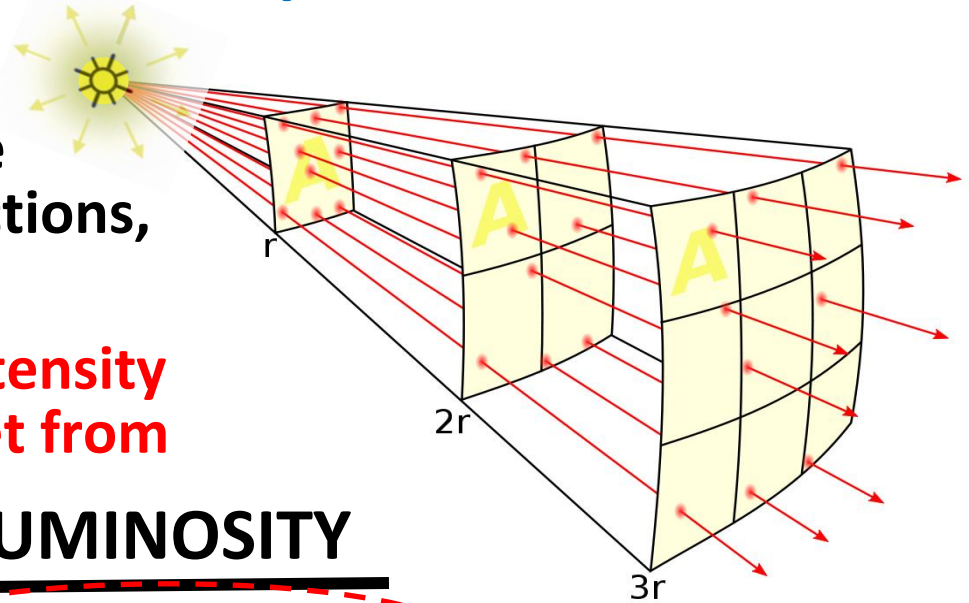


Light Intensity – How Bright?



- The **total amount of light energy** a source radiates is called its luminosity.
- The intensity of light is the **amount of energy falling on a surface per a unit of time**.

- Most light sources distribute their light equally in all directions, making a **spherical** pattern.
- Light **spreads out** and the **intensity decreases the farther you get from the source**:

