

Le onde elettromagnetiche nel vuoto

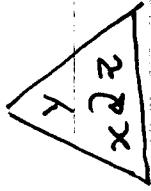
$$1) \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = c^2 \nabla \times \vec{B}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = - \nabla \wedge \vec{E}$$

$$3) \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$4) \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \wedge \vec{B} \equiv \text{rot } \vec{B}$$



$$(\nabla \wedge \vec{B})_x = \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y}$$

$$(\nabla \wedge \vec{B})_y = \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z}$$

$$(\nabla \wedge \vec{B})_z = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \text{div } \vec{B}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{B} = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}$$

Equazione delle O.e.m nel vuoto

$$\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = c^2 \nabla \wedge \vec{B} ; \quad \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \wedge \vec{B})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \nabla \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

dalla ② ovvero $\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = - \nabla \wedge \vec{E}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = - c^2 \nabla \wedge (- \nabla \wedge \vec{E})$$

$$\underline{\underline{c^2 \nabla \wedge (\nabla \wedge \vec{E})}}$$

$$\text{ma } \nabla \wedge (\nabla \wedge \vec{E}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

$$\equiv 0$$

quindi

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \nabla^2 \vec{E} = 0}$$

oppure

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x - c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_y - c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_z - c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0$$

Legame fra B ed E

partendo da $\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = c^2 \nabla \Delta B$

per un'onda piana

★ $\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z}$

$i(\kappa z - \omega t)$

$B_y = B_0 y e^{i(\kappa z - \omega t)}$

$E_x = E_0 x e^{i(\kappa z - \omega t)}$

$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = i\omega E_x$

$\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = -i\kappa B_y$ delle ★

$i\omega E_x = -c^2 B_y i\kappa$

$E_x = -c^2 \frac{\kappa}{\omega} B_y$

ma $c = \frac{\omega}{\kappa}$

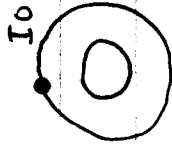
$|E| = c|B|$

Metodi per la misura della velocità della luce

- METODO DI OLE ROEMER (1644 - 1710)

Davere : misura dell'anticipo e

del ritardo nelle eclissi di Io ($\frac{500}{g_{Jove}}$)



Giove $\Delta L = 4.6 \text{ Mkm}$

anticipo 15 sec

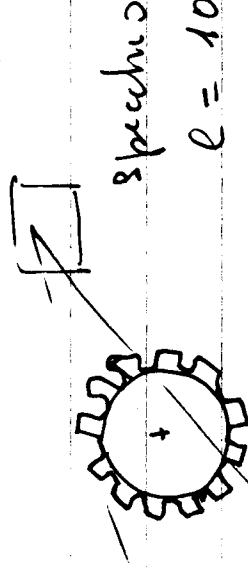
$\downarrow \uparrow v = \pm 30 \text{ km/sec}$

$$c = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} = 210.000 \text{ km/sec}$$



Attuale $c = 2,997924579(12) \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$

Metodo della misura della luce con la tecnica delle ruote dentate



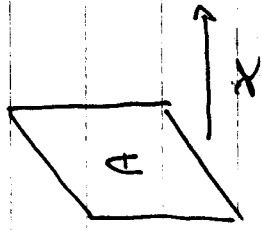
$L = 100 \text{ metri}$

360 denti $\Delta L = 2L = 200$

$$\Delta t = \frac{200}{3 \cdot 10^8} \quad v = \frac{1}{\Delta t} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{200}$$

$$v' = \frac{1}{360} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{200 \cdot 360} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 36} = \frac{4.16 \cdot 10^3}{1} \approx 5000 \text{ giri}$$

Flusso energetico di un'onda



$$u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$$

densità di energia

$$U = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} \right) dV$$

$$dV = A dx$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = A \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\epsilon_0 E_y \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} + \frac{B_z}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \right) dx$$

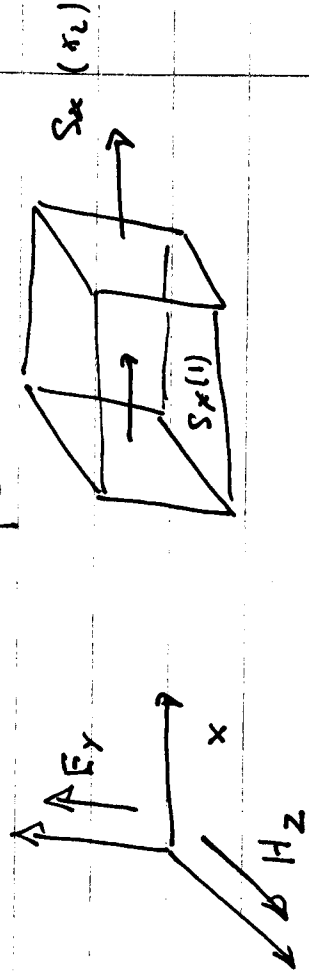
$$\text{da } \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dU}{dt} &= A \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{\epsilon_0 E_y \partial B_z}{\mu_0 \partial x} - \frac{B_z \partial E_y}{\mu_0 \partial x} \right) dx \\ &= - \frac{A}{\mu_0} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\partial (E_y B_z)}{\partial x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{A}{\mu_0} [(E_y B_z)_{x=x_2} - (E_y B_z)_{x=x_1}]$$

$$S_x = \frac{E_y B_z}{\mu_0}$$



$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \phi(x_1) - \phi(x_2)$$

$$\phi(s) = A S_x$$

$$S_x = \left(\frac{\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B}}{\mu_0} \right)_x$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = - \int \vec{S} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int \mathcal{E} \, dV = \int \vec{S} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

$$dW \vec{S} = - \frac{d\mathcal{E}}{dt}$$

Intensità dell'onda

$$I = \langle S \rangle = \frac{\langle \vec{E} \wedge \vec{B} \rangle}{\mu_0} = \frac{\langle E B \rangle}{\mu_0}$$

$$B = \frac{E}{c} \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

$$* I = \frac{\langle E^2 \rangle}{c \mu_0} = c \epsilon_0 \langle E^2 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \langle E^2 \rangle$$

per un'onda armonica

$$E = E_{\max} \cos \omega t$$

$$\langle E^2 \rangle = E_{\max}^2 \langle \cos^2 \omega t \rangle$$

$$\langle E^2 \rangle = \frac{E_{\max}^2}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_{\max}^2$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 B^2 = \epsilon_0 E^2$$

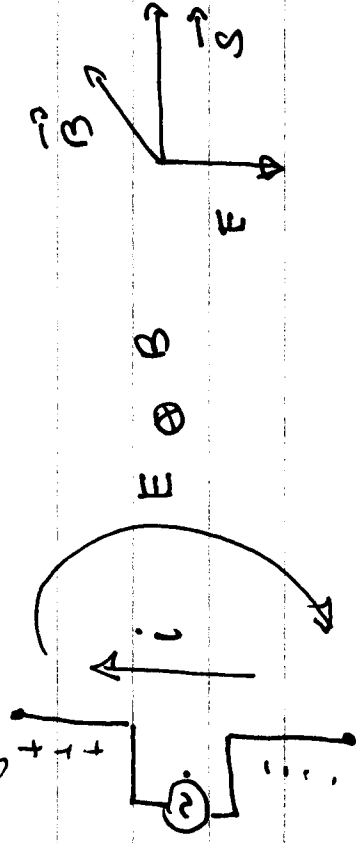
$$\langle u \rangle = \epsilon_0 \langle E^2 \rangle$$

dalla *

$$\langle S \rangle = c \langle u \rangle$$

Nota in un mezzo di indice $n = \sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2}$; $c \rightarrow \frac{c}{n}$
 $-7- \quad I = \frac{n}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_{\max}^2$

Sorgenti di O.e.m.: dipolo elettrico



$$P = q_0 d \cos \omega t$$

$$i = i_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{dq_A}{dt} = - \frac{dq_B}{dt} = i_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{allora } q_A = \int i_0 \cos \omega t = \frac{i_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t$$

$$q_0 = \frac{i_0}{\omega} ; P = \frac{i_0}{\omega} d \cos \omega t$$

Si distinguono due regioni

↑ r l'onda si propaga
con velocità c

$$\lambda = c T$$

$$r \ll \lambda$$

$$\Delta t \ll T$$

dipolo quasi
statico

$$r > \lambda$$

zona d'onda

per $r \ll \lambda$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} - \vec{p} \cdot r^2}{r^5}$$

per Laplace

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i(t) d\vec{\ell} \wedge \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$$

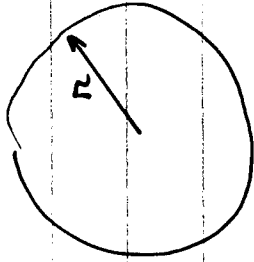
$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega p_0 \cos \omega t}{4\pi r^3} \vec{r} \wedge \vec{r}$$

nella regione $r \gg \lambda$
zona d'onde:

l'onda diventa ondulone come $\frac{1}{r}$

Dimostrazione:

$$\phi(s) = \int \vec{s} \cdot \vec{n} dA = \int \frac{B E}{\mu_0} dA$$

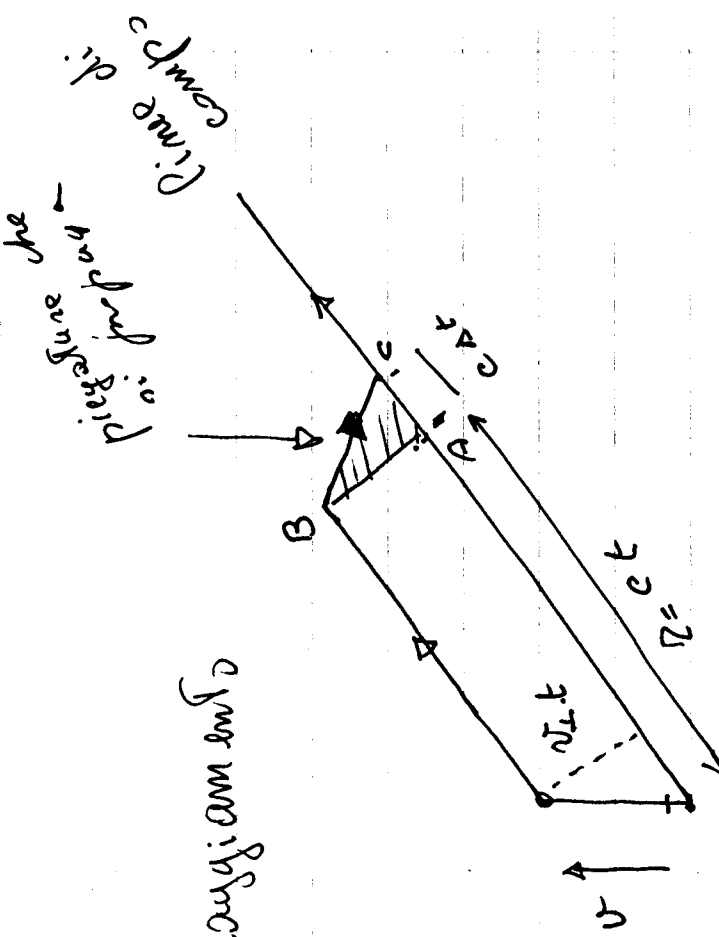


$$= \frac{B E}{\mu_0} 4\pi r^2 = c(4)$$

$$\text{ma } B = \frac{E}{c}$$

quindi $B E = \frac{E^2}{c}$ quindi $E^2 r^2 = c s t$

$$E \propto \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{--- g ---}$$



- Guardando el Triángulo ABC

$$m_e \frac{AB}{AC} = - \frac{E_1}{E_2}$$

$$v_T = \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t} \quad e^{-t} = \frac{1}{2/c}$$

$$a_T = a_T(t - \frac{r}{c})$$

$$\frac{E_{\perp}}{E_r} = - \frac{(a_{\perp} \Delta t) \frac{r}{c}}{c \cancel{\Delta t}}$$

ottengo $E_{\perp} = - \frac{a_{\perp} \cdot r}{c^2} E_r$

la componente radiale

$$E_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$E_{\perp} = - \frac{a_{\perp} q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 r}$$

campo elettromagnetico

$$B = \frac{E}{c}$$

$$|B| = \frac{a_{\perp} q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 r}$$

consideriamo un dipolo elettrico oscillante

$\vec{p} = qd \cos \omega t \rightarrow \ddot{\vec{p}} = -\omega^2 qd \cos \omega t$

