2.3 Interaction of Photons
Interactions of Photons with Matter

Reading Material:

- Chapter 5 in <<Introduction to Health Physics>>, Third edition, by Cember.
- Chapter 8 in <<Atoms, Radiation, and Radiation Protection>>, by James E Turner.
## Classification of Photon Interactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of interaction</th>
<th>Absorption</th>
<th>Scattering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction with:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elastic (Coherent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Atomic electrons    | **Photoelectric effect**<br>\[\sigma_{pe} \sim Z^4 (L.E.) \]
|                     |                 | Inelastic (Incoherent)          |
|                     |                 | Rayleigh scattering<br>\[\sigma_R \sim Z^2 (L.E.)\] |
|                     |                 | Compton scattering<br>\[\sigma_C \sim Z\]
| Nucleus             | **Photonuclear reactions**<br>\[(\gamma, n), (\gamma, p),\]
|                     |                 |                      |
|                     |                 | Elastic nuclear scattering<br>\[(\gamma, \gamma') \sim Z^2\]
|                     |                 | Inelastic nuclear scattering<br>\[(\gamma, \gamma')\]
| Electric field     | **Electron-positron pair production in field of nucleus,**<br>\[\sigma_{pair} \sim Z^2 \]
| surrounding charged particles |                 |                                |
|                     |                 | \[(h\nu \geq 1.02 \text{MeV})\] |
Coherent or Raleigh Scattering

Rayleigh scattering

- Rayleigh scattering results from the interaction between the incident photons and the target atoms as a whole.
- There is no appreciable energy loss by the photon to the atom.
- The scattering angle is very small.
Photoelectric Effect

In **photoelectric** process, an incident photon transfer its energy to an orbital electron, causing it to be ejected from the atom.

\[ E_{e^-} = h\nu - E_b \]

- \( h \) is the Planck's constant
- \( \nu \) is the frequency of the photon

Photoelectric interaction is **with the atom in a whole** and cannot take place with free electrons.

Photoelectric effect **creates a vacancy in one of the electron shells**, which leaves the atom at an excited state.
Photoelectric Effect Cross Section

Probability of photoelectric absorption per atom is

\[
\sigma \propto \begin{cases} 
\frac{Z^4}{(hv)^{3.5}} & \text{low energy} \\
\frac{Z^5}{(hv)^{3.5}} & \text{high energy}
\end{cases}
\]

- The interaction cross section for photoelectric effect depends strongly on \( Z \).
- Photoelectric effect is favored at lower photon energies. It is the major interaction process for photons at low hundred keV energy range.
Photoelectric Effect – Absorption Edges

- Requires sufficient photon energy for P.E. interaction.
- Interaction probability decreases dramatically with increasing energy.
- P.E. interaction is significant only for low energy photons, when the photon energy is close to the binding energies of the target atoms.

Figure 2: Total and partial atomic photoeffect of Ag.
Relaxation Processes after Photoelectric Interaction

The excited atoms will de-excite through one of the following processes:

Auger Electrons

The relative probability of the emission of characteristic radiation to the emission of an Auger electron is called the fluorescent yield, \( \omega \):

\[
\omega_K = \frac{\text{Number K x ray photons emitted}}{\text{Number K shell vacancies}}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3-12)

Values for \( \omega_K \) are given in Table 3-1. We see that for large \( Z \) values fluorescent radiation is favored, while for low values of \( Z \) Auger electrons tend to be produced.

From this table we see that if a nucleus with \( Z = 40 \) had a K shell hole, then on the average 0.74 fluorescent photons and 0.26 Auger electrons would be emitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( Z )</th>
<th>( \omega_K )</th>
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<th>( \omega_K )</th>
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</table>

From Evans (E1)
Compton Scattering

In Compton scattering, the incident gamma ray photon is deflected by an orbital electron in the absorbing material.

Part of the energy carried by the incident photon is transferred to the target electron in the atom, causing it to be ejected from the atom.

FIGURE 8.2. Compton measured the intensity of scattered photons as a function their wavelength \( \lambda' \) at various scattering angles \( \theta \). Incident radiation was molybdenum \( K_\alpha \) X rays, having a wavelength \( \lambda = 0.714 \ \text{Å} \).
Basic Kinematics in Compton Scattering

The **energy transfer** in Compton scattering may be derived as the following:

- Assuming that the **electron binding energy is small** compared with the energy of the incident photon – **elastic scattering**.

