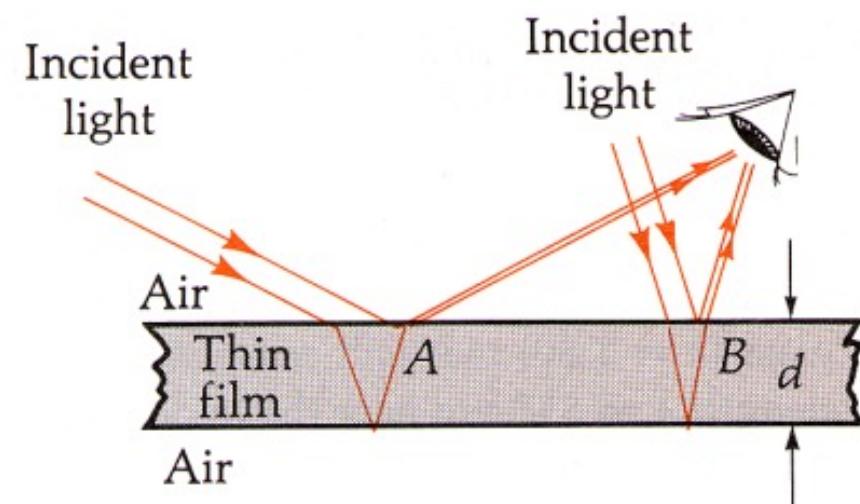
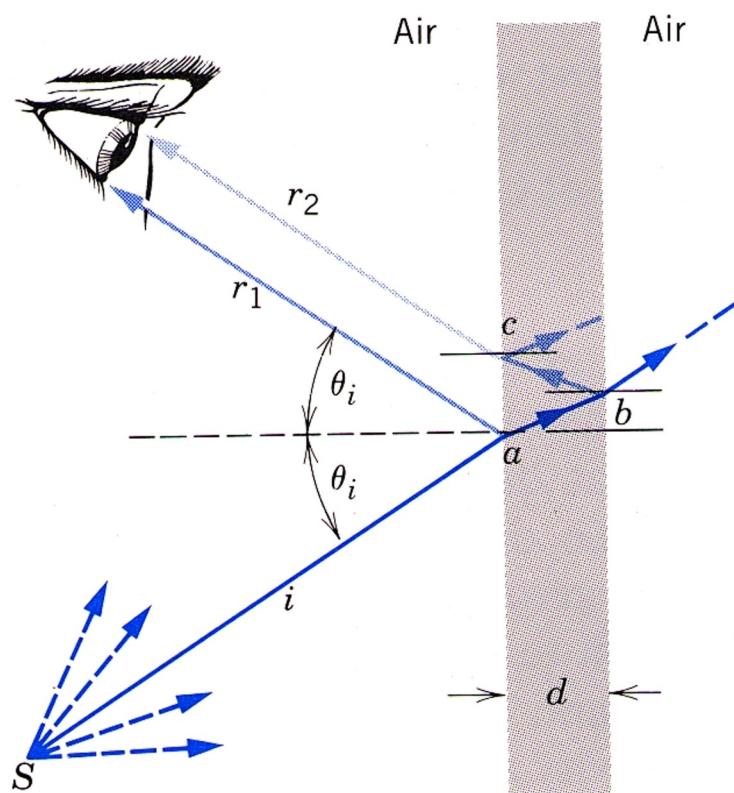


Cours 04

Optique physique

- Interférence
 - Couches minces, couche anti-reflet
 - Interféromètre de Michelson
- Diffraction
 - 1 fente
 - Ouverture circulaire
 - Pouvoir de résolution

Interférence par une couche mince



Couches minces

Deux sources affectent la phase :

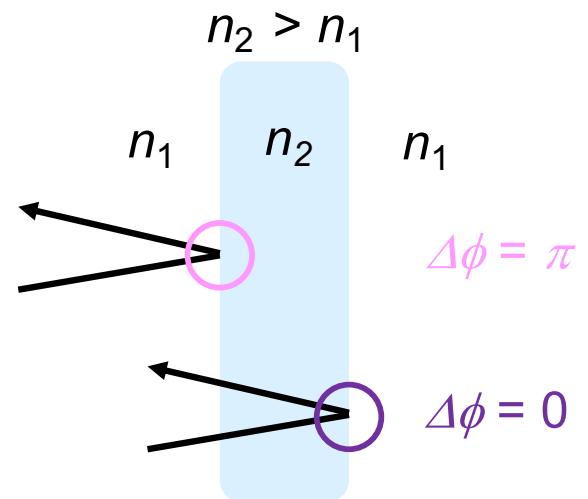
1. La différence de chemin optique.
2. Le changement de phase à la réflexion.

Longueur d'onde dans un milieu d'indice n :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Dans le vide : } \lambda \nu = c \\ \text{Dans un milieu : } \lambda' \nu = c/n \end{array} \right\} \lambda' = \lambda / n$$

Changement de phase à la réflexion :

- $\Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}} = \pi$ si $n_{\text{après}} > n_{\text{avant}}$
- $\Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}} = 0$ si $n_{\text{après}} < n_{\text{avant}}$



Couches minces : interférence

1. construction $\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}}$

à incidence normale ($\theta_i = 0$)

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = \Delta\phi_{\text{ch}} + \Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}}$$

$$= 2d \cdot k - \pi$$

$$= 2d \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda'} - \pi$$

$$= 2d \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n} - \pi$$

2. imposition de la condition d'interférence

condition d'interférence constructive

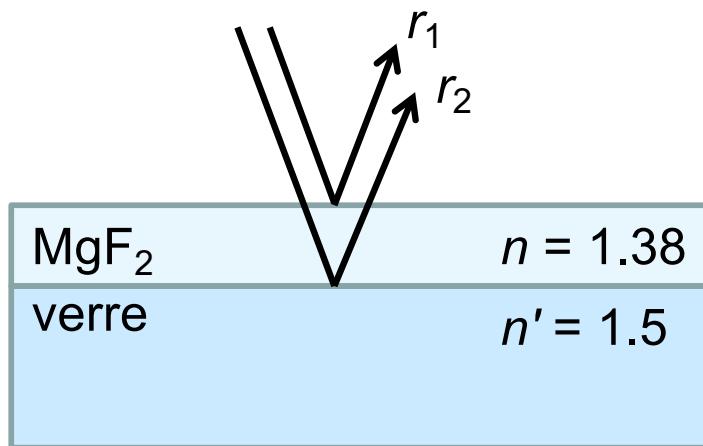
$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = m \cdot 2\pi$$

$$2d \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n} - \pi = m \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{n \cdot 2d}{m + 1/2}$$

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

Couche anti-reflet



1. construction $\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}}$

à incidence normale

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = \Delta\phi_{\text{ch}} + \Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}}$$

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{ch}} = 2d \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n}$$

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}} = 0 \text{ (même déphasage pour } r_1 \text{ et } r_2)$$

}

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = 2d \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n}$$

Couche anti-reflet

2. imposition de la condition d'interférence

condition d'interférence destructive

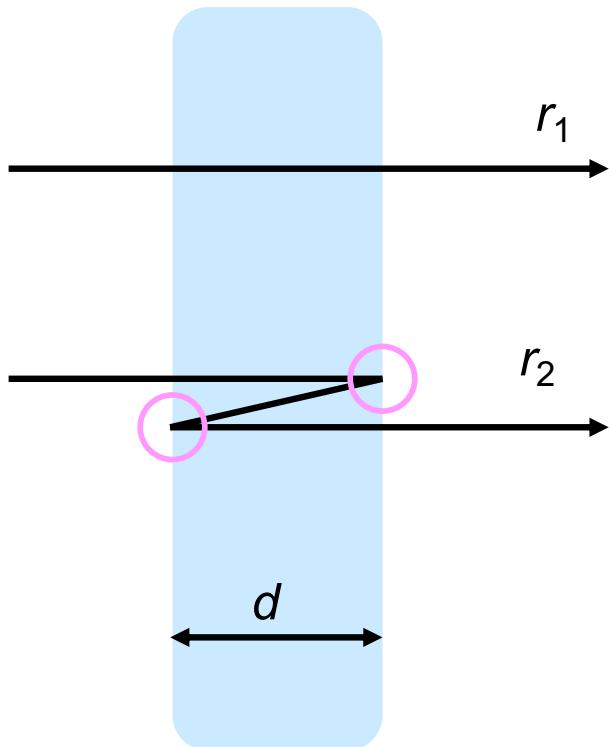
$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = \pi + m \cdot 2\pi = 2\pi (m + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$2d \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n} = 2\pi (m + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2n} (m + \frac{1}{2})$$

