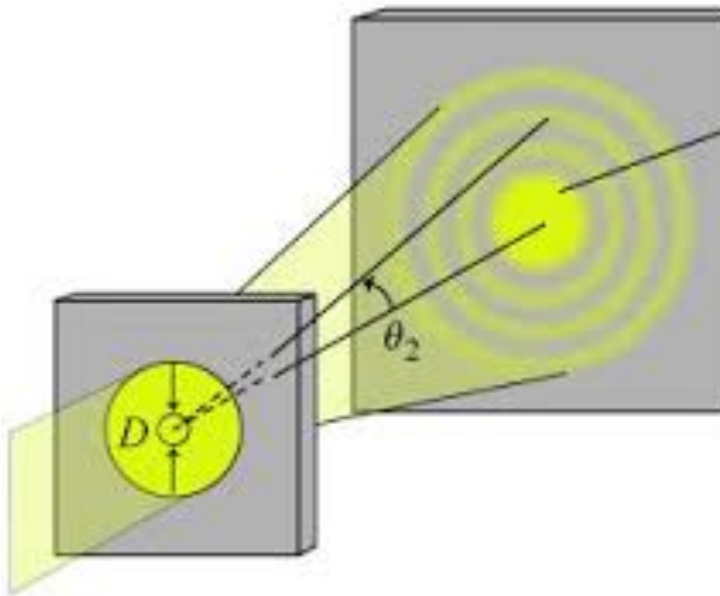


A diferença de caminho entre duas ondas só depende de θ

Distribuição de intensidade

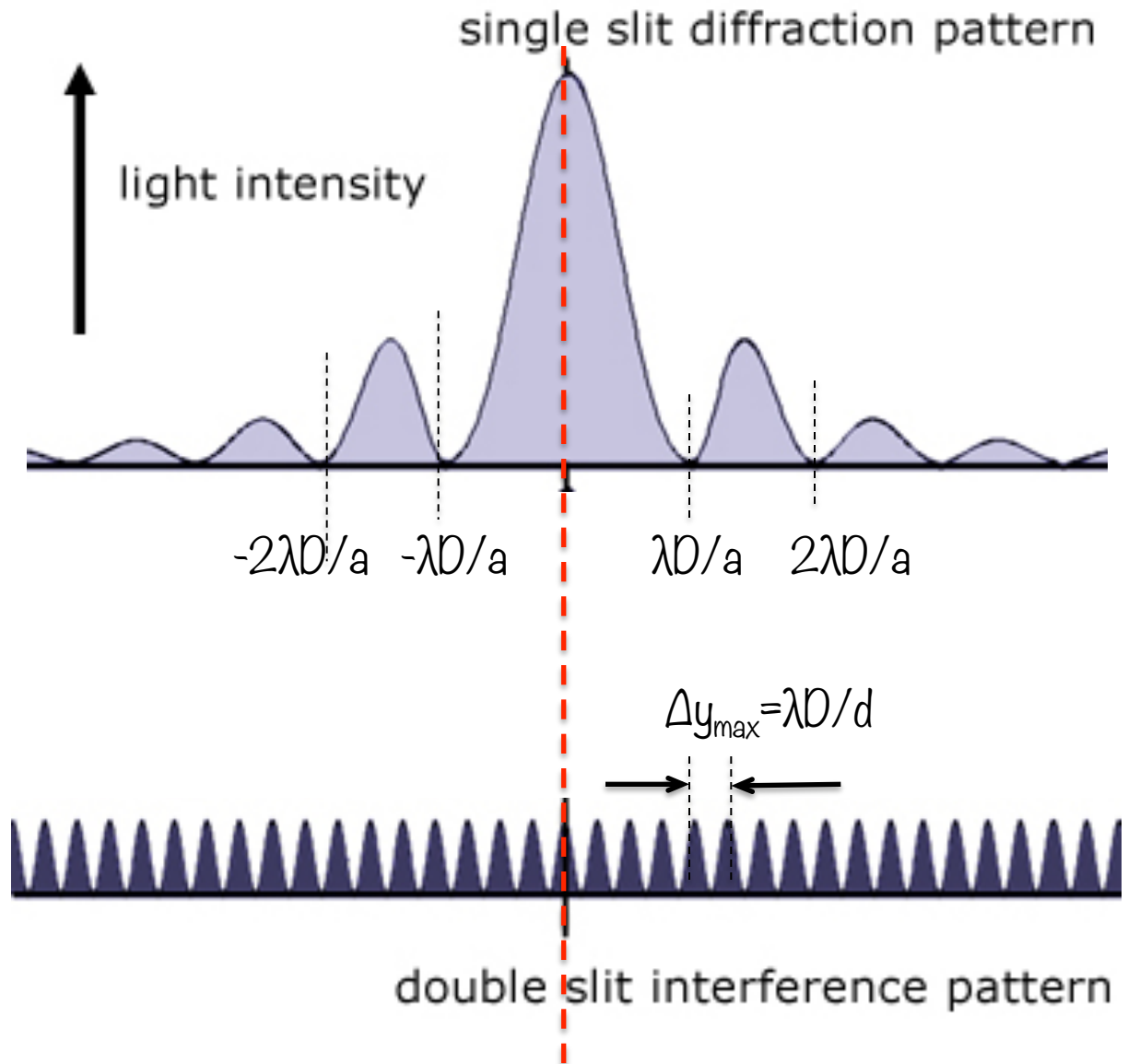
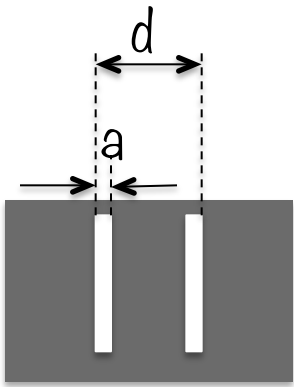


