Why is Laser Safety Important

- Laser usage is growing rapidly
- industrial applications
- Heavy use now in laboratories for research, analysis
- Many commercial/consumer applications: laser points, CD/DVD,
- Some laser pointers are already at the danger level
- Lasers pointer in public use are reaching dangerous levels
- Need to know the basics of laser safety

"Now you know the difference between a moon beam and a laser beam!"

Laser Safety & the Human Eye

- Recall the human eye is a simple single lens system
- Crystalline lens provide focus
- Cornea: outer surface protection
- Iris: control light
- Retina: where image is focused
- Note images are inverted

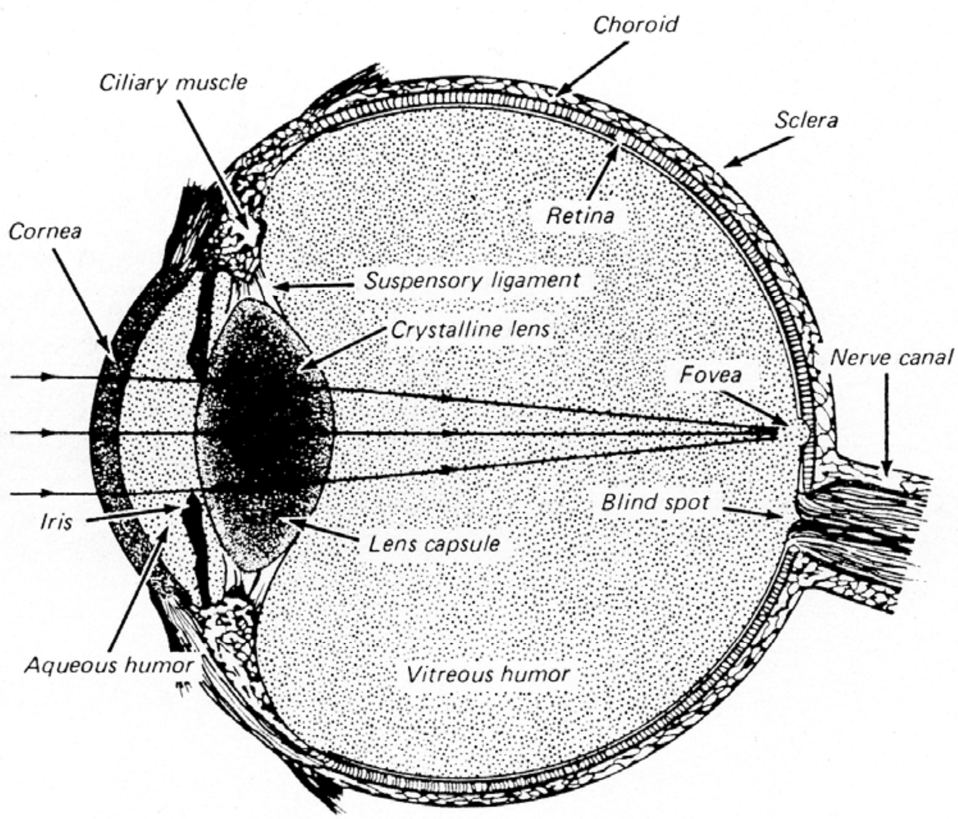


FIGURE 10A
A cross-sectional diagram of a human eye, showing the principal optical components and the retina.

Laser Safety

- Most potential for laser damage to eye
- 4 main wavelength regions
- UV (<0.4 μm) absorbed by Cornea
- Visible (0.4-0.7 μm) focused on retina
- Invisible Near IR (NIR) (0.7-1.4 μm) focused on retina
- Long wavelength Infrared (>1.4 μm) absorbed by Cornea

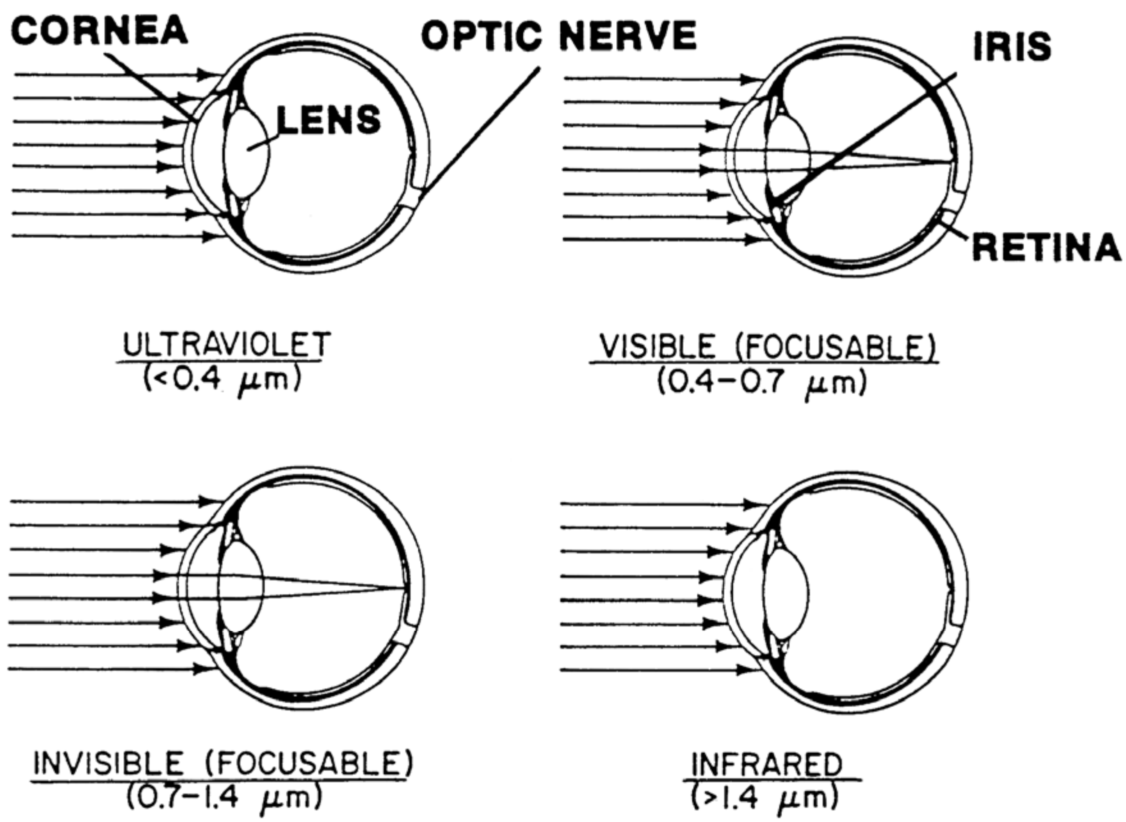


Figure 2.2 Absorption and transmission of laser light by components of the ocular system.

Damage Mechanisms

Continuous Wave (CW) laser light

- Laser beam operates for long periods
- Power measured in W/cm^2
- Thermal processes (burns)
  charring of skin, blisters
- Photochemical Degeneration (UV effect)

Pulsed

- Laser operates in single or repeated pulses
- Typical pulses msec to nsec.
- Measured in energy per pulse J/cm^2
- Note peak power density increases as pulse duration decreases
- Thermal & Photochemical processes
- Blast Damage for < 10 nsec
  shock & acoustic waves from laser pulse
  cause their own damage

