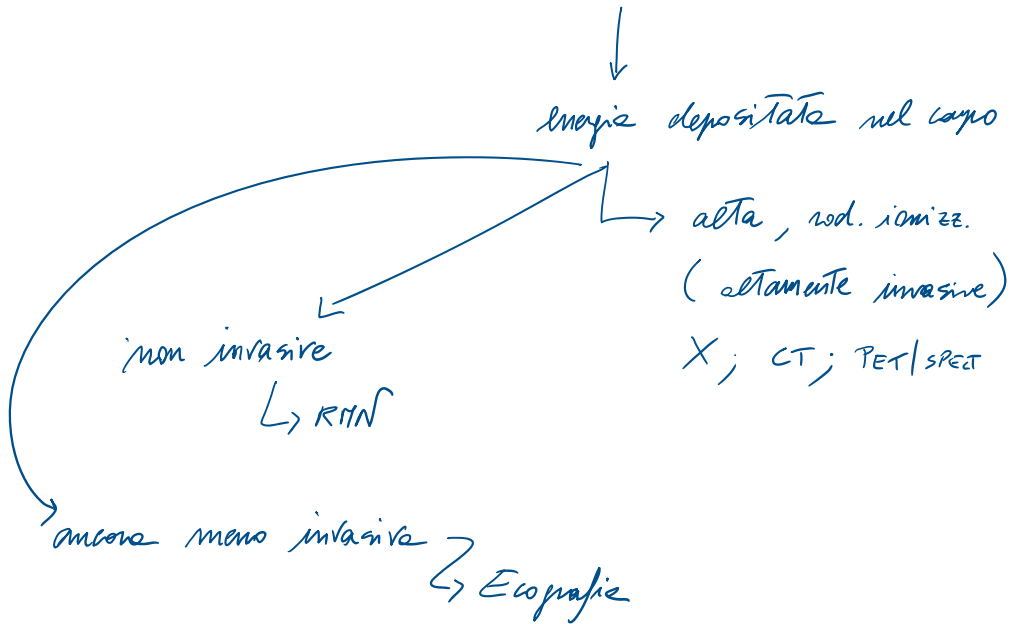


# Lezione # 14 8/2/2024

## Tecniche di imaging

- ↳ Ecografie
- RMN
- CT/TC/TAC

- Una prima classificazione  $\rightarrow$  INVASIVITÀ



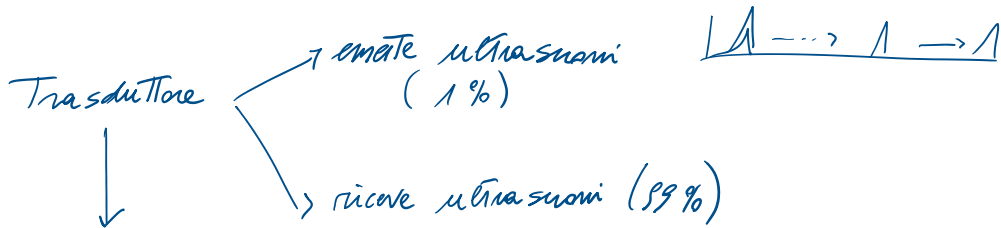
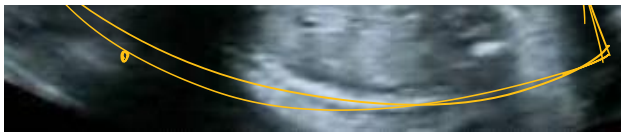
## - Ecografie



