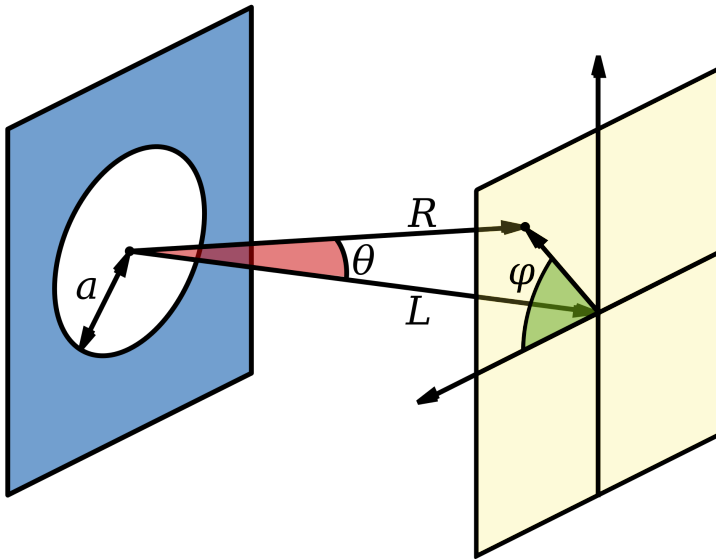




4302212 – Física IV

Difração – IV

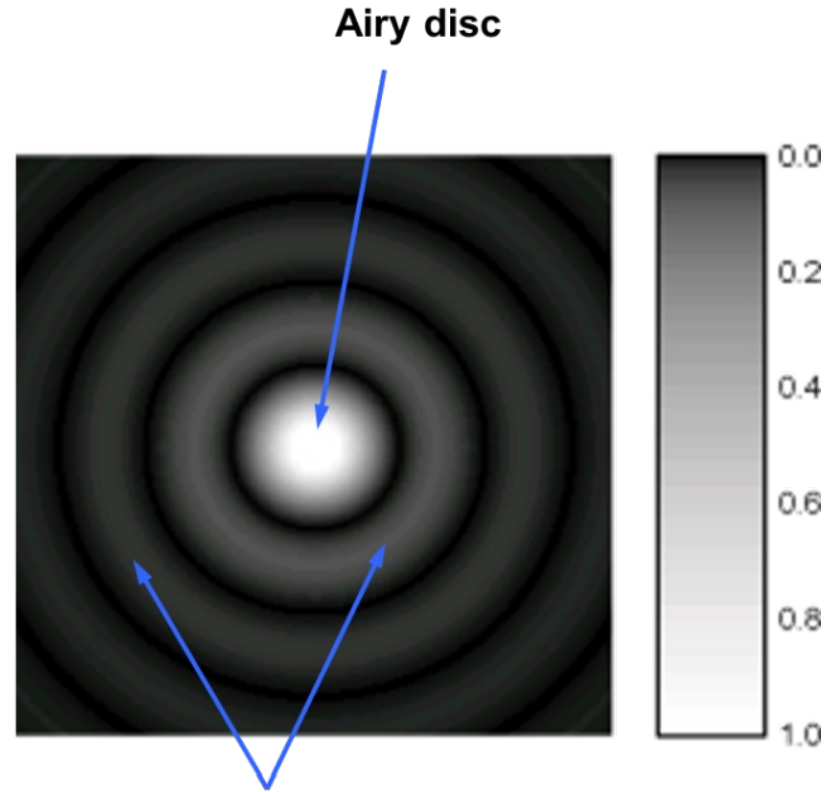
Abertura Circular



Intensidade:

$$\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_0 \left[\frac{2J_1(\beta)}{\beta} \right]^2$$

