

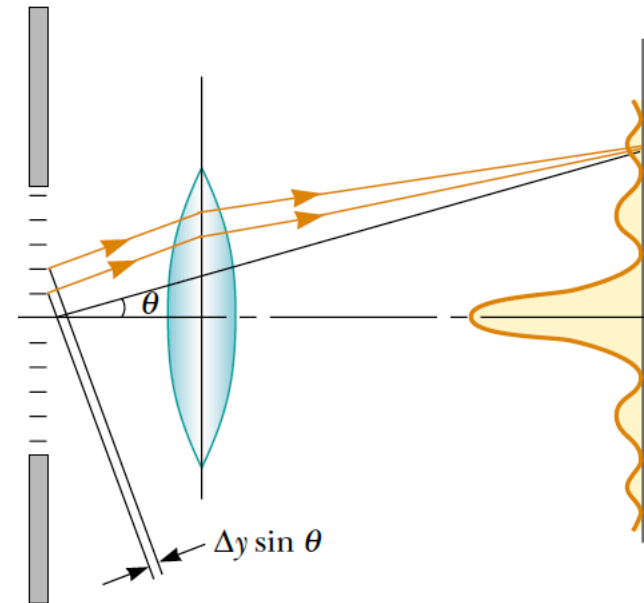
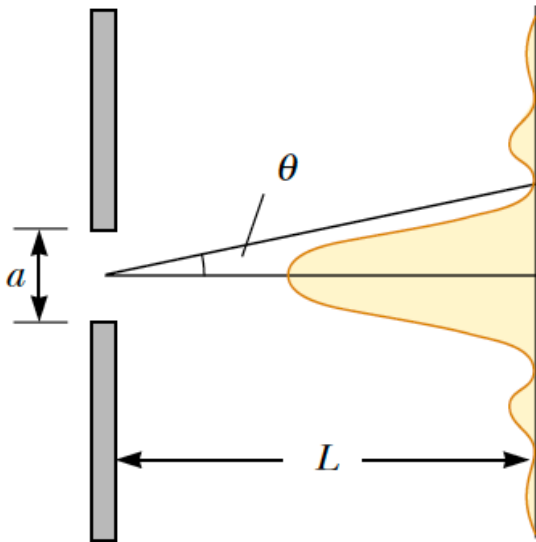


4302212 – Física IV

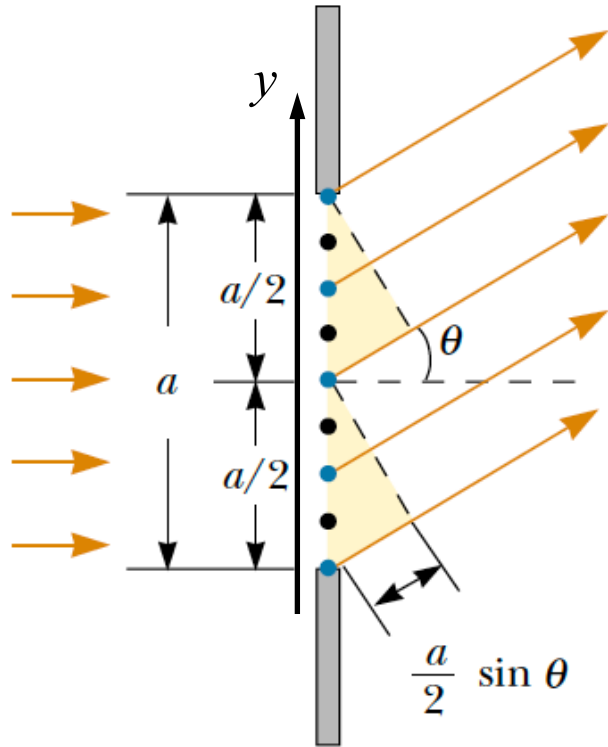
Difração – II

# Difração

**Difração de Fraunhofer:** padrão de difração depende apenas da direção de observação. Realizável com anteparos distantes do objeto difratante (ou pelo uso de lentes).



