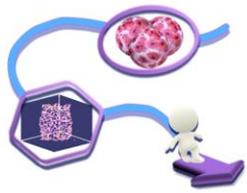




Ottica Biomedica

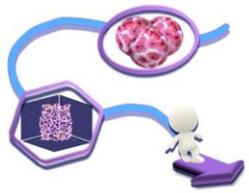
*Prof. Arti Ahluwalia
Research Center "E. Piaggio"
University of Pisa*



Outline

Lo scopo del corso è di approfondire aspetti tecnologici, teorici e sperimentali di ottica geometrica, microscopia e fluorescenza applicati allo studio di fenomeni biologici e biomedicali con particolare riguardo a luce visibile, infra rosso e ultra violetto. In particolare gli argomenti trattati sono:

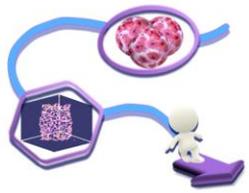
- Le proprietà ottiche dei mezzi, il concetto dell'indice di rifrazione, legge di Snell, assorbanza e profondità di penetrazione. 3 ore
- Le lenti, la struttura e funzione dell'occhio, gli occhiali e lenti a contatto. 5 ore
- I concetti di risoluzione, apertura numerica, profondità di campo, contrasto. 3 ore
- Assorbanza e fluorescenza, e tecniche analitiche. 3 ore
- Tecniche ottiche: ellissometria, TIRF, SPR, ecc. 2 ore
- La microscopia con luce bianca, microscopia a fluorescenza, confocale, a due fotoni e ad alta risoluzione. 5 ore
- Utilizzo di ImageJ per elaborazione di immagini da microscopia. 6 ore
- Vista al laboratorio di Nano-Bioscopy con la possibilità di fotografare e poi elaborare immagini. 3 ore
- L'esame consiste in un breve orale e una prova di elaborazione di immagini con ImageJ o Matlab.
- Libro: Halliday Fondamenti di Fisica e lucidi forniti dal docente



Ottica Biomedica I

Luce, lenti, strumenti



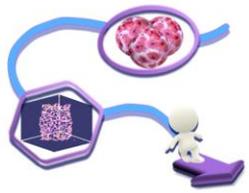


Ottica biomedica II

Microscopia

nanobioscopy lab





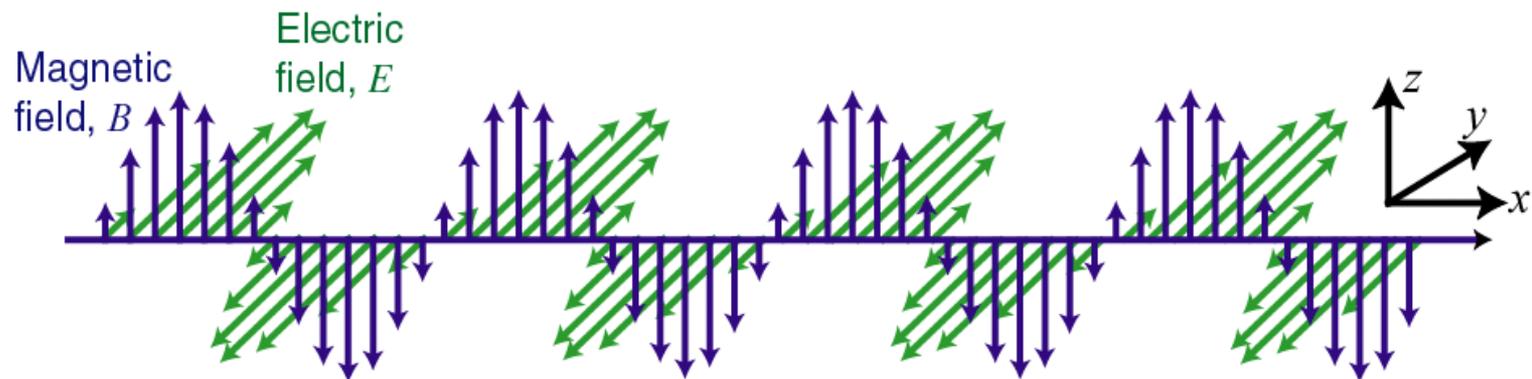
Questions

Cos'è la luce?

Come viene generato?

Come viene rivelato?

(no light, no matter- no matter, no light)





Cosa succede quando luce e materiali interagiscono?

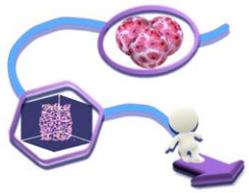
Passa attraverso, ma si rallenta (rifrazione)

Riflette o “scatterato”

Viene assorbito

Possono anche succedere insieme

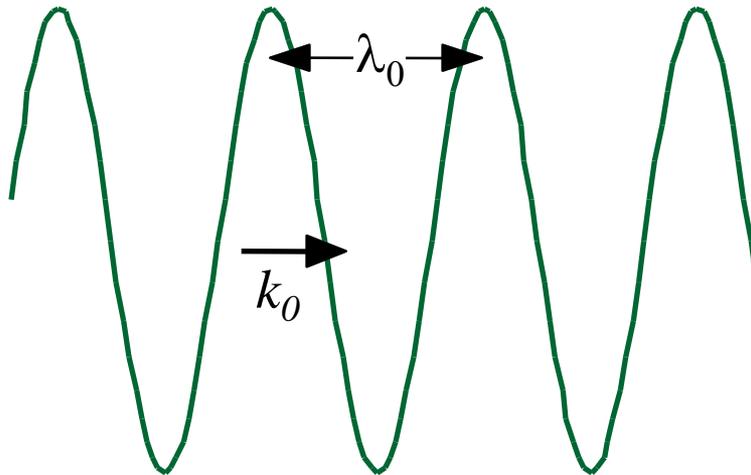
Altri fenomeni: diffrazione, fluorescenza, interferenza



Quando luce entra in un mezzo

Vuoto (o aria)

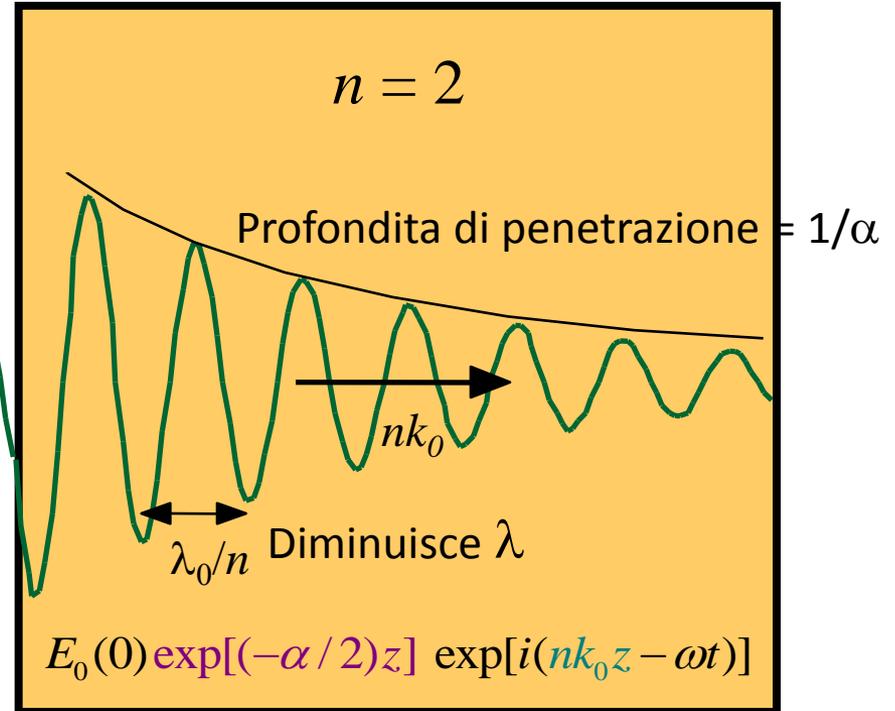
$n = 1$



$$E(z,t) = E_0(0) \exp[i(k_0 z - \omega t)]$$

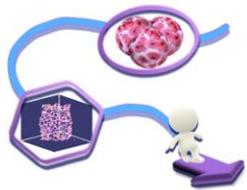
mezzo

$n = 2$

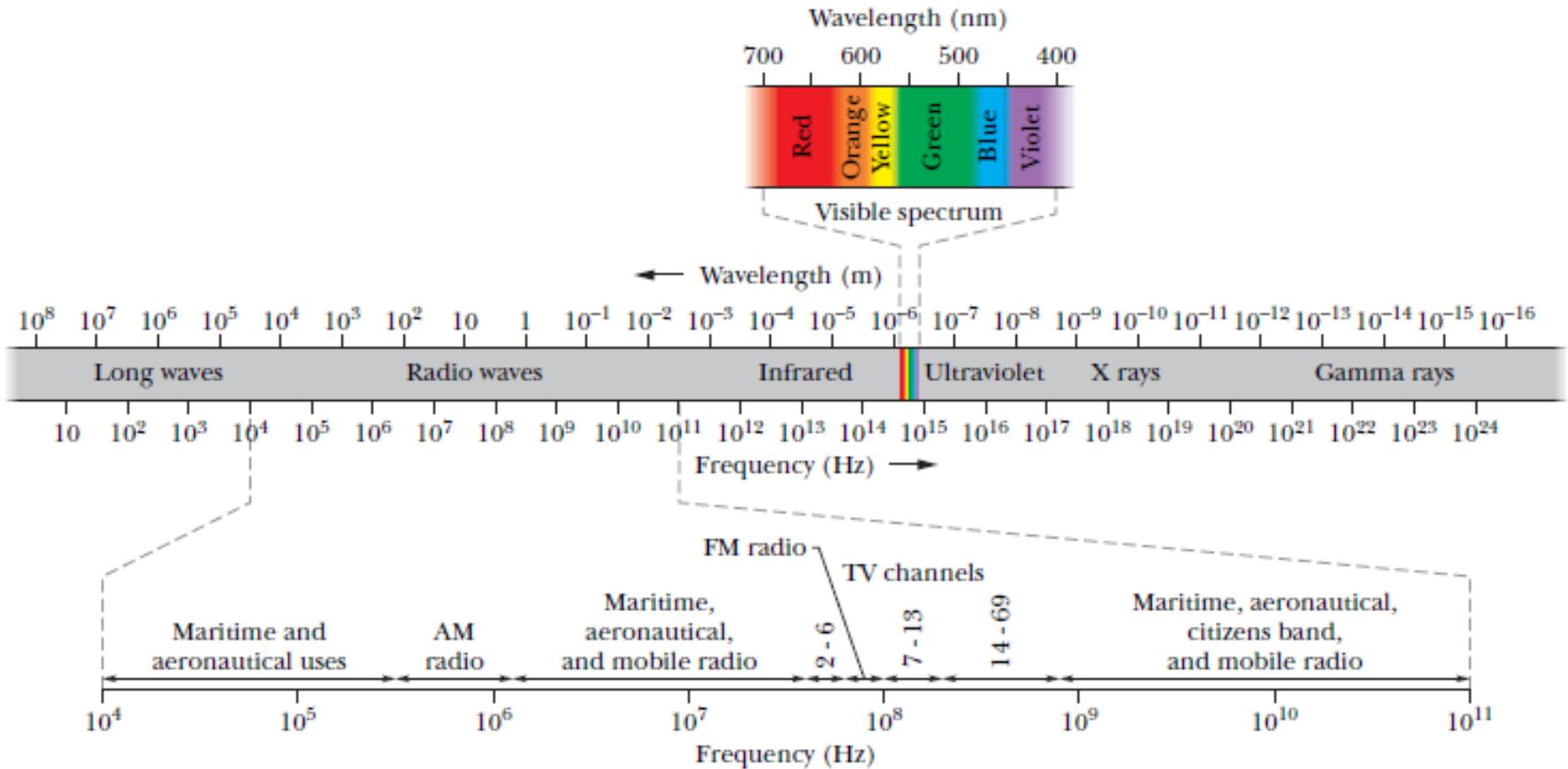


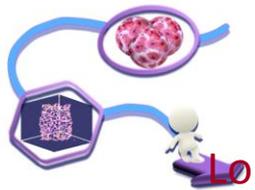
$$E_0(0) \exp[(-\alpha/2)z] \exp[i(nk_0 z - \omega t)]$$

In generale, diminuisce la velocità, la lunghezza d'onda e l'ampiezza.
Rimane invariata la frequenza.



