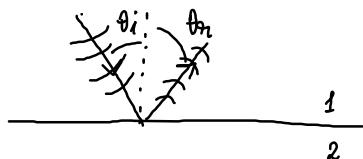


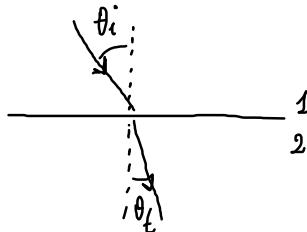
Dotti riflessione



$$\theta_i = \theta_r$$

$$c \approx 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

ri refrazione



$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_t} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$n$ : indice di rifrazione  
del mezzo

$$n > 1$$

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

$\leftarrow$  val. luce nel vuoto  
 $\rightarrow$  val. = val. mezzo

→ è rinvirata

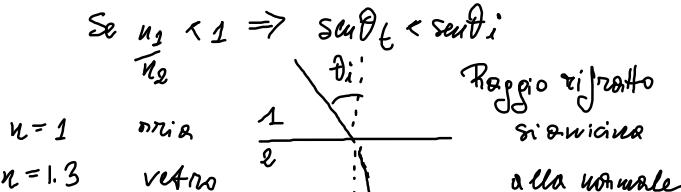
$$\lambda_{\text{vu}} = v \quad (\text{in vuoto})$$

$\lambda$  cambia - Perché?

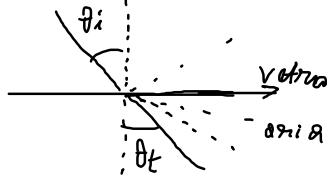
$$\lambda_0 = c \quad (\text{nel vuoto})$$

Faccio il rapporto:  $\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_0} = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \lambda_0 / n$

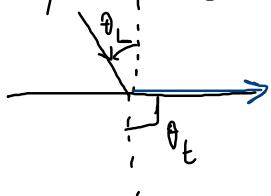
$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_t} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} ; \quad \sin \theta_t = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \sin \theta_i$$



$$\text{Se } \frac{n_2}{n_1} > 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta_t > \sin \theta_i$$



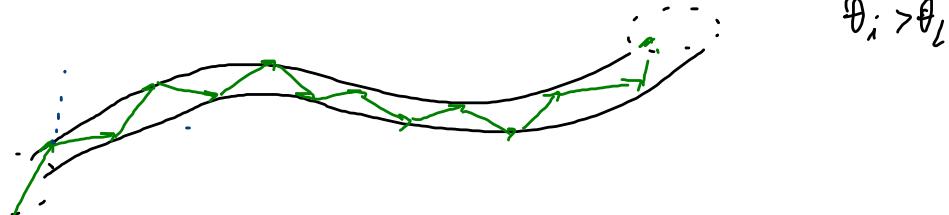
Angolo limite è l'angolo  $\theta_L$  per cui  $\theta_t = \pi/2$



$$\sin \theta_L = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \Rightarrow \theta_L = \arcsin \left( \frac{n_2}{n_1} \right)$$

Se  $\theta_i > \theta_L$ : solo riflessione

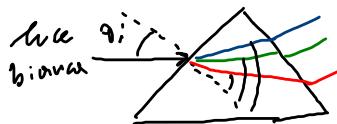
Fibra ottica



$$\theta_i > \theta_r$$

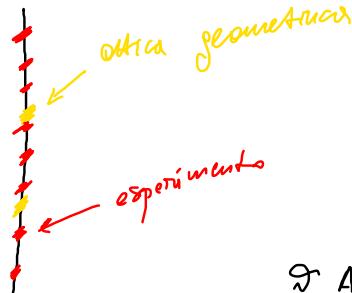
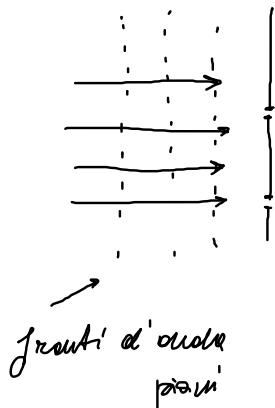
Dispersione della luce