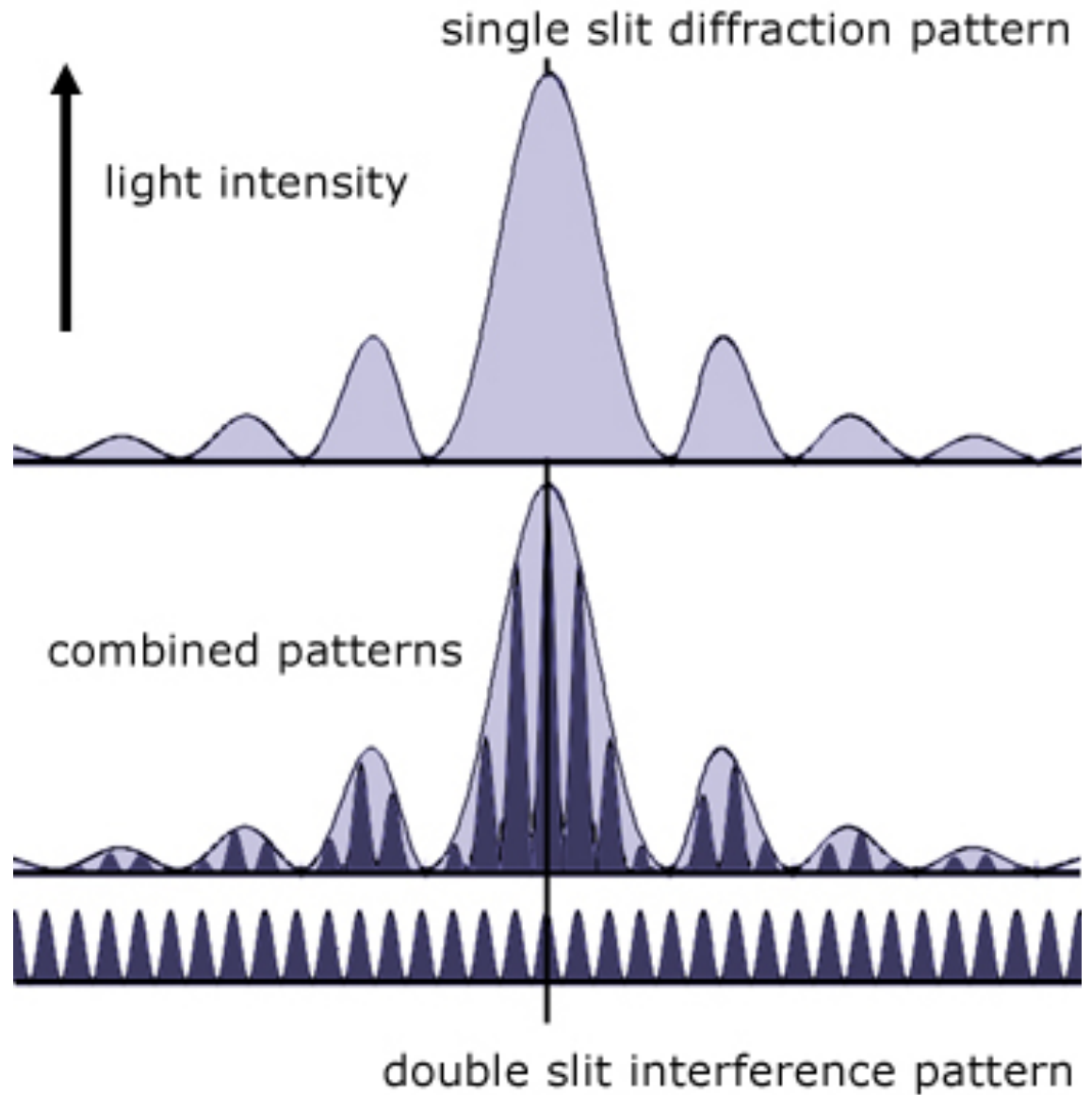
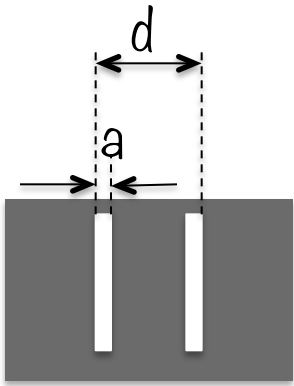
Difração por uma abertura circular