- Write out the **conservation of energy and momentum**:

  \[
  h\nu + mc^2 = h\nu' + E'
  \]

  Conservation of energy

  \[
  \frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h\nu'}{c} \cos \theta + P' \cos \phi
  \]

  Conservation of momentum

  \[
  \frac{h\nu'}{c} \sin \theta = P' \sin \phi
  \]

(a) BEFORE COLLISION

(b) AFTER COLLISION
Energy Transfer in Compton Scattering

If we assume that the electron is free and at rest, the scattered gamma ray has an energy

\[ h\nu' = \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}(1 - \cos \theta)} \]

and the photon transfers part of its energy to the electron (assumed to be at rest before the collision), which is known as the **recoil electron**. Its energy is simply

\[ E_{\text{recoil}} = h\nu - h\nu' = h\nu - \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}(1 - \cos(\theta))} \]

In the simplified elastic scattering case, there is an one-to-one relationship between scattering angle and energy loss!!


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Energy Transfer in Compton Scattering

The scattering angles of the photon and the recoil electron is related by

$$\cot \frac{\theta}{2} = \left( 1 + \frac{h\nu}{mc^2} \right) \tan \varphi$$

The electron recoil angle is confined to the forward direction ($0 \leq \varphi \leq 90^\circ$).

The scattering angle of the photon can take any value between 0 and $180^\circ$. 


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Energy Transfer in Compton Scattering

The maximum energy carried by the recoil electron is obtained by setting $\theta$ to 180°,

$$E_{\text{max}} = \frac{2h\nu}{2 + mc^2/h\nu}$$

The maximum energy transfer is exemplified by the Compton edge in measured gamma ray energy spectra.

Figure from Atoms, Radiation, and Radiation Protection, James E. Turner, p180.

**FIGURE 8.5.** Relative number of Compton recoil electrons as a function of their energy for 1-MeV photons.
Energy Transfer in Compton Scattering

Example

In the previous example a 1.332-MeV photon from $^{60}$Co was scattered by an electron at an angle of $140^\circ$. Calculate the energy acquired by the recoil electron. What is the recoil angle of the electron? What is the maximum fraction of its energy that this photon could lose in a single Compton scattering?

$$
cot \frac{\theta}{2} = \left(1 + \frac{hv}{mc^2}\right) \tan \phi$$

$$E_{\text{recoil}} = hv - hv' = hv - \frac{hv}{1 + \frac{hv}{m_0c^2} (1 - \cos(\theta))}$$
Energy Transfer in Compton Scattering

Solution

Substitution into Eq. (8.19) gives the electron recoil energy,

\[ T = 1.332 \frac{1 - (-0.766)}{0.511/1.332 + 1 - (-0.766)} = 1.094 \text{ MeV}. \tag{8.25} \]

Note from Eq. (8.15) that \( T + h\nu' = 1.332 \text{ MeV} = h\nu \), as it should. The angle of recoil of the electron can be found from Eq. (8.24). We have

\[ \tan \varphi = \frac{\cot (140^\circ/2)}{1 + 1.332/0.511} = 0.101, \tag{8.26} \]

from which it follows that \( \varphi = 5.76^\circ \). This is a relatively hard collision in which the photon is backscattered, retaining only the fraction \( 0.238/1.332 = 0.179 \) of its energy and knocking the electron in the forward direction. From Eq. (8.20),

\[ T_{\text{max}} = \frac{2 \times 1.332}{2 + 0.511/1.332} = 1.118 \text{ MeV}. \tag{8.27} \]

The maximum fractional energy loss is \( T_{\text{max}}/h\nu = 1.118/1.332 = 0.839 \).
Energy Transfer in Compton Scattering

**Small angle scattering:**
Energy carried by the scattered gamma ray depends strongly on scattering angle.

**Large angle scattering:**
Energy carried by the scattered gamma ray depends only weakly on scattering angle.
Derivation of the Relationship Between Scattering Angle and Energy Loss

The relation between energy the scattering angle and energy transfer are derived based on the *conservation of energy and momentum*:

\[
\hat{p}_{hv} + \hat{p}_e = \hat{p}_{hv'} + \hat{p}_{e'}
\]

\[
E_{hv} + E_e = E_{hv'} + E_{e'}
\]

Are those terms truly zero?
Compton Scattering with Non-stationary Electrons – Doppler Broadening

It is so far assumed that (a) the electron is free and stationary and (b) the incident photon is unpolarized.

