

**The following glossary includes terms that are used in the student texts for the What We Learned About Tempel 1 section of the Feel the Impact materials. You will probably want to study the terms and their definitions before you read these student texts.**

**Absorb            absorbance**  
**(ăbsôrb´)      (ăbsôrb´ăns)**

**Absorb or absorbance is the ability to take up or not transmit all light or other form of energy.**

**Electromagnetic radiation**  
**(ē·lĕk´trō·măgnĕt´ĭk rādĭă´shŭn)**

**Electromagnetic radiation is electromagnetic energy. It includes gamma rays, X-rays, ultraviolet and visible light, infrared radiation, microwaves and radio waves.**

**Emit              emission**  
**(ēmĭt´)        (ēmĭsh´ŭn)**

**Emit or emission means to produce or release energy, usually in the form of electromagnetic radiation.**

**Equilibrium**  
**(ē´kwĭ·lĭb´rĭ-ŭm)**

**Equilibrium is a state or situation in which opposing forces or factors balance each other out and stability is attained.**

## **Ices**

**(īs´ěs)**

**Ices are substances that are in the frozen form; for example solid water or solid carbon dioxide.**

## **Infrared radiation**

**(ĭn´fr̩·rĕd rā dĭ·ā´shŭn)**

**Infrared radiation is that part of electromagnetic spectrum with wavelengths between seven hundred fifty nanometers to one millimeter.**

**Infrared radiation is found between visible light and radio waves.**

## **Intensity**

**(ĭn·tĕn´sĭ·tĭ)**

**Intensity refers to the strength of a source of energy; for example, electromagnetic radiation.**

## **Optical**

**(ŏp´tĭ·kāl)**

**Optical is an adjective relating to or producing light that can be seen; a instrument or device that is sensitive to light in the visible range.**

## **Out-gas**

**(out´gās)**

**Out-gas is the process used to remove or release trapped or absorbed gas. It can also refer to being released as gas.**

## **Radiant**

(rā´dī-ănt)

**Radiant energy is energy transmitted by waves from a source, such as an infrared source.**

## **Scatter**

(skă´tər)

**Scatter, as it pertains to light, means to cause light waves to be irregularly deflected, dispersed or reflected.**

## **Spectrometer**

(spĕk·trōm´ĕtər)

**A Spectrometer is an instrument used to divide radiant energy into a spectrum and measure its properties, such as wavelength.**

## **Spectroscopy**

(spĕk´·trō·skō´pī)

**Spectroscopy is the scientific measurement technique that measures electromagnetic radiation emitted, absorbed, or scattered by substances. It is used to study and identify the presence of those substances.**

## **Spectrum**

(spĕk´·trŭm)

**A Spectrum is a visual record of the wavelengths of the radiation or particles emitted by a substance.**

**Terrain**  
(tĕ•rān´)

**Terrain describes a piece of land in terms of its surface features or general physical character.**

**Visible**  
(vĭz´ĭ•bʹl)

**Visible light radiation is electromagnetic radiation in the range visible to the human eye, between four hundred to seven hundred seventy nanometers**

**Water ice**  
(wô´tĕr ĭs´)

**Water ice is the solid form of water**