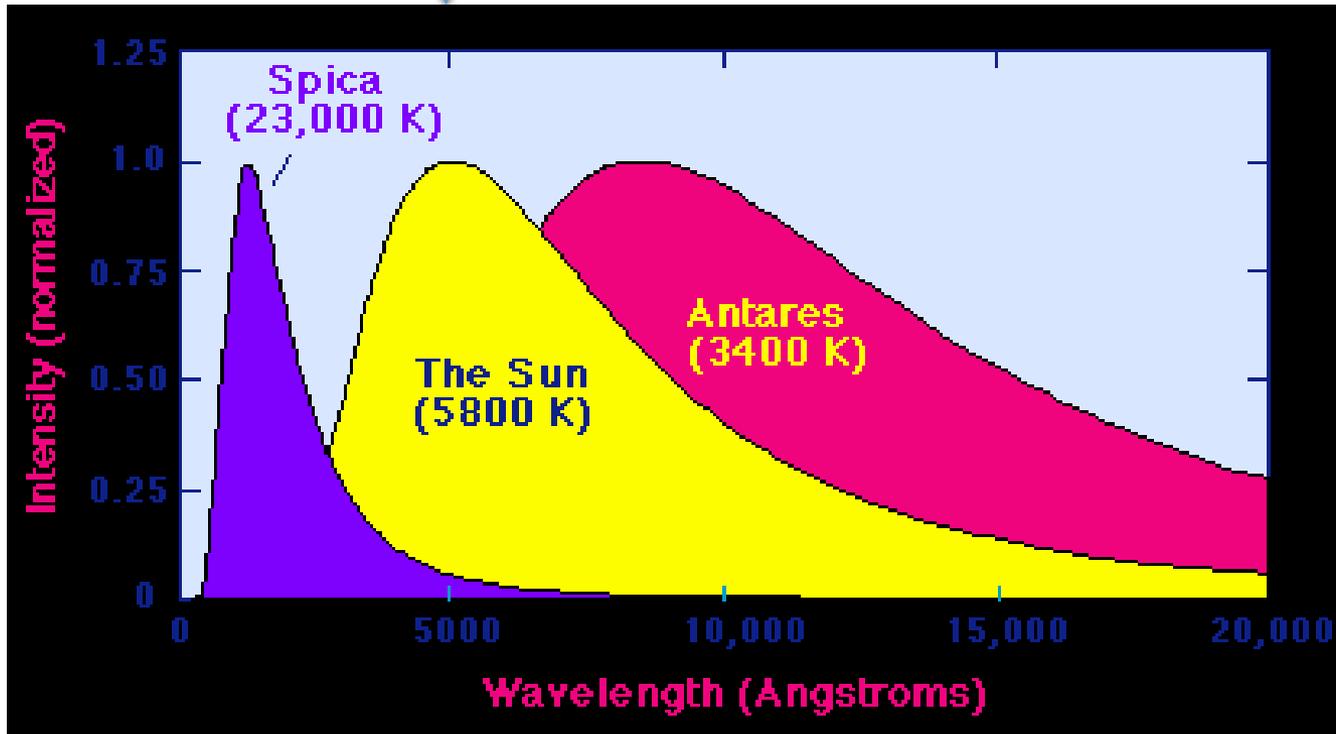
Lo spettro em

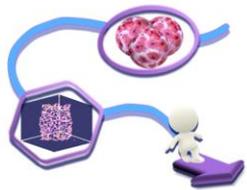




Spettro del Sole

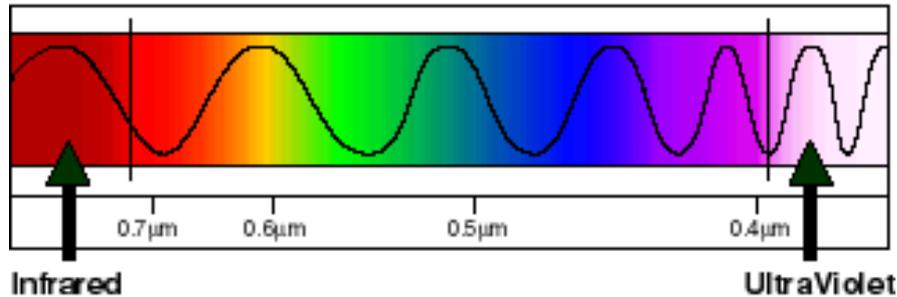
giallo





Luce visibile

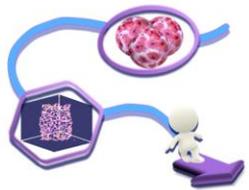
Visible Light Region
of the Electromagnetic Spectrum



Approximate Frequency and Vacuum Wavelength Ranges for the Various Colors

Color	λ_0 (nm)	ν (THz)*
Red	780–622	384–482
Orange	622–597	482–503
Yellow	597–577	503–520
Green	577–492	520–610
Blue	492–455	610–659
Violet	455–390	659–769

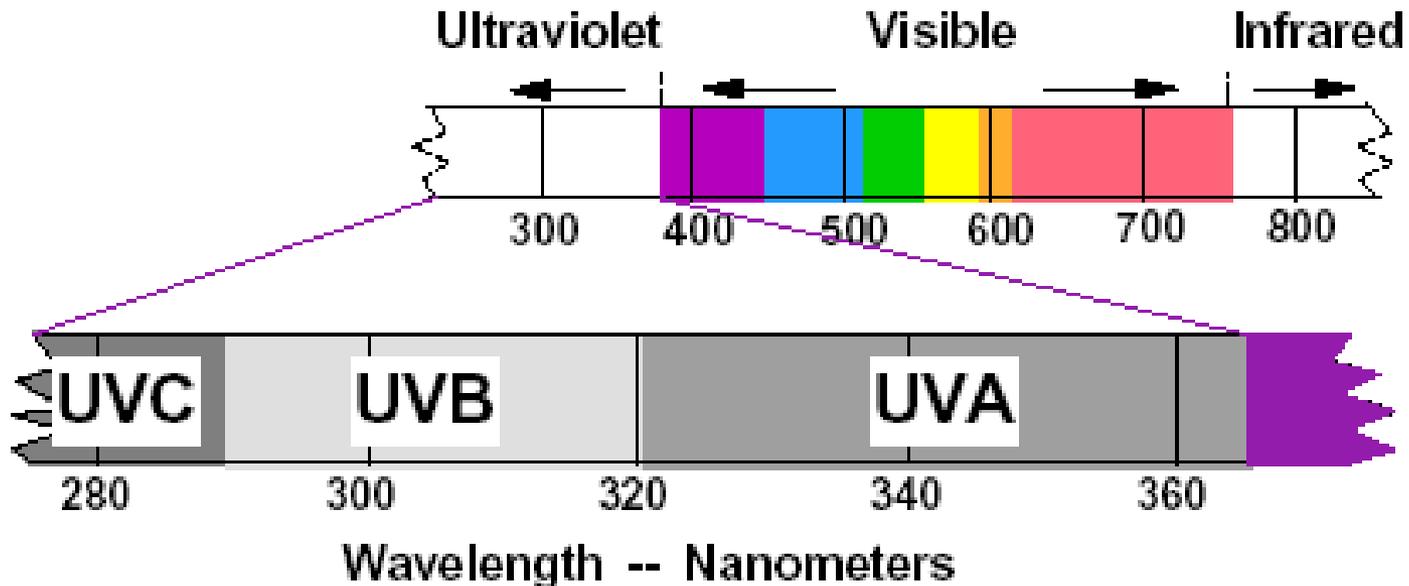
*1 terahertz (THz) = 10^{12} Hz, 1 nanometer (nm) = 10^{-9} m.



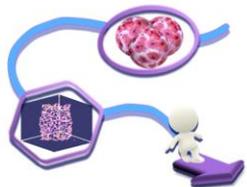
Ultravioletto

Lo spettro UV è diviso in 3 zone , UVA (320-400 nm), UVB (290-320 nm), e UVC (220-290 nm).

UVC è quasio completamente assorbito dall'atmosfera (dallo strato di O₃)



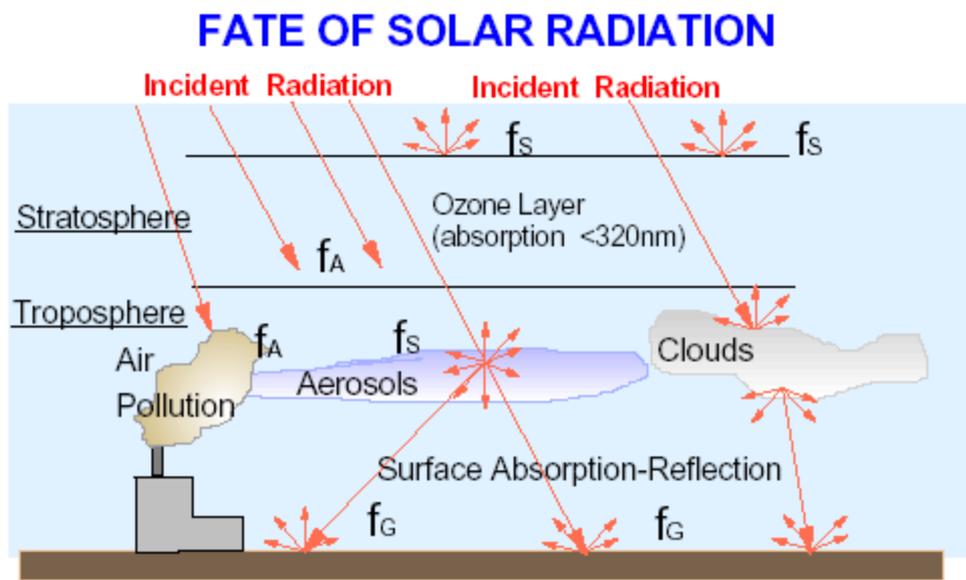
98% dei raggi solari di tipo UV che arrivano in terra sono UVA



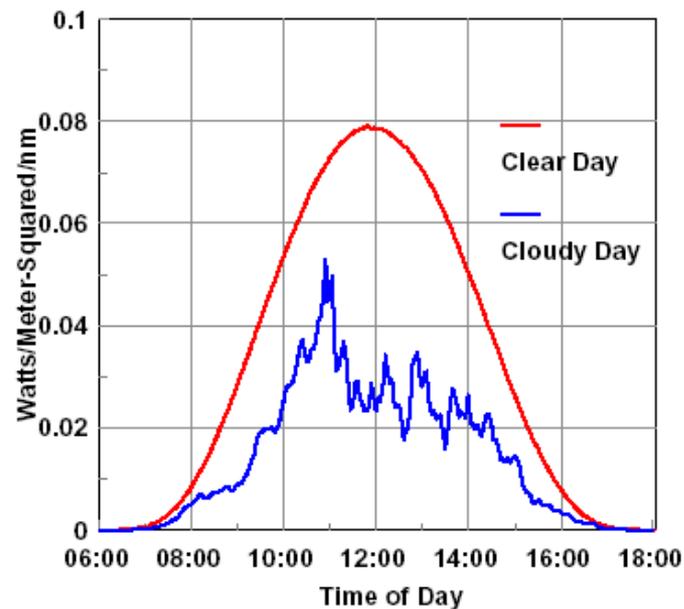
UV dal sole

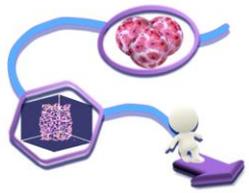
Lo strato di ozono assorbe lunghezze inferiori a 320 nm (UVB e UVC), e le nuvole scatterano il resto.

Ma l' UV (UVA, e un po di UVB) penetra e arriva a terra.



IRRADIANCE - 305 NM

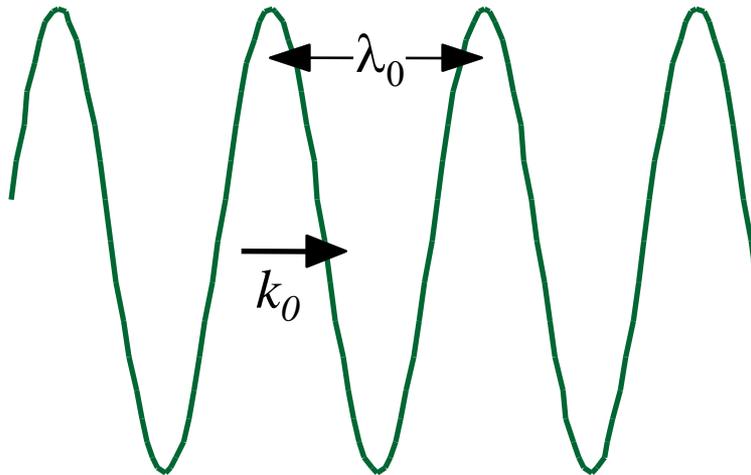




Quando luce entra in un mezzo

Vuoto (o aria)