$$\beta = ka \sin\theta$$



Airy rings

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airy_disk

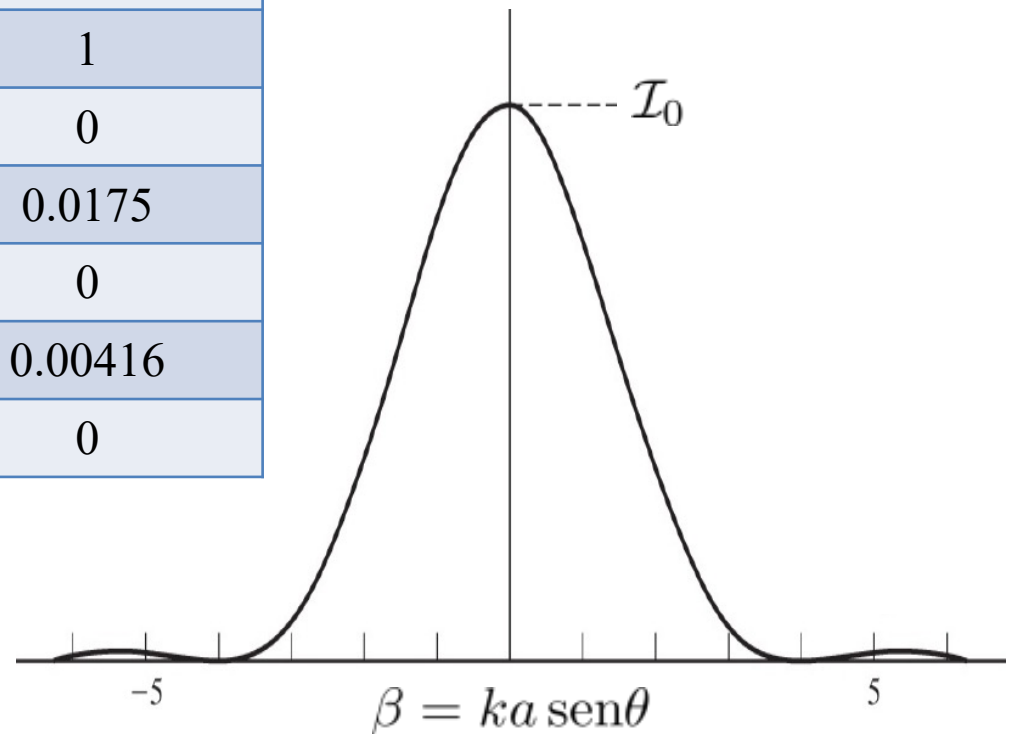
($J_1(x)$): Função de Bessel de ordem 1)

Primeiro mínimo do padrão de Airy ($D = 2a$):

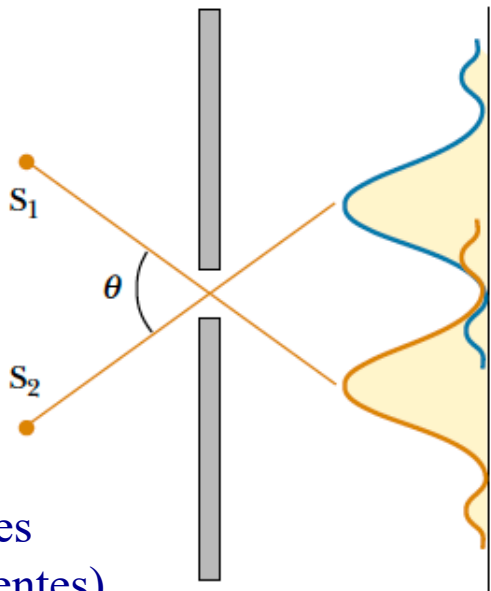
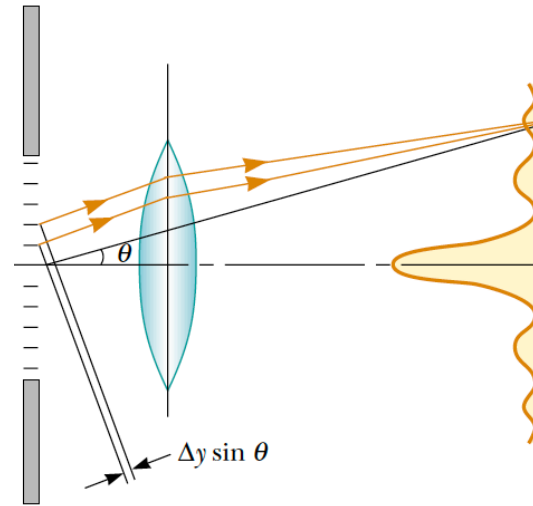
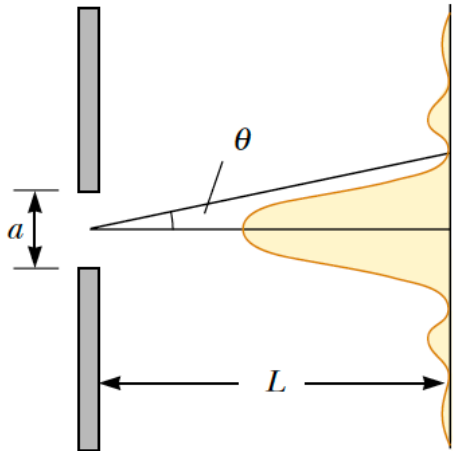
$$ka \operatorname{sen}\theta = 3.832$$

