

# CHAPITRE 2

## INTERFÉRENCES LUMINEUSES À 2 ONDES

### 1/ Résultante de deux vibrations

$$\cdot s(t, M) = A \cos \left[ \omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} (L)_{SM} + \Phi \right]$$

$\underbrace{\qquad}_{\varphi}$  phase liée à la source

$$\cdot I = K \langle s^2 \rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle s^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T s^2 dt$$

$$\text{En notation complexe : } s^*(t, M) = A e^{i\varphi}$$

$$\rightarrow s(t, M) = \operatorname{Re}[s^*(t, M)]$$

$$\rightarrow I = K' \langle s^* \cdot \bar{s}^* \rangle$$

$\bar{s}^*$  complexe conjugué de  $s^*$

ex: si  $s(t) = A \cos(\omega t)$ ,  $I = \frac{KA^2}{2}$  avec  $s^*(t) = A e^{i\omega t}$

$$I = K' \langle A \cos^{i\omega t} \times A \cos^{-i\omega t} \rangle$$

$$= K' \langle A^2 \underbrace{\exp(i\omega t - i\omega t)}_{=0} \rangle$$

$$= K' A^2$$

$$\text{donc: } \frac{KA^2}{2} = K' A^2 \Leftrightarrow K = \frac{K'}{2}$$

On a:  $s_1^* = A_1 e^{i\varphi_1} \quad \rightarrow \varphi_1 = \omega_1 t = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} (L)_{S_1 M} + \Phi_1(t)$   
 $s_2^* = A_2 e^{i\varphi_2} \quad \rightarrow \varphi_2 = \omega_2 t = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} (L)_{S_2 M} + \Phi_2(t)$

(def: si  $\Phi$  est indépendant de  $t$  alors  $s$  est dit monochromatique)

$$\Rightarrow s^* = s_1^* + s_2^* = A_1 e^{i\varphi_1} + A_2 e^{i\varphi_2}$$

## Q1 Intensité résultante

$$I = K' \langle s^* \bar{s}^* \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= K' \left\langle \left( A_1 e^{i\varphi_1} + A_2 e^{i\varphi_2} \right) \left( A_1 \bar{e}^{-i\varphi_1} + A_2 \bar{e}^{-i\varphi_2} \right) \right\rangle \\ &= K' \left\langle A_1^2 e^{i\varphi_1} \bar{e}^{-i\varphi_1} + A_2^2 e^{i\varphi_2} \bar{e}^{-i\varphi_2} + A_1 A_2 e^{i\varphi_2} \bar{e}^{-i\varphi_1} + A_2 A_1 e^{i\varphi_1} \bar{e}^{-i\varphi_2} \right\rangle \\ &= K' \left\langle A_1^2 + A_2^2 + A_1 A_2 (e^{i(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} + \bar{e}^{-i(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}) \right\rangle \\ &= K' A_1^2 + K' A_2^2 + 2K' A_1 A_2 \langle \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \rangle \\ &= K' A_1^2 + K' A_2^2 + 2K' A_1 A_2 \langle \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

On introduit les intensités des sources :

$$I_1 = K' \langle s_1^* \bar{s}_1^* \rangle = K' A_1^2$$

$$I_2 = K' A_2^2$$

Donc:  $I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \langle \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \rangle$

→ Remarque:  $I \neq I_1 + I_2$  en général

• Si  $\langle \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \rangle \neq 0$  alors il y a des interférences.

⇒ il y a cohérence entre les 2 signaux ex: laser

• Si  $\langle \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \rangle = 0$  alors il y a décohérence (pas d'interférences)

ex: Soleil

de déphasage vaut:  $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$

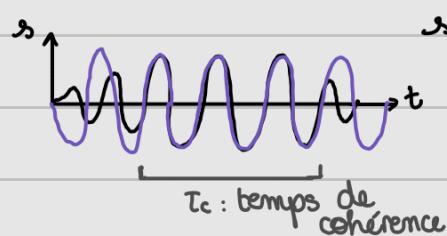
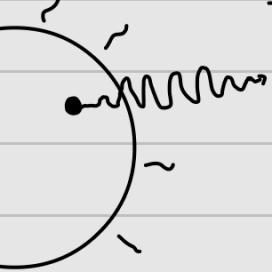
$$= \omega_2 t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} (L)_{S,M} + \Phi_2(t) - \omega_1 t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} (L)_{S,M} - \Phi_1(t)$$

$$= (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} (L)_{S,M} + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} (L)_{S,M} + \Phi_2(t) - \Phi_1(t)$$

