| 4.3 Ligh                         | t and the Electroma                       | gnetic Spec      | ctrum                  | _                |              |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Nothing in th                    | ne universe is known to tra               | avel faster than | ligh                   | Λ   ¯            |              |
| <ul><li>It takes light</li></ul> | only a few minutes to ma                  | ake the 150 000  | 0 000 km jou           | irney to Earth.  |              |
| Other forms                      | of solar radiation (radio w               | aves, ultraviole | et, infrared, g        | gamma and X-     | rays) travel |
|                                  | speed as light:                           | 00 C             |                        | <u>K</u> m       | 138C.        |
| •                                | ROYGBIV                                   |                  |                        |                  |              |
|                                  | pectrum is only a very sm                 | all part of a mu | ıch broader l          |                  | ons called   |
| the                              | TC ( V D (V                               | 10071            | 5   1 (                | 5 DE             | "ctrum       |
| 255<br>regy 2                    |   | vis              |                        |                  | Mas<br>Cherc |
| long wave rad                    | radio wav es io TV radar AM FM microwav e | infrared<br>s    | ultra-<br>v iolet      | X-ray s          | gamma        |
| nge nous.                        |   | Ye<br>Gr<br>Bl   | range<br>ellow<br>reen |                  | dan geniv    |
| A low freque                     | ncy wave has a frequen                    | nger<br>cy.      | _ wavelengt            | th than a wave   | with a       |
|                                  | one wav elength                           |                  | wa                     | one<br>v elength |              |
|                                  | low frequency                             |                  |                        | higher frequenc  | ;y           |

| Sci<br>Th | e of electromagnetic radiation is related to its   |
|-----------|--|
|           | • As the of the electromagnetic radiation, so does its energy.   |
|           | radio waves have  radio waves have  radio waves have    O  |
|           | o For this reason, X-rays and gamma rays are hazardous to living things; the high energy of their electromagnetic radiation damages cells. |
|           | radio wav es  microwav es inf rared ultrav iolet  microwav es inf rared ultrav iolet  microwav es inf rared ultrav iolet                   |
| NC        | OTE: Utraviolet radiation is a form of 19ht energy.  |
|           | radiation are a form of NClear energy.  heat a radiation is a form of heat energy.   |
|           |  |

Stop Notes Here.



Read pages 154-160 and take notes on the different types of electromagnetic radiation. Be sure to include at least ONE USE for each type!!!

## Wavelengths longer than visible light

| Radio waves  Aescribe: - | low energy<br>Ow-frequency,<br>Owave ovench | long.       |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| USOS: MEr                | OWAVE DIPINS                                | Vaivelength |

Microwaves

**Infrared Waves** 

Wavelengths shorter than visible light

**Ultraviolet Waves** 

| Science 8  |
|--|
| X Rays   |
| Gamma Rays   |
| Dood pages 152 161 in your taythook                                    |
| Read pages 152-161 in your textbook  Do Pg. 163 #1-12 in your textbook |
| Do Fg. 103 #1-12 III your textbook                                     |
| The Electromagnetic Spectrum and its Uses                              |
| Radiowaves –   |
| Microwaves –   |
| Infrared light –   |
| Visible light –  |
| Ultraviolet light –  |
| X-Rays –   |
| Gamma rays –   |
| Cosmic rays –  |