



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

## **(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)**



Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to Anna University  
Accredited by NBA & Accredited by NAAC with 'A++' Grade,  
Recognized by UGC saravanampatti (post), Coimbatore-641035.

## **Department of Biomedical Engineering**

**Course Name: 19BME301 – Medical Physics**

**III Year : V Semester**

**Unit I – RADIATION AND RADIOACTIVE DECAY**

**Topic : Electromagnetic spectrum – sources**



PHYSICS  
CLASS



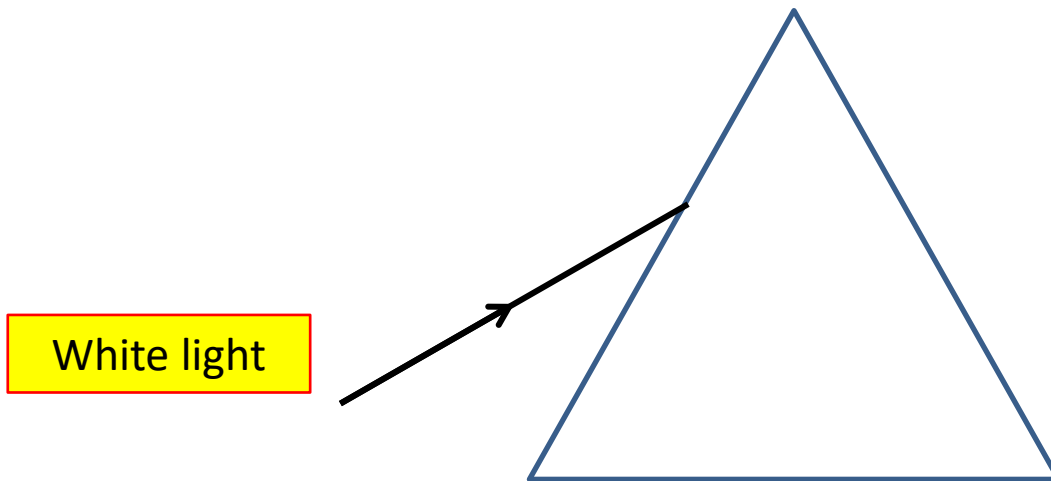
$E = m \cdot c^2$   
 $P = \frac{F}{A}$   
 $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$



# 19BME301-MEDICAL PHYSICS - Electromagnetic Spectrum



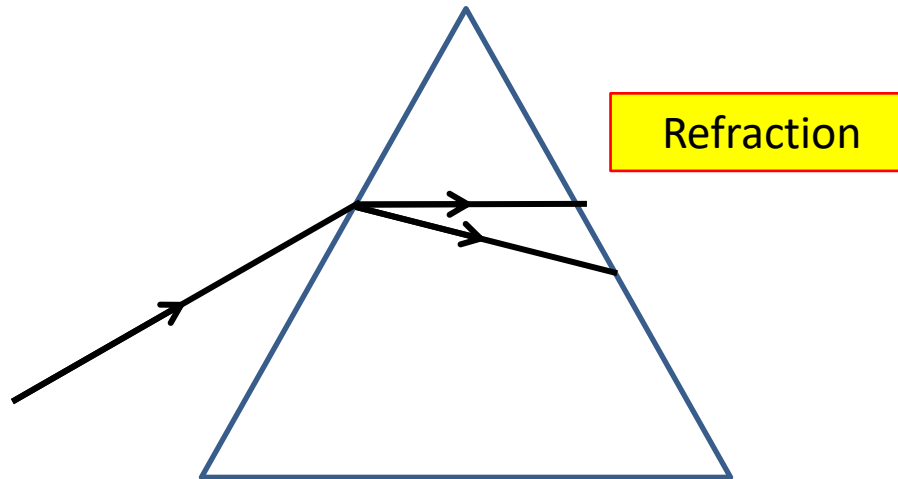
# Refraction of light by a prism.



White light

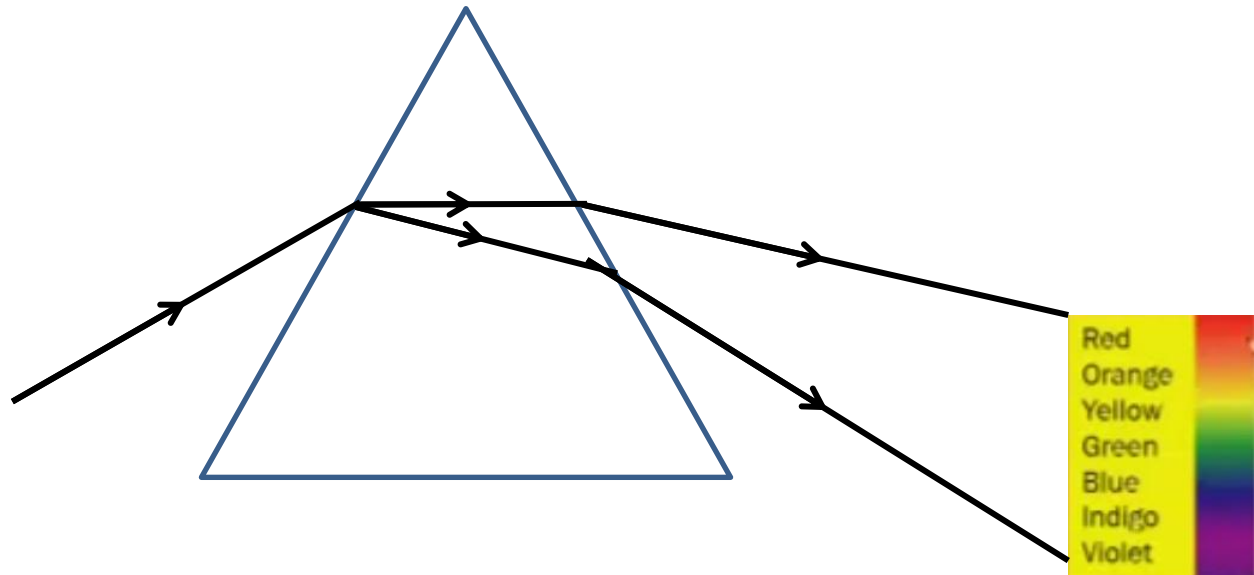


# Refraction of light by a prism.



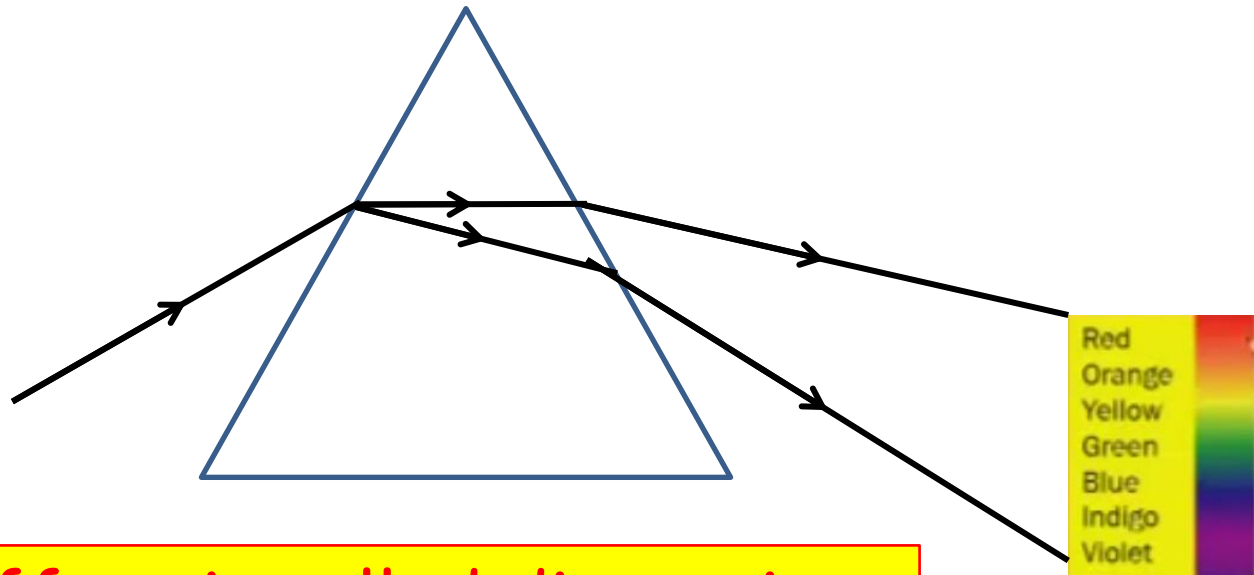


# Refraction of light by a prism.





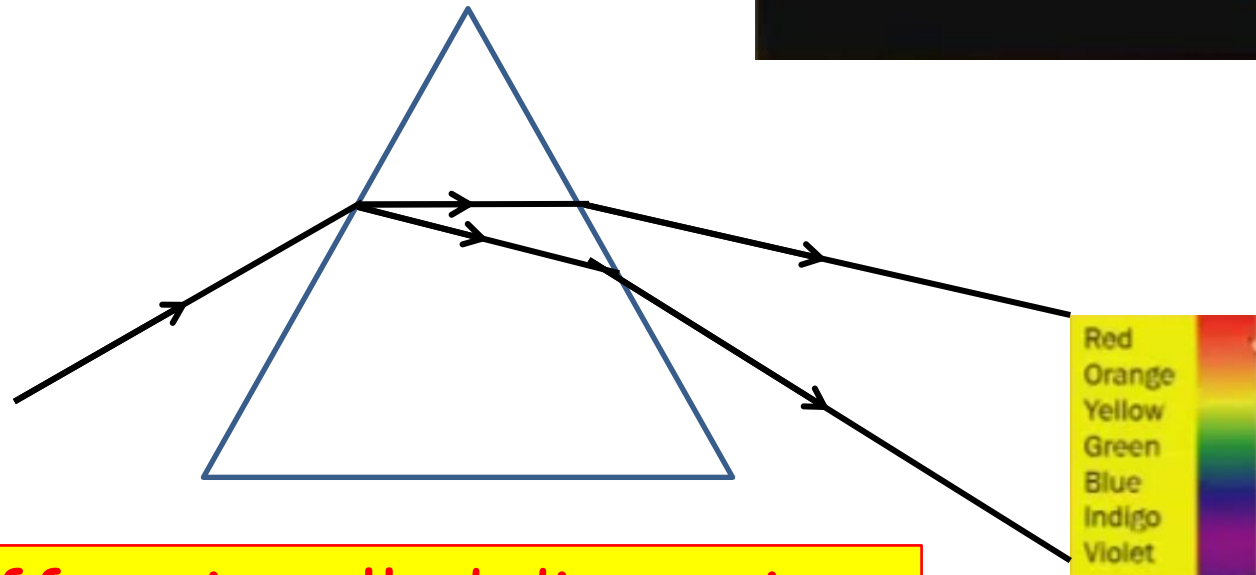
# Refraction of light by a prism.



