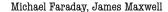
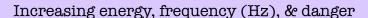
THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

The infinite range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation - an effect of **electromagnetism** that travels by **photon wave particles** at the **speed of light** and carries **radiant energy**.







Increasing wavelength (m)

Radio Waves

3 Hz - 300 GHz 100 km - 1 m

AM, FM, TV, radar, communications

Heinrich Hertz

Microwaves

300 MHz - 300 GHz 1 m - 1 mm

Wi-Fi, microwave

Heinrich Hertz

Infrared

300 GHz - 400 THz 1 mm - 750 nm

remote, night vision

William Herschel

Visible Light

400 THz - 770 THz 750 nm - 390 nm

vision, photography, illumination

Ultraviolet

750 THz - 30 PHz 400 nm - 10 nm

suntan, sunburn, dental curing

Johann Ritter

X-Rays

30 PHz - 30 EHz 10 nm - .01 nm

baggage screen, medical x-ray

Wilhelm Rontgen

Gamma Rays

>15 EHz <.02 nm

PET imaging, cosmic rays

Paul Villard, William Henry Bragg, Ernest Rutherford, Edward Andrade



- λ = wavelength
- E = photon energy
- c = speed of light 299,792,458 m/s
- h = Planck's constant 6.62606957(29) × 10⁻³⁴ J·s

$$f = c/x$$

f = E/h

E = hc/x

700 mm 500 mm 400 mm

ROY G. BIV

R = red

O = orange

Y = yellow

G = green

B = blue

I = indigo V = violet

- White light is the combination of all the different wavelengths in the visible range of the spectrum.
- When white light is passed through a **prism** it is split into the different colors, as in a rainbow.
- Our perception of the world is based on the eye's detection of this range of electromagnetic radiation.
- Colors containing only one wavelength are called **pure colors**.
- Mixes of multiple wavelengths are called **unsaturated**.
- Objects appear colored because of light absorption, reflection, or emission.
- Redshift indicates that an object is moving away from an observer.
- Blueshift indicates that an object is moving towards an observer.



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The infinite range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation - an effect of ______ that travels by ______ at the speed of _____ and carries _____ energy.

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Increasing		
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