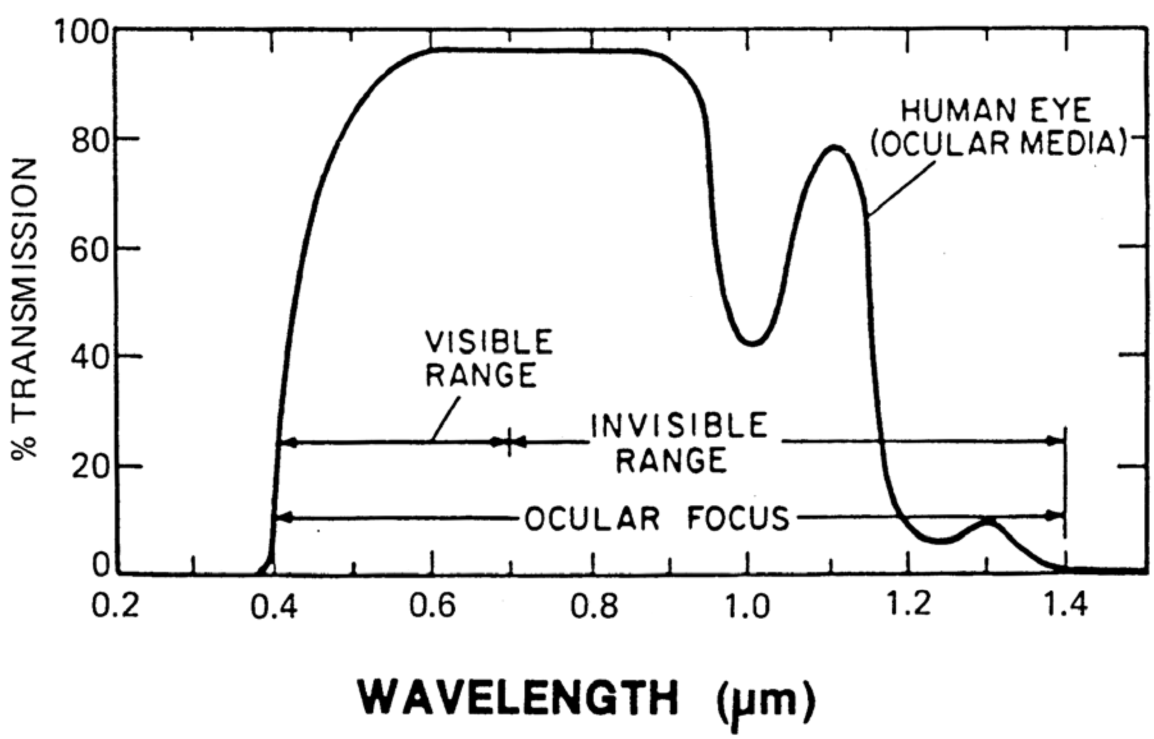
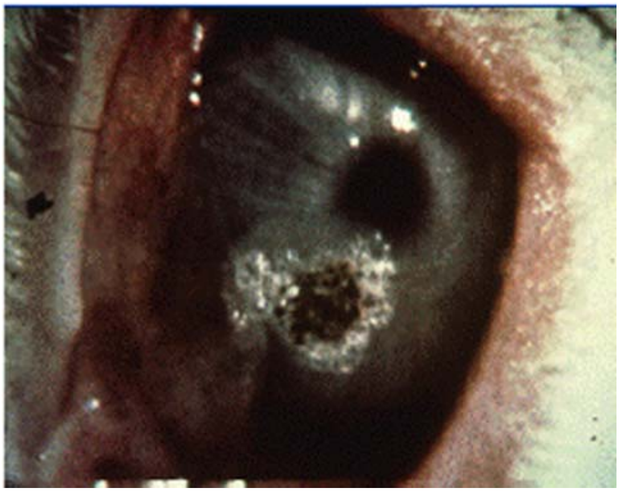


Figure 3.3 Transmission curve for human ocular system of wavelengths in the ocular focus region.

Example of Laser Eye Damage

- Visible/Near IR Laser lesions on the retina
  Example with Nd:Yag 1.04 μm NIR
- Detected by dilating eyes and inspecting back of eye
- Corena damage
  Burns: from Long IR (e.g. CO_2 laser 10.4 μm)
  Corena Cateract from UV exposure
- Regular eye exams important for high power laser users

Retina Eye damage (Nd:Yag)
(1.04 μm NIR)



Corneal laser damage
CO_2 (10.4 μm IR)

Corena Cateract from UV exposure

Laser Eye Damage Thresholds

- Damage differs for pulsed and CW
- Note: Sunlight = 0.1 W/cm^2 at the equator at Noon
- Damage threshold lowest at 1.1 μm
  Thus Nd:Yag Very Dangerous wavelength
- Nd:Yag dangerous for both CW & pulsed

Available intensities	UV .2-.3 μm	IR 2.7 μm	10.6 μm
CW (W/cm^2)[b]	10×10^{-3}	(100×10^{-3})[a]	100×10^{-3}
pulsed (J/cm^2):			
100 nsec	(4×10^{-3})	4×10^{-3}	(5×10^{-3})
30 nsec	(4×10^{-3})	(4×10^{-3})	(5×10^{-3})
20 nsec	(4×10^{-3})	(4×10^{-3})	(5×10^{-3})
1 nsec	(4×10^{-3})	4×10^{-3}	5×10^{-3}
30 psec	$(<4 \times 10^{-3})$	$(<4 \times 10^{-3})$	$(<5 \times 10^{-3})$

[a]All parenthetical values are estimates by the author.
[b]Assume one second maximum exposure.

Figure 3.1 Approximate damage threshold values for corneal tissue for various pulsed and CW lasers (minimum reported).

Available intensities	Ocular focus .5-.7 μm	1.1 μm
CW (W/cm^2)[b]	10×10^{-3}	$<5 \times 10^{-3}$
pulsed (J/cm^2):		
100 nsec	(100×10^{-6})[a]	(100×10^{-6})
30 nsec	70×10^{-6}	(100×10^{-6})
20 nsec	130×10^{-6}	105×10^{-6}
1 nsec	(120×10^{-6})	(100×10^{-6})
30 psec	18×10^{-6}	9×10^{-6}

[a]All parenthetical values are estimates by the author.
[b]Assume one second maximum exposure.

Why the Human Eye is so Sensitive

- Crystalline lens focuses the light to high power
- 1 mm laser beam becomes 2 micron spot (with ideal focus)
- Power density increase by ~62,500x
- 10 mW/cm^2 laser beam at the cornea becomes 625W/cm^2 at retina
- Eg. Sunlight: 0.1 W/cm^2 at cornea
  becomes **6.2 KW/cm^2** at retina
- Way above tissue damage threshold
- 1 mW laser, 1mm diameter pointer becomes 15KW/cm^2 at retina
- Fortunately eye is not a perfect lens (spots are larger)
- Blink reflex saves us with low power laser pointer

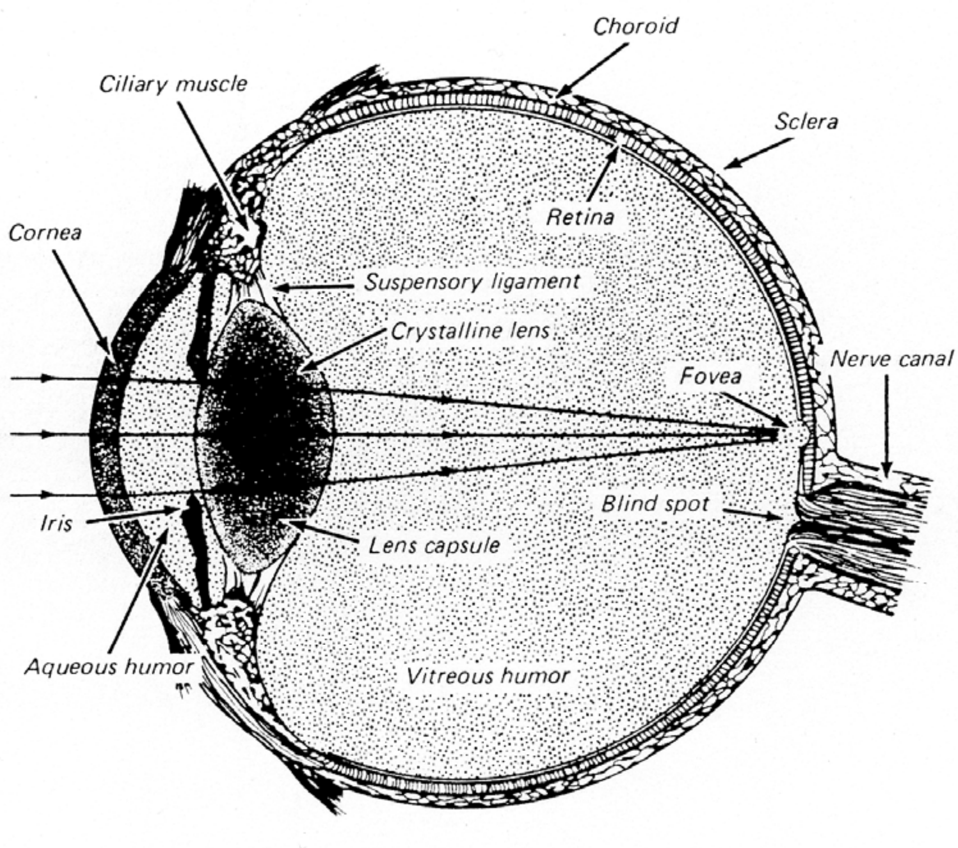


FIGURE 10A
A cross-sectional diagram of a human eye, showing the principal optical components and the retina.