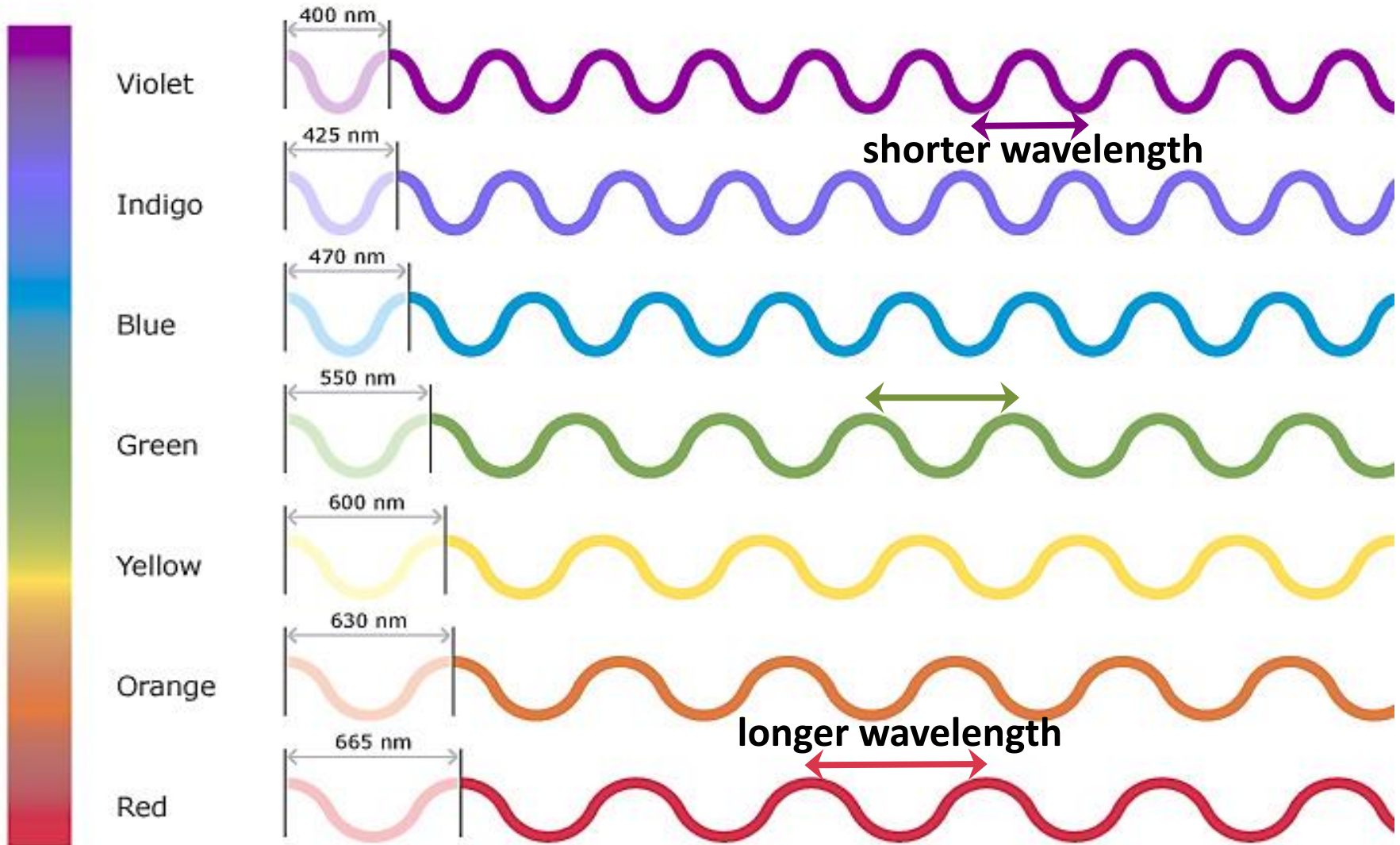


$$\text{INTENSITY} = \frac{\text{LUMINOSITY}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (\text{DISTANCE})^2}$$

area of a sphere

Light Waves: Color

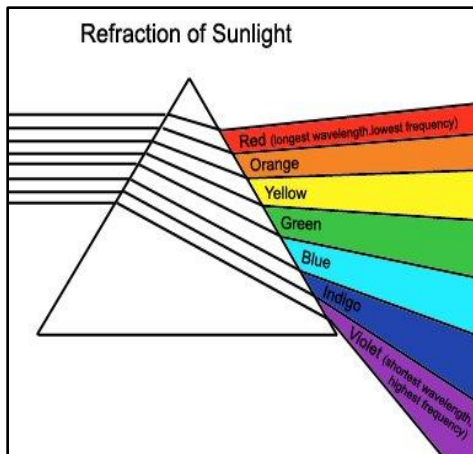
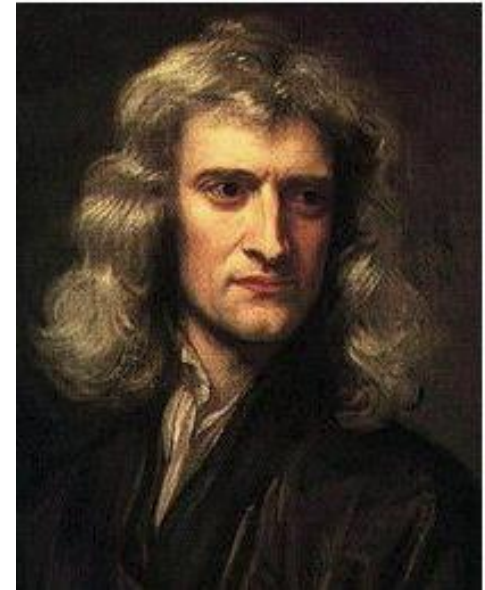
determined by the **wavelength(s)** of light waves



Decomposition of Sunlight

Isaac Newton, 1665

Common (Aristotle) wisdom:
white light is the purest form -
colored light must therefore
have been altered somehow...