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

Lumière transmise



- pas de changement de phase car $n_{\text{int}} > n_{\text{ext}}$

1. construction $\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}}$

à incidence normale

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = \Delta\phi_{\text{ch}} + \Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}}$$

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{ch}} = k \cdot 2d = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n} \cdot 2d$$

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}} = 0 \text{ (même déphasage pour } r_1 \text{ et } r_2\text{)}$$

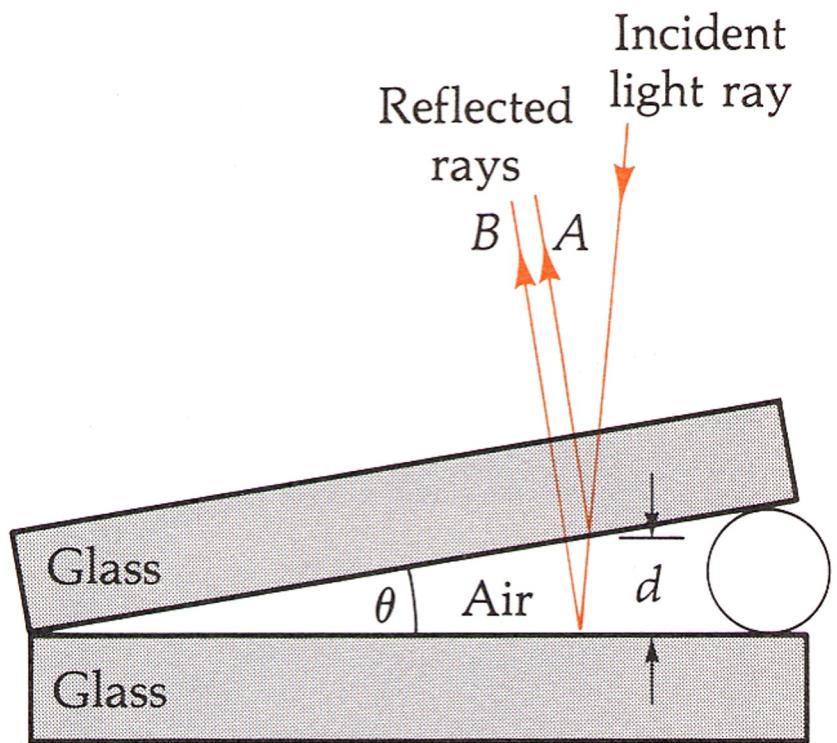
2. imposition de la condition d'interférence

condition d'interférence constructive

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n} \cdot 2d = m \cdot 2\pi$$

$$d = m \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2n} \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

Lames formant un coin



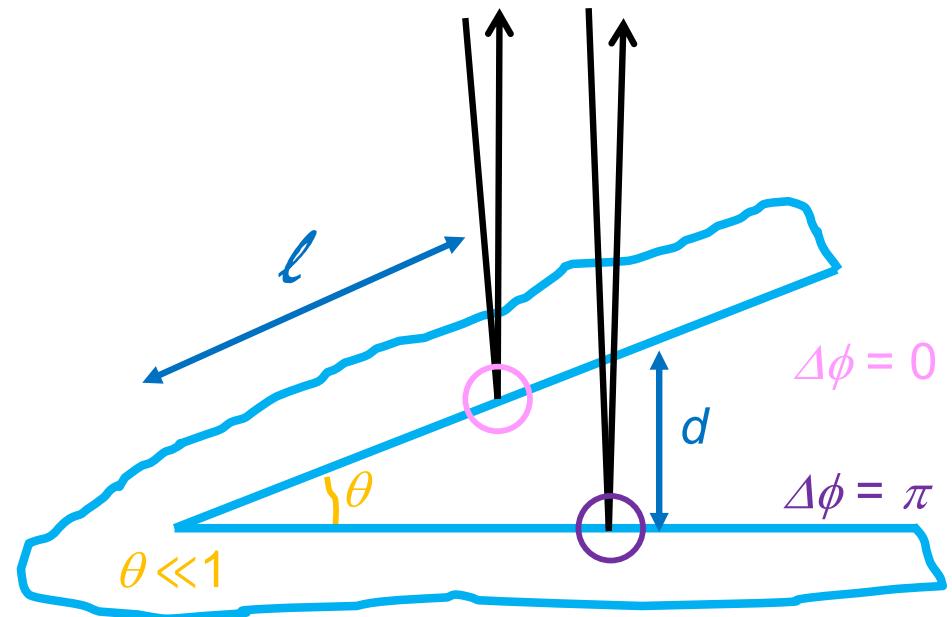
Lames formant un coin

1. construction $\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}}$

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = \Delta\phi_{\text{ch}} + \Delta\phi_{\text{réfl}}$$

$$= k \cdot 2d + \pi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 2d + \pi$$



2. imposition de la condition d'interférence

condition d'interférence destructive

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = (2m + 1) \pi$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 2d + \pi = (2m + 1) \pi$$

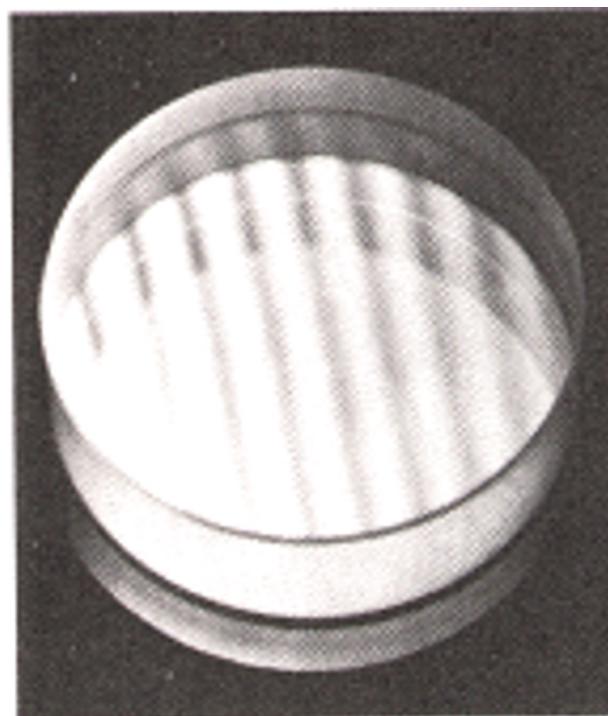
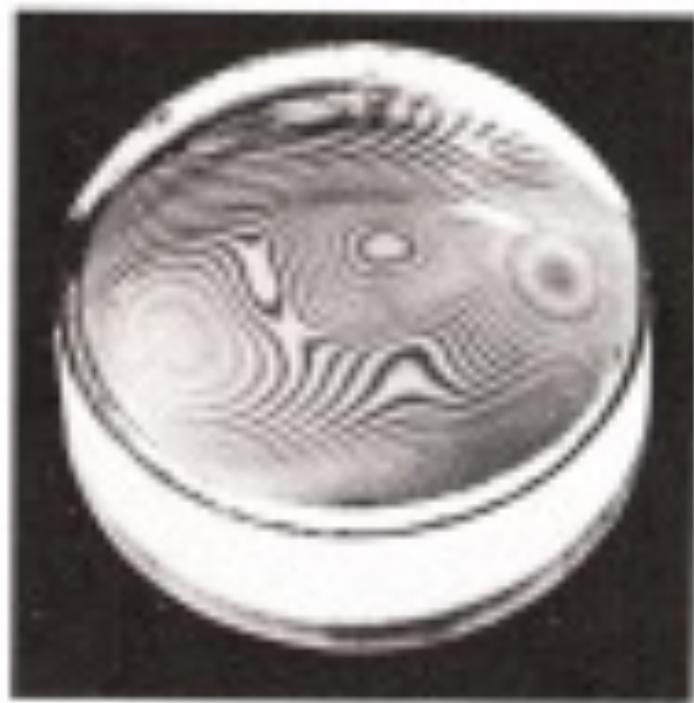
$$d = m \lambda / 2 \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$



