## Learning Objectives

- To be able to identify and characterize both natural and artificial sources of light


# - common? How are they different? 


11.2: Sources of Light

## -. Luminous

- Objects that produce and emit their own light are luminous
- For example:



## Non-Luminous

- Objects that do not produce their own light
- Most objects are non-luminous



# - Luminous or Non-Luminous? 

## Light from luminous sources

- Incandescence
- Electric Discharge
- Phosphorescence
- Fluorescence
- Chemiluminescence
o Bioluminescence
o Triboluminescence
- Light emitting diodes (LED)


## Make a table....

| Source of <br> Light | How it is <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Incandescence

| How <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| very high <br> temperature | Cheap | Very <br> inefficient |  |

## Centennial Light Bulb:

the world's longest lasting light bulb! How long has this bulb been burning?

## Electric Discharge

| How <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| An electric <br> current is <br> passed <br> through a <br> gas | Coloured <br> light can be <br> produced | The light <br> is not very <br> bright |  |

## Fluorescence

| $\begin{gathered} \text { How } \\ \text { produced } \end{gathered}$ | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UV light is converted to visible light immediately | More efficient and longer lasting than incandescent | Contain hazardous substances (Hg vapour) and are more expensive |  |

-     - Phosphorescence

| How <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Absorption <br> of UV light <br> followed by <br> emission of <br> visible light <br> over a <br> period of <br> time | Glow-in-the- <br> dark <br> watches, <br> clock faces, <br> T-Shirts, <br> toys, novelty <br> items) | Not very <br> bright and <br> slowly fade | ( |

## - - Chemiluminescence

| How <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chemical <br> reaction | Portable, <br> durable, <br> inexpensive <br> Can be used <br> when electricity <br> would be <br> unsafe | Single use | $(())$ |

## Bioluminescence

| How <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chemical <br> reaction <br> in a living <br> organism | Attract <br> mates <br> Lure prey <br> Scare <br> predators | Limited <br> applications |  |





## Triboluminescence

| How <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From the <br> friction of <br> scratching <br> crystals | $? ?$ | $? ?$ |  |

## Light Emitting Diodes

| How <br> produced | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electric | Very efficient <br> Durable | Most <br> expensive <br> in terms of light <br> bulbs |  |
| passes <br> through a <br> semi- <br> conductor | (50 ooo hours) <br> Don't get hot <br> Dimmable <br> Slow-failure |  |  |

1. What is the definition of a luminous object?
2. Which of the following objects are luminous? Stars, the moon, hot toaster filament, planets, desk lamp.
3. Classify the following according to the process by which they emit light:

- Red-hot stove burner
- Glow-worm
- A lit match
- Classroom lights
- Warning lights on car dashboards
- Canada Day glow sticks


## The Laser: A Special Type of Light

## - LASER: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation"

## Light Bulbs

- Made up of waves of many different energy levels.



## But a laser light.....

## Emits electromagnetic waves of exactly the same energy levels



## So?

This results in laser light being a very pure colour and...


- It is also very intense (EM waves travel in exactly the same direction, in unison)


## So?

## A laser beam can travel great distances without spreading out.

## In summary: Laser light is

- Pure in colour
- Very intense
- Concentrated in one narrow beam

Very Useful!

## Applications of laser light:

Industrial (cutting / boring / welding)


## Applications of laser light:

- Medical (eyes, skin, tissue)




## Applications of laser light:

- Measurement



## Applications of laser light:

- Entertainment



## Applications of laser light: security



## Laser Larry says to do this:

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