- Newton **shined a beam of sunlight through a glass prism** and showed that it decomposed into a **spectrum** cast on the wall – therefore all the colors were together in the sunlight.
- He thought he then should be able to **combine the colors** of the spectrum and **make the light white again**: he placed another prism upside-down in front of the first prism. The band of colors combined again into white sunlight.
- Newton was the first to prove that **white light is made up of all the colors that we can see**.

The Prism Experiment

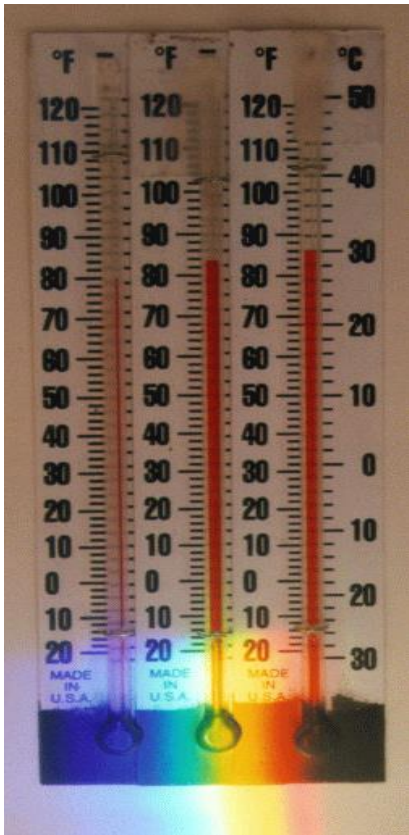


Infrared Light Discovery

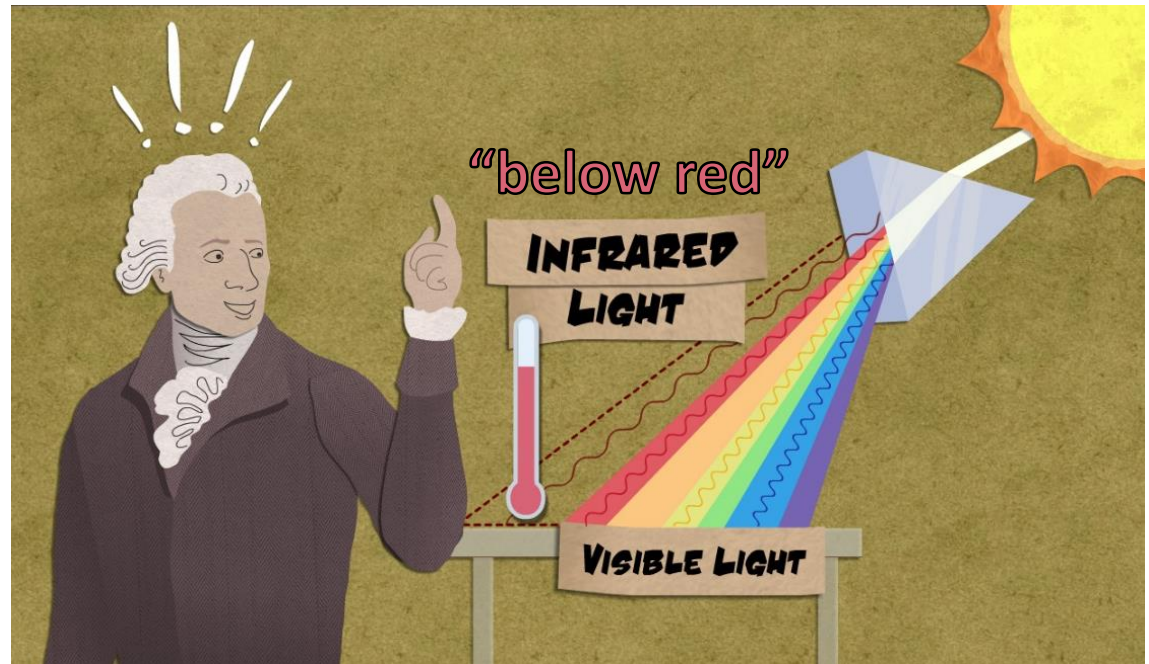
Friedrich Herschel, 1800

Measured temperature of different colors of sunlight.

