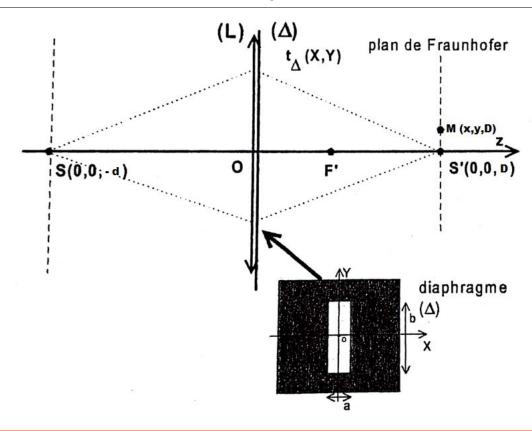
LP35 — Diffraction de Fraunhofer

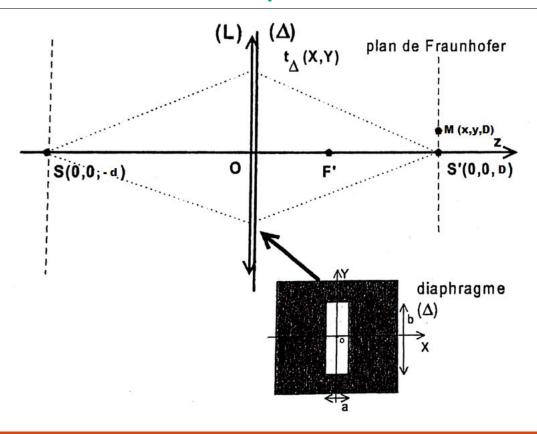
AGRÉGATION EXTERNE DE PHYSIQUE-CHIMIE, OPTION PHYSIQUE

1. Diffraction par une fente rectangulaire



Fonction
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{rect}_a(u) & \text{ou } \operatorname{rect}\frac{u}{a} \\ \operatorname{où} & \operatorname{rect}_a(u) = 1 & \operatorname{pour} - \frac{a}{2} \le u \le \frac{a}{2} \\ \operatorname{et} & \operatorname{rect}_a(u) = 0 & \operatorname{pour} |u| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

1. Diffraction par une fente rectangulaire



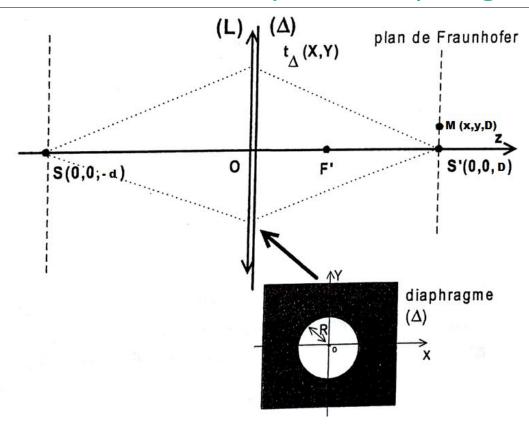
Fonction

$$\begin{cases}
\operatorname{rect}_{a}(u) & \text{ou } \operatorname{rect}\frac{u}{a} \\
\operatorname{où} \operatorname{rect}_{a}(u) = 1 & \operatorname{pour} -\frac{a}{2} \leq u \leq \frac{a}{2} \\
\operatorname{et} \operatorname{rect}_{a}(u) = 0 & \operatorname{pour} |u| > \frac{a}{2}
\end{cases}$$

Transformée de Fourier

$$\begin{cases} a \operatorname{sinc}(ar) \\ \operatorname{avec} & \operatorname{sinc}(z) = \frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi z} \end{cases}$$

2. Diffraction par un diaphragme circulaire



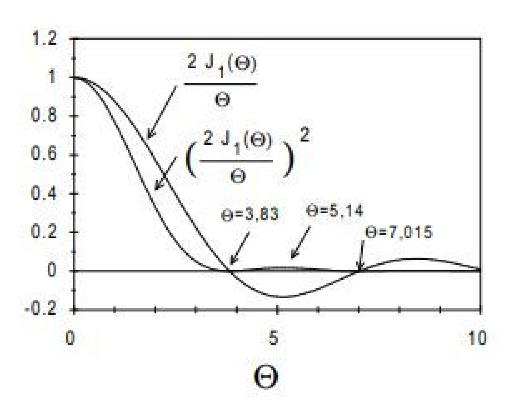
Fonction

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{circ}_{R}(u, v) = 1 \text{ pour } \sqrt{u^{2} + v^{2}} \leq R \\ \operatorname{et } \operatorname{circ}_{R}(u, v) = 0 \text{ pour } \sqrt{u^{2} + v^{2}} > R \end{cases}$$

Transformée de Fourier

$$\begin{cases} \pi R^{2} \frac{2J_{1}(2\pi R \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}{\lambda D})}{2\pi R \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}{\lambda D}} \end{cases}$$

2. Diffraction par un diaphragme circulaire



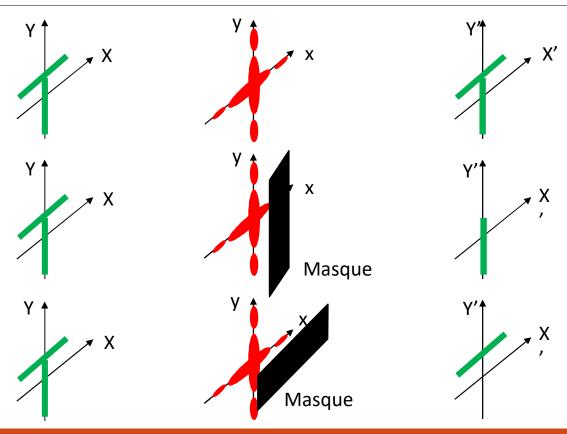
Les trois premiers zéros de $J_1(\theta)$ sont :

$$\theta = 3,83$$

$$\theta = 7,02$$

$$\theta = 10, 2$$

III. Application de la diffraction au filtrage spatial



III. Application de la diffraction au filtrage spatial

