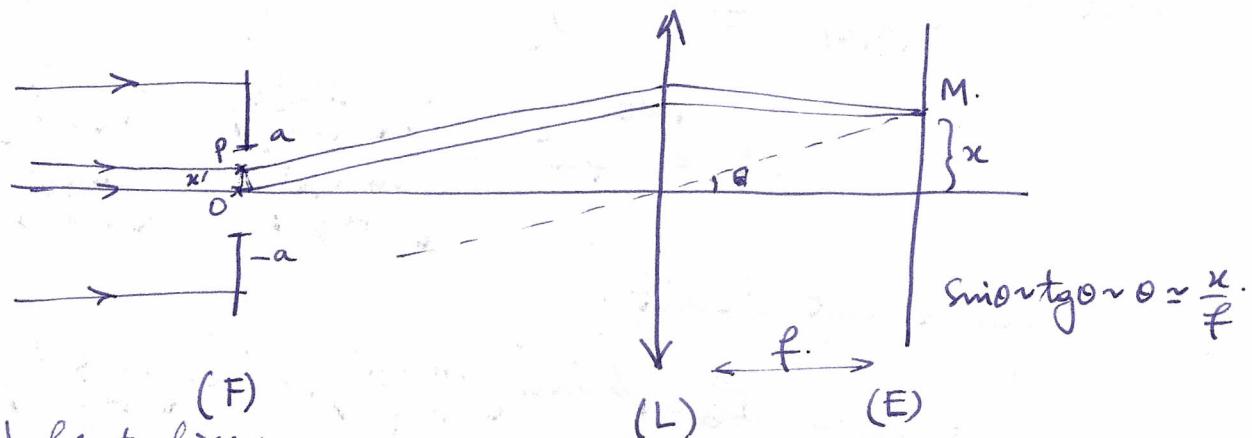


Diffraction : Ex 9 (2021). fente carré.

Q1



A) fente fine

origine des phas en O. On considère P : l'onde arrive en M avec un retard $\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta$. $\delta_{(n)} = n' \sin \theta \approx n' \cdot \frac{x}{f}$.

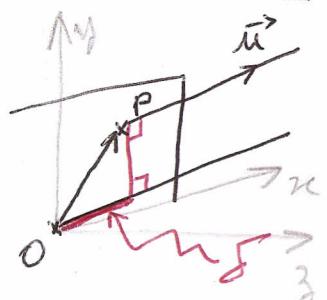
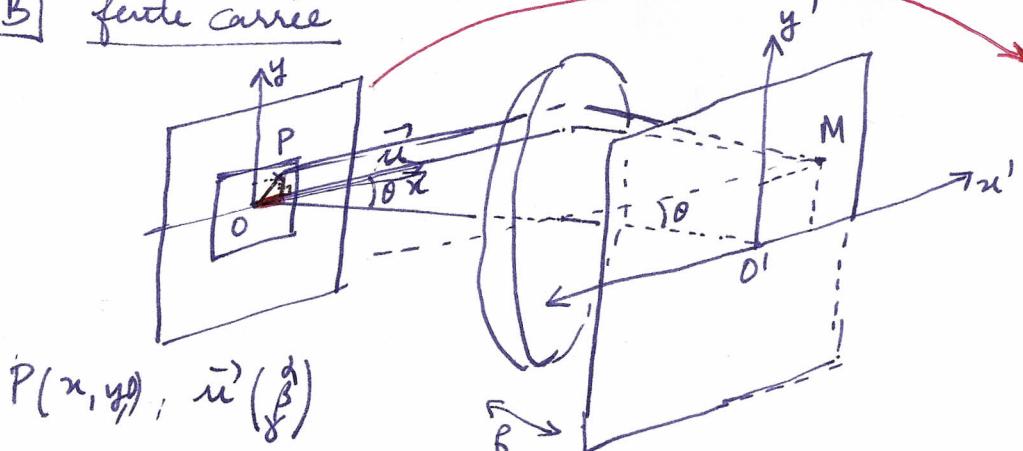
$$\frac{dE}{P}(M,t) = E_0 e^{i(wt - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\frac{n'x}{f}))} dx'$$