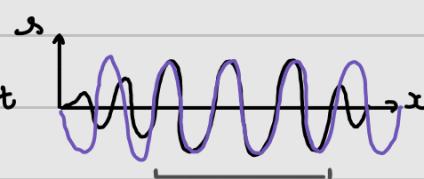
→ Pour qu'il y ait cohérence, il faut:

•  $\omega_1 = \omega_2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$

•  $\Phi_2(t) - \Phi_1(t) = \text{const.}$



$T_c$ : temps de cohérence



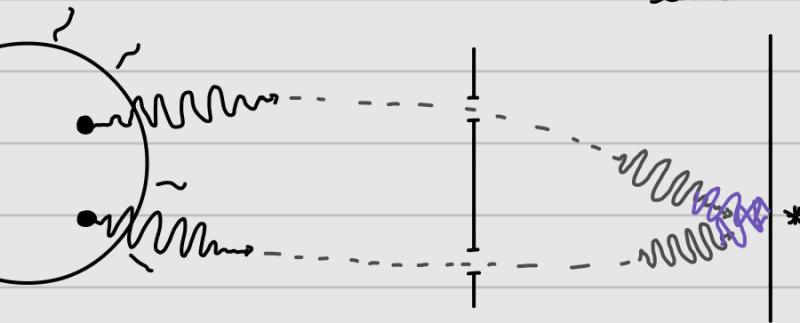
$l_c$ : longueur de cohérence

$l_c = c T_c$

vitesse de la lumière

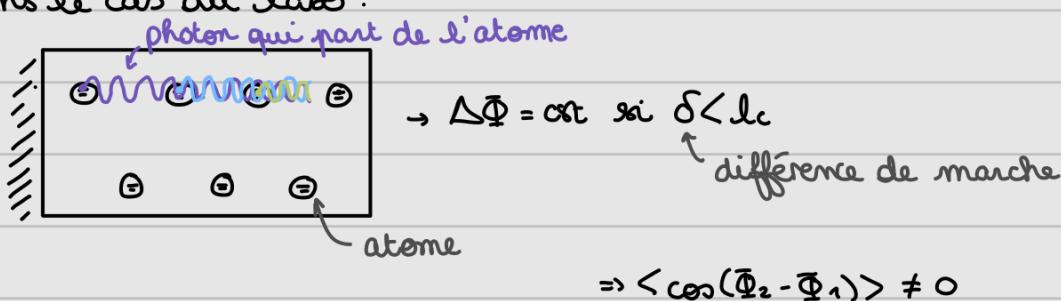
Quelques ordres de grandeur:  $\rightarrow$  soleil:  $T_c \sim 10^{-5} \text{ s}$ ;  $l_c \sim 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

$\rightarrow$  laser:  $T_c \sim 10^{-19} \text{ s}$ ;  $l_c \sim 0,3 \text{ m}$



\*  $\Delta\Phi = \text{aléatoire} \Rightarrow \langle \cos(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1) \rangle = 0$ , donc pas d'interférences

Dans le cas du laser:



### 3/ Cohérence et déphasage

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a: } & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 = \omega_2 \\ \Phi_2(t) - \Phi_1(t) = \text{cst} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{donc } \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \delta + \Phi_2 - \Phi_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \delta = (L)_{S_2 M} - (L)_{S_1 M}$$

d'intensité devient:

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \underbrace{\cos(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1 - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \delta)}_{= \Delta\varphi}$$

$$= \Delta\varphi$$

### 4/ Franges et ordre d'interférence

• Si  $I = I_{\max}$  alors  $\cos(\Delta\varphi) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \Delta\varphi = k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\rightarrow$  il y a interférences constructives: ( $I_1 = I_2 = I_0$  alors  $I_{\max} = 4I_0$ )

