

CHAPITRE 3

DIFFRACTION DE LA LUMIÈRE

1/ Principe d'Huyghens-Fresnel

Tout point d'une surface d'onde se comporte comme une source secondaire. L'onde résultante est la somme des ondes émises.



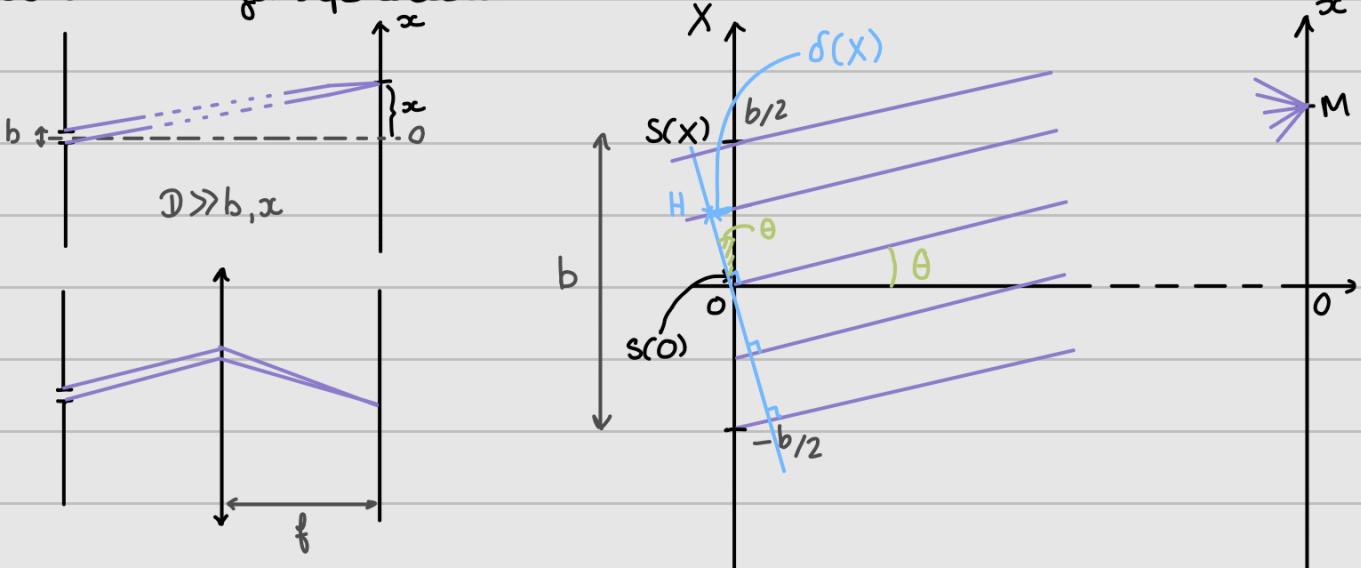
diffraction \approx interférences d'une infinité de sources

2/ Types de diffractions:

- de Fresnel, dit en champ proche
- de Fraunhofer, à l'infini

2/ Diffraction de Fraunhofer

On voit des rayons parallèles.



• signal issu de $S(X)$ au point M :

$$s(x, t) = A \exp \left[i \left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} (L)_{S(X)M} \right) \right]$$

• signal total :

$$s'(t) = \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} s(x, t) dx$$

↪ somme continue

$$= \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} A e^{i\omega t} e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{\lambda_0} n S(X)M} dx$$

$$\rightarrow S(X)M = HM - HS(X)$$

$$(L)_{S(X)M} = \underbrace{(L)_{HM}}_{=(L)_{OM}} - \underbrace{(L)_{HS(X)}}_{=\delta(X)}$$

, avec $\delta(X) = nX \sin \theta$

$$= A e^{i\omega t} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \exp \left[-\frac{2i\pi}{\lambda_0} \left(\delta(X) + nOM \right) \right] dx$$

$$= A e^{i\omega t} e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{\lambda_0} nOM} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} e^{\frac{-2i\pi}{\lambda_0} \delta(X)} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{A e^{i\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} (L)_{OM}\right)}}_{= A'} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} e^{\frac{-2i\pi}{\lambda_0} nX \sin(\theta)} dx$$

$$= A' \left[\frac{e^{\frac{-2i\pi}{\lambda_0} nX \sin(\theta)}}{-\frac{2i\pi}{\lambda_0} n \sin(\theta)} \right]_{X=-b/2}^{X=b/2}$$

$$= A' \left(\frac{e^{\frac{-2i\pi}{\lambda_0} n \frac{b}{2} \sin(\theta)} - e^{\frac{2i\pi}{\lambda_0} n \frac{b}{2} \sin(\theta)}}{-\frac{2i\pi}{\lambda_0} n \sin(\theta)} \right)$$

$$= A' b \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi n b \sin(\theta)}{\lambda_0} \right)}{b \frac{\pi n \sin(\theta)}{\lambda_0}} = A' b \frac{\sin(\mu)}{\mu}$$