Typical Laser Safety Goggles

- Many designs: simple sunglass type to full goggles
- Prescription ground goggles best if use glasses
- Goggle colour will determine type of laser effective on
- Must get safety goggles matched to the wavelengths used
  Not just the laser used
- Goggle have range on front or side in small letters

Prescription ground goggle
Argon laser 400-513 nm

Nd:Yag Laser goggle
1064, 533, 354, 266 nm

Argon Laser goggle
400-513 nm

Ruby Laser goggle
694 nm

Diode Laser goggle
670 nm - NIR

Filters for Laser Protection

- Best use Schott Glass filters
- Very steep cutoff wavelength
- Can take high power radiation
- Filters measured by Optical Density (OD)

$$OD = log_{10}\left(\frac{I_i}{I_t}\right)$$

I_i = incident light
I_t = transmitted light

- eg OD 2 cuts light by 100
  OD 5 cuts light by 10^5
- Want at least OD 5 in laser light to remove danger
- But low OD in non laser wavelengths
- Tricky for some lasers: eg Nd:Yag with doubling want both NIR and below 550 nm high absoption

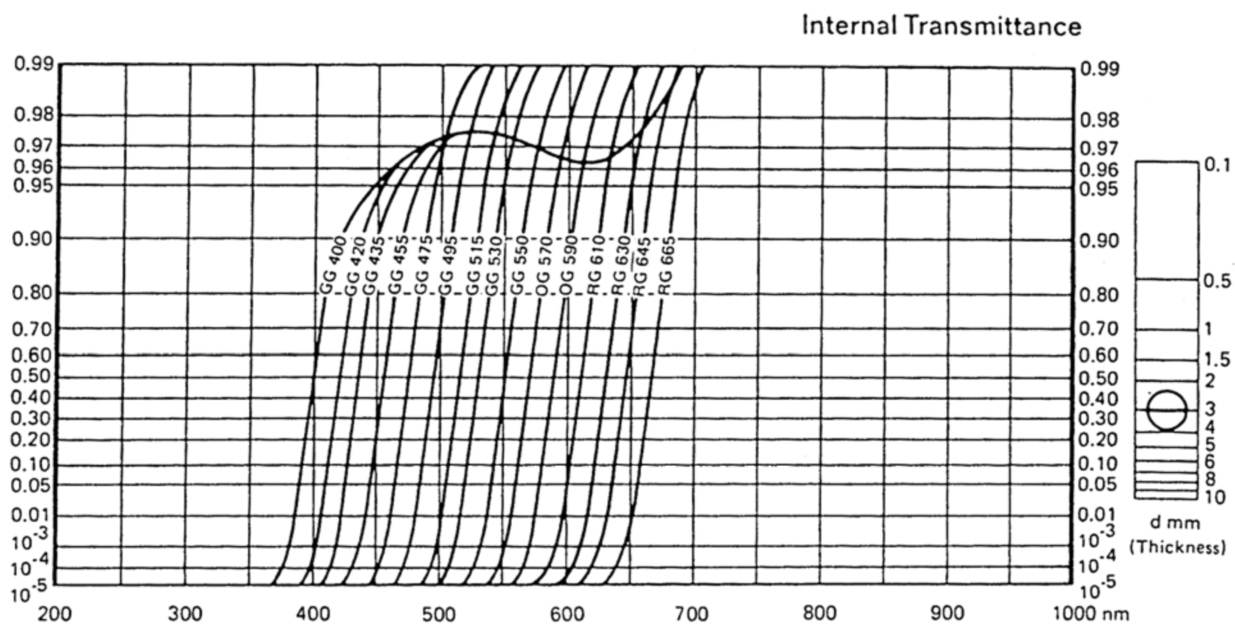


Figure 8.7 Transmittance curves for Schott's OG and RG glass series.

Laser Eye Damage Reports

- Almost all reported damage
  due to Not Wearing Safety Goggles
- Some problems when Goggles slid up
- Many times beam reflected off of surfaces
- Problem surfaces: Mirrors, windows,
  watch crystals, rings, glass covers of instruments
- Also back reflection from optical devices
  lenses, filters, shutters
- Remember: eye damage time is measured in microseconds
- Many damage thresholds set using animal experiments
  not set by known human damage
- Lasers are most deadly when you use them the most
  Most damage reports are from people with long experience

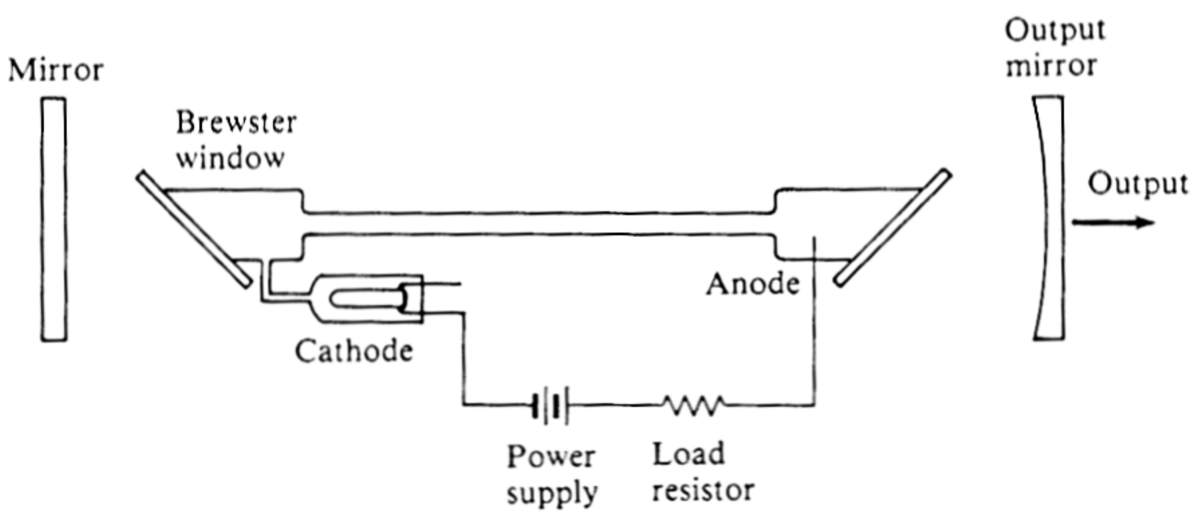


Fig. 2.25 Schematic construction of a low-power gas laser such as the helium–neon laser. The load resistor serves to limit the current once the discharge has been initiated.

Skin Damage

- Skin shows most damage at UV
  only 3 mW required for damage
- Damage threshold relatively high at 1.1 μm
  Thus Nd:Yag not as important here
  Reason is wavelength penetrates skin
- Visible and long IR more problem
- Thermal effect more important with CW