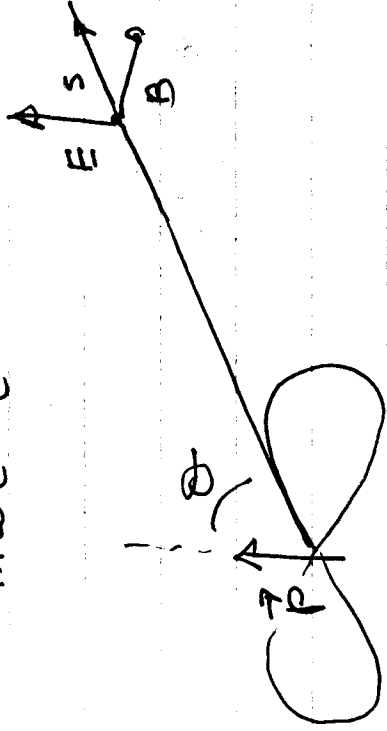
$$\ddot{\vec{p}} = -\omega^2 p \cos \omega t = a q$$

$$a_{\perp} q = [\omega^2 p \cos \omega t] \sin \vartheta$$

quindi $E_{o.e.m} = \frac{\omega^2 p (1 - \cos \vartheta) \sin \vartheta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 r}$

$$P(t - r/c) = P_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$$

$$E = \frac{\omega^2 P_0 \cos \theta}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^3 r} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$$



$$B = \frac{E}{c} \quad \text{e} \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

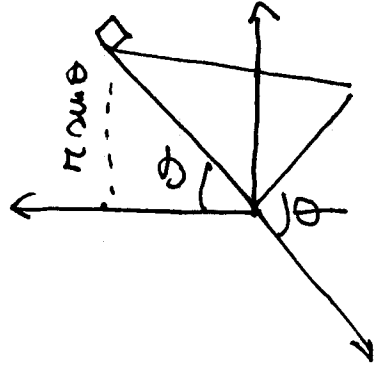
$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega^2 P_0 \cos \theta}{4\pi c^3 r} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$$

i massimi dei campi si hanno
per $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$; la potenza

$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{\langle \vec{E} \wedge \vec{B} \rangle}{\mu_0} = \frac{\omega^4 P_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{32 \pi \epsilon_0 c^3 r^2}$$

potenza mediale nello spazio

$$\langle W \rangle_{spazio} = \int \langle \vec{S} \rangle \cdot \vec{n} \, dA$$



$$dA = r^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$\langle W \rangle = \int \frac{\omega_0^4 p_0^2}{32 \pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} r^2 \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

calcolandola sulle superficie di una
sfera che contiene al suo centro il
dipolo si ottiene

$$W = \frac{\omega_0^4 p^2}{12 \pi \epsilon_0 c^3}$$

Quantità di moto associata ad una
radiazione

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\text{Energia}}{c} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{W}{c}$$

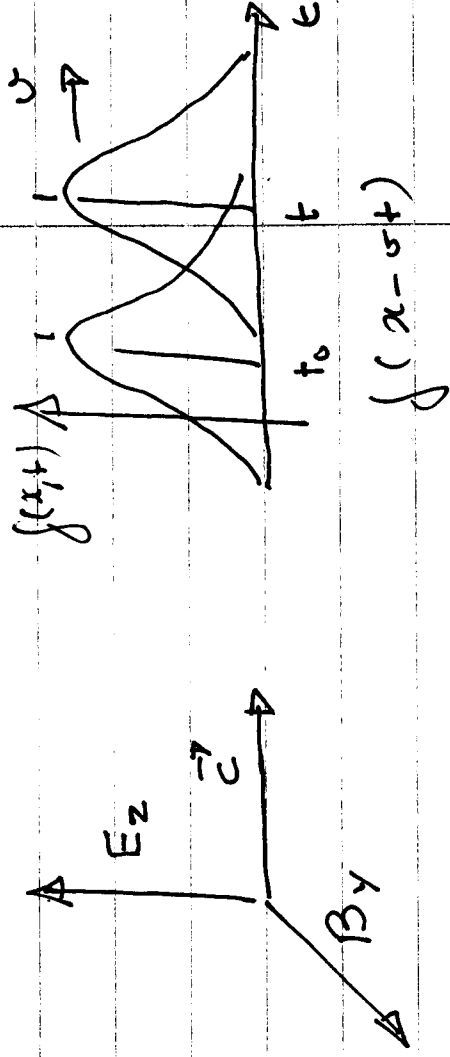
forza media $\langle \vec{F} \rangle = \frac{\langle W \rangle}{c} = \frac{\langle S \rangle}{c} A$

Pressione di radiazione

$$\frac{\langle F \rangle}{A} = \frac{\langle S \rangle}{c} = \frac{I}{c}$$

Caso semplice: onda piana

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial x^2} = 0$$



soluzione dell'equazione delle onde

$$E = f(x - vt)$$

una soluzione possibile

$$E(x', t) = f(\xi) \quad \xi = x - vt$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \xi} (-v)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \xi^2} (-v) \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \xi^2} v^2$$

analogamente

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \xi^2}$$

risultando dall'equazione

$$v^2 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \xi^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \xi^2} = 0$$

questa è verificata se $v = c$

Soluzioni armoniche

$$E(x, t) = E_0 \cos k(x - ct)$$

questa è la parte reale di una soluzione complessa

$$E(x, t) = E_0 e^{jk(x - ct)}$$

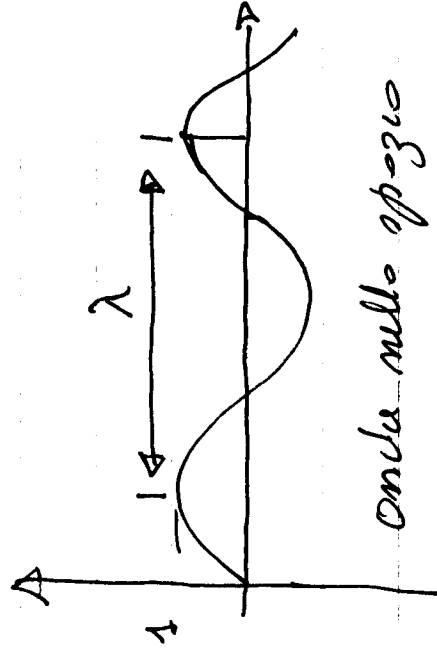
ovvero $E = E_0 e^{j(kx - \omega t)}$

Se chiamiamo $\omega = kc$
 ω prende il nome di pulsazione

$$E = E_0 e^{j(kx - \omega t)}$$

per esempio $t = 0 \quad E = E_0 e^{jkx}$

$$E_n = E_0 \cos kx = E_0 \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x$$



$$\text{per } x = \lambda \quad \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x = 1$$

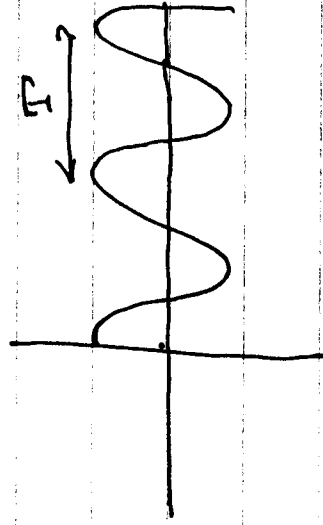
$\lambda \equiv$ periodo spaziale

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

onda nello spazio

ore possiamo in $x=0$ e seguire
l'onda nel tempo

$$E = E_0 \cos(-\omega t) = E_0 \cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{T} t\right)$$



per $t = T$ $\cos = 1$

$T \equiv$ periodo
temporale

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad \text{pulazione}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \nu$$

ν frequency

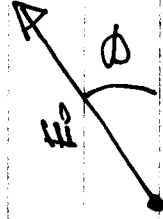
d'altra parte $\omega = \kappa c$

$$2\pi \nu = \kappa c = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} c$$

$$\boxed{\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}}$$

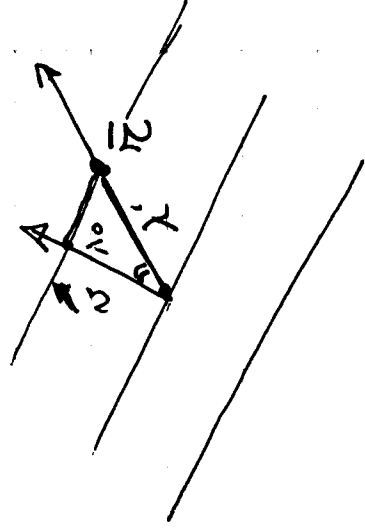
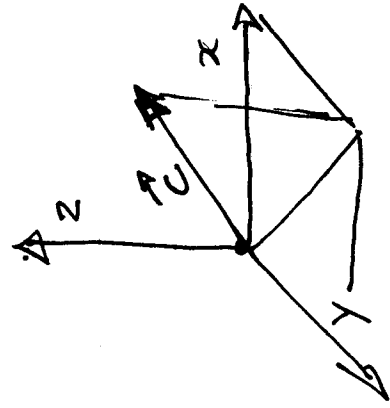
e quindi

$$E(x, t) = E_0 e^{j(\kappa x - \omega t)}$$



$$\theta = \kappa x - \omega t$$

Onde nello spazio tridimensionale



$$\lambda = \lambda' \cos \theta$$

$$E = E_0 e^{j(k'x - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{ma } k' = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda'} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cos \theta = k \cos \theta$$

$$E = E_0 e^{j(kx \cos \theta - \omega t)}$$

$\vec{k}$ come vettore (vettore d'onda)

$$\text{allora } E = E_0 e^{j(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$$

queste esprime un'onda in funzione di un raggio generico

Il fenomeno di interferenza

$$E_1 = E_{01} e^{j(k_1 x - \omega_1 t)}$$

$$= E_{02} e^{j\phi_1}$$

$$E_2 = E_{02} e^{j(k_2 x - \omega_2 t)}$$

$$= E_{02} e^{j\phi_2}$$

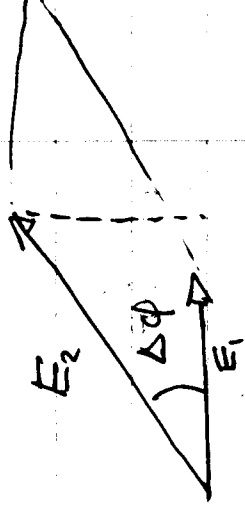
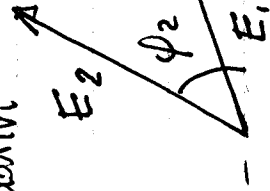
$$I_{\text{intensità}} = c \epsilon_0 E^2$$

intensità in un mezzo

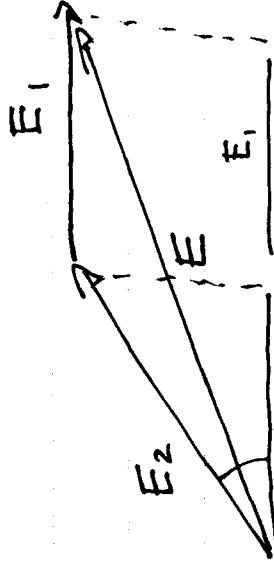
$$v = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\text{dove } M = \sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2}$$