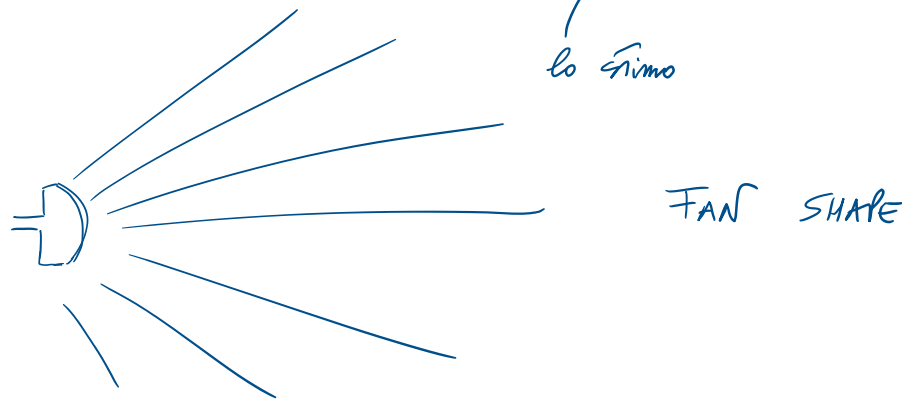
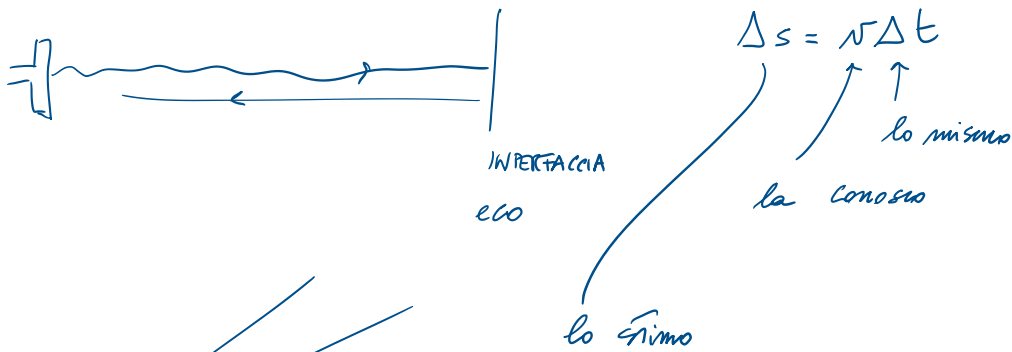
Si basa sull'interazione  
con ultrasuoni

↓  
onde di pressione

$\geq 20 \text{ KHz}$



materiale piezoelettrico  
(oscillare in presenza di  $\vec{E}$  variabile)