Position des franges d'interférence destructive

$$d \cong l \theta \Rightarrow l = m \frac{\lambda}{2\theta}$$

Surface optiquement plane



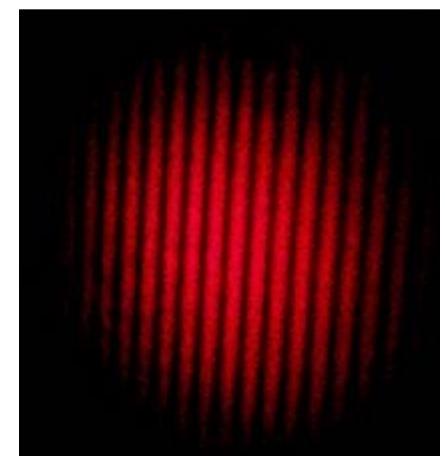
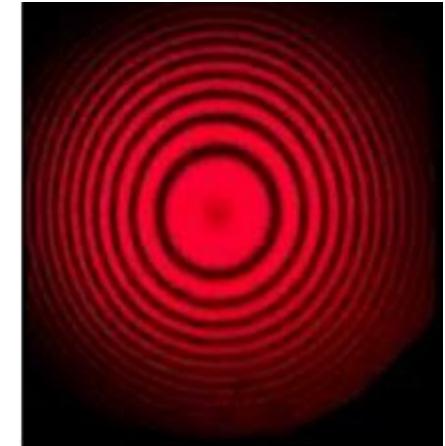
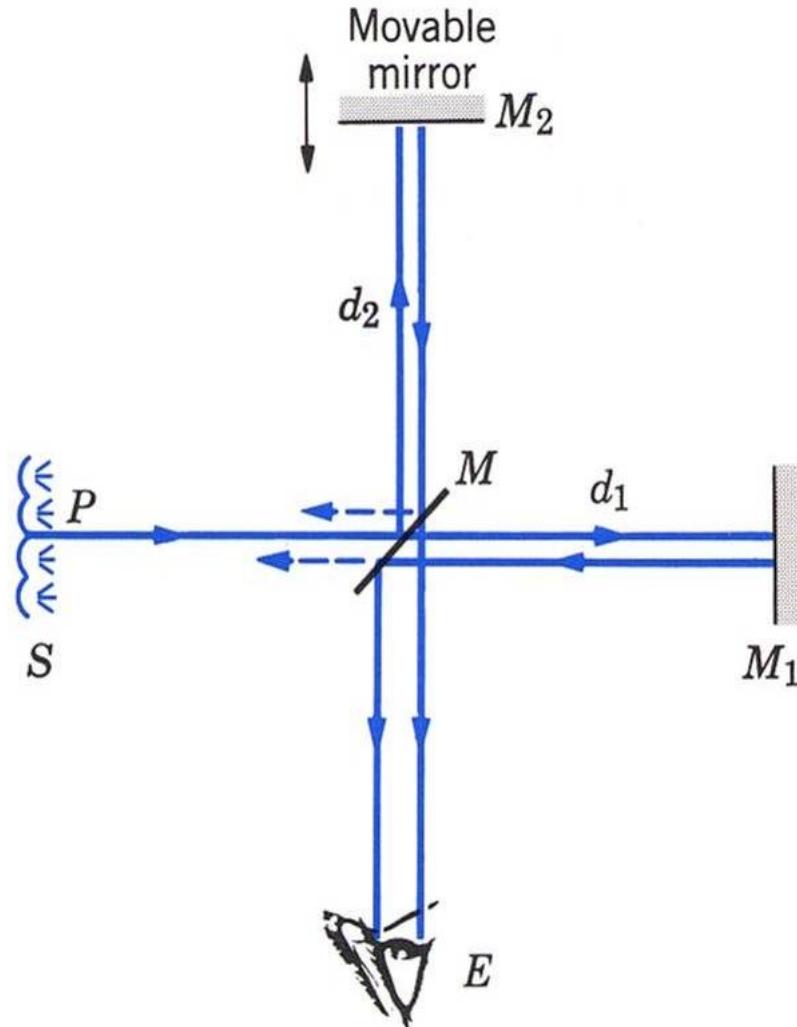
Interféromètre de Michelson



Albert Michelson
1852-1931



Prix Nobel
1907



Utilité: mesurer des distances en termes de franges d'interférence

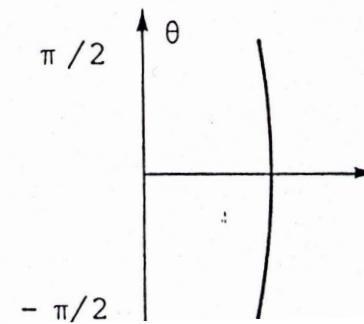
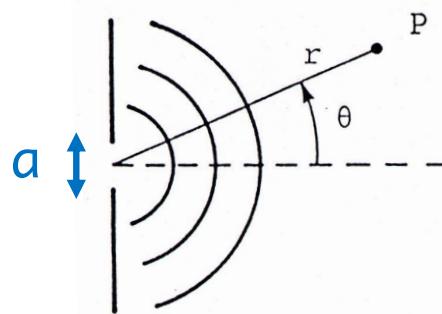
Cours 04

Optique physique

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Diffraction

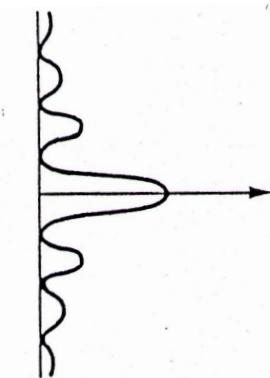
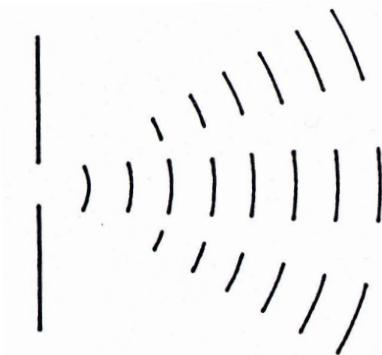
$\lambda \gg a$



$$I(\theta, r = \text{cte})$$

onde circulaire
intensité indépendante de θ

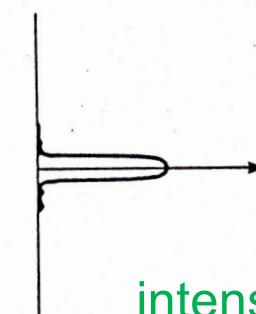
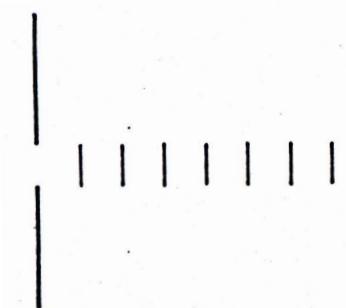
$\lambda \sim a$



$$I(\theta, r = \text{cte})$$

maxima et minima

$\lambda \ll a$



$$I(\theta, r = \text{cte})$$

l'onde reste plane
intensité nulle sauf pour $\theta = 0$

Diffraction: notions générales

- Phénomène ondulatoire similaire à l'interférence

Interférence : nombre discret de sources ponctuelles.

Diffraction : une continuité de sources.

- La lumière “tourne” autour des objets

Propriété ondulatoire.

