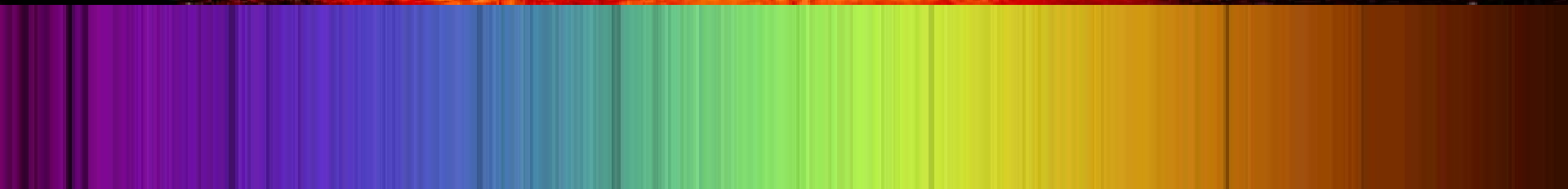


# 6. Light: The Cosmic Messenger

## Part 1: Electromagnetic Waves



# 6.1 Light in Everyday Life

Our goals for learning:

- What is the difference between energy and power?
- What are the four ways in which light and matter can interact?

# Power

- **power**: the rate at which energy is used/emitted
- It is measured in units called **watts**.  
1 watt = 1 joule per second
- A 100 watt light bulb radiates 100 joules of energy every second.



*A kilowatt-hour is the amount of energy consumed by a 1000 watt Light-bulb in 1 hour, or a 100 watt light bulb in 10 hours*

# Four Ways in Which Light can Interact with Matter

1. **emission** – matter releases energy as light
2. **absorption** – matter takes energy from light
3. **transmission** – matter allows light to pass through it
4. **reflection** – matter repels light in another direction

## 6.2 Properties of Light

Our goals for learning:

- In what way is light a wave?
- In what way is light made of particles?
- How are wavelength, frequency, and energy related for photons of light?

# Light

A vibration in an electromagnetic field through which energy is transported.

