### Washtenaw County Elementary Science Olympiad

### Photon Phun Workshop 2

Wave and Light Properties

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Presented at Scarlett Middle School

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### What will we learn today...?

- \*What is wave?
- \* Electromagnetic wave
- \* Electromagnetic spectrum & colors of light
- \* Prisms
- \* Grating and spectroscope

See materials section at the end for the supplies for activities

# Examples of waves?

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- \*Ocean waves
- \* Sound waves
- \*Waves on rope
- \*Light! (Of course!)

# What is wave?

### What is wave?

- \* Oscillation
- \* Something goes up and down
- \* Vibration

# Activity 1: How do we create waves?

- \*Take a rope
- \* Have one person hold one side and make it pretty taut
- \*Another person wiggle one side
- \* Wiggle fast and slow; do you see a change?

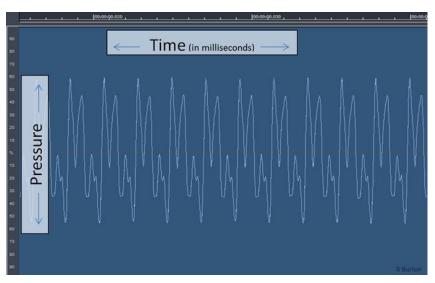
### What makes waves?

### What makes waves?

- \* Vibration
- \* Oscillation

### Sound is a pressure wave

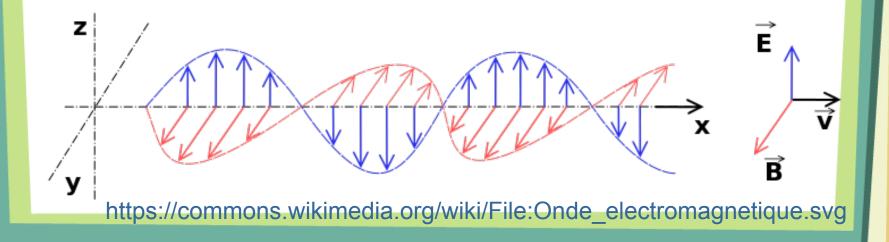
\* Sound is a wave due to variation of density/pressure of air or other media



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The\_Elements\_of\_Sound\_jpg.jpg

# Light is electromagnetic wave

- \* Electromagnetic wave has oscillating electric field and magnetic field
- \* These fields are coupled



# Characteristic of waves: Wavelength & frequency

\* Wavelength = length of the repeating unit (example: the maximum to next maximum point)

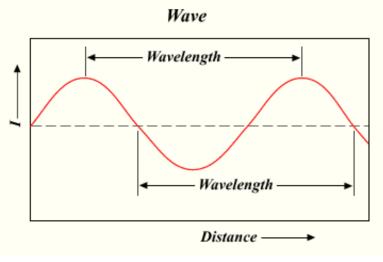


Image by Bryan Derksen (on English Wikipedia)

# Characteristic of waves: Wavelength & frequency

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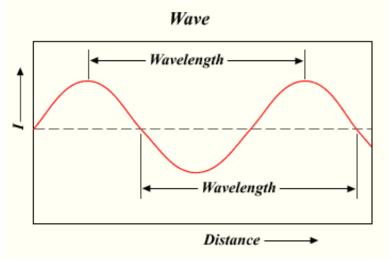


Image by Bryan Derksen (on English Wikipedia)



# Characteristic of waves: Wavelength & frequency

- \* Wavelength = length of the repeating unit (example: the maximum to next maximum point)
- \* Frequency = how frequently it goes from one shape to the same shape again

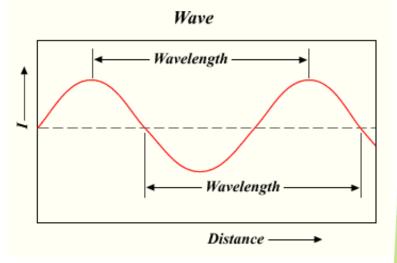


Image by Bryan Derksen (on English Wikipedia)



# Activity 2: Wave Characteristic Exercise (see the handout)

\* Count how many times this wave goes up and down in one minute (use the cell phone timer)

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* Frequency = (the count)/min
= (the count/60sec)
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\* 1 Hz (1 Hertz) = 1/sec

# Frequency & wavelength

\*Faster you wiggled the rope (higher frequency), the wavelength became

\*When you wiggled slower, the wave length became \_\_\_\_\_.