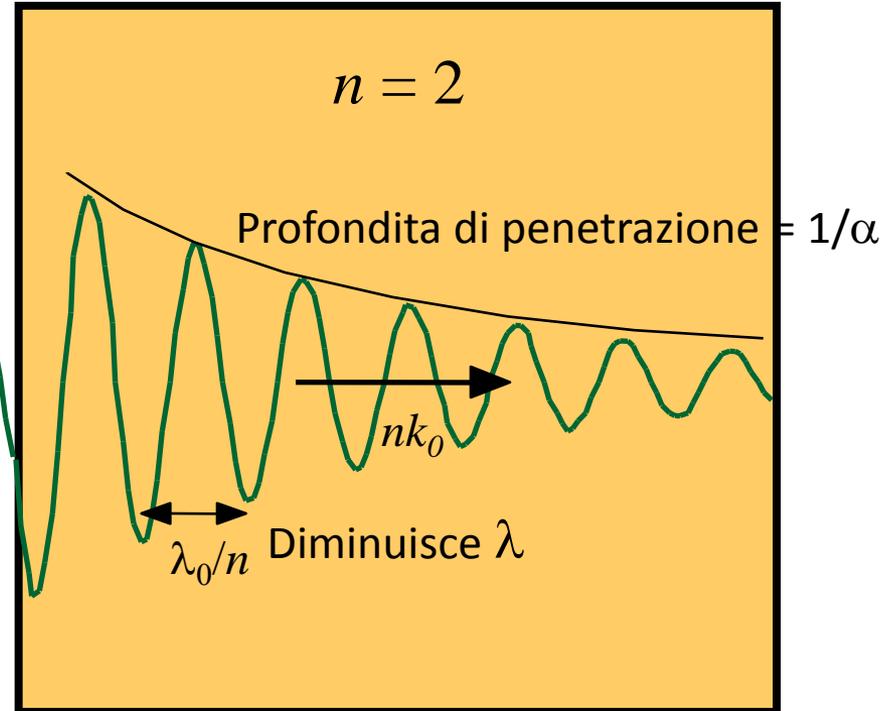
$n = 1$



$$E(z,t) = E_0(0) \exp[i(k_0 z - \omega t)]$$

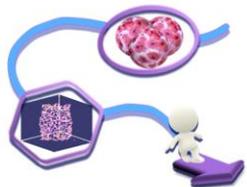
mezzo

$n = 2$

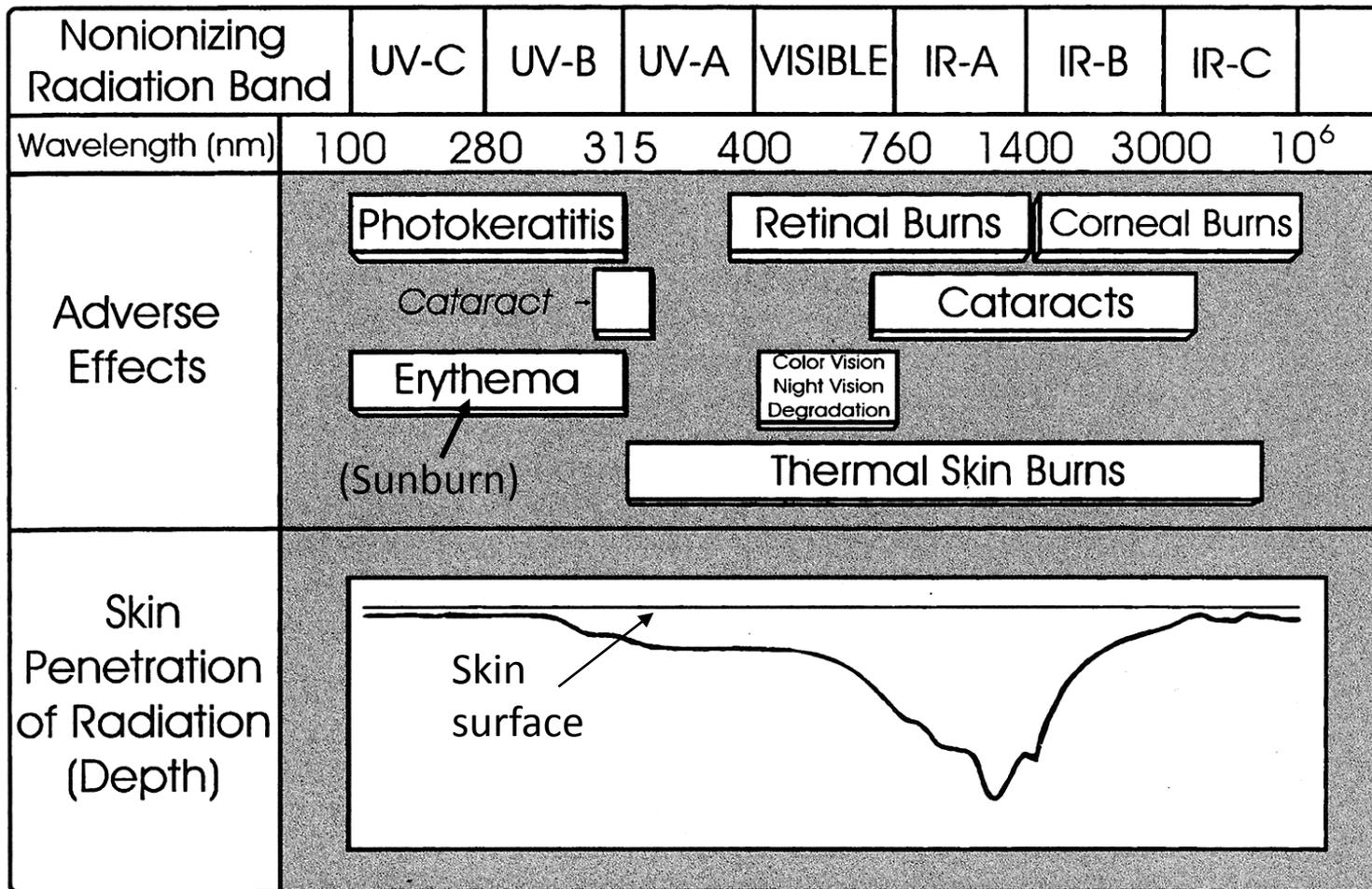


$$E_0(0) \exp[(-\alpha/2)z] \exp[i(nk_0 z - \omega t)]$$

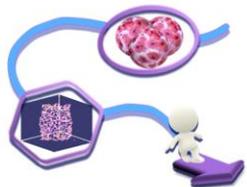
In generale, diminuisce la velocità, la lunghezza d'onda e l'ampiezza.
Rimane invariata la frequenza.



La pelle

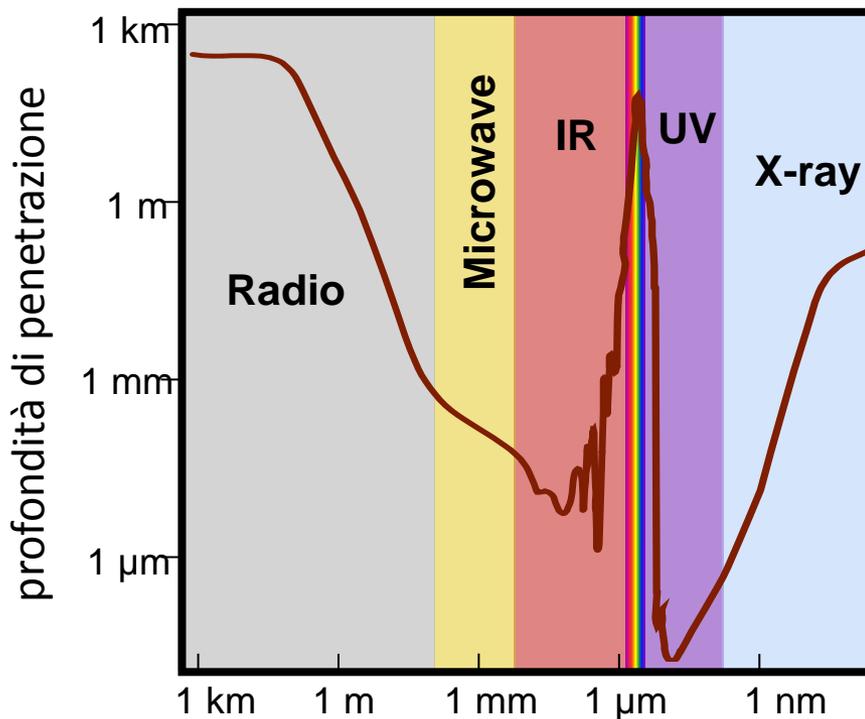


La pelle è opaco nell'UV e visibile, non nell'IR.



Acqua

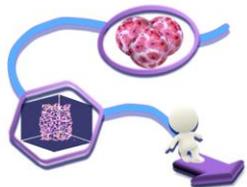
Acqua,



$1/\alpha$

Lunghezza d'onda

La presenza di Sali e inquinamenti cambia molto lo spettro- la profondità di penetrazione diminuisce molto nel mare

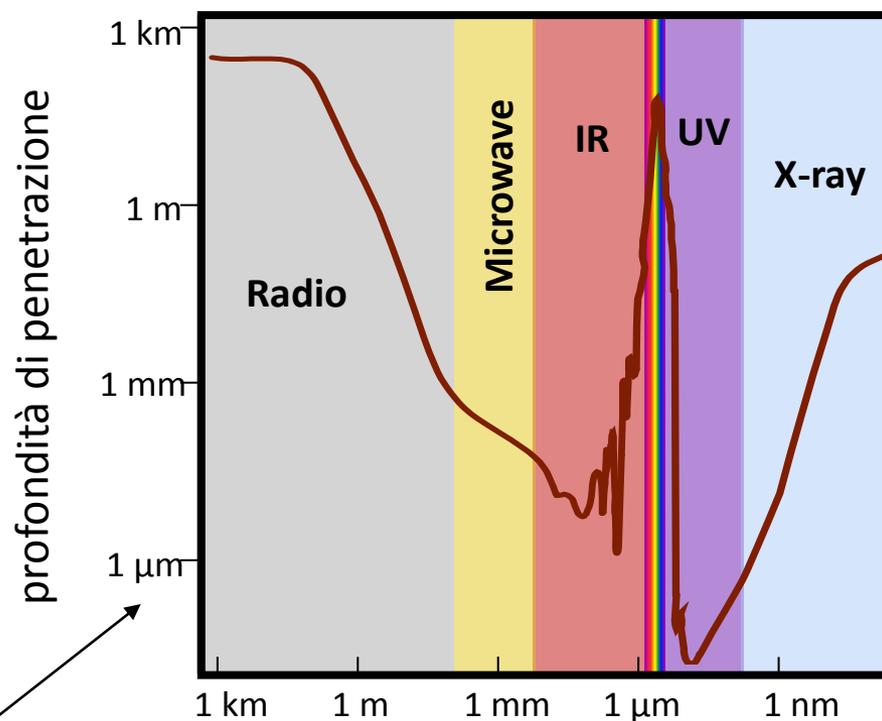


Microonde : $f = 2.45 \text{ GHz}$

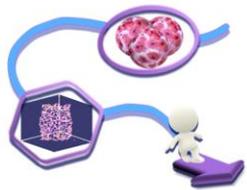
Acqua assorbe bene a 2.45 GHz (0.1 m)