This effect is called dispersion



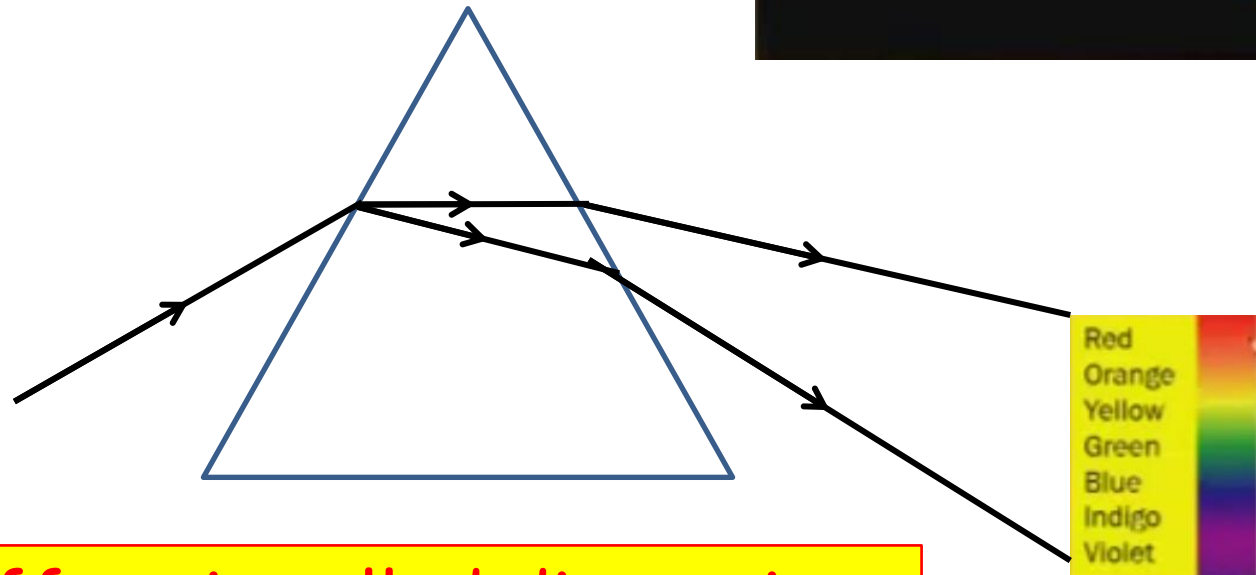
# Refraction of light by a prism.



This effect is called dispersion



# Refraction of light by a prism.



This effect is called dispersion

It happens because white is a mixture of all the colours in the rainbow





# Wavelength and colour



White light is made up of different colours with wavelengths ranging from 0.0004mm (violet) to 0.0007mm (red).

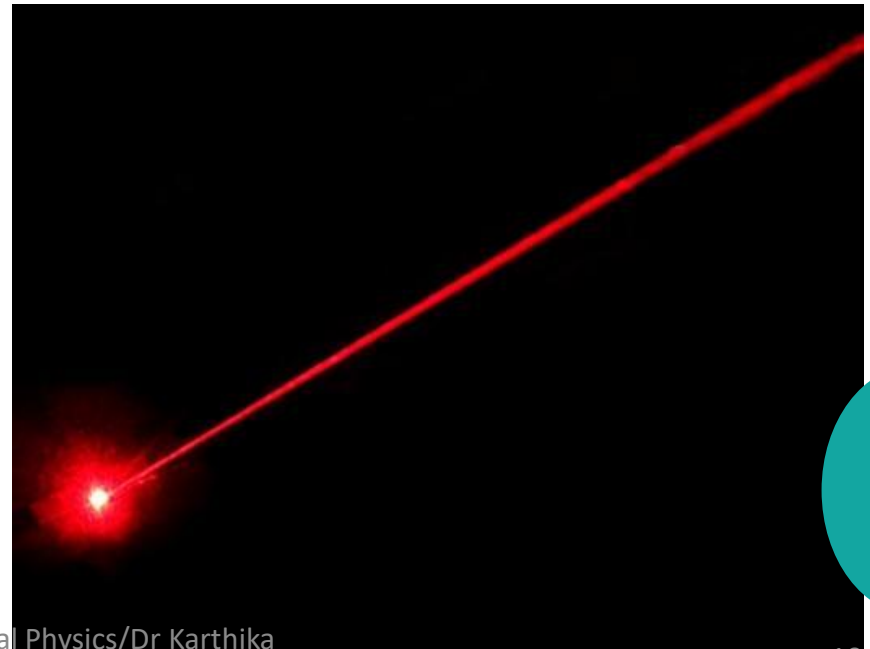


# Wavelength and colour



White light is made up of different colours with wavelengths ranging from 0.0004mm (violet) to 0.0007mm (red).

Lasers, however, only emit light of a single colour and wavelength.  
This type of light is known as monochromatic light.