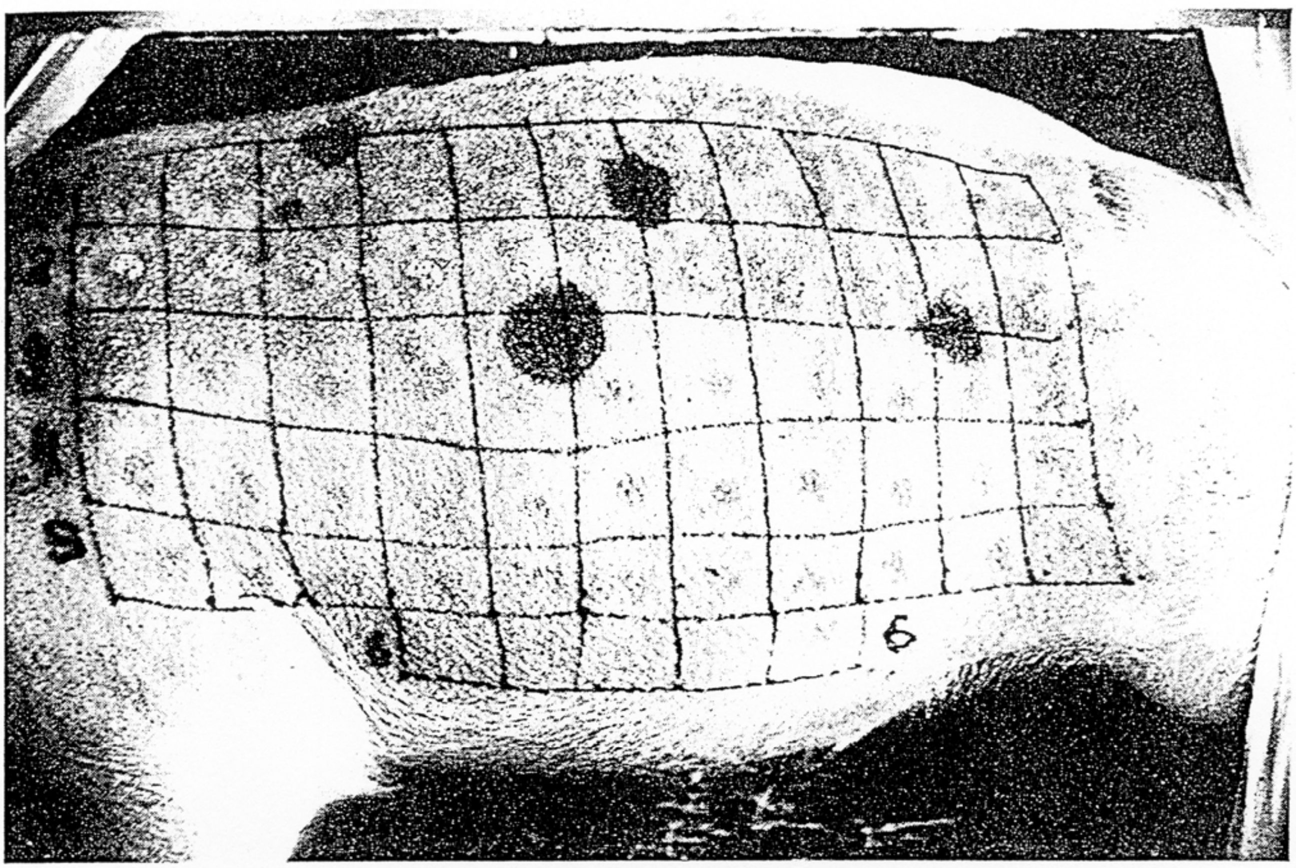


Figure 4.2 Photograph of piglet skin used in damage threshold experiments. (Courtesy of James Rockwell and Los Alamos National Laboratory.)

Skin Damage Threshold Values

- Skin damage depends on skin colour in visible/UV range
- Charts for other than Caucasian not listed in US specs
- Note for skin damage Nd:Yag has the highest threshold
- Reason is that the absorption coefficient is smallest
  ie beam has to heat a larger volume
- Nd:Yag penetrates the most: 4.2 mm typical
- CO_2 relatively shallow: 0.23 mm

	UV	Ocular focus		IR	
Available intensities	.2–.3 μm	.5–.7 μm	1.1 μm	2.7 μm	10.6 μm
CW (W/cm²)[b]	3×10^{-3}	4	28	(3)[a]	3
pulsed (J/cm²):					
100 nsec	(300×10^{-3})	110×10^{-3}	2.2	300×10^{-3}	(300×10^{-3})
30 nsec	(200×10^{-3})	(100×10^{-3})	(2.0)	(200×10^{-3})	(200×10^{-3})
20 nsec	(200×10^{-3})	(100×10^{-3})	(2.0)	(200×10^{-3})	(200×10^{-3})
1 nsec	(200×10^{-3})	(100×10^{-3})	(2.0)	(200×10^{-3})	230×10^{-3}
30 psec	(200×10^{-3})	(100×10^{-3})	(2.0)	(200×10^{-3})	(200×10^{-3})

[a] All parenthetical values are estimates by the author.
[b] Assume one second maximum exposure.

Figure 4.1 Skin damage threshold values for laser radiation (Caucasian).

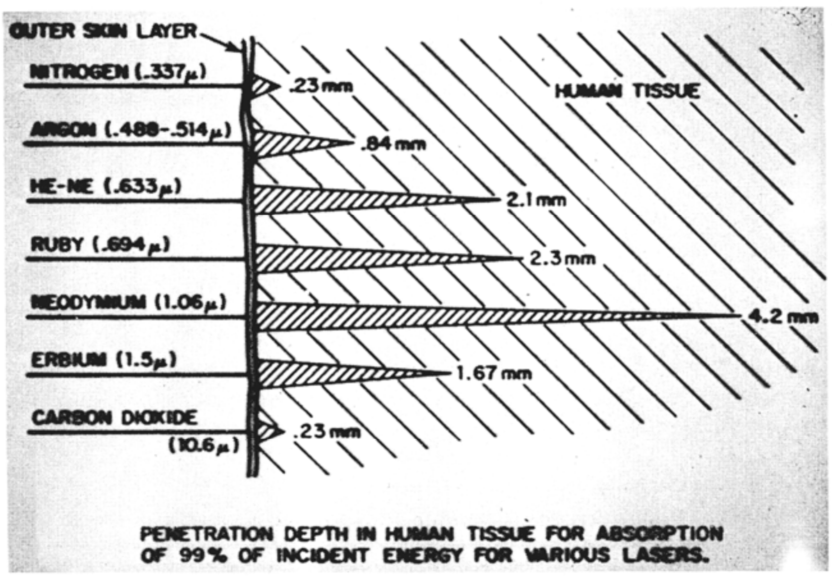
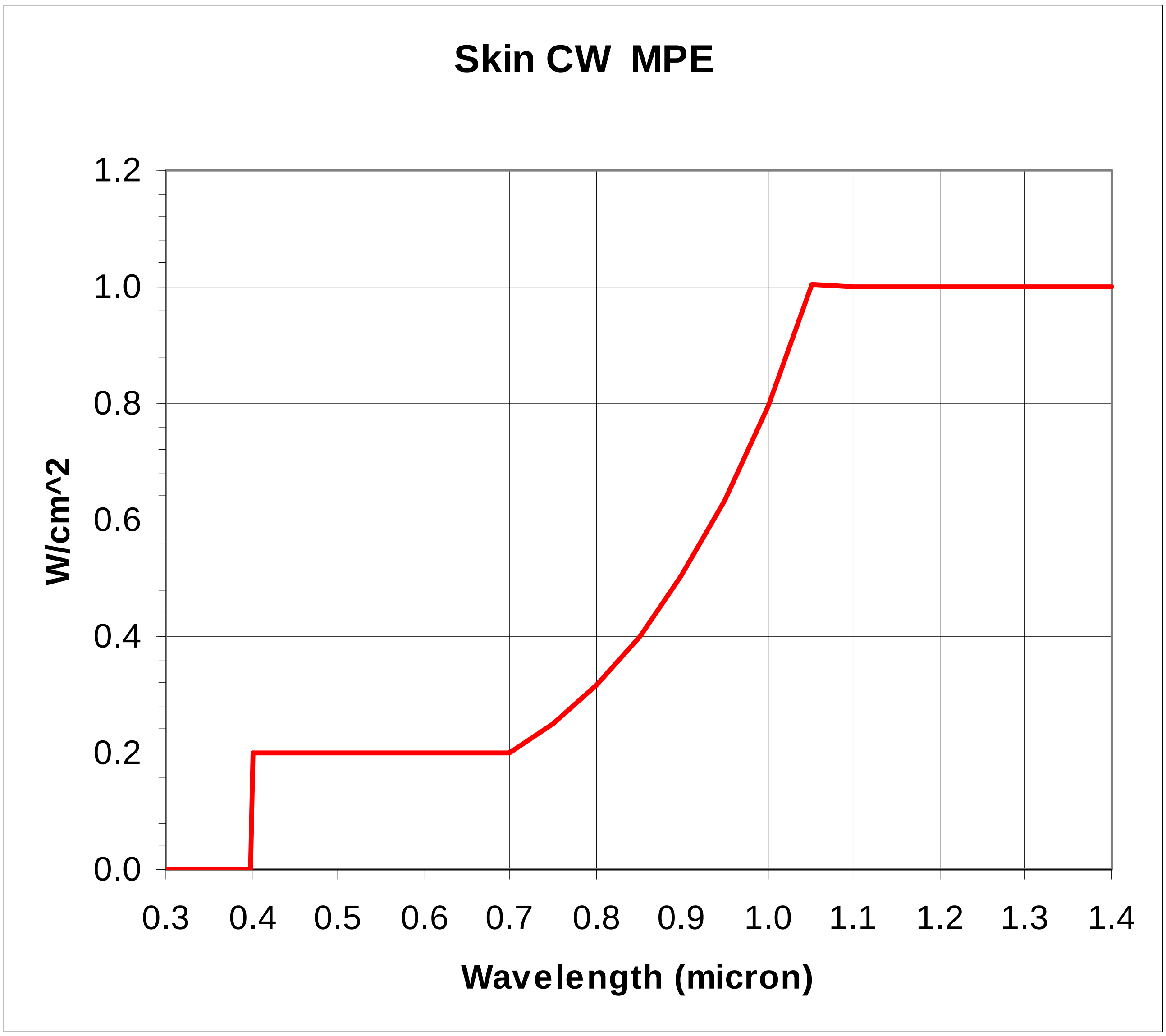