$\epsilon_2, \mu_2 \rightarrow$ relativi



$$\Delta\phi = \phi_2 - \phi_1$$



$$E_2 \cos \Delta\phi$$

$$E_x = E_2 \cos \Delta\phi + E_1$$

$$E_y = E_2 \sin \Delta\phi$$

$$E^2 = (E_x^2 + E_y^2) = E_2^2 \cos^2 \Delta\phi + E_1^2 + 2 E_1 E_2 \cos \Delta\phi + E_2^2 \sin^2 \Delta\phi$$

$$E^2 = E_1^2 + E_2^2 + 2 E_1 E_2 \cos \Delta\phi$$

quindi

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos \Delta \varphi$$

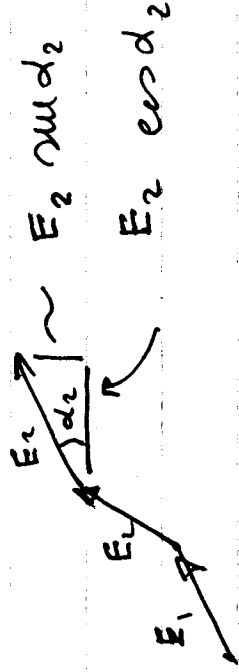
$$I = \epsilon_0 c E^2 \quad I_1 = \frac{\epsilon_0 c E_1^2}{n}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 c E_2^2}{n}$$

In generale

$$I = \frac{n}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \left\{ \left[\sum_{i=1}^N E_i \cos d_i \right]^2 + \left[\sum_{i=1}^N E_i \sin d_i \right]^2 \right\}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \cos(d_i - d_j)$$



$$I = \sum_{i=1}^N I_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j \neq i}^N \sqrt{I_i I_j} \cos \Delta \varphi_{ij}$$

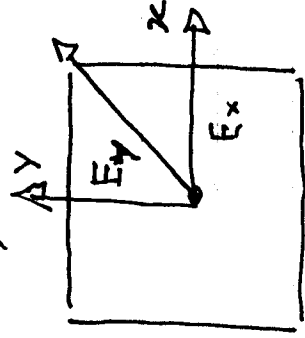
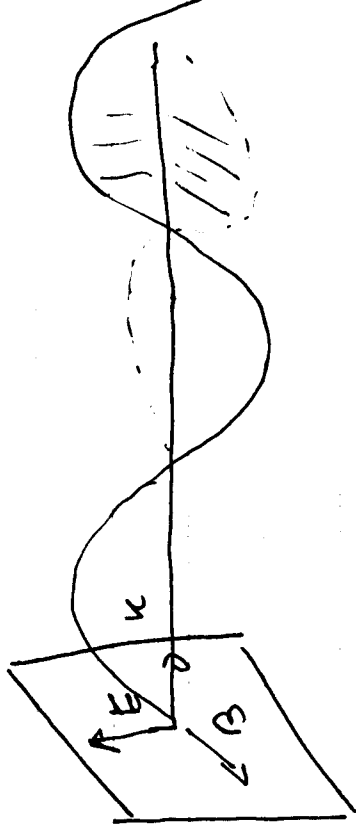
nel caso di radiazione incoerente (luce bianca)

$\Delta \varphi_{ij}$ possono avere segno positivo e negativo, in media il secondo termine si annulla e quindi

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^N I_i$$

La polarizzazione

si considera un'onda piana

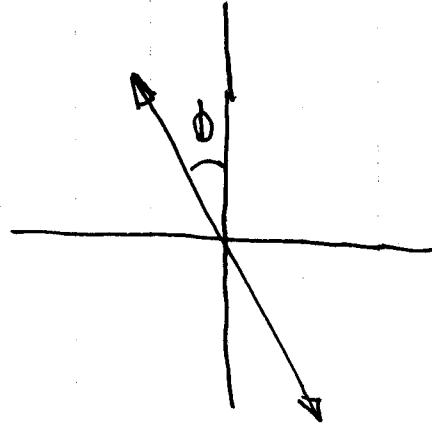


$$\vec{E}(z, t) = E_x(z, t)\hat{x} + E_y(z, t)\hat{y}$$

Polarizzazione lineare

$$E_x = E_1 \cos \omega t$$

$$E_y = E_2 \cos \omega t$$



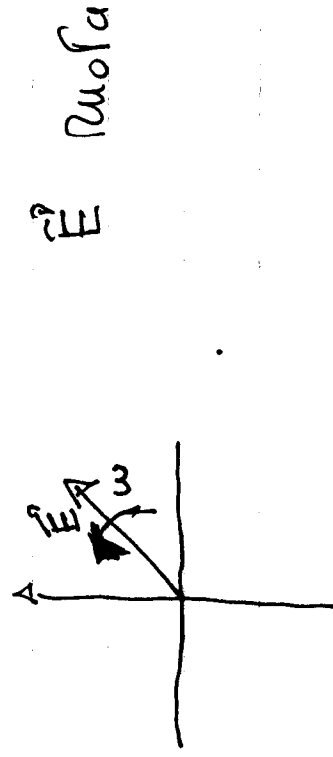
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{E_2}{E_1}$$

$$|E| = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2}$$

onda progressiva

$$\vec{E}(z, t) = (\hat{x} E_1 + \hat{y} E_2) \cos k z \cos \omega t$$

Polarizzazione circolare

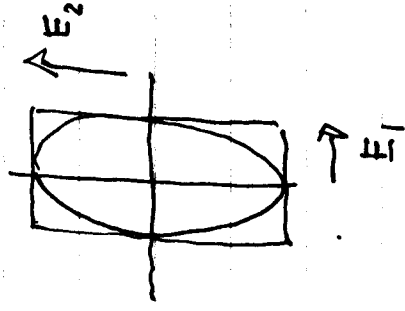


$$E(z, t) = \hat{x} E_1 \cos \omega t + \hat{y} E_2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$E_1 = E_2$$

Nel caso della polarizzazione ellittica

$$E_1 \neq E_2$$



Onda progressiva

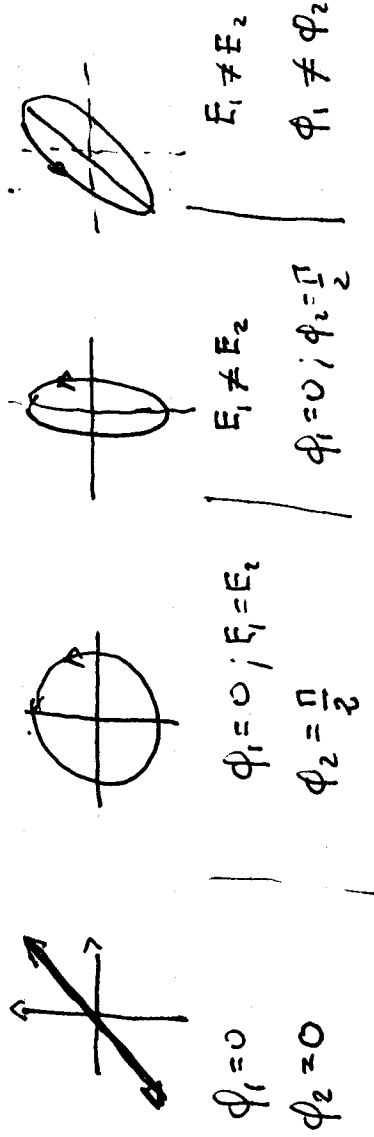
$$E(z, t) = \hat{x} E_1 \cos(\omega t - \kappa z + \phi_1) + \hat{y} E_2 \cos(\omega t - \kappa z + \phi_2)$$

in forma complessa

$$E(z,t) = (\hat{x} E_1 e^{i\phi_1} + \hat{y} E_2 e^{i\phi_2}) e^{j(kz - \omega t)}$$

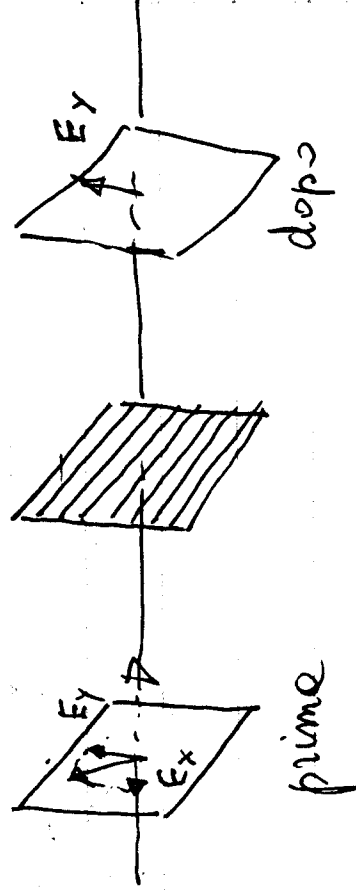
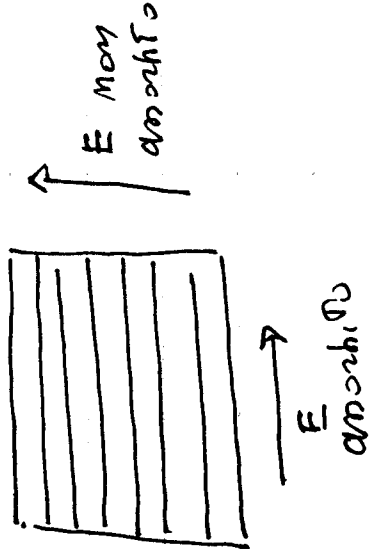
$$E_1 = E_2; \phi_1 = 0 \text{ e } \phi_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}; \Rightarrow \text{pol. circolare}$$

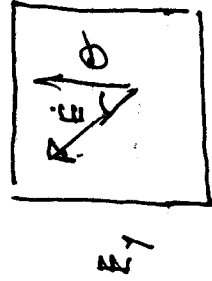
Diagramma



Polarizzatori:

esempio:
quaglia metallica





$$E_y = E \cos \theta$$

$$E_y^2 = E^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

I_0 intensità iniziale

$I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$ intensità finale



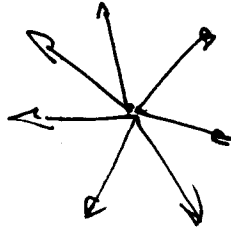
n direzione di
polarizzazione

$$I = I_0 (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{n})^2$$

legge di Malus

Luce bianca che attraversa un polarizzatore

prime I_0 contiene componenti
diretti in ogni direzione



$$0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

quindi dato che ogni componente

che attraversa il polarizzatore

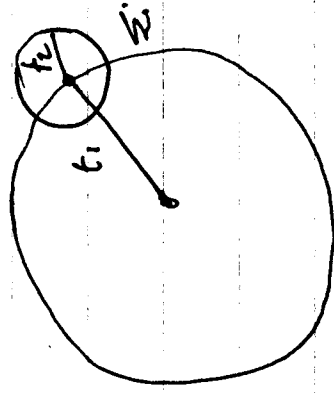
contribuisce un termine $I_0 \cos^2 \theta$

in totale avremo all'uscita del polarizzatore la quantità

$$I_m = \int_0^{2\pi} I_0 \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{I_0}{2}$$

Quindi, l'intensità della luce bianca si dimezza attraversando un polarizzatore.

PRINCIPIO DI HUYGENS

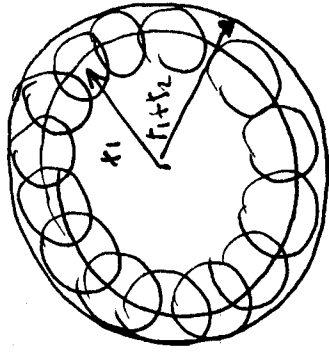


Se al tempo t_1
abbiamo un
fronte d'onde Σ_1

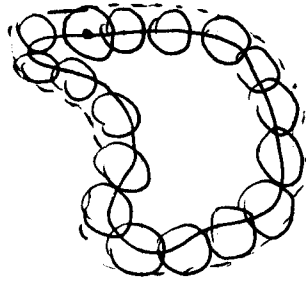
Il fronte al tempo
 $t = t_1 + t_2$

può essere costruito considerando un'infinità di sorgenti puntiformi distribuite sul fronte Σ_1 -

Dopo un tempo t_2 il nuovo fronte Σ_2 si ottiene dalle sovrapposizioni di tutti i fronti al tempo t_2 generati da tutte le sorgenti.



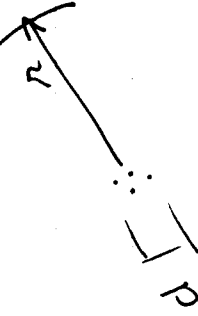
questo ci permette di determinare i punti
per una congiunzione non punitiforme



Si comprende che
per tempi grande
quando il fronte
è molto esteso

questo converge verso una
superficie di una sfera.

