

## Photo Description



An infrared thermometer with an orange body and digital display shows a temperature reading of 113.5°F. A person is holding the device and pointing it at a brick surface to measure how hot it is without touching it. The thermometer uses invisible light rays to detect heat from objects at a distance.

## Scientific Phenomena

The anchoring phenomenon is non-contact temperature measurement using infrared radiation. All objects with temperature above absolute zero emit infrared energy (heat waves) that are invisible to our eyes. The infrared thermometer contains a special sensor that detects these heat waves and converts them into a temperature reading on the digital display. This occurs because thermal energy causes molecules in objects to vibrate, and this molecular motion releases electromagnetic radiation in the infrared spectrum.

## Core Science Concepts

1. Heat Transfer by Radiation - Objects release invisible heat energy that travels through air and space without needing to touch anything
2. Temperature Measurement - Temperature tells us how hot or cold something is by measuring the average energy of moving particles
3. Electromagnetic Energy - Heat travels as invisible waves of energy that we cannot see but can detect with special tools
4. Energy Detection and Conversion - Scientific instruments can change one form of energy (infrared waves) into another form we can understand (digital numbers)

### Pedagogical Tip:

Start lessons about heat transfer by having students hold their hands near (not touching) a warm object like a lamp or sunny window. This concrete experience helps them understand that heat can travel through air before introducing the abstract concept of infrared radiation.

### UDL Suggestions:

Provide multiple ways for students to explore temperature concepts: tactile experiences (feeling warm/cool objects), visual representations (thermal images or heat maps), and kinesthetic activities (acting out molecular motion). This supports different learning preferences and abilities.

## Zoom In / Zoom Out

1. Zoom In: At the molecular level, tiny particles in the brick are constantly vibrating and bumping into each other. The faster they move, the hotter the object becomes. This molecular motion creates infrared energy waves that escape from the surface.

2. Zoom Out: Infrared thermometers are used in many real-world systems including weather monitoring, medical diagnosis, food safety inspection, and even space telescopes that measure the temperature of distant planets and stars.

## Discussion Questions

1. "What do you think would happen if we pointed this thermometer at different materials like metal, wood, and plastic that have been sitting in the same room?" (Bloom's: Predict/Hypothesize | DOK: 2)
2. "How might firefighters, doctors, or chefs use infrared thermometers in their jobs?" (Bloom's: Apply | DOK: 2)
3. "Why do you think this thermometer can measure temperature without touching an object when regular thermometers need to touch what they're measuring?" (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 3)
4. "What evidence do we have that invisible energy is moving from the brick to the thermometer?" (Bloom's: Evaluate | DOK: 3)

## Potential Student Misconceptions

1. Misconception: "The thermometer shoots out a laser beam that heats up the object."

Clarification: The red dot is just a pointer to show where you're aiming. The thermometer only receives heat energy from the object; it doesn't send energy to it.

2. Misconception: "Only hot things give off heat energy."

Clarification: All objects above absolute zero temperature emit infrared energy, even ice cubes and cold objects. Warmer objects just emit more energy.

3. Misconception: "Heat and temperature are the same thing."

Clarification: Temperature measures how fast particles are moving on average, while heat is the total energy being transferred from one object to another.

## NGSS Connections

- Performance Expectation: 4-PS3-2 Make observations to provide evidence that energy can be transferred from place to place by sound, light, heat, and electric currents
- Disciplinary Core Ideas: PS3.B - Energy can be moved from place to place by moving objects or through sound, light, or electric currents
- Crosscutting Concepts: Energy and Matter - Energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects
- Science and Engineering Practices: Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems

## Science Vocabulary

- \* Infrared: Invisible heat energy that travels as waves from warm objects
- \* Radiation: Energy that travels through space without needing to touch anything
- \* Temperature: A measurement of how hot or cold something is
- \* Thermal energy: The energy that comes from heat and makes particles move faster
- \* Sensor: A device that detects and responds to changes in the environment
- \* Electromagnetic: A type of energy that includes light, heat, and radio waves

## External Resources

Children's Books:

- Heat Wave by Helen Ketteman
- Temperature and Heat by David Dreier
- Hot and Cold by Karen Bryant-Mole

YouTube Videos:

- "How Do Infrared Thermometers Work?" - SciShow Kids explanation of infrared technology for children: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4e\\_6yYpZIA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4e_6yYpZIA)
- "Heat Transfer for Kids" - Generation Genius video covering conduction, convection, and radiation: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rbDbw-6rdyc>