- Les effets de diffraction limitent la résolution d'un instrument d'optique

- La diffraction a lieu en présence d'une ouverture ou d'un obstacle

Principe de Babinet

- Diffraction Fresnel : front d'onde sphérique

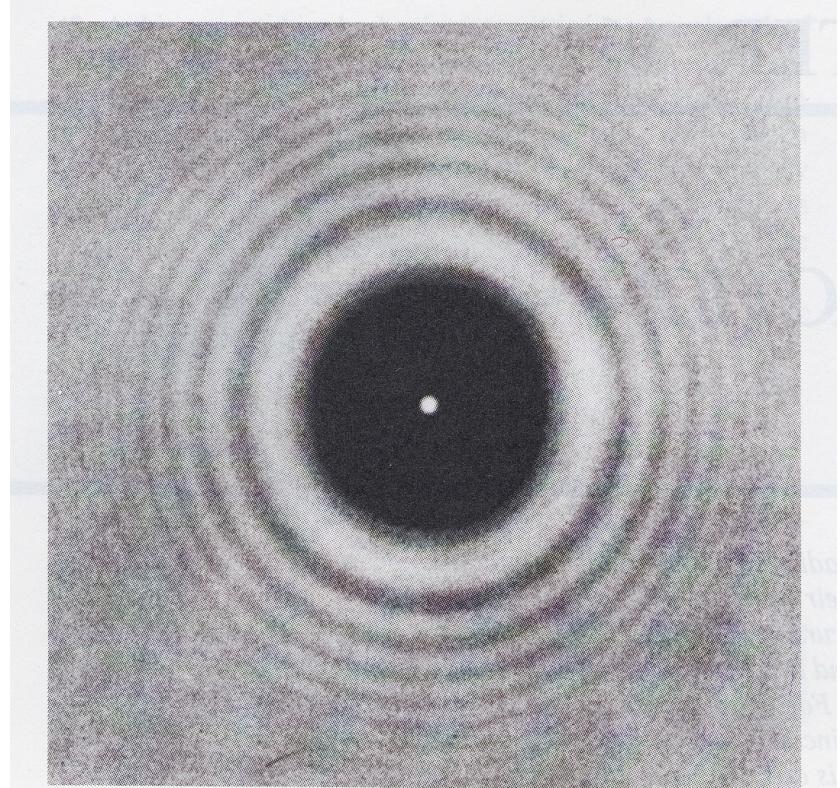
Diffraction Fraunhofer : front d'onde planaire

Peut se décrire par le principe de Huygens (superposition d'ondelettes).

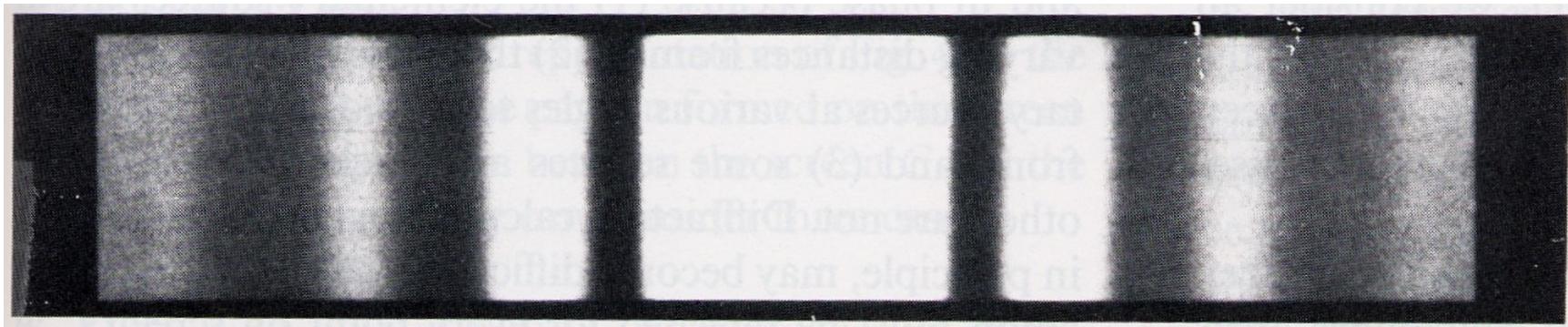


Diffraction

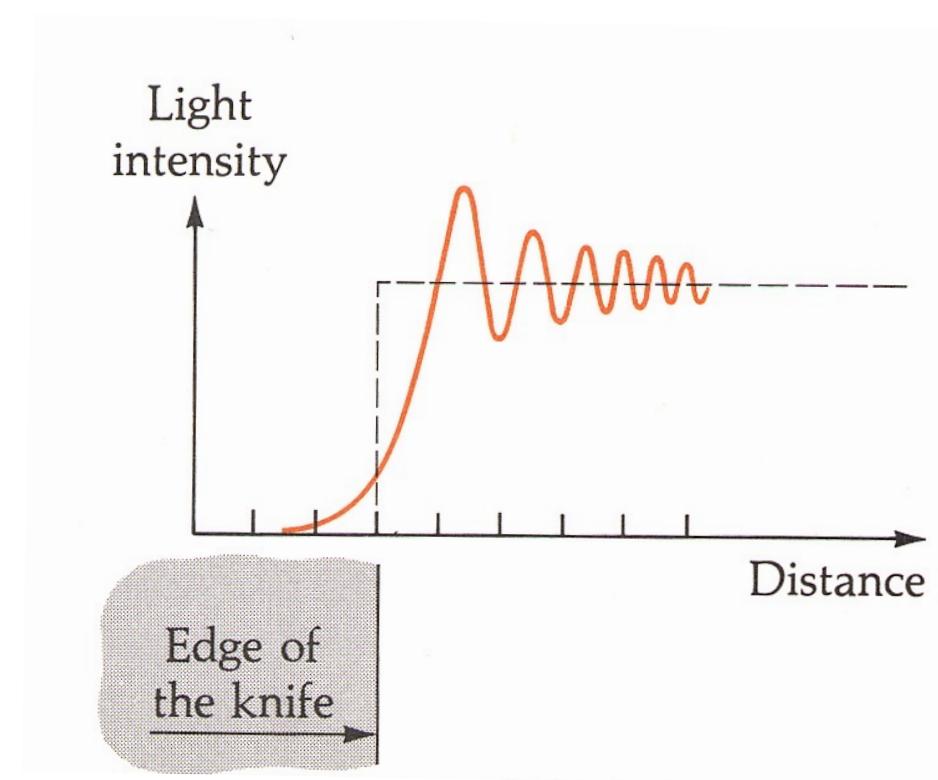
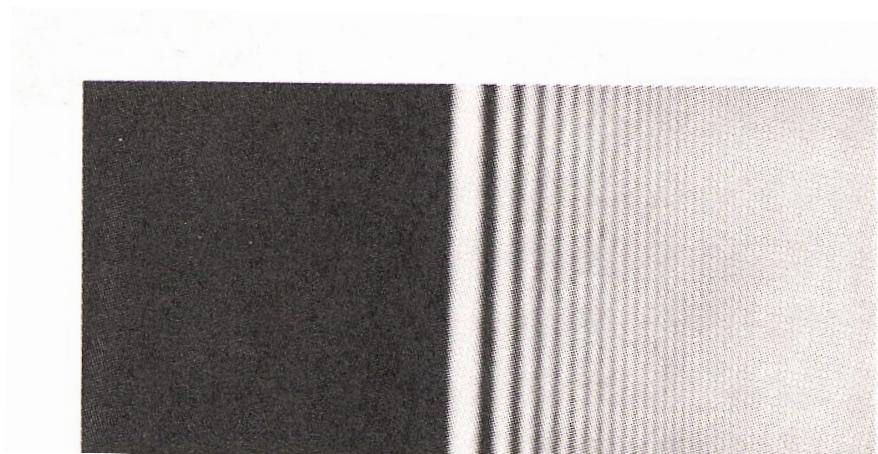
Disque