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} = (\sqrt{I_1} + \sqrt{I_2})^2 \Rightarrow \text{franges brillantes}$$

• Si  $I = I_{\min}$  alors  $\cos(\Delta\varphi) = -1 \Rightarrow \Delta\varphi = (2k+1)\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

→ il y a interférences destructives: ( $I_1 = I_2 = I_0$  alors  $I_{\min} = 0$ )

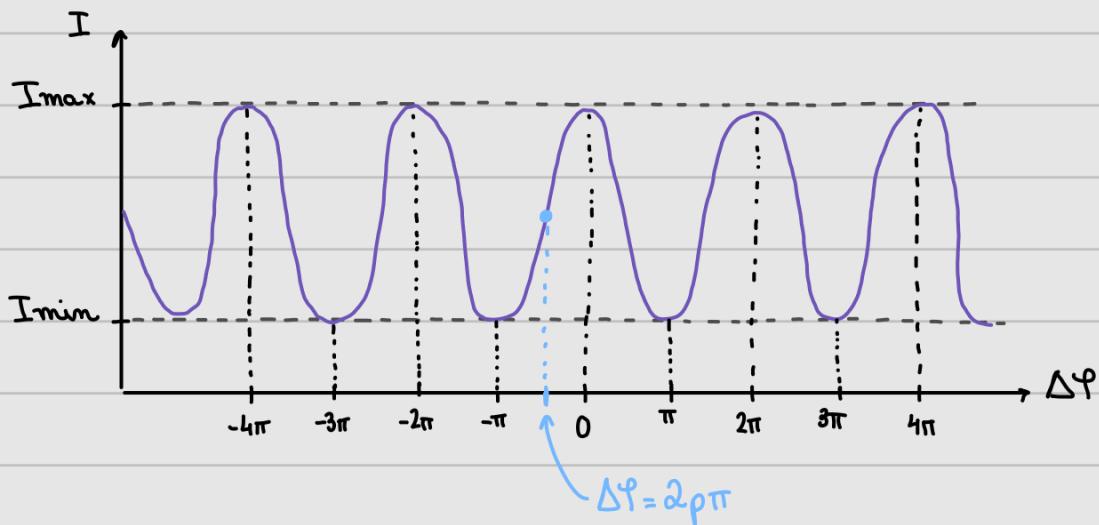
$$I = (\sqrt{I_1} - \sqrt{I_2})^2$$

• d'ordre d'interférence:

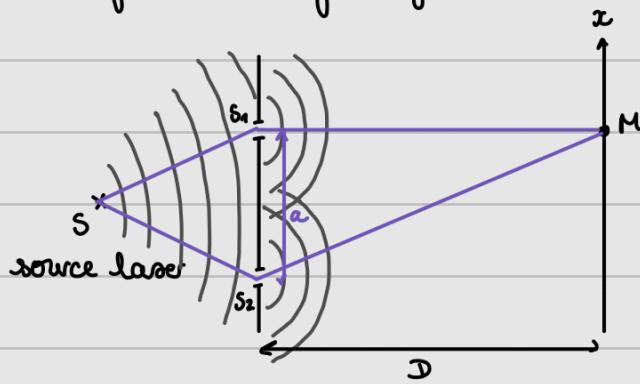
$$p = \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2\pi}$$

→ si  $p$  est un entier: constructive

→ si  $p$  est demi-entier: destructive



## 5/ des fentes de Young

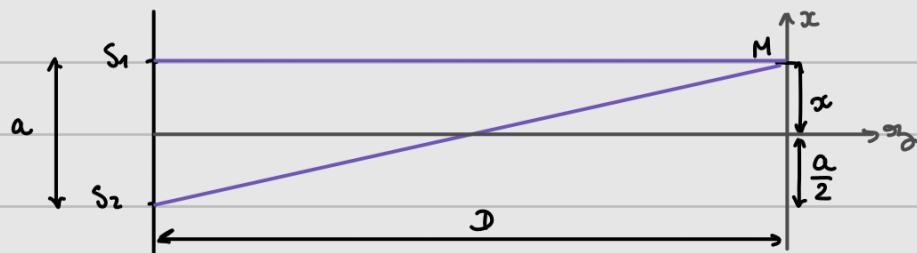


$$\text{On a: } \begin{cases} \omega_1 = \omega_2 \\ \Phi_2 = \Phi_1 + (n\pi)L_{S_1S_2} = (L)_{S_1S_2} \\ L \gg a \end{cases}$$

