

RIVO MULTITRADE OPTICAL SYSTEMS

How many MW of laser diodes are harmless to the body



Overview

In addition to the direct hazards to the eye and skin from the laser beam itself, it is also important to address other hazards associated with the use of lasers. These non-beam hazards, in some cases, can be life threatening, e.g. electrocution. In addition to the direct hazards to the eye and skin from the laser beam itself, it is also important to address other hazards associated with the use of lasers. These non-beam hazards, in some cases, can be life threatening, e.g. electrocution, fire, and asphyxiation. Table 1 indicates some of the potential non-beam hazards associated with laser. LASER is an acronym which stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. The energy generated by the laser is in or near the optical portion of the electromagnetic spectrum (see Figure 1). Energy is amplified to extremely high intensity by an atomic process called stimulated emission. The term "radiation" is often misinterpreted. The laser produces an intense, highly directional beam of light. If directed, reflected, or focused upon an object, laser light will be partially absorbed, raising the temperature of the surface and/or the interior of the object, potentially causing an alteration or deformation of the material. These properties which have been applied to laser surg.



Article Content

Laser hazard distance equations

To calculate the NOHD, you need to know the laser's power in milliwatts (mW) and the beam divergence in milliradians (mrad). For NOHD calculations, the wavelength (color) does not matter.

What are the Effects of Laser Radiation on Human Body?

The biological impacts of laser radiation on human body are closely related to the wavelength, irradiance, and exposure duration. Laser radiation spans wavelengths from about

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This document is for preliminary research. Verify specifications against current standards, product documentation and project requirements.