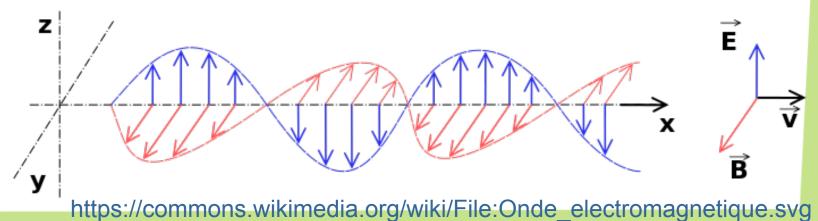
\*The wavelength and frequency are inversely related.

# Wavelength, frequency, and energy

- \*Do you put more energy to make a wave with longer wavelength?
- \*Do you put more energy to make a wave with shorter wavelength?
- \*Try out the rope again!

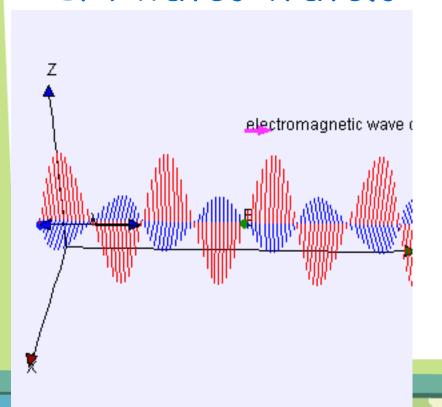
### Electromagnetic (EM) wave

- \* Electromagnetic wave has oscillating electric field and magnetic field
- \* These fields are coupled
- \* We will focus on EM wave from here on