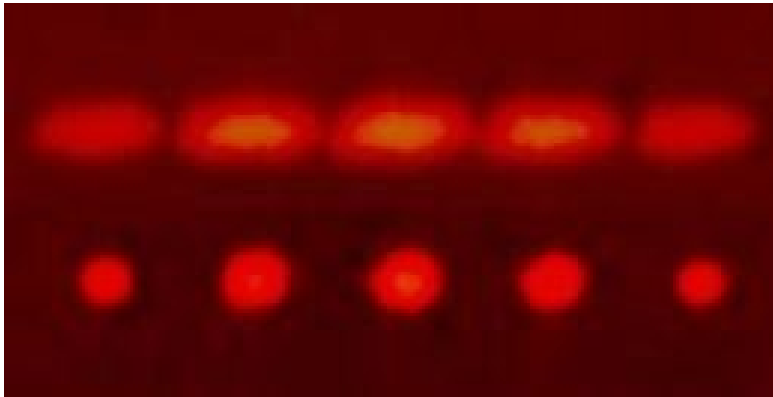
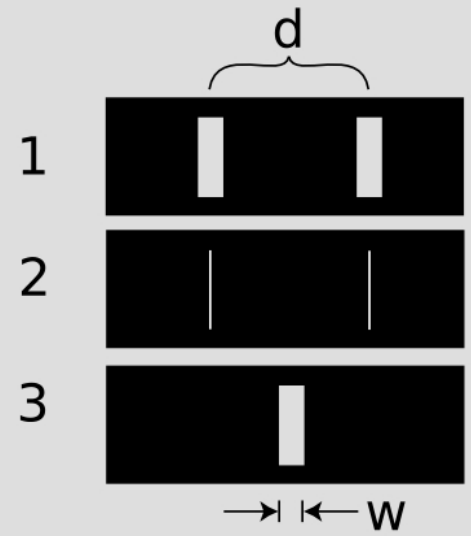
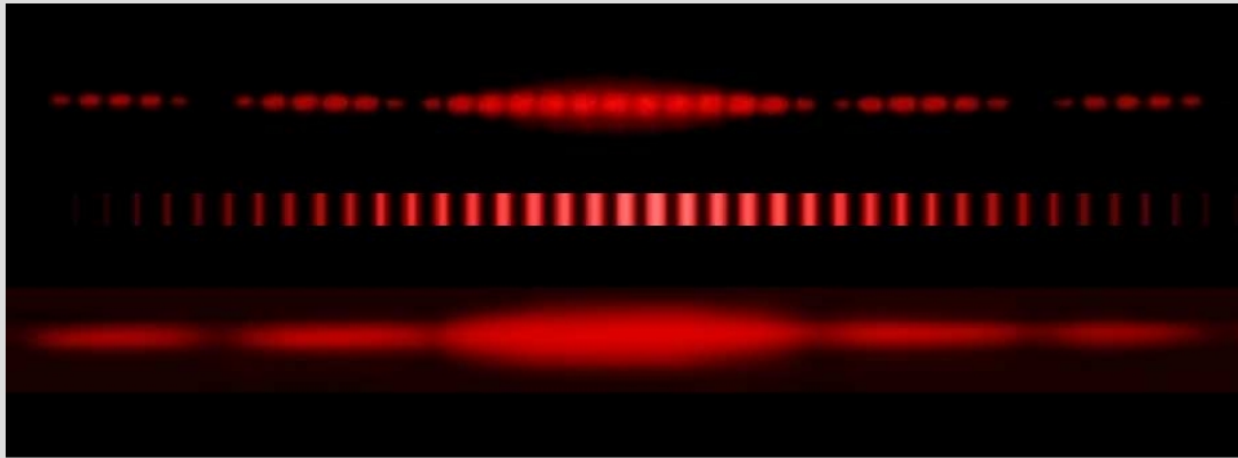


