

la dialisi $D = Q_B \frac{C_{Bi} - C_{Bo}}{C_{Bi} - C_{Di}} = \frac{W}{(C_B - C_{Di})}$

la clearance $C = Q_B \frac{(C_{Bi} - C_{Bo})}{C_{Bi}} = \frac{W}{C_{Bi}}$

il potere di estrazione $E = \frac{D}{Q_B}$

nel sistema a flusso misto $E = \frac{1 - e^{-N_T}}{1 + z [1 - e^{-N_T}]}$

con $z = \frac{Q_B}{Q_D}$ $N_T = \frac{KA}{Q_B}$

allora

$$D = Q_B E = Q_B \frac{1 - e^{-N_T}}{1 + \frac{Q_B}{Q_D} [1 - e^{-N_T}]}$$

$$C = \frac{W}{C_{Bi}} = D \frac{(C_{Bi} - C_{Di})}{C_{Bi}} = Q_B \frac{1 - e^{-N_T}}{1 + \frac{Q_B}{Q_D} [1 - e^{-N_T}]} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{C_{Di}}{C_{Bi}}\right)$$

Punto 2

$C = D$ solo se $C_{Di} = 0$

Esercizio 4

Verdere libro bioessenziali della Petrucci editore o appunti in rete.

Exercice 2.

Appliquez l'équation logarithmique modifiée

$$W = K A \frac{[P_{Gi} - P_{Bi}] - [P_{Go} - P_{Bo}]}{\ln \frac{[P_{Gi} - P_{Bi}]}{[P_{Go} - P_{Bo}]}}$$

$$W = 250 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min.}}$$

Part 1 par l'orange

$$P_{Gi} = 2 \text{ atm} - P_{\text{vapeur orange}} = 2 \cdot 760 \text{ mmHg} - 47 \text{ mmHg} = 1473 \text{ mmHg}$$

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

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

$$P_{Go} = P_{Gi} - \Delta P_B = 1473 - 64 \text{ mmHg} = 1409 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$250 = 120 \cdot A \cdot \frac{[1473 - 40] - [1409 - 104]}{\ln \frac{[1473 - 40]}{[1409 - 104]}} \cdot \frac{1}{760}$$

↑
par conversion en
atm.

$$250 = \frac{120}{760} \cdot A \cdot \frac{1433 - 1305}{\ln \frac{1433}{1305}} = \frac{120}{760} \cdot A \cdot \frac{128}{0.09} = 0$$

$$A = \frac{250 \cdot 760 \cdot 0.09}{120 \cdot 128} = 1.11 \text{ m}^2$$

Punto 2 pe lo CO_2 .

$$P_{G\phi} = \phi \quad \text{dens de oxigeno.}$$

$$P_{Bi} = 46 \text{ mmHg}$$

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

$$P_{G\text{out}} = 6 \text{ mmHg.}$$

$$W = 200 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min.}}$$

Pe dues ments de transferència de CO_2 entre el sang i el pulmó.

$$W = \frac{K A (P_{Gi} - P_{Bi}) - (P_{Go} - P_{Bo})}{\ln \frac{P_{Gi} - P_{Bi}}{P_{Go} - P_{Bo}}}$$

$$-200 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}} = 300 \cdot A \frac{(\phi - 46) - (6 - 40)}{\ln \frac{(\phi - 46)}{(-34)}} \cdot \frac{1}{760}$$

$$(-200) = \frac{300}{760} \cdot A \frac{(-12)}{0.3}$$

$$A_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{200 \cdot 760 \cdot 0.3}{300 \cdot 12} = 12.7 \text{ m}^2$$

$$3) \text{ Area total} \quad \frac{A_{\text{O}_2} + A_{\text{CO}_2}}{2} = 6.9 \text{ m}^2$$

Esercizio 3

(4)

$$V_b = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$p_{min} = 90 \text{ mmHg} \quad p_{max} = 200 \text{ mmHg}$$

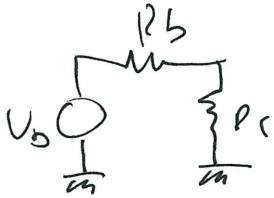
$$f_{min} = 100 \text{ b/min} \quad f_{max} = 200 \text{ b/min}$$

$$R_b = 100 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$P_{ciao min} = V_{vent} \cdot \Delta P_{min} \cdot \frac{f_{min}}{60} = 125 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \cdot 90 \cdot \frac{133.3 \text{ Pa}}{60} \cdot 100 = \frac{150}{60} = 2.5 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{ciao max} = V_{vent} \Delta P_{max} \frac{f_{max}}{60} = 125 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 200 \cdot 133.3 \cdot \frac{200}{60} = 11.1 \text{ W}$$

