

Radio Waves	Microwaves	Infrared Rays	Visible Light
The Electromagnetic Spectrum			
<i>Ultraviolet Rays</i>	X-rays	Gamma-rays	Cosmic Rays

Longest wavelength, lowest frequency	First transmitted/detected by Heinrich Hertz	First wireless device invented by Guglielmo Marconi	Search for Extra Terrestrial Intelligence uses this part of the electromagnetic spectrum
Wavelength range: 1cm to 1m	First developed during WWII	Leftover radiation from the Big Bang, discovered by Penzias and Wilson	Causes water molecules to vibrate, creating heat.
Discovered by William Herschel in 1880	Great indicator of star-forming regions	Used in TV remotes and thermal imaging	Also known as "heat rays"
First separated into visible spectrum by Isaac Newton	Wavelength range is from 400-700nm	Small band of frequencies the retina of the eye responds to	Identifies extra solar planets by looking at the light curves of stars

Discovered in 1801 by Johan Ritter	Produces Vitamin D in skin	Used in forensics, fluorescence, curing of finishes	May cause skin cancer
Discovered in 1895 by Wilhelm Roentgen	Used in industrial applications to inspect beams and bridges	Used in medical diagnostic and treatment	
Discovered in 1900 by Paul Villard	Produced by nuclear decay, fission, and fusion	The Vela satellites detected this type of radiation from space. This radiation was first thought to be from the Soviet Union testing nuclear bombs on the moon	Can detect Cherenkov radiation from the ground.
Not technically light, but high energy particles traveling close to the speed of light	May come from the sun, supernovae, gamma-ray bursters, and other high energy events	Discovered in 1912 by Victor Hess	