## Dual Natures

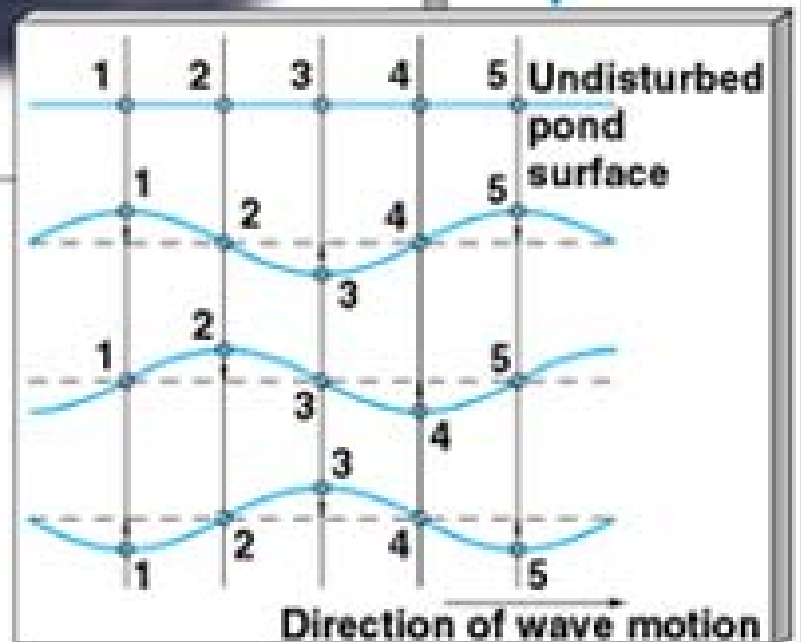
Light as a wave

$$f\lambda = c$$

Light as a particle

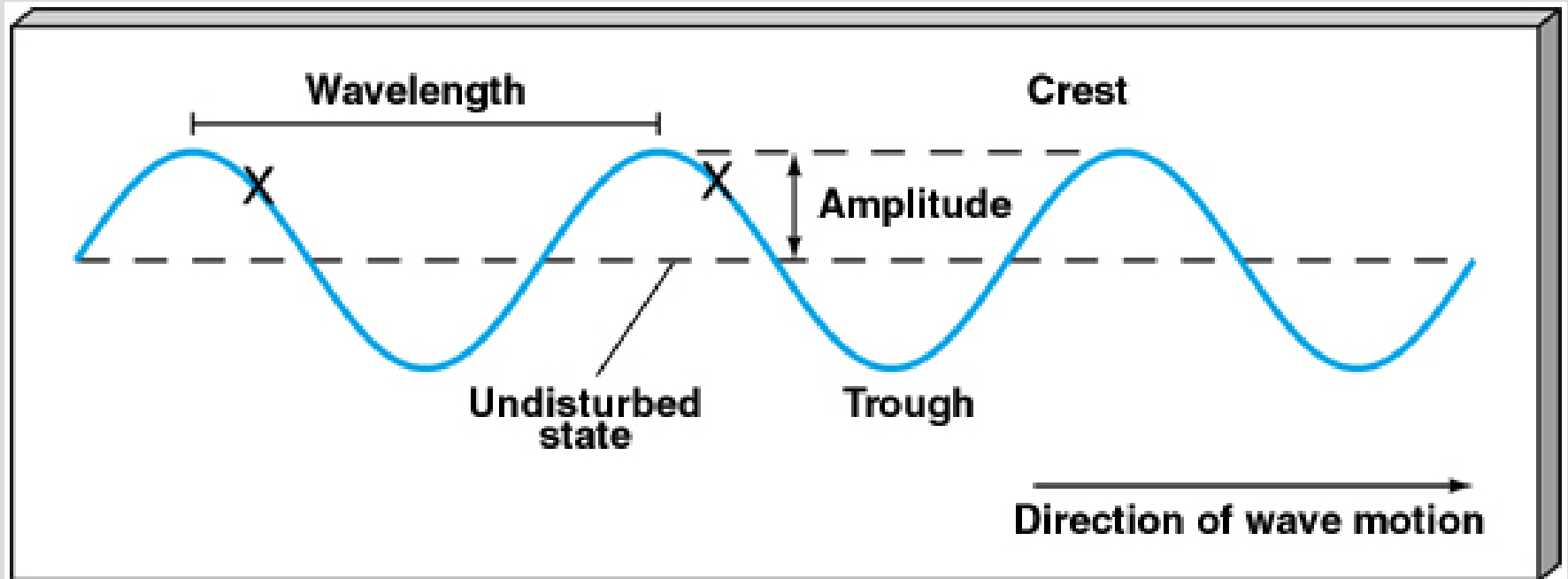
$$E = hf$$

photon



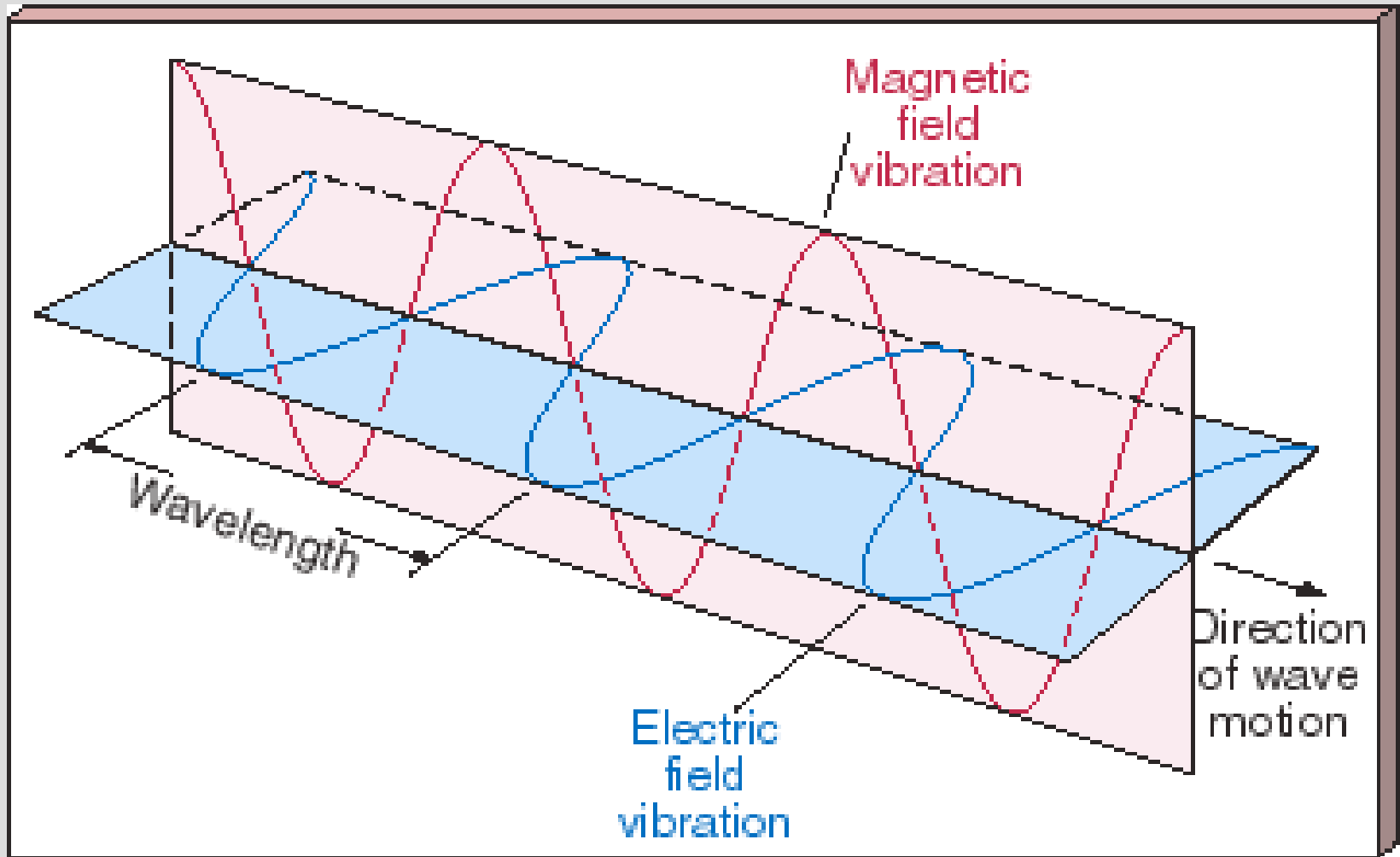
# Wave Phenomena

# Quantifying Waves





# Electromagnetic Waves



# Speed of Light in Vacuo

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\approx 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec} = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ km/sec}$$