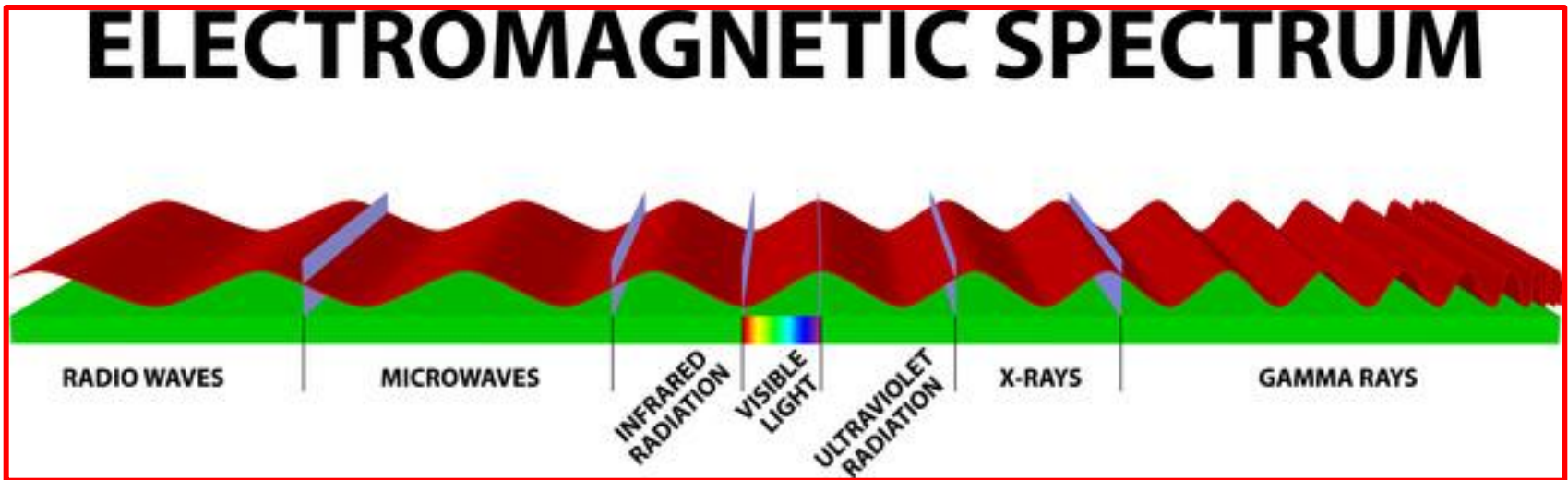


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



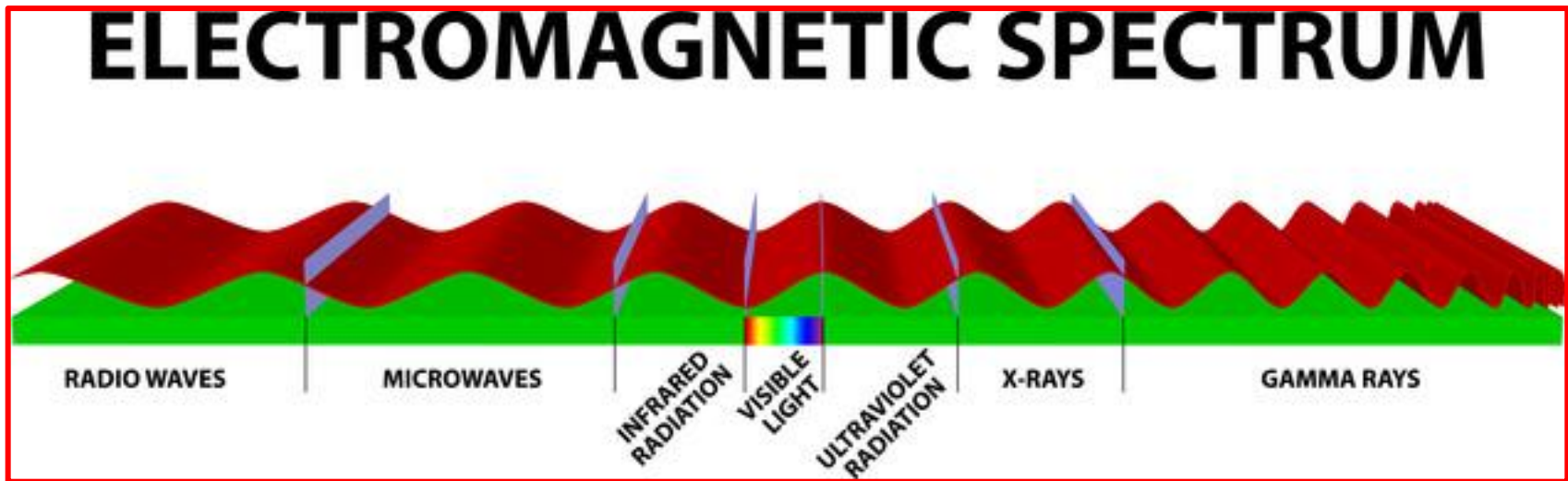


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum





# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

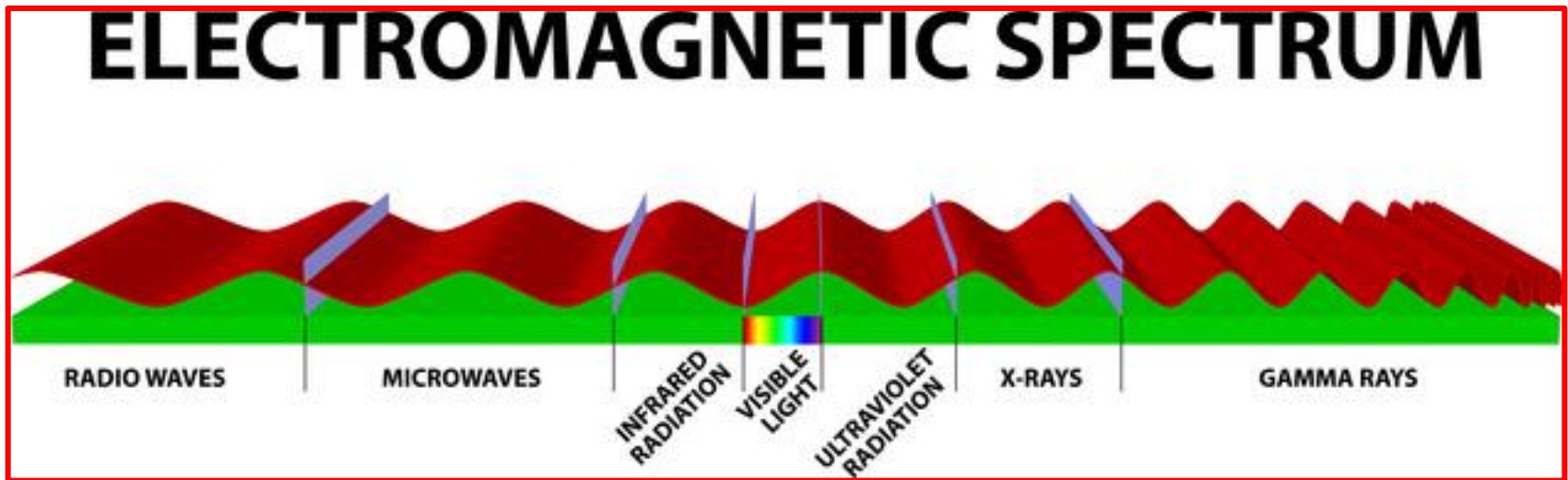


Features of the  
electromagnetic  
spectrum

1. They can travel through a vacuum (eg. Space)



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



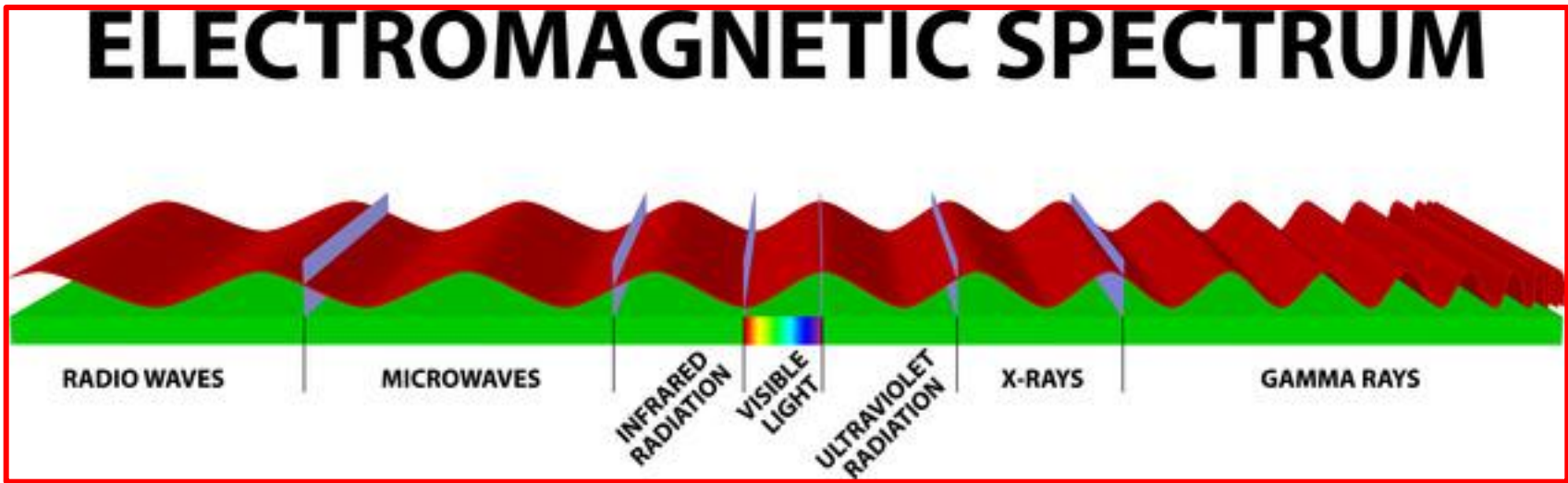
Features of the electromagnetic spectrum

1. They can travel through a vacuum (eg. Space)
2. In a vacuum they travel at a speed of 300 000 kilometres per second.



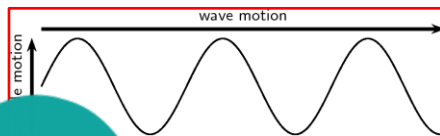


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



Features of the electromagnetic spectrum

1. They can travel through a vacuum (eg. Space)
2. In a vacuum they travel at a speed of 300 000 kilometres per second.
3. They are all transverse waves, with oscillations at right angles to the direction of travel.

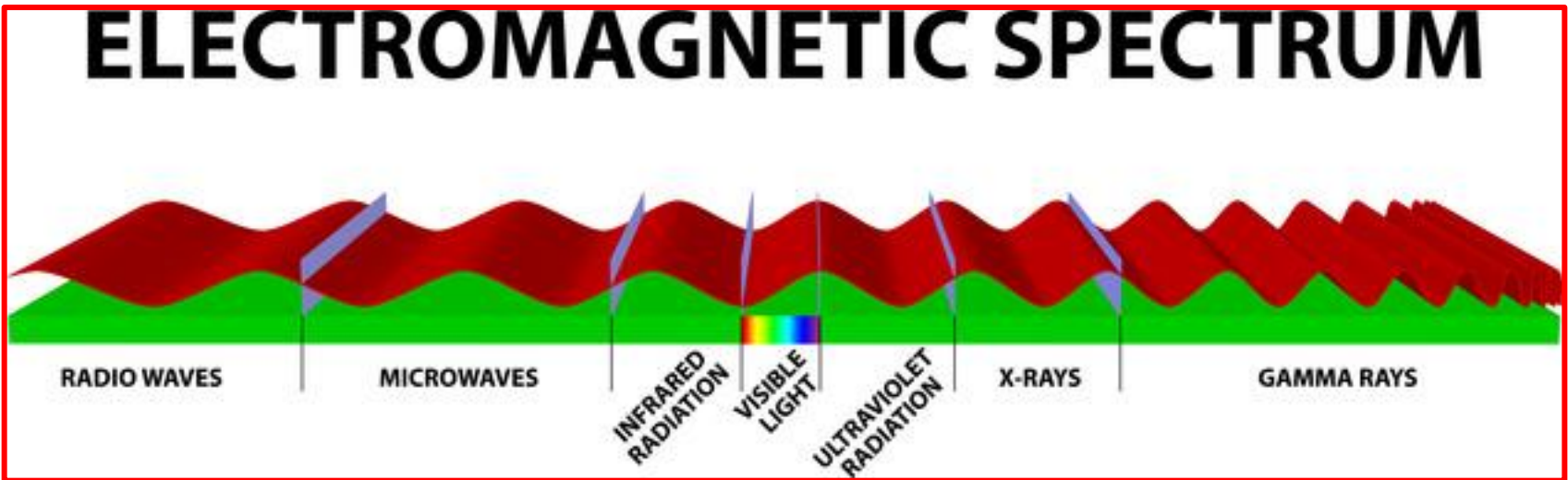




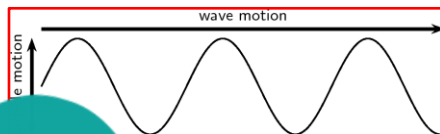
# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



## ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



Features of the electromagnetic spectrum

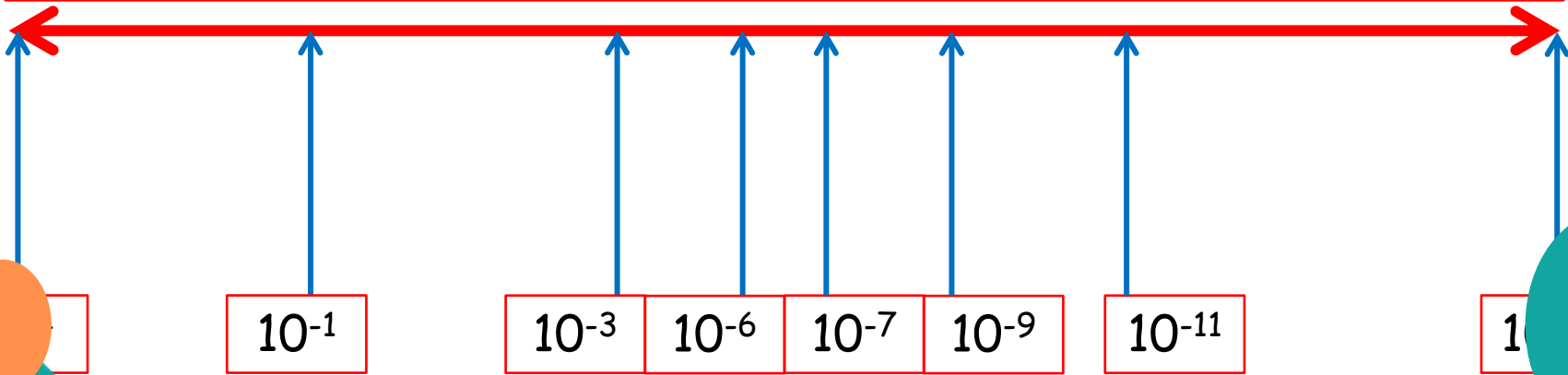
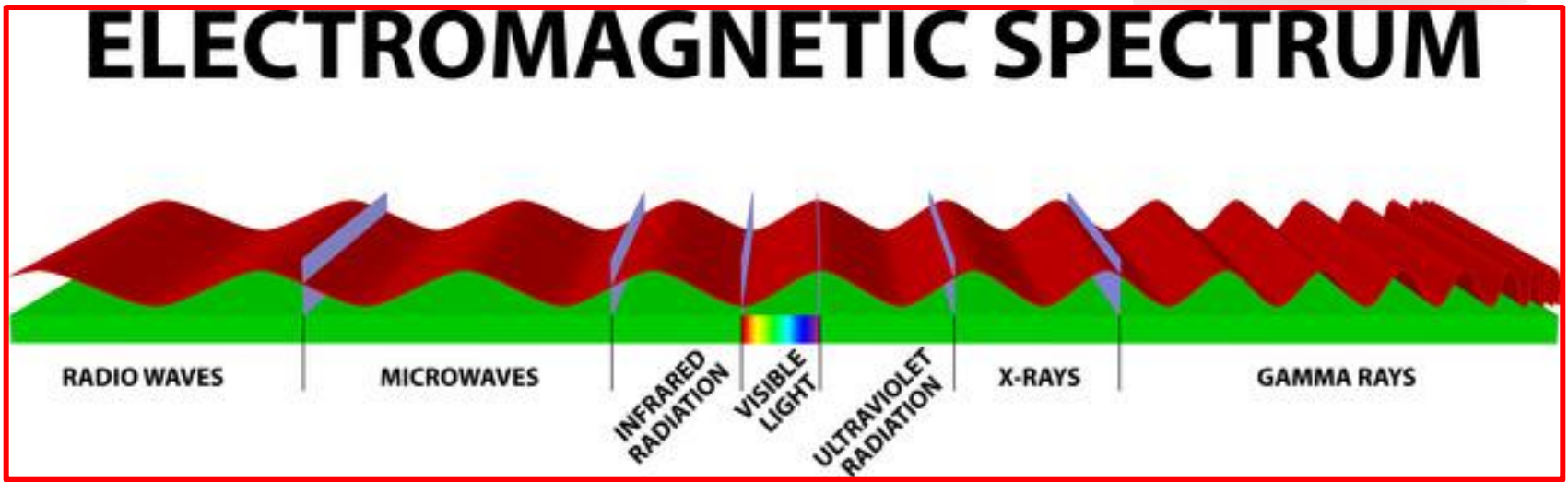