Soit l'amplitude totale

$$E_{(M,t)} = E_0 e^{iwt} \int_{-a}^a e^{-i(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{x'x}{f})} dx' = E_0 e^{iwt} \frac{a}{(-i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{x}{f})} \text{sinc} \left(\frac{2\pi x a}{\lambda f} \right)$$

$$I_{(M)} = |E_0|^2 4a^2 \text{sinc}^2 \left(\frac{2\pi x a}{\lambda f} \right) \Rightarrow 4a^2 I_0 \text{sinc}^2 \left(\frac{2\pi x a}{\lambda f} \right) = I_{(M)}$$

B) fente carré



$$\delta_{p(M)} = \vec{OP} \cdot \vec{u} = \alpha d + \beta y + 0 \cdot \gamma = \alpha x + \beta y$$

$$\alpha \sim \frac{x'}{f}, \quad \beta \sim \frac{y'}{f}.$$

$$\text{Soit } \frac{dE}{p}(M) = E_0 e^{i(wt - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta)} dx dy$$

La vibration résultante en M (x', y') est :

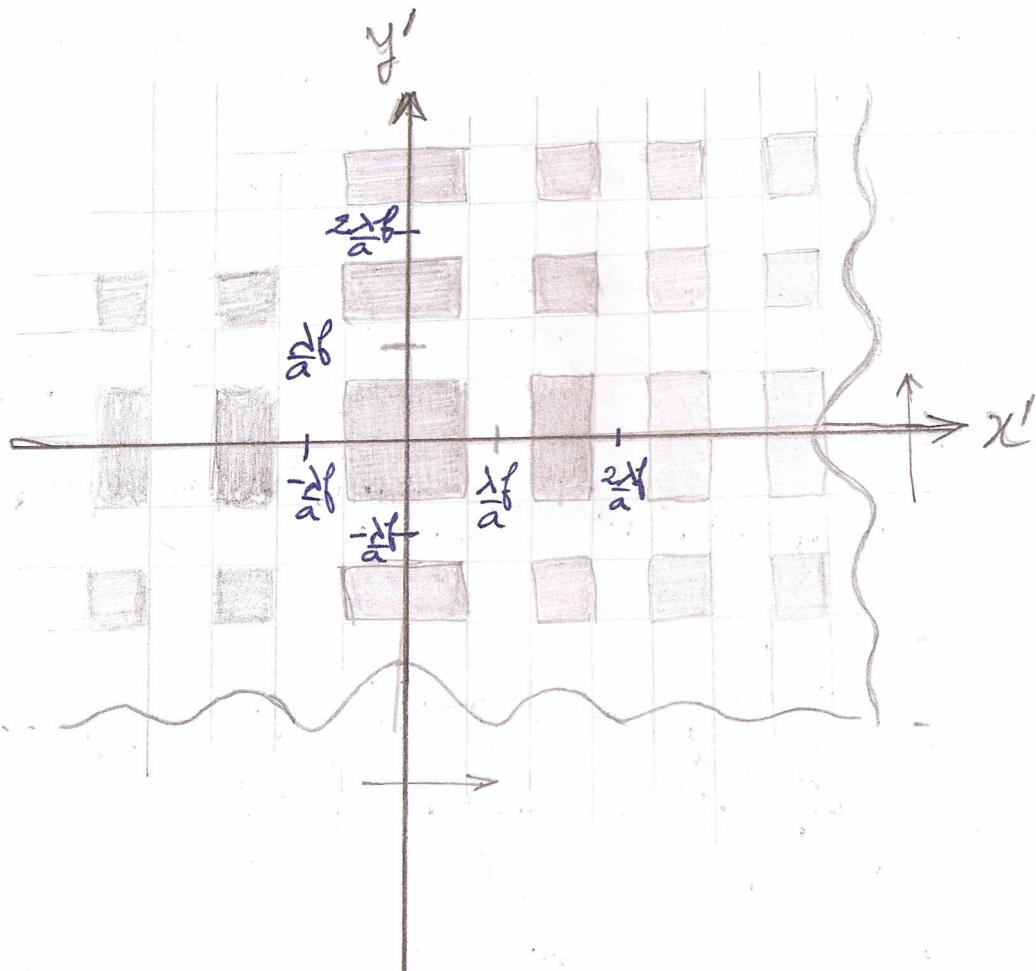
$$E_{(M,t)} = E_0 e^{iwt} \iint_{-a}^a \iint_{-a}^a e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\alpha x + \beta y)} dx dy$$