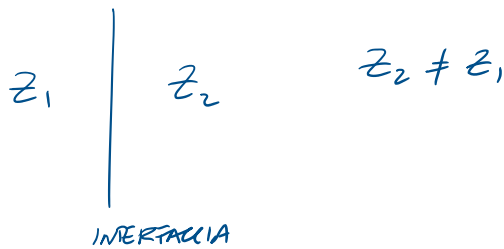


Parametro da cui dipende il contrasto è

$$Z = \rho c$$

↑ densità mezzo

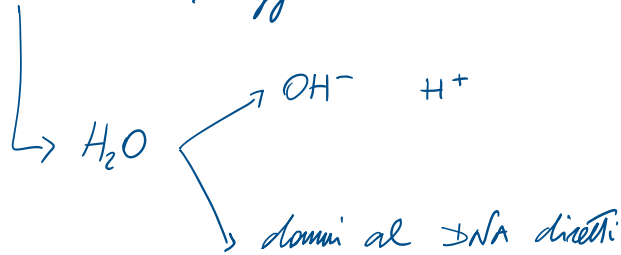
↑ velocità di propagazione



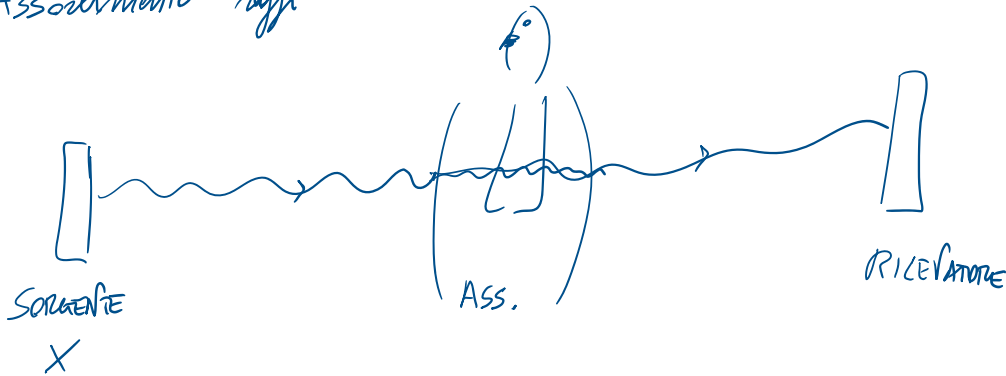
↳ formazione di un eco

# TAC

Radiazione ionizzante  $\rightarrow$  raggi X



Assorbimento raggi



Il contrasto dipende dall'assorbimento di raggi X

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$$

$\mu$   $\rightarrow$  coeff. di assorbimento (p, # d.)

$I$   $\rightarrow$  int. finale

$I_0$   $\rightarrow$  int. iniziale

$x$   $\rightarrow$  distanza

# RISONANZA MAGNETICA NUCLEARE

Per gli appunti vedere pptx caricato su e-learning

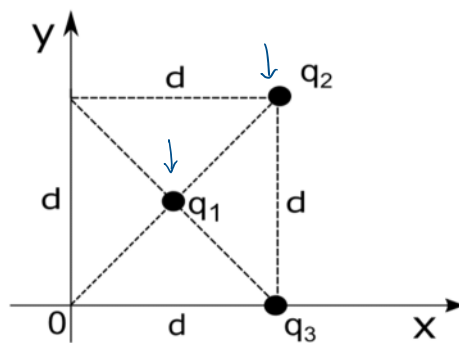
Per gli appunti: vedere pptx caricato su e-learning

## Soluzione Simulazione Parziale II:

### Esercizio 1 (13pti)

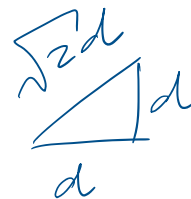
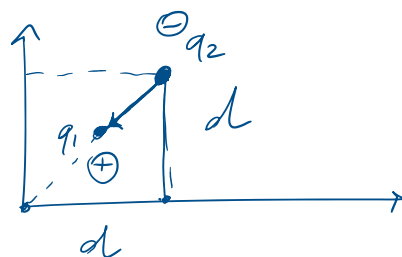
Tre cariche puntiformi  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$  e  $q_3$  sono tenute ferme nella configurazione riportata in figura. Le cariche valgono:  $q_1 = q_3 = q = +3.20 \cdot 10^{-19}$  C,  $q_2 = -q$  e la distanza  $d = 1$  cm (vedi figura). Calcolare:

1. Il modulo, direzione e verso della forza di Coulomb esercitata sulla carica  $q_2$  dalla carica  $q_1$ .
2. Il modulo del campo elettrico  $E$  all'origine degli assi  $O$  ad opera di tutte le cariche.
3. Disegnare le linee di forza del campo elettrico.
4. Oppure: Supponendo ora che il sistema di cariche sia immerso in un campo magnetico  $B = 1.5$  T, formante un angolo  $\alpha = 22^\circ$  con il piano  $xy$  e diretto in senso uscente, calcolare la Forza di Lorentz agente sulla carica  $q_3$ , sapendo che si muove con velocità  $v_3 = 2 \cdot 10^6$  m/s lungo l'asse  $x$  crescente



[Si ricorda che  $1/(4\pi\epsilon_0) = 8.99 \cdot 10^9$  N m<sup>2</sup>/C<sup>2</sup>]