1. They can travel through a vacuum (eg. Space)
2. In a vacuum they travel at a speed of 300 000 kilometres per second.
3. They are all transverse waves, with oscillations at right angles to the direction of travel.
4. Electromagnetic waves transfer energy.



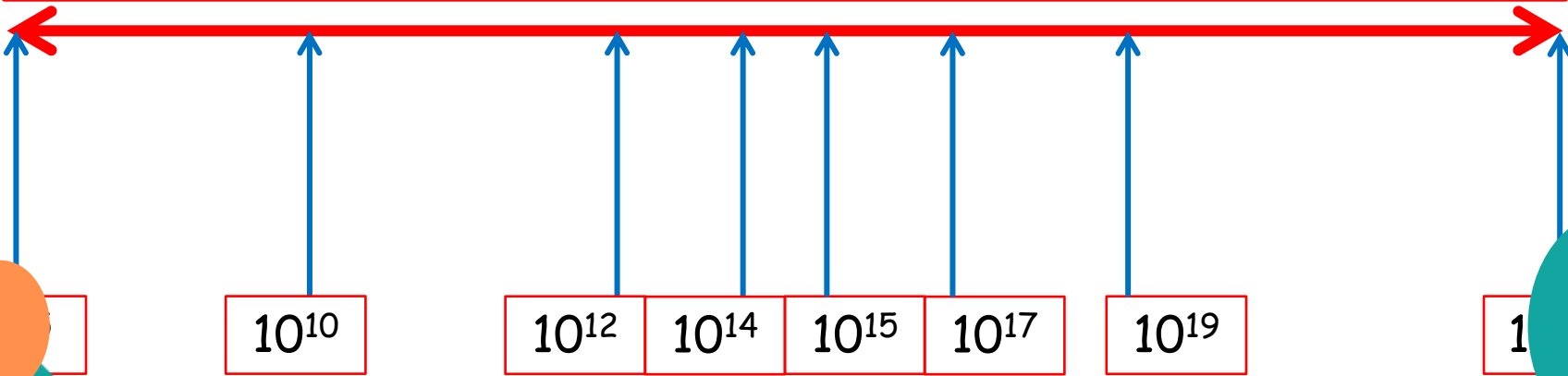
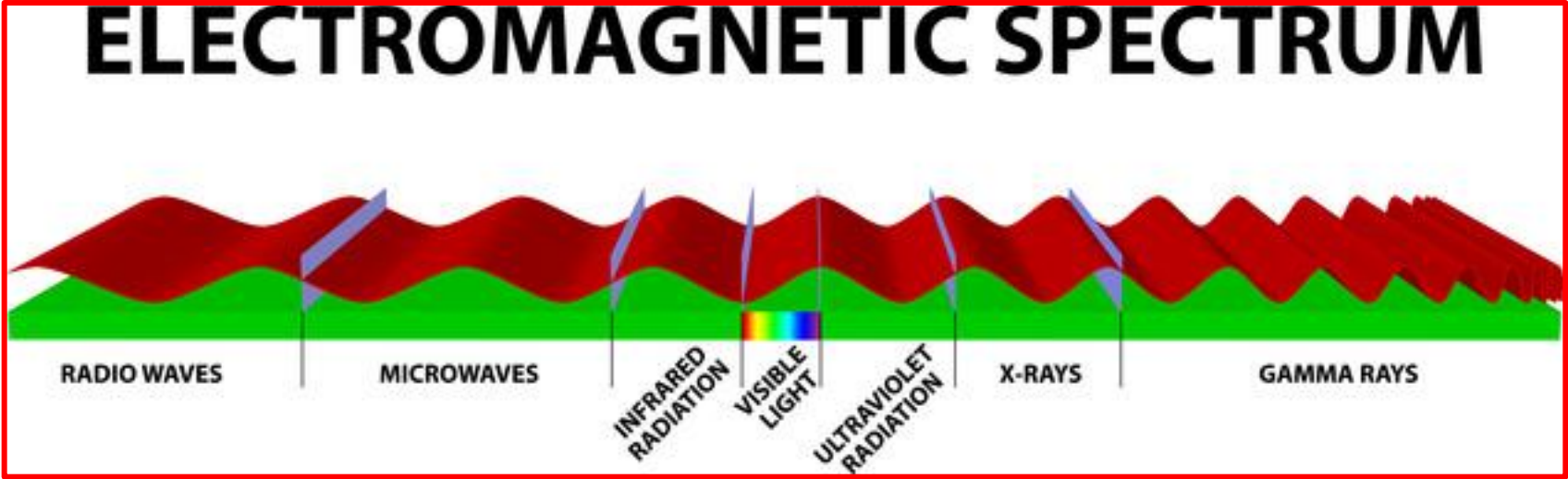


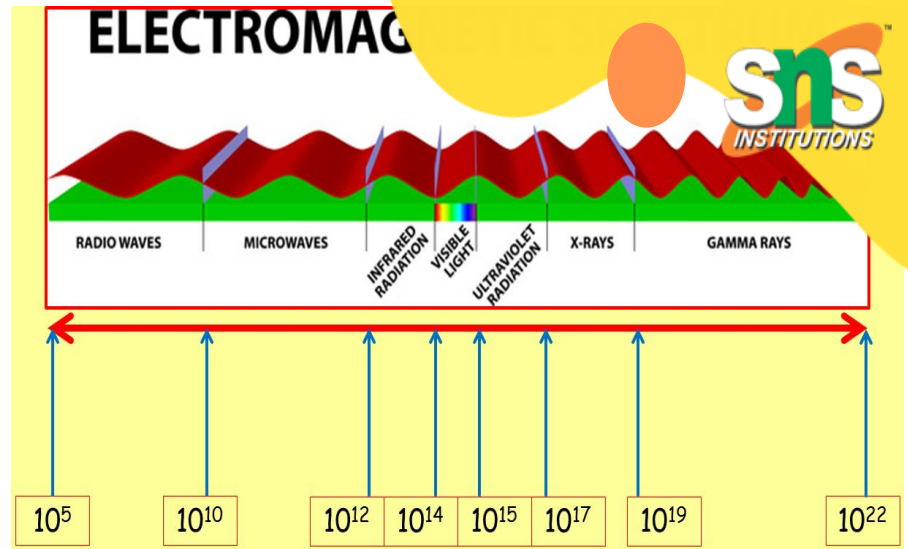
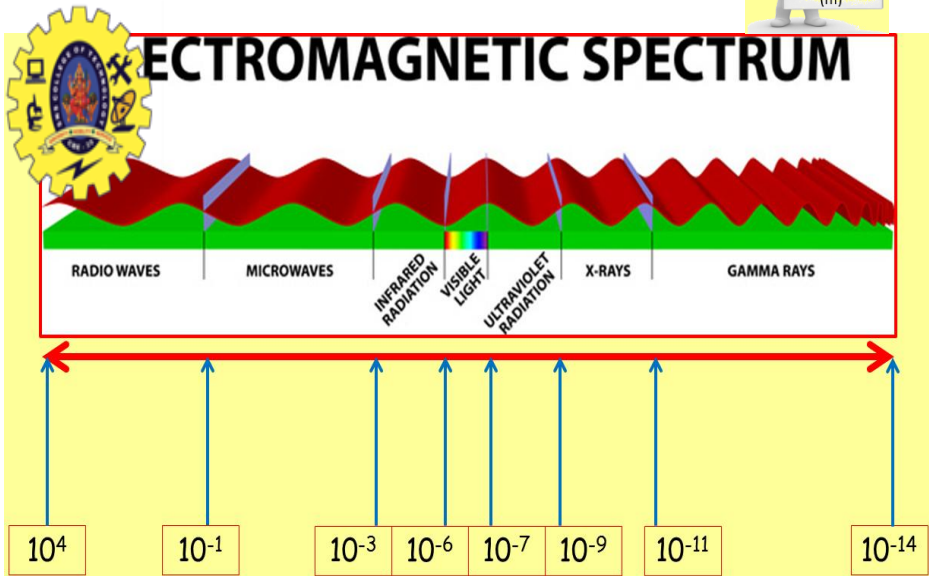
# The Electromagnetic Spectrum