$$\text{Soit : } E_{(M,t)} = E_0 e^{i\omega t} \int_{-a}^a e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{\lambda f} xx'} dx \int_{-a}^a e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{\lambda f} yy'} dy$$

$$= E_0 e^{i\omega t} \frac{4a^2}{\left(\frac{2\pi ax'}{\lambda f}\right)^2} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi ax'}{\lambda f}\right)}{\left(\frac{2\pi ax'}{\lambda f}\right)} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi ay'}{\lambda f}\right)}{\left(\frac{2\pi ay'}{\lambda f}\right)}$$

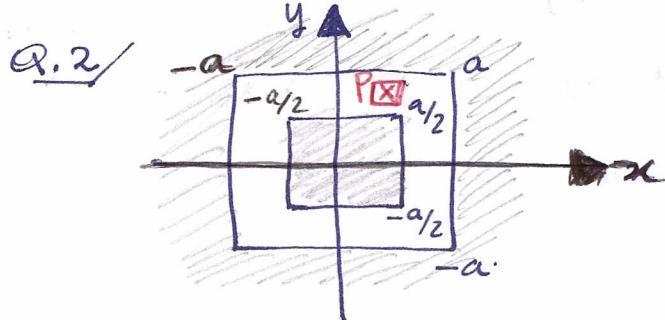
l'éclairement s'écrit :

$$I(M) = I_0 \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{2\pi ax'}{\lambda f}\right) \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{2\pi ay'}{\lambda f}\right)$$



(d2)

Diffraktion: Ex 9 (2021)



$$x \in [-a, -a/2] \cup [a/2, a]$$

$$y \in [-a, -a/2] \cup [a/2, a]$$

$$P(x, y).$$

Un élément de surface, centré autour de P, contribue à l'amplitude au point M de l'écran selon l'expression suivante :

$$dE_{(M,t)} = E_0 e^{i(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta)} dx dy$$

avec la même configuration que dans la question (1) on a :

$$d = \frac{x'}{f}, \quad \beta = \frac{y'}{f} \quad \text{et en posant } u = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d, v = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \beta,$$

on a : $\int dE_{(M,t)} = E_0 e^{i\omega t} \left[\int_{-a}^{-a/2} e^{-iux} dx + \int_{a/2}^a e^{-iux} dx \right] \times \left[\int_{+a/2}^{+a} e^{-ivy} dy + \int_{-a}^{-a/2} e^{-ivy} dy \right]$

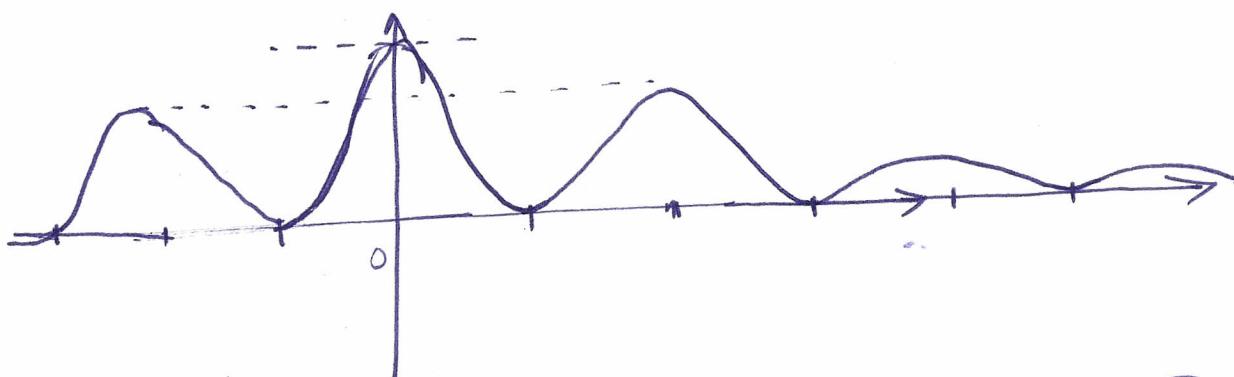
après calculs on obtient :