Φ = diâmetro do primeiro anel escuro

Difração e Interferência







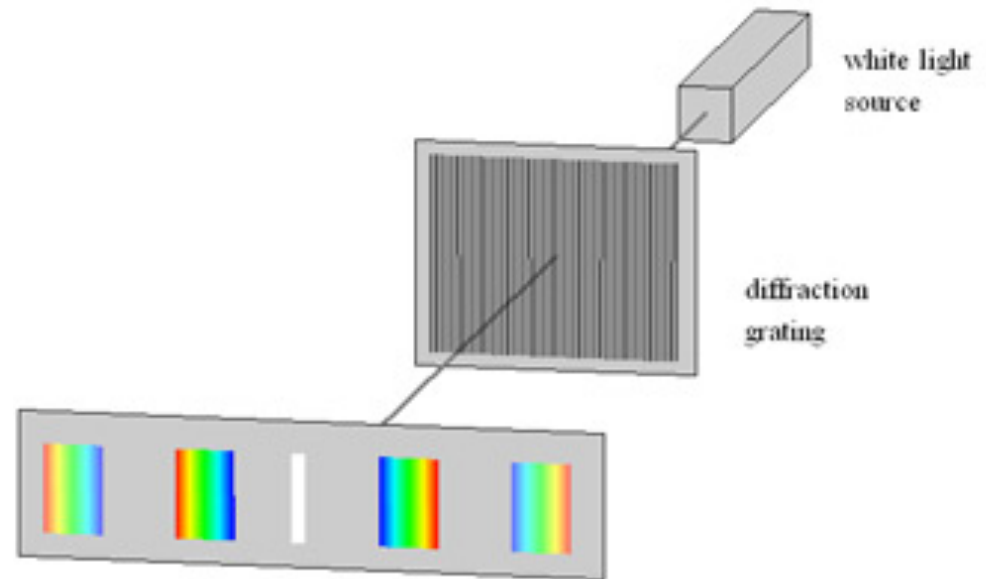
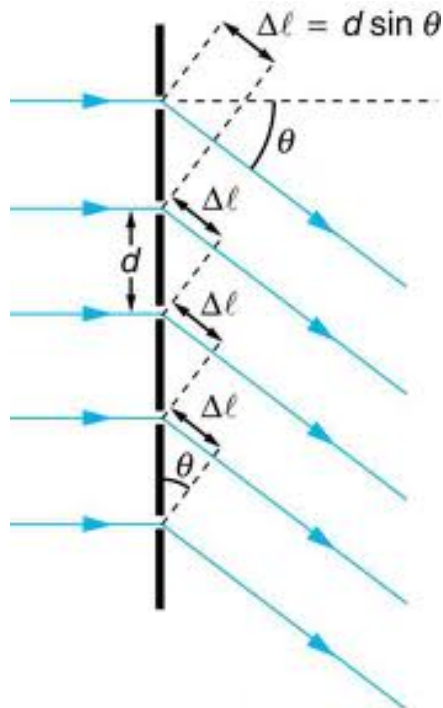
2 fendas



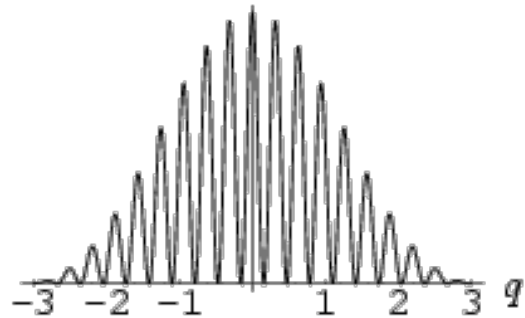
5 fendas

REDE DE DIFRAÇÃO

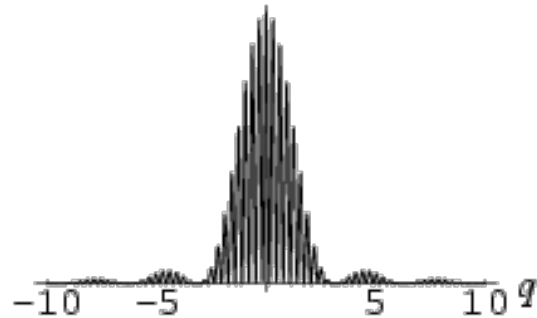
Conjunto de N fendas muito estreitas, separadas pela distância d