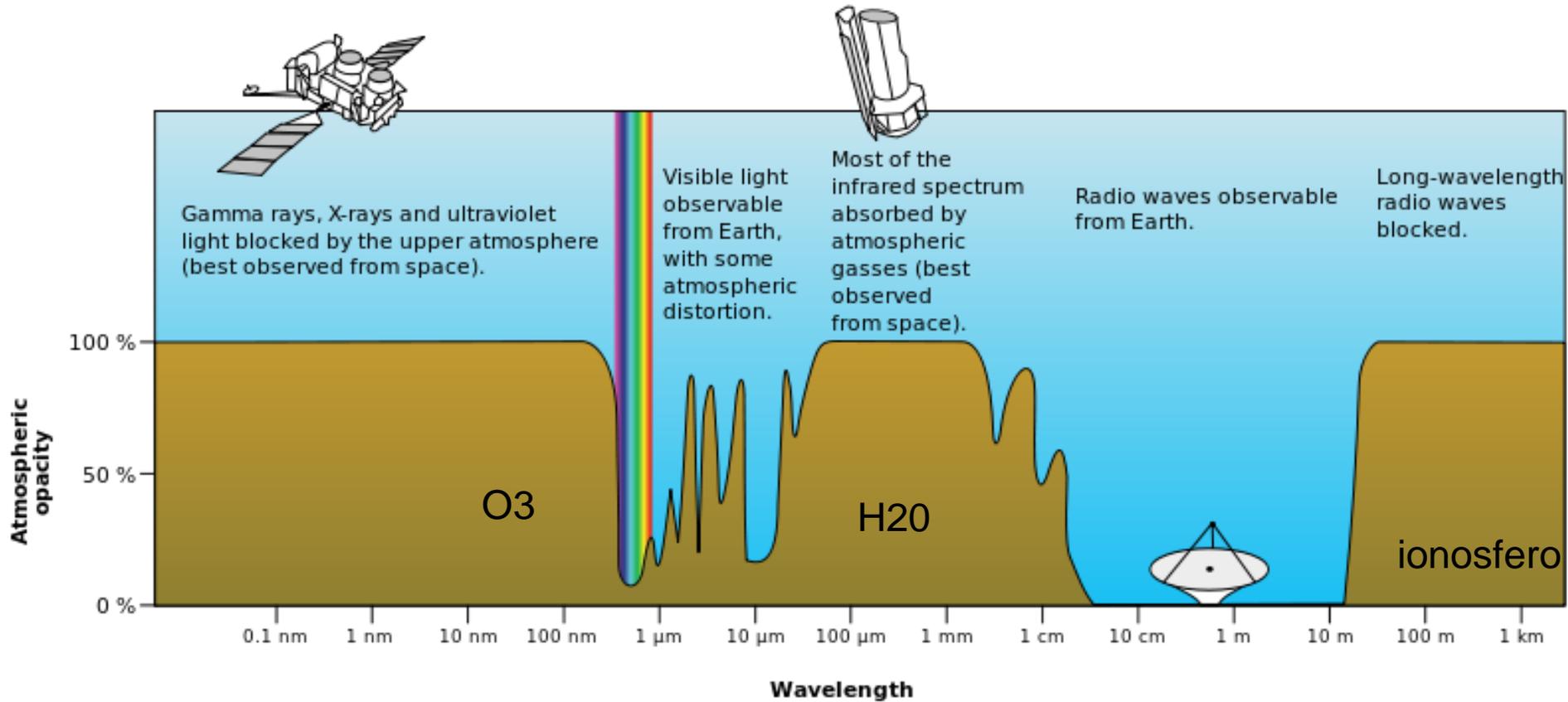
Acqua,

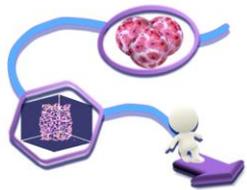


Dieci ordini di grandezza

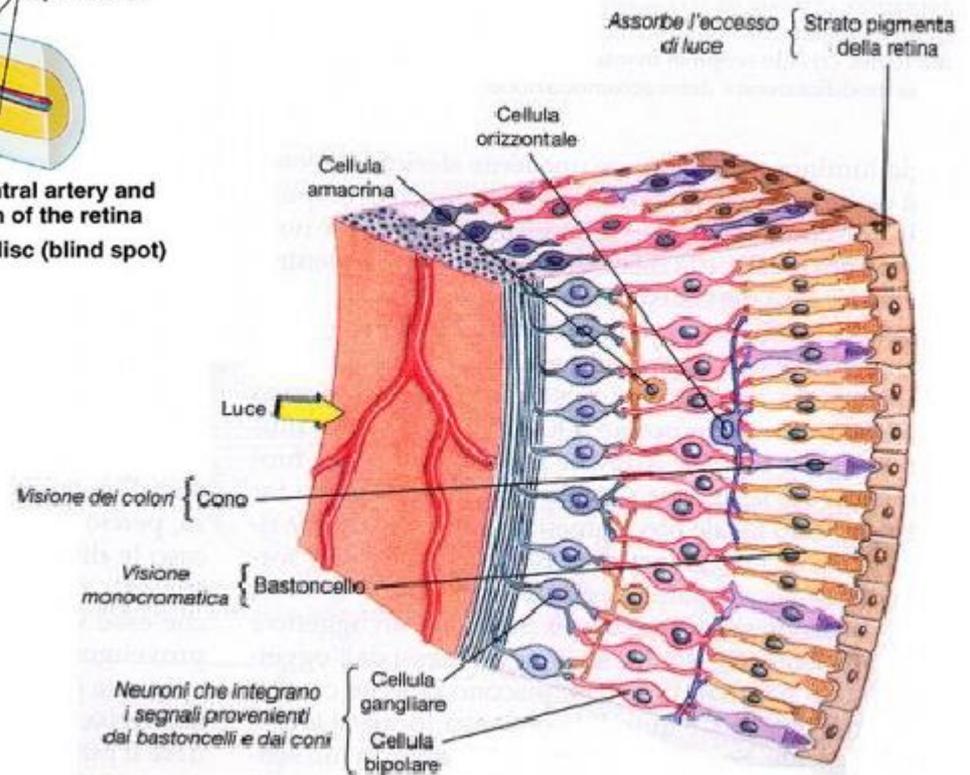
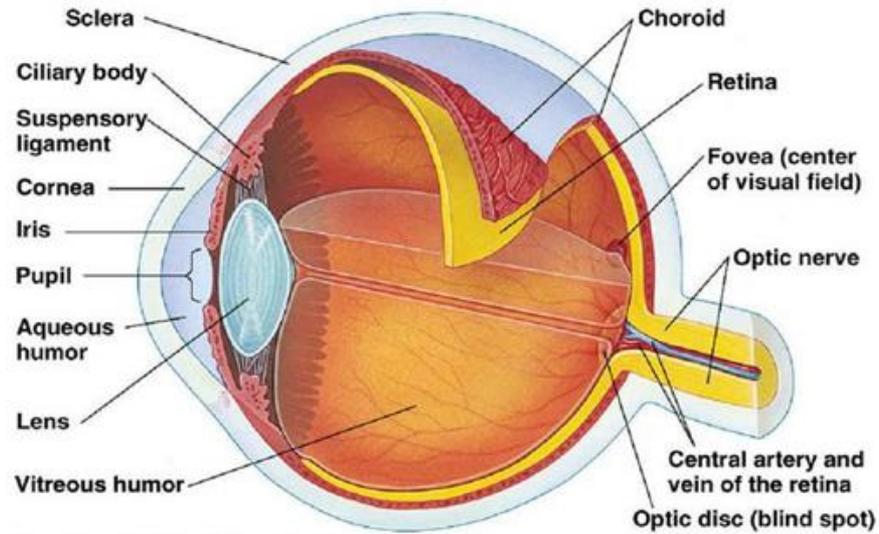


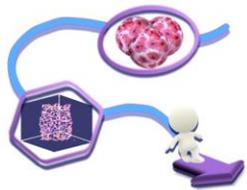
Atmosfera



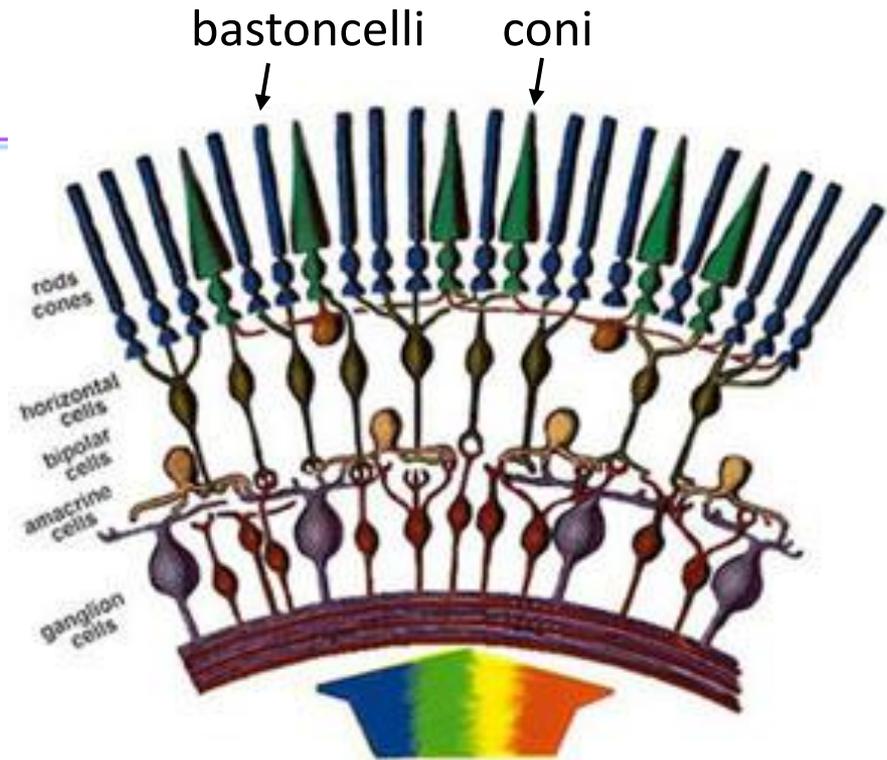
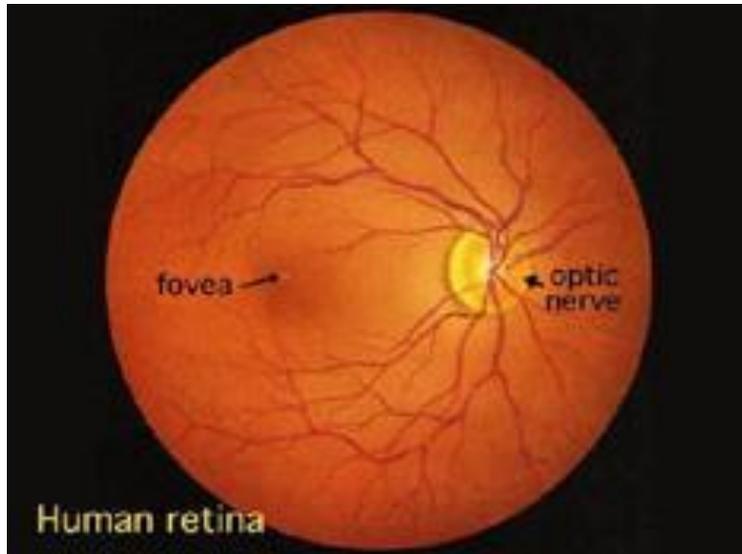


La retina

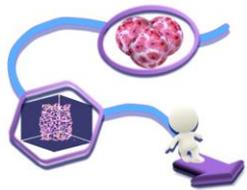




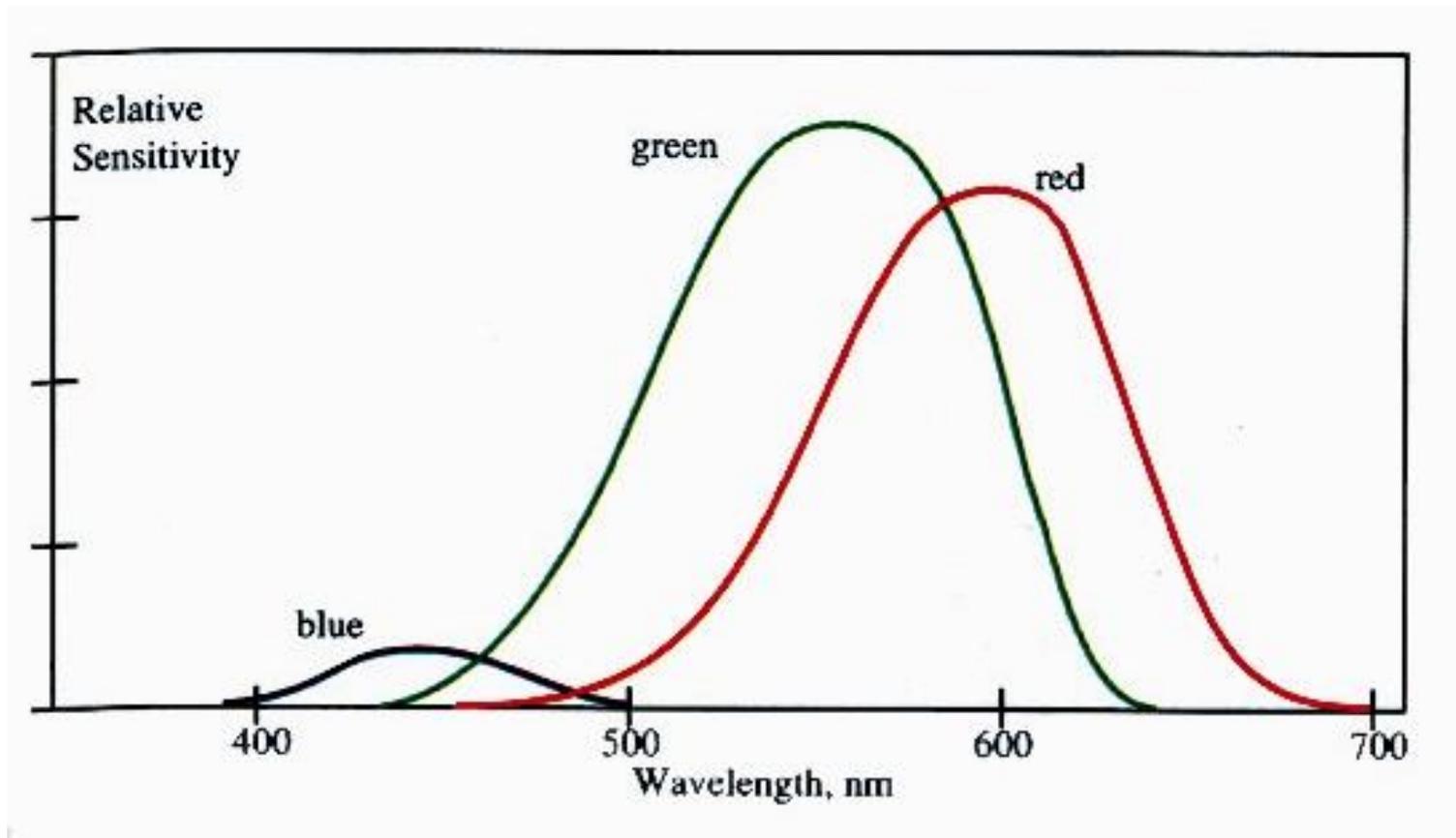
La retina



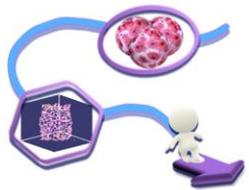
Coni concentrati nella fovea 180,000 per mm^2 . Nella altre zone predominano I bastoncelli. (approx 5,000 coni per mm^2). Nel punto cieco non ci sono fotorecettori.