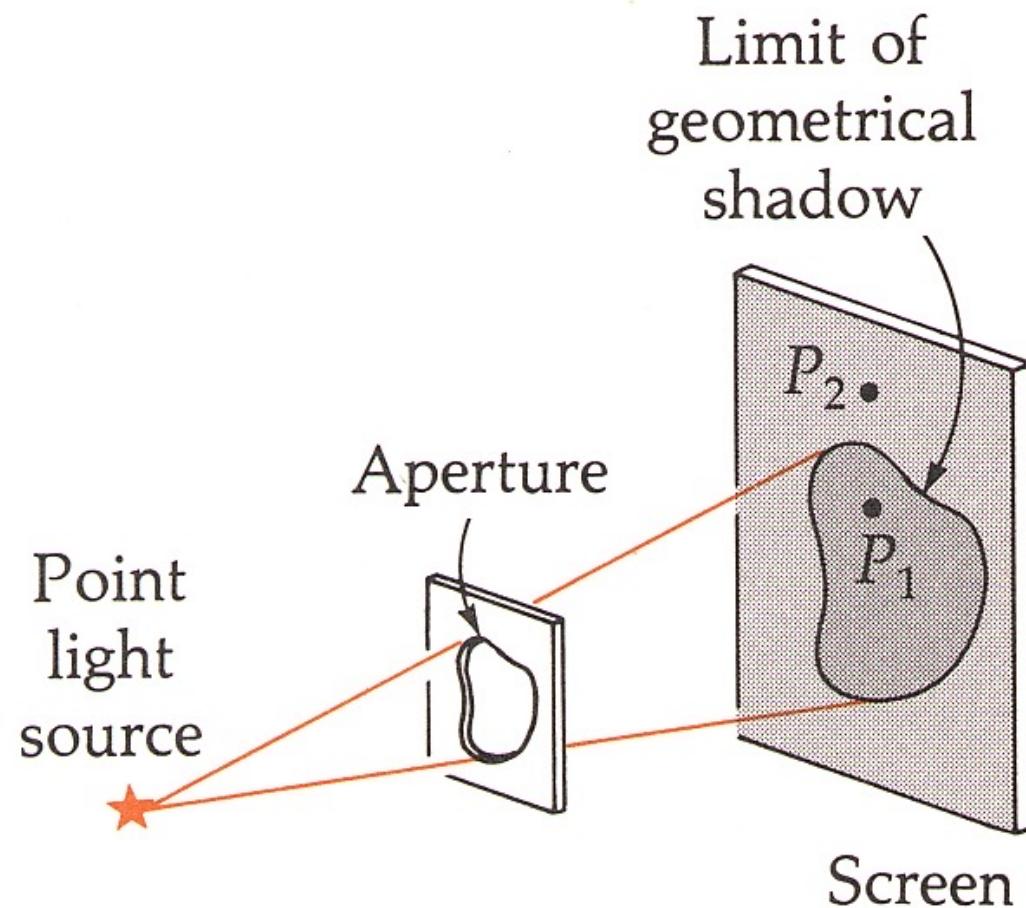
Fente



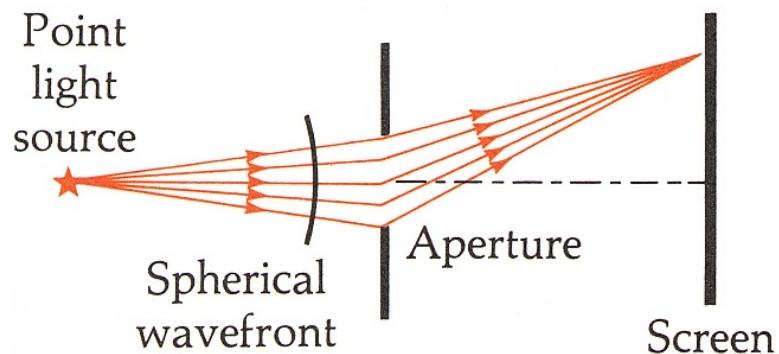
Diffraction par une lame de couteau



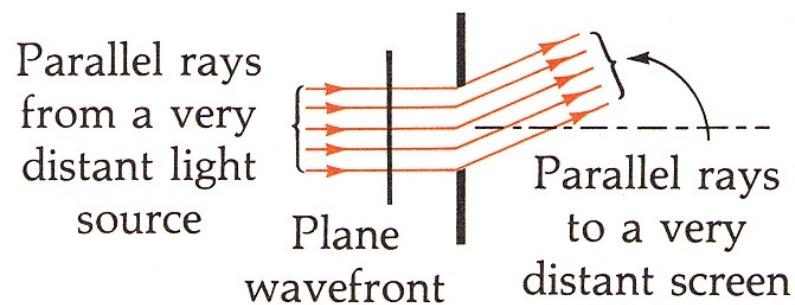
Diffraction : cas général



Diffraction Fresnel et Fraunhofer

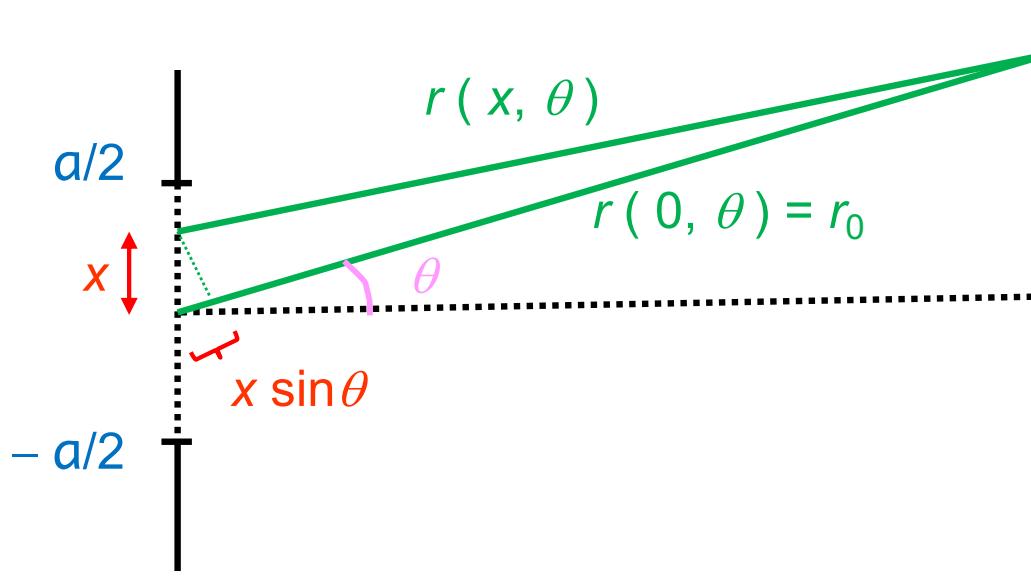


Fresnel diffraction. The source and screen are both near the aperture. Rays from the source and rays to the screen cannot be considered parallel.



Fraunhofer diffraction. The light source and the screen are both very far from the aperture. Rays incident on the aperture are parallel, and rays leaving the aperture toward the screen are parallel.

Diffraction d'une seule fente – calcul



$$r(x, \theta) = r(0, \theta) - x \sin \theta = r_0 - x \sin \theta$$

$$dE = Adx \sin [k \cdot r(x, \theta) - \omega t]$$

Diffraction d'une fente – superposition du champ E

$$\begin{aligned} E(r_0, \theta, t) &= A \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dx \sin(kr_0 - kx \sin\theta - \omega t) \\ &= A \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dx e^{i(kr_0 - kx \sin\theta - \omega t)} \right\} \\ &= A \operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{i(kr_0 - \omega t)} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dx e^{-i k x \sin\theta} \right\} \\ &= A \operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{i(kr_0 - \omega t)} \frac{-1}{i k \sin\theta} [e^{-i k x \sin\theta}]_{-a/2}^{a/2} \right\} \\ &= A \operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{i(kr_0 - \omega t)} \frac{2}{k \sin\theta} \sin\left(\frac{k a \sin\theta}{2}\right) \right\} \\ &= A \sin(kr_0 - \omega t) \frac{2}{k \sin\theta} \sin\left(\frac{k a \sin\theta}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Diffraction d'une seule fente – Intensité

$$I \propto \langle E^2(r_0, \theta, t) \rangle = A^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{k \sin \theta} \right)^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k a \sin \theta}{2}\right)$$

$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$

où

$$\alpha = \frac{k a \sin \theta}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{a \sin \theta}{2} = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

I_0 correspond à l'intensité à $\theta = 0$

Diffraction d'une seule fente – Analyse

$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \quad \text{où} \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