$$\theta \approx 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

	β	$[2J_1(\beta)/\beta]^2$
1º Máximo	0	1
1º Mínimo	3.832	0
2º Máximo	5.136	0.0175
2º Mínimo	7.016	0
3º Máximo	8.417	0.00416
3º Mínimo	10.173	0



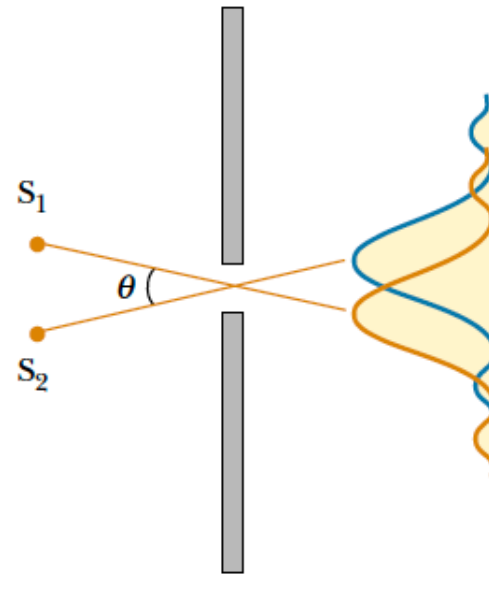
Poder de Resolução



(fontes
não coerentes)

