

Table 2.4

Exposure limit values for laser exposure of skin

Wavelength ^a [nm]		Aperture	Duration [s]					
			< 10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁻⁹ - 10 ⁻⁷	10 ⁻⁷ - 10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻⁴ - 10 ¹	10 ¹ - 10 ⁵	10 ³ - 3 · 10 ⁴
UV (A, B, C)	180-400	3, 5mm	E = 3 · 10 ¹⁰ [W m ⁻²]	Same as eye exposure limits				
Visible and IRA	400-700	3, 5mm	E = 2 · 10 ¹¹ [W m ⁻²]	H=200 C _A	H = 1,1 · 10 ⁴ C _A t ^{0,25} [J m ⁻²]		E = 2 · 10 ³ C _A [W m ⁻²]	
	700-1 400		E = 2 · 10 ¹¹ C _A [W m ⁻²]	[J m ⁻²]				
IRB and IRC	1 400-1 500		E = 10 ¹² [W m ⁻²]	Same as eye exposure limits				
	1 500-1 800		E = 10 ¹³ [W m ⁻²]					
	1 800-2 600	E = 10 ¹² [W m ⁻²]						
	2 600-10 ⁶	E = 10 ¹¹ [W m ⁻²]						

^a If the wavelength or another condition of the laser is covered by two limits, then the more restrictive applies.

Table 2.5

Applied correction factors and other calculation parameters

Parameter as listed in ICNIRP	Valid spectral range (nm)	Value
C_A	$\lambda < 700$	$C_A = 1,0$
	700 — 1 050	$C_A = 10^{0,002(\lambda - 700)}$
	1 050 — 1 400	$C_A = 5,0$
C_B	400 — 450	$C_B = 1,0$
	450 — 700	$C_B = 10^{0,02(\lambda - 450)}$
C_C	700 — 1 150	$C_C = 1,0$
	1 150 — 1 200	$C_C = 10^{0,018(\lambda - 1 150)}$
	1 200 — 1 400	$C_C = 8,0$
T_1	$\lambda < 450$	$T_1 = 10 \text{ s}$
	450 — 500	$T_1 = 10 \cdot [10^{0,02(\lambda - 450)}] \text{ s}$
	$\lambda > 500$	$T_1 = 100 \text{ s}$
Parameter as listed in ICNIRP	Valid for biological effect	Value
α_{\min}	all thermal effects	$\alpha_{\min} = 1,5 \text{ mrad}$
Parameter as listed in ICNIRP	Valid angular range (mrad)	Value
C_E	$\alpha < \alpha_{\min}$	$C_E = 1,0$
	$\alpha_{\min} < \alpha < 100$	$C_E = \alpha / \alpha_{\min}$
	$\alpha > 100$	$C_E = \alpha^2 / (\alpha_{\min} \cdot \alpha_{\max}) \text{ mrad}$ with $\alpha_{\max} = 100 \text{ mrad}$
T_2	$\alpha < 1,5$	$T_2 = 10 \text{ s}$
	$1,5 < \alpha < 100$	$T_2 = 10 \cdot [10^{(\alpha - 1,5) / 98,5}] \text{ s}$
	$\alpha > 100$	$T_2 = 100 \text{ s}$

Parameter as listed in ICNIRP	Valid exposure time range (s)	Value
γ	$t \leq 100$	$\gamma = 11$ [mrad]
	$100 < t < 10^4$	$\gamma = 1,1 t^{0,5}$ [mrad]
	$t > 10^4$	$\gamma = 110$ [mrad]

Table 2.6

Correction for repetitive exposure

Each of the following three general rules should be applied to all repetitive exposures as occur from repetitively pulsed or scanning laser systems:

1. The exposure from any single pulse in a train of pulses shall not exceed the exposure limit value for a single pulse of that pulse duration.
2. The exposure from any group of pulses (or sub-group of pulses in a train) delivered in time t shall not exceed the exposure limit value for time t .
3. The exposure from any single pulse within a group of pulses shall not exceed the single-pulse exposure limit value multiplied by a cumulative-thermal correction factor $C_p = N^{-0,25}$, where N is the number of pulses. This rule applies only to exposure limits to protect against thermal injury, where all pulses delivered in less than T_{min} are treated as a single pulse.

Parameter	Valid spectral range (nm)	Value
T_{min}	$315 < \lambda \leq 400$	$T_{min} = 10^{-9}$ s (= 1 ns)
	$400 < \lambda \leq 1\ 050$	$T_{min} = 18 \cdot 10^{-6}$ s (= 18 μs)
	$1\ 050 < \lambda \leq 1\ 400$	$T_{min} = 50 \cdot 10^{-6}$ s (= 50 μs)
	$1\ 400 < \lambda \leq 1\ 500$	$T_{min} = 10^{-3}$ s (= 1 ms)
	$1\ 500 < \lambda \leq 1\ 800$	$T_{min} = 10$ s
	$1\ 800 < \lambda \leq 2\ 600$	$T_{min} = 10^{-3}$ s (= 1 ms)
	$2\ 600 < \lambda \leq 10^6$	$T_{min} = 10^{-7}$ s (= 100 ns)