When an incident photon is reflected by a non-stationary electron, for example an bond electron, an extra uncertainty is added to the energy of the scattered photon. This extra uncertainty is called Doppler broadening.

\[ h\nu' = \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}(1 - \cos(\theta))} \pm \sigma(h\nu') \]

The one-to-one relationship between scattering angle and energy loss holds only when incident photon energy is far greater than the bonding energy of the electron...
Compton Scattering with Non-stationary Electrons

– Doppler Broadening

Comparison of the energy spectra for the photons scattered by C and Cu samples. $E_{hv}=40\text{keV}$, $\theta=90$ degrees

The **Doppler broadening** is stronger in Cu than in C because of the Cu electrons have greater bonding energy.
Angular Distribution of the Scattered Gamma Rays

The **differential scattering cross section** of per electron is given by the Klein-Nishina formula:

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta) = r_e^2 \left( \frac{1}{1 + \alpha(1 - \cos \theta)} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha^2(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{(1 + \cos^2 \theta)[1 + \alpha(1 - \cos \theta)]} \right) \text{ (m}^2\text{s}r^{-1})
\]

where

\[
\alpha = \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2} \quad \text{and} \quad r_e = \frac{k_0e^2}{m_0c^2} \text{ is the classic electron radius (}2.818 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m)}
\]
Angular Distribution of the Scattered Gamma Rays

The differential scattering cross section per electron — the probability of a photon scattered into a unit solid angle around the a given scattering angle $\theta$, when the incident photon is passing normally through a thin layer of scattering material that contains one electron per unit area.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta) = r_e^2 \left( \frac{1}{1 + \alpha(1 - \cos \theta)} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha^2 (1 - \cos \theta)^2}{(1 + \cos^2 \theta)[1 + \alpha(1 - \cos \theta)]} \right) (m^2 sr^{-1})$$

where $\alpha = \frac{hv}{m_0c^2}$ and $r_e$ is the classical electron radius.

Fig. 5.15. Compton scattering diagram to illustrate differential scattering cross section. $S$ is a sphere of unit radius whose center is the scattering electron.
Angular Distribution of the Scattered Gamma Rays

Incident photons with higher energies tend to scatter with smaller angles (forward scattering).

Incident photons with lower energy (a few hundred keV) have greater chance of undergoing large angle scattering (back scattering).

The higher the energy carried by an incident gamma ray, the more likely that the gamma ray undergoes forward scattering...
Total Compton Collision Cross Section for an Electron

Compton Collision Cross Section is defined as the total cross section per electron for Compton scattering. It can be derived by integrating the differential cross section, \( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \), over 4 \( \pi \) solid angle.

Since

\[
d\Omega = 2\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta,
\]

then the Compton scattering cross section per electron is given by

\[
\sigma = 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot d\theta \quad (m^2)
\]

Note that the Compton scattering cross section per electron is given in unit of \( m^2 \).
Energy Distribution of Compton Recoil Electrons

Given the Klein-Nishina formula, how do we derive the energy spectrum of recoil electrons? In other words, how do we derive the probability of a gamma-ray undergoing a Compton scattering and transferring an energy falling into an energy window, \( E_{\text{recoil}} \in [E' - \frac{1}{2} \Delta E, E' + \frac{1}{2} \Delta E] \)?