$$= A' b \sin(\mu)$$

≡ sinus cardinal

$$\text{avec } \mu = \frac{\pi n b \sin(\theta)}{\lambda_0}$$

• Intensité : $I(\theta) = I(\mu) = K' \langle s s^* \rangle$

↪ conjugué

$$= K' \langle A' b \sin(\mu) \bar{A'} b \sin(\mu) \rangle$$

$$= K' \langle A e^{i\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} (L)_{OM}\right)} b \sin(\mu) A e^{-i\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} (L)_{OM}\right)} b \sin(\mu) \rangle$$

$$= K' \langle A^2 b^2 \sin^2(\mu) \rangle$$

$$= K A^2 b^2 \sin^2(\mu)$$

dev. limité de
↓ sin μ

$$\rightarrow \text{étude de } I : \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\mu)}{\mu} = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu - \mu^3/6 + \dots}{\mu} = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{\mu^2}{6} - \dots \right) = 1$$

$$\text{donc: } \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} I = K' A^2 b^2 = I_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{On note finalement: } I(u) = I_0 \sin^2(u)$$

On cherche les extrema: $\frac{dI}{du} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dI}{du} &= \frac{dI_0 \left(\frac{\sin u}{u} \right)^2}{du} = 2I_0 \frac{\sin u}{u} \frac{d}{du} \frac{\sin u}{u} \\ &= 2I_0 \frac{\sin u}{u} \left(\frac{u \cos(u) - \sin(u)}{u^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

↳ 3 possibilités: * $\frac{\sin u}{u} = 0$ (1)

* $u \cos(u) - \sin(u) = 0$ avec $u \neq 0$ (2)

* $u = 0$ (3)

(1) Si $\frac{\sin(u)}{u} = 0$ alors $I(u) = 0$ or, $I \geq 0$ donc $I(u) = 0$ se produit aux minima (franges sombres)

$\Leftrightarrow \sin(u) = 0$ avec $u \neq 0$

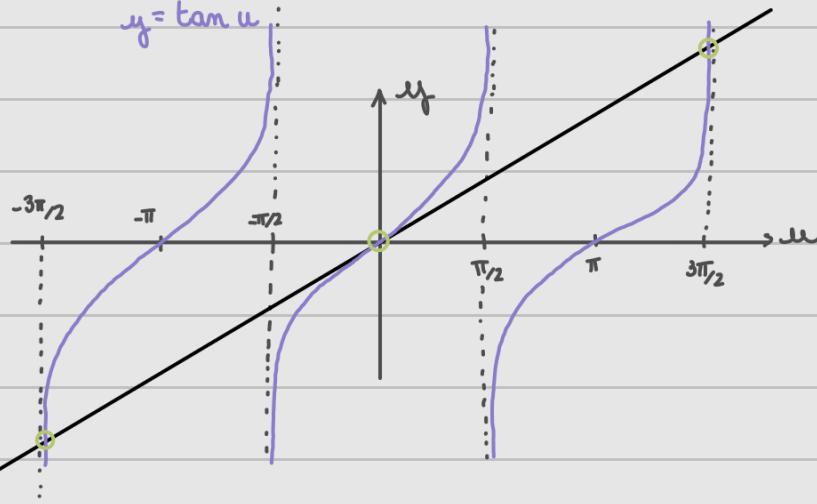
Les minima sont à $u = \frac{k\pi}{n}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}^*$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{n\pi b \sin \theta_R}{\lambda_0} = k\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \theta_R = \frac{k\lambda_0}{nb}$$

(2) Si $u \cos(u) - \sin(u) = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = \tan(u)$

$y = \tan u$:



Solutions: $u = 0$ (cas $n=3$)

$$u \approx \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$u \approx -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$u \approx \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}; \pm \frac{7\pi}{2}; \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 0 & \text{maxima} \\ u_R' = k'\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k' \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 0\} \end{cases}$$

Les solutions sont des maxima de $I(u)$.

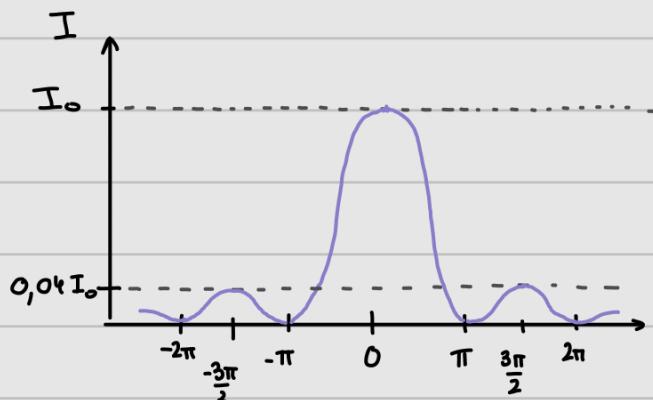
$$\sin(u_{k'}) = \sin(k'\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(k'\pi) = (-1)^{k'}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(u_{k'}) = \frac{I_0 (-1)^{2k'}}{(k'\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2} = \frac{I_0}{(k'\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2}$$

