

Glossary

01.Spectrometer - A spectrometer is a scientific instrument originally used to split light into an array of separate colors, called a spectrum.

02.Radiation - the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles which cause ionization.

03.Ultraviolet – it is (of electromagnetic radiation) having a wavelength shorter than that of the violet end of the visible spectrum but longer than that of X-rays.

04.Ionization – it is the process by which an atom or a molecule acquires a negative or positive charge by gaining or losing electrons to form ions, often in conjunction with other chemical changes.

05.Wavelength – Is the distance between successive crests of a wave, especially points in a sound wave or electromagnetic wave.

06.Vapour - a substance diffused or suspended in the air, especially one normally liquid or solid.

07.Resonance - the property of having a molecular structure which cannot adequately be represented by a single structural formula but is a composite of two or more structures of higher energy.

08.Thallium - the chemical element of atomic number 81, a soft silvery-white metal which occurs naturally in small amounts in iron pyrites, sphalerite, and other ores. Its compounds are very poisonous.

09.Argon - the chemical element of atomic number 18, an inert gaseous element of the noble gas group. Argon is the commonest noble gas, making up nearly one per cent of the earth's atmosphere.

10.Plasma - an ionized gas consisting of positive ions and free electrons in proportions resulting in more or less no overall electric charge, typically at low pressures (as in the upper atmosphere and in fluorescent lamps) or at very high temperatures (as in stars and nuclear fusion reactors).

11.Axial – it is relating to or around a real or imaginary straight line going through the centre of an object that is spinning, or a line that divides a symmetrical shape into two equal halves

12.Kinetic energy - energy which a body possesses by virtue of being in motion.

13.Flammable - easily set on fire.

14.Imperative - of vital importance; crucial.

15.Metabolism - the chemical processes that occur within a living organism in order to maintain life.