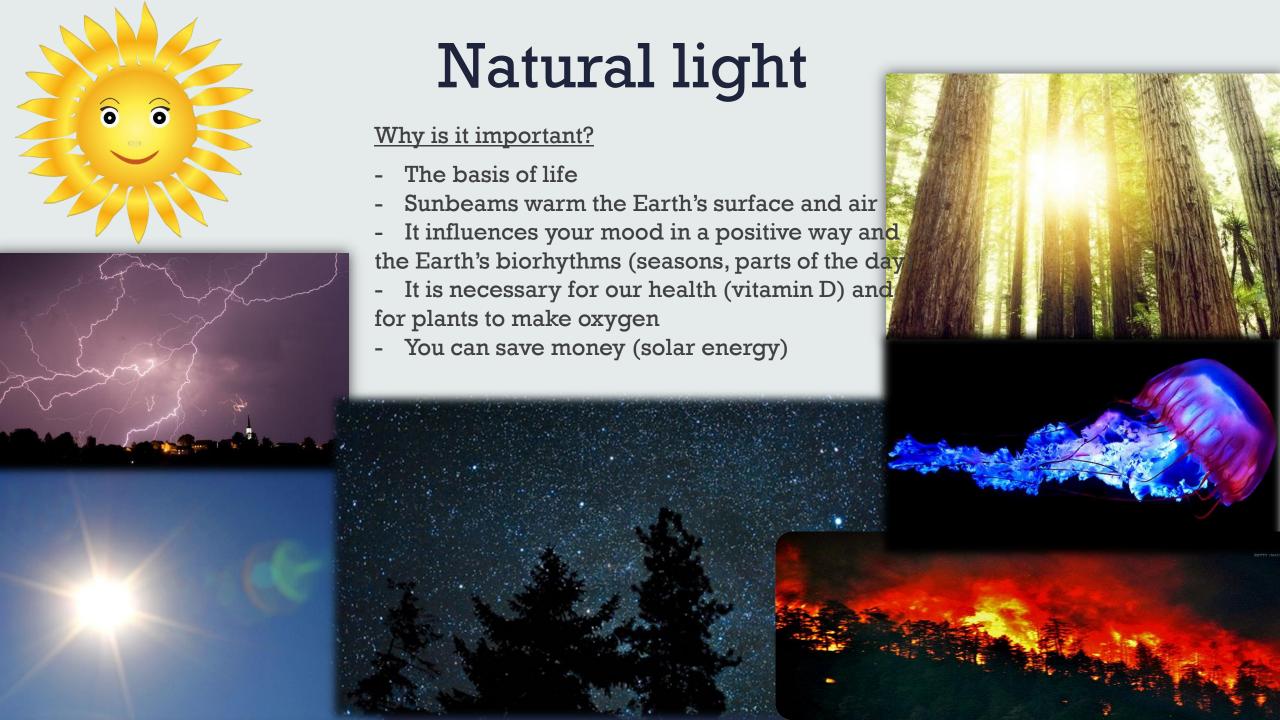
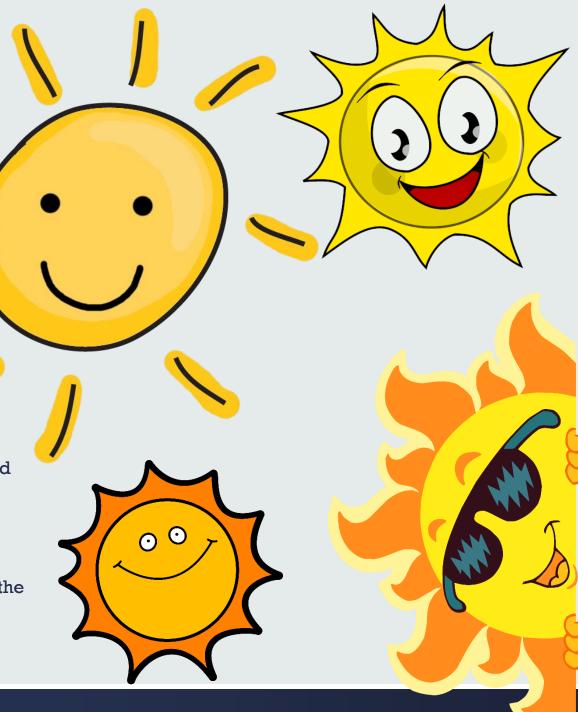


Artificial and natural light



What is SUNLIGHT?

- portion of the electromagnetic radiation given off by the Sun
- sunlight is filtered through Earth's atmosphere
- when the direct solar radiation is not blocked by clouds/blocked by clouds
- ultraviolet radiation in sunlight has both positive and negative health effects
- sunlight is a key factor in photosynthesis
- Life on EARTH
- in prehistory, humans began to further extend this process by putting plant and
- animal materials to other uses
- most autotrophs, such as plants, use the energy of sunlight
- heterotrophs, such as animals, use light from the Sun indirectly by consuming the
 products of autotrophs



