What Is Light?





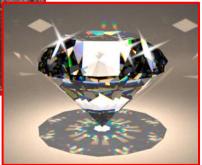












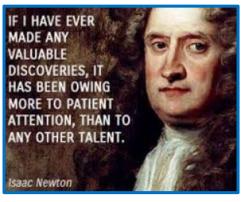


Observed Properties of Light

- Light travels in straight lines (shadows)
- Light can be bright or dim (*intensity*)
- Light can be different colors (*dispersion*)
- Light can bounce off surfaces (reflection)
- Light can, or cannot go through objects/ substances (*transmission/absorption*)
- Light changes its speed/direction when entering different media (*refraction*)
- Light can bend at an opening or edge (*diffraction*)
 WHAT IS LIGHT ?

Nature of Light Debate

Isaac Newton, 1675:



light is made of particles of energy (corpuscles). **Explained reflection**, shadows, traveling in straight lines.



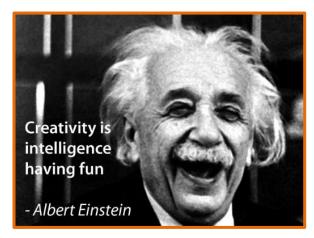
Christiaan Huygens, 1678:



'One may conceive light to spread successively, by spherical waves."

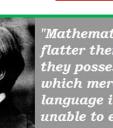
light is made of waves in ether. **Explained** diffraction, interference.





Michael Faraday, 1847: light is a high-frequency electromagnetic vibration, which could propagate even in the absence of a medium.

"Nothing is too wonderful to be true if it be consistent with laws of Nature."



"Mathematicians may flatter themselves that they possess new ideas which mere human



Albert Einstein, 1905: a beam of light is not a continuous wave propagating through space, but rather a collection of discrete Wave Packet wave packets, photons.



language is as yet unable to express."

James C. Maxwell

James Maxwell, 1864: light is an electromagnetic wave.

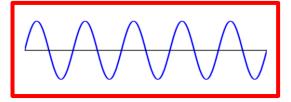
Can we compare light to... ...the waves in the ocean?