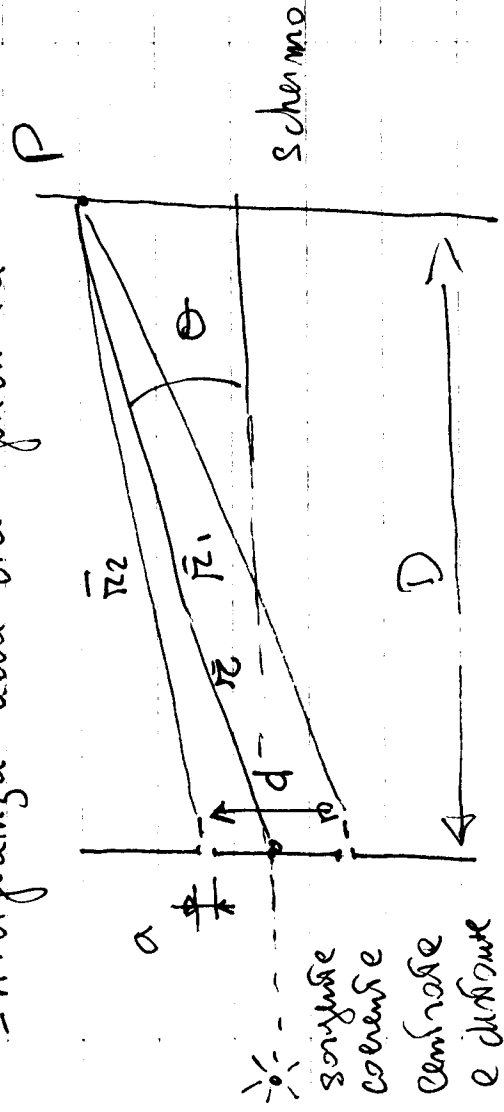
Infatti $\forall n \gg d$



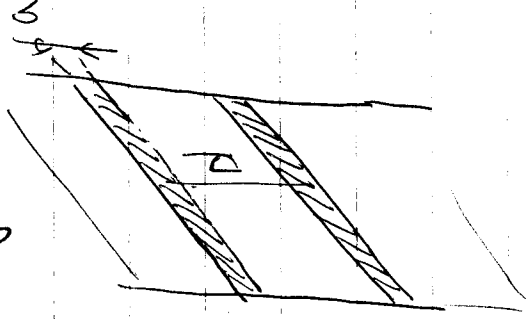
$n_1 \approx n_2 \approx \dots$

sopproporzioni di
sfere quasi
concentriche

Interferenza delle due fenditure



i fronti dell'onda li consideriamo piani
in prossimità della parte forata

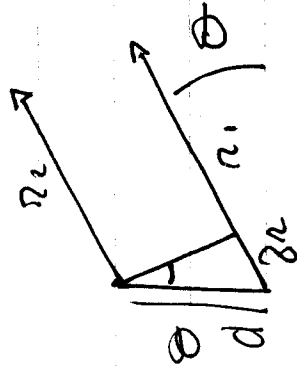


$$1) \quad \lambda \gg a$$

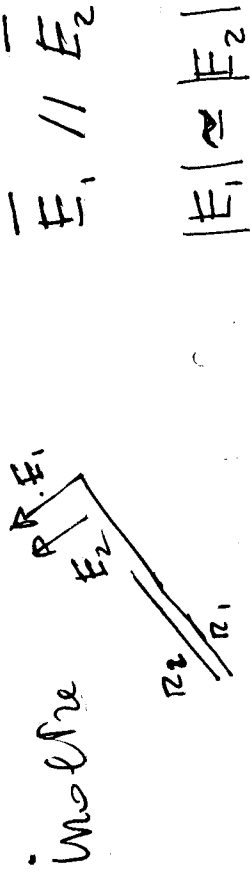
$$2) \quad d > a$$

$$3) \quad D \gg d$$

Dato che $D \gg d$ assumiamo $\vec{r}_2 \parallel \vec{r}_1$



allora $\delta r = r_2 - r_1 = d \sin \theta$



oltre in p

$$\vec{E}_p = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$$

$$E_1 = E_0 e^{j(\kappa r_1 - \omega t)}$$

$$E_2 = E_0 e^{j(\kappa r_2 - \omega t)}$$

assumiamo $t=0$

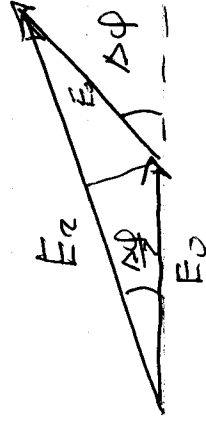
$$E_1 = E_0 e^{j(\kappa r_1)}$$

$$E_2 = E_0 e^{j(\kappa r_2)}$$

$$\phi_1 = \kappa r_1$$

$$\phi_2 = \kappa r_2$$

$$\Delta\phi = \kappa(r_2 - r_1) = \kappa d \sin\theta$$



$$E_2 = E_0 \cos \frac{\Delta\phi}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0^2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\kappa d \sin\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \left(\kappa d \frac{\sin \Theta}{2} \right)$$

vediamo sullo schermo

per $D \gg d \Rightarrow \sin \Theta \approx \frac{Y}{D}$

$$\kappa = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

allora

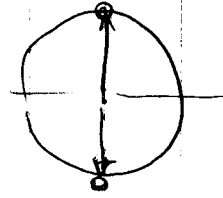
$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \frac{Y}{D} \right)$$

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda D} d Y \right)$$

i massimi si hanno per

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

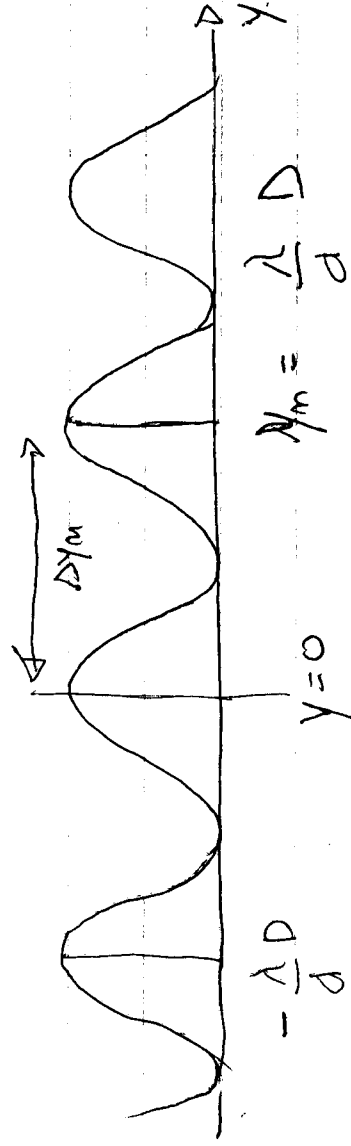
ovvero $\cos \alpha = 1 \quad \cos \alpha = -1$



$$\alpha = 0, \pm 2\pi, \pm 4\pi, \dots$$

quindi quando

$$\frac{\pi}{\lambda} d \frac{Y_m}{D} = (0 \pm m\pi)$$

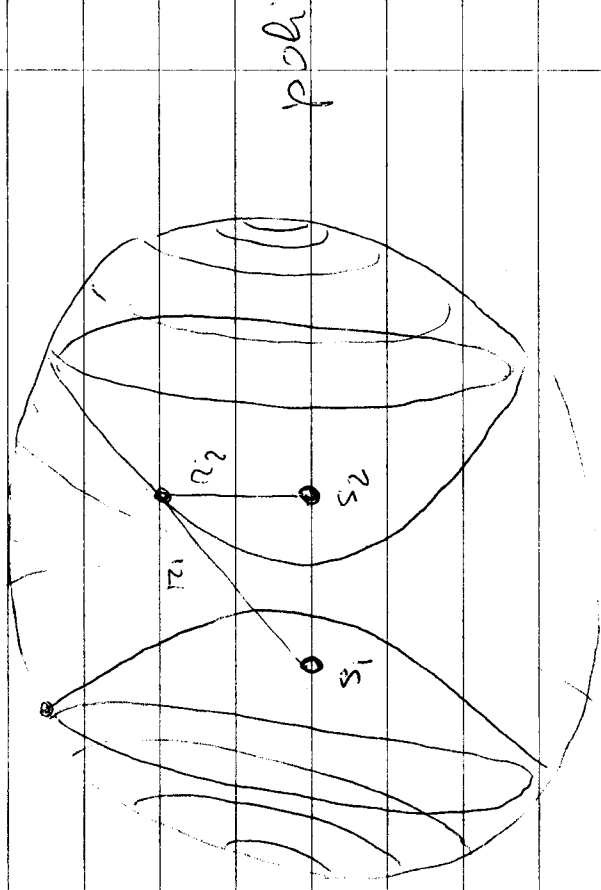


$$\Delta Y_m = \frac{\lambda}{d} D$$

$$\sin \Theta_m \approx m \frac{\lambda}{D} \quad \Delta \Theta_m \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda} (r_2 - r_1) \right]$$

equation



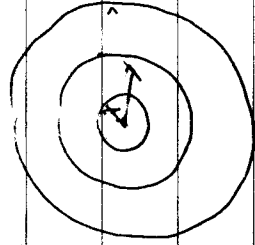
quando quelle superfici sono
superfici per $r_2 - r_1 = \cos \pi$
le zone luminose sono per

$$\frac{\pi}{\lambda} (r_2 - r_1) = 0, \pm m \pi$$

le zone buie per

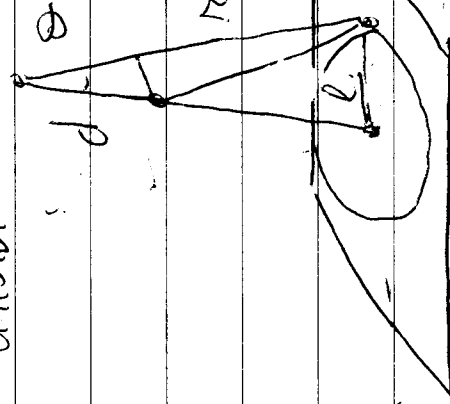
$$\frac{\pi}{\lambda} (r_2 - r_1) = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \pi$$

A: poli: zone uricolori



collocazione dei raggi

$r_2 - r_1$



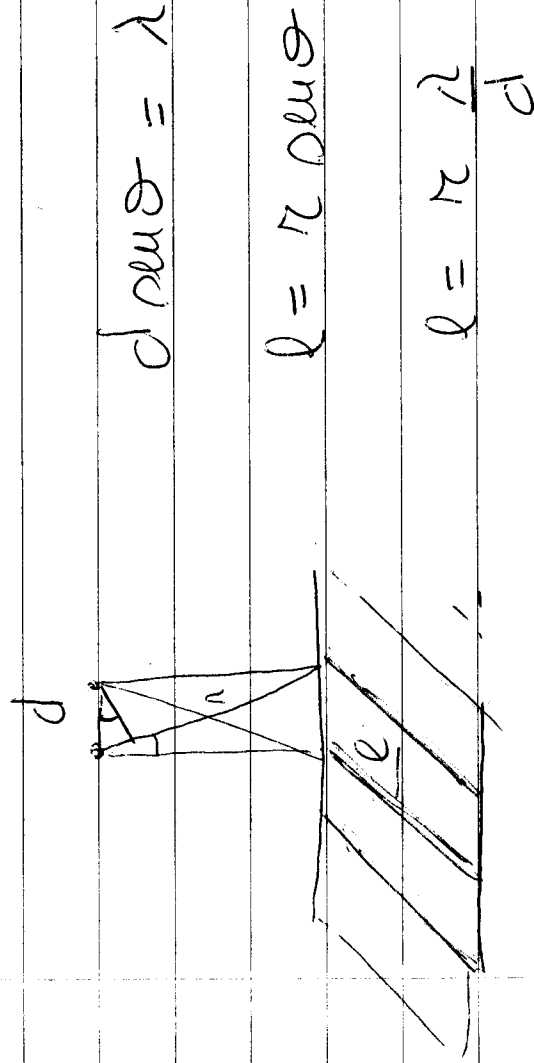
$$d \sin \theta = \lambda$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