Figure 7.1 Comparative depth of penetration of laser energy in human tissue for various lasers. (Courtesy of R. James Rockwell.)

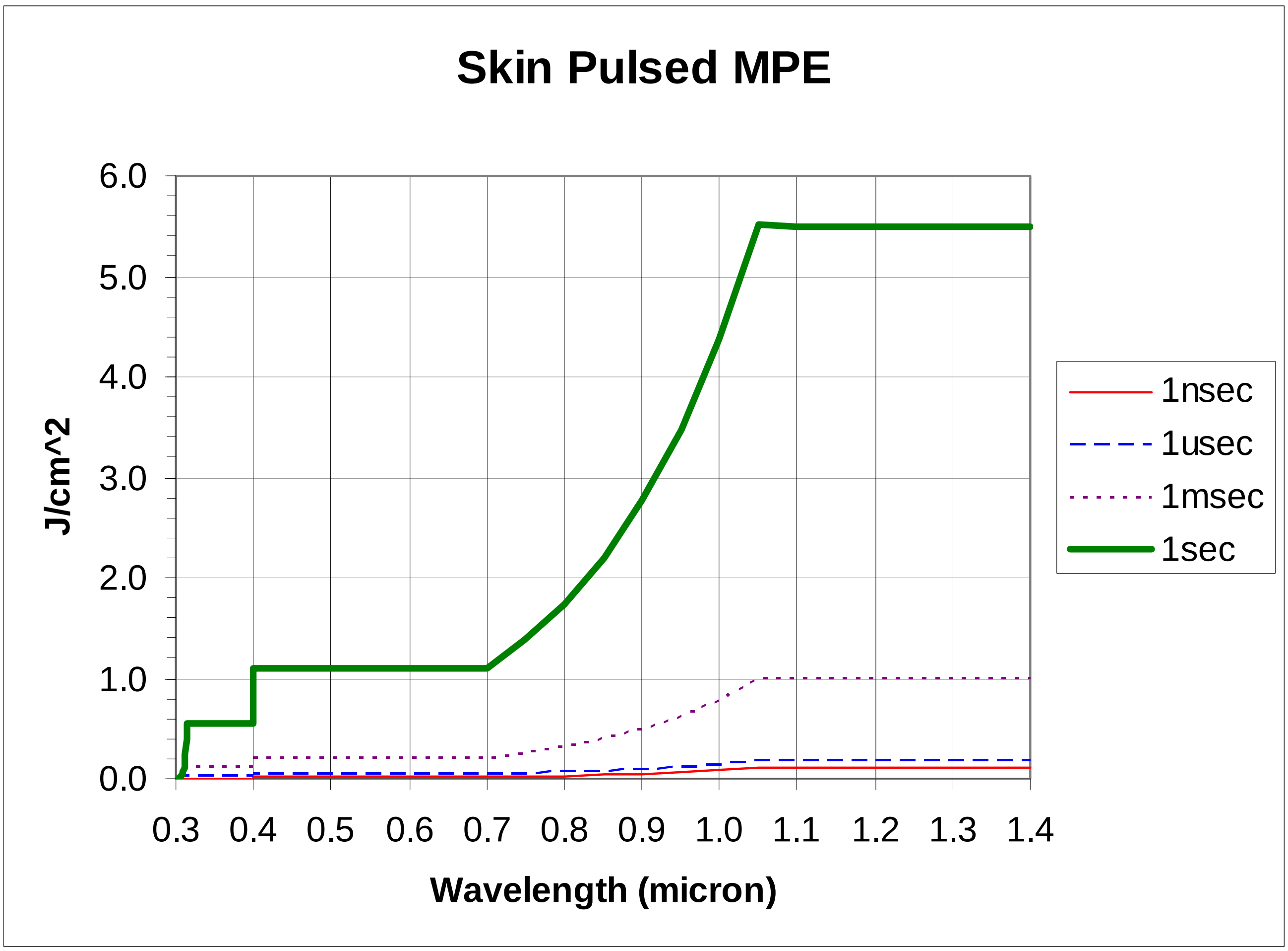
Skin Damage CW Maximum Permissible Exposure

- Skin Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) << damage threshold
- Set by ANSI Z136.1-2000
- CW below 400 nm at 1 mW/cm^2
- CW 400-1400 function of wavelength
- All for an illumination area <3.5 mm diameter
- Note: before doing any human/animal experiments
  Must get permission from SFU Research Ethics (Policy R20.02)
- Use MPE for safety calculations



Skin Damage Pulsed Maximum Permissible Exposure

- Pulse MPE much more complex in wavelength and pulse duration
- ANSI Z136.1-2000 has complicated formulas
- Plot below is for a single pulse
- If using multiple pulses then must single pulse must meet this limit
- Total must meet the limit for the combined pulse stream duration
- Eg. Steam of 1 nsec pulse each separated by 1 nsec
- Must meet also maximum for 20 nsec exposure



Skin Damage MPE Tables & Spreadsheet

- Spreadsheet calculating Skin MPE gives values
- ANSI Z136.1-2000 has complicated formulas so in the spreadsheet
- Download from notes page or Laser Safety web page
  http://www.ensc.sfu.ca/~glennc/e894/lasersafety.html
- Columns show wavelength, CW and various pulse
- Use last column (green) for different times from estimate
- Just put in selected time

Skin Maximum Permitted Exposures ANSIZ136.1-2000

Prof. Glenn Chapman, School Eng. Science, Simon Fraser Univ. Copyright 2006

		CW MPE			Pulsed MPE			
Wavelength	CA	W/cm^2			J/cm^2			
micron		CW	1.00E-09	1.00E-06	1.00E-03	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	time(s)
0.3000	1.0000	0.0010	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	
0.3010	1.0000	0.0010	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	
0.3020	1.0000	0.0010	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	
0.3030	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	
0.3040	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0060	0.0060	0.0060	0.0060	
0.3050	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	
0.3060	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0160	0.0160	0.0160	0.0160	
0.3070	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0250	0.0250	0.0250	
0.3080	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400	
0.3090	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0630	0.0630	0.0630	
0.3100	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.1000	0.1000	
0.3110	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.1600	0.1600	
0.3120	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.2500	0.2500	
0.3130	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.4000	0.4000	
0.3140	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.5600	0.5600	
0.3150	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.5600	0.5600	
0.3500	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.5600	0.5600	
0.3990	1.0000	0.0010	0.0031	0.0177	0.0996	0.5600	0.5600	
0.4000	1.0000	0.2000	0.0200	0.0348	0.1956	1.1000	1.1000	
0.4500	1.0000	0.2000	0.0200	0.0348	0.1956	1.1000	1.1000	
0.5000	1.0000	0.2000	0.0200	0.0348	0.1956	1.1000	1.1000	
0.5500	1.0000	0.2000	0.0200	0.0348	0.1956	1.1000	1.1000	
0.6000	1.0000	0.2000	0.0200	0.0348	0.1956	1.1000	1.1000	
0.6500	1.0000	0.2000	0.0200	0.0348	0.1956	1.1000	1.1000	
0.7000	1.0000	0.2000	0.0200	0.0348	0.1956	1.1000	1.1000	
0.7500	1.2589	0.2518	0.0252	0.0438	0.2463	1.3848	1.3848	
0.8000	1.5849	0.3170	0.0317	0.0551	0.3100	1.7434	1.7434	
0.8500	1.9953	0.3991	0.0399	0.0694	0.3903	2.1948	2.1948	
0.9000	2.5119	0.5024	0.0502	0.0874	0.4914	2.7631	2.7631	
0.9500	3.1623	0.6325	0.0632	0.1100	0.6186	3.4785	3.4785	
1.0000	3.9811	0.7962	0.0796	0.1385	0.7787	4.3792	4.3792	
1.0500	5.0119	1.0024	0.1002	0.1743	0.9804	5.5131	5.5131	
1.1000	5.0000	1.0000	0.1000	0.1739	0.9781	5.5000	5.5000	
1.1500	5.0000	1.0000	0.1000	0.1739	0.9781	5.5000	5.5000	
1.2000	5.0000	1.0000	0.1000	0.1739	0.9781	5.5000	5.5000	
1.2500	5.0000	1.0000	0.1000	0.1739	0.9781	5.5000	5.5000	
1.3000	5.0000	1.0000	0.1000	0.1739	0.9781	5.5000	5.5000	
1.3500	5.0000	1.0000	0.1000	0.1739	0.9781	5.5000	5.5000	
1.4000	5.0000	1.0000	0.1000	0.1739	0.9781	5.5000	5.5000	