Il circuito è approssimabile



$$P = V \cdot I = R_c I^2 = R_c \left(\frac{V_b}{R_b + R_c} \right)^2$$

perché $R_b \gg R_c$ ha $P = \frac{R_c V_b^2}{R_b}$

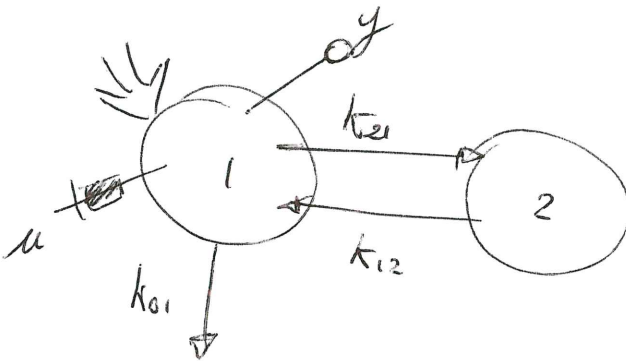
$$R_{b \min} \rightarrow R_{b \min} = \frac{R_c \cdot V_b^2}{P_{max}} = 2027 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$R_{b \max} \rightarrow R_{b \max} = \frac{R_c \cdot V_b^2}{P_{min}} = 9000 \text{ } \Omega$$

Soluzione esercizio 5

5

→ modello bi-compartimentale



eq. differenziali

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_1 = -(k_{01} + k_{21}) q_1 + k_{12} q_2 + u(t) \\ \dot{q}_2 = +k_{21} q_1 - k_{12} q_2 \\ y = \frac{q_1}{V_1} \end{cases}$$

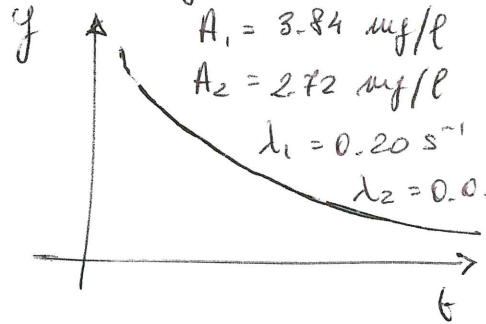
$$y = A_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t}$$

$$A_1 = 3.84 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$A_2 = 2.72 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0.03 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



$$\text{Dolo} = 2 \text{ mg}$$

funzione di trasferimento "teorica"

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{V_1} \frac{s + k_{12}}{s^2 + (k_{12} + k_{21} + k_{01})s + k_{12} k_{01}} \\ &= \frac{\beta_2 s + \beta_1}{s^2 + \alpha_2 s + \alpha_1} \end{aligned}$$

Sommario esecutivo

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = k_{12}/V_1 \\ \beta_2 = 1/V_1 \\ \alpha_1 = k_{12} k_{01} \\ \alpha_2 = k_{12} + k_{21} + k_{01} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = 1/\beta_1 \\ k_{12} = \beta_1 V_1 \\ k_{01} = \alpha_1/k_{12} \\ k_{21} = \alpha_2 - k_{12} - k_{01} \end{cases}$$

Modello
univocamente
identificabile

Uscite "sperimentale" nel dominio di Laplace

(6)

$$Y = \frac{A_1}{s + \lambda_1} + \frac{A_2}{s + \lambda_2}$$

funzione di trasferimento sperimentale

$$H_1 = \frac{A_1 / B_0 s}{s + \lambda_1} + \frac{A_2 / B_0 s}{s + \lambda_2}$$

$$B_1 = A_1 / B_0 s \quad B_2 = A_2 / B_0 s$$

$$H = \frac{B_1}{s + \lambda_1} + \frac{B_2}{s + \lambda_2} = \frac{B_1 (s + \lambda_2) + B_2 (s + \lambda_1)}{(s + \lambda_1)(s + \lambda_2)} =$$

$$= \frac{(B_1 + B_2)s + B_1 \lambda_2 + B_2 \lambda_1}{s^2 + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)s + \lambda_1 \lambda_2}$$

inserendo i valori

$$H = \frac{\frac{82}{25} s + \frac{206}{625}}{s^2 + \frac{23}{100} s + \frac{3}{500}}$$

Inserendo questi valori nel sommario esaurito (4)

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 0.3049 \\ k_{01} = 0.0597 \\ k_{12} = 0.1005 \\ k_{21} = 0.0698 \end{cases}$$