



Co-funded by the  
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STEM Discovery Campaign 2020

“Atelier for STE(A)M Competition”

-Template for the description of the  
activity-

We live in the century during which photonics is having and will have a great development and will find its applications in telecommunications, medicine, astronomy and robotics. It will be the century in which children will grow up and will have to become more and more familiar with light and its applications in daily life.

Learning what light is, where it comes from and why it is important for all living beings are the concepts behind the understanding of photonics and its applications.

## Annex 2.



”The colours of Science”

Names of authors (and contact, like email address)

VIVIANA STACCO – ROSSANA DEGANI

Title of the lesson plan

**LIGHT: FROM ITS CREATION TO ITS APPLICATION IN EVERYDAY LIFE**

Description of the lesson plan

The lessons were held in an interdisciplinary way involving different areas. The goal was to make the students understand the importance of light, the history of his study, the future technologies that use its application and its use in the tools of everyday life: experimenting between the visible and the invisible, between natural and artificial.

With this learning scenario, students will have the opportunity to work with activities and materials that will introduce them to several potential STEM career paths, and some are listed below.

Chemist

Astronomy

Telecommunications engineer  
Physicist  
Mathematician  
Art

**Learning Objectives, Skills, and competencies**

What are the main objectives of this lesson plan?

*Write here the skills the learner will develop and demonstrate during this activity (e.g., communicative skills, computational thinking, problem solving, etc).*

Students learn how to look for useful information online

- To engage students in multidisciplinary activities about light.
- To represent information in different ways: data representation with math, creative representation of the information found with art, using chemistry to learn the names of the seven colors of the rainbow, use physics to understand what light is and how it works.
- To enrich students' vocabulary with words relevant to light

Problem solving

- To improve the language<sup>2</sup>
- Learn civil education through Einstein's life

**Critical thinking:** students will explore ideas, reason with and consider other points of view.

**Creative thinking:** students will generate ideas and complete projects, learning how to respond creatively to a challenge.

**Collaborating:** students will complete activities while working in pairs and groups.

**Communicating:** students will work in teams and will exercise their reading, writing, speaking and listening skills in order to engage in productive discussions and achieve common goals.

Information literacy: students will seek for information online and use a wide variety of tools, such as websites and applications

**Media literacy:** while looking for information online, students will learn how to analyse and choose the appropriate resources

**Productivity:** completing the assigned tasks, students will develop the ability to meet the targets

**ICT Tools and Resources**

What ICT tools, resources or other technologies will be required?

*Choose the tool(s) and explain how you will use it.*

TV remote control  
Smarthphone camera  
Internet  
Scratch  
Youtube  
Nasa website  
E-mail

**Learning space**

Where will the learning take place e.g. school classroom, local library, outdoors, in an online space?

School classroom and in an online space.

**Scenario description**

*note: assuming a double period (i.e 2 x 45 minutes)*

Activity	Detail	Duration
1 Light	The teacher introduces the topic to the students and. begin to answer the question: What do you think is light?	30 m
2 The Sun	Light is produced by the Sun, our star. We study how it is made, how it formed and what will happen when it runs out.	6 hours
3 Sun pop-up	After having acquired the theoretical notions about the Sun, let's put them into practice: let's build a pop-up model of our star.	2 hours
4 Coding	We use Scratch to program a Sun that irradiates photons.	1 hour
5 Light and photons	Light: how it is produced, photons and their duality.We design a Transformers to understand the concept of wave-particle duality.	2 hours
6 Light and rainbow	Light, colors and rainbow . Newton's disc and studies on light during an epidemic.	6 hours
7 Chemistry and colors	Let's experiment with the chemistry of markers.	1 hour
8 Visible and not visible	The spectrum of visible and non-visible colors. Let's experiment with the use of infrared rays and capture them.	1 hour
9 Photonic	Light curves like fusilli. Photonics in telecommunications and in the future life. Watch some Youtube videos to understand the optical vortexes.	1 hour
10 The day of remembrance	Read Einstein's life story to understand what racial discrimination is.	2 hour

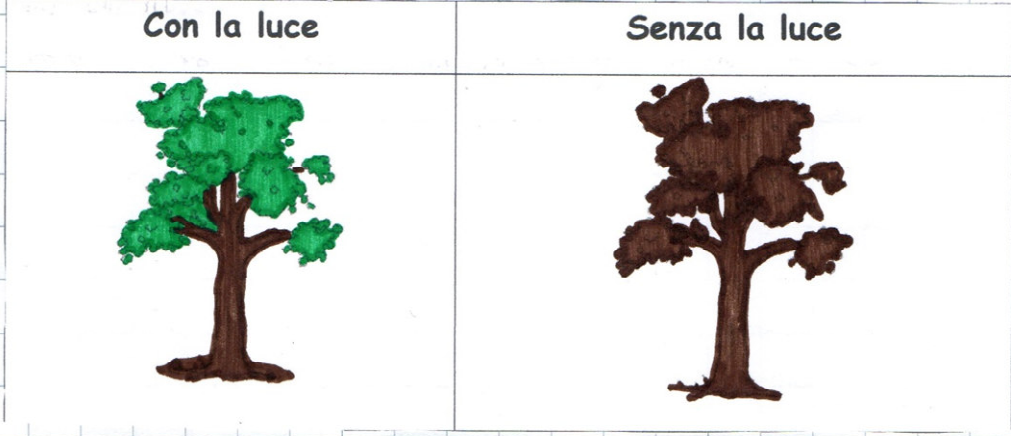
**Assessment**  
*How will students be assessed on their learning? Max 10 sentences*