I tre tipi di cono



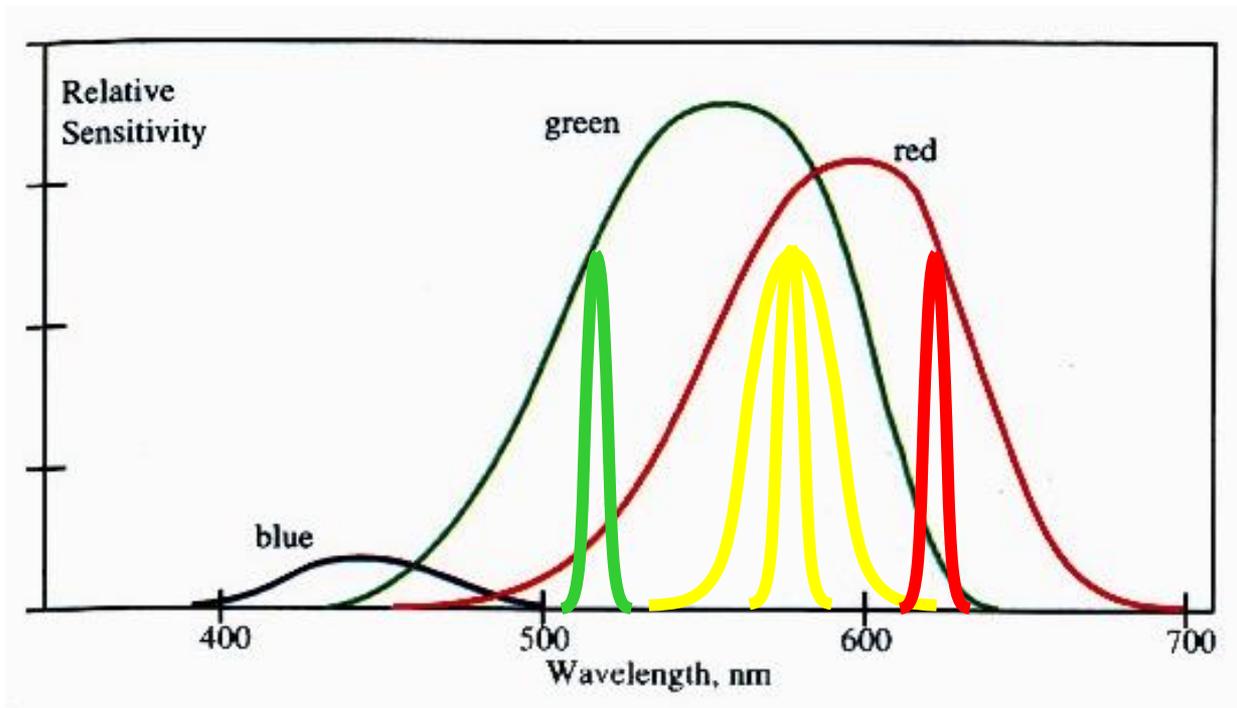
I bastoncelli non sono sensibili a colore



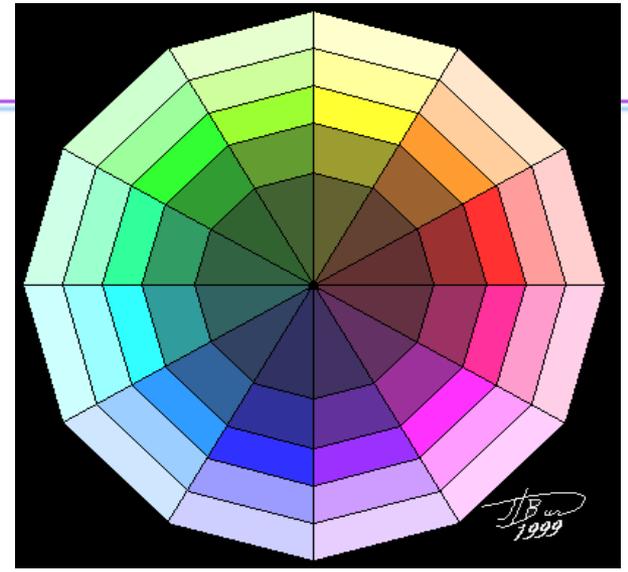
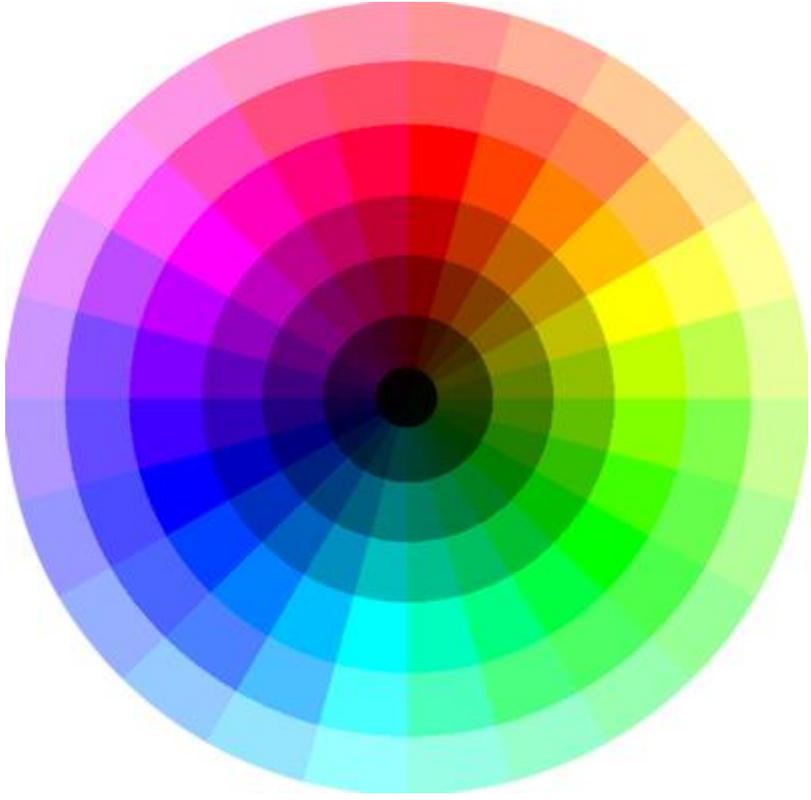
La percezione de colore.

Because the eye perceives intermediate colors, such as orange and yellow, by comparing relative responses of two or more different receptors, the eye cannot distinguish between many spectra.

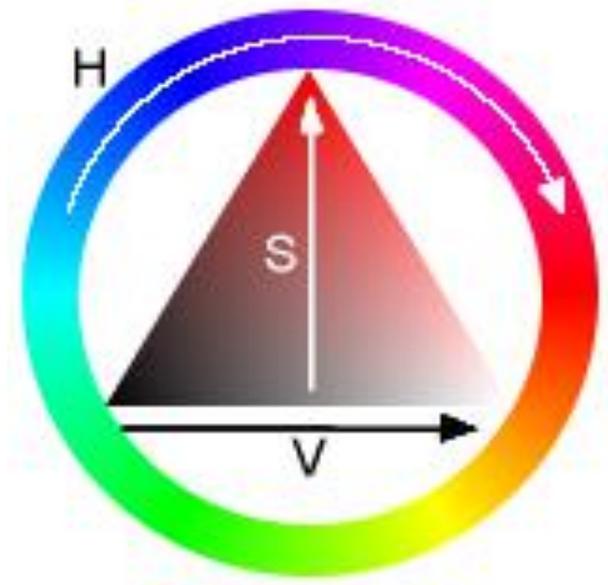
The various yellow spectra below appear the same (yellow), and the combination of red and green also looks yellow!

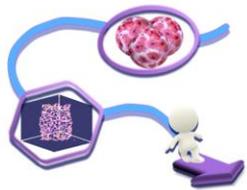


La teoria del colore

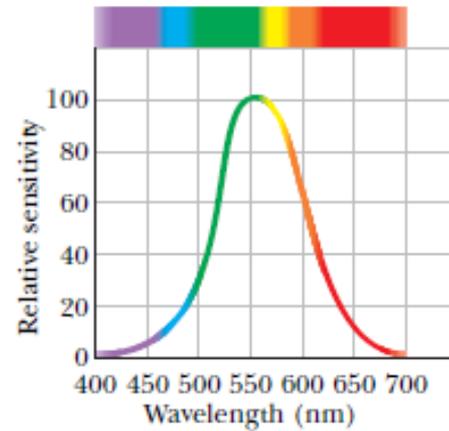


Hue = wavelength
Saturation = spectral width
Value = brightness (intensity)



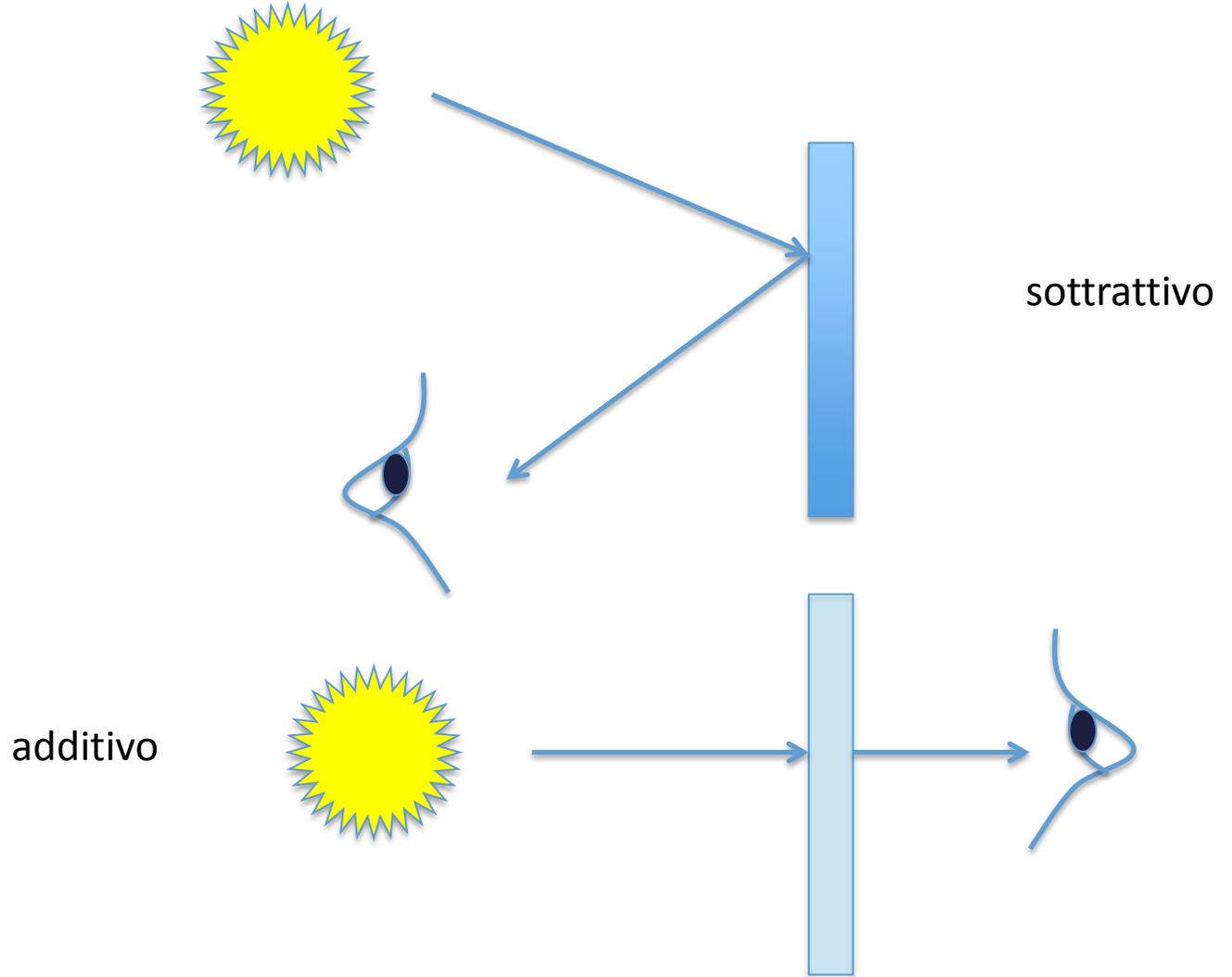
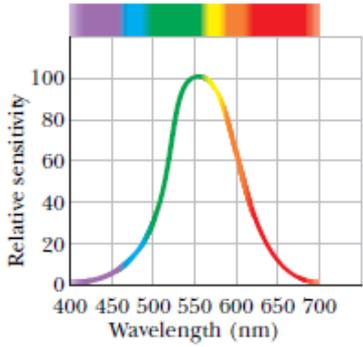


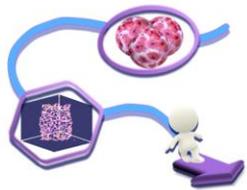
Spettro di sensibilità dell'occhio umano



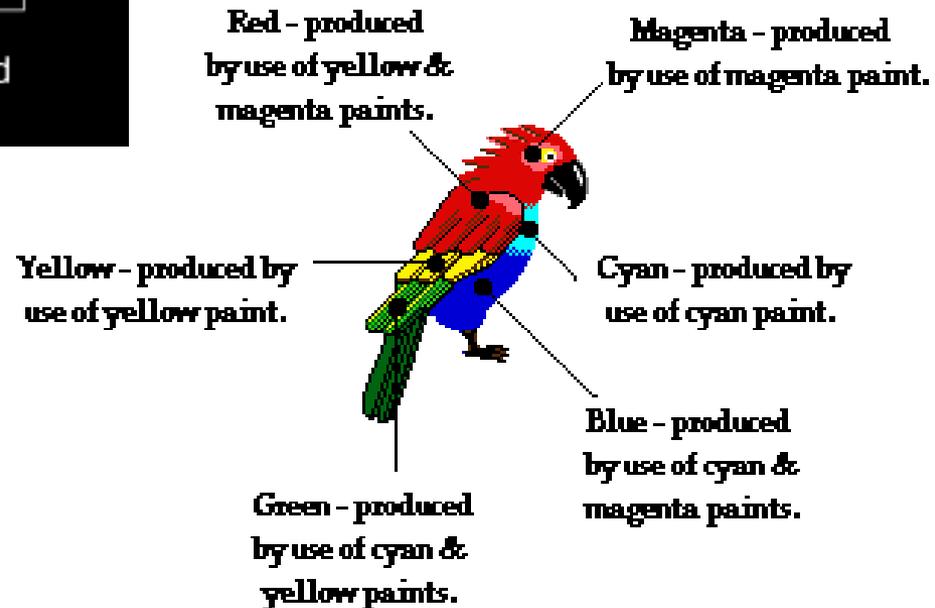
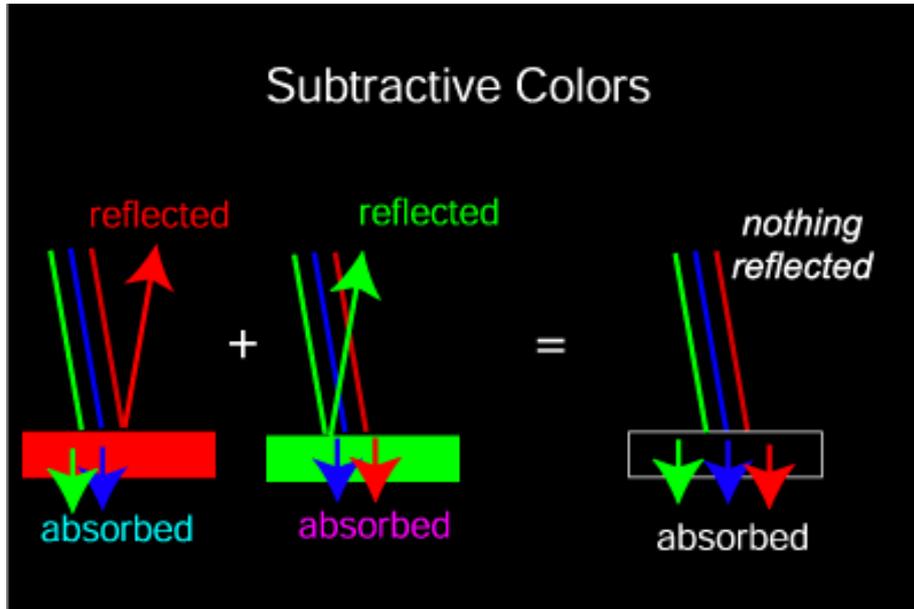