On veut relier  $\Delta\varphi$  à la position  $x$ :

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \delta$$

→ calcul de  $\delta$  ( $n \approx 1$ ) dans le cas où  $D \gg a, \alpha$ :



$$\delta = (L)_{S_2 M} - (L)_{S_1 M}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2 M = \sqrt{D^2 + \left(x + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = D \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{D^2} \left(x + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{D} + \frac{a}{2D}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{comme } D \gg x \Rightarrow 1 \gg \frac{x}{D}$$

$$D \gg a \Rightarrow 1 \gg \frac{a}{D} \Rightarrow 1 \gg \left(\frac{x}{D} + \frac{a}{2D}\right)^2$$

$$S_2 M = D \sqrt{1 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{a}{2D} + \frac{x}{D}\right)^2}_{\varepsilon}} \approx D \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{2D} + \frac{x}{D}\right)^2\right)$$

$$\text{car, } (1+\varepsilon)^x \approx 1 + x\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1 M \approx D \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{2D} - \frac{x}{D}\right)^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2 M - S_1 M \approx \frac{ax}{D} \quad \underset{n=1}{\Rightarrow} \Delta \Phi = 2\pi \frac{ax}{\lambda D}$$

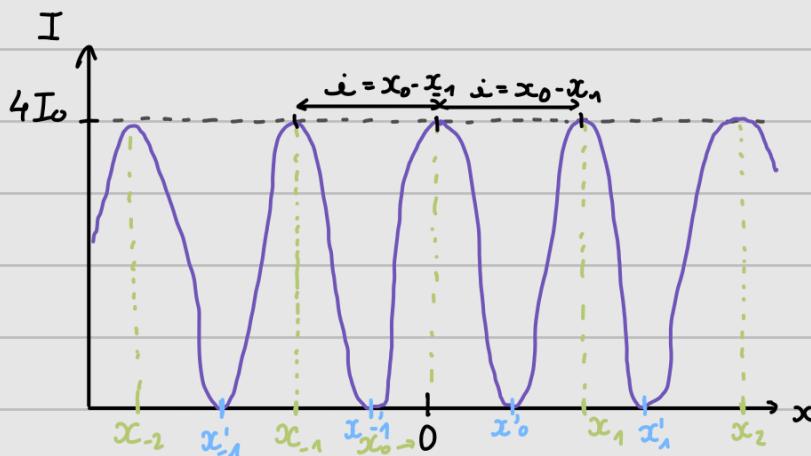
- Franges brillantes si  $\frac{\Delta \Phi}{2\pi} = p \in \mathbb{Z}$  donc si  $\frac{ax}{\lambda D} \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Leurs positions sont données par  $x_k = k \frac{\lambda D}{a}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

- Franges sombres si  $x'_k = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda D}{a}$

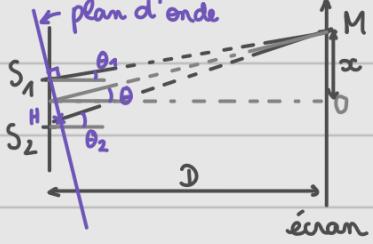
$\Rightarrow \Delta$  l'interfrange : distance entre 2 franges brillantes

$$\Delta = x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{\lambda D}{a}$$



$$I = 2I_0 \left(1 + \cos \left(2\pi \frac{ax}{\lambda D}\right)\right)$$

~ méthode de calcul de  $\delta = (L)_{S_2M} - (L)_{S_1M}$  :



$$x = D \tan \theta$$

$$\delta = (L)_{S_2M} - (L)_{S_1M}$$

$$= (L)_{S_2H} + (L)_{HM} - (L)_{S_1M}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\rightarrow \text{orrai si rayons sont //}}$

$$= (L)_{S_2H}$$

$$= n \times S_2 H$$

$$= n a \sin \theta_2$$

↳ approximations:

- rayons //

- $D \gg a, x \Rightarrow \theta \approx \theta_1 \approx \theta_2 \ll 1$

- $\tan \theta \approx \theta$

- $\sin \theta_2 \approx \theta_2$

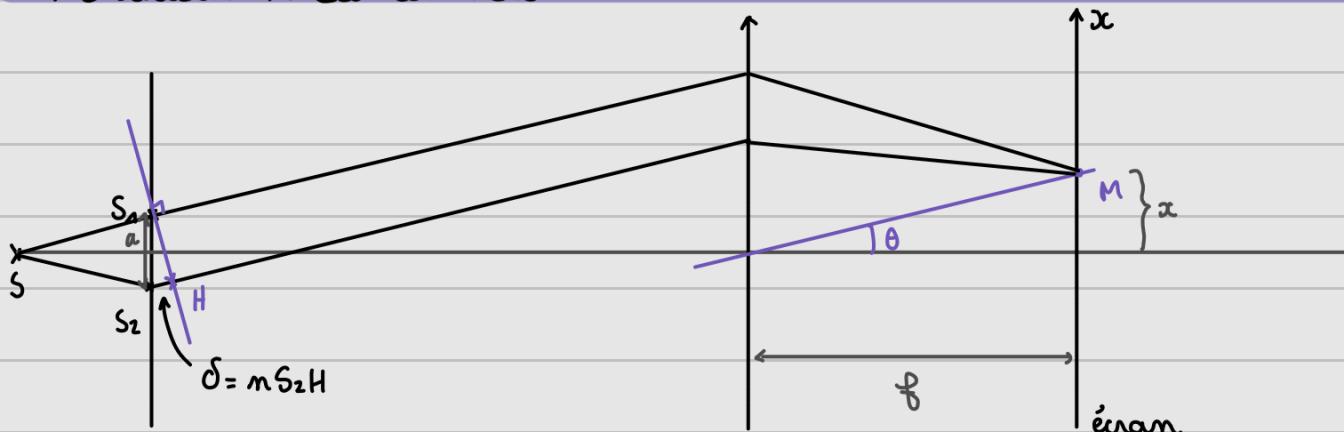
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tan \theta \approx \sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 \approx \theta_2 \end{array} \right\} \tan \theta \approx \sin \theta_2$$