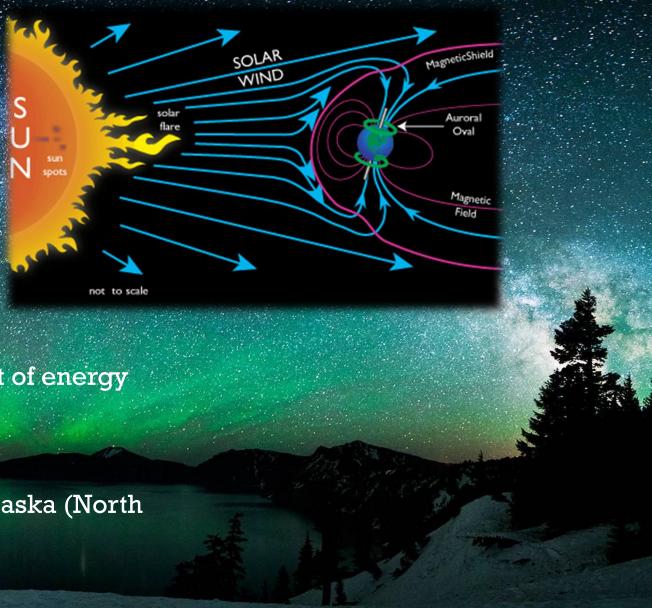
Moonlight

- Light that reaches Earth from the Moon
- Consisting mostly of sunlight and starlight
- The intesity of moonlight varies greatly depending on the lunar cycle but even the full Moon typically provides only about 0.05-0.1 lux illumination
- Moonlight sometimes has a harmful influence
- When the Moon is nearest to Earth and viewed at high altitude at tropical latitudes the illuminace can reach 0.32 lux
- The light of the Moon was thoungt to worsen the symptomes of lunatics and to sleep in moonlight could make one blind or mad



Aurora

- Aurora=Northern Lights
- It's a natural light in Antartic an Arctic regions
- It looks like: long, narrow ares of light kink, fold, swirl or even ruffle like curtains
- They are caused by the sun, who sends us a lot of energy and particles
- Nitrogen: purple, blue light
 Oxygen: green, red light
- Best places to see: Canada, Yukon, Nonovut, Alaska (North America)
 Scandinavcia, Norway, Russia (Europe)





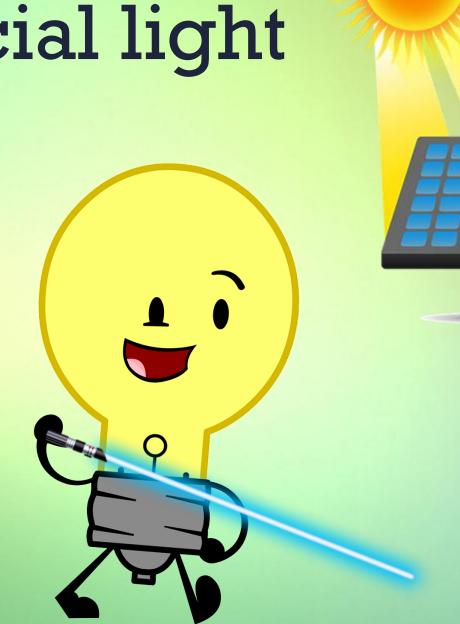
 We can define rainbow as an optical event composed by a lot of tiny prisms. When the sunlight crosses over the drops in the sky, after or during a storm, drops shape a light spectrum in the sky. The rainbow development is characterized by 3 optical effects:

- Refraction
- Dispersion
- Reflection



Artificial light

- Non-natural light
- Light produced by electric lamps
- Several types:
 - Incandescent Bulb
 - Halogen Lamp
 - Gaseous Discharge
 - LED (red, blue, green, white)



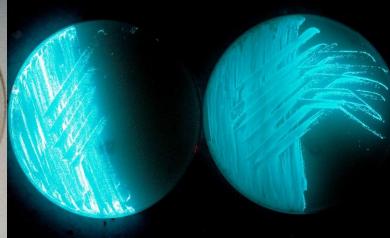
Chemical light

- Bioluminescence is the ability of biolgical beings to emit light
- In fireflies and bacteria it works thanks to enztyme luciferase
- It oxides an aldehyde saturated long-chain following the ereaction

- In 1937 a German forensic scientist discovered the use of luminol in the presence of blood.
- Luminol is used in forensic research.

Luminol solution also contains an oxidising agent, such as hydrogen peroxide, and a base. In the presence of a catalyst, the reaction produces energy, promoting electrons in the product to higher energy levels, before they fall back down and release their excess energy as light.

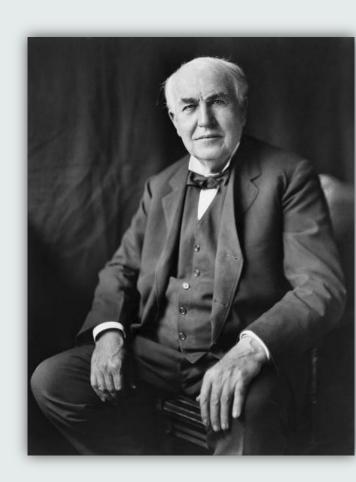






THOMAS EDISON

- Was an American inventor and businessman
- In 1878 he began working on a system of eletrical illumination
- He wanted to create a long lasting incandescent lamp, something that would be needed for indoor use
- Early bulbs had flaws as an extremely short life, high expence to produce, and high electric current drawn
- The first successful test was on October 22, 1879 (it lasted 13.5 hours)
- By November 4, 1879 was filed for U.S. patent 223 898 for an electric lamp using "a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected to pülatina contact wires"
- This was the first commercially practical incandescent light





Thank you for your attention!