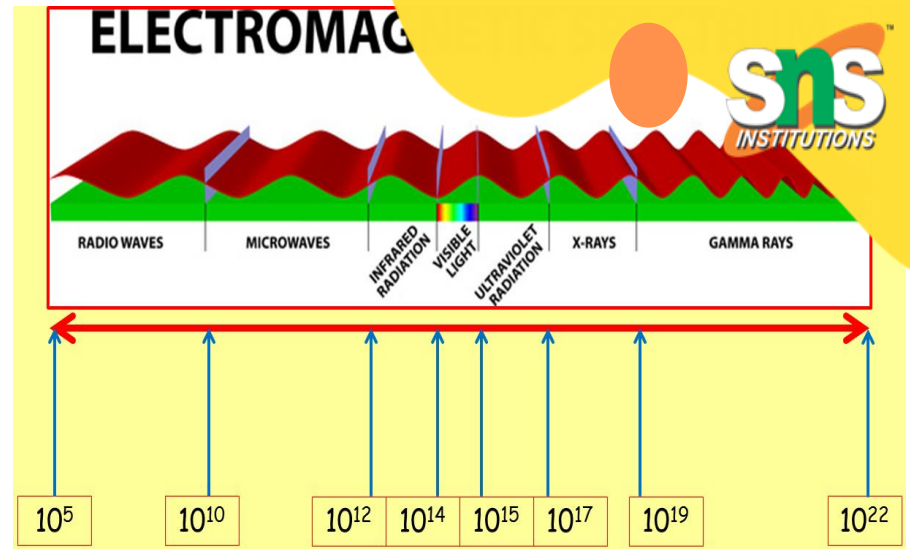
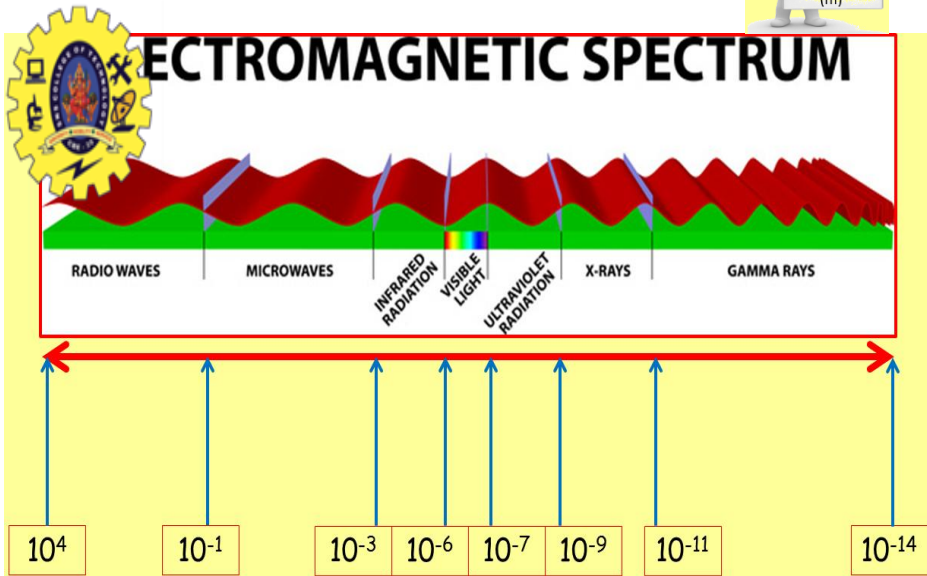
# The Electromagnetic Spectrum





Wavelengths decrease going along the EM spectrum from radio waves to gamma rays.

Frequencies increase going along the EM spectrum from radio waves to gamma rays.



Wavelengths decrease going along the EM spectrum from radio waves to gamma rays.

Frequencies increase going along the EM spectrum from radio waves to gamma rays.

Radio wave photons have the lowest frequency and the least energy, and gamma ray photons have the highest frequency and the most energy.



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



Intensity and  
distance

Whenever radiation is absorbed by matter, photons transfer their energy to the matter.



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



## Intensity and distance

Whenever radiation is absorbed by matter, photons transfer their energy to the matter.

The energy deposited by a beam of electrons depends upon the number of photons and the energy of each photon.



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



## Intensity and distance

Whenever radiation is absorbed by matter, photons transfer their energy to the matter.

The energy deposited by a beam of electrons depends upon the number of photons and the energy of each photon.

The intensity of radiation means how much energy arrives at each square metre of surface per second ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ).



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

## Intensity and distance

Whenever radiation is absorbed by matter, photons transfer their energy to the matter.

The energy deposited by a beam of electrons depends upon the number of photons and the energy of each photon.

The intensity of radiation means how much energy arrives at each square metre of surface per second ( $\text{W/m}^2$ ).

The intensity of a beam of radiation decreases with distance from the source.





# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

1. OL
2. The beam gets partially absorbed as it travels.

sns  
INSTITUTIONS

## Intensity and distance

Whenever radiation is absorbed by matter, photons transfer their energy to the matter.

The energy deposited by a beam of electrons depends upon the number of photons and the energy of each photon.

The intensity of radiation means how much energy arrives at each square metre of surface per second ( $\text{W/m}^2$ ).

The intensity of a beam of radiation decreases with distance from the source.



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



... and ionisation



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



... and ionisation

Some high energy EM radiation (ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) are known as ionising radiation because they have enough energy to remove an electron from an atom or molecule)



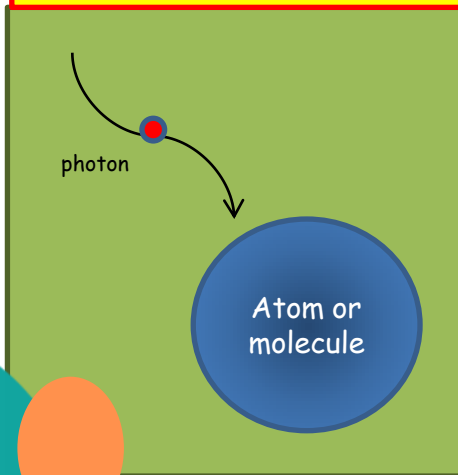
# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



... and ionisation

Some high energy EM radiation (ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) are known as ionising radiation because they have enough energy to remove an electron from an atom or molecule)

Before ionisation



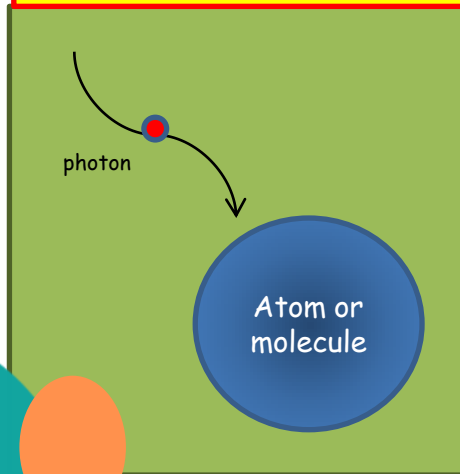


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

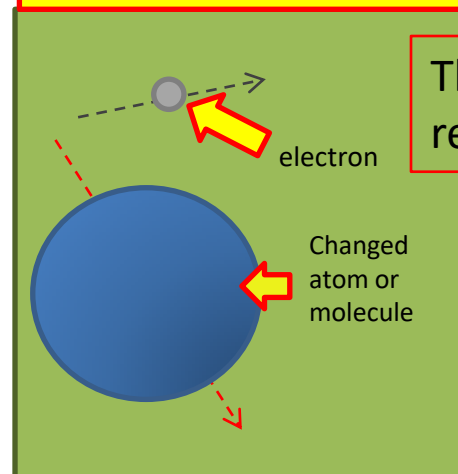
... and ionisation

Some high energy EM radiation (ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) are known as ionising radiation because they have enough energy to remove an electron from an atom or molecule)

Before ionisation



After ionisation



The photon hits the atom or molecule, and removes an electron.



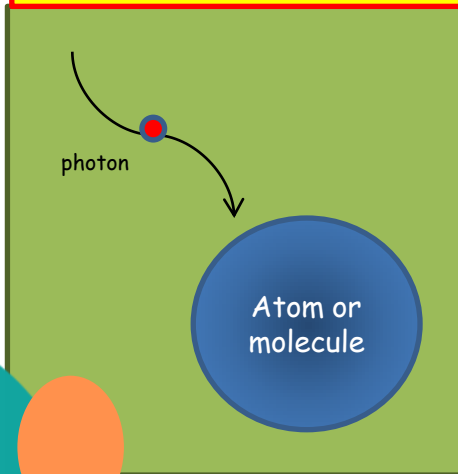
# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

... and ionisation

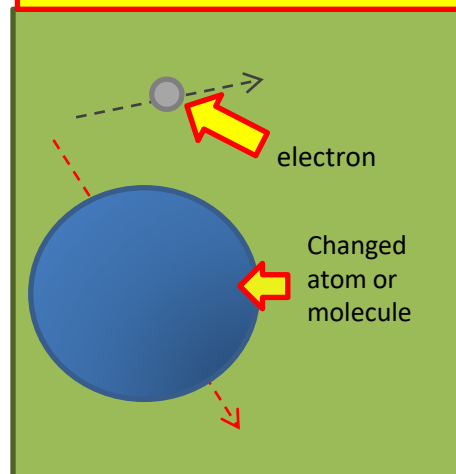
The photon hits the atom or molecule, and removes an electron.

Some high energy EM radiation (ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) are known as ionising radiation because they have enough energy to remove an electron from an atom or molecule)

Before ionisation



After ionisation



If cells are exposed to ionising radiation, they can damage the DNA in the nucleus of the cell. This can cause mutations, and the cells divide constantly without control - this is cancer.

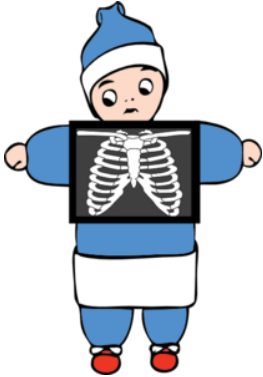
Very high doses of ionising radiation can kill cells.

Excessive exposure to UV radiation can lead to sunburn or even skin cancer.

Increased exposure = more damage



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



## X - rays

... and dangers

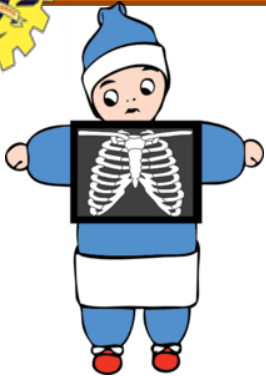
X-rays are used by radiographers in hospitals to check for broken bones. X-rays pass easily through flesh, but are absorbed by denser materials like bone and metal. X-ray imaging is also used in airports to check the contents of bags.

Precautions: radiographers wear lead aprons or stand behind concrete to protect themselves.



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

... and dangers



**X - rays**



**Microwaves**

**X-rays** are used by **radiographers** in hospitals to check for broken bones. X-rays **pass easily** through flesh, but are **absorbed** by **denser materials** like bone and metal. X-ray imaging is also used in **airports** to check the **contents** of **bags**.

