

# Optique Onde

Théorie de l'optique

Rayon lumineux:  $\vec{k} \parallel \vec{\pi} \quad \vec{k} = \frac{\omega}{c} \vec{j}$  Capteur:  $\mathcal{E}(\Pi) = \langle \|\vec{\pi}\| \rangle_{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rep}}}$

Interférence:  $\mathcal{E}(\Pi) = \mathcal{E}_1 + \mathcal{E}_2 + \mathcal{E}_0 \cdot \vec{E}_{10} \cdot \vec{E}_{20} \left[ \cos((\omega_1 + \omega_2)t - (t_1 + t_2)) + \cos((\omega_1 - \omega_2)t + (t_1 - t_2)) \right]$

$\vec{E}_i = \vec{E}_{i0} \cos(\omega_i t - t_i)$   $\mathcal{E}_i = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_i^2$

$\mathcal{E}(\Pi) = 2\mathcal{E}_0 \left( 1 + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta\right) \right)$

$\omega_1 = \omega_2$

$t_1, t_2$  indep de  $t$

$\vec{E}_{10} \cdot \vec{E}_{20} \neq 0$

$\Delta = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda} \quad c = \frac{\lambda \nu}{2\pi}$

$C = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{max}} - \mathcal{E}_{\text{min}}}{\mathcal{E}_{\text{max}} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{min}}}$  Contraste

largeur d'onde

up = 100% visibility  
(pour les 2 ondes)

OO - OG :

Surface d'onde

RL

Eq des RL:  $\frac{d}{ds} \left( n \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \right) = \vec{\nabla} n$

Th de Rayleigh: les ordres  $\perp$  aux ordres  $\parallel$

PP de Huygens - Fresnel

$\Psi(\Pi) = \frac{1}{i\lambda} \iint_{\Sigma} \Psi_0 \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \frac{e^{ikz}}{r} d\Sigma$

$\Psi_0 \frac{d\Sigma}{r} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \frac{e^{ikz}}{r}$

Diffraction: Nombre de Fresnel:

$\mathcal{F} = \frac{e^2}{\lambda} \left( \frac{1}{D_o} + \frac{1}{D_r} \right)$

laser  $D_o \rightarrow \infty$   
point source

Fresnel:  $\mathcal{F} \geq 1$

$\Psi(\Pi) = \frac{\Psi_0}{i\lambda} \frac{e^{ikD}}{D} \iint \exp \left[ \frac{i\pi}{\lambda D} ((x-X)^2 + (y-Y)^2) \right] dX dY$

$\Pi(x, y, 0) \quad \Sigma_{\text{out}}(X, Y, 0)$

Fraunhofer:  $\mathcal{F} \leq 1$

$\Psi(\Pi) = \frac{\Psi_0}{i\lambda} \left( \frac{e^{ikD}}{D} \right) e^{\frac{i\pi}{2D} (x^2 + y^2)} \iint \exp \left[ -\frac{i2\pi}{D\lambda} (xX + yY) \right] dX dY$

Approche:  $\mathcal{F} \ll 1$

Exacte:  $\mathcal{F} = 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots$



$F(\xi, \eta) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F} \ll 1} F(\xi, \eta) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F} \gg 1} F'(\xi', \eta')$

Optique de Fourier: montage 4f (pas  $\rightarrow \Pi$ )



Definir le champ et la phase

Refractive