Temperature increased as he moved the thermometer from violet through blue, green, yellow, and orange to red ...and **further increased just outside** the red portion of the spectrum in an area that – to the human eye – contained no light at all!



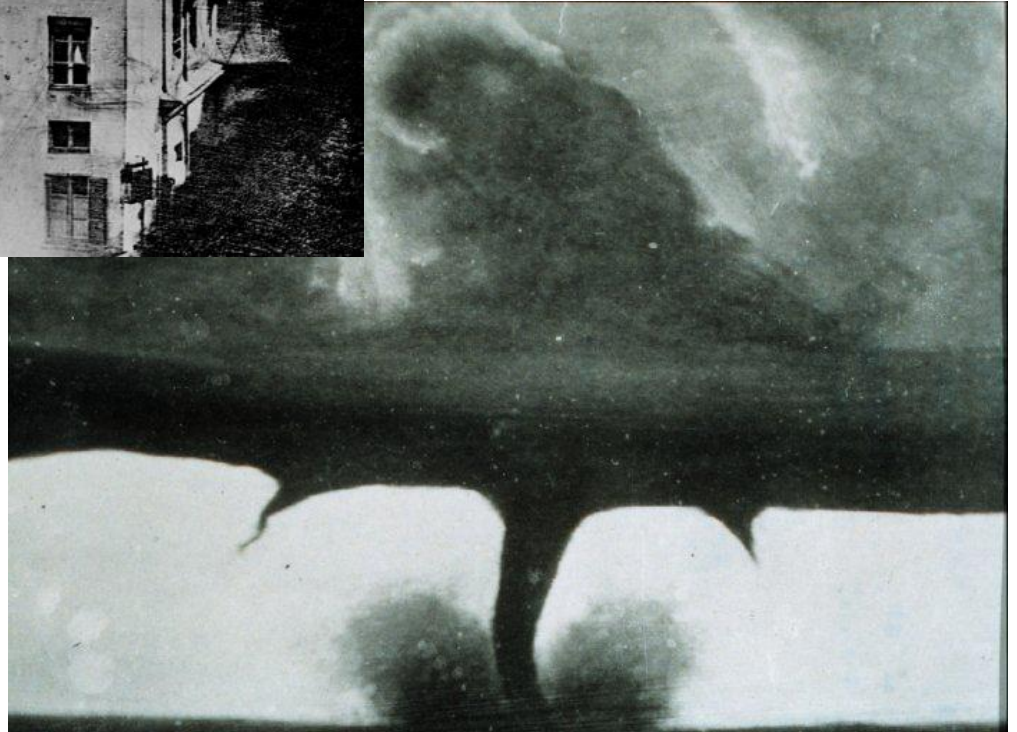
- First time anyone had demonstrated that there were **“invisible rays”**, forms of radiation that humans could not see.





First ever
photograph
of a *person*,
1838

First ever
photograph
of a *tornado*,
1884



Ultraviolet Light Discovery

Johann Ritter, 1801

Measured the effect of different colors of light on a light-sensitive chemical, silver chloride.