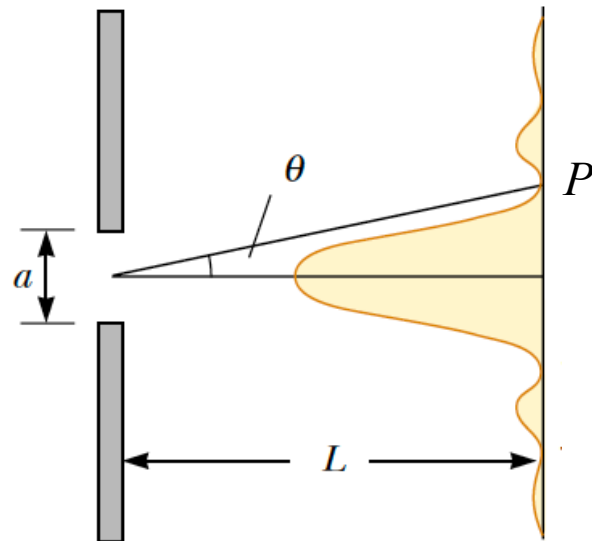
# Fenda Estreita



$$\nu(P) = \int_{\text{fenda}} d\nu(P)$$



(difração em 1D)



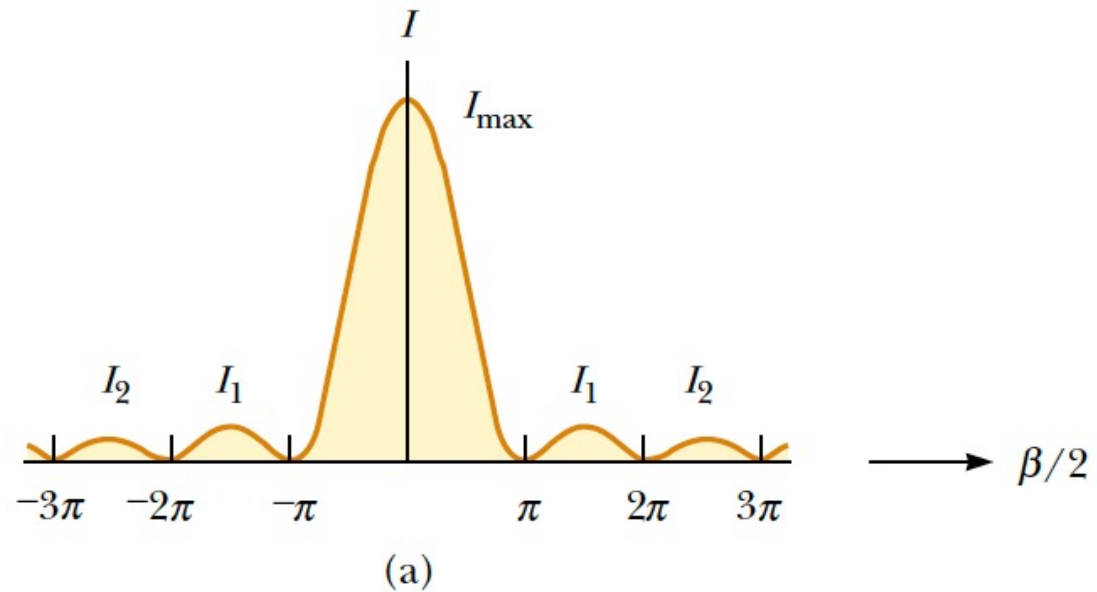
$$\mathcal{I}(\beta) = \mathcal{I}_0 \frac{\text{sen}^2(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)^2} \quad \beta \equiv ka \text{ sen}\theta$$

Máximo Central:

$$\beta = \text{sen}\theta = 0$$

Mínimos de intensidad:

$$a \text{ sen}\theta = m\lambda, \quad \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$



(b)

**Exercício:** Luz com comprimento de onda  $\lambda = 580 \text{ nm}$  incide sobre uma fenda estreita com largura  $0.300 \text{ mm}$ . O anteparo está situado à distância de  $2.00 \text{ m}$ . Encontre a abertura angular da franja clara central e a distância entre as franjas escuras mais próximas ( $|m| = 1$ ).

