



# WELCOME!

We will be with you shortly: Light Workshop

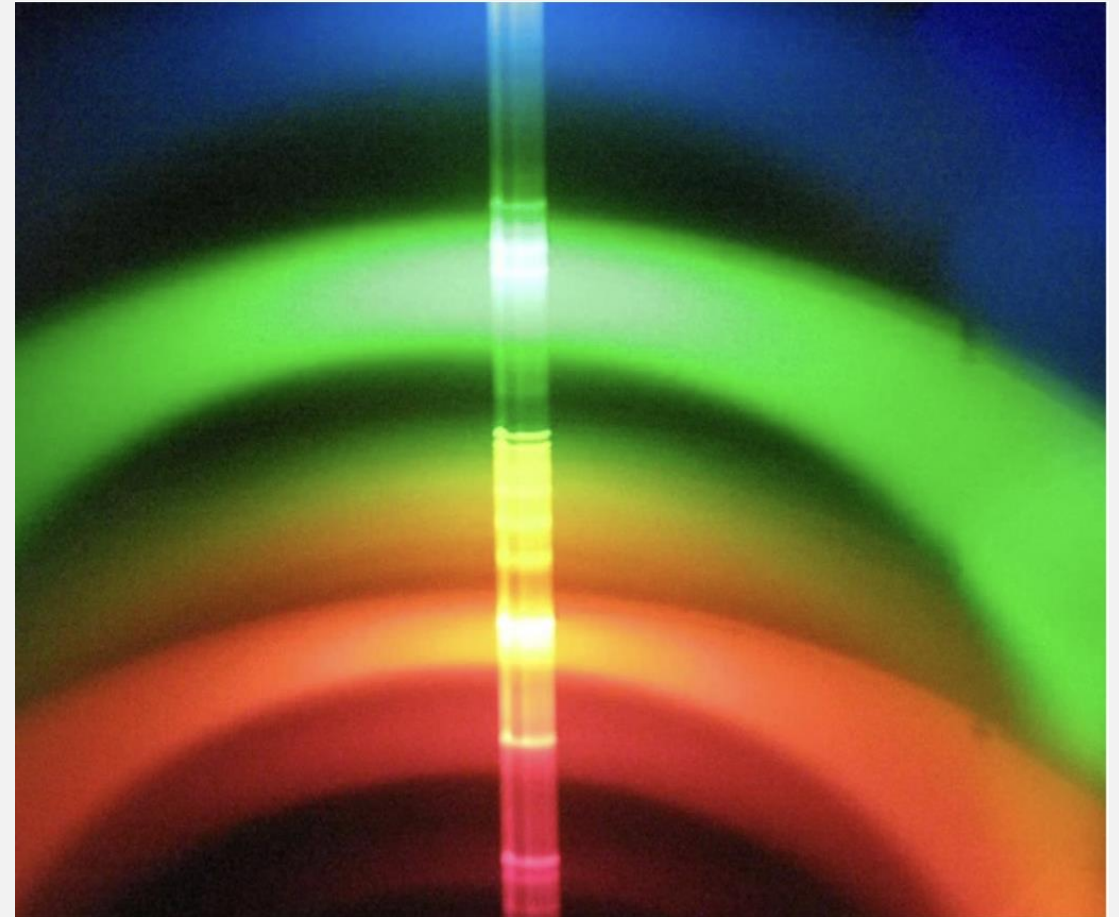
The  
**Future  
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# Today's workshop!

**Aim:** To enjoy learning about light.

**Objectives:**

- To meet the scientists!
- To make a successful spectroscope.
- To use your spectroscope to observe differences in different light sources.
- To know who uses spectroscopes and why.
- To understand the working principles of spectroscopes (diffraction).



# Scopes

Have you ever seen or used a microscope?



Have you ever seen or used a telescope?