Condition de minimum d'intensité: $I(\theta) = 0$

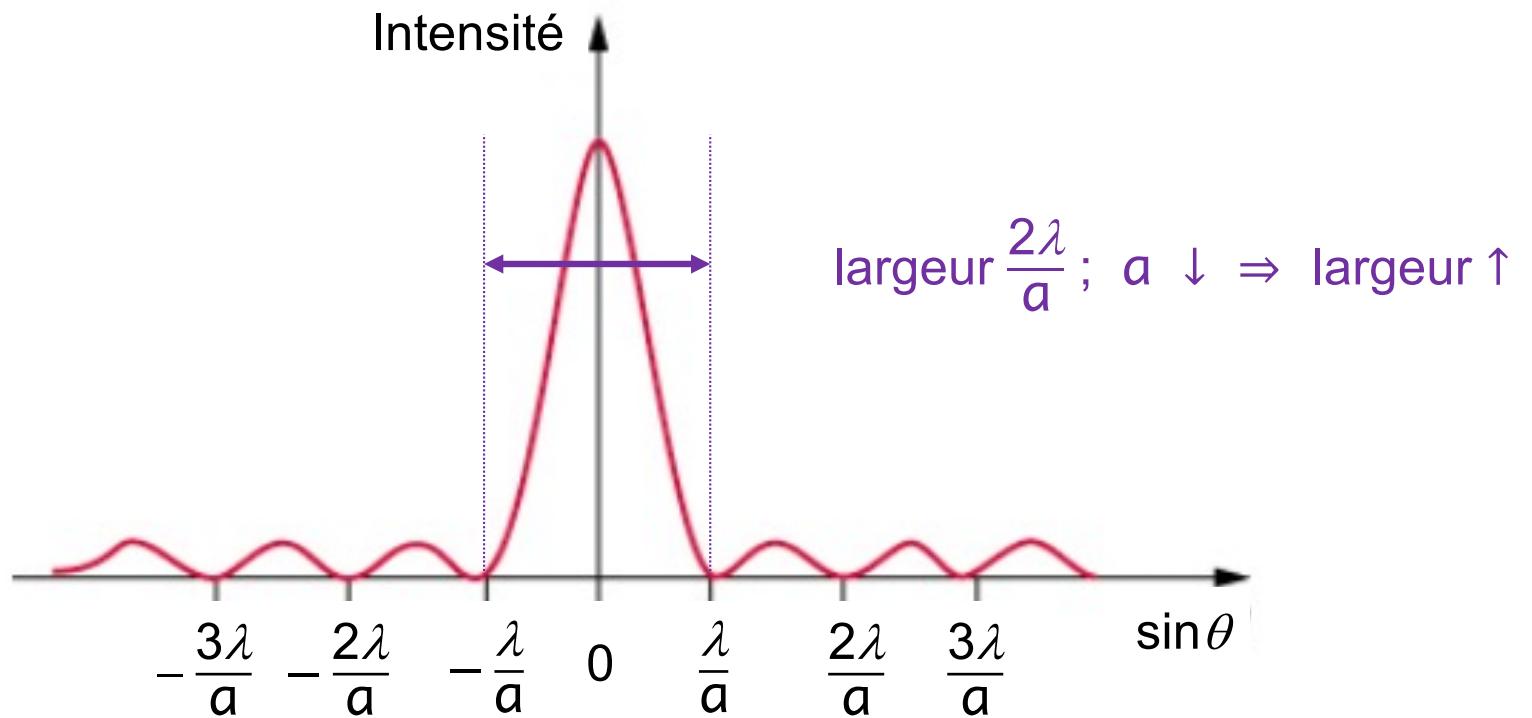
$$\sin \alpha = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\alpha = m \pi \quad m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda} = m \pi \quad m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

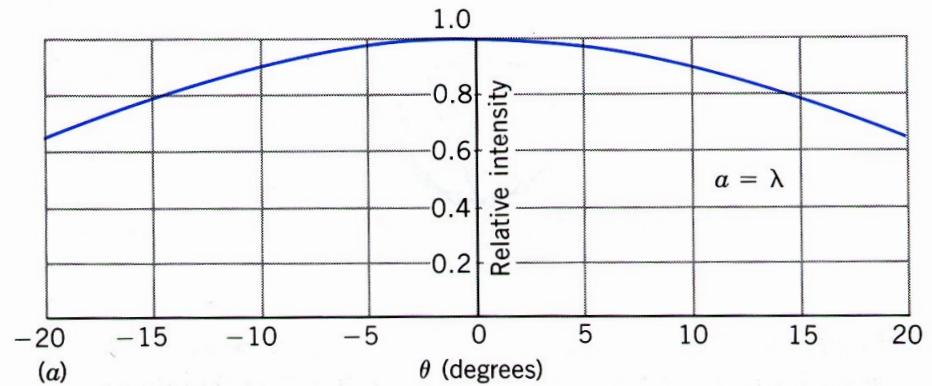
$$\sin \theta = m \frac{\lambda}{a} \quad m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

Diffraction d'une seule fente – résultat graphique

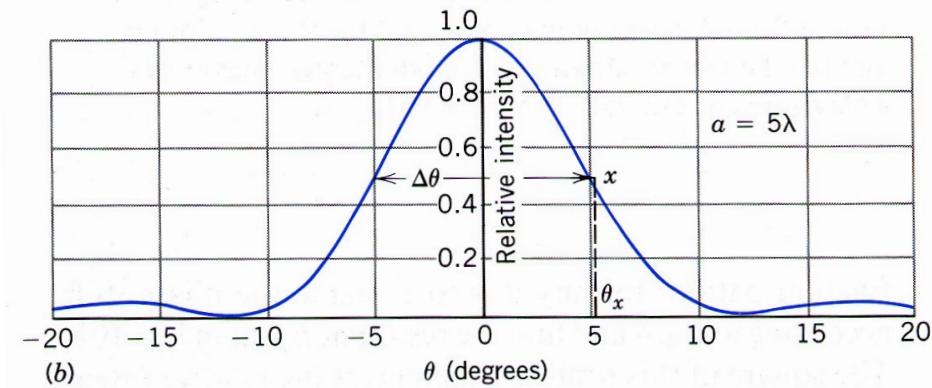


- La largeur de la frange principale est 2x plus large que les autres.
- La frange principale contient > 90% de l'intensité totale.