Abertura angular: observando que  $\lambda \ll a$ :

$$\Delta\theta = (\theta_{m+1} - \theta_{m-1}) \approx (\text{sen}\theta_{n+1} - \text{sen}\theta_n)$$

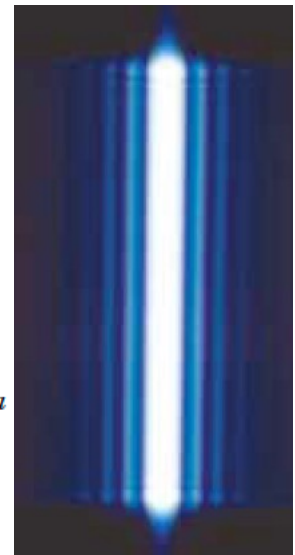
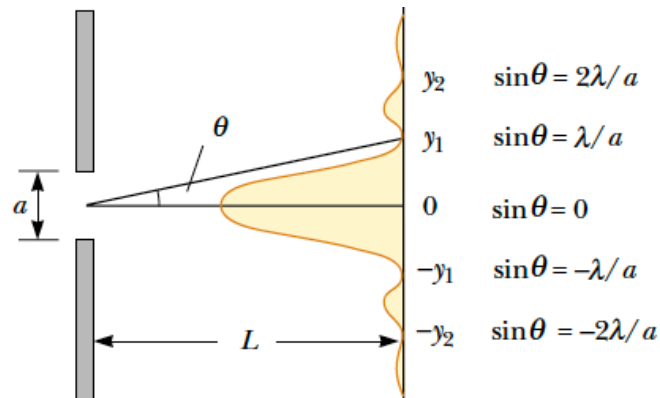
$$\Delta\theta \approx \frac{2\lambda}{a} = \frac{2(580 \times 10^{-9})}{0.300 \times 10^{-3}} = 3.87 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$$

Distância:

$$y_1 = L \text{tg}\theta \approx L \text{sen}\theta = L \frac{\lambda}{a} = 2.00 \frac{580 \times 10^{-9}}{0.300 \times 10^{-3}} = 3.87 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

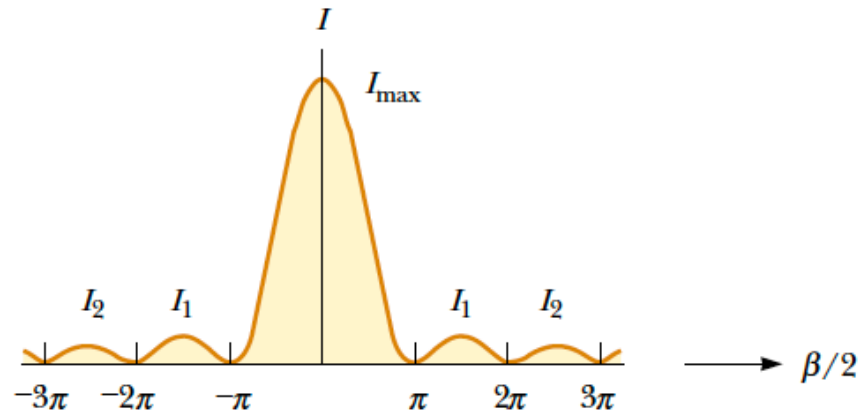
$$d = (y_1 - y_{-1}) = 2 \times 3.87 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$d = 7.74 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$



**Exercício:** Estime a razão entre a intensidade dos máximos secundários (vizinhos) e do máximo central.

$$\mathcal{I}(\beta) = \mathcal{I}_0 \frac{\text{sen}^2(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)^2}$$



Vamos aproximar as posições dos máximos pelo ponto médio entre os mínimos:

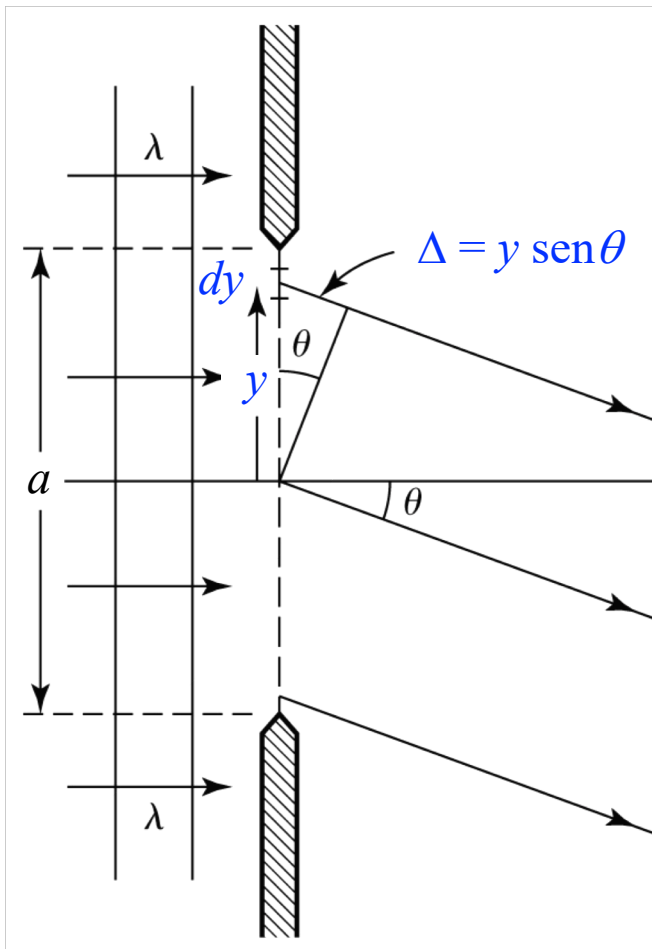
$$\frac{\beta_{\max}}{2} \approx \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{I}}{\mathcal{I}_0} = \frac{1}{(3\pi/2)^2} = 0.045$$



# Difração por Duas Fendas

1) Recordando a discussão da última aula (1 fenda):



