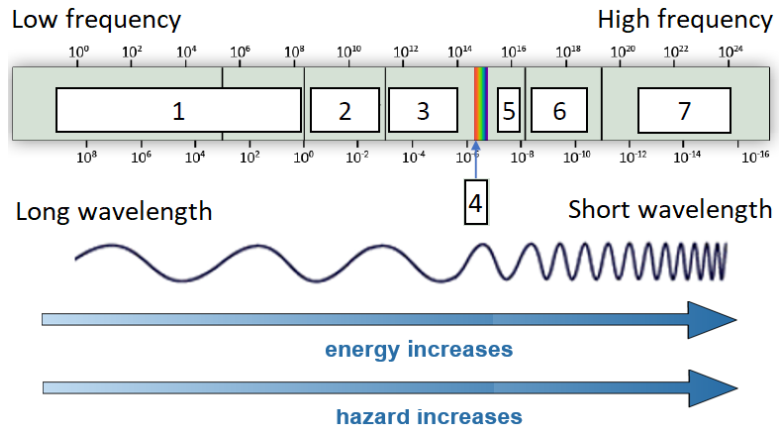


**Section 1: Key terms**

Electromagnetic Spectrum	The collective name for <b>all types of EM radiation</b> . They are all <b>transverse waves</b> that travel at <b>300,000,000 m/s</b> (speed of light).
Wavelength	The distance from one wave crest to the next.
Frequency	The <b>number of wave crests</b> passing a fixed point every second.
Carrier wave (HT)	Waves used to carry information. They do this by varying their amplitude.
Ionising radiation	<b>High energy radiation</b> which can <b>remove electrons</b> leaving <b>ions</b> . If this happens <b>in DNA</b> it can cause a <b>mutation</b> that could lead to <b>cancer</b> .
Radiation dose	A <b>measure of the risk of harm</b> resulting from <b>exposure</b> of the body to <b>ionising radiation</b> . Measured in <b>Sieverts</b> .

**Section 2: The electromagnetic spectrum**

The waves in the electromagnetic spectrum are grouped together according to their wavelength and frequency. They are **transverse waves that transfer energy** (not matter) from a source to an absorber. The **human eye** can only **detect visible light**.



1.	Radio	5.	Ultraviolet
2.	Microwaves	6.	X-rays
3.	Infrared	7.	Gamma
4.	Visible		

**Section 3: Uses and Risks of EM Radiation**

EM Wave	Use	Why it's suitable (HT)	Risks
Radio	<b>Television and radio</b>	<b>Reflected by ionosphere</b> so can broadcast over <b>long distances</b> . Is a <b>carrier wave</b> .	
Microwaves	<b>Satellite communications, cooking food</b>	Able to <b>pass through the atmosphere</b> to <b>satellites</b> . Has a <b>heating effect</b> . Is a <b>carrier wave</b> .	Internal heating of the body (cooked from the inside.)
Infrared	<b>Electrical heaters, cooking food, infrared cameras</b>	Has a <b>heating effect</b> . <b>Emitted by objects</b> so can be <b>detected</b> .	Skin burns
Visible Light	<b>Fibre optic communications</b>	Able to <b>pass along a cable</b> by <b>total internal reflection</b> .	Blindness from bright light.
Ultraviolet	<b>Energy efficient lamps, sun tanning, checking bank notes</b> .	<b>Increases</b> amount of <b>melanin</b> (brown pigment) in <b>skin</b> .	<b>Premature skin ageing</b> , increase <b>risk of skin cancer</b>
X-Rays	<b>Medical imaging and treatments</b>	<b>Absorbed by bone</b> but <b>transmitted through soft tissue</b> .	<b>Ionizing mutation of genes and cancer</b> – can cause
Gamma	<b>Medical imaging and treatments</b>	Able to <b>pass out of body</b> and be <b>detected by gamma cameras</b> . Can <b>kill cancerous cells</b> .	<b>Ionizing mutation of genes and cancer</b> – can cause

**Section 4: Production of electromagnetic waves**

Radio (HT)	<b>Radio waves</b> are produced by <b>oscillations</b> in <b>electrical circuits</b> . When radio waves are absorbed they may create an alternating current with the same frequency as the radio wave itself, so radio waves can themselves make electrons vibrate in an electrical circuit.
Gamma	<b>Gamma rays</b> are produced from the <b>decay</b> of an <b>unstable nucleus</b> .

**Section 5: Equations to learn**

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)