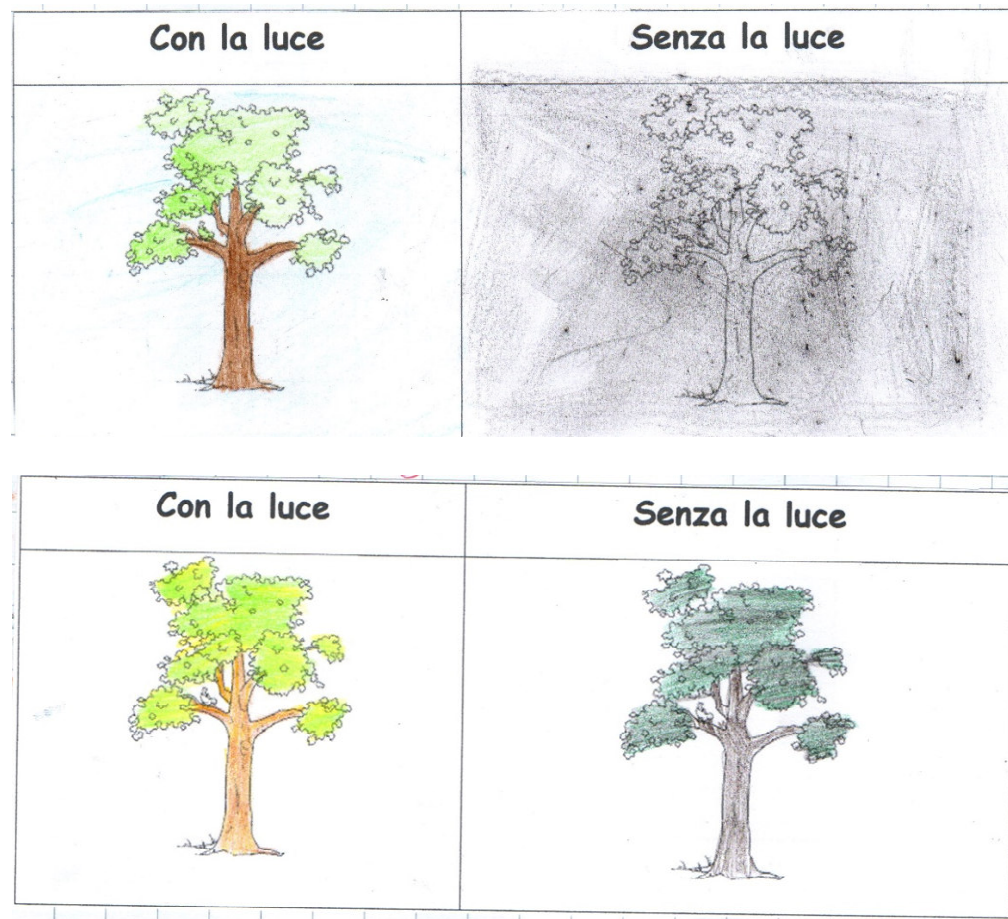
The assessment was based on learning levels based on the potential of the individual and his or her cooperative learning skills.

**Annex**

Documents like student’s sheets, quizzes, resources, links, pictures...

**1 Light**  
The teacher introduces the topic to the students and. begin to answer the question: What do you think is light?  
Color the tree with and without light.



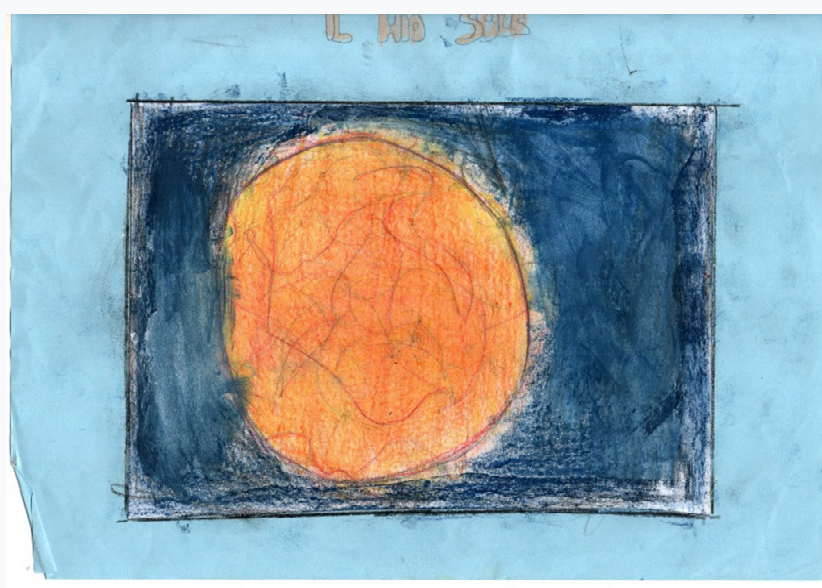


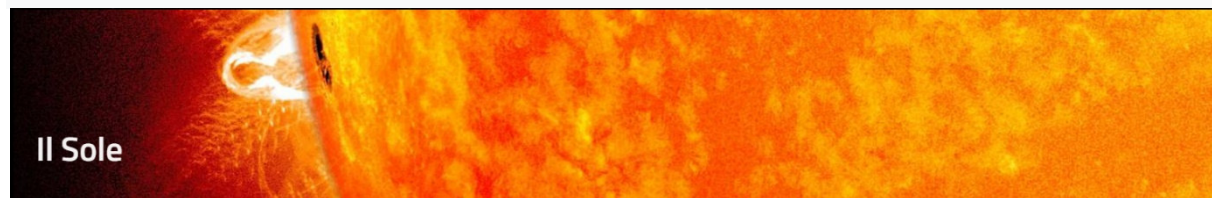
## 2 The Sun

Light is produced by the Sun, our star. We study how it is made, how it formed and what will happen when it runs out. At the beginning the pupils were asked to draw the Sun to explain popi how it really is and why we often make mistakes when drawing it.