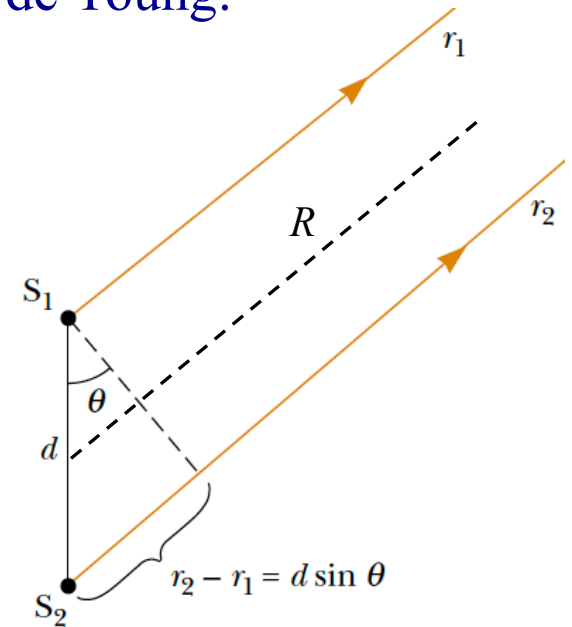
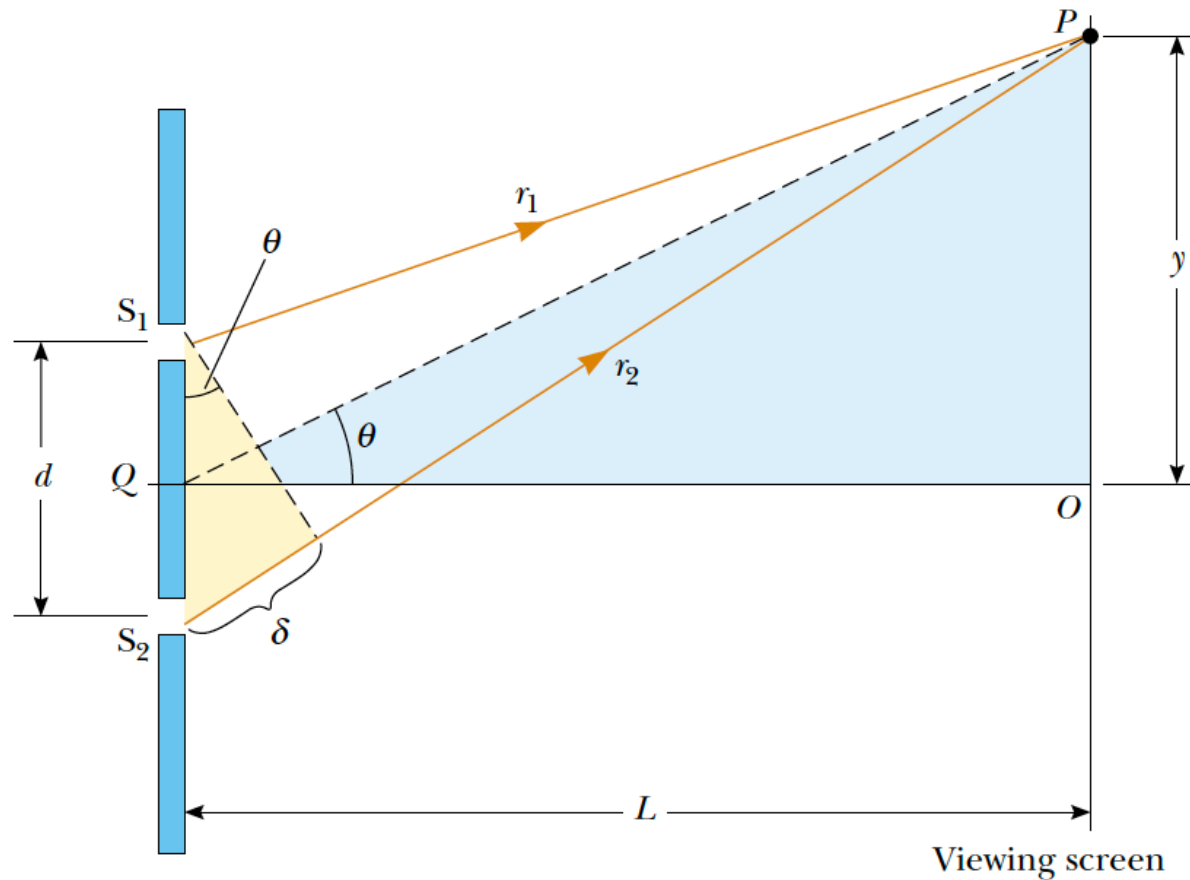
Amplitude:

$$\beta \equiv ka \sin \theta$$

$$\nu(\beta) = \frac{aA}{R} e^{ikR} \frac{\text{sen}(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)}$$

# Difração por Duas Fendas

2) Recordando a diferença de fase no experimento de Young:



$$r_1 = R - \frac{d}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$r_2 = R + \frac{d}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$(\phi_2 - \phi_1) = kd \sin \theta$$

# Difração por Duas Fendas

Amplitude e Intensidade:

$$\nu = \frac{aA}{R} \frac{\text{sen}(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)} \left[ e^{i(kR+\phi_2)} + e^{i(kR+\phi_1)} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_0 \cos^2 \left( \frac{kd \text{sen}\theta}{2} \right) \frac{\text{sen}^2(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)^2}$$

$$\beta \equiv ka \text{sen}\theta$$

$$\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_0 \cos^2 \left( \frac{kd \sin\theta}{2} \right) \frac{\text{sen}^2(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)^2}$$