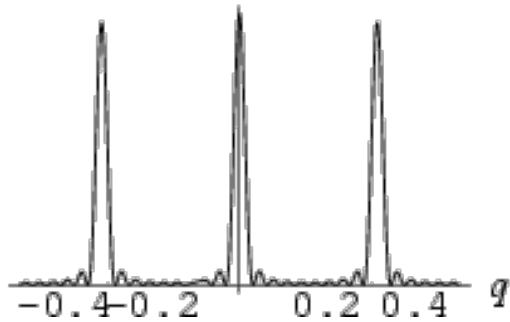
$$a = 1, N = 2, d = 10$$



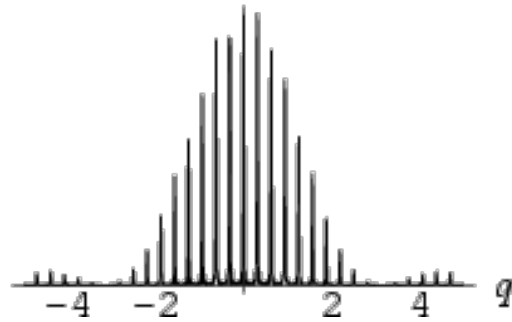
$$a = 1, N = 2, d = 10$$



$$a = 1, N = 10, d = 10$$



$$a = 1, N = 10, d = 10$$

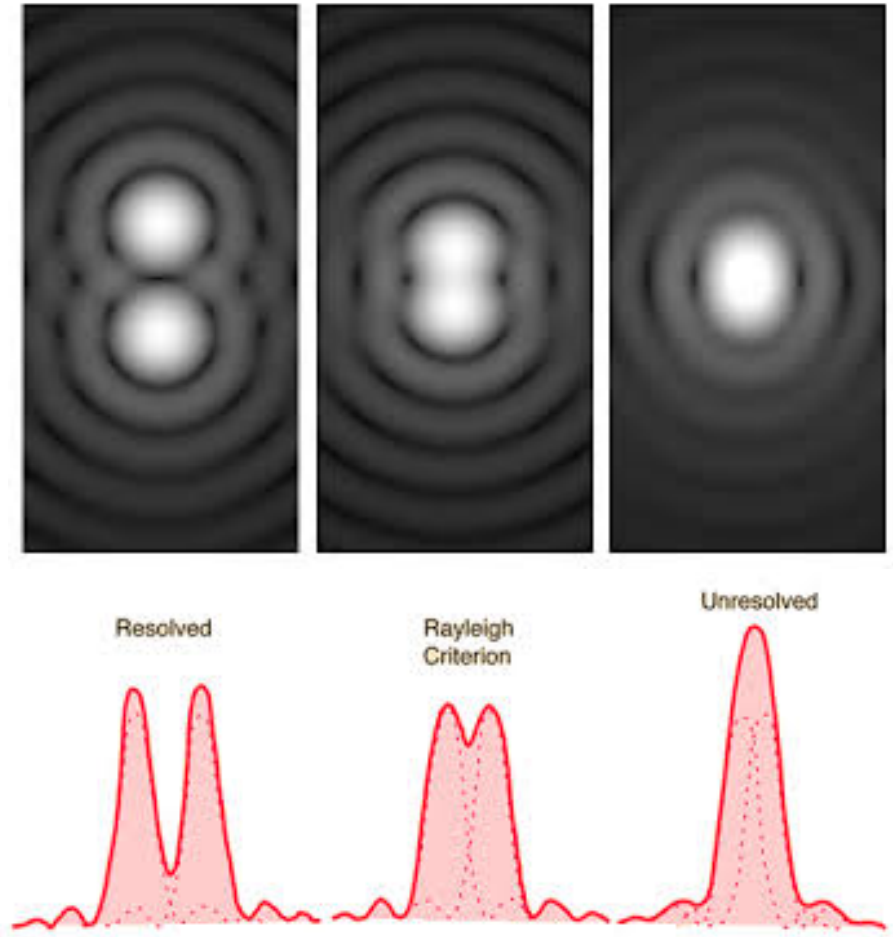
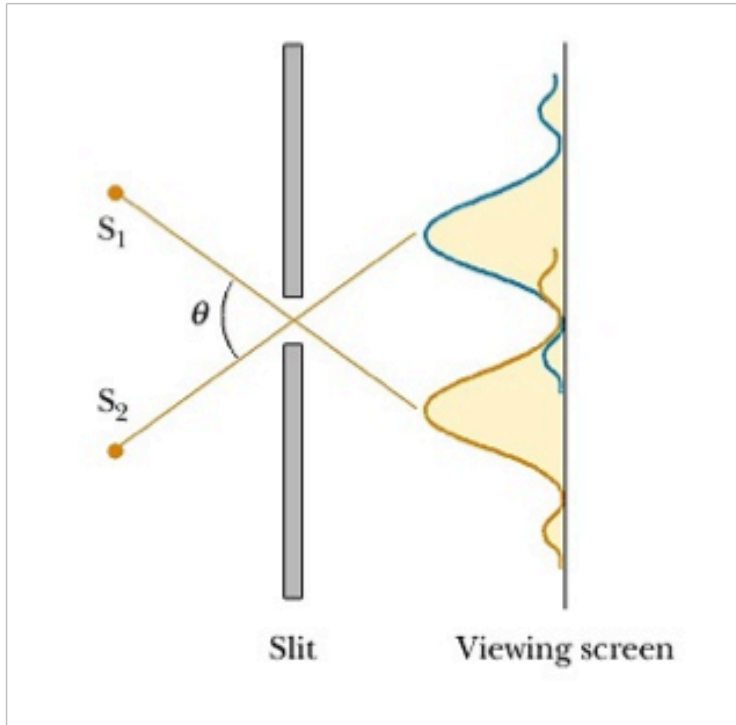