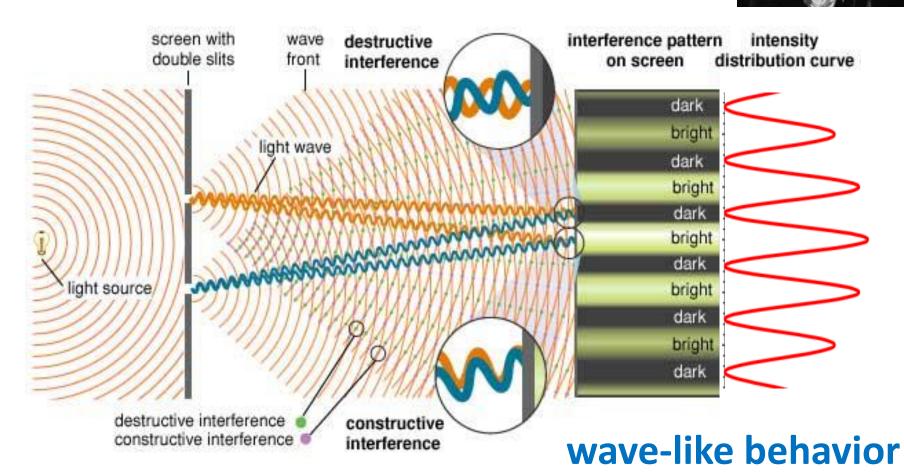


"High-low" pattern behind the obstacle



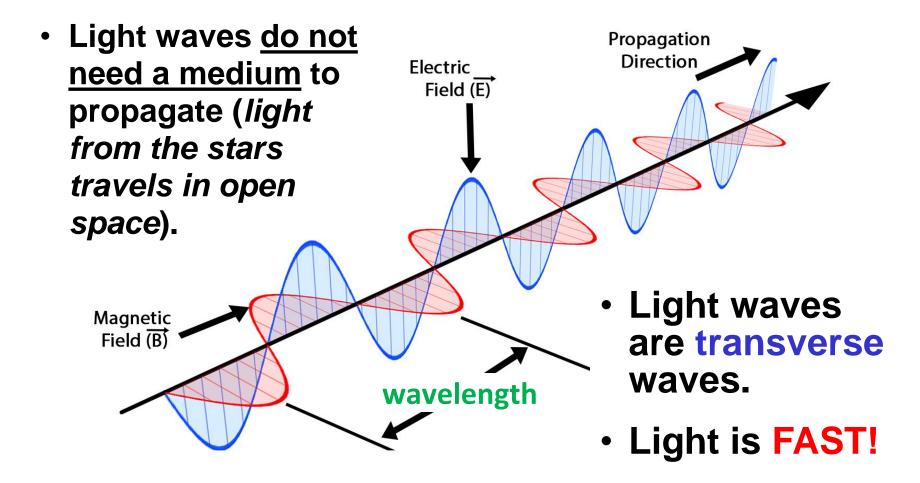
Double-Slit Experiment Thomas Young, 1803

Light passing through two parallel slits will <u>interfere</u>, producing a *pattern of bright and dark fringes*.



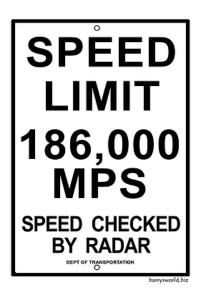
Light Waves

Light is an electromagnetic wave made of oscillations of electric and magnetic field.



Speed of Light

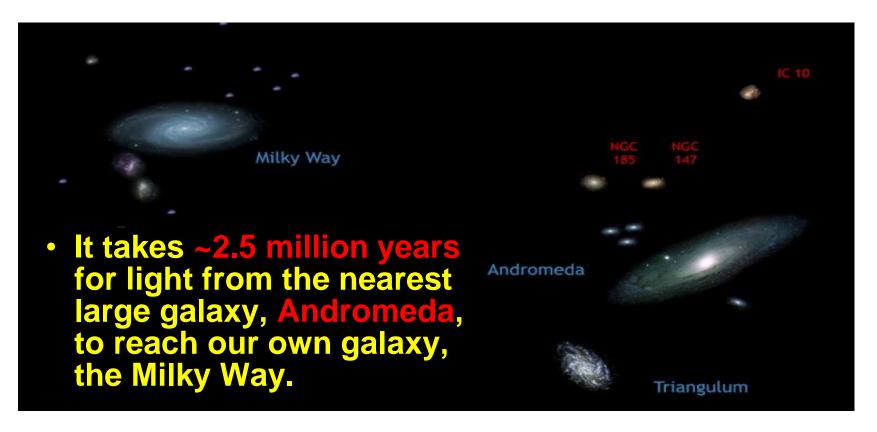
The <u>speed of light in a vacuum</u>, denoted **C**, is <u>constant</u> throughout the Universe.



- **C** is the maximum speed at which all matter and information in the Universe can travel.
- C = 299,792,458 meters/second (approximate value of ~300,000,000 m/s is commonly used for simple calculations)
- When light travels <u>through matter</u>, its speed can <u>change</u> (inside a *diamond*, light is *slowed down to less than 80,000 mps*), but can never be larger than *C*.

Speed of Light – How Fast?

- It takes ~8 minutes for light to travel all the way from the Sun to the Earth.
- It takes ~ 4.4 years for light from the nearest star, Alpha Centauri, to reach the Earth.



Light Intensity – How Bright?



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

area of a sphere

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

TAURUS "The Bull"

#8 Procyon

#10 Betelgeuse

"Orion belt"

#14 Aldebaran

ORION "The Hunter"

📏 #7 Rigel

Star Light, Star Bright...

#1 Sirius

Star Bright...measured!

- Luminosity tells us how much energy a star radiates.
- Distance to stars is measured in *light years*.

Apparent brightness rank*	Star Name	Luminosity, solar units	Distance from Earth, light years	Luminosity rank*
1	Sirius	25	8.6	5
2	Rigel	150000	770	1
3	Procyon	7.7	11.4	6
4	Betelgeuse	100000	640	2
5	Aldebaran	500	65	4
6	Polaris	2200	430	3

* - of the most prominent stars in the pictured region of the sky only

Neither Sirius no Procyon are "truly brightest" stars at all!