Notes for Atmospheric Interactions

Radiant Energy

- Energy from the Sun travels to Earth as radiant energy in the form of electromagnetic waves
- Visible light waves is the only part of electromagnetic spectrum we can see
- White light all colors combined ROYGBIV
- Different wavelengths red is the longest and violet is the shortest

Wave Behavior

- Reflected light waves bounce back off object
- Transmitted light waves travel through object
 - Transparent all light travels through
 - Translucent only some light travels through
- Absorbed light waves do not pass through or bounce off
 - Opaque no light travels through

 Pigments – chemicals in substances that absorb some colors of light and reflect others. (We see reflected light).

Light Refraction

- The bending of light as it changes speed when traveling from one medium to another (example - from air to water)
- As light changes mediums, the different wavelengths of colored light bend at different rates. Red bends the least and violet bends the most.
- When light enters a prism, the different wavelengths of light refract or bend and separate into the colors of the rainbow.
- Rainbows occur when light passes through water droplets in the air and the different wavelengths of light are refracted and separated.

Scattering of Light

 Occurs when light waves strike atoms in the atmosphere and are scattered in all different directions.

Scattering of Light

- Clouds large water droplets scatter all colors of light equally so they appear white
- Air molecules, nitrogen and oxygen, are so small that they scatter the smaller light waves more, so the sky appears blue.
 - Violet light waves are absorbed in the upper atmosphere
- Red, yellow, and orange light remain together, so when we look at the Sun, it appears yellowish white.
- Sunrises and sunsets when the sunlight shines through the lower atmosphere, it passes through larger water molecules and dust particles, so the red, orange, and yellow light waves are scattered more.