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta) = r_e^2 \left(\frac{1}{1 + \alpha (1 - \cos \theta)}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2 (1 - \cos \theta)^2}{(1 + \cos^2 \theta)[1 + \alpha (1 - \cos \theta)]}\right)(m^2sr^{-1})
\]

Fig. 5.15. Compton scattering diagram to illustrate differential scattering cross section. \( S \) is a sphere of unit radius whose center is the scattering electron.
Energy Distribution of Compton Recoil Electrons

Klein-Nishina formula can be used to derive the energy spectrum of recoil electrons as the following:

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{recoil}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \cdot \frac{d\Omega}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dE_{recoil}} (m^2 \cdot \text{keV}^{-1})
\]

If a gamma-ray underwent a Compton Scattering, then probability of the gamma-ray transferring a given amount of energy falling into a small energy window, \(E_{recoil} \in \left[ E' - \frac{1}{2} \Delta E, E' + \frac{1}{2} \Delta E \right] \) would be proportional to

\[
p \propto \Delta E \cdot \left( \frac{d\sigma}{dE_{recoil}} \right)_{E'}
\]
Energy Distribution of Compton Recoil Electrons

The energy distribution for the recoil electrons could be derived with the following differential cross section:

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{recoil}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \frac{d\Omega}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dE_{\text{recoil}}}
\]

The three partial derivative terms on the right-hand side of the equation can be derived from the following relationships:

- **From Klein-Nishina formula:**
  \[
  \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta) = r_e^2 \left( \frac{1}{1+\alpha(1-\cos \theta)} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1+\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha^2(1-\cos \theta)^2}{(1+\cos^2 \theta)(1+\alpha(1-\cos \theta))} \right)
  \]

- **From Compton equation:**
  \[
  E_{\text{recoil}} = hv - hv' = hv - \frac{hv}{1+\frac{hv}{m_0c^2(1-\cos \theta)}} \Rightarrow \]
  \[
  \frac{d\theta}{dE_{\text{recoil}}} = -\frac{m_0c^2}{(hv-E_{\text{recoil}}^2) \cdot \sin \theta} = \frac{m_0c^2}{(hv)^2 \cdot \sin \theta} \left[ 1 + \frac{hv}{m_0c^2(1-\cos \theta)} \right]^2
  \]

- **From the known scattering geometry:**
  \[
  d\Omega = 2\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta \Rightarrow \frac{d\Omega}{d\theta} = 2\pi \sin \theta
  \]
Energy Distribution of Compton Recoil Electrons

Therefore, the differential cross section becomes

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{recoil}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \frac{d\Omega}{d\theta} d\theta
dE_{\text{recoil}}
\]

\[
= \left[ r_e^2 \left( \frac{1}{1+\alpha(1-\cos \theta)} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1+\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha^2(1-\cos \theta)^2}{(1+\cos^2 \theta)[1+\alpha(1-\cos \theta)]} \right) \right] \times
\]

\[
\left[ \frac{m_0c^2}{(hv)^2 \cdot \sin \theta} \left[ 1 + \frac{hv}{m_0c^2} (1 - \cos \theta) \right]^2 \right] \times
\]

\[2\pi \sin \theta\]

Remember than

\[E_{\text{recoil}} = hv - hv' = hv - \frac{hv}{1 + \frac{hv}{m_0c^2} (1 - \cos \theta)},\]

Then \(\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{recoil}}}\) could be written as an explicit function of \(E_{\text{recoil}}\).
Energy Distribution of Compton Recoil Electrons

Klein-Nishina formula can be used to calculate the energy spectrum of recoil electrons as the following:

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{recoil}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \cdot \frac{d\Omega}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dE_{\text{recoil}}} \text{ (m}^2 \cdot \text{keV}^{-1})
\]

If a gamma-ray underwent a Compton Scattering, then probability of the gamma-ray transferring a given amount of energy that fall into a small energy window, \(E_{\text{recoil}} \in \left[E' - \frac{1}{2}\Delta E, E' + \frac{1}{2}\Delta E\right]\) would be proportional to

\[
P \propto \Delta E \cdot \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{recoil}}}\right)_{E_{\text{recoil}}=E'}
\]
Energy Distribution of Compton Recoil Electrons

Remember that the maximum amount of energy that a photon can transfer to an electron in a single Compton scattering is given by:

\[ E_{\text{max}} = \frac{2h\nu}{2 + mc^2/h\nu} \]

The energy distribution of the recoil electrons derived using the Klein-Nishina formula is closely related to the energy spectrum measured with “small” detectors (in particular, the so-called Compton continuum).