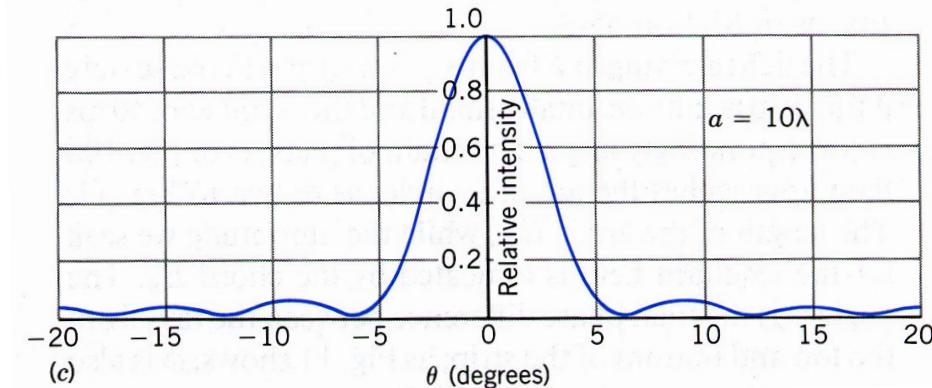
Diffraction par une fente linéaire



$$a = \lambda$$

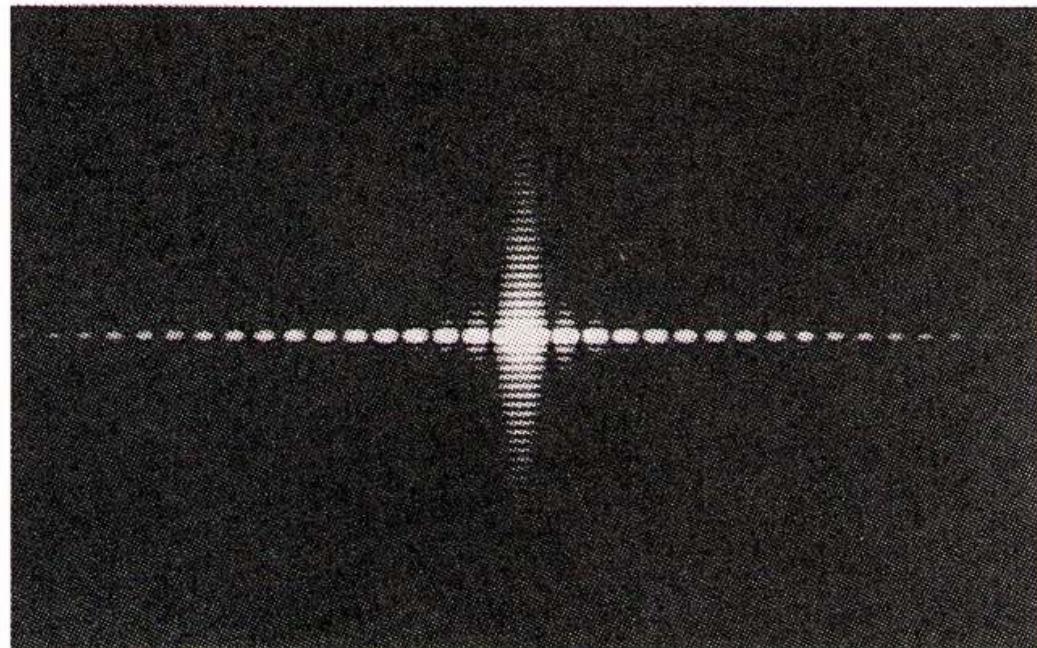
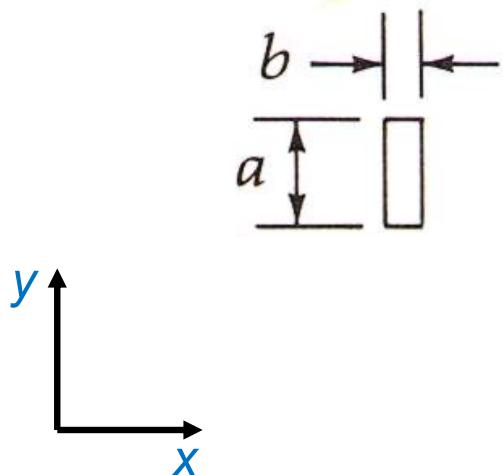


$$a = 5\lambda$$



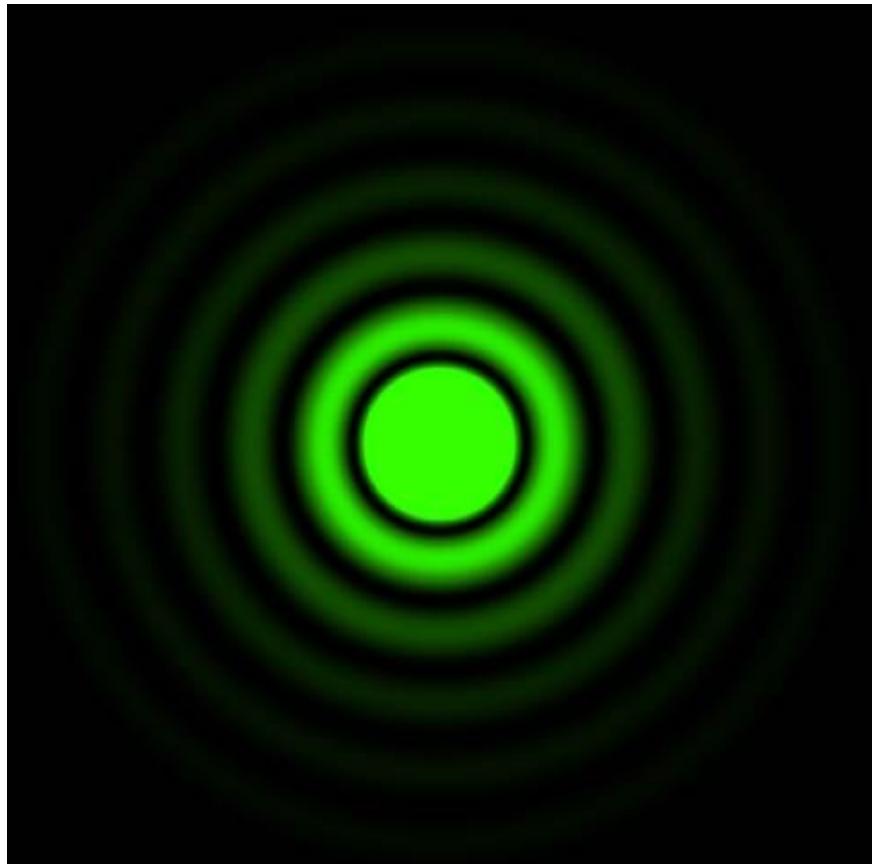
$$a = 10\lambda$$

Diffraction par une ouverture rectangulaire



Dans la limite $a \rightarrow \infty$, on retrouve le résultat correspondant à la fente linéaire : la séparation $\lambda / a \rightarrow 0$ et on ne distingue plus les franges dans la direction y .

Diffraction par une ouverture circulaire



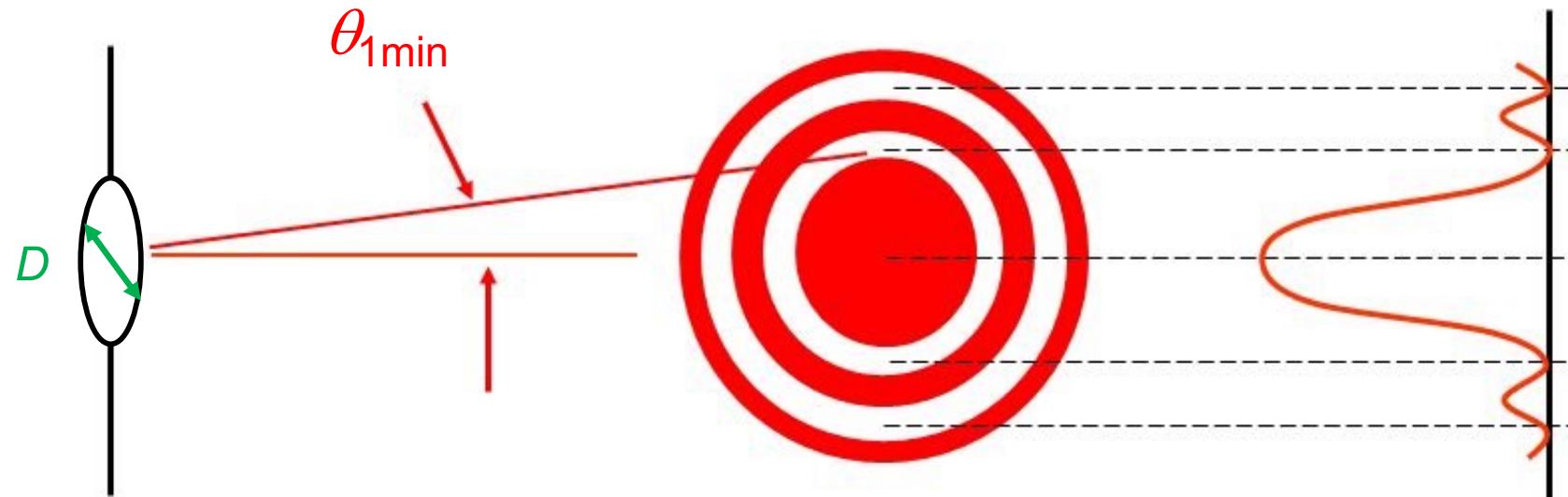
$$I_1 = 84\% \ I_{\text{tot}}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = 91\% \ I_{\text{tot}}$$