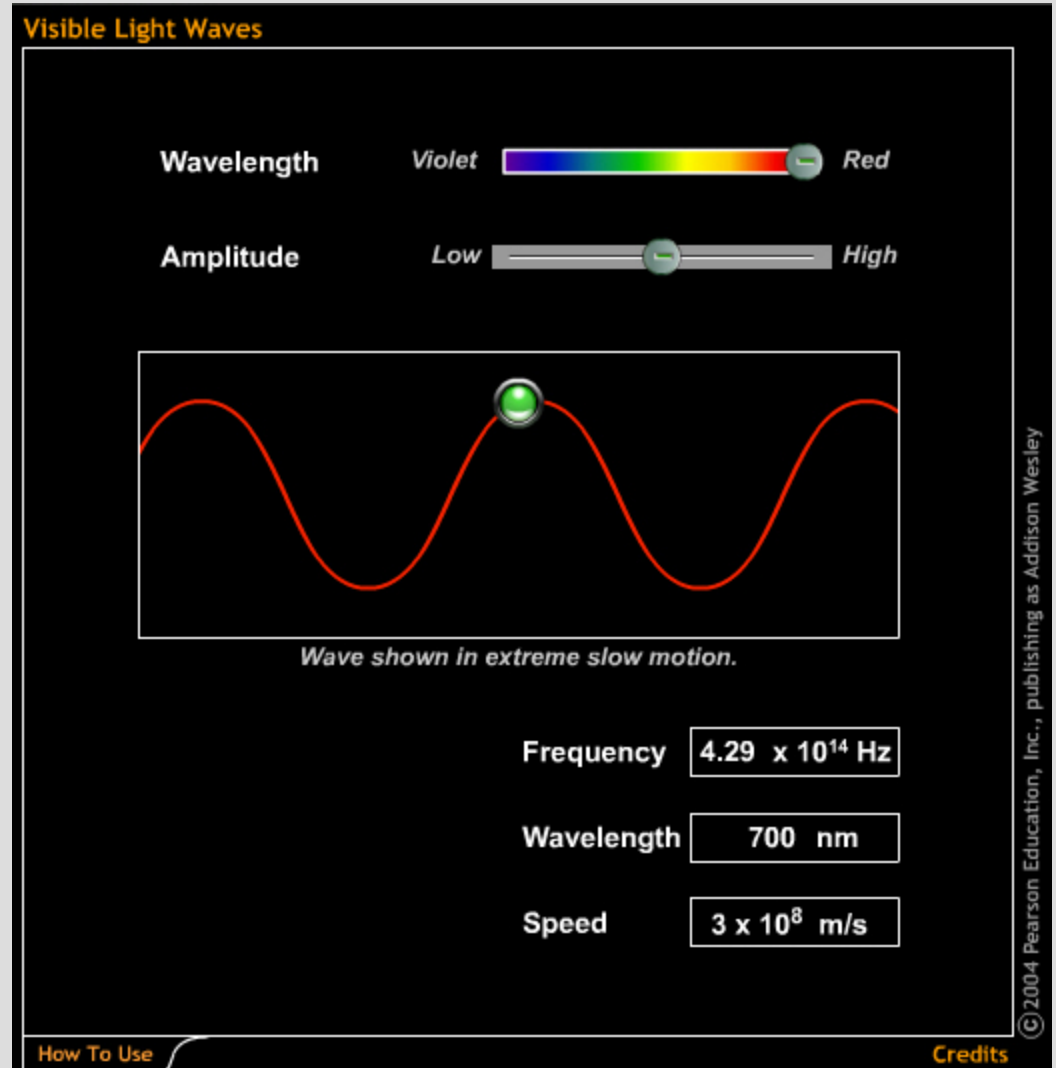
## Light Year

$$1 \text{ ly} = (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec})(3.16 \times 10^7 \text{ sec})$$

$$\approx 10^{16} \text{ m} \approx 0.3 \text{ pc}$$

# Light as a Wave

- For a wave, its speed:  
 $s = f\lambda$
- But the speed of light is a constant,  $c$ .
- For light:  $f\lambda = c$
- The higher  $f$  is, the smaller  $\lambda$  is, and vice versa.
- Our eyes recognize  $f$  (or  $\lambda$ ) as *color*!

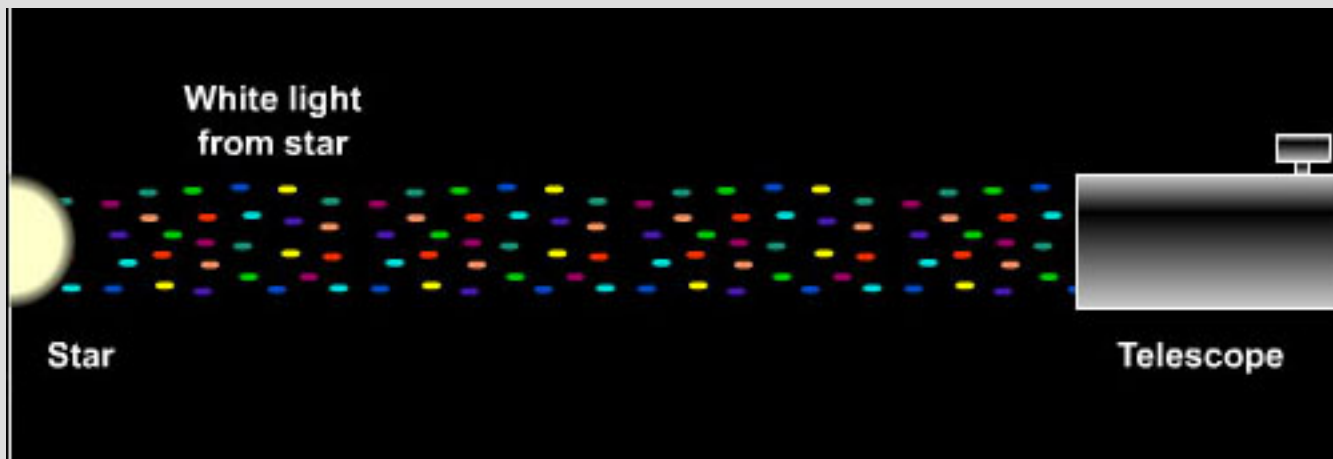


# Light as a Particle

- Light can also be treated as *photons* – packets of energy.
- The energy carried by each photon depends on its frequency (color)

$$E = hf = hc / \lambda \quad [\text{“h” is called Planck’s Constant}]$$

- Bluer light carries more energy per photon.