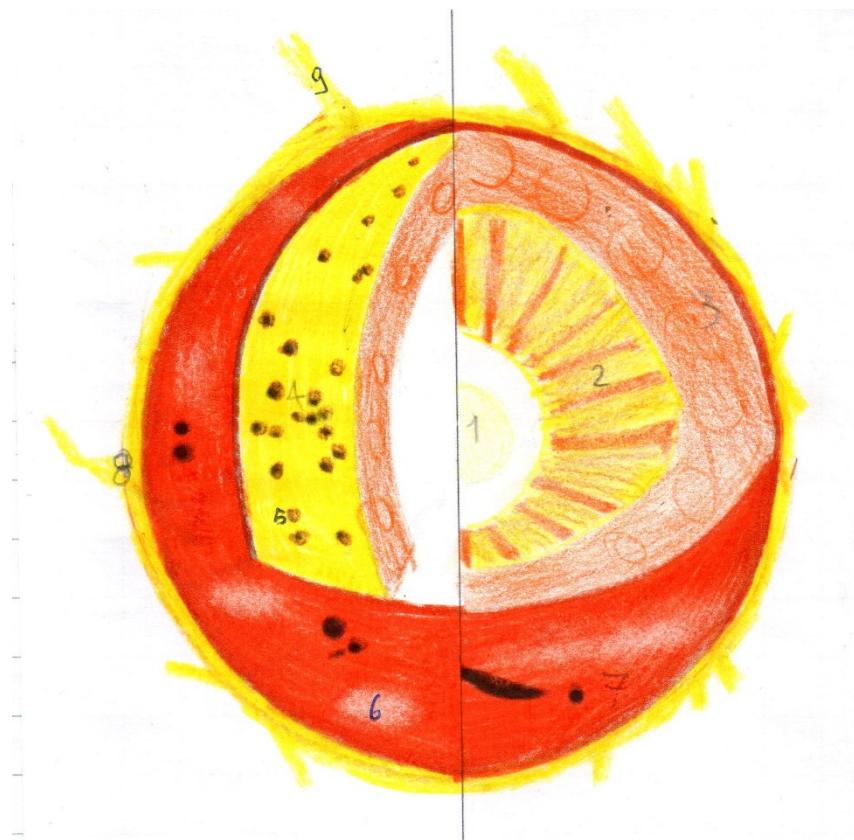






<https://www.nasa.gov/sun>

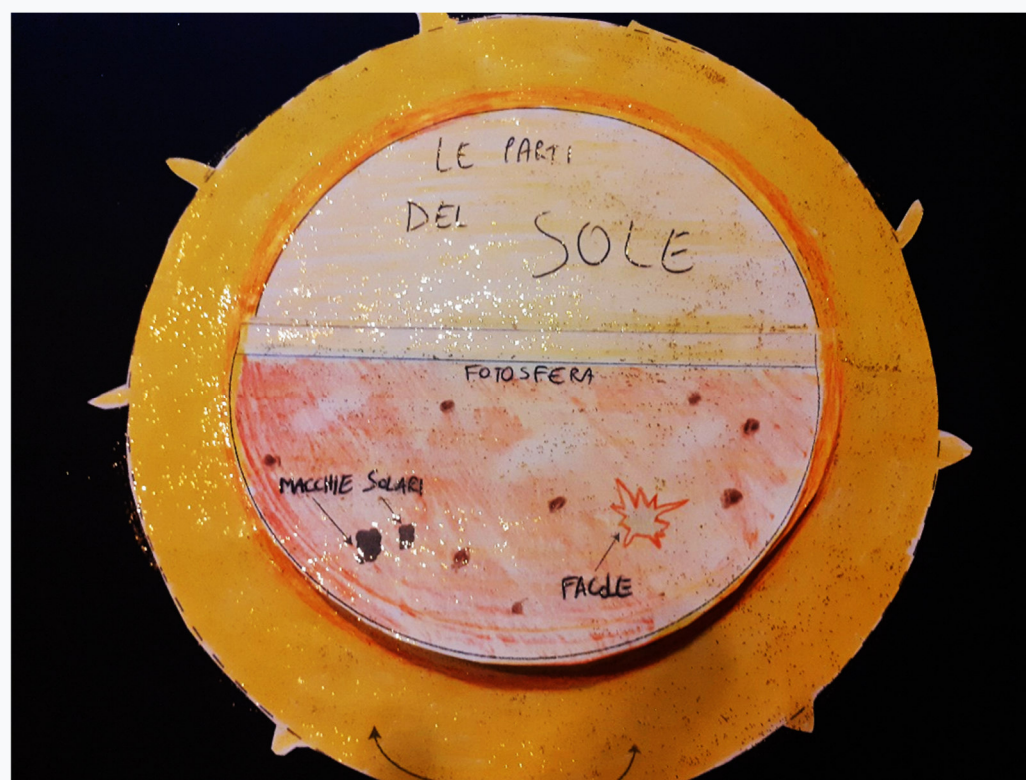
<https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/solar-system/sun/overview/>

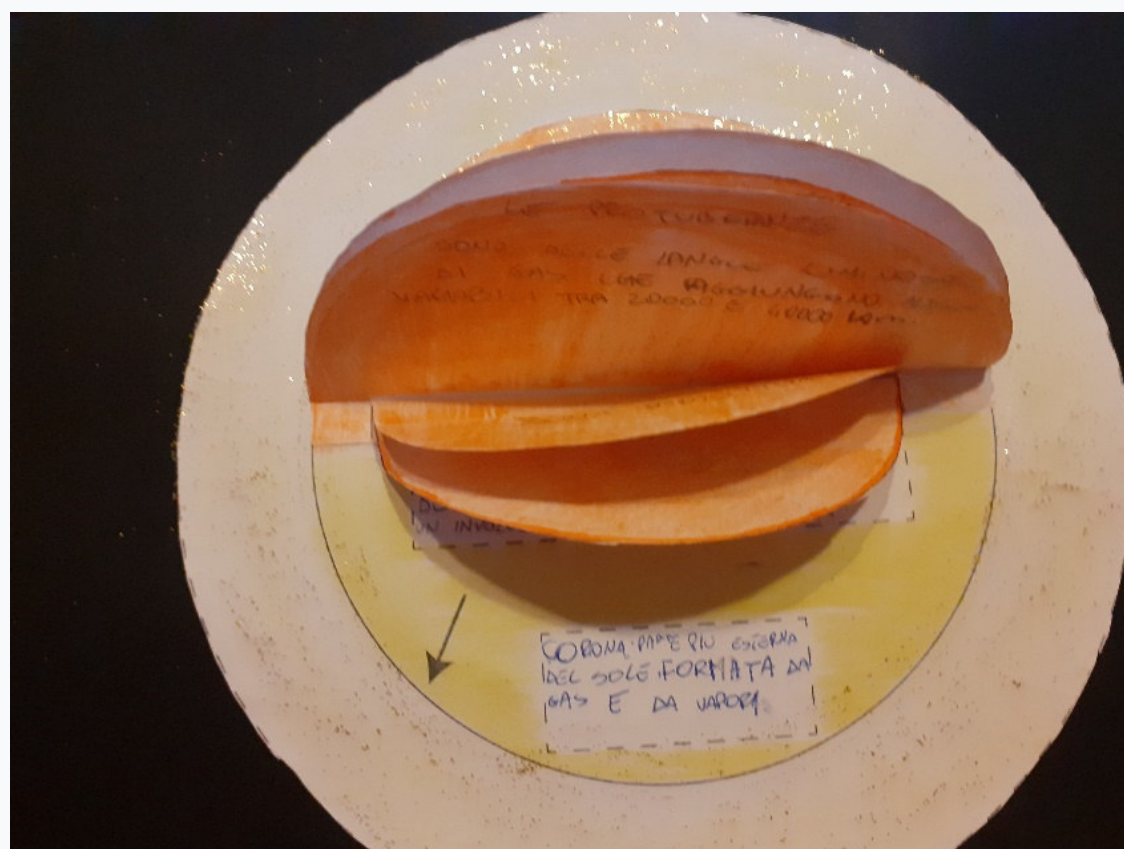




### 3 Sun pop-up

After having acquired the theoretical notions about the Sun, let's put them into practice: let's build a pop-up model of our star.