I_1 : intensité disque central

I_2 : intensité premier anneau

Diffraction par une ouverture circulaire



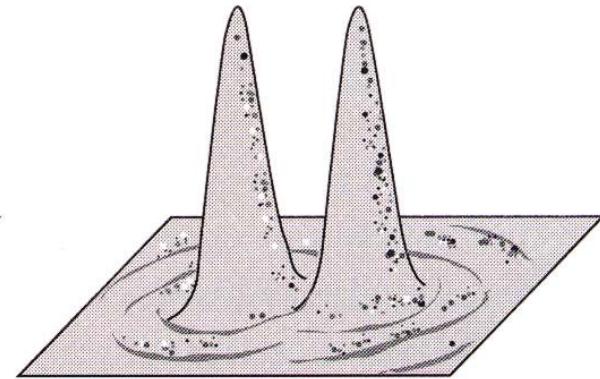
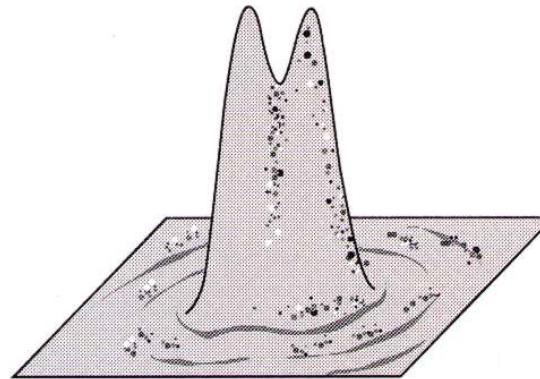
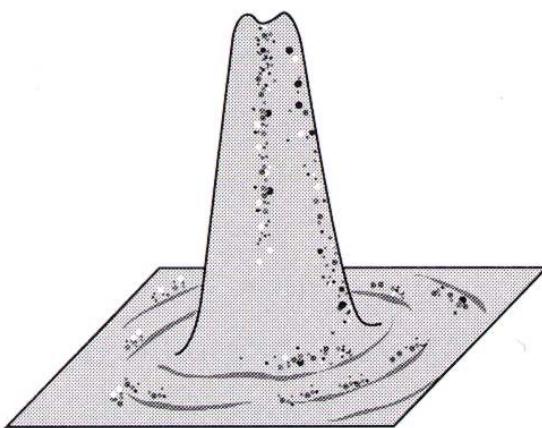
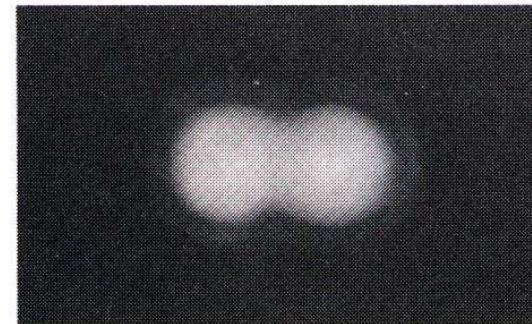
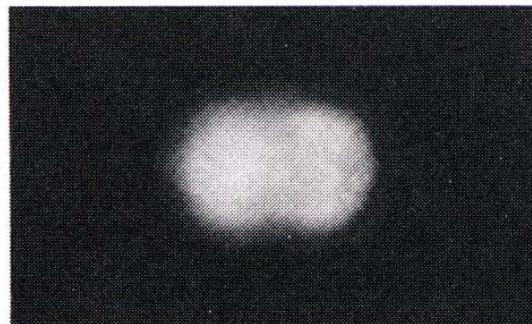
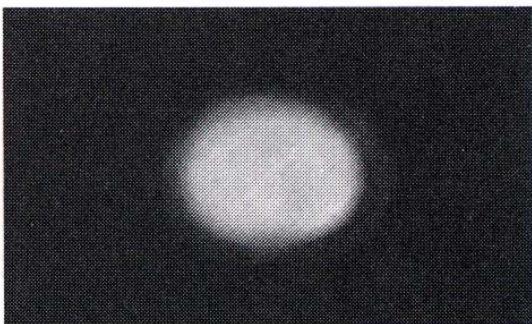
ouverture circulaire
de diamètre D

$$\sin \theta_{1\min} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

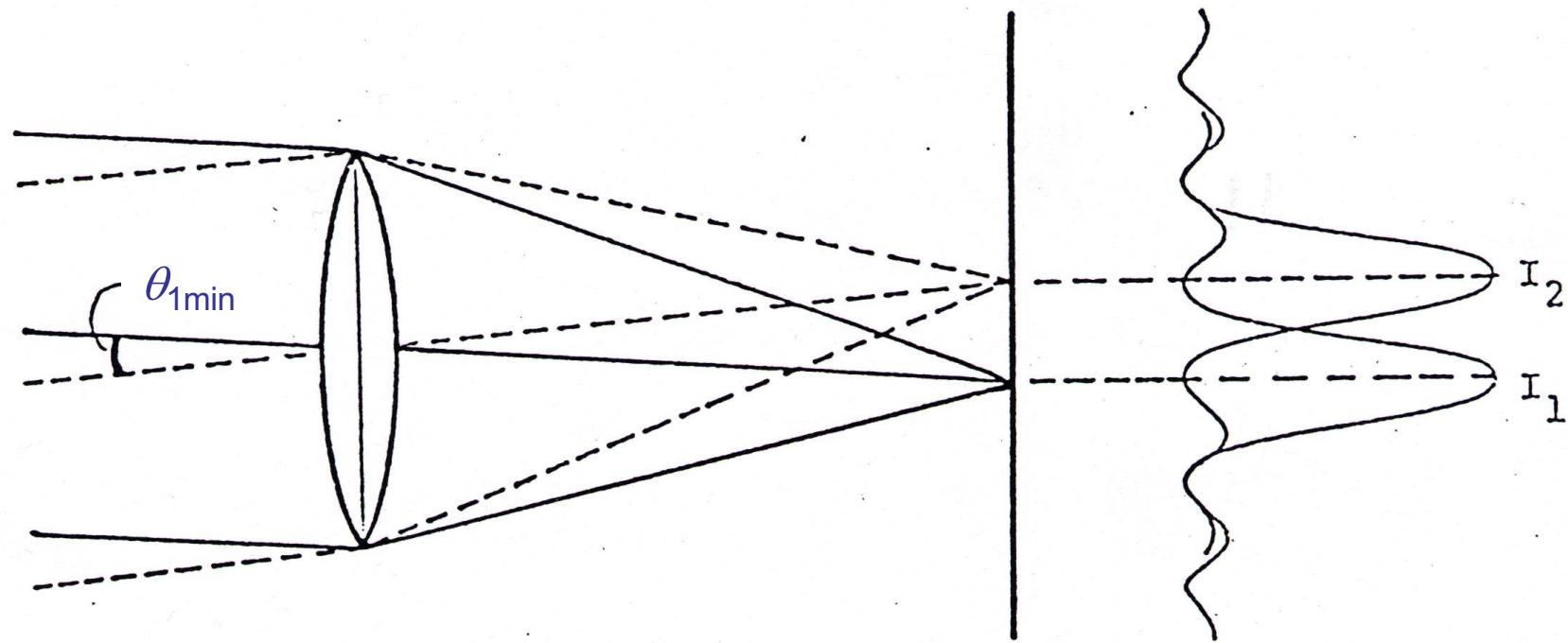
à comparer avec la
fente linéaire où

$$\sin \theta_{1\min} = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

Pouvoir de résolution : Critère de Rayleigh

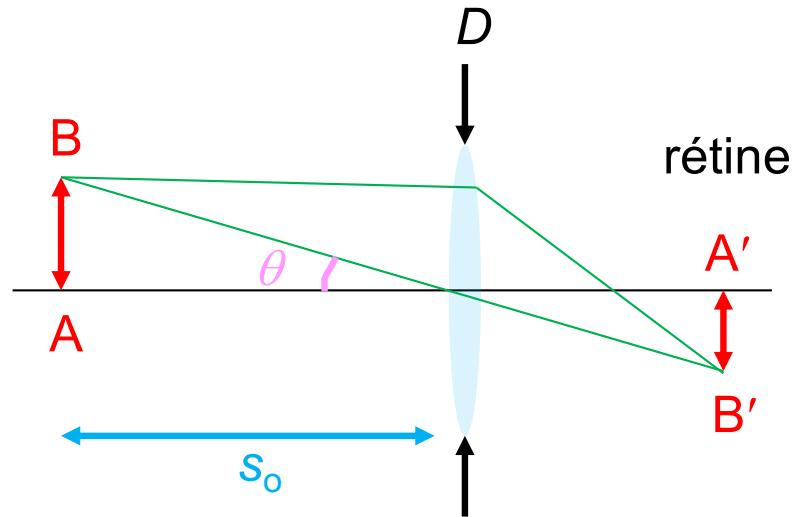


Pouvoir de résolution d'une ouverture circulaire



$$\sin \theta_{1\min} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

Pouvoir de résolution de l'œil humain



$$\sin \theta_{\min} = \frac{1.22 \lambda}{D}$$

$$\sin \theta_{\min} \approx \tan \theta_{\min} = \frac{AB_{\min}}{s_o}$$

$$AB_{\min} = \frac{1.22 \lambda s_o}{D}$$

$$D = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_o = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$$

$$AB_{\min} = 1.22 \cdot 0.5 \mu\text{m} \cdot \frac{25 \text{ cm}}{0.2 \text{ cm}} \approx 75 \mu\text{m}$$

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