Laser Classes

- Set by American National Standards Institute
  ANSI z136.1 (1986)
- Also British Standards Institute BSI 4803 (1983)
- International European Convention IEC 825 (1984)
- Main worries are Eye damage & Electrical shock
- Control measures mean they must be marked & controlled

Class	Control Measures*	Medical Surveillance
1	Not applicable	Not applicable
2	Applicable	Not applicable
3	Applicable	Applicable
4	Applicable	Applicable

*In normal operation only. Alignment and maintenance procedures of an enclosed Class 2, 3, or 4 laser shall require programs appropriate to the unenclosed laser classification.

Table 8.2. Classification of Lasers

Class	Definition
1	Intrinsically safe < 0.2μJ in 1ns pulse or < 0.7mJ in a 1s pulse
2	Eye protection achieved by blink reflex (0.25s) < 1mW CW laser
3A	Protection by blink and beam size <5mW with 25W/m2 (e.g. an 16mm beam diameter from a 5mW laser)
3B	Possible to view diffuse reflection < 2.4mJ for 1ns pulse or < 0.5W CW visible
4	All lasers of higher power Unsafe to view directly, or by diffuse reflection May cause fire Standard safety precautions must be observed (Section 8.4.)

Class 2 and Blink Reflex

- Has Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) Levels for visible
- Max allowable level without eye protection
- With Class 2 lasers eye blinking helps increase exposure
- eg 1 mW HeNe laser, 3 mm beam: Power density =14 mW/cm^2
- However in Eye is focused to 1.4 KW/cm^2
- MPE levels for that are 0.25 sec at retina
- About typical blink response time
- Hence brightness causes eye to shut before damage
- However you can force yourself to look and thus create damage
- Laser pointers are class 2 thus must be very careful around kids

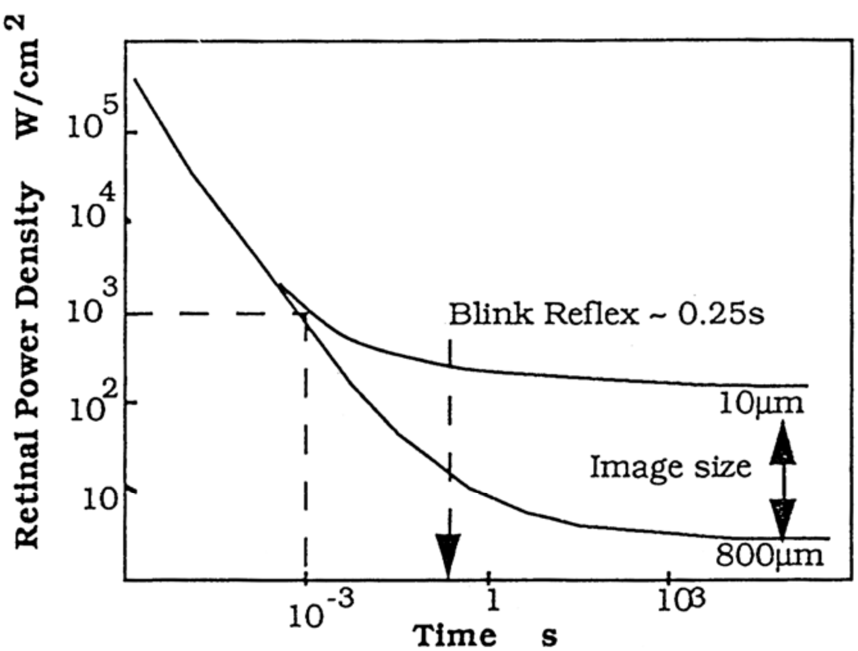


Fig. 8.2. Approximate exposure limits for the retina.

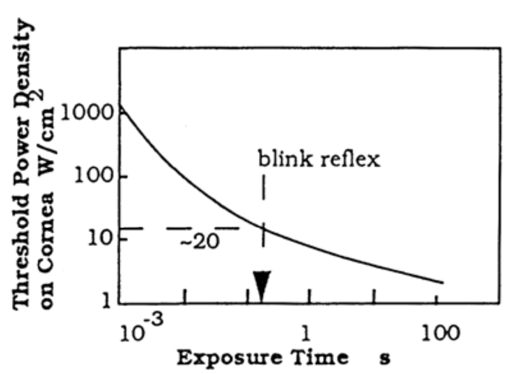


Fig. 8.3. Approximate damage threshold power densities for the cornea of the eye.

Laser Classes: Continuous Wave

- CW mostly changes with wavelength
- In visible class 1 max is ~0.2mW
- Class 2 only exists for CW visible lasers
- Many laser pointers are Class 2

Table 1 Summary of Levels of Power Emissions for Continuous-Wave* Laser and Laser System Classification

Wavelength range (μm)	Emission duration (s)	Class 1†	Class 2‡	Class 3 §	Class 4
Ultraviolet 0.2–0.4	3×10^4	$\leq 0.8 \times 10^{-9}$ W to $\leq 8 \times 10^{-6}$ W depending on wavelength (. . .)	–	> Class 1 but $\leq$ 0.5 W depending on wavelength (. . .)	> 0.5 W
Visible 0.4–0.55	3×10^4	$\leq 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$ W	> Class 1 but $\leq 1 \times 10^{-3}$ W	> Class 2 but $\leq$ 0.5 W	> 0.5 W
Visible and Near Infrared 0.55–1.06	3×10^4	$\leq 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$ W to $\leq 200 \times 10^{-6}$ W depending on wavelength (. . .)	–	> Class 1 but $\leq$ 0.5 W depending on wavelength (. . .)	> 0.5 W
Near Infrared 1.06–1.4	3×10^4	$\leq 200 \times 10^{-6}$ W	–	> Class 1 but $\leq$ 0.5 W	> 0.5 W
Far Infrared 1.4–10^2	> 10	$\leq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$ W	–	> Class 1 but $\leq$ 0.5 W	> 0.5 W
Submillimeter 10^2–10^3	> 10	$\leq$ 0.1 W	–	> Class 1 but $\leq$ 0.5 W	> 0.5 W

*Emission duration $\geq$ 0.25 s.
†When the design or intended use of the laser or laser system ensures personnel exposures of less than 10^4 s in any 24-hour period, the limiting exposure duration may establish a higher exempt power level, as discussed in 3.2.3.
‡See 3.3.2.3 for explanation of this 2a laser.
§For 1–5 mW cw laser systems (Class 3a) see 4.1.2.3 and 4.6.2.