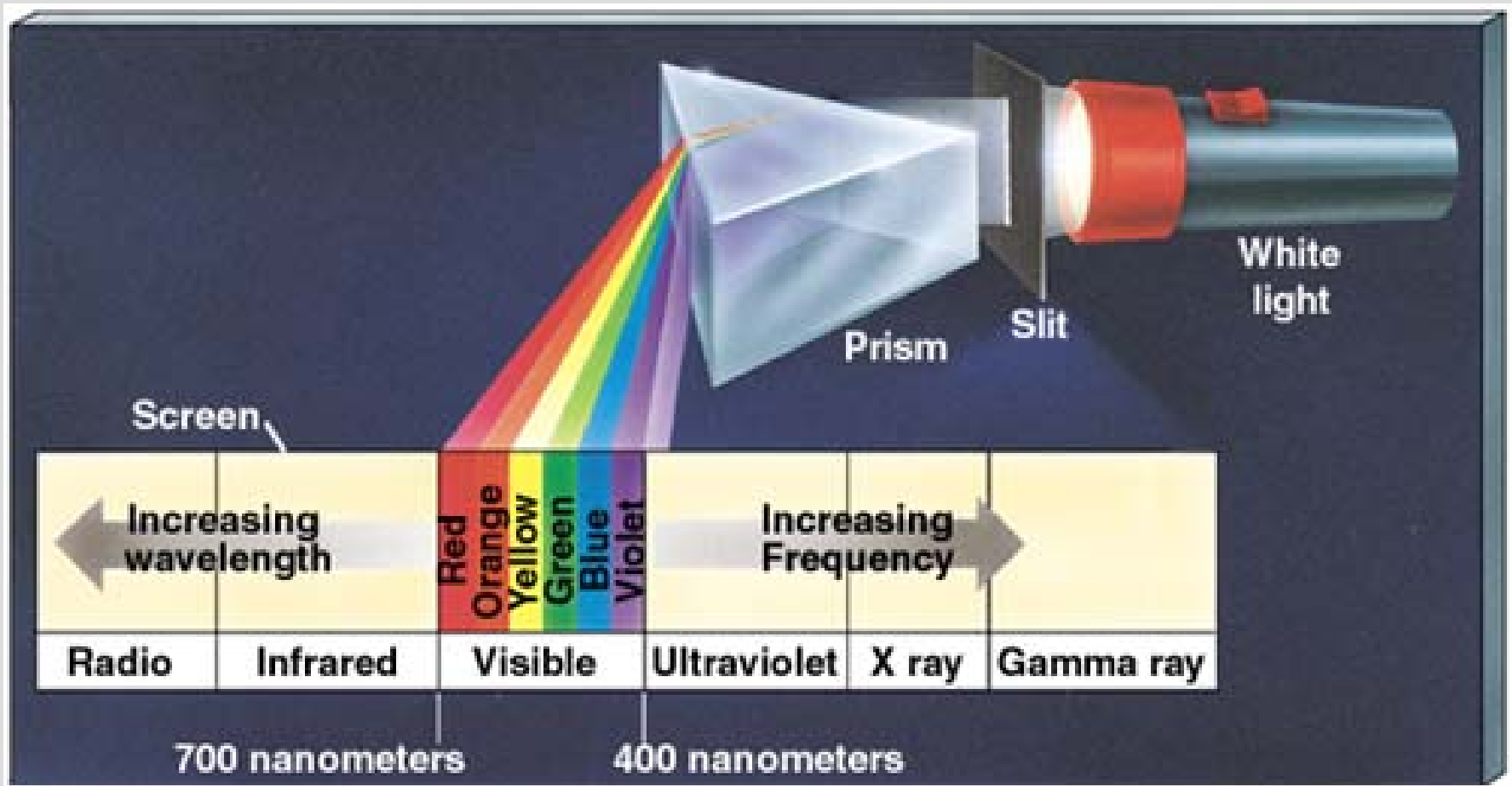


## 6.3 The Many Forms of Light

Our goals for learning:

- List the various forms of light that make up the electromagnetic spectrum.

# Electromagnetic Spectrum



1 nm = 1 *nanometer* =  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  meter

# Atmospheric Transmission