Figure 10.1 Shape of the Compton continuum for various gamma-ray energies. (From S. M. Shafroth (ed.), Scintillation Spectroscopy of Gamma Radiation. Copyright 1964 by Gordon & Breach, Inc. By permission of the publisher.)
Average fraction of energy transfer to the recoil electron through a single Compton Collision

Average recoil electron energy $E_{\text{avg, recoil}}$ is of special interest for dosimetry is the, since it is an approximation of the radiation dose delivered by each photon through a single Compton scattering interaction.

The average fraction of energy transfer to the recoil electron through a single Compton scattering is given by

$$\frac{E_{\text{avg, recoil}}}{h\nu} = \int_{E_{\text{recoil}}} \frac{E_{\text{recoil}}}{h\nu} \cdot \left[ \frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{recoil}}} / \sigma \right] \cdot dE_{\text{recoil}},$$

where $\sigma$ is the Compton scattering cross section per electron and is given by

$$\sigma = 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot d\theta \ (m^2).$$
Average fraction of energy transfer to the recoil electron through a single Compton Collision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photon Energy $h\nu$ (MeV)</th>
<th>Average Recoil Electron Energy $T_{\text{avg}}$ (MeV)</th>
<th>Average Fraction of Incident Energy $T_{\text{avg}}/h\nu$</th>
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Total Compton Collision Cross Section for an Electron

Compton Collision Cross Section is defined as the total cross section per electron for Compton scattering. It can be derived by integrating the differential cross section, $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$, over $4\pi$ solid angle.

Since

$$d\Omega = 2\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta,$$

the total Compton scattering cross section per electron is given by

$$\sigma = 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot d\theta \quad (m^2)$$

Note that the Compton scattering cross section per electron is given in unit of $m^2$. 
**Linear Attenuation Coefficient through Compton Scattering**

The **differential Compton cross section** given by the Klein-Nishina Formula can also be related to another important parameter for gamma ray dosimetry – the **linear attenuation coefficient**.

Note that $\sigma$ is the Compton scattering cross section per electron and is given by

$$\sigma = 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot d\theta \ (m^2) .$$

**Linear attenuation coefficient through Compton scattering**: the probability of a photon interacting with the absorber through Compton scattering while traversing a unit distance.

$$\sigma_{linear} = NZ \sigma (m^{-1}),$$

Where NZ is the electron density of the absorber materials (number of electrons per $m^3$)
Pair Production

Definition:
Pair production refers to the creation of an electron-positron pair by an incident gamma ray in the vicinity of a nucleus.

Characteristics
- The minimum energy required is

\[ E_\gamma \geq 2m_e c^2 + \frac{2m_e^2 c^2}{m_{\text{nucleus}}} \approx 2m_e c^2 = 1.022 \text{MeV} \]

- The process is more probable with a heavy nucleus and incident gamma rays with higher energies.

- The positrons emitted will soon annihilate with ordinary electrons near by and produces two 511keV gamma rays.
Photonuclear Reaction

A photon can be absorbed by an atomic nucleus and knock out a nucleon. This process is called photonuclear reaction. For example,

\[ ^9_4 \text{Be} + h\nu \rightarrow ^8_4 \text{Be} + ^1_0 \text{n}, \quad Q - \text{value} : -1.666 \text{MeV} \]

\[ ^2_1 \text{H} + h\nu \rightarrow ^1_1 \text{H} + ^1_0 \text{n}, \quad Q - \text{value} : -2.226 \text{MeV} \]

The photon must possess enough energy to overcome the nuclear binding energy, which is generally several MeV.

The threshold, or the minimum photon energy required, for \((\gamma,p)\) reaction is generally higher than that for \((\gamma,n)\) reactions. Since the repulsive Coulomb barrier that a proton must overcome to escape from the nucleus.

Other nuclear reactions are also possible, such as \((\gamma, 2n)\), \((\gamma, np)\), \((\gamma, \alpha)\) and photon induced fission reaction.
Interaction of Photons in Matter

Figure 2.18 Energy dependence of the various gamma–ray interaction processes in sodium iodide. (From The Atomic Nucleus by R. D. Evans Copyright 1955 by the McGraw-Hill Book Company. Used with permission.)
The Relative Importance of the Three Major Types of X and Gamma Ray Interactions

![Graph showing the relative importance of different types of X and Gamma Ray Interactions]

- e.e. cross section = Compton cross section
- Pair production cross section = Compton cross section