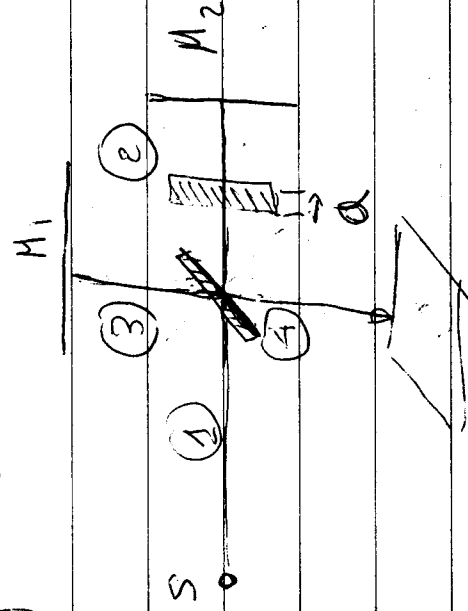
$$d = \frac{\lambda}{\sin \theta} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{\sin \theta} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_2}\right)^2}$$

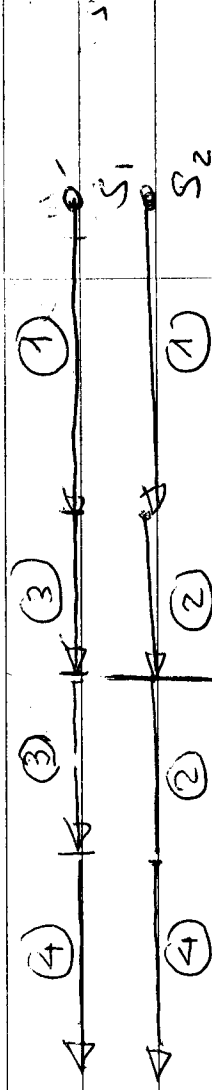
all'equatore: frangi paralleli



Interferometro di Michelson



sullo schermo



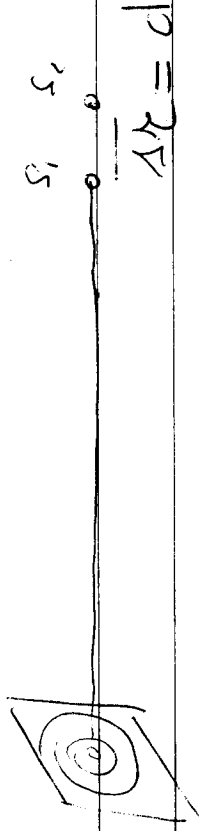
mettere un vetrino da spessore d

$$\Delta \phi = (n-1)k d + (n-1)k d$$

onde interferono

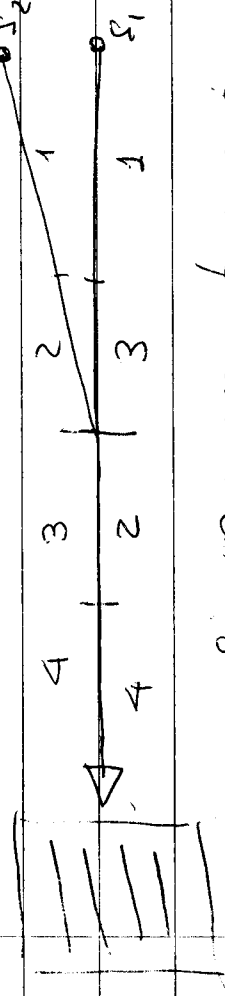
$$\Delta \phi = 2(n-1)k d = k \Delta l$$

$$\Delta l = 2(n-1) d$$



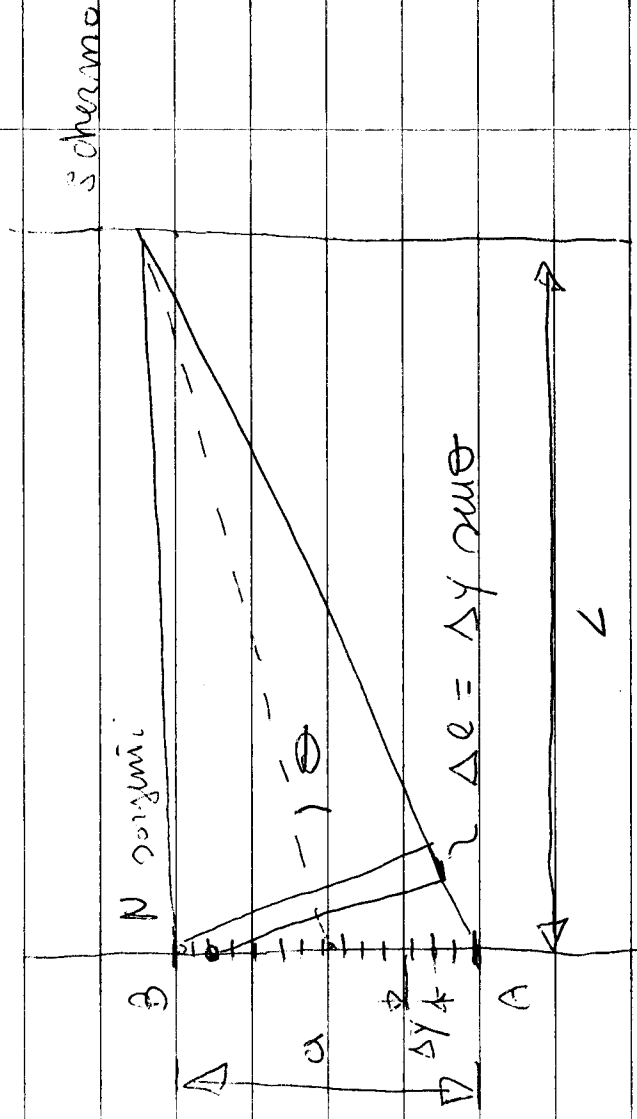
lunghezza $\Delta x = 2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2(m-1)a} \right)^2}$
 delle frange scure

Se si effettua una rotazione di M_2



si osservano frange parallele

La Diffrazione - di Fraunhofer



Lo sfasamento di due sorgenti

contigue $\Delta \beta = \lambda \Delta l$
 $\Delta \beta = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \Delta l$

ma $\Delta l = \Delta y \sin \theta$

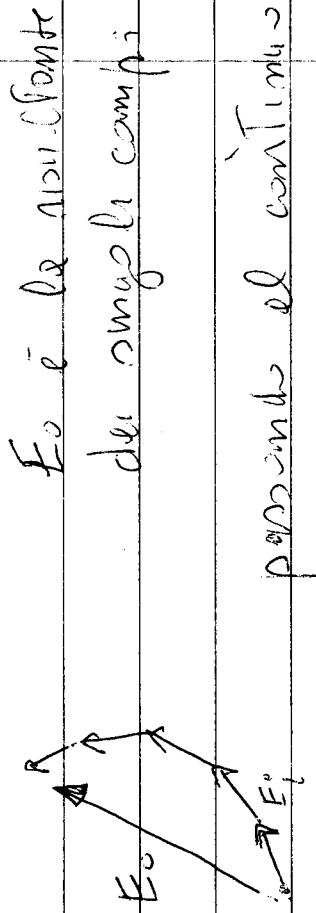
$$\Delta y = \frac{a}{N}$$

$$\Delta \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta y \sin \theta$$

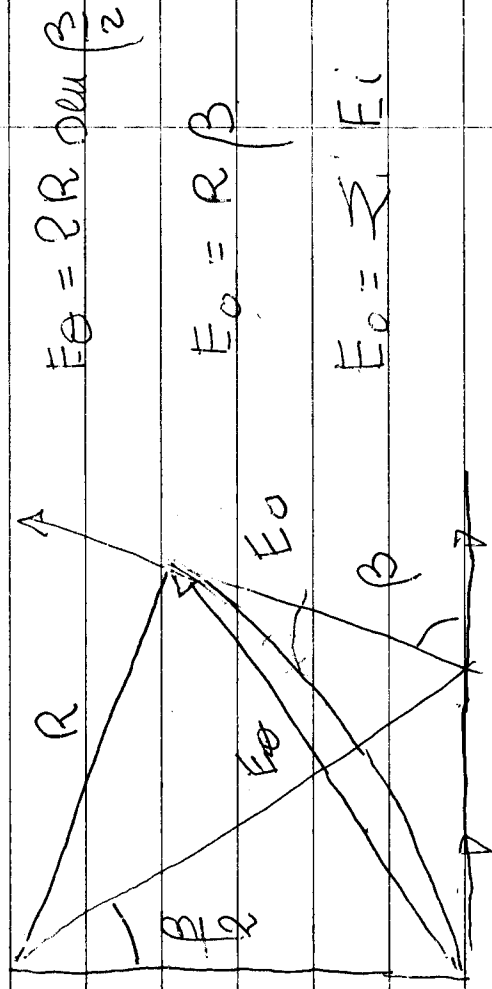
Lo sfasamento totale per le due sorgenti in A ed in B

$$\beta_{AB} = N \Delta \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} N \Delta y \sin \theta$$

esistono l'intensità ed il verso
di θ



E_0 è la risultante
dei singoli campi
passando al continuo



$$E_\theta = \frac{2 E \sin(\beta/2)}{\beta}$$

$$E_\theta = E_0 \left[\frac{\sin(\beta/2)}{\beta/2} \right]$$

$$I(\theta) = I_0 \left[\frac{\sin(\beta/2)}{\beta/2} \right]^2$$

ma dato che $\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \sin \theta$

$$I_{\theta} = I_0 \left[\frac{\sin \left(\frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \theta \right)}{\frac{2\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}} \right]^2$$

$I_0 = \text{intensità}$

il massimo assoluto si ha in

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} I_{\theta}$$

i minimi si hanno quando

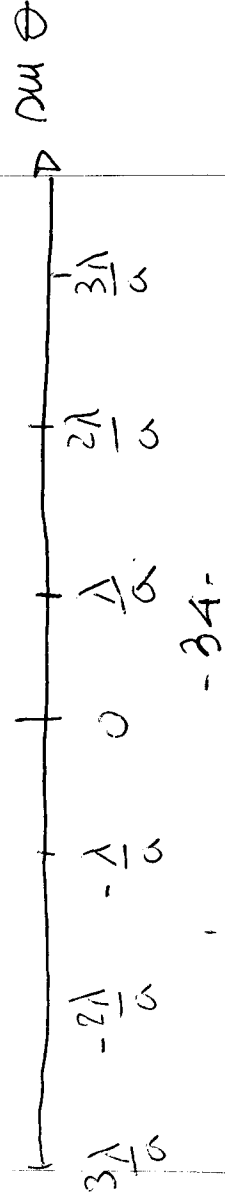
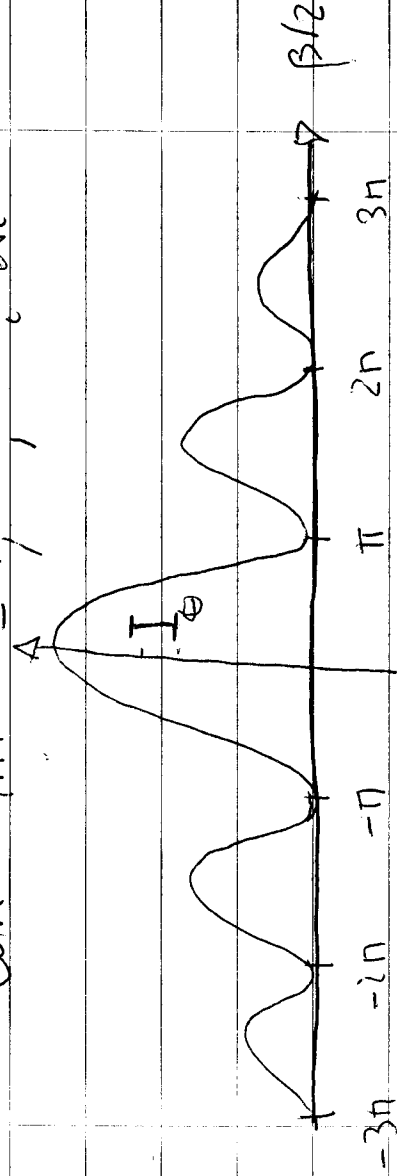
$$\sin \beta/2 = 0$$