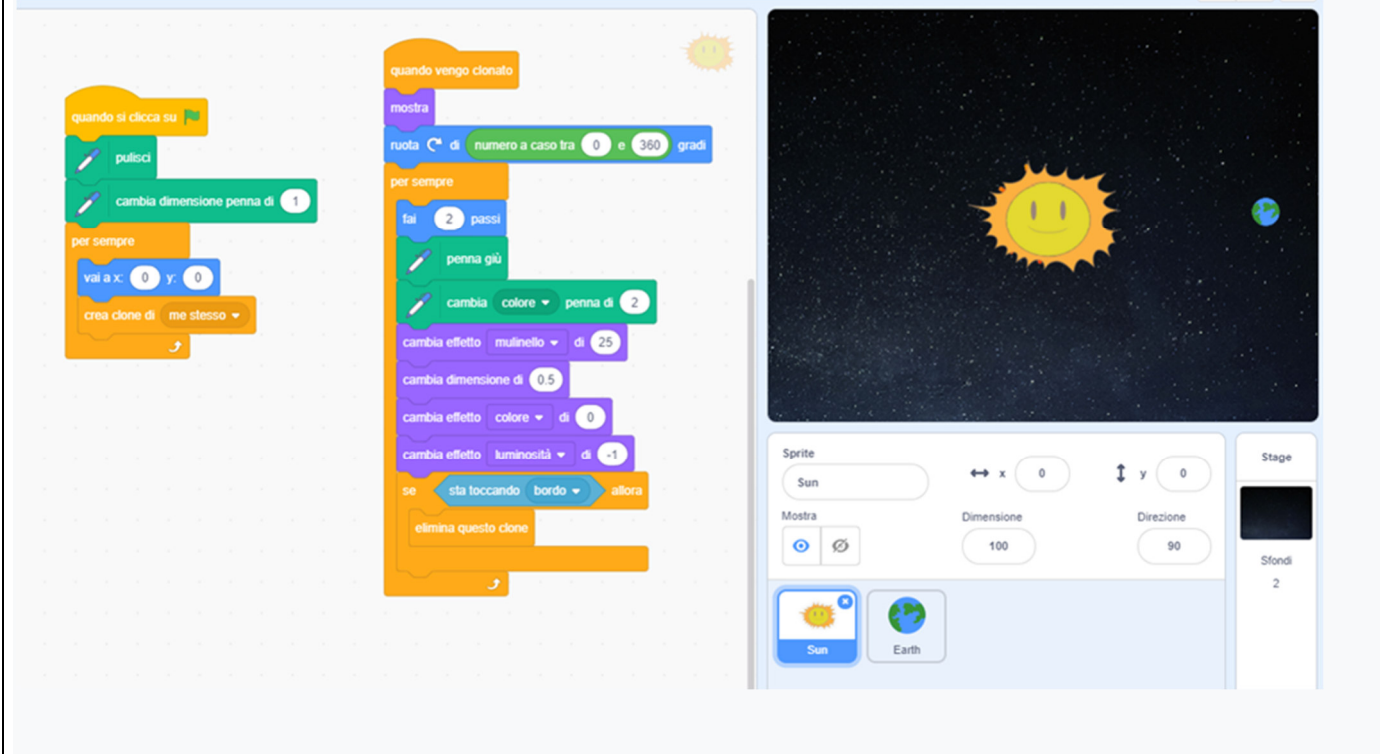






#### 4 Coding

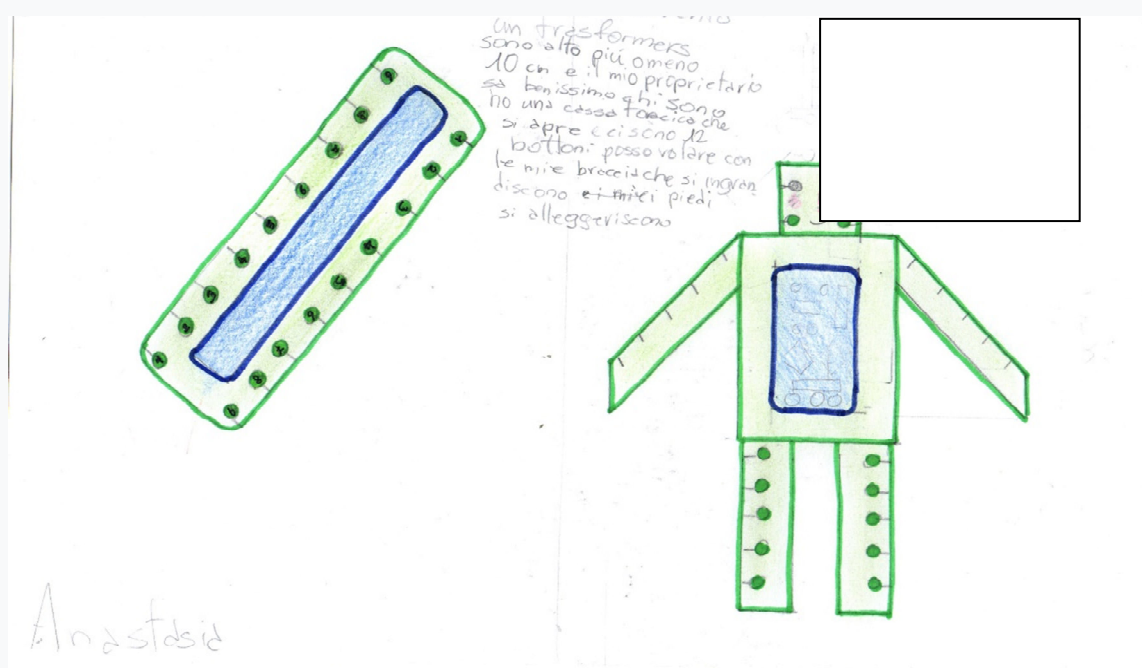
We use Scratch to program a Sun that irradiates photons.



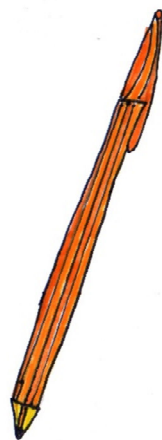
#### 5 Light and photons

Light: how it is produced, photons and their duality. We design a Transformers to understand the concept of wave-particle duality.

