Figure 2.7. The energy loss rate due to ionisation losses in various materials. In contrast to Fig. 2.6, these curves extend into the relativistic regime, $\gamma \gg 1$. The diagram shows both the values of the Lorentz factor $\gamma$ and the kinetic energies of the particles. The inset shows the loss rates in air as a function of the momentum of the particles. (From A. M. Hillas (1972). Cosmic rays, page 30, Oxford: Pergamon Press.)
Figure 3.5. The total stopping power for electrons in air, water, aluminium and lead. At energies less than 1 MeV, the dominant loss mechanism is ionisation losses. At higher energies, the dominant loss process is bremsstrahlung. For comparison, the contribution from ionisation losses for electrons in lead is also shown. (From H. A. Enge (1966). Introduction to nuclear physics, page 190, London: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.)