e questo quando $\beta/2 = m\pi$

quindi $\frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda} = m\pi$

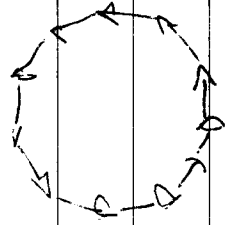
ovvero $\sin \theta_{\min} = m \frac{\lambda}{a}$

con $m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$



$$\beta_{AB} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \sin \theta$$

si ha interferenze distruttive quando la somma vettoriale ne è zero



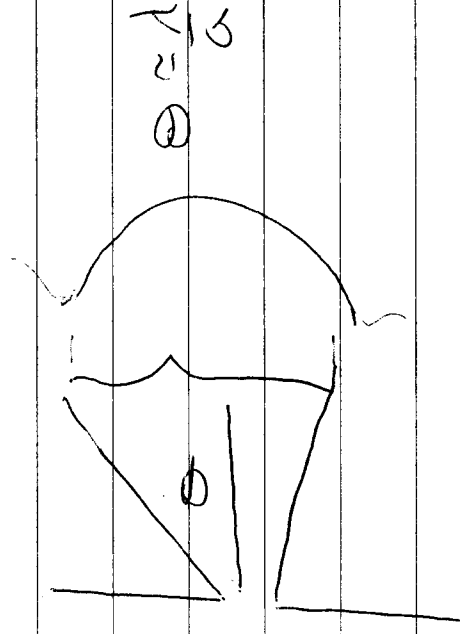
giro completo

$$\beta_{AB} = 2\pi$$

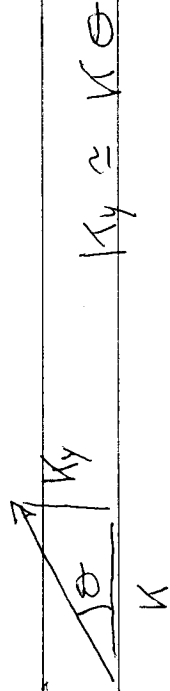
quindi $2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \sin \theta$

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

queste fornisce l'angolo di diffrazione



Osservazione



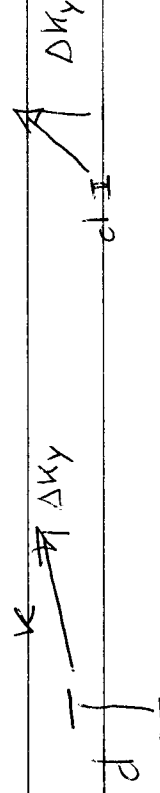
A vector k is shown at a small angle θ to the horizontal. The vertical component is labeled k_y .

da cui che $\Delta \theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{d}$

$$\Delta k_y \approx k \Delta \theta \approx k \frac{\lambda}{d} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{d} = \frac{2\pi}{d}$$

$$d = \Delta x$$

da cui $\boxed{\Delta k_y \Delta y \geq 2\pi}$

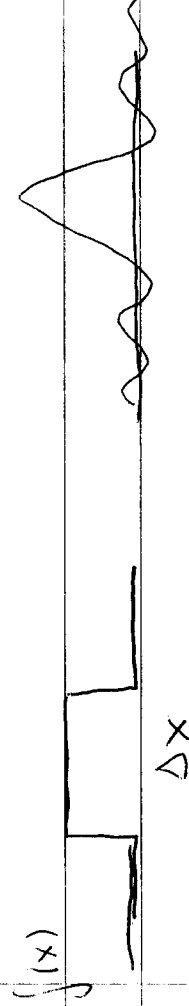


A vector k is shown at a small angle θ to the horizontal. The vertical component is labeled k_y .

La trasformata di Fourier

$$f(x)$$

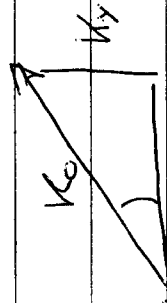
$$\psi(k) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{ikx} dx$$



ψ^2 è minimo per

$$\sin \frac{a}{2} K = 0$$

ovvero per $\frac{a}{2} K = m\pi$ $m = \pm 1, \pm 2$



$$K = K_y$$

$$K_y = \frac{2\pi \cdot m}{a}$$

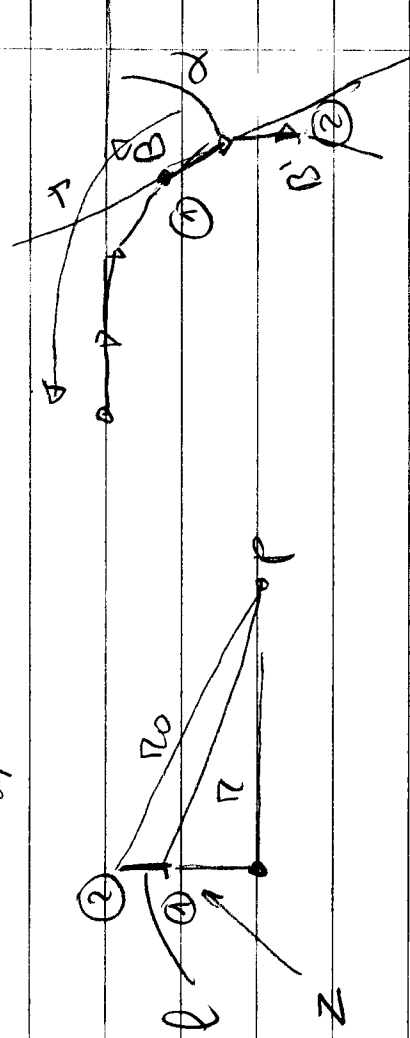
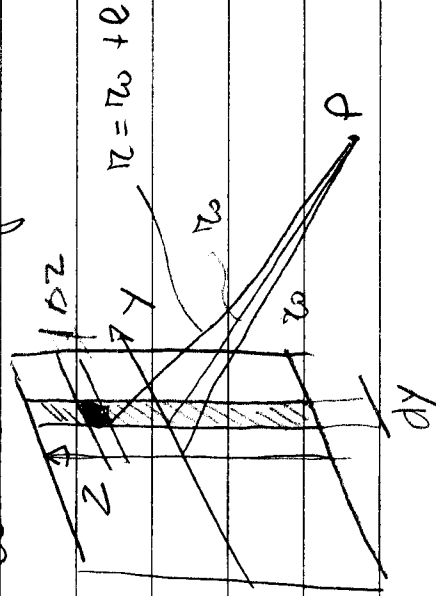
$$\Theta \sim \frac{K_y}{K_0}$$

$$\Theta_{\min} = \frac{2\pi}{a K_0} = \frac{m 2\pi}{a \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}} = m \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

si ottiene lo stesso risultato

Quindi la figura di interferenza
è la trasformata di Fourier
dell'apertura.

de corna a spinole



spazio in B

$$\alpha = 2\pi \frac{r_0 - r_0}{\lambda}$$

$$\bar{l} = \bar{r} - r_0$$

per $r \gg l$

$$r^2 = r_0^2 + z^2$$

$$(r_0 + l)^2 = r_0^2 + z^2$$

$$r_0^2 + 2r_0 l + l^2 = r_0^2 + z^2$$

si trascurano

si ottiene

$$l = \frac{z^2}{2r_0}$$

oppure $r - r_0 = \frac{z^2}{2r_0}$ dove $r = r_0 + e$

quindi $\alpha = 2\pi \frac{z^2}{2r_0 \lambda}$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi z^2}{r_0 \lambda}$$

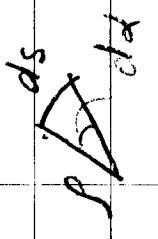
notare che α è proporzionale a z^2

Se indichiamo con λ la lunghezza
della linea fino a B

è proporzionale a λ
quindi

$$\alpha \approx k \lambda^2$$

indichiamo con f il raggio
di curvatura, questo è definito
come

$$f = \frac{ds}{d\alpha}$$


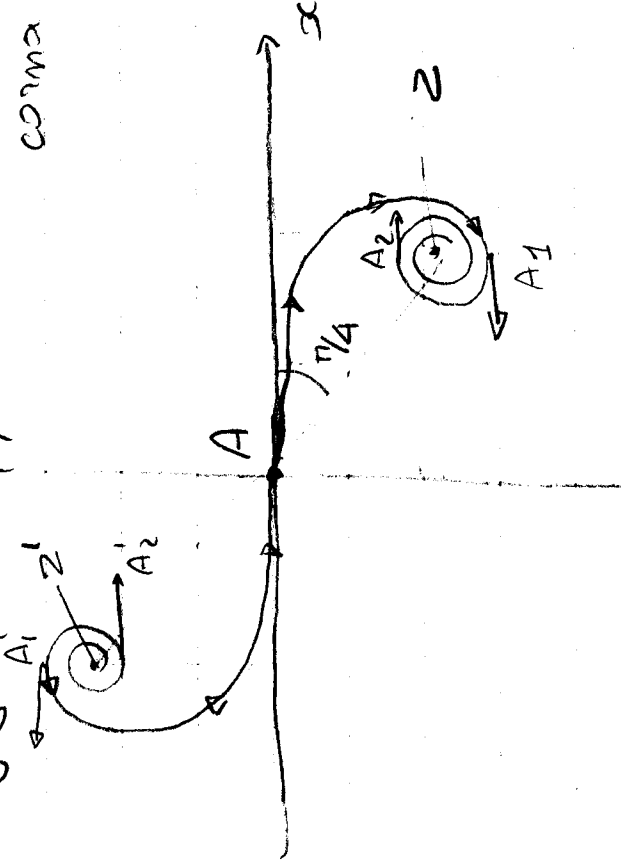
avendo $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{d\alpha}{ds}$

ma $d\alpha = 2\pi \lambda ds$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{ds} = 2\pi \lambda$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = 2\pi \lambda$$

queste descrivono curve come
in figura A_1 denominate
come a spirale



1) Il punto A dove $\rho \rightarrow \infty$ corrisponde
all'intersezione delle fascie in $z=0$, $s=0$.

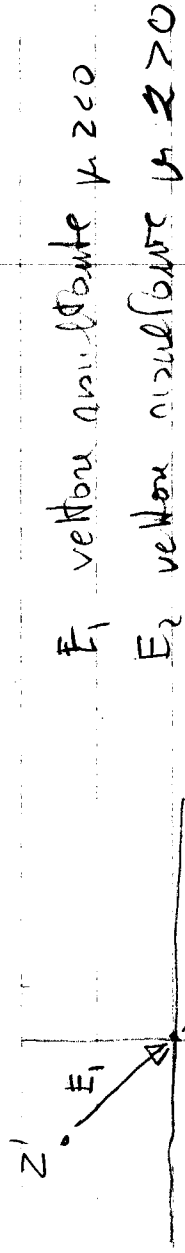
2) La parte inferiore corrisponde al
contributo delle radiazioni in $z > 0$
($z < 0$, parte superiore)

3) I punti A_1 e $A_2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pi$
significa $z - z_0 = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

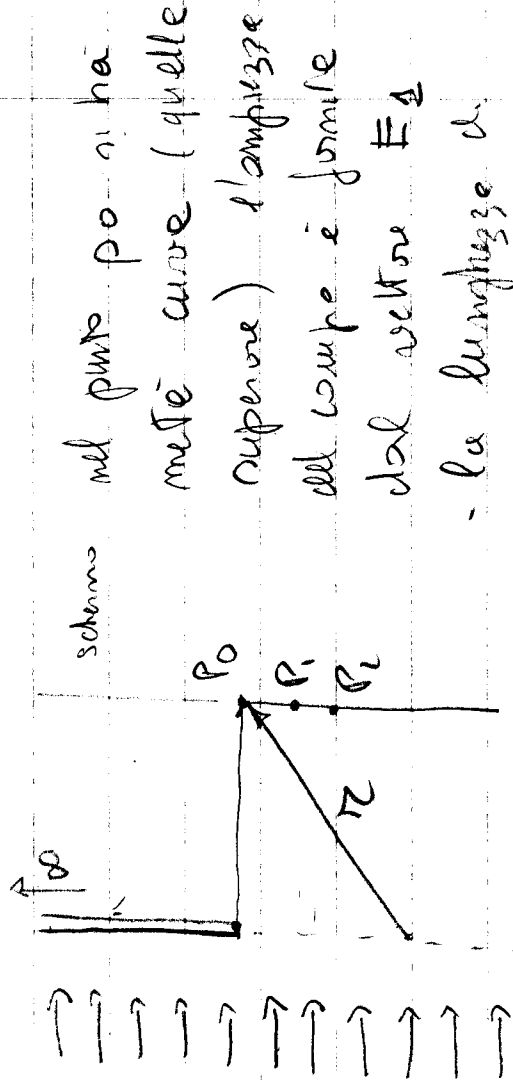
avendo punti di interferenze distruttive