La percezione del colore



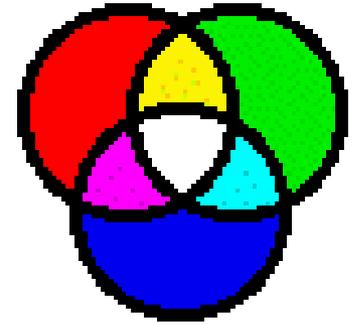
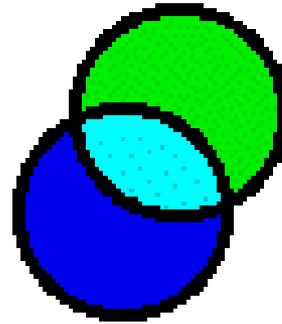
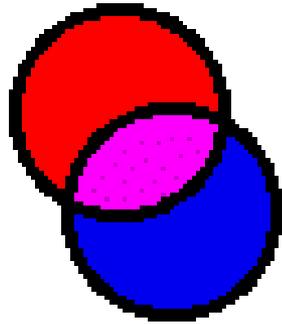
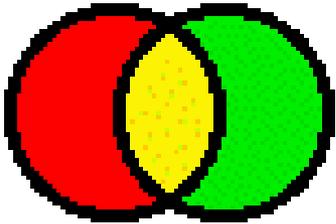


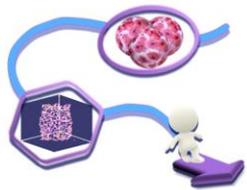
Sottrativo





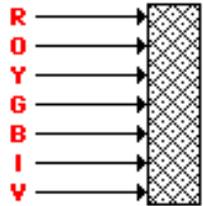
Additivo





Questions

Example A

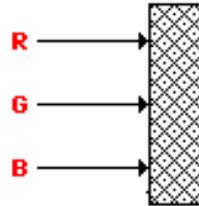


Pigment capable of absorbing ROYBIV



Appears _____

Example B

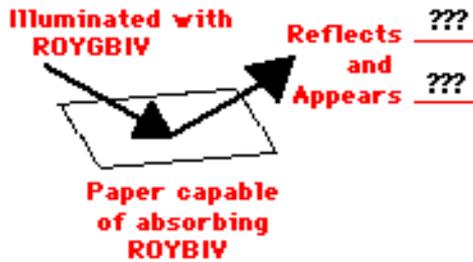


Pigment capable of absorbing R

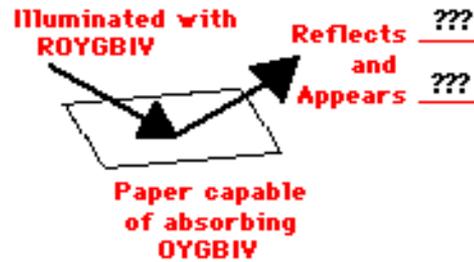


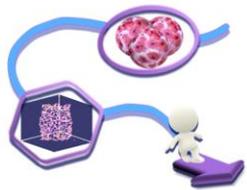
Appears _____

Example A



Example B

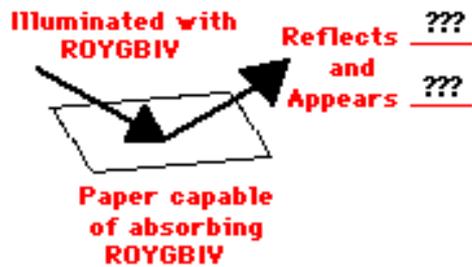




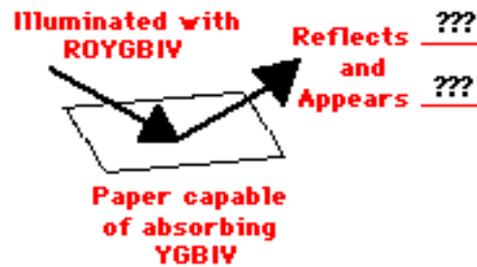
More questions

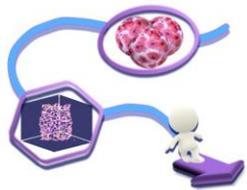
What color does a red shirt appear when the room lights are turned off and the room is entirely dark? _____ What about a blue shirt? _____ ... a green shirt? _____

Practice A



Practice B





Refractive Index e la velocità

La velocità è λf . λ_0 diventa $\lambda = \lambda_0/n$ in un mezzo,

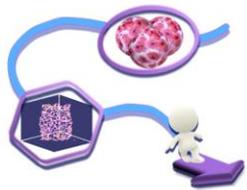
$$v = \lambda_0 f / (n) \Rightarrow \boxed{v = c / n}$$

c è la velocità nel vuoto.

Quindi l'indice di rifrazione è il rapporto tra la vel di luce nel vuoto e quella nel mezzo

$$\boxed{n \equiv c / v}$$

E' quasi sempre > 1 . In certi casi puo essere < 1 , ma poi e' anche complesso- ma in questo corso non ci interessa!.



Valori di $n(\lambda)$

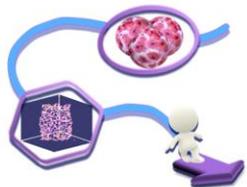
Table 33-1

Some Indexes of Refraction^a

Medium	Index	Medium	Index
Vacuum	Exactly 1	Typical crown glass	1.52
Air (STP) ^b	1.00029	Sodium chloride	1.54
Water (20°C)	1.33	Polystyrene	1.55
Acetone	1.36	Carbon disulfide	1.63
Ethyl alcohol	1.36	Heavy flint glass	1.65
Sugar solution (30%)	1.38	Sapphire	1.77
Fused quartz	1.46	Heaviest flint glass	1.89
Sugar solution (80%)	1.49	Diamond	2.42

^aFor a wavelength of 589 nm (yellow sodium light).

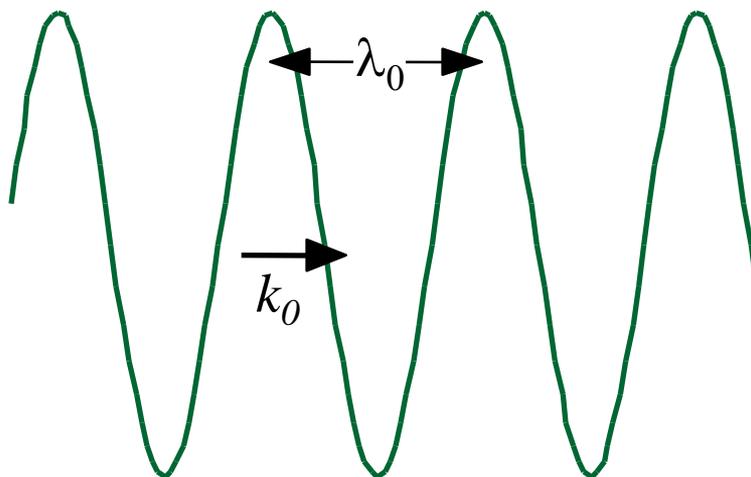
^bSTP means "standard temperature (0°C) and pressure (1 atm)."



Quando luce entra in un mezzo

Vuoto (o aria)

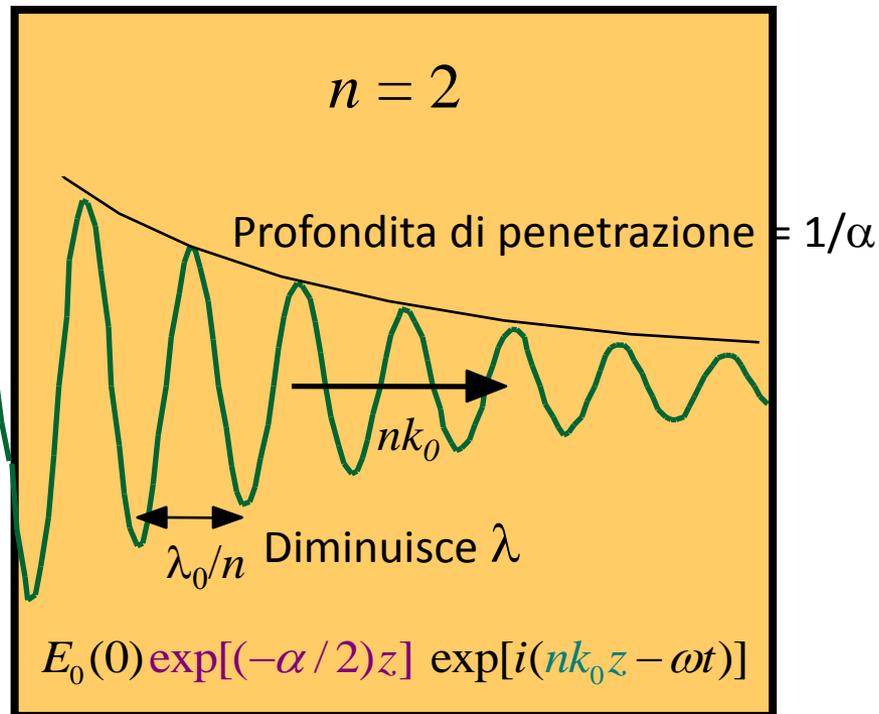
$n = 1$



$$E(z,t) = E_0(0) \exp[i(k_0 z - \omega t)]$$

mezzo

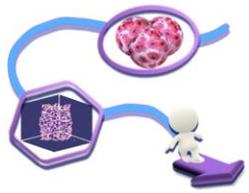
$n = 2$



$$E_0(0) \exp[(-\alpha/2)z] \exp[i(nk_0 z - \omega t)]$$

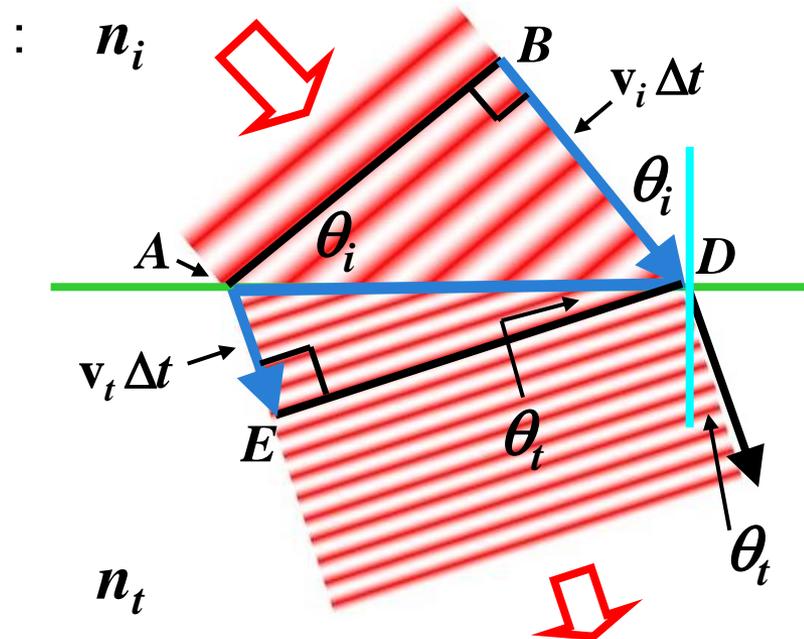
In generale, diminuisce la velocità, la lunghezza d'onda e l'ampiezza.
Rimane invariata la frequenza.

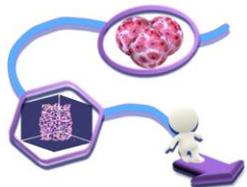
Stop here



Rifrazione e la legge di Snell

Il campo elettrico è continuo a un interfaccia tra 2 mezzi. Ma la velocità di luce è diverso. Secondo la legge di Fermat, luce prende il percorso più veloce, o il minimo cammino ottico (non più corto).