Slit

Viewing screen



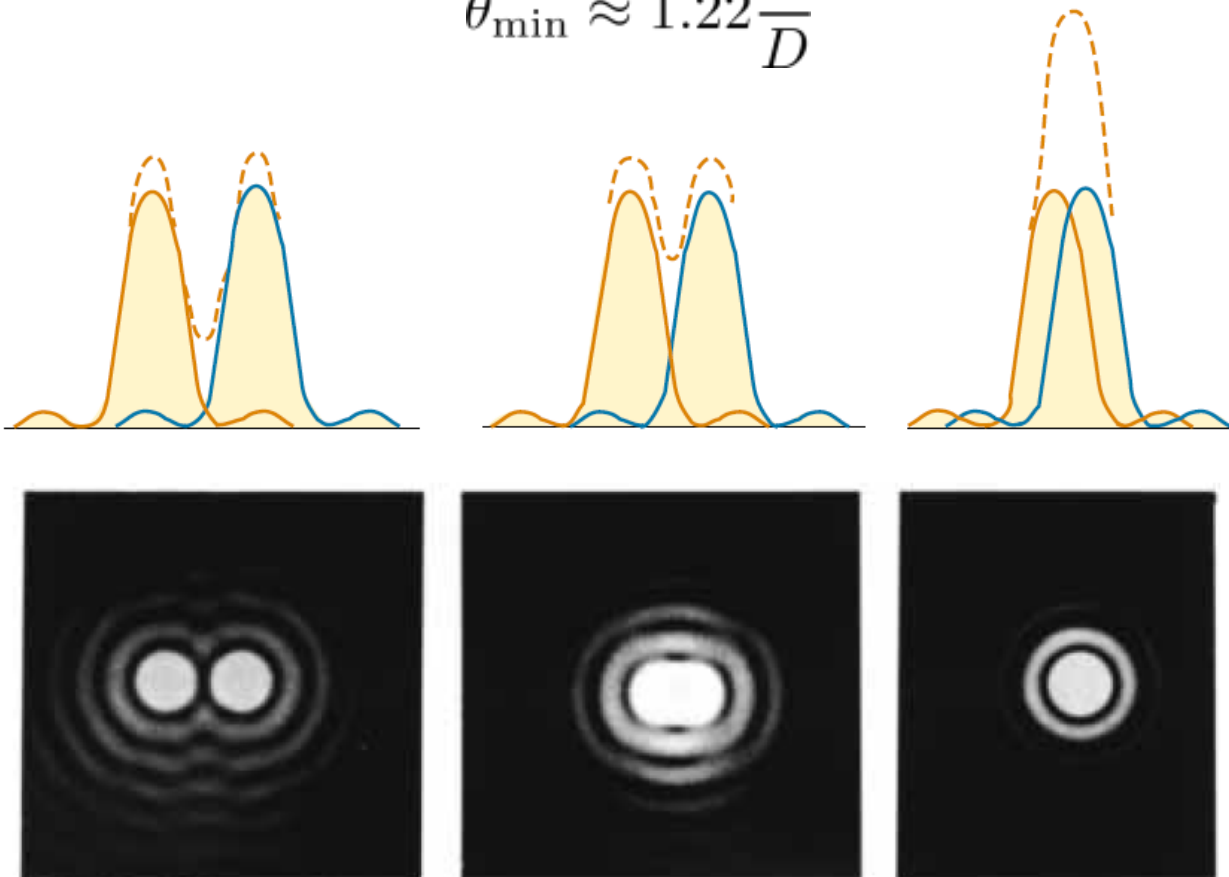
Slit

Viewing screen

Poder de Resolução

Crítério de Rayleigh: o limite de resolução corresponde à situação em que o máximo central de uma imagem coincide com o primeiro mínimo da segunda imagem.

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



Exercício: Considere os dois telescópios descritos abaixo e estime o ângulo mínimo de resolução:

a) Hale (Monte Palomar, EUA): Diâmetro de 5.08m, detecção de luz laranja (600 nm).

b) Aracibo (Porto Rico): Diâmetro de 305m, detecção de ondas de rádio (0.75 m).



Hale



Aracibo

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{\min} &= 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D} = 1.22 \left(\frac{6.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}}{5.08 \text{ m}} \right) \\ &= 1.44 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad} \approx 0.03 \text{ s of arc}\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{\min} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D} = 1.22 \times \frac{0.75}{305} = 0.003 \text{ rad (10 min)}$$

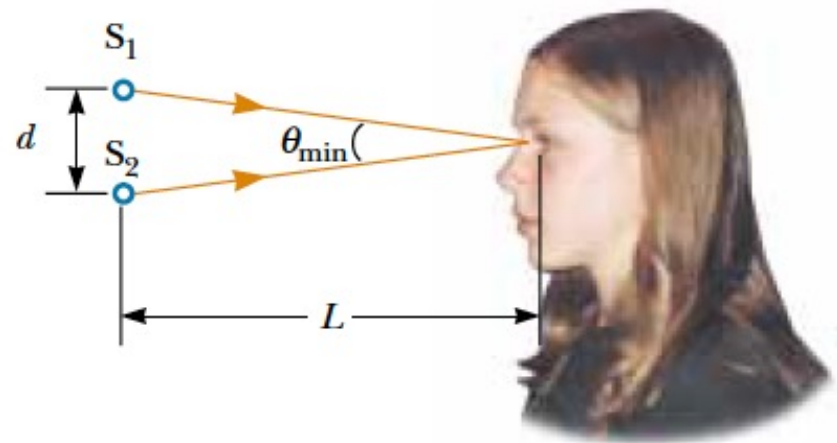
Exercício: Qual a resolução angular do olho humano, considerando apenas a difração? Admita $\lambda = 500 \text{ nm}$ e $D = 2.0 \text{ mm}$ para a pupila.

