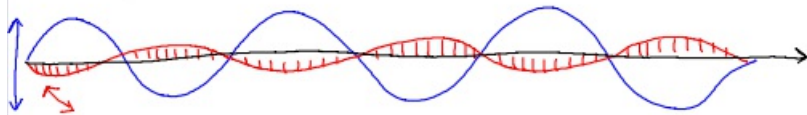
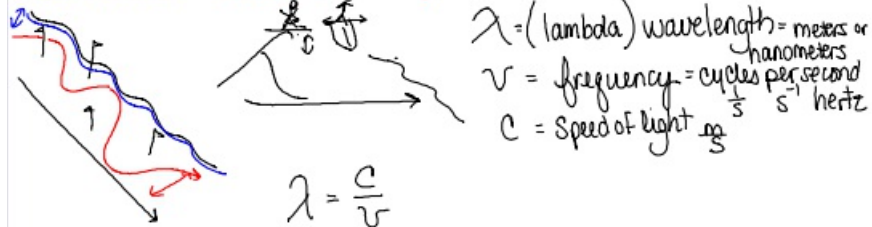


11/30/15

Electromagnetic spectrum (EMR)

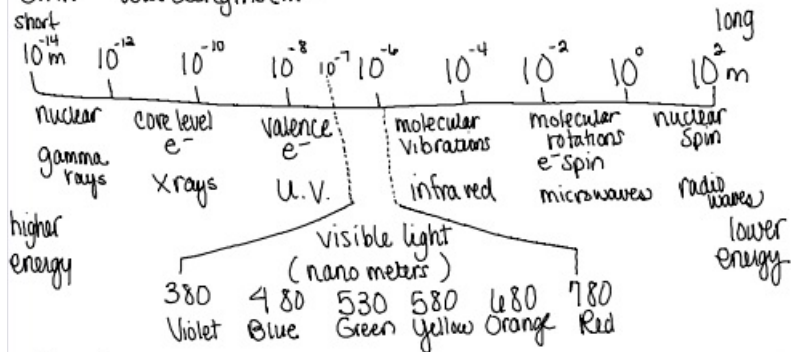


↕ electric field ↔ side to side magnetic field → forward progression



λ = (lambda) wavelength = meters or nanometers
 v = frequency = cycles per second $\frac{1}{s}$ hertz
 c = Speed of light $\frac{m}{s}$

EMR wavelengths (m)



$\lambda = \frac{c}{v}$ wavelength + frequency have an inverse relationship
 wavelength + energy have an inverse relationship
 frequency + energy have a direct relationship



$\lambda = \frac{c}{v}$ $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$

Practice:

Determine the wavelength if the frequency is 102 s^{-1} .

$\lambda = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}}{102 \frac{1}{s}} = 2.94 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

Determine the frequency if the wavelength is $4.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$.

$v = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}}{4.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 6.7 \times 10^{16} \frac{1}{s}$

Determine the frequency if the wavelength is $4.35 \times 10^7 \text{ nm}$.

$4.35 \times 10^7 \text{ nm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{1 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}} = 4.35 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

$\lambda = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}}{4.35 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}} = 6.89 \times 10^9 \frac{1}{s}$



Quantum Mechanics: the study of the behavior of extremely small particles (electrons!!)

Scientists

Max Planck

Theory/Experiment

Energy travels in small packets "Quanta"
Planck's constant

$$E = h \nu$$

↑ energy ↑ frequency


direct relationship

How to remember

Max energy
Hit the quanta
 $e^- E - E^0$

Einstein

light is packets of energy in particles he called photons.
if the correct frequency energy is transferred to another material
photoelectric effect

 photo of the electric effect