Laser Classes: Pulsed

- Set by American National Standards Institute
- Note: Class 2 does not exist for pulsed
- For pulsed both pulse duration and total energy are specified

Table 2 Summary of Levels (Energy and Radiant Exposure Emissions) for Single-Pulsed Laser and Laser System Classification*

Wavelength range (μm)	Emission duration (s)	Class 1	Class 3	Class 4
Ultraviolet† 0.2–0.4	$> 10^{-2}$	$\leqslant 24 \times 10^{-6}$ J to 7.9×10^{-3} J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}
Visible 0.4–0.7	10^{-9} to	$\leqslant 0.2 \times 10^{-6}$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 31 \times 10^{-3}$ J · cm^{-2}	$> 31 \times 10^{-3}$ J · cm^{-2}
	0.25	$\leqslant 0.25 \times 10^{-3}$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}
Near infrared‡ 0.7–1.06	10^{-9} to	$\leqslant 0.2 \times 10^{-6}$ to 2×10^{-6} J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 31 \times 10^{-3}$ J · cm^{-2}	$> 31 \times 10^{-3}$ J · cm^{-2}
	0.25	$\leqslant 0.25 \times 10^{-3}$ to 1.25×10^{-3} J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}
1.06–1.4 1.06--1.4	10^{-9} to	$\leqslant 2 \times 10^{-6}$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 31 \times 10^{-3}$ J · cm^{-2}	$> 31 \times 10^{-3}$ J · cm^{-2}
	0.25	$\leqslant 1.25 \times 10^{-3}$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}
Far infrared 1.4–10^2	10^{-9} to	$\leqslant 80 \times 10^{-6}$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}
	0.25	$\leqslant 3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}
Submillimeter 10^2–10^3	10^{-9} to	$\leqslant 10 \times 10^{-3}$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}
	0.25	$\leqslant 0.4$ J	$>$ Class 1 but $\leqslant 10$ J · cm^{-2}	> 10 J · cm^{-2}

*There are no Class 2 single-pulsed lasers.
†Wavelength dependent (. . .).
‡Diffuse reflection criteria (. . .) apply from 10^{-9} to 33×10^{-3} s for Class 3. For $> 33 \times 10^{-3}$ s exposure, the maximum radiant exposure is 10 J · cm^{-2}. Class 1 and 3 values are wavelength dependent (. . .).

Laser Pointers: The New Dangers

- Original laser pointers were Class 2: ~ 1mW
- Green laser pointers 10 mW – Class 3a – nearly need goggles
- These are 2nd harmonic Nd Yag lasers
- Now can get Class 4 lasers on the net
- Wicked Lasers 1.3W green & blue laser pointers for $300!
- 3W pointers built: http://www.youtube.com/user/styropyro

Damage Hazards from Typical Lasers

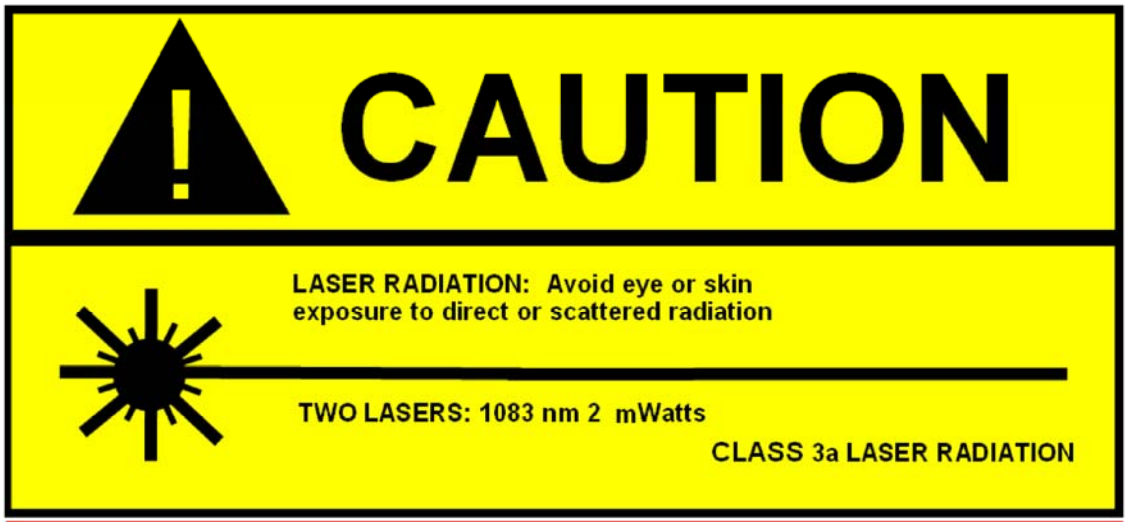
- NIRwavelength Nd:Yag damaging to widest tissue range
- Yet it is not visible
- Eximer XeF next most dangerous due to photoablation effects destroys composition of tissue & penetrates to eye lens

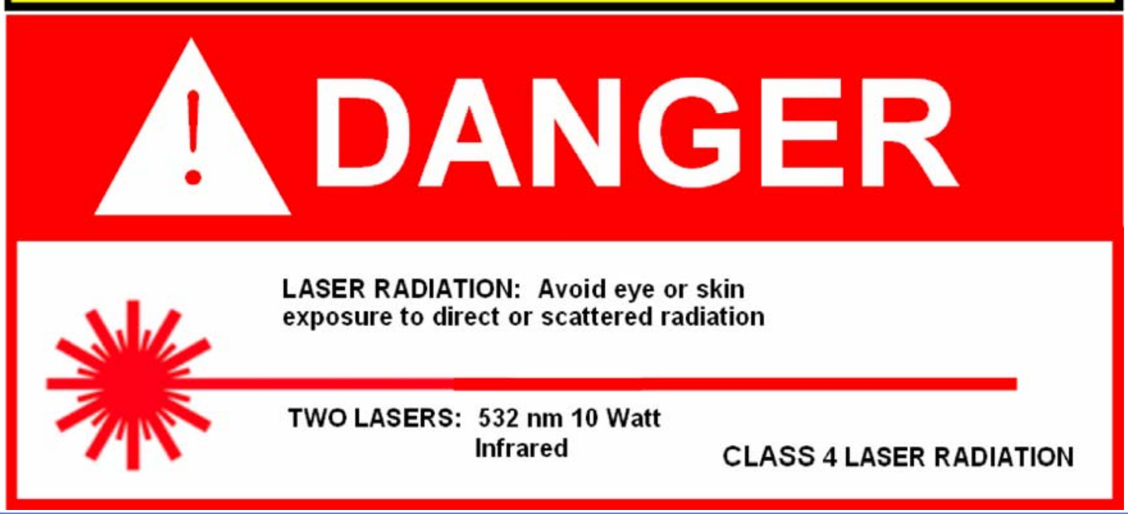
Table 8.1	Basic Laser Biological Hazards					
Laser Type	Wavelength µm	Biological Effects	Skin	Cornea	Lens	Retina
CO2	10.6	Thermal	X	X		
H2F2	2.7	Thermal	X	X		
Erbium-YAG	1.54	Thermal	X	X		
Nd-YAG	1.33	Thermal	X	X	X	X
Nd-YAG	1.06	Thermal	X			X
GaAs Diode	0.78-0.84	Thermal	**		X	
He/Ne	0.633	Thermal	**		X	
Argon	0.488-0.514	Thermal photochem	X			X
Excimer: XeF	0.351	Photochem	X	X	X	
XeCl	0.308	Photochem	X	X		
KrF	0.254	Photochem	X	X		

** Insufficient power

Newer Laser Warning Signs

- Class 2, 3a Yellow/Black
- Class 3b, 4 White, Black & Red
- Blue for laser repair
- Can print these out at the radiation safety office





Class 4 Safety Arrangements

- Must wear Goggles in area
  for CO_2 may just be glasses
- Should be flashing Red warning lights
- Standard Laser Danger Signs
- Beam must terminate in dump which can take the power
  eg big block of metal that will not overhead
- Stray specular reflections must be contained
- Extreme care when aligning beam
  do this at low power and filtered

