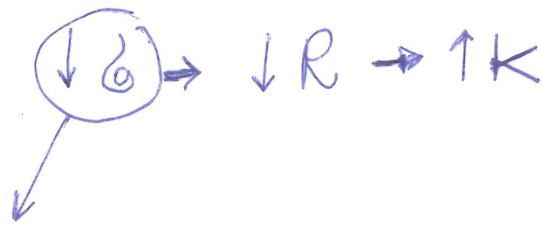


CORREZIONE ESERCIZIO 1

• $R = l/D \text{ sec/cm}$



IL TEFLON PUÒ ESSERE VALORATO PER OTTENERE MEMBRANE PIÙ DOTTE

MA IL SILICONE È PIÙ PERMEABILE DEL TEFLON
SIA PER L'O₂, MA SOPRATTUTTO PER LA CO₂ -

(2:1 O₂, 9:1 CO₂)

È PROPRIO CIO' CHE
AVVIENE NELLE
"NATURALI" MEMBRANE
RESPIRATORIE

QUESTI VALORI DI PERMEABILITÀ
SONO TALMENTE BUONI CHE
SI PUÒ TRASCURARE UNO
PRESSIONE MAGGIORE -

$$W = K \cdot A \frac{(P_{in} - P_{Bn}) - (P_{out} - P_{Bout})}{\ln(P_{in} - P_{Bn})}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$391 \text{ ml} / \text{min} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{ATM} \quad \frac{\ln(P_{in} - P_{Bn})}{(P_{out} - P_{Bout})}$$

$$P_{in} = 2760 - 47 = 1473 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{Bn} = 40 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{Bout} = 104 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{out} = X$$

$$W = 250 \text{ ml/min}$$

$$\frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}} = \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot 760 \text{ mmHg}} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{mmHg}$$

$$250 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}} = \frac{391 \text{ ml}}{\text{min} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot 760 \text{ mmHg}} \cdot 0.96 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \frac{(1473 - 40) - (X - 104)}{\ln(1473 - 40)} \cdot \frac{(X - 104)}{(X - 104)}$$

$$250 \cdot \ln \frac{1433}{X - 104} = \frac{391}{760} \cdot 1433 - (X - 104)$$

$$250 \cdot \ln \frac{1433}{X - 104} = 0.51 \cdot 1433 - X + 104$$

$$= 0.51 \cdot (1537 - X)$$

$$= 783.37 - 0.31X$$

$$\ln \frac{1433}{X - 104} = 3.13 - 0.002X$$

$$e^{3.13 - 0.002X} = \frac{1433}{X - 104}$$

$$R = \frac{b}{D} = \frac{1 \text{ mm}}{1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ cm}}{1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2} \text{ sec} = \frac{10^{-1}}{1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}} \frac{\text{sec}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$= \frac{0.33 \cdot 10^4}{60} \frac{\text{min}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$= 0.0133 \cdot 10^4 \text{ min/cm} \approx 139 \text{ min/cm}$$

$$K = 1/R = \underline{0.007 \text{ cm/min}}$$

$$\beta = 1 - \frac{V}{t \cdot Q_B} \ln \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} = e^{-KA/Q_B}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5000 \text{ cm}^3}{30 \text{ min} \cdot 250 \text{ cm}^3} \ln \frac{104}{40}$$

$$= 1 - 0.25 \cdot 2.6 = 0.76 = e^{-KA/Q_B}$$

$P_{\text{out}} = 104 \text{ mmHg}$
 $P_{\text{in}} = 40 \text{ mmHg}$
 $Q_B = 250 \text{ ml/min}$
 $V = 5 \text{ l}$
 $t = 30 \text{ min}$

$$-KA/Q_B = \ln 0.76 = -0.27$$

$$A = 0.27 \cdot \frac{Q_B}{K} = 0.27 \cdot \frac{250 \text{ ml}}{\text{min} \cdot 0.007 \text{ cm}}$$

$$= 0.27 \cdot 250 \text{ cm}^2 = 9642 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 0.96 \text{ m}^2$$

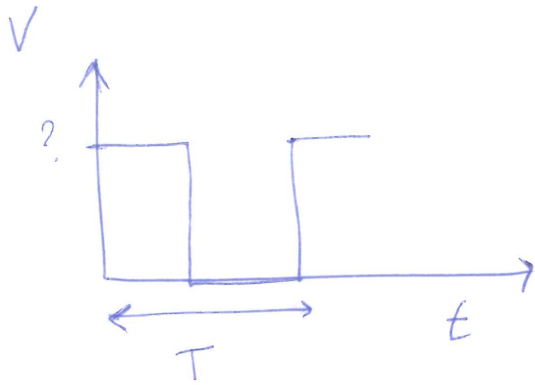
$$e^{3.13 - 0.002x} = \frac{1433}{x-104}$$

$$e^{3.13} \cdot e^{-0.002x} = \frac{1433}{x-104}$$

$$(x-104) \cdot e^{3.13} \cdot (1-0.002x) = 1433$$

$$(x-104)(1-0.002x) = 64.57 \rightarrow 2 \text{ plumeaux delle quali 1 non \u00e8 accettabile}$$

ESERCIZIO 2



$$E_{\text{batteria}} = 5 \text{ Wh}$$

$$f = 75 \text{ battiti/min} = \frac{75 \text{ battiti}}{60 \text{ secondi}} = 1.25 \frac{\text{battiti}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$T = 1/f = 0.80 \text{ sec/battito}$$

$$d = \text{duty cycle} = \frac{0.45 \text{ msec}}{T} = \frac{0.45}{0.80} = 0.56 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$R \approx 100 \Omega$$

elettronica

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} \cdot d \quad \text{Potenza media in uscita}$$

$$F = \frac{V^2}{R} \cdot d \cdot t \quad \text{Energia usata in auto}$$

$$\frac{V^2}{R} \cdot d \cdot t = 5 \text{ Wh}$$

$$t = 1460 \text{ h} = 2 \text{ mesi}$$

2
serum no 4

①

5 pph. 16 queneas Whole body tempore

$$Q = C_i e^{\frac{Q_B (B-1)t}{V}}$$

$$V = 5 \text{ l} = 5000 \text{ ml}$$

$$Q_B = 125 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}}$$

$$B = e^{-\frac{Kt}{Q_B}} \quad K = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{\text{cm}^1}{\text{min}}$$

$$A = 75 \mu\text{m}^2 = 75 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{KA}{Q_B} = \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{75 \cdot 10^4}{125 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{min}} \cdot \frac{\text{min}}{\text{cm}} = 60$$

$$B \approx 9 \cdot 10^{-7} t$$

$$\frac{Q}{C_i} = e^{\frac{125 (9 \cdot 10^{-7} t - 1) t}{5000}}$$

$$0.1 \frac{C_i}{C} = e^{\frac{125 (-1) t}{5000}}$$

$$0.1 = e^{-0.015 t}$$

$$t = -\frac{\ln 0.1}{0.015} = 92 \text{ min}$$