$$E_{(M,t)} = E_0 e^{i\omega t} e^{-ia\frac{3}{4}(u+v)} a^2 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{ua}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\beta a u}{4}\right) \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{va}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\beta a v}{4}\right)$$

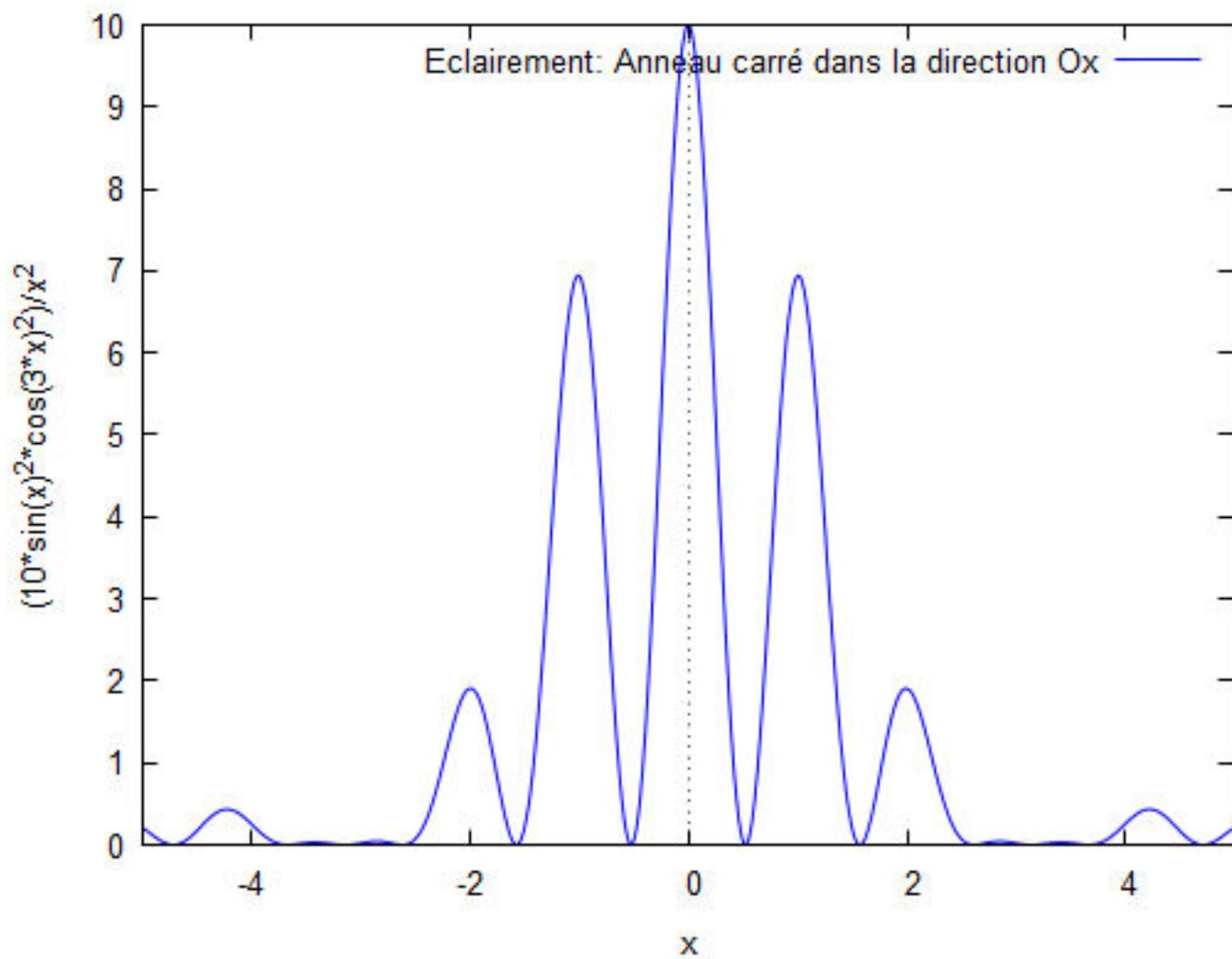
$$\text{où } u = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{x'}{f} \quad \text{et } v = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{y'}{f}.$$