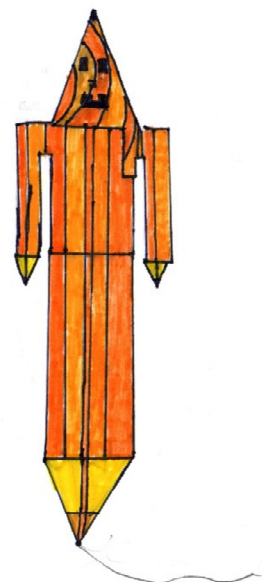




## LA DUALITA' DEL FOTONE COME I TRANSFORMERS



La mia penna gialla scura  
e arancione si è  
trasformata in una penna  
transformers che si chiama  
transpennas.



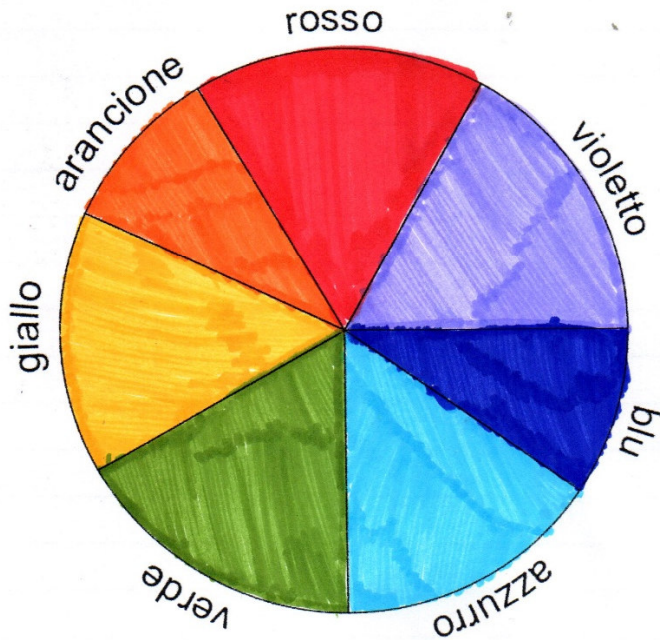
6 Light and rainbow  
Light, colors and rainbow . Newton's disc and studies on light during an epidemic.

**Classe 5, teoria dei colori** attività interdisciplinare  
Scienze (organi di senso: la vista); Arte e Immagine: i colori, la luce e la nostra percezione di essi;  
Italiano abbiamo verbalizzato tutti i passaggi e preparato la biografia di Newton; Storia collocato il periodo storico dei grandi scienziati; Geografia: ricercato dove sono nati; tecnologia riprodotto gli esperimenti e creato il disco di Newton- ricercate informazioni nei testi ed Internet; geometria per le forme e utilizzo del goniometro  
**ATTIVITA'** IPOTESI → CONCLUSIONI  
**Siamo partiti dalla domanda “Come mai vediamo i colori?”** In realtà la luce è bianca e solo quando incontra particolari superfici o situazioni si scompone nei 7 colori che noi conosciamo come i **COLORI DELL'ARCOBALENO** che sono **rosso arancione giallo, verde azzurro indaco e violetto**.

Rosso	Arancione	Giallo	Verde	Blu	Azzurro	Viola

Il **Bianco** dunque è l'**unione** di tutti colori e il **nero** è l'**assenza** della luce e quindi dei colori.

Questa è stata la scoperta da un famosissimo scienziato **Isaac Newton** La teoria è stata dimostrata da Newton attraverso il famoso **Disco di Newton** che è un disco composto da **sette settori colorati** secondo i colori dell'arcobaleno. Facendolo **ruotare**, il disco mescola la luce riflessa dai colori diversi, **riflettendo una luce biancastra**. Si ottiene dunque l'illusione che i colori tendano ad uniformarsi e a diventare bianchi Abbiamo voluto assolutamente **costruirlo** anche noi per verificare da vicino se questa teoria fosse **VERA!** PROCEDURA





### Classe 5, teoria dei colori attività interdisciplinare

Scienze (organi di senso: la vista); Arte e Immagine: i colori, la luce e la nostra percezione di essi; Italiano abbiamo verbalizzato tutti i passaggi e preparato la biografia di Newton; Storia collocato il periodo storico dei grandi scienziati; Geografia: ricercato dove sono nati; tecnologia riprodotto gli esperimenti e creato il disco di Newton- ricercate informazioni nei testi ed Internet; geometria per le forme e utilizzo del goniometro

#### ATTIVITA' IPOTESI

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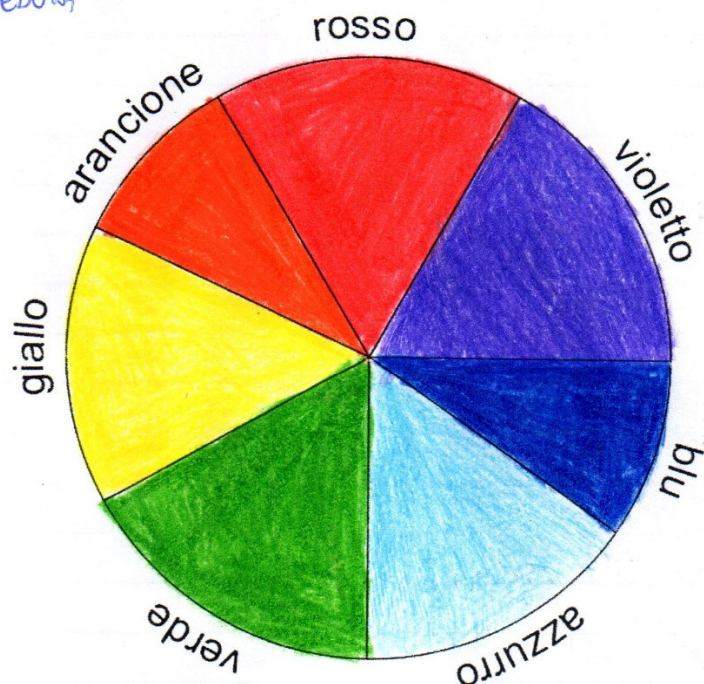
Rosso	Arancione	Giallo	Verde	Azzurro	Blu	Viola

#### ESPERIMENTO → CONCLUSIONE

Il **Bianco** dunque è l'**unione** di tutti colori e il **nero** è l'**assenza** della luce e quindi dei colori.

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#### PROCEDURA





7 Chemistry and colors

Let's experiment with the chemistry of markers.