Estime também a menor separação d entre fontes puntiformes à distância L que podem ser distinguidas.

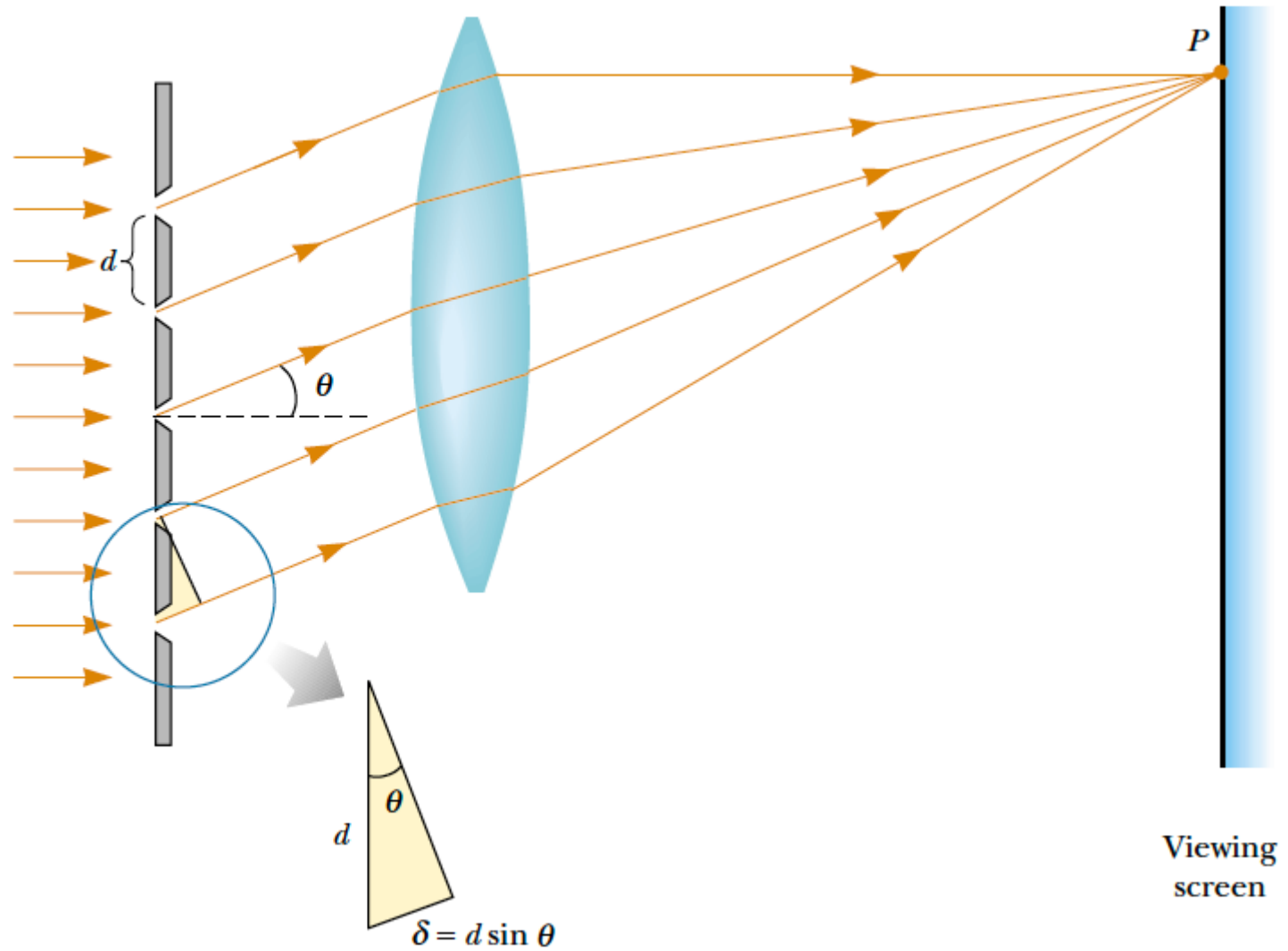
$$\theta_{\min} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D} = 1.22 \left(\frac{5.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}}{2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}} \right)$$
$$\approx 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad} \approx 1 \text{ min of arc}$$

$$\sin \theta_{\min} \approx \theta_{\min} \approx \frac{d}{L}$$

$$d = L\theta_{\min}$$



Grade de Difração



1) Difração por uma fenda (amplitude no anteparo).