Com o aumento do número de fendas (ou linhas) a largura dos máximos fica menor e eles ficam mais separados

Rede de Difração

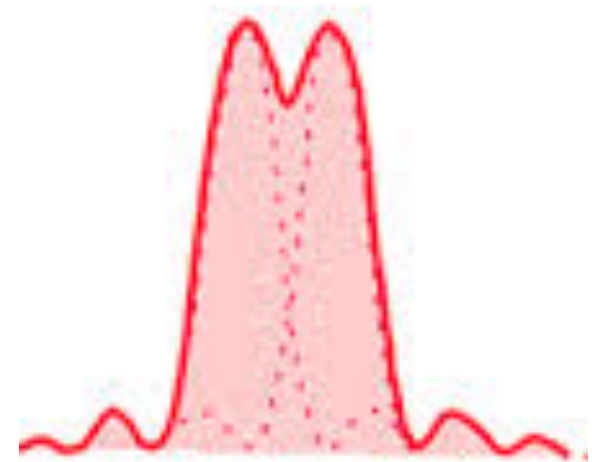
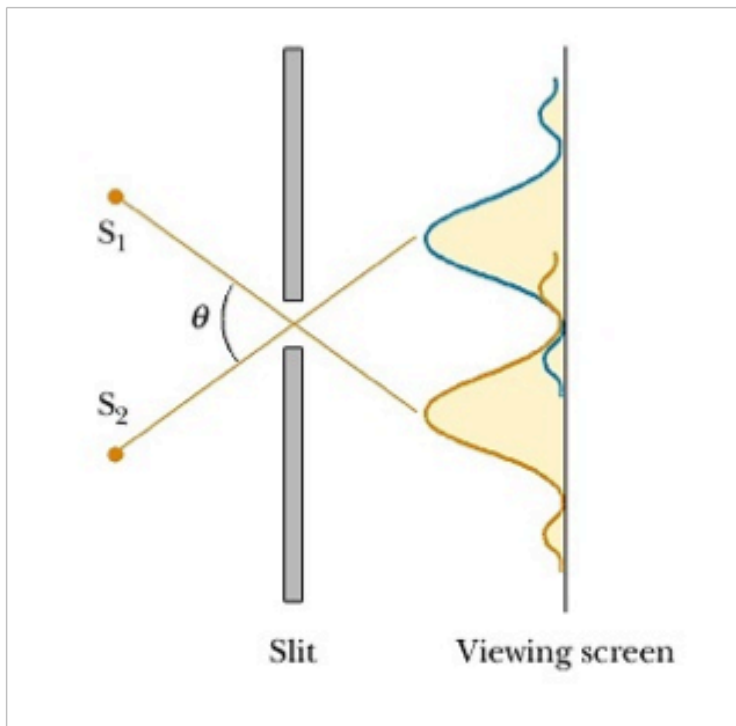


Limite de resolução



θ = separação angular entre os objetos pontuais S_1 e S_2 .