**Precautions:** radiographers wear **lead aprons** or stand **behind concrete** to protect themselves.

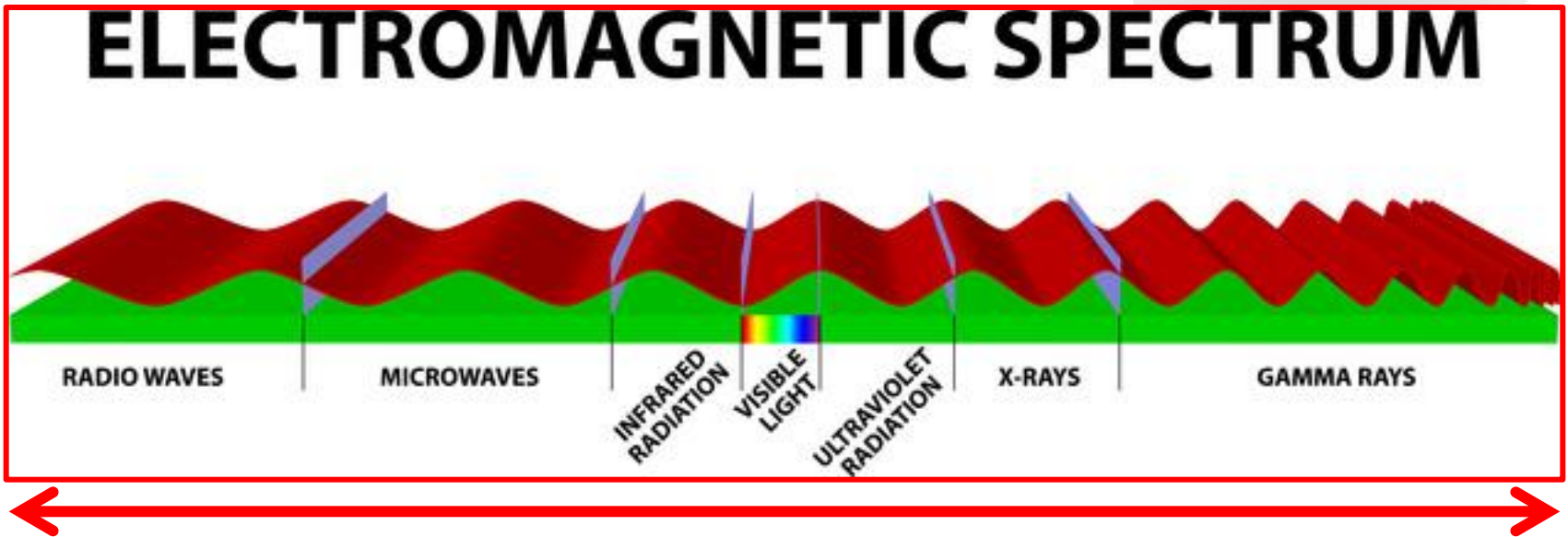
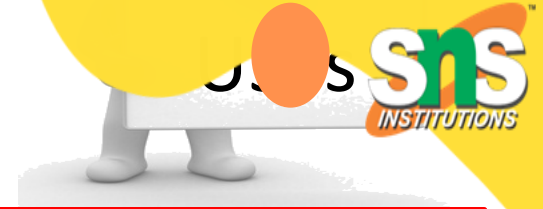
Microwaves are used to **send signals** between **mobile phones** and **mobile phone masts**. When you make calls on your mobile, your phone **emits** microwave radiation. Some of this is **absorbed** by your body and may cause **heating** of body tissues. This heating could result in medical conditions, possibly including **cancer**, but there is no **conclusive evidence**.

**Precaution:** limit the **amount of time** you spend talking on a mobile phone!



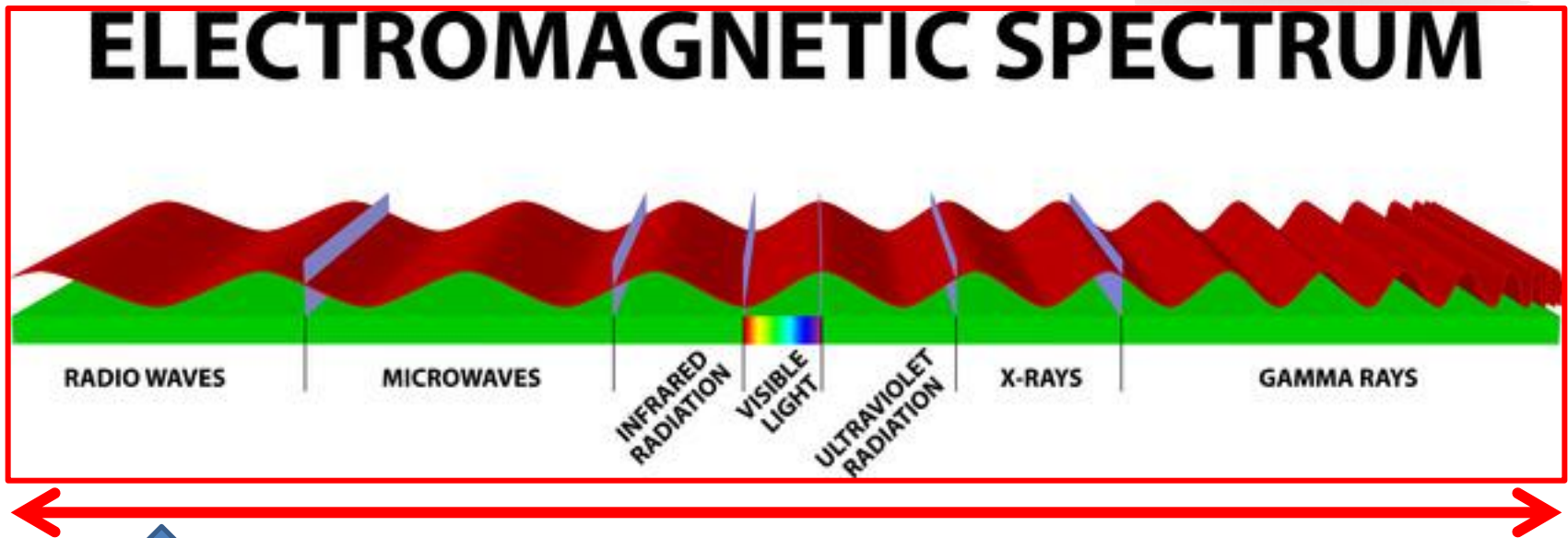


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum





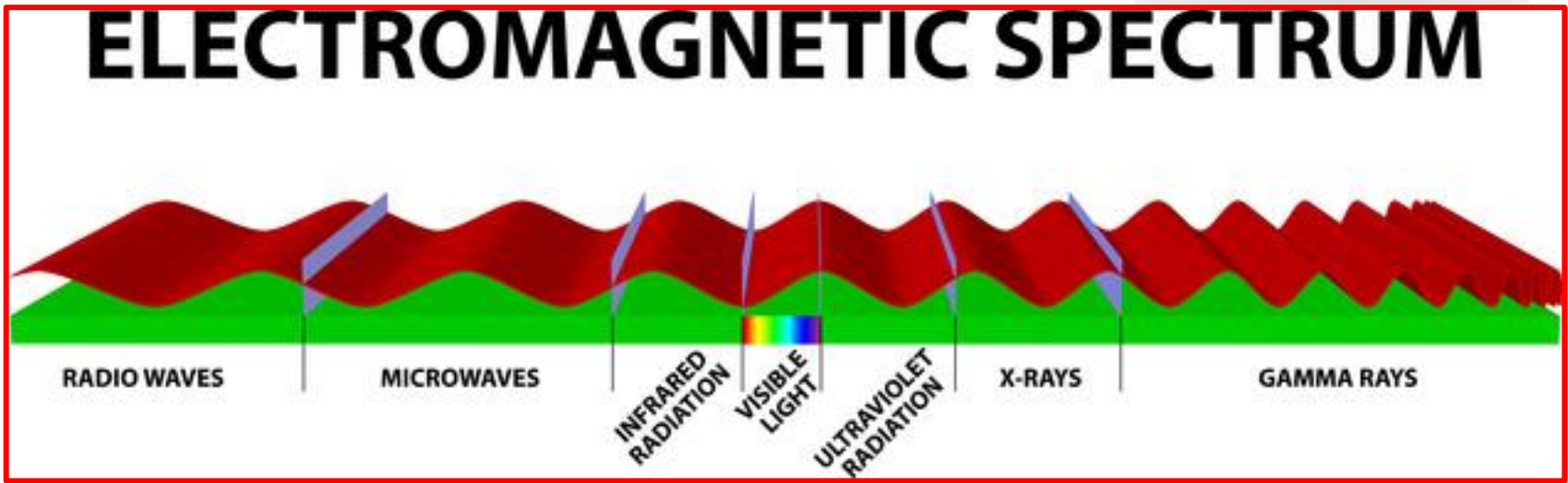
# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