Donc:  $\delta = n a \sin \theta_2$

$$\approx n a \tan \theta$$

$$\approx \frac{n a x}{D} \stackrel{n=1}{=} \frac{a x}{D}$$

## 6 / Utilisation de lentilles



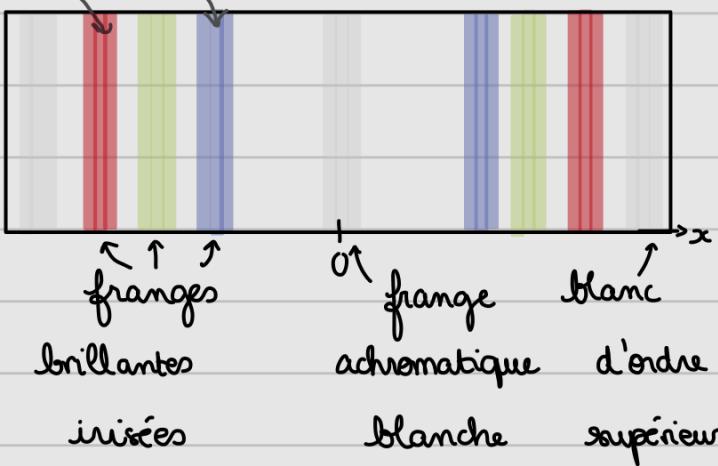
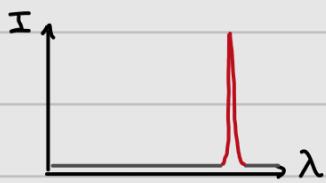
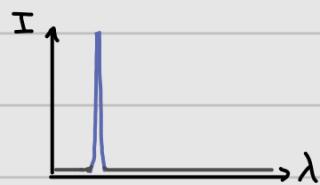
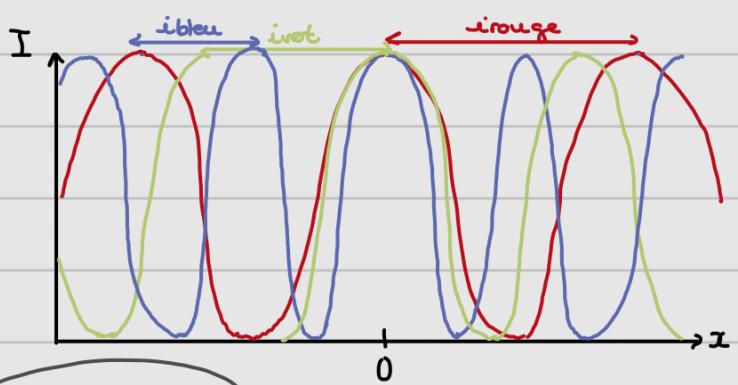
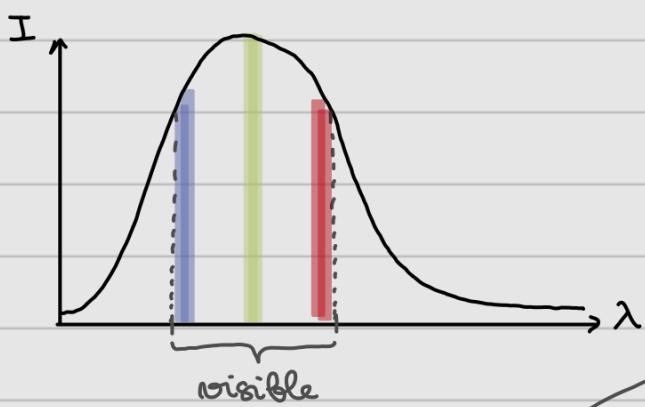
$$\rightarrow x = f \tan \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \delta = n a \sin \theta$$

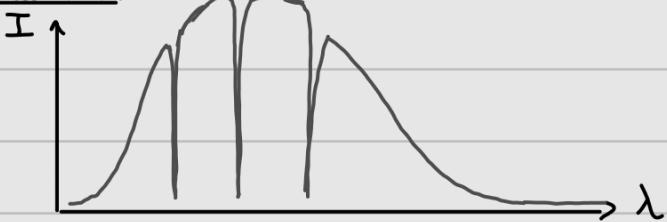
$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + f^2}}$$

Si  $f \gg x$ :  $\delta \approx n \frac{ax}{f}$

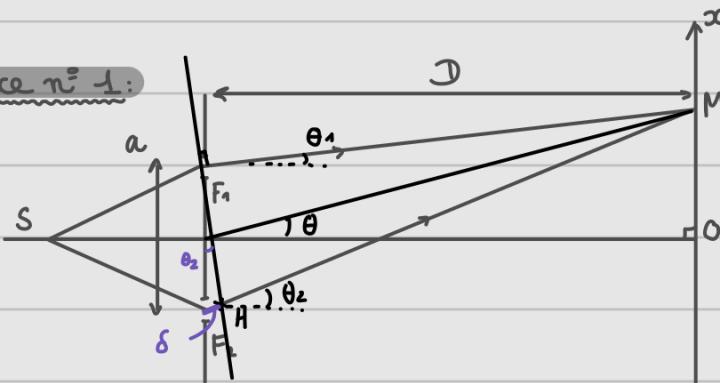
## 4 / Interférences en lumière blanche



Spectre cannelé:



Exercice n° 1:



1) Sachant que  $D \gg a$ , on suppose que les rayons  $R_1$  et  $R_2$  sont parallèles, on a donc  $\theta \approx \theta_1 \approx \theta_2 \ll 1$ .