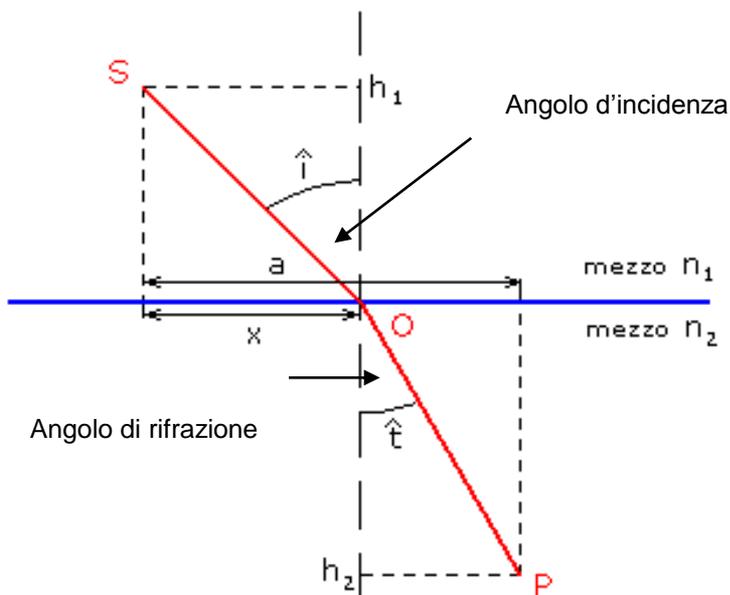
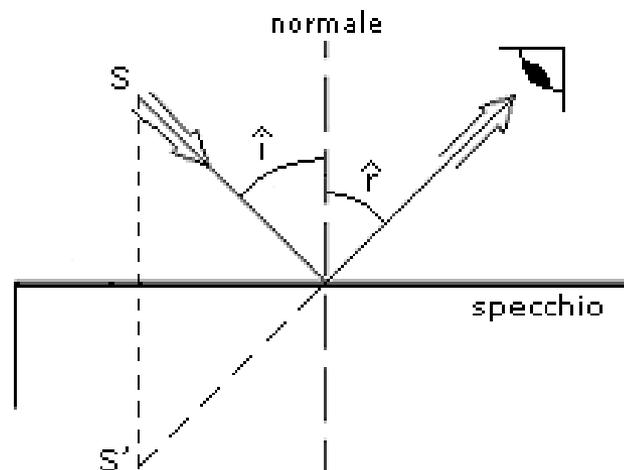




RIFLESSIONE e RIFRAZIONE

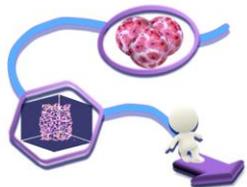
PRINCIPIO di FERMAT –
*principio di tempo minimo o
 di minimo cammino ottico* –

Per la **RIFLESSIONE** Fermat afferma che i raggi riflessi e incidenti devono essere sullo stesso piano (il cosiddetto piano di incidenza) e gli angoli devono essere uguali.



RIFRAZIONE

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tempo} &= \frac{\text{dist.}}{\text{vel.}} = \frac{SO}{v_1} + \frac{OP}{v_2} = \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + h_1^2}}{v_1} + \frac{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + h_2^2}}{v_2}
 \end{aligned}$$



RIFRAZIONE (II)

Quindi
$$t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + h_1^2}}{v_1} + \frac{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + h_2^2}}{v_2}$$
 e, per minimizzare t $\frac{dt}{dx} \rightarrow 0$

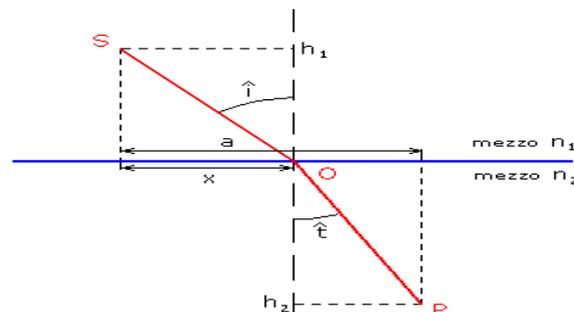
$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{x}{v_1 \sqrt{x^2 + h_1^2}} + \frac{-(a-x)}{v_2 \sqrt{h_2^2 + (a-x)^2}}$$

ma $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + h_1^2}} = \sin \hat{i}$ e $\frac{a-x}{\sqrt{h_2^2 + (a-x)^2}} = \sin \hat{t}$

dunque $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\sin \hat{i}}{v_1} - \frac{\sin \hat{t}}{v_2} \rightarrow 0$ così $\frac{\sin \hat{i}}{v_1} = \frac{\sin \hat{t}}{v_2}$

ma $n_1 = \frac{c_0}{v_1}$ e $n_2 = \frac{c_0}{v_2}$ con c_0 la velocità della luce nel vuoto

dunque $\frac{\sin \hat{i}}{c_0} n_1 = \frac{\sin \hat{t}}{c_0} n_2$ da cui la **Legge di SNELL** $n_1 \sin \hat{i} = n_2 \sin \hat{t}$

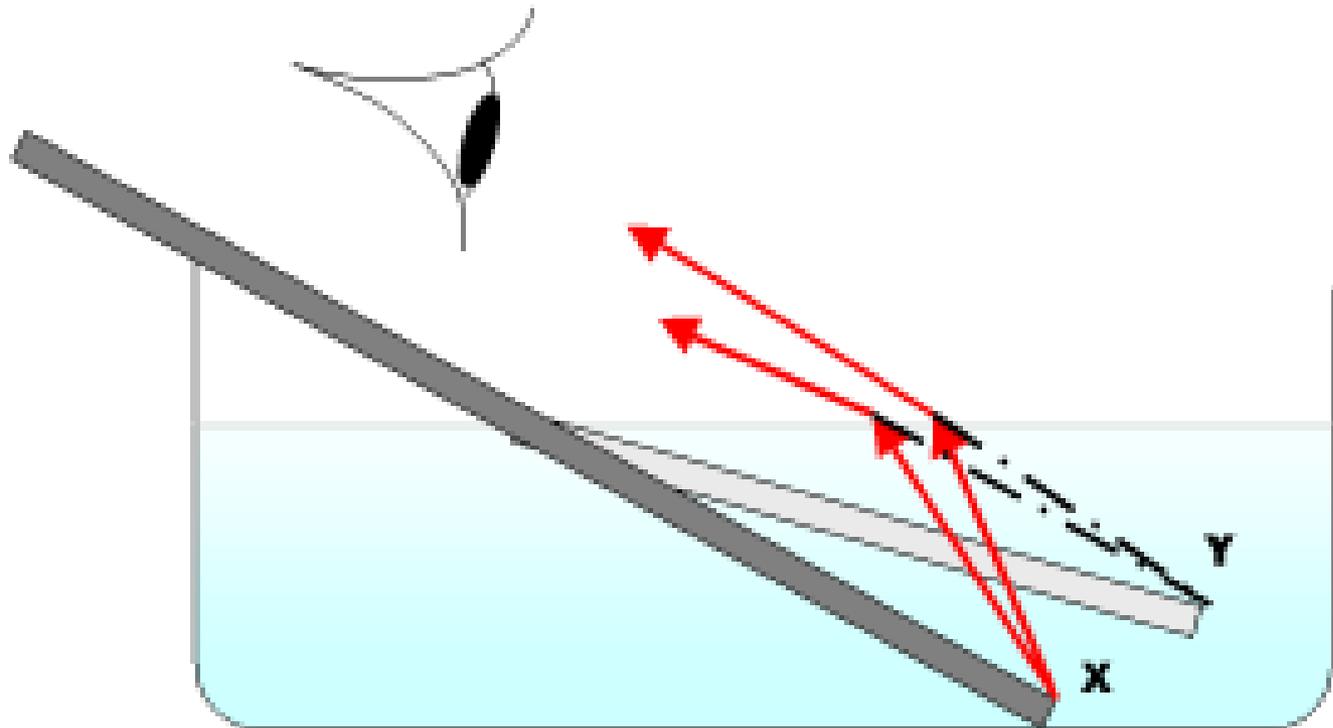


Cammino ottico = lunghezza x indice di rifrazione = $l \cdot n$ $\Rightarrow t_c = \frac{l \cdot n}{c_0}$

con t_c = tempo del cammino



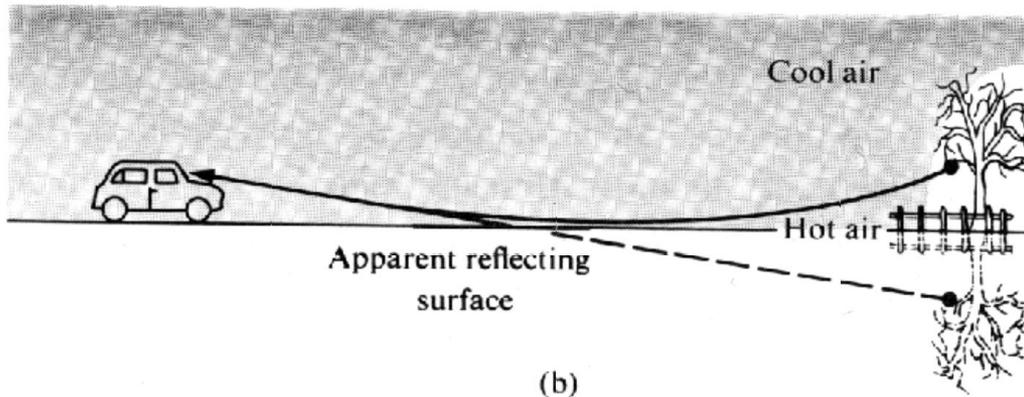
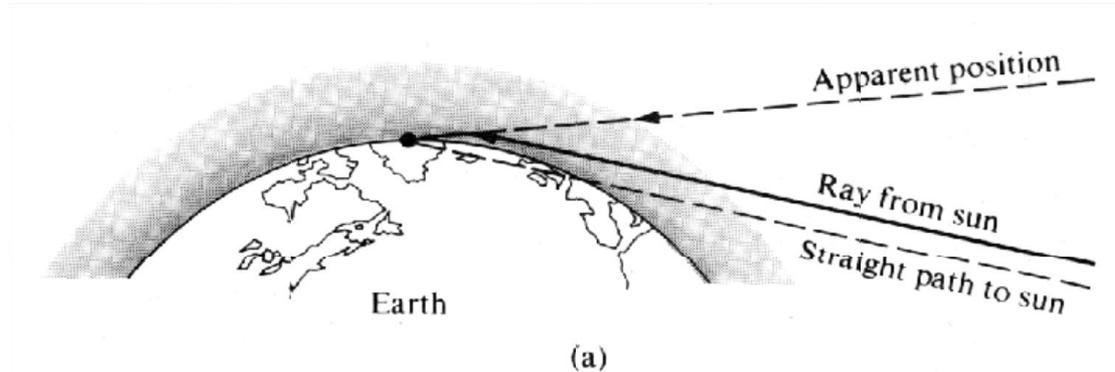
Oggetti nell'acqua sembrano deformate.





La legge di Snell spiega i miraggi,

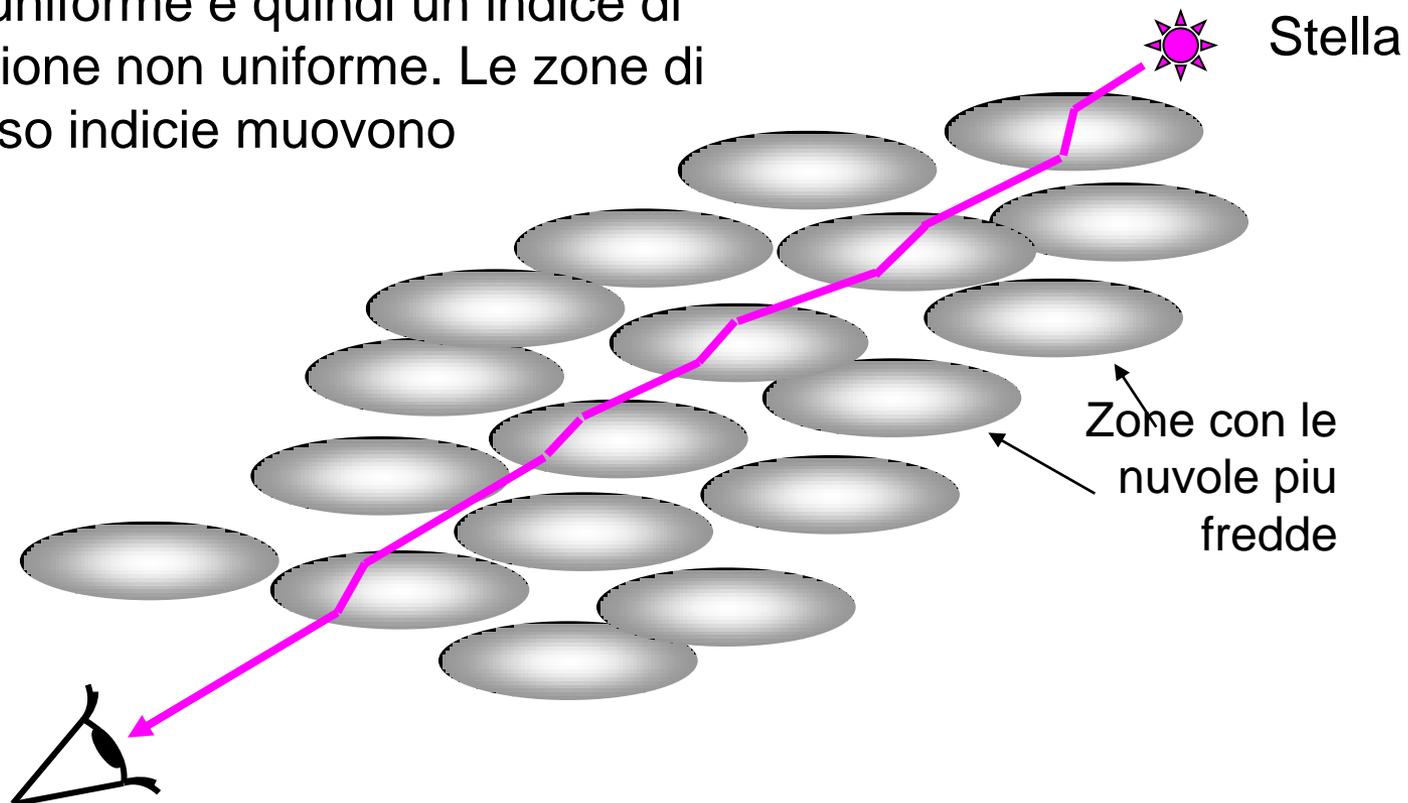
Indice di rifrazione aumenta con la densità di aria e aumenta con la temperatura





Perchè le stelle brillano.