Broadcasting  
Communications,  
Satellite  
transmissions



# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

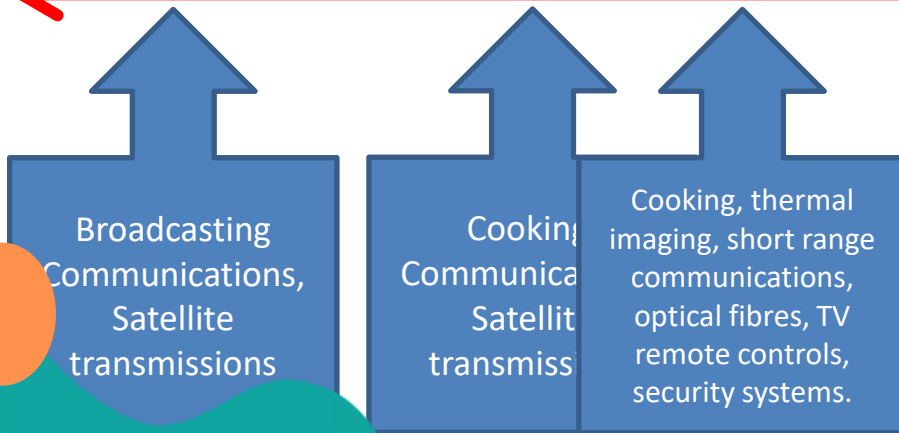
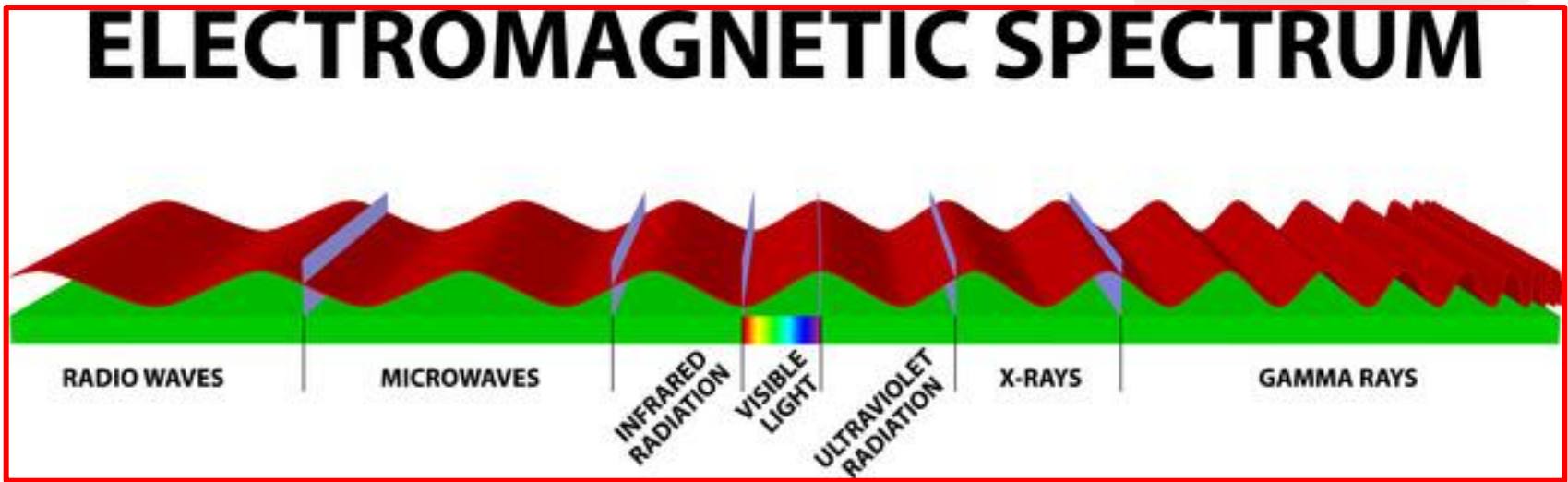


Broadcasting  
Communications,  
Satellite  
transmissions

Cooking,  
Communications,  
Satellite  
transmissions

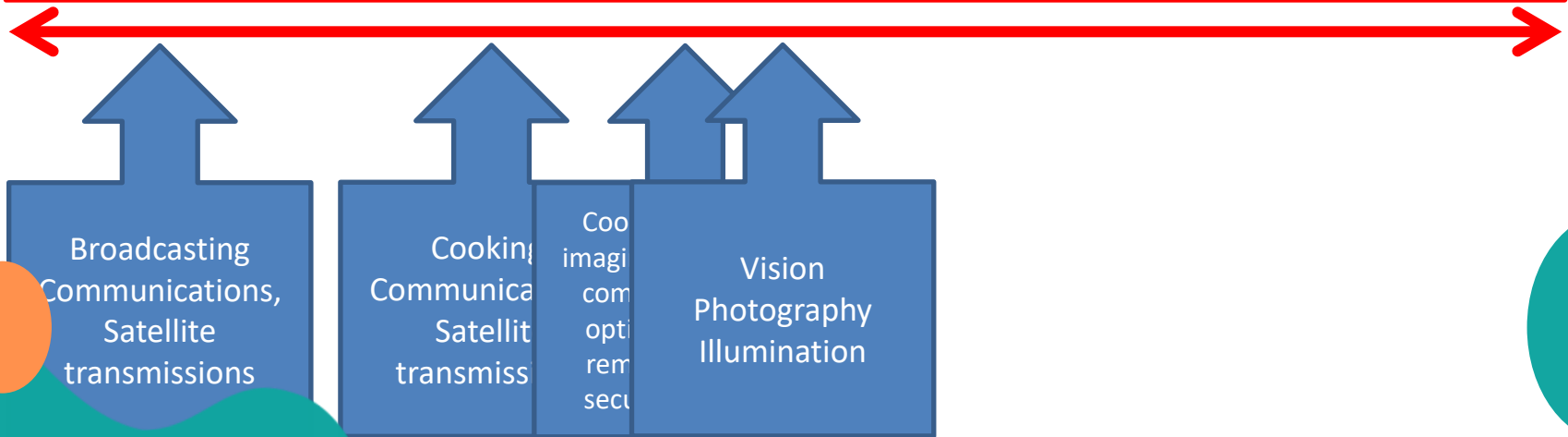
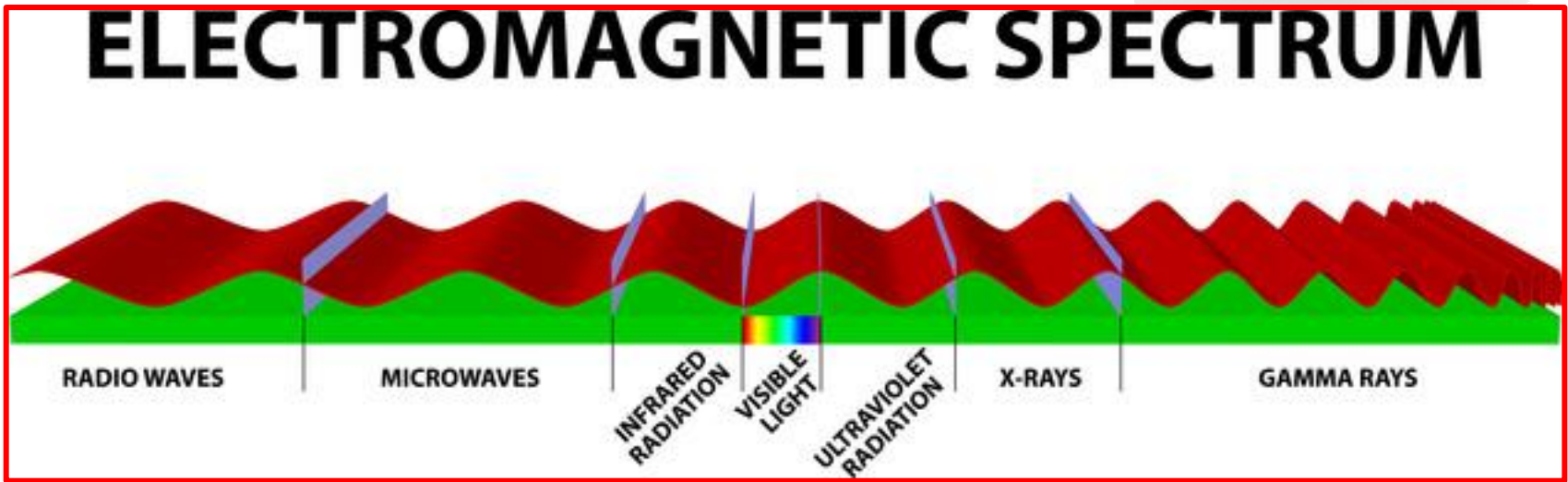


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



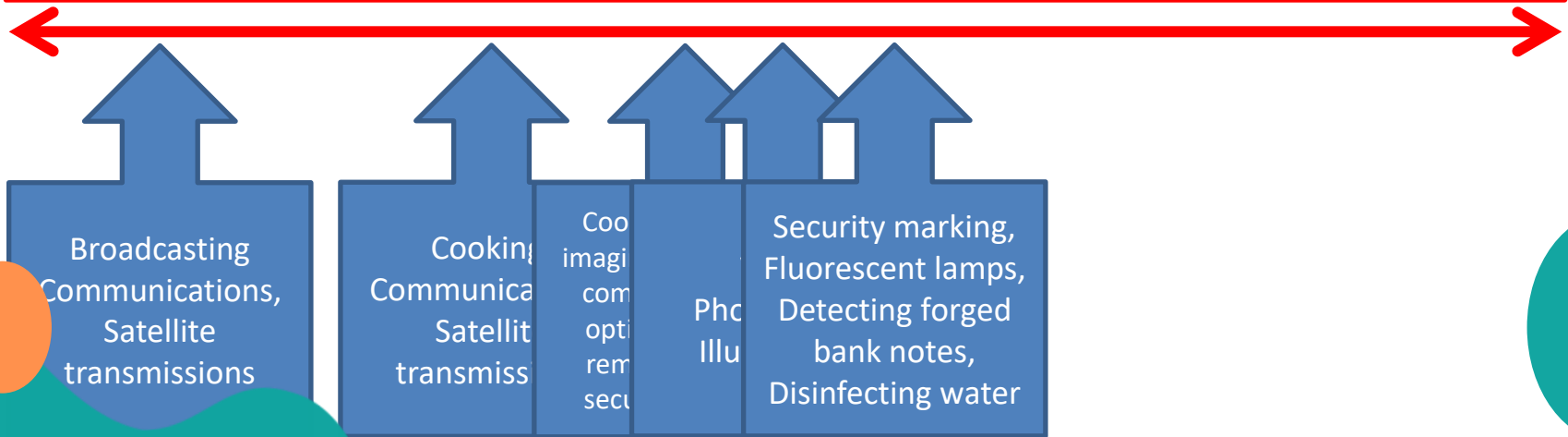
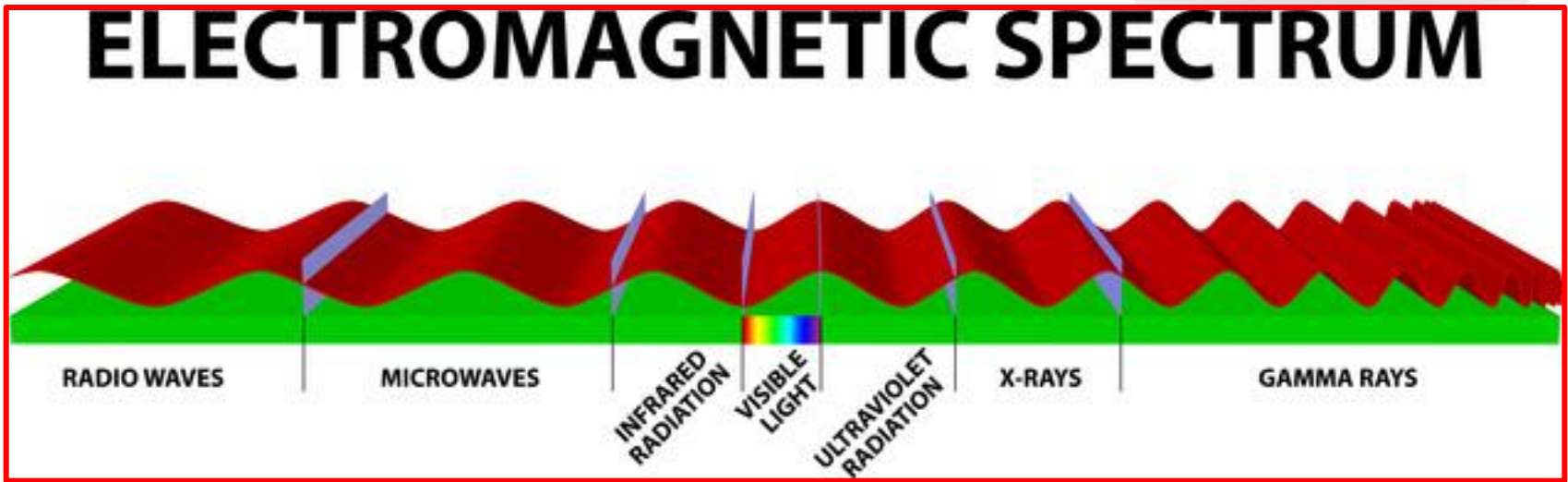