Limite de resolução- Critério de Rayleigh



Máximo de S_2 coincide com o primeiro mínimo de S_1

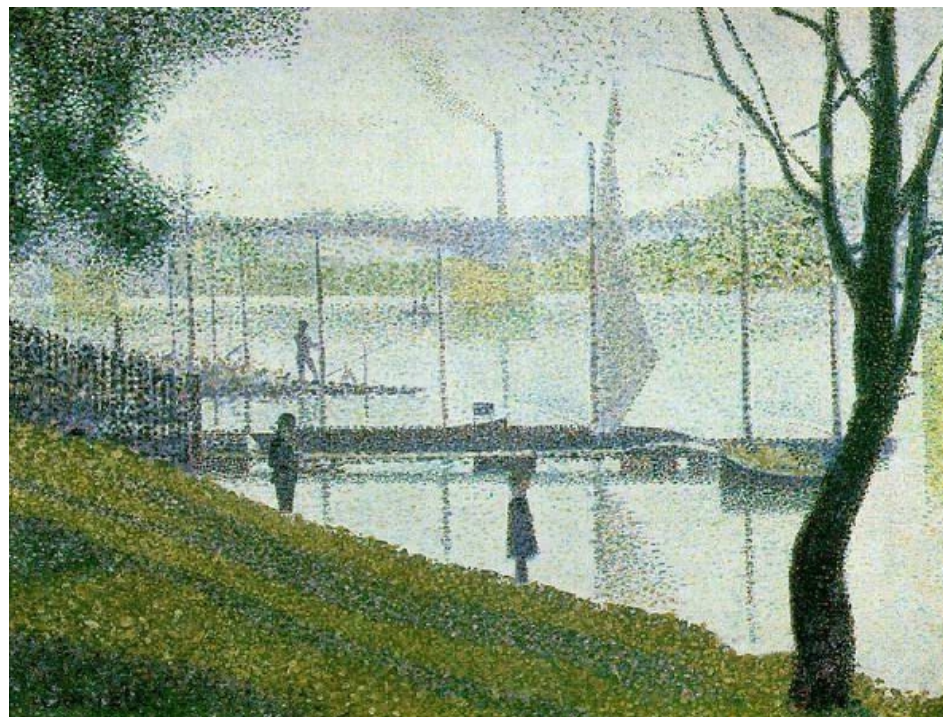
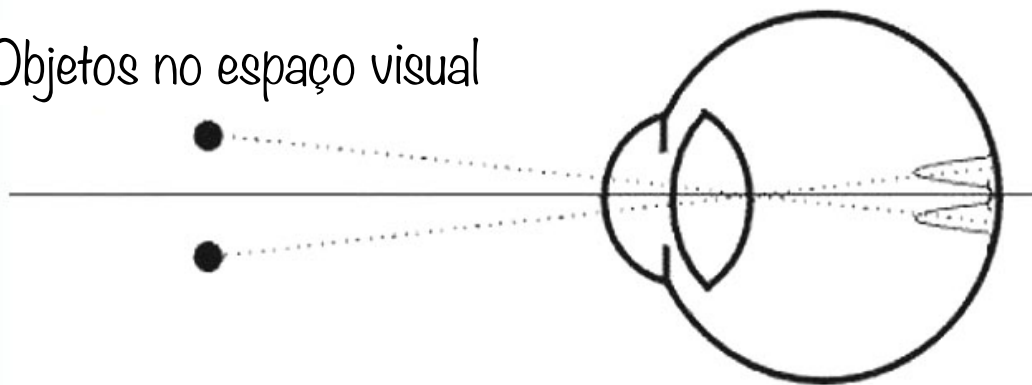
$$\theta_{\min} = \lambda/a$$