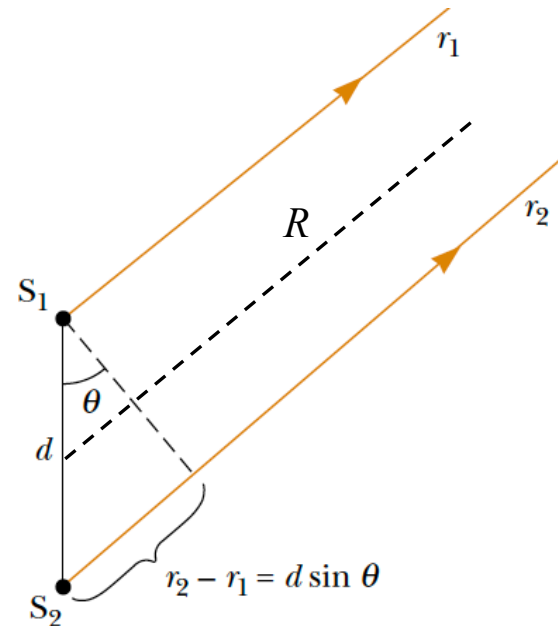
$$\nu(\beta) = \frac{aA}{R} e^{ikR} \frac{\text{sen}(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)} \quad \beta \equiv ka \text{sen}\theta$$

2) Diferença de fase no experimento de Young:

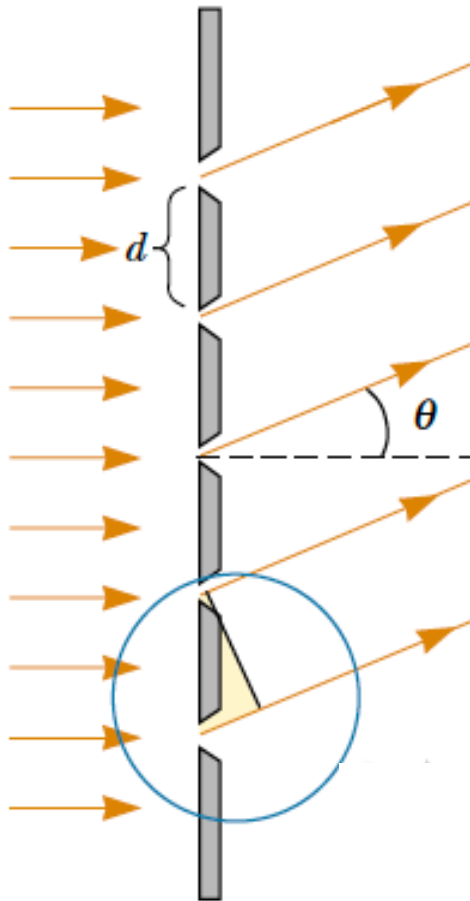
$$r_1 = R - \frac{d}{2} \text{sen}\theta$$

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

$$(\phi_2 - \phi_1) = kd \text{sen}\theta$$



3) **N fendas:** numerando as fendas pelo índice $j = 1, \dots, N$, as fases irão diferir por $(j-1)\Delta$.