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



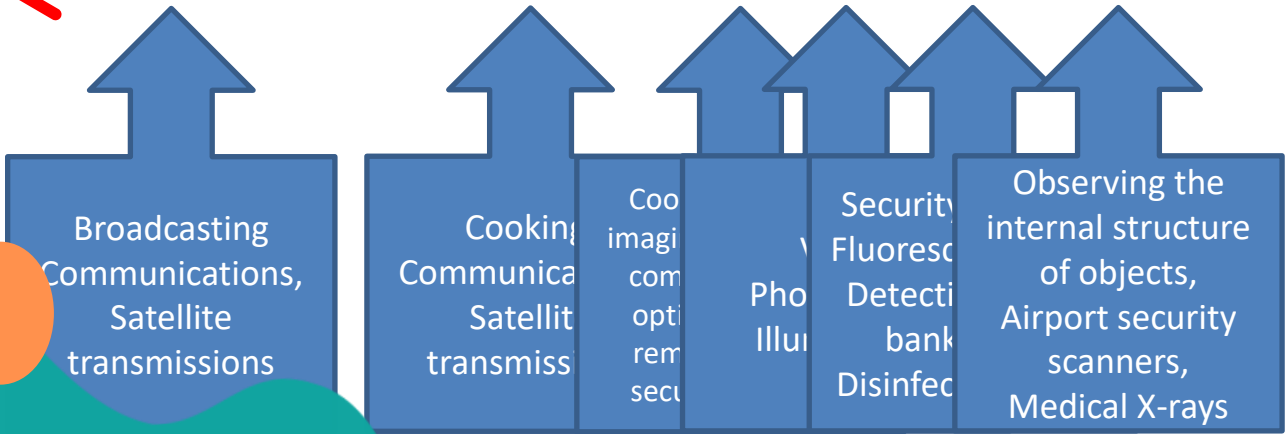
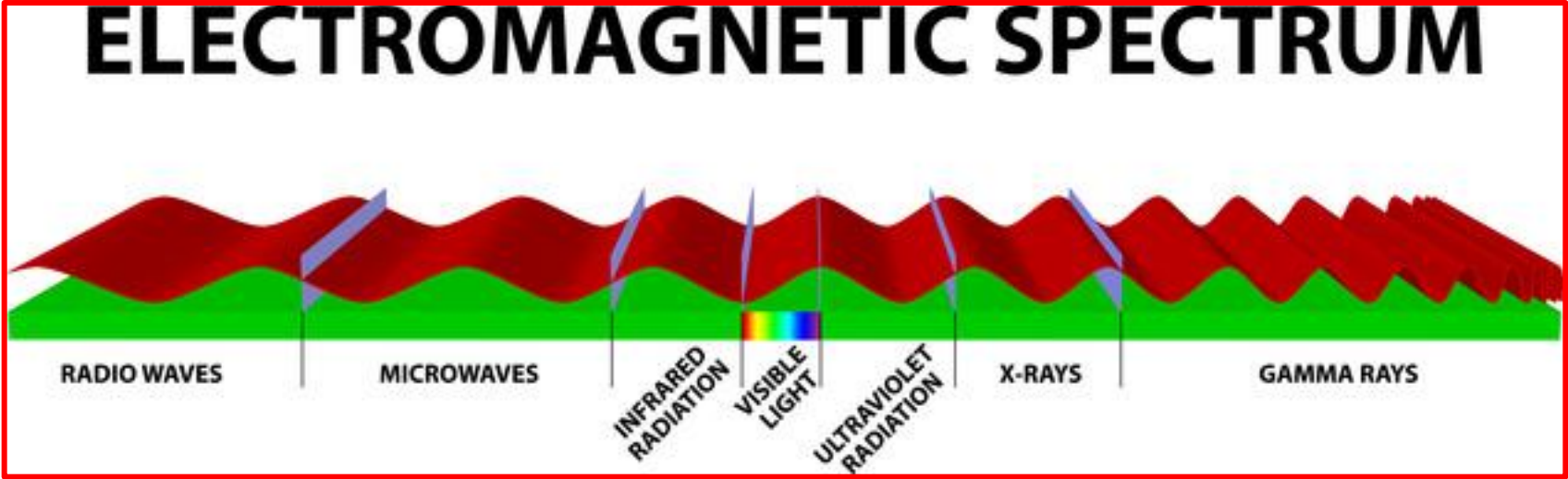


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum



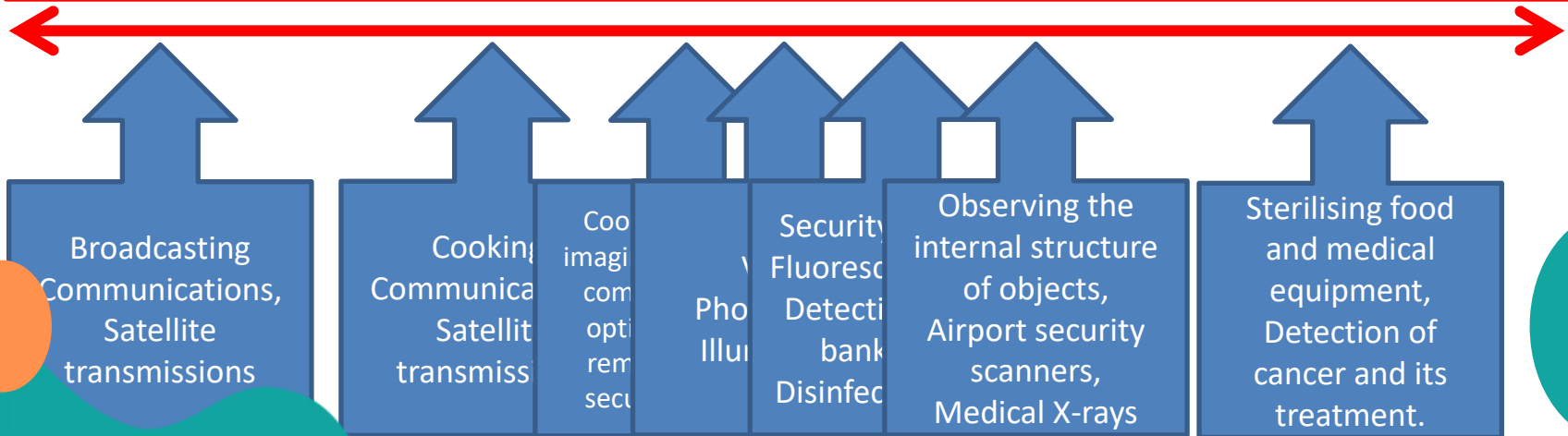
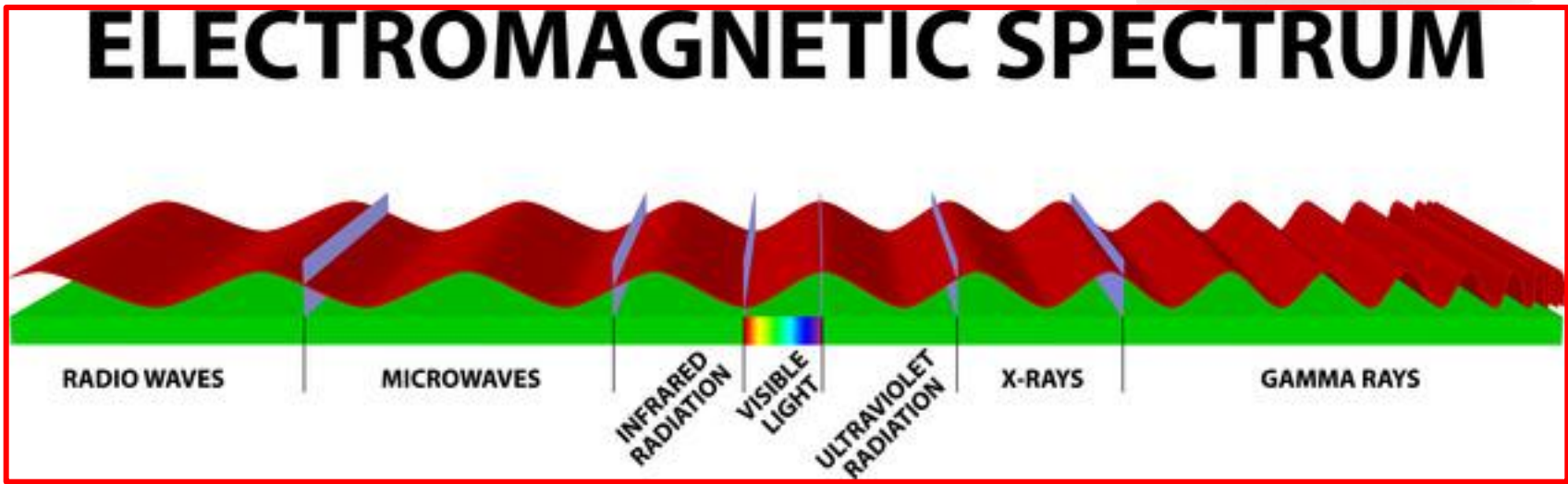


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum





# The Electromagnetic Spectrum







PHYSICS  
CLASS



$$E = m \cdot c^2$$
$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$
$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$$



# Medical PHYSICS - The Electromagnetic Spectrum