~ Pour $k' = 1$:

$$I = \frac{I_0}{(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2} = \frac{I_0}{(\frac{3\pi}{2})^2} \approx I_0 (0,02)^2$$

$\approx 4\%$ de I_0



Exercice 1:

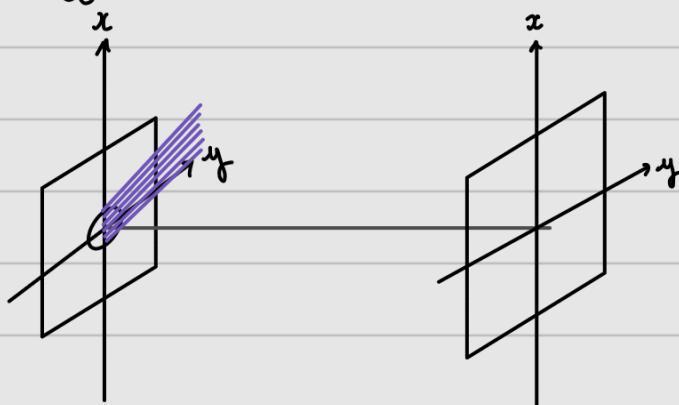
1) On a: $\sin \theta_R = \frac{k\lambda}{nb} \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{k\lambda}{n \sin \theta_R}$

On prend $k=1$ (1^{er} minimum) et $n=1$ (air): $b = \frac{\lambda}{\sin \theta_R} = \frac{0,65 \times 10^{-6}}{\sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{180} \right)} = 4,46 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$
 $= 4,46 \mu\text{m}$

2) On a: $\sin \theta_R = \frac{k\lambda}{nb}$ et $\tan \theta_1 = \frac{L}{2D}$. On prend $k=2$, $n=1$ et on estime que $\theta \ll 1$.

Donc: $\frac{k\lambda}{b} = \frac{L}{2D} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L b}{2 D k} = \frac{3 \times 10^2 \times 0,168 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 6,3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 630 \text{ nm}$

3/ Diffraction par une pupille circulaire



$$s(t) = \int_{\Omega} dx \int dy s(x, y, t)$$

↪ changement de variable:

$\{x, y\} \rightarrow \{\rho, \varphi\}$ = coordonnées polaires

$$s(t) = AR^2 e^{i(\omega t - \frac{2i\pi}{\lambda_0} (L_{0m})} \cdot \frac{J_1(\mu)}{\mu} \text{ facteur de Bessel d'ordre 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{2\pi R \sin(\theta)}{\lambda_0}$$

Les zéros de $J_1(\mu)$: $\mu_1 \approx 3,83$

$$\mu_2 \approx 9,02$$

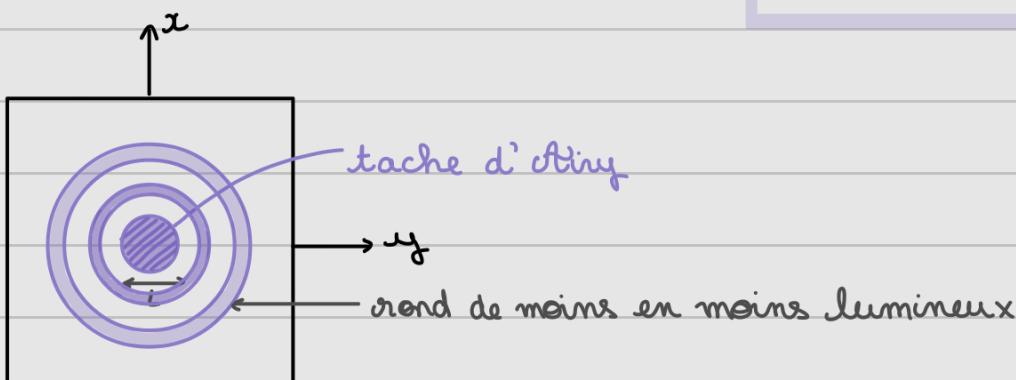
$$\rightarrow \text{Intensité: } I(\mu) = A^2 b^4 \left(\frac{J_1(\mu)}{\mu} \right)^2$$

minima: $J_1(\mu) = 0$ avec $\mu \neq 0$

↪ 1^{er} minima: $\mu_1 \approx 3,83$

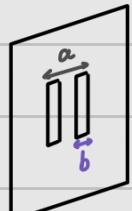
$$\Rightarrow \sin(\theta_1) = \frac{3,83}{\pi} \frac{\lambda_0}{2R} \approx 1,22$$

$$\sin(\theta_1) \approx 1,22 \frac{\lambda_0}{d} \quad \text{diamètre}$$



4/ Diffraction et interférence

Les deux effets se superposent:



diffraction
interférences