# What is a Spectroscope?

Spectrum



To examine

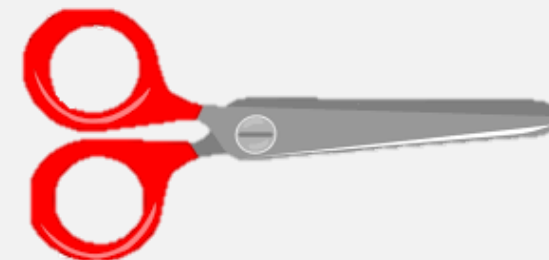
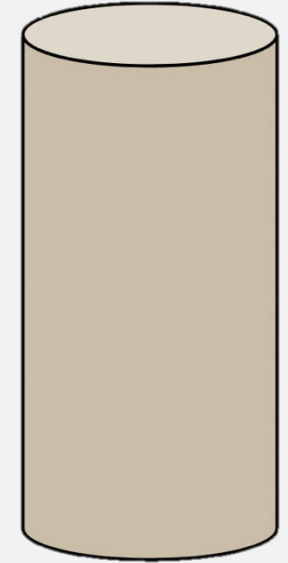




# Making our spectroscope!

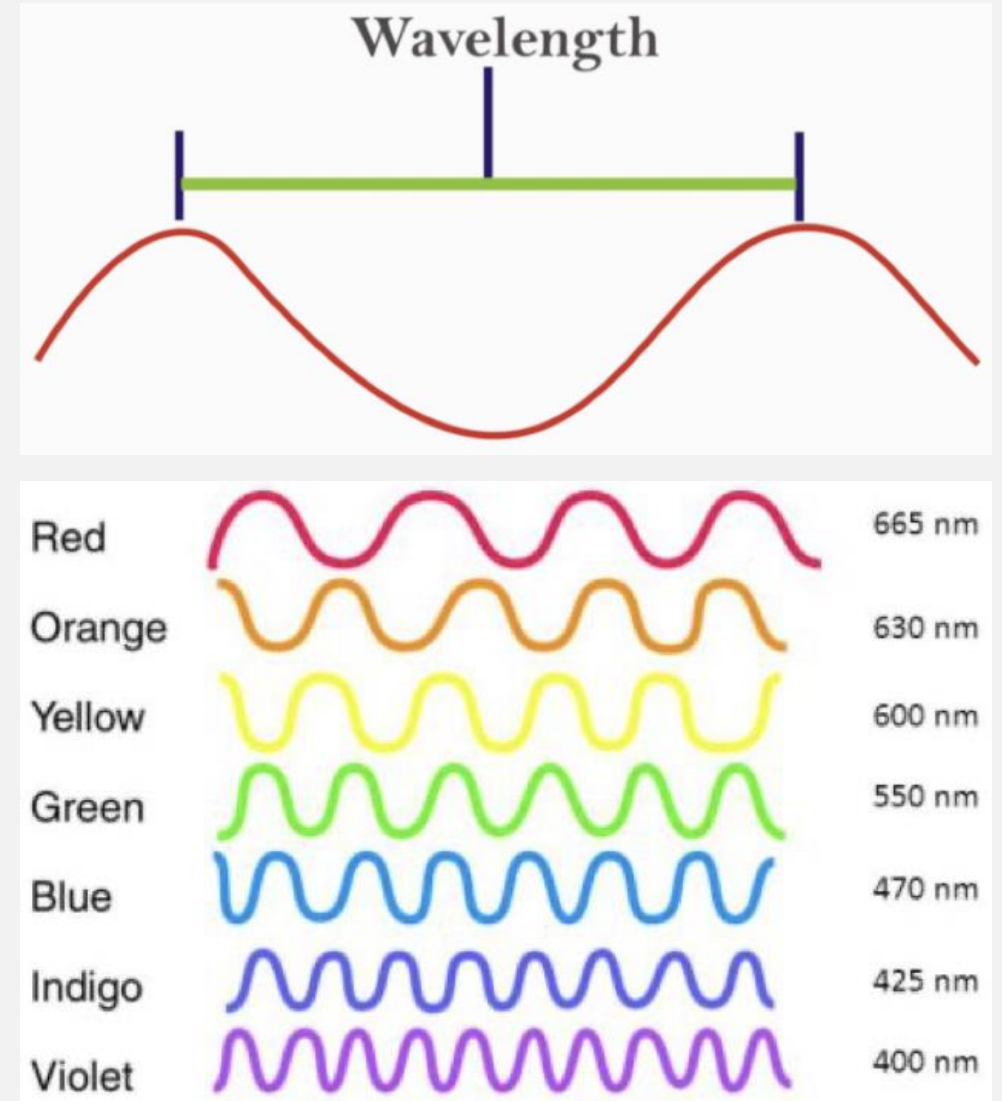
You will need:

- a CD
- a spectroscope template printed on a card
- a pair of scissors
- a roll of tape
- some pencils/markers for decoration
- different light sources



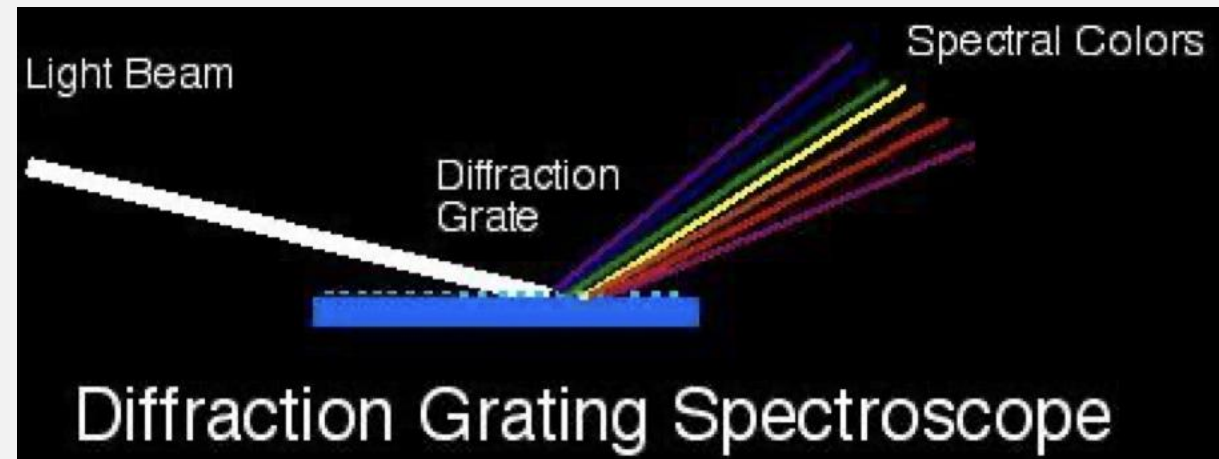
# How do scientists use spectrosopes?

- Light travels in waves.
- Waves are different colours and have different wavelengths.
- Light waves are measured in nanometres (nm).
- A nanometre = 1 billionth of a metre
- A nanometre scale is added to the spectrum.



# How do spectrosopes work?

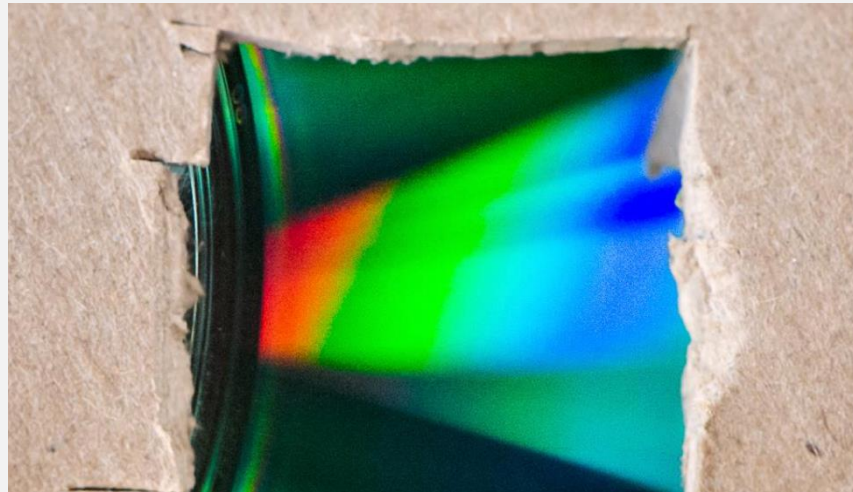
- Light from a bulb hits the surface of the CD or DVD.
- Light **diffracts** (bends) around the edges of the rough surface of the CD/DVD.
- **Diffraction** is the bending of light around an object.
- Each colour has a different wavelength, so the light bends different amounts, and the colours split.