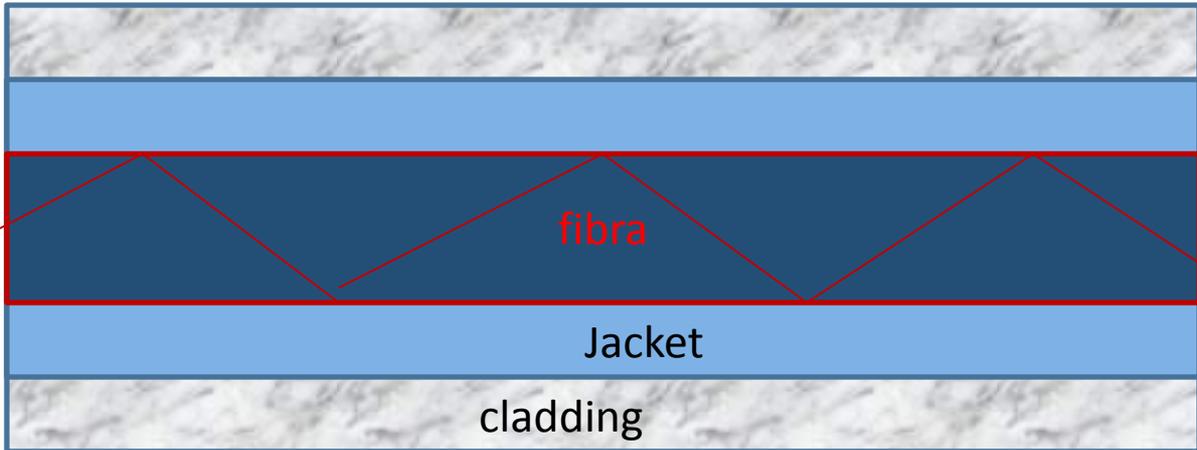
L'atmosfera ha una temperatura non uniforme e quindi un indice di rifrazione non uniforme. Le zone di diverso indice si muovono



Quando le masse di aria si muovono, la quantità di luce che arriva ai nostri occhi varia



RIFLESSIONE TOTALE INTERNA E LA FIBRA OTTICA



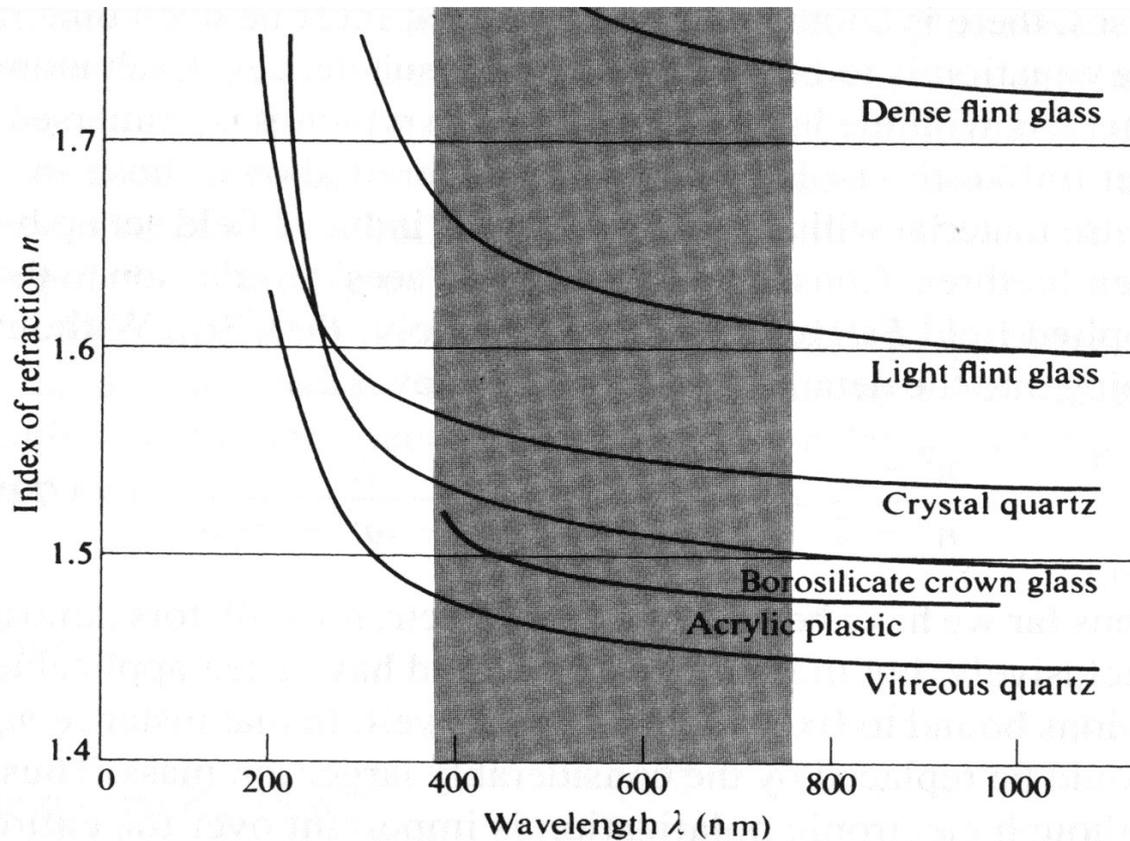
$n_{\text{fibra}} > n_{\text{jacket}} > n_{\text{cladding}}$

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right)$$

$$n_1 > n_2$$

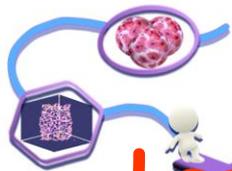


VETRO: DISPERSIONE



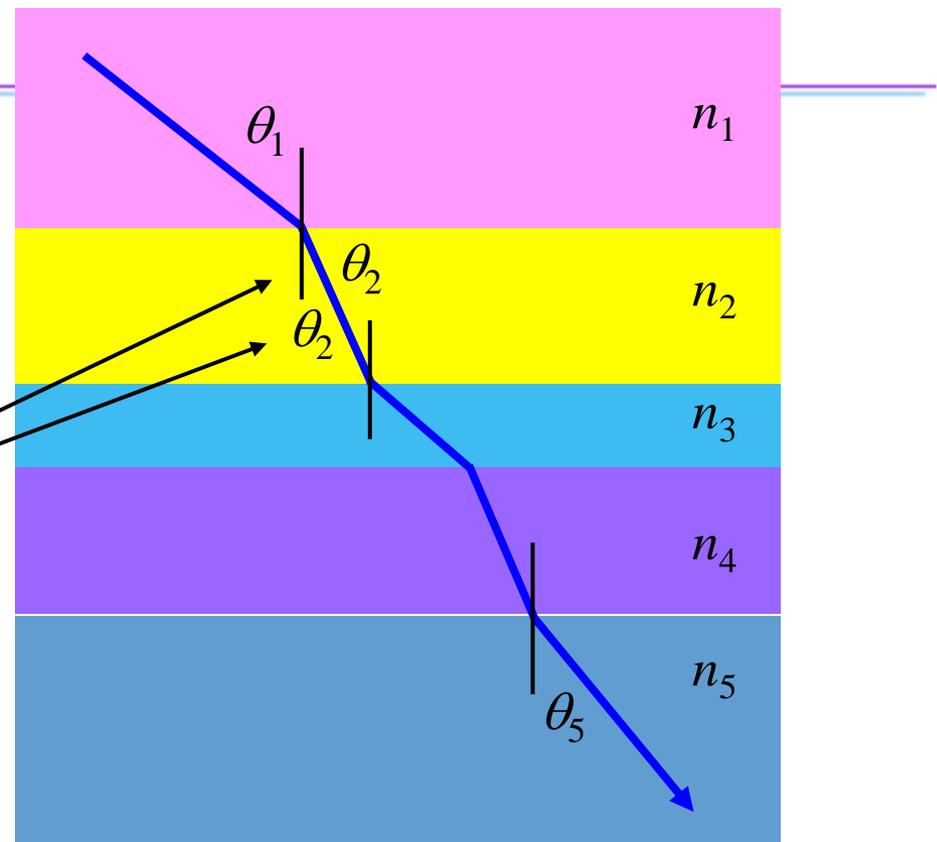
Usiamo $n = 1.5$
per il vetro, e $n = 1.33$
per
acqua

Dispersione è la dipendenza di proprietà ottiche sulla frequenza. Soprattutto la dipendenza di n . Il vetro è molto dispersivo. Ci sono alcuni materiali che hanno poca dispersione. Un buon microscopio ha componenti ottici con poca dispersione.



Legge di Snell per strati paralleli

Se gli strati sono paralleli, gli angoli interni sono sempre uguali.

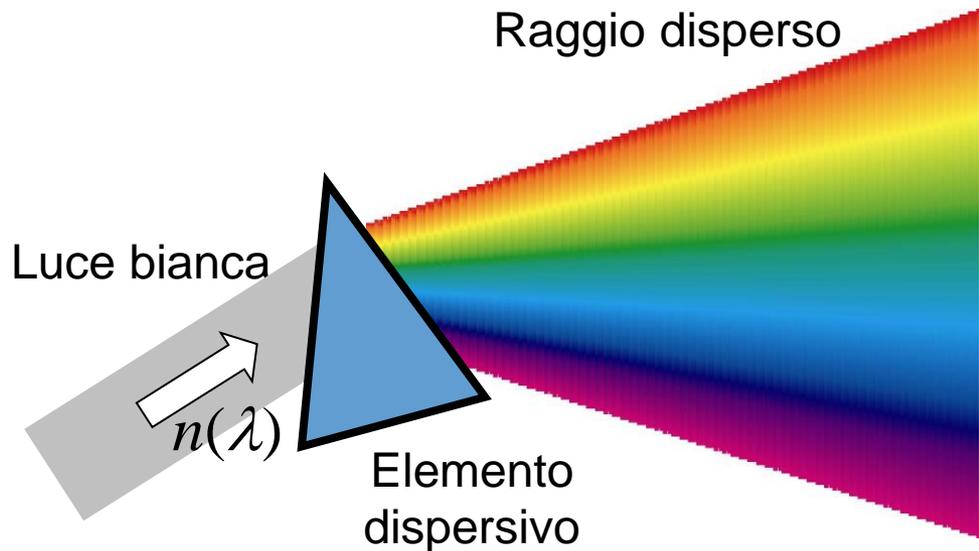


$$n_1 \sin(\theta_1) = n_2 \sin(\theta_2) = n_3 \sin(\theta_3) = \dots = n_m \sin(\theta_m)$$

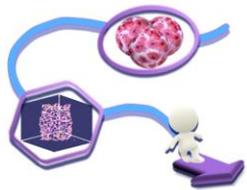
Quindi possiamo ignorare gli strati interni se interessa solo l'entrata e l'uscita!



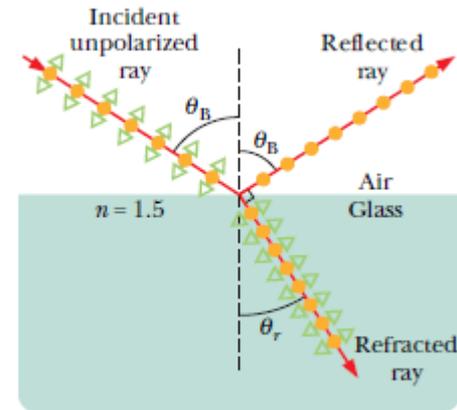
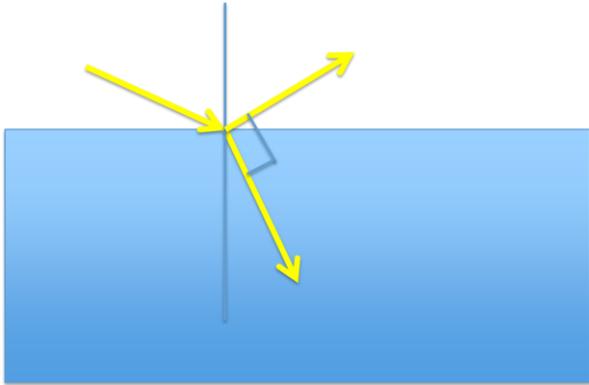
Dispersione dell'indice di rifrazione: permette al prisma di separare luce bianca



Dispersione puo essere buono (monocromatore) o problematico (microscopio)

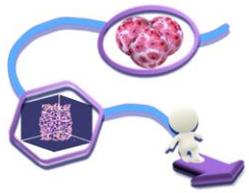


Angolo di Brewster



- Component perpendicular to page
- ↔ Component parallel to page

Succede quando $\theta_r + \theta_B = 90$. In questo caso la luce riflessa ha solo componenti polarizzati perpendicolare al piano di incidenza.

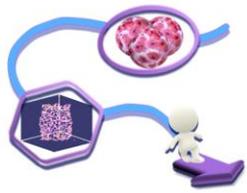


Gli specchi e le lenti

Immagine virtuale: quella nello specchio, un miraggio. È un'immagine percepita.

Immagine reale: è una che può essere proiettata.

Noi siamo in grado di vedere entrambi grazie alla struttura dell'occhio.



Questions

Cos'è la luce?

Come viene generato?

Come viene rivelato?

(no light, no matter- no matter, no light)

Show that

$$\theta_B = \tan^{-1}(n)$$

- 4 About how far apart must you hold your hands for them to be separated by 1.0 nano-light-second (the distance light travels in 1.0 ns)?