1)



$$F_{21} = \left( \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right) \frac{|q_1| \cdot |q_2|}{r_{12}^2}$$

$$r_{12} = \frac{d\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$$

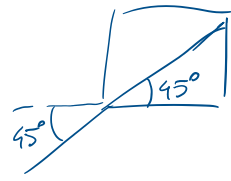
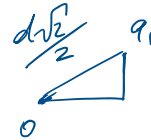
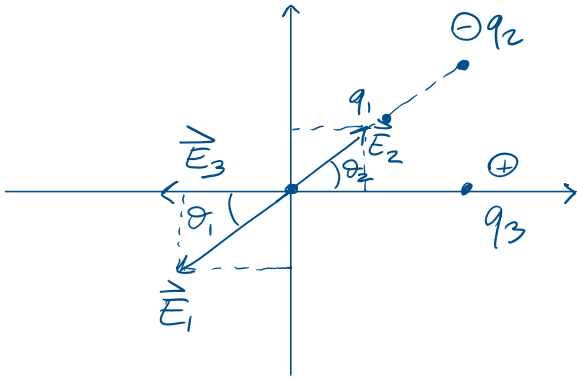
$$r_{12}^2 = \frac{d^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2 q_1 q_2}{d^2} = (8.99 \cdot 10^9) \cdot \frac{(3.2 \cdot 10^{-19})(3.2 \cdot 10^{-19})}{(0.01)^2}$$

$$F_{12} = 8,99 \cdot 2 \cdot (3,2)^2 \frac{1}{(0,01)^2} \frac{10^9}{10^{-38}} 10^{-25}$$

$$F_{12} = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ N} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ N}$$

2)



$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 = 45^\circ \\ \theta_2 = 45^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = -E_1 \cos \theta_1 + E_2 \cos \theta_2 - E_3 \\ E_y = -E_1 \sin \theta_1 + E_2 \sin \theta_2 \end{cases} \quad q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = q$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{q \cos \theta_1}{(d/2)^2} + \frac{q \cos \theta_2}{2d^2} - \frac{q}{d^2} \right] \\ E_y = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{q \sin \theta_1}{(d/2)^2} + \frac{q \sin \theta_2}{2d^2} \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$$

$$E_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{d^2} \left( -\frac{4 \cos \theta}{2} + \frac{1 \cos \theta}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{d^2} \left( -\frac{3}{2} \cos \theta - 1 \right) \\ E_y = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{d^2} \left( -\frac{4}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \right) \end{cases}$$

$$E_x = 8,99 \cdot 10^9 \frac{3,2 \cdot 10^{-19}}{(0,01)^2} \left( -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \right) \quad -\frac{3}{2} \sin \theta$$

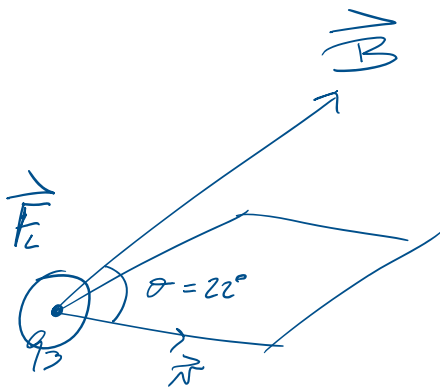
$$\begin{cases} E_x = 8,11 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{N}{C} \\ E_y = " " \left( -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = -5,52 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{N}{C} \\ E_y = -3,05 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{N}{C} \end{cases}$$

$$E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2} = 6,65 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{N}{C}$$

$$\approx 7 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{N}{C}$$

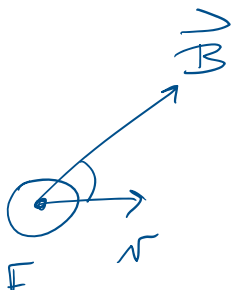
3)

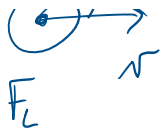


$$F_L = q_B v B \sin \theta$$

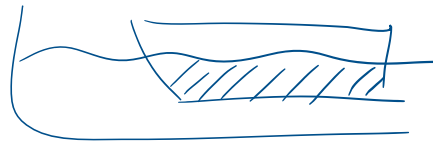
$\rightarrow 3,2 \cdot 10^{-19} C$   
 $\rightarrow 22^\circ$   
 $\rightarrow 1,5 \pi$   
 $\rightarrow 2 \cdot 10^6 m/s$