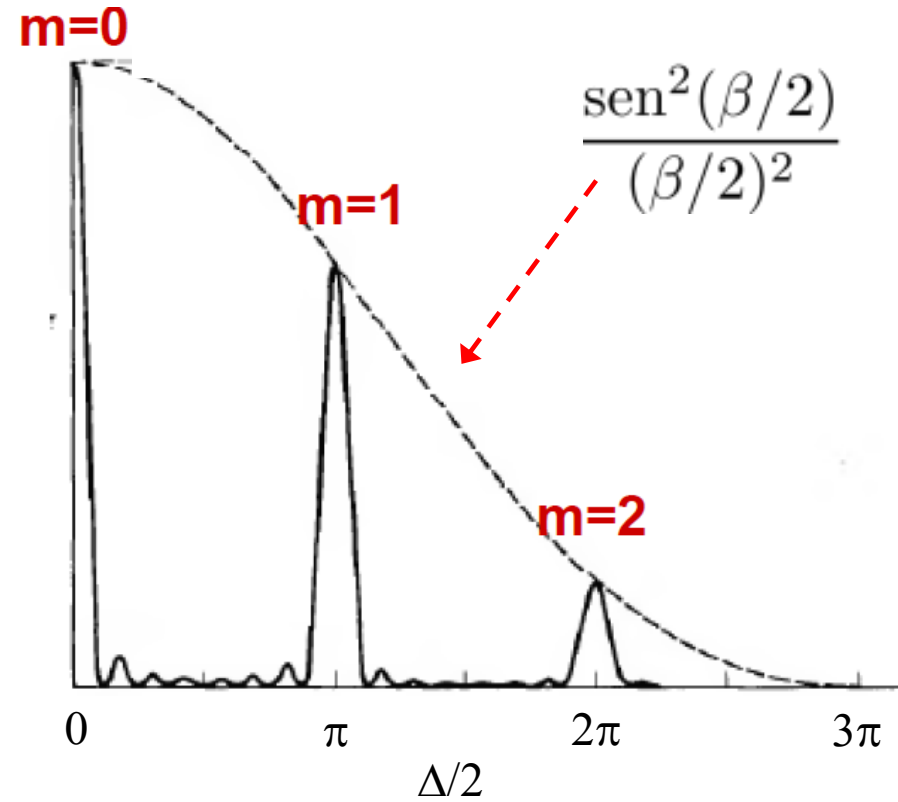
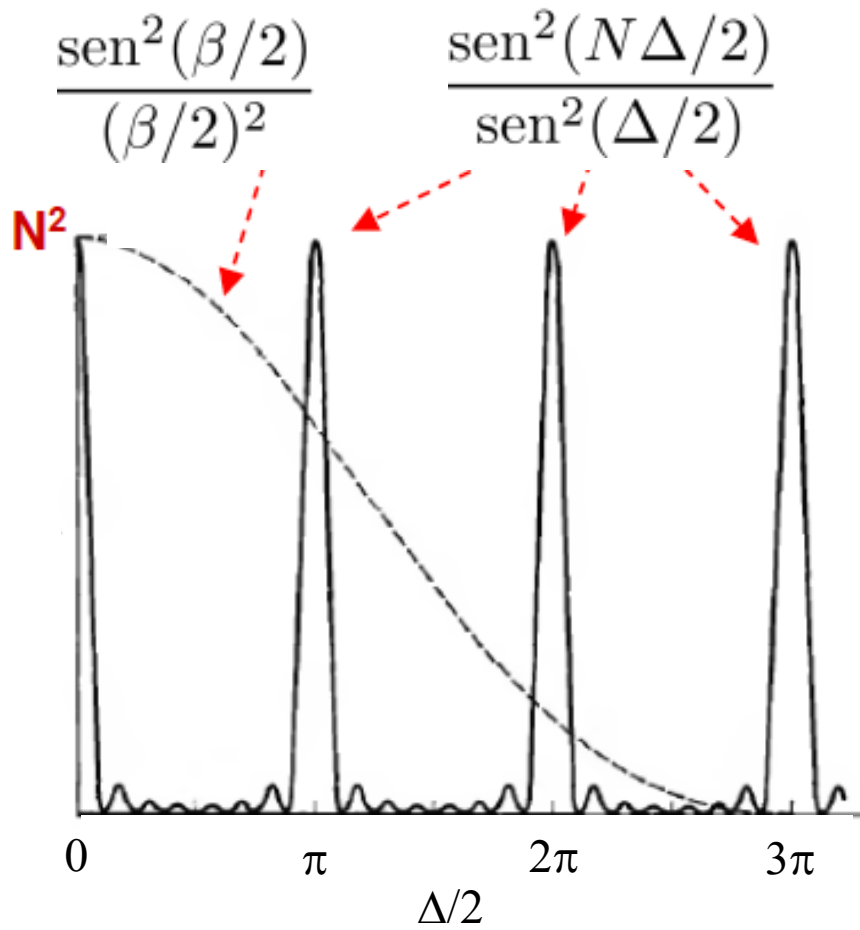
$$\begin{aligned} \nu &= \frac{aA}{R} \frac{\text{sen}(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)} \sum_{j=1}^N e^{i[kR+(j-1)\Delta]} \\ &= \frac{aA}{R} \frac{\text{sen}(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)} e^{ikR} \frac{e^{iN\Delta} - 1}{e^{i\Delta} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

