

Speed of Light

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The **speed of light**, a **fundamental constant in physics**, has been determined with increasing precision over centuries.

- The speed of light is the rate at which light waves propagate through different materials. In particular, the speed of light in a vacuum is defined as exactly 299,792,458 meters per second.
 - Light's speed can vary when it propagates through different materials, depending on the material's refractive index (measure of bending of a light ray when passing from one medium to another).
- Early estimates of the speed of light were based on how long it took light to travel a known distance, with measurements improving as instruments advanced.
- Ole Roemer (1676) was the first to estimate the speed of light, observing Jupiter's moons and their varying eclipse timings based on Earth's distance from Jupiter.
 - His estimate was 225,300 km/s, which was far from the modern value due to limited knowledge of Jupiter's distance.
- Modern measurements of the speed of light are conducted using laser beams and atomic clocks, resulting in the current precise value.

Read more: Time Dilation in Early Universe

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