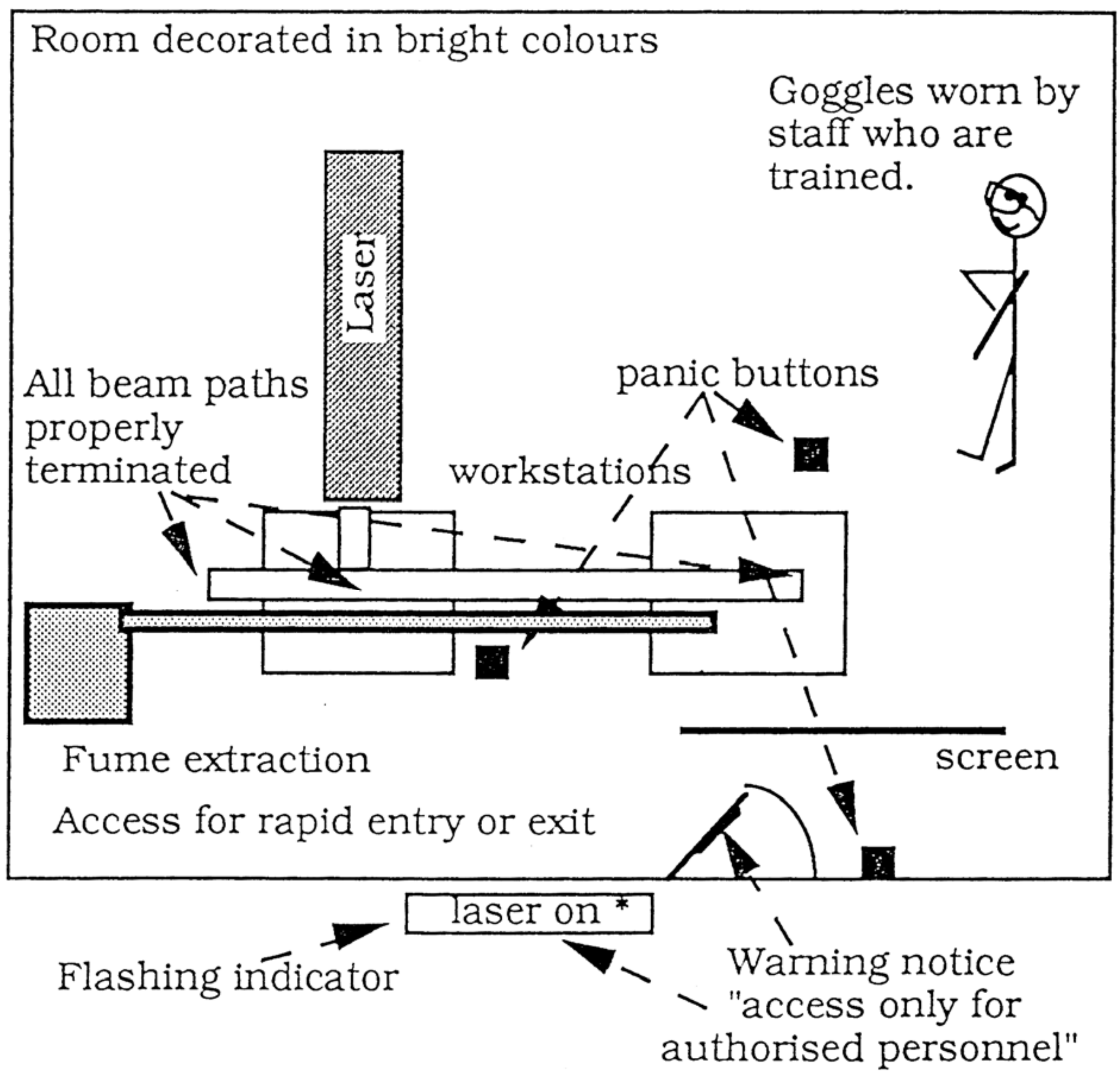
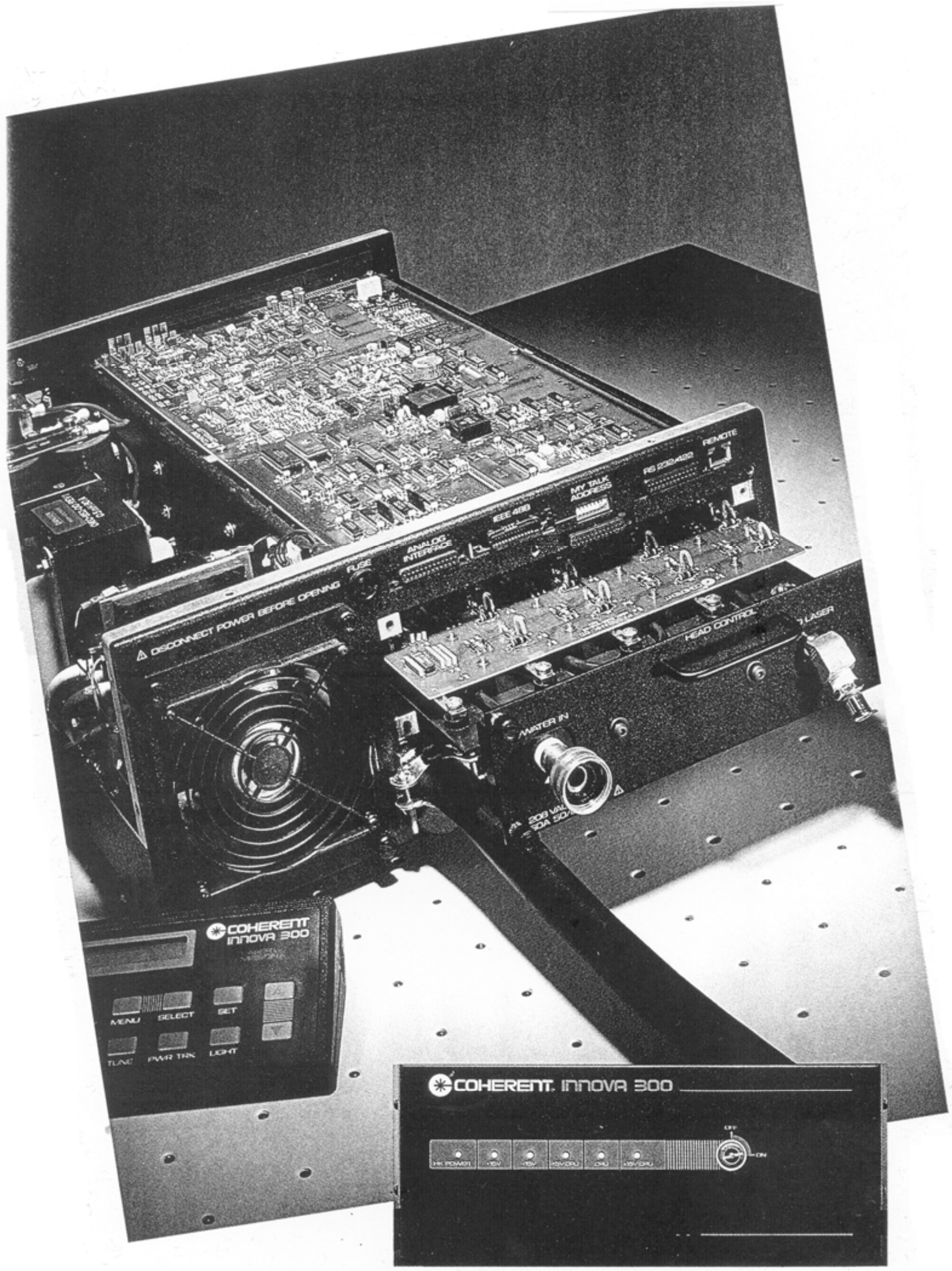


Fig.8. 4. Diagram illustrating safety features of a laser laboratory.

Laser Electrical Power Supply Dangers

- Laser electrical power supplies have high voltages (KV)
- Also very high currents (eg 60 Amp, 220 V)
- Real danger with water cooling of system
- Electrocution second highest cause of laser lab injuries



Other Possible Non Beam Hazards

- High powered beams cause high temperatures
- May decompose materials, especially plastics
- Can create dangerous chemicals
- Also possibility of fires

Table 8.3.	Main Decomposition Products from Laser Cut Non-Metallic Materials (2)				
Decomposition Products	Material				
	Polyester	Leather	PVC	Kevlar	Kevlar/Epoxy
Acetylene	0.3-0.9	4.0	0.1-0.2	0.5	1.0
Carbon monoxide	1.4-4.8	6.7	0.5-0.6	3.7	5.0
Hydrogen chloride			9.7-10.9		
Hydrogen cyanide				1.0	1.3
Benzene	3.0-7.2	2.2	1.0-1.5	4.8	1.8
Nitric dioxide				0.6	0.5
Phenyl acetylene	0.2-0.4			0.1	
Styrene	0.1-1.1	0.3	0.05	0.3	
Toluene	0.3-0.9	0.1	0.06	0.2	0.2