Intensidade:

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

$$\Delta = kd \text{sen}\theta$$

$$\beta = k \text{asen}\theta$$

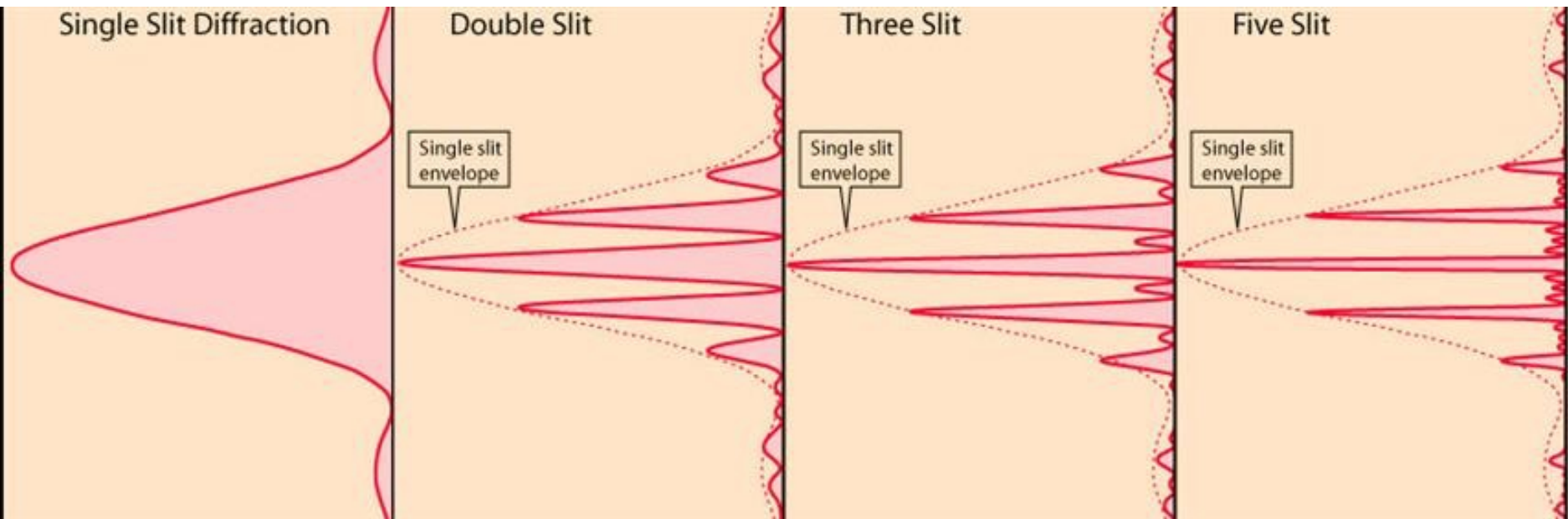


Máximos Principais:

$$d \text{sen} \theta = m \lambda$$

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

$$\lim_{\frac{1}{2}\Delta \rightarrow m\pi} \frac{\text{sen}^2(\frac{1}{2}N\Delta)}{\text{sen}^2(\frac{1}{2}\Delta)} = N^2$$



<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/phyopt/mulslid.html#c1>

Estimativa da largura dos máximos principais ($N \gg 1$):

$$\frac{1}{2}N\Delta = \pm\pi$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\Delta = \pm\frac{\pi}{N}$$