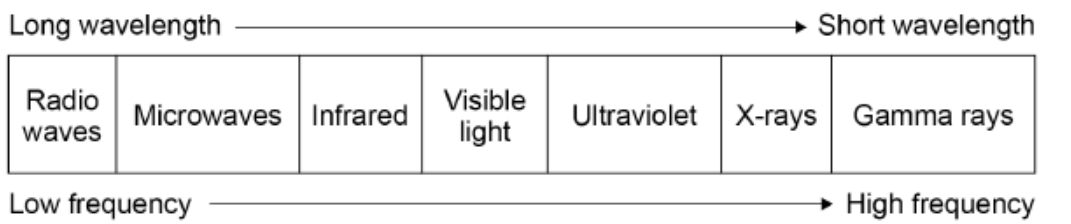


End Point 1: The structure of the Electromagnetic Spectrum	
Electromagnetic Spectrum	The collective name for all types of EM radiation . They are all transverse waves that travel at 300,000,000 m/s .
Ionising	High energy radiation which can remove electrons leaving ions . If this happens in DNA it can cause a mutation that could lead to cancer .
Production	Gamma rays are produced from the decay of an unstable nucleus . Radio waves are produced by oscillations in electrical circuits .



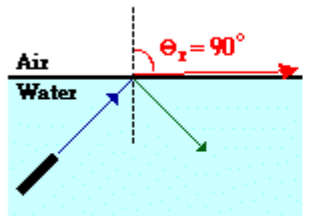
End Point 1: Properties of EM waves		
Property	EM Wave	Sound Wave
Speed	300,000,000 m/s	Much slower (around 330 m/s)
Medium it can travel through	Can travel through anything, even a vacuum (space).	Solids, liquids, gases
Type of wave	Transverse	Longitudinal
Wavelength	Very short	Longer

End Point M & O: Calculating wave speed			
Calculation	Equation	Symbol equation	Units
Wave speed	Wave speed = frequency x wavelength	$v = f \lambda$	Wave speed - metres per second (m/s) Frequency - hertz (Hz) Wavelength - metres (m)

End Points B-D, F, H-J			
EM Wave	Use	Why it's suitable	Risks
Radio Waves	Television and radio	Reflected by ionosphere so can broadcast over long distances .	
Microwaves	Satellite communications, cooking food	Able to pass through the atmosphere to satellites . Has a heating effect.	
Infrared	Electrical heaters, cooking food, infrared cameras	Has a heating effect. Emitted by objects so can be detected .	
Visible Light	Fibre optic communications	Able to pass along a cable by total internal reflection .	
Ultraviolet	Energy efficient lamps, sun tanning	Increases amount of melanin (brown pigment) in skin .	Premature skin ageing , increase risk of skin cancer (some can ionize)
X-Rays	Medical imaging and treatments	Absorbed by bone but transmitted through soft tissue .	Ionizing – can cause mutation of genes and cancer
Gamma Rays	Medical imaging and treatments	Able to pass out of body and be detected by gamma cameras . Can kill cancerous cells .	Ionizing – can cause mutation of genes and cancer

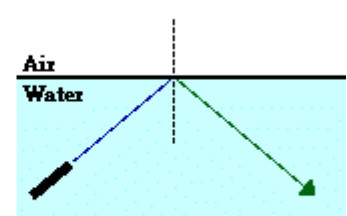
End Point G: Total Internal Reflection

Reflection and Refraction



When the angle of incidence equal the critical angle, the angle of refraction is 90-degrees.

Total Internal Reflection

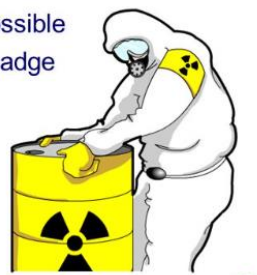


When the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle, all the light undergoes reflection.

End Point G: Total Internal Reflection

The safety precautions are:

- keep exposure times as short as possible
- monitor exposure with a film dose badge
- label radioactive sources clearly
- store radioactive sources in shielded containers
- wear protective clothing
- use tongs or a robotic arm to handle radioactive materials.



Optical fibres