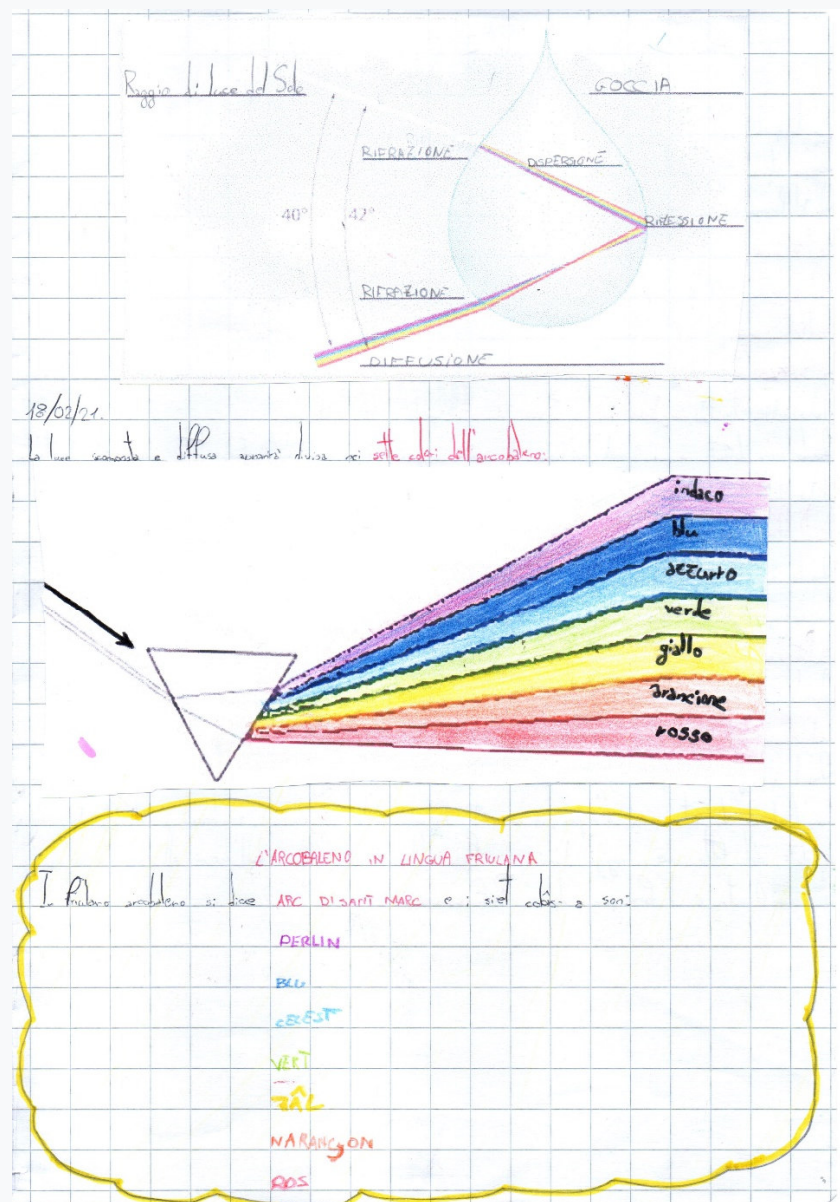




# L'ARCOBALENO IN LINGUA FRIULANA

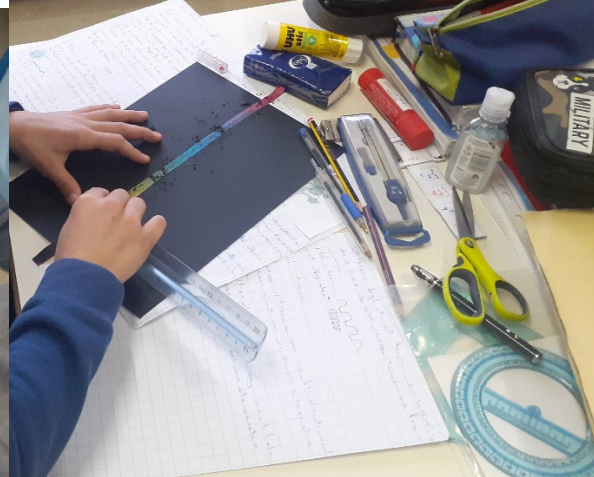
In friulano arcobaleno si dice **ARC DI SANT MARC** e i siet colors a son:

PERLIN  
BLU  
CELEST  
VERT  
ZÂL  
NARANÇON  
ROS

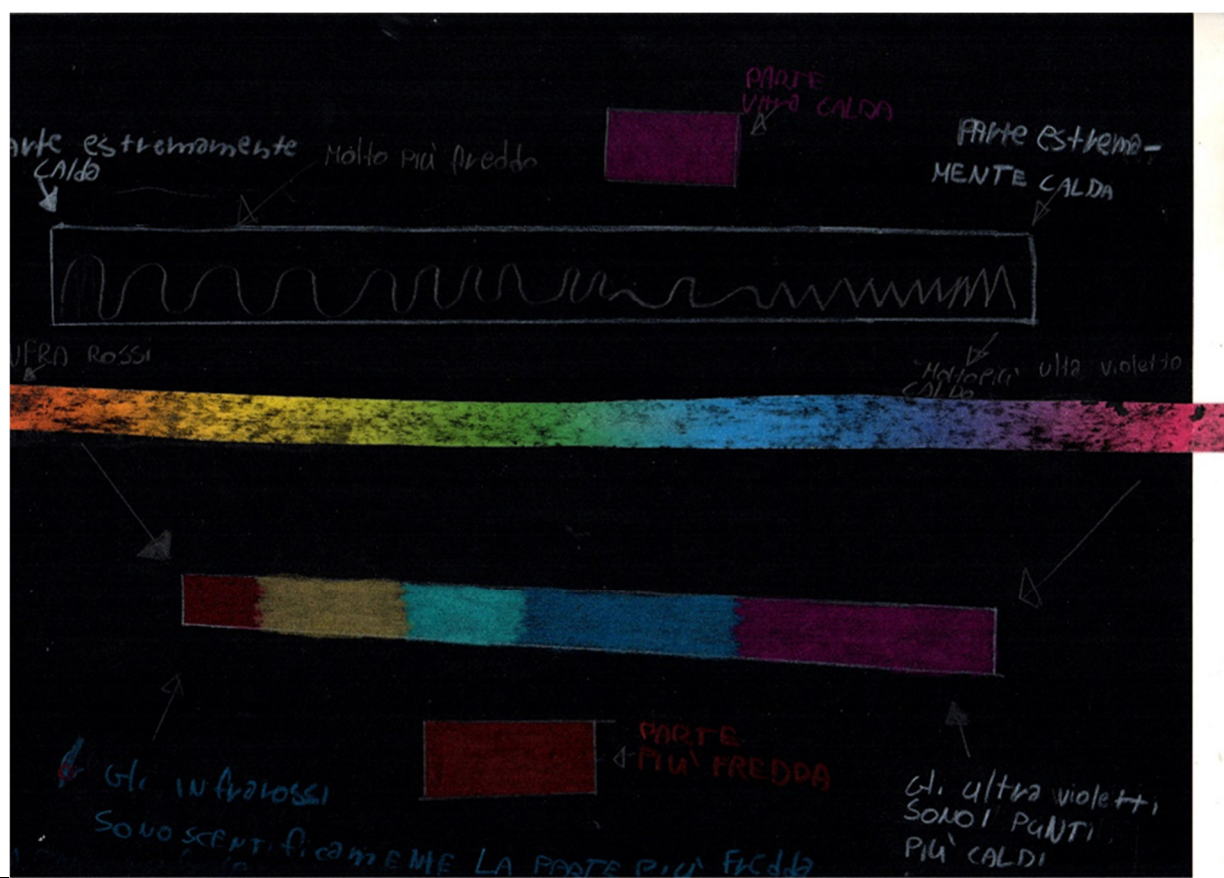
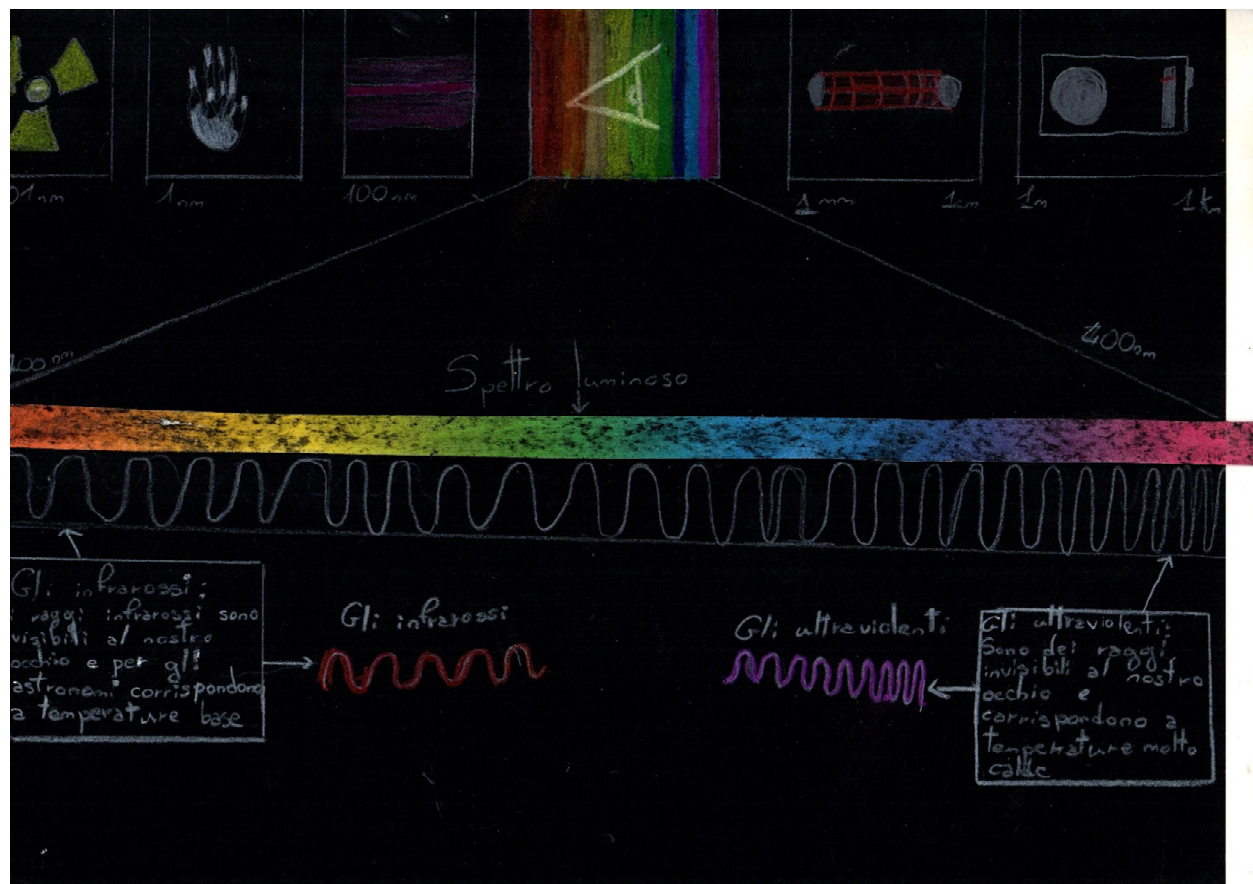