# Visualizing EM wave

### \*EM waves travels



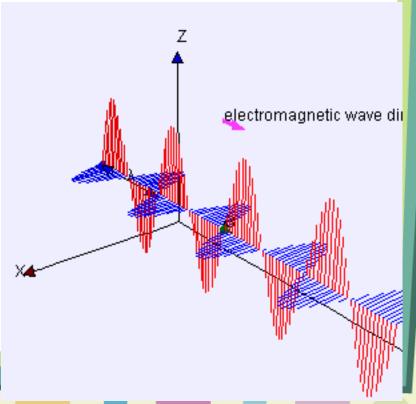


Image: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic\_radiation

# Wavelength/frequency determine the color (many of them we can't see!)

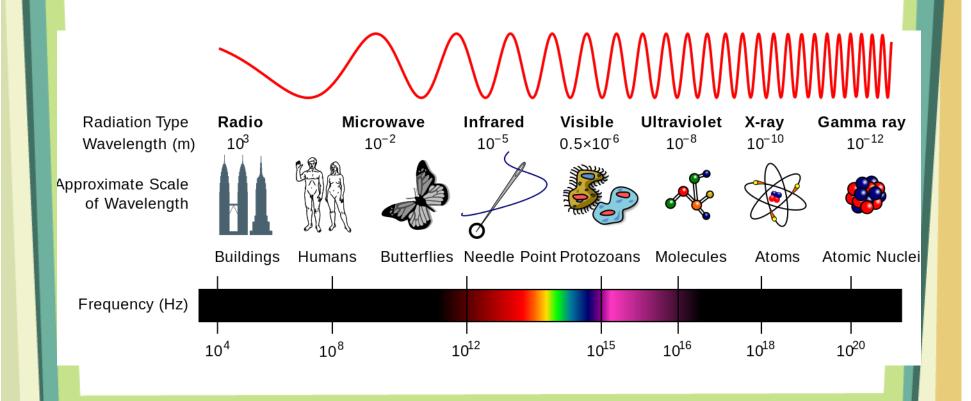
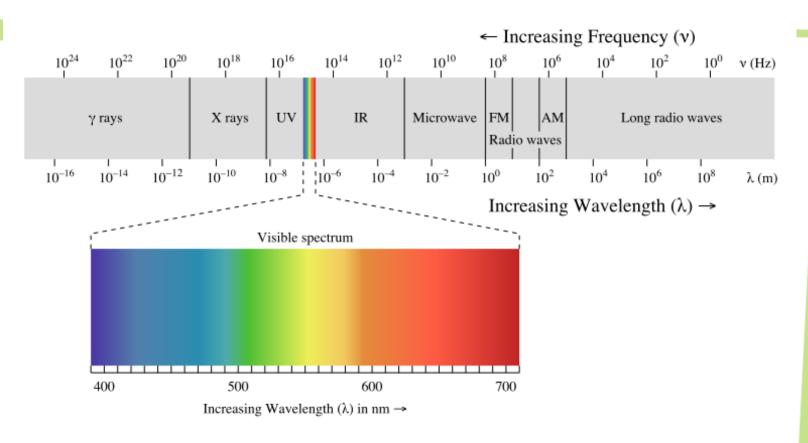


Image: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic\_spectrum#/media/File:EM Spectrum Properties edit.svg

# Visible light



# Different light source gives out different wavelengths

- \*White light is composed of at least three color of light
- \* Different source of light gives out different set of wavelengths/ frequencies of light

# Prisms can spread light according to the wavelength!

- \* Light that pass through when they encounter a new medium (material) refracts (bends)
- \* Light with different colors interact differently with materials and bend differently

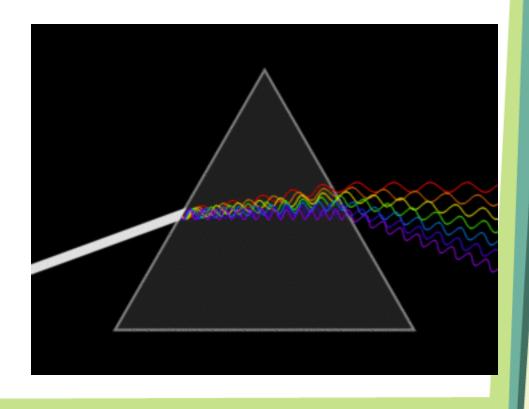


Image: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Light\_dispersion\_conceptual\_waves350px.gif

# Grating can also spread light

\* Diffraction happens because a wave adds constructively or distractively

These two waves adds to this

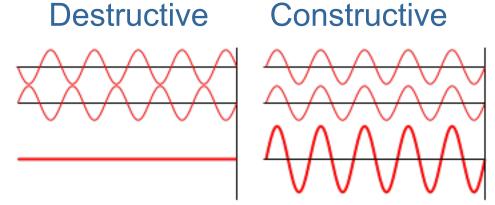


Image: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Interference\_of\_two\_waves.svg

# Depending on the wavelengths, it adds up constructively at certain angles

- \*This is why you see colors on bubbles!
- \*We use a CD, which acts as a diffraction grating because of the grooves on the surface





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interference\_(wave\_propagation) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffraction\_grating

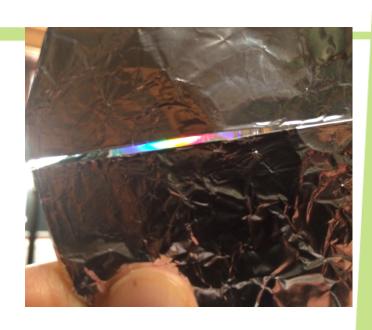
# Activity 3: Handmade Spectroscope

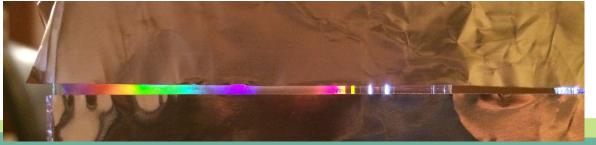
- \* Make a small scratch on a CD-R
- \* Put a tape on the scratch and over the CD; pull off to remove the reflective material; repeat until all removed
- \* Cover half of the CD with a foil with straight edge
- \* Cover the other side with another piece, leaving 1mm gap