4) i punti A_2 e $A_1' \Rightarrow \alpha = 2\pi$
l'interferenza è costruttiva

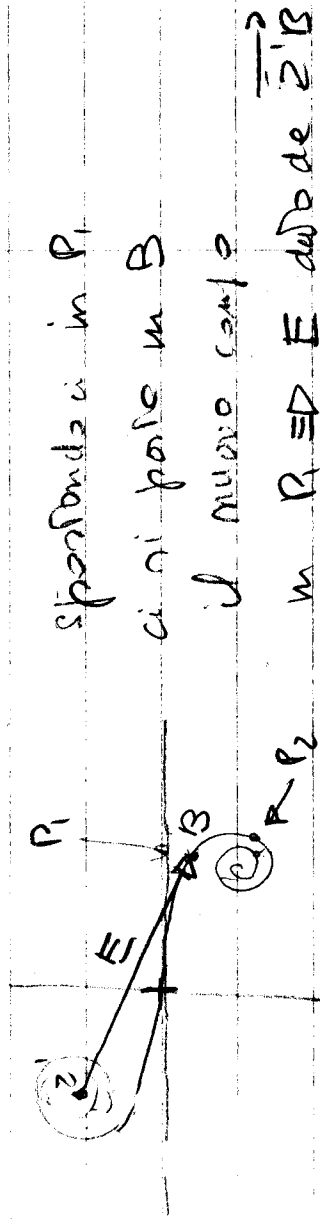
5) z e z' sono punti simmetrici



La diffrazione di Fresnel

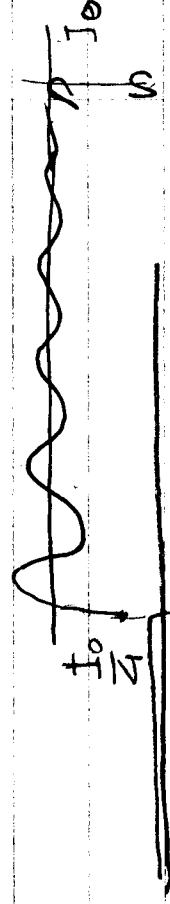


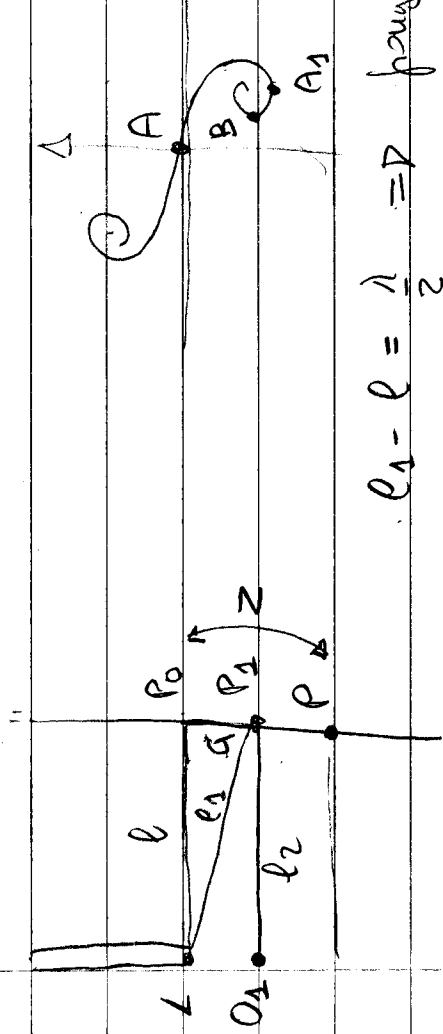
schermo. l'intensità è $I = \frac{I_0}{4}$



Successivamente dopo varie analogie si ottiene

$2E$





$$l_1 - l_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \text{pauze sare}$$

anche $l_1 - l_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pi$

quindi $\angle$ corrisponde ad A

allora O_1 corrisponde ad A_1

$$a^2 = l_1^2 - l^2 = \left(x_0 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2 - x_0^2$$

dato che $\frac{\lambda}{2} \ll x_0$

$$a^2 = x_0 \lambda$$

$$\frac{S_{OB}}{S_{AA_1}} = \frac{z}{a} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x_0 \lambda}}$$

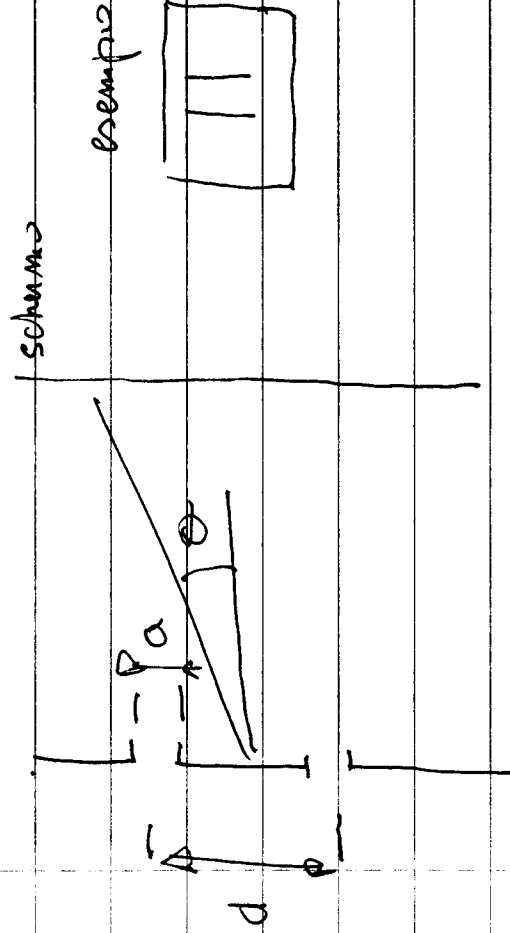
$$S_{AA_1} \approx d\alpha x_0 \quad S_{AA_1} = S_0$$

quindi

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{x_0 \lambda}}{S_0} \cdot S$$

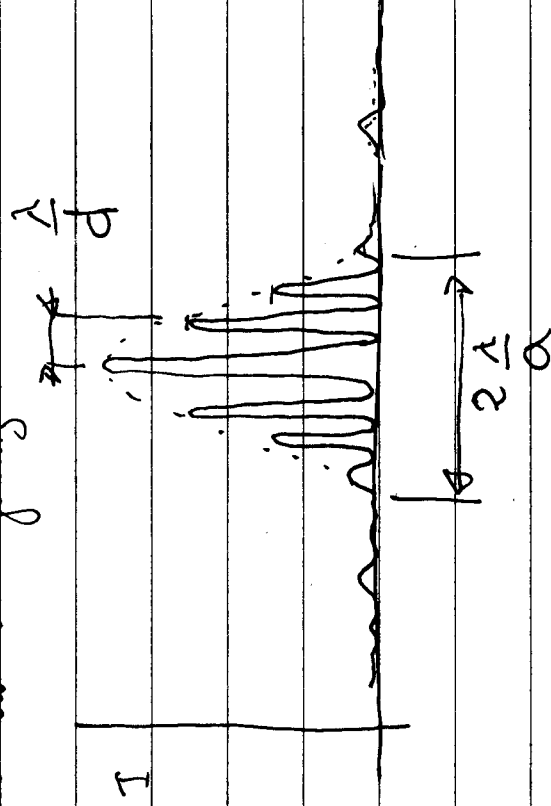
misurando S si trova z

Fenditura Doppia



velocità della luce
due tagli da
basta da 0.5 mm

Figure di interferenza



Importanti il contributo di ogni fenditura
per effetto delle diffrazione di ordine

$$E = E_0 \frac{\sin \beta/2}{\beta/2}$$

dove $\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \sin \theta$

Il contributo delle due fenditure

$$E = E_0 \cos \frac{\Delta\phi}{2}$$

dove $\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin\theta$
 è l'effetto combinato che vale per
 distanze grandi D delle fenditure
 formate

$$I(\theta) = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \beta/2}{\beta/2} \right)^2 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{\Delta\phi}{2}$$

estensione a gli angoli

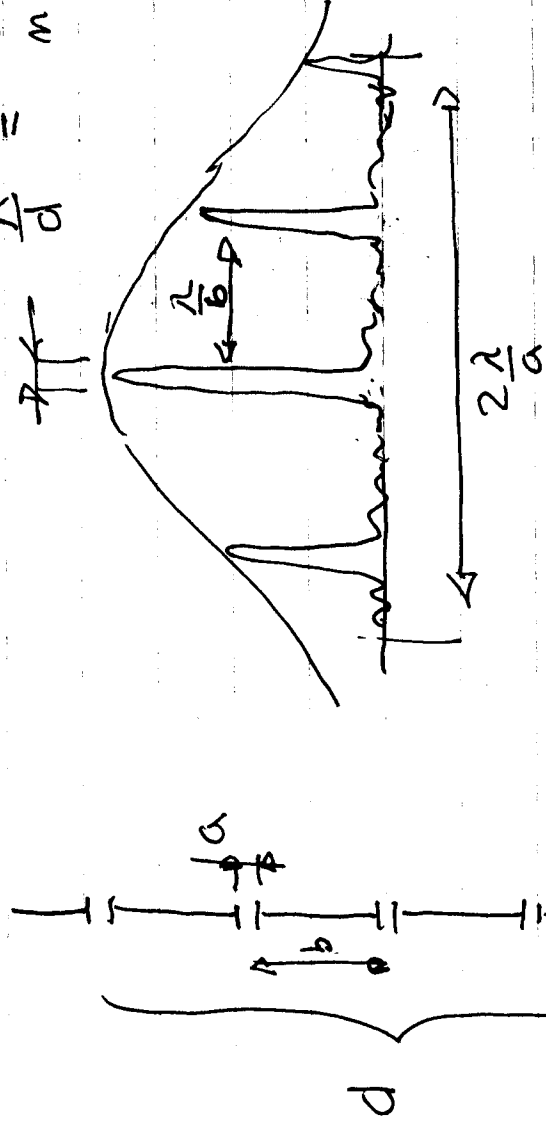
$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \sin\theta$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin\theta$$

a $\equiv$ aperture delle fenditure
 d $\equiv$ distanza delle fenditure

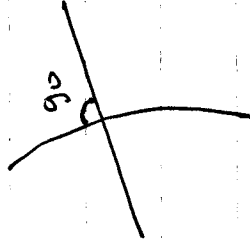
Interferenze per molte fenditure

$$\frac{\Delta}{d} = \frac{\lambda}{mb}$$



OTTICA GEOMETRICA

Definizione di raggio

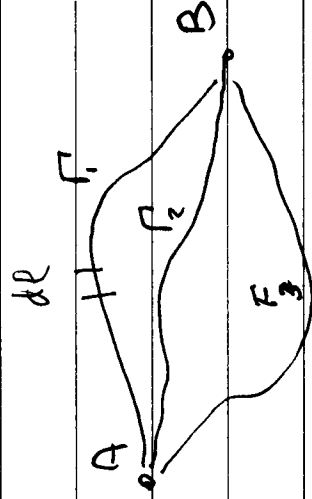


i raggi ottici
sono quelle linee
perpendicolari ai
fronti d'onde

Principio di Fermat

Presi due punti nello spazio A e B.