Fenda de largura a

$$\theta_{\min} = 1,22\lambda/D$$

Abertura circular de diâmetro D

Objetos no espaço visual



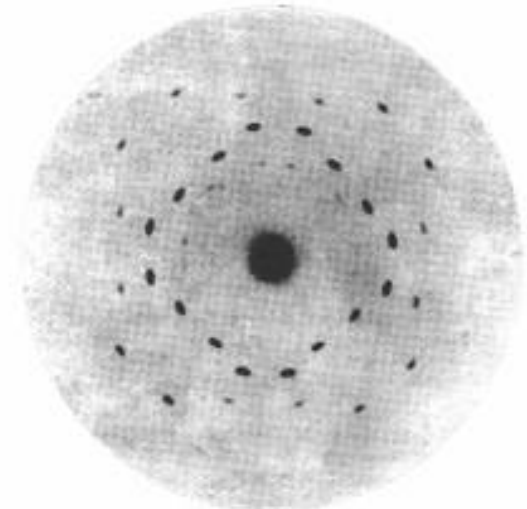
George Serraut

Difração de Raios X e lei de Bragg

1895 - Descoberta por W. Roetgen

1913 - Max von Laue

- utiliza para revelar estrutura regular 3D de um cristal

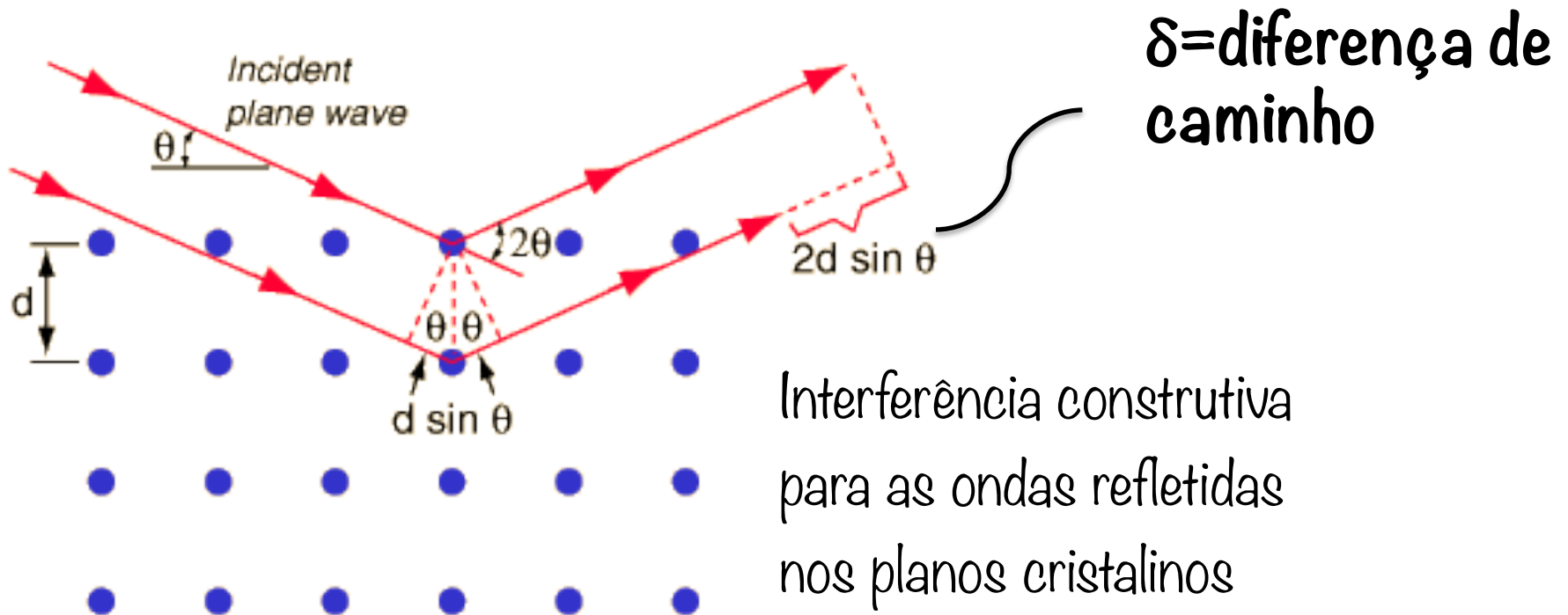


X-ray photograph of zinc blende

Onda eletromagnética - $\lambda \approx 0,1 \text{ nm}$

Espaçamento entre os átomos em um sólido $\approx \lambda$ do raios X

Difração de Raios X e Lei de Bragg



Lei de Bragg

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