# Using our spectroscope!



Incandescent light bulb  
seen through a  
spectroscope



Fluorescent light bulb  
seen through a  
spectroscope





# Comparing light sources

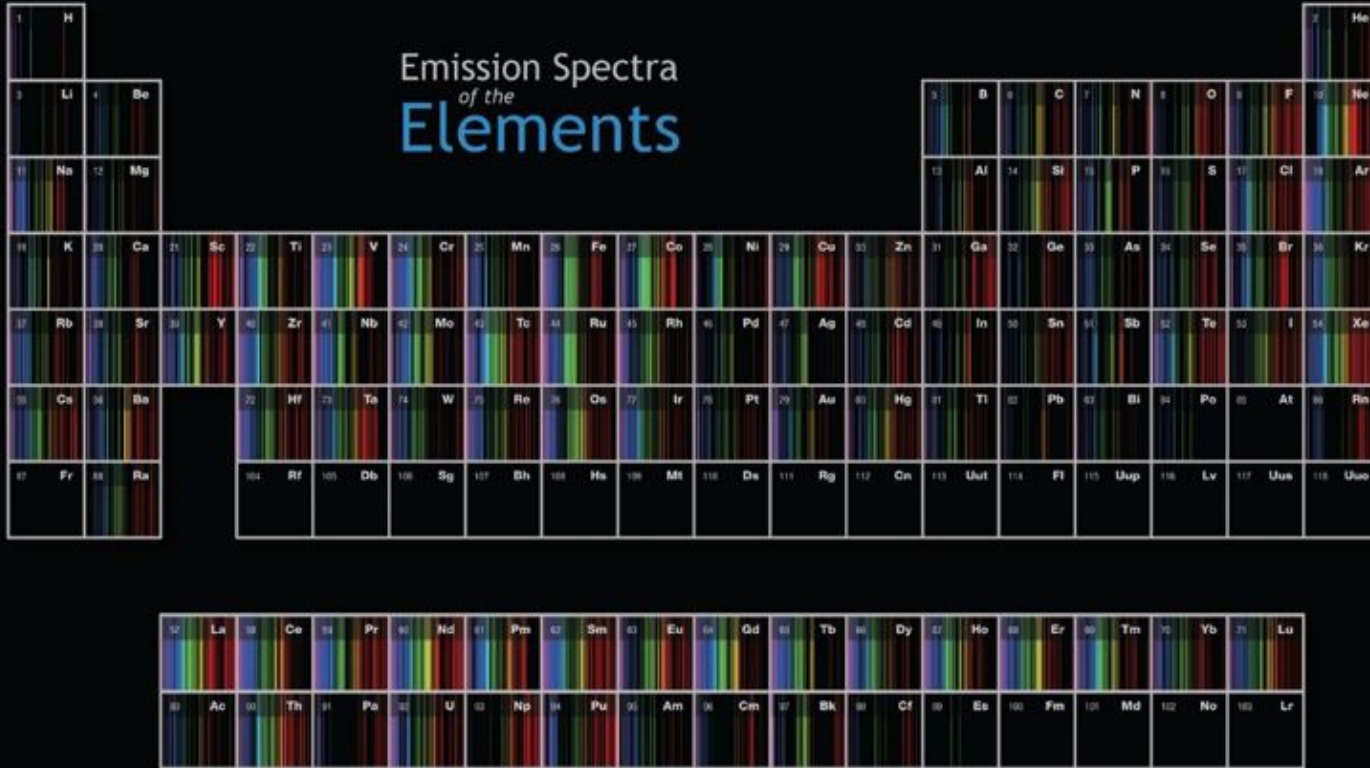


Spectrum from an energy saving bulb



Spectrum from a sodium vapour lamp

# How do scientists use spectrosopes?



Each element has different colours (wavelengths) of light.

Scientists can identify the elements just from the colours they see through a spectroscope.

Data is from the NIST Atomic Spectra Database.  
All data have been synthesized at a 2.5 nm wide slit speed resolution for a given element.  
The color from the spectra are a composite of multiple slit runs.  
We do not add the width or of equal brightness or width in all laboratory settings.  
The data are for reference only. Do not use for quantitative analysis.

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# What are spectrometers used for?

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- Astronomers use spectrometers to identify gases in stars.
- Chemists use spectrometers to identify different elements e.g. in drug testing detecting deadly chemicals at a distance.
- Light scientists use spectrometers to identify colours of light in lasers.

Questions???