## 8 Visible and not visible

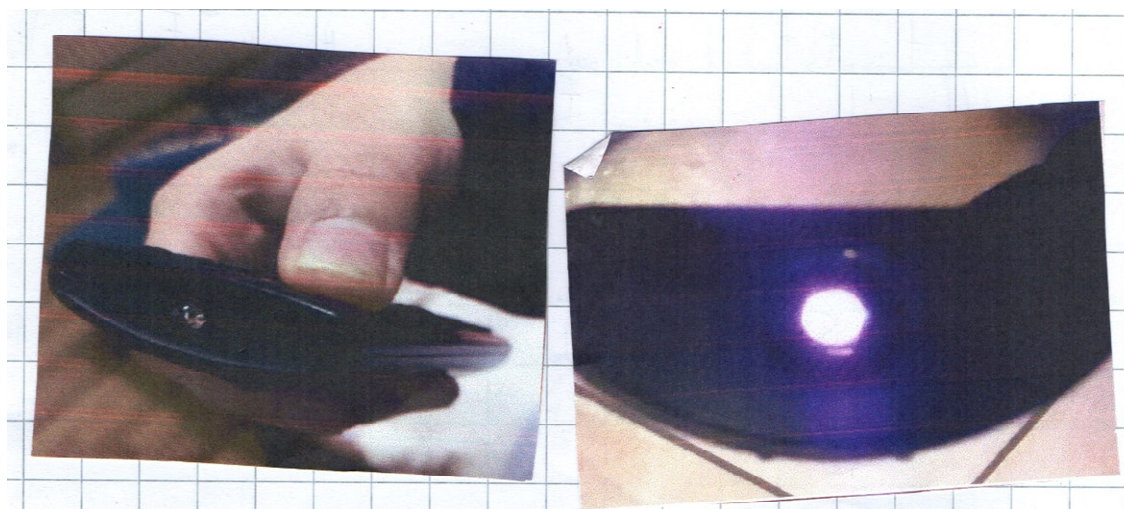
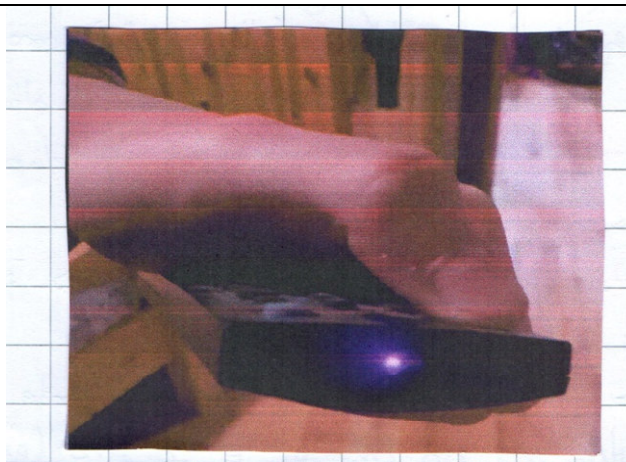
The spectrum of visible and non-visible colors. Let's experiment with the use of infrared rays and capture them.





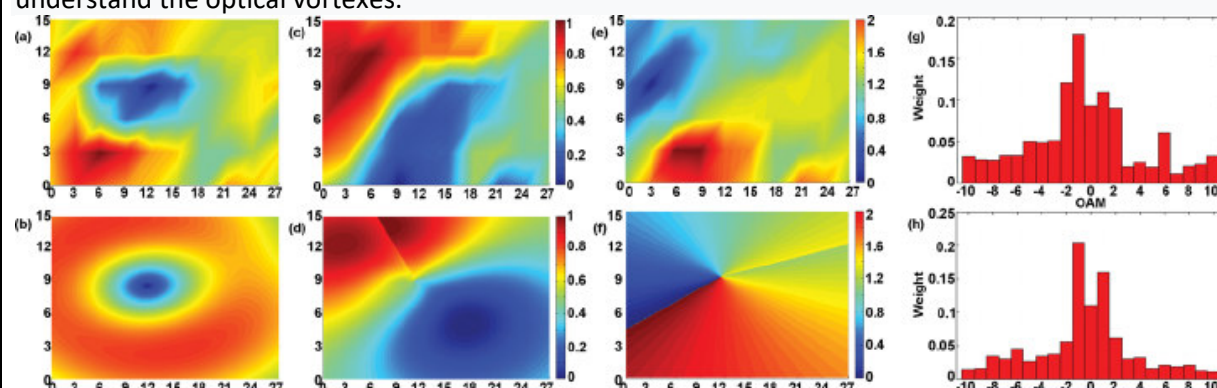






## 9 Photonic

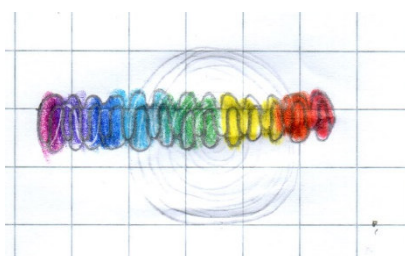
Light curves like fusilli. Photonics in telecommunications and in the future life. Watch some Youtube videos to understand the optical vortexes.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n4QxIYEBd7k>

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/253998706> Experimental verification of photon angular momentum and vorticity with radio techniques

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nphys1907?page=6>





## 10 The day of remembrance

Read Einstein's life story to understand what racial discrimination is.

Nel 1921 mi viene assegnato il Premio Nobel, curiosamente non per la teoria della relatività, ma per la scoperta dell'effetto fotoelettrico. È quasi un premio di consolazione, però è accompagnato da un assegno consistente di 22.000 dollari. Lo do ai miei figli e alla mia prima moglie, credo che se lo meritino.



Ora la mia vita potrebbe essere serena e gradevole: lavoro e carriera vanno bene, ho anche comprato una casetta su un lago vicino a Berlino.

Ma purtroppo qui in Germania sta accadendo qualcosa di terribile: gli Ebrei sono accusati di essere la causa di tutti i mali del paese. Hitler ha conquistato il potere. In piazza vengono bruciati i libri che contengono le idee che non piacciono al regime nazista. La teoria della relatività è una di queste.



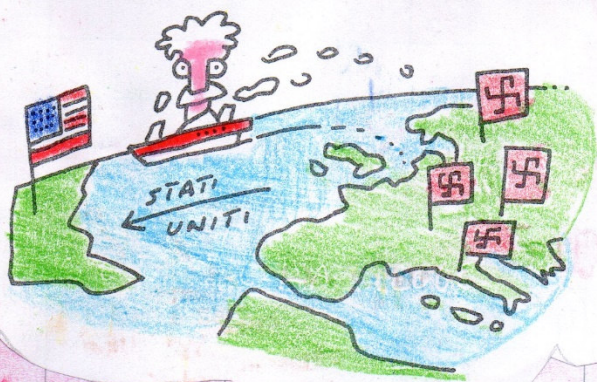




All'università c'è chi attacca la "fisica ebrea" (cioè la mia teoria) e le camicie brune fanno un'incursione nella casa sul lago, buttando all'aria tutte le mie cose.

Per fortuna sono all'estero, con mia moglie e le sue figlie, per un giro di conferenze, così ne approfitto e mi fermo in Belgio.

Poi decido di accettare un incarico all'Institute of Advanced Studies di Princeton e parto per gli Stati Uniti. In Germania non voglio più tornare.





## 16. Einstein in America

Non sono il solo a chiedere rifugio agli Stati Uniti. Negli anni a cavallo del 1940 migliaia di scienziati europei, perseguitati dalle leggi razziste imposte da Hitler e dai suoi alleati, sono costretti a lasciare i loro paesi.

Tra loro ci sono due miei colleghi fisici: l'italiano Enrico Fermi e l'ungherese Leo Szilard. Neppure immaginano che il loro lavoro negli Stati Uniti cambierà la storia del pianeta Terra.

