

GENERAL WAVE HELP– For you to refer to as we go.

- Absorption- occurs when the medium absorbs the energy of the wave and transforms it into heat.
- Amplitude- the maximum distance a wave moves from resting position. For sound it's the volume. For light, brightness.
 - Transverse- distance from center to crest or trough
 - Longitudinal- distance how close together the particles are within a compression of a longitudinal wave.
- Compression- areas where particles of the medium are close together. (In longitudinal waves)
- Crest- highest point of a transverse wave
- Diffraction- occurs when a wave bends and spreads around a medium
- Electromagnetic wave- waves that can travel through a medium but also can travel through empty space
- Frequency- Number of waves that pass in a given amount of time. Example 2 waves/second.....We would call this 2 Hertz (Hz)
 - Frequency of electromagnetic waves determines the energy it has.
 - X-Rays have high frequency, high energy, very strong
 - Radio waves have low frequency, low energy, not as strong
- Longitudinal wave- wave that vibrates the medium in the same direction (parallel) in which the waves travel
- Love wave- transverse waves that move parallel to the ground
- Mechanical wave- waves that require a medium to travel through and form when a source of energy causes a medium to vibrate.
- Medium- a material substance in which energy is transported.
- P waves- longitudinal earthquake waves that strike first
- Raleigh Waves- waves that roll along the ground, causing the ground to move up and down as well as side to side
- Rarefaction- areas where particles of the medium are far apart. (In longitudinal waves)
- Reflection- occurs when a wave bounces off a medium without entering it
- Refraction- the change of direction of a wave that occurs because the wave changes speed upon entering a new medium
- S waves- transverse seismic waves that strike second
- Seismic wave- an elastic wave created by a disturbance in the earth.
- Transverse wave- wave that moves at right angles, or perpendicular to the direction in which the waves travels
- Trough- lowest point of a transverse wave
- Wave- A wave is a disturbance that transfers energy from one location to another. (remember energy is the ability to do work)
- Wave speed- How fast a wave travels from one place to another. Different mediums and environments can contribute to speed.
- Wavelength- Length from corresponding points of one wave to the next. Corresponding means similar, Ex. Crest to Crest... Trough to Trough...
 - Life Example: Wavelengths determine color of visible light waves.

Vocabulary Canvas

Wave	Wavelength	Wave Speed	Frequency	Medium
Mechanical Waves	Electromagnetic Waves	Transverse Waves	Longitudinal Waves	Comparison Through Music Recording
Crest	Trough	Amplitude	Compression	Rarefaction
Refraction	Reflection	Absorption	Diffraction	Ocean Wave
Seismic Waves	P Waves	S Waves	Love Waves	Raleigh Wave