Par méthode géométrique, on a :  $\delta = a \times \sin(\theta_2) \approx a \sin(\theta) \approx a \tan \theta \approx \frac{ax}{D}$

- Le déphasage vaut :  $\Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = 2\pi \frac{ax}{\lambda D}$

- L'intensité lumineuse au point M :  $I = \mathcal{I}_0 (1 + \cos(\Delta\varphi))$   
 $= \mathcal{I}_0 \left(1 + \cos\left(2\pi \frac{ax}{\lambda D}\right)\right)$

- Abscisses des franges sombres :  $I = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{I}_0 \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi ax}{\lambda D}\right)\right) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{2\pi ax}{\lambda D}\right) = -1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi ax_k}{\lambda D} = \pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2ax_k}{\lambda D} = \frac{2k\pi}{\lambda} + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_k = \left(\frac{2k\pi}{\lambda} + 1\right) \frac{\lambda D}{a}$$

- Abscisses des franges brillantes :  $I = \max \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{2\pi ax}{\lambda D}\right) = 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi ax_{k'}}{\lambda D} = \frac{2k'\pi}{\lambda}, \quad k' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{k'} = \frac{\lambda D k'}{a}$$

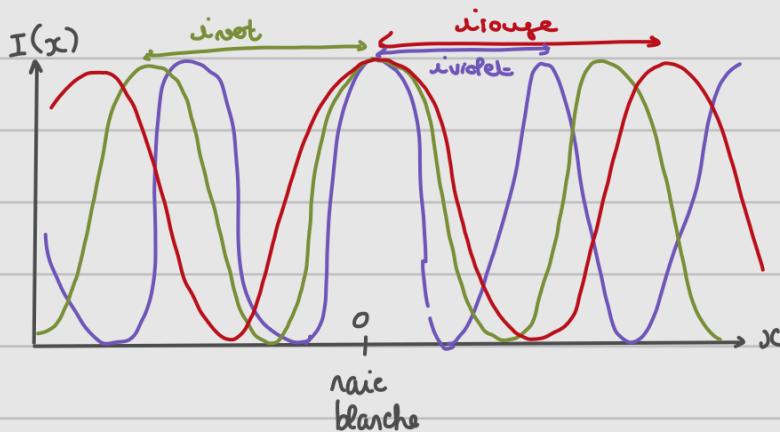
### Exercice n° 2:

1)  $i = \frac{\lambda D}{a}$

$$\rightarrow i_{\text{violet}} = \frac{400 \times 10^{-9} \times 2}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 0,4 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rightarrow i_{\text{vert}} = \frac{530 \times 10^{-9} \times 2}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 5,30 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 0,53 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rightarrow i_{\text{rouge}} = \frac{750 \times 10^{-9} \times 2}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 7,50 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 0,75 \text{ mm}$$



2) Ondre d'interférence:  $p = \frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{ax}{\lambda D}$  avec  $x = 1,0 \text{ cm}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_{\text{violet}} = 25 \\ p_{\text{vert}} = 18,9 \\ p_{\text{rouge}} = 13,3 \end{array} \right.$$

•  $\underbrace{400 \text{ nm}}_{\lambda_{\text{violet}}} \leq \lambda \leq \underbrace{750 \text{ nm}}_{\lambda_{\text{rouge}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{violet}}} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{rouge}}}$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{ax}{\lambda_{\text{violet}} D}}_{p_{\text{violet}}} \geq \underbrace{\frac{ax}{\lambda D}}_{p_{\lambda}} \geq \underbrace{\frac{ax}{\lambda_{\text{rouge}} D}}_{p_{\text{rouge}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{\text{violet}} \geq p_{\lambda} \geq p_{\text{rouge}}$$

$\rightarrow$  interférence constructive si  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$   $p_{\text{violet}} = 25 \geq p \geq p_{\text{rouge}} = 13,3$

$$\Rightarrow p \in \underbrace{\{14, 15, \dots, 25\}}_{12 \text{ longueurs d'onde}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{franges sombres si } p + \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z} : \quad 25 > p + \frac{1}{2} > 13,3 \\ 24,5 > p > 12,8$$

$$\Rightarrow p \in \left\{ \underbrace{13, \dots, 24}_{12 \text{ longueurs d'onde}} \right\}$$

$p$	13,5	....	24,5
$\lambda$ (nm)	740,7		408,2

$\Rightarrow$  Spectre cannelé, 12 raies manquantes.