Fenomeno della rifrazione



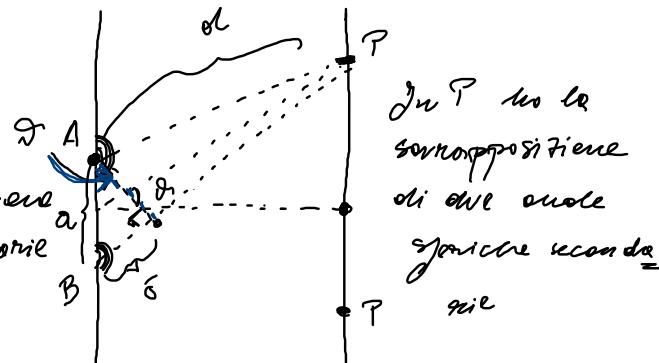
$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = \frac{n_{\text{effrso}}}{n_{\text{aria}}} = 1 ; \frac{\sin \theta_f}{\sin \theta_i} = \frac{n_{\text{effrso}}}{n_{\text{aria}}} \rightarrow \text{velocità luce}$$
$$v = A + \frac{B}{\lambda^2}$$

# Esperimento della doppia fenditura su Young



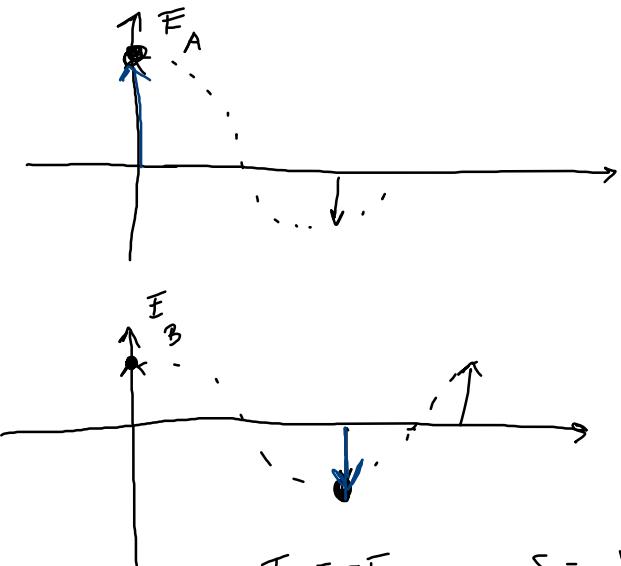
Le direzioni di propagazione delle due onde secondarie sono quasi parallele

Differenti di cammino geometrico percorso dalle due onde per raggiungere  $P$



In  $P$  ho le sommazioni di due onde spondate secundarie

$E_A$  e  $E_B$  partono in fase



$$E_B = -E_A \quad \text{se} \quad \delta = \frac{\lambda}{2} + n\lambda \Rightarrow E_{\text{tot}} = 0$$

$$\delta = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda \quad \text{Buio}$$

$$\sin \vartheta = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda}{a} \quad \text{punti di buio} \Rightarrow \text{punti di uno}$$

Se  $\delta = n\lambda$   $n = 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \dots$

$E_B$  e  $E_A$  sono sempre in fase  
Somma costruttiva dei  $E_A$  e  $E_B$   
 $\Rightarrow$  massima luce



$$n = 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \dots$$

$$a \sin \vartheta = n\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \vartheta}{\lambda} = \frac{n\lambda}{a}$$

più punti di luce  
Se  $n = 0 \Rightarrow \vartheta = 0$

Sullo schermo c'è

Un'alternanza di bande chiare e scure: si parla di interferenza  
( $\vec{E}$  è la quantità che interviene)

$$I = \langle S \rangle = C \cdot \frac{E_0^2}{2}$$

$$E_0: \text{max valore di } \vec{E}$$

$$E(x, t) = E_0 \cos(kx - wt)$$

$$I \propto E^2$$

$$\frac{I_0}{I_0}$$

$$\text{Offerta geometrica } I_{TOT} = 2I_0$$

Caso intermedio

Offerta ondulatoria

dove prende

$$E_{TOT} = 2E_0$$

$$I_{TOT} = 4I_0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{modulo} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$I_{TOT} = 0$$

$$\text{In P: } E_{TOT} = E_A + E_B = E_0 \cos(kd - wt) +$$

$$E_0 \cos(k(d+\delta) - wt)$$

$$= E_0 \cos(\underbrace{kd}_{\alpha} - wt) + E_0 \cos(\underbrace{kd}_{\alpha} - wt + \underbrace{k\delta \cos \theta}_{\beta})$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = 2 \cos \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$E_{TOT} = kE_0 \cos \left( kd - wt + \frac{k\delta \cos \theta}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{k\delta \cos \theta}{2} \right)$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = 2E_0 \cos\left(\frac{\kappa d \sin \theta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\kappa d - \omega t + \frac{\kappa d \sin \theta}{2}\right)$$

Riempiezza  
funtione di  $\theta$

Onda piena (sfasata)