l'éclairage s'écrit :

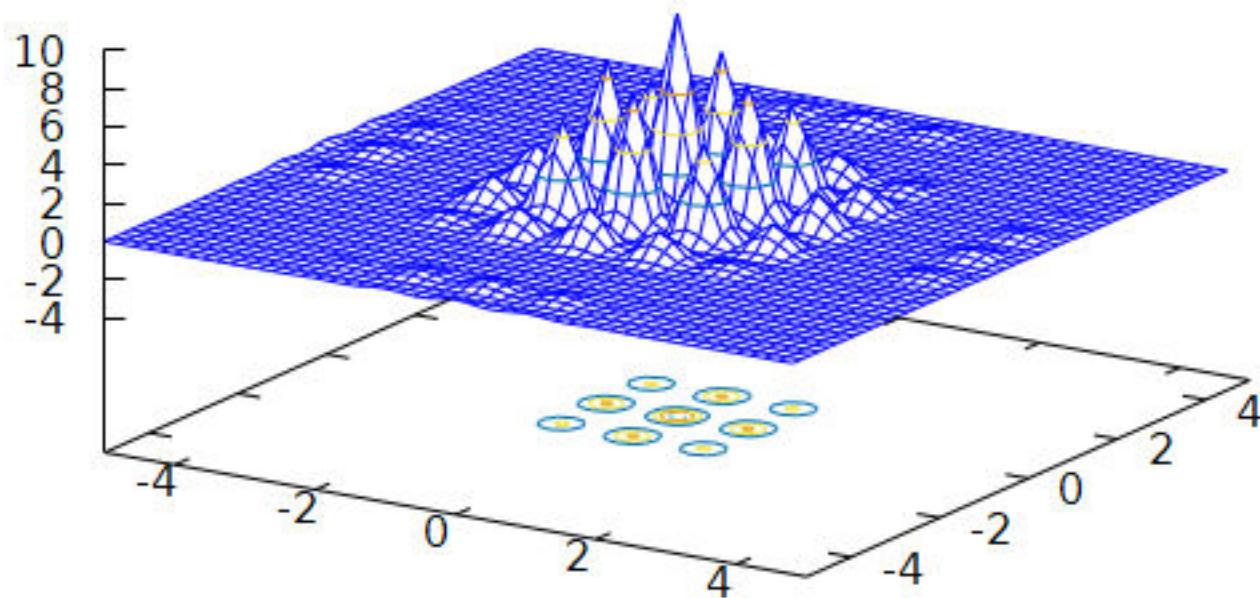
$$I_{(M)} = I_0 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi a x'}{2\lambda f}\right)^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{3\pi a x'}{2\lambda f}\right) \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi a y'}{2\lambda f}\right)^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{3\pi a y'}{2\lambda f}\right)$$



3/ si la longueur $b \gg 2a$, la courbe d'intensité tend vers celle de $I(x) = I_0 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi ax}{2\lambda f}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{3\pi ax}{2\lambda f}\right)$.
(voir combes).



Diffraction par un anneau rectangulaire $b=1*a$



Diffraction par un anneau rectangulaire $b=4*a$