### What did you see?

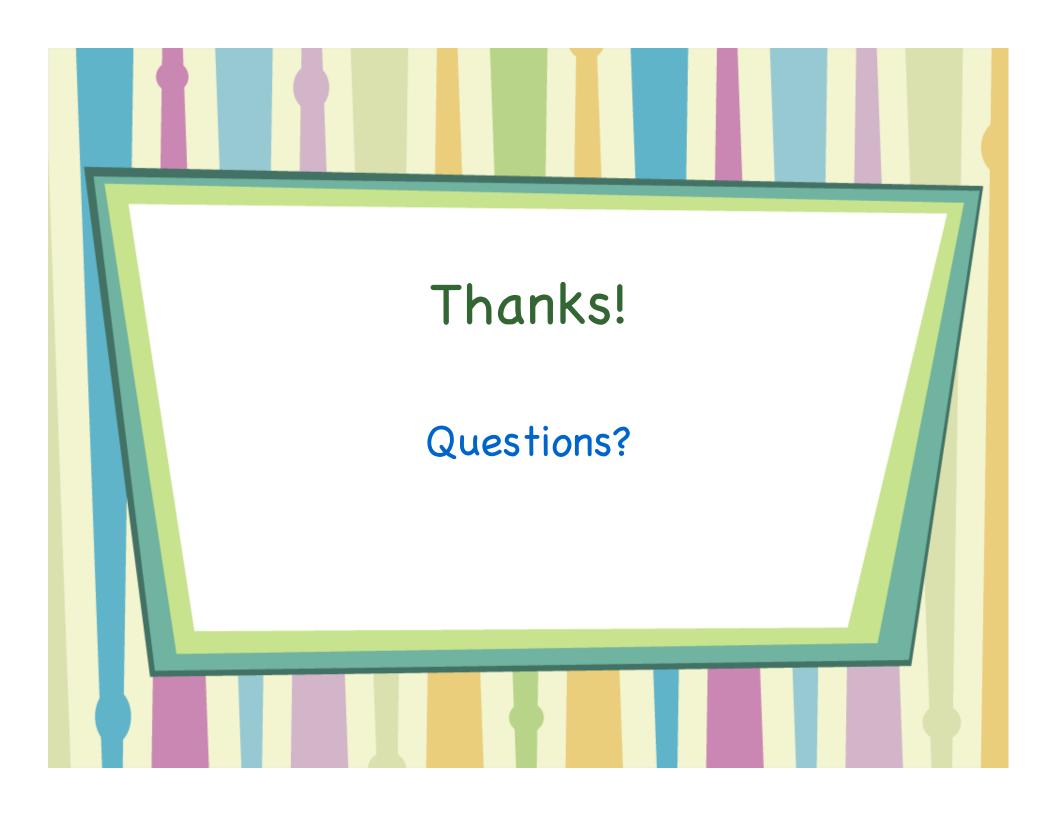
- Continuous spectrum?
- \* Discrete (disconnected) spectrum?
- What was your favorite?





### Take-away...

- \* Light is EM wave
- \* A wave is characterized by their wavelength/frequency; you learned how to measure them
- \* Wavelength/frequency determine the color; visible range is ~400nm to ~700 nm
- \* You can use prisms or grating to separate the color



# Supplementary Materials for Coaches and Parents

# Activity Materials

- \*Activity 1: A good jump rope
- \* Activity 2: CD or CD-R (CD-R was used in the workshop), something to scratch the CD, a packing tape, aluminum foil