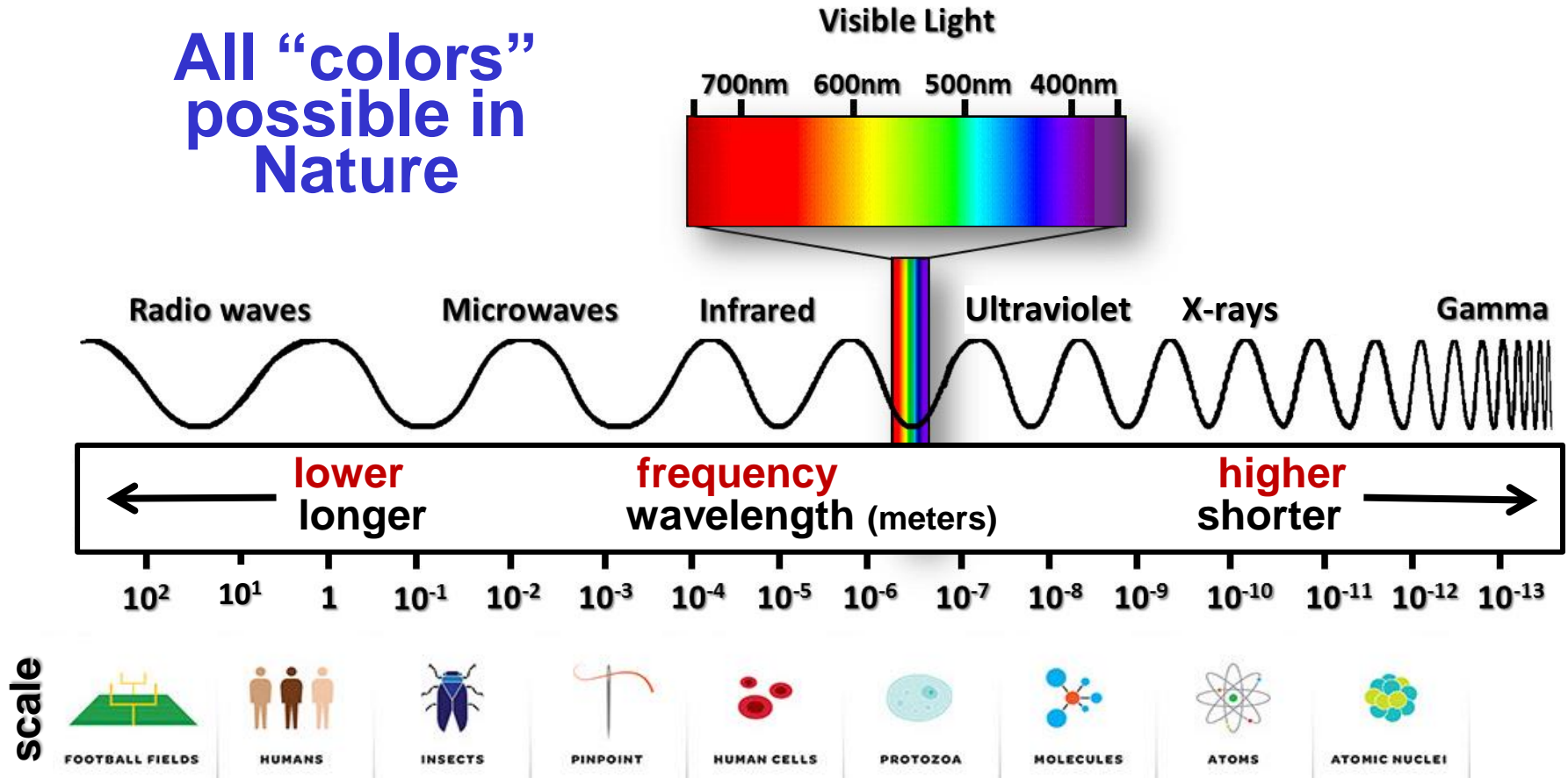
- In the **red** portion of the spectrum darkening of the chemical was relatively **slow**.
- Darkening grew faster through orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet...

....and the **greatest effect** was observed **just outside the violet** portion of the spectrum in an area that – to the human eye – contained **no light at all...**



Electromagnetic Spectrum

All “colors” possible in Nature

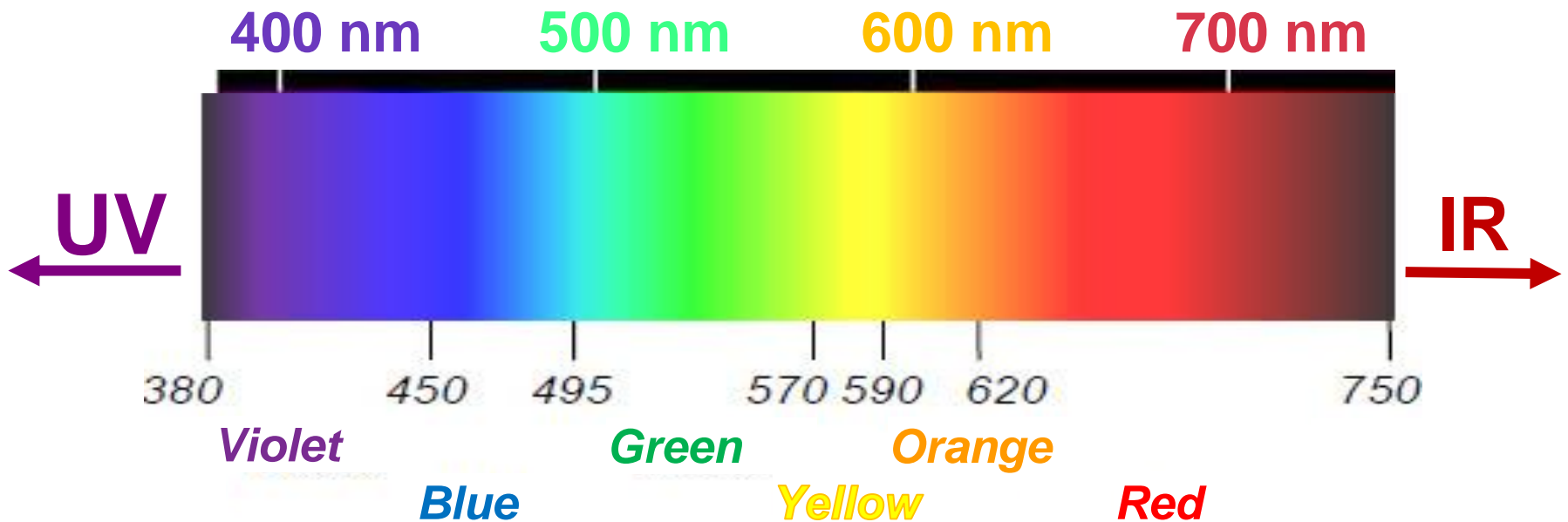


$$\text{Wavelength} = \frac{c}{\text{Frequency}}$$

where **c** is the speed of light

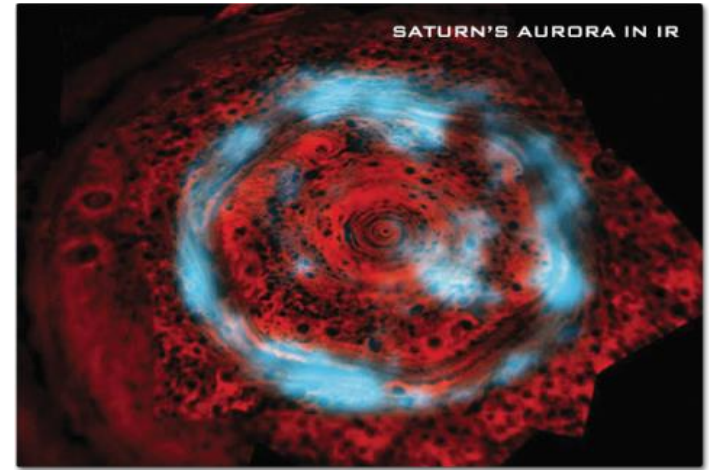
Visible Light

Only a small fraction of electromagnetic spectrum is visible to human eye.



A typical human eye will respond to wavelengths from about 380 to 750 nanometers.

“Seeing” the Invisible with Infrared



From
elusive
leopards...

...to hiding
young
stars!