Sie Γ un generico percorso che collega A con B. La luce sceglierà quel percorso Γ che minimizza il tempo di percorrenza.



$$\delta T = \delta \int_A^B \frac{dl}{v} = 0$$

$$v = \frac{c}{n(x, y, z)} \quad \text{dove } n(x, y, z)$$

è l'indice di rifrazione che dipende
dal mezzo

se il mezzo è omogeneo

n è indipendente dalle posizioni

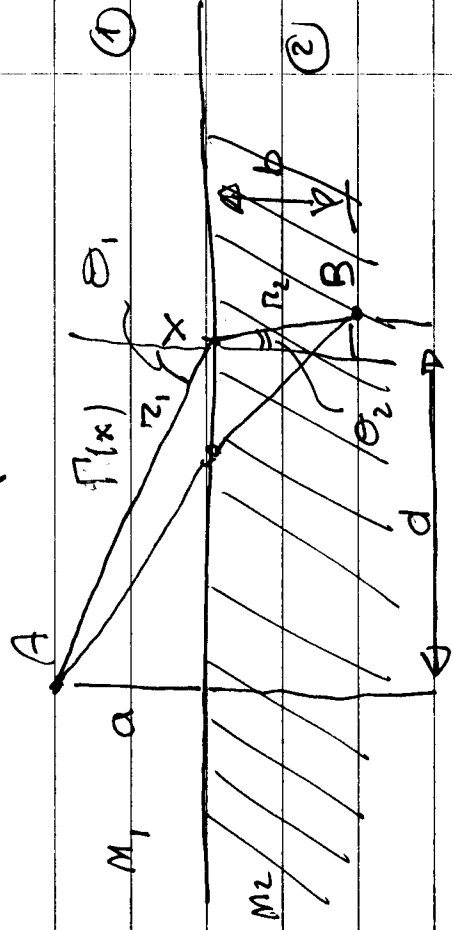
$$\delta T = \delta \int_A^B \frac{n}{c} dl = \frac{n}{c} \delta \int_A^B dl = 0$$

questo significa che il percorso minimo spaziale
minimizza il tempo



il percorso minimo è quello rettilineo

Vediamo il caso semplice



in ① e ② le luce prende un linee
retta, il punto x nella quale un
punto $r(x)$

$$v_1 = \frac{c}{n_1} \quad v_2 = \frac{c}{n_2}$$

es. acqua $n = 1.33$ $v_{\text{luce}} = 1.5$

$$r'(x) = r_1(x) + r_2(x)$$

$$t_{AB} = \frac{r_1}{v_1} + \frac{r_2}{v_2}$$

$$t_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{\frac{c}{n_1}} + \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + (d-x)^2}}{\frac{c}{n_2}}$$

$$\frac{dt_{AB}}{dx} = \frac{n_1}{c} \frac{d}{dx} (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{n_2}{c} \frac{d}{dx} (b^2 + (d-x)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$c \frac{dt_{AB}}{dx} = n_1 \frac{2x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + n_2 \frac{2(d-x)(-1)}{[b^2 + (d-x)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Condizione di minimo tempo

$$\frac{dt_{AB}}{dx} = 0$$

$$ma \frac{x}{[a^2 + x^2]^{1/2}} = c \sin \theta_1$$

$$e \frac{d-x}{[b^2 + (d-x)^2]^{1/2}} = c \sin \theta_2$$

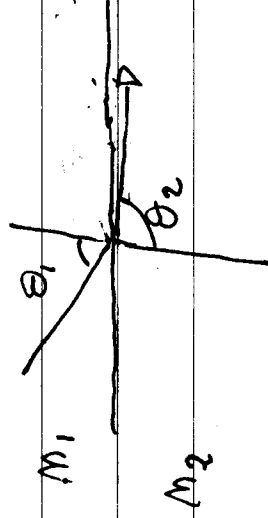
da cui si ricava la legge di Snell

$$\boxed{\frac{c \sin \theta_1}{c \sin \theta_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}}$$

Legge delle rifrazione

Un caso speciale:

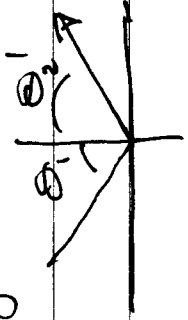
$$n_1 > n_2$$



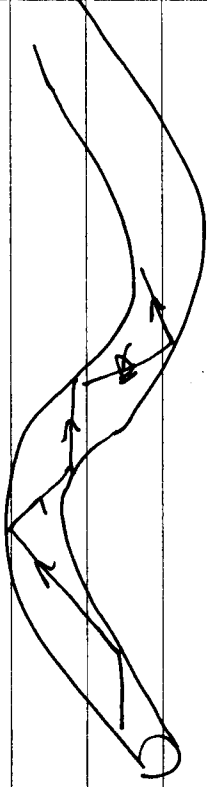
$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{n_1 \sin \theta_1}{n_2}$$

allora $\theta_2 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ quando $\frac{n_1 \sin \theta_1}{n_2} \rightarrow 1$
 quindi $\exists \theta_1^*$ tale che $\sin \theta_1^* = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$
 e quindi non si ha raggio trasmesso
 -49-

• quindi per $\theta_1 > \theta_1^*$
 ci ha solo il raggio
 riflesso

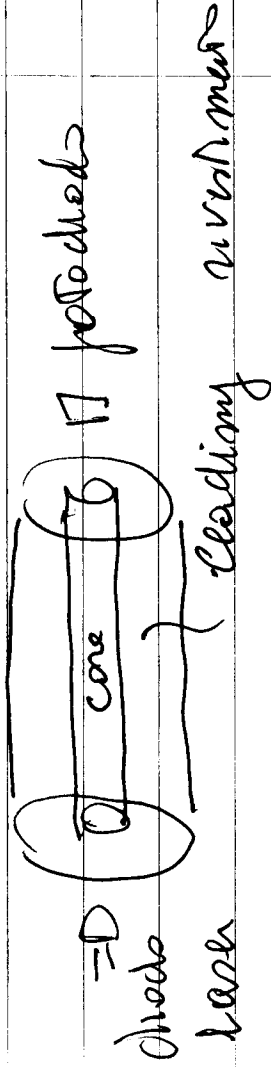


θ_1^* angolo limite,
 è la base del funzionamento
 delle fibre ottiche

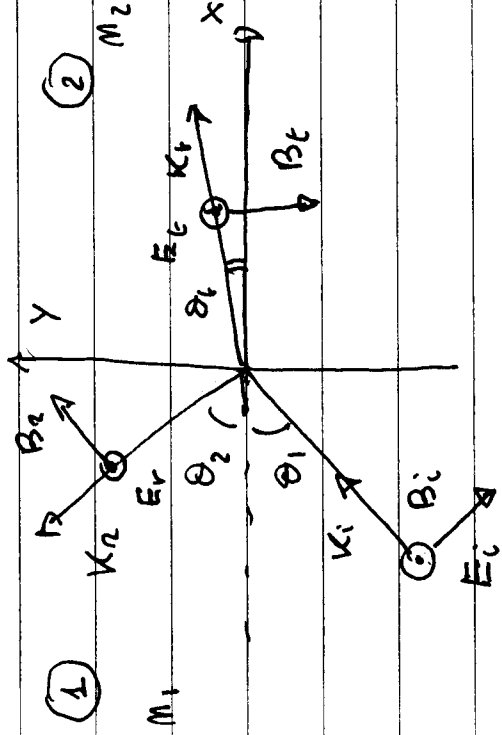


il fascio rimane localizzato
 nelle fibre ottiche

Es. fibre ottiche delle AT&T
 trasmette 1100 Megabits per secondo
 Necessaria un ripetitore ogni
 30 Km



Le leggi delle rifrattioni:



dalla legge di Snell $\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \Rightarrow \theta_i = \theta_2$

alla superficie $\oint E \cdot dl = 0 \Rightarrow E_{1\parallel} = E_{2\parallel}$
 questo significa

$$E_i e^{j(k_i x - \omega_i t)} + E_r e^{j(k_r x - \omega_r t)} = E_t e^{j(k_t x - \omega_t t)}$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = k_x x + k_y y + k_z z$$

$$E_i e^{j(k_y y - \omega_i t)} + E_r e^{j(k_y y - \omega_r t)} = E_t e^{j(k_y y - \omega_t t)} \quad z=0$$

questo è valido per $\forall y$, anche $\forall y=0$

$$E_i e^{j\omega_i t} + E_r e^{j\omega_r t} = E_t e^{j\omega_t t}$$

$$\text{ma } \omega_i = \omega_r = \omega_t$$

$$(\boxtimes) \quad E_i + E_r = E_t$$

$$\oint H \cdot dl = 0 \Rightarrow H_{//1} = H_{//2}$$

$$B_1 = \mu_1 H_1 ; B_2 = \mu_2 H_2$$

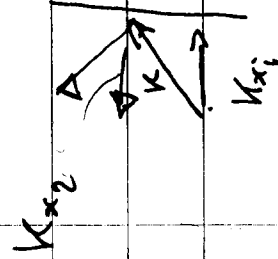
assumiamo $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

$$B_{xi} + B_{ye} = B_{ye}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu \lambda E}{\omega}$$


quindi $B_y = \frac{\mu_x}{\omega} E_z$ allora

$$(*) \quad \frac{\mu_{xi}}{\omega} E_i + \frac{\mu_{xz}}{\omega} E_z = \frac{\mu_{xe}}{\omega} E_e$$



$$\mu_{xi} = -\mu_{xz}$$

molte $\mu_{xi} = \mu \cos \theta_i$

$$\frac{\mu_{xi}}{\omega} = \frac{\mu}{\omega} \cos \theta_i = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{v}{\omega} \cos \theta_i$$

$$= \frac{v}{\lambda} \cos \theta_i = \frac{1}{n} \cos \theta_i = \frac{v \cos \theta_i}{c}$$

$$\mu_{xz} = \frac{m_1}{c} \cos \theta_2$$

$$\mu_{xe} = \frac{m_2}{c} \cos \theta_i$$

La relazione (*) diventa

$$m_1 \cos \sigma_i E_i - m_1 \cos \sigma_i E_2 = m_2 \cos \sigma_t E_t$$

$$\text{da } \sigma_i = \sigma_t$$

$$E_i - E_2 = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{\cos \sigma_t}{\cos \sigma_i} E_t$$

$$\text{con la (*) avere } E_i + E_2 = E_t$$

si ottiene

$$2E_i = \left[1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{\cos \sigma_t}{\cos \sigma_i} \right] E_t$$

Se definiamo coefficiente di
Trasmissione

$$T = \frac{E_t}{E_i} = \frac{2m_1 \cos \sigma_i}{m_1 \cos \sigma_i + m_2 \cos \sigma_t}$$

$$\text{diviso da } E_i + E_2 = E_t$$

$$1 + \frac{E_2}{E_i} = \frac{E_t}{E_i}$$

definisco coefficiente di Riflessione

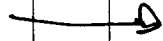
$$R = \frac{E_r}{E_i}$$

Sì ha

$$1 + R = T$$

$$R = T - 1$$

$$R = \frac{m_1 \cos \theta_i}{m_1 \cos \theta_i + m_2 \cos \theta_t} - 1$$



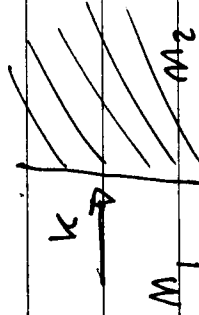
$$R = \frac{m_1 \cos \theta_i - m_2 \cos \theta_t}{m_1 \cos \theta_i + m_2 \cos \theta_t}$$


 $\text{se } \theta_i = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_t = 0$

allora $\left\{ \begin{aligned} R &= \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \end{aligned} \right.$

$$T = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

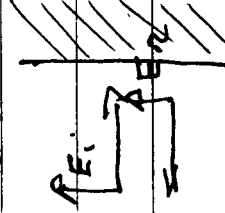
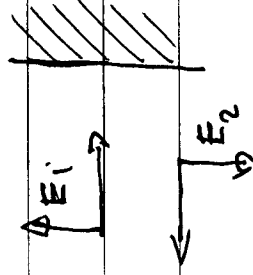
Osservazioni importanti:



se $m_2 > m_1$

$$R < 0$$

$$R = \frac{E_2}{E_i} \quad E_i > 0, E_2 < 0$$



se $m_2 < m_1$ $E_2 > 0; E_2 > 0$