$$F_L = 3,59 \cdot 10^{-13} N$$





Esercizio #2



Galleggiamento  $\Rightarrow$   $F_P = F_S$

$$m_G g = \rho_F V_I g$$

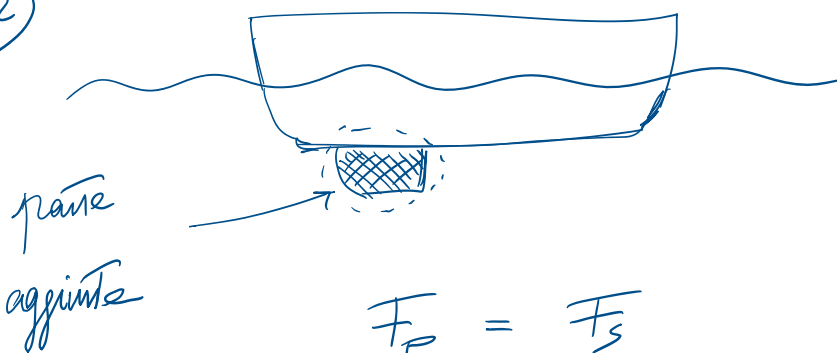
$$V_I = \frac{m_G}{\rho_F}$$

H<sub>2</sub>O dolce  $\rho_F = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$

" salata  $\rho_F = 1030 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$V_I = \begin{cases} \frac{350}{1000} = 0,35 \text{ m}^3 \\ \frac{350}{1030} = 0,338 \text{ m}^3 \end{cases}$$

2)



$$F_P = F_S$$

spinta parte aggiunte

$$m_a g = \rho_F V_I g + \rho_F \frac{1}{5} V_{TOT} g$$

"

$$m_g g = \rho_F V_{\pm} g + \rho_F \frac{1}{5} V_{TOT} g$$

$$(m_g g + \rho_F \frac{1}{5} V_{TOT} g) = \rho_F V_{\pm} g + \frac{1}{5} \rho_F V_{TOT} g$$

massa nave  
aggiunta

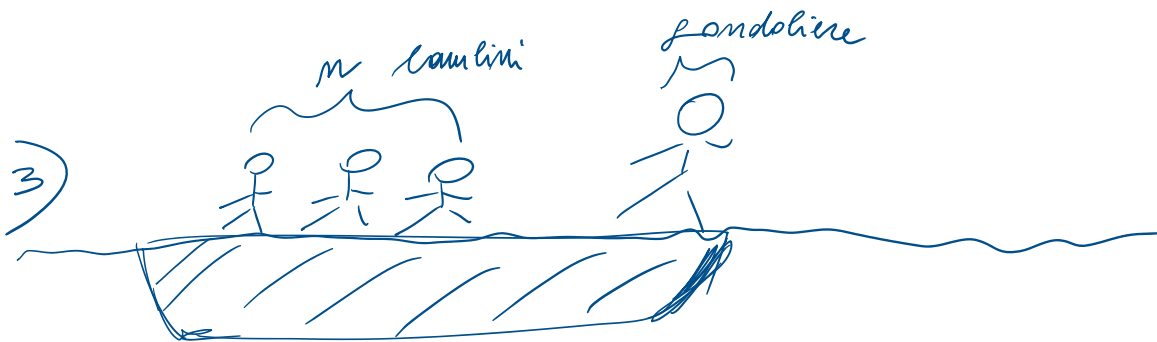
$$\rho_F V_{\pm} g$$

$$\rho_F (V_{\pm} + \frac{1}{5} V_{TOT}) g$$

$$V_{\pm}$$

$$V_{\pm} = \frac{(m_g + \frac{1}{5} \rho_F V_{TOT} - \frac{1}{5} \rho_F V_{TOT})}{\rho_F}$$

$$V_{\pm} = 0,25 \text{ m}^3$$



$$F_P = F_S$$

$$m_g g + m_{\text{pandolone}} g + m(m_{\text{BAMBINO}} g) = \rho_F V_{TOT} g$$

$$m_{\text{BAMBINO}} = \left( \rho_F \left( \frac{m_g}{\rho_F} \right) - m_{\text{pandolone}} - m_g \right) \frac{1}{m_{\text{BAMBINO}}}$$